"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; Sunday probably fair; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,916. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York Boroughs

LINK BARNES WITH TAMMANY

Roosevelt Witnesses Say He Strove to Elect Sheehan to United States Senate.

LIGHT ON PRINTING RING

Colonel Scores When Court Admits Testimony Concerning Albany Bids.

FIELD DAY FOR DEFENSE

Duell Driven from Courtroom for Applauding a Witness—Judge Curbs Hennessy.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 30.—After a day of spectacular incidents, the second week of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial ended in the Supreme Court here this afternoon, and an adjournment was taken until next Monday morning.

An incident that enlivened the day was the ejection from the courtroom of Charles H. Duell, Jr., a Roosevelt enthusiast, who brought the name of Governor Whitman into the case yesterday by the production of the Whitman-Duell letter. While ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport was testifying in favor of the Colonel, Mr. Duell could not restrain his enthusiasm, and started to applaud. Justice Andrews summarily ordered him from the room.

All around it was a good day for the Colonel. A dozen witnesses, testifying in his behalf, linked the name of Mr. Barnes with "crooked" business and "crooked" politics and swore that Barnes engineered the defeat of the Hughes direct primary legislation and boasted of it. They also swore that Barnes tried to bring about the election of William F. Sheehan to the United States Senate by a combination of Republican and Tammany legislators. One of the Colonel's most important victories was the admission by Justice Andrews of testimony relating to the Albany "printing ring" which Mr. Barnes was alleged to have controlled.

John A. Hennessy, who had been regarded as one of the Colonel's biggest guns because of his knowledge of rottenness in the State Government, was not permitted to say more than a word or two, and H. H. Vreeland, a President of the Metropolitan Securities Company, was shut off from telling how his corporation contributed campaign funds to both parties.

The aggressiveness of William M. Ivins furnished most of the fireworks of the day. He unlimbered all his sarcasm against the Colonel's witnesses and tried in every way to discredit them.

He tried to show that ex-Senator Davenport, who fought for the Hughes direct primary bills, was willing to take aid and comfort from Barnes, the very man whom he violently attacked on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Davenport told how in fighting for the passage of the Cobb Direct Primary bill at the special legislative session on June 30, 1910, after the Barnes crowd had defeated the measures favored by Governor Hughes, he had become incensed at the actions of Barnes in directing his fight at the door of the Senate chamber and had said to Senator Grattan, who was leading the fight in the Senate:

"You speak as the mouthpiece of a political Nero who fiddles just outside the Senate chamber while Rome burns."

Mr. Ivins went at the witness savagely. "Was that a figure of speech?" he asked.

"Not entirely," replied Mr. Davenport.

"Well, was Barnes a fiddler!"

"No," retorted Davenport; "he was not a fiddler, exactly, but he was ruthless, like Nero."

"Why didn't you refer, then, to his ruthlessness as well as his fiddling?"

Duell Starts Applause.

"Well, he was both a fiddler and ruthless."

"Did you believe at the time that Rome was burning?" shouted Mr. Ivins.

"I had a community sense of what was right," the witness shouted back. "I believed that the Republican Party in the State was in great danger on account of what I had seen going on at the door, the usurpation of authority over the Legislature by a power outside the Legislature."

It was here that Mr. Duell could not restrain his enthusiasm. He was sitting a few feet behind the witness, and began to clap his hands. Justice Andrews's face flushed.

"I want the man who started that applause taken from the room," he said. "I am not going to have this thing going on in court."

A court attendant laid hold of Mr. Duell and escorted him from the room. The witness said that either that night or the next morning he met Barnes again at the Senate Chamber door and Mr. Barnes said:

"Senator, you see I'm still here in spite of all you had to say."

Ex-Senator Joseph T. Newcomb gave similar testimony of what went on at that special meeting. He said he accused Grattan, and Grady, the Tammany Senator, of forming a Republican and Democratic coalition, and that Grattan replied:

"That's all right, Senator. We admit it, but you are only sore because we put it across on you."

One of the most startling bits of evidence against Mr. Barnes was furnished by Royal W. France, Secretary of the Republican County Men's Republican Club. He told of a conversation with Barnes in which the latter told him the club's attitude toward direct primaries was all wrong because it would bring a candidate too much into the limelight. He said Barnes told him there was not a man living whose reputation could not be ruined by too much limelight. He also said Barnes told him he would take the Republican riff-raff of Albany into the Democratic primaries and the Democrats of the same kind into the Republican primaries and nominate such certain candidates that the people would be disgusted with direct primaries before they started.

The trial moved along rapidly today, but not fast enough to suit Justice Andrews. On one occasion, during a [illegible]

FIRE SWEEPS COLON TEN DIE IN FLAMES

Burns Over Twenty-two Blocks and Makes 12,000 Persons Homeless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, April 30.—Ten lives were lost and property damage of more than $2,000,000 was caused by a fire which swept Colon tonight. Twenty-two city blocks were totally destroyed and the fire was not checked until twelve houses in the path of the flames were dynamited by the Coast Artillery. Two Panama policemen were crushed by the falling walls of these buildings. About 12,000 persons were made homeless.

All the banking houses in the city were destroyed, including the buildings of the Panama Banking Company and the International Banking Corporation, both of New York City. The United States Commissary, the largest on the Isthmus, also was destroyed, with great loss.

The fire started in the telephone exchange opposite the railroad station, which was partially destroyed. Fanned by a high wind, the fire swept from Seventh and Bolivar Streets, where it began, through the heart of the city. The buildings nearly all were of wood, and in a short time this part of the city was all ablaze. The largest stores and warehouses were in the direct path of the flames and were consumed entirely.

Colonel Adelbert Cronkhite, commanding the United States troops at Cristobal, sent two companies of the Coast Artillery to aid the firemen and to assist in the salvage of property. The fire brigade from Panama also went across the isthmus and joined forces with the Colon brigade.

As soon as it was seen that the flames were likely to cripple the city looting started in all directions. The Coast Artillery and Panaman police made many arrests.

The Cristobal district was saved. The wind blew embers in that direction, and for a time it was feared that the district also would be burned. Then the firemen and the artillerymen dynamited buildings in the path of the fire, saved the district and got control of the flames.

All of Colon, between Seventh Street on the south to Twentieth Street and eastward on Front Street beyond Bolivar Street, was destroyed.

GORGAS HITS AT GOETHALS.

Criticises Chairman's Sanitary Methods on the Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 30. — Major Gen. Goethals, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, was criticised here today by Dr. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army and noted for his sanitary work in the tropics. General Goethals was not mentioned by name, but as the Chairman of the commission. The criticism was in an address made by General Gorgas at the [illegible] and, [illegible] "[illegible] was that I got rid of malaria on the Isthmus as I had done at Havana. I had fully expected to do so, and when we went to the Isthmus we put into effect the same anti-malarial measures that had been so successful at Havana. These measures were vigorously pushed for the first four years. At the end of our four years' work the malarial rate had been reduced from 821 per thousand to 282.

"In 1907 a new commission was placed by the President in control of the Isthmus, and in 1908 all the power on the Isthmus was concentrated in the hands of a single man, the Chairman of the commission. This officer thought it advisable to make radical changes in the methods of sanitation. These changes, ordered by the Chairman, took execution of the anti-malarial work out of the hands of the sanitary authorities and placed it in the hands of men who had no special knowledge of anti-malarial work.

"I argued against these changes as forcibly as I could, but to no avail.

"I feel convinced that if our Chairman of 1908 had been able to put into effect, in 1904, the methods he forced upon me in 1908 we could not have accomplished the sanitary success at Panama which we had accomplished prior to the year 1908."

WEST CALLS ON CARRANZA.

President's Agent Back at Vera Cruz—Saw Ruined Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 30.—Duval-West arrived this morning, but refused to talk of his trip from Mexico City. On the way to Cuautla, where he met Zapata, he found that a part of Morelos was completely ruined. Heaps of burned timbers and ashes showed where prosperous towns had been.

Señor Zubaran gave a banquet for Mr. West and Admiral Caperton tonight. Mr. West made his final call on General Carranza this afternoon.

ROCKEFELLER BUYS LAKES.

Owns Now Owns Both Sides of Watershed.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 30.—John D. Rockefeller has added 105 acres to his 6,000-acre estate by acquiring the John Webber property at Tarrytown Heights. Mr. Rockefeller owns the watershed on the north of the Tarrytown Lakes and by purchasing the Webber land he owns the South side so that in effect two lakes are practically part of his estate and add to its beauty.

His plans for the property have not been disclosed. It contains valuable timber and immense quarries. The price paid is said to have been more than $100,000.

Mr. Rockefeller walked over every foot of the land before closing the deal.

GOES TO HONOR GRANDSON.

President Leaves Washington to Attend Baby's Christening.

WASHINGTON, April 30. — President Wilson left here at midnight for Williamstown, Mass., to attend the christening of his grandson, Francis Sayre. He was accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his Naval Aid, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, and will be joined in New York tomorrow by his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson. The President will return on Monday morning.

Steamer Ashore on Barnegat Bar.

A steamer the name of which has not been ascertained ran ashore on the bar off Barnegat, N. J., early today, according to word sent to marine observers in this city. The coast guard from the station nearest the stranded steamer went to its assistance, it was said.

RAILROAD MEN GET MORE PAY

Awards by National Arbitration Board Affect 64,000 Employes on 98 Western Roads.

BOTH SIDES DISSATISFIED

Agreed to Changes Only Because They Were Necessary for a Temporary Peace.

STRONG ATTACK ON NAGEL

Brotherhood Men Declare He Was Unfitted to Act—President Declined to Remove Him.

CHICAGO, April 30.—An arbitration award, advancing to some extent the rates of pay of 64,000 locomotive engineers, firemen, and hostlers employed on the 140,000 miles of line of ninety-eight Western railroads in the United States and Canada, was signed here today. A dissenting opinion was filed on behalf of the Brotherhood of Enginemen, in which the arbitration was branded as a failure and the Newlands law, under which it was arranged, an inadequate device for the settlement of industrial disputes.

The award, effective May 10, and binding for one year only, was frankly declared as merely postponing the actual settlement of the differences involved. The railroad members of the board issued a formal statement criticising features of the regulations governing the arbitration, and remarking that certain concessions regarded as intrinsically unjust were made for the sake of preserving peace with the employes.

Judge Jeter C. Pritchard of Richmond, Va., Chairman of the board, explained his position, and stated that while, in his opinion, the men in certain branches of the service were entitled to greater advances than were made, he had to make concessions in order that an award might be made, and he found much of a helpful nature in the award.

Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who, with Judge Pritchard, represented the Board of Mediation and Conciliation on the Arbitration Board, was the only [illegible] out that he was a trustee of the estate of the late Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, and that railroad securities form a part of the assets of the estate.

The brotherhoods were represented on the board by F. A. Burgess of Louisville, Ky., Assistant General Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Timothy Shea of Peoria, Ill., Vice President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The railroad members were W. L. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central, and H. E. Bryan, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. As explained by Mr. Burgess, the essential concessions to the men were:

Concessions Made by Roads.

1. Standardization of rates of pay on the weight.
2. Overtime pay to passenger firemen and engineers, ranging from 44 to 75 cents an hour, respectively.
3. Engineman of steam power may transfer to electric power when installed without loss of seniority rights after May 1, 1915. The board was unable, because of the newness of electric railroad service, to fix rates of pay in detail, but named $4.30 a day as the minimum for motormen in passenger service and $2.60 for their helpers; $4.75 for motormen in freight service and $2.75 for helpers.
4. Enginemen of milk trains, circus trains, and other irregular service, such as pusher and helper, receive the rate accorded on through freights, an increase amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent.
5. The men will be paid for delay while in their cab at initial and final terminals, and for time in excess of thirty minutes spent in preparing their engines for service.
6. Switch enginemen will receive an advance in daily pay of 25 cents on small engines and 15 on large ones.
7. Men held away from home terminals shall, after twenty-two hours' idleness, receive a minimum day's pay of ten hours, based on last service, out of each succeeding twenty-four hours until they get a run.
8. Through freight wage rates were advanced to 20 cents, increasing with weight of engine, and 25 cents on some of the extremely heavy engines.
9. Way freight enginemen will receive 30 cents a day more than through freight men.
10. Surprise tests will be conducted in such a way as not to endanger life, limb, or nerves.
11. Firemen will be assisted, where assistance is available, in keeping coal forward, and the coal shall be broken into proper sizes at chutes.
12. Where firemen on big engines deem an assistant necessary, the matter may, if necessary, be adjusted through arbitration.
13. Firemen will not be required to clean engines, nor will engineers be required to fill grease cups or set up wedges, when others are available to do the work.
14. The weight on drive wheels of each engine shall be posted where the enginemen can have convenient access to the information.

The Rejected Demands.

Among the requests which were not granted were the automatic release, time and a half for overtime in freight and switching service, and the five-hour day in passenger service. The award on the surprise test, which was a matter of bitter contention in the course of the four months' hearing, was precisely as desired by the railroads. Mr. Burgess, however, listed it among the results satisfactory to the men.

Judge Pritchard made the following statement:

"I am satisfied that as respects many of the propositions submitted we have approached, as near as may be at this time, a standardization of many rules and rates, which will in the future tend to remove many things that have been the cause of innumerable controversies between the railroads and their employes."

Objections of Railroads.

The statement of Mr. Byram and Mr. Park was equally brief, saying:

"That our signatures to the award may not signify approval of it in principle or in detail, a brief word of explanation seems necessary.

"Any scheme of standardization, or approach to it, which does not permit of equalization of dissimilar rates and [illegible] in our opinion, is unsound. [illegible] agreement under which the arbitration [illegible] gave no latitude to it [illegible] or reconsider [illegible]

[illegible] Italian [illegible]

Suppressed by the British Censor

William Le Queux's book, "Britain's Deadly Peril," which bitterly criticises the Government, rouses the authorities to drastic action. Abstracts of it will be published in

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES OF YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

HANEL ENTRAPPED GOT A CIRCUS JOB

Arrest of Alleged Murderer of Mrs. Heilner Now Only a Matter of Time.

WAS TO JOIN SHOW MONDAY

Fugitive Arranged to Take Work at Trenton Stand—All Avenues of Escape Closed.

Joseph Hanel, sought since Friday of last week as the murderer of Mrs. Julia Heilner, has been trapped and his arrest is a matter of hours only, according to information telegraphed to Police Commissioner Woods yesterday by Detective William Roddy in Philadelphia.

Roddy knows where and how Hanel spent Thursday. He knows the plans Hanel made then for his movements and he knows the place and hour of an appointment which Hanel made for the next Monday afternoon. He missed his man by less than twenty-four hours, but his knowledge of the fugitive's plans to elude the police enabled him to close to the one-time steward, seaman, and common cook every avenue of escape.

Hanel was in Philadelphia on Thursday. He had promised to be in Trenton on Monday. Yesterday detectives closed down on Atlantic City, Trenton, and Baltimore, and the smaller cities and towns to the north, west, and south of Philadelphia, trapping Hanel somewhere in this inclosed territory. On Thursday he had no suspicion his plans were known to the police. He may be still ignorant of their knowledge of his plans. Commissioner Woods does not care. The lines will be drawn closer today, and sometime today or tomorrow, and if not then, on Monday, Hanel will be caught fast in the police net.

The short, stocky German all but eluded the scores of detectives who had been searching for him for a week, and had not Roddy run him down, Hanel, the police admit, would have had a good chance of escaping them for all time, for the former steward had taken a job as cook in the Barnum & Bailey Circus, and on Thursday he agreed to join the circus [illegible] Monday in [illegible] Trenton. [illegible] would look for a murderer in the circus ranks.

Figured on Hanel's Chances.

To Roddy alone belongs the credit for discovering Hanel's negotiations with the circus. Roddy has been in Philadelphia since last Tuesday, when he accompanied Miss Helen Buck, companion to Mrs. Heilner, to the Quaker City to identify a pair of pearl earrings which a man, recognized by the pawnbroker as Hanel, had pledged for $5. On Wednesday a turquois ring and a diamond and emerald ring which had belonged to Mrs. Heilner were found in other pawnshops. Each had been pledged for $5.

So Hanel had had $15 since he reached Philadelphia a little before 4:45 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, the hour at which the earrings were pawned. Presumably Hanel had little cash before the murder, for he had been poverty-stricken and had been glad of a job at $10 a month. So Roddy allowed him another $5 and began work on the theory that Hanel had had $20 or less. He figured that Hanel had had to live on this for five days and to pay railroad fare from New York, since the rapidity of his arrival in Philadelphia precluded all chance that he had beaten his way South on a freight train. So Hanel must be nearly penniless again.

Two things Hanel could do and, so far as the detectives knew, two only: He might ship on a vessel as seaman or steward or he might get a job as a cook. Roddy dismissed the first theory since every outgoing steamship in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore had been watched. But the detective knew Hanel would fear to take a steady job as cook in Philadelphia, where he must guess the detectives were seeking him. His one chance of escape lay in constant travel, and since he must make his living as a cook it was necessary he should get a job in some traveling kitchen. Where could such a job be found except with the circus? figured Roddy, and to the circus he went yesterday.

His first inquiry showed he was on the right track, and close behind the man he sought. Hanel had applied for work in the commissary department on Thursday and a job as cook had been offered to him. He had taken it thankfully, although explaining that he would not be at liberty until Monday, when he would join the circus in Trenton, its first jump after leaving Philadelphia Saturday night.

Identified as Hanel.

To the circus people there seemed nothing strange in this and he was hired to go to work on Monday. Nor to Roddy did it seem strange. He figured that Hanel was fearful of discovery if he came out in the open in Philadelphia and planned on beating his way to Trenton, where there was no reason to believe extraordinary search for him would be made, and then slinking out of sight beneath the circus canvas.

There was no doubt in his mind that the man who had applied for the job of cook was Hanel, for the man who hired him identified the police portrait of Hanel immediately, though with this reservation:

"The chap I saw didn't have near as much hair and he wasn't dressed as you describe him."

This variance with the police alarm for Hanel merely strengthened the identification, for Roddy knew that Hanel's hair was very much thinner than it had been two years ago, when the Philadelphia police began a gallery portrait of him. And he knew, too, from the pawnbrokers that Hanel had changed [illegible]

Roddy [illegible] detectives [illegible] from sides, and [illegible] of Captain Cameron [illegible] began a minute search of the town, the chance that Hanel had not yet left for Trenton. Whether he had or not, however, the police are satisfied that the last betrayal [illegible]

"Nothing has been left undone," Commissioner Woods last night. "We know how to do. We have no limit in every possible way. Detective Bureau [illegible] of the absence of [illegible] Friday [illegible] o'clock every outlet from New [illegible] watched. It was humanly impossible for Hanel, however, since he [illegible] escape before [illegible] may never [illegible] left the trail, though [illegible] hours [illegible] Hanel [illegible]

[illegible] for White [illegible] Ads.

HENRY C. COE, JR., MAY BE IN ALASKA

Father Gets Message Saying His Son, Missing Since January, Is in Fairbanks.

REPORTED IN GOOD HEALTH

Standard Oil Employe Thought to Have Suffered Nervous Breakdown from Worry.

Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., who disappeared from his home in Allston, Mass., on Jan. 30, is in Fairbanks, Alaska, according to information given out last night by his father, Dr. Henry Clarke Coe, of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street. The Harry Burns Detective Agency of Boston received this telegram from Fairbanks two days ago, Dr. Coe said:

"Henry Coe here and in good health."

The sender of the telegram is known to the Burns Agency, Dr. Coe said, and both the agency and the father have sent urgent messages to him and to others in Fairbanks seeking more complete information. They do not expect to receive any answers for two or three days, because of the time required for communication with Fairbanks. The town is inland, and a message from New York is first telegraphed to Seattle, Wash., sent over the Alaska Cable from there to some point on the Alaska coast, and then relayed to Fairbanks through a number of low-powered wireless stations.

Dr. Coe said last night that the message from Alaska had raised his hopes of finding his missing son. He was inclined to believe that it came from a reliable source, and he was particularly delighted because of the assurance of the good health of the young man. The father was anxious, however, regarding his son's mental condition, and in each of the messages sent to Fairbanks he made particular inquiries on this point.

"While my son's health may be good," Dr. Coe said, "I still fear that his mind is, or has been, deranged."

As soon as further assurance comes from Fairbanks, Dr. Coe will try to get into direct communication with his son, or, if that cannot be done, he, or some one representing him, will go to Fairbanks. Dr. Coe said he would not rest until the Alaska clue was proved worthless or Henry Coe was safely at his home again.

The seeming location of Coe in Alaska follows logically upon an early clue announced by the detective agency. The detectives said last March that they had information that the young man was making his way through the Northwest as a pedler. His trail, according to the report, was lost at Minot, N. D.

Since the disappearance of young Coe the theory has been that he suffered a mental breakdown because of worry over the condition of his wife, who bore him a child shortly after his disappearance, and accompanying business worries.

The younger Mr. Coe was a trusted employe of the Standard Oil Company in Boston, and apparently was happy in his home in Allston, but on Jan. 30 he kissed his wife good-bye, told her he would return shortly, entered an automobile and went away. He has not been seen by any of his family or friends since. Many clues have been run down since, but except in the case of the indistinct and broken trail leading through the Northwest they have all proved valueless.

FINDS SLAYER IS GAMBLER.

G. B. Stagg, Who Killed Watchman, Sentenced for Dice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 30.—Garrett B. Stagg, a Paterson youth, who recently was acquitted here of murder, after having confessed the crime to Sheriff Robert N. Heath, was sentenced today to not less than two years nor more than three years in State prison at hard labor and to pay a fine of $1,000 on an indictment charging him with gambling, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The evidence of the gambling came out at the murder trial and was not disputed. Stagg and other employes of the American Paper Company engaged in a game of craps on last Christmas eve, Stagg losing his week's salary. He struck Louis Walters, the aged night watchman, on the head and robbed him. The blow caused death.

The acquittal on the murder charge was due, it is said, to the court's charge that Stagg was guilty of either murder in the first degree or not at all. Judge William M. Seufert sentenced him today.

THE MOBILE BLOWN UP.

British Vessel with Cargo of Coal Sent to Bottom by a Submarine.

LONDON, April 30.—The British steamship, which was reported last night to have been sunk by a German submarine off the Isle of Lewis, North Scotland, was identified today as the Mobile, a British vessel, carrying a cargo of coal.

The crew of twenty-three men landed today. The officers said the sinking of the Mobile occurred on Wednesday, and that the submarine's Captain allowed them ten minutes in which to take to the boats. They drifted about nine hours before they reached land.

BIG GERMAN GUN SHELLS DUNKIRK 22 MILES AWAY

French Seaport in Panic Over Missiles from Belgian Front, Killing or Wounding 65.

THOUGHT FLEET ATTACKING

British Airmen Locate Weapon and Bombard It—Allied Warcraft Also Attack It.

PERHAPS A BIG NEW KRUPP

Evidently Firing from Near Nieuport—Feat Quite Possible, Say American Army Men.

ALLIES ASSAIL ZEEBRUGGE

Warships Bombard the German Submarine Base for Hours with Great Energy.

LONDON, April 30.—A monster German gun has been brought up within range of Dunkirk, and shells from the big weapon have been thrown into the French seaport from behind the German lines near the Belgian coast, about twenty-two miles away.

These missiles killed twenty persons and wounded forty-five.

Tonight the British Admiralty announced that the position of the German gun had been verified by aircraft reconnoissance, and that it was attacked last evening, twelve small and two large bombs being dropped.

First news of the attack on Dunkirk came in this paragraph in the day bulletin, issued by the French War Office:

"Dunkirk yesterday received nineteen shells of large calibre. Twenty persons were killed and forty-five wounded. [illegible] were destroyed."

[illegible] [illegible] communication [illegible] Berlin [illegible] that the German warships had been shelling Dunkirk, and this despite the statement in the German headquarters report that "the fortress at Dunkirk was shelled yesterday by German artillery."

Tonight this statement was issued by the British Press Bureau:

"The rumor that German warships bombarded Dunkirk is untrue. This rumor probably originated in a misreading of the French official communiqué issued today."

This statement was added later:

"The shelling of Dunkirk is now reported by aerial reconnoissance to have been from a land gun, and the reports that German warships were off that port were due to a misapprehension."

Reconnoissance was made by the British also to Ostend, which was cleared of all important craft. A Taube aeroplane appeared in sight, but kept 10,000 feet up and three miles off. A naval aeroplane chased the Taube, whereupon the latter retired.

The report from Paris that the German fleet has been seen off the coast of Belgium is regarded here as doubtful, since British war craft were bombarding Zeebrugge during the greater part of last night and again today.

Another report, having to do with naval activity in the North Sea, came in a press dispatch received from Amsterdam. This said that urgent orders had been received at the Hook of Holland for the immediate preparation for service of four Dutch lifeboats and two Red Cross boats. These vessels were directed to wait, with steam up, so that they would be able to leave at a moment's notice.

The message added that there was no explanation of this order or news of a sea fight, but that it was expected the vessels would be instructed to proceed to the North Hinder Lightship, in the North Sea near the Franco-Belgian border.

Say 15-Inch Guns Did Shelling.

PARIS, April 30.—A Havas dispatch from Dunkirk says that it has been ascertained that the bombardment of Dunkirk came from 15-inch guns situated behind the German line.

British and French seaplanes, which reconnoitered during the bombardment, were able to discover no enemy ships in the vicinity of Dunkirk, although there was a German light squadron off Ostend.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DOVER, April 30. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Eight German destroyers were sighted yesterday morning off the Belgian coast between Dunkirk and Ostend. This gave rise to the rumor that Dunkirk had been bombarded from the sea. The destroyers, taking advantage of the misty weather prevailing, made off when sighted.

WARSHIPS ATTACK THE GUN.

[illegible] to Paris Over Shelling—[illegible] Panic, Take Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, April 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans opened heavy bombardment of Dunkirk yesterday morning. Firing began soon after 11 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock, when it suddenly ceased.

Over sixty 12-inch shells were fired [illegible] was directed at [illegible] for

[illegible] on ANGOSTURA

FOUR ZEPPELINS SEEN ON ENGLISH COAST

Started Inland But Suddenly Changed Course and Headed Off to Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLS, Norfolk, April 30. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Four Zeppelins were seen off here at 6:30 this evening. The first persons to see them was the man on duty at the lifeboat station, who, searching the skies with a telescope, saw the four craft distinctly. They were about eight miles off the land to the northward and traveling south.

They were closely watched for some time, and were then seen to turn in toward land, going quite near to the coast. Then suddenly they turned to sea and when last seen were some distance over the water.

Warning had been sent north and south along the coast and also inland, but so far no further reports of the Zeppelin has been received.

ALLIES DROP BOMBS ON GERMAN TOWNS

Berlin Reports Failure of Attempt to Destroy Engineering Works at Haltingen.

AMSTERDAM, (via London) April 30. —"Allied airmen are displaying great activity over Southern Baden," says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. "They paid four visits to Haltingen on Wednesday between seven o'clock in the morning and noon, dropping bombs for the purpose of destroying the engineering works. Only one of these bombs scored a hit, however, causing little damage. Two men were wounded slightly.

"Seven other bombs were dropped on the town, one exploding at the railway station and greatly damaging two express engines and slightly wounding several people. Nine bombs dropped in the surrounding district fell harmlessly in the open field.

"The same day airmen appeared over Mullheim, but were driven back by shell fire. Nine machines flew over Loerrach without dropping bombs."

AIRMAN AIMS BOMBS AT AMERICAN SHIP

German Attacks Standard Oil Tanker Cushing in the North Sea But She Escapes [illegible]

Special Cable to THE NEW [illegible]

ROTTERDAM, April [illegible]

The London Daily News [illegible] can steamer Cushing [illegible] here yesterday from Ph[illegible] cargo of petroleum, [illegible] Wednesday afternoon, w[illegible] 51 degrees 45 minutes N[illegible] 2 degrees 30 minutes E., she was attacked by a German aeroplane, which threw three bombs at the ship. The first two fell wide, but the third passed exceedingly close to the stern rail and fell into the sea, doing no damage.

At the time the ship was flying the American flag and had her name painted on the side in letters six feet long. There was no excuse, therefore, for the attack.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—While no report has yet been received of the experience of the American steamer Cushing with aircraft in the North Sea, officials are interested in the incident, and expect advices from the American Legation at The Hague or the American Consulate at Rotterdam.

There are no international conventions in force which govern the acts of airmen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The American steamship Cushing, which was attacked by German airmen, is owned by the Standard Oil Company, and has been plying between this port and foreign countries about three months.

She left Chester, Penn., on April 11 with 2,491,010 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $99,640, and 50,000 gallons of lubricating oil, valued at $8,580. The cargo was consigned to the Netherlands Government, and the ship is in charge of Capt. Herland. Her length is 428 feet. She was built in England in 1904.

PUTS ALLIES' CREDIT HERE AT $250,000,000

London Speculates on the Chances of Gold Being Shipped to America—France's Secret Plan.

LONDON, April 30. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—There are rumors here that the Bank of France will release gold to London for part transference to New York, but this is not generally believed in banking circles. When the French check rate on London went to 25.57 private advices to London bankers with Paris connections contained reference to a rumor in Paris that if the check rate went higher the Bank of France would have to release gold. This may have given rise to the rumor that the metal would actually be shipped.

Since then, however, the rate has eased, and it is believed negotiations have further progressed for the establishment of a credit of something like $250,000,000 in New York on behalf of the Allies for payment of food and war material and the righting of the exchanges which will avoid the necessity of gold movements either from Paris to London or London to New York. The fact that bankers are averse to issuing any more Treasury bills as a means of financing international purchases strengthens the belief that some such method as the foregoing is in course of arrangement.

Secretive methods are followed so far as Treasury business is concerned, and it would not be surprising if a large sum had already been transferred for this particular purpose.

KURDS RENEW MASSACRES.

Attacks on Christians in Armenia Become Violent.

JULFA, Transcaucasia, April 29, (via Petrograd and London, April 30.) A renewal of the recent massacres of Christians in Aramia is in progress in the whole district of Lake Van.

Conflicts between the Armenians and the Kurds are daily becoming more elaborate. An exceptionally fierce engagement occurred today at Shatak.

[illegible] on ARGOSTURA

ALLIES NOW HOLD SIX POSITIONS ON DARDANELLES

Official Report Describes Successful Landings Against Strong Defense.

EFFECTED WITH HEAVY LOSS

Land Forces Suffered Most, but Some Ships Were Lost, One a Destroyer.

TURKISH TROOPSHIP SUNK

Hit by Queen Elizabeth's Shells, Fired Across the Gallipoli Peninsula—Forts Bombarded.

BRITISH HAVE INTRENCHED

One Line Runs Across Southern Part of Peninsula, Which Invaders Control.

TURKS REPORT REPULSES

Assert That All But One Landing Attempt Failed, and They Damaged Three Warships.

King George Congratulates Dardanelles Commanders

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.—King George has sent to Acting Vice Admiral John Michael de Robeck, Commander of the Allied Fleet at the Dardanelles, and to General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the Dardanelles land forces, the following dispatch:

"It is with intense satisfaction that I have heard of the success which, in the face of determined resistance, has attended the combined naval and military operations at the Dardanelles. Please convey to all ranks, including those of our allies, my hearty congratulations on this splendid achievement."

LONDON, April 30.—After very serious fighting, in which the Turks offered a stubborn resistance, British troops, according to an official statement issued tonight, have firmly established themselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and made considerable advance toward the narrows of the Dardanelles, while the French have cleared Cape Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side of the strait, of Turks. Thus it may be said that the second and most serious attempt to force the Dardanelles has been fairly launched.

The Turks, under the guidance of their German officers, placed every obstacle in the way of the invaders, but against the fire of the allied fleet and the gallantry of the army they were forced to fall back. The British forces lost heavily in the operation.

Landings Made at Six Points.

Six points were selected for the landings, which began at daylight of April 25. At five points they were immediately successful, but at the sixth, near Sedd-el-Bahr, the troops were unable to advance until the evening. The Australians and New Zealanders landed on the west coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, directly across the country from the strongly fortified narrows. The other British troops disembarked at the extreme end of the peninsula, and by the 28th, when it was decided to give the men a rest and time to consolidate their positions, they had reached the northern bookend of Krithia, which is on the road which runs along the peninsula and over which they will make a junction with their comrades from the dominions and attack the forts guarding the narrows in the rear.

The French took possession of Cape Kum Kale after they had previously attacked toward Yeni Sheha, to the south on the Asia Minor Coast.

While these land operations were proceeding the fleet, besides covering the landing of the troops, kept up a bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles and prevented reinforcements from reaching the Turks from the Sea of Marmora. One Turkish troopship was sunk by the British battleship Queen Elizabeth, which is believed again to have been firing her big guns across the peninsula, directed by airmen. The troopship was sunk off Maidos, a town well inside the narrows, which later the battleship Triumph bombarded and set on fire.

Prisoners Number 500.

The official account of the landing of the allied troops does not bear out the overoptimistic reports from Greek towns which preceded it and which mentioned thousands of prisoners as having been captured, the total of men taken by the Allies being officially given as 500. These were cut off by the fire of the ships.

Neither does the report mention operations off Smyrna nor in the Gulf of Saros against the Bulair line of forts, but it is certain that these points are being watched to prevent reinforcements reaching the Turks.

Success Unchanged.

[illegible] in the face of the British [illegible] the Dardanelles [illegible]

...the troops could not advance ...il evening, when a fine attack by ... British infantry from the direction ... Cape Teke relieved the pressure on ...eir front. The arrangements for ...nding had been concerned in the utmost detail between the fleet and the army.

"The result of the first day's operations was the establishment of strong forces of British, Australian, and French forces at three points, namely, the Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Sari Bair, to the north of Gaba Tepe; of British troops at Cape Teke, at Cape Helles, and near Morto Bay, and of a French force on the Asiatic shore at Kum Kale, after a brilliant attack toward Yeni Shehr.

"During the afternoon of the 25th strong counter attacks by the enemy began, and hard fighting took place. Meanwhile the disembarkation of the army proceeded and was continually favored by good weather.

"At daybreak on the 26th the enemy was still holding the village and position of Sedd-el-Bahr, which was a labyrinth of caves, ruins, trenches, pits, and entanglements. Aided by the gun fire of the fleet, this position was stormed by the British in frontal attack through undamaged wire entanglements.

"Sedd-el-Bahr was taken about 2 P. M. Four pompoms being captured. The situation at this end of the peninsula thus was definitely secured, and the disembarkation of French and British forces proceeded.

Intrench Across the Peninsula.

"On the morning of the 27th, after repulsing a Turkish attack upon their left toward Cape Helles, the allied force advanced and at 8 P. M. was established in an intrenched line running from a point about two miles north of Cape Teke to a small plateau above Deb Totts Battery. From this line an advance since has been made to the neighborhood of Krithia.

"Meanwhile the Australian and New Zealand troops at Sari, who pushed on with the utmost boldness after the landing on the 25th, had been engaged almost constantly with the enemy, who made strong repeated counter-attacks, which invariably were repulsed. The Australian and New Zealand troops fought with a fine spirit of determination.

"On the morning of the 27th a fresh Turkish division was launched against Sari Bair, preceded by a heavy artillery fire. A hot engagement followed. The enemy came on boldly time after time, but the Australian and New Zealand troops defeated their every attempt, and by 3 P. M. had resumed the offensive.

"The French troops at Kum Kale also were four times strongly counter-attacked on the 26th, but retained all their positions. Five hundred Turks, who, in the course of one of three counter-attacks were cut off by the fire of the fleet, were made prisoners.

"The operation of the landing army in the face of modern weapons and in spite of wire entanglements, under sea as well as on the land, and of land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms, thus has been accomplished.

"The Admiral reports that the fleet is filled with intense admiration over the achievements of their military comrades.

"The casualties in the army necessarily have been heavy. The casualties in the fleet were not numerous. They appear to have been confined to torpedo boat destroyers and to boats' crews engaged in landing operations, in which merchant Captains and officers and crews of transports also have taken part.

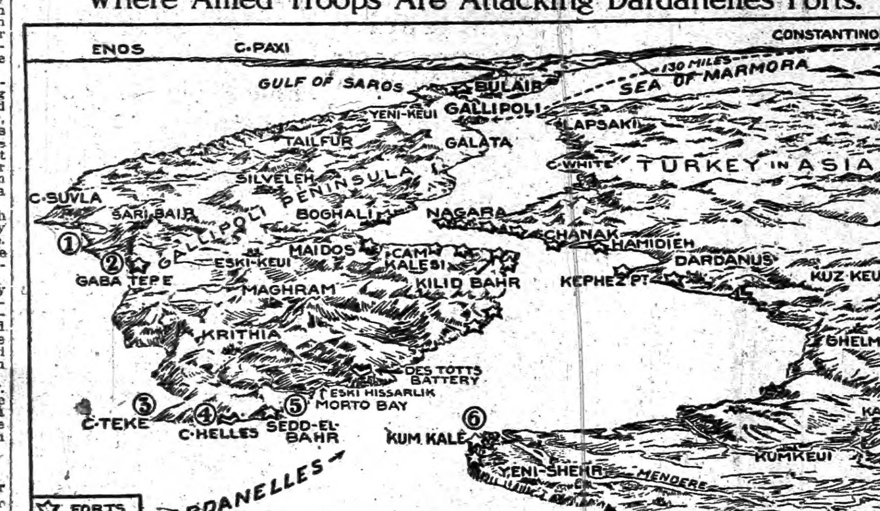
"During the operations Turkish warships from Nagara (in the strait) several times have attempted to intervene, but have always made off directly the Queen Elizabeth was at hand.

"At noon on the 27th, however, a transport of about 8,000 tons was reported off Maidos, and before she could escape the Queen Elizabeth opened fire. The third shot hit and destroyed her. She sank rapidly, but whether she contained troops or not could not be seen.

"On the 28th and 29th the allied forces rested and improved and consolidated their positions and continued the disembarkation of stores and artillery. All counter-attacks by the enemy, which were incessant on the 28th, but weaker on the 29th, were repulsed.

"The fleet, as well as the supporting army, has begun to engage the batteries. The Triumph bombarded Maidos, which was in flames last night, the 29th."

Where Allied Troops Are Attacking Dardanelles Forts.



According to the report of the British War Office, the Allies' attempts to land troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles, to co-operate with the fleet in the reduction of the Turkish defenses of the Strait, have been successful in the face of strong opposition. Five separate landings were effected on the European side, and one on the Asiatic. The points where troops were disembarked are indicated on the map by numerals.

ALLIED LANDING FORCES DRIVEN OFF, TURKS SAY

Report Only One Holding Its Ground — Three Warships Damaged, One Sunk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) April 30.—The following Turkish official statement regarding the operations at the Dardanelles was given out here tonight:

"On April 28 the fire of our batteries damaged the French armored cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, which started for Tenedos in flames. An English destroyer was sunk by our shellfire on April 28 at the entrance to the narrows.

"Sixteen armored cruisers attacked our advance batteries at the narrows on April 27, but up to evening the thousands of shells fired upon our batteries and infantry positions resulted only in the wounding of a number of soldiers.

"Two transports off Sedd-el-Bahr were struck repeatedly by our shells, and one of them was beached. We sank some boats and sailing vessels.

"The British battleships Majestic and Triumph, which had been damaged, had to withdraw from the fighting line.

"For the last two days the enemy fleet has undertaken no operations against the Narrows."

An official statement issued earlier in the day said that the allied forces which landed on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles had been entirely cleared away, that a large part of the troops which invaded the Gallipoli Peninsula had been driven off, and that several warships and transports of the Allies had been damaged.

The statement was as follows:

"No enemy forces remain on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

"Hostile forces at Gaba Tepe are obstinately maintaining their positions under the protection of ships.

"From the other parts of Gallipoli the enemy has been driven off.

"We have damaged several warships and transports."

Nineteen British prisoners, of whom four are officers, were brought here today from the Dardanelles.

BERLIN, (by Wireless to London,) April 30.—The following official statement was issued last night from the headquarters of the General Staff:

"Reports from the Dardanelles pay tribute to the bravery and enthusiasm of the Turkish troops. In the first battle at Kum Kale the Turks did not fire a shot, but repulsed the enemy with the bayonet.

"Forty warships bombarded Sed-el-Bahr. While this battle was in progress the Turks captured a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

"At Gallipoli the Turks fought uninterruptedly for two days against the constant attack of the enemy without showing fatigue."

RUMOR OF GALLIPOLI'S FALL.

Paris Hears the Allies Have Taken City on the Dardanelles.

PARIS, April 30.—A dispatch from Athens to the Havas Agency says that the City of Gallipoli, on the European side of the Dardanelles, near the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, has been captured by the Allies.

It is also said that the Turkish fort at Nagara, on the Asiatic side of the strait, has been bombarded heavily.

A dispatch from London last night quoted the Athens correspondent of The London Express as saying that the Town of Gallipoli had been occupied by the Allies. An official statement today from the German General Staff said that there had been heavy fighting for two days at this town, but gave no indication as to the result.

GERMANS INVADE BALTIC PROVINCES

Cavalry Force Reaches Important Railway 130 Miles North of Prussian Line.

FLEET ALSO IS ACTIVE.

Russians Press Their Attacks Along the German Border and in the Carpathians.

LONDON, April 30.—German cavalry, which has succeeded apparently in getting around the extreme right of the Russians, has invaded the Russian Baltic provinces. There has been no indication as to the force in which the Germans are operating, but it is presumed here that the cavalry is simply looking over the ground to find out what opposition a force landed at Polangen, in the Province of Courland, would meet with.

In military circles here it is asserted that this cavalry can, however, interfere with the Russian communications and give the famous Russian cossacks something to do.

The German headquarters statement has this to say about operations in this district:

The vanguard of the German forces, advancing into Northwestern Russia, reached yesterday the railroad running from Dünaburg (Dvinsk) to Libau. The Russian forces did not offer serious resistance. Fighting is now going on near Szawle (Schwale, on the above railroad), and Kalwarya (in Russian Poland, north of Suwalki.)

[Dünaburg or Dvinsk is about 225 miles to the east of Libau. It is an important manufacturing city, and it is described as a great depot for the Russian artillery. The railroad line between these two points runs east and west through the heart of the Province of Kovno, and it is, roughly speaking, 130 miles to the north of the boundary line between Kovno and East Prussia.]

Strong Russian attacks on our positions failed with heavy losses. German troops took prisoner five officers and 500 unwounded Russian soldiers.

Further to the south, between Kalwarya and Augustowo, Russian charges failed.

German Fleet Also Active.

PETROGRAD, April 30, (via London).—A general German offensive movement once more is under way along the entire Prussian border from Tilsit to the Vistula River. The German advance this time evidently is aimed at the Baltic provinces, which are rich in crops and other food supplies.

For months the military operations on the Prussian border had been limited to scouting parties, isolated artillery duels and aeroplane warfare.

From Polangen, a town in the Baltic province of Courland, it was reported today that an increased number of German cruisers were preparing to assist the contemplated advance of the land forces. Thus far the German offensive movement has consisted mainly of heavy artillery fire at intervals along the whole front and rapid cavalry advances without infantry support.

An official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

On the whole front to the west of the Niemen yesterday we closely pressed the German advance guards.

During the evening of the 28th, near Ossowetz, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the village of Sosnia, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

Enemy attacks, which were barren of results, took place between the Rivers Pissa and Skwa, north of Vakh and on the right bank of the Omulew, and continued all day the 28th. The enemy yesterday, covered by the fire of his heavy artillery, in the sector between the Pissa and the Skwa, fell back toward his old trenches.

Near the village of Jednorojetz on the evening of the 28th the Germans suffered great losses as the result of four of their attacks, which failed. Near Starojaia German forces which took the offensive were driven back to their old positions.

On the left bank of the Vistula [illegible] bodies of the enemy made fruitless advances.

[illegible] the region of Gorlice, [illegible] we repulsed new [illegible] evening of the 28th, the Austrians again attacked unsuccessfully. North of the Uzsok Pass, in the Kopolvetz Forest, the Austrians during the night of the 28th-29th also delivered an attack. We allowed them to approach our wire entanglements before firing a shot. Then we scattered them by a sudden heavy fire.

In the direction of Stry, in the region of Golovetzko, we took the offensive and pushed forward vigorously to the enemy's trenches. Part of the defenders of the trenches were bayoneted, and in addition we took about 400 prisoners, including seven officers.

In Eastern Galicia the attempt of the enemy to make an offensive move at dawn yesterday in the region north of Nadvorna was stopped by our artillery fire.

SEE HINDENBURG'S HAND.

Russians Speculate on Purpose of New Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—German cavalry, useless for the trench fighting in Flanders and the Carpathians, is now moving in the extreme north, between General Eichhorn's army and the sea. The chief advance is along the Dubissa River, a tributary of the Niemen in the direction of Schwale.

The Russians see von Hindenburg's personal hand in this new spectacular movement. The region is without strategic value except for the purpose of foraging, and cannot, owing to lack of roads and railways, be used for great movements of infantry and artillery unless they are landed from transports above Polangen.

Doubtless it is hoped that this cavalry movement will impress Scandinavian neutrals and the local non-Russian population of the Baltic provinces, besides giving General von Hindenburg an opportunity of attempting to outwit the new Russian commander in the North, Michael Alexeyeff.

Immediate interest is centred in this campaign, as the Russians have driven the Germans backward at Mlawa and along the entire front in North Poland.

FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS

Artillery Duels with Russians Continuing Their Attacks.

LONDON, April 30.—The Russians are reported to be continuing to make slow progress in the Uzsok Pass and to repulse Austrian attacks on their flank in the direction of Stryi.

The following official war statement was given out at Vienna tonight:

The general situation is unchanged. During the day artillery engagements and minor skirmishes only were reported.

Several Russian night attacks in the Orawa and Opor Valleys (in the Carpathians) were repulsed with severe Russians losses.

Berlin makes this official statement:

"In the Carpathians there have been lively artillery duels in which our fire was very effective. In the Opor Valley the enemy, after many hours of artillery fire, vainly attempted a night advance against the heights held by our infantry."

COMPLAIN OF CZAR'S ORDER.

Germans Say Harsh Treatment Is Reserved for Them and Magyars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The German Embassy tonight issued this statement:

"According to advice received at the German Embassy, the Emperor of Russia has issued an order to treat the prisoners of war of Czech or other Slav origin kindly, but the prisoners of German or Magyar race very severely. The officials in Siberia are inciting the population against the prisoners of war by saying the Russian prisoners of war in Germany are badly treated. The agreement concerning the exchange of civilians is in many cases made useless, as the Russians consider even children or old men as 'liable to military service.'"

TURKS BEATEN BY RUSSIANS.

Fighting Renewed on the Transcaucasian Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On the Caucasus front activity is again increasing in various regions. The Russians are advancing in the direction of Olti, on the border of Turkey, and have cleared the Kurds out of Alasehkert Valley. The fight for the valley centred on the possession of Klichgjaduk Pass, and it would have been sufficient for the Turks if they could have held it securely for only a few days, which would be quite enough for them to complete a junction with their separated forces.

[illegible] and lay low. The Turks came on, first obviously for reconnoissance and were repulsed with ease without the Russians' making any particular show of force. Then came the real attack, and a few mountain guns were brought forward to bombard.

The Russian artillery continued to lie low and the Turkish attack developed with ill-ground confidence and swept boldly up to the line of the Russian wire entanglements.

A few score paces only separated the combatants when the Russian fire opened, guns, maxims, and rifles pouring one withering storm upon the massed thousands. With the unparallelel courage of fanaticism many still came on with shouts of "Allah Akbar!" and the Russians completed their terrible work with the bayonet. The pass was secured by the Russians and Alasehkert Valley cleared.

FIGHT DEADLY GAS WITH GAS

French Use Ammonia to Minimize Effect of German Product.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 30.—A considerable number of French and German wounded who were brought yesterday to Val de Grace Hospital, gave details of the recent German attack on Ypres.

The asphyxiating gas, principally bromine chloride, which in extreme cases affects the lungs to the point of suffocation, took the French by surprise, although one of the German wounded said they had prepared it since the 15th of March. The French were forced to retire seven kilometers and left sixteen 75's embedded in a marsh which the Germans could not remove owing to the terrible French fire. A subsequent advance recovered nearly all the lost ground.

The effect of the asphyxiating gas which the Germans continue to use is now being minimized by spraying ammonia, which combines with the gas to form the non-injurious ammonium bromide.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.—A Times correspondent in Northern France, who examined several victims of the gases used by the Germans, says that some, although apparently recovered, seem to be suffering from blood poisoning. Their feet are swollen and covered with purple blotches.

PRISONERS NOT ILL-USED.

Berlin Quotes Gerard as Finding British Fairly Comfortable.

BERLIN, April 30, (via London, May 1.)—The Lokal Anzeiger prints an interview with James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, concerning the treatment of war prisoners in Germany. Mr. Gerard is quoted as follows:

"A diversity of treatment among British and other war prisoners in Germany does not occur. In general, one can say they are well and abundantly clad. The American Embassy here disposes of funds to provide them clothing when the wish is expressed for this, but apart from that the prisoners also receive everything necessary from the camp commandant. The diet is the same as for the German troops in the barracks.

"We receive many complaints concerning the bread, as the prisoners neither like it nor does it agree with them. However, that can hardly be helped. The meat rations also are declared insufficient by prisoners, but there is nothing astonishing in that, as English soldiers are accustomed to a particularly abundant fare. British officers complain that the sleeping rooms are not spacious enough, and that they are imprisoned in company with other nationalities.

"Apart from all this, I can only say that the fate of war prisoners certainly is not enviable, but, considering circumstances, is quite tolerable. The German authorities will take into consideration all representations from us regarding the feeding of all war prisoners in Germany. A new order of the War Ministry has been communicated to me which adds some new elements for the nutrition of prisoners, and thereby makes it considerably more amundant."

HOW HE SANK A CRUISER.

Submarine Captain Describes the Destruction of the Leon Gambetta.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam and London,) April 30.—The following details of the sinking of the French cruiser Leon Gambetta have been received from Lieutenant von Trapp, the commander of the submarine U-5, which sent the cruiser to the bottom:

"A French cruiser, with covered lights was sighted at midnight twenty miles southeast of Cape di Leuca. The submarine from a distance of 500 metres (about 1,600 feet) fired a torpedo at her stern and followed it with a second torpedo amidship. Both hit. From the heeling of the cruiser I concluded that a third torpedo was not necessary.

"Nine minutes after the second shot the ship disappeared. Despite the short interval the French lowered five boats, which are believed to have been saved, as the sea was calm.

"I regret that I was unable to assist [illegible]

CANADIANS' LAST CHARGE.

Through Terrific Storm of Fire They Won Trenches, Checking Foe.

OTTAWA, April 30.—How the Canadians faced the German advance in the recent fighting in Flanders, and saved the day, is described in a communication from Sir Max Aitken, cabled to the Militia Department tonight of the final charge that checked the Germans' plans he says:

"At 6 A. M. on Friday the 23d it became apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly.

"It was, therefore, decided, to try to give relief by a counter attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. This was carried out by the Ontario First and Fourth Battalions of the First Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Mercer, acting in combination with British Brigade.

"It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play on the advancing troops. They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed even closer and closer.

For a moment, not more, it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Birchall, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his exampe had infected them fell dead at the head of his battalion.

"With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward, (for indeed they loved him), as if to avenge his death. The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight by battalions whose names should live forever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the last German who resisted was bayoneted and the trench was won."

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS WELL

Ambassador Here Told to Deny Report of His Illness.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Russian Ambassador today received the following cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Petrograd:

"Please contradict, most categorically, false reports spread by the German press, according to which the Grand Duke Nicholas was said to be ill. The Grand Duke, commander in chief, is in perfect health and has been accompanying his Majesty, the Emperor, in his recent visit to Galicia."

PROTEST ON LIQUOR DUTY.

Prohibitionists as Well as Others Object to Lloyd George's Proposal.

LONDON, April 30.—A flood of protests have come from all parts of the country against the proposals of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to increase the duty on alcoholic drinks. These proposals have received little support outside the immediate Government circles.

Temperance advocates are dissatisfied because total prohibition was not proposed, while distillers, brewers, saloon and hotel keepers, have held meetings of protest, and in many places have decided upon an immediate increase in prices. Ireland particularly, is disturbed, it being the belief there that if the proposals were adopted, they would spell ruin to brewers, licensed traders, and farmers who have sown barley in large quantities this year.

IRISH M. P.'S SEE POINCARE.

Cordially Received as They Profess Devotion to the Allies' Cause.

PARIS, April 30.—The greatest cordiality marked the reception today by President Poincaré of the delegation of Irish members of the British Parliament, headed by T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, who brought addresses to the President and Cardinal Amette.

After the presentation of the members of the delegation to M. Poincaré by Premier Viviani, Mr. O'Connor read the address to the President, which laid special emphasis on the close affinity of the French and Irish races, both Celtic, and the age-long associations of the two. The address recalled how heroic Irish leaders who had been obliged to fly from their country always had found a warm welcome in France.

"Ireland cherishes with pride the memory of the Irish Brigade, one of the finest and bravest corps the world has ever seen," continued the address. "The old quarrel between England and Ireland is now happily at an end, and the Irish, joined with the other nations of the British Empire, have sprung forward to the defense of the sacred cause of liberty and justice."

President Poincaré in his reply said:

"The blood which our common ancestors have given us in now being shed by the children of our two [illegible]

FRENCH ADVANCE NORTH OF YPRES

Gains of a Third to Five-Eighths of a Mile of Ground Reported by Paris.

GERMANS CLING TO BRIDGES

Fierce Artillery Fire Keeps Up on British Front, but Forces There Are Deadlocked.

LONDON, April 30.—In their continued attacks on the Germans north of Ypres to recover territory lost in the drive of the Kaiser's forces, the French troops are gaining ground, according to official statements issued tonight in Paris and London. The night bulletin of the French War Office indicates that the area won is from nearly a third to five-eighths of a mile wide. The British statement remarks that "sensible progress" has been made.

The Germans say they still hold bridgeheads on the Yser Canal at Het Sasl and Steenstraete, but are being attacked by the Allies.

The night French bulletin says:

In Belgium, to the north of Ypres, our attacks have progressed on the whole front on a depth varying from 500 meters (about 1,625 feet) to 1 kilometer, (five-eights of a mile.)

We have taken two successive lines of trenches and captured a great many prisoners.

The correspondent of The Associated Press visited today the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, which the enemy has not attacked for the last two days.

One of our airships has bombarded the railroad and sheds in the region of Valenciennes. One of our aeroplanes, which was destroyed by an explosion, fell inside the enemy's lines.

The day bulletin says of the general land operations:

We made progress yesterday to the north of Ypres, in the region of Steenstraete.

The City of Rheims received 500 shells, of which many were of an incendiary nature. These missiles started several fires, but it was found possible to circumscribe them and to put them out quickly.

In the Champagne district the enemy shelled one of our ambulances, wounding a doctor.

This Belgian report was given out here:

During the night of April 28 and 29 our troops repulsed with success a German attack delivered from Steenstraete. On April 29 the enemy's artillery became active and bombarded at intervals various parts of our line. We occupied a farm to the south of Plauvoetbreg.

The semi-weekly report from the headquarters in the field of the British Commander was given out here under today's date. It says:

The situation on our front has remained unchanged during the last forty-eight hours. The area in the neighborhood of Ypres has been the scene of great artillery activity throughout this period, but there have been no other operations so far as the British Army is concerned.

On our immediate left the French made counter-attacks today, supported by our artillery fire, and made sensible progress.

Yesterday a German aeroplane was attacked in the air and, fired at by our guns, was brought down at our lines east of Ypres.

Successful mining operations have been carried out southwest of Wytschaete and in the neighborhood of Givenchy.

Germans Gain in Champagne.

The official statement from German Army Headquarters states that in the recent fighting in the Champagne district the Germans captured French positions extending over more than half a mile. The statement concerning the general land operations in the west reads as follows:

Last night there was fighting between Steenstraete and Het Sasl. German troops have fortified and hold bridge heads on the western bank of the canal near Steenstraete and Het Sasl, and on the east bank of the canal north of Ypres. Zouaves and Turcos attempted a charge against the German right wing, but this charge broke down under the German fire.

In the Champagne district, north of Le Mesnil, the French attempt to win back their former positions resulted in failure. A whole group of fortifications 1,000 yards wide and 300 yards deep has been reversed in its entirety and is being maintained.

In the Argonne district, to the north of Four de Paris, a trench of the enemy was captured. German troops here took prisoner one French officer and thirty men, and held the ground gained against repeated French counter-attacks.

Near Cornay, in the eastern part of the Argonne, an aeroplane of the enemy came to earth. The aviators were found to be dead.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle French attacks on positions conquered by us on the heights of the Meuse resulted in failure. To the north of Flirey, also, a French charge failed, with heavy losses. In the fighting on the heights of the Meuse between April 24 and April 28 the French lost in prisoners forty-three officers, including three regimental commanders, and about 4,000 men.

The same statement has this to say of the air raid on England last night:

"The fortifications of Harwich have been shelled from the air."

NEW GERMAN ATTACK NEAR.

Kaiser's Forces Gathering in Great Masses to Renew Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, April 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—North of Ypres the battle continues to rage with great fury, but it is developing along excellent lines from the allied point of view.

Despite the repeated onslaughts of the German masses they have not been able to sustain the rôle of attackers which they initiated. It has passed to the Allies, who are once more vigorously on the offensive. During the last four days they have taken a great number of German prisoners, at least 2,000, in the Ypres sector.

It cannot be said, however, that the German effort is abandoned. Great masses of troops are gathering behind their lines, and it is probable that they will renew the battle very soon.

Heavy pressure is also being felt upon the Belgian lines north near Dixmude, but for the moment at all events the Allies have the upper hand.

The Canadians are having a well-earned breathing space. The weary remnants marched through Ypres, and as they passed, kilted regiments tramped in. The brother Scots sent their pipes to head them through Ypres, now no more beautiful. The historic town of 20,000 inhabitants is so utterly in ruins that there is but one single house the walls of which still stand. The rest have not even a semblance to buildings.

GERMANS SLEW OWN MEN?

Havre Newspaper's Tale of Shooting of Men Wishing to Surrender.

HAVRE, April 30.—The virtual annihilation of 4,000 Germans who crossed the Yperlee over a bridge near Steen-straete is described by the newspaper Vingtieme Siècle.

Belgian heavy artillery destroyed the bridge, while field artillery showered them with shrapnel. Many tied handkerchiefs to their bayonets and raised them in sign of surrender, but immediately their own quickfirers, the newspaper says, opened fire and mowed them down pitilessly. Many survivors were made prisoners by the Belgians.

JAMES DUFFY AMONG THE DEAD

Winner of the Boston Marathon Last Year Killed in War.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 30.—The name of James Duffy, a prominent long-distance runner, whose home was in this city, appears in today's list of those of the Canadian contingent killed at the front.

Duffy figured in many Canadian races and gained fame in the United States by winning the Marathon at Boston last year. The year before he won the Mercury Athletic Club Marathon at Yonkers. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted with the Highlanders in the Sixteenth Battalion.

MORE CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Seventeen Officers Among the Killed —One Died of Wounds.

OTTAWA, April 30.—Two casualty lists issued by the Militia Department today, contain the names of 202 members of the Canadian expeditionary forces killed, wounded, or missing, and are the heaviest given out since the Canadians have been in action. It is understood that these lists are only a beginning, particularly with reference to the killed, whose names, residences, and next of kin it takes a long time to trace.

Seventeen officers are among the killed and one died of wounds. The killed are:

Fifth Battalion—Lieutenant W. Fitzpatrick of Ashburton, England.

Seventh Battalion—Captain R. V. Harvey, Victoria; Lieutenant C. C. Holmes, Victoria; Lieutenant H. A. Bromley, Victoria; Lieutenant N. A. Jessop, Victoria; Lieutenant B. P. Latta, Vancouver.

Eighth Battalion—Lieutenant Jerry Nolds, Winnipeg.

Tenth Battalion—Captain H. A. C. Wallace, Winnipeg; Captain F. Pott, Medicine Hat; Lieutenant J. H. T. Nasmyth, Port Hope, Ont.; Lieutenant G. A. Coldwell, Brandon, Man.; Lieutenant R. Hoskins, Winnipeg; Lieutenant D. C. McColl, Medicine Hat; Lieutenant A. L. Bell, Toronto.

Fourteenth Battalion—Lieutenant G. W. Stairs, Halifax.

Sixteenth Battalion—The Hon. Captain J. H. McGregor, Victoria, B. C.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant William John Boxsee, Campbellford, Ont.

The officer who died of wounds was Lieut. Col. W. Hart McHarg, Seventh Battalion, previously reported killed in action.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS HONORS BELGIANS

One of Them Declares There Can Be No Peace Until Belgium's Wrongs Are Righted.

MILITANT STIRS MEETING

Dramatic Scenes of the Third Day's Session at The Hague Described by Miss Addams.

By JANE ADDAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 30.—The business session of the third day of the International Congress of Women came to a dramatic climax when Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, after having requested the audience to rise for a silent tribute to the dead on the battlefields and to the thousands of bereaved mothers, moved a resolution urging the Governments of the world to make an end to the war, begin peace negotiations, and effect a settlement based upon justice. Unanimously the delegates indorsed her fervid plea.

Scarcely less dramatic was the presentation to the congress by Dr. Augspurg of Germany of five Belgians, who arrived late, and her motion that they all be made members of the International Resolutions Committee, though all other countries are represented by but two members. They were conducted to the platform amid the applause of the audience.

Another moment of high emotion came when the congress rose in grateful assent to the suggestion of the Dutch Arrangements Committee that the huge consignments of flowers donated by growers throughout the kingdom be sent to the hospitals for wounded soldiers in the countries nearby, England. France. Belgium, and Germany, military authorities and the Red Cross officially having already gladly agreed to see to their distribution.

Charging that international discord was deliberately promoted by a small group of investors interested in the manufacture of munitions of war, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, an Englishwoman, seconded by a German woman, obtaiend a ringing resolution in favor of the nationalization of armaments as a step toward international disarmament.

This was later followed by an American proposal, unanimously adopted, urging the earliest possible acceptance of the principle that private investments in the resources of another country be made at the investor's risk and without a claim to official protection by his government.

A resolution declaring that the extension of the franchise to women would make for permanent peace called forth a spirited rejoinder from an English working woman, that unless women were educated they would support war as ardently as men, as, in fact, thousands are even now doing in the belligerent countries.

On the whole, today was distinctly an American day from the viewpoint of constructive proposals advanced. Headed by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston and ably supported by Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago, Miss Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, Mrs. Frank H. Cothren of New York and Miss Breckenridge of the University of Chicago, our delegation introduced several of the most important planks of the congress platform subject to final discussion tomorrow.

Interest in the congress increases each day. The large hall is filled to capacity, many visitors, in addition to the delegates, listening to the discussions. In the evenings the hall is crowded to overflowing. Our great disappointment is the fact that the twenty Englishwomen have not arrived.

The President, speaking at the last open evening session tonight, was much touched by the demonstration of good-will accorded her as a representative of the largest neutral nation participating in the congress.

The congress concludes tomorrow.

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Belgian Woman's Protest.

THE HAGUE, April 30.—In moving the final resolution at the International Congress of Women, Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer requested that all the delegates present stand one minute in silent prayer for peace. Mlle. Hamer of the Belgian delegation thereupon asked permission to utter a few words. When this was granted she astounded her audience with the dramatic exclamation:

"I am a Belgian before everything, and I cannot think as you do. There can be no peace without justice. The war must continue until the Belgians' wrongs have been righted. There must be no mediation except at the bar of justice."

General sympathy for the suffering of the Belgians caused part of the audience to break into cheers.

Sometime before the congress had been considerably upset by Miss Amy Lillingston of London, wkho declared:

"I was a suffragist and I remain a suffragist. I suffered in jail for it. I am just a plain English working woman, but I represent millions of women who favor the present just war as much as do the men. One hundred and eighty women are said to be waiting at Tilbury to come to this congress to talk peace. For every one of those, a thousand English women are willing to accompany their sons and husbands to fight. We are tired of such century-old silly platitudes as are uttered here."

Miss Lillingston insisted on continuing her speech until she was ruled out of order.

BIG GERMAN GUN SHELLS DUNKIRK

Continued from Page 1.

not a soul had any idea where the shells were coming from.

They fell in various parts of the town, doing tremendous damage, and 150 persons, mostly civilians, were killed or injured. There was a rush for the cellars, and hundreds hid themselves there until the bombardment was over.

This morning over 2,000 refugees from the town arrived in Calais, and more were coming on later.

A civilian, traveling down the line from Furnes this afternoon, states that the warships of the allied fleets are fiercely attacking Westende, which very nearly adjoins Lombaertzyde. The fact that the firing ceased at 3 o'clock in the afternoon seems to bear out the suggestion that the British naval guns found the aggressor.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.—The Times's correspondent in Northern France says the first shell fell in Dunkirk almost at the same moment that three German aeroplanes were seen hovering overhead. Soon other shells came in quick succession, and it became clear that the Germans had brought their big guns into range and that their fire was being directed by airmen. The correspondent adds:

"Military authorities of Dunkirk were powerless to reply to the enemy's big guns, but they opened a furious fire on the aeroplanes and drove them off."

TARGET EASY TO HIT.

London Expert Thinks Coast Guns Are Being Used.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.—The Daily Maily's military correspondent, commenting on the shelling of Dunkirk by land batteries, remarks:

"This is perfectly practicable in view of the immense range of modern heavy artillery, when suitably mounted. The British and German 15-inch guns will throw their shells at least twenty-nine miles. The British and German 12-inch guns will cover a range of more than twenty-five miles.

"The Germans have probably brought into action against Dunkirk some of the very powerful long fortress guns, which during the Winter they are known to have mounted at Ostend and Westende.

"Measurements on the map will show that Dunkirk would be within easy reach of such guns firing from these points. At such an extreme range the big naval guns could not hit a bullseye but they could easily shell a town which covers a large area."

LONDON WAS UNRUFFLED.

Reported Naval Attack on Dunkirk Caused Not a Tremor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30.—Perhaps no better evidence of the equanimity or apathy of the British public could have been found than the way the reports of bombardment of Dunkirk by German warships were taken today.

"The German fleet out," "Dunkirk bombarded," "Heavy damage," ran the posters issued by the afternoon papers. The public read the startling announcements, but not one man in a hundred stopped the rushing newsboys to buy papers. That the German fleet should be out, indulging in the bombardment of a port so near the British coast was evidently beyond the belief of the man in the street.

It was only when the story indicated by the posters appeared in the newspapers that people began to take notice of it. 7ven then there was no sign of extraordinary excitement.

On the Stock Exchange prices sagged, but Capel Court has the reputation of being the most nervous spot in London. of it. Even when there was no sign of of excitement, let alone apprehension.

It was not until late in the evening that an explanation of the report was issued, but the people went about their business and pleasure as if nothing unusual had happened.

In the clubs an occasional pessimist was heard asking more or less pointed questions about the Admiralty, but altogether there was an absence of anything in the way of "nerves."

Attack Called Significant.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.—Commenting on the Dunkirk bombardment The Times says the incident is of small importance from a military standpoint, but brings the war closer to England's shores than at any earlier period of the struggle.

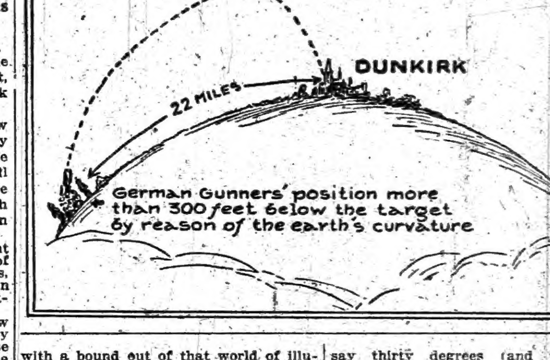
"We have, in the events of the past ten days," The Times says, "the clearest possible proof that, far from being on the run, the Germans can, at any moment, resume the offensive in the west with great power and obstinate courage, with an ample supply of men and guns, and in a spirit that will stop at nothing. The bombardment of Dunkirk is only one more sign of their [illegible] to reach the coast [illegible] with a bound out of that world of illusion in which the nation has been encouraged to gaze at the facts through the mist of facile optimism."

Coast of Belgium and Northeastern France

The gun which threw shells into Dunkirk was probably set up not far from Nieuport.

British war craft have been busily attacking Zeebrugge, the German submarine base to the eastward.

The 22-Mile Flight of the German Shells.



ZEEBRUGGE UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Several Fires Started as a Result of Ships' Bombardment.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) April 30.—"The coast batteries at Zeebrugge were heavily engaged from 9:30 o'clock last night to 1 o'clock this morning, replying to a bombardment from the sea," says a dispatch to the Telegraaf.

"A thick mist prevented the vessels engaged from being seen, but that the bombardment was effective in places is inferred from the numerous fires that arose on the land."

According to the Nieuws van den Dag thirty shots were fired at noon today from the sea on the Belgian coast.

Zeebrugge is the port of Bruges. It is twelve miles northeast of Ostend and the same distance from the Holland boundary. It has been made a base for German submarines.

POSSIBLE, SAY ARMY MEN.

Think German Gun Is Naval or Coast Defense, Fired at High Angle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Officers of the United States Army and Navy tonight agreed that the shells dropped in Dunkirk came from a high power German naval gun or coast defense gun ashore, fired from the German lines, near Nieuport, or from some point to the southward.

The nearest point in the German lines seems to be about twenty-two miles from Dunkirk. Artillery and ordnance experts agreed that it was possible to develop such a range with the latest type of Krupp naval guns by high-angle firing.

The range tables of the United States Navy are worked out in detail up to an extreme range of 25,000 yards, or 14.2 miles. This is the distance with which the latest types of 12-inch and 14-inch American naval guns can be fired when [illegible] say thirty degrees (and they may even be fired at an agle of forty-five degrees if mounted on specially constructed carriages) the range of these guns could be increased about 50 per cent. This would give them an extreme range of about 21.1 miles.

It is believed that the latest type of fifty calibre, 12-inch United States naval gun, which has an initial velocity of about 2,900 feet a second at the muzzle, could, if mounted on special gun carriages, fire a shell twenty to twenty-one miles. When fired at such a high angle it would be almost the same as mortar firing.

The impression here is that the Germans have brought overland some large naval or coast defense guns, and fired toward Dunkirk. It is known here that the Krupps have built a twelve-inch gun which has an initial velocity of 3,000-foot seconds at the muzzle, and an extreme range of about 30,000 yards, or over seventeen miles, from the decks of a battleship, when elevated at nearly thirty degrees. This might, it is said, have a range of twenty or twenty-two miles when fired at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson of the Ordnance Department of the army, who is in command of the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, when told last night that the Germans were bombarding Dunkirk, France, from behind their lines in Belgium, called the German achievement remarkable. If the Germans were using their 17-inch howitzers, Colonel Dickson said, they were probably operating them at an elevation of about 43 degrees. The range of Dunkirk, he added, was probably gained with the aid of a map, which was as perfect as it is possible to make.

Colonel Dickson said that if the shells fired into Dunkirk weighed a ton or thereabout the Germans were probably using powder charges each weighing from 500 to 600 pounds. The powder is probably the finest smokeless, which sells in this country at about 53 cents a pound, but is selling in Europe, at the present time, at about twice that price.

Colonel Dickson was asked if we had any guns that could fire as far as 22 miles, and he replied that both the 16-inch and 14-inch United States ordnance would carry that distance. To do so the guns would have to be elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
[illegible]

PREFER ASQUITH TO NORTHCLIFFE

London Papers Say His Attacks on the Ministry Are Aiding the Enemy.

BLUNDERS OF WAR EXPERTS

The London Times's Military Critic's Errors Pointed Out—Said Namur Would Hold Out 3 Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Northcliffe is the object of a hot attack in a Daily News editorial headed "Mr. Asquith or Lord Northcliffe." The writer points out how Lord Northcliffe's three papers, The Times, The Daily Mail, and The Evening News, are conducting a campaign against the Government by operations against various Ministers. The News continues:

"It is in The Times that a frontal attack on the Government is being made. There day by day in the leader columns, or in the military notes, there is conducted a definite scheme of sapping and mining, the obvious purpose of which is to destroy the confidence in Premier Asquith and the Government. In this connection, we shall ask whether the experience which the public has had with Lord Northcliffe and his military critic has been such as to warrant them in taking them as their philosophers and guides.

"It was The Times which published that cruel story of the plight of the British Army after the battle of Mons. It was another of Lord Northcliffe's papers which told of the sinking of, we think, nineteen German ships. It was The Times's military critic who said that Namur would hold out three months at the very moment when it had fallen. It was the same gentleman who, in August, prophesied that the Russians would be in Berlin in two months.

"We do not recall these things, and there are multitudes like them, in order to hurt the feelings of the prophet. We recall them to show what is the value of Lord Northcliffe and his critic as military advisers."

The Daily News concludes:

"Is the country going, in Lincoln's phrase, 'to swap horses while crossing' this unprecedented stream, simply because Lord Northcliffe has set his heart on showing that he is powerful enough to make and unmake Ministries? He does not tell us in The Times, The Daily Mail, or The Evening News, whom he proposes to put in office, but we invite the country to think of any alternatives to Asquith. When it has thought of them, it will know what to say to Lord Northcliffe and his company."

The Chronicle also has an editorial on the Northcliffe papers' attitude toward the Government. It says in part:

"We in England, of course, know how the old semi-national authority of The Times has departed from it, and, since it became a limb of the yellow press and came to be published under the same auspices under which the story of the Peking massacre was published some years ago, we expect sensationalism from it much more than responsibility. When the scurrilous campaign against the Prime Minister appears in The Times no more importance attaches to it than when it appears in The Daily Mail, for one knows that in either case it proceeds from the same source.

"In Germany and other foreign countries this is less generally realized. Articles which carry no more weight, in the Carlton and Constitutional Clubs, than they do in the Reform or National Liberal, are read with elation in Berlin and with depression in Paris and Petrograd. Moreover, foreign readers, especially in countries with a strict censorship, must discount all the statements as to the unity and the confidence of the British people as being perhaps dictated by propriety. Where the language of a newspaper points to national disunion and distrust they will naturally suppose it to be blurting out the truth.

"The Times's attempt to destroy the nation's confidence in its leaders is meat and drink to our enemies and poison to our Allies and neutral friends. It has been, and is, worth thousands of fighting men to the German cause.

"The Times does more harm abroad than any other unpatriotic paper because the legend of its former authority causes more notice to be taken of it."

The Chronicle goes on to discuss The Morning Post's attacks on Winston Churchill, remarking:

"Really the heads of the Admiralty in a great war have something better to do than to contradict the absurd invention of embittered partisans."

The Chronicle concludes its article as follows:

"At the present moment the most formidable fort which we have to face in determining the duration of the war is not the military or mechanical organization of the enemy, their numbers, or their diabolical inventions, but the confidence and unity of the German people. It is no overstatement to say that The Times is playing a chief part in maintaining that confidence and unity. Moreover next in importance to our own effort, comes the attitude of the neutrals which affects us in numberless ways, both present and prospective, and here again infinite damage is being done by the unpatriotic section of our press.

"Look at THE NEW YORK TIMES' article, summarized today by our correspondent in New York, a direct reproduction of The Morning Post's present attack by a neutral paper, which can scarcely have enjoyed the same opportunities of watching our contemporary develop its long personal vendetta against Churchill, as we have in this country. Is it a good thing that friendly America should be led to believe that our navy's record in this war is one of nine disastrous months? Is it not enough to console ourselves by observing that it is grotesquely untrue? Fictions as well as truths fight in this struggle, and no fictions can cut deeper and do us, as a nation, more serious damage than those which are formed in our own household."

The Morning Post, in an editorial answering the charge leveled against it of lack of patriotism in connection with its attack on Churchill, says:

"We are accused of encouraging the Germans and alarming the nation. We care not a fig for all this humburg about encouraging Germany. The Germans are encouraged by victory. They are discouraged by defeat. Nothing else matters. The Germans rejoiced when three ships were sunk in the Dardanelles, not only because it was a victory, but because it gave them substantial proof of incompetent strategy on our side.

"In the same way the German nation was encouraged at Antwerp by the partial destruction of our naval force which had been thrown into a hopeless position without the support of artillery. Again the Germans were encouraged by the loss of the Hogue, the Cressy, and the Aboukir, through lack of a destroyer flotilla, and the destruction of Admiral Cradock and his squadron by an elemental blunder in strategy. Such things encourage the enemy, not articles in the newspapers, and if we can secure a reform in our administration by which the expert and the sailor and not the amateur and the politician will be in control of the navy, it will discourage the enemy as much as a British victory. For the only hope left to Germany is that blundering political interferences may counterbalance the magnificent qualities which more even than preponderance in ships make the British Navy supreme."

6,227 OFFICERS LOST.

British Total Includes 1,961 Killed and 758 Missing.

LONDON, April 20, (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An officers' casualty list for the fortnight, ended April 20, shows that the British Army lost 46 officers killed and 110 wounded—a total of 156 during the fortnight.

The casualties in only one regiment (the Royal Engineers) exceeded double figures, which had 3 killed and 8 wounded.

Since the beginning of the war 1,961 officers have been killed, 3,528 wounded, and 738 are reported missing, bringing the total up to 6,227.

SEES 'LEERING DEVILS' IN FASHION-PLATES

Katharine Tynan's Vehement Protest Against Women's Styles for War Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30.—Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson,) the Irish poetess, launches a vigorous protest against the new styles in women's clothes. She does not believe that women generally, "who in these great days have proved themselves worthy of their men, who have given their all to the altar of their country, and given it dry-eyed and smiling," will follow the dictates of fashionable dressmakers and adopt costumes such as are exhibited in the fashion plates of women's papers.

Writing in The New Witness Mrs. Hinkson says:

"We may be as proud of our women as of our men; they are worthy mates and mothers and sisters of heroes. Plainly in these days we see that we are indeed sons and daughters of God. What mockery is it, then, what evil jest, that takes this high moment to present our women in every paper one takes up as not maenads, not bacchantes—for these may be beautiful—but as leering devils? Their attitudes, their figures are those of the cake-walk, the turkey trot and other uncleannesses; their faces wicked as Aubrey Beardsley's nightmares, when they are not specimens from an idiot asylum. Are there alien enemies among us drawing these unspeakable creatures, these mannequins on which to show clothes which honest and noble women are supposed to wear?

"The fashions as displayed on these horrors are dreadful enough in themselves. The flare of today is hardly less hideous than the hobble of yesterday; but I have seen the hobble, and doubtless I shall see the flare, worn by women so simple and dignified in themselves that they justified their garments.

"Do you suppose that these debased and degraded creatures of the fashion-plates may pass into a sort of tradition—for dress has its share in the making of history—of how English women looked in the greatest days for the spirit that have ever befallen us?

"When did this evil thing appear, and who is responsible for it? The ladies' papers in these days are more depressing than ever to those who believe that woman has a soul. They used to be made for the odalisque who was content not to have a soul. No normal woman disdains the arts of dress; but it was only the incurably silly who forgot that life was concerned with the eternal verities and thought only of decking the body. All that seems harmless enough now, when ladies' papers are surely illustrated for the madhouse and from the madhouse."

In conclusion the poetess suggests that these "pictures of creatures half ape, half serpent, who wear the clothes we are supposed to wear tomorrow" are endured without protest only because people are too busy to think about them.

"WILSON THE SILENT."

French Correspondent's View of Leaders Here and Public Opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 30.—Under the heading, "Wilson the Silent," the Petit Parisien's Washington correspondent describes a reception by the President. The correspondent writes:

"I received from him a veiled look and some smiles. I imagined his thoughts were profound, but he kept them to himself."

The correspondent describes President Wilson's reception of the press thus:

"His face wore the same expression as a French General whom I once heard say at a reception, 'Aren't they soon going?'"

Summing up his impressions of prominent American politicians, the correspondent says: "I form two hypotheses, but hesitate to accept either. Either America's rulers realize today that they represent American public opinion only too feebly to state with due authority their own opinion in the present conflict or else they fear that their own opinion, however mildly expressed, might wound some belligerent, thus contravening neutrality."

The Temps New York correspondent, referring to Colonel Roosevelt's assertion that "America digests foreigners in two generations," says:

"America today evidently suffers too much undigested Germans."

DJAVID BEY LEAVES BERLIN.

Said to Have Negotiated a Turkish Loan of $250,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from Berlin that the Turkish Minister of Finance, Djavid Bey, left the Prussian capital for Constantinople today after one month's stay in Germany, having successfully arranged a new Turkish war loan amounting to nearly $250,000,000.

Before his departure Djavid Bey expressed great delight with his reception by the German authorities and with the Kaiser's kindly welcome, and said he hoped that in the course of two or three years the Bagdad Railway would be completed, thus opening to the Central European powers a new commercial route to Persia, India, and China.

TRACE SWOBODA'S RECORD.

Alleged Spy Once Acknowledged His German Birth.

PARIS, April 30.—Raymond Ruff Schwind, best known as Raymond Swoboda, arrested on suspicion of having started the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine and now accused of espionage, has been confronted by Major Wehring, who identified him as having been in his employ when the Major was manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, according to the Petit Journal. The newspaper asserts that the prisoner admitted that he was convicted in the Consular Court at Shanghai under the name of Schwind, and said then that he was born in Hamburg, but he is said to have explained to the French military authorities that the name and birthplace were assumed.

While at the front Major Wehring recognized Schwind from a picture in a newspaper and obtained leave to come to Paris to give testimony.

The prisoner has written to Major Jullien of the Paris Permanent Court Martial, protesting against his long detention, saying that the charge of setting fire to the Touraine was trumped up out of spite by a fellow passenger and that the charge of espionage is altogether preposterous.

MAY TAX WAR PROFITS.

Suggestion That British Contractors May Have to Pay Two-thirds.

LONDON, April 30.—The central feature of the budget, The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent believes, will be a scheme for the taxation of war profits.

He is of the opinion that the Government intends to appropriate two-thirds of surplus profits made by all firms engaged directly or indirectly in the production of goods used in war operations.

Grandson of Darwin Killed.

LONDON, April 30.—Included in the latest list of officers killed at the front are the names of Brig. Gen. Riddell, commander of the Northumberland Fusileers Brigade; Second Lieutenant Darwin, a grandson of Charles R. Darwin, the naturalist, and Second Lieutenant Rhodes Moorehouse, who died Tuesday of wounds received while dropping bombs on Courtrai the previous day.

THINKS NO PANIC WILL FOLLOW WAR

Prof. H. S. Foxwell, Noted British Economist, Looks for Good Times When Peace Comes.

AN ODD GOLD SITUATION

Believes Paper Currency Will Be Contracted in France, Russia, and Germany, but Not in England.

LONDON, April 30.—The whole business world is vitally concerned in the question of how the war will affect commercial and industrial conditions. Will there be depression or prosperity? What will be the result of the destruction of such a large proportion of the efficient and productive classes? Will money be scarce and dear or plentiful and cheap?

These and other economic aspects of the great struggle were discussed with an Associated Press correspondent by Professor Herbert Somerton Foxwell, Director of Economics of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of London. Professor Foxwell, in addition to his activities in these institutions, collected the most important private library on social and political economy in Europe. When asked whether in his opinion the war would be followed by a business depression, Professor Foxwell said:

"Generally my view is that there is no sufficient reason to hold that a great war must necessarily be followed by severe depression, and less than usual in this particular case, where an immense work of reparation will be required on the conclusion of the war. A contrary view rests largely, I think, on our experience after 1815 and to a similar extent after 1873. But the prolonged depression in both cases seems to me to have been mainly due to currency causes.

"The peace of 1815 was followed by what Hoffman and Roscher called an absolute scarcity of currency; and a similar condition resulted in 1873 from the demonetization of silver. War or no war, prolonged depression must have resulted from currency causes alone; and there were other aggravating circumstances in each case to which I need not refer.

"It will be said that there must be, and should be, currency contraction after this war. Yes, in a sense—in the strict sense of the term currency. Note issues will be contracted in France, Russia, and Germany especially; not appreciably, if at all, in Great Britain.

"But modern business enterprises in the most advanced countries depends mainly on bank credits, and these again, so far as they are limited at all, are mainly limited by relation, not to currency in general, but to ultimate gold reserves. These reserves have been rather increased than diminished by this war. It is one of the most striking features that gold has been withdrawn from the circulation, where it is useless as a basis of credit, and concentrated in the great reserves on whose strength the manufacture of commercial credit depends. I hope this result of the war may be permanent. If it is, we shall have the necessary basis for a great commercial and industrial expansion after the war.

"But then it will be said the war has positively destroyed a large part of the available machinery of production, and, above all, of the most efficient and productive classes of the population.

"This last I take to be the capital injury due to the war, in a sense irreparable, in view of the mass of highly trained expert men who form the bulk of modern armies. These men cannot be replaced by any process much less elaborate than that for which their industrial efficiency was actually developed. The natural and acquired abilities of its people are the most valuable part of a nation's resources, and as the complication of business increases so does the value of trained men as compared with crude ability.

Gainful Side of War.

"I fully admit the gravity of this consideration. But on the other hand, I would say that the discipline and physical training received by that portion of the army which returns to civil life will be of great economic value. This applies particularly to Great Britain. Want of discipline, and town life, have seriously handicapped us for all useful purposes. The higher moral tone evoked by the war will also be an immense gain.

"Further I hold that existing resources, owing to dislocations in the machinery of demand and supply, are rarely fully utilized, perhaps by not from five to twenty per cent., say ten per cent. on the average. After the peace there will for a time be almost unlimited demand and the factors of production will be working at full power for some years at least.

"As to capital, here, of course, there has been unbounded destruction of fixed capital; and diversion of floating capital (existing and future supplies) to non-industrial purposes. For this the world will pay in the shape of a certain shortage in necessary industrial capital, in the rise, for a prolonged period, of the rate of interest. This, like a tax, will add to the cost of production, and diminish the share of the world's output available as income for the human factors in production. This again is a serious injury. We can't make our omelet without breaking eggs. But if we get our omelet, who worries about the eggs? If, after all, we spoil the omelet, then we have made a dead loss of the eggs.

Militarism the Foe.

"We are fighting to crush German militarism," continued Professor Foxwell, "and the doctrine on which it quite logicaly rests. If we succeed, there will be an immense reduction in the military expenditure which has been gradually piled up since Prussia began to assert herself at Sadowa. I do not suppose for a moment that we can go back to the scale of those days. But if we could only knock twenty-five per cent. off our present scale, it would go a long way to set off the increased rise of interest.

"This rise of interest had made rapid progress long before the war broke out. It was partly due to the great boom in trade which came with the rise in prices in 1898; partly, so far as we are here concerned, to the persistent attacks directed against property, and the crushing taxation on capital of all kinds, which had already in peace time reached our highest war levels. In the death duties, more particularly, we had an ingenious device, which, as Sir Felix Schuster and others have shown, annually converted huge sums of private capital into Government expenditure.

"The economic laws revenge themselves on those who scout them. There is everywhere, as the French say, a contrecoup against the attacks of the politician. As capital was diminished, and savings discouraged by taxation, interest rose, and to some extent recouped the saving classes. As the supply of gold is still more than ample, the rise of prices will only receive a temporary check at the peace, due to the re-opening of the accustomed trade routes, and the rise in interest would for that reason alone continue. The enormous loans necessary to finance the war will further increase the rise; that must be allowed. But there is nothing in this rise (as distinguished from a stringency in the discount market) to check the development of business. The whole history of trade since the rise began shows this. It has never developed more rapidly.

"Whether the tax on earned incomes involved in this rise of interest, so far as it is due to the war loans, will be offset by the saving on the reduction in military establishments depends absolutely, in my opinion, on whether this war is, or is not, fought to a finish."

GERMAN EMBASSY ISSUES WARNING

Advertises Notice of Danger to Travelers in the War Zone.

BUILDING UP A DEFENSE?

Suggestion That Notice May Be Cited Against Possible Claims for Damages—Cunard Agent Says Travel Is Safe.

The following advertisement was received last night by THE TIMES and other newspapers throughout the country. It came from an advertising agent in Washington, who said it had been brought to him by the Counselor of the German Embassy:

NOTICE!

Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915.

When this advertisement was read last night over the telephone to Charles P. Sumner, agent of the Cunard Line, he found it difficult to believe that it could be the German Embassy that had submitted it.

Mr. Sumner said that only a few days ago he had received letters demanding $15,000 on pain of the publication of advertising harmful to his line. Even when it was pointed out that the advertisement was only a summary of the German Government's official proclamation of a war zone around the British Isles, and that the fact that it came from the embassy seemed to be well established, Mr. Sumner was still skeptical. He said that more than one effort had been made to annoy the line and make its passengers uncomfortable.

Mr. Sumner recalled the attempt several months ago to extort $10,000 from the Cunard Line by threats of injury to its business. In this case an arrest was made, and the prisoner was convicted and is now in Sing Sing. Mr. Sumner intimated that recent renewal of the threats was one reason why he found it difficult to believe that this advertisement had come from the German Embassy.

When Mr. Sumner was asked about the precautions which are being taken with regard to the Cunard vessels he said that he had absolutely no fear with regard to them.

"No passenger is permitted aboard them unless he can identify himself. No express matter of any sort is taken. Every passenger must identify his baggage before it is placed aboard. There are now no German cruisers in the Atlantic, and the 'danger zone' does not begin until we reach the British Channel and the Irish Sea. Then one may say there is a general system of convoying British ships. The British Navy is responsible for all British ships, and especially for Cunarders."

"Your speed, too, is a safeguard, is it not?" it was suggested.

"Yes; as for submarines, I have no fear of them whatever."

Defense Against Damage Claims?

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Nobody at the German Embassy could be reached tonight when an effort was made to obtain information as to the purpose of the advertisement bearing the Embassy's signature. It was stated in another quarter that an official of the Embassy had arranged for the insertion of the advertisement in newspapers in every large city in the United States from coast to coast, and that it will appear once a week for three weeks.

In the absence of any explanation as to why the advertisement is to be printed, it was suggested here tonight that it may be intended for use by Germany as a defense against claims for damages that may arise on account of the death or injury of Americans on ships torpedoed by German submarines within the area of the German war zone.

GETS A BIG WAR ORDER.

Westinghouse Company to Have One for $28,000,000.

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, confirmed yesterday the rumor that his company had obtained a large contract for war materials.

"We received yesterday," said he, "a large order from a foreign Government, the details of which are now being worked out. I can say nothing further at this time."

It is said that the company will begin the manufacture of $28,000,000 worth of small arms, chiefly rifles, for the allied armies. In addition to this order, it is said, officers of the Westinghouse Company are figuring on an additional contract of the same amount for rifles. It was said that 1,000,000 rifles were covered in each contract at $27.50 each. The company has other orders for parts of shells which have been placed from time to time since March 1, and it is figured that the aggregate of business on hand or in sight amounts to more than $60,000,000.

It is understood that the contracts already placed are "firm"—that is, payment will be made and the goods delivered even though the war end within a few weeks. The Westinghouse Company is expected to sublet a part of the orders for rifles, and in order to handle as great a bulk of business in as short a period as possible, several small manufacturing plants have been leased.

Like the arrangement followed by the American Locomotive Company in handling its war orders, the Westinghouse Company intends to reserve ample room and equipment in its various electrical works for the ordinary electrical business. A substantial part of the contracts will probably be filled at the company's foreign branches—in England, France, and Italy.

The financial district heard much yesterday about new orders for munitions of war in addition to the Westinghouse contracts. Heavy purchases for railroad cars and track material for Russia and France were reported. The Pressed Steel Car Company, it was said, was negotiating for the sale to Russia of $10,000,000 worth of cars and track-laying steel. Officers of the company have said that only small contracts for shells had been entered into, but it was known that foreign buying of railway material was supplying much business to the company's plants.

The New York Air Brake Company was also mentioned as the recipient of new orders. Several weeks ago it was reported that the company had received a portion of the $83,000,000 contract for shrapnel placed with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company by the Russian Government, and other orders for shells are understood to have been taken since that time.

EMPRESS IN MOURNING.

Visits Strassburg Hospitals Looking Pale and Sad.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 30, (via Paris.)—The German Empress, dressed in mourning and looking pale and sad, paid a flying visit to Strassburg, the capital of Lower Alsace, on Tuesday morning of this week, and visited three hospitals where several officer friends were lying wounded. Her Majesty left Strassburg on the same night for Berlin.

She was accompanied by one woman and received only the Burgomaster at Strassburg. The population of the city were not aware of her visit.

HEARD GERMANS LAUGH AS HE FOUGHT FOR LIFE

Officer of the Falaba Says the Submarine Crew Saw Fun in the Death Struggles of Victims.

LONDON, April 30.—B. T. Peak, second engineer of the British steamer Falaba, who was rescued by a trawler when his ship was sunk off the Irish coast on March 28 by a German submarine, has just made a statement to the Admiralty definitely charging that the submarine crew laughed at the struggling survivors of the Falaba, and were indifferent to the appeals for help. Peak has been dangerously ill in a London hospital since his rescue. His statement, after telling how he was washed off a lifeboat by the explosion of a torpedo, but managed to keep himself up with an oar, says:

"I was now quite close to the submarine. In fact, I was hoping that they would pick me up, but instead they were laughing and seemed to treat it as a huge joke. There were about a dozen standing on her deck in khaki-colored clothing. The crew of the submarine had every opportunity for saving lives had they been so minded, but it was quite evident that the Germans were prepared to see the people drown."

APPEALS FOR SHIPPING AID.

Americans in Holland Urge a United States Government Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Complaining of the interruptions in shipping between the United States and Holland, the American Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands and its colonies has appealed to the Government to establish a steamship line under American registry and, if possible, under Government control to provide monthly or bimonthly sailings. This appeal, which comes in a letter to Secretary Bryan and has been turned over to Secretary McAdoo, bases its request simply on the needs of commerce which is constantly becoming more congested. It reads in part:

On the other hand, American manufacturers and exporters cannot forward their goods without great difficulty and delay, and on the other Holland buyers are deprived of the merchandise ordered and forced to look elsewhere for supplies.

It is urgently necessary that, as soon as possible, a regular steamship line under American flag, and, if possible, under control of the Government of the United States, should be established in order to prevent a further congestion of goods at the several shipping ports of the States.

We inclose herewith a list of American manufacturers and shippers who seem to be unable to ship their goods to Holland. It is believed that this list will convince you of the necessity for such a line of ships.

This list, however, is not complete, new orders going to America daily, and the impression is gaining ground that Dutch merchants will be compelled to send orders elsewhere than to the United States.

If the American Government would take the matter in hand and endeavor to establish a monthly or bi-monthly steamship line to Holland, this chamber, as well as Dutch merchants generally, would be highly gratified.

The list of American manufacturers and shippers, which is appended, comprises firms in thirty cities.

LONDON, April 30.—The British Admiralty announces that trade between England and Holland may be resumed, but that passenger traffic is not yet permitted.

THE MACEDONIA CAPTURED.

British Admiralty So Reports Regarding Fugitive Supply Ship.

LONDON, April 30.—The British Admiralty made the following statement today:

"The German steamship Macedonia, which escaped from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, a few weeks ago, has been captured by one of our cruisers."

PARIS, April 30.—A dispatch from Algeciras says the Hamburg-American Line steamer Macedonia, which escaped from Las Palmas, where she was interned on Nov. 13, has been recaptured and is being taken to Gibraltar with another captured German steamer.

There have been conflicting reports regarding the Macedonia, which was reported to have slipped out of Las Palmas Harbor on March 10 with supplies for German warships. There have been other reports of her recapture.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Only One Ship with Grain Cargo Leaves Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Only one ship cleared from here today for the war zone. It was the British steamer Orpheus, for London, with a cargo of grain.

SUBMARINE SINKS TRAWLER.

Patrol Boat Makes Fruitless Chase in Search of German Raider.

LONDON, April 30.—The trawler Lily Dale has been sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea, 75 miles off the mouth of the River Tyne.

A patrol boat picked up the crew of the trawler and then went in pursuit of the submarine, but the latter is believed to have made its escape.

JAPAN HELPS ARM ENGLISH.

Two Million Rifles Said to Have Reached Liverpool.

According to news received yesterday from Liverpool by the White Star liner Megantic, 2,000,000 rifles and 200,000,000 rounds of ammuniiton had arrived from Japan for the use of Kitchener's army, and were being distributed as rapidly as possible to the various training camps.

In addititon to the 3,000,000 troops raised in England, a native army of 1,500,000 men, it was said, was being trained in India for service in the war if needed.

Several of the captured German merchant ships are now being used to carry British troops across the Channel to Havre, Dieppe, and Boulogne. Names of the vessels have been effaced and numbers marked on their sides similar to the other transports, it was said.

The former Stolzenfels has become the C-4, the Scharzfels the C-5, and the Wildenfels C-11. Six more captured German ships are at Tilbury Docks, being fitted out for troop ships.

ITALY'S MISSION.

Must Aid the Balkan States Across the Adriatic, Says d'Annunzio.

BORDEAUX, France, April 30.—"Italy, by her geographical situation, is called upon to exercise toward the Balkan States an historic function similar to that exercised by France and England toward the development of modern Italy," writes Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet, in Petite Gironde.

"By unchanging laws of history Italy must become again as in the past a source of helpful influence for the Balkan States across the Adriatic.

"Those disturbed and anxious countries will be born again only in the great light of civilization through Italy revealing and stimulating a people powerful and intellectual. The child of Rome, the Rumanian, is living evidence that this destiny is about to be accomplished. The Roman way is the best way. Roman cement is as ever the strongest."

SCHIFF HAS FEARS FOR BRITISH JEWS

Thinks Their Condition Is Already Worse on Account of the Russian Alliance.

NO GERMAN ANTI-SEMITISM

War, He Says, Has Abolished It, While It Has Intensified It in Poland.

The fear that England has become "contaminated" by her alliance with Russia in so far as the Jewish question is concerned, and that conditions will be harder for Jews in England after the war, while they will be better in Germany, is expressed by Jacob H. Schiff in an article in the current issue of The Menorah Journal. In the article, which is entitled "The Jewish Problem Today," Mr. Schiff says:

"It is hardly possible to exaggerate the horrors of the Jewish conditions in the war-stricken countries, especially in the three Polands. According to the reports we get, conditions in Russian Poland are such that Belgium's plight is a mere bagatelle in comparison. The Jewish people there have been outraged in the most terrible manner, both by the Poles, who denounced them as enemies and spies, and then by the Russians themselves, who treated them as such. It is only after the Russian armies are forced to leave that the Jews are given protection by the Germans. In saying this I do not want to be misjudged, for it is well known that I am a German sympathizer. But the fact is that the Russians and the Poles alike have been inhumane to the Jewish population.

"It would be rather hard to say whether, were it not for the specific Jewish Relief Fund, the Jews would get as much relief as the other suffering people, but there is very little doubt that the Jews in the war-stricken districts, especially in Poland, have suffered a great deal more than the rest of the population. The Jews, therefore, need more relief, particularly as the civilian population has been against them.

"Beyond the immediate measures for relief we can for the present do nothing. We must act from day to day. As the war goes on we must simply keep on trying to relieve the distress. As to what is in store after the war, I am unable to form a picture, at least so far as Russia is concerned. The hope is expressed that when peace is restored Russia will do better than heretofore for her large Jewish population. But we have been disappointed so often by Russia's promises that we should believe this only when actually done and not before. I have little confidence at all in the assertion that Russia will mend her way in the future.

Demands the Abolition of the Pale.

"There is only one way to solve the Jewish problem in Russia, and that is nothing less than the entire removal of the Pale. We must ever demand this and accept nothing else. When the Jew can go where he pleases, and trade where he pleases, and live where he pleases, the Jewish question in Russia will be solved. It is the Government, the governing classes, in Russia that create the enmity toward the Jews. I believe there is no people anywhere who have at present or ever had less anti-Jewish feeling than the mass of Russian people. When once the pressure brought by the bureaucracy is removed, and the Jews are permitted to have normal relations with the mass of the Russian population all over the country, the Jewish question will be a thing of the past.

"The situation is different in Poland and Rumania, where the people themselves are anti-Semitic. It may appear strange at first that there should be such a difference between the Polish people and the Russian people in their attitude toward the Jews in their midst. But it may be easily explained. People who are oppressed generally become narrow by the oppression. The Poles and the Rumanians have had long to suffer from oppression to a great extent, the Poles from Russia and the Rumanians for many years from Turkey, from whose yoke they were freed only a few decades ago. It is generally a fact that when the servant becomes a master he makes the most intolerant master. Even if a Polish autonomous kingdom should be created, it could not be much worse for the Jewish population than it is now. But the Russian people have been happy. They have gotten used to their despotic Government and do not feel it in particular, and they have little prejudice against their still greater oppressed Jewish neighbors.

"The great numbers of Jews who have gone into the war and are fighting heroically will, I have no doubt, make a convincing demonstration of Jewish patriotism in every country, and that should make for an improvement of Jewish conditions all over, except possibly in Russia.

Fears England May Become Anti-Semite.

"But I am afraid that England, too, has been contaminated by her alliance with Russia, because England doesn't want to do anything that is displeasing to her ally, more through fear to offend her than through respect for her. So far at least, it has not come true, as it was hoped in certain quarters, that England might apply pressure upon Russia to obtain an improvement in the condition of the Jews. And, unfortunately, the conditions in England itself affecting the Jews are certainly not as good now as they have been formerly. England has always been our great friend. In England there existed no such thing as anti-Semitism. But now there are, I fear, signs of a change.

"In Germany the Jews do not suffer. They have a high standing and occupy many high positions. There has it is true, always been a certain anti-Semitic tendency in Germany. But I think this war will crush out most of that, in fact all class differences. I am quite convinced that anti-Semitism in Germany is a thing of the past.

"What part America and the American Jews should play in the efforts to bring about a permanent betterment of Jewish conditions elsewhere, it is hard to say. America has already gone pretty far by breaking off commercial treaty relations with Russia. Whether the United States could or should go further it is difficult to judge at this time. It is certainly clear that the solution of the Jewish problem in Russia along the lines already suggested would solve the passport problem and would pave the way for the resumption of regular treaty and commercial relations between the two countries.

"I do not think there is anything to do now for the Jews and for Jewish bodies in America except to work harmoniously together in the raising of relief funds. Of course, we must always be on the alert and ready to take a definite position whenever the proper time arrives. But not now. When peace negotiations begin to be talked about, I think it will be well for such bodies as the American Jewish Committee, possibly the B'nai B'rith and other organizations, to take united action. What action they should take is hard to say. It is a very difficult question to decide at this moment whether or not it would be advisable to have special Jewish representatives present at the peace negotiations to look after the specific Jewish interests. Whatever influence should be brought to bear at the proper time should originate with the American Jewish Committee, which is the most suitable unifying Jewish agent in America today."

NOT YET DISCOURAGED, VON BUELOW SAYS

Persists in His Mission to Bring Italy and Austria Together.

ROME, (via Paris,) April 30.—Prince von Bülow, German Ambassador to Italy, said today that he was firmly convinced that the negotiations which he had conducted recently in an endeavor to establish an agreement between Italy and the Teutonic allies were not only in the interest of Germany, but also of Italy and Austria, not only for the present moment, but more for the future. He remarked that in diplomatic negotiations one should never be discouraged by what seemed to be insurmountable difficulties because of the immense distance between the respective claims of the negotiating parties.

As he talked the Ambassador sat beside a small table on which were two boxes of matches. Wishing better to illustrate his point, he put the boxes at the extremities of the table, saying:

"Here is how they are. My mission is to make them gradually approach. I am doing my best to impress on them the convergent movement until they meet."

According to the latest report the two boxes, if they have not actually started divergent movements, are certainly at a standstill.

HOW LACK OF LABOR IS CRIPPLING BRITAIN

Arms Factories Hard Put to Run to One-third of Their Capacity.

LONDON, April 20.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—How serious is the shortage of labor in the British factories which are turning out munitions of war for the allied armies and navies is shown by a visit to one of the largest of these plants, the Armstrong-Whitworth at Newcastle. Visitors are allowed in the works only by permit, and there are some parts of the establishment that are sealed to all outside observers.

"At the present moment," said a representative of the firm, "we urgently need about 2,000 skilled mechanics to operate at full capacity the machinery now in the plant. We could easily use 6,000."

In those portions of the plant devoted to the manufacture of shells many of the buildings are apparently working at full pressure. But there are larger buildings which are almost unoccupied, with long streets of machinery not in use. It is explained that since the beginning of the war a considerable quantity of new machinery has been set up to meet the needs of the armies in the field, and large workshops have been erected to house this machinery. But on account of the shortage of labor it is frequently necessary to divert the skilled employes in one building almost completely from one set of machinery to work more urgently needed.

Even labor for the installation of new machinery is scarce, and there have been considerable delays in this respect.

One of the new workshops at the Armstrong-Whitworth plant, which will specialize in certain shells for army use, will require nearly 3,000 hands. This building will be ready for use in a few weeks, but the only hope of manning it adequately is that the Government will be able to divert skilled workmen from allied trades in various sections of the country.

The shortage in farm labor in England is causing increasing unrest in agricultural circles. It is generally recognized, moreover, that the scarcity of labor, emphasized as it has been by the brisk recruiting in rural districts, will remain a vexed problem after the war.

Generally speaking, the shortage of labor is felt in every agricultural community in the United Kingdom, and in many cases it has compelled a change in farming methods.

In some sections the scarcity of farmhands is not so serious as the lack of horses. The lack of male labor is being filled as far as possible by the use of female and child labor. In the dairy and in the care of small stock it is likely that male labor will be almost entirely dispensed with. Much of the lighter feild work is also being done by women, and in the market gardening districts they may be seen in large numbers at such tasks as weeding and setting plants. On some of the smaller holdings they have even undertaken the rougher work of plowing and cultivating.

Some of the agricultural colleges have organized short courses of instruction for women who are willing to enter farm work. A college in Shropshire which has just completed its first course of this nature had more applicants than it could accommodate. The course of instruction includes milking, dairy work, live stock, poultry, preparation of land, use of tools, planting, and cultivation. The course requires eight hours' work daily for fourteen days.

Wages throughout the farming districts have advanced sharply, the average increase being about $1 weekly.

URGE POPE TO DROP NEUTRAL ATTITUD

French and Belgian Prelates Appeal for His Censure of War Outrages.

AN EPOCHAL OPPORTUNITY

Memorandum to the Pontiff Begs Him to Seize It as the Head of the Christian World.

ROME, April 30.—Belgian and French Cardinals, Arichbishops and Bishops have united in an appeal to Pope Benedict for the Vatican to abandon the attitude of neutrality it has maintained since the beginning of the war. They say they cannot understand how the head of a church which is founded on principles of right and justice can remain neutral without protesting at the same time against those who violate written or unwritten law. The Pontiff is urged to assume an attitude which would be epoch-making in the history of the Papacy.

Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, and other members of the Sacred College have sent an identical memorandum to the Pope insisting that such an opportunity may never occur again for the church to show that it stands above political considerations, caring only for the moral and religious interests of its people. It is recalled that even in the Vatican Council of 1870 a petition signed by forty Bishops was presented, demanding that the church promulgate Christian principles to regulate war and the rights of nations. Other attempts having the same object were made even before that date. In 1868 Cardinal Coullie accepted the patronage of the "Union for the Study of Rights of Nations According to Christian Principles." Among those who joined in the movement were Cardinals Rampolla, Mercier, Bourne, Amette, Maffi and Vaszari.

The memorandum presented to the Pope says:

"Now is the moment to put into practice the result of those studies, as Catholics; and even a certain number of Protestants look to the Pope as the natural defender of Christian morality, demanding guidance in matters so connected with modern civilization which are the outcome of Christian teaching. The Pontiff, as the supreme pastor of Catholics throughout the world, has the right to lay down moral principles which should govern all Christian nations in their reciprocal relations.

"The earliest theologians condemned war altogether; but later, chiefly through the influence of St. Augustine, war sometimes was considered inevitable. St. Thomas and other authorities teach that war always is unlawful unless it is just, which justice can exist only through a just cause and a right intention.

"Injustice is no more morally right for a nation than for an individual, and its perpetrator is condemned by all Christian principles. Theologians denounce as a pagan error the assertion that 'might is right,' or that the right to wage war depends on force of arms. It is worse still when a stronger country fights from a desire for conquest or demands a great indemnity. This, after the killing of thousands, is called by St. Augustine 'brigandage,' necessitating a league of honest, peace-loving nations.

"Christian theologians call such wars thefts, and also teach that the injustice which war seeks to redress must be certain and evident. War is morally wrong when in vindication of probable or doubtful rights."

After citing authorities who condemn the unnecessary destruction of life and property, recommending love even between enemies and ordering that noncombatants be spared, the memorandum closes with this statement:

"International laws and conventions are expressions of legitimate consideration. The Hague Convention of 1907 gives expression to moral principles binding on the consciences of all Christians."

EAGER FOR GERMAN LOAN.

Subscribers Make Large Payments Before They Are Due.

BERLIN, April 30, (by Wireless to London.)—The subscriptions for three-fourths of the latest war loan already have been paid. The aggregate amount of the payments to date is 6,751,000,000 marks, ($1,687,750,000,) more than twice the amount required at this time under the stipulated conditions of the issue.

Putting Money Into Your Clothes

SOME men pride themselves upon the amount of money they SPEND for a suit of clothes.

* *

To them the "jingling of the guinea" is the gauge of social standing.

* *

Other men pride themselves upon the amount they SAVE on a suit of clothes.

* *

The standard of workmanship and material in a suit is a SURE INDICATION of its wearing quality.

But the EXTRA PRICE asked by a crack tailor is represented largely by CORRECTNESS OF FASHION.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner suits, ready-made, supply approximately the same materials and workmanship as the crack tailor.

* *

They supply the SAME FASHION—and therefore the same correctness.

That they give MAXIMUM WEAR goes without saying.

* *

Instead of putting $60 or $70 into a suit, you purchase one of these, at $20 to $40.

You put the balance in your pocket—which is the BEST WAY of putting money into clothes.

* *

Seasonable, fashionable haberdashery and hats—the selected things only.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

The Dollar Dinner with Wine.
Also a la Carte.

Restaurant—ho! Drive, walk, ride—but get here to-night for our
SPECIAL GRILL DINNER TO ORDER, $1.25.
5th Avenue Restaurant
Entrance 24th St.

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Just One of Them!

JUST one of the many surprises that await the lover of pretty things at Bloomingdales'.

¶ You have probably seen this delightful new bag of moire silk at specialty shops—at almost twice our price.

¶ The frame is of imitation tortoise-shell. The price $14.95.

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A Rare Opportunity

A modern factory building covering 37,000 square feet with twenty-nine laborers' houses and tenements and a beautiful superintendent's home; power house and water works.

The factory property covers twelve acres of land.

Located within thirty miles of New York on a prominent railroad with sidings and switches installed.

A quiet location for a business which can best be conducted in such surroundings. Offered for sale at less than half its actual value. —H 70 Times Annex.

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Belonging to
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To be Exhibited and Offered at Private Sale for the Benefit of the Dominican Order of the Catholic Church, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a Seminary for the training of young Clergymen to serve as Missionaries in the Latin-American Countries.
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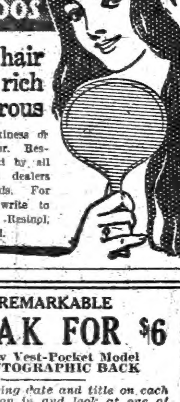

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Leave no stickiness or unpleasant odor. Resinol Soap sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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KODAK FOR $6
The New Vest-Pocket Model with AUTOGRAPHIC BACK
Permits writing date and title on each picture. Drop in and look at one of these light, compact kodaks TO-DAY Or Telephone Barclay 7059.
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R. G. SULLIVAN'S
Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

500 SIGN PLEDGE ON BRYAN'S PLEA

As Part of Carnegie Hall Audience Agrees to Abstain Secretary Signs as Witness.

GAVE STATISTICAL LECTURE

Said Corn Crop Was Worth $1,700,000,000, but 50 Per Cent. More Was Spent for Liquor.

After Secretary of State Bryan had adddressed a large meeting in Carnegie Hall last night, held under the auspices of the National Abstainers' Union, more than 500 in the audience filed up to the stage and signed the pledge, insisting that Mr. Bryan also sign his name as a witness.

It has been some time since New York attempted an old-fashioned temperance meeting. There was the music, the pledges, the collection, the orator, and the stand with a pitcher of water and a glass, but there was no "personal experience" testimony.

Secretary Bryan made the only extended speech of the evening, occupying within a few minutes of an hour. His speech bristled with figures, facts, and argument. When it was over and the ushers started to collect he signed pledges while Booker T. Washington made a short address. Secretary Bryan had said he would sign any one's pledge as a witness, and as soon as the negro educator had finished speaking the audience began to crowd down to the stage to get the promised signature.

Mr. Bryan had said he would devote his Sundays in Washington to signing pledges, but the audience insisted that he do it at once. In half a minute after the rush started there were more than 500 people clamoring about the stage.

He told his auditors that he was glad to be able to talk on a question that had no political significance. "I have spent a large part of my life in political contests," he said, "and I have not lost interest in them yet. I am not to be thanked for coming to meetings like these; they are my recreation, and the Republicans cannot find fault enough with me to keep me away."

Some of his aphorisms were: "Did you ever see an advertisement like this: 'Wanted—A Good moderate drinker for a responsible position'? No saloon keeper would stand sponsor for such an advertisement, for total abstinence is a virtue even behind the bar."

"In some of the belligerent countries it has been found that loyalty to Bacchus, Gambrinus, and Barleycorn is greater than loyalty to King, Kaiser or Czar."

"The aeroplane that drops its bombs from above and the submarine that shoots its torpedoes from below are less to be feared than the schooner that crosses the bar."

Mr. Bryan began his argument by presenting four sets of statistics, which showed the extent to which the money spent for alcoholic beverages compares with the sums spent on various industries and commodities.

Money Spent on Liquor.

"According to the statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce," he said, "the value of three of the great agricultural crops of Dec. 1 last was as follows: Cotton, $520,000,000; wheat, $878,000,000; corn, $1,700,000,000. Consider the land employed in the raising of cotton the amount of labor required and the number of persons interested, and then remember that we spend for liquor each year more than four cotton crops. Survey the broad wheat fields of our land, estimate the number of persons engaged in the production of this staple of life, and then remember that we spend almost three wheat crops a year for intoxicating liquors. The corn crop is the largest single source of wealth; it yields more than the wheat and cotton crops combined, and yet we annually spend for liquor 50 per cent. more than the value of the entire corn crop.

"Statistics show that 268,000 manufacturing establishments in this country employ over 6,500,000 wage earners, and that these wage earners add $8,500,000,000 to the value of the material used in industries in which they are employed. It gives some idea of the amount spent for liquor to know that during the year we spend for drink more than one-fourth as much as these 6,500,000 wage earners produce. Would not national prosperity be largely increased if the amount spent for drink was expended for food and clothing and homes?

"Second—As we are all interested in good roads, I have made a computation to ascertain how far the amount spent for liquor would go toward the building of good roads in the United States. I find that the average cost of a macadam road sixteen feet wide and seven inches thick is about $6,500 per mile. This is the estimate furnished by the Office of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture; but to be sure that we are liberal in our estimate, let us put it at $8,333 per mile—or three miles for $25,000. This enables us to make our computation in round numbers. If $25,000 will build three miles of macadam road, then $2,500,000,000 will build 300,000 miles. If we count the distance from ocean to ocean at 3,000 miles, the annual amount spent for drink would build 100 macadam highways across the continent; and these, counting the width of the country north and south at 1,200 miles, would give us a highway every twelve miles.

Highway Every 12 Miles.

If in the second year we built 300,000 miles of highways running north and south we could in two years have the United States gridironed with macadamed roads twelve miles apart, so that every citizen would be within six miles of a good road, which would put him into communication with every other part of the United States. In less than eight years' time every mile of public road in the United States could be macadamized with the amount spent for alcoholic liquors. The amount now expended in paving the road to perdition would, if spent for good roads, soon lift the mud embargo from the entire country. Calculate, if you will, the change that would follow the investment of the nation's drink money in paved highways, the increase in comfort to the farmer and his family, the increased attractiveness of country life, and the commercial value of these good roads to the towns and cities of the land.

"Now, let us proceed to the third comparison: According to the statistics furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission the railroads pay out each year to their employes $1,373,422,472—or only a little more than one-half the amount expended for alcoholic liquor. Take a railroad map of the United States, trace the lines east and west, north and south, and the diagonal lines, and then estimate the number of men required to operate them—the engineers who keep faithful vigil while the passengers sleep; the conductors who, ever alert, direct the trains; the men who, at the switch, on the road and in the stations, are required for the traffic, passenger and freight—this great army receives for this work, indispensable to the nation's prosperity, but a little more than one-half of the amount that is paid for the drink which unfits men for any responsible position.

"The railroads of the country are capitalized at $20,247,301,257, of which $8,680,759,704 represents capital stock, and $11,566,541,553 represents bonded indebtedness. A considerable portion of this capitalization is water, and does not represent actual value; the commission is now at work collecting information as to the physical value of these roads, and we shall know in a few years what it would cost to reproduce them, but, taking them at their book value, it would only require eight years to duplicate these railroads if the annual amount spent for liquor was devoted to railroad building. Does not this comparison give you some idea of the importance of the liquor question to the nation?

Exceeds Capital of All Banks.

"Fourth—As New York is the financial centre of the country and is destined to be the Clearing House of the world, comparison: The statistics compiled by the Treasury Department show that there are 7,581 national banks in the United States with a capital stock of $1,065,951,505, and a surplus of $726,935,755—or a total capital and surplus of a little less than $1,800,000,000. Is it not appalling to think that the amount spent for drink each year would duplicate all the national banks in the country, supply them with their present capital and surplus, and then leave a balance of $700,000,000 to be invested in other ways?

"There are in the United States 19,240 banks, other than national—that is, State and private banks—having a total capitalization of $1,073,881,738, and a total surplus of $991,147,876; or a total of capital and surplus of a little less than $2,100,000,000. The amount spent for liquor each year would furnish the capital and surplus for these more than nineteen thousand banks, and leave a balance of $400,000,000.

"In other words, the amount now spent annually for drink would in two years, duplicate all the banks of the country, state and national, furnish them with capital and surplus equal to that which they now have, and leave a billion dollars for other investments. Is it not worth while to give some attention to the liquor question? Imagine, if you can, the effect upon the home life of the country if the amount invested in drink were invested in bank stoc,ank d what do you think would be the effect upon business if the capital and surplus of the banks were doubled in two years?"

William S. Bennet, who presided, read a letter from Cardinal Gibbons, in which he expressed the wish that Secretary Bryan might "inspire many of his audience with the love of temperance in all things."

The first speaker was the Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Chairman of the Committee of Direction of the National Abstainers' Union, who explained the purposes of the movement. He advocated making the Fourth of July a patriotic temperance day, and said those who worked for abstinence were "heroes of the durable."

Included in the audience were students from high schools, Columbia University, City College, New York University, and the medical schools. There were a hundred students from the Union and the General Theological Seminaries and others from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Bryan left for Washington immediately after the meeting.

SUNDAY IN MILD FORM.

Addresses 300 in Home of E. H. Wells of Montclair, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 30.—Mild language was used by Billy Sunday today when he addressed a gathering of 300 men and women in the home of E. H. Wells at 100 South Mountain Avenue, in Montclair's "millionaire district." "Ma" Sunday also spoke.

The evangelist said he had a great liking for material things. David, he said, was enormously wealthy, but still he found favor in the eyes of God.

"Solomon was so rich that he could have hired John D. Rockefeller for a chauffeur," said Sunday, "yet he loved God."

It was announced at the Wells home that Sunday would go to Montclair next Wednesday morning to deliver a sermon in the Montclair Theatre.

The afternoon crowd at the Tabernacle was about 3,500 and Sunday's sermon was on "The Feeding of the Five Thousand."

The evening service was more like a convention of high school "rooters" than a church meeting. Seats were reserved for 5,000 students from the schools of Paterson and nearby towns.

Sunday announced that he would attend a baseball game between the Paterson and Newton High School nine tomorrow morning and umpire several innings. He called on the audience to attend the game and support the school boys.

Sunday's appeal tonight met with excellent success, 568 trail hitters, almost a record number, coming forward. The grand total of trail hitters is now 6,947, and the campaign is closing its fourth week.

Collections today amounted to $505.56, making a total of $22,179.20.

FLOUR MADE THIEF TRAP.

Child's Footprints on Grocery Floor Led to Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 30.—Joseph Fasakas and his 11-year-old son, Bela, of 781 South Main Street, were committed to jail today by Justice of the Peace Oliver Van Billiard on charges of robbing the grocery store of John T. Pursell over which they lived.

The store was entered early yesterday morning for the third time and the robbery was fastened on the boy by means of flour sprinkled on the floor by the merchant. When he got to the store yesterday, the grocer found the imprint of a child's foot in the flour and traced it to the Fasakas apartment on the floor above. When the boy was arrested he said his father put him through a transom and he then opened the door to let in Fasakas.

DENY A B C UNION IS AIMED AT US

Washington Authorities See No Danger in the Mission of Brazilian Envoy.

SAY CONTRARY SEEMS TRUE

Many Evidences That South American Powers Desire Closer Relations with This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—While they are still without definite information on the subject, officials and others interested in Latin-American affairs have no reason to modify the view prevailing here that the visit of Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the capitals of Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, is not intended to bring about the formation of a South American alliance directed against the United States. That discussion of a combination between the A B C nations will result from the mission of Dr. Muller is not doubted in Washington, but opinion is strong that any development toward an international compact pertaining to dangers from without South America must include this Government to the extent at least of an expectation of its friendly co-operation.

Attention was directed to the possible significance of Dr. Lauro Muller's mission by a letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, signed "C. H. G.," who is described as "a retired journalist," in which the writer takes sharp issue with the suggestion contained in a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES that the visit of the Brazilian Minister is the outcome of the war in Europe, but rather holds that Dr. Muller's mission has the object of initiating a Latin-American combination against this country.

Washington officials have not been ignorant of the feelings of suspicion and distrust toward the United States that have come to the surface from time to time in various parts of South America and Central America. But it was pointed out today that the writer of the letter in THE TIMES had, apparently, based his contentions on information of conditions prior to the European war; in fact, for a considerable period before the gigantic outbreak. The conflict in Europe, according to the views of men qualified to judge, has changed the aspect of the relations between the United States and most of Latin America, (Colombia and a few other countries being exceptions,) and there is now a decided tendency on the part of leading statesmen of the most important Southern republics to enter into greater intimacy with this country, commercially, financially, and, as far as possible, politically.

The feeling of mutual good-will engendered by the Niagara Falls conferences and emphasized by the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexican soil, has been further strengthened, it is maintained here, by circumstances due to the war in Europe, and some men in Washington acquainted with the situation do not hesitate to say that any combination of South American nations must work for friendlier relations with the United States instead of toward suspicion and enmity.

It is asserted here that the best elements in the greater portion of South America are more than anxious to bring about the closest friendship with the republic of the North, and are working to that end, particularly since the European conflict made Latin America realize that its dependency on Europe commercially, financially, and otherwise, was an error that should not be permitted to occur again.

J. C. O'Laughlin's Views.

In a Washington dispatch printed in The Chicago Herald, John Callan O'Laughlin, former Assistant Secretary of State, who is well informed on Latin-American affairs, makes statements that are not in accord with the views expressed by "C. H. G." in his letter to THE TIMES. Commenting on the visit of the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs to South American capitals, which he says is intended to bring about an alliance of the A B C powers which will make for the peace of the southern continent and for its defense from foreign aggression, and noting that such an alliance has been the dream of statesmen of Argentina and neighboring States for years, he makes this statement:

"An impetus to good feeling was given by the mediation of the A B C countries at Niagara Falls in connection with the Mexican situation. Now have come the dangers incident to the great war in Europe, the violation of neutrality by the belligerents, the possibility that when the peace congress is sitting an attempt will be made to give a foothold to Germany in South America."

This is contrary to "C. H. G.'s" views, which also are not in accord with the following statement in Mr. O'Laughlin's dispatch:

"There will be reports that any secret alliance of the A B C powers will be directed against the United States. These reports will be without foundation, for there is as earnest a desire in South America to be on friendly terms with the great sister Republic of the north as there is here to be on friendly terms with those States."

The evidence obtainable here indicates that the feelings of animosity toward the United States, mentioned in an extract from a book on "Colombia," written two years ago and quoted by "C. H. G." in spite of his contention that South American republics are preparing to form an alliance against the United States, are not now entertained by the most thoughtful leading men of the greater part of Latin-America.

"C. H. G." may have been in ignorance of the fact that a committee of the Pan-American Union, headed by Secretary Bryan and comprising in its membership Ambassadors and Ministers of Latin-American countries, has been at work endeavoring to devise a code of principles and rules for the protection of the American hemisphere from violations of this neutral territory by any European or other non-American belligerent. The agreement to be reached contemplates joint action by the American republics, including the United States, for their mutual protection from such violations. One of the basic proposals, which evidently suggests joint action in its maintenance, is that belligerent non-American nations shall be warned to keep their warships from the vicinity of the coasts of the American republics.

Evidence of Closer Relations.

That the war in Europe has caused the foremost Latin-American nations to look to closer relations with the United States should be obvious, it was said today by an authority, to anybody having even a casual acquaintance with conditions in these countries and the trend of thought there.

The fact that the southern republics are sending their leading financiers and public men as delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, to be held in Washington in May, was mentioned as evidence of the realization on the part of Latin America that closer commercial arrangements must be made with this country and that New York must be substituted for London as the Latin-American foreign exchange. This desire for closer relationship as an outgrowth of the European war, instead of combination against the United States, was voiced at a peace meeting here on Feb. 22 by John Barrett, the Director General of the Pan-American Union, in these words:

"The most remarkable potential and far-reaching effect of the war until now, as far as the United States is concerned, has been the development of a new spirit among the nations of the Western Hemisphere of Pan-American solidarity and Pan-American independence. The war has given a new significance and a new strength to Pan-Americanism."

How important South America regards unity with the United States to combat possible non-American aggression, was told at the luncheon of the Pan-American Society of the United States at India House in New York on Feb. 9 by Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States. After a reference to the A B C group, the Ambassador said:

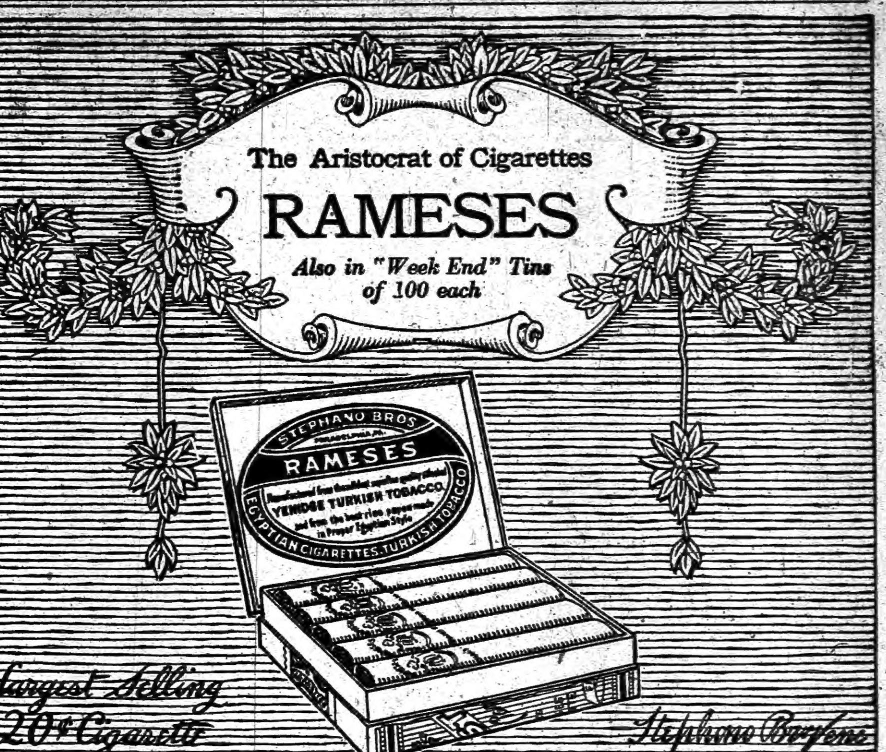
"There is no alliance whatever between them, nor is there any need of establishing it; but on the great occasions where the continent is concerned the common interest of the prestige and dignity of this part of the world unites automatically the threads of their foreign political action and places them through the very force of events into a compact reciprocally beneficial with this great northern force called the United States of America."

MRS. J. Y. BIRNEY VERY ILL.

Mother of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll to Undergo an Operation.

Mrs. Josephine Y. Birney, mother of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, was removed from her daughter's home to the Roosevelt Hospital last night to undergo an operation.

She came to the city from her home at Ossining to attend the memorial services of her granddaughter, Miss Josephine Churchill Nicoll, which were held last Thursday afternoon at St. George's Memorial Chapel in Stuyvesant Square, and was taken ill shortly after. Dr. George E. Brewer of 16 East Sixty-fourth Street attended Mrs. Birney and yesterday ordered that she be taken to the hospital. It was said last night that her condition was critical on account of her advanced age.



PRESIDENT ORDERS ALLIS INQUIRY

Directs the Department of Justice to Investigate Pearson Complaint.

OFFICIALS SCOUT CHARGE

Cannot See How the Milwaukee Concern Can Be Held to Have Violated Neutrality Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Directions were today given by President Wilson to make an investigation of the bill of complaint filed in Milwaukee yesterday by Samuel Pearson, formerly a General of the Boer war, against the Allis-Chalmers Company, in which it has been alleged that the company entered into a conspiracy with the Bethlehem Steel Company or others to ship shrapnel shells to Europe. The investigation is to be made so that the facts may be ascertained for the information of the President and other officials of the Government who are observing very closely all matters of importance having a bearing on the relations of this country to the belligerents in the European war.

In the suit instituted at Milwaukee, which was brought under the so-called "Discovery" statute of Wisconsin, an effort is being made to obtain information. The "Discovery" statute is a State and not a Federal law, but in the suit it is alleged that certain Federal statutes are being violated. Attorney General Gregory will, it is understood, look especially into this phase of the litigation.

Officials here fail to see how the case involves a violation of Federal laws or concerns the Federal Government unless there is an undisclosed something in it embracing some other question than the right of American manufacturers of munitions of war to ship them to belligerents.

In his recent note to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Secretary Bryan noted with regret that, in discussing the sale and exportation of arms by citizens of the United States to the enemies of Germany, the German Ambassador seemed to be under he impression that it was within "the choice of the Government of the United States, notwithstanding its professed neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars, to inhibit this trade." Secretary Bryan said that the Government held that the placing of any embargo on the shipment of arms would not only change the laws of neutrality during the progress of a war, but would be "a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States."

As long ago as Oct. 15, 1914, the Wilson Administration, in a formal notification issued by the State Department, pointed out that it should be understood that, generally speaking, a citizen of the United States might sell to a belligerent Government or its agent any article of commerce whatever, and was not prohibited from doing this by any rule of international law, by any treaty provisions, or by any statute of the United States. The State Department takes the position that it makes no difference whether the articles sold are exclusively for war purposes, such as firearms, explosives, and so forth, or are foodstuffs, clothing, and horses for the use of the army and navy of the belligerent.

President Wilson takes the position, furthermore, that a neutral Government is not compelled by international law, by treaty, or by statute to prevent these sales to a belligerent, and that "such sales by American citizens do not in the least affect the neutrality of the United States."

He holds that, while it is true that such articles as those mentioned are considered contraband and are, outside the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral nation, subject to seizure by an enemy of the purchasing Government, it is the duty of the enemy to prevent the articles reaching their destination, not the duty of the nation whose citizens have sold them. If the enemy of the purchasing nation happens for the time being to be unable to intercept these shipments, that is regarded, for him, as one of the misfortunes of war.

The United States Government holds, however, that such inability imposes on the neutral Government no obligation to prevent the sale. It is insisted in official circles that neither the President nor any executive department of the Government possesses the legal authority to interfere in any way with trade between the people of this country and the territory of a belligerent, and that it is not within the authority of a State court to do so.

There is no act of Congress conferring such authority or prohibiting traffic of this sort with European nations, although in the case of neighboring American Republics, Congress has given the President power to proclaim an embargo on arms and ammunition when, in his judgment, it would tend to prevent civil strife.

For the Government of the United States itself to sell to a belligerent nation would be an unneutral act, but for a private individual to sell to a belligerent any product of the United States, other than warships and submarines, would be considered neither unlawful nor unneutral nor within the power of the President to prevent or control. The outfitting or furnishing of vessels in American ports or of military expeditions on American soil in aid of a belligerent are acts prohibited by the neutrality laws of the United States.

Fail to Budge the Minnesota.

TOKIO, Japan, April 30.—Three attempts to float the American steamship Minnesota, which is aground at the entrance to the Inland Sea of Japan, have failed. The Minnesota [illegible]

ALDERMAN EXTOLS WASHDAY

Panegyric by Dowling in Opposing a Public Laundry.

Borough President Marks, supported by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott and four women from the Hudson Guild, and Alderman Frank Dowling clashed yesterday before the Board of Estimate. It was about the installation of a public laundry in the new public bathhouse at 400 West Twenty-eighth Street. The women were present because Mr. Marks had happened upon a mothers' meeting of the Hudson Guild and had asked those who liked the laundry idea to come down and support their views.

The discussion began by President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and President Pounds of the Borough of Brooklyn withdrawing their support from the laundry scheme. President Marks urged that the plan should not be dropped.

"Into the washtub?" asked Controller Prendergast.

"This is no joking matter," retorted Mr. Marks, and the board shook with laughter. Then Alderman Dowling appeared to oppose the laundry.

"There were twenty-five persons at the Mothers' Meeting, President Marks had the tip about," he said, "and twenty-three of them reported to their Alderman they didn't want any laundry. Suppose the children come home from school and find Ma is at the laundry, are they to go hungry? Then when Pa gets home and finds there's nothing to eat, won't he be angry? I tell you it's all very fine to talk theories, but I know the facts because I live there.

"I'd like you to tell me a more beautiful sight than a line of white clothes hanging to dry in a tenement house yard on a Monday morning. It is delightful because it tells of a good mother."

Alderman Dowling presented a petition with 350 signatures against the laundry, and against him President Marks arrayed Dr. Elliott and the women from his guild. Dr. Elliott spoke of the impossibility of washing clothes in a crowded tenement with any comfort to any one, but in the end the question was referred back to President Marks for further investigation.

The public bath in question will be opened this afternoon with addresses by President McAneny and the officials.

NEW MARKET OPENS TODAY.

Cosmopolitan Garden Promises 15 Per Cent. Saving to Housewives.

The managers of the Cosmopolitan Garden, which will start business as a public market today on the south side of Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, say that the stallkeepers intend to sell their commodities at prices that will offer an average of 15 per cent. saving to the housewives. Borough President Marks and other city officials have been invited to attend the opening at 10 o'clock this morning, and 500 boy scouts have offered their services as escorts for the expected visitors.

The market will provide stalls for 300 keepers, and 210 of them will be ready for business, it is said. The total floor space of the building is 170,000 square feet. The first floor is to be occupied by the marketmen. On the second floor will be groceries and household wares, and the third floor is to be a demonstration department. Later a restaurant will occupy the fourth floor, and the fifth floor is to be prepared for a horticulture display.

Benjamin Stern and Louis Stern organized the Cosmopolitan Garden, a corporation, as an experiment to bring the middleman and consumer closer together. The property is owned by the Isaac Stern estate.

Wallstein Shows a Saving.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein said yesterday that it was unfair to complain that the appropriations for his office this year were $40,000 in excess of those for 1914. This year the office is charged with the cost of the "efficiency staff," which last year was carried by the Board of Estimate. If this year's appropriation, including the "efficiency staff," was compared with last year's appropriations for both the Commissioner of Accounts' office and the "efficiency staff," it would be found, he said, that there was a net saving of $9,449.09.

4 IN PINK PAJAMAS ESCAPE BELLEVUE

Drug Users Remove Screen at a Second-Story Window and Go Down Fire Ladder.

ALL BUT ONE RECAPTURED

Fugitive Shot in Cocaine Arrest on Upper East Side—Ex-Teacher Tells of Downfall.

In pink pajamas, four drug users, two convicted of burglary and two convicted of having cocaine, stole from the narcotics ward in Bellevue Hospital, where they were prisoners, last night, into an adjoining washroom, broke a screen, climbed out of the window and down a fire escape, ran across the yard, scaled an eight-foot fence, and escaped into East Twenty-seventh Street. After a thorough search of the neighborhood by policemen, hospital attendants, and small boys, three of the men were soon caught, but the fourth remained at liberty.

The four who escaped were Anthony Coggi, a laborer, of 175 Baxter Street; Peter Pryor, a driver, of 1,181 Second Avenue; Harry Degnan, an elevator operator, of 349 East 193d Street, the Bronx, and Nicholas Colletti, a barber, of 250 West Thirty-sixth Street. Colletti was not caught. When last reported seen he was running west in Thirty-fourth Street.

Coggi was seen to enter a tenement house at 204 East Twenty-sixth Street and was found there hiding in a washroom on the second floor. In the same house in a third floor rear apartment Pryor was found in hiding, although a woman who answered the knocks of the policemen denied that he was there.

As a truck rolled down First Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets Policeman Connell of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, saw Degnan in it, attempting to crawl under some blankets.

John Paul of 322 East 106th Street, formerly a pugilist known as "Kid" Carter, was shot in the right hip last night when he attempted to escape from Detective Duffy. He was recaptured and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Marion Clarke told in Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday that the drug habit cost her her place as a teacher in a public school in Brooklyn, and that she was compelled to work in a cheap restaurant. On her story, Joseph Belsite, a druggist at 233 Gold Street, Brooklyn, was convicted of failing properly to record the sale of prescriptions containing narcotics. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 or serve ninety days in jail.

Karl Waznidski of 237 West Thirty-fifth Street, who was arrested carrying twelve hypodermic needles and two bottles of morphine, was sent by Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court to the Metropolitan Hospital and held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

George Bell of 64 West 133d Street and May Freeman of 219 West Twenty-eighth Street, both negroes, were held for Special Sessions by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court. Detectives said that the two had sold opium in a flat in West Twenty-eighth Street.

Three men in a lunchroom in Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, were arrested on the charge of possessing narcotics. They said they were George Harris of 331 West Forty-fifth Street, a newsdealer; John Bulkin of 1,392 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, manager of a restaurant, and John Burney of the People's Lodging House in William Street.

Ruth Moore and V. Herbert, both of 219 West Twenty-eighth Street, and J. Vernon of 356 West Forty-first Street, were held for Special Sessions by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court under the Boylan law.

RAILROAD MEN GET MORE PAY

Continued from Page 1.

tions. It was one-sided. It permitted standardization only if upward.

"To such provisions of the award as confer benefits upon men whose present rates and conditions merit adjustment we are in hearty accord; to those who, in our judgment, the testimony showed to have been liberally paid and propery treated, we feel that nothing additional is due them, and in agreeing to changes in their rates and rules and to other conditions of the award it was only because it was made apparent that these changes were necessary, if we were to have an award at all. It appeared to us that for the maintenance of the principle of arbitration for the adjustment of labor disputes, which is the public interest, our duty lay in this direction, even though additional burdens of expense result."

Views of the Labor Men.

The dissenting opinion of Messrs. Burgess and Shea contained much argument and evidence used in the hearing, and to which, they contended, the arbitrators paid too little attention, or ignored.

Further discussing the alleged failure of the board to weigh equitably the long hours as against seemingly high pay, the opinion says:

"Surely no act by a Government tribunal could more keenly bring home to the wage-earners of this great country the consideration they might expect if boards under Government control are to adjust their wages and working conditions on such a basis. The whole theory is so repugnant to us that we feel it our duty to advise not only all railroad employes, but every organization of labor, to seek by every influence to secure the revocation of a law that has the smallest tincture of that principle embodied therein, for we believe that the application of such a theory brings us back to the practices and conditions of 200 years ago, and if allowed to flourish and grow will rapidly place the American wage-earner in a condition similar to that of the Mexican peon."

WILSON STOOD BY NAGEL.

Saw No Reason for Removing Him on Employes' Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 30. — President Wilson concluded today that there was no good reason for the withdrawal of Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, from the Arbitration Board which handled the wage dispute between the Western railways and their firemen and enginemen because of the railway employes' protest that, as a trustee of the Busch estate of St. Louis, he was interested in railway securities.

The President came to his conclusion after conferences with Federal Judge Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation. He took the position that the railroad employes knew Mr. Nagel was a trustee of the Busch estate when he was selected as an arbitrator, and as no protest was made then he saw no reason for his withdrawal now.

President Wilson today received telegrams from the engineers and firemen reiterating their protest.

CHARGE MADE AGAINST NAGEL.

Brotherhoods Assert He Was Unfitted to Act as Arbitrator.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Charges that Charles Nagel, neutral member of the Board of Arbitration, which today ended its deliberations over the railroads' wage questions, was "a violent partisan," who through indirect business interests in the roads was unfitted to act as a neutral arbitrator, were made tonight by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen.

With these charges was made public the telegraphic correspondence the representatives of the men had with President Wilson and Martin E. Knapp, W. L. Chambers and G. W. W. Hanger protesting against Mr. Nagel being permitted to act as an arbitrator.

Protested to the President.

The first telegram from Stone and Carter was on April 26 and was sent to President Wilson and Judges Knapp and Chambers. The copy was simultaneously filed with Peter C. Pritchard, Chairman of the Board of Arbitration here. It noted that Nagel was coexecutor of the Busch estate and listed twenty-one roads of which the estate held stocks and bonds. The estate, it was stated, also is a large holder of stock in the American Car and Foundry Company and of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. By the terms of the will the title to the shares stood in the name of Nagel and Edward A. Faust, his cotrustee. The message closed with a protest against Mr. Nagel acting as neutral arbitrator.

Judge Chambers and Knapp replied April 27 with a telegram urging that the protest be withheld from the board, and when informed it had been submitted, telegraphed urging that it be withdrawn, if possible, that Mr. Nagel should not learn of its having been made.

On the same day personal messages from Knapp and Chambers were received, urging the brotherhoods to act favorably on the official requests of board members. The same night President Wilson telegraphed:

"I join Judge Chambers and Judge Knapp in requesting that you withhold your protest from the Board of Arbitration until I can confer with the former. We shall confer tomorrow morning."

The telegram was acknowledged that night and a reply sent to President Wilson that the representatives of the brotherhood had taken no action since filing the protests with the board.

On April 29 the following message was sent to Messrs. Knapp, Chambers, and Hangar. It was signed by Carter and Stone:

"Please advise by wire quick if you knew prior to Charles Nagel's appointment as arbitrator that he was Trustee of Busch's estate, and that said estate had large holdings of railroad stocks and bonds."

Asserted Nagel Admitted Charges.

Judges Knapp and Chambers replied:

"We cannot recognize the right of any one to ask [illegible] knowledge of the business connection of an arbitrator selected by the board after due notice to the parties of such selection and the acceptance by them of his services."

This was followed by a letter from Stone and Carter to President Wilson and Judges Knapp and Chambers, asserting that Nagel had admitted the Busch charges, and declared also that he was a Director of the Union Trust Company of St. Louis and of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, both of which concerns, the letter charged, were larger holders of railroad securities than the Busch estate. Judge Chambers, the letter said, was cognizant of this before Nagel's appointment. On April 29 the following message was sent by Stone and Carter to Judge Knapp:

"We feel that any influence you are bringing to bear to prevent a deadlock in the arbitration proceedings is very prejudicial to our interests."

Judge Knapp replied:

"I cannot understand the cause or meaning of your telegram. I have scrupulously refrained from doing or saying anything whatever, directly or indirectly, to influence the neutral arbitrators in any respect, either to prevent a deadlock or otherwise."

This morning a message was received by Stone and Carter, signed by Judges Knapp and Chambers, declaring that the members of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation had known Nagel was a Trustee of the Busch Estate, but saying it was not recalled whether any one knew of his being a Director in the St. Louis and Milwaukee companies.

"A knowledge of that fact would have been favorable rather than otherwise to his appointment," the telegram said. "We had no knowledge of what the assets of the Busch estate consisted. You doubtless had as much knowledge of Mr. Nagel's business connections as any of the board prior to his appointment, and you had ample time to make further inquiries before the organization of the arbitration board and the acceptance of his services, and certainly before the extension of the life of the board, which was the act of yourselves by agreement with the railroad representatives, independently of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

"The foregoing statement is not made for the purpose of escaping any responsibility on the part of any member or officer of this board for Mr. Nagel's appointment, for nothing was known before his appointment, nor has anything been brought to our knowledge since his appointment which, in our opinion, disqualifies him as an arbitrator, and our confidence in his ability and integrity remains unchanged."

Messrs. Stone and Carter acknowledged this message in a telegram which closed: "We regret that we did not know of your understanding of neutrality before we signed the arbitration agreement. You state, by inference, that we knew of Nagel's railway and corporate connections before his appointment. There is no foundation in fact for any such inference. We relied on your board to protect the interests of both parties by the appointment of two neutral arbitrators."

A statement by the publicity department of the brotherhoods recited that the law firm of which Mr. Nagel is a member, had acted as counsel for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and numerous railway interests, and charged that in 1900 he had been sworn as Deputy Sheriff and had organized a posse which was active in the riot zone in the St. Louis street car strike.

Mr. Nagel, before leaving for St. Louis tonight, asserted that his business associations had been of public record for [illegible]

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Feature, Today,

Motor & Utility Coats—in smart belted and ripple-flare styles of soft zephyr cloth, covert, whipcord, Bannockburn mixtures and golf-cords—at $35 & $45
(Misses' Coats $20 to $25)

Town and Country Suits—Of English tweeds, serge, gabardine, smart new checks and striped materials —Formerly $50 to $68—$35 and $45
Demi-tailleur Suits at $55 & $65—formerly $75 to $95

Smart Blouses—Of lace, Georgette crepe and silk in smart new models, emphasizing those at $10.
(also featuring the "Wellesley" Knitted Silk Blouse at $10)

Semi-Dress and Street Hats—$10
Heretofore $18, $20 and $25
Earlier models—tailored, bow, wing and flower trimmed

LINK BARNES WITH TAMMANY

Continued from Page 1.

argument between counsel, the Justice said the lawyers were wasting too much time.

Mr. Barnes's counsel fought hard to keep out of the record the evidence concerning the Albany printing ring, and the Bayne report dealing with it. The Roosevelt forces started to introduce the matter this afternoon. They put on the stand Michael V. Dolan of The Albany Argus Company to prove that Mr. Barnes, who owned some stock in the company, and The Albany Journal Company had a working agreement by which they received double profits on State printing.

Mr. Ivins said he did not expect to call Governor Whitman as a witness. He said he understood Mr. Whitman had admitted that he had received the Duell letter, and that so long as its authenticity was not in doubt there would be no need of dragging the Governor into the case.

Feared the Limelight.

Royal W. France started off by saying that Mr. Barnes, when State Chairman of the Republican Party, had sent a message to the President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club in December, 1911, arranging for an interview at the Republican State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street.

"I saw Mr. Barnes there," said the witness. "He said he had sent for me to discuss the subject of direct primaries; that he had opposed the Hinman-Greene bill, and thought the attitude of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club in favoring it had been wrong.

"Legislation of this character, he told me, was not practical because it exposed the candidates to too much publicity, and that the double campaign which it brought about threw too much limelight on the candidates, and that he could ruin the reputation of any man living if he threw too much limelight on it.

"I told him that because he held such views was one of the reasons why we disagreed with him, and that we believed there were any number of men whose reputations would stand any amount of limelight, and that they were the kind of men that we wanted to get into office.

"He said to me that he could show up the foolishness of the whole proposition anyway. He said he could get the riffraff of the Democratic party in Albany and vote them in the Republican primaries or vote the Republicans in the Democratic primaries and name such rotten candidates that he could disgust the voters with the whole thing.

"He told me the direct primary system was subversive of party organization and that party organization was necessary to the maintenance of our institutions. I told him that we were not so much interested in party organization as such as we were in the people having a more direct control over the machinery of Government."

On cross-examination Mr. Ivins did not attempt to break down the witness's statements, but asked him if it was not a fact that the meeting had been arranged to talk over the so-called Blauvelt primary bill, which was then in force, and which subsequently was repealed. Mr. France said that, while something had been said about this bill when the interview was arranged, the topic dissed was the defeat of the Hinman-Greene bill and that the conversation was based almost entirely on that subject.

The Colonel Is Happy.

Colonel Roosevelt plainly showed the satisfaction he felt at the witness's testimony.

When Mr. France was excused, Mr. Van Benschoten called Herbert H. Vreeland to the stand hoping to get before the jury evidence that as president of the Metropolitan Securities Company, the holding company for the New York City Railroads, in 1903 Mr. Vreeland had contributed $20,000 to the State campaign funds of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Mr. Vreeland was apparently perfectly willing to tell what he knew about such facts, but counsel for Mr. Barnes objected, first on the ground that it had not been established that Mr. Barnes was then a dominant figure in the Republican party, and second, that simply to show such contributions were made by a corporation to both parties was not competent evidence bearing on the allegation that such money was given for corrupt purposes, or that a corrupt alliance between the politics and business existed.

In answer to the objection Mr. Van Benschoten said he expected to show that contributions were made by Mr. Vreeland to both the Republican State Committee and to Mr. Murphy as head of the Democratic party.

"But are you going to show in addition," asked the court, "that the contributions were made under an agreement for protection and with the knowledge of Mr. Barnes?"

"We intend to show that they were made for a purpose," replied Van Benschoten.

"Of course you will understand that there are difficulties in our way for such things are not put down at the time in black and white, and perhaps are not even mentioned orally. But when we find a big corporation contributing to both party organizations, I think we have the right to show that. And I assume that his Honor was sufficiently versed in the public affairs of the State to know what was going on generally."

Vreeland Is Amused.

During this argument Mr. Vreeland sat with a smile on his face, and obviously getting a lot of quiet enjoyment out of the picture the attorney was drawing.

Mr. Van Benschoten continued to argue that it had been shown by the testimony of Colonel Roosevelt that in a conversation with Mr. Barnes prior to the time of the Vreeland contributions the question of corporations subscribing to both parties in order to obtain protection had been taken up.

Mr. Ivins objected that nothing had been produced, however, to show that in 1903 Barnes was a dominant figure in the Republican Party of the State, or Murphy leader of the Democratic Party.

"Why, in 1903, Barnes was Chairman of the Executive Committee, not Chairman of the State Committee," said Mr. Ivins. "He was like an office boy, opening letters and handling those who came in from the newspapers to get advertisements. The committee was run by Mr. Platt, Mr. Odell, Mr. Dunn, and others. But Mr. Barnes has grown since then, Sir, and now is an older man than you."

Finally Mr. Van Benschoten asked the witness if he had contributed to the Republican State Committee in 1903, and the court allowed him to reply.

"I did," he said. "I gave $20,000."

"Did you make a contribution to Mr. Murphy?"

Before he could reply, Mr. Vreeland was choked off by a volley of objections, which were sustained by the court.

Mr. Vreeland said he gave the money to Lemuel E. Quigg, who was then a member of the Republican County Committee, and also an employe of his company. He was asked if the money was sent to Mr. Odell and the State Committee.

"I don't know where it went," he said. "I gave it to Mr. Quigg to convey to the State Committee."

"Did you ever give any money to Barnes?"

"I don't know Mr. Barnes."

Mr. Vreeland was then excused.

The effort to show that a combination was formed between machine Republicans under Barnes and machine Democrats under Murphy to defeat the direct primary legislation favored by Governor Hughes, and to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Depew was taken up in earnest when ex-State Senator Harvey D. Hinman was sworn. Mr. Hinman spoke in a slow, even voice. He looked frequently at Mr. Barnes and then at Colonel Roosevelt. Those who heard him were impressed with the idea that he was not pleased with his job.

The Sheehan Fight.

Mr. Hinman was questioned about the United States Senatorship fight in 1911. At the opening of the fight, he said, Mr. Depew was the leading Republican candidate and William F. Sheehan the choice of the machine Democrats. The Independent Democratic vote thrown against Sheehan in the long series of ballots which followed, he said, varied from 15 to 25.

The record of each vote from Jan. 11, 1911, to March 31, was then read, to show how certain Democrats refused them and had aided in preventing the election of Edward F. Shepard or another Independent Democrat. The inquiry along this line ended with the reading of the final vote when Mr. O'Gorman was substituted for Mr. Sheehan as a compromise candidate, and was elected over Depew by a vote of 112 to 80.

A sharp tilt followed when Mr. Hinman was asked if in 1910 he had introduced what was known as the Hinman-Greene direct primary legislation and whether that was the bill Governor Hughes had favored. Mr. Van Benschoten said it was his intention to show that the Tammany Democrats and the machine Republicans voted as one body and that the bill was defeated.

"It seems to me," he said, "that we are entitled to lay before this jury enough evidence to show that Governor Hughes favored it."

"Governor Hughes is on the Supreme Court Bench and not subject to subpoena," said Mr. Ivins. "It was not his legislation. It was the Hinman-Greene bill."

The court ruled that the evidence must be limited to facts tending to show that there was a combination of Democrats and Republicans to defeat the measure.

Mr. Van Benschoten said that he wanted to show that Colonel Roosevelt had had a conversation with Mr. Barnes and that Mr. Barnes had said he would oppose the legislation of Governor Hughes. Another involved legal discussion was started and the court interrupted:

"I think," said Justice Andrews, "that we must assume some things. We must hurry on with this case."

"I don't think it is a matter of time," retorted Mr. Van Benschoten.

"I did not mean that I wished to hasten any one unnecessarily," said the Justice, "but we should do away with useless waste of time."

Mr. Hinman then testified that the Hinman-Greene bill was introduced and came up for consideration and was defeated, 23 to 25. He had started off to read a list of the Senators who voted when Mr. Ivins objected.

"I object unless this is connected with Mr. Barnes in some way," he said.

"I will admit the answer," said Justice Andrews, "but I want to say that at the close of the case either side may move to strike out any evidence to which they object, and I will give a ruling then."

Mr. Hinman said two Democrats and twenty-one Republicans had voted for the bill and that thirteen Republicans and twelve Democrats had opposed it.

Mr. Van Benschoten let this statement tell its own story to the jury as the defense saw it and asked the witness:

"Prior to July, 1914, when the article on which this suit was brought was written, did you have a talk with the defendant about this action by the Senate?"

"I did," he replied.

Meade-Phillips Bill.

"I don't think your defendant needs corroboration, does he?" asked Mr. Ivins, referring to the fact that Colonel Rosevelt in his testimony had told the jury of such a conversation.

"I don't Sir," retorted Mr. Van Benschoten, "he never did and he never will."

Then, apparently satisfied with the outcome of that exchange of pleasantries, he abandoned the subject.

The introduction of the Meade-Phillips primary bill, a measure substituted by the opponents of the Hinman-Greene bill, which was adopted and vetoed by Governor Hughes, was then taken up. Mr. Hinman was asked if he remembered the final action on the bill on May 25, 1910, and he said he did.

"The measure was passed by a vote of 28 to 21," he said.

Mr. Van Benschoten then introduced the fact that twenty Republicans and one Democrat voted against the bill, and fourteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats voted for it. He asked the court to let him put in evidence a message sent in at the time by Governor Hughes, in which the Governor told the Legislature he could not sign the bill. The message was ruled out, but the witness was permitted to testify that such a message was sent to the Legislature. The testimony then took up the special session called in June, 1910, for the further consideration of direct primary legislation.

Mr. Hinman said that at the regular session Senator Cobb had introduced the Cobb direct primary bill. At the special session a bill of a similar nature, which was generally spoken of as the Cobb bill, was introduced from the judiciary committee. The Cobb bill, he said, was considered a compromise bill.

"Was Governor Hughes opposed to it?" he was asked.

This started another dispute, and the court interrupted.

"Apparently what you are asking the jury to believe," he said, "is that anybody who opposed Governor Hughes did something which was improper. You seek to show that he was a man of high character and standing, and therefore should be supported. That is your purpose?"

"What we want to show," said Mr. Van Benschoten, "is that the plaintiff said to the defendant that he was opposed to legislation of the kind Mr. Hughes favored. Then we want to show that there was a combination of Democrats and Republicans to beat it."

"But the fact that the Republicans voted with the Democrats, without anything further, is not even a prima facie case that they did what was wrong."

So Mr. Van Benschoten dropped that line and went on.

"Was a caucus of the Republican members called for June 30, 1910?" asked Mr. Van Benschoten.

Mr. Hinman explained that the Cobb bill was up for consideration at a special session and that there had been a caucus arranged. He added:

"There was a vote taken that day on the so-called Cobb bill, and then there was a row—a discussion, I mean—over the adoption of a motion to adjourn."

"I object to it," said Mr. Ivins. "At that time the defendant was in Africa."

"But the plaintiff was there," said Mr. Van Benschoten.

The resolution was that the Legislature adjourn without date at 2 o'clock, said Hinman.

Grattan of Albany moved the adoption, and it was adopted, 24 to 23.

Mr. Van Benschoten then turned back to the session on May 25, 1910, when the Meade-Phillipps bill, which Governor Hughes refused to sign, was passed. The lawyer endeavored to show that the vote for a caucus had been defeated so that the machine Senators who were voting with the Democrats would not be bound by any caucus action in favor of legislation desired by Mr. Hughes.

On the cross-examination Mr. Ivins first asked Mr. Hinman if he had frequently voted on the side of the Democrats.

"I have," he said.

"Did you regard that action as evidence of corruption on your part?"

"I did not."

"Did you consider the fact that any of these other gentlemen voted with the Democrats as evidence of corruption on their parts?"

"Not that in itself. No."

"Is is not a fact in connection with these bills that some of the Democratic Senators who voted against them are not known as Tammany Democrats?"

"I believe that is true of Senator Gardner and perhaps one other Senator."

Then Mr. Ivins switched to the United States Senatorship fight.

"Who did you vote for in that fight to elect a Senator. Was it Mr. Depew, the Republican candidate?" he asked.

"I voted for Mr. Depew throughout," replied Mr. Hinman.

"Did you think that by so voting you joined with the Democrats in a corrupt act?"

"I did not."

That is all, said Mr. Ivins, as he retired smiling.

Hennessy on the Stand.

John A. Hennessy was the last witness at the morning session. He said he was appointed Executive auditor by Governor Sulzer. He was asked if he had been directed to examine the State Architect's office and when the trouble began.

After Mr. Ivins had entered an objection, Justice Andrews asked if much time could not be saved by submitting a stipulation concerning what was admitted by both sides as to the conditions in the State at the time Mr. Hennessy made his investigations.

"Before this case opened," said Mr. Van Benschoten, "we wrote to the plaintiff's attorneys and asked if such a stipulation could be agreed upon."

He then took from his pocket a copy of the letter and read it to the court. In it the Barnes attorneys had been asked to agree that there was a riot of corruption during the years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, and that the corruption extended to the Executive, Legislative, Highway, and Prison departments; that contracts were let without bids; that contractors were blackmailed, useless offices created, the civil service system debauched, and offices bartered for political purposes.

At the close of the letter was a paragraph in which the defendant's counsel that it would not be charged that the plaintiff Barnes was a direct party to any of the conditions set forth or profited personally in any way thereby.

Mr. Ivins said he was willing to admit that the corruption existed during the four years of Democratic administration, but that he had refused to agree to any stipulation before the case was brought into court.

"I am willing to stipulate that the State Government was as corrupt under Democratic administration as they could very well make it," said Mr. Ivins with a smile. "In fact, I wrote that portion of the Republican State platform which set forth such facts, and I will stand by anything I said then."

"Counsel for the defense made this honeyed confession in the proposed stipulation that it would not be claimed that Mr. Barnes was directly responsible for any of the conditions in the State Government at the time. But even though the bait was loaded with honey I could accept it. I didn't want the honey: I want the proof."

Mr. Van Benschoten repeated his offer to agree upon a stipulation freeing Mr. Barnes from direct blame, except in connection with the alleged printing ring at Albany. The court suggested that this course be followed in so far as it related to the things which Mr. Hennessy might be able to tell in connection with the State departments, and this was at last agreed upon. Mr. Ivins, however, taking an exception to Mr. Van Benschoten's statement about the printing ring.

"Well, then, Mr. Hennessy," said the lawyer, "I have but one more question to ask you. Did you prior to July, 1914, have a talk with the defendant about what you discovered?"

An objection, on the ground that Colonel Roosevelt had already testified that such a conversation took place and that corroboration was unnecessary, was made by Mr. Ivins, and Mr. Hennessy was excused from further testimony.

Mr. Hinman was called to the stand at the beginning of the afternoon session and asked to describe the Hinman-Greene and the Meade-Phillips Primary bills. The first named bill, he said, abolished the convention system, created political committees, and divided the ballot into two parts, so that it provided for the selection of candidates to public office and candidates to party positions. The Meade-Phillips bill, he said, retained the convention and provided for the selection of delegates at the primaries, besides retaining the party emblem.

On cross-examination, Mr. Hinman described the Blauvelt bill, which, he said, was different from the other two. He said it had been on the statute books for two years and was then repealed. He said he had voted against it, as did all the other Republican Senators, and that ended his testimony.

Barnes with Tammany Men.

The next witness was Henry C. McMillan of The New York Evening Post, who was a correspondent at Albany for The New York Evening Mail in 1910. He was asked to tell about what he had witnessed at the meeting of the passage of the Meade-Phillips Primary bill on May 25, 1910, and at the special session of the Legislature on June 30 of the same year. He said that on June 30, 1910, he saw Mr. Barnes in the office of the Senate Clerk with Senator Grady, Senator James J. Frawley, both Tammany Senators, and Senators Grattan and Emerson. He said he saw all of these men pass back and forth from the Senate chamber, where Mr. Barnes held forth in the Clerk's office.

"What did Grattan do that evening on the floor of the Senate?" asked Mr. Van Benschoten.

"He was apparently acting as a messenger for Barnes," the witness replied.

Mr. Ivins objected to this remark and it was stricken out.

Mr. McMillan was asked what part Senator Grattan had taken in his vote on the joint resolution to adjourn that evening. He said he remembered that Mr. Grattan had asked the Clerk to announce the result of the vote.

Ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport, who proved to be one of the Colonel's strongest witnesses, took the stand. He was the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1914. He said he recalled that the Hinman-Greene bill was defeated in 1910, and then he was asked about the Republican caucus at the time the Meade-Phillips bill came up on May 25 of that year.

"What occurred during the recess?" the witness was asked.

"I walked out into the corridor between the Clerk's room and the Senate chamber," he replied, "and saw Senator Grady go into the library. I saw Mr. Barnes go into the Clerk's room, where he met a number of machine and organization Senators. I went to the door of the room and saw the Senators passing in and out of the room where Barnes was.

Taking up the special session of the Legislature on June 30, the witness was asked if he had seen Mr. Barnes in the lobby of the Senate at that time. He replied: "I did. Mr. Grattan, the Senator from the Albany district, and I were having a colloquy about the plaintiff as he stood at the entrance of the Senate Chamber. We could look in and see and hear what was going on. The colloquy was a debate on the floor of the Senate, and was heard and seen by everybody there. Senator Grattan was denouncing Governor Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt and other Republican leaders for their actions in trying to force through the direct primary legislation. That was Senator Grattan's point of view."

Duell Is Ejected.

Then the witness told about comparing Barnes to a political Nero who fiddled while Rome was burning. It was at this point also that Mr. Duell was ejected from the courtroom. After the excitement over the clash between the witness and Mr. Ivins had subsided Mr. Ivins asked Mr. Davenport if he had ever consulted with Mr. Barnes regarding political matters in the State after Barnes had become Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He said he remembered having one talk with Barnes in 1912. He said he and Barnes were members of the Union League Club, and while he talked with him some times it was not about politics.

Mr. Ivins referred again to what the witness had meant by his phrase of the "community sense of right."

He said: "This movement for reform was sweeping across the entire country and the whole people were interested. It was a community sense of democracy, and I acted in accordance with it."

Ex-Senator Josiah T. Newcomb followed Mr. Davenport on the stand.

He said he had ben a member of the Assembly in 1902 and 1904, and had also served in the Senate four years beginning in 1906. He also remembered all about the fight over the primary legislation in 1910, and was asked about a debate he had with Senator Grattan on the motion to adjourn on the night of June 30.

"I made the charge in the course of debate," said Mr. Newcomb, "that a bi-partisan combination had been formed to defeat the Hughes primary legislation by means of the motion to adjourn. I charged Senator Grady and Senator Grattan with forming a Democratic and Republican combination. Grattan replied 'All right, Senator, that we admit, but you are only sore because we put it across on you.'"

Mr. Ivins asked the witness if he remembered meeting Mr. Barnes after his election as Republican State Chairman. He said he had seen him in the Spring of 1911.

"Were you a candidate for the Chairmanship of the New York County Committee?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I was not a candidate," replied Mr. Newcomb with a laugh, "but I was voted for."

Slap at Murphy.

Roscoe Irwin of Kingston, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Albany district, was then called. He said he was active in politics in Ulster County.

"Do you know Charles F. Murphy?" he was asked.

"I do," he replied. "I have known him since 1910."

"Have you ever had occasion to see him in regard to political matters in connection with the Democratic party in the State?"

"I have."

"Did you discuss with him appointments made by Governor Dix?"

"I did."

Mr. Ivins objected when the witness was asked to tell about these conversations. He said he would not admit that Mr. Murphy was the Democratic leader or that he dominated the party.

"If Mr. Ivins admits that Mr. Murphy was leader it is all right," said Attorney Bowers.

"I won't admit it at all," said Mr. Ivins.

There was a wrangle between the two lawyers at this point as to whether Mr. Bowers did not know Mr. Murphy very well himself.

"I never saw Murphy but twice in my life," said Mr. Bowers.

court, pleased at the round the examination had taken.

The discussion still went on as to what the Mr. Murphy was dominant influence in the Democratic party. Finally Mr. Ivins blurted out:

"I will admit that he was dominant excepting for those years when he was overcome and was dominated by Mr. Hearst."

The court said that counsel would probably admit that Mr. Murphy was prominent in the Democratic party in the State.

"I admit that he is not unknown," said Mr. Ivins.

The witness admitted he had consulted Mr. Murphy as one of the party leaders, but he could not tell whether Mr. Murphy had favored any appointments he had discussed with him or not.

This witness is too good natured to cross-examine," said Mr. Ivins, and he was excused.

The last witness of the day was Michael V. Dolan, who is connected with the Argus Printing Company of Albany, in which concern Mr. Barnes is said to have owned fifteen per cent. of the stock.

Mr. Ivins objected to the admission of any evidence concerning Albany printing matters. Justice Andrews, seeing a long fight in progress, excused the jury and for the next hour the opposing counsel argued the matter.

John J. Adams, the libel expert, did most of the talking for the Barnes side. He argued that the testimony should not be admitted, on the ground that it did not tend to prove justification of the libel and that no charge of corruption had been made against Mr. Barnes's newspaper or any of the other Albany printing concerns. He claimed that the same ruling which excluded evidence of vice and gambling in Albany should apply to Albany printing contracts.

"No matter what profits Barnes is supposed to have made," said Mr. Adams, "there is nothing to prove that anything is wrong with the contracts, and there is no rule which charged a Director with being responsible merely because he is a stockholder."

Printing Contracts Up.

"I believe that both sides take too technical a view of the article," said Justice Andrews. "I believe it is competent to admit this evidence, and I am going to allow it in."

At this point there was another long argument as to whether the evidence should be admitted on the ground as referred to city and county matters and not to the State.

"I will admit it," ruled the Justice, "as going further than the mere showing of fraud in these printing contracts or that Mr. Barnes knew it was a fraud. Mr. Bowers, however, will have to show that the contracts were a result of a combination of crooked business and crooked politics. I do not think that I will discriminate between State, county, and city in regard to this printing business."

The jury was recalled and Mr. Dolan told how his firm had obtained contracts for legislative printing since 1880. This included departmental and legislative printing and the session laws. He said two other concerns in Albany did the same kind of work—the J. B. Lyon Company and the Brandow Company. The Journal Company, owned by Mr. Barnes, he said, did not have a job printing plant, and the Argus Company did most of the printing for it.

He said he had dealt mostly with Mr. Lindsey, the General Manager of the Journal Company, and that he had never transacted business with Mr. Barnes himself.

In 1912, he said, he had let the whole contract to the J. B. Lyon Company. In 1903, however, his firm had done about four-fifths of the printing.

Asked if he had submitted a bid on the actual cost of every item, the witness said he did not think it a fair question, but when ordered to answer by the court he said:

"I bid sometimes to lose and sometimes to win. Once my bid was 1 cent a thousand, and it cost 40 cents a thousand to do the work."

Mr. Bowers produced some of the firm's books to show how much profit had been made by the Albany company. The witness admitted that he had made a profit on the 1912 bid, because the Lyon Company did the work for less than the amount of the original bid.

The Legislature printing, the witness said, consisted of calendars of the day and printing of the Assembly bills. He admitted that if but a single word was changed in the various bills his company made a second charge for the entire composition. Some of the bills, he said, were printed six or eight times, but the witness explained that this was taken into consideration in making the bid.

Mr. Bowers then switched to the printing of the Common Council minutes of Albany City. The witness testified that his firm had the printing of these minutes for 1909 and 1910, and that each year they had printed 600 copies of each article. The witness admitted that at other times, when the Journal Company had the contract for printing the Common Council minutes, his firm had made an arrangement to do its work on a basis of paying to the Journal Company 15 per cent. of the amount of the original contract work, and 20 to 25 per cent. for all duplicate work.

This duplicate work, the witness explained, meant the reprinting of various sections of the minutes or reports.

"After 1911, that is, after the Bayne report was published, was any double printing done?" asked Mr. Bowers.

The witnes replied that there was not.

"Why did you make a contract with the Journal Company?" the witness was asked.

"For speculation," he replied.

"If extra reports had to be printed why did you not go to the city officials and get them yourself instead of getting them from the Journal Company?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I didn't think it would do any good," said the witness with a smile.

"Then you gave up money to the Journal Company in order to get the printing?" Mr. Bowers wanted to know.

An objection to this question by Mr. Ivins was sustained.

"Did you make a contract with the Journal Company because it controlled where the city printing went?"

This question also was not allowed. Nor was a question asked by Mr. Bowers as to why the witness had stopped the double printing after the Bayne report was published.

Several volumes of printing reports on common council meetings were put in evidence.

It was now 5 o'clock, and Justice Andrews ordered an adjournment until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

WHITMAN WILL NOT TESTIFY.

But Says He Wrote Duell Letter and Stands By It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Gov. Whitman will not be a witness at the Barnes-Roosevelt trial. He denied today that he had received any request from William M. Ivins, counsel for William Barnes, to take the stand at Syracuse. Friends of the Governor say that under the law he cannot be forced to answer a subpoena, and that it would be most unwise for him to become involved in the controversy.

"I wrote the Duell letter introduced at the trial yesterday," said the Governor. "And in the same situation I would write the same letter now. I do not retract anything I said in it. The letter to Mr. Duell signed with my full name and read yesterday, is mine; that signed 'C. S. W.' was not written by me."

Asked if in his letter to Mr. Duell he had referred to Mr. Barnes's influence when he spoke of ridding the State of undesirable party control, the Governor smiled and turned to other business.

HOSPITAL COOK POISONED.

Bichloride of Mercury Tablets Were in Magnesia Bottle.

The Department of Health discovered yesterday that bichloride of mercury tablets were, by mistake, placed in a bottle marked magnesia tablets in the Willard Parker Hospital last Wednesday and caused the serious illness of a cook, Sadie Danielson, 31 years old, who is now dangerously ill in Bellevue Hospital.

According to a report made by Dr. Robert A. Wilson, Director of Hospitals, to Deputy Health Commissioner Emerson, the cook, who has been in the institution for a long time, asked for some magnesia tablets when she felt ill on Wednesday, and received from a waitress of the institution, a bottle marked magnesia tablets from the medicine closet.

The officials refused to discuss the matter until yesterday, when the Deputy Commissioner received his report on the case. The responsibility for the error

RED CROSS AID FOR AUSTRIA

Hospital Shipment Sails Today—Gifts to Other Funds.

The Red Cross is shipping on the White Star liner Canopic, which sails for Italian ports today, 359 cases and bales of hospital supplies and garments, consigned to the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross at Vienna. The consignment weighs 60,000 pounds and is valued at $20,500. The greater part of this shipment consists of specially designated gifts from the German Friendly Society, Cincinnati; the German Austro-Hungarian Red Cross Society, Chicago; the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross, Baltimore; from the Polish Relief Society, the Special Relief Committee, the Central Club for Nurses, the Czech Relief Association of New York, and from many other societies and individuals throughout the United States.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $282.54 yesterday, and the fund in New York now totals $400,590.45. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 120 East Twenty-second Street. The gifts of $10 or more follow:

Staats-Zeitung	$77	C. Gabrielowitsch	$50
Mrs. B. F. Browne	75	N. Babst Dyckman	12
T. Prehn	58	Miss C. K. Herrick	10

Serbian Relief Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose total receipts have reached $50,185.31, acknowledges the following subscriptions received yesterday:

J. L. Hope	$10	Mrs. J. W. Brooks	$10
E. M. Goodwin	25	Henry Lord	250
E. McMillan	500	Helen Noyes	10
Mrs. E. P. Cheney	50	Mrs. J. J. Borland	50
Chicago Com.	1,000	W. G. Law	10
Mary L. Bush	10	S. A. Reed	10
Charlotte Binney	25	Edith Feckheimer	50
Mrs. T. L. Van Norden	10	Mrs. H. Ickleheimer	25
J. C. Thaw	100	Mr. F. L. V. Hoppin	10
C. F. De Angelo	10	F. B. Hoffman	50
Mrs. G. H. Lyman	10	Sarah Estes	10
Jeannette Sullivan	10	Mrs. H. McBurney	20
A. A. Hamm	10	G. L. Rives	25
Anonymous	10	Elizabeth Campbell	25
Caroline Gold	10	Mrs. M. T. Saunders	250
Mrs. E. P. Shepard	500	Memory V. W. B.	50
P. B. Dennis	15	Miscellaneous	44
B. G.	500		
Mrs. J. S. Watson	100		
C. M. Muckine	100		

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund is now $151,848.76, of which $1,031.00 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue. Yesterday's donations of $10 or more were:

W. Va. Athletic Association, Huntington	$184	C. A. Vollrath	$10
Ellen S. Bullitt	25	G. L. Rockwood	
C. J. Wilson	10	Worcester, Mass.	100
Dr. E. B. Block	10	A. F. Clark	25
Rebecca Binnie	25	H. C. Gaenir, Milwaukee	25
H. L. Carter	10	A. D. Adair, Atlanta	10
C. W. Robertson	25	C. B. Craig, Richland Centre, Mass.	10
E. Saltonstall	100	W. Berger, Milwaukee	10
E. H. Harding	10	W. H. McCord, Omaha	25
J. S. Littleford	10	Anonymous	25
Kilpatrick Bros.	50	Miss C. S. Burton	25
Anonymous	200	Mrs. W. M. Bullitt	
W. Strong	10	St. Matthews, Ky.	25
F. W. Grant	10	J. D. F.	10
W. Amory	50	Henry Beattie	10
W. L. Martin	10		

Gifts to the Persian Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now amounts to $27,067.46. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more follow:

Hattie F. Hall		Mrs. E. L. Knapp	$25
Jean	$30	Other gifts	10

For Relief in France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 15 East Fortyseventh Street for the relief of destitute women and children in France, amounted to $95, making the total $24,729.18. Mrs. B. F. Browne gave $5.00.

Central Would Enjoin Commuters.

In an effort to prevent a trading traffic in commutation tickets, the New York Central Railroad Company brought an injunction suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against Theodore Brown, a barber of 29 Second Street, Newburgh, and seventeen other commuters on the West Shore line. The railroad asks that they be restrained from selling or transferring monthly or any other non-transferable form of commutation tickets, and from soliciting, encouraging or procuring any person to get them from their original purchases. The complaint is made by Edward L. Rossiter, Treasurer of the railroad company, and was filed by Alexander S. Lyman, its counsel.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The May White Sale

$150,000 Worth of French and Domestic Undermuslins, Crepe de Chine Lingerie, Negligees, Silk Petticoats, Corsets, House Dresses, Blouses, Neckwear, Children's and Infants' Wear—at Savings of 20 to 40 Per Cent.

Foresightedness

There would not be a May White Sale at GIMBELS if we had not had exceptional *foresight*.

But our *foresight* has brought about a greater White Sale than we have ever had before. Moreover,

A White Sale That Is Phenomenal
In a Year When All the World Needs Cotton

Our *foresightedness* not only made us anticipate the increase in the price of Cotton, but it caused us to "corner" Imported Laces and Embroideries. For, as you undoubtedly know, many of the mills that made them have been destroyed.

Our *foresightedness* made us realize that the scarcity of trimmings would cause Paris to change styles in lingerie. And it did. Our Paris Bureau sent us these new models, which express the greatest simplicity, and we have had them copied for this Sale.

Our *foresightedness* told us that the prices of French Lingerie would increase, because of the scarcity of materials and the depression among the workers. Prices did increase, but we had placed our orders beforehand. The result is that we are enabled to present—

French Lingerie

Hand-Embroidered Chemises, 55c and $1
Hand-Embroidered Drawers, 55c and $1
Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns, $1.50
Hand-Embroidered Petticoats, $1

We are positive that these prices will not be duplicated in New York today—and we are sure that it will be several years before they can be repeated, for French Lingerie has already increased 35% in price.

Our style *foresight* is in evidence throughout the sale, from the Petticoats with hoops, to the Blouses with frills.

Nightgowns $1 to $65

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
$1 to $7.50	$1.50 to $65	$3.95 to $12.75

Petticoats, $1 to $69

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
$1 to $12	$1 to $69	$1.95 to $12.75

Combinations, $1 to $45

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
$1 to $3.95	$2 to $45	$3 to $6.75

Envelope and Plain Chemises, 50c to $19.75

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
50c to $5.75	55c to $19.75	$2 to $6.50

Corset Covers and Bodices, 50c to $16.75

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
50c to $6.75	55c to $16.75	$1 to $3.75

Drawers, 50c to $15.25

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
50c to $8	55c to $15.25	$2 to $3.95

Children's Lingerie, 25c to $2.25

Drawers	*Combinations*	*Princess Slips*
25c to 75c	50c	50c to $1.50
Nightgowns	*Princess Skirts*	*Band Skirts*
50c to $1.50	50c to $2.25	50c to $1.50

New "Teddy Bear" Combinations, $1.

Children's Dresses, 50c to $5.50

Infants' Slips and Dresses, 50c to $5.50.
Empire Dresses, 1 to 4 years, $1 to $5.
Hand-smocked Nainsook Dresses, $1.25. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Second Floor

Hurry!—Men's Suits at $15.

A Quick May-Day Moving

These suits can be worn 'way into the Summer, for the materials are such as will prove serviceable from now on.

As to quality, style and smartness, $20 and $25 suits have nothing on these. The variety of models, fabrics, patterns and colorings is broad enough to please any man, no matter what his inclination.

There are rolling and plain lapels, patch or regular pocket, quarter and half linings.

Fourth Floor

Men's $5 to $6 Silk Shirts, $3.65

They have been causing a furore among men who know good silk shirts when they see them. And we know that they are by far the best values in town, because the qualities of the silks are superb.

The wonderful array of patterns furnishes a wide choice for every man. Besides gay, there are plenty of white-and-black effects. All with plain bosoms, soft French cuffs and pearl buttons.

Main Floor

SUFFRAGE LEADERS FEAR LEGAL TANGLE

They Hear Drafters of Constitution May Omit Order on Votes for Women Amendment.

SAY MEMBERS ARE PLEDGED

Mrs. Catt Insists Both Root and Barnes Agreed to Give Them "Fair and Square Test."

Suffragists were very much alarmed yesterday over the news from Albany that the Constitutional Convention might not, after all, submit to voters next November a referendum permitting them to decide whether they want woman's suffrage.

The question that chiefly worried workers in the various suffrage headquarters was whether the Constitutional Convention would pass the resolution brought forward by Herbert Parsons and so far given but scant attention. It was plain from their remarks that they regarded Mr. Parsons as the advocate of their cause, and looked upon his resolution as one most essential to pass before there would be any assurance of a "fair and square test" of the suffrage question before the people this Fall.

Opposition to the Parsons resolution was plainly an unexpected development and one calculated to throw their whole Summer's campaign out of order. It was said that Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch was busy last night preparing a letter to delegates to the Constitutional Convention, in which she proposed to explain to them the obligations under which she believed they rested to bring through a woman's suffrage referendum in "good faith for a fair and square test."

In this letter it was said that Mrs. Blatch would hold that every prominent leader, from William Barnes to Elihu Root, Chairman of the Constitutional Convention, was bound by pledges made during the last campaign to see the suffrage referendum "fairly and squarely treated in the Constitutional Convention."

The whole trouble, it seemed, was due to the fact that the Constitution written by members of the convention will go to the voters in November as an entirely new document. Suffrage leaders expect that it would repeat the language of the present Constitution upon the question of the right to vote, limiting the privilege to males who are qualified.

But if the referendum passed by two Legislatures were submitted without any action of any kind by the Constitutional Convention it would fall under a clause of the Constitution which provided that action by the Constitutional Convention superceded and invalidated previous legislation. Thus the women leaders fear that if their amendment should pass this Fall and was submitted without indorsement by the Constitutional Convention the courts might hold that amended the old Constitution which would perish with the adoption of a new one, and so would not have any force in the future.

Demand Parsons Resolution.

Nearly every suffragist who cared to be quoted on the matter yesterday demanded that the Parsons resolution be passed "without quibbling by the Constitutional Convention," and that the suffrage question be allowed to rest there.

Assertions that the leading members of the Constitutional Convention, including Mr. Barnes and Chairman Root, are pledged to the passage of the Parsons resolution, or to a line of action which the resolution is meant to carry out, were freely made in suffrage circles yesterday.

When reporters attempted to find out on what authority these assertions were made they were referred to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Women's Suffrage Association, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Women's Suffrage Party of New York City. Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Hay confirmed the rumors that they had exacted personal pledges from Mr. Root and Mr. Barnes, "and expected them to redeem their pledges."

"It is vitall yessential to the cause of suffrage," said Mrs. Catt, "that the Parsons resolution or a similar resolution pass. We do not see how the Constitutional Convention can possibly avoid its obligation to pass such a resolution and still claim that it is acting in good faith. Opposition to the resolution has no rightful purpose, and I cannot believe that it is general or permanent.

"We have not proceeded in this matter without a very carefully worked out plan of procedure. We knew that a resolution passed by the Legislature would be superceded by the action of the Constitutional Convention. That was way we pledged the candidates of all parties to the Constitutional Convention to a purpose to submit the suffrage amendment in a clean-cut manner to the voters."

Say Members are Pledged.

"Was Chairman Root and was Mr. Mr. Barnes so pledged?" Mrs. Catt was asked.

"Yes, they were," she answered, "and so was Herbert Parsons and a majority of the members of the Constitutional Convention. We had the matter carefully looked up and we found that it would suffice if the Constitutional Convention should pass a resolution ordering the suffrage amendment as passed by the two Legislatures in succession, into the Constitutional in case it should pass at the November election.

"We wanted a fair and square test—just that and nothing more. Leaders of both big parties insisted that they wanted a fair test. So before we let the matter go to a final vote in the Legislature we decided on the program that the Parsons resolution will carry out.

"There is no confusion and no complaint and no tangle—if the Parsons resolution passes. But if the Convention should refuse to pass it, then, of course, the situation would be serious. I should say the duty of the Constitutional Convention is almost automatic and mechanical. Its duty is to make a record of the fact that it is willing to have the will of the people on the suffrage matter, as expressed at next Fall's election, pass into the new Constitution.

"Would the suffragists favor the submission of the suffrage amendment to the people as part of the constitution itself?" Mrs. Catt was asked.

"No they would not," she answered, "I see that there has been some suggestion that the Convention debate the matter of whether or not to provide for women's suffrage in the Constitution itself. We hope no such debate takes place, and that no such action occurs. It would complicate a matter that has been mapped out along certain satisfactory lines. And it would open the way for all sorts of complications that are now in a way to be avoided.

"All we want is the Parsons resolution validating for the Constitution the result of the election by the people, whatever the result may be. Then, when voters go into the booths next November, they will vote once as to whether they approve the Constitution drafted for them, and once again as to whether they are in favor of woman suffrage. We want our issue kept separate for a clear-cut treatment of its own.'

"I personally went to Albany," said Miss Hay at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City in Fifth Avenue, "and I personally pledged Senator Wagner, and Herbert Parsons, and Mr. Root, and quite a number of others to see the suffrage amendment through in a fair and square way, so that the people might decide upon it strictly on its merits. I favor the Parsons resolution, that some members of the convention seem to oppose, because it makes the only declaration we want the Constitutional Convention to make—a declaration to let the people's votes decide the issue and accept into the new Constitution the decision as rendered at the polls. We shall consider as trickery and unfair dealing any decision other than this, and shall act accordingly."

Mrs. Brown Not Worrying.

Mrs. Raymond Brown discusser the matter at her home in West Ninety-second Street last night.

"We are not worrying about the situation," she said, "because we have every faith in the pledges made by the leaders of the Constitutional Convention. Their assurances that they would give us a square deal were 'scraps of paper' unless they meant to pass some such resolution as the Parsons resolution. I notice they have spoken of Mr. Parsons as one who 'was rocking the boat.' Such an idea could not be an honest one, for Mr. Parsons merely intended to permit us to have honest referendum. I am sure the convention members will rally to the resolution when they fully understand it and will not try to batch up any substitute. We want only one suffrage amendment to go before the people this Fall, and we want it to go in separate from the constitution itself."

Mrs. Inez Milholland-Bossevain was not nearly so certain as some of her co-workers in the suffrage sause that the Constitutional Convention could legally make an "order to bring the suffrage amendment into the new constitution, if it should pass at the Fall election.

"It is all a new and rather startling issue," said Mrs. Boissevain, "and I am going to look up the constitutional authorities upon it very carefully. It is too bad that the people will have to pass on a suffrage amendment and upon a new constitution that will not provide for woman's suffrage upon the same occasion. It would be very easy to complicate that matter and defeat the suffrage cause, although the amendment might be indorsed at the polls."

Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of City Chamberlain Bruere, said that she had waited "so long to vote and had worked so hard to get the matter submitted to the people that it was quite surprising to find there was still a chance for a hitch in the program."

"All we can do," said Mrs. Bruere, "is to trust our leaders and work under their suggestions and orders. I know that this matter has been in competent hands and that Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Blatch and the others would not assert that the Republican leaders were pledged if they were not pledged. I want to see the suffrage amendment submitted in the exact form in which it passed the two Legislatures, and I want to see it voted on separately on its own merits."

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict and Miss Doris Stevens of the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage said they were delighted that a question as to the possibility of passing the Parsons resolution had come up early in the Constitutional Convention session.

"For if there is going to be any muddling of the issue," they said, "it is better to have it occur early, when we can all watch how the trick was turned. It would be too bad if the convention simply let the matter go to the end of the session without doing anything one way or the other."

Anti Anxious, Too.

While the question of a possible adverse action on the suffrage matter stirred up a feeling of alarm on the part of suffrage workers, it seemed to have just the opposite effect upon the anti-suffrage or ganizations.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, and representatives of the Men's League Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, of which Everett P. Wheeler is President, asked their legal advisers for an opinion as to the right of the Constitutional Convention to pass upon the suffrage matter independent of past legislative action.

"Of course, I read the news of the opposition to the Parsons resolution in THE NEW YORK TIMES with the keenest of interest," said Mrs. Dodge. "It is entirely reasonable to assume that the people elected the members of the Constitutional Convention pins upon all matters affecting the new Constitution. And this quite without regard to previous legislative action. I should say that the men now selected to make a Constitution were specially chosen for that task because of their peculiar qualifications and that if they are opposed to woman's suffrage they ought certainly to make the new Constitution reflect their view. For one, am perfectly willing to trust the case in their hands and abide by their decision. I think they are qualified to handle the matter according to their own ideas as to the law and the obligations they are under.

"We are anxious, however, to have the Constitutional Convention decide, one way or the other, as soon as possible, because we want to go ahead issuing instructions to voters. We are planning to instruct voters to vote 'No' on the woman's suffrage amendment, and if the convention should settle the matter in another way than by submitting the referendum passed by the Legislature, it will force us to change all our plans."

Everett P. Wheeler, the lawyer, telegraphed his opinion last night from Boston, as follows:

"I think the convention should submit the suffrage amendment in the same form as submitted by the Legislature. Let us decide the question finally."

GORGAS HITS AT GOETHALS.

Criticises Chairman's Sanitary Methods on the Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Major Gen. Goethals, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, was criticised here today by Dr. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army and noted for his sanitary work in the tropics. General Goethals was not mentioned by name, but as the Chairman of the commission. The criticism was in an address made by General Gorgas at the dedication of the Washington University Medical School.

"I was much disappointed," he said, "that we did not get rid of malaria on the Isthmus of Panama as we did at Havana. I had fully expected to do so, and when we went to the Isthmus we put into effect the same anti-malarial measures that had been so successful at Havana. These measures were vigorously pushed for the first four years. At the end of our four years' work the malarial rate had been reduced from 821 per thousand to 282.

"In 1907 a new commission was placed by the President in control of the Isthmus, and in 1908 all the power on the Isthmus was concentrated in the hands of a single man, the Chairman of the commission. This officer thought it advisable to make radical changes in the methods of sanitation. These changes, ordered by the Chairman, took execution of the anti-malarial work out of the hands of the sanitary authorities and placed them in the hands of men who had no special knowledge of anti-malarial work.

"I argued against these changes as forcibly as I could, but to no avail.

"I am convinced that if our Chairman of 1908 had been able to put into effect, in 1904, the methods he forced upon me in 1908 we could not have accomplished the sanitary success at Panama which we had accomplished prior to the year 1908."

ASKS $10,000 FOR ASSAULT.

Irving Olenik Sues L. M. Taylor, Secretary of Shoe League.

Irving Olenick, who is connected with the firm of Van Praag & Co., wholesale auctioneers, of 17 Greene Street, began yesterday before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court a civil action to recover $10,000 for alleged injuries which he charges were inflicted upon him by Louis M. Taylor, Secretary of the Wholesale Shoe League, at 127 Duane Street. The alleged assault occurred on Wednesday morning, when Mr. Olenick was forcibly excluded from the rooms of the league. Mr. Taylor gave $300 bond yesterday to insure his appearance when the suit is brought to trial. Mr. Olenick is represented by Schlesinger & Lazarbe, attorneys, of 10 Wall Street.

The complaint sts forth that Mr. Olenick, who lives at 420 Riverside Drive, went to the league offices to attend the meeting of the creditors of Daniel Gerdwagen of Brooklyn, whose assets his firm was interested. He charges that Taylor told him his concern was not a creditor entitled to a share in the assets deposited with him. Mr. Olenick thereupon objected, and Mr. Taylor answered his objection by forcibly ejecting him from the room, and in so doing "violently assaulted and battered the plaintiff."

Mr. Taylor's answer is that Mr. Olenick became so objectionable that he was forced to exclude him from the room.

FEW TOURISTS IN CABINS.

Five Liners Will aCrry 2,500 Passengers Abroad Today.

Twenty-five hundred passengers of all classes will leave New York today for Europe on five liners, which is the largest number sailing on any an eday this Spring. Among the 300 in the first cabin on the Cunarder Lusitania for Liverpool are fifty-one Canadians, mostly representatives of firms having contracts with the British War Department. There are also several American manufacturers agents going over in the hope of getting contracts from the Allies. Of the 500 second cabin on the Lusitania, a large percentage are young Canadians and Englishmen from the West, going over to the old country to enlist for the war.

The other steamers sailingar e the American liner New York, with a big crowd for Liverpool; the Holland-American liner Rotterdam for Rotterdam, the Anchor liner Cameronia for Glasgow, and the Bergensfjord of the Norwegian-American Line for Bergen. Less than 5 per cent. of the passengers going over to Europe today are without some specific reason for traveling, the steamship agents said.

APPRAISE GODWIN ESTATE.

Granddaughter of William Cullen Bryant Left $299,221.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 30.—Nora Godwin, granddaughter of William Cullen Bryant, left a net estate of $299,221, according to an appraisal filed today in the Surrogate's office. The estate will be distributed equally between two sisters, Minnie G. Goddard, of 33 East Fiftieth tSreet, Manhattan, and Fanny G. White of Glen Cove, L. I.; a brother, Harold Godwin of Roslyn, and a niece, Natalie De Castro Pierrepont, of 120 East Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan.

Miss Godwin left no will. Her estate, with the exception of a home in Roslyn, which is valued at $4,500, consists of personal property represented principally by stocks and bonds in railroad and realty companies.

Miss Godwin died at Roslyn on March 16, 1914. She was the daughter of Fannq Godwin, nee Bryant.

O'GORMAN SAYS NO TO SUFFRAGE PLEAS

Big Delegation of Women Quite Office Angered by Senator's Positive Attitude.

STANDS FOR STATE RIGHTS

Declares He Will Give Support to No Enfranchising Federal Amendment.

"I will not vote for this or any other woman suffrage amendment," said Senator James A. O'Gorman to the big delegation of women representing the Women's Congressional Union which visited him by appointment in his office yesterday afternoon to ask support for the Bristow-Mondell bill to submit an amendment to the Federal Constitution to give women the right to vote.

The Senator hit right and left in a speech of some length, becoming more and more emphatic until at the close the women left the office with compressed lips and flushed cheeks, angry at the scorn the Senator plainly showed for their cause.

There were bursts of indignation and scornful laughter at times from over the big office, which was filled with women in brilliant suffrage regalia, as the Senator spoke.

"It is easy to see that you have never been enslaved," pleaded Inez Milholland Boissevain, following the Senators vehement statement that he would not vote for the amendment.

Too Hasty, Says Senator.

"Arn't you women going too hastily!" the Senator asked at one stage of the discussion.

There was a long drawn breath of resentment as one woan cried: "Too quickly! After forty years!"

"Can freedom come too quickly?" asked Mrs. Boissevain.

"But you know," said Senator O'Gorman, "the women do not have to depend upon amendments. They have a great deal of influence. They are very powerful," he continued politely.

There was a burst of scornful laughter. "It is too late to say anything like that to us now," one cried.

"Will the Senator humiliate the women of the South by forcing them to get the vote through tStates and go to the black man, and ask him to give it to them?" cried another visitor.

"Thewomen have tools with which they can work now," said Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedict. "The women voters are a power in the country. It is only a question of time when we will unite these voters to force some of our issues."

Some things the Senator said counded like taunts. "You know," he said, "I could fill another room pust as large as this with women who do not want the vote."

The women bith, their lips and said nothing.

"Do you know," he asked, "that in one of the suffrage States there are more square miles than there are inhabitants? More miles than people? There are only 8,000,000 people in all of the eleven suffrage States taken together. That is not many more than there are in this city. What is good for Utah and Colorado may not be good for New York."

Call Politicians Insincere.

In repiy, they told him the politicians were not sincere in standing for State rights because they had made national amendments for an income tax and the direct election of Senators, and had enfranchised the Indian and the negro and were considering the enfranchisement of the Filipino.

One hit of the afternoon was made by Mrs. Benedict who told the Senator that the direct election of Senators had been practiced in individual States before it was been made national by the Federal amendment. The Senator stazed to other reasons.

"I don't care about why it was dont," said Mrs. Benedict. "I only know that it worked." There were shouts of laughter.

"We think the Democratic Party is dodging the issues, that it is insincere," put in Mrs Boissevain. "We want its stand made plain, and we do not think it does make it plain by climbing the fence of State's rights."

There were cries of "Bravo, Bravo!" when Mrs. Benedict illustrated the position of the women and the vote which is always withheld from them, with a story of a boy whos father promised him a boat when he had learned to swim, and held back again and again until he could swim faster, to be a stronger swimmer, and to swim against the current. "He finally passes the point," said Mrs. Benedict, "where swimming was a matter of education."

Mrs. Benedict also declared that the continued refusal of enfranchisements would finally result in an estrangement between men and women which it would take years to overcome.

Mrs. Prendergast's Argument.

Mrs. William A. Prendergast asked why woman suffrage should be a matter of geography. "Isn't it incongruous," she said, "for a President of the United States to listen with respect and attention (a respect and attention the ballot gives) to the women of one part of the country and ignore the opinions of the women of another; to appeal for support to women of one section while others stand by powerless to help or hinder his nomination. Votes for women is as logical and just in one part of the country as in another. Votes for women will simplify, not complicate the problems of the States. Our country ought to be too big and magnanimous to stand by and see the flower of its womanhood spending itself in this hard struggle to which it has consecrated itself and which it is determined never to relinquish until it is won, when with one single act, of justice it can place its women, who have never failed it in time of need, in a position of diginity which they surely merit and which they will always cherish."

"The slow, tedious process of converting the male electorate of half the country is a task that we feel is too wasteful," said Miss Doris Stevens. "It is too humiliating and unjust, and that is the reason we women have come to Congress in such numbers the last two years to ask for a Federal amendment."

A Right of the States.

In his speech Senator O'Gorman said he could not on principle support an amendment that would deprive the States of the regulation of suffrage and that he should oppose it unless it was imperatively demanded by the people of New York State.

"States that want woman suffrage can bestow it now as freely and as effectively as the Federal Government could if the Federal Constitution were amended for that purpose," he said. "The sole purpose of the proposed amendment seems to be to force woman suffrage on the tSates that are opposed to it. I cannot favor this compulsory method. tI violates every principle of home rule and local self-government. If this matter is as meritorious as its advocates contend they should be willing to allow each State to determine the question for itself."

He said he did not believe in unnecessary chcanges in the Constitution under which the country has prospered for 125 years. "Prudence admonishes us to be slow in removing ancient landmarks," he said, and explained at length his belief in States rights.

Senator O'Gorman was more emphatic in the speech he made to the women than in the one which had been previously dictated. In that speech the Senator ended with: "I regret that I cannot become an advocate of the plan to amend the Federal Constitution in the manner proposed." His actual refusal to vote for the amendment was vehement.

Before the call on the Senator the women held an open-air meeting from two decorated automobiles in front of the Sub-Treasury Building. One of its features was denunciation of President Wilson's suffrage attitude by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs. Mrs. Stubbs said members of the Women's Congressional Union ha dtaken pages of Mr. Wilson's book on "Liberty" to him and made him "eat his words."

The leaders of the day who directed the proceedings were: Chief marshal, Miss Jonet Burns; aids, Mrs. C. Albert Cassar, Mrs. Edward Livingston Hunt, Mrs. Howard Hilton, Mrs. Francis Thurber, Mrs. Bertram Sears, Mrs. Henry Butterworth and the Misses Eleanor Beach, Hollingsworth Beach, Eleanor Brightson, Elisabeth Youngs, Dolly Kimbrough, Helen McCaldin, Eva Jane Smith, Edith Grove, Esther Murphy, Alice Hall, Katherine Browning, Kate Schermerhorn, and Eleanor Keep. Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Lawrence Greer, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Miss Annie Peck, Mrs. Ernest Poole, and Mrs. Lloyd Osborne were a few of the other women present.

"Well, he has declared himself clearly," said Miss Doris Stevens, head of the New York Branch of the Women's Congressional Union, at the close of the afternoon. "That was what we wanted and it was worth coming for."

Similar delegations are to visit Congressmen and Senators in all parts of the country.

ROCKEFELLER BUYS LAKES.

Oil Man Now Owns Both Sides of Watershed.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 30.—John D. Rockefeller has added 105 acres to his 6,000-acre estate by acquiring the John Webber property at Tarrytown Heights. Mr. Rockefeller owns the watershed on the north of the Tarrytown Lakes and by purchasing the Webber land he owns the South side so that in effect two lakes are practically part of his estate and add to its beauty.

His plans for the property have not been disclosed. It contains valuable timber and immense quarries. The price paid is said to have been more than $100,000.

Mr. Rockefeller walked over every foot of the land before closing the deal.

MAY DAY PARADERS TO DENOUNCE WAR

Equal Rights for Jews Also Part of Big Labor Demonstration.

GIRL WORKERS IN LINE

Socialists and Union Workers to Rendezvous in Union Square for Speeches After Procession.

Fifty labor unions, having a membership of more than 50,000, will be represented in paradee and demonstrations intended as a protest against the European war, to be held in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and parts of New Jersey today. Simultaneously demands are to be made for equal rights for Jews in Europe at the end of the conflict.

The parade in the interest of equal rights for Jews alone will pour 12,000 working men and women into Union Square, where the finale of nearly all the Manhattan demonstrations will take place. In this parade there will be 10,000 girl workers in the shirtwaist industry, wearing white uniforms with red sashes, and 2,000 bakers dressed in white duck uniforms. This parade will start from Rutgers Square at 1:30 o'clock, and will move across Canal Street, to Second Avenue, Houston Street, First Avenue, First Street, Second Avenue, Fourth Street to Union Square.

It will assemble on the east side of Union Square, where Abraham Shiplikeff of the United Hebrew Trades will preside, while speeches demanding equal rights for Jews the world over are made in a dozen different languages.

The demonstration will include a parade of a large number of Socialists. These will form in line at Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue, and among the organizations represented will be the German workingmen's singing societies, the Bohemian and Jewish Socialists branches of Harlem, the Polish and Slavonic branches, the Women's Committee of the New York local of the Socialist Party, the Socialist Pioneers, Finnish and Scandanavian branches; the Fourth Avenue Union Square, Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, Carpenters Union No. 309, and other organizations. The route of this parade will be through Nineteenth Street, Second Avenue, Fourth Street, Washington Square, Fifth Aveque, Fortieth Street, Madison Avenue, Fourth Avenue to Union Square.

The Socialists will hold their final meeting in front of the cottage in the north end of the Square, where speeches will be made by Anita G. Block, Jacob Panken, Ludwig Lore, William Karlin, Bertha Fraser and others.

More than 2,000 Socialist Sunday school children will take part in a peace demonstration at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, 127th Street and Second Avenue. Here, also, will end a parade of Bakers' Union Nos. 1 and 164; Butchers' Union No. 174, and Painters' Union No. 499, starting from the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, at 3 o'clock, and proceeding up Third Avenue to 116th Street, to Second Avenue to Sulzer's Park.

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DISCUSS MANY PLANS OF COURT REFORM

But Constitutional Convention Is Unlikely to Provide for an Appointive Judiciary.

MAY DROP CLUMSY RULES

Practical Agreement in Committee to Simplify Procedure—Attack Planned on the Law's Delays.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—It is regarded here as an entirely safe prediction, even at this early stage of the Constitutional Convention, that the strong recommendations for an appointive instead of an elective judiciary, which have been filed with the Judiciary Committee, will go unheeded. The change has been urged by leading lawyers of all parts of the State and has found a conspicuous advocate in ex-President Taft, whose address on the subject before the State Bar Association led that body to go on record in favor of a proposed amendment to the judiciary article in the Constitution to carry the suggestion into effect.

The wisdom of the proposed change is not disputed by a majority of the lawyers who are delegates to the Convention, but on every hand the fear is expressed that the adoption of the suggestions made might endanger the revised draft of the Constitution when it is submitted to the voters for ratification this Fall.

How to obviate the law's delays and how to reduce the high cost of justice to litigants are the two chief questions with which the Judiciary Committee will be called upon to deal in evolving a new article of the Constitution. Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, who is Chairman of the committee, has announced that his committee next week will begin giving hearings, to which Bar Associations and Judges from all parts of the State have been invited to attend and make recommendation for reforms.

The Republican platform contained a strong plank on the subject of judiciary reform.

"We favor a thorough reform of judicial procedure," the platform said. "We believe that the delays and expense incident to the administration of justice should and can be materially reduced."

A proposal looking to the simplification of judicial procedure and the consequent obviation of delays in litigation has been agreed upon informally by members of the Judiciary Committee. This involves a grant of power to the courts to make their own rules of procedure and a consequent deliverance from the great mass of statutory rules of procedure at present imposed on the courts by the Legislature.

If the present intention of many members of the Judiciary Committee is carried out the courts will be permitted to make their own rules, limited only by a short and simple practice act, which the Legislature would pass and limited, of course, by the provisions of the Constitution.

Judging from the talk of men who will wield much influence in the shaping of the revised Judiciary Article, it is not at all unlikely that the new article will contain a positive inhibition against the many postponements of trials which now hamper the courts. Under the present system, according to practitioners at the bar, lawyers on trifling pretexts succeed in having the trials of their cases put off for long periods, with the result that their clients suffer and court calendars are cluttered with litigation that should have been disposed of.

"It is well known among men of our profession," said a leading lawyer-delegate today, "that many lawyers, relying on the time honored practice of the courts in suiting the convenience of the attorneys are undertaking to do far more work than they should undertake in justice to their clients and the courts. In my opinion it would be wise for us to establish a positive rule that a case must go to trial on the day fixed on the court calendar or go by default against the litigant whose counsel is not ready to go on. Practice has shown that the large measure of discretion now left with the courts has worked to the detriment of the entire judiciary system.

"They have something approximating the plan now under consideration in England, where it works well. There a litigant goes to a solicitor who undertakes to see his case through. The solicitor prepares the case and under the plan in vogue is compelled to employ one or more barristers who familiarize themselves with the issues involved and are prepared to go into court and try them on a moment's notice."

LEGALIZES PEACE UNION.

Carnegie Organization Now Incorporated Under State Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Gov. Whitman today signed a bill introduced by Senator Mills, incorporating the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie. The Governor's signature legalizes a voluntary organization formed under Mr. Carnegie's direction on Feb. 10, 1914.

The measure provides that after the union has attained its object—"the arbitration of international disputes"—the organization may devote its funds to "the relief of the deserving poor and afflicted in their distress, especially such as shall have struggled long and earnestly against misfortune and shall not themselves be to blame for their poverty."

Under the bill the corporation, with the aid of churches and religious organizations, is to advance the cause of peace among nations, hasten the abolition of international war and encourage and promote the peaceful settlement of international differences A world-wide campaign of education regarding the causes, nature and effect of war is to be carried on. The union will undertake the education of ministers as a part of its fight.

The organization plans to establish peace libraries and peace publications throughout the world. Prizes will be awarded for essays on peace.

TO RID MILITIA OF LIARS.

Governor Approves Dishonorable Discharge of Guilty Private.

No man convicted of lying will be allowed to remain in the New York National Guard. This policy received the sanction of Governor Whitman yesterday in his approval of the proceedings of a court-martial which dishonorably discharged Private Harry Mudick of the Forty-seventh Infantry, after conviction for telling a lie.

Mudick was with a detachment at Grasmere, S. I., some time ago, when another enlisted man used obsene language in the presence of women. Mudick, when asked whether he heard the language, told his Lieutenant that he did, and later denied it. The man who used the language was tried and dishonorably discharged.

In the order publishing the sentence issued yesterday Major Gen. O'Ryan said:

"Service in the National Guard is fundamentally based on a spirit of self-sacrifice and a high standard of honor. To deliberately lie is to render the offender unfit to remain in the military service of the State."

To Confer on Building Inspection.

Mayor Mitchel wrote last night to Walter Lindner of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, who represented the real estate interests at the hearing on the vetoed Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, to acknowledge his willingness to discuss the rearrangement of the building inspection system. Mr. Lindner will confer with Fire Commissioner Adamson, Corporation Counsel Polk, and Tenement House Commissioner Murphy to see of some temporary inspection plan may not be worked out.

SLEUTHS DRESS AS WOMEN.

Go Strolling at Night and Catch Alleged Hold-Up Man.

Acting Captain Wines, in charge of the Bronx Detective Bureau, congratulated his men yesterday on the arrest of a young man 6 feet 2 inches in height, who said he was Joseph Hass, 21 years old, of 1,113 Westchester Avenue, that he had a $10,000 suit against the city and that he was a "personal friend" of County Court Judge Louis D. Gibbs. Hass was arrested in Frank Sigel Park, where for the last three weeks a hold-up man had insulted young couples and robbed and attacked the escorts of girls and young women.

So numerous were the complaints that Acting Captain Wines detailed a number of young detectives to the case. Several of the officers, to lure the hold-up man, donned women's attire Thursday night, and with brother officers as escorts, sauntered through the secluded walks of the park. Detective Sullivan, with another detective dressed as a woman, was meandering along when, he asserts, Hass sprang from a clump of bushes. As he made a threatening advance, the detective disguised as a woman struck Hass, knocking him down. Hass was then arrested charged with carrying a black jack.

The police assert that Hass's description tallies with that given by a number of the victims of hold-ups in the park. According to the police, Hass was sent to the penitentiary on March 19, 1913, for petty larceny. They also say he was sent to the workhouse some months ago for ninety days for disorderly conduct. While in the kitchen of the workhouse a pot of fat boiled over, burning Hass's legs and hands. Hence the suit for $10,000 which he has instituted against the city.

Acting Captain Wines would not make public the names of the detectives who impersonated women, saying other detectives might feel inclined to poke fun at them. The detectives who played the part of escorts for the disguised officers were Detectives Sullivan, O'Mara and McIlhargy.

Hass was arraignd before Magistrate Breen in the Yorkville Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination on Monday.

DEFENDS GIRLS' MUTINY.

Dismissed Superintendent Sympathizes with Magdalene Inmates.

Mrs. Antonia Friedman, former superintendent of the Magdalen Home, whose regisnation occasioned a mutiny among some of the inmates Thursday night, gave out a statement yesterday at the home of her mother, 39 East Tenth Street. Mrs. Friedman said she served as superintendent for six weeks, having been placed there on trial. She said Mrs. James B. Reynolds, president of the home, engaged her, and that without any explanation Mrs. H. Scheftel, Second Vice President, told her to leave the place on Thursday, without giving her time to pack her belongings.

When some of the girls threatened to make a protest Mrs. Friedman said she tried to persuade them to keep their peace and make no comment. The girls who were hailed to the Women's Night Court should be dealt with considerately, she thought, for they made the demonstration as a protest to a return of what they say will be old customs of being punished severely for minor infractions. These punishments, according to Mrs. Friedman, consist of being deprived of many little liberties, going to bed supperless, and being put into cells.

Mrs. Friedman contended that she ruled with love and kindness and that at no time while she was serving as superintendent did she have occasion to make use of the cells. She said she was still unaware of why she was summarily dismissed.

PLEADS FOR MRS. WALTERS.

Attorney Asks That She Be Admitted to Bail.

Abraham Cohen, counsel for Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, who killed her two children in December, made motions, before Justice Brady, in the Supreme Court in the Bronx, yesterday, for the dismissal of the indictments against Lorlys Elton Rogers and Mrs. Walters, and also incorporated an application for bail in the case of Mrs. Rogers, who is now in the Bronx County Jail.

Justice Brady strongly intimated that he might grant bail,and said that the case was very saw. He thought the majority of the people and all officials who had come into the case viewed it as he did.

A representative of the District Attorney opposed the bail motion as unusual. Mr. Levy declared that he was making for an early trial, as a few more weeks in jail would certainly result in the death of Mrs. Walters. He pleaded that her unborn child be freed from the stigma of birth in jail. The Justice put the matter over to Monday. Meantime an effort will be made t obtain the courtroom of the Surrogate of Bronx County for the trial.

Dr. M. S. Gregory, alienist at Bellevue Hospital, and another alienist were takento Mrs. Rogers yesterday by a representative of the Bronx District Attorney, and they spent about two hours with the imprisoned woman.

YEAR AND DAY FOR LOOKER.

President of Monaton Realty Co. Sentenced to Penitentiary.

Judge Cushman, in the Federal District Court, yesterday sentenced Pierre M. Looker, President of the Monaton Realty Company, to one year and one day in the Atlanta Penitentiary. He had been found guilty of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of the securities of the realty company, and was charged with having thereby swindled widows, clergymen, and small wage earners out of $1,000,000. He was convicted on seven counts, and the sentence he received is the shortest that carries with it imprisonment.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Cushman dwelt on the grave responsibility of those who undertake to administer the earnnigs of other people, and said he did not believe it possible to overemphasize the duty of making conservative and careful representations to the people whose money is to be invested.

"There does not seem," he said, "to be any better way to inculcate this responsibility than to mete out punishment when an unfair advantage is taken f the facilities that are afforded for making these representations."

CASANOVA ESTATE $345,960.

Provision Made for Daughter if She Should Abandon Life in Convent.

Sebastina Casanova, living in a Benedictine convent in England, will enjoy an income of $100 a month under the will of her mother, Mrs. Catherine A. F. Casanova, if the young woman choses to abandon "the religious life she leads there," according to the record placed on file in the office of the State Controller yesterday with the appraisal of Mrs. Casanova's estate.

The report shows a net estate of $345,960, from which a trust fund is to be set aside for the purpose of allowing the daughter to choose her course. Among other bequests is a monthly allowance of $100 for life for the benefit of Felix Charles Maria Herman, a grandson of the testator, if he shall be "always obedient and respectful to his mother, Mrs. Ermina H. Schroen," a daughter of the testator and who receives $320,000 under the will.

The assets include net equities in east side realty aggregating $267,000.

Their 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Grossman of 61 East 124th Street, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at the Hotel Majestic on Saturday evening, April 24, with a family dinner, followed by a dance. The Rev. Dr. Lissman officiated at the ceremony. Miss Elise Adler was the flower girl.

WHITMAN SIGNS SECURED DEBTS BILL

Mills Measure, Opposed by One Man Only at Public Hearing, Made a Law.

OUSTS HARRIS FROM OFFICE

Governor Approves More Than Half a Hundred Measures—Vetoes Plan for Infant Insurance.

ALBANY, April 30.—Governor Whitman today signed the Mills Secured Debts bill after a hearing. The measure provides that bonds registered with the State Controller between May 1 and Nov. 1 of this year may, by the payment of a tax of 7½ mills on the dollar, be exempted from taxation for five years. After Nov. 1 no bonds may be registered, as the administration plans the passage at the next Legislature of a more comprehensive bill. Several weeks ago Governor Whitman signed a measure suspending the action of the old secured debts law under which bonds were exempted from taxation in perpetuity by the payment of a tax of five mills on the dollar.

A. C. Pleydell, representing the Tax Reform Association, was the only person to appear against the bill at today's hearing. He asked the Governor to veto the measure on the ground that the present system was fair and that the new tax was too heavy. A. L. Judson headed a group of bond brokers who approved the Mills bill. He said that the opposition of the Reform Association was based on its desire for a single tax upon land.

"Why," he said, "the Tax Reform Association is known among us as a tax dodgers' association."

The Governor also signed the Hinman bill, which ousts from office Edwin S. Harris, appraiser of canal lands. The measure transfers the duties of the office to the Department of Public Works. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hinman on the ostensible ground of economy. Mr. Harris received a salary of $5,000. The Hinman bill leaves the salary of the new appraiser to the judgment of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Approximately the same office force will be needed. It was Mr. Harris who, it is said, supplied the New York City authorities with the figures with which they attacked Governor Whitman's contention that the State needed to raise $18,000,000 by direct taxes. Democrats in the Legislature asserted that the Hinman bill was for revenge.

The Feinberg bill, which imposes a penalty of forty years' imprisonment for bomb throwing on land or on a ship when human life is endangered, also was signed today. The measure imposes a penalty of twenty-five years for bomb throwing when the courts rule that human life was not endangered.

Among the fifty other bills which the Governor made laws today was the Stoddard bill, prohibiting the use of a family name in the conduct of business unless a member of the firm bears the name or has inherited a share in the business, and the Pratt bill, appropriating $20,000 for the construction of a schoolhouse on the grounds of the Great Meadow Prison for the children of the employes of the institution.

The McWhinney bill, providing for submission by the State Engineer of approval or disapproval of a State appropriation of $995,000 to purchase a right of way for a Federal canal along the south side of Long Island, connecting Jamaica Bay, Hempstead Bay, South Oyster Eay, Great South Bay, Moriches Bay, Shinnecock Bay, and Peconic Bay was signed. The national government has agreed to dig the canal if the State will supply the right of way.

The Governor issued a long statement accompanying his veto of a bill which would allow fraternal societies to insure infants of the age of one year or more upon application from parents or guardian.

The Governor said that the foundation of fraternal organization was the observance of contracts among members and that inasmuch as an infant could not execute a contract, their insurance had no place in fraternal society business.

The Governor said he vetoed the measure because of his good will toward fraternal organizations.

Governor Whitman tonight announced eight hearings for next week on bills before him. The most important of the hearings is that on the Spring bill consolidating the State Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission under an Industrial Board. This hearing will be given on Wednesday. There also will be hearings on Wednesday on the Brooklyn "ripper" bills which oust from office the Democratic Commissioner of Records, the Commissioner of Jurors, and the Public Administrator of Kings County.

There will be hearings on Thursday night on the Machold storage reservoir measure, the Simpson insurance bill, the Thompson Jitney bill, and the Baxter Water Supply bill.

OPPOSES PALMIERI MOTION.

Bronx Prosecutor Says Ex-Judge Seeks Special Privileges.

Max D. Steuer, representing ex-Judge John Palmieri, under indictment for subordination of perjury growing out of the trial of John J. Delaney, the Bronx politician now in Sing Sing for white slavery, argued before Justice Brady in the Bronx Supreme Court yesterday on a motion to inspect the Grand Jury minutes.

Assistant District Attorney Mork argued against the motion. He said Mr. Steuer was on a fishing expedition, looking for special privileges; that his client had been a Judge and once a Deputy Attorney General, but should receive no favors that the ordinary citizen might not enjoy.

Justice Brady reserved decision.

Be sure you get Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Oldest; purest; finest whiskey in America. Skillfully blended and aged in wood.

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5,525 Pairs
Women's Hosiery
⅓ to ½ Below Regular Prices

A most important section of our wholesale stock marked for quick disposal at these interesting prices. Sizes 8½ to 10 in regular widths, medium and summer weights, strongly reinforced.

SILK LISLE—summer weight; black, white or tan. *Regularly 40c pair*

EXTRA FINE GAUZE COTTON—imported; black or white. *Regularly 40c pair*

IMPORTED LISLE THREAD—extra fine gauze weight; black only. *Regularly 50c pair*

FINE BLACK COTTON—Medium weight; lavender tops.

25c Per Pair

6,500 Pairs
Men's Half Hose
Selling at Wholesale Price

A special assortment from our wholesale stock and comprising the grades and styles best adapted for summer wear. All are high class, strongly re-inforced and in a full range of sizes, 9½ to 11½.

PLAIN BLACK SILK MIXTURES—sheer with double soles. *Regularly 38c*

PLAIN GREYS of the newest shades; double soles. *Regularly 38c*

MOST POPULAR TAN SHADINGS—fully re-inforced. *Regularly 38c*

NAVY BLUE—for Serge Suitings; real silk mixed. *Regularly 38c*

PLAIN WHITE TENNIS HOSE—heavy silk fibre. *Regularly 35c*

25c Per Pair

NOTE—The price of any of the above hosiery per dozen will be $2.85. We reserve the right to limit the quantity to not over 3 dozen to any one customer, to avoid dealers taking advantage of these exceptional prices.

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Women's and Misses' "Waterberry" TRADE MARK

Raincoats

Priestley's Gravenette

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly $15.00. **9.50**

Lustrous, rubberless, dressy, light weight, adapted for motor, traveling and general utility wear.

NOTE—This coat is entirely controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States, and cannot be duplicated at any price anywhere.

"Specials" in Hand Luggage
Traveling Bags and Suit Cases
Value $6.50, $7.00, $7.50

Very special values in only the correct and most wanted styles for the prolonged or week-end trips.

5.50

New enameled cases with tray; sole leather cases and bags—black and tan grained leathers; all high grade finish.

200 Children's Dresses

Smart, simple cotton dresses of gingham, percale and repp.

Actual Value $1.75 and $2.50.

95c and 1.65

Misses' and Young Women's
Worumbo Sport Coats

Of the fashionable new Yama cloth in the latest double plaid effects, ideal for golf, mountain and seashore wear.

Sizes 14 to 20 years. Actual value $29.50.

Special at **22.50**

3,500 Men's Summer Shirts

Regularly $2.00 to $3.00 **1.45**

Entirely new assortments that have been in process of manufacture from our own selection of choicest and newest shirtings.

Regularly $4.00 to $5.00 **3.25**

Arranged in two groups for easy selection and offering remarkable values at these prices.

Mercerized and Silk Mixtures

GENUINE PURE SILK MIXED SHIRTS. *Value $3.00*

FINEST WOVEN MADRAS SOFT SHIRTS. *Value $2.00*

JACQUARDED SILK MIXED SOFT SHIRTS. *Value $3.00*

SILK STRIPED MERCERIZED SOFT SHIRTS. *Value $2.50*

All Sizes 14 to 18. **1.45**

NOTE—**Sleeves altered to suit.**

Pure Silk—Our Own Shirtings

COLORED GROUND PURE SILK SHIRTS.
BOLD STRIPED PURE SILK SHIRTS.
NEAT SATIN STRIPED PURE SILK SHIRTS.
EXCLUSIVELY NEW PURE SILK SHIRTS.
NOVELTY STRIPED PURE SILK SHIRTS.

All Sizes 13½ to 18. **3.25**

NOTE—**Sleeves altered to suit.**

Handkerchief Specials

WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED—⅛ and ¼ inch hem; sheer and medium pure Linen. *Regularly $1.75 per dozen.* **1.35**

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED—Hand work on pure Linen. *Regularly $3.00 per dozen.* **1.75**

Unusual Savings in
Women's Summer Gloves

PURE SILK—16 button black or white; high grade finish. *Regularly $1.25 pair* **90c**

Paris Point stitching and double finger tips.

3 prs. at 85c pr.; 6 prs. at 80c pr.

DOESKIN—1 clasp, white, washable Doeskin. *Regularly $1.25 pair* **95c**

Very superior quality and perfect finish; a few sizes lacking.

3 pairs at 90c pr.; 6 pairs at 85c pr.

Veils & Veilings

FRENCH LACE VEILS—Black, white and magpie. *Regularly $3.00 each.* **1.95**

BLACK MESH VEILINGS—Plain and novelty meshes. *Regularly 40c to $1.00 per yard.* **25c to 75c**

SEWING SILK VEILING—Black only. *Regularly 50c per yard.* **25c**

A Great Saturday Sale of
Women's Summer Blouses

Scores of delightful new models designed for this event, and exceeding in value all previous week end offerings.

Striped Crepe And Other Tub Blouses.

STRIPED CREPE—In pale pink and white.

LINEN—With pique and crochet button trimmings.

ORGANDIE—Embroidered and trimmed with lace.

At 2.00

Pussy Willow And Crepe-de-Chines.

CREPE-DE-CHINE—With Organdie collar; black and white piping.

CREPE-DE-CHINE—Hemstitched model plaited vestee.

PUSSY WILLOW SILK—In Tailleur model.

CREPE-DE-CHINE—Embroidered and hemstitched.

At 2.95

Embroidered Georgette, Radium and Crepe-de-Chine.

GEORGETTE—Embroidered, white and pale pink, convertible collar.

CREPE-DE-CHINE blouses—box plaited model, with embroidered yoke.

WHITE AND STRIPED RADIUM SILKS—With white collars.

At 5.50

500 Sheer Voile Blouses

Actual Value from $1.50 to $2.00.

STYLE I—Dainty long sleeve models of all over embroidered voile.
STYLE II—Cool short sleeve models of plain voile with embroidered organdie vestee.
STYLE III—Pale pink or white voile blouses, hemstitched and embroidered.

At 95c

Men's Neckwear
From Fine Silks

Values 55c to $1.00

Rich plain colored silks—The newest self colorings—Handsome Two-Tone Combinations—Military and Sport Stripes—Distinctive Novelties—All the newest and most popular Four-in-hand shapes for summer wearing.

50c each

"Specials" in Women's Summer Neckwear

The very daintiest new models indispensable for Summer Frocks.

VESTEES—Fine embroidered batiste; high collar in back; low front. *Regularly $1.25. At* **95c**

VESTEES—Fine white net, tucked front, turnover collar; plain net back to waist line. *Regularly $1.15. At* **95c**

MALINE RUFF—In alternate rows of black and white; also all black; finished with ribbon ends. *Special at* **1.15**

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It is full of sunshine and springtime. A girl's own story of her romances, told with delicate intimacy and frankness. "Time O'Day" by Doris Egerton Jones is one of the very few portrayals of the real girl—the girl whom men think they understand, but don't.

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Thirty-five thousand copies called for by dealers in 90 days. It shows you how to "come back" into the game of life; it puts magnetic throbs into your being; it puts "ginger" into the sandals of your desires; electrifies your will with energy to sway empires; gives your mind grasp on forces that master worlds; crystallizes your spine with supreme courage that crushes obstacles; puts the star-gleam of confidence into your eyes; gives you the red-blood surge of health and gives magnetic thrills to your personality.

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Suppose you were the prisoner of a German general in Belgium and he asked you to risk your life by going to England to get his daughter. Read how Kervyn Guild met this situation in WHO GOES THERE, the stirring new romance of the European war by

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STOKES

The women had the ballot in Ambok. No wonder an unscrupulous American with a recipe for chocolate fudge was able to swing the election his way. Read "The Princess Cecilia," the new novel by Elmer Davis, and be happy.

D. Appleton & Company.

Answers Daniels and Continues Criticism in Open Letter to "Professor" Taft.

QUOTES "BLUFF OLD" FISKE

Says He "Blurted Out" the Uncompromising Truth as to Navy's Preparedness—Jibes at Our Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts has written an open letter to ex-President William H. Taft, in which he answers the letter of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to President Garfield of Williams College, on the subject of the navy's preparedness for war. The letter of Mr. Daniels was an answer mainly to criticisms of Representative Gardner, who has been engaged in a propaganda to call attention to the needs of the army and the navy.

Mr. Gardiner's letter is in an ironical and jocular vein. Apparently with the idea of suggesting covertly that Mr. Garfield's inquiry to Mr. Taft was written as the result of an arrangement to give Mr. Daniels an excuse to make a defense of the navy, Mr. Gardner makes it appear in his letter that he received a telegram from Mr. Taft asking him to comment on the views of Mr. Daniels. Furthermore, Mr. Gardner addresses the ex-President of the United States as "Professor" Taft, seemingly to emphasize ironically the interest that another educator, President Garfield, has shown in the subject of preparedness for war.

Mr. Gardner, who refers to himself as "an ordinary mudlary Congressman," says that the comparison made of the navy under the first two years of President Wilson's administration with the last two years of President Taft's administration; might have been a little misleading if Mr. Daniels had pointed out that a Democratic House of Representatives controlled the purse-strings of the nation for the second half of Mr. Taft's term. The opinion is expressed by Mr. Gardner that a definite statement as to the comparative speed of our fighting ships, the up-to-dateness of our aircraft and the sufficiency of our mines, torpedoes, and ammunition would be more interesting to President Garfield than a discussion as to whether a Republican administration or a Democratic administration was most to blame "for the fact that we are so deporably behind the times."

Says Daniels Didn't Answer.

"The question of our readiness for war with an efficient enemy is worth discussion at some length," says Mr. Gardner. "The Secretary's mere assertion that our ships were in a position to make a brove showing against the Mexican Navy and the southwest wind at Vera Cruz will not stand for one moment against the positive views as to our unreadiness for war expressed by Commander Yarnell and Admiral Fiske, chief of operations of the fleet.

"Some of the particular assertions which I have heretofore made, and which the Secretary entirely leaves unanswered, are these:

"Relative strength of our navy: I invite your attention to the fact that on the first of July, 1914, before the European war broke out, our navy had fallen to fourth place, according to our own official figures. At that time the warship tonnage of Germany, built and building, had grown to over one million, three hundred thousand tons, while ours was less than nine hundred thousand tons. Meanwhile the warship tonnage of Great Britain, built and building, was half a million tons larger than that of Germany and the United States combined. Even France was a little ahead of us. Even admitting that warship tonnage is not an exact method of measurement, our standing cannot be much improved by any oher method.

"I assert that on July 1, 1914, Great Britain had forty-six dreadnoughts and dreadnought cruisers, built and building, while Germany's vessels of the same description numbered twenty-eight, and ours numbered only twelve. Most of our battleships, unfortunately, are old-fashioned pre-dreadnoughts.

"My authority for these statements is the bulletin published by the United States Office of Naval Intelligence, entitled Warship Tonnage of the Principal Naval Powers, July 1, 1914.

"Are we strong enough? It is the opinion of those best able to judge that our navy is totally inadequate for our defense. As you know very well, the General Board of the Navy is today and always has been composed of the very best naval officers in the service. Ever since 1903 the General Board has declared that we must have forty-eight battleships less than twenty years old in order to make us safe against the navy of Germany or any other nation except Great Britain. The General Board does not pretend that forty-eight battleships would be sufficient to protest us against England's mighty navy. In addition, the General Board tells us that we must have one hundred and ninety-two destroyers as well as other ships in certain proportions.

"Instead of forty-eight battleships and one hundred and ninety-two destroyers under twenty years old, we have at present, built and building, only thirty-seven battleships and sixty-eight destroyers. It is true that this year we have authorized the construction of two more battleships and six more destroyers. It is also true that in 1919, when these new battleships will be ready the battleship Iowa will have long passed the twenty-year mark, and the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky and Alabama will be nineteen years old. My authorities for these facts are the reports of the General Board of the Navy for 1913-14, and a certain document, a copy of which has been refused me, known as Number 402-2 of Oct. 17, 1913. This document was in the office of Admiral Dewey three months ago.

A "Sorry Lot" of Submarines.

"Submarines: As to submarines, Admiral Vrooland testified that we need one hundred submarines for harbor defense alone. If you reckon the F-4 which is at the bottom of the sea, and if you reckon all the submarines which are in the scrap heap and those which ought to be in the scrap heap, and if you reckon all the submarines which are building, you will find that we have just fifty-nine—a sorry lot they are, many of them at least. It is true that Congress overruled Secretary Daniels' recommendation this year and followed the recommendation of the General Board so that instead of getting nine new submarines, we shall have eighteen. I am afraid that I took an unholy satisfaction in our victory.

"Speaking of submarines and the readiness of the navy for war, did you notice the evidence of Commander Sterling, chief of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, before the naval committee last December? It appears that early last November Admiral Fletcher ordered a general mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet. The rendezvous was in Hampton Roads. The newspapers stated that only one submarine out of seventeen in the Atlantic Fleet could dive. Congressman Roberts of the Naval Affairs Committee, refused to be quoted and kept up a rumpus until Commander Sterling was summoned.

"The Commander explained that five of the submarines were at the Panama Canal and ought not to be reckoned, which seemed reasonable. He then went on to testify that for one reason or another the bulk of the rest of them could not be mobilized and the ultimate result was described by Commander Sterling in the following language: 'So when we get down there the Admiral wanted to know what we could do. I told him we had then only one submarine that I

"If you think I am mistaken turn to pages 852 to 854, United States Navy Year Book, 1914.

"Don't you want to read my speeches? If I thought that the newspapers would print it or that any one would read it I could continue this letter either built definitely. At any time that you wish I should be glad to send you or any one else copies of the Army and Navy Manual, which I have prepared, likewise copies of my evidence before the Committee on Naval Affairs, likewise copies of my addresses entitled 'Safety First' and 'Floating Has-Beens.'"

COURT HITS AT LEITER.

Wheat Operator Condemned for His "Strong-Armed Methods."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In the Circuit Court at Rockville, Md., today, Judge Edward C. Peter made a decision scoring Joseph Leiter severely for what was characterized as high-handed conduct in cutting thet props under a bungalow on one of the islands in the Potomac River, opposite Mr. Leiter's country place. Addressing the noted Chicago wheat pit operator, Judge Peter said that "such high-handed, strong-armed methods of doing business don't go in this part of the country, although they may be condoned elsewhere."

The evidence showed that Mr. Leiter thought he owned the island, as it is separated by only twenty-five feet of deep water from his property. He sent an employe to cut the props on which was a bungalow, and let it fall into the river and was washed away. Mr. Leiter admitted that he had given the orders for getting rid of the bungalow and claimed that the island was his and the bungalow had been put there as an act of trespass.

Evidence was introduced, however, showing that the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, at the point where the island is situated, ran close to the Virginia shore and the disputed island was territory of the State of Maryland.

PASTOR'S CHAUFFEUR FINED

Rev. E. M. Stires's Driver Pays $5 for Daring a Policeman.

Traffic Policeman Gilgannon, stationed at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, was dared by a chauffeur to serve a summons on him, and as a result the chauffeur paid a fine of $5 before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

The driver was Roy Ward of 672 Crotona Parkway South, who drives a car for the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, chaplain of the Police Department and rector of St. Thomas's Church.

Ward was signaled to stop on Thursday and kept on in spite of the traffic policeman's uplifted arm. Some words followed, in which the chauffeur is alleged to have laughed at the officer and to have dared him to take any action.

Federal Bureau Gives Results of Its Study of Labor Condition in New York City.

16.2 PER CENT. OF WORKERS

These Figures Agree with Statistics Compiled by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has just published as Bulletin 172 a report on unemployment in New York City. The report is based on information obtained from a census of 104 city blocks in various sections of the city, carefully selected to include a representative number of families of various nationalities and all classes of industrial workers, combined with a census of all families in 3,703 individual tenement houses and residences, covering a still wider range of distribution. The figures obtained have been used as a basis for estimating the number of unemployed in the city.

The enumeration was made in the first half of February, 1915. Information was obtained from 54,849 families having a total membership of 229,428 persons, of which number 95,413 were wage earners. Of these families 11,723 had one or more wage earners out of work, showing an aggregate of 15,417 persons, or 16.2 per cent. of all wage earners in these families without employment of any kind. The total number of wage earners in New York City in 1915, estimated on the basis adopted by the Bureau of the Census, is approximately 2,455,000. The percentage of unemployment found among the members of 54,849 families visited (16.2) applied to this number shows that the total number of unemployed in New York City was about 398,000.

The above figures do not fully measure the amount of unemployment, for only those persons who had no employment whatever, regular or irregular, full time or part time, at the time of the agent's visit were recorded as unemployed. To find the full extent of unemployment it is necessary to consider also the large amount of part time or irregular employment existing in practically every industry. On account of the difficulty of obtaining definite information in regard to irregular or part time workers, all such were included in the number employed. The above estimate of 398,000 unemployed, therefore, does not include any of the irregular or part time workers.

A tabulation of the unemployed by periods of unemployment shows that 11.1 per cent. of all unemployed persons had been out of work more than 180 days; 26.4 per cent. more than 120 days; 39.3 per cent. more than 90 days; 55.8 per cent. more than 60 days; 76.4 per cent. more than 30 days; 88.4 per cent. more than 13 days, and 92.8 per cent. were out of work at least one week. The occupations or trades having the largest number of persons unemployed out of the total of 15,417 were: Common laborers 2,440, building trades 2,045, and the clothing trades 1,781. The fact is noted, however, that the figures were obtained at a season of the year when work in the building trades and in the clothing trades is normally slack and that the number out of work reported for these trades was affected to a large extent by the slack season.

In the report are embodied the results of two investigations made by organizations in New York City, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The investigation by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment was conducted by sending out letters of inquiry to a large number of employers of labor in New York City to ascertain the difference between the number of men employed in the week ending Dec. 19, 1914, and the number employed in the corresponding week in 1913. Responses were received from 602 establishments in all lines of trade and industry, employing during the week ended Dec. 19, 1914, a total of 250,723 persons. Comparing the figure obtained for the two years, the committee reported that the increase in the number unemployed, based on the decrease of employment, was about 8 per cent. of the total number of workers employed in December, 1913. And it was estimated that about 200,000 more persons were unemployed in New York in December, 1914, than in December, 1913.

At about the same time the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York made an investigation as to unemployment by a canvass of the families of policy holders of the company. Agents of the company obtained information from 155,960 families holding policies in the company, and found that 45,421 persons, or 18 per cent. of all wage earners this survey was made nearly a month earlier in the season than the investigation made by the Federal Bureau, and at a time when the extent of unemployment was probably somewhat greater. The results of the Metropolitan Company's study are, therefore, substantially in agreement with the results of the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

No figures of unemployment are in existence which would permit a comparison of the amount of unemployment in New York City during the Winter of 1914-15 with the amount of unemployment in other years, other seasons, and other places. The reliability and representative character of the figures obtained by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company led the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to employ that company to make similar studies in the Cities of Boston, Wilkes Barre, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and vicinity, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul and vicinity, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. The investigations in these several cities have been completed and the information collected is being tabulated. A summary of the results of these studies will be issued as soon as the figures are available, but the completed report probably cannot be published before July.

SUSPECT NEW BANK CALL.

Riggs Officials Say It Is Made to Offset Charges of Animus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Riggs National Bank's view of the new demands for information sent out to all the national banks of the country yesterday by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, gives a different explanation of those demands from that which was commonly accepted yesterday. According to this version, the new demands will have the effect of giving a universal aspect to demands made in the first place upon the Riggs National Bank alone, in an effort to oppress that institution. Persons close to the bank said today that yesterday's circular came too late to effect the bank's contention that personal animus led officials of the Treasury to tyrranical measures against it.

Publication of the fact that the bank took this position brought an authoritative reply tonight from the office of the Controller of the Currency. This reply is directed particularly to the statement, credited in an evening newspaper to counsel for the bank; that "the additional information on the new forms for reports of condition just sent out to national banks had been demanded of the Riggs National Bank in particular in the past," and that "the sending out of thhe new forms for statements by the office of the Controller * * * is a belated attempt to obtain from all banks infirmoation which the Riggs Bank had charged has been asked of that bank only in the past, to such an extent as to constitute the harassment and persecution of which the bank complained."

The answer to the above was as follows:

"It was officially stated at the office of the Controller of the Currency that the statement thus attributed to the counsel for the Riggs National Bank was wholly untrue, and that no portion of the additional information called for in the new reports of condition has been asked from the Riggs National Bank during the examinations which have been made of that bank beyond the information which every national bank examiner has for years past been required to get from every national bank at the time of each examination."

John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, who is named with Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams as a defendant in the bank's proceedings, today broke silence to deprecate the suggestion that the case at issue had political ramifications. The case was a test of a purely legal point, said Mr. Burke. If the courts held that the Controller had exceeded his authority, the decision would be used by him thereafter as a guide against similar demands. But if the action of the defendant officials was sustained, the demands and fines would stand as of due authority. That was all that the case could mean, said Mr. Burke.

"Such discussions," said he, referring to political comment on the case, "reflects upon the Administration, the courts, and the banks. It seems to proceed upon the assumption that the suit will be decided as in a great popular convention and not in accordance with law. The laws of the land protect the national banks, including the plaintiff as well as every individual.

"The Treasury Department is interested, the Administration is interested, and every national bank should be interested in having every legal question involved decided, and decided right, so that Treasury officials and the banks may know when they are acting within the law. It is ridiculous to talk about the banks rallying to the defense of the plaintiff, about the Administration's making the case a political one, and as to whether Mr. Brandeis was employed in the case at a certain time. The case is now in court and will doubtless go to the court of last resort and be decided not in accordance with popular opinion, but according to law."

Architect's Plans Will Be Ready Today and Work Will Begin Next Friday.

COST WILL BE $17,000,000

Controller Prendergast Alone in Board of Estimate Dissents from Plan to Push Project.

Title to the additional real estate which is under condemnation proceedings to complete the Court House site will be taken on May 6, according to a resolution adopted yesterday by the Board of Estimate. The general ground plan of the area surrounding the Court House, as laid out by the Court House Board, was approved, and Borough President Marks was requested to take steps for the construction of temporary roadways around the Court House site. The Bureau of Franchises was directed to negotiate for the relocation of the Centre Street car tracks and the Second Avenue Railway Company's Worth Street tracks, which now traverse the site.

This was done with the assent of all the members of the Board of Estimate, except Controller Prendergast, who opposed altogether the taking of more land for the site on account of the condition of the city's finances. L. Laflin Kellogg and Charles Steckler of the Court House Board; Guy Lowell, the architect, and Alanson T. Briggs, the Executive Secretary of the board, were present to support their proposal, but nearly all the discussion was carried on by the Controller, the Mayor, and President McAneny.

Mayor Mitchel opened the debate by saying that one of the principal reasons for vesting title now was to save the city from damage suits on account of the closing of streets. Then, after President Pounds had explained that he was not necessarily in favor of constructing the Court House immediately and Mr. McAneny had excepted the St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church property from the resolution until a conference had been held with its authorities, Controller Prendergast opened his attack.

He admitted that he had voted for the taking of the extra land last Summer, and since then many things had happened to modify his judgment, he said. He did not believe the board had any clear idea of the cost of the project, especially as he was assured that the city would not be able to recover as much of its outlay as it expected by the resale of the land it did not need for the Court House. In the end the city would probably have to spend $9,000,000 on the site, and moreover it would not be able to sell off its excess land until the Court House was finished, he said.

"Would you like to go back to the original site?" asked the Mayor.

"It would probably mean a very great loss."

"Would you like to give up the project altogether?" asked the Mayor.

The Controller gave no direct reply, but said he had not had time to get his ideas fully and clearly arranged.

"I was of the same mind originally," said the Mayor, "but now we are so far involved and have incurred such heavy expense that I think it safer to go on than to go back."

Mr. McAneny took exception to the Controller's calculation that the site would in the end cost as much as $9,000,000. He thought it fair to set off against that the $2,000,000 which the shift of the Court House would save in the digging of the foundations and on. So he suggested $7,000,000 as a fairer figure, and pointed out that the new tract gave the city from 40 to 50 per cent. more land than the original site.

The discussion then dropped and the vote was taken with only Controller Prendergast answering in the negative.

Secretary Kellogg of the Court House Board said it was ready to go ahead immediately if it obtained possession of the site next Friday. The board had had a letter from Mr. Lowell, announcing that he would submit to it today his final plans, which would then be ready to be sent to the Supreme Court Justices for their approval.

When Controller Prendergast was seen after the meeting of the Board of Estimate, he said he was determined, if he could, to get the vote of yesterday rescinded. He intended, he said, to go thoroughly into the matter and see if there was any way in which he could give his views effect.

To-day, Saturday, at very decided reductions,

Two Splendid Groups of

Men's Silk Lined Spring Overcoats, at $16.50 and 21.50

Men's Light Weight Sack Suits, . at $18.50
Regular Value $25.00

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Also in our Men's Custom Tailoring Department,

Orders will be taken To-day for

Men's Blue or Black Suits, made to measure; Regular values $30.00; 32.00 and 35.00, . . at $25.00

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Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot

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FIND WOMAN'S BODY IN BALL PARK SHED

Police Suspected Murder, but Autopsy Revealed Pneumonia as Cause of Death.

VICTIM IS UNIDENTIFIED

Broken Window in Hotel Adjoining Lenox Oval Disclosed How She Escaped from Her Room.

William Witzer, an employe of the Hotel Dolphin, Lenox Avenue and 145th Street, notified Patrolman Mohan, of the Lenox Avenue Station, yesterday morning that the body of a young woman had been found in a shed in Lenox Oval, a baseball park, to which one entrance is through the hotel. The patrolman hurried back with Witzer, who pointed to a shed built under the grand stand of the park for storage purposes. There he found the body of a neatly dressed woman, about 27 years old. Dr. Brasted, of Harlem Hospital, who was summoned, said she had been dead only a short while. Not a mark was found on the body.

The offices of the Coroner, District Attorney, and Central Office Detective Bureau were notified. Inspector Faurot, Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, and Coroner Hellenstein arrived at the ball park almost at the same time.

The baseball grounds where the young woman died are leased by the Lincoln Stars, a negro baseball team, which played there on Thursday. However, it was learned from William Driscow, keeper of the Oval, that no white spectators were admitted, so far as he knew. He said he locked the main entrance at 6:30 o'clock the evening preceding, and according to the management, of the Hotel Dolphin the entrance through that building also was locked at 6 o'clock.

From Witzer the police learned the body was found by Walter Dooley, 17 years old, who was at work yesterday morning clearing the baseball diamond. The boy told the police he went into the shed to get out of the rain. While there he heard some one knocking on the outside, and moaning. He opened the door and found a young woman standing there with an umbrella raised and her coat hanging on her arm. She was frothing at the mouth, and trembling from head to foot. The boy helped her into the shanty and went back to his work. Soon afterward he looked into the shed and was so alarmed by the condition of the woman that he decided to inform Witzer, whom he knew.

While this story was being told by the lad, the police found persons in the hotel who identified her as a woman who had registered there during the night with a man, as Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, New York City, and assigned to Room 12.

The door of that room was locked when the detectives tried to get in, but they obtained a pass key and gained entrance. The room was empty, and the key lay on the bureau. A window with one of the panes broken was open, and through this window the detectives found that the occupants of the room probably had stepped out on a balcony from which there was a stairway leading down into the Oval.

After a superficial examination of the body, the Coroner decided the circumstances were so suspicious he directed an autopsy. The body was removed to the Morgue, and Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Medical Examiner for the District Attorney, began an examination.

Inspector Faurot and the detectives gathered in several witnesses while the autopsy was in progress, and toward night they said they were ready to make arrests if it was disclosed the young woman had died of poisoning. One of the suspects, according to the police, had strands of a woman's hair, the color of the victim's, tangled about a button of his coat. While the Inspector and the men and the Assistant District Attorney were waiting, however, Dr. Schultze telephoned that the autopsy disclosed that the young woman had died of pneumonia.

The police did not ascertain her identity, but they were informed she lived in the neighborhood of 145th and 147th Streets and Eighth Avenue. She was 5 feet 6 inches high, weighed 125 pounds, and had brown hair and blue eyes. Two of her right upper jaw teeth were gold-crowned and several lower jaw teeth were missing. She wore a blue coat, blue serge skirt, black patent-leather shoes with brown cloth tops, and a red straw hat trimmed with dark blue velvet and two black feathers. On her left hand were two gold rings, one set with a white stone and the other with blue stones. On her left wrist was a gold bracelet.

Pleads Guilty to Astor Threats.

John J. Muriella, who was arrested in the Grand Central Station by William Dobbyn, Vincent Astor's secretary, after letters threatening Mr. Astor's life unless $500 was paid to the writer, were received, pleaded guilty to attempted blackmail yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Sentence was adjourned for one week. Muriella may get seven and a half years for his crime.

CITY BREVITIES.

A franchise was granted yesterday by the Board of Estimate to the Far Rockaway Transportation Company to operate a line of buses in Far Rockaway and Rockaway Park.

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association will hold a public meeting at the Hotel Majestic on the night of May 10 to protest against the $19,000,000 direct tax. Ex-Governor Glynn and Alfred Smith, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, will speak.

Sir Walter Raleigh, Professor of English Literature at Oxford University, and Alfred Noyes, the poet, now Visiting Professor of English Literature at Princeton University, will be the guests at a luncheon to be given by the Pilgrims of the United States next Thursday at the Whitehall Club, Battery Place.

The Emergency Relief Committee for Unemployed Jewish Girls reported yesterday that 168 girls had been given opportunity to improve their vocational abilities since the opening last February of the Trade Annex to the Julia Richmond High School, 395 Fourth Avenue.

WHO GOES THERE!

Suppose you were the prisoner of a German general in Belgium and he asked you to risk your life by going to England to get his daughter. Read how Kervyn Guild met this situation in WHO GOES THERE, the stirring new romance of the European war by

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OFFER TSING-TAO TO CHINA.

Japanese Said to Hold Out Port as Price of Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-TSIN, April 30. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I understand that Japan is offering to restore Tsing-tao to China if the latter accepts the revised demands as presented conditionally. These include the opening of Tsing-tao as a treaty port with the extensive Japanese settlement, customs, telegraphs, and railways remaining in Japanese control.

PEKING, April 30.—The Chinese statesmen will meet the Japanese plenipotentiaries tomorrow, when they will present China's reply to the last list of demands submitted by the Tokio Government.

There is reason to believe that the Chinese answer will contain only a limited number of further concessions.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, had another long conference today with Secretary Bryan, presumably on the Japanese-Chinese negotiations. Both officials adhered rigidly to the policy of secrecy mutually agreed upon early in the negotiations.

While no inkling has been given of the course to be followed by the United States with respect to the new demands, those familiar with the previous course of American policy believe some further modification may be urged before the demands can be construed as not affecting the administrative independence of China.

It is believed that one of the subjects being considered is Japan's demand for the right to propagate Buddhism in China. The article lately presented to China asks only for the recognition of that right, leaving to discussion at a future date the manner of its introduction in China under Japanese influence. American missionaries are interested in that feature, being as in possible conflict with their own work, and some common ground of understanding, it is said, is now being sought by Secretary Bryan.

The attitude of the United States on the new demands remains an official secret. Secretary Bryan has kept President Wilson advised of the recent developments and has communicated to him the substance of his conversations with the Japanese Ambassador.

Surety Company Must Pay.

Stanley W. Dexter, as Special Commissioner for M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers, at 165 East Broadway, has reported that the American Bonding Company of Baltimore should pay to Eugene Lamb Richards, receiver for the bank, $100,000, as provided for in the bond which the surety company made to the State Controller.

Megantic to Take Troops.

When the White Star liner Megantic arrived yesterday from Liverpool, Captain G. R. Metcalfe received a message from the office of the company, 9 Broadway, that he was to leave as soon as the coal had been put on board, without stopping to take on stores. The Megantic has been chartered by the British Admiralty, and will proceed early today direct to Halifax to embark Canadian troops, it was said.

Coney Island Cycle Path Race.

Amateur bicyclists throughout the Metropolitan district are looking forward with interest to the revival of the Coney Island Cycle Path handicap race of twenty-five miles, which will be held on Memorial Day morning by the Empire City Wheelmen, Inc., of Brooklyn. It is eight years since this race, once the classic of the cycling world, was last contested, and fond memories were recalled by many bicycle riders when announcement was made that the event would be held this year. Because of the remarkable interest in the event, this race promises to be the best for amateurs in many years and comes only a short time before the selection of the bike riders who will represent the East in the Panama Pacific Exposition races.

The first Brooklyn cycle path race was contested in 1893 and was held annually thereafter until 1907 when it was discontinued. It has been held under the auspices of about half a dozen organizations.

Among the contestants in past years were such prominent riders, many of them now professionals, as John Bedell, Joe Fogler, Clarence Carmen, the motor paced champion of last year; Cameron and Weintz, who represented the United States in the London Olympics; Becht, Kopsky and Steinert, who went to Stockholm in 1912; Oliver Durland, Secles, and many others.

HUNTER BROOKE DIES ON MOTHER'S GRAVE

Tobacco Company Official Goes to Media, Penn., to Commit Suicide.

LEAVES WEEK-OLD BABY

Had Lived with Bride of a Year in Garden City—Health Impaired by Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—J. Hunter Brooke, Jr., forty years old, secretary and treasurer of the Weyman-Bruton Snuff & Tobacco Company, 50 Union Square, New York, and a member of a family well known locally in this city and Media, was found dead today upon his mother's grave in the Media cemetery. According to the police, Mr. Brooke shot himself in the head last night. A revolver containing five loaded cartridges and a discharged cartridge was found on the grave beside him. His hat, umbrella and overcoat were near by. Deputy Coroner W. C. Rigby of Media, this afternoon, after a conference with relatives, said that Mr. Brooke was a suicide.

Mr. Brooke lived in Garden City, L. I. He married last May Miss Elisabeth Hepburn Ball, daughter of George Meredith Ball, of 214 Pelham Road, Germantown. Mrs. Brooke became the mother of a daughter a week ago today.

Mrs. Brooke left his New York office yesterday morning without saying where he was going. His absence was not regarded as significant, for he often had been away for a day on business. The other officials of the company did not become alarmed until late this morning when he failed to return. They telephoned to Mr. Brooke's house in Garden City. Mrs. Brooke was surprised to hear that her husband was not in his office. A few minutes later a message reached the office from Media, telling of Mr. Brooke's death.

Albert C. Broadbelt, Superintendent of the cemetery, and his wife were walking through the grounds at 8 o'clock last night, when they heard a shot. It was followed by a second report. They hurried to the scene, and this morning ... found Hunter Brooke, Jr., lying dead on his mother's grave.

It was not generally known that Mr. Brooke had come to Media. According to the relatives detained in New York, Mr. Brooke did not own a revolver. The police think that he bought the weapon on his way from New York.

Mr. Brooke left Media about twenty years ago, and until his marriage lived with a sister, Mrs. John Braden Austin, in Garden City. Mr. Brooke's grandfather, H. Jones Brooke, built Brooke Hall, a school for young women, in Media, where Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, was educated.

Mr. Brooke obtained employment as an assistant auditor of the American Snuff and Tobacco Company when he left Media. He worked his way up, and when the company dissolved some years ago and the Weyman-Bruton Company was formed, Mr. Brooke became Secretary and Treasurer of this concern. Mr. Brooke had worked so hard that his health became impaired.

J. Hunter Brooke lived in Fifth Street, in Garden City. His sister, Mrs. Austin, and her husband started for Media on the receipt of the suicide. A sister of Mrs. Brooke also lives in Garden City. She is Mrs. George P. Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence said yesterday that Mr. Brooke was in good spirits the last time he saw him. Mr. Brooke is the third well known resident of Garden City to commit suicide since Christmas. The other two were Robert Lee, who shot himself in a sanitarium in New York, and Hannath Gardiner, the son of Clement E. Gardiner, who shot himself in Cleveland about two months ago.

MRS. HARRIMAN TO APPEAL.

Will Take Idaho Tax Case to the Supreme Court.

BOISE, Idaho, April 30.—Appeal to the United States Supreme Court, it was said today, probably would be taken from the decision of Probate Judge Dunlap in overruling a demurrer made by Mrs. E. H. Harriman yesterday in a suit brought by the State against Mrs. Harriman and the Oregon Short Line Railroad to collect a transfer tax on the estate of the late E. H. Harriman.

Mr. Harriman was a large stockholder of the Union Pacific Railway system, which owns the Oregon Short Line, and had millions of dollars worth of property in Idaho. The defense contends that the State cannot collect the transfer tax because the railroad is a foreign corporation.

8 YEARS FOR EX-POLICEMAN.

Abe Bernstein Sentenced for Robbing Mt. Vernon Collector.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 30.—"You were convicted of a terrible robbery which might have resulted in murder. That you, once a policeman, should take part in this crime instead of trying to prevent it is inexcusable. But as you have aided the District Attorney by your confession I shall be somewhat lenient," said Judge William P. Platt today when he sentenced Abe Bernstein, a former New York policeman, to from eight to twelve years in Sing Sing for assault and robbery on William Hobby, former Police Commissioner of Mount Vernon.

Hobby, who is a brewery collector, visited the saloon of Dominick Nucera last November, and Bernstein, Veto Gennerio, and Nucera attacked him with clubs and knives. Hobby fought, but he was clubbed into insensibility and robbed of his watch and $1,500 cash. It took thirty-two stitches to close up his scalp wounds.

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The list appended is a foretaste of what the bibliophile may find:

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Also amazingly clever and fascinating illustrated books for children in both languages.

From a Trade Paper:—

"The purchase was by far the largest operation of the kind by a retail house known to the China and Glass trade.

"The sale will be an event in New York retail dom that will probably never be repeated in memory of the present generation."

—*Pottery and Glass Salesman, April 22.*

The GIMBEL Purchase of the Bawo & Dotter Stocks

of Fine China—Porcelains—Crystals—Marbles—Bronzes—Lamps—Clocks

after they were sold by the United States District Court amounted to $120,000 at import or wholesale cost!

To this huge figure the usual *retail* profits must be added to get at full selling prices.

Yet we shall sell the exquisite wares at about *half their cost of import.* Think of it!

This in spite of the fact that on whatever supplies of China and Glass may come to us hereafter from abroad (and these will be limited) increases in price are announced from England, France, Germany and Austria of 10 to 15%.

Sale Commences Monday, May 3d

It will include much found only in the finest regular stocks!

Dinner Services and Open Stock Patterns in China and Porcelain in famous designs from a Royal Pottery.

Several Thousand Odd Course and Service Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, and Fancy Pieces of the same noted make.

A small but charming collection of Crown Derby Ware.

Over 60 Open Stock Dinnerware Patterns, from which entire Services can be assembled.

20,000 Pieces of American Cut Glass of the finest qualities, at prices lower than ever before quoted.

About 100 Clocks, hardly two alike, with fine imported movements, many with chimes.

A wonderful collection of Lamps in new designs for direct and indirect lighting.

The Sunday Newspapers Will Contain Full Details. Read Them Carefully!

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That more and more women find Best's a good place to shop—and that Best's newest customers, as well as our oldest, had every confidence that the values advertised are *exactly* as advertised.

In the sales commencing today we are duplicating the wonderful values offered in January. Everything that could be included in a white sale is in *this* one—for yourself, your daughters and the little tots. And every single article, in quality, making and fit, is Best in standard.

You will find it profitable to shop this white sale for immediate needs—and your future ones, too.

Our Annual May White Sales

Commencing Today, Saturday, May 1st

Offer Remarkable Values at Least One-Third Below the Regular Prices.

Women's and Children's French and Domestic Underwear, Lingerie Blouses, Dresses and Separate Skirts for Women, Misses and Girls, and Infants' Wear

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

The assortment is exceptional, presenting the most recent styles in a diversity of beautiful models; in pink or white.

Combinations	2.95	3.95	5.00
Regularly	3.95	5.00	7.50
Under Bodices	.98	1.95	2.95
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95
Gowns	3.95	5.00	6.50
Regularly	5.00	6.75	8.50
Envelope Chemises...	1.95	2.95	3.75	5.00
Regularly	2.95	3.95	5.00	7.50

Women's Muslin Underwear

Combinations.		.98	1.95	2.95
Regularly ...		1.50	2.95	3.95
Envelope Chemises	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Regularly ...	1.50	2.25	2.95	3.95
Gowns	.98	1.95	2.95	3.95
Regularly ...	1.50	2.95	3.95	5.00
Corset Covers.	.75	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly ...	.95	1.50	2.25	2.95
Circular Flounced Petticoats		.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Regularly ...		1.50	2.25	2.95	3.95

Women's French Underwear

Chemises		1.00	1.95
Gowns	1.95	3.95	5.00
Corset Covers and Drawers	1.00	1.95	2.50	3.95

Children's Underwear

Baby Waist Skirts, 1 and 2 years. Regularly		.48	.68
		.75	.95
Knickers, 2 to 10 years...	.23	.35	.48
Regularly	.35	.50	.75
Drawers, 6 to 16 years...	.48	.58	.78
Regularly	.75	.85	1.10
Gowns, 6 to 16 years	.68	.88	.98
Regularly	.95	1.15	1.50
Band Skirts, 2 to 16 years. Regularly ..	.35 .59	.48 .75	.68 .98	.98 1.50
Princess Slips	.78	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly	1.25	1.50	1.95	2.50

Women's Lingerie Blouses

In the newest summer styles, will afford really remarkable opportunities at

95c 2.00 2.95 3.95 to **7.50**

Of plain and novelty voiles, batiste, crepe, French and Irish linens and summer silks, priced according to material

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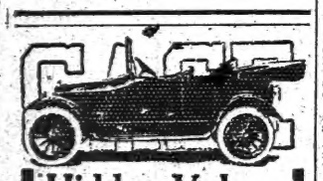

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When a Harvard athlete became poet-laureate to an Eastern Sultan who had been his college chum—well, that's how all the trouble started. To learn how it ended, read "The Princess Cecilia," the new novel by Elmer Davis. Laughs and thrills guaranteed.

D. Appleton & Company.

FOR 52 BRAVE DEEDS

Carnegie Commission Pensions Dependents of Some Who Lost Their Lives.

MERE CHILDREN WIN HONOR

Grants of $25,000 Made for Education and $30,500 for the Purchase of Homes.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—At the Spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission today, fifty-two acts of heroism in many parts of the country were recognized. In two cases gold medals were awarded; in fourteen cases, silver medals, and in thirty-six, bronze medals.

Ten of the heroes lost their lives; and to the dependents of four of these pensions aggregating $2,760 a year were granted. To the dependents of five of the others who lost their lives sums amounting to $3,500, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in thirteen cases sums aggregating $25,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in twenty-nine cases awards aggregating $30,500 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes, and to other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the award have been approved by the commission. The awards were as follows:

BRONZE MEDALS.

Grace L. Bell, Madison, Wis., aged 18; saved Alice Hudson from drowning in Lake Winnebago, June 23, 1912.

Reese C. James, Lynn Haven, Fla., aged 12; saved Mary M. Griffith and Edith E. Jarvis from drowning in St. Andrew's Bay, July 4, 1913.

Emmet V. Headlee, Teague, Texas, aged 13; saved William L. Fielder from drowning, May 12, 1913.

Henry T. Mathews, Dothan, Ala., aged 12; saved three-year-old Benjamin Grant from suffocation in a well, March 26, 1912.

La Irene Sornberger, Windsor, N. Y., aged 25; attempted to save Aline M. Austin from drowning in Susquehanna River, July 23, 1913.

Lucien Fontaine, Jr., Southbridge, Mass., aged 15; saved Edward Duquette from drowning, March 2, 1914.

J. Joseph Blackshear, Thompsonville, Ga., aged 14; saved three girls from drowning in a pond at Thompsonville, May 18, 1912.

James A. Madison, Chicago, aged 18; saved Henry D. Bryson from drowning at Webster, N. C., April 3, 1913.

Homer J. W. Ward, Cheboygan, Mich., aged 18; saved John P. Davidson from drowning in Cheboygan River, June 25, 1914. (Davidson died later as result of injuries sustained in the accident.)

Viola M. Brunelle, Ware, Mass., aged 12; saved George E. Wahlen from drowning at Ware, July 18, 1914.

Warren F. Camp, Ancona, Ill., aged 19; saved Horace E. Barton from drowning at Eureka, Ill., June 29, 1913.

W. Arthur Lusby, Washington, D. C., aged 11; saved three boys from drowning in the Anacostia River, Jan. 22, 1912.

J. Homer Oman, Finlay, Ohio, aged 18; saved three girls from drowning in a reservoir at Finlay, July 19, 1910.

George Debaker, Waltraven C. M. Melchers, and Edward Delfosse, all of Luzemboure, Wis., awarded medals for attempting to save Philip Klumb and two other men from drowning in a wreck off Dykesville, Wis., Nov. 24, 1912.

Hyman I. Bober, Baltimore, aged 32; saved three girls from drowning at Ellicott City, Aug. 16, 1913.

William A. Pearce, Baltimore, aged 27; saved a passenger train from being wrecked at Elsmere, Del., June 6, 1912, by pulling a plank from the rails when the locomotive was within eighty feet of him.

Daniel F. Moynihan, 145 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, aged 26; saved James Franklin Slocum, Augusta Slocum, and baby from runaway at Revere, Mass., July 16, 1911.

Frederick G. Preston, Niagara Falls, Ont., aged 41; saved Peter W. Landggaard from drowning while attempting to shoot rapids of Niagara River in a motor boat.

Shirley E. Gardner, Pittsfield, Mass., aged 19; saved 9-year-old William H. McNamara from drowning in Housatonic River, April 14, 1914.

George Brennan, Amsterdam, N. Y., aged 37; saved Evelyn M. Kavanagh from drowning, March 18, 1914.

John H. Kruse, Decatur, Ill., aged 24; attempted to save Florence P. Bilyeu from drowning at Decatur, May 10, 1914.

Flora Buslander, Buffalo, aged 17; helped to save William A. Cluchey from drowning at Crystal Beach, Ont., July 8, 1912.

H. Ollie Rogers Curve, Tenn., aged 30; saved Arthur B. Carmack from suffocation in a cistern, Aug. 31, 1912.

Henry J. Sparks, Owensboro, Ky., aged 24; saved Ellis E. Gipe from suffocation in a tank car, April 2, 1914.

Leopold F. Arnold, Sr., St. Simon Island, Ga., aged 27; saved Emmie B. Fincher from drowning, Aug. 14, 1912.

Glenn B. Eastman, aged 21; died attempting to save Howard J. Rogers from drowning at Iowa Falls, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1913. Medal to Eastman's father, Estherville, Iowa.

Timothy Cunningham, now dead, aged 60; saved Margaret Gleason from drowning at Okauchee, Wis., July 13, 1911. Medal to Cunningham's widow.

Joe R. Perkins, aged 16; died attempting to save John B. Rose from drowning at Saxton, Ky., May 11, 1913. Medal to Perkins's father, Williamsburg, Ky.

Clifford A. Kaiser, aged 18; died attempting to save Oscar A. Byrns from drowning at Holland, Mich., Sept. 13, 1913. Medal to Kaiser's father, Holland, Mich.

George E. Ricker, aged 19; died attempting to save Creola Dick from drowning at Mapleton, Penn., July 4, 1914. Medal to Ricker's father, Huntington, Penn.

Claude A. Jones, aged 19; died helping to save Ethel and Lloyd Bechtel from drowning at Cory, Ind., Aug. 3, 1913. Medal to Jones's father, Muncie, Ind.

Otis F. Hall, Terre Haute, Ind.; saved Ethel and Lloyd Bechtel from drowning at Cory, Ind., Aug. 3, 1913.

Henry M. Diggs, aged 35; died helping to save Charles Davies from an explosion on board ship at Baltimore, March 7, 1913. Medal to widow.

Louis H. Comegys, 804 North Streeper Street, Baltimore, aged 33; helped to save Charles Davies from an explosion of dynamite on board ship at Baltimore, March 7, 1913.

SILVER MEDALS.

Joseph A. McCabe, East Boston, Mass., aged 14; saved Joseph O. Hyman, Jr., and William R. Baker from drowning, Jan. 15, 1914.

Patrick W. Mulligan, Norristown, Penn., aged 48; saved 2-year-old Carmela Torbitone from being run over by a train, Aug. 19, 1914.

Albert May, Franklin R. Ramsey, Henry Berger, and Albert E. Worley of Bryan, Texas, and Charles M. Watson of Shreveport, La., silver medals for the attempt to save several persons from flood of the Brazos River at Pittbridge, Texas, Dec. 7, 1913.

A. Willis Hammerle, aged 40; sustained fatal injuries in saving George M. Devinney, a policeman, from being shot by a negro at Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 29, 1913. Medal and $40 a month to his widow, Belmont, Ohio.

Oscar R. Miles, aged 33; died attempting to save Minnie E. Bauman from being run over by a train at Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1914. Medal and $30 a month to Miles's widow.

William E. Van Dyke, aged 35; died helping to save Charles Davies from death in an explosion of dynamite on board a ship at Baltimore on March 7, 1913. Medal and $55 a month to widow, $5 a month for son until he reaches age of 16, and $20 a month for support of Van Dyke's mother.

William W. Marshall, Baltimore, Md.; helped to save Charles Davies in the same accident in which Van Dyke was killed.

William H. Reed, Sr., and John F. Steinbock of Frederick, Okla.; helped to rescue Oliver H. Brewer and Alvah Dean from a cave-in in a well at Frederick, Okla., Oct. 28, 1913.

John S. Barrett, aged 44; died attempting to save Victor A. Erickson from suffocation in a mine at Negaunee, Mich., Jan. 11, 1914. Medal and $45 a month to widow, with $5 a month additional for each of seven children until they reach 16 years of age.

GOLD MEDALS.

Charles Zollinger, Frederick, Okla., and Julius B. Gordon of Houston, Texas; helped to save Oliver H. Brewer and Alvah Dean from a cave-in at Frederick, Okla., Oct. 28, 1913.

Gets Seven Years for Forgery.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 30.—Admitting two charges of passing worthless checks, Frank Marveck, 40 years of age, of 520 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, was this afternoon sentenced to seven years in State Prison by Judge Peter F. Daly. The police allege that sixteen checks in all were given to foreign storekeepers by Marveck, and in every case they were "certified" and were drawn for $27.

Report It Self-Supporting.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on behalf of the Committee on Public Kitchens of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, have made public the first report on the operation of the People's Kitchen, which was established for the sale of hot cooked food to be taken home for family use.

The kitchen, which is located at 453 West Twenty-seventh Street, in the heart of the longshoremen's district, opened its doors on Feb. 22. From that date to April 15, a period of forty-five days, it served approximately 24,016 portions of food, averaging 4 cents per portion, for which it received $961.67. This is equivalent to a daily average income of $21.37, and means that the kitchen is being operated on a self-supporting basis.

Selections from one day's menu are as follows:

	Price.		Price.
Cereal	2c.	Rolls or sweet buns	2c.
Split pea soup	3c.	Ginger bread	2c.
Baked beans	3c.	Stewed fruits	3c.
Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes	7c.	Baked indian pudding	2c.
Sausage with vegetables	7c.	Coffee or cocoa	2c.

In discussing the work of the committee, Mrs. Burden said:

"The significant thing concerning the People's Kitchen is that, as a permanent agency, it is unlike the many movements which were started last Winter as relief measures. We felt that the committee could perform a wider social service by establishing something of permanent value, and at the same time relieve the pressure caused by the serious unemployment situation. The kitchen is being used even more now than during the Winter, as those in the neighborhood become acquainted with its service.

The members of the Public Kitchens Committee are Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Chairman; Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Ruth Twombly, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. James Watson Webb, and Mrs. William Laimbeer. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., is ex officio a member of the committee. Edward F. Brown, the Executive Secretary of the School Lunch Committee of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is also the Executive Secretary of this committee.

MILITIA DATES ARRANGED.

Schedule of Field Service Is Made for All Branches.

A schedule of field service for all branches of the National Guard of New York has been arranged by Major General John F. O'Ryan, giving tentative dates and the places at which the instruction is to be held. The schedule follows:

Fishkill Plains, N. Y.—Manoeuvres in which all arms of the service will take part. From July 17 to July 26, there will be on duty: General O'Ryan and staff, Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first regiments of infantry; Squadron A, and Machine Gun Company, Company A Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, Third Ambulance Company, Medical Reserve Supply, one battery from First Field Artillery, and one company from Twenty-second Engineers. From July 27 to Aug. 5: Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh regiments of infantry; Company B, Signal Corps; one battery, Second Field Artillery; Second Field Hospital; Second Ambulance Company, and one company Twenty-second Engineers.

Fort H. G. Wright, the Eighth Coast Defense command, from July 3 to July 16; Ninth Coast Defense Command, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14; and the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, from July 17 to July 31.

Tobyhanna, Penn., at United States Army Camp: One battalion First Field Artillery, from July 7 to July 16; one battalion of Second Field Artillery, from June 27 to July 6; First Ambulance Company, from July 5 to July 14.

Belvoir, Va.—Pioneer Battalion Twenty-second Engineers, from July 6 to July 17; Pontoon Battalion, from July 20 to July 31.

Avon, N. Y.—Six troops of First Cavalry, from July 27 to Aug. 5, and six troops, from Aug. 8 to Aug. 14.

The school of application for infantry officers of the Third and Fourth Brigades is to be held in Peekskill from June 5 to June 25, with Company F of the Seventy-first Infantry on duty as the school company.

NIGHT MASS 14 YEARS OLD.

Anniversary to be Celebrated on May 8 at St. Andrew's.

The fourteenth anniversary of the institution of the 2:30 A. M. mass for newspaper men and nightworkers at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in Duane Street, will be celebrated on Sunday, May 8, by a solemn high mass, sung by the rector, Mgr. Luke J. Evers. Since the institution of this service at St. Andrew's seventeen other early morning masses have become a fixture in their respective places, the last city to fall in line being Baltimore, Md.

The musical program, prepared by the organist, Joseph Bietiger, will consist of Mercadante's Mass, and the soolists will be Mme. d'Reymonte, soprano; Rosemario Campbell, contralto; James J. Walsh, tenor, and Francis Motley, basso.

Augusto Brandt, the violinist, is a pupil of the Royal Conservatory, Brussels, and recently arrived from Belgium. He is 22 years old and took first prize at the conservatory under Cesar Thomson. The sermon will be preached by a missionary priest. No tickets are required.

GIFTS TO SEAMEN'S HOME.

$22,500 Added to the Fund for the Church Institute.

Announcement was made yesterday at the semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, that $22,500 had been received since Tuesday, making a total of $88,500 toward the paying off of the debt of $150,000 on the building. Among the donors of the $22,500 made known yesterday were:

Residuary est. of Mary L. Van Wagenen	$15,000	Veryl Preston	$100
W. G. Fellowes	1,000	W. H. English	100
Anonymous	1,000	J. D. Sedle	100
Miss L. C. Scoville	500	L. E. Saxton	100
H. W. Sibley	500	D. G. Legget	100
Mrs. J. Barber	500	The Misses Kesq	100
Baker, Carver & Morrell	250	Mrs. J. H. Browning	100
James Elwell	250	Mrs. C. C. Jackson	100
E. Randolph	100	C. Stillman	100
W. F. Randolph	100	Gherardi Davis	100
Mrs. P. R. Pyne	100	Mrs. W. W. Tompkins	100
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Russell	100	F. R. Chambers	100

The time for raising the fund has been extended to May 15.

FAIL, SAYS CHURCHILL

Tells Columbia Conference That Pupils Are Not Fitted for Their Places in Life.

PUTS BLAME ON TEACHERS

Lay Members of Board Hampered by Pedagogues Busy Defending Their System and Acts.

President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education said yesterday afternoon at the discussion of education which closed a series of conferences on the government of New York City at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, that the public schools were perfect, viewed as a system, but that they were doing very badly the work of equipping children to play their part in life.

Mr. Churchill said that the history of education showed periods of revolution, which were flolowed by eras of reorganization ,and then by a time when the reorganization became too complete and the new system worked too smoothly. Then, he said, the system gradually became an institution which was reverenced for its own sake and became an unfit instrument for training children into capable and useful men and women. The public school system of New York City, he said, was now in this latter state.

Mr. Churchill quoted Micheal Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., who said that he had made a close study of many boys and girls, graduates of the public schools in this city, and had found them not only poorly equipped, but lacking in energy and the will to succeed.

This charge against the New York school system, he said, has been made by business men for many years, and the demand for a reorganization has been growing more impressive from year to year. It led, he said, to the survey of the city school system directed by Dr. Hanus in 1911, in which the defects of the systems were put in a striking light. While the lay members of the Board of Education, he said, were fighting to make the public school system an instrument suited to its purposes, he said the limited powers of the board enabled it to make only slow progress against the organization of Principals, Superintendients, and other members of the school system, "a system," he said, "which had been developed more for the purpose of maintaining itself and defending its acts than for serving the public."

One of the specific faults of the system complained of b ybusiness men, Mr. Churchill said, was that hours, days, and weeks were wasted teaching pupils business arithmetic which had become obsolete and had been in disuse for years. Another trouble, he said, was the failure to teach essential subjects thoroughly. Mr. Friedsam and other business men who had studied graduates of the New York school system, he said, complained that the pupils were deficient in addition, writing, and reading.

Mr. Churchill said that in 1890 only seven subjects were taught in the 1sth grade, two of them being reading and writing. Reading and writing have since been dropped, he said, but four other subjects have been added.

"I have just had the records looked up," he said, "to show how many minutes a week the teachers in the last grade had n 1890 for optional use and how many they had in 1912. I receved the figures today. In 1890 the teacher had 675 minutes a week for optional use. This gave time to drill a class in yhtpose studies in which it was weak. In 1912 the teacher of the last grade had 45 minutes a week for optional use.

"In all the other classes the optional time has been cut down since 1890 in about the same proportion, because of the number of subjects added. This means that today the manner in which the teacher shall use almost every minute of her time is prescribed for her. She has no initiative. This deprives the pupils of the vitalization of study which comes when there is a chance for a teacher to impress her work with her own enthusiasm and personality."

Two fundamental errors in the system, Mr. Churchill said, were, first, that the entire system was regulated from above to dovetail with the universities on the theory that the exclusive aim of the public school was to give children the foundation on which to build a scholastic education, and, second, that the system took its character from early times in this country when books were scarce and expensive and book lore was difficult of access to the ordinary student outside of the classroom and after his school days. The theory was still embedded in the school system, he said, that the reading of the average student would be limited to the schoolroom, in spite of libraries and cheap books.

The high school system of the city, he said, was particularly a product of the pedagogical closet and conspicuously failed to prepare students for life. The high schools, he said, were under the influence of the idea that the preparation of students for college was done exclusively by private academies, which were supposed to be attended by a kind of aristocracy of bright children whose parents had money.

Efforts of the Board of Education, he said, to bring the high schools into a sensible relation with the community were repulsed by the powerful pedagogical machine in control of the high schools. One of the chief aims of the present Board of Education, he said, was "to rid the schools of the absurd Brahminism which now dominates it."

START SERVICE TO FRISCO.

Panama-Pacific Liner Finland Sails with 460 Tourists Today.

The new service from New York to San Francisco by the Panama-Pacific Line will be inaugurated today by the sailing of the liner Finland with 460 tourists bound for the California expositions. After stopping at Balbao six hours to enable the passengers to see the City of Panama, the Finland will steam 2,800 miles up the Pacific Coast to San Diego, where the liner will remain a few hours for the tourists to see the exposition, and then leave for the remaining 550 miles to San Francisco.

Among her passengers will be Dr. John E. Bailey, Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, George E. Chamberlain, Sydney E. Huntington, Dr. Charles F. Lindsay, Mrs. Grant Squires, Thomas Hunt Talmage, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Walbridge.

Up for Failing to Pay Fine.

Charles Bright, a promoter, whose home is in Uruguay, was arrested yesterday and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail for failing to pay a fine of $250 for contempt of court.

The National Railway Construction Company got a judgment against Bright in April, 1914, and he was ordered to deliver to the London branch of the London and Brazilian Bank on demand 200 gold debenture bonds of the Pan-American Transcontinental Railway Company, having a face value of $1,000 and with 5 per cent. coupons attached, and stock of the company having a face value of $100,000. He failed to obey and the contempt proceedings were instituted.

Bright said the stock and bonds had been removed by some unknown person from his home in Uruguay. He showed to reporters an open letter addressed to John D. Rockefeller, whom he accused of trying to get control of certain railway properties in South America. He sought to prove this statement by calling attention to the fact that the firm of Murray, Prentice & Harland are counsel for the plaintiff, E. Parmelee Prentice of the firm is Mr. Rockefeller's son-in-law.

In the Federal court Dr. Arrago Vidal Paris sued Bright, the South American Securities Company, the National Railway Construction Company, and the Pan-American Trancontinental Company for commissions amounting to $3,500,000. John J. McKelvey and A. H. Favour sued Bright for 20 per cent. of the commissions obtained through the organization of the South American Securities Company and the Pan-American Transcontinental Company, both of which, in a third suit, are seeking to have declared void the securities held by Bright.

ROB STORE OF ANTIQUITIES.

Burglars Despoil De Rustafjaell's Fifth Avenue Shop.

The police were notified last night that burglars had entered the antique jewelry store of Robert de Rustafjaell, at 734 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday night and carried off $2,000 worth of jewelry, bric-a-brac, and oil paintings. The loss was discovered yesterday morning when the store was opened for business.

Detective Flaherty of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, who is investigating the case, said the intruders had probably gained entrance to the building, which is L-shaped and extends to Fifty-seventh Street, through a vacant store on the Fifty-seventh Street side.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Capt. J. C. Kay, 2nd Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. Corps, May 16, and will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty, relieving Capt. W. E. Murray, Q. M. C., who will go to San Francisco and sail about July 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. G. E. Thorne, Q. M. C., to Texas City with Second Division.

Major W. F. Grote, 11th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., May 13 to Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 20, for duty, relieving Major F. H. Sargent, Q. M. C.

Following C. S. officers will report to commanding general Eastern Department for duty at Camp for instruction for Coast Artillery militia in defenses of Long Island Sound, July 3 to Aug. 14, then return to their stations: 1st Lieuts., E. W. Putney, J. H. Cunningham, J. A. Brice, and J. L. Dunsworth, and 2nd Lieuts. H. G. Stanton and R. H. Lee.

Orders of March 29, relating to 2nd Lieut. B. W. Simpson, 3rd F. A., revoked.

2nd Lieut. H. C. Vanderveer, 3rd F. A., is transferred to the 1st F. A., effective July 1. He will proceed to San Francisco and sail about July 5, for Honolulu.

2nd Lieut. C. Newton, Jr., C. A. C., to New Orleans, recruiting station during absence of Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, then to his station.

Leaves: 1st Lieut. W. V. Gallagher, 9th Inf., 2 months; Lieut. Col. G. Willcox, Medical Corps, 2 months; Capt. J. Totten, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days; and Capt. J. R. Kelly, 26th Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Capt. W. S. Benson, from commandant Philadelphia yard, May 10, to Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Comdr. F. P. Baldwin, retired.

Lieuts.: M. K. Metcalf, the Whipple, to command the Stewart, and First Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, and J. C. Fremont, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance and Engineering Material, Brooklyn District to connection fitting out the Aylwin and duty in command.

Ensign M. A. Mitscher, the Whipple, to the Stewart.

Pay Director J. R. Martin, Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., June 30, to Naval Academy.

Pay Inspector M. M. Ramsey, Naval Academy, June 30 to Navy pay office, Baltimore, Md.

Paymaster F. T. Watrous, Guam station, to U. S. wait orders.

P. A. Paymaster D. W. Rose, Great Lakes, Ill., training station to Guam station on June transport.

Paymaster W. Gower, naval pay officers' school, Washington, to Great Lakes (Ill.) training station.

Chief Boatswain W. Fremgen, the Dixie, to Boston yard.

Boatswain E. Crouch, Boston yard, June 1, to the Dixie.

Machinist J. A. Crimmins, to Philadelphia hospital for treatment.

Cable from Commander in Chief at Cavite, P. I.:

Comdr. S. E. Moses, Olongapo station to Cavite station.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Coxe, Cavite station, to command the Elcano.

Junior Gr. Lieut. G. T. Swasey, Villalobos, wait orders.

Ensigns P. H. Rice, the Samar, home, wait orders, and G. B. Strickland, the Pompey, home, wait orders.

Marine Corps.

1st Lieuts. R. S. Keyser, headquarters Marine Corps, to Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, and A. A. Cunningham, Washington Barracks, to Pensacola aeronautic station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Denver at Ensenada, Des Moines at San Domingo City, McDougal at New York yard, Panther at Charleston, Accomac at Boston, Georgia at Key West, and the Supply at Guam.

Sailed—San Francisco, Pensacola for southern drill grounds; Cleveland, San Diego for San Francisco; Perkins, Roe, Lamson, Sterrett, Monaghan, Terry, and Walker, Key West for Charleston.

On May 1 the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin will be considered as detached from duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet. When ready for sea these vessels will proceed to Annapolis via Hampton Roads. On arrival at Annapolis they will be organized into the Naval Academy practice squadron.

Upon being relieved by the Des Moines and Chester, the Tennessee and North Carolina will proceed from Eastern Mediterranean to Portsmouth (N. H.) yard for overhaul. Upon completion of repairs the North Carolina will proceed to Pensacola to resume duty as aviation tender, and the Tennessee will be held in readiness as relief of the Washington.

IN GREEK GAMES

Sophomores Vanquish Freshman, Though Both Implore Apollo's Aid.

TORCH RACE TWICE LOST

Youngsters Also Carry Off Chariot Honors in Columbia Gym—Score 57 1-2 to 52 1-2.

A contest of Greek games, including feats of song, dance, poetry, and athletics, was won by the sophomores of Barnard College over the freshmen by a score of 57½ to 52½ yesterday afternoon. The games were held in the gymnasium of Columbia University, filled by more than 1,600 spectators, including members of the other classes, alumnae and specially invited guests. Young men students of Columbia, who would have liked to help root for the struggling teams, lingered around the gymnasium as the Barnard girls came and departed, while persons in the streets surrounding the building peeked through the high iron fence.

Preceding the tests of strength and physical endurance, the young women gave impersonations of the deities of ancient Greece, but when the final score was announced the sophomores stepped down from their classic pedestal and started a regular old-fashioned snake dance, in which the freshmen, too, joined impusively.

The two classes competed for the most impressive entrance into the arena. The freshmen came first in all kinds of ancient Greek costumes, which even the judges were forced to admit seemed more attractive because hung about the shoulders of American girls.

Implore Apollo's Aid.

Before this procession entered a prayer was sung to Apollo and Artemis. The line was headed by flower girls, and after them came a chorus, singing the praises of Apollo. In turn the athletes and populace entered, singing the praises of Artemis. Artemis and Apollo were invoked to lend their aid for the freshmen. For all this the freshmen were credited with six points.

The sophomores, entering next, were preceded by flower girls and a chorus, also singing praises to Apollo and Artemis. In this they scored their first victory, winning eleven points.

The freshmen "came back" strong in the competition in chorus and dance. Florence Barber, who wrote the music for the dance, received a laurel crown, and Hildegrade Diechmann, 1918, was crowned for the best serious lyric, and Marian Washburn, 1918, for the best comic lyric. Katherine Harrower, 1917, also won honors for a serious lyric.

The sophomores won the dance contest, the munsic for which was written by Geraldine Krause and Dorothy Leet, and the words by Babette Deutsch. The dancers crowned were Minna Lederman, Helen Leet, Muriel Terry. The young women showed much prowess in the athletic events, which included, hurdling, discus hurling, running leap, torch race, hoop rolling, relay race, and chariot race.

Chariot Race Was Keen.

The chariot race was especially praiseworthy. The sophomores was driven by Sabina Rogers, who wore a flaming terra cotta cloak and cracked a long whip as she urged her team forward around the course. Her team consisted of Marietta Lott, Solveig Stromsoe, Hilda Rau, and Ruth Jansen.

The freshman team, driven by Isabel Greenbaum, in a blue cloak, was made up of Ethel Dawbarn, Frieda Kenyon, Marion Levy, and Mimosa Pfaltz. The race was won by the freshmen.

The torch race was another interesting spectacle. Soon after the teams started around the course the torch carried by the sophomore runner went out, and while it was being relit the freshmen scored a victory. The sophmores wanted to run the contest over, but the freshmen even then were invincible in this event.

The judges of the chorus were Professor Cornelius Rubner and David Bispham; dances, Miss Elizabeth Duncan, Miss A. Clerton, and Miss Yunck; costuming, Professor Wheeler, Mrs. T. Leslie Shear, and Mr. Sargent. The judges of the athletic contests were Lillian Schoedler, Helen Dana, Elinor Mayer, Isabel Randolf, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Fisher.

WARNS HEIRS AGAINST DRINK

Children of W. A. Mapes, Temperance Advocate, Get Bulk of Estate.

William A. Mapes, a temperance advocate, after leaving $24,656 to his daughter, Bertha, and $19,656 to each of his sons, Howell and William, Jr., expressed in his willl the wish that they would refrain from the use of alsoholic beverages and never gamble or take chances in any betting or gaming scheme.

Mrs. Ida C. Mapes, the widow, received $4,000, with the explanation that the sum was small because she possessed sufficient wealth to remain in comfort during her life. The will was contested by the widow, but a compromise was effected.

It all came to publi cnotice yesterday when the appraisal of the estate was filed in the office of the State Controller. The report shows a net estate of $64,969, of which $57,384 was in stock of the Park Versailles Realty Company.

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By Francis Perry Elliott

If you are one of the many thousand readers who are especially fond of mystery or detective stories, take advice and get a copy of "First Pals." This is a most baffling mystery story in which you either make up your mind quickly how the mystery is solved, or are convinced that the next page will disclose it. Nevertheless, you will have to read as far as page 321 before the author solves it for you, and then you will find it is not at all as you had imagined it would be. In addition to this, there is a very sweet love story.

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By Elizabeth Dejeans

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TOMORROW.

A valuable map of the Subway system of Greater New York in THE NEW YORK TIMES Annual Real Estate Review tomorrow, showing the location of new stations and the traveling time from each of them to central Manhattan. Also attractive photographs of new improvements in New York City. Order today. —Advt.

IS FINALLY UPHELD

Mason-Seaman Company Loses Its Fight in the Appellate Division.

ALL TAXIS PUBLIC HACKS

Justice Cohalan, Who Refused Injunction to Restrain City Regulations, Is Sustained.

The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, which owns and operates more than 500 taxicabs in this city, was decisively beaten in the courts yesterday, when the Appellate Division ruled unanimously that the company is not entitled to an injunction restraining the city officials from enforcing the Public Hack ordinance as amended by the Board of Aldermen on Jan. 2.

The decision means that the company must obtain a license for each cab before the vehicle is permitted to carry a taximeter and use the streets of the city through which to carry passengers. It makes a taxicab legally a public hack and amenable to the laws affecting such conveyance.

The Mason-Seaman Company made the fight not only in its own behalf, but practically for all taxi owners operating such vehicles from private garages, hotels or ferries, and railroad depots. The decision, therefore, means that all taxis must obey the ordinance.

The taxi company took the ground that the ordinance was unconstitutional in that it interfered with its private hack business and was therefore class legislation.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley, who handled the case for the city, recited in his brief that many of our cities that the ordinance as it now stands requires that the character of chauffeurs operating taxis be inquired into before a license is granted.

Mr. Farley said yesterday that the decision was a final, sweeping victory, and that there is little likelihood of the company going to the Court of Appeals, although the Appellate Division has the power of permitting such a proceeding.

"This settles the whole thing," he said. "It puts a stop to the practice of cheating the public by the maintenance of private garages near the big hotels and railroad stations. This practice was only a blind. Passengers rode in those so-called private taxicabs believing them to be under city regulation, only to find at the end of the journey that the rate was higher than the prescribed rates, and that after all the taxicab was not a public vehicle."

NEW BOAT FOR MANKOWSKI.

Racing Motor Craft Will Be Equipped with Twin 225 H. P. Engines.

Count Casimer Mankowski, owner of the motorboat Ankle Deep, which has taken part in two races for the Harmsworth trophy against representatives of Great Britain, has under course of construction another craft which is destined to be much more powerful than Ankle Deep. It will be known as Ankle Deep Too" and from the present intentions of Count Mankowski will be entered in every event of importance during the coming season where high speed boats are to be brought together. The new racing craft is of unusual design, drafted by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, and will carry two Sterling engines, which have been built to deliver to 250 horsepower each.

Count Mankowski recently saw the engines which will form the power plant of the "Ankle Deep Too" put through a severe test, which included endurance runs to determine steadiness of power, even running tests to obtain the maxamum power, and a test to determine the amount of power delivered at varying revolutions.

In deference to the English idea of muffling the exhausts on a racing boat, as exemplified by the wonderfully quiet, smooth-running "Mable Leaf IV.," further tests were made to determine the degree of additional power with open exhausts. Count Mankowski was pleased with the results of the various tests. New Yorkers will receive an opportunity of seeing this boat in action during the Gold Cup races scheduled to be held at Manhasset Bay, Long Island, the latter part of July.

PLANNED FOR FLEET

Tentative Program Aims to Make Naval Visit a Joy to Officers and Men.

THEATRES AND BALL GAMES

President to be City's Guest and Review Naval Brigade and Fleet at Anchor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet, announced yesterday the tentative program agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee, which was arranged following a conference held on Thursday at which Captain H. McL. P. Huse, U. S. N., Chief of Staff to Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the Fleet, was present as a representative of the Admiral.

Among other interesting announcements was one that the dreadnoughts, pre-dreadnoughts, and destroyers of the Fleet will be illuminated during four of the nights that the armada is in the Hudson. The first illumination will be next Saturday night. The dreadnaughts and battleships will anchor in the Hudson in a column, beginning at Seventy-ninth Street, the anchorages being 500 yards apart.

The tentative program made public yesterday is as follows:

The fleet will arrive in the North River in the forenoon of May 8, 1915, and will moor into approximately the same anchorage occupied on the occasion of the President's review in October, 1912.

The United States flagship Wyoming will be anchored off Seventy-ninth Street, the Texas, Delaware, North Dakota, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Florida, Utah, (Division Flagship,) Virginia, (Division Flagship,) Georgia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Louisiana, (Division Flagship.)

The flotillas of destroyers will be anchored on the west shore of the river, directly opposite the line of battleships.

The submarines will be moored alongside of the pier at 124th Street.

The number of ships present at the review will be approximately sixty. Below is a tentative program of events:

Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.—Fleet arrives and anchors between 70th and 158th Sts.
11 A. M.—Mayor calls on the Admiral in command of the fleet.
2 P. M.—Admiral lands at West 24th St., and is escorted by platoon of mounted police to the City Hall, to return the call of the Mayor.
8 P. M.—Fleet illuminates until 11 P. M.

Sunday, May 9.—Arrangements are being made for special services in many of the city churches, the details of which will be announced later.
8 P. M.—Fleet is illuminated until 11 P. M.

Monday, May 10, 12:30 P. M.—Admiral and officers to take breakfast with Sons of the Revolution at Fraunce's Tavern. Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon; theatre parties for enlisted men in the evening.

Tuesday, May 11.—Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon; theatre parties for enlisted men in the evening.
9 P. M.—Reception to officers at the New York Yacht Club.

Wednesday, May 12, 8 P. M.—Officers to attend dance on board U. S. S. Granite State. Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon; theatre parties for enlisted men, in the evening.

Thursday, May 13, 8 P. M.—Athletic and vaudeville entertainments will be given for enlisted men.
9 P. M.—Reception for officers at the Union League Club.

Friday, May 14.—Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon; theatre parties for enlisted men in the evening.

Saturday, May 15.—Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon.
7 P. M.—Dinner to the Commander in Chief and officers of the navy.
8 P. M.—The fleet will be illuminated until 11 P. M. Theatre parties for the men in the evening.

Sunday, May 16.—Arrangements are being made for special services in many of the city churches, the details of which will be announced later.
8 P. M.—Fleet illuminated until 11 P. M.
12:30 P. M.—The President will be the guest of the City of New York at a luncheon.
3:30 P. M.—Mayflower reviews fleet at Anchor.
8:00 P. M.—Fleet will be illuminated to 11 P. M.

Tuesday, May 18, 10 A. M.—Fleet gets under way and proceeds to sea.

The visit of the fleet during the week preceding the President's review is for the purpose of affording leave and recreation to the personnel of the fleet, after several months' constant application to drills and target practice.

The program of entertainment has been limited to the above events, in order that the opportunities for individual liberty shall not be unduly interfered with.

The fleet will bring to New York about 26,000 officers and men. Two of the superdreadnoughts that are coming have never before been seen in a Presidential review. They are the New York and the Texas.

UNION ANSWERS SHANLEY.

But Evades His Inquiry If It Will Save Danbuhy Hatters' Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 30.—A sharp challenge offered by the Rev. Dr. Walter Snanley, rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of this city, to Martin Lawlor, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Hatters of North America, defying him to say how the union would protect the 187 members whose homes are under attachment to secure the $262,000 judgment in the famous Loewe case, caused the union official to break his long silence today.

In a statement issued by him Mr. Lawler calls the priest's previous attitrance "a vicious attack on the officers of the union," and also refers to a statement by D. E. Loewe & Co., who accused the officers of not standing by their men. Mr. Lawler says:

"The officers of the United Hatters of North America desire to state that whatever was done, or left undone, was for the best interest of the defendants and their organization, and we have no apologies to make to either D. E. Loewe or the reverend doctor for not taking them into our confidence. Both gentlemen express their great displeasure that the national officers have not handed over to D. E. Loewe & Co., on a silver platter, $30,000 with the compliments of the United Hatters of North America. By the peculiar action of a law (which the Congress and Senate of

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"The story is told dramatically and with a certain distinction. One enjoys the flair and finish of the style of this anonymous author—a story teller with power to handle large aspects with ethical justice as well as to evoke atmosphere and project character."

Eleanor Gates writes:—

"Parents of grown, yet untrained, girls should not fail to read 'The Seas of God.'"

Temple Bailey writes:—

"'The Seas of God' is a remarkable and touching story, a book of power."

Dorothy Dix writes:—

"'The Seas of God' is a strong and gripping story that 'gets' you in the first chapter and holds you to the last."

"The theme of the book is one that is vitally interesting to every one who believes in the higher morality, for it teaches that the woman who has erred can come back if she desires to, and build a new, clear life on the wrecks of her old existence. It is a notable book, and if it is a first book, I think a new star has risen in the literary skies."

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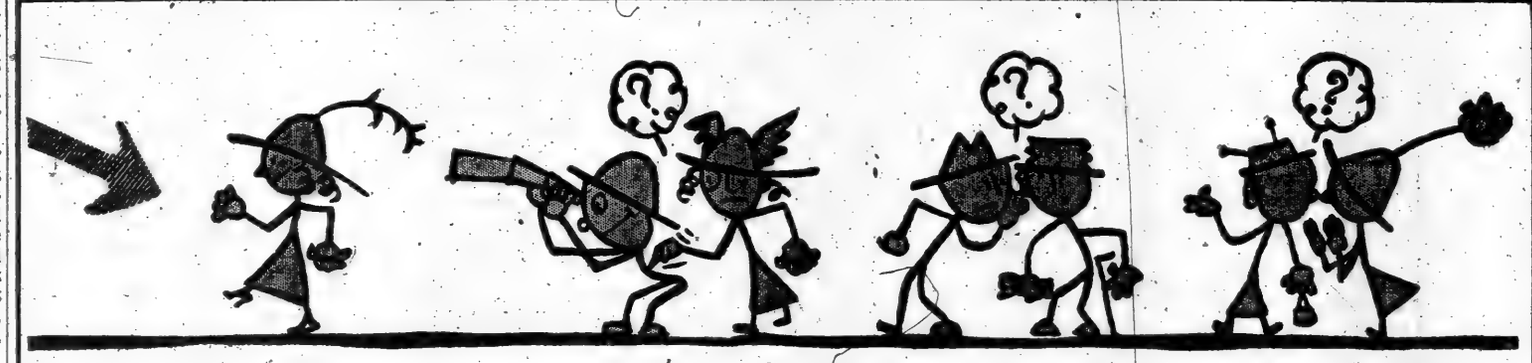

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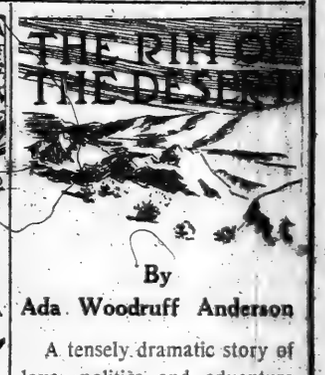

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—N. Y. Times, April 18th.

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—N. Y. Times, April 18th.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

ALARM IN THE SUFFRAGE CAMP.

The votes-for-women cause in the State of New York is in peril and there is alarm in the camp. The alarm will grow as the nature and seriousness of the peril come to be understood. The Legislature has proposed for submission to the people an amendment to the Constitution giving the vote to women. That amendment will be voted upon by the people next November. But the Constitutional Convention, a higher power than the Legislature, may, perhaps without lifting a finger, nullify the amendment even if it should be ratified by the people. Section 1, Article III., of the present Constitution declares that "every male citizen of the age of 21 years" who fulfills the requirements as to residence within the State, county, and election districts, "shall be entitled to vote." The amendment upon which the people will vote on the next election day removes the limitation to male citizens only and gives the vote to women as well. But Section 3 of Article XIV. of the present Constitution says:

> Any amendment proposed by a Constitutional Convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the Legislature, coincidentally submitted to the people for approval at the general election held in the year 1894 or at any subsequent election, shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the Legislature.

If the Convention amends in any manner, except in the manner desired by the suffragists, Section 1 of Article III., that section would then be submitted to the people as an amendment to the Constitution, and it would appear to fall within the scope and intent of Section 3 of Article XIV., and so would supersede the woman suffrage amendment submitted by the Legislature, even if that amendment should be ratified. But even if no change whatever should be made in Section 1, Article III., it is very doubtful whether the effect would not be the same. In a Constitutional Convention, made up of their elected delegates, the people speak with highest authority. Their voice is there supreme because in the Constitution they may limit at their pleasure the powers of their Legislature. If the Convention is silent in respect to woman suffrage, there will be before the people next November a section of the Constitution in two forms, conflicting in language, contrary in intent. It may easily be supposed that the courts would take the view that the voice of the people as heard through their Constitutional Convention must be followed, that the amendment submitted merely by legislative approval, even if ratified, must be held void and of no effect. And that would the more certainly be the view of the court if no change is made in Section 3, Article XIV. The Constitution is to be considered as a whole. Everything contained in the present Constitution left unchanged by the Convention, everything altered or amended, and all new matter must be accepted as the work of this Convention. When its labors are concluded the entire instrument will in fact and by controlling implication have received its approval. It would certainly seem, therefore, that a male suffrage constitution ratified at the same time as a female suffrage amendment would be accepted as the supreme law of the State and the suffrage amendment would go by the board.

We do not see what difference the resolution introduced by Mr. Herbert Parsons would make. That resolution provided that the Convention should refrain from any action on the question of suffrage. That would be a sane resolution, while the final deliberate intent of the Convention would be sought for by the courts in the provisions of the Constitution itself. The suffragists have no reason to expect that the Convention is very deeply moved by a desire to oblige them. It is not quite conceivable that it would of its own motion insert the woman suffrage amendment. It might not even [illegible] of inserting a special provision declaring that the woman suffrage amendment, if adopted, should become part of the Constitution. That would be a way out, but it is one the Convention is little likely to take. It is a situation, not a theory, that confronts the suffragists.

THE ROCKAWAYS.

The granting of a franchise at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate for the operation of a new omnibus line in the Rockaways showed that the Mayor has made up his mind about the Rockaway secession bill. He will veto it. The opposition to it among Rockaway property owners in the recent hearing showed that the sentiment of the "peninsula" is by no means unanimous. Property within the city limits will always be more valuable than property beyond the line. The financial features of the objectionable bill are preposterous. Controller Prendergast's condemnation of them is none too severe. It is to be hoped that the Rockaway and Arverne folks will view their foolish proposal in the light of reason within the next year and devote their energies to securing such improvements as they must have through the government of the city.

The annexation for which they voted so eagerly has greatly increased the importance of their neighborhood. They have grievances, like the people of all the other boroughs, including Manhattan. They are anxious to quicken the wheels of progress. So are we all. With patience and energy they can get all they ask for in time. Meanwhile, they are not so badly off as they have permitted themselves to believe. If they had succeeded in putting themselves back to the condition in which they were before the annexation they would not have been happy. Indeed, we are convinced that all of them except a few politicians would have been exceedingly unhappy.

EXAGGERATED COST OF WAR.

Mr. Gardin of the National City Bank thinks, with many others, that the destruction of wealth in Europe is creating problems which will seem insurmountable when the world is again at peace and begins to cast up the account of war. The destruction so far, he says, has been estimated at 46 billion dollars, "an amount of "money that is absolutely inconceiv-"able." In terms of money, it is an amount that cannot be conceived. It is about three times all the gold, silver, and paper money there is in the civilized world. In terms of economic wealth it is a possible sum, and yet one cannot really imagine it. One can say 46 billion dollars easily enough, and visualize it as a row of figures; one cannot visualize 46 billion dollars' worth of property. The total capitalization of all the railroads in the United States is less than 20 billion dollars. One cannot imagine wealth equivalent to the value of 350,000 miles of railroad, with equipment and stations, being quite destroyed in the space of nine months.

Not only, as Mr. Gardin says, is 46 billion dollars an inconceivable amount of money, but the destruction of wealth in the conceivable economic sum of 46 billion dollars is in itself an inconceivable matter. Therein lies a ray of hope. Possibly it has not taken place, at least not in the way in which people are trying to suppose. If the world actually were 46 billion dollars poorer than it was nine months ago—if goods and wealth to that aggregate value had vanished away—then surely the whole world would be already in want. That is not the case. The system of distribution has broken down in places, and there has been much suffering on that account, but there is yet enough for all to eat and wear, and enough continues to be produced to supply all human needs. Surely, therefore, something happens to offset the destruction of wealth itself and of the means of producing it, and possibly the amount of destruction is overestimated, to begin with. And, in truth, there are both offsets and exaggerations.

One of the biggest offsets is the saving people practice on account of war. Immediately in Great Britain it became fashionable for the rich to sit down to a one-course dinner, and housewives all over Europe were instructed by their Governments in ways of saving food, down even to potato peelings. If economy so painstaking had been practiced for a generation in Europe more capital would have been saved than could safely have been invested. Instead, the whole world had been practicing wild extravagance, saving almost nothing, even borrowing on the future, so that when there came the incentive of war to save there was great room for it. It is easy to calculate the outlay of war in dollars, because the spending is concentrated and shows; it is impossible to calculate the saving, because it is so widely diffused. But it is arguable that a very large proportion of the money cost of war is actually saved during the war. That would account for the immediate success of the huge popular war loans in England, Germany, and France.

The tale of destruction is always made to include the economic value of the life lost. Herein many fallacies abide. The economic value of man, in terms of money, or capitalized at 4 or 5 per cent., as you like, is, in the first place, an abstraction. It is unfair, in the second place, (not unfair to war, but statistically misleading,) to debit the account of destruction with the full economic value of all the life lost without deducting anything for the fact that if the men engaged in war had been peacefully occupied instead a great many would have died of natural causes. The difference between the mortality of war and that of peace is less than is imagined.

There is, of course, the destruction of tangible property. That is real enough, but the value is much more likely to be over than under estimated. And here, again, no allowance is made for the fact that there is a very high rate of property destruction in time of peace. The higher that rate is the more rapidly wealth increases. New York City is being continually rebuilt. In every direction you see buildings, far from the end of their economic utility, in process of demolition, making way for new and bigger ones. The physical wealth destroyed by war is never replaced as it was; it reappears in improved and more efficient forms.

The Napoleonic wars of a century ago were not actually so destructive as the present war, but relatively they were perhaps more destructive, as the stock of the world's wealth was then much smaller and the processes of reproducing it much slower. And yet, never did wealth increase so fast in the world as in the twenty-five years following the restoration of peace in Europe. Machinery helped. But man's mechanical genius is not yet bankrupt.

FELIPE EGALITE.

The letter of the aged soldier who ruled Mexico, according to his lights, for thirty years, to a young soldier whom he remembered as a cadet at Chapultepec, which the Carranza "publicity bureau" has just published, proves nothing except that Porfirio Díaz in his exile sincerely desires the re-establishment in Mexico of the kind of peace he bestowed upon it. Its receipt by Felipe Angeles certainly does not prove that Angeles is working to restore cientifico rule. Nor does the expression of Mr. Limantour's belief in the undying gratitude of Angeles, in his letter to Mr. de la Barra, published at the same time, prove anything. The letters are undoubtedly characteristic, and we need not speculate as to their authenticity. Mr. Limantour was quite sure a year ago that Villa was purchasable. What if he was, and received his purchase money thereafter? Assuredly he has not "delivered the goods." The situation in Mexico has not materially changed. Angeles, as a well-trained soldier, may cherish a dream of restoring order and the kind of law, in default of a better kind, which prevailed under the rule of Díaz, but we must see his reply to Díaz, and Mr. de la Barra's reply to Limantour, before we can make up our minds that he has joined a conspiracy with Díaz and his famous Secretary of the Treasury to restore the old order.

Porfirio Díaz is in his eighty-fifth year, and we doubt if he can ever be active again in political affairs. That there is a movement on foot to recapture Mexico for the conservatives we are well aware. Our objection to this movement is that it is entirely too obviously "on foot" in this country. Mexico is the place for it. It is only fair to say that there is not a particle of proof as yet that General Angeles is in sympathy with its projectors. Suspicions of his lack of sympathy with the revolutionists he associates with are based solely on his superior education and social standing. He is the Felipe Egalité of the Mexican revolution.

LAWS OF BUSINESS AND LAWS FOR BUSINESS.

It is an odd chance that brings before the public on the same day the testimony of ex-President Roosevelt and the address of Mr. Perkins about the application of the anti-trust law to the Steel Trust and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The President of that time is proud of his suspension of the law, in such haste that he did not await even the opinion of his Attorney General, he testified. It was one of the most contentious acts of his Administration, praised and blamed about equally. Yet, as Mr. Perkins told the Southern Commercial Congress, "The South has not complained, "the North has not complained, cap-"ital has not complained, labor has "not complained, consumers have not "complained." The general effect of that specific act was to facilitate the settling of the panic of 1907, a good so great that much indulgence might be felt regarding the means by which it was reached. Yet President Roosevelt's successor, another Republican President, prosecuted the trust which Mr. Roosevelt had refused to prosecute and had befriended, in the belief that public opinion demanded it. Today the stock of that same trust is strong partly upon the expectation that the Supreme Court will find it a good trust, whose restraint of trade is reasonable and, therefore, lawful.

Mr. Perkins complains that men of business can make neither head nor tail of the law or the politics of the trust legislation. They cannot rely upon either lawyers, courts, or Presidents as guides to the propriety of their actions. He calls this "ridiculous, stupid," and esteems it one of the greatest obstacles to reviving prosperity. New undertakings will not be considered while conditions are so uncertain that business men are in danger of jail for acts they think morally proper and financially justified. Relief through the Clayton law is not to be expected, for in his opinion it ought to be called the "muddle law," merely another in the long list passed for the benefit of lawyers and politicians. There is force in this arraignment of the practice under the law, but it ought not to be extended to the principles of the law. These absurd things and more have occurred under the law, but since the original law has not been changed in a syllable it is obvious that it cannot be held responsible for such contradictory procedure. Judges, Presidents, and men of business are all responsible for the occurrences. The acts of none of them have been consistently of the same quality. The Sherman law itself is not one of those statutes which are a law for business. It embodies laws of business, laws required by business for business, according to the epitomized wisdom of a thousand years, against which the assaults of politicians pandering to the changing tempers of the times have beat in vain. The principles of an unaltered and unalterable statute cannot suffer from the shifting practice of administrators not acting according to the best inspiration of public interest.

It is true that there are uncertainties under the anti-trust law, just as there are uncertainties under jury trials. It is even more impossible to know what the verdict of a jury will be than to guess about the status of a trust under the anti-trust law, and yet one is as firmly a fixture in our business life as the other. Individuals hold their lives and property at the risk of a jury's condemnation, and so must the trusts. But the risk is no greater for the trusts than for common people. Conduct is a reasonable defense before a jury for either a trust or a man, and is defense enough. Business men have a grievance, but it is not against law, nor against juries' procedure under the law. What bad trust has escaped under the law? What good trust has suffered by the law? It is true that not a few good trusts have suffered under the law, but not by the law. What they suffered by was, in Mr. Perkins's words, "the passing fancy, opinion, "or political bias of this, that, or "the other man, representing what-"ever political party temporarily may "be in power." Mr. Perkins is right in saying that business cannot rest on that basis. The Supreme Court has learned that lesson and redeemed its first error in administering the politics rather than the substance of the law. Some bad trusts have learned it, and all bad trusts have taken notice. That is to say, men of business have learned the lesson of the law, and some needed the lesson. Best of all, as applying to the immediate future, are signs that the present Administration has learned the lesson against unreasonable prosecution of reasonable trusts.

In proof may be cited the address, singularly enough on the same day, of the Chairman of the Trade Commission. Addressing the Chicago Industrial Club, Chairman Davies discussed "cartels" in international trade. He found differences in form, but plainly said that they "fix prices, control output, divide territory," not only in intranational but in international trade. Political boundaries have no economic significance in trade, and the Chairman's conclusion was: "It would be a confession of "unfitness if this country should be "unable to meet conditions such as "these in international trade." The Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission cannot take that position in international trade and another in domestic trade. It will be a surprise if there are midnight proceedings against good trusts under the Clayton law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Taking Much Trouble for Nothing.

German sympathizers out in Wisconsin have started a new movement, the effect of which, they hope and think, will be to stop the sale by American manufacturers of ammunition and other military supplies to the Allies.

Their scheme is not without ingenuity, for under that "discovery" statute of the State, a law which permits action analogous to what we call "supplementary proceedings," they have demanded that the Allis-Chalmers corporation make full and exact disclosure in court as to its making and sale of shrapnel and other wares which, as there is no demand for them in this country and the Germans cannot buy them, must be going to the opposing belligerents.

Possibly, and not improbably, some information of this sort may be thus secured. But what then? After it has been obtained there will remain to be performed the larger task of proving, to the satisfaction, not of the State, but of the Federal authorities, that such sales are in violation of the neutrality laws. These laws, as it happens, are not made in Madison, but in Washington, and they have been repeatedly and very clearly interpreted by those charged with their enforcement as permitting precisely the sort of traffic with which the Allis-Chalmers people are accused—and do not take the trouble to deny.

The ingenuity of these proceedings, therefore, is equaled by their futility, and while such measure of success as they may have would enable those bringing them to say "We told you so!" that will be all, and they can tell us so just as well now, since it is a matter of common knowledge that great quantities of ammunition are going from this country to England, France, and Russia. The regularly published statistics of exports contain much more information on the subject than can be dug out of the Allis-Chalmers books or those of any other one corporation.

Looking for Work in Old Age.

One of our correspondents contributed yesterday to the discussion of age in relation to employment the thought-provoking suggestion that the common reluctance to hire men and women advanced in years had its real explanation in [illegible] probability that if such persons [illegible] given, and were still competent and willing to give, [illegible] tory service, they would not now be seeking new positions.

This theory is not without a [illegible] plausibility, for it is true, as the writer of the letter said, that length of service, well performed, does much toward making tenure of place permanent, and often, perhaps usually, insures the faithful and efficient employe, even after efficiency has declined, against the hard necessity of seeking work from strangers. But while that is often true, it also often happens that the elderly or the old do have to undertake that task for reasons wholly unrelated to the quality of past services or to present competence.

Sometimes unavoidable changes of private status or fortune forces those to look for employment who never expected to need it. On the other hand, business failures or retirements may turn out into the streets those whose work has been and still is of high quality, and like effects are not infrequently produced by changes in business methods or industrial implements. Large groups of workers have more than once found the skill gained by years of experience made worthless by the introduction of a new machine the operation of which they are too old to learn.

These are the tragedies of trade, and they are so numerous as to make untrue as well as cruel the placing on elderly seekers for employment, as a class, a general condemnation as convicted by their predicament of being unworthy or unpromising applicants.

ART NOTES.

Porcelains, Potteries, and Miniatures on View—F. W. Kost's Paintings.

At the Anderson Galleries are two collections on exhibition prior to their sale by auction. One consists of Chinese porcelains and Persian potteries and miniatures. The latter include a number of interesting examples, one, a night scene, showing Joseph's flight from Jerusalem, the city in the background, and the wooded landscape having an impressionistic quality seldom found in these succinct little narratives of Persian origin. A few of the miniatures show Indian influence, many have gold backgrounds, and there are several entire books with decorated lacquer covers. The collection offers ample opportunity for expertise in a field not yet very thoroughly known.

The second collection consists of paintings by American and European artists, among them several excellent examples of the work of Carleton Wiggins, whose cows and sheep in quiet pastures increase in interest as the years pass over them. The day will come when these truthful competent animal portraits, containing so much of outdoor feeling and naturalness, will be valued by collectors of American art far beyond their present importance in the auction room.

Paintings by F. W. Kost.

At the Milch Galleries are fifty paintings by F. W. Kost, characteristically fresh and clear in tone, reflecting for the most part the atmospheric effects of our Long Island shores. The artist paints hay boats and sand boats, kelp gatherers and fishermen's huts with refreshing disregard of picturesqueness and close attention to his rendering of light filtering through salt, damp air. The exhibition will be open until May 8.

The designs submitted in the contest for the woman's suffrage campaign poster will be shown at the Society of Beaux Arts, 126 East Seventy-fifth Street, from May 6 to May 13.

Chinese Porcelains and Rugs.

At the American Art Galleries is a collection of Chinese porcelains, pottery, jades, agates, rugs and carpets belonging to Loo & Cie. of Paris which were brought over here to be sold at the outbreak of the war, but which were detained in customs until too late for an early season sale. The rugs include many very beautiful examples of that high aesthetic quality that makes the slow appreciation of the Chinese product in this kind so amazing. An unusual example has at one end bands of peach color and old gold completely crossing the rug, the customary field and borders starting below them. Another notable example has a border that seems to be made up of a succession of flying bats in pale turquoise on an apricot ground. In many of the rugs the combination of yellows, from tawny tigerish orange to palest straw color, with blues ranging from very dark to light sapphire, is accomplished with the certain tact of the Chinese weaver.

An interesting feature of the other sections of the collection is a group of rare cloisonne. The jades are for the most part carved in rather intricate designs, thus losing their special quality of beauty. Among the porcelains are several cases of blacks, purples, and clair-de-lunes of great distinction. The sale takes place May 5 and 6.

The exhibition of Cornwell Lumnios at the Worch Galleries, opposite the Public Library, closes after today.

A Spade Is a Spade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The only reason that there is any question at all about the meaning of the name "Chicago" is because Chicagoans are unwilling to accept the plain meaning of the word. Even the Encyclopaedia Britannica says, "An Indian name of uncertain meaning, but possibly from Ojibwa She-kag-oug, 'wild onion place.'"

As a matter of fact, "Chicago" is the Anglicized form of the Otchipwe (Ojibwa, Chippewa) word "Jikagoug"—j like French j, oug like French ou—meaning "place of the skunk."

"Jikagoug" is the locative form of "Jikag"—skunk. The word is thus defined by Bishop Baroga in his "Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language," Volume II., Page 171: "Jikag—polecat, (a stinking little beast.) From this word is derived the name of the City of Chicago." See also—F. Crysostom Venwyst—"Chippewa Exercises." Remarks on the Locative Case, Page 147.

The same grammatical forms are preserved in the Anglicized names of Winnebago, Minn.; Peshtigo, Wis.; Newago, Mich., and other towns in the region once inhabited by the Otchipwe tribes. The words "Jikag" and "Jikagoug" are of frequent occurrence in spoken Otchipwe today, and I have often heard them used. An old Indian, born about 1840, within the present limits of Chicago, once told me that there could be no possible doubt of the meaning of the name.

JOSEPH C. GREEN.

Princeton University, N. J., April 28, 1915.

Kuno Meyer, Defendant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Meyer cannot be oblivious to the fact that in the forum of public opinion Germany is still on the defensive; that he who would support her cause can best do so only by shouldering the burden of proof of whatever statements he makes.

In the exordium of his letter to President Lowell the selection of the adjectives "vile and slanderous" imposes obligations on the author and raises expectations in the reader which are not fulfilled. We expect to find the words in the poem so characterized demonstrated to be false. Not so. The statement is followed by the quoting of a definition of neutrality; and the author forgets that neutrality does not enjoin the speaking of the truth; that obligations to show fairness and good-will are not broken by the enunciation of accepted verities. The part of the poem here attached treats not of unchecked rumors. The bodies of women and children [illegible] and forgotten [illegible] never be known but Rheims Cathedral stands sturdy and [illegible] proof of deeds that one side [illegible]

J. PAXTON BLAIR, Jr.

Cambridge, Mass., April 28, 1915.

SATURNIA'S EXAMPLE.

Homer Thinks That a Lady Started the War Fog Practice.

New York, April 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "entire civilized world" (if any portion yet remains "civilized") should be up in arms at reports of the latest iniquitous practices of one of the belligerents in the Great European Massacre—namely, the use of blinding and poisonous vapors to check the enemy's advance. That The Hague had explicitly forbidden such practices, and that the aforesaid belligerent was a signatory to this decree, seems to be but "child's play" as a deterring agent.

Then, what? Is there no means at hand, or to be devised, by the cunning chemist or the wise meteorologist, to meet this iniquity? And to meet it in a manner that shall be reasonably humane, (human, at least!)? It goes with the current account of this poison-gas practice that it is only effective with a favorable wind. In that case, can no scientist of splendid inspiration find a way of changing the wind over a limited space of earth? Again, there is suggestion in the (believed) fact that our old-fashioned Fourth of July free use of powder—firing of guns and cannon—was inevitably followed by a thunderstorm. Can no preventive measure be found in providing Donnerwetter as a counter to this infernal ingenuity, (issuing, presumably, from the god at Essen?) Why not a thunderstorm of vast proportions to meet the advancing hosts of the poison-gas blowers?

Those who remember reading "The Last of the Barons" will recall a mountebank person (whose name the writer forgets) who was able, by some thaumaturgy or other, to cause the gathering of an impenetrable fog between two confronting armies to the advantage of one and the defeat of the other. What Bulwer's imagination accomplished perhaps some practical Edison might yet rival! Or, who knows what new gas—what volatile, rapidly expanding, densely obscuring agent waits to be discovered by some untiring and acute laboratory worker? It is a matter worthy some consideration. Such an agent might prove vastly contributory in the solution of the "peace" problem with which our lady envoys at The Hague are now beginning to wrestle. There is precedent in the way in which a Homeric goddess saved her favorite Greek legion by turning the tables on the Trojans. The passage is in the Twenty-first Book of The Iliad, (Chapman's translation:)

> These now Achilles pour'd about
> The scattered field. To stay the flight Saturnia cast before
> Their hasty feet a standing fog; and then flight's violence bore
> The other half full on the flood.

But the "peace" which the envoy ladies dream of (the present writer, too,) could only be achieved by an equal distribution of the confounding element! And this would make no story for warlike Homer or for heroic Chapman. Thus—

> As Hera once, on silver Xanthus' banks,
> Breathed forth a fog to stay the storming ranks
> Of those that would destroy her Argive hosts—
> A fog that struck death chill to all their boasts;
> So, now, would I that earth and waters bred
> on those old fields of dying and of dead
> A mist—a blinding mist, that none in arms
> Should find their way to further mutual harms—
> A "standing fog" that wrapped her all around,
> Till sad, mad Europe once again her reason found!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A Place for Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Clearing House has made several appeals for garments for the refugees and convalescent soldiers. The need is most urgent, and though Americans have been more than generously helping this Winter, the need during the coming months will be far greater. The Vacation War Relief Committee has since Sept. 1 sent garments to the value of over $80,000 for the refugees and hospitals in Europe. If some of your readers realized that we have now on hand thousands of garments for men, women, and children that have been made in our temporary work rooms by the women and girls who have been thrown out of work, wouldn't they, perhaps, be willing to give us an order? By doing so it would enable us to keep a large number of girls employed until they could find permanent positions and, at the same time, help the splendidly efficient relief work that is being done. No money received by the Vacation War Relief Committee leaves this country. Our work rooms are giving work to 400 girls daily, and our employment bureau is finding permanent positions for approximately 60 per cent. of the girls who apply.

We feel that one of the reasons for this large percentage of placements is that we are able, through the work rooms, to reach the girls so quickly, and also because the girl looking for work is not worn out by anxiety and lack of food because of the temporary "tide-over" wage we pay her.

GERTRUDE ROBINSON SMITH,
Chairman Vacation War Relief Committee,
38 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.
April 30, 1915.

Dispossessed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the wife of a practicing physician in a nearby town, known to the inhabitants as a "poor" place, I have, during the fifteen years of our residence, heard of many cases of destitution, but one family is at present in great need of help. It consists of parents and six children who have been living all Winter in a cellar. As we can do nothing more than we have done, I am sending this appeal, hoping you will see fit to print it and that response will be made by your readers.

My husband has been the attending accoucheur seven times for the mother—the eldest child is under fourteen and the youngest a few days old. Although the woman is still in bed, (or ought to be,) she has been served with a notice of dispossession. The husband and father belongs to that class which cannot hold a job for any length of time. The mother is a heroine, worthy and true.

What I should like to do, if the readers of The Times will assist with small sums of money, is to get them out of that cellar into a decent place of abode, and to be able to guarantee the rent for a time. My plan would be to deposit the lump sum and only draw for them at times like the present or at my own discretion.

One may say: "There are many such cases." Yes, Mr. Editor, there are, alas, many such cases.

M. D.

Woodside, L. I., April 29, 1915.

The Cool-Clothing Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years I have worn during the Summer months suits of mohair without lining—they require no washing, only occasional pressing by the tailor, and for lightness, coolness, and durability they are way ahead of duck or flannel.

ALSO KOOL.

New York, April 29, 1915.

Companion to Elderly Lady.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Personally Interested" in your issue of April 22, I would advise her from my own experience to join the Y. W. C. A. and apply for a position as companion to an elderly lady or invalid.

A HAPPY COMPANION.

New York, April 29, 1915.

THE KIND OF PEACE THAT ENGLAND WANTS.

How British Thought Is Crystallizing on the Three Essential Terms of a Plan to Banish War From Europe.

By H. G. WELLS.

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London, April 3, 1914.

In Great Britain at present there are as regards the ending of the war four schools of thought. There are the Liberals who want to be easy with Germany and the Liberals who want to be stern with Germany, there are the people who want to say "Hush!" to all discussion of why we are fighting and what we want, and there are the Tory vituperators. War has always involved severe nervous strain and this war has involved nervous strain to more people than any war has ever done. And so at either fringe of the extreme Liberal and extreme Tory position there are foaming states of mind bordering upon lunacy. But the anti-war lunatic has little or no outlet in the press; with his lengthy letters of indecent abuse, written almost invariably upon ruled paper in pencil, he is merely a minor trouble to the writer who chances to attract his attention; but the dementia at the Tory end has a publicity and counts—if only to our discredit. Its characteristic is indiscriminate abuse of the Government, of the enemy, of imaginary traitors and spies, of ordinary people and of everybody who discusses the war at a normal temperature. Now these accesses break out in The Daily Express, now in The Morning Post, now in Blackwood's Magazine.

And next to this school which has lost its mental balance altogether, but manifestly with some sort of thought to it, is the school of Hush! These are the people who do not want to have any discussion whatever of our national aims at the present time. "Let us," they say, "beat the Germans first." Or they allege all sorts of bad effects upon neutral powers and upon our allies, and so forth, as a probable consequence of a plain declaration of our intentions. They do not specify and it is a little difficult to specify what harm an honest declaration of purpose could do us anywhere in the world. They affect a charming modesty, and would leave all this business of settlement to the diplomatists—who were so clever before the war. So far as I can gather these people think we ought to be free to spring disagreeable surprises upon our allies and upon the world generally, when we have really got things into our hands.

Contrasted with these two small but noisy groups the main body of British people is set quite definitely upon an open, a universally understood, that is to say, a democratic peace—a victorous peace. It does not want things shabbily and secretly patched up; it does not want another diplomatic brew of the Berlin Treaty pattern; it wants the war fought generously to a generous settlement. In other words, the mass of British opinion is liberal, using the word in its proper and not in its party sense. And it is resolved, just as our allies are resolved, to fight this war out completely to a completely satisfactory finish. If that satisfactory finish cannot be got now we have to go on fighting until we can get it. For the life of me I cannot see why we should not state what peace we should consider satisfactory now. It is nonsense to talk of the mischief of a premature discussion of peace. There are certain ends that alone make this war worth fighting and which cannot be too emphatically stated. If we have to fight two or three years to get them, we shall go on doing so quite cheerfully; the mind of the country, apart from its hysterical extremists, is manifestly set quite calmly now upon that. The country is bored and strained and distressed beyond measure by the war, it hates the obsession of war, but that merely strengthens its present determination to go right through to such an end that nothing of the sort shall ever occur again. Britain has been strangely quickened by this war. If it does not lead to a democratic, secure peace, if our country finds itself at last in a new net of diplomacy, if after unstinted sacrifices there is a demand for further sacrifices, if the war is to lead to conscription, social exasperation, and a new set of European wars, then I venture to prophesy there will be a British revolution within a decade from the crime of such a peace.

Now the end we seek for this war is threefold and in general terms it can be stated without any serious cleavage among the mass of British people and without any serious difference with any of our allies. First of its triple headings there is the restoration and compensation of Belgium; secondly, there is the establishment of a general contentment in the world by a rational readjustment of boundaries, and thirdly, there is the chastening of Germany. That in general terms is what we are fighting for, and so stated I venture to think our aim will receive not only the support of the great body of allied but also of neutral opinion. It is when we begin to deal with these three things in detail that the discussion begins.

First, with regard to Belgium, there have been eloquent passages about her compensation to the "uttermost farthing." What in this case is the "uttermost farthing"? Expulsion of the Germans and an enormous indemnity—that much is generally conceded. But there is something more. Belgium has now ceased to be a neutralized country and she cannot contemplate her present frontier without dismay. To the southeast is undefended Luxemburg, like an open door; to the east of Liége is the Aix country, (and some of it is very Belgium country,) with strategic railways and everything complete for a fresh Prussian adventure. Is it not the plain common sense of the situation to extend Belgium eastward so far as a possibly sympathetic population extends, to bind her more closely to Luxemburg, and to insist upon the disarmament, the destruction of strategic railways and fortresses, and the separation from Prussia of the German country west of the Rhine? Separation from Prussia—not separation from Germany. The militarism of this country threatens both Belgium and Holland; it has been and it must not continue to be a nuisance to Europe. I submit that the extension of Belgium at least to Aix, Malmedy, and Montjoie and the neutralization of the eastern Rhine province is one of the primary ends of this war.

Then, next, it is just as well to get our heads clear upon the question of Alsace-Lorraine. A number of the more pacific liberals discuss this question as though we had no ally called France, or as if France had not been bearing the greater burden of this war. They talk of some amiable project by which these States are to vote themselves into France or Germany or autonomy. It is well to remember that this question of Alsace-Lorraine is primarily a question for France, that it lies very close to the heart of France, and that the British interest in it is a very theoretical and amateurish one. In the long run we shall have to recognize, and it will make things easier for all the world if we recognize soon, that France has to settle about Alsace-Lorraine herself and that our business as her ally is not to bother her with criticisms but to back her decision.

Then we have to define our purposes on the eastern frontier of Germany. We have the Czar's promise of a unified Poland under his crown; this is a project our public opinion has indorsed with enthusiasm, but it lies with Russia rather than with us to draw the boundaries of Poland. I suppose that the liberal position, to put it in general terms, is that Poland should include all the country that is inhabited chiefly by Poles. We have, however, extreme claims from Polish sources upon great areas of Eastern and Western Prussia and Breslau. These claims have little support in the present language and social habits of the people most concerned. Here and in the case of the Austrian Empire generally it is the business of every intelligent man, if indeed there is to be a democratic settlement of the war, to inform himself just as fully as he can of the boundaries and dispositions of the various language-culture groups of the patchwork of Eastern Europe and of the peculiar difficulties involved. Moreover, it is clearly part of the liberal intention to fight until Bohemia is free from the German and Greater Serbia reunited, and to welcome and assist any Danish attempt to recover Danish Schleswig. Albania, it is suggested, could best be made a cantonal republic on the Swiss model. There would be at least a strong undercurrent of British hostility to the partition of Albania by Italy, Greece, and Serbia. These countries can find their compensations in more legitimate expansion. The present destiny of Egypt is to be a protected State in the British imperial system like the great protected States of India, and it is equally clear that we shall no longer oppose the Russian access to Constantinople and the Mediterranean. Serbia and Italy will jointly bar Austria from the Adriatic. It will make for the contentment of the world if Rumania and Bulgaria are extended to include every district that is by language and culture theirs. And the end of this war must involve momentous decisions upon the fate of Syria, where there is a prevailing French interest, and Mesopotamia and Arabia, and upon the expansion of Greece or Asia.

But even the permanent settlement of all these vague rivalries that have retarded the development of the Near East for a century becomes insignificant in comparison with the problem of our subsequent relations with Germany. Here particularly it is that British liberalism splits. There is a section disposed, even in the event of the completest victory, to make generous appeals to Germany; there is a larger section too distrustful of the German spirit to tolerate any such experiments. Quite typical of the former is the Head Master of Eton with his extraordinary suggestion that in exchange for the neutralization of the Kiel Canal (which Germany could at any time recapture) Great Britain should neutralize Gibraltar (which she would certainly never be able to recover again). Others of the propitiatory liberal school would return Germany her lost colonies or even add to them, regardless of the natural anxieties of Australia and South Africa, and our allies. It is in relation to these questions that there is such an extraordinary consumption of German political books and books about Germany in Britain at the present time.

It is very remarkable and heartening indeed to note how the dispersed British intelligence has set itself to gauge the moral and intellectual quality of its antagonist. Since the first explosion of the war Britain has been patiently and thoughtfully feeling Germany's bumps. And as a result I do not think that Britain—quite apart from the fact that France will have a very definite say in the matter—means to leave any means of offense in the hands of Germany that she can take away. As an officer recently wrote from Flanders, "The Prussian is an ugly winner and a damned bad loser." That, after three-quarters of a year, is the ruling British persuasion. "The Hymn of Hate" and all the elaborate cultivation of evil-spiritness of which it is the flower may in the end prove more disastrous to Germany's world empire than the loss of a dozen battles. It may make England implacable. It will strengthen the resolve of the sterner liberalism of England and justify it before the world to give these people no chance of subsequent mischiefs.

A favorite phrase with the propitiatory liberals is that we must not "humiliate" Germany. But the more clearly we study the psychology of Germany the less alarming do the probable consequences of her humiliation appear. Germany seems to need humiliation. What has corrupted Germany is success; 1871 poisoned Germany and ennobled France. Germany, it seems to us, understands nothing but violence; she will mistake restraint for vacillation; the harder this war hits her, the more its disagreeable consequences impress her, the less likely is she to make another. Apparently it would "humiliate" Germany if we did anything to limit her navy and reduce those North Sea naval stations, which have no conceivable purpose in the world except to strike at England. For my own part—but here I write only for myself—I do not see why we should not annex the coast waters of Germany up to the high-water mark from Borkum as far as Röm and so end this nuisance in the North Sea forever. That would effectually bar the reappearance of the German Fleet without subjecting a single German to alien rule. It would be in the long run an enormous benefit to Germany as well as ourselves, saving them and us hundreds of millions of entirely unproductive armament expenditure. But it must be confessed that the general body of opinion in Great Britain is still quite formless upon this particular question of the future of the North Sea. It seems to be largely lost sight of in more comprehensive but perhaps more Utopian projects of a world conference and a world disarmament.

All this the American reader may say is dividing the skin before the beast is killed. But whenever one hunts a beast one has one's plans for its skin. At any rate the beast is now at bay. Its first rush has been stopped, and it is stunned and bleeding. The civilized Allies have done at least as well as the North in the first year of the civil war. If the beast still gets away or kills us that is our misfortune, that will defeat but it will not alter our present intention. Here, generally, are the aims of the British people in this war, and we shall not desist, we shall not be content, until these aims are very completely attained.

H. G. WELLS.

LIVELY SENIOR SHOW IS 'THE PAINT BOX'

New York University Boys Introduce the Hotel de Gink in Their Musical Comedy.

A SCAPEGRACE ARTIST, HERO

The Dancing of Chorus "Girls" a Feature of Howard I. Young and Michael Halpern's Play.

THE PAINT BOX, a musical comedy in two acts, produced by the members of the senior class of the College of Arts and School of Applied Science of New York University in the auditorium at University Heights.

Carl Carter....Roswell C. Peardon
Montezuma Carter....T. A. Von Glahn, Jr.
Mr. Thorne....E. C. Waugh
Marie....G. Muller
Quill....W. E. Frerichs
Markham Welle....W. H. Draper
Jeff the Bum....R. C. Somers
Tommie....J. Hauptmann
Swiftie....H. Arnold

"The Paint Box," a musical comedy in two acts, by Howard Irving Young and Michael Halpern, was produced last night in the College Auditorium at University Heights. Both the author, Mr. Young, and the composer, Mr. Halpern, who also collaborated in producing "The Bagatelle," the play given by the seniors last year, were graduates of the class of 1914. The play was staged by the senior class, the majority of the cast being upper classmen. The presentation was the second musical comedy given in seven years as previous to last year's senior show a Faculty ban opposed the production of anything more difficult than a minstrel show, because of the time demanded for rehearsals and consequent conflict with studies.

There were ten musical numbers on this year's program and each was well received, especially "Rose," "Maid That's Made for Me," "The Sawdust Trail," and "Did You Forget."

The plot of the comedy revolves about one Carl Carter, the scapegrace and penniless artist nephew of Montezuma Carter, multi-millionaire and hater of all things artistic. Because of his uncle's hatred of artists, Carl cannot study painting at home, and so goes to Paris, where he is supposed to be studying medicine, but where, in reality, he is living and working in an artists' colony. On his return to New York, he meets Rose Thorne, daughter of his hotel keeper, and with her he falls desperately in love. All goes well until the millionaire uncle announces that he is coming on a visit to his nephew. His arrival catches Carl in a tight place, and the latter pretends that he is a doctor and talks of the large practice which he is rapidly building up, and of his bright prospects for the future. As a result, the uncle, who had intended to settle a large sum on his nephew, decides that the youth does not need it.

The uncle complicates matters by falling in love with Rose Thorne, whose father immediately agrees to the match. The uncle, however, falls ill and in a moment of panic takes some of his nephew's painting materials which he mistakes for medicine. The contents of the "Paint Box" make him still more ill, and, to make matters worse, he is robbed of all the money that he has with him. This makes Rose's father believe that the riches of Montezuma Carter are all a myth, and he breaks off the match with his daughter. In the meantime Carl receives a large prize for one of his paintings, the success makes the millionaire uncle get a sudden respect for painters, he forgives his nephew and the young couple are again reunited.

The play is greatly enlivened by the introduction of a bit of local color in the shape of the Hotel de Gink and its proprietor, "Jeff the Bum," as well as by the part of Swiftie, the "bellhop"; Markham Welle, a crook, and Quill, Carter's secretary.

One of the features was the dancing of twelve chorus girls and men. Garbed in diaphanous gowns, and with incipient beards well shaved but still somewhat visible beneath powder and rouge, the "girls" danced in a way that showed well-muscled legs under fine silk hosiery, and made the audience open its eyes and gasp in surprise.

After the show, the annual senior ball was held in the gymnasium, which had been specially decorated for the evening.

BLIND CHILDREN IN A PLAY.

Educational Dramatic League Gives Performances at the Berkeley.

Some forty-eight children trod the boards of the Berkeley Theatre for the songs and quips of "The Toy Shop," when that brief extravaganza was presented there last evening. And none of them could see the delighted audience on the other side of the footlights, for the performance was given by the Camp Fire Girls who make up the dramatic club of the Lighthouse for the Blind, that stands in East Fifty-ninth Street. The blind children gave their play blithely and nimbly, and along all Broadway last evening the rising of no professional curtain discovered half so brave and pathetic a stage picture.

"The Toy Shop," aptly enough, is all about a little company of dolls that are quickened into life at the wave of a good fairy's wand. The real quickening is not so easy as all that and this performance bore eloquent testimony to the patient labors of the workers at the Lighthouse and of Helen Ford, the director, who had this special endeavor in charge. Forty-eight was rather a large number to crowd onto the Berkeley stage, from the standpoint of artistic effect, to say nothing of comfort. But that many had been rehearsed, and when there arose the question of leaving some behind, it was realized that there were some decrees too heart-breaking ever to be issued.

The occasion was an exhibition of the work of the Educational Dramatic League, and as President of that flourishing organization, Mrs. August Belmont presided. The second play, also a showing of Miss Ford's work as director, was "The Post Office," by Rabindranath Tagore. It was gracefully and discreetly staged and played by the Garrick Players from Stanton House. "The Post Office" and two other plays will make up the league program there this evening.

Miss Amy Baker Gives a Recital.

Miss Amy Baker gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the music room at the Hotel Biltmore, assisted by Charles Norman Granville, baritone, and Bruno Huhn, at the piano. The program consisted of several war and patriotic selections, a cycle of songs by Mr. Huhn, and a group of folk songs arranged by Cecil Sharpe. Mrs. W. Naier Washington, Mrs. Isaac How, Mrs. Charles D. Lathrop, Miss Vera Cravath, Mrs. Carter Kerr, Mrs. Henry W. Payne, Mrs. Harry Bradhurst, Mrs. John C. Blodgett, Mrs. Peter Moeller, Miss Grace Cumnock, and Miss Beulah Brennan were among those who attended.

FROHMAN OFF FOR LONDON.

His Stay Abroad to be Shorter Than Usual—New Galaxy of Stars.

Charles Frohman will sail on the Lusitania for London today to look after his theatrical properties in the British capital. Mr. Frohman said yesterday that his stay abroad would not be as long as usual this year because he plans to launch his productions for next season well in advance of the usual date for the reopening of theatres. One of these early offerings will be a new combination of stars similar to that now appearing in "A Celebrated Case," to be known as the Star Comedy Combination. Then there will be two other special productions upon his return.

Mr. Frohman spent most of yesterday with Henry Arthur Jones, who has just returned from Bermuda, where he completed a new four-act comedy. The play, as yet unnamed, will be produced in October. "The Girl From Utah" will play a brief return engagement, beginning Aug. 3. Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn will remain in that piece till Christmas. Mr. Frohman arranged the tours of his other stars before leaving. The list is longer than ever, including Maude Adams, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, Blanche Bates, William Gillette, Otis Skinner, Elsie Ferguson, Mario Doro, and Ann Murdock.

Justus Miles Forman will sail with Mr. Frohman. He is planning a new comedy for Fall production. Mr. Forman is going to the war zone as a correspondent.

Farewell at Wallack's Tonight.

The last performance in historic Wallack's Theatre, the stage of which is to be razed immediately to make way for a skyscraper, will be given tonight when Granville Barker's company will present Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." Charles Burnham, manager of the theatre, who for many years was associated with the Wallack family, has arranged an interesting program to follow the plays. There will be speeches by Mr. Barker and Augustus Thomas, and Rose Coghlan, who appeared in the opening performance of "School for Scandal" in Wallack's, will read an epilogue, written by Oliver Herford.

Friars' Dinner to John Ringling.

The Friars are planning to make their dinner in honor of John Ringling, one of the brothers of circus fame, in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor tomorrow night one of the most brilliant of the series of dinners given by the club during the past Winter. A vaudeville entertainment will follow the speaking, and after that there will be dancing. The list of speakers includes Irvin Cobb, Raymond Hitchcock, George M. Cohan, De Wolf Hopper, Rennold Wolf, Alf T. Ringling, and Wilton Lackaye.

Madison Sq. Garden as Arctic Resort

When Madison Square Garden is odpened Saturday night, May 15, as a moving picture theatre, it will present the appearance of an arctic resort. The pictures will be shown on an enormous screen covering the Fourth Avenue end of the building. This will be supported by massive columns of real ice. Masses of ice will be banked in other parts of the auditorium, and blowers behind these will send the chilled air through the building. The arena will be filled with seats, increasing the capacity to 12,000.

Stephens-Thornall Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Alice V. Thornall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Thornall of 209 West Seventy-eighth Street, and Roger Stephens of Plainfield, N. J., took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Merle Smith officiated.

Mrs. W. Kenneth Pray was matron of honor for her sister, and the other attendants were Mrs. Louise Ryerson, Miss Julie Grandin, and the young Misses Marie Thornall and Edith Eddy, who were flower girls. Robert Stephens was best man, and the ushers included Kenneth Stephens, Russel Preston, and Frank Shandrew.

A large reception followed the wedding.

Traubmann Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Traubmann will celebrate their golden wedding on Sunday at 150 West Ninety-fifth Street. They have four children, Miss Sophia Traubmann, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Countess von Limburg-Sterum, Benno Traubmann of New York, and Lionel Traubmann, a merchant of Duluth, Minn.

Miss Dorothy Danforth Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Eugene Danforth of East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Danforth, to Kenneth Lee Jewett of Skaneateles, N. Y. Miss Danforth's father is Vice President and General Manager of the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey. No date has been set for the wedding.

Balfe-De Mott Engagement.

Thomas F. Balfe of Newburg, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Wentz Balfe, to Clayton Merle De Mott, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn. Miss Balfe is a graduate of the Bennett School at Millbrook, N. Y., and a granddaughter of the late James M. Wentz. Mr. De Mott is a senior at Yale University and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton M. De Mott of Waterbury. Mr. Balfe is President of the Newburg Savings Bank, and brother of Harry Balfe, President of the Austin-Nichols Company of New York.

Washington Social Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Villers-Hatton of London and Mrs. J. Lowe Harriman of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, at the latter's home on New Hampshire Avenue.

Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburgh, was the guest of honor today at a small tea at the Chevy Chase Club, with Miss Frances Miller as hostess. Other Pittsburgh friends present were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cook, Mrs. T. C. Darsie and Annie Darsie. Mrs. Darsie and daughter will leave Washington tomorrow to pass a week at Old Point Comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cox are among the New Yorkers passing some time in Washington. They are at the New Willard.

Three Dances.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary gave a large theatre party last night, followed by supper and dancing in the grillroom at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Lounsbury of 685 West End Avenue entertained with a dance last night at the St. Regis, about 150 guests attending. A seated supper was served at midnight.

The College Women's Club gave a large dance last evening, followed by a supper, at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. M. Dryden Brower, Mrs. O. D. M. Baker, and Mrs. C. C. Linton were in charge.

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MINISTERS DEMAND PRESBYTERY INQUIRY

Charge That New York Body Has Trampled Church Laws Under Foot.

UNION SEMINARY BLAMED

Ordination of Students Called a Scandal—Fox Committee Wants the Assembly to Act.

A protest signed by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, the Rev. Simeon B. Dunn, the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, and the Rev. Charles N. Van Houten was sent to Presbyterian leaders throughout the country yesterday demanding that at the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets in Rochester, N. Y., in three weeks, a committee be sent here to investigate the New York Presbytery. The pamphlet charges that the New York Presbytery is plainly violating Presbyterian regulations, that it is dominated by Union Theological Seminary, and that it flouts the plain orders of the supreme Presbyterian body. Dr. Fox is himself a veteran member of the Presbytery.

The signers complain that twenty-one students of Union Seminary have been admitted to the Presbyterian ministry through the New York Presbytery under more or less strong protests. They charge a compact between the Presbytery and the Seminary and ask:

"Is this Presbyterian government? Is it not an intolerable scandal? Has not the time come for the General Assembly to visit the New York Presbytery officially and inquire what is its practice in licensing and ordaining candidates for the ministry? Is the Bible to be still our rule of faith and the law of the Church, or are we to be dominated by an institution which has dethroned the Bible and put in its place the discordant guesses of fashionable rationalism?

The Bible Blue-Penciled.

"These burning questions are not new, but every year they become more serious. Every Spring a new class of Union students enters the ministry taught by their professors to blue-pencil the Bible and punctuate its most sacred passages with interrogation marks. We pray that God may move the forthcoming Assembly to send a committee of visitation, composed of sound, trustworthy men, who will knock at the door of the Presbytery of New York and in no uncertain tones ask: Why is it that the repeated injunctions and warnings of the Assembly have for years been trampled under foot in contempt?

Dissensions between the liberal and conservative elements in the New York Presbytery are of long standing. The present protest was provoked by the recent ordination of four Union students, Messrs. Fitt, Darr, Chamberlain, and Carter. In spite of objections, all four were received.

The Rev. Mr. Van Houten, one of the signers, is an assistant at the North Church, on Washington Heights, the pastor of which, the Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay, has signed a reply, together with the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin and Elder Gilbert Colgate, in which the charges are denounced as unjust.

The protest renews the charges that Union graduates coming up for licensure as ministers, refused to accept the Bible as rule of their faith, calling in question the Virgin Birth of Christ, doubting the miracles, although admitting that Christ might perform miracles did He choose to do so; and on critical grounds declining to accept the Resurrection of Christ. One of them, so the protestants say, refused to believe with Sunday in a devil and hell, and declared he thought nobody would be really lost.

Reply from Dr. Coffin.

The Rev. Dr. Coffin, heading the reply to the protest, says much about modern scholarship, and adds:

"Concerning the Virgin Birth, the Union graduates professed faith in the teaching of the evangelists of Christ's sinlessness and divine origin, but said that, while scholars were divided in their interpretations of this part of the narratives, they could not affirm the historic fact of the Virgin Birth with the same positiveness with which they affirmed the historicity of other events of the Gospels; they by no means denied the historic fact of the birth in question."

PRESBYTERIANS SHOW GAINS

New York Churches Cut Expenses $224,000 with 1,441 New Members.

New York Presbyterian churches gained 1,41 members last year, and yet cut down their expenses $224,000, according to the annual report prepared for the General Assembly.

To maintain Presbyterian churches in Manhattan and the Bronx took $648,000, against $872,000 the previous year. It usually costs $100,000 a year to keep the Fifth Avenue Church going, but last year it was done on $59,000. It took $51,000 to maintain the Brick Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, or about the usual sum. The Madison Avenue Church, at Seventy-third Street, cost $50,000, Dr. Parkhurst's $50,000, including east or west side chapels.

There are now 34,895 Presbyterians in the two boroughs. The largest gains last year were made in the new Fort Washington Church and in the Madison Avenue Church. There is one new church since last year, the American International, at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, made out of what used to be the Labor Temple.

People worshipping in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church failed to give as much by $35,000 last year as the year before, but they gave to home and foreign missions and charities $417,000 as against $403,000 the year before. Charities alone amounted to $297,000. Charities of the Brick Church were $30,000. The money required to maintain the 61 Presbyterian churches last year was $1,574,000, of which $926,000 went to benevolences.

ST. PATRICK'S CELEBRATES.

Centenary of Old Cathedral in Mott Street Being Observed.

Cardinal Farley, Archbishop Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, and Bishop Northrup of South Carolina, will assist Mgr. Kearney, rector of Old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, tomorrow morning in observing the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the church, the first Roman Catholic Cathedral to be established in the United States. The centenary will last for several days and conclude with a dinner and reunion at the Palm Garden on May 10.

The church was built in 1809 on the burial plot of St. Peter's Church of Barclay Street. It became independent of St. Peter's in 1817. In 1866 the interior was destroyed by fire and the exterior so damaged that it was necessary to rebuild. After the opening of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, the old cathedral was turned back to a parish church. At present the church is large in membership and influential among the Italians of the neighborhood.

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PRACTICE FOR FOX HUNTS.

White Sulphur Riders Are Putting Their Mounts Over Hurdles.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., April 30.—The members of the colony at White Sulphur who are enthusiastic riders have turned their attention to the fox and drag hunts that have been promised for an early date this month. The schooling of the new hunters and the hounds is nearly completed and the riders who anticipate remaining for the hunting season are now taking their favorite mounts to the meadows below the springs where they put their mounts over the stone walls and hurdles.

There was a party of six riding in the meadows today and schooling the horses. Among the party were Miss Margaret Lewis and Louis F. Swift of Chicago. Miss Grace Sigfried and Miss Edith Stair took lessons in hurdling to be prepared when the hunting begins.

A picnic in the woods on a bright moonlight night appealed to several of the younger members of the colony today and at sundown twelve young people left the Greenbrier in several carriages bound for the woods below Mountain Home on Howard's Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Fairchild were the host and hostess. They cooked their supper by the bank of the stream and returned shortly before midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Beale took today one of the longest and most difficult rides taken so far this season when they set out early in the morning for the summit of Greenbrier Mountain. They continued along the crest of the mountain and descended on the further side at the Greenbrier River and followed the stream to the Lewisburg Turnpike, and returned to the hotel during the afternoon. The ride was twenty-eight miles over forest paths.

The other riders and drivers today included Dr. and Mrs. J. Norman Henry, Mrs. Henry Sanderson, Mrs. Walter Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McKee, and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McDaniel.

Among the registrations at the Greenbrier today were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Crowell, Mrs. L. L. Turck, and William F. Reilly of New York; Miss Adelaide Brown and Miss Helen Robinson of Paris, France; Mrs. M. F. Santry and Arthur J. Santry of Boston, and Mrs. John De Koven of Chicago.

BIG MAY DAY AT HOT SPRINGS.

Mrs. Evans to Give a Benefit at The Pillars for St. Luke's Church.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 30.—Mrs. Kelley Evans, at The Pillars, which she has under lease for the season, will give a big May Day celebration tomorrow afternoon on her grounds as a benefit for St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Hot Springs. The principal feature will be a dog show. William C. Denny of Washington has been getting the entries from the cottagers and visitors at the Homestead Hotel.

After a stay of several weeks here, Mrs. George Ingalls left in a private car tonight for Chicago, to join Mr. Ingalls, who departed Sunday night with Samuel Insull. Her young sons, M. F. Ingalls, 3d, and Howard Ingalls, accompanied her. The former has entirely recovered from a fall of four flights down a stair well he had Easter week when he sprained his arm and ankle.

Mrs. Rawson Wood, the tennis player, who sprained her ankle on the courts here a few weeks ago and was about the place in a wheel chair for a fortnight, has nearly recovered, though she still walks with a cane and slight limp. She tried dancing last night for the first time since the accident, at a gay little supper party given by Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell Iselin for their daughter, Miss Adrienne Iselin.

After trying over the full eighteen-hole course for three successive days, Miss Eleanor Chandler of Philadelphia this afternoon defeated George Singer of Pittsburgh and New York, winning two up. Robert and Alfred Batcheller played a twosome. Miss Helene Moffatt paired with George Branson, defeated Miss Margaret Erhart and Miss Jean Hinsdale in a two-ball foursome. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lewisohn were among the other players.

R. F. Purdy gave a luncheon today at Oak Grove Farm, and tonight Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Carpenter gave a dinner party, with a dance afterward, at Fassifern.

Today's arrivals included Emil Roebling, T. Elliott Hodgkin, Mr. and Mrs. George Linders of New York; Mrs. John C. Grant of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Bowe of Hackensack, and Frank Gayley of Merion, Penn.

Daughter in Dr. I. C. Rubin's Home.

Dr. and Mrs. I. Clinton Rubin of 515 Central Park West are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Rubin, who was Miss Sylvia Unterberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg, was married to Dr. Rubin in January, 1914.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. H. Adams, A. H. Adams, Lady Allen, Miss Anna Allen, N. N. Alles, James Baker, Miss M. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. B. Bartlett, J. J. Black, E. B. Bowen, Miss J. Brandell, C. T. Brodrick, J. H. Brooks, Mrs. F. C. Brown, M. G. Byrne, D. L. Chabot, Mrs. W. Chapman, J. H. Charles, Miss Doris Charles, the Rev. Cowley Clarke, A. Clark, Miss Dorothy Conner, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton, A. B. Cross, C. A. Dingwall, Audley Drake, James Dunsmuir, W. A. Edmund J. Fenwick, Dr. Howard Fisher, J. M. Loman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fowles, E. W. Friend, Charles Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hammond, C. T. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodges, A. L. Hopkins, C. T. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Keeley, F. C. Kellett, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kimball, T. B. King, Sir Hugh Lane, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Learoyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Loney, Lady Mackworth, C. V. Mills, G. G. Mosley, Dr. J. O. Orr, F. Orr, Lewis J. H. Page, C. E. Paynter, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson, Major and Mrs. F. W. Pearl, W. B. Phillips, Henry Pollard, Miss T. Pope, G. A. Powell, Mrs. G. S. Ryerson, J. Scott, Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, R. N.; G. W. Stephens, H. S. Stone, R. L. Taylor, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, W. A. F. Vassar, Mrs. A. T. Wakefield, D. Walker, Mrs. C. E. Willey, T. H. Williams, Arthur Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Young.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bryce, Miss C. Bingley, Miss M. Buchanan, Mrs. G. French, J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hunter, Mrs. J. Murray, Mrs. A. Price, Mrs. J. Tierney, and Mrs. C. Young.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss Anna Barcer, F. J. Blom, C. V. Boe, Mrs. J. W. Bottenheim, Frank Buckel, Mrs. S. O. Cottlow, Dr. R. H. Crawford, Mrs. Julia Culp, H. Dicke, Emil Dreyfus, Dr. R. E. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, W. Kerr, H. H. Leon, L. B. Seligman, John Simonis, L. Wittich, and Joseph Wiener.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. K. Adams, Miss Florence Adams, Miss Dorothy Adams, F. C. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ardery, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Babbage, Miss E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bowdin, Captain and Mrs. T. Broome, S. K. Brown, Julius Stern, Frank Speaght, the Rev. W. G. Cadman, Professor and Mrs. T. Calander, H. M. Clark, Cecil F. Collett, T. J. Collins, E. A. Dale, Miss J. M. Dalton, Mrs. G. B. Dunleive, Mrs. H. M. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. George Forman, Miss Emily Fowler, Mrs. H. E. Gates, Miss A. G. Griffin, Mrs. H. House, Miss Dorothy Hunt, Mrs. E. Jefferson, Mrs. S. H. Jamis, Miss Rita Jolwit, Miss E. L. Jones, S. R. Lippincott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Meller, Miss Hazel O'Neil, P. C. Poulton, Miss Agnes Ray, Miss S. P. Reen, C. B. Stilwell, J. J. Taylor, Miss Ellen Terry, C. B. Venning, the Rev. W. M. Warlow, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mrs. R. Anderson Blom, Miss Hetty A. Blom, M. P. Dunlap, United States Consul at Stewanger; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legge, C. L. Martin, Miss Hilda Anderson, Mrs. J. Jasper, and Mrs. L. Van du Kuple.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Megantic from Liverpool were:

Miss R. A. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. D. Boyle, R. W. A. Brown, Miss C. M. Brown, Miss K. C. Dawson, Miss K. P. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. French, Miss Marion Grant, P. B. Heaton, E. E. Hill, F. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Leonard, R. A. Paget, the Rev. R. D. Shaw, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, J. C. Taylor, Miss E. Thompson, and G. W. A. Woolhouse.

CONDEMNED SLAYER A MURDER WITNESS

Wm. Flack Will Be Brought from Death House to Testify Against Leggio.

LAW PASSED TO COVER CASE

He Will Be First Convicted Murderer in This State to be Summoned to Stand.

From his cell in the death house at Sing Sing, William Flack, who was sentenced to die for the murder of Guiseppi Marino, will come here on Monday under a writ of habeas corpus to testify against Angelo Leggio, who is also charged with the murder of Marino. Justice Ingraham in the Appellate Division granted the writ yesterday.

Flack's appearance as a witness in the Leggio case will be the first ever given in this State by a man condemned to death. It is made possible by a special law which was passed by the Legislature in its closing hours. The law was drafted to cover the Flack case especially after conferences between Governor Whitman and representatives of the District Attorney's office.

Following the killing of Marino in a furnished room at 634 East Thirteenth Street o nthe night of April 19, 1914, Flack surrendered to the police and later confessed that he committed the crime. He was committed to the Tombs, to await trial. A few weeks later a young girl named Louisa Macaluso appeared at the District Attorney's office and said that she and not Flack, had murdered Marino. She said that she shot him because he forced her to lead an immoral life, and that later she became frightened and dressed in boy's clothes and hid.

The girl was sent to the Tombs, but Flack was still held, and Assistant District Attorney Allen G. Wellman was assigned to investigate the case. After man yconferences with Mr. Wellman, the girl finally broke down and told a story which resulted in the indictment and arrest of Angelo Leggio for the killing.

Leggio, the girl said, had been jealous of Marino because of his attentions to her. He hired Flack to kill Marino, she said. After Flack's arrest, she told Mr. Wellman, Leggio advised her to hide and then told her to give herself up, say that she killed Marino because he tried to force her to lead an immoral life and then she would be allowed to go free.

When Flack was placed on trial he denied that the girl's story was true, but largely on her testimony he was convicted and sentenced to death. He was sent to Sing Sing on March 15, and soon afterward sent word to Father Cashin, the prison chaplain, that he would like to see him. As a result of several interviews with the chaplain Mr. Wellman went to the prison and heard from Flack a story which caused him to make an effort to get Flack's testimony before the jury whihc will try Leggio.

Flack, it is said, has admitted that the girl told the truth and that his part in the shooting was merely that of a hired gunman. Leggio's trial will begin next week before Judge Nott in General Sessions. When Flack arrives here on Monday he will be sent to the Tombs to await the beginning of the trial.

Flack's testimony against Leggio will not help him to escape the daeth penalty, unless the Governor commutes his sentence or pardons him. In case the Court of Appeals grants him a new trial on his appeal from the conviction the District Attorney may consent to allow him to plead guilty to a lesser degree of homicide.

Nurses Graduate.

The graduation exercises of the nurses of the People's Hospital, at Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, will be held this evening in the auditorium of Public School 63, in East Fourth Street. Prizes and diplomas will be distributed by Dr. I. M. Rottenberg, Chairman of the hospital, and by Herman Hoffman, Vice President. A special prize will be presented to Dr. Helen Gyore for faithful and efficient service. Among the speakers will be Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, John A. Hennessy, William Sulzer, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. William I. Strovich, and Moses Greenbaum, President of the hospital.

Godley Is Going to Exposition.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday afternoon that First Deputy Commissioner Leon W. Godley will leave this morning for a five weeks' vacation. He will visit the Panama Canal and go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In his absence Second Deputy Frank A. Lord and Third Deputy Lawrence B. Dunham will preside at the police trials.

Quarreled with Wife, Tries Suicide.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 30.—Following a quarrel with his bride of a year, Frank McCormack, 25 years old, fired two bullets into his head at his home in Remsen Avenue this afternoon. He was rushed to St. Peter's Hospital, where it is said he will probably die. McCormack, who was formerly a railroad detective, had been out of work.

SIDNEY WEBSTER MEMORIAL

Widow Is Building a Beautiful Chapel in St. John's Church, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30.—Mrs. Sidney Webster is having built a memorial chapel, to be called the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, erected in St. John's Church, in memory of her husband, the late Sidney Webster, which may be dedicated by Bishop James De Wolf Perry of Rhode Island next month. Gothic carved English oak is being used in the construction of the altar, and there will be eight famous paintings on this wood. In the centre of the altar will be shown the painting representing the communion of saints, painted by Sisters of the Community of St. Mary at Peekskill, N. Y.

Among the altar gifts from Mrs. Webster are candlesticks and tabernacle ornaments of gilt bronze with enameled plaques. In front of the altar and upon the floor is a bronze plate reading: "To the glory of God and in devout supplication for the soul of Sidney Webster, by Mrs. Webster."

Back of the altar is a large chest for the keeping of altar furnishings made of heavy oak, carved and ornamented in English style.

R. A. Cram of New York designed the chapel. The altar ornaments were designed by Durr Friedley, active curator of decorative arts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

EDWARD D. EASTON DEAD.

Founder of Columbia Graphophone Co. Began Life as a Reporter.

Edward D. Easton, founder and President of the Columbia Graphophone Company and a pioneer in the talking machine business, died yesterday at a sanitarium in Central Valley, N. Y., in his sixtieth year. He was born in Gloucester, Mass., and removed with his parents to Arcola, N. J., early in life, and had made his home there ever since. Mr. Easton began life as a newspaper reporter on a Hackensack weekly paper, and then mastered stenography, becoming one of the most expert stenographers in the country before he was 30. Later he became a reporter on a Washington newspaper and covered the trial of Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield, and also the famous Star Route trials, in which high officials were involved in Post Office graft cases. For his work in these cases as court reporter he received $50,000, said to have been the largest fee ever paid for such services.

Mr. Easton started at this time to organize a company to abolish stenography through the sale and use of the graphophone. He organized the Columbia Graphophone Company, after consolidating with the American Graphophone Company. In 1897 he came to this city and opened offices here and all over the country and Europe. Mr. Easton had other business interests, being President of the Burt Company, the Water Power Securities Company, the Volta Graphophone Company, and the Eaglesmere Company, and Vice President of the Hackensack Trust Company and the Hackensack Hospital Association. He was a member of the Arcola Country, the Hackensack Golf, the Oritani Field, the New Jersey Automobile, and the Motor Clubs. Mr. Easton was twice married. His first wife was Miss Hattie Kaldenbach and his second Miss Helen Mortimer Jeffries, whom he married in Washington in 1883. One son and four daughters survive him.

Carson C. Peck's Funeral Tonight.

Funeral services for Carson C. Peck will be held this evening at his late residence, 381 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church will deliver the address. Afterward the body will be taken to Watertown, N. Y., to be interred in the Brookside Chapel after services tomorrow morning. On the train bearing the body tonight there will be a special car for Mrs. Peck and two others for officials of the F. W. Woolworth Company, of which Mr. Peck was Vice President. The honorary pall bearers will be Frank W. Woolworth, F. M. Kirby, C. S. Woolworth, C. P. Case, B. W. Gage, H. A. Moody, H. T. Parson, and John N. Harman.

Son of Late Sultan Murad V. Dead.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—The death at Constantinople of Prince Sabah Eddine is announced in a telegram received here today from the Turkish capital. The Prince was a son of the late Sultan Murad V. and was one of the leaders of the Young Turk Party.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ADELHEIDA OISHEI, widow of Barone Oishei of Milay, Italy, and daughter of Baron van Weidt, who was Secretary to the present Emperor of Germany and his father, Frederick William, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Oishei was 70 years of age, and for a great many years lived at 289 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. She is survived by two sons, Archille J., a lawyer of this city; Charles, a Buffalo attorney, and a daughter, Mrs. Aurelia Borjes.

CHRISTIAN BEUHLER, a member of Tuscan Lodge, F. and A. M., Court Bedford, I. O. Foresters, and Fraternity Council, No. 504, Royal Arcanum, is dead at his residence, 153 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY L. O'CONNELL, widow of Thomas O'Connell, who was associated with the late Senator Michael J. Coffey in the dock building business, died yesterday at her residence, 119½ Second Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. O'Connell had been a member of the St. Mary Star of the Sea R. C. Church for more than sixty years. She left four sons and four daughters.

Mrs. EMELINE SEARING FINCH, widow of James Harvey Finch, died on Thursday at the home of her son-in-law, Stephen C. Baldwin, a well-known lawyer, 73 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fifth year. She was born in Throgs Neck, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY A. MULHEARN, President of the millinery firm of Thomas Sullivan & Co. of Manhattan, died of heart disease on Thursday at her home, 94 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I.

MOSES ILES, a Trustee of the Warren Street M. E. Church and long employed by the American Linseed Oil Company, died at his home, 120 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 79 years. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

MICHAEL RYAN, for twenty-five years a cafe owner in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Holy Family Hospital from pneumonia. Mr. Ryan was 57 years old and lived at 136 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

CHARLES H. HOWELL, a prominent resident of Riverhead, L. I., and Superintendent of Schools in that district for thirty years, died in the German Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. Mr. Howell was 65 years of age and left a wife and two sons. He was a brother of the late Rev. Dr. Francis C. Howell of Brooklyn.

JOHN WESLEY WATERS, a retired dry-goods merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 247 West Eleventh Street, in his eighty-second year.

CHARLES SIMON, in the hide and skin tanning business at 622 West Forty-second Street for sixty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 324 West Fifty-first Street, in his eighty-third year.

GEORGE MASSEY, a partner in the wholesale drug firm of Lanman & Kemp, 135 Water Street, died on Thursday at his home, 254 West Seventy-first Street.

CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, Vice President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Lowell, Mass., died on Thursday in his office at the bank.

CHARLES H. BUNTING, manager of the Lyceum Theatre at Mystic, Conn., died on Tuesday at his home in that city, in his forty-eighth year. He was born at Potter Hill, R. I.

JOHN H. LINDGREN, 60 years old, a founder of the State Bank of Chicago and the State Bank of Evanston, Ill., died on Thursday at his home in that city.

HARRY GARDNER APPLETON, head of the firm of George C. Appleton & Son of Boston, real estate, died on Wednesday at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in his forty-third year.

HORACE SCHERMERHORN, 77 years old, formerly a member of the firm of Cotter & Schermerhorn, ship chandlers, died on Thursday at his home, 38 Union Street, Jersey City.

CHARLES MATTHEWS, former President of the Board of Education of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday in the Alexian Hospital. He was over 50 years of age and a native of Germany. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

JESSE COLYER, 50 years old, a lawyer, of Perth Amboy, N. J., died at the Perth Amboy Hospital yesterday, following a stroke of apoplexy on April 22. For fifteen years he had been clerk of the District Court in Perth Amboy.

Mrs. MARY COURTNEY BABSON, wife of William Arthur Babson, a former Village Trustee of South Orange, N. J., died yesterday at Dr. Runyon's Sanitarium in that village. She was born in Lexington, Ky., and was 31 years old. Mrs. Babson lived in Louisville, Ky., until five years ago, when she married. She was a member of the Woman's Club of Orange and of the Orange Day Nursery and was active in the Hillside Presbyterian Church.

Ex-Police Judge J. FREDERICK KUHN, for many years a German newspaper editor, is dead at his home, 275 South Eighth Street, Newark. He was 69 years old. At the time of his death he was connected with the German Savings Bank. Mr. Kuhn was born at Hanau-on-the-Main, Germany. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Brentano's
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Behind the Scenes in The Terror

By HECTOR FLEISCHMANN. Illus. 8vo. $4.00 net. This work gives an entirely new view of the French Revolution. A stirring and romantic account of the life in the Paris prisons of that time.

DR. WYCKOFF DIES IN INDIA.

A Missionary of Dutch Reformed Church for More Than 40 Years.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Wyckoff, President of the Theological Seminary of Vellore, India, and a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church in that country for more than forty years, died on Thursday at Kodai-Kanal, India. He was born at Baysfield, N. J., in 1851, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1871. Three years later he was graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary and went to India as a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Dr. Wyckoff returned to this country in 1886 and became pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Claverack, N. Y., where he remained until 1892, when he returned to India. He was one of the best known missionaries in that country and President of the Board of Trustees of the United Theological Seminary at Bangalore. Dr. Wyckoff was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1876, was Miss Emmeline Bonney, who died in 1886. His second wife, who survives him, was a Miss Chandler. Besides his widow, four children survive him, one of whom is Dr. John Henry Wyckoff of this city, and another is Miss Charlotte Wyckoff, a member of the senior class at Wellesley.

Among his literary work Dr. Wyckoff prepared a "History of the Wyckoff Family," and last year attended the reunion of that family, which was held in New Jersey, and of which he was historian.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

ARNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Arnstein, Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Alexander M., at Temple B'nai Jeshurun, 65th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, May 1, 1915. At home Sunday afternoon, May 2, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Engaged

DIETZ—THIEL.—Minnie L. Thiel to Arthur S. Dietz.

Married

GRAVENHORST—KIRCHHOFF.—On Friday, April 30, 1915, at Lawrence Park, West Bronxville, N. Y., by the Rev. William A. Snyder, Linda Marie, daughter of William A. Kirchhoff, to Paul Gerhard Gravenhorst.

STRAUS—SACHS.—On Thursday, April 29, 1915, at Temple Beth-El, by the Rev. S. Schulman, Helen Emelie Sachs, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Barney Sachs, to Nathan Straus, Jr.

ANDERSON—RAND.—April 29, Elizabeth C. Rand to Alexander L. Anderson.

HEDRICK—BULL.—April 29, Mildred W. Bull to Lieutenant David T. Hedrick.

HURST—COWLES.—April 29, Florence Cowles to Captain Paul Hurst.

Brooklyn.

FLAHERTY—SPENCE.—April 29, Emily S. Spence to Thomas Flaherty.

FORD—CAVANAUGH.—April 27, Mabel W. Cavanaugh to Harry L. Ford.

Long Island.

UNDERDOWN—MOLD.—April 28, Whitestone, Grace M. Mold to William B. Underdown.

Newark.

BLAIR—HUMPHREY.—April 28, Eva F. Humphrey to Lewis E. Blair.

CRAHAN—CHARTRAND.—April 28, Catherine Chartrand to Peter L. Crahan.

DONNELLY—DOON.—April 26, Elizabeth M. Doon to Dr. Robert J. Donnelly.

GOLDEN—PEER.—April 27, Edna Peer to Charles F. Golden.

REILLY—CARR.—April 28, Mary C. Carr to James H. Reilly.

SCHAFER—LOGEL.—April 28, Frances J. Logel to George F. Schafer.

SLAIGHT—DIETERLE.—April 28, Etta M. Dieterle to Frank W. Slaight.

Died

ALLEN.—Wilbur Bristol Allen, on Friday, April 30, 110 Morningside Drive.

BABSON.—At South Orange, N. J., on April 30, 1915, Mary Courtney, wife of William Arthur Babson, aged 31 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 235 Irving Av., Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Louisville (Ky.) and Minneapolis (Minn.) papers please copy.

BAYS.—Augustus F., on April 28, in his 84th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., on Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.

BERLINGER.—On Thursday, April 29, Philip L., in the sixty-second year of his age, youngest son of the late Bernhard and Hannah Berlinger. Funeral from his late residence, 147 East 55th St., on Sunday, May 2, at 10 A. M.

BREWSTER.—Suddenly, at Newburg, N. Y., April 28, 1915, Anna W. Brewster, wife of the late Eugene A. Brewster. Funeral services Saturday, May 1, at her late residence, 264 Grand St., at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BRISTOL.—On Thursday, April 29, 1915, Mary L., daughter of Frederick E. Bristol, at her late residence, 127 West 82d St. Funeral private.

BUCK.—Elizabeth Fries Buck, suddenly, on Friday, April 30, widow of Elisha A. Buck and mother of Henry A. and John F. Buck, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CARR.—On Thursday, April 29, Isabella Carr, widow of the late Oliver H. Carr. Funeral services Sunday, May 2, 2 P. M., at her late residence, Lincoln Avenue, Red Bank, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:12 A. M.

COHN.—On April 29, 1915, Frances C., (nee Wiener,) beloved wife of J. J., and mother of Lester and Maurice, aged 41. Funeral Sunday, May 2, 1915, from Funeral Chapel, 239 Lenox Avenue. Kindly omit flowers.

DONOHUE.—On April 30, 1915, Nellie L. Donohue, at her residence, 525 West 173d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EASTON.—On Friday, April 30, after a brief illness, Edward Denison Easton, aged 59. Funeral service at his late residence, Arcola, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, May 2, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

EDWARDS.—On April 29, Lila C. Edwards, in her 78th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 41 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Sunday at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FINCH.—On Thursday, April 29, at her home, the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen C. Baldwin, 73 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Emeline Searing, widow of James Hervey Finch, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M. Interment in Trinity Church Cemetery.

FLEMING.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 30, Mrs. Isabella, formerly Petrie, in her 86th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Heins, 224 17th St., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 2, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

FOSTER.—Louisa L. Foster, wife of Charles Foster. Services at her late residence, 361 Pacific St., Saturday, 8 P. M.

HEBERT.—On Thursday, April 29, Emma Louise, beloved wife of the late Henry B. Hebert. Services will be held at her late residence, 64 West 92d St., on Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOEBER.—At Nutley, N. J., on Thursday, April 29, 1915, Arthur Hoeber. Funeral services from his residence, Nutley, N. J., this morning, Saturday, May 1, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Jersey City, on the Newark Branch of the Erie, at 10 A. M.

ILES.—Moses, at his residence, 120 Bergen St., Brooklyn, April 29, in his 79th year. Funeral Sunday, May 2, at Warren St. M. E. Church. Relatives and friends invited.

JOHNSON.—April 29, Catharine M., in her 93d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,017 Morris Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

LUF.—On Thursday, April 29, Charles B. Luf, in his 60th year. Funeral service at his late residence, near Bound Brook, N. J., on Sunday, May 2, 1915, at 1:30 P. M. Cremation at Linden, N. J.

MASSEY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his late residence, 254 West 71st St., George Massey, beloved husband of Edith O. Massey, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services on Saturday, May 1, at St. Stephen's Church, West 69th St., near Broadway, at 4 P. M. Interment Toronto, Canada.

MAY.—Henry J., aged 28. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 2 o'clock.

MEARS.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, April 30, 1915.—With regret announcement is made of the death on April 29 of the Rev. David Otis Mears, D. D., a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

MOLLER.—William Henry Moller, son of the late William Moller, on Friday, April 30, 1915, in his 41st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MULHEARN.—Mary A. Mulhearn, on Thursday afternoon, April 29, 1915, at her late residence, 94 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I. Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., at her late residence, thence to St. Michael's Church, Flushing, L. I. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery. Was the beloved mother of Charles C. Dillmeier.

SCHENCK.—At the New York Hospital, on Thursday, April 29, 1915, of pneumonia, Anna Pendleton Schenck, youngest daughter of the late Noah Hunt and Anna Pendleton Schenck. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Saturday morning, May 1, at ten o'clock.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Thursday, April 29, 1915, Horace Schermerhorn, in his 77th year, beloved husband of [illegible] J. Schermerhorn and father of [illegible] and Julian H. Schermerhorn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 38 Union Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, May 2, at 2 P. M.

SEARING.—Suddenly, on April 30, 1915, Peter J. L. Searing of 213 West 130th St. Notice of funeral later.

SIMON.—Charles, on April 28, 1915, in his 83d year. Funeral from his late residence, 324 West 51st St., Sunday, May 2, 10 A. M.

TERHUNE.—On April 29, Cora Terhune, wife of H. G. Terhune and daughter of the late F. L. Holbrook and Louise R. Troudsoot. Funeral private.

VIETS.—On Thursday, April 29, 1915, Wanda Lou, dearly beloved daughter of Wando Adelbert Viets and Flora Bavina Viets, aged 10 months and 6 days. Funeral service Saturday, at 8 P. M., at 1,041 Lexington Av. Interment private.

WHELAN.—On April 29, 1915, Alice, daughter of Peter F. and Mary Mack Whelan, at her home, 128 West 11th St., in the 21st year of her age. Services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral private.

WYCKOFF.—At Kodaikanal, India, April 29, 1915, the Rev. John Henry Wyckoff, a member of the Arcot Mission, of heart failure, in the 64th year of his age.

BAUMANN.—Herman, 151 West 140th St., April 28.

BRISTOL.—Mary L., 127 West 82d St., April 29. Funeral private.

BROSMAN.—Patrick, April 28. Funeral 58 Madison St.

CALNAN.—T. Benjamin, 248 East 21st St., April 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CARMODY.—James F., April 28. Funeral 368 West 50th St.

CAULFIELD.—Anna, 518 3d Av., April 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLUNE.—John M., 2,078 7th Av., April 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CROSBY.—Charles, April 29. Funeral 171 8th Av.

DOWNS.—Adelaide, 3,437 Duncombe Av., April 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HECK.—Sophie, 323 West 39th St., April 28, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HIRSEMAN.—Felix, 888 Trinity Av., Bronx, April 29. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Nellie, 110 East 115th St., April 29.

McCAFFREY.—Edward, 241 East 55th St., April 29.

McCARTHY.—Denis, 493 Canal St., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

McELLIGOTT.—Maurice, 54 West 94th St., April 28. Funeral today.

McKENNA.—Bernard, 530 West 50th St., April 28. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Margaret, April 29, aged 71. Funeral, 934 8th Av., today, 1 P. M.

McMURRAY.—Charles, 1,608 Av. A, April 29. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MOREL.—Joseph, April 29, aged 51. Funeral 308 7th Av., today, 2 P. M.

MOSES.—Fannie, April 28, aged 91. Funeral 2,003 7th Av.

O'HARA.—Elizabeth, 166 Amsterdam Av., April 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PATTERSON.—Alexander, April 28. Funeral 308 West 50th St. today, 2 P. M.

PFITZMAYER.—Magdalene, 451 East 139th St., April 28. Funeral tomorrow.

POLINICK.—Julius, 513 East 84th St., April 28, aged 73.

REMSCHEL.—John J., Richmond Valley, S. I., April 28, aged 2 months.

SCHNECKENBURGER.—Martha, 1,326 Beach Av., Bronx, April 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SITLER.—Mary, 625 East 135th St., April 27, aged 33. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

STEWART.—James, April 29, aged 73. Funeral 304 West 126th St., today, 1 P. M.

WOLF.—Wilhelm E., 430 East 158d St., April 26, aged 62. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BEERS.—Mary, 432 East 36th St., April 28, aged 76.

BROWN.—John J., 11 Brooklyn Av., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BUEHLER.—Christian, 153 Weirfield St., April 29, aged 57. Funeral service today.

CAREY.—Thomas, Seton Hospital, April 28, aged 53.

CONEGHY.—John J., 216 North Henry St., April 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DEMARS.—John J., 56 Wolcott St., April 29, aged 63.

DEMPSEY.—May, 540 Bergen St., April 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FARRELL.—James, 398 Sackett St., April 30. Funeral May 3.

FERON.—Julia L., 135 4th Place, April 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FERTIG.—Margaretha, 723 Knickerbocker Av., April 28, aged 42.

FISCHER.—Anna, 149 Calyer St., April 29.

FITZGIBBONS.—William F., 1,371 East 15th St., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLEMING.—Isabella, 224 17th St., April 30. Funeral private.

FOSTER.—Louisa L., 361 Pacific St., April 30.

GOELLNER.—Philip, 1,360 Putnam Av., April 29, aged 33. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

GRADY.—Dennis A., 72 South 3d St., April 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HAGUE.—William H., 620 De Kalb Av., April 29. Funeral tomorrow.

HELGESEN.—Harry, 148 Conover St., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HILL.—Isabel, 341 45th St., April 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOWELL.—Charles H., German Hospital, April 29, aged 65.

HYATT.—Charles J., 374 Leonard St., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

ITSCHNER.—Christian, 126 Nostrand Av., April 29, aged 78.

KENNEDY.—Robert J., 547 11th St., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KING.—Helen T., 1,802 East 3d St., April 28.

LOVELL.—William, 318 Windsor Place, April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LUTZ.—Elvin, 392 5th Av., April 28. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

LYONS.—Frank, 25 De Kalb Av., April 29. Funeral tomorrow.

McCANNA.—Patrick, 1,442 Greene Av., April 29.

McGINN.—William J., 35 Dobbin St., April 29, aged 74.

McMANUS.—John, 173 Dikeman St., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MALONE.—John F., 5,213 3d Av., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOORE.—Emma L., 584 Monroe St., April 29, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOULTON.—Lucretia, 167 Linden Av., April 29, aged 58. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

NORTHCUTT.—Claude, 808 Beverley Road, April 29.

NORTON.—Mary A., 851 Willoughby Av., April 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—Mary L., 119½ 2d Place, April 30.

PAIGE.—Byron M., Jr., 273 East 31st St., April 29.

POLLARD.—Selina E. S., 525 Atlantic Av., April 29. Funeral May 3.

QUINN.—Patrick, April 28, aged 48. Funeral 393½ Gates Av.

RYAN.—Michael, 136 Lincoln Place, April 30. Funeral notice later.

SHARP.—Homer, 80 Clifton Place, April 28, aged 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHAW.—Agnes A., 663 Seneca Av., April 29, aged 22. Funeral today.

TRAINOR.—Mary, 119 Kosciusko St., April 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WILSEY.—Sarah A., 177 27th St., April 29. Funeral May 3, 10 A. M.

WISELY.—Alexander H., 645 Lafayette Av., April 29. Funeral May 3, 9 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BECK.—Adam, 323 South Orange Av., Newark, April 30, aged 63.

BENDEL.—Edward J., 216 Smith St., Newark, April 29, aged 47.

EDWARDS.—Stella M., 3,163 Boulevard, Jersey City, April 28, aged 35.

FLYNN.—Charles, 1,136 Clay Av., Bronx, April 28, aged 77.

JONAR.—John, Jersey City, April 29, aged 76. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KUHN.—J. Frederick, 275 South 8th St., Newark, April 29. Funeral tomorrow.

LOWERY.—Andrew J., Boulevard and Pearsall Av., Jersey City, April 30, aged 29.

MULHOLLAND.—Bertha, 40 Bergen St., Newark, April 30.

NASH.—Alfred T., 327 Clinton Av., Newark, April 29, aged 69. Funeral private.

O'CONNELL.—John F., 248 5th St., Jersey City, April 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Thomas, 15 Summit Av., Jersey City, April 29. Funeral May 3.

SCOTTY-SMITH.—James, 48 Newton St., Newark, April 30. Funeral notice later.

STAPLENTON.—Sarah, 35 Murray St., Newark, April 30.

VALENTINE.—Henry, 23 South 13th St., Newark, April 28. Funeral today.

WAGNER.—Jacob, Jersey City, April 29, aged 68.

WILLETT.—Charles, 233 Union St., Jersey City, April 29. Funeral today.

YECK.—Joseph, Hoboken, April 28.

Long Island.

BRYNILDSON.—Jennie, Woodhaven, April 28, aged 30.

CARROLL.—Bessie, 179 Beebe Av., Long Island City, April 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COGSWELL.—Henrietta S., Jamaica, April 28, aged 63.

EWERS.—Anna, 151 Vernon Av., Long Island City, April 28, aged 34.

FARRELL.—John, Woodhaven, April 28, aged 33.

FUCHS.—Miriam, 20 Tompkins Av., Glendale, April 29, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GREER.—Loretta A., East Rockaway, April 28, aged 15. Funeral May 3, 9 A. M.

KRATZKE.—Emma, Elmhurst, April 29, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow.

KUHN.—Louisa M., Glendale, April 28.

LOWNEY.—John, 146 Young St., Long Island City, April 28, aged 62.

MOLITOR.—Minnie, College Point, April 28, aged 47. Funeral today.

NOLAN.—Margaret, 41 Carver St., Astoria, April 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam

CLARK.—Thomas J., mass, St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
Before buying see Kensico. 48 minutes' ride from Grand Central Terminal. Ask for information at City Office, 103 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1[illegible]

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
[illegible] St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

A BASEBALL RULE BARS KAUFF FROM GIANTS—DODGERS WIN—GOLF

GIANTS LOSE FIGHT TO KEEP KAUFF

National League Decides the Brookfed Deserter is Barred by Commission Rule.

NOT TO BE REINSTATED

President Hempstead Does Not Want Player if He Has Contract with Federal League Club.

The Giants continued their losing streak in the game of battledore and shuttlecock with the Brooklyn Feds over the services of Benny Kauff and finished a second best. Benny will very shortly be holding down his centre field berth at Washington Park. Judging from the discussion which has taken place over the case, the only things which seem to prevent Benny playing with the Giants are the Constitution of the United States, the traffic rules and regulations, and Hoyle.

President Tener yesterday held an impromptu meeting in his office with several National League club owners. President Hempstead of the Giants, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, James E. Gaffney of the Braves, Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, and President William F. Baker of the Phillies chatted and smoked cigars with Mr. Tener.

It was decided at the meeting that the iron-clad laws of the National Commission automatically operate against the engagement of Kauff with the Giants. As an "outlaw" he may apply for reinstatement, but he cannot be taken back in the fold until three years after his offense of jumping to the Federals was committed. He jumped a year ago, so he cannot be restored to good standing for two years more.

The rule which covers this point is No. 20, and is as follows:

A player who fails to report to or deserts the club having title to his services shall be declared and promulgated to be disqualified as a National Agreement player until restored to good standing on his application by the commission, if a major league player, or by the National Board if a minor league player. In all cases of failure to report or desertion the offender may be reinstated, with or without a fine, in the discretion of the tribunal having jurisdiction, provided, however, that if the player shall have joined an outlaw team his application for the removal of his disability shall not be acted on within three years after the commission of the offense.

President Tener also yesterday set aside the decision of Umpire Elmer Quigley in forfeiting the game Thursday to the Giants, so the game will go on record as it was played, a victory for Boston by the score of 13 to 8.

That ought to be cheerful news for the many who have Boston in the baseball pools this week.

Both President Tener and President Hempstead answered Robert B. Ward's telegram yesterday in relation to Kauff. President Tener stated that Kauff would not be permitted to play in the National League at this time. President Hempstead assured Mr. Ward that Kauff had been signed with the Giants with the understanding that he was not under contract with the Brooklyn Feds. He also stated that if Kauff was under contract with the Brookfeds, the Giants would not think of retaining him from his regular job.

It is understood that the officials of the Giants and the Brooklyn Feds had a conference yesterday and came to a perfect understanding in the case. If Mr. Ward will produce Kauff's contract, the New York club will assume that they have been misinformed in the case and that will probably be the end of it.

Yesterday was the first pay day of the season for the Brookfeds and Business Manager Dick Carroll visited Kauff at his hotel, where the little infielder is ill with a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning. When he offered to pay Kauff $162, the balance of his pay for this month, the player refused to take it. He has already drawn a good part of this month's stipend, however. Kauff has also taken some advance money from the Giants, it is understood.

Kauff admitted yesterday that he had signed a contract which Carrol offered him, but he did not think it was valid because President Ward had refused to approve the terms of the document. Business Manager Carroll told Kauff that he was wrong in this assumption, because yesterday was the first payday of the season and Brooklyn was willing to pay him according to the terms of the contract.

It is understood that the Brookfeds are paying Kauff $6,000 a year which is $2,000 more than he received in Indianapolis.

Kauff had a long talk with Carroll and showed plainly that he was a penitent young man. He is anxious to be forgiven and let by-gones be by-gones, which is probably precisely what will happen.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—That John J. McGraw, the Giants' manager, made Benny Kauff an offer of $30,000, or $10,000 a year for three years, just to sit on the bench of the New York Club, was the statement made here today by Bill Rariden, catcher of the Newark Federal League Club, and a close friend of Kauff when both were members of the Indianapolis Club of the Federal League last season. Rariden says that Kauff told him of the offer while the team was in training at Valdosta, Ga. Kauff, according to the Rariden, said that organized baseball men had devised this scheme of depriving the Feds of one of their best drawing cards.

Steve Harter, Secretary of the Newfeds, who acted in a similar capacity for the Indianapolis Feds last season, stated today that Kauff had tried to find a loophole in his Indianapolis contract last fall and had consulted a number of Indianapolis lawyers on the question. Harter said that Kauff signed a contract for three years in August, 1914, in Kansas City, where the Indianapolis Club happened to be playing at the time.

BAKER WILLING TO JUMP.

Takes Kauff Case as Cue and Is Now in Receptive Mood.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 30.—Rumor has it that J. Franklin Baker, famous home run hitter of the Athletics, will jump to the Federal League if the National Commission upholds the New York National League club for signing Benny Kauff, the Brooklyn Federal League club's sensational outfielder.

Baker admitted that he would listen to any proposition that sounded like real money, and that he did not think that he owed anthing to the Athletics if Manager Mack had really said that he did not want him. Baker says that these statements did not sound like Connie and that he personally had heard things from him since the opening day of the American League season in this city.

Baker has a broken rib and will not be able to play with Upland tomorrow, but says that he will be back in the game in another week. He has received no offer from the Federal League since the Kauff incident in New York. Frank was evasive in his answers and evidently has talked with Federal League agents more than he cares to admit.

"I don't know anything about the Federal League affairs," said Baker, but when nailed to facts he admitted that he was interested and would listen to any offer. "I have a contract with the Athletics, but if they don't want me, and it is possible to get away, I will listen to anything that sounds like money." I can hardly believe that Connie made some of the remarks credited to him, but if he did I don't see how he can hold me. The Federal League has made no offer to me recently. Perhaps they will be down here after me if Kauff is allowed to break his contract with New York, but I will not go out of my way for any offer. If they make me an offer and I am protected, I cannot saf that I will turn it down. In fact, as I said mefore, I will listen to any proposition, but wont say what my answer will be."

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
(Postponed; cold weather.)
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 0.
(Other games postponed; wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
(Postponed: wet grounds.)
Other teams not scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	11	3	.786
Cincinnati	9	6	.600
Chicago	8	6	.571
Boston	7	6	.538
St. Louis	8	9	.471
Brooklyn	6	9	.400
Pittsburgh	5	9	.357
New York	3	9	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	12	5	.706
New York	8	4	.667
Chicago	10	7	.588
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	4	9	.308
St. Louis	4	12	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	10	6	.625
Chicago	8	5	.615
Brooklyn	9	6	.600
Pittsburgh	9	7	.562
Kansas City	8	8	.500
Buffalo	6	9	.400
Baltimore	6	11	.353
St. Louis	5	9	.357

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	1	0	1000
Montreal	1	0	1000
Toronto	2	1	.666
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Providence	1	1	.500
Richmond	1	2	.333
Newark	0	1	.000
Rochester	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Baltimore.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Richmond.
Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Jersey City.

Federal League to Meet Here.

The Federal League will hold a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria today. It was called by President James A. Gilmore on account of the rumpus which has been kicked up about Benny Kauff jumping to the Giants. By the time the Feds arrive today the matter probably will be all adjusted to the satisfaction of everybody concerned.

Tiger Freshmen Blank Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 30.—Princeton's freshmen baseball team won from the Cornell Freshmen this afternoon, by a score of 5 to 0. The Ithicans were unable to hit Thompson safely often, and the Tiger team gave him excellent support. Thompson limited his opponents to three hits, two of which were of the scratch variety. Benedict, who pitched for the Cornell Freshmen, was not effective with men on the bases, and had uncertain support in the field. Rankin and Hammond batted hard for the winers. Hammond's timely triple coming opportunely. The scor eby innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Princeton	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	.	—	5	7	2
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	4

Batteries—Thompson and Gordon; Benedict and Clark.

Virginia Beats Brown in Rain.

PRIVIDENCE, April 30.—Playing in drizzling rain, the University of Virginia defeated Brown today, 5 to 4. Errors were responsible for most of the runs. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
Virginia	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	6	5
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—	4	5	5

Batteries—Calloway and Frey; Cram and Feinberg.

Hardwick Harvard Nine's Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 30.—Huntington R. Hardwick of Milton, football and baseball star, was elected Captain of the Harvard baseball team today. The election at this time was made necessary by the resignation of Russell R. Ayres of Montclair, N. J., because of illness. Hardwick is playing in the outfield of the 'Varsity nine for the third year.

Wisconsin Wins at Start.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 30.—Wisconsin bunched hits in the first inning, and defeated Indiana 4 to 2 in a Western Conference game today. All of Indiana's hits—two singles and a triple—were made in the fourth inning, when the local team scored its runs. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Wisconsin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	8	1
Indiana	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	3	5

Batteries—Moon and Roach; Blackman and Drolinger.

Cubs Weed Out Youngsters.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Pitcher Schorr, purchased by the Chicago Nationals from South Bend last year, was released today under optional agreement to Fort Wayne, in the Central League. Pitchers Buckels and Robins, who were released before the season opened to Memphis and Kansas City, respectively, were turned back to the Chicago Club. The former was placed at once with the Troy (N. Y.) Club and the latter with Fort Wayne.

Last Cut in White Sox Squad.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Chicago Americans cut their roster down to the legal limit tonight by releasing Howard Baker, utility infielder, to Little Rock, in the Southern League, and William Lathrop, the Notre Dame pitcher, to Kansas City, in the American Association.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Washington Park, 3 P. M. To-day.—Tip-Tops vs. Pittsburgh Feds.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

JACK COOMBS COMES BACK AGAINST PHILS

Athletics' Old Star Pitcher Unsteady at Times, but Luck Favors Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Masterly pitching by Jack Coombs, the former "iron man" and world's series hero of the Athletics, backed up by faultless support "in the pinches," helped along oh what is generally known as the "breaks of the game," enabled Brooklyn to beat the Phillies today by a score of 2 to 1. It was the fourth and final game of the series between these teams, and Brooklyn is the first team to get as good as an even break in a series with the Phillies.

It is no discredit to Coombs or the calibre of pitching he served up to Moran's men to say that the Dodgers were favored with the luck of the game. Brooklyn batted Eppa Rixey much harder than Coombs was hit by the Phillies, but was unable to score a run until the fifth, when a two-bagger by Daubert, Stengel's sacrifice, and the scratchiest kind of an infleld single gave them a run. In the sixth Becker raced to the seats for Schultz's fly and then muffed the ball. The batsman took two bases on the error and scored on McCarty's single.

Two passes and an error filled the bases for Brooklyn in the first, but they failed to score, and some clever work by Bancroft and Killifer disposed of the visitors in the second. A double and single were wasted in the third. In the last three innings only two men reached first, Stengel on the double with two out in the seventh and O'Mara on a single after McCarty and Coombs had fanned in the ninth.

Coombs pitched a steady, careful game all the way. At times he was a bit wild and frequently pitched the limit of balls and strikes to the Phillies' batsmen, but whenever he was in danger something came to his aid and pulled him through. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	1	1	2	Bryne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
D'bert, 1b.	3	1	2	4	1	Banc't, ss.	2	0	0	3	1
Sten'l, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	Becker, lf.	3	0	3	3	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	6	0	Crav'h, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	3	0	1	4	1	Whit'd, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Myers, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	Dugey, 2b.	2	1	0	2	5
Sch'z, 3b.	4	1	1	5	1	Lud's, 1b.	4	0	2	12	1
M'C'ty, c.	4	0	2	4	3	Killi'r, c.	4	0	3	3	5
Coombs, p.	4	0	2	2	2	Rixey, p.	3	0	0	1	5
						*Weiser	0	0	0	0	0
						†Paskert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	11	27	10	Total	30	1	8	27	20

*Ran for Luderus in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Rixey in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—Daubert, Wheat, Stengel. Stolen base—Schultz. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hit—Stengel. Double play—Schultz and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 6; off Rixey, 2. Struck out—By Coombs, 2; by Rixey, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Oorth. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Higgins Makes Long Hits.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Huggins made a home run in the fourth inning of today's game with Cincinnati, bringing the score for St. Louis to 5. Dolan made the final tally in the sixth, and St. Louis won, 6 to 2. In the first inning Huggins made a three-base hit, and then scored on a single by Dolan. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	1	1	4	0	Hug's, 2b.	3	2	2	3	4
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	1	6	Dolan, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Killi'r, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	Long, cf.	5	0	1	3	1
Grif'h, rf.	4	0	1	4	0	Miller, 1b.	4	2	1	9	0
Groh, 3b.	4	1	3	0	1	Wilson, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Olson, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Moll'z, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	Butler, ss.	3	0	1	4	4
Wingo, c.	3	0	1	5	1	Snyder, c.	4	0	2	4	1
Benton, p.	1	0	1	0	2	Perdue, p.	4	0	1	0	3
*VonKol'z	1	0	0	0	0						
Brown, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Total	34	6	12	27	15
Total	33	2	10	24	13						

*Batted for Benton in fifth inning.
Errors—Brown, Butler.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	2
St. Louis	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	.	—	6

Two-base hits—Snyder, Wingo, Wilson, Groh. Three-base hits—Herzog, Huggins, Butler. Home run—Huggins. Stolen bases—Dolan, (2,) Miller, (2,) Wilson, Huggins, Long, Groh. Earned runs—Off Benton, 4; off Brown, none; off Perdue, 2. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Dolan. Double plays—Butler to Miller, (2, Butler to Huggins to Miller. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 3; off Brown, 1; off Perdue, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 8 in 4 innings; off Brown, 4 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Brown, 1; By Perdue, 1. Wild pitch—Benton. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Cubs' Pitcher Beats Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, 4 to 1, today, through the excellent pitching of Zabel. The locals made only one hit until the ninth inning, when a trible and a single gave them their only run. Cooper was hit hard in the fourth and eighth innings, when three hits and two runs were made in each inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	J'st'n, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	1	1	Carey, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	Baird, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Zim'n, 2b.	3	1	1	5	2	H'hman, rf.	3	0	0	4	0
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0	Wagn'r, 2b.	3	0	0	4	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	Lej'ne, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Br'h'n, c.	4	0	1	6	0	Gibson, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Ph'l'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	Schang, c.	1	0	1	3	0
Zabel, p.	4	0	0	0	2	Gerb'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
						C'per, p.	2	0	1	0	0
						*Viox	1	0	0	0	0
						Mam'x, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	27	5	Total	29	1	8	27	8

*Batted for Cooper in the eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Three-base hits—Good, Saier, Baird. Stolen base—Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hit—Schulte. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Zabel, 5; off Cooper, 1. Hits—Off Cooper, 9 in eight innings; off Mamaux, 0 in one inning. Struck out—By Zabel, 6; by Cooper, 1; by Mamaux, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Cornell Bunches Hits and Wins.

HANOVER, N. H., April 30.—Cornell bunched hits in two innings and defeated Dartmouth, 4 to 2, today. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
Cornell	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	4	5	1
Dartmouth	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	2

Batteries—Regan and Clary; Doyle, Parrott, and Wanamaker.

Iowa Smothers Northwestern.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Iowa today gave Northwestern the first beating the purple has received in the race for the conference championship. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Iowa	4	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	14	9	4
Northw'ern	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—	4	6	6

Batteries—Ingraham and Foster, Bowers, Schenberger, Kincaid, Kelson and Locher.

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YANKEES' GAME OFF EARLY.

Thunderstorm Necessitates Postponing Contest with Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Heavy thunder storms necessitated the calling off of today's game between the Red Sox and the Yankees, Manager Donovan being notified before noon and in time to catch an early afternoon train for New York. Thus the Yankees will be able to get in a good night's regular sleep before taking on the Mackmen at the Polo Grounds tomorrow. Capt. Huston, who accompanied the club here, was delighted with the Yankees' showing against the Red Sox, and expects the team will be able to duplicate its showing against the champions, from whom the Yankees recently took three of four games at Shibe Park.

The Yankees, safely perched in second place in the American League race, arrived home from Boston last night, their game there being prevented by the bad weather. The Yanks will tackle the Athletics at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The Yankee management has decided to start all Saturday games at 3 o'clock.

DETROIT GETS THREE HITS.

Eddie Collins Makes a Sensational Play and Traps Cobb Off Third.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Urban Faber held Detroit to three scattered hits today while his teammates bunched their hits off Rubuc, and Chicago won a pitchers' battle, 4 to 1. Detroits' lone run was a gift. Cobb drew a base on balls, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on a sacrifice fly. The visitors threatened to score in the sixth inning, but Cobb, who had reached third base, was trapped by a sensational play started by Eddie Collins and was nipped a few feet off third base, following Crawford's single. This play was the feature of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, rf.	4	0	0	4	1	Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Roth, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	Fuller, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	1	0	3	4	*Jacobson	1	0	0	0	0
F'nier, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Mor'ty, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
J. C'ns, cf.	4	1	0	4	0	Cobb, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
W'ver, ss.	3	0	2	1	6	C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Brief, 1b.	2	0	1	9	1	Veach, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Sch'k, c.	3	0	1	4	1	Kav'h, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Vitt, 3b, 2b.	2	0	0	0	5
						McKee, c.	2	0	0	5	0
Total	30	4	7	27	15	Dubuc, p.	3	0	1	0	2
						Total	26	1	3	24	8

*Batted for Fuller in eighth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	.	—	4

Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Kavanaught, Roth. Earned runs—Off Dubuc, 4; off Fabre, 1. Sacrifice hits—Brief, Veach, McKee. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 5. Basets on balls—Off Faber, 5; off Dubuc, 1. Struck out—By Faber, 2; by Dubuc, 5. Wild pitches—Dubuc, Faber. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Senators Take Third Game and Series.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Washington made it three out of four games from Philadelphia today by batting Wyckoff hard in three innings, winning 6 to 1. A double and single in the ninth gave the visitors their only run. Boehling was in good form, and only two Philadelphia players reached third base. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	3	2	2	0	0	M'phy, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	1	1	1	4	Walsh, lf.	3	1	2	4	0
Milan, cf.	3	1	3	2	0	Strunk, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Rond'u, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	M'In's, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2	Barry, ss.	4	0	0	4	4
Henry, c.	4	0	0	5	1	Kopf, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
M'B'de, ss.	3	1	1	1	7	M'Avoy, c.	2	0	0	1	1
Boeh'g, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Wyck'f, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	30	6	8	27	17	Total	29	1	6	24	10

Errors—Kopf, 2.

Washington	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	—	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—McBride, Walsh. Earned runs—Off Wyckoff, 3; off Boehling, 1. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Stolen base—Moeller. Double plays—Lajoie, Barry, and McInnis; Foster and Gandil; Foster, Morgan, and Gandil; Morgan, McBride, and Gandil. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Wyckoff, 3; off Boehling, 4. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By Wyckoff, 1; by Boehling, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Kansas City Blanks Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—Masterly pitching by Gene Packard resulted in defeat for Baltimore this afternoon in the first game of the local season against Kansas City. The final score was 2 to 0. Sugga twirled well up to the eighth. Doolan and Perring featured in the fielding. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	10	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	2

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Suggs, Smith and Owens.

Lehigh, 12; Muhlenburg, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 30.—Lehigh batted her way a 12 to 2 victory over Muhlenburg today. The locals had the Allentonians up in the air, stealing eleven bags. Muhlenburg played indifferent ball, and aside from the fourth and sixth innings, Anderson pitched airtight ball. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Muhlenburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	8	7
Lehigh	1	3	0	0	3	2	1	2	.	—	12	13	2

Batteries—Caskey and Detling; Anderson, Shepherd and Lees.

Giants Release Pitcher Cook.

The Giants yesterday released Pitcher Cook to the Toronto Club of the International League. Pitcher Press, who was sent to Jersey City for a trial, has been returned, and will be released to any club which is in the market for an ambitious young boxman.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hanover—Cornell, 4; Dartmouth, 2.
At Providence—University of Virginia, 5; Brown, 4.
At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 0; Colgate, 0. (Tel'e innings; darkness.)
At Emmetsburg—Villanova, 9; Mount St. Mary's, 7.
Boston College-Norwich University game at Newton, Mass., canceled; rain.
Amherst-Syracuse at Amherst, postponed; rain.

American Association.

At Louisville—Indianapolis, 7; Louisville, 4.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Kansas City, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Cleveland, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Nashville, 6; Memphis, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Atlanta, 5.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 6; Little Rock, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 4; Birmingham, 3.

FENCING TITLES FIND NEW OWNERS

Lieut. Dickinson, MacLoughlin, and Hall Win Championships at Hotel Astor Ballroom.

The names of three new champions were inscribed on the roll of honor of the Amateur Fencers' League of America last night at the grand ball of the Astor Hotel. The new title holders are: Foils, Lieutenant Oliver A. Dickinson, Officers' Fencers' Club, West Point; duelling swods, J. A. McLoughlin, Fencers' Club, and sabres, Sherman Hall, New York A. C. The announcement of a dance to follow the fencing brought out the biggest crowd that has ever attended a championship. The majority of the present showed little interest in the events, displaying a marked uneasiness over the long drawn out bouts.

On a raised platform running from one end to the other and down the centre of the ballroom the competitors for national fencing hnors performed for nearly four hours, and only when the sabres therw off sparks as the foilsmen slashed at each other in desperate efforts to score points.

With last year's champions failing to defend their titles the results of the contests establishes three new title holders. Lieutenant W. F. Van Blyenburgh, last year's sabre champion, is now at the front in Holland. Dr. Scott D. Breckenridge, Washington Fencers Club, the foils title holder, and Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston Athletic Association, champion with dueling swords, were unable to compete. The finalists with the three weapons were:

Foils.—Lieutenant Oliver A. Dickinson, Officers' Fencing Club, West Point; J. A. MacLoughlin, Washington Fencers Club, Washington, D. C.; Sherman Hall, New York Athletic Club, and A. E. Sauer, Illinois Athletic Club.

Duelling Swords.—J. A. MacLoughlin, Washington Fencers Club, Washington, D. C.; H. G. Geilen, Chicago Turngemeinde, Chicago; E. B. Myers, Fencers Club of New York, and Steddeford Pitt, Fencers Club of New York.

Sabres.—Steddeford Pitt, Fencers Club of New York; Sherman Hall, New York Athletic Club; J. B. B. Parker, Fencers Club of Philadelphia, and A. S. Lyon, Fencers Club of New York.

Lively competition marked the final rounds for the foils championship. Three of the four contestants won the same number of bouts, and it was necessary to decide the contest from the number of points scored. Lieutenant Dickinson made a total of 14 touches and had 9 points scored against him. MacLoughlin's total was 11 and 11, while Hall was a close third with 13 to 11. The army officer showed excellent form and held his opponents safe until he faced MacLoughlin, who broke through his defense and, scoring two points in succession, marred Dickinson's otherwise clean record. MacLoughlin, in turn, succumbed to Hall after a steady progress, which at one time promised to land him the title. The Mercury Foot foilsman displayed plenty of strength but was somewhat lacking in science.

MacLoughlin, the Washington sword expert, was the only contestant in the dueling sword championship to have a clean chain of victories. He defeated in succession Geilen, Myers, and Pitt, scoring his points without his opponents making any headway against him. Geilen and Myers ended the round with an even score, and in the fence-off for the tie Myers won.

The sabres competition was a long-drawn-out affair, but ended in favor of Sherman Hall, New York A. C., the Olympic champion, who was close pushed in each of his bouts, although he managed to win them all. The final bout of the evening gave second place to Sheddiford Pitt, New York A. C. The summary:

Championship dFoils.—Dickinson defeated Sauer, 5 to 1; defeated Hall, 5 to 3; lost to MacLoughlin, 4 to 5; MacLoughlin defeated Dickinson, 5 to 4; defeated Sauer, 5 to 2; lost to Hall, 4 to 5; Hall defeated MacLoughlin, 5 to 4; defeated Sauer, 5 to 2; lost to Dickinson, 3 to 5. Dickinson won 2, lost 1; MacLoughlin won 2, lost 1; Hall won 2, lost 1; Sauer won 0, lost 3.

Championship, Dueling Swords.—J. A. MacLoughlin defeated Geilen, defeated Myers, defeated Pitt; Geilen defeated Pitt, lost to MacLoughlin, lost to Myers; Myers defeated Pitt, lost to MacLoughlin, lost to Geilen; Pitt lost to MacLoughlin, lost to Geilen, lost to Myers. MacLoughlin won 3, lost 0; Geilen won 1, lost 2; Myers won 1, lost 2; Pitt won 0, lost 3.

Sabres.—Hall defeated Pitt, defeated Parker, defeated Lyon; Pitt defeated Parker, defeated Lyon, lost to Hall; Lyon defeated Parker, lost to Hall, lost to Pitt; Parker lost to Pitt, lost to Hall, lost to Lyon. Hall won 3, lost 0; Pitt won 2, lost 1; Lyon won 1, lost 2; Parker won 0, lost 3.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Matchmaker Tom McArdle of the Fairmont A. C. has arranged an attractive card of three ten-round bouts for tonight. The main event will see Tommy Buck of Philadelphia in action against Jimmy Powers. Tex Kelly will engage Martin Reilly, and Willie Jackson and Harry Nelson are booked for the third contest.

Two ten-round bouts will be staged at the Irving A. C. tonight. In the first Johnny Wilson of Harlem will take on Mike Masie of Staten Island, while the wind-up will introduce Terry Kellar of Cincinnati and George Ashe of Philadelphia.

Kid Graves of Milwaukee and Frankie Notter will be the headliners tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Terry Mitchell and Jimmy Capper will clash in the second bout, while the third will find Silent Martin and Sailor Maher as the opposing forces.

The card for the Sharkey A. C. tonight will include two ten-round bouts of more than usual interest. Frankie Daly of Staten Island is matched with Young Britton of the West Side, and K. O. McNeill will hook up in the second contest.

Reich and Coffey Ready.

"Al" Reich and "Jim" Coffey, the two heavyweights who will box ten rounds at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, have put the finishing touches to their training and tomorrow, at the rival camps, the principals in the coming encounter will box a number of exhibition rounds so that their friends may see that they are fit. The Reich headquarters are at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse, while Coffey is at the New Polo Club in Harlem. This will be the last boxing that the men will do until they enter the ring for Wednesday night's encounter. Reich is scheduled to box fifteen rounds tomorrow, Colin Bell, "Dave" Mills and "Jack" Hemple each being taken on for a five round session. Hemple was one of those who helped condition Jess Willard for his fight with Johnson. Coffey will box ten rounds, to be divided between "Al" Kubiak, "Joe" Jeannette and "Jack" Connors. Sixteen ounce gloves will be used in the sparring exhibitions so that no serious injury will be done.

HORSE RACING FOR CHARITY.

Part of Receipts of Belmont Park Opening for War Sufferers.

The opening day of the Metropolitan racing season, Thursday, May 20, will carry a special significance, as the Westchester Racing Association has voted to donate a portion of its receipts for the relief of suffering in Europe to the Lafayette Fund, the Committee of Mercy, and Blue Cross Association for the care of wounded horses. The Westchester Racing Association has also donated all of the clubhouse boxes, these subscribers who had already taken their boxes for the season having surrendered them for May 20, to be disposed of for the relief funds. Already practically all have retaken their boxes from the Relief Fund Committee at $50 for the day. The entire proceeds from the sale will go to the above-mentioned charities, which will further receive 25 cents from the sale of each admission ticket, 50 cents from the sale of each grandstand ticket, $1 from the sale of each clubhouse ticket, and 50 cents from the sale of each lady's ticket, and a proportion of the entire sale of the programs for the day.

The Blue Cross Association, of which Lord Londsale is President, seemed to the Westchester Racing Association an especially appropriate charity for racing associations and sportsmen, as it is organized for the relief of horses used in the European war, and corresponds somewhat to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Anmals in this country.

CHESS MASTERS IN DRAW.

Capablanca and Marshall Again Unable to Decide Deadlock.

José R. Capablanca of Havana and F. J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, met for the second time yesterday at the Hotel Grenoble in the ninth round of the chess masters' tournament. As was the case in the second round, when the first game between the rival experts was played, the result was a draw.

Capablanca did his best to complicate matters by sacrificing a pawn for the sake of doubling Marshall's king's bishop's pawn and laying open the latter's position in front of his king. It required careful play on the part of the American, and he finally chose a line of play in which the Cuban regained his pawn. After thirty-one moves a truce was declared. Marshall opened with the queen's gambit declined. The relative standing of the two leaders remains unsettled, inasmuch as Capablanca has an adjourned game to finish with Kupchik. This will be played off at the Hotel Grenoble today, together with the Lasker-Kupchik and Kupchik-Hodges games.

The game between Michelson and Bernstein in yesterday's round, opened by the former with an Evans gambit and declined by Bernstein, was drawn after thirty-six moves. Kupchik and Hodges adjourned a queen's gambit declined after fifty-one moves, Kupchik having a queen for a rook and pawn. Lasker outplayed Chajes in a Ruy Lopez and had the superior position when play was adjourned after fifty moves.

Three Events at Columbia Today.

Three Columbia teams will be seen in action on Morningside Heights this afternoon. Wesleyan will be the opponent of the Blue and White in track and baseball on South Field, and Williams in tennis on the East Field courts. One admission will suffice for the triple bill, the track meet coming first at 2 o'clock, followed by the baseball game. Columbia has not met Wesleyan on the track and field in a score of years, though both compete annually in the intercollegiates. It will be the first dual meet of the season for both colleges, so little line can be obtained on the strength of the visitors. Coach Bernie Wefers is confident that the Columbians will win, as all his stars are in fine condition. Heavy point winners for the Morningsiders will be Russell Beatty and Duke Olmstead in the weight events, Captain Brady in the hurdles, Harvitt in the century dash, Graham in the broad jump, and Loescher in the high jump. The last named has been jumping six feet in practice all week, and may set a new Columbia record for the event.

On the diamond the Blue and White looks to be equally successful. The team seems to have recovered from the slump experienced in the Harvard and Yale contests, playing wonderful ball against the Quakers Wednesday at Philadelphia, winning by a shut-out. Beck, Coakley's crack southpaw, is slated to start in the box for the locals.

Roosevelt League Boys to Compete.

The Roosevelt District Athletic League of the Eighth and Twelfth School Districts of the Public Schools Athletic League will hold its annual indoor games this evening at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. All the public elementary schools on the east side of Manhattan Borough from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street are included in the district. The program will consist of competition in interschool singing, physical training drills, and track and field games. An exclusive musical programme has been arranged and will be rendered by the schoolboy band of sixty pieces from Public School 21, Manhattan.

Invitations have been sent out by the District Superintendent, Mrs. Ruth G. McGray, to the President of the Board of Education, Thomas W. Churchill; Supt. William H. Maxwell, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training, and all the District Superintendents of the Department of Education, and acceptances have been received.

Desimone a Home Trainer Champion

Anthony Desimone won the final of the series of home trainer races which the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association has been holding during the Winter. Desimone's time for the half mile was 0:46 1-5. Desimone has been a consistent performer on the road, and has now taken up the track and won the first amateur race of the year at the Newark Velodrome. Summary of the final home trainer race:

First, Anthony Desimone, 0:46 1-5; second, Edwin Jensen, 0:54 3-5; third, Joseph Naphtal, 0:58 3-5; fourth, Robert C. Lipsett, 0:59 1-5; fifth, Isadore Taub, 0:59 3-5.

—Notice who smoke them. Their friends are their best endorsement.
Herbert
Tareyton
London Cigarettes

TWO NEW YORKERS IN GOLF SEMI-FINALS

Parrish and Marston Both Win and Will Be Opponents Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30.—Two New Yorkers remain in the running for the chief cup of the Country Club of Atlantic City golf tournament, which was brought to the semi-final stage today. They are James C. Parrish, JrJ., of the National Golf Links of America, and Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol.

Parrish's opponent in the next round will be Marston, while in the other half of the bracket Maurice E. Risley of the home club will clash with Herbert B. Newton, the solitary Philadelphian, to survive in the chief division.

Many extra hole matches were in order today, the longest being between A. F. Smith, Jr., of Berkshire, and Harry F. Rebmann of White Marsh, in the beaten eight division of the third sixteen. Smith won after five extra holes.

Risley simply romped away with both of his matches today, decisively defeating A. H. Johnson, a promising local golfer. Risley displayed by far the best golf of the day in his afternoon round against Wootten, going out in 36 and recording 3¾ on the other three holes played.

Marston advanced at the expense of C. A. Bogart of Toronto, the lone remaining Canadian, and Thomas P. Endicott of the home club, although the margins were not wide. In fact, Marston was held by both men until the late holes of the matches. The former interscholastic champion had difficulty with his putting at times. The summary:

First Sixteen, First Round.—Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 7 and 6; Thomas B. Wooten, Atlantic City, beat A. E. Kennedy, University of Pennsylvania, 3 and 1; Herbert B. Newton, Frankford, beat H. J. Gormley, Atlantic City, 5 and 4; John H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 1 up, (19 holes;) James C. Parrish, Jr., National Links, beat Chester L. Maxwell, Trenton, 3 and 1; H. Wellington Wood, Old York Road, beat Hugh L. Willoughby, Philadelphia Country Club, 6 and 5; Maxwell R. Harston, Baltusrol, beat C. A. Bogart, Toronto, 3 and 1; Thomas P. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat G. B. Adams, National Links, by default.

Second Round—Risley beat Wooten, 7 and 6; Newton beat Clapp, 5 and 4; Parrish beat Wood, 3 and 2; Marston beat Endicott, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Henry W. Leeds, Atlantic City, beat Herbert W. Hemphill, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 5 and 4; Clinton B. Price, Ocean City, beat H. John Hiemenz, Lancaster, 1 up, (22 holes;) H. Palmer, Bon Air, beat A. F. Huston, St. David's, 1 up, (19 holes;) Wade E. Wilson, Atlantic City, beat A. F. Smith, Jr., Berkshire, 2 and 1; T. J. Bray, Youngstown, beat D. C. Reed, Atlantic City, 5 and 4; Joseph N. Reiber, Atlantic City, beat W. J. MacFarland, Atlantic City, 2 and 1; Dr. Frederick H. McCall, Atlantic City, beat Walter Smedley, Atlantic City, 1 up.

Second Round—R. C. Mexwell beat Leeds, 5 anud 3; Price beat Palmer, 5 and 3; Wilson beat Bray, 2 and 1; Reiber beat McCall, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Third Sixteen.—First Round—J. Haines Lippincott, Atlantic Sity, beat Louis Stadler, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; Charles A. Mills, Berkshire, beat George W. Statzell, Aronimink, by default; R. A. Balfe, South Shore, beat George S. Franklin, Pine Valley, 6 and 5; Henry McSweeney, Seaview, beat J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 3 and 2; Dr. Theodore Seneman, Atlantic City, beat A. F. Smith, Jr., Berkshire, 1 up; Percy Thomas, Atlantic City, beat Henry F. Rebmann, White Marsh, 4 and 2; H. C. Edwards, Atlantic City, beat Dr. Moore Stevens, Atlantic City, 1 up; S. L. Knisell, Atlantic City, beat Dr. Emery Marvel, Atlantic City, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Lippincott beat Mills, 4 and 2; McSweeney beat Balfe, 4 and 2; Senseman beat Thomas, 1 up; Edwards beat Knisell, 3 and 1.

Mayer Defeats Gallagher with Cue.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, last night added another victory to his list when he defeated Tom Gallagher, a veteran billiardist, in an exhibition match of 18.2 balk line at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 158 in sixteen innings. Mayer displayed excellent form, and had the ivories under his central throughout, scoring his 300 points in sixteen innings. He gave an excellent exhibition of nursing when he tallied a run of ninety-six points. His other high runs were thirty-eight and thirty-seven, and he averaged 18 12-16. Gallagher made high runs of thirty-six and thirty-nine, with an average of 10 8-15.

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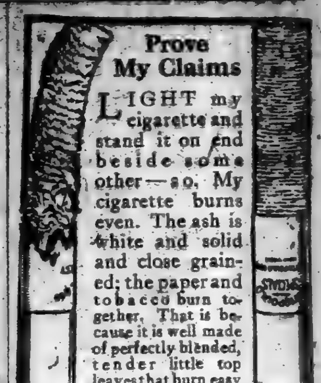

LIGHT my cigarette and stand it on end beside some other—so. My cigarette burns even. The ash is white and solid and close grained; the paper and tobacco burn together. That is because it is well made of perfectly blended, tender little top leaves that burn easy and free. You must try which brand will suit your taste the better—all are pure Turkish.

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N. Y. U. TO GET A DATE.

Columbia Football Team to Play University Heights Eleven Next Fall.

Columbia will play New York University in football next Fall, according to a report given out at Columbia yesterday afternoon. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, said that although no game could be arranged with the Violet on Thanksgiving Day as originally planned, because New York University plays Rutgers on that date, nevertheless a date will be arranged suitable to both teams. The special committee at work in arranging the Blue and White football schedule for next Fall plans to report next week, when the card will be announced.

Over a dozen applications from prominent football coaches are being considered by this committee, and a selection will in all probability be announced at the same time as the schedule. One rumor has it that a coach of one of the conference elevens has applied for the job, and his application is being given especial consideration. No confirmation of this rumor could be obtained yesterday from Harry Fisher.

OUR VARIETY SHOW
No. 6: $20 and $22

With the close of our Variety Show—this week devoted to illustrating in our windows day by day the wide Variety of suits we offer at various prices, we are glad to wind up with the $20 and $22 goods.

In the rapid expansion of our business we sometimes fear that some of our old friends, accustomed to buying suits from us at about these figures, may have felt that because of the emphasis laid on the higher priced goods, we were neglecting the more modest prices.

Of course we are proud of the fact that with the improved style and finish which years have brought to our product, we have had a steadily increasing demand for our goods from men who have been paying custom tailors much more than we need ask.

For such men we have combed the markets of the world for the finest woolens obtainable, have searched for exclusive patterns, and have achieved results.

But in our progress toward the day when all men who can afford the finest woolens will look to clothes of our sort, we have never forgotten the great body of our staunch friends who look to us for service and value—for first rate suits which they can depend on at prices like $20 and $22.

We give them the Value, and besides that we offer such wide Variety as we are showing to-day.

Everything men and boys wear.

Sporting goods at all four stores.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
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Cortland
Get acquainted with the Cortland—a smart new collar of refined individuality.
Full of style and as comfortable as it can be.
Ide Silver Collars
2 for 25c
stand laundering best and hold their shape because of the Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes—found in no other make.
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

Contentment!
USERS of Federal Tires find enduring satisfaction in the "Extra Service" that Federals give. And every buyer of Federals *knows* he is through experimenting.
FEDERAL
Double-Cable-Base Tires
have proved, in service for thousands of motorists that the Double-Cable-Base positively prevents rim-cutting, side-wall blowouts just above the rim, tube-pinching and the danger of tires blowing from the rim.
Plain and Rugged Treads. All Styles and Sizes
New York Branch and Service Station,
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1896 Broadway, at 63rd Street,
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Dealers in High-Grade Used Cars.

NATIONAL TRAP SHOOTING—TURF

115 TRAP CRACKS IN NATIONAL SHOOT

G. L. Lyons Leads Record Field in Preliminary Event at Travers Island.

Several records went by the board in the preliminary competition of the tenth annual amateur trap-shooting championship of America, which started yesterday, at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. The opening contest consisted of a 200-"bird" event, also the second leg of the home-and-home series between the New York Athletic Club and the Boston Athletic Association.

Weather conditions could hardly have been less favorable to the marksmen. There was a strong northeast wind blowing down the Sound, and the light throughout the day was extremely poor, and, to make matters worse, this was accompanied by a heavy Scotch mist, which naturally did not add to the comfort of the gunners. However, in spite of all these disadvantages, the scores were remarkably good, and the shooting generally was far above the average.

The first new record to be made was in the matter of attendance, 115 gunners facing the traps. Virtually every notable gunner in the country was on hand. They came from all over the United States.

G. L. Lyons established the high mark for the day, when he led all the other contestants, with a total of 191, which, under the conditions that existed yesterday, was considered a truly remarkable performance. These figures tie the best score ever made before these traps. The same score was made last year by R. L. Spotts, in the club championship tournament. This marksman also held the former record, 184, which has stood for many years as the high mark for the preliminary meeting before the big event.

While wearing the winged foot emblem of the New York Athletic Club, G. L. Lyons hails from Durham, N. C., and is no stranger to titular honors, as he held the world's championship twice, winning the title in successive years, in 1912 at Atlantic City and in 1913 at Wilmington, Del. Other important events which he has won are the double target championship in 1904, the Southern Handicap in 1908, the Eastern Handicap in 1909, and the preliminary to the Grand American Handicap in 1907.

The four next best scores to the leader were held by A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del., 190; R. L. Spotts, N. Y. A. C., 186; J. L. Snow, Boston A. A., 185, and J. C. Burns, N. Y. A. C., 184.

New York took the second leg of the home-and-home series from Boston by the score of 1,783 to 1,694. In the opening event, which was held recently in Boston, the gunners from the Hub defeated the New Yorkers by 27 "birds." But as the local marksmen had an advantage of 89 over their opponents yesterday, this gives them a balance of 62 in their favor.

The second teams also had a ten-men match. This was easily won by the N. Y. A. C., who defeated the Boston A. A. by 1,648 to 1,433.

The championship today will be 200 "birds" at unknown angles and unknown traps, 50 under expert rules and 25 pairs. The scores:

PRELIMINARY SHOOT—200 TARGETS.

	1st 100 Targets.	2d 100 Targets.	Tot.
G. L. Lyon	95	96	191
A. B. Richardson	93	97	190
R. L. Spotts	93	93	186
J. L. Snow	91	94	185
A. L. Burns	88	96	184
J. Clark, Jr.	89	94	183
J. C. Griffith	89	94	183
J. H. Hendrickson	88	92	180
R. A. King	85	95	180
E. A. Staples	84	94	178
C. W. Billings	[illegible]	87	176
C. H. Newcomb	85	[illegible]	176
A. E. Ranney	[illegible]	90	176
T. C. Adams	[illegible]	90	176
G. H. Martin	[illegible]	92	176
E. R. Randall	87	88	175
A. Heil	85	89	174
M. G. Gill	86	87	173
Dr. Culver	88	85	173
C. J. Stein	85	88	173
A. J. McManus	83	89	172
G. J. Corbett	87	85	172
H. E. Dickerman	79	92	171
D. F. Mallory	84	86	170
G. Piercy	84	86	170
D. T. Leahy	84	85	169
D. F. McMahon	85	84	169
W. H. Yule	85	84	169
D. Oliver	80	89	169
C. S. Medler	82	86	168
C. F. Marden	82	86	168
L. H. Davis	80	88	168
H. O. Allyn	86	82	168
F. Hall	85	83	168
G. F. Pelham	84	81	166
J. McArdle	82	84	166
C. B. Platt	81	85	166
B. E. Eldred	85	80	165
M. Hepburn	81	84	165
A. E. Conley	77	88	165
E. A. Wilson	81	83	164
R. N. Brunner	80	83	163
W. C. Newton	81	81	162
E. H. Kidder	75	87	162
H. A. Galt	81	81	162
O. P. Weymouth	81	81	162
H. B. Cook	83	79	162
F. O. Williams	81	80	161
W. H. Luckett	83	78	161
C. Leighton	77	84	161
G. R. Steele	81	80	161
E. L. Bartlett	74	87	161
T. Lenane, Jr.	78	83	161
W. B. Ogden	76	85	161
S. A. Ellis	83	78	161
C. P. Riqua	79	81	160
W. J. Brennan	72	78	160
E. A. Locatelli	75	84	159
G. L. Osborn	75	84	159
E. B. Melrath	75	84	159
E. Von Lengerke	77	82	159
I. B. Flint	78	81	159
W. A. Flynn	81	77	158
W. N. Foord	79	79	158
Conrad Stein	84	74	158
H. M. Brigham	81	76	157
H. H. Shannon	79	78	157
W. G. Allen	81	76	157
H. Lee	80	76	156
J. A. Hall	74	81	155
S. W. Putnam	75	80	155
W. D. Hinds	73	82	155
F. Plum	74	81	155
C. E. Sheldon	70	85	155
T. H. Lawrence	79	76	155
C. F. Randall	72	82	154
J. E. Lynch	73	81	154
F. W. Rosebury	70	83	153
W. B. Farmer	72	81	153
J. A. R. Elliott	76	77	153
James Robinson	79	71	150
W. R. Delehanty	75	75	150
E. C. Gunther	77	72	149
E. L. Davidson	73	75	148
H. M. Booth	82	66	148
L. S. Wing, Jr.	70	78	148
A. W. Church	77	71	148
R. R. Debacher	78	69	147
J. E. Fontaine	67	79	146
C. Curtis	74	71	145
J. J. O'Donohue	69	74	143
R. K. Spotts	69	74	143
C. E. Blinn	69	73	142
W. L. Jones	72	69	141
J. Fleming	66	75	141
W. C. Brooks	[illegible]	72	141
G. J. Tuckett	64	76	140
F. G. Hogan	62	78	140
W. F. Carlton	74	66	140
A. M. Walther	72	67	139
D. Church	73	65	138
G. D. Porter	64	74	138
P. E. Heintz	67	68	135
H. D. Chandler	72	59	131
E. J. Monohan	68	63	131
G. A. Connelly	60	71	131
R. F. Knachenbauer	50	[illegible]	128
M. McAvoy, Jr.	56	69	125
F. H. Owen	54	70	124
C. B. Tucker	60	63	123
J. J. Phelan	64	52	116
A. W. Currie	58	51	109

Princeton Racquet Wielders Win

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 30.—Princeton defeated Williams College at tennis this afternoon, 5 matches to 1. Rockland and Cook scored the single point for Williams by taking the second of the doubles matches from Vandeventer and Coffey, the Tiger pair. The feature match was the singles between Captain Church, one of Princeton's men, and Captain Cutler of Williams. Cutler put up a brilliant exhibition of tennis in the early games, taking three straight from the intercollegiate champion. With the score 40 to 15 on his own service in the fourth game, he suddenly went to pieces and Church ran out the set in six straight games. Cutler fought hard in the second set, but was unable to play consistently against Church's remarkably accurate placement shots and his sharp over-head work. The summary:

Singles.—Church, Princeton, defeated Cutler, Williams, 8—6, 6—4; Vandeventer, Princeton, defeated Maynard, Williams, 8—6, 10—8; Kidder, Princeton, defeated Rockland, Williams, 6—0, 6—1; Cooper, Princeton, defeated Cook, Williams, 10—8, 6—1.

Doubles.—Church and Kidder, Princeton, defeated Cutler and Maynard, Williams, 8—6, 6—0, 6—4; Rockland and Cook, Williams, defeated Vandeventer and Coffey, Princeton, 6—1, 6—4.

NEW SCHOOLBOY RECORDS.

Youngsters in Eleventh District Perform Well in Athletics.

Two city records and four local marks were eclipsed in the twelfth annual championship indoor track and field meeting of the eleventh district of the Public Schools Athletic League, held last night in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. For the seventh consecutive time the point banner was carried off by the representatives of Public School 9, who recorded 72 points. Second place went to P. S. 93, with 45, while P. S. 12 was third with 33. Other scores were: P. S. 3, 19; P. S. 11, 9; P. S. 157, 5; P. S. 44, 3, and P. S. 45, 1.

The performance of C. Fairbanks of Public School No. 93 in the unlimited weight high jump stood out as the feature of the meet. This lad, who is only 15 years old, cleared the bar at 5 feet 3½ inches, beating the city record by a quarter of an inch, and the best district figures by 2½ inches. Unfortunately for Fairbanks, this record will not go in the P. S. A. L. book, for only marks established in city championship meets are recognized. This youngster has all the earmarks of a jumped, a remarkable spring and splendid style, and with proper tutoring should become a star.

In the 880-yard unlimited weight relay another city record was beaten, when the P. S. 93 team triumphed in 1:47 1-5.

Distant records established were: Eight-pound put, 34 feet 8 inches, by L. Nader, P. S. 93; running high jump, 100-pound class, 4 feet 8 inches, by F. Logan, P. S. 11; 40-yard dash, 70-pound class, 0:06 15, by E. Griffiths, P. S. 93; standing broad jump, 85-pound class, 8 feet, by F. Winkler, P. S. 93.

In a special exhibition 110-yard low hurdles race John J. Eller of the Irish-American A. C. defeated Walter Bursch of the New York A. C. by a small margin. The summary:

50-Yard Dash, (85-pound class.)—Won by L. Kipp, P. S. 12; H. Bennett, P. S. 11, second; E. Bratten, P. S. 93, third; C. Finck, P. S. 3, fourth. Time—0:07 1-5.

600-Yard Dash, (100-pound class.)—Won by W. Kney, P. S. 9; H. King, P. S. 9, second; I. Seiner, P. S. 9, third; T. Anderson, P. S. 9, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, (115-pound class.)—Won by P. Balda, P. S. 9; H. Taylor, P. S. 9, second; J. Walkins, P. S. 3, third; R. Coffey, P. S. 3, fourth. Time—0:08 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by L. Matthews, P. S. 93; C. Daniels, P. S. 9, second; B. Meison, P. S. 9, third; P. Moffett, P. S. 93, fourth. Time—0:11 1-5.

40-Yard Dash, (70-pound class.)—Won by E. Griffiths, P. S. 93; M. Peck, P. S. 12, second; G. Meeker, P. S. 3, third; T. Hartly, P. S. 93, fourth. Time—0:06 1-5. New record.

Standing Broad Jump, (85-pound class.)—Won by F. Winkler, P. S. 93, with 8 feet; A. Froy, P. S. 3, second, with 7 feet 8½ inches; W. Young, P. S. 9, third, with 7 feet 8 inches; D. Banker, P. S. 3, fourth, with 7 feet 3 inches. New record.

Standing Broad Jump, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Lindberg, P. S. 9, with 7 feet 7 inches; E. Barbier, P. S. 93, second, with 7 feet 4 inches; H. Olive, P. S. 9, third, with 7 feet 3 inches; G. West, P. S. 12, fourth, with 7 feet 1 inch.

Running High Jump, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Logan, P. S. 11, with 4 feet 8 inches; R. Walsh, P. S. 9, second, with 4 feet 7 inches; H. Maas, P. S. 9, third, with 4 feet 7 inches; L. Payne, P. S. 3, fourth, with 4 feet 6 inches. New record.

Eight-Pound Shot-Put, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by L. Mader, P. S. 93, with 34 feet 6 inches; L. Horstman, P. S. 12, second, with 31 feet 9¾ inches; L. Kelly, P. S. 9, third, with 31 feet 7¾ inches; W. Marquez, P. S. 93, fourth, with 30 feet 8 inches.

Standing Broad Jump, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by L. Turkington, P. S. 9, with 8 feet 5¼ inches; C. Valentine, P. S. 93, second, with 8 feet 4½ inches; F. Steele, P. S. 12, third, with 8 feet 2¼ inches; H. Weisman, P. S. 9, fourth, with 7 feet 9½ inches.

Running High Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Messner, P. S. 157, with 4 feet 3 inches; H. Murphy, P. S. 12, second, with 4 feet; A. Hanson, P. S. 9, third, with 3 feet 11 inches; H. Uhrbrock, P. S. 9, fourth, with 3 feet 10 inches.

12-Pound Shot-Put, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by K. Graef, P. S. 9, with 32 feet 4 inches; A. Matteo, P. S. 12, second, with 30 feet 11 inches; W. Gledhill, P. S. 12, third, with 30 feet 4½ inches; I. Hand, P. S. 93, fourth, with 30 feet.

360-Yard Relay, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 12, (Kipp, Donahue, Hansen, and Kelly;) P. S. 3, (Tinex, Troy, Rosenbaum, and Ring;) second; P. S. 93, (Winkler, Conroy, Bratten, and Miller,) third; P. S. 45, (Walsh, Syme, Miller, and Freedman,) fourth. Time—0:48 2-5.

440-Yard Relay, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 9, (Kney, King, Seiner, and Wilson;) P. S. 3, (Corrigan, Smith, Fowler, and Tramor,) second; P. S. 12, (McCann, Hausley, MacKin, and Gambink,) third; P. S. 11, (Gluck, Hess, Logan, and Madigan,) fourth. Time—0:59 1-5.

Running High Jump, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by C. Fairbanks, P. S. 93, with 5 feet 3¼ inches; H. Banfill, P. S. 9, second, with 5 feet; H. Otto, P. S. 9, third, with 4 feet 9 inches; R. Clark, P. S. 3, fourth, with 4 feet 8 inches.

880-Yard Relay, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by P. S. 93, (Fairbanks, Matthews, Moffett, and Valentine;) P. S. 9, (Daniels, Graef, Nelson, and Boll,) second; P. S. 12, (Horstetter, Hartmann, Tatro, and Beverly,) third; P. S. 3, (Skinner, Watkins, Hardy, and Zimmerman,) fourth. Time—1:47 1-5.

ATHLETIC SEASON OPEN.

Princeton Will Have the Headliner Today with an Open Meet.

Provided the weather conditions are suitable, the outdoor track and field season will be inaugurated this afternoon. College, club, and scholastic athletes will be seen in competition throughout the metropolitan district, and the walkers will compete in a thirteen-mile contest for evening high school boys through the streets of the city.

Princeton University has the distinction again this year of holding the first open meet of the season, and has been repaid by receiving an entry that rivals any named in previous seasons. Owing to the infancy of the season, a number of the star club athletes will be missing from the games, but their absence will be made up by leading college performers. Pennsylvania has entered a strong team in the meet, while individuals will represent Yale, Harvard, and other Eastern colleges.

There will be eight track events—100 and 220 yard dashes, quarter-mile run, 220-yard low hurdles, 120-yard high hurdles, half-mile, mile, and two-mile runs. The field events include broad jump, high jump, pole vault, hammer throw, and shotput.

Practically all the New York and Brooklyn schools have entered men in the annual interscholastic meet at Stevens Tech., Hoboken. The Jerseyites always conduct one of the best schoolboy athletic carnivals of the outdoor season, and, judging from the quality of the entries, this afternoon's affair should prove no exception. The usual program of scholastic events will be decided.

A number of local schoolboys will journey to Ithaca for the fourth annual Cornell University interscholastic meet at Schoellkopf Oval. Twenty-eight schools are entered, and among the number are some of the best institutions in the East. Mercersburg Academy, which has won the meet twice, is favorite again this year.

Five hundred and forty-one boys are entered in the Evening High School walk, which will start promptly at 1:30 o'clock today in front of Public School 52, near Dyckman Street. The finish will be in the College of the City of New York Stadium.

Cornell Sweeps Tennis Match.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 30.—Cornell made a clean sweep of the tennis match with Lafayette on the Lafayette courts, and rolled up a score of 6 to nothing. Reynolds gave Thompson a hard fight in the singles, and Captain Burn gave Hunter a good rub, but the remainder of the matches were easy for the Ithacans, who were very fast. Summary:

Singles.—Hunter, Cornell, defeated Burn, Lafayette, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Thompson, Cornell, defeated Reynolds, Lafayette, 6—0, 5—7, 6—4; Blair, Cornell, defeated Keller, Lafayette, 6—0, 6—0; Benton, Cornell, defeated Pardee, Lafayette, 6—3, 6—.

Doubles.—Blair and Benton, Cornell, defeated Burn and Pardee, Lafayette, 8—6, 9—7; Thompson and Hunter, Cornell, defeated Reynolds and Keller, Lafayette, 6—0, 6—1.

Many Entries for Finley Walk.

Five hundred and fifty-one evening high school men have qualified and entered for the thirteen-mile walk through Manhattan today. Supt. Henry E. Jenkins will be present to see the long line off at 1:30 P. M. The start will be made from Public School 52, near the Dyckman Street Subway station. A map of the route has been issued to each contestant, and Dr. Finley expects to greet the walkers on their arrival at the City College Stadium at 5 o'clock. Many of the contestants are mature men, and a fine show of athletic ability is expected. The entry is a record-breaking one, and the walk will go on, rain or shine.

DEVEREAUX JUMPER BEST IN 'CHASE

Philadelphia Social Throng Cheers When Conqueror Wins at Elkridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—With the cheers of more than 5,000 persons ringing in his ears, A. J. Antelo Devereaux of Philadelphia piloted his chestnut gelding Conqueror to victory in the running of the second annual cross-country steeplechase race for the Elkridge Hunt Cup today on the estate of Mrs. F. Gittings Merryman, near Cockeysville. It was with little or no trouble that the aged son of Contestor and Luff won, leading Thomas E. Cottman's Louis Greenberg, with B. Blakiston in the saddle, between the finish flags, with four lengths to spare, while Howard Bruce's Whistler, ridden by George Blakiston, came in for the third honors, nearly fifteen lengths behind the second horse.

The weather conditions were perfect and the course was in good condition despite last night's heavy rain. Some of the best-known society people of Washington, Philadelphia, and New York were present.

Like the two previous Green Spring Valley classics this season, the race went to a visitor, and when Conqueror galloped past the judges it was only natural that the Quaker contingent should shout, and they did.

Twenty-one thoroughbreds, representing the best timber toppers in this section of the country, were originally named to start, but when the owners finished withdrawing their horses, the field was reduced to ten. Conqueror was installed the choice.

All of the horses were bunched at the first jump, and it was remarkable that some of them did not fall. Mr. Devereaux immediately took Conqueror to the head of the field, with Pocopson, ridden by Gilbert Mather of Philadelphia, and Harpist II., following in close order. Not more than two lengths separated the horses when they went over the third obstacle. Here Mr. Devereaux landed rather flat with the Contestor gelding, and came near running into a tree. Pocopson took the lead in going over the sixth jump, but never drew away or appeared dangerous.

After taking the fence near the judges' stand when about three-quarters of the course had been completed, Pocopson weakened and Conqueror shot to the front. Louie Greenberg also began to move up and it appeared as if the Conqueror would have to be ridden out to get the decision. However, the former made several bad jumps, going over the fences awkwardly, while Conqueror fenced faultlessly. These jumps enabled the latter to pull away, and on coming over the hill he was leading by six lengths. When he crossed the finish, Conqueror was only galloping. Louie Greenberg came with a burst of speed, but too late. The summaries:

A. J. Antelo Devereaux's Conqueror, 165, (owner,) 6 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, won. Thomas E. Cottman's Louie Greenberg, 165, (B. Blakiston,) 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, second; Howard Bruce's Whistler, 165, (George Blakiston,) 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, third. Time—9:58. Also ran—Louis Ewing's Harpist II., J. S. Wilson, Jr.'s, Rambo, S. Proctor Brady's Areno, Gresham H. Poe's Prince Hal, Brandywine Stable's Pocopson, Albert G. Ober, Jr.'s, King's Lynn, and H. L. Haughton's Felix.

HEWLETT BAY PARK RACES.

Rockaway Hunting Club Meet Opens Racing Season This Afternoon.

Both the thoroughbred and amateur racing seasons will open today, when the Rockaway Hunting Club holds its annual hunter and pony races at the picturesque Hewlett Bay Park course.

Six events make up the afternoon's card, including steeplechases, hunting races and dashes on the flat.

All but one of the races are limited to gentlemen riders. In addition to the regular trains running to the course a special train will leave the Pennsylvania terminal at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The races start at 3 o'clock. Entries:

FIRST RACE.—The Albro Farm Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders. Four furlongs on the flat.

	Wt.		Wt.
Vera Kessler	144	Exemplar	151
Mr. Specs	166	Duty	144
Lokomis	146	Emma Carus	144
Fair Donna	133	Molly Gibson	149
Ambrose	166	Muskmellon	159
Culvert	151		

SECOND RACE.—The Rockaway Cup, for hunters; gentlemen riders. About three and a half miles over post and rail course.

Talisman II.	172	Nina	160
Culton	165	Unico	162
Toreador	167	Uncas	162
Descendent	167		

THIRD RACE.—The Hewlett Park Plate, for hunters; gentlemen riders. About two and a half miles over the brush course.

Ben Cabell	157	The Elephant	157
Gold Plate	169	Royal Amber	147
Guatemotzin	147		

FOURTH RACE.—The South Shore Plate, for four-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders. About one mile.

Yaruna	151	Day Bell	154
Shopin	151	Cloud	159
Apassionata	154	Top Hat	154
Our Ben	159	Ambrose	159

FIFTH RACE.—The Cedarhurst Cup, handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders allowed five pounds. About two miles over brush.

Harmon Pass	130	Fashion Wing	148
Overseer	130	Roland Pardee	155
Hiatus	145		

SIXTH RACE.—The Dash, for three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders. One-quarter mile on the flat.

Comet	167	Game Cock	167
Culvert	167	Molly Gibson	163
Lilly Orme	165	Stayaway	165
Herman Doyle	170		

HOW TO REACH RACE MEET.

Best Motor Route to Rockaway Hunt Club Matinee Outlined.

The first outdoor social event of the season from the sportsman's angle will be the Spring meet of the Rockaway Hunt Club at New Hewlett Bay Park, Hewlett, L. I., today. The motor run from New York is just long enough to be pleasant, and the club has made special provision for the comfort and convenience of automobilists. Directly opposite the finishing line and the water jumps a sloping bank provides a natural amphitheatre. This space has been reserved for parking automobiles, and owners may thus witness the races from their cars.

Two new exits from the club property to the main road have been provided this season, and the congestion formerly experienced in leaving the grounds will be obviated. Detailed running directions provided by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America are as follows:

From the Club House go north on Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street, then east across Queensboro Bridge and straight ahead across the Plaza; cross Jackson Avenue 3.0 miles; then cross the viaduct and keep straight ahead on Thompson Avenue. Cross the railroad 5.0 miles, and take right fork into Queens Boulevard at Winfield 5.4 miles. Again cross the railroad at 5.8 miles and follow the main road past Far Hills Station 8.4 miles. Continue on the Boulevard to a cafe, where turn left into Hillside Avenue, 10.3 miles to the Peace Monument in Jamaica.

At this point turn right into Bergen Avenue, cross Fulton Street 11.7 miles, and keep straight ahead on the Merrick Road; cross Central Avenue at 13.0 miles; cross the railroad 14.4 miles and keep straight ahead through Springfield 14.7 miles and Valley Stream 17.8 miles. Again cross the railroad 18.1 miles to the square in Lynbrook 19.2 miles. At this point turn sharply to the right and follow the main road southwest to Hewlett, 21 miles.

Van Cluse Wins 1,000 Guineas.

NEWMARKET, England, April 30.—The 1,000 guineas stake for three-year-old fillies, run over the Rowley mile course here today, was won by Vau Cluce. Silver Tag was second, and Bright was third. Fifteen horses started. The betting was 5 to 2 against Vau Cluse, 4 to 1 against Silver Tag, and 10 to 1 against Bright.

APRIL TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions on stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of April aggregated 21,045,532 shares, which was a total in excess of the combined trading of the first three months of the year and the largest total for any month since January, 1910, when the dealings amounted to 24,116,544 shares. As compared with March last month's total showed an increase of 13,105,338 shares, and as compared with the corresponding month last year of 13,907,140 shares. There were seven days on which the total was above one million shares, as follows: 9th, 1,282,545; 13th, 1,057,207; 14th, 1,038,564; 15th, 1,206,677; 16th, 1,110,796; 19th, 1,441,383, and 20th, 1,244,406. The total of the 19th was the largest since Sept. 27, 1911, when the total was 1,683,729 shares. The smallest total for any full day was 523,885 shares on the 7th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was 810,771 shares, which was also the heaviest trading on any Saturday since Jan. 15, 1910, when 855,212 shares were traded in. The minimum total was 28,209 shares on the 3d.

The following table gives total transactions for the month of April and the first four months of this year as compared with the like periods in previous years:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	April.	Jan. 1 to April 30.
1915	$21,045,532	$38,379,003
1914	7,138,354	29,339,136
1913	8,459,418	31,018,380
1912	15,986,827	48,535,722
1911	5,043,781	32,319,348
1910	14,070,736	69,173,783
1909	19,967,388	62,233,854
1908	11,610,595	54,038,514
1907	10,220,048	90,968,839
1906	24,206,611	103,862,017
1905	29,371,530	104,565,331
1904	8,163,544	40,380,741
1903	12,242,378	54,207,430
1902	26,578,512	66,248,494
1901	41,688,897	120,779,566
1900	14,648,113	49,166,770
1899	16,984,090	74,795,353
1898	5,096,908	34,139,830
1897	3,539,643	14,732,911
1896	4,055,445	18,225,194
1895	6,004,731	16,380,967
1894	4,006,851	16,496,862
1893	6,243,265	33,366,259
1892	6,827,619	34,920,465
1891	6,919,419	18,979,083
1890	4,971,528	21,018,914
1889	6,203,494	22,806,514

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous amounted to a par value of $108,358,500 in Government bonds to $602,500; in State bonds to $409,000; in city bonds to $729,500, a total in all classes of bonds of $110,099,500, the heaviest amount of trading in any month since January, 1912, when the total was $112,852,000. Compared with the previous month there was an increase of $47,295,000, and with the same month last year of $54,332,000. The largest total was $9,710,500, on the 28th, which was also the maximum of trading on any day since June 4, 1909, when bonds to the par value of $10,838,500 were dealt in. The smallest total for any full day was $2,641,000, on the 5th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $2,778,500, on the 10th, and the minimum $1,950,000, on the 3d. Bond dealing for last month and the year to date compare as follows with previous similar periods:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	April.	Yr. to date.
1915	$110,099,500	$273,138,500
1914	55,767,500	275,120,500
1913	55,513,500	198,216,000
1912	63,496,000	297,083,300
1911	55,565,500	282,482,500
1910	51,078,500	277,652,800
1909	138,910,700	473,299,200
1908	79,780,500	289,304,020
1907	43,354,400	182,420,400
1906	63,391,700	281,706,700
1905	75,111,800	430,827,050
1904	57,131,600	219,822,300
1903	47,823,860	232,162,500
1902	114,879,900	360,060,100
1901	115,875,500	446,779,270
1900	59,641,830	221,059,470
1899	84,516,600	410,426,670
1898	28,543,320	270,765,100
1897	22,074,200	139,635,000
1896	40,262,450	162,268,250
1895	51,610,300	134,202,130
1894	36,075,000	134,006,820
1893	24,945,400	155,495,600
1892	42,870,600	232,387,310
1891	33,059,600	125,012,400
1890	45,996,050	156,284,550
1889	36,827,100	169,029,774

BOND AVERAGES.

APRIL, 1915.

	Average.	Net Change.		Average.	Net Change.
1	83.54	..	16	84.16	..
2	Holiday		17	84.24	+.08
3	83.71	+.17	19	84.25	+.01
5	83.69	—.02	20	84.09	—.16
6	83.68	—.01	21	84.06	—.03
7	83.75	+.07	22	84.11	+.05
8	83.79	+.04	23	83.98	—.13
9	83.87	+.08	24	83.94	—.04
10	84.00	+.03	26	83.92	—.02
11	84.01	+.01	27	84.01	+.09
12	84.04	+.03	28	84.23	+.22
14	84.10	+.06	29	84.48	+.25
15	84.16	+.06	30	84.846	—.02

RANGE FOR APRIL.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1915	84.48 Apr. 29	83.54 Apr. 1	84.46
1914	87.27 Apr. 7	86.91 Apr. 27	87.02
1913	90.63 Apr. 5	88.70 Apr. 30	88.70

YEAR'S RANGE.

*1915	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2	84.46
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

War news was the chief influence on the Consolidated Exchange during the greater part of the day. In the early trading prices showed some unsettlement, but later the upward movement was resumed under the leadership of the war order shares. Again toward the close the market became reactionary, and except on special instances the final prices were on a slightly lower level than those of Thursday.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold	38⅜	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
180	Allis Chalmers	18¾	19¼	18⅛	19
50	Allis Chal. pf.	52½	53½	52½	53½
4,510	Amal. Copper	77⅞	77⅞	76⅝	77
150	Am. B. Sugar	50¼	50⅜	49½	50½
3,570	Am. Can	42¼	44⅛	40½	42⅞
110	Am. Car & F.	57½	58⅛	56⅝	57⅝
20	Am. Cot. Oil	52	52	52	52
820	Am. Ice	33½	35	33⅛	34⅞
1,020	Am. Loco	59⅝	61	57⅝	60½
430	Am. Smelting	74¼	74½	73½	73⅞
30	Am. Sugar	112⅞	112⅞	112	112
200	Anaconda Cop.	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
80	B'klyn R. T.	91⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91
140	Cal. Petrol	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
90	Can. Pacific	165⅞	166⅞	165½	165½
120	Cent. Leather	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47¼
120	C., M. & S. P.	96½	96⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	C., R. I. & P.	23	[illegible]	22⅝	24⅛
220	Chino Copper	48	48	47¼	47½
140	Col. F. & I.	33⅞	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝
10	Con. Gas	130½	130½	130½	130½
20	Corn Products	14	14	14	14
50	Dist. Secur.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼
980	Erie	29¼	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
360	Goodrich Co.	51⅛	51⅝	50½	51¼
60	Gt. Nor. pr.	121¼	121¼	121	121
200	Guggen. Expl.	63½	63½	63	63½
410	Inspiration C.	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞
5,150	Inter.-Met.	23⅞	23¼	23½	23⅝
40	Inter.-Met. pf.	73¼	73⅝	73⅛	73½
80	Max. Motors	53	55	53	54⅝
10	Max. M. 2d pf.	41	41	41	41
180	Mex. Petrol	90⅛	90⅛	89	90⅛
30	Miami Copper	28	28	28	28
210	Mo., K. & Tex.	14½	14½	13⅝	14
470	Mo. Pacific	14⅞	15	14¼	14½
1,940	Nat. Lead	67	70	67	68½
810	Nev. Copper	16	16⅛	15½	15⅞
40	N. Y. Central	90	90	89	89½
90	N.Y., N.H.& H.	67½	68¼	67⅛	68
20	N.Y., O. & W.	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜
20	Nor. Pacific	110	110	110	110
40	Pacific Mail	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
530	Pr. Steel Car	59½	60	58	59⅝
70	Ray Copper	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼
5,460	Reading	152	152¼	151	151⅞
200	Rep. I. & S.	30⅞	31½	30⅞	31
90	So. Pacific	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅛
90	So. Railway	19	19¼	19	19¼
790	Studebaker	75	77⅞	74⅛	77⅞
130	Tenn. Copper	35¼	35¼	35	35
30	Third Av.	55	55	54⅝	54½
3,040	Union Pacific	132⅞	133⅜	131⅞	132½
120	U. S. Rubber	71½	71½	70⅞	70½
19,260	U. S. Steel	59⅞	59½	58½	58⅞
370	Utah Copper	70⅛	70½	69	69
70	Va.-Car. Ch.	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
240	Wabash	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	[illegible]
60	Wabash pf.	4½	4½	3⅞	3⅞
50	West. Un. Tel.	70	70	70	70
9,520	West. E. & M.	98½	108	98¼	106¼
62,910					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.39	.39	.39	.39
40	Batopilas	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
100	Belmont	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
500	Booth	.46	.46	.46	.46
500	Goldf'd Merg.	.27	.27	.27	.27
1,700	Jim Butler	1.05	1.05	.88	.88
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½	1.40	1.37½	1.40
350	Portland	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
980	Tonopah Mer.	.39	.40	.39	.40
2,300	West End	.90	[illegible]	.90	.92
8,140					

ASKS INTER-MET. FOR FACTS

Service Board Takes Up the Proposed Reorganization.

The Public Service Commission yesterday passed unanimously the resolution proposed by Commissioner Hayward with regard to the reorganization plan of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. This calls on the Interborough and the New York Railways Companies, or any other railroad company the stock of which is owned by the Interborough-Metropolitan, for detailed information as to the consolidation scheme, and in particular "as to whether there will be any transfer of any of the stock of such companies as the result of such plan, and particularly as to the method by which it is proposed to carry out such plan and transfer such stock on the books of the companies without violation of Section 54 of the Public Service Commissions law."

The information will be considered carefully to see whether there is anything that gives the commission jurisdiction over the consolidation, and whether there is anything to which the commission objects. Section 54 of the Public Service Commissions law contains this clause to qualify the prohibition of the holding of 10 per cent. of the stock of any railroad company by any but a railroad corporation:

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the holding of stock heretofore lawfully acquired, or to prevent, upon the surrender or exchange of said stock pursuant to a reorganization plan, the purchase, acquisition, taking, or holding of a proportionate amount of stock of any new corporation organized to take over at foreclosure or other sale the property of any corporation whose stock has been thus surrendered or exchanged.

The Interborough-Metropolitan is likely to argue that this precisely fits the case. Commissioner Hayward, however, contends the clause does not apply to any transfer of stock except by foreclosure or other similar sale.

NEW M., K. & T. NOTE PLAN.

Directors Already Preparing for Payment of Extended Paper.

Encouragement for the holders of Missouri, Kansas & Texas notes was held out yesterday in an announcement made after a meeting of Directors called to declare the extension plan effective. In this notice it was stated that arrangements were being considered by the management which contemplate the payment of all of the extended notes at or before maturity.

In declaring the exchange of new 6 per cent. notes for the maturing notes effective the Directors extended the time for depositing the old issue to the close of business on May 4.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$2,760,612	+$208,390
Fifteen roads	7,471,587	—1,061,058
Total (25 roads)	10,232,199	— 852,668

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	704,097	723,257	19,177
Def. aft. tax	51,251	124,722	*75,973
Nine mos. gr.	7,107,819	7,917,916	810,096
Net aft. tax	731,845	1,474,662	742,817

†Surplus. *Increase.

MAINE CENTRAL for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	974,216	1,052,429	78,213
Net aft. tax	245,893	299,743	53,850

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$891,515	$845,988	$789,405
Net aft. tax	222,709	222,450	198,189
Oth. inc. deb	56,640	*28,447	3,469
Total inc.	166,069	194,002	194,720
9 mos. gross	7,825,868	7,408,530	7,259,376
Net aft. tax	2,083,662	1,899,568	2,097,712
Oth. inc. deb	299,615	251,217	16,111
Total inc.	1,784,048	1,548,351	2,081,601

UNION PACIFIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$6,259,937	$6,893,466	$7,010,253
Net aft. tax	1,765,437	2,049,263	1,954,705
9 mos. gross	66,752,825	71,188,262	71,803,642
Net aft. tax	23,817,416	24,991,391	27,627,604

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$58,915	$62,005	$54,496
Net	11,203	10,181	*006
Nine mos. gr.	606,901	671,492	581,935
Net	118,124	135,288	60,365

*Deficit.

MISSOURI PACIFIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Dec.
Gross	$4,600,583	$4,908,301	$307,717
Oper. inc.	871,701	1,265,012	393,310
9 mos. gross	44,652,650	46,172,219	1,519,569
Oper. inc.	10,297,183	11,113,673	816,491

NORTHERN PACIFIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	6,407	6,314	6,233
Gross	4,771,440	5,064,254	5,619,874
Net aft. tax	1,701,826	1,338,888	1,703,676
9 mos. gross	48,502,928	54,165,308	55,187,255
Net aft. tax	16,676,015	17,275,684	19,803,321

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for March—

Revenues:	1915.	Dec.
Freight	10,602,120	1,476,128
Passenger	2,774,829	134,234
Mail	282,831	3,262
Express	197,987	98,667
All other transportation	276,053	83,153
Incidental	447,542	*31,822
Joint facility, cr	254	538
Joint facility, dr	16,762	*1,033
Railway operating revs	14,624,856	1,765,192
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc	2,034,382	380,696
Maintenance of equipm't	3,292,194	102,181
Traffic	192,670	*1,077
Transportation	5,669,072	897,038
Miscellaneous operations	214,020	17,962
General	424,809	44,186
Railway operating exp	11,827,150	1,440,987
Net rev. from ry. op	2,797,705	324,204
Railway tax accruals	638,111	*4,868
Uncollectible ry. revs	3,362	*3,362
Railway operating inc	2,161,231	332,435
From Jan. 1— Revenues:		
Freight	29,053,111	2,935,172
Passenger	8,125,983	491,464
Mail	849,019	9,223
Express	805,009	331,164
All other transportation	799,165	181,904
Incidental	1,349,218	*144,685
Joint facility, cr	1,165	2,780
Joint facility, dr	50,263	*3,705
Railway operating revs	40,930,410	3,810,731
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc	5,953,160	670,688
Maintenance of equipm't	9,511,909	206,806
Traffic	678,373	*97,370
Transportation	16,631,654	2,723,365
Misc. operations	633,623	29,994
General	1,267,236	26,049
Railway operating exp	34,676,959	3,559,503
Net rev. from ry. op	6,253,450	251,227
Railway tax accruals	1,906,173	*22,221
Uncollectible ry. revs	5,627	*5,627
Railway operating inc	4,341,649	279,076

*Increase.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for March—

Revenues:		Decrease.
Freight	2,955,946	304,295
Passenger	711,655	31,285
Mail	97,561	*752
Express	63,914	34,152
All other transportation	130,163	27,647
Incidental	69,119	990
Joint facility—creditor	3,768	*1,010
Joint facility—debtor	6,487	*1,463
Railway operating rev	4,025,641	398,060
Expenses:		
Maint. of way & struc	479,324	50,974
Maintenance of equip	328,982	67,899
Traffic	70,725	8,757
Transportation	1,589,273	262,561
Miscellaneous operations	30,912	4,002
General	110,125	11,434
Railway oper. expenses	3,109,343	406,530
Net rev. from ry. oper	916,298	8,400
Railway tax accruals	256,974	9,299
Uncollectible railway rev	534	*534
Railway operating inco	658,789	17,234
From Jan. 1—Revenues:		
Freight	7,722,221	1,054,255
Passenger	2,113,264	60,831
Mail	293,215	*3,154
Express	252,068	89,835
All other transportation	372,166	76,927
Incidental	208,380	31,026
Joint facility—creditor	6,100	2,052
Joint facility—debtor	17,943	449
Railway operating rev	10,949,468	1,311,328
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struc	1,506,769	125,620
Maintenance of equipt	2,416,003	166,355
Traffic	217,617	15,386
Transportation	4,597,506	750,668
Miscellaneous operations	95,581	9,460
General	337,220	53,565
Railway operating exp	9,172,788	1,119,345
Net rev. from ry. opera	1,776,680	192,977
Railway tax accruals	772,894	15,202
Uncollectible rwy. rev	1,517	*1,517
Railway operating inc	1,002,268	179,293

*Increase.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for March—

Lines East:		
Operating revenue	18,501,614	1,646,942
Operating expenses	15,891,269	1,432,541
Railway operating inc	2,610,345	214,400
Lines West:		
Operating revenue	8,630,477	832,279
Operating expenses	7,111,939	923,582
Railway operating inc	1,518,538	*91,303
Lines East and West:		
Operating revenue	27,132,092	2,479,221
Operating expenses	23,003,208	2,356,124
Railway operating inc	4,128,883	123,097
From Jan. 1—Lines East:		
Operating revenue	51,530,178	3,840,658
Operating expenses	46,426,159	3,887,650
Operating income	5,104,019	*46,991
Lines West:		
Operating revenue	23,844,787	2,355,327
Operating expenses	21,083,179	2,111,368
Operating income	2,761,607	243,958
Lines East and West:		
Operating revenue	75,374,965	6,195,985
Operating expenses	67,509,339	5,999,019
Operating income	7,865,627	196,966

*Increase.

ROCK ISLAND PAYS TODAY.

To Meet Interest on All Securities Except Equipment Notes.

All of the regular May 1 interest on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway securities, with the exception of the interest on $505,000 equipment notes, will be paid today. This includes payments on the $5,078,000 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1902, due 1919, the $5,410,000 Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad consolidated 5 per cent. bonds of 1902, due 1952, and equipment notes amounting to about $500,000. Payments will be made from cash on hand.

A Director of the Rock Island said yesterday that the time allowance of thirty days would be made use of in the payment of interest on other equipment notes amounting to $505,000. The interest on these notes, it was said, would be met without any trouble.

The $2,500,000 bank loan which fell due yesterday was extended last week for six months at the regular 6 per cent. rate. It was said yesterday that the Rock Island would have an easy month in June with only $112,000 to pay out in interest and maturities. July, however, will be an extremely heavy month, with $3,200,000 of obligations. The court, so far, has authorized $1,494,000 receivers' certificates, which will be applied today to meet the May 1 installment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway's 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1902.

It is understood that the Rock Island will soon appear in the market for equipment, and that another issue of receivers' certificates will be asked for to buy the supplies.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Thirty-seven corporations with capital stocks aggregating $475,000 were chartered today, including:

Hilton Milling and Warehouse Company, Hilton, farm, garden, dairy products, operate four mills, $75,000; Fredk. W. Zoller, Theodore H. Jameson, Allan B. Fraser, Hilton.

Gotham Emergency Service, automobiles, garages, emergency service, $50,000; David B. Sugarman, Geo. M. Garrett, John A. Ward, 132 West 49th St.

Economy Groceries Association, food products, liquors, tobacco, drugs, chemicals, merchandise, $50,000; Harry H. Thayer, Morris A. Franklin, Herman M. Diamond, 118 West 112th St.

Niagara Electric Improvement Corporation, Buffalo, meters, relays, transformation, electric apparatus, $50,000; R. C. Downing, L. C. Nicholson, S. Piek, Buffalo.

Middleboro Realty Company, agency, brokerage, $10,000; Philip Goldfarb, David I. Goldstein, Herman Tuchman, 1,836 Wallace Av., Bronx.

T. R. Thomas & Co., Utica, fruits, confectionery, produce, groceries, $10,000; Jas. H. Calen, Frank E. and Rosina B. Thomas, Utica.

State Court Holding Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $30,000; Jos. Sesso, Arnold D. Ajello, Philip Schildwachter, 655 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

W. S. Fitz Randolph, Incorporation, Tuxedo, realty, engineering, construction, $25,000; John E. Elliott, R. E. Chamberlain, W. S. Fitz Randolph Sloatsburg.

Geo. Hughes and Son, Poughkeepsie, furniture, carpets, curtains, works of art, $25,000; Raymond A. Aldrich, Geo. F. and Mary B. Hughes, 73 Catherine St., Poughkeepsie.

The American-European Patent Offices, register, purchase patents, trade marks, realty, $25,000; Erich Geostl, Ernest and Oscar A. Grier, 309 Bway.

Henderson Service Co., coats, aprons, towels, wearing apparel, $10,000; Harold J. Levine, Edward P. Johnson, Isaac Anderson, 148 West 142d St.

Prosperity Supply Co., laundry supplies, $10,000; Frank H. Hall, Emil A. Moll, Ulysses V. Abbott, White Plains.

Ed. Rosner & Co., publishing, printing, lithographing, ink, $10,000; Daniel I. Freedman, Ray and Edw. Rosner, 1,435 58th St., Brooklyn.

The De-Bar Co., paints, varnishes, chemicals, $10,000; Clark Duncan, Wm. E. and Sara V. De Forrest, 80 Pine St.

Cowens New Shirt Laundry, $5,000; Wm. D. Wandell, John S. and Geo. W. Cowen, 52 Grove St.

Century Homes Co., realty, brokerage, construction, contracting, managerial, $5,000; Henry Forrest, Addison S. Pratt, Merrill H. Green, 301 West 91st St.

Telephone Motor Service Co., Mt. Vernon, cab carriage, hacking, $15,000; Jos. A. Henning, Geo. C. Appell, Ernest A. Roboschon, 314 Senaca Av., Mt. Vernon.

Acme Kalamin Co., Brooklyn, fireproof sash, doors, trim, kalsomine, $5,000; Julius Hollander, Alanson P. White, Sidney J. Freidin, 631 East 168th St., Bronx.

American Western Range Horse Co., horses, cattle, sheep, $5,000; Louis Axelrad, Louis Davis, Lawrence Bechner, 1,348 1st Av.

The Stuyvesant Building and Contracting Co., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; Louis Pinals, Freda Perlman, Louis Gold, 1,466 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

People's Outfitters, wearing apparel, $6,000; Isaac Bauman, Olga and Wm. Liberman, 10 South Carolina Av., Arverne.

Emmer and Batchker Corporation, Brooklyn, stamped and other linen, $5,000; Andrew Emmer, Ida and Jacob Fish, 381 Willett St., Manhattan.

Golland-Shongood Appraisal Co., appraisal, merchandising, realty, $10,000; Frances Grossbard, A. Murray Rosenthal, Morris Golland, 810 B'way.

Authorizations—Columbia Ice Cream Company, Dover, Del., $100,000; Rep., Henry C. Wulp, 451 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Wightman and Hough, Providence, R. I., jewelry, $100,000; Rep., Walter H. Tarlton, 15 Maiden Lane, Manhattan.

Capital increases—Ben. G. Gross Hat Co., New York, $10,000 to $20,000; Equitable Office Building Corporation, Manhattan, $2,600,000 preferred stock added to $80,000 of no par value, making total capital $3,009,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Mountain Reservoir Ice Co., Manhattan; Hewitt-Allen Co., Groton; The Popular Gown Co., Manhattan; Goodman & Bloomberg, New York; Ehrlich's "Pop" Remedy Co., Manhattan; W. Sacks Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Incorporations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 30.—The following corporations were chartered today:

Sneyd Enameled Brick Co., New York Av., Trenton, $100,000; C. T. H. Phillips and C. H. Phillips, 3,145 Gordon St., and R. J. Miller, 2,312 Matrona St., Phila.

Concrete Construction Co., Inc., Murray Hill, N. J., $100,000; A. J. Tharp, A. B. Waythaler, W. H. Warner of New York, and W. H. Meers, Murray Hill.

Enterprise Realty Co., Inc., 586 Newark Av., Jersey City; $2,000; R. W. Brown, E. K. Brown, W. E. Seaman, Jersey City.

Washington Coal & Lumber Co., 215 Broad St., Elizabeth, $50,000; J. Gordon, Lena G. Gordon, F. A. Gordon, Elizabeth and Dorothy Phillips and Sol Phillips, Newark.

Phonograph Sales Co., 31 Clinton St., Newark, $50,000; C. O'C. Sloane, T. O'C. Sloane, Orange, and J. E. Sloane of New York.

Goldin Building Contracting Co., 763 Broad St., Newark, $25,000; N. Goldin, Jennie Goldin, and B. Goldin, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 30.—Charters filed: American Coke Oven and Utilities Co., New York, to deal in coke, coal tar, pitch, asphaltum, &c., $3,000,000; M. M. Hirons, L. B. Phillips.

American Scrip Corporation, New York, to conduct a general advertising business, novelties of all kinds, $2,400,000; Samuel B. Howard, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

Federal Feature Film Corporation, New York City, to manufacture motion picture films of all kinds, $1,500,000; Wm. M. Pyle, George G. Steigler, Lawrence W. E. McCarthy, all of Wilmington, Del.

New York and Tampico Corporation, New York, to acquire lands and develop the same, $250,000; Samuel B. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

Ashley Rim and Wheel Corporation, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with machinery products of all kinds, $250,000; Robert W. Ashley, Earnest G. Kittell, Russel W. Kittell, all of New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,780 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company will be held in the office of the Company in the Company's building, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, June 3rd, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon. Transfer books close May 3rd, open June 4th, 1915.

CHAS. K. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 28th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 25th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July x, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS, Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Asst. Treasurer.
May 1, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company will be held on Thursday, May 20th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, registered with the Registrar and Transfer Company, for the purposes of electing three directors, each to serve for three years, of considering and voting upon all contracts, acts and proceedings by the Board of Directors and by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from April 25th, 1915, to May 20th, 1915, both inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. KRAEMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TIFFANY & COMPANY,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Tiffany and Company will be held at the office of the Company, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will close on the 22nd day of May, 1915, at five o'clock P. M., and will open on the 2nd day of June, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

H. H. TREADWELL, Secretary.
Dated, New York, May 1st, 1915.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR, Cashier.
Boston, May 1, 1915.

Sinking Fund Purchase of International Agricultural Corporation First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund, bonds issued under said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $311,082.08, now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 12 o'clock noon May 14, 1915, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of one hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest. Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on or before May 17, 1915, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted, at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M., May 19th, 1915, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease. United States Treasury decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Corporate Trustee.
H. F. WILSON, JR., Assistant Secretary.
Dated May 1, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $20,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., April 28, 1915.—Sealed proposals for constructing and delivering combination drill scow and dredge "General Gillespie," will be received at this office until 12 M., May 28, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. W. M. BLACK, Col. Engrs.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of CLINTON & RUSSELL, composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent.

Dated, New York, April 28th, 1915.
J. HOLLIS WELLS,
ALFRED J. S. HOLTON,
THOMAS J. GEORGE,
FREDERICK W. WINTERBURN.

CLINTON & RUSSELL.—Certificate as to continuing the firm name of Clinton & Russell.

Whereas the partnership formerly carrying on the business of architects under the firm name of Clinton & Russell, composed of J. Hollis Wells, Alfred J. S. Holton, Thomas J. George, and Frederick W. Winterburn was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of April, 1915, and

Whereas said partnership was and is a partnership within the State of New York, and has had, and now has, business relations with foreign countries and has transacted business in the said State of New York for more than three years, and

Whereas the business of the said partnership continues and will be continued to be conducted by three of the said partners;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, pursuant to the Partnership Law of the State of New York, do hereby certify and declare that the partners intending to deal under the aforesaid name of Clinton & Russell, and their places of residences are:

J. Hollis Wells, 56 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Alfred J. S. Holton, 302 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas J. George, Cleveland Street, Englewood, N. J.

And that the principal place of business to be continued and conducted under the said firm name is in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

J. HOLLIS WELLS,
ALFRED J. S. HOLTON,
THOMAS J. GEORGE.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, before me personally came J. Hollis Wells, Alfred J. S. Holton, and Thomas J. George, to me personally known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal.] CHARLES F. POST,
Notary Public in the County of Richmond, No. —; certificate filed in New York County, No. 54, Register No. 6140.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The firm of Keech, Loew & Co. has been dissolved on this date by mutual consent.

Mr. Frank B. Keech and Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew will sign as liquidating partners and agents for the firm.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
FRANK B. KEECH,
WM. GOADBY LOEW,
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT,
C. H. WAINWRIGHT,
WILLIAM G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Frank B. Keech, Mr. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. William P. Wainwright, Mr. C. H. Wainwright, Mr. William G. Borland, and Mr. Charles C. West, heretofore partners in the co-partnership firm of Keech, Loew & Co., have, together with Mr. Charles N. Edge, this day formed a co-partnership under the name of F. B. Keech & Co.

This firm will occupy the offices at Number 7 Wall Street, New York City, formerly occupied by the firm of Keech, Loew & Co., and will there transact a general brokerage business.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
FRANK B. KEECH,
CHARLES N. EDGE,
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT,
C. H. WAINWRIGHT,
WILLIAM G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew and Mr. George Collins Warren, Jr., have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Loew & Co., for the transaction of a general investment and brokerage business.

This firm will occupy offices at Number 2 Wall Street, and at Number 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
WM. GOADBY LOEW,
GEORGE COLLINS WARREN, JR.

April 30, 1915.

We beg to notify you that the firm of TAYLOR, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WALTER C. TAYLOR,
HENRY B. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY F. GODFREY,
CORTLANDT E. TAYLOR.

May 1st, 1915.

We, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds and general investment business, under the firm name of HENRY B. LIVINGSTON & CO., with offices at 160 Broadway.

HENRY B. LIVINGSTON,
Member of the New York Stock Exchange.
HENRY F. GODFREY,
CORTLANDT E. TAYLOR.

CLARK, CHILDS & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 Broadway, New York.

We beg to announce that Mr. W. Channing Burbank and Mr. William L. Meffert are admitted to our firm as partners from and after this date.

CLARK, CHILDS & CO.
May 1, 1915.

Hudson & Manhattan R. R.
1st Lien & Refunding 5s

Combine the essentials of a satisfactory investment bond

Safety—Convertibility
Regularity of Income

Tax exempt in New York State, Normal Federal Income Tax paid by the company.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Send for Circular "T. 18"

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1885
62 Cedar Street, New York

Redmond & Co.

Municipal Bonds

33 Pine St.
New York

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

deal in high grade municipal, railroad and public utility

Bonds for Investment

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago

N. W. Harris & Company
Incorporated
Boston

Ordnance Stocks
We Will Buy
50 Aetna Explosives Com. & Pf.
100 Canadian Explosives Pfd.
50 Du Pont Powder Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Pfd.
60 Savage Arms
We Will Sell
25 Atlas Powder Com.
100 Canadian Explosives Com.
125 Canadian Car & Foundry
50 Electric Boat Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

American Light & Trac. Co.
Stock & Warrants
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 3669 Broad. 25 Broad St.

Amer. Piano Pfd.
Bought & Sold
Geo. H. Burr & Co.
Commercial Paper & Investment Securities
Private Telephone to Boston
14 Wall Street. Tel. 8740 Rector. New York.

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Money for a Bank
A stockholder in a non-progressive business corporation might induce a majority of his associates, 700 non-residents owning $500,000, to exchange their capital for an authorized increase of stock in a banking institution. This would compel our liquidation and the cash proceeds would take up and pay for increased capital of bank; five-year voting agreement present bank officers possible. Replies, giving full details, will be held in confidence. Z 256 Times Annex.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 28, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Runaway Movement in Westinghouse Carries Industrials Up—Rails Off.

The sense of proportion was lost in yesterday's stock market in the convergence of trading sentiment upon one industrial issue which, until this week, had occupied a very unimportant place in the list of stocks. More than 220,000 shares of Westinghouse changed hands yesterday on a rising scale that made the net gain at the close of the day an even 8 points. In five days of this week Westinghouse shares have advanced 17½ points.

Ordinarily an advance of such proportions would have emphasized the need of caution, but in its present mood Wall Street is inclined to throw caution to the winds. No story of war-time orders is too wild to gain credence in speculative circles. The spirited demand for Westinghouse appeared to be justified, to some extent at least, by the admission made by Chairman Tripp yesterday of the receipt of a large amount of new orders to supply materials entirely outside of the electric company's regular line of manufactures. As nearly as could be learned, the company has received a round $27,000,000 of orders that are "firm," with the assurance of as much more if the business can be handled. With these orders in sight the speculative element on the Stock Exchange disregarded all figures published earnings as ancient history and looked hopefully toward profits which cannot possibly materialize for a number of months.

It was essentially a war-time, industrial market that registered close to a million shares yesterday. Next to Westinghouse, the greatest activity occurred in United States Steel, Allis-Chalmers, Amalgamated Copper, American Can, American Locomotive, Anaconda, Baldwin Locomotive, National Lead, New York Air Brake, Pressed Steel Car, and Utah Copper. The only railroad issues that could be compared to these stocks in point of activity were Union Pacific, Wabash common, Rock Island, Reading, and Interborough-Metropolitan common. The railroad shares appeared to be the victims of liquidation for funds with which to promote the movement in the industrials, for while nearly all of the industrial stocks named made big advances for the day, the active railroads failed to hold their own. Speculators had but one test to apply to a stock—could the company represented by it supply anything that might be sold to belligerents?

So fickle is the war-order speculator that Bethlehem Steel, which had engrossed his attention for so long, was almost forgotten yesterday, and on dealings of only 1,300 shares 3½ points were cut from its closing price of the day before. General Electric shared in the strength of its competitor and closed up 2⅝ points. American Steel Foundry gained 3¼ points, Baldwin 4½, Lackawanna Steel 4, New York Air Brake 6¼, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical 3⅜, all on the prospect of large profits to be obtained out of Europe's unhappy necessities.

Bullish sentiment was materially helped yesterday by the announcement that the extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas notes had been declared effective, and by the favorable reception given to new Wabash reorganization plans. The Interborough-Metropolitan issues were weaker on the announcement of an investigation of the proposed readjustment to be started by the Public Service Commission.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ... 2¼@2½
Ninety days ... 2½@2⅝

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 and 6 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2½@2¾	8 and 10 mos.	3¼@3½
4 mos.	3	11 and 12 mos.	3⅝@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ... 3½@4
60 to 90 days ... 3 @3½

Other Names.
4 months ... 4 | 6 months ... 3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¾	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛
Cables	4.79¾	4.79⅞	4.79⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅞
Paris	5.32½	5.32¼
Berlin	.82⅛	.82½
Austria	15.55	15.60
China—		
Hongkong	44.40	44.55
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	.39⅞	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.80	5.79½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.75
Switzerland	5.22	5.81¼
Scandinavia	25.75	25.85
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.10	42.20
Rio	25.45	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅝	$4.75½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $331,490,563; balances, $15,812,764; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $175,681.

The local banks have gained $128,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.62½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 13-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 50½c, off ⅛c.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

News of Dunkirk Bombardment Causes Restriction in Trading.

LONDON, April 30.—Money in good supply; discount rates quiet.

Tomorrow's holiday restricted dealings on the Stock Exchange today, likewise the official confirmation of early rumors of the bombardment of Dunkirk. Talk of South Africa and India loans of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) each affected gilt-edge issues somewhat, but China-Japan bonds and war loans were active. Copper shares were weak on the break of 60 shillings in the price of the metal. Rubber and tea shares were in demand.

The American department ruled irregular. Canadian Pacific was weak, while United States Steel and a few other leaders advanced on purchases. The close was steady.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 30.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 56 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	972,220
Same day last year	470,684
Year to date	38,379,003
Same period last year	29,339,136
Average price and change 50 stocks	72.60 + .03
Same date last year	68.37 + 1.11

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38⅜	38⅝	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	38⅝	39	38⅜	38⅝	−¼
18¾	19	17,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17¾	19½	17½	19	+2
53¼	53½	3,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	53	54	52	53⅛	+½
76⅞	77	26,800	Amalgamated Cop	77⅝	77⅞	76¼	77	−⅛
49⅜	50	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	50½	50½	49½	49¾	−¼
101½	..	560	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100	102½	100	102	+3
150	154	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	153	153	153	153	−2
42⅞	43	67,000	Am. Can	42¼	44⅜	40½	43¼	+1⅜
100	100¼	1,000	Am. Can pf	100	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	+¼
57¾	58	7,900	Am. Car & Fdry	56¾	58	56½	58	+1½
115	116¾	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116	116	116	116	+1
115	116¾	50	do., odd lot	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	...
51¾	52½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52½	52	52	−1¼
6⅜	6⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅜
36½	37	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	36½	37½	36½	37	+½
34¼	34¾	7,700	Am. Ice Securities	33⅜	35	33⅜	34¾	+1
30	31	300	Am. Linseed pf	31	31	31	31	...
60½	60¾	23,450	Am. Locomotive	59¼	61	57¾	60½	+1½
97½	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	−⅜
5¾	6¼	100	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
26	28¼	200	Am. Malt pf	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	−1
73⅜	73⅞	4,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74	74¼	73¼	73¾	−⅜
107¼	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	−⅜
39½	40	3,400	Am. Steel F'dries	38	40	38	40	+3¼
111⅝	112½	2,800	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅛	112⅝	111⅛	112¼	+¼
122¼	122½	1,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122½	122½	122⅛	122¼	−⅜
237	240	200	Am. Tobacco	238	239	238	239	+1
107	108	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	+⅛
31	32	700	Am. Woolen	32	32	31	31	−½
89	89½	200	Am. Woolen pf	89⅝	89¾	89⅛	89⅛	...
36¾	36⅞	10,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	37	37¼	36⅜	36¾	−⅜
102½	102¾	3,800	Atch., T. & S. F. x d	103⅛	103⅜	102⅝	102¾	+⅞
99⅞	100	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	...
113	114	300	Atlantic Coast Line	113⅛	113⅛	113	113	...
59¼	59⅜	39,600	Baldwin Loco	55	60⅜	55	59¼	+4½
101	103	400	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	+½
77⅜	77¾	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	78	78	77½	77½	−⅞
71⅜	71¾	200	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+⅞
1¼	1½	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	−⅛
144½	145⅝	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	147	147	143½	143½	−3½
111⅝	112⅝	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	112	112¼	112	112⅛	+⅞
90⅝	91	3,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	91⅛	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	−½
131	134	500	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132⅛	132	132	...
18	18¼	300	California Petrol	18½	18½	18	18	−¼
165⅝	166⅛	6,300	Canadian Pacific	168	168	165¼	165⅝	−2½
39⅝	39⅞	4,000	Central Leather Co	39⅝	39⅞	39⅛	39¾	−⅛
103¼	104	300	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103¼	...
46⅞	47⅛	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47½	47	47⅛	+⅛
12¾	13	200	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	+⅜
33	33¾	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	−⅞
96	96¼	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96¼	96⅜	95⅝	96	−⅜
128	128⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	+1
130	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	...
24¾	25	25,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¾	25¼	22½	24⅞	+1⅜
47	47¼	6,600	Chino Copper	48¼	48⅜	47	47	−1¼
101	101½	250	Cluett, Peabody pf	100	100	100	100	−1
32¾	33	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	33¼	33¾	32½	32⅞	−⅝
131	131½	7,600	Consolidated Gas	129⅝	131⅜	129⅝	131	+2
63	63¾	100	Continental Can	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+⅝
96	98	100	Continental Can pf	97	97	97	97	...
14⅜	14½	3,000	Corn Products Ref	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+¼
78	79½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79	79	78¾	78¾	+¾
61	62	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	60	60	60	60	...
98	99	300	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	98	98	98	98	+2
90¼	94½	300	Deere & Co. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+½
15¼	16	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	+½
7	9	100	Des Moines & Ft. D	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
15⅛	15¼	9,000	Distillers' Securities	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+⅝
9	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
28⅝	28¾	7,100	Erie	29⅛	29½	28⅝	28¾	−½
44¼	44¾	1,100	Erie 1st pf	45¼	45¼	44¼	44¼	−¾
36¾	38½	600	Erie 2d pf	37	37¼	37	37¼	+¼
12	14	200	Federal M. & S	13	13½	13	13½	+1
31½	34	200	Federal M. & S. pf	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	...
160	161½	9,860	General Electric	158	161½	158	161½	+3½
143½	144½	1,300	General Motors	143¼	144	143	144	+½
100	101¼	300	General Motors pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	−½
51⅝	51⅞	12,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51⅛	51⅞	50½	51⅝	+⅞
120⅝	121⅛	1,300	Great Northern pf	121	121⅛	120¾	120⅞	−⅝
37	37½	4,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	38	38	37	37	−1¼
62¼	63	4,300	Guggenheim Explor	63½	63½	62	62½	−1⅛
96½	100	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
33⅜	33⅞	9,100	Inspiration Copper	34¼	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	−½
23	23¼	26,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cts	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	23	−⅞
72¼	72½	4,800	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	73½	72¼	72½	−1¼
11⅛	11¾	400	Int. Paper	11½	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	...
41	41½	100	Int. Paper pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
6	7	100	Int. Steam Pump	7¼	7⅛	6	6	−½
26⅛	26¼	5,300	Kansas City South	25⅞	27	25⅞	26	−½
58⅛	58½	1,500	Kan. City South. pf	59	59⅛	57⅛	58	−¾
123	123½	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P	123	123	123	123	...
123	123½	53	do., odd lots	122	123¼	122	123¼	...
125	127	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	127	127	127	127	−½
44½	45	4,100	Lackawanna Steel	42¼	45¼	42	45	+4
104	104⅜	300	Laclede Gas	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104⅜	+¼
104	104⅜	50	do., odd lot	104	104	104	104	...
8⅝	9¼	100	Lake Erie & West	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−⅜
143½	144¼	2,000	Lehigh Valley	145	145	143⅝	143⅝	−1⅞
80	83	100	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	...
60	63⅛	100	Manhattan Shirt	63½	63½	63½	63½	−½
52⅜	53	7,900	Maxwell Motors	52	55¼	51⅜	52⅞	+1⅞
84¼	85	3,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	83½	86	83½	84⅞	+1⅜
41½	41¾	8,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	39⅝	42	39⅝	41½	+1⅞
89¼	89¾	4,900	Mexican Petroleum	90	90¼	89	89	−1
27	27¼	4,000	Miami Copper x d	28¼	28¼	27	27	−1
16¼	17¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	...
16¼	17¼	25	do., odd lot	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
119½	120½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	120½	120½	120½	120½	+1
13½	13⅞	5,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14¼	14¼	13½	13⅜	+⅜
35	36½	2,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	36½	36⅜	35¼	36	+1¼
14¼	14½	6,500	Missouri Pacific	14⅝	15⅛	14¼	14¼	+¼
53	53½	100	Montana Power	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
175⅞	177½	175	Morris & Essex	176½	176½	176½	176½	...
105½	107	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	106	106	106	106	...
16⅝	16¾	1,600	Nat. En. & St. Co	17¼	17½	16⅝	16¾	+⅝
69	69¼	20,510	Nat. Lead Co	67½	70	66⅜	69¼	+1¾
15¾	16	2,600	Nevada Con. Cop	16¼	16⅛	15¾	15¾	...
97¼	98	16,900	N. Y. Air Brake	92	100	89½	97¾	+6¼
88¾	89	2,200	N. Y. Central	90	90	88½	88⅞	−⅞
67	67¾	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	67	68¼	67	67¾	+⅛
32	32½	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	32½	33	32¼	32¾	−⅜
105	105½	300	Norfolk & Western	105⅞	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛	−⅜
77½	78	300	North American	77	77½	77	77½	−⅝
110	110¼	1,610	Northern Pacific	110⅞	110⅞	109⅜	110	−⅝
22½	23	400	Pacific Mail	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	+⅜
109¼	109½	2,140	Penn. R. R. x d	109⅝	109½	109	109⅜	+⅛
120¼	121	900	People's Gas, Chi	120⅞	121⅜	120⅝	121⅛	+¾
69	70	200	P., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	...
23¼	23½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	23½	23½	23½	23¼	...
57⅞	58	15,900	Pressed Steel Car	59	59⅝	57⅛	57½	+⅜
100	103	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
109½	110	100	Public Service N. J	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¼
160	161½	200	Pullman Co. x d	161½	161½	161½	161½	+½
⅜	⅝	900	Quicksilver	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
1¼	1½	100	Quicksilver pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	−¼
35½	35⅞	6,800	Railway Steel Sp	34⅜	35⅞	34	35⅞	+1½
93	95	100	Railway Steel S. pf	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	−⅞
24	24¼	4,850	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	−⅜
151¼	151½	16,100	Reading	152	152½	151	151½	−⅜
30⅜	31	7,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	30½	31½	30⅜	30¼	+⅞
88	88½	1,412	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	88	...
¾	1	1,200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
3½	4	400	Rumely, (M.) Co	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
9½	9¾	100	Rumely, (M.) Co. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
4⅜	4⅞	100	St. L. & San Fran	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
15¼	16	300	Seaboard Air Line	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
40¼	40⅜	400	Seab. Air Line pf	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	...
38	38½	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39	39	38	38⅜	−¼
93	93⅛	4,710	Southern Pacific	93⅝	93⅝	92⅞	93	−¼
18⅞	19	5,500	Southern Railway	19	19¼	18⅞	19	+⅛
59	60	300	So. Railway pf	58¼	59	58¼	59	+1
52	53½	200	Standard Milling	53½	53½	52	52	+¾
76¾	77	21,675	Studebaker Co	74¾	77⅞	74⅜	77	+3¾
101	102	200	Studebaker Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+⅞
34⅞	35	2,100	Tennessee Copper	35½	35⅝	34⅞	35	−½
16¼	16½	500	Texas & Pacific	16¼	16¼	16	16	−½
101	..	100	Texas Pacific L. T	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
54¾	55	2,000	Third Avenue	55¼	55½	54½	55	−⅜
100	100½	600	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	99⅞	100	...
98½	99½	100	Twin City R. T	99	99	99	99	...
131¾	131⅞	17,200	Union Pacific	132⅞	133⅛	131⅝	131⅞	−⅝
..	..	100	Union Pacific war	30½	30½	30½	30½	−⅛
81	81⅜	400	Union Pacific pf	81	81¼	81	81	...
47½	49	100	United Cigar Mfrs	47½	47½	47½	47½	−2⅞
60	65	10	Un. Dry Goods pf	65	65	65	65	...
19¼	20	600	United Rys. Inv	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	−⅜
38½	39	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	39½	39½	38¼	38¾	−¼
67¾	68½	300	U. S. Express	68	68	68	68	+1
44	45	600	U. S. Ind. Alco	45¾	45⅞	45	45¼	−⅜
70½	71	5,100	U. S. Rubber	71⅜	71⅜	70¼	70½	−⅞
107	107¾	397	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	−½
58⅜	58½	82,100	U. S. Steel	59½	59⅞	58⅛	58⅜	−⅜
109¼	109⅜	650	U. S. Steel pf	109⅜	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	−⅜
68⅛	68⅜	23,583	Utah Copper	70⅛	70⅞	68⅜	68⅜	−1⅞
31⅛	31¼	3,600	Va.-Car. Chemical	28¾	31¼	28½	31⅛	+3⅜
95	100	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	+3
1⅞	2	11,100	Wabash	2	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	...
3½	3⅝	4,400	Wabash pf	4	4	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
96	96¾	250	Wells Fargo Exp	97¼	97¼	97	97	−½
26	26½	700	Western Maryland	25½	26½	25½	26	+½
38	39½	100	West. Maryland pf	39	39	39	39	+1
69	69½	1,700	Western Union Tel	70	70¼	69	69	−⅜
105¼	106	225,600	Westingh. E. & M	98	106	98	106	+8
1⅞	2	200	Wheeling & L. E	2	2	2	2	...
115	116	100	Willys-Overland	117	117	117	117	−¼
100¼	101¼	100	Willys-Overland pf	101	101	101	101	−1
119	120	100	Woolw. pf., s 20 f	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	...

WABASH SYNDICATE FORMED

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Allies Underwrite Reorganization Plan.

The new reorganization plan of the Wabash Railroad, which was completed after three and one-half years in a form which it is believed will be acceptable to security holders and State authorities, has been underwritten by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Responses made to offers to participate in the provision of $27,720,000, or any part of that sum not supplied by the Wabash security holders were so general that the formation of the syndicate was easily accomplished.

It may not be necessary to get the approval of the railroad commissions in the States traversed by the Wabash lines, it was said yesterday. The previous reorganization plan was abandoned after opposition from the Missouri Commission. It is the opinion of counsel for the committees that inasmuch as the latest plan contemplates a reduction of bonded debt and a readjustment within the present capitalization it may not be essential to submit the plan. The question will probably be put up to the several commissions, and if they are not in accord with this idea it is expected that the plan will be held up until they have passed upon it.

BROKERS' FIRMS DISSOLVED.

Two Reorganizations Announced in Stock Exchange Houses.

Among changes in Stock Exchange firms announced yesterday to take place today was the dissolution of Taylor, Livingston & Co. A new partnership has been formed under the name of Henry B. Livingston & Co., with offices at 100 Broadway. The partners are Henry F. Godfrey, Cortlandt E. Taylor, and Henry B. Livingston, the last named being the board member.

The firm of Nichols, MacDonell & Scheider also has been dissolved and another formed to be known as Nichols & Scheider, 60 Broadway. The members are Erickson N. Nichols and Edmund J. Scheider. A. [illegible] MacDonell will be in the Cotton Exchange Building.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Westinghouse Dallied at First.

It seemed to many impatient followers of Westinghouse's fortunes in early trading yesterday that the stock gave rather deliberate reflection to additional facts about the company's war orders. Starting unchanged from the previous day's closing figure, 98, it advanced to par within a few minutes, but at this level was met with a sizable supply of offerings, and a seesaw movement occurred. In a normal market, of course, a 2-point rise within a quarter hour would satisfy the most rabid of bulls. With a war stock running wild, or giving signs of running wild, however, an advance of this amount is considered meagre by holders of the shares, particularly those who recently bought. So traders on the long side chafed more or less while quotations were fluctuating from a fraction above par to a point below, and they had to wait until nearly noon for action with the longed-for flavor. It came quickly after a start was made, and the top price of 106 was reached under the pressure of rapid buying in relatively small lots.

Market Broadened Late in the Day.

It was noticeable that the market broadened substantially after Westinghouse and its companions had been lifted to their best prices in the third hour of trading. There were stretches of three or four minutes each when the tape recorded a steady stream of transactions in Steel, Union Pacific, and other standard issues, without the symbol for Westinghouse appearing once. The early trading, it seemed, had found interest among traders so closely centred in the war stock group that the others had been neglected.

An Interesting Possibility.

Nearly every idea that has been put forth for the development of transportation systems in the last few years was taken up at one time or another by the late E. H. Harriman. So with the suggestion that has been going around financial circles that the Union Pacific should get control of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas by putting up its credit for the weaker road. Mr. Harriman thought once that he could buy control of the M., K. & T., and hitch it up with his other lines, and if he had been allowed a freer hand by the Federal Government he might have done so. His death ended a number of half-formed plans, but the M., K. & T. proposal still lives. A prominent interest in Union Pacific said yesterday that an effort had been made to get support for the plan, but that the times were not propitious.

The New Factor.

A banker under whose hands more than one railroad's tangled finances have been straightened out was asked yesterday what the next stage in the Wabash reorganization would be. "Let us see," he said, counting off on his fingers the things accomplished and the things remaining to be done. "First, the reorganization work by the committees, then the underwriting, then the submission of the plain to State authorities, then the foreclosure sale, then the blackmailer. After the last, who knows?"

Seekers After Easy Money.

Wherever two or more persons foregather in the financial district these days the talk quickly turns to the fabulous profits which acquaintances have made in the rise in stocks. Chairman Somebody's secretary, using $100 of real cash, has taken $2,000 out of Bethlehem and Westinghouse; a manicurist in any one of half a hundred barber's shops has made enough to buy a house; a theatrical man has closed out with almost a million. It is very disturbing to the plodder, accustomed to seeing $1 saved become $1.04 in twelve months. Sometimes it bothers him so that he draws his dollar and its associates from a savings bank and follows the crowd. The lightning may strike him, but the usual result is that either the bull market flattens out at about that time, or that it carefully turns aside to avoid the stock on which the plodder has staked his fortunes. It is human nature to confess profits and conceal losses. If it were not so it would be an easy matter to offset every story of speculative gains with another of speculative losses.

Utility Company Earnings.

Gross earnings of 275 public utility companies in 1914 amounted to $896,161,591, according to reports made to The Financial World, a total of $41,438,439, or 4.88 per cent., greater than in the preceding year, and an increase of 12 per cent. over the record of 1912. Of this gross, $375,038,910 was saved as net income, a gain of $10,454,368, or 2.86 per cent., over 1914 and 9.72 per cent. over 1912. The concerns, all told, disbursed in interest charges $152,929,180, nearly 5 per cent. more than in the year previous, and paid dividends aggregating $139,194,564, an increase over 1913 of 6.88 per cent. The companies have stocks and bonds outstanding to the total of $5,004,252,793.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George W. Gale, private secretary to George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank, has resigned to become a member of the staff of Charles Starek, National Bank Examiner of the New York district.

W. Channing Burbank and William L. Meffert have been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of Clark, Childs & Co., as partners.

Wassermann Brothers, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have opened an uptown office at 527 Fifth Avenue, in the Harriman National Bank Building.

S. P. Larkin, formerly of Larkin & Reutter, will hereafter deal in high grade investment securities under the name of S. P. Larkin Co., with offices at 43 Exchange Place.

The Bankers Trust Company, as corporate trustee, under the first mortgage of the International Agricultural Corporation securing the first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. 20-year sinking fund gold bonds, will purchase on May 19 for the sinking fund bonds to the amount of $311,000. No offers will be accepted in excess of 103 and accrued interest. Offers must be submitted on or before May 14.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18¼	18½	18⅜	18⅝
Atlantic Refining	577	582	572	577
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	108	106	109
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	145	155	125	130
Continental Oil	233	238	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	39	42	38	40
Cumberland Pipe L	47	51	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	225	230
Galena S. Oil pf	137	141	137	140
Galena S. Oil	158	160	159	161
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	210	213	210	213
Northern Pipe Line	95	98	93	98
Ohio Oil	143	145	140	142
Pierce Oil	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13¼
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	79	81	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	295	298	290	295
Prairie Pipe Line	138	140	140	142
Solar Refining	237	242	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	215	218	215	217
South Penn. Oil	277	280	276	279
So. W. Pa. P. L	112	115	112	115
Stand. Oil of Cal	299	301	299	301
Stand. Oil of Ind	430	435	425	435
Stand. Oil of Kan	360	365	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky	250	255	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb	330	336	320	330
Stand. Oil of N. J	412	415	407	410
Stand. Oil of N. Y	193	195	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	425	434
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	215	220	213	220
Washington Oil	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales April 30, 1915	$5,581,500
Same day last year	2,318,500
Year to date	273,138,500
Same period last year	275,120,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.46 — .02
Same day last year	87.36 + .34

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, s 1
1,000 ... 77¾
2d Ser, German stamp
1,000 ... 75⅝
10,000s30f ... 76
9,000s20f ... 76
N Y City 4s, 1958
3,000 ... 97
4s, 1959
2,000 ... 97
4,000 ... 97¼
4½s, 1960
10,000 ... 100⅜
4½s, 1964
11,000 ... 100⅝
Adams Expr 4s
1,000 ... 73
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
4,000 ... 101¼
deb 5s
5,000 ... 92⅝
1,000 ... 93¼
1,000 ... 93⅜
Am Cot Oil 4½s
4,000 ... 100⅜
Am Ice Secur 6s
2,000 ... 80¼
Am T & T cv 4½s
1,000 ... 101⅛
7,000 ... 101⅛
col 4s
9,000 ... 89
Am Wr Paper 5s
1,000 ... 70
Armour & Co 4½s
16,000 ... 93¼
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
12,000 ... 94½
99,000 ... 94⅛
3,000s20f ... 94⅛
500 ... 94
conv 4s, 1955
2,000 ... 102⅝
conv 4s, 1960
1,000s5f ... 103¼
1,000 ... 103
9,000 ... 102½
10,000 ... 102¼
Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4
3,000 ... 87
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 ... 90½
conv 4½s
5,000 ... 87¾
1,000 ... 87⅝
17,000 ... 87¾
1,000 ... 88
P, Lake E & W Va 4s
1,000 ... 82¾
3,000 ... 82½
Beth Steel ext 5s
21,000 ... 100¾
1st & ref 5s
12,000 ... 91⅜
15,000s20f ... 91¾
28,000 ... 91½
B R T ref cv 4s
1,000 ... 85
4,000 ... 85
5s, 1918
12,000 ... 100½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 ... 104
Cal G & Elec 5s
1,000 ... 94
Cent Leather 5s
4,000 ... 99½
4,000 ... 99⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
1,000 ... 114½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
11,000 ... 89½
15,000s30f ... 89⅝
1,000 ... 89½
10,000 ... 89⅜
T S L 4s
2,000 ... 85
C R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
5,000 ... 92½
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000 ... 92
joint 4s
5,000 ... 96⅝
1,000 ... 96⅝
9,000 ... 96⅝
17,000 ... 96⅝
C & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 ... 70
Chi Gr Westn 4s
1,000 ... 71¼
1,000 ... 71⅛
1,000 ... 71¼
5,000 ... 71¼
1,000 ... 71⅛
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s
1,000 ... 100⅞
4s, 1934
15,000 ... 89⅝
10,000 ... 90¼
conv 4½s
5,000 ... 99
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
30,000 ... 104½
500 ... 104⅜
10,000 ... 104⅜
2,000 ... 104½
22,000 ... 104½
15,000 ... 104¼
C & N W gen 5s
2,000 ... 114½
C, R I & P gen 4s
4,000 ... 83¼
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
1,000 ... 61
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry deb 5s
10,000 ... 52
10,000 ... 52¼
4,000 ... 51⅞
5,000 ... 52
12,000 ... 53
4,000 ... 53¼
16,000 ... 53
2,000 ... 52½
Col & So 1st 4s
10,000 ... 91
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931
7,000 ... 96
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934
2,000 ... 93¼

Con Gas conv 6s
22,000 ... 118⅜
10,000 ... 118¼
10,000 ... 118⅜
15,000 ... 118¼
2,000 ... 118⅜
6,000 ... 118¼
25,000 ... 118¼
25,000 ... 118¼
2,500 ... 118⅛
4,000 ... 118⅛
10,000 ... 118
1,000 ... 118¼
25,000 ... 118
D & H lien eq 4½s
6,000 ... 100⅞
deb 4s, 1916
1,000 ... 99⅝
1st & ref 4s
93,000 ... 94½
D & R G con 4½s
1,000 ... 82¾
1st & ref 5s
2,000 ... 47½
10,000 ... 48
2,000 ... 47½
Det Edison 5s
1,000 ... 102¾
Det Un Ry con 4½s
9,000 ... 75
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000 ... 55¾
4,000 ... 55½
7,000 ... 56
5,000 ... 56¼
20,000 ... 56
5,000 ... 56⅛
16,000 ... 56
30,000 ... 55½
Du P de N T 4½s
11,000 ... 90⅛
1,000 ... 90⅛
13,000 ... 90¼
11,000 ... 90⅛
2,000 ... 90⅛
Erie 1st con 7s
3,000 ... 109½
1st gen 4s
1,000 ... 70
14,000 ... 69⅞
cv 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 64¾
cv 4s, Ser B
1,000 ... 69⅞
10,000 ... 69½
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000 ... 103⅞
4,000 ... 103¾
2,000 ... 104
Ga, C & N 1st 5s
1,000 ... 102
Granby Con cor 6s, Ser A
8,000 ... 106
Green Bay & Wn Del Ctfs B
11,000 ... 13
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
10,000 ... 76½
adj income 5s
11,000 ... 27¼
Ill Cent ref 4s
18,000 ... 88
Ill Cent & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Series A
1,000 ... 100⅜
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
16,000 ... 137
1,000 ... 136¼
10,000 ... 136
conv 6s, 1922
2,000 ... 138
12,000 ... 137
10,000 ... 136⅞
5,000 ... 137
5,000 ... 136½
6,000 ... 136
Inter-Met 4½s
51,000 ... 79¼
10,000 ... 79
55,000 ... 79¼
46,000 ... 79⅛
24,000 ... 79
I R T 1st & ref 5s
26,000 ... 98⅛
Int Paper conv 5s
5,000 ... 79
K C, Ft S & M 4s
3,000 ... 71½
Kan City So 5s
1,000 ... 91¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
1,000 ... 93¼
5s, 1950
1,000 ... 72¼
3,000 ... 72¼
L S & M So 3½s
10,000 ... 82¼
4s, 1931
15,000 ... 92½
20,000 ... 92⅝
7,000 ... 92⅝
Long Isl gen 4s
1,000 ... 87
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000 ... 100
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
7,000s20f ... 44
5,000 ... 44
ctfs of dep
27,000 ... 45
Mex Petro 1st ref cv 6s, Ser C
1,000 ... 108
Milwaukee Gas 4s
7,000 ... 91⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
5,000 ... 60
2,000 ... 61
10,000s20f ... 63
1,000 ... 62½
1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 53
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
14,000 ... 92½
Mo Pacific 4s
1,000 ... 47½
conv 5s
4,000 ... 44½
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
1,000 ... 91¾
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
5,000 ... 98
1,000 ... 97
8,000 ... 98
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s
2,000 ... 92⅝

N Y Cent deb 3s, when issued
64,000 ... 103⅜
10,000 ... 104
26,000 ... 103⅞
1,000 ... 104
89,000 ... 103¼
374,000 ... 103⅞
100,000 ... 103⅜
221,000 ... 103½
1,000 ... 103¾
10,000 ... 103⅝
1,000 ... 103⅜
59,000 ... 103⅜
5,000 ... 103⅜
26,000 ... 103⅜
10,000 ... 103⅞
105,000 ... 103⅜
1,000 ... 103⅜
80,000 ... 103½
50,000 ... 103⅜
75,000 ... 103⅜
225,000 ... 103⅜
gen 3½s
10,000 ... 80½
deb 4s, 1934
15,000 ... 87
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
11,000 ... 88⅞
6,000 ... 89
25,000 ... 88⅞
10,000 ... 88⅞
2,000 ... 89
7,000 ... 88⅞
30,000 ... 88⅞
24,000 ... 89
2,000 ... 89⅛
10,000 ... 89
N Y, N H & H non-cv deb 4s, 1955
10,000 ... 76⅝
N Y Rwys ref 4s
10,000 ... 73¼
adj 5s
5,000 ... 53⅝
2,000 ... 53
38,000 ... 53½
2,000 ... 53½
Norf & Wn, Poc C & C 4s
3,000 ... 89
Nor Pacific 4s
1,000 ... 92⅝
7,000 ... 92⅞
10,000s20f ... 92⅝
2,000s5f ... 92⅝
19,000 ... 92½
5,000s30f ... 92⅝
4,000 ... 92⅝
5,000 ... 92⅝
1,000 ... 92½
Nor Pacific 3s
28,000s30f ... 65½
14,000 ... 65⅛
1,000 ... 65
N Pac Ter 1st 6s
3,000 ... 111
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s
2,000 ... 101
Oreg S L 1st 6s
1,000 ... 108⅝
15,000 ... 109¼
3,000 ... 109½
1st con 5s
5,000 ... 104½
gtd ref 4s
5,000 ... 91¼
10,000 ... 91⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
1,000 ... 97⅛
15,000 ... 97⅛
7,000 ... 98
Penn 4s, 1948
2,000 ... 98⅝
Penn R R con 4½s, temp c, full pd
30,000 ... 104
13,000 ... 103⅞
7,000 ... 104
79,000 ... 103⅞
8,000 ... 104
7,000 ... 103⅞
Peo Gas & C of Chi ref 5s
5,000 ... 100⅝
Ray Con 1st 6s
3,000 ... 123¼
500 ... 120
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
5,000 ... 93¼
Rio Gr W 1st 4s
5,000 ... 73
R, W & O con 5s
1,000 ... 103
St L, Ir M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s
4,000 ... 65½
gen 5s
5,000 ... 98⅝
28,000 ... 98½
St L S W 1st 4s
3,000s20f ... 75½
con 4s
10,000 ... 62
Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000 ... 91
So Pac conv 4s
50,000 ... 83¼
25,000 ... 83¾
50,000 ... 83⅝
10,000s20f ... 83⅝
30,000 ... 83⅝
col 4s
1,000 ... 85
conv 5s
1,000 ... 101⅛
1,000 ... 101⅛
8,000 ... 101⅛
10,000 ... 101⅛
1,000 ... 101⅛
1,000 ... 101⅛
9,000 ... 101⅛
2,000 ... 101⅛
1st ref 4s
1,000 ... 88⅝
3,000 ... 88⅝
5,000s30f ... 88⅝
5,000s20f ... 88⅛
San Fr Ter 4s
10,000s30f ... 81¼
1,000 ... 81¼
4,000 ... 81¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 99⅞
21,000 ... 100
1,000 ... 100⅛
gen 4s
1,000 ... 67
16,000 ... 67¼
2,000 ... 67

Seab A L adj 5s
3,000 ... 66½
S Bell T & T 1st 5s
6,000 ... 97⅝
Tex Co conv 6s
15,000 ... 100
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ... 94½
Third Av ref 4s
20,000 ... 82
500 ... 82¼
Third Av adj 5s
5,000 ... 78½
11,000 ... 78⅝
35,000 ... 78⅜
10,000 ... 78⅜
500 ... 78
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 ... 32½
Union Pac 1st 4s
10,000 ... 96½
11,000 ... 96⅝
15,000 ... 96½
conv 4s
11,000s20f ... 91
U R Rs of S F 4s
3,000 ... 48½
7,000 ... 48⅜
10,000s6f ... 48⅜
8,000 ... 49
1,000 ... 48½
3,000 ... 48¼
1,000s6f ... 48½
U S Rubber 6s
4,000 ... 102⅞
10,000 ... 103
1,000 ... 103⅛
U S Steel C s f 5s
10,000 ... 102⅜
20,000 ... 102¼
3,000 ... 102⅛
5,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102⅜
3,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102¼
3,000 ... 102⅜
3,000 ... 102⅜
registered
500 ... 102¼
500 ... 102⅛
500 ... 102¼
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
1,000 ... 95
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ... 101
10,000 ... 101¼
10,000 ... 101½
2d 5s
5,000 ... 93
15,000 ... 92½
1,000 ... 93¼
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
42,000 ... 32
7,000 ... 31½
48,000 ... 31
20,000 ... 30¾
22,000 ... 30½
52,000 ... 30
38,000 ... 29½
20,000 ... 29⅞
25,000 ... 30
4,000 ... 29¾
18,000 ... 30
Cent Tr ctfs of deb, stpd
31,000 ... 27
Eq Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd
35,000 ... 30
25,000 ... 29½
35,000 ... 29⅝
7,000 ... 30
10,000 ... 28⅝
16,000 ... 29
3,000 ... 28½
51,000 ... 28
11,000 ... 27
10,000 ... 27½
64,000 ... 28
5,000 ... 27⅝
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
38,000 ... 8½
7,000 ... 8⅞
30,000 ... 9
9,000 ... 9¼
5,000 ... 9⅛
1,000 ... 9⅛
1,000 ... 9
15,000 ... 9
2,000 ... 9⅛
5,000 ... 9⅛
10,000 ... 9
2,000 ... 9⅜
41,000 ... 9¼
12,000 ... 9
Colum Tr ctfs for Cen Tr cfs
15,000 ... 8
Wab Pitts Ter 2d 4s, Tr Co ctfs
10,000 ...
Westn Electric 5s
1,000 ... 101
West Shore 4s
9,000 ... 92
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s
10,000 ... 97¼
25,000 ... 97⅜
10,000 ... 97¼
204,000 ... 98
8,000 ... 97
5,000 ... 97⅛
15,000 ... 97⅛
18,000 ... 97⅜
10,000 ... 97⅞
47,000 ... 98
22,000 ... 98⅛
31,000 ... 98⅛
10,000 ... 98⅛
31,000 ... 98⅜
6,000 ... 98⅛
11,000 ... 98¼
19,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 98⅞
9,000 ... 98¾
24,000 ... 99
10,000 ... 98⅞
20,000 ... 98⅞
3,000 ... 98¾
7,000 ... 98⅞
2,000 ... 98⅞
11,000 ... 98⅛
10,000 ... 98⅞
5% notes
22,000 ... 100¼
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ... 86½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	99
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	92	96
Am Ag C	57½	58½
Do pf	91½	95
Am B Sug pf	84	100
A B S & Fdy	99½	102½
Do pf	144	..
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Pr	95	98
Do pf	107	109
Am Cot O pf	95¾	98
Am Exp	93	97
Am Lin	11½	12
A S pf B	82	85
Am Snuff	152½	161
Do pf	105	108
A T & C	60	62
Am Wr Pa pf	11	12½
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	70
Assets R	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98¼
Bruns Ter	5	7
B R & P	86	95
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	28	31
Cal P pf	44½	45½
Canada So	56	60
Case (J I) pf	80	87
C R R of N J	300	330
C & S A Tel	120	..
Chi & Alt	8¼	9½
Do pf	10½	..
C & N W pf	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	130
Do pf	130	150
C, C, C & St L	31	39
Do pf	50	65
Cleve & P	159	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Col & So	30	31
Do 1st pf	52	54
Do 2d pf	40	50
Crex Carp	50	60
Del & H	151½	152
D, L & W	417	430
D & R G	7¼	9¼
D M & Ft D pf	..	32
Det Ed	115	115¼
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U Ry	64	68
D S S & A	5	6
Du P de N Pow pf	..	91
E Kod, ex div	500	..
Elec S B	53	..
Gen Chem	210	215
Do pf	106	109
G'drich (B F) Co pf	102	102½
Granby C	90	103
Hav E R L & P	75½	80½
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	114	118
Hock Val	..	115
Homest'ke	117¼	118½
Ill Cent	110	111½
Int Agric	6	12
Do pf	15	30
I H, N J	99	103
Do pf	111	115
Int H Cor	72	75
Do pf	108	112½
Int Stm P pf	..	19
Iowa Cent	7	9
Do pf	15	20
K C, F S & M pf	64	68½
Kayser (J) & Co	87	88
Do 1st pf	106½	110
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	..	38
Kresge (SS) Co pf	109	109½
L E & W pf	21½	22
Ligg & M	220	225
Do pf	118	120
Long Isl'd	33	37
L-W Bis	21	22
Do 1st pf	92	97¾
Do 2d pf	60½	68
Lorill Co	172	182
Do pf	115	118
Louis & N	124	126
M'kay Cos pf	67½	68½
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Elev	128	129
Man S pf	100	104
May Dep S	40¼	45
Do pf	96	99
Mer M pf	88	92
Mich Cent	101	112½
M & St L pf	35	42
M, St P & S S M pf	125	131
Do l l	77	85
Mon P pf	101	105
M Wd pf	110	115
M & B pf	66	..
N, C & St L	125	130
Nat Bis	120	122
Do pf	120	122
Nat En pf	82	87
Nat L pf	109	112
N C & S	73¾	75¾
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	20
Do 2d pf	7	7¾
N Y C & St L	35	36½
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	40	50
N Y L & W	112½	122
N Y S R	..	53
Norf & S	15½	22
N & W pf ex div	84	89
N O T & L	..	61
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	3	3¼
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & T	32¼	34
Do pf	88¾	94
Peo & E	8	10
Pett-Mull	23¾	25
Do 1st pf	87	100½
Phila Co	73	[illegible]
P, C, O & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N L pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts C pf	93½	95
P, Ft W & C	..	159
Pitts S pf	70	80
Rdg 1st pf	85	90
Do 2d pf	84	86
Rock Isl'd	⅝	¾
St L & S F 1st pf	8	14
Do 2d pf	5½	5¾
St L S W	17	19
Do pf	34	36½
Sears-R, ex div	137½	138¼
Do pf	124½	125½
S-S S & I pf	90	92
So P R S	57	61
Do pf	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs	66	85
St'd M pf	67	70½
T, St L & West	2	2½
Do pf	6½	7
Und Type	86	72
Do pf	98¼	105
U B & P	6¼	6¾
Do pf	27	29
Un Cig M pf	103¼	104½
Un Dry G	..	50
U S C I P	14	18
Do pf	44	45
U S Ind A pf	88	90
U S R & I	40	44
Va I C & Coke	41	42
Va R & P	..	45
Vul Detin	9	11
Do pf	25	35
W E & M 1st pf	130	..
Weym-B	225	250
Do pf	114	120
W & L E 1st pf	10	12
Do 2d pf	3	4
Wis Cent	36	38
W'w'th (F W)	104½	106½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.02	Mexican	.29
Belcher	.13	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.12	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.09	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Union Con	.17
Crown Point	.01	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.18
Hale & Norcross	.02		
TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.70	Comb. Fraction	.13
Jim Butler	.86	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.18	Florence	.54
Mizpah Exten	.32	G'field C. M.	1.47½
Montana	.39	G'field Merger	.25
North Star	.22	Jumbo Exten	1.25
Rescue Eula	.13	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Exten	3.60	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.38	Vernal	.05
West End	1.00	Nevada Hills	.23
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.37	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.45	Manhattan Con	.01
C. O. D.	.05	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	10	Old Gold	..	1½
Elkton	43½	44¼	Portland	116	118
El Paso	95	130	Vindicator	157	165
Findlay	4¼	4⅞	Golden C	180	185
Gold Sov	4¼	5	Ray B. H.	3⅜	4
Isabella	18⅞	19¼	Jackpot	6¼	9
McKinney	32	35			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	38.00	40.00	37.00	41.00
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Iron, 2X fdy	..	..	18.75	14.25
Spelter	13.25	..	14.25	..
Antimony "other b'ds"	30.00	33.00	27.00	28.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅝@18⅞c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	0	0	79	7	6
Copper, futures	78	10	0	80	15	0
Tin, spot	159	10	0	160	10	0
Tin, futures	161	10	0	162	7	6
Lead	20	17	6	21	5	0
Spelter	64	0	0	64	0	0
Antimony:						
Hallett's	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0
ord. brands	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0

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THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000
Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
We Invite Your Account

Mo. Kan. & Tex.
5% Notes.
Due May 1st, 1915

Gude, Winmill & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
20 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 6880

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Brass Stock
Amer. Water Works & Elec. Stocks
Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
Hercules Powder Com. Stock
Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
National Fuel Gas Stock
New Jersey Zinc Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stock
Singer Manufacturing Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

READJUSTMENT OF The Northern Colorado Power Company

(Now named THE WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.)

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Preferred Stock and Common Stock and First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Redeemable Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above Company issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 22, 1913:

Holders of the above Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified to present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, in order to receive, on surrender of certificates representing deposited stock, the new stock to which they are entitled under the above Plan and Agreement, and, on surrender of certificates representing deposited bonds, the certificates of interest in new bonds and the cash representing the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds, to which they are entitled under the Plan and Agreement and the circular letter of the undersigned, to depositors of bonds dated December 15, 1914. Certificates representing deposited bonds should be accompanied by properly executed certificates of ownership for the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

JOHN SEAGER,
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
Readjustment Committee.
New York, April 27, 1915.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

130 East 15th Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York, N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS, Dated May 1, 1888.

Notice of Redemption on November 1, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that on November 1, 1915, the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will redeem all the outstanding Debenture Bonds of the above-mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000 and of the aggregate face value of $1,236,000. The said Debenture Bonds will be redeemed pursuant to the terms and conditions endorsed thereon, at par, together with the semi-annual interest due on the redemption date, upon the surrender thereof, duly transferred to bearer, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after November 1, 1915. Interest on the said Bonds will cease on November 1, 1915.

New York, April 30, 1915.
CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, President.

S. P. LARKIN & CO.
announce the opening of their new office at
43 Exchange Place
on May 1st. Mr. Larkin was formerly a partner in the dissolved firm of Larkin & Reutter. Telephone 6423-4 Hanover.

"WHAT SHALL I BUY?"
You will never be satisfied with your investments until you are able to determine for yourself—good investments.
THE BABSON INSTRUCTION COURSE ON INVESTMENTS
will give you this ability. Write for booklet, "Suggestions for Investors," and full information on this service.
INVESTMENT BANKERS BUREAU,
305 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS
INTERBORO MET.
NOT APPROVING PRESENT PLAN, COMMUNICATE ROOM 1707, 74 B'WAY.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Close Higher, but Slight Recessions Occur in Industrial and Mining Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 229,457 shares of stock and $153,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 42,732; railroads, 6,000; oils, 2,485, and mining, 173,270. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Am. Wr. Pa.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
12,165	American Zinc	43¾	44¾	42¾	44¾
2,100	†Electric Boat	83	84	81½	88
650	†Elec. Boat pf.	108	108½	108	108
1,500	Emerson Pho.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
450	†Inter. Motors.	14⅞	14½	14	14
44	†Int. Motor pf.	31	32	29	29
50	†Inter. Nickel.	144	144	144	144
3,200	†Inter. Petrol.	9¾	10½	9¾	10
600	Inter. Rubber.	7½	7½	7½	7½
250	†Int. Mer. Ma..	1	1	⅞	⅞
600	†Int. M. M. pf..	6	6	5½	5½
25	Kelly Sp. Tire.	136	136	136	136
3,200	Manhat. Tran.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
100	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	N. Y. Transp.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜
650	†Pyr. Mf. Co.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
550	Corp. R. & H.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Riker-H. n. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	Sterling Gum.	3	3	3	3
3,000	Un. C. St., n.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	†United C. St. of America.	102	102	102	102
3,500	Un. Pr.-S. n.	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1,200	†World Film..	4	4	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil.	18⅝	18¾	18½	
17	At. Refining...	585	570	580	+5
65	Colonial Oil...	130	130	140	+15
5	Eureka Pipe L.	229	229	229	+3
93	Galena-S. Oil...	162	158	160	
60	Illinois Pipe L.	134	133	133	−1
60	Indiana Pipe L.	102	100	100	−6
90	Nat. Transit...	33	32	33	+½
43	N. Y. Transit..	213	210	210	
10	Northern P. L.	96	96	96	+2
175	Ohio Oil	144¾	141	144	+2½
200	Pierce Oil....	13	12⅝	13	
375	Prairie O. & G.	304	294	298	+6
70	Prairie Pipe L.	140	139	139	−1
40	South. Penn. O.	277	276	277	
221	S. Oil of Cal...	300	298	300	+1
205	†S. Oil of Ind..	435	427	431	+7
8	S. Oil of Ky...	254	252	254	+2
120	S. Oil of N. J...	415	400	413	+3
73	S. Oil of N. Y..	194	191	193	+2
2	S. Oil of Ohio..	430	430	430	+2
25	Union Tank L..	83	83	83	+1
15	‡Vacuum Oil..	217	217	217	−3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Int. Con., w. i.	26	27	26	26⅝
1,400	Int. Con. pf., w. i.	76¾	77	75¾	76
300	Wabash, w. i..	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
1,800	Wabash pf. (b).	28	28	26	27

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	†Al. Jun., w. i.	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛
3,500	†Alta-C. M. Co	84	85	81	84
3,200	*†Atlanta	38½	39½	38½	39
2,000	*Beaver Cons..	37	37	37	37
2,800	*†Big Cotton...	12	12	12	12
6,400	†Booth	46	47	44	47
2,800	Braden Cop....	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	*Butte & Sup..	71⅞	72	71⅞	71⅞
1,000	Cashboy	8	8	8	8
4,000	†Chile C., w. i.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
750	Con. Ariz. S...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	*C. O. D. con..	5½	5½	5½	5½
300	Con. Nev.-U....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	*Dia. Bl. Butte.	2	2	2	2
2,000	Ely Cons......	11	12	11	12
2,800	†Emma Copper.	34	37	34	37
600	First Na. Cop..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	*Florence	55	55	55	55
800	*Gene. V. Cop.	41	41	41	41
300	Gold. Con.....	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
4,500	†Goldfield Mer.	27	27	26	27
7,000	*Gold. S. Pick.	10	11	10	11
500	*Gold Hill M...	23	23	23	23
500	*Great Bend...	10½	10½	10½	10½
650	Greene-Can....	33⅛	33⅛	32	32
100	Halifax Tono..	42	42	42	42
1,400	*Iron Blossom.	75	75	75	75
2,500	Jumbo Ext.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Kerr Lake.....	5	5	5	5
1,700	†Kewanas	16	17	16	17
300	*McIntyre	50	53	50	53
500	*McK.-Dar.....	32	32	32	32
700	N. Utah Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Napis. Mines..	6	6¼	6	6¼
2,300	*North. Star ..	20	22	20	22
16,000	*†Oro	10½	10½	10	10
1,000	*Peterson Lake	25	26	25	26
1,000	†Sand. Kendall	10	10	10	10
1,700	*†Sells	34	36	34	36
2,500	*†Silver Pick..	10	10	9½	10
600	Stand. Silv.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,000	*Super. M. Co..	21	22	21	22
300	*Temiskaming..	40	40	40	40
300	Tonopah Bel...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
12,500	Tonopah J. B.	1.05	1.06	83	89
450	Tonopah Ext...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	*Tonopah Mer.	30	40	39	40
1,200	*Tonopah Mid.	20	20	19	19
300	*Tonopah Miz..	32	32	32	32
400	Tonopah of N.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Tuolumne Cop..	½	½	½	½
1,200	United V. Ext.	4⅞	4⅞	4	4
600	*†Wasatch	1	1	1	1
29,400	W. E. Consol..	86	96	78	91
7,200	*W. E. Exten..	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,000	Yukon Gold ..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$150,000	‡Chile C. 7s.	120	120¼	118½	118¾
3,000	W. P. 5s flat	35	35	35	35

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Ex-dividend. §Odd lots.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	April 30. Bid.	Asked.	April 29. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Socy. pf., w. i	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	17	17⅝	17	17⅜
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	18	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Fisk Tire	64	66	64	66
Houston Oil	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Houston Oil pf.	60	61	60	61
Kelly Springf. Tire.	135	138	135	138
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	84	85	84	85
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	130	140	130	140
Leh. Val. Coal Sales.	165	170	165	170
Penn. Mex. Fuel	63	66	63	66
Rikes & Heg., new...	6	6¼	6	6¼
Tobacco Products	56	57½	56	57½
Un. Cig. St., pf., new	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
RAILROADS.				
Wabash pf. (a)	51	53	51	55
MINING STOCKS.				
C. O. D. Consolidated	5	6	5	6
Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
La Rose Consolidated	½	⅝	½	⅝
Nipissing Mines	6	6¼	6	6¼
Tonopah Mining	7	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
White Knob Cop. pf...	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
BONDS.				
Braden Copper 6s	165	170	165	170
Calaveras 6s	200	210	...	...

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.52	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi. & Northw'n	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'28	4½	5.00	4.75
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.65	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.07	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.52	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'28	5	4.45	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.90	4.80
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.45	4.95
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.70
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.62
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.53	4.45
Virginian Rwy.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞
4½s	March, 1963	105⅛	105¾	105⅛	105¾
4½s	May, 1957	105⅛	105¾	105⅛	105¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	105⅛	105¾	105⅛	105⅝
4½s	May, 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4s	March, 1964	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
4s	March, 1962	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
4s	Sept., 1960	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
4s	March, 1930-60	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
4s	May, 1959	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s	May, 1957	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96⅞	97½	96⅞	..
4s	1918-1929	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87½	..	87½	..
3½s	May, 1954	87½	..	87½	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 29.	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$810,499	$15,306,460	$173,577,306
Int. rev., ord.	964,630	25,628,981	269,620,230
Corp. & inc. tax	39,440	1,565,458	13,240,677
Miscellaneous	37,236	3,490,890	57,388,602

NO NEW HAVEN DISPUTE.

President Elliott Thinks Mistake Was Made at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Wilson today appointed Clifton Reeves of Trenton, N. J., and Patrick Gilday of Morrisdale, Penn., Commissioners of Conciliation for a New Haven Railroad labor dispute at New Haven.

John A. Moffit of Orange, N. J., was appointed a Commissioner of Conciliation to handle a strike of coal miners at Hazleton, Penn.

NEW HAVEN, April 30.—President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in a statement issued late today in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Conciliation for a reported labor dispute on the New Haven Road at New Haven, says the officials of the company know of no dispute between the company and its employes, and thinks that some road other than the New Haven must be referred to.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom...	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
Argen. Gov...	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101⅛	4.20
Argen. Gov...	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.85
Argen. Gov...	6	Dec.15,'17	99½	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio..	4½	June, 1917	99⅛	99⅛	4.75
Balt. & Ohio..	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅞	4.90
Beth. Steel...	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T...	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅛	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅛	92⅛	7.40
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	4.00
Chi. E. Rys..	5	July, 1916	96	97⅛	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97⅛	99	6.50
Con. G., Bal.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
C. P. R. & L.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	5.08
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	99	99⅛	5.75
Erie R. R....	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅛	5.75
Gen. Motors..	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber..	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅛	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97⅛	5.65
Hav. El. Ry..	6	June, 1915	98⅛	99⅛	5.25
Hocking Val..	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.30
Int. Harv ...	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅞	99⅞	5.10
Lack. Steel ..	5	Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	3.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.65
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1918	99⅛	100⅛	5.95
Minn. G. E...	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1915	90	94	....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99⅛	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	97⅛	7.35
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
N. Y. Cent....	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent....	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.60
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100⅛	4.25
P. R. R. cv...	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.65
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99	5.66
Sulz. & Sons..	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt...	5	June, 1918	95½	97	6.30
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96⅛	98⅛	7.00
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	101⅛	102	5.00
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	98⅞	98⅞	5.50
Utah Co......	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	100	6.00
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	3.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.30
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅛	6.75

COTTON PRICES RISE AND CLOSE STEADY

One Report Indicates Reduction of 14% in Acreage and 40% in Fertilizer.

CROP OF TEXAS OVERSOLD

Demand for the State's Product a Feature of Season—Grades Above the Average.

After a session of considerable irregularity the cotton market yesterday closed steady at a net advance of 3 to 5 points. Liverpool's early prices were much better than due, although later there was a moderate reaction on profit taking. The incentives for the improved undertone were furnished by some private reports on the early crop outlook and the prospects of more rain in Texas.

The Journal of Commerce issued its complete preliminary report indicating a reduction of 14 per cent. in acreage and a curtailment of about 40 per cent. in the use of fertilizer. The season was said to average one week late, with the cut in cotton acreage largely taken up by increased areas seeded to grain. The crop now is said to have a fair start, but is needing rain in the Eastern belt to cause the germination of seed. The report also stated that reliable estimates of the acreage at present were difficult to obtain.

Another private report was that of Miss Giles, who estimated the reduction in acreage at 16.6 per cent. compared with an indicated decrease of 20 per cent. as reported April 5. A. Norden & Co. issued a report at 11 o'clock forecasting a reduction of 15.1 per cent.

The spot situation remains quite strong. Perhaps the most remarkable development of this phenomenal season has been the demand for Texas cotton. The staple is unusually good and the grades are at least above the average of some recent years. Several Texas cotton men are of the opinion that the crop of their State has been oversold. In other words, more cotton has been sold out of Texas, guaranteed to be Texas cotton, than the State produced in last season's big crop. If these assertions are true, and the statements come from some of the best judges in the cotton trade, they represent a development that is almost without precedent.

The week-end figures were without particular influence. The into-sight for the week was placed at 195,218 bales against 113,956 bales last year. The total for the season thus far is 13,966,000 bales against 14,152,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were placed at 269,308 bales against 248,810 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 10.50c for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	10.12	10.07	10.07@10.08	10.02@10.03
July	10.36	10.29	10.30@10.31	10.28@10.29
Oct.	10.69	10.63	10.63@10.64	10.61@10.62
Dec.	10.85	10.78	10.80@10.81	10.76@10.77
Jan.	10.88	10.81	10.82@10.83	10.79@10.80
March	11.09	11.00	11.01@11.03	10.99@11.00

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,107	6,479	1,923
New Orleans	7,642	4,345	1,922
Mobile	76	30	1,252
Savannah	3,162	1,992	2,119
Charleston	505	798	65
Wilmington	1,965	2,007	194
Norfolk	1,907	2,080	3,045

Total port receipts, 43,031 bales, against 13,090 bales same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	6,967	957	253
Memphis	1,507	2,172	627
St. Louis	2,148	2,342	1,589
Houston	356	5,191	492

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,700 to 4,700	5,126	2,356
New Orleans	800 to 1,000	2,611	3,602

Total exports yesterday, 32,391 bales; so far this season, 7,184,113 bales; against 8,225,627 bales same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	1914.
1,225	New Orleans	9.43	337,553	152,769
200	Mobile	9.25	24,640	22,121
1,195	Savannah	9⅝	117,952	74,233
3,556	Galveston	10.00	402,468	235,370
....	Wilmington	9⅝	45,278	18,877
536	Norfolk	9.75	69,681	38,804
1,446	Augusta	9.75	114,856	40,875
850	Memphis	9.50	146,334	79,266
16	St. Louis	9½	31,863	29,970
3,025	Houston	9.90	122,702	99,753

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline, at 5.66d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 23,000 bales, all American. Closed quiet, but steady.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

April, 1915.

The average price of twenty-five leading railroads and twenty-five industrial issues, and these two groups combined for the month of April:

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
April 1	71.78	70.82	71.20	−.09
April 2	Market closed.			
April 3	71.84	71.17	71.77	+.48
April 5	72.64	71.86	72.16	+.39
April 6	72.60	71.74	72.15	−.01
April 7	72.49	71.70	72.14	−.01
April 8	72.78	72.16	72.26	+.12
April 9	73.85	71.89	73.61	+1.35
April 10	74.86	73.72	74.14	+.53
April 12	74.35	73.57	73.86	−.28
April 13	74.54	73.42	73.94	+.08
April 14	74.27	73.69	74.06	+.12
April 15	74.92	73.70	74.15	+.09
April 16	74.89	73.94	74.44	+.29
April 17	75.12	74.54	74.86	+.42
April 19	76.90	74.90	75.55	+.69
April 20	76.66	74.48	76.14	+.59
April 21	76.58	75.12	75.53	−.61
April 22	75.59	74.75	74.85	−.68
April 23	75.30	74.34	74.61	−.24
April 24	75.11	74.45	75.04	+.43
April 26	75.83	74.46	74.67	−.37
April 27	75.01	74.10	74.52	−.15
April 28	75.23	74.47	75.02	+.50
April 29	75.70	74.83	75.15	+.13
April 30	75.49	74.67	74.86	−.29

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
April 1	59.06	58.26	58.71	+.19
April 2	Market closed.			
April 3	59.95	58.68	59.03	+.32
April 5	60.13	59.12	59.67	+.64
April 6	60.26	59.21	59.61	−.06
April 7	60.04	59.28	59.63	+.02
April 8	61.47	59.87	60.37	+.74
April 9	62.48	60.35	62.13	+1.76
April 10	63.29	61.95	62.38	+.25
April 12	63.73	61.76	62.96	+.58
April 13	63.49	62.66	63.64	+.68
April 14	65.79	63.75	64.68	+1.04
April 15	66.52	64.61	65.66	+.98
April 16	68.33	65.66	66.81	+1.15
April 17	68.47	67.10	67.91	+1.10
April 19	68.93	66.16	66.57	−1.34
April 20	67.92	65.70	67.58	+1.01
April 21	68.90	67.09	67.57	−.01
April 22	68.96	67.01	67.55	−.02
April 23	68.86	67.06	67.76	+.21
April 24	68.75	67.59	68.62	+.86
April 26	69.69	68.19	68.32	−.30
April 27	68.75	67.82	67.92	−.47
April 28	69.58	67.86	69.09	+1.17
April 29	70.83	69.15	69.99	+.90
April 30	71.24	69.40	70.35	+.36

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
April 1	65.42	64.54	65.00	+.05
April 2	Market closed.			
April 3	65.54	64.92	65.40	+.40
April 5	66.38	65.49	65.91	+.51
April 6	66.43	65.47	65.88	−.03
April 7	66.26	65.48	65.88	...
April 8	67.12	65.76	66.31	+.43
April 9	68.16	66.82	67.87	+1.56
April 10	69.07	67.81	68.26	+.39
April 12	69.05	67.56	68.41	+.15
April 13	70.01	68.06	68.79	+.38
April 14	70.03	68.72	69.37	+.58
April 15	70.72	69.15	69.90	+.53
April 16	71.61	69.80	70.62	+.72
April 17	71.79	70.82	71.38	+.76
April 19	72.96	70.53	71.06	−.32
April 20	72.29	70.09	71.86	+.80
April 21	71.78	71.10	71.55	−.31
April 22	72.14	70.88	71.20	−.35
April 23	71.83	70.70	71.18	−.02
April 24	71.93	71.02	71.86	+.68
April 26	72.66	71.32	71.53	−.33
April 27	71.88	70.71	71.22	−.31
April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+.83
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+.52
April 30	73.36	72.06	72.60	+.06

April Range This Year.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	76.90 Apr. 19	70.82 Apr. 1	74.86
Industrials	71.24 Apr. 30	58.26 Apr. 1	70.35
Combined	73.36 Apr. 30	64.54 Apr. 1	72.60

April Range Last Year.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	80.51 Apr. 2	75.02 Apr. 25	77.22
Industrials	60.86 Apr. 1	55.46 Apr. 25	57.31
Combined	70.66 Apr. 2	65.24 Apr. 25	67.26

April Range in 1912 and 1913.

RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
1913	86.32 Apr. 4	82.62 Apr. 30	82.72
1912	96.34 Apr. 26	93.80 Apr. 15	95.24
INDUSTRIALS.			
1913	62.51 Apr. 4	56.44 Apr. 30	56.68
1912	71.18 Apr. 26	68.03 Apr. 1	70.36
COMBINED AVERAGES.			
1913	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30	69.70
1912	83.76 Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 1	82.81

This Year's Range to Date.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	76.99 Apr. 19	66.12 Feb. 24	74.86
Industrials	71.24 Apr. 30	51.85 Feb. 24	70.35
Combined	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	72.60

Last Year's Range to Date.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	84.94 Jan. 23	75.02 Apr. 25	77.22
Industrials	61.71 Mar. 23	55.46 Apr. 25	57.31
Combined	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25	67.26

Year's Range in 1914.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	84.94 Jan. 23	66.35 July 30	69.04
Industrials	61.68 Jan. 31	48.48 July 30	[illegible]
Combined	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20

Year's Range in 1913.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	91.41 Jan. 9	75.92 June 10	79.76
Industrials	67.08 Jan. 9	50.27 June 10	56.34
Combined	79.19 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06

Year's Range in 1912.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	97.28 Oct. 4	88.39 Dec. 16	90.27
Industrials	74.50 Sep. 30	61.74 Feb. 1	66.13
Combined	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	99.61 June 26	84.40 Sep. 23	91.37
Industrials	69.76 June 5	54.75 Sep. 25	63.83
Combined	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Bank of Balt.	157½	157½	157½	157½
10	Cons. Coal	93½	93½	93½	93½
10	Cons. Power	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
120	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Cosden pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
62	Fairmont Gas.	26½	29	26½	29
130	F'rm't Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
52	Fid. & Dep...	139	139	139	139
560	Houston Oil...	15½	15½	15½	15½
120	H'ston Oil pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½
2	Merc. Trust...	180	180	180	180
35	Merch.-M. Bk.	28½	29	28½	29
17	Nor. Central..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
135	Un. Rys. & El.	24½	24½	24½	24½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,100	City Balt. 4s,'51	95½	95½	95½	95½
3,400	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
30,000	City Balt. 4s,'62	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2,000	City & Sub. 5s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	Elk'h'n Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	G. C. & N. 5s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000	Jam. C. & C. 5s	83	83	83	83
3,000	Macon D. S. 5s	93	93	93	93
4,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	98	98	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	37½	37½	37½	37½
10,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
2,000	Port. Ry. ref. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	S. & R. 5s...	102½	102⅞	102½	102½
2,000	United Rys. & E. 1st 4s..	81½	81½	81½	81½
22,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s..	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
400	United Rys. & E. fdg. 5s..	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2,200	Va. Mid. 3d 6s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
42	Ahmeek	390	390	390	390
1,595	Alaska	39	39	38⅜	38⅞
610	Algomah	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛	3½
110	Allouez	56	57½	56	56½
255	Amalgamated..	78	78	76⅞	77½
14,575	Am. Zinc	44	44⅞	42⅞	44¼
25	Anaconda	37	37	37	37
1,160	Ariz. Com.	8⅜	8⅜	8	8
20	Arnold	1	1	1	1
200	Bonanza	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
16,550	Butte & Sup..	71⅞	72	70	71⅞
1,170	Cal. & Ariz..	74⅜	74½	70⅞	72
58	Cal. & Hecla..	605	605	600	600
140	Centennial	22	22	22	22
444	Chino	48⅞	48⅞	47	47
150	Cliff	2½	3	2½	3
3,073	Copper Range.	60½	60⅞	58⅞	58⅞
10	Daly-West	4	4	4	4
720	East Butte....	14	14	13⅛	13⅞
950	Franklin	12	12	11	11⅛
935	Granby	90	90	85⅞	88⅞
115	Greene-Can....	33	33	32⅞	32⅞
720	Hancock	24	24½	23	24½
40	Helvetia	90c.	90c.	80c.	80c.
450	Indiana	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
50	Island Creek..	47	47	47	47
10	Isl. Creek pf..	90	90	90	90
205	Isle Royale....	31	31	30	30½
600	Kerr Lake.....	5	5	4⅞	5
150	Keweenaw	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
1,325	Lake	17	17	15⅞	16
90	La Salle......	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
150	Mason Valley..	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½
1,335	Mass. Con....	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13
115	Mayflower	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
75	Miami	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
170	Michigan	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
560	Mohawk	77⅞	78⅞	77	77⅞
50	Nevada Con...	16	16	16	16
3,210	New. Arcadian.	12½	12½	11⅛	11⅞
350	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
3,065	North Butte...	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞
405	North Lake....	3⅞	3⅞	3	3
515	Ojibway	3	3⅛	3	3½
125	Old Colony....	6	6	6	6
10	Old Dominion..	57	57	56	56
895	Pond Creek...	16⅞	16⅞	16	16⅞
230	Quincy	89	89	88	88
130	Ray Con.	25	25	24	24
40	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
150	Shannon	10	10	9½	9½
500	*Shattuck	31	31	29⅞	30
800	South Utah....	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
210	St. Mary's Ld.	64	64	63½	63½
5,680	Sup. & Boston.	4½	4½	4	4
1,705	Sup. Copper...	37⅞	37⅞	35½	36⅞
365	Tamarack	43	43	41	41
1,285	Trinity	7⅛	7⅞	6⅞	7
100	Tuolumne	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
7,599	U. S. Smelting	40	40⅞	40	40⅞
833	U. S. Sm. pf...	47	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞
370	Utah Apex....	3⅞	3⅞	2⅞	3⅛
120	Utah Con.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞
20	Utah Copper...	70⅞	70⅞	68⅞	68⅞
300	Victoria	3	3	3	3
1,750	Winona	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
350	Wolverine	65⅞	65⅞	63⅞	65
50	Wyandotte	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
360	Atchison	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
30	Boston Elev..	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
16	B. & Lowell..	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
735	Boston & M..	34	34	34	34
20	B. & Wor. pf	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
50	Mass. Elec...	7	7	7	7
115	Mass. El. pf..	42	42⅞	42	42
145	N.Y.,N.H.& H..	68	68	67⅞	67⅞
385	W. E. St. Ry.	65	65	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Ag. Ch..	58	58	58	58
110	Am. Ag. C. pf	91⅞	92	91⅞	92
60	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
5	Am. Pn. Svc..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30	Am. P. S. pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10	Am. Sugar	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
717	Am. T. & T...	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
138	Am. Wool pf.	89	89⅞	89	89⅞
632	A. G. & W. I.	12	13	10	11
1,676	A. G. & W.I. pf	21	23	21	21⅞
10	Cumber. T. pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
100	East Bos. L...	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
28	Edison	244	244	243⅞	244
439	Gen. Elec.	159	161⅞	159	160⅞
20	Mass. Gas	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
10	McElwain pf..	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15	*Pullman	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞
25	Reece Button..	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
28	Swift	110	110	110	110
525	United Fruit..	139⅞	140	139⅞	140
440	Un. Shoe M...	63⅞	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞
2	Un. S. M. pf..	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1,245	U. S. Steel	59⅞	59⅞	58⅞	59
80	West. Un. Tel.	70⅞	70⅞	70	70

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½
33,800	A.C.& W.I. 5s	70	71	69	70
1,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	72	72	72	72

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.90	1	Houghton..	3¼	3⅜
Bay S G...	.14	.15	Iron Blos.	.70	.75
Begole	1¼	1½	La Rose...	.52	.57
Bohemia...	2⅝	3	Majestic ..	.45	.48
Bost Ely..	.33	.35	McK-Dar...	.30	.32
Butte & L.	.24	.26	Mex Met...	18	21
Calaveras.	2	2¼	M of Am...	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.90	1	New Balt.	3	3⅜
Cortez	.20	.30	New Doug.	.75	.90
Cornelia ..	8⅝	9¼	Ohio Cop..	.24	.25
Cons Ariz.	.98	1	Oneco	2¼	2½
Cons Cop..	2⅝	2⅞	So Lake...	7	7⅛
Crown Res	.85	.95	Stew't M.	1⅛	1⅜
Davis-D...	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met..	2⅛	2¼
Eagle and Bluebell.	1⅜	1½	U V Ext..	3⅝	4
1st Nat C.	3	3¼	Yukon	2⅞	3

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Radiator	375	375	375	375
10	Am. Shipbldg. pf..	71	71	71	71
100	Baldwin Locomo..	55	55	55	55
175	Chi. Pneu. Tool..	59	59	59	59
52	Chi. Rys., Series 1	87½	87½	87½	87½
120	Chi. Rys., Series 2	24½	24½	24½	24½
53	Chi. Title & Tr...	209½	209½	209½	209½
51	Com. Edison	135½	135½	135½	135½
105	Diamond Match ..	95	95½	95	95½
240	Ill. Brick	65	65½	65	65½
50	K. C. Lt. & Ry...	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
65	Maxwell 1st pf...	84½	84½	84½	84½
70	Mont.-Ward pf	112	112	112	112
20	Nat. Carbon	138	138	138	138
238	People's Gas	121	121	120¾	121
17	Sears-Roebuck	137⅝	138	137⅝	138
549	Stewart-Warner	70	70⅝	70	70⅝
10	Swift	109½	109½	109½	109½
572	Union Carbide	161½	163¾	161½	162¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chi. Rys. 5s, A	90	90	90	90
1,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Ogden Gas 5s...	95	95	95	95
3,000	Peo. Gas rfdg. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
15,000	So. Side Elev. 4½s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper..	77½	77½	77½	77½
5	Am. Can	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
20	Am. Sugar	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
100	Am. Beet S....	50	50	50	50
15	Am. Railways.	32½	32½	32½	32½
4,650	Baldwin Loco..	55	58	55	58
4	Cambria Iron.	44	44	44	44
230	*Cambria Steel	50	50	50	50
20	C. R. & Pac...	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
140	Elec. S. B.	52½	53	52½	53
200	Erie	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
24	I. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Kan. City S...	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Keystone Tel..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Keystone T. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½
3,670	Lake Superior.	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
251	*Lehigh Nav..	75¼	75¼	74¾	74¾
60	Lehigh Valley.	72¾	72¾	72	72
100	Lit Bros.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	L. V. Transit.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
30	*L. V. T. pf..	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	Mo., K. & T..	14	14	14	14
2	North Penn...	91	91	91	91
370	*Penn. R. R...	54⅛	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
50	P. R. R., cash	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
5	Penn. Salt....	94	94	94	94
79	Pa. Traffic....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Phila. Elec...	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
50	Phila. Trac...	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
8	Reading Trac.	28	28	28	28
20	South. Pac....	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1,330	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
216	Tono. Mining.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Union Trac...	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
137	United G. I...	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
4,667	U. S. Steel....	59⅛	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞
4,167	West. Electric.	51	53⅛	51	53⅛
510	W. Cramp	25	30	25	30

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	B. L. 1st 5s...	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
11,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	116½	116½	116½	116½
62	Cam. S. scrip. 1917	97½	97½	97½	97½
200	Elec. & P. 4s.	81	81	81	81
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
3,000	L. N. gen. con. 4½s	100	100	100	100
3,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
24,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	104	104	104	104
1,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	98	98	98	98
8,000	P. Co. cen. 5s.	82	82	82	82
100	Phila. Elec. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
8,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s.	69	69	69	69

*Ex. div.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
666	Am. Sew. Pipe	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
25	Am. W. Gl. pf.	114	114	114	114
525	Colum. G. & E.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4,725	Crucible Steel.	19⅛	20½	19⅛	20
287	Cruc. Stl. pf..	85⅛	85⅛	84⅜	84⅜
35	Elk Co. N. G..	109	109	109	109
120	Ind. Brew. pf.	20	20	20	20
100	La Belle Iron.	31	31	31	31
110	Mfrs. L. & H..	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
130	Nat. Fireproof	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
295	Nat. Firep. pf	18	18	17½	17½
25	Ohio Fuel Sup.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
50	Pitts. Brew....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
55	Pitts. Coal	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
90	Pitts. O. & G.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6
50	Pure Oil	15	15	15	15
35	Union Nat. G.	131	131	131	131
215	U. Sw. & Sig..	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅞
350	West'se A. B.	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
4,170	West'se Elec..	49	53⅜	49	52⅛
134	West'se. El. pf	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Phila. Co. 5s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Pitts. C. deb. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	114	117	114	117
American Cigar pf..	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy...	73	78	73	78
Conley Foil Co.	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M.	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	100	111	100	111
MacAndrews & F.	196	205	196	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	98	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	315	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	109
American Light & Traction	331	334
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	60
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	34
American Public Utilities pf.	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	8¼	9¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	64	68
Cities Service	52	55
Cities Service pf.	59	61
Colorado Power	18½	19
Colorado Power pf.	89½	91½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55½	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82½	84
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	88	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	88	93
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	64
Gas & Electric Securities	66	76
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	78½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf.	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	53	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	85	88
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	22
Republic Ry. Light Co. pf.	68	71
Southern California Edison	74½	†77
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	22	23½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	34	38
United Light & Rys.	45	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71	74
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	73½
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	15	16
Western Power pf.	50	55

Series No. 9.

Greater Than These Railroads

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company

has a greater volume of business than any of the following Railroads:

Kansas City Southern
Central of Georgia
Maine Central
New York, Chicago & St. Louis
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh
Wisconsin Central
Colorado Southern

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's gross business last year was $17,200,000, and it is known that the development of the Company's territory of thirty Counties has hardly begun.

The first preferred stock yields a high rate of return.

The physical value of the Company's property, and its stable earnings, make the first preferred stock a desirable investment.

You may receive from us a description of the Company's property, with particular reference to the first preferred stock.

JOHN NICKERSON, JR.

60 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Closed First Mortgage Bonds

Madison River Power Co. 5s,	1935
Butte Electric & Power Co. 5s,	1951
Puget Sound Power Co. 5s,	1933
Whatcom County Ry. & Light Co. 5s,	1935

Annual sinking funds reducing the amounts outstanding

Prices to yield from 5⅛% to 5½%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO

43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

HIGGINSON & CO., London

Emanuel, Parker & Co.

will remove to their new office

120 BROADWAY

on May 1st, 1915

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company,

55 CEDAR STREET

On and After May 1st, 1915

Alexandria, La., Public Improvement....5s
Bergen Co., N.J., Bldg. & Vdt. 4s & 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., Sewer & W. W....5s
Camden Co., N. J., Bridge..........5s
Camden Co., N. J., Rd. Imp...4s & 4½s
Catlettsburg, K. & C. Water Co....1st 5s
Cohoes, N. Y., Water..............4½s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Water............4s
Elberton, Ga., Gas & Water (May 5th) 4s
Elyria, O., Water Works..............4s
Englewood, N. J., School & Fire...3½s
Essex County, N. J., Hospital.........4s
Essex County, N. J., Park...........4½s
Essex County, N. J., Road..........4½s
Estate of N. Low...................1st 6s
Florida E. Coast Ry. Co. Equipt. Trust Series "A"........5s
Franklin Co., Ohio, Bridge............5s
Fulton, N. Y., Bridge (May 15th)...4½s
Granby, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 2.........4s
Greenwich, Conn., Sch. Refd. & Highway Imp..........4½s
Heard Investment Co.................6s
Hempstead, N. Y., U. F. S. D. No. 15..5s
Henderson, N. C., Funding............6s
Key West, Florida.....................5s
Lake Erie, F. & C. R. R. Co. Equip. Trust Series "A"........5s
Lawrence Water Co...............1st 5s
Luyties Bros., Debenture..............6s
Memphis, Tenn., Water................4s
Monongahela River Cons. C. & C. Co. Equip..........4½s
Oswego, N. Y., Sewer...............4½s
Pittsburgh Coal Co. Equipment.....4½s
Ridgewood, N. J., School...........4½s
School City, Fort Wayne, Ind.........4s
So. Nyack, N. Y., Sewer..............5s
So. Orange, N. J., Sewer............4½s
Superior Water, Light & Power Co..4s
Syracuse, N. Y., 3½s and various others
Syracuse, N.Y. Sch. (May 15th) 4s & 4½s
Toledo, O., Refdg. (and var. others) 4s
Toledo, O., All Board of Education
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co., Series "H"..4s
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co., Series "J"..4s
Valley Counties Power Co.........1st 5s
West Orange, N. J., School.........4½s
Wilmington, Del., City Electric Co....5s

The Company Acts as Registrar and Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Municipalities.

BRANCHES

Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915:

MAY 1ST, 1915.

The American Cotton Oil Co. Deb. 5s.
The American Cotton Oil Co. Deb. 4½s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 3½s.
Electric Boat Co. 6% Notes.
Greenfield, Indiana, School 6s.
Massillon & Cleveland R. R. Co. quarterly div. 2%.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Refunding Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Water Works.
Rushville, Indiana, Water Works 6s.

MAY 12TH, 1915.

Portsmouth, Ohio, City Building 5s.

MAY 15TH, 1915.

Dearborn County, Indiana, Refunding 5s.
Posey County, Indiana, Gravel Road.

MAY 21ST, 1915.

Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 3½s.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 38.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Preferred Stock of this Company, for the quarter ended March 31, 1915, payable to all Preferred stockholders of record as of May 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed June 1, 1915. ARTHUR J. RONAGHAN, New York, April 30, 1915. Treas.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 22.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Common Stock of this Company, for the quarter ended March 31, 1915, payable to all Common stockholders of record as of May 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed June 1, 1915. ARTHUR J. RONAGHAN, New York, April 30, 1915. Treas.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due May 1, 1915, from SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND SCRIP will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, ...

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 3
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 37
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend (No. 3), of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of this Company and a quarterly dividend (No. 37), of $1.50 per share upon the Original Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, both dividends being for the period commencing February 1, 1915, and ending April 30, 1915, will be paid on May 15, 1915, to those persons who were shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1915. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-Pres. & Treas.
San Francisco, California, April 30, 1915.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.
43 Exchange Place
New York, N. Y.

The regularly quarterly dividend (Ninth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 18, 1915. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Litchfield & Madison Railway Co.

Coupons due May 1st, 1915, from the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after May 1st, 1915, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. M. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Ry.

Coupons due May 1, 1915, from Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway Three-Year Six Per Cent. Notes of 1916 should be presented at the American Exchange National Bank, New York, for payment.
JOHN T. COCHRANE, President.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, April 16, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid June 1, 1915, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. May 20, 1915.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.
111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 88.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on May 1, 1915, to shareholders of record April 14, 1915.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Ill customs and bad advice are seldom forgotten."

A BANK Account should entitle you to something more than the mere privilege of drawing checks. It should afford you the best possible counsel on all financial and business matters, especially those that bear directly on your individual problems.

The *Franklin Trust Company* offers this service to its depositors. Call and let our Officers explain how we can be of service to you.

ESTABLISHED 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague Street *Fulton St. Office:* 569 Fulton Street

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

204 Fifth Avenue

BRANCHES

Broadway and Lispenard Street Broadway and 72nd Street

The Lincoln Trust Company has recently moved into its own new building on Madison Square, erected to accommodate its growing, thriving business.

Essentially a commercial bank, it offers facilities a merchant needs—and in addition pays interest on deposits at a rate determined to be fair to the depositor and itself.

If you require convenient and satisfactory banking facilities, write to or call on one of the officers and ask for a statement detailing resources and giving a list of Directors who direct—leading merchants, bankers and lawyers whose names are a guarantee of solidity.

Member of The New York Clearing House Association.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Two-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes,

DUE MAY 1, 1915,

OF

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company

The Board of Directors of the Railway Company has to-day declared effective the Extension Agreement dated April 14, 1915.

Holders of receipts for Notes deposited with May 1, 1915, coupon attached should present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York, for payment of the installment of interest then due on said Notes. Coupons for said installment of interest not deposited under the Extension Agreement should be presented for payment at the same time and place. Deposit receipts and coupons when presented should be accompanied by certificates of ownership as required by the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal Income Tax Law.

Holders of receipts upon surrender thereof to the Depositary will be entitled to receive Notes duly extended as in the Extension Agreement provided, to the face amount mentioned in the receipts, with the additional interest coupons annexed.

The time for further deposits has been extended to and including May 4th, 1915. Noteholders who have not already done so, should, in their own interest, deposit their Notes at once with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the depositary named in Extension Agreement, in order to secure the benefits thereof. The prompt cooperation of all Noteholders will facilitate the plans now being considered by the Directors which contemplate the payment of all extended Notes at or before maturity.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK TRUMBULL, Chairman. C. E. SCHAFF, President.

New York, April 30, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY

Holders of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos.

102 340 425 431 637 985 1095

have, in accordance with the terms of Article 3, Section 4, of the Mortgage dated May 1, 1889, given by The Colorado Fuel Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at 110 and interest on the first day of May, 1915, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated April 8, 1915.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company.

Grand Central Terminal, Nov. 10, 1914.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1914, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 39, 368, 418, 799, 968, and 1012, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1915, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3111, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in May are payable at this office on and after May 1st, 1915, as follows:

Bath Water Works Company, 5%
Brinson Railway Company
Cedar Rapids Water Company
Colorado Bridge Company
Chattanooga City Water Company
Evansville Electric Railway Company, 1st Mtge., 4%
Elizabethtown Water Company
Housatonic Railroad Company
Huntington Water Company
Larchmont Yacht Club
Little Miami Railroad Company
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Equipment Series A
Nansemond Water Company
Northwestern Coal Railway Company
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Company, Registered Interest
Ogden Gas Company
Old Dominion Terminal Company
Racine Water Company
Republic of Panama
United Water & Light Co., Bonds
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company
Virginian Railway Company
Watchung Water Company

MAY 15TH, 1915

Catskill Illuminating & Power Company
Commonwealth Water & Light Company (Notes)

Dividends

MAY 1ST, 1915

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO.,

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MAY 1st, 1915.

Bartow, Fla.
Central Georgia Power Co.
Connorsville, Ind., Water Works
Coos County, Ore., School Dist. No. 9
Covington, Tenn., Sewer
Iron Mountain, Mich., School
Lake Forest, Ill., Bridge & School
Newberry, S. C., Water & Sewer
Okmulgee, Ind. Ter., Water & Sewer
Portland, Ind., School
Raleigh, N. C., Water
Ridge Park Dist., Ill.
Rockford & Freeport Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Russell Co., Va., Road Imp.
Saint Cloud, Minn., School District
South Car. L. P. & Rys. Co., 1st Mtge.
South Orange, N. J., S. D.
Summit, N. J., Sewer
Vigo County, Ind., Court House
Winston, N. C., Refunding

MAY 15th, 1915.

Columbia City, Ind.
Kalamazoo, Mich., City and Street Imp.
Swayzee, Ind., Funding
Teton County, Mont., School Dist. No. 1
Vigo County, Ind., Road

THE GERMANIA BANK

Of the City of New York.

New York, April 30, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared the Regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free of tax, payable May 1st next, to the shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1915.

THINKS WE MAY WIN FIRST TRADE PLACE

Secretary Redfield Discusses the War's Effect Before Scientists of the Nation.

PUTS SPUR TO BUSINESS

And Declares Leadership Is Beckoning—Great Tide of Immigration Predicted at Close of Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Leaders in the financial, political, and scientific life of the nation who addressed sessions of the American Academy of Political and Social Science today asserted that America stood on the threshold of the greatest prosperity it ever had known.

The effect of the European war on America's industry, international trade, and neutrality were today's topics. The speakers included Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Henry Bruere, Chamberlain of New York City; Samuel Gompers, Frances A. Kellor, Vice Chairman of the Committee of Immigration of New York; Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium; Secretary of Commerce Redfield, W. S. Kies, of the National City Bank of New York; Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia University; Morgan Shuster, Albert Bushnell Hart and Paul Fuller.

Secretary Redfield, in his speech, predicted great commercial expansion for the United States as a result of the war. His subject was "America's International Trade as Affected by the European War." He reviewed commercial conditions in the world trade prior to the outbreak of the war, showing that Great Britain, Germany, and the United States ranked in the order named in competition for foreign business. He said that the United States, when hostilities began found itself unprepared to meet the situation, either financially or in a commercial way.

"It is not necessary," he said, "to review the history of the critical months of August and September last. We are concerned, however, chiefly to consider what the extraordinary change is which has come over the face of our foreign trade.

"A floating debt of perhaps four hundred million dollars has been paid in goods, and not in gold. Some of the gold we had exported to pay what we owed before the war has come back to us in pay for debts due us. It amounts since the first of December to over six hundred million dollars. We are saving money as a nation, at an astonishing rate. The nations of the world turn to us for cash. The nations turn to us, both belligerent and neutral, not only to furnish them goods but to loan them the money with which to pay for the foods they buy from us. We are lending the world money and we are selling the world goods, and both to such an extent that our foreign financial outlook and the condition of our export trade has taken on within ten months an entirely new significance. A new spirit has come into our commercial life—a new sense of relationship to others and of our power to help them and of our ability to supply them."

"It is doubtless risky," Secretary Redfield continued, "to foretell what the ultimate effects of the current war shall be upon our commerce. We know where we were before the war began—a great and growing competitor, of others who had many advantages over us. We know where we are now while the war goes on—the one great industrial and commercial country which is at peace and certain to remain so.

"Two factors will affect America favorably in the coming days. One is the loss of good-will by her competitors through enforced absence from business. The other is the injury to her competitors through broken or suspended organization. This is not all. The organization in many cases has been not only broken or suspended, but the units which composed it has been slain."

In summing up, Secretary Redfield said:

"It seems clear to me that if we do our part we shall change our place among the great competitors. The world is ever the economic gainer, in the last analysis, by war. The losses must be absorbed, and we must do our share of the absorbing, but in the process of absorption places relative to one another may be exchanged. No one, I think, would be surprised to find the United States second in the world's competition, nor, if the war shall long continue, be astonished to find her first. If we are willing to lay aside passion and prejudice, to look at things with an international instead of a parochial viewpoint, to realize that inefficiency is unpatriotic, if we are readyto give up inertia and take a step forward out of ourselves to help others; if those things can be done, I see no reason why we may not become the first among the world's great trading nations."

Theodore Price of New York in a discussion of finances estimated that the national debts of the belligerent nations and their political subdivisions would amount to $50,000,000,000 in case the war lasted until Aug. 1, and he predicted either a repudiation of debts or the issuance of irredeemable paper currency.

Henry Bruere in his speech advocated the establishment of a "vigorous national agency to provide facts, suggestions, and leadership making available to all America the experience of the world, or any community or industrial enterprise in America, in cambating the most iniquitous of all social evils, the economic ostracism we call unemployment." He asserted that it was not to the credit of the State and Federal Governments that cities had, to date, furnished leadership which these better equipped Governmental agencies had failed to supply. Through a Federal Bureau, he believed unemployment might be reduced to a minimum.

Samuel Gompers, in his address to the Convention, said that organized labor was planning to protect wage earners against a tide of immigration of unparalleled proportions, that undoubtedly would flow to this country at the conclusion of the war.

"To some of you," he said, "unemployment is a social and economic problem. To the worker, it is a personal experience, and six cent bread to the New Yorker of the East Side was a tragedy."

Three speakers at tonight's session of the Convention denied the justice of the German Ambassador's protest against the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies. "The prime right to keep up neutral trade with all belligerents in time of war is not conferred by the good nature of the belligerents," said Dr. Albert Bushell Hart, professor of government in Harvard University. "Cargoes of actual contraband are liable to capture anywhere on the high seas and the United States gives no protection to that trade. Interferences with neutral rights must stand on a positive addition to the military efficiency of some belligerent."

William C. Dennis of Washington, formerly Assistant Counsellor of the State Department, took the same view. Dr. Charles Noble Gregory of Washington advanced the argument that "nothing could be more impossible or confusing than to shift the rule of neutral obligations with the varying events and successes of war."

The formation of an incorporated trust which would enable its members to engage in successful competition for export trade against foreign manufacturers was proposed by W. S. Kies at tonight's session.

Mr. Kies said that a policy similar to that of Germany whereby the exporters and manufacturers are encouraged to combine, was the only one which would enable American business men to sell their goods abroad. He suggested the formation of a corporation under State charter.

Paul Fuller of New York, another speaker at tonight's session, asserted that the three-mile zone of sovereignty along American shores should be abandoned, in view of the development of modern guns, and that "there should be established a much-extended and thoroughly safe zone around the two Americas beyond which no belligerent should venture without incurring the peril of internment."

Dr. F. J. Warne of Washington took as his subject "The War and Immigration." He outlined a plan for the better regulation of immigration. Dr. Warne's plan provides for the creation by Federal legislation of such governmental machinery as will, in co-operation with State and private employment bureaus, give a measurement of the anticipated needs of American industries for rough, unskilled immigrant labor at the standard or American rate of wages. He predicted a flood of immigration after the war and one of the greatest industrial revivals this country ever has experienced.

EUROPE TO EXTEND TRADE.

Willard D. Straight Says We Will Not Gain Much.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 30.—A liberal policy by the Government in the improvement of rivers and harbors, "that the advantages of water transportation may be preserved by us to the fullest extent," was urged in a resolution adopted here to-day by the Southern Commercial Congress.

"Our people should be protected from the danger and damage which comes from such of our water courses as are under exclusive authority and control of the general Government, the resolution asserted.

It also asked that "to the end that our works for public defense, and of a civil and commercial character, may be of the highest degree of efficiency, they be separated and each be under specialists, such being the policy of every great government except our own, and the time having arrived when longer delay in the inauguration of a similar policy is opposed to public interest and safety."

Willard D. Straight of New York, member of J. P. Morgan & Co., and representative of the National Foreign Trade Council, told the Congress that with conditions bound to arise after the European war, negotiation of reciprocal trade arrangements should be facilitated, trade reprisals should be made possible, and that a tariff board might be found necessary.

"It is foolish," said he, "for us to talk complacently of capturing British and German trade because Europe is at war, and because the Monroe Doctrine is supposed to give some sort of hypnotic claim to the profits of South American commerce. Much of the business upon which we are now engaged is directly attributable to the war. Once the war is over, it will not be long before Europe, commercially and industrially better organized than before, will aggressively undertake to recoup itself for its losses by extending and developing its foreign trade."

Mr. Straight declared that when the war ends there may be a political reaction and financial and industrial depression throughout Europe. He said German foreign trade will be disorganized, the Russian market closed as far as possible to German goods, and British foreign trade may not flourish as before because capital will be required at home, for a time, at least. From the American point of view, he said, the most important result of the war will be the impetus to more effective national organization.

IMPORTS DROP AGAIN.

Those of Dry Goods Here Fell Off $1,000,000 Last Week.

General imports and dry goods, which are showing wide fluctuations from week to week at this port, declined considerably in the week ended April 24, according to the Custom House report made public yesterday. The week's inward movement totaled $18,817,808, compared with $20,348,603 in the week before, and $15,020,037 in the week before that. Dry goods fell off $1,000,000, compared with the previous week. Dyewood extract entries were the heaviest in any single week for months, with a value of $462,453, while argols ran heavily, totaling $133,074. Indigo was manifested at $13,767, and aniline colors at $4,768. No alizarine colors were reported.

Jewelry, precious stones, and watches were appraised at $273,097, while hides and findings had a value of $1,385,957, undressed hides being set down at $1,295,144. India rubber manufactures and waste totaled $2,986,853, while copper imports had a value of $457,794. Receipts of wool were unusually high, totaling $974,115. Coffee entries amounted to $1,254,652, while raw cocoa imports were placed at $424,657. Sugar imports were $4,904,053, or $1,000,000 more than in the preceding week. Fresh beef and cotton imports were small.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $1,385,397, silk entries being appraised at $393,173. The latter receipts were about half of those in the week before. In the preceding week the consumption entries of dry goods were valued at $2,377,219, and at $2,340,540 in the corresponding week last year. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses reached $606,634, while the amount warehoused totaled $374,329. Last year the amounts were, respectively, $636,472, and $950,138.

WANTS DIRECT LINE FROM HERE TO CHILE

Luis Izquierdo, Delegate to Pan-American Financial Conference Arrives.

SEEKS AMERICAN CAPITAL

Republics on West Coast Must Have Merchant Fleet of Their Own, He Believes

The first to arrive in this country of the three Chilean delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, to be held in Washington on May 24, is Luis Izquierdo, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs. He landed here yesterday from the United Fruit steamship Carrilo, via the Isthmus of Panama. He was met at Quarantine by Martin Fluhrer, representing the Collector of the Port; Lieutenant Henry P. Kraft, U. S. N., aide to Rear Admiral Usher, and Captain Halsted Dorey, U. S. A., aide to General Wood, who accompanied Mr. Fluhrer on the revenue cutter.

Augusto Villanueva, Director-General of the Bank of Chile, and Luis Aldunate, a banker, the two other delegates, are expected by a later steamship.

Mr. Izquierdo said that he hoped to interest American capitalists in shipping projects which will tend to develop the commerce of the West Coast of South America with the United States. The establishment of a direct line from New York to Valparaiso via the Panama Canal will be one of the subjects he will bring up at the conference. The Chilean merchants, he said, had realized the loss they had sustained financially in the withdrawal of European shipping from the Pacific, which had hampered the export of their produce.

"The republics on the West Coast must have a merchant fleet of their own," Mr. Izquierdo declared, "in order to be independent of the ships of European nations. Chile has felt the need of a merchant marine even more than the United States has. Had we not depended upon European nations to transport our produce, the severe financial crisis through which our people have been compelled to pass would not have occurred.

"It will be my endeavor to secure the co-operation of the people of the United States in building up a merchant marine that will safeguard us from any future disaster. The dominance of the seas must pass from the Eastern world to the Western world. We of the West have all that is needed to obtain such power. It only remains for us to set the machinery in motion. By co-operation, honest endeavor and perseverance we cannot fail to put up the flags of the countries of this hemisphere on the sea.

"I am in favor of a mutual subsidy. By that I mean both the United States and Chile, and possibly other South American nations, shall by financial aid assist in the establishment of direct steamship service between the West Coast of South America and United States ports.

"Let the United States and Chile start the movement in this manner. Then if other South American countries wish our ships to call at their ports, agreements may be made by which they bear their share of the burden.

"The immediate effect of the adoption of such a plan would be closer business and social relations between North and South America. At present Valparaiso is twenty-three days steaming from New York. We would cut that time down by placing speedier ships in service. We want American bankers to come to Chile."

Mr. Izquierdo was met at the pier by Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York.

DEMAND FOR DRY GOODS.

Arrival of Warm Weather Proves a Stimulus to Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The arrival of warm weather is proving a stimulus to the dry goods business. Retailers report a good demand for seasonable merchandise.

"Current wholesale distribution shows an increase over that of the corresponding period a year ago. Orders from our road salesmen as well as mail orders are somewhat heavier than during the same week last year, and the attendance of buyers in the market has been larger.

"Collections compare favorably with those of a year ago. Prices on domestic cotton cloths are firm."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market yesterday was considerably agitated over the probable extent of May deliveries at Chicago, and as a whole the situation was looked upon as one of unusual obscurity regarding probable future developments. Prices for the old crop position continue to demand premiums of 26¾ points over July and 37 points over September. The statistical position is considered distinctly firm, and supplies of old crop wheat are becoming smaller every day. Europe is still buying the old crop, however, and it was said yesterday that sales on Thursday had been considerably larger than reported, and that a fair business was still being done. Nothwithstanding this demand, prices, after working up a little from an early decline, again sagged off, and at the close of the day were 1 to 1¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.70 and No. 2 hard at $1.71, cost, insurance and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.64½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.65, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.65	$1.66	$1.01⅛
July	..	..	1.41	1.43	94½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.63¼	1.61⅞	1.62	1.63	92⅛
July	1.36⅞	1.35	1.35⅛	1.36⅞	85⅜
Sept.	1.26¼	1.24⅞	1.25	1.26⅝	84⅝

CORN.

Price changes in the corn market were small, the close being ⅛c to ⅝c net lower, and, in view of the decline in other grains, the undertone was considered steady. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	77¼	64
July	80⅜	79⅝	80	80⅜	64⅝
September	81⅛	80⅝	81	81⅛	64⅞

OATS.

Prospects of liberal deliveries on May contracts at Chicago caused active liquidation in the oats market, and prices were easier, closing ¼c to ¾c net lower. The local cash market was easy, standard quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white, 62c; No. 3 white, 61c; No. 4 white, 60c; fancy clipped white, 63@64c; ordinary clipped white, 62@63c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	55⅝	54¼	54¼	55⅛	36⅛
July	55⅜	54⅜	54⅝	55	36⅞
September	48½	48⅛	48¼	48½	33⅝

COTTONSEED OIL.

Tenders on May contracts in the cottonseed oil market amounted to about 2,000 barrels. Prices during the day ruled steady, closing net unchanged to 2 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.55@	6.58
May	6.60	6.58	6.57@6.59	6.55
June	....	....	6.76@6.79	6.76
July	6.94	6.91	6.90@6.92	6.90
August	7.10	7.07	7.06@7.08	7.05
September	7.20	7.15	7.16@7.17	7.16
October	7.25	7.24	7.20@7.23	7.20
November	....	....	6.90@7.10	7.00
December	....	....	6.95@7.01	6.99

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm and higher early in the day, with smaller offerings and a little better demand based on the firmness in the hog market, which seems to be working up toward the 8c mark, but late in the day values sagged off under May liquidation and in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Saturday, 8,000; Kansas City received 3,500 and Omaha 7,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.12	10.05	10.05	10.12	9.85
July	10.40	10.32	10.35	10.40	10.02
Ribs—					
May	10.30	10.22	10.22	10.30	10.85
July	10.67	10.60	10.60	10.65	11.05
Pork—					
May	17.70	17.57	17.57	17.67	19.42
July	18.25	18.10	18.12	18.25	19.75

COFFEE.

The statistical position in the coffee market is considered rather firm, and during yesterday's trading there was a more general demand for July, which closed at an advance of 7 points, while other positions were unchanged to 4 points higher. Local spot quotations were unchanged on the basis of 7⅜c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	6.05	6.02	6.09@6.10	6.05
June	....	....	6.19@6.20	6.15
July	7.37	7.30	7.37@7.38	7.30
August	....	....	7.42@7.43	7.37
September	7.45	7.45	7.47@7.48	7.44
October	....	....	7.52@7.53	7.49
November	....	....	7.57@7.58	7.54
December	7.60	7.58	7.61@7.63	7.59
January	....	....	7.67@7.68	7.65
February	....	....	7.73@7.74	7.71
March	7.80	7.80	7.79@7.80	7.79

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,289 packages. Supply and demand pretty nearly balanced and the market held steady, with prospect of a fair clearance of stock. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 30@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; creamery firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 26@26½c; held, firsts, 26½@27½c; held seconds, 25@30c; held, thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 47,824 cases. Arrivals continue very heavy. Large quantities are going to the warehouses, and the tone of the market is irregular. Very high grades are in some demand and rated about steady, but average prime and lower quality are pressing for sale at weak and irregular prices. Fresh gathered extras, per doz., 22¾c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21¼c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 17½@18c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16c; culls and poor checks, 10@15c. Nearby white and duck eggs, State and Pennsylvania nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23½@24c; defective, 22@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21½@22½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 21½@22½c; brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, 23@24c; Western, 20@23c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@20c.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., April 29—Patrol. C. J. Donnolly, 15, at $883.75 a yr., appointed Oct. 16, 1895; T. F. Hoey, 61, at $673.50 a yr., appointed Feb. 1, 1896; J. Daly, 159, at $700 a yr., appointed Sept. 9, 1892; J. McEwen, 170, at $700 a yr., appointed Nov. 3, 1888.

Changes of Assignments, 8 A. M., May 1—Lieut. T. J. Gleason, C. O., from duty in Bur. of Rep. and Sup., to duty in Bur. of Statis.; Patrol. M. J. Gilligan, C. O., from duty in Br. of Rep. and Sup. to duty in Bur. of Statis.; J. Cramer, C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp. to duty in Bur. of Statis.; J. J. Kee and T. F. Cavanagh, C. O., from duty in office of 4th Deputy Com'r. to duty in Bur. of Statis.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. F. Loonam, 43, to C. O., duty in Bu. of Sta., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 1; Patrol. D. J. Foley and W. J. Enright, 1, to office of 2d Dep. Com., 30 days, noon, Apr. 29; W. Stetter, 15, to D. B., 3 days, 5 P. M., Apr. 29; W. J. Robinson, 29, to 6 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., May 1; G. Prigge, 63, to Com.'s Office, 30 days, 6 P. M., Apr. 28; J. F. V. L. Patton, 65, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 1; J. Halloran, 171, as sta. house att., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 2, Act. Det. Serg., 2d gr., C. J. Barrett, T. F. Coffey, and J. J. Shuell, D. B., to G. O., duty in Bur. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 1.

Leaves, without pay: Patrol. R. H. Voelker, 3, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 1; F. O'Connor, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 2; J. J. Fries, 157, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 30; G. J. Collins, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 2; D. J. Prendergast, 171, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 29; J. Simmons, 283, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 16; C. Damm, 292, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 28.

Full pay while sick: Lieut. W. M. Estabrook, C. O., noon, Mar. 18, to noon, Apr. 17.

Advancements to Grades, (Patrol., to $1,350 Grade.) May 5—J. T. O'Hare, 1; J. L. Ryan, 4; E. Lynch, 6; F. A. LaBattaglia, 13; J. Gross, 15; J. J. O'Connell, 21; J. J. H. Cox, 36; M. R. Slattery, 42; J. McKiernan, 74; J. P. A. Rafter, 153; A. Stolzenberger, 155; E. J. Winkel, 160; W. C. Goehring, 170; T. Lobdell, 276; J. P. Challan, D. B.; L. Smith, Traf. A.; F. Prigge, 2; H. C. McCarthy, 5; E. C. Schmidt, 13; P. J. Malone, 14; G. Tirello, 18; T. McMahon, 22; P. Fahje, 38; I. K. W. Nylin, 68; L. A. Nielsen, 80; G. Henenlotter, 153; R. M. Drum, 156; P. J. Waag, 163; J. L. O'Gorman, 171; J. C. Sullivan, D. B.; F. J. Szuminsky, 3d Dist.; J. J. Garraston, Traf. C. To $1,350 Grade—W. J. Kennedy, 4, May 2; L. Fitzgerald, 26, May 5; J. E. Hughes, 12, May 7. To $1,250 Grade—P. J. Maney, 33, May 12; H. J. A. Power, 152, May 13. To $1,150 Grade—T. Galligan, 170, May 16. To $1,150 Grade, (May 15)—S. Cohen, 5; J. F. Brady, 6; L. J. Bennett, 14; P. Dicke, 18; F. J. Malcolmson, 28; W. A. Carlin, 42; T. F. Mulligan, 63; W. Pepper, 65; J. A. O'Donnell, 144; A. J. Siegler, 153; J. F. Kiernan, 159; N. P. Nelson, 171; J. J. Flynn, 8; C. G. Krause, 14; G. F. Bailey, 14; M. Benedetto, 25; F. W. Conklin, 31; G. W. Moran, 43; P. J. Frawley, 65; R. J. Honan, 143; W. Speckin, 145; A. Andres, 134; E. A. Dougherty, 163; Martinson, 277.

Fire Department.

The following ununiformed firemen having passed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily are now hereby appointed fourth grade firemen, at the rate of $1,000 a year, 8 A. M., May 1: W. Byers, Eng. 17; F. Sichler, Eng. 21; J. J. McNamara, Eng. 32; J. P. Delahanty, Eng. 38; H. M. Beckett, Eng. 74; J. F. Wolfelsperger, Eng. 212; W. F. Wallace, Eng. 280; L. Rubin, H. & L. 4; W. E. Kroger, H. & L. 40; A. F. O'Connor, H. & L. 131.

Transfers, 8 A. M., May 1, fire., 1st gr.: W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 113, to H. & L. 20; W. C. Velsor, H. & L. 125, to Eng. 216; C. J. Green, Eng. 216, to H. & L. 125; P. J. Herberger, Jr., H. & L. 20, to Eng. 206. Fire. 3d gr.: E. Williams, H. & L. 131, to H. & L. 20.

Special leave without pay: Fire., 4th gr., C. McGarry, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 3.

THE TARIFF ON FISH.

Test Cases Decided by the Board of General Appraisers.

The canned fish provisions of the present tariff act came in yesterday for the first judicial construction of the law. The cases forming the test before the Board of General Appraisers stood in the names of the Tokstad-Burger Company and Thomas Woodward & Son of this city, and Gustav Muller & Co., Chicago. The first of these consisted of fish, skinned and boned, packed in tin packages. It was classified as fish in tins, and returned for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The protesting firm claimed a rate of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound as fish, skinned or boned. In finding against the importers Judge Brown said that Congress in the act of 1913 greatly simplified and shortened the previous fish schedule, and abolished the eo nomine provisions for particular kinds of fish, and grouped all fish under four distinct classes or heads.

This grouping, the General Appraiser pointed out, was by means of a series of graduations based primarily on the condition of advancement, the rate of duty increasing as the state of advancement increases, considering the package, the packing, and the preparation, all taken together. It was contended by the importers at the hearing that the provision for "fish skinned or boned," is more specific than the provision for "fish in tin packages," and therefore Congress must have intended to tax fish in tin packages, which were also fish skinned and boned, at a lower rate. Judge Brown disagreed, and held that the provision for "all other fish in tin packages, not specially provided for in this section" controls over that for "fish, skinned or boned."

The protest of Muller & Co. related to fish packed in oil in bottles and tins, while the Woodward importations covered British Columbia salmon salted and pickled in brine, imported in tierces, each containing eight or nine hundred pounds. Judge Brown reached the conclusion that both importations were properly assessed at the higher rate of duty, and accordingly confirmed the Custom House classifications. Although the board has been handing down a great number of decisions involving canned fish products imported under preceding tariffs, there are still several thousand of the old protests to be disposed of.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Augustus J. Phillips, merchandise manager and foreign and domestic dress goods and linen buyer for R. H. Macy & Co., has resigned his position to take effect July 1.

At a well-attended sale of women's wear held Thursday, the National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard Street, sold suits up to 80 per cent. and dresses at 75 per cent. of the original prices, showing that an active demand exists for this sort of merchandise.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SCOTMINTS CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Scotmints Co., Inc., by three Cincinnati creditors. Marshall J. Root was President of the Scotmints Co., which is a Delaware corporation, incorporated on Nov. 14, 1914, with capital stock $250,000. Charles B. Van Nostrand, formerly a Wall Street broker, was Treasurer. The company made a peppermint confection.

WILLIAM H. GRILL, brass finisher, at 627 East 233d Street, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,221 to three creditors, and assets $800, a claim against the City of New York.

HENRY H. SIMPSON, salesman, of 967 Union Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,434 and assets $165.

SAMUEL ETKIN, tailor, at 1,235 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $232 and no assets.

WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER, INC., tailor, at 107 William Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,509 and assets $15,825, consisting of outstanding accounts $14,958, stock $750, fixtures $100, and cash in bank, $17.

JOSEPH ROSEN PROVISION COMPANY, INC., of 34 West 114th Street, has assigned to Ben Seidenstein. Joseph Rosen is President and Treasurer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Frederick Robinson Exhibition Co. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $127,151; assets, $95,000. This company last year operated a number of attractions at Riverview Park, a Chicago amusement enterprise, including the "War of the Worlds," "The Sinking of the Titanic," "Pharaoh's Daughter," &c. Recently some of these attractions were removed to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

National Operating Co. of Chicago. Involuntary petition in behalf of Henry W. Zeller and others. Zeller and his associates say they were induced to purchase $28,000 stock in the corporation on representations that it had purchased a controlling interest in the capital stock of the American Life Insurance Co. of Illinois. They declare they found this to be untrue.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Alaska Fur Company, by its President, A. W. Hilliard, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities of $19,000.86 are all unsecured with the exception of $55 of wage claims. Assets are given as $14,081.95.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 374 business failures in the United States during the week, against 411 for the previous week, and 285, 262, 224 and 284 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1911. The Middle States had 140, New England 15, Southern 106, Western 61, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 36. Canada had 54, against 47 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allexy, John, and Denis McCarthy—F. E. Boehmcke et al., $208.76.
Burkhardt, Christopher T.—S. Blumenkron, Inc., $220.09.
Bissell, Harold E.—J. Wood, $4,340.63.
Cohn, Isaac J. and Clothilde—I. Buchholtz, $968.31.
Cronin, Anna G.—Federal Sign System Electric, $119.76.
Case Mfg. and Trading Co.—M. Murphy, $1,342.80.
Same—W. Murphy, $200.
Constantinople, John—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $110.48.
Cafe Rsenicoff and Samuel Gordon—Bronx Iron and Steel Co., $168.08.
Carillo, Salvatore—E. Fisher et al., $125.27.
Ellvich, David, and Samuel Goldberg—E. L. Richards, $479.90.
Fowler Sanitary Engineering Co. and William J. Fowler—J. D. Johnson Co., $363.40.
Flanagan, Thomas—Hannis Distilling Co., $199.17.
Ficklen, William E. and Clara M.—F. William Stecker, Inc., costs, $218.99.
Fusco, Giuseppe—A. Greco, $125.01.
Greenblatt, Max and Pincus M.—Colonial Bank, $1,893.74.
Greenbaum, George—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc., $138.49.
Gilman, Deborah—H. Greger, $197.76.
Golden, Samuel—L. M. Klein et al., $1,856.84.
Greenbaum, George—Crystal Film Co., $211.22.
Gold, Joseph—Aldebarn Co., Inc., $111.69.
Gundersheimer, Max—P. H. Siegel, $303.42.
Giglio, Michael—Wisman Dairy Supply Co., $101.19.
Greenberg, Max D.—N. Y. Title Insurance Co., $581.68.
Same—Chelsea Realty Co., $1,000.20.
Gelzer, Joseph—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs, $124.10.
Golden, James N.—T. J. Meehan, $227.81.
Gallo, Caternio—I. Chinski, $341.40.
Gans, Henry A.—D. Freiman, $123.69.
Goddard, Luella O.—Cadillac Hotel Co., $258.38.
Greimel, Frank, Frank, Jr., and Theresa—J. Horan, $332.82.
Henry V. Allien & Co.—M. C. Post, costs, $123.34.
Holden, John—Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co., $120.86.
Hornichter, Aigmund, and Abraham Kane—A. E. Schmidt et al., $11,177.88.
Hirschbein, Alexander—L. Isreal, $214.65.
Harries, Fred—Charles Advertising Service, $576.91.
Duncan Isadore—I. Miller, $169.68.
Dannenbaum, Chas. J.—J. Seligman, $3,314.57.
Dillman, Wm. C.—F. C. Jennings et al., $790.29.
Dennin, James A.—Dr. Carballero & Conrady, $235.64.
Ellovich, David, and Joseph Vogel—E. L. Richards, $323.15.
Herbst, John—Hannis Distilling Co., $130.80.
Hepner, Samuel I.—Downes & Co., $103.76.
Jackson Associates—E. Tracy, $2,650.50.
Jenkins Coal Co.—Peale, Peacock & Kerr of N. Y., $643.29.
Same—Superior Coal Mining Co., $475.
Innovations, Ltd.—N. Y. Buckle Co., $135.56.
Jeansen, Chas. A.—Robert Griffin Co., $126.31.
Kirases, Lowe, or Louis C.—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., [illegible]
Lacova, [illegible] R. R. Co., $[illegible]
Locke, Chas. E.—E. Kantz, $1,372.13.
Levin, Jacob—M. Friedberg et al., $145.98.
Marcus, Barnett—Joseph Haberman & Co., Inc., $179.31.
McKinley Storage & Van Co.—American Pump & Tank Co., $104.34.
Monaton Realty Investing Corp.—E. Albert, $209.29.
Moyse, Joseph L.—J. J. Herrmann et al., $344.01.
McCluskey, Geo. W.—R. Bainbridge, $201.08.
MacDonald, John H.—N. McIntyre et al., $219.87.
Same—William Hoehn Co., $136.60.
Metz, Anna—T. E. Holland, $473.
National Buckman Co.—Wetherspoon Plaster Mills, Inc., $353.96.
Neuowich, Alexander H.—L. Cohn, costs, $132.95.
Photo Play Production Co., Inc.—E. H. Pepie, $1,570.47.
Pittsburgh Cont. Co.—W. F. Hagan, $2,142.31.
Panessa, Thomas—L. Caputo, $1,463.63.
Pugsley, Aaron H.—P. M. Ohmeis & Co., $108.17.
Roberts, Joseph J., or Jack, or Joseph, or J. J.—M. Newgold et al., $141.17.
Reynolds, Thomas L.—Tammany Times Co., $274.41.
Reichenbacher, Frederick W.—Fifth Avenue Building Co., $164.90.
Riola, Carmeline—Hannis Distilling Co., $393.34.
Rosenbaum, Joseph—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., $114.38.
Robertson, Sarah L.—P. H. Content et al., $90,456.48.
Stewart, Clarance D.—P. Smith, $141.75.
Simpson, Alice L.—O'Neill-Adams Co., $114.41.
Schlegel, Ella—Austin, Nichols & Co., $339.96.
Seifert, Benjamin—N. Guerdan, $245.91.
Skidell, Nathan—Eastern Cleaning Co., $988.32.
Simmonds, Frederick—G. B. Hayes, $157.22.
Steinberg, Pincus, by gdn.—The Toward Association, costs, $107.70.
S. T. W. Sanford & Sons—E. B. Abbott, $2,708.18.
Solomon, Alexander—Shilliday, Wm. J.—G. W. McDowell, $134.65.
Steiner, Rudolph—American Distributing Co., $242.57.
Simmonds, Frederick—R. L. Turk, $538.31.
Stone, Andrew J.—C. Burnham, $117.84.
Teicher, Alexander—A. J. Rougy, costs, $131.13.
Schulman, Samuel, Bernard Grossman or Barnet Grossman, and Samuel Yellin or Sam Yellin—B. Tachna, $777.42.
Uwanta Construction Co., Inc., and Max Piermont—M. Rothenberg, $255.76.
Von Fray, Carlotta A.—J. R. Campbell, $379.25.
Von Keller, A. Reginald, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $300.
Van Riper, Lewis C.—Superior Cornice & Skylight Works, Inc., $245.67.
Dictaphone Co. of America—City of N. Y., $250.88.
Eastern Delivery Co.—Same, $191.62.
Heislers, Inc.—Same, $138.76.
M. B. Foster Electric Co.—Same, $307.19.
North American Exploration Co.—Same, $250.98.
Planet Cement Co.—Same, $154.62.
International Pure Ice Corp.—Same, $384.87.
Minoma Realty Co.—Same, $384.47.
William H. Flannery & Co.—Same, $296.54.
Hilgert Curative Foot Gear Institute—Same, $134.62.
Lozano, Remono—Same, $1,228.40.
Eckstein, Albert—Same, $184.63.
Hessberg, Therese—Same, $452.10.
Porter, Frank—Same, $118.32.
Friedman, Emil—Same, $259.28.
Meyer, Otto—Same, $259.22.
Cyinam, Gunner P.—Same, $259.28.

In Bronx County.

Arnow, Joseph—Caries Nurenberg Co., $42.96.
Boulevard Theatre and Realty Corporation—A. H. Mittleman, $46.67.
Brenner, Samuel H.—Twelfth Street Garage Co., Inc., $92.91.
Cafe Resnicoff and Samuel Gordon—Bronx Iron and Steel Co., $168.08.
George Keller Construction Co.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $423.97.
Gersman, Rudolph—M. Eberhart & Son Co., $40.60.
Kunz, Albert H., Jr.—E. Norden, $117.39.
Kilroy, Nicholas A.—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $420.60.
Lehr, Harry—M. L. Bird, $112.70.
Moschcowitz, Leopold—E. Kantor, $251.19.
O'Neill, William—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $35.36.
Parker, John Alley—W. Hahn, $81.17.
Same—M. Meyer, $32.82.
Pittendorfer, Ludwig—Washington Garage Co., $289.93.
Pierce, Harry—B. Levin, $28.22.
Schilke, Joseph—E. L. Neppert, $50.33.
Weber-Turek Building Co., Inc.—A. H. Mittleman, $39.86.
Weiss, Morris—G. Miller, $80.32.
Weinstein, Abraham—E. L. Neppert, $45.89.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Tarbox, Chas. W.—M. F. Smith, Dec. 1, 1910, $289.39.
Grape Ola Co.—A. L. Siff, Nov. 3, 1914, $121.07.
Same—Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., Oct. 15, 1914, $278.91.
Same—Binger Co., Nov. 9, 1914, $663.75.
Same—Tunnel Advertising Co., Dec. 1, 1914, $507.65.
Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St.—Trustees of the Presbytery of N. Y., April 22, 1911, (reversed,) $398.17.
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., April 17, 1908, (reversed,) $5,157.42.
Haas, Rose B.—G. A. Sterns, May 13, 1914, $202.75.
Hammer, William—J. F. Sanders, March 15, 1915, $1,619.57.
Meeker, Geo. B., and Raymond E. Ditmas—W. Bonelli, April 15, 1915, $105.71.
Pasgnenza, Giovanni, Annunziata Pasgnenza, and Louis Morato—People, &c., April 22, 1915, (vacated,) $1,000.
Lowenstein, Moses—William Gamble & Co., Jan. 5, 1915, $200.67.
Carucci, John—H. Steindler, April 30, 1913, (canceled,) $3,711.82.
Connor Distributing Co., John J. Connor, and Patrick J. Duffy—James E. Everard Breweries, April 22, 1915, (canceled,) $819.91.
Kaplan, Jacob, Fanny Kaplan, and Joseph Klausner—E. J. Rathers, Feb. 28, 1911, $2,611.36.
Curley, Jack—J. B. de Lee, Nov. 16, 1914, $1,119.75.
Colon, George, and Patrick F. Hartnett—M. A. Howard, April 23, 1915, $117.95.

In Bronx County.

Kampfner, August—Glenwood Sand & Gravel Co., Oct. 19, 1914, $296.52.
Same—W. Reinhard, Nov. 9, 1914, $711.47.
Levy, Charles H.—M. Weiss, Jan. 5, 1915, $70.64.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

I WANT A POSITION, NOT A JOB. I AM 33 YEARS OF AGE, POSSESS BOTH SALES AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, HAVE TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY, AND FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS HAVE HAD CHARGE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF WESTERN MANUFACTURER; A1 REFERENCES. L 86 TIMES.

Attractive proposition offered by big manufacturer to salesman who can secure $75,000 or more department store business for popular-priced H. G. men's shirts; state details in confidence. W. 22 Times.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN, soon going Paris, able buyer silks, well acquainted with Lyons and Paris manufacturers, would buy during trip for one or more houses; best references. Z 291 Times Annex.

If you have seasonable merchandise at right prices let us be your salesman. Over 5,000 first-rated merchants reached. American Buyer, 286 5th Av., New York.

Contractor on linen and Palm Beach suits and cotton dresses; interested in high-grade merchandise only. Show samples 39 West 29th St., ninth floor.

We have in stock crepe de chine and crepe meteor dresses for delivery. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134-142 West 37th St.

LOOKING AT COTTON DRESSES from $9 to $36 a dozen for largest wholesale house in Canada. Room 702, 33 West 34th St.

Wanted—Fall line of ladies' dresses for mail order and jobbing; no advances required; well acquainted. Z 290 Times Annex.

WANTED immediately part of loft with 6 machines for cloak manufacture. Tel Spring 8061. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d.

Contractor with fall samples of children's dresses from 6 to 14 years; chance for big business. Z 277 Times Annex.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4848.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Open for large quantity of imported Georgette crepe. Pilgrim Waist Co., 42 West 15th.

Ladies' genuine Palm Beach suits with label, $4.50. Roxie, 48 West 27th St.

Want all grades Palm Beach cloth; spot cash. Phone Spring 8632.

WANTED, JOBS IN WOOLEN SKIRTS. Bloch Purchasing Co., 1,270 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Separate Skirts Are Wanted.

The demand for separate skirts is keeping the manufacturers of this kind of apparel very busy. The skirts are made wide in accordance with the present dictate of fashion, and are obtainable in a number of different materials. Chief among these are taffetas, white corduroys and cloths on the ratine order. The outlook for skirts made of corduroy is especially promising since just the proper degree of stiffness necessary to give the skirt the correct flare is obtainable.

Speculation in Dyes.

An examination of the figures on dye imports shows no reason why there should be complaint of a scarcity. The situation is explained in this way. Certain houses and a number of outside speculators got busy when war was declared and bought up what they could, and have added to their stocks on every opportunity afforded them. The result is that some dyes cannot be purchased from regular sources, but must be secured from other holders at exorbitant rates. A woolen man said that for some time past now this has been the only way in which the desired coloring stuffs could be obtained.

Look for Amalgamation.

It would appear that the present controversy in the coat and suit trade on the question of the employer's right to discharge and other problems may bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations of manufacturers in that field. It has been pointed out that the only interest served by the two bodies remaining separate is that of the union, which can work one association against the other in event of trouble such as the present one. A man who is well posted on the situation believes that a united stand on the questions at issue would have much more weight with the union representatives than where there are two parties working apart.

Future of Wool Prices.

While the cutting-up trades in general are naturally inclined to believe that the months to come will see a softening in the prices asked for piece goods, there does not seem to be any good argument to back up this contention. Reports from the London wool sales show some minor declines, but these will not exert any effect on this season's operations. Factors in the market who believe, on the other hand, that top prices have not yet been reached, point to the level of woolen prices in England which is above the domestic market. Advances abroad, they say, are always followed by increases here, although the variation comes within a period of one or two months and not simultaneously.

Gabardines and Whipcords.

The dress goods market, taken generally, is rather quiet at present, a condition that held true for the week. Perhaps the only feature of operations is the way gabardines and whipcords are coming to the front. The cutters-up seem to be in the frame of mind to receive new fabrics favorably, and this probably explains the place whipcords now occupy in the demand. The poplin, brought out below a dollar by one of the leading corporation mills, is exciting some comment in the market, and it would appear that the cloth will meet a very favorable response from buyers. The situation in poplins, however, seems to be somewhat unsettled, although some factors regard it as more or less of a staple.

Why the Dress Demand Is Good.

Dress manufacturers agree in ascribing the brisk demand for merchandise to the "wearable" character of the styles this season. Extremes are out of fashion, and sensible models predominate. One manufacturer stated yesterday that not only have the sales of this month been up to those of last year, but the losses for the past three months have been made up. Many other manufacturers have the same thing to say. The big retail stores where the suit and dress departments are conducted separately, have been especially good buyers, since the brisk business in suits did not detract from pushing the sale of dresses at the same time. Taffetas, white crêpe de chine, and cottons are the materials in vogue.

Business on Summer Suitings.

The manufacturers of men's wear Summer suitings comprising mohair and cotton mixtures, and fabrics made of artificial silk, &c., are beginning to feel the effects of the recent spell of hot weather. Immediately after the hot wave orders were received from the cutters-up to ship goods on the books at once. In fact, there has been more activity in this line during the last week or so than in the whole two months previous. An interesting feature of trading in merchandise of this sort is the adaptation of materials that were formerly used only by the women's wear manufacturers. A cloth on the ratine order, for instance, has been a big seller and artificial silk fabrics are being ordered in fair sized quantities. Established brands are moving very briskly.

Gray Goods Market Quiet.

The gray goods market yesterday was quiet on staple goods, such as sheetings and printcloths, but fancies and specialties were active. Prices were firmly held all around by first hands, branded 56-60, 4-yard sheetings having sold at 5¼ cents during the day. Second-hand offers of printcloths were in the market. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s were sold for immediate delivery by second hands for 4⅞ cents against 5 cents by first hands. It was reported that 38½-inch 64-60s were let out in a limited way by second hands at 4¼ cents for prompt shipment. Sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made for near-by delivery by first hands at 6⅝ cents. Quotations follow:

39-inch,	80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch,	65-58s	4⅛c
39-inch,	72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch,	60-52s	3¾c
39-inch,	68-72s	5c	38½-inch,	60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch,	64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch,	64-60s	3⅛c
38½-inch,	64-60s	4⅜c	27-inch,	56-52s	2⅞c

Reserve Stocks Being Depleted.

The Custom House report on transactions at this port for April, to be issued in the next ten days, is expected to show that importers during the month made heavy inroads on goods stored in bonded warehouses. This movement, while partly explained by the Summer's approach and the putting into consumption of many lines of seasonable goods, also, in the view of customs officials, reflects the inability of handlers here to procure merchandise owing to the war's curtailing effects. This latter feature is further emphasized by the falling off during April of goods warehoused. Difficulty is being experienced in getting certain lines, and, when procured, they are put at once into consumption. Reserve stocks, as reflected by warehoused goods, are steadily being depleted. During April, the Government's revenues here were materially increased by the payment of duties on withdrawals.

Larger Operating Costs.

The action taken by one of the leading shirt manufacturing concerns in revising its prices downward for the Fall season, is regarded as a very significant one. This house stands for the best in the trade, and has maintained its prices when all but one or two other concerns have reduced their prices to meet the demand of the retailers for wider margins. The shirt trade has been undergoing a somewhat radical evolution, and the number of manufacturers who have been forced to sell their stocks at a sacrifice has resulted in more or less demoralized conditions. In the revision of prices downward, recognition is taken of the fact that during the past few years the mark up which retailers must make to insure operating costs and a small profit has increased to a very appreciable extent, and the only relief to be obtained is through the manufacturer making a compensating decrease in the price of his product.

BANKER MANDEL CONVICTED.

Accepted Deposit When He Knew His Banw Was Insolvent.

Adolf Mandel, second of six private bankers on the east side to be placed on trial as a result of the failure of the banks last Summer, was convicted yesterday before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court of accepting a deposit when he knew that the bank was insolvent. Mandel was found guilty after a trial that lasted three weeks. The jury was out thirty-five minutes.

The courtroom and the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building were crowded with depositors in the Mandel bank when the verdict was brought in, and they received the finding of the jury with cheers. Mandel will be sentenced on Tuesday.

When Mandel's bank was closed last August by State Superintendent of Banks Richards there were 15,000 depositors with total deposits of $2,100,000. During the trial Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel brought out the fact that Mandel lost $859,000 speculating in Wall Street. Depositors have received a 15 per cent. dividend.

Books of the bank, which were submitted in evidence by the District Attorney, showed that after the banking laws were changed in 1914 Mandel opened a new set of books, in which the values of real estate holdings were increased $900,000.

Mandel may get a sentence of one to five years. He is 56 years old and lived at 56 East Eighty-seventh Street.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Each week strengthens confidence in a progressive revival of business activity, but the forward movement is, in many departments of trade, so slow, and there are so many cross influences at work, that some disappointment is felt that the advance is, on the whole, not more pronounced. That substantial progress is being made is clearly disclosed by the trade statistics and reports. Bank clearings are beginning to reveal small gains over last year, and while this favorable showing is a reflection largely of the effect of the recent speculative expansion upon the New York clearings, it is nevertheless an indication of the trend of business. The latest reports from the iron and steel trade reveal no big movement, but indicate that the recent improvement is more than holding its own.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States amounted to $2,910,166,688, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with the $2,878,467,464 of the same week last year and of 6 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,746,532,052 reported for the corresponding week in 1913. New York City again makes quite a satisfactory exhibit, the total at that centre being $1,938,810,780, as against $1,905,505,209 last year and $1,763,546,871 two years ago, showing gains respectively of 1.7 and 9.9 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Business continues to gain in vitality, the rate of improvement being of the gradual but steadily spreading type, with trades and sections heretofore backward falling in line. Distributive trade, benefited by Summer-like weather, has expanded; current shipments by jobbers of essential staples are quite satisfactory; confidence in the future, expressed at numerous points, is manifested in a stronger disposition to place conservative orders for future delivery; employment of labor is better, and war orders continue to attract attention and provide activity for a number of industries.

London's Wool Sale.

LONDON, April 30.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 13,800 bales of miscellaneous grades. American, Russian and French buyers showed a preference for merinos. Prices were unchanged. Good wools were firm and the inferior grades slow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; E. W. Turner, dry goods, &c.; 18 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—Spiegel Housefurnishing Co.; M. Spiegel, furniture, carpets; Park Avenue.
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
DETROIT—H. Hill Co.; Mrs. Hill, millinery; Sherman Square.
ELMIRA—Personius-Malone-French; T. A. Malone, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; Bristol.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, men's clothing; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—Davidson & Watts; B. Itzkowitz, Fall trimmings; 15 W. 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. Wolf, cloaks and millinery; 43 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. Crowley, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Muse-Faris-Walker Co.; Wm. H. Gray, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
LYNN, Mass.—Goddard Bros.; C. H. Nute, domestics, flannels, blankets; Latham.
MINOT, N. D.—McCoy Department Store; G. D. McCoy, jobs dresses, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Mizer, notions, fancy, art, toilet goods, jewelry, ribbons; 320 Church; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—H. Press, woolens; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—Adelphi Waist Co.; D. Manson, novelty waists; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—W. R. Hande, mfrs. corsets; Marie Antoinette.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Holmes & Sons; J. T. Holmes, carpets; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—W. H. McMahon, furniture and bedding; York.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bohn, pocketbooks, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; J. Wilson, optical goods; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Reliance Skirt Co.; J. Kramer, mfrs. woolen skirts; Arlington.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, Miss Cleveland, ladies' ready to wear; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. Ermintrout, window trimmer; 2 Walker.
SCRANTON—M. Solomon & Co.; M. Solomon, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; A. S. Harris, Summer catalogue ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; Miss P. Brinton, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Kearney, dress goods, flannels, and linings; 28 E. 26th; Breslin.
WASHINGTON—A. Lisner; M. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits, furs; 45 W. 23d.
WOONSOCKET—People's [illegible]; M. Lisnawer, general mdse.; Breslin.

STEVENS FUND COMPLETE.

Institute Pays All Its Debts and Has $1,000,000 Left.

The $1,385,000 which friends of Stevens Institute have been seeking has been gathered to the last cent, it was announced amid cheers yesterday by President Alexander G. Humphreys at a meeting of 200 campaign workers at the Machinery Club.

In the final rally yesterday $15,000 needed to bind contingent gifts was got by the addition of three members to a club of five, each contributing $5,000. Dr. Humphreys said that the indebtedness amounting to $385,000 had been paid just before the meeting, leaving the institute with a clean slate.

The $1,000,000 remaining will be spent on land and buildings. The Robert L. Stevens tract of seven acres adjoining Stevens Castle at Castle Point will be purchased for the college campus, as $00,000 will be spent for a gymnasium.

Among gifts received yesterday was one of $10,000 from Charles J. Harrah, President of the Midvale Steel Company. F. A. Muschenheim, Vice President of the Hotel Astor, announced that eighty-one members had joined a club, each member of which was to give $100.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

EXECUTORS' SALE
By Order of
Chas. E. Bigelow, Esq., Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Exrs.
ON THE PREMISES
NO. 36 WEST 57TH ST.
On Monday & Tuesday, May 3d & 4th, at 10:30 A. M.
Consisting of
FURNITURE (by Herter Bros., Kimbel and other important makers); Oriental Rugs and Carpets; also Fur Rugs. Silverware, China, Pictures, Tiffany Bronzes, Glassware, Clock Sets, and Household Decorations.
By Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries
Mr. James P. Silo,
Mr. Edw. P. O'Reilly,
Auctioneers,
546 Fifth Av.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

AUCTION SALE OF
BONDS, MORTGAGES & STOCKS,
By JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.
TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1915,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
The following Bonds and Mortgages on property in HOLLIS PARK GARDENS:

Plot No. 77	$2,000.00
" " 132	2,250.00
" " 139	2,700.00
" " 46	1,500.00
" " 131	2,250.00
" " 50 (subordinate to mortgage of $5,000)	1,350.00
" " 93	2,250.00
" " 94	2,250.00
" " 135	2,250.00
" " 129	2,250.00
" " 81	1,350.00
" " 75 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,450.00
" " 53	900.00
" " 52	1,860.00
" " 127	1,735.00
" " 55	1,133.34
" " 56	1,133.33
" " 57	1,133.33
" " 145	3,750.00
" " 70	2,250.00
" " 71	2,250.00
" " 95	2,250.00
" " 96 (subordinate to mortgage of $8,000)	1,750.00
" " 97 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,500.00
" " 140	4,300.00
" " 41	1,100.00
" " 74 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,500.00
" " 60 (interest in $1,300)	725.00

The following Bonds and Mortgages on property in BELLAIRE PARK:

Plot No. 127	$1,100.00
" " 31	500.00
" " 17	500.00

Temporary receipts for 10 shares stock International Trust Co.	$1,000.00
622 shares Brooklyn Bank @ $50 each	31,100.00
57 shares Borough Bank of Brooklyn @ $100	5,700.00
500 shares Craterdale Rod & Gun Club @ $100	50,000.00
2,998 shares Interstate Park Realty Co. @ $100	299,800.00
10 shares International Trust Co. @ $100	1,000.00
337 shares A. & M. Robbins @ $100	33,700.00
38 notes of the International Trust Co. aggregating the principal sum of	59,100.00

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
For Account of Executors.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4% Bd., 1958.
490 shs. Citizens Union Realty & Mortgage Co.
For Account of The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
91 shs. The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. new stock, resulting from uncombined fractional rights to subscribe. Sold by the company at an upset price not less than $100 per share.
For Account of Whom It May Concern:
$1,065,000 Dering Coal Company, 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, with April, 1909, and subsequent coupons attached.
120 shs. R. Spencer Turner Co. 7% Prefd.
$3,000 Military Naval Corp'n 10-year 5% Gold Bds., due Jan'y, 1920, Jan'y, 1915, coupons on.
$2,300 Elmhurst Syndicate Ctfs. of Interest.
50 shs. Keystone Type Foundry Co. Pfd.
$3,000 Trenton, Pennington & Hopewell St. Ry. 1st Mtge. Gold Guar. 5% Bds., 1943.
$10,000 State Line Telephone Co. Coll. Trust 5% Bds., 1927.
50 shs. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
2 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
3 shs. United States Steel Corp'n Pfd.
25 shs. Columbia Trust Co.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
United States Patents Nos. 882,395, 910,880, 927,152, 927,153, covering the Larsen Shoe Stitching Machine.
52 Installment Contracts on which $8,630.48 is due, the said installment contracts being for the purchase price of shoe stitching machines sold by the Larsen Machines Co. under the foregoing patents.
$15,000 Gates Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtge. 6% S. F. Bonds, 1930, August, 1912, and subsequent coupons on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooklyn Salvage Co. I. Singer, Auct'r.
SELLS MONDAY, MAY 3, AT 11 A. M.,
On Premises, 243 Water Street, Near Peck Slip, New York, Entire Stock of the
ATLANTIC BAG CO.
Consisting of
250,000 Cotton & Burlap Bags
In original bales. 5,000 yards Burlap, consisting, in part, viz.: No. 1 Potato, Cocoanut, Short Heavy Coffee, Grass Mocha, 200-lb. Bran, No. 1 Country Stock, Peanut, Sochrein, Feed, Heavy Sugar and Centila, No. 1 Raisin, La Plata, Cotton Seed, Cotton Seamless, California Barley Centila, Washed Sugar 29x48 Cotton Flour, Talc Powder, Salvay Soda, 2-bushel Cocoa Bean, Fertilizer Bags, etc. Bales Burlap Barrel Covers and Strips. Above stock is 99% in perfect condition, balance slightly water damaged, and will be sold in large lots to the trade. Descriptive catalogues at sale. Auctioneer's Office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone, 4241 Williamsburg.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: AT THE direction of The Winton Motor Car Co. I shall sell at public auction for the account of and at the risk of one Milton C. Quimby, a Model 21, 1915, Winton automobile, with a three-quarter Winton limousine body attached thereto.
Said sale will be held at No. 2,040 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, May 1st, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
CHARLES SHONGOOD,
U. S. Auctioneer,
539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its office, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, for Contract 148, for furnishing and erecting about 15 miles of wire fence with concrete posts and short lengths of concrete and wood guard rails, and doing some concrete repair work and general cleaning up at the Ashokan Reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—Discourse on Baptism.
3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8 P. M.—"Christian Science—Is It Scriptural?"

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St.
Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach, morning 11, evening 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A Misjudged Man." 8—The first in a popular course on "Forgotten Commandments"—"Thou Shalt Not Worry."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Aves., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. 7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE ONE CONDITION ON WHICH GOD WILL REVIVE HIS OWN WORK IN THE MIDST OF THE YEARS."
8 P. M.—"DO THE SCRIPTURES TEACH HELL-FIRE? AND IF SO, OUGHT THE PREACHER TO APPEAL TO FEAR THAT HE MAY SAVE PEOPLE FROM IT?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—Revival Sermon.
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Allan W. Wright, Leader. Topic: "Hide and Seek."

MADISON C. PETERS NORTH CHURCH, WEST 11TH, NEAR WAVERLY PLACE.
10:45—THE TRUTH ABOUT GOD.
8:00—POPULAR CLOAKS FOR SIN.
WELCOME.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., NEAR 127TH ST.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Ministry of Reconciliation."
8 P. M.—"Appreciation." Series on "Life's Finer Forces."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D. 11 A. M., "Baptism and the Lord's Supper." 8 P. M., "The Price."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10:15. Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Ideal and the Actual." Pastor's Class, 12:20. Subject: "What May We Know Definitely of the Life After Death?"

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON preaching.
10:30 A. M.—Morning worship, with sermon before Fort Greene Chapter, D. A. R. Subject: "AMERICAN WOMANHOOD."
7:45 P. M.—Evening worship, with sermon. Subject: "FILING AN EXCEPTION."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "THE LORD'S PRAYER: JEWISH SOURCES AND PARALLELS."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW on The Ethical Emphasis in Israel's Religion.
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.—Rev. C. J. Smith preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES' LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS, 8 and 11, St. Andrew's Church, 76th St. w. Col. Av. Special Musical Services through May, at 8, on "Great Hymns."

GRACE, West 104, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner, D. D. 11 A. M., Festival Chorus, 300 voices, render "Gallia." Subject: "Work." 7:45, "New York's Needs." Tali Esen Morgan's chorus; noted motion pictures.

MADISON AVENUE, MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Rev. ALAN MacROSSIE, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av., Rev. C. C. MARSHALL, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Communion. 8 P. M.—Illustrated, "Martin Luther, the Reformer." 'Cello.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.
11 A. M., Rev. SAMUEL GRAFFLIN, Secretary Social Service of Ward Baking Co. 7:45 P. M., Service of song. 8 P. M., Rev. C. R. ROSS.

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject, "Spiritual Knowing."

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING.
Sunday, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. Subject: "The Thread of Life."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker. Subject: "The Vibratory Key to Life."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 & 8, WEST END PRESBY., Amsterdam Av. at 105th St. Eve. Music, "Mother McCrea." MOTHERS' DAY, "My Mother's Prayer."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 57th St. and Madison Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHELSEA CHURCH. A CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE. SEATS FREE.
WEST 23D ST. PRESBYTERIAN. NOW LOCATED AT 24TH ST.
Pastor, Rev. William Neely Ross, A. M.

"COME AND SEE."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Session's Expense and Benevolent Fund.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. P. B. [illegible], 11, 8.

Presbyterian.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Pastor.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M. Communion service 4 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. 11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St.
Ministers { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. O. Clyde Weist, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Edw. M. Cross.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen.
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M. (Rector.) 8 P. M. Special Musical Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St.
Rev. Henry K. Denlinger, D. D., Rector. 11 A. M., Rector preaches third in Resurrection Series: "Reproduction." At 8 P. M., May Musical Service, full male choir, special artists.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, Eltingville, Staten Island.
Rev. FRANK R. JONES, Rector.
Holy Communion and sermon at 11 A. M.; preacher, the Rector; subject, "Confirmation." 7:30 P. M., Evening Prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Pott, Archdeacon of New York—Diocesan Missions.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—Italian Service.
4:00 P. M.—Confirmation Instruction.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:50—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion. 11—Litany; Sermon, Rector; Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—Church Service of the Society of Colonial Wars. Sermon by the Rev. H. C. Robbins.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.

Holy Communion	8 A. M.
Morning Prayer	10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rector	11:00 A. M.
Evening Prayer	4:15 P. M.
Organ Recital	7:30 P. M.
Service, Preacher, Rev. Stanley M. Cleveland	8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M., Preacher, the Rev. Sydney N. Ussher. Cantata, "The Resurrection," Stanford.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All seats free. All welcome.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.—Arthur H. Judge, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Gounod's "Redemption."

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Service and Sermon.
4—Evensong, Gaul's "The Holy City."
8—Mr. Gilbert E. Rowe, Sen. John G. Saxe, "The Judiciary—Appointed or Elected?"

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON (DEAN ROBBINS) and CONCONE'S MASS, EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSION. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Life Beyond."
8 P. M.—"A Few Things That Are Worth While."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon at 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Quartet accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Frederick E. Stockwell of Newburg, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. the choir will sing Gounod's "Gallia."

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min.
11 A. M.—"A Great Confession." (Commun.)
8 P. M.—"Tiresome Religion!"

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., Dr. Tilton will preach.
8 P. M., Chalk talk by Edwin L. Stearns. "The War on the Liquor Traffic."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn; Men's Meetings, Manhattan, 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

First German Spiritualist Church. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th & Madison Ave., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8; Wednesday, 3. Admission free Sunday.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tuesday, May 4, 8 P. M., Seance of Research by Mr. Lake; Materialization, Trumpet and other physical manifestations. Demonstrated. Public invited.

SPIRITUAL-ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning, evening. Evg. theme: When Shall the Dead Awake?

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15; subject: "When and How Often do We Return" (Hellenbach)—By Edward Herrmann.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Thought Forms," illustrated with colored slides. Miss Annie Peake. Admission, 25c.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject, "PRINCIPLE vs. OPPORTUNISM." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M., "WILL OUR CIVILIZATION ENDURE?"

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "INDUSTRIAL GERMANY."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Things in Common."

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN.
"The World's Peace and How to Secure It." W. Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor, "Sowing Beside the Waters." 8 P. M., "Young People's Rally."

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Unity and Trinity," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS,
Henry and Remsen Streets,
(Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway sta.)
REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., of Yale,
will preach at 11 o'clock.
Communion Service at 4 o'clock.
Sunday Evening Hometime, 7:45.
REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D.D.,
WILL SPEAK OF "DAYS IN RUSSIA."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services. Morning subject: "What Christ Is to the Soul in Daily Life." Evening subject: "The Evangelists of Reason and Love," from Wesley to Moody." Second sermon of the two on the "Evangelists of Fear and Hell."

Ethical Culture.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave.
11 A. M., Mrs. Frederick Nathan, "Broadening Fields of Women's Work."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. of So. Oxford St., (Brooklyn.) Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"The World Invisible." Evening—"The Best Patrimony."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

Office of Seaman Miller, Referee, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SMITH AND HESSLER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 19,621.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of William F. Carell, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 11th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:
180 Volumes of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 6th and 7th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.
Dated New York, April 29th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
PAINE & HARRISON, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New York.—In the matter of MANDEL HERTZ, Bankrupt.
Sir: Take notice that the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of shoes and fixtures, will be sold by the undersigned Receiver, for which bids may be submitted to the said Receiver at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the bids will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the property will be sold at public auction at the place of business of Charles Shongood, No. 539 Broadway, New York City, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 7th day of May, 1915.
Dated, April 27, 1915.
JOHN J. LYTTLE, Receiver, 45 Cedar Ctreet, New York City.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.
In the matter of J. W. GREENE & CO., INC., Bankrupt.
In Bankruptcy.
NOTICE.
TAKE NOTICE that I will receive sealed bids for the following property of the above-named bankrupt, bids to be made in lots as follows:
1. Furniture, office and delivery equipment, not including two automobile trucks, book value April 1, 1915, $38,493.41.
2. Leases or installment accounts, not including the leases covered by assignment for benefit of Bank of North America, or assignment to George E. Shaw, trustee, book value April 1, 1915, $35,819.22.
3. Leases covered by assignment for benefit of Bank of North America, book value April 1, 1915, $31,251.96.
4. Leases covered by assignment to George E. Shaw, trustee, book value April 1, 1915, $209,858.01.
5. Two Garford 3-ton auto trucks, book value April 1, 1915, $3,600.
6. All of the property included in lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, book value April 1, 1915, $316,522.60.
Bids are called for, and if accepted, delivery will be made as of conditions existing May 1, 1915. Quantities and values as of that date will be furnished on or after May 1st to intending bidders upon application to the trustee. Bids must be in the hands of the trustee by twelve o'clock noon, May 4, 1915, and will be opened at a meeting of creditors to be held on that day at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 31 Market St., Newark. All bids must be accompanied by 10% in cash or certified check.
HARRISON P. LINDABURY, Trustee, Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAYLIES, PHOEBE ANN, (Dec. 29, 1914;) net estate, $8,473; Nellie G. Baylies, daughter, receives $7,972; John S. Baylies, son, $500; cash, $47; mortgages, $8,576.

BENJAMIN, PHILIP B., (Jan. 4, 1915;) net estate, $18,800; 7 sons and 2 daughters, beneficiaries; deposits, $9,999; mortgages and personalty, $4,508; cigar business, 328 Grand St., $2,695.

BRIEN, HUGH, (Sept. 30, 1914;) net estate, $640,551; Mary Lillian Vogt and Susan Ross Hunt, nieces, and Henry Brien, nephew, each received $212,272; rest of estate passed to thirteen beneficiaries, friends of decedent, and institutions; ½ interest in S. W. Cor. 6 Av. and 27 St., $55,000; ¾ interest, $26,415, in equity in 480 to 482 9 Av., appraised at $46,000; ¼ interest, $8,200, in equity in 441 W. 40 St., appraised at $7,250; deposits, $41,898; mortgages and personalty, $5,046; stocks and bonds, $537,745; decedent owned 1,265 shares Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago, appraised at $134,090; 821 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $95,236; 106 shares Continental Insurance Co., $31,690; 746 shares General Electric Co., $102,507.

CARTER, MARY, (Dec. 7, 1914;) net estate, $46,111; Samuel H. Talmadge and Benjamin B. Talmadge, brothers, each received $12,149; Anna T. Collier, sister, $6,812; Clifford B. Corey, Katherine Carter, and John W. Banks, not related, each get $5,000; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $7,577; stocks and bonds, $32,001.

CASANOVA, Mrs. CATHARINE A. F., (details elsewhere.)

CHILDS, ARTHUR S., (July 16, 1912;) supplemental report adds $11,000, making net value, $864,652.

COHEN, MORRIS, (April 22, 1914;) net estate, $17,214; Abraham Cohen, son, income and profits of real estate owned by decedent in Phila., and interest of Samuel Cohen, son, is also in Phila. realty; rest of estate passes to Ida Stein, Bertha Goldfarb, Tillie and Rachel Cohen, children; deposits, $262; mortgages, $18,000.

COHN, FREDERICK H., (June 25, 1905;) net estate, $102,740; Mrs. Rosetta M. Cohn, widow, beneficiary. Decedent was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and his membership is appraised at $80,000; he was interested in the stock brokerage business of Charles Minzosheimer & Co., the interest being appraised at $27,000.

CORCORAN, CATHERINE, (Oct. 10, 1914;) net estate, $28,360; Bernard H. Smith, Mary L. Ackerman, Margaret Chipp, and Frances White, nephew and nieces, each received $4,430; George H. Smith, nephew, $7,384; Mary Egan, not related, $300; equity, $15,570, in 138 West 137 St., appraised at $28,000; deposits, $14,821; insurance, $238.

DASTLER, Mrs. PAULINE, (July 31, 1910;) net estate, $6,101; Edward F. P. Amend, grandson, beneficiary; equity, $7,950, in 561 W. 42 St., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $2,878.

DEILE, WILHELMINA, (Oct. 20, 1914;) net estate, $316; two sons and daughter, beneficiaries; equity, $3,700, in 213 W. 60 St., appraised at $17,000; deposits, $574; insurance and personalty, $749.

DWIGHT, Mrs. JULIA L., (Sept. 17, 1914;) net estate, $189,646; Jonathan Dwight, son, gets $144,046 outright and life estate in $40,000; rest of the estate and remainder after the life estate of Jonathan Dwight passes to seven nephews and nieces of decedent; 90 Broad St., appraised at $82,000; deposits, $849; personalty, $830; stocks and bonds, $110,953.

FORTANNASCE, GIUSEPPE, (Oct. 15, 1914;) deposits and personalty, $5,886; net, $4,777; Maria L. Fortannasce, widow, gets $1,743; Michaelangelo Fortannasce, son, $3,033.

FOX, BERNARD, (Nov. 27, 1914;) deposits, $5,860; net, $5,051; 3 sons and 2 daughters, beneficiaries.

FRIEDMAN, JULIA, (Oct. 23, 1914;) net estate, $18,729; Walter L., son, and Rose and Estelle Friedman, daughters, each receive $5,576; Helen Hall, sister, $2,000; deposits, $2,205; insurance and personalty, $5,817; stocks and bonds, $12,937.

HAAS, Mrs. THERESA, (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate, $10,470; Arthur, son, and Edna Haas, daughter, each received $5,235; equity, $4,000, in 539 West 141 St., appraised at $12,800; personalty, $906; stocks and bonds, $8,832.

KNOLL, EDUARD, (Jan. 7, 1915;) deposits, $5,649; net, $4,912; Mrs. Auguste Knoll, widow, received $1,637; Elise Ricker, daughter, $3,275.

LANGWORTHY, JOHN S., (Dec. 21, 1911;) total estate, $5,279; net, $5,122; Mrs. Sara B., widow, and Arthur B. Langworthy, son, beneficiaries; deposits, $279; stocks, $5,000.

LYNCH, PATRICK J., (April 22, 1905;) stocks and bonds, $27,613; net, $26,821; Mrs. Catherine M. Lynch, widow, beneficiary.

MAHER, JENNIE M., (Oct. 26, 1910;) net estate, $11,886; Edward A. Maher, widower, was given $2,263; rest of estate passed to seven children; equity, $6,980, in 7 Mt. Morris Park West, appraised at $32,500; equity, $1,775, in 231 West End Av., appraised at $20,000; deduction amounting to $3,659 for the courtesy, leaving the value of the realty $5,097; deposits, $965; stocks, $14,563.

McCREERY, Mrs. FANNY, (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate, $217,421; James Crawford McCreery, son, is given $72,475; Andrew B. McCreery, son, $72,473; Robert S. McCreery, son, is given life estate in $72,473; deposits, $6,323; personalty, $3,415; balance due to decedent on the books of the James McCreedy Realty Corporation, $104,278; stocks and bonds, $113,732. (Widow of James McCreery, dry goods merchant.)

McGRATH, WALTER J., (Nov. 29, 1914;) net estate, $13,037; the Apostolic Mission House is given $2,000; the rest of estate passed to Francis J. McGrath, brother; plot, n. e. cor. 58 St. and 19 Av., B'klyn, $2,750; 4 lots, Brooklyn, $3,350; deposits, $2,938; insurance and personalty, $1,367; stocks, $3,500.

MAPES, WM. A., (details elsewhere.)

MONTGOMERY, JOHN R., (Apr. 18, 1911;) net estate $5,146. Cora Pickering, daughter, Richard M. and James M. Montgomery, sons, each 1-3 the estate. Deposits, $795; notes receivable, $4,964.

MULLER, CARL CHRISTIAN, teacher of music and composer, (June 3, 1914;) net estate $21,155. Hermine Bode, niece, gets $10,497; Auguste Zeuner, niece; Anna Zeuner, niece, and Carl Edmund Zeuner, nephew, each gets $2,970; Dr. Joseph Gleitsmann, not related, $349; rest of estate passed to other nephews and nieces; deposits, $5,095; music, books, and personalty, $371; stocks and bonds, $16,992; royalties on numerous compositions appraised, no value.

MURTAUGH, CATHERINE, (Sept. 1, 1914;) net estate, $12,979. Estate was divided among 11 beneficiaries, friends, relatives, and institutions, Ellen O'Brien, not related, received $5,370; Ellen T. O'Reilly, sister of decedent, $2,685; deposits, $13,340; personalty, $728.

LOUISE NEIDLINGER, (Oct. 15, 1914;) net estate, $29,166; George F. and Rudolf G. Neidlinger, sons, each received $5,047; Mrs. Elizabeth Weber, Mrs. Emma Louise von Bernuth, and Henry T. Neidlinger, two sons and daughter, each received $4,290; St. Peter's German Lutheran Church gets $1,000; rest passed to other relatives and friends; deposits, $4,224; mortgages and personalty, $23,855; bonds, $3,878.

ROBERT, SOPHIA, (May 9, 1914;) net estate, $75,305. Albert A. Robert, widower, gets life estate in $73,298; remainder after life estate and rest of estate passes to Helen R. Kahn, Clara Robert, Samuel Robert, and Henry Robert, four children; equity, $11,960, in 1,657 First Avenue, appraised at $19,500; equity, $11,960, in 1,659 First Avenue, appraised at $19,500; equity, $11,980, in 578 Second Avenue, appraised at $30,000; deposits, $714; mortgages and personalty, $20,924; stocks and bonds, $21,418.

ROUGHAN, SUSAN E., (Nov. 25, 1914;) deposits, $782; net, $281.

REYNES, JAIME, importer and member of Reynes Brothers & Co., (Dec. 15, 1913;) net estate, $116,288; ½ interest in claim against Rafael Bonitez for $50,183, suspended from taxation pending determination of its collectibility; rest of estate passes in equal shares to Jose A., Mary A., Anna T., Agnes, and John F. Reynes, children; stocks and bonds, $9,171; interest in Reynes Brothers & Co., $45,378; household goods, $1,185; claim against Maria Antonia Battieri, $5,883; interest in the estate of Antonio Reynes, $59,516.

RUSK, MARY, (Sept. 2, 1914;) net estate, $7,881; three sons beneficiaries; equity $7,500 in 166 W. 35 St., appraised at $43,000; deposits, $780.

STEBBINS, Mrs. ALICE H. S., (Jan. 14, 1913;) net estate, $95,187; Grace Chapin Rogers, granddaughter, gets $92,987; rest to 22 other relatives, institutions, and friends, each $100; 1-3 interest, $23,333, in equity in 170-172 William St., appraised at $225,000; 1-3 interest in 39 lots at Laurel Hill, Queens, $2,445; 1-3 interest in tract near Grant City, Staten Island, $2,275; 1-3 interest in 13 acres at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, $5,175; cash on hand and deposits, $44,981; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $20,465; stocks, $1,233; pew No. 111, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, $370; accrued rents, $70.

TERHUNE, CHARLES F., (Aug. 10, 1913;) net estate, $194,759; Mrs. Florida Terhune widow, and Ten Broeck Terhune, son, each received $97,379; deposits, $913; jewelry, $215; stocks, $198,286. Decedent owned 1,333 shares William M. Crane Company, appraised at $166,625.

THURBER, SARAH A., (March 3, 1914;) net estate, $37,212; Samuel W., son, was given $18,386; Edward A., son, $18,650; and there were minor bequests to four grandchildren; deposits, $4,185; personalty, $2,130; stocks and bonds, $33,614. Decedent was the widow of Edward Gerrish Thurber, who died Nov. 7, 1913, and the appraisal of his estate has not been completed, therefore the share of the decedent in that estate is not scheduled in the report.

VALLOS, J. ARTHUR, (Jan. 14, 1915;) net estate, $2,444; Frances Stetson Valles, sister, beneficiary; equity $1,500 in 306 Taylor St., Richmond, appraised at $3,500; deposits, $1,436; salary due from city, $73; stocks, $330.

WALCOTT, PHILIP K., lawyer, who was killed by a fall from his office window, (Oct. 6, 1914;) net estate, $13,155; Mrs. Anne Walcott, widow, beneficiary; deposits, $397; insurance, $9,641; mortgages, $3,473; personalty, $772; stocks, $725; interest in realty in Massachusetts, not appraised.

WELCH, SARAH M., (July 17, 1904,) a resident of Whitman, Mass; entire estate not disclosed; taxable in New York; deposits in New York banks, $13,212; net, $12,061; Florence M. Parker, niece, and Estelle H. Adams, sister-in-law, beneficiaries.

WOLF, KATIE, (April 1, 1914;) net estate, $48,273; Moses J. Wolf, widower, gets $46,273; Rosetta Deitsch, sister, $1,500; Bethel Sisterhood, $500; deposits, $34,804; jewelry, $5,550; stocks and bonds, $9,750; personalty, $375.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:00 | Sun sets..6:55 | Moon rises..10:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:36	9:17	2:58	3:31
Governors Island	9:17	9:37	3:20	3:30
Hell Gate	11:07	11:27	5:09	5:10

Arrived—Friday, April 30.

SS Megantic, Liverpool, April 21.
SS Garcoyle, Algiers, April 15.
SS Colon, Colon, April 24.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, April 22.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 12.
SS Pochster, Amsterdam, April 18.
SS Tartary, Rio Janeiro, April 13.
SS Manzanillo, Caibarien, April 24.
SS Chipana, St. Nazaire, April 17.
SS San Juan, Boston, April 28.
SS Mayaro, Port of Spain, April 22.
SS Times, Caibarien, April 12.
SS Teesdale, Sagua, April 23.
SS Evanger, Nuevitas, April 18.
SS Rio Preto, Huelva, April 13.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, April 24.
SS Comal, Galveston, April 14.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, April 28.
SS Djibouti, Marseilles, April 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	April 20
Purus	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 31
Kaupanger	Shields	April 13
Lincluden	Rotterdam	April 14
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	April 14
Peter H. Crowell	Balboa	April 20
Gishun Maru	Liverpool	April 15
Orion	Gothenburg	April 12
Exeter City	Bristol	April 16
Strathblane	London	April 16
Ruby	Sunderland	April 18
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	April 24
Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Polymina	Liverpool	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Honduras	Havre	April 17
Europa	Palermo	April 22
American Transport	Balboa	April 22
Bellagio	Buenos Aires	April 10
Lampasas	Mobile	April 27
Korona	Demamare	April 23
Maroni	Bordeaux	April 17

DUE MONDAY.

Transylvania	Liverpool	April 24
Espagne	Bordeaux	April 25
Patria	Marseilles	April 15
Carpathia	Lisbon	April 24
Californie	Vigo	April 18
El Cid	New Orleans	April 28
Coamo	San Juan	April 28
Massapequa	San Juan	April 28
Nebraskan	London	April 21
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 24
Huron	Jacksonville	April 30
Sixaola	Santiago	April 28
Tenadores	Cristobal	April 26
Yaguez	Mayaguez	April 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 1
Creole	New Orleans	April 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Panama	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Ancona, Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 30.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 630 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due May 2, forenoon. American Line.
SS Dante Alighieri, Genoa to New York, was 180 miles E. at noon; due May 1, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Ossabaw, Mobile to New York, was 33 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 1,085 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 232 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 130 miles S. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 1,025 miles S. at 8 P. M., 29th.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 176 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 61 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Winifred, Tampico to New York, was 26 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Dakotan, Hilo to New York, was 208 miles S. of Overfalls at 8 P. M.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 508 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 166 miles S. at noon.
SS Camaguey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 161 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 145 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 1, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. May 1, SS Canopic.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 1, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 1, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 1, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 4, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .... May 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventina .... May 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura .... May 7

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rosebank, at Spezia, April 27.
SS Albis, at Copenhagen, April 28.
SS Eiswick Lodge, at Piraeus, April 28.
SS Dalebank, at Havre, April 28.
SS Iberia, at Gibraltar, April 27.

Sailed.

SS Duca d'Aosta, from Genoa, April 28.
SS Kadura, from Buenos Aires, April 27.
SS Oyeyazides, from Las Palmas, April 29.
SS Missouri, from London, April 29.
SS Sark, from Copenhagen, April 28.
SS Navajo, from Avonmouth, April 29.
SS Nea Helles, from Piraeus, April 21.
SS Athenai, from Patras, April 21.

Passed.

SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Panariellos, New York for Piraeus, passed Sagres.
SS Labor, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 30; Manila, April 1; Shanghai, April 3; Yokohama, April 9, and Honolulu, April 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on April 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, May 2.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
LUSITANIA
Fastest and Largest Steamer now in Atlantic Service Sails
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.
Orduna.......Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA..Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Gibraltar—Genoa—Naples—Piraeus
S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
NEW YORK MAY 1
Philadelphia, May 8 | St. Louis, May 15
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA........MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric....May 14 | Arabic......May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, May 1, 10 A. M. | Cretic, June 3
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . . May 8, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA, May 1, Noon
for Glasgow direct, from Pier 64, N. R.
TRANSYLVANIA, May 7, 5 p.m.
Calling at Liverpool.
From Cunard Dock, Foot W. 14th St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Portland, Me. All-the-Way by-Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8980—Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

FABRE LINE
The Safe Southern Route
MARSEILLES 12 Hours from Paris.
NEW YORK to NAPLES & MARSEILLES
Patria (new)...May 8 | Sant' Anna...June 5
N. Y. to the Azores, Lisbon & Marseilles
Roma......June 15 | Roma......Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina....May 29 | Caserta.....June 25
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

GEORGIA-FLORIDA
Low fares to all points South.
Ocean Steamship Co., 501 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK.
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
ON THE
World's Largest River Steamer
"BERKSHIRE"
TO
NEWBURG or POUGHKEEPSIE
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
Steamship leaves Pier 32, North River, ft. Canal St., 9:00 A. M.; West 132d St. Pier, 9:30 A. M. Returning on southbound steamship due in New York 8 P. M. Music, dinner a la carte.
"New York's Favorite Sail."
Telephone Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 15 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4, W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9451.

ALBANY BOAT
S. S. "BERKSHIRE" and "Rensselaer" leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 10 P. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, week days, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
Tel. Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for electrician is announced as follows:
F. J. Dobler, 94.30; Edward A. Hyder, 93.10; Thomas Leonard, 90.50; J. T. Smith, 90.46; C. R. Smith, 90.30; D. G. O'Hara, 88; H. A. Tileston, 87.70; J. G. Porteous, 85.35; F. A. Treibel, Jr., 85.10; B. G. Tattan, 85; William H. Bull, 84.60; William H. Bieller, 84.60; R. C. Lent, 83.20; George F. Blaurock, Jr., 83.10; J. F. Martins, 82.60; S. G. Covello, 82.30; Frederick W. Hildebrand, 82; P. J. Shelley, 81.60; R. L. O'Hara, 81.60; M. M. Marx, 81.17; Charles Hartwig, 81.10; William McGovern, 81; M. E. Harney, 81; C. J. Menney, Jr., 80.80; H. A. Novak, 80.40; P. G. Hennig, 80.10; W. T. Meinzer, 80.10; P. H. Pineau, 79.90; W. Franz, 79.60; Charles A. Kelly, 78.60; William H. Warner, 77.40; W. Zepernick, Jr., 77.10; O. Singel, 77.10; F. Hanza, 75.00; William W. Comstock, 74.30.

United States.

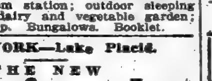
The commission announces for May 16 an examination for bacteriologist, male, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $1,440 to $2,000 a year in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK—Long Island.

Hotel Shelburne
Ocean Parkway, Brighton Beach, N. Y.
Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 & 10:30
ERNEST EVANS & COMPANY
Including Miss Zaro and Miss Williams.
Beauty Chorus of 15 Girls
In Stupendous Costume Revue.
A Special Shore Dinner $2
Delicious. Famous for its Excellence. Served Daily, Noon to 10 P. M.
Watch for Opening Big Summer Revue MAY 14
A Musical Show with Broadway Principals and a large Beauty Chorus.
Spectacular—Stupendous—Startling
200 Rooms, 75 Private Baths.
Moderate Rates May, June and Week-Ends. Write for Folder.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Briarcliff Lodge
AT
BRIARCLIFF MANOR
OPENS
SATURDAY, MAY 8th.
60-minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
Reservations made and full particulars given at New York Office, No. 402 Madison Ave. Telephone No. 7070—Murray Hill.
On Ideal, Real and Empire Tours.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK BRONXVILLE N.Y.
28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL


THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
45 minutes to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; outdoor sleeping porches; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates, $3 and up. Bungalows. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Lake Placid.

THE NEW
Whiteface Inn
DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK
Cottages and camps for rent.
WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Manager.

Saranac Inn
Upper Saranac Lake. Camps to rent. Harrington Mills, Manager.
Until June 1, The Grafton, Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Com-for-table
EISENBERG'S HOTEL WAVE CREST
Call 1200 Far Rockaway, L. I.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HANDELSMAN and HENRY C. HANDELSMAN individually and as members of a co-partnership firm of COLUMBIAN CLOTHING COMPANY, Bankrupts.—No. 19,795.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Handelsman and Henry C. Handelsman, Bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 28th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated April 30th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BARNED SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 21,208.
Notice is hereby given that Barned Schwartz, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated April 30th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS ROETTGER, Bankrupt.—No. 19,845.
Notice is hereby given that Julius Roettger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated April 30, 1915.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ISLESWORTH
American and European plans.
Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths.
Orchestra. Open all year.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

LORAINE, St. Charles place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM
Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elevator, private baths, steam heat; open surroundings. Moderate spring rates. Cap. 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate.
Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. of N. J.
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

CAMP CATAMOUNT
A Berkshires camp, limited to sixteen girls. Boating, swimming, tennis, folk and aesthetic dancing, sketching, etc. Eight weeks. Fee, $100. Miss Alice Avery Crouch, Sea Breeze, N.Y.
"The White Mountains of New Hampshire."
For booklets write 171 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

The Edgewood
'New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel'
AT GREENWICH, CONN.,
Opens Saturday, May 29.
Fine auto run of 28 miles from town.
Booking Office at
The Vanderbilt, Park Ave. & 34th St.
In Charge of Mr. A. D. Cushing.
The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners & Props.

OSWEGATCHIE Cottages and Bungalows
WATERFORD, CONN.
TWENTY MINUTES ON TROLLEY FROM NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Beautiful New Casino, dancing afternoon and evening under the direction of Mr. William Pitt Rivers of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music by Jacobs' Orchestra. Open June 1st. Send for booklet.
S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HEATON HALL,
Stockbridge, Massachusetts,
in the Berkshire Hills,
WILL OPEN JUNE 19TH.
This Modern Hotel is Finely Appointed and Delightfully Located. The Manager, W. G. Havill, will be at the Hotel Flanders, West 47th St., New York, from April 29th to May 10th. Information regarding rates, etc., will be promptly attended to.

Marblehead, Mass.
THE ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

EARLY GOLF
AT
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
RED LION INN
NOW OPEN.

MICHIGAN.

Mount Clemens
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
MINERAL BATHS
World Renowned for Treatment of
RHEUMATISM
And all Nervous and Blood Diseases
Mount Clemens is only 20 miles from Detroit. Through Grand Trunk trains. Detroit suburban cars every twenty minutes. Write for illustrated book and full information. Address 28.
C. W. Waring, Business Men's Association Chamber of Commerce, Mount Clemens, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

THE CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ideal Tour
to the
California Expositions
by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-over privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.
Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
at Greenwich, Conn.
OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.
Send for Booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 Fifth Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Low pressure over the East has been attended by showers in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and in the region of the Great Lakes. Another area of low pressure that covers the Rocky Mountain and plateau region has been attended by unsettled weather and rain in those districts, and over the Plains States it has also caused snow in Idaho, Nebraska, Utah, and Northern Arizona, and high winds on the California Coast.

Temperatures have fallen over the greater part of the country, and readings now approximate normal in the region east of the Rocky Mountains, while in the westward they are decidedly below normal.

In the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, except that there will be rains in New England. Over the Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions the weather will be unsettled Saturday and Sunday, with probably rains. In the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Ohio Valley and the West Gulf States the weather will be cloudy, but probably without rain during Saturday and Sunday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh east; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday, probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

New England—Showers Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	45	54	4 P. M.	48	53
6 A. M.	43	50	6 P. M.	50	52
9 A. M.	44	52	9 P. M.	48	50
12 M.	45	53	11 P. M.	46	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees, at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees, at 1:50 P. M. Humidity, 94 per cent at 8 A. M., 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.58 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.63 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
1:20—1,981 2 Av.; Hyman Glassman..Slight
2:15—415 E. 31 St.; Klappert & Son..Slight
4:15—220 E. 41 St.; not given........Slight
7:20—207 E. 15 St.; Berlin Renting Co.Slight
9:15—347 E. 50 St.; Samuel Frieder...Slight
11:35—54 Rutgers St.; James Greenhouse, Slight

P.M.
12:25—4-6 New Chambers St.; Louis Solos, Slight
12:25—1,521 Fulton Av.; Max Wolf.....Slight
1:45—259 Monroe St.; Louis Leskowitz, Slight

The police reported on Monday night a fire in the premises of Greenstein & Co., at 54 West Third Street. The fire was at that address, but according to M. Greenstein & Co. of 506 Broadway, the firm had moved out of the building three years ago.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, Charles E., (April 22,) personalty $3,000; all to brother, Samuel C.

FRANK, ISAAC, (April 17,) personalty over $10,000; $250 each to Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Mt. Sinai Hospital and Montefiore Home; rest to relatives.

FOWLER, EDWARD S., (April 24,) personalty about $5,000; all to widow, Linda M. Was once Collector of the Port.

HARTLEY, WILLIAM G., (no petition,) all to niece, Minnie Chadwick King, with request that she make a "nice present" to Tilly Schneider, a servant.

HAUSER, CARL, (April 14,) personalty $1,500; all to widow, Addie.

HEKELER, CHRISTIAN, (Feb. 14,) personalty $1,400; all to relatives and friends.

KLIPPER, MARY, (April 11,) personalty $2,800; all to children.

MEHRTENS, HENRY W., (April 22,) personalty $10,000; realty $23,000; all to widow, Annie C.

PEGRAM, GEORGE L., (April 23,) personalty $6,000; all to widow, Marie F.

SCHRADER, CHARLES J., (April 26,) all to widow, Jennie.

SIVORI, (March 24,) personalty $380; realty under $6,000; all to widower, who has been a "good and loving husband."

STRIPPEL, JOHN, (March 26,) personalty $6,000; realty $15,000; $4,250 each to five children.

TERKER, MORRIS, (April 13,) personalty at least $5,000; bequests to sisters and brothers, residue to widow, Bertha.

VOLKMANN, LOUISE EMILIE, (Feb. 11,) personalty $1,600; one-half each to children, Bruno and Frida.

WALMSLEY, FREDERICK, (April 25,) personalty $5,000; brother, Herbert, $1,000; residue, $4,000, to widow, Mary J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vermilyea Av, n s, 150 ft e of Academy St, for a five-story tenement, 75x118; Bendheim Construction Co., 128 Broadway, owner; G. & E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architect; cost. $75,000

Broadway, n e corner 88th St, for a twelve-story store and apartments, 100.8x164.1; Eighty-ninth Street Construction Corporation, 200 West 72d St. owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St. architect; cost.....$500,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

33d St, 217 West, to a three-story and basement dwelling; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 Wall St. owner; G. A. & H. Boehm, 7 West 42d St, architect; cost..........$5,000

5th Av., s e corner 41st St, to a five-story bank and offices; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 16 William St. owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St. architect; cost....$30,000

Laight St, s w corner St. John's Lane, to a six-story factory; A. D. Juilliard, 70 Worth St, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, 627 5th Av, architect; cost $30,000

Sheriff St, w s, between 2d St and East Houston St, to a six-story store and lofts; I. Bleicher et al., 147 West 142d St, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost. $5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,573; Koster Cabinet Works, Inc., against Mitchel H. Mark Realty Co., owner; William F. La Hiff, contractor.$186

48TH ST, 220 to 228 West; W. P. Nelson Co. against Adlon Construction Co., owner. (renewal) $6,968

Bronx.

ST. LAWRENCE AV, 1,518; Mallett Contracting and Supply Co., Inc., against Ninfa De Giuseppe, owner; Agostine Di Angelo, contractor $113

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.
Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 569.08 ft s of Westchester Av, 100x120; City Mortgage Co. loans Foxvale Realty Co., to erect three five-story apartments (seven payments).. $81,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 56.7 ft n of 188th St, 50x100; City Mortgage Co. loans H. M. Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment (9 payments)..........$23,000

174TH ST, n e cor of Vyse Av, 50x80; City Mortgage Co. loans Trask Building Co., to erect one five-story apartment (10 payments) $33,000

188TH ST, n w cor of Valentine Av, 56.7x100; City Mortgage Co. loans H. M. Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment (9 payments).................$27,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St; Moritz Arnstein against William Hobson et al., Dec. 15, 1914..................$350

SAME PROPERTY; Gross & Kleinberger against same, Dec. 15, 1914..........$300

SAME PROPERTY; Julius L. Strauss against same, Dec. 17, 1914.....................$77

SAME PROPERTY; Switkes & Feinstein, Inc., against same, Dec. 18, 1914......$865

SAME PROPERTY; John R. Hopkins against same, Dec. 24, 1914....................$287

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Spiegel against same, Dec. 24, 1914....................$500

SAME PROPERTY; Falkenbach Mfg. Co., Inc., against same, Dec. 17, 1914....$253.25

SAME PROPERTY; Landi & Arena against same, Sept. 14, 1914....................$275

SAME PROPERTY; Vito Contesso & Co. against same, Nov. 19, 1914..........$611.45

SAME PROPERTY; D. Colasuonnot Co. same, Nov. 9, 1914.................$1,413.30

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Zucker against same, Nov. 11, 1914....................$125

SAME PROPERTY; Paris Marble & Tile Works against same, Nov. 11, 1914......$160

SAME PROPERTY; Landi & Arena against same, Sept. 14, 1914....................$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 180th St; Sanders & Barnett, Inc., against same, Dec. 15, 1914..........................$1,050

SAME PROPERTY; same against Aldorf Construction Co. et al., Nov. 9, 1914..$1,050

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Storm & Co. against same, Nov. 11, 1914..........$852.33

120TH ST, 219 West; Isaac Landau against Wilhelmina Schlief et al., April 28, 1915.$92

Bronx.

231TH ST, w s, 138.4 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 33.4x114; Gustave A. Johnston against Frank Locative et al., March 5, 1915..$60.84

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Plot of Eleven Lots on Washington Heights as Site for New Apartments—Another Big Deal in the West Bronx—Plans Filed for $500,000 Broadway Apartment.

One of the largest and most important recent deals in the lower Washington Heights section was reported yesterday by Richard Elliott, who sold for S. Liebmann & Sons a plot of eleven lots on the north side of 150th Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

Harris and Albert Sokolski, the buyers, will break ground at once for the erection of two high class seven-story apartment houses.

The property, which has a frontage of 275 feet on the street, and a depth of 99.11, has not changed ownership in many years, it being a portion of an old English grant to General John Maunsall of the British Army.

Jumel Place Sale.

A plot 50 by 90½ at the east side of Jumel Place, north of 168th Street, has been sold by the Donovan estate to Joseph J. Snow. Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers.

Buyers for Harlem Flats.

The five-story flat at 212 West 105th Street, 25 by 100.11, near Broadway, has been sold by George Ranger for Colrun Construction Company, which recently acquired it in trade.

The five-story flat at 64 East 111th Street, 25 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue, has been purchased by Helen Hoertzer. J. P. Finneran was the broker.

Bronx-Brooklyn Deal.

The new one-story taxpayer building on the northwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue and 194th Street, 34.6 by 104 and irregular, has been sold by Alexander Grant for Daniel B. Freedman and Lawrence Davies to an investor. In part payment the sellers took a plot of sixteen lots on Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, Brooklyn. The plot fronts 200 feet on Ninth Avenue, 120 feet on Fifty-second Street, and 200 feet on Fifty-third Street.

Builder Buys Sixteen Bronx Lots.

Another large parcel adjacent to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, one of the most active apartment house centres in the borough of the Bronx, was disposed of to a builder yesterday.

The sale involves the plot of sixteen lots located on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 76 feet south of 182d Street, and running through to Ryer Avenue.

The property fronts 200 feet on each avenue and has a similar depth. It was sold by Mary L. Crawford.

Bronx Borough.

The four-story flat at the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 169th Street, recently acquired by the West Side Construction Company, J. Axelrod, President, from the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, has been sold by Mr. Axelrod to an investor for all cash.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Thomas H. Roff the four four-story new-law tenements, being, respectively on the northeast corner of Mohegan Avenue and 181st Street, southeast corner of Mohegan Avenue and Hornaday Place, 866 Hornaday Place, and 865 East 181st Street, covering a plot 62 feet on 181st Street, 121 feet on Mohegan Avenue, and 130 feet on Hornaday Place.

Hugo Wabst sold to an investor the dwelling on the east side of Van Buren Street, about 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue.

Long Island.

A. Cantore has sold the four-story eight-family house at 455 Academy Street, Astoria, to Miss F. K. Anderson for Mr. McComek, also a two-family house at 66 Halsey Street to Frank Infande for D. Maskill, and a lot, 25 by 100, on Vernon Avenue, near Graham Avenue, to J. W. Ryan for K. F. Anderson.

The Mathews Building Company has sold the six-family flats, 370 Eleventh Avenue, Astoria, to William Miller and Charles J. Miller for $11,500.

Staten Island Sales.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for J. W. Hughes four lots at Oakwood Heights, Oakwood, within two blocks of the railroad, to Mrs. Caffuri.

The same broker also sold for the heirs of W. W. Crawford two lots on Liberty Avenue, near Hancock Street, Dongan Hills, S. I., to Carmena De Ross, who owns the adjoining property.

Westchester County.

L. J. Phillips & Co., in conjunction with E. Nelson Ehrhart, have sold for Joseph Brewster a tract of fourteen acres at the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and West Purchase Street, at Purchase, town of Harrison, Westchester County; also for the estate of E. C. Haviland a tract of twenty acres adjoining to the west on Westchester Avenue. The combined property will shortly be improved, and a costly residence built.

Recent Buyers.

Edmund Dwight is the purchaser of the dwelling at 324 West Seventy-sixth Street, reported sold Thursday.

The newly formed Ashton Holding Company, Inc., Albert Orner, president, is the purchaser of the four five-story tenement houses at the north corner of Fifth Avenue and 101st Street, sold recently by the Irving Savings Institution.

Sarah E. Combs is the purchaser of 18 West 128th Street, sold recently by the Charles Hensle Realty Company.

Mrs. George Bruce-Brown is the buyer of the former Ladew private stable property at 161 East Sixty-ninth Street. Mrs. Brown is going to replace the stable with a fireproof garage, costing about $30,000.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed $3,000 at six per cent. for the Reville-Siesel Company on the vacant plot running through from Third to Park Avenue, 100 feet north of East 188th Street; also for the Cedar Construction Company, $43,000 at 5½ per cent. on the six-story building, 55x100, at 865 Melrose Avenue, and for Louisa P. Wagner, $7,000 at 5 per cent. on the northeast corner of 201st Street and Marion Avenue.

Monmouth Beach Club Leased.

Mrs. Anita Duchastel of Vancouver, British Columbia, has leased the Monmouth Beach Clubhouse and the Monmouth Beach swimming pool, together with the garage, stables, and other buildings in the Monmouth Beach Clubhouse property, to Mrs. Muriel Spencer Stadler, who will open the hotel for the season on May 30.

New $500,000 Broadway Apartment.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a twelve-story fireproof apartment house with stores on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street, for the Eighty-ninth Street Construction Corporation, Jacob Axelrod, President.

It will have a frontage of 100.8 feet on Broadway and 164.1 feet on the street. The facade will be of brick terra cotta and limestone. The cost has been placed at $500,000 by the architect, George Fred Pelham.

Flagg Estate Auction Today.

Today at 2 P. M., on the premises, Joseph P. Day will offer at absolute auction sale thirty-one lots belonging to the estate of Ethan Flagg, located on Walnut Street, Walnut Terrace, and Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., and the northwest corner of Walnut and Ash Streets.

Dwelling Leases.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Clarence Houghton to George A. Freeman his residence at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. M. A. B. Van Orden the dwelling at 193 Highwood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., to Mrs. A. A. Gard.

The office of Frederick P. Collins has leased at Caldwell, N. J., dwelling to Leslie Gardner for Marie L. Bush; to Grace W. Lucas for Charles A. Matthews; to Harris Pepper for Samuel D. Hawk, and to Percival K. Long for L. J. Euvrard.

Fish & Marvin have rented for James W. Macbride his country estate at Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, to A. E. Cottier.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for W. E. D. Stokes, to Mrs. E. Hale, the four-story high stoop dwelling, 242 West Seventy-sixth Street, for a term of years; also the four-story dwelling, 123 West Seventy-second Street, for Charles A. Miller, to J. B. Melville for a term of years.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased space on the ground floor of the Woodbridge Building, 100 William Street, for the Phelps-Stokes estates, to Howie & Cain, metropolitan underwriting managers of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. This lease completes the rental of the ground floor of the building.

Clarence Whitman & Co., Inc., cotton goods manufacturers and commission merchants, who have been located for the last twenty-five years in the Rothschild Building, northeast corner of West Broadway and Leonard Street, have renewed their lease for a further term of five years for the basement store and first floor at the Rothschild Building and five lofts in the building adjoining, from Feb. 1, 1916. Daniel Birdsell & Co. negotiated the lease. The building is owned by the estate of V. Henry Rothschild.

Sussman, Gibbs & Karlin leased for the Magrom Realty Company the commercial building on the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 162d Street to the Community Investing Company. The new lessees are now negotiating to sublet the ground floor for a large furniture concern which intends to move to the Bronx from its present downtown Manhattan location.

Christ. Schierloh has rented the store at 821 Ninth Avenue for Adam Stegier to the Reliable Grocery Company.

Real Estate Notes.

The former home of Thomas F. Ryan, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, has been sold by interests associated with the City Investing Company, and will likely be replaced with another structure.

The property was known as the Minturn house, and is one of the largest parcels under single ownership in lower Fifth Avenue. It is valued at $660,000, and has a frontage of 103.1 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet in the street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

55th St, 237 to 243 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5, four 5-story tenements; adjourned sine die.

54th St, 223 to 229 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 125x100.5, two and three story buildings of brewery; adjourned sine die.

120th St, 121 West, n s, 290 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. M. Barron against R. F. Chapman et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. C. Levi, referee; due, $17,178.05; taxes, &c., $175.65; to the defendant for $17,550.

101st St, 303 East, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; Katharina Bonifer, executrix, against Moritz Weil et al.; P. J. O'Beirne, attorney; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $14,105.43; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tremont Av, 1,787, n e corner of St. Lawrence Av, runs n to Tacoma St x95x25x43.5x56.3; E. K. Dooling against W. A. Riley et al.; Knox & D., attorneys; C. Y. Palitz, referee; due, $8,266.56; taxes, &c., $791.91; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Katonah Av, s w corner of 239th St, 100x105, vacant; Harry Lippmann against Josie Bevens et al.; S. H. Schwartz, attorney; W. W. Irwin, referee; due, $4,004.01; taxes, &c., $805.08; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Blackrock Av, 2,156, s s, 230 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x100; Louis Diebold, executor, against E. A. Wolfrath et al.; C. C. Roberts, attorney; Isidor Wells, referee; due, $1,945.33; taxes, &c., $231.18; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

Wickham Av, e s, 200 ft s of Tillotson Av, 150x100; J. H. Pierce, executrix, against E. G. Dupont et al.; E. H. Wells, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $2,316.70; taxes, &c., $265; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By I. H. Mayers.

Baker Av, e s, 50 ft n of Penfield Av, 50x116.4; G. J. Puckhafer against F. J. Shalik et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; J. D. Tobias, referee; due, $1,158.71; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $1,400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner 97th St, 100.11x165; Caroline Bookman et al., exrs., &c., Jacob Bookman, to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 55th St, (mtg $825,000,) April 29; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St $100

BROADWAY, 2,641, n w corner 100th St, 26.10x100; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Manock Realty Co., 9 East 62d St, April 29; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

GREENE ST, n w corner of Houston St, 20x79; Thomas H. Roff to Lillian Hof, 4,509 Fort Hamilton Av, Brooklyn, April 29, (mtg $45,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 70 ft s of 82d St, 32.2x55; Chas. Meyers to Chas. W. Bohmfalk, 851 Lexington Av, April 29, (mtg $25,000 and all liens;) attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St..........................$1

MANHATTAN ST, n s, 163.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.7x100; Marks L. Frank to David W. Kahn, 51 West 113th St, (mtg $12,500,) March 31; attorney, Albert A. Bonynge, 170 Broadway $1

MONROE ST, s s, 60.2 ft e of Montgomery St, 43.11x—; L. H. Rogers, Jr., referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St..$33,000

MONROE ST, s s, 104.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 24.10x98; same to same, April 29; same attorney $20,000

MONROE ST, s s, 129 ft e of Montgomery St, 24.10x99.6; same to same, April 29; same attorney $20,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 448-450, e s, 99.11 ft s of 133d St, 50x117; Chalmers E. Watson to Fifth Av. Bond and Mortgage Co., 334 5th Av, (mtg $55,000,) April 29; attorney, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St..........$1

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s e s, 115 ft n e of Jacobus Place, 81.11x70.9x31.11x72.2; Salvatore J. Buzzini, Nyack, N. Y., to John S. Buzzini, 2,288 Loring Place, (mtg $7,850,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

WEST END AV, w s, 73 ft n of 98th St, 18x80; Joseph L. Rosenbaum to Jakob Rosenbaum, 601 West 115th St, 3-5 part, all liens, March 29; attorney, Jesse Sharp, 2,619 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin M Kremer to same, 2-5 part, all liens, March 29; attorney, same $1

1ST AV, n w corner 33d St, 24.8x100; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Manock Realty Co., 9 East 62d St, April 29; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

2D AV, n w corner of 126th St, 99.11x150; Carl L. Schurz, referee, to Henry H. Jackson, 63 East 92d St, Aug. 6, 1900, (mtg $55,000;) attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av..........................$60,000

2D AV, e s, 72.2 ft n of 23d St, 26.6x100; Mathilde Schlemann to Arthur D. Bissel, Jr., 36 Letchworth Av, Buffalo, N. Y., (mtg $23,000 and all liens,) March 17; attorney, Paul Gross, 302 Broadway..........$100

7TH AV, e s, 63.5 ft n of 121st St, 37.6x92; L. H. Rogers, Jr., to Ella M. Gabler, 264 Riverside Drive, April 23, (mtg $39,500;) attorney, Edgar Whitlock, 2 Rector St..........$1

7TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 26x74.10; Hy Maurer to Michael Pasvolsky, 61 Gengras Av., Bergenfield, N. J., (mtg $19,500,) April 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........................$100

11TH ST, s s, 435 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x125.3; Walter Hirsch, referee, to Elizabeth F. Pegg, 52 West 89th St, April 28, (mtg $17,000;) attorneys, Conklin & R., 31 Nassau St $100

11TH ST, s s, 355.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.8x94.10; Patrick F. Murphy to Mark Cross Co., 404 5th Av, B & S, all liens, April 30; attorney, Nichols E. Betjeman, 55 Liberty St $1

11TH ST, s s, 377.1 ft e of 6th Av, 21.8x94.10; same to same, B & S, all liens, April 30; attorney, same..........................$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mark Cross Co. to John F. McKean, 50 West 11th St, B & S, (mtg $22,000 and all liens,) April 30; attorney, same $1

17TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Catherine T. Spellman to Edward Elcott, 904 Ogden Av, (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 30, 1914; attorney, Thomas A. Ryan, 97 Nassau St. $100

21ST ST, 22-28 West, s s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 100x98.9; 22 West Twenty-first Street Corporation to 76 Fifth Avenue, Inc., 149 Broadway, (mtg $460,000,) B. ... and C. A. G., April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........................$100

25TH ST, 330 West, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9, (foreclosure;) William D. Leonard, referee, to John C. Welwood, 271 Central Park West, (mtg $14,500,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

46TH ST, 425-31 West, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 74.6x100.5; Sydney Ballin to International Real Estate Co., 505 5th Av, April 17; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St $100

53D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Abr. J. Benain to Jesse J. Cullins, 451 East 144th St, all liens, April 26; attorney, Julius Levy, 257 Broadway..........................$100

53TH ST, s s, 105.10 ft w of Broadway, 40x100.5; Sadie Bonnot to Euryanthe Realty Co., 452 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., all liens, March 10; attorney, Leo Oppenheimer, 60 Wall St $100

60TH ST, s s, 314.2 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Samuel P. Savage, Elizabeth, N. J., to Seligman Manheimer, 212 East 60th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, April 30..........................$1

66TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Harold H. Herts, referee, to Alice Sachs, 58 East 66th St, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$20,000

69TH ST, n s, 62 ft w of Madison Av, 33x100.5; Frederic de P. Foster and another, executors, to Alex. J. Hemphill, Spring Lake, N. J., April 28, (mtg $125,000 and all liens;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $147,500

71ST ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.4; Ella L. Brown, executrix of Mary T. Brown, to Catherine J. Roberts, 315 West 94th St, ½ part, April 29; attorney, George V. Brower, 44 Court St, Brooklyn..........$1,470

78TH ST, 134 East, s s, 350 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x102.2; Richard S. Chisolm to Annie W. Outerbridge, 136 East 78th St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........$100

102D ST, 224 East, s s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Isaac E. Seikevitz to Belle Seikevitz, 193 Henry St, (mtg $18,350,) April 29 ....$100

109TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Richard P. Lydon, referee, to Gussie Raynes and another, 782 Dawson St, April 30, (mtg $50,000;) attorneys, Kogan & G., 302 Broadway..........................$8,000

111TH ST, 10 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; Annie M., wife of Joseph Ivory, Crestwood, N. J., to John B. Cashman, 15 East 21st St, (mtg $11,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

118TH ST, 63-65 East, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11, (foreclosure, April 14;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Albert Reitman, 1,771 Madison Av, April 30; attorney, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 25 William St..........$42,500

118TH ST, 68-70 East, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11, (foreclosure, April 29;) Charles T. Terry, referee, to Ida Lowenthal, 2,033 2d Av, April 30; attorney, Harry A. Gordon, 1 Wall St..........................$43,000

118TH ST, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Minna Forman to Louis Freedman and another, 31 West 111th St, April 19, (mtg $23,000 and all liens;) attorney, Charles S. Rosenberg, 27 Rutgers St..........$100

123D ST, 183 East, n s, 82 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Manock Realty Co., 9 East 62d St, April 29; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

128TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; Marks L. Frank to Brigitta Neustaedter, 192 Claremont Av, (mtg $23,500,) March 31; attorney, A. A. Bonynge, 170 Broadway $1

128TH ST, 154-160 West, s s, 166.8 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x99.11, (foreclosure;) Frederic I. Lochman, referee, to Charles Pegg, 52 West 89th St, (mtg $27,000,) April 28; attorneys, Conklin & Reid, 31 Nassau St..........$500

136TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Walter S. Gurnee et al, trustees, to Harris Rosenberg, 39 West 135th St, B. & S., April 6, (mtg $45,000, all liens;) attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway..........................$10,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 172d St, strip 0.2x114.5x0.3x114.5; Robert A. Mahoney, guardian, to Wm. Fingen, 1,619 Bathgate Av, April 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........................$100

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 90.3x114.5; Wm. Fingen to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, (mtg $85,000,) April 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BEAUMONT AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of 183d St, 115x100; Harold C. Knoeppel, referee, to Flora Root, 1,763 13th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,000,) April 30; attorney, F. S. Root, 119 Nassau St $500

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 237.1 ft s of 222d St, 88x179.11; George McCauslan to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, April 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........................$8,689

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 100.4 ft s of Julianna St, 25.1x160x25.1x100x50.2x225 to e s of Newell Av x0.7x112.6x50x112.6x49.8x225; Cosmopolitan Bank to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, April 30; attorney, U. S. Title Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn. $7,367

BROOK AV, 524 and 526, e s, 49.11x100; Louis Jacobs to Joseph Jacobs, 751 Greene Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, April 28; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway..........$100

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, 425, n s, 87.6x83.7; Bernard Rauch to Gussie Jawitz, 425 Claremont Parkway, ½ part, (mtg $20,700,) April 29; attorney, Gussie Jawitz, 425 Claremont Parkway $1

CROTONA AV, 1,009, n s, 23x100; Edw. A. Acker, referee, to Wm. W. Johnson and another, trustees, 612 North Broadway, Yonkers, April 30; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $5,000

DECATUR AV, e s, at s w s 204th St, 100x50; Wm. J. Hill to Melville H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

DECATUR AV, e s, being lot 24 map Fordham, 50x100; Mary F. Dunne and ano to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........................$100

ELSMERE PLACE, 871, n s, 35x100; Henry B. Hardenburg to Assets Liquidation Co., 1 East 14th St, (mtg $22,000,) April 29; attorney, Wing & R., 14 Wall St..........$200

FAILE ST, 636, e s, 20.10x100; Realty and Realization Co., Inc., to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, April 28; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St..........$100

INTERVALE AV, 1,163, n w s, 780.7 ft n e of 167th St, 25x irregular; West Side Construction Co. to Henry A. Keckeissen, 1,317 Clinton Av, April 30; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St..........................$1

LORILLARD ST, s e s, being lot 121, map by A. Findlay, March 14, 1851, 50x100; Walter J. M. Donovan and another to Russo Iodice Realty Co., 2,364 Lorillard Place, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........................$100

LOTS 243, 270, 524, 292, 298, 440, 441, 391, and 396, map of Arden property; Harold C. Knoeppel, referee, to Annie V. Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 19; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St. $3,650

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 31, Map of Section 1, Bathgate Estate; John Zacco to Rosina Zacco, 587 South 11th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., April 5; attorney, Frank Saporita, Mt. Vernon, N. Y..........................$1

MOHEGAN AV, 2,132, n e corner of 181st St, 61.10x30x42.10 to s s of Hornady Place x128.4x120.4; Thomas H. Roff to Lillian Hof, 4,509 Fort Hamilton Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $79,000,) April 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

MORRIS AV, w s, 190.6 ft n of 164th St, 24.6x105; Nathan Fromm to Rudolph Belth, 8,801 Bay 15th St, Brooklyn, April 24; attorneys, Ellenbogen & S., 233 Broadway.

NEWELL AV, w s, 48.2 ft n of Burke Av, 100x irregular; Fannie Epstein to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, April 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........................$7,758

NEWELL AV, e s, 221 ft s of Julianna St, 59.8x125; Bronx Development Co. to same, April 29; attorney, same..........................$15,975

NEWELL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Julianna St, 50x112.6; Bella Abraham to same, April 29; attorney, same..........................$4,849

NEWELL AV, e s, 200.7 ft s of Julianna St, 20.5x125; also Newell Av, e s, 280.8 ft s of Julianna St, 20.3x125; Robert Zetsche to same, April 29; attorney, same..........$10,702

PLOT begins at centre line between Hewitt Place and Stebbins Av, 600 ft e of Westchester Av, 100x20x100x20; George F. Johnson to Foxvale Realty Co., 198 Broadway, April 29; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $100

REISS PLACE, n s, on division line between Lots 22 and 23, map of Bronxdale Manor, 27.9 to Bronx Boulevard x28.3x5.9, being part of Lot 23, same map; City Real Estate Co. to Charles P. Hallock, 2,244 Bronx Boulevard, April 26; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 099 East 180th St..........................$100

RYER AV, w s, 470.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 30x132.11; Simon Shapiro to Olga Balaban, 2,065 Ryer Av, April 1; attorneys, Baudin & L., 302 Broadway..........................$1

S ¼ OF LOT 442, map Unionport; William E. Smith, referee, to Minnie Westervelt, 1,338 Stebbins Av, April 29; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St..$800

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,085, w s, 37.6x99.7; Robert J. Moorehead to Bertha Kloker and ano, 641 East 241st St, (mtg $34,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

VON HUMBOLDT AV, n e corner 261st St, 100x50; Maggie Scanlon to Patrick Grimes, 111 Morningside Av, Oct. 19, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

13TH AV, n s, being Lot 125, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Olga Balaban to Philip L. Liebman, 201 West 111th St, April 24; attorneys, Baudin & L., 302 Broadway..........$1

138TH ST, 614 and 616 East, s s, 50x100; Joseph Jacobs to Louis Jacobs, 1,845 7th Av, ¼ part, (mtg $35,000,) April 28; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway..........$100

139TH ST, 575 and 577 East, n s, 50x100; Jos. Jacobs to Louis Jacobs, 1,845 7th Av, ¼ part, (mtg $32,000,) April 28; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway..........$100

177TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Frank F. Brady to Geo. E. Poulson, Red Bank, N. J., April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 50 ft s of 188th St, 50x100, prior ... Richard Rogan to Thomas H. Kelly, ... East 86th St, April 29, due May 1, ...; attorneys, Gillespie & O. C., 20 Vesey St..........................$2,000

BROADWAY, ... Murray St, 25x—; Helen M. Schurman to Edward W. S. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y., April 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100,000

JAMES ST, 22, —x—; Theresa Poggi to Louisa Poggi, 22 James St, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Campora, 98 Nassau St..........................$1,000

57TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 9th Av, 18x100.5; Wesley Wait to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, April 30..........................$15,000

71ST ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.4; Catharine J. Roberts to Ella L. Brown, 1,745 44th St, Brooklyn, April 29, 3 years; attorney, George N. Brower, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $1,470

81ST ST, s s, 183 ft e of Park Av, 42x102.2; Jennie J. Ryan to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, April 30; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane, due as per bond.. $45,000

88TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.9x102.2; Alice M. McDougall to Maurice Black, 318 West 51st St, April 30, mtge $13,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Levy, 220 West 42d St..........................$2,000

93D ST, n s, 288.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x74, with all title to lot in rear, 18.9x18.4; Grace I. Valentine to Ida S. Wyatt, 127 W. 93d St, April 19, due, &c., as per bond $10,000

109TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Gussie Raynes and another to Morris A. Shulman, 311 West Broadway, prior mtg $50,000, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c., April 30; attorneys, Kogan & G., 302 Broadway.. $5,000

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Hennessy Realty Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, April 30, prior mtge $100,000, due Feb. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St $23,000

117TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 450x100.11; Trustees of Columbia University in City of New York to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, April 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$250,000

118TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Albert Reitman to Baron De Hirsch Fund, 80 Maiden Lane, April 30, due May 1, 1920; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St..........................$38,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Gibraltar Mortgage Co., 52 William St, April 30, mtge $38,000, 5 years; attorney, same........$3,000

118TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Ida Joventhal to Baron de Hirsch Fund, 80 Maiden Lane, April 30, due May 1, 1920; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St..........................$40,000

136TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Harris Rosenberg to Walter S. Gurnee at Bar Harbor, Me., et al., trustees, Delia E. Gurnee, April 6, due May 1, 1925; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St..........$45,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 90.3x114.5; Benenson Realty Co. to William Finger, 1,619 Bathgate Av, April 29, due April 29, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$85,000

BELMONT AV, w s, 90.6 ft s of 176th St, 150x73.8x150.4x83.9; Tomasso Giordano to Pauline Hodgson, 153 East 179th St, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av..........................$5,000

CLAY AV, e s, 188.6 ft n of 169th St, 41x98; Sikora Realty Corporation to Elsie A. Duncan, 14 Willocks St, Toronto, Canada, April 30, 4 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $26,500

DECATUR AV, e s, lot 24, map, part of Fordham, 50x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Mary F. Dunne, 2,731 Webster Av, April 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,500

GLEASON AV, n w corner of 175th St, 50x100; Henrietta M. Bagg to Pauline Hodgson, 153 East 179th St, April 28, due as per bond; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av..........................$2,000

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 121.7 ft n of 3d Av, 50x100; Russo-Iodice Realty Co., Inc. to James G. Wents, 335 West End Av, April 30, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$35,000

LOT 442, map of Unionport; Minnie Westervelt to Florabelle Wilson, 60 Morton St., Brooklyn, April 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Clocke H. & R., 391 East 149th St $1,500

LOT 93, map of re-subdivision of Lots 93, 94, and 108, on map of Coster Estate; Brunetta Tozzini to Rosa Martinoth, 229 West 27th St, April 29, due, &c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,650

LOT 9, map of Unionport, 50x216; John J. Lutz to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 188th St, April 27, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 188th St $300

MOHEGAN AV, s e corner of Hornaday St, 29.3x78.4; Lillian Hof to Margaret L. Aldrich, Barrytown, N. Y., April 29, due March 6, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$1,000

MOHEGAN AV, 2,123, n e corner of 181st St, 31.2x91, also 181st St, 865 East, n s, 42.11x86.7, also Hornaday St, 866, s s, 50x42; Lillian Hof to John B. Harrison, 31 Woodland Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

OLD JOHNSON AV, w s, at land formerly Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Troy, —x103x100x66, Kingsbridge Road, e s, at n w s of Kingsbridge Terrace, 163.9x—; Wm. J. McNulty to Michael F. Lally, 6 Lafayette Place, Yonkers, N. Y., April 30, due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,085, w s, 37.6x99.7; Bertha Kloker to Robert J. Moorehead, 415 East 140th St, (prior mtg $27,000,) April 30, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$9,000

STEBBINS AV, w s, 569.1 ft s of Westchester Av, three lots, each 40x100; three building loans, each $29,000; Foxvale Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 29, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........................$87,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 257.1 ft n of 167th St, 30x113.2; Phoebe Dauler to Serial Building and Loan and Savings Institution, 195 Broadway, April 24, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. T. Mulhall, 206 Broadway..........................$2,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, at n s of Lot 9, amended map of Cammann estate, 41.8x101.2; Adele Plate to Frederick A. Budde, 2,202 University Av, April 30, due Oct. 25, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway $1,000

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 188th St, 56.8x100; H. M. Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........................$50,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 56.8 ft n of 188th St, 50x100; H. M. Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $38,000

VYSE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 80x50; Trask Building Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 16 demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........$40,000

186TH ST, 848 East, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Henry W. Sisheru to William F. Weber, 141 West 103d St, April 29, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Hassey, 302 Broadway..........................$3,000

177TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av; Geo. E. Poulson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frank J. Brady, 290 Mt. Hope Place, (prior mtg $6,500,) April 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.
Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 416, part of south store; Michael Donnelly and another to Hy. V. Goldberger, 18 West 112th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirschman & D., 299 Broadway. $2,000

DELANCEY ST, 32, all; Christian Goetz to Elias Samson, 32 Delancey St, 5 years, from May 1, 1919; attorney, Hy. C. Botty, 140 Nassau St..........................$2,500

DIVISION ST, 6 and 8, store floor and rear store floor of No. 4; George Hennessey to Benjamin Goldfarb, 56 East Broadway, or 6 Division St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915.$2,700

LENOX AV, 619, store; J. Frederick Menke to Patrick Cullinan, 619 Lenox Av, 5 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway..........................$1,800

9TH AV, 676, all; Edw. V. Thornall to Edw. and Sidney Freund, 546 West 147th St, 15 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Spitz & P., 35 Nassau St..........................$2,250

85TH ST, 584 East, east store and floor; Jakob Schmitt to Charles H. Abbott, Hartsdale, N. Y., 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St. $420

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,396, store; Pietro Cinelli to Nicola Nevola and another, 671 East 188th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,200 to $1,500

PROSPECT AV, 980, n e corner 164th St, all; Newport Holding Co., Inc., to Community Investing Co., Inc., 892 Prospect Av, 5 years, from April 30, 1915; attorneys, Sussman, K. & G., 892 Prospect Av......$1,320

3D AV, 2,904, north store; George W. Fennell to Maurice Molineaux, 940 Simpson St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Maurice Molineaux, 940 Simpson St..........$1,800

LIS PENDENS.
Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 101.7 ft s of Hillside St, —x—; Kiowa Realty Co. against Martin Montrose Molenaor et al., (action to determine claim, &c.;) attorneys, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

BROOME ST, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt St, 25x100; Emanuel Moses against Henry Hyman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Appel.

CHARLES ST, s w corner of Waverley Place, 75x38.10; Isaac Marx against Margaret M. Fritz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

CONVENT AV, w s, 193.6 ft s of 133d St, 135.5x127.5; Lawrence Holding Co. against Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Manheim.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,693; Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases against Caroline Jaeger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

MADISON AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 120th St, 16x83; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Granby Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

25TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of 9th Av, 22.6x98.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ellen Reynolds et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

29TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 78x37.6; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Mona Specialty Co., Inc., et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

68TH ST, n s, 106 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.5; New York Savings Bank against Attilia C. Keene et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dalton.

70TH ST, 307 to 311 West, two actions; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Directors' Realty Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

85TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2, two actions; Baron de Hirsch Fund against Aldebaran Co. et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

108TH ST, 108 and 110 East, two actions; Bridget C. Sullivan against Jacob Pawel et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, R. X. Brown.

123D ST, 414 East; Eleanor Le Roy against Gennaro Del Genio, administrator, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 311; Albert H. Atterbury, as trustee, against Rachel C. Blanchard et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. More.

COSTER ST, e s, 420 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; Wolcott G. Lane, as trustee, against Hunts Point Estates et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

FAILE ST, w s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Wolcott G. Lane et al., as trustee, against Hunts Point Estates et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

FAILE ST, w s, 225 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Wolcott G. Lane et al., as trustees, against Hunts Point Estates et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

STARLING AV, n w corner of Olmstead Av, 25x100; Elizabeth B. Beyer against Empire State Wood Working Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Southworth.

TERRACE PLACE, s e s, 84.9 ft s w of 159th St, 28.3x140.6; Lot 17, (part of) Map of Village of Morrisania; Lot 17, (part of) Map of Village of Morrisania; Lot 17, (part of) Map of Village of Morrisania; Sarah Marston against Benjamin F. Frisbie et al., (action to set aside 4 deeds;) attorney, M. S. Schector.

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Attorneys for the Estate of John McLaren, Dec'd.

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253 W. 42nd St., just West of Broadway
1, 2, and 3 room apartments with bath, all modern improvements, all night elevator service. House has just been renovated; large, light, and cheerful rooms. Rents moderate. Also, few desirable studios.
Superintendent on premises.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS, 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High-class, fireproof house; selected tenants. Rents Reasonable, Include Electric Light. William R. Ware, B'way & 86th.

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355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

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450 West End Avenue
11 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
Exceptional floor plan, giving very large rooms; rent $3,000 to $3,800.
Leroy COVENTRY CO., Inc., 156 W. 72d St.

PLAZA MADISON AVENUE & 59TH STREET.
Continuous 1:30-11 P. M., 10-15-25c.
VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE,
LES MISERABLES
AND HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

27-29 EAST 27TH ST.
Desirable apartments of 3 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, electric light.
RENTS LOW; POSSESSION MAY 1.
Also large studio on top floor, with north light, rent $600.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

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130 to 148 St. Paul's Place, Flatbush, one block from Church Av. Station on Brighton Beach Road; four and five room fireproof apartments; switchboard, shower, and all modern improvements; rents, $32 to $50.

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For Sale
AT OSSINING, N. Y.
The Estate of the Late Gen'l Brayton Ives
"Chelsea," one of the finest estates on the Hudson River, consisting of about 120 acres, extending down to the river, making an ideal location for yachtsmen wishing to go back and forth to town by water. Beside the beautiful views of the river, a feature of the place is the magnificent trees and shrubbery.
The improvements consist of a brick mansion in perfect condition, containing a large library, hall, drawing room, sitting room, dining room, 8 master's, 7 servants' bedrooms, 6 baths, electric light, modern plumbing.
Large stable, with accommodations for 30 horses; greenhouse; gardeners' cottage of brick; also 2 frame cottages, in addition to which there is a very attractive remodeled house containing 6 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths.
Price and further particulars from
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St., N. Y. Or your own broker.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
at 189 Montague St., B'klyn, at 12 noon.
119 32d St., B'klyn, N. Y., 25x100.2.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
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or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 18th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

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$100 PER ACRE!
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SPRING sale and rental of suburban homes and plots; special discount from owners will save you 5% to 50%; bargains in all real estate departments. See our full sized 8 room North Carolina Pine bungalow on the Exposition floor. No man who expects to locate in the suburbs can afford to miss this show. Photographs, floor plans, models and illustrated literature for distribution. Special daily program in the music hall. The exposition is full of interesting suggestions for the home builder. Admission free.
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8 acres—garden ground—$3500—easy terms
IT'S READY TO MOVE INTO.
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LOCH ARBOUR,
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The New York Times
Annual Real Estate Review
Tomorrow

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Douglas Mathewson, President Borough of the Bronx.
George A. McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen.
Lawson Purdy, Tax Commissioner.

Joseph P. Day
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J. Clarence Davies
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Prof. Charles Peck Warren

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

312—Washington-Virginia Railway Co. v. Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia.—Argument continued.

174—Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., v. M. H. Atcherley.—Argued.

544—C. K. Chaler v. A. W. Carter.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for May 3: 544, 258, 480, 254, 255, 257, 839, 259, 260, and 261.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Room 328, P. O. Bldg. At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on—Kintner-Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 331, P. O. Bldg. At 10:30 A. M. For argument: Re Moy Yee. Re Ug Jung. Re Moy Yuen.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

The R. & L. Co., appit., v. J. S. Frazer, respt.—Order modified by striking out the word "thereto" after the words "supplemental answer," and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the respondent. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

J. S. Frazer, appit., v. The R. & L. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. S. Strauss, appit., v. R. Alexander, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re City of New York, (new Court House site,) J. P. Suerken et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., applt., v. C. J. Holman, as Treas., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. Lynch, an inf., &c., respt., v. Central Brewing Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Ansonia, respt., v. E. V. Hain, &c., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. H. Schaefer, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Puma, applt., v. Southern Pacific Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. Kirschman, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

F. M. Andrews et al., respts., v. Kent Building Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

W. H. King, applt., v. N. D. Chapin, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. L. Campion, applt., v. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum et al., impld., &c., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, applt., v. same, respts.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Johnson, as admx., &c., respt., v. Hay Foundry and Iron Works, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

G. Clarke, an inf., &c., respt., v. Forty-second St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

The Bank of the U. S., respt., v. The Public Bank of N. Y. City, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Arthur C. Kennard, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Flatow, Flinn & Co., Inc., applt., v. American Motor Truck Co. et al., respts.—Judgment modified by directing that the dismissal of the complaint is without prejudice to an action at law for a breach of the contract, and as so modified affirmed, with costs, to the respondents. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

M. A. Wiener, respt., v. L. Ross, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mason Seaman Transp. Co., applt., v. J. P. Mitchel, as Mayor, &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re F. Robitscher, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

S. E. Abraham, as assignee, &c., applt., v. American Ex. Nat. Bank, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. A. Connolly, applt., v. W. C. Osborn, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. T. Palma, respt., v. Town of North Hempstead, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion upon the ground of the convenience of witnesses, after issue joined. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

W. W. Hoffman, respt., v. Same, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion upon the ground of the convenience of witnesses, after issue joined. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

A. C. Lorenz, respt., v. S. Lorenz, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Schreiber, respt., v. Gem Stopper Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of Page, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

Electra Toy and Novelty Co., applt., v. J. S. Simon et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. G. Babcock Co. respt., v. H. G. Goodwin, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re J. B. Hammond, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. M. Wells, as exr., &c., respt., v. J. C. Eckerson, trustee, &c., applt. Impleaded with Mary E. Coggins et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Tableporter, respt., v. Schenectady Ry. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. U. Williams, respt., v. Franklins, Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. M. Amezaga, respt., v. C. Fernandez et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to renew the motion upon proper papers. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

J. W. Adams, applt., v. E. H. Stewart et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. W. Adams, plff., v. E. H. Stewart, respt. Impld. with E. S. Turner, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as supt., &c., respt., v. W. H. Ammerman et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Melvin Stable Co. et al., applts., D. Hanly, as rec., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

I. R. Merrell, respt., v. J. E. Merrell, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

C. Meyrson, applt., v. Inter. R. T. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. T. Clarke, respt., v. N. J. Miller et al., impleaded, &c., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Fabbri, applt., v. A. C. Mayer et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Frank, applt., v. H. H. Gruber, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

C. Schafer, respt., v. Max Held, Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

G. C. Hoyt, respt., v. E. R. Dick et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Casto, applt., v. F. L. Polk, as Corp. Counsel, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

M. Lederman, applt., v. Warden of City Prison, respt.—Order affirmed on the opinion of Bijur, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

W. N. Hallock Co., Inc., applt., v. G. Kiraz, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and the attachment reinstated. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Renaut, plff., v. CNY., imp., &c., applt., W. F. Schneider, as Co. Clerk, respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Sound Transp. Co., respt., v. Del., Lack. & West. RR. Co., imp., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. I. Brokaw, respt., v. W. G. Brown, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Lekanik, applt., v. M. Batovic, respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion; if the condition therein stated be not complied with; order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

R. B. Kellogg, respt., v. V. M. Schmitz, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Donohue, respt., v. the County of Essex et al., defts., imp. with J. Anderson et al., doing business, &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Donohue, as admr., v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Donohue v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Breen v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter Van Den Burgh, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., respt., v. Martindale Real Estate Co., imp., &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

G. Kaufman, respt., v. G. F. Gantz, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent of requiring plaintiff to serve an amended complaint wherein he shall set forth what city ordinances it is claimed the defendant has violated or disregarded. No opinion. Order filed.

S. K. Watts, applt., v. Doull, Miller Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, on the authority of Dunk v. Dunk, 177 N. Y., 204. Order filed.

R. B. Hirsch et al., respt., v. S. Myman Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People v. T. Cully—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People v. J. Sporanza—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People v. A. Ribie—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People v. H. A. Egan—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

J. J. Rodgers v. C. Tomkins, as Commr.—Motion to dismiss writ granted without costs. Order filed.

M. H. Hurlbut et al. v. L. K. Stelle et al., impld. with H. Wiggins—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

A. J. Miller v. E. S. Miller—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Oestreicher Co. v. M. E. Winters—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. J. McNamee, as excx., &c., v. C. R. Chenoweth et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. same—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

C. L. Bannister v. G. G. Murray—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

L. G. Hart v. E. B. Hopwood—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

West Publishing Co. v. M. B. Gluck.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

D. Daversa v. W. H. Davidow Sons Co., Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

C. Hagmayer v. Novelty Stamp Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

A. K. Nicholson et al. v. C. S. Sprague et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Equitable Trust Co. v. J. E. Bessling.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn v. L. C. Butler.—Motion for leave to appeal granted; question certified. Motion for continuation of time to answer denied. Order filed.

S. A. Lowenstein v. L. Koch.—Motion for leave to appeal granted; question certified. Order filed.

C. S. Andrews v. New York Times Co.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

German-American Coffee Co. v. J. O'Neil.—Motion for leave to appeal granted; question certified. Order filed.

I. Cohen, suing, &c., v. Illinois Surety Co.—Motion granted; questions to be settled on settlement of order. Settle order on notice.

G. Sciaballa, suing, &c., v. same.—Motion granted; questions to be settled on settlement of order. Settle order on notice.

J. M. C. Lawrence v. C. E. Littlefield et al.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

J. R. Clarke v. J. H. Taylor.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. S. Appleby et al. v. City of N. Y.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum per curiam. Order filed.

J. M. Donohue, as rec., &c., v. City Water Power Co. et al.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for leave to appeal granted. Order appealed from resettled as indicated in memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

E. Bitolio v. Bradley Cont. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. Schafer v. Max Held, Inc.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Wolfsohn Co., Inc., v. M. Jaffe et al.—Entry of judgment pending determination of appeal allowed to the amount of $8,000; in other respects motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

W. F. Weber v. J. Donnelly.—Motion for stay of proceedings by plaintiff pending appeal granted; extension of time to withdraw demurrer and to answer denied. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Sedome Hamilton, Margaret A. Hill.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Shanly<Ryan—Abraham Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Rankin<Kommer—Joseph Gallagher.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Vaughn<Senft—Phoenix-Ingraham. Society for the Relief of Dest. Blind<Levy—Gustavus A. Rogers. Excelsior Sav. Bank<Marks—Louis Sturcke.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Met. Life Ins. Co.<59th St. R. E. Co.—Francis P. Murphy. Excelsior Sav. Bk.<Lillie A. Phillips—James P. Carey. Abraham L. Werner<515 W. 29th St. Co.—James P. Carey. Bridget C. Sullivan<Jacob Powell (2)—John H. Van Tine. Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases<Carolina Jaeger—Samuel Marx. Arthur F. Randolph<Mary A. Thornton—Henry Krekenbohm. Louis De Errayu<Isaac E. Seikevitz—Hyman Turchin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J. At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT. DECISIONS.

M. A. Cody, &c., respdt. v. Bradley Contr. Co., applt.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

T. A. Moorehead, applt., v. Realty Associates, respdt.—Motion denied.

B. J. Moriarta, &c., applt., v. Richmond Light and R. R. Co., respdt.—Motion denied.

P. Weisbach, applt., v. Terry & Tench Co., respdt.—Motion denied.

J. F. Conway, respdt., v. Farish Stafford Co., applt.—Reargument ordered and case set down for Friday, May 7.

J. Krohn, applt., v. Warden and Keeper of City Prison, respdt.—Order affirmed.

A. F. Servin, respdt., v. S. S. Perry et al., respdt.; J. M. Servin and J. B. Servin, applts.—Final judgment, is so far as appealed from reversed.

W. Van Syckle, applt., v. B. Van Syckle, respdt.—Order reversed, and plaintiff's motion granted, with a provision. Opinion per curiam.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has approved the organization of a continuation class in the establishment of P. F. Collier & Son, 416 West Thirteenth Street, the teacher to be paid $1 per hour.

A leave of absence without pay until May 20 has been granted to Ernest W. Ruestow, a draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, on account of lack of work.

The salary of Henrietta Flaum, Clerk in the Division of Reference and Research, has been increased from $1,000 to $1,200 a year.

A certified copy of a resolution by the Board of Estimate has been received by the Board of Education, authorizing the issue of $100,000 corporate stock for the payment of salaries and wages of draughtsmen and inspectors.

The Sinking Fund Commission has approved the lease of premises at East Elmhurst, L. I., on which a portable school building will be erected.

The Teachers' Council has requested the Board of Education to include in the budget for 1916 an appropriation for teaching music to blind children.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Forecast:

N. Caro. and S. Caro.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers Sat. Sun. probably fair; moderate s. w. winds.

La. and East. Texas—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

West. Texas—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Utah—Snow or rain Sat. Sun. clearing.

Okla.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably thunder showers.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Cloudy, with probably thunder showers Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat., probably followed by showers. Sun. unsettled; moderate n. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat., probably followed by showers. Sun. showers; moderate to fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; not much change in temperature; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. showers; fresh to strong n. e. winds.

Iowa—Probably showers Sat. and Sun.

Mo.—Showers and probably thunder storms Sat. Sun. showers.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sat., probably showers in w. Sunday showers.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.

Kansas—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO. 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Rents Collected; Property Managed. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Sale of estate Arthur E. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Lyric Theatre, Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder; sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit; size 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone Tremont 2196.

Three new 5-story apartments on Prospect Av., Bronx, rented to one tenant, with ample cash security guaranteeing 10 per cent. on equity; mortgages 4 years to run; principal only. Apply Box 8, Great Neck, N. Y.

Two-family House, detached, 11 rooms; all improvements, hot water heat; convenient to "L" and Subway; $1,000 cash. F. Schmidt, 2,163 Clinton Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LARGE STABLE PROPERTY, Suitable for garage, near Wallabout Market; also 3-story and basement box stoop, 10-room house, Park Place corner. Closing estate, must sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. John F. Churio, 790 Franklin Ave., corner Lincoln Place. Phone 102 Prospect.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new seven-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5 cents fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2582.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—87 Maple Av., 15 rooms, $100; 30 Summit St., 12 rooms, $85; all improvements. Bogert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y., or local agents.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

To Let.—Attractive Summer home with all city conveniences; private residence, furnished, 8 rooms and bath, No. 9 Van Corlear Place, Marble Hill, five minutes' walk to 225th Street Subway Station, Broadway line.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,206, 110 West 40th.

Part private office; unusual conveniences. Room 705, 42d St. and Mad. Av. Building.

Office to Sublet.—Two rooms, Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church St., Room 703.

Desk room, stenographer, telephone. Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St., Room 401.

Desk room to rent, $7 per month. Barton Mfg. Co., 87 Duane St.

246 5th Av.—Desk room; big space; very light. Apply on premises.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths all modern improvements, living room 15x24, open fireplace; owner needs cash; price and terms right. For particulars address Box 63, White Plains.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv. Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

To Rent.—Summer home of Dr. Hough; to south of village of Vineyard Haven; on a hill overlooking Vineyard Haven Harbor; no finer view on Martha's Vineyard; home furnished; five large bedrooms, sleeping porch; fire places; delights of country with city conveniences; combination of country and sea shore. Z 232 Times Annex.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 300.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $2,000 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

AT NORTH FREEPORT. New house; 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT. Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars, John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severance, 2 Rector St.

Stucco house, new, 8 rooms, tiled bath; gas and electric fixtures, parquet floors; near station and trolley; $6,700. William Rogers, North 28th St., Flushing, L. I.

Plot at Northport, having 50 feet Sound shore frontage, sandy beach, $1,100. Edwin N. Rowley, owner, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

Flushing.—Kissena Park, 16th St., 2 lots for sale. 149 East 51st.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY THE BANKING DEPARTMENT State of New York Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots. BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

At Rutherford.—Must sell; will accept fair offer over $2,800 mortgage for new 7-room house; finely built; completely decorated; combination range, oak floors, hardwood trim first floor; white and mahogany, second floor; large plot; numerous trees. Wm. Vanderburgh, owner, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Beautiful corner house, 6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; ¼-acre high ground; fruit and shade trees; $3,700; little cash; $25 monthly. Ida Hallberg, Bergenfield, N. J., opposite station.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Six-room stucco bungalow, on 3 acres, near Asbury Park; full price $1,400; easy terms. S. Kaufman, 71 West 35th St., one flight up.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, 110 W. 34th St., N. Y.

GREENWOOD LAKE. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

At Wallack's Point, directly on the Sound.—Very handsome place, never before offered for rental; just a pleasant drive from Stamford Station; three acres, lawn and gardens; modern house, 8 master's bedrooms, 7 fireplaces; ample servants' quarters; garage and stable; rental, May to Nov., $2,500; yearly, $3,000. Phone Stamford 1569, or address G 357 Times.

Bethlehem, Litchfield County; $5,000; Wonderful scenery; about 45 acres; one lake about 5 acres; 30 acres in another lake; two houses, garage, barn, old mill; six miles from trolley or railroad; 3 hours from New York. C. H. Bird, 220 Park St., New Haven, Conn.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $250 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

One of two Summer cottages, furnished; conveniences; acreage. Daniel Safford, Newtown, Connecticut.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS. For sale or rent, furnished, for July and August, 12-room house, beautifully situated, (directly opp. The Oakwood, in Great Barrington,) with bath, and all modern improvements; fine veranda and large lawn; 3 min. from R. R. station and electrics. H. L. West, Box 153, Great Barrington, Mass.

FURNISHED COTTAGES to rent or sell in North Conway, Kearsarge, and Chocorua, White Mountains, N. H. For information address H. H. Randall, North Conway, N. H.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Planet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Let.—Nantucket, on Brant Point; large furnished cottage; nine rooms and bath, laundry; large living room, with open fireplace; broad piazza all around house; fine water view; two minutes' walk from good bathing beach; rent $650. George L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Sea Bright, N. J.—To rent for season; large, modern dwelling; very attractive; six masters' three maid's rooms; three baths; beautifully furnished; ideal location, ocean front; garage and quarters for men. Mrs. Henry Tuck, Bronxville, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens, (15 minutes from Herald Square.)—July and August; 7 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch; large veranda, fully screened; 12 minutes to station; 8 minutes to Kew; 6 minutes to Queens trolley; no children; rent two months $150. W 50 Times.

For rent, furnished, for the Summer, a house in Upper Montclair, on the mountain side; convenient to station; 12 rooms, 3 baths; porches, shady grounds; delightful home; references. For terms apply to A. Coates, Upper Montclair, N. J.

To Let—Attractive Summer home, with all city conveniences; private residence, furnished; 8 rooms and bath; No. 9 Van Corlear Place, Marble Hill; five minutes' walk to 225th St. Subway Station, Broadway line.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seashore to let, $100 for season; commutation $5.25; less than one hour from Battery; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767, or Newdorp 449 W.

Hackensack, N. J., 238 Stanley Place, short walk to trolley and railroad; gas, piano; good kitchen, porch, lawn, garden; 7-room detached cottage; well furnished; May to September. Telephone 567 South Brooklyn.

LYME, CONN.—To let, 3 furnished cottages; one with 12 rooms, two with 10 rooms each; electric lights, modern plumbing, best of water supplies, fireplaces, furnaces. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

For Summer.—Nicely furnished 7-room house; bath; fully screened; 75-foot lot; shade; flowers; 7 minutes to station; 30 minutes to city; adults $45 monthly. Write, phone Ames, 4 Courier St., Rutherford, N. J.

RYE, N. Y. For sale or rent, furnished, stone house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 2½ acres, garage, stable. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Blue Point.—Modern country home, ten rooms and bath, well furnished; every convenience; attractive grounds; shore privileges. H. R. Monro, 209 West 38th St., New York.

Furnished 7-room bungalow; bathrooms, electric lights; on Sound; private steps to beach; $150 per month. Shoreham, L. I. Apt. 6, 55 East 76th St.

Freeport.—Furnished house, near water. A. Pearsall, opposite station. Baldwin, L. I.

To Let—Unfurnished.

ARROCHAR, STATEN ISLAND. Modern house to let in most beautiful part of Staten Island; $55. Apply W. Knauth, Arrochar.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment for Summer for rent on Park Av., near 57th St.; 10 rooms, 3 baths; $350 per month. Apply 10 East 45th St. (Telephone Murray Hill 3100.) DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN CO.

829 Park Av., corner 76th.—Furnished five-room apartment, 11A; sublet for Summer months; southwest exposure; spacious rooms; high ceilings. Phone Lenox 5311.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, 2 rooms and bath; $40 monthly up; Summer rates. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

56th, 111 East.—To sublet, June to October, studio apartment, with bath; cool.

West Side.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences; and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon; Apartment 73.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class; cozily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath; all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

THE CAPITOL. 107 WEST 109TH ST. Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

A beautiful 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all outside rooms; piano, Victor Victrola, silver, and glass, complete; four exposures; cool for Summer. Bignell, 225 West 80th St.

Beautifully furnished corner apartment; 5 outside rooms; elevator, piano, victrola. Apt. 132. 8068 Audubon. 416 Fort Washington Av.

176th, West, (220 Audubon Av.)—Front corner elevator; handsomely furnished, 5-room apartment; immaculately clean. Bowden. 3610 Audubon.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments, 5 rooms and bath; linen, silver, piano; sublet, 81st, Broadway. Telephone 5889 Greeley.

A 2 and 4 room kitchenette apartment, Broadway, corner 79th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment; bachelor or married couple. Telephone 3715 Schuyler.

Will sublet apartment, three elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private entrance. Apply Harperly Hall, 64th and Central Park West.

Delightful all outside, six-room apartment; extensive view; sublet May-October, Perky, 110 Morningside Drive. Phone Morningside 984.

Handsome, fully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; convenient location; moderate rent. Green, 611 West 110th. Telephone 6600 Morningside.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath, HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

To sublet, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St., two rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month. Apt. 211.

Attractive, high-class apartment; large, airy rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th.

Complete 4-5 rooms, May, October; elevator apartment; telephone; $35. 540 West 165th.

Sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished, 31 West 11th, until Oct. 1. Merrifield.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To sublet, 6 rooms, foyer, 10 closets, 2 baths, to Oct. 1, 1916; all outside rooms, with unobstructed view of the Hudson; yearly rental, $1,850; will take $1,550. The Mentone, 895 West End Av. See Superintendent.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure, Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST. Modern apartment for rent; five all light rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32. 6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35. 368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

To Sublet—At sacrifice, beautiful six-room apartment. It will pay to inquire Thompson, 470 Convent Av., Manhattan.

Seven large, bright rooms, sublet sixteen months; $55 instead of $70; tenant leaving town. Saib, 512 West 122d.

183d St., 354 West.—Five large rooms, all improvements; rent $32; private house. Owner, on premises.

12th St., 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

Bronx.

175th, 1,800 Mt. Hope Av. 176th, 1,841 Marmion Av. 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Rent, $21, $28 and $35. Every modern improvement. Telephone.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AVENUE, 47. PERMANENT, TRANSIENT; TABLE BOARD.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

37 EAST 53D ST. References. Table board.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS; REFERENCES.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table and service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Communicating rooms; southern exposure; small room; continuous hot water.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Simplex, 38 h. p., 1913 model, with wire wheels; guaranteed in perfect condition; just out of paint shop. Can be seen and demonstrated by applying to A. Kerns, 817 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn. Phone 5452 W Flatbush.

Rauch & Lang electric brougham for sale reasonable; owner leaving city. K. W. Harden, Bellerose, Queens P. O., N. Y.

For Sale—White 1914 roadster; run 1,700 miles; $1,200. 7986 Plaza.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week. Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

PACKARD AUTO SERVICE. Monthly, Weekly, Daily. Specialty, Week-end Trips. Gilbert, Phone Circle 1780.

Garford six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring, by private party, for Summer; expert chauffeur; satisfaction guaranteed. Write Garford, 1,335 3d Av.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem, 156 East 120th St.

If you require landaulette or touring car for Summer, with reliable chauffeur, reasonable, try Boydell. Telephone 2158 Audubon.

Beautiful Packard touring; $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Beautiful limousine, Renault, and Packard landaulet, latest models, for hire by month. Talot, 300 West 49th St. 7720 Bryant.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem, 156 East 120th St.

Packard touring, newly painted; hour, day, month; rates reasonable. Maroney, 7261 Columbus.

Will rent my beautiful Packard landaulet monthly; reasonable. Murray, 1364 Col.

Packard, Pierce-Arrow 1915 cars, rent, month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

First class landaulette, Renault, for hire; newly painted. Lambert, 242 West 38th St.

Packard cars for rent, day, week, or month. Scaff, 212 West 89th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard 3-38, open car; state lowest cash price. Address Cash, 210 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; restricted street; large, luxuriously furnished room; also one smaller room; every modern convenience; exceptional opportunity; fine table; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms; parlor dining; home surroundings; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one, two; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, (594 West End Av.)—Floor, separately; exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractively furnished front room; also small; Summer rates.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, second-floor room; private bath; excellent board; reasonable.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; Park "L"; conveniences; board optional; table guests.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Summer vacancies at Summer rates; large rooms, dressing rooms, hall rooms; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Accommodations for those desiring quiet, well-ordered house.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private family; beautiful home near Riverside Drive; will rent to couple, gentlemen, large room; private bath; home cooking; electricity; refined. Riverside 6427.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; German board; telephone; refined Jewish family.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—"The Audubon"; bright, cool rooms; good board and service $7 up, one; $14 up, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil,) Rockhurst.—Country surroundings; city limits; 24 minutes Grand Central; 231st Subway. Lesley.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and bay; two hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, sailing, canoeing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d St.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates; near station and beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.; phone.

Far Rockaway, 80 Carlton Av.—Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486 F.R.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Will share the comforts of refined home, (cobblestone house,) exclusive neighborhood; large, beautiful dining room; table of the best; must really be seen to be appreciated. 57 Washington St., Brick Church Station.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

MONTCLAIR.—41 South Willow St.; very attractive house, in desirable location; convenient to Lackawanna station; excellent table; references.

Connecticut.

FOR SUMMER BOARDERS, restful, cool, pleasant location, suburban, improvement, garden; near trolley. Mrs. Eastwood, 15 Jefferson Av., Danbury, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

Japanese gentleman wants country board within direct transportation of city. W 55 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AVENUE, 47. SUITES, WITH BATH; BACHELORS.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

11TH, 15 EAST. Rooms; $7 per week; hotel service.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

15TH, 105 EAST, Opposite Union Square.—Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano, elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—For business woman, large front room; [illegible]

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COMPANION.—Cultured young woman desires position as companion, charge of child or semi invalid. K 8 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl wishes general housework; A1 cook; wages $35. Pluilk, 316 Pleasant Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Situation as governess or maid-companion is wanted by French young lady; references. Mlle. May, 2,717 Johnstone Place. E. W. H., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, trained playground leader, seeks position with children 5 or 6 days a week; salary moderate. K. S., care 157 West 63d St. Tel. 3606 Col.

HOUSEKEEPER.—French woman with boy 10 years old desires position as housekeeper for small family; good cook, good manager, best references; speaks English and German. Mme. Louise, 33 Essex Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—One months' good experience; healthy, hard worker; neat, plain appearance; American; no agents; $6. G 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Lately with large bank; expert; references. L 82 Times.

TYPIST.—Rapid; five years' commercial experience; best of references; wide awake; can assist at books and all around office work; moderate salary; no agency. G 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wants a position of trust; will not worry if arduous work is unappreciated; only wants the opportunity to do it. "Labor ipse voluptas." Kindly address W 51 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl; small apartment; big wages. 624 West 142d St., Apartment 22.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF 150 THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS: CHINA, CUT GLASS, GLASSWARE, AND BRIC-A-BRAC. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 20, TO ACT AS INSPECTORS. MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS WITH YOU. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF 100 THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR HOUSE FURNISHING SECTION. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

LAUNDRESS.—Required immediately, second laundress; must be experienced and well recommended; wages $25. Apply Secretary, care Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 677 5th Av.

SALESLADY experienced on silk waists for city and vicinity; commission basis. Address Box G 362 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman in quiet private house; references.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant double rooms, bath adjoining; Summer prices; French teacher's house.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with bath, second floor, private house, East 63d, near Madison; Summer rates. Phone 2387 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

WASHINGTON AV., 1,873, (near Tremont Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; $1.50, $2.50, $3.50.

West Side.

11TH, 117 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; furnished, unfurnished; electric lights.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large and small front room; $6; $3.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

38TH ST., 36 WEST.—Parlor, kitchen, $7.00; front large room, kitchenette, $5.00; hall rooms, $2.50 up.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Beautiful room; private bath, electricity, telephone; strictly select; reasonable.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Splendid front room; elegant private bath; electricity; elevator.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Cheerful front room; all conveniences; congenial location; homelike; moderate.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, private or adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

55TH ST.—Business woman will share room with refined lady; bath and kitchenette; references required. D 251 Times Downtown.

57TH, 150 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with or without private bath.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, cool back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; small room.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room, private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests; Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Large front room, with all conveniences; board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, cool room; exceptional low rate; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; phone; electricity; board optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; Subway express; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; private baths; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Desirable room or floor; private residence; meals optional.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front room; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Handsome second floor; large room with dressing room; also small room with lavatory; board optional.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large Summer rooms, single room; electricity; Subway; telephone.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, WEST.—Large, cool, desirable room with private family; all conveniences; gentleman. Address E. G., 252 Columbus Av., Advertising Office.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 12 Cedar St. Telephone John 2231.

ACCOUNTANT and SECRETARY.—A gentleman of exceptional ability desires position as advisory accountant and secretary to a family of prominence; at present with lady closing her affairs prior to permanent residence abroad; services either temporary checking domestic accounts or permanent; highest credentials. Z 286 Times Annex.

BANK OR TRUST COMPANY POSITION WANTED; UPTOWN PREFERRED; 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH DOWNTOWN BANKING HOUSE; REFERENCES. W 46 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced double entry, trial balance, desires position with manufacturing concern offering chance of advancement; A1 references. B. Raul, 142 East 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, seeking an opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. H 201 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER, experienced, wants jobs; business house or private; day or contract. Carpenter, 152 East 50th St.

CARETAKER, experienced, for private house; best references. M. A. Sanderson, 205 East 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car; can do all repairs. W 37 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; American; white; 27; careful driver; neat appearance; 8 years' experience; best personal reference from former employer; make all repairs. W 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; five years' reference last employer; city or country. T 169 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 3 years' railroading experience, 2 years general manager of manufacturing concern, desires permanent connection with railroad or electrical corporation; conscientious worker; excellent professional and personal references. G 295 Times Downtown.

I WANT A POSITION, NOT A JOB. I AM 33 YEARS OF AGE, POSSESS BOTH SALES AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, HAVE TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY, AND FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS HAVE HAD CHARGE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF WESTERN MANUFACTURER; A1 REFERENCES. L 86 TIMES.

OFFICE AND SALES MAN, (28;) highly successful record as credit man, correspondent, salesman. Why not have me call for interview? W 12 Times.

SECRETARY.—Am a university graduate, 12 years business executive; will act as private secretary or companion to a gentleman. W 27 Times.

TUTOR.—College graduate wishes to tutor boy for the Summer in any school work; enough business experience to act as private secretary; go anywhere. L 284 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Summer work, by college student with B. S. degree; best references. Z 288 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN seeks opening with reliable concern; 1½ years' office experience. N 372 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BATTERIES.—A salesman wanted on storage batteries for electric vehicle, lighting, &c.; producers only need reply, stating fully experience and qualifications; letters only; salary and commission. Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., 1,789 Broadway.

BOARD BOY wanted, (experienced,) broker's office. Hotel Manhattan.

FIRST-CLASS Brown & Sharpe automatic screw machine operators wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

GARDENER, experienced, to take charge of gentleman's country place; must also understand running and caring for automobile; good wages; state references. L 85 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA AND GLASS PACKERS. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

SALARIED TRAVELING POSITION SELLING ROOFING PAINTS, ENAMELS, &c.; GOOD CLOSER AND CLEAN-CUT MAN DESIRED; SEND PHOTOGRAPH AND PAST RECORD; LOCAL INTERVIEW WILL BE ARRANGED. R. H. MORROW, SALES MANAGER, THE GARLAND COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SALESMAN.—Prominent New York firm, selling underwear, hosiery, notions, exclusively to 5 and 10 cent stores, wants reliable, experienced man to represent them in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan on a commission basis; must be a hustler; state full particulars of past performances with references. L 89 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED to secure subscriptions for a fashion service to be issued every month through a complete Paris fashion organization; applicants must be familiar with either dressmaking, millinery, costume, dress, cloak, suit, or waist manufacturing trade; commission. Write, stating experience, to C. D. L., P. O. Box 304, New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Energetic man to learn our plan selling bungalow sites near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—Experienced East and West, to carry strong line of hand-made infants' dresses; commission basis. D 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced match salesman wanted; good opportunity for the right party; salary and commission. D 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell dresses on commission basis. Call between 9 and 11. Botwinick & Cohen, 110 W. 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced office assistant, desires position; best references. G 863 Times Downtown.

TRIMMERS AND TOPMAKERS WANTED.—First-class trimmers on high-grade automobile work; topmakers for putting in head linings, &c.; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

TRIMMERS experienced in automobile body work. Fitzgibbon & Crist, Trenton, N. J.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

MEN desiring positions as chauffeurs or auto mechanics write for information; free booklet and visitor's pass to Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Bedford Branch, B'klyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Faces Manhattan Square and Central Park; single rooms, suites; modern conveniences; references; meals optional.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; concessions to desirable tenants.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 West (West End).—EXCEPTIONAL southern; running water, electricity; inquire elevator.

82D, 140 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large home; conveniences; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 68 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath if desired; Summer rates.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor suite; also single; running water; conveniences. Tharp.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor. Room running water; Summer rates. Winters.

87TH, 174 WEST.—Large rooms, single, double; running water; refinement; moderate. Bruns.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near park; large rooms; electricity; $4.50, $7.

91ST, 61 WEST, (Near Park.)—Parlor bedroom; piano; board optional; reasonable. Weber.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable, clean front rooms; dressing room; select private house.

91ST, 38 West.—Newly furnished house, near Park; rooms $3, $8; electricity, telephone.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; convenient; reasonable.

93D ST., (Broadway, 2,491.)—Double, sunny rooms; running water, elevator, telephone. Purdy.

258 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.) Large, small rooms; single; suite; baths.

93D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, 2 housekeeping rooms; low rates.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Two rooms in private house; gentleman; Subway and "L" express.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Bar pin, diamond and sapphire set in platinum; Thursday, between 80 West 40th and 60th St. and Madison Av., by way of Madison Av. car. Liberal reward for return to Superintendent, 80 West 40th.

LOST.—Pearl bar pin, 11 pearls; between 167th St. and Longfellow Av. and 135th St. and Brown Place, Bronx; reward. Return to Taylor, 1,042 Lowell St., Bronx, or telephone Melrose 4471.

LOST.—Gold bar pin with large pear-shaped pearl pendant hanging from pin; lost on 85th, near Amsterdam Av., Wednesday; reward. Miss Heaven, 130 West 85th.

LOST—Pocketbook, with money and diamond brooch and two unset diamonds; liberal reward; no question asked. Return to Marion Day, 38 Somers St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, Royal Theatre, Wednesday afternoon; reward. Sweeney, 766 Fairmount Place.

LOST.—Friday, 145th St., number keys, separate rings; reward. Call Druggist, 306 West 145th St.

LOST.—Umbrella engraved "Charlotte Rudyard"; left on car. 421 West 21st St. Reward.

LOST—Gold watch, valued at keepsake, Friday, near Amsterdam. Telephone Apt. 1, Kings College, 501 W. 121st St.; reward.

LOST—Stickpin with topaz and four small diamonds; liberal reward. J. H. Renke, 750 7th Av.

LOST—Green parrot, April 24, up 106th, from Riverside Drive. 362 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST—Ladies' diamond solitaire ring; three-quarter karat; reward. 24 West 121st St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier with brown spots on head and one on back; answers name Sport. James Casidy, 321 East 30.

LOST.—Boston terrier, "Mutz" brindle, white markings; male; reward. Livingston, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

LOST—Irish Terrier, male. Liberal reward return LEVY, Woodbine lane, Far Rockaway, L. I.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has withdrawn from the firms of E. FISCHL & CO. and MELROSE WINE AND CORDIAL CO., wine and liquor business, No. 3,214 3d Av., N. Y. City, and will not be responsible for any liabilities hereafter incurred in said business. JOSEF FISCHL. New York, April 30, 1915.

WOULD LIKE TO FIND NICE HOME FOR young baby girl; will not expect her back; am unable to support her. Apply Mrs. Miller, 260 East 10th St.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Capital wanted on stock and bond issue for staple manufacturing business; would like to take this up with parties who can produce. Address Z 279 Times Annex.

Partner.—Young man to take interest in established, well-rated office business; nominal investment required. Address, with references, W 64 Times.

For sale cheap, 17-room house, nicely furnished; all rooms rented; nice income. Inquire 237 6th Av. Larsen.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Best Cash Prices for Diamonds and Jewelry. E. J. FEITEL, 7 West 45th Street.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30, 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4548. G. B. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,181 Equitable Building.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Two bulldogs; very good for watch. Inquire 313 E. 12th St., (restaurant.)

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Cool, mahogany furnished front room; reasonable. Noble.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room; high-class apartments; near Subway. Morden.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large, airy room; moderate. Phone Riverside 9431, Apt. 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $3, $7. McNamara.

103D, 18 WEST.—Home surroundings; new; transient; permanent; private family. Stiles.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Room for gentleman, private family; breakfast; references. Apartment 61.

110TH ST., 207 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room; private family. White.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, cool, airy room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 19.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Apartment 63.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Desirable, outside room, adjoining bath; high class, modern apartment; facing Broadway and Columbia; private family. Apt. 82.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Attractive room for business man or woman. Apt. 75. Call noon or 5 to 7.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, single rooms; Subway. Apt. 52.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two outside rooms, private bath; $4, $5; elevator. Sanders.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Airy outside rooms, single and ensuite; Summer rates. Apt. 64.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable, light, airy rooms; elevator; $4 up. Cooper.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner rooms; home atmosphere; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

136TH, 518 WEST.—Sunny room; American family; $2.50. Call forenoon, evening. Cone.

138TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Large, outside room; modern apartment; suitable two.

142D, 600 WEST.—Large, outside room; twin beds, lavatory, elevator. Apt. 45.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Cheerful room; clean, quiet house; bath; telephone; gentleman.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor quarters; large, airy room; no other roomers; $2.50. Mayer.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Quiet outside room with small family for well-bred tenant.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, (Near Columbia.)—Sitting room, bedroom connecting; light, airy, view; suitable two ladies; Summer rates; excellent dining room in house. Telephone Morningside 3502. Brewer.

LARGE, freshly decorated outside room, furnished or unfurnished, with adjoining bath; cool; Subway, surface, bus; just off Riverside Drive; best references required. Z 272 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautiful corner suite; four windows, overlooking river; other room. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th.) Apt. 2C.—Beautiful river-view room; private family; reasonable.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st Subway.

Brooklyn.

Avenue G, 1,304.—Unusually attractive accommodations, commodious, light, and comfortably furnished room, with private bath for two gentlemen; private family; Brighton Beach route; between Newkirk and Avenue H station; 20 minutes from beach; 25 minutes from New York.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Large parlor floor for business purposes, 58 West 44th St. Call afternoons.

A CAUTIOUS WITNESS

Called by Safford's Counsel, She Declines to Answer Most of Questions Put to Her.

HER DEFENSE IS INDICATED

She Describes Man She Accompanied to Plainfield, but Does Not Say He Was J. W. Osborne.

The defense in the case of Franklin D. Safford, charged with committing perjury when he identified James W. Osborne as the man he saw with Rae Tanzer in Plainfield, N. J., opened yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hough. J. B. Engel, of Safford's counsel, told the jury that the innocence of the defendant would be proven in two ways, first by evidence showing that Safford told the truth when he identified Mr. Osborne, and second by evidence showing that, even if Safford's identification was not correct, he believed he was telling the truth when he testified.

"We will show you," Mr. Engel said, "through the mouth of Rae Tanzer herself that James W. Osborne knew her intimately. We will show you that Kitchen, the hotel proprietor, told a different story than the one he recited on the witness stand until circumstances arose to make him change. We will show you that the attitude of the defendant has all along been one of good faith. We will bring out that he received no money from Mr. Slade until after he had agreed to come to New York to testify and that the money he received was for living expenses."

Stood on Constitutional Rights.

As soon as Rae Tanzer, the first witness for the defense, took the stand she announced that by the advice of her lawyer she would refuse to answer questions, but later she consented to answer a few. Judge Hough instructed her that, as she herself was under indictment, she had the right to refuse to answer any question which she thought might injure her own case.

Benjamin Slade, one of Safford's counsel, asked Miss Tanzer in several different ways whether she had known James W. Osborne prior to her own arraignment for using the mails to defraud him and whether he was the man she knew as Oliver Osborne, but she declined to answer. She did say, however, that a picture of Mr. Osborne used by him in 1905 in his candidacy for the District Attorneyship "represented" to her the Oliver Osborne she had known. This picture was bought by Miss Tanzer last October from the American Press Association, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The picture shows Mr. Osborne without his habitual glasses and, according to many who have studied it, it is not a good likeness of Mr. Osborne at the present time.

The fact that Miss Tanzer testified that it "represented" Oliver Osborne to her led some to believe that her defense, when she shall be brought to trial, will be that the photograph resembled Oliver Osborne so much that when she bought it she thought the original, whom she knew to be James W. Osborne but whom she had never seen, must have been the man she knew. It was only later, she will maintain, according to report, that she obtained a good look at Mr. Osborne and realized that he was not Oliver.

The chief questions asked by Mr. Slade which Miss Tanzer declined to answer were:

"Did you ever see James W. Osborne prior to Commissioner Houghton's examination in your case?" "Did you make a statement to Mrs. Speilberg, wife of your counsel, regarding Mr. Osborne when you saw him in the hall since this trial began?" "How long have you known Mr. Osborne?" "Did you know James W. Osborne by some other name?"

Tells of Osborne Picture.

Miss Tanzer told of meeting the man she knew as Oliver Osborne on Oct. 17, 1914, and of going to Plainfield with him on the next day. She said that she knew his voice, and then Mr. Slade asked her if she had recognized that voice when Mr. Osborne was testifying last Tuesday, but she declined to answer. She said, however, that when a man, now known to have been J. W. Osborne, telephoned her on Feb. 11 the voice did not "sound like Oliver's." When asked if the man who went to Plainfield with her had telephoned her on Feb. 11 she said yes, but she at once retracted this answer and declined to answer the question.

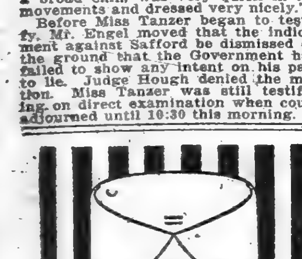
The three letters received by Miss Tanzer from Oliver Osborne were next introduced, and she said that two of them had been handed to her by a man "represented" by the 1905 picture of James W. Osborne. The other, she said, had been mailed to her. On the envelope of one of the letters handed to her were the words, "Answer soon, tomorrow." These words were written in pencil, and Miss Tanzer said that the man "represented" by the picture had written them in her presence. She added that the three words were not in the same handwriting as that of the letter itself.

The letter written by Rae Tanzer which James W Osborne said was turned over to him by Oliver Osborne when he made his only reported appearance since the Osborne-Tanzer case began, was next pu in evidence by the defense Miss Tanzer said she had written it and handed it to the man "represented" by the picture. The letter, Miss Tanzer said, was inclosed in an envelope addressed "Oliver Osborne, Private." This envelope has never been found, but the fact that Miss Tanzer admitted that it was addressed to Oliver Osborne, in the opinion of many, has nullified the charge made by David Slade that the letter was one of those sent by Miss Tanzer to James W. Osborne and that the envelope was destroyed because it was addressed to Mr. Osborne. The point was made among the spectators yesterday that if the envelope was addressed to Oliver Osborne it would obviously have been to Mr. Osborne's advantage to produce it.

When asked to describe the man she knew as Oliver Osborne, Miss Tanzer said:

"He was tall, well built, had blue eyes, was slightly bald with mixed gray hair, had large cheekbones and a broad chin, was very quick in his movements and dressed very nicely."

Before Miss Tanzer began to testify, Mr. Engel moved that the indictment against Safford be dismissed on the ground that the Government had failed to show any intent on his part to lie. Judge Hough denied the motion. Miss Tanzer was still testifying on direct examination when court adjourned until 10:30 this morning.



MOHAWK

MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 30.—Mild language was used by Billy Sunday today when he addressed a gathering of 800 men and women in the home of E. H. Wells at 100 South Mountain avenue, in Montclair's "millionaire district." "Ma" Sunday also spoke.

The evangelist said he had a great liking for material things. David, he said, was enormously wealthy, but still he found favor in the eyes of God.

"Solomon was so rich that he could have hired John D. Rockefeller for a chauffeur," said Sunday, "yet he loved God."

It was announced at the Wells home that Sunday would go to Montclair next Wednesday morning to deliver a sermon in the Montclair Theatre.

The afternoon crowd at the Tabernacle was about 3,500 and Sunday's sermon was on "The Feeding of the Five Thousand."

The evening service was more like a convention of high school "rooters" than a church meeting. Seats were reserved for 5,000 students from the schools of Paterson and nearby towns.

Sunday announced that he would attend a baseball game between the Paterson and Newton High School nine tomorrow morning and umpire several innings. He called on the audience to attend the game ad support the school boys.

Suday's appeal tonight met with excellent success, 568 trail hitters, almost a record number, coming forward. The grand total of trail hitters is now 6,947, and the campaign is closing its fourth week.

Collections today amounted to $505.56, making a total of $22,179.20.

$7,000 GEM THEFT CHARGED.

Bronx Chauffeur Held in Newark for Burglary in Media, Penn.

William T. Smith, 20 years old, a chauffeur, of 528 East 136th Street, the Bronx, was held in default of $5,000 bail in Newark yesterday by Judge Grice in the Criminal Court, charged with being a fugitive from justice. The house of Mrs. George T. Richards at Media, Penn., was entered by burglars on the morning of Feb. 13 and jewelry valued at $7,000 taken. In the specific charge against Smith the value of the jewelry taken by him is set at $4,728.

Smith was employed as butler in the house for some time, but left Mrs. Richards's employ on Feb. 9. According to John Cooney of Philadelphia, he and Smith went to the barn on the Richards place on the night of Feb. 12 and hid there till 3 o'clock in the morning. When Mrs. Richards had retired they entered the house and Cooney says they stole the jewelry.

Cooney was arrested several days ago while working as an orderly at the Pennsylvania State Hospital at Norristown. He made a confession, the police say, and he was brought to Newark to aid in finding Smith. Smith denies any part in the robbery.

FINDS SLAYER IS GAMBLER.

G. B. Stagg, Who Killed Watchman, Sentenced for Dice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 30.—Garrett B. Stagg, a Paterson youth, who recently was acquitted here of murder, after having confessed the crime to Sheriff Robert N. Heath, was sentenced today to not less than two years nor more than three years in State prison at hard labor and to pay a fine of $1,000 on an indictment charging him with gambling, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The evidence of the gambling came out at the murder trial and was not disputed. Stagg and other employes of the American Paper Company engaged in a game of craps on last Christmas eve, Stagg losing his week's salary. He struck Louis Walters, the aged night watchman, on the head and robbed him. The blow caused death.

The acquittal on the murder charge was due, it is said, to the court's charge that Stagg was guilty of either murder in the first degree or not at all. Judge William M. Seufert sentenced him today.

FLOUR MADE THIEF TRAP.

Child's Footprints on Grocery Floor Led to Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 30.—Joseph Fasakas and his 11-year-old son, Bela, of 781 South Main Street, were committed to jail today by Justice of the Peace Oliver Van Billiard on charges of robbing the grocery store of John T. Pursell over which they lived.

The store was entered early yesterday morning for the third time and the robbery was fastened on the boy by means of flour sprinkled on the floor by the merchant. When he got to the store yesterday, the grocer found the imprint of a child's foot in the flour and traced it to the Fasakas apartment on the floor above. When the boy was arrested he said his father put him through a transom and he then opened the door to let in Fasakas.

Left $1 to Pay for Suicide Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 30.—Leaving a note in which was inclosed a dollar bill to pay for the gas used, Mrs. Elizabeth Heck, a widow committed suicide late last night at her home, 537 South Clinton Street, East Orange, by asphyxiation. She retired at 10 o'clock last night apparently in good spirits. A short time before she heard a neighbor play music and told Mrs. Arastena Wallenstein, a friend, that she felt like dancing again. She was 64 years old, and apparently was in good health.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Three policemen hiding in the Hoboken meadows were rewarded after a long wait early yesterday morning by seeing two men armed with a spade dig up a lot of brass said to have been stolen from John Moller's foundry, 700 Madison Street, a few nights ago. The men were arrested, and said they were Otto Siebelkorn, 22, a metal spinner of 306 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and William Schmidt, 19 years, of 1,032 Willow Avenue. The brass was worth $1,000.

HOBOKEN.—George Hetzel, 17 years old, of 813 Willow Avenue, is in St. Mary's Hospital recovering from burns received when he accidentally dropped a lighted match into a can of gunpowder. He had been removing powder from cartridges found in the dumps at the foot of Eleventh Street.

JERSEY CITY.—On a charge of allowing his horse to starve to death Charles Bodine of 236 Newark Avenue was fined $100 yesterday by Judge John Warren in the First Criminal Court. Witnesses testified the horse chewed the boards of his manger and stall.

NEWARK.—Testifying in his own behalf, Simon P. Northrup, assistant title officer of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, denied on the witness stand yesterday before Justice Nelson Y. Dungan in the Supreme Court circuit that he had discharged Henry G. Dickensheets, a subordinate, for inattention to business because he had appeared as a witness in a law case.

HACKENSACK.—A woman burglar, wearing high-heeled shoes, is believed to have been responsible for the robbery at the home of B. M. Meade on Passaic Street last night, when four diamond rings, $10 in cash, and other valuables were taken. Footprints near the back window lead to this conclusion.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Search is being made by the local police for Milton Philips, 14 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Phillips of Bennett Street, who is wanted on a charge of stealing a horse, wagon, and set of harness from the stable of James Thomas. He disappeared immediately after the robbery. The father told Mayor Kneedler he wanted his son apprehended and sent to a reform school.

NEWTON.—Justice of the Peace Charles E. Olah of Franklin was placed in jail here yesterday on a charge of having embezzled $70 bail money given by George Buro, who was killed three weeks ago in a mine accident. It is charged that when Buro's widow attempted to collect the money from the Justice, he insisted upon proof of the man's death and the woman's relation to him.

METUCHEN.—Following the transferring to Scranton, Penn., by Bishop James A. McFaul, the Rev. Paul Csmiadia, rector of St. Stephen's Hungarian Catholic Church of South River, the Middlesex County Grand Jury yesterday refused to indict eighty-seven members of the congregation, who had been arrested on complaint of the priest, charged with criminal libel.

ESCAPE FROM BELLEVUE

Drug Users Remove Screen at a Second-Story Window and Go Down Fire Ladder.

ALL BUT ONE RECAPTURED

Fugitive Shot in Cocaine Arrest on Upper East Side—Ex-Teacher Tells of Downfall.

In pink pajamas, four drug users, two convicted of burglary and two convicted of having cocaine, stole from the narcotics ward in Bellevue Hospital, where they were prisoners, last night, into an adjoining washroom, broke a screen, climbed out of the window and down a fire escape, ran across the yard, scaled an eight-foot fence, and escaped into East Twenty-seventh Street. After a thorough search of the neighborhood by policemen, hospital attendants, and small boys, three of the men were soon caught, but the fourth remained at liberty.

The four who escaped were Anthony Coggi, a laborer, of 175 Baxter Street; Peter Pryor, a driver, of 1,181 Second Avenue; Harry Degnan, an elevator operator, of 349 East 193d Street, the Bronx, and Nicholas Colletti, a barber, of 250 West Thirty-sixth Street. Colletti was not caught. When last reported seen he was running west in Thirty-fourth Street.

The narcotics ward is on the second floor of the hospital. Its thirty-six prisoners are under charge of Policeman McVeagh of the East Thirty-fifth Street station. When his back was turned the four men slipped one at a time into the washroom, closing the door behind them. The window is covered only by a screen, which overhangs the fire escape.

The sight of four men clad in pajamas climbing over the fence surrounding the yard of the hospital was enough to send small boys, who say them, scurrying around to the office to report the escape, which was made at 7:30 o'clock, when about 400 persons were gathered about the hospital entrance to visit friends.

Two Hid in Tenement.

Coggi was seen to enter a tenement house at 204 East Twenty-sixth Street and was found there hiding in a washroom on the second floor. In the same house in a third floor rear apartment Pryor was found in hiding, although a woman who answered the knocks of the policemen denied that he was there.

As a truck rolled down First Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets Policeman Connell of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, saw Degnan in it, attempting to crawl under some blankets.

The three prisoners who returned said they had broken out of the hospital because they wanted heroin and knew where they could get it. Coggi and Colletti had been convicted of having narcotics, and Pryor and Degnan of burglary.

John Paul of 322 East 106th Street, formerly a pugilist known as "Kid" Carter, was shot in the right hip last night when he attempted to escape from Detective Duffy. He was recaptured and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Detectives Duffy, Ross, and Enelman of Lieutenant Costigan's squad, went to 106th Street and Third Avenue and arrested Paul and Michael Bisigli of 230 East 107th Street for the alleged sale of cocaine. A man bumped Duffy, loosening his grip on Paul, who fled. As Duffy started to pursue, the interferer again got in his way, but Duffy shot the fugitive. The two other detectives captured the man charged with aiding in Paul's dash for freedom. This prisoner said that he was Luigi Copollo of 2,209 First Avenue.

Ex-Teacher a Drug Victim.

Miss Marion Clarke told in Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday that the drug habit cost her her place as a teacher in a public school in Brooklyn, and that she was compelled to work in a cheap restaurant. On her story, Joseph Belsite, a druggist at 235 Gold Street, Brooklyn, was convicted of failing properly to record the sale of prescriptions containing narcotics. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 or serve ninety days in jail.

Karl Waznidski of 237 West Thirty-fifth Street, who was arrested carrying twelve hypodermic needles and two bottles of morphine, was sent by Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court to the Metropolitan Hospital and held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

George Bell of 64 West 133d Street and May Freeman of 219 West Twenty-eighth Street, both negroes, were held for Special Sessions by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court. Detectives said that the two had sold opium in a flat in West Twenty-eighth Street.

Three men in a lunchroom in Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, were arrested on the charge of possessing narcotics. They said they were George Harris of 331 West Forty-fifth Street, a newsdealer; John Bulkin of 1,392 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, manager of a restaurant, and John Burney of the People's Lodging House in William Street.

Ruth Moore and V. Herbert, both of 219 West Twenty-eighth Street, and J. Vernon of 356 West Forty-first Street, were held for Special Sessions by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court under the Boylan law.

A. Levy of 68 West 116th Street, Pasquale Greco of the Sylvan Hotel, 121st Street and Third Avenue, and E. Winergrado of 304 West 115th Street, charged with having narcotics, were discharged by Magistrate McQuade in Harlem Court. Philip Lewis of 35 Ludlow Street was held for examination on the charge.

FREED IN QUACK CASE.

Four Prisoners Discharged Because Commitments Were Defective.

Four of the men arrested in the recent raid on fraudulent doctors, and held for trial in Special Sessions, were discharged yesterday by Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court. The prisoners were Leonard Landes and his three assistants, Andrew Ewing, Sidney Engelman, and Abraham Cooperman.

Moses H. Grossman, counsel for the men, obtained writs of habeas corpus. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Richter and George W. Whiteside, representing the County Medical Society, appeared in opposition. Justice Hendrick said he sustained the writs as the commitment was void, because it did not specify the charge upon which the men were held. If additional evidence against the men is discovered Justice Hendrick will hear it in chambers.

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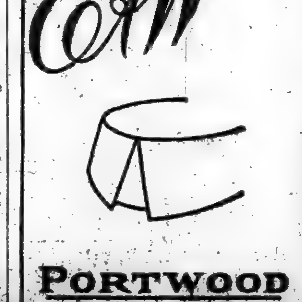

PORTWOOD

The action brought by D. Lawrence Weber, owner of the Johnson-Willard fight pictures, to test the constitutionality of the Federal statute which bars their being brought into this country was argued yesterday afternoon before United States District Court Judge Thomas C. Haight, in Newark. After hearing the argument of the case he announced that he would take it up Tuesday and would probably hand down a decision on that day. In the meantime he asked that counsel submit briefs.

When the case was called the court room was filled with movie stars, prize fighters and promoters of boxing, among the latter being Jack Curley, who staged the Willard-Johnson fight at Havana. Boxing Commissioner Frank S. O'Neil of New York, was also present. The Government was represented by Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph Bodine, and former United States Senator Charles A. Towne and Benjamin F. Spellman argued the case for Weber.

Deputy Collector of Customs Frederick S. Freed of the Port of Newark refused admission for the films. The action is directed against him.

Mr. Towne in his argument held that the law which was passed by Congress last year was unconstitutional in that Congress had not the right or power to make police laws for the States. He said "No matter how much we try to stretch our imaginations, the showing of pictures on a screen cannot be construed as commerce."

He held that the law was passed for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of fight pictures and the traffic in them, and that it said nothing of exhibiting pictures. Weber, he said, did not intend to sell the pictures or traffic in them, but to exhibit them under his own supervision.

Mr. Spellman said the pictures had cost more than $90,000, and that if they were not allowed to be shown here the total loss to the promoters would be more than a million dollars. He also urged a speedy decision by Judge Haight on the ground that the value of the films is depreciating day by day.

Assistant District Attorney Bodine said the law was passed by Congress long before the fight occurred, and that inasmuch as the law is on the statute books it should be enforced. He added that the law was passed to save the morals of the people of this country from being corrupted by pictures of prize fights.

The promoters of the fight, he asserted, speculated with the law when they took the pictures. They were familiar with the law against the pictures in this country, but they went ahead with their preparations and spent money which they realized they might lose entirely. He concluded by asking the court to take into consideration the moral as well as the financial status of the question.

EPISCOPAL REVIVAL PLAN.

Laymen to Confer on Means—Spectacular Methods Scouted.

Laymen of ninety-six Episcopal churches will hold ten laymen's conferences in May to study personal and organized work for laymen. Eight of these conferences will be held in New York and two in the diocese outside the city.

In some meetings speakers from the Laymen's Efficiency League will be heard on advances for Christian work somewhat on the lines of more efficient methods adopted in industry.

Speaking of religious revivals, one of these Episcopal laymen said yesterday:

"It is agreed that New York needs a revival of religion, and I wonder whether the revival that will accomplish most and last longest is not one that sets Christians to doing worth while things for God and other men. Is not personal service rather than tabernacle mass meetings the key to the problem? Would we need in that case to wait for a professional evangelist, and could we not utilize buildings already at hand? Would we not most surely get things done that now go undone, and revive such religion in men and women as will most surely stay revived? I merely ask the questions. I am sure Episcopal laymen stand ready to help New York and Christ's cause in all forms."

$18,900 TAX FOR 20 PUPILS.

Summer Residents of Long Beach, L. I., Face Big School Levy.

New Yorkers who have Summer homes at Long Beach, in Nassau County, received notices yesterday signed by Warren E. Burns, W. I. Kollisch, and J. C. Hammond, Trustees of the district school, saying that at the annual election next Tuesday a budget for next year, amounting to $18,985 would be submitted. It is reported that there are but twenty school pupils in the district, and at this rate it will cost about $900 a year for each pupil. It costs the City of New York about $150 a year for each pupil. Among the items to which great exception is taken is one of $3,400 for teachers.

The burden of this tax will fall chiefly on the owners of the Summer homes in the section, and they with scarcely an exception are not voters in the district. They maintain their voting residences in the city. Recently the voters of the district, who are mostly men who find employment on the estates there, voted to bond the district for $200,000 for streets and highways. There were fifty voters at the election, and the vote was unanimous.

$22.50

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AT A JUNGLE PARTY

Lions, Leopard, Cheetahs, and Black Ape at Lady Mackenzie's Jungle Dinner.

AFRICAN GLADE AS SETTING

Big "Kaffirs" in White Tunics Guard the Pets—Odd Dishes for a Company of Fifty.

Lady Grace Mackenzie, the huntress, gave a jungle dinner last night at Delmonico's. Among the fifty guests were explorers, hunters, naturalists, zoologists, newspaper men, two lion cubs, one leopold cub, two cheetahs, and a black ape; the quadrupeds being pets of Lady Mackenzie's which, it is said, habitually breakfast with her in her apartment at the Belnord, and are kept in the kitchen when callers drop in.

The pets were chained to leaches five or six feet long, and lay on small platforms scattered about the walls of the dining room. Palm trees had been erected in the corners and palm branches hung along the walls and strewn about the floor, so that the big table in the middle of the room had the appearance of being set in a glade of the African jungle, and the musicians who dispensed melody in one corner were sheltered behind a thicket of potted palms and other shrubbery. The black ape, which was what the late Artemus Ward called "an amoosin' little cuss," sported about in the hangings along the wall and furnished a source of innocent merriment to the diners.

As to the innocence of the lions, leopard and other cats there is room for doubt. Jack Hemment, the Brooklyn explorer and photographer—that is to say, he lives in Brooklyn and photographs African animals; he doesn't explore Brooklyn—Jack Hemment was able to do anything he pleased with them. He played with their claws, stuck his hand in their mouths, fingered their teeth, invited others to feel the roughness of their tongues, and in general established himself on such a friendly footing that before the evening was over the playful creatures seemed to think he was their best friend next to Lady Mackenzie.

Another guest, who tried to follow his example, got a love tap from one of the lion cubs which tore the shoulder of his dress coat right across and sent him back to the wardrobe for repairs.

The animals were guarded by several large black persons attired in white tunics. Closer inspection proved that the black was the effect of tights, burnt cork, and wigs, and that the imitation Kaffirs were not all that they seemed to be. Indeed, their familiarity with the animals was not so close as Mr. Hemment's. Another favorite of the menagerie was John Dunsmuire, who went over from Bustanoby's to sing a couple of songs. When he reached the chorus the lions joined in with prolonged yowls, and after he departed the leopard cub was seen stealthily practicing some of his dance steps.

These cubs, it appears, are the children of animals Lady Mackenzie has slaughtered on her travels. The young ones she carried off into captivity much as the Austrians are said to have taken back with them the school children of Belgrade. Moving pictures which Lady Mackenzie took on her last African expedition also were shown, and the hostess admitted that in the course of time she was going back for another trip through the jungles. The table was decorated with a huge lion's skin as a centrepiece, with bronze statuary ... Nomin Muru, rizral n'queshe fanguinal, mealies mets, Egyptian quail, tropical salad, and ice cream Jungle Land.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, one of the well-known naturalists invited, sent a telegram from Syracuse saying that he would be detained in that city indefinitely. Among the scientists and explorers who were on hand were L. E. Waring, Theodore Sturgis, E. M. Shelley, who was Lady Mackenzie's companion during the latter part of her expedition; E. M. Shelley, Jr., Miss Grace Shelley, Lewis Hopkins Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, W. A. Bruette, J. C. Hemment, Tracy Lewis, John O'Hara Cosgrave, and W. W. W. Roberts.

TO HONOR WIRELESS HEROES

To Dedicate Jack Philips Titanic Memorial Fountain May 12.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad Street, plans were completed for the dedication of the Jack Philips Titanic memorial fountain at the base of the tower of the United State Barge Office at 3 P. M. on May 12.

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, who will then be acting Mayor, will receive the memorial on behalf of the city. It consists of a cenotaph shaft 8 feet high with seats on each side and a fountain in the centre, all of granite, and a background of cypress trees.

Among the forty-one members of the committee in charge of the work are J. P. Morgan, David T. Warden, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, P. A. S. Franklin, H. B. Walker, H. H. Raymond, and William Simmons, President of the Maritime Exchange.

The funds to erect the Philips Memorial were collected by the wireless operators on Atlantic and coastwise steamships on both oceans and amounted to more than $3,000. It is intended to have the names of all operators who have lost their lives while on duty inscribed on the cenotaph as a record of their bravery and to inspire others to emulate their example in the time of danger. The names that will be on the memorial when it is unveiled are:

George C. Eccels, Steamship Ohio, Aug. 26, 1909; Pacific Coast.
Stephen F. Sczepanek, Steamship Pere Marquette, Sept. 9, 1910; Lake Michigan.
Jack Philips, Steamship Titanic, April 15, 1912; Atlantic Coast.
Lawrence Prudhunt, Steamship Rosecrans, Jan. 17, 1913; Pacific Coast.
Donald Campbell Perkins, Steamship State of California, Aug. 18, 1913; Pacific Coast.
Clifton J. Fleming and Harry Fred Otto, Steamship Francis H. Leggett, Sept. 18, 1914; Pacific Coast.
Adolph J. Svenson, Steamship Hanalei, Nov. 23, 1914; Pacific Coast.
Ferdinand Kuehn, Steamship Monroe, Jan. 30, 1914; Atlantic Coast.
Walter E. Reker, Steamship Admiral Sampson, Aug. 25, 1914; Puget Sound.

Space is left for the addition of other names in the future.

INDICTED FOR DOYLE MURDER

Mangin Charged with Killing Official of Rival Union.

William F. Mangin, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of Local 449 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, was indicted yesterday, charged with the murder of Luke Doyle, a teamster, who was shot down in Washington Street and died a few hours later in a hospital. With Doyle's death secrets which it is believed might have cleared up the murder of Barnet Baff, the Washington Market poultry dealer, were left untold.

Following the dissolution of the union of which Mangin was an officer in January, he began the formation of a new union, but Doyle and Jeremiah Sullivan, who had been business agents for the old union, also started an organization. Doyle and Sullivan brought about a strike among the drivers of the Pittman Trucking Company. Mangin, according to information obtained by Assistant District Attorney Deuel, tried to fill the vacancies with men from his union, but Doyle effected a settlement before Mangin got his men to work. Doyle was just coming from a conference with officers of the trucking company when he was murdered.

... an income of $9,500 a year, a city home and a bungalow at Tampa, Fla., appeared through counsel before Justice Weeks of the Supreme Court yesterday, to oppose an application for alimony made by his wife, Ada Brown Ketchum, who is suing for a separation. Affidavits by Harding Rogers, Jr., a lawyer, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Clark, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, were submitted. Mrs. Ketchum had charged cruelty and neglect.

Mr. Ketchum denied all of these allegations, and said he had been the victim of a well-laid plan to get him to marry the plaintiff.

Mr. Bogers said in his affidavit that he introduced the plaintiff and de... and that a solution might be found for her in marrying some rich man. In September, at Greenwich, I introduced her to Mr. Ketchum. Later she asked, 'Why did you bring that dead fish to call upon me?'

Mr. Rogers recalled to the plaintiff her statement about marrying a rich man and told her:

"I brought a man who is no chauffeur but owns his own car. He is reputed to have an income of $10,000 a year; I think you could have him if you want him."

The Rev. Dr. Clark said the motives of the defendant in marrying were the "highest and best."

Justice Weeks gave $20 a week alimony to Mrs. Ketchum and $300 counsel fees.

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Choice. Appetizer Reisenweber. Grapefruit. Blue Points. Little Neck Clams. Half Shell or Cocktail.
Soups (Choice). Petite Marmite. Cream of Celery. Consomme. Chicken Soup.
Fish or Entrees (Choice). Sea Bass Italienne. Coquille of Halibut. Fried Filet of Sole. Calf's Head. Sweetbread Pate. Chicken Cutlet.
Roasts (Choice). Roast Philadelphia Capon. Roast Lamb. Fresh Shoulder of Jersey Pork.
10 to 15 Minutes. Any dish on menu cooked to order.
Salads (Choice). Romaine. Chicory. Lettuce. Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice). Home Made Hot Mince Pie. Peach Tartlette. Any Ice Cream on Menu. Raspberry Sherbet. Vanilla Ice Cream. Coffee Cake. Chocolate Ice Cream. Raisin Cake. Macaroons. Lady Fingers. Herkimer County. Neufchatel. Brie. Port du Soleil. Demi-Tasse.

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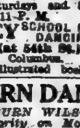
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Seats Selling Up to Sat., May 29.
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OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, FLORENCE REED, ROBERT WARWICK, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.
PRICES: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c. and 50c. SAT. NIGHT, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1 & 75c.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:25.
MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed.
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FOLLIES BALL MONDAY, MAY 10th.
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Eve. at 8:20. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20.
THE HYPHEN By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
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LAST 2 WEEKS FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

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FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

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ILLINGTON IN THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

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Last Matinee Today 2:15. Last Time Tonight 8:15.
SHAW'S ANDROCLES & THE LION.

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RAY BEVERIDGE "What She Saw at the War." SPCL. MOTION PICTURES. LAST 4 TIMES. Pop. Prices

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. TODAY 2:15.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX UP."

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BLANCHE SWEET in "The Captive."
Sunday—Chaplin, New Comedy, "By the Sea."

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c to 50c.
MAY BLOSSOM, By David Belasco. SALISBURY'S WILD LIFE PICTURES.

81st St. Thea., on B'way.—NOW: Salambo, Chas. Chaplin's latest, "By the Sea." Mon., Tues., Wed., Edmund Breese, "Shooting of Dan McGrew." Best V'dville 1:30-11 P.M., 10-15-25c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
Girl Who Might Have Been—Other Pictures. Beg. Sunday—"The Chalice of Courage."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c.
RICHARD CARLE, FISKE O'HARA, MARY SHAW & CO., Ward Bros., Ruth Roye, Nellie Nichols.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To all 25c Every Day MUSEE

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. BEAUTY PARADE

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

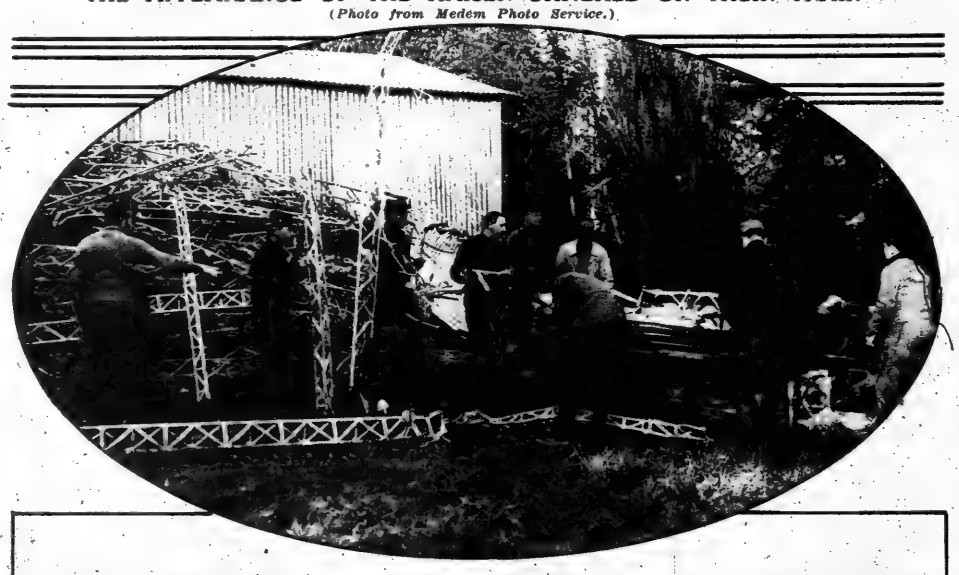
Seats NOW on sale for the BROOKLYN PAGEANT
At Abraham & Straus, Loeser's, A. I. Namm, A. D. Matthews, Sterling Piano Co., Brooklyn Institute, The Berlin, Pageant Headquarters Eagle Building.

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

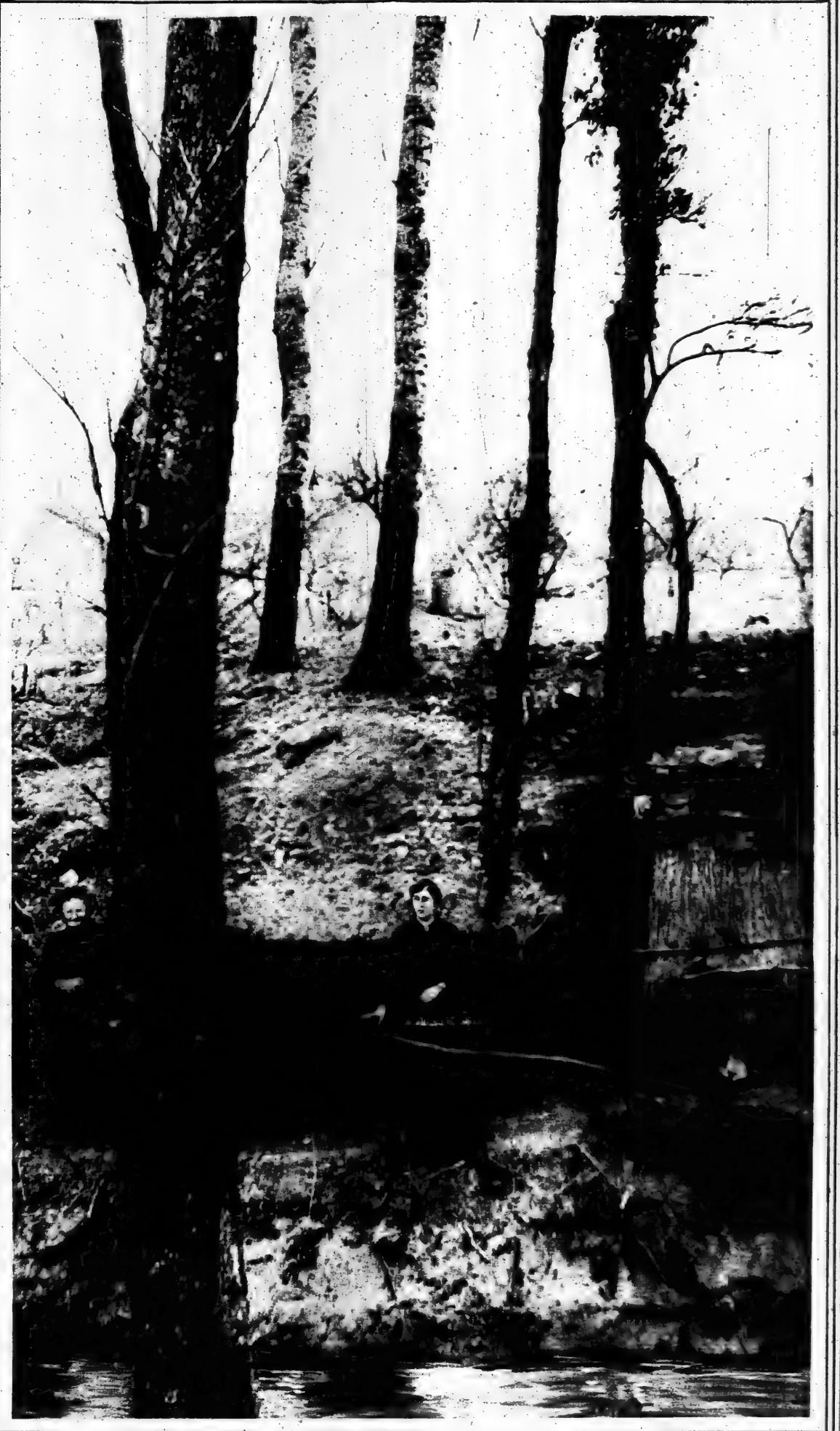
Sunday,
May 2, 1915

PARIS CLASS OF 1916 OFF FOR THE WAR, WITH A FRENCH IDEA OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE KAISER CHALKED ON THEIR TRAIN
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



FRENCH SOLDIERS TAKING TO PIECES A ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN NEAR PARIS

RUSSIANS, CARRYING ARMS, MARCH INTO PRZEMYSL, PASSING AUSTRIANS WHO, AS PRISONERS OF WAR, MARCH OUT.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



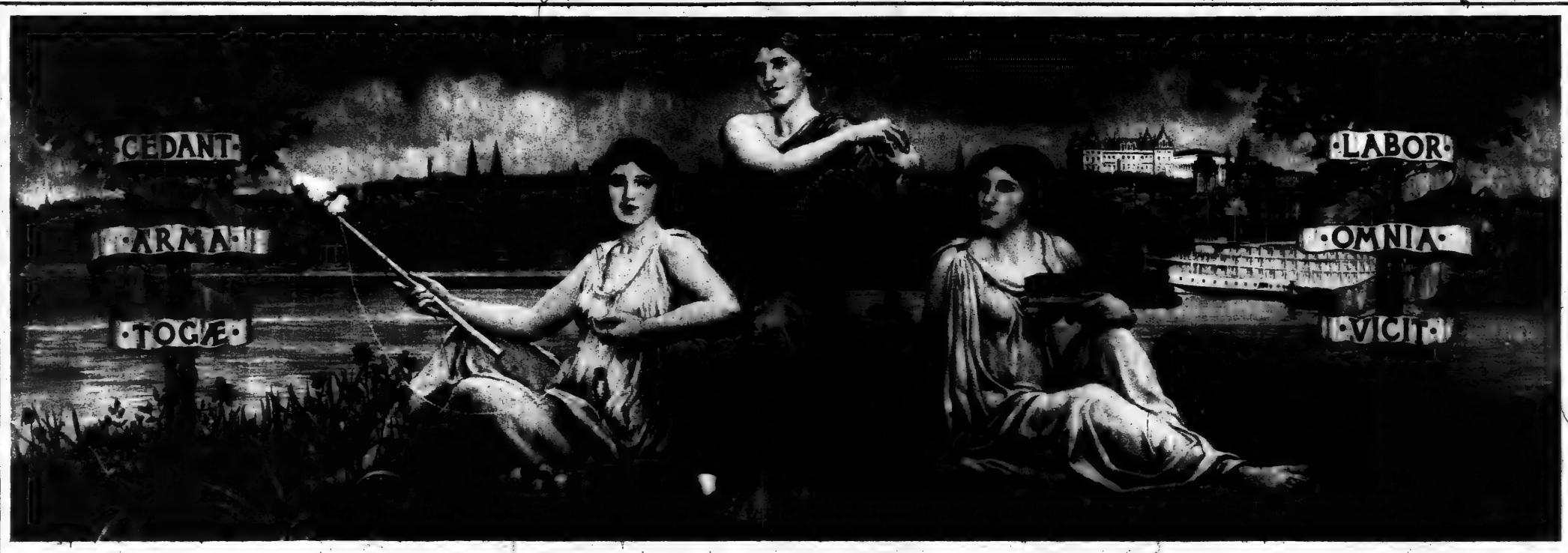
ENTRANCE TO A SUBTERRANEAN VILLAGE IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE TO WHICH THE INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGE ABOVE GROUND FLEE WHEN FIGHTING BEGINS OR AIRSHIPS APPEAR
(Photo © by International News Service.)

BRITISH NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION, WHICH LOST HEAVILY IN THE FIGHTING AT NEUVE CHAPELIE, GIVING A FINAL CHEER FOR KING GEORGE V. (IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND) BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE *(Photos from American Press Assn.)*

PRINCIPAL PANEL OF THE DECORATIVE FRIEZE PAINTED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, N. Y. STATE CAPITOL, BY WILL H. LOW, AND JUST PUT INTO POSITION.
The frieze consists of five panels, three on the eastern wall, two smaller panels on the northern and southern walls; and four allegorical figures as corner pieces. The panel above shows a young woman clothed in imperial purple, symbolical of the State. Mercury, on her right, offers the caduceus, the sign of commercial supremacy, while on the left she extends her hand and grasps that of Ceres, typical of the State's agricultural resources. Two figures of children, the one bearing the horn of plenty, the other the strong box of the treasury, complete the central panel.

THE RIGHT PANEL, EASTERN WALL
The aboriginal settlement of the country is depicted by an Indian youth who advances, proffering the pipe of peace, while in the canoe the trophies of the chase are heaped, and a second Indian holds aloft a wild turkey. In the stern of the canoe a woman and child look anxiously forward to the welcome awarded their offerings. The artist uses the opportunity to introduce the headwaters of the Hudson.

THE LEFT PANEL, EASTERN WALL
Another bark is seen on the Hudson with the skyline of New York City in the background. The figures, typical of the earlier settlement of the State, are of Holland and Great Britain, with their flags furled. In the centre a figure of Civilization, surrounded by the attributes of Literature, Art, and Science, holds aloft a golden crown to replace the wreath of the oak which encircles the head of the enthroned figure of the Empire State. From the prow of this bark has alighted a figure of Liberty, carrying the unfurled Stars and Stripes, who proffers the symbol of imperial power to the enthroned State.



THE SOUTHERN PANEL, IN WHICH THE FIGURE OF LABOR IS SEEN SEATED BETWEEN THE FIGURES OF MANUFACTURES AND TRANSPORTATION, AND IN THE BACKGROUND A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE CITY OF ALBANY APPEARS.

(Photos © by Will H. Low.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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EXCLUSIVE STYLES
20 WEST 57TH ST.
NEW YORK.

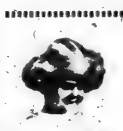
Charming Summer Frock of Imported Cotton Chiffon Voile

In cubic or stripe effect. Triple flounce skirt with piping of contrasting material. Fold down front trimmed with small bone buttons. Waist has set-in flare sleeve with under-lay of hemstitched voile. Dainty Rob Roy collar of hemstitched voile with tie.

SPECIAL
$18.75
Value $25.00

Waists	$4.75
Cotton Frocks	8.75
Afternoon Dresses	25.00
Evening Gowns	25.00
Suits	25.00

and up



1292 — "Gretchen" frock of imported gingham in plain blue or pink; white hand-smocking and feather-stitching. 1 to 4 years. 1.95

Baby Needs

uniquely distinctive, with all dainty "mother" touches, cost here less than you would have to pay for the materials alone. Complete layettes

20 Pieces	6.95 up
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A pleasant place to shop—our entire third floor devoted entirely to Baby Needs, Nursery Furnishings and Smart Apparel for the Small Boy or Girl.

Here you will get variety and individual service such as only a specialty house can render. A competent mother and outfitter will, when desired, assist in making selections.

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Specialty House of National Reputation

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The only Safe, Simple, Perfect
MOTION PICTURE MACHINE
For the Home, School or Club

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Lamp of Lamps
Light of Lights
For Summer Homes
On Summer Nights
(No mantle)

Commences where the sun leaves off. Beautiful in form. Beautiful in performance. $5.00 delivered. Dull Brass, Jap., Bronze, Polished Copper.

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THE MASTER LAMP,
90 West Broadway,
Mountain Community Co.,
176 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Photo by Ira L. Hill.

One of the latest French felt sport hats of military type. Designed especially for Mrs. Vernon Castle.

Never were outing hats so attractive as those of fine French felt now being shown by New York's leading milliners.

Society, they say, is cruel,
Do not believe that, if you please.
Bettina tells us here, she's led,
Each morn to read her mail in bed.
T. L. M.

Chocolates, Bon Bons and especially the celebrated

Repetti
CARAMELS

make a charming gift for many occasions.

The box is the last word in dainty elegance, and the contents, well, "there is nothing just like Repetti Caramels."

A generous box of Repetti Caramels will be sent, prepaid, for twenty-five cents in stamps or coin.

Repetti 30 West 34th Street Near the Waldorf New York

Price $1575

The price is remarkable because of what you get for what you pay. And what you get is a light weight six-cylinder car of standard parts—not special cheapened parts to fit the price, but parts that anyone knows represent the highest quality. A car the like of which heretofore neither in quality nor completeness of equipment has been offered at anywhere near this price.

The Big Moon Features Are:

Power
Flexibility
Soundness
Beauty and
Luxuriousness
Price

THE
MOON
SIX-40

These features are treated, one by one, in a series of advertisements appearing each week in this paper. This week the feature discussed is Price.

If you will read these condensed specifications carefully, you'll see what astonishing value you get in this car. Don't glance, but read and weigh each feature—then take the sum total of your comparison.

Pure Streamline Body.	Crown Fenders.
Continental-Moon Motor.	44-inch Leg Room in Front Seat.
Delco Electric Starting, Lighting and Ignition System.	Full Ventilating, Rain Vision Wind Shield.
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Full-floating Rear Axle.	34 x 4 Tires—demountable—extra rim.
Dry Plate, Multiple Disc Clutch.	One-Man Top with Collins Curtains.
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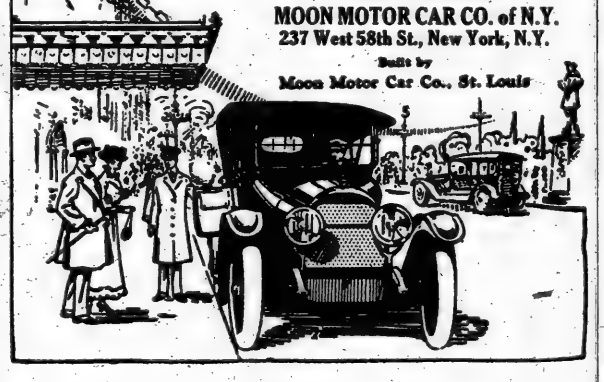
Fully equipped, including Delco electric starting, lighting and ignition **$1575**

3 extra, entirely disappearing seats $25 additional.

The Moon Four-50—$1350

MOON MOTOR CAR CO. of N.Y.
237 West 58th St., New York, N.Y.

Built by
Moon Motor Car Co., St. Louis



The* HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

New Models At Special Prices.

Misses' Summer Dresses

Sizes 14 to 20 Years.

No. 7. **Dress of Stripe Cotton Voile,** white with black, blue, pink or green stripe; blouse Bolero effect; pleated collar, cuffs and vestee of hemstitched white organdie; two flounce skirt with fold; taffeta silk girdle. **6.95**

No. 9. **Dress of Washable Striped Silk** in white with light blue, navy or black stripe, open front model, embroidery collar and cuffs, ribbon bow, pocket on waist, shirred skirt with fold, leather belt. **14.50**

No. 11. **Dress of Plain Cotton Voile** in Copenhagen, rose, green, tan or white, open front model. Quaker collar and cuffs of hemstitched white voile; silk bow, gored box plaited skirt, leather belt. **9.75**

No. 7A. **Sailor Hat** of White Peanut Straw, faced with velvet, grosgrain ribbon rosette and whips at side. **5.95**

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No. 11A. **Mannish Crush** White **Panama Hat,** ribbon band and bow in black and colors. **4.95**

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled. 'Phone 6900 Greeley.

Fur Storage—Dry Cold Air Improved Method.—**Furs Remodelled or Repaired.**

C/B
A la Spirite Corsets

TO THE WOMAN WHO LONGS FOR LOVELY LINES

To have in *your own figure* those subtle, ever-youthful lines which are the very essence of Style; to *know* that whatever the shifting of Fashion you will meet it with the distinction of figure that sets off either the extreme or the conservative—that is the *satisfaction* which will come to you as a wearer of the C/B *a la Spirite* Corset.

Over 240 models—*one for every possible figure.* $1 to $10 *at all leading shops*

For the Woman of Fashion

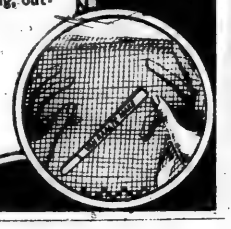
VAN RAALTE Veils

"Victorian" Nose Veil

The days grow longer, Miladi's veil shorter. Now the chic and becoming nose veil is Fashion favored. The veil illustrated is one of the many bewitching black and white and all white Van Raalte creations shown by all good shops. In buying veils remember Van Raalte Veils wash without wearing, stretch without tearing, outlast three ordinary veils.

E. & Z. VAN RAALTE,
100F Fifth Ave., New York.

For your protection, this little white ticket is on every yard. Look for it.



OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street, New York

Street Dress, 19.75

Women's Street Dress

Smart coatee effect, with sash and peplin of Taffeta combined with a novelty colored striped Crepe in pink, light blue and Nile green.

Exceptional value.

19.75

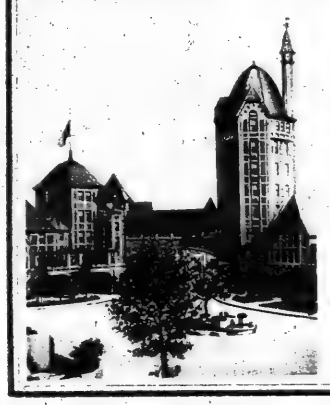
Fox Fur Scarf— Whole solid animal scarf of White Fox, Dyed Blue Fox or Cross Fox **25.00**

Trimmed Hat, of Leghorn, with Black maline edge, ornamented with pink roses **9.75**

Novelty Pumps, of White Calfskin, trimmed with black binding and stitching **6.00**

FOREST HILLS INN

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.



FEW people realize that such a charming hotel as Forest Hills Inn is located in the City of New York, within fifteen minutes of the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and 33d Street. A family hotel that has established an enviable reputation by its excellent table, good service, and competent management; and the rates are surprisingly low.

Billiard Room, Golf and Tennis
74 Electric Trains per Day

An attractive, illustrated booklet, upon request of the Management, or Room 716, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

Welded Corner Enamel Bed

This Whitcomb Enameled Bed shows the newest feature in bedstead construction. Originally worked out in the Whitcomb factory in brass beds, it is now applied to enameled bedsteads. In white enamel, single size, bed alone.

$15.50

Finished in French Gray or Old Ivory, **$17.50**

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
34th & Madison Avenue
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
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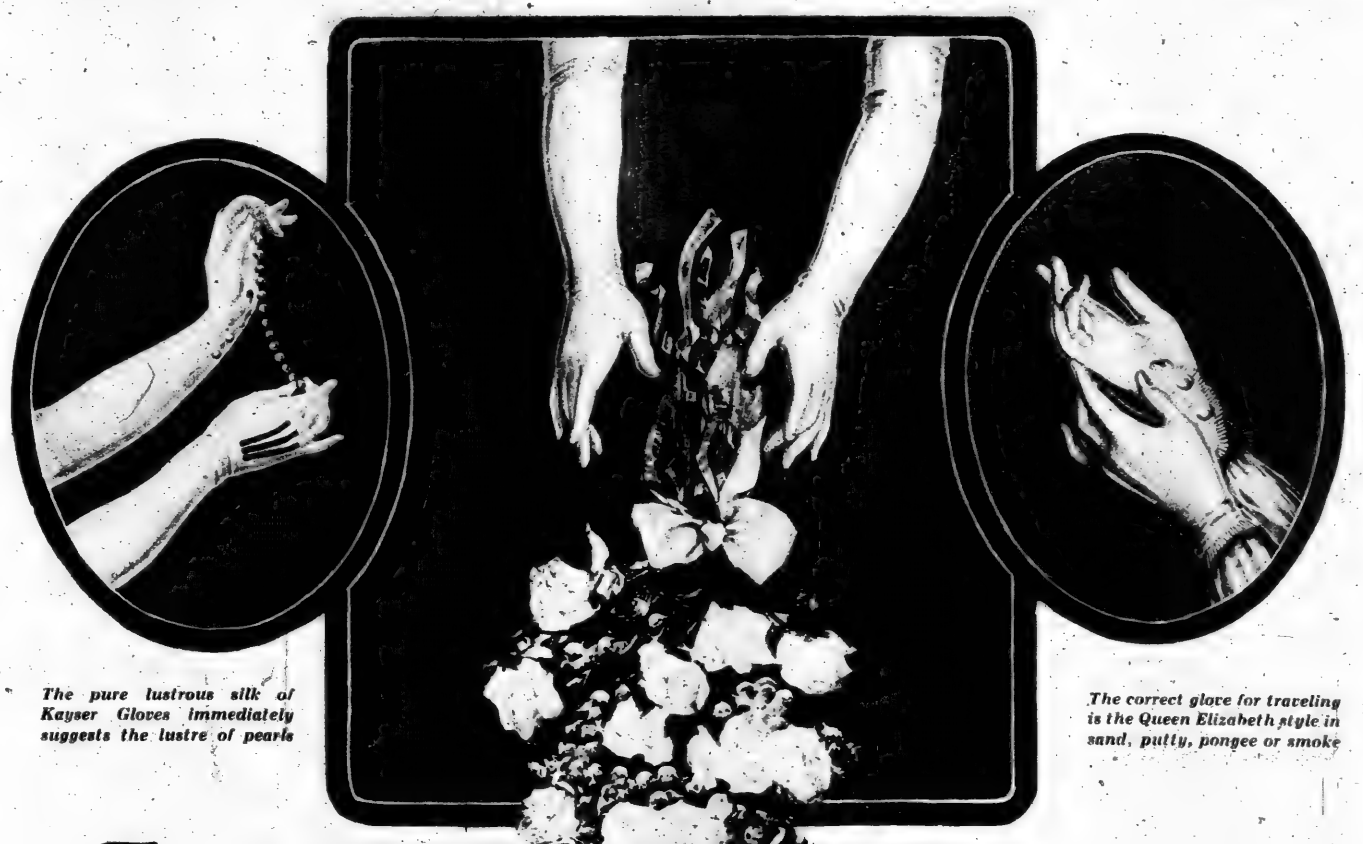

The pure lustrous silk of Kayser Gloves immediately suggests the lustre of pearls

The correct glove for traveling is the Queen Elizabeth style in sand, putty, pongee or smoke

The silk in Kayser Silk Gloves is the reason for their lasting

More women wear them than all other silk gloves combined. Millions of women and twelve thousand dealers prefer Kayser Silk Gloves not merely because they are the best-known gloves in Europe and America but because they have found out from actual experience that:

Kayser Silk Gloves wear so much better The very foundation of Kayser Gloves—the Kayser Silk—is pure and strong. Fine workmanship alone could not make Kayser Gloves wear longer if the silk itself were not right. In 30 years of silk spinning, we have learned how to make use of a heavier ***pure*** silk thread (no weighting) without interfering with the delightful coolness of the gloves. You therefore get a silkier glove but not a heavier glove. This makes Kayser Silk Gloves wear so much longer that millions of women have learned that the one thing to look for in a silk glove is the trade-mark "Kayser."

Modeled perfectly, they heighten the beauty of the hand and arm Notice especially the shape of Kayser Silk Gloves, and how gracefully they fit the hand. The beauty of their appearance lasts, because the purity and strength of the Kayser Silk resist stretching. Even after they have been washed their lustre and fit are unimpaired.

Kayser Silk Gloves cost no more than the ordinary kind: two clasp are always 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and up; twelve and sixteen button lengths are always 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up. The name "Kayser" is always in the hem and with each pair is a guarantee ticket that the tips will outwear the gloves.

Kayser Silk Gloves

© Julius Kayser & Co.

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NOT ONLY *A* LEADER, BUT *THE* LEADER IN ITS FIELD

The Pathé
Pathephone

THE WORLD'S BEST AND LATEST TALKING MACHINE

equipped to play any disc record and to play it with better and fuller tone,
—better and clearer expression,
—better and more artistic effect than any other machine on the market.

No Changing Needles
No Scratched Records
No "Phonography" Tone

The PATHEPHONE is the BEST machine made, with

A Sapphire Ball

reproducing from FORTY POINTS OF CONTACT.

PATHÉ DISCS are unwearable and in every way superior.

The Pathé Disc catalog has more varied musical selections listed in it than any other published.

Why not own a PATHEPHONE and have the *best* music?

This Machine $100

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PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
29-33 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City

How to rouse a sluggish skin

A dull, sallow, lifeless complexion has several causes. Whatever the cause in *your* case, your skin needs *stimulating*. The following treatment is the most effective you can use:

Just before retiring, wash your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and hot water. If your skin has been badly neglected, rub a generous lather thoroughly into the pores using an upward and outward motion, until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. After this, rinse well in warm, then in cold water. Then rub your skin for five minutes with a lump of ice and dry carefully.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. This treatment with it cleanses the pores, brings the blood to the face and stimulates the fine muscular fibres of the skin. You can feel the difference the first time you use it—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

The New York Times

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING FRENCH INFANTRY IN THE FIRST LINE OF THEIR TRENCHES, WITH THEIR DEAD LYING ON THE OPEN GROUND IN FRONT, KILLED IN A PREVIOUS CHARGE.
(Photo © from Medem Photo Service.)

RUSSIAN COSSACKS ENTERING PRZEMYSL AFTER THE SURRENDER OF THE AUSTRIANS, ESCORTING WAGONS LOADED WITH BREAD.

FRENCH SOLDIER SMILING DESPITE THE ANKLE-DEPTH OF WATER IN HIS TRENCH.
(Photos © by International News Service.)

French Soldiers Digging a Trench Through the Heart of One of Their Villages.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH MARINES TAKING POSSESSION OF A SECTION OF THE SHORE ALONG THE DARDANELLES, WITH AN ABANDONED TURKISH REDOUBT IN THE BACKGROUND.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)

BOYS AND GIRLS IN SWITZERLAND PICKING LINEN RAGS INTO FLUFF FOR USE IN DRESSING THE WOUNDS OF SOLDIERS.
The Sign on the Wall, Translated, Reads: "Nobody Too Small to Help."

(Photo from Berlin Illustrations Co.)

YOUNG GERMAN SOLDIER OFF FOR THE FRONT WEARING THE FLOWERS GIVEN HIM BY HIS SWEETHEART, Who is Accompanying Him to the Railway Station →

(Photo from International News Service.)

(Photo by Leipziger Press Bureau)

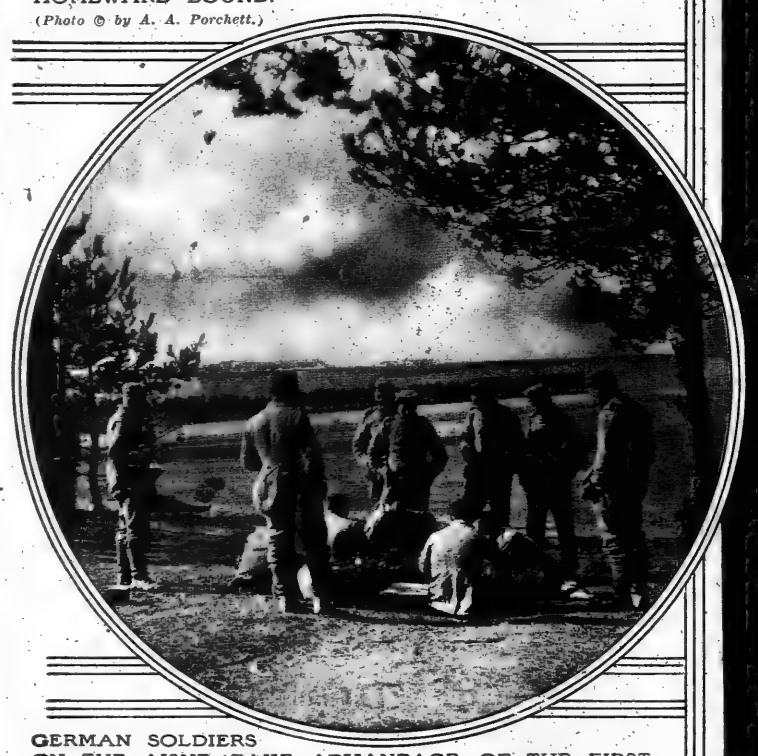
Prince Leopold of Bavaria Talking to Bavarian Soldiers Summoned Before Him Because of Their Recent Exceptional Bravery in Action

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS HALT TO DRINK FROM A FIELD POOL FILLED WITH THE WATER OF MELTING SNOW

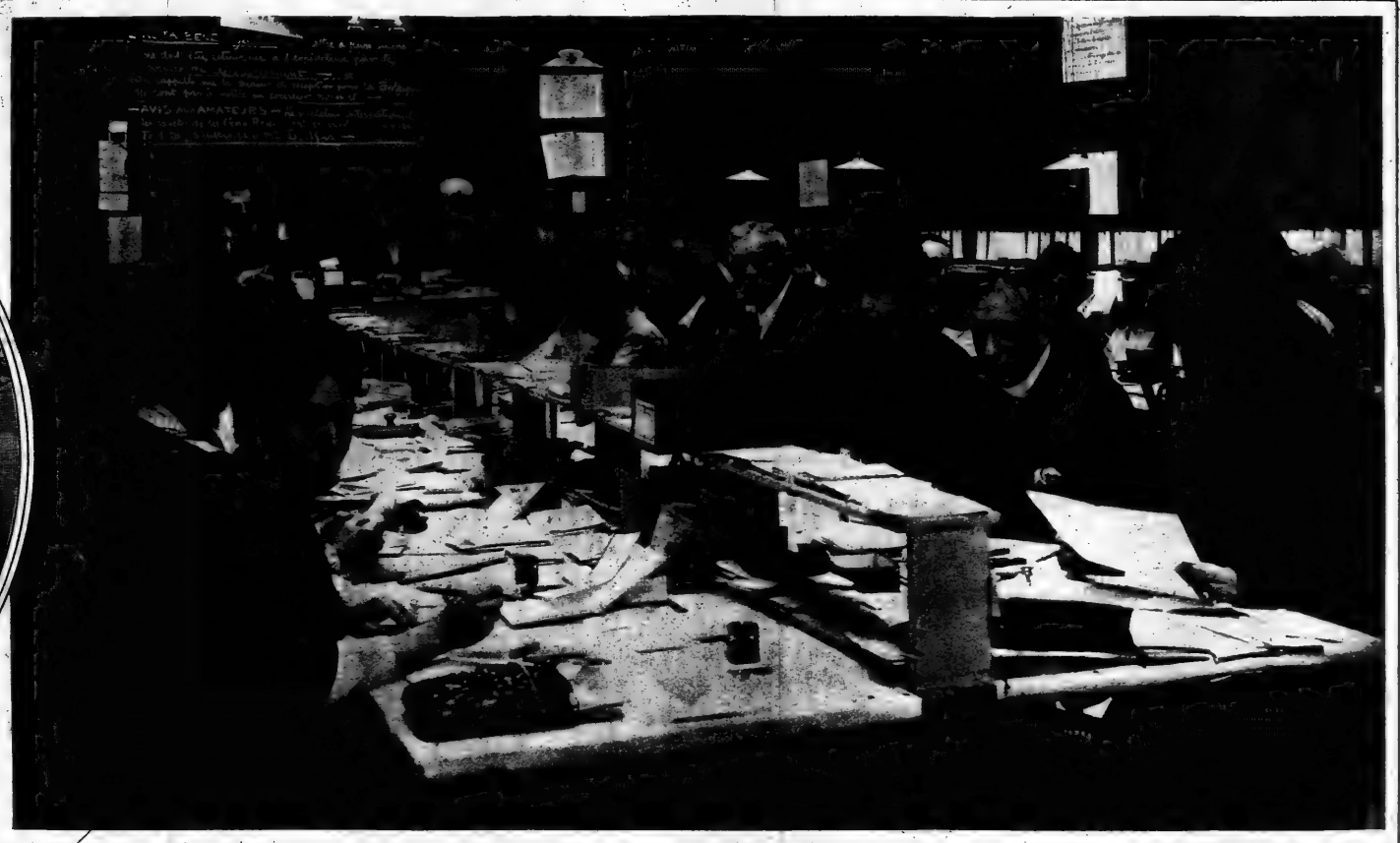
FRESH GERMAN TROOPS LEAVING FOR THE FRONT, ACCOMPANIED TO THE STATION BY THEIR MOTHERS, WIVES, AND CHILDREN

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHO HAVE BEEN HELD AT CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN CERMANY AND ARE NOW BEING SENT BACK TO FRANCE BY THE GERMANS TO AVOID FEEDING THEM FURTHER, CARED FOR BY SWISS SOLDIERS ON ARRIVAL AT GENEVA, HOMEWARD BOUND.
(Photo © by A. A. Porchett.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS ON THE AISNE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FIRST WARM SPRING DAY TO PLAY CARDS IN THE OPEN.
(Photo from Leipziger Press Bureau.)

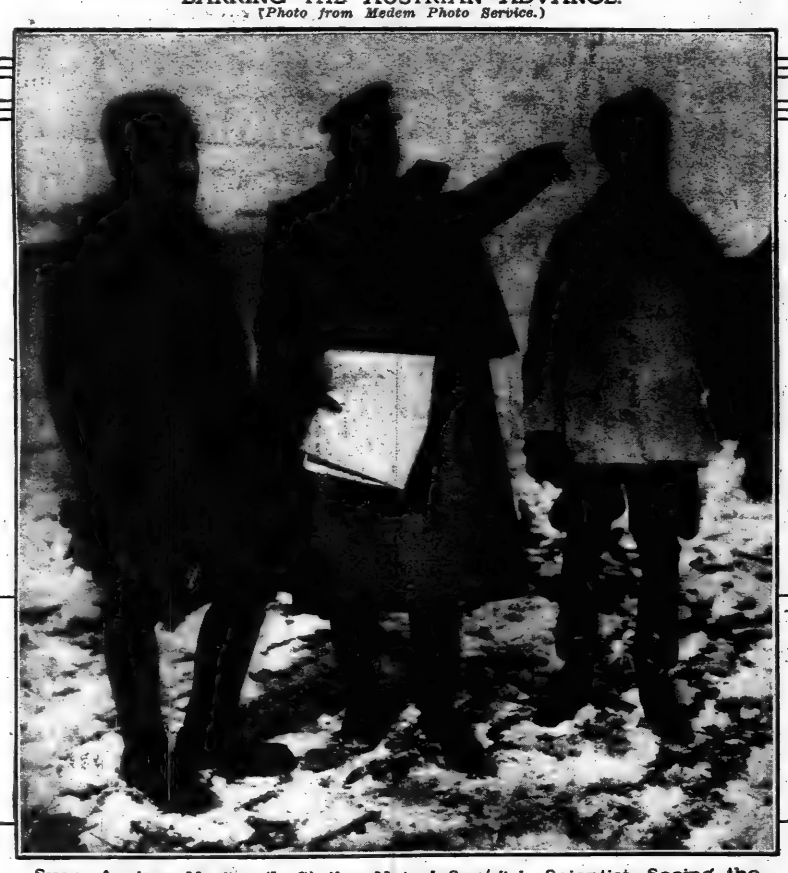


SWISS CLEARING HOUSE AT GENEVA FOR GERMAN MAIL.
Here and in Similar Halls All Mail to French and British Prisoners in Germany Is Opened, Translated Into German, and Forwarded to German Concentration Camps for Distribution.
(Photo from A. A. Porchett.)

FIELD MASS OF THE POLISH LEGION IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

FRANCIS JOSEPH I, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON A RECENT VISIT OF THE LATTER TO VIENNA.

SECTION OF THE SERBIAN BATTERY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRING THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



Sven Anders Hedin, (Left) the Noted Swedish Scientist, Seeing the Battlefields by the Kaiser's Invitation and Under the Escort of German Officers.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, THE PRINCESS PATRICIA, AND PARTY, VIEWING THE INSPECTION OF THE COMPLETE HOSPITAL CORPS RECRUITED FROM THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, WHICH LEFT CANADA FOR THE FRONT ON LAST SUNDAY.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

German Sausage Factory on Wheels in the Aisne Country. →

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

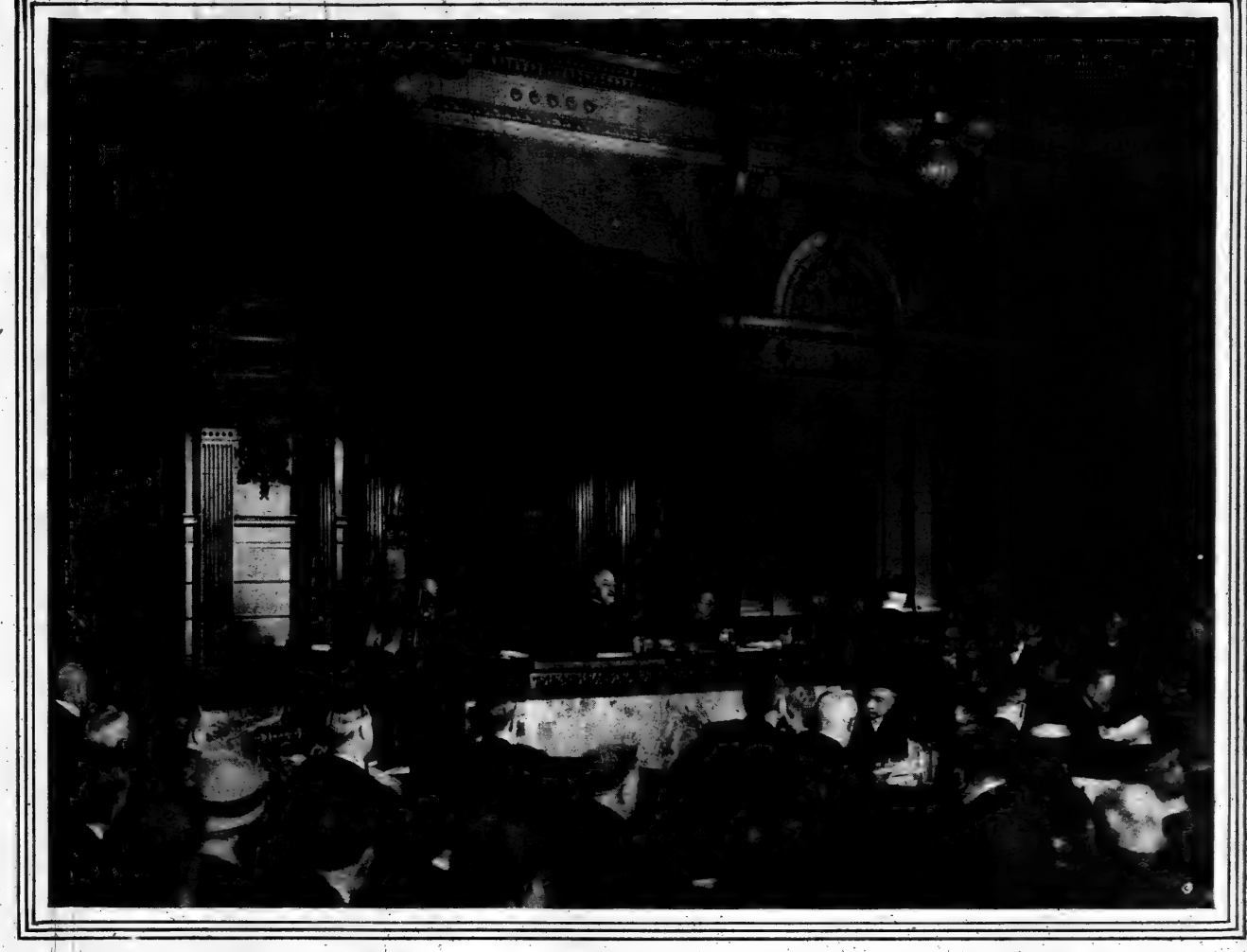
MILES OF GERMAN TRANSPORT WAGONS WENDING THEIR WAY OVER THE POLISH PLAINS NEAR SUWALKI.
(Photo by International News Service.)

COL THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN THE SYRACUSE COURT UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY ATTORNEY WILLIAM M. IVINS IN THE BARNES $50,000 LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE COLONEL

Mr. Ivins, Wearing the Small Cap, is Seen Standing, Facing the Witness. His Client, William Barnes is Seated Immediately Behind Him.

Col. Roosevelt Leaving the Court House in Animated Conversation With Senator Newcomb ←

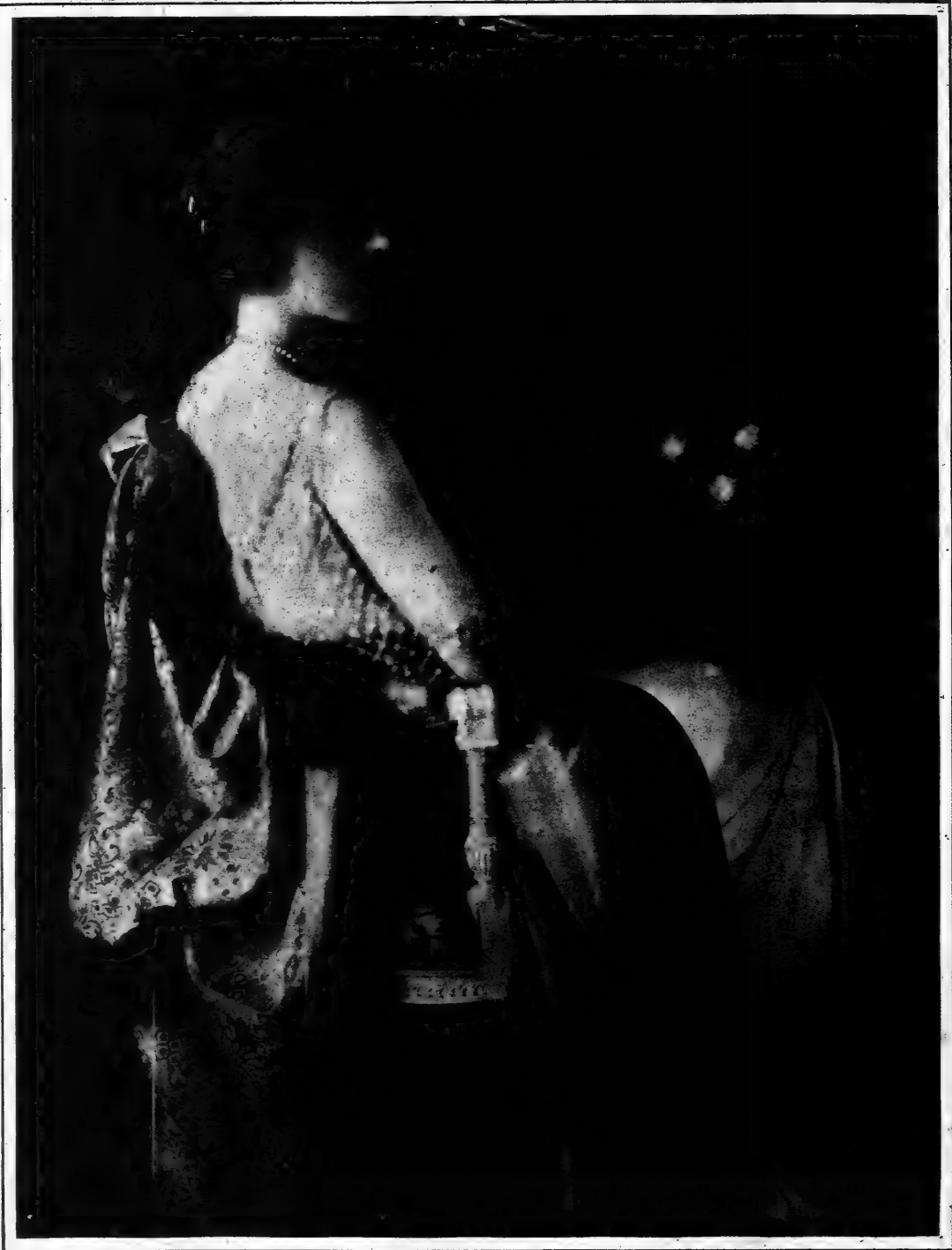
(Photo © by American Press Ass'n.)



WILLIAM BARNES AND HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, MRS. T. W. BARNES

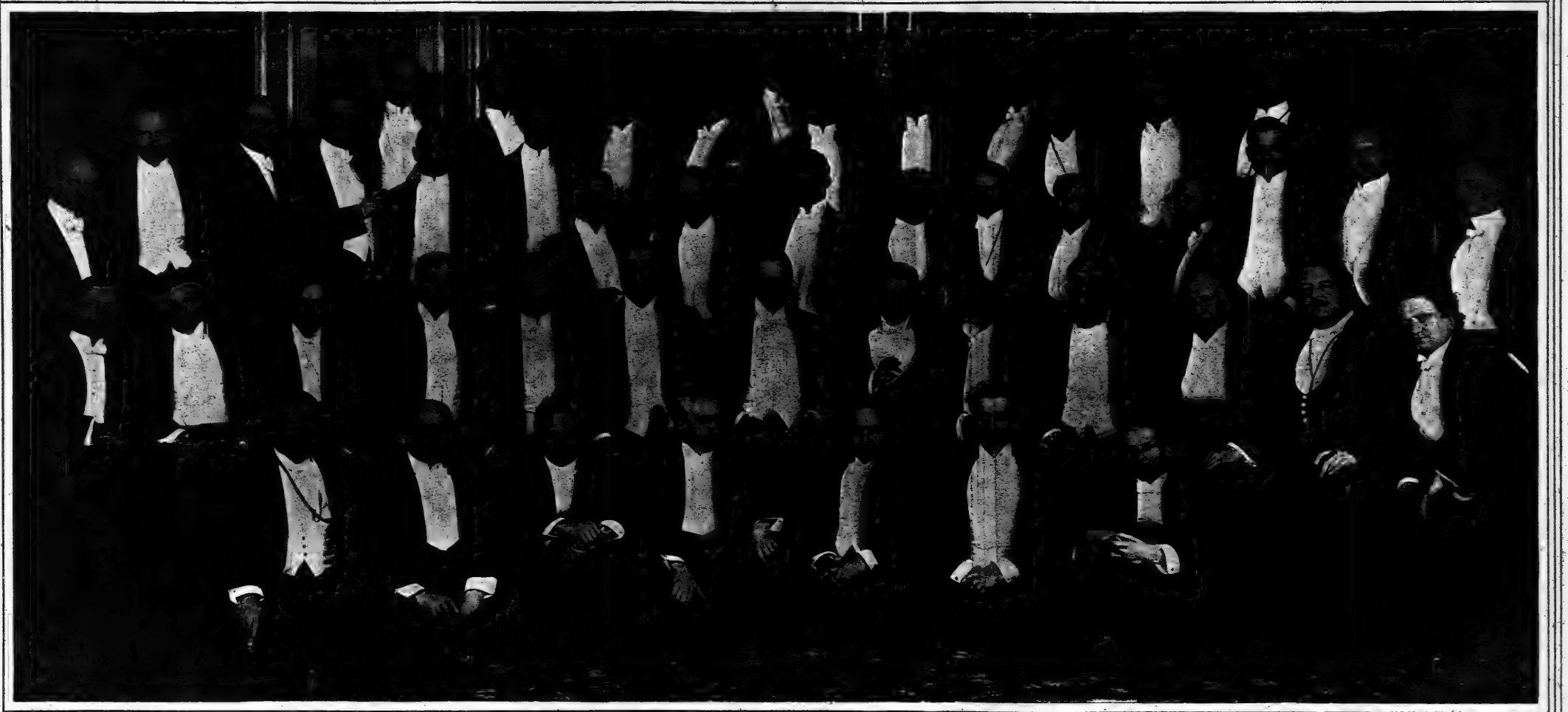
(Photos © by International News Service.)

HOWARD BERRY, Winner of the Pentathlon at the Relay Race Carnival on Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania



MISS MARGARET ANDREWS, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews of Newport, Whose Engagement to Morgan Belmont, Son of August Belmont, Has Been Announced

WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF CARRANZA'S ARMY UNDER GEN. OBREGON IN A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL NEAR THE BATTLEFIELD OF CELAYA



EXTRAORDINARY GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL MUSICIANS, MOST OF WHOM CAME TO AMERICA BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, BROUGHT TOGETHER AT A DINNER IN THEIR HONOR GIVEN BY R. E. SCHIRMER

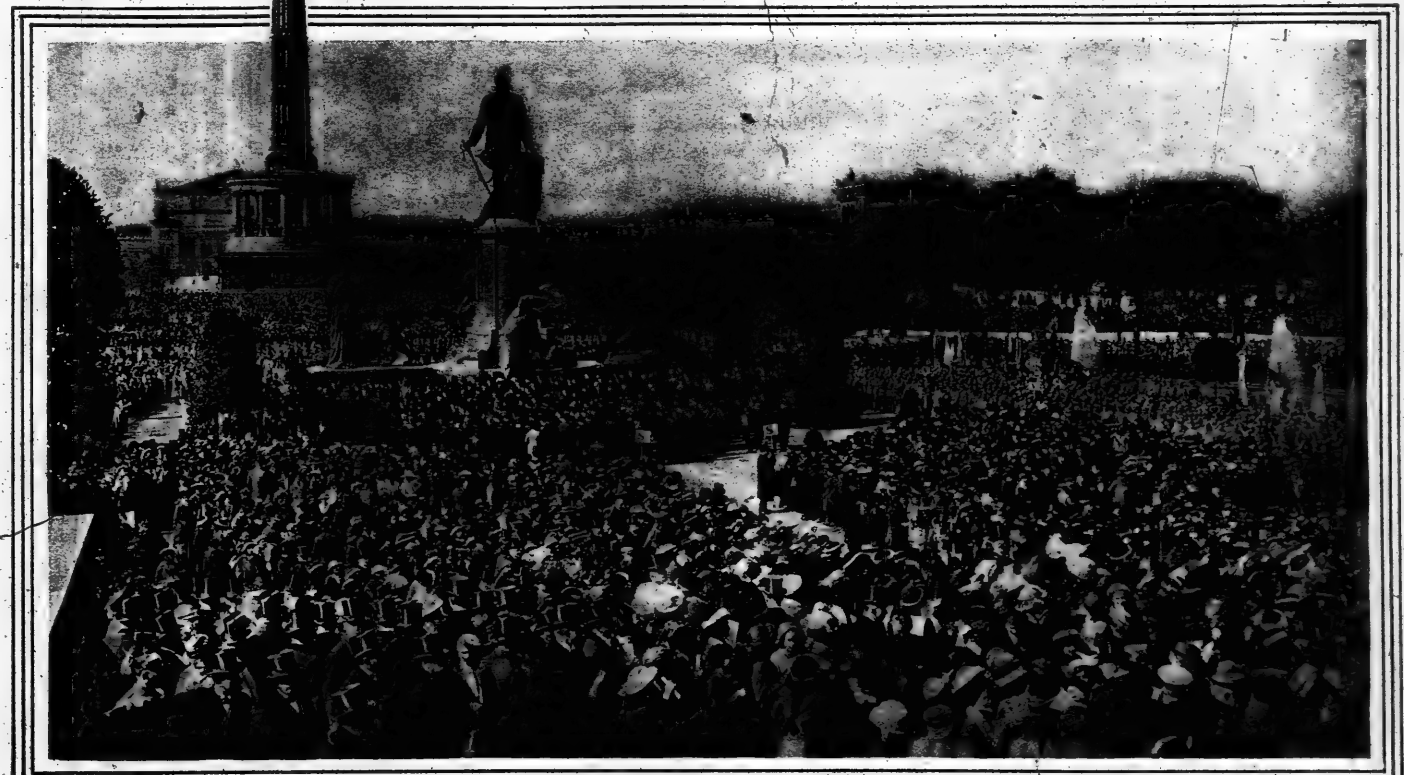
They are, Front Row: Richard Aldrich, Rubin Goldmark, Josef Hofmann, Alexander Lambert, Leopold Godowsky, Paul Draper, Carl Friedberg. Second Row: Mischa Elman, Sam Franko, Theodore Spiering, Josef Stransky, Louis Koemmenich, M. Halperson, Rudolph E. Schirmer, Rafael Joseffy, Guillaume Stengel, Alfred Hertz, James Huneker, Victor Herbert, Mark Hambourg. Third Row: Daniel Frohman, George Maxwell, Richard Epstein, Kurt Schindler, Sigmund Herzog, Ernest Schelling, William J. Henderson, Leonard Borwick, G. Schirmer White, August Fraemcke, Walter Damrosch, Louis Svecenski, Sigismund Stojowski, G. Schirmer, Jr., O. G. Sonneck, Rawlins L. Cottonet. Last Row: Charles H. Voigt, Frank Laforge, Ferruccio Busoni, Andrea de Segurola, Ernest R. Voigt, Pasquale Amato, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Cornelius Rubner, Ferdinand von Inten, Percy Grainger, Frank S. Hastings.

COUNT OKUMA, JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER, AND HIS CABINET AT THE TEA TABLE
From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country

MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD and Her Daughter, MRS. ANTHONY J. DREXEL, JR., Formerly Miss Marjorie Gould, Playing Golf on the Georgian Court Links, Lakewood, N. J.
(Photo © by Edwin Levick.)

(Photo by Pach Bros.)

DR. HARRY PLOTZ, the Youthful Bacteriologist of Mount Sinai Hospital, Who Recently Announced to the New York Pathological Society the Discovery of the Typhus Bacillus and an Antityphus Vaccine
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



CROWD GATHERED AROUND THE BISMARCK STATUE, BERLIN, FOR THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST CHANCELLOR'S BIRTH
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

THE GRANITE STATUE, REPRESENTING MANHATTAN, DESIGNED BY DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH FOR THE $600,000 BROOKLYN APPROACH TO THE MANHATTAN BRIDGE.
It and Its Companion Piece, Representing Brooklyn, Are Each Twelve Feet High and Each Weighs Twenty Tons.
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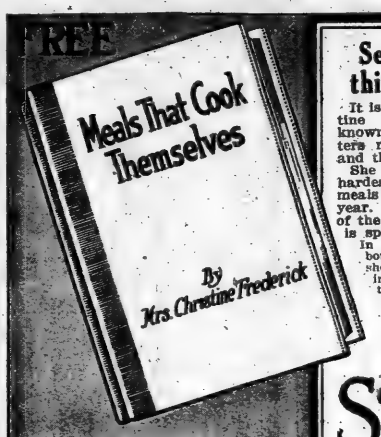

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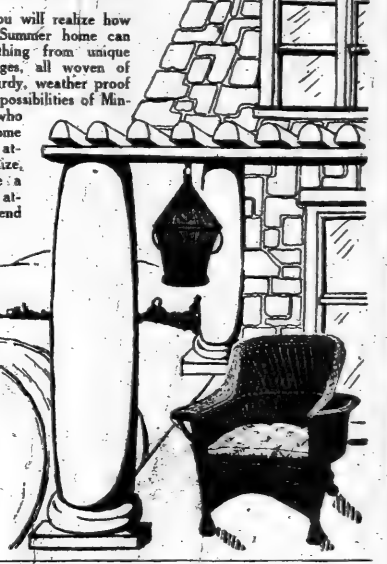

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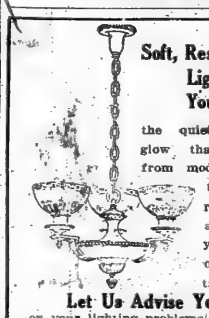

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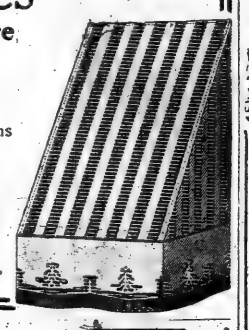

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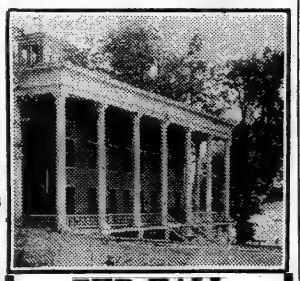

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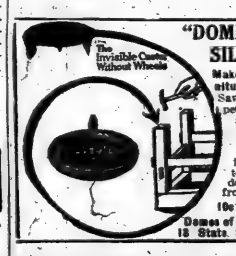

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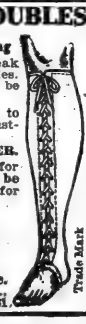

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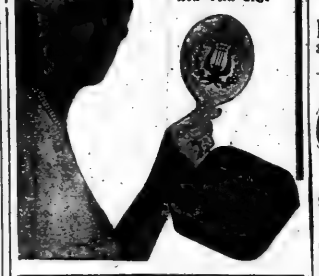

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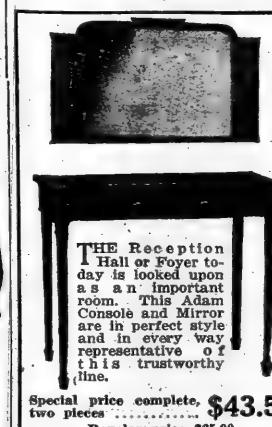

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair; moderate north and northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,917. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1915.—104 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHINA REJECTS PART OF JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Won't Grant Group V., Which Permits Japanese Supervision of Republic's Affairs.

TO APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Will Be China's Next Move if Japan Presents an Ultimatum or Encroaches on Further Territory.

PEKING, Sunday, May 2.—China has replied to the Japanese demands in a note which, while complying with some of the demands, definitely refuses to accede to others, including the most important, embodied in what is known as Group V.

China furnished to the Japanese Minister, Eki Hioki, a list of further concessions she was willing to grant. After perusing the note and the list M. Hioki declared that China was far from complying with the twenty-four demands presented by his Government.

This action was taken after President Yuan Shih-kai had thoroughly discussed the entire situation with the members of his Cabinet and his advisers since last Monday. The Chinese plenipotentiaries met the Japanese plenipotentiaries by arrangement yesterday (Saturday) at the Foreign Office and presented China's reply, which, in substance, refuses the so-called general demands of Japan.

M. Hioki asked whether these were China's maximum concessions, and then whether he should cable his Government. Lu Cheng-Hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, replied that these were China's maximum concessions and that the Japanese Minister could so inform his Government.

The conference terminated with neither the Japanese nor the Chinese asking for another meeting. Should the Japanese Government now present an ultimatum or occupy further territory in China, it is intimated that the Chinese probably would appeal to the four powers which are pledged to China's independence.

Tsing-tao Offer Withdrawn.

On perceiving that the Chinese reply failed to agree to the demands of his Government, the Japanese Minister declared the withdrawal of Japan's proposal to return to China, Tsing-tao, which was conditioned on China's deferring no longer the acceptance of Japan's demands.

The Chinese note briefly recites the history of the negotiations. It denies Japan's charge that China has displayed procrastination and delayed the conferences by disputing various points, and also the charges of Chinese insincerity and unfriendliness. It further denies that China is conducting a newspaper campaign abroad. These were the reasons the Japanese plenipotentiaries gave for presenting their latest list of twenty-four demands, as a preliminary to an ultimatum.

The list of concessions is in the nature of counter-proposals. China asks the right to participate in an international conference in which the altered status of Shantung will be rearranged; indemnity for the losses incurred in consequence of the Tsing-tao campaign, and also restoration of its status as before the war. These three requests are repeated from China's original counter-proposals.

China offers further concessions with respect to Manchuria, almost meeting the Japanese demands. China accedes to three of the four demands regarding Mongolia, namely, the opening of treaty ports, preference in railway loans, and the non-pledging of local taxes. The agricultural demand is rejected.

Respecting the Hany Enping Company, China agrees that, pending the eventual formation of a Chino-Japanese company, the Government cannot make the company State-owned or borrow foreign capital for the repayment of the Japanese loan. The Chinese understand that this is acceptable to Japan.

Rejection of Group V.

China rejects the fifth group, with the exception of the modified Fukien demand, offering in this connection a separate note intended to meet Japan's wishes by pledging that no foreigners shall receive coastal concessions or contracts without Japan's consent.

Group V. comprises seven articles relating to the employment by China of Japanese as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs; supervision of the Chinese police; the right of Japanese ownership of land; Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war, various railway and mining rights, and the right by Japanese to propagate Buddhism in China.

Lu Cheng-Hsiang informed M. Hioki at the conference yesterday that the quotations embodied in Japan's revised demands were composed of words and statements of which he had made use in the course of his explanations as to why China could not consider Group V, the Japanese Minister having requested such explanations. Lu Cheng-Hsiang added that, as a fundamental misunderstanding existed, the plenipotentiaries had better say nothing further concerning Group V.

M. Hioki made inquiry regarding the absence of railway concessions, to which the Chinese Foreign Minister replied that China's good faith was at stake, as she had already granted definite concessions to another power.

MAY LEAD TO COMPROMISES.

Outcome of Japanese-Chinese Negotiations That Washington Expects.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Rejection by China of the "general group" of the Japanese demands occasioned little surprise in official quarters here. While the railway and mining concessions sought, pertaining directly to certain local sections of China, in which the Japanese are endeavoring to establish a sphere of influence, have been regarded as not difficult of adjustment, the articles in Group V have been looked upon since the beginning by the Chinese as the most vital to the maintenance of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China.

It was recalled today that China early in February practically rejected the same demands by refusing to discuss them, even in principle. Their reappearance in a modified form was believed by the Japanese to offer a basis for compromise, but China's action today indicates her unwillingness to admit the articles to discussion even under modification.

Observers here familiar with Far Eastern affairs did not believe that a crisis had been reached, but that, with the expression by each side in the negotiations of its extreme position, the way would be opened for compromises. In this respect it was thought possible that Japan might yield some points in Group V, re-

Continued on Page 5.

TEAM BACKS OVER CLIFF.

Driver Fatally Hurt by 75-Foot Fall, but Horses Are Uninjured.

Persons in Riverside Drive near 168th Street, stopped yesterday afternoon to watch the filling in of the shore front, seventy-five feet below, with dirt and rock dumped down the side of the steep cliff from carts which backed perilously close to the end of the street. Many saw Vittorio Lombardi of 276 East 153d Street, the Bronx, back his team to the cliff's edge and prepare to dump his load.

The ground gave beneath his rear wheels. The heavy dump cart started to settle, and the crowd saw fear rush over Lombardi's face as he yelled to his horses and belabored them with his whip. The watchers saw the animals strain into their collars, saw the driver exerting every art he knew to encourage them, and, at the same time, saw the big wagon continue to settle back.

Men sprang for the heads of the horses, but before anyone reached them the animals had given way to the strain. The wagon toppled over the edge, dragging the horses after it, and Lombardi, shrieking with fright, went sliding down the incline toward the river.

Men and women, running tothe edge of the cliff, watched the wagon with its struggling horse, Lombardi still clinging to the driver's seat, go slipping downward. Then thhey saw the traces break and the wagon, freed of the dragging weight of the horses, go turning over and over to the bottom of the cliff, the horsees kicking and struggling and sliding along behind.

Lombardi was tossed from his seat and fell clear of the wreck of the wagon, its load of dirt and stone and the horses, but he lay where he had fallen, and from the street above other laborers were seen to pick him up and carry him, senseless, up the steep incline to the sidewalk.

Dr. Gluckstein, who came from Washington Heights Hospital, hurried Lombardi to the hospital, saying he probably would die as he had a compound fracture of the skull. The horses were caught and led up the bank. They were found to be badly scratched, but no bones were broken, and a veterinary said they would be all right after a rest.

UTOPIA FOR COLORADO.

Hiram Vrooman and Others in Big Industrial Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., May 1.—The Industrial Utopia—Industrial City near Walden, Colo., in North Park, where, if the plans of a number of Eastern and Colorado philanthropists are carried out, each man will receive the full product of his toil, is soon to become an accomplished fact, and Colorado will be the scene of one of the most interesting sociological experiments in the history of the world, according to the Rev. Hiram Vrooman, formerly of New York City.

The site for the proposed city has been plotted into building lots, 2,500 acres of land has been purchased in the North Park country water rights obtained, and tweytn miles of canals have been constructed. A coal mine, employing seven men at present, is now in actual operation within four miles of the agricultural land, and 1,000 acres of the latter is being put under cultivation.

The organization has also purchased a 3,000-acre ranch in Sedgwick County, and has established a Summer resort and Summer school at Crystola near Pikes Peak, where Industrial Democracy will be taught.

Identified with the enterprise are Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Benjamin O. Flower of Boston, founder of the Arena; John Barnd, a banker who is president of the Industrial City Company; David Rosenheim, a Chicago business man; George F. Washburn, Boston financier; Louisa Bohmer, St. Louis business woman; James E. Young, a Boston attorney; Charles O. Boring of Chicago; Arthur E. Harris of Boston, an artist, and several local men of prominence.

SUE ON LANKFORD'S DEATH.

Executors of His Estate Want $15,000 from Accident Insurance Co.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., May 1.—Whether Richard D. Lankford, who lived in New York, committed suicide or was killed accidentally will be decided in a suit just entered by his executors against the General Accident Fire and Life Insurance Company to recover on an accident policy for $15,000. The insprance company refused to pay the amount, claiming there had been no accident.

Lankford was Secretary and Vice President of the Southern Railway. His sudden death two days before he was to marry Miss Nellie Patterson of Brooklyn has never been fully explained. His body was found on Jan. 15, 1914, in the bathroom in his apartments at 1,140 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Gas was flowing from a jet which was turned on. A Coroner's Jury decided death was accidental.

At the time of his death no mtoive for suicide was found. Lankford's finalcial and business circumstances were excellent; at the age of 46 he had risen to a position of prominence in the railroad world; he was in the best of health, and he was happy, witnesses said, because of the nearness of his wedding day.

All other companies in which Mr. Lankford held policies paid without question.

RUNAWAY AUTO KILLS MAN.

Truck Crashes Into Wall on Which Workmen Sat—Another Hurt.

A heavy automobile truck of an express company driven by Peter Larkin of 206 East Seventieth Street, crashed into a wall on the west side of the new park at Tenth Avenue and Eighteenth Street yesterday afternoon, killing John McNally, 35 years old, a longshoreman, of 324 West Twenty-first Street. Kerm Dambrick, 33 years old, another longshoreman, of 416 West Twenty-first Street, who was sitting on the wall with McNally eating his lunch, sustained a broken leg and severe injuries to his chest. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The wall surrounded a piece of property that the Chelsea Improvement Association had just acquired and converted into a park and playground, and the official opening was to have taken place this afternoon. On account of the accident the ceremony was postponed until next Saturday.

An accident to the steering gear of the truck was responsible for the accident. According to Larkin, who was not arrested, McNally was pinioned between the side of the truck and the wall, the truck crushing his head and chest. Patrolman Fellman of the West Twentieth Street Station summoned Dr. Huddleson of the Hudson Street Hospital. Policemen and witnesses assisted in pushing the truck back, but McNally was dead before he was extricated.

Bretton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant, The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 243 5th Av. Tel. 4290 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

RAE TANZER SWEARS JAMES W. IS 'OLIVER'

As Witness at Safford Perjury Trial She Insists There Is Only One Osborne.

DENIES HER RECANTATION

Girl Specifies Days on Which She Saw Wooer—Conflicts with Sister's Testimony.

After spending parts of two days in the witness chair and consistently refusing to identify James W. Osborne as the man she knew as Oliver Osborne, Rae Tanzer startled the occupants of Judge Hough's Federal courtroom yesterday by suddenly asserting that James W. Osborne and the Oliver of her acquaintance were the same person. Immediately after she left the stand her older sister, Dora Tanzer, swore that the identification was correct. The sisters were testifying in defense of Franklin D. Safford, charged with committing perjury in making the same identification at Rae Tanzer's examination for using the mails to defraud Mr. Osborne.

By identifying Mr. Osborne as Oliver, Miss Tanzer repudiated the sworn statement she made to Assistant District Attorneys Wood and Hershenstein, in which she admitted that she made a mistake in attacking James W. Osborne as Oliver. She has now, therefore, three sworn statements on record, two identifying James W. Osborne as Oliver Osborne and another distinguishing the two. Her first identification was contained in her complaint in the breach-of-promise suit for $50,000 which she brought against Mr. Osborne but abandoned.

Miss Tanzer's reversion to her original statement came dramatically near the end of her cross-examination by Mr. Wood. She was on the stand under direct examination by Benjamin Slade when court opened, and, although she repeated her testimony of Friday that a 1905 picture of James W. Osborne "represented" Oliver to her, she flatly refused to answer any question that sought a positive identification of Mr. Osborne.

Accuses James W. Osborne.

After she had specified on cross-examination every day on which she met Oliver Osborne and after she had testified that she once saw James W. Osborne leaving his office at 115 Broadway, Mr. Wood, speaking in a loud voice, said:

"Now, Miss Tanzer, is the man you saw coming out of 115 Broadway the same man who was running around with you on these days?"

"Yes," answered the witness clearly.

"Stand up, Mr. Osborne," Mr. Wood said, and Mr. Osborne, who was seated near by arose. Mr. Wood continued:

"Miss Tanzer, is that the man you were running around with?"

"Yes, that's the man," said Miss Tanzer.

Mr. Wood asked Miss Tanzer if she had not made a statement to the United States District Attorney's office, and if she had not made that statement freely and voluntarily. She admitted that such were the facts, but to emphasize his point Mr. Wood read extracts from the statement in which Miss Tanzer repeatedly said that she wished to talk freely and voluntarily. In the beginning of the statement Miss Tanzer had asked to see Mr. Osborne and Mr. Wood had refused to let her do so, saying that she was not called upon to make any statement, and that if there was any doubt in her mind about Mr. Osborne's identity she could say so. Miss Tanzer consented to make the statement, however, and, as she admitted yesterday, she answered "Yes" when Mr. Wood asked, "Are you quite sure that James W. Osborne is not the man you knew?"

All this Mr. Wood read to the jury, and to impeach the witness further he obtained from her the admission that, although she had written to Mr. Osborne that she had seen him at the Sherman Square Hotel and in the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn, she had not seen him at either place. The witness was very anxious to give her explanation of why she had so written to Mr. Osborne and of why she had made the statement she contradicted yesterday, but Judge Hough ruled that her explanations were not permissible as evidence in the case of Safford.

"Represented" Her Wooer.

In direct examination Miss Tanzer told of meeting Oliver Osborne for the first time on Oct. 17, 1914, and of going to the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield, N. J., with him on the day following. Until that occasion, she said, she had been a good girl. After telling of going to several restaurants and other places with Oliver Osborne subsequently Miss Tanzer reiterated that the photograph of James W. Osborne "represented" her companion. She also testified that, after she had written several letters to James W. Osborne, two men went to see her at her place of business, who said they came from Mr. Osborne and that one of them carried a letter which has been made public as the one delivered to James W. Osborne by Oliver Osborne.

On a previous occasion Mr. Osborne admitted sending two men to see Miss Tanzer after he had received several letters from her which he did not understand, but he denied that they carried the letter which he said Oliver Osborne delivered to him after his emissaries went to see Miss Tanzer.

When Mr. Wood asked Miss Tanzer to specify each day on which she saw Oliver Osborne she named Oct. 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 24. She also described Oliver Osborne as she described him yesterday, and when she mentioned that he had blue eyes Mr. Wood made her repeat the statement, which she altered to the extent of saying that he had "light blue eyes." It was generally remarked among Mr. Osborne's friends in the courtroom that his eyes were a decided brown.

Miss Dora Tanzer followed her sister to the stand, and although she pleaded that because she herself was under indictment, her lawyer had advised her not to say whether James W. Osborne and Oliver were the same, she several times involuntarily identified them in answering Benjamin Slade's questions. And on cross-examination she unreservedly made the identification as her sister had done. Asked to describe Oliver's eyes, she said they were "bluish-grayish."

Discrepancy in Dates.

When testifying at Rae Tanzer's examination before Commissioner Houghton, Dora Tanzer said that in the week before Thanksgiving Oliver Osborne had promised her a turkey, given a ring to Rae, and eaten a meal in the Tanzer home. With a memorandum before him of Rae Tanzer's statement of the days on which she saw Oliver, showing that he had not been to the Tanzer home in the week before Thanksgiving, Mr. Wood questioned the witness regarding this testimony. She said that she had made a mistake at the examination, confusing November with December, and Thanksgiving with Christmas, and that it was "some time, a couple of days," before Christmas that Oliver had done the things mentioned. According to Rae Tanzer's statement she did not see Oliver from Dec. 5 until Dec. 24.

Safford, the defendant, took the stand

Continued on Page 10.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 104 pages, as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.
II. General News.
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465 HOUSES BURNED IN COLON; 11 KILLED

Property Loss in Canal Zone Fire Exceeds $3,500,000 and 7,000 Are Homeless.

BIG BUILDINGS BLOWN UP

Ex-Governor Bermudez Loses a Fortune—United States Troops Do Good Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Panama, May 1.—Complete reports from the fire-swept section of the city late this afternon show that property valued at more than $3,500,000 was destroyed and that eleven lives were lost in yesterday's blaze. The fire burned 465 buildings, covering twenty-two blocks. These will be almost entirely a loss, because there was very little insurance. Small local companies carried insurance on some of these buildings, and these concerns are said to be very hard hit. Some of them may not be able to pay the losses. American insurance companies had generally refused to insure buildings in the burned district because they were of wood and the risk was considered too great.

Ex-Governor Bermudez is considered to be the greatest single loser, his entire fortune, which consisted of investments and property in the burned district, having been wiped out. Other large losers are Brandon, Zahnivogio, and Wilcox, who, with Bermudez, are under indictment in the Burke graft cases.

Late last night it was known that ten persons had lost their lives, and early today another charred body was found in a house in Bolivar Street. There were no Americans killed. Two of those who lost their lives were members of the Panamanian Police, who were crushed by falling walls when it became necessary to dynamite buildings to check the course of the fire.

The Canal Zone Red Cross organized today and enlisted many helpers. It has taken charge of the homeless and destitute, which number more than 7,000, and today, with the assistance of the Commissary Department of the United States Army, was able to feed them. Tonight they are sleeping in tents lent by the army and in homes, warehouses and halls loaned by the more fortunate citizens of the town.

Other military forces have been added to the two companies of Coast Artillery, which Colonel Adelbert Cronkhite ordered on duty last night, and tonight the city is in their hands. They are patrolling under arms and are prepared to deal summarily with looters. Several arrests were made last night, while the fire was at its worst, and the looters are now in the Colon jail waiting trial.

Among the principal buildings destroyed are those of the Panama Banking Company and the International Banking Corporation, both of which have their home offices in New York City. The United States Commissary depot, which was the largest building on the Isthmus, is also a total loss, and this makes it necessary to bring supplies to Colon for the homeless from other commissaries along the Canal Zone.

Investigators have not been able to determine the cause of the fire. It started in the telephone exchange, opposite the railroad station, at Seventh and Bolivar Streets. From there, fanned by a high wind, it swept toward the Cristobal section of the city, and before long all that part of Colon was a raging furnace. The wind blew embers and sparks over into the Cristobal section, and when it was seen that it would be impossible to stop the flames with the inadequate fire-fighting apparatus at hand, orders were given to dynamite the twelve buildings forming the connecting link between the burning section and Cristobal. This was done by the Coast Artillery, in the midst of an inferno of smoke and drifting flames, and it was here that the two Panamanian policemen lost their lives.

The various fire companies that were rushed to Colon on special trains during the fire returned home today.

All of Colon, between Seventh Street on the south to Twentieth Street, and eastward on Front Street beyond Bolivar Street, was destroyed by the fire.

$8,121,674 IN TAXES PAID.

First Day's Receipts Exceed Those of the Day Last Year.

As the Tax Receiver of Manhattan opened his books for the year yesterday he took in $8,121,674 out of the $198,000,000 that he is to collect for real estate, personal, and franchise taxes. This is an increase for the first day of more than $1,500,000 over the first day of 1914.

A large number of the taxpayers were anxious to take advantage of the 4 per cent. rebate granted to those who paid their taxes in one sum. So they paid in the entire amount instead of waiting until Nov. 1 to pay one-half.

Among the largest amounts received yesterday were the taxes of the Metropolitan Railway Company, $1,250,000; William Waldorf Astor, $540,000; George Ehret, $250,000; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $[illegible]; and the estate of Robert Goelet, $[illegible].

BLAST HURTS CHILD; WORKMEN FACE MOB

Police with Revolvers Disperse 500 Men Who Stone Toilers in Audubon Avenue.

PITCHED BATTLE AVERTED

Volley of Stones Causes Fracture of the Skull of Lloyd Hopkins, 8 Years Old.

A crowd gathered about Lloyd Hopkins, 8 years old, of 591 West 178th Street, late yesterday afternoon as he lay on the sidewalk at 178th Street and Audubon Avenue. A moment before a blast had been exploded at 179th Street and Audubon Avenue and stones the size of chunks of furnace coal had been thrown through the air for more than a block in all directions. Several children, far beyond the limits set by the flagmen who walked out to give warning, had been struck, and the stone which fell on young Hopkins had fractured the boy's skull.

The crowd was in angry mood, and men looked toward the lot where twenty-five employes of the Tony Carfagno Construction Company, 417 East 118th Street, were preparing for another blast. Some one started toward the little group and as though at a signal the crowd broke into a run, heading for the workmen and shouting threats and oaths.

The laborers seized picks and shovels and gathered in a little group. In the crowd which raced toward them were nearly 500 men, and the twenty-five were pale as they stood facing attack. The crowd picked up rocks as they ran. There were plenty scattered by the blast. One hundred feet away the fusillade began. Stones flew about the heads of the little band and they dodged and hid behind their shovels. Each instant they expected a rush, but it did not come.

The crowd halted ten feet away, for lack of a leader to direct the last attack, and the delay gave Policemen Whalen and Collon of the West 177th street station time to run up. They jumped in front of the laborers and with drawn revolvers yelled to the crowd:

"We'll shoot the first man who throws another stone or comes a stey nearer. Get back. Beat it."

The crowd stood hesitant, and police reserves arrived just then and forced the throng away. Antonio Delna of 3,533 Villa Avenue, the Bronx, who set off the blast was escorted to a furniture store, where he was kept in hiding until the last of the crowd had dispersed. A summons was given to him calling for his appearance in court to explain why he had discharged so heavy a blast.

Young Hopkins was taken by Dr. Gluckstein to the Washington Heights Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious, though he probably would recover.

GAS KILLS TWO LITTLE BOYS

Crowd Sees Physician Try to Resuscitate Lads in Harlem.

Peter Smith, 13 years old, and his brother William, 11, were asphyxiated in a bedroom of their home at 120 East 123d Street by gas yesterday morning, and although Dr. Di Palma of Harlem Hospital worked over them, aided by employes of the Consolidated Gas Company, with pulmotors for more than an hour, he was unable to revive them.

The boys lived with their three sisters—Miss Olga Smith, Mrs. Annie Harnett, and Mrs. John Sweeney—their parents being dead. When Miss Smith went to their room to call them at about 10 o'clock they were unconscious in bed and gas was escaping from a fixture. Picking up the younger brother, she ran screaming from the room, and her two sisters ran to the room and carried the elder boy to the street.

Blankets and pillows were obtained and the boys were laid upon them in an areaway. With 500 persons watching, the ambulance surgeon and two Gas Company employes worked over the boys.

BRYAN ON A B C MEETING.

Denies That Negotiations Are Directed Against This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Published reports that the visits of Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, to Argentina and Chile, had for their object the formation of an alliance by those countries to counteract the influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, were declared by Secretary Bryan today to be unfounded, so far as information reaching the United States Government was concerned. He said the State Department had heard nothing concerning Dr. Muller's visit "that would suggest or indicate anything except the firmest of friendly relations with the United States."

The exchange of visits of high officials of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile has attracted much attention here, but officials look upon any movement tending to unite the largest of the South American countries as helpful toward bringing all the American nations into closer relation.

SAILS, UNDISTURBED BY GERMAN WARNING

Lusitania Off with Her Passenger List of 1,388 Undiminished.

NO BOOKINGS CANCELED

Liner Delayed to Take Passengers of Cameronia, Which Was Suddenly Chartered by England.

The Cunarder Lusitania was delayed two and a half hours yesterday in sailing for Liverpool on account of having to take over the 163 passengers from the Anchor liner Cameronia which was chartered by the British Admiralty three hours before she was due to sail for Glasgow.

The advertisement signed by the German Embassy which appeared in yesterday's newspapers warning Americans not to travel on British steamships across the Atlantic, because they ran the risk of being torpedoed, was commented upon by the passengers on the Lusitania, but did not cause any of them to cancel their booking. On the contrary the big liner left at 12:30 o'clock with 1,388 passengers which was the largest number carried eastbound by one ship this year.

When the attention of Captain W. T. Turner, commander of the Lusitania, was called to the warning, he laughed and said: "I wonder what the Germans will do next. Well, it doesn't seem as if they had scared many people from going on the ship by the look of the pier and the passenger list."

The agents of the Cunard Line, who were on the ship until she sailed, said there was no truth in the printed reports that several prominent passengers had received anonymous telegrams warning them not to sail on the Lusitania. Charles T. Bowring, head of the firm of Bowring Bros., and President of the St. George's Society, who was a passenger, said that it was a silly performance for the German Embassy to do and below the dignity of a diplomatic representative of any foreign government.

Alexander Campbell, general manager for John Dewar & Sons, London, who was returning home after transfering his firm's business in this country to an agency, said: "I think it is a lot of tommy rot for any Government to do such a thing, and it is hard to believe that the German Ambassador dictated the advertisement. The Lusitania can run away from any submarine the Germans have got, and the British Admiralty will see the she is looked after when she arrives in striking distance of the Irish coast."

D. A. Thomas, the wealthy Welsh coal operator, who sailed on the Lusitania, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Mackworth, the English militant suffragette, said he was not worrying about the ship being attacked by submarines.

Charles Klein, the American playwright, told a TIMES reporter, who asked him about the warning in the newspapers, that he was going to devote his time on the voyage to thinking of his new play, "Potash & Perlmutter in Society" and others, and would not have time to worry about trifles.

Elbert Hubbard, the publisher of The Philistine, who sailed for Liverpool on the Lusitania with his wife, said he believed the German Emperor had ordered the advertisement to be placed in the newspapers and added jocosely, that if he was on board the liner when she was torpedoed he would be able to do the Kaiser justice in The Philistine.

Every precaution was taken yesterday at the pier to prevent any suspicious person from getting on board before she sailed. Each passenger had to fall into line and claim his or her baggage. Any package or case, apart from the trunks and valises, had to be opened before it could be sent aboard. The passengers passed in single file by a desk where their tickets were examined by Cunard clerks, and detectives wer stationed at the pier end of all the gangways.

Automobile trucks and taxicabs were sent to the Anchor Line pier, foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, to bring the Cameronia's passengers to the Cunard pier, fot of West Fourteenth Street, but as her sailing hour was noon it was some time before they could be got together with their baggage.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was one of the last to go on board, said he was going over to spend three weeks in London to see his stable and look over some property he had there.

NO EXPLANATION AT EMBASSY

Said Informally That Warning Was Simply a Friendly Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—While no formal explanation was forthcoming from the Germany Embassy today in regard to the reason and purpose of the advertisement inserted in New York newspapers this morning by the Embassy, warning Americans not to take passage for Europe on vessels fying the flag of Great Britain, or any of her allies, it was said there informally that the advertisement must be taken as an entirely friendly act on the part of the German Government. The advertisement, it was explained, merely supplemented and did not modify the German order establish a war zone around the British Isles.

According to the Embassy, the advertisement was intended to call the war zone order to the attention of Americans who contemplated visiting Europe. The advertisement was inserted at this time, it was said, because the season of European travel was at hand and the German Government wanted to take every precaution to prevent the possible loss of American lives.

As to the reason for the course adopted of giving the notification through a newspaper advertisement instead of through formal notice to the State Department, it was said that this course was not unusual, as a precedent for it was found in the action of the German Embassy in inserting an advertisement in American newspapers at the outbreak of the European war, notifying German reservists in this country that they were called to the colors.

Secretary Bryan declined to comment on the German Embassy's advertisement further than to say that it hadn ot been taken up for consideration by the State Department.

427 ABOARD THE ST. LOUIS.

Steamer Flying the American Flag Carries Biggest List of the Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 1.—The steamer St. Louis sailed for New York today with 427 passengers, much the largest list in five months.

Among the passengers was the Hon. Mrs. O. Brett, nee Heckscher. When asked if she was taking a steamer flying the American flag because she was afraid of German submarines, she replied, with a laugh: "I have no more fear of submarines than I have of Zeppelins attacking London."

Mrs. Gordon Selfridge also was on board with her daughters and her son. They are going to the San Francisco Exposition.

THE CUSHING WAS HIT BY AIRMAN'S BOMB

Van Dyke Reports Attack on American Ship—To Make Representation to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Bryan today received from American Minister Henry van Dyke at The Hague a report on the attack by German aviators on the American steamship Cushing, and said tonight that this report would be immediately cabled to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin for his information. Ambassador Gerard will bring the matter to the attention of the German Government. The report from Minister van Dyke was very brief, and read as follows:

"The American Consul at Rotterdam reports that the American steamship Cushing, Captain Herland, with petroleum from New York to Rotterdam, flying the American flag, was attacked by German aeroplanes near the North Hinder Lightship, afternoon April 29. Three bombs dropped, one struck ship, causing damage, but no life lost."

Officials here said the case was the first of its kind during the present war, and that so far as they could recollect there was no precedent in other wars. While there are no international conventions specifically covering the incident, it was generally believed today that representations would be made to Germany with request for payment of damages, on the ground that a neutral vessel, which under the ordinary rules of international law, should be free from molestation, had been attacked.

It was not thought in official quarters that any serious issue would be raised, because it is accepted that the bombs were not dropped deliberately, but under the impression that a hostile vessel was being attacked.

The Cushing had $419,000 insurance on her hull and cargo issued by the Government War Risk Bureau. She is a Standard Oil ship, formerly under German registry.

GERMANS ARE ROUTED IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

British Capture 200 of 800 Engaged, Besides a Large Amount of Booty.

CAPE TOWN, (via London,) May 1.—The following official statement regarding the operations in South Africa was issued today:

"General McKenzie's mounted force, which was designated to cut off the Germans who, after the evacuation of Keetmanshop, (in German Southwest Africa,) retreated northward along the railway, inflicted a serious defeat on them in the vicinity of Gibeon. The Union forces, by destroying the railway north of Gibeon, captured a whole railway train, a number of transport wagons, a great quantity of live stock, two field guns, several Maxims, and 200 prisoners.

"The remnant of the German force, which was 800 strong, escaped owing to the rough ground obstructing the movements of the cavalry."

HOLD UP PAY FOR COTTON.

Owners of Cargoes Fret Under Delay by British Officials.

LONDON, May 1.—Notwithstanding the repeated inquiries by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and Robert P. Skinner, Consul General at London, no action has been taken to pay the owners of the cotton on the steamers Southerner, Carolina, New Sweden, Spyros Valuianos, and other cotton cargoes, the British Government has announced it will buy.

Only a small amount of the cotton has b en unloaded, and some of it has been held for more than a month with heavy loss in demurrage payments. The British officials apparently are unwilling to undertake the responsibility of actually taking over the cotton. The agents and cargo owners have urged the Admiralty and the Board of Trade to release the vessels and to say where claims for damages mayr be filed. All repiles have been indefinite.

The Norwegian steamer Artemis V., from Nw Orleans for Gothenburg with a cargo of foodstuffs, was stopped at Kirkwallou April 25 and taken to Avonmouth. A part of the cargo was thrown into the prize court.

FRENCH WARSHIP STRANDED

Superdreadnought Lanquedoc Kills Three at Her Launching.

BORDEAUX, May 1.—Three persons were killed here today in an accident in connection with the launching of the battleship Languedoc. The vessel left the ways with such speed that she stranded on the bank of the river. She struck andcrushe d a lighter, on board which the fatalities occurred.

The Lauguedoc is of the superdreadnought type, of 24,830 tons. She carries twelve 13.4-inch guns, twenty-four 5.5-inch guns, and six torpedo tubes. She is 574 feet long and cost $13,312,000.

REJECT MINE OWNERS' OFFER

British Miners Won't Accept 10 Per Cent. Increase in Wages.

LONDON, May 1.—The conferences which have been going on in London between the mine owners and the mine laborers have ended in a deadlock.

Representatives of the men today definitely rejected the offer made by the owners of a 10 per cent. increase and decided to leave the matter in the hands of Premier Asquith, who will appoint an arbiter to settle the dispute.

PEARSON TRIED IT BEFORE.

Boer General's Mule Case in 1901 Like the Wisconsin Munitions Suit.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Officials of the State and Justice Departments, it was learned today, have discovered that a similar suit to that filed in Wisconsin on Thursday by Samuel Pearson, seeking to prevent the exportation of war munitions, was brought by a person of the same name in New Orleans in the course of the Boer war. In that suit Samuel Pearson, a refugee Boer General, sought to prevent the exportation of American mules for the use of the British Army. Officials believe the complainant to be the same in both cases.

The suit brought in New Orleans in 1901 was before the United States Circuit Court and was directed at the Captains of stock transports carrying mules to South Africa. The court denied a temporary injunction on the ground that the questions involved were political and could only be dealt with by the executive branch of the Government.

HURL MORE SHELLS INTO FAR DUNKIRK

Big German Guns Bombard the French Seaport, Killing More People with Huge Missiles,

ALL USELESS, SAYS PARIS

And Shows Kaiser's Leaders Know They Cannot Break Through the Allied Lines

LONDON TRUSTS TO AIRMEN

Washington Figures Germans Are Using 12-inch Guns—One of Ours Can Shoot 31 Miles.

LONDON, May 1.—The bombardment of Dunkirk has been renewed by the Germans, using their big guns or guns from behind their lines in Flanders.

There have been more victims from the shells, and many women and children are leaving the French seaport.

Refugees, arriving today at Folkestone from Dunkirk, report that six shells from 17-inch guns fell in Dunkirk last evening at intervals of ten minutes, and that considerable damage was done to the town.

Both the Paris and Berlin official bulletins also chronicle the renewal of the firing, the former stating that ten shells fell in the city.

The Germans can repeat this bombardment whenever they wish with the big guns, which were formerly posted on the coast to ward off attacks from the allied fleet, but have now been moved up in the direction of Nieuport.

London newspapers say this bombardment of Dunkirk means that the Germans still cling to their idea of occupying the French Coast nearest England.

Nevertheless, confidence is felt here that the allied aviators, who have already discovered the location of the German weapons and attacked them at least once, will yet find a way to deal with them.

Dug Holes 45 Feet Across.

PARIS, May 1, 4:50 A. M.—Dunkirk remained calm and there was no sign of a panic while it was being bombarded by shells from giant German guns, according to the editor of a newspaper of that city, who has arrived in Paris.

He said that the bombardment began at 11:30 A. M. Thursday and continued until 2:30 P. M. Twenty projectiles in all were hurled into the city. They fell at intervals of about seven minutes. All of them were fifteen-inch shells, which blasted craters sometimes forty-five feet across and sent up great columns of dense black smoke.

The French War Office tonight issued this official comment on the shelling of Dunkirk and its meaning.

The bombardment of Dunkirk by heavy artillery is a new proof that the Germans have not been able to pierce our lines; nor have they obtained by it any appreciable result. They are striving to impress neutral opinion by these manifestations, without military efficacy.

From the viewpoint of the development of the operations, this bombardment is without importance; its effect is entirely localized to the destruction of a few houses and the killing of peaceable inhabitants of Dunkirk. New victims of German barbarity are the only results obtained by the enemy.

The position of the armies confronting each other in Belgium, is without any modification whatever.

Tells of Airmen's Escape.

The official reports issued by the various War Departments today contained little news of distinctive or important operations on the battle front except aviation exploits. The night bulletin issued in Paris says:

The day has been relatively calm in Belgium, and there is no news of any important occurrence in the Argonne. Last night two German attacks near Bagatelle were easily repulsed.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre we have taken several trenches and made 130 prisoners, capturing one machine gun. We are maintaining our positions on the ground which has been conquered.

One of our aeroplanes, while flying this morning over Homme, was hit by a splinter from a shell, which penetrated the reservoir. The machine, however, succeeded in returning to our lines, passing over the first line of German trenches at a height of only 400 meters. It was riddled with bullets during this difficult flight, and at the moment of landing came under the fire of the enemy's artillery. The aviators, nevertheless, returned uninjured.

This statement came from the German Headquarters Staff:

The battle reported yesterday on the western bank of the Ypres Canal ended unsuccessfully for the enemy, who lost heavily. To the east of the canal and north of Ypres the enemy made several unsuccessful attacks.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle only infantry engagements took place in the vicinity of Ailly and Apremont. All the French attacks failed with very heavy loss.

On April 29 we shelled Rheims as a reprisal for the bombardment of places behind our fighting line. As the enemy knows the meaning of this full well, it will be easy for him to avoid the necessity of our shelling Rheims.

The enemy lost three aircraft yesterday. An English airman was shot down southwest of Thielt, (near Bruges, Belgium,) another fell near Wieltje as the result of our fire, and a third enemy aeroplane was obliged to land near Niedersulzbach.

ADMITS GERMAN SHIPS GOT TO BELGIAN COAST

French Naval Chief Says Swift Light Cruisers Came—Could Do No Harm.

BORDEAUX, May 1.—"The English blockade remains as firm as ever, and it would be a dangerous experience to attempt to force it," said Victor Augagneur, French Minister of Marine, speaking on the subject of the German bombardment of Dunkirk to a representative of the newspaper France de Bordeaux et du Sud Ouest today.

"Never has it been a question of the

bombardment of Dunkirk by a German ...ser," the Minister said, "or by the ...my's vessels of large tonnage against ...r coasts. The enemy's projectiles ...ake from the point of their front near... to Dunkirk. The city was bombard... from the land, not from the sea.

"We know that light cruisers of ... knots, belonging to the enemy, ...ve entered one point and arrived off ...e Belgian coast, but these vessels as... that they were able to reach the ...city of Dunkirk, could not bombard ...at city effectively, as the calibre of ...e guns of the light vessels is only 4.6. ...he shells used on Dunkirk were all of ...ge calibre."

Speaking of the operations at the ...ardanelles, the Minister asserted that ...ositive and definite results, which he ...rovided with absolute confidence, might ...e expected soon.

Probably the light German cruisers ...hich the French Minister of Marine ...as reached the Belgian coast are ves... of the type of the Karlsruhe, which ...as developed a speed, so far as re... of twenty-seven to twenty-nine ...nots. When the war began in August ...ermany had four of these afloat, the ...arlsruhe, Rostock, Graudenz, and Re...nsburg. Two others were nearing ...mpletion, having been laid down in ...14. These were the Ersatz Hela and ...e Ersatz Gefion. Two others were ...uilding, the Ersatz Gazelle and the ...ratz Niobe.

These vessels are 456 feet long and ...ve a beam of 45 feet, and a draught ...17 feet. Their normal displacement is ...00 tons.

The first four vessels of the type are ...own to have had batteries of twelve ...4.1-centimeter (4.1-inch) guns. There ...ve been hints, however, that the later ...es might be armed with ten guns of ...ger calibre, say, 15-centimeter (5.9-...ch) guns. The 4.1-inch gun referred ...o by the French Minister of Marine is ...ublless the Krupp 12-centimeter gun.

NEW AMERICAN GUN CAN REACH 31 MILES

12-Inch Weapon, Such as Experts Figure the Germans Are Now Using.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The shots ...ed into Dunkirk Thursday from a ...ge weapon, or weapons, from behind ...e German lines near Nieuport, at a ...nge of about twenty-two miles, are ...id by American army experts to be ...e greatest long-range firing known in ...ual warfare.

Several instances are recorded of long-...nge firing with powerful artillery in ...me of peace. In England, during ...een Victoria's Jubilee celebration, ac...rding to statements made by an ord...nce expert here today, a shot from a ...-inch gun was fired across water ...out twenty-one miles. Several in...nces of long-range gunnery have been ...corded on German proving grounds. ...t never before in war have missiles ...en hurled so far as in the attack on ...unkirk.

"There has been much talk about ...e new German guns, such as ...-centimeter (19.6-inch) and 55-cen...meter (21.6-inch) guns of a how...r type, calculated to shoot twen...-five miles, but ordnance experts ...y that weapons of such a calibre ...d type would not be used in twenty-...e-mile firing. These men insisted to-...y that the weapons used in the at...k on Dunkirk were of no greater ...libre than twelve inches. The latest ...rman guns of this calibre could easily ...er the distance from the German ...e to Dunkirk if fired at an angle of ...enty-five degrees.

"The United States has coast defense ...ns which could exceed the range at ...ich the German guns are supposed to ...ve been fired. The guns are the lat... American model, and they could du...cate the German feat, if mounted on ...riages so constructed as to enable ...e weapons to fire at an agle of 45 de...ees.

"Elaborate computations of what might ...e accomplished by firing American ...apons at an angle of 45 degrees have ...en worked out by the experts for guns ...f varying calibre, both coast defense ...ns and mortars. The most powerful ...ns in long-range firing is a twelve-...ch gun. When fired at an angle of 45 ...grees, this gun has a range of 55,000 ...rds, or over 31 miles. The highest ...int of the trajectory or line of flight ...f the projectile would be 21,000 yards, ...early 12 miles.

"This highest point of flight would be ...ver a point 30-55ths of the distance ...om the gun to the target. Stated dif...rently, the highest point of flight ...ould be 21,000 yards in the air directly ...er a point 30,000 yards from the gun ...d 25,000 yards from the target.

"It is calculated by the experts here ...at the highest point, reached by the ...lls fired from the German lines, ...enty-two miles into Dunkirk, was ...out seven miles. They estimate that ...e time of flight from the German guns ...as about 107 seconds. This is about the ...test time made by a body projected ...rough space by a man-made machine. ...e German projectiles, fired into Dun...rk must have averaged about 3.45 ...iles a second.

"If twelve-inch weapons were used, and ...e weight of the projectile was about ...00 pounds, it probably cost the Ger...ans about $1,000 for each shot fired, ...clusive of the cost of operation and ...ansporting the guns to the front.

"A weapon which would fire shots ...enty-two miles into Dunkirk would ...obably approximate a 12-inch gun, now ...ed in American coast defenses. This, ...fired at an angle of 45 degrees, would ...ve a range of 41,000 yards, or over 23 ...iles. The highest point of the trajec...ry of this weapon would be 13,500 ...rds, or about 7½ miles, and the mis...le would reach its target in about 107 ...conds.

"But this gun would fail by eight miles ...equal the range of the other Ameri...n 12-inch coast defense naval weapon, ...entioned above, though it is also of ...-inch calibre, and fired at an angle of ...degrees. The difference in the ranges ...tween 41,000 yards and 55,000 yards) is caused ...the different ballistic properties of ...e two weapons, the different initial ...locities, weight of shell, and loading ...harges.

"Plotted on a diagram arranged in ...ocks, 5,000 yards to the inch, the ...es representing the trajectories of ...ese American 12-inch coast defense ...apons, the one of 55,000 yards range, ...e other of 41,000 yards range, and ...th fired at the high angle of 45 de...ees, appear colossal when compared ...ith the trajectory of the best Ameri...an mortar fired at the same angle.

"The range of this mortar gun, when ...red at 45 degrees, would be 19,000 ...rds, or nearly 11 miles, and the high...t point of its trajectory would be ...00 yards, or about three miles. The ...ajectory of the 12-inch coast defense, ...aving a range of 55,000 yards, is four ...mes higher, and the range is almost ...ree times greater than that of the ...ortar gun fired at the same angle.

"Such long-range firing as was ac...mplished in the attack yesterday on ...unkirk could not be done by weapons ...ke the German 42-centimeter gun, ...hich is primarily a howitzer and has ...short muzzle. This long-range firing ...uld only be accomplished by high-...owered naval or coast-defense guns, ...uilt primarily for direct firing and for ...enetration through hardened steel ...rmor at long ranges.

"The German 42-centimeter guns have ...range of about 19,000 or 20,000 yards. ...he trajectory of missiles fired from ...em more nearly resembles that of ...ortar firing.

ASPHYXIATING GAS FAILS.

Pumped Into Cellar to Overcome a Maniac, Who Finally Is Lassoed.

PARIS, May 1.—Asphyxiating gas, ...hich has been used with considerable ...uccess along the battle line, failed to ...ssist the authorities materially in their ...fforts to capture Jean Boutet, an in...sane workman, who attempted to kill his wife and then barricaded himself in the cellar of his home, at St. Ouen, a town on the outskirts of Paris. A lasso and the adoption of "Wild West" methods proved effective, however. Efforts of the police to drive Boutet out of the cellar were futile, and an appeal was made to Paris. Firemen were sent from this city, with the Director of the City Laboratory and a supply of gas, which was pumped into the cellar. One fireman, equipped with a smoke helmet, entered and tried to seize the madman, but soon crawled out, half suffocated and without his helmet, which Boutet had pulled off. After a somewhat prolonged siege, the workman was lassoed and carried off to an asylum.

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ENTERTAIN IRISH M. P.'S.

French Deputies Give a Luncheon in the Visitors' Honor.

PARIS, May 1.—The Irish members of the British Parliament, headed by T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, who yesterday presented an address to President Poincaré, were entertained today by the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the French Chamber of Deputies. A luncheon was given in honor of the visiting Irishmen, and speeches were made by René Viviani, the French Premier; T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin, ex-Premier Léon Bourgeois, Deputy Denys Cochin, a member of the French Ministry without portfolio, and Deputy Albin Rozet.

The speeches were an eloquent expression of the close ties of sympathy uniting France and Ireland, and alluded to the victories gained by the two peoples while fighting for a common cause.

FRENCH VIEW OF DERNBURG.

Temps Writer Thinks He Is Setting Us Against England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1.—The Temps New York correspondent admits that the course being followed by Dr. Dernburg, in the United States has not been entirely unproductive.

By fostering ancestral distrust of England, says the correspondent, Dr. Dernburg has produced a British navalism bogey to offset German militarism. The result, the writer goes on to say, is that America distrusts British marine supremacy and might welcome a naval defeat, though thoroughly friendly with France. He also says that Dr. Dernburg has succeeded in partly obscuring the picture of ravished Belgium behind a cloud of alleged Anglo-Belgian intrigues.

RUSSIA AS "CHIEF FOE."

Berliner Tageblatt Does Not Consider England in That Light.

In an editorial article printed under the initials of Theodor Wolff, the editor in chief of the Berliner Tageblatt, in the issue of April 12, it is pointed out that the growing tendency to discuss in the German press the question, "Who Is Our Chief Foe" is attributable to the desire to formulate properly the terms of settlement on which Germany should insist. Despite the widespread tendency to regard England as the "chief foe," the Tageblatt insists that Russia must always be regarded as the chief danger.

"The thought that there can be any danger greater for us than the Russian danger," it says, "deserves no sober consideration. When the German people was summoned to war it happened because this Russian danger stood menacingly at our borders and the borders of Austria-Hungary, and all that we have seen and experienced since then certainly proves that this threatening Colossus was not, as the optimists thought, a worm-eaten scarecrow.

"Nor is it right to suppose that an expansive force such as that which lies in the Russian Empire can be diverted permanently by artificial diplomatic strokes. This expansive force has advanced at the same time toward Persia, toward Armenia, toward Mongolia, and has nevertheless sought its field of operations also in the Balkans. An opponent who acts as a result of political motives or ill-will or sentimental emotions might some day disarm when he has been sufficiently taught by the course of the battle and no longer sees any progress possible through force. But forces of nature that must remain continually the same do not disarm.

"The Russian people—under which term we do not mean the incendiaries—is much dearer to many of us than the narrow-minded and jealous squinting average inhabitant of many other lands who may have clothed the nakedness of his arid soul with somewhat more rags of civilization. But a friendship with an unweakened Russia could lead only to disillusionment and humiliation, for the natural Russian impulse for conquest rises above all friendship and all fraternity, as is clearly shown by the Dardanelles discussion. Because the liberty-loving peoples of the European North perceived the weirdly swelling tide of the conquest or weakening of that power the true sense of the German war, they are following with hopeful sympathy the death-defying German fighters, no matter what differences of opinions or of preferences they may otherwise have.

ALLIES' ATTACK AIDED THE RUSSIANS

Neuve Chapelle Attack by British and Champagne Campaign by French Called Timely.

DARDANELLES MOVE HELPED

British Army Officer Sees in These Events Proof of Excellent Co-ordination of Efforts.

The success of what is termed the "hit and hold" policy of the allied French and British armies in France is emphasized in a review by a British officer of recent events in the western theatre of war which is featured in The Army and Navy Gazette of London in its issue of March 20. The review deals principally with the operations of the French in Champagne and of the British around Neuve Chapelle. These were begun, it is stated, to lessen the pressure on the Russian armies, as well as to aid the policy adopted by the allied General Staffs.

The review says in part:

"Apart from its record of local successes, the French communiqué of March 11, giving the principal reasons for the recent offensive operations in Champagne is eminently satisfactory as evidence that the campaigns of the entente powers on both fronts are being conducted on a general plan with coordination of efforts, a fact emphasized by the sequence of events generally in all the theatres of war since Von Hindenburg's defeat of the Tenth Russian Army in East Prussia on Feb. 10-12, and the subsequent full development of the Austro-German offensive against both flanks of the Russian line, for on the 16th the French offensive in Champagne, and on Feb. 19 the attack on the defenses of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet commenced, while renewed Russian activity in the Caucasus is being manifested.

"Further in the western theatre on March 10 the task of continuing to hold the Germans was taken up by the British Army, the immediate result of whose successes at and around Neuve Chapelle in the La Bassée region has been to draw large bodies of German troops from other parts of the western front as reinforcements for those in the threatened sector.

"Compared with the extent of territory covered, whether in advance or retreat in the operations in the eastern theatre, the actual ground gained by the French in Champagne between Feb. 16 and March 10 may appear insignificant after three weeks' continuous and severe fighting, but the results obtained are not to be measured by kilometers. An advance of two of three kilometers on a front of seven kilometers, as in this case, represents in the west more than an advance of many kilometers in the east. On this side progress can only be made by tedious, niggling, trench warfare; on the other, in spite of few and abominable roads and of the severity of the Winter climate, the fighting, by reason of that very severity, is above ground and of the nature of encounter battles, since intrenching is impossible to any great extent in the frozen soil, often covered with deep snow.

"That in certain sections of the eastern front we have heard of the attack and defense of lines of entrenchments, is to be accounted for by the fact that these entrenchments were generally dug before the grip of frost had settled on the region from Northern Poland to the Carpathians and beyond."

The review quotes from the German communiqué of March 10, in which the Germans admitted that they had suffered heavy losses, but claimed that the French losses exceeded their own, totaling about 44,000 men, and that "the French exertions succeeded in producing no effect on the situation in the east."

"All of which," the review continues, "only serves to accentuate the fact that but for the very opportune French counter-stroke in Champagne, continued since March 10 in the La Bassée region by the British Army, a very considerable portion of the German forces thus pinned down would, by now, be swelling the reinforcements brought up against the Russians in Northern Poland.

"That these containing movements in the West are still necessary to ease the pressure on the Russian armies is manifest by the situation in the East. But it is to be noted that the counter offensive of the French in Champagne and of the British around Neuve Chapelle, does not represent all the efforts being put foward by the western allies in pursuance of their 'hit and hold' policy. In the Argonne, after heavy fighting at Vauquois and Bouzeuilles, the French have occupied positions within a few miles of Varennes, which dominate the district and are conducting a very important but little noted campaign in the Vosges, based on Belfort and Epinal, and are in possession of the passes leading from France into Alsace. They are not only holding up the extreme left of the German line, but are also threatening Gernay and the railroad to Colmar and Strassburg from advanced positions at Thann and Steinbach in the Valley of the Thur.

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Glove Silk Vests Crochet top; reinforced.	*Special*	1.15
Emb'd Glove Silk Vests Embroidered front, crochet top.	*Special*	1.45
Glove Silk Combinations Fully reinforced.	*Special*	2.25
Emb'd Silk Combinations Embroidered front; fully reinforced.	*Special*	2.95
Glove Silk Knickers In black, white, pink or blue.	*Special*	1.65

Swiss Ribbed Underwear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Silk Lisle Thread Vests Plain top.	*Special*	.28
Swiss Ribbed Vests Wide hand-crochet or band top.	*Special*	.45
Fine Ribbed Combinations Val. lace or band top.	*Special*	.45
Swiss Ribbed Combinations Hand-crochet front, loose or tight knee.	*Special*	.65
Ribbed Envelope Chemises Of fine cotton, crochet finish.	*Special*	.55
Gauze Lisle Combinations Crochet front, lace or tight knee.	*Special*	.95

Special Sales Monday

Women's "Parfait" Silk Gloves

16 Button Length Mousquetaire.

Of Milanese Silk, Paris Point back and double finger tipped, in white, black, sand, pongee, tan, brown, gray or taupe (*wear guaranteed*).

Special .85

White Flannel Sport Skirts

Of English Washable "Viyella" Flannel.

Women's and Misses' Skirts of extra quality white Viyella Flannel, also white ground, with navy or black stripe, button front model, pockets with embroidered crotachs, pearl buttons.

Special 7.50

Taffeta Silk Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses.

Modish bathing costumes in taffeta silk, also Duchess satin, in black or navy.

Special 9.75

White Kid Hand Bags

With Black Patent Leather Trimmings.

Women's Hand Bag, melon shape, superior quality white kid, black patent leather handle and frame, black and white striped silk lining, jewel clasp.

Special 2.95

Exclusive Summer Shoes

Hand Sewn Oxfords and Pumps

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

Of imported leathers, in blue, gray, bronze, champagne or white kid; patent leather trimmings; high arch lasts, hand turned soles, Spanish heels.

Special 6.50

Girls' Hand Smocked Waists

Shirtwaist blouse of white voile, smocked in pink, blue or white. 12 to 16 years. *Special* 2.45

Misses' "Palm Beach" Suits

Pleated coat suits, yoke Norfolk suits, Braid bound suits, of "genuine Palm Beach cloth." 14 to 20 years. *Special* 16.50

Misses' Braid Bound Suits

Three button mannish coat, with flare skirt, braid trimmed, also Bolero coat, detachable pique vest and collar, new model skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Misses' Corduroy Coats

Pompadour Silk Crepe Lined.

Three-quarter length model of corduroy velvet, in white, putty, copper, rose or green. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Waterfall Silk Sport Coats

A new hip length model, of a new ribbed velour silk fabric, in white, Copen, rose, beige, pink, brown or black; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 15.00

Real Fox Scarfs—*New Paris Fashion for Summer Wear,* 28.50

Whole Animal Skin of Natural White Fox, Cross Fox or Dyed Blue Fox. *Value $45.00*

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Women's Paris Made Lingerie

Hand Embroidered of Sheer Fabrics

French Hand Emb'd Gowns Of sheer nainsook, V neck model, kimono sleeves, hand emb'd, ribbon through eyelets. *Special* 1.95

French Envelope Chemises Of sheer batiste, hand embroidered around neck, scalloped bottom, ribbon trimmed. *Special* 1.95

French Hand Made Gowns Of nainsook, hand emb'd in eyelet or blind designs, hand scalloped, ribbon through eyelets. *Special* 2.95

French Envelope Chemises Hand made, of batiste, square or round neck, net trimmed, ribbon through casing. *Special* 2.65

French Hand Made Gowns Of sheer batiste, hand scalloped and embroidered in dotted design, ribbon through eyelets. *Special* 3.95

Hand Made Combinations Of sheer nainsook, fitted model, daintily hand emb'd, ribbon through eyelets. *Special* 2.95

Hand Emb'd Petticoats Of nainsook, hand scalloped and emb'd in different designs. *Special* 1.45

Shadow Proof Petticoats Hand made, of nainsook, panelled, elaborately hand emb'd. *Special* 2.95

Sale of Women's "Parfait" Lingerie

Night Gowns Of sheer batiste; emb'd and trimmed with Val. lace. *Special* 1.45

Envelope Chemises Of batiste; point d'esprit and French knot trimmed. *Special* 1.45

Night Gowns Of sheer batiste; trim'd Val. lace; ribbon through eyelets. *Special* 1.95

Envelope Chemises Of sheer batiste; Empire model; Val. and filet lace trim'd. *Special* 1.95

Night Gowns Of sheer batiste; V or square neck; trimmed with lace or embroidery; ribbon through beading. *Special* 2.95

Envelope Chemises Of sheer batiste; trimmed with Val. lace; finished with French knots and ribbon. *Special* 2.95

Shadow Proof Petticoats Of striped pique, panelled front; circular ruffle; embroidered scallops with dots. *Special* 1.75

Tailored Combinations Of sheer batiste; princess model; ribbon through emb'd eyelets; edged with Val. lace. *Special* 1.95

Sale of Crepe de Chine Underwear

Night Gowns In pink or white crepe de Chine; Empire model; trimmed with Val. lace; shirred around waist. *Special* 3.95

Envelope Chemises In pink or white crepe de Chine; square or V neck; trimmed at neck and bottom with shadow lace. *Special* 1.95

Night Gowns In pink or white crepe de Chine; Empire model; yoke of allover shadow lace; satin ribbon. *Special* 4.85

Combinations In pink or white crepe de Chine; princess model; trimmed with shadow lace; ribbon straps. *Special* 2.95

Underbodices In pink or white crepe de Chine; cap sleeves to cover shields; elastic at waist. *Special* 1.95

Petticoats In pink or white crepe de Chine; trimmed with lace ruffle and shirred ribbon. *Special* 3.95

Princess Slips In pink or white crepe de Chine; accordion pleated; lace insertion; satin straps; elastic at top and waist. *Special* 5.95

Petticoats In pink or white crepe de Chine; with two flounces of lace; ribbon and chiffon roses; chiffon underlay. *Special* 4.95

Sale of Corsets and Brassieres

"Parfait" Corsets—*New Model* Curved waist line, medium high bust, in white or pink batiste. *Regular price $6.00* 3.00

"Helene" Paris Corsets New curved waist line, medium high bust, of Toile batiste. *Regular price $10.00* 5.75

"Parfait" Corsets—*New Model* Slightly curved waist line, medium high bust, in fine white coutil. *Regular price $8.75* 4.50

Silk Tricot Brassieres Of pink silk tricot, with self colored figures, satin ribbon straps. *Regular price $2.50* 1.65

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Show Monday New Models

Women's Summer Suits and Gowns

Palm Beach Cloth Suits Norfolk, box, blazer or tailored models of genuine Palm Beach cloth, in white or natural. *Special* 14.50

Colored Pongee Silk Suits Of real Tussah Pongee Silk, in Belgian blue, rose, gray, brown, white or tan, organdie collar and cuffs, striped silk lining. *Special* 39.50

Taffeta Silk Dresses Three new models of taffeta silk, in navy, black, Copen, white, tan or gray, with scalloped or three tier ruffled skirt. *Special* 18.50

Georgette Crepe Gowns Two new models of Georgette crepe, in black, white and colors, combined with taffeta or foulard silk to match. *Special* 29.50

Taffeta Silk Evening Gowns Two new Colonial models of taffeta silk, in white and colors, combined with shadow lace or Georgette crepe. *Special* 29.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *Will Hold a Sale Monday*

Six New Models Georgette Crepe Waists—

in Flesh Color or White, Smocked or Jabot Models, Emb'd or Lace Trimmed, Short or Long Sleeves. *Special* 5.75

New Models—Women's Summer Wraps

Taffeta Silk Wraps Two new "Callot" and "Cheruit," models, of plain or two toned striped taffeta silk, in white, tan, Belgian blue, navy or black. *Special* 25.00

Marabou Trimmed Chiffon Wraps Of rose, light blue, tan, white, pink or black chiffon, trimmed with natural marabou, transparent lining of novelty crepe chiffon. *Special* 29.50

Transparent Chiffon Wraps Velvet trimmed summer wrap of silk chiffon, in black, white or all colors, with transparent lining of novelty striped chiffon. *Special* 39.50

Everything in Mourning Apparel for Women and Misses

The Bacillus of Long Life

Typical Bulgarian Peasant

THE scientific researches of Massol, Grigeroff, Tissier, Combe, Wollmann, of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, and other noted scientists on the PROLONGATION OF LIFE give us overwhelming evidence of the value of the lactic acid or sour milk ferments as a powerful remedial agent in the treatment of disorders arising from intestinal poisoning.

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They knew that the various poisons produced by intestinal microbes were the cause of nearly all the disturbances of the liver, digestive organs and the nervous system.

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THOUGHT AMERICAN A SPY.

Italian Liner Held Up While British Officers Questioned Him.

Captain Angelo Sturiese of the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, reported that he was detained six hours at Gibraltar by British officials on account of a first-cabin passenger, Ferdinand A. Mersits from Budapest, who was suspected of being an Austrian spy.

The liner passed through the Strait of Gibraltar at noon on April 22, and was about thirty miles from the rock when the Captain received the wireless message from the British flagship, ordering him to return at once. He complied and three naval officers in uniform and three Secret Service officers came aboard his ship. Mersitz was questioned regarding his nationality and said he was an American citizen. He produced a copy of his naturalization papers which were taken out in 1905 in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had a drug store from 1902 to 1908. From that period Mersitz said he had been living in Budapest and was returning to enter business again in the United States. He was allowed to proceed to New York.

Osvaldi de Zugliani, who arrived on the Dante Alighieri with his wife, an American woman, said that they lived in Italy near the Austrian border, about forty miles from Venice, and had left the country for fear of invasion by the Austrians.

"Venice has no defenses by sea or land," Mr. Zugliani added, "and the people are much alarmed over the prospect of a war between their country and Austria. There have been several riots over the high prices of food, and the situation grows worse each day."

Captain Sturesi reported that he had eight cases of printed pamphlets from Germany in his hold consigned to a firm in New York. He said he had promised to take them back and hand over to the British authorities at Gibraltar.

SERBIA THANKS AMERICANS.

Head of Sanitation Commission Welcomed in Nish.

NISH, (via London,) May 1.—Crown Prince Alexander today received Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitation Commission in Serbia, and expressed thanks for the generous assistance rendered by the United States to the Serbian people.

The Serbian Prime Minister also received Dr. Strong and expressed the profound gratitude of the Serbian people to the American Red Cross Society and the Rockefeller Foundation for the work that they have undertaken.

ESCAPED FROM PRZEMYSL.

Sergeant and Fourteen Hussars Reach Austrian Lines.

VIENNA, May 1, (via Berlin and London.)—Sergeant Johann Szacz and a detachment of fourteen hussars, who were attached to the Austrian garrison at Przemysl, have reached the Austrian lines after an adventurous journey. They left Przemysl a few hours before it was surrendered to the Russians on March 22. They were obliged to travel through a country filled with Russians. They spent the days hiding in woods and traveled by night.

On a number of occasions they encountered Russian patrols, but lost only one man. They brought important information as to the disposition of the Russian forces.

Archduke Joseph Ferdinand invited Sergeant Szacz to dinner, and rewarded him with a gold and a silver distinguished service medals.

GERMANS ADVANCE IN NORTHERN RAID

Report Capture of 1,000 Prisoners and Retreat of Russian Force Toward Mitau.

PETROGRAD BELITTLES IT

As of No Strategical Importance—Berlin Admits Heavy Loss in Augustowo Encounter.

LONDON, May 1.—On the eastern front interest centred today on the Russian Baltic provinces, which are being raided by the Germans.

The extent of this new raid has not been disclosed. Although the Germans announce that the Russians evacuated and burned Szawle (Shavli) and retired toward Mitau, there is no evidence of any big battle being fought, and the Russians express confidence in their ability to deal with this new diversion.

A semi-official statement given out in Petrograd tonight says:

"The offensive of the German forces on the right bank of the Niemen River, radiating from the districts which were the theatre of previous operations, is of no strategical importance.

"It may be explained as an attempt to include, for foraging purposes, within the sphere of operations the section of frontier territory which has not yet been ruined by war. This offensive, consequently, is regarded with perfect equanimity by well-informed Russian circles, where the certainty exists that the only result of the new plan can be at most the acquisition of an insignificant amount of food and forage."

Along the East Prussian frontier and in Central Poland there has been a renewal of the fighting which the Spring floods interrupted, while in the Carpathians, where the ground is drying, the Russians and Austrians again are contending for Uzsok Pass.

For the moment the Russians have turned from their offensive against that pass to attack the Austrians who were threatening their communications in the directions of Stry and have, according to their report, won considerable success, capturing two heights and a number of prisoners. They also claim to have repulsed an attack by the Germans who hold a line near Wyszkow, further to the eastward.

It is expected that a big offensive will soon be undertaken on the eastern front, probably by the Germans who have been feeling their way toward the Russian positions around the East Prussian frontier, although this may be a feint to hide a movement on some other part of the line.

Germans Take 1,000 Prisoners.

BERLIN, May 1, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The following report was issued today by the German War Office:

An engagement near Szawle, in Kovno, resulted advantageously for the Germans. The Russians fled after setting fire to the town. One thousand Russians were taken prisoner, and ten machine guns, a great amount of baggage and ammunition carts, and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.

Russian attacks east of Plock on the south bank of the Pilica River, and at Kalwarya, near the East Prussian frontier north of Suwalki, have been repulsed. Three hundred and fifty Russians were taken prisoner.

To the southwest of Augustowo a German vanguard company was surprised by the Russians and suffered heavy losses.

The German advance in the northeast is being hailed generally with expressions of satisfaction and surprise. Nothing was known of such a movement, although judging by the fact that the troops already are over fifty miles from Memel, the march must have begun some days ago.

Local military experts point out that Szawle, (Schawle or Shavli,) where the fighting is proceeding, is to the east of the line between Kovno and Vilna, two points which are indispensable to the protection of the Vistula and Warsaw.

The fact that the troops had advanced so far without being discovered is commented upon as an indication that the scouting service of the Russians is no better today than it was during the Russo-Japanese war. It is declared here that the Russian commander faces the possibility of the cutting of his line of communications unless he abandons his forces and the line of the river, or throws the invaders back.

VIENNA, via London, May 1.—The following Austrian official war statement was given out here tonight:

In Russian Poland lively artillery engagements are reported. Russian troops have been dislodged from several position.

In western Galicia and in the Carpathians there is no change.

Yesterday the enemy made further violent attacks against the heights of the Orawa and Opor Valleys captured by us, but were again repulsed with very severe losses. We captured 500 prisoners.

In southeast Galicia and Bukowina there have been artillery engagements at times. South of Zaleszczyki one of our batteries set fire to a Russian ammunition store.

AWAIT EXPULSION OF KURDS.

Thousands of Christians Want to Return to Persia.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Saturday, March 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Many thousands of the Assyrian inhabitants of the country west of Lake Urumiah have had to flee before the coming of the raiding Kurds. Some 45,000 or 50,000 of these people a few months ago occupied the smiling gardens on the lake shores. Now 12,000 are refugees in Russia and some 15,000 or 17,000 toow refuge under the protection of Dr. Harry P. Packard of the American Presbyterian Mission at Urumiah. His successful efforts in their behalf already have been told by cable. His name will survive in Assyrian traditions.

The members of the Central Committee of the Assyrian or Chaldean Christians are awaiting only one thing, the return of the Russians, to endeavor to reconstruct into a safe community this remnant of the ancient empire of Nineveh. The committeemen fled with their families. They can only hope today that some of their relatives will be returned to them from Kurdish enslavement. Those who did not escape, or were made slaves, perished.

The committeemen speak English fluently, and were at one time prosperous merchants. This was before their little tribe was gripped by the cogs of the great war.

Until American missions were established in the Urumiah country the Assyrians maintained their religious traditions by semi-annual reading from half a dozen cherished parchment New Testaments, taking the additional precaution of requiring the more gifted youth to memorize the whole of their sacred literature. With mission schools and hospitals, enlightenment and prosperity increased. The Assyrian villages were as famous for neatness and comfort as their gardens were for fertility. Further encouragement and protection were brought by the Russians, who came into the country about nine years ago.

"The Assyrians took sides with the Russians in this war, while the Mohammedans turned to the Turks and Germany. Organized and drilled by Russian officers, the Assyrians rendered valuable services by fortifying some of their villages and guarding the caravan roads to Urumiah. About 250 were regularly enlisted, the Central Committee supplying the funds. Later, 2,000 or 3,000 volunteers were under arms and had some training.

Toward the end of December the Russians and Assyrians defeated a large body of Kurds, inflicting a loss estimated at 500.

Fleeing before impending massacre, 3,000 of the Assyrians gathered at a strong village, Geogtapa, and held their ground five days with a loss of seventy men.

TO SEIZE POLAND ESTATES.

Germans Tell People to Confiscate "Donation Property."

BERLIN, (via London,) May 1.—"As a reprisal for the damage done in East Prussia by the Russian invaders, the Commander in Chief of the Eastern Army has instructed the civil population of Russian Poland to seize the so-called donation property, that is, estates confiscated by the Russians in the various Polish revolutions and later given to Russian officers and officials," says a German statement given out here tonight. The statement continues:

"The Polish and German tenants of these estates will be left in possession. The estates comprise some 232,000 Prussian acres, of which 107,000 had been let by lease."

DEADLOCK IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Austrian General Says the War Could Last for Years.

VENICE, (via London,) May 1.—The contending armies in the Carpathians are "now both strongly intrenched against one another, and therefore the war could last for years, and would be decided by economic and not by military forces," General Borovich, Commander of the Austrian forces in the Carpathians, is quoted as saying in an interview with a representative of A Nap, a Budapest newspaper. The General continued:

"We soldiers are here to prevent this and make economic destruction through the war impossible. We are here to achieve final victory on the battlefield, but an offensive costs great human sacrifice. We spare our human material because it is most valuable to us. Therefore we must wait to attack at a moment when conditions are most favorable. If victory costs thousands of men, victory must also be worth this sacrifice."

SMOKERS' SACRIFICE.

Give Money to Wounded Instead of Buying Tobacco.

VENICE, May 1.—Throughout Hungary today is being observed as "Abstain-from-Smoking" day.

Every smoker will be expected to abstain from using pipe, cgar, or cgarette and to gve the money thus saved to a fund for nvald solders.

RUSSIA WOULD AID ITALY.

Hems the Attack on Hungary Instead of Cracow and Silesia.

The war correspondent of the Budapest Az Ujsag reports an interview with a Russian officer of high rank captured recently in the Carpathians. He gives reasons for the Russian invasion of Upper Hungary.

"The Russians selected for their offensive," the officer said, "the wild ravines of the Carpathians instead of the plains of East Prussia in view of Italy's attitude. Italy dare not declare war upon Austria because the Austro-Hungarian troops garrisoned in the Trentino in the first moment of the war would invade Lombardy. The determined Russian offensive against Hungary compels the Austro-Hungarian staff to dispatch regiment after regiment from the Italian frontier to North Hungary, thus giving Rome a chance to start its offensive in Tyrol.

"If there has been no other political reasons Russia would never have invaded Hungary, because, from a strategical standpoint, she needs but to capture the Carpathian passes without further advance to prevent a possible attack through them in the rear of the Russian army operating against Cracow and Silesia. Last Fall, after capturing the passes, the undefendent State of Upper Hungary lured the Cossacks into Hungary, and now the aim is to give Italy a chance to strike."

Germans Pay for Delaying Trawlers

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 1.—The German prize court at Hamburg, acting on instructions from Berlin, has awarded indemnity to several fishing firms for time lost when their trawlers were held up in the North Sea by German warships.

ZANGWILL ASSAILS RUSSIA.

His Sonnet Also Reproaches England for Condoning Outrages on Jews.

Israel Zangwill, who at the beginning of the war issued an appeal from England to the Jews of the world to support the cause of the Allies, in the conviction that the Russian Czar and Government had undergone a change of heart with regard to the Jewish problem in Russia, and that the condition of Jews in that country would be ameliorated as a result of the war, has apparently experienced a change of heart. Under the title "For Small Mercies," Mr. Zangwill has written for the current number of the Menorah Journal a sonnet in which he praises the London Nation for being the "one voice in England" that dared to point out the unchanged policy of persecution still practised by Russia toward its Jewish population.

In the sonnet reference is made to "the spheres," the only permissible form in which allusion may be made in Russia to the Czar and his counsellors. The sonnet reads:

Thinking of Poland and her tortured Jews,
"Twixt Goth and Cossack hounded, crucified
On either frontier, e'en the Pale denied,
Wand'ring with bloodied staff and broken shoes,
Scarred like their greatest son with stripe and bruise,
Though thrice a hundred thousand fight beside
Their Russian brethren and are glorified
By death for those who flout them and abuse—

I suddenly was touched to thankful tears,
Not that one wave had ebbed of all this woe,
Not that one heart had softened in "the spheres,"
One touch of bureau-malice to forego,
But that amid blind eyes, dumb mouths, deaf ears,
One voice in England said these things were so.

USING OXEN IN BERLIN.

Take Places of Truck Horses, Requisitioned for the Army.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 1.—Oxen may soon take the places in this city of many of the truck horses, which have been requisitioned for military purposes.

The police have abrogated the ordinance which prohibited their use in the city and the first yoke seen in the streets of Berlin in many years appeared today.

Call Out More of Swiss Army.

BERNE, Switzerland, (via Paris,) May 1.—The Federal Council decided today to call out the Sixth Division of the Swiss Army.

Fur Storage Vault on Premises. *Phone 7300 Murray Hill.* Furs Remodelled.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce the Disposal of About

Five Hundred Women's Tailleur Suits

From Their Regular Stock Offered Regardless of Cost

Women's Tailleur Suits — 18.50
Made of serge and gabardine in some of the season's smartest styles and favored shades.

Women's Novelty Suits — 25.00
A collection which includes many distinctive and best accepted styles of the season in correct fabrics and colors.

Women's Cloth and Silk Suits — 34.00
In serge, gabardine checks and faille silk in strictly tailored and novelty styles designed on the newest lines

Reproductions & Some Original Paris Suits — 44.00
Two or three suits of a kind in various cloth and silk fabrics, also combinations of cloth and silk.

Millinery Department—Second Floor

Balance of the Season's Imported French Hats

At Greatly Reduced Prices

French Hats	Reproductions
Heretofore 40.00 to 65.00	*Heretofore 20.00 to 40.00*
25.00 to 45.00	10.00 15.00 25.00
NO C. O. D.'S	NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

A Special Offering of New Models

Women's Summer Silk Gowns

22.50 29.50 39.50

Gowns of taffeta, with Garibaldi belt and Georgette crepe collar and cuffs. Striped white crepe de chine, with novelty leather belts and embroidered organdie collars and cuffs. Foulard frocks, with chiffon sleeves and corsage. Gowns of embroidered Georgette crepe and striped taffeta.

An Important Special Sale of

Women's Covert, Serge & Gabardine Coats

At Greatly Reduced Prices

23.50

A large collection of coats assembled from the regular stock in a variety of the season's smart styles. Light, dark and whipcord coverts in box and flare models. Blue serge and gabardine, many with novelty silk linings. Also black serge and gabardines.

A Special Clearance Sale—Misses' Suits & Coats

150 Misses' Suits — 16.50
Regularly up to 39.75
One or two suits of a kind assembled from the regular stock. In gabardine and serge, in navy, soldat bleu, tan, also black and white checks. Sizes 14 to 18.

90 Misses' Coats — 15.00
Formerly up to 29.50
Coats of golf cord, serge, gabardine, covert. Flare, box and ripple models, for sport and dress. In all the favored shades, including navy and black. Sizes 14 to 18.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Le Grand Lever

"A CHEMISE UPON A SILVER SALVER." * * * Surrounded by her entourage, the Queen was thus presented with her chemise. Such was the pomp and ceremonial of the "Lever" of the French Court in the glorious reign of the grand monarch, Louis XIV.

* * * * * * * * * *

Worthy of such presentation is the exquisite lingerie concerned in the Bonwit Teller Exposition de Blanc.

EXPOSITION DE BLANC

The Annual May Sale of Lingerie, Corsets and Negligees—at Marked Price Reductions. The Sale That Differs from All Others.

French Handmade Lingerie

Handmade Nightgowns	1.50 to 79.00
Handmade Chemises	1.10 to 18.50
Handmade Drawers	.95 to 9.75
Handmade Combinations	2.00 to 28.50

Crepe de Chine & Chiffon Lingerie

Crepe de Chine Gowns	3.25 to 22.50
Crepe de Chine Combinations	2.95 to 16.50
Crepe de Chine Chemises	1.50 to 4.95
Crepe de Chine Drawers	1.95 to 5.95
Pussy Willow Gowns	6.95 to 22.50
Pussy Willow Chemises	2.95 to 12.75
Pussy Willow Drawers	2.95 to 5.95

Exclusive "Bontell" Lingerie

"Bontell" Nightgowns	.85 to 11.75
"Bontell" Combinations	.95 to 9.75
"Bontell" Chemises	.75 to 9.75
"Bontell" Petticoats	.95 to 3.95

French & Bontell Corsets

Brocade Coutil Corsets	1.95
Elastic Sport Corsets	3.95
French Brocade Silk Corsets	3.95

Underbodices

Crepe de Chine Bodices	.95 to 9.75
Chiffon Bodices	1.45 to 16.50
Pussy Willow Bodices	1.95 to 3.95
Lingerie Bodices	.95 to 6.95

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Liberty Satin Boudoir Robes — 4.95
Full cut robe of high lustre Liberty satin, with deep collar and cuffs of China silk, with Valenciennes lace and insertings.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns — 2.95
Kimono model, with lace or plain hemstitching. French flowers.

Silk Petticoats — 3.95
Handsome Pompadour silks, with ruche. Taffeta, with beruffled flounce of net, ribbons, roses.

Pussy Willow Envelope Chemises — 3.50
Plain hemstitched hem and ribbon ties.

Dressy Boudoir Gowns — 8.95
Heavy crepe de Chine, with chiffon coats or allover lace coats.

French Handmade Nightgowns — 1.50
Kimono model with hand embroidery and ribbons.

Paneled Brassieres — 95c
Brassieres in alternating panels of embroidery and Cluny lace back and front.

Kid Tricot Corsets — 1.95
Medium bust and narrow waistline.

Satin Ribbon Brassieres — 1.10
Brassieres of satin ribbon and Valenciennes insertings back and front. Ribbon shoulders.

Pussy Willow Bloomers — 2.50
In white and flesh pink, elastic at knee.

E. M. GATTLE & CO
PLATINUMSMITHS 630 FIFTH AVE JEWELERS

GIFTS selected from the Gattle Collection embody the utmost in quality with a distinction not measured in mere terms of cost.

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

CANADIANS RIDDLED IN SLOW RETREAT

Gave Ground Stubbornly as They Fought Overpowering Forces at St. Julien

AND MADE COUNTERATTACKS

British, Coming to Their Aid, Cheered the Dominion Soldiers for Their Brave Deeds.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The story of what he describes as "a great and glorious feat of arms," the desperate battle fought by the Canadian division to check the German advance near Ypres, was concluded in the second instalment of a cable communication from Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian Record Officer, given out by the Militia Department today. This instalment described the retreat of the Canadian division from St. Julien with the loss of two units.

In the first instalment, issued last night, Sir Max described the breaking of the Allied line by the emission of gases, which forced the French to retreat, leaving the Canadian left without support, and the valorous attempts by the Canadians to halt the German advance. This carried the account up to Friday, April 23. The second instalment continued the story as follows:

"The fire of the artillery of the enemy continually grew in intensity," the account says. "It became evident that the Canadian salient could no longer be maintained against the overwhelming superiority of numbers by which it was assailed. Slowly, stubbornly and contesting every yard, the defenders gave ground until the salient gradually receded from the point where it had originally aligned with the French, and fell back upon St. Julien.

"Soon it became evident that even St. Julien, exposed from right and left, was no longer tenable in the face of overwhelming numerical superiority. The third brigade was, therefore, ordered to retreat further south, selling every yard of ground as dearly as it had done since 5 o'clock on Thursday. But it was found impossible without hazarding far larger forces to disentangle the detachment of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, Thirteenth Battalion, and of the Royal Montreal Regiment, Thirteenth Battalion. The brigade was ordered not a moment too soon to move back. It left these units with heavy hearts.

"The German line rolled over the deserted village, but for several hours after the enemy had become master of the village the sullen and persistent rifle fire which survived showed that they were not yet master of the Canadian rearguard. If they died, they died worthy of Canada.

"The enforced retirement of the Third Brigade—and to have stayed longer would have been madness—reproduced for the Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Curry, the position of the Third Brigade itself at the moment of the withdrawal of the French.

"The Second Brigade had retained the trenches which it was holding on Thursday afternoon, supported by the incomparable exertions and by the highly hazardous deployment of the Third Brigade. General Curry flung his left flank around, and in the crisis of this immense struggle held his line of trenches from Thursday afternoon until Sunday afternoon. He did not abandon them. There were none left. They had been obliterated by artillery. He withdrew his undefeated troops from the fragments of his field fortifications, and the hearts of his men were as completely unbroken as the parapets of his trenches were completely broken.

"The Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles, which held the extreme left of the brigade position at the most critical moment, was expelled from the trenches early Friday morning by an emission of poisonous gas, but, recovering in three-quarters of an hour, it counter-attacked, retook the trenches it had abandoned, and bayoneted the enemy.

"After the Third Brigade had been forced to retire Lieut. Col. Lipsett, commander of the Winnipeg Rifles, held his position, though his left was in the air, until two British regiments filled up the gap on Saturday night.

"After a very formidable attack the enemy captured St. Julien, opening up a new line of advance, but by this time further reinforcements had arrived. Again it became evident that the situation dictated an offensive movement as the surest method of arresting further progress.

"General Alderson, commanding the reinforcements, directed an advance by a British brigade which had been brought up in support. As the troops making it swept through the Canadian left and centre, many of them going to certain death, they paused for an instant with deep-throated cheers for Canada, indicating the warm admiration which the Canadians' exertions had excited in the British Army.

"The advance was costly, but could not be gainsaid, and the German advance along the line was arrested."

Despite this check, the account says, the Second and Third Brigades were gradually driven fighting every yard upon a line from Fortuin, south of St. Julien, in a northeasterly direction toward Passchendaele. There the two brigades were relieved by two British brigades "after exertions as gloriously fruitful and, alas, as costly as soldiers have ever been called upon to make."

On Monday morning General Curry was again called upon to lead his shrunken Second Brigade, reduced to a quarter of its original strength, into action at the apex of the line, which position the brigade held all that day. On Wednesday it was relieved and retired to the rear.

"Such is the story of a great and glorious feat of arms," reports Sir Max. "The artillery, he said, never flagged. One battery of four guns was compelled to face directly about and fire upon the enemy in two opposite directions. Not a Canadian gun was lost in the long battle of retreat.

Concluding his account, Sir Max wrote:

"The empire is engaged in a struggle without quarter and without compromise against an enemy still superbly organized, still immensely powerful, still confident that its strength is the mate of its necessity. To arms then and still to arms! The graveyard of Canada in Flanders is very large."

TO DENY GERMANS WORK.

London Society Women Also Boycott All German-Made Goods.

LONDON, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Society women have called a meeting, to be held in the Mansion House on May 13, to organize a campaign against the employment of "alien enemies" in England. Lady Glanusk is at the head of the movement. Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Henry Dalziel, and Sir E. Cornwall will be the principal speakers at the meeting.

There are now 73,000 Germans at large in England, and in London alone 16,000 German men of military age walk about at liberty. It will be the aim of the Anti-German League to work up public sentiment against allowing these to roam at large or to continue in employment as waiters, barbers, and the like, and also to induce the public to restrain from buying German-made goods, both now and after the war.

The propaganda is based on the assumption that every German not interned is an active spy. But this view, which is not new, seems to be confined to a small group of patriots, of whom Lord Beresford is the most active.

To close the restaurants to German waiters, Lady Glanusk, with the active support of the Countess of Leicester, Lady Wenlock, Lady Mansfield Clarke, Lady Owen Phillips, Sir Lionel Darell, and others, has opened a training school for waiters, admitting only British boys. Arrangements have been made with a French institution of the same kind to exchange boys, so as to teach each a foreign but necessary language.

PRISONERS IN CANADA

Outbreak, with Bloodshed, at Kingston, Raises Rumors of Vengeance for Lonsdale.

KINGSTON, Ontario, May 1.—Two Germans were seriously hurt at the Fort Henry Military Prison when they and some of their fellow-prisoners made an attack upon two guards. The guards, to protect themselves, had to use their bayonets, and as a result the two prisoners were hurt. One suffered a wound near the heart, and is in a dangerous condition, and the other was bayonetted in the wrist.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 1.—Copies of The Kingston (Ontario) Whig received here today tell of disorders in the military prison at Fort Henry, Kingston, last Thursday night in which, it was said, several German prisoners were bayoneted, two of them being afterward taken to a hospital, one in a serious condition.

According to The Whig, the trouble began when three German prisoners, who had been locked up all day for being unruly and had had nothing to eat for two meal periods, kicked their food at supper time out of the hands of the attendants serving them. Other prisoners, it is said, then began to fight the English servants. The thirteen guards, the account continues, thereupon fixed bayonets and charged the prisoners, subduing them after a fight. The prisoners who participated in the disturbance, it is said, were confined in dungeons with the exception of the men in the hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 1.—The attempt made by three German prisoners in Fort Henry Barracks, Kingston, on Thursday night, to injure the guards and escape from the camp for internes, may have international developments. The decision of the Supreme Military Court in Germany in imposing a sentence of death upon Private William Lonsdale of Leeds, England, for attacking a German non-commissioned officer at the military prison camp at Doeberitz, has roused the military authorities here. General Hughes, the Minister of Militia, says that if Londale's sentence is carried out, a court-martial will be held in Canada, and a similar sentence will be meted out to the German prisoners. This can be done under military law, which is the only law which applies in the case of prisoners of war.

Among the German prisoners is a well-known German officer, a Count, who owns large properties in the West of Canada. He is said to have been the ringleader in the attack upon the guards. In Londale's case, the evidence goes to show that he struck a German non-commissioned officer only under extreme provocation, while in the case of the prisoners at Fort Henry Barracks a deliberate attempt was made, without the slightest provocation on the part of the military authorities, to kill or disable the guards and escape from the prison.

SHELLS ENOUGH FOR BIG GUNS.

Ordnance Officer Intimates England Has Cartridges to Last Till September.

According to a prominent official, connected with the Ordnance Department of the British War Office, who left on the Lusitania yesterday for Liverpool, there is not likely to be any shortage of shells for the big guns, which are being used by the army and navy.

"When I left London some weeks ago," he said, "there was enough ammunition for the artillery in the field to last until the end of the year, and the factories were adding to the supply daily. There might be a shortage in rifle ammunition because such vast quantities are used, but I think there are sufficient cartridges to keep the troops going until September.

"The outcry for more ammunition which is being made continuously in England is a good thing, however, because it keeps every one keyed up to the proper pitch, and under the present prospect it is hard to tell how much we shall want. As I understood it, there was a greater shortage in rifles than in cartridges."

"When do you think the war will be over?" he was asked.

"All I can tell you," replied the official, "is that I made a wager of twelve dinners at my club in London that it would be finished by Sept. 1, and now I am afraid that I shall have to pay for them."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Galveston Ships Large Cotton Cargoes to Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, May 1.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Miguel de Larrinaga, British, for Manchester, with a cargo of 12,300 bales of cotton and a miscellaneous cargo, valued at $708,800.

The Aiden, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,000 bales of cotton, valued at $636,000.

The Atholl, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,800 bales of cotton, valued at $672,000; 9,466 plates of spelter, valued at $45,417, and 14,245 pigs of lead, valued at $57,476.

The Leelanaw, American, for Gothenburg, with a cargo of 6,000 bales of cotton, valued at $318,000.

The Pythia, Norwegian, for Gothenburg, with a cargo of 1,400 bales of cotton, valued at $75,847, and 34,637 bags of cottonseed cake in transit, valued at $159,198.

The Nefell, Greek, for Gibraltar, with a cargo of 226,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $377,420.

THE GLASGOW AT MONTEVIDEO

Cruiser Returns to South America from Norfolk Patrol.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 1.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which sailed from Montevideo on April 2, returned to this port today.

The Glasgow was off the Virginia Capes last month, with other British cruisers which patrolled the coast after the arrival at Newport News of the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. This patrol was abandoned after the German warship was interned.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Submarine Blows Up a Collier on the Irish Coast.

LONDON, May 1.—The Russian 2,000-ton steamer Svorono, carrying Welsh coal for Archangel, Russia, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Friday at noon, near the Blasket Islands, on the west coast of Ireland.

The Svorono's crew of twenty-four men, mostly Russians, barely had time to take to the boats when the vessel sank. All were rescued by a patrol boat. The submarine is believed to be the U-23.

BRITISH SHIP EDALE SUNK.

Submarine Blows Up Cargo Vessel Off the Scilly Islands.

LONDON, May 1.—The British steamer Edale, from the River Plate, South America, for English ports, was sunk by a submarine today off the Scilly Islands. All of those aboard were saved.

The Edale was a cargo steamer of 2,000 tons net and was 325 feet long. She was owned by the Dale Steamship Company of Middlesbrough, England, and was built in 1901. She sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, for England on March 29.

ARMS SALES LEGAL, DERNBURG ADMITS

And Germany Has Not Protested, He Tells Political and Social Science Delegates.

REPLIES TO DR. GREGORY

Also Explains That the von Bernstorff Note Was an Expression of German Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 1.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Minister of State of Germany, today qualified as "absolutely false" the statement of Dr. Charles Noble Gregory of Washington, that Germany had protested against the shipment of arms by the United States to the Allies. At the same time he admitted that the memorandum sent by the German Ambassador on the subject to the State Department was an official communication from the German Government and not Ambassador von Bernstorff's individual view.

Dr. Dernburg's statement was made in a short speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and was received with close attention by the several hundred leaders of industry, finance, and economy, as an expression from the Kaiser's Government.

That portion of Dr. Dernburg's speech wherein he referred to Dr. Gregory follows:

"This is a world war and must be followed by a world peace, a permanent one," said he. "And I do not think there are a great many people who do not know what the war means and who will not do everything to avert such a catastrophe in the future. The speaker who preceded me did not keep strictly to the subject of discussion and if I may I would like to refer to something that was said last evening. The speaker, discussing the shipping of arms and ammunition, said that Germany had protested against the legality and the right to ship arms and ammunition by this country. He made this attack against the representatives of my country in the United States.

"I shall not enter into this question. But I do want to say that a Government should not be attacked in this way, and I want to state right here, most emphatically, that Germany has at no time disputed the right of the United States to ship or to sell arms. The statement made by Mr. Gregory is absolutely false. Every just endeavor by the United States to extend its trade from South America meets sympathy in Germany and we believe that the greater the possibility of free intercourse the richer the people get, and the more chance they have to provide themselves, the better off everybody is."

Dr. Dernburg added after the session that the von Bernstorff memorandum was to be taken as the official communication of the German Government and not as Ambassador von Bernstorff's private views.

"The German Government has never protested against the shipment of arms and munitions of war by the United States," said he. "The memorandum merely pointed out the unfairness of permitting shipments of foodstuffs to Germany to be held up by Great Britain, while shipments of arms to the Allies were going on unmolested."

Dr. Dernburg refused to make the nice diplomatic distinction more clear.

DISCUSS PEACE AND TRADE.

Many Notable Addresses Before Social Service Academy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Among the speakers addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science here today and tonight were Oscar S Straus, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, John Hays Hammond, Morris Hilquitt, the Socialist leader; Alexander J. Hemphill, G. Lowes Dickinson of Kings College, Cambridge, England, and W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Straus reviewed the American policy toward European nations as expressed in Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine, and, after calling attention to it as a policy of aloofness, asked these questions:

"Has America the right to demand participation in the conference of the belligerent nations following the present war for the purpose of arranging the peace of the world?

"Even if we should not have the right in the event that we should be invited by the belligerent nations as the leading neutral power to participate in such a conference, can we do so without impliedly, if not expressly, relinquishing our traditional attitude of exclusive control over purely American questions?

"This contingency will bring to the foreground the consideration, if not the wisdom, of a further extension if not a reversing of the American traditional policy as outlined by Washington when he said: 'The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.'

"Te question that would present itself is: Have not the world relations and the interdependent interests of nations since Washington's admonition was given become so closely and intimately related that our duty to other nations as well as our own enlightened self-interests make it imperative upon us not to stop, but to unite with the nations of the world in such a policy, be it by international agreement, by entering into a league with the leading nations of the world, or by becoming a member of a world federation, or by uniting on such a joint arrangement as in the wisdom of nations may be determined upon as the most practical and effective for the establishment and maintenance of the peace of the world?"

Distress in South America.

Mr. Hammond reviewed the financial distress in South America resulting from the war, suggested that a Pan-American Supreme Court be established to decide disputes relating to foreign investments and Pan-American commercial transactions, and referred, at the close of his speech, to the Monroe doctrine, as follows:

"Genuine, not merely professed amity, is a great asset in commercial relations; and since the larger South American nations regard the Monroe Doctrine as supererogation on our part, it would seem good business, to say the least, to restrict the application of the Doctrine to such territory as is necessary for the defense of the Panama Canal and of our sphere of influence in the Caribbean Sea area. As to the rest of South America, the Monroe Doctrine might well be superseded by a Pan-American defensive alliance against attempts at territorial aggrandizement from abroad."

Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said that with the conclusion of the European war would come the greatest demands upon financial America. He estimated the wastage of capital by the war on a year's duration at $40,000,000,000.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that should we continue to practice economies and follow the sound business methods which we have recently pursued, we will not only have abundant resources for our prosperous business, but also be able to take care of the reasonable demands of other nations."

Mr. Harding said that first place in the field of international finance might come to the United States as a consequence of the war. To obtain that preeminence in international finance, however, tendency toward inflation and a wild temporary boom, such as history had shown frequently followed the conclusion of great wars. He said the nation now was in a commanding position and pointed to the fact that the trade balance had been in favor of the United States to the amount of $719,000,000 for the last nine months.

Two Plans for Peace.

Mr. Dickinson outlined the following as the best manner in which America could contribute to the maintenance of world peace:

Peace to be established through the intervention of President Wilson.

The convention of a congress at which all European States, belligerents and neutrals alike, should be represented, such congress to be presided over by President Wilson.

Substitution of the former system of alliances among European powers with an international guarantee of peace, backed by force if necessary.

Morris Hillquit, writer, outlined what he deemed to be an effective plan for ending the war—a plan, he said, which "would come with such commanding moral force that it could not be ignored by the belligerent powers." His proposal was that all the nations at peace, under the leadership of America, join in a definite and urgent offer of mediation, the neutral nations to act as an "international concert of powers," and to pursue their object until peace were finally established.

Dr. Luis F. Corea, former Minister of Nicaragua to the United States, said if the United States became involved in a foreign war it would not be alone, for the Latin American Republics would "demonstrate that the territory of this continent cannot be attacked with impunity."

Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said the time was opportune for American manufacturers to extend their trade in South America. He discussed various ways in which this could be done.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, sent a paper, in which he said that our trade with Latin-American countries had increased substantially since the war began, but that the United States would have to exert every effort to retain this advantage against the determined competition of Europe after the end of the war.

Mr. Farrell said that England and Germany secured a strong foothold in South American commerce by lending money to the countries of the Southern Hemisphere. The outbreak of hostilities brought an end to the investment of European capital in South America, he stated, and then came the opportunity of the United States.

"The development of Latin-America cannot proceed without foreign capital," said he. "Citizens of the United Kingdom are forbidden, during the war, to invest in foreign enterprises, which eliminates England, France, Germany or Belgium, leaving the United States as the only great nation whose trade balance is increasing and whose gold is accumulating.

"That American capital is educated to foreign investment is proved by the fact that its holdings in the Dominion of Canada are nearly $700,000,000, exclusive of agriculture, and $500,000,000 in Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Chile and Peru. Since the beginning of the war $30,000,000 of short term Argentine treasury notes have been taken in the United States, one of the conditions of the issue being that the proceeds should remain in the United States as a credit against the Argentine purchases of American merchandise. This unusual condition illustrates the advantage of making loans to countries which can become large purchasers of our products.

"British investors are retaining their Latin-American properties, which will prove more valuable than ever after the war, in view of their freedom from the heavy taxes which war imposes upon investments in the United Kingdom. How important a part British capital will play in the financing of Latin-America after the war remains to be seen, but the consensus of financial opinion seems to be that interest rates will materially increase, and the amount of this increase, as compared with the price of United States loans, will doubtless determine the question of who is to be the chief investor."

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, New York, said the United States had not yet felt the full financial effect of the European war. He presided at the session at which was discussed America's financial position as affected by the war, and spoke briefly before introducing the speakers on the program.

Mr. Vanderlip said the inflation of note issue and the inflation of credit in the European countries at war has acted as a cushion against the shock. He thought the effect on the financial situation will eventually be felt more seriously than it is at present.

The present easy money situation in the United States, according to T. W. Lamont, a member of the Morgan banking firm of New York, was not due to excessive inflation in Europe. Mr. Lamont spoke of the future of finance following the war saying:

"We shall see the spectacle of the business men of all nations paying to one another their just debts. We shall see the German merchant keeping his word sacred to the English and the French to the Turk. We shall see finance standing ready to develop new enterprises to find money to till new fields; to help rebuild a broken and wreck-strewn world."

Dr. Joseph French Johnson of New York University said he believed the United States would have to furnish money and foodstuffs after the war to help Europe make a quick recovery. Dr. Edwin S. Mead of the University of Pennsylvania did not expect a great inflow of immigrants after the war because, he said, the able-bodied men would be needed at home. The question of trade expansion, he said, was bound up with our national defense, and he urged the United States to look well to the defenses of the country. A. B. Leach, President of the Investment Bankers' Association, said the net result of the war on this country's finances would be of substantial benefit.

CATHOLIC PEACE PRAYER.

Cardinal Farley Issues Instruction for Its Use This Month.

The following announcement regarding prayers by Roman Catholics for a cessation of the war in Europe, has been issued to the Catholics of the Diocese of New York by direction of Cardinal Farley, through decree of the Pope:

"By decree, dated April 9, 1915, our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., has directed that the following prayer for peace, which was said on last Passion Sunday, be recited every day in all the churches and chapels of the world during the May devotions:

PRAYER.

Dismayed by the horrors of a war which is bringing ruin to peoples and nations, we turn, O, Jesus, to Thy most loving heart as to our last hope. O, God of Mercy, with tears we invoke Thee to end this fearful scourge. O, King of Peace, we humbly implore the peace for which we long. From Thy sacred heart Thou didst shed forth over the world divine charity, so that discord might end and love alone might reign among men. In this hour, made terrible with burning hate, with bloodshed, and with slaughter, once more may Thy divine heart be moved to pity. Pity the countless mothers in anguish for the fate of their sons. Pity the numberless families now bereaved of their fathers. Pity Europe, over which broods such havoc and disaster. Do Thou inspire rulers and peoples with counsels of meekness. Do Thou heal the discords that tear the nations asunder. Thou who didst shed Thy precious blood that they might live as brothers, bring men together once more in loving harmony. And as once before the cry of Apostle Peter, "Save us, Lord; we perish," Thou didst answer with words of mercy, and didst still the raging waves, so now deign to hear our trustful prayer and give back to the world peace and tranquillity. And do Thou, O, Most Holy Virgin, as in other times of sore distress, be now our help, our protection, and our safeguard. Amen.

"An indulgence of 300 days may be obtained once in the day, and a plenary indulgence may be obtained in the customary form of the Church by the faithful who have taken part for not less than twenty days in the recitation of the above prayer."

GIRLS MAKE HEROIC OFFER.

Cardiff Sisters Would Undergo Torture to Aid Wounded Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 1.—Two Cardiff girls named Brockington have offered to give part of their skin for grafting on wounded army airman to expedite recovery.

Their heroism is enhanced by the fact that they know the pain which the operation involves, because four years ago they underwent a similar one in aid of an injured brother.

SAYS GERMANS TREAT PRISONERS CRUELLY

Shocking Story of Berlin and Ruhleben Concentration Camps Told by Released Londoner.

BRITISH NEARLY STARVED

Barbarous Punishment Meted Out for Slight Infractions of Rules—Some Prisoners Slain, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 1.—Intimate facts touching upon alleged brutality toward English civilians in the German concentration camps in Berlin and Ruhleben were laid today before Ambassador Page by a prominent Londoner who has just got back home after a harrowing experience. Mr. Page was urgently asked to forward the information to the Washington Government in the hope that Ambassador Gerard might be instructed to investigate, with the ultimate idea of Washington officially interceding. Mr. Page, evidently deeply impressed with the incidents revealed, undoubtedly will communicate with Washington.

On top of the revelations of the Londoner Mr. Page was visited today by Grafton Minot, Private Secretary to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. Mr. Minot was informed of the details given to Mr. Page and it is understood that he is to take the matter up with Mr. Gerard immediately on his return to Berlin next week.

Ambassador Page's visitor, now a physical wreck, formerly was an athlete, a tennis player well known in America. He is reluctant to have his identity revealed, as he has friends still in the concentration camps, and he is afraid they might be severely punished in revenge for his daring to talk. He not only laid the facts before Ambassador Page, but he also talked with British officials. The story he tells deals also with military prisoners in other camps—information imparted to him on what he calls the most reliable authority.

To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Mr. Page's informant in his interview tonight explained that, after terrible sufferings in the Berlin and Ruhleben camps lasting nearly five months, he was recently released on the diagnosis of a camp physician that to keep him a prisoner longer would be fatal. In managing to get his release he was more fortunate than other civilian prisoners, more than thirty of whom he said had died as a result of the treatment received at the hands of the Germans. Now he must undergo a difficult operation on the spine in order to save his life. His hip became diseased from hardships endured in camp.

At the outbreak of the war the Ambassador's caller was at Baden-Baden sojourning with other Londoners. From the day war broke out until Nov. 1 he was detained as a civil prisoner at Baden-Baden. Six days later he was put with 200 other Britishers in a common jail.

One Bowl of Soup in 34 Hours.

"On Nov. 13," he said, "some dozens of us were marched through the town to the railroad station and sent to Berlin, a journey of about thirty-four hours. We had only one bowl of soup each on the way. Attempts to buy food on the platforms of the stations were insolently repressed. Throughout the journey we were insulted by soldiers.

"On Nov. 15 we arrived at the Ploetzensee jail in Berlin, after marching through a drizzling rain from the Charlottenberg station. The exhaustion caused by this journey and the bad conditions, together with a lack of food, undoubtedly caused the death of Morrison Cleator, Acting Consul General at Mannheim.

"At the jail thirteen of us belonging to the learned professions were divided between two cells, while the rest, about seventy, were housed in cages in one room unfit for dogs. These cages were built especially for the British prisoners. They were not high enough to stand in—just room for a wooden bed. The sanitary conditions were terrible, and the beds were alive with vermin.

"On Nov. 28 we were marched through the streets again and sent to Ruhleben. One semi-paralyzed man and several other invalids, seated on top of the baggage wagon, suffered intensely, and more than once tumbled from the wagon to the street. At Ruhleben we were forced to sleep on the floor, with no straw. In the prison were nearly 2,600 civil prisoners, all Englishmen, who got the scantiest attention. There was no furniture in the hospital beyond the beds and a few iron chairs and tables from the race course. Prisoners complaining of nearly starving were told by the German officers to write home for food.

"About the middle of March the suffering from want of food became acute. If it hadn't been for food sent on from England by parcel post many would have starved to death. Originally the hospital had two doctors, who had to attend 1,500 patients, as more than half of the prisoners fell ill. One doctor died and now the remaining physician does the work. The prisoners had to help with the doctors' cases. Some prisoners went mad and we had to watch them.

Brutality by Officers.

"While more than thirty prisoners have died it is amazing that more have not succumbed. I could relate innumerable instances of brutality by officers upon civilian prisoners. One feeble man of 60 was knocked down with a blow of a musket in the hands of an officer, and his face caved in. Right up to the time I was let out the unspeakable cruelty to prisoners went on."

The informant says he has indisputable evidence of reliable eye-witnesses that British soldiers at the Cellelager and Münster military camps have been hideously maltreated by German soldiers. Prisoners, he said, were tied to a stake for some violation of orders, after being stripped of their clothes. Three died after being cut down. One soldier was shot dead for trying to conceal a loaf of bread under his coat after he was nearly exhausted from hunger, another, who released his hold for a moment while helping to drag a vehicle along a road, was shot in the hand, and his hand was so splintered by the bullet that it had to be amputated.

"Americans don't realize the awful treatment of these prisoners by Germans in direct violation of The Hague treaty," said the returned prisoner. "I hope that for the sake of the poor fellows now prisoners an inquiry may be seriously undertaken so that the exact facts may be revealed in the name of humanity."

A letter has been received in London from Fred Winter, a well-known English jockey, who before the war was first jockey to the Kaiser, and who is now a prisoner in the Ruhleben camp, in which Winter asks for bread and biscuits. He says:

"Oh, I do wish I could get my freedom. You can't realize what it is like to be caged up as we are. Just think, from 6 in the morning until 9 o'clock at night we have nothing whatever to do but walk about. It preys on the mind."

Winter does not explain the circumstances of his internment.

GAFFNEY'S SON-IN-LAW HIT.

Major Hans von Wolf Wounded in the Fighting at Ypres.

MUNICH, May 1.—Major Hans von Wolf of the Royal Saxon Artillery, a son-in-law of St. John Gaffney, the American Consul General here, was wounded in the recent fighting in the vicinity of Ypres.

Frau von Wolf, formerly Miss Jayta Humphreys and a step-daughter of Mr. Gaffney, has gone to Aix la Chapelle to nurse her husband.

The von Wolfs were in South Africa when the war began and finally reached Germany after undergoing many exciting experiences.

JOHN LANE SAYS WE ARE FOR ALLIES

English Publisher Discusses American Opinion—Mahan Praised British Navy.

A "BREAK" IN WASHINGTON

The German Ambassador Was Present When Mr. Lane Rejoiced Over the Emden's Capture.

The London Morning Post has printed a letter from John Lane, the well-known publisher, headed "England and the United States; Transatlantic Friendship."

Mr. Lane begins by saying that on his arrival in America he was congratulated by every one on England's "splendid attitude" in the great war. Part of his letter follows:

"Some, however, thought that we were not doing enough in America to win, or, at any rate, to retain, American sympathy, inasmuch as we did not employ any Press Bureau in the face of the persistent, if misdirected, German propaganda. It is true that the White Paper had been published and widely distributed by the enterprising NEW YORK TIMES as one of its many supplements. This was followed by the publication of some other official papers, the whole issued as a reprint in folio form. I understand that a movement is on foot for the publication of all the official documents relating to the war, of all countries involved, in larger type, in one octavo volume, chiefly for the use of public libraries, and this volume, I believe, will contain an introduction by some well-known public man.

"The German Ambassador, Count Bernsdorff, by his volubility, in and out of season, has done much to alienate even some of his own countrymen, while our Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, has throughout acted with discretion and courtesy, thereby making friends in every direction.

Armour Had Talk with Kaiser.

"It was my privilege to meet and discuss the war—its genesis at any rate—with such well-known men as Senator Root, Richard Olney, Mr. Choate, George Foster Peabody, ex-President Eliot of Harvard, President Judson of Chicago University, and many other university Presidents and professors. I also had a very interesting meeting with George Armour at Princeton, who was with the German Emperor in July, but I have not his permission to print what can be best described as a thrilling conversation that took place between them on that occasion. However, the friendship between Mr. Armour, his brother Allison, and the German Emperor is well known, even in England. Although Mr. Root, Mr. Olney, and Mr. Choate are bound by loyalty to the neutral policy of President Wilson, there was unmistakable evidence of their sympathy.

"I was warned in many clubs against speaking openly about the war. The morning after I arrived in Washington I walked into the Metropolitan Club, where an old friend, engaged in conversation with another man, greeted me with surprise at seeing me, as he said, 'on this side,' whereupon his companion looked at me askance and walked away, just as I was saying, 'Well, we've caught the Emden at last.' (It was the day the report was first published.) Upon which my friend remarked: 'Do you know who that was?—Count Bernsdorff, the German Ambassador.' The next day I met Admiral Mahan, whom I had seen last year in London, where he had been for two weeks without any communication whatever from the Admiralty. On my ascertaining the fact that he had only three more days in this country, Mr. Churchill was communicated with and a meeting was arranged. Of this Admiral Mahan informed me in Washington with evident appreciation. How differently so distinguished a man as the inventor of the term 'Sea Power' would have been received in Germany.

"I recall with deep interest the enthusiasm expressed by Admiral Mahan for the brilliant exploits of the British Navy. He knew and acknowledged the great services it has rendered, first of all in guarding the route across the Atlantic, and then in convoying troops from the uttermost ends of the earth to the seat of war, and in the annexation of Germany's colonies. In the face of such mighty work, he regarded the disaster to the Good Hope and the Monmouth as mere incidents of warfare. Within two weeks of this date Admiral Mahan passed away.

Pro-Germans in the West.

"In Chicago and the West I found some exponents of the German cause—especially in Chicago, where there are 750,000 Germans, or the American-born children of Germans. I was told by the librarian of a public library that the passage in the speech of a British Cabinet Minister, invoking the blessing of the Almighty on the arms of the Allies, had been erased from a local paper, and the erasure had been traced to a pro-German who excused himself by stating that it was an insult to God to ask for His blessing when the Allies were supported by the Yellow Race. Another librarian informed me that the committee of his library would not allow the purchase of Bernhardi's 'The Next Great War,' because it weakened the German case.

"Wherever I went I was forcibly struck by the fact that in nearly every American University there are to be found professors who are loud in their support of the Pan-Germanic policy. But in most cases I discovered that these professors had visited Germany through the German-American system of exchange professorships, and had received some personal attention from the German Emperor during their stay.

Influence of Roosevelt.

"On my return to New York, after visiting Canada and some of the West—a growing feeling that the President should have seized the opportunity of protesting against the violation of the Hague Convention and the invasion of Belgium. This feeling is largely due to Mr. Roosevelt, and it is feared, in some quarters, that the next Presidential election may be fought on the question of a greater army and navy for the United States. I found that public opinion in the East was more consolidated than when I first arrived, and there was ted States. There is also a growing prejudice against the belligerents' methods of propagandism. All that is now asked for is the publication in book form of the collected official papers of the nations at war.

"It is a lamentable fact that in all the bookshops are to be found piles of pro-German books, while there are practically no books on the side of the Allies, exceptin Prof. Cramb's irritating book, another one by Douglas Sladen, and a small but excellent book by F. W. Whitridge, besides a few very good pamphlets, including the brilliant Oxford series, which are seldom to be found in the bookshops of American cities.

"It should be placed on record that the two great factors in formulating the American friendship for England have been the invasion of Belgium and the fact that England was unprepared for war. The latter has been the means of refuting all the German charges of aggression on our side. Indeed, many Americans realize and openly acknowledge that we are fighting their battle—in other words, if Germany were by chance victorious, her next war would be with America.

"I also met Americans who expressed in forcible terms the opinion that the navy of the United States should guard the Atlantic, seeing the number of Americans who are crossing from and to Europe. On the Lusitania, going out and coming back, 90 per cent. of the passengers were Americans, although, of course, all were sailing under the British flag. The recent bombardment of Scarborough and Whitby—unfortified pleasure resorts—will emphasize this feeling, for America will not forget that Germany has signed The Hague Convention, in which Article I. decrees that 'the bombardment by naval forces of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings is forbidden.'"

SUNDAY DRINK BILL HEAVIER IN ENGLAND

Dealers Increase Price of Whisky and Brandy 50 Cents a Bottle to Conserve Stocks.

BREWERS ENTER PROTEST

Meanwhile, New Statistics Showing Slackness of Labor in War Industries Are Cited.

LONDON, May 1.—Those people of the British Isles who today went to purchase their supplies of wines and spirits for Sunday found that the prices had been increased in proportion to the new taxes which the Government proposes to levy in its effort to lessen drinking and increase the output of munitions of war.

The price of whisky and brandy had been increased by 50 cents a bottle, which meant a difference of $3 to those people who purchased by the gallon. This increase was made despite the fact that all stocks had been taken out of bond long before the new taxes were levied and therefore had cost the dealers no more than usual. The dealers explained, however, that the demand had been so great that they were compelled to conserve their supplies, wholesale dealers having for some time, in anticipation of the new legislation, refused to deliver goods at the old prices.

The price of beer has not yet been affected nor did whisky and brandy cost more when bought by the glass, except in a few places. Wines varied according to the glass of the places where it was purchased.

Meantime protests from the trade continue. The Burton brewers in a resolution passed at a meeting today declared that the surtax on the Burton output alone would amount to upward of £6,000,000, ($30,000,000,) and that it would prove destructive to the whole trade and throw thousands of men out of work, besides depriving shareholders of their capital. As regards pale ale, for which the town is famous, the resolution stated that the proposed increased tax together with the war tax levied last November would amount to more than 700 per cent.

Ireland would be particularly hard hit for outside of whisky the Irish breweries make a large part of the heavier beers consumed in the world, and the tax on these would be very heavy.

Newspapers which a few weeks ago favored absolute prohibition oppose the new proposals, which, they insist, are unfair to the trade, unnecessary, and would not achieve the object aimed at. The Bishop of London today urged the public to sacrifice drink, for the general good. It would make the people realize, he said, that there really was a war, and he asked his hearers to back up the Government in "its brave efforts to grapple with an evil which was throttling the nation's life."

Official figures of the number of hours lost by the ironworkers of the Clyde and the northeastern coast of England, presumably because of the lure of drink, show that the men engaged in the mechanical equipment of the army and navy are doing less work now than before the war. During the month of March 36 per cent. of the men worked under forty hours a week, including overtime. Virtually 50 per cent. worked less than forty-five hours a week. The ordinary number of hours worked in time of peace was fifty hours.

These statistics, therefore, mean that half of the men in the metal and shipbuilding trades in England's great iron working district are working less than eight hours a day on a six-day week. For this showing, drink is held largely, although not entirely, responsible. Many of the best men joined the army in the early part of the war. Prolonged overtime has caused part of the present force to break down. An element of the Socialist Party also has had considerable influence on the workers by telling that the war is purely a capitalistic affair in which the workers have no direct concern.

Sunday closing has been in operation in Scotland for many years, thus cutting off the workers in the great shipbuilding yards along the Clyde from liquor for one day a week. Whether the English police possibly have grown more lax and the Scottish police more active since the war began, the fact remains that arrests for drunkenness show an increase in Scotland and a decrease in England. Lieut. Col. Ferguson, Inspector of Constabulary of Scotland, says in his report for 1914 that the cities and towns of his country show an increase of 1,665 in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness, and the country districts an increase of 899, or a total increase of 2,564.

In contrast, the great English manufacturing City of Manchester shows only 984 cases of drunkenness for January and February of this year as against 1,520 for the same month of 1914, with a corresponding falling off of crime. The London police speak of a notable decline in arrests here, and report that the arrests for drunkenness during the recent Easter holidays were the fewest on record. They also say that they have been as vigilant as ever in arresting offenders of this class.

BITTER TOWARD AMERICA.

Shipment of Arms to Allies Text for German Paper's Attack.

A bitter attack is made on the Wilson Administration in a recent issue of the Kölnische Zeitung, published in Germany, which declares that the American shipments of arms to the Allies are permitted by this Government in order to distract public attention from the domestic débacles which, it says, have attended the present Administration.

"Even such a soft-hearted idealist as the great Prince of Peace, Bryan," it says, "has only a theoretical aversion to war, now that he has learned to know its blessings for the bankbook. Besides, could fate really be kinder to the present Government than by allotting to it the present war? The people had been promised the very azure of the skies, higher wages, more work, and especially a lower cost of living. But, instead of that, there arose a great murmur in the land, and the Government had its hands full with the task of declaring the bad times merely a 'a psychological condition.' Then the war came, and there came the contracts for billions, the blessings of billions.

"And there came the pretty opportunity to confess in front of the temple: 'Lord, I thank Thee that I am not like as yon German publican there!' And they erected in the front room a Peace and Mediation Bureau and hung before the door on a placard the dove with the olive branch. But in the rear room they kept books day and night with all sorts of nice contracts for cannon and cartridges and guns, and for shrapnel and dumdum bullets, and for picric acid and trinitrates and guncotton; and they rubbed their hands ever more and more satisfied, for such a blessed year had not been experienced for a long time.

"But for the widows and orphans and the cripples that fall by the way as a by-product of this profitable American industry—well, for these they offer prayers and send out a Christmas ship with dolls and ice cream, and at Easter probably an Easter ship with candy, for they have just learned that over there a great shortage therein has arisen. The good American heart has always asserted itself, and there is only one thing in the world that sincerely pains that good heart, namely, if the dull world refuses to understand how good it really is. For, you see, even advertising is a business."

Peace Likely to Continue Till After the Garibaldi Celebration.

ROME, April 30, (via Paris, May 1.)—Great significance is attached to the fact that King Victor Emmanuel will preside at the unveiling of the monument at Quarto Sant' Elena in honor of Garibaldi and his famous Thousand, who captured Sicily in 1860. Doubt has prevailed in some Austro-German circles as to whether his Majesty would take part in the ceremonies on May 5, which are expected to assume the character of a great national demonstration, but it was said tonight there was no longer any question of his determination to do so.

This is regarded as making it certain that no grave steps will be taken by Italy within the next ten days, as the King is not expected to return to Rome until May 8.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 1.—The Italian press is still discussing the chances of intervention in the war, the journals of each party arguing according to their desires, but the likelihood of an Austro-Italian agreement is so remote now that it is scarcely taken into consideration.

Much attention is devoted to the reports that the Germans are using asphyxiating gases in the trenches, which caused a revulsion of feeling in the case of many who were formerly pro-German. Italians take a special interest in these reports, feeling that they may suffer from such methods of warfare in the near future.

ITALY'S RED CROSS READY.

In Case of War Rome Alone Can Care for 30,000 Wounded.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 17.—Italy has now, like every other civilized country, her Red Cross, which, however, is practically untried, as the peninsula has not, since her Red Cros foundation, been concerned in any great war.

The governing powers of the Italian Red Cross are divided in their opinion of what is called a defect in the organisation and may cause serious trouble in the funtioning of the association in time of war. This so-called weakness arises from the fact that the various local Red Cross branches are not branches at all, but independent associations, affiliated, of course, with one another and the Rome branch (the most important,) but in no wise depending upon Rome or controlled by her.

This, it is thought, will cause confusion in time of stress, overcrowding in some places and general want of efficiency. Venice, Verona, Padua, Bologna, Milan, Genoa, and Vicenza—indeed, all the larger towns of the north—have their Red Cross, but, as they work independentll, it is asked how they will cope with continual battles and thousands of wounded.

The Rome Croce Rossa on a war footing has 500 beds, and this number can be increased to 3,000. The military authorities have assigned 30,000 of the wounded, in case of war, to Rome, and arrangements for that number are already completed. This, of course, is far beyond the resources of the Croce Rossa, so that the staffs of all the hospitals existing in the city, military and otherwise, now emptied of their earthquake victims, will be called upon, while many private persons have offered to house a certain number of wounded.

Princess di Poggio Suasa, née Curtis of New York, has offered to take twenty into her palace, while Princess Doria will look after double that number. A curious hitch has, however, occurred in these arrangements, as almost invariably the walls of the great palaces and houses are covered with brocade or damask, which would be impossible in a sick room. Will these charitable ladies go the length of removing their priceless warr coverings?

I am informed that even the Vatican has come forward and ofered Santa Marta, a large building in the Vatican precincts, to be presided over by nuns; Tuscany will give hospitality to 50,000 wounded, and so on. Red Cross, military authorities, and civilians working together to relieve the inevitable suffering as much as possible.

The trained nurses of the Italian Red Cross number 2,000, and are drawn from the upper middle class, and, to some small extent, from the aristocracy. Duke Leopoldo Torlonia is the President; Marchesa Guiccioli, an English woman, the Vice President; the Duchess d'Aosta is on the board, and Princess Doria, also an Englishwoman, and Marchesa Monaldi, sister of Ernest Nathan, the former Mayor of Rome, are inspectors. Among the Rome nurses are daughters of doctors, Senators, Deputies, military and naval officers, civil servants, &c. General Ricciotti Garibaldi's daughter, Signorina Rosa, is a most highly prized nurse, as is the daughter of Duke Caetani.

In times of peace the Red Cross nurses have three months' practical training in a good hospital for three years running. They are all picked women, recommended by respectable householders. They are volunteers, receiving no remuneration whatever; but when they are on service—that is, war service—their maintenance and railway fare are provided.

TISZA'S VIEWS ON ITALY.

Hungarian Premier Hopes for a Peaceable Settlement.

Advices received here by The Hungarian-American Daily tell of the interview which was granted by Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, to the correspondent of the Italian Stampa. The Premier was asked his opinion about Italy's entering the world war.

"The existing difficulties," he said, "originate in a complicated situation. But studying carefully the present circumstances and the future of the two powers, I do not give up the hope of a peaceable and friendly outcome. I am glad to emphasize the possibility of an amicable result. I am positive that an understanding will bring lasting benefits to both, for both of them should be moved by their interests to live side by side as good neighbors."

SAVOFF EN ROUTE TO RUSSIA.

Bulgarian Ex-Minister Goes on a Secret Mission.

BUCHAREST, (via London,) May 1.—General Savoff, at one time Minister of War of Bulgaria, has arrived here.

He will remain a few days and then proceed to Petrograd on a secret mission.

CHARGE WAGE DEPRESSION.

Socialist Organ Accuses Germany of Stopping Competition.

Under the title "An Extraordinary Audacity," the Berliner Vorwärts, the central organ of the German Social Democratic Party, in its issue of April 11 prints a confidential letter dated March 20, circulated by the Association of Bavarian Metal Industrialists to show that the Imperial Marine Office of Germany secretly urged that body and others in various German industries not to advertise very liberal wages for German workingmen, since by doing so they would draw workers away from the Government contracts for war supplies. The circular, addressed to members of the association, in part was as follows:

"The Secretary of State of the Imperial Marine Office, under date of Feb. 22, 1915, has suggested to the War Committee of the German Industries the proposition of asking the constituent industries to refrain from advertising for special workmen, namely, turners, locksmiths, machinists, coppersmiths, riveters, &c., through promises of high wages, because other firms who likewise have to fill war contracts will have labor forces diverted from them, and an unhealthy boosting of wages will result."

After asserting that the unrest among workers was due to employers who had competed for labor, the circular says:

"Therefore the Nürnberg Confidential Commission of the Association of Bavarian Metal Industrialists resolved on March 15, 1915, contrary to the practice of individual firms, that the direct advertisements of its members even as heretofore shall not be permitted, just as the direct use of the municipal or other employment bureaus cannot be authorized. Rather, the procuring of the necessary labor forces shall unconditionally be carried on through our own labor bureau which, in so far as it finds occasion, may also advertise."

ALLIES BOMBARD FORTS AT NAGARA

Naval Guns Prevent the Sultan's Troops from Crossing the Dardanelles.

TURKS MASSED AT MAIDOS

Main Defensive Force Is Twelve Miles from Entrance to the Strait.

LONDON, May 1.—The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following dispatch regarding operations at the Dardanelles:

"The fleet violently bombarded Nagara, but the forts did not reply.

"The Turks are unable to pass over to the Asiatic shore on account of the indirect fire of the Allies. The Turkish troops at present are concentrated around Maidos."

[Maidos is the fort on the eastern shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which lies nearly opposite the strongly fortified promontory of Nagara, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. It is about twelve miles from the entrance to the strait.]

PARIS, May 1.—The Gallipoli peninsula is gradually being cut off from the rest of Turkish Thrace, says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency in a dispatch dated yesterday. It now is said to be impossible for the Turks to pass from one shore to the other. Their main forces are between Gallipoli and Maidos.

French Senegalese troops are reported to be conducting themselves with the utmost valor on the Asiatic coast. They have occupied Yeni Shehr, while Nechori and Nagara are being violently bombarded.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following dispatch, dated Constantinople:

"The French soldiers who landed on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles have been expelled. The Gallipoli peninsula also has been cleared of the invaders except at Gaba Tepeh Point, where the landing detachment, under cover of the guns of the warships, is tenaciously maintaining its position on the coast.

"A terrific bombardment by the allied fleet, April 27 and 28, killed or wounded a few Turkish officers and soldiers, while the Allies lost several thousand in dead and wounded.

"In addition to the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, the British battleships Majestic, Triumph, and Vengeance were partially set on fire. Aided by tenders they slowly returned to the Island of Tenedos. They were severely damaged. Several transports and destroyers also were sunk."

A Constantinople dispatch received on Friday by way of London reported injuries to the Jeanne d'Arc, Majestic, and Triumph, but did not mention the Vengeance.

RUMANIA NOW ANTI-RUSSIAN?

Fears the Czar's Control of the Dardanelles, Vorwaerts Says.

A recent issue of the German Socialist organ Vorwärts, in discussing the political effects of the Allies' attack on the Dardenelles, asserted that it had caused a marked revulsion of feeling in Rumania against the Allies, particularly against Russia.

"The economic future of Rumania is so closely bound up with free passage through the straits,' says the paper, "that the spectre of Russian rule in Constantinople has been enough to swerve even the Russophiles in Rumania, who have heretofore agitated for a closer co-operation with Russia, for their course.

"If Take Jonescu, who has heretofore been generally regarded as the paid agent of Russia in Rumania, is now obliged to declare that Rumania's interests required the internationalization of the straits it indicates no less than a complete shifting of the forces in Rumania toward a policy that is certainly not friendly to Russia."

MOHAMMED THE VICTORIOUS

The Sultan Assumes the Title of the Conqueror of Byzantium.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30, (via London, May 1.)—To celebrate his first selamlik as "Mohammed the Victorious" the Sultan of Turkey at noon today went to the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Six years ago today the Sultan celebrated his first selamlik at the same mosque, but there was a vast contrast between the hasty preparations then and today's pomp and splendor.

The only "Mohammed the Victorious" hitherto known in Turkish history was the Sultan who captured Byzantium and overthrew the Eastern Empire.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE WAR.

Demonstrations Held in Spain and Switzerland.

PARIS, May 1.—Socialists throughout Spain and Switzerland held large demonstrations today, denouncing the present war and militarism in general.

The meetings generally were without incident and the police were not obliged to interfere.

REVIVAL CAUSES CLASH.

Burlington Teacher Charged with Burning "Get Right with God" Emblems.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 1. — Because a high school teacher is alleged to have ripped from the coats of pupils cards bearing the words "Get Right with God," and to have burned the emblems, a clash is threatened between school authorities and churches conducting the tabernacle revival here under auspices of David Hughes, an evangelist.

"In all my experience I never heard of such a case," said the evangelist. "If the cards had been an attack upon any denomination or religious sect the teacher would have been entirely justified, but if the facts as related are true it's high time you parents went further than to complain to a visiting evangelist."

Two Knockouts at Broadway.

Knockouts ended two of the three ten-round bouts at the Broadway Sporting Club last night. In the first ten-round bout Sailor Maher of Brooklyn was knocked out by Silent Martin of New York in the last round with only half a minute left to box. Martin weighed in at 154 pounds and Maher 149½. The bout was even all the way to the tenth, and in the last round both boxers cut loose at top speed and exchanged blows at a fast pace. Martin finally landed a stinging right swing to the jaw and Maher went down for the count. In the second bout Kid Graves of Milwaukee, weighing 143¾, outpointed Frankie Notter of New York by a wide margin. Notter weighed 130½, but his advantage of weight was no assistance to him. He was outpointed in eight of the ten rounds, and in the other two sessions the boxing was even.

In the last bout Terry Mitchell of Brooklyn made short work of Steward Donnelly of Indianapolis. Mitchell weighed 145 and Donnelly 149½. In the first round Mitchell was the aggressor, and forced Donnelly to use defensive tactics. In the second round Mitchell started off at whirlwind speed and floored Donnelly four times, the fourth time sending the Indianapolis boxer to the floor for the count.

LIBELS BRITISH STEAMER.

North German Lloyd Sues for Damages to the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., May 1.—An unusual Admiralty proceeding, involving ships of England and Germany, was begun today at New Orleans in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, when the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of Bremen filed a libel to recover $198,962.24 damages from the English owners of the steamship Incemore, now within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court at New Orleans. The suit grows out of the collision between the German steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. and the British steamship Incemore, which occurred ten miles off the coast of the Isle of Wight on June 17, 1914.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II is now listed among the German vessels in New York harbor, and the Incemore is taking cargo at New Orleans.

The North German Lloyd Company has been awaiting a favorable opportunity to libel the British ship ever since the collision, and now has put its claim into the hands of a local firm of lawyers.

The collision occurred in a dense fog as the Kaiser Wilhelm II. was on her way from Southampton to Cherbourg with 1,000 passengers on board from New York. She was struck on the starboard side by the Incemore, which had her bows battered in and her anchor driven inboard by the impact. The German liner steamed back to Southampton under her own power and landed her passengers.

After undergoing repairs at Bremen, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived in New York just before war was declared, and has been tied up ever since at the North German Lloyd Pier at Hoboken. Captain R. Dahl, who was in charge at the time of the collision, is in command of the liner now.

The Incemore is a freighter, of 3,060 gross tonnage, owned by the W. Johnston Company, Limited, of Liverpool.

DOCTORS FREE, REARRESTED

Four Are Paroled Until Tomorrow in Museum Cases.

After an animated proceeding before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court yesterday Drs. Leonard Landies, Andrew Ewing, Sidney S. Engelman, and Abraham Cooperman, who were arrested recently, charged with violations of the Penal Code, were discharged from custody, immediately rearrested, and then paroled until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when Justice Hendrick will pass upon the merits of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Moses H. Grossman of House, Grossman & Vorhaus immediately after their second arrest.

Assistant District Attorney Stanley W. Ritchter, protested first against their discharge and then against their rearrest on bench warrants that had been obtained. He also protested against an immediate hearing on the second arrests.

Mr. Grossman based his argument for the dismissal of the commitments on the ground that they did not specify the crime charked against the defendants. The four prisoners were said by the prosecuting officer to have been implicated in maintaining a nuisance in the maintenance of museums to which legal exception had been taken. On Friday Mr. Richter asked Justice Hendrick to sit as a committing Magistrate and not to hear the evidence. This he did and affidavits against them were presented.

George Massey.

George Massey, who died on Thursday at his home, 254 West Seventy-first Street, was the senior member of the drug firm of Lanman & Kemp. He was a son of the late Rev. Samuel Massey of Montreal, Canada, and was born in Witton, Cheshire County, England, where his ancestors had lived since its occupation by the Baron de Massey, who crossed to England with William the Conqueror. Mr. Massey was prominent among the British residents of this city and was a graduate of McGill University, a former President of the British Schools and Universities Club, and an officer of St. eGorge's Society. He was also a former Vice President of the New York College of Pharmacy and a member of the New York, Toronto and Rumson Country Clubs. Mr. Massey was a former Governor of the New York Athletic Club, and was instrumental a few years ago, in bringing Canadian Lacrosse teams to this country in order to introduce the sport here. His widow, a son, and a daughter, survive him.

Dr. Gustafson, Archaeologist, Dies.

CHRISTIANIA, April 20.—Dr. Gabriel Gustafson, the leading Norwegian archeologist, is dead at his home here, aged 62. Dr. Gustafson was born in Sweden, but came to Norway in 1889, and became head of the antiquarian section of the Bergen Museum, which, under his direction, developed into an important institution. Later he was appointed professor in the University of Christiania, where he completely reorganized the museum and directed many excavations, making many important discoveries. He was regarded as the world's greatest authority on the civilization of the Viking Age.

Obituary oNtes.

EMORY WENDELL, a former President of the First National Bank of Detroit, Mich., died on Friday at his home in that city, in his eighty-second year. He retired in his seventieth year and wrote a book on banking, which was published in two volumes. Mr. Wendell, who started as a clerk, was the founder and first President of the Bankers' Club of Detroit.

Mrs. EMOLIA CARRANZA, sister-in-law of General Venustiano Carranza, died on Friday at her home in San Antonio, Texas, in her fifty-ninth year. She was the wife of Colonel Sebastian Carranza, a brother of the General.

CHARLES CARMAN, 91 years old, a veteran oyster planter of Canarsie, died on Thursday at the Kings County Hospital. A daughter survives him.

AUGUSTUS F. BAYS, a lawyer in this city since 1854, died on Thursday at his home, 533 West 160th Street. He was 83 years old and was born in Cambridge, England. Mr. Bays was a graduate of Cambridge University and a founder of All-Saints' Episcopal Church, of which he was Warden and Vestryman for many years. Of recent years he had been a member of the Chapel of the Incarnation.

Miss MARY L. BRISTOL, daughter of Frederick E. Bristol, vocal instructor, died on Friday at her home, 127 West Eighty-second Street. She was 45 years old, and, besides her father, is survived by three brothers.

Miss HELEN CAROLINE PARMENTER, head of the Art Department of the Pittsburgh Training School for Teachers, died yesterday at the Rockefeller Institute Hospital, in her forty-second year. She was born in Elmira, N. Y., and was a graduate of the old Women's College at Columbia University.

FINDS POLES HAPPY UNDER GERMAN RULE

Abraham Cohan Praises the Kaiser's Forces After a Trip to the War oZne.

LOOKS FOR A DEADLOCK

Doesn't Think Germany Can Be Beaten—Says America Has Lost Its Chance as Peacemaker.

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, was the speaker at a meeting at Carnegie Hall last night, given in his honor by the United Hebrew Trades and the East Side branches of the Socialist party in order to get the story of his investigations in the war zone, from which he returned last week.

The meeting was carried on in Yiddish and Mr. Cahan delivered his address in that language, but before he appeared on the stage he gave a summary in English to the reporters of what he was to say. He favors the German cause, but pointed out that he was born in Russia, was a Russian revolutionist, and spoke German only with difficulty.

"I spent most of my time," said Mr. Cahan, "in the region of Russian Poland, near the City of Lodz, and visited the cities, towns, and countryside of that district. That section is now held by the Germans, and I had every opportunity to compare their treatment of the natives with what had gone on when the Russians were there. The comparison is all in favor of the Germans. The people there are contented and have nothing but praise of the Kaiser's forces. I may say that for the first time in my life I saw Poles and Jews carrying on their daily tasks in the presence of soldiers without uneasiness, and these were the German soldiers.

"I carefully investigated tsories of Russian outrages, and in every case have names and dates and definite places to back up my assertion. The Russians, both officers and men, behaved vilely to the residents of the section. For instance, I talked with one widow with two daughters. One of the daughters had been attacked by Cossacks in the mother's presence. When the girl fainted they made the mother carry water to her, and after that she did not escape further molestation. The girl is now neearly demented. The other sister helped tell me the story as well as she could. In another case, in a town in Galicia, 100 women and about as many men sought refuge in their synagogue. Forty Cossacks followed, held the men outside under guard, and, joined by many companions, attacked the women inside.

"These are only a few instances. They were not sporadic outbreaks, but occurred wherever the Russian army went.

"The most significant thing I found about Germany was the moral strength which holds there. It permeates the populace and will be a very strong asset in conducting the war. There is no bluster or ranting. The German of today is a better man than he ever was. The war has done it for him, as it has for the Frenchman and the Englishman.

"It is preposterous to think of the Russians being successful in their campaign and reaching Berlin. They are a thousand years behind the times and practically negligible. The French and the English are the only ones Germany has to fear.

"To illustrate German and Russian rule, I can mention a visit to the town of Ostrowo. It is right on the frontier, a German town whose inhabitants speak Polish. It is a fine up-to-date town with all the evidences of modern comfort and cultivation. From there I stepped over the border. When you have gone as far as about twenty city blocks, you are in a region of indescribable backwardness, a region so filthy and unsanitary that there is not a place where you or I could sleep or eat. Yet exactly the same race of people is living in comfort and cleanliness only a short distance away in Ostrowo.

"Most of the people at this meeting are workingmen interested in the international socialistic movement. It has been said that the present war has disrupted the Socialist movement, because the Socialists of all nations have taken up arms and are fighting each other. But that is not true. The Socialists have indeed taken up arms, because they felt that the war was inevitable. But they believe at its close the movement will have a stronger impulse than ever because the world will have been cleansed of certain forces incompatible with international Socialist ideals.

"They realize that the world will be utterly sick of the war of commercialism, which this conflict represents. There could be no such war under socialism.

"There is just one reason why the German Socialists joined the conflict and are with the Kaiser, whom normally they are against. It is because, they said, 'If we start at this time to make trouble for our country, we are only playing into the hands of savage Russia.' They do not believe that there would have been a war if Russia had not been involved. At least, they would not have supported it. But if Russia was a country up with modern civilization, as France and Germany are, there would have been no trouble.

"I am not in the prophecy business and so cannot say how the war will end. I cannot think Germany will be beaten. I think it will end in a deadlock. I hope so. When overtures of peace come, they will not come from Germany or any of the big nations involved. They will come from some small country. America has lost her chance at it by supplying arms to Germany's foes."

FEARS FOR A BELGIAN BISHOP

Paris Has a Report That Germans Will Arrest Mgr. Heylen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1.—The Journal de Débats's Havre correspondent says the Belgium authorities expect the arrest by the Germans of Mgr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, because of his refutation of the German statement that Belgian priests incited the peasants to attack the Germans or became francstireurs themselves.

Mgr. Heylen sent a protest against these assertions to General von Bissing, contradicting them in detail, and further asserting that the Germans stole twenty-four robes from an abbey near Dinant and wore them for a considerable time, thus causing false rumors about the priests' behavior.

The Belgian officials say the Germans are furious at Mgr. Heylen's independent tone and are likely to arrest him immediately.

CHINA REJECTS PART OF JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

lating to the appointment of Japanese as political, financial, and military advisers in China, if she could be recompensed by an acceptance by China of some of the main articles asking for special privileges in Mongolia, many of which the Chinese have thus far refused. If Japan could obtain absolute domination of inner Mongolia, the belief was expressed in some quarters that some of the demands in the so-called general group would be waived.

It is known, however, that Japan will continue, at all events, to insist on an acceptance of her demands for railway rights included in Group V, as well as the article relating to the purchase of arms and ammunition by China in Japan. The Japanese not only are anxious to stimulate their own industries in the manufacture of arms and open up a nearby market, but it is said by well-informed Japanese officials that Japanese firms are anxious also to obtain contracts for the sale to Chinese soldiers of uniforms exactly like those worn by the Japanese troops.

One of the most important demands in Group V, which China now has rejected, and of peculiar interest to American missionaries, is that asking for the right to discuss at a future date the propagation of Buddhism in China. The Japanese many years ago endeavored to introduce that form of worship into China on an extensive scale, but the Chinese Dynasty refused to permit it.

While the Japanese attach much importance to the question, persons familiar with the course of Far Eastern diplomacy said it would not be surprising if, to placate American and European opposition, the entire question finally was left untouched, especially should the Chinese agree to some of the other demands regarded as more important by Japan.

It was generally believed here that the rejection by China of Group V would be followed by further conferences and an endeavor to reconstruct the series of articles along lines more acceptable to China.

Secretary Bryan continued today his policy of absolute silence on the Japanese-Chinese question, but it is assumed in diplomatic quarters here that both the United States and Great Britain are quietly exerting influence toward a satisfactory adjustment of the situation by compromises.

TO DEMAND NAGEL INQUIRY.

Brotherhood Will Ask Congress to Investigate His Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A Congressional inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the selection of Charles Nagel as a neutral member of the Board of Arbitration which sat in the controversy between the ninety-eight Western railroads and their 64,000 engineers, firemen, and hostlers is to be demanded by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The brotherhoods plan to ask how the former Secretary of Commerce and Labor happened to be named as an arbitrator, who vouched for him and why, when it was known to the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation that he represente dinterests that were financially concerned in the welfare of the roads involved in the controversy.

The demand for a Congressional inquiry was practically agreed upon today at an all-day secret conference of the 100 general Chairmen of the brotherhood locals representing all the roads. The conferees decided that the award as handed down on Friday by the Board of Arbitration was a joke, and the five months' arbitration a farce. The Chairmen declared they had "played in a game with the cards stacked against them," and that Mr. Nagel was the "stacked card." They sai dthe wage increase didn't "amount to car fare." In spite of this, they practically unanimously agreed to abide by the award and file no protest.

Plans were laid for the coming year, and it is certain the wage question will come up again before that time. Chairmen who came out of the session were almost as one in declaring that they would agree to no further arbitrations, and that the controversies would be settled on some other basis at the end of the year.

Mr. Nagel was not charged with dishonesty in any way by the brotherhood chiefs, despite the fact that at the conference it wa selicited from F. A. Burgess and Timothy Shea, the two labor representatives on the board, that he had voted against the men on practically every question, although on the board as a neutral. One labor leader attributed his votes to "class consciousness."

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, following today's conference, made this significant statement:

"Some one is going to answer to the labor unions for the appointment of Mr. Nagel as a neutral arbitrator. Who is to make the answer we don't know, but we are going to know before we get through."

RESCUE ELEVEN SAILORS.

Crew of the Victoria Picked Up—West Coast Storm Subsides.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 1.—Eleven members of the crew of the steamship Victoria which foundered off the Coronada Islands on Friday, were picked up by the schooner Flyer today. They had taken to the lifeboats just before the Victoria sank.

The men chose to remain on the leaking vessel, hoping to save her, when the fifteen passengers were taken off last night by the American-Hawaiian steamer American.

The men suffered from exhaustion and exposure during their voyage in the open boats, but none was in a serious condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The Pacific Coast storm which sent the steamer Victoria to the bottom disabled the liner Northern Pacific, damaged the passenger steamer Harvard, and kept scores of vessels, big and little, out at sea for many hours, had subsided tonight.

Two big steamers, the Pennsylvania and the J. L. Luckenbach, and a stream of small craft have come into port.

The Northern Pacific, which with 150 passengers aboard, has been drifting before the storm off Point Arena, one hundred miles north of here, sent word late today that the steam steering gear which was disabled, had been repaired and she was expected to come into port under her own power.

Anxiety is being felt regarding the Norwegian ship Aggi, which left here Thursday in tow of the steamer Edgar H. Vance. Yesterday, during the storm, the towing line broke, and since then the Aggi has been adrift and no word has come from her.

TO PAY 165 NEW POLICEMEN.

Mayor Allows Aldermen's Grant to Go Through Without Approval.

Mayor Mitchel returned yesterday to the Board of Aldermen without approval or disapproval its grant of $165,000 in special revenue bonds to provide for 165 more policemen. This gives Commissioner Woods the right to go ahead and appoint the new patrolmen from the civil service list.

In the same way the Police Commissioner obtained the right to spend $12,000 for bicycles, each of which must cost not more than $25, and $13,000 for motor cycles, each of which must cost not more than $200. They are to be used in the outer districts, and each machine will do away with a horse.

GERMANY'S 'BURNING LAKE.'

American Says He Saw Demonstration of Gases Four Years Ago.

C. R. Lynch, an American who has been touring the Continent for the last few years introducing American business and amusement ideas, returned to this city yesterday and told of having witnessed experiments by the Germans with their deadly asphyxiating gases which they used with remarkable effect against the Allies recently in the fighting in Flanders.

"About four years ago," said Mr. Lynch, "I had arranged to build a Dreamland park near Berlin. I had raised the capital and secured the site. The German police officials insisted, however, that all the structures should be of steel and concrete. Just then Dreamland at Coney Island burned down, and the police said they did not want anything like that in the neighborhood of Berlin, and the project had to be given up.

"But while I was getting the site I was invited one day to witness an exhibition of a new invention of a German engineer named Fiedler. He called it a 'burning lake,' and it was his idea to use it for amusement purposes. Fiedler claimed he had rediscovered the lost secret of the ancient 'Greek fire.'

"We took a train from Berlin and rode an hour to a place whose name I was not told. We drove through a forest until dark, when suddenly we came to a clearing in the woods. Here there was some sort of small engine, which they did not allow me to approach, and they would not let me see anything except the end of a hose. At a signal, the hose began to spurt a stream of fire in the air. The heat was such that I could not approach within 200 feet of the nozzle. They turned the hose upon a small stream that was near, and soon for quite a distance the surface of the stream was ablaze. The inventor said that he had set fire to boats by setting the water afire near them, and letting the current and the wind carry the blaze in their direction.

"The invention had been demonstrated three times before the Kaiser himself. I was so impressed with the invention that I immediately made a proposition for the American rights of it. I was told there were no American rights, for the German Government had forbidden that the invention should be shown outside of the country. When the descriptions were published of the attack on French trenches with liquid fire, I recognized the invention I had seen demonstrated near Berlin about four years ago."

HOW WAR HAS CUT TRADE WITH EUROPE

Net Loss in Nine Months of Fiscal Year $34,725,231, Despite Larger Exports.

FALLING OFF OF IMPORTS

And Exports to Germany Almost Down to the Vanishing Point—No Trade at All with Austria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—An analysis of our foreign commerce during March, which was completed today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows many significant trade consequences of the war in Europe. For one thing, American exports to Germany in March amounted to only $283,816, as against $28,213,120 in March last year. For nine months of this fiscal year, down to the end of March, this country imported from Germany a great deal more than it has exported to that country. The total imports were $83,708,578, while the exports were $28,861,187, the total trade with Germany for the nine months being $112,569,765, whereas it was in the same nine months of the last fiscal year $434,370,281, nearly four times as much.

Similarly it appears that American trade with Europe has also fallen off in the grand total, notwithstanding the heavy increase in the shipment of foodstuffs, arms, and munitions of war. Imports from all Europe, which were $678,483,473 last year, were $480,995,245 for the nine months covered by today's statement, a falling off of $197,488,228. Exports to Europe for the nine months of the last fiscal year, ended with March, 1914, were $1,208,540,091, and this fiscal year were $1,371,203,016, a gain of $162,762907. The net loss of European trade has been $34725231.

The imports of March, 1915, as compared with those of a year ago show a los. The total then was $182,55,304, as against $158,022,016 this year. Exports in March, 1915, however, were greatly in excess of those of a year ago, being $292,250,231, as against $183,934,601 in March, 1914.

In the item of miscellaneous exports there was a total shipment in March last of horses to the value of $8,088,974, and of mules to the value of $1,255,759. In the miscellaneous column also appears the export of seeds to the value of $408,513.

March exports have increased this year over March a year ago as follows: France, $13,511,436, to $40,647,375; Italy, $6,047,752, to $23,530,522; Netherlands, $8,953,409, to $23,386,506; Great Britain, $43,848,656, to $93,384,652.

The falling off in imports on account of the war is also striking. Import figures for March, 1914, as compared with those for March, 1915, are: Austria-Hungary, $1,851,014 to $904,127; Belgium, $4,352,294 to $254,218; France, $12,627,190 to $6,878,977; Germany, $16,799,063 to $7,984,115; Italy, $5,661,336 to $4,236,037; Netherlands, $3,593,912 to $1,662,939; Russia in Europe, $2,379,488 to $19,163; Great Britain, $27,448,619 to $21,828,430.

American export trade to Austria was extinguished this year, not a dollar's worth of goods being shipped to that country from the United States. Last year the export valuation was $1,661,000.

ASSERTS HE'S AMBASSADOR.

Former Interpreter at Mexican Consulate Fined in Night Court.

Louis Mulino, 30 years old, of the Union Square Hotel, an interpreter formerly attached to the Mexican Consul's office at 17 Battery Place, was arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Policeman Noble of the Greenwich Street Station, testified that Mulino had caused a disturbance in the Whitehall building in the afternoon and refused to leave.

Mulino denied his guilt and asserted that he was the Mexican Ambassador to the United States with a salary of $1,000 a month. Magistrate Ten Eyck found him guilty and imposed a fine of $10. The fine was not paid.

MAYOR GOING ON VACATION.

Starts Today for Trip of Five Weeks in the West.

Mayor Mitchel will leave New York today on a five weeks' vacation in the West. He held yesterday a conference with the heads of the city departments. In that he enjoined on his Commissioners the importanec of beginning immediately the preparation of their statements of budget requirements and of remembering that strict economy was necessary.

If it was necessary for any department to take on new men the Mayor asked the Commissioners to select as far as possible men who had been laid off by other city departments.

GIRL, 3, DIES FROM BURNS.

Clothing of Judge Cabell's Daughter Caught Fire from Stove.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N.J., May 1.—District Court Judge Walter C. Cabell and his wife were upstairs after supper this evening when they heard their 4-year-old daughter Alice racing through the lower floor of their home, which is the old Peter Reid mansion, at Passaic and Aycrigg Avenues, calling for help. Ainsworth Hird, a mill owner, whose place adjoins the mansion, and who was in his yard, heard the cries also, and when Judge Cabell hurried downstairs he found Hird rolling 3-year-old Grace Cabell in his coat. The child's clothing had caught fire at a gas stove in the kitchen, and she was terribly burned.

An ambulance was called and the child was hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, where she died a few hours later. Her parents were almost prostrated by shock. Small Alice couldn't tell much what happened except that her sister had got too near the stove and she, seeing Grace in flames, had fled screaming.

CARMAN TRIAL ON MONDAY.

Neighbor as Important New Witness for Prosecution.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 1.—The second trial of Mrs. Florence Carman for the alleged murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman in Freeport on June 30, 1914, is scheduled to begin on Monday, and District Attorney Lewis J. Smith has admitted that he has several new witnesses. One of these is said to be a neighbor of the Carmans who will tell of incidents immediately preceding the shooting of Mrs. Bailey.

The shot was fired from outside the house through a window into the physician's office. This witness is said to have had a view of the lawn outside this window.

Justice Abel E. Blackmar will preside at the trial and he will decide whether Mrs. Carman shall be detained in jail or left at liberty under bail while the trial progresses. Mrs. Carman's lawyers say they will fight any attempt to jail their client.

Arrest Presser on Murder Charge.

Lieutenant Hennessy and Detective Wuchsner of Headquarters arrested a man in Bayonne, N. J., last night who described himself as Isidore Presser, 22 eyears old, of 8 Pitt Street, on a charge of complicity in the murder of Morris Rosenthal on March 11 last in front of 85 Allen Street in a feud between rival bands of strikebreakers. Extradition will be asked.

EDITOR CAUGHT AS PEDDLER

Arrested Selling South American Trade Magazine in Wall Street.

A tall distinguished looking man, who was arrested yesterday for peddling without a license, said he was J. P. Santamrina, a professor of commercial science, geography, jurisprudence, and philology, a public lecturer for the Board of Education, President of the Spanish Inter-American Immigration Protective Association, former editor of L'Argentine and La Prensa, leading South American newspapers, ex-Justice of the Peace in the Argentine, special Argentine envoy to the first commercial conference of the Pan-American Union at Washington, and export trade counsel and secretary of the Inter-American movement which has offices at 1 Broadway.

Policeman Stanley, of the Old Slip Station told Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court he had seen the defendant standing upon a soap box at Broad and Wall Streets, addressing 500 persons, while a youthful assistant went among the crowd selling a publication called The South American. Stanley said that the assistant had stopped selling when warned, but Mr. Santamarina subsequently had sold a copy to a boy for ten cents.

Mr. Santamarina said the proceeds of the sales of the magazine published in the interests of closer trade relations between the United States and South America, were devoted to charitable purposes.

"I shall see the Police Commissioner about this," he said. "If the I. W. W., who are against all Government, can speak, why cannot I?"

"Will promise not to sell any more before you obtain a license?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes," replied Mr. Santamarina.

Mr. Santamarina was arrested three days ago on a similar charge. He was discharged by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court.

TIES UP $3,000,000 ESTATE.

Mrs. Hitchcock's Will Defers Payment of Bequests Eight Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 1.—An unusual proceeding was begun today, when Surrogate Sawyer was asked to put a legal construction on a clause in the will of Mrs. Clara F. Hitchcock, who left an estate valued at $3,000,000, in which she set forth that none of the bequests should be paid until eight years after her death.

Mrs. Hitchcock, who was the widow of Welcome G. Hitchcock, died at Scarsdale on Jan. 9. Under her will, which was admitted to probate this morning, charity, religious societies, churches, relatives, and servants receive large sums which are now held up by the odd clause.

James Heavey of 18 Summit Avenue, White Plains, who was coachman for the Hitchcock family for a quarter of a century, receives $10,000, while to the Hitchcock Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Scarsdale is left $25,000, in addition to $25,000 given by Mr. Hitchcock. The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the White Plains Hospital, the White Plains Y. M. C. A., and other institutions are beneficiaries.

When the will was offered for probate objections were filed by August C. Reimer and Henry C. Reimer, nephews, of Denver, Col., both heirs. They asked the Surrogate to determine the validity of the will as far as the eight years clause was concerned.

CELEBRATE DEWEY VICTORY.

Daniels Congratulates Admiral on Anniversary of Manila Bay Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The victory of Admiral George Dewey over the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, was celebrated tonight at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, which was attended by Admiral Dewey and a considerable number of the officers who participated in the engagement. This evening the following radio message was received by Admiral Dewey from the Secretary of the Navy, who is with the Atlantic fleet at Hampton Roads, Va.:

ON BOARD THE MAYFLOWER.

Admiral Dewey, General Board, Washington:

Upon this, the anniversary of your victory, the fleet assembled at Hampton Roads joins me in cordial felicitations. All sincerely hope you may be vouchsafed many more years of active service to your greatful country.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Officers of the navy from out of town who came here for the dinner called on the Admiral at his office today and offered their congratulations. Admiral Dewey was 77 years old on Dec. 26 last. By a special act of Congress he retains his rank on the active list, although fifteen years past the regular age for retirement, and attends constantly to his important duties as President of the General Board of the Navy.

SCHOOL STRIKE PATCHED UP

All Due to Pupils' Baseball Star Being Called "Thick-Headed."

RED BANK, N. J., May 1.—John Shea is short stop of the Red Bank High School baseball team. The team holds the pennant of the East Jersey High School League, and it expects to win the flag agai nthis year. On Thursday the star shortstop failed to comprehend something, and in a moment of laughing exasperation Miss Anna Dearborn, the instructor in charge, called him a "thick-headed Irishman."

Despite the laugh John took offense and threatened to leave school and not return. That alarmed the baseball team and the alarm spread to the rest of the boys. Yesterday sixty of them struck. They marched out and refused to go back. Late in the day they were wiser and sent a committee comprising William Matthews, William Whiting, and Eugene Newman to see the Principal, George H. Harden. He met the committee and talked matters over with the boys.

As a result on Monday morning all the boys are to be in their places, and Miss Dearborn will explain she meant no real reflection upon the shortstop, and the boys will tell how sorry they are fo rhaving been unruly. Mr. Harden is to deliver a lecture that will have as its burden the need of self-restraint and diplomacy and the need of obedience.

FINLAND'S SAILING DELAYED.

Carries 9,000 Tons of Cargo for San Francisco Via Canal.

The sailing of the Panama-Pacific liner Finland, with 460 tourists for San Francisco via the Canal, was delayed forty-five minutes on account of the clearance papers not arriving from the Custom House in time. The ship left her pier at 10 o'clock in the morning and anchored off the Statue of Liberty, where the papers were taken off to her by a tug from the Battery.

In addition to her crowd of American tourists going to the Fair, the Finland had 9,000 tons of cargo in the hold. This included a big consignment of Minnesota flour which the shippers asserted was a cheaper method of sending it to California than having it carried by freight trains over the Rocky Mountains.

Delegates from Salvador Here.

Three delegates from Salvador to the Pan-American Financial Conference, to be held in Washington on May 24, arrived here yesterday on the Santa Clara from Acajutla, via the Panama Canal. They are Alfonso Quinones, Vice President of the republic; Joseph Suay, former Minister of Finance, and Roberto Aguilar, a banker. The Santa Clara was the first steamship to bring passengers and mails direct from San Salvador to New York.

WOMEN TO APPEAL TO CHIEF CAPITALS

Committees Will Demand That Steps Be Taken to End the War.

LAST DAY OF CONGRESS

A Permanent Peace Committee Formed — Jane Addams Praises Work of The Hague Gathering.

By JANE ADDAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—Urging that the neutral countries should immediately offer continuous mediation to the warring powers, Miss Julia Grace Wales of the University of Wisconsin, seconded by a representative of the parties to the conflict, secured the unanimous and enthusiastic indorsement of a plan for mediation without armistice of which she is the author and that has already been submitted to President Wilson by the Wisconsin Legislature in a special memorial.

By vote of the conference an international committee or congress of women is to sit throughout the peace negotiations, which in the end must be carried on by the powers when the conflist ceases, with a view to bringing the pressureo f public opinion to bear in the direction of securing a settlement that will if possible prevent the recurrence of war.

The congress also voted to send a committee of women from neutral and belligerent countries to the capitals of Europe and the United States to lay before them an apepal based upon the resolutions adopted by the congress. Future organized co-operations on the part of the international woman's movement is assured by the creation of a permanent International Woman's Peace Committee.

The congress, which came to a close at 2:30 o'clock this afternon with interest unabated, has bene wondergul and inspiring. Many hundreds of letters and telegrams from women all over the world, for the most part approving and in some cases protesting against holding of an international garering, showed the universal interest in the meeting.

The closing session will long be remembered, replete as it was with obvious manifestations of international good-will and woman's solidarity. Those most cautious and fearful lest the congress prove an unwise step were loudest in their congratulations upon its successful issue.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Herald.)

THE HAGUE, May 1, (via London.)—The International Congress of Women concluded its sessions here today. At the final meeting there was adopted a proposal to send delegations representing the congress to the President of the United States and to the heads of all the European powers, for the purpose of demanding immediate cessation of the war.

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, President of the Hungarian Womans' Suffrage Association, moved this resolution. She was confronted with the shapest opposition, in furtherance of which many parliamentary technicalities were resorted to. This precipitated a clash which threw the gathering into the greatest confusion.

"We are here not only to talk, but to show the way to action," said Mrs. Schwimmer. "We wish to take positive steps to end this terrible war."

Mrs. Fannie Andrews of Boston read a manifesto covering all the oints dealt with by the Congress. This manifesto, which will be issued among women throughout the civilized world, declares that "this must be the last war."

The resolution referring to fortifications, which was passed yesterday, was modified today so that it now rovides simply that the seas shall be open to all nations on equal terms.

On the conclusion of the Congress many of the delegates left The Hague immediately. The American delegates scattered, various members leaving for Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, France, England, or other countries.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A peace greeting to the women of the world from the Norwegian Women's Peace Association was delivered at the White House today by H. H. Bryan, Norwegian Minister to the United States, who asked that it be communicated to President Wilson.

The greeting, embodying resolutions adopted at a meeting of Norwegian women at Nobelhouse, Christiania, averred that "the dogma of the necessity of war must be overthrown."

ARREST FOUR AS ABDUCTORS

School Girl, Prisoner for a Day, Escapes and Tells of Captors.

A woman and three men were arrested last evening in an apartment at 22½ Catherine Street on the charge of abducting Mary Noevilli, 14 years old, daughter of Raphael Noevilli, 56 Mulberry Street.

Detectives McKenna and Haskin of Police Headquarters and Agent Feeny of the Society for Prevention of Crueity to Children, had the beat the men into submission after forcing the door. The prisoners, Mary Greco, 18 years old; Ernest Preato, Nicholas Alpillio, and Rocco Crecaroni, were locked up at Headquarters.

Mary Noevilli was returning from scholo on Thursday afternoon when accosted, she said, by Charles Fileo, 20 years old, of 67 James Street, who lured her to the Catherine Street place, where she was held a prisoner until Friday night when seh escaped. McKenna caught Fileo at 2:30 yesterday morning as he was entering the James Street house. Fileo was held in $2,000 bail in the Tombs Court for examination on May 4.

LECTURES GROW IN FAVOR.

Attendance at School Course Larger by 125,000 Last Year.

"Attendance at the lectures of the Board of Education has increased by 125,000 this last year over that of the year previous," said Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures, at the twenty-fifth reunion of Public Lecturers of the board at the Hotel Astor last evening. Dr. Leipziger told of the care with which arrangements for the lectures were made. He spoke of the great demand for the continuance of the lectures when there had been a suggestion of their discontinuance. He told of a man who said that, with three of his children acting as school teachers, he had felt his mental disadvantage until he had educated himself by attendance at the lectures.

"The working day has been reduced a full fifth within the last half a dozen years," said Dr. Leipziger, "and this means a vast increase in the possibilities for adult education."

He told of three reading clubs that had been formed to discuss the subjects of the lectures and read original papers, and said he hoped a chain of such clubs would be extended through the city.

Victory Luncheon for Mrs. Einstein.

Mrs. William Einstein was the guest at a "Victory" luncheon on Friday at Delmonico's, given by the Board of Directors of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association in recognition of the successful outcome of the work to which she has given many years of effort—the passage of a widowed mothers' pension measure by the New York Legislature. There was an address by Mrs. I. Lewi, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman presented a box of toilet articles from the Board, and other speakers were Mrs. Samuel Ekeles, Mrs. Samuel Koenig, and Mrs. I. Crane. Mrs. Harry Kraft sang a solo and Mrs. Charles Oppenheim read a poem written by Miss Annette Kohn.

TO MANAGE CARYL ESTATE.

Mrs. Agnes Gourreau Asks to be Made the Administratrix.

The half-a-million-dollar estate left by Mrs. Elisabeth Jumel Caryl, who died on Tuesday at her home, 8 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, must be disposed of in the courts. Thomas F. Curran, Corporation counsel of Yonkers and attorney for Mrs. Agnes Gourreau, granddaughter of Mrs. Caryl, applied to Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains yesterday for her appointment as administratrix of the estate. eH said relatives had been unable to find a will. There are only three heirs to the property, one a granddaughter in France, a granddaughter in a convent in England, and Mrs. Gorreau, who came from France two years ago, and had since lived with Mrs. Caryl.

Mrs. Caryl was born in the Jumel mansion, and she was the grandniece of Mme. Jumel. She and her husband moved to Yonkers twenty-two years ago. They purchased property north of Van Cortlandt Park, comprising a large area. Her estate includes a part of this property.

Some of her estate consists of personal effects inherited from Mme. Jumel. In the unpretentious three-story, old-fashioned frame house where Mrs. Caryl lived these treasures have been stored for years. Among them are said to be a manuscript letter written by Napoleon to Josephine, rare Colonial relics, letters and documents from Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and Burr, and ancient furniture, paintings, and furnishings of great value.

HONOR MEDAL TO EDISON.

Civic Forum to Award It to Him for Distinguished Public Service.

Thomas A. Edison has been voted the American who has done the most to benefit mankind and is to receive the Civic Forum Medal of Honor for distinguished public service. This Medal of Honor, which was established to give recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people to that one of their countrymen who, in ways of peace, performs some signal public service, was first awarded last year. Colonel George W. Goethals was the recipient. The medal will be presented to Mr. Edison at a public reception in Carnegie Hall next Thursday evening.

At the reception Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University will preside. The speakers will include Guglielmo Marconi, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, Dr. Charles C. Maclaurin, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles A. Coffin. Percy Mackaye will read a poem written by him for the occasion.

The medal, which is to be presented to Mr. Edison, is from a design by Paul H. Manship, the young American sculptor, whose genius has been recognized by the great masters of the present day.

TO SAVE GIRL'S GOOD NAME.

Husband Fights Divorce Suit in Defense of Co-respondent.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 1.—"Solely to defend the good name and unimpeachable character of an innocent young woman," is the reason given by Frank T. Reed, Sr., of Park Ridge for his action today in denying the charges against him in the divorce papers filed by his wife Sara, and filing a cross-petition, naming Adoph H. Barkerding as co-respondent.

"It was wrong of my wife to name Miss Bertha Dorries as a co-respondent in her divorce proceedings against me, for this young woman stands high in social circles in Park Ridge and never was a breath of scandal ever uttered against her," said Mr. Reed today. "For some time I have suspected my wife and had accused her on several occasions, but never had sufficient evidence. After the case was started by my wife certain people in Park Ridge became so incensed about Miss Dorries being named, owing to the fact that her character is unimpeachable, that they said they were willing to appear as witnesses in order to substantiate their statements to me involving my wife."

All the parties concerned are connected with the Mittag & Volger carbon paper plant at Park Ridge. Mr. Barkerding is a Vice President of the company. Mr. Reed is an expert cloth cutter. Mrs. Reed and Miss Dorries are stenographers in the office, working side by side. A few weeks ago Miss Dorries fell and broke her arm, and even after naming Miss Dorries as co-respondent, Mrs. Reed called at her home to express sympathy and hope for her quick recovery. The two still work side by side in the factory office.

The Reeds have been separated for some time, Mrs. Reed returning to the home of her parents at Woodcliff Lake. Mr. Reed is a brother of Ex-Postmaster Reed.

EVICTS SILK MILL STRIKERS.

Company at Summit, N. J., to Oust Twenty-four Families.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 1.—Notice to vacate their homes within thirty days was served today by Constable John F. Gannon on twenty-four families of strikers occupying houses in Weaver Street owned by the Summit Silk Company. All claim to have paid their rent promptly. Although there have been strikes at the mill before, this is said to be the first time that the company has put the strikers out of its houses.

The notices came as a surprise, as a citizens' committee recently appointed by Mayor Francis H. Bergen had been taking the testimony of strikers and company officials with a view to an early settlement of the trouble. The strikers now threaten to disregard the report of the committee unless its findings favor every claim they have advanced. Supt. Dorgeval of the Summit Mills said the purpose of the notices was to cause the evicted strikers to leave the city unless the labor troubles were settled within thirty days.

W. F. Goodman Left $125,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., May 1.—By the will of former Postmaster William F. Goodman, formerly publisher of The Sussex Register, $10,000 is left to Christ Episcopal Church as a Margaret Stewart Parish House fund. It was at the home of Mrs. Stewart, who died about three years ago, that Mr. Goodman, who was a bachelor, boarded. He leaves to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., a fund to create the George F. Goodman scholarship, in memory of his brother. The income is to be paid to a student who intends to train for the ministry. To George F. Shelton, a cousin, is left $10,000, while $5,000 goes to William A. Davies of Pasadena, Cal., a friend. The residue is left to four cousins, Emily Wright of Cambridge, Mass.; Anna G. Plumb of New Milford, Conn., and Richard J. Goodman of Hartford. Mr. Goodman left $125,000.

IN NEW JERSEY.

WEST ORANGE.—According to figures compiled by the Board of Education, there are twenty-six nationalities represented in this town. Americans lead, with Italians second and Germans third. Then follow fifty-six occupations, the greatest number being carpenters, with machinists second, hatters third, and employes of the Edison works fourth.

BARNEGAT.—The body of a man floated ashore at Highland Beach Friday night. The man was well dressed and had what seems to be a gold watch in his pocket, but nothing to identify him. The body had been in the water five or six days.

TRENTON.—Five former employes of the Fairview School for Deficient Children at Wilburtha brought suit here yesterday against Dr. Madeleine A. Hallowell, head of the institution, to recover $781, alleged to be due in salaries. The persons suing are Miss Tamar A. Oberly, nurse and assistant; Miss Amy Perkins, nurse; Miss Gertrude A. Randall, physical director; Mrs. Amy Roberts, assistant, and William S. Roberts.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The recall movement against Mayor William Riddle was brought to an abrupt halt last night. Pressure of the business interests succeeded in quelling the strife because of the harmful effects on the Summer patronage.

BIG MEXICAN ARMIES IN FIRST SKIRMISH

Both Sides Claim Success, Villa Reporting That 600 Carranza Men Were Killed.

ANGELES IN THE FOREFRONT

New Wireless System to Link Villa's Divided Territory—Money Riots in Yucatan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Advices received from Vera Cruz today by the Carranza confidential agency stated that the great battle between the armies of Generals Obregon and Villa was expected to begin in the neighborhood of Leon, between Irapuato and Aguascalientes, today. It stated that some of General Obregon's troops which went up to Leon yesterday in order to explore the way had an encounter with Villista cavalry and defeated the latter.

According to an official Villa statement received early today on the border, a series of minor skirmishes between the forces of General Villa and General Obregon culminated in a sharp fight on Thursday, in which the Villa adherents were victorious. The statement said that 600 Carranza and 140 Villa soldiers were killed in the battle between two Villa brigades and the Obregon advance near Trinidad. Obregon's troops are said to have retired to Silao.

According to statements by persons arriving at El Paso from Aguascalientes, General Angeles, commander of the Villa artillery, has moved his cannon as far south as Leon.

The State Department was informed today that a wireless station was being erected in the City of Durango, and that it is expected by the Villa Government that when completed it will be able to communicate with the stations in Torreon, Mazatlan, and Juarez and possibly with the station at Chapultepec, Mexico.

General Villa ordered the building of this station, and the work will be under the supervision of the State Government. It has not been yet determined whether the public will be permitted to use the service, but it is thought that it will probably be restricted to Government and military messages. It is stated that as the construction company has guaranteed communication with the City of Juarez, a distance of 350 miles from Durango, communication should be easily maintained with Mexico City, which is only 475 miles in a straight line. Torreon and Mazatlan are 140 miles from Durango east and west, respectively.

The Department was advised today that the Benito Juarez left Acapulco on April 27, and that she cleared for San Diego to take a permanent American register.

Advices to Secretary Bryan from Yucatan stated that a slight disturbance ocurred there recently over the redemption of counterfeit currency, it being stated by the Alvarado administration that the value of this currency should be collected from the source of issues. The disturbance was quieted by the police. There have recently been a number of shipments of sisal from the port of Progreso.

The Mother Superior of the College of St. Teresa of Winona, Minn., made an offer recently to educate a number of young Mexican women, and it is stated in a mail dispatch to Mr. Bryan just received from Señoritas Maria Gutierrez and Natalia Rubio have decided to accept this offer. They belong to prominent families.

'LETTERS ARE FABRICATIONS.'

Villa Agent Says Carranza Consul Used Names of Diaz and Limentour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following statement was given to the Washington bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES this evening by the confidential agency of the Villa or Mexican Convention Government in Washington:

"The confidential agency has learned that the letters issued by the Carranza agency in New York, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday as having been received by General Felipe Angeles from Porfirio Diaz, and by Francisco Leon de la Barra from José Limantour are the fabrications of a Carranza Consul on the west coast of the United States.

"The letter from Diaz is dated 'Paris, June 18, 1913,' and addressed to 'General Felipe Angeles, Havana, Cuba.' The fact is that on June 18, 1913, and for some time after, General Angeles was a prisoner by orders of Huerta in the penitentiary in Mexico City. Enrique C. Llorente was imprisoned with him, and has personal knowledge that he was not allowed to receive mail. The Carranzistas claim to have obtained the letters at Calexico, following a visit of General Angeles never has visited that city.

"Furthermore, even if General Angeles had received the letters, which he has personally denied to this agency, the confidential agency fails to perceive what evidence they furnish of any secret alliance between General Angeles and the reactionaries."

Cut Boating Rates in Prospect Park.

Beginning yesterday the price for rowboats on Prospect Park Lake was only half what it had been in previous years. Instead of fifty cents an hour for two persons, the charge was cut to twenty-five cents, with ten cents extra for each additional person. New boats have been put in to handle the large crowds, and still more will be added very shortly. An attractive rustic pavilion and boat landing is being built on the peninsula, and when that is finished boats may be rented from that side of the lake as well as from the large boat house. The new pavilion will be used in Winter to help in accommodating the skaters.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Real Home For the Summer

If business keeps you in the city this Summer you can still have a cool, delightful country home, carefully developed for the owner's comfort and pleasure. Concrete house, six bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, screened verandah 45 feet long. Near Montclair Athletic Club. Large flower and vegetable gardens, plenty of fruit. Gardener's service included in rent. 2-car garage. $600 for the season.

C. E. CHURCHILL,
99 Central Avenue, Montclair.

RARE STAMPS ARE SOLD.

$125,000 Chapman Collection Is Bought by J. A. Kleeman.

The stamp world is interested in the sale just made by Clarence E. Chapman of Oakland, N. J., of his famous collection of postmasters', carriers' and United States stamps to John A. Kleeman. The amount of the purchase cannot be learned, but the net value of the collection is put at $125,000. It was completed as far as he could do so by Mr. Chapman, and he will now take up some other branch of philately.

There are in all about 7,000 stamps contained in five volumes. At the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1913 he was awarded a gold medal for his United States issues and another gold medal for his postmasters' and carriers' stamps. It was from his collection, in the closing hours of the exhibition, that two rare stamps of the 1869 issue with inverted medallions were stolen. They have never been recovered.

Among the postmasters' stamps are the Annapolis, the Baltimore, (five,) Brattleborough, Millbury, Mass., red and blue; three plates of the St. Louis stamps, with additional blocks of the 20-cent and the 5-cent retouched on greenish and gray lilac paper; the New Haven and the Tuscumbia. His carriers' stamps are the most complete lot in existence. Some of the copies are the only ones known. They include the Brown and McGill of Louisville 2-cent black on cover; the City Despatch Post 3-cent black on white with "C. C.," issued by the United States City Despatch, and the Philadelphia 1-cent blue on buff, U. S. P. O. with eagle, and the U. S. P. O. black on gray.

Mr. Chapman's collection absorbed the Sussdorf and Hendrickson, his St. Louis stamps were from the Ayer collection, and he got practically all of the postmasters and carriers out of the Bowers sale.

PLANS FOR FLEET REVIEW.

President Will Be on Mayflower, Anchored Off Statue of Liberty.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, appointed by Mayor Mitchel to arrange for the reception of the Atlantic Fleet, which arrives in New York next Saturday, announced yesterday that President Wilson had decided to review the fleet underway as well as at anchor. The review underway will take place on Tuesday morning, May 11, the President reviewing the fleet from the naval yacht Mayflower, off the Statute of Liberty. Each warship will be honored by the President with a personal salute.

Naval orders made public yesterday announced the appointment of Captain Guy H. Burrage now Commandant of Midshipmen at Annapolis, to command the battleship Nebraska. Captain George W. Logan, who was in command of the Nebraska, died at Norfolk last week, after a short illness contracted at sea while the two battleships were engaged in target practice off the Virginia Capes. Captain Logan was the youngest battleship commander in the Atalntic Fleet.

The Mayor's Committee was informed yesterday that the fleet commanders had decided that every day while the fleet is in the Hudson will be "visitors' day" on board all of the ships.

Mr. Vanderbilt announced yesterday the appointment of the following Chairman of various committees:

Dinner Committee, George T. Wilson; Hotel Committee, Archibald R. Watson; Officers' Entertainment Committee, Colonel Daniel Appleton; Sailors' Reception Committee, Finley J. Shepard; Religious Services Committee, Charles J. Sherrill; Finance Committee, Willard Straight; Landing and Communication Committee, W. Butler Duncan; Land Parade Committee, General George A. Wingate; Committee on Invitation, Ralph Pulitzer.

AUTO KILLINGS GROW.

Five More Deaths in New York in April Than in That Month Last Year.

According to the report of accidents due to vehicular traffic for the month of April of the National Highways Protective Society, issued yesterday, twenty children were killed in the streets of New York. Automobiles killed nine, wagons seven, and trolleys four. Six were killed jumping on and off trucks.

The total of persons killed in the month was thirty-eight. Of these, twenty-one were killed by automobiles, seven by wagons, and ten by trolleys, compared with sixteen by automobiles, fifteen by wagons, and fourteen by trolleys in April, 1914.

In the State of New York, in streets and highways outside of New York City, twenty were killed by automobiles, two by trolleys, and one by a wagon, compared with nine by automobiles and four by trolleys in April, 1914.

The New Jersey list shows that twelve were killed by automobiles and seven by trolleys. At railroad grade crossings in New Jersey four persons were killed, and in New York State five.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Will Inaugurate on Monday, May 3rd, the

Annual Sale of Men's Wear

This important event offers the most remarkable values of the year in Men's High-Grade Furnishings at the following unprecedented prices.

1,125 Dozen Scarfs and Ties

Large Open-end Four-in-Hand Scarfs and Bow Ties in a variety of materials and color combinations.

each **65c**
regularly 1.00 to 2.50

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

475 Dozen
Made of Heavy Tub Silks with satin and neat stripes.

2.80
regularly 3.50 and 4.50

No Charge for Sleeve Alterations

"McCreery Shirts"

750 Dozen

Various models and materials; sizes 13½ to 18; sleeve lengths 33 to 36 inches.

95c
regularly 1.50 and 2.00

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

235 Dozen

Made in our Custom Workrooms on the premises; extra heavy quality Silk and Imported Crepe in the latest colors and stripes.

4.65
regularly 6.00 to 7.50

Silk and Lisle Hose

750 Dozen Pairs

Made of Pure Silk and Imported Lisle; plain and fancy colors.

pair **29c;** 6 pairs **1.65**
regularly 50c pair

Silk Half Hose

325 Dozen Pairs

Pure Ingrain,—Various Colors and Black.

pair **65c**
regularly 1.00 and 1.25

3,500 Straw Hats

American make; this season's latest models.

1.65
regularly 2.00 and 2.50

475 Pairs Tennis Trousers

Made of Plain White Flannel, or with neat pencil stripes.

3.65
regularly 5.00 and 6.00

Shirts and Drawers

365 Dozen

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers,—made of White Shirting Madras.

per garment **40c** regularly 75c

Shirts and Drawers

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers,—made of Silk Mixtures.

per garment **90c**
regularly 1.50

Pajamas

275 Dozen

Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials with silk frogs, pearl buttons; regular and extra sizes.

95c
regularly 1.50 and 2.00

Silk Mixed Pajamas

Made in our own workrooms; in a large range of neat colors and patterns.

2.65
regularly 4.50

Lisle Thread Union Suits

Short sleeves, ankle length; sleeveless, knee length.

95c
regularly 1.50

Men's Umbrellas

Made of All Silk Taffeta,—tape edge; and Piece-dye Taffeta; handles natural and sterling silver trimmed.

1.95
regularly 3.00 and 4.00

Bath and Beach Robes

Made of Silk Mixtures, Mercerized Materials, and Washable Terry Cloth.

3.95
regularly 5.00 to 7.00

Rain or Top Coats

Made of Mixed Tweed and Imported Tan Gabardine.

9.75
regularly 12.75 to 18.00

300 Walking Sticks

Prince of Wales and Opera Handles; Sterling Silver Trimmed.

1.95
regularly 3.00 to 5.00

Men's Umbrellas

All Silk Umbrellas, with Buckhorn, Ivory and Sterling Silver Handles.

3.65
regularly 6.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Special Values

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in White, Antique Ivory or French Gray Enamel; with 10-inch silk lined Japanese shade or cretonne shade. formerly 3.00, **1.95**

Table Lamps, finished in White, Antique Ivory or French Gray Enamel; several artistic designs; 18-inch cretonne shade; 25 to 30 inches high. formerly 10.00, **5.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in Antique Ivory, French Gray or White Enamel; fluted column; 2 lights; complete with 22 or 24-inch silk shade, three styles; 4-inch silk fringe. formerly 20.00, **12.50**

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks,—hand-rubbed finish; 8 inches high; Colonial shape. formerly 1.50, pair **95c**

Specially Priced

"McCREERY" LINENS

Bungalow Luncheon Sets,—scalloped in colors; 13 pieces. regularly 2.00, set **1.25**

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets; 13 pieces. regularly 3.75, set **2.85**

Lace Trimmed Scarfs:—
18 x 36 inches.....regularly 2.00, **1.25**
18 x 45 inches.....regularly 2.50, **1.50**
18 x 54 inches.....regularly 3.00, **1.75**

Heavy Pure Linen Damask Tablecloths:—
Size 2 x 2 yards.....regularly 3.50, **2.65**
Size 2 x 2½ yards.....regularly 4.25, **3.45**
Size 2 x 3 yards.....regularly 5.25, **4.35**

Napkins to match:—
Size 22 x 22 inches.....regularly 4.25, doz. **3.25**
Size 24 x 24 inches.....regularly 4.75, doz. **3.90**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets:—

54 x 90	**42c**	81 x 99	**70c**
63 x 99	**55c**	90 x 99	**80c**
72 x 99	**65c**	90 x 108	**95c**

regularly 55c to 1.10

Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases.....each **12c** to **18c**
regularly 15c to 24c

"McCreery MASTER-MADE Furniture"

Special Sale

William and Mary Model Suite as illustrated
195.00 regularly 300.00

This Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated, is made of Selected White Quartered Sawed Oak, finished in a rich Jacobean oak color.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Charles II. Model Suites, made of Selected Quartered Sawed Oak. regularly 325.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, made of Selected Mexican Mahogany. regularly 375.00, **295.00**

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites, made of Selected Mahogany. regularly 475.00, **382.00**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites, made of Solid Mahogany; Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. regularly 325.00, **250.00**

Four-piece English Model Suites, made of Solid Mahogany. regularly 210.00, **149.00**

Four-piece Adam Model Suites, made in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany, or finished in Ivory Enamel. **125.00** regularly 160.00

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS

Light—Convenient—Thorough

25.00

Demonstration of above in the Electrical Goods Department, 6th Floor.

Remarkable Sale—

DOMESTIC RUGS

Affording an unusual opportunity for purchasing High Grade Rugs at Much Below Regular Prices.

Royal Axminster Rugs, extra quality; choice patterns, including the popular Chinese designs; Rose, Tan and Blue. Size 9x12 feet. regularly 27.50, **19.85**

100 Royal Wilton Rugs, 8.3x10.6 ft. regularly 35.00 **25.00**

French Weave Wilton Rugs specially reduced. Size 9x12 feet. **42.50** regularly 60.00.

Oriental Rugs

Special offering of 300 Beluchistan, Shirvan and Mosul Rugs at about actual wholesale cost.

9.75, 10.50 and **17.50**
formerly 12.00, 18.00 and 30.00

Storage:—Exceptional Facilities for Repairing, Cleaning and Storing Oriental Rugs, at very moderate prices.

SUMMER RUGS

Colonial Rag Rugs,—9 x 12 ft.; popular "hit-or-miss" design with striped borders. regularly 10.50, **7.50**

Fibre, Mission and Scotch Weave Art Rugs,—attractive patterns; specially adapted for the summer cottage.

9 x 12 ft.....**9.00, 14.00** and **18.50**
8 x 10 ft.....**7.50, 12.75** and **16.50**
6 x 9 ft.....**7.95, 10.50** and **13.75**

"Hotpoint" Electric

HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

Special Values

"El Grilstovo"—two operations at once with the same current; top of stove may be used for regular kitchen utensils; deep dish underneath for broiling. **3.35**
regular price 5.00

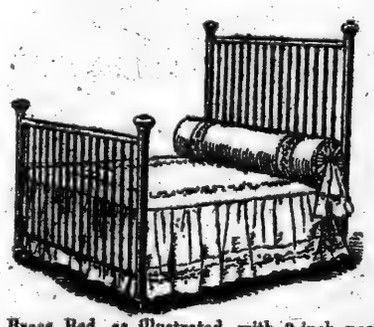
"Hotpoint" Irons,—detachable switch plug; cool handle; attached non-scorching stand; heavily nickel-plated; fully guaranteed. regular price 3.50, **3.00**

"El Toste" with shelf which may be used to keep coffee pot, cereal cooker or serving plates warm. **3.50**

"El Perco"—the perfect electric percolator; begins to percolate in less than a minute after current is turned on... **5.00**

Annual Sale of Brass Beds, Springs and Mattresses

Although the cost of raw material used in the construction of Brass and Iron Beds has increased, the prices are the lowest we have ever quoted.



Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch posts and fifteen filler rods.

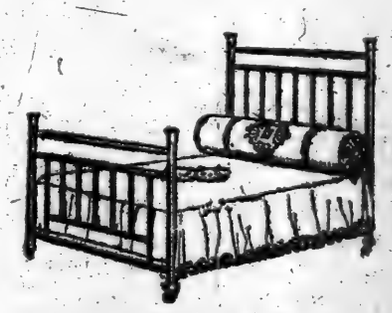
17.75
regularly 30.00

Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch square posts.

18.75
regularly 30.00

Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch posts and 2-inch top rods; 1-inch filler rods.

12.50
regularly 18.00



Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch posts and panel in head and foot.

17.50
regularly 25.00

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Announce their

May Sale of French Lingerie

ESPECIALLY IMPORTED

These garments are entirely hand made and hand embroidered; some are trimmed with lace. Every piece represents extraordinary value

Chemises, $2.00, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25 and up.
Corset Covers, $2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75 and up.
Drawers, $1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00 and up.
Combinations, $4.25, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and up.
Gowns, $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50 and up.

Also included in this Sale, a collection of Women's Imported Matinees and Negligees.

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.

LOAN PICTURE STOLEN.

Opponent of Nude Art May Have Sought to Prevent Its Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 1.—Following the removal from an exhibition in the new public library of a nude painting which, according to several local critics, was not good for the morals of children, and serious objection entered against another nude which is still on the walls, New Rochelle was startled today to learn that the police are looking for a person with similar sentiments in connection with the disappearance of Miss Helen Watson Phelps's portrait of a Spanish dancer. It is said that a woman, whose name is withheld, entered a protest against the picture, which is a portrait of a pupil of Otero dressed in the conventional costume of the type, on account of the extreme low bodice.

The exhibition, which was lent by the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, was opened here some time ago under the patronage of the local woman's club to inaugurate the large exhibition gallery in the new library. Before the pictures had been up long protests resulted in the removal of one nude painted by a well-known New York woman, and serious objection was raised against a large picture of a nude girl beside a pool.

It is reported that one of those who protested against this latter picture was the critic of Miss Phelps's portrait, which was much smaller than the other picture and could easily have been carried away under a wrap. It hung near the entrance of the gallery, and no custodian was on duty to watch the paintings until after the theft of this picture.

Miss Phelps, who has offered a reward based on a $200 valuation of the picture, is at a loss to understand what anybody could find objectionable in it, as the dancer is dressed as fully as dancers usually are, and the police and library authorities are not sure whether it was taken by an art lover who couldn't afford to buy it, or a critical censor who wanted to get it out of the way.

HUSBAND TO CONTEST WILL.

F. J. Lewis Finds Wife in One Testament Left Him Only $500.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 1.—A contest is promised over the disposition of the estate of Mrs. Ellen J. Lewis, who died recently in Rockville Centre possessed of property valued at $24,500. Frederick J. Lewis, the husband of the testator, appeared in the Surrogate's Court today to ask that he be appointed administrator, according to the terms of a will in which he is named as the chief beneficiary, but shortly afterward Earl J. Bennett, a lawyer of Rockville Centre, filed for probate another will, in which the husband is not named as administrator, and gets only the income from the residuary estate, amounting, Mr. Bennett said, to $500.

The husband's will is dated July 25, 1914, and the lawyer's Oct. 20, 1914. According to Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Lewis reduced her husband's inheritance after she had begun and abandoned a suit for separation. Mr. Lewis announced that he would contest the alleged later will.

In the October will, Mrs. Lewis is credited with disposing of the bulk of her property as follows: To Daniel Y. Young, a cousin, of 160 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, $10,500; to a son and daughter of his, $1,000 each; to Dr. William Emerson of New Rochelle, $2,000; to Mat Davis, a friend, of Rockville Centre, $1,000, all jewelry and wearing apparel; to the Dutch Reformed Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y., $2,000; to the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, in Rockville Centre, $1,000, and to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sixth and Seventh Avenues, New York City, the trust fund allowed Mr. Lewis in case of his remarriage or death.

SOROSIS

Conceptions in Footwear this season offer a splendid choice of infinitely beautiful designs.

These are most accurately interpreted in our newly arrived SOROSIS SHOES.

The One Button Low Shoe below illustrated is an excellent example.

Price $5.00

Diamond Tips—Spanish Heels

Putty Kid Vamps with Cloth Quarters to match. Other combinations.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

Fur Storage—Dry Cold Air—Moderate Charges—Greeley 6380

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *ANNUAL MAY SALES* *5th Avenue*

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY THE 3RD

Offer Choice New Merchandise at Remarkably Low Prices

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR

Gowns of Nainsook,—Empire or slip-over model, trimmed with lace or embroidery.
regularly 75c and 95c, **50c** and **75c**

Gowns of Cotton Crepe,—slip-over model; various styles.
regularly 75c to 2.25, **50c, 75c, 95c** and **1.50**

Gowns in extra sizes,—slip-over models, made of Nainsook trimmed with embroidery. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Gowns of Sheer Nainsook,—various models, trimmed with embroidery, shadow or Valenciennes lace; combined with ribbon. regularly 1.50 to 2.75, **95c, 1.50** and **1.95**

Gowns in extra sizes; made of Fine Nainsook,—slip-over models, trimmed with embroidery combined with ribbon.
regularly 2.00 to 3.50, **1.50, 1.95** and **2.50**

Gowns of Sheer Nainsook,—Empire models, trimmed with various laces combined with tucking and ribbon.
regularly 2.95 to 5.00, **2.50, 2.95** and **3.95**

Gowns of Silk Crepe de Chine,—tailored or Empire model. regularly 4.95, **3.95**

Gowns of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace combined with ribbon. regularly 5.75 to 6.50, **4.95** and **5.95**

WOMEN'S CHEMISES

Chemises,—straight model, made of Fine Nainsook, trimmed with lace or embroidery. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Envelope Chemises of Cotton Crepe, trimmed with fish-eye Valenciennes lace. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Envelope Chemises of Fine Nainsook, trimmed with dainty laces combined with ribbon. **95c, 1.50** and **1.95**
regularly 1.50 to 2.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine,—lace trimmed or tailored model. regularly 2.95, **1.95**

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine,—pussy willow finish; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. **3.95**
regularly 5.95

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS

Corset Covers of Cotton Crepe, trimmed with fish-eye Valenciennes lace combined with ribbon. regularly 75c, **50c**

Bodices of embroidered Voile, with ribbon shoulders. White only. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Corset Covers of Nainsook, trimmed with lace combined with insertion and ribbon. **50c, 95c** and **1.50**
regularly 75c to 2.25

Corset Covers and Camisoles of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with various laces combined with ribbon. **95c** and **1.50**
regularly 1.50 and 1.95

WOMEN'S DRAWERS

Drawers of Cotton Crepe,—circular model, trimmed with lace. regularly 75c, **50c**

Drawers of Nainsook,—circular or straight model, trimmed with various laces or embroidery. **50c, 75c** and **95c**
regularly 75c to 1.50.

Drawers, extra sizes. Made of Nainsook, trimmed with embroidery. regularly 75c to 1.50, **50c, 75c** and **95c**

WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS

Combinations of Cotton Crepe, trimmed with fish-eye Valenciennes lace, combined with ribbon. **95c**
regularly 1.50,

Combinations of Sheer Nainsook,—various models, trimmed with laces combined with insertion and ribbon.
regularly 1.50 to 3.95, **95c, 1.50** to **2.95**

Combinations of Crepe de Chine,—lace trimmed. **2.95**
regularly 3.95

Combinations of Crepe de Chine,—lace trimmed or tailored model. regularly 4.75, **3.95**

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS

Petticoats of Sheer Cambric,—circular flounce, finished with scalloped edge and underlay. regularly 75c, **50c**

Petticoats of Cambric or Nainsook,—knee length; trimmed with embroidery. regularly 75c, **50c**

Petticoats of Sheer Nainsook,—knee length; lace trimmed. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Petticoats of White Sateen,—circular flounce, finished with scalloped edge. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Petticoats of Pique,—circular model, finished with scalloped edge. regularly 1.50 and 1.95, **95c** and **1.50**

Petticoats of Cotton Crepe,—circular model, finished with scalloped edge and underlay. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Petticoats of Nainsook,—circular model, trimmed with lace or embroidery. regularly 1.50 to 7.50, **95c, 1.50** to **5.95**

Petticoats of Pique,—circular model; extra sizes.
regularly 1.95, **1.50**

Petticoats in extra sizes, made of Nainsook; circular or straight model. regularly 2.25 to 3.50, **1.75** and **2.50**

A collection of petticoats, lace or embroidery trimmed, straight model, at greatly reduced prices.

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS

Petticoats of Tub Silk in White or Tan,—circular model.
regularly 3.95, **2.95**

Petticoats of Tub Silk,—circular model, trimmed with two small ruffles and underlay. White only. **3.95**
regularly 4.75

Petticoats of All Silk Messaline,—circular model, trimmed with ruffle and pleating, or Jersey top with messaline flounce. regularly 3.50, **2.95**

Petticoats of Taffeta,—tailored model with silk underlay.
regularly 3.50, **2.95**

Petticoats of Messaline or Taffeta,—circular model; various styles. regularly 5.95, **4.95**

Petticoats of Crepe de Chine,—various models, at greatly reduced prices

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century - The Finest Silks the World Produces

Initial May Exhibit, introducing authentic Foreign and American fashions in Novelty Silks and Satins for Summer wear. Recent Foreign shipments, including Pompadour-Raye and Pekin Stripes in exquisite colorings, Shepherd and Tile Checks, Coin and Polka Spots; Poult de Soie, Faille Francaise, Taffeta, Gros de Londres and Poplin weaves, showing the most desirable styles of the best creators.

12,000 Yards of Genuine Rajah Pongee Silks

In a complete range of new shades, also White, Natural Ecru or Black.
yd. **78c** former price 1.25

MAY SALE OF WHITE SUMMER DRESS SILKS

White Japanese Habutai.
27 inches wide.....yd. **48c, 65c** and **85c**
formerly 65c, 95c and 1.25

36 inches wide.....yd. **65c, 85c** and **98c**
formerly 95c, 1.25 and 1.50

Washable White Shirting Silks in plain or satin stripes. formerly 1.15, yd. **75c**

White Chiffon Dress Taffeta.....
formerly 1.25 and 1.50, yd. **85c** and **98c**

White Dress Satin.....yd. **1.25** and **1.65**
formerly 2.00 and 2.50

White Crepe de Chine....yd. **95c** and **1.45**
formerly 1.50 and 2.50

White Satin Charmeuse..yd. **1.45** and **1.65**
formerly 2.50 and 3.00

REMARKABLE OFFERING IN WOMEN'S BLOUSES

A—Plain Shirt in White India Silk, with scalloped edge collar, front and cuffs trimmed with pearl buttons. **3.95**

B—Sport Shirt of Striped Handkerchief Linen,—soft roll collar and novel cuffs. Black, Copenhagen or Navy Blue, Rose, Tan and Lavender. **3.95**

C—Modish Blouse of French Linen,—organdie collar and cuffs with picot edge; hemstitched and box-pleated front, finished with pearl buttons. Rose, Flesh, Copenhagen Blue, Heliotrope and Green. **2.95**

D—Shirt in Fine White Handkerchief Linen, with scalloped and hand-embroidered collar, to be worn high or low; finished with pearl buttons. **4.25**

E—Sport Shirt in White Crepe de Chine,—low roll collar and moire cravat; box-pleated front and pocket. **6.75**

F—Plain Shirt of Irish Linen with pique collar and cuffs; collar may be worn high or low; finished with large pearl buttons. **2.00**

IMPORTANT SALE

Women's Cotton, Linen and Silk Dresses and Separate Summer Skirts

A specially prepared sale offering a number of Smart Summer Dresses and Skirts in the newest models

At Exceptionally Low Prices

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Cotton Voile Dresses in fancy or striped designs. **5.75**

Dresses of White Novelty Crepe with suede leather belt, in contrasting colors. **8.75**

Pure Linen Dresses in smart new models, button trimmed. **12.75**

Cotton Crepe Dresses, prettily trimmed with crochet buttons and medallions. **16.75**

Crepe de Chine and Embroidered Net Dresses in two attractive new models. **19.75**

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses, in plain colors, handsomely trimmed with Striped Silk. **23.75**

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

Tub Skirts of Horrick's Repp, for practical wear. **1.50**

Imported Cordaline Skirts in a number of smart spring styles. **2.50**

Pure Linen Skirts in plain tailored and sport effects. **2.95**

Cotton Gabardine Skirts in several new spring models. **3.50**

Palm Beach Cloth Skirts for sport or general wear. **5.50**

Cotton Skirts in Novelty Plaid and Crepe Materials. **7.50**

Unprecedented Values—WOMEN'S SMART SUITS

The remaining Spring Stock of desirable styles in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Hair-line Stripe and Check Worsted, Poplin and Novelty Mixtures. Choice assortment of colors..

18.50 and **24.50** regularly 28.00 to 50.00

Exceptional Offerings—MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

Misses' Separate Skirts,—smart and practical models in Pique, Cordeline, Cotton Gabardine, Corduroy or Palm Beach Cloth. Size 14 to 18 years. **3.95, 5.75, 6.95**

Misses' Utility Dresses of Linen or Percale; practical models in White, Tan, Navy, Cadet or Light Blue. Size 14 to 18 years. **4.75, 6.75, 9.75**

Misses' Voile Dresses,—Figured or Striped; very smart models. Size 14 to 18 years. **6.75, 9.75, 12.75**

Misses' Lingerie Dresses,—White Net or Voile; neatly trimmed with laces and embroideries. Size 14 to 18 years. **9.75** and **16.75**

WOMEN'S COATS

Distinctive new models at remarkably low prices

Dressy and Semi-dress Coats of Faille Francaise and Taffeta, prettily trimmed and lined. Also Coats of Charmeuse with marabout trimming. regularly 29.50 to 32.00, **19.50**

Smart Tailleur Coats of Wool Poplin, Mannish Serge and Novelty Check Fabrics; lined with self or contrasting silks; copies of the latest high priced models. **16.00**
regularly 25.00 to 30.00

English Traveling Coats of "Cravenette" proofed Mixtures; half lined with silk. regularly 19.50, **14.50**

Swagger Beach and Sport Coats of Corduroy, Worumbo Chinchilla, White Serge or Striped Bedford Cord. **12.50**
regularly 19.50

Exposition Coats of Imported Shantung, Palm Beach Cloth, Priestley Showerproof Glorified Mohair, and Sicilian; Raglan or set-in sleeves. regularly 15.50 to 19.50, **12.50**

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS

House Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—bodice trimmed with hand embroidery; fitted and slip-on styles; copies of French models. Belgian Blue, Flesh, Pink, Vieux Rose, Maize and soft shades of Lavender. regularly 15.50 to 19.50, **10.00**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine or Charmeuse,—dainty slip-over models trimmed with chic rosebuds and lace. **7.25**
regularly 9.75

Smart Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—attractive, simple models; also many trimmed with self materials. Light Blue, Rose, Pink, and Belgian Blue. regularly 8.75, **6.50**

Dainty Matinee Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—skirt made with shirred flounce, lace trimmed; coatee trimmed with lace; beautiful colorings. regularly 12.50, **9.75**

Negligees of Dotted Crepe de Chine in two-piece effect; coatee hand embroidered; box pleated skirt; large variety of colors. regularly 5.75, **3.75**

Dainty Slip-overs of Albatross; silk lined; buttonhole edge, Light Blue, Pink, Lavender, Copenhagen Blue and Rose. regularly 7.50, **4.95**

Imported Japanese Kimonos, made with Japanese or American sleeves; hand-embroidered. regularly 2.75, **1.75**

2,500 House Dresses,—smart, attractive models. **2.50**
regularly 4.75

3,000 Morning or Trotting Dresses in the smartest materials and models; all sizes. regularly 5.95, **3.95**

CORSETS & BRASSIERES

"La Vida" Corsets made of Imported Broche,—medium bust; average length skirt, Pink or White. regularly 5.00, **2.95**

"W. B." Corsets made of Fine Striped Coutil. **1.50**
regularly 2.50

"McCreery Special" Corsets made of Embroidered Batiste, Shadow Stripe or Crossbar Coutil. **95c**
regularly 1.50

"W. B." Corsets made of Summer Net,—medium bust; average length skirt. regularly 1.50, **1.00**

"McCreery Special" Corsets made of Dotted Coutil,—embroidery trimmed. regularly 1.00, **75c**

"McCreery Special" Corsets, made of Summer Net or Crossbar Batiste. regularly 85c, **55c**

Brassieres of Pure Linen,—"V" neck, trimmed with filet lace; hooked in front. regularly 2.00, **95c**

Brassieres of All-over Embroidery,—hooked in front, reinforced under arms, trimmed with dainty embroidery edge. regularly 75c, **50c**

Brassieres of All-over Net, with sleeves and shields; very low neck; hooked in front. regularly 75c, **50c**

A collection of La Jeunesse, Bien Jolie and American Lady Corsets in various models. Made of Tricot, Broche or Silk Brocade. Incomplete sizes. **2.95**
regularly 5.00 to 10.00

NURSES' AND MAIDS'
UNIFORMS, DRESSES & APRONS

5th Floor

Uniforms in White Linene,—high neck and long sleeves or low neck and short sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42. regularly 2.50, **1.95**

Dresses of Black Soisette,—high neck and long sleeves or low neck and short sleeves. White collars and cuffs. Sizes 34 to 42. regularly 2.50, **1.95**

Dresses of Grey Soisette,—low neck and long sleeves only. Sizes 34 to 42. regularly 2.50, **1.95**

Maids' Dresses in Percale or Blue Gingham,—high neck and long sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42. **95c** and **1.25**
regularly 1.25 and 1.50

Nurses' Fitted Aprons,—sizes 27 to 38-inch band measure, high bib. regularly 85c, **65c**

Afternoon Tea Aprons, with or without bibs,—embroidery trimmed. regularly 65c and 85c, **45c** and **65c**

Complete assortment of Bungalow and Artists' Aprons in Percale and Gingham; also Nurses' and Maids' Caps, and Collar and Cuff Sets, at very moderate prices.

PRINCESS AUERSPERG WEDS J. J. MURPHY

Divorcee of Last Winter Marries Son of ex-New York Senator at Seabright.

COUNTY JUDGE OFFICIATES

Bride Is a Daughter of Late Edw. C. Hazard—Ex-Husband a Medical Officer of Red Cross in Austria.

Princess Florence Hazard Auersperg, who obtained a divorce in January, and John J. Murphy, one of the nine children of the late ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Alfred N. Beadleston, at Seabright, N. J., the ceremony being performed by County Judge Rulif V. Lawrence. The bride was unattended and wore a blue traveling gown. There were no attendants, and none except the immediate family were present. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Murphy and his brid started on a motor tour, and on their return they will live in New York, where Mr. Murphy is in business.

Mrs. Murphy is a daughter of the late Edward C. Hazard, catsup manufacturer. She met Prince Auersperg when she was about 16, and a year later, in 1899, was married to him by the Rev. James A. Reynolds. The Prince was born in Prague in 1869, and came of a family of one of the pety sovereigns. He held a commission in one of the Austrian regiments, but spent his money and came here to start life over again. He studied medicine at the Long Island Hospital, and while a student met Miss Hazard. The Prince and Princess lived together until 1905.

Trouble followed the reading of the will of Mr. Hazard, who died in March, 1905. A considerable inheritance was left to the Princess. The Prince, the wife, said in her divorce action, considered that all of the inheritance should be in his name. Following their disagreement the Princess joined her mother, Mrs. Hazard, at Seabright.

The Prince then went to Texas. At the beginning of the war the Prince went to Austria, and is said to be one of the principal medical officers of the Red Cross in Austria.

In the divorce proceedings, heard before William S'Asper of Hoboken, the Princess testified that she had exerted every effort for a reconciliation, but unsuccessfully. His full name is Prince Francis Maria Joseph Auersperg, and he is the son of a former Premier of Austria. One of the Prince's sisters was brought up at the Austrian Court with Archduchess Valerie and was married to Count Ferdinand Kinsky, Grand Master of the Horse to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Columbia Seniors Elect Officers.

Columbia's senior class elected permanent officers yesterday. Walter Dwyer, Chairman of the Student Board, was chosen President, S. G. Stone and L. Roberts Vice Presidents, Frank G. Dunham Secretary, S. Bijur Treasurer, and Lester C. Danielson Class Historian. The Class Day officers chosen were J. Colletti, valedictorian; M. A. Bridges, Ivy Orator; C. Trenor, Historian; Frank G. Dunham, Prophet, and S. G. Stone, Presentation Orator. George Smith was chosen as recipient of the Alumni prize of $50 for the best all-around Columbia man of the senior class.

TOMMY ATKINS NOW HAPPY.

British Soldiers Send Postcard Thanks for Tobacco.

A business man of this city, whose brother is an officer in the English army, on receiving a letter from his brother some time ago, saying that the privates seemed generally content with their hard lot in Northern France except for the fact that it was difficult to get tobacco, started a little "relief" fund among his friends here to supply this commodity. A large number of his friends contributed a dollar apiece to his fund, and the contributions, together with the names and addresses of the friends, were sent to the officer brother.

The officer had a dollar's worth of cigarettes and smoking tobacco purchased in London for each private, and gave each recipient of a package a post card addressed to one of the New York contributors with the suggestion that a few lines of thanks be sent to the contributors. Several of the cards have already been received. One, from "Chris. Silverwood, 10th Royal Hussars," was received by a member of the New York Athletic Club a few days ago. One side of the card bore a pen and ink sketch of Tommy Atkins sitting on a soap box, and delightedly puffing at a cigarette. "Are we downhearted? No!" read the inscription beneath it. On the other side the soldier had written in pencil:

Dear Sir:

Thanks so much for your cigarettes and tobacco, which we had distributed to us today. It is awfully kind of you to think about us, and I can assure you we will do our best to earn the gift. I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,
CHRIS. SILVERWOOD.

The cards were stamped, "On Active Service," and each bore the signature, in place of a stamp, of a Lieutenant. Some of those received were humorous, and one of the writers, after saying that he was grateful for the tobacco, added that the men were so well cared for that they had nothing to bother about at all except the enemy.

SCOUTS SEEK RUNAWAY BOY

Left Home Because of Poor Deportment Mark Threat in School.

Troop 8 of the Boy Scouts of America, which is affiliated with the Baptist Church of Jamaica, and the police are hunting twelve-year-old J. Harvey Stewart of 503 Clinton Avenue, Jamaica, son of John Harvey Stewart, who disappeared from his home on Friday afternoon, leaving a note to his mother saying he was going because he had been threatened with a poor mark in deportment in school. The boy was last seen boarding a surface car bound for Flushing, soon after he left home.

The boy told his mother in the note that she would not see him again, but that he might write to her. Mrs. Stewart is prostrated, and has scarcely slept or eaten since her son went away. All Friday night and last night she left a light burning in the hall in the hope he might return. The lad had a key to the house. Stewart is head of an ornamental iron works concern.

Young Stewart attended the Model School connected with the City Training School for Teachers, and was in Miss Rose West's class. Miss West said she reproved him on Friday for jostling other boys, and told him she might have to give him a low mark in deportment. She had no idea it would affect the boy so.

The lad wore his scout uniform and a black and gray mackinaw. He is light-complexioned and has blue eyes. He had a little money and carried a suitcase and a satchel packed with clothes, evidently meaning to go away for good.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Women's Summer Negligees

the personification of daintiness and charm, will—at these prices—suggest to the woman of taste a need which must immediately be supplied. To-morrow (Monday)

Tea Gown of charmeuse, with overgown of silk lace and wing sleeves of chiffon, at $28.50

Negligees of crepe de Chine, in two lace-trimmed models . . . at $12.50

Silk-lined Kimonos
Of crepe de Chine . . . at $7.50
Of French challis . . . at 5.75
Of white dotted crepe . . at 3.85
Pullman Robes of genuine pongee, at 7.75

A Sale of Women's Shoes and Silk Hosiery

in white and white-and-black, will comprise

Women's White Canvas Pumps, pair $4.00

Women's White-and-black Pumps, having white calfskin vamps, patent leather quarters and black heels . . per pair $4.75

WOMEN'S WHITE SILK HOSIERY

White Silk Boot Hose, with deep cotton tops and soles . . . . . per pair 42c.

White Silk Hose with cotton tops and soles, per pair . . . . . 80c.

White Silk Hose . . per pair $1.10

White Silk Hose, with white or black clocks, per pair $1.65

On TUESDAY, May 4th

An Important Sale of Women's Cotton Frocks

will offer very unusual price advantages.

Exceptional care has been given to the preparation of this Sale and the models are the newest procurable, made of dainty sheer fabrics in white and captivating color effects that offer a wide choice of selection.

Cotton Frocks in great variety, for morning and general wear, at

$5.50, $7.00, $7.50, $9.75 & $11.00

Cotton Frocks, in dressy models, adapted for afternoon and informal occasions, at

$12.50, $15.00, $21.00, $32.00 & $38.00

Many of these Frocks are appropriate for wearing at college commencements.

Separate Cotton Skirts

at $2.75, $3.25, $4.25, $5.00 & $5.75

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue Side)

An Important Sale of MEN'S FURNISHINGS

now in course of preparation, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 4th & 5th.

Details will be announced in full in to-morrow (Monday) evening's papers.

Women's American-made Undergarments

will offer special inducements at these prices to-morrow (Monday):

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes, 95c., $1.50, 1.65, 2.00, 2.85 & 3.75

Combination Garments
at . . . $1.00, 1.50, 1.90, 2.85 & 3.50
Chemises . . . 78c., 1.15 & 1.25
Envelope Chemises, 1.00, 1.45, 1.65 & 2.25
Corset Covers 50c., 68c., 85c., 1.00 to 1.95
Drawers . 48c., 65c., 85c., 1.15 & 1.75

Drawers in extra sizes
at . . 58c., 75c., 95c., $1.25 & 1.85
Petticoats . . 95c., 1.50, 2.10 & 2.85

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes . $3.85, 5.00, 6.25 & 7.50
Envelope Chemises . 1.90, 3.85 & 4.75

Corset Covers and Underbodices
at . . . . $1.00, 1.75, 2.85 & 3.75
Knickerbockers 1.90

5,000 Yards of 39-inch Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta

(Made in France)

will constitute an offer of unusual importance at the special price of

$1.68 per yard

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF SUMMER FURNISHINGS

will be commenced to-morrow (Monday), affording a remarkable opportunity to obtain desirable and absolutely reliable merchandise at very decided price concessions. Included will be:

A Special Purchase of Russian Cluny Lace Pieces

(hand-made, suitable for decorative use)

consisting of about 2,000 Table Covers (square and circular), Doylies and Scarfs, all of which are marked at prices so far below their value as to be virtually unprecedented.

Square Table Covers (sizes 20x20 inches to 36 x 36 inches)
each . . $1.75, 2.25, 3.00 & 5.00

Circular Table Covers (sizes 20 to 40 inches in diameter)
each . $1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 & 5.00

Doylies (circular, size 6 inches in diameter)
each . . . . . 15c.

Scarfs (sizes 16x30 inches to 20x72 inches)
each . . $1.75, 2.75, 3.50 & 5.50

(This Sale will be held on the First Floor)

A Selection of Household Linens

especially low priced

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . $1.90, 2.40, 3.35, 4.50 & 5.50

Linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . $2.45, 2.90, 3.25 & 3.90

Hemstitched Linen Towels
per dozen . . $3.00, 4.20 & 7.75

Hemstitched Linen Guest Towels
per dozen . . . $2.75 & 3.90

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed
per dozen . . $2.40, 3.00 & 4.80

Kitchen, Glass and Pantry Towels, hemmed and lettered . . . per dozen $2.75

Linen Crash Toweling, per yard 12c. & 14c.

An Unusual Offering of 2,000 Reversible Wool Art Rugs

(Made in America)

particularly adapted for Summer use, in attractive designs and color effects.

Size 9 x 10½ feet . . . . at $6.00
Size 9 x 12 feet . . . . at 7.65

(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

A Sale of Summer Curtains

to be held in the Lace Curtain Department (Fourth Floor), especially featuring Curtains made of fine imported white net, in self-toned stripe effects (now very much in demand), finished with narrow lace edges. These Curtains will be marked at

$3.85 & 5.25 per pair

Drawnwork-block Scrim Curtains

of unusually fine quality, in white and ivory, will provide a supplementary offering at

$2.25 per pair

Over 10,000 Yards of Imported Cretonnes

in a diversity of designs and colorings, exceptionally priced at

22c., 32c. & 45c. per yard

Summer Draperies, Slip Covers, etc., will be promptly made to order from these Cretonnes at reasonable prices.

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

White Blankets
per pair . $3.90, 4.50, 6.00 & 7.50

Comfortables
Cotton-filled . . . . . each $1.50
Cotton-filled, with figured mull top and plain border . . . . . each $2.25
Wool-filled, of plain-colored dotted mull, each $5.75
Wool-filled, of plain-colored Japanese silk, each $9.50

Bedspreads
Satin-finish, with scalloped edges:
Single size, each $3.75 Double size, each $4.75
Satin-finish, hemmed . . each 2.75
Crochet Bedspreads, each 95c., $1.10 & 1.50

Allendale Bedspreads
Single size, each $1.00 Double size, each $1.10
Extra size . . . . . each 1.20

Muslin Sheets
With plain hems . each 62c. to 98c.

Muslin Pillow Cases
With plain hem . . each 17c. to 25c.

(Fourth Floor)

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge, by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE
The Latest Paris Novelty
Sports Sets
Kid and Suede Hats
(WHITE AND COLORS)
Sweaters
Parasols, Handbags,
Leather Collar and Cuff Sets

Special Offerings

THE Kurzman SAILOR
PATENT APPLIED FOR

Tailored and Dressy Effects
$10.00 Upwards

TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Latest Paris Models
$55.00

OUTING COATS
Sports, Auto and Travel Wear
$45.00

Large Variety of
Summer Models
AFTERNOON DRESSES
TRIMMED HATS, GOWNS,
Blouses and Wraps.

The Loggia The Mandarin
Tenth Floor
A Cheerful, Restful Retreat
Cuisine Incomparable
Dainty Dishes a la Carte, 11 to 5
Club Luncheon, 50c
Veronese Orchestra

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

38th Street Fifth Avenue 39th Street

Chickering Hall Recitals
at 3 P. M.
Monday, May 3d
Artists from the studio of Oscar Saenger
Wednesday, May 5th
Vocal Recital
Artists from the studio of Ross David
Thursday, May 6th, Lecture Recital
Mme. Anna B. Ziegler
Saturday, May 8th, at 11 A. M.
Artists from the studio of Carl V. Lachmund
Saturday, May 8th, at 3 P. M.
Artists from the studio of Carl Roeder

Extraordinary Announcement

To Close Out

On Monday
At Less Than Cost to Make
The Remaining Stock of

Model Gowns, Suits and Hats

Costumes and Millinery from the leading foreign model houses will be represented in this remarkable event.

Fourth Floor

Women's Summer Dresses

Several very attractive values in the newest models and materials have been arranged for To-morrow, Monday

Embroidered Net Dresses — Made over a net foundation finished with silk ruche, novelty lace trimmed. *$39.50*

Combination Dresses — Of White Batiste and Net, double skirt, waist over net foundation and ribbon, long sleeves, satin girdle.... *$33.50*

Dainty Satin Bordered Net Dresses — made over a net foundation, waist made of colored taffeta, bolero effect, long net sleeves, taffeta girdle..... *$29.50*

Silk Dresses

An unusual assortment of the latest styles in both tailored and dressy models for afternoon and evening wear.

Prices from $19.50 to $200.00
Third Floor

Women's Side Lace Boots

In
Putty and Grey Glace Kid
Special at
$5.50
Limited quantity
Second Floor

Summer Rugs

Of every description for Porch, Bungalow and chamber in exclusive effects, are here for your selection at a moderate cost.

9 x 12 Sizes.....from $8.50 to $29.50
3 x 6 Sizes.....from $1.50 to $4.75

Japanese Tea Room Rugs

These rugs are made of heavy braided rush, natural color, with black, green and tan borders.

2.6 x 3.6.....$1.75	4.6 x 7.6.....$6.00
3.0 x 6.0.....$3.75	6.0 x 9.0.....$9.50

Grass Rugs

Large importations of grass rugs in exclusive designs and colorings, each side shows a distinctively different design and the cost is but little more than the prices usually asked for ordinary grass rugs.

Made Rugs

⅓ to ½ Less Than Made-to-Order Prices.

Large assortment made from remnants of the best selling designs and colorings of standard quality carpetings—Wilton, Wilton Velvet and Body Brussels.

Sizes averaging 6.0 x 9.0 feet.....$15.00
Sizes averaging 8.3 x 10.6 feet.....$19.50

Extraordinary Offering of
High Quality French Chenille and English Wilton Rugs

The Chenilles are in solid color effects in all the newest color tones, with shaded band borders. The Wiltons are shown in exclusive Lord & Taylor designs and colorings, in both Oriental and Period effects.

Size 9x12 feet..... Price in regular Stock $55.00 and $60.00.... — *Reduced to* *$44.50*

The Hoover Suction Sweeper

Sweeping—Shaking—Suction

This marvelous suction sweeper actually combines the desirable features of all the other cleaning methods and devices. Four models—a size for every home. Get the Right Electric Sweeper first. Demonstration each day in the Rug Section.

Fifth Floor

Annual May Sale Lingerie, Negligees or Boudoir Gowns Petticoats, Porch Dresses & Corsets

Commencing Monday, May 3d

Lingerie

An unsurpassed assortment ranging from the domestic garments to the daintiest imported pieces, at Specially Low Prices for this annual occasion.

Domestic Lingerie

Gowns

Nainsook.....50c, 98c, $1.25, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95
Cotton Crepe.....50c, 98c, $1.25
Crepe-de-Chine.....$3.95, 5.95, 6.95
Combinations.....98c, $1.25, 1.95, 2.95
Envelope Chemises.....98c, $1.25, 1.95
Petticoats.....98c, $1.25, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95
Pique Petticoats.....98c, $1.25
Corset Covers.....50c, 75c, 98c, $1.25
Drawers.....50c, 98c, $1.25

Underbodices

Crepe-de-Chine.....98c, $1.35, 1.95
Lingerie, lace and ribbon trimmed.....$1.95

Imported Lingerie

Hand embroidered and attractively lace trimmed according to price.

Gowns.....$1.45, 1.95, 2.45, 2.95, 3.95 to 8.75
Combinations.....$1.95, 2.45, 3.95 & 4.45
Drawers.....50c, 98c, $1.25, 1.50, 1.95

Petticoats

Nainsook.....75c, $1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95 to 6.95
Pique, hand embroidered.....$2.95, 3.45, 3.95

Special Values in
New Flare Silk Petticoats

Exceptionally attractive models of chiffon taffeta, foulard, Dresden, fancy and black and white stripes.

Dotted Foulard Silk, flounce of deep accordion pleating, ruche at bottom; black or navy with white dots.. $3.95
Colored Chiffon Taffeta, ruche trimmed flounce with underlay, $2.95, 3.95, 4.95, 5.95
Superior quality of Chiffon Taffeta, deep flare flounce, full ruche at bottom, white, black, navy, sand and changeable..... $8.95
Black and white striped Chiffon Taffeta, ruche trimmed flounces.....$3.95, 4.95, 5.95
Fancy striped and Dresden Silks, pleated and ruche trimmed flounce..... $5.95 & 6.95
White Tub Silk, panel back and front, flounce trimmed with three small ruffles..... $3.95
Very attractive White Pussy Willow Taffeta, four pointed flounces..... $6.95

Annual May Sale of
Mme. Irene Corsets

Featuring the Newness in Corsetry

At About Half Usual Prices

Our best selling models, taking care of the slight, medium and well developed figures, are included in this sale. Full range of sizes.

Fancy Batiste, medium high bust, freedom over hips, well boned at back, giving slight curve at waist line. Usually $6.00 — $3.00
Imported Coutil, medium low bust, well boned with elastic inserts. Usually $5.00 — $3.00
Fine quality Coutil, well boned front and back, slightly curved at waist. Usually $5.00 — $3.00
Handsome Broche, medium low bust, high at back with elastic inserts; light pink and white. Usually $9.00 — $4.50
Novelty Broche, high bust and well boned with elastic inserts, Duchess lace trimmed; white and light pink. Usually $12.00 — $6.00
Brocade, handsome quality, medium low bust with elastic inserts; shell pink and white. Usually $16.50 — $8.25

Negligees & House Gowns

Comprising an immense variety of new and most desirable styles, at very attractive prices.

Chiffon Cloth, two-piece effect, box pleated skirt, coatee handsomely embroidered, lace collar; or two-piece model with dainty lace coat flower trimmed $13.75
Chiffon Negligee, two-piece princess slip, accordion pleated, elaborately trimmed with lace, entire lace coat flower and ribbon trimmed..... $12.75
Silk Crepe-de-Chine, two-piece effect, pleated skirt, coat hand embroidered..... $10.75
Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, hand embroidered. $6.95
Crepe-de-Chine, two-piece effect, pleated skirt, attractive coat fringe trimmed..... $8.75
Silk Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, self collar and cuffs hemstitched..... $5.45
Silk Crepe-de-Chine, kimono model, hemstitched collar and cuffs..... $3.95
Pompadour and Chiffon Taffeta House Gowns and Negligees.....$7.95, 9.75, 12.75
Imported Wool Challie, Empire model, side pleated skirt, lace trimmed..... $5.95
Imported Wool Challie, Empire model, hemstitched collar and cuffs..... $3.95
Imported Wool Challie, short Empire coat effect, pleated skirt..... $6.95
Silk Finished Crepe, kimono model, elaborately hand embroidered..... $3.95
Cotton Novelty Crepe, kimono model, angel sleeves, hand embroidered..... $4.95
Dotted Crepe, silk lined throughout.....$4.75 & 5.95

Negligees and House Gowns

Specials on the Ground Floor

Cotton Crepe, Empire model, plain colors, hand embroidered or white with colored stripes, embroidered organdy collar and cuffs..... 98c
Cotton Crepe, Empire model, hand embroidered, plain colors..... $1.75
Dotted Mull, Empire model, pleated skirt, embroidered organdy collar and cuffs..... $1.95
Cotton Crepe, Empire model, pleated skirt, hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed..... $1.95
Dotted Novelty Crepe or Plain Crepe, Empire model, pleated skirt, embroidered organdy collar and cuffs, or bodice hand embroidered..... $2.95
Brocade Jacquard Silk, short Empire model with coat, pleated skirt..... $2.95

Washable House, Porch and Maids' Dresses

A large variety of exceptionally attractive new models, materials and colorings, of crepe, lawn, tissue, gingham, percale, beach and Devonshire cloth.

95c to $7.95

Very Special Values for Monday

Fancy Striped Percale, collar and cuffs and bolero effect edged with embroidery, full skirt. Usually $1.50 — 95c
Fancy Striped Gingham, white pique collar, cuffs and belt, flare skirt, patch pockets. Usually $2.75 — $1.95
Smart Linen model, white hemstitched organdy collar and cuffs, skirt with yoke, buttoned at side; white, Copenhagen blue, rose and helio. Usually $6.00 — $3.95
Very attractive model of Devonshire cloth, with Buster Brown collar, full flare skirt with pockets; white, sand, Copenhagen blue and rose. Usually $6.00 — $3.95
Dainty model of white tissue, collar, cuffs and tie edged with contrasting color, full flare skirt. Special value — $2.95

Maids' Dresses

Striped Percale.....95c, $1.50
Checked Percale.....$1.25
Seersucker or Chambray.....$1.50, 2.00, 2.25
Black Dresses of percale, cotton alpaca and mohair. Prices according to material,
$2.25, 3.00, 4.95 to 8.50

Second Floor

Continuing The Annual May Waist Sale

during which we offer the Season's most Attractive Models
At Exceptionally Low Prices

Third Floor

Remarkable Values in
Women's Suits & Coats

200 Tailored Suits

Fancy and plain tailored models of Gabardines, Shepherd Checks, Men's Wear Serges and the popular new stripes, exceptionally well tailored and splendidly finished

$22.50, $25.00, $29.50

Prices according to materials

200 Fancy Tailored Suits

Accurate reproductions of the later foreign models, beautifully lined and many of them handsomely embroidered, in a selection of Gabardines, Shepherd Checks, Men's Wear Serges and Silk Poplins

$35.00, $39.50, $50.00

Prices according to materials

Women's Separate Wash Skirts

$1.95, $2.50, $3.25 to $8.50

Women's Linen Coats

Practical for touring, travelling or street wear

$3.00, $5.00, $6.00 to $12.50

Women's Mohair Dusters

in navy, black and gray

$8.50 & $10.50

Street & Touring Coats

of fancy Scotch mixtures, Covert Cloths, Wool Poplins, Serges, diagonals and fancy checks

$12.50, $15.00, $19.50 to $29.50

Prices according to materials

Distinctive Silk Coats

for street, afternoon or dressy occasions, of satin charmeuse, and silk poplin, handsomely lined and attractively trimmed

$25.00 & $29.50

Third Floor

An Especially Interesting Showing of
Midsummer Millinery

Smartly trimmed Sailor Hats and new styles in dressy and tailored effects, in all white, black and white, and black.....*$10.00 to $20.00*

Goura, Ostrich & Wing Trimmed Hats

New Sailor and Turban Shapes of fine quality braids in white, white and black, and black and white, effectively trimmed. Usually $9.00. *$5.95*

White Untrimmed Hats, large and small Sailor Shapes of Milan hemp and hemp braids ..... *$1.95 to $4.95*

An entirely new assortment of White Wings,

98c to $1.95

Fourth Floor

The Greatest Linen Sale

We Have Announced This Season,
Thousands of Dollars' Worth of the

Famous Gold Medal Linens

Manufactured by William Liddell & Co., Belfast, Ireland

At About ⅓ Less Than Former Low Prices

Consisting of Table Cloths, Napkins, Embroidered Bedspreads, Crib Spreads, Pillow Shams and Pillow Cases, Pillow Covers, Embroidered Linen Table Cloths, Luncheon Cloths, etc.

	Usual Price	Sale Price
Damask Table Cloths	$3.25 to 15.50	$2.50 to 9.25
Damask Napkins, doz.	$5.00 to 18.50	$3.25 to 12.00
Embroidered Linens—		
Bedspreads	$10.50 to 47.50	$6.60 to 30.80
Crib Spreads	$9.50 to 18.00	$6.05 to 11.25
Pillow Cases	$2.75 to 6.25	$1.88 to 4.05
Pillow Shams, pair	$6.50 to 18.50	$4.15 to 11.85
Pillow Covers	$2.75 to 7.50	$1.75 to 4.75
Sheets	$9.00 to 17.50	$5.60 to 11.25
Table Cloths	$15.00 to 37.50	$10.50 to 25.00
Luncheon Cloths	$3.00 to 13.00	$1.85 to 7.95
Scarfs	$1.75 to 6.75	$1.08 to 4.50

Second Floor

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS HECKLE MRS. WILDE

Ex-Wife Testifies Last Money Merchant Gave Her Was $1,000 in 1912.

UPROAR OVER A SNAPSHOT

"I Was Regularly Done, Like Rest of Those in the Courtroom," Witness Declares.

Mrs. Madeline M. Wilde, who recently got a divorce from Henry Siegel, the bankrupt banker and department store man, was examined yesterday before Stanley W. Dexter, referee, in the Federal Building in the endeavor to obtain from her information which might enable the depositors in the Siegel Bank to discover what has become of their money. A large number of depositors crowded the courtroom, and some of the women in particular were active in showering questions on the witness.

William Henkel, Jr., counsel for the trustee in bankruptcy, was anxious to find out how much money Siegel had paid Mrs. Wilde since their separation. She stated that she was divorced last March, but she had separated from her husband four years before that, and had not seen him since Aug. 1, 1910. She was to receive $25,000 a year, but the last money paid her, she said, was $1,000 in December, 1912.

The witness stated that she owned an apartment in Paris, the furniture of which was insured for $20,000, and then Mr. Henkel fired a question at her:

"Did you ever spend $40,000 in one night in Paris?"

"No," was Mrs. Wilde's emphatic answer.

Mr. Henkel turned off to ask whether she had ever done anything to aid the depositors, who had lost everything in the smash of her husband's bank. Had any who were starving applied to her? he asked.

"No," replied Mrs. Wilde, "but I visited several when I heard they were sick. But I didn't let them know who was helping them."

As she was testifying a photographer took a snap-shot of Mrs. Wilde and she protested vigorously. Turning to Referee Dexter, she exclaimed:

"Your Honor, I ask your protection. He's taken a picture of me. He's got it in his pocket. I demand that he be made to give it up."

Mrs. Wilde sprang up and an uproar began. The depositors had little respect for her feelings and began to call out, "Why shouldn't she have her picture taken?" "Keep your camera, young man."

One woman began to weep with excitement, and another shouted out that she had her picture taken at Siegel's trial at Geneseo, and why should not Mrs. Wilde be taken, too.

It was several minutes before order could be restored, and Mr. Dexter made the photographer give up the photographs he had taken. There was talk of having him taken before the court for contempt, but, as the referee doubted his right to take up that issue, nothing was done.

When the proceedings were resumed, Mrs. Wilde denied that Siegel had paid her $45,000 or had transferred any property to her. She had given up her claim to Driftwood, the Siegel estate at Mamaroneck, N. Y., for $5,000, and she had received half of the bedroom, drawing-room, and dining-room furniture in the Siegel house in Eighty-second Street, which was sold to satisfy a mortgage of $145,000.

Mrs. Wilde was unable to estimate the value of the bronzes, tapestries, pictures, and bric-à-brac, and said she never had discussed her husband's business with him. She had transferred back to him the only stock he ever had given her—two shares of Simpson-Crawford stock and one share in the Boston Siegel-Cooper store—as well as two life insurance policies.

Several of the depositors tried to break in with pointed questions, and Nash Rockwood, Mrs. Wilde's counsel, found it impossible to check them. Mr. Dexter inquired what was the object of the heckling, and was informed that it was intended to connect Mrs. Wilde with participation in previous proceeds.

Mrs. Emmeline Baker, who lost $9,000 in the Siegel crash, was one of the persistent questioners. She asked:

"Didn't you tell me at the St. Regis Hotel that Henry Siegel sent you abroad because one of his employes had told you he was taking the depositors' money?"

Mrs. Wilde admitted talking to Mrs. Baker, but denied absolutely she ever had made such a statement to her.

Mrs. Blanche Osborne, who lost $1,700, and is now trying to support an invalid husband and an aged mother, implored:

"For God's sake give us a little help. You are living in luxury and we are in hovels."

Mrs. Osborne asked what jewelry Mrs. Wilde had worn at her daughter's wedding in St. Thomas's Church last year, but the witness said she could not remember.

"When did you take your money from the Siegel bank?" asked Irving Kuhn, another depositor.

"When I went to Europe," was the answer.

"Why did you give up your life insurance policies to Siegel?"

"I was regularly done, like the rest of the people in the court room."

When Mrs. Wilde finished her testimony she was conducted from the Federal Building, guarded against the importunities of the depositors by half a dozen deputy marshals.

RAE TANZER SWEARS JAMES W. IS 'OLIVER'

Continued from Page 1.

and repeated the testimony he gave at Rae Tanzer's examination as far as telling of the visit of her and a man who called himself "O. Osborne" to the Hotel Kensington, on Oct. 18. He was still testifying and had not come to the identification of James W. Osborne when Judge Hough adjourned court until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The session yesterday lasted only half a day.

After court had adjourned, Miss Tanzer was asked by a TIMES reporter to give the explanation of her statement to the United States District Attorney's office which she wanted to give on the witness stand. She said:

"James W. Osborne is a good actor. He can stand up straight or slouch over so that he doesn't seem the same man. He can hold his face smooth or he can wrinkle it all up. Also, he doesn't look the same when he wears glasses and his business clothes as when he takes his glasses off and wears smart clothes. Well, when I brought the suit against him I was sure he was Oliver, then when I saw him in Commissioner Houghton's office he was slouching, wearing glasses and clothes I hadn't ever seen, and his face was all wrinkled up.

"He didn't look like Oliver then and I began to doubt whether I had the right man. This doubt got stronger and besides I was frightened to death because the powerful United States Government seemed to be after me, and so I determined to give Mr. Osborne the benefit of the doubt. I thought if I did that the whole case would be dropped. But when they didn't drop the case and when I got over my fright, I wasn't sure whether Mr. Osborne was the right man or not, so I looked at him again at this trial and I am convinced now that he is Oliver."

Safford will continue his testimony when court opens tomorrow morning.

CRUSADE ON FAKE DENTISTS

Westchester County to Prosecute for Illegal Registrations.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 1.—District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks sent a letter today to the University Regents, asking information as to a list of 400 dentists, believed to be illegally registered.

"I expect to show up hundreds of these fake practitioners," said Assistant District Attorney Fallon, "and there may be wholesale arrests. I have learned that there has been a system of graft whereby fake license certificates have been issued.

"Teeth have been extracted in such a manner that several persons nearly died of lockjaw, cocaine has been injected until several persons have become drug users, while imitation gold has been used in bridge work and in crowns."

It is said that the Westchester Grand Jury next Monday will investigate all dental registrations of the past five years. Already several dentists have skipped, and detectives are hunting Sylvester Bresnan, who is wanted under a perjury warrant, because of alleged illegal registration in Westchester County. He is supposed to have run a shop near 120th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, but the Board of Regents have notified District Attorney Weeks that Bresnan was not legally registered.

It appears that a few days after the notice was received from Albany, a man appeared at the County Clerk's office and asked to inspect the dental register. Three days later it was found that pages 109 and 110, which contained the affidavits of Bresnan and one Bromberg, had been cut out.

It is said there were "dentist brokers" in New York, who sold fake licenses.

32,300 IN CHICAGO STRIKE.

Labor Troubles There Cause 125,000 Men to be Idle.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Chicago is confronted by the most serious labor situation in the building industry in fifteen years. By the addition of 1,200 bridge and structural iron workers, the list of union workmen on strike or locked out was swelled to 32,200 today, as follows: Carpenters (construction), 13,000; carpenters (mill men), 5,000; sheet metal workers, 1,900; lathers, 800; painters, 10,400; structural iron workers, 1,200.

The strike of the iron workers forced idleness on several thousand others in allied trades, bringing the number of idle because of strikes and lockouts up to 125,000. The strike of the carpenters is said to be the keystone of the whole situation. If peace negotiations now on with them are successful, it is generally believed that others will fall in line.

The customary May 1 agreements with many other unions have been signed, and outside the building trades the prospect is said to be for industrial peace.

Van Houten Signed Only a Protest.

The printed statement that the Rev. Charles N. Van Houten, assistant minister of the North Presbyterian Church, had signed a paper demanding that the Presbyterian General Assembly, which is soon to meet in Rochester, name a committee to investigate the New York Presbytery was a mistake. What Mr. Van Houten signed was a protest that charges made against the Presbytery were unjust.

Commits Suicide After Family Row.

Wolf Gurgen, 53 years old, a grocer, living at 751 St. Ouen Place, Wakefield, died in Fordham Hospital early last night, several hours after he had taken a large quantity of bichloride of mercury in powdered form. Gurgen, according to the police, took his life following a quarrel with his wife. They had several disputes recently.

DANVILLE SALOONS CLOSED.

City Council Votes Against Renewal of Licenses—Lincoln Dry, Too.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 1.—Danville was voted dry by the City Council in special meeting today for the first time in the history of the city. The council was called for a special meeting to act on the renewal of licenses of seventy-three saloons which expired at midnight last night.

The action of the Council means that Danville will be without saloons for at least a year, until another expression of the people is had. At the recent township election the wets were victorious by more than 1,500 majority.

Shortly after the Council adjourned most of the saloon men began the sale of soft drinks. During the afternoon busses were run to the village of Lyons, five miles distant, where there are several saloons. Passengers were carried free.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 1. — The twenty-five saloons here were closed today with the expiration of the municipal year. Remonstrances were filed against the granting of licenses until May 10. Rather than take the cases into the courts, saloonmen decided to remain closed until the election of a new excise board May 10.

Sea Beach Line to Coney Open.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit put in full operation yesterday its Sea Beach line from Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, to Coney Island. This has been entirely reconstructed in connection with the new Subway system. Until the Fourth Avenue line is open, probably next month, single cars on a short headway will be run instead of trains.

LAUNCH TWO NEW CUTTERS.

McAdoo's Daughter Sponsor for One —Both Vessels Cost $475,000.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 1.—The new coast guard cutters Tallapoosa and Ossipee were successfully launched here today. The Ossipee bumped a pier going down the ways but did no damage.

The launching took place at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Miss Sally Fleming McAdoo, the 11-year-old daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, was sponsor for the Ossipee, and Miss Mabel Hartwell, daughter of H. T. Hartwell of Mobile, Ala., for the Tallapoosa.

The two cutters were authorized by Congress in June, 1914, the Ossipee at a cost of $225,000 and the Tallapoosa at $250,000. The Tallapoosa will replace the old cutter Winona, with headquarters at Mobile, and the Ossipee replaces the cutter Woodbury, at Portland, Me.

The new vessels are practically duplicates, each being 165½ feet long over all, 32-foot beam, 20½-foot deep and of about 900 tons normal displacement. Each will be armed with a battery of four standard navy 6-pounder rapid-fire rifles and have a steaming radius of about 5,000 miles.

Rear Fenders for 5th Ave. Buses.

The coaches of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company are to appear shortly equipped with fenders. They are to be attached to the sides of the vehicles in front of the rear wheels, so as to prevent pedestrians falling under those wheels. The Public Service Commission ordered the installation. It has been found that the motorman can guard against accidents occurring in front of him, but that without his knowledge persons have run into the side of the buses and been caught under the rear wheels.

VOTES FOR COMMISSION.

New City Plan Adopted at Special Election in Newburgh.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 1.—Newburgh, in a special election today, adopted a new city charter providing for five commissioners and a city manager, to be appointed by the commissioners. The charter is one provided for cities of this class by Legislative enactment.

The new charter carried by a vote of 1,432 for to 1,087 against the plan. The proposition was supported by the Citizens' League. About half the normal vote of the city was cast.

George Bernard Co

ANNOUNCE A SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Now In Progress

Suits . . . . . from $25
Evening Gowns . . . . " $25
Street Frocks . . . . . " $20
Waists . . . . . " 5
French Hats . . . . " 5

FIFTH AVE., at 31st Street.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. (Sunday Excepted)
To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

By Direction of Loo & Cie., Paris
Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons of this week
May 5th and 6th, at 2:30 o'clock
An Important Collection of
Antique Chinese Porcelains
In Single Colors, Decorated, Blue and White and Blanc de Chine
Sung and Ming Pottery, Carved Jades, Crystal and Agates
Nearly One Hundred Beautiful Old Chinese
Rugs and Carpets

ALSO

The Valuable and Unique Collections of
Civil War Memorabilia
Formed by the late
Major-General Samuel Wiley Crawford, U. S. A.
To be sold Wednesday Evening of this week at 8:15
Concluding Thursday of this week at 3:00

Autographs of Famous Americans
Formed by John Heise, Esq., of Syracuse
To be sold Thursday of this week
At 4:00 in the Afternoon and 8:15 in the Evening

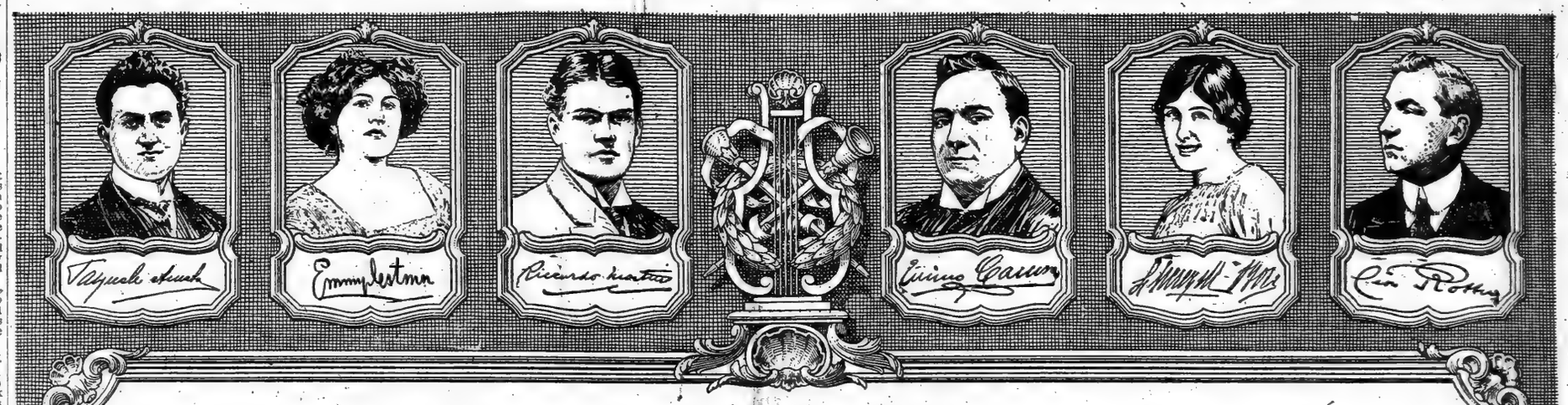
Literature and Maps relating to
Mexico, Central America, The Maya Indians
Comprising the Library of
Paul Wilkinson, Esq., of Mexico City
To be sold Friday of this week
At 3:00 in the Afternoon and 8:15 in the Evening

Americana and Other Books
The Library of a well-known Private Collector
To be sold Friday Evening of this week at 9:00
Concluding Saturday Afternoon of this week at 3:00

ON VIEW BEGINNING SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 8TH
Artistic Furniture
Costly Curtains, Oriental Rugs and Carpets,
Chickering Upright Piano, and Other Objects
of Utility and Embellishment
To be sold at unrestricted public sale
To close an estate and for account of private owners
On Thursday and Friday Afternoons
May 13th and 14th, at 2:30 o'clock.

Catalogue of above Sales mailed on application.

The sales will be conducted by
Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet,
of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6, 4 and 6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.



TOMORROW begins New York's most interesting

ANNUAL SALE of HARDMAN PIANOS and AUTOTONES

AS A RESULT of the CLOSING of the METROPOLITAN OPERA SEASON of 1914-15

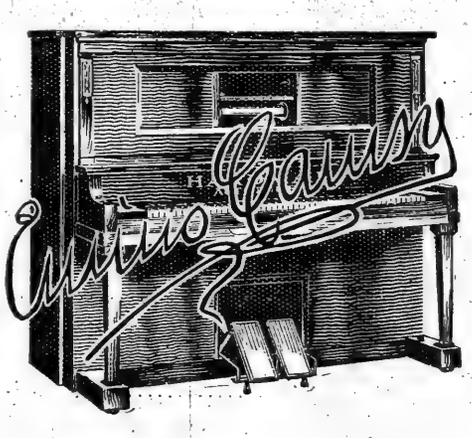
This is the only time in the whole year when Hardman Pianos and Autotones can be bought under price

A splendid assemblage of Pianos and Player-Pianos is included in this offering, because the Hardman is the official Piano of the Metropolitan Opera House, and a large number of instruments are supplied by us each year for the personal use of the artists in their apartments and rehearsal rooms, and also for chorus work by the Opera Company.

This entire collection of Pianos and Player-Pianos is thus *endorsed for distinguished service* and

MANY HAVE BEEN AUTOGRAPHED BY THE ARTISTS WHO USED THEM

Naturally the number of autographed instruments is very limited—the one endorsed by *your* favorite singer may be claimed early tomorrow—so promptness is advisable.



Reductions of from
$75 to $250

All of the instruments are new, excepting for the short distinguished service they have given to these artists. They are even better than new, because they have been kept so thoroughly regulated and perfectly tuned for their use with the voices of these great singers.

This Sale Also Affords
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS IN NEW HARDMAN PIANOS IN PERIOD DESIGNS

In addition to the Hardman Pianos and Autotones in standard models from the Metropolitan Opera House and its artists, this Annual Offering includes a splendid group of beautiful new **Hardman Pianos in Period Designs,** with superb casings, in the most exquisite patterns and finish—offered at this time to give additional distinction to this Grand Opera Sale and affording an unprecedented opportunity for connoisseurs and furnishers of artistic homes, to purchase New Hardman Pianos in Period Designs at unprecedented reductions, ranging from $200 to $350.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Liberal allowance for old pianos taken in exchange.

Pianos purchased will be held and delivered next Fall, if so desired.

VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT WILL BE ARRANGED

Come EARLY tomorrow for choicest selection

Our New York and Brooklyn Warerooms will be open evenings during this sale.

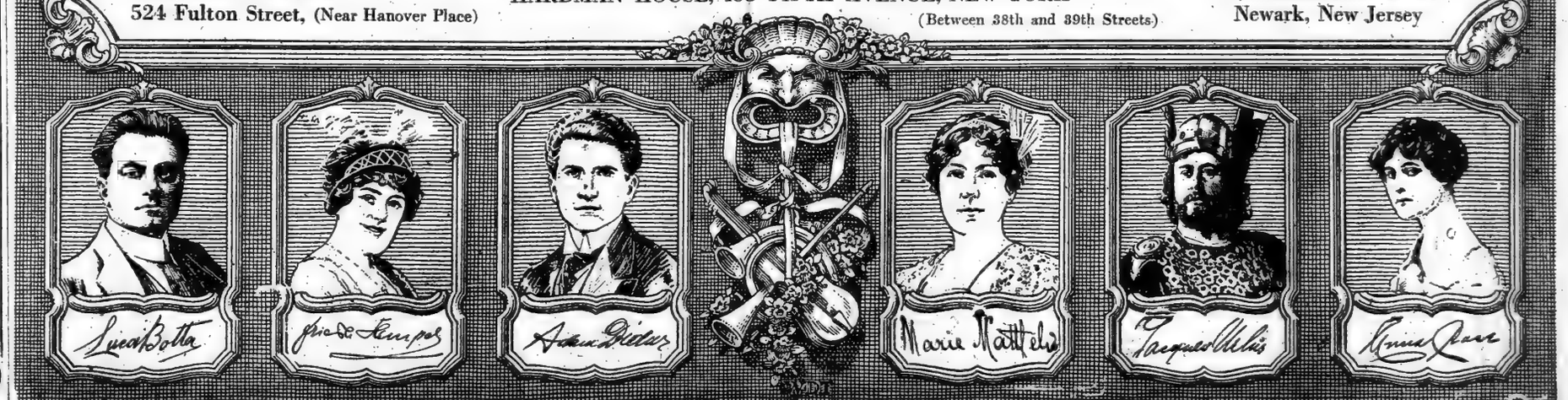
HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY

Founded 1842

BROOKLYN STORE
524 Fulton Street, (Near Hanover Place)

HARDMAN HOUSE, 433 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(Between 38th and 39th Streets)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
Newark, New Jersey



ITALY INAUGURATES NEW ARMY OFFICE

Creates Under Chief of General Staff to Direct Work of Mobilization.

LIEUT. GEN. PORRO NAMED

His New Duties Defined in Recent Ministerial Decree Which Censor Did Not Allow to Pass.

One of the things which the Italian censor did not allow to pass on account of the National Defense Law of March 22 was the news of the creation of a new military office, thata of Under Chief of the General Staff. All that was allowed to come out on the subject was contained in a brief dispatch to Paris on April 24, which said that General Caderna's "principal assistant is Lieut. Gen. Porro." As General Cadorna, the Chief of the General Staff—an office corresponding to the one Joffre occupied in France before he was made Generalissimo—has always had a civilian secretary as his "principal assistant" the appearance of the name of General Porro excited some curiosity among Italians here.

As a matter of fact a new office has been created and Lieut. Gen. Count Caslo Porro has been appointed to fill it. A ministerial decree of April 5 has created a "Sottocapo di Stato Maggiore dell' Esercito," and had defined the duties of that office as follows:

"The Under Chief of the General Staff of the army shall aid the Chief of the General Staff, and divide with him his duties, and particularly direct the carrying out of the plans for mobilization or whatever other duty may be assigned to him by the Chief of the General Staff. For such work he must be completely informed as to the intentions of the Chief, and with him and under him be ready on all matters concerning the preparations for war, (relativi alla preparazione della guerra.) The Under Chief will substitute himself for the Chief in the case of the latter's absence and represent him."

Lieut. Gen. Conte Carlo Porro is not only an old friend of the chief, but an officer who is considered the greatest military expert in the Peninsula. Several times the portfolio of war has been offered him, but his plans for the reorganization of the army have always been deemed too expensive.

A year ago last March Premier Salandra offered him the portfolio, having just given the portfolio of the Treasury to Deputy Giulio Rubini di Dongo. The General was then in command of a division at Milan. The three held several conferences, but Rubini did not see how the country could pay the $160,000,000 required by General Porro's program, so the latter went back to Milan and was then transferred to Bologna.

Five months later the war caused the Government to change its views. Signor Grandi, the new Minister of War, resigned, the Chief of the General Staff, General Pollis, died, and the portfolio of the Treasury was given up by Rubini. This brought to the front men who were in full sympathy with General Porro's program. General Zupelli as Minister of War, General Cadoria as Chief of the General Staff, and Signor Carcano as Minister of Finance. These three appropriated General Porro's program in toto and have now created a position for him so that he may see thast the program will be practically carried out.

Carlo Porro of the Counts of Santa Maria della Bicocca carries as a watch charm the Austrian bullet which killed his father at Salferino in 1859. He was then 5 years old. He was privately educated and entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in 1875. After passing through the intermediate grades he was promoted to be Lieutenant General in 1911. He was Under Secretary of War in the second Fortis Cabinet, 1905-1906, when the chief of his department was General Count Luigi Mainoni d'Intignano.

General Porro has taught military geography at the School of War and for several years has been the head of that institution. He has also written a book on military geography which has been translated into German and adopted by the German authorities as a text book in the Government schools.

WILSON PLANTS A TREE.

President's Baby Grandson Looks On While He Wields the Shovel.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 1.—President Wilson arrived here this afternoon to attend the christening of his infant grandson, Francis Sayre, and an additional ceremony was arranged for him in assisting to plant a small walnut tree which had been presented to Francis Sayre by President Garfield of Williams College.

President Wilson was accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson, his daughter; Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician. The party immediately went to the Sayre home, and an hour and a half afterward Master Sayre was carried from the house to take active part in the planting of the tree. While the family gathered around President Wilson threw a shovel full of earth on the roots of the tree. Then President Garfield, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Robert H. Sayre, and the Rev. J. Franklin Carter each took a turn at the shoveling.

The christening will take place tomorrow afternoon. President Wilson and John Nevin Sayre, brother of Francis B. Sayre, will be the sponsors of the infant, and Miss Agnes Winter of Philadelphia will be the godmother.

President Wilson will return to Washington soon after the ceremony.

WOMAN ASKS POLICE CARE.

Averilla Dickie May Be Suffering from Mental Strain.

Patrolman Patrick Sullivan, of Traffic Squad C, on duty at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was approached yesterday afternoon by a refined-looking woman, about 54 years old, who requested that the police take care of her. The woman would give no reasons for her strange request.

Patrolman Sullivan escorted her to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where she told Lieutenant Lawson that her name was Averilla Dickie, and that she lived at the Park Avenue Hotel. Dr. Murray, of the New York Hospital, was called, and after examination had the woman transferred to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

Inquiries at the Park Avenue Hotel disclosed the fact that no woman of that name was employed or registered there. The police are trying to find out the woman's correct address, as it was the opinion of Dr. Murray that she is the victim of some mental strain.

MAYOR'S BAN ON RUBBISH.

Warns Against Throwing Refuse About in the Parks.

In furtherance of the vigorous effort which he is making to improve the appearance of the parks, Mayor Mitchel issued yesterday this proclamation:

The city ordinance forbids all persons to throw, or in any manner deposit on the walks, lawns, benches, or on the earth in any of the public parks any newspaper, waste paper of any kind, peanut shells, or other rubbish.

The park and police authorities will vigorously enforce this ordinance.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

The Mayor said that the proclamation was issued as part of an effort to keep all the city parks clean and in good order, so that all persons might enjoy them to the fullest possible extent.

Tomorrow, an important sale of

WOMEN'S Tailored SUITS

plain or fancy; many new features

Newest ideas for Spring and Summer. The collars and vestees particularly reflect the latest style touches. Many show a marked and pleasing tendency toward the sport models, these in both cloth and silk.

at $17.50

Suits of serge, gabardine, wool faille or shepherd's check worsteds. In the new, jaunty, short or medium length coats, mannish tailored or belted. Circular, flare or pleated skirt.

Black, navy, Belgian blue, putty, black-and-white checks

at $22.50

Newest models with smart Eton or pleated coat, new vestee, collars and belts. Flare model skirts, detachable belt and patch pockets or side- or box-pleated.

Black, navy, Belgian blue, putty, and black-and-white checks.

at $29.50

Models in English serge, homespuns, silk faille, taffeta, gabardines and mannish stripes or checks.

Specially featured are Suits of white serge and white golfine.

Eton or bolero coats, and fancy belted styles in medium length or sport effects. Also mannish tailored models.

Very new are the coats bound with white braid or white broadcloth.

Up-to-the-moment Skirts.

Black, navy, Belgian blue, army blue, khaki, gray, white, black-and-white checks or stripes. Also solid color coats with check skirts.

We have also arrange d for Monday a Sale of

Silk Sport Suits and Fancy Silk Suits at $37.50

Japanese Tussah Silk or Taffeta

Smart belted, pleated or Norfolk coats. Flare skirts with belt and patch pockets. Also dressy models of fine silk faille.

Fancy short coats with touches of embroidery and fancy batiste collar. Fancy pleated skirts.

Taffetas in black or navy. Tussah silks in brown, natural blue or white. Silk faille in black, Belgian blue, navy, putty, and the new bronze green. **Fourth Floor**

Specially offered Tomorrow

WOMEN'S Inside-lace BOOTS

***remarkable at* $5.85**

our regular stock price is $8.00

Combinations of patent leather vamp and white calf top, tan Russia vamp, white calf top, all-white calf with just a touch of black, or sand kidskin vamp, white calf top. Very remarkable Shoes at the price.

Tomorrow, an important offering of

WOMEN'S COATS

priced with special attractiveness

Chinchilla Coats at $12.50

Three-quarters length, white or striped Chinchilla in semi-belted model, with notched collar of velvet. Set-in sleeves; large patch pockets.

Golf Cord Coats at $13.75

sport length, raglan sleeves, yoke effect in front. Buttons close to neck. Broad belt and slashed pockets. Lined throughout. Rose, Copenhagen, Belgian blue, peach, green, pink, putty or white.

Covert or Army Cloth Coats $17.50

Twelve models, including three-quarters, seven-eighths and full lengths, with or without belt; raglan or inset sleeves, half or full lined.

Silk Coats at $22.50

Sport coats of "waterfall" silk, collar and cuffs of contrasting colors. Full tie belt, large patch pockets, new drop shoulder effect. Lined with peau de cygne. Copenhagen, rose, sand, black or white.

Specially provided for tomorrow's selling

WOMEN'S Sport SKIRTS

Palm Beach Cloth Skirts at $2.75

Washable Skirts of the genuine Palm Beach cloth, in three models, including tailored button front model and one model with lap seam in front.

Mannish detachable belt, one or two patch pockets; belted back effect in one model. Waistbands up to 36.

Corduroy Skirts at $5.00

Washable corduroy tailored button front model, finished with large pearl buttons, flap patch pockets and a detachable belt run through loops.

Belgian blue, white, putty, beige, coral, beach, field gray, peach or hunter's green; waistbands up to 32.

On Sale Monday, May 3rd

Shower-Proof Coats, $15.00

Rubberized crepe de chine, gloria silk, silk faille, canton cloth, bombazine, Priestley gabardine and Escorto cloth. Raglan or plain sleeves, with or without belt; convertible collar. Black, tan, navy, castor, Oxford, light gray, green and checks. All sizes.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Cold Storage of Furs at 2%

A postal or phone call for our automobile. Repairs or alterations now at prices lower than in the fur season.

The May Sale of Undermuslins

which opened so auspiciously on Saturday, continues tomorrow and throughout the month. No matter under what guise or name, regardless of any claim or comparison of values that may be made and any announcement printed today in this or other New York newspaper, *we believe that the values presented in this sale are not surpassed.*

White Petticoats, 65c
Regular Stock Price, $1.00
In many styles, including embroidery or lace-trimmed models, some with ribbon heading.

White Petticoats, $1.00
Sixteen styles, with circular or gathered ruffles, flounce or embroidery or lace-trimming.

White Petticoats, $1.50
Six styles circular flounces, lace-trimmed, lace ruffle or trimmed, lace ruffle or trimmed with lace embroidery edging.

White Petticoats, $2.00
Regular Stock Prices, $3.00 *to* $4
In numerous styles, including flounces trimmed with lace or embroidery, many with ribbon.

White Petticoats, $2.00
Very Special
In six styles, with flounce, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Nightgowns, 65c
Regular Stock Price, $1.00
Fine nainsook, round or square neck, embroidery trimmed.

Corset Covers, $1.00
Very Special
Eight styles, elaborately trimmed with lace insertions and embroidery medallions; prettily lace-trimmed backs.

Envelope Chemise, $1.50
Very Special
Fine nainsook or batiste, lace-trimmed or with hand-embroidery design.

Envelope Chemise, $1
Very Special
A fine nainsook, neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery edge, Empire style, ribbon trimmed, elaborate yoke or lace insertion with spray of hand-embroidery

Drawers, $1.00
Very Special
Nainsook, elaborately trimmed with combinations of lace and embroidery, or hemstitched with tucks and eyelets, ribbon run.

Envelope Chemise, $2
Very Special
Sheer nainsook, elaborately trimmed with insertions of lace, combined with embroidery medallions. Bottom trimmed to correspond.

Nightgowns *(in 40 Styles)* **at $1.00**
Nainsook, batiste or crepe, some severely plain, with picoe edge and hemstitching; others with neat embroidery edge, elaborately lace trimmed.

Nightgowns *(in 12 Styles)* **at $1.50**
Fine batiste with embroidery and ribbon heading, or dainty lace insertion, combined with medallions of embroidery. All are ribbon-trimmed.

DAINTY CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

are very specially priced at $1.00, $1.95, $2.95 *and* $3.95, *including Bodices, Nightgowns and Envelope Chemise.*

Because the size range is not complete, we have, for this Annual May Sale

Greatly Reduced the Prices of 3 Groups of French Hand-embroidered Underwear

At 65c, *four styles Corset Covers and Drawers. Regular stock price was* $1.

At $1.00, *sixteen styles of Chemise, Drawers and Petticoats. Our regular stock price being* $1.50 *and* $2.00.

At $1.95, *forty-eight styles of Nightgowns, Petticoats, Chemise and Combinations. Our regular stock prices were* $2.50 *to* $3.50.

Hand-embroidered French Nightgowns, beautifully embroidered and lace-trimmed, one or two of a kind, **at one-half former prices.**

Lingerie Blouses---Great Values

Not before in the history of a very active and progressive Blouse Department, not even in any one of our annual May Sales, have we been able to present such values.

Blouses that are wonderful at $1.00

Fine voile, broad stripes of navy, Copenhagen, black or flesh, with the new Priscilla collar.

Fine batiste, cluster tucked, bands of colored eyelet embroidery; embroidered batiste collar.

Three extremely smart Blouses at $2.98

Fine voile, cluster tucking, hand-embroidered linen collar and cuffs, or with hand embroidery on front, two-in-one collar, edged with fine lace. Also front and back prettily trimmed with insertions of Val. and embroidered panels.

Smart new Frill Blouses at $2.00

Voile with Val. side frill; two-in-one collar; white or flesh. Or all-over embroidery insertion and edging and flat collar of Val. lace.

Blouses at $2.00

Fine voile, batiste or organdie; white or flesh; with fine laces, all-over embroidery or shadow lace.

Blouses at $5.00

Plain, cross-bar or satin motif voile. Shadow lace trimmings or panels of embroidery. Various high or low collars, some Venice lace-edged. One style with vestee of plain voile.

Blouses at $3.95

Voile, organdie or novelty polka dot batiste and novelty satin figure voile. Trimmings or insertions of Oriental or shadow lace. Some with embroidery panels, edged collar and cuffs.

Special, tomorrow

Women's Silk Sweater Coats

quite the fad of the season, combining beauty and utility with style in an unusual degree

specially priced at $12.95

All-pure silk, V-neck, patch pockets, self-covered buttons. A very unusual value. Full color-range, including

Copenhagen	*Palm Beach*
Black-and-White	*Wistaria*
Rose-and-White	*Gold*
Gold-and-White	*Rose*
Emerald	*Purple*

Emerald-and-Royal

An important sale tomorrow of

Women's Panama Hats at $1.89

untrimmed, in 15 newest styles, large, medium or small

Natural bleached, which is an important feature. Panamas artificially bleached are practically never satisfactory.

Closely woven Hats, soft and pliable. The shapes are the latest and lend themselves readily to a simple trimming.

In the trimming section, fancy scarfs and bands at 50c to $1.25

Trimming without charge, upon request, if Hat and Trimmings are bought here.

For tomorrow, particular attention is directed to a Sale of

1880 Summer Porch & House Dresses

in a very extensive assortment, specially provided and very specially priced for the May Sale

$1.85 $2.85 $3.45 and $4.85

Fancy tissues, voiles, crepes and dainty linens, in very pleasing new styles, including many of the much desired simpler models. Those more elaborately designed are in dressy styles, with vestee or bolero effect and ribbon velvet belts. Black-and-white flowered or striped colorings; also all-white and plain colors.

Very Special, tomorrow

Women's Dresses Reduced

46 new model serge dresses are reduced from $18.50 and $20.00 to — **$9.75**

85 taffeta, crepe meteor and crepe de chine dresses that were $25.00 are reduced to — **$14.50**

80 chiffon, radium taffta, marquisette and faille silk dresses, were $29.50 to $35.00, now — **$18.50**

55 silk or wool marquisette, taffeta or radium taffeta dresses, many hand-embroidered, are reduced from $39.50 to $45.00, now — **$25.00**

Tomorrow, our Annual One-day Sale of

BOYS' Summer BLOUSES at 55c or $6.50 a dozen

The manufacturer reserves for us throughout the entire season all his Sample Blouses. All are here; we shall sell them in the ONE-DAY SALE tomorrow at much less than our usual profit added to the already low cost price.

Madras, Crepes, Oxford Cloth, Russian Cords, Mercerized Fabrics, All-White Stripes, Novelty Effects

Negligee, with collar attached. Flemish or sport style, with collar that may be worn high or low. Long or short sleeves. Ages 5 to 16.

White "Iceland Fox" Animal Fur Scarfs

(Thibet Lamb) in conformity with the prevailing fad. For the Spring and Summer evenings. Very special Monday at **$5**

A very special sale, tomorrow, of

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS

very remarkable at $1.55

A special purchase, to which are added a number of Suits from our regular stock, prices of which are reduced. Ages 3 to 10.

There are checks, plaids or stripes; also plain colors in crepes, Palmer linen or kindergarten cloth; about 50 styles, long or short sleeves.

Special Monday

Modart Front-laced Corsets, $3.95

Our regular stock price is $5

C. B. Corsets, $2.65

Our regular stock price is $4

Brassieres at $1.00

A very special value

Cluny top with linen body. Hooks and eyes down front. Fitted with shields. Newest models.

Brassieres at 50c

Very special

Net mesh, aero cloth, or muslin. Various models and trimmings. Same in flesh tint.

Brassieres at 39c

Remarkable value

Various models and fabrics. A very low price.

Tomorrow, a special sale of

First Quality Hair Switches at $4.95

Beautifully made, extra full. Mounted on three short stems; guaranteed natural wave. All shades but gray.

Tomorrow, a very special offering of

175 MISSES' SUITS at $20.00

which is a decidely remarkable price for Suits so capably tailored

Newest models, made and finished with more than usual care and skill, in Eton, belted and sack coat models, braid-bound or trimmed. Pleated or flare skirt. In the desirable Spring shades or black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Men's-Wear Serge, Gabardine, Shepherd's Check Worsteds.

Misses' Silk Lined Coats, $14.50

Gabardine, Serges, Covert Cloth, Varied Checks or Plaids.

Flare or belted model with adjustable collar of self color of contrasting silk. Colors or black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Newest Silk Dresses

$12.50, $15.00, $18.50

In plain or striped crepe de chine, taffeta or pongee. Pleated or scalloped bolero waist. Flounced or pleated skirt. Vestee and collar of lace, or with embroidered organdie collar and cuffs. White, black, navy or Belgian blue. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Summer Dresses

$5.00, $7.50, $9.75

Smart new models in tub fabrics, including French linen, crepe and dotted, striped or flowered voile. All-white or in colors and color combinations. Sizes 14 to 18. **Second floor.**

THE QUALITY of a newspaper's circulation is measured by the character of its readers, their intelligence, their purchasing power, the continuity of their patronage, their standing in business or in the community. By these standards The New York Times is the acknowledged leader in quality of circulation.

WAR NEARLY STRIPS U. S. OF GOOD HORSES

J. Fitzgerald Says Country May Soon Face Serious Situation.

CANADA STOPS EXPORT

Racing Official Points to Fact That Dominion Government Is Encouraging Breeding.

C. J. Fitzgerald, President of the Cook-Fitzgerald Company, manufacturers of horses of London, Ontario, but more widely known on this side of the border as the President for many years of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, and before that Starter of the Jockey Club here and in New Orleans, gave an interesting outline of general business conditions in Canada yesterday, during a short stop at the Belmont on his way back home from Baltimore.

While in Maryland Fitzgerald served as Steward at a meeting of the Hartford Agricultural and Breeders' Association, which conducted fourteen days of horse racing, under the auspices of the Jockey Club of New York. He says that the United States has been stripped of good horses by the European war, and that the situation in Canada is a little better only because the sale of horses was stopped.

"The merchants have full stocks on their shelves, which they have been unable to dispose of because of general conditions, and the manufacturers and the supply houses have been compelled to carry large bills over the season. They, however, are confident of the future and have every faith in the country. There was a lull in railway building for a time, owing to a scarcity of funds, at the beginning of the war; but with the opening of Spring work was begun, or was about to begin, on the lines of the three transcontinental roads, which are building branches as fast as they are needed. Crops are good, however, and prices of grain are high.

"Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has suffered less, probably, than any other portion of Canada. Had it not been for the war, which has taken away a great many young men, conditions would be the same as during the last ten years. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, which are extremely conservative, are in a much better condition than one would suppose, taking the general business situation into consideration.

"The people of the Dominion have given up their men and their money lavishly for the war in Europe. I could name half a dozen millionaires who have gone to the front accompanied by their sons. With all those to whom I have talked the main consideration has been, 'Our country first.' London has been one of the districts for mobilization. The day before I left home I saw 3,000 of the flower of Canadian manhood, between 20 and 35 years of age, on parade. All were going away the next day, and already they are preparing for a third contingent.

"Opinion seems to be general in Canada that the war will last a long time; but, having begun the work, the Canadians are prepared to see it to a finish. Our own town has come through the Winter in very good shape, having raised a fund of $137,000 to care for the wives and dependents of those who have gone to the front, as well as the families of those who may be in need as a result of the war.

"The country is almost denuded of good horses, which have been taken by the Dominion Government. In some sections the Imperial Government made purchases early in the game, but, realizing that Canada needed all its available supply for remounts and for artillery, it gave up buying there, and no outside purchasing has been permitted for some time. The Government, which has for some years encouraged the breeding of horses through the giving of bounties, as I outlined in a letter to THE TIMES some weeks ago, will, it is understood, make further concessions, with a view to increasing to the utmost capacity the breeding of good horses. It is realized that a tremendous mistake was made in permitting mares of a type necessary to produce cavalry and artillery horses to leave the country. It is an unfortunate fact that fully 50 per cent. of the many thousands of head shipped to Continental battlefields were mares, many of which were with foal, and these will be utterly useless in case they survive.

"We in Canada believe in the thoroughbred stallion as the proper cross for our trotting, saddle, and coaching-bred mares, and while we have always had a number of these horses of good blood in the country, some having been imported from the United States and others from England, and still others from France, the need for an increased supply was never so insistent as at present. There are probably 150 thoroughbreds standing for service in various parts of Canada. If the proper type of stallion can be obtained, I venture to say this number can be doubled in the next two years.

"It is no easy matter, however, to find big, upstanding thoroughbreds of sixteen hands or over, with depth of heart, size of bone, perfection of disposition, and the necessary soundness to beget unblemished colts, as racing has been neglected to such a degree in the United States that there has been no incentive to breeding. I believe, however, that there is a sentiment for the return of the sport. Judging by what I have seen and heard in the United States during the past month, there is a realization that racing is a necessity in order to perpetuate all that is best in our general horse production. We in Canada are going to run our meetings as usual this season, with stakes and purses as heretofore.

"At the present time the United States is worse off than Canada in the matter of horses, because there is no let or hindrance here to their purchase. Great Britain, France, and Italy have commissioners everywhere over here, and all report an alarming scarcity of proper horses left in the country. There are a dozen agents in this hotel, and from what they say, and others, it is to be gathered that this country is up against a serious situation.

"There is a story of an old horse trainer, who when asked what was the first requisite of a horse would say, 'Speed.' And the next? 'More speed.' What's necessary in this country in order to save the horse is racing. That's the primary requisite, and the second is more racing."

MAY DAY FETES POSTPONED.

Applications for Central Park Parties Made for Next Saturday.

It was May Day yesterday, and the fresh green grass and budding trees of Central Park and other parks of the city made them inviting in the afternoon, when the weather was moderate. But Sunday School parties and picknickers generally must have remembered past experiences in making their May Day outing plans this year, for Queens o'the May were absent. At the office of the Park Board, in the Municipal Building, it was said that most of the applications for lawn permits had been made for next Saturday.

A number of the greens and lawns of Central Park have been applied for for next Saturday by large church and other organizations, it is said, and next Saturday the park will be peopled by gay throngs of children in costume, May poles, and all of the things that go with May Day parties.

The good weather, however, did attract a large number of persons to the parks yesterday, and the Park Board's order for a stricter enforcement of the law regarding rubbish went into effect. Policemen were ordered to begin a season of unusual effort to prevent paper boxes and other refuse from being thrown on the walks and [illegible]

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

An Amazing Sale of Women's Dresses at $18.75

$18.75 An adaptation of Premet's famous model, "A Petits Pas." Sleeves of Georgette crepe to match; collar and vestee of embroidered organdie. Navy and black.

$18.75 A new model combining the ideas of Paquin and Martial et Armand. Louis XIII. collar and cuffs of white linen; cravat of black satin. Navy and black.

$18.75 This model introduces Jenny's three-tier accordion pleated skirt. It is very effective in Belgian Blue Taffeta striped with black. Organdie collar.

$18.75 This model is a composite of the best features of several Paris models. It's one of the newest and best notes. Organdie collar and cuffs. Navy and black.

GIMBEL Initiative

is responsible for this sale, which will undoubtedly astonish New York. Several weeks ago we noticed that there was a gradual trend toward Frocks of Navy and Black Taffeta. Then we searched the silk market and found a tremendous yardage of

Very Fine Chiffon Taffetas

which we bought at an almost unheard-of price because we took the entire quantity. We had the Paris models and the co-operation of one of the best dressmakers in New York. And tomorrow 200 of these Dresses will be here in all sizes from 34 to 42. **Third Floor**

A Gigantic Purchase of Petticoats for the May Sale---at 50c and $1

6,360 of the best made Petticoats in America! They come to us from a manufacturer who stands second to none in the making of fine lingerie. Many of these Petticoats have sold regularly at several times tomorrow's prices.

1,500 Petticoats at $1 instead of $2 and more

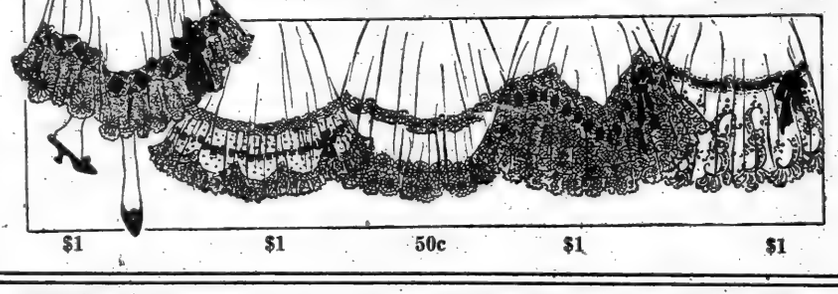
4,860 Petticoats at 50c instead of $1 and more

The trimmings on many of the Petticoats at 50c are joined with veining. Remarkable, is it not?

There are Petticoats of fine Pique, finished with scalloping or embroidery edging, at 50c. Many styles trimmed with fine laces—with lace-finished underlays, too.

At $1 there are Petticoats trimmed with embroideries that would alone cost much more than that amount.

And there are lace-trimmed styles pretty enough to wear under the finest French frock. **Main and Second Floors—Also Subway Balcony**



$1 $1 50c $1 $1

NEMO Corsets to be Specialized During This Week

As GIMBELS is the New York headquarters for the famous Nemo Corsets, we have turned every effort toward making Nemo Week a benefit to all women.

Nemo Corsets have never been so much in demand as they are at the present moment.

Why? Because the well-corseted figure is again in vogue.

Nemo Corsets not only give the new silhouette—with the nip at the waistline—but they give comfort to the figure which has been changed by the loose and topless corsets of the last few seasons. One instance of this is the enlarged diaphragms.

The New NEMO Corset with the "Wonderlift" Device at $5

is the first corset that is capable of assisting nature, for it is designed to imitate the muscles of the abdomen, and therefore gives a perfectly natural support to the body. Besides, the straps of Lastikops Webbing in the "Wonderlift" device give an automatic massage which reduces the abdomen.

During this week we shall specialize the

New Models in Nemo Corsets, at $3, $4 and $5

Pink Shop, Second Floor

Panama Hats That Can Not Be Duplicated, at $1.35 to $10

Weeks and weeks ago, when the market was low in price but rich with the best qualities of hats, we contracted for these collections. This foresightedness has reaped greater returns than we anticipated, for Fashion has enthusiastically endorsed Panama Hats for Summer sport and tailleur wear.

Sailor, Telescope, Alpine and Mushroom Models

These hats are the best Panama Hats in the world, for they are from South America, Formosa and Japan.

Panama Hats, trimmed in the latest tailleur and sport modes, $2.95 to $16.75.

New Trimmings for Panama Hats are 50c to $5

New Box Turbans of White Kidskin, $1.75—Untrimmed

Hats Trimmed Without Charge

Third Floor

2%—The New GIMBEL Fur Storage Rate

For Cold Dry Air Storage in Fireproof Vaults in Our Own Building; Except for a Few Low Valuations, for Which There Is a Minimum Charge.

Furs Repaired and Remodeled at Moderate Prices

The New Models for Fall, 1915, Are Ready; Expert Workmanship.

Cold Air Storage for Draperies and Rugs

Fur Storage Desk, Third Floor

Another Shipment of Those

25c Printed Woven and Seeded Voiles, 18c Yard

At our first sale last Monday these Dress Cottons met with so much favor that the first shipment was quickly sold out. They come in a wide range of beautiful floral and striped effects and coin dots, in a variety of charming colorings. 38 inches wide.

Clean-up of Imported Dress Cotton Novelties, $1.50 Yard

Regularly $2.50, $3, and More

These charming cottons are admired for their exquisite weave, pretty designs and dainty colorings. In fact, they possess much smartness. 40 inches wide. **Second Floor**

White Silk Hand Bags Join The May Sale—$1 to $7.50

White bids fair to be very much in vogue with handbags this season. We have them in the popular gate-top and melon shapes, in Bengaline, Moire and Faille Silks; some have fancy frames and trimmings.

Women's White Belts, 25c and 50c

To wear with coat or waist; black trimmings in striped and checked effects; self-covered buckles.

Main Floor

White Nu-Buck "Lilian" Pumps, at $3.95 Pair

A dainty, charming model that fits gracefully and comfortably. The "Lilian" does not slide or move up and down, but hugs the foot and does not rub on the stocking.

The Nu-buck is of first quality; a smart last with a 2-inch covered Spanish-Louis heel, hand-turned soles and small white ornaments.

Second Floor

Gold-Plated Vanity Cases

$1 Reg. $1.95 to $2.95 **$2.50** Reg. $4.95

About 100 of them from our own stock, so reduced because of broken lots. These are fitted, and the cases are either plain or engraved. **Main Floor**

French Ivory-Finish Toilet Articles Repriced Lower

From our own stock; pieces sold singly or can be matched up to make complete sets; soft, mellow finish. Items at 75c or over monogrammed without charge, as illustrated.

$1.75 Hair Brushes, $1.25
$1.00 Mirrors, 75c
$1.50 Hair Brushes, 75c
$1.50 Cloth Brushes, $1.00
$1.25 Hat Brushes, $1.00
$1.00 Hair Receivers, 50c
50c Combs, 28c
$1.50 Buffers, $1.00
35c Shoe Horns, 25c
$1.25 Pin Cushions, $1.00
30c Trays, 20c
75c Trays, 50c
50c Nail Files, 35c
50c Button Hooks, 35c
75c Clocks, 65c.

Main Floor

Art Needlework In White Sale

Odd Scarfs and Squares, reg. $1 and more, at 50c.; 75c Scarfs, at 50c.

Stamped Pieces

Linen Towels, 25c to 85c
Turkish Towels, 25c to 50c
Dressing Sacques, 50c to $1.50
Night Gowns, 85c
Combinations, 65c
Corset Covers, one-piece, 40c
Pillow Cases, 50c pair
Day Pillow Cases, 50c pair
Children's Dresses, 50c to $4.25
Neckwear, 20c to 75c

Main and Second Floors

Handkerchiefs Underprice

Specially bought for the May White Sale; the values are unusual.

For Women

Plain white linen handkerchiefs, hemstitched, ⅛ and ¼ inch hems. Reg. $1.50, at .. **$1.20** doz.

Sheer Shamrock handkerchiefs with colored border and hand-embroidered initials. Reg. 6 for $1.50, at ..... **6 for $1**

For Men

Linen handkerchiefs, fine quality; ⅛ and ½ inch hems; Regularly 6 for $1.50, at.. **6 for $1.15**

Main Floor

A Very Wonderful Cream Gabardine at 95c Yard

It is 54 in. wide, all-wool, in a beautiful clear, cream tint, and a firm twill. It is difficult to get a good Gabardine this season in cream for less than $1.50 a yard; so this offering is very special at 95c a yard. Other colors at the same price.

Fine French Cream Serge, 95c Yard

Another extraordinary bargain in honor of the White Sale. Imported, 54 in. wide, in a very fine twill, light weight for Summer costumes and separate skirts. **Second Floor**

Dotted Swiss Negligees With Boudoir Caps $2.50

The quality of the Dotted Swiss is very good, and the Negligees are edged all around with Valenciennes lace. Of course, the Caps are also trimmed with lace.

In the May Sale there are Dotted Swiss Kimonos for as little as $1, and beautiful Negligees of fine Imported Swiss up to $19.50.

White Taffeta, Tub Silk and Crepe de Chine Petticoats, $1.95 to $12.50

Second Floor

FORCED TO REC

The Wonde

Of Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., U

The China and Glass, inventorying, a and immense collection of Hall Clocks an The Selling will commence simultane **On M**

A few trade names emblazon themselves on the public mind by reason of long pre-eminent service. Some such honored names are known to millions because in retail business millions are brought in touch with them.

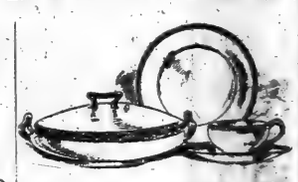
Some are manufacturers and importers—known to fewer people, but known with that searching knowledge gained of business houses by the busines world.

Such a concern was Bawo & Dotter, makers and

Sale on Main an

DINNER SETS Formed

$125, Import Price $300 Copelands Spode China, Cobalt Blue, Solid Matt Gold Handles; 113 pieces.



$57.50, Import Price $80 Elite French China; gold-encrusted; Solid Matt Gol Handles; 108 pieces.

Dinner Sets—Many Other Extra

$125.00—Import price $250—One Crown Derby Dinner Se crustation; 9 fruit saucers, otherwise complete.
$50.00—Import price $100—Copelands Spode China, 11 piec
$75.00—Import price $150—Dresden China Dinner Set.
$35.00—Import price $50—French China Dinner Set.
$24.50—Import price $40—Copelands Spode Porcelain, famous factory. 112 pieces.
$15.75—Import price $22—Austrian China, 101 pieces;
$15.00—Import price $22—Austrian China, 101 pieces; other design with green and brown border.
$14.00—Import price $23—Copelands Spode Porcelain; 11 underglazed blue.
$12.75—Import price $20—English Porcelain, 100 piece
$10.00—Import price $20—Thin English Porcelain, 100 blue conventional border, coin gold handles.

Gold Encrusted Sets of Fren
At $57.50, $62.50, $75—Import Pri
Beautiful quality, with encrustations of various

15,000 Pieces Best American Cut Glass

$1, Regularly $3. **$2,** Regularly $5. **$2,** Regularly $

This beautifully cut Glass, on the finest blanks, comes from five American factories controlled by Bawo & Dotter, and th group illustrated above is typical of hundreds of other piece in the finest cuttings, at actually less than the cost of th blanks:

Water Jugs.....$1, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50 to
Mayonnaise Sets.....$1, $1.50, $2, $
Sugar and Cream Sets.....$1, $1.25, $2,
Flower Vases in over 100 sizes and shapes.....50c to
Cut Glass Water Sets, Jug, 6 Tumblers and Plateau..$3.75 to $7.5

Every other imaginable piece in the collection, from 25c for a 5in. Nappy to $50 for an immense footed Punch Bowl.

$15.

Marbles and Bronzes All at Half Regular Price

Chosen with rare artistic taste and scarcely two pieces alike.

Italian Marbles, 173 pieces, plain and col ored, many noted reproductions,

$2.50, $5, $7.50, $10, $15 to $95

French Art Bronzes, in many beautiful subjects, 423 pieces,

$10, $12.50, $15, $20 to $45

With many other prices between—all at half regular price.

Silver Deposit on Glass and China

A charming group of these decorative and practical pieces on white and colored glass, china and porcelain, ranging from Salt Cellars at 15c to Tea and Coffee Sets at $3.50, and including Vases, Flower Bowls, Tea Pots, Water Pitchers, etc.—for attractive gifts.

Subway Store

Over 5000 Cut Tha

New patterns, scores all on fine pure white blan For example, the piece il 3-pint Water Jugs, ric Oil or Vinegar Cruets, Bohemian Decanters, w

35c **35c** **$1**

...VERSHIP BY THE EUROPEAN WAR
...ful China, Glass and Clocks
...lew York and the World, Was Ordered Sold by the ...ited States District Court.

...st to land, $120,000, comes to GIMBEL BROTHERS. And a portion of their wonderful ...Mantel Clocks.

...ly in the GIMBEL Stores in New York and Philadelphia—

...nday, May 3d—Which Is Tomorrow

Importers of China and Glass since 1864—with American headquarters at 20 West 33d Street, New York.

Bawo (pronounced "bay-o") & Dotter in the 70's bought the Elite factory at Limoges, France. In the 80's they opened two factories, one in Austria —at Fischern near Carlsbad, and the other at Steinschenau in Bohemia.

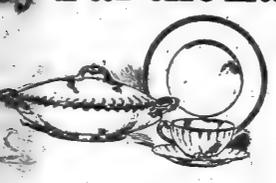
Later they became American distributors for Crown Derby and Copeland or Spode English wares. The business when incorporating as Bawo & Dotter, L't'd. did so under Canadian Charter—and the exigencies of the European War drove the grand old concern into Receivers' hands.

No payments or intercourse were permitted with their German potteries and interests. And their prohibition acted as the death knell of this Inter-Continental business.

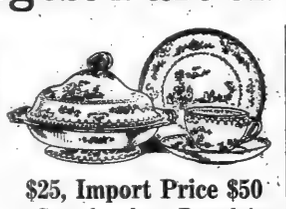
The stocks were sold by order of the United States District Court and the China and Glass holdings—$120,000.00 at landing cost—came to Gimbel Brothers.

...Fifth Floors and in Subway Store—150 Extra Salespeople

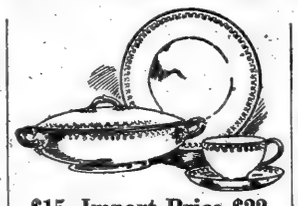
...by Far the Largest Part of the Bawo & Dotter Stock



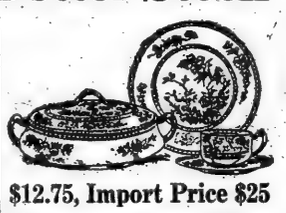
...$37.50, Import Price $50
...Elite French China, Gold ...Band Border; 100 pieces.



$25, Import Price $50
Copelands Porcelain; Chelsea decoration; 100 pieces.



$15, Import Price $22
Austrian China; border decoration; 100 pieces.



$12.75, Import Price $25
English Porcelain; Indian Tree decoration; 100 pieces.

...ordinary Values
...of 109 pieces; rich gold en-...; Japanese landscape design.

...elsea decoration; from a ...een Empire border.
...ink floral decoration. An-...pieces; Italian scenes in ...Indian tree design.
...ces; from J. & G. Meakin;

...China
...$125 to $200
...112 pieces.

60 Open Stock Dinnerware Patterns

English and German Earthenware; English, French, German and Austrian China. Many famous and favorite designs. Patterns often practically complete, so that early buyers can make up entire Dinner, Luncheon and Tea Services.

Plates, at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c each, according to size and quality.
Cups and Saucers, Tea, Coffee, After Dinner, Bouillon and Chocolate, at 10c to 50c each.
Covered Dishes, 35c to $1 each. Sauce Boats, 25c to 75c each.
All other pieces at similar prices, saving half.

French Gold Encrusted Dinnerware, Open Stock

Tea Cups and Saucers, $7.50 dozen. Bread and Butter Plates, $4.50 dozen.
Dinner Plates, $7.50 dozen. Covered Dishes, $1.50 each.

25,000 Pieces Elite Fancy French China

Made in Bawo & Dotter's own factory in Limoges, France, than which there is no better in all France.

Hundreds of Odd Cups, Saucers and Plates at 10c and 15c Each

Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Ramikins, Tea Pots, Ice Cream Seats, Tankards, Bonbon Dishes, Cracker Jars, Cheese Dishes, Chop Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, at 25c to $10; import prices, 50c to $20.

2,000 French China Covered Dishes

With border and rich gold encrustations, mostly with coin gold handles, at 50c, 75c and $1; import prices, $1 to $5.

Fine Collection of English China Service Plates

Samples—but one of a kind, from the famous English factories which Bawo & Dotter represented, including the Royal Crown Derby. The richest collection we have ever seen assembled, from which assorted dozens of course plates will readily be chosen; also single plates for plate rails.

Now 50c to $2 Each, Import Prices, $1 to $5

Also hundreds of English China Sample Cups and Saucers—Tea, After-dinner, Bouillon, etc., similarly priced.

650 Pieces Royal Crown Derby Ware

In the wonderful colors, shapes and decorations typical of this ware, from $1 for Salt and Pepper Shakers, to $10 for a Serving Tray; import prices, $2 to $30.

600 Pieces English Moorcroft Pottery

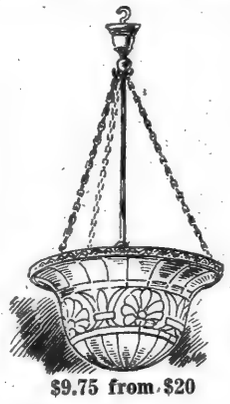
Every piece of this exquisite Pottery is distinct in shape, color, or design, and is signed by the maker. Included are Tankards, Jugs, Vases, Teapots, Bowls, Jardinieres, etc., all at half import prices.

All the Bawo & Dotter Lamps In New Artistic Designs

Of the 400 Lamps in the collection, hardly two are alike.

There are Lamps with mahogany or gilt composition bases; French, Chinese and the unique Moorcroft pottery vases—all with harmonizing shades in silk, metal overlay, etc. Principal groups:

$10 from $22.50



$9.75 from $20

$7.50 to $9 Desk Lamps at $4.50.
$11 (and higher) Portable Electric Table Lamps, $5.75.
$15 to $20 Portable Electric Lamps at $7.50.
$20 to $30 Portable Electric Lamps at 10.
$35 to $45 Portable Electric Lamps, $18.75.
$10.50 and $17.50 Mahogany Floor Lamp Stands, $5.50 and $8.75.
$9 to $30 Semi-Indirect Dome Lights, $4.50 to $15.
$11 to $60 Electric Ceiling Shower Fixtures, $5.75 to $30.
$15 to $25 Dome Ceiling Lights, $8.75 to $15.

A Glittering Collection of Glassware

$12.50; import price, $25

Val. St. Lambert 60-Piece Glass Table Service. Plain Gold Edges. Table Glassware, in lines not complete, with rich etched and coin gold decorations—hundreds of dozens.

Champagne Goblets, Claret, Wine, Cocktail, Sherbet and Cordial Glasses and Water Tumblers, at $3.00 to $9 dozen.

1,000 Bohemian and French Crystal Roemers

For rhinewine; many with colored bowls and cut stems; 35c to 75c each. Import prices, 50c to $1.50.

4,000 Dozen Pieces Imported Cut Glass

Imagine 2,000 dozens of Salt Cellars at 5c each; Salt and Pepper Shakers, Oil Bottles, Knife Rests, Candlesticks and Almond Dishes, Cologne Bottles, Carafes, etc., all highly cut on pure blanks.

At 10c to $1.25 each; Import Prices, 20c to $2.

Bohemian Glass, iridescent and engraved flower vases, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c; import prices, 15c to $1.50.

About 500 Bohemian Glass Samples

From a Flower Vase at $1 to a superb Decanter at $15, all in rich colors and decorations.

The Bawo & Dotter Clocks—Half

Mahogany Mantel, Library and Hall Clocks; many with beautiful chimes, and many of the cases made by the Pooley Furniture Company.

At $15 to $267

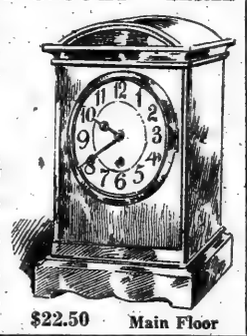
French Clock Sets, in French bronze and marble, with vases, $40 to $65.

Imported Hall Clocks, in oak, $50 to $100.

French Crystal Regulators, $15 to $25.

French Gilt Bronze Sets, with Candelabra, $20 to $65.

Hanging Clocks for office or hall, $20 to $35.



$22.50 Main Floor

...rgains in Bawo & Dotter China and Glass

...ces of Brilliant ...ss Less ...Price

...fferent articles for everyday use, ...simply amazingly low priced.
...ated:
...nt, $1 each.
...each.
...ut stopper, 35c each.

Many Thousand Pieces of English Porcelain in Open Stock Designs

Scores of decorations, excellent qualities, all below import cost. Prices range from handsomely decorated Bread and Butter Plates at 5c each, to fine Covered Dishes at 50c each.
Items illustrated:
Jugs, 25c each. Cups and Saucers, 10c each.
Plates, 8c each. Salad Bowls, 25c each.
Subway Store, Lower Floor

25c 10c 25c

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

$1.50 Pure Dye Chiffon Taffeta, 36-in., $1.15 Yd.

Here is another fine bit of news from the Silk Store. Taffeta Silk—the season's highest favorite—in a peculiarly soft, pleasant weave, utterly unlike the crackly silks that are stiff with adulteration, and therefore split and crack. Full yard wide, in twenty-five different favorite shades, including plenty of white, pink and navy blue. PURE DYE—which means long service.

This is such a "good thing" that once more manufacturers of women's dresses are teasing us to let them take the whole lot at a good profit to us. This is getting to be a habit, when a GIMBEL silk offering is made.

White Silks for the White Sale

85c White Habutai, Washable, Double-width, 68c yard

$1.50 White Taffeta, 36-in. *$1.15 yard* | *$1.10 White Messaline,* *85c yard*
$1.75 White Satin, *$1.25 yard* | *$1.25 White Crepe de Chine,* *95c yard*

Second Floor

Whittall's $41.50 Wool Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.) at $30

WHITTALL'S THE MARK OF QUALITY

Although the market on domestic rugs has advanced materially, we are fortunate in having a splendid lot of these beautiful rugs to offer at this low price. The name woven in the back is a guarantee of what you buy in these rugs; and you can choose among a fine assortment of Oriental and conventional designs.

Sixth Floor

The May Sale of BED COVERINGS Offers Exceptional Economies

These prices ought to bring us the patronage of every thrifty housekeeper, for we can assure them that the savings are by all odds the most liberal of the season. The well-known bed muslins and other bed coverings involved should appeal to everybody.

Utica Bleached Sheets, Sizes Before Hemming

Size.	Reg.	Now.	Size.	Reg.	Now.	Size.	Reg.	Now.
54x90-in.	75c	50c	72x90-in.	85c	60c	81x99-in.	$1	75c
63x90-in.	80c	55c	72x99-in.	90c	65c	90x99-in.	$1.10	80c
63x99-in.	85c	60c	81x90-in.	90c	65c	90x108-in.	$1.20	90c

THE UTICA STEAM COTTON MILLS UTICA N.Y. 20x99 UTICA SHEET

Utica Pillow Cases to Match Above Sheets

Size.	Reg.	Now.	Size.	Reg.	Now.
42x36-in.	20c	14c	45x38½-in.	25c	18c
45x36-in.	22c	16c	54x36-in.	28c	22c

Utica Crib Sheets

Size.	Reg.	Now.
45x64-in.	42c	30c
45x75-in.	45c	35c
50x64-in.	45c	35c
50x74-in.	50c	38c

Utica Bolster Cases

Size.	Reg.	Now.
42x76½-in.	45c	32c
45x72-in.	45c	32c
45x76½-in.	50c	38c

Utica Bleached Sheeting

Width.	Reg.	Now.
1¼-yd.	22c	15c
2½-yd.	38c	28c

2000 White Crinkled and Corded Bedspreads

With slight mill imperfections.
63x90-in., regularly $1.10, at 70c
70x90-in., regularly $1.20, at 80c
80x90-in., regularly $1.35, at 95c

$3.25 Bedspreads, at $2

White, satin-finish, full size. New Marseilles patterns; medium weight.

$3.75 Bedspreads, $2.50

White, satin-finish, scalloped, and with cut out corners for metal beds. Full size.

$1.50 Baby Nainsook, $1 Piece

12 yards to the piece; 36-in. wide; soft finish.

14c Lonsdale and Berkley No. 60 Cambric, 10c Yard

1 yard wide; soft needle finish.

25,000 Yards Fruit of the Loom, Lonsdale and Hill Muslins, at 6½c Yd.

1-yard wide. Limit 20 yards to each customer. No mail or telephone orders. Second Floor

LINENS Cap the May White Sale With a Wealth of Savings

Many people are waiting for this announcement, and they will be repaid therefor, because their Summer linen chests will be the gainers for being filled with GIMBEL Linens. Prices are exceptionally low.

Irish Hand-Embroidered Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases at Big Reductions

The entire "sample" line of discontinued designs from an Irish manufacturer; in some cases there is only one piece of a design.
Sheets, single-bed size, 72x100-in., reg. $8 to $12.75, at $5 to $8 each.
Sheets, double-bed size, 90x100-in., reg. $8.75 to $15.50, at $5.75 to $10.75 each.
Pillow Cases, 22½x36-in., reg. $3.25 to $13.50, at $2 to $9.50 pair.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets

Single-bed size, 72x96-in.; reg. $5.75, at $4.50 pair
Double-bed size, 90x96-in.; reg. $7.50, at $5 pair

Hemstitched Pillow Cases

22½x36-in.; reg. $1.35 to $2.50, at 95c to $1.75 pr.

Embroidered Bed Spreads

Single-bed size, 72x100-in.; reg. $9.50 to $57.50, at $6.75 to $40.
Double-bed size, 90x100-in.; reg. $12.75 to $75, at $8 to $55.

$1 White Linen Suiting, 75c Yard

90 in. wide; a desirable weight for suits or coats.

$4 Hemstitched Table Cloths, $3.25

Scotch damask. Special GIMBEL M. L. O. finish; 70x70-in.

13-Piece Lunch Sets, $1

Pure linen; six 6-in. and six 10-in. doilies, one 24-in. cloth, neatly scalloped.

Table Cloths and Napkins

Irish damask, fully bleached, satin finish, 6 new round designs. Cloths: 70x70-in., $1.95; 70x88-in., $2.75; 70x106-in., $3. Napkins: 22x22-in., $3.25 doz.

$5.50 Damask Napkins, $4 Dozen

Irish; firm weave; 8 patterns; 25x25-in.

65c Huckaback Towels, 50c

Extra fine Irish linen; damask border all around.

Second Floor

Aluminum and Brass Wares: Serving Trays From Bawo & Dotter—Great Savings

We bought excellent collections of these goods, and shall sell them at prices in many cases as low as half the import prices.

Imported Aluminum Ware

Intended for Bawo & Dotter's Canadian trade, but unable to be shipped across the border.

95c 75c

25c Each

1-qt. Lipped Saucepans.
1½-qt. Lipped Saucepans.
2½-qt. Lipped Saucepans.
6½-in. Frying Pans.
7-in. Frying Pans.

45c Each

4-qt. Preserving Kettles.
8-in. Frying Pans.
9-in. Frying Pans.
3½-in. Lipped Saucepans.
Gravy Strainers.
Berlin Saucepans.

75c Each

1-qt. Tea Pots.
1-qt. Double Boilers.
3-qt. Tea Kettles.
6-qt. Preserving Kettles.

$1.25 Each

3-qt. Rice Boilers.
5-qt. Tea Kettles.
5-qt. Berlin Kettles.
5-qt. Saucepans.

95c Each

1½-qt. Coffee Pots.
1½-qt. Tea Pots.
2-qt. Double Boilers.
4-qt. Berlin Saucepans.
4-qt. Berlin Kettles.

$2

Fancy Brass Goods

At Savings of ⅓ to ½ of Import Prices
Dozens of different pieces, including

Jardinieres.
Umbrella Jars.
Hanging Baskets.
Tobacco Jars.
Waste Paper Baskets.
5 o'Clock Tea Kettles.
Extension Book Racks.
Desk Blotters.
Coal Hods.
Vases.
Fern Dishes.
Gongs.
Trays.
Window Boxes.
Smokers' Sets.
Fire Sets.
Fenders.
Wood Boxes.

Prices range from 25c to $15.

Other Imported Novelties

Crumb Tray and Brush Sets, dull brass finish, 75c to $1.50.
5 o'Clock Tea Kettles, dull brass finish, $1.75 to $3.
Brass Dinner Gongs, 75c to $1.75.
Decorated Porcelain Tea Pot Stands, 15c to 35c.
800 finely mounted Serving Trays, 25c to $2.50.
Many designs; round, oval and oblong; also some Cake Servers.
Coaster Sets, 7 pieces, 45c to 95c.

Fifth Floor

The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
A Monthly Magazine
THE EUROPEAN WAR

This magazine originated in the extaordinary demand for an intelligent, readable, explanatory record of the events which have occurred since August 1, 1914. Not one-sided or prejudiced, it prints the story as told by the chief antagonists, the eyewitnesses, and the literary spokesmen of the nations in this tragic drama of history.

When the powers of historians of the future have been taxed to write a full and well-proportioned account of this war, it will still lack the vividness and sheer thrill of these first-hand accounts. The impassioned speeches of the German Emperor; the terse, dramatic descriptions from the fronts by staff correspondents of the world's newspapers; the glimpses of fighting in the letters of soldiers, and the words of fate spoken from the European Chancelleries suffice to give the reader a reasoned notion of the causes and effects, the interplay of moral and spiritual antagonisms that have hurled vast armies into conflict.

While the European war furnished the occasion for starting this magazine, it had been planned long in advance to be a permanent monthly review recording the progress of the world as told by great authorities and gifted spokesmen. As coming events cast their shadows before, Current History will interpret the past and the present with an outlook upon the future. Great programs of action and forecasts of future events, when made by able men, will be included.

$3 a Year—25 Cents a Copy

Current History
Times Square, New York

The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

has met with immediate and enthusiastic approval both at home and abroad as the finest achievement of modern pictorial journalism.

Twenty-four pages of the week's greatest pictures printed in Rotogravure, together with instructive editorials—an in forming record of current events.

Price 10 Cents.

$1.25 for Three Months.
$5.00 a Year Postpaid.

Times Square, New York

GOVERNOR PLANTS A NEW TREATY OAK

Bartow Mansion in Pelham Bay Park Turned Over to the International Garden Club.

MANY NOTABLES TAKE PART

Private Charles Vail of Battery D Is Crushed by Horse Frightened by a Salute.

When the first gun of a nineteen-gun salute for Gov. Whitman was fired at the International Garden Club at the Bartow Mansion, Pelham Bay Park, yesterday afternoon, a troop horse reared and fell back, crushing Charles Vail, a private in Battery D. The guardsman, with a fractured skull and probably mortal injuries, was rushed to the Fordham Hospital. Vail was standing at the head of a horse attached to a caisson wagon. As the first gun boomed out, the animal reared straight up, and, descending, struck him on the head with its hoofs and trampled on his body as he lay helpless on the ground.

Gov. Whitman came down from Albany to be present at the opening and to take part in the replacing of the Treaty Oak in the grounds of the clubhouse, and the officers of the International Garden Club sent out many invitations to view the ceremony, meet the Governor, and have tea in the historic Bartow mansion. The city turned over the house to the club with seventeen acres of wooded ground surrounding it, without rental. In return the club has put the house, which was sadly in need of it, in good repair, furnished it, and laid out the grounds, which are to be transformed by gardens. Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman is President of the club, Dr. George Norton Miller, Vice President; Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Secretary, and William A. Jay is the Treasurer.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Honorary President of the club, made the speech of the day, and greeted the Governor, who arrived at 4 o'clock, accompanied by two aids ablaze with gold. After the ceremonies attending the planting of the oak, the Governor visited the clubhouse and had tea. He left a little before 5 o'clock.

In the evening the Governor attended a dinner, given for him and Mrs. Whitman by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, at their residence, 620 Fifth Avenue. The rest of the day, however, he spent on the thirty-day bills, and received no callers except Bainbridge Colby, an old college friend. On May 25 the Governor will start for California, and his Military Secretary, Major J. Stanley Moore, is now working out his itinerary.

A walk marked by many little red flags showed the way from the clubhouse to the roped-in inclosure, in which the speeches and the planting took place, and ropes marked with red flags indicated the parking space for the many motors. Tea and other refreshments were served in the Colonial dining room and on the veranda and terrace outside.

The oak planted yesterday took the place of the famous treaty oak recently destroyed by lightning, which was planted in 1648, when the Pell family obtained from the Indians the property on which Bartow Manor stands for $17.

Dr. Butler outlined the history of the tree, and said the city had now turned the ground over to the International Garden Club to be made into a breathing spot for the people. The club, whose headquarters will be in the Manor house, has already spent $25,000 in improvements.

The Governor used a silver trowel in planting the tree, and said that the new treaty between the city and the public was more important than the original one. The exercises also marked the turning over of the property to the club's use.

Bartow Mansion is a substantial and roomy stone house, and the front lawn is one of several acres. In this and the upper terrace many pale-green tables, with lattice chairs to match, are placed. At the right of the house is a large conservatory, done entirely in white and pale, dull green. As yet few flowers are seen, but some rare orchids were on view yesterday, and outside the trees showed some old-time gardens in pansies and primroses.

The walls throughout are done in palest dull blue and the woodwork in dull finished white. Each room is in a different color. One upstairs room is done in the most vivid colors in old-time chintz, with flowers of many kinds. Another is done in black and white stripes, with an occasional flower, and pink roses abound in another. A reception room on the first floor is done in brownish orange, with old-time black wooden plaques, and another room is in deep blue.

Mrs. Hofman, the President; Mrs. Parsons, the Secretary, and others received, and the official receiving committee included the President of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioners of Parks for the Bronx and Manhattan and Richmond, the President of the Botanical Garden, the President of the New York Horticultural Society, the President of the Florists's Club of New York. On the committee also were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. A. B. Boardman, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mr. and Mrs. John Callender Livingston and William Adams Delano.

Among others who were present to receive or as guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Bishop David H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taft, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashton de Peyster, Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hassell, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, the Misses Catherine and Margaret Leverich, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Lady Herbert, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, George I. Rives, John D. Crimmins, Frederick C. Bourne, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mrs. James O. Green, A. M. Bagby, and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond.

MRS. M. S. MOORE MARRIES.

Wealthy Widow of Titanic Victim Weds A. C. P. Wichfeld, a Dane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Mrs. Maybelle Swift Moore, Washington's wealthiest widow, whose husband, Clarence Moore, lost his life in the Titanic disaster, and the daughter of the late Edwin C. Swift of Chicago, was married here this afternoon to Axel Christian Prebén Wichfeld of New York City. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony, which took place at the bride's home in Massachusetts Avenue. Those who witnessed the ceremony were Miss Frances Moore, the bride's stepdaughter; Constantine Brun, the Danish Minister, with whom Mr. Wichfeld has been a house guest, and Woodbury Blair of Washington, an intimate friend of the Moore family.

Mr. Wichfeld is a Dane, who is said to be in business in New York. He was credited with being a nephew of the Danish Minister, but this was declared to be a nerror. The marriage license which was obtained by Mr. Blair, gave the age of the bridegroom as 29 and that of the bride as 26.

The news of the marriage came as a great surprise to society geenrally, as there had been no engagement. Mr. Wichfeld has been a frequent guest at the Moore home in the last Winter, and was with Mrs. Moore and her family during their travels abroad last Summer.

After a week in New York Mr. and Mrs. Wichfield will go to California. Later they will go to Swiftmoore, the estate of the bride, at Pride's Crossing, Mass., to pass the Summer.

As Miss Maybelle Swift, Mrs. Wichfield was prominent in the American colony of Paris before her marriage to Mr. Moore, when she was reported to be engaged to a Serbian Prince. She visited Washington immediately after this report was circulated, and met and married Mr. Moore, who had lived in West Virginia, but made his home here.

Mr. Moore took passage on the Titanic, after a visit to England, to purchase a hunting pack for the Chevy Chase Club, of which he was M. F. H. Besides her young step-daughter, who has inherited a comfortable fortune from her mother, the daughter of the late Frank McLaughlin of Philadelphia, Mrs. Moore's family included her own four young sons.

WILL BE WED BY CARDINAL.

Marriage of Miss Dorothy Conron and James Butler, Jr., on June 2.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Conron, a daughter of Mrs. Joseph Conron of 263 West Ninetieth Street, to James Butler, Jr., will take place on June 2, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Conron will have Miss Gladys O'Donohue for maid of honor, and for bridesmaids, the Misses Isabel Amy, Genevieve Butler, Theresa Farrell, Estelle Mulqueen, Catherine Agnew, and Marguerite Radley. Pierce Butler will be his brother's best man. The ushers will be Cecil Arthur, Justin O'Brien, Daniel L. Meehan, Jr., William Butler, and Dr. D. Philip MacGuire of this city, and Robertson Griswold of Baltimore.

The ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Farley, and will be followed by a reception at the St. Regis.

The engagement was announced on Jan. 22 last.

TAKE WOMAN AS GEM THIEF.

Police Say Servant Confessed Stealing Mrs. Rosenfeldt's Jewels.

On a charge of grand larceny in having, as alleged, stolen diamond jewels valued at $1,350, Yetta Leiber, a young and attractive woman, for eighteen months a servant in the family of Mrs. Sara Rosenfeldt, 187 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, was locked up last evening in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, and will be arraigned today in the Gates Avenue Police Court. The woman, who is 25 years old, was arrested by Detectives Patten, Woddle, and O'Connor, of the Seventh Detective Branch. The police say she confessed how she had planned the robbery.

The jewelry, which belonged to a sister of Mrs. Rosenfeldt, comprised three diamond rings, a brooch, lavalliere, and breastpin, and had been given to Mrs. Rosenfeldt for safekeeping while the sister was in the country recuperating from a long illness. During the absence of the Rosenfeldt family Friday night the servant girl is alleged to have raised a rear window, to give the impression that a thief had gotten in that way, and put footprints on the window sill, besides turning the room topsy-turvy. The police say she took the jewelry to a dark spot at Tompkins Avenue and Pulaski Street, where excavation work for a trunk sewer had been going on for a long time, and hid it under a pile of paving blocks.

Her movements were watched by the police, after being notified of the theft, and when she left the house yesterday afternoon, feigning illness, the detectives followed her. They saw her go to the excavation, where she was observed taking a package from beneath a pile of paving stones. The detectives followed her, and when they seized her she became hysterical. The woman was under grilling for only a short time when she confessed the robbery, according to the police.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

HAVE SELECTED FROM THEIR REGULAR STOCK A NUMBER OF WOMEN'S GARMENTS FOR SPECIAL REDUCTION

Sport Coats, . were $55 to $65 now **$35.00**

Tailored Suits, were $45 to $65 now **35.00**

Imp. Wool Sweaters, were $12 now **6.00**

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

THE Du Barry SHOP

ANOTHER Demonstration of Du Barry SAVINGS

392 5th Ave. AT 36th ST. One Flight Up Two Elevators

Special Sale MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

TRIMMED HATS

300 at $3.75 200 at $5

A New Department: SPORT & OUTING HATS
Showing the Newest Models and Color Combinations

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Many important lines of beautiful Summer Apparel have been readjusted in price—

We have also made up from reserve materials many charming hand-made frocks—*at much below usual prices.*

Of which the following are examples:

Afternoon Gowns & Street Dresses

at $65 and $85, that were $95, $125, and $145

Including exquisite hand-made models of silk, faille, gros de Londres, gabardine, and fine French serge; hand embroidered, beaded and braided.

CHARMING DANCE FROCKS—*were $55 & $65—At $45*
Of taffeta, gros de Londres, and soire silk, with chiffon, lace, and tulle.

Luxurious Wraps and Afternoon Coats

Of silk faille, satin d'amour, taffeta and charmeuse,
Notable values at $55—$65—$75.

Exquisite Wraps from late French models, $95 and $125—Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps at $135 and $145.

The French Salon *(Fourth Floor)*

Offers Imported and Model *Suits—Dresses—Gowns* — and *Millinery* at decided reductions—

Gowns & Suits that have been $125, $195 to $200
are now—$85, $95 and $110

Gowns & Suits that have been $225, $295 to $350
are now—$125, $150 to $250

HATS that were $45 to $75—at $25, $35, $45

Attention is also directed to new styles in Summer Hats, Gowns and Wraps for Garden Parties, Spring Weddings and other mid-season occasions.

Demi-Tailleur Suits—$55 & $65

Of silk and cloth—Heretofore $75, $85, $95.

A readjustment of successful styles; mostly reproduced Paris models—for afternoon calling and semi-dress occasions.

Suits—for street, travel, tramping and general service—

A readjustment of many lines enables us to offer these splendid values

Heretofore $50 to $68—at $35 & $45

Introducing, for Monday, many newer effects in Suits of Ponjab, Shantung, faille, Summer serges, linens, etc.

Coats—for Semi-dress, Service and Travel.

Featuring particularly attractive styles at $45 & $55

Of Shantung, whipcord, fine French serge, zephyr cloth, fine Summer velours, chamois-cloth and other rich fabrics.

SERVICE AND MOTOR COATS AT $35
MISSES' COATS $20 AND $25

Summer Furs—Full skin effects in White Fox, Red Fox, Dyed Blue Fox and Cross Fox—$25, $35, $45, $55.

Clearance of Millinery *(Main Floor)*

Earlier models to be closed out in order to make room for Mid-Summer styles.

Heretofore $18—$20—$25—$35

$10 $15 $20

Dress Hats, trimmed with ostrich, feather novelties, flowers and in other smart effects—*Semi-dress Hats* in Flower trimmed effects—*Tailored Hats* in Wing and Bow trimmed styles.

DRY COLD AIR FUR STORAGE AT LOW RATES Telephone 6700 Bryant

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

BOOKLET OF SUMMER FASHIONS Mailed Out of Town Upon Request

Announce for To-morrow, Monday, in the Ready-to-Wear Departments, on the Third Floor,

A Very Remarkable Early Season Selling of

Women's Suits, Dresses and Skirts

At practically clearance prices.

The assortments comprise our entire stock of this season's most fashionable outergarments which have been acknowledged to be not only superior and newer in style detail, but also unequalled in New York as to values offered.

Tailored Suits, of tweeds, homespuns, serges and gabardines, at the extremely low price of . . . $18.50

Tailored Suits, of hairline striped materials, serges, gabardines, silk failles and checks, . . at $29.50

Tailored Suits, of imported gabardines and serges, silk lined voiles and popular silks, . . at $35.00

Street and Afternoon Dresses, of serges, crepe de chines, foulards, etc, $14.50 to 95.00

Dancing Dresses of silk, lace, Gros de Londres, pompadour taffetas and nets, 19.50 to 69.50

Separate Skirts, of corduroys, serges, shepherd checks, taffetas and gabardines, 4.50 to 22.50

Also on the Third Floor, To-morrow, an exceptional offering of

Misses' and Small Women's Summer Dresses and Skirts

At Equally Attractive Price Advantages, as follows:

Misses' Dresses, of light weight ramie linen and dotted and striped voiles; sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs, at $5.50

Misses' Dresses, of tissues, striped lawns and dotted voiles; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, . . at $5.95

Misses' Dresses, of striped tissues and organdies, hand embroidered vestee, collar and cuffs, . at $7.50

Misses' Skirts, of ramie linen or white washable gabardine, open down front; sizes 35 to 38 in., at $2.95

Misses' Skirts, of white washable golfine, ratine and gabardine; sizes 35 to 38 inches, . . . at $3.50

Misses' Skirts, of Imported golfine in the very new exposition colors; sizes 35 to 38 inches, . at $4.35

The Annual May Sale of Women's Underwear

WILL commence To-morrow, comprising an unusually large assortment of specially designed models, together with several very advantageous purchases of high grade garments, made of cambric and nainsook, in both tailored and elaborately trimmed effects, at very striking concessions from regular prices.

Gowns, at 79c, 98c, 1.30, 1.55 to 2.85 — Regularly $1.00 to 3.95

Envelope Chemises, 89c, 1.00, 1.39, 1.55 to 2.10 — Regularly $1.10 to 2.95

Combinations, at 85c, 1.10, 1.35, 1.65 to 2.90 — Regularly $1.10 to 3.85

Chemises, at 48c, 75c, 89c, 1.00 to 2.00 — Regularly 65c to $2.75

Drawers, at 45c, 59c, 78c, 95c to 1.65 — Regularly 69c to $2.50

Corset Covers, at 43c, 55c, 69c, 90c & 1.10 — Regularly 59c to $1.75

Petticoats, full circular models, Regularly $1.50 to 3.75, at 98c, 1.35, 1.60, 1.90 to 2.85

Desirable Spring Dress Silks

AN exceptional offering to-morrow of the most favored weaves in black and the fashionable colorings for Summer wear,

At Very Emphatic Reductions

Rajah Shantung, 27 inches wide, in a full line of colors, also natural and black; Regularly $1.35 yd, at 78c

Imported Black Chiffon Taffetas, 39 ins. wide, high lustre, soft finish; . . . at $1.35 — Regularly $2.00 a yard

Fleur de Soie Taffetas, 40 inches wide, in evening and street shades, also white, flesh and black — Regular price, $2.25 a yard, at $1.28

Gros Grain Silk, 40 inches wide, in afternoon and street shades; also white and *black;* . . at $1.45 — Regularly $2.50 a yard

Women's Untrimmed Hats

THE very latest Imported and American models are now being shown, interpreting the new vogue in a very smart assortment of shapes, made of the approved straws and combinations of plush and straw, together with attractive Paris novelties in Flowers, Fruits, Wings, Quills, Owls' Heads, etc., at very interesting prices.

The following are priced unusually low for Monday:

Pure White Hemp Hats, . . . at $1.50

Hats of Hemp and Hair Combined, in black and white, ... at $1.65

Belgian Split Hats, (black and navy) . at $1.85

Superior Quality Leghorn Hats, . . at $2.65

Splendid assortments of Outing Hats in the most popular materials and colorings.

Rogers' Silver Plated Ware Very Specially Priced

Comprising a large purchase of the most useful articles of Tableware in Lexington design.

Tea and Coffee Spoons, . . half dozen 59c

Dessert Spoons or Forks, . " " $1.15

Table Spoons or Forks, . . " " $1.30

Soup or Bouillon Spoons (round bowl) " " $1.38

Oyster Forks, . . . half dozen $1.00

Salad or Fish Forks, . . . " " 1.65

Butter Spreaders, . . . " " 1.38

Dessert or Dinner Knives (flat handles) " " 1.60

One Script Letter will be engraved on each article free of charge.

Also Imported Silver Plated Novelties at $2.95, 4.50, 6.85 and 9.50

Originally sold at $7.50, 11.50, 15.00 and 18.50

The assortment includes artistic designs in Centerpieces, Baskets, Ice Cream Sets, Jam Jars, Salad Bowls, Flower Holders, Fruit Stands, Toast Racks and other serviceable articles very appropriate for Wedding presents.

Furniture for Summer Homes

OUR Fifth and Sixth Floors are replete with the most desirable grades of Willow, Wicker, Reed and Rattan Pieces, together with Fumed Oak, Mission, Mahogany and White Enamel Suites and Odd Pieces; in a word, everything essential for comfort and the correct appointment of Camps, Bungalows, Cottages, Clubs, etc.

At prices that are surprisingly lower all year round than asked elsewhere.

Willow Arm Chairs, comfortable cretonne cushions; complete at $3.60

Rattan Arm Chairs and Rockers in baronial brown; roomy, $7.25

Rattan Tea Wagons, with glass tray, lined with cretonne, at $8.75

High Back Porch Chairs, with superior cane seat and back, . . at $3.00

Bungalow Bedsteads, of white enamel; single; very exceptional value 4.75

Bungalow Bureaus of brown oak; dependable finish and construction 13.50

We specialize in furniture for small city apartments for which an excellent selection is shown, reproduced from our best designs.

Artistic Summer Floor Coverings

IN a very complete collection of the most serviceable wool or cotton weaves for every requirement of the bungalow or large residence, together with a choice selection of Royal Wiltons in Oriental designs, priced to compel attention, as follows:

Homespun Rugs, in soft, plain or hit-and-miss tones, sizes from 30 to 60 ins. to 12 by 15 ft., at 90c to 32.50

American and Scotch Weave Art Rugs, sizes from 27 by 54 ins. to 12 by 15 ft., at $1.80 to 60.00

Practical and Serviceable Porch Rugs, in grass, rush and Belgian fibre, sizes from 3 by 6 ft. to 12 by 18 ft., . at $1.25 to 40.00

Very unusual price advantages for to-morrow in

Royal Wilton Rugs in Oriental Designs

6 by 9 ft., . at $17.75 Regularly $22.50

8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6, $25.50 Regularly $31.50

9 by 12 ft., Regularly $35.00, at $28.50

Inlaid Linoleum, Value up to 1.50 sq. yd., at 75c & 95c

To-morrow, in the Upholstery Sections on the Fourth Floor, the Annual May Sale of

Deer Isle Swinging Couch Hammocks at $6.50

This most essential article of Summer comfort for both porch and lawn, is well constructed and attractively finished, and comes in white, khaki or green, complete with steel hanging chains,

Purchases made to-morrow will be held and shipped at the convenience of the purchaser.

Also an important offering of a special purchase of

Red Cedar Storage Chests at $9.50 and $10.75 each

They are dust and moth proof, large in size and nicely finished. Regular Values $12.75 to 14.75.

CAR 'ADS' AND GUM VANISH FROM B. R. T.

Brooklyn Awakens to Find Station Slot Machines, News Stands, and Posters Gone.

ROW OVER BIG CONTRACT

Price Too Low, Says President Williams—Wouldn't Make Terms - News Company Asserts.

Brooklyn yesterday morning became one great interrogation point.

The average citizen awoke and with the usual helter-skelter rush and wended his more or less speedy way to the nearest means of transportation to New York.

And what a surprise. George busted up to get his favorite reading matter. Nothing doing. The newstand that should have been open hours before was still shut up. The papers, stacked in bundles, lay about the station platforms.

Charlotte quickened her pace as the train sped into the station to get her particular brand of gum, only to find the vending machine slots stoppered and the exits pasted over with heavy paper.

The signs on the elevated platforms were covered with white paper. No longer was the eye met with suggestions as to where to eat or what to eat or where to get rid of your money. Brooklynites missed all these things and wondered why.

The reason was this: With the expiration of the term of life of a "scrap of paper" war broke out suddenly between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Inter-City Car Adversiting Company. As an immediate result all advertising signs disappeared from the cars and elevated railroad stations in the borough and traveling Brooklynites were in the dark as to whose pills pale people should take or whose cold cream would bring grandma back to blushing sixteen.

President Williams of the Brooklyn system, explaining the situation, said yesterday:

"Our contracts with the advertising company were entered into eight years ago. Judging rfom what we can learn about the value of these privileges, and especially the rentals that are being paid by the same advertising interests and by other concerns in Greater New York, we are receiving a ridiculously small compensation and with the prospect of the very much larger business which will come with the prospect of the very much larger business which will come with the completion of the new rapid transit lines the present compensation is still more absurdly lo

"Inasmuch as in some of the privileges, those of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, the city is jointly interested with us in getting as large a revenue as possible, we submitted to the Public Service Commission some time ago a form of contract on which we proposed to ask for bids.

"The Inter-City Car Advertising Company warned the commission that we had no right to let a contract to anybody else because the company had an option of renewal. This attitude of the advertising company prevented our receiving any bids for the privileges, except one small bid for vending machines. The advertising company had, therefore, put us in a position where our negotiations were limited to it, and we have sought for two months to get from it an explicit offer of compensation for the next five years.

"Any figures which the advertising company submitted were qualified so as to include privileges like those on the Subway lines and in the new rapid-transit cars. The offer which came yesterday afternoon was to renew the present privileges on the same terms and conditions, including compensation, as have heretofore prevailed, and this we promptly rejected.

"The Inter-City Car Advertising Company is controlled by the Ward & Gow interests, which has the advertising, newspaper, and vending interests on the New York subways and elevated lines. Our company will now, probably, undertake to carry on the business itself."

The Inter-City Car Advertising Company, according to its President, M. J. Cohn, obtained from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system the privilege of renewing, each of its leases for five-year periods, on condition notice of such renewal was filed six months before the expiration of each lease.

"More than six months ago the Inter City Car Advertising Company gave notice," he said, "of its intention to exercise its option for renewal.

"The Brooklyn companies have refused to give the slightest suggestion of what terms would be acceptable, and no new agreement has been reached."

Mr. Cohen says his company has offered to submits its books to the Brooklyn transportation companies so that they could determine what was a fair rate for the renewals.

URGES ALL-STEEL CARS.

Report to Service Board to Hasten Change by B. R. T.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, has recommended to the commission that the B. R. T. be required to purchase all-steel cars for the loop line and to reconstruct all its elevated roads, so that they may be used in conjunction with the loop within eighteen months. The commission will act on the report on Tuesday.

When the loop line was opened a year ago last August, the only cars that were available were wooden, such as the B. R. T. uses on its elevated lines. With some anxiety the commission permitted them to be used for temporary operation only, but ordered the installation of an automatic signal system and a speed control arrangement at the Williamsburg Bridge, so as to make collisions impossible.

The company has ordered 200 new steel cars, and is about to order 100 more. They will be ten feet wide, one foot wider than the wooden cars now used on the elevated lines. To equip all the elevated lines using the loop line, 500 cars will be needed, and it is to be certain that these will be ready within eighteen months, by which time the elevated roads can be reconstructed, that the Chief Engineer has brought the matter before the commission.

Drug User Escapes from Hospital.

Michael Doyle, who was arrested Friday at 226 East 124th Street and sent to Harlem Hospital as a user of drugs, escaped from there yesterday afternoon when he was about to be transferred to Bellevue Hospital. He ran out the gate when the attention of the doctors and nurses was taken up with other patients, and, although Dr. Fisberg and several policemen followed him, he got into a negro tenement in 137th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, and was not found. An alarm was sent out for him.

Brooklyn Day at Frisco Exposition.

Brooklyn Day will be celebrated at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the San Diego Exposition at San Diego, Cal., on June 26, this day having been designated by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds. Brooklyn Day was celebrated at the Chicago, Nashville, Buffalo, St. Louis, and Jamestown Expositions.

DOLAN'S 50 YEARS OLD.

Downtowners Celebrate Semi-Centennial of "Beef-and."

On May 1, 1865, Patrick Dolan, now dead, and famous wherever "beef and" are popular, opened a little restaurant in Ann Street, and yesterday afternoon the fiftieth anniversary of this opening was celebrated by a parade, speeches, flag waving, and much merry-making.

The demonstration was given by the New York Letter Carriers' Association, every member of which has appointed himself a sort of patron of Dolan's, and the individuals whom the letter carriers "delighted to honor" were Adam Brede, for the last thirty-seven years head chef of the restaurant, and Peter J. Meehan, the present proprietor.

The parade formed in the City Hall Plaza, with the Letter Carriers' brass band attracting paraders from all quarters. Led by Adam Brede, wearing a shiny high hat and carrying a small American flag, the marchers went to the present site of the restaurant, at 120 Nassau Street, where James McVey, who is nearly 73 years old, and has been a letter carrier for thirty-three years, in that time having eaten, he confessed, 16,500 plates of Dolan's "beef and," called the crowd to order. He introduced Al Tharp, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, who became oratorical in eulogy of the "House of Dolan."

As visible evidence of their esteem, the letter carriers presented to Peter Meehan an elaborate testimonial in which the wish was expressed that "the home of 'beef and' might ever hold the tender spot it now enjoys in the hearts of the downtown business population."

The proprietor was also presented with a large cake, ornate in gold and white icing, the gift of C. T. Lambert, of 124 Nassau Street, and a silver loving cup from M. F. Griffith, of Patterson Brothers, 27 Park Row. After these ceremonies, the celebrators marched to Hesse's Hall, at Frankfort and William Streets, where they celebrated until they had to go home in the dark.

Probably the best-known location of Dolan's was 33 Park Row, where it was for many years. After the founder died, the restaurant became the property of John F. Meehan, his nephew, who was even more famous in the "beef and" business than Dolan. Johnny Meehan died two years ago, and his brother, the present proprietor, took command.

WOMEN GET LESLIE ESTATE.

Nephew Says $1,500,000 Will Be Turned Over on June 8.

The nephew of the late Baroness de Basus, (Mrs. Frank Leslie,) Maynard D. Follin, was at the Wolcott yesterday and denied hints in suffrage circles that he had interposed obstacles to settling up the estate of his aunt.

The interest Mr. Follin had in the estate was arranged, it was learned yesterday, by agreement that he should receive a sum very small in proportion to the estate, but which was satisfactory to him. Mr. Follin says the suffragists should receive on June 8 fully $1,500,000.

"I want to say that I am thoroughly in sympathy with the disposition of my late aunt's estate," said Mr. Follin. If the bulk of it could not come to me, I would much rather that it should go to the woman's suffrage cause than to any other cause or institution I know of. Personally, I am in warmest sympathy with the woman's suffrage movement, which I regard as the next great step in civilization, and I was a charter member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in Detroit.

"The estate is in such shape that the executors, William Nelson Cromwell and Louis H. Cramer, will be in position to turn it over on June 8.

"Above all claims, the sum that will thus come to them I know to be at least $1,500,000. The estate is quickly convertible, for it consists of listed bonds, stocks, and mortgages—everything of the very best."

Goethals Sails from Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 1.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals sailed today for Washington, on the steamship Advance. After he left it was announced that he had gone to confer with the President on the question of the rent of the Canal Zone waters.

Annual Spring Sale of

Pianos and Pianolas

at AEOLIAN HALL

Over 200 Upright and Grand Pianos—splendid instruments in wonderful condition, and including the world's most distinguished piano names. Priced from $95 upwards.

More than 150 Genuine Pianolas and Aeolian Player-Pianos at the lowest prices at which these famous instruments have ever been sold.

Specimen Piano Values

Upright Pianos

These wonderful piano bargains must be seen to be fully appreciated. Their prices mean but little until their quality and condition is recognized.

Deliveries made on First Payments as Low as $6

Name	Was	Now	Name	Was	Now
Anderson	$300	$ 95	Weber	$550	$210
Shubert	300	115	Weber	550	210
Gordon	300	125	Hardman	450	215
Biddle	300	135	Sohmer	450	215
Henning	300	135	Steck	400	215
Kimball	300	135	Stuyvesant	335	215
Neuhart	300	140	Weber	550	215
Edwin	300	145	Wheelock	350	215
Schumann	300	145	Horace Waters	375	220
Walters	250	145	Ivers & Pond	375	225
Sterling	350	145	Stroud	300	225
Kranich & Bach	450	155	Stroud	325	225
Lester	300	155	Stroud	325	225
Mendelssohn	300	155	Stroud	325	225
Ricca	300	155	Weber	550	225
Staddie	300	155	Stroud	325	230
Biddle	300	155	Stroud	325	230
Sterling	350	155	Stroud	325	230
Wheeler	300	155	Stroud	325	230
Holmes	300	160	Stroud	325	230
Anderson	300	165	Stroud	325	230
Baumeister	300	165	Stroud	325	230
Booth Bros.	300	165	Stroud	325	230
Crescent	250	165	Stroud	325	230
Gabler	375	165	Stroud	325	230
Krakauer	350	165	Stroud	325	230
Staulz & Bauer	350	165	Fischer	400	235
Stodart	300	165	Fischer	350	235
Stuyvesant	300	165	Knabe	500	235
Walters	250	165	Stroud	325	235
Waters	300	165	Sohmer	450	235
Weser	350	165	Fischer	400	245
Hasbrouck		170	Marshall & Wendell	350	245
Herbert	300	170	Sohmer	450	245
Milton	300	175	Stroud	325	245
Weser	350	175	Vose	325	245
Chilton	210	175	Weber	550	245
Ricca	300	175	Stuyvesant	335	250
Wissner	375	175	Stuyvesant	335	250
Wheelock	300	175	Mason & Hamlin	500	255
Anderson	350	180	Weber	550	255
Carl Fischer	350	180	Wheelock	375	260
Walters	250	180	Wheelock	375	260
Fischer	400	185	Chickering	500	265
Foster	300	185	Wheelock	375	265
Fischer	400	185	Wheelock	400	270
Hallet & Davis	400	185	Stuyvesant	37	275
Price & Teeple	350	185	Stuyvesant	375	275
Steck	400	185	Knabe	550	280
Walters	250	185	Baldwin	450	285
Anderson	350	190	Weber	600	285
Kroeger	300	190	Weber	550	290
Beckman	250	195	Chickering	500	295
Beckman	250	195	Kranich & Bach	450	295
Beckman	250	195	Steinway	550	335
Beckman	250	195	Steinway	550	345
Behning	400	195	Mason & Hamlin	600	360
Campbell	300	195	Steinway	550	365
Ellington	350	195	Weber	600	375
Ivers & Pond	350	195	Weber	600	385
Richardson	300	195	Weber	550	385
Strick & Zeidler	350	195	Knabe	550	395
Waters	375	195	Steinway	600	410
Waters	350	195	Steinway	600	425
Wheelock	300	195	Steinway	600	425
Wheelock	300	195	Weber	650	435
Estey	375	205	Weber	650	435
Frances Bacon	350	210	Weber	700	445
Fischer	400	210	Weber	700	445
Gabler	400	210	Weber	600	455
Needham	375	210	Weber	650	455
Pease	350	210	Weber	650	460
Steck	400	210	Weber	550	460

First Payment as Low as $6

Grand Pianos

Geek & Sons	$650	$365	Steinway	$1100	$625
Chickering	800	395	Weber	750	635
Weber	900	395	Steinway	1000	650
Chickering	800	410	Steinway	1000	675
Kranich & Bach	750	425	Weber	850	695
Sohmer	850	485	Steinway	1000	700
Everett	650	525	Steinway	800	700
Steck	650	570	Weber	850	700
Steck	625	585	Weber	850	715
Steinway	800	600	Weber	950	725
			Weber	850	775

First Payment as Low as $10

Beginning Monday, May 3rd

This is the great Annual Spring Clearing Sale by means of which The Aeolian Company disposes of the immense number of exchanged instruments that come to it in the course of its winter business.

The Pianos

Included are hundreds of Pianos, standard makes and those bearing the most famous names. These have come to Aeolian Hall in exchange for The Pianola. Their high quality reflects the character of the wealthy homes from which they come. Their extraordinarily fine condition denotes that their owners could not play them and hence exchanged them for The Pianola—the piano that everyone can play.

The Pianolas

Also included are hundreds of Pianolas and Aeolian Player-Pianos. These were returned by their owners, not because unsatisfactory, but in exchange for higher-priced models and the wonderful new Duo-Art Pianola, recently put upon the market.

These Exchanged Pianolas and Aeolian Player-Pianos all play the full-scale 88-note music-roll. They have been most carefully gone over by The Aeolian Company's own expert workmen, repolished, put in perfect order, and are *all guaranteed exactly the same as when new.*

An Unparalleled Opportunity

Never before has such an opportunity been presented to secure a piano or player-piano, at such a low price, quality and condition considered. Scan these lists carefully. The names and prices are significant but only by coming to Aeolian Hall and seeing the instruments themselves, can you correctly estimate their extraordinary value. Remember a purchase from The Aeolian Company is a purchase from the world's greatest and best-known musical instrument concern and as such is *an absolutely safe transaction*

Lowest Payments

Not only are the prices in this Sale the lowest at which such splendid values can be obtained but the terms you can make are most favorable. A down payment which amounts to hardly more than cartage charges will secure the delivery of a majority of the instruments, and the balance of their prices may be paid in monthly sums you will hardly feel.

Specimen Pianola Values

Aeolian Player-Pianos

These are all Aeolian-built instruments. A majority are new, but in discontinued case designs. They are all 88-note instruments, and are fully equal, in every way, to Player-Pianos you must pay at least $600 for elsewhere.

Name	Was	Now	Name	Was	Now
Chilton	$450	$285	Technola	$450	$355
Chilton	450	285	Technola	450	355
Chilton	450	290	Technola	450	355
Technola	450	295	Technola	450	360
Chilton	450	330	Technola	450	360
Chilton	450	335	Technola	450	360
Chilton	450	335	Technola	450	365
Beckman	395	335	Technola	450	365
Beckman	450	335	Technola	450	365
Technola	450	355	Beckman	450	365
Technola	450	355	Beckman	450	365
Technola	450	355	Beckman	450	365
Technola	450	355	Aeolian	450	370
Technola	450	355	Aeolian	450	370
Technola	450	355	Aeolian	450	370
Technola	450	355	Technola	450	370
Technola	450	355	Technola	450	370

First Payment as Low as $10

Grand Pianolas

Steck	$1350	$1175	Weber	$1800	$1650
Steck	1350	1175	Steinway	2100	1850
Weber	1800	1575			

First Payment as Low as $20

Cabinet Pianolas

These are cabinet attachments to be used with your present piano. They have been put into perfect condition and are wonderful bargains at this low price.

35 PIANOLAS $250 $75

First Payment as Low as $5

Autographed Weber Pianos and Pianolas

These are instruments used only during this season by artists of The Metropolitan Opera Company. They are magnificent Pianos, autographed by the artists who selected them for their personal use.

Weber Upr.	$550	$465	Weber Grand	$850	$765
Weber Upr.	650	465	Weber Grand	850	765
Weber Upr.	600	480	Weber Grand	850	780
Weber Grand	750	665	Weber Pianola	1000	875
Weber Grand	1000	695	Weber Pianola	1000	900
Weber Grand	850	755	Weber Pianola	1000	900
Weber Grand	850	765			
Weber Grand	850	765			

First Payment as Low as $12

Very Low Monthly Payments

Sale Will Last all This Week. Open until 9:30 Each Evening

Very Low Monthly Payments

There are such a vast number of instruments to be disposed of that this entire week will be devoted to selling them. Until the last one is gone there will be a bargain for some one. It is hardly necessary to advise as early a call as possible, however, while the selection is largest.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL
29-33 W. 42nd Street

"THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD"

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

NOW

30 West 34th St., and 2 East 42d St.

Another Step Forward

Just about a year ago Repetti (after many years of conservative and substantial progress) began to come into its own, and since then has been making history.

Wars, panics, bad times in general have not retarded this progress and today we are most pleased to announce the opening of another Repetti Shop at No. 2 East 42d Street.

This Shop has been opened for the convenience of our many friends, (whose daily occupation makes the 42d Street location more accessible,) as well as in the hope of creating many new friends.

"There's nothing just like Repetti Caramels".

Repetti NEW YORK

30 West 34th Street
2 East 42d Street

Protect yourself every day against accidents like these—

Stewart PRODUCTS PRESTIGE QUALITY SERVICE SATISFACTION

DANGERS surround you every day unless you have a thoroughly dependable, quick-action, hand-operated Warning Signal on your car.

Don't forget that a Warning Signal is just as necessary for your own protection as to protect others.

You see "close calls" from recklessness, foolhardiness, and ignorance by others every time you drive your car. Newspaper headlines tell the same story every day.

So protect yourself and family and warn all others by putting on *your* car a—

Girl Knocked Down By a Jitneymobile

Injured by Automobile.

Motorcyclist, Hit by Auto, Dies in Hospital

WOMAN INJURED BY AUTO.

Girl Run Down by an Auto; Leg Fractured

Emerging from

Farmer Run Down by Auto.

60 years old, a farm-

HIT PEDESTRIAN

$5

LLY INJURED G" AUTOMOBI

Stewart Warning Signal

You can instantly sound its *clear, loud, long, penetrating blast,* or its *short, sharp, inoffensive note,* as needed. No effort, merely a touch of your finger.

A $5 bill now for a high-grade Stewart Warning Signal may save you hundreds of dollars or all kinds of trouble, and your life or somebody else's life any day.

The public has stampeded to the high-grade hand-operated Stewart Warning Signal—over 1,500 being sold every day.

Put on your car in five minutes—Installed FREE. Your money back after 30 days, if not satisfied.

For sale by any dealer, or Stewart-Warner Speedometer Cor'n

30 Days' Free Trial Offer

233 W. 58th St., New York

Telephone Columbus 6322

DEPEW REVIEWS CENTURY'S CHANGES

At Birthday Dinner Given by Montauk Club He Says Country Is Restless.

REFERS TO GROTESQUE LAWS

He Sees in New Idea a Desire to Reverset he Laws of Nature by Acts of Congress.

The Montauk Club of Brooklyn last night for the twenty-fourth time gave a birthday dinner to Chauncey M. Depew, who was 81 years old on April 23. It was the only case on record, Mr. Depew said last night, where a club like the Montauk Club had for so long a time held dinners once a year to show a man they were glad that he was alive and that they hoped he would "keep it up."

Mr. Depew put the case between the militarists and pacifists this way:

"There never were preparations for war of such vast magnitude, and the perfection of the preparations made war inevitable. The irony of the situation is that the line is invisible between the size of armies and navies necessary for national defense and militarism which provokes war."

Later on, when he was reviewing some of the big changes of the past century, Mr. Depew told how great wealth had missed him by a hairsbreadth.

"In 1877 I had an option on a sixth of the Bell Telephone stock for $10,000. I consulted the most famous telegraphic expert in the country, and he advised me to drop it. 'It is a toy and commercially a fake,' he said. Had I followed by strong faith in the enterprise I would today, (if alive, which is doubtful,) be a hundred millionaire."

The former United States Senator touched on the various centenaries which had recently been celebrated, and said that that of trousers had been strangely neglected.

"Among these celebrations of events of the older time," he said, "it will not be thought frivolous in an after-dinner speech, which permits anything fit to print provided that it is interesting, that a hundred years ago trousers were first worn by suffering men.

"The tailor, who appeared in them in Bond Street, London, was assaulted by the mob and arrested by the police for indecency. The Duke of Wellington next tried the fashion, but was turned away from the most important ball of the season at Allwich. His fresh laurels of Waterloo could not same him from the indignation of the British matron. The Governor of the ball said, 'your grace cannot enter here. The guests at this ball must be dressed.'

"The significance of trousers is that it marks the change which came in with the nineteenth century of nerve-racking habits of hurry and haste. Rest and repose no longer prolong and beautify our lives. The otium cum dignitate of Cicero has ceased to be a happy habit. The utilitarian says it cost Cicero his life, for he could have escaped Antony's assassins if he had hurried. The spirit of the age has cheapened literature. It is not that there are no great writers, but there are no patient readers. The pot-boiler drives out the classics.

One political change of recent date, he said, was that union labor under Samuel Gompers, had "secured a department of the Government, a Cabinet Minister, and enacts and defeats legislation as it wills." He continued:

"The new idea is to reverse the laws of nature by acts of Congress. It repudiates the old system of the 'equality of men before the law,' and seeks to secure the equality of all despite differences in character, ability, initiation, energy, industry, and thrift. It tries to do away with competition, because under competitive conditions the best man wins, and then to so control competition which does survive that the lame and the lazy may divide with the strong, capable, and sober.

"A national commission of well-meaning gentlemen to whom business is a mystery are given unlimited power over business to help the weak and check the strong. The wise, experienced and able management of the railroads of the country is as necessary to the public as to the corporations, and yet another law, when it goes into effect, if it is enforced according to the letter and spirit, will make it impossible for any one who has demonstrated his judgment and ability by accumulating property to be a Director of a railroad company. The Hotel De Gink is to be our industrial university and the hobo our ideal of efficiency.

"The statesmen who enact these grotesque laws are men of brains, conscience, and patriotism. They have not been in contact with busines, big or little, and spurn the lessons of experience. They believe that the fault or evils which are found in the transaction of busines are to be remedied by unhatched theories. Nothing disturbs their cocksuredness. Up to 0 I thought that a sign of strength and wisdom. At 81 I doubt."

250 CHILDREN HIT TRAIL.

Billy Sunday's Assistant Leads Meeting of Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 1.—Billy Sunday gave out his first souvenir tonight. The trail hitting was just starting and the evangelist was wiping the perspiration from his brow, when Martin Scully of Edgewater hit the trail. After shaking Billy's hand he asked the evangelist for something with which to remember the best act of his life. Billy didn't have time to select anything to give the man, so he squeezed the perspiration-soaked handkerchief a little drier and handed it to the penitent.

Billy went back to the diamond this morning and succeeded in having himself branded "robber, thief, bonehead." He umpired the baseball game between the Paterson and Newtown, L. I., High Schools on Dick Cogan's Paterson Atlantic League baseball field. The home team won by a score of 3 to 1.

Homer Rhodeheaver, the choir leader, led a meeting of children this afternoon. He entertained them with stories and illustrations showing the value of living a clean life, and his appeal brought 250 children up the trail.

Sunday's house tonight was the best of the day, about 11,000 being inside the tabernacle and 1,000 or more turned away. He preached on the subject, "Seek and be Saved." Gifford Pinchot was in the audience. One of the early trail hitters was James A. Rowe, City Auditor of Newark, N. J.

Collections tonight were $529.47, making a grand total for the campaign of $22,688.67.

It is expected that on Monday Mr. and Mrs. Sunday will be the guests of Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary for luncheon at their Fifth Avenue home.

THE TIFFANY STVDIOS

IN RESPONSE TO MANY PERSONAL REQUESTS, ANNOUNCE THAT THE EXHIBITION OF THE "DREAM GARDEN" MOSAIC WILL BE EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, MAY FIFTEENTH.

MADISON AVE. AND 45TH ST.

SHAM BATTLE AT BENEFIT.

A Dog Show Also at Festival at Friendship, J. R. McLean's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The charitable activities of fashionable Washington neither begin nor end at home. Belgium, Serbia, Poland, and Russia have all shared in the generosity of Washington in the past season, but the greatest of all outpourings, both as regards wealth and work, came today in the Spring festival at Friendship, the suburban home of John R. McLean, with the Washington Diet Kitchen as the beneficiary.

For weeks leading hostesses of resident society have been at work in planning and ordering today's entertainment, which lasted only from 3 to 7 o'clock, but included among its varied attractions a cavalry drill and sham battle, with 300 soldiers from Fort Myer participating, a dog show, exceeding in interest the recent meeting of the Washington Kennel Club; a May pole dance, in which the youthful participants included the daughter of the American Ambassador to Russia, the little Countess Felicia Gizycka; the grandsons of former Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, and sons and daughters of social leaders of the resident and official world; a cabaret performance with professional and non-professional artists, and a fox trot competition, with general dancing.

The marine band dfurnished the music for everything except the drill and sham battle, which were enlivened by the music of the cavalry band that accompanied the troops from Fort Myer.

In addition to these features the lawn of Friendship which has sixty acres of front yard, was the scene of an all-afternoon bazaar. Here were a modern tearoom, under Mrs. George Howard; a flower shop, under Mme. Hauge; a hat shop, under Mrs. John Hancock Merriam; a toy booth, under Mrs. William Littauer, and a table loaded with lamp shades, work bags, and tempting pieces of fancy work, under Mrs. Garrison McClintock.

In opening his grounds and his home for this festival, Mr. McLean is following the precedent established by the late Mrs. McLean, whose first Summer as mistress of this suburban home was marked by a similar entertainment, in which several charities shared. Friendship is occupied only by its owner in the Spring and Autumn, but is never closed and is one of the few Colonial homes left in the District of Columbia.

PUSH POST ROAD BILL.

Westchester Delegations to Urge Whitman to Sign It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Senator Slater and Assemblyman Law of Westchester, who have been in Albany all week in the interest of their bill to repeal the Burns law prohibiting the laying of a railway on the Albany Post Road, will bring delegations to the Capitol next week from Westchester towns along the turnpike to ask the Governor to sign the measure.

Governor Whitman was in New York tonight and his secretary also was out of town, but from authoritative sources it was said that the Governor had not gone into the merits of the measure far enough to form an opinion. However, it is pointed out that the same measure was vetoed by Governors Hughes, Dix and Glynn.

The advocates of the measure are residents of towns and villages which seek better transportation facilities. The opponents are the New York Central Railroad, whose lines would be paralleled by a trolley on the post road, and owners of big estate in the vicinity of Tarrytown, who believe a trolley line would detract from the value of their property.

SNAG FOR REORGANIZATION.

Mulligan Refuses to Quit as Conservation Auditor on Pratt's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Administration "reorganization" of the State Conservation Department struck a snag today when Andrew J. Mulligan, an organization Republican, refused to quit his job as Auditor on the order of Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt. Mulligan, who has been in the State service for twenty years, says he has been "faithful" and avers that if Mr. Pratt wants his scalp he will have to fight for it.

Mulligan's job pays $2,800 a year. Mr. Pratt wants it for his friend John B. Burnham of New York City, a Progressive, who last Fall ran against Eugene M. Travis for the Controllership. Mr. Pratt was anxious to give Mr. Burnham the position of Deputy Conservation Commissioner, which pays $6,000, but when Pratt's name was before the Senate for confirmation he had to agree to give this plum to Assemblyman Alexander MacDonald of Franklin, who helped make the position for Mr. Pratt when the Legislature "reorganized" the commission by throwing out the three Democratic Commissioners and substituting one Republican.

Mr. Pratt has been busy "reorganizing" since he took office last week. Democrats who walked the plank today to make places for Republicans were: Albert E. Hoyt, Secretary to the commission, $5,000; Matthew M. Hoover, Chief of Republicans, $3,500; Ray Van Avery, Deputy Chief Protector, $2,400.

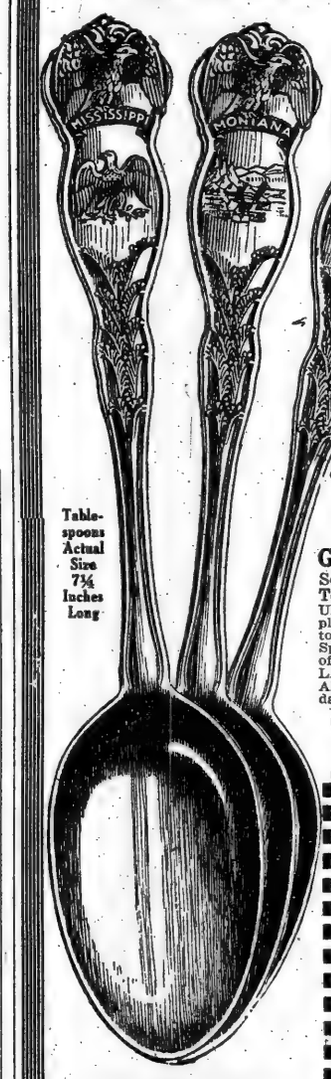
Republican organization men of Albany, the home of Mr. Mulligan, are up in arms over what they call the indignity forced upon him by Governor Whitman's appointee and are busy pulling wires to persuade Mr. Pratt that Mulligan would be a good man for the "reorganized" department.

ADVERTISEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SOUVENIR SPOON COMPANY.

STATE TABLESPOONS SEAL

These Dessert Size Tablespoons Have Taken Our Readers by Storm!

"ARKANSAS" DESIGN READY



Another big Wm. Rogers & Son success—the ARKANSAS DESSERT SIZE TABLESPOON—is ready for State Seal Spoon collectors at spoon stations today. The third in the tablespoon set. Make collection of six—don't miss any. They do not duplicate Seals on State Seal Teaspoons and help complete State Teaspoon Colections. Greatest value ever offered in Souvenir Tablespoons.

"South Carolina" State Teaspoon with Same Coupon of International Souvenir Spoon Co.

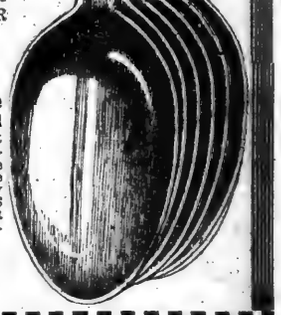
Also—in answer to thousands of requests—we announce this EXTRA OFFER

SPECIAL!

Get All Spoons Announced To Date

See list in coupon below—including all Teaspoons, Tablespoons and the elegant UNITED STATES SUGAR SHELL! Get complete collection of these beauties for your table today. If you haven't started collecting State Spoons yet, go and see the wonderful quality of these pieces GUARANTEED BY WORLD'S LARGEST MAKER OF STERLING SILVER AND PLATE. Ideal gifts for weddings, birthdays, etc. Thousands going. Get yours.

Clip International Souvenir Spoon Company Coupon



COUPON

Check Teaspoons Wanted

- NEW YORK
- CALIFORNIA
- OHIO
- VERMONT
- FLORIDA
- VIRGINIA
- WASHINGTON
- PENNSYLVANIA
- MASSACHUSETTS
- CONNECTICUT
- MARYLAND
- NEW JERSEY
- NEW HAMPSHIRE
- RHODE ISLAND

Check Tablespoons Wanted

- MISSISSIPPI
- MONTANA

EXTRA!

- U. S. Sugar Shell, 25c

N. Y. T., MAY 2, 1915

TAKE THIS COUPON and 25c to your nearest Spoon Station and receive this handsome, guaranteed superfine WM. ROGERS & SON Guaranteed Dessert Size "ARKANSAS" State Tablespoon

Or for COUPON and 15c obtain "SOUTH CAROLINA" State Spoon

Get BOTH for Coupon and Only 40c

Also Good for All Spoons Listed at Left at 15c for Each Spoon.

MAIL ORDER DIRECTIONS

Address International Souvenir Spoon Company, 450 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Send Stamps or Money Order. Be sure to include COUPON, 25 cents for each Tablespoon, and 15 cents additional for each Teaspoon, with 8c additional for return postage and individual box container FOR ONE SPOON. Add 1c for each additional spoon ordered. SIGN HERE. Write plainly.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Good Until Used for All Spoons Announced to Date.

Coupon Redeemed at Spoon Stations

reupplied by calling on or telephoning

International Souvenir Spoon Co.
450 Fourth Avenue New York City
Phone Mad. Sq. 8956 Open Sunday.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOUVENIR SPOON COMPANY IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

Established 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

At the beginning of our annual May white sales we want to emphasize again the Best policy as applied to advertising.

If goods are marked for *special sale* here, it means that we have been preparing long in advance so that we are able to give our customers merchandise from our regular manufacturers, *but* at exceptionally low prices.

An instance of this is the annual May white sales.

The merchandise is just as represented—never even to the smallest punctuation mark is a thing intentionally misrepresented at Best's. And we think we can assure you against the possibility of even an accidental misrepresentation, too.

In short, sales are *real sales* at Best's.

Our Annual May White Sales

Now in Progress Comprise

Women's and Children's French and Domestic Underwear, Women's and Children's Lingerie Dresses, Blouses and Separate Skirts, and Infants' White and Colored Dresses

Offering Remarkable Values at Least One-Third Below the Regular Prices

Women's Muslin Underwear

Combinations	.98	1.95	2.95	
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95	
Envelope Chemises	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Regularly	1.50	2.25	2.95	3.95
Gowns	.98	1.95	2.95	3.95
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95	5.00
Corset Covers	.75	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly	.95	1.50	2.25	2.95

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

Combinations	2.95	3.95	5.00
Regularly	3.95	5.00	7.50
Under Bodices	.98	1.95	2.95
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95
Gowns	3.95	5.00	6.50
Regularly	5.00	6.75	8.50
Envelope Chemises	1.95	2.95	3.75	5.00
Regularly	2.95	3.95	5.00	7.50

Women's and Misses' Lingerie Dresses

Offer a wide selection of exclusive models in the newest materials, at these remarkably advantageous prices—2nd Floor

5.00 7.50 8.50 10.50 upward

2,000 Women's Blouses

In the newest summer styles, will afford really remarkable opportunities at

95c 2.00 2.95 3.95 to 7.50

Of plain and novelty voiles, batiste, crepe, French and Irish linens and summer silks, priced according to material

Children's Underwear

Underwaists, 2 to 16 years				.50
Regularly				.75
Baby Waist Skirts, 1 and 2 years. Regularly			.48	.68
			.75	.95
Knickers, 2 to 10 years	.23	.35	.48	
Regularly	.35	.50	.75	
Drawers, 6 to 16 years	.48	.58	.78	
Regularly	.75	.85	1.10	
Gowns, 6 to 16 years	.68	.88	.98	
Regularly	.95	1.15	1.50	
Band Skirts, 2 to 16 years. Regularly	.35	.48	.68	.98
	.59	.75	.98	1.50
Princess Slips	.78	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly	1.25	1.50	1.95	2.50

Women's Petticoats

Washable Silks	Special	2.95		
Taffeta, in the new shades	Special	2.95		
Crepe de Chine	Special	2.50	3.95	5.00
Lingerie	Special	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95

Girls' and Misses' Lingerie Dresses

3½ to 17 Years—4th Floor

An unusual selection of smart, exclusive models, specially priced, according to age,

1.25 2.50 3.50 5.00 9.75 upward

A Reduced Sale of 154 Women's French Blouses

That were originally 7.50, 9.75 and upward at the very special prices of

3.95 5.00 7.50 and upward

An Extraordinary Sale of 3,000 Little Children's White and Colored Dresses

Offering really remarkable values comprises

2,500 White and Colored Dresses

68c 88c 1.05 1.28 to 3.95

Regularly 95c to 5.00

Gretchens, Russians, Long Waisted, Yoke and Straight models, in various materials

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark

500 Hand Made Dresses

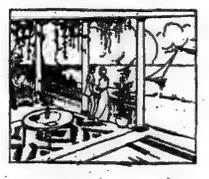
At very greatly reduced prices

2.95 upward

French and domestic dresses in a number of styles and materials (some mussed)

In sizes 6 months to 3 years—3rd Floor

"You Never Pay More at Best's"



SUMMER RUGS

Prices Greatly Reduced

Beginning Monday, a most unusual opportunity will be offered to secure Wild's high quality Summer Rugs considerably under their regular prices. Most of these rugs were intended for our Cape Cod store which we have decided not to open this season. Many are in our own exclusive weaves and designs—extremely artistic and distinctive.

RAG RUGS
Pilgrim, Priscilla, etc.

30 x 60 in.	$1.25
36 x 72 in.	1.75

BONGO
A substantial, hand-woven porch rug made in Belgium to our order in private designs and colorings. Very desirable, very different, and very durable.

36 x 72 in.	$2.45
4 x 7 ft.	3.75
6 x 9 ft.	7.25
6 x 12 ft.	9.75
7½ x 10½ ft.	10.65
9 x 12 ft.	14.50
9 x 15 ft.	18.25

BUNGALOW
A heavy, reversible wool rug in plain colors and band borders.

30 x 60 in.	$3.00

MOURZOUK
An imported cocoa fiber porch rug. Attractive designs and colorings. Desirable for seashore and mountain cottages, camps, yachts, etc.

36 x 72 in.	$2.50
4 ft. x 7 ft.	3.95
6 ft. x 9 ft.	7.60
7½ ft. x 10½ ft.	11.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	15.25
10 ft. x 10 ft.	14.00
10 ft. x 14 ft.	19.65

SCOTCH ART
A serviceable wool rug in pretty effects, suitable for chambers or first floor rooms.

36 x 72 in.	$4.00

We also have the extra fine quality imported Scotch Art Rugs.

4½ ft. x 7½ ft.	$8.25
6 ft. x 9 ft.	14.85
7½ ft. x 10½ ft.	21.50

ZYLOLIN
A fiber rug made in plain colors and band end borders—for porch or interior.

36 x 72 in.	$1.15
4 ft. x 7½ ft.	1.85
6 ft. x 9 ft.	3.95
8¾ ft. x 10½ ft.	5.25
9 ft. x 12 ft.	6.50

CAPE COD PORCH
A very heavy porch rug made of fine flag-grass, hand-braided and hand-joined. The strands are arranged on end, giving the rug a liberal thickness (½ inch) and a pleasing resiliency under foot. Long wearing, and lies flat even in a gale.

6½ ft. x 6½ ft.	$11.55
6½ ft. x 11½ ft.	19.25
6½ ft. x 13 ft.	21.50
8 ft. 2 in. x 13 ft.	24.75

The most careful attention is given to the repairing, cleaning, stretching and storing of Oriental Rugs. Our facilities are unexcelled and our charges moderate. Phone, 4894 Greeley.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.

Established 1852

FIFTH AVE. (West Side) at 35th St. Entire 2d floor

MRS. BLATCH'S WAY TO SIMPLIFY BALLOT

Would Have Suffrage Amendment Voted On First and Constitution Later.

ONE INSTEAD OF 3 TICKETS

Says She Foresaw Complications, but Political Leaders Ridiculed Her Warning.

As a way out of the difficulties that may arise because the Constitution may go to the voters in November as a new document, and because the equal suffrage referendum also to be voted upon, if submitted without action by the Constitutional Convention, may be invalidated, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, suggested yesterday that the suffrage amendment be voted upon first and the Constitution be presented to the voters later and at a special election.

This, she thought, would clarify the present situation and make more simple the method of presenting the question to the voters. The Parsons resolution, she believes, is sound, but it would necessitate so many ballots that the ordinary voter would become confused and might decide to vote against the whole question or not to vote at all. Once let the voters decide that woman is entitled to the vote, and she is sure the Constitutional Convention will give it to her.

"A year ago in April, when it was decided to have a new Constitution, it was said that we would get a Constitution and an amendment on the same ticket," said Mrs. Blatch. "No one paid any attention to us. If we had had votes they would have heard quick enough. I saw Mr. Barnes about the matter a year ago, and again in January. The last time I saw him he held up his hands and said: 'I did not take in what you said before.' Having neglected us, they now see they are in a boggle. I know men well, for I have brothers. They regard woman as half a joke, anyway, and when she talks of politics, then they are sure she is a joke.

"I went to Washington and saw Senator Root. He said a similar situation arose in the convention in 1894, and he advised us to go on with the bill in the Legislature, and in some way the convention would arrange the matter."

Mrs. Blatch does not believe that women are going to be cheated out of their right to have the matter presented to the voters. The two platforms, she pointed out, pledge a straight, unqualified referendum. She believes that political leaders will do what they have promised. To recall their promises to them, however, this letter was sent a few days ago by the Women's Political Union:

The Union's Letter.

New York, April 27.

To the Members of the Constitutional Convention:

Gentlemen: We ask to submit most respectfully the following matters for your consideration:

The woman suffrage recommendations the Republican and Democratic platforms passed at Saratoga in August, 1914, read as follows:

Republican—"The resolution of the Republican Convention of 1912 to submit promptly to the voters of the State the question of woman suffrage should be carried out. This is already in course of fulfillment by action of the Legislature of 1913, and we recommend that it be completed in the Legislature to be elected next Autumn. Should the question fail to be submitted in that manner, we recommend that the Constitutional Convention deal with the subject in such a way as to insure the submission of this question to the electors of this State in 1915 as a separate proposition without recommendation for or against by the party."

Democratic—"The Democratic Legislature redeemed the party platform of 1912 in regard to woman suffrage. We recognize the widespread interest and growth in this question, and pledge ourselves to the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters of the State, either through the act of the next Legislature or of the Constitutional Convention."

May we draw your attention especially to the statement in both these declarations that the suffrage amendment shall be submitted to the electorate either by the Legislature or by the Constitutional Convention? In neither platform was there a suggestion made that suffrage amendments should be submitted by both the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention.

In the Republican platform our interpretation of the intention in regard to the suffrage amendment seems to receive further emphasis by the recommendation that the Legislature of 1915 complete the work of passing the suffrage bill, and only in case it fail to do so shall the Constitutional Convention deal with the subject.

Foresaw Complications.

Undoubtedly these definite declarations on the part of both parties were based upon knowledge of certain Constitutional complications which would arise were another course adopted, and on most honorable determination among the leaders of both parties to avoid jeopardizing a simple and unequivocal referendum on woman suffrage at the general election in 1915.

In the Constitution of the State of New York there is a definite regulation of amendments submitted coincidentally by the Legislature and a Constitutional Convention. We refer to

Article XIV., Section 3.—"Any amendment proposed by a Constitutional Convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the Legislature, coincidentally submitted to the people for approval at the general election held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, or at any subsequent election, shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the Legislature."

Were the Constitutional Convention to submit to the voters a woman suffrage amendment, such recommendation would not supplant that of the Legislature on the ballot, but both would appear, causing obvious confusion.

In view, then, of the pledges of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and in view of the corollaries of Article XIV., Section 3, we feel full confidence that the Constitutional Convention will not complicate the woman suffrage referendum by placing before the voters a second amendment, but will allow the amendment which has passed the Legislature to stand as the sole recommendation before the electorate on the question of extending suffrage to women.

We most respectfully urge, further, that the Constitutional Convention, while avoiding complicating the suffrage issue through submission of a second amendment, shall in the resolutions passed at the end of its deliberations provide definitely that the suffrage amendment submitted by the Legislature, if it carry at the polls, shall be construed as an amendment to the new Constitution, should that be adopted, or to our present Constitution, should the proposals submitted by the Constitutional Convention fail to prevail.

We submit these matters for your careful consideration, with full confidence in your honorable intentions toward the suffrage referendum.

Respectfully yours,
HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

Trouble at the Outset.

The situation is causing embarrassment, for the minute the convention begins to deal with Section 1, Article XI., in the present Constitution, which qualifies voters, it has to deal directly with the question, Are women to be given the right to vote?

The Parsons resolution proposes a vote on the Constitution excepting Article XI., Section 1, and that would be one ballot. By another the voter would pass upon the Constitution with Article, XI., Section 1, as the convention proposes it, and still another with the question at issue as the Legislature has decided it. All this would be most confusing.

Mrs. Blatch has a letter from Henry L. Stimson, in which he says:

"The platform of the Republican Party having contained the definite recommendations that the question of woman suffrage be submitted to the electors of the State this year for determination, I shall do all in my power to see that the recommendation is faithfully carried out."

Senator Root, in a letter to the Union, said practically that he was certain he was speaking for the convention when he said that the intention was faithfully to fulfill the party pledges and that the Union could rely upon the members.

James P. Lindsay wrote: "It seems to me that one clear-cut amendment would be the proper thing and would avoid complications."

Mrs. Blatch will go to Albany tomorrow to interview the delegates to the convention and be on the ground to fight, if necessary.

MAY WIN AND LOSE, TOO.

New Constitution Supersedes Any Amendment by the Legislature.

Several leaders of the Constitutional Convention, while not wishing to be quoted by name, expressed the view yesterday that it would easily be possible for the suffragists to win the contest for their amendment at the election next Novemer and at the same time fail to make their victory count.

This situation would arise, it was said, if the convention should approve a policy other than that expressed in the proposed amendment passed by the last two Legislatures.

If the convention should act on woman suffrage it would be bound to submit its conclusion to the voters in the new Constitution. Also under the law, the voters must pass upon the amendment which has passed the Legislatures. But if the voters give a majority to the amendment and also to the new Constitution then the new Constitution woud automatically supplant the amendment of the Legislatures, and the amendment would give way to the new fundamental law.

The clause in the Consctitution providing that the convention's action shall take precedence over every legislative recommendation was written in 1894, by Louis Marshall, it was learned yesterday. This news made his office a storm centre for suffragists yesterday.

"I will tell you why the clause was written," said Mr. Marshall when asked about the present suffrage tangle. "It was written because the Constitutional Convention of 1894 did not like an amendment passed by two previous Legislatures and recommended for submission to the people at the same time with the Constitution.

"This amendment had to do with the method of selecting Judges in Kings County. The members of the Constitutional Convention wanted to handle the matter in accordance with a plan worked out among themselves. And yet they faced the necessity of submitting to the people a plan worked out in the Legislature.

"The result was that I, as Chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, wrote Section 3 of Article XIV. of the present Constitution. This section read:

Any amendment proposed by a Constitutional Convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the Legislature, coincidentally submitted to the people for approval at the general election held in the year 1894 or at any subsequent election, shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the Legislature.

Mr. Marshall said that the only case he knew of in which the section came into play, was the case of the Kings County judges it was written to cover.

"And in that case," he said, "it worked beautifully. It did the task set for it."

Mr. Marshall was asked if he meant that it served to count out the Legislature's amendment after the voters had passed favorably upon it.

"Yes it did just that," he said. "It counted out an amendment which passed at the election but was contrary to a provision in the new Constitution which also passed as part of the Constitutional Convention's work."

Mr. Marshall was asked if he would say, as an abstract proposition, whether he believed the present Constitutional Convention had the power and was entirely free to handle a question on which the Legislature had already submitted a referendum to the people.

"I have refused to answer that question for a number of woman suffragists," he said, "and it would not be courteous to them to answer the question for the press."

"Don't you think Mr. Marshall," it was suggested, "that it would be desirable to allay fears so widely expressed by suffragists that the Constitutional Convention plans to supercede their amendment."

Mr. Marshall replied that no secret plan to upset the work of the suffragists could possibly work out, as every move would have to be threshed out on the floor of the convention in the full public gaze.

"There has not yet come before the convention any incident connected with suffrage which would justify alarm or apprehension. The resolution introduced by Delegate Herbert Parsons provides that the Constitutional Convention is to leave the matter as it stands. But that resolution has not reached a stage where the strength of its support can be measured."

It was generally held among suffragists and those in close touch with the Constitutional Convention that Delegate Parsons introduced his resolution as a friendly move to aid the suffragist cause, and that it was his intention to introduce another rseolution, declaring it the purpose of the convention to permit the suffrage amendment, as recommended by two Legislatures, to be made part of th enew Constitution provided the voters should approve it at the polls.

SUFFRAGE DAY CELEBRATED.

Manhattan Parade Interfered with by the March of Labor.

Women formed automobile parades in the five boroughs of New York yesterday to take part in the national celebration of Suffrage Day, and wound up with open-air meetings. There were 200 meetings in the Borough of Manhattan alone. In Manhattan suffrage and labor parades got mixed up, and the women were delayed more than an hour in starting. Finally the two processions marched harmoniously up Fifth Avenue on opposite sides of the thoroughfare. There would not have been a conflict if the suffragists, being assigned to the west side of the avenue, had not had a "melting pot" into which they were to throw their gold and silver contributions to the cause on the east side. Even that did not upset the calmness of the women politicians, and the "melting pot," which was in the form of three big copper pans, was carried by the young women in charge through the labor lines to the middle of the street.

The women's parade formed in Washington Square, where a crowd listened to Mrs. Raymond Brown, the State Suffrage President, make a short address. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse's "Baseball Nine," composed of young women who are selling tickets for a game on May 15 between the Giants and the Chicago Cubs, in which the women have a financial interest, were out for the first time, and, in addition to the tickets, sold tiny baseball players on little bonbon boxes, tiny baseball bats, and little fans.

The feature of the parade was a stop at 363 Fifth Avenue, the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters, at Thirty-first Street, to hand out the old gold and silver that is to be melted and bring in good money for campaign purposes. The big melting pot was on the twentieth floor of the building and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Raymond Brown kept open house all day. Mrs. Brown, after her speech at Washington Square, replaced Mrs. Catt, who rode on up to the Mall, where she made a speech from the band stand.

Frederick Nathan was the first contributor, presenting a silver dish. Miss Marion May, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Charles Finlay Winch, and Miss Clara Schlinghede, who used Mr. Nathan's silver dish for a melting pot, received more contributions than they could well carry. There was a large variety of pretty and useful donations in gold and silver. Miss Grace Filkins sold many of these at auction, and others will be sold next Saturday. Edith Wynne Matthison gave a ring with five diamonds. There was more than $100 worth of old metal, and also there were watches, spoons, silver dishes, buckles, gold and silver stickpins, and bracelets.

At Fifty-ninth Street the parade disbanded. One automobile went to the bandstand in the Mall, where a band of sixteen girls from Brooklyn played and speeches were made. The Men's League took a stand at Grant's Tomb, and there were large crowds at other meetings at Sherman's Statue, in the Plaza, and in Columbus Circle.

Brooklyn suffragists paraded in the afternoon and heard Controller Prendergast and other speakers express sympathy with the movement at a mass meeting in Prospect Park. At 2:30 o'clock thirty automobiles started from the headquarters of the Brooklyn Woman's Suffrage Party, at 27 Lafayette Avenue, and made a tour through Williamsburg and back by way of Conway Street and Eastern Parkway to Prospect Park. At the bandstand in the park Controller Prendergast and Miss Helen Todd of California made addresses. The suffrage leaders estimated that the crowd at the bandstand numbered about 20,000. A concert was given by the Twenty-third Regiment Band.

The Congressional Union enjoyed an evening of music and a discussion of woman suffrage in the home of Miss M. Cecilia Gaffney at 452 Riverside Drive.

"It's good for you, too, mother"

Time is kind to elderly people who know how to take care of themselves. To *be* old is no hardship—but to *feel* old is a calamity.

Many men and women at sixty look and feel younger than others at forty.

They are keen, alert and active.

What a pleasure to meet such people.

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Sample bottle with 24-page booklet "How to Get Well" sent for 10 cents, merely to cover cost of packing and forwarding. The sample itself is free. Use the coupon below.

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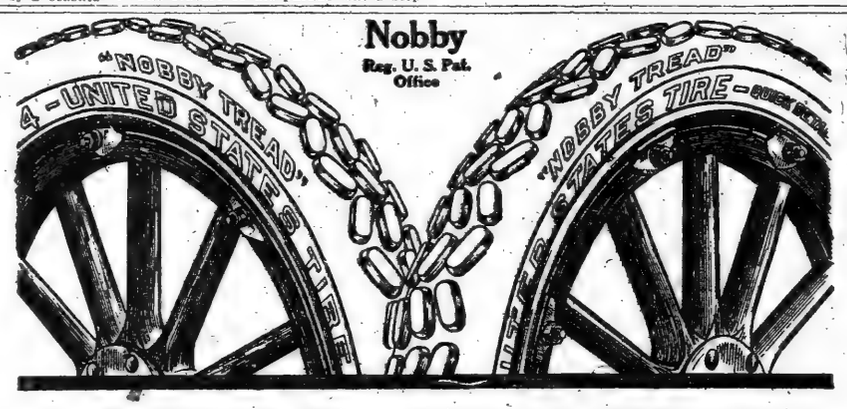

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Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World
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Between 5th and 6th Aves.
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Special This Week

Exclusive Summer Frocks
which will appeal to the "Dames Elegantes" who appreciate DAINTINESS and DISTINCTION as well as Economy.

The Collection Includes:
Tennis Dresses, Linen and Batiste Dresses and other Dresses and Suits of Washable Fabrics.

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Of Fancy Voiles, Crepe de Chine, Net, Silk Taffetas, etc., in all the latest styles and prevailing shades.

Palm Beach Cloth Suits,
Traveling and Outing Suits, Dressy Top Coats, etc., etc.

All of the above are included in our Special Collection of Summer Dresses and Tailored Suits offered at prices ranging
From $4.75 to $14.75
which is having an overwhelming success.

WE WILL ALSO OFFER
Dressy Silk Suits
Sold elsewhere $34.50 to $54.50.
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An Accumulation from the Regular Stock

275 Women's Tailored Suits

Tailored and Trimmed Suits in several decidedly smart models of Gabardine, Tailor Serge, Checks and other materials.

Formerly Sold to 35.00

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Dressy Suits of Silk Poplin, and a selection of other desirable fabrics in the prevailing colors. } 35.00

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195 Women's and Misses' Dresses

High Class Afternoon and Street Dresses, of Taffeta, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Fancy Silk Crepe, Faille Silk; Summer Dresses of Voile in plain and combinations. *This season's best models.*

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Striking models, presenting novel material and color combinations of Handkerchief and French Linen, Novelty Voile, Marquisette, Crepe and Embroidered Chiffon Net.

11.75 18.75 25.00 35.00 and upward.

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Special Coat Sale Monday

175 Women's and Misses' Coats

Taken from the Regular Stock

Sport and Street Coats of Covert Mixtures, Serge, Gabardine, Chinchilla, Silk Faille, Moire and Taffeta. Many silk lined throughout.

Extraordinary Values

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Women's New Model Coats

Copies of late French models featuring flare, belted and other new effects, for Sport, Street, Afternoon, Travel and Motor Wear

Coats of Covert and Gabardine	15.00	25.00	35.00
Coats of Serge and Mixtures	15.00	19.75	25.00
Coats of Chinchilla and Yama Cloth	13.75	19.75	22.50
Silk Faille, Charmeuse & Taffeta Coats	22.50	29.75	35.00

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225 Misses' Tailored Suits

Sizes 14 to 18 years, also suitable for women to 36 bust measure.

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Unusually Attractive Models—Just Received

Sport, Tailored and Dressy effects of superior Men's Wear Navy Blue Serge, latest fashionable skirts.

20.00 25.00 29.75

DEFEAT FOR TIGERS EXPECTED BY YALE

Ell's Comparative Analysis of Performances Gives Them Victory in Annual Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—Yale's well-balanced track team expects victory by a margin of nearly a dozen points in the opening dual athletic meet of the season next Saturday between teams representing the Eastern universities. Johnny Mack, the Yale coach, who has developed ten Yale teams to compete against the Tigers, admits that Yale, on form, should finish ahead, but he insists that the result of the meet should be close.

Yale's strength in the field events is expected to turn the tide easily in favor of the visiting Elf team. The meet will be held at Princeton, and, in consequence, the result of the track events may be influenced by the enthusiasm of the home crowd. Yale men believe that their field stars, Wesley Oler in the high jump, Hampton in the broad jump, Nick Carter in the pole vault, Paul Loughridge in the hammer, and Big Bill Roos in the shot, should all fetch home first prizes. Divided honors are predicted in the hurdles. Captain Billy Sheddon of Yale probably taking first in the low event and Church of Princeton in the high.

In the sprints and runs honors seem likely to be fairly well distributed, although Yale is likely to pick up most of the odd points. Heaton Treadway, star of the Yale freshmen track team a year ago, and the veteran Tommy Cornell are slight favorites in the hundred-yard dash and Snowden and Moore of Princeton in the furlong event.

Yale has a star of intercollegiate magnitude in the quarter-mile event in Val Wilkie, who is reckoned likely to romp home in that event a winner in close to 49 seconds flat.

Princeton has three stars of the first magnitude in the distance runs, and Hayes, Captain Ian MacKenzie, and Don Morrison. They are likely captors of the half, the mile, and the two-mile races, respectively.

Probably the most sensational race of the day will be run in the half-mile event in which Johnny Overton, who has shown flashes of form indicating a possible intercollegiate winner, will race Hayes, whom Keene Fitzpatrick, the Princeton coach, has predicted would take intercollegiate points when at his best. Overton's running in the Yale medley team race was the greatest factor of Yale's victory in this event last week at the University of Pennsylvania relay meet.

MacKenzie and Morison have exhibited form for two years that entitles them to rank as probabilities for first place in the mile and two-mile events. At the Yale-Princeton meet last year the only first scored by Princeton was MacKenzie's victory in the mile and he defeated Rol Poucher, who will be his closest rival this year.

Although Morrison did not run true to his best form last year and lost to Frost and Clark in the two-mile event, he had ample revenge upon both during the cross-country season. He won the first individual prize in the Yale-Princeton cross-country meet and finished far ahead of all the Yale runners at the intercollegiate cross-country run here last November.

George Brown, captain of the Yale team last year, and winner of first place in the half-mile event in the intercollegiates, where he defeated John Paul Jones, will not run again this year. He is in college, is eligible and expected to race at his favorite distance in all the Yale meets this season. He was attacked with appendicitis at his home in Philadelphia during the holiday recess, but believed that he would recover and be in condition for the Yale Spring meets until three weeks ago when he was compelled to submit to another slight operation. He will be graduated from Yale in June and may never run again.

Yale and Princeton have met thirteen times on the track, although regularly only since 1903, when their dual games were put on an annual basis and there has been no lapse in their meets since then. Their first meeting was in 1896 and they did not come together again till 1903. Princeton has won only one meet to eleven, one being a tie. Till 1907 the dual games were one-sided, but in this year Yale squeezed out victory by the close margin of 54 to 50 points. Yale took the 1908 meet by one-sided score again, but won the games in 1909 by a margin of only 58 to 48, and in 1910 by 59 5-6 to 44 1-6. In 1911, on its home-track Princeton captured its only meet from Yale by the score, 60 to 56. In 1912 Princeton made its closest showing on Yale Field, tieing the Elis by a score of 58½ to 58½. In 1913 Yale won by another close finish, by the score of 60½ to 58½. Last year Yale won in a walkaway meet, by the margin 87 2-5 to 16 3-5.

This year an estimate which, from a Yale standpoint is regarded as slightly conservative, claims the meet by a margin of about 56 to 48 points. A table giving the Yale viewpoint on the outcome of the meet distributes the place winners as follows:

	Y.	P.		Y.	P.
100-Yard dash	6	2	220-Yard hurdles	5	3
220-Yard dash	2	6	High jump	6	2
440-Yard dash	5	3	Broad jump	6	2
880-Yard run	2	6	Pole Vault	5	3
One-mile run	2	6	Hammer Throw	6	2
Two-mile run	3	5	Putting the shot	5	3
120-Yard hurdles	3	5			
Total				56	48

CORNELL TO BEAT HARVARD

Ithaca Athletes Strong in Distance Races and in Field.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 1.—The Cornell track team is now preparing for the two important dual meets which precede the annual intercollegiate games, those with Harvard on May 8 and Pennsylvania on May 15. Coach Moakley is very well satisfied with the showing his men made at the Pennsylvania relay carnival, and he is now turning his attention toward developing the greatest strength he can for the dual meets. He will not specialize for the championship games until after May 15.

The contest with Harvard is expected to be one of the most important and closest of the Spring. The Ithacans do not expect to make much of a showing against the Crimson in the 440, and they are doubtful about the sprints and the hurdles because the soft condition of the track on Schoellkopf Oval hindered the development of the athletes from Ithaca. Cornell has Ingersoll in the sprints, and he is one of the best in the East, and in addition the Ithacans have Lewis and several other novices. In the hurdles they have five or six likely men, none of whom has actually contested in much serious competition. These include Lukens, Gubb, Millard, McLaren, Starr, and Beebe.

Cornell has no star against Bingham of Harvard in the 440. Lewis appears to be the best man, and he is not in Bingham's class. Should Moakley enter Speiden and Windnagle in the 880, Cornell is bound to give much trouble to the Crimson. Neither of these two men has specialized in this event, but nevertheless both have a record of 1:58 or better. In the mile and two miles the Ithacans expect to make a killing in the dual meet against Harvard and every other college this Spring. Speiden, the winner of the mile race at the championship games last year, is now in fine form. Windnagle is also a strong man in this event, and Souder may also be expected to run a good race. Hoffmire and Potter, the two distance cracks, are rounding into fine shape for the two-mile event, and they should capture the first and second places hands down. In the field events the Ithacans are stronger than they have been in years. They have a wonderful jumper in Richards, who cleared 6 feet 5 inches, and a wonderful vaulter in Foss, who covered 12 feet 10 inches; a great hammer thrower in McCutcheon, and two excellent vaulters in Milton and Van Kennen; ordinary high jumpers in Hanrahan and Warner; good shot-putters in Richards and McCutcheon, a good hammer thrower in McCormick, and fine broad jumpers in Richards, McLaren, Van Kennen, and Priester. With the strength in the field and in the distance runs, the Ithacans expect to pick up enough points so that, added to the possible points in the sprints and hurdles, they will beat Harvard.

MERCERSBURG BOYS WIN.

Highest Point Scorers in Cornell Interscholastic Games.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 1.—On a track made slow by rain during the morning Mercersburg won the Cornell interscholastic track meet here today, with 51 points. Lafayette High School was second, with 18 points, while Hutchinson High School of Buffalo and Keewatin Academy of Minnesota tied for third place, with 12 points each.

Loofis of the Keewatin Academy team was individual winner, with all twelve of his team points.

Walter of Lafayette High School made a new record for these events of 21 feet 8 inches in the broad jump. Leman of Curtis High School scored second in the broad jump, with 20 feet 10 inches.

Smith of Erasmus Hall passed Trowbridge of Fleischman's High School two feet before the tape in the two-mile race. Point score:

Mercersburg, 51; Lafayette High School, Buffalo, 18; Hutchinson High, 12; Keewatin Academy, 12; Albany High, 6½; Vernon High, 5; Boston Collegiate High, 5; Elmira Free Academy, 4½; Manlius High, 4; Erasmus Hall, 4; Canisius High, 4; Cortland High, 3; Monongahela (Penn.) High, 3; Curtis High, 3; Fleischmann's High, 2; Indiana Normal, 2; Cortland Normal, 2; Auburn, 1; North Tonawanda, 1.

LAKEWOOD MATCH BEGINS.

Forty Enter Qualifying Round for St. Anthony's Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 1.—The annual golf tournament of St. Anthony's Club of New York commenced this morning on the links of the Lakewood Country Club. The course has been reserved for the two-day contest, and about forty players were on hand for the qualifying round, which was run off this morning. The best net score was turned in by F. B. Haight. His card for the course was 87, and his handicap 15, giving him a net of 72. Mr. Haight met with a reverse, however, in his first round, losing to J. G. Batterson 8 up and 7 to play.

The closest match in the first eight was between A. R. Shiland and J. N. Packard, Mr. Shiland winning by 1 up. Other scores:

F. P. Kimball beat Smith, 5 up 3 to play; W. Peli beat V. C. Thorne, 2 and 3.

In the second set, D. A. Loring, Jr., beat R. Hurry, by 2 up. C. Colgate beat H. R. Bacon, 3 up 1 to play. S. C. Clark beat T. Smith, 4 up 2 to play. J. Rice beat D. T. Johnson, 5 up 7 to play.

Scores in the third eight were: T. E. Newbold defeated C. B. Levey, 5 up 4 to play; H. F. Banjamin beat Morris, 5 up 4 to play; F. A. Potts beat R. H. Headley, 3 and 2.

H. J. Geetchins, G. B. Hedges, F. J. Kingsbury, and S. J. Hayes were the winners in the fourth eight. The semi-final and final rounds will be played tomorrow.

Cutler Defeats Coleman.

Albert Cutler defeated Hal Coleman in an 18.2 balk-line billiard match at Daly's Billiard Academy last night by a score of 400 to 124. Cutler ran out his string in eight innings and had an average of 50. His high runs were 133, 76, and 71. Coleman had a high run of 80. His average was 17.

Beginning on Monday night, Cutler will play a five-nights match with Tom Gallagher for 1,500 points. The contestants will play 300 points each evening, the first game being played at Daly's on Monday night, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

HOW M'GRAW BROKE INTO BASEBALL

Struggled Hard Against Odds, but Has Made Good as Player and Manager.

At the tender age of 16 John J. McGraw signed his first professional contract to play baseball, but he did not play the game as it should be played. While a student at Bonaventure School of Allegheny, Penn., a minor league manager saw in this small, thin urchin the making of a future great, so he signed him for $60 per month. History does not state whether it was cash or promissory notes that John was paid off in. This cruel manager placed little Johnny on third bag, a new position for him. From third base to first looked like a mile and half to this small recruit.

The first baseman was a man about the size of Jess Willard, and in his frantic efforts to grab some of the crazy heaves that young McGraw sent somewhere in his direction, he stretched himself all out of proportion so that his store clothes would not fit him. The Olean team wanted to win a game so they tied a can to little Johnny and turned him loose. Mac found another job with the Wellsville team of the Western New York League. He played shortstop and pitched for that club and made very good, especially as a hurler.

In the Winter of 1890-91 Mac was taken along by Al Lawson, a well-known manager and promoter, on a barnstorming trip through Florida and Cuba. This jaunt gave John some experience and considerable fame. Lawson paid Mac off in compliments, frequently telling him he was the best ballplayer he had ever seen—for a small man. However, little Mac received eighteen offers the following Spring. He signed for the season of 1891 with the Cedar Rapids club of the Illinois and Iowa League, and it was with that team that John J. McGraw framed up his first real record in professional baseball.

In the Spring of that season the Chicago Nationals played his team an exhibition game. With his size and ability to play and kick he made a profound impression on Cap Anson, who wanted to sign him on the spot, but McGraw's manager wouldn't part with him. In his first attempts in the regular season McGraw did some wonderful work with the bat, but his fielding was somewhat erratic. For the first few weeks he used his boot with deadly effect, puncturning his fielding average in a most shameful manner. One day John accepted sixteen chances in a regulation game, six put-outs, and six assists. From that moment the aggressive McGraw began to improve in his fielding, and finished that season with an average of .862, not a very high one, but Mac did not object to making errors for he played the game hard and went after everything.

On Aug. 26, 1891, at Baltimore the now famous John J. McGraw made his début in the "Big Show." The most remarkable feature connected with McGraw's entrance into the big league was his age, for John J. was under 18 when he stepped up and faced Phil Knell, the first big league hurler to have the honor of giving the noted Giant manager his first taste of high-class hurling. Knell sported a fierce mustache and was left-handed, but this did not scare the fiery little Hibernian, for he swatted the first ball pitched for a clean hit. In the twenty-eight games that McGraw played in during his first season in the majors he batted .270, but the only impressive feature about his fielding was the number of bobbies he made. An average of .816 would indicate that the redoubtable John used his boot freely.

Mr. McGraw quit playing the game, that is as a regular ball player, during the season of 1902. From that period John J. has ably filled the position of manager as most every one knows, and especially the managers and players of the other seven teams are well aware of the fact. During the twelve years that John McGraw has led the Giants he has landed five pennants, made the second position six times, third place once. In his first season as manager, and it was only part of the season he wielded the rod, the team occupied a lowly position. A noticeable feature about the management of the great little leader is the small number of hurlers he has had during the twelve years he run the team. Just seven pitchers have done the bulk of the work during that time.

To Enlarge Billiard League

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1.—Plans announced here today for the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League of next season by E. M. Helm, Secretary, call for a membership of twenty-five, an addition of ten over last season. All of the cities in the league last year have retained their franchises, while six of them—Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati—have taken out additional memberships. Chicago and Detroit have each taken two more and Brooklyn and New York have been granted franchises. More than $3,000 in prize money and a trophy will be played for with a first prize of $1,000. The league will hold its annual meeting at Put-In-Bay June 28 and 29

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE GAMES.

Track and Field Sports, Calisthenics, and Singing in Armory.

Track and field sports, calesthenics, and singing all were featured in the annual games of the Roosevelt Athletic League, composed of schools on the east side from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Streets, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night. The competition was not confined to the athletes alone, for more than 5,00 0supporters of the competing youngsters literally raised the roof off the armory with their yells.

Public School 40's representatives, who won the championship last year, were dethroned by the boys from Public School, 27, who rolled up the big score of 62 points. Second place went to Public School 14 with 38, while Public School 19 tied with Public School 40 for third place with 17 points. Last place fell to Public School 18 with 14 points.

Several hundred boy members of the Roosevelt League Glee Club joined in singing the "Hunting Song" and "In Old Madrid," conducted by Dr. Frank R. Rix, and as many more took part in the physical training drill, directed by Mack I. Markett of Public School 27.

No records are kept by the Roosevelt League, but it is a certainty that many of the performances at last night's meet surpassed those of former years. The relay races were exceptionally hard fought. Most interest centred in the half-mile heavyweight relay, which went to the quartette representing Public School 27.

Another feature event was the 100-pound championship dash for overweight or heavyweight boys. W. S. Schlott of Public School 27 was the victory in this event, just reaching the worsted ahead of S. Florentino of Public School 19.

S. Frank of Public School 18 proved the nimblest performer of a big field in the obstacle, and easily triumphed. The summary:

FIELD EVENTS.

Running High Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Halligan, P. S. 40, with a jump of 4 feet 3 inches; G. Speder, P. S. 40, second, with a jump of 4 feet 2 inches; J. Cavanagh, P. S. 27, third, with a jump of 4 feet. No fourth.

Running High Jump, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Matthew, P. S. 14, with a jump of 4 feet 11 inches; J. Cressi, P. S. 27, second, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches; O. Wirsing, P. S. 18, third, with a jump of 4 feet 5 inches; C. Stern, P. S. 40, fourth, with a jump of 4 feet 4 inches.

Running Broad Jump, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Hanrahan, P. S. 27, with 7 feet 7½ inches; S. Minkowsky, P. S. 18, second, with 7 feet 6 inches; J. Lovelay, P. S. 27, third, with 7 feet 5½ inches; G. Wiggin, P. S. 18, fourth, with 7 feet 3 inches.

Running Broad Jump, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by L. Wright, P. S. 27, with 9 feet; C. Mezarros, P. S. 18, second, with 8 feet 4 inches; T. Horan, P. S. 14, third, with 8 feet 3 inches. No fourth.

TRACK EVENTS.

50-Lard Dash, (85-Pound Limit Class.)—Won by E. Hosmer, P. S. 27; O. Collins, P. S. 27, second; W. Wander, P. S. 40, third; B. Benjamin, P. S. 40, fourth. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, 100-Pound Limit Class.—Won by S. Lisber, P. S. 19; A. Armhini, P. S. 27, second; B. Chiatti, P. S. 27, third; H. Beatus, P. S. 40, fourth. Time—0:08.

70-Yard Dash, 115-Pound Limit Class.—Won by A. Nelson, P. S. 27; C. Limbiasi, P. S. 14, second; J. Marx, P. S. 14, third; J. Tiduri, P. S. 19, fourth. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Novice, Heavyweight Class.)—Won by J. Anderson, P. S. 27; I. Ludwig, P. S. 19, second; C. Meucher, P. S. 242, third; no fourth. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Championship Heavyweight Class.—Won by W. Schlott, P. S. 27; S. Florentino, P. S. 19, second; T. Argue, P. S. 27, third; H. Lubben, P. S. 14, fourth. Time—0:12 1-5.

Potato Race, Novice Class.—Won by T. Watkinson, P. S. 18; H. Grossman, P. S. 27, second; no third or fourth. Time—0:16 1-5.

352-Yard Relay, 85-Pound Novice Class.—Won by P. S. 14, (T. Abbate, D. Frederico, T. Getty, and A. Thompson.) P. S. 27, (I. Bart, C. Falkner, H. Schmidt, and J. Fleming,) second; P. S. 40, (I. Starzinsky, B. Lefkowitz, C. Wagner, and F. Schuff,) third; P. S. 19, (C. Chielli, F. Balett, J. Franz, and V. Werner,) fourth. Time—0:46 4-5.

352-Yard Relay, 85-Pound Championship Class.—Won by P. S. 27, (A. Collins, F. Cornely, J. Freitel, and P. Hosmer;) P. S. 40, (W. Wander, M. Berkowitz, B. Benjamin, and E. Rothman,) second; P. S. 14, (I. Rothstadt, H. Posner, H. Greene, and J. Murphy,) third. No fourth. Time—0:44 4-5.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 27, (A. Armhini, C. Butt, H. Zographos, and B. Chiappi;) P. S. 40, (I. Benjamin, P. Castellane, H. Beatus, and S. Wasclysin,) second; P. S. 18, (W. Tonetti, S. Paseltiner, T. Doyle, and W. O'Neill,) third; P. S. 14, Time—1:20 4-5.

Medley Relay, (Novice Class.)—Won by P. S. 27, (H. Savage, Mann, Wyman, and L. Hatton;) P. S. 14, (A. Fried, E. McAvoy, C. Feinstein, and J. Healey,) second; P. S. 19, (C. Carbone, J. Vilinsky, O. Auge, and A. Braunn,) third; P. S. 40, (Preisemann, Feigel, Potter, and Gasser,) fourth. Time—1:19 4-5.

880-Yard Relay, (Heavyweight Class.)—Won by P. S. 27, (T. Algue, R. Stravitz, J. Anderson, and W. Schlott;) P. S. 14, (S. D'Angelo, F. O'Connor, J. Heger, and A. Gavrekian,) second; P. S. 19, (S. Florentino, I. Ludwig, N. Scannello, and F. Alessi,) third; P. S. 18, (A. Wetsch, P. Cullen, L. Marshon, and A. English,) fourth. Time—1:50.

Obstacle Race.—Won by S. Frank, P. S. 18; J. Aaronson, P. S. 27, second; W. McKinley, P. S. 14, third; F. McKinley, P. S. 14, fourth. Time—0:22 4-5.

KANAWHA REPORTED SOLD.

Commodore M. F. Plant Said to Have Purchased Famous Yacht.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 1.—Commodore Morton F. Plant, who recently returned from Florida to occupy his Summer residence, Branford House, Eastern Point, is reported to have purchased the steam yacht Kanawha, and will use the yacht crusing during the coming season. The Kanawha, which is a twin screw, was built for the late H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and carried the millionaire and his friends on many trips between New York and Fair Haven, Mass., where Mr. Rogers resided. Mark Twain often accompanied Mr. Rogers on his trips to and from New York.

The Kanawha made this port her Winter quarters for several years. She was sold to Abram Baudoine, who spent about $100,000 on interior alterations before he put the famous racer in commission again.

SCOUTS ARE AFTER YOUNG RACE HORSES

Only 1,867 Thoroughbred Foals Registered as a Supply for the 1916 Season.

With a total of but 1,867 thoroughbred foals registered as the output of the breeding farms in 1914, and a marked revival of racing this season, owners of racing stables who do not happen to be breeders face a rather serious problem for the season of 1917. About fifty per cent. of the total number of foals are owned by men like August Belmont, H. P. Whitney, Captain E. B. Cassett, Price McKinney, John E. Madden, F. H. Sanford, Foxhall Keene and others who race the produce of their breeding farms themselves. At least five per cent. of the foals have either died, or will do so before the youngsters reach racing age—two-year-olds. Ten per cent. more, as a rule, prove to be worthless as racing propositions owing to accident or physical deficiencies, which make them valueless on the turf. This leaves but 35 per cent., or, roughly, 650 yearlings, which will be in the market this Summer for owners of stables looking for new racing material.

On paper therefore, it looks as if there would be a dearth of young horses for the season of 1917, and men who are now strong for the rehabilitated sport are anxious over the outlook. "Scouts" are already out in the breeding country in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, New Jersey, and on the few farms in this State where the thoroughbred is raised, looking for good individual youngsters or animals which on their breeding promise to have speed when they reach the age for their trials. These scouts are already making flattering offers for desirable yearlings, seeking their purchase at private sale.

Under such conditions the number of youngsters which will reach the public sales will hardly exceed the offerings last season. All-the-year-round racing, from Havana on the south to Winnipeg on the north, has made a market in which the demand is far greater than the supply, the exact reverse of the conditions a decade ago, when the foals numbered about 5,000 annually, and even exceeded that number in two seasons, when the late J. B. Haggin and other Californians sent droves of young thoroughbreds to the market, and so made all but the best bred a drug in the market.

Two new elements further complicate the situation, which bids fair to be good for public breeders, but a source of expense to men who wish to see their racing colors successful. First, there are the newcomers to the sport, like members of the Piping Rock and other hunting clubs on Long Island, the hunting men who are numerous about Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to a lesser degree about Boston. There are estimated to be about fifty of these who are ready to establish racing stables if they can get hold of good young horses, and who are known to be in the market for prospects. Of these newcomers about a score have expressed a desire to secure animals fit for making the foundation for breeding farms on which they may ultimately raise their own racers.

Another class are the men who are going in for cross-country sport, and who are looking for animals of bone and stamina sufficient to stand up under the demands of that sport. These propose to take two-year-olds and school them directly for racing over the obstacles, instead of giving them a preliminary season on the flat, as has been the rule in the past almost without exception. The success which Thomas Hitchcock has met with in following this plan has pointed out its desirability, particularly since his success at the Piping Rock show last Fall, when one of his home-bred two-year-olds proved to be not only a cup winner in the jumping contests, but winner in the class for "hunters suitable to become officers' chargers." Gwynne Tompkins, one of the most successful handlers of jumpers, has announced his intention of following this policy in the future in the development of steeplechasers. Several Virginians who make a business of training these cross-country animals have decided to follow this plan, and W. J. Clothier and a group of young Philadelphians who are going in for the sport are going to try out this plan of creating a class of horses that will be 'chasers, pure and simple, using them in the hunting field in case they do not have speed enough to win "over the sticks" at the big racecourses.

Such being the conditions, breeders look for a far better market for the few horses they will have for sale this season than they had last year, when the question of successful racing seemed to be hanging in the balance.

FISHER INSPECTS SPEEDWAY

Many Sporting and Outdoor Events Planned for Sheepshead Bay Track.

Carl G. Fisher, President of the Sheepshead Bay Corporation, paid his first visit to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway last week and inspected the work of the construction of the track and grandstands. President Fisher, who is also at the head of the Indianapolis Speedway, expressed himself as being impressed with the magnitude of the project and the progress of the engineers and builders.

Now that the preliminary details of the building of the Speedway and the running of the races have been settled and made known to the public, Everard Thompson, the manager, has devoted his attention to the plans for outdoor games, the promotion of which is expected to make the Speedway a great arena of general sports and pastimes. In discussing this phase of the enterprise Manager Thompson said:

"While the Speedway is built primarily for motor racing the grounds will be put to many uses. The oval inside the track, which measures 4,000 feet in length by 1,000 in width and all in level territory, will be developed into an open air contest ground. A portion of this oval will be used for football and baseball fields, tennis courts and a track where athletic meets can be held. Accommodations for many thousands at these sports will be furnished by a large grandstand, built of steel or wood and in sections so that it may be added to or reduced in size as the occasion demands.

"One development of the grounds will be along the lines of aeronautics, and this sport, I believe, will in time equal or surpass motor racing. At Hendon, England, there is a regular daily schedule of flying events, and these events are patronized by thousands. What has been done in England can be done here with the location of the Sheepshead Bay grounds.

"Besides the possible sport uses, the grounds may be used for pageants, military reviews, open-air auto shows, and recently it has been suggested that open-air opera for the people be produced in front of the great stands. But this year we are bending all our energies toward getting ready for the motor races early in October, and we will not have much time for anything else before then."

Panama Fair Polo Ends.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The universal polo tournament, being held under exposition auspices during the last six weeks, came to a close today when the Southern Department army team defeated the Second Division army four in the finals, for the Peninsula Cups by 14½ goals to 7¾. The Southern Department team won eight of the ten games in which they have participated during the tournament, losing one game to the Midwicks of Pasadena and the First Cavalry team to whom they lost by ½ goal as the result of penalties.

REICH BOXES COFFEY NEXT.

Bout Between Heavyweights at Garden Attracts Wide Interest.

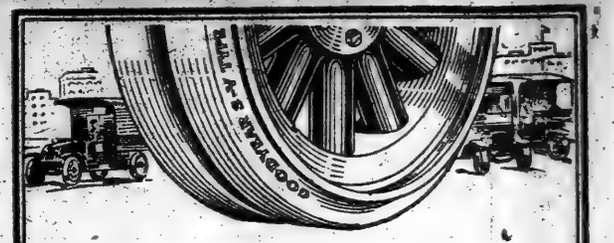
Unusual interest attaches to the ten-round bout between Jim Coffey and Al. Reich which will be staged at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, it being more marked probably than in any heavy-weight contest in this city in several years. At the root of it all lies the fight at Havana which brought a white champion to this country. Since Willard's victory there has been a boom in the boxing game which has put championship aspirations in the hearts of many of the heavyweights. In a measure the bout Wednesday night will decide between Coffey and Reich as to their right to seek a bout with the new champion. Both men have been eager for that and in itself it should assure a keen struggle at the Garden. In addition there has for some time been a keen rivalry between the two boxers.

Coffey, with a remarkably clean record to his credit has won a big following to his standard. With his one-time rival, Gunboat Smith, on the decline, Coffey undoubtedly stands out as one of the most promising heavyweights in the ring. To make good his claim to a bout with Willard, however, he has to eliminate Reich, the ex-amateur, who during the last year has been pushing his way to the front of the boxing game. The Dublin Giant, however, is confident that he will be able to win decisively within the ten-round limit. He is reported to be in the best of condition and will probably be a slight favorite over his opponent.

Reich has lots of supporters who pin their faith to his ability. Willie Lewis, who is training Reich, is certain that Reich can win easily. He says:

"Reich knows more about the game than Coffey, having had as much experience and a broader knowledge of the finer points of boxing. He is, a harder hitter, faster in his delivery, and a more natural puncher. It will surprise me if Coffey lasts over six rounds. This is one time Reich will be in shape, and, barring an injury, I predict a knockout for him inside of six rounds."

Reich intends to box fifteen rounds today with Colin Bell, Dave Mills, and Jack Hemple at Hawkins's camp, while Coffey will box ten rounds at his camp against three opponents.



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35 Model Suits and 3-Piece Costumes
Former Prices $50 to $80. $25 to $40

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Mostly Hand-made, Hand Embroidered.
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25 and 27 West 42d St.
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65 Suits
Of men's-wear serge or gabardines in navy or black; wool poplin and shepherd checks, in a large variety. *Formerly up to $25.00* — 15.00

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122 Suits
All high grade models of the finest materials used this season, including Fashionable Silk Suits. *Formerly up to $55.00* — 25.00

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Remodeling.—Orders for remodeling or repairing will be accepted now at a saving of 25 to 35%.
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(up to 56 bust measure). Years of specialized study have taught us how best to clothe stout figures, giving the slender lines, individuality and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Having workrooms on premises, we not only offer you low prices, but advantages such as duplicating to measure with fittings; and changing details and trimmings.

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LOSING OUR CHANCE, SAYS TRADE EXPERT

American Manufacturers Not Trying for Trade, Philadelphia Observer Believes.

BRITISH CREDIT IS GOOD

Warns Against Taking Unnecessary Precautions on This Account—Effort to Replace German Goods.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has received further communications from Dudley Bartlett, Chief of the Foreign Trade Bureau, who is in Europe studying the trade conditions there and the opportunities afforded American manufacturers as a result of the war. An interesting point in one of Mr. Bartlett's letters is the fact that the efforts which have been made by Great Britain since the war began to secure American goods to replace those that were bought from Germany before the war have so far been unsuccessful. There have been several reasons for this, Mr. Bartlett says, and, as in most of his previous communications, he again takes occasion to deal severely with the laxity on the part of the American manufacturers to take advantage of the opportunities which have been afforded them as a result of the war, and also what he terms our unwise methods."

The great stagnation in export trade circles in England, Mr. Bartlett says, are due to several reasons. For one, the very unsatisfactory state of shipping makes it very difficult to conduct any export trade on a paying basis. Another reason is the inability to secure the necessary supplies from British manufacturers in many lines, while a third is that the financial condition in almost all parts of the world are a great obstacle to the development of export business.

In referring to the fact that the American manufacturers are not trying hard for the foreign trade, which they cannot get now, and which may not come to us after the war is ended, Mr. Bartlett says that there is evidently a misconception here as to the ability of exporting firms in London to meet their obligations. Mr. Bartlett assures the American manufacturers that there is very little cause for unusual caution in dealing with such firms for, although their business has undoubtedly fallen off to a considerable extent, they have had a series of prosperous years which has placed most of them in a very sound financial condition.

If American manufacturers would only realize this fact, Mr. Bartlett says, and be a little less strict in the matter of credit, there is no doubt in his mind that a very large volume of business could be worked up abroad, a very considerable portion of which would be permanent.

That German manufacturers will attempt to regain the British trade which they have lost as a result of the war is another matter which Mr. Bartlett points out. In referring to this, he says:

"There is a great difference of opinion in business circles in England regarding the possibility of Germany recapturing the trade which she has lost because of the war. There are some who express the belief that German manufacturers will be quite as strong in the English and colonial markets within a comparatively short time after the close of the war as they were before.

"On the other hand, there are some who point out the circumstance that German manufacturers were able to extend their trade in the first place and to hold it later largely because of the assistance given to them by the German banks. Comparatively few of the German manufacturers in export trade financed their own trade or were able to do so. The liberality of the German banks in this respect has been remarkable. As soon as a manufacturer sold a bill of goods in any part of the world he would be able, on the presentation of his invoice and proof of shipment, to secure at least 80 per cent. of the amount of the invoice from the banks, and, as a fact, I have learned of many instances in which money has been advanced to the manufacturers with which to manufacture goods simply on the showing of orders which they had received from foreign firms.

"How far the banks will be able to continue this system after the close of the war, with all the burdens attending the conflict, and in the event of Germany's losing, the paying of large indemnities which will doubtless be demanded, is a problem the solution of which will determine in a very large degree the ability of the German manufacturers to resume their former commanding position in the export trade. The possible sentimental objection to any German goods in the countries which are now engaged in war with that nation is still another question which can only be answered after the conflict has passed into history. In any event there will be great demands for manufactured goods of all kinds. Here in England there seems to be a general impression that the very best opportunities will be in Russia."

In dealing with what he terms the "unwise methods of American manufacturers," Mr. Bartlett relates the following story:

A Southern manufacturer of hosiery, who had made arrangements for representation with a selling agent in London, received unexpectedly large orders, one especially which his agent in London secured from a prominent wholesale firm.

The manufacturer evidently thought, Mr. Bartlett says, that if one agent could get such satisfactory orders several would be able to do several times as well. He consequently wrote to the wholesale firm stating that he had secured some very good business through his agent, whose name he gave, and asking the wholesale firm if it would suggest to him two or three good sales agents with whom he might make connections, at the same time requesting that no mention of the fact be made to the agent with whom he was dealing.

Mr. Dudley says that it was only a matter of a few days before the agent in question was in possession of the manufacturer's letter, and very shortly after he sought the American trade chief and inquired whether that was our customary way of doing business.

The result of this affair, Mr. Dudley says, was that the wholesale house, suspecting the good faith on the part of the American manufacturer, decided to buy no more goods from his mill and the agent refused to longer act as the representative for the American firm. The manufacturer's lack of good faith, Mr. Dudley writes, will also be known throughout the trade centre in England, for there is an association of manufacturers' representatives in London at whose meeting matters of this kind are freely discussed.

ENDS CITY HALL CHAPEL.

Mayor Acts to Stop Use of Basement for Marriage Ceremonies.

The abolition of the marriage chapel which has existed for more than twenty years in the basement of the City Hall, where thousands of couples have been married, was approved yesterday by the Mayor. The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution ten days ago rescinding the resolution which had authorized the City Clerk to appoint two clerks to it without pay.

A certain amount of scandal had grown up about it on account of the fees which were sometimes exacted, and it was decided to get rid of it. It will be replaced by a room set apart for civil marriages in the Municipal Building which will be next to the office of the City Clerk.

H. L. HAYDEL A SUICIDE.

Another Added to Long List of St. Louis Real Estate Tragedies.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Henry Louis Haydel, 55 years old, President of the Haydel Realty Company, shot himself to death in his handsome home here today, following an investigation of his affairs by the Real Estate Exchange.

Haydel, a member of an old French family, yesterday gave A. P. Erker a check for $4,500 to take up a deed of trust which he had sold to Mrs. Erker. The check was returned marked "insufficient funds." The recent collapse of seven of the largest realty dealers of St. Louis has been because of fraudulent deeds of trust. Haydel's widow and his mother are on the verge of collapse.

On the heels of Haydel's suicide, Charles C. Nicholls, President of the defunct Nicholls-Ritter-Goodnow Realty Company, was indicted for embezzlement of $7,000 from John B. Westermayer and Jesse T. Daniel, Secretary of the Daniel Realty Company, was indicted for obtaining $650 by false pretenses from Dr. William B. Temm. Both indictments had to do with fraudulent deeds of trust.

A. H. Frederick, prominent in church and social circles, was elected President of the Board of Aldermen on April 6. Election night he disappeared to Milwaukee. A few days later he returned. He tried to commit suicide on the train. He was indicted, and on April 25 pleaded guilty to real estate fraud, and was sent to prison for ten years. In the meantime C. C. Crone, another prominent churchman and realty dealer, was arrested. He was indicated and is awiting trial. Just prior to this Richard Goodnow, another realty man, pleaded guilty to forgery in a minor degree and was sentenced to two years.

YOUNG HUSBAND ACCUSED.

Charged with Demanding $250 to Prevent Wrecking of Trains.

William Arthur Sexton, 18 years old, who last September married the daughter of a clergman at Beacon, N. Y., was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on a charge of having used the mails in an endeavor to extort $250 from the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, by threatening to wreck freight trains.

Post Office Inspector Thomas F. Fitch alleged that on April 17 Sexton mailed a letter at Newburgh to the New Haven superintendent at Waterbury, Conn., demanding that on April 28 he send a letter addressed to W. H. Sanborn, Waterbury, Conn., general delivery, enclosing $250. If he did not do that, the letter said, "we will wreck freight trains on your division and raise the money to $2,000." If the superintendent intended to forward the money he was to insert a personal advertisement in a New York newspaper reading "Sanborn, O. R., N. Y., N. H. H. RR."

W. J. Donnelly and Thomas A. Ryan, railway detectives, posted a dummy package. At the Waterbury post office the postmaster said he had been instructed to send all mail for W. H. Sanborn to the Newburgh post office. The detectives followed the package there and arrested Sexton as he called for it under the name of Sanborn.

Post Office Inspector Fitch said that Sexton denied that he had any associates or ever intended really to wreck freight trains. His wife, who was expecting a baby, and he was in need of money. Sexton waived examination and was sent to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail.

MITCHEL REJECTS THE ROCKAWAY BILL

Also Vetoes Aldermanic Measure, with Apology to the Fusion Majority.

CALLS IT GERRYMANDER

Mayor Says Secession of Fifth Ward of Queens Would Deprive City of $1,000,000 a Year.

Mayor Mitchel vetoed yesterday the bill for the reapportionment of the Aldermanic districts and the bill for the secession of the Fifth Ward of Queens to set up the City of Rockaway. In refusing to sign the Aldermanic bill the Mayor expressed his regret, as he had worked in such harmony with the Fusion majority of the Board of Aldermen, at having to refuse their request, especially as it would have done much to re-elect them. However, he accuses the bill, in reference to Brooklyn in particular, as being a gerrymander in favor of the Republican majority.

The main fault that the Mayor finds with the Rockaway bill is its financial arrangement. He believes that it would deprive New York City of $49,000,000 of the security for its debt and a revenue of $1,000,000 a year in taxes, while he considers the proportion of the debt which the new city would take over would be inequitable.

In the veto message on the Aldermanic bill the Mayor admits that there was great need of reapportionment of the city into new Aldermanic districts, but asserts that the districts set up by the new bill show a wide disparity in population and in voters, and the bill is consequently opposed to the interests of good government. Then he states:

Unfair in Brooklyn.

"It has often been the practice, in establishing Aldermanic districts, for the political party in power to seek to district the city in its own interests. Apparently the present bill follows precedent in this regard, but it is a precedent so unsound that even the knowledge of existing gross inequalities, some of which are corrected by the proposed measure, does not lead me to give the bill my approval. While in the Borough of Manhattan the apportionment has been made comparatively equitably, one needs only to look at the plan of the districts in the Borough of Brooklyn to realize that in many of the proposed Aldermanic districts political, and not public interest, influenced the assignment of voters.

"It is with personal regret that I feel compelled to disapprove this bill. The harmony with which I have worked with the present majority in the Board of Aldermen makes me feel this keenly. The approval of this bill has been urged upon me, upon the ground that it would tend to secure the re-election of the present efficient and serviceable Fusion Board of Aldermen. Greatly as that result is desired by me, and much as it would be in the interest of the continued effectiveness of the city administration, I do not feel that I am at liberty to seek that result through the questionable means of this bill.

In his veto of the City of Rockaway bill the Mayor points out that the Fifth Ward of Queens has been part of the city since Jan. 1, 1898, and that since then $916,000,000 of bonds have been issued on the credit of the city. The assessed valuation of the taxable realty the city would lose by the secession would be about $61,000,000, and the plan of financial adjustment proposed by the bill, he says, is unworkable.

It would cut down the borrowing capacity of the city by $4,900,000, but would not reduce the standing debt by one dollar. It would deprive the city bondholders of $40,000,000 of their security, and it would decrease the city's income by $1,000,000. Then the Mayor discusses the method proposed for the apportionment of the existing city debt between New York and Rockaway by "items." This, he says, would be unworkable, and proceeds thus to criticise it:

Not Fair to City at Large.

"The proposers of this measure offer as a plan of solution that the property owned by the City of New York outside the Fifth Ward should be appraised and then the property in the Fifth Ward at present owned by the City of New York, appraised, and balancing these appraisals against debts thus secure the proportionate credits on the proposed dissolution of the partnership, on the basis of six-tenths of one per cent., which is the ratio that the assessable property the Fifth Ward bears to the assessable property of the entire city. This plan is inherently bad.

"When the old City of New York was merged with the other boroughs on the first of January, 1898, it held approximately $400,000,000 of real estate. All the other boroughs outside of the former City of New York combined did not hold more than $80,000,000 of property. The proportion at present is probably even greater than that on consolidation. To say that the Fifth Ward in Queens should have any right or interest in Central Park and the parks in the Bronx, all of which were owned prior to consolidation, and that be considered in the dissolution of territory, is beyond reason. The framers of this bill recognized the inequality of their plan of adjusting accounts because when it was ascertained that on a separation the City of New York would owe the Fifth Ward many millions of dollars, they found it necessary to insert in the bill that the Fifth Ward should pay the city at least $500,000 on dissolution. By this admission they defeat the plan that they now propose as a settlement of accounts."

Then he points out that as one-third of the land under water, which is included in the projected Jamaica Bay improvement, would go to Rockaway City, the improvement would be impossible, and the large amount spent by the city in preliminary work would be lost. Then the Mayor attacks the arrangements in the bill for the collection of taxes and assessments, and says:

"There is no provision in the bill whereby the city could enforce the payment of all the present outstanding assessments and taxes on property situated within the Fifth Ward, amounting to large sums."

For these reasons the Mayor refuses to accept the bill.

WELD METHODIST UNION.

Bishops Accept the Overtures of the Southern Church.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 1.—The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session here today accepted the overture of church unity made by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The resolution of acceptance was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The formal response to the overture must be made by the General Conference, the bishops said in the announcement of their action to be sent to the applying church body. In their resolution the bishops say they are prompted to make the folowing declaration:

"We are convinced of the essential unity of the two great Methodisms in doctrine and in life and that their essential unity must in due season express itself in outward and organic form; without presuming to pronounce on the terms of the union, we declare ourselves earnestly in favor of the organic union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and such other Methodist bodies as may share our common faith and experience. Moreover, we declare ourselves in favor of such a union on terms that shall provide an ample and brotherly protection for any minority."

FORGES FLEEING MAN TO GIVE WIFE $19,000

Kreyer, About to Desert Family, Arrested on Ship with $95,000 in His Pockets.

HAD JUST RECEIVED LEGACY

Magistrate Decrees He Shall Give One-fifth to Family, and He Pays In Cash.

Burton Kreyer, carrying the proceeds of a legacy of $95,000 he had inherited from the estate of his father in Germany, was interrupted in an attempt to reach Germany yesterday, when detectives took him from the Italian steamship Caserta, and arraigned him in the Domestic Relations Court on a warrant obtained by his wife, who asked the court to compel her husband to share a part of his wealth with her for the support of herself and their children.

Mrs. Avilda Kreyer, who lived at 142 West Ninety-eighth Street, told Magistrate Harris that her husband had neglected to provide for the support of herself and their two children since he received his legacy through the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street, following the death of his father in June. Mrs. Kreyer's father stood beside her and announced that he had also a financial claim against Kreyer, but the court said he could not help him to collect it, suggesting that he would have to institute a civil action.

"In expectation of my son-in-law getting a share of the estate of his father I contributed to the support of his family, and I am surprised that he should attempt to slip away to Europe without seeing me," remarked Kreyer's father-in-law. Magistrate Harris pondered a moment and then announced:

"You, Kreyer, must give your wife one-fifth of your legacy; that will be about $19,000, to be put in trust for her and the children. After the children become of age you may regain the principal. You had better give your wife $500 immediately for her needs."

Kreyer tugged at a large roll of bills in his pocket and removed therefrom ten fifty-dollar bills, which he passed to his wife. Then from a larger package of money in another pocket he counted out $18,500, and handed it to the court clerk. After a whispered conference with her father-in-law, Kreyer removed a few other notes from his pocket treasury and paid him.

Kreyer, who was born in China of German parents, met his wife at San Juan, Porto Rico, where they were married on June 9, 1906. They have since lived here. For a time Kreyer, who says he speaks and writes seven languages and holds a degree of Doctor of Medicine, taught languages to private pupils.

After he had settled the court proceedings Kreyer smilingly announced he would now make his third attempt to go to Germany by way of Italy. Some days ago he sought to get away on the steamship La Touraine of the French Line, but was held up because he did not have a passport. He had a luxurious cabin suite on board the steamer Caserta of the Royal Italian Line when Detectives Donovan and O'Brien of the Second Branch Bureau arrested him on the warrant obtained by his wife.

"I'm perfectly willing for him to go now if he wants to," said Mrs. Kreyer, who left court without asking her husband why he had not invited her and the children to accompany him.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Seismographs Indicate Severe Disturbance—May Be in Japan.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Earthquake shocks, described by scientific observers at Georgetown University here as unusually severe and probably destructive, were recorded on the seismograph there today between 12:12 A. M. and 2 A. M. The tremors continued almost two hours, and reached greatest intensity at 12:45 A. M., at an estimated distance from Washington of 5,500 miles.

LONDON, May 1.—A severe earth shock was recorded early this morning at the observatories at Cardiff and the Isle of Wight. The indications recorded suggest that the centre of the disturbance was in Japan.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

This special close-out sale of women's suits and hats is an important buying opportunity. It will give you a good idea of Best's values and the distinction of Best's styles.

Will Close Out Monday

No Credits *No Approvals*

285 Women's and Misses'

Fine Tailored and Dressy Suits

(2nd Floor Department)

Taken from the regular stock and marked irrespective of their former prices

18.50

The Original Prices Were Up to 30.00

Comprising the latest styles (many reproductions of Paris models), in gabardines, men's wear serges, checks and English mixtures; many braid trimmed and all lined with satin or brocade; sizes 34 to 44.

195 Trimmed and Ready to Wear Hats

At Exactly ⅓ Reduction

For Women and Misses—2d Floor

Smart Hats of this season, of silk, straw and various materials, including 43 mourning hats, now priced for immediate disposal.

Reduced Prices **4.00** to **19.00**

No Credits *No Approvals*

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Arnold, Constable & Co.

THE SEASON'S EVENT MONDAY IN Men's Hosiery

6,000 Pairs
Art and Pure Silk Mixed
Summer weight; very brilliant; black, navy, grey, tan, smoke and white. *Formerly 35c Pair.* **25c** Pair
3 prs. 70c; 6 prs. 1.35

14,000 Pairs
Savings 25% *to* 33⅓%
Value $6,690 for $4,070

4,800 Pairs
Pure Thread Silk
Extra fine, strongly reinforced; in black, navy, grey, tan, white and smoke. *Formerly 55c Pair.* **39c** Pair
3 prs. 1.15; 6 prs. 2.25

2,200 Pairs
Silk Lisle and Cotton
1,200 pairs imported white silk lisle, with black hand-made clocks.
1,000 pairs imported mercerized lisle, soft and fine; hand-made clocks. *Formerly 50c Pair.* **35c** Pair
3 prs. 95c; 6 prs. 1.85

1,000 Pairs
Pure Thread Silk
Of very superior quality, perfectly reinforced. Black, white, tan, navy, grey with self clocking; black with white clocking; white with black clocking. *Formerly 85c Pair.* **68c** Pair
3 prs. 1.95; 6 prs. 3.80

13,700 Yards
Choice Quality Silks
For Summer Uses.
⅓ Less Regular Prices

2,000 Yards Black Chiffon Taffeta
Soft finish, bright lustre. 35 inch. *Regularly $1.00 Yard.*
1,000 Yards Stripe Satins
In black and white and navy and white stripes. 35 inch. *Regularly $1.25 Yard.*
Now **68** Cents
2,500 Yards Black Chiffon Taffeta
Superior quality; lustrous and fine. 35 inch. *Regularly $1.25 Yard.*
1,200 Yards Stripe Taffeta Silks
Chiffon finish, with smart black and white stripes; 35 inch. *Regularly $1.25 Yard.*
Now **78** Cents
2,500 Yards Black Chiffon Taffeta
Of most desirable quality, lustrous and extra soft finish. 35 inch. *Regularly $1.50 Yard.*
1,500 Yards Printed Warp Taffeta
In fashionable floral designs on medium white and tinted grounds. 26 inch. *Regularly $1.50 Yard.*
Now **95** Cents
3,000 Yards Finest Imported Black Chiffon Taffeta
Of superb quality, special soft finish and unusual lustre. 39 to 40 inch. *Regularly $2.25 Yard.*
Now **1.38** Yard

Commencing Monday, May 3d
Special Closing Out Sale of WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL
350
Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Coats
Averaging a Great Deal
Less Than ½ Price
and Comprising the Following:

150 Women's Tailored Suits
Of Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Shepherd's Checks, Worsteds and Tweed Mixtures. *Formerly $32.50 to $145.00*
15.00, 24.50, 29.50, 37.50

100 Afternoon Dresses
Of Serge, Satin and Velvet, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Plain and Striped Effects. *Formerly $28.50 to $48.00*
14.50 19.50 24.50

100 Afternoon Coats
Of Moire, Poplin, Fine Woolens, Taffeta and Other Materials. *Formerly $29.50 to $98.00*
19.50 24.50 32.50

NOTE—Positively none of the above Tailor Suits, Coats or Dresses will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Paris Model Gowns and Tailor Suits
The remaining stock of Authentic French Models reduced to such prices as will effect an immediate clearance.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of dainty cotton voile in a great variety of choicest models and pretty Summer colorings.
Actual Value $9.00. Special at **5.65**

Special Sale
Hand Embroidered Unmade Robes
Charming for Graduation or Garden Party Dresses,
Less than ½ Price

50
Fine Sheer Batiste and Irish Handkerchief Linen Unmade Robes, Exquisitely Hand Embroidered in the Newest Designs.
Now **8.75** *Formerly $18.00.*

50
Sheer Irish Handkerchief Linen Unmade Robes (Circular Skirt Effect). Elaborately Hand Embroidered.
Now **14.50** *Formerly $30.00.*

½ Prices on Embroidered Chiffon Flouncings
Chiffon of superior quality, 45 inches wide; exquisitely embroidered in Reseda on white and Violet on black.
Now **4.25** yard *Formerly $8.50.*

Princess Lace Flouncings
22 inches wide. *Formerly $7.75 yard.* **5.75**
45 inches wide. *Formerly $10.25 yard.* **8.50**

Special Values in Chantilly Lace
Exquisitely soft and fine, in black or white.
11 inch. yard **55c**
18 inch. yard **1.00**
22 inch. yard **1.45**
36 inch. yard **1.95**

House Furnishing Stocks at Removal Prices

Carpets		Oriental Rugs	
$100,000.00 Stock Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard.	At ⅓ Off	$50,000.00 Stock $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs.	At ⅓ To
		$100,000.00 Stock. $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs.	½ Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout May, June and July. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

STEEL FOR RUSSIA BEING BOUGHT HERE

Unable to Get Supplies from Its Allies—One Contract Placed Amounts to $25,000,000.

BIG ORDERS FOR SHRAPNEL

Westinghouse Company Confirms Report of $20,000,000 Contract —Domestic Orders Fall Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 1.—War orders and rumors of war orders are the principal factors in the steel business. It seems as if the Russian Government is unable to get supplies from its allies, and, lacking the German market to secure products, has turned all of its steel business over to manufacturers in the United States.

The latest report is to the effect that the Pressed Steel Car Company has received orders from the Russian Government for railway equipment which will aggregate $25,000,000. While it was reported that the Pressed Steel Car Company was to make shrapnel, on closer investigation it has been learned that the Pittsburgh company has been asked for deliveries on steel cars. As the makers of steel cars in this country are at a standstill, the Russian Government can secure deliveries quicker here than elsewhere at relatively low prices.

Domestic demand for steel plates has fallen off, hence foreign orders are welcome. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contracted for 5,000 to 6,000 tons of heavy plates for the 144 locomotives that will be built at the Altoona plant. The Pennsylvania Company will also require 15,000 tons of plates for 2,100 steel cars to be built at Altoona. Plates continue to be quoted at 1.20c. Pittsburgh.

The steel bar market is very firm at 1.20c, as a result of inquiries and orders for shrapnel and shells for the allied European countries. Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, confirmed the report to the effect that his company had taken a large contract for shrapnel. It is estimated that the order will aggregate $20,000,000. The Westinghouse Company is having an extension built to its plant for the purpose of taking care of the order.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company has ordered its two plants at Franklin, Penn., placed in readiness to start on an order for 300,000 shells. Deliveries will extend into July, 1916. Thus all sections of the country where plants would otherwise be idle are operating on war material. The Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company has taken a subcontract for machining steel bars for shells.

As a result of the increasing demand for bars, agricultural implement makers are entering the market and orders for six months to one year's delivery are expected to be placed early in May. The Pennsylvania Railroad will require 4,000 tons of bars.

The structural demand has increased slightly. April lettings for fabricated material will be equal to, if not greater than, during March. The last week of March 35,000 tons of structural contracts were placed in the district of New York, principally for subway and elevated roads. The Pennsylvania Railroad is inquiring for 3,000 to 4,000 tons of shapes. Throughout the other sections of the country structural orders have been for small tonnages.

President E. R. Kinsey of the Board of Public Service of St. Louis will advertise for bids May 10 for 24,000 tons of steel for the approaches to be used in completing the new free bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Shapes are held at 1.15c to 1.20c, according to delivery.

Quotations on sheets are wavering. This is especially true of galvanized sheets, which had been held at 3.40c. Automobile builders are among the heaviest buyers in this class. Otherwise there has been a falling off in demand. This is expected to be temporary, however. Preparations are under way by three makers of tin plate to increase plant equipment, and contracts for extensions will be let soon. Tin plate mills are operating to capacity, with orders for future delivery holding up well.

In spite of the rush of wire mills, prices are not steady. Domestic demand is slack and the market is supported by foreign shipments. Nearly all the wire plants are operating to capacity. Nails are quoted at from $1.55 to $1.60 a keg.

Specifications have arrived in this country for 100 locomotives for the French Government. Locomotive builders have a large idle capacity and competition is keen for the order. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is in the market for twenty locomotives, the Western Maryland for ten, and the Seaboard Air Line for ten.

The Rock Island Railroad has put out inquiries for 35,000 tons of standard rails. The Minneapolis & St. Louis has ordered 5,000 tons of rails, and the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, 2,500 tons. The Westchester County (N. Y.) Traction Company has placed an order for 2,500 tons of girder rails with the Lorain Steel Company.

The W. P. Snyder Company, Ohio Iron & Steel Company, and the Andrews & Hitchcock Iron Company have accepted orders for 50,000 tons of basic iron from the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and 10,000 tons of gray forge for delivery up to Oct. 1. The W. P. Snyder Company has taken an order for 10,000 tons of bessemer for foreign shipment. The American Steel Foundries Company has taken 10,000 tons of basic for its St. Louis plant, and are inquiring for similar tonnages for the Alliance, Ohio, and Sharon, Penn., plants. The Union Steel Company, Canton, Ohio, took 10,000 tons of basic from a Cleveland furnace. The American Rolling Mill Company, Middleton, Ohio, has contracted for 6,000 tons of basic from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. Many minor lots have been sold by Southern makers, and Foundry No. 2 has been advanced from $9.50 to $9.75 a ton, Birmingham, on inquiries and orders. Sales to New York State melters were also numerous, and New England foundries have also contracted for considerable tonnages.

The arrival of approximately 1,000 tons of ferro manganese from England relieved the strain upon steel makers. At least 2,000 tons of ferro is expected in this country within a week or ten days. Continuous shipments of ferro are expected during the Summer. Most of them are from Liverpool.

DEFICIT IS $102,216,551.

April Shortage Alone $13,950,000, Nearly Double a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The deficit for the fiscal year has passed the $100,000,000 mark, as noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The daily statement of the Treasury for the close of business yesterday shows an excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts for the year of $102,216,551.96, the month of April alone increasing the deficit by over $13,950,000. The deficit for the year ending with April a year ago was $34,347,488.19, and the deficit for April alone that year was $7,096,881.05.

Receipts from customs to date for this fiscal year have been $174,000,000 as against $247,000,000 to the same date last year; ordinary internal revenues to date this year, $270,000,000, as against $256,000,000 to the same date last year; corporation and income tax, $13,00,000, as against $6,000,000 to the same day last year; and miscellaneous $57,000,000, as against $43,000,000 to the same day last year. Net ordinary disbursements to date for this year amount to $618,000,000, as against $588,000,000 to the same day last year.

The net balance in the general fund at the close of business yesterday was $20,815,000.

ELEVATED EXPRESS CHANGE

Fast Trains on Second Avenue to Stop at 86th Street.

In spite of the opposition of the residents of the Bronx and the opinion of the Interborough, the Public Service Commission has ordered the latter to make Eighty-sixth Street an express station on its Second Avenue elevated line. Commissioner Wood, who represents the Bronx, was the only commissioner to vote against the order.

The residents of the Eighty-sixth Street neighborhood were strongly in favor of elevated express trains stopping there, while the Bronx contingent asked that one line might be kept free from express stops, so that they might have one really fast run up and down town. The Interborough in consideration of the proximity of Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue to the Third Avenue and Lexington Avenue lines was also inclined to favor the omission of the express stop.

BANK ANSWERS CONTROLLER

Special Demands by Williams Oppressive, Riggs Institution Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Another issue of fact was raised today between Controller of the Currency Williams and the Riggs National Bank, which is seeking an injunction to prevent the Controller from taking certain alleged illegal and oppressive measures. Mr. Williams last night issued a statement in reply to comment attributed to officials of the bank in which he said "that no portion of the additional information called for in the new reports of condition has been asked from the Riggs National Bank during the examinations which have been made of that bank beyond the information which every national bank examiner has for years past been required to get from every national bank at the time of each examination." Today, replying to Mr. Williams, the bank issued this statement:

"The statement given out by the Controller of the Currency last evening is intended to convey the impression that the Riggs bank has refused to furnish or has objected to furnishing his office information all banks have been required to and do furnish. The Riggs National Bank has had no controversy whatever with Controller Williams concerning any of the many calls he has made generally on banks, or with respect to the frequent changes and additions which he has made on the statement blanks, and it has freely and fully responded to every such general request, besides numerous special demands since he came into office. The effort thus to segregate the Riggs bank, to put it in a class by itself, as being in opposition to those calls for information which the Controller may lawfully make on any and all banks, is an attempt on his part to obscure the real issue between the Riggs bank and the Controller.

"The Controller may do many things, even within the law, which are burdensome and vexatious, but the Riggs bank does not and never has offered opposition to them. What the Riggs bank has complained of is that, broad as his lawful powers undoubtedly are, Controller Williams has exceeded them so far as it is concerned, even to the extent of violating the law. He has literally been a law unto himself, without restraint or limitation. It was to keep Controller Williams within the law that the Riggs bank was compelled to resort to the courts."

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

April Applications Include 12 State Institutions Desiring to Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Controller of the Currency anounced today that in April twelve State banks applied for permission to reorganize as national banks and fifteen applications to organize new banks were received. In the same time thirteen applications were approved, nine of them being for the conversion of existing institutions. In the month thirteen banks, with a total capitalization of $1,120,000, were authorized to begin business.

On April 30, 1915, the total number of national banks organized was 10,712, of which 3,120 had discontinued business, leaving in existence 7,612 banks, with an authorized capital of $1,075,186,175, and circulation outstanding secured by United States bonds of $722,193,808, and by other securities $6,582,581. Circulation to the amount of $139,016,678, covered by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, on account of liquidating and insolvent national banks and associations which had reduced their circulation, is also outstanding, making the total amount of national bank circulation outstanding $867,793,067.

FIGHT RULES ON PARCELS.

Labor Men to Protest Against Interborough Restrictions.

The new regulations of the Interborough with regard to the carrying of bulky parcels on the Subway and elevated trains have aroused the indignation of the Central Federated Union.

A public hearing is to be held by the Public Service Commission on the matter on Wednesday morning, and the union has appointed Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary; James P. Holland, Vice President of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Robert rBindell, business agent of the Dock Builders' Union, a committee to attend and represent the views of the union.

According to a resolution which they have adopted, the labor men condemn the attitude of the Interborough in trying to bar passengers carrying bundles, necessary tools and appliances, as "it tends to work a great hardship upon working men and women, who cannot use any other but the cheapest means of travel from their homes to work."

QUALIFY FOR PROMOTION.

List of Police Lieutenants, with Their Passing Marks.

Of the 336 Police Lieutenants who took the recent examination for promotion, 167 qualified. This was announced yesterday by President Moskowitz of the Civil Service Commission. The first ten on the list, with their percentages, are:

R. E. Enright...89.70	John J. Noble...88.85
E. F. McNally...89.50	T. J. Tunney...88.85
T. V. Underhill..89.45	Maurice Hannon.88.65
C. E. Northrup..88.90	James J. Wall...88.55
Louis M. Haupt..88.90	Walter Rause...88.35

The following is a complete list of the Lieutenants making 85 per cent., or better, in the examination:

R. E. Enright...89.70	G. L. Sullivan...86.35
E. F. McNally...89.50	J. F. McMahon...86.30
T. V. Underhill..89.45	Thomas M. Fay..86.30
C. E. Northrup..88.90	D. E. Costigan...86.27
L. M. Haupt....88.90	John Duane.....86.25
John J. Noble...88.85	P. F. Clifford....86.20
T. J. Tunney....88.85	Charles H. Zanes.86.15
Maurice Hannon.88.65	J. E. Mulligan...86.14
James J. Wall...88.55	S. G. Belton....86.10
Walter Rause...88.35	William Bauer...86.10
Charles G. Mead..88.10	William T. Davis.86.10
John Kelly.....87.96	John S. Routh...85.95
E. J. Dempsey...87.77	P. J. Randles....85.89
Jeremiah Butler..87.55	James McAuley...85.55
C. H. McKinney..87.50	Fred W. Blohm...85.55
W. J. McGrath...87.44	L. Rochester....85.52
B. R. Sackett...87.30	Patrick Brady...85.42
Edwin H. West...87.25	B. F. Austin....85.40
T. McDonald....87.10	T. W. Mullarky..85.40
Richard Gray....87.00	P. J. Loonan....85.35
M. R. Kelly.....86.95	G. Haerle, Jr....85.35
George M. Kauff.86.95	D. J. McAuliffe...85.30
Percy M. Dubois.86.85	George Busby....85.30
Charles E. Lee...86.77	J. O'Connor.....85.25
John P. Leary...86.74	M. J. Werzansky.85.25
Thomas McGuire..86.64	W. T. Meechan...85.09
James F. Shaw...86.60	Patrick J. Joyce.85.07
T. F. Walsh....86.57	W. B. Gilhooly...85.00
M. A. Lyons....86.42	John E. McGrath.85.00

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

UNITED BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United Box and Lumber Company of 108 West Third Street, by Robert R. Sixer, $34, and H. B. Bickford Company, $171.

JOHN H. MacDONALD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John H. MacDonald, carpenter and contractor at 357 West Sixteenth Street, by the Empire City-Gerard Company, $378; M. F. O'Neil, Inc., $1,233, and John McIntyre's Sons, $219.

RIMBACK & BUGLI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry A. Rimback and Charles A. Bugli, who compose the firm of Rimback & Bugli, manufacturers of combs and hair ornaments at 229 Fourth Avenue, by Edward J. Koch, $1,215; Albertina Rimback, $675, and Louis Mustol, $875.

MOSES M. LINDENSTEIN, salesman, of 157 East Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,253 and assets consisting of 300 shares of stock of E. Schloss & Co., Inc., manufacturers of furniture, at 530 Cherry Street, which concern was put into bankruptcy on Dec. 11, 1914.

ABRAHAM GOLDMAN, salesman, of 119 West 115th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,452 and no assets.

FREDERICK ROSSBACH, cafe manager, at 3,038 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,313 and no assets.

SAMSON BROTHERS, publishers of postcard novelties, at 67 Irving Place, have filed schedules showing liabilities $155,704, of which $62,000 are secured, and nominal assets $175,101.

GUSTAV KORN, variety store, at 382 Bleecker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,671 and assets $1,566.

GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE CORPORATION.—A meeting of creditors was held yesterday before Referee John J. Townsend. About 500 women were present out of the 5,500 creditors who had bought furniture on the "club" plan. Two hours were occupied in filing claims. Clifford G. Ludvigh and Leonard Magee were nominated for trustees, and the referee stated that he would announce later on which one had been elected trustee, after the claims had been counted. Clifford G. Ludvigh, the receiver, said that the assets are about $8,000.

Assignments.

MORITZ GREENSPAN, jeweler, at 218 East Houston Street, has made an assignment to William Jasie.

FREVOLA & GARGIULO, wholesale grocers, at 230 Sullivan Street, have made an assignment to Gabrial Heatter.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Mass.—George L. Briggs, building contractor, voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,195; assets, $3,441.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—John F. Creamer, liquor dealer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $65,849.83, of which $23,500 is secured and $28,245.40 is owed to thirteen unsecured creditors. In addition, $7,859.22 is owed on accommodation paper.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpert, Max, and David S. Libman—Standard Market Co., $277.41.
Blumenkrohn, Sigmund—I. Lahm et al., $567.74.
Beddoe, Mary J.—Gimbel Bros., costs, $112.88.
Carlson, Albin—Jamieson & Bond Co., $162.97.
Cunningham, John J.—F. Cook, $1,747.23.
Cirkers Storage and Warehouse, Inc.—L. Schneider, $165.
Dunn, Ralph H.—Old Colony Trust Co., $1,248.24.
Same—Same, $1,022.25.
Demo, Frank—J. Gatti, $279.04.
D'Albora, Domenico—M. W. Billings, $242.25.
Gellis, Philip and Abraham—J. Tompkins, $397.10.
Greenstein, Sarah—People, &c., $500.
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of Perth, Scotland—J. U. Dennis, $16,253.46.
Grossman, Samuel—S. Lorefice, $225.54.
Gideon, Joseph—Mercantile National Bank of City of New York, $3,930.35.
Hiscoe, Charles C.—J. L. Tonnele, $216.27.
Healy, John J.—J. J. Muhlebach, $104.90.
Hart, Max M.—W. J. Harvey, costs, $111.44.
Jermon, John G., and Paul Arlington—G. B. Smith, $541.91.
Joslin, Frank C.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $209.13.
Kline, George C. and Carol E.—P. E. Kline, $775.62.
Kerby, John C.—F. H. Dodd, et al., $106.41.
Levy, Alexander P.—E. H. Herrick, $481.90.
Leindorf, Emil—L. Marx, $104.41.
Lloyd Sabando Societa Anomina por Azioni Con Sede a Torrino—L. Afeltra et al., $1,449.35.
Morgan, M. E.—George Brehm & Son, $879.41.
Mills, Geo. H.—Morris & Co., $113.03.
Oden, Charles V.—R. Gottbeif, $396.24.
Pansick, Louis, and David Zaslow—J. Leff, $113.84.
Redican, Geo. B.—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $368.92.
Ro Bee, George H.—M. Fliegel, $878.32.
Spitz, Bernard—J. Dean, $587.50.
Simon, Morris—W. M. Martin, $1,991.92.
Scott, Michael J.—Atkin & Hartman, Inc., $246.58.
Schweizer, Eugene M.—R. Nickel, $112.26.
Schatzky, Jacob D.—B. Salinger, $154.11.
Towner, William T.—W. A. Duncan, $301.27.
Tarantino, Antonio—C. J. Le Pura, $183.91.
Vaughn, Wm. H.—L. Simon et al., $226.17.
Watkins, Mrs. James F.—Arthur James Co., $127.61.

In Bronx County.

Boyle, James J.—G. E. Wilson, $374.
Breen, Matthew F., Jr., and Edward T. Curran—Red Bank Trust Co., $322.74.
Dearnbaum, Charles—I. J. Adlerman, $90.97.
Doherty, James J., Mary A. Doherty, Anna G. Doherty, and Eugene T. Doherty—F. L. Haviland, $669.25.
Friedman, Charles, Jacob Rabinowitz, and Samuel Rabinowitz—D. La Sala, $1,182.78.
Hitchman, John C.—O. Miller, $1,085.23.
Klein, George C.—J. J. Ryan, $58.72.
Prezlosi, Salvatore—L. Kressin, $85.43.
Schuster, Jacob S.—Rogers-Peet Co., $31.09.
Santini Van Co., Inc.—E. Minster, $64.72.
Tavs, Saul—S. Ratner, $317.15.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.—A. Montana, Oct. 15, 1914, $1,054.68.
Globe Commercial Co., Elias Jacoby and Jacoby B. Kaplan—J. G. Kugelman et al., June 4, 1914, $22,668.02.
Goldenberg, Samuel F.—P. Fuller et al., Dec. 10, 1914, $127.38.
Goldberg, Joseph—Bank of the Metropolis, Oct. 2, 1912, (canceled,) $2,146.03.
Same—Same, Nov. 15, 1912, (canceled,) $522.66.
Holland, Alice M., Lexington Laundry, Inc., Eliza D. Ford, and Hugh C. Ford—S. E. Gill, March 13, 1912, $970.85.
Hemmerschick, Wenzel—H. W. Johns Manville Co., Oct. 21, 1914, $119.08.
Kennedy, Rozella—Romney Realty Co., Inc., Jan. 12, 1915, $208.57.
Myers, J. Franklin—F. Spingold, March 11, 1913, $595.27.
James, Elizabeth P. De G.—S. E. Mott, July 15, 1914, $1,206.
Wilson, William, and William Wilson Warehouse and Trucking Co.—B. H. Cohn, April 26, 1915, $271.05.

In Bronx County.

Schachner, Bernard, and William Sitzman—Conron Brothers Co., Jan. 13, 1915, $112.22.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 1.—Charters were filed today as follows:

McClellan Refrigerating Machine Co., New York, $2,000,000; J. F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlan, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

The Inventions Corporation, New York, $300,000; theatrical films; H. M. Hitchings, J. F. Pouge, I. E. Burdick, all of New York.

Educational Film Corporation, New York, $300,000; D. Boardman, New York; E. V. Downing, Brooklyn; C. B. Bishop, Wilmington, Del.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 4, SS Regina d'Italia; at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ....May 3
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion........May 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..May 6
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventina ....May 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ....May 7

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 30; Manila, April 1; Shanghai, April 3; Yokohama, April 9, and Honolulu, April 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on April 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, May 2.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, April 4; Auckland, April 6; Melbourne, April 9, and Sydney, April 10—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on April 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, May 3.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:39 | Sun sets..6:56 | Moon rises..11:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:50	10:13	3:32	3:55
Governors Island	10:11	10:30	4:22	4:24
Hell Gate	12:01	12:20	6:02	6:04

Arrived—Saturday, May 1.

SS Dante Alighieri, Naples, April 20.
SS California, Vigo, April 18.
SS Tronto, Liverpool, April 16.
SS R. W. Thompson, Shields, April 16.
SS Santa Clara, Cristobal, April 24.
SS Peter Crowell, Colon, April 22.
SS Camaguey, Progreso, April 24.
SS Isla de Pany, Havana, April 26.
SS Comal, Galveston, April 24.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, April 28.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, April 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	April 24
Patria	Palermo	April 20
Purus	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 31
Kaupanger	Shields	April 13
Linciuden	Rotterdam	April 14
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	April 14
Gishun Maru	Liverpool	April 15
Exeter City	Bristol	April 16
Strathblane	London	April 16
Ruby	Sunderland	April 16
Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Polymina	Liverpool	April 18
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Honduras	Havre	April 17
Europa	Palermo	April 22
American Transport	Balboa	April 22
Lampasas	Mobile	April 27
Korona	Demerara	April 23
Maroni	Bordeaux	April 17
El Valle	Galveston	April 26
DUE TOMORROW.		
El Cid	New Orleans	April 28
Coamo	San Juan	April 28
Massapequa	San Juan	April 28
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Sixaola	Santiago	April 28
Tenadores	Cristobal	April 26
Yaguez	Mayaguez	April 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 1
Creole	New Orleans	April 28
DUE TUESDAY.		
Espagne	Bordeaux	April 25
Hudson	Bordeaux	April 20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 24
Transylvania	Liverpool	April 24
Carpathia	Lisbon	April 24
Eastern City	Genoa	April 16
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Colorado	Galveston	April 28
El Mundo	Galveston	April 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 1
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Windsor Hall	Gibraltar	April 21
Oakland	Marseilles	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Highland Heather	Barry	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 2
DUE THURSDAY.		
Petroleine	Algiers	April 21
St. Andrew	Liverpool	April 24
Galileo	Hull	April 22
Nebraskan	London	April 21
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Advance	Balboa	April 28
Comus	New Orleans	May 1
El Sud	Galveston	April 30
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 3
DUE FRIDAY.		
Saxoleine	Bordeaux	April 22
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
City of Memphis	Rotterdam	April 22
Ardmore	Genoa	April 18
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	May 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 1
Brilliant	New Orleans	April 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 4
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Frimley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Transylvania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denis, Para		7:00 A.M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 1.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 2d, forenoon. American Line.
SS Patria, Marseilles to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 2d, afternoon. Fabre Line.
SS Transylvania, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 4th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 842 miles N. W. of Balboa at 8 P. M. 30th.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 50 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 229 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 28 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 252 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 175 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, crossed Tibee Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 298 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 245 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 645 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles S. at noon.
SS Winifred, Tampico to New York, was 159 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Ossabaw, Mobile to New York, was 310 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, passed Frying Pan at 7 P. M.
SS Sixaola, Porto Barrios to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 480 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 523 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Re d'Italia, at Genoa, April 20.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, May 1.
SS Zaandyk, at Amsterdam, May 1.
SS Philadelphian, La Palice, April 26.
SS Campeno, at Bahia Blanca, April 29.
SS Edward Pierce, at Rio Janeiro, April 29.
SS Lutetian, at Rouen, April 29.
SS Bellgrano, at Antofagasta, April 30.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, May 1.
SS Noordam, from Rotterdam, May 1.
SS Oosterdyk, from Rotterdam, May 1.
SS Ben Nevis, from Havre, April 28.
SS Arakan, from Port Natal, April 29.
SS Ogeechee, from Sharpness, May 1.

Passed.

SS City of Delhi, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

EDWARD D. LINDSEY DEAD.

Pioneer Architect Once Held Chair of Applied Art at Princeton.

Edward Delano Lindsey, who was one of the first architects of the city to plan a fireproof structure, died late Friday night at his home, 175 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I., from paralysis. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 30, 1841. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1862. Later he entered the School of Fine Arts in Paris, where he remained until 1866, when he returned to Boston.

Two years later he began his career as an architect in New York, and in 1868 designed the French Theatre and the Drexel Building, almost the first two of the fireproof buildings in New York. His work on the renovation and redecoration of the Equitable Life Insurance Building in Manhattan attracted the attention of some of the officers of the insurance company, who were also trustees of Princeton University, and in the following Autumn he was appointed to the newly created Chair of Applied Art at Princeton.

Mr. Lindsey resigned the professorship in 1880 and returned to the practice of architecture in New York. He designed large mercantile buildings, including the Consolidated Exchange and the American Lithograph Building. He left his wife and a daughter, Mrs. E. L. Harrison.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA LOUISE MOORE, widow of Francis J. Moore, a Brooklyn builder, is dead at her residence, 554 Monroe Street, that borough, from heart disease. Mrs. Moore was 59 years of age, and is survived by five sons and two daughters.

Mrs. ISABELLA FLEMING, one of the oldest members of the Flatlands Reformed Church, died on Friday, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Heins, 224 Seventeenth Street, South Brooklyn, in her eighty-sixth year. Mrs. Fleming was a native of Scotland and was twice married, her first husband being William Petrie.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, 64 years old, a retired fireman of the Brooklyn Fire Department, is dead at his home, 184 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., and left a widow and a son.

Mrs. ISABEL LEACH HILL, wife of George O. Hill, Superintendent of the Robert Graves Wall Paper Company, died on Thursday at her residence, 341 Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, after an operation.

Mrs. LOUISE LILLIAN FOSTER, wife of Charles W. Foster, a cotton goods manufacturer and President of the Foster & Stewart Company, died on Thursday at her residence, 361 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. Mrs. Foster was an active member of the Cuyler Presbyterian Church, and was formerly President of the Ladies' Guild.

JOHN E. HIGGS, 55 years old, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, died of apoplexy on Friday at his home, 141 Ash Street, Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. MARGARET LANSINGER, widow of John Lansinger, died of heart disease on Friday at her home, 251 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters and a son.

Mrs. HELEN MEHL, wife of William Mehl and a member of the Christian Mothers' Society, the Sacred Heart Society, Santa Maria Council of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, and the Ertz Women's League, died on Friday at her residence, 462 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

JOSEPH FRANCIS DIXON, Jr., foreign sales manager for the Allis-Chalmers Machine Company, died at his residence, 321 Eighty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., forty-one years ago, and left a widow and two children.

Mrs. CATHERINE COONEY, widow of James Cooney and a resident of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, died on Friday at her home, 3,061 Fulton Street, aged 80 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

MIELZINGER.—To Mr. and Mrs. William J. Mielzinger, 255 Gulon Place, Richmond Hill, N. Y., April 29, a daughter.

PRICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Price, (nee Hattie Shaw,) announce the birth of a daughter, Muriel Rowena, on Monday, April 26.

Confirmed.

ROBBINS.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Robbins of 849 St. Nicholas Av. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Lawrence, at Congregation Sheereth Judith, 146th St., near Broadway, on Saturday, May 8. At home Sunday afternoon, May 9, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Engaged

ASINOF—TAGER.—Mr. and Mrs. William Tager of 68 East 86th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Pearl, to Mr. Max Asinof. Reception at Ritz Carlton Hotel Sunday, May 2, from three to six P. M. No cards.

EPSTEIN—SCHLANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Schlang of 435 4th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Lewis Epstein of Brooklyn.

KORN—KAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Kahn announce engagement of their daughter Hannah Dorothy to Mr. Louis Korn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Korn.

ROTH—ADLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Adler, 535 W. 135th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie, to Mr. Phineaus Roth. At home Sunday, May 9, 3 to 6. No cards.

SCHLEGMAN—IMERBLUM.—Reception Sunday, May 16, at home of bride, 35 Fisher Av., White Plains. No cards.

TENDLER—WHITE.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman White of 509 Jerome St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam White, to Morris Tendler, at 1,810 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

WRIGHT—BARKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Barker of New Dorp, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edythe Constance, to George Thaddeus Wright of Stapleton, S. I.

HEATLEY—CROMWELL.—Mabelle C. Cromwell to Victor H. Heatley.

Married

OGDEN—McGEE.—Dorothy McGee, daughter of the late Flavel McGee and Julia Randolph McGee of Jersey City, to Mr. Norman Elder Ogden, son of Henry D. Ogden of Chatham, N. Y.

ROBINSON—GHEEN.—Miss Gertrude F. Gheen to Mr. Phillips Brooks Robinson, Thursday, April 29, at 4 o'clock, at 45 East 84th.

Newark.

BROWN—IRVING.—April 29, Eleanor Irving to Theron H. Brown, Jr.

MONDA—MONTONE.—April 29, Annie Montone to Frank Monda.

PANK—LITTLEFIELD.—April 29, A. Louise Littlefield to Gilbert J. Pank.

PFAFF—SCHILL.—April 29, Florence C. Schill to George Pfaff.

Wedding Anniversaries.

TRAUBMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Traubmann will be at home to their friends Sunday, May 2, from 3 to 6, in honor of their fiftieth wedding anniversary, 150 West 95th St.

Died

ALT-MULLER.—On May 1, 1915, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Clark, Anna Wilhelmine, daughter of the late Dr. George C. Alt-Muller, and Charolette Veitch Alt-Muller. Services at 232 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, May 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment in St. Paul's Churchyard, Glen Cove, L. I., on May 4, at 12 M.

BABSON.—At South Orange, N. J., on April 30, 1915, Mary Courtney, wife of William Arthur Babson, aged 31 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 235 Irving Av., Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Louisville (Ky.) and Minneapolis (Minn.) papers please copy.

BATCHELDER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 1, William Van Zandt Batchelder, son of the late Mary Ellen and Edward C. Batchelder and husband of Mary A. G. Kirtland. Funeral services at his late residence, 17 Greenvale Av., Yonkers, Monday, May 3, at 4:30 P. M. Albany papers please copy.

BERLIN.—On Saturday, May 1, 1915, after a brief illness Lottie Berlin, nee Adelson, beloved wife of Jacob, and mother of Sydney and Sadie Berlin Shongood. Funeral Monday, May 3, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 256 East 68th.

BREUEL.—Saturday, May 1, Ruth Mildred, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Breuel, at her home, 552 9th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday.

BROOKE.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, May 1, 1915: With regret, announcement is made of the death, April 29, of J. Hunter Brooke, Jr., a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

COHN.—On April 29, 1915, Frances C., (nee Wiener,) beloved wife of J. J., and mother of Lester and Maurice, aged 41. Funeral Sunday, May 2, 1915, at 10:00 A. M., from Funeral Chapel, 289 Lenox Avenue. Kindly omit flowers.

CUTHELL.—At her residence, 4 West 93d St., on Friday, April 30, 1915, Annie, daughter of the late James and Mary Gantz Cuthell. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

DONOHUE.—April 30, 1915, Nellie L. Donohue. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 525 West 175th St., thence to Church of the Incarnation, 175th St., near St. Nicholas Av., mass 10 A. M.

DORSCHNECK.—At Rutherford, N. J., on May 1, Carolina Ittig, beloved wife of Frederick Dorschneck, aged 59 years. Funeral service from her late residence, 115 Donaldson Av., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment private.

EASTON.—On Friday, April 30, after a brief illness, Edward Denison Easton, aged 59. Funeral service at his late residence, Arcola, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, May 2, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

FLEMING.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 30, Mrs. Isabella, formerly Petrie, in her 86th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Heins, 224 17th St., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 2, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

GALE.—On May 1, Mary Miller, wife of the late Charles Sumner Gale. Interment at Hartford, Conn. Hartford papers please copy.

GARRISON.—On Saturday, May 1, at Newark, N. J., Mary A. Garrison, widow late Abram Garrison of St. Louis, Mo. Funeral private. St. Louis papers please copy.

LINDSEY.—April 30, at Flushing, L. I., Edward Delano, son of the late Henry and Susan M. Lindsey of New Bedford, Mass. Funeral services at First Unitarian Church, Flushing, N. Y., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station Terminal 7:22 P. M. for Murray Hill Station.

McMONEGAL.—On Saturday, May 1, 1915, at his residence, 171 West 87th St., Morgan Onderdonk, husband of Mary Eckerson and only son of Morgan D. and Ida Onderdonk McMonegal, in the 30th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAY.—Henry, aged 28. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 2 o'clock.

MELICK.—William Seward Melick, Wednesday, April 28, 1915, Brooklyn, N. Y. Services Sunday, May 2, 11 A. M., at 579 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

O'ROURKE.—May 1, 1915, Elizabeth J., beloved wife of John J. O'Rourke and dear mother of John J., Charles B., Lauretta V., Albert A., and Edward J. O'Rourke and Elizabeth Lynch and Anna Irwin, at her residence, 1,368 Leland Av., Bronx, and formerly of East 52d St. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Anthony, Commonwealth, near Walker Av., Tuesday, May 4, at 10 A. M.

PORTS.—May 1, Sallie Ports, widow of J. William Ports. Services Greenmount Cemetery Chapel, Baltimore, Md., Sunday, 3:15 P. M.

PROUDFIT.—Fell asleep very peacefully at her old home in Newcastle, Delaware, April 30, 1915, Annie Couper Proudfit, wife of the late Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., and daughter of Mary Couper and James Logan Smith. Funeral at Newcastle Monday, May 3, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

ROE.—April 30, Louise E., aged 48. Funeral Chapel, Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Sunday, 12 o'clock.

RUHL.—On Friday, April 30, 1915, Caroline E. Ruhl, beloved wife of John Ruhl. Funeral service from her late residence, 1,247 Brook Av., Bronx, on Monday, May 3, at 8 P. M. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Thursday, April 29, 1915, Horace Schermerhorn, in his 77th year, beloved husband of Emma J. Schermerhorn and father of Leon, Alroyl and Julien H. Schermerhorn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 38 Union Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, May 2, at 2 P. M.

SCHWAB.—Elizabeth, (Birdie,) Saturday, May 1, beloved wife of Emanual and beloved mother of Wilfred, Jacob, Ruth, Mrs. Beatrice Durlacher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEARING.—Suddenly, on April 30, 1915, Peter J. Searing. Funeral services at his late residence, 212 West 130th St., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SEARING.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, cor. Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, May 1, 1915. With regret announcement is made of the death, April 30, of Peter J. L. Searing, a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

SIMON.—On May 1, in his 70th year, Philip, beloved husband of Harriet (nee Volmer) and father of Sidney S. and Arthur A. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Monday, May 3, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

TURNER.—On April 29, 1915, Charles H. Turner, aged 41 years, beloved husband, and Robert C. Turner, aged 5 years, 6 months, beloved son, of Clara I. Turner, (nee Stein.) Funeral and interment private.

VAN KEUREN.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., May 1, 1915, Charlotte L., widow of Peter M. Van Keuren, aged 76 years. Funeral services at her late home, 6 South Arlington Av., Tuesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—On Saturday, 1st of May, 1915, at 120 East 36th St., New York, Cornelius Howard, son of the late Benjamin M. and Amelia M. Whitlock. Funeral services will be held on Monday, 3d of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

CUTHELL.—Annie, 4 West 93d St., April 30.
DIEHL.—Elizabeth, 176 East 109th St., April 30, aged 89. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
HOEHN.—Luisa, 1,227 Tinton Av., Bronx, April 30, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LLOYD.—Catherine H., 101 West 85th St., April 29.
MACKINNON.—Clarence H., 19 Christopher St., April 29, aged 41.
MANNIRINO.—Mary, Metropolitan Hospital, April 29, aged 28.
MEHL.—Eliza B., 79 West 103d St., April 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RICE.—William F., 24 Mangin St., April 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHULTZ.—William, Hotel Bonta, April 30, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
STANGLE.—Edward, 312 West 134th St., April 29, aged 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SWEENEY.—William, 429 Park Av., April 30. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
TRUEX.—Katherine F., 573 West 183d St., April 30. Funeral service tomorrow.

Brooklyn.

BARSCHOW.—Harry, 148 Conover St., April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CONNORS.—Bridget, Kings County Hospital, April 29, aged 70.
CULLEN.—Rose, April 30. Funeral 396 Hicks St., today, 2:30 P. M.
CURRY.—Mary, 551 5th St., April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
FIELDING.—Annie E., 131 Martense St., April 30, aged 64. Funeral service today.
GRASS.—Rudolph, 379 Onderdonk Av., April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HAMILTON.—William, 134 Carlton Av., April 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HENDERSON.—Agnes, 92 Brooklyn Av., April 30.
KELTING.—Martha S., 182 Saratoga Av., April 29, aged 73. Funeral private.
KENNELLY.—Patrick, 164 28th St., April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
KEYMER.—George, 252 Monroe St., April 30. Funeral tomorrow.
KRAUSE.—John, 68 Himrod St., April 30, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LANGFINGER.—Margaret, 251 Himrod St., April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
LAVENDER.—Andrew, 420 Humboldt St., April 31, aged 62. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LEWIS.—Charles C., 333 Lott Av., May 1, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McDONALD.—Emma, 522 9th St., May 1. Funeral notice later.
McGOVERN.—David H., 500 Warren St., April 30, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MAGUIRE.—Mary A., 5,419 Fort Hamilton Av., April 29, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.
MARTIN.—Mary S., 1,295 79th St., April 30. Funeral private.
MOLINEUX.—Anna, 133 Fort Greene Place, May 1, aged 86.
OISHEI.—Adelheida T., April 29, aged 70. Funeral 289 Sterling Place today, 9:30 A. M.
SCHOMBURG.—Jennie, 27 Douglass St., April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SEITZ.—Catherine, 368 Central Av., April 30, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SHEA.—William J., 62 Lawrence St., May 1. Funeral notice later.
SINGER.—Bertha, 35 Wyckoff St., April 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SULLIVAN.—Edward J., April 28, aged 83. Funeral 195 Stanhope St. today, 2 P. M.
TUITE.—Catherine, 898 Broadway, April 30, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
WALL.—Marie, Baptist Home, April 29, aged 80.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

CRUGER.—Lois, 177 Myrtle Av., Jersey City, May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HAMERLE.—George F., 420 Hoboken Av., Jersey City, April 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HEINKEL.—George E., 21 Hawkins St., Newark, April 30, aged 3 months.
JUNGER.—Magdalena, 21 Cambridge Av., Jersey City, April 30, aged 67.
MICHELS.—Eva, 109 Camden St., Newark, April 30, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MULLIGAN.—Ann, 218 Whiton St., Jersey City, May 1. Funeral notice later.
OST.—Christiane, 105 10th St., Hoboken, April 30, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
POLLARD.—Elizabeth, 67 High St., Newark, May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
POST.—Cornelius, 12 Oak St., Jersey City, May 1. Funeral May 4.
RATH.—Gottlieb, Newark, April 30, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ROWLAND.—M. Hazel, 897 Lake St., Newark, April 30, aged 23.
SEARS.—Sarah, 134 Sussex Av., Newark, April 29. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.
VAN.—Moses, Newark, April 30, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
VOLLMER.—August, 148 Littleton Av., Newark, April 30, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—Henry, Flushing, April 29, aged 64.
ARNOLD.—Catherine, Flushing, April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
GUNKEL.—Gustave, Flushing, April 29, aged 66.
LINDSEY.—Edward D., Flushing, April 30. Funeral notice later.
NOLAN.—Margaret, 41 Carver St., Astoria, April 29, aged 70.
POST.—Isabella E., Bellmore, April 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
ROBINSON.—Joseph, Woodside, April 29, aged 77.

In Memoriam

BLUM.—Unveiling of monument erected in memory of Rosalind, beloved daughter of Alfred and Emma Blum, takes place at Maimonides Cemetery, Sunday morning at 11, May 9.

ISEAR.—The monument to the memory of our dear departed mother, Rebecca Isear, will be dedicated on Sunday, May 9, at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, at 10:30 o'clock. Friends invited.

NATKINS.—Unveiling of the monument to the memory of Simon Natkins will take place at Beth Ohlom Cemetery, Cypress Hills, (Shaaray Tefila Grounds,) on Sunday, May 9, 1915, at 3 P. M. In the event of rain postponed until Sunday, May 16, 1915.

ROSENBERG.—Unveiling of monument in memory of my beloved son and our beloved brother, Bernard Rosenberg, on Sunday, May 2, 1915, at 11 A. M., at Bayside Cemetery, Congregation Mishkan Israel plot.

ROSENBERG.—Rutgers Club. Members are requested to attend the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of our late President, Bernard Rosenberg, on Sunday, May 2, 1915, 11 o'clock A. M. Bayside Cemetery, Congregation Miskin Israel plot. By order of
SAMSON FRIEDLANDER, President.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Secretary.

PFEIFER.—Mary T., mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., May 4, 9 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

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Home Furnishings
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The sale by auction will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 5, 6, 7, and 8, at 2 P. M. each day.
ALSO ON DAILY VIEW
Oil Paintings,
by European and American artists of note, the property of several collectors. To be sold on Friday evening, May 7, at 8:15 o'clock.
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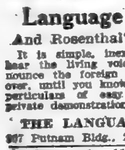

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BRITISH IN EGYPT NOW UNHAMPERED

Annual Tribute and Fiction of Turkish Sovereignty Wiped Out by the War.

HOSTILE KHEDIVE OUSTED

Germany Held to Have Rendered Britain a Great Service by Tempting Turkey to Fight.

Sidney Low, author of "Egypt in Transition," writing in The London Daily Chronicle, says:

"When the Germans cajoled and bribed the Young Turks into declaring war on the Allies they did a great service to the British Empire. The Turks, with their brave troops commanded and organized by Marshal von der Goltz, may give us a little trouble in and about Egypt for the moment, but they will save us an immensity of trouble in the time to come. For they not only won over Enver Pasha, but also that shifty and restless potentate, Abbas Hilmi, ex-Khédive of Egypt, who has now openly thrown in his lot with our enemies. The salutary result is that we get rid both of his Highness and his suzerain at one stroke. Egypt becomes a British protectorate, the Turkish sovereignty is renounced, the Turkish tribute will be paid no more, the Khédive is deposed and permanently banished, and the civil government is transferred to the hands of a very competent Anglo-Indian High Commissioner. So the Turk finally disappears from Africa, after having been there some centuries too long, and Egypt is at last incorporated with the British Empire.

"What this means can only be thoroughly grasped by those who have been familiar with the political system which has prevailed in the Nile regions for the last thirty-two years. Our position has been uncomfortable and unsatisfactory from the beginning. Egypt has never as some people imagine, 'belonged to' Britain, nor has it been an independent State. It has been a nominal dependency of Turkey under a ruler who was supposed to exercise sovereign powers, subject to the claims of his suzerain, the Ottoman Sultan. Hampered by our respect for various 'scraps of paper,' we have endeavored conscientiously to maintain that anomalous situation. We went into the country with the declaration that we would neither conquer nor annex it. We bombarded Alexandria, and sent in an army under Lord Wolseley in 1882, ostensibly to 'restore the authority of the Khédive,' which was being upset by a military revolt. And it is as supporters of the authority of the Khédive that we have remained. We did not, in form, govern Egypt. We merely told the Khédive and his Cabinet how in our opinion it ought to be governed.

"The English troops were not supposed to constitute a British garrison; they were only an 'army of occupation' left in the country to protect it against disorder and disturbance. The British officers in the native regiments were merely 'lent' to the Egyptian War Office for service in the Khedival Army, which was technically a branch of the Turkish forces, with Turkish badges and Turkish insignia. I remember how the fact was brought home to me one day when I watched a review of the Khartoum garrison by the Sirdar. Fresh-faced young British officers in khaki rode along the ranks, a Sudanese band was playing an English popular melody, a red and gold standard, with the crescent gleaming on it, fluttered in the sun. Of a sudden the battalion stood to attention, as the Colonel rasped out sharp words of command in a language I could not recognize—naturally, for he spoke in Turkish, a tongue of which neither he nor his men probably understood a syllable beyond the few phrases they have had to learn by rote. And they learned them because all these English-speaking officers and Arabic-speaking soldiers were nominally in the service of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, who was the paramount Lord of Egypt and of the Viceroy he graciously permitted to rule in Egypt—with our assistance.

"So the fiction was maintained all through. The English civil officials were paid and employed by the Khédive, not by England; they are not supposed to carry on the Government, but only to inspect and report, and to 'advise' the Egyptian Ministers; and even the British Agent General has been theoretically only the Chief Adviser, though, of course, an adviser whose counsels the Khédive and the Ministers are expected to follow. Because we could not retire from the country, without leaving it to chaos, and because we could not annex it, without breaking our pledges, we fell back on this compromise.

"In the hands of an exceptionally able body of men, Edgar Vincent, Auckland Colvin, Scott Moncrieff, Milner, Cromer, Kitchener, Wingate, the 'unworkable' system has worked. But it has always been difficult. Instead of keeping a single eye on the needs of the country and the population the British officials, from the Consul General downward, have had to deal with the susceptibilities, the opinions, and the prejudices of the nominal rulers, the Khédive and the Ministers; and they have been terribly obstructed by the Capitulations under which the subjects of foreign powers enjoyed exceptional and undesirable privileges. These Capitulations interfered seriously with the administration of justice and finance; but we could not abolish them, for they were treaties made in the past with Turkey, and still binding upon a Turkish province.

"Then there was the personal character of the Egyptian sovereign to be taken into account. His position was not altogether agreeable, and perhaps it is not surprising that Abbas II. never quite reconciled himself to it. The descendant of those vigorous Albanian soldiers, Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha, always chafed under his tutelage, and was unable to recognize, like his more cautious predecessor, Tewfik, that without the British Army of occupation and the British prestige, his throne would have been toppled over long ago. Abbas was perpetually seeking occasion to assert himself, quarreling with his English advisers, and sometimes inviting sharp snubs and plain-spoken remonstrances from Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener. He had been intriguing with Constantinople and the Young Turks for years, and I do not think that at the British Agency in Cairo they could have been much surprised to find him drawn into the great German web of anti-British conspiracy.

"Well, he is gone now, and with him the Turkish suzerainty is gone too; and the whole cumbrous old entanglement will now be straightened out into a sensible workmanlike administration, such as we maintain in India. Whether the Khédiviate, in any form, will continue to exist one does not know. There is understood to be a respectable and well-affected uncle of Abbas II. in Cairo, and it is possible that he may be permitted to occupy the titular throne pending the final reconstruction. In any event the real authority will centre in the British High Commissioner or Viceroy, with a native Executive Council and legislative assembly to assist him.

"The double Government will disappear; there will be no more inconvenient Egyptian Ministers engaged in constant friction with their English 'advisers.' The Capitulations will be rescinded by agreement, so far as concerns our Allies and the neutral States, and simply 'denounced' in the case of Germany and Austria, who have forfeited all treaty rights in common with their Ottoman ally.

"No longer will adventurous Greeks and shady Levantines be able to laugh at the police and defy the law courts under the protection of the European Consulates; no longer will sedition hide itself behind the folds of the foreign flags. Egypt will be better governed, her people will be more prosperous, and the reforms for which our officials have been sighing will be smoothly accomplished. The social and economical condition of the country will improve, and it will remain a contented and, we hope, tranquil British dependency, (if we take care to keep a tight hand on German bribery and Turkish intrigue,) gradually assuming a larger and larger control over its own internal affairs, until such time as it may be fit to choose between becoming completely independent or entering the circle of British self-governed dominions."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Orders of April 26, assigning Capt. I. J. Carr, Inf., to the 11th Inf., amended to assign him to 7th Inf.

Capt. W. A. Powell, Medical Corps, from treatment Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, to his station.

Probational 2d Lieut. O. O. Kuentz, Corps of Eng'rs, is assigned to the 2d Battalion. He will report to commanding officer, Fort Grant, Canal Zone, for temporary duty, then go to Texas City not later than June 10 with the 2d Battalion.

Changes in Corps of En'grs: Col. L. H. Beach is relieved from station in Baltimore, July 31 and then proceed to Cincinnati, O., for duty; and Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinley, is relieved from station in Portland, Oregon, until July 31, then proceed to and take station at New York City.

Major S. C. Vestal, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C., June 3 vice Major S. F. Bottoms, Q. M. C., relieved.

Leaves: Capt. W. A. Powell, Medical Corps, one month.

Navy.

Lieut. Comdrs.: R. W. Vincent, the Kearsarge, to the Illinois, and H. E. Yarnell, Newport, R. I. War College, May 8, to the Navy Department.

Lieuts.: B. K. Johnson, the Denver, to Galveston, Texas, recruiting station; B. K. Leahy, the Utah, to Assistant Inspector of Ordnance and Engineering Material, Brooklyn; A. A. Garcelon, aid on staff, Comdr. in Chief, Pacific reserve fleet, to Asiatic station via May transport.

Junior Gr. Lieuts. M. J. Peterson, to St. Louis (Mo.) recruiting station, May 5; J. L. Schaffer, from connection fitting out the Winslow, William Cramp Sons, to 15 days leave; C. C. Krakow, St. Louis recruiting station to the Denver; N. H. White, Galveston recruiting station, to the Denver, and A. McGlasson, the Denver to the St. Louis.

Surgeon J. M. Brister, the Kearsarge, to the Alabama.

A. Surgeon M. H. Sicard, M. R. C., commissioned.

P. A. Paymasters M. C. Shirley, New York Yard, to the Brooklyn, May 10, and O. D. Conger, the Brooklyn, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunners A. Hasler, Newport Torpedo Station, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned; H. Campbell and H. V. Barr, the Montana, to Newport Torpedo Station, and M. Macdonald, Newport Torpedo Station, May 24, to the Brooklyn.

Gunners L. W. Becker, the Brooklyn, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, and C. B. Bradley and G. Bradley, receiving ship at New York, to the Montana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Des Moines, at St. Thomas; Arethusa, Port Arthur, Texas; Florida and South Carolina, at Hampton Roads; Colorado, at Mazatlan; D-2, at Annapolis; Perkins, Roe, Lamson, Sterrett, Monaghan, Terry, and the Walk, at Charleston; Nanshan and New Orleans, at Acapulco.

Sailed: Severn, Potomac, C-2, C-4, and C-5, Cristobal for Almirante Bay; Mars, San Francisco for San Diego; Georgia, Key West for Hampton Roads; Tonopah, MacDonough, E-1, and E-2, Key West for Hampton Roads; Annapolis, Acapulco for Corinto; Chattanooga, Acapulco for Manzanillo; Yorktown, Acapulco for Mazatlan; Mayflower, Washington for Hampton Roads, and the Helena, Hankow for Shanghai.

The Nicholson was placed in full commission at the Philadelphia Yard April 30.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRACHER, PRUDENCE, (March 29, 1913;) total estate, deposits, $601; net value, $396.

GRIFFITHS, ANNA H., (Jan. 24, 1915;) notes, mortgages, and personalty, $11,818; net, $10,168; estate passed to twenty-one beneficiaries: relatives, friends, and institutions.

KOSCHES, ABRAHAM, (Dec. 23, 1912;) net estate, $3,751; it passed to Mrs. Rosie Kosches, widow, and eight relatives; deposits, $236; jewelry business 170 East Houston Street, $14,950.

LAFORCADE, AMELIE, of New York, died in Paris Jan. 31, 1914; net estate, $123,699; Countess Berte D'Auxy of Paris, daughter, received $118,799; a nephew and a niece each received $2,000; rest passed to friends, relatives, and institutions. Taxable assets deposits $3,640, and stocks and bonds $124,110. Does not include personalty in France, which is not taxable here.

LAWRENCE, LEWIS, (Aug. 13, 1913;) total estate, $3,916; no deductions enumerated; Mrs. Mary J. Lawrence, widow, beneficiary; equity, $3,100, in 536 Union Av., Bronx, appraised at $5,600; deposits, $300; personalty, $516.

MANAHAN, MARGARET E., (Feb. 31, 1914;) net estate, $10,861; Joseph A. Manahan, son, received $5,150; Irene and Florence Manahan, stepdaughters, each $1,521; Thomas Manahan, stepson, $1,211; rest passed to relatives; equity, $1,800, in 23 East 129 St., appraised at $10,500; deposits, $10,897; personalty, $1,077.

MULLER, CECILIA O., (Feb. 19, 1915;) net estate, $3,162; Jessie E. Muller, sister, received bulk of estate; deposits, $1,641; insurance, $2,309; stocks, $340.

PARETI, GEORGE, (May 24, 1909;) net estate, $1,012; Mrs. Maria Pareti, widow, beneficiary; one-half interest, $1,150, in the equity in 253 E. 204 St., appraised at $5,500; claim for money loaned, $550.

POLTON, GUY R., (July 24, 1890;) an additional report holds there were no further assets taxable; original report filed in 1892.

ROBBINS, BUCKLEY C., (July 18, 1914;) net estate, $139,794; Mrs. Mattie C. Robbins, widow, received $124,794; Edmund C. Robbins, brother, $15,000; wearing apparel, $100; deposits, $13,266; stocks, $129,987; largest holdings were 200 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., appraised at $23,200; 200 shares Lehigh Valley R. R., $13,600; 200 shares Swift & Co., $21,200; 200 shares Delaware & Hudson Co., $29,250, and 100 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co., $11,950.

SHARDLOW, JOSEPH, (Jan. 21, 1914;) net estate, $168,105; Eliza Shardlow, sister, given $147,584; Paul E. Hoinig, not related, the decedent's business, 116 Fulton Street, including stock and good will, $7,920; Trustees Madison Av. Church, $5,000; Percy B. Tripp, nephew, $2,000; Baptist Home Society, $1,000; rest given to relatives; 114 W. 84 St., appraised at $35,000; 116 W. 84 St., appraised at $22,000; accumulated rents, $241, subject to mortgages, leaving net realty, $17,241; deposits, $6,723; personalty, notes, mortgages, and claims, $35,786; stocks and bonds, $101,760; decedent was a turner and dealer in ivory and hard woods, and his stock, business, and good will were appraised at $8,562; interest of decedent in estate of Annie F. Shardlow, deceased, $3,944.

VERY, MARGARET, (Oct. 26, 1911;) deposits and personalty, $1,503; net, $473; Anna V. Stockton, sister, beneficiary.

WERTHEIM, SELIG, (Feb. 1, 1915;) deposits, $3,806; net, $3,384; four children beneficiaries.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COMSTOCK, ALICE R., (March 6;) personalty, $25; all to widower, Daniel W.

CRONIN, CORNELIUS F., (details elsewhere.)

CORY, SARAH M., (no petition;) residue to cousin, William Requa Van Bekkelen.

GERBINO, LOUIS, (June 25;) realty, $1,000; all to widow, Maria.

GOLDMARK, ADOLPH, (April 20;) personalty, over $5,000; Lucy M., daughter, gets $5,000; residue to widow, Ida.

GREF, ANTHONY, (April 23;) personalty, $15,000; realty, $10,000; William H., son, gets $10,000; residue, $5,000, to widow, Emilie H.

MASS, SAMUEL B., (April 25;) personalty, over $10,000; all to widow, Emma O., and two children, Alice A. Whitney and Mary J. Standen.

SCHIEFFELIN, JULIA M., (details elsewhere.)

TAYLOR, EMMA L., (March 25;) personalty, $500; realty, $16,000; all to widower, Sanford A.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Forecasts:

N. C.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

S. C.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga. and Ala.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable, except moderate s. over n. w.

Miss.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La.—Showers Sun. or Sun. night, except fair in n. e. Mon. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East Tex.—Showers Sun., cooler in n.; Mon. probably fair, moderate s. e. to s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Showers Sun., except fair in extreme w., cooler; Mon. fair.

Utah—Snow or rain Sun.; Mon. fair and warmer.

Okla.—Showers and cooler Sun. or Sun. night; Mon. probably fair.

Ark.—Showers and cooler Sun. or Sun. night; Mon. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except probably showers and cooler Sun. or Mon. in extreme w.

Ohio—Fair Sun. Mon., cloudy; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun.; unsettled, probably showers at night or Mon.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sun.; showers at night or Mon.; cooler in s.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate winds, mostly n. e.

Wis.—Fair in n., showers in s., Sun. or Sun. night. Mon., probably fair; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Minn.—Fair in n. showers in s. Sun., Mon. fair, fresh n. e. winds near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Showers Sun. in w. and Sun. or Sun. night in e., cooler at night. Mon. probably fair.

Mo.—Showers Sun. or Sun. night, cooler in w. Mon. probably fair and cooler.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Sun., probably rain in s. Mon. fair.

S. Dak.—Rain Sun. Mon. fair.

Neb.—Rain and cooler Sun. Mon. fair.

Kan.—Showers and cooler Sun. Mon. fair.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Low pressure still persists throughout the country, but with a general rising tendency, except in Nebraska and the North Pacific States. There are various centres of disturbance west of the Missouri River, and general rains have fallen over this area, except from Kansas southward, with some snow in Nebraska, Utah, Northern Arizona, Western Colorado, and Northwestern Wyoming. There were also local showers in the Central Valleys, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and rains in New York and New England.

Temperatures are moderately high in the South and low in the Northeast. Over the central portion of the country they are nearly normal, but west of the Rocky Mountains and in Montana they are low for the season; decidedly so over middle and southern districts.

Snows and rains will continue Sunday over interior districts from the Rocky Mountains westward, and there will be rains in the Coast States that will probably continue Monday. There will be showers Sunday or Sunday night in the Plains and West Gulf States and Sunday night or Monday in the upper Mississippi and probably the lower Ohio Valley. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be somewhat cooler Sunday or Sunday night in the Plains States and the middle Mississippi Valley and probably warmer by Monday west of the Rockies. Over eastern portion of the country temperatures will not change decidedly.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh north; South Atlantic Coasts, moderate, variable except north and northwest off the Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

New England—Cloudy, local showers at night Sunday; Monday probably fair and cooler.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	42	47	4 P. M.	62	58
6 A. M.	40	44	6 P. M.	60	55
9 A. M.	48	47	9 P. M.	51	54
12 M.	55	49	11 P. M.	48	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.67 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss
A.M.	
7:00—652 W. 34 St.; Charles Quendoro	$50
P.M.	
2:55—Odell St., n. of St. Raymonds Av.; not given	$100
6:30—509 5 Av.; not given	Slight
7:40—158 Greene St.; Royal Paper Box Co.	$1,500
8:30—310 W. 130 St.; Peter Doelger	Slight
9:35—862 Broadway; Princess Novelty Co.	$1,000
9:45—516 W. 28 St.; Charity Organization Society	Slight

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Baker.

Baker electric five-passenger brougham; excellent condition; $1,250; wheel steer couple, just overhauled, $700.

Baker electric victoria, just overhauled, $550; roadster, new Hycap Exide Battery, $975.

BAKER VEHICLE COMPANY, 19 CENTRAL PARK WEST, PHONE COLUMBUS 2830.

Buick.

Buick 5-passenger; like new; extra tires; fully equipped; newly painted. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St.

Cadillac.

Cadillac, 1914, five-passenger, in fine condition. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 825.

'14 Cadillac tour.; 5 pass.; fully equipped. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Cole.

Cole, 1915; small 6-cylinder; like new; extra tires; electric starting and lighting. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St.

Cole seven-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Fiat.

For Sale.—Imported Fiat 4 cylinder 45 horse power 5-passenger touring car; will sell for $600 cash. A. L. Spooner, Mgr., Hotel Gotham.

Hudson.

In need of immediate cash; must sell my 5-passenger Hudson; almost new; electric starting and lighting system; $750 cash. Mrs. B. H. Strauss, 473 W. 158th St. Audubon 5980.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile, 1914, "32," coupe; electric lighting and starting; perfect condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1914, "32" touring car; Westinghouse electric lighting and starting; overhauled, repainted; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913, roadster, full equipment, A1 condition, $550. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1915, slightly used demonstrator, Model "32," guaranteed as new, $950. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Mercedes.

Mercedes roadster; 2 passenger; repainted; racy type. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Mercer.

1912 Mercer limo.; curved roof; elegant condition; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Mercer raceabout: 1912; repainted; extra seat; special equipment. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Mitchell.

Mitchell, 1914, electric starting and lighting system; need cash; $600. B. Shane, 1,666 B'way.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY.
14 "6-38" 55 Touring.
12 "6-38" Coupe Landaulette.
12 "6-48" Phaeton.
12-11 "30" h. p., Two Bodies.
12 "18" h.p. Landaulette, like new

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST.
All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,876 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus—5078.

'14 Packard phaeton; 48 H. P.; repainted; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Palmer-Singer.

Palmer-Singer, Brighton 6 cylinder, 40 h. p., 1912 model; perfect order and condition; make best cash offer. Phone 4997 Cortlandt.

Peerless.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; run only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Pierce-Arrow.

PIERCE-ARROW (1913) LIMOUSINE, 38 H.P.
Packard (1914) Touring, 38 H. P.
Simplex (1915) Limousine, 38; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Pierce.

1914 Pierce, 48; limousine; practically like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Pullman.

A Chance of Lifetime.—Must sell my late model Pullman five-passenger touring; excellent condition; electric lights, demountable rims, non-skid tires, motor; painted like new; demonstration; allow 10 days' trial; worth $1,000, asking $550 cash or part payment. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang electric brougham for sale reasonable; owner leaving city. K. W. Hardon, Bellerose, Queens P. O., N. Y.

Reo.

Reos, 1912, 1913, 1914, with and without self-starters. Reo Motor Car Company, 19 West 62d St.

Reo touring, 1914, like new; BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Simplex.

Simplex, 38 h. p., 1913 model, with wire wheels; guaranteed in perfect condition; just out of paint shop. Can be seen and demonstrated by applying to A. Kerns, 817 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3432 W Flatbush.

'13 Simplex, 75; self-starting and lighting; leather victoria top; perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Simplex roadster; 1913-38; with new body; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

S. G. V.

AT BARGAIN PRICES.

New 36 H. P. S. G. V. Sedan; inside drive body; electric starting, lighting, and gear shift system; a real show car; S. G. V. 35 H. P. 5-passenger touring car; used as demonstrator; like new; electric starting and lighting system; these cars are both equipped with Quimby bodies.

J. M. QUINBY & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

'14 S. G. V. coupe; inside drive; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Stearns-Knight.

Stearns-Knight land't; elegant order. Roskam Scott Co., 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Stutz.

Stutz 1914 raceabout, fully equipped; 5 wire wheels; no dealer. Columbus 9918.

White.

For Sale—White 1914 roadster; run 1,700 miles; $1,300. 7968 Plaza.

Miscellaneous.

USED CAR SALE
WITH REMARKABLE PRICE VALUES.
Largest Stock of Classy Used Cars Ever Assembled Under One Roof.
HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.

Abbott-Detroit, 1912 touring, $700; Buick, 1910 touring, $185; Cadillac, 1911 touring, $350; Cadillac, 1913 touring, $775; Chalmers, 1913 touring, $575; Chalmers, 1912 touring, $500; Cole, 1913 touring, $550; Cadillac, 1910 roadster, $350; Ford, 1914 landaulet, $400; Franklin Delivery, $250; Hudson, 1913 "37" touring, $650; Hudson, 1912 roadster, $475; Hupmobile, Haynes, 1910 touring, $250; Mercer, touring, $550; Marmon, 1912 touring, $550; Marion, 1912 raceabout, $350; Maxwell, 1914 touring, $400; Maxwell, 1911 roadster, $225; Maxwell, 2-cyl. roadster, $75; Oakland, 1913, 6 cyl. touring, $800; Packard, 1909 touring, $575; Packard, 1912 touring, $1,100; Pierce-Arrow, 1911 limousine, $1,000; Peerless roadster, $200; Reo, 1912 touring, $275; Stutz, 1913 roadster, $850; Stutz, 1913 roadster, $950; Westcott, 1913 touring, $275.

EASY TERMS ARRANGED.
We Are the World's Largest Dealers in ACCESSORIES
and carry at all times everything for the automobile. Write for our latest money saving "PRICE WRECKER," (it's free,) containing 3,000 bargains.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS,
S. W. Cor. 56th St. & B'way, N. Y.
1,210 MICHIGAN AV., CHICAGO.

35 H. P., Italian chassis; perfect condition; driven only 3,000 miles; sacrifice. Brewster & Co., Long Island City.

Two new limousine bodies; latest style; ready to mount; our own make. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

I can save you $150 on any new electric; more on second-hand. Box W 52 Times.

'13-68 Loco. tour.; repainted; like new. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 B'way—63d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Pierce-Arrow, 6-48, beautiful limousine, for hire by the hour, day, week, or month; special rate by the month. Phone 4849 Morningside. Tucker.

PACKARD AUTO SERVICE.
Monthly, Weekly, Daily,
Specialty, Week-end Trips.
Gilbert, Phone Circle 1780.

Garford six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring, by private party, for Summer; expert chauffeur; satisfaction guaranteed. Write Garford, 1,335 3d Av.

If you require landaulette or touring car for Summer, with reliable chauffeur, reasonable, try Boydell. Telephone 2158 Audubon.

Beautiful limousine, Renault, and Packard landaulet, latest models, for hire by month. Talot, 300 West 49th St. 7720 Bryant.

For Rent.—Packard five-passenger touring, or landaulet reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d, Lenox 6073.

Packard, Peerless 1914 tourings; hourly trips; season; reasonable. John Tymoff, 1,160 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Private seven-passenger Packard by season or year; private chauffeur; references. Benjamin Sulkins, 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

Will rent my beautiful Packard landaulet monthly; reasonable. Murray, 1364 Col.

Packard, Pierce-Arrow 1915 cars, rent, month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

First class landaulette, Renault, for hire; newly painted. Lambert, 242 West 36th St.

Beautiful Renault landaulet, hourly, monthly. Owner drives. F. Bowcock, 346 West 23d.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

Packard cars for rent, day, week, or month. Scaff, 212 West 89th.

Beautiful Packard touring, $2.50; $300 monthly. Owner drives. References, Harlem 6818.

For hire, 1915 Packard cars; hours, week, month. Phone 7452 Plaza. Wilmarth.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58thSt. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Private party wishes to rent seven-passenger touring car, one, two, or three days a week; references given and required. D 250 Times Downtown.

Will purchase for cash automobile of good make; must be 1914 model, seven-passenger, six-cylinder, in first-class condition; by mail only. M. Littmann, 47 West 42d St.

Packard 3-38, open car; state lowest cash price. Address Cash, 210 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels, High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Repairing.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, honks, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8194-3864 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,054 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LARGE STABLE PROPERTY,
Suitable for garage, near Wallabout Market; also 3-story and basement box stoop, 10-room house, Park Place corner. Closing estate, must sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. John F. Churio, 790 Franklin Ave., corner Lincoln Place. Phone 102 Prospect.

Charming semi-detached Colonial cottage, all modern improvements; suitable for small family; nice neighborhood; good transit facilities. S. R., 77 Times Downtown.

Lower part of two-family detached house, furnished, for Summer; 6 rooms, bath; private porch. 376 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 334 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

A high-class two-family house, 15 rooms; all improvements; two minutes to Brighton Beach line. W 68 Times.

Best 2-family brownstone house in Bay Ridge, $8,900; $6,500 mortgage. Owner on premises, 250 Ovington Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Borough Park, Brooklyn, 1-family house; photo; particulars on application. W. H. Squires, 1,856 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Best two-family brownstone house in Bay Ridge, $8,900; $6,500 mortgage. Owner on premises, 250 Ovington Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Attention! Beautiful, large residence, restricted section, West Bronx; large corner plot, all improvements; parquet floors, conservatory, 2 baths, laundry, fine garden; must be seen; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av. (177th Subway Station.)

Lyric Theatre, Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder; sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit; size 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,851 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone Tremont 2196.

Three new 5-story apartments on Prospect Av., Bronx, rented to one tenant, with ample cash security guaranteeing 10 per cent. on equity; mortgages 4 years to run; principal only. Apply Box 8, Great Neck, N. Y.

To Let.—House, 4 lots; 427 Walton Av., 146th St., Bronx; 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms; first-class every respect; 2 blocks Mott Av. Subway station. Olin J. Stephens.

At new subway station, big future, new apartment house, with stores, rents $6,000; price, $42,000.
H. T. WOOD, 60 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Three-family brick house; little cash required; hot water, showers, electricity; $1,600 rental. Auslander, 1,760 Topping Av., Bronx.

$6,200.—Seven-room house; $750, balance like rent; Subway, Elist. Builder, 2,860 Kingsbridge Terrace.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

$100,000 to loan on mortgage at 5 per cent.; principals only. Safety, A 282 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUND.
EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

—MORTGAGE MONEY—
JAMES T. NICOLL, 10 Wall St., New York.

Wanted.—$16,000 building loan, Flatbush; good value. 200 5th Av., Room 559.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,000; very easy terms; right in N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

Chance of Lifetime.—Fine Broadway taxpayer; will net large income; big future; also avenue corner, 100-foot elevator apartment house; rents $20,000; price $165,000; another, rents $44,000, price $360,000; I can give you bargains that you will appreciate; some will net about 30 per cent. H. T. Wood, 60 Liberty St.

Big bargain, near 3d Av. and 14th St., apartment house, rents $15,000; leased for $8,600; nets about $3,000 clear, leased; price, $86,000.
H. T. WOOD, 60 Liberty St.

Six-story loft building, 235 Mercer St., 25x100; renovated top to bottom; new electric elevator; $5,000 cash, balance one mortgage, 4½%, 3½ years flat. Inquire janitor, on premises.

For Sale or to Rent.—Low stoop four-and-one-half-story private dwelling house between Broadway and West End Av. 254 West 74th St. Open for inspection.

Spuyten Duyvil.—For rent or sale, spacious 15-room dwelling, garage and grounds, fronting on two streets; all modern improvements. Heuer, 2,306 8th Av.

For Sale, to close estate, fine private dwelling, near 87th St. and Central Park West; chance to secure fine home; reasonable terms. F. Seymour, World Building.

We have a number of very desirable private houses for sale or rent; particulars on application. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

Little house; fine location; nice improvements; $18 monthly; suitable for two people. Class. A 284 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly; little bungalow; pretty location; near trolley, New Dorp. Refined. A 288 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Reasonable, 92 feet front on Gansevoort St., near Market; good buildings. Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Rents Collected; Property Managed.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elmhurst.—Beautiful large house with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d St., City. Telephone 1838 Madison Square.

Morris Park, near Kew Gardens; two lots, 40x93; 1½ blocks from new "L" extension on Liberty Av.; $1,500. Koch, 785 East 181st St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

NELSON HEIGHTS, PRINCE BAY, S. I. Choice bungalow lots; high ground; macadamized road; plenty of shade trees; near beach; access to navigable creek, fine for motor boats; famous Prince Bay fishing grounds close by; hotels with auto service near; lots 20x100; $150 and up. Address Charles Nelson, Bay View Av., Prince Bay, N. Y.

A new country home community in the highest point on the Atlantic seacoast, 409 feet elevation, within 40 minutes of Wall St.; exclusive colony, adjoining country club links; homes on large plots, $6,500; terms to responsible people. Dongan Hills, 39-41 West 31st St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Two or four elegantly located lots among refined neighbors; wonderful view of ocean; near trolley; only $285 each. Opportunity, 88 Times Downtown.

50 Bargains.—Lots, houses, farms, of every description; send for list. H. J. Sharrett, Dept. T, Port Richmond, S. I.

Small bungalow, high hills overlooking ocean, $12 per month. Bungalow, 70 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

A.—Wanted.—Small apartment house; upper west side, near river, for fine Broadway corner plot near Van Cortlandt Park; mortgage $9,000; price $25,000, or free-and-clear plot Grand Av., Bronx; price $10,000, or free-and-clear plot Park Hill, Yonkers; price $10,000. H. T. Wood, 64 Liberty St.

APARTMENT RENTING AND MANAGEMENT CO.
desires a few more houses on lease or commission; do all repairs; upper west side preferred. J. A. Morrow, 503 West 124th St. Telephone 6650 Morningside.

Wanted.—A private house between Columbus Av. and Broadway, 72d to 96th Sts.; must be free and clear of all restrictions; quick action. Address Cash, P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Wanted—At once, one-family house, 9 to 12 rooms; modern improvements; good section; rent $50; west side of Bronx or suburbs preferred. Z 318 Times Annex.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Chance to exchange your California property for a fine corner plot of about 10 lots at Jerome Av. new subway and elevated station; price $50,000; mortgage $15,000; big future. H. T. Wood, 60 Liberty St.

GOOD THINGS IN CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE; BROKERS PAID. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 165 BROADWAY, N. Y. TEL. 1,621 CORT.

Choice, Bronx, vacant, for sale or exchange; full commission to brokers. Box 25, Madison Square, New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

No. 115 Manhattan Av., exceptionally attractive dwelling, 9 rooms and tiled bath; parquet floors, electric lights; excellently decorated; rent greatly reduced.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

83d, 9 West.—Rent handsome, private house, furnished or unfurnished, near Central Park; liberal rent reduction for Summer.

Brooklyn.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room, semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60 A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Brooklyn.

For rent for the Summer months, attractively furnished house in Prospect Park South, Flatbush; 12 rooms and two baths; three minutes from B. R. T. station. Phone Flatbush 4768W.

Completely furnished thirteen-room detached house, with garage, in Flatbush; spacious verandas, with awnings; near ocean. T 163 Times.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nichols & Hobbie, 7 E. 42 st. Hudson Riv. Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

12 rooms, bath, 50x200; Hill View, Yonkers. Mrs. Davis, 363 West 120th.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

Attractive 9-room house in Mount Vernon; contains all improvements; is both convenient to Harlem and New Haven Railroad stations, to trolleys, and 241st St. subway station, (in course of construction;) price, $5,500; terms to suit purchaser; owner will show house Sundays or evenings during the week. Take Bronx Park Subway to 177th St., then trolley to 12th Av., Mount Vernon, then to No. 48. Owner, E. E. Minnerly, 48 12th Av. Tel. Mount Vernon 179-W.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., on restricted Chester Hill.—Choicest avenue; convenient to railroad, schools, churches. For rent, 10-roomed house, all improvements, 2 bathrooms, electric light, &c.; completely redecorated; rent 365 per month. Owner, 142 Cottage Avenue. Phone 2654 Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Southern Colonial house; nine large rooms, three baths; half acre high ground; convenient to trolley and either railroad station; good garden; 50 fruit trees, all kinds; grapes, &c. Owner on premises, 554 Webster Av., New Rochelle.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN, "but only to the right family."—Gentleman's home of 8 acres, in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass, and cherries; house magnificently furnished; within 50 minutes of 42d St., 3 minutes from depot; 5 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; plenty of purest water; splendid garden; garage and stable; $1,000 June to Oct. 15. Thornton Woodbury, Pelham Manor. Tels. Pelham 1565 W, Rector 458.

I have a charming new Dutch Colonial house; only $8,750; terms to suit, magnificent views over Westchester Hills; nine rooms, two tiled baths, four master bedrooms, parquet floors, big fireplace, sleeping porch, basement laundry and lavatory, plot 60x105; ideal living and social conditions, near trolley, 30 minutes from Grand Central; finest electric train service, 5 minutes from station. Mrs. King, Lake Av., Tuckahoe. Phone 627-W.

Pleasantville.—Hour from Grand Central; 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; 5 minutes from depot; restricted neighborhood; not a speculative house, but built for own occupancy; for business reasons must sell; $5,000. Address P. O. Box 586, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At Pleasantville, one hour Harlem Division, New York Central; 1¼ acres, eight-room cottage with large porches; all modern improvements; studio building and fireproof garage; house is fully furnished, with mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; very prettily situated, within walking distance of station, price $8,500. Inquire 236 East 35th.

Artistic craftsman home at Colonial Heights, near Bronxville; 31 minutes from Grand Central, eight rooms, two baths, all improvements; unfurnished or partially furnished; 300 feet above sea level; beautiful view; quiet healthful location; price and terms easy; rental moderate. Owner, W 29 Times.

A bargain; suburban home, 17 rooms, 4 baths, 6 toilets; steam heat; all modern improvements; wide piazzas; magnificent view; 2½ acres; stable, garage; 1 block from Broadway; convenient to station; sell on liberal terms or will rent. Loh Connell, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Attractive stucco Summer home; six bedrooms, two baths, and toilet; attractively furnished throughout; screened porch; rent furnished at $90 month; sublet unfurnished $75 month. Myers, 440 Pelhamdale Av., Pelham Manor.

For sale, semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths all modern improvements, living room 15x24, open fireplace; owner needs cash; price and terms right. For particulars address Box 63, White Plains.

Mount Kisco.—Country home in highest, choicest section of village; magnificent views; thoroughly modern residence, 11 rooms; garage; plot 1½ acres; asking $22,000. George B. Cranston, 505 Fifth Av., City.

122 Acres, one hour Grand Central; grandest views; five minutes' walk to Kensico Lake; frame buildings; all good order; suitable for estate or institution; particulars. Laurel, 163 East 125th St.

Eight-room cottage, 50x100, Nepperhan Heights; near Nepperhan Station; forty minutes to Wall St.; price $5950. Harding, 2 Hudson, Yonkers.

RYE, N. Y.
For sale or rent, furnished, stone house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 20 acres, garage, stable.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOME
on Park Av., Hollis, N. Y., corner plot 102x105; beautiful house; twelve rooms and two baths; most convenient and attractive interior; imposing front, spacious porches; auto runway; small fruits and fruit trees in bearing. To close an estate this property will be sold regardless of cost; most attractive terms; complete details upon request.
ELWOOD M. TOWNSEND & CO., INC.,
350 St. John's Place, B'klyn. Tel. Bed. 9080.

To let for Summer season at moderate rent, country house on North Shore of Long Island; commuting distance; large kitchen, garden, stabling for six horses, garage, barn, tennis court, sea bathing in harbor, polo; six master's bedrooms; 4 servants' bedrooms; 2 sitting rooms; screened porch, with lovely view of Sound; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, dairy, 3 bathrooms, acetylene gas. Apply A. L. Thomson, at St. James, Long Island.

For sale or lease, beautiful residence at Garden City; two years old; stands in two acres of ground; twelve rooms, three baths; third story, which may be divided into three extra rooms; also a bachelor rathskeller, billiard table, and games; furniture also for sale or lease; big inducement to buy. Write W 121 Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND.
A number of attractive modern houses for rent, finely situated; rents from $30 to $75 per month.
Furnished houses.
All kinds of properties for sale. Let me know your requirements.
FRANK B. SMITH,
273 Main Street.

A.—Two small farms, adjoining, on the North Shore, within commuting distance and seven minutes' walk to station; will sell separately if desired; six-room cottage and six-room bungalow; large barn, hennery, and an abundance of fruit trees.
PRICE RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.
M. T. Allen,
19 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRAVESEND.
404 Neck Road.—12-room house, every modern improvement; two baths, electric light, gas; garage; telephone; surrounded by shade trees; adjacent to Culver and Brighton Beach lines and beaches; will rent furnished for Summer; might sell; references required. Mrs. Walter Browne.

"ACREAGE SPECULATION BARGAIN!"
520 acres, Riverhead; mile village; tremendous frontage main macadamized Riverhead-Quogue State highway; high, dry; excellent soil; regular motor bus service through property; convenient Quogue, bay, ocean; $27 acre; snap! HARVEY B. NEVINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

GREAT NECK HILLS, five minutes from station, stores, country club; 10-room mission furnished house, two bathrooms, gas, electricity, large veranda, fireplace, piano, garage, garden; 30 minutes to Herald Square; June 10-Sept. 20, $500. Telephone owner, F. H. COVEY, 149W—Great Neck, L. I.

FOR SALE — SEASONED FIREWOOD. — Owner of estate will offer for sale 60 cords thoroughly seasoned wood in 8, 10, and 12 feet lengths; price $6 a cord; free delivery anywhere on Long Island Railroad. Answer W 122 Times.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 300.

New York business man wishes to sell his 14-acre farm, all cleared land, good house, outbuildings; exceptionally fine bearing apple orchard; convenient to schools, stores; $4,500; terms. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, (33d St.,) N. Y.

Factory Site, 4 lots, 80x100, at $1,000 each, adjoining Long Island R. R. freight station; near proposed station of subway now building; 5c. fare; good labor zone; rare bargain. 1,566 Flatbush Av. Lakin.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
New house; 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements, and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

OLD HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—14 rooms, improvements; 52 acres; orchard; water system; grand old shade trees; near station and water; sacrifice. Henschel, Northport, L. I.

Kew Gardens. — Bargain; new, beautiful, 9 rooms, 2 baths, Colonial house, with every improvement; large plot; price, $10,250. Room 306, 101 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 6028, or 59 Richmond Hill.

Patchogue.—Beautifully furnished; five minutes station or bay; nine sleeping rooms, two baths, three toilets; modern conveniences; suitable large family or boarding house. H. G. Collier, 422 7th St., Brooklyn.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $2,000 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars, John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

BAY SHORE WATER FRONT — A big bargain if sold within 30 days, 100 feet frontage, 172 ft. deep. C. E. Brewster, owner, Bay Shore, L. I.

Great Neck.—Furnished, owner's home; overlooking water; exclusive Elm Point; never-before rented; $1,500 season. Schoonmaker, Tribune Building.

Attractive modern nine-room stucco house; view of Little Neck Bay; 27 minutes to 33d St., 8 minutes to station; reasonable. Kidd, Little Neck.

Freeport Bargain.—Large, attractive nine-room residence, all improvements; garage; $5,600, $2,000 cash. Owner, P. O. Drawer D.

Douglaston.—Delightful house, furnished, unfurnished. Particulars 32 East 76th St. Phone 6613 Lenox.

Lynbrook House, six rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, electric light, running water; $3,000. Martens, Box 34, Lynbrook.

87 Maple Av., Flushing.—15 rooms, $100; 31 Summit St.; 12 rooms, $85; all improvements. Bogert, 99 Nassau St.

Belle Harbor.—Corner Bayside Drive, 124th St.; new house, overlooking water; reasonable.

Flushing.—Kissena Park, 16th St., 2 lots for sale. 149 East 51st.

Westport and Greens Farm Property.
JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 EAST 42D ST.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN HOME & farm; city conveniences; stocked; located in most beautiful section of VINELAND, nearly new modern bungalow, 8 rooms, bath, toilet, steam heat, gas, stationary wash tubs, hard-wood floors, all city conveniences, garage, 2 modern poultry houses 80 feet long, 1 laying house 90 feet long, 6 colony houses, one 1,200 egg incubator, 5 acres rich land, fruited with pears and peaches; owner includes 800 white leghorn hens, about 1,000 young chickens, all tools, brooders, equipment and good automobile in first-class shape; an income of $250 per month from eggs; property must be seen to be appreciated; PRICE $7,500, terms to be arranged. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1,017 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

For Sale.—Gentleman's Estate, 6½ acres, good land, southerly slope; lot of fruit and shade; fine house, 15 rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heating system, detached laundry, ice house, fine barn-garage, two other barns, large poultry house; excellent garden, borough water, sewer and fire protection; electric light, gas and telephone; a beautiful country home within ten minutes of three railroads; price $16,000, GEORGE K. LARGE, attorney, 117 Main St., Flemington, N. J.

WHY NOT WESTFIELD, N. J.?
Sale or rent new stucco house, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; cooks' and butlers' pantries; sleeping porch; hardwood floors; fire places in dining and living rooms; decorated; curtains; beautiful lighting fixtures; select neighborhood; fruit and shade trees; highest grade schools; free delivery; clubs, golf; railroad fare, 11 cents via N. J. C. R. R. Inquire Westfield Agents, or owner, John Ingram, Jr., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

A grand new Colonial home; sacrifice; sale or rent, furnished, summer or longer; 14 rooms, electric, town water, 2 fine bathrooms, fruit and shade; first express stop, 45 minutes; cash $2,000; balance arranged; description. Oscar Duryea, Madison, N. J.

For Sale—One of Montclair's beautiful homes. Twelve rooms, storeroom, two baths, modern conveniences. Stable or garage. Lot either 65x175 or 190 ft. square. Fine old trees, lawn, shrubbery. Price low. Attractive terms to responsible buyer. Address Owner, Box W 54 Times.

FREE.
Homeseekers, Attention!—See pictures before buying; send for booklet illustrating property for all classes. Guide, 1,123 Broadway, Manhattan.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Remarkable new houses, Colonial exterior, Dutch interior; grounds in park effect; 8 rooms, every improvement; finished like $12,000 houses; near Lackawanna and trolley; $5,800. Owners, Tel. 1293M Bloomfield, or SCHERER, Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

A new country home community in the highest point on the Atlantic seacoast, 409 feet elevation, within 40 minutes of Wall St.; exclusive colony, adjoining country club links; homes on large plots; $6,500; terms to responsible people. Dongan Hills, 39-41 West 31st St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

East Orange, 138½ South Munn Av.—Two-family house; all improvements; beautifully located; high and healthy; near trolleys, D., L. & W. R. R.; price $10,500; new; fine condition. Call or address 30 Whittlesey Av., East Orange. Telephone 3599 W. Orange.

To Rent.—Large 12-room house; 3 baths, 6 sleeping rooms; all improvements; hardwood floors; open fireplaces; garage; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; 25-mile view; 7 minutes' walk station; rent $1,800. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Modern, attractive furnished home, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; large lot; garage; first-class location; $135 month, June 15 to Sept. 15.
J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.,
141 Broadway, N. Y., & South Orange, N. J.

Five-acre farm, beautifully located on hilltop; 1 acre wooded park, for cultivation; five-room bungalow; one mile Lackawanna Station, fifty minutes out; price $2,000; $500 cash; balance mortgage. Owner Postal Restaurant, 54 Liberty St.

ROSELLE PARK, N. J.
100 trains daily; 35 minutes to Liberty St.; 7-room house; all improvements; fruit; plot 30x200; $4,000, part cash. OWNER, 303 East Westfield Av., Roselle Park. Phone 1364R.

SUMMER HOMES.
ASBURY PARK,
ALLENHURST,
DEAL.
CALVERT & SHUBERT,
222 Main St., Asbury Park. Opposite Depot.

Montclair.—Modern house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 100x300; select neighborhood; near schools and station; steam heat; large porch; all improvements; fruit, shade trees, garden, garage; terms attractive. Owner, 161 Midland Av.

At ideal home, 7 rooms, at sacrifice; must sell; nicely located; large plot; restricted section; every improvement; easy commuting; no reasonable offer refused. Private, 139 Times.

Monmouth Beach.—Cottage, ocean frontage, 19 rooms, three baths, furnished; large garage, grounds, 150x400; price, $25,000; will exchange. Frederick Knipping, Hudson Av., corner Sixteenth St., West New York.

Montclair.—Twelve-room house, in good condition; steam heat, gas, electricity; large stable and grounds; near schools, railway station and golf links; owner left city. Address John M. Goodell, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Delightful homelike place, Ridgewood, N. J. Ten rooms (6 bedrooms,) large porch; gas, electricity, steam heat, hardwood floors. Plot 100x200. Fruit, shrubbery. $50 monthly. B. F. Sloat, 16 Woodside Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,600; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Fine residence, one-third acre, large trees, concrete walks; twelve rooms, two baths; hot-water heating, electricity throughout; $4,400 cash required; balance mortgage. H., 322 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J.

Hills of Northern New Jersey, (dry air;) attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, bathroom, street water, electricity; 1 acre; convenient; 42 minutes Manhattan; $4,250, easiest terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

To Rent—Furnished, new 10-room cottage, convenient to Shrewsbury River and Rumson Country Club; 10 minutes from station. Particulars Box 83, Red Bank, N. J.

For Sale.—Modern house, 8 rooms and bath; hot water, heat; fine neighborhood; half block Hudson County Boulevard; 10 minutes Summit Av. Station, Hudson Tunnel. 120 Greenwood Av., Jersey City.

SACRIFICE.—Large house, all improvements; acre ground; barn, fruit, berries, shade; four minutes trolley or station; $5,900, mortgage $3,000. Galloway, Netherwood Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Beautiful corner house, 6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; ½-acre high ground; fruit and shade trees; $3,700; little cash; $25 monthly. Ida Hallberg, Bergenfield, N. J., opposite station.

East Orange, N. J.—2-family house; well rented; deep lot; fruit; perfect order; liberal mortgage; little cash required. Eugene A. Kelly, op. East Orange (D., L. & W.) station.

Greenwood Lake.—Attractive bungalow, fronting lake, furnished, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, running water; boat, garage; $400 season. Address Cottage, 47 New St., Newark, N. J.

Orange Co., mile from Montgomery; furnished, 12 rooms, bath; piano, tennis, fruit, garden, garage; five acres; horse, surrey. 212 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. 6275-J Prospect.

For Rent.—Completely furnished Summer or longer; medium size, modern home; large yard, electricity, gas, telephone; most desirable neighborhood in Plainfield. W 113 Times.

MOUNTAIN LAKES AND BOONTON.
Furnished Houses for the Summer.
Houses, Lots and Farms For Sale.
MORSE & SMITH, BOONTON, N. J.

A suburban home or home site is ready for you at beautiful Fanwood; very little money necessary; let us mail pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Factories, Kenilworth, N. J.; 55,000 feet; power; trackage. 1,001 Chestnut, Room 604, Philadelphia.

Coytesville on Palisades.—Five-room cottage; improvements; plot 50x100; bargain. Thomas McCormack.

100x100, at Westfield, $700; $10 cash, $7 monthly; also new bungalow cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Six-room stucco bungalow, on 3 acres, near Asbury Park; full price $1,400; easy terms. S. Kaufman, 11 West 35th St., one flight up.

New semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, $4,950, small cash, easy payments; full particulars sent. L. V. Sinsabaugh, 20 Park Av., Rutherford.

Rutherford, N. J.—$500 down buys this new 9-room house, with all the comforts of a suburban home. Photo or call F. D. Osman.

For Summer, beautifully furnished nine-room house, two baths; large grounds; South Orange; $100 month. Z 307 Times Annex.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands—Cottage, 3 master chambers, all modern impts., fine water view, free bathing, near beach; $350. Kruser.

Fertile Farms.—Get free catalog small Jersey Farms from Bray & Macgeorge, Vineland, N. J.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34, N. Y.

New Jersey Farms, from 50 to 300 acres. Richland Farms Co., Hightstown, N. J.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE STORY OF THIS COUNTRY PLACE CAN'T BE TOLD—
YOU'LL HAVE TO SEE IT.

A real country place, with all the joys and conveniences, 350 feet above sea level. Secluded. No noise save the wind-stirred trees and the song of birds, yet within 3 short blocks of R. R. station, 65 trains; fare, 18 cents; 47 minutes to 23d St. and 6th Av. Pretty old-fashioned house, (south facing,) 7 rooms; small outside house for man or maid; steam heat, city water, bath, laundry tubs, electricity, gas, telephone; a beautiful, big, rough-stone fireplace. Porch 10x30. Picturesque rubble-stone wall. Pears, peaches, plums, cherries—a wonderful grape arbor. Nearly an acre fine lawn. Two grand oaks that tower 100 feet. Climbing roses and a wealth of other flowers. All provisions and merchandise (including N. Y. stores) delivered at door. $7,300. No haggling or trading. Make appointment with owner, Chas C. Fairchild, Room 1264 Fifth Av. Bldg, or take main line Erie R. R. to Hohokus, N. J., and come up hill to 37 Glenwood Av., Upper Ridgewood. Ask anyone around station.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

In Montclair, a most beautifully located house of nine rooms, facing park and overlooking mountains; all modern improvements, hardwood floors throughout; electric lights and steam heat; roomy, screened-in porch; conveniently located to trolley and trains; private garage conveniently near; big inducement if taken at once; moderate rental. Apply Frank Hughes-Taylor Company, 399 Bloomfield Av., Montclair, N. J.

FIREPLACE IN EVERY ROOM.
Summit, N. J.

New residence; 14 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; beautiful grounds; 300 feet front; well-appointed stable; worth $40,000; rare opportunity for immediate purchase. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St., New York.

For Sale—A fine country home at Somerville, N. J. House of 13 rooms and 3 bathrooms. Good garage. Fine shaded grounds. Lot 100x400. On account of death this property will be sold at a great bargain. Price, $11,000. Easy terms. Somerville is the prettiest and most healthful residential town in the State. Has a country club and golf links. Further information on application. D. N. Messler, Somerville, N. J.

For Sale or To Let for Manufacturing Purposes—A three-story brick building and basement; each floor 40x80. This building is located along main line of Central R. R. of N. J. and has a railroad siding. Also two-story brick building adjoining main building, 30x40. For full particulars address
D. N. MESSLER.
178 West Main Street,
Somerville, N. J.

Genuine Bargain if Sold Quickly; Cragmere Park, Mahwah, N. J.; six rooms, bath, all city improvements; broad stone piazza on two sides; sleeping and eating porches; elevation 600 feet; fine location; all kinds fruit, shrubs, &c.; garden planted; all in perfect condition; immediate possession; pictures and detailed description on request. G 985 Times Downtown.

Farm, 105 acres good land, two large houses, large barns; trout stream; large pond with waterfall; good power for electric lighting, &c.; suitable for country estate, clubhouse, or boarding house; located near railroad station in Sussex County; no mosquitoes. Address Wolff Bros., Paterson, N. J.

For Sale.—Gentleman corner residence, Westfield; 30 minutes from N. Y. City; attractive two-story and attic; eight rooms, two baths, with about ¾ acre; house has been renovated in and outside; all modern improvements. Inquire Giese, 985 Simpson St., Bronx.

Complete home, 3 miles Morristown; 21 acres, nine-room house, steam heat, electric light and pump, telephone, trolley, 1,200 ft.; brook, tennis, 300 fruit, small fruit, and garden; barn and garage, hen house and yard, &c.; rent $760 per year with privilege; price $12,500. H 202 Times Downtown.

A 50-acre farm in the Ramapo hills, within easy commuting distance from the city; high elevation and very healthful surroundings;—house has modern improvements; large barn; an extensive poultry plant; abundance of fruit; fine pasturage; price and terms right; immediate possession. Clarence I. Smith, Mahwah, N. J.

NATURE LOVERS' RETREAT.
Picturesque 5-room bungalow in the cedars; on hill at mountain view; overlooking river; elevation 422 feet; glorious scenery; large, rustic porch; open fireplace; including plot, $775; terms; commutation, 13c.; short run Erie or Lackawanna. Room 324 World Building. Phone 4800 Beekman.

Beautiful large, airy stucco house; all improvements; first floor, living, dining, refrigerator rooms; butler's pantry, kitchen and sun parlor; second floor, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; third floor, 2 bedrooms, 1 bath; garage; all kinds fruit and flowers; lot 150x300. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

New house 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, water, electric lights, cement walks; ¾ acre fine land for chickens and vegetables; near station; only 17 miles from New York; price, $3,500; worth $5,000; terms, $500 cash, $30 monthly. Don't write. Come and see it. Take Lackawanna to Milburn. L. R. Morris, Westfield Av., Springfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.—Home sites in Stoneleigh Park; a beautiful little park in shady old Westfield; 19 miles out on the "best commuters' road in New Jersey"; not cheap, but very LOW PRICES for very HIGH QUALITY. Edwin B. Proudfit, Agent, 243 Mountain Av., Westfield, N. J.

AT RIDGEWOOD.—Attractive home on plot 60x440; house of 9 rooms, all improvements; stable-garage, poultry house; abundance of fruit, consisting of peaches, plums, apples, and berries; low price to prompt buyer. Write for further particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Bargain.—Beautifully remodeled large stone dwelling; three acres; wonderful trees and shrubbery; 15 minutes' walk from station; 12 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; city water; stable, outbuildings. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., (Short Hills Station,) Lackawanna R. R.—Furnished 12-room house, three baths; tennis court; one acre; one hour from New York; near Baltusrol golf links; rent 3 months' season, $400. A. P. Cain, South Orange, N. J.

Attention, chicken fanciers! Life opportunity; almost half acre land; house, 28x36; city improvements; only $2,500; worth double. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Plainfield.—Brick residence, 14 rooms, bath; 1¼ acres; garage; fine lawns, fruit and shade trees; worth $30,000; want offer; will exchange. Frederick Knipping, Hudson Av., corner Sixteenth St., West New York.

Westfield, a modern town of 8,000, offers you a new place, with everything complete, right in the heart of choice places; only $8,000; easy terms; photos. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Sacrifice.—Attractive house, 8 rooms, sun parlor, sleeping porch; high ground; fruit, shade; cost $8,500; sell $5,900. Box 380, Ridgewood, N. J.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, easy, well built, with all improvements; large plot; healthful surroundings; 4 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward; exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

Westwood.—Best location; large lot; modern improvements; electricity; $30. Howe, 65 Nassau St.

ALL ABOUT NEAR-BY JERSEY.
Publicity manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church St., New York.

For Rent.—Furnished house of nine rooms, two baths; sleeping porch; near water; all improvements. W 84 Times.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on Bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 408 Lafayette St.

Colonial house built 1910, nine rooms, 2 baths, acre land, garage, orchard; sell $8,200; cost $9,500. W 86 Times.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Fine country home on beautiful Potomac River; modern improvements; also other water front and inland farms in Southern Maryland; $20 and up. R. L. Mitchell & Co., La Plata, Md.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

New house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; three acres ground; garage, brook; near depot; commuting. Herzog, 546 W. 147th St.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 150 by 150 ft. 39 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

Suburban property of all kinds for sale and to let. State your wants. Blauvelt & Morrell, Inc., Nyack, N. Y.

Magnificent Hudson River residence, for sale or rent; 16 rooms; 5 acres; hour out. W., 802 Greenwich St.

Studio, 30x50, with 2 extra rooms; open fireplace; at Woodstock, Ulster County; 3 acres. V. K. Stacher, 2,030 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.
New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches; entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the Superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain, no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

Irvington on Hudson.—Rent or sale, furnished cottage, 9 rooms; also 13-room cottage and stable, furnished or unfurnishd; 10-room cottage and stable, unfurnished; ample grounds and shade; photos and information. J. C. Emory, Seaboard National Bank, New York. Brokers recognized.

Write to Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony for particulars about bungalows or cottages for sale and to rent; among the hills, by the lake. New York office, 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 9860.

Gentleman's country home, 45 minutes from New York; good train service; 24 acres; residence and other buildings; sacrifice for quick deal; easy terms. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

At Nyack.—Attractive 12-room house, partly furnished; improvements; acre ground; tennis court; shade trees; rent, $480 per annum, $300 for season, or will sell cheap. Henderson, 1,726 Woolworth Building.

Pearl River, N. Y.—35 acre farm to lease. $22.50 monthly; large house, fine for boarders; electric lighted; State road; commuting distance; Erie. W 61 Times.

Mill, suitable for manufacturing purposes, steam and water power; 20 acres; house, 11 rooms; barns, outbuildings; ice plant. Herzog, 545 West 147th St.

Callicoon, N. Y.—New six-room cottage, 1 mile from station; A 1 chicken coop, vegetable garden, and apple orchard; permanent water. W. G., 32 Prospect St., Jersey City.

Bungalow and about two acres near Hudson River; elevation 585 ft.; wooded; extensive view; 38 miles from Grand Central Station. Charles H. Young, 41 East 70th.

At Ballston Spa.—Beautifully furnished house; all modern improvements; ten minutes from Saratoga. Inquire Mrs. Lyman Sherwood, 64 E. High St.

Catskill.—For sale, corner plot, seven-room cottage; running water; fruit trees; near school and village. Mrs. S. Stafford, Lynbrook, Long Island.

Catskill bungalow, sale or rent; five rooms, bath, attic; half acre, stream; $1,250; worth $1,800; year, $175. C. Miller, Woodland, New York.

For Sale—Country home; half acre; vegetable garden planted; grapes, strawberries; shade; hennery; 8-room house, cellar; price $1,600. Holmes, Circleville, Orange Co., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, one of the most attractive small farms in the town; 10 acres good, smooth land; there are apples, pears, cherries, and grapes in abundance; two-story 9-room fine house, 5 bedrooms, some very large; nice stable and garage; house heated; 2 bathrooms, 2 wide verandas, with wonderful view; running spring water in house and barn; grounds laid out in flowers and shrubbery; 10 minutes' walk from trolley, 15 from station; price very low; half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale or rent, furnished, for July and August, 12-room house, beautifully situated, (directly opp. The Oakwood, in Great Barrington,) with bath, and all modern improvements; fine veranda and large lawn; 3 min. from R. R. station and electrics. H. L. West, Box 153, Great Barrington, Mass.

FOR SALE.
150-acre farm, 40 acres timber, large two-story house with ell. Horse barn, carriage house, stock barn, tool house, all newly painted. In fine condition. Six miles from Great Barrington, Mass. $3,500. Extra good bargain. J. W. Cropper, Great Barrington, Mass.

FOR SALE.
A farm in New Hampshire, Lake Sunapee region, overlooking Mt. Kearsarge; altitude 1,500 feet; 130 acres, 100 apple trees, 200 sugar trees, large amount of timber land; cuts 22 tons of hay; large barn; two springs of pure water; house over 100 years old, in good condition; four fireplaces, one with brick oven; price, $2,000. Z 289 Times Annex.

For Sale.—70-Acre farm, crops, stock and tools, 2 cows, farming utensils, 8-room house, running water, painted, good barn; near 3 lakes; near trolley; for $2,500; $500 down; balance for 20 years at 5%.
D. B. Cornell Company,
Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
TO RENT, LAKE SUNAPEE.
Not far from Granliden Hotel, cottage with wide piazzas, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, seven bedrooms, two baths; wide views. Mrs. J. R. Nilsen, 27 W. 88th St., New York.

Berkshires.—Williamston, Mass., charming country house, 10 rooms, two baths; electric lights; ample grounds and garden; $400 for season. W 92 Times.

Cottage to let, Falmouth Foreside, Maine, on shore front; 7 rooms and bathroom; Sebago water and electric lights. Edward T. Fenley, 58 William, City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WESTPORT, CONN.
ABOUNDING IN CHARM.
AMONG THE HILLS, ALONG THE SHORE.
40 acres, 12-room house, 4 miles from village; good views; some woodland; $4,500.
3 acres, orchard, 7-room house; ready for occupancy; 4 miles from town; $2,250.
5 acres, wonderful views, small peach orchard; 4-room house, outbuildings; 2 miles from railroad station; $1,200.
1 acre, 14-room house; 3 miles from village; $1,200.
Farms up to $50,000. Circular on request MRS. BERRELL, REAL ESTATE, WESTPORT.

DIRECTLY ON WATER FRONT.
Furnished; all improvements; 7 rooms, attic; open fireplace, gas, running water, bath, veranda, lawns, cement walk; mail delivered; expansive view of Long Island Sound; Milford, Conn.; $350 season. E. W. PROCTOR, 65 Duane St., New York. Worth 1728.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman's country place in Western Connecticut; delightful location; 15 minutes' walk to railroad station; fruit, flowers, abundant water supply, steam heat, laundry with set tubs, bath, &c.; hot and cold water. For particulars address P. O. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

The Finest Residential Section in Connecticut. Street on crest of hill, with beautiful views and healthy country environment and all advantages of city—water, gas, electricity, &c. Four plots—from three to six hundred feet in depth—for sale at genuine bargain prices for high-class improvement. L. K. Prince, Hubbard Av., Stamford, Conn.

At Wallack's Point, directly on the Sound.—Very handsome place, never before offered for rental; just a pleasant drive from Stamford Station; three acres, lawn and gardens; modern house, 8 master's bedrooms, 7 fireplaces; ample servants' quarters; garage and stable; rental, May to Nov., $2,500; yearly, $3,000. Phone Stamford 1569, or address G 337 Times.

For Sale—Six acres splendid land, beautiful stream water, 8-room farm cottage, good condition; fine well, large barn, chicken house and run; fair condition; dandy apple orchard; 3 miles from Westport Village, 2 miles from trolley. Price, $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. A. G. Southey, Westport, Conn.

Bethlehem, Litchfield County; $5,000; Wonderful scenery; about 45 acres; one lake about 5 acres; 30 acres in another lake; two houses, garage, barn, old mill; six miles from trolley or railroad; 3 hours from New York. C. H. Bird, 220 Park St., New Haven, Conn.

Cottage for Rent, Lake Waramaug, Litchfield County. All conveniences, ice house filled, abundant fruit, motor boat, rowboat, garage, barn, &c. Ready for occupancy.
JOHN T. ROWLAND, JR.,
100 Sip Av., Jersey City, N. J.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Island Cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; boating, bathing, fishing; $900 season, furnished; others at from $300 to $3,000. Child's Suburban Agency, 501 5th Av.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

SHORE ACREAGE.
For sale—Beautiful location, new house, garage and gardener's cottage. Address Owner, Box 187, Stamford, Conn.

Westport, Conn.—3-acre farm; cozy little house, A1 condition; high ground; a genuine bargain; price $2,250, part cash.
Child's Suburban Agency, 501 5th Av.

One of two Summer cottages, furnished; conveniences; acreage. Daniel Safford, Newtown, Connecticut.

Cottage, camp, old inn; altitude; gardens; $50-$150. The Phelps Farm, North Colebrook, Conn.

Farms, Country Homes, 75 miles from New York. Booklet. A. W. Reynolds, Newtown, Conn.

38 acres, stream, house, $2,400. Bargains. Furnished houses rented. Hull, South Norwalk.

Nearby Conn. island and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.
Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Will rent for Summer months or longer, house in country, partly furnished; 120 acres ground; good condition; spring water piped to house; boating, fishing, &c.; 3½ hours to New York; $15 per month. If interested call or phone H. Hanners, Room 624, 52 Broadway. Rector 400.

Must sell my little house and large plot, near trolley, station, and stores; near enough to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; full price, $900; $50 down, and $8 monthly. Call till 8 P. M. C. Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Tarrytown.—Acre, 14-room dwelling cottage, garage; improvements; $15,000; mortgage $7,500; submit offers to owner. Owner, 2,219 Tiebout Av., Bronx.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Fourteen acres in White Plains. Submit exchanges. Harrington, attorney, 30 E. 42d.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want good farm, value $10,000 or less, in exchange for good paying Brooklyn corner, (stores and flats,) rented $3,888; price $35,000; first mortgage $18,000. Owners only send full details to Owner, 288 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Bungalow or cottage for tearoom and dancing purposes, on automobile road near shore if possible; state terms. Send photos immediately to J. S. W., 33 West 26th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED.—About five acres ground, within 25 miles from New York. State full particulars, letter only. W. W. HUSELTON, 162 West 54th St., New York City.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; run only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Wanted—A two-family brick Bronx dwelling; reasonable. Morris Wolf, 302 Broadway.

Suburban improved and unimproved, free and clear, for city. N 140 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

Four-story and Basement Building to lease on East 18th St., suitable for light manufacturing, store, or showroom purposes; low rental. Address Box 111, 1,364 Broadway.

LOFTS——STORES——BUILDINGS
Large selection, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

Garage to let; fireproof; modern equipped Bowser System; lighting installed; 600 feet from 149th St., 3d Av. Ahr Realty, 444 East 148th St.

223 West 34th—Two small lofts, opposite Pennsylvania entrance; best advertising location; suitable for office. Apply in store on premises, or Room 401, 99 Nassau St.

34th St., 327-329 East.—Extraordinary light lofts; modern building, fireproof; low insurance; steam heat; elevator; reasonable. Lennig.

3d Av., 1,658.—Business store; very good for butcher, tailor, other businesses; front plate glass; newly painted; $50.

Lexington Av., N. W. Cor. 86th St.
Fine business location; store, $50.
Duff & Conger, cor. Madison Av. & 86th St.

Street store and basement. Apply on premises, 45 West 39th, or owner, 28 West 96th. Phone River 9682.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Office to Sublet.—Two rooms, Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church St., Room 703.

Desk room, stenographer, telephone. Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St., Room 401.

Private office to let in the Fifth Avenue Building. Room 352. Stenographic service.

Desk to rent; office light and commodious. Call room 1006, 135 Broadway.

Desk room to rent, $7 per month. Barton Mfg. Co., 87 Duane St.

246 5th Av.—Desk room; big space; very light. Apply on premises.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

43d, 11 East.—Front parlor, large show window, $50; back parlor, extension, $60.

STORE.—Excellent store, basement, and loft, cheap. 109 Reade St., near Broadway.

Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Business building brokers. Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 Broadway.

Store to let on 59th St., next to Bloomingdale's. Seitz, 757 Lexington Av.

Brooklyn.

Floors 40x80; LIGHT FOUR SIDES; Kent Av., Rodney St., Brooklyn; Edison power, steam, elevator. Apply Geo. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, N. Y. Phone 3712—Gramercy. Rep. on premises.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.
To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Furnished, for the Summer, in the Berkshires, seven miles from Great Barrington, a remodeled farmhouse with two baths; plenty of shade and fruit. Apply to Mrs. H. McCartney, 54 W. 96th St., City.

Furnished house, two acres, Rockland Lake; seven rooms, attic; fishing, boating; abundant shade, fruit; barn; commuting distance; $275, May, October. H. Schedler, 71 Park Place, New York.

Lake Hopatcong.—Furnished bungalows, shore frontage, dock; Sylvan Lodge, 5 rooms, boat, $225 season; Cliff Rest, 3 rooms, $120 season; or both monthly. Bower, 44 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

Summer where it is cool. Georgian Bay. Four acres on island. Everything new. Bungalow, furniture, fine launch, rowboat, dock, boat, and pumping houses. $6,000, easy terms. Miss Russ, 29 East 29th St.

Wainscott, Long Island.—House to rent, $600 for season; 4 miles from East Hampton, 3 minutes from ocean. Phone 3814 Schuyler, or Frank Hedges, Wainscott, L. I.

Pretty 8-room furnished cottage, all improvements, overlooking Shrewsbury River; beautiful spot; easy access to New York; May to Sept. 15; $350; 2 miles from Red Bank. M. Williams, Fair Haven, N. J.

East Orange.—To let, furnished 10-room house; large porch, gas and electric light, open fireplaces, near station. McWilliams, 10 Washington Place.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.—Modern home, well furnished; 15 rooms, 4 baths; garage; large shady lawn; suitable for family with children. MULLIKEN, 103 Park Av., New York.

Hackensack, N. J., 238 Stanley Place, short walk to trolley and railroad; gas, piano; good kitchen, porch, lawn, garden; 7-room detached cottage; well furnished; May to September. Telephone 567 South Brooklyn.

Furnished, July and August, ten-room house, awnings and screened; fifteen minutes to Coney Island and thirty to New York; no children. L 94 Times.

A furnished house of ten rooms to rent from June to October; references given and received. 202 Barrett Av., Arrochar, Staten Island.

Twelve-room modern house, Little Neck Bay; Douglas Manor, L. I.; twenty minutes from Pennsylvania Station. K 21 Times Annex.

Eight-room cottage, all improvements, near water, tennis court; furnished or unfurnished. W 90 Times.

Near Montclair golf links, ten-room house; improvements; garden, fruit; $375 season; telephone, write. W. J. Whitaker, Montclair.

Large bungalow, furniture, boat; $10 weekly; $100 season. Beardall, Owasco Lake, Newton, N. J.

One hour boat ride from New York City; 150 furnished Summer cottages, $200 up. B. E. Cohen, 1st Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Northport shore-front cottage, 8 rooms, furnished; boating, bathing; rent, $300; price, $4,500. Wetzel, 121 West 42d St.

For Rent.—Attractively furnished country house, hills of Connecticut, 1½ hours, reasonable. Doig, 109 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Cozy ocean front bungalows, bathroom; $150 season; camps, $85. S. W. Ball, 198 B'way, N. Y.

Cottages Everywhere.—Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, New England. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Furnished cottages; rent for Summer season from $200 to $1,500. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

Furnished house, nine rooms, two baths; five minutes from main station; $125 per month. Box 216, New Rochelle.

At Beautiful Spofford Lake, N. H.—Sell or rent house, 16 rooms, $400 season; artesian well. 47 West 95th.

Cottages, Summer rental, all prices. State particular requirements. Briant, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Lake George, (Bolton.)—Three baths, electricity; beautiful grounds; garage. Howe, 35 Nassau.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Freeport.—Furnished house, near water. A. Pearsall, opposite station. Baldwin, L. I.

For Rent—Six-room bungalow, Lake Placid; beautiful location. T. B., 1,346 Broadway.

Caldwell, N. J.—Furnished houses to rent. Provost, Caldwell, N. J.

Large bungalow, furniture, boat, one acre; $400. Beardall, Owasco Lake, Newton, N. J.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.
To Let—Furnished.

To rent, furnished, for the Summer, a pleasant house in Orange, 4 minutes from the station, 45 minutes from New York; 16 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, cool location, attractive grounds.
Apply to 149 Broadway, Room 814.

NEW ROCHELLE SUMMER HOME.
Attractive, large furnished house, 7 sleeping rooms, 3 baths; extraordinary verandas; vegetable garden; garage; best section; 8 minutes station, 40 Broadway; near golf and tennis clubs. Room 1,414, 35 Nassau St. Phone 8230 Cortlandt.

South Yonkers—Furnished, for Summer, beautiful new corner house, nine rooms, three baths, broad verandas, attractive grounds, 75x150; restricted neighborhood, high elevation overlooking Hudson. 30 minutes New York Central to Ludlow or Subway Van Cortlandt Park, then Yonkers car to Valentine Lane west to Bayley Av. M. J. Howard.

A country house for summer months, Actors' Colony, Freeport, L. I., 9 rooms, wide, screened porch, cool and attractively furnished, garage, garden, one block from trolley and canal, bathing pavilion and casino; references required; write or phone appointment; $500 four months. Mrs. G. A. Fairfield, Ray St., Freeport.

Summer rentals and sales, at Greenwich, Connecticut; well and newly furnished, on and near the shore; golf, yacht and country clubs; 50 minutes to New York; large and small; from $4,000 to $200; for sale from 1 lot to 70 acres; improved and unimproved, from $200,000 to $200. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Gentleman would rent house, fully furnished, 10 rooms, bath, and electric lights; garage; river adjoining grounds; vegetable and flower garden planted; extra room for chauffeur outside; situated centrally in beautiful shore town; rent for July, August, and September, $400. Address Box 55, Clinton, Conn.

$500 Rent.—July, August, artist country place on Sound, always cool, splendid automobiling, boating, bathing, eight acres, eleven rooms, hardwood floors, three servants' rooms, and open fireplaces, enclosed tennis court, modern plumbing, large furnished verandas; the place is unusual; available on owner's absence; photographs and particulars. William F. Converse, 29 Broadway.

For Rent for Summer—Seven-room cottage, furnished, in Connecticut Berkshires; 1,400 feet elevation; beautiful lake; good boating; fine drive. Address S. R. Scoville, West Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut. New York reference, H. G. Cooke, 114 Liberty St.

For Rent—In the Litchfield Hills, 100 miles from New York, a large, comfortable house, with living room, open fireplaces, dining room, nine bedrooms, sleeping porch, large veranda, two bathrooms; tennis court; available from June 15 to Sept. 15. L. R. Sanford, Cornwall, Conn.

SUMMER IN DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Furnished residence, nine rooms; new; every modern convenience; garage; man's quarters; exclusive East End residence district; convenient to country club and boat club; rent complete for four months' season, $1,000. Z 310 Times Annex.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT for Summer, or unfurnished for term of years. Convenient to Mountain Station on Lackawanna; parklike grounds; ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, usual reception rooms, billiard room; barn, garden if required. W. T. Gooch, South Orange, N. J.

White Plains—For rent, middle June to September, comfortably furnished, modern, corner house, eight rooms, two baths, wide porch, awnings, all improvements. Small garage; gardener once weekly. Further particulars write Baldwin, Waller Av., White Plains. Phone 272-J.

To rent, on the Hudson, for 8 months or year, artistically furnished house of 11 rooms and 2 baths; grounds; garage; veranda; fine view; 25 minutes from Grand Central; 6 minutes from station; terms moderate. W. Laidlaw, Spuyten Duyvil.

WILTON, CONN.
To let, a large, attractively furnished house on the Danbury branch of the New Haven Road, for the season or by the year. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

To rent, for season, furnished, dwelling house and grounds in Westport, Conn.; exclusive neighborhood; house 8 rooms and every improvement; trolley; near water; possession immediately; price, $500. N. R. Green, on premises, or your own broker.

HIGHLAND MILLS, Orange Co., N. Y.—Several cottages and bungalows, (two housekeeping,) nicely furnished; modern conveniences; meals at Hillcrest Hall (hotel;) golf, tennis, boating, fishing; 1,200 feet elevation; 49 miles from city. Harry A. Goff.

For Rent.—In the heart of the Green Mountains, new eight-room furnished cottage; charming location; large living room, stone fireplace, ten-foot piazza, modern plumbing; wonderful view; 1,400 feet elevation; rent, $250 for season. Glen Farm, Dorset, Vt.

To Let for the Season.—Completely furnished 8-room cottage on the shore of Thorndike Lake, Dublin, N. H.; 10 acres of pine woods and fields, bathing beach, boat; private Summer cottage; has never been rented. Apply to C. L. Tilton, Andover, Mass.

Sea Bright, N. J.—To rent for season; large, modern dwelling; very attractive; six masters', three maid's rooms; three baths; beautifully furnished; ideal location, ocean front; garage and quarters for men. Mrs. Henry Tuck, Bronxville, N. Y.

For rent, furnished, for the Summer, a house in Upper Montclair, N. J., on the mountain side, convenient to station; 12 rooms, 3 baths, porches, shady grounds, delightful home; references. For terms apply to A. Coates, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Maine Coast. Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

For rent, furnished, for the Summer, a house in Upper Montclair, on the mountain side; convenient to station; 12 rooms, 3 baths; porches, shady grounds, delightful home; references. For terms apply to A. Coates, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Furnished house, 16 rooms, 2 bath rooms, large piazzas, near Lake Waramaug, on State road; large lawn, shade; $100 a month for three months or more. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

LYME, CONN.—To let, 3 furnished cottages; one with 12 rooms, two with 10 rooms each; electric lights, modern plumbing, best of water supplies, fireplaces, furnaces. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Furnished house to rent for the Summer, six master's rooms, two servants' two baths; delightful location. Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

9 rooms furnished, large porch, all improvements, electric light, garden, barn, hour out, near depot; rent $350 for season or year. Telephone Jerome Godfrey, Cannon Station, Connecticut.

Rye, Westchester; overlooking water, gentleman's furnished house; 3 acres; 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, electricity, boathouse, beautiful trees; reasonable. MRS. ALEXANDER, Real Estate, 46 W. 52d.

To Rent.—Ten-room cottage, with garage, near Beachside Inn, Greens Farms, Conn.; water front; good bathing; abundance of shade; spring water. Raymond Bros., South Norwalk, Conn.

Shelter Island Heights, L. I.—Furnished cottage; living room, library, dining room, 6 master's bedrooms, bath; near country club; rent, $500. Richard Storrs Coe, 42 West 32d St., New York.

STUDIO COTTAGE
near Woodstock, Ulster Co.; three bedrooms, one bath, two toilets, sleeping porch; linen, silver; high ground; fine view; $50 per month. V. K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.

To rent, furnished, 8 to 10 room houses, with one or two baths; large lots; garage, all improvements; $75 to $100 per month. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For Rent.—Nicely furnished, in Maplewood, N. J., 7 rooms; all improvements; good elevation; 10 minutes to station; $45 per month. 98 Laurel St. Phone 524-W, South Orange.

At Stockbridge, Mass.—14-room house; all improvements; large grounds and piazza; price, $800 for season, or 3 months, $650. For particulars address Box X 274 Times Annex.

Furnished 7-room bungalow; bathrooms, electric lights; on Sound; private steps to beach; $150 per month. Shoreham, L. I. Apt. 6, 55 East 76th St.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished; bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 season; views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona.

At Upper Montclair, N. J.—A seven-room house, fine location; convenient to stations; large screen porch; nice yard, with garage. W. O. Persons, Jr., 86 Edgemont Rd.

Furnished house, Berkshires; elevation; good water, fire places, verandas, garden; $200 season. F. S. Peet, Kent, Conn.

Furnished mansion, with garage, garden, improvements, on State Road, 8 minutes Newton, N. J. Address or phone evenings, W. H. Fritts, Jr., 27 Romaine Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Shelter Island, near water and Prospect Hotel, furnished 11-room cottage; sleeping porches; season, $550. Owner, Z 292 Times Annex.

For summer months, cottage with flower garden in Bronxville; rent moderate to careful tenants. H. J. Case, City Hall, N. Y.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,027.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.
To Let—Furnished.

To rent, from July 4th to Labor Day inclusive, a well-furnished and well-kept house with nine rooms and two baths; laundry in basement; gas hot water heater; large screened porch; lighted by electricity; protected by awnings; unfinished sleeping porch completed if desired; high ground; ocean breezes all Summer; convenient to main station; $300 season. H. R. Linville, 60 Terrace Av., Jamaica. Tel. 1139-J.

Asbury Park.—Beautifully built bungalow on Deal Lake, furnished complete, including phonograph, canoe, boat landing, boathouse, electric lights, &c.; three sleeping rooms, dining room with fireplace, spacious kitchen, up-to-date bathroom with porcelain fittings; large porch; liberal cot room on second floor; garage attached; near Ross-Fenton farm; season rental only. L 91 Times.

To Let.—Nantucket, on Brant Point; large furnished cottage; nine rooms and bath, laundry; large living room, with open fireplace; broad piazza all around house; fine water view; two minutes' walk from good bathing beach; rent $650. George L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Perfect Home for Particular People. 45 minutes Pennsylvania R. R. Perfect country; remodeled farm house, 6 master's bedrooms, 5 baths, billiards, electricity, garage, horse, cow, carriage if desired. Beautiful trees; garden planted; tennis, golf; reasonable. Mrs. Alexander, sole agent, 46 West 52d St.

TWO COTTAGES AT LAKE GEORGE on private estate, seven and twelve rooms, respectively, $225 and $300 for season, June to October, including ice, wood, and boat. Address 28 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

Attractive 12-room country house in Orange Co., grounds 200x290, laid out by landscape gardener, spacious porches, open fireplaces, large, airy bedrooms; stable can be used as garage; attractive rental, to desirable adult family. Box 229, 318 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—To lease, unfurnished, two first-class residences; one July 1; one, with stable, immediately. Apply M. C. MARSH, 117 West 58th St., N. Y.

Tarrytown—To rent, desirable house; block from Broadway and Main; unfurnished; 14 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity; plans, photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

ARROCHAR, STATEN ISLAND.
Modern house to let in most beautiful part of Staten Island; $55. Apply W. Knauth, Arrochar.

For Rent.—In Green Mountains, charming artist's studio with large, north light; fireplace; wonderful mountain view; board near; rent, $60 for season. Glen Farm, Dorset, Vt.

Nine-room furnished house in Pelham; two baths; electricity, gas; flower and vegetable garden; moderate price. Z 227 Times Annex.

Wanted.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by the year, north shore Long Island; easy commuting distance New York; good heating plant, two baths, servants' rooms; for family of three adults; garage on premises. Z 300 Times Annex.

A furnished house wanted for Summer, within 45 minutes of city, by strictly private family of adults; must have five master's, two maids' rooms; write full particulars. Address J. King, Room 32, 55 Broadway.

Responsible person wishes to rent about June 1 small, well furnished, modern house; commuting distance; near shore preferred; state rent and particulars. Box G 368 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

Furnished apartment for Summer for rent on Park Av., near 57th St.; 10 rooms, 3 baths; $350 per month. Apply 10 East 45th St. (Telephone Murray Hill 3100.)
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN CO.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY APARTMENT, Between Waldorf and Vanderbilt Hotels, for two to four months. Very large drawing room. Beautiful dancing floor. Piano, Victrola. Housemaid service. Elevator, $100. Bargain. Chadburn, 7075 Murray Hill. 173 Madison Av.

Sublet for summer or longer, furnished; separate floors, suites, or entire private house; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. 124 East 39th.

Apartments, furnished; full hotel service; 2 rooms and bath, $40 monthly up; Summer rates. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Sublet, furnished, two rooms and bath; quiet and cool; telephone; hall service; reasonable. The Westmoreland, 100 East 17th.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, 2 rooms and bath; $40 monthly up; Summer rates. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Sublet apartment, furnished; 6 rooms, 2 baths; June 1 to Oct. 1, $100 per month, 27 East 62d St. Phone Plaza 6746.

Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio 28x14 feet; May to October or longer. Sheldon, 17 East 59th. Plaza 8810.

51 East 58th St., between Madison and Park Avs.—Six large rooms, two baths; exceptionally cool; completely furnished; linen and silver; Knabe grand piano. Opportunity for desirable tenant for Summer months. Searles.

56th, 11 East.—To sublet, June to October, studio apartment, with bath; cool.

Apartments and studios, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35 month. 21 East 75th St.

West Side.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

141st, 605 West.—Sublet for summer, six rooms, furnished; elevator, light, airy, river view; $45. See Supt.

Rent own home, opposite Park, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, phonograph, silver, linen, $40. Armstrong, Phone Cathedral 3080.

160th, 555 West, (corner Broadway.)—Four rooms, completely furnished; shower bath; elevator apartment; by week or month. Supt.

225 West End Av.—Four, six rooms; sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Superintendent.

78th, 254 West.—Four comfortably furnished rooms, baths, piano, until October. Hoar.

BIG CONCESSIONS.—Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Bargain—Handsomely furnished seven-room front apartment, 25, near Riverside Drive, 309 W. 93d. Tel. superintendent, 4700 River.

Morningside Drive.—Sublet, furnished, low rent to Oct. 1, my six-room, light, cool apartment. W 101 Times.

Handsomely furnished five-room, high-class elevator apartment; linen, silver. Coyle, 203 West 81st. Phone 5520 Schuyler.

121st, 503 West.—Sublet, sacrifice, artistic five-room, modern apartment; elevator, electricity.

80th, 163 West.—Handsome apartment 7 rooms until October; reasonable. Telephone Rio Bella.

82d, 254 West.—Five rooms of doctor's apartment for Summer; beautifully furnished; 3 baths; exclusive neighborhood; ground floor.

Sublet two furnished rooms and bath, from May 20-Sept. 15. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th. Apartment 305.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
Two rooms and bath, southern exposure, Suite 808, Algonquin, 59 West 44th.

120th, 414 West, (Adjoining Park.)—5 rooms, furnished, June to October; reasonable; good reference required. Apartment 5 F.

Riverside Drive, 676.—Seven large, outside rooms, 2 baths; furnished, $125 monthly June to October. Stanley, Audubon 5552.

Part of furnished apartment, 250 West 94; ladies or couple; references exchanged.

Desirable four rooms; elevator; Southern; reasonable. Jones, 605 West 112th St.

Sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished, 31 West 11th, until Oct. 1. Merrifield.

119th, 419 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; piano. Apt. 5G.

112th St., near Drive.—Seven rooms; piano, reasonable; Summer rate. 1131 River.

95th St., 251 West.—Seven airy, well furnished rooms, moderate. See Superintendent.

Beautifully furnished corner apartment; 5 outside rooms; elevator, piano, victrola. Apt. 32, 8056 Audubon. 416 Fort Washington Av.

Sublet—Five rooms, bath, June-October; rent $33. Turrill, 35 Charles St.

Furnished, from June 1; all light 8 rooms; elevator apartment; $85. Whiting, 818 West 38th.

54th St., 162 West, (Oregon.)—Four attractive cool rooms.

Four rooms, furnished; craftsman; occupancy May 15. 559 West 156th. Apt. 32.

Small furnished apartment, west side, Nineties; permanent. Z 309 Times Annex.

Sublet five rooms and bath, June-October. Apartment 82, 511 West 113th.

Big Bargain.—Seven rooms, two baths; Summer; convenient. Bressler, 523 West 112th.

To Sublet—Furnished apartment, five rooms and bath. 620 West 116th, Apartment 42.

80th, 219 West.—Beautifully furnished, high-class elevator front apartment five rooms.

Furnished five-room apartment for sale or rent. Francis, 309 West 49th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Furnished 2 rooms and bath, N. E. and S. exposures. Restaurant. Apt. 84, 109 W. 45.

Riverside Drive, 112, (83d St.)—Apartment 3 rooms, furnished, reasonable. 8820 Schuyler.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
West Side.

A delightfully cool summer apartment beautifully furnished, to sublet from May 1 to Oct. 1; five rooms and bath; quiet, refined house, well managed; only those who can furnish the best references and who are looking for refined surroundings need apply; price $70; call Monday. Apartment 33, 522 West 112th St.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

141st, 622 West.—Six large, bright, outside rooms, two baths; elegantly furnished; new, modern, high-class elevator apartment; will let reasonably to responsible party. Apartment 5A. Phone Audubon 6660.

A.A.A.—7 rooms, elegantly furnished, cool, elevator apartment, overlooking park, near elevated express station, to sublet for the Summer; rent reasonable. Converse, 225 Central Park West.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN.
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths; possession about May 5. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Ft. Washington Av., 97, (Corner 163d St.)—Overlooking Hudson River, with foyer; well furnished, with pianola; will sublet to responsible party very reasonable. Inquire Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and after 6 P. M. H. Hertz.

To sublet for the Summer, completely furnished apartment of eight, outside, airy rooms, with two baths; convenient to 'bus, Subway, and surface cars. Mrs. Conrow, 307 West 79th St. Phone 9600 Schuyler.

Beautifully furnished eight rooms, three baths; westerly exposure; ideal Summer home; cheap rental to responsible party. Apt. 8A, 545 West 111th St.

Sublease $250 monthly for Summer or one year and six months, elegantly furnished apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, in well-appointed house, 79th St. and Broadway. L 97 Times.

Two large rooms and bath, opposite American Museum; excellently furnished; rent to Oct. 1. Apt. 35, Evelyn Apartment, 101 W. 78th. Superintendent on premises, or phone or write W. A. Hines, 68 Wall St.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED
3 room and bath apartment, including servants' room, until Sept. 1; rent, $100 per month; can be seen 1 to 5 P. M. daily. Apartment 5D. 315 West 79th St.

From May 15 to Sept. 15; strictly high-class duplex apartment; beautifully furnished; nine rooms, three baths; living room 29x18; in desirable neighborhood. Apply Superintendent, 272 West 90th St.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West End Av. Tel. 5,896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

Perfectly appointed corner apartment for six months; seven rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; Peter Stuyvesant, Riverside Drive and 98th St.; $225; references. Telephone Riverside 6368.

A beautiful 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all outside rooms; piano, Victor Victrola, silver, and glass, complete; four exposures; cool for Summer. Bignell, 225 West 80th St.

Apply Carnegie Hall, 1,018.—Attractively furnished, outside, cool, quiet studio; grand piano; running water, &c.; maid service; May-October; gentlemen only; best references required.

165th, 540 West.—Complete 4 or 5 rooms, bath, $35-$40; high-class elevator apartment; from May to November, or to suit. Call all week, including Sunday. Inducements. Apt. 6.

To sublet, 6 rooms, foyer, 10 closets, 2 baths, to Oct. 1, 1916; all outside rooms; unobstructed view of the Hudson; yearly rental, $1,850; will take $1,550. The Mantone, 895 West End Av. See Superintendent.

116th, 610 West.—Balcony overlooking Barnard campus, five-room apartment; completely furnished; also two rooms and kitchenette; possession May 1. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

To sublet for Summer, five unusually cool, large, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, near subway, $75 month. 38 Fort Washington Av., corner 160th. Apt. 45. Davis.

TO SUBLET.—Furnished or unfurnished, from May 1, apartment of 7 rooms and 3 baths. 525 West End Av., N. W. corner 85th St. Call at Apt. 7-D.

Attractive, airy housekeeping suite; sunny front parlor; Oriental furnishings; $7; electricity, phone, elevator. Lyons, 207 West 85th St.

Attractive seven large, sunny rooms; elevator; completely furnished; moderate; May to October. Apartment 66, 555 West 151st, corner Broadway.

Sublet apartment, second type, 803 West 180th St.—Handsomely furnished, high-class six-room apartment, sublet at sacrifice; must be seen to appreciate. Superintendent.

Riverside Drive, 450.—My home, delightfully furnished four rooms and bath, piano included; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Kohler.

94th St., 314 West.—Apartment, six cool rooms, newly furnished; piano; elevator, telephrone; May to November or less; rent reasonable. See Superintendent on premises.

94th, 319 West.—Attractive 6 room furnished apartment to sublet for Summer months; near Riverside.

To Sublet to Oct. 1.—Beautiful 11-room apartment, 3 baths, furnished, 11 West 81st St.; our rent alone $4,000; will sublet for $200 a month. Address D. V., 189 Times.

Will sublet my furnished apartment; seven outside rooms; the Rexton, 320 West 83d Street, near Drive, summer months, at below cost. Telephone Schuyler 4040.

82d St., 308 West.—Apt. 121 to sublet; elevator apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; top floor, (12th;) all light; view overlooking Hudson.

181st, 720 West.—To sublet, on June 1 to Oct. 1, five completely furnished rooms and bath, $55; references required. Apartment 37. Audubon 4320.

Attractive, breezy, 5 rooms to October; elevator, electricity, piano, river view; $50. Pray, 601 West 136th St.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; northerly exposure; telephone, electric light, excellent service.

Leaving for West, will sublet apartment, Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St. See Manager.

Would sublet attractively furnished five-room apartment, Broadway corner, May 1; $65 per month. Spear, 230 West 101st St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

Sublet, three months, Riverside Drive, 79th St., six rooms, $125 per month. W 119 Times.

To sublet, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St., two rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month. Apt. 211.

All light, outside, fully furnished apt.; electricity, phone, piano; suitable one or two; $40. Echols, 2D, 29 W. 104th.

87th St., 160 West.—High-class, luxuriously furnished apartment; very reasonable. Apply to Superintendent, or call up Rector 2706.

Delightful outside bachelor's suite; piano; elevator; references; Summer. Baxter, 58 West 57th St.

Seven outside rooms; river view; elevator; attractively furnished; rent at sacrifice until October. Ernst, 603 West 138th St.

Attractive, high-class apartment; large, airy rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th.

Sublet.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, with maid service. Superintendent, 257 West 86th St.

All or part of eight room elevator apartment, June 1 to Oct. 1, comfortably furnished. Otis, 316 West 95th St.

184th, 601 West.—Four-room elevator apartment, furnished; Washington Heights; $38. Apartment 1F.

Artistically furnished six-room apartment; southern exposure; light rooms; low rent; May, October. Coughlan, 620 West 116th St.

Sublet furnished, May 1-Oct. 1, 3 rooms; piano, victrola; sacrifice. D. Lee, 250 West 78th.

Splendid apartment in the Hendrick-Hudson Annex; six outside rooms and two baths; furnished; rent reasonable. Apartment 6L.

Attractive housekeeping suite or entire five-room apartment; $40-$65 month. 251 West 88th St., (Broadway.) Riverside 2146, Towles.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

160th St., 555 West.—Attractively furnished apartment; 6 rooms, bath; elevator; rent reasonable. Apply to superintendent.

Five-room apartment, completely furnished; piano; June to October, $45 month. Scott, 22 Convent Av., (128th St.)

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; maid service included in rent. Alexander, 257 West 86th St.

118th, 541 West.—Cheerful, cool elevator apartment; six rooms and bath; May to Oct.; well furnished; reasonable. Ernst.

Completely furnished four-room apartment to rent for Summer months. Woodruff, 45 West 11th St.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, piano; also seven rooms. Mack.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 160 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L" and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

124TH ST., CORNER AMSTERDAM AV. 501-503 WEST.
Fully and well furnished apartments; four and five rooms and bath; complete for housekeeping; elevated, Subway and surface cars within one, two, and three blocks; rents reduced for Summer from $45 and $50 to $35 and $40 monthly.

A delightful eight-room apartment to sublet, furnished, in high-class elevator apartment house, convenient to subway, elevated, and surface lines. Moderate terms for Summer. Apply 4th floor, west apartment, 241 West 102d St.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class; costly furnished two to five rooms; shower bath; all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences; and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon. Apartment 73.

LEAVING CITY, MUST RENT SUNDAY OR MONDAY POSITIVELY.
Four months only, attractive six-room apartment, completely furnished; four outside rooms with river view; A1 references required, and no children permitted. Apartment 48, 140 Riverside Drive.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9735. Open evenings.

Choice Washington Heights apartment for Summer months; four large, outside rooms; all conveniences; piano; complete for housekeeping; near Subway; sacrifice. Van Iderstine, 649 West 184th. Telephone 8861 Audubon.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Delightful, pretty elevator apartment, four handsome, large outside rooms, foyer, shower bath; complete housekeeping; ideal home; immediate possession. Markham.

315 West 99th, off Riverside.—Five-room apartment, thoroughly modern; large, cheerful rooms; sublet completely furnished until Oct. 1. Call 9 to 6 o'clock; references. Apartment 21.

Desirable apartment, 6 good sized rooms; well furnished and cool in Summer; rental reduced to $100 per month to October; near 72d St. Subway. Z 273 Times Annex.

Four large rooms, corner apartment, handsomely furnished; baby grand piano; new, high-class building; cool section; references. 3,657 Broadway, 151st St., Apartment 5E.

Large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath; Steinway piano; rent reasonable; 8th floor, Broadway and 61st St. Phone Stanley, 4400 Columbus.

464 Riverside Drive, 118th St. Subway; 6 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully furnished; must be seen to be appreciated; furniture may be purchased; sacrifice. Apt. 2. See Supt.

Completely furnished five-room elevator apartment; sublet reasonably for Summer month; references. Apartment 27, 700 West 180th.

Apartment five rooms, bath; attractively, completely furnished; sublet October, possibly longer; references exchanged. Apartment 9, 515 West 139th St.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment, highest class building, Washington Heights; magnificent view, every window. Romaine, 830 West 179th.

A 2 and 4 room kitchenette apartment, Broadway, corner 79th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment; bachelor or married couple. Telephone 3715 Schuyler.

Riverside Drive, 568.—Attractive five-room front apartment; delightful view Hudson, Claremont, Palisades; electricity, shower; unusual opportunity; $60.

Attractively furnished modern eight rooms, overlooking Hudson; delightfully cool; low rent; Summer months. Apartment 4D, 530 Riverside Drive.

Will sublet apartment, three elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private entrance. Apply Harperly Hall, 64th and Central Park West.

Riverside Drive, 593.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment; outside rooms, for Summer months; great sacrifice. J. M. Stanford.

Beautiful, newly furnished front five-room apartment, new elevator building, near Riverside; delightfully cool; price reasonable. R 32 Times.

Bayside, L. I.—Nicely furnished house, with garden; improvements; near station; 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, New York. 2833 Bayside.

An attractive five rooms and two baths to sublet, furnished, until Sept. 15, or unfurnished until October; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent, 304 West 92d St.

Cathedral Heights, near Columbia.—Six large rooms; housekeeping; light, air; May 1; $60. Telephone Morningside 3502, Apartment 31.

Morningside Drive, 100.—To rent, furnished, for Summer, attractive seven-room corner apartment; all windows open either on Morningside Drive or 120th St. Apartment D6.

To Sublet for Summer, (3,609 Broadway, 149th St.)—8 outside rooms and bath, completely furnished; great reduction if rented by June 1. Apartment 4 F.

80th St., 150 West.—Six large rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; all outside rooms, including maid's room and kitchen; very cool; references required. Apply Supt.

Beautiful furnished suite of four rooms, with kitchen, in high-class apartment house; elevator, electric light, &c.; moderate. 420 West 121st St. Mrs. Lorster.

Brooklyn.

Sublet, furnished, until October, cool, clean apartment, 191 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, 8 rooms and bath, second floor; southern exposure; convenient to Subway and Prospect Park; reference required. Apply Gillespie, 777 Eastern Parkway, Tel. 3750-W Bedford.

Sublet, 5-room corner apartment, furnished, elevator, finest view in Brooklyn; June to October; $60 per month; Underhill Av. and St. John's Place. Telephone Prospect 7786. Apt. 27; by appointment only.

Westchester.

Lady will sublet charming apartment, 5 rooms and bath, fully furnished, for Summer, $35 per month. Inspection by appointment. Bickford, Schnitz Apartments, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—From May 15, a two or three room completely furnished apartment, preferably in the neighborhood of Columbia University. Terms must be reasonable. Address Room 413, 42 West 39th St.

Apartment Wanted—Five or six rooms; elevator; Washington Square and 14th St., between 5th and 7th Avs.; $50 to $60. Address G 294 Times Downtown.

Literary woman alone would occupy and care for small, furnished, housekeeping for Summer; moderate rent; references required and given. L 107 Times.

Gentleman and wife want to rent small furnished apartment until October 1; references. W 45 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
West Side.

370 St. Nicholas Av.—Seven and eight large light rooms; all improvements; electric light. Agent and janitress, on premises. Concessions.

92d St., 251 West.—7 to 9 rooms; 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

92d St., 214 West.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Av., 206.—4 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $20. Louis Carreau, 796 6th Av., 45th St.

7-room elevator apartment, best location and very reasonable, until Oct. 1, 1916. Telephone Harlem 5886.

139th, 610 West, between Broadway, Riverside—Five large rooms; select elevator house.

Just one apartment, exceptional location, 9 rooms, reasonable. 126 Riverside Drive, (84th.)

Seven rooms; light, cheerful; foyer; 2 baths; regular rent $100; concessions 15 months to Oct. 1, 1916. 521 West 112th. Rollak.

Apartment to sublet from June 1; two rooms, foyer, bath, kitchen; rent $55 monthly. 124 West 55th St.

160-4 SHERMAN AV.
2, 3, 4 rooms; $16 to $30.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

Attractive Housekeeping Apartments in modern fire proof building. 3 to 8 rooms, at moderate rentals; attractive ground floor apt. Especially suitable for physician. Apply to Supt., 39-43 East 27th St.

1,186 MADISON AV., (AT 87TH ST.)
Seven rooms, corner, modernized, elevator and attendants, parquet floors, electric lights, tiled bath; rent $1,200.
Superintendent or agents, 307 Fifth Av.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

DESIRABLE 3 & 5 ROOM APARTMENTS in modern, high-class building. Spacious rooms, excellent values, $33 to $75. Apply to manager, on premises, 105 EAST 15TH ST.

Apartment close to Gramercy Park; 14x18 living room or studio; large bedroom, bath, and kitchen; to rent from May 1 or 15; all light, cool, clean; price $41. Apply 144 E. 22d.

Bachelor apartments, one, two, three rooms; private baths, to desirable individuals; special inducements during Summer. 36 East 49th.

140th St., 505 East, near Brook Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,911, corner Tremont Av.—4 and 5 large, outside rooms and bath; all improvements; $20-$30.

49th, 36 East.—One, two, three rooms and bath; extremely low rentals for Summer; strictly private neighborhood.

MADISON AV., 167, SOUTHEAST CORNER 33D ST.—3 ROOMS AND BATH, INCLUDING SERVICE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

29th St., 128 East.—Corner, 6 light rooms, bath, steam, hotwater; $55.
LOUIS CARREAN, 796 6TH AV., 45TH ST.

West Side.

230 WEST 108TH ST.
Four, five, six rooms, unfurnished apartments, newly renovated and decorated; electric light and all modern improvements; rents moderate.
OWNER, ON PREMISES.

TO SUBLET
at attractive rentals
in THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., just north of 181st St.,
Attractive apartments of
4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
New, modern building ideal location.
KEMPE & CO., Agents,
S. W. Corner Broadway and 87th St.

SUBLET, UNFURNISHED, 270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 99TH ST.; 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; APARTMENT 4-B; TERMS VERY REASONABLE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

THE GRAMONT.
98TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
APARTMENT TO SUBLET.
7 ROOMS, FOYER, 3 BATHS.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.
GANS, 7-B.

"The Hillcrest," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "The Pinecrest," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

Lady, having six-room apartment overlooking Morningside Drive, fully, artistically furnished, would like congenial, refined woman to share same. $35; exceptional references given and required. A. R., Apt. 23, 54 Morningside Drive. Telephone 4905 Morning. Corner 116th.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITY.
Elegant, high-class, elevator apartment; every room facing street and avenue; no shaft air; one corner apartment of six rooms, $55; and one seven rooms, $65. 41 Pinehurst Av., corner 179th.

For Rent.—Washington Square section, apartment; large living room, bedroom, and antechamber, tile bath, electricity, telephone, meals in same house, if desired. 19 West 9th St.

To sublet, June 1 to Oct. 1, privilege of renewal, 3 large rooms, bath; southern exposure, facing two parks; apartment hotel. Beresford, 1 West 81st. Apt. 53. Schuyler 9240.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn in front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnikin, 221 4th Av.

To sublet, 6 rooms, foyer, 10 closets, 2 baths, to Oct. 1, 1916; all outside rooms, with unobstructed view of the Hudson; yearly rental, $1,850; will take $1,550. The Mentone, 895 West End Av. See Superintendent.

114th St., 618 West.—5-room and bath apartment; 2d floor; will sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1, 1916; rent $42; good opportunity; hall service and telephone switchboard. Mr. Goldman. Phone Morning 8137J.

SUBLET; RENT MODERATE; CONCESSIONS; FOUR LIGHT ROOMS; FRONT; VERY DESIRABLE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HIGH CLASS. PAUL JONES APTS., WEST 184TH.

5 rooms and bath, all light, facing Central Park, within ½ block of Subway, "L" station 1½ blocks; "bus" line passes the door. Liberal reduction to October. Apartment 5C, 131 West 110th St.

206 WEST 69TH ST.—SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; HOT WATER AND STEAM HEAT; $35 to $42. JANITOR.

Georgette Court, $35; five elegant rooms; up-to-date; domes, elevator service day and night; phone in each apt.; cars, buss, subway, elevator, parks within block; 315 West 113th St.

3 rooms, 2 baths, light housekeeping; southwest exposure; 18th floor; maid service; light free; references. Ludwig Stern, Hotel Apthorpe, 94th St., Broadway. Apt. 101. Phone 3680 River.

118th St., 405 West.—Unfurnished five-room apartment; splendid view; Morningside Heights, one block Columbia University; refined neighborhood.

Elegant five-room outside apartment, 91 Fort Washington Av., near Drive; unusually large, light, admirably arranged; southern exposure; rent $60; sublet $45. Apartment 35.

To Let.—Unfurnished 6-room apartment; steam heat and hot water; 6 St. Nicholas Terrace; rent $35 per month. Janitor, or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure, Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST.
Modern apartment for rent; five all light rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

To Sublet.—A beautiful 7-room front apartment; maids' rooms; location, Claremont Av., near 116th St.; will sacrifice. S. H. W., Box H 236 Times.

Sublet.—New, modern apartment, 5 sunny, light rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; near 181st Subway; $38; improvements. W 144 Times.

Seven rooms; handsomely furnished; 2 baths; immediate possession until Oct. 1; great reduction. 25 Claremont Av., near 115th St. and Broadway.

To Sublet.—8-room apt., West End Avenue, near 100th St.; newly decorated; regular rental $1,200; will make big sacrifice; possession May 1. Box K 6 Times.

158th St., 961 St. Nicholas Av.—5 light rooms, elevator, electricity, mail chute; rent $35; near elevated, subway, and bus. Apt. 65.

111th, 526 West.—Eight rooms, two baths and extra lavatory; regular rent $85; will sacrifice at $50 a month for rest of lease, until Oct. 1. See Superintendent.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32.
6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35.
368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

To Sublet—At sacrifice, beautiful six-room apartment. It will pay to inquire Thompson, 470 Convent Av., Manhattan.

Seven large, bright rooms, sublet sixteen months; $55 instead of $70; tenant leaving town. Saib, 512 West 122d.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms; moderate rents. Consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

87th St., 59 West.—1st floor; 6 large rooms and bath, steam heat, $70. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

180th, 804 West, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Seven all outside rooms; elevator apartment.

To Sublet.—Elevator apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; concession. 601 West 156th St., Apt. 57.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; excellent location; modern improvements. See Janitor.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath, improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Zit, Box T 25 Times.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 135th St., 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

63d, 33 West.—Seven extra large light rooms, improvements; Central Park-Broadway.

Sublet.—8-room elevator apartment; May-October. White, 50 West 76th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
Bronx.

175th, 1,800 Mt. Hope Av.
176th, 1,841 Marmion Av.
3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rent, $21, $28 and $35.
Every modern improvement. Telephone.

166TH ST., 564 EAST.
Seven large, light rooms; all improvements; fine locality; one block from 3d Av. elevated station; $34. Inquire premises.

$18, $22, apt. 4-5 rooms, bath, dining room, steam, hot water; modern; near parks, school, Subway, elevated; cars pass the door. 733 Tremont Av.

Walton Av., 2,257, near East 183d St.—Modern two-family brick house; 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $25-$30.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, (near Brooklyn Av.;) Dean St., 1,308, (near New York Av.)—3 and 5 rooms and bath; all conveniences; telephone service; vacuum cleaner.

New Jersey.

APARTMENT FAIRBANKS, 477 Main St., Orange; the most up-to-date, best laid out and modern elevator apartment in the State; lease for 8 beautifully decorated rooms can be obtained now; must be seen to be appreciated; janitor on premises or Louis Schlesinger, Inc., Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

Six or seven rooms; below 98th St., west side. Joseph Price, Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 8585.

Young couple desire front five room Riverside Drive apartment, $40. W 76 Times.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

Professional lady pianist desires home with private family, May to October, vicinity Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Rockaway, with favorable conditions for placing small grand piano and unrestricted study. W 2 Times.

Family of two adults, three children, and two maids desire cottage accommodations and board at good location between Allenhurst and Long Branch. Answer C. K. A., 38 West 59th.

Gentleman requires first-class board in strictly rural surroundings, within 30 miles from city; mountain scenery only; will pay good price if appointments first class. Address W 124 Times.

Two young men want two rooms, board, tennis, bathing, cheap; near the city. W 104 Times.

Widow and son, 12 years, two rooms, near beach, Long Island; refined surroundings. W 98 Times.

Gentleman desires board private family or small hotel, near golf club; convenient commuting distance from Battery. W 114 Times.

Commuting, seashore; two adults, two children, nine and 2½; full particulars; June, October. F. E. W., 238 Times Downtown.

Two ladies want room commuting distance. Katcher, 371 W. 119th, N. Y.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.
Staten Island.

The Bellevue, Grymes Hill.—Highest point; fine views; many acres; fine tennis courts; shower baths; own gardens; reputation for excellent table; 30 minutes Battery. Particulars, call or address. Telephone 109 Tompkinsville.

Attractive home, overlooking Lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aquehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and all-year-round home; combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Superior accommodations; rooms, with baths; excellent home table; one block from ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

Tompkins Av., 362, Tompkinsville.—5 minutes walk to ferry; beautiful double, single rooms; unexcelled cuisine, electricity, gas, concessions to desirable guests. Phone 359-W.

Westchester County.

STUCCO HOUSE.
Accommodation for refined couple, white stucco house, large, newly furnished room, two minutes from station; overlooking Bronx Parkway; 30 minutes Grand Central; excellent Southern table; no other guests; porch, garden; references; immediate; $10 each. Telephone Tuckahoe 627 W.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

All large corner rooms, with board, with and without private baths; all known improvements; large, shaded grounds; own vegetable gardens, cow, and chickens; ideal location on Pelham Road, five minutes' walk Travers Island; thirty-two minutes to city; table the very best; reduction for May. Herrick, W 38 Times.

On Summit Av., highest point on Chester Hill, in family owning home, very large room and one small room to let with board; fine lawns; shade trees; 10 minutes' walk to New Haven station; 30 minutes to Grand Central. Address S 176 Times. Phone 232-W Mt. Vernon.

THE FRANKLIN INN.
130 Franklin Av., New Rochelle.
Under new management.
Reservations now can be obtained. Convenient locality. Wholesome food a specialty. Phone.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

One or two gentlemen could be comfortably accommodated in private country home; choice location; large piazzas; near Sound; boating, bathing; twelve minutes depot. J., Post Office, New Rochelle. Telephone 544-W.

HOME FOR REFINED CHILD.
12 or 13 years preferred.
SCHOOL VERY CONVENIENT.
Pleasant surroundings; wholesome food. Tel. 3192W Yonkers.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations, wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

BRONXVILLE.—Double and single rooms; commuters; private family; large house; high elevation; near station and Hotel Gramatan; ten minutes from golf links. S 19 Times.

Beautiful country place, overlooking Hudson; spacious, wooded grounds; large, airy rooms; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.
119 Locust Hill Av.
Large and small rooms; private bath; large verandas. Telephone 4484 A. L. G.

Small private family will take adults as paying guests for Summer; excellent table; garden, fresh eggs, near station; large grounds, bathing. Kendall, Post Road, Rye.

Pelham Heights; thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; private family offers unusual accommodations; no children; near golf. W 95 Times.

Woodland Lake Hotel, Ardsley, N. Y.—Commuting distance; excellent accommodations; daily, weekly, automobile parties; reasonable. Reinhardt. Phone Dobbs Ferry 100.

Edgewood Hall, 39 Edgewood Park, New Rochelle.—Private apartment, suitable 5, 6; sleeping porch; $125 weekly, including board; exclusive.

PARK VIEW, White Plains.—Delightfully located; cheery rooms; comfortable; first-class home table; convenient for commuters; references. (Ph. 448-J.)

Devereaux-on-the-Sound.—Neptune Place, New Rochelle. Superior accommodations; references. Telephone 91M.

90 LOCUST HILL AV.,
Yonkers,
Exclusive accommodations. Tel. 3686.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., City.

Rosemary Farm, Monticello, N. Y.—Ideal place for rest or recreation; bracing atmosphere; excellent board; plenty milk, eggs; modern improvements; terms moderate; telephone. A. Ackland.

Webotuck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. (Harlem R. R.)—Modernized farm residence; accommodate few guests; references required. Tel. 7F-2, Wingdale, N. Y. Address Miss Martin, Webotuck, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

$10 per week will secure good board and lodging, with private family, in modern country home. Write to J. P., P. O. Box 198, Peekskill-on-Hudson.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

MARIE VILLA, ocean front; accommodations for select guests, with or without board; running water in every room; two minutes to station; open May 1. 61 South Holland Av., Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Table board by appointment. Mrs. B. Zimmer, 1,375 Broadway, Brooklyn.

High-class home on ocean; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation $7.50; beautiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, 225 Times Downtown.

Refined family have excellent room and board in modern cottage with porch and garden for two people in a very healthy and select neighborhood; near station and water; $10 each. Wood, 5 Jackson Place, Port Washington, L. I.

One or two rooms, with board; private family; every convenience; beautiful Long Island village, within easy commuting distance; accommodations for automobile or horse. Z 230 Times Annex.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and bay; two hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, sailing, canoeing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d St.

Far Rockaway—Second floor, modern house, three beds, light housekeeping, other rooms; with or without board. Jones, 167 Hollywood Av. 2540 F. R.

Lady living in Cedarhurst, L. I., will accommodate couple or two gentlemen; Summer or all year round; no other guests; highest references exchanged. P. O. Box 16.

Rockaway Park, 46 Second Av.—Comfortable, cool room; balcony; facing ocean; $150 until October; very excellent board; reasonable.

Bay View Villa, foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Refurnished throughout; excellent table; spacious grounds; tennis court; near golf links. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Permanent home for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms, porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2200 Bay Ridge.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates; near station and beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.; phone.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

Graduate nurse, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalid. Telephone 434 Bay Ridge.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2680; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL.
43-45 SO. WALNUT ST.,
EAST ORANGE.
35 minutes from Broadway; will give you room with private bath and first-class board for two people, $18 to $30; for one, $10-$15. For guests willing to lease by the year we have a few special apartments with private bath and board for two people at $16. Call or phone 2085 Orange.

THE WALDORF,
133-134 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.
35 Minutes from New York.
A home that combines pleasing service and genuine hospitality; excellent table; special diet if required; golf links convenient; automobiles furnished free for pleasure rides three times per week; lunches put up for picnic parties; no mosquitos.

Physician will give home and professional care to nervous invalid or aged patient; happiness considered; beautiful surroundings; easy distance from New York; references exchanged for interview. Address Y 305 Times Annex.

East Orange.—Will share the comforts of refined home, (cobblestone house;) exclusive neighborhood; large, beautiful dining room; table of the best; must really be seen to be appreciated. 67 Washington St., Brick Church Station.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C., via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

SPACIOUS, AIRY HOME.
Wholesome food, refined environment, easy commutation; convenient Lackawanna station; homelike. 11 North Walnut St., East Orange. Telephone 3471.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

Lynwood Lodge, Englewood, N. J.—Private home sanitarium; all nervous conditions; aged people, special care; refined nurses, physician; modern building; automobile rides; moderate.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—High, excellent location; six minutes' walk from Highland Station; a satisfactory home for refined people; 35 minutes from New York City; moderate rates; references.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathaway Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J.—Private family would like gentleman to board; bright room; HOME-LIKE; modern conveniences; references. Z 214 Times Annex.

"Denver of the East."—Private family can accommodate several couples; easy commuting; $8 and $10 per week. P. O. Box 223, Caldwell, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, North Arlington Av., 39-41, The Stansbury.—Beautifully furnished, large and small rooms; first-class table; 4 minutes to station; terms moderate.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location; near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

In private family, connecting corner rooms, with running water; singly or as suite; choice location; large piazza; excellent table. P. O. Box 218, Cranford, N. J.

Montclair, N. J., 28 Union St.—Exceptional accommodations Spring and Summer; extensive grounds; very best service; convenient Lackawanna station.

Most attractive rooms; superior cuisine for business guests; near Park St. Station. Mrs. George Dickson, 132 Watchung Av., Upper Montclair, N. J. 882J Montclair.

At Truell Inn, Plainfield.—Excellent reservations can be obtained; concessions to families; homelike, inviting, conveniences, &c. Telephone 3841.

Commuting distance; refinement; excellent table; reasonable. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—The Lockwood; opens May 30; reservations now made at 102 West 74th Ct. Booklets.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Double room, with board; private family; all conveniences. 273 Washington St.

East Orange, (North Arlington Av., 36.)—Large single room with board; spacious grounds; private tennis court. Tel. 4779.

Ideal spot to spend the Spring months and enjoy nature at Red Chimneys, Englishtown, N. J. Terms moderate.

TRUELL COURT, PLAINFIELD,
Central Av., 4th St.
Exclusive. Tel. 186.

Summit, 49 Overlook Road.—Two delightful rooms; private family; convenient station; ideal.

Montclair, Randall's Valley Road, corner Claremont; desirable rooms with board; modern, homy, convenient.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Orange, 25 Berkeley Av.—Superior Summer accommodations; high elevation. Highland Av. Station.

Atlantic Highlands, Hollywood Lodge.—Delightful location; unusually good table; 3 minutes from station and water.

Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA, PENN., Woodleigh—Beautiful modern home; owner trained nurse; excellent table; attractive rooms, steam heat, open fires, baths; good surroundings for country life, fishing, boating, automobiling, horses; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Maine.

Party of adults or family with children desiring home comforts with freedom of country, can find board with a private family on a farm near Bath, Me. Large, airy rooms, modern bath, artesian well, garden, dairy. N. Y. references. Wilson McNear Wright, Bonnie Brae, Woolwich, Me.

Connecticut.

CONVALESCENT, semi-invalid, child, or nervous patient can secure accommodations in trained nurse's well appointed home. Cheerful, congenial company; quiet village; beautiful country; Berkshire Hills. Excellent care, fresh country products, New York physicians' references. Rates according to amount of care. Box Z 283 Times Annex.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

GREENWICH, CONN.
THE ELMS AND COTTAGES.
Beautifully situated; convenient trains; excellent table; special rates for families. Telephone 83.

HOMESTEAD HALL, Greenwich, Conn.—Overlooking Long Island Sound; commuting distance; 45 minutes from New York; best home cooking; rooms with board, single or en suite.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Noroton, Conn.—American high-class family boarding; home cooking, baths, electricity, grounds, trolley, near beach. Hours, 9 to 10. Box 5, Darien.

FOR SUMMER BOARDERS, restful, cool, pleasant location, suburban, improvement, garden; near trolley. Mrs. Eastwood, 15 Jefferson Av., Danbury, Conn.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
The Pansard, Pequot Av.; select location; $2 per day up. Address Mrs. Rippin.

Vermont.

THE WILDERS, LYNDON, VT., ON THE B. & M. R. R.—A PLEASANT PLACE FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO SPEND THE SUMMER. WRITE L. D. HALL FOR PARTICULARS.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms adjoining 5th Av.; superior table; moderate.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

21ST., (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

117-119 EAST 34TH ST.
Large single rooms; private bath; board.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

WAVERLY PLACE, 101, (Northwest Washington Square.)—Beautiful suites; private baths; excellent service; table.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, hot water; first-class; meals optional.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class boarding house; well furnished rooms; parlor floor; ideal doctor, dentist; excellent home cooking.

18TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table; table guests.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4580 Bryant.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent, with board.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS; REFERENCES.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, (board, two,) $16; single, $8; Southerners.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light, beautiful, bath adjoining; southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; restricted street; large, luxuriously furnished room; also one smaller room; every modern convenience; exceptional opportunity; fine table; references exchanged.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Large newly furnished 2d floor, private bath; superior table; parlor dining; single rooms; $8 weekly.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Third-story room; private bath; telephone; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen with refined American; Subway and L.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

72D, 253 WEST.—Second-story front room; superior table and appointments.

73D, 260 WEST.—Exceptionally bright and newly furnished house; have a large, sunny front room, with bath; suitable for two gentlemen or a married couple; to let at $25 per week including board, with twin brass bedsteads, box springs, hair mattresses; equal to accommodations at the best hotels, you will pay for rooms alone without board; parlor dining room; cuisine a specialty; separate tables; highly recommended by resident guests; large and handsome entertaining parlor; quiet and homelike.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms; parlor dining; home surroundings; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; cool rooms; also suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; unsurpassed table; electricity; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; electricity; convenient Subway, L; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One medium, one small room; refined, homelike; references exchanged.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent; transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Single room, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—After May 1, attractive large room, with private bath; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished room, connecting bathroom; exclusive home; superior meals; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

87TH, (394 West End Av.)—Floor, separately; exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

89TH, 276 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electricity, shower; unusually fine table.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractively furnished front room; also small; Summer rates.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Summer vacancies at Summer rates; large rooms, dressing rooms, hall rooms; table guests accommodated.

92D ST., 117-119-121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; permanent guest; parlor dining room; excellent food; telephone; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; Park "L"; conveniences; board optional; table guests.

94TH, 15 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; reference.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Accommodations for those desiring quiet, well-ordered house.

95TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select parlor dining; cuisine.

97TH and Broadway, Powellton Apartment.—Hebrew family; accommodate couple or gentlemen. Apt. 1 E.

215 WEST 101ST ST.
Large corner rooms; Summer rates. Maslin.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private family; beautiful home near Riverside Drive; will rent to couple, gentlemen, large room; private bath; home cooking; electricity; refined. Riverside 6427.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; ideal Summer location; modern private residence, on Riverside, near Broadway; one or two large rooms, private bath.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; twin beds; refined house; moderate.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; private bath; telephone; convenient all lines; excellent French cuisine.

137TH, 298 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unexcelled Vienna table; reasonable; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Room, suitable for two; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone.

143D, 515 WEST.—Room, 12 by 14; two gentlemen; cultured American family; home surroundings; all conveniences; references. Apt. 22.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, well furnished room, second floor; running water, every convenience; refined surroundings; excellent table; Southern cooking; table guests.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil,) Rockhurst. — Country surroundings; city limits; 24 minutes Grand Central; 231st Subway. Lesley.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375.—Private family, adults, will rent large room, running water, Southern cooking; near elevated station. H. B.

PARK, (THE,) North West Washington Square, 101 Waverley Place.—Select apartment hotel.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; board optional; private family. Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly, exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order.
Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD wanted for two adult persons, second floor, in a private house; location, Washington Square and 14th St., between 5th and 7th Avs.; references given and required; state terms and address. G 293 Times Downtown.

WANTED by a professional gentleman, near City College, room with board; private house preferred; references exchanged. W 143 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

15TH, 105 EAST, Opposite Union Square.—Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano, elevators; telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—For business woman, large front room; conveniences; excellent location.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive, large room, with kitchenette; others; conveniences; transients; references.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman in quiet private house; references.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $8.

60TH ST., EAST, (Between 5th and Park Avs.)—Gentleman wishes another to share with him apartment in exclusive residential hotel; $7 week. The advertiser is 25 years of age; college graduate. W 56 Times.

62D, 246 EAST.—Large and small room; light and neatly furnished.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with bath, second floor, private house, East 63d, near Madison; Summer rates. Phone 2387 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (51st.)—Two sunny rooms, all conveniences, breakfast; references required.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or suite; private baths optional.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closet; kitchenette.

MADISON AV., 145, (32d.)—Handsome large rooms, private baths, telephone; back parlor.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 244, (Tremont.)—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house.

WASHINGTON AV., 1,878, (near Tremont Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; $1.50, $2.50, $3.50.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, every convenience, also single; reasonable; telephone.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; closets.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large and small front room; $6; $3.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also other rooms; telephone; references.

20TH, 356 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, 4 baths; home table optional. Chelsea 4554.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room; running water; southern exposure; small room.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

38TH ST., 36 WEST.—Parlor, kitchen, $7.00; front large room, kitchenette, $5.00; hall rooms, $2.50 up.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Large room, with kitchenette.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

50 WEST 47TH.
Large rooms, with baths; table guests.

49TH, 45 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, in exclusive private home; bachelors, couples; references.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Parlor floor; handsome suite, suitable business or private; conveniences.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location. $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

52D, 54 WEST.—Cheerful front room; all conveniences; congenial location; homelike; moderate.

53D, 55 WEST.—Room, private or adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 364 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, airy, corner room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment. Martin.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 132 WEST.—Doctor's, bachelor's, modern suite; other furnished, sunny, large, small rooms; perfect accommodations.

65TH, 30 WEST.—Bright, sunny room; elevator, electricity; suitable for one or two gentlemen; Summer rate. Columbus 8218. Eaton.

68TH, 5 WEST.—Front, back parlor, singly or en suite; telephone; reference. Hansche.

68TH ST., 75 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished double room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; private; $3 and $5; breakfast optional. Inquire Loan.

69TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive, large, small room; all conveniences; Summer rates; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, cool back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; small room.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Just organized. Everything new. Special apparatus for hot-water supply. Most rooms with private bath, but some without. Men only and on approved references.
Phone Columbus 8775.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room, with private family; with private bath, one or two gentlemen, electricity; private residence; low Summer rates.

71ST, 292 WEST. — Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

71ST, 118 WEST. — Attractively furnished, large room, private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small room; breakfast if desired.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Corner room, four windows; southern exposure; all conveniences. Winton.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests; Col. 1894; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly furnished large, airy rooms; private bath; also small.

73D, 260 WEST.—Guests at hotels and tenants of furnished rooms can reduce expenses below hotel and restaurant prices at following rates: Dinners at $4.50 per week; breakfasts and luncheons at $2.50 each per week; separate tables; first class service; parlor dining room; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 302 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Large front room, with all conveniences; board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, cool room; exceptional low rate; breakfast optional; select.

73D, 132 WEST.—Entire floor consisting two rooms; bath; electricity; owner's house.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; Subway express; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; private baths; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Medium, large rooms; private house; telephone; reference; moderate.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Magnificent, sunny, main floor; private bath; suitable business; others.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Superior rooms, bath, electricity; private house; meals optional.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath, floor, meals optional; private residence.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome second floor large room with dressing room; unusually high-class private house; meals optional.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select home with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; Summer rates.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Large front room; hot, cold water; electricity; twin beds.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; large closets; bath adjoining; airy; sunny. Schuyler 5503.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Small, light room; Summer rates; Subway; references.

81ST, WEST. — Large, cool, desirable room with private family; all conveniences; gentlemen. Address E. G., 852 Columbus Av., Advertising Office.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Faces Manhattan Square and Central Park; single rooms, suites; modern conveniences; references; meals optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 West (West End).—EXCEPTIONAL southern; running water, electricity; inquire elevator.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; private house; $3, $5, weekly.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 140 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large home; conveniences; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room, suitable for two; reasonable.

82D, 130 WEST.—Large rooms; sublet from June 1; also hall room.

82D, 169 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; gentleman; ground floor.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; reasonable prices.

82D, 68 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath if desired; Summer rates.

83D, 221 WEST.—Fine, clean room, bath; $3.50 weekly; references. Beck.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor suite; also single; running water; conveniences. Tharp.

84TH, 256 WEST, (near West End.)—Front suite, three rooms; bath; reasonable. Townsend.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, and hall room; all conveniences; reference.

85TH, 318 WEST.—Well-furnished medium room; excellent bed; telephone; moderate. Shipley.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor. Room running water; Summer rates. Winters.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; running water; Subway; telephone; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with running water; modern elevator apartment; references. Apartment 46.

87TH, 174 WEST. — Large rooms, single, double; running water; refinement; moderate. Bruns.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; transportation facilities; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 29 WEST.—Room with bath, private family; references. Telephone 19 Riverside.

90TH, 30 WEST.—A beautifully furnished, sunny room for man; refined environment; convenient to all lines; references exchanged.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near park; large rooms; electricity; $4.50, $7.

91ST, 163 WEST.—Cheerful, pleasant room; hot water; telephone; convenient Subway, elevated.

91ST, 61 WEST, (Near Park.)—Parlor bedroom; piano; board optional; reasonable. Weber.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable, clean front rooms; dressing room; select private house.

91ST, 38 West.—Newly furnished house, near Park; rooms $3, $8; electricity, telephone.

92D, 292 WEST.—Two, three beautiful rooms; single, en suite; improvements; Summer rates. Mangin.

92D, 204 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant Summer room, front; also single room. Rossens.

93D ST., (Broadway, 2,481.)—Double, sunny rooms; running water, elevator, telephone. Purdy.

263 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single; suite; baths.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, 2 housekeeping rooms; low rates.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

93D, 47 WEST.—Parlor, $5; large front room; housekeeping privileges; all conveniences.

93D, 300 WEST.—Rooms de luxe; private bath; singly; en suite.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room private house; all conveniences; Subway, L express; gentleman.

94TH, 317 WEST.—Unusual outside room, bath; modern; gentleman; private family; reference.

94TH, 315 WEST. — Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

94TH, 159 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; conveniences; one or two gentlemen; private house and family; homelike; references.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Cool, mahogany furnished front room; reasonable. Noble.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, lavatory; board optional; elevator; first class. Ketcham.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room; high-class apartments; near Subway. Morden.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, cool room; private house; breakfast if desired; references.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

97TH, 315 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished outside room; 8th floor, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; $20 month; no other roomers.

97TH, 34 WEST.—Elegant parlor; large, small rooms; kitchenette; phone; Summer terms.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large, airy room; moderate. Phone Riverside 9431, Apt. 4D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, small rooms; running water, electricity; board. Apt. 6A.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive single room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

99TH, 216 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; gentleman or business woman. Dingleman.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $3, $7. McNamara.

102D ST.—Small family owning beautiful private house, will rent suite of elegant rooms with balcony, commanding a superb view of the Hudson River; also including large private bathroom; an ideal all year round home. Telephone, 992—Riverside.

102D AND BROADWAY.
Private family offers large front room adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

103D, 18 WEST.—Home surroundings; new; transient; permanent; private family. Stiles.

104TH, 232 WEST. — New management; rooms; running water; first private house from Broadway.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large, finely furnished room, with or without private bath; unobstructed river view; smaller room. Keith.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Room for gentleman, private family; breakfast; references. Apartment 61.

107TH, 260 WEST.—Beautiful double, $4; single, $2.50; quiet, clean, homelike; references.

110TH, (300 Cathedral Parkway.)—Attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; convenient "L," Subway, bus. Apartment 4B.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, cool, airy room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 19.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Business man desiring large, attractive light room; private family. Morgan.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Double room, high-class elevator. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; reasonable. Gillette, Apt. 56.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 15.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; refined, private home; modern. Apt. 24.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, southern exposure; elevator; reasonable; New Englanders.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Apartment 63.

113TH, 622 WEST, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apartment 53.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room, bay window; private family; references. Chambers.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; references required.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Corner suite; single; kitchen; ideal outlook; parks. Apt. 16.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

116TH, 365 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; adjoining park; board optional; private residence; references.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Furnished housekeeping suite, three rooms, $40 monthly; elevator. Root.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well kept rooms; elevator; shower; telephone. Camp.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two outside rooms, private bath; $4. $5; elevator. Sanders.

118TH, 419 WEST. — Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Airy outside rooms, single and ensuite; Summer rates. Apt. 64.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Comfortable single room; large closets; quiet and refined home; telephone.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large outside room, adjoining bath, in high-class apartment; reasonable. C4.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable, light, airy rooms; elevator; $4 up. Cooper.

121ST, (2,036 7th Av.) — Neat, attractive rooms; moderate rates; exceptional. 3248 Morningside. Greany.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, every convenience; southern exposure; references.

122D, 620 WEST.—Large, light, neatly furnished room overlooking Riverside Drive; private family; gentleman or business lady preferred. Apartment 35.

122D, 509 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

122D, 514 WEST.—FINE OUTSIDE ROOM. 2W.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner rooms; home atmosphere; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

123D, 112 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished; conveniences; telephone; excellent service; board optional.

130TH, 137 WEST.—Extra large front room, kitchenette, $6; small, $2; shower.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Corner Riverside.)—Elegantly furnished front suite, lavatory; also single, shower; telephone; subway block. Apartment 51.

137TH, 305 WEST.—Large, second-floor front room; conveniences; near "L" and Subway.

138TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Large, outside room; modern apartment; suitable two.

138TH, 698 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience; meals optional; Summer rate. 4914—Audubon.

141ST, (87 Hamilton Place,) near Riverside Drive.—Large, well-furnished bedroom; use kitchen, sitting room; elevator apartment; references.

141ST, WEST, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Large, airy room; quiet neighborhood. Apt. 4.

142D, 600 WEST.—Large, outside room; shower, lavatory, elevator; moderate. Apt. 45.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single and connecting rooms, $5; elevator, running water. Phone Audubon 3110.

144TH, 513 WEST. — Cheerful room; clean, quiet house; bath; telephone; gentleman.

150TH, 498 WEST.—Sunny room for refined woman; elevator; references. Apartment 73.

153D, 593 WEST.—Private family, select accommodations; one or two; every convenience.

160TH, 564 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—In modern elevator apartment, American family speaking Spanish and French; has beautiful, very large room; Broadway corner; reasonable.

162D ST., WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—One large room for one or two business women. Every convenience.

173D, 558 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable one, two; running water, near bath, private house; Christian family; references.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Room for gentleman; all conveniences. Kulp, Apt 1.

181TH, 661 WEST.—Quiet outside room with small family for well-bred tenant.

184TH, 662 WEST.—Small, sunny room in private apartment; reasonable. Redican.

ABSOLUTELY modern house; room, private bath, kitchenette for refined couple, $8; also small for lady. 136 West 87th.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $9.50 weekly each.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room; bath; conveniences; exceptional home; breakfasts; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—A good-sized room adjoining bath for business lady or gentleman. Vosburgh, Tel. 8903 Morningside.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, (Near Columbia.)—Sitting room, bedroom connecting; light, airy; view; suitable two ladies; Summer rates; excellent dining room in house. Telephone Morningside 3502. Brewer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; reference. Fisher.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, Near 122d.—Bachelors desiring single, double rooms, newly furnished, outside, see these; absolutely independent; fine view Riverside Drive; convenient Broadway, Subway, surface lines; high-class elevator building. Elliott. Apt. 34.

COLLEGE MEN wanted to take rooms in large house located near Columbia overlooking the Hudson; all outside rooms; three baths; reading room; meals optional; an exceptional congenial home; terms very reasonable; references required. Address W 127 Times.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., Washington Heights.)—Medium room, lavatory; gentleman; references; private residence; telephone; breakfast optional. Owner.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Double outside room, $3.50; single, $2.50.

LARGE, freshly decorated outside room, furnished or unfurnished, with adjoining bath; cool; Subway, surface, bus; just off Riverside Drive; best references required. Z 272 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DR., 54, (116th St.)—Comfortable front room, running water adjoining bath; one or two gentlemen. Apt. 31, Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (corner 115th.)—Outside room, overlooking park; light housekeeping. Henry.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

PRIVATE PARTY has nicely furnished, large sitting and bedroom, both facing street, with or without board, for couple or gentlemen. Telephone 3423 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Two well-furnished outside rooms; bath attached; private family; convenient location; third floor; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautiful corner suite; four windows, overlooking river; other room. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Pleasant room, business woman; 137th St. Subway. Apt. 29. 1910 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Large, attractive, light room; $5; board optional. Phone 2816 Riverside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th St.)—Exceedingly pleasant, large room; overlooking Broadway and Straus Park; running water; two closets; single man or woman. Inquire hall boy.

WEST 110TH ST.—Neatly furnished front hall room, privilege of sitting room; workingman or woman preferred; best of references required. H 244 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally good Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st Subway.

WILL SHARE handsome Riverside apartment; exceptional accommodations; all privileges. 6900 Audubon. 4A.

Brooklyn.

Avenue G, 1,304.—Unusually attractive accommodations, commodious, light, and comfortably furnished room, with private bath for two gentlemen; private family; Brighton Beach route; between Newkirk and Avenue H station; 20 minutes from beach; 25 minutes from New York.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, 2,747 East 26th.—Furnished suite or single; references. Telephone 2063.

RUGBY ROAD, 664, Flatbush.—Large, nicely furnished room; all modern conveniences; detached house; private adult family.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. 159 West 44th St. Call afternoons.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

28th, 4 West. — Pleasant room; fireplace; large closet; private entrance. Beals.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, refined, responsible, wishes two rooms and bath; permanent; about $5; between 72d and 86th Sts., West. Z 314 Times Annex.

AM SEEKING accommodations with private adult family; good residential neighborhood; references exchanged; only select places considered; give full particulars. W 146 Times.

COMFORTABLE outside room, small family, elevator apartment, upper west side, by gentleman away great deal; state price. E. G. C., W 131 Times.

BUSINESS MAN wishes outside, furnished room, west side, permanent, $4. W 110 Times.

Bachelor wants room and private bath, between 42d and 125th Sts., west; state price. Address Permanent, W 62 Times.

TWO refined young men want a large room in a sociable, private family; Riverside preferred. W 139 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Moving Pictures.—Want to buy interest established moving picture house and airdome; Harlem preferred. Reply Christian, W 147 Times.

Electrical construction business, established eighteen years, well rated, desires active partner; investment required; stands well Bradstreet's. Z 294 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business requires good, honest partner with some capital; am well known, prosperous; references, Dun's, Bradstreet's. Z 293 Times Annex.

Sacrifice.—Profitable boarding house, New Rochelle; established 10 years; 22 rooms; near station; excellent location. S. B., 39 Edgewood Park.

For Sale—Leading millinery store, Connecticut; community of 35,000; established 18 years; good reason for selling. Z 303 Times Annex.

Business man wants loan $2,500 ninety days; ample security; bonus and interest paid; responsible principal only. K 13 Times Annex.

Lime plant, receivers' sale, at bargain to close business; in full operation, with best class of chemical lime trade in New England. Z 281 Times Annex.

The gun that spins a top; patent for sale cheap for cash; patented March 30, 1915, No. 1138756. A. M. Smith, 1,418 5th Av. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

GOING TO LONDON.
Englishman returning to London desires commissions; references. Fisher, L 106 Times.

Stock Salesman, with clientelle, personal solicitation, result producer, desires connection. W 67 Times.

Established manufacturing business wants active partner with a few thousand dollars; principals only. W 100 Times.

Family liquor store for sale; $400 a week business; good reason for selling. Apply to L. Cole, 2,344 Davidson Av., Bronx.

Need $4,000 to protect United States letters patent, everywhere; splendid investment. C. M., 104 Times.

For sale cheap, 17-room house, nicely furnished; all rooms rented; nice income. Inquire 257 6th Av. Larsen.

Stock bond salesman, high-grade producer, desires connection reputable proposition. W 44 Times.

7% municipal bonds; various amounts; write, giving sum to invest. Attorney, H 237 Times Downtown.

Dancing instructor desires interest in established studio; highest credentials essential. W 33 Times.

Engineer, having important building work in view, would like meeting parties who could assist financing. Engh, 108 Fulton St.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN will invest up to $12,000 in successful business; no agents; particulars first letter. Z 299 Times Annex.

High-class furnished room house, West Seventies; low rent; large profit; sacrifice. J 106 Times.

Will invest cash in an invalid food product. W 141 Times.

$10,000 to invest in an established, progressive business. W 103 Times.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Enjoy health and pleasure this Summer by living aboard handsome yacht and cruising in near-by waters; best of service; no more expensive than living at first-class hotel. Andrew Box R 14 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS WHO
WANT CUSTOMERS
IN EUROPE.
When the war is over tremendous quantities of American-made commodities will be consumed abroad, and I want to get in touch now with reputable producers, so that effective work can be started the minute the guns cease firing. I am a European; have lived in the United States for over 20 years, in which time I have crossed the ocean repeatedly; I know the languages and have first-class business and social connections on the other side. Will consider only goods of established merit. Prompt action is necessary, as I sail for Europe in the very near future.
K 22 Times Annex.

GO AFTER CANADIAN BUSINESS.
Agency wanted by business man with established connection throughout Canada; seven years' executive experience, with control of sales staff. Agency must be capable of full development and offer a good return for systematic working. Montreal, New York, and London references available.
H. UNDERHILL, P. O. Box 3216,
Montreal, Canada.

A wonderful opportunity to locate in a fully developed, growing, profitable retail grocery business, located in one of the finest suburban developments in Greater New York, Borough Queens, right on the main thoroughfare. For sale, including new, fresh stock, fixtures, wagons, horses, and a license as a retail family and liquor store. This store is on a par with any Park & Tilford store. Over $40,000 gross business done last year. Lease from present owner of business includes store, stable, and modern apartment, on most reasonable terms. This is an exceptional opportunity. Will be sold for less than the actual cost of the stock and fixtures. Investigate. C. V., Box 382 Times.

ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURING BUSINESS
in building line for sale; product well-known staple showing large profits; demand growing and capable of large development; fully equipped factory under lease, good location in Brooklyn; excellent opportunity; small investment required; present owners engaged in other businesses, unable to give time to this one; principals only. Box G 361 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND POULTRY PLANT, located at Shelter Island, L. I., for sale account of death of owner; chance to get paying, established business with well-known trade name; most modern equipment; 1,000 hens capacity; mammoth Candee 4,000-egg incubator, hot water brooders, and outside brooder houses; includes 11-room house, barn, carriage house or garage, and 7½ acres, of which 2½ acres in paying asparagus; near the water; all in perfect condition; price and terms make this a big bargain. M 29 Times.

Business man, 31 years old, with strong personality, experienced in salesmanship and advertising, desires business connection where by hard work and close application he can build constructively; willing to invest $2,000 to $4,000 in proposition that can prove its worth; am now representing corporation; principals only. Answer, giving full details, W 66 Times.

My partner in large bakery-restaurant corporation in New York, on account of old age, retired on April 17; must have a man who can invest a substantial amount and devote his entire time to the business, which has been established 35 years. A good salary and profits will be proved to right man. Z 302 Times Annex.

For Sale.—A successful going hotel business; buffet bar; trade established; popular grill room; heart of city; Summer business great; hotel has 48 rooms; nicely furnished; price $9,000; includes license; big chance for man who can give close attention; a fine chance for young man or man with family. Write W. T. A., P. O. Box 412, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED
in well established, highly profitable business New York City; $5,000 to $7,000 needed for immediate expansion; liberal drawing account allowed; highest references required; no agents; splendid opportunity. 105 Times Downtown.

Responsible jobbing concern, with established trade in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, desires good lines that will offer large commissions for salesmen and house; we wish to act as distributing and sales agents for right concern. Address P. O. Box 605, Lima, Ohio.

The firm with which I have been connected for past ten years is consolidating with another. I have many years' successful business experience and desire now to enter an established business as active partner, with capital; responses from principals only. W 42 Times.

A twenty-five-year publication, with good sound business; better profits are certain with progressive advertising manager or general partner; one place open; full investigation; investment expected. Publisher, W 116 Times.

Will sell either a fourth interest in valuable patent for $1,000 or a half interest for $2,000, because I need ready cash. The patent is already placed with one manufacturer on a royalty basis, and I expect to place it with others as well; great opportunity. H 16 Times Annex.

A very active and experienced business man would like to meet some one who has in hand a strictly business proposition which can be made a money maker, by brains and energy rather than by large money expenditure. Browning, 13 Times.

Rare opportunity for man to become actively interested in a well growing established manufacturing concern; must have cash capital from $25,000 to $50,000; valuable contracts and orders on hand; staple business, with no season. L 100 Times.

One or two parties to invest $500 to $1,000 each in airdome being constructed on new and novel lines; can run day or night, rain or shine; investor will be secured against loss; references exchanged. H 248 Times Downtown.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Well-known inventor offers for sale a few HIGHLY INDORSED inventions of vastly different characters; it will pay investors and manufacturers to investigate. Address Patents, W 28 Times.

Party having $10,000 cash will purchase legitimate established profitable business that will stand right investigation; no attention paid, only to principals, who must give particulars when answering. Address W 118 Times.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Architectural superintendent, specification writer, 20 years' experience, large acquaintance among architects and builders, desires New York agency for materials in building line. W 57 Times.

Asbury Park hotel and restaurant, one block from ocean; fully equipped; 21 rooms, large porches; unobstructed ocean view; established trade; rent $1,600. Apply Owner, P. O. Box 365, Asbury Park, N. J.

Wanted.—Loan of $10,000, to be secured by chattel mortgage on a manufacturing plant costing $75,000; going concern; unencumbered, but in need of additional capital; principals only; safe investment. L 96 Times.

Desire to sell my half interest in established, rated, good-paying business; investment secured. Commercial, H 212 Times Downtown.

$10,000 loan wanted established manufacturing company; has $50,000 orders and $40,000 merchandise on hand; loaner secured by mortgage; accounts paid to national bank. W 153 Times.

Capital wanted on stock and bond issue for staple manufacturing business; would like to take this up with parties who can produce. Address Z 279 Times Annex.

Partner.—Young man to take interest in established, well-rated office business; nominal investment required. Address, with references, W 64 Times.

Partner in established fancy leather goods business required; one who will participate and invest money; good opportunity for right man. L 96 Times.

French mechanic, with artistic ability, would like to meet gentleman with some capital to produce Parisian metal novelties. W 40 Times.

Party holding valuable railroad contracts desires partner with $5,000. H 248 Times Downtown.

Mail order house wants good household specialties. G 375 Times Downtown.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references; established 1895. Bryant 4084. BENJAMIN'S 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

I pay highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2268 Stuyvesant.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HOUNDS.—Trained on fox, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; absolute guarantee; 50-page catalogue; 5c stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Airedale terrier pups at $25. If you want a real good one, call and see them. 1,833 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 284 Times Annex.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Koska, 500 Madison Av.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturepathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6238.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Accommodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers, wholesalers' outstandings, incomes, rents; confidential. "Wolf," 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1029.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.80, 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4548. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.
SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!
No. 4 Underwood, $43.75.
No. 5 Oliver, without B. S., $30.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $35.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $37.50.
No. 6 Remington, $22.50.
If you can't call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St., }
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } Tel. 5408
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St. } Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. }
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

L. C. Smith Bros. visible, two color; $25. Forrest, 22 Convent Av.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY capable construction executive is looking for a position where opportunity is limited only by his capacity, ability proven on building, bridge, subway, and general railroad construction; now employed as Superintendent and can handle one or a dozen jobs efficiently; compensation on salary or percentage basis. H 207 Times Downtown.

A very well-educated lady wishes position doctor's office. G. H., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; trial balances, controlling accounts; full charge; long experience; excellent references. Box 5, North Side News.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; stenographer; capable taking entire charge; references; $14. G 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman; capable, industrious; practical business experience; $10. W 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier.—Expert double entry; entire charge office and correspondence. W 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable taking entire charge office; references. X. L., 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, experienced, reliable. Store, 24 Monteith St., B'klyn.

CARETAKERS.—Couple wish care of house for the Summer; best references. Mrs. Brown, 1,885 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress. — Present employer wishes to secure a place in the country for Irish girl; three years' reference. May be seen between 2-4 P. M. on Monday and Tuesday. 129 East 76th St. Apartment II.

CHAMBERMAID or Waitress. — German-American girl wishes position in country. Apply Miss Marie Deissler, 680 Broadway, (between 17th and 18th Sts.,) West New York, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wants situation in country; reference from present employer. 121 West 70th, Monday, 10 to 1.

CHAPERON. — Chaperoning in Annapolis now; seek traveling engagement for after June week, exposition, or Bermuda; will conduct party or independently chaperon; experienced; best references. Y 337 Times Annex.

CHAPERON, &c.—Young French Parisian lady, speaking English, wishes to give lessons; best references from English and American schools; will act as chaperon to young ladies, as secretary, or a lady's companion. Z 238 Times Annex.

CHAPERONE.—Head health department girls' boarding school would chaperone to Exposition, Cal., after June 15. Z 311 Times Annex.

COOK wants position, small family; best references; wages, $35. Martin, 444 West 56th St.

COOK.—Reliable colored girl as good cook; personal reference. 46 West 99th St., care Dawkins. Tel. 8503 River.

COMPANION.
Daily or longer, a refined, well-educated young woman, desires position of trust in home where intelligent service is desired; willing to make herself companionable and useful; references. W 82 Times.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by woman of culture, young, competent, position as companion or governess; liberal education, well read, traveled; home of refinement only considered; available this month. Z 305 Times Annex.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young woman wishes Summer position, companion-nurse; excellent experience, but not trained; reading, sewing; generally useful; last position's reference. Write C. D., 3,525 Broadway.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted position as companion or governess; languages and music; highly recommended. 77 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION, nurse attendant, or any position fitted for middle-aged woman of refinement. K 20 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Cultured young woman desires position as companion, charge of child or semi invalid. K 8 Times Annex.

COOK.—Young woman desires position in private family; good baker; best city references. 206 East 73d St. Ring Coughlan's bell.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Family leaving for country desire to find positions for first-class cook; also excellent waitress; may be seen at 130 West 74th St., City.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, (colored,) superior, by day or permanently; references. Mrs. Humphery, 261 West 124th. River 1067J.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman. Austin, 19 West 137th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER, fitter, from finest house, and doing only best kind of dressmaking; style, excellent taste, reliable, and gives entire satisfaction; like to sew in country about June, for fine family only; reference. F. R., 41 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Accomplished dressmaker; excellent cutter, fitter; good remodeller; $2 day. 314 West 31st.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; gowns, all latest fashions; alterations a specialty. 1236 Morningside.

DRESSMAKING, fancy gowns, linen suits; careful, artistic, economical; $3. Phone 4476 Prospect.

DRESSMAKER and tailoress, first class, by day; thorough and responsible; will go out of town. W 132 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic evening lingerie gowns; home, out; remodels. Ryan, 70 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; first-class fitter; $3. Butler, 301 West 118.

ELDERLY LADY take baby days; at home. Turner, 204 St. Nicholas Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl wishes general housework; A1 cook; wages $25. Piulik, 316 Pleasant Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Colored. Phone 990 River. Brasau, 58 West 99th St.

GOVERNESS, North German, long experience, good sewer, desires position as nursery governess; highest city references. B. Z., 255 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS. — North German; English, French; physical, mental care; young children; references. Kindly write G. G., 217 East 62d.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Swiss girl wishes position governess, nurse; speak French, English, Italian; city, country. M. P., care Mrs. Hall, 139 Washington Place.

GOVERNESS.—North German; fluent French, English branches; music, physical care; experienced. L. Berent, 333 West 23d.

GRADUATE NURSE, experienced, desires position as companion, care of chronic invalid, or charge of housekeeping; congenial work and home more an object than salary; references exchanged. W 37 Times.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

GRADUATE NURSE would like position in doctor's office during or part of day. W 101 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, trained playground leader, seeks position with children 5 or 6 days a week; salary moderate. K. S., care 157 West 63d St. Tel. 3606 Col.

HOME KEEPING, &c.—German lady versed in all branches of home keeping, highly educated, wishes suitable position as managing mother, helper, or companion; highest references furnished. E. Lothes, 156 West 123d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman desires position in widower's family; fond of children; experienced in nursing and managing servants; highest references. L. K., 8 West 84th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—French woman with boy 10 years old desires position as housekeeper for small family; good cook, good manager, best references; speaks English and German. Mme. Louise, 85 Essex Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined working housekeeper for adult home where responsible, trusted caretaker (American) is especially required; highest country references. Z 287 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—Efficient, capable widow wants position as managing housekeeper or companion; high-class reference; no agents. H 246 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Desires position in private family; or in institution, club, or inn, as manager or assistant; fully capable; exceptional reference; moderate salary. W 140 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An experienced managing housekeeper, very neat, active, fond of children, care of house, linen, desires responsible position; city references. Address Efficient, 235 East 60th.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Reliable, capable woman; age 35; housekeeper or nurse and companion to invalid. Katherine Mahoney, 309 West 114th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English widow with girl, 7; good cook; excellent references. Telephone 5500 Morningside. 321 St. Nicholas Av.

HOUSEWORK; settled woman, small family, country. V., 143 8th Av., advertising office.

HUNGARIAN, experienced girl, wishes place, small family. Lukacs, 529 West 123d St.

LADIES' MAID, first-class seamstress, personal city references. Miss R., 155 East 74th St. No cards.

LADY'S MAID, competent, long references, is looking for position; German-American; wages $35-$40. Buttner, 62 West 109th.

LAUNDRESS.—First class laundress would like washing to do at home. 40 West 67th. B. Hill, care of Owens.

MAID.—As maid, seamstress, hairdresser, fine sewing, make blouses; excellent packer; used traveling; capable, willing; steady place; best personal references; city or country. W 155 Times.

MAID.—Colored; cheerful; competent; plain cooking; light washing; small family; reference. 68 West 139th St., care of Black.

MASSEUSE.—Body massage; local treatments; Swedish movements. Call Riverside 8178. Treatments at your home. E. Graf, 253 West 98th.

MOTHER'S HELPER. — Cultured lady, experienced with children, will care for them mornings or afternoons; home nights; highest city references. Address K. L., Times Harlem.

NURSE or Maid.—Cultured Protestant woman; expert seamstress, trained masseuse, with domestic experience, desires situation. H. Reeves, 56 Main St., Irvington, N. Y.

NURSE, reliable, wishes position to care for one or two children; willing to assist with other work; country. Miss S. Maguire, Van Wyck, Chichester Av., Jamaica, L. I.

NURSE.—Cultured young woman, trained nurse, has traveled considerably, wishes permanent position with invalid; highest credentials; salary $50 monthly. W 8 Times.

NURSE.—For Summer months, as nurse attendant, refined, practical nurse, with very best references. Mrs. Layton, 551 West 114th St. Telephone 3932 Audubon.

NURSE, (light colored,) accustomed taking entire care infants; excellent references; specially recommended by present employer; $35. Audubon 2840.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—Adult or child; best references; graduate, registered; will travel; city or country. W 129 Times.

NURSE GIRL.—Young woman, (21,) speaks German; good sewer; good references. F. B. G., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced kindergarten teacher wants position as nursery governess. B., 270 West 213th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. American, 27 years; graduate of high school, seminary and Drexel Institute, 5 years in one office; hours 9:30 to 4:30; salary wanted $15. H 241 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young woman; well educated; also secretarial training; beginner; $12. W 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young woman, competent and dependable, having had about ten years' experience with prominent mercantile houses and insurance company, desires position where refinement and personality as well as ability would be appreciated; highest references as to character and ability; would not object to going out of town; salary $15; has been getting more; no agency. Address Ability, P. O. Box 1,486, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' high school education; 5 years contracting manufacturing; capable taking entire charge, strictly businesslike, seeks situation where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $10; reference. H 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer and typist; 6 years' experience; 5 years with last employer; electrical, export, insurance; neat, accurate and reliable; good, conscientious worker; excellent reference; Underwood operator. H 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — High school graduate, experienced, conscientious; moderate salary. W 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; reliable; ambitious, conscientious worker; $6. H 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, switchboard, experienced; reference; moderate salary. K 39 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Work highest standard; financial experience; trial. Miss Borbor, 118 West 13th.

STENOGRAPHER.—About two years' experience; Oliver, Underwood typewriters. Address S. S., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — High school graduate, experience; moderate salary. W 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, painstaking; five months' experience. Irene, 35 West 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Seven years' experience; references. S., 256 West 109th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) 3 years' experience; rapid, accurate worker; $8. G 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper, high school graduate; 1 year's experience; $6. H 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; neat appearance; rapid, accurate worker; $9. H 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; brainy; charge correspondence office; good grammarian and speller; $10-$12. W 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 22; five years' experience; neat, accurate worker; $12-$15. Anna Heydon, 1,706 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, executive ability; best references; $15. H 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; reliable; high school education; $8. H 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated beginner, obliging, accurate; no clock watcher; $6-$8. W 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3½ years' experience; understands switchboard; $12. G 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid typist, understands billing; 5 years' experience; references; $12. G 378 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH MASSEUSE wishes position as companion, helper, or take care of invalid; best references. Address R. J., 772 42 St., Brooklyn, care Hansen.

TRAINED NURSE desires position, institution, or private family; semi-invalids at home or traveling. Nurse, 134 East 76th St.

TRAINED BABY NURSE wishes position; 3 years' reference from last position; call Sayer, 367 Amsterdam Av.

UPSTAIRS GIRL. Protestant girl of 18 desires position as upstairs girl, or to assist with light housework in family of same religious denomination. H. F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

YOUNG WOMAN wants a position of trust; will not worry if arduous work is unappreciated; only wants the opportunity to do it—"Labor ipse voluptas." Kindly address W 51 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, desirous return to California, accompany children, invalid, for expenses paid; references exchanged. W 77 Times.

YOUNG FRENCH LADY would give French lessons in exchange for board; residence near New York. W 60 Times.

YOUNG LADY wants work mornings, caring, teaching children, sewing, or clerical work; Thiben, in care of W. C. A., 72 West 124th.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; engineering, chemical; 6 years' experience; educated; reliable, punctual, competent, industrious worker, versed up to date office methods; may I demonstrate my ability; $12; no agency. H 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 8 years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; manage office; fluent correspondent; use discretion, common sense; age 25; unquestionable references; $15. G 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' technical experience; have brains; master technicality, grammatically; high school graduate; above average in intellect; $15; Christian. Advertiser, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) high school education; 1 year's experience law, real estate, insurance; accurate, good speller; no agency; $6; unquestionable references. H 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary; confidential; above average in intellect; good grammarian, mathematician; highly educated; efficient worker; $12. G., 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, seven years' experience; transcribe notes perfectly; office work; operate switchboard; $18-$20. H 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. Assistant Bookkeeper, wishes position; competent, conscientious worker; 3 years' experience; salary, $10. 100 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires position as stenographer with bond or Stock Exchange house; 4 years' experience. Address O. B., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Henrietta Torkony, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. — Several years' experience; capable taking charge all office details; exceptional references; $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2½ years' experience; accurate, neat, willing. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Phone 1060 Audubon.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references, TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency. (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

HOUSEWORKERS. — English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 209 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 132d. 6918 Morningside.

WORK WANTED FOR

Stenographer	Clerical workers
Factory workers	Shop workers
Embroiderers	Dressmakers
Saleswomen	Seamstresses

350 of these are in our workrooms, also 150 experienced clerical and office workers in our Trade Extension Room at 395 4th Av. Records of all applicants carefully investigated.

VACATION WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE'S FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR WOMEN.

38 West 39th, 1st floor. Greeley 3494. All available at short notice.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A BRIGHT WOMAN with original ideas to construct and get together a new line of decorative art novelties, consisting of cretonne and tapestry pillows, scarfs, centrepieces, and sets; the line must be of a high-class order and originality must prevail; write, giving full particulars regarding salary and with whom employed; all applications will be considered strictly confidential. M. U. M., 150 Times Downtown.

A PROMINENT NEW YORK RETAIL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WISHES TO NEGOTIATE WITH A YOUNG WOMAN OF PROVED ABILITY TO ASSUME CHARGE OF THE SPECIAL ORDER DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENTS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, ABILITY, AGE, &C. R BOX 156 TIMES.

ARTISTS. — Experienced, fashion detail artists, who can illustrate fabrics in wash, also artists to illustrate heads, hands and shoes. Call to see Mr. Rebele with samples of work. The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

BILLING CLERK.
EXPERIENCED BILLING CLERK WANTED BY WHOLESALE CONCERN DOWNTOWN; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURING DISCOUNTS; ALSO GOOD TYPIST; STENOGRAPHY NOT NECESSARY; ONE USED TO THE REMINGTON AND WAHL ADDER PREFERRED. REPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY REQUIRED, P. O. BOX 1,496, NEW YORK.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AVE. & 38TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.
APPLY BETWEEN 8:00 AND 8:30 MONDAY MORNING, SUPT.'S OFFICE; 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED DRAPERS
ON GOWNS.
APPLY SUPT.'S OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

CARETAKER wanted for unfurnished private house for the Summer; no children; must be experienced and furnish first-class references. Address W 89 Times.

COMPANION, to board in country with nervous lady; walking, reading aloud, &c.; all expenses paid; no salary. Call Tuesday. Miss R. E. Hutchinson, Linden Av., Englewood, N. J.

CORRESPONDENT.—A thoroughly capable woman to handle important correspondence; must have Curb brokerage experience; splendid opportunity. B. S., Box H 232 Times Downtown.

COUNSELLORS, preferably college graduates, in Summer camp for girls; must be specialists in athletic education, strong swimmers, and trained leaders of girls. Z 316 Times Annex.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR FINE DRESSES BY INFANTS' WEAR HOUSE; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY FOR RIGHT PARTY. W 133 TIMES.

DESIGNER, experienced, on kimonos and negligees. M. Aminnerhige, 46 West St.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class finishers and lingerie sewers. Mrs. Wilson, 177 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a governess to take entire charge of 2 children, aged 5 and 6; must speak good French and English. Call Monday morning at 122 West 78th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman for general housework wanted for small family, in Mystic, Conn.; wages, $30. Write Box 288, Mystic, Conn.

MODELS FOR FASHION PHOTOGRAPHS. Stylish young ladies, 14 to 24 years; good figure; experience unnecessary; posing few hours a day. Call 9 to 10 A. M., 243 West 39th St., seventh floor.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF TWO HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY DESIGNERS.
YEARLY POSITIONS; HIGHEST SALARIES.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIRLS for perfumery; steady position pasting, labeling, ribboning; give references. W 151 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CASHIERS.
ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY
at the Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

NURSE or ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital or sanitarium, for institution work; pay, $20 per month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; can be seen Monday until 3. 58 East 81st St.

RESPONSIBLE position, requiring energy and tact, for competent woman over 25; advancement and salary if qualified. Call Monday, F. H. Dike 225 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Candy; experienced saleswoman to take charge of confectionery counter; must be quick, active, and thoroughly experienced; excellent place for right person. In answering give full particulars of two last positions or no attention given. L 88 Times.

SALESLADY experienced on silk waists for city and vicinity; commission basis. Address Box G 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate beginner, or with some experience; moderate wages at start; opportunity advance to secretaryship; religion immaterial; state education, experience if any, salary expected; answer full details. W 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; American; must be high school or college graduate, write a good, legible hand, and be well recommended; salary to start, $12. Post Office Box 1,234.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced woman stenographer; must have long business experience; state age and references; good position for right party. H 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with extensive experience in philanthropic work; state experience. W 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wholesale plumbing supplies; state age, experience, salary required. H 211 Times Downtown.

THE University Society has vacancy for capable, well educated woman; hours 9 to 5; congenial duties; moderate salary to start; increase as merited. Call after 9, ask for Mrs. Muller, 44 East 23d St., N. Y.

WANTED—AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC WOMEN, NOT UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WITH SPARE TIME TO HANDLE A PRIVATE CORSET BUSINESS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THOROUGH TRAINING GIVEN. APPLY, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE SPIRELLA COMPANY, 306 FIFTH AVENUE, FOR AN APPOINTMENT FOR AN INTERVIEW.

Young lady desires middle-aged lady as companion for Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons and Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; must be conversant with French and English; good references; state compensation expected. N 65 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish and English, for Chile; salary $1,400 year.

BOOKKEEPER; must have department store experience; salary $12.

ENGROSSER for insurance work; salary $12.

TYPIST; must also be good telephone operator; salary $10.

CASHIER, familiar with stenography and experienced in publishing house; salary $12.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be accurate and a good penman; salary $12.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, (Employment Agency,) now located at 10 East 43d St., third floor. Telephone 3634 Murray Hill.

AMATEURS desiring professional training stage, photoplays. Roder, 224 West 34th. 1201 Greeley.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

INDEXING, (book and magazine,) filing and cataloguing taught; professional instruction. M. Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway. Tel. 4968 Cortland.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN wanted. We can teach you how to dance correctly in your own home in three weeks. Learn now for your vacation. Particulars free. Write today Correct School of Modern Dancing, Providence, R. I.

SECRETARIES.—Applications now received for special four months' courses, elementary and advanced; terms very reasonable. Manhattan Preparatory School, 501-5th Av.

SPEAKER.—LADY, EXPERIENCED SPEAKER; QUALIFIED TO ADDRESS AND ORGANIZE WOMEN INTO PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION; MUST FURNISH BEST REFERENCES ADDRESS 115 TIMES.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A. — A. — EXECUTIVE, ACCOUNTANT, TREASURER, OFFICE MANAGER, NOW ENGAGED IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTING, WILL QUALIFY FOR ANY OR ALL OF ABOVE TO ANY RESPONSIBLE CONCERN OFFERING PERMANENT POSITION PAYING NOT LESS THAN $3,600 PER ANNUM. H 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, employed by progressive manufacturing concern; capable of taking charge of any set of books; cost accountant; experienced in the preparation of financial, operating, and statistical statements; university degree; student of efficiency systems; good references; only permanent position considered. W 48 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, and secretary, having been connected with large corporation for over 20 years, desires similar position with concern where energy, executive ability, and hard work leads to promotion; moderate salary expected until ability has been proved. Address W 135 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT-MANAGER, 33, fifteen years with two wholesale grocers, will start at moderate salary or on probation until ability is proven. "Economy," H 254 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED. Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, wide knowledge general business, take complete charge, seeks responsible position. Luscher, 555 West 171st.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audit books, opened, closed, systematized; charges reasonable. Frawley, 203 W. 138th. Audubon 8797.

ACCOUNTANT, (senior,) at liberty; highest C. P. A. references. Barton, W 128 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Medical, patent, and proprietary article advertising man seeks an opening with firm in which his ability and knowledge may have an opportunity of winning a position; for nearly eight years I wrote the advertising matter for well-known proprietary article used in various parts of the world; this matter included display advertisements, booklets, pamphlets, &c.; the autographed statement of London manager of the company attests my ability; was educated for medicine at University College Hospital, London, where I took the gold medal for materia medica and therapeutics; am an experienced writer of newspaper and magazine articles as well as of other forms of literary work. Address Z 313 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING WRITER. Competent service to progressive retail merchant; temporary or permanent. L 92 Times.

ADVERTISING copy writer, commercial artist and designer, wants work, part or whole time. Advertising, H 208 Times Downtown.

BARTENDER.—Young Irishman, single, one year's experience; city or country; good references. John Cleary, 1,749 Avenue A.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to acquire the services of an American with executive ability, undoubted master of detail, tactful director of accounting and manufacturing departments; thoroughly conversant with modern methods of accounting, promoting business, developing efficiency in all departments; highest corporation and bank references; interview solicited. Address Hustler, T 108 Times.

BANK OR TRUST COMPANY POSITION WANTED; UPTOWN PREFERRED; 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH DOWNTOWN BANKING HOUSE; REFERENCES. W 46 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, Cost Accountant. — Experienced double entry, trial balance, profit and loss and financial statements, controlling accounts; good correspondent, fine penman, rapid typewriter; good all-around man to take charge of office; salary $20. G. S., Apartment 20, 510 East 77th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. E., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—24, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping in all its branches; trial balance, follow up accounts, &c.; good all around office man; 5½ years with last employer; excellent reference; moderate salary. B. L., care of stationery store, 65 Rivington St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young South American seeks position; seven years' experience assistant bookkeeper, correspondent, international trade houses; Spanish, French, English; moderate salary. Ruiz, 356 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; thoroughly familiar all branches accounting; have filled executive position; references. Charles Gelbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, five years' experience in dress manufacturing line, desires position with reliable house. W 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; can take full charge; thoroughly familiar with all branches of accounting; capable of filling executive position; best references. W 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with selling and manufacturing experience; well appearing; capable taking entire charge; able correspondent; A1 personal and business references; trustworthy, systematic; age 27. T 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced double entry, trial balance, desires position with manufacturing concern offering chance of advancement; A1 references. B. Raul, 142 East 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, reliable, knowledge of financial statements, correspondence, corporation finance; salary, $12. H. Ratner, 1,615 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to take full charge; unusually extensive experience; part time or temporary position accepted. Address W 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 32, office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, seeking an opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. H 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 30, expert and reliable; progressive methods; excellent references. Mulligan, 21 Morton Place, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, 26, take full charge, trial balance, financial statements, credits, correspondence; 8 years last position. W 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable take full charge; handy assistant; unquestionable references. H 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man; thoroughly experienced and capable; moderate salary. W 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced; controlling accounts; modern methods; references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, ten years' manufacturing experience, desires permanent position. W 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) accounting student New York University, desires position opportunity advancement. W 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21, three years' experience with manufacturing house, desires change. G 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, general office man; 7 years' experience. W 73 Times.

BUTLER, VALET, French, wishes position; gives massage; best city references. R., 109 West 54th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Japanese seeks position; efficient and trustworthy; proves by first trial. K 624 Lexington Av., City.

BUTLER, valet, thoroughly experienced, best reference, wants position in city. K. S., 330 East 57th.

BUTLER.—Young man of good appearance seeks position as butler or assistant; experience; good references. W 150 Times.

CARETAKER, experienced, for private house; best references. M. A. Sanderson, 206 East 73d St.

CARETAKERS.—Married couple, no children, wish position as caretakers; private house or boathouses. Wagner, 275 C. P. W.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT. Broad financial, manufacturing, corporation experience; executive training; offering services of value; desires responsible position; credentials. H 226 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) wishes position private family, with board and lodging, with a reasonable salary; willing, obliging; can make himself generally useful. G 370 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Colored, American, desires position with private family; trustworthy, reliable, temperate; 6 years' experience operating foreign and domestic automobiles; personal city references. J. T. Boyd, 366 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced and competent, age 30, morally and physically clean, wants first-class position in New York; I will make myself valuable to employer. N. H. Biggs, 49 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined, intelligent young man desires position as chauffeur; city or country; ten years' experience; drive any car; highest references; moderate wages. W 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.— Mechanic; American; 26; married; no children; five years' driving and two years' shop work experience; drives any make of car; own repairing; best of private family references; city or country. W., 406 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest, capable, sober, competent chauffeur, good mechanic, desires position; with last employer eight years; best reference. R. F., care Jones Burton Co., 691 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, 12 years' experience, 8 years last position; thorough mechanic, foreign and American cars; accustomed to driving ladies and children. James Comerford, 134 West 56th. Tel. Circle 247.

CHAUFFEUR, &c. — Couple wish position; man chauffeur, useful; wife waitress, housework; country only. Wiren, 137 East 57th St. Phone Plaza 6272.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position, city or country; expert mechanic; understands all cars; best references. Peutier, 1,629 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR, French, expert mechanic, careful driver, wishes position, city or country. Renard, 211 West 82. Schuyler 4360.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent driver, expert mechanic; nine years' highest references; five years last place; single. Michael, 342 W. 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car; can do all repairs. W 37 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.
Married; reliable; 6 years' experience; good mechanic; private family; $18 week; no night or Sunday work. W 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; American; white; 27; careful driver; neat appearance; 8 years' experience; best personal reference from former employer; make all repairs. W 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner laying up car wishes to obtain position for his chauffeur, who is a thorough mechanic, careful and experienced driver. W 75 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, good mechanic, careful driver; absolutely capable; honest, sober; highest references; country. Address care Gasser, 1,013 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) several years' experience foreign and domestic cars; sober, careful man, with best references. W 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; city or country; 5 years' experience; any car; best references; moderate salary. A. Gorcht, 102 1st St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—City, country; five years' best references; careful driver. W 134 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man; 2 years last position; private family; any car. Sweeney, 218 W. 44th, care Hugh.

CHAUFFEUR-COACHMAN. — Useful anywhere; sober; single; personal reference; careful driver. W 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; five years' reference last employer; city or country. T 189 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, German, experienced, wishes position. Toechler, 165 East 88th St.

CLEAN-CUT young man, (28,) city or out-of-town position; moderate salary. Webb, 70 Newell St., Brooklyn.

COLLECTION MANAGER, seven years with high-class specialty concern, desires position in up-to-date concern as assistant credit man; capable stenographer; ability thoroughly demonstrated; 27 years old. Z 352 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, Druggist, English, Spanish, wishes position, wholesale drug firm; references. E. 277 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CORPORATION EXECUTIVE or OFFICE MANAGER.—Twenty years' experience in general mercantile business as managing Director and President, also Trustee for various corporations. Unquestioned integrity and ability, and can give bond in any sum. Will start with $5,000 per annum, with a view of proving worth many times that amount. Address H 217 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT and stenographer, N. C. R. experience, wants to enter automobile business with responsible and progressive firm in sales or credit department. Z 253 Times Annex.

COOK.—Japanese cook wants position as general houseworker; thorough experience. W 125 Times.

COUPLE.—Excellent cook; useful houseman; competent; excellent references. Calligan, 110 East 122d.

CREDIT MAN, with several years of experience in the dry goods line; thorough accountant and office manager; college education; employed at present, having charge of credits, office and financial end of business; references. W 47 Times.

CREDIT MAN.—Wide experience in mercantile collections and accounts; desires opening with high-class concern. G 369 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—One who can give best of reference and will do tracing, detailing, &c., and has had experience in factory costs; by one that is not afraid of work and will go anywhere to get work. Z 275 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural; experienced man, expert on construction; can give good references. N. H. Holmes, 70 West 47th St.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 3 years' railroading experience, 2 years general manager of manufacturing concern, desires permanent connection with railroad or electrical corporation; conscientious worker; excellent professional and personal references. G 295 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE who can sell, design, buy, construct, maintain mechanical and electrical equipments for modern buildings, seeks profitable connection with responsible, live-wire concern. Results, W 53 Times.

ESTIMATOR, draughtsman, structural, ornamental iron; ten years' experience; wide acquaintance. H 231 Times Downtown.

FRENCH COUPLE, young, refined, want position; wife, chambermaid and laundress; man, butler, useful man; go anywhere; references. Strobel, 58 West 57th.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT seeks position; good and practical experience; familiar with commission and shipping business. W 105 Times.

FRENCH COOK and BUTLER.—A lady leaving town wishes to place cook and butler. Address 125 East 60th. Telephone 2129 Plaza.

GARDENER, single, desires position in charge of private estate; fully experienced in all branches. G. McK., 156 West 34th St., care Seed Store.

GARDENER—CARETAKER. — Couple wish position on gentleman's estate, year round; no family; first-class personal, written reference. 201 East 42d St., care janitor.

Gardener, married, practical experience greenhouses, flowers, everything pertaining first-class place; stock; highly recommended former employers. W 108 Times.

INTERPRETER, English, Spanish, Italian, wishes position in hotel; references. H 228 Times Downtown.

JANITOR-Superintendent looking for position; first-class renter and good mechanic. J. Weber, 546 West 132d.

LACE EMBROIDERY NECKWEAR SALESMAN, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE RETAIL TRADE NEW YORK AND VICINITY, IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT JULY 1; A1 REFERENCES; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. W 69 TIMES.

LIFE INSURANCE MEN,
looking for a live proposition, if you can give evidence of your ability I will put you in the way of writing life insurance from the start; our original methods of securing live leads have succeeded in quadrupling the business of this agency; the company to connect with is the one doing business NOW; drawing account against commissions. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, New York.

LITTERATEUR of recognized ability to join me going to Europe for material to be syndicated; reflectant must pay part of his expenses. W 64 Times.

MANAGER farm or stock farm; knows all crop raising stock; poultry expert; expert horseman; English; married, no family; wife first-class cook if necessary; personal reference. F. Storey, 1,141 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &c.—Young man, (22,) experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; moderate salary. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Ambitious man, 35, capable of commanding and obtaining results as office or division manager, or private secretary, with European experience; best references. W 39 Times.

OFFICE AND SALES MAN, (28;) highly successful record as credit man, correspondent, salesman. Why not have me call for interview? W 12 Times.

OFFICE AND SELLING EXPERIENCE. Am clean cut, intelligent, ambitious; have had five years of the above; no indolent; excellent reference. W 157 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Experienced, (22,) quick at figures; knowledge double entry bookkeeping and typewriting; $10 to start. H 219 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, neat, reliable, all-around mechanic, wants position. Goodwin, 154 E. 109th St.

PORTUGUESE, expert translator, technical, literary, and commercial, would undertake any work concerning his business; only high-class work, like catalogue, propaganda, and journalistic literature; suggestions how to conquer South American markets, as well as information regarding South American trade, &c., free to any client; moderate rates. Write to Brazilian Publicist, W 117 Times.

REFINED, intelligent young gentleman; 8 languages, spoken perfectly. I'll be successful working for you. Make me a proposition. Write Agent, 708 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN.—Resident of Scranton, covering N. E. Penn. for past 16 years, with dry goods line, good established trade, wishes side line of ladies' shirt waists on strict commission basis; highest references. "L. Marcus, 317 Madison Av., Scranton, Penn.

SALES MANAGER, familiar with national markets, wants to secure new connection; can get greater distribution and open new territory for you; the advertiser is a successful young man, creative, progressive, practical, and gets results. T 37 Times.

SALESMAN to represent manufacturer or jobber in the South; wide acquaintance and thorough knowledge of territory; commission and expenses preferred; highest references. S. A. Cutter, Watterson Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

SALESMAN. — LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILINGS, NECKWEAR, &C.; PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON; WONDERFUL PERSONAL REFERENCES; ONLY LEADING HOUSES CONSIDERED. SALESMAN, W 83 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER.—American export sales manager and traveler, with foreign accounts, desires connection with reliable firm who wish to develop or extend their business. A 281 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Broad-gauge American, 37, married, 20 years' selling experience, at present sales manager corporation, desires opportunity progressive, high-class house. T 185 Times.

SALES MANAGER, ten years' successful record, publishing, at present with prominent publishers, desires larger field, preferably different line. W 166 Times.

SALESMAN (engineering) seeks broader opportunities; mechanical and electrical graduate; 10 years' broad experience automobiles and machinery. W 79 Times.

SALESMAN.—Can present dignified, legitimate proposition to business men. H 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes side line for the road; no special territory. W 85 Times.

SECRETARY.—Am a university graduate, 12 years business executive; will act as private secretary or companion to a gentleman. W 27 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Accountant.—Capable office manager; knowledge advertising and selling. H 245 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—Young man, 22 years of age, a shipping clerk, elevator runner, and general worker, seeks position; can furnish the best of references as to character, ability, and honesty. If you have a position open in your establishment for a capable and competent young man address Z 315 Times Annex.

STARTING LIFE ANEW—YOUNG MAN'S CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD DEPENDS ON SECURING POSITION BEFORE HE CAN LEAVE REFORMATORY; AGE 19; GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCATION. ADDRESS Z 312 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Familiar with bookkeeping; practical and varied experience; educated American; good address; $10. G 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Andrew Bagley, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2093.

SUPERINTENDENT or steward, club or apartment house; highest references. Write Superintendent, 1,033 3d Av.

TUTOR.—Summer work, by college student with B. S. degree; best references. Z 288 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

THOROUGHLY experienced office man, capable stenographer, able correspondent, well educated, hard worker, desires position as assistant or confidential secretary to busy executive. K 19 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Columbia Law School student, graduate Columbia College, would act as tutor or tutor-companion during Summer; high school, college entrance; number of years' experience teaching and activities with boys; references. W 15 Times.

TUTOR.—College graduate wishes to tutor boy for the Summer in any school work; enough business experience to act as private secretary; go anywhere. L 284 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—College student would like position of tutor for Summer vacation; city, country, or travel. A. D. L., 3 West 16th St.

TYPEWRITING, every description, short notice; 20 years' experience. Address "Moderate," 110 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE. Young man desires secretarial, tutorial, or literary work during evenings; expert stenographer and typewriter. Address L 105 Times.

UPHOLSTERER.—Working foreman wishes position. Z 317 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 23, one year of college work, have had 2½ years' experience in office details and salesmanship, desires position with old-established firm; willing to invest and will accept moderate salary until ability is proven; references furnished. W 96 Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN, about 18 years old, in office of a large wholesale paper house; opportunity for advancement. Address stating age, &c., "Paper," H 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) graduate High School of Commerce, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, experienced, desires to change position. W 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position outdoors; well educated; willing to do anything; excellent references. Charles Johnston, 1,379 Clay Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) recently in business, desires position with good house where hard work and ability will be appreciated. W 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, willing, desires connection with firm where there is an opportunity for advancement. W 88 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, versatile, seeks position; salary subordinate. H 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, seeks opening, publishing, film, advertising preferred. H 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years, wishes position as receiving or shipping clerk. Dolan, 171 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) not afraid of work, desires position, anything. H 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Irishman, understands horses, wishes position in country. W 78 Times.

YOUNG technical graduate, 25; start at bottom; business or engineering. W 71 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
An advertising man who can express himself in clear, virile English, who is familiar with the principles of merchandising, and who has tact and force of character. The position is not an easy one, but well worth the right man's while.
Write, or call any morning between 9 and 12, Private Office,
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS FOR A TRADE DIRECTORY OF UNQUESTIONABLE WORTH.
Only those having a thorough advertising and selling training, and who are able to talk advertising intelligently, need aply; for such this is a liberal commissioned, easy selling proposition. Call after 4 Monday, Room 1,724, Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

A man (or women) wanted to live alone on an island, inland lake, eight miles from shore; food, shelter, clothing furnished; no work, no compensation. Summer Time, Box H 235 Times Downtown.

A BRIGHT MAN with original ideas to construct and get together a new line of decorative art novelties, consisting of cretonne and tapestry pillows, scarfs, centerpieces, and sets; the line must be of a high-class order and originality must prevail; write, giving full particulars regarding salary and with whom employed; all applications will be considered strictly confidential. M. U. M., 151 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER WANTED FOR HIGH-CLASS INTERIOR RESIDENTIAL WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS W 111 TIMES.

ARTISTS.—Experienced fashion detail artists who can illustrate fabrics in wash; also artists to illustrate heads, hands, and shoes. Call to see Mr. Rebele with samples of work, the Butterick Publishing Company, Spring and MacDougal Streets, New York.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES. — EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING PARTS, STOCK ROOM, AND SHIPPING; STATE EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTATIONS. T. S., BOX 80, ROOM 1,201, 220 WEST 42D ST.

ASSISTANT wanted, with factory experience, for attending to dye orders; state previous employment and salary expected. H 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, NOT OVER 21 YEARS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING SALARY DESIRED AND ALL DETAILS. RUSSELL FRASER WIRE COMPANY, 128 WYTHE AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and Office Manager.—Manufacturing concern requires man of executive ability, capable of installing cost system; one with knowledge of shoe business preferred; state age, reference, experience, and salary required. F 266 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange House; first-class man; thoroughly competent, familiar with the business; A1 reference; write particulars, giving age and past experience. T. T., Box 200 Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant to auditor; young man, 19, neat, intelligent, systematic, and thorough, with some experience; references carefully investigated; a real opportunity. G 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—New York Stock Exchange house requires experienced bookkeeper; state experience and salary expected; references required. Address "Reliable," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Expert bookkeeper and accountant, 30 to 35, experienced in real estate and installment work; sober, reliable, and trustworthy; references; $20 to start. S. A. B., Box 132 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in mailing department of old-established house and to make himself generally useful in office; hours at first 7:45 to 5:45; must be 16 years of age; splendid opportunity; salary to begin, $5; state education, also previous occupation, if any. D 258 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, (14-16,) German parentage preferred, as errand boy and make himself generally useful in office of jobbing concern; address in own handwriting, E. M., Times Harlem.

BOY wanted in a law office; bright, quick, and energetic; reply in own handwriting; stating age, school work done, and references; experience not essential. D 250 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, neat, experienced, and well recommended for office, &c.; call with written application; salary $4 to $5. 30 Irving Place, 10th floor.

Boy in banking house, American, bright, quick, willing start at bottom; opportunity for advancement to right boy. 242 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted to learn skilled trade; parents please write. H 255 Times Downtown.

BOY, with some knowledge of ornamental drawing, as apprentice to Fashion Artist. Address S. B., 401 Times.

CATALOGUE MAN, EXPERIENCED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES. STATE EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTATIONS. S. T., BOX 100, ROOM 1,201, 220 W. 42D ST.

CORRESPONDENT.—A thoroughly capable man to handle important correspondence; must have curb brokerage experience; splendid opportunity. B. S., Box H 233 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED furniture slip cover cutter. Apply Monday morning, Superintendent's office.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
711-721 BROAD ST.,
NEWARK, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS Brown & Sharpe automatic screw machine operators wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FLOUR SALESMEN.
Minnesota, Kansas, Ohio, wheat and rye flour; want men who can sell in car lots only on straight commission basis; will give exclusive territory in New Jersey to right men. Write for appointment to
WILLIAM A. KOCH,
P. O. Box 177, Newark, N. J.

FLOUR SALESMAN wanted, acquainted with large bakers, to sell flour, car lots, on commission. Address Mill, Bison, Kansas.

GARDENER, experienced, to take charge of gentleman's country place; must also understand running and caring for automobile; good wages; state references. L 85 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA AND GLASS PACKERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GLASSBLOWER wanted, experienced, for permanent position near New York. Apply, stating experience and wages expected, to Z 319 Times Annex.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, (Male.)—State age, experience, salary. Box D 267 Times Downtown.

MANAGER wanted to take complete charge outdoor advertising plant in Connecticut, covering over 100 cities and towns. Requirements: Loyalty, honesty, economy, clean business record, advertising experience, capable of handling outdoor men; age around 30. No others need reply. Write only. Room 1,202, 200 5th Av., N. Y. C.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply, with references, 9 o'clock, Room 610, 95 Liberty St.

ORDER CLERK.—Experienced in printing business; good opening for bright young man; state age, experience, nationality, and salary wanted. D 256 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER. — Wanted in advertising office of large department store; only those who have had experience in department store advertising work need apply. H 251 Times Downtown.

PRINTER to manage small commercial shop; able to set and make ready; good opening for right man; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. D 257 Times Downtown.

SALARIED TRAVELING POSITION SELLING ROOFING PAINTS, ENAMELS, &C.; GOOD CLOSER AND CLEAN-CUT MAN DESIRED; SEND PHOTOGRAPH AND PAST RECORD; LOCAL INTERVIEW WILL BE ARRANGED.
R. H. MORROW, SALES MANAGER,
THE GARLAND COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SALESMAN and Office Man. — Experienced wholesale drug and chemical salesman and office man wanted, capable of holding position of office manager and inside salesman; must have wide wholesale drug and chemical business training, be a good correspondent, and familiar with office detail. An opportunity for an experienced, active man; state age, wholesale drug and chemical experience, salary expected. Chemicals, H 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; splendid opportunity on high-class proposition for men who have had experience in selling books; unusual opportunity to make good sale; fullest co-operation and abundance of leads; this has a good sale, regardless of the present business condition; commission. Call, between 10 and 11, the Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 16 East 40th St., city.

SALESMEN wanted on a new proposition offering exceptional opportunities for those who can give even part of their time to it; we desire men, young and old, who possess salesmen's ability and can furnish first-class references; this proposition is one that is successful despite business conditions; commission. Apply in writing, stating experience and references, Box L 83 Times.

SALESMEN (three) of first magnitude for New York and Jersey to represent most successful specialty now in demand; exceptional opportunity for responsible men capable of earning $75 to $150 weekly on commission basis; only those thoroughly experienced and able to meet the requirements need apply. Apply Room 604, 41 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—Willing to follow up circularizing and not depend upon leads can make big money on our selling plan in connection with "Winston's Cumulative Encyclopedia," the reference work perpetually up to date; real salesmen wanted; highest commissions; virgin territory outside city. Mr. Mansfield, 501 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Prominent New York firm, selling underwear, hosiery, notions, exclusively to 5 and 10 cent stores, wants reliable, experienced man to represent them in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan on a commission basis; must be a hustler; state full particulars of past performances with references. L 89 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two or three high-grade salesmen, accustomed to selling hospitals, office buildings, hotels, and restaurants in New York and vicinity, to handle high-grade electrical specialty; commission and expenses until value is proved, when salary or drawing account and expenses will be paid. T 165 Times.

SALESMEN CALLING ON DEPARTMENT AND SPECIALTY STORES TO SELL NEW NOVELTY; QUICK SALES; GOOD SIDE LINE; LIBERAL COMMISSION; SAMPLES CAN BE CARRIED IN POCKET. WRITE OR CALL ROOM 1,303, 220 5TH AV.

SALESMAN.—A first-class man experienced in tailors' trimmings to sell tailoring trade in city and make an occasional trip; none but those having a good acquaintance among the tailors need apply; salary and commission basis; state references. G 326 Times Down Town.

SALESMAN.—An active, energetic man well acquainted with tailors' trimmings and clothing manufacturing trade, to sell complete line of linings, cotton goods, and canvasses; none but those familiar with line and having following need apply; salary commission basis. G 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Earn an income of $50. or more weekly, leasing to merchants and manufacturers a freight rate, express rate, and parcel post rate guide; no competition; essential to business men; second year; commission basis. Room 308, 96 Warren St.

SALESMEN wanted residing outside of New York to sell our products direct to merchants in their locality; excellent opportunity; experience unnecessary; commission basis. Manhattan Baking Powder Co., 264 Spring St., New York.

SALESMAN wanted to sell lubricating oils and greases to consuming trade in Metropolitan district; will consider only one of good habits and one capable of judging credits; drawing account and commission. R. N., 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF NETS, CHIFFONS AND COTTON NOVELTIES IN THE EAST, WEST AND MIDDLE WEST; WRITE PARTICULARS. D. B., 34 TIMES.

SALESMAN, high class, commission to start, to sell to grocers, department stores, hotels, restaurants, drug stores, &c. Call 10 to 5, or write Kosmos Chemical Works, 28 Whitehall St.

SALESMAN, for city, wanted for medium and high priced line of cotton and lace dresses; first-class references required; commission basis; drawing account. L 99 Times.

SALESMEN.—Sponge salesmen, city, road, only those with trade experience; salary no object to right men; replies strictly confidential. S. D., 315 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men carrying laces, embroideries, and neckwear preferred on commission for a well-known veiling and knitting house. L 77 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Successful, high-class, for manufacturing concern. Specialty: Greatest invention of the age. Commission. Herrich, Room 459, Fifth Av. Bldg., cor 23d.

SALESMEN.—Commission salesmen with following; high-class grocery, hotel, confectionery trade. L 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—Large corporation wants forceful representatives; city experience; large commissions. W 19 Times.

SALESMEN.—Those familiar with grocery trade preferred; commission. Crystella Co., 325 Washington St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Only first-class man with established trade essential; salary. Write Dr. K., 3,393 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man for live, growing specialty; liberal commission. C. M., 214 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Magazine advertising space seller may permanently establish himself with good income on leading export journal; Greater New York territory; commission basis. L 98 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stock in a corporation holding patents for and manufacturing an article for which there is an unlimited output; commission and drawing account. Address H 249 Times Downtown.

TRIMMERS AND TOPMAKERS WANTED. —First-class trimmers on high-grade automobile work; topmakers for putting in head linings, &c.; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

SALESMAN. — Experienced match salesman wanted; good opportunity for the right party; salary and commission. D 252 Times Downtown.

TRIMMERS experienced in automobile body work. Fitzgibbon & Crist, Trenton, N. J.

WINDOW DRESSER, experienced, wanted for coats, suits, and millinery specialty store; none but first-class men need apply. Feldmutters, 175-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN, who can do stenography and typewriting and understands bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. L 101 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—If person who found fleur-de-lys pin, Della Robia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, Friday night, April 9, 1915, will communicate with Dominick G. Riley, 27 Cedar St., 'Phone 3213 John, night 624 Coney Island, large reward will be paid for return of pin; no questions asked; any communications treated strictly confidential.

LOST—Bar pin, diamond and sapphire set in platinum; Thursday, between 30 West 40th and 60th St. and Madison Av. by way of Madison Av. car. Liberal reward for return to Superintendent, 80 West 40th St.

LOST—On 99th, between West End Av. and Broadway, diamond monogram, initials "I. H. M.;" liberal reward if returned. Meyer, 808 West End Av.

LOST.—Gold bar pin with large pear-shaped pearl pendant hanging from pin; lost on 85th, near Amsterdam Av., Wednesday; reward. Miss Heaven, 130 West 85th.

LOST — Between Knickerbocker Hotel and Princess Theatre, platinum bar pin, set with pearls and diamonds; reward. J. D. White, 110 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Thursday, 29th, gold Tiffany brooch, daisy pattern, diamond, surrounded by small pearls; reward. Return McHugh, 58 E. 93d.

LOST—Gold, ivory-handled umbrella, D. L. W. train. Kemmerer, 755 Park Av. liberal reward; no questions.

LOST—Harlem, Thursday, gold pin, black enamel, 12 diamonds; liberal reward. Lindsley, 611 West 127th St.

LOST—Large cameo pin, with gold rim, Saturday evening, between 107th and 120th St., Broadway. Leddy, 41 Park Row.

LOST—Old-fashioned solitaire diamond ring; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Return to Zelda Sears, Hudson Theatre.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, Royal Theatre, Wednesday afternoon; reward. Sweeney, 766 Fairmount Place.

LOST—In or near Gimbel's, black umbrella, silver cap; prized gift. W 137 Times.

$100 REWARD
for diamond brooch, all platinum open fretwork design; lost Wednesday morning from 72d St. and Park Av. to Manhattan Hotel, thence to 5th Av. and 40th St., to Huber, the decorator. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. at 48th St.

$100 REWARD
for diamond horseshoe brooch, lost about April 20 from West 52d St. to Fulton Theatre or vicinity of 5th Av. and 47th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD
for gentleman's solitaire diamond ring, gypsy setting; lost April 29, between 56th St. and lower Broadway. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Fraternity pin, shield, pearls encircling; engraved "Geron"; 181 Claremont Av., Apt. 42.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Toy Boston bulldog, female; brindle, with white markings; strayed from home late Friday night; $25 reward if returned to Bauchle, 140 West 79th St.

LOST.—Fox terrier with brown spots on head and one on back; answers name Sport. James Casidy, 321 East 30.

LOST.—Boston terrier, "Muts" brindle, white markings; male; reward. Livingston, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.

Office Manager, (40-45.)—Broad-gauged executive; direct several departments; outline experience; letter only, marked "Personal"; $4,000-$5,000.

Chemist.—Manufacturing, some analytical; $1,500 up.

Secretary-Bookkeeper-Stenographer — Wall St. experience; an opportunity, right man; $1,500.

Stenographer. — English; translate, speak French; $1,300.

BUTLER.—First-class butler and chauffeur; best references. National Employment Agency, 136 Washington St., Paterson, N. J.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 W. 99th. Riverside 5339.

ERNEST WILSON.—Employment expert removed to Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

NOEL'S AGENCY has moved from 101 West 95th to 77 W. 11th.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

SALESMEN.—American, under 40, willing to travel to South America; must be fluent in Spanish; experience with N. Y. exporting house; salary, $1,800 to $2,500.

Paints, (2.)—To handle quantity business; high-grade man willing to travel; $1,800 to $2,500.

Grocery Specialties.—Acquainted with trade in Ohio and Indiana; $1,500 to $1,800.

Fire Extinguishers.—Must be high-grade man and thoroughly experienced in this line; $1,800 to $2,500.

Dry Goods.—Acquainted with territory of Dakota; drawing account; $2,000 to $3,000.

SALES MANAGER for Chicago office of Eastern concern; must be familiar with the rope and cordage business; can also use 2 or 3 first-class salesmen experienced in Manila, sisal rope, and twine.

SOLICITOR.—Familiar with furnishings and interior decorating; some one who is well-connected socially, as this house deals only with the finest residents and public buildings.

APPRAISERS, (3.)—Thoroughly experienced in appraising bric-a-brac, household furnishings, china, furniture, &c.; salary, $1,800 to $2,500.

OFFICE MANAGER.—One who has had experience in exporting business; first-class correspondent; also familiar with accounts; preferably some one fluent in Spanish; must be an American, not over 40; salary, $1,800 to $2,500.

GENERAL MANAGER.—One experienced in management of a large grocery and department store; willing to locate in Canada; $6,000 to $8,000.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced in department store advertising; $6,000 to $8,000.

ACCOUNTANTS, (2.)—Must have passed their C. P. A. examinations and have had several years of public accounting experience; salary, $2,500 to $3,500.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in woolens, $20; also bookkeeper experienced in wholesale dry goods, $15; assistant experienced in Wall St., $12.

BOOKKEEPER and COST CLERK for factory, $15.

EXPORT CLERK.—Experienced buyer and correspondent, $20.

SALES CORRESPONDENT with export woolen experience, $15.

STOREROOM MAN.—Must be machinist, $15.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant credit man, $20.

STENOGRAPHER who knows French thoroughly, $1,100 year.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in traffic dept. of steamship line or railroad, $75 month.

STENOGRAPHER for bank, $60 month.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EXPERT TUTORS, carefully selected; Regents', college, preparatory subjects; reasonable prices. H 218 Times Downtown.

MEN EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Enormous demand for mechanical dentists; taught 3 to 6 months to any one; day or evening; no book study; best paying branch of dental profession; students qualified in short time to earn $30 to $100 monthly while learning. Established 1892.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL, Dept. T, Now in new bldg., 15 W. 44th. Oldest—Largest—Most Reliable.

MEN, mechanically inclined, there is positively no steadier and better paying profession than mechanical dentistry taught in 1½ to 6 months; day or night; no book study; easy payments. Write for booklet.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA (FIRST & GREATEST,) 27 W. 45TH ST.

Complete SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night. Spring and summer session; begin any time; civil service. See catalogue. Walworth Institute, founded 1838. Broadway, at 72d St.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, railway mail, and other branches are good; prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary Examiner. Booklet H 11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving, earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

SPEAKER.—EXPERIENCED, HIGH-CLASS PUBLIC SPEAKER OF GOOD ADDRESS TO ORGANIZE MEN INTO PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION; MUST FURNISH BEST REFERENCES. PATRIOTIC, 125 TIMES.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Large realty corporation desires services of young men of good habits, education, and selling ability to work on highly developed suburban property among select clientele; experience desirable; large possibilities with future for hustler. Suburban, D 253 Times Downtown.

Ball Gum Baldees.—6 chews for a nickel; sell this latest chewing gum novelty to all storekeepers; everybody buys over and over; establish a gum route good all year round; hurry up for exclusive territory. Helmet Ball Gum Co., Cincinnati.

Greatest 100 safety housekeeping necessity out. Call United Manufacturers Agency, 180 Broadway.

Agents Wanted.—Earn $35 daily calling on automobile owners; particulars free. Samuel E. Barton, New Dorp, New York.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

NEW JERSEY COAST DELIVERY.

Our Regular Sea Coast Delivery by our own wagons from Atlantic Highlands South is now in operation. Deliveries to the homes of our customers in this territory will be made on the day following the purchase. This delivery system which had proved such a great convenience in past years has been brought to a high state of efficiency, reaching practically every New Jersey coast resort in which New York people find summer homes.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Announcing the Annual May Sale of White

THE SPIRIT OF SAVING IS IN THE AIR. More than ever before Macy's has striven to win the approval of the careful, critical shopper, both as to style and as to price. It sounds like a platitude, but really we have never succeeded so well in making this Sale the event of the year.

Those who have attended our previous Sales have learned to expect much of Macy's in the way of unusual economies and hope for even more this year.

THERE ARE MORE THAN SIXTY THOUSAND SEPARATE GARMENTS IN THIS SUPERB COLLECTION—an assortment that affords such ample scope for selection at every possible price that, whatever her taste and whatever her means, every woman who comes will go away satisfied and delighted.

The turns of the market have been so carefully watched for months preceding this sale that we can safely say our cash resources have brought to Macy's every worth while purchase and desirable opportunity in White Wear that occurred this year.

The great buying influences of this Store and our time-tried policy to BUY AND SELL ONLY FOR CASH are exemplified in every department of this sale. The economies are as satisfying as the styles are unusually pretty.

The advantage of shopping early during the two weeks of the sale will be quite obvious to those who have been guests of this Store at previous Annual Sales of White. SAVINGS OF SUCH MAGNITUDE ARE BOUND TO ATTRACT THE CROWDS.

The New Camisoles

Adorable little Underbodices, which the transparent Blouse makes indispensable if one would be prettily and correctly dressed. Elaborate lace trimmed novelties or charmingly simple styles in pink and white silks, fine nets and laces. All are specially priced.

China Silk Camisoles, **46c**
In flesh and white silk—lace trimmed in dainty fashion.

Silk and Chiffon Camisoles, **89c**
Pleated chiffon, with shadow lace top and ribbon shoulder straps.
China silk with tiny sleeves; ribbon run casing finishes low neck and sleeves.
Crepe de Chine trimmed with lace points, ribbon and broad lace shoulder straps as in the model *illustrated.* A great variety of fetching styles at this price.

Crepe de Chine Camisoles, **69c**
Many styles at this price. One—*as illustrated*—typical of the values—is effectively trimmed with wide shadow lace.

Net and Ribbon Camisoles, **$1.89**
Copied from a Paris novelty—these are of double net, with wide ribbon in pale pink, or blue, forming the knotted shoulder straps and outlining the low neck—(*as illustrated*).

Another style in Crepe de Chine trimmed with exquisite imported laces.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

Corsets and Brassieres

Standard makes. Models on the fashionable figure lines and made of the materials most in demand. Many especially made for this sale,—all priced to demonstrate what our cash-buying policy means in terms of money saved.

Brassieres—Two Styles, **59c**
Strong dotted net, trimmed with bands of cotton Cluny, forming V back and front. Another model with fine embroidery top, lace and beading trimmed. Both models hook in front.

Cluny Brassieres, **69c**
Macy's—Usual Price, 94c.
Several very effective styles of heavy Cluny lace with cambric centre sections, lace forming deep V yoke back and front; also wide bands at waist; hook front models. Sizes 36 to 44.

Marchioness Corsets, **$2.97**
Macy's—Usual Price, $4.89.
Pink and white batiste, coutil and fancy brocade Corsets, in models for slender and average figures. Heavily boned or boneless. All sizes in the lot, but not in every size or material.

"Bien Jolie" Corsets, **$2.49**
White and flesh color fancy batiste and brocade—in low bust model of medium length—with slight incurve at waist line. Prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon; three pairs of hose supporters attached. One of the season's best models—suitable for misses and small women.
Sizes 20 to 24.
Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Correct Uniforms For Nurses

Nurses will find in the Macy "specialized" Department every standard style of uniform. Aprons, Caps and accessories, at prices much below those elsewhere. For the May White Sale are offered

Very Special Economies:

White Uniforms, **$1.19**
Macy's—Usual Price, $1.39.
White Uniforms, with Gibson pleated waist, pocket, surgical sleeve; full skirt, with panel back.

White Uniforms (3 styles) **$1.49**
Macy's—Usual Price, $1.98.
Linene, in regulation style, with Gibson waist, surgical sleeves, or with turn-down collar and short sleeves.
Military jean, in regulation style, with surgical sleeve.

White Uniforms (2 styles) **$2.19**
Macy's—Usual Price, $2.79.
Oxford cloth and poplin Uniforms; Gibson waist, with surgical sleeve; medium wide skirt.

Blue Chambray Uniforms, **$1.19**
Macy's—Usual Price, $1.49.
Light and medium blue; regulation style, with surgical cuff; another model, with turn-down collar and short sleeves.

Blue Chambray Uniforms, **$1.49**
Macy's—Usual Price, $1.98.
Light and medium blue; waist with Gibson pleats back and front, pocket, surgical sleeves; medium wide skirt, with panel back.

Fitted Gored Cambric Aprons

Without bib,	39c	With bib,	59c
Usual price,	49c	*Usual price,*	69c

Waist measures 26 to 34 inches.

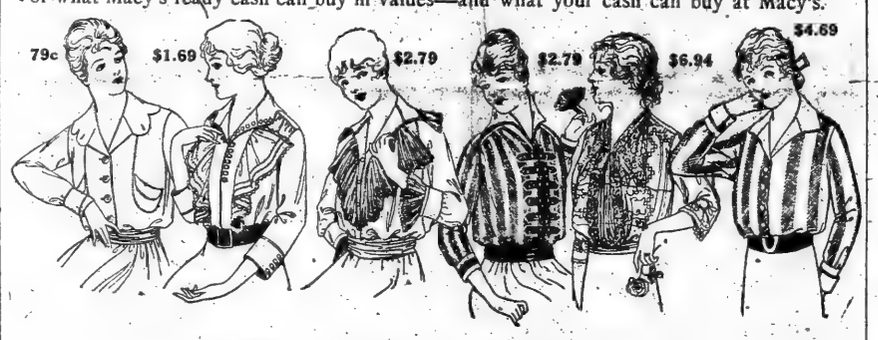
Bishop Collars,	10c	Caps,	12c	Lawn Cuffs, Short of long hemstitched.	12c
Usual price,	12c	*Usual price,*	16c		
Turn-down Collars,	10c	(with draw string)	16c	Cambric Cuffs, (short)	12c
Usual price,	12c	*Usual price,*	21c	*Usual price,*	16c

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

See our Grocery Advertisement on Page 4 of this Section.

9720 Blouses at Special Prices

Presenting the very latest and smartest models in Blouses that have been specially made for this sale. A collection that from the viewpoint of the variety displayed and the values offered surpasses any assortment in the City. No better evidence is needed of what Macy's ready cash can buy in values—and what your cash can buy at Macy's.



Blouses—8 Styles—Very Special, **79c**
Macy's—Usual Prices, 94c to $1.49.
All the new convertible collar effects, short sleeve and long sleeve models with hemstitching, and dainty finishing details.

Irish Linen—In tailored sport shirt model (*illustrated*). In white, flesh and other new shades.

Voile—In flesh and white; "Puritan" model with rolling collar, fronts and cuffs frilled at edge; embroidery trimmed Blouses in dainty style.

Organdie—In new jabot effect with tiny tucks, lace insertion and edges.

Voile—In the new awning stripe effects, all new shades; tailored model, of smart style; other styles tucked and box pleated. Another model with lace edged jabot and vestee.

Blouses—8 Styles—Special, **$1.69**
Macy's—Usual Prices, $1.89 to $2.49.

Tub Silk—In military model with straps and pocket tabs; flaring collar effect.

Voile—(flesh or white)—In elaborate lace trimmed models, with jabot or with colored dot embroidery and tiny tucks; tailored model with embroidered panels and box pleats; or with jabot edged with Venise lace. (*One model illustrated.*)

Striped Tissue—In new colors. Tuxedo shirt model with white pique collar, revers and cuffs; black moire cravat.

Striped Voile—In black and white with colors; tailored model; very smart in style.

Striped Handkerchief Linen—In wide awning stripes, with pique collar and cuffs.

Blouses—6 Styles—Special, **$1.89**
Macy's—Usual Prices, $2.49 to $2.89.

Pongee Silk in tailored model, with hemstitching to simulate military strappings.

Crepe de Chine, tucked and hemstitched, with pointed collar; in flesh color and white; also strictly tailored models of smart style.

Satin Stripe Crepe de Chine, in gay colors, well tailored shirt effects suitable for sport and traveling wear.

Blouses—7 Styles—Special, **$2.79**

Flesh Chiffon, shadow lace trimmed, with satin ribbon pipings.

Shadow Lace over flesh chiffon in Camisole effect.

Crepe de Chine, eyelet embroidered and tucked; also hemstitched effects in lattice design.

"Suzette Crepe," with flowered jabot, in dainty colored border effect—*illustrated.* Another model strictly tailored.

12 Smart Styles in Blouses at $2.59 and $2.79
Macy's—Usual Prices, $3.49 to $3.89.

Striped Voile Blouse (copy of a French novelty) in the new colors with white hemstitching in strap effect at front—military model—(*as illustrated*).

Crossbar Organdie and sheer Batiste, Venise lace trimmed.

Novelty Woven Voile, with flaring organdie collar.

Colored Voile, with handkerchief linen vestee and collar.

Voile with scalloped jabot, collar and cuffs of floral pattern.

Crossbar Voile in dotted pattern, strictly tailor made.

Voile with hand embroidery and creamy filet lace insertion.

Crepe de Chine Blouse, in tailored models—pleated and embroidered with organdie and pique collars and cuffs.

Blouses, **$3.89**
Macy's—Usual Prices, $4.74 to $5.49.
Dotted Chiffon in white, with navy or black over white and trimmed with tiny satin buttons and hemstitching.

Handkerchief Linen in white and lovely new colors; hand fagotted collar and cuffs.

White Net, with embroidered collar. A dainty long sleeve model.

Blouses—6 Styles, **$4.69**
Macy's—Usual Prices, $5.24 to $6.49.
Lustre Silk in white and flesh, eyelet embroidered and tucked.

Black Chiffon in large checks, featuring a new jabot effect.

Striped Lustre Silk in wide awning stripes, gay colors. (*Tailored model as illustrated.*)

Floral Embroidered Voile, very dainty effect, Valenciennes lace and organdie trimmed.

Shadow Lace, in two very effective models over net and chiffon trimmed camisoles.

Blouses, **$6.94**
Macy's—Usual Price, $8.49
Filet Lace Blouse of exquisite creamy lace, very heavy pattern on delicate mesh; silk shadow lace collar and vestee.

Satin Trimmed Camisole of flesh chiffon; satin rings finish the front and the draped short sleeves (*as illustrated*).

The "La Tosca" Blouse of Silk Lace, **$8.94**
An exquisite Blouse of deep cream silk shadow lace in Spanish pattern, on a sheer Tosca net; collar and vestee of silk tulle applique lace; pink satin trimmed camisole.
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Dainty Night Gowns

75 Styles of Night Gowns—Special, **89c**
Macy's Usual Prices, 94c to $1.39.
Batiste in pink and white; tailored models; hemstitched or lace edged.
"Dolly Varden" Crepes, in dainty colors, lace edged and ribbon trimmed.
Cotton Crepe—pajama models; some with silk frogs, others trimmed with contrasting colored ribbons; featherstitched and Valenciennes lace edged styles.
Nainsook in Empire or chemise styles; V or round neck effects; lace and embroidery trimmed; some very elaborate eyelet embroidery effects; simple models featherstitched and hemstitched in colors, others with organdie embroidery and lace.
Muslin and Cambric in Bishop effects with high or V neck; embroidery trimmed.

25 Styles—Special, **$1.29**
Macy's Usual Price, $1.49.
Dimity Gowns—edged with ribbon run linen lace.
Nainsook and Batiste—Empire model, finely tucked; slashed at wrist and edged with lace.
Elaborate styles with organdie embroidery and lace trimming. (*One is illustrated.*)

25 Styles—Special, **$1.69**
Macy's Usual Price, $1.94.
Batiste in flesh pink with creamy filet shadow lace (*illustrated*) in Empire model; chemise styles, with white embroidery edges.
Nainsook—of soft, sheer quality—fine embroidery and lace trimmed; wide satin ribbon bands and bows.

15 Styles—Special, **$1.89**
Macy's Usual Price, $2.49.
Nainsook in quite elaborate models; some with deep lace pointed yokes, others with medallions; "Appenzell" embroidery effects; net casings, ribbon run finish other styles (*illustrated*).
Batiste—in pale pink with organdie embroidery in new fancy yoke and sleeve effects.

18 Styles—Special, **$2.69**
Copies of very effective imported models.
Adorable Gowns of sheer batiste and nainsook with organdie, embroidered and wide Valenciennes laces, tiny tucks and broad ribbons (*one illustrated*).

30 Styles, **$3.89**
Extreme novelties, some with the new rever effects; elaborate models, trimmed with creamy laces, tiny rosebuds and handsome medallions.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Petticoats Specially Priced

Flaring Petticoats, flounced, frilled and ruffled in so many smart new styles that practically no worth while novelty is lacking. At each price values that comparison has proved are not equalled elsewhere.

White Sateen Petticoats, **44c**
Macy's usual price 69c.
Deep ruffled flounce, finished with wide band of embroidery.

White Sateen Petticoats, **79c**
Macy's usual price 94c.
Two styles in satin finished sateen, circular flounces with three ruffles or in tucked effect.

Taffeta and Messaline Tub Silk and Silk Jersey Petticoats, **$1.69**
Macy's usual price $1.89
Four styles in white, black, fashionable colors and changeable taffeta and messaline. Deep flounces finished with two pleated ruffles, three pleated ruffles or full shirred ruffles.
Jersey Petticoats with full messaline flounces tucked at foot.

Tub and Messaline Silk Petticoats, **$2.29**
Macy's usual price $2.89
"Dolly Varden" Silk in white, with floral pattern or striped Petticoats with deep flounces, ruffle finished.
Muslin Petticoats in the new circular model with three small ruffles in plain and changeable effects; silk underlay and elastic top.

Taffeta Petticoats, **$3.69**
Three styles; all with fitted tops; made of chiffon taffeta, excellent in quality and in the newest street shades, fancy circular flounce, with pleatings, ruches and the new scalloped effect at foot.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

Negligees and Sacques

For sultry days—cool and comfortable garments, fashioned of dainty crepes and flowered dimities, crisp Swisses and sheer lawns. Many styles—and all sold at savings that prove anew the part ready cash plays in merchandising.

Plisse Crepe Negligees, **89c**
Macy's—Usual Price, $1.29.
Flowered crepe in dainty patterns and colors; Empire model, with elastic waistband; collars and cuffs satin piped.

Crepe and Dainty Negligees, **$1.29**
Flowered crepe in pretty model, with accordion-pleated skirt; hemstitched lawn collar and cuffs finish bodice.
Serpentine crepe in dainty colors; collar and cuffs or white embroidery; skirt accordion pleated.
Flowered dimity—high waist model, with very full shirred skirt; lace edged organdie collar and cuffs.

Dotted Swiss Negligees, **$1.89**
Macy's—Usual Price Would Be $2.49.
Empire and lace models, with Valenciennes insertion and edge; ribbon run beading, rosettes and laces.
Four styles in lawn, Swiss or dimity; very neatly made and prettily trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. (*One style illustrated.*)

Dressing Sacques, **44c**
Four styles in dotted Swiss and lawn, fitted on loose models; some with fancy colored borders and ribbon at waist line. Sizes 34 to 46.

Dressing Sacques, **69c**
Three styles in pretty flowered dimity or Swiss, square neck and wide sleeves, lace edged; belted models very neatly made and finished. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fine Swiss Sacques, **$1.89**
Three styles, trimmed with "fish-eye" Valenciennes; square neck, round or sailor collars and slashed sleeves; ribbon rosettes and beading ribbon run. Sizes 34 to 46.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

BARNES ON STAND PERHAPS THIS WEEK

Roosevelt Forces Near Close of Their Case with the Albany Printing Charges.

CITY OFFICIALS CALLED

Vice and Gambling to be Inquired Into—Surprises Looked for When Barnes Is Cross-Examined.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 1.—Although the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial had gone over until Monday this was a busy day for the attorneys for the two principals. With the prospect of the defendant's case being completed some time next week, the lawyers began preparations to handle the Barnes side. That it will take as long for Mr. Barnes to get his case before the jury as it is taking Mr. Roosevelt there seems to be little doubt.

With the introduction yesterday of testimony relating to the Albany printing ring, with the hope of showing that Mr. Roosevelt was justified in uttering the alleged libel on Mr. Barnes, the Colonel's forces reached the beginning of the end of their case. John M. Bowers, the senior Roosevelt counsel, does not intend, however, to wind up the defense without a final punch. Today he subpoenaed a number of the Albany County and city officials who testified before the Bayne Committee that investigated the Albany printing ring and social and gambling conditions there. These officials will be called to tell under oath just what they told the Bayne Committee.

Part of the Bayne report, which scored Barnes unmercifully, already has been admitted into the record by Justice Andrews, but it was produced solely to show mitigation of the alleged libel. In order to prove justification, witnesses will have to appear and testify under oath as to conditions with which they were familiar. The testimony of these witnesses is expected to be one of the big features of the trial.

William M. Ivins, head of the Barnes legal forces, is mapping out his line of campaign to combat them. Mr. Ivins is familiar with the Bayne proceedings. He was retained by both Mr. Barnes and Edward W. Cantine, the then Commissioner of Public Safety of Albany, to represent them at the investigation. The committee refused to allow counsel to appear. Because of this Mr. Barnes refused to produce his private books or to answer any of the hundred questions asked him. The committee obtained an order from Justice Kellogg to show cause why he should not answer or go to jail. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which reversed Justice Kellogg, and the Court of Appeals upheld the Appellate Division.

Barnes to Take the Stand.

For this reason Mr. Barnes never testified before the committee. If he takes the witness stand here in his own behalf, as he is expected to do, Mr. Bowers hopes under cross-examination to bring out some highly important testimony. According to Mr. Barnes's counsel, he is entirely willing to take the stand and answer any question asked him, as it will be in a competent court, and he will be represented by counsel. His private books, as well as those of The Journal Publishing Company and the J. B. Lyon and Argus Companies already have been subpoenaed, and they will be produced in court. Likewise the records of the State Controller's office during the time under question have been produced under a court order, and expert accountants are working on them, getting figures for easy presentation to the jury.

According to Mr. Barnes's friends here, the evidence produced by the Bayne Committee, if it is gone over at this trial, is likely to result in a "big flare-back." Mr. Barnes's counsel will maintain that the Bayne report is the best possible proof that an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics did not exist between Barnes and Charles F. Murphy or the machine Republican and Democratic legislators for the very reason that it was by Democratic votes that the investigating committee was appointed and the printing and other scandals subsequently revealed. Mr. Ivins will attempt to show that, instead of Barnes and Murphy being in collusion, Murphy was using all his power to discredit and destroy Barnes politically.

The ruling of Justice Andrews, which allowed the Roosevelt forces to introduce that part of the Bayne report dealing with the printing scandal, was a big victory for the Colonel, although it was offset in a measure by the failure of his counsel to get into the evidence that part of the report dealing with gambling and vice conditions. To draw the line between the two matters was a delicate problem for Justice Andrews, and, according to lawyers here who are watching the case, his ruling from a legal standpoint alone was eminently fair and justified. The Justice unquestionably has a clear grasp of all the intricate legal points of the case and his manner and methods have made him many admirers. Not a word of complaint has been uttered against him by counsel of either side, and those who know the Justice well predict that his charge to the jury will be a masterpiece.

An important ruling made by the Justice in favor of the Barnes side is the statement of the Justice yesterday that the defendant had not produced any proof as yet that Mr. Barnes was guilty personally in the State printing matter.

Dolan Again on Stand Tomorrow.

When the trial is resumed Monday Michael V. Dolan, General Manager of the Albany Argus Company, will continue his testimony regarding printing contracts which his company, in which Mr. Barnes held stock, obtained from Mr. Barnes's own concern, the Journal Company. Mr. Dolan is a reluctant witness, and it is only by deft and patient work that Mr. Bowers is able to get him to reveal what he is after. Mr. Dolan testified before the Bayne Committee frequently his memory has to be refreshed by reading what he testified to there.

In order to make their case complete and show evidence of fraud on the part of the plaintiff, the Roosevelt counsel have still to connect up certain lines of evidence. The Justice has ruled that fraud has not yet been shown which would justify the libel, and is allowing much evidence to be put in along this line, with the expectation that the defendant's attorneys will make the proper connection later. The lawyers say the proper connection will be made when their case is complete. The calling of former Albany County and city officials, while not unexpected, will make it impossible for the Roosevelt forces to complete their case before next Wednesday at the earliest.

Much time has been saved by the stipulation which both sides agreed to, at the request of Justice Andrews, and which made it unnecessary for John A. Hennessy, William Sulzer, and a number of other witnesses to testify about graft and rottenness in the State Government. Mr. Hennessy expected to be a whole day on the witness stand himself. He was much surprised when

Continued on Page 4.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1915.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY AWARD.

Ninety-eight railways of the West, and 64,000 of their employes, are dissatisfied with an award which was to have improved their relations, but which, in fact, has only sufficed to give a year's notice of another wrangle. It is easy to say that the award must have substantial soundness for the reason that it displeases both sides. That is not the attitude of the public, which wished to see both sides satisfied, if that were possible. The public is always prone to favor that wage-earning class which is so large a part of itself. Lately the public has relaxed in its attitude toward the railways, partly through perception that they have been harshly treated and partly through understanding that the railways' usefulness was being undermined by an obligatory increase of costs and limitation of earnings. Here is another award compelling the railways to pay out more money and without any thankfulness on the part of those who will receive it. What is the public to think of it?

It was the object of the award to make a decision which should let the public know what to think upon a subject which was an appeal both to the public conscience and to the public interests. The award is as displeasing to the public as to those between whom it makes the unwelcome decision. There is no more agreement among the arbitrators than there is between the disputants. There would have been no decision at all if the Chairman had not waived his opinions. Both sides filed formal dissents criticising alike the award and the method by which it was reached. This is worse than a settlement which does not settle. It unsettles the process itself as well as the questions submitted to the process.

Inasmuch as the men received about one-quarter of what they asked it would seem that they can be right only in that proportion. Ought it to be said that they are trying the public patience too far? There have now been several attempts to please the railway men. They objected to the Erdman act, submitting railway disputes to the Commissioner of Labor and the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a third impartial member. The men said that the subject was too important to be left to a single vote. Accordingly was substituted the Newlands act, providing for a preliminary conciliation by three members, and reference to six if the dispute could not be settled by three. Always there has been the alternative of voluntary adjustments, which has seldom been used, although invariably the alternative method has been unsatisfactory. It is surprising that this should be so, because the men have never been defeated. Wages have risen as invariably as rates have been reduced, the railways suffering both ways. Thus arbitration has come to mean to the railways an order to pay more money without an opportunity to earn more. The wage arbitrators and the rate fixers have been independent bodies, although rates and wages are halves of the same problem. Nearly half of the total takings of the railways is paid in wages and two-thirds of the total operating cost is chargeable to labor costs. The railways are in difficult circumstances. Yet labor not only wants more, it wants in this case thrice as much as the award allows.

While the public observes this it observes also how it becomes true. In this proceeding the men want more wages because the railways are increasing gross earnings. The railways put millions into more powerful engines, and the engineers want more money because the engines haul more freight. Thus an investment for the public service becomes a source of cost instead of increased earnings. The railways put millions into power brakes so that they need employ fewer brakemen and yet operate with greater safety. Then the men get [illegible] forbidding the reduction in number of train hands. In many ways the railways substitute machinery for labor and labor demands more pay, although hours are shorter and conditions of employment are easier. The public observing these things may conclude that the railways serve the public better than the men serve the companies. The supreme thing is not the wages of the men, nor the profits of the railways, but the service of the public. The railway service must not be interrupted, that is the main thing. Yet the threat of interruption of railway service is the weapon by which these wage controversies are won. Railway wages have been forced upward through the worst period of unemployment we have known, while railway earnings have been falling at a rate never before experienced. Are the men prudent under such conditions in condemning both the wages paid above the standard in other industries and the methods by which the law has sought to secure them against injustice?

WALLACK'S.

The playhouse called Wallack's, which is to be demolished this week, was never so surely a revered institution of New York as was the earlier Wallack's, at Thirteenth Street, or the still earlier one of Broome Street. The younger WALLACK had passed his prime and lost something of his grip, as both actor and manager, before the removal uptown. For the preservation of the traditions of his house, as it turned out, he might better have remained at the old stand, for the theatre he deserted was not only profitable but fashionable many years afterward as the place of the most notable star performances of the era. Some pleasant memories of the admirable Wallack way of doing things, however, are associated with the theatre which closed its doors for all time after last night's ceremonies, and others of good achievements under the control of other managers. It was a notable playhouse in its way.

The wonder is not that it should go now but that it should have survived so long and have been, in its very last hour, the scene of commendable and aspiring dramatic effort. It has been out of the theatre district many years, and too frequently quite out of the knowledge of a generation of playgoers to whom the name, restored to it after the consulship of ALBERT M. PALMER, meant nothing more than a name. Nevertheless, there was a sentimental interest in the ceremonial farewell of Wallack's to a host of old stagers, to whom the incident recalled an era of sound and wholesome drama, of a stage which served as a criterion alike of speech and manners, of actors honestly trained to their vocation by long and faithful application; who had been at pains, in short, to acquire an art which might give pleasure to others.

OUTSIDE OF WALL STREET.

Just as the rise of the new rich "war stocks" became insulting to the intelligence of those who had not supplied their necessities there comes another sign of that prosperity which is universally desired if only it is the right sort. In the week ended April 24 the bank clearings of the country showed an increase over last year. This is almost as surprising as the rise in the industrial stocks which are the most immediate beneficiaries of the war factor. There is need of caution about sympathy with those who are making the money the world outside the United States is wasting, but there may be deep and general gratification at the increase in the bank clearings. Nor is it subject to discount because due to the new speculation, for that is contrary to fact.

There is an increase in the country outside New York, due to an increase in each section except the Pacific and the South. In the West there are gains running above 80 per cent. In the New England States there are increases of between 20 and 30 per cent., due to the briskness of the war industries. The decreases in the South are no novelty, and are easily attributable to the depression through the planters getting more cotton than they expected or than the market could digest for a while. The cotton market is better now, so good, in fact, that the planters are in the glooms again lest they should be ruined once more with another big crop, which they are unable to resist the temptation to plant. The decrease in Pacific Coast bank activities is too small to affect the country, the totals being the smallest and the least reflective of the current factors of value.

It would be easy to pick out depressed localities, but that is another story. The interpretation is that the conservative side of the prospect of prosperity is appearing. The country is not prospering because some low class shares are rising more than is consistent with the peace of mind of sober observers, but because the country in general is feeling the stimulus which began with them. The locomotive and equipment companies which are supplying some hundreds of millions of steel products and many related industries cannot build a fence about their activities. Shells are mostly labor, the cost being in the making rather than in the material. That distributes wages generally and stimulates the buying power. The materials must be transported, and that stimulates the carrying industry. In short, no industry can prosper to itself alone, and the proportions of the war trade suffice to stimulate others in a degree first disclosed by the bank clearings. The railway industry is not yet showing gains, but it is showing a decrease of losses, and needs only to continue along the same road to bring courage to many depressed investors. Investors' courage can be capitalized into the basis of something better than the war trade, and that is nearly all the situation now needs.

It is just as dangerous an error to be committed to depression, to be set against the signs of better things, as it is to be too hopeful.

COURT HOUSE FINANCES.

The large sum required to pay for the land and building of the new Court House will not burden the city's budget in any one year. A law was passed permitting its distribution over a term of years, so that the huge sum will not be hard to meet. Controller PRENDERGAST's purely functional disapproval of the expenditure is understandable, but the people of this city will undoubtedly support the Mayor's argument that, having gone so far, we cannot afford to go back. The land must be paid for and we must have a new Court House. The one we are to have will be worthy of the city, and, in spite of its cost, which has not yet been precisely estimated, will undoubtedly be worth the money. It will completely transform its neighborhood, and that part of the property which is not to be used for the building or its approaches can eventually be sold for much more than it cost.

Of course, a body of experienced business men might have managed this matter much more quickly and profitably than it has been managed. Business men have not been consulted. Lawyers and Judges, Commissioners and politicians have all had their say, and the result is better than might have been expected. We are to have a Court House now, and we may hope that the prospect of the actual establishment of a new and accessible civic centre will inspire both the State and Federal Governments to intelligent action looking to the erection of buildings in the neighborhood for their own use.

MR. GARRISON'S PLANS.

The energy Secretary GARRISON is devoting to his program of military improvements indicates that he has been encouraged to hope for more respectful and sympathetic treatment in the next session of Congress. If he believed that his suggestions would again be passed over with the scant courtesy he received in the House of Representatives in the last session he would scarcely be at pains now to enlist the co-operation of all the higher officers of the army in the work of planning such improvements in the land defenses of the nation as study and experience suggest. His new Board of Survey will receive reports from all department commanders and will base upon them recommendations to be submitted to the General Army Board. The new policy which will be based on the result of these processes will have the approval of the President before it is submitted to Congress.

The tone of the remarks made by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Senate's Military Committee, when action was taken by that body on the last Army bill, indicated that the Senate, at least, will be ready at the next session to vote intelligently on reasonable plans for the strengthening of our defenses. In view of the manifest feeling of the people all over the country, it is not likely that the House can continue to treat with contempt well-devised and moderate plans to put our army and our coast defenses in a better condition. Mr. GARRISON's plans have been well laid. He will devote all his time before the next session to the formation of "a well-"thought-out, well-wrought-out mili-"tary policy." Such a policy will be a welcome novelty in a country whose military affairs have too often been managed in a haphazard way and confused too frequently with politics. If Mr. GARRISON succeeds in having his policy sanctioned by Congress next Winter, he will have achieved one of the greatest victories of the present Administration.

PAGEANTS.

We are beginning to hear a good deal about the forthcoming Brooklyn Pageant, and it is good news that there is a pageant mistress to pull the various parts of the great spectacle together and give it a coherence commonly lacking in public spectacles. A few friends of art have worked courageously over the problems of pageantry in America, but we are not yet sufficiently accustomed to the thought of outdoor theatres to make the thing always successful. Art in the indoor theatre is making headway; out of doors it is content to be merely illustration.

How easily a different conception of the pageant could be brought about is recognized by every one who visited the millenary celebration at Hertford, England, grandmother of our Connecticut Hartford, last Summer. The celebration took the form of a pageant, quite naturally, since the place was England. The episodes of a thousand years of history were sifted for those that lent themselves best to the picture. An expert in historic costumes who also was an artist was chosen to design the apparel, the pageant master wove the different episodes into a spirited history of the life of the community, and the whole town busied itself with the necessary work of realising the various scenes. When the affair came off it was a pageant, not a circus. It was not staged, it was lived. And the beautiful color made it like a fine tapestry.

In his sympathetic paper on JOHN BUNNY in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES today Mr. KILMER wishes that the films would take up the pantomime, the "Old English pantomime." An immense service would be rendered to the public if the films also would take up English pageantry as Sir HUBERT HERKOMER before his death was planning to record it. The sight of the simplicity and naturalness of the English ideal would help us to keep away from the circus ideal, which is always imminent in our spectacles. There are a few things, such as pageants and cheese, in which the old English flavor is really necessary.

UNTRAINED NURSING.

An Argument for the Standardization of the Profession.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask the courtesy of a little space to answer the letter of Mr. Bailey, published on Monday, as to the demand for a law standardizing the profession of nursing in New York. As one of the Board of Trustees of one of the largest hospitals in this city, and as one of the incorporators of another, I can speak of the matter with knowledge.

The present agitation is to standardize nursing by restricting its practice to those who comply with the formula recommended by the State Board of Regents. This formula is the requirement that "a trained nurse should be trained"—not a very radical proposition, surely. Its adoption has been opposed by the "correspondence schools," which make a large profit every year by issuing diplomas to young women having only such theoretical knowledge of nursing as can be derived from books and letters, and no actual practical and necessary hospital or sick-room experience whatever. Naturally, the correspondence schools resist any change. Their position is not unlike that of the "medical colleges", which fought successfully for some time the law which did away with the issuance of "doctors' diplomas," which were sold for $50 or $75 and enabled a man without any practical knowledge or training to act as a physician.

What the State is asked to do in the case of nurses is only what it has already done and is doing in the case of doctors, lawyers, teachers, druggists, dental surgeons, chiropodists, and veterinarians. There is, and there should be, no objection to any woman who wishes to do so from acting as a nurse. There have been "nurses" since there have been women, and this would be no world at all if there had not been. But a "trained nurse" is something different, and the plan (which must ultimately, of course, be adopted) to limit the use of the words "trained," "qualified," "registered," or "certified" among nurses to those who have become proficient by arduous and thorough study and actual hospital experience is not unreasonable.

As the "doctors' colleges" could not bar the way to legislation for the protection of the public health through physicians, it is not at all likely that the correspondence schools will be able to prevent legislation for the standardization of nursing. In the present prophylactic treatment of disease a good nurse is, in many cases, as indispensable as a good doctor; but the profession of Esculapius is a very old one; that of Florence Nightingale is new.

ERNEST HARVIER.

New York, April 27, 1915.

To Omit the Fleet's Entertainment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is noted in the press that a sum of $30,000 is being raised by the citizens of New York City for the entertainment of the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet during the visit in May. But New York, with its theatres, museums, skyscrapers, and thronged streets, is a wonderful entertainment in itself for men who have spent considerable time gazing at the desolate hills of Guantanamo. In these times of stress and strain, when there are so many calls for aid, does it not seem that this sum of money could be put to better use?

As one suggestion, it could be turned over to the Seamen's Church Institute to assist in paying off the $150,000 debt. Thus it would be of permanent benefit to those men who see most of the hardships of the sea with few of its pleasures. If the opinion of the fleet could be obtained it would undoubtedly be in favor of this or some other similar use of the money.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Newport, R. I., April 29, 1915.

Mixing the Arts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to ask Mr. Ward a few questions concerning his letter to THE TIMES on April 29 about the music in the public parks. Mr. Ward is correct about the expert committee which he appointed last Spring to select the band and orchestra directors of Central Park. But how about the smaller parks? I am under the impression that the committee never examined or picked any of the musical directors who received the appointments. With the exception of a very few, all these conductors were strong members of political clubs. In other words, the music at the smaller parks last Summer was of the same order as in former years—very good political bands, but poor music.

ARTHUR V. WHITE.

New York, April 29, 1915.

The Castle Garden Bridge?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were the traces of masonry exposed in one of the trenches in the Battery Park between the Custom House and the Aquarium part of the bridge that connected Castle Garden, when an island, with the rest of the city?

PHILOSTUDY.

New York, April 30, 1915.

REFLECTIONS.

High on a pine-crowned, eastern mountain peak,
I stand atop the dull-hued world and seek
Life's meaning and Love's motive in the sky,
Even as craggy slopes, beneath my tread,
Seek their reflections in the river's bed,
Where, as the swiftly rushing waters glide,
Showing now blue, now golden in their tide,
The cloud-cold or the sun-warmed hill-breasts brood
Over the torrent's mumuring solitude.
So through the shade or sunshine of my days
I, soon or late, discern the guiding blaze
Of trails that lead me straight from sun to sun.
So soon, indeed, are Pain and Sorrow done
And Joy come tripping after them like Spring
Hard on the heels of Winter's lingering,
That we need never lose the flower-strewn ways
If we fight [illegible] in the Race we run!

[illegible]NA MEAD.

RELIGIOUS EMOTIONS.

A Correspondent Quotes James Against the Theory of Sex Origin.

Farmington, Conn., April 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of THE TIMES there appeared an article entitled "Is Sex the Basis of Religion." "The sexual feelings," the author is quoted as saying, "are the levers which control religious emotion, and so-called religious convictions are but a cryptic, mystical, dogmatised elaboration of them." The remainder of the article quoted from is in the same tone.

Whether the statement above be a valid induction from even the most extensive data on religion is open to serious question; certainly there is nothing to warrant such a conclusion in the few, undigested excerpts from the article that are presented in THE TIMES. Moreover, it may be said with some confidence that but few serious students of psychology and religion have accepted such a proposition as that "sex feelings are the levers which control religious emotion, and so-called religious convictions are but a cryptic, mystical, dogmatised elaboration of them." Indeed, the whole method and the presuppositions of the sexualizing psychologists invite destructive criticism. There is always risk, however, that such articles, such conclusions, and such a method may be taken by many to be in some sense authoritative, or that there will be unconsciously assimilated their implicit depreciation of religious feeling. The following extract from William James's "Varieties of Religious Experience" is, therefore, not only apposite, but a salutary corrective, from one of unimpeachable ability and disinterestedness, of what may be called the ithyphallic psychological school.

James says ("Varieties," &c., pp. 10-12):

A more fully developed example of the same kind of reasoning (that spiritual value is undone if lowly origin be asserted) is the fashion, quite common nowadays among certain writers, of criticising the religious emotions by showing a connection between them and the sexual life. * * * As with many ideas that float in the air of one's time, this notion shrinks from dogmatic general statement and expresses itself only partially and by innuendo. It seems that few conceptions are less instructive than this reinterpretation of religion as perverted sexuality. * * * It is true that in the vast collection of religious phenomena, some are undisguisedly amatory—e. g., sex-deities and obscene rites in polytheism, and ecstatic feelings of union with the Saviour in a few Christian mystics. But then why not equally call religion an aberration of the digestive function, and prove one's point by the worship of Bacchus and Ceres, or by the ecstatic feelings of some other saints about the Eucharist? Religious language clothes itself in such poor symbols as our life affords, and the whole organism gives overtones of comment whenever the mind is strongly stirred to expression. Language drawn from eating and drinking is probably as common in religious literature as is language drawn from the sexual life. We "hunger and thirst" after righteousness; we "find the Lord a sweet savor"; we "taste and see that he is good." * * *

In fact, one might almost as well interpret religion as a perversion of the respiratory function. The Bible is full of the language of respiratory oppression. "Hide not thine ear at my breathing; my groaning is not hid from thee; my heart panteth, my strength faileth me; my bones are hot with my roaring all the night long; as the heart panteth after the water brooks, so my soul panteth after thee, O my God." * * *

These arguments are as good as much of the reasoning one hears in favor of the sexual theory. But the champions of the latter will then say that their chief argument has no analogue elsewhere. The two main phenomena of religion, namely, melancholy and conversion, they will say, are essentially phenomena of adolescence, and therefore synchronous with the development of sexual life. To which the retort again is easy. Even were the asserted synchrony unrestrictedly true as a fact (which it is not), it is not only the sexual life, but the entire higher mental life which awakens during adolescence. One might as well set up the thesis that the interest in mechanics, physics, chemistry, logic, philosophy, and sociology, which springs up during adolescent years along with that in poetry and religion, is also a perversion of the sexual instinct—but that would be too absurd. Moreover, if the argument from syncrony is to decide, what is to be done with the fact that the religious age par excellence would seem to be old age, when the uproar of the sexual life is past?

The whole passage may be read with refreshment. It is wit and common sense, logic and psychology, all in one.

EDWIN W. FRIEND.

Oldness, Not Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the question of your correspondent: Why is it so difficult for middle-aged people to get employment, I suggest that age is not the chief handicap. The lack of adaptiveness is the greater drawback. Adaptability is a quality to bank on. It erases years and keeps one up to date. If people beyond thirty disregarded the fact of years and kept themselves limbered up mentally and physically and ready to meet the changes that are constantly going on in the business and social world they would find it less difficult to get employment.

Men and women are in their prime from thirty to fifty years and away beyond that age, and the reason that so many of them are counted out is because they allow themselves to think and feel and act and look old. They live in a past rut. "Settled habits" are not always an advantage. Elastic habits, when honestly applied, carry one further along the road to success.

E. C.

New York, April 30, 1915.

Eleventh-Hour Legislating.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most important subjects to be considered by the Constitutional Convention is how to prevent the Legislature from going through the farce of passing about two-thirds of the bills before it in the last few days of its session—after spending three to four months doing almost nothing. The last few days of the session are devoted by the leaders of both houses to fixing up bills which are rushed through without proper consideration and in most instances without any understanding of their contents by a majority of their members or the public, and in many cases by emergency messages from the Governor.

This latter provision of law has been greatly abused in latter years and should be either greatly limited in its application or revoked altogether.

M. B.

New York, April 30, 1915.

Higher Wages?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the address by John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 30, 1915, Mr. Gardin states that in his opinion wages of labor in Europe will be lower as a result of consumptive powers of Europe and the rest of the world being reduced by the effects of the present war.

Is it not equally probable that the opposite effect will follow? Europe will undoubtedly inaugurate a policy of reconstruction immediately peace is made. Mr. Gardin gives $46,000,000,000 as the total of destruction of wealth to date, as quoted by some prominent authorities. Will this not offset the decrease in consumption, assuming, of course, that Europe will rebuild when peace is declared? In addition, there will admittedly be a smaller supply of labor, which would naturally have a tendency to raise wages.

S. T. C.

New York, April 30, 1915.

KUNO MEYER SONNETIZED.

A Colleague Adds Fuel to the "Gott Mit Uns" Flame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Kuno Meyer's letter to President Lowell which appeared in this morning's issue of your paper, and also the sonnet which has so stirred his wrath.

I received a day or two ago a letter from an English friend who is an instructor in King's College, London, in which he speaks of the German professor and incloses a sonnet of his own, which appeared in The Morning Post, beside which the Harvard prize poem seems almost flattering.

I quote what he says in his letter concerning Herr Meyer, and also the sonnet:

I believe Kuno Meyer is in Chicago. Have you ever heard of the gentleman? I met him in County Mayo in 1889, when he urged me to take up the study of the Irish language. He was for thirty years a professor in Liverpool University, and had received honorable recognition for his scholarship, dignity, kindness, and hospitality. But what does the man do but try to raise sedition in Ireland—extending, I believe to the attractive proposal that Irish soldiers taken prisoner shall fight for the German Army. He has been, of course, removed from his professorship and from the roll of Freemen of the City of Dublin, and I dare say little more will be heard of him. The Morning Post has made a specialty of K. M., and I was rather pleased that it thought fit to publish this sonnet:

TO KUNO MEYER.

When we foregathered by the Celtic lamp,
Whose flickering flame you fanned to make me glow,
In that sweet West—'tis half my life ago—
How could I read you right? Not yet the cramp
Of things that stoop had crooked you: Teuton stamp
On brow or tongue was none; talked e'er a foe
So friendly-wise, while gathering filth to throw—
Mire, from the midden of the Prussian camp?
I, too, a craven, though not unashamed.
Hear how you void, because you cannot fight,
The long-secreted venom of your spite:
I hear of Belgians by your heroes maimed:
Yet do not from my quivering forearm hew
The tainted hand that once shook hands with you.

R. W. K. E.

MARY K. FORD.

New York, April 28, 1915.

The Chain Letter Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter was mailed to me by a friend, as follows:

Letter No. 29. April 14, 1915.

The suffering among the women and children and other non-combatants abroad, made destitute by the war, is beyond description, and immediate relief is necessary. These funds will be sent direct to the official charity authorities.

Please make four copies of this note and send them to four of your friends, number each one, one number higher than the one used on this, and all four to have the same number at the same time.

Please send ten (10c) cents with this note to Mr. Mark Eisner, 1,239 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The chain will end with 100. Those receiving that number should not send copies, but send ten cents only.

Please do not break this chain, as many dollars will be lost to a worthy cause.

Yours truly,

(Signed by the sender.)

I was about to respond to the requests when I realized that a rather large sum of money would in this way come into the hands of the collector; so, to satisfy my curiosity as to the existence of such a party, I sought the name at the given address in the telephone directory. But it was not there.

The friend who had sent me the letter, when I asked her about it, informed me that an acquaintance had sent her the letter, but that she had no knowledge of the originator.

How much would this unknown person accumulate if all who received a similar letter responded? Calculating the amount by raising 4 to the 29th power, (the number of my letter,) the result was: 288,230,376,151,711,744 letters, or $28,823,037,615,171,174.40, and to the 33d the amount reached over seven quintillion dollars, which, it seems to me, is more money than can be raised in the world.

B. R.

Jersey City, April 25, 1915.

More Cross at Crossings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in your issue of the 20th states that there is a movement on the part of the "Safety First Society" to secure safety zones for persons on foot at street intersections, "and a law to prohibit street crossing in the middle of a block."

In support of this demand statistics are given which state that during the first three months of the present year forty-nine persons have been killed at street intersections, and twelve while crossing in the middle of blocks. Apparently 55 per cent. of all fatalities have been in these two classes, 44 per cent. at street intersections and 11 per cent. while crossing in the middle of blocks. Thus the proportion of danger is four to one against crossing at street intersections.

Since street cars are stopping at the nearer crossings the danger of such crossings has been so increased that the pedestrian is obliged to exercise at least four times the care that would be needed if they stopped at further crossings, as formerly, and because motormen are not skillful in stopping their cars before they reach the crossing pedestrians are obliged to go around, either in front or in rear of the cars.

If the Safety First Society will lend its efforts to secure a law making it unlawful to turn to the left in meeting a person, they will do vastly more for the safety of pedestrians, and to expedite traffic.

W. K.

New York, April 25, 1915.

Office Beggars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been constantly annoyed by beggars coming into our office, which is on the level with the street. The means some of them employ to obtain five cents or even more is remarkable. On one occasion a man of fine appearance came into the office smiling and opened up his conversation with "I have left all my money and cardcase in my other suit. If you will be kind enough to loan me thirty-five cents for car fare to reach (he mentioned some town in New Jersey) I would appreciate it very much. As security I will leave these eyeglasses and call tomorrow and pay you the money." Now, I would have gladly let this man have the money but for one thing. That was that he carried a newspaper rolled up tightly and very much soiled and worn. If he had had a clean evening newspaper in his hand I would have taken him for a gentleman and handed him the money, but the paper he had did not blend with his make-up. On second thought, though, I wonder if he is an honest man.

ARTHUR B. CARY.

New York, April 23, 1915.

September Morn Echoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have observed the recent tendency to fill shop windows with pictures of nude women—a tendency which dates from the publication of the picture called "September Morn." The character of these pictures has become increasingly vulgar and suggestive, until those which are now displayed are fit only for the barroom, where they are usually seen. Their detrimental effect upon the minds of the thousands who daily see them is immeasurable. And what chance is there for the purity of mind we desire in the hundreds of school children who stop to look at them?

Can nothing be done to eliminate or restrict this disgraceful sight?

READER.

New York, April 29, 1915.

The Unwilling Scholars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Kuno Meyer says: "What I particularly resent in this matter (the awarding of the prize in the Harvard Advocate's war poem contest) is that international bad feeling has been drawn into the world of scholarship." Does Professor Meyer stop there and fail to resent the campaign of vilification against the United States which is carried on in Germany because we have failed to side with Germany in many things?

AN AMERICAN.

New York, April 28, 1915.

THE WEEK'S WAR WORK IN EUROPE.

Large Significance of the Unfinished Battle of Ypres; It Will Prove Whether the Allies' Line Is Impregnable.

The past week has been characterized by the tremendous effort of the Germans to break through the Allies' line between Ypres and Dixmude. For months the Germans were preparing for an offensive move. At least a half million men had been added to their field army and were held in reserve until the point of attack had been selected.

It was inevitable that this offense should begin when it did and that the objective should have been the line north of Ypres. The British line south of Ypres had twice been successful in breaking through the German line, and each time had made an advance of from two to four miles. The result was the bending back of the German line and the occupation of positions of considerable local importance. Lille was already threatened by these advances; the railroad from Ypres to Commines was under control of the British artillery. But Lille and the country west of Ypres was not the British objective. They were only the first steps of a much greater plan.

Undoubtedly England's greatest need is to cause the retirement of the German right wing until it no longer rests on the North Sea, but on the Dutch frontier. This cannot be accomplished by landing troops east of Ostend, because troops cannot be landed there without being in constant danger of destruction or capture before they could get into action. The only alternative is a constant process of nibbling at the German lines, gaining a little ground here, a little there, but constantly pushing the Germans back. If the Germans held to Ostend on the north and to Lille on the south this policy would, by bending back their centre, cause a continuous lengthening of their line between these points and a consequent decrease in the number of troops per mile of line. Sooner or later this line would reach its elastic limit.

Now consider for a moment Germany's position. England, by her attacks at Neuve Chapelle, St. Eloi, and Zillebeke, had, to some extent at least, shown her hand. She undoubtedly intended to attack, rest and attack again, always near the centre of the line. She had, and Germany knew she had, practically all her force in rear of the line of attack. Germany had half a million fresh troops and a great store of ammunition carefully conserved during the Winter. Where could they be used to best advantage? There was but one possible answer—against that point in the British line that was at the moment least strongly held. As a concentrated British attack had just been launched at Zillebeke and Hill No. 60 south of Ypres the probabilities were that this point would be north of Ypres. The German blow fell, therefore, at Langemarck and being successful there extended north to Bixschoote and south to Zonnebeke. The German offensive then shows that it was more truly a defensive measure against the British advances and has most effectively halted them at least for the time being. It is but another illustration of the adage that the best defense is a good offensive.

One of the Great Battles.

The battle of Ypres, however, is only in its initial stage. The German advance is for the time being checked, but the success of her offensive defense undoubtedly causes a picture of Calais and the Straits of Dover to loom up quite large on the German horizon. The character of the offensive will therefore probably change, and with further success assume a definite objective of its own. At no other time on the western front have so many men been engaged in such a restricted area, and not even in the first battle of Ypres, fought late last Fall, was the fighting so concentrated, so intense, or so determined. It is one of the great battles of the war, and will exercise a great influence on the future conduct of the war on the western front. To retain her prestige Germany must win. She has concentrated all her force in men and guns against a line the total length of which, including all local salients, is not more than fifteen miles. A permanent check here would be an admission that she cannot concentrate enough men and guns against any point in the Allies' line to break through, or, in other words, that the Allies' line is impregnable. This would mean that, except in isolated cases and for strictly defensive purposes, Germany's offensive efforts in the west were at an end. Offensive actions only can win a war, and when a nation loses its power of offense and bases its hopes solely on defensive actions it faces sure defeat.

Whether the German attack north of Ypres was, as it seems, but a defense against the British advance, or whether it was made only from an offensive standpoint, it certainly shows that the long inactive period spent in the trenches has not impaired Germany's ability to strike and strike hard. Nor has it impaired the efficiency in attack of the German organization. The same cannot be said of the Allies. In the battle of Neuve Chapelle the German lines were definitely broken. The Allies advanced through the break, but only a short distance had been traversed before the force of the attack was spent. This was due to lack of co-ordination between units, loss of contact and a certain loss of control of officers of practically all grades over their commands. This is extremely likely to occur under such circumstances unless discipline is unusually rigid and the general organization perfect. The German advance from Langemarck was a remarkable illustration of what organization means to the German Army. The advance was solid and at all times under control. There was no lack of cohesion, no scattering effort. After an advance of some miles, when the German line struck the Ypres Canal, their force was still there and their momentum, if anything, increased. This accounts for the fact that the hardest fighting in the entire movement has taken place around Steenstraate, Het Sase, and Lizerne. The German attack carried them across the canal, and near Lizerne they held a strong foothold on the western bank. Here they were checked, however, by the British, and finally, after severe fighting, the town of Lizerne has been retaken and is now in the hands of the Allies.

The town of Ypres, which is the key to the Yser valley, is still untaken, and there is no German force on the west bank of the canal. The present line of the Allies, even after their defeat, is in a very satisfactory position. The Ypres Canal, being directly in front of the British position to the north, offers an excellent defensive screen which the Germans will have difficulty in crossing. South of Ypres, Hill No. 60 gives the Allies a strong point of vantage, as well as a strong natural position. Germany has for days subjected it to a severe bombardment without apparent effect. In the centre, directly east of Ypres, this line is now a pronounced salient. This conformation of a battle line is to be avoided if possible, and it may yet prove an element of weakness to the Allies, particularly should the Germans drive south from St. Julien. On the whole, however, the Allies seem to have recovered from the first shock of the attack and are now holding all along the line; in fact, at certain points they have already taken the offensive.

Simultaneously with the German attack north of Ypres, practically the entire line as far south as Hartmanns-Weilerkopf blazed out. At La Bassée particularly was the fighting severe. This, however, was natural. It is not far from the Ypres line and would be to some extent affected reflectively by the fighting in the north, while at the same time by attacking there the Germans kept the Allies from sending any reinforcements north.

In the Argonne.

In the Argonne and on both sides of the German salient north and east of St. Mihiel, the week has seen intermittent fighting. The French are steadily nibbling at the German wedge, and in reality have but a little further to go in order to start serious trouble. From their position in Le Prêtre Forest, north of Regnieville, Thiancourt is almost within range of the heavy French artillery. A further advance of a mile or so through these forests and the northern edge will be reached. Thiancourt and the valley of the Mod River, through which valley runs the Thiancourt-Metz Railroad, will then be controlled by the French guns. As this railroad is the only German line of supply for its forces in the angle, the continued occupation of the angle by German troops will then be impossible. On the heights of the Meuse at Les Eparges and Combres there has during the week been some unusually severe fighting. In fact the French trenches of Colonne, near Les Eparges, have been under almost constant bombardment. Infantry attacks also have been pressed by both sides, but the effect has been negative. The lines are just about as they were with no added advantage to either.

Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, an important elevation in the Southern Vosges north of the Swiss border, after having changed hands several times during the week is again in the French lines. On the whole, therefore, the general situation in the west is practically the same as it was a week ago. The week has cost both belligerents heavily in men and in ammunition. As the Allies exceed the Germans in numbers and have still greater reserves on which to draw, and as the ammunition markets of the world are open to the Allies, whereas Germany is dependent solely on her own manufacture, the net result of the week's operations must be regarded as favorable to the Allies.

Then there is the renewal of military activity in the east from the Upper Niemen to the Dardanelles. Of the various movements now under way in this theatre the most important is that in the Dardanelles, with Constantinople as the objective. After hammering at the fortifications on both European and Asiatic sides of the strait for months, with great loss in men and ships and with futility equally as great, the Allies have adopted a plan at once so simple, so direct, and so promising of results that the only wonder is it was not employed at the outset. Troops have been landed on both coasts, the larger quota on the European side, where landings have been effected at five different points. The details of the defenses of the Gallipoli Peninsula are not known. It is extremely probable, however, that the angle of fire of most of the guns in the batteries and fortifications will limit their field of action to the water front and the allied fleet co-operating with the land force. The Turkish field or mobile army, with its accompanying artillery, with German reinforcements, will therefore be the Sudtan's only defense against the Allies' invasion.

At the Dardanelles.

To determine that the number of Germans with the Turkish army in Gallipoli is very small is only a question of arithmetic. Germany has few to spare—she has been generous in her loan of officers, but Turkey must depend almost entirely upon her own troops. Gallipoli contains a number of strong defensive positions, is extremely rough, being cut up by numerous small mountain peaks, and has one wide twisting valley which runs from the Mediterranean entrance of the strait to Kavak near the entrance at the Sea of Marmora, following generally the longer axis of the peninsula. This valley is controlled throughout its length by the numerous hills with which it is surrounded. Nevertheless it will be an extremely difficult matter for a defensive army to prevent the advance of an enemy. The extreme narrowness of the peninsula (it is shaped somewhat like the island of Manhattan) limits the number of troops that can be utilized on a defensive line. Coupled with this limitation is the fact that any position Turkey takes will be subjected to the fire of the guns of the large battleships of the Allies, the great range of which enables them to take a position either in the Aegean Sea or the Gulf of Saros and fire completely across the peninsula.

The one chance of Turkey seems to be to defeat these landing parties in detail before they have time to effect a junction and consolidate their positions. Failing to do this, there is small chance that Turkey will be able to protect the various forts and batteries from being attacked in the rear, against which the only barrier is the mobile army. Control of Gallipoli by the Allies will not, however, of itself solve the problem of giving Russia free access to the Mediterranean, which, of course, is the primary object of the Dardanelles movement. The forts on the Asiatic side must also be taken, and held or destroyed, following which must come the destruction of the defenses of the Bosporus. The latter will be an easy task, but the work of the Allies on the Asiatic side will be somewhat more difficult even than the reduction of Gallipoli. Such reports as have emanated from this section indicate that the progress of the Allies has been extremely rapid. If history can be relied on to repeat itself the solution of the whole war may be found at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora.

In the Carpathian battlefields severe fighting has been resumed. The Russians are drawing closer and closer around Uzok Pass, while Austria, as if realizing that sooner or later this point must pass from their hands, is concentrating still more heavily against the Stryj-Munkacs line. This is and will be a point fraught with danger to a Russian advance. Lemburg and the Russian line of communications will be in constant peril, and if the Russian forces facing Austria along the Stryj River should give way, the entire Russian Army occupying the Carpathian summits would be imperiled. The situation here, however, as in the west, holds exactly the same status as a week ago.

REFUGEES IN FRANCE NEVER IN SUCH NEED

Mrs. Warren Urges That Americans Continue Their Liberal Giving.

TENTS FOR 20,000 SERBIANS

Up-State Committees Active, Under Dr. Finley, Raising Funds for Belgians.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer of the American Committee of the "Secours National," for the relief of the women and children of France, announced yesterday that the needs of French refugees and other French sufferers was never greater than at the present moment. It was recently said in Boston, and the statement was widely circulated, that the funds in hand are sufficient to care for the French sufferers, a report that Mrs. Warren says is absolutely without warrant. In a letter to the person, whose name is withheld, who is credited with giving out the statement Mrs. Warren, among other things, said, with reference to the situation among the noncombatant population of France:

I have cabled to Whitney—a rather unnecessary thing on the whole—but simply because I said I would. When one thinks that 350,000 people will be returned from Germany these days—and you say many Belgians are coming—$1,000,000 will not go very far. The Secours National very likely has that amount ready for this contingency, and as it probably will be able to only provide for 15 per cent. out of that million, it goes to show that much, much more money and clothes are needed. Mr. —— is, of course, perfectly correct in his statement, and it is quite right that he should tell it—when things are honestly done there are no concealments necessary—only he should not stop there, but tell the rest.

Instead of $1,000,000, France will need $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 or more to care for all the destitute.

My point is that this excuse will be taken by those not wishing to give further, so that the truth should be given to them. I will forward Whitney's cable when it comes. I hardly think Whitney is such a stupid person as to be blind to conditions when he is over there for that purpose, or such an unkind person as to have me go on working unnecessarily.

Contributions to the fund should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren at 16 East Forty-seventh Street. The fund in America now totals $72,885.40. Subscriptions of $10 or more received yesterday were:

Mrs. L. P. Morton.$100 | Mrs. Fraley.......$10
Victorville, Cal.... 16 | M. Charavay 10
Mrs. J. H. Howe.. 10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,059.73 yesterday, and the fund now totals $1,029,884.82. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more follow:

N. Winthrop ....$200 | Mrs. B. F. Broome.$75
F. W. M. Cutcheon 50 | E. R. Kendall, (col.)........ 11
N. Harrison...... 12 | Mrs. H. D. Hollo-
E. A. Tredwell.... 10 | way 10
Kate G. Walker.... 3 | Puget Sound and
J. H. Tierney..... 10 | Willapa Harbor
C. Fisher, (col.)...150 | R. R. 14
Newark Com.....101 | C. W. Shoemaker. 10
Anonymous ......100 | Edward L. Pierce.. 25
Calendar Com...... 92

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $491,176.30, of which $576.85 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 170 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's donations were:

Mrs. Otto Heins.$565. Other gifts $11

Fund for Polish Relief.

The American Polish Relief Fund has now reached $52,616.25. Of this $410.10 was received yesterday. The subscribers who gave $10 or more, were:

Louise H. Browne.$75 | Mrs. A. Douglas..$25
Mary Jolny and | Miss Cress 10
Mary Giblin ...... 10 | F. J. Phraner......250
Wright-Stone & Demarest 11

This committee will send abroad another remittance of $10,000 this week.

British Relief Association.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, received yesterday from the secretary of King Albert of Belgium a letter, written at King Albert's command, expressing the King's thanks for the work the association has done for the Belgian people and soldiers.

The association has recently added the following names to its Board of Patrons: Sir Arthur Boswell Eliott and Lady Eliott, Lady Bullock, wife of the Governor General of Bermuda; Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. William Alfred Perry.

The following new donations were received yesterday:

Gen. R. Hawkins.$100 | Dr. L. Gulick.....$10
Lady Bullock .... 10 | J. B. Keating..... 19
Anonymous .... 10 | Mrs. W. Bacon.... 10
Mrs. R. M. Thompson ....100 | Miscellaneous 10
 | Mrs. J. Moses..... 10

Special Relief Gifts.

During the last week the Special Relief Society, subscriptions to which should be sent care of the Lincoln Trust Company, 204 Fifth Avenue, shipped consignments of hospital and relief supplies to France, Russia, Belgium, and Montenegro. Persons desiring to contribute clothing to this committee should send their gifts to the society, Scribner Building, 597 Fifth Avenue. The following cash contributions were acknowledged yesterday:

Mrs. G. Gould....$100 | Mrs. Sherrill $20
Mrs. J. A. Logan, Jr.............100 | Mrs. H. H. Rogers. 15
 | Mrs. P. Lydig......10
Mrs. J. H. Hammond .... 25 | Mrs. L. Wilmerding 20
Mrs. C. H. Coster.. 10 | Mrs. A. S. Carhart.100

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $152,645.26, of which $796.50 was received yesterday. August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer of this committee. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Mrs. T. K. Lathrop, Boston..........$50
"S. E. B."...............................100
Richard W. Lodge, Redlands, Cal......... 10
E. L. Coleman, La Crosse................100
Mrs. A. P. Loving, Boston...............100
R. H. Goddard, Providence...............200
George Copeland, Jefferson, Wis......... 54
Free Christian Church, Andover, Mass....100
J. W. Bingman, Ashland, Ky.............. 50

Relief for Serbia.

On the steamship Earl of Elgin, which sailed for Saloniki yesterday, the Serbian Committee shipped a large consignment of hospital and relief supplies to Serbia. The shipment included twenty large tents, each capable of sheltering 1,000 refugees, and eighty-nine cases of clothing. The tents and clothing were the gifts of A. T. White and family, and are valued at about $15,000. Other items in the consignments were twelve cases of hospital supplies from the Vacation War Relief Committee, seventeen miscellaneous cases of clothing, and 168 bundles of farming tools.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee has offices at 70 Fifth Avenue. Its fund now amounts to $50,770.81. New subscriptions received yesterday were:

W. Gammell ....$250 | A. R. Peters $25
Bishop Leonard ...100 | Mrs. R. H. McCormick 25
F. W. M. Cutcheon 50 |
W. N. Hooker......50 | Mrs. H. G. Chapin 10
Mrs. H. S. Upson.. 25 | Miscellaneous 30

Vacation Committee Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now amounts to $86,633.99, of which $1,326.95 was acknowledged yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. H. Brown....$58 | Women's Conf....$220
Emergency Com...665 | Lafayette Fund...241
Mrs. W. B. Cutting 25 | Secours Nationale.100

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now amounts to $27,173.46. New gifts of $10 or more are:

Miss F. L. Brodhead ....$10 | Presby. F. M. Soc., Philadelphia $25
Mrs. E. C. Sterrett 00 | Smaller gifts 1

Active for Relief Up-State.

Up-State New York people are industriously pushing the work of collecting money and food for Belgium, and the prospects are that the third State ship, which will sail this month under charter to the Commission for Relief in Belgium of 71 Broadway, will carry as large a cargo as any of its predecessors.

Since the acceptance by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, of the chairmanship of the State committee, he has worked actively organizing local committees.

In the last week he has visited the local committee in Buffalo, and reports from that city show that the various committees heretofore existing have been consolidated as a sub-committee of the commission. Buffalo has been generous, and up to March 15 had given $46,494.09. Of this amount nearly $42,000 has been spent for flour and 536 bushels of beans. The committee has a cash balance for the purchase of other food of $4,590.57.

MEMORIAL TO KARL BITTER.

Arts and Letters Societies to Honor Sculptor on Wednesday Night.

Six societies of arts and letters are to join in a public memorial meeting to Karl Bitter, the sculptor, at the Ethical Culture Hall on Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Special invitations have been sent by the committee in charge to a number of the friends of Mr. Bitter and to a number of prominent persons, and the responses from these make it certain that the memorial meeting will be a notable gathering in honor of the artist.

Dr. Andrew D. White, President emeritus of Cornell University, wrote in answer to an invitation:

"I shall do my best to be present, and, if so, would gladly pay a short tribute to the memory of Mr. Bitter. I feel that he was one of the most true, genuine, and noble men I have ever known, and my acquaintance in various parts of the world has been large. I shall do my best to be there, although it is possible that my doctor may think that I should not yet expose myself to the pressure of strong feeling which would certainly be aroused by a commemorative service to a man whom I regarded as so dear a friend."

Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, wrote from San Francisco:

"I regret extremely that I cannot return home in time to pay my tribute of affection and admiration and respect for the dear man whose death we mourn so deeply. His loss to the fraternity of sculptors is inestimable; to his friends, it is beyond words."

Speakers at the meeting will be Dr. Felix Adler, George McAneny, Herbert Adams, John G. Milburn, and Oswald G. Villard. The societies joining in holding the memorial are: The National Sculptors' Society, the National Academy of Design, the Architectural League of New York, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Art Commission Associates, and the Century Association.

Members of the committee having the meeting in charge are: Frank L. Babbott, Arnold W. Brunner, Herbert Adams, John W. Alexander, Edwin Howland Blashfield, Cass Gilbert, William A. Boring, Robert Aitken, H. A. McNeil, Jules Guerin, Henry R. Bacon, and Oswald G. Villard.

The public is invited to the meeting.

POPE BLESSED BRIDAL PAIR.

Miss Marguerite Loughran Wedded to William F. Straukamp.

At the marriage of Miss Marguerite Loughran, daughter of Mrs. Michael Loughran of 683 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, to William F. Straukamp, which took place on Tuesday morning in the Church of St. John the Baptist, a cablegram was received from Rome in which Pope Benedict XV. sent his blessing to the couple. The Rev. J. W. Moore, C. M., officiated at the wedding, assisted by Mgr. McGoldrick and the Rev. James Kennedy.

Miss May Loughran, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Bride McHale was the bridesmaid and James Medler served as best man. The ushers were Anthony Vermyllon and Charles McAlpine.

ROBINSON-GHEEN WEDDING.

Son of Director of Metropolitan Museum Weds Gertrude Gheen.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Gheen daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gheen of West Chester, Penn., to Phillips Brooks Robinson son of Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Art Museum, and Mrs. Robinson, took place at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride, 45 East Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

Marion Gheen was her sister's maid of honor, and there were three little pages, Hawthorne Howard Francis Howard, and John Quincy Hunsicker, 3d. Mansfield Ferry acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are spending their honeymoon in Beverly Farms, Mass., where they have taken a cottage, and upon their return they will make their home in this city.

MARRIED IN PORTO RICO.

Miss Gladys Carroll Is Now Mrs. Joseph Benson Marvin.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Gladys Carroll, daughter of Mrs. William Bloodgood Trowbridge of Saranac Lake, N. Y., by a former marriage, and Joseph Benson Marvin, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Marvin of Louisville, Ky., which took place on April 9 in St. John's Church, San Juan, Porto Rico.

The bride's father was the late Anson Livingston Carroll of New York. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Colmore of Porto Rico. The bride's stepfather, W. B. Trowbridge, gave her in marriage. Her sister, Miss Ruth L. Carroll, was her only attendant, and Irving Hastings Larom was best man. Mr. Marvin was graduated from Harvard University, class of '05.

Many Cottagers Arrive at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 1.—Many cottagers are here for the early season. Among the arrivals tonight were Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Strong have opened The Gables. Miss Kate Cary is at Butternut, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor at Blythewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Jr., are passing their honeymoon at Merrywood, which Charles D. Chapin has leased of Miss Heloise Meyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Duval are in Stockbridge.

Arrivals from Genoa.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Genoa on the Dante Alighieri were:

Miss Emma Elliot, Miss Helen Crane, Edmund Gouder, Mrs. E. Brace, F. A. Mervits, C. M. Guard, Cesar Salice, Miss K. Anglin, H. Collecit, and J. A. Byrne.

Need for Help Still Very Great

We spent last month $29,382.30 for the necessities of life given to 5,533 families.

We have in our care today 5,153 families. These can't help themselves just now because of unemployment, sickness, or some other misfortune.

The needy are now not suffering from the cold. There, however, is just as great a demand for food and other necessities as during January.

Won't you help?

Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

WILKINSON LIBRARY WILL BE AUCTIONED

Rare Volumes Include Many Ancient Mexican and Maya Histories.

ONE BY AVEDANO DATED 1695

Americana Owned by Charles F. Heartman Offered—Includes Old Franklin Work.

The library of Paul Wilkinson of Mexico City, comprising literature relating to Mexico, Central America, and the Maya Indians, will be sold at the American Art Galleries on May 7. A number of rare items are included in it.

A manuscript, never published, consists of part of three volumes, folio, "Misiones del Norte y Yucatan," dated 1695-6, by Avedano, from the Ramirez collection and sold by Bernard Quaritch. There are 135 pages dealing with the Itzás-Cehachez of Yucatan, and at the end is a fine manuscript map of the Peten-Itza region.

Another manuscript is the "Chilam Balam, Book of Kána," eighty-seven double pages, in Spanish and Maya, of the chronicle referred to by Daniel G. Brinton in his writings. It is from the Bishop Carillo y Ancona's collection. The illustrations are especially noteworthy. Accompanying it is an annex which consists of fifty-five double pages additional to the main chronicle.

"Arte en lengua de Maya," by Father Juan Coronel of the Franciscan Order, and Guardian of the "Covento de Tikox," published in Mexico in 1620, is of the greatest rarity. It was unknown to Sabin, and the remarkable collection of Mexicana formed by Ramirez did not contain a copy. It is probably the first printed grammar of the Maya language of Yucatan, and a revision of the manuscript Maya grammar of Bishop Diego Landa. On the flyleaf are manuscript notes in the Maya language in a contemporary hand. Father Coronel, graduate of the University of Alcala, Spain, went to Yucatan in 1590, where he learned and taught the language of the Indians. He was one of the disciples of Cogolludo, and was guardian of the Recollect Convent of Mejorada. He died in one of the convents of Merida in 1651, aged 82 years.

Sixteenth Century Manuscripts.

The "Dictionary of the Tarascan or Michoacán Language," (Spanish-Tarascan and Tarasca-Spanish,) by Father Maturina Gilberti, is a wonderful sixteenth century manuscript of 261 folio pages. It is from the library of the learned Mexican scholar, Dr. N. Leon, who has written the following note on the first flyleaf: "This manuscript is an unpublished autograph by Father Maturino Gilberti, a Franciscan, the greatest authority in the Tarascan or Michoacán language. I believe this dictionary to be later than that which he had printed in Mexico in 1539, and at the same time enlarged and more correct. I found it among the books which belonged to the Licenciado Don Eufemio Mendoza in Guadalajara the year 1913, and I purchased it in the Archbishop's Palace."

"Noticias de la Provincia de Oaxaca" is a manuscript of 390 quarto pages, and is on vellum. It was written about 1800, and seems to be the work of Francisco Villarega. Another manuscript is the record of the Xiu family of Yucatan, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, with a curious old Indian map of Yucatan of 1557, and the Maya idea of a family tree beginning with Adam and Eve. The Xiu family was one of the royal Indian lines, and after the conquest was most closely related to the Spaniards.

Extremely rare is "Oraciones devotas" of Joseph de Acosta, Mérida de Yucatan, 1851, and "Arte de Lengua Totonaca," by Joseph Z. Bonilla, Mexico, 1752. The Totonaca dialect is spoken in the northern parts of the Province of Puebla, and in part of the Province of Vera Cruz, and is allied to both the Maya and Aztec languages.

There will be a sale of rare Americana on Friday by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue. Among the items is General Philip Schuyler's "Memorandum Book" during the Revolution, a volume of ninety pages, sixty-nine of which are closely covered with notes and data in his hand. There is also the extremely rare London (1781) edition of "The Cow Chase: an Heroick Poem in Three Cantos. Written at New York 1780 by the late Major André."

"A Declaration of the Sad and Great Persecution and Martyrdom of the People of God, called Quakers, in New England for the Worshipping of God," by E. Burrough, small quarto, London, 1660, is also rare. "A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline" by Thomas Hooker, London, 1648, is the scarce original edition.

Franklin Volume.

Benjamin Franklin's "Cool Thoughts on the Present Situation of our Public Affairs," printed at Philadelphia in 1764, is the rare first edition. Peter Clark's "Sermon containing a word in Season to Soldiers," Boston, 1755, seems not to have been sold before at auction. "Kort en bondigh verhael," Amsterdam, 1667, is the most complete and authentic account of the war which resulted in the loss to Holland of the New Netherlands, by the Treaty of Breda, and containing the first printed report of the transactions which brought about the surrender of New York. "Istoria o brevissima relations della Distintione dell' Indie Occidentali," by De Las Casas, Venice, 1626, is the rare first Italian translation of his first and most celebrated tract.

D. McLeod's "Brief Review of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists and Scotch Highlanders in 1783, and of the grievances which compelled the Canadas to have recourse to Arms in Defense of their Rights and Liberties in the Years 1837 and 1838," Cleveland, 1841, is a scarce book. McLeod was a major general in the patriot army of Upper Canada and gives a comprehensive account of the military executions, burnings and sackings of towns and villages by the British during the troubles of 1837-38.

"A Word for the Armie; and two words to the Kingdome. To Cleare the One and Cure the Other," by Hugh Peters, quarto, London, 1647, is extremely rare. Peters was born in 1598 and was an independent divine. He became Minister at Salem, Mass., where he rebuked the Governor, Henry Vane, for interfering with church matters. He took a warm interest in the foundation of the Colony of Connecticut. Returning to England, he won many recruits to the Parliamentary Army. In 1660 he was executed at Charing Cross.

A rare Tory tract is "A View of the Controversy Between Great Britain and Her Colonies. By A. W. Farner," New York, 1774. It was in reply to a "Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress," which was written by Alexander Hamilton. The authorship of this tract has been a question of considerable dispute. It is believed to have been written by Samuel Seabury, who was accused at the time and carried to New Haven, where he was kept in confinement. Copies of the tract were burned, and the office of the printer, Jonas Rivington, was entered, his presses broken and his type thrown into the street.

"The Redemption" at St. Matthew's.

Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption," will be sung this evening by the choir of St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West, under the direction of Maurice C. Rumsey. The soloists will be Miss Ellie Ebeling, soprano; Robert Armour, tenor, and Bertram Peacock, baritone.

38 City Marshals Appointed.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday reappointed twenty-one City Marshals and appointed seventeen new ones. Of these, sixteen were Democrats, fourteen Republicans, six Progressives and two Independence Leaguers.

ELLEN TERRY SAILS HOME.

She Hopes for a Great Memorial Theatre to Shakespeare.

Ellen Terry sailed yesterday on the New York for England, after having spent the Winter in the United States. The English actress has been away from home more than a year, having been in Australia when the war began. The war determined her to come to America to give her Shakespearean discourses, but on account of trouble with her eyes she only made a few appearances on the lecture platform. On sailing Miss Terry expressed the wish that the English-speaking people would build a great memorial theatre to Shakespeare.

"Of course I am heart and soul with the Allies," she said, "although one must, in common fairness, acknowledge that the Germans honor Shakespeare in the best of all possible ways by the frequent performance of his dramas. I wish England and America would do even more by building a theatre in his honor. You know, in Germany you can hardly go into a city without finding a performance of one of Shakespeare's plays, while here and in England of late it is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance.

"It is the children I am pleading for when I plead for Shakespeare. Are they to know nothing of the work of the greatest master of the English stage? Must they go through life without the wonderful inspiration that the beauty and poetry of Shakespeare gave us who are older and had the opportunity of seeing his plays in the formative period of our lives?"

DANCERS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Throng of Vacationists Attend Saturday Night Ball—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., May 1.—One of the most eventful and lively weeks at White Sulphur Springs was brought to a close tonight when the regular Saturday night ball was held. This is an occasion on which many of the vacationists here for the cure venture forth for the first time during the week and dance. There was an unusual number of dancers tonight and at midnight no one wanted the music stopped.

The weather has been ideal this week, and the out-of-door people who indulge in the golf, tennis, and riding have been favored by weather that made it possible to be out early and late. Among the many notable incidents on the links this week was the setting of a new amateur record for the course by Ricard Garlick of New York during a foursome today. When the scores were finally compared at the end of the match it was seen that Mr. Garlick had set a new record of sixty-eight for eighteen-hole courses, breaking the old record by one and bogey by four.

Mrs. John De Koven entertained four friends on a drive to Lewisburg today and luncheon on the return trip at Elmhurst Farm. Dr. and Mrs. J. Norman Henry spent the day in a ride to Organ Cave, and in exploring its subterranean passages. A party formed by Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze drove to Alleghany, Va., and stopped at the Log Cabin for tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Cragin of Washington arrived at the Greenbrier late tonight from Florida. They were among the last of the cottage colony to leave Palm Beach, and they will remain at White Sulphur until the Summer.

The arrivals at the Greenbrier today included Mr. and Mrs. A. Heeren of New York, Mrs. T. W. Rutherford and Miss Ruth Rutherford of Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gross of Cincinnati Mrs. John Thixton of Owensboro, Ky., and Harry C. Kahlo of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hart of Orange, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reynolds of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Farrell of Newark, N. J.

MISS D. A. MAYER ENGAGED.

Novel Announcement of Her Engagement to Paul Gannon at Luncheon.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Alice Mayer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. C. Mayer of 91 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to Paul Gannon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Gannon of Concord, N. H., was announced yesterday at a luncheon that Miss Hazel Robbins Browne gave for Miss Mayer at 543 Ocean Avenue.

During the luncheon a large hatbox was brought in and from this twelve miniature hatboxes, filled with old-time flowers, were served to the guests, each box having the cards of Miss Mayer and her fiancé attached, while Miss Mayer's ring was suspended from the one handed to her. The guests included Mrs. Norman Gaynor, who is a cousin of Miss Mayer.

Daisy Duval to Wed V. C. Kearns.

The engagement of Miss Daisy Duval, daughter of Mrs. Lawrence Duval of Brooklyn, to Vincent C. Kearns, a son of Terance J. Kearns of Brooklyn, formerly of New York, was announced at a bridge party yesterday afternoon. Mr. Kearns was graduated from Fordham University. Miss Duval is a niece of the late Dr. Dominick G. Bodkin and is a member of St. Mary's Junior Auxiliary. The luncheon, which Mrs. Duval gave for her daughter at her residence 1,080 Dean Street, was attended by a number of guests from New York.

Engagements.

Mrs. Robert Forsyth Little announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Julia Whiton Little, to Dr. E. Ross Faulkner of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvan Markle of Hazleton, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Markle, to William Newall Bannard of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. H. T. Weidenfeld of 229 West 101st Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edith Weidenfeld, to Willard C. Wetmore, son of the late Dr. Edward W. Wetmore of Albany, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Heimerdinger of 21 East 82d Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Hortense Heimerdinger, to J. Franklyn Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus A. Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon S. Jaine of 25 East Ninety-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Jaine, to Rabbi Eugene Kohn of Baltimore, Md. A reception will be held at the Jaine home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Schmidt of Euclid Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice V. Schmidt, to H. Laidlaw Dewey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Dewey of this city. Mr. Dewey is a graduate of Princeton, class of '13. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Imerblum of 35 Fisher Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecelia E. Imerblum, to Dr. Saul Schlegman, also of White Plains. No date has been set for the wedding.

MANILA BENEFACTOR, COL. MAUS, RETIRES

Veteran of Army Medical Corps Rid City of Plague Danger and Smallpox.

QUITS ON SATURDAY AT 64

Known as Champion of the Beerless Canteen—Favors Prohibition in Time of War.

Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Medical Corps, U. S. A., at present on duty as Surgeon General of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governor's Island, will be retired from active service on reaching the age limit of 64 years next Saturday. He will reach the age limit with the distinction of having served longer than any other officer in the Medical Corps of the army. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the corps nearly forty-one years ago.

Colonel Maus is a veteran of Indian campaigns, of the Spanish war, and of the Philippines, having been the first American head of the Public Health Department in the Islands. He is a Marylander and received his medical education at the University of Maryland, after which he took postgraduate courses in this city, Paris, and Vienna.

It was Colonel Maus who, at the beginning of the Spanish war, was ordered to this city as the medical officer to aid in the mustering into service of the New York volunteers. After this work was completed he was ordered to Tampa as Surgeon General of the Seventh Army Corps, and went with it to Cuba. Shortly after his return to the United States he was ordered to the Philippines, where he was appointed by ex-President Taft, then Governor General of the Islands, to organize an efficient public health service. It was under his direction that Manila was cleaned of rats and that the danger of bubonic plague, then a constant menace, was eradicated. He also organized the leper colony on the island of Culion and made Manila immune to smallpox by compulsory vaccination of the entire population.

Col Maus often has been in the public eye as a result of his war on alcohol. He believes that alcoholic beverages should be absolutely prohibited in armies when they are in active service. Likewise, he has argued always that the beerless canteen is the best of all canteens. He has pointed out time and time again that the officers engaged in aviation should be teetotalers.

"One reform that is needed in all armies," he said a few weeks before the war cloud gathered in Europe, "is greater restrictions concerning alcohol in time of war. Smoking should be allowed as one of the pleasures, but alcohol should be absolutely prohibited. It was responsible, in my opinion, for a large part of the stomach and mental troubles of our troops in the Cuban campaign and in the Philippines. It is a fact that soldiers do not know how to use alcohol, and they never will."

Of the use of alcohol and its fatal consequences for aviators, Col. Maus said:

"Flying, of all things, requires a cool head, clear eye, and a steady hand, conditions which are absolutely impossible with those who drink even moderately. Until the day of judgment no one will ever learn how many of the hundreds of aviators who have lost their lives in the last few years have alcohol to blame for the tragedy.

"It is my candid opinion that any officer of the army or navy who renders himself incompetent or stupid through drink in actual warfare might just as well enter into treasonable relations with the enemy and sell his country.

"Practically all of the crime committed in the army, directly or indirectly, can be traced to the effects of alcohol. Murders, robberies, desertions, courts-martial, and dismissal of officers, prison and guardhouse sentences of enlisted men, fights, brawls, broken friendships, misery, wretchedness, and moral degeneracy should generally be ascribed to the use of intoxicants.

"With a bar the post exchange becomes a loafing and drinking place for the men. I feel certain that a large number of young soldiers who do not drink today would, in self-defense have to treat their comrades and drink themselves, if they visited the exchanges at all, were beer sold there. Fortunately a wave of temperance has permeated the country since those days and affected the habits of the army as well as those of men in civil life."

Colonel Maus is a brother of Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U. S. A., retired. Mrs. Maus, like her husband, has long been prominent in army life, and for years has been one of the leading women workers in the various army relief societies.

CHILDREN GIVE TO MISSIONS

Lenten Offering in Episcopal Sunday Schools Totaled $9,805.

Three thousand Episcopal children attended the service for the presentation of the Sunday school Lenten offering for missions at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon. Nearly 1,000 of these took part as a vested choir. The little choristers from 100 Sunday schools gathered in Synod Hall and marched in procession into the cathedral.

The service was conducted by Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by several ministers of the diocese. "You can be missionaries," said Bishop Greer. "Love Jesus Christ and tell others about Him, so they will love Him, too. No one can be a real, true Christian without being a missionary."

The Right Rev. Hiram R. Hulse, Bishop of the Missionary District of Cuba, told of missionary work in Cuba, Alaska, and among the Western Indians.

The total of the offering was announced as $9,805.94. The Bishop's banner, awarded to the Sunday school giving the largest amount, was won for the third successive time by Holy Trinity Sunday school, Harlem. The offering of this school was $808.19.

The banner presented by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church for the school giving the highest per capita was won by Christ Church of Rye. The offering was $5.25 per scholar.

PILGRIMAGE FOR CATHOLICS.

Memorial to be Unveiled in St. Nicholas's Church.

Catholics in New York and New Jersey will make a pilgrimage this week, beginning Tuesday night, to St. Nicholas's Church, in Second Street, to honor the memory of the founders of that parish and to view the diamond jubilee memorial which has just been erected in the sanctuary and will be unveiled Tuesday night.

The memorial is an electrically illuminated votive chandelier, in the form of a golden arch, tipped with a crown of eternity, beneath which is suspended a huge cross, also lit up by one great stream of electric flow, and about which are hundreds of small, starlike bulbs of equal candle power.

The arched chandelier rises right and left from the high altar groinings directly in the rear of the tabernacle, reaching a point of the ceiling and bringing out every detail of the great painting over the high altar. Each branch of the vine is filled with numerous electric bulbs of varying candle power, which meet a shower of tiny electric lights falling in graceful lines from the pivotal point of the ceiling.

On each branch of the vine is a scroll with the name of some old family of the parish—the first German Catholic parish in the Archdiocese of New York.

Today and tomorrow numerous prelates now in the city will visit the memorial. At the formal unveiling the Rev. John A. Nageleisen, rector, will preside, and members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, Knights of Columbus, and the parochial sodalities will march in a procession.

RELATIVES ARE CUT OFF.

Get None of C. F. Cronin's $100,000 "for Personal Reasons."

The will of Cornelius F. Cronin, filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate in excess of $100,000, all of which is bequeathed to a number of religious, charitable and scientific organizations, and cuts off his nearest relatives in the following words:

"For personal reasons I make no provision for my cousins, Thomas F. Nagle, Margaret Hoy and Julia C. Rowe."

The residuary estate is to be divided into eight equal parts. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital, receive two parts each. One part each goes to the Institute for the Blind, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace, the New York Catholic Protectory, for use of St. Phillip's Home for Industrious Boys, and the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer. The latter institution gets an additional $10,000.

The Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer and the College of St. Francis Xavier are left $1,000 each to be used for masses for the soul of the testator, while $500 is bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle for similar masses. The Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral are to care for the burial plot of the testator, who leaves $250 for that purpose.

ORPHANS' HOME BUYS SITE.

Bethlehem Asylum Obtains Tract on Staten Island.

The Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphans' Asylum, which is supported by the Evangelical Lutheran Churches of New York City and its vicinity, has purchased for its new home about twenty acres on Staten Island, in the town of Arrochar.

The property forms the last family holdings of the large Alexander B. Barrett estate, owned by the family since 1839, and was bought from Virginia Barrett Gibbs, one of the heirs. It has an extensive frontage on the northerly side of Fingerboard Road, and commands fine views of the bay and harbor. Plans for several new buildings are being prepared, and the main structure, which will be started this season, will cost nearly $100,000.

The asylum was incorporated in 1888, and has been at College Point for many years. The buildings there will accommodate fewer than 150, and the growing needs of the asylum have led to the decision to move to enlarged quarters, where the best type of modern buildings can be provided. D. Lankenau is President of the asylum and A. B. Schmidt Treasurer.

DR. A. C. MYERS RESIGNS.

Will Give Up Work with Marble Collegiate Church on July 1.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Myers, assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, has resigned after a service of twenty-three years, almost as long as the service of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell.

Before accepting his present charge Dr. Myers was with the Westminster Church of Syracuse, and organized the Memorial Presbyterian Church and several others. He has been the pastor of churches in Bronxville and Owasco. When he came to the Marble Collegiate Church he undertook the pastoral, visitation, and administrative work.

During a year that Dr. Myers spent abroad he attended lectures at the University of Berlin. He is the Corresponding Secretary of the Franco-American Committee of Evangelization, a member of the Lord's Day Alliance, a member of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and of many other organizations and fraternities.

Dr. Myer's resignation will take effect on July 1.

Safety Museum to Open Tuesday.

The new building of the American Museum of Safety at 16 and 18 West Twenty-fourth Street will be open on Tuesday next. The reception committee comprises: Mrs. James Speyer, Chairman, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Nicholas Frederic Brady, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Sue Crimmins Jennings, Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Miss E. Louise Sands, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Miss Edith Wetmore.

Obituary and death notices, Page 20, First News Section.

CHARITIES.

WILL YOU HELP

One of these Five Genuine Cases of Distress?

1. A widow (Mrs. R.) with five children.
2. A deserted wife (Mrs. B.) with four children.
3. A mother (Mrs. M.) of four children, husband tubercular.
4. A mother (Mrs. A.) of five children, husband in prison.
5. A wife, (Mrs. C.) aged 72, and husband, aged 62, too old to work.

Please mark case you wish to aid and send clipping with check or bill to Room 8,

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

STUDENT DEBTS TO BE PAID.

New York University Levies $5 Tax for the Purpose.

According to the budget adopted by the Executive Board of New York University, the sum necessary to carry on its ten schools for 1915-16 will approximate $670,635.01. The university expects to receive $636,508, of which $320,985 will come from students' fees.

Among the new courses is one designed to furnish the training necessary for State health officers under the new requirements of the State Health Council.

At the request of the student body of the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science, it was voted to impose a yearly tax of $5 on each student registered in these schools. The money will go to the support of all nonathletic activities with the exception of fraternities. The committee also provided for the appointment of an alumnus treasurer for these schools. This man will have control over the finances of all the activities to which the tax of $5 extends. This is a guarantee that all bills which are incurred by student activities will be paid. Should a class not pay a debt before graduation it is probable that the diplomas will not be awarded. It is also likely that this will do away with the nonpayment of damages which are the result of under-class fights.

Earl B. Babcock, Assistant Professor of French in the University of Chicago since 1910, was appointed Professor of Romance Languages and Literature and head of the department. Claton C. Kohl, Ph. D., for five years head of the department of education at Mount Holyoke College, was made Associate Professor of Secondary Education.

The gift of $4,500 by Mrs. Russell Sage to continue the improvement of the property at University Heights was announced.

Announcement was made of a Summer course for a study of the geologic and physiographic problems of certain national parks and parts of the Pacific Coast. The party will leave New York on July 2.

NEW CHELSEA BATHS OPEN.

Gymnasium, Pool, and Marly Showers in the Building.

In the presence of city officials and nearly 1,000 other persons Marcus M. Marks, Borough President, dedicated the new Chelsea Neighborhood Baths, at 407 to 413 West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Health; Alderman Frank Dowling, Commissioner of Correction Davis, and Dr. Arnold B. Armstrong, director of the department of social welfare of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, were among those who were present and spoke.

The new building contains four floors and a roof garden, with a gymnasium on the third floor. Every modern appliance for the sanitary filtration and heating of water is provided in the basement and there is also a public laundry. On the first floor there are 64 shower rooms, and in the rear is a swimming pool 60 by 24 feet. The second floor contains 74 shower rooms and a balcony around the pool. Adjoining the gymnasium are 20 shower rooms and a room containing lockers. On the fourth floor is a running track the entire length of the building.

Mr. Marks pointed out that this was the thirteenth public bath to be built in the city, the first one having been constructed in 1901 in Rivington Street.

Lessons in first aid to the injured were given by Fred Mills, Inspector of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and Charles E. Raynor gave an exhibition of fancy swimming. Under direction of the Misses Mott Osborne and Lillian Glasford, instructors in the Twenty-third Street public bath, thirty young women went through water evolutions and Miss Adelaide Trapp did fancy diving.

SAVE JOHN EVERS'S SISTER.

Mrs. Denning, Rejected at Bellevue, Leaps Into East River.

After being refused admittance to Bellevue Hospital, where she had applied for treatment for her nerves, a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Jane Denning and said she was a waitress, 32 years old, residing at 145 West 147th Street, and a sister of "Johnny" Evers, the noted baseball player, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by leaping from a pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street into the East River.

Joseph Apento, 17 years old, of 308 East Twenty-ninth Street, saw the woman jump, and, climbing down a pile below the dock and holding to a projecting spike with one hand, he seized the woman's dress with the other hand and held her in spite of her struggles to free herself until the arrival of Patrolman MacCormack of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. The officer, with the aid of several bystanders, lifted the woman from the water, and she was then arrested.

Mrs. Denning said she had been suffering from attacks of nervous despondency and had wished to be taken into a hospital until she might improve. She called at Bellevue Friday morning, she said, but instead of being allowed to remain there was given a bottle of medicine and sent home. She called again yesterday morning and saw an interne, who told her he could not admit her. Then she walked up First Avenue to the first open pier, from which she plunged.

She was treated by Dr. Martin and removed to Bellevue in an ambulance, suffering from submersion. Her condition is not serious.

Judaeans to Discuss Immigrants.

The Judaeans will meet this evening to review some of the chief features of their work on behalf of the immigrant. "Twenty-five Years' Work in the Americanization of the Immigrant" is the subject announced for these speakers: Eugene S. Benjamin of the Baron de Hirsch Fund; Lee Kohns of the Educational Alliance; Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, Hebrew Educational Society, Brooklyn, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. The meeting, which takes place at 8:30 o'clock at the Hotel Majestic, will be preceded by a business session for the election of officers.

Friends Honor Justice Freschi.

Friends of John J. Freschi gathered in the cascade ballroom of the Biltmore last night at a dinner given to celebrate his recent advancement from the City Magistrate's bench to Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. George Gordon Battle acted as toastmaster, and Ernest J. Cuosso presented a silver loving cup to Justice Freschi. Among the speakers were Collector Malone, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Henry Clews, Magistrate William McAdoo, Theodore Rousseau, Dr. Antonio Stella, and Professor George Chase.

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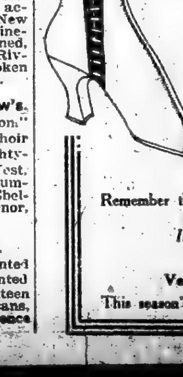

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Remember there are only 800 Pairs in this Sale. No C. O. D.'s.

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Included in this Sale About 625 Pairs

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Very Special. Heretofore $6, $7, $8 — $4.95

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MODEL.	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
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Paquin No. 10	110	50.00
Bernard No. 9	150	70.00
Bernard No. 7	110	50.00
Jenny No. 5	100	50.00
Cheruit No. 12	90	45.00
Cheruit No. 8	85	42.50
Bernard No. 3	90	30.00
Corduroy No. 1001	50	18.00
Corduroy No. 1	80	30.00
White Jersey	50	25.00

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SPLIT-TICKET RULE BLOW TO NEW YORK

Travelers to the South Compelled to Go to Newark to Get Mileage Privilege.

COMMERCIAL MEN ANNOYED

Must Detrain and Recheck Baggage —An Interstate Commissioner's Experience.

A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who was in New York recently, on the morning of the day set for his departure went to a ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad and purchased a straight ticket to Washington. When he received the ticket he exhibited a mileage book of the Southern Railway to the agent from whom he had purchased the ticket and asked him to reserve him a berth for Huntsville, Ala., and also to check his baggage through to the Alabama city. Then followed a colloquy that went something like this:

"I am very sorry," said the Pennsylvania agent, "but I can only check your baggage as far as Washington, and I cannot sell you a Pullman reservation for a point further south than that. This is the ruling of the Trunk Line Association with reference to 'split' tickets, and unless you purchase a straight through ticket from New York to Huntsville you will have to recheck your baggage and make new Pullman reservations on your arrival in Washington."

"But that will put me to a great inconvenience," replied the Interstate Commerce Commissioner, "and would make it necessary for me to get up at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, which is the time the train I desire to take is due in Washington. There are several matters I wish to attend to before leaving New York, and if I attend to them I will have to take the train due in Washington at 4 A. M."

"I am sorry," the agent replied, sympathetically, "but if you attend to that business and take the 9 P. M. train you will have to get up in Washington and recheck your baggage and make new reservations."

"Well, if that is the situation I guess I will have to take an earlier train," the Commissioner said, and so he bought a chair reservation on the train that leaves New York about 6 P. M. and arrives in Washington at 11 P. M. On his arrival in Washington he spent a large part of the hour before midnight getting his baggage rechecked on his Southern Railway mileage, and making his new Pullman reservation on the same mileage.

Rule Hits New York.

This incident indicates some of the many inconveniences to the traveling public that have followed the adoption by the Trunk Line Association of what is now popularly known as the "split-ticket rule," which is intended to stop the use of mileage books on journeys in which the traveler is compelled to travel over the lines of more than one company. Under the rule a ticket is a split ticket when any part of it is mileage over a line other than that of the line over which the journey begins.

The new rule affects more than any other section of the country the Southern States, where traveling on mileage books is more general and more popular than in any other part of the country. As New York is the city that ends or originates by far the greatest Southern business and pleasure travel, this city, as it was pointed out yesterday by a prominent citizen of Atlanta, is vitally concerned. Trunk lines operating north and west and east out of New York are also affected by the ruling, but as their lines are sufficient in most instances to carry their passengers to destination without change of system, the regulation has worked less hardship to travelers, and there has been practically no protest.

The matter is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of action taken by the Baltimore Board of Trade and various other trade and traveling organizations, among the latter being the Southern Travelers' Association, the head office of which is in the Mardge Building, this city. This association has in its membership the Southern traveling representatives of most of the great mercantile establishments of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other commercial centres in all parts of the country. The experience of the Interstate Commerce Commissioner cited also indicates the inconveniences that have affected this big body of traveling tradesmen.

The Split-Ticket Regulation.

The split-ticket regulation of the Trunk Line Association reads:

Under this rule no tickets or ticket orders issued by foreign lines will be honored as forming a part of through transportation for the checking of baggage, selling parlor car or sleeping car tickets, or for reservations in parlor car or sleeping cars to points beyond Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Lewiston, Salamanca, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Corry, Erie, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Charleston, Kenova, W. Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Hagerstown, Md.; Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.; Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Portsmouth, Va.; Montreal, Quebec; Ogdensburg, Morristown, Cape Vincent, Charlotte, Albany, or Troy, N. Y.

This regulation was intended among other things, as was pointed out yesterday by a man deeply concerned in the situation, to end so far as travel north of Washington is concerned, a system that has been in successful operation in the Southern States for more than twenty-five years.

"For at least that time," said this man, "the Southern Railway has been selling in New York City mileage books for points south of Washington, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has honored these books in the checking of baggage and in the purchase of Pullman reservation for points in the Southern States. This new regulation puts the whole thing into the air. The Pennsylvania got its full rate over its lines then as now and did not lose a cent, and yet for some reason this order has been promulgated which makes necessary detraining at Washington by people who want to go to points in the Virginias, Carolinas, or other Southern States.

"Let me cite an instance of the hardship worked by the regulation. A few weeks ago a blind girl from the South, who had been attending an institution in New England, arrived in New York on her way home. She had provided herself with interchangeable mileage, good over practically all the lines operating in the Southern States. Under the old rule the girl could have boarded her train in New York and would not have left it until she arrived at her destination in the South. This time, however, she had to detrain at Washington and with the aid of a station man attend to matters which could just as well, and without the loss of a penny to anybody, have been attended to here in New York.

Doesn't Work Both Ways.

"Then, again, here is another point which is worthy of consideration, and that is the rule does not work what is commonly known as 'both ways.' If you are in Birmingham, for instance, and want to come to New York they will extract your mileage to Washington, and then after the fare from Washington to New York is paid issue you a ticket to New York and check your baggage and sell you a Pullman reservation right through to the Pennsylvania Station in New York, and nobody is the loser, the southern line getting its full mileage and the Pennsylvania, or any other line used from Washington north, getting its full fare.

"The instance of the blind girl cited is the experience of thousands of other people who have to travel to and from the South. Women who come to New York to shop or on pleasure, merchants who come to buy goods, people who come on pleasure, those who journey to attend conventions and other gatherings, and they foot up in fact into thousands, are all affected, that is when they get ready to go home, for as I have pointed out the regulation does not work both ways.

"As for the commercial traveler, the man who because of the very nature of his business must carry a large amount of baggage, the inconveniences he submits to when he starts south to see his customers and to get the orders that means more money for the wholesale merchants and manufacturers, and more freight for the railroads, is perhaps greater than that suffered by any other class of travelers."

As published in THE TIMES of last Thursday, the new regulation as a result of the action taken by the Baltimore Board of Trade, backed by various other organizations, has been brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and its enforcement restrained in the territory south of and including Newark, N. J. No appeal, for some reason, was made in behalf of the tariff district in which New York City is situated, so that while the restraining order affects Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other points between Newark and Washington, the regulation remains in effect and is being enforced so far as New York is concerned. The result has been a big falling-off in the sale of tickets to Southern travelers in New York, who, in order to save the inconveniences in Washington that would follow the purchase of a ticket to the capital in New York, leave New York an hour or so ahead of their intended time of departure and go to Newark and purchase the ticket there and thereby are able to make their Pullman reservations and check their baggage through to their Southern destination.

Discourage Use of Mileage.

S. H. Hardwick, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway, in a recent appearance before the Interstate Commerce Commission expressed the attitude of that, the principal trunk line of the South, in the following words:

"The practice of rendering or refusing special accommodations or facilities at will," he said, "is one of the evils which the law has undertaken to eradicate. It is neither the purpose of the law nor the policy of the commission in the administration thereof to restrain carriers from affording all possible facilities, accommodations, and conveniences consistent with that equality of treatment which the law requires and with the established tariffs intended to promote the same.

"Unliket a package of freight, a passenger is able to reconsign himself, and therefore, by purchasing tickets at two or more points to take advantage of combinations of excursion or mileage fares and joint or local regular fares. No good purpose is served by requiring the passenger to thus inconvenience himself in order to secure the transportation at the lower rates the carriers are willing to provide in their tariffs that all who desire it may have the benefit of the lower charges."

At the hearing before the examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission held in Baltimore the representative of the Seaboard Air Line, another of the great Southern trunk lines, made it plain that the Seaboard did not consider the mileage business very profitable and that anything that discouraged the use of mileage books would meet with the line's approval. The Atlantic Coast Line's representative at the same hearing approved the regulation of the Trunk Line Association.

A hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at which it will be decided whether or not the restraining order now effective between Newark and Washington shall be made permanent will be held early in next October.

MRS. SCHIEFFELIN'S WILL

Leaves Entire Estate to Members of Immediate Family.

The will of Mrs. Julia M. Schieffelin, who was the widow of George R. Schieffelin of 22 West Fifty-second Street, leaving her entire estate to the members of the immediate family, was filed for probate yesterday. There is no estimate of the value of the estate. Her daughter, Mrs. Julia Florence Ismay, wife of J. Bruce Ismay, who was General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, and was on board the Titanic when the ship was wrecked, receives $500 in cash, certain pieces of jewelry, and personal effects of the testator, and one-fifth of the residuary estate.

Mrs. Schieffelin's sister, Florence, the wife of Hamilton Fish of 810 Fifth Avenue, receives a diamond sunburst, a diamond ring, and the testator's holf interest in an Oriental emerald surrounded by diamonds in a bracelet which the sisters owned jointly.

An unmarried daughter, Miss Sarah D., of 22 West Fifty-second Stret, receives the use of the Northampton, L. I., home for life and its contents outright, together with certain personal effects, jewelry, and $500 in cash. The son, George R. D., of Convent, N. J., receives $5,500, fees as sole executor, jewelry, personal effects, and one-fifth of the residue.

Two other daughters, Mrs. Margaret H. Trevor of Southampton, L. I., and Matilda Constance Ismay of Northampton, England, receive each $500 in cash, jewelry, and personal effects of the testator, and one-fifth of the residue. A grandson, George S. Trevor, receives $3,000 in trust.

The New York Insurance and Trust Company is named as the sole trustee.

FIRST TYPHUS CASE REACHES NEW YORK

Health Officer Quickly Sends a Stricken Greek Engineer to Swinburne Island.

QUARANTINE ON THE ALERT

Dr. O'Connell Takes Every Precaution Against Possible Visitation of Cholera Following War.

When Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, boarded the Greek freighter Christoforos on her arrival yesterday morning from Marseilles, he discovered that the third engineer, a Greek, had typhus fever and immediately ordered him removed to Swinburne Island for treatment. This is the first case of the disease to arrive here since the beginning of the war.

Captain Phitis, the commander of the ship, received a cablegram from the owners directing him to proceed to Baltimore to discharge his cargo, and he requested permission from the Health Officer to leave the port. Dr. O'Connell told him that the crew and the ship would have to be thoroughly disinfected and he might be allowed to go to Baltimore today. A telegram was sent to the Quarantine officer at Baltimore giving him the particulars of the case, with instructions to keep the Christoforos under observation next week.

The steamship left Marseilles on April 10 and the engineer developed fever on April 20. He was isolated from the rest of the crew, and every precaution was taken to prevent the disease spreading on the ship.

According to the Health Officer at Quarantine, there were twenty cases of typhus fever brought here last year after the Balkan war and they originated in Marseilles, where the Christoforos touched.

The latest scientist to join the bacteriological staff of the Health Officer of the Port, at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, is Dr. Otto Schobl, the noted Austrian cholera expert, who arrived yesterday from Manila, where he spent five years in the Bureau of Science.

The appointment of Dr. Schobl was made as an additional precaution against the expected visitation of cholera, typhus, and other diseases, which may be brought to this country by immigrants after the war in Europe is over.

"We are very glad, indeed, to have Dr. Schobl with us," said Dr. O'Connell yesterday. "For some time, because of the complications the war brought about, we feared that we would be deprived of his services. His labors in the Bureau of Science in Manila gave him an experience which, added to his well-known qualifications as a bacteriologist, fit him in a peculiar way to the service here. He and Dr. Oscar Teague have worked together before, and I expect he will be a most valuable aid to the director of our laboratory. I now feel perfectly safe in saying that the quarantine defense of the Port of New York is splendidly manned and equipped, from a scientific standpoint, and, in view of the dangerous situation due to conditions in Europe, it is a great relief to me, as the head of that department, to be able to say so."

Dr. Schobl holds his degree from the University of Prague, 1904. He served in the Pathological Institute at Prague from 1900 to 1907, first as student demonstrator and later as assistant pathologist. In 1907 he was Lecturer in Pathology in Temple College, Philadelphia. He was appointed bacteriologist in the Bureau of Science in Manila on March 18, 1912.

SCHOOL FITS DOGS FOR POLICE WORK

Training Station at West Hempstead, L. I., Educating Five of the Shepherd Breed.

THEY SOON LEARN DUTIES

Succeed in Leaping Over Twelve-Foot Fences and Track Fugitives Until They Are Cornered.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 1.—A training station for police and Red Cross dogs has been established two miles west of this village by Benjamin H. Throop, a wealthy Scranton man and owner of the Elmview Kennels at Elmhurst, Penn. From the time, about two months ago, that a plot of ground with a house and a few outbuildings located on Hempstead Avenue, at West Hempstead, were inhabited by two men who seemed chiefly concerned with six interesting-looking shepherd dogs, the greatest curiosity has been aroused regarding the men and dogs.

Passing automobilists, noting sections of board fencing raised at varying heights in the yard, would slow down their cars and watch the seemingly senseless operation of two men driving the dogs over the fences. Seeing the same men wandering with the dogs in the outlying fields, the neighbors became curious. Then the word went forth that the canines were being trained for army purposes.

It was learned that the little piece of property was in charge of Rudolph Hauri, an employe of Mr. Throop, who up to a few years ago had no more idea of training sheepdogs than he had of learning embroidery. According to report, Mr. Throop happened to be going through Switzerland five years ago on his wedding trip. It was there that he met across Hauri. The latter, as the tale runs, had been a saloonkeeper who owned a fox terrier in Switzerland.

Trainer from Switzerland.

On the fox terrier hangs the tale. Hauri, the terrier was the means of proving, had a genius for training dogs. He could make his pet do many tricks, from jumping through hoops to eating with a spoon. Switzerland abounded in sheepdogs, and Hauri started training those dogs. This naturally turned his mind to training the dogs against marauders. Then somebody suggested that Hauri give up the saloon business and make a profession of developing sheepdogs.

He acted on the suggestion, and, from what can be learned, it was while he was doing this that the Pennsylvania man, with the 350-acre estate back home, ran across the trainer. The result was that Hauri came to America about two years ago, bringing with him Gretlich, now 12 years old, which he claims was the first genuine German shepherd police dog to enter the country.

Hauri came to the door at the West Hempstead place in response to the knock of a reporter yesterday. He was followed by Herman Netzker, his assistant, who did the interpreting for him.

"Are you training any of your dogs for duty in the war zone?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied discreetly. "Mr. Throop has entire charge of that, and I'd prefer you asked him. There are sixty-three dogs in the kennels at Elmhurst, and they are brought here only as they are ready for training. A dog shouldn't begin training until he is about a year old. We have five here now, and then there is Gretlich, my own dog, who has a great record.

Dog Tracks a Murderer.

"When I first came over we went to the Pennsylvania place. A man had escaped from the Pennsylvania prison. Hearing about the dog they asked to have her put on the trail. This was done and she tracked him straight to the house he had entered. Another time a murderer escaped and they put the dog on his trail. She hung to it for two days, and finally led the man's pursuers to his hiding place. She's a wonderful dog," he added with pride, patting the dog affectionately.

"What are these dogs being trained for and what are these adjustable board fences for?" pointing to the bits of fence paling.

"You can train the dogs for anything," replied Hauri, answering the first question. "All that's necessary is to develop their intelligences up to the point of making them understand what you want them to do. Then they'll do it. You can train them to be your personal guardian, to do police work, or to discover wounded bodies in a field. Those things," pointing to the fence palings, "I'll show you!"

Netzker was ordered to bring out several of the dogs. Then he put them to work jumping the obstacles, first placing the boards at a two-foot height. Higher and higher the boards were raised, until one of the dogs was clearing it at a seven-foot height. Beyond that the animal did not make it without touching as he went over, but he jumped a height of twelve feet before he was allowed to finish.

Besides Gretlich, the names of the dogs now at the training station are Kuno, Faust, Lone, Nero, and Rex. They are about the size of a wolf, with thick hair. Nero, who was considered the best trained of the still unfinished lot at Hempstead, was chosen as demonstrator. The first trial was cause for hesitation on the part of Hauri, and marked "a break in training" for Nero. It seems that all these dogs like to take to water, and the pond of Mrs. Josephine De Mott Robinson—the former circus rider—was only half a mile away.

Dog Yields to Temptation.

At the suggestion of Hauri, the assistant took a glove and went off across fields, over several fences, and laid down the glove. Then Nero was given the mate to the glove to smell. He trotted off in the direction Netzker had taken and was soon lost to sight, but he did not come back. Presently a man appeared who announced he'd seen the dog going in the direction of the pond, a mile in the distance. After a long time Nero reappeared, dripping with water and looking very sad when Hauri admonished him severely. He drooped his tail and lowered his eyes and crouched on the ground.

"He feels bad, don't he?" remarked a visitor who had been watching the performance. "But he should worry. He's had his bath!"

As if to make up for his failure and really show what he could do, Nero was put on the trail of a man who had been sent ahead across the fields of the Anbrey G. Hutcheson estate, twice around a tree and then on to several other points, all in full view of the watchers. Nero took up the scent and never varied from the line the man had taken. Then he was put through several other acts, including the guarding of a pocketbook, the knocking of a pistol out of a man's hand and the tripping of a man pursuing his victim, all of which he accomplished skillfully.

According to Hauri, the dogs are one-man dogs, recognizing no one but their owners, to whom they are devoted. He claims that the Gretlich shepherd dog is the most intelligent of the twenty varieties of sheep dogs.

The use of dogs for police work is increasing in Nassau County. The county itself owns two enormous bloodhounds, one of which, it is said, cost $1,000.

Judgment Against Isadora Duncan.

A judgment by default for $169.68 was filed yesterday in the City Court against Isadora Duncan, the dancer. The plaintiff is Israel Miller, who sued the dancer for boots that were ordered in February.

MAY DAY MUSTERS 50,000 FOR PARADE

Labor Unionists and Socialists End Their Long Parade with Union Square Rally.

WANT SUFFRAGE AND PEACE

Equal Rights for Jews After War Also Demanded—"Reds" Rap Cathedral Bomb Plot.

A May Day demonstration of favor of peace in Europe, equal rights for Jews after the war, socialism, and woman suffrage, brought 25,000 labor unionists and Socialists to Union Square yesterday afternoon at the end of a dozen parades held simultaneously in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and towns of New Jersey. According to the estimates of the police and leaders of the parades 50,000 persons marched in the afternoon here, thought not all of them went to the central disbanding place and rendesvous.

The crimson banners of the Socialists, lettered in gold, flashed in the sun as the paraders moved through a large part of the east side and finally up Fifth Avenue and back to Union Square. The sentiments which inspired those in line were made known on lettered pennants and large pacards carried by thousands of marchers.

"War is a curse on the entire working class of the world—we demand the immediate restoration of peace," read one of these proclamations.

"As part of the Jewish nation we demand that the Jews of the warring nations get equal rights with all other nationalities," another read.

"We strife [sic] for the emancipation of women," were the words on a standard which was seen several times in the parade.

"Let those who preach war go to war. War is hell!"

"Down with bloodshed in Europe and in this country."

"The American nation cannot and should not remain indifferent to the sufferings of Jews in the warring countries in Europe."

"Down with our lawmakers at Albany who are robbing us of our constitutional rights."

Gibes of Anarchists.

A small group of Anarchists arrived at the little cottage in the north end of Union Square before the main parade stopped and the speeches began. Men and women in this group carried placards and banners with inscriptions expressing disgust at the methods used by the police in trapping members of the Anarchist band who tried to dynamite St. Patrick's Cethodral. On these placards were written:

"Fifty strong defectives [sic] wanted to catch two boy anarchists at St. Patrick's Catedrill. Bring your wigs, scrubbing brushes, and petticoats. Best pay."

"Do you want a job? Learn to make bombs. Teacher Polignani, Police Department."

"Bombs will be found by those who make them. Polignani, the spy."

The central meeting was held from the platform of the cottage, but there were separate meetings on different sides of the square. Nearly fifty speakers addressed the gathering in half a dozen different languages. They prescribed Socialism as the panacea for political ills. War was caused by capitalism, and Socialism was the cure for capitalism.

Referring to the suffrage question, one of the speakers said:

"You've got to have a showdown with the women, and hand them the ballot. They're going to make you bums give it to them, and if they use it without intelligence they can say it's only because they've hung around with you so long."

The main parade in Manhattan, including 10,000 shirtwaist workers, dressed in white uniforms with red sashes, and 2,000 bakers, also wearing white duck, started at Rutgers Square at 2 o'clock. This procession was headed by an escort of mounted police, and its line of march was kept clear by 200 policemen under Inspector O'Brien of the Traffic Division.

From Rutgers Square the parade moved east in Canal Street to Eldridge Street and north to Houston Street, where the procession was interrupted for nearly a quarter of an hour by a blockade of horse-drawn surface cars and other vehicles. In Houston Street it turned east to First Avenue, thence to First Street, to Second Avenue, to Fourth Street, Washington Square, Fifth Avenue, Fortieth Street, Madison Avenue, Thirty-first Street, Fourth Avenue to Union Square.

In Union Square.

It was 4 o'clock when the head of the procession appeared in Union Square and 6 o'clock when the end of the parade was passing in front of the speakers' platform.

More than a hundred policemen under Inspector Morris handled the crowds along the parade route above Fourteenth Street, and as fast as the throngs poured into the Square the policemen directed them without the slightest disorder to the stations assigned. Many of the organizations represented in the parade passed through the Square without stopping.

The parade from Rutgers Square was merged with the Socialists' division at Fourth Street and Second Avenue, where the Socialists marched after having formed at Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue. The United Hebrew Trades and Cloakmakers' Union were conspicuous.

At the Union Square meeting the speakers were J. C. Frost, Chairman; August Claessens, William Karlin, Charles Solomon, Anita C. Block, Jacob Panken, Ludwig Lore, Joseph Cannon, Pauline Newman, Sol Fieldman, Berthe Fraser, and Theresa Malkiel.

For the first time a special May Day parade and celebration was held by Socialist children, 2,000 in number, at the Harlem River Casino. This parade started from the Labor Temple, 243 West Eighty-fourth Street, and its route was east in Eighty-fourth Street to AvenueA, to Ninetieth Street, to Second Avenue, and to 125th Street, where it was merged with a parade of Bronx children and went by Second Avenue to 127th Street.

Similar parades and demonstrations were held in Brooklyn, Queens, Hoboken, and Elizabeth, N. J.

Appeal for Prisoner's Wife.

Because of her recent severe illness, it is impossible for the wife of a prisoner now at Blackwell's Island to work. She has four little children to provide for. The Relief Committee of the Prison Association asks $100 for food and rent for six months. Contributions may be sent to Alexander M. Hadden, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Prison Association, 45 East Seventy-sixth Street.

A winter's work is often followed by spring colds. Hoff's Malt Extract will fortify your system and will make you strong and healthy.

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One 5 chambers, 1 bath, large living room, open fireplaces; broad piazzas with splendid ocean view; fine sand bathing beach, pure water supply, garage, etc.; 50 acres. Rent $600.

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BARNES ON STAND PERHAPS THIS WEEK

Continued from Page 1.

practically all that he was allowed to say was that his name was John A. Heanessy and that he lived in Brooklyn.

There has been some discussion here as to whether the Justice will allow the jury to determine for itself whether or not a libel was uttered and whether Mr. Roosevelt was justified in making it, inasmuch as it is within the province of a Justice in a libel suit to direct the jury to return a verdict for either side. The Roosevelt people would like to have the case left to the jury, and they are confident that this will be done. The law requires that if justification has been shown either in whole or in part the case must be submitted to the jury. The Roosevelt forces maintain that such justification has been shown in part at least, and that the Justice cannot now order a verdict to be given in favor of Mr. Barnes.

Justice May Direct a Verdict.

The Barnes legal experts assert that it is possible for the Justice to direct a verdict for Barnes, leaving it to the jury to assess the damages. They say that Roosevelt has given little evidence in justification of the alleged libel except that of William Loeb, Jr., regarding Barnes's alleged agreement not to interfere with the Democratic State Senatore the fight over the United States Senatorship in 1911 and the printing "graft" testimony. They cite the rule of law that justification proof must be as broad as the libel.

The past strenuous two weeks has affected Mr. Ivins's health. Today he was suffering from a slight attack of la grippe, although he said he expected to be all right again when the trial was resumed on Monday.

It is not known whether Mr. Barnes will be his own first witness in rebuttal, or whether he will be reserved for the last. Mr. Ivins declared today that he intended to put Mr. Barnes on the stand. He would not guess how long his client would be on the stand, but it is predicted that it will be at least a week.

Both principals and their counsel remained in the city today, and they will be here until Monday. During the morning each of the principals conferred with his counsel at the Hotel Onondaga. In the afternoon the Colonel, who appparently has not felt the strain of the last two weeks in the slightest degree, went horseback riding despite the rain. He is still the guest of his Bull Moose friend, Horace S. Wilkinson. Mr. Barnes kept quiet in his hotel.

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—*Evening Sun*, New York.

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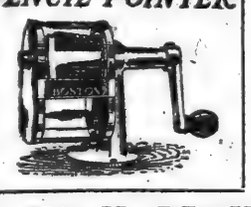

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FRENCH MARCEAU BRAND.	ITALIAN—CARRANO BRAND.	SPANISH OLIVE OIL.
Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 84c; this special sale... **74c**	Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 83c; this special sale... **73c**	Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 82c; this special sale... **69c**

"MACY'S BEST" COFFEE—When we label anything "Macy's Best" you may be absolutely sure that nothing better is obtainable. A blend of genuine Mandheling, Java and Arabian Mocha; roasted in the bean; granulated or pulverized; Macy's usual price, 40c a pound; special for this sale, pound tins, 42c

"SULTANA" BRAND COFFEE—Is a choice selection of South American Coffee; roasted daily in our own laboratory in the beans, granulated and pulverized; 25-lb. bag (beans only), $4.54; 5-lb. carton (in beans only), 92c; lb. carton, Macy's usual price, 26c, for this special sale, 19c

India and Ceylon Teas at Prices Much Less Than Regular

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1 lb., 96c.	84c	1 lb., 63c.	57c	1 lb., 48c.	37c
½ lb., 49c.	43c	½ lb., 36c.	27c	½ lb., 24c.	19c

(All in Airtight Lead Cartons.)

Macy's Breakfast Cocoa

Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made of the best cocoa beans; guaranteed absolutely pure. Our usual price for 5-lb. tin is $1.04; sale, 5-lb. tin, **$1.44**; usual price for ½-lb. tin is 18c; sale, per can, **15c**

A SPECIAL SALE OF FLOUR, "LILY WHITE" OR "RED STAR" BRAND—Absolutely pure and equal to any flour on the market; in 24½-lb. bags, at 99c bag

A SPECIAL SALE OF LOUISIANA EXTRA QUALITY HALF HEAD RICE—Packed in our own factory. Our usual price for a 10-lb. bag is 84c; this sale, 10-lb. bag, 69c; 5-lb. bag, this sale, 37c

A SPECIAL SALE OF NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.'S IN-ER-SEAL CRACKERS—Including Social Teas, Snaparoons, Lorna Doon and Red Graham; this sale, dozen, 89c; each, 8c

QUAKER OATS—Just received a full carload; this sale, per carton, 7c

PEARL TAPIOCA—1-lb. cartons; our price, 7c

GREEN SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 17c

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 16c

FINE HOMINY—"Lily White" brand; 2-lb. carton, 6c

FRENCH SARDINES—With bones; "Arzano" brand; packed in the finest olive oil; in ¼ tins; can, 29c

NORWEGIAN SMOKED SARDINES—In pure olive oil; "Victorious Navy" brand; ¼ tin; dozen, $1.33; can, 12c

SPECIAL SALE OF BORDEN'S "PEERLESS" OR VAN CAMP'S UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED MILK—Large cans; this sale, dozen, 92c; can, 8c

SPECIAL SALE SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES—Selected large olives, round and perfect; packed in 22-oz. Mason jars; jar, 22c; dozen, $2.52

SMYRNA PULLED FIGS—Fancy wooden boxes, containing 2 lbs.; our price, 19c

PORTUGUESE SARDINES—"Boat Race" brand; packed in pure olive oil; 3-oz. can, 10c

FRENCH-AMERICAN READY-MAID SOUPS—Including Tomato, Onion, Clam Bouillon, Pea, Ox-Tail, Vegetable, Bouillon, Scotch Broth, Chicken, Consomme and Mock Turtle; doz., 91c; per can, 9c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY CALIFORNIA SEEDLESS ORANGES—Fancy fruit; large size; box of 1 dozen, 32c

FANCY GRAPEFRUIT—Ripe, exceptional flavor, large, juicy fruit; box of ¼ doz., this sale, 38c

LEMONS—Fancy California seedless lemons; large, fine fruit; this special sale, 14c a dozen

"MOTHER COOK'S" BRAND PURE FRUIT AND APPLE JAMS—Packed in large tumblers, including Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Peach, Pineapple and Quince; this sale, dozen, $1.04; each, 9c

A SPECIAL SALE OF OREGON PRUNES, "RED RIBBON" BRAND—They run 20 to 30 to the pound; in 10-pound wooden box, $1.89

CALIFORNIA SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES—"Lily White" brand; extra heavy syrup; large No. 3 can; this sale, dozen, $2.15; can, 21c

CALIFORNIA WHITE OR GREEN ASPARAGUS, "MANZANITA" BRAND—In large No. 2½ cans; Macy's usual price 24c; this sale, 18c

SALE OF FRENCH VEGETABLES—In glass jars, including Peas, Macedoines, Haricot Verts, Flageolets, and Sprouts, in large glass jars; regular prices are from 34c to 44c; this sale, dozen, $3.44; each, 29c

TOMATOES—"Jessamine" brand Tomatoes; red ripe, solid pack; so-called quart can, 9c; dozen, $1.04

GRATED MAINE CREAM SUGAR CORN—"Lily White" brand; Macy's price, can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

OKRA AND TOMATOES—Finest quality packed; No. 3 cans; can, 14c; dozen, $1.57

"LILY WHITE" EARLY JUNE PEAS—Very fine flavored; No. 2 can, 13c; dozen, $1.46

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 cans; our price, per can, 15c; dozen, $1.69

BOILED ONIONS—"Lawson's Pink" brand; finest quality; packed in No. 2 cans, at 12c

"RED ROVER" BRAND RED KIDNEY BEANS—No. 2 can; our price for this sale, can, 9c; dozen, 81c

"FARMSIDE" BRAND TINY GOLDEN WAX BEANS—No. 2 cans; can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

A Special Sale of Cigars

MI HOGAR CONCHAS ESPECIALES—Made by the best skilled Cuban workmen from a very superior tobacco grown in Cuba; our regular price for a box of 50 is $3.49; this sale, $2.97

ROVERA LOPEZ & CO.—A clear Havana Cigar of fine quality, in two shapes, Lincolns and Cabarets; packed in boxes of 50, for $3.18 a box

See Our Large Advertisement on Page 1 of this section.

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SMART FASHIONS IN
GOWNS, WRAPS, SUITS, COSTUMES, CORSETS
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DURING THE CONTINUATION OF OUR
CLEARANCE SALE

LOSS IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

Withdrawals Total $500,000—New York's Big Loss Offset by Gains at Other Banks.

BUY MORE CITY WARRANTS

Nearly All Members of System Report Gains in This Class of Paper—No Change in Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a decrease of $3,100,000 in the total reserves of the banks, New York alone reporting $5,200,000 of total cash withdrawn during the week. The aggregate gold reserve shows a decrease of about $500,000. New York reports $3,200,000 of net gold withdrawals, which are partly offset by gains at the Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City banks.

The only bank reporting a large increase for the week under the general head of loans and discounts is Dallas, whose net gain is in excess of $500,000. The aggregate amounts of acceptances and other commercial paper held by the banks show but slight changes since the preceding week. About 46 per cent. of the discounts held by the banks is thirty-day paper and about 33 per cent. sixty-day paper. Of the $2,000,000 of agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days, about 50 per cent. is held by the Dallas banks, while Richmond and Atlanta report over $200,000 each of this class of paper among their security holdings. The total amount of acceptances held by the Eastern and Western banks was $13,812,000, compared with $13,768,000 shown at the end of the preceding week. The New York bank reports $5,700,000 of this class of paper; Boston, $1,800,000; Chicago and Philadelphia about $1,500,000 each; Cleveland and San Francisco $1,200,000 each, while the other Western banks show amounts of less than $500,000.

No change is shown in the amount of United States bonds held by the banks. A net gain of $800,000 in the investments in municipal warrants is reported, New York, Boston, Chicago, and Minneapolis showing the largest increases. The amount of capital paid in shows an increase of $2,000,000, the increase being due to advance payments by member banks on account of the third installment due on May 2. Deposits show a decrease of $2,400,000, St. Louis and Boston reporting the largest losses under this head.

Federal reserve agents report aggregate note issues to the end of the week of $54,300,000, an incrase of almost $3,000,000. Over $27,000,000, or about one-half of the total, were issued by the New York Federal reserve agent. About $7,800,000 of notes is reported in the hands of the banks, 70 per cent. of the latter total being held by the New York and Chicago banks. Over 75 per cent. of the notes issued are secured by the deposit of gold with the reserve agents. The aggregate liability of the banks on account of their outstanding circulation is stated at $11,334,000.

Combined resources and liabilities of the Federal reserve banks, at the close of business on April 30, were as follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates	$238,228,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	26,518,000
Total	$264,746,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND LOANS.	
Maturities within 30 days	$16,738,000
Maturities within 60 days	12,058,000
Other	7,790,000
Total	$36,586,000
Investments	$25,460,000
Due from other Federal Reserve banks: Items in transit	9,468,000
All other resources	11,334,000
Total	$347,603,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$39,669,000
Reserve deposits	294,832,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	11,088,000
All other liabilities	2,064,000
Total	$347,603,000

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 80.4%.
Cash reserve against net liabilities, 89.3%.
Cash reserve against liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 91.2 per cent.

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—BOSTON.	
Total cash	$17,204,000
Gold	15,985,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,213,000
Deposits	16,105,000
SECOND DISTRICT—NEW YORK.	
Total cash	107,261,000
Gold	91,940,000
Loans and rediscounts	6,148,000
Deposits	131,472,000
THIRD DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.	
Total cash	20,809,000
Gold	16,865,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,104,000
Deposits	21,410,000
FOURTH DISTRICT—CLEVELAND.	
Total cash	16,899,000
Gold	16,170,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,934,000
Deposits	17,102,000
FIFTH DISTRICT—RICHMOND.	
Total cash	8,452,000
Gold	8,399,000
Loans and rediscounts	6,943,000
Deposits	7,027,000
Federal Reserve notes	5,077,000
SIXTH DISTRICT—ATLANTA.	
Total cash	5,215,000
Gold	4,745,000
Loans and rediscounts	4,780,000
Deposits	5,742,000
Federal Reserve notes	3,647,000
SEVENTH DISTRICT—CHICAGO.	
Total cash	36,895,000
Gold	34,607,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,297,000
Deposits	43,280,000
EIGHTH DISTRICT—ST. LOUIS.	
Total cash	11,596,000
Gold	10,382,000
Loans and rediscounts	730,000
Deposits	13,702,000
NINTH DISTRICT—MINNEAPOLIS.	
Total cash	7,542,000
Gold	7,335,000
Loans and rediscounts	814,000
Deposits	8,951,000
TENTH DISTRICT—KANSAS CITY.	
Total cash	11,232,000
Gold	10,715,000
Loans and rediscounts	981,000
Deposits	9,379,000
Federal reserve notes	37,000
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—DALLAS.	
Total cash	8,586,000
Gold	7,885,000
Loans and rediscounts	5,229,000
Deposits	7,618,000
Federal reserve notes	2,277,000
TWELFTH DISTRICT—SAN FRANCISCO.	
Total cash	13,065,000
Gold	13,050,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,443,000
Deposits	12,120,000

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 1.—Cotton mill stocks:

stocks:	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Lineon Co.	53	57½	..
Arkwright Mills	60	..	62¼
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	55	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	105
Chace Mills	101½	..	..
Chariton Mills	..	..	[illegible]
Conanicut Mills	..	95	..
Davol Mills	90	..	92½
Flint Mills	99	..	100
Hargraves Mills	..	42½	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	72	75	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	120
Merchants Mfg. Co.	77½	..	..
Mechanics Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	88½	..	..
Parker Mills	..	..	42½
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	173	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	72½	75	72½
Stafford Mills	71	75	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	160	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	75	..
Westamoe Mills	..	80	..
Warren Mfg. Co.	..	[illegible]	..

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Big Boom in the Market—All Workings Being Made Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 1.—Production of copper is proceeding at highest speed under the stimulus of a greedy market. Old workings are being rehabilitated, shafts are being unwatered, and explorations are under way by means of crosscuts and by diamond drills. Even mines whose costs of production are under ordinary circumstances prohibitive are planning to enter the ranks of the producers.

A conservative estimate of the 1915 output of the Calumet & Hecla Company is 150,000,000 pounds; probably the total will be nearer 200,000,000 pounds. Advices from the Old Dominion property are that the April output will be about 1,300,000 pounds instead of 1,000,000, which was the earlier estimate. Mohawk turned out in March the record quantity of 1,322,367 pounds. Shattuck-Arizona is turning out the highest daily tonnage in its history—400 tons, against 250 at this time a year ago. The Utah Copper Company's plant is running at full capacity and the April production is likely to exceed 13,000,000 pounds. Chino's March output was 4,446,067 pounds, comparing with 5,566,819 pounds in the corresponding month last year. Ray Consolidated produced 5,632,168 pounds against 6,223,617 pounds in March, 1914. Nevada Consolidated reports for March 4,535,192 pounds; in the corresponding month of 1914 the total was 5,218,227 pounds.

Quincy's production for April will come close to breaking the records of recent years. A third shaft is starting work at the Tamarack with twelve drilling machines. Hancock is increasing its daily output, sending some 450 tons to mill. Arizona Commercial is shipping at the rate of 4,000 tons of 3 per cent. ore per month.

The crosscut on the 3,000-foot level of North Butte from the Granite Mountain shaft has cut the Edith May vein, which is reported to be rich. Report is that the vein there is 15 feet wide.

Hancock and Quincy have practically agreed on the terms of a working agreement, which is expected to inure to the benefit of both companies.

Victoria is now working full time, water supply having been procured.

Advices from Houghton are that the mill run on New Arcadian rock was satisfactory, although no figures are given out. Diamond drilling has been resumed on the Mayflower; hole 41 has reached a depth of 1,750 feet. East Butte is back to normal production after being closed nine months.

Cotton Crop Forecast in India.

The final forecast of the cotton crop of India for the 1914-15 season made by the Government shows 24,632,000 acres, or nearly 2 per cent. short of the revised figure for last year, and a yield of 5,232,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 3 per cent. more than last year. The figures for 1913-14 were 25,020,000 acres, which produced 5,065,000 bales.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$2,760,612	+$208,390
Fifteen roads	7,471,587	−1,061,058
Total (25 roads)	10,232,199	− 852,668

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for March:	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,302,789	$3,763,081	$3,750,122
Net aft. tax	1,220,376	1,238,105	1,394,184
9 mos. gross	23,635,109	27,658,331	27,353,162
Net aft. tax	5,110,452	7,144,409	7,911,169
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for March:			
Gross	$2,423,456	$2,585,444	$2,331,566
Net	845,896	870,988	761,557
Sur. aft. chgs.	170,983	159,628	105,642
9 mos. gross	23,600,479	24,947,894	24,314,028
Net	9,350,234	10,364,810	10,732,313
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,476,922	3,848,055	5,749,248
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for March:			
Gross	$7,544,390	$7,751,175	$7,596,900
Net aft. tax	2,479,908	2,784,650	2,130,520
9 mos. gross	69,503,270	71,410,798	71,947,201
Net aft. tax	18,643,711	20,745,210	22,213,169

NEW YORK CENTRAL and its controlled and affiliated lines for March—

New York Central Railroad—	1915.	1914.	Dec.
March gross	12,577,544	12,756,108	178,564
Net aft. taxes	2,662,021	2,335,570	*326,450
3 mos. gross	35,309,731	35,271,885	*37,846
Net aft. taxes	6,095,711	4,197,864	*1,897,847

*Increase.

Boston & Albany—	1915.	1914.	1913.
March gross	1,333,929	1,342,910	1,323,149
Net aft. taxes	307,917	187,709	213,222
3 mos. gross	3,702,610	3,738,872	3,853,145
Net aft. taxes	691,177	283,370	634,393
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, including Peoria & Eastern—			
March gross	2,916,739	3,054,069	2,824,243
Net aft. taxes	540,910	207,565	*386,339
3 mos. gross	8,316,631	8,227,639	8,792,805
Net aft. taxes	1,171,566	*215,776	1,260,326
*Deficit.			
Michigan Central—			
March gross	2,763,909	2,890,206	2,972,193
Net aft. taxes	494,972	632,469	606,099
3 mos. gross	7,761,539	7,818,420	8,354,929
Net aft. taxes	999,194	807,800	1,640,383
New York, Chicago & St. Louis—			
March gross	935,359	1,025,919	946,086
Net aft. taxes	121,308	96,893	89,930
3 mos. gross	2,749,532	2,880,040	3,085,412
Net aft. taxes	218,422	132,243	473,278
Lake Erie & Western—			
March gross	472,821	503,563	444,880
Net aft. taxes	89,526	88,018	53,208
3 mos. gross	1,353,209	1,315,242	1,388,181
Net aft. taxes	288,214	122,346	176,719
Cincinnati Northern—			
March gross	115,640	115,644	91,550
Net aft. taxes	14,549	*388	*10,844
3 mos. gross	333,817	314,287	287,850
Net aft. taxes	29,750	*64,362	*31,745
*Deficit.			
Toledo & Ohio Central—			
March gross	397,115	514,890	357,778
Def. aft. taxes	26,552	*105,171	*10,136
3 mos. gross	974,629	1,235,132	1,177,157
Def. aft. taxes	29,469	*92,778	*117,958
*Surplus.			
Pittsburg & Lake Erie—			
March gross	1,103,627	1,605,424	1,595,556
Net aft. taxes	375,132	599,487	682,784
3 mos. gross	2,932,008	3,965,331	4,653,436
Net aft. taxes	723,372	1,143,285	2,003,078
Total, All Lines—			
March gross	22,534,879	23,808,709	23,575,661
Net aft. taxes	4,579,780	4,193,295	4,568,000
3 mos. gross	63,433,695	64,766,838	69,854,931
Net aft. taxes	10,127,929	6,509,600	13,083,885

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for March—	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	4,749	4,746	2
Gross	3,393,720	3,506,175	*112,455
Net after taxes	1,100,400	825,643	274,756
9 mos. gross	31,121,809	32,942,548	*1,820,938
Net after taxes	9,260,917	8,605,544	655,373
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for March—			
Gross	871,159	1,054,933	*183,774
Net	186,242	198,360	*12,118
9 mos. gross	8,255,504	10,151,715	*1,896,211
Net	1,636,794	2,632,990	*996,196

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION for year ended March 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Earn. on stock owned	$3,813,381	$3,712,368	$3,748,841
Other earn.	742,783	710,398	571,529
Total gross	4,556,164	4,422,767	4,320,370
Expenses	158,221	130,882	117,489
Bal. for divs.	4,397,943	4,291,884	4,202,881
Prev. surplus	9,577,508	8,888,790	8,032,211
Total surplus	13,975,450	13,180,675	12,235,092
Preferred divs.	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash div. com.	1,515,580	1,374,497	1,240,065
Stk. div. com.	1,515,580	1,374,497	1,246,065
Total divs.	3,885,332	3,603,167	3,346,302
Sur. after div.	10,090,118	9,577,508	8,888,790

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,297 packages. Available supply very moderate, and many receivers were short of stock. Considerable demand for immediate use, and feeling firm on all desirable fresh table grades. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 26@26½c; creamery, held, firsts, 26¼@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23¼@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21¼@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¼@21c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 58,006 cases. Arrivals continue excessive, and the total for the week surpasses all previous records. A large part of the stock is going to the warehouses, where accumulations are larger than ever before noted at this season. Market is weak and in buyers' favor at some further decline indicated by the sales reported. Nearby white eggs have accumulated and rule easier; sales of selected stock above 23½c very rare, with a large part of the supply offering from 23c downward. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20¼@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20¾@21c; firsts, 19¼@20c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16c; culls and poor checks, 10@15c; State Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23½c; defective, 22@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21½@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 21½@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State, and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@23c; Tennessee, and other Southern, 19@22c.

COTTON PRICES OFF IN RAID BY BEARS

Market Experiences Sharpest Reaction That Has Taken Place in a Month.

DECLINE OF 15 POINTS

October Carried Below 10 1-2 Cents—Week-End Trade Advices Favorable—Some Rains in East.

Cotton yesterday experienced one of the sharpest reactions that has taken place in the last month. The undertone was easy and prices slipped off about 15 points on general selling, part of which was represented by commission house liquidation, although a still larger proportion was credited to bear pressure from the leading spot interests. The decline carried October below 10½c., although demand around that level was sufficient to check the decline for the time being.

The market is now a two-sided affair, and some rather aggressive operations appear to have been undertaken by the strong bear party, which is predicting a slump to about 10c. for the Fall positions. This would mean a decline of about 90 points from the high level of the season.

The bear raid appears to be predicated on an unfavorable technical position, as it is believed in certain quarters that the market has been overbulled on predictions of acreage reduction, decrease in the use of fertilizer, and an abnormal demand for cotton for smokeless powder.

The weakness yesterday was accentuated somewhat by the failure of predicted rains to materialize in Texas, at least to an excessive degree. The forecast calls for unsettled weather, with thunder showers over the Southwest today and tomorrow. The Eastern belt received further relief from drought through the medium of scattered showers.

The week-end trade advices were generally favorable. Distribution of dry goods is proceeding on a liberal scale, and manufacturers appear to be making ready sales of their output of cloth at advanced prices.

Among the items of crop news made public yesterday were the following:

Memphis: "Planting is about finished; weather has been favorable."

Jackson, Miss.: "Crop conditions are good."

Mobile: "Continued dry weather is favorable to corn and cotton planting."

Dallas: "Excessive rains extending over a broad area have caused streams to overflow, entailing heavy damage to farms in the low lands. Replanting of both corn and cotton is necessary in many sections."

Houston, Texas: "Overflowed lands will necessitate the replanting of thousands of acres of bottom lands."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; 6 to 15 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points decline; 10.40 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.98	9.93	9.88@9.90	10.07@10.08
July	10.29	10.13	10.13@10.14	10.30@10.31
Oct.	10.60	10.47	10.46@10.47	10.63@10.64
Dec.	10.73	10.65	10.65@10.66	10.80@10.81
Jan.	10.76	10.70	10.69@10.70	10.82@10.83
March	10.95	10.91	10.90@10.91	11.01@11.03

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,800	5,125	2,366
New Orleans	926	2,611	3,662
Mobile	270	358	1,127
Savannah	2,624	2,204	1,095
Charleston	401	516	25
Wilmington	380	1,144	150
Norfolk	924	2,101	500

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	351	383	559
Memphis	1,053	779	503
St. Louis	270	3,637	1,579
Houston	4,650	2,994	693

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,500 to 3,500	4,780	1,700
New Orleans	1,300 to 1,800	3,969	4,361

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
850	New Orleans	9.87	326,430	150,474
175	Mobile	9.25	24,640	23,053
905	Savannah	9⅝	119,987	63,488
1,150	Galveston	9.90	387,699	236,984
....	Wilmington	9¼	39,149	19,036
444	Norfolk	9.63	69,282	38,520
1,438	Augusta	9.63	114,966	39,386
1,000	Memphis	9.50	144,520	77,093
....	St. Louis	...	31,939	30,026
1,416	Houston	9.85	122,008	97,559

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 1 point decline, at 5.65d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 31,000 bales, including 12,300 American. Closed quiet.

Will Need American Scythes.

An American firm, having been informed that there will be a serious scarcity of scythes in Russia during next season, says Consul General John H. Snodgrass, stationed at Moscow, have entered into an agreement with American steel works and supplied them with drawings, descriptions and samples of Austrian and other scythes used in Russia. It has also applied to the administration of the zemstvos to ascertain the number of scythes required, offering to guarantee the quality of the articles.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis Chalm.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
2,240	Amal. Copper	76⅝	77⅝	75½	75⅝
80	Am. B. Sugar	49⅝	49⅝	49	49
1,410	Am. Can	43	43⅝	42½	43
70	Am. Car & F.	58	58⅝	57½	57½
40	Am. Cot. Oil	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
270	Am. Ice Sec.	35	35	33¾	34¼
320	Am. Locom'e	60	60⅝	58⅞	58⅞
110	Am. Smelting	73½	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞
50	Ana. Cop.	37	37	35⅞	35⅞
20	At., T. & S. F.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
120	Brook. R. T.	90	90⅞	90	90⅞
20	Cal. Pet.	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	Canad. Pac.	165	165	165	165
2,550	Cent. Leather	40	41⅝	40	41
30	Ches. & Ohio	47	47	46	46
10	C., M. & St. P.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
30	C., R. I. & P.	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞
50	Chino. Copper	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
170	Col. F. & I.	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	32⅛
10	Con. Gas	130	130	130	130
190	Corn Products	15	15½	14⅝	15
30	Dist. Securities	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
780	Erie	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
840	Goodrich Co.	52	53⅝	51⅝	52
90	Insp. Cop.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
2,180	Inter. Met.	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝
460	Inter. Met. pf.	72	72⅝	71⅝	71¾
40	Lehigh Valley	143½	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞
20	Max. Motors	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
20	Max. M. 2d pf	43	43	43	43
370	Mex. Petrol.	87⅝	88	84⅞	86⅞
70	Miami Cop.	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	14	14	14	14
210	Mo. Pacific	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛
10	Nat. Enamel.	17	17	17	17
1,410	Nat. Lead	70	70⅝	69	69
10	N. Y. Central	88	88	88	88
70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅞	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞
20	Pennsylvania	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
100	Press. S. Car	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
250	Ry. Steel S.	38⅛	38⅝	36⅝	37⅞
80	Ray Copper	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
2,080	Reading	151⅛	151⅝	150⅛	151⅛
50	Rep. I. & S.	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
80	South. Pac.	93⅝	93	92⅝	92⅝
20	Southern Ry.	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝
220	Studebaker	78⅝	78⅞	77⅝	78
40	Tenn. Copper	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅛
30	Third Ave.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
550	Union Pac.	131⅝	132⅝	131⅝	131⅝
50	U. S. Rubber	70	70	69⅝	69⅝
6,000	U. S. Steel	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
160	Utah Copper	68⅛	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛
90	Va.-C. Chem.	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛
60	Wabash	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛
3,480	W'house Elec.	106⅞	106⅞	105⅞	104⅞
28,460					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.38	.38	.38	.38
1,500	Dr. Jackpot	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛
1,900	G'field Merg.	.25½	.27	.25½	.27
600	Jim Butler	.86	.87	.86	.87
800	Jumbo Ext.	1.26	1.27½	1.25	1.27½
200	Standard Con.	.11	.11	.11	.11
450	Ton. Belmont	4.57½	4.57½	4.50	4.50
250	Ton. Exten.	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
1,150	West End	.95	.96	.95	.96
1,350					

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Few Changes Last Week, and These Were of Narrow Range.

In wholesale commodities prices last week showed comparatively few changes and the range was narrow. In the 321 quotations which make up Dun's list there were shown 30 advances and 20 declines. Among foodstuffs wheat showed a sharp rise, accompanied by an advance in the price of Spring patent flour. The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city, unless otherwise specified, corrected to April 30, and with them are given comparative prices for the week before and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$7.10	$6.90	$5.43
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07⅝	.07⅝	.08⅝
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10	.10	..
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.04¼	.04¼	.05
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.30½	.29	.25½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.17¼	.17¾	.19
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.19¾	.21	.21½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10	.10	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.08
Raisins, lb	.07¼	.07¼	.07⅝
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	7.75	7.60	4.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	6.85	[illegible]	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.75½	1.62	1.05½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.85½	.85¼	.72¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.62½	.64¾	.44½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	10.50	10.50	13.00
Hay, prime tim., 100 lb.	1.20	1.20	1.05
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.20½	.20	.18½
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.20½	.19½	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	14.25	14.25	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	20.00	20.00	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.21	.21	.14¼
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.18¾	.18	.14⅜
Lead, New York, lb.	4.17½	4.17½	3.90
Tin, New York, lb.	.39½	.41½	.34¼
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbls.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.15	6.15	7.15
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.55	7.40	8.30
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.40	7.50	4.90
Lard, pr. stk., Chi., 100 lb.	10.02½	9.97½	9.80
Short ribs, loose, 100 lb.	9.75	9.25	10.87½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	19.55
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05⅝	.05½	.05¼
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.60	.61	.74½
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lb.	6.00	5.90	3.85
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.17½	.14
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.12½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.25	1.50	2.62½
Wool, aver. 100, Phila., lb.	31.76	31.76	23.48

A curious circumstance among the grains is that oats, of which the exports have been remarkably large, declined in price. Rye and barley advanced. Among the dairy products the finer grades of butter rose in price, cheese remained firm and eggs, because of excessive supply, dropped.

In the provision group live hogs, prime lard and short ribs advanced, live beef and mess pork remained stationary and live sheep declined. Among other foods, the vegetables were lower, excepting beans, and fruits showed no change. Coffee was unchanged, but Formosa tea declined a little.

The only changes in the metals were rises in electrolytic copper and spelter and a drop in tin. Steadiness marks the iron and steel market with an indisposition to accept forward contracts at current prices, though concessions are said to be possible on desirable business for prompt delivery.

Cotton, silk, and wool are practically unchanged, but rubber is lower. Burlaps have increased in price. Among oils, cottonseed and cocoanut are lower and linseed higher. Hides and calfskins prices advanced, but no change occurred in leather.

WHEAT.

The news of the day in the wheat market was generally of a bearish nature both regarding the crop outlook and the situation abroad, but after an early decline of ⅝ to 1c prices rallied and at one time showed net gains of 1⅝ to 2⅜c, although the close was a little below the highest with net gains of ⅝ to 1⅞c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.70⅝ and No. 2 hard at 1.71⅜, c. i. f. track; No. 1 Nor. Duluth 1.66½, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba 1.66⅝ c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.66	1.65	1.01⅝
July	..	..	1.42	1.41	.94⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.64	1.61	1.62⅝	1.62	.92⅝
July	1.37⅝	1.34½	1.37	1.35¼	.85½
Sept'ber	1.29⅝	1.24	1.26⅝	1.25	.84½

CORN.

Deliveries on May contracts at Chicago amounted to about 1¾ million bushels of corn, but the market showed pronounced firmness, and at the close of the day values were ⅝ to 1½c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.78	76⅞	77⅝	76⅝	64⅝
July	.80⅞	79⅛	80⅞	80	65
September	.81⅜	80⅝	81⅝	81	64⅝

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher owing to the fact that leading shippers had taken delivery on May contracts at Chicago. This seemed to stimulate a better demand throughout the list, and at the close of the day values were ⅝ to 1⅜c. net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 63c.; No. 2 white, 63½c.; No. 3 white, 62¼c.; No. 4 white, 61¼c.; fancy clipped white, 64½ to 65½c.; ordinary clipped white, 63⅝ to 64½c., all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	56⅝	54¾	56	54¾	37⅛
July	55½	54¼	55¼	54⅝	37⅛
September	49	48½	48⅞	48⅞	35⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were firmer in the face of quite liberal deliveries on May contracts in the West, which was reported at 30,500 barrels of pork, 15,000 tierces of lard, and 4,300,000 pounds of ribs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000; estimated for Monday 31,000, and for next week 120,000. Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 11,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.20	10.05	10.20	10.05	9.90
July	10.42	10.35	10.42	10.35	10.05
Ribs—					
May	10.32	10.22	10.32	10.22	10.87
July	10.67	10.60	10.67	10.60	11.05
Pork—					
May	17.70	17.57	17.70	17.57	19.45
July	18.27	18.15	18.25	18.12	19.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was inactive, but owing to a scarcity of offerings prices were firm, closing with net gains of 4 to 5 points.

The range of prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@..	6.55
May	6.61	6.61	6.63@6.65	6.57
June	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.76
July	6.95	6.95	6.94@6.95	6.90
August	7.10	7.09	7.10@7.11	7.06
September	7.21	7.18	7.20@7.21	7.16
October	..	..	7.21@7.28	7.20
November	..	..	7.00@7.10	6.95
December	..	..	6.99@7.02	6.95

COFFEE.

While trading in the coffee market on Saturday was not active, total sales amounting to only 12,500 bags, the undertone was very steady and prices at the close were net unchanged to 6 points higher.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged on the basis of 7⅝c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.18	6.09
June	....	....	6.25@6.28	6.19
July	7.40	7.40	7.42@7.44	7.37
August	....	....	7.46@7.47	7.42
September	7.51	7.45	7.50@7.51	7.47
October	7.47	7.47	7.55@7.56	7.52
November	....	....	7.58@7.59	7.57
December	7.61	7.58	7.61@7.62	7.61
January	....	....	7.67@7.68	7.67
February	....	....	7.73@7.74	7.73
March	7.78	7.77	7.79@7.80	7.79
April	7.80	7.80	7.82@7.83	....

Resume Parcel Service.

The British Post Office authorities announce that the service of uninsured parcels for Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia has been resumed. Insured parcels for Persia, Russia, Russian agencies in Northern Manchuria and Sweden can only be forwarded via Norway, and must be prepaid at the rate for parcels by that route.

TO AID GERMAN IMPORTS.

Efforts in Progress to Modify the British Embargo.

Representatives of steamship, forwarding, and importing interests visiting Washington the past week in an effort to secure the modification of the British embargo on merchandise of German origin, reported yesterday that strong hopes are entertained that some working arrangement will be arrived at soon, which will permit the transportation of merchandise bought and paid for by American citizens.

A great deal of merchandise of German origin paid for prior to March 1, the date of the British embargo, is lying at Dutch and other neutral ports pending some definite assurances that the goods will not be seized on the high seas by allied cruisers. As matters stand, ship owners are unwilling to allow their vessels to carry cargo for this country fearing the loss of the carriers. This is the case of the American steamer City of Memphis which, after carrying a cargo of cotton to Rotterdam, was reported yesterday as returning in ballast, notwithstanding the heavy consignments of German merchandise awaiting shipment to this country.

A forwarding factor, who spent several days in Washington, said yesterday that the Foreign Trade Advisers of the Department of State are doing all they can to bring about a resumption of trade with Germany through neutral ports. This man believes that the Allied Governments will before long, make concessions favoring American-owned merchandise of German production. Importers told the State Department officials that in a great many instances the goods they are complaining about, will be a dead loss unless they are moved from neutral ports at once, as many of the lines were ordered for Summer requirements. Nothing has come, thus far, of the protests of German-made dyestuff handlers and consumers, that a working arrangement be perfected which will allow these products to come in via neutral ports.

Amateur Importers Now.

The fear that Italy may become involved in the European war, with the probable embargo on edible olive oil, has led to a practice which is beginning to make itself felt in regular importing circles in this city. It seems that hundreds of individual Italians here and elsewhere in this country have been writing their friends and relatives in Italy to send them small lots of the oil. After reserving enough of the commodity for their own needs these amateur importers are selling the remainder at comparatively low prices to other individuals. Jobbing circles, it was said yesterday, are surprised at the number of small lots held at the present time in the hands of persons not regularly engaged in the business. While good edible olive oil is becoming harder to obtain in Italy, and at constantly advancing prices, the commodity has not risen appreciably here, owing, in part, at least, to the heavy individual importations, which have had the effect of restricting sales through the retailer.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.02	Rescue Eula	.13
Belcher	.13	Tonopah Ext.	3.50
Best & Belcher	.01	Tonopah Merger	.38
Caledonia	.11	West End	.96
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Imperial	.01	Atlanta	.38
Gould & Curry	.02	Booth	.47
Hale & Norcross	.02	C. O. D.	.05
Mexican	.29	Comb. Fraction	.13
Occidental Con.	.79	D'dfield Daisy	.05
Ophir	.04	D'dfield B. B.	.03
Seg Belcher	.01	Florence	.55
Sierra Nevada	.05	G'dfield Con. M.	1.47½
Union Con.	.21	G'dfield Merger	.28
Yellow Jacket	.14	Jumbo Ext.	1.30
TONOPAH.		Lone Star	.08
Belmont	4.50	Silver Pick	.10
Jim Butler	.86	Vernal	.06
MacNamara	.03	Nevada Hills	.24
Midway	.18	Round Mountain	.43
Mizpah Ext.	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.37	Man. Big Four	.05
North Star	.22	Manhattan Con.	.01

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	9	9⅝	Jackpot	6½	9
Elkton	43½	44	McKinney	32	35
El Paso	118	119	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	2	5	Portland	116	120
Golden Cyc.	184½	186	Vindicator	162½	165
Gold Sov.	4½	5¼	Rav. B. H.	3⅝	4
Isabella	19½	19¾			

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S. S. "BERKSHIRE" and "Rensselaer" leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week-days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 10 P. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, week days, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
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HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

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UP THE HUDSON TODAY.
Str. Newburgh for Newburgh, Beacon, Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Cornwall. $1 round trip. Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
New Twin-screw Geared Turbine
TRANSYLVANIA
FRIDAY, MAY 7, 5 P. M.
Excellent Accommodations
Comfortably Appointed
Orduna .... Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.
Tuscania ..... Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA .. Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania .. Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Orduna ...... Sat., June 12, 10 A.M.
Gibraltar—Genoa—Naples—Piraeus
S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

The Transatlantica Italiana
DIRECT Regular Service Between NEW YORK and GENOA via NAPLES.
The New Twin Screw Steamer, 16,000 tons.
Dante Alighieri Sailing FROM NEW YORK MAY 8, JUNE 17, JULY 28
Saloon Rates $95.00 UP.
PHELPS BROS. & Company, Gen. Agts., Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place.

New Zealand—Australia
Via HONOLULU and SUVA
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 20,000 tons displacement
"MAKURA," 13,000 tons displacement
Sailing every 28 days from Vancouver, B. C. Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 458 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
*Potsdam, May 11, n'n | †Ryndam .... May 25
†Noordam, May 18, noon | †Rotterdam ...... June 1
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

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Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
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Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton AMERICAN Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$110 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
SAILING DATES
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Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE ..... May 8, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA ..... May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO ..... May 29, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

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†LA VELOCE. (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
‡ANCONA, MAY 4, NOON
†Europa ..... May 8, noon | ‡Stampalia May 22, noon
*D. D'Aosta May 15, n'n | *Duca D'Abruzzi Ju.5, n'n
‡Naples direct.
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
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Friday, May 7, 5 P. M.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
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Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
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MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8960—Cort.
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MARSEILLES 12 Hours from Paris.
NEW YORK to NAPLES & MARSEILLES
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N. Y. to the Azores, Lisbon & Marseilles
Roma ...... June 15 | Roma ...... Aug. 3
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LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina .... May 29 | Caserta ...... June 25
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $75 & $90 up.
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LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK. N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

STOCKS

Review Analysis Forecast

Send for our Special Letter "761"

RENSKORF, LYON & CO.

Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade

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to buy long term bonds will come somewhere along about the middle of next year.

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Stock Market Observations

SEND FOR CIRCULAR A-290

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in "War Order" Stocks—Wage Increase Affects Railroad Shares—Banks' Large Surplus.

Realizing in several of the stocks which had responded most enthusiastically to the influence of war orders and to the rumored great profits accruing from that source was the chief feature of yesterday's short session on the Stock Exchange. The reactions in these shares was substantial but small by comparison with the extent of the gains they had recently made. Of the major stocks the one which was watched with most interest by traders was United States Steel, which made a net gain of a full point. Traders are forming the habit of going home Saturday in the expectation that the beginning of another week will bring the decision in the Government's suit against the Steel Corporation, and the stock is bought and bid up on the theory that the decision will be favorable. That expectation seems at the moment a more potent market influence in the stock than any estimates of the probable extent of the recovery in the company's earnings, the start of which was shown in last Tuesday's quarterly statement.

There was some further reaction in the railroad shares, particularly in the stocks of Western roads affected by the award of higher wages by the arbitration board which for a number of weeks had been hearing at Chicago the demands of the men and the arguments of award has proved unsatisfactory to the railroads, but apparently still more unsatisfactory to the men, an outcome which is not unusual in such wage arbitrations.

The bank statement reflected some of the large financial operations conducted during the week, including some preparations for the heavy payments which had to be made yesterday. Despite this there was little reduction in surplus, the increase in reserve requirements being covered almost to its full amount by an increase in the cash holdings of the Clearing House members. Thanks to the lighter reserve requirements the Clearing House institutions now have a surplus many times larger than the surplus carried at this date in most past years. The present excess reserve of $170,000,000 is more than two and a half times the surplus reported at this time in 1908, a year of very great money plenty, following the drastic liquidation brought on by the 1907 disturbances.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A $127,000,000 Saturday.

Payment was made yesterday for the $100,000,000 issue of New York Central debentures and $27,000,000 New Haven notes, with an accompanying heavy shifting of bank balances. Scores of messengers appeared with checks at the Guaranty Trust Company, where the New York Central funds were received, and also at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., who accepted payment for the New Haven notes. The big transactions were put through without any fuss, and the only apparent difference they caused in the routine of the two institutions was added work for the clerical forces on a Saturday. At the Morgan offices a double operation was carried out, as $30,000,000 New Haven notes fell due, and while checks were being received for the new issue others were being paid out as the old notes were surrendered. Many holders of the maturing notes simply turned the money received back into new notes, so that a part of the task amounted to all intents and purposes to the exchange of securities. But each transaction of the sort was represented by two checks, whose appearance will be recorded at the Clearing House tomorrow.

***

Steel Ends the Week Strong.

Steel was not subjected greatly to profit-taking sales yesterday, although realizing was clearly evident in many quarters of the stock list. It may have been that buyers of Steel during the week did not have any sizeable amount of profit to take, while earlier purchasers decided to hold off a while. The stock's net change from Monday morning's opening to Saturday's closing figure was ⅝, a small total against the background of war stock ramblings. Instead of inciting pressure against Steel in yesterday's dealings, traders added to their lines, and the advance of a full point made a favorable impression on the bullish contingent.

***

Activity of Westinghouse.

The leaven of speculation has been shown of late to arouse great activity in stocks that ordinarily are unusually quiet. Take Westinghouse, for example. In the entire seven months that the Stock Exchange was open last year, total sales amounted to a little more than 39,000 shares. On Friday of this week more than five times as many changed hands, and a single hour yesterday—a Saturday at that—brought nearly as many sales.

***

The British War Credit.

J. P. Morgan left England on the St. Louis yesterday, bearing, it was assumed in Wall Street, a copy of the agreement he went to London to negotiate. It is still said that Great Britain is not ready to enter the market for $100,000,000, with which to buy supplies and make other payments here, but it is regarded as almost certain that she will take advantage of arrangements tentatively made rather than see the Bank of England's gold reserve depleted further in order to pay obligations here in cash. To a considerable extent her needs for exchange have been met up to date by the sale of American securities, each rise being followed by the receipt of selling orders in this market. The war is piling up costs at a rate which makes it inevitable for such of the belligerents as can arrange credits here to do so.

***

President Oler's Stand.

Remembering the reception given previous efforts to make a profit in ice, Wall Street did not, as might have been expected, greet the announcement of an advance of 50 per cent. in the price of ice with enthusiasm. At $3 a ton, ice may be cheap, but the public will not admit it. Wesley M. Oler, President of the American Ice Company, was quoted yesterday as saying that the advance does not really amount to 50 per cent., since the price a year ago was $2.50, making the increase only 20 per cent. over a year ago.

"I want to make it plain," said Mr. Oler, "that the law of supply and demand will govern the price of ice just as it governs the price of any other commodity. The harvest of natural ice this season was 450 tons below actual consumption of natural ice last year. There is every reason for believing that the consumption this Summer will be far and away heavier than last Summer, which was unusually cool. I think it is pretty nearly time for the American Ice Company to make some sort of a decent return to its stockholders."

So it is, if the company's capitalization is not more than the investment needed in the business, but will the public think so?

Coal Company Reorganization.

CHICAGO, May 1.—First steps toward the reorganization of the Dering Coal Company, a $10,000,000 corporation, said to own the largest coal tract in the country, were taken today, when Attorney Levy Maer on behalf of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York bought stocks and bonds of the face value of $7,000,000 at auction for $681,500.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. H. Rollins & Sons have purchased and will offer early in May at a slight premium $900,000 Northern New York Power Corporation 6 per cent. bonds, due serially from 1917 to 1940.

The Huntington Land and Improvement Company has called for payment on June 1 at 101 and accrued interest $200,000 bonds, due Dec. 1, 1915, of its issue of $14,000,000 collateral trust serial 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	507,126
Same day last year	147,762
Year to date	38,886,129
Same period last year	29,957,582
Average price and change 50 stocks	72.28 — .32
Same date last year	68.09 — .28

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38¼	38½	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	38⅝	39	38¼	38¼	−⅛
18	18½	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19⅛	19⅝	17¾	18⅛	−⅝
52	52⅝	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	53	53	51¾	52⅝	−½
75⅞	76	19,500	Amalgamated Cop.	76⅝	77⅞	75⅞	76	−1
49⅝	50¾	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	49⅝	50¾	49	49⅝	−⅛
101	103	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+½
150	152½	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	150	150	150	150	−3
43	43¼	26,175	Am. Can	43¼	44	42¼	43¼	+⅛
99½	100	700	Am. Can pf.	100¼	100¼	100	100	−⅛
57	57⅝	2,450	Am. Car & Fdry	58	58¾	56½	57½	−½
107	109	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109	109	109	109	...
52	52½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	−¼
6⅝	7	100	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
36½	37	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	36⅝	37¼	36½	36½	−½
34	34½	2,000	Am. Ice Securities	35	35	33¾	34	−¾
30¼	31	400	Am. Linseed pf.	31	31	31	31	...
58½	59	9,550	Am. Locomotive	60	60⅝	58½	58½	−2
73⅝	73½	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	73¼	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝	−⅜
39½	39¾	800	Am. Steel F'dries	40	40	39¼	39¼	−¾
111	112½	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref.	112⅝	112⅞	111	111	−1¼
122⅜	122¾	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122⅜	122¾	122⅜	122⅜	+⅛
235½	238	300	Am. Tobacco	236	236	236	236	−3
235½	238	50	do., odd lot	235⅞	235⅞	235⅞	235⅞	...
30½	31½	600	Am. Woolen	31	31	31	31	...
89	89⅝	300	Am. Woolen pf.	89¾	89⅞	89¾	89⅝	+¾
36¼	36½	2,350	Anaconda Cop. Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36	36⅛	−½
102⅜	102¾	600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	102¾	102½	102⅜	...
110	113	200	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	112	112	−1
58⅝	59	14,400	Baldwin Loco.	61	61¼	57⅞	58¾	−½
101½	103	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	−½
77¼	77½	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝	−⅛
71⅝	71⅞	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	−⅛
140	141½	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	145	145	139	141	−2½
111¾	113	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	...
90½	90¾	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	90⅝	90¾	90⅝	90½	−¼
25	30	100	Brown Shoe	27	27	27	27	+⅞
7¼	7¾	900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	7	7½	7	7½	+1
17½	18	1,100	California Petrol.	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	−½
44⅞	45½	100	California Pet. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	−1
165½	165¾	3,000	Canadian Pacific	166¾	166¾	164¾	165½	−¼
40½	40⅞	10,650	Central Leather Co.	39⅞	41⅜	39⅝	40½	+⅞
46¼	46¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	45¾	46½	−⅜
12½	12¾	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅜	−¼
95½	95¾	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96	96	95¼	95¼	−¾
129	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	...
24½	24⅝	6,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24½	24⅝	23½	24⅝	−¼
46¾	47	5,000	Chino Copper	46⅝	47	46	47	...
32¾	33	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	32⅞	33	32½	32⅞	...
29½	30	100	Colorado Southern	30	30	30	30	−½
129⅝	130	700	Consolidated Gas	130⅛	130⅛	129⅝	129⅝	−1⅛
14⅝	15	5,100	Corn Products Ref.	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	+⅝
78½	80	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+¾
...	...	100	Crucible Steel	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	...
61	62	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	62	62	61½	61½	+1½
15⅞	16⅛	4,000	Distillers' Securities	15⅛	16⅛	15¼	16	+¾
4½	5	100	Dul., S. S. & A.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
28½	28⅝	7,700	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	−⅛
44⅛	44⅜	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	44¼	44⅜	44	44⅜	−⅛
37	38½	300	Erie 2d pf.	37	37¼	37	37¼	...
108	109	60	Gen. Chemical pf.	109	109	109	109	...
160	160½	3,800	General Electric	161¼	162	159	160	−1¼
143	145	200	General Motors	145	145	145	145	+1
100	101¼	300	General Motors pf.	101	101	101	101	−⅝
52¼	52¼	17,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52	53½	51½	52¼	+⅞
120⅞	121	400	Great Northern pf.	121	121	120⅞	120⅞	+¼
36¾	37⅛	4,500	G. N. certs. ore prop.	37⅛	37¼	36¼	37⅛	+¼
62⅛	62¼	3,900	Guggenheim Explor.	62⅛	62¼	61⅝	62	−⅛
80	81	36	Hav. El. Ry. & L.	80	80	80	80	...
33¼	33½	6,300	Inspiration Copper	33⅜	33¾	33¼	33⅜	−⅛
22⅜	22⅝	8,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½	−½
71⅞	72½	1,700	Inter.-Met. pf.	72¼	72¾	71½	72	−⅛
100½	103	800	Int. Harvester, N. J.	101	101½	100¾	100¾	−2¼
11	11½	200	Int. Paper	11	11	11	11	−½
40⅝	41¼	200	Int. Paper pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	−¼
6¾	7	100	Int. Steam Pump	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−¾
26½	27	2,100	Kansas City South.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	+⅛
59⅜	59½	300	Kan. City South. pf.	58¾	59¾	58¾	59⅜	+1½
123¼	124	25	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	123½	123½	123½	123½	...
126	127	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	127	127	127	127	...
47¼	47⅛	4,500	Lackawanna Steel	46¼	49	46¼	47⅜	+2¾
104	104½	200	Laclede Gas	104	104¼	104	104¼	−½
8⅜	9½	100	Lake Erie & West	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
143	143½	1,700	Lehigh Valley	143⅝	143⅝	143	143¼	−¼
58	62	200	Manhattan Shirt	62¼	62¼	60	60	−3½
52¼	53	4,800	Maxwell Motors	53⅛	53¼	52⅛	52¼	−⅞
85	86	1,100	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	85½	85½	84⅝	85½	+⅝
42	42½	6,300	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	42	43	41⅛	41⅝	−½
86⅝	86¾	9,500	Mex. Petroleum	89	89	85	86¾	−2½
26⅜	27	3,300	Miami Copper	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	−⅜
13¾	13⅞	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+¼
15	15⅛	7,650	Mo. Pacific	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+⅝
52	53	400	Montana Power	53	53	53	53	−½
120	122	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121½	121½	121	121	...
120	122	50	Do, odd lot	122	122	122	122	...
74	76½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+⅝
16⅛	16½	600	Nat. En. & Stamp.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	−⅜
69	69½	10,200	Nat. Lead Co.	69⅞	70⅝	68½	69	−⅛
16	25	100	Nat. R. of M. 1st pf.	20	20	20	20	−3
15¾	15⅞	1,600	Nev. Con. Cop.	16	16	15¼	15⅞	+⅛
96⅛	97	3,000	N. Y. Air Brake	98¼	98¼	96	96⅛	−1⅝
88⅝	88¾	2,200	N. Y. Central	88⅝	88⅝	87⅜	88⅝	+⅛
67	68	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67¼	67⅜	66⅝	67	+¾
32	32½	300	N. Y., O. & West.	32¼	32¼	32	32	−¼
105	105¼	300	Norf. & Western	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	...
77	78	306	North American	77	77	77	77	...
109¾	110¼	700	Northern Pacific	109½	110⅛	109½	110⅛	+⅛
22½	23	300	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23	+⅛
108⅞	109	1,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	109⅛	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞	−⅛
23	24	100	Pett., Mul. & Co.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
69	71	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	...
23	23½	700	Pittsburgh Coal	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	−⅜
56⅞	57	7,150	Pr. Steel Car	58½	59	56⅞	56⅞	−⅝
100	102	100	Pr. Steel Car pf.	100	100	100	100	−¼
⅝	⅝	200	Quicksilver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+¼
37¼	37¾	11,800	Railway Steel Spg.	36	40	36	37¼	+1½
23⅞	24	5,850	Ray Con. Copper	24	24⅛	23½	24	...
151¼	151⅜	13,200	Reading	151¼	151¾	150⅝	151⅜	−⅛
30⅝	31	3,850	Rep. Iron & Steel	31⅛	31⅛	30	30⅝	...
87½	88½	200	Rep. I. & S. pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88	88	...
½	¾	1,000	Rock Island Co.	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	...
⅝	⅞	1,500	Rock Isl. Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
9	9¾	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
38¾	39	500	Seaboard A. L. pf.	39½	39½	39	39	−1¾
138	139	100	Sears, Roe. & Co.	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	+1
37	38	100	Sl.-Shef. S. & I. Co.	38	38	38	38	−¾
92¾	92⅞	1,800	So. Pacific	92¾	93⅛	92⅝	92¾	−¼
18¼	18⅞	1,300	So. Railway	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18¼	−½
58¼	58½	200	So. Railway pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	−½
52	53	100	Standard Milling	52	52	52	52	...
78	78¼	8,800	Studebaker Co.	79¼	80	77¼	78¼	+1
34¼	34½	1,000	Tennessee Copper	34½	34¾	34¼	34¼	−½
16⅛	17	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
54½	55	800	Third Avenue	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	−½
131⅝	131⅞	7,500	Union Pacific	131⅞	132	131¼	131⅝	...
19½	20	100	United Rys. Invest.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
37½	38	200	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38	38	−⅞
14⅞	15½	1,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	15	15⅞	15	15	+⅞
40	45	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	−⅛
66	68½	200	U. S. Express	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	−1¾
43	45	500	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	45	45	45	45	−¼
88	90	200	U. S. Indus. Alc. pf.	89	89	89	89	−¾
69½	70	3,700	U. S. Rubber	70¼	71	69½	69½	−1
107	108	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	−⅜
59⅝	59¾	62,000	U. S. Steel	58⅞	59¾	58⅝	59¾	+1
110	110½	300	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	110¼	109⅞	110¼	+½
68	68¼	16,720	Utah Copper	67⅞	69	67⅞	68	−⅝
32	33	3,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	32½	33⅞	32	32¼	+1⅛
98	100	500	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	98	99	98	99	+3
1¾	1⅞	5,400	Wabash	2⅛	2⅛	1½	1½	−⅜
3¼	3½	800	Wabash pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
25	26	200	West. Maryland	25½	25½	25½	25½	−½
68½	69	1,000	Western Un. Tel.	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝	−⅝
103½	103¾	71,400	Westing. E. & M.	107	107	103	103⅝	−2¼
2	2½	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	2	2	2	2	...
115	116½	100	Willys-Overland	117	117	117	117	...
100¼	101¼	100	Willys-Overland pf.	101	101	101	101	...
103	106	300	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co.	104½	105	104½	104½	...
119⅝	121	200	Woolworth pf.	120	120	120	120	...

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	331	336
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	60
*American Gas & Electric	91	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf.	81½	83
American Public Utilities	30	33½
American Public Utilities pf.	65	67¾
American Waterworks & Electric	8½	9½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	22	23½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	66	68
Cities Service	52	55
Cities Service pf.	60	61
Colorado Power	18¼	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	83	84½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1920	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	87	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	80	90
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	61	64
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79¼	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	23
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29	31
Northern States Power pf.	84	86
Pacific Gas & Electric	49⅞	50¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	71
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	7¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8¼	9
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	35	38
United Light & Rys.	47	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71	74
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	74
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	16	[illegible]
Western Power pf.	60	[illegible]

*Par value $10. [illegible]x dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 120,704 shares of stock and $110,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 16,655; railroads, 2,520; oils, 1,179, and mining, 100,350. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,150	American Zinc	44¼	44½	44⅛	44½
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b'er	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1,800	Emerson Phon.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3,200	†Inter. Pet.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
130	Inter. Rubber	7	7	7	7
200	†Int. Mer. M.	1	1	1	1
100	†Int. M. M. pf	6	6	6	6
40	Kelly Spr. T. new 1st pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
300	Man. Transit.	¾	⅞	⅞	⅞
125	†Py'ne Mfg. C.	9½	9½	9½	9½
3,000	Sterling Gum.	3	3	3	3
700	U. C. S. new.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	U. C. S. pf n'w	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3,000	U. Pr. S. n'w	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅞
610	†World Film	4	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Atl. Refining	585	585	585	+5
20	Buckeye P. L.	107	106	106	−1
1	Colonial Oil	152	152	152	+12
25	Crescent P. L.	42	42	42	+4
60	Illinois P. L.	134	134	134	+1
25	Nat. Transit	34	33	34	+1
65	N. Y. Transit	212	210	211	+1
190	Ohio Oil	146	143½	143½	−½
30	Pierce Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
250	Prairie O. & G.	300	297	299	+1
35	Prairie Pipe L.	140	139	139	..
45	South Penn O.	284	280	284	+7
15	South. Pipe L.	218	218	218	+2½
31	Stan. Oil of C.	302	300	301	+1
285	Stan. Oil of I.	438	430	436	+5
40	Stan. O. of N.J.	414	411	411	−2
37	St. Oil of N. Y.	193	193	193	..
5	Union Tank L.	83½	83½	83½	+½
15	Vacuum Oil	225	222	225	+8

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Inter. Con., w.i.	26	26½	26	26
600	I. Con. pf., w.i.	76	76	75	75½
500	Wabash, w. i.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼
1,200	Wabash pf. (b)	27	27	26	26

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	†Alaska J., w.i.	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
1,500	†Alta-Consol.	81	83	81	83
7,500	*†Atlanta	38½	38½	37½	37½
2,800	*†Big Cottonw.	12	12	12	12
12,500	†Booth	47	47	45	45
1,000	Braden Copper.	8⅜	8½	8⅛	8¼
400	Buffalo Mines.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	†Chile Cop., w.i.	21⅝	21¾	20⅞	21
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	½	½	½	½
3,500	Ely Consol.	10	11	10	11
2,200	†Emma Copper	34	38	34	37
1,500	Goldfield Con.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
15,700	†Goldfield Mr.	26	27½	26	27
8,000	Jumbo Exten.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
100	*McK.-Darragh	32	32	32	32
400	N. U. Bing.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,100	*†Oro	10½	10½	10	10½
1,800	*†Sells	35	35	35	35
1,200	*†Silver Pick.	11	11	10	10
1,300	†Sand. Kendall	10	10	10	10
500	Stand. Sil.-L.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
200	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,600	*Sup. Min. Co.	20	22	20	21
700	Ton. Exten.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
750	*Ton. Merger	39	39	38	39
2,200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Tuol. Copper	½	½	½	½
600	*†Wasatch	1	1	1	1
8,600	W. E. Con.	100	100	95	96
2,600	*W. E. Exten.	6	6	6	6

BOND.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$110,000	†Chile Cop. 7s	118½	118¾	118	118

*Sells cents per share. §Odd lot. †Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 1. Bid.	May 1. Asked.	April 30. Bid.	April 30. Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf., when issued	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Am. Writing Paper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	17	17½	17	17½
Electric Boat	82	83½	82	83½
Electric Boat pf.	107½	109	107½	109
Fiske Tire	64	66	64	66
Houston Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Houston Oil pf.	60	61	60	61
International Motors	14	14½	14	14½
Int. Motors pf.	29	31	29	31
International Nickel	142	146	142	146
Kelly Spr'gfield Tire	135	136	135	136
Kelly Spr'gfield Tire, new, 2d pf.	130	140	130	140
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	165	170	165	170
Marconi of America	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
N. Y. Transportation	14	14½	14	14½
Penn. Mex. Fuel	62	65	63	66
Corp. of R. & H.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Riker & Hege., new	6	6½	6	6½
Tobacco Products	56	57½	56	57½
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	102	104	102	104

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf. (a)	51	53	51	53

MINING STOCKS.

Cashboy	7	8	7	8
C. O. D. Consol	5½	6½	5	6
Diamond B. Bu.	2	3	2	3
Greene-Cananea	30	32	31	33
Halifax Tonopah	42	47	42	46
Kewanas	16	17	16½	17½
La Rose Consol	½	⅝	½	⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6½	6	6½
Tonopah Mining	7	7¼	7	7¼
White K. Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2½	3	2⅞	3

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	165	170	165	170
Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210
West. Pac. 5s, flat	35	36	35	36

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ... 2¼@2½
Ninety days ... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 and 6 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2½@2¾	8 and 10 mos.	3¼@3½
4 mos.	3	11 and 12 mos.	3½@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ... 3½@4
60 to 90 days ... 3 @3½

Other Names.
4 months ... 4 | 6 months ... 3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¾	$4.79⅛	$4.79½
Cables	4.79¾	4.79⅝	4.79⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.82⅜	.82½
Austria	15.55	15.60
China—		
Hongkong	44.40	44.55
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	.39⅛	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.77	5.76
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.75
Switzerland	5.82	5.81¼
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.10	42.20
Rio	25.45	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76¾	$4.75½	$4.76¼	$4.75½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $408,903,660; balances, $24,284,317; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $434,464.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.62½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 13-16d, unchanged; New York, 50½c, unchanged.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 7 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 36 centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 1, 1915	$2,406,000
Same day last year	1,295,500
Year to date	275,544,500
Same period last year	278,734,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.45 — .01
Same day last year	87.37 + .01

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
1,000...77½
2d Series
1,000...76¾
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
1,000...97
N Y State 4½s
1,000...109⅝
N Y Canal 4½s
3,000...109¾
4½s, 1965
3,000...104⅛
N Y City 4s, 1959
4,000...97¼
4½s, 1960
1,000...100½
4½s, 1963
2,000...105½
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000...101½
Am Cot Oil 4½s
11,000...100⅝
Am Sm Secur 6s
4,000...105½
Am T & T col 4s
2,000...89
conv 4½s
1,000...101⅜
1,000...101⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000...60
Armour & Co 4½s
11,000...92¼
3,000...92½
At. Top & S Fe gen 4s
20,000...94¼
1,000...94⅛
2,000...94¼
adj 4s
1,000...84½
conv 4s, 1955
2,000...102½
At, T & S Fe 5s
10,000...101
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
5,000...91¾
1,000...91⅞
4,000...92
B & O pr lien 3½s
10,000...91⅝
10,000...92
registered
1,000...90
gold 4s
5,000...90½
conv 4½s
4,000...87¾
4,000...87⅝
10,000...87⅝
10,000...87¾
5,000...87⅞
Beth Steel ext 5s
3,000...100¼
7,000...100⅜
1st & ref 5s
11,000...91¼
1,000...91⅛
3,000...91¼
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
5,000...100⅛
B R T 5s, 1918
3,000...100
Bush Terminal 5s
1,000...86¼
1,000...86½
Cal Gas & El 5s
2,000...94½
Cent Leather 5s
9,000...99⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
25,000s20f...89¼
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000...92
joint 4s
25,000...96⅜
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s
1,000...101
conv 4½s
3,000...98⅞
1,000...98⅜
4,000...98⅝
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
1,000...104⅛
75,000...104½
C, M & P Sd 4s
5,000...90

Chi Gr Westn 4s
12,000...71¼
C & N W gen 5s
3,000...114
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
5,000...66
6,000s20f...66
1,000...66
deb 5s
5,000...53½
10,000...53⅝
1,000...53
C, St P, M & O 6s
2,000...117¼
Con Gas conv 6s
500...118
2,000...118
4,000...117⅞
1,000...117½
5,000...117
C-Am Sug col tr 6s
3,000...98¼
Cumberld Tel 5s
1,000...96½
9,000...96⅝
D & H 1st & ref 4s
4,000...94½
Det Edison 5s
8,000...102¾
Det U Ry con 4½s
9,000...75
2,000...75¼
Dist Sec Corp 5s
3,000...56¼
Du P de N P 4½s
3,000...90¼
1,000...90½
Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000...69⅞
cv 4s, Ser B
2,000...69⅛
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
5,000...105
7,000...103
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
48,500...76½
10,000...76½
adj income 5s
10,000...27⅝
10,000...27⅝
5,000...27½
10,000...27¾
10,000...27½
Indiana Steel 5s
2,000...100
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1922
10,000...134
5,000...133½
10,000...133⅛
30,000...133
Inter-Met 4½s
10,000...79
14,000...78¾
1,000...78½
1,000...79
I R T 1st & ref 5s
5,000...98⅝
1,000...98½
Int & Gr Nor 6s
6,000...100
Int Paper conv 5s
2,000...79½
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000...53½
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1931
3,000...92⅜
Ligg & Myers 7s
5,000...123½
Ligg & Myers 5s
6,000...100⅛
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000...100⅛
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
5,000s20f...45
ctfs of dep
10,000...45
Mex Petro 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A
1,000...108
5,000...108¼
2,000...108
Series C
1,000...105
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
3,000...91½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000s15f...76½
2d 4s
1,000...62½
s f 4½s
1,000...67½
Mo P 1st con 6s
2,000...101
5s, 1917
7,000...93
conv 5s
7,000...44
M & E con 7s
35,000...100⅝
N Y Cent deb 6s, when issued
175,000...103⅛
26,000...103⅝
15,000...103¼
102,000...103⅝
94,000...103½
3,000...103⅝
5,000...103¾
2,000...103⅝
50,000...103½
15,000...103⅞
17,000...103½
73,000...103⅝
5,000...103½
17,000...103⅝
11,000...103⅞
2,000...103⅝
deb 4s, 1934
1,000...87⅜
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
27,000...89
M C col 3½s
1,000...71
N Y, Chi & St L deb 4s
4,000...78
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
9,000...102¼
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
19,000...110⅞
N Y Rwys adj 5s
6,000...53⅛
3,000...53¼
7,000...53½
N & W conv 4½s
2,000...105
Pocah C & C 4s
5,000...89½
Nor Pacific 3s
10,000...65
2,000...65¼
17,000s20f...65¼
500...65⅛
2,000...65½
2,000...65⅜
19,000s20f...65⅜
5,000...65⅝
Oreg Short L gtd ref 4s
1,000...91½
Penn conv 3½s
21,000...100
4s, 1948
1,000...98¼
3,000...98⅜
10,000...98⅛
Penn R R con 4½s, temp ctfs, full paid
20,000...104
17,000...103⅞
76,000...104
Peo & Pekin Un 1st g 6s
1,000...101⅛
Pub S Corp s f 5s
1,000...88½
Ry Steel Spr, Int-Ocean 1st 5s
1,000...90⅛
Ray Consol 1st 6s
2,000...118
8,000...120
Reading gen 4s
1,000...94⅝
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
5,000...93¼
St L Ir M & So gen 5s
5,000...98⅞
S Bell T & T 1st 5s
2,000...97⅜
33,000...98

St L S W 1st 4s
10,000s20f...78½
con 4s
1,000...62⅞
St P & S C 1st 6s
1,000...105⅝
San An & A P 4s
4,000...75¼
Seab Air L gold 4s, stamped
2,000...80½
adj 5s
10,000...66½
So Pac col 4s
2,000...85⅛
conv 4s
2,000...83⅝
40,000...83½
2,000...83⅜
2,000...83½
1st ref 4s
1,000...88⅝
5,000...88⅜
conv 5s
24,000...101¼
19,000...101⅛
500...101
9,000...101⅛
Southn Ry 1st 5s
6,000...100¼
gen 4s
1,000...67¼
5,000...67⅜
Tex Co conv 6s
1,000...99⅞
1,000...100
Third Av ref 4s
2,000...82
Union Pac 1st 4s
14,000...96½
1st & ref 4s
3,000...92
U S Rubber 6s
3,000...103
2,000...103⅛
2,000...103
U S Steel C s f 5s
52,000...102¼
2,000...102¼
1,000...102⅛
104,000...102⅛
1,000...102¼
1,000...102⅛
3,000...102⅜
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000...95¼
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000...102
2d 5s
3,000...93⅝
25,000...93½
24,000...94
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
1,000...30¼
6,000...30
5,000...29⅝
5,000...29¾
1,000...29⅝
Eq Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd
29,000...27
14,000...27⅛
2,000...27
39,000...27⅛
10,000...27¼
10,000...27¼
20,000...27
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
20,000...9
20,000...9¼
5,000...9
Colum Tr ctfs
10,000...8½
2d 4s, Tr Co ctfs
2,000...⅞
Westn Maryld 4s
1,000...68¼
Wn N Y & P 1st 5s
1,000s20f...102½
West Un fund & real est 4½s
3,000...93
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s
10,000...98½
10,000...98⅜
35,000...98½
Wis Cent gen 4s
8,000...86½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	99
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	102
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	110
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	101¾
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Do pf	102½	115
Do pf	15	22
Adams Ex.	92	96
Am Ag C.	57½	58½
Do pf	91	95
Am B Sug pf	85	86¾
A B S & Fdy ctfs	101	103
Do pf	150	...
A C & F pf	115	116½
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Pr	95	98
Am Cot O pf	95	98
Am Exp	93	97
Am Lin	11¾	12
Do pf	30¼	31
Am L pf	98	99
Am Malt	5¾	6½
Do pf	26	28
A S pf, B	83	85
A S & R pf	107½	108
Am Snuff	153	161
Do pf	105	108
Am Sug R pf	114	114¾
A T & C	60	63
Am Tob pf	107½	109
Am Wr Pa pf	11	12
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	70
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
A T & S F pf	99⅞	100⅛
Batop M	1¼	1½
B Un G	131	134
Br Sh pf	..	80
B R & P	86	95
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	28	30
Canada So	58	60
Case (J I) pf	80	87
Cent L pf	102⅝	104
C R R of N J	300	330
C & S A Tel	120	..
Chi & Alt	8½	9½
Do pf	10¼	..
Chi Gt Wn pf	33¾	34
C, M & St Paul pf	127½	129
C & N W pf	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	130
Do pf	125	150
C, C, C & St L	31⅞	38¾
Do pf	50	65
Cleve & P	159	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Do pf	101	102
Col & S 1st pf	50	54
Do 2d pf	40	45
Cont Can	63	63¾
Do pf	96	98
Crex Carp	50	60
D & Co pf	90⅜	94½
Del & H	150⅜	151¾
D, L & W	417	427½
D & R G	7½	8¾
Do pf	15¼	18
D M & Ft D	7	9
Do pf	32	..
Det Ed	115	115¾
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U Ry	64	68
D, S S & A pf	9	10
East Kod	500	..
F M & S	12	14
Do pf	30	34
Gen Ch	210	215
G'drich (B F) Co pf	102	102½
Granby C	90	110
Hav E R, L & P pf	96½	100
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	114	118
Homestake	117	120
Ill Cent	110	111½
Int Agric	5	16
Do pf	15	30
I H, N J, pf	111	116
Int H Cor	73½	75
Int Stm P pf	15	19
Iowa Cent	7	9
Wis Cent	35	38
K C, Ft S & M pf	63	68½
Kayser (J) & Co	87	88
Do 1st pf	106½	110
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	86	..
Kresge (SS) Co pf	108	109½
L E & W pf	21½	22
Ligg & M	220	225
Do pf	118	120
Long Isl'd	33	37
L-W Bis	21	22
Do 1st pf	92	97¾
Do 2d pf	60¼	68
Lorill'd Co	172	182
Do pf	115	117
Louis & N	120½	124
M'kay Cos	80	83
Do pf	67½	68¼
Man Beach	2	8
Man Elev	128	129
Man S pf	100	104
May D Sts	41½	42
Do pf	96	98
Mex P pf	88	92
Man Cent	101	112½
M & St L	16	17
Do pf	35	42½
M, St P & S S M	118¾	119½
Do pf	125	132
Do l l	77¾	85
M, K & T pf	34	35⅞
Mon P pf	101	103
Mor & Es	175½	177½
M & B pf	66	..
N C & St L	125	130
Nat B pf	120	122
Nat En pf	82	87
Nat L pf	109	112
N C & S pf	105¼	107
Nat Rys of M 2d pf	7	7¾
N Y C & St L	35	36½
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	40	80
N Y, L & W	112¼	122
N Y S R	..	33
N & W pf	84	[illegible]
N O T & Light	..	61
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	3	3¼
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & T	32¼	33
Do pf	88¾	94
Peo G C	120½	121
Peo & E	8	10
Pett-M 1st pf	86	101
Phila Co	76	77
P, C, C & St L pf	90	110
Pitts C pf	92½	94
P, Ft W & C	159	..
Pitts S pf	74	80
P S, N J	109½	110½
P'man Co	159	161½
Q'ksil'r pf	1¼	1½
Ry St Spr pf	93	95
Rdg 1st pf	85	90
Do 2d pf	84	86
Rumely (M) Co	3½	3¾
Rutland pf	20	24
St L & S Fran	4½	4⅞
Do 1st pf	8	12
Do 2d pf	5½	6
St L S W	17	19
Do pf	34	36
Seab A L	15	15½
Sears-R pf	124½	125¼
S-S S & I pf	80	90
So P R S	37	61
Do pf	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs	66	85
St'd M pf	67	70½
Studeb Co pf	101½	102
Texas Co	138½	140
T P L Tr	101	..
Tob Pr pf	100¼	100½
T, St L & West	2¼	2½
Do pf	6	7¼
T C R T	95	100
Und Type	66	72
Do pf	99	105
U B & P	6	6¾
Do pf	26	28
Un P pf	81½	81¾
Un Cig M	47½	49
Do pf	103¼	104¾
Un Dry G	..	50
Do pf	60	65
U S R & Imp	41	44
U S R 2d pf	70	95
Va I, C & Coke	41	42
Va R & P	..	45
W-F Exp	86½	97
W Md pf	36	40
W E & M 1st pf	126	132
Weym-Br	225	260
Do pf	114	120
W & L E 1st pf	8	11
Do 2d pf	3	4

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	74.94	74.46	74.75	—.11
Industrials	70.95	69.34	69.82	—.53
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
April 24	71.98	71.02	71.86	+.68
April 26	72.66	71.32	71.53	—.33
April 27	71.88	70.71	71.22	—.31
April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+.83
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+.52
April 30	73.36	72.03	72.60	+.03
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	—.32

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	72.28
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Alt. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.85	4.65
Chi. & Northw'n.	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.25	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1913-'29	5	5.05	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.75	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.53	4.45
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.85
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'23	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.35	4.95
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.52	4.45
Virginian Rwy.	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.85

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	4.10
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101⅛	4.20
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.85
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99½	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99¼	99⅝	4.83
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅞	4.90
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103½	103½	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅝	92⅛	7.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.85
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96⅝	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	5.98
Con. G. Bal.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅛	99½	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97¼	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98½	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	99⅞	5.14
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar., [illegible]	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	..	3.12	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.05
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	99¼	100¼	5.95
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	94	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	97¼	7.50
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅝	100¾	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100½	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.87
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96½	98⅛	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101½	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	95⅝	96⅜	5.50
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KITTANNING FACE BRICK CO., INC.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kittanning Face Brick Co. will be held at the office of the company, 1,123 Broadway, on Monday, May 10, to transact whatever business that may come before the meeting.

EDWARD H. CRANWELL, President.

NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY.

The Annual Meeting of the Vault Owners of THE NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY will be held in Room 1,507, 141 Broadway, on MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915, at 3 P. M.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, Secretary.

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Margin accounts on conservative basis
Orders solicited in Curb Stocks
Established 1892

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, May 1, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$29,716,000	$1,734,000	$755,000	$889,000	$1,000	$1,942,000	$26,236,000	$1,210,000	$500,000
Merchants' National	24,395,000	1,240,000	263,000	1,158,000	32,000	1,652,000	22,804,000	......	1,942,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	98,561,000	9,406,000	1,635,000	7,135,000	100,000	7,043,000	100,860,000	3,289,000	5,006,000
National City	218,678,000	73,262,000	33,816,000	10,642,000	225,000	32,013,000	304,387,000	1,000,000	3,563,000
Chemical National	34,647,000	2,106,000	371,000	2,318,000	46,000	2,237,000	30,170,000	175,000	449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	10,822,000	714,000	160,000	329,000	8,000	804,000	10,080,000	68,000	496,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,928,000	57,000	43,000	217,000	10,000	145,000	1,867,000	168,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	60,664,000	5,079,000	1,287,000	3,172,000	121,000	5,264,000	60,654,000	945,000	4,031,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	162,612,000	10,594,000	2,729,000	3,277,000	155,000	11,688,000	145,615,000	125,000	3,887,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	26,635,000	1,452,000	429,000	754,000	138,000	2,107,000	26,251,000	514,000	1,199,000
Hanover National	97,317,000	12,025,000	921,000	2,507,000	15,000	7,411,000	101,729,000	......	805,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	24,472,000	1,103,000	322,000	1,061,000	77,000	1,836,000	20,962,000	1,301,000	1,651,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,689,000	879,000	823,000	521,000	123,000	858,000	8,815,000	......	130,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	28,934,000	1,536,000	1,198,000	724,000	42,000	1,885,000	25,087,000	......	50,000
National Park	109,748,000	8,414,000	703,000	3,509,000	138,000	8,522,000	106,904,000	207,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,918,000	88,000	41,000	146,000	8,000	138,000	1,901,000	......	50,000
Second National	15,549,000	1,107,000	240,000	467,000	78,000	1,003,000	12,936,000	......	685,000
First National	119,047,000	25,957,000	548,000	7,434,000	201,000	9,966,000	126,153,000	......	5,077,000
Irving National	49,368,000	7,135,000	890,000	4,021,000	19,000	4,075,000	56,865,000	91,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,645,000	653,000	90,000	378,000	182,000	651,000	9,441,000	......	200,000
Chase National	134,315,000	13,416,000	3,936,000	2,842,000	467,000	11,216,000	150,763,000	776,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,173,000	900,000	534,000	487,000	155,000	1,103,000	15,715,000	90,000	800,000
Garfield National	8,656,000	752,000	228,000	711,000	66,000	767,000	8,665,000	......	350,000
Fifth National	4,369,000	170,000	113,000	249,000	15,000	337,000	4,741,000	46,000	250,000
Seaboard National	29,103,000	2,899,000	865,000	1,759,000	76,000	2,709,000	33,747,000	......	405,000
Liberty National	31,525,000	1,369,000	499,000	3,200,000	27,000	2,460,000	33,021,000	1,600,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,165,000	361,000	149,000	210,000	42,000	519,000	6,886,000	......	400,000
Union Exch. National	10,025,000	220,000	229,000	758,000	71,000	638,000	9,569,000	81,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,600,000	288,000	78,000	490,000	26,000	551,000	7,777,000	6,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	37,400,000	8,227,000	582,000	965,000	159,000	......	41,100,000	......	......
Bank of America	30,884,000	3,222,000	1,684,000	985,000	47,000	......	29,054,000	......	......
Greenwich	10,292,000	939,000	197,000	577,000	291,000	433,000	10,958,000	75,000	......
Pacific	4,801,000	321,000	791,000	111,000	172,000	......	4,738,000	......	......
People's	2,120,000	178,000	162,000	133,000	36,000	......	2,264,000	19,000	......
Metropolitan	12,167,000	888,000	403,000	791,000	60,000	......	10,334,000	......	......
Corn Exchange	73,225,000	7,167,000	2,182,000	4,410,000	1,414,000	4,000,000	82,431,000	......	......
Bowery	3,522,000	303,000	20,000	51,000	47,000	187,000	3,113,000	......	......
German-American	4,782,000	647,000	90,000	117,000	12,000	200,000	4,731,000	......	......
Fifth Avenue	14,912,000	1,694,000	585,000	936,000	112,000	......	15,570,000	......	......
German Exchange	3,636,000	476,000	109,000	178,000	66,000	215,000	3,583,000	......	......
Germania	5,789,000	590,000	107,000	144,000	100,000	266,000	5,767,000	......	......
Bank of the Metropolis	13,273,000	1,509,000	502,000	1,004,000	297,000	......	13,399,000	......	......
West Side	4,411,000	306,000	159,000	181,000	26,000	266,000	4,491,000	......	......
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,419,000	1,947,000	369,000	1,111,000	160,000	......	13,168,000	......	......
State	18,234,000	1,108,000	553,000	353,000	554,000	1,200,000	20,034,000	7,000	......
Security	10,662,000	646,000	103,000	317,000	176,000	621,000	10,020,000	3,203,000	......
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	29,302,000	1,479,000	201,000	470,000	135,000	1,087,000	21,751,000	4,938,000	......
Bankers Trust	153,318,000	12,321,000	65,000	178,000	17,000	6,261,000	125,222,000	29,287,000	......
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	43,394,000	2,759,000	109,000	189,000	114,000	1,545,000	30,998,000	10,814,000	......
Astor Trust	22,081,000	1,289,000	11,000	166,000	194,000	837,000	17,153,000	4,896,000	......
Title Guar. & Trust	35,511,000	1,673,000	119,000	159,000	181,000	1,037,000	20,746,000	970,000	......
Guaranty Trust	234,123,000	16,805,000	2,785,000	5,228,000	512,000	1,537,000	171,777,000	26,607,000	......
Fidelity Trust	8,255,000	407,000	132,000	125,000	31,000	339,000	6,792,000	169,000	......
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,143,000	1,098,000	284,000	98,000	48,000	681,000	13,615,000	511,000	......
Columbia Trust	62,813,000	3,436,000	91,000	328,000	318,000	2,091,000	41,822,000	18,062,000	......
Peoples Trust	18,248,000	1,236,000	94,000	250,000	191,000	881,000	17,639,000	742,000	......
New York Trust	48,456,000	3,313,000	75,030	86,000	9,000	1,858,000	33,136,000	5,932,000	......
Franklin Trust	16,260,000	812,000	78,000	147,000	139,000	617,000	12,340,000	3,511,000	......
Lincoln Trust	11,246,000	659,000	41,000	283,000	56,000	513,000	10,252,000	1,006,000	......
Metropolitan Trust	38,142,000	2,212,000	135,000	734,000	194,000	1,577,000	31,548,000	3,662,000	......
Broadway Trust	15,047,000	937,000	48,000	501,000	326,000	753,000	15,055,000	45,000	......
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,391,976,000	$185,319,000	$53,895,000	$61,383,000	†$2,663,000	$121,580,000	$1,479,651,000	$11,632,000	$37,797,000
State banks	261,619,000	30,168,000	8,598,000	12,594,000	3,735,000	7,388,000	274,782,000	3,304,000	......
Trust companies	757,343,000	50,436,000	4,268,000	8,892,000	2,465,000	21,414,000	569,846,000	111,152,000	......
Agg., 61 members	$2,410,938,000	$265,923,000	$66,761,000	$82,869,000	$8,863,000	$150,382,000	$2,324,279,000	$126,088,000	$37,797,000
Change	+17,090,000	+3,577,000	+965,000	+3,597,000	+340,000	−3,276,000	+17,949,000	+3,594,000	+78,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,400,649,000	$188,165,000	$55,431,000	$62,085,000	†$2,155,000	$121,334,000	$1,494,322,000	$11,706,000	$37,863,000
State banks	262,039,000	30,490,000	8,100,000	12,192,000	3,472,000	7,456,000	274,139,000	3,300,000	......
Trust companies	767,885,000	51,074,000	4,596,000	6,551,000	2,341,000	22,782,000	579,869,000	112,319,000	......
Agg., 61 members	$2,430,593,000	$269,729,000	$68,127,000	$80,828,000	$7,968,000	$151,572,000	$2,348,330,000	$127,325,000	$37,863,000
Change	+30,504,000	+8,512,000	+2,203,000	−1,163,000	−544,000	−1,549,000	+39,794,000	+3,604,000	+65,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$266,337,180		
			Net time deposits	581,600		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$300,597,000	$121,580,000	Net demand and time dep.	$266,918,780	$155,258,220	+$1,647,490
State banks	55,095,000	7,388,000	Net demand deposits	49,460,760	13,022,240	+33,880
Trust companies	66,061,000	21,414,000	Net demand deposits	85,476,900	1,998,100	+233,550
Total	$421,753,000	$150,382,000	Total net deposits	$401,856,440	$170,278,560	+$1,914,920

Actual Figures.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$268,977,960		
			Net time deposits	585,300		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$305,681,000	$121,334,000	Net demand and time dep.	$269,563,260	$157,451,740	+$428,650
State banks	54,254,000	7,456,000	Net demand deposits	49,345,020	12,364,980	−1,239,800
Trust companies	64,562,000	22,782,000	Net demand deposits	86,980,350	363,650	−43,350
Total	$424,497,000	$151,572,000	Total net deposits	$405,888,630	$170,180,370	−$854,500

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, May 1, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,216,900	$187,600	$85,000	$448,200	$324,100	$3,566,100
Century	8,463,200	420,900	514,300	1,305,100	734,700	10,873,000
Colonial	7,788,600	364,000	651,300	626,800	187,700	8,821,100
Columbia	6,535,000	690,000	226,000	1,052,000	10,000	7,803,000
Fidelity	1,157,600	98,800	48,200	161,300	....	1,304,700
Mutual	4,661,000	642,000	134,000	1,724,000	....	7,155,000
New Neth.	3,311,000	301,000	100,000	517,000	415,000	4,363,000
Sherman	1,920,900	369,100	68,600	....	242,200	2,463,300
23d Ward	1,885,600	163,300	60,600	311,200	25,400	2,406,100
Wash. Hgts.	1,699,000	140,000	54,000	194,000	....	1,669,000
Yorkville	5,121,751	514,254	172,497	408,610	544,881	6,461,561
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,764,000	244,900	45,100	664,700	225,900	4,694,000
Mechanics'	14,641,300	1,372,300	531,200	1,137,400	2,638,100	21,466,200
North Side	3,011,264	232,841	153,738	559,687	84,614	3,791,262
Nat. City	5,070,000	265,000	53,000	380,000	489,000	5,011,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,704,000	295,000	424,000	2,003,000	1,032,000	7,473,000
Hudson Co.	3,667,799	129,925	11,376	1,081,176	131,002	3,777,672
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,998,900	132,200	59,000	464,800	357,600	5,095,000
Second Nat.	3,891,618	140,157	39,554	510,732	64,500	4,371,929

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$7,041,100	$557,200	$1,757,000	$1,309,500	[illegible]
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,640,887	262,584	881,765	2,069,165	2,406,024

Institutions Not in the Clearing House
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,696,300	$186,700	$62,200	$124,800	$24,600	$2,117,500
B'way Cent.	664,500	42,300	44,400	77,300	29,400	736,200
Bronx Boro.	1,756,676	80,894	104,532	117,757	48,886	2,029,658
Bryant Park	1,199,000	83,600	118,500	283,800	....	1,353,600
Chel. Exch.	2,383,000	140,000	218,000	449,000	183,000	3,103,000
Gotham Nat	2,163,900	334,500	67,100	....	581,400	3,149,500
Harriman N.	12,978,900	1,323,200	158,100	....	982,600	17,480,500
Inter. Bank.	1,957,800	140,900	43,300	670,700	130,500	2,337,500
Public	7,728,900	618,700	309,700	1,195,400	417,400	9,288,200
W'chester Av	803,000	36,800	34,200	28,000	31,000	790,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	465,100	18,000	21,900	32,100	....	399,900
Bk. Fl'bush.	927,000	45,000	45,200	84,300	....	1,010,000
Homestead	664,000	39,800	38,400	86,600	....	646,000
Montauk	584,300	45,000	31,500	75,500	....	668,500
Peoples Nat.	1,175,565	18,150	114,195	188,505	56,150	1,760,609

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$18,490,700	$1,451,400	$8,855,400	$2,899,400	$26,415,100
Central	89,643,118	10,242,769	30,054,159	17,488,942	111,704,399
Equitable	69,096,000	5,427,100	28,005,000	11,804,000	96,002,000
Farm. Loan.	95,550,700	8,580,900	30,650,700	25,090,400	131,801,300
Fulton	7,749,900	727,500	1,196,800	928,600	8,510,300
Hudson	3,079,900	336,300	1,923,700	322,000	4,335,600
N. Y. L. Ins.	35,171,200	2,902,600	1,347,300	2,283,100	33,846,300
Transatlantic	2,898,200	71,000	889,200	1,638,800	3,599,500
Union	56,389,611	6,247,264	12,679,988	5,215,268	69,814,992
United States	64,979,500	4,500,000	8,600,600	18,007,800	62,415,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,869,533	1,421,873	2,610,660	1,672,100	19,066,825
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,327,700	847,700	1,394,100	569,800	11,202,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,168,800	167,800	181,000	198,700	2,109,700

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$24,770,991	Lincoln	$12,424,700
Bankers	174,044,000	Metropolitan	38,226,700
Broadway	19,490,600	New York	44,402,600
Brooklyn	28,345,000	Peoples	18,623,000
Columbia	66,395,400	Title Guarantee	29,251,100
Fidelity	6,792,000	United States Mortgage	53,909,000
Franklin	17,864,000		
Guaranty	254,197,000	Total	$804,289,291
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,503,200	Change	+16,089,365

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100½	101	100½	101
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s	March, 1963	105½	105⅝	105½	105¾
4½s	May, 1957	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105½
4½s	Nov., 1957	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105½
4½s	May, 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4¼s	March, 1964	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4¼s	March, 1962	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4¼s	Sept., 1960	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4¼s	March, 1930-60	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	May, 1959	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4s	May, 1957	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4s	Nov., 1956	96¼	97	96¼	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96¼	97	96¼	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96⅞	97½	96⅞	97½
4s	1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87⅛	..	87⅛	..
3½s	May, 1954	87⅛	..	87⅛	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 30.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$714,229	$16,020,690	$174,291,536
Int. rev. ord.	1,091,566	26,720,548	270,711,796
Cor. & inc. tax	76,215	1,641,673	13,316,892
Miscellaneous	168,265	3,659,165	57,556,867
Total recpts.	$2,050,277	$48,042,077	$515,877,093
Expenditures	1,591,908	61,992,173	618,093,645
Surplus	458,368	....	....
Deficit	......	13,950,096	102,216,551

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
American Beet Sugar Co.	May 1	May 26	May 25
American Snuff Co.	Apr. 3	May 5	May 4
American Snuff Co.	Apr. 3	May 5	May 4
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Apr. 20	May 20	May 19
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Apr. 20	May 20	May 19
Beach Creek Railroad Co.	....	....	May 7
Canada Southern Railway Co.	May 3	June 3	June 2
Central & South American Telegraph Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	Apr. 19	....	May 20
Delaware & Hudson Co.	May 1	May 12	May 11
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Co.	May 3	June 4	June 3
Diamond Match Co.	Apr. 24	May 6	May 5
General Electric Co.	Apr. 10	May 12	May 11
Hackensack Water Co.	May 8	....	May 10
Havana El. Ry., Light & Power Co.	Apr. 24	May 21	May 20
Interborough-Metropolitan Co. pf.	....	....	June 1
Int.-Met. Co. vot. tr. ctfs. for com. stock	....	....	June 1
Int.-Met. Co. vot. tr. ctfs. for pf. stock	....	....	June 1
Inter. Harvester Co. of N. J.	Apr. 12	Apr. 26	May 18
Inter. Harvester Co. of N. J.	May 5	May 14	May 18
Inter. Harvester Corp.	Apr. 12	Apr. 26	May 18
Inter. Harvester Corp.	May 5	May 14	May 18
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.	May 1	May 17	May 11
Mahoning Coal Railroad Co.	....	....	May 5
Mexican Telegraph Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
Michigan Central R. R. Co.	Apr. 6	May 7	May 5
New York & Harlem R. R. Co.	Apr. 28	May 19	May 18
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.	Apr. 28	May 12	May 11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.	Apr. 6	May 7	May 6
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	May 22	May 27	May 26
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	Mar. 13	Apr. 7	May 19
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula	May 10	....	May 20
Texas Co.	Apr. 10	After mtg.	May 1
United Dry Goods Co.	Apr. 28	....	May 19
U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	May 5	....	May 25
Vulcan Detinning Co.	Apr. 15	....	May 6
Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co.	Apr. 19	May 6	May 5
Woolworth, F. W., Co.	Apr. 28	May 20	May 19

Information on Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Granby Con. Mining, S. & P. Co., Ltd.	May 15	....	....	May 31

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired. A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

At the close of business April 30, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates	$91,940,332.50
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	15,320,694.75
Bills discounted and loans	6,118,407.98
Investments	8,139,347.04
Due from other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	15,791,685.51
All other resources	1,466,230.57
Total	$138,456,698.35

LIABILITIES.

Reserve deposits	$131,471,865.03
Capital paid in	6,984,833.32
Total	$138,456,698.35
Federal Reserve Notes outstanding	$27,040,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	$181,300.00
Gold and lawful money	26,858,700.00
Total	$27,040,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,410,938,000	+$17,090,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	421,753,000	+ 8,221,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve Bank	121,580,000	+ 585,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	28,802,000	− 3,861,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,324,279,000	+ 17,949,000
Net time deposits	126,088,000	+ 3,594,000
Circulation	37,797,000	+ 78,000

(a) Of which $348,792,000 is specie.

*Aggregate reserve, $572,135,000; excess reserve, $170,278,560; increase, $1,914,920.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,430,593,000	+$30,504,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	424,497,000	+ 7,331,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve Bank	121,334,000	− 106,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	30,238,000	− 1,443,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,348,330,000	+ 39,794,000
Net time deposits	127,325,000	+ 3,604,000
Circulation	37,863,000	+ 65,000

(b) Of which $350,557,000 is specie.

*Aggregate reserve, $576,069,000; excess reserve, $170,180,370; decrease, $854,500.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$569,857,000	− $521,100
Specie	45,137,800	+ 266,100
Legal tenders	9,414,900	− 106,900
Total deposits	702,705,000	+ 5,918,100
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	586,490,000	− 146,500

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,813,100	11.05
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,312,700	16.65
Total	$27,125,800	27.70

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$43,739,600	9.39
Deposits in banks and trust companies	105,167,600	22.57
Total	$148,907,200	31.96

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $176,033,000; increase, $7,033,500; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.20.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts	$339,094,200	+$2,307,600
Gold	40,682,100	+ 288,800
Cur. and banknotes	25,225,300	− 75,100
Deposits	447,007,300	− 3,371,200
Reserve on deposits	98,323,300	+ 190,700

Percentage of reserve, 27.7.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and inv'm'ts	$1,219,438,000	+$9,154,400
Gold	90,628,500	+ 1,528,000
Cur. and bank bills	19,127,000	+ 3,863,700
Deposits	1,416,059,700	+24,331,100
Reserve on deposits	304,742,100	+15,627,300

Percentage of reserve, 28.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2½	1½	1¾	1909	2	1	1¾
1914	2	1½	1¾	1908	2	1⅝	1⅞
1913	3	2	2⅝	1907	4	1	2¼
1912	3	2¼	2⅝	1906	12	3	5
1911	2½	2	2⅝	1905	4	2½	3
1910	7	2½	3⅝	1904	1¼	1	1⅛

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—Walter Fitch, deceased, to Burton S. Castle, at Springs & Co., Cotton Exchange Building; E. Victor Loew to Hugh K. Prichitt, Prichitt & Co., 60 Broadway; Isidor Wormser, Jr., deceased, to Andre de Coppet, at De Coppet & Doremus, 42 Broadway; Thomas W. Thorne, deceased, to Charles H. Miller, Graham & Miller, 44 Pine Street; William E. Frenaye to Joseph N. Lovell, Lovell & Co., Boston, Mass.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.—On April 30, 1915, Thompson, Towle & Co.; on April 30, 1915, Walter C. Stokes & Co.; on April 30, 1915, Taylor, Livingston & Co.; on April 30, 1915, Tucker, Hayes & Co.; on April 30, 1915, Herbert C. Taylor & Co.; on May 1, 1915, G. B. Salisbury & Co.; on May 1, 1915, Nichols, MacDonell & Scheider; on May 1, 1915, Keech, Loew & Co.

New Partnerships.—Prichitt & Co., April 29, 1915, 60 Broadway; Hugh K. Prichitt, Henry C. Prichitt. Graham & Miller, April 29, 1915, 44 Pine Street; Goeffrey Graham, Charles H. Miller. Walter C. Stokes & Co., April 30, 1915, 66 Broadway; Walter C. Stokes, John F. Thomson, Walter Watson Stokes. Loew & Co., May 1, 1915, 2 Wall Street; William Goadby Loew, George C. Warren, Jr. Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, May 1, 1915, Boston, Mass.; Herbert A. Tucker, Bartlett H. Hayes, William R. Bartholomew. Henry B. Livingston & Co., May 1, 1915, 100 Broadway; Henry B. Livingston, Henry F. Godfrey, Cortlandt E. Taylor. F. B. Keech & Co., May 1, 1915, 7 Wall Street; Frank B. Keech, Charles N. Edge, I. Chauncey McKeever, Wm. P. Wainwright, C. H. Wainwright, Charles C. West, William G. Borland. Filor, Bullard & Smyth, May 1, 1915, 61 Broadway; Walter H. Filor, Percy Bullard, David W. Smyth. Salisbury, O'Loughlin & Worth, May 1, 1915, 52 Broadway; George B. Salisbury, M. R. O'Loughlin, B. W. Worth, Walter M. Haws, Nichols & Scheider, May 1, 1915, 60 Broadway; Erickson N. Nichols, Edmund J. Scheider. Lovell & Co., May 1, 1915, Boston, Mass.; Joseph N. Lovell, Joseph Remick, William Forrest Pillsbury. Potts & Griswold, May 3, 1915, Mills Building; Rockhill B. Potts, Le Grand C. Griswold.

Changes in Firms.—Clark, Childs & Co., W. Channing Burbank, admitted; William L. Meffert, admitted. Raymond, Pynchon & Co., Henry D. Sturtevant, admitted. Johnson & Wood, Sp., Bradish G. Johnson, admitted; J. Fletcher Shera, admitted. Herrick & Bennett, Franklin W. Palmer, Jr., retired; Frank L. Scheffey, admitted. A. A. Housman & Co., Frederick Housman, admitted; Edward A. Pierce, admitted; Walter S. Einstein, admitted. C. E. Welles & Co., McKinley Boyle, admitted; Paulding Fosdick, becomes special partner. C. I. Hudson & Co., Percy K. Hudson, retires; James F. Johnston, admitted. J. M. Amory & Son, Jules J. Vatable, admitted. J. L. Graham & Co., W. S. Leggett, retired. Harris & Fuller, Henry C. Fuller, retired. Thompson, Shonnard & Co., J. H. Goadby Mills, admitted.

New Addresses.—Walter C. Taylor, 2 Wall Street; Clark, Childs & Co., 135 Broadway; Markoe, Morgan & Whitney, 120 Broadway; Edward B. Smith & Co., 30 Pine Street; Charles D. Barney & Co., Mills Building; John A. McElroy, at Charles D. Barney & Co., Mills Building; Harold H. Weekes, at Charles D. Barney & Co., Mills Building; Emanuel, Parker & Co., 120 Broadway; Ernest S. Emanuel, at Emanuel, Parker & Co., 120 Broadway; Harris & Fuller, 120 Broadway; H. D. Lewis, at Harris & Fuller, 120 Broadway; Trippe & Co., 15 Broad Street; E. Roscoe Matthews, at Trippe & Co., 15 Broad Street; Herbert C. Taylor, at Forrest, Davis & MacDonald, 60 Broadway; Joseph Walker & Sons, 61 Broadway; Waldo I. Shuman, 30 Broad Street; A. G. Edwards & Sons, 38 Wall Street; Lindsley Tappin, at Taylor, Smith & Hard, 49 Wall Street; George H. Goddard, at Salisbury, O'Loughlin & Worth, 52 Broadway; J. M. Amory & Son, 52 Broadway; Harold Hartshorne, at F. B. Keech & Co., 7 Wall Street; Percy K. Hudson, at C. I. Hudson & Co., 36 Wall Street; Herbert H. Sonn, at William E. Lauer & Co., 74 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—Warren W. Erwin & Co., Newark, N. J., discontinued. F. B. Keech & Co., (new,) 402 Madison Avenue, New York, resident partner. Sternberger, Sinn & Co., (new,) Asbury Park, N. J.; H. H. Parker, Manager. Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., 1123 Broadway, New York, discontinued. N. L. Carpenter & Co., Produce Exchange Building, New York, discontinued. Tate & Hays, removal from 334 Fifth Avenue to 8 West Fortieth Street, New York. Tailer & Robinson, 29 West Thirty-third Street, New York, discontinued; Ware & Leland, Lincoln, Ill., discontinued. Chas. D. Barney & Co., removal from Ritz-Carlton Hotel to the Plaza Hotel, New York. Raymond, Pynchon & Co., (new,) Chicago, Ill., resident partner. Moore & Schley, removal from 747 Fifth Avenue to 734 Fifth Avenue, New York. Miller & Co., removal from 200 Fifth Avenue, to 212 Fifth Avenue, New York. H. Content & Co., removal from 751 Fifth Avenue to St. Regis Hotel, New York. Loew & Co., (new,) 500 Fifth Avenue, New York; Stanley O. Sabel, Manager. Hornblower & Weeks, (new,) Portland, Me.; Harry T. Harmon, Manager. Clark, Childs & Co., (new,) Newport, R. I.; George F. Cozzens, Manager. Boody, McLellan & Co., (new,) New Britain, Conn., Frank T. McManus, Manager. Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., (new,) 1123 Broadway, New York; Samuel Hertz, Manager. Wassermann Bros., (new,) 527 Fifth Avenue, New York; William McAndrews, Manager. Lovell & Co., (new,) Springfield, Mass.; Frank E. Wheeler, Manager.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18½
Atlantic Refining	580	590	577	582
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye P. L.	106	108	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	145	155	145	155
Continental Oil	235	240	235	240
Crescent P. L.	41	43	39	42
Cumberland P. L.	47	51	47	51
Eureka P. L.	225	230	225	230
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	141	137	141
Galena S. Oil	158	160	158	160
Illinois P. L.	133	135	133	135
Indiana P. L.	100	102	100	102
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	210	213	210	213
Northern P. L.	95	98	95	98
Ohio Oil	143	145	143	145
Pierce Oil	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	79	81	79	81
Prairie O. & G.	297	300	296	300
Prairie P. L.	138	140	136	140
Solar Refining	237	242	237	242
Southern P. L.	215	218	215	218
South Penn Oil	283	287	277	280
So. W. Penn. P. L.	112	115	112	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	299	301	299	301
Stand. Oil of Ind.	434	438	430	435
Stand. Oil of Kan.	360	365	360	365
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	320	330	320	330
Stand. Oil of N. J.	410	413	413	416
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	192	194	193	195
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	223	225	217	220
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Cigar	114	117	114	117
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	73	78	73	78
Conley Foil Co.	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	198	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	315	325	315	325
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120	118½	120

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1915.	Total U. S. 1915.
May 1	$2,022,910,416	....
April 24	2,107,454,671	$3,509,895,643
April 17	2,139,444,667	3,638,157,298
April 10	1,874,225,403	3,264,306,309
	1914.	1914.
May 2	1,948,430,876	3,405,793,260
April 25	1,993,530,993	3,379,394,563
April 18	2,077,332,728	3,630,683,725
April 11	1,658,216,551	3,027,450,717

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the past week:

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
Atl. C. L. pf.	2½	—	May 10	Apr. 30
C. & P. reg.gtd.	1¾	Q	June 1	*May 10
Do sp. gtd.	1	Q	June 1	*May 10
Crip. C. Cent.	1	Q	June 1	May 15
Do pf.	1	Q	June 1	May 15
Cuba R. R.	3	—	May 1	*Apr. 24
Norf. & West.	1¼	Q	June 19	*May 31
Pennsylvania	1½	Q	May 29	*May 1
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Boston Elev.	1	Q	May 15	May 6
Detroit United	1¼	Q	June 1	*May 15
P. G. & E. 1st pf.	1½	Q	May 15	*Apr. 30
Do orig. pf.	1½	Q	May 15	*Apr. 30
Tampa Elec.	2½	Q	May 15	*May 5
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.				
Am. Chicle	1¼	M	May 20	*May 15
Am. Soda Fo.	1½	Q	May 15	May 10
Buck. P. L.	$2	Q	June 19	June 3
Consol. Gas	1½	Q	June 15	*May 12
Consol. Gas	¼	Ex.	June 15	*May 12
Elk. Fuel pf.	1¼	—	May 10	*May 1
Elk. Fuel pf.	1¼	—	Aug. 2	*May 1
Inland Steel	1	Q	June 1	May 10
Leh. Coal & N.	$1	Q	May 29	*Apr. 30
Lig. & M. Tob.	3	Q	June 1	*May 15
Manhattan Sh.	½	Q	June 1	*May 17
Mass. G. C. pf.	2	—	June 1	May 15
Mobile Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Nat. Carbon pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	May 5
Pr. Steel C. pf.	1¾	Q	May 26	May 3
South. P. L.	6	Q	June 1	*May 15
Un. Cig. pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
U. S. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	May 29	May 3
White (J. G.) & Co. pf.	1½	Q	June 1	May 21

*Holders of record; books do not close.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Sales for the week:

Sales.		Price.
5	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	190
2	Lancaster Mills	66½
6-9	Lyman Mills	12½@ 12¼
5	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	115
32	Mass. Mills in Georgia	97½
11	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	23 @ 23½
50	Nashawena Mills	80½
60	Pacific Mills	118½@119
5	Pepperell Mills, old stock	345
2	Pepperell Mills, new	116½
25	Plymouth Cordage Co.	215½@217

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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

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Transact a strictly commission business in

Stocks and Bonds

for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN.
Personal attention to all inquiries and execution of orders.

FRACTIONAL LOTS

Our circular of March 11th, accompanying our

Regular Quarterly Statement

of examination of our books by Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Public Accountants, issued regularly for information and protection of our customers, called attention to the cessation of liquidation and underlying tendency toward recovery in the Stock Market, and suggested the purchase of certain stocks.

These stocks have had large advances. We have just issued a new circular,

"Trading Suggestions No. 85"

giving our opinion as to further advances in certain stocks wherein we look for higher prices, as well as cautionary suggestions as to others, probabilities of reactions, danger of overtrading, etc., and

Present Market Outlook

Call or write for a copy.

Correspondence Invited. Telephone 1336 Broad.

Edward B. Smith & Co.

ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL OF THEIR NEW YORK OFFICE TO THE GROUND FLOOR OF

No. 30 PINE STREET

A Notable Change Took Place in Wall Street

When Industrial Shares Assumed the Leadership of the Stock Market

The Annalist Tells About It This Week

Twelve Years of Holding Company Control—the story of the Rock Island Railway.

Continued Faith in the Income Tax—to make good the Government's growing deficit.

Unemployment in Germany and Great Britain.

Losses and Gains of the Railroads in March.

"The Open Market for Unlisted Securities"—for those who buy or sell stocks or bonds.

All in This Week's Issue of

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands Monday

10c a copy — $4.00 a year

Times Square — New York

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	390	390	390	390
170	Alaska	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝
180	Allouez	55½	55¾	54	54
230	Amalgamated	76½	77⅞	75⅞	75⅞
7,312	Am. Zinc	44¼	45	44¼	44¼
555	Arizona Com.	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	8
30	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,154	Butte & Sup.	71	71	69	69
605	Calumet & Ar.	72¼	72¼	70¼	71
36	Calumet & H.	595	595	580	580
60	Centennial	22	22	22	22
150	Chino	47¼	47¼	46½	46⅞
834	Copper Range	58½	58½	56⅝	57¼
1,015	East Butte	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼
140	Franklin	11	11½	11	11
195	Granby	87	87½	86	86
150	Greene Canan.	31½	32	31½	32
200	Hancock	24½	24½	22⅞	22⅞
100	Indiana	9	9	8⅜	8⅜
20	Inspiration	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
135	Island Creek	47	47	47	47
30	Island C. pf.	90	90	90	90
120	Isle Royale	29⅞	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛
20	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
200	Lake	15¼	15¼	15	15
95	La Salle	6½	6½	6½	6½
395	Mass. Consol.	13	13	12⅝	13
70	Mayflower	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
10	Miami	27	27	26	26
300	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
302	Mohawk	77	77	74	75
2,255	New Arcadian	11⅝	11⅝	11	11
1,705	North Butte	36	36¼	36⅛	36
200	North Lake	3	3	3	3
275	Ojibway	3¼	3¼	2⅝	2⅝
200	Old Colony	6	6	5¼	5¼
10	Old Dominion	55½	55½	55½	55½
290	Osceola	87	87	86	86
120	Pond Creek	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Quincy	87½	87½	86⅞	86⅞
335	Ray Consol.	24	24	23⅛	23⅛
500	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
690	Shannon	10	10	8⅝	8⅝
310	Shattuck	29⅝	30	28⅞	29
385	St. Mary's L.	63	63	58½	60
1,150	Superior & B.	4¼	4¼	3⅛	3⅛
305	Superior Cop.	36⅛	36⅛	35½	35½
60	Tamarack	41	41	39	39
170	Trinity	7½	7½	7	7
50	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
3,585	U. S. Smelting	40⅛	41⅛	39⅞	39⅞
5	U. S. Smel. pf.	47	47	47	47
470	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
130	Utah Consol.	13	13	13	13
125	Utah Copper	68	68¼	68	68
100	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,315	Winona	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
40	Wolverine	65	65	63½	63½
300	Wyandotte	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
	RAILROADS.				
5	A., T. & S. F.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10	Boston Elev.	80	80	80	80
130	Boston & Me.	35½	35½	35	35
15	Fitchburg pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
50	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
1	Mass. Elec. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
149	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅝	67⅝	67	67
14	W. E. St. Ry.	65	65	65	65
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
98	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	92	92	91	91
5	A. Pn. Ser. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
80	Am. Sugar	112¼	112⅜	111⅝	112
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
153	Am. T. & T.	122¼	122¼	122	122
55	Am. Wool. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
12	A., G. & W. I.	10	10¼	10	10¼
110	A., G. & W. I. pf.	22	22	20¾	20¾
100	Edison	243½	243½	243½	243½
105	Gen. Electric	161¼	161¼	159½	159½
68	Mass. Gas	83	83	83	83
29	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
14	Pullman	160	160	160	160
5	Swift & Co.	109½	109½	109½	109½
140	Torrington	33¼	34	33½	34
50	Torrington pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
449	United Fruit	140	140⅛	140	140
610	Un. Shoe Ma.	63	63	62½	62½
10	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
440	U. S. Steel	59	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝
	BONDS.				
$100	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
25,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	70	70	69⅛	69⅛
2,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	73	73	73	73
5,000	N. Y. Central deb. 6s w. i.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	96	96	96	96
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	3¼	4
Bay S G.	.14	.15	Iron Blos.	.70	.75
Begole	1¼	2	La Rose	.52	.55
Bohemia	3	3⅝	Majestic	.45	.47
Bost Ely.	.32	.35	McK-Dar.	.30	.34
Butte & L.	.23	.26	Mex Met.	.19	.20
Calaveras	2	2¼	M of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.90	1	New Balt.	3⅛	3½
Cortez	.20	.40	Nev Doug.	.80	.90
Cornelia	9	9½	Ohio Cop.	.24	.25
Cons Ariz.	.85	1	Oneco	2¼	2⅝
Cons Cop.	2¼	2½	So Lake	....	7
Cr Res.	.85	.95	Stew't M.	1⅛	1¼
Davis-D.	1⅛	1¼	Utah Met.	2	2¼
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅜	1½	U V Ext.	3⅛	3¼
1st Nat C.	2⅞	3	Yukon	2⅝	3

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Con. Coal	93½	93½	93½	93½
5	Con. Power	106½	106½	106½	106½
225	Cosden	6½	6½	6½	6½
50	Fairmont Gas	29	29	29	29
7	Fidelity & Dep.	139½	139½	139½	139½
20	Md. Casualty	84½	84½	84½	84½
4	Mer.-Mech. Bk.	29	29	29	29
10	W., B. & A. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½
	BONDS.				
$400	City B. 4s, '61, S. H.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
11,000	Con. Coal 6s	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
8,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	37½	37½	37½	37½
4,000	Norf. & P. T. 5s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
500	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84	84	84	84

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
51	Amer. Radi'r	375	375	375	375
1,106	Chi. Pn. Tool	59	60¼	59½	60¼
10	Chi. Title & T.	210	210	210	210
109	Goodrich	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
5	Mont.-W'd pf.	112	112	112	112
60	People's Gas	121	121	121	121
44	Quak. Oats pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
625	Sears-Roeb'ck	137	138⅜	137	138⅜
408	Stewart-Warn.	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
46	Swift	109½	109½	109½	109½
30	Union Carbide	162⅞	162⅞	162	162
	BONDS.				
$3,000	Com. Edis. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15,000	Dia. Match 6s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	76⅝	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝
100	Am. Can	43½	43½	43½	43½
30	Am. Rys.	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,795	Bald. Loco.	60⅛	61	59	59⅞
120	Bald. Loco pf.	102	102	102	102
401	Cambria Steel	49⅞	50	49¾	49⅞
200	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
100	Cramps ctfs.	27	27	27	27
605	El. St. Bat.	54⅛	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛
238	Gen. Asphalt	27	28	27	28
10	Guggen. Exp.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
195	Keystone T.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
15	Keyst. T. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2,955	Lake Sup. Cor.	7⅛	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
61	Lehigh Val.	72	72	71⅞	71⅞
70	L. V. Tran. pf.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
8	Minehill	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
17	Norfolk & W.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
300	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
483	Penn. R. R.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
415	Phila. Co.	38	38⅛	38	38⅛
60	Penn. Salt Mf.	95	95	95	95
138	Reading	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1,095	Tono. Bel.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
122	Tono. Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
135	Un. Gas Imp.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
8,181	U. S. Steel	58⅞	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛
5	Un. Tract.	35	35	35	35
100	Utah Copper	68	68	68	68
15	W. J. & Sea.	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
475	West. Elec.	53⅛	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞
	BONDS.				
$1,000	A. C. & El. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	E. & P. 4s ctfs.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
9,000	L. N. con. 4½s	100	100	100	100
5,000	L. V. Coal 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	L. V. g. c. 4s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
36,000	P. R. R. c. 4½s, '60	109	109	109	109
1,000	P. Co. con. 5s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
6,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Sp.-Am. Ir. 6s	101	101	101	101
12,000	Un. Ry. In. 5s	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Caney R. Gas	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
7,165	Crucible Steel	20⅛	22	20⅛	20⅞
200	Crucible S. pf.	85⅛	86	85⅛	86
15	Elk Nat. Gas	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
20	Mfrs. L. & H.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
150	Nat. Fireproof'g	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Nat. Fire. pf.	17⅛	18	17⅛	18
150	Ohio Fuel Sup.	42	42	42	42
20	Pitts. Brewing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	Pitts. Coal	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
50	Pure Oil	15	15	15	15
110	Union S. & S.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
733	West. Air B.	133⅞	135	133⅞	135
1,133	West. Electric	53⅛	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

April 30, 1915.

WE beg to notify you that the firm of TAYLOR, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WALTER C. TAYLOR,
HENRY B. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY F. GODFREY,
CORTLANDT E. TAYLOR.

May 1st, 1915.

We, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds and general investment business, under the firm name of
HENRY B. LIVINGSTON & CO.
with offices at 100 Broadway.
HENRY B. LIVINGSTON,
Member of the New York Stock Exchange.
HENRY F. GODFREY,
CORTLANDT E. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE.
WATER-FRONT PROPERTIES AND FACTORY BUILDINGS
In the Ports of
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, PROVIDENCE, &c.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, SPECIALIST,
Water-Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites,
10 WALL STREET, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, for Contract 143, for furnishing and erecting about 15 miles of wire fence with concrete posts and short lengths of concrete and wood guard rails, and doing some concrete repair work and general cleaning up at the Ashokan Reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Taking general mercantile business as a whole, its course since the beginning of the year, now one-third spent, has shown an undoubted improvment. There has ben no sudden starting up of activity at any one time, nor has any particular week given evidence of a decisive character. It is only when a comparison is made between the conditions existing at the beginning and end, respectively, of a few months that the progress made becomes apparent. It has also been continuous, which is the best of all signs, because it indicates a steady growth toward betterment. All that has been happening from week to week lately has been the gradual extension of more favorable conditions to different fields. This extension is still in progress in the metal and other industries, no less than in the textiles.

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Buying for the Future. Perhaps the best indication of the improved conditions and outlook is shown in the disposition to buy more largely for future needs. Long before the war unsettled things, it had become a habit to buy from hand to mouth, as it is termed, and the beginning of hostilities merely emphasized this habit. Recently, however, in many different lines buyers have been forecasting the future more and have been ordering in advance for a trade which, they are certain will come. While a striking illustration of this has been afforded by the orders put in for carpets and rugs, following the recent successful auction sales of these goods, it has been just as apparent in cotton fabrics, in metal supplies of one kind or another, in furs, in silks, and to some extent in woolens. It would have been more pronounced as to the last mentioned if a better gauge of requirements and future prices could be had. There are still just enough uncertainties about these matters to induce caution. One of them is likely to be resolved when the clothing manufacturers hear further from their men on the road.

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Situation in Wool. Large recent imports of wool from all quarters has put an end to any apprehensions there were that there would be a scarcity in the supply of this much-needed article. Combined with this, of course, is the fact that the shearing of sheep in this country is now well in progress and promises a good yield. At last week's wool auctions in London, American buyers do not seem to have been much in evidence. This is taken to mean that they have obtained about all they need of the merino and blackface wool, which are the only kinds that Great Britain allows the export of. More attention is given to the domestic product which is used to blend or mix with the softer Australian wools. The Western wool is held high, the growers being fully aware of their strategic position, but there is less disposition than there was at the outset to force up prices to an unreasonable extent. As a result there have been some quite large sales made of the new clip. Within the next six weeks will occur the sealed bid sales of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association who seem to have profited by the suggestions made by the Department of Agriculture and others in trying to make their product more marketable. In a circular just issued by the Secretary of the association he gives the growers good advice as to grading the wool and otherwise preparing it for sale. He also is invoking the aid of the Humane Society of the State to prevent cruelty to the sheep in the shearing, which, he says, has resulted in the killing of 2 per cent. of them. An extension of this kind of good work will result in more wool being produced and in the obtaining of better prices for it.

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Federal Trade Commission. It is announced that the Federal Trade Commission will meet shortly in this city and take counsel with merchants. Suggestions will be in order not only with reference to the conduct of domestic trade but also as to imports and exports. One matter to which exporters have devoted some time and thought is as to how far the Sherman anti-trust law applies to combinations for trade with foreign countries. The claim has been made that the law is not operative in that direction, it having been enacted with the avowed purpose of protecting the people of this country alone. But how would it be if it should appear that, by reason of combination, the people of other countries were enabled to get American products at lower prices than obtain here? Would that be such a discrimination as to offend the spirit of the law or would it be permissible if it should appear that the prices to purchasers in this country had not been advanced, although those to the foreigners had been reduced? There is opportunity here for considerable discussion and of difference of opinion, and it may be that some decision might be come to which would be generally satisfactory.

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Discrimination in Trade. There is, however, another aspect of foreign trade which involves inquiry and is of immediate importance to more than one branch of domestic industry. This concerns the combinations in other countries, especially in Germany, where the system has been elaborated to the utmost, for the purpose of controlling the markets of foreign lands. An instance, which is especially in point just now, relates to the supplies of coal tar dyes. The supremacy of the Germans in this field here is due greatly to the methods they employed to capture the American market. All the German dyestuffs makers were in a combination and they were aided by their Government. They sent here and sold the colors below cost in order to prevent the establishment of the industry in this country, and subsequently raised the prices of their goods when they had put an end to domestic competition. Besides this they resorted to other practices which led the textile manufacturers of the country to unite in self-defense against them. It has also been asserted that dye dealers have been threatened with a cutting off of supplies of the imported coal tar colors if they sold any made in this country. In foreign trade the German Government has stood back of their exporters and has helped the latter by bounties or subsidies of one kind or another so as to give them an advantage in competition. How far the Clayton Anti-Trust and the Trade Commission laws can go toward reaching the foreign exporters is one of the knotty problems which the commission has to deal with. It is regarded as certain that the laws will reach the agents in this country of foreign exporters using unfair methods in trade, and it is also apparent that the articles brought in here become subject to American laws after their arrival. There is, therefore, an opportunity for proceedings both in personam and in rem, as the lawyers call it.

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Discussion of the Tariff. For some time before and after the enactment of the present tariff no meeting or convention of protected manufacturers was quite complete without a Jeremiah to predict the dire evils to follow a reduction of duties on imports. Ejaculations of the kind have ceased to be popular since the Department of Commerce began investigations into the conditions of industries alleged to have been injured by the lowering of the tariff bars. The cases of the potters and of the knit goods people of Montgomery County, Penn., are instances easily recalled. On Wednesday, however, the old calamity note was again raised—this time at the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers held in Boston. The presiding officer, Albert G. Duncan, who happens to be at the head of a cotton mill that was very successful last year, was quite doleful in his remarks. His frame of mind may be inferred from this remarkable misstatement: "Two years and a half ago the American people voted for a change in their National Administration and elected a party on a program of anti-business legislation." He next referred to what he described as a "terrific increase in the imports of foreign goods during the first nine months that our present tariff was in operation." He omitted, probably through inadvertence, to state the kind of goods he had in mind or the fact that, whatever they were, they form a very small percentage of the goods made here and sold here. In cotton cloths alone the exports during the period were over seven times the increase in the amount of imports, and this, too, despite the political and financial troubles in China and the Central and South American States. If he intended to refer to all imports he was manifestly wrong, since the total imports increased less than one-third of the amount of increase in the corresponding period of the year before.

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Imports and Also Exports. A few figures of the increases in imports for the entire year ended with June 30 last, as compared with those of the year before, may be of interest. They are given in round numbers as follows, the first figure being the increase for the fiscal year 1914 and the second that for the year before: All Europe, less than \$3,000,000, \$73,000,000; North America, \$65,000,000, \$38,000,000; South America, \$10,000,000, \$5,000,000; Asia, \$12,500,000, \$52,000,000; Oceania, \$4,500,000, \$1,000,000; Africa, \$400,000 decrease, \$800,000 increase. The total shows an increase in imports of \$80,000,000 as against an increase the year before of \$260,000,000. So far from there being any "terrific increase," there was a reduction in the yearly increase of imports. Another consideration for the cotton manufacturers is the fact that they have shown their ability for years to compete in foreign markets with the products of other countries because the labor cost of most kinds of cotton goods here was less than it was elsewhere. In Canada, American cottons have been sold against British, although the latter have a preferential tariff in their favor. Similarly these goods have been sold in quantity in India, Aden, and British Africa. The last calendar year, because of the war and the unsettled conditions as well as the lack of shipping facilities, showed exports of American cotton productions at their ebb, but still more than \$50,000,000 worth of such manufactures were sent abroad. The claim is made that the industry needs more protection to enable it to meet competition in this country from the products made abroad and yet it is able to meet that same competition in foreign countries, some of which discriminate in their tariff against American goods. Are the American manufactures sold cheaper abroad than here?

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A Sidewalk Nuisance. Fifth Avenue merchants, especially those having fine shops above Madison Square, have long complained of an annoyance to which they and their patrons have been subjected. The encroachment of factories for the making of garments near where the fine stores are has brought into the district a large number of workers, who make it a point during the noon hour to crowd the avenue sidewalks and saunter leisurely up and down, peering into the shop windows, and elbowing out of their way those who would be patrons of the merchants. Many of these workers are unkempt and their conduct is not such as to make their presence agreeable to shoppers. They do nothing, however, to offend against any law or ordinance and are, therefore, not subject to police discipline. Storekeepers say they hurt business and wish them kept away from in front of their doors and windows. They have talked of organizing and agreeing not to buy goods of any of the manufacturers whose operatives crowd the sidewalks, and they have met with a little relief, because the recent factory laws have brought about the lessening of the number of workers in buildings unless certain safety requirements were provided. The operatives are not blamed so much for wanting a little relaxation and fresh air in the intermission they have, but it looks as though these might be provided by the manufacturers on their own premises. Social recreative centres might easily be provided, which would obviate the need of creating a nuisance and injuring legitimate business.

LUCK AND SKILL IN SALESMANSHIP

Methods Which Have Helped in Getting the Attention of Buyers of Goods.

Salesmanship does not consist entirely of convincing a buyer that certain goods are best, that the prices are right, and the time for buying is auspicious. This has been proved by men who have sold goods without doing any of these things, none of which is easy in these days of close competition, but who have got and held good accounts by leaving the beaten path and finding new approaches.

For instance, there is a silk salesman in this city who calls on the metropolitan trade, a trade that is said to be the most difficult to sell in the mercantile world. For a long time this man sold goods in the average "headless," slambang way, taking a chance on his cards getting him past the gate and on some hole in the buyer's stock helping him out after he got inside. Sometimes he had luck, for it could hardly be called anything else, and got there with the goods the buyer wanted at the time he needed them. His card got him in without difficulty in most of the stores he visited, but he came a long way from selling goods to every buyer he visited.

One day he sat down and mentally took himself to task, finally arriving at the conclusion that if he called on his brains more and on the god of luck less he would sell more goods and make more money. Figuring along this line, he finally came to the conclusion that he would greatly enhance his chances if he knew the condition of stocks in the various stores he called on and "picked on" the weak spots. In other words, he decided to go prepared to fill the apparent need, and to spring these goods first and hard, instead of presenting a sort of hodge-podge for the buyer to cull over on his own account if he had the time to do it.

Then the question arose as to how he could get the information he wanted. He knew that it would be useless to ask the buyer, and he figured that while he might be able to "pump" the heads of stock in a tactful way now and then, he could not keep it up indefinitely. However, being a married man, he decided to ask his wife to help, and, when the proposition was put up to her, she said that she would get her sister to help if he would "come across" once in a while to keep the latter interested. The campaign was further carried on, and the mother of the salesman was enlisted.

With the "army" completed, the work began. The women went about among the various stores, presumably intent on buying merchandise, looked at goods, and asked questions concerning the way certain things were being called for by the customers, the colors that were wanted, the prices, &c. They also got samples of the goods that the answers to these questions pointed out as good leads. By alternating among the stores, by tactful questioning and by buying an occasional dress length, the "spies" have been able to carry on their work for some time without detection. In the meantime, the salesman has been selling goods where his competitors have been turned down right and left.

Another salesman with ideas sells upholstery goods and drapery materials. His territory included a good part of the Middle West and also included a store to whose buyer he had never been able to make a decent sale, from the dollars and cents point of view, by following the ordinary line of salesmanship. One day, while waiting for the buyer to return to his office, he walked through the department and saw that the display of window curtains consisted chiefly of goods hung on poles against a bare wall. Immediately the thought came to him that these displays would look a lot better and attract more attention if they had some kind of a scenic background. From this the idea grew into the drawing power of a display making use of real window frames with scenic backgrounds, giving the effect of the curtains actually hung at windows.

When the buyer returned the salesman shared his idea with him, and the latter was very enthusiastic. The only objection he saw to the plan was the possible cost. Inquiry revealed the fact, however, that he could arrange for a half dozen or so of window frames at a not very great expense, and further search revealed a quite good amateur artist who would paint the backgrounds for a small sum.

Despite his attempt to help the buyer, the salesman left the store with no larger order than he usually got, for the buyer was a man who was inclined to take care of his friends of the grip, and this particular salesman was as yet not in the friendship class. When he got back from his trip, however, the salesman found to his surprise that the buyer had placed two liberal orders by mail, and bade fair to become a permanent customer. It later developed that the display scheme outlined by the salesman had been the means of increasing considerably the business of the department, with the result that the salesman was given a preferred position on the friendship list.

In another instance an accident resulted in the opening of a friendship and an account. A lace salesman was in a buyer's office in a certain New England city standing beside the latter's desk while he prepared to sign a small order. The buyer picked up his fountain pen to put the finishing touch to the transaction, but all it did was scratch. To start the flow of ink he gave the pen a vigorous shake, with the result that the salesman, who was standing close to the buyer's right elbow, got a fine, large inkspot on a pair of light gray trousers. It resulted in profuse apologies on the part of the buyer, the purchase of a new suit by the salesman, and a friendship that ultimately meant a great deal to the road man.

A women's neckwear salesman, who is somewhat akin to Apollo so far as face and figure are concerned, opened a new account not long ago in a certain Southern city solely on his ability to trip the light fantastic in the modern way. This man succeeded a salesman who was much older than he and less accomplished. The first man could not sell goods to the store in question, and the new man, though he got a lot nearer to the name on the dotted line than his predecessor, was not much better off.

After a particularly vacant day the salesman was lucky enough to meet the buyer and another woman in one of the city's restaurants. Taking his courage in his hand, he advanced on them and was invited to sit down. Not long afterward he was whirling around the floor with the buyer in his arms while the orchestra was "Ballin' the Jack" in lively style. The salesman was scheduled to leave the city just before midnight and did not have any chance of talking business. The next time he came that way, however, he found he was "in right."

Retailers Buying Tweeds.

Retail dress goods buyers seem to be leaning rather strongly toward tweeds, as the orders received from some representative stores show. The salesman for one house, who has been on the road for some time with a Fall line, has been sending in orders larger than those usually obtained from retailers. The goods are required in weights varying from 13 to 16 ounces in the colored nub effects, with the fleecy finish. Sellers find it hard to explain the reason governing this increased demand, but it is reported that the growing business being done on semi-made skirts explains it.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lenses, Mesh Bags, and Gloves Among Articles Passed On.

Semon, Bache & Co. were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a protest relating to round pieces of glass about six inches in diameter, known in the trade as plano-convex lenses. They were returned for duty under the tariff at 25 per cent. ad valorem as lenses. The merchandise was claimed by the importers to be properly dutiable as glass at 6 cents a square foot, or at 4 per cent. ad valorem. It was claimed that bubbles in the glass disqualified it from classification as lenses. While Judge Sullivan acknowledged that the glass may not be of the highest quality, he held that it fell under the lenses provision.

Walter F. Meyle, Los Angeles, imported under the act of 1909, silver mesh bags and mesh bags gilded. The first-named articles were taxed at 85 per cent. ad valorem as personal adornment articles, while the other bags came in for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry. The claim of the importer in both cases was for a rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of metal. No samples were submitted to the board, while the testimony was inadequate. In view of this, the board affirmed Collector Elliott's classifications.

Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Inc., Norfolk, lost in protests affecting the classification of gloves imported under the present tariff. They were assessed at \$2 per dozen pairs as women's lambskin gloves. The claim was that the gloves were of the schmaschen variety calling for duty at \$1 per dozen pairs. Judge McClelland said that the evidence was very meagre and unsatisfactory, but that its weight seemed to favor the Collector's classification.

M. J. Corbett & Co., were sustained in a contention that toy tea and kitchen sets imported under the Act of 1900, are toys within the meaning of the law, and therefore dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector was reversed in his return at 45 per cent as metal manufactures.

The J. D. Richardson Company, Detroit, objected to the action of the Collector in assessing carburetors at 20 per cent. under the tariff as manufactures of metal. They were claimed to be properly entitled to free entry as parts of agricultural implements. The testimony failed to prove that the articles are parts of the implements claimed. Judge Fischer said that apparently the carburetors are intended for use in traction engines, but that there was no affirmative proof to the effect that the traction engine is an agricultural implement. The Collector was affirmed.

J. R. Hopkins, St. Louis, imported lamp shades composed of cotton, bamboo and artificial silk. The Appraiser returned all of the goods as being composed in chief value of artificial silk, and duty was accordingly taken under the tariff at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importer claimed that the shades were in chief value of bamboo, and properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. An official analysis disclosed that some of the goods were of principal value of bamboo, as claimed, while artificial silk predominated in others. As the shades were indiscriminately mixed in the shipments, the board decided that the Collector's decision would have to stand since it was the duty of the importer to have segregated the goods.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Business Somewhat Slow, but Market Tendency Is Upward.

FALL RIVER, May 1.—This was a quiet week in the cotton goods markets and sales were rather small. There was some demand from day to day, but business on the whole has been slow and uninteresting. Some buyers have filled their immediate wants and can afford to withdraw from the market for a few days. It is known that there have been requests for lower prices, but this will not come about while cotton rules high.

The general tendency of the market is upward, and any changes that are to come will be toward the ascent rather than the descent. The volume of business included all styles. Wide and medium wide goods held the attention of buyers, but narrow widths for printers' uses sold in moderate quantity. The fine goods mills are doing a fair amount of business, and reports show that buyers have taken goods in fairly large quantities and have their requirements covered for a space of over four months.

Mills have received inquiries during the week for certain styles, and, so insistent were buyers for the goods, that they were ready to pay a slight advance in order to get them. Sateens have been quiet, while twills received but little attention from the trade. These styles have been well received, however, and much business has been done in the past. Some mills have their machinery engaged, for several weeks to come on these goods. The total sales for the week are estimated between 150,000 and 175,000 pieces, of which about 40,000 pieces are spots.

FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO.

How Large the Industry Is and How the War Affects It.

In a special consular report just issued, some idea is given of the tobacco industry in this country. The United States is the greatest producer of tobacco in the world, the production of leaf averaging somewhat more than 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, with a value to the growers of about \$100,000,000. More than one-third is exported in normal years. These exports exceed in value such items as cotton manufactures, electrical machinery, paper and paper products, and leather and its manufactures.

The dislocation of trade resulting from the war has had its effect on these tobacco sales, however, just as it has upon the exports of many other items. The sales of manufactured leaf have suffered most, and these sales represent the bulk of the tobacco exports. In the first place, it is practically impossible to ship leaf to some of the belligerents at all, and, in the second place, the factories in the warring countries that are accessible are not taking their usual supply of leaf, probably because sufficient labor can not be spared to manufacture it. Our manufactured tobacco is holding its own in spite of the war, thanks largely to increasing demands from the Far East and Oceania. In the actual war zone the increased consumption by the men in the field is more than offset by the economies that must be practiced by noncombatants.

How Not to Do It.

Consul Alger at Mazatlan, Mexico, writing under the date of April 10, tells of a firm at that place which sent an urgent order in January to an exporting firm in Chicago and laid great stress on the need of getting the goods as soon as possible. He says: "Instructions were to send via San Francisco. The goods have not arrived, but the bill of lading has been received, showing that shipment was made via New York and the Panama Canal to San Francisco, whence they were to be shipped here. If a deliberate attempt had been made to pick out the slowest possible route, it would have been difficult to improve on the route actually selected."

The World's Raw Silk Markets.

In raw silks, the Japan market after a slight recession in prices has become firm again, owing to an increased demand and in advancing, according to advices received by A. P. Villa & Brothers. The visible stock is estimated at about 12,000 bales. Canton is active and, as a large crêpe season is predicted, the belief is that these silks will rule high. Shanghai is rather quiet for tsatlees and tussahs but there has been some buying in steam filatures. A large volume of business is reported in Italian silks, the new decline in exchange helping this. In this city there is a demand sufficient to keep the market active.

SAFEGUARDING A FABRIC'S REPUTE

Makers of Branded Goods Are Not Helped by the Price Cutting of Garments.

When certain mills undertook to push the sale of Summer fabrics and were successful to a remarkable extent, this new feature introduced to the men's wear trade was regarded as a fad which would soon die out. Since the Summer suit meant the addition of another season for the clothing manufacturer, however, the idea was taken up at once on all sides. This exploitation resulted in the usual thing, namely, a wholesale price cutting campaign. It seemed to be the desire of all the clothiers accustomed to make a cheap class of merchandise, to see how far they could get below the price at which the Summer suit, with a respectable amount of workmanship and a reasonable profit, might be sold.

Last Summer there was a very large amount of this sort of clothing sold, and some of the clothiers who overestimated the demand were left with stocks on their hands. Consequently there were not the same enthusiastic preparations made for the coming season. Those who held to the opinion from the start that the Summer suit was but a fad smiled and said "I told you so." The imitation that brought with it such undesirable results was along two lines. There were mills that put cheap lightweight mixtures on the market, and clothiers who bought this cloth and used the cheapest sort of workmanship in constructing the garments.

One manufacturer, who had been in the business for a number of years before the Summer suit business attained its present growth, states that even his factory organization, trained for this special work, was unable to turn out garments that could compete with some of the merchandise on the market. He sells a large part of his product in the South and operates on a very small margin.

"A small manufacturer came into my office one day," he said, "and gave me the opportunity to purchase over two thousand of these suits made up of a well known cloth for 65 cents apiece less than I could make them up. Now there were only two conclusions I could draw from this, either he had been able to get the cloth at less than its regular price from another manufacturer who repented his purchase or, through some means unknown to me, he had been able to save that 65 cents in manufacturing. The prices for each operation in making such a suit are fixed, and it is practically impossible to get below a certain minimum. That manufacturer must have been in business for his health. The instance will serve, however, as an example of what the legitimate clothier has been up against in this business."

The mills, and one organization especially, that took up the manufacturing of Summer fabrics, tried by every means possible to protect their customers. Trademarked names were registered with the Patent Office and cases of infringement were vigorously fought. Instances came up constantly of imitation fabrics that were labeled with well-known brands by clothiers who had managed to get hold of the brands. A campaign with the object of educating the retailer to look for the distinguishing mark in the suit was carried out, but the piracy continued. Some reputable houses in the clothing trade would not touch the branded goods because of their exploitation by cheap manufacturers. At the same time, it was recognized that a well established Summer clothing business could be a very profitable adjunct to the regular lines.

The solution of the problem of the manufacturer, who would like to take up this business but is afraid while so little protection is possible for him, appears to be near at hand in the steps taken by one selling agency that has recently put a new fabric of the sort on the market. The situation was investigated thoroughly before action was taken, and every possible loophole closed to harmful imitation. The manufacturer who buys the Summer fabric produced by this house will be first of all protected against any chance of imitations cropping up, once he has sold the original cloth. This protection has been accomplished through having the cloth put out not only under a copyrighted trademark but through having the construction itself patented. Thus it will be impossible for another mill to make the identical fabric and put it out under a different name. This has been the chief trouble in marketing Summer cloths, since the name might be registered but the construction could not only be imitated, but copied exactly.

The manufacturers of this cloth have gone a step further in pointing out the way in which this business might be brought back to a legitimate basis. Only reputable manufacturers will be able to buy the new cloth. A few days back, a manufacturer offered to pay 2½ cents a yard more than the regular price for the goods to get them. The selling agent, however, thought that if he let the cloth get into this manufacturer's hands it would be made up to sell below what it should, and refused. It is this seller's contention that it pays more in the long run to sell the cloth in a limited way to reputable concerns that will put a fair quality of workmanship into the fabric, than to have the business "killed off" after one season of indiscriminate price cutting. He not only believes in this theory but has put it into practice. On another cloth the firm has given exclusive rights to one manufacturer. Next year this fabric will be sold to five or six other clothiers whose standing must be approved by the manufacturer who now has the cloth exclusively. If 10,000 pieces of the cloth are sold and marketed at an unvarying price, the selling agent will be satisfied, since it will be legitimate business and not subject to the inroads of price slashing competition.

COPPER FOUND IN RUSSIA.

Discoveries Reported by the American Consul at Moscow.

Copper discoveries in Russia are reported by Consul Snodgrass at Moscow to the Department of Commerce. At a distance of eighteen miles from Elisavetpol abundant deposits of copper pyrites have been found in two places, in one of which mining operations have already begun. The pyrites is being sent to the acid-producing concerns of Baku. Analysis shows sulphur content of from 48 to 58 per cent. The present production of ore is about 36,000 pounds per day.

In the same district have also been discovered considerable deposits of copper ore spreading over 2,000 acres. Evidences of copper, as well as of iron ore and fireproof clay, have been found also in the Valley of Dostofur-Chai and, to the west of Dostofur, a vein containing copper oxide has been discovered extending from one to three miles. Copper has likewise been found in Gel-Gel and Surnabetr.

Quiet Day in Gray Goods.

The gray goods market yesterday was void of any feature. The market, though quiet, was firm. There were no reported transactions by second hands. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 65-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅛c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅝c

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents \$15 up. 149 West 25th Street.

RAISING SOME DUTIES.

Treasury Order Affecting Metal "Parts" and "Materials."

The Treasury Department has issued an order to Collectors of Customs throughout the country that will have the effect of raising tariff rates on a great variety of articles of all kinds, generally known as "parts" and "materials." The line of distinction now drawn under the tariff will affect a great many metal articles which since the enactment of the law have been admitted to classification as manufactures of metal with a customs tax of only 20 per cent. ad valorem. The new order will become operative June 1.

It seems that the Classification Committee of the local Custom House has been studying paragraph 356 of the tariff act, with special reference to the subdivision contained in that provision. This paragraph and subdivision cover, among other things, parts of, and material for, cable and fancy patterns of chain for adornment purposes, mesh bags, cigar holders, and other smokers' articles of metal, hair ornaments, powder cases, vanity cases, and like articles. The rate of duty specified is 60 per cent. ad valorem where the articles are valued at above 30 cents per yard or 20 cents per dozen pieces as the case may be.

The committee advised the department that the phrase in the paragraph "and parts thereof" is not qualified by the price limitation "valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces," and that therefore mesh bag frames and parts of chains and other articles mentioned in Paragraph 356, are dutiable at 60 per cent. under that paragraph irrespective of their values. Up to this time it has been the practice at this port to classify as "parts" under this provision, at 60 per cent., only such as are valued at over 20 cents per dozen and clearly intended to be used in the construction of the articles provided for in the paragraph. Frames for women's handbags perforated around the bottom suitable only for use in the manufacture of mesh bags, and valued at the rate mentioned, have been classified at 60 per cent.

Other frames with divided bottoms, occasionally used for mesh bags, but in the greater majority of cases used in the manufacture of leather, beaded, or silk bags, have been classified at 50 per cent. ad valorem, when plated with gold or silver, and as manufactures of metal not specially provided for at 20 per cent. when not so plated. The committee reported that the paragraph should be interpreted so that "parts thereof, finished or partly finished," wholly or in chief value of metal, which are chiefly used in the manufacture of of any of the articles dutiable in the paragraph, come within the scope of the paragraph, and should be classified at 60 per cent.

If, however, the "parts" (such as unpierced metal frames for bags) are chiefly used in the manufacture of articles that would not come within the scope of the subdivision of paragraph 356, but are suitable for use in the manufacture of any of the articles of jewelry and are so used to some extent, then classification should be at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the last part of the paragraph. All of the suggestions have been adopted by the department. Importers who formerly paid only 20 per cent. on the parts will probably controvert the new order in the Federal courts.

Variation in Potash Imports.

There is considerable variation shown in the figures of potash salts imports for the first three months of this year with those of the corresponding period of last year. In all the groups except cyanide of potash and carbonate of potash, there have been large decreases owing to the restrictions imposed by the war. For the three months this year there were 3,786 tons of kainite, valued at \$31,553, imported, against 201,669 tons worth \$938,560 brought in last year. Manure salts declined from 46,683 tons for 1914 to 12,259 tons for 1915, sulphur of potash from 14,090 to 8,608 tons; muriate of potash from 63,729 to 53,490 tons. Carbonate of potash imports increased from 5,705,084 pounds in 1914 to 7,028,443 pounds in 1915, cyanide of potash from 263,877 to 828,527 pounds. Caustic potash imports declined from 1,912,469 to 1,777,497 pounds.

Some Crossbreds Not in Demand.

LONDON, May 1.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 10,600 bales. The assortment was in good condition, and there was a steady demand for the best grades of merinos and fine crossbreds from the home trade and occasionally France, but Americans were quiet. Medium and inferior crossbreds declined 10 per cent., and they were frequently withdrawn.

CIGAR IMPORTING IN THE OLD DAYS

Changes in Methods Which Have Come Since the Time of the Old Wind-Jammers.

Several interesting changes in the conduct of the cigar importing business in the last sixty-odd years were related to a TIMES reporter yesterday by A. E. Faber, Sr., head of G. W. Faber, Incorporated. Mr. Faber, who is still active in business at the age of 84, was a partner in the firm at the time of its foundation in 1848. In the sixty-seven years that have passed he has not only seen a shifting of methods in the importing business, but a shifting of the city's trade centres as well.

"In the old days," he said, "if the wind-jammers which brought our cigars from Havana were fortunate enough to weather the storms off Hatteras, they discharged their cargoes on the Manhattan docks. They were then ready for delivery to the importers without further formality than a cursory examination and approximation of duties by the Government Inspector in charge of the dock.

"In those days the cigars either came in huge hogsheads, packed in bundles of 100 and wrapped in the fibre from palm trees, or in large, undecorated boxes of 500 to 1,000 cigars each. When the smoker received one of these large boxes he could select for his own use the colors which pleased his taste and reserve the remainder for his friends.

"Today, when the Ward liners land our importations here regularly each Tuesday, the cigars are packed in finely decorated boxes of from 25 to 100, and the cigars in this packing are selected so that they are all of exactly the same color. Contrary to the old easy-going, wind-jamming days, however, they are not available for the use of the owner for a week or more, as they have to be transferred to the Appraisers' Stores. There they are weighed and appraised and various stamps are put on the boxes. Ample time is given the customs officials to decide on how much duty they want those particular cigars to contribute to the funds of the Treasury Department.

"Another thing of interest that may not be generally known is that no effort was made in the old days to care for the consumers' interests by keeping his cigars in the best possible condition for smoking. Now things are different. For instance, in our new establishment we have a stock room or humidor which is so constructed as to care for fully 3,000,000 cigars at once. This room is provided with an air-purifying and regulating apparatus that maintains perfectly uniform conditions of temperature and humidity at all times, so that the cigars will be as nearly perfect for smoking as it is possible for human endeavor to make them. Experience has shown that varying atmospheric conditions quickly sap the fine Havana tobacco of its richness of aroma and flavor.

"One of the most peculiar things that I have noted in my experience in the importing business is the fickleness of public favor in the matter of fine cigars. Our records show that large importations were in years ago from factories that are today practically unknown in this market, while on the other hand many of the most popular brands at the present time were unknown then. Many of the old brands have lost their popularity only for a time, being apparently forgotten only to come in for a new demand when the tastes of the smokers tire of the new favorites.

"This may be attributed in a large way to the varying crops of tobacco which Cuba produces, and the inability of the manufacturer to obtain tobacco every year of the same flavor and aroma. There is no consumer more insistent on absolute perfection than the smoker of fine cigars, and any failure on the part of a manufacturer to get tobacco up to the standard he has established most unquestionably means the loss of the popularity of his brands in this market. For this reason the success of the business of the importer of cigars depends largely on his judgment of the tobacco in them and his ability to select such cigars as will satisfy the popular taste.

"In the old days, sixty or more years ago, when I drove to Beaver Street from what was then a suburban home in Chelsea Village, or took the hourly bus to that part of the city, I found our place of business in the midst of our city trade, with all deliveries to be made within practically fifteen minutes' walk. In those days a location as far up as Thirty-seventh Street would have been the equivalent of one in the Bronx or Yonkers today. The matter of prompt deliveries alone, and the necessity for beating competition in that respect, gives an uptown location marked advantages at the present time because the big buyers of imported cigars are no longer in the Beaver Street neighborhood. It is particularly advantageous for out-of-town customers, who nowadays stop several miles north of Bowling Green.

"In view of the changes that have taken place in the city itself, as well as in its business methods in the past sixty-seven years, I often find myself wondering and speculating on what will be a central location for our business sixty-seven years hence."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—A. Gainsberg & Co.; A. Gainsberg, clothing, men's furn. goods; Aberdeen.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Gibson, representing; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO—J. O'Brien, men's hats, furn. goods; Grand.
LYNN, Mass.—Burrows & Sanborn; C. H. Johnson, cloaks, suits, waists; Marlborough.
NEW HAVEN—J. Weissman, mfr. trousers, overalls; New Victoria.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Goldberg, mfr. cloth hats, caps; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Globe Clothing Co.; M. Yusam, mfr. trousers; Broadway Central.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; S. Upright, domestics, linens, dress goods, silks; A. L. Grossman, jobs suits, Winter coats, woolen house dresses, cotton petticoats; 303 5th Av.
UTICA—Mrs. G. W. Griffith, millinery; Gerard.

How to Expand

The New York Times:

Since we have again renewed our tri-weekly announcement on the Business Page of The New York Times orders have been pouring in. It has necessitated us adding a number of new machines in our Hackensack factory.

Thanks for your co-operation! Yours very truly,

HIRSH BROS.,
Wash Skirts, 25 West 27th Street.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE Retails at Wholesale Prices. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3851.
ADDRESSING. Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1351. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.
ADVERTISING. CIRCULAR LETTERS THAT "TURN THE TRICK." Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.
AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to \$20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.
APRONS DEAN'S Lockstitched 1,000 Styles, 25c. up. Send for Catalog. APRONS 45 East 17th Street.
BELTS. Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING. ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 951.
CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.
DRESSES. WASH DRESSES Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.
DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS JACOB FEIBEL, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.
FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.
GIRDLES Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.
LEGHORN HATS White Hats, Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38-40 West 32d St.
MEN'S HIGH GRADE COATS. English regular models, \$10; uptown store price, \$17. Andrews, 172 Fifth Ave.
MEN'S DRESS SUITS. FULL DRESS FROCK COATS PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.
OVERALLS. "THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." \$1.50 Per Dozen. S. COHEN, Mfr., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.
RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES. B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.
WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF BLD'G. 2-16 WEST 33d ST. \$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES
5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.
Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.
HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.
Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 589.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under \$1,000.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 4058.
Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.
HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.
A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse.
J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.
National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Cash buyers all kinds of mdse.
In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions. cash.
B. R. S. CO., 32 GREENE ST. Buys Mdse. for Cash.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 Broadway.
Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.
WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Attractive proposition offered by big manufacturer to salesman who can secure \$75,000 or more department store business for popular-priced H. G. men's shirts; state details in confidence. W 22 Times.

Salesman for Southern and Western territory to sell a line of Brooklyn-made fine bench-turned slippers; applications strictly confidential; salary. D 255 Times Downtown.

Salesman calling on out-of-town merchants selling women's ready-to-wear merchandise; unusual profitable side-line proposition; no samples; commission. L 90 Times.

Salesman for infants' worsted goods for Western territory; direct or side line; one who sold infants' wear in best sections; commission. Z 304 Times Annex.

BUYER for general stores desires jobs, cheap for cash, in ladies' and misses' apparel. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Tel. Spring 358.

Well-known representative desires one or two live lines for Middle West, department or drug stores. W 80 Times.

Female designer, experienced on popular-priced serge and silk dresses. Spiegerman & Mitherson, 121 Prince St.

Salesman—A1 man for popular line of wash skirts; commission. Call after 1. 153 West 15th, 4th floor.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs house dresses; also basement dry goods.

Jobber looking Fall junior coats all week, 30 W. 26th, 7th floor.

You Come to Me to Buy
I don't have to pay a salesman to Sell you. That's why I can give you a special discount. And I have real values in
Cotton Novelty Piece Goods
—the kind that make money for you. Come and see.
Special Discount to Floor Purchasers.
BRUNO BECKHARD,
148 FIFTH AVENUE,
Successor to Wasserman & Beckhard.

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50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
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S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Lot LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE LINGERIES DRESSES, 12 styles, at \$3.87½.

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ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
Ivanta ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS	REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 290 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
To open bag release handle and press back lock.	AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG	ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4679.
RUBBER STAMPS	Century None Better Made.	Stationers & Printers Dealers: Write for Agency to 318 Broadway, N. Y. C.
MIDDY BLOUSES	Look out for Infringers! The 3 IN ONE is patented and sold only by	Wm. Freedman 816 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MADE IN U. S. A.

You Should See My Wash Line PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR 39 W. 32nd St. In the Heart of the Trade

Dainty Graduation Dresses NOW in Lace & Nets, \$7.50 to \$12.50. at Rose Dress Co. 25-29 W. 31st St. Costumes & Dresses \$8.50 to \$16.50

Jobbers: Our 1915 Pile Fabric Line now ready for inspection. SILK COATS \$4.75 Up Delivery NOW G. Rodbell Jobbing Trade Only. 158-164 West 27th St.

"Something New Always Shown" Leaders in Voile Marquisette Organdie Dresses HANDEL & CO. Popular Prices. 40-42 West 27th

Immediate Delivery for SUMMER SALES A Winner in Cotton Dresses at \$4.50 A Silk Striped Voile that Competitors Can't Imitate. Sol. Shapiro Mfg. Co. Smart Dresses—Makers from \$2.75 up. 116-118 W. 29th St.

Section 4 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 4

S SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1915. S

YANKEES LEAD AMERICAN LEAGUE RACE—GIANTS AND DODGERS LOSE—SCHOOLBOYS' BIG WALK

MACKMEN HUMBLED BY YANKS' HITTING

Wild Bill's Boys Pound Out 11 to 3 Victory—Take First Place in League Race.

It was real baseball war up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon when Connie Mack brought the Athletics over to shake hands with Wild Bill Donovan's recruits. The Yanks didn't take kindly to the return of their old playmates. They had vivid recollections of past disasters when the Quaker City men were the topliners, and showed little mercy. Hits rattled off the Donovan bats in riotous profusion, and the Mackmen were banished for the day by a score of 11 to 3. The Yankees are getting so they won't recognize a defeat when it comes. Yesterday's result gave them their fifth straight victory, and the defeat of Detroit by the White Sox placed them on the roof of the baseball standing. Wild Bill is sure his boys have moved into the new observation for keeps.

The Mack men never had a chance. Connie had brought over a big bushel basket full of hits to distribute to his players, and the Yankees stole all of them. No matter who he sent to the mound, it was the same sad story—the pitchers couldn't get the hang of sending that ball down the trail so that safeties wouldn't bounce off the Yankee bats. Shawkey was the first to try, and he lasted for two and a third innings. Boone caused Connie to send out a lifeline to his first choice. After Doc Cook had singled, he shot the sphere right on the nose and landed it in the right field grand stand for a circuit of the bases. It was more than Mack could stand, and he pulled Shawkey to the bench, deciding he would do better as a mere spectator. Bressler was the next choice. He stayed until the end of the sixth, and then made his little bow and retired. Davis, who replaced him, did not do much better, the final inning producing four hits for the Yanks, one a two-bagger by Mr. Caldwell.

Incidentally Ray pitched a great game for his teammates. At the start it seemed as if the Mackmen might find him, but as the game wore on they got few glimpses of the ball. He allowed only seven hits, and six of them came in the first four innings, but produced only three runs. In the seventh and eighth innings Caldwell went a bit wild, but he steadied before serious damage had been done.

One thing that helped him was the excellent support which was accorded him by the rest of the team, not only in hitting—there was a plenty of that—but in the sharp fielding. A mouse couldn't have got through that infield. Three snappy double plays were to the credit of the Yanks when it was all over, and each was completed by the same set of men, Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp.

If there was one outstanding star on the New York team it was Fritz Maisel. In five times at bat he slashed out four singles and fouled out to Schang on his final effort. Also he scored four of the New York runs, and one in the sixth was counted only because of his clever work on the bases.

The first Philadelphia tally was the result of a three-bagger to centre by Strunk and a single to left by Schang. In the next a single through Peckinpaugh by Walsh, a pass, an infield out, and a single to centre by Lajoie scored another tally. The final one was in the fourth, when Barry singled, went to third on Kopf's hit to left, and counted when Bressler sent a sacrifice fly to left. The Yankees scored one in the first inning as a result of a hit, two passes, and an infield out. In the second Sweeney singled to centre and Caldwell walked. Maisel singled through Barry, and scored Sweeney. Hartzell's sacrifice fly brought in Caldwell, and Maisel scored on Shawkey's wild throw. In the third Boone scored Cook and himself on a drive to the right wing of the grand stand. In the fourth and fifth Maisel scored, the first on a single and infield out and a hit by High, and the second on a hit, a wild pitch, a stolen base, and a wild throw. The final scoring was done in the eighth. Caldwell doubled, High was safe on Barry's fumble, and Ray scored. Pipp singled to left, sending High to third, and stole second. Cook singled to right, scoring High and Pipp. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	5	4	4	2	2	M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
H'tz'l, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	Walsh, lf.	5	1	1	2	1
High, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	Str'k, cf.	2	1	1	1	1
Pipp, 1b.	5	1	1	11	0	Sch'g, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Cook, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	1	1	6
P'p'gh, ss.	3	0	2	6	3	McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	1	7	Barry, ss.	3	1	1	3	1
Sw'y, c.	4	1	1	4	0	Kopf, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
C'well, p.	3	2	1	0	0	Sh'key, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						B'sler, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Davis, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	11	13	27	12	Total	30	3	7	24	14

Errors—Schang, Barry, Bressler.

Philadelphia ......1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York..........1 3 2 1 0 1 0 3 .—11

Two-base hit—Caldwell. Three-base hit—Strunk. Home run—Boone. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cook. Earned runs—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice flies—Hartzell, Bressler. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone and Pipp; Boone, Peckinpaugh and Pipp, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 8; off Shawkey, 3; off Bressler, 2. Hits—Off Shawkey, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Bressler, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off Davis, 4 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Caldwell, 4. Wild pitches—Caldwell, Bressler, Davis. Passed ball—Sweeney. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Errors Win This Game.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Mental and mechanical errors allowed St. Louis to defeat Cleveland, 5 to 3, in ten innings today. All of St. Louis's runs were the result of misplays, while Cleveland earned two runs of its three. The winning runs were scored after one was out on Shotton's single, Shields's error, Austin's grounder, Pratt's base on balls, a force play, and C. Walker's hit. Shotton walked the four times he faced Hagerman. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.	1	2	1	1	0	L'bold, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Austin, 3b.	2	0	1	2	2	R'gers, 2b.	3	0	2	1	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2	C'man, ss.	4	0	0	1	5
K'man, 1b.	5	1	1	1	0	J'kson, rf.	4	1	1	1	1
C. W'k'r, cf.	3	0	2	5	1	Graney, lf.	3	0	0	0	1
W'ms, rf.	5	1	1	1	0	B'bare, 3b.	4	0	1	4	3
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	3	5	Sh'ds, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	6	4	O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	4	3
L'milk, p.	4	0	0	0	3	B'lings, c.	1	0	0	1	1
						H'man, p.	2	0	0	1	1
						R. W'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						M'ch'l, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						†Hamm'd	0	1	0	0	0
						‡Wood	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	6	30	17	Total	33	3	6	30	19

*Batted for Hagerman in eighth inning.
†Ran for O'Neill in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Mitchell in tenth inning.
Errors—Graney, Shields, (2,) Hagerman, Shotten, Lavan, (2.)

Cleveland....... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
St. Louis....... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hit—Kauffman. Three-base hit—Williams. Home run—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Austin, (2,) C. Walker. Stolen bases—Rodgers, Shotten. Hits—Off Hagerman, 4 in 5 innings; off Walker, 1 in no inning, (pitched to one batter in ninth inning;) off Mitchell, 2 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 5; off R. Walker, 1; off Mitchell, 2; off Lowdermilk, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lowdermilk, (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Hagerman, 3; by Mitchell, 1; by Lowdermilk, 5. Wild pitch—Mitchell. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 8. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 7. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington at Boston—Rain.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 3. (Ten innings.)
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Kansas City, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Newark, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 2; Buffalo, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 7; Rochester, 1.
Newark, 1; Montreal, 0.
Providence, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Richmond, 4; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	9	4	.692
Detroit	12	6	.667
Chicago	11	7	.611
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	7	10	.412
St. Louis	5	12	.294
Philadelphia	4	10	.286

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	3	.800
Cincinnati	9	7	.563
Chicago	9	6	.600
Boston	8	6	.571
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Brooklyn	6	10	.375
Pittsburgh	5	10	.333
New York	3	10	.231

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	11	6	.647
Chicago	9	5	.643
Pittsburgh	10	7	.588
Brooklyn	9	7	.563
Kansas City	9	8	.529
Buffalo	6	10	.375
Baltimore	6	12	.333
St. Louis	5	10	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	2	0	1.000
Montreal	1	1	.500
Toronto	2	2	.500
Buffalo	1	2	.333
Providence	2	1	.667
Richmond	2	2	.500
Newark	1	1	.500
Rochester	0	2	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Newark.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Newark—2 games.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Jersey City.

Detroit Shut Out by Sox.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Russell proved an enigma to Detroit today, holding them to three scattered hits, while Chicago shut out the visitors, 5 to 0. Ray Schalk's homer with two men on the bases was enough to give the locals the game, but they added two more by bunching hits in the third and eighth innings. Cobb was ordered out of the game in the seventh for arguing with Umpire Nallin after he had been called out on strikes. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	Bush, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Roth, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	Vitt, 2b, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
E. C's, 2b.	4	1	2	3	1	Cobb, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Felsch, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	Fuller, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
J. C'ns, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	C'ford, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	1	1	1	2	Veach, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Brief, 1b.	2	1	2	3	0	Kav'h, 3b, 1b.	3	0	1	2	0
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	11	1	Jacobson, 1b, cf.	3	0	0	10	0
R'sell, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Peters, c.	3	0	0	6	3
						Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Cov'l'e, p.	2	0	0	0	5
						*Moriarty	1	0	0	0	0
						Reyn'ds, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	5	Total	29	0	3	24	16

*Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
Errors—Kavanagh, (2,) Coveleskie, Brief.

Chicago ....0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 .—5
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Roth. Home run—Schalk. Stolen bases—Weaver, Brief, (2,) J. Collins, Vitt, (2,) Crawford. Earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 4; off Reynolds, 1. Sacrifice hit—Felsch. Double plays—E. Collins to Weaver to Brief; Coveleskie to Bush to Jacobson. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 6; off Russell, 3. Hits—Off Dubuc, none in one-third of an inning; off Coveleskie, 6 in six and two-third innings; off Reynolds, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 5; by Russell, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Marty O'Toole Set Free.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1.—In the police court here today Marty O'Toole, pitcher for the Columbus American Association team, charged with having engaged in a fight with a street car motorman, was allowed to go free, with an admonition by the court. The case of the street railway employe was disposed of in the same way.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	2
Jersey City	4 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 .	7	7	0

Batteries—Huenke, Duchesnil and Erwin; Sherman and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	0
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .	1	6	4

Batteries—Rechter and Madden; Chabek and Heckinger.

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	4	5
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 .	4	7	2

Batteries—Fullenwider and Casey; Bentley and Kocher.

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	2	7	5
Richmond	0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 .	4	7	1

Batteries—Luque and Konnock; Sterzer and Schaufle.

Plan National Rifle Match.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A new national rifle championship match was arranged today by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, which is composed of members of the civilian rifle clubs organized by the War Department to compete for a trophy which the department will provide. Shooting will begin in July on the home ranges of the clubs, including those in the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone. The match will be shot annually. The committee elected fifty-six new clubs to membership.

BASEBALL To-day, 2 Gms., 1:45 & 3:30. Newark vs. St. Louis. Federal League Park. Hudson Tubes direct to grounds.—Advt.

START OF "FINLEY WALK" FOR EVENING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Nearly 600 boys participated in this "hike" and 198 finished.

PHILLIES RECOVER AT GIANTS' EXPENSE

Christy Mathewson's "Fadeaway" Fails to Prevent Score of 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—With Grover Cleveland Alexander pitching his usual airtight game, the Phillies recovered their winning stride after dropping two games in a row to the slugging Dodgers, taking today's game from the Giants by a score of 4 to 2. It was the fifth straight game the Phillies have captured from McGraw's crippled outfit. A crowd of 10,000 fans was on hand to witness the downfall of the Giants.

Christy Mathewson again essayed to break into the winning column, but while "Big Six" pitched a clever game, a home run clout over the right field fence by Beals Becker, and a fumble that Larry Doyle mixed in at a critical stage, proved too big a handicap for the veteran to overcome. The homer came in the first, following a clean single by Bancroft, and netted two runs, and the miscue by the Giants' Captain came in the sixth, with Byrne on second as a result of his single. Bancroft sacrificed, and was followed by Whitted, who singled to left, the combination producing the other two runs.

In the other innings which Matty pitched he showed a lot of his old-time skill and had his famous "fadeaway" working to perfection. He was particularly puzzling to big "Gabby" Cravath, who fanned the three times he faced Matty, although his third strike-out was made to protect a base stealer. "Rube" Schauer pitched the eighth inning, when Matty gave way to Eddie Grant, and the Phillies gathered two hits off the youngster. Bobby Byrne opened the inning with a slam to deep centre, which netted him three bases, but he was declared out when "Dode" Paskert, who was coaching at third base, became so enthusiastic over the hit that he tapped Bobby on the shoulder. The display of affection cost the Phillies a run, for Bancroft rapped a single to right which would have counted Byrne.

Alexander simply toyed with the Giants and blanked them in all but two innings. "Chief" Meyers prevented Alexander from scoring a shut-out victory by rapping a pair of doubles off the big Nebraskan. In the third the Indian backstop opened with a two-bagger to centre, and after Alexander had disposed of Matty and Murray, Doyle dropped a single into centre which tallied the Chief. Alexander took liberties with Brainard in the eighth, and the youngster hit one to left for two bases. Meyers got his second two-bagger to centre, scoring Brainard, and Eddie Grant, who batted for Matty, singled to centre, scoring Brainard. It began to look like trouble for the Phillies then, but Alexander quickly put on the brakes and stopped the rally. Murray hit a liner to Whitted, Doyle rolled one to Luderus, who tagged first, and Honus Lobert lifted a fly to Cravath. In the ninth the Giants went out in order. A pretty play, Luderus to Alexander, retired Robertson for the third out.

Alexander had brilliant support to help him win his fifth straight game of the season. Davey Bancroft played a sensational game, and made two singles and a sacrifice off of Mathewson. In the first he made a wonderful stop when Fletcher's grounder skimmed close to second, and tossed the ball with a back-hand throw to Dugey, forcing Lobert. In the fifth he ran back of third, grabbed Robertson's grounder, and nailed the runner at first by a long and accurate throw. Twice, when New York runners tried to steal second, Bancroft made the catch and put the ball on the runner. Altogether the youngster had a brilliant day, and the big crowd enjoyed his work. Byrne beat Lobert out of a hit by fielding his bunt in the fourth with one hand, and Becker made a circus one-hand catch of Fletcher's fly in the seventh, after misjudging the ball.

The Giants presented a patched-up team, owing to several of their regulars being on the injured list, but they played good ball behind Mathewson. Fred Snodgrass, who had been booked to play first instead of Merkle, who has a dislocated shoulder, was kept out of the game by a sore hand. Brainard, a recruit, played the bag. Lobert, the former Philly third sacker, was given a warm welcome and had a chance to tie the game up in the eighth, but flied out. He made a fine stop off of Dugey in the second. Lobert was spiked in one of the Boston games, but insisted on playing against his old teammates. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	M'ray, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
B'c'ft, ss.	3	1	2	2	3	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	3	2
Becker, lf.	4	2	1	1	0	Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	F'cher, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
W'ted, cf.	3	0	1	4	0	Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	1
Dugey, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	R'tson, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1	B'nard, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1
Kil'fer, c.	3	0	1	4	3	Meyers, c.	3	1	2	4	0
Alex'r, p.	3	0	0	1	4	M'son, p.	2	0	0	1	3
						Schauer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Grant	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	4	8	27	13	Total	32	2	6	†23	13

*Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.
†Byrne called out for interference by a coacher.
Errors—Doyle, Dugey.

Philadelphia ....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 .—4
New York ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Brainard, Meyers (2.) Three-base hit—Byrne. Home run—Becker. Stolen bases—Becker. Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Bancroft. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Brainard. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Hits—Off Mathewson, 6 in 7 innings; off Schauer, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Lobert.) Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Alexander, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

RIGLER AND HERZOG FIGHT.

Then Each Has the Other Arrested for Disturbing Peace.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Umpire Rigler and Manager Herzog of Cincinnati fought on the local National League field and later caused each other's arrest on charges of disturbing the peace.

In the seventh inning Huggins of St. Louis put Leach of Cincinnati out at second by the hidden ball trick. Herzog disputed Rigler's decision and was ordered off the field. A few minutes later he returned, and according to Rigler, insulted the umpire. Rigler tore off his mask and struck Herzog in the face with it. The two struggled until their fellow players and twelve policemen separated them. Herzog suffered a bleeding nose and discolored eye. Rigler was unmarked. St. Louis won from the visitors 9 to 5. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	1	2	1	3	0	Hug's, 2b.	3	2	1	1	2
H'zog, ss.	3	1	1	2	4	Dolan, lf.	5	1	2	1	1
V. K'tz, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Long, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Killi'r, lf.	2	0	0	3	0	Miller, 1b.	5	0	1	9	1
Grif'h, rf.	3	1	2	3	0	Wilson, rf.	3	2	1	5	1
Groh, 3b.	3	1	1	4	0	Beck, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0
Olson, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	Butler, ss.	3	1	1	1	0
Moll's, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0	Snyder, c.	4	1	2	9	3
Clarke, c.	4	0	1	1	2	Griner, p.	2	1	1	0	3
Doug's, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Robin'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Schn'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
*Tw'bley	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	27	5	7	24	8	Total	34	9	11	27	13

*Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
Errors—Von Kolnitz, Dolan, Long.

Cincinnati ....1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—5
St. Louis..............1 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 .—9

Two-base hits—Beck, Long, Huggins. Three-base hit—Dolan. Home run—Herzog. Stolen base—Long. Earned runs—Off Griner, 1; off Douglass, 2; off Ames, 5. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Killefer, Griffith. Double play—Groh, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 4; off Robinson, 1; off Douglass, 2; off Ames, 1; off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Douglass, 6 in 3 1-3 innings; off Ames, 4 in 1 inning; off Schneider, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; off Griner, 7 in 4; off Robinson, none in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Herzog;) by Schneider, (Long.) Struck out—By Douglass, 1; by Robinson, 3; by Griner, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

Cubs Knock Out Adams.

PITTSBURGH, May 1.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh today 3 to 1. Adams was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning, when he allowed three hits and two runs. The visitors could do nothing with Kantlehner and Conzelman. Standridge, for Chicago, was unhittable with men on bases. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	0	3	0	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1
Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	4	1	Carey, lf.	4	0	0	3	2
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	2	1	0	Baird, 3b.	4	0	2	4	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	2	1	0	2	H'man, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0	Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	1	0	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	2	3	0	Lej'ne, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
B'han, c.	3	0	1	4	1	Schang, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Phelan, 3b.	3	0	2	2	1	Gerber, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
St'd'ge, p.	3	0	0	0	4	*Viox	1	0	1	0	0
						Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	3
						K'tl'ner, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
						C's'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Scheeren	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	27	10	Total	34	1	7	27	9

Errors—Good, Lajuene (2,) Gerber.
*Batted for Gerber in ninth.
†Batted for Kantlehner in ninth.
‡Batted for Conzelman in ninth.

Chicago .... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Pittsburgh .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit — Schulte. Three-base hit—Saier. Stolen bases — Baird (2,) Schulte. Earned runs — Chicago, 2. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Standridge, 2; off Adams, 1; off Kantlehner, 1; off Conzelman, 2. Hits—Off Adams, 6 in 4 innings; off Kantlehner, 2 in 4 innings; off Conzelman, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Standridge, 3; by Adams, 1; by Kantlehner, 2; by Conzelman, 3. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

College and School Scores.

At New Haven—Yale, 6; University of Virginia, 2.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 7; Princeton, 5.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 6; Amherst, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 5; Holy Cross, 2.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 5; Swarthmore, 3.
At Hartford—Trinity, 8; New York University, 8.
At Springfield—Syracuse University, 12; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 4.
At Annapolis—Navy, 20; Dickinson, 0.
At Easton, Penn.—Pennsylvania State, 4; Lafayette, 2.
At Gettysburg—Gettysburg, 3; Villanova, 2.
At Columbus—Ohio State, 3; Oberlin, 0.
At West Point—Army, 11; Georgetown, 4.
At Princeton—Princeton Prep, 10; Adelphi Academy, 9.
At Lenox Oval—St. Ann's Academy, 8; All Hallows Institute, 5.
At Wallingford, Conn.—Choate School, 4; Taft School, 3.
At Ossining—Holbrook School, 6; Nyack High School, 1.
At Chicago—University of Iowa, 7; University of Chicago, 4.
At Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn—Erasmus Hall High School, 7; Boys' High School, 2.
At Grant City, S. I.—Maryland A. C., 5; Boissevain & Co., 4.
At Essex Falls, N. J.—Kingsley School, 7; Newark Academy, 5.
At Mohegan Lake, N. Y.—Hackley School, 16; Mohegan Lake School, 13.
At Pawling, N. Y.—Pawling School, 6; Rutgers Second Team, 2.
At Morristown, N. J.—Newman School, 6; Morristown School, 2.

Worcester Leads on Heavy Track.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—Worcester "Tech" won the dual track meet with Trinity here today, 83½ to 42½. The visitors took eight firsts and Trinity four. The track was heavy and all the times were slow. Young of Trinity starred, taking both the 100 and 220 yard dashes.

Michigan Boxing Bill Vetoed.

LANSING, Mich., May 1.—Governor Ferris today vetoed the boxing bill which was passed this week by the State Legislature. The bill provided for a State athletic commission to regulate boxing matches.

LEAVEY FIRST IN SCHOOLBOYS' WALK

Leads 600 High School Students in 13-Mile Hike Over City Streets.

Charles S. Leavey of the New Lots Evening High School, walking at an average of a mile in nine minutes for the entire distance, won the Finley Distance Walk for evening high school students over the streets of New York yesterday afternoon. The race started from Public School 52, at the corner of Academy Street and Broadway, and the route was down Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, around Central Park, and then north on Fifth Avenue to the College of the City of New York, making a total distance of about 13 1-3 miles, which Leavey covered in 1:59.

Going to the front in the first few blocks of the race, Leavey increased his lead to four blocks at the sixth mile, and at the ninth mile he was leading by seven blocks, with J. Anthony of Stuyvesant Evening Trade School in second place. Leavey suffered from a "stitch in his side" when he was coming down Central Park West, but recovered quickly and struck his fast stride again. Leavey walked in the street most of the way, but, where traffic was heavy, he took to the sidewalk and on Fifth Avenue he was forced to keep off the sidewalk because of the many baby carriages in his path.

With nearly 600 students in lines across the street, Dr. Henry Jenkins, Superintendent of the evening schools, started the walkers on their long trip at 2:32 o'clock. For the first few blocks the walkers were pretty well bunched, but when the first mile mark was reached they were strung out in a long line. Walkers of all types, ages and sizes took part in the contest, and they were attired in all sorts of costumes, from the regulation walking uniform to the regular every-day attire.

The Winner.

Walking at a steady, consistent pace, Leavey passed under the archway at the entrance of the City College Grounds on Convent Avenue at 4:31, and J. Anthony, who finished second, came in 4 minutes and 50 seconds later. Of the 600 students who started in the race but 200 finished, the rest dropping out at different places along the long route. One boy was disqualified during the contest for riding on a bicycle. The judges caught the young man speeding down St. Nicholas Avenue on a friend's bicycle and quickly ordered him out of the race. There were no disqualifications for illegal walking and the judges were unanimous in complimenting the walkers on their strict adherence to the rules of heel and toe walking.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who donated the bronze medals given to the first twenty-five walkers finishing in the contest, was unable to be present, as he was detained in Albany. The next ten men finishing after twenty-fifth place were awarded silver medals by The New York World. The thirty-five medal winners follow:

19—C. Leavey, New Lots	1:59:00
163—J. Anthony, Stuyvesant	2:03:50
319—George Trefry, Brooklyn	2:05:00
119—D. Goldberger, Stuyvesant	2:09:15
385—J. Rittoff, Harlem	2:09:32
291—K. Zulch, Brooklyn	2:09:40
295—A. Hundertmark, Brooklyn	2:10:25
350—M. Greenberg, Morris	2:10:37
388—A. Kanowitz, Harlem	2:11:05
531—B. Cohen, East Side	2:12:21
362—M. Fischer, Morris	2:12:55
33—M. Palins, New York	2:13:07
553—M. Pflying, Harlem	2:13:11
539—M. Miller, Harlem	2:13:17
504—L. Soloman, East Side	2:13:25
41—A. Garber, New York	2:13:34
129—L. Major, Stuyvesant	2:13:49
86—A. Flynn, New York	2:14:21
391—M. Edoman, East Side	2:14:32
125—A. J. Jungbluth, Stuyvesant	2:14:42
303—A. Bernstein, East Side	2:15:00
40—J. Schwartz, New York	2:15:30
389—Wm. Kaufmann, East Side	2:16:00
60—J. Lathmer, New York	2:16:21
117—J. Garino, Stuyvesant	2:16:47
381—H. Jones, Morris	2:17:17
61—F. Seuferth, New York	2:17:33
415—R. Barber, East Side	2:17:39
65—B. Fitzpatrick, New York	2:17:50
392—L. Zala, East Side	2:18:00
238—M. Cimma, Harlem	2:18:14
62—A. Meyer, New York	2:18:16
522—L. Josepe, East Side	2:18:51
297—A. Goebel, Brooklyn	2:18:52
69—J. Sussman, New York	2:19:12

COLUMBIA ATHLETES LEAD.

Outscore Wesleyan by 26 Points on Field and Track.

Columbia defeated Wesleyan in a track and field meet yesterday afternoon on South Field, by the score of 76 to 50. This is the first time these colleges have met on the track in a score of years, and the meet was the opening contest of the season for both teams. The events on the track preceded the baseball game between the two colleges, in which Columbia also won.

The Blue and White athletes had the best of it all the way, taking eight first places to the Methodists' six. In two events, the shot put and the running broad jump, the home team took all three places from the visitors.

Sterling E. Graham was the star of the meet for the Columbia team, winning three first places, the only three events in which he competed.

G. R. Potter of Wesleyan carried off first places in the half mile, mile and pole vault events.

The contest between L. G. Smith, Columbia's cross-country Captain, and G. K. Cashman in the two-mile run was the spectacular event of the games. Cashman took the lead for the first mile, with his team mate, A. H. Treadwell, at his heels. Smith, after hanging well behind, challenged Cashman in a series of sprints that covered the next half mile, when Smith forged to the front and kept a two-yard lead until the finish. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by O. C. Whitney, Wesleyan; A. Harvitt, Columbia, second; H. D. Kraft, Wesleyan, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Harvitt, Columbia; H. D. Kraft, Wesleyan, second; O. C. Whitney, Wesleyan, third. Time—0:23.

440-Yard Run.—Won by C. C. Whitney, Wesleyan; F. Whelan, Columbia, second; V. Nekarda, Columbia, third. Time—0:52 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by G. Potter, Wesleyan; F. Whelan, Columbia, second; A. C. White, Wesleyan, third. Time—2:02 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by G. Potter, Wesleyan; M. Gertz, Columbia, second; A. L. Huelsenback, Columbia, third. Time—4:37.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by L. G. Smith, Columbia; G. K. Cashman, Wesleyan, second; A. H. Treadwell, Wesleyan, third. Time—10:04 1-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by S. E. Graham, Columbia; D. W. Vollmer, Columbia, second; N. Williams, Wesleyan, third. Time—0:16 1-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by S. E. Graham, Columbia; A. Williams, Wesleyan, second; J. A. Sutton, Wesleyan, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by S. E. Graham, Columbia, with 22 feet 7 inches; L. C. Bush, Columbia, second, with 19 feet 11 inches; H. Cowperthwaite, Columbia, third, with 19 feet 6 inches.

High Jump.—Won by F. E. Loescher, Columbia, with 5 feet 8½ inches; H. A. Schulte, Columbia, second, with 5 feet 6¼ inches; H. M. Grinton, Wesleyan, third, with 5 feet 5½ inches.

Shot Put.—Won by C. E. Olmstead, Columbia, with 41 feet 9½ inches; E. V. Littauer, Columbia, second, with 37 feet 11 inches; H. Cowperthwaite, Columbia, third, with 37 feet 8¼ inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by C. E. Olmstead, Columbia, with 128 feet 9¼ inches; M. Craig, Wesleyan, second, with 107 feet 7½ inches; D. Gordon, Wesleyan, third, with 66 feet 10 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by G. R. Potter, Wesleyan, with 10 feet; F. Nolte, Columbia, second, with 9 feet 9 inches; G. L. Bradley, Columbia, third, with 9 feet 6 inches.

Discus Throw.—Won by M. Craig, Wesleyan, with a throw of 107 feet 2 inches; C. E. Olmstead, Columbia, second, with a throw of 105 feet 3½ inches; L. McCoy, Columbia, third, with a throw of 104 feet 3¼ inches.

Total Point Score.—Columbia, 76; Wesleyan, 50.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul.—Kansas City, 3; St. Paul, 1.
At Louisville.—Louisville, 2; Indianapolis, 0.
At Columbus.—Cleveland, 7; Columbus, 6.
At Minneapolis.—Milwaukee, 7; Minneapolis, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence.—Lawrence, 6; Lewiston, 5. (Eleven innings.)
At Worcester.—Lowell, 4; Worcester, 0.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans.—Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 0.
At Memphis.—Nashville, 9; Memphis, 1.
At Chattanooga.—Little Rock, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
At Mobile.—Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 2.

Latham to Manage a Club.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—Officials of the Colonial League announced today that Arlie Latham would manage the Tip Tops, one of the two baseball clubs that will represent New Bedford in the league this season. Latham was last with the New York Giants.

BRAVES BEAT BROOKLYN.

Veteran Long Tom Hughes Pitches Eight Scoreless Innings.

Long Tom Hughes, an outcast of the Yankees, Rochester, Washington, and several other clubs, showed up well with the world's champion Braves at Ebbets Field yesterday, and Brooklyn lost its first home game of the season with Boston by a score of 4 to 1. Hughes is not "coming back." He has already arrived. His victory yesterday was the third he has registered this season. Pitted against Sherrod Smith, a youngster drafted by Brooklyn from Newark this year, the veteran Hughes pitched a very superior brand of baseball, and from the start Brooklyn did not have a chance. He had no speed, but he had plenty of curves and still more gray matter, and he was successful in turning back his opponents scoreless for eight innings. It was not until the ninth chapter that the Robins earned their single counter.

Hughes gave "Chief" Stallings few moments of worry, allowing only three hits, and he was equally meagre with his passes. There may have been one or two occasions when Hughes appeared to be tottering, but Rabbit Maranville and big Hans Schmidt formed the bulwark which supported him through the danger periods. Maranville was especially active, and he killed off more than one hit for Brooklyn.

Smith, for a youngster, pitched steadily against the heavy-hitting champions. One of the runs registered against him was a present from himself. In the third inning the Brooklyn pitcher threw wild past Daubert on an intended sacrifice by Fitzpatrick, giving him two bases and sending Moran, who had walked, to third. Cather then drove a sacrifice to Wheat.

Red Smith, a former Superba favorite, was a factor in the two runs scored by Boston in the second inning. Sherwood Magee opened the inning with a single to left field. Smith followed this blow with a triple into left field, and tallied himself when Maranville popped a hit into centre field.

On his first appearance at bat, Zach Wheat, the slugging left fielder, received a reception from 6,000 enthusiasts which would have flattered any player and which proved that Brooklyn would have gone into mourning if he had been traded to the Giants, as was reported last week. Zach then gave a fine exhibition in left field, making two of the running one-handed catches for which he is noted.

Ollie O'Mara, the clever Superba shortstop, was the only Brooklynite who could reach Hughes's benders, and he slammed out two of his team's three safeties. Schultz got the other, but neither of the trio figured in Brooklyn's scoring in the ninth. Daubert walked at the start of this period, and Stengel was hit by a pitched ball. But it took three outs to bring Captain Jake in. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	O'Mara, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
F'zp'k, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	Da'b't, 1b.	2	1	0	11	0
Cather, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	Stengel, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Schm't, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1	C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
J. Sm'h, 3b.	4	2	2	0	2	Myers, cf.	4	0	0	6	0
M'ville, ss.	3	0	2	4	4	Sch'tz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	2	2	M'C'ty, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Hughes, p.	3	0	0	1	2	S. Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Zim'man	1	0	0	0	0
						Ap'ton, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	7	27	14	Total	27	1	3	27	14

*Batted for S. Smith in the eighth inning.
Errors—Moran, Schultz, S. Smith.

Boston ....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—J. Smith, Maranville. Three-base hit—J. Smith. Sacrifice flies—Cather, Gowdy. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Sacrifice hits—Cather, Schmidt, Maranville. Double plays—O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Schmidt, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Appleton, 1; off Hughes, 5. Hits—Off Smith, 7 in eight innings; off Appleton, 0 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Stengel.) Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Appleton, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

DUAL ATHLETIC MEETS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 1.—Swarthmore and Rutgers tied in a track meet here this afternoon, the result narrowing down to the pole vault, in which Smith and Olen of Swarthmore won both places. Nash broke Rutgers' discus record with a heave of 128 feet 7 inches. Talman also broke a Rutgers record in the shot-put with a throw of 38 feet 3½ inches. The prettiest race of the day was the 440-yard, in which Bowles of Rutgers nosed out Pohlig of Swarthmore with a wonderful spurt in the time of 0:53. Gowdy scored both first place in high and low hurdles for Swarthmore, and also first in the broad jump.

DURHAM, N. H., May 1.—Bates outclassed New Hampshire College in a dual track meet here today by the score of 87½ to 49½. Pettee of New Hampshire made the only record, doing the high jump at 5 feet 4¾ inches, a new mark for his college. A wet field and heavy wind slowed up all the performances.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Lafayette defeated Johns Hopkins in a dual track meet today 54 to 47.

ANNAPOLIS, May 1.—University of Virginia defeated Navy in a track meet today 63 to 44.

ANDOVER, Mass., May 1.—Phillips-Andover Academy's track team won, 76½ to 19½, from the Harvard freshman team here today. The track was heavy and the time slow. Andover outclassed the young collegians except in the half-mile event.

TROY, N. Y., May 1.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was defeated by Middlebury College here this afternoon in their annual dual track meet by 76 to 46. The ground was very soggy, making fast time impossible.

Smash College Track Records.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—Two college records were broken in the annual Spring track meet at Yale today. J. W. Overton of Nashville, Tenn., ran the two miles in 9:36 2-5, lowering the previous record by twelve seconds. Vallean Wilkie of New York City bettered the quarter-mile record by two-fifths of a second, going the distance in 0:48 2-5. There was no wind and fast time was made in all of the events.

Final English Soccer Results.

LONDON, May 1.—The English soccer season was brought to a conclusion today, only one second division and three Southern League games being left to complete the schedule. Everton retained its position at the top of the first division and carried off the championship. The two London clubs, Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur, are at the other end of the table and are both reduced to the second division for next season, exchanging places with Derby County and Preston North End. The failure of London's most prominent teams to retain their positions is a big disappointment. Watford kept up their brilliant form right to the last game and captured the Southern League championship for the first time, but Croydon Common and Gillingham will appear in the second division next season, Stoke and Stalybridge being promoted. The Scottish League season ends on May 15, but only six games have to be decided. The summaries:

League II.—Hull City, 4; Grimsby Town, 1.
Southern League.—Northampton, 3; Millwall, 1. Southend United, 3; Plymouth Argyle, 1. Brighton & Hove, 1; Crystal Palace, 0.

KAUFF BLACKLISTED BY COMMISSION

Jumping Ball Player "Not Proper Person to be Identified with Game."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1.—The National Baseball Commission today refused the application for reinstatement of Benny Kauff, Brooklyn Federal League player, who signed a New York National League contract on last Thursday.

Following the announcement, Chairman Herrmann said: "The finding speaks for itself. The Commissioners voted it unanimously, and further discussion on my part would be useless."

The finding of the commission follows:

Player B. Kauff applies to the National Commission for reinstatement in organized baseball. His request is refused for the reason that in the past he has not respected his contractual obligations, and therefore, in our judgment, is not a desirable person to be identified with the great national game.

(Signed), AUGUST HERRMANN,
B. B. JOHNSON,
JOHN K. TENER,
National Commission.

The decision was arrived at after numerous telephonic communications had taken place between Chairman August Herrmann and President Tener of the National League and President Johnson of the American League, the other two members of the commission.

The result of the decision will be that Kauff cannot play baseball with the New York Nationals or any club operating under the rules of the National baseball agreement.

KAUFF BACK TO BROOKLYN.

Giants Relinquish All Claim When Contract Is Produced.

After a conference yesterday between President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants and Robert B. Ward of the Brookfeds, it was decided that the New York club was laboring under a misapprehension in relation to player Benny Kauff, and as soon as Mr. Ward showed Mr. Hempstead Kauff's contract with the Brookfeds, the Giants immediately relinquished their hold on the "Ty Cobb of the Federal League." He will go back and play with the Brookfeds.

There will be no baseball war over this case. Mr. Hempstead acknowledged that both he and Manager McGraw believed Kauff when he made an affidavit that he was a free agent. As a matter of fact, he was not a free agent. His contract, which he signed at Browns Wells, Miss., with Business Manager Dick Carroll, stands.

One fact about yesterday's conclave at the Waldorf-Astoria stood out prominently. The Federal League club owners assembled here in a fighting state of mind. Regardless of expense, the outlaws came to town determined to fight the Kauff case to the bitter end. When it was understood that the attitude of the New York club was conciliatory, the position of the Federal League changed, and there was nothing but kind remarks for the attitude that the Giants had taken in the Kauff controversy.

The National Commission ruled yesterday that Kauff could not be reinstated, but even before that decision was known, Mr. Hempstead had conferred with Mr. Ward and had learned that the Kauff case had not been represented to the Giants in a fair manner. There is no doubt that Kauff, in stating his case to Manager McGraw, concealed certain facts about his contract with the Brookfeds.

In the final settlement between the two club owners this fact was taken into consideration and the case was settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Instead of meeting to fight the Kauff case against the Giants, the Federal League held no meeting at all, but went to the Federal League game in Brooklyn, leaving Mr. Hempstead and Mr. Ward to settle the matter.

The statements of Mr. Hempstead and Mr. Ward on the Kauff case are as follows. Mr. Hempstead's statement is:

"Kauff's services were offered to us several weeks ago, and it was represented that he was under no contract with any club, but a free agent. We investigated these statements carefully, and not until we felt thoroughly satisfied that he was free to sign a contract with us did we sign him. In response to Mr. Ward's telegram we had a conference with him and informed him that we had acted in the utmost good faith and in the belief that he had no contract with Kauff, but that if he could show us that he did have we would make no further claim to Kauff's services. In this conference Mr. Ward brought to our attention facts of which we had no previous knowledge, and which we believe give him the right to Kauff's services. Had we known these facts in the first place we would not have felt at liberty to sign Kauff, and, having learned of them, we willingly surrender his services to Mr. Ward."

Mr. Ward's statement is as follows:

"I am satisfied with the situation in regard to Bennie Kauff as set forth in Mr. Hempstead's statement. I believe that the recent complications were all the result of a misunderstanding."

GOOD RACES AT PRINCETON.

Tiger Track Team Leads U. of P. by 41 Points.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—The performances in Princeton's open handicap track meet today were uniformly good. The best race of the day was the quarter-mile, which was won by Richardson of Princeton. He passed Meredith of Pennsylvania in the last ten yards. The Pennsylvania star was set six yards back of scratch, but as he turned into the straightaway he took the lead, only to lose at the tape. His time was estimated at 49 seconds flat.

Eller of the Irish-Americans was the only prominent star to win, capturing the 220 hurdles in easy fashion from Ferguson, another of Pennsylvania's best runners.

The Princeton team easily won the meet with sixty points, Pennsylvania trailing second with nineteen points, and the Irish-American club of New York third, with eleven.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

VOTES FOR WOMEN DAY AT POLO GROUNDS—PENN DOWNS PRINCETON—YALE AND ARMY WIN

VOTES FOR WOMEN AT POLO GROUNDS

May 18 Will Be Suffragette Day, When Giants and Cubs Play.

Billy Sunday touches a match to the hell-fire and shunts people over on the glory trail by the hundreds, but the suffragettes are going to make Billy look like a second-rate "converter" when they invade the Polo Grounds on May 18 to win thousands to the cause of "votes for women." Mere man associates the Polo Grounds with baseball, but for that day it is going to be the suffragettes' temple. Of course there is to be a ball game—one between the Giants and the Cubs—but dangling yellow streamers shouting "Votes for women" and persuasive orators will impress on the carefree baseball fan that he should be occupied with the thought of that important question which he will have to vote FOR at the next election. What attraction could surpass it with side shows, lectures, and ball game for the price of an ordinary ticket. The suffragettes have turned many angles in their campaign, and now they are ready to punch the question right home when man is enjoying his favorite diversion. The stage is all set to make thousands of scoffers go home meek-minded converts.

When the women decided that a ball game would be the scene of their next political coup they went to Harry Hempstead and John Foster and told them of their wishes. As a result of the capturing of the Giants President and Secretary, the suffragettes now own the entire upper stand at the Polo Grounds, and that means about 9,000 seats. The next thing was to sell the purchase to men, and some women, and already that campaign is under way with the prospect that the entire block will be taken before the ball park is opened on the day of the game. Nine women, the suffrage ball team, have taken out peddlers' licenses and now they are wandering all over the city decked with the saffron-colored badges, offering their wares wherever they can bring together a group of men. The first assault was on the financial district and the next may be somewhere right in your neighborhood. You will know because there will be a crowd, a woman speaker, perhaps a ball player or two, and you will go over to see what the trouble is. Once there, could you well refuse to purchase the ticket for the three-ring performance on the eighteenth? The women who are selling the tickets are Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who arranged for the tickets, and a prime mover in the affair, Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, Miss Virginia Thorburn, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Mrs. Walter B. Chambers, Mrs. Ella O. Guilford, Miss Onna B. Raeder, Miss Leila Wittler, and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley.

At the same time that they are disposing of the tickets they scatter our circulars which read: "Buy your tickets NOW. The suffragettes will get 'em if you don't watch out." And not to lose sight of the main issue, some read: "Vote for the Women's Suffrage Amendment Nov. 2." Another wrinkle is the peddling out of autographed baseballs. The ones that bear Matty's name go great, but some lag. It would be unkind to mention names. The real object of it all is to boost the suffrage stock far above par. There will be very little money made, the tickets, with the exception of those for the boxes, being sold at the regular rate. The profit will be used to purchase prizes for the Captains and Lieutenants of the new political organization, who sell the most tickets. In ordinary political parlance they might be called the plums.

The arrangements for the day of the game are already quite complete. The suffragettes are well supplied with orators, who can give more arguments for the cause than a minister for salvation. They will have stands erected outside the grounds, and, as the hurrying baseball fans come to the gates, they will be greeted by women's suffrage on every hand. The women are a little worried, however, owing to the opposition from the elevated trains. They can't ask that they be stopped or the people won't get to the grounds, and they are not at all sure that their voices will sound out above the din. However, the printed word may prove stronger than the spoken, and there will be plenty of circulars.

There will be streamers and flags inside the grounds, and perched away up on top for all the world to see will be a big ribbon of yellow across the top of the grandstand on which will be written "votes for women." New York society is going to turn out for the occasion, that is, the society that favors the suffragettes. The wives of the baseball players of the two teams will be invited to attend, and an effort will be made to have a number of the city officials show their approval by being present.

What the ballplayers think about the innovation runs from the sublime to the ridiculous. Some of them won't talk, others want to consult their wives before they commit themselves, and some don't know how they are ever going to play for such a cause. Matty, the peerless, who was thought to have determined views on every subject has sidestepped, but one or two of his teammates have decided that suffrage is a great thing for women. When you start to talk to the most of ballplayers about it, however, they shift from one foot to the other like a boy stuttering his first recitation in the country school, mumble a word or two and then say "Now I've got to get out on the field to practice." That's the end of it. One Giant said: "You've heard about the jinx in baseball; well, say, this suffrage bunch will put the kibosh on us so hard that we can never beat those Cubs. Just think of the laugh they are going to give up when they see "Votes for women" plastered all over the grandstand. It will be worse to look at those than to pick out a cross-eyed girl in the crowd, and anyone knows that's the worst jinx that can hit a ballplayer." Hans Lobert, however, is not so pessimistic. He is married, and Mrs. Lobert has not told him to beat the suffrage cause with a baseball bat. In fact, Mrs. Lobert has told him just the opposite, so Hans is all for it. How could he be anything else?

Steve Evans, the humorist of baseball who tarries with the Brookfeds, heard about the "women plotters," and he called them and said he knew they would get it across the plate. Steve is for the cause and remarked that if he wasn't a ball player he just as lief be a suffragette, and you couldn't get any better send-off for the women than that.

Practically every one on the Brookfed team favors women having the vote. Down South when the boys weren't playing poker or baseball they picked out some subject like suffrage to furnish a little amusement. And they got quite proficient, according to Steve and Hap Myers, who is another staunch suffragette. Hap comes from California so he knows all about the question. Mrs. Hap does too, for she has a vote out there in San Diego. Steve Evans said if the ladies came over to Washington Park he would go through his best paces for them. If Steve hadn't been a ball player or a sufragette he would surely have been a stage comedian.

TRINITY BEATS N. Y. U.

Baker, Hartford Collegians' Twirler, Aids Materially in Winning Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—In view of his remarkable pitching and hitting feat, which won for Trinity an 8 to 3 victory over New York University this afternoon, the story is nearly told when it is stated that Baker won his own game. To Genovese, the New York twirler, who stuck it out against uphill odds, credit must be allowed, for he, too, like Baker, made a three-base hit.

Trinity had a lead in the fifth inning when Ferris gave way to Baker, and the first three men up struck out. In the succeeding three innings but three men in each inning faced Baker.

He clouted out his long three-bagger in the eighth inning, bringing in a run and himself scoring a moment later. Pfau, New York's back stop, got two hits, one of them a double, and his work was generally commendable. Pfau began the scoring in the third inning when his doube inspired Woolff to a neat little single.

In the fifth inning Freitag, first to face Ferris, walked, and then Genovese's long three-base hit enlivened the proceedings. Genovese himself scored on Lund's out fly to centre. After that Baker controlled New York's destinies. Trinity secured two runs in the fourth through a combination of two hits, an error, and Schmidt being hit. In the next inning Genovese walked three men and allowed four hits. Three runs came in and two more were disallowed because Smith "Merkled" third base. Baker's big heave in the eighth with three other singles netted Trinity's concluding three runs and ended a good hitting contest. The score:

TRINITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, ss.	4	2	1	1	3
M'Kay, 2b.	3	1	2	1	4
Gilh'y, 3b.	3	1	2	2	1
Den'g, cf.	5	2	3	2	0
S'midt, c.	4	0	1	9	1
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Brand, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Shelly, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Ferris, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Baker, p.	2	1	1	0	1
Total	34	8	12	27	10

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lund, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0
Pfau, c.	4	1	2	7	1
W'lff, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
M'N'ly, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
K'ck'd, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
W'ters, cf.	4	0	0	4	2
M'ln'e, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Frei'g, 3b.	2	1	0	3	3
Geno'e, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total	30	3	4	*23	10

*Smith out in fifth inning, not touching third.

Errors—McKay, Genovese, (2.)

Trinity	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	.	—8
N. Y. University	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Pfau, McKay. Three-base hits—Baker, Genovese. Bases on balls—Off Genovese, 6; off Ferris, 3. Struck out—By Genovese, 6; by Ferris, 4; by Baker, 5. Left on bases—Trinity, 9; New York, 3. Hit by pitcher—Schmidt. Wild pitch—Genovese. Sacrifice hit—Waters. Stolen bases—Kranickfeld, McKay, Brand. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy.

City College Gets Only Two Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 1.—Seton Hall won from the College of the City of New York in an interesting contest decided on Seton Field here this afternoon, the score being 5 to 0. The game was a pitchers' battle between Heine of the Setonians and Rosenberg of City College, the latter cracking in the final round. Prior to their last time at bat the Seton Hall players had scored but two runs. In the final round, however, they accounted for three tallies on four hits, one a triple. Heine held the New Yorkers to two singles. Pitcher Rosenberg and Manz accounted for the only hits off Heine, but as they came in different innings no scoring resulted. Seton Hall scored a run in the second, when Shafrey followed up Maurice Shannon's three-bagger with a single. In the second a single by Captain Jack Fish and a two-sacker by Sullivan accounted for another. Krámer, at short for City College, did some clever fielding, accepting six chances out of seven. The score:

SETON HALL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Irving, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Eng'sh, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Fish, c.	4	2	2	10	1
S'van, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
J. Shannon, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
M. Shannon, ss.	4	2	2	1	3
Sh'frey, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
K'gan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Heine, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	35	5	9	27	[illegible]

CITY COLLEGE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'mer, ss.	4	0	0	1	5
T'ker, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
O'C'l, c.	4	0	0	3	0
Lease, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
Waters, 1b.	3	0	1	7	1
C'trell, 3b.	3	0	0	4	1
Manz, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Smyth, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
R'berg, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	0	2	24	10

Errors—Kramer, Cottrell, (2.)

C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Seton Hall	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	.	—5

Two-base hit—Sullivan. Three-base hits—M. Shannon, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Smyth. Stolen base—Fish. Left on bases—Seton Hall, 7; C. C. N. Y., 3. Bases on balls—Off Heine, 2; off Rosenberg, 1. Struck out—By Heine, 9; by Rosenberg, 1. Umpire—Mr. Murphy.

Harvard Blanks Amherst.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—Harvard shut out Amherst by the score of 6 to 0 today. Willcox pitched a good game for the Crimson, notwithstanding the cold. Harvard bunched hits off Robinson in the eighth inning. Score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abb't, 2b.	3	2	0	3	2
B'kley, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Nash, 1b.	3	2	2	12	0
G'nett, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Harte, c.	3	0	1	2	2
Mahan, 3b.	3	0	3	1	2
H'wick, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Reed, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
W'cox, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	30	6	8	27	13

AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'm's, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
G'drich, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
W'dm'r, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
G'dge, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Swasay, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Brown, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
M'roe, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
See, c.	2	0	0	5	3
Rob'son, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total	30	0	3	24	12

Errors—Reed, Willcox.

Harvard	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	.	—6
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Mahan, Harte. Three-base hit—Mahan. Sacrifice hit—See. Sacrifice fly—Harte. First base on errors—Amherst, 1. Left on bases—Harvard, 4; Amherst, 5. Bases on balls—Off Willcox, 2; off Robinson, 2. Struck out—By Willcox, 1; by Robinson, 4. Wild pitches—Robinson. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Abbott.) Umpire—Mr. McLaughlin. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

Rutgers, 5; Swarthmore, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 1.—Rutgers won a spectacular game of baseball from Swarthmore this afternoon by the score of 5 to 3. In the first inning Rutgers landed on Twinning for five straight hits, including three doubles, which netted four runs. After that inning Twinning was invincible. There was spectacular fielding by both teams. Swarthmore rallied in the ninth inning, but Gilliam's great running catch of Riffert's long drive ended the game, leaving men stranded on third and second bases. Howlett and Browning hit hard for Rutgers, each getting three hits. Jennings pitched fine ball for Rutgers. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Swarthmore	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3		7	0
Rutgers	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	—5		9	1

Batteries—Twinning and Harry; Jennings and Berg.

Pathe in Baseball League.

The Pathe baseball team has been selected from sixteen semi-professional teams of Jersey City to represent that place in the new Manufacturers' League of New Jersey. This league is under National Commission rules, and represents the best semi-professional talent of the State. The teams now starting the pennant race are Pathe Freres of Jersey City, the Babcock & Wilcox Company of Newark, the Oxweld-Star Electric Company of Newark, the Michelin Tire Company of New Brunswick, and the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Elizabethport. The league season closes Sept. 1.

PRINCETON BEATEN BY PENN'S RALLY

Quakers Break Losing Streak by Downing the Tigers by 7 to 5 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—In an eighth-inning rally, which netted them two runs, Pennsylvania defeated Princeton here this afternoon, 7 to 5, before an immense crowd of undergraduates and college baseball fans who thronged Franklin Field in celebration of "straw hat day." As a result of this victory Pennsylvania's nine redeemed its long string of defeats at the hands of colleges, big and little, since the beginning of the season.

Pennsylvania started off strong in the first, when two runners went across the plate. Another run was added in the fourth, but Princeton came right back and tied the score with one in the fifth and two more in the sixth. Pennsylvania was not to be denied the victory, however, and hammered out enough hits to put over one in the sixth, one more in the seventh, and two in the eighth, after the Tigers had tallied two more, making a total of five, in their half of the eighth.

Deyo for Pennsylvania and Speilman for Princeton were reached for a total of ten hits each. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, 2b.	4	1	1	3	3
Arms'g, rf.	3	0	1	3	1
Irwin, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Koons, c.	4	1	1	8	1
Moore, ss.	3	2	1	1	1
M'N'ol, cf.	4	1	1	2	1
Wall'e, 1b.	3	0	2	7	0
Kane, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Spell'n, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Eich'r, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	10	27	11

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Gill, ss.	4	1	2	0	1
Greene, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
D'glas, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Driggs, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Shea, 3b.	4	1	0	3	0
Law, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1
Salmon, c.	3	0	1	4	3
Deyo, p.	3	1	1	0	3
Link, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Total	33	5	10	24	9

Errors—Gill, 2; Douglas, Mann, Moore.

Penn.	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	.	—7
Princeton	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—Koons, Moore. Three-base hits—Diggs, Kane. Home run—Spielman. Sacrifice hits—Moore, Kane, Armstrong. Stolen base—Douglas. Struck out—By Deyo, 2, by Link, 1; by Speilman, 4. First base on balls—Off Speilman, 3; off Link, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Law, Salmon, Duggs, Hanks. Wild pitch—Link. Passed—Deyo. Umpires—Messrs. Steinburger and Horner. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

COLUMBIA, 6; WESLEYAN, 1.

Methodists Get Third Drubbing from Local University Nine.

Columbia scored a victory over Wesleyan yesterday afternoon when the Blue and White baseball nine took the measure of the Methodists by the score of 6 to 1. The visitors held the Columbia team well in check until the eighth inning, when they weakened and four runs came piling across the plate in rapid succession. Yesterday was the third successive drubbing the Columbia team administered to the Wesleyan in as many years.

George Smith, the big pitcher of the Columbia nine, was in rare form. He ended with seventeen strikeouts. Only four hits were tallied off him, and these were all of the scratch variety.

The game was a nip and tuck contest for the first three frames. The break came in the fourth, when Wesleyan scored their lone run on Friederich's glaring error. Columbia evened in the same round and took the lead in the next inning. Lanning finally broke in the eighth and touched up with five hits and threw away all hope of evening up the contest. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	2	1	2	3	1
B'ns'n, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Beck, rf.	4	1	0	0	0
Roseff, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
F'd'ch, ss.	5	0	0	0	3
Buncke, 1b.	3	1	1	3	0
Page, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Shea, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Lane, c.	3	0	1	16	2
Smith, p.	3	1	1	0	0
Total	28	6	8	27	6

WESLEYAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lan'g, p.	4	0	1	0	1
St'ley, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
B'man, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Keen'n, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Stooky, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'kth'r, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Becker, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Wid'es, c.	3	0	0	8	3
Keith, 2b.	1	1	0	3	3
*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	24	10

Score by innings:

Columbia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	.	—6
Wesleyan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

*Batted for Becker in the ninth inning.

Errors—Friederich, Beman (2.)

Sacrifice hits—Benson, Smith, Lane. Left on bases—Columbia, 9; Wesleyan, 6. First base on error—Columbia, 1. Stolen bases—Watt, Roseff, Buncke, Page, Stanley, Stooky, Markthaler. Struck out—By Smith, 17; by Lanning, 5. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Lanning, 8. Passed balls—Lane, Widdowes. Umpires—Messrs. Wilson and Bedford. Time of game—Two hours.

Lafayette's First Defeat at Home.

EASTON, Penn., May 1.—State College came to March Field this afternoon and administered to Lafayette the first defeat she has received before the home crowd this year. The score was 4 to 2. The score:

STATE COLLEGE.	R	H	PO	A	E
C'ford, rf.	0	2	0	0	1
Blythe, ss.	1	2	1	0	0
J'fson, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Rob'n, 1b.	0	0	6	2	0
Hom'is, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
K'nas, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0
Weber, 3b.	1	2	1	1	1
Vogt, c.	0	0	13	1	0
W'well, p.	0	0	0	2	0
H'ss'er, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	4	7	27	8	2

LAFAYETTE.	R	H	PO	A	E
Edw's, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Hunt, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
H'f'ch, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Wright, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Myers, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
E'lish, ss.	0	1	0	1	2
B'burn, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
T. B'wn, 2b.	0	1	0	3	1
Guard, p.	0	0	0	6	1
*Trout	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	27	14	4

*Batted for English in ninth inning.

Penn State	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Penn. State, 1; Lafayette, 2. Two-base hits—Edwards, Myers, Blythe. Home run—Weber. Sacrifice hits—Weber, English, Vogt. Wild pitch—Wardwell. Struck out—By Wardwell, 10; by Guard, 7; by Hesselbacher, 3. Base on balls—Off Wardwell, 5; off Guard, 2; off Hesselbacher, 3. Passed balls—Vogt, 2. Stolen bases—Edward, Brown, Hominais, Hunt. Left on bases—Penn State, 8; Lafayette, 11. Double plays—Hesselbacher to Robinson. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. McBride.

Mack Sees Holy Cross Lose.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The wildness of Wallace, in the box for Holy Cross, helped Brown to a victory today. The score was 5 to 2. Wallace gave nine bases on balls and hit one batter.

Connie Mack, Manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, was a spectator at the game and was cheered when the crowd recognized him. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
Brown	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	.	—5		6	2
Holy Cross	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2		9	3

Batteries—Crowell and Donovan; Wallace and Carroll, Murphy.

No Skiff Racing in England.

From the present indications, skiff racing, which is a popular sport in England, will probably be abandoned this season, as at the annual meeting of the Skiff Racing Association, held in England recently, it was decided to postpone the 1915 regatta.

Many of the regattas were abandoned last year, and the championships were not decided on account of the war. The Racing Committee of the association has come to the conclusion that the holding of any races or regattas this year would be unwise, as under the present circumstances they have thought it well to postpone the calling of the meeting to arrange a schedule.

Cup for Young Polo Players.

In an effort to encourage the playing of polo among the young men of Long Island and vicinity, and possibly to develop new material for future international competitions, The Brooklyn Eagle has offered a silver cup to be contested for annually. The Eagle Low Goal Handicap Cup, as the trophy will be known, will be played for at a tournament to be decided upon by the Polo Association and the donor, and will be open to any team composed of players who are members of a club belonging to the governing polo organization. The total handicap of any competing team shall not be more than seven goals, and that of any individual not greater then three goals. The cup will become the property of the club winning it three times.

EQUALS MARQUARD RECORD.

Neyland of West Point Beats Georgetown in Nineteenth Consecutive Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 1.—The Army was too much for Georgetown today, the collegians taking the count, 11 to 4. It was another fine exhibition of coming from behind, Georgetown getting away to a lead in the second inning which they increased in the first half of the fourth. Neyland had been liberal with his passes up to this time, Tormey getting on via this route in the second and coming in on Oliphant's passed ball.

Two more passes in the fourth and a single by Irwin gave Georgetown its second run, and after that Neyland settled down and took things easy.

The Army went after Haggerty in the fourth. Gerhardt walked, Merrill forced him at second, Hobbs beat but a hit through short, and both runners scored on Britton's homer to the scoreboard.

Haggerty got the hook after that inning, and Finnegan began taking a lacing right in the next frame. Hits by Oliphant, Prichard, and Coffin, and Connelly's error figured in the two tallies the Cadets garnered. Neyland, Gerhardt, and Merrill all hit safely in the seventh, and then Hobbs, the Army's reliable hitter, came through with a circuit clout to deep centre, clearing the bases. Neyland eased up in the final frames, and Georgetown scored in the seventh and ninth. Star catches by Bradley and McCarthy featured in the fielding.

It is now nineteen straight for the Army hurler and ten straight victories for the Cadets this season. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh't, 3b.	4	2	2	1	2
Merrill, cf.	5	3	2	0	0
Hobbs, rf.	5	2	3	3	0
Britton, 1b.	3	2	1	8	0
Oliph't, c.	4	1	1	9	0
B'dley, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Prich'd, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Coffin, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Neyl'd, p.	4	1	2	1	1
Total	37	11	14	27	9

GEORGETOWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'grue, 2b.	5	1	1	1	2
Joyce, lf.	5	0	1	2	2
M'C'y, cf.	5	0	1	4	1
Conn'y, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
T'mey, 1b.	2	1	0	9	0
Barron, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Cus'k, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Irwin, c.	4	1	2	3	2
Hagg'y, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Finn'n, p.	2	0	1	1	8
Total	36	4	7	24	15

Errors—Prichard (2.) Coffin, Shugrue, Connelly (3,) Tormey (2.)

Army	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	2	x	—11
Georgetown	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hits — Bradley, Irwin. Three-base hit—Neyland. Home runs—Hobbs, Britton. Double plays—Joyce, to Shugrue, to Tormey; McCarthy to Finnegan, to Irwin, to Cusack. Hits—Off Haggerty, 3 in 4 innings; off Finnegan, 11 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Neyland, 8. Bases on balls—Off Neyland, 3; off Haggerty, 1. Passed balls—Oliphant, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Haggerty, (Britton.) Left on bases—Army, 4; Georgetown, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cullum and Marshall.

BUNCHED HITS DID IT.

Yale Beat Virginia by Score of 6 to 2—Milburn's Circus Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—Timely hitting allowed Yale to overcome Virginia today 6 to 2. The fielding feature was a leap into the air and a one-handed catch by Milburn off Frye's bat.

Way was effective except in the second inning, when he passed Phillips, who scored on Captain Middlebrook's poor return of the ball to third base. Paskell's single scored Stickley.

Middlebrook scored for Yale in the first inning on his pass, his steal, and two outs.

Reilly walked and stole second in the next inning, scoring on Bush's two-bagger.

Yale clinched the game in the fourth on Reilly's single, Easton's sacrifice, singles by Bush and Hunter, and Way's two-bagger. Le Gore poled a three-bagger in the seventh, scoring on Easton's single. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'kley, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
E. W. Smith, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
White, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
P'lips, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
E. N. Smith, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
S'kley, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1
P'kell, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3
Frye, c.	3	0	0	1	2
D'm'nd, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Fl'gan, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Total	32	2	5	24	13

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'br'k, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
M'b'rn, 2b.	5	0	1	1	1
Hanes, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Le G're, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
R'lly, 3b.	1	2	1	2	3
Easton, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Bush, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
Hunter, c.	4	1	1	9	1
Way, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Total	30	6	9	27	10

Errors—E. W. Smith, Middlebrook, Milburn.

Virginia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Yale	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	.	—6

Stolen bases—Middlebrook, Hanes, Reilly, (3,) Easton, Bush, Hunter. Two-base hits—Bush, Milburn, Way. Three-base hit—Le Gore. Bases on balls—Off Way, 1; off Drummond, 2. Struck out—By Way, 7. Left on bases—Yale, 8; Virginia, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Flannigan, (Reilly.) Double plays—Berkeley and Paskell; Drummond and White. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Brennan.

Crescent A. C. Downs Fordham.

With Conway and Kiernan injured during the first few innings of play the Fordham baseball team lost at Bay Ridge yesterday to the Crescent A. C. The score was 8 to 7. Much wrangling took place when Collins was called out at the plate in the third inning. The heavy batting of Riddell, who rapped out a triple, a double, and two singles in as many trips to the plate, was responsible for most of the Bay Ridge runs.

CRESCENT A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Howe, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
D'ton, 2b.	4	3	2	1	0
Mal'y, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
R'dell, 1b.	4	3	4	7	0
Sides, ss.	4	0	2	2	3
Butler, c.	3	1	2	10	3
Ebel'g, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Reid, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
M'kay, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Smith, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Total	32	8	12	27	9

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McG'n, cf.	3	1	1	1	1
K'nan, 2b.	3	1	1	6	0
Carroll, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
C'way, c.	4	0	0	4	2
Kane, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
Viviano, rf. 1b.	4	1	1	2	0
Kill'r, 1b. rf.	5	1	1	6	1
B'gan, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Collins, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Martin, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Sharkey	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	7	8	24	12

Crescent A. C.	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	.	—8
Fordham	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	—7

*Hit by agreement when Kiernan was injured in the seventh inning.

Errors—Viviano, Kelliher, Reddick, Sides, Reed.

Two-base hits — Dalton, Riddell, Viviano. Three-base hits—Riddell, Carroll. Home run—Kelliher. Sacrifice hits—Mallory, Ebling, Smith, McGovern, Kane. Sacrifice fly—Carroll. Stolen bases—Kane, (3,) McGovern, Kiernan, Dalton, (2,) Riddell, (2,) Reid. First base on errors—Fordham, 3; Crescent A. C., 2. Left on bases—Fordham, 8; Crescent A. C., 5. Struck out—By Martin, 4; by Mackay, 3; by Smith, 7. First base on balls—Off Collins, 1; off Mackay, 3; off Smith, 2. Hit by pitchers—By Martin, (Smith;) by Collins, (Butler;) by Smith, (Conway and Kiernan.) Passed balls—Conway, Butler. Hits—Off Collins, 5 in 3 innings; off Martin, 7 in 5 innings; off Mackay, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Smith, 2 in 5 1-3 innings. Umpire—Mr. Hanley. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Catholic Baseball League.

Weather permitting, the first game of a series by a new amateur baseball league will be played tomorrow at Jasper Field, Macomb's Dam Park, and the Pelham Bay Park. The new organization is known as the Catholic Baseball League, and is made up of teams from four Roman Catholic parishes in Harlem and four more in the Bronx. The Harlem teams will represent the Church of the Annunciation, St. Catherine's, St. Joseph's, and the Church of the Holy Rosary. The Bronx parishes represented are those of St. Anselm, Sts. Peter and Paul, St. Mary, and St. Jerome. Annunciation and St. Anselm will play tomorrow at Jasper Field; St. Catherine and Sts. Peter and Paul and St. Joseph and St. Mary at Macomb's Dam Park, on two different fields, and Holy Rosary and St. Jerome at Pelham Bay Park. The teams are made up of the best amateurs in the respective parishes, young men who know the game well. As there is lively rivalry the competitions, which will last through the Summer, should be productive of good sport.

FED MOGULS WATCH GAME IN BROOKLYN

Gilmore and Owners See Pittsburgh Take First Game of Eastern Trip by 2 to 1.

Pittsburgh invaded Washington Park yesterday in the first game of her Eastern trip and defeated the Brookfeds 2 to 1 in the presence of President James Gilmore and all of the club owners of the Federal League. The Fed moguls journeyed to the park when the League meting at th Waldorf had ended. In the boxes with President Gilmore were Edward W. Gwinner, of the Pittsburgh Club; Phil Ball and Otto Stifel, of St. Louis; Pat Powers and Harry Sinclair, of Newark; Ned Hanlon and C. W. Rasin, of Baltimore; G. W. Robertson, of Buffalo; Charles H. Weeghman, of Chicago, and George F. and Robert B. Ward, of Brooklyn.

It was Konetchy's triple to centre field in the third inning that spelled disaster for the Brookfeds. Jones, the first man up for the Rebels in the third inning, singled to left, and went to second when Berghammer sacrificed. Mowrey drew a pass, and Konetchy straightened out one of Lafitte's offerings for three bases, scoring Jones and Mowrey. Oakes, the next man, hit to Myers, and Konetchy tried to make home, but was trapped and run down on the third-base line. Lafitte settled down after this inning and held Pittsburgh in check.

Brooklyn' only run came in the fifth inning. Lafitte singled with two down, making the first hit off Frank Allen, who was formerly a Dodger pitcher, and went to third when Anderson doubled to right. Magee walked, filling the bases, and Lafitte was forced home when Allen passed Delahanty, who batted for Cooper. Gagnier got on base in the ninth, but a double play on Land's grounder retired the side, ending Brooklyn's chances of tying the score. Holt, at third, played wonderful ball for the Brookfeds, accepting seven chances, three of which were drives that skimmed over third base. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'd'son, lf.	3	0	1	0	1
Magee, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
Cooper, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
*D'hanty	1	0	0	1	0
Evans, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Myers, 1b.	4	0	2	13	1
Holt, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5
Gag'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	6
Land, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Lafitte, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total	30	1	4	27	21

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	4	1	3	6	0
B'gh'r, ss.	1	0	0	3	3
M'rey, 3b.	2	1	0	1	3
K'chy, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Oakes, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
B'dley, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0
Lewis, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Kelley, rf.	3	0	0	4	0
Berry, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Allen, p.	4	0	0	0	4
Total	28	2	6	27	13

*Batted for Cooper in the eighth inning.

Errors—Berghammer, Evans.

Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Anderson. Three-base hit—Konetchy. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 7. Double plays—Gagnier, Magee, and Myers, (2;) Lewis, Berghammer, and Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Lafitte, 6; off Allen, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Allen, Anderson. Balk—Allen. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Moran Stars for Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—Harry Moran held the St. Louis terriers in check today while his team mates piled up four runs. Three of the four tallies were driven in by Moran himself, who was very much in the spotlight. The all-around playing of Roush was a feature. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1		10	2
Newark	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	—4		8	0

Batteries—Chapman, Herbert, Rariden, Moran.

Chifeds Score Victory.

BUFFALO, May 1.—Prendergast outpitched Anderson in a 2-to-1 victory for Chicago today. It was Anderson's first appearance in the box here this season. He pulled out of what looked like a bad fix in the fourth inning, when the visitors secured only one run out of three singles and a base on balls. With the bases full and one out Farrell forced Fischer at the plate and Prendergast struck out. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2		8	0
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1		5	0

Batteries—Prendergast and Fischer; Anderson, Marshall, and Ellen.

Bender Loses Close Game.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—Kansas City made it two straight by taking today's seesaw contest from Baltimore, 5 to 4. Bender allowed only three hits in seven innings, but Chadbourn's homer sent in two runs ahead. Doolan and Meyer featured in fielding.

											R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	—5		8	1
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4		10	0

Batteries—Cullop, Blackburn, Johnson, and Brown; Bender, Quinn, and Owens.

Lawrenceville Beat Quakers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., May 1.—Lawrenceville School defeated the Central High School nine of Philadelphia here this afternoon, 11 to 9. Houghton of Lawrenceville, although hit freely, scored nine strikeouts.

											R.	H.	E.
L'wrenceville	0	7	0	3	0	1	0	0	x	—11		9	2
Central High	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	—9		13	3

Batteries—Houghton, Eastman, and Burns; Shepherd, Barris, Gotwals, Krug.

Manhattan Trims St. John's, 7 to 3.

The fast Manhattan College nine defeated St. John's yesterday by the score of 7 to 3 on Van Nest Oval. It was a pitchers' battle between O'Connor and E. Carey until the seventh inning, when, with three men on bases, Caffrey tripled to right, starting the downfall of Carey. The batting of Nolan and the fielding of Barry and J. Houlihan featured. Captain O'Connor twirled an excellent game, being especially good in the pinches. The Manhattan Prep beat St. Augustine's Academy in the first game. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
St. John's	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—3		6	2
Manhattan	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	x	—7		9	5

Batteries—E. Carey and Charbonneau; O'Connor and Nolan. Umpire—Mr. McNally.

Row for Childs Cup Saturday.

PRINCETON, May 1.—Princeton's rowing hopes will have their first really big test of the season next Saturday, when the Tigers will race Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania in the annual regatta for the Childs Cup. Although Princeton disposed of the Naval Academy eight rather easily two weeks ago, neither Dr. Spaeth nor his pupils have any illusions about next Saturday's event. Columbia has never failed to send a perfectly conditioned and well-trained crew to Lake Carnegie, and this year's eight, a light, fast combination, is admirably adapted to the requirements of the Henley distance. Not much is known about Penn, but it is the general belief that the Quakers are stronger than their defeat by Yale would indicate. It is almost certain that Princeton will send against Columbia and Penn the same crew that won from the Navy.

Noted English Yachtsman Dead.

Frederick J. Harrison, who was well known in the English yachting circles and a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Royal Mersey, and the Royal London Yacht Clubs, died recently at Maer Hall, Staffordshire. In his memory the flags were all placed at half-mast at all the leading yacht clubs in England. Mr. Harrison, who was very fond of yachting, chartered a number of yachts, until about twelve years ago he purchased the steam yacht Clementina, in which he took several voyages. His last trip was to the West Indies last year.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

YALE TEAM ENDS PRACTICE.

Stress Laid on Passes and New Plays—Exhibition Monday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—Easily the most elaborate Spring football training practive ever ordered at Yale closed today, and an exhibition of punting, drop-kicking, and passing, for both accuracy and distance, next Monday will show the result of the work. Head Coach Frank Hinkey last year put on the gridiron a Yale eleven which excelled all its predecessors in ability to pass and punt accurately.

That Hinkey will base his next Fall campaign upon perfection of details in the use of the forward and lateral pass, and in clever distance punting and drop-kicking, is apparent from the three weeks' Spring practice which closed today.

The Spring work was behind closed gates. New plays which the coaches plan to rely upon as the strength of their attack have been tried and a new system of defense has been tested. Yale's weak defense of last year led to the impression that the rush line was the weakest the Elis have exhibited. For two weeks the linemen have worked in breaking through and have tested the new defense thoroughly.

One of the features of the Yale campaign of next Fall is likely to prove the heavy artillery drives of the giants, Arthur Yates and Big Dick Kent. Yates, who weighs 235 pounds, was called behind the line from tackle. Kent, the former Stevens Institute guard and tackle, is an equally powerful line driver and the presence of the pair on the Eli eleven of next Fall will allow the team a source of power which Yale has lacked for several seasons.

The squad will include several brothers of former Yale stars, including Hutchinson, Wise, and Markle, all of whom were in the freshman back-field last Fall. Preliminaries in the punting and passing contests were held at the field today, leaving only the final for Monday.

Tigers' Football Plans Complete.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—The final plans for Princeton's 1915 football campaign were announced this week, when the names of four coaches who will help Speedy Rush in his work next Fall were made public. They are Philip M. Brasher, '06; James L. Cooney, '06; W. Gresham Andrews, '13, and Wilbur J. Shenck, '15. Another man, whose name will be given out later, will probably be appointed to take care of the freshman squad.

Spring practice has but a week more to run, but that week will be the busiest of any since Coach Rush called out the candidates on April 9. There will be scrimmages every day, provided the weather isn't too warm, and when the men finish the last practice it is expected that they will have made about as much progress as is accomplished ordinarily in the first fortnight of the Fall season. Rush has been putting much stress on the forward pass, and, following Percy Haughton's lead, he has made use of moving pictures to supplement his personal direction; movies of scrimmage, and particularly those plays involving the forward pass, were taken several days this week. After Spring practice is over these pictures will be the subject of blackboard lectures for the squad.

PENN CREWS WIN FROM ANNAPOLIS

First and Second University Boats Defeat Midshipmen on the Severn.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 1.—The University of Pennsylvania, coached by Vivian Nickalls, took the rowing honors from the midshipmen this afternoon, winning with their 'Varsity and junior 'Varsity against the first and second crews of the academy. The academy fourth class crew, however, one of the best in its history, defeated the Pennsylvania freshmen.

The big Pennsylvania crew defeated the first Navy eight by over three lengths, and the margin in both of the other races was about two lengths. The course was the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. The time of the races was: Pennsylvania 'Varsity, 7:16; Navy first, 7:26 3-5. Pennsylvania junior 'Varsity, 7:21; Navy second, 7:28. Naval Academy, fourth class, 7:33; Pennsylvania freshmen, 7:38.

Although there had been some breeze during the morning it died down completely in the afternoon, and the races were rowed under perfect conditions. The freshmen race was the first, followed in order by the second crew race and the 'Varsity.

The hero of the day was little Foster, the coxswain of the Pennsylvania 'Varsity boat. Seized with appendicitis as he was leaving Philadelphia Thursday, he insisted upon making the trip, and occupied his place in the boat this afternoon. He had spent the night packed in ice, but he was determined not to be left out today, and steered his crew to victory.

The oarsmen in the first Navy crew started out with a stroke of forty to the minute, four more than their opponents. It was a desperate effort to set up a pace that Pennsylvania could not follow, but the Quakers were not excited, and easily held the midshipmen during the first third of the race. At that point both crews had dropped about two strokes, and the loss of vim in the Navy's stroke was perceptible. Half way down the course the visitors began gradually to pull away. They were getting more of their shoulders and legs into the stroke than did the midshipmen, and there was notably less stopping between strokes.

At a quarter of a mile from the finish the midshipmen again raised the stroke to forty, and Pennsylvania responded by increasing its time, but never pulled above thirty-six. Still it was plain that there was a reserve of power with the Quakers, and there was no time after the first third when Pennsylvania was not increasing its lead. It crossed the finish line rowing easily.

Jersey Road Drivers to Parade.

The Road Horse Association of New Jersey will hold its sixteenth annual parade next Saturday. It will start from the vicinity of Washington Park and end at Weequahic Park, where there will be a series of races held. Many of the light-harness drivers from all over the State are expected to be in the procession. The association will hold a luncheon at the Continental Hotel at 12 o'clock noon the day of the parade.

COURTNEY EXPERIMENTING.

Cornell Coach Makes Changes When 'Varsity Crew Fails in Trials.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 1.—The rearrangement of the Cornell oarsmen made this week by Coach Charles E. Courtney puts the crew situation at Ithaca again up in the air. No one now will endeavor to predict the make-up of the 'Varsity crew which will row Yale and Princeton on Carnegie Lake on May 15. The shift was characteristic of Courtney's methods, but it was far more sweeping than had been expected.

It has been known for some time that the showing made by the so-called first 'Varsity crew in the time trials and in the race with the other crews has not been satisfactory. It has been known that the crews up to this time were behind last year's eight in development, but it was not expected that Courtney would practically demolish his so-called first 'Varsity crew and reconstruct his entire 'Varsity flotilla. As it stands now he has three eights, none of which is markedly superior to the others, but the first of which has made a better showing than any other first crew so far this year.

Training Table for Freshmen.

An innovation in training methods at Fordham was instituted yesterday when Manager McCormack selected twelve of the freshman rowing squad for the newly arranged training table. For a month the freshman and Prep crews have been training on the Harlem River, and, with the Decoration Day races only a month off, the enforcement of stricter training methods was decided on yesterday. The training table will be in the senior section of the Fordham refectory.

During the last week the Maroon authorities procured a forty-horse power launch for the coach. As the Fordham crew candidates are strangers to the water game, it was decided to christen the launch The Rookie.

Negotiations were started during the last week with Coach Rice of Columbia to arrange a practice race in the near future between the Blue and Maroon freshman eights. The Prep crew has made application to Yale's racing coach to enter the Blue interscholastic rowing races at Whitney Lake next Saturday, when all the high-school crews of New England hold their annual competition.

Bethlehem Now the Champions.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 1.—Bethlehem today, by defeating the Brooklyn Celtics 3 goals to 1, won the final contest in the National Challenge Cup elimination contest, and with it the championship of the United States. The game, staged in Taylor Stadium at Lehigh University, was brilliantly played. About 7,000 people witnessed the contest.

Bethlehem played the better game throughout. The Celtics put up a plucky struggle but could not get their combination play going, due to the fast work of Bethlehem's half backs. Line-up:

Brooklyn	Position.	Bethlehem.
Mather	Goal	Duncan
Nicholas	Right full back	Fletcher
McWilliams	Left half back	Ferguson
Broadbent	Right half back	Campbell
Donegan	Centre half back	Clarke
Neville	Left half back	Morrison
Campion	Outside right	Ford
Lonier	Inside right	Murray
Halloran	Centre forward	Miller
McQueen	Inside left	Pepper
McGreevy	Outside left	Fleming

Goals—Ford, Miller, Fleming (penalty.) McQueen. Linemen—C. Lamb of Boston; James Walter, Philadelphia; C. Cropin, New York City. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Law for Rod and Line Fishermen.

Governor Fielder of New Jersey has signed a bill that will gladden the hearts of many of the rod and line fishermen. The bill gives the sportsmen the right to fish unmolested in the waters of Sandy Hook and the Shrewsbury River from June 1 to Nov. 1, as the use of seines, purse nets, drift nets, and gill nets will be prohibited during that period.

104,000 Men are Working to Supply Goodyear Tires

In the jungle and the field, in our fabric factory, our tire plants, our branches, etc., 104,000 men are employed to meet the demand for Goodyears.

That demand has grown until last year men bought about one Goodyear tire for every car in use.

It is growing now faster than ever. Our sales to dealers have this spring shown an increase of 52 per cent.

We Fortify Tires

The reason is, we fortify our tires. We give you the best that others give, plus five exclusive features. In costly ways, employed by no one else, we combat these six great troubles:

Rim-Cuts **Blowouts** **Loose Treads** **Insecurity** **Punctures** **Skidding**

Not all these troubles can in any way be completely ended. But we combat them in the best ways known. We do it regardless of cost. Our "On-Air" cure—one exclusive feature—costs us $450,000 yearly.

We Never Skimp

Despite all price reductions, we never skimp these tires. In fact, scores of experts work all the time seeking new ways to improve them. Lately we have added three conspicuous improvements, each of which adds much to our tire cost.

This policy is apparent. Compare Goodyear size and thickness with the average tire. Compare the number of fabric plies. Some Goodyear supremacies can be seen at a glance.

Prices Way-Down

Goodyear has made in about two years three great price reductions. They total 45 per cent. The last was on February 1st.

Every saving we make—in rubber or cotton or through multiplied output—goes to Goodyear users. Our present output enables us to give you a value which none can duplicate.

Men who use Goodyear Fortified Tires get better tires than others. They have less trouble on the average, and less cost. The evidence lies in our exclusive features. It lies in our dominant place. And it lies in the swelling Goodyear tide. We urge you to join this army. Any dealer will supply you.

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AKRON, OHIO
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Fortified Against
Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
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STEVENS TECH ENTERTAINS SCHOOLBOYS—PARRISH VICTOR AT ATLANTIC CITY GOLF—TENNIS

DISCUS RECORD AT SCHOOLBOY GAMES

Walker of Passaic High Sets New Interscholastic Mark of 158 Feet 2¾ Inches.

Nearly two hundred young athletes competed in the sixth annual interscholastic track and field meet under the auspices of the Stevens Institute of Technology Athletic Association yesterday at Castle Point Field, Hoboken, N. J. Several sterling performances marked the youngsters' efforts, who represented twenty-two preparatory and high schools, but it remained with Robert Walker, Passaic High School, to carry off the honors of the games when he established a new interscholastic record for the discus throw, heaving the disk 158 feet 2¾ inches, supplanting his best figures of 155 feet. Walker actually eclipsed these figures, but the steel tape was removed before the Amateur Athletic Union officials could make their official measurement.

While Walker showed to advantage as a record-breaker, George Bronder, Polytechnic Prep, made the best showing among the competitors. Bronder won the shot-put with 48 feet 10 inches, the hammer throw with 107 feet 1 inch, and was a close second to the record-breaker in the discus throw. His performance in the latter event was 146 feet 4 inches, a few feet below the old record.

Competition for the point score trophy was keen, and it was not until the closing event of the meet was decided that the Poly Prep entrant in the high jump secured a point in this event, when the honors went to Poly Prep by 27 points to 24 for Morris High. Third place went to Stuyvesant High with 19 points. The other schools were outclassed.

Frank Jenkins, Far Rockaway, and John Bonaparte, Morris High, the two colored champions of the Public Schools Athletic League, won their events in splendid fashion. Jenkins, who is the half and one-mile champion, captured the mile event in 4:45 2-5, which equals the indoor record, and Bonaparte finished an easy winner in the furlong dash in 24 seconds. Bonaparte was also a member of the Morris relay team.

The defeat of Edward Balestier, Morris High, the quarter-mile P. S. A. C. title holder, came in the nature of a surprise. The event was won by A. Albrecht, Stuyvesant High, who alternated in the lead with Hal Finley, Morris High, until the last twenty yards, when a spurt carried him to the fore, and he won by the margin of half a yard.

The 100-yard dash also brought out lively competition, with two of the best sprinters in the P. S. A. L. athletic ranks finishing in first and second positions. M. White, Stuyvesant High, and Ben Levinson, Polytechnic Prep., broke at the crack of the gun, and ran neck and neck for the entire distance. White forged ahead in the last few strides and secured the verdict by three inches. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Maynard White, Stuyvesant High School; Benjamin Levinson, Polytechnic Prep, second; Cook, South Side High School, third; McKenzie, Ridgewood High School, fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Edward Balestier, Morris High School; Gelwicks, Flushing High School, second; Keating, East Side High School, third; Granger, Barringer High School, fourth. Time—2:08 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Albrecht, Stuyvesant High School; Finley, Morris High School, second; Zucker, South Side High School, third; Brock, Newark Academy, fourth. Time—0:52 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Frank Jenkins, Far Rockaway High School; Woodruff, Nutley High School, second; Raymond, Polytechnic Prep, third; Floyd, Yonkers High School, fourth. Time—4:45 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Bonaparte, Morris High School; Schulman, Morris High School, second; Levinson, Polytechnic Prep, third; White, Stuyvesant High School, fourth. Time—0:24.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Morris High School team, composed of Finley, Schulman, Taub, and Bonaparte.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Bronder, Polytechnic Prep., distance 48 feet 10 inches; Sinclair, Stuyvesant High School, distance 46 feet 9¼ inches, second; Trotter, Mount Vernon High School, distance 43 feet 10 inches, third; Schimpf, Polytechnic Prep., distance 40 feet 4 inches, fourth.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Robert Walker, Passaic High School, distance 158 feet 2¾ inches; Bronder, Polytechnic Prep., distance 146 feet 4 inches, second; Makosky, South Side High School, distance 138 feet 11 inches, third; Behlen, Stuyvesant High School, distance 129 feet 4 inches, fourth.

Pole Vault.—Won by Runyon, Plainfield High School, height 10 feet 3 inches; tie for second place between Brotherhood, Polytechnic Prep., and Douglass, Far Rockaway High School, height 10 feet; tie for fourth place between Stevens, Stevens School, and MacDonald, Polytechnic Prep., height 9 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by Bronder, Polytechnic Prep., distance 107 feet 1 inch; Sinclair, Stuyvesant, distance 85 feet 4 inches, second; Zeller, Stevens School, distance 81 feet, third; Bartels, Stevens School, distance 74 feet 10 inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Rosenberger, Morris High School, distance, 20 feet 3½ inches; Schulman, Morris High School, distance, 19 feet 10 inches, second; Trotter, Mount Vernon High School, distance, 19 feet 9 inches, third; Edmonds, Stuyvesant High School, distance, 19 feet 2 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump.—Won by Ramsey, Yonkers High School, height, 5 feet 8½ inches; Van Sicklen, Polytechnic Prep., height, 6 feet 7½ inches, second; tie for third between Runyon, Plainfield High and Brock, Newark Academy, with 5 feet 5½ inches.

Point Score: Polytechnic Prep., 27; Morris High, 24; Stuyvesant High, 19; Far Rockaway High, 7½; South Side High, 6; Yonkers High, 6; Plainfield High, 5; Passaic High, 5; Mount Vernon High, 4; Stevens School, 3½; Nutley High, 3; Flushing High, 3.

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HAVERFORD, 54; N. Y. U., 50.

Result of Athletic Contest Decided by Final Event.

In a dual meet that was not decided until the last event, the quarter mile, Haverford won from New York University yesterday by a score of 54 to 50. The men from Pennsylvania lost the lead in points early in the contest, but their work in the high jump and hammer throw, in which they took both first and second places, soon gave them a lead which they held to the last. New York University did the best work in the shot-put, in which Schaeffer and Farber took both front places; but the failure of Captain E. E. O'Donnell to place in the hammer throw clinched the Violet's defeat.

Crowther, a New York University freshman, did the best work of the day for the University Heights team, capturing first place in both the 100 and 220 yard dashes, while Alvin Lent, Middle States' Intercollegiate champion half-miler, beat out Price of Haverford in the half and took second place in the quarter.

Because the Haverford team does not include the discus in their field sports, this event, in which New York University was particularly strong, was omitted. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Crowther, New York University; W. K. Bray, Haverford, second. Time—0:10 3-5.

High Hurdles.—Won by Martwick, Haverford; S. B. Many, New York University, second. Time—0:17 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. T. Price, Haverford; T. R. Racoosin, New York University, second. Time—4:46.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Bray, Haverford; Alvin Lent, New York University, second. Time—0:52 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by E. Houghton, New York University; D. C. Clement, Haverford, second. Time—10:28.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. Many, New York University; Mortwick, Haverford, second. Time—0:27 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by P. A. Hunter, Haverford; R. McGowen, New York University, second. Height—10 feet.

High Jump.—Hallet and Hisey, Haverford, tied for first at 5 feet 6 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by William Schaefer, New York University, with 38 feet 1 inch; R. Farber, New York University, second, with 34 feet 10½ inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by H. E. Knowlton, Haverford, with 104 feet 7½ inches; Ramsey, Haverford, second, with 104 feet 7 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by S. Many, New York University, with 21 feet 1½ inches; Hisey, Haverford, second, with 20 feet 8½ inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Crowther, New York University; Bray, Haverford, second. Time—0:23 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Alvin Lent, New York University; Price, Haverford, second. Time—2:06.

Point score: Haverford, 54; New York University, 50.

"GYM CHAMPS" FIZZLE.

Only Three Competitors for Two Events at Brooklyn.

Only three college men took part in the collegiate horizontal and parallel bar championships held by St. John's College in Brooklyn, yesterday. The lack of entries deprived the event of much interest, but the winner, J. B. Wiss, of Princeton University, gave a good performance running up the high score of 34½ points. This total was just ten points better than the record of Nathaniel Labovitz of Yale, who was second, and more than thirty points above the tally of R. D. Huestis, who came all the way from Toronto as a representative of Toronto University to win third place, unopposed.

There was a bigger field in the interscholastic competition, and in comparison there were better performances. T. Cramer of Boys' High School, Brooklyn, annexed the gold medal with 38½ points, while Milton Jahoda of Bryant High, and Josef Sadlow of Stuyvesant High, tied for second honors with thirty-two points each. Nine boys took part in this event.

Sidney Hatch Wins Marathon.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Sidney Hatch of the Illinois Athletic Club won the annual Marathon of the Missouri Athletic Association today in 3:05:10 3-5.

Olaf Lodal of the Danish-American Club, Chicago, finished second. His unofficial time was 3:16:30.

The race was for the full Marathon distance of 26 miles and 385 yards. Twenty runners started. The record time for the course is 2:49:53.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

PARRISH LANDS HIS FIRST CHIEF CUP

Defeats Local Star in Atlantic City Golf Tournament After Hot Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 1.—James C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Golf Links of America won the chief cup in the golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City today by defeating Maurice E. Risley, the local crack, by 4 up and 3 to play in the decisive test.

It was the first time since Parrish has been playing golf that he has won the chief cup in any tournament, although he has gone far in events at Pinehurst and other Southern resorts, as well as in European competitions. He has had considerable experience, which was effective in the pinches today. Both Parrish and Risley made costly mistakes.

Parrish took the lead at first, and rose to the occasion frequently. Both were long off the tee, with Risley slightly in the advantage, but when it came up around the green it was Parrish who did the better work. He was three up at the turn, and, barring the messed up twelfth, played soundly coming in, so that he was able to settle the argument on the fifteenth green. The card:

Parrish, out	4	4	5	6	3	6	3	3	4	—38
Risley, out	4	5	4	6	4	7	3	4	4	—41
Parish, in	4	3	7	4	4	4				
Risley, in	4	3	5	4	5	5				

Parrish advanced by defeating Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol earlier in the day in a contest which was carried to the nineteenth green. Marston was on the aggressive most of the time and he lost out through trying too hard to carry the trap at the extra hole, becoming bunkered for his pains.

Risley's first opponent was Herbert B. Newton of Frankford. The local star, after finding himself three down at the turn, began going his own pace and won by 2 and 1. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat Herbert B. Newton, Franford, 2 up and 1 to play; James C. Parrish, Jr., National Links, beat Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 1 up (19 holes.) Final Round—Parrish beat Risley, 4 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—A. E. Kennedy, University of Pennsylvania, beat H. J. Gormley, Atlantic City, 2 up and 1 to play; Chester L. Maxwell, Trenton, beat C. A. Bogart, Toronto, 1 up. Final Round—Maxwell beat Kennedy, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, beat C. B. Price, Ocean City, 8 up and 6 to play; Wade E. Wilson, Frankford, beat J. N. Reiber, Atlantic City, 1 up. Final Round—Maxwell beat Wilson, 6 up and 4 to play.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—Samuel Allison, Midland, beat A. J. Huston, St. David's, 6 up and 5 to play; W. J. MacFarland, Atlantic City, beat A. J. Smith, Berkshire, 3 up and 2 to play. Final Round—MacFarland beat Allison, 1 up.

Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—J. Haines Lippincott, Atlantic City, beat Henry McSweeney, Seaview, 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, beat H. C. Edwards, Atlantic City, 3 up and 2 to play. Final round—Senseman beat Lippincott, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, beat Louis Stadler, Atlantic City, 6 up and 5 to play; Mr. Emery Marvel, Atlantic City, beat C. J. Smith, Jr., Berkshire, 3 up and 1 to play. Final round—Thompson beat Marvel, 7 up and 6 to play.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—A. E. Bates, Atlantic City, beat S. L. Allen, Moorestown, 2 up and 1 to play; F. T. Parker, Atlantic City, beat R. M. Blackburn, Berkshire, 4 up and 2 to play. Final round—Parker beat Bates, 3 up and 2 to play.

Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—A. B. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat F. S. Burk, Atlantic City, 2 up; P. J. Reilly, beat F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 3 up and 1 to play. Final round—Reilly beat Endicott, 2 up and 1 to play.

Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—W. L. Maltby, Royal Montreal, beat C. F. Earp, Riverton, 4 up and 3 to play; H. J. Westney, Atlantic City, beat D. S. White, Atlantic City, 3 up and 1 to play. Final Round—Westney beat Maltby, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—A. K. White, Atlantic City, beat Thomas Burrows, Atlantic City, 2 up and 1 to play; W. A. Bagby, Trenton, beat H. K. Read, Atlantic City, 2 up and 1 to play. Final Round—Bagby beat White, 1 up.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Conroy Leads Big Field at Fox Hills—Results of Other Competitions.

Thomas D. Conroy led the largest field seen at the Fox Hills Golf Club in a long while yesterday by making the round in 77. The many recent changes to the course were responsible for the geenral run of the cards being higher than usual. More than ninety members competed, endeavoring to qualify in three sixteens for trophies presented by F. P. Strauss and former Senator Simon Guggenheim. The first match round in the various divisions will be run off next Saturday.

In addition to the qualification test in three sixteens there were handicaps in Class A and B, and Conroy, with a card of 77—4—73, led the A set, while H. A. Sasseen with 98—18—72 led in the second division.

The scores in the qualification rounds and the leaders in the A and B divisions of the handicap competition were as follows:

First Sixteen.—T. D. Conroy, 77; W. Roy Barnhill, 79; A. F. Kammer, 79; Lloyd Tefft, 82; Chisholm Beach, 83; B. S. Bottome, 84; W. L. Richards, 84; W. W. Van Loan, 84; B. T. Allen, 84; E. G. B. Riley, 84; A. F. Jackson, 85; A. T. Palmer, 87; Edward C. Johnson, 87; J. W. McMenamy, 87; H. F. Ives, 88; W. Catchings, 88.

Second Sixteen.—H. L. Wyatt, 88; W. A. Sauer, 90; M. Prain, 90; A. Anderson, 91; T. W. Tennock, 91; R. A. Sasseen, 93; J. R. Percival, 94; George E. Worthley, 95; E. H. Sykes, 95; R. R. Mamlock, 96; A. H. Mars, 96; F. V. Sullivan, 97; A. H. Pogson, 97; J. D. Bramhall, 99; A. M. Williams, 99; Frank Allalee, 99.

Third Sixteen.—George E. Armstrong, 100; C. R. Fletcher, 101; J. M. Fleming, 102; Ralph Trier, 102; J. S. Primrose, 94; E. M. Alexander, 104; E. F. Stone, 105; T. B. Parker, 105; W. J. Elias, 107; A. D. Pasquin, 108; W. J. Bolger, 108; P. M. Kendig, 110; F. T. Ganss, 111; F. W. Wood, 112; Thomas Jackson, 119; H. E. Frank, 125; H. W. Pierson, 125.

Class A, Handicap.—T. V. Conroy, 77, 4—73; W. R. Mamlok, 79, 5—74; H. F. Ives, 88, 14—74; Lloyd Tefft, 82, 7—75; E. G. B. Riley, 84, 9—75; A. F. Jackson, 85, 10—75; E. E. Johnson, 87, 11—76; C. W. Tennock, 91, 15—76; W. Catchings, 88, 10—78; A. F. Kammer, 79, 2—77; M. Prain, 90, 12—78; W. W. Van Loan, 84, 6—78; H. F. Wyatt, 88, 10—78; A. P. Palmer, 87, 8—79; B. G. Bottome, 83, 4—79; J. R. Percival, 94, 15—79; B. T. Allen, 84, 4—80; F. V. Sullivan, 97, 13—84.

Class B.—H. A. Sasseen, 98, 18—72; C. Joost, Jr., 91, 18—73; C. C. Rhodes, 100, 26—74; E. M. Stone, 105, 30—75; T. B. Parker, 105, 30—75; Ralph Trier, 102, 27—75; R. A. Sasseen, 93, 17—76; A. M. Williams, 99, 23—76; A. F. Meredith, 100, 23—77; J. T. Barnhill, 99, 20—79.

Close finishes were in order at the Essex County Country Club yesterday, when golfers competed in three classes. C. W. O'Connor, with 76—6—70, and S. H. Harris, 79—9—70, tied for the Class A award, while Elliott Cutter and O. M. Westen tied for Class B with respective scores of 87—17—10. In the Class C set N. J. Ward, with 94—26—68, led. Ties will be settled at match play later.

Class A.—C. W. O'Connor, 76—6—70; S. H. Harris, 79—9—70; C. A. Gould, 85—11—74.

Class B.—Elliott Cutter, 87—17—70; O. M. Westen, 87—17—70.

Class C.—N. J. Ward, 94—26—68; P. S. Ross, Jr., 97—23—74.

Sweepstakes in three classes were the attraction at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. The best gross score of the day was made by G. B. Martin, who returned a 77, and his handicap of 6, giving a net of 71, enabled him to win in the Class A division. J. W. Hart, with a 95—21—74, won in Class B, and F. B. Potter, with 112—30—82, in Class C. The best scores were as follows:

Class A.—G. B. Martin, 77—6—71; W. D. Lyon, 93—17—76; Henry Snyder, 91—15—76; R. M. Byrnes, 93—13—77; F. Connell, 93—16—77; J. Lancaster, 96—15—81; H. M. Benson, 112—17—85.

Class B.—J. W. Hart, 95—21—74; H. J. Frost, 97—22—75; C. W. Yates, 98—22—76; E. H. Standish, 100—19—81; W. B. Worcester, 102—18—84.

Class C.—B. Potter, 112—30—82.

John N. Stearns led a good-sized field at the Nassau Country Club in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday. He had a card of 96, 24—72. The best scores were as follows:

John N. Stearns, 96, 24—72; W. H. Melville, Jr., 89, 14—75; W. A. W. Stewart, 90, 14—76; H. L. Pratt, 81, 9—73; F. C. Jennings, 81, 4—77; C. D. Smithers, 94, 16—78; H. I. Pratt, 98, 20—78; F. L. Noble, 103, 25—78; C. L. Tiffany, 91, 11—80; S. E. Buchanan, 108, 27—81; F. C. Pratt, 93, 10—83; W. R. Peters, 106, 20—86.

In the qualifying round for the May Cup at the Forest Hill Field Club, J. B. Garfield, the former club champion, and J. I. Wheaton tied for the gross prize with scores of 81. There were handicaps in two classes, Paul Heller leading in the A division with a card of 83, 12—71 and W. B. Hutchinson and J. S. Potter tying in Class B with net scores of 76. The scores of the leaders were as follows:

Qualifying Round for May Cup.—J. B. Garfield, 81; J. I. Wheaton, 81; Paul Heller, 83; G. Nixon, 84.

The competitive season at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club was opened yesterday with an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, members in both classes competing. W. L. Colt, with a net of 72, won the trophy, and this score also landed him the first share in the Class A sweep. The scores were as follows:

Handicap.—W. L. Colt, 87, 15—72; H. Herrick, 80, 7—73; A. W. Haigh, 85, 12—73; George Standing, 90, 16—74; David Nevins, 95, 20—75.

Class A, Sweepstakes.—W. L. Colt, 87, 15—72.

Class B.—W. C. McMillan, 91, 16—75.

More than 100 devotees of the driver and iron from various courses in the vicinity took part in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Cranford Golf Club yesterday. Besides opening the competitive season, it was visitors' day, and friends of the members were eligible to enter the competition on the handicap rating they have at their own clubs.

Three prizes were offered, two for the visitors and the other for the home club members. The last named was won by G. W. Anderson with 100, 27—74. The gross prize was won by J. B. Turner of Deal with 86, while Dr. A. P. Roberts of Elizabeth was awarded the net with 92, 15—77.

Out of a field of more than sixty players sixteen members of the Richmond Country Club yesterday qualified for handicap match play in the competition for the May Cup. Those who qualified were: James Slawson, 86—18—68; Sidney G. Wilcox, 99—22—73; O. S. Gooding, 105—30—75; David Gould, 99—18—80; H. M. Baldwin, 109—28—81; Edward Tomes, 103—23—80; Charles Bleecker, 106—25—81; William S. Lough, 85—8—77; L. Daniels, 94—15—79; Otis L. Williams, 86—6—80; C. De Plaunte, 91—12—79; H. Walker, 82—10—72; James G. Clark, 103—22—81; William S. Van Clies, 92—15—77; Edward J. Shriber, 100—26—74; P. B. Hanneman, 92—16—76.

The frst handicap tournament of the season was held at the Essex County Country Club yesterday, and the competition resulted as follows:

Class A—C. W. O'Connor, 76, 6—70; S. T. Harris, 79, 9—70; H. A. Gould, 85, 11—74.

Class B—C. Cutter, 87, 17—70; A. M. Weston, 87, 17—70.

Class C—N. J. Ward, 94, 26—68; T. S. Ross, Jr., 97, 23—74.

The ties in Class A and Class B will be played off next week.

The usual large field turned out at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, members qualifying for the May tournament in Classes A, B, and C. They will finish out at match play in these divisions for their class championships. Women members also took part in the competitive game yesterday, Mrs. C. H. Tuke winning the first division putting contest and Mrs. L. N. de Vausney winning in the second set. All hands competed in Class A sweepstakes, the lowest net score in Class A being returned by P. L. Gallagher, with a card of 86-12-74. W. H. Loftus led in the B division.

Members of the Ridgewood Country Club turned out in force yesterday to compete in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two classes. G. B. Farrell, with a card of 77-10-67 won the prize in the A division, while F. L. Williams, with 93-24-69, captured the award in the second set.

The qualifying round in two classes and red card competitions kept the members of the Dunwoodie Country Club busy yesterday. H. T. Marshall led in the first sixteen with a 72 net. William Macfarlane won in the Class A red card handicap with 85, 12—73, and R. B. Snissen in the B set with 92, 22—70.

Baltusrol golfers turned out 120 strong for an intraclub match over the links near Short Hills yesterday. Opposing forces were led by W. L. Garey and Dr. D. W. Granberry, and it was agreed to have the Nassau system of scoring count. Garey's team won by a total of 70 points to 55. The losers dined the winners at the clubhouse last night.

At the North Jersey County Club golfers qualified in two classes for May cups yesterday. William McKee, with a 90—17—73, led in Class A, while T. B. Smith's 91—20—71 was the best in the B set.

At the Englewood Country Club yesterday golfers competed in two classes against bogey. In Class A Donald L. Manson went round in 79, and, assisted by his six-stroke allowance, finished 4 up and won. M. R. Howe was second, finishing 3 up.

In Class B F. M. Chapman, aided by a handicap of 12 strokes, won, finishing 1 up.

U. of P. Golfers Down Princeton.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Princeton in an interesting golf match over the course of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, today, 5 matches to 4. Four-ball matches were played in the morning and singles matches in the afternoon.

Golf Honors to Tewksbury.

WOOLLOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Paul Tewksbury of the Woollaston Golf Club today won the final round of the open tournament of the Massachusetts Golf Association by defeating S. K. Sterne of Tatnuck on the Woollaston links. The score was 2 up and 1 to play.

Yale Beats Williams at Golf.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—Yale beat Williams in golf here today, 5 to 1.

Golf Teams in a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 1.—Weeburn Golf Club and the New Haven Country Club met in a team match on the Weeburn links today. Twelve men played on each team. The score was a tie, 7 to 7.

Harvard Beats Stevens at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—In its first championship match in the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League today Harvard overwhelmed the Stevens Institute team 13 to 1, scoring goals at will and being prevented from even a much larger score only through the brilliant goal keeping of Edwards. Harvard was in much the better trip for the match and had plenty of speed all the way through. The team play was better than the coach expected it would be, the Harvard inside home, Fleming not only making four goals but working with his teammates for several of the others. The summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Stevens.
Cochran	Goal	Edwards
O'Neill	Point	Lawrence
Flu	Cover point	Hill
Cotton	First defense	Middleton
Beal	Second defense	Dilts
Elliot	Third defense	Wilson
Wanamaker	Centre	Cohan
Lucas	Third attack	O'Keefe
Nightingale	Second attack	Anderson
Persons	First attack	Taylor
Franzeu	Outside home	Dunri
Fleming	Inside home	McKay

Goals made—Fleming, 4; Wanamaker, 2; Franzeu, 2; Persons, 1; Nightingale, 2; Lucas, 1; O'Neill, 1; Taylor, 1. Substitutes—Harvard, Story for Persons; Stevens, Hopkins for Cohan. Referee—Harvey M. Osgood, Cornell. Umpires—Messrs. Humphries, Stevens, and Johnson, Harvard. Time of periods—Thirty-five minutes.

Johns Hopkins's Lacrosse Title.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—Johns Hopkins won the southern division championship of the intercollegiate lacrosse league by defeating Lehigh today, 5 to 4. The score at the end of the first half was 3 to 1 in Hopkins's favor. Lehigh's heavier weight told in the second half.

Cycle Race Draws Big Entry.

Attracted by a list of fifty prizes, bicyclists in unusually large numbers are entering the annual Spring ten-mile handicap road race to be run by the Century Road Club Association, New York division, at Grant City, S. I., on Sunday afternoon, May 16. Three racing bicycles are included in the prizes which will be given, and a silver loving cup will go to the club with the largest number of starters, and to the club with the lowest team score. Five men will compose a team. The Grant City course over which the race will be contested is five miles long, and is considered the fastest in the East for its size. Entry blanks have been mailed to almost every competing cyclist east of Chicago, and indications point to one of the most successful races ever held by the promoting club. Last year's event drew 107 riders, and resulted in a new American record for ten miles. Moving pictures of the race will be made from start to finish. Entry blanks may be obtained from Howard W. Zarr, Secretary, 2,202 Seventh Avenue, with whom entries close on May 10.

Amherst Routed at Tennis.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—Harvard's tennis team won all six matches from Amherst today.

TENNIS TOURNEYS OPEN THIS WEEK

Schoolboys to Begin Local Season Play Friday on Columbia Oval Courts.

The metropolitan tennis season opens this week with the tournament for boys to be held on the courts of the New York Tennis Club at Columbia Oval at Kingsbridge, under the direction of the Yale Alumni Association of Westchester County, next Friday. The tourney was scheduled for the Pelham County Club, but labor difficulties made it necessary to transfer the event. With thirty schools to drawn from the entry list has been a gratifying one, and only three boys have been allowed to enter from one school. The winner and runner-up of the singles will be entered by the association in the Yale Interscholastic Championship at New Haven, Conn., commeneing May 27.

Entries for the second annual tournament of the Sleepy Hollow County Club at Scarborough-on-Hudson, which will be held during the week beginning May 17, include Frederick B. Alexander, Leonard Beekman, Karl H. Behr, Harold H. Hackett, Robert Le Roy, Raymond D. Little, W. Merrill Hall, Lyle E. Mahan, Cedric Major, Dean Mathey, T. R. Pell, Howard Plummer, G. C. Shafer, King Smith, Harold A. Throckmorton, and Lindsey Dunham. The number of entries is limited to thirty-two, and the finals will be played on May 22.

On the day of the finals of the Sleepy Hollow tournament the fifteenth annual open tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club will begin on the Columbia Oval courts. The events will be the men's scratch singles, men's handicap singles and the Manhattan doubles championship.

The Fordham Tennis Club is arranging for a lively season and will make determined efforts to encourage the sport in the upper part of the Bronx. The courts were opened yesterday for the Summer.

Members of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, which is an indoor organization, will soon be seen in action in the metropolitan tournaments in which they will represent their respective clubs. W. Merrill Hall, King Smith, Arthur M. Lovibond, William B. Cragin, Arthur L. Cragin, G. C. Shafer and Julian S. Myrick are among the Seventh Regiment stars. The team will get together on May 30 for the annual match with the army officers stationed at West Point. It has not yet been decided who will represent the Guardsmen in the match.

COLLEGE TENNIS STARS.

Columbia, N. Y. U., and Fordham to Have Strong Teams.

College tennis stars in the Metropolitan district plan to make the coming season the best on record, and Columbia, New York University, Fordham, College of the City of New York, and other institutions of learning will be represented on the local courts by unusually strong teams. Racquet wielders of the local universities are determined to keep pace with the rapid growth of tennis.

The record of the Columbia players up to date is very satisfactory, and under the management of Milton A. Bridges the Morningside players should make things very interesting for their opponents. The team composed of Spencer Miller, Harold Lamb, Kenneth Smith, A. F. Von Bernuth, Robert Collins, W. Cornell, and H. Wainwright, was selected from the largest list of candidates ever turned out for the team. While all have played in excellent early season form the star of the team is Spencer Miller, while Wainwright's play has been of a sterling character.

With victories over Fordham, Trinity, Wesleyan and City College, the players are looking forward to a successful season. This week Columbia will journey to Princeton, Lafayetter and Lehigh, and return for the annual match with Yale on May 13. The annual interscholastic tournament will start at Columbia on May 8, and the winner will be eligible to play in the National Interscholastic Championship at Forest Hills on Aug. 30. This year Columbia has the advantage of playing on the splendid courts at 117th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which were formerly owned by the West Side Tennis Club. This property was purchased by the University last year.

New York University started the season auspicuously and under the coaching of Professor Edwin J. Clapp the team on the banks of the Harlem is rounding to in excellent shape. The team picked from a field of forty candidates is made up of Captain Edward Fixman, Roswald Pearson, Chester Brown, and M. Pike, while Manager William Draper is attending to the business details of the team.

Columbia Loses at Tennis.

Columbia's tennis team bowed to its first defeat yesterday afternoon, when the Williams College racquet wielders won, by the score of 4 to 2. The matches were played on East Field, formerly the old West Side Club tennis courts. The playing was snappy and well contested in every game. The summaries:

Singles.—S. Miller, Columbia, defeated R. S. Maynard, Williams, 6—4, 8—6; R. B. Rockwood, Williams, defeated K. Smith, Columbia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; C. F. Cutler, Williams, defeated H. Lamb, Columbia, 6—4, 6—2; A. von Bernuth, Columbia, defeated R. A. Cook, Williams, 6—4, 9—7.

Doubles.—Cutler and Maynard, Williams, defeated Miller and Tunis, Columbia, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; Rockwood and Cook, Williams, defeated Lamb and Smith, 6—4, 6—4.

Drumming Up Tennis Players.

Tennis courts have so multiplied on the upper west side of the city, where about every available vacant lot has been pressed into service, that one enterprising proprietor has equipped a sandwich man to advertise the fact that he has grounds to rent. Yesterday this animated billboard was traveling invitingly up and down Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, in the stretch of a half mile between 145th and 155th Streets, where there are eleven courts open to players, inviting them, in the largest possible type consistent with the size of the sandwich boards, to "play tennis, the most healthful and fascinating sport in the world, at the Blank Courts, on ——th Street." Like all advertising, this novel method of drumming up trade paid the proprietor, for his courts were crowded all afternoon.

Kingsley Tennis Teams Win.

Kingsley School's tennis team defeated the Polytechnic Prep. team in a one-sided match yesterday afternoon, on the former's courts at Essex Fells, N. J., taking all the matches contested for an aggregate score of 5 to 0. The Kingsley School representatives, Tremaine, Field and Frost, won their matches in the singles in straight sets, but Tremaine and Field were forced to a third set to win from Noyes and Maxwell, the Poly Prep. racquet wielders, in the doubles match. The summary:

Singles.—Tremaine, Kingsley School, defeated Maxwell, Poly Prep., 6—2, 6—0; Field, Kingsley, defeated Noyes, Poly Prep., 6—2, 7—5; Frost, Kingsley, defeated Johnson, Poly Prep., 6—2 and 7—5.

Doubles Match.—Tremaine and Field, Kingsley School, defeated Noyes and Maxwell, Poly Prep., 6—0, 7—6, and 6—2.

NOTES FOR DOG ENTHUSIASTS.

The noted winning English Sealyham terriers, Easton Finder and Sealy Vic, which were bred by the Duchess of Hamilton, have just been purchased by the Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, N. J., through the Rodney Kennels, and will be brought here immediately. The Hamilton Farms have been collecting a very fine kennel of Sealyhams, and in Eastern Finder and Sealy Vic have two of the best of the breed in England. Finder is a brother of Easton Frigid, the championship winner at the Crystal Palace Show, and is very much on the same type. Sealy Vic, a granddaughter of the famous Peer-Gynt, Lord Kensington's well-known winner, has captured many prizes on the other side and is the dam of several prominent winners. Other Sealyhams purchased by the Hamilton Farms are Windholme's Busy, the charity show winner, and her dam, Windholme's Venie.

Prominent members of the New York toy dog clubs met recently to select a type of muzzle for their pets which would not only be humane but meet with the approval of the Board of Health, and unanimously chose a design made by Miss Nance Gwyn Williams, a very successful exhibitor of Pekingese.

Miss May Snellenberg of Philadelphia, who was to make her debut at the San Mateo show in California as judge of the popular White West Highland Terrier, will not be able to officiate. This breed and the majority of the other breeds have been allotted to Charles G. Hopton, who leaves on Wednesday for San Francisco, where he is to judge at both the Golden Gate Kennel Club show and San Mateo, returning East in time to be the "all-rounder" at the Ladies' Kennel Association show at Auburndale in June.

The specialty show of the Scottish Terrier Club, which will be held at the Biltmore on June 2, will have such a large entry that a four-point rating has been granted by the American Kennel Club. The money prizes will equal those of the Westminster Kennel Club show. In addition there will be forty special prizes, for which the dogs in all classes are eligible under varied conditions. The prize money in ten classes totals $200. The Bench Show Committee consists of Francis G. Lloyd, Clarence C. Little, J. Sergeant Price, Jr., Walter T. Stern, and Robert L. Sedgwick, Jr., with whom the entries close on May 19. George F. Foley of Philadelphia is to be the Superintendent, and all the judging will be done by Henry T. Fleitmann of this city.

NEW YORK CYCLING CENTRE.

European War Will Drive Best Racers to This Country.

John M. Chapman, manager of the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, now in course of construction, and one of the best posted men in bicycle circles, is authority for the statement that New York City will be the cycling center of the world in the future. Mr. Chapman, who has been affiliated with the game for a number of years both in Europe and America, will be in charge of the Bay track, which opens May 22, also the Newark Velodrome, as he has taken the place of the late Floyd McFarland.

"Cycling in America will benefit greatly by the war in Europe, as the financial condition of the population on the other side will prevent the proper support of the bike game and the cream of the talent will come to America just as soon as there is peace.

"Although Newark has had a successful track for some years past, the game in America has not had the proper chance, but now that the Sheepshead Bay track is under way cycle racing is bound to go forward. The lack of a real cycling plant in New York has been the one big drawback to the sport in America.

"In Paris, Berlin, London, Brussels, and all of the big European cities it was a common sight to see twenty-five thousand people at a cycling meet before the war, so that there was no doubt about the popularity of the sport. We have greater riders on this side as has been proven time and again.

"The motor-paced races at Brighton Beach last year were of the sensational variety and with the added European stars on their way over the competition in this class will be keener than ever."

The new track at Sheepshead Bay is nearing completion and will be ready for practice spins a week before the opening, May 22.

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES.

Riders from all over the East joined in making up the largest cavalcade of motor cyclists ever seen in Boston. The event was the recent annual run of the Bay State Motor Cycle Club to Worcester and return. From Portland and Bangor, Me., Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Conn., came enthusiasts to participate in the tour. An unusual feature of the event was the fact that over 50 of the 300 entrants were women, one woman rider even piloting a motor cycle with side car over the entire course.

In order that he might have an opportunity to win a place on the Jacksonville (Fla.) baseball team, Howard Childress traveled all the way from Chattanooga to the Southern metropolis on a motor cycle. Then, without even stopping to change his khaki suit after his 500-mile jaunt, he chugged on out to the athletic field and got into the game which was in progress there.

F. A. M. Legal Action Chairman Johnson has recently added the following attorneys to represent motor cyclists in their communities: W. Semmaney, San Antonio, Texas; Carlisle S. Whitten, Abilene, Texas; E. J. Emmons, Bakersfield, Cal.; O. M. Wilkerson, Wheeling, West Va.; John R. Haughey, Erie, Penn., and R. Douglass Boyd, Gloversville, N. Y.

Not daunted by a drizzling rain, which promised to settle into an all-day downpour, about 200 motor cyclists left the Quaker City on the Philadelphia Motorcycle Trade Association's first sociability run of the season. Of this number 140 covered the 125 miles and checked in in the three and one-half hours' allotted time.

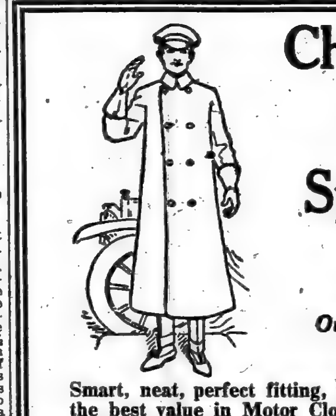
In order to get the advantage of Memorial Day holiday, the observance of National Motor Cycle Week has been changed to the week of May 24, with the following schedule: Monday, May 24, Demonstration Day; Tuesday, Commercial Day; Wednesday, Carnival Day; Thursday, Ladies' Day; Friday, Bicycle and Motor Wheel Day; Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the King of Sports Holidays.

At a rate better than 63 miles an hour, "Red" Parkhurst sent his motor cycle around the two-mile course at Oklahoma City, in the 150-mile event staged in connection with the celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the opening of Oklahoma Territory. Joe Wolters was second to cross the tape, in 2:27:06, and right on his heels came Sam Correnti.

The 100-mile motor cycle championship of New South Wales was won by W. Jack on an American-built motor cycle.

Foreign Cyclists Coming Here.

The advance guard of the foreign bicycle riders who will compete at the new Sheepshead Bay Velodrome during the Summer, will sail from Havre, France, on the Rochambeau today and arrive in this city May 12. The riders include some of the best sprinters and pace followers in Europe, among them Thorwald Ellegaard, the Danish cyclist who holds six world's championships; George Seres, the noted French rider, M. Pastiur, M. Nazo, Caesar Moretti and Marius Maso. The cable announcing the embarking of the riders was received by Manager Chapman of the Velodrome yesterday, and it also said that another group of riders would leave in about ten days. It was Seres who Clarence Carmen such a sharp race for his title during the sprint events preceeding the last six day grind at the Garden.



Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, well made and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought.

A Light-weight Double-breasted Spring Overcoat.
A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches.
A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the whole outfit complete at $43.50; or, as follows:—

Overcoat $25.00—Suit $16.50—Cap $2.00

Suit with 2 pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade At $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00

Dusters That Beat Anything in America at $5.00. Made of Splendid BRILLIANT GRAY MOHAIR.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

His Sweetheart

In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Love.

To him she is always the same—the dearest, the sweetest, the prettiest girl in the world. In his heart she reigns supreme—his ideal of all that is best in womanhood.

His eyes reveal her to him as the possessor of a fascination and attractiveness of which nothing can deprive her. She may not wear elaborate and expensive dresses, she may not even have a pretty face, according to worldly standards. Her chiefest claim to beauty may even lie in a mass of glittering, fluffy, natural hair, growing on her own head. But certainly no hair can be charming or even attractive if it is not properly dressed and intelligently cared for. There is a subtle charm about beautiful hair that lends more to personal adornment than the combined skill of the beauty doctor and modiste.

To the girl or woman desiring always to be at her best and to make the most of Nature's richest gift, we recommend

Newbro's Herpicide

A true test of efficiency for this well known scalp prophylactic and hair beautifier is to begin its use in secret and see how quickly your friends will remark the improvement in your hair. They will tell you of an increased luster and brilliancy, they will marvel at the lightness and fluffiness of your hair and its freedom from traces of dandruff.

Herpicide is recognized everywhere as the rational remedy to eradicate dandruff contagion and to stop falling hair. A dlightful hairdressing, with a dainty, exquisite odor commends Newbro's Herpicide to the most fastidious tastes.

There is no oil or grease in Herpicide and it does not stain or dye the hair. Stops itching due to dandruff almost instantly.

Send 10 cents in postage or silver for sample bottle to The Herpicide Co., Dept. 124-B, Detroit, Mich. Applications at prominent barber shops. Sold and Guaranteed at all Toilet Goods Counters.

ROCKAWAY HUNT OPENS LOCAL RACING SEASON—LYON CHAMPION AT TRAPS—BASEBALL RECORDS

KEENE CELEBRATES RETURN TO RACING

Veteran Amateur Wins Rockaway Cup in Hunt Club Meet at Hewlett.

About 4,000 people, most of whom were members of what is popularly known as the hunting set of Long Island, were at picturesque Hewlett Bay Park yesterday to welcome the opening of the amateur racing season, and incidentally the first thoroughbred racing of the year hereabouts.

The reappearance of Foxhall P. Keene in the saddle, after some years of rest from racing activities, brought out an unusual number of the old guard of racing men, admirers of this clever horseman from the five years beginning with 1885, when he headed the list of amateur jockeys, both on the flat and across country. It was at near-by Cedarhurst, then the headquarters of the Rockaway Hunt Club, that he made the record which still stands for amateur performances in the saddle in this country. That his hand had not lost its cunning, and that he still remembered how to handle and ride a horse to get the very best out of it, was shown by the skill with which he piloted his mount, Toreador, in the race for the Rockaway Cup, second of the events of the afternoon's sport.

Unfortunately this, like the rest of the jumping races, proved to be a chapter of accidents, and hardly gave Mr. Keene any chance to exhibit much horsemanship. There were a half dozen starters, and Mr. Keene allowed Toreador to trail them over the first trip around the course. At the Liverpool jump just opposite the grand stand—an addition to the facilities for the accommodation of spectators erected this Spring—Uncas tripped and unseated his rider, John Harper Bonnell, then running in third place to Unico and Ouiton. Three jumps further on, when the jumpers had rounded the lower turn and were once more opposite the stand, but away over in the back field, Ouiton tripped on a rail fence, turned a somersault, broke his back, and gave such a tumble to R. Penn Smith, Jr., as to break the collarbone of this promising young jockey. Mr. Keene witnessed this succession of tumbles from his position in the rear, and on the second journey around the course also saw Unico go down. He steered his mount clear of prostrate horses and riders, and on the final run by the Marshall cottage caught Nina, which had been leading for a mile and a half, passed her going over the last jump, and merely shaking up his mount for the first time, came home an easy winner, with the old-time shouts of approval ringing in his ears.

Harry S. Page, another of the old-time riders, won the Hewlett Park Plate with his mount, Ben Cabell, which of the quartet of starters was the only one to stand up for the two miles and a half of the journey. Mr. Page won the same race for the same sort of a plate just twenty years ago to a day.

Overseer won the Cedarhurst Cup as he, too, was the only one to go the route, Fashion Wing, then in the lead, coming a cropper near the Marshall cottage with but a half mile to go. His rider remounted and rode the horse home for the second money.

After being beaten a head in the opening dash of a half mile by Mr. Specs, Culvert came back in the quarter-mile dash, which closed the sport, and won very handily from Lily Orme, both pairs making pretty sprints in the finishes that aroused the crowd to real racing enthusiasm. Cloud, a stable companion of Culvert, won the dash at a mile from Chopin very handily under the vigoorus riding of John Tucker, who had piloted Culvert in both his races.

Quite a Frenchy touch was given to the affair by the appearance on the lawns of a party of a dozen mannequins, gowned in the very latest cry in riding togs and awn gowns, sartorial confections which showed all the colors of the rainbow and then some, and which excited the risibilities rather than the admiration of the quietly gowned women of the hunting set, which does not go in for the risque in dress. The tableau was more like a scene from a comic opera or a parade in a cabaret than one fit for a hunt meeting.

Betting was done quietly, as it was at the tracks all last season. Yet three layers of odds were arrested for betting, and a fourth was taken into custody for acting as a stakeholder in a transaction where there was an actual passage of money after the manner pursued at the races at New Orleans during the Winter. The arrested party in the latter case gave the name of Edward Salmore. All the arrested were taken before Judge Raising at Rockaway who paroled them in custody of counsel for a hearing on Monday, the Salmore case being a test to see if the New Orleans method of placing money bet in the hands of a stakeholder is a violation of the law in this State, presumably preparatory to its trial at the big tracks later in the season. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Albro Farm Cup; purse $350, including cup of $100 value, presented by Albro Farm; for three-year-olds and upward; welterweights; four furlongs on the flat. No time taken.
Mr. Specks, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, by Woolsthorpe-Jill Greenwood, 168 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4, (coupled with Lokomis, (Mr. T. Wright) ....1[1]
Culvert, A. L. Kramer's b. g., aged, 151, 4 to 5 and out, (Mr. J. Tucker.) ....2[2]
Exemplar, Mrs. M. J. Marquette's b. g., aged, 151, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with Muskmelon,) (Mr. B. B. Lewis) ....3[3]
Vera Kessler, Lokomis, Muskmelon, and Emma Carus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Rockaway Cup; purse $350, including cup valued at $100 presented by the association; for registered hunters; about 3½ mile sover the post-and-rails course. No time taken.
Toreador, Foxhall P. Keene's b. g., aged, by Beau Gallant-Carmen, 167 pounds, 2 to 5 and out, (Mr. F. P. Keene) ......11[10]
Nina, Whitney Kernochan's b. m., aged, 160, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Mr. W. Kernochan) ....2[30]
Unico, Thomas F. White's br. g., aged, 162, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Mr. M. P. Kennedy) 3
Uncas also ran, but fell and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—Hewlett Park Plate; purse $500, including plate valued at $100 presented by the association; for registered hunters; about 2½ miles over the brush course. No time taken.
Ben Cabell, H. S. Page's ch. g., aged, by First Mate-Valorosa, 157 pounds, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, (Mr. H. S. Page) 1
Gold Plate, The Elephant, and Guatemotzin also ran, but all fell and did not finish.

FOURTH RACE.—South Shore Plate; purse $400, including plate valued at $100 presented by the association; for four-year-olds and upward; welterweights; about one mile on the flat. No time taken.
Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, by Albert-Scotch Lassie, 159 pounds, 1 to 8 and out, (Mr. J. Tucker) ....1[1]
Chopin, Jericho Stable's b. g., 5, 151, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Mr. B. B. Lewis) ......2[2]
Varnua, M. D. Bamberger's b. g., aged, 151, 25 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Mr. M. D. Bamberger) ....3[3]
Appasionata also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Cedarhurst Cup; handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; purse $400, including cup valued at $100 presented by the association; about 2 miles, over the brush. No time taken.
Overseer, W. H. Henry's b. g., aged, by Lithos—March Past, 138 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 3 (Mr. W. H. Henry) ....1[1]
Fashion Wing, F. J. Hogan's br. g., 5, 148, 6 to 5 and 1 to 5 (Mr. Bergman) ...2
Hammon Pass ran out and Roland Pardee refused and did not go the course.

SIXTH RACE.—The Dash; purse $250, including plate valued at $50, presented by the association; for 3-year-olds and upward; one-quarter of a mile on the flat. No time taken.
Culvert, A. L. Kramer's b. g., aged, by Bridgewater—Black Wings, 167 pounds, 2 to 5 and out (Mr. J. Tucker) ....1[1]
Lily Orme, Henry W. Warner's br. f., 4, 165, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5 (Mr. B. B. Lewis) 2[2]
Comet, Thomas Pursehouse's br. g., aged, 167, 20 to 1 and 2 to 1..........3[10]
Stowaway also ran.

DISCUSS PELHAM COURSE.

Oarsmen Again to Consider Abandoning Harlem—Newark in Favor.

Whatever may be the final action with regard to the proposed Pelham Bay rowing course, there will be a revival of interest in the project Monday night at the New York Athletic Club, when a committee of oarsmen will again discuss the mooted question. There are so many arguments for, and also against, the scheme that it is likely, as always before, to result in a deadlock. Pelham Bay is so far away from the centre of things that it is almost impossible to reach it from Wall Street in time for a row before dark. Putting it into shape would cost, approximately, $150,000 to $200,000. The clubhouses of most of the rowing organizations are already located on the Harlem, and removal would necessitate a large expenditure, or a division by sending part of the boats away from permanent headquarters. This would result in a sort of "week-end" club, a thing opposed strenuously by many who are now rowing on the Harlem course.

Many of those now facing the handicaps imposed by rowing on what is essentially a ship canal instead of a rowing course, are ready to try out almost any alternative. Drift wood, the wash of the frequently passing boats and an unsanitary condition of the Harlem itself combine to make the present course anything but satisfactory.

A desirable substitute course for New York City must be accessible first, and comfortable and safe after that.

The Newark course, used so continuously and successfully from 1879 till some ten years ago, when sewage made it impossible, still has its admirers. Fred R. Fortmeyer, for twenty-one years secretary of the N. A. A. O., is one of these. As a member of the Passaic Club he is still paying dues in the hope that a club which has sold its site and belongings may some day reorganize in Newark.

Mr. Fortmeyer points out that ten starters could be placed easily at Newark, whereas three or four is the safe limit on the Harlem. There is little or no shipping or traffic to interfere, no drift, and the sewage is now being carried further down the bay. Above all, it can be reached in twenty minutes by the tube. Neither will there be any necessary expense entailed in protecting the course by bulkheads or breakwaters, as there will be at Pelham Bay.

Altogether, it seems that there may be a turn in favor of the old Newark course, after the pros and cons of Harlem, Pelham Bay and other possibilities have been thoroughly discussed.

CHAMPIONSHIPSHOOT GOES TO N.Y.A.C. MAN

George L. Lyon Leads Big Field at Travers Island Traps—Chamberlain Second.

Continuing his sensational shooting of the opening day, George L. Lyon of Durham, N. C., wearing the emblem of the New York Athletic Club, won the tenth annual amateur trap-shooting championship of America at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The new titleholder's score was 192. A. L. Chamberlain of Bridgeport, Conn., came in second with 190.

As in the preliminary shoot on Friday, records were again upset. Never before have the gunners been so numerous, 143 facing the traps, with the previous high-water mark being 134 two years ago. The score made yesterday by Lyon beat the championship figures established by R. L. Spotts in 1914 by four "birds." The former titleholder was fifteenth on the list yesterday.

Philadelphia won the interclub team race, the five men from the Quaker City scoring 927. C. H. Newcomb, their leader, scored 189. The other members of the team were: A. B. Richardson, 189; A. Hill, 187; W. Foord, 186, and J. C. Griffiths, 178. The New York Athletic Club team was only 5 points behind, its total score being 922. G. L. Lyon, winner of the championship, held the place of honor with 192. The long run prize went to A. B. Richardson with 131 straight.

The weather conditions were much more favorable for the marksmen than on Friday, there was a large attendance of club members and their friends, and interest was intense.

It was a spectacular contest, owing to the fact that the winner was in doubt right up to the minute when the last string of twenty-five birds were being disposed of. Throughout the afternoon A. E. Conley, the old crack live bird shot and former State champion, who comes from Buffalo, assumed the lead and it looked for a time as if he would win the title. He lead Lyon at the sixth string by 144 to 135, but immediately afterward he made four consecutive misses and Lyon once more went ahead. This was repeated on three different occasions, the winner managing to get the lead by at least one "bird" each time.

Conley's score was remarkable, owing to the fact that he had three twenty-fives in succession, but his shooting was not as consistent as that of A. L. Chamberlain, who beat him by a "bird" for second place. The latter's score was only 2 behind that of the champion's. Lyon's string was 23, 25, 24, 25, 24, 24, 24, and 23.

Another remarkable feature of yesterday's contest was that the four leaders all beat the best previous figures for the amateur championship event, which has been held at Travers Island since 1905, when J. H. Hendrickson won the title. Last night the visiting marksman were the guests of the New York Athletic Club at a beefsteak dinner. Many of them stayed over until today to avoid missing participation in this social affair.

The scores follow:

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, (200 Targets.)

	First 100 T'gets.	Second 100 T'gets.	T'l.
W. G. Allen	74	71	145
H. A. Galt	85	87	172
F. G. Hogan	88	81	169
C. E. Sheldon	87	82	169
D. F. Mallory	80	85	165
L. O. Graham	90	91	181
E. C. Gunther	90	90	180
H. B. Cook	84	81	165
W. C. Newton	79	89	168
J. C. Griffith	87	91	178
J. Fountain	74	77	151
E. B. Melrath	82	83	165
C. B. Platt	93	90	183
F. Plum	81	94	175
H. O. Allyn	92	83	175
W. S. Silkworth	82	90	172
T. Lenane, Jr.	80	90	170
E. H. Dickerman	85	93	178
M. McVey, Jr.	81	78	159
E. A. Wilson	84	80	164
E. A. Staples	93	91	184
H. C. Brooks	80	85	165
C. B. Tucker	71	78	149
W. B. Farmer	86	85	171
C. P. Blinn	80	79	159
D. C. Culver	90	88	178
R. R. Debacher	79	77	156
W. B. Ogden	87	89	176
W. H. Yule	87	85	172
J. H. Hendrickson	94	87	181
E. J. Monahan	66	63	129
E. L. Bartlett	86	85	171
G. J. Tuckett	74	86	160
W. A. Flinn	84	84	168
V. Oliver	85	88	173
L. B. Flint	81	81	162
J. E. Lynch	82	81	163
T. B. Heintz	88	80	168
W. F. Carlton	72	77	149
A. E. Conley	96	93	189
J. H. Vanderveer	87	72	159
A. Chandler	77	67	144
Frank Hall	89	87	176
J. I. Brandenberg	88	88	176
F. A. Baker	70	80	150
C. W. Billings	88	86	169
A. B. Richardson	94	93	187
C. H. Newcomb	96	93	189
W. M. Foord	92	94	186
A. Hell	91	96	187
George L. Lyon	97	95	192
A. L. Burns	90	96	186
G. J. Corbett	88	90	178
D. F. McMahon	89	88	177
G. H. Martin	90	90	180
J. L. Snow	94	93	187

Final Standing of Leading Gunners.—G. L. Lyon, 192; A. L. Chamberlain, 190; C. H. Newcomb, 189; A. E. Conley, 189; E. A. Randall, 188; A. Hell, 187; A. B. Richardson, 187; J. L. Snow, 187; W. M. Foord, 186; A. L. Bnurns, 186; H. A. King, 185; E. A. Staples, 184; C. T. Dey, 184; J. E. Baldwin, 184; R. L. Spotts, 183; C. B. Piatt, 183; L. C. Wilson, 183; S. P. Senior, 183; C. W. Van Stone, 182; G. Gill, 182; S. W. Putman, 182; J. H. Hendrickson, 181; L. O. S. Graham, 181; C. J. Stein, 180; E. C. Gunther, 180; G. L. Osborn, 180; G. H. Martin, 180.

Shoot-off for third and fourth place won by Newcomb, with Conley fourth; shoot-off for sixth place won by Richardson; shoot-off for seventh place won by Snow, with Neil eighth; shoot-off for ninth place won by Foord, with A. L. Burns tenth.

Team Shoot.—Philadelphia, 927; New York A. C., 922; Smith Gun Club, Jersey City, 887; Portland, Me., 884. Also competed—Boston A. A., Baltimore, and Bridgeport.

Long Run Prizes.—Won by A. B. Richardson, with 131.

Three Records at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 1.—Lehigh University track team won an all-contested track and field meet from Bucknell today by a score of 80 to 29. Three records were broken, two of them being Lehigh's records and one a Bucknell. McGrath lowered the mark in the mile by two seconds. Captain Burk smashed the half-mile mark and Butt of Bucknell the two-mile record. Lehigh had a comparatively easy time of it in all but three events, taking eleven firsts and two seconds. The pole vaulut was a tie. Morrissey, Burke, Good, and Grumbach each had two firsts. In five events Lehigh took every point.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of the Leaders in National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BATTING AVERAGES.

(Including Thursday, April 29.)

Players & Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Ave.
Luderus, Phila.	13	42	9	17	1	3	.405
Groh, Cincinnati	16	55	8	22	2	2	.400
T. Clarke, Cincin.	11	24	5	9	1	1	.375
Connolly, Boston	8	27	7	10	0	1	.370
Goode, Chicago	14	60	14	22	1	0	.367
Schmidt, Boston	13	55	10	19	0	2	.365
Whitted, Phila.	12	44	6	16	4	3	.364
Doyle, New York	12	47	7	17	2	0	.362
Killifer, Cincinnati	16	56	11	20	2	4	.357
J. Smith, Boston	13	51	4	18	2	2	.353
Schang, Pittsburgh	7	17	2	6	0	0	.353
Fisher, Chicago	14	57	12	20	2	4	.351
Niehoff, Phila.	11	38	5	13	1	2	.342
Saier, Chicago	14	56	13	19	4	0	.339
Zimmerman, Bklyn	9	21	2	7	0	1	.333
Merkle, New York	12	39	5	13	2	3	.333
Glenn, St. Louis	5	15	1	5	0	0	.333
Snyder, St. Louis	12	33	4	11	1	3	.333
Benton, Cincinnati	7	6	0	2	0	1	.333
Lobert, New York	12	48	8	16	2	1	.333
Wagner, Pittsb'gh	14	40	6	13	1	0	.325
Cutshaw, Bklyn	14	53	4	17	2	2	.321
Williams, Chicago	14	47	5	15	2	3	.319
Leach, Cincinnati	16	54	13	17	4	1	.315
J. Miller, St. Louis	16	51	7	16	3	4	.314
Bescher, St. Louis	14	48	8	15	5	1	.313
S. Magee, Boston	13	45	9	14	1	5	.311
Cravath, Phila.	13	42	7	13	1	0	.309
Killifer, Phila.	13	42	8	13	1	2	.309
Carey, Pittsburgh	14	55	10	17	3	0	.309
Myers, Brooklyn	14	55	4	17	1	3	.309
Mollwitz, Cincin.	16	56	4	17	6	2	.304
Huggins, St. Louis	14	40	8	12	2	0	.300
Wingo, Cincinnati	8	20	4	6	1	0	.300
Cather, Boston	6	20	5	6	0	1	.300
Long, St. Louis	15	51	8	15	2	3	.294
Moran, Boston	13	48	11	14	2	1	.292
Daubert, Brooklyn	11	42	5	12	0	1	.286
Costello, Pittsburgh	7	7	0	2	1	0	.286
O'Mara, Brooklyn	13	54	8	15	1	1	.278
J. Myers, N. Y.	12	37	5	10	0	0	.270
Baird, Pittsburgh	7	15	0	4	0	1	.267
McLarry, Chicago	7	15	4	4	0	0	.267
Hinchman, P'burgh	14	53	4	14	1	2	.264
O. Miller, Brooklyn	6	19	3	5	0	2	.263
Schultz, Brooklyn	14	54	5	14	1	1	.259
Bancroft, Phila.	13	47	11	12	2	2	.255
Wheat, Brooklyn	14	55	9	14	1	0	.255
O. Wilson, St. L.	15	48	5	12	2	5	.250
Gowdy, Boston	13	40	7	10	3	0	.250
Burns, New York	12	45	3	11	1	1	.244
Herzog, Cincinnati	16	62	7	15	4	0	.242
Fitzpatrick, Boston	11	34	9	8	1	4	.235
Hummel, Brooklyn	11	17	2	4	1	1	.235
Murray, New York	10	26	4	6	1	0	.231
Johnston, Pitts.	14	48	8	11	4	5	.229
Maranville, Boston	13	48	4	11	2	3	.229
Butler, St. Louis	11	27	6	6	2	1	.222
Olson, Cincinnati	16	55	4	12	2	8	.218
Beck, St. Louis	16	55	8	12	0	0	.218
McCarthy, Brook.	9	28	1	6	2	2	.214
Lejeune, Pitts.	14	52	4	11	4	1	.212
Fletcher, N. Y.	12	43	6	9	0	1	.209
Schulte, Chicago	14	58	9	12	4	2	.207
Zimmerman, Chi.	14	58	6	12	3	2	.207
Griffith, Cincin.	16	59	1	12	0	4	.203
Gibson, Pittsburgh	11	30	3	6	1	0	.200
Knisely, Chicago	6	5	1	1	0	1	.200

Pitchers' Records.

Pitchers & Clubs.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Alexander, Phila.	4	4	0	27	5	29	1000
Chalmers, Phila.	2	2	0	7	4	14	1000
Pierce, Chicago	3	2	0	7	3	6	1000
Schneider, Cin.	5	2	0	7	14	21	1000
Dale, Cincinnati	8	2	0	5	5	10	1000
Rixey, Phila.	1	1	0	2	4	8	1000
Lavender, Chicago	1	1	0	3	5	8	1000
Meadows, St. L.	2	1	0	2	5	8	1000
Lear, Cincinnati	3	1	0	11	4	15	1000
Ragan, B'klyn	5	1	0	7	8	11	1000
McQuillen, Pitts.	5	1	0	10	8	28	1000
Mayer, Phila.	4	3	1	11	3	27	.750
Crutcher, Boston	3	2	1	5	6	21	.667
Tesreau, N. Y.	3	2	1	17	5	16	.667
Hughes, Boston	3	2	1	10	3	19	.667
Mamaux, Pitts.	4	2	1	9	8	10	.667
Benton, Cin.	7	2	1	4	8	16	.667
Vaughn, Chicago	7	3	2	29	13	39	.600
Rudolph, Boston	4	2	2	12	9	30	.500
Dell, B'klyn	4	2	2	12	10	28	.500
Doak, St. Louis	5	2	2	13	13	41	.500
Perdue, St. Louis	2	1	1	1	1	18	.500
S. Smith, B'klyn	2	1	1	0	5	11	.500
Demaree, Phila.	2	1	1	2	4	15	.500
Adams, Pitts.	3	1	1	6	6	16	.500
Strand, Boston	4	1	1	12	8	21	.500
Zabel, Chicago	4	1	1	7	17	18	.500
Douglass, Cin.	4	1	1	11	15	17	.500
Appleton, B'klyn	6	1	1	3	9	16	.500
Niehaus, St. Louis	5	1	1	10	12	15	.500
Marquard, N. Y.	3	1	2	14	3	21	.333
Harmon, Pitts.	3	1	2	9	6	23	.333
Griner, St. Louis	5	1	2	7	7	16	.333
Ames, Cin.	6	1	2	10	5	22	.333
Sallee, St. Louis	5	1	3	8	3	26	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

BATTING AVERAGES.

(Including Thursday, April 29.)

Players & Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Ave.
Fournier, Chicago	13	31	8	15	2	0	.484
Lapp, Athletics	6	16	2	7	0	0	.438
Veach, Detroit	16	60	11	26	5	3	.433
G. Foster, Boston	5	7	2	3	0	1	.429
Faber, Chicago	6	12	4	5	0	2	.417
Cobb, Detroit	16	52	21	21	9	1	.404
Jacobson, Detroit	5	5	1	2	0	0	.400
Crawford, Detroit	16	66	9	25	3	0	.383
McInnes, Athletics	13	49	4	18	0	1	.367
Moeller, Wash	8	22	5	8	2	2	.364
Hartsell, New York	8	28	4	10	0	2	.357
A. Williams, Wash.	9	31	5	11	1	2	.355
Strunk, Athletics	13	48	7	17	1	1	.354
Jackson, Cleveland	16	59	9	20	3	0	.339
Thompson, Athletics	5	6	0	2	0	0	.333
McNally, Boston	6	6	2	2	0	0	.333
Pipp, New York	12	46	10	15	2	0	.326
Kavanaugh, Detroit	16	56	11	18	1	3	.321
Graney, Cleveland	16	56	8	18	2	1	.321
Oldring, Athletics	12	44	7	13	0	1	.318
Turner, Cleveland	7	22	4	7	1	3	.318
Schalk, Chicago	16	45	7	14	0	1	.311
Lajoie, Athletics	13	50	3	15	0	2	.300
C. Thomas, Boston	7	10	3	3	1	1	.300
Shanks, Wash	8	24	2	7	0	1	.292
Roth, Chicago	12	42	8	12	2	0	.286
Kauffman, St. L.	16	57	5	16	0	1	.281
Boone, New York	12	43	4	12	2	3	.279
E. Collins, Chicago	16	44	16	12	6	3	.278
Lewis, Boston	12	44	8	12	3	1	.273
O'Neill, Cleveland	14	37	5	10	0	0	.270
E. Foster, Wash.	13	52	7	14	2	1	.269
Severoid, St. Louis	6	15	2	4	1	0	.267
Rogers, Cleveland	12	30	7	8	1	2	.267
Pratt, St. Louis	16	49	8	13	1	5	.265
McKee, Detroit	10	31	1	8	0	1	.258
Chapman, Cleveland	16	62	6	16	5	1	.258
Wallace, St. Louis	8	12	1	3	0	0	.250
J. Collins, Chicago	16	57	10	14	7	5	.246
Wagner, Boston	12	37	5	9	0	5	.243
Hooper, Boston	12	41	9	10	3	2	.243
McAvoy, Athletics	9	29	1	7	0	0	.241
E. Walker, St. L.	9	25	3	6	1	0	.240
Walsh, St. Louis	7	21	0	5	0	1	.238
Smith, Cleve.	10	17	0	4	1	0	.235
Austin, St. Louis	16	56	6	13	0	2	.232
Leary, St. Louis	6	13	0	3	0	0	.231
Janvrin, Boston	10	31	2	7	0	1	.226
G. Williams, St. L.	12	31	5	7	3	0	.226
Hobiltzel, Boston	10	31	1	7	1	3	.226
Speaker, Boston	12	40	6	9	6	2	.225
W. Mitchell, Cleve.	5	9	1	2	0	1	.222
Gainor, Boston	7	9	2	2	1	0	.222
Quinlan, Chicago	16	64	8	14	1	1	.219
C. Walker, St. L.	16	55	2	12	1	1	.218
Vitt, Detroit	16	51	8	11	1	6	.216
Maisel, New York	12	51	12	11	7	0	.216
Leibold, Cleveland	15	51	10	11	2	1	.216
Acosta, Washington	6	14	4	3	1	2	.214
Cree, New York	9	33	4	7	2	1	.212
Cook, New York	12	43	7	9	4	2	.209
Scott, Boston	13	43	1	9	1	1	.209
Shields, Cleveland	16	53	4	11	2	2	.208
Morgan, Wash.	15	39	3	8	0	2	.205
Davies, Athletics	5	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Egan, Cleveland	5	15	2	3	0	0	.200
McConnell, Ath.	5	10	1	2	0	1	.200
Shotten, St. Louis	15	50	5	10	4	0	.200
Baker, Detroit	8	15	2	3	0	2	.200

Pitchers' Records.

Pitchers & Clubs.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Dauss, Detroit	6	4	0	17	11	25	1000
Fisher, N. Y.	3	3	0	10	11	14	1000
Boland, Detroit	5	3	0	8	6	16	1000
Caldwell, N. Y.	2	2	0	7	8	17	1000
Benz, Chicago	3	2	0	8	2	12	1000
Leverenz, St. L.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1000
Keating, N. Y.	1	1	0	2	2	2	1000
Boehler, Detroit	2	1	0	0	2	0	1000
S. Jones, Cleve.	3	1	0	4	7	7	1000
Ruth, Boston	3	1	0	5	1	10	1000
Comstock, Boston	3	1	0	1	3	10	1000
Mays, Boston	3	1	0	2	6	6	1000
Shaw, Washington	8	1	0	6	11	7	1000
Faber, Chicago	6	4	1	25	16	33	.800
Pennock, Athletics	4	3	1	18	18	20	.750
Morton, Cleveland	5	3	1	15	12	25	.750
W. Johnson, Wash.	5	3	1	18	7	28	.750
McHale, N. Y.	3	2	1	8	6	28	.667
Dubuc, Detroit	3	2	1	7	2	21	.667
Gallia, Washington	3	2	1	10	8	21	.667
Coveleskie, Detroit	4	2	1	10	9	23	.667
Russell, Chicago	5	2	2	20	7	26	.500
W. Mitchell, Cleve.	5	2	2	19	13	22	.500
Laudermilk, St. L.	5	2	2	23	22	14	.500
Wolfgang, Chicago	3	1	1	9	4	10	.500
G. Foster, Boston	4	1	1	4	2	17	.500
Boehling, Wash.	3	1	2	6	17	25	.333
Shawkey, Athletics	4	1	2	18	8	11	.333
Shore, Boston	4	1	2	15	7	31	.333
Wellman, St. L.	5	1	3	15	8	41	.250
Steen, Cleveland	6	1	3	12	7	28	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Including April 28.

Players and Clubs.	G	AB	R	H	SB	SH	Av.
Lennox, Pittsburgh	7	6	0	3	0	0	.500
Westerzil, B'klyn	7	21	8	10	3	2	.476
Duncan, Baltimore	15	53	12	24	4	2	.453
Mann, Chicago	6	16	6	7	0	1	.438
Gagnier, Brooklyn	11	23	6	10	1	0	.435
R. Myers, Brooklyn	8	12	8	5	2	1	.417
Cooper, Brooklyn	14	27	10	11	3	0	.407
Russell, Baltimore	6	5	1	2	0	0	[illegible]
L. Magee, Brooklyn	12	49	11	19	8	1	[illegible]
Kauff, Brooklyn	14	45	12	17	9	2	[illegible]
McConnell, Chicago	5	8	3	3	0	1	[illegible]
Rariden, Newark	12	43	5	15	1	0	.349
D. Jones, Pittsburgh	7	23	1	8	0	0	[illegible]
Scheer, Newark	16	52	14	18	1	1	[illegible]
Laporte, Newark	16	61	12	21	2	4	[illegible]
Easterly, Kan. City	14	38	4	13	0	2	[illegible]
Huhn, Newark	16	54	9	18	3	1	[illegible]
Simmons, Baltimore	8	6	1	2	0	1	[illegible]
Lafitte, Brooklyn	6	15	2	5	0	0	[illegible]
Hanford, Chicago	10	24	7	8	1	1	[illegible]
Hofman, Buffalo	12	45	7	15	2	1	[illegible]
Zwilling, Chicago	13	46	5	15	1	1	[illegible]
Fischer, Chicago	9	22	4	7	0	1	[illegible]
F. Smith, Buffalo	13	44	5	14	2	0	[illegible]
Roush, Newark	6	19	2	6	2	1	[illegible]
Downey, Buffalo	14	48	8	15	3	1	.313
Flack, Chicago	10	29	8	9	3	1	.310
Blair, Buffalo	13	39	4	12	0	1	.308
Wickland, Chicago	9	30	7	9	1	0	.300
Walsh, Baltimore	15	57	6	17	0	1	.298
Tobin, St. Louis	12	44	7	13	3	0	.295
Lewis, Pittsburgh	11	31	3	9	0	1	.290
Reed, Brooklyn	10	31	2	9	1	2	.290
Campbell, Newark	9	38	6	11	2	2	.289
Mowrey, Pittsburgh	14	52	6	15	3	2	.288
Zinn, Baltimore	15	59	7	17	0	3	.288
Doolan, Baltimore	16	56	7	16	2	1	.286
Schaefer, Newark	16	60	14	17	2	2	.283
B. Meyers, Baltimore	15	54	10	15	3	1	.278
Holt, Brooklyn	12	29	4	8	1	0	.276
A. Wilson, Chicago	9	29	1	8	1	1	.276
Chase, Buffalo	15	62	12	17	4	2	.275
Yerkes, Pittsburgh	6	22	1	6	2	0	.273
Suggs, Baltimore	5	11	2	3	0	0	.273
F. Smith, Baltimore	6	11	1	3	0	0	.273
Engle, Buffalo	15	59	8	16	2	0	.271
W. Miller, St. Louis	12	37	4	10	0	3	.270
Kruger, Kansas City	12	45	3	12	1	2	.267
Konetchy, Pittsburgh	14	50	9	13	0	5	.260
Kelley, Pittsburgh	12	39	5	10	1	0	.256
Oakes, Pittsburgh	14	51	2	13	0	3	.255
Farrell, Chicago	13	47	6	12	1	1	.255
Evans, Brooklyn	14	48	13	12	5	1	.250
Gilmore, Kansas City	15	60	5	15	3	3	.250
Berry, Pittsburgh	11	36	4	9	0	0	.250
Owens, Baltimore	15	50	8	12	2	2	.240
Chadbourne, K. C.	15	59	8	14	4	1	.237
Stovall, Kansas City	15	55	3	13	1	1	.236
C. McDonald, Buff.	11	17	4	4	0	0	.235
Berghammer, Pitts.	14	47	11	11	2	5	.235
Kenworthy, K. C.	15	51	5	12	0	1	.235
Tinker, Chicago	5	17	4	4	1	0	.235
Swacina, Baltimore	13	64	6	15	1	1	.234
Hartley, St. Louis	10	30	0	7	0	1	.233
Louden, Buffalo	8	26	5	6	2	3	.231
Perring, Kansas City	15	52	4	12	1	1	.230
Shaw, Kansas City	8	18	2	4	1	1	.222
Borton, St. Louis	12	36	5	8	2	5	.222
E. Johnson, St. L.	12	41	5	9	2	1	.220
Agler, Buffalo	14	50	8	11	2	1	.220
Esmond, Newark	16	55	10	12	1	5	.218
Watson, Brooklyn	7	14	3	3	0	0	.214
Drake, St. Louis	12	42	4	9	0	2	.214
Dalton, Buffalo	15	61	19	13	5	1	.213
McKechnie, Newark	16	63	11	13	4	4	.206
Upham, Brooklyn	5	5	1	1	0	0	.220
Quinn, Baltimore	5	10	2	2	0	0	.220
McCandless, Balt.	6	5	0	1	0	0	.220
Goodwin, Kansas City	5	5	1	1	0	0	.220

Pitchers' Records.

Pitchers & Clubs.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Allen, Pittsburgh	5	4	0	13	14	15	1000
Kaiserling, Newark	3	3	0	5	5	29	1000
McConnell, Chi.	4	3	0	4	9	14	1000
Mullin, Newark	2	2	0	5	7	15	1000
Prendergast, Chi.	2	1	0	7	6	17	1000
Finneran, Bklyn	3	1	0	3	3	11	1000
Johnson, Kan. City	4	3	1	13	2	38	.750
Lafitte, Brooklyn	5	3	1	8	18	35	.750
Bedient, Buffalo	6	3	1	14	16	40	.750
Hendrix, Chicago	3	2	1	14	6	15	.667
Moran, Newark	4	2	1	15	13	24	.667
Upham, Brooklyn	5	2	1	5	7	23	.667
Suggs, Baltimore	5	2	1	4	9	30	.667
Groom, St. Louis	4	2	2	21	12	22	.500
Rogge, Pittsburgh	4	2	2	5	9	19	.500
Cullop, Kan. City	5	2	2	15	10	32	.500
Quinn, Baltimore	5	2	2	15	10	37	.500
Bluejacket, Bklyn	2	1	1	2	12	13	.500
Reulbach, Newark	2	1	1	2	6	17	.500
Davenport, St. L.	3	1	1	21	7	15	.500
Whitehouse, Nwk.	3	1	1	8	8	17	.500
Dickson, Pitts.	3	1	1	8	5	12	.500
M. Brown, Chi.	3	1	1	8	13	16	.500
Plank, St. Louis	3	1	1	12	4	18	.500
Hearne, Pittsburgh	3	1	1	4	4	18	.500
Packard, K. City	4	1	1	5	9	21	.500
Schulz, Buffalo	5	2	3	22	23	31	.400
Falkenberg, Nwk.	3	1	2	6	5	29	.333
Bailey, Baltimore	3	1	2	5	12	19	.333
R. Johnson, Chi.	4	1	2	9	8	22	.333
Seaton, Brooklyn	6	1	2	13	18	28	.333
Smith, Baltimore	6	1	2	7	10	37	.333
Main, Kan. City	5	1	3	8	8	21	.250
Krapp, Buffalo	6	1	3	11	22	21	.250

RESORTS. RESORTS. RESORTS. RESORTS. RESORTS. RESORTS. RESORTS. RESORTS.

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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

SUPPRESSED BY BRITISH CENSOR

Bitter Criticism in "Britain's Deadly Peril," by William Le Queux, Noted Author, Causes Drastic Government Action.

FOLLOWING closely on its publication has come the suppression by the British Censor, pursuant to orders from the War Office, of "Britain's Deadly Peril," by William Le Queux (London, Stanley Paul & Co.) News of the suppression reached here last Thursday. In his book the author, formerly a member of the British Secret Service, a close friend, according to his own account, of Lord Roberts and other high-placed Englishmen, and author of various works seeking to arouse his fellow-countrymen to the danger from German spies, devotes pages of bitter denunciation to the British Government. He tells how he personally has seen signals flashed at night by German spies from points in England, how he flashed like signals back and received answers, only to be rebuffed when he reported on such things to the Government.

One of his most striking accusations in the suppressed book is that Great Britain is actually feeding the German armies trying to crush her out of existence, actually providing them with necessities like cocoa and tea, while at the same time the prices of these and other foodstuffs in the British Isles are rising to heights placing them beyond the reach of the poor.

The censorship, he insists, is the root of all the evil now threatening England. Had Englishmen been allowed from the start of the war to get a clear idea of its tremendous import to them, he says, they would have waked up at once, forced the Government to prohibit exports through neutral countries to Germany, demanded and obtained the most drastic action against spies, and flocked in tens of thousands to the recruiting stations, convinced that every ablebodied Englishman was needed at the front, instead of sitting calmly at home, lulled by the noncommital, optimistic bits of news allowed by the censor into a feeling that all was going well, that the great danger was past, the Germans definitely forced back.

Taking up the subject of exports, Mr. Le Queux makes the sensational statement that, in December, January, and February last, exports of cocoa from England to neutral countries reached a total of 16,575,017 pounds, while for the corresponding period of 1913 they were only 3,584,003 pounds. Before the war, he points out, Holland was an exporter of cocoa to England; since the war she has been the principal importer. "There is a mass of indisputable evidence," he adds, "to show that nearly the whole of our exports of cocoa have found their way to Germany through this channel."

For a while, says Mr. Le Queux, the British Government stopped the export of cocoa; now, however, the prohibition is removed, and "the old game of supplying the German Army with cocoa from England will begin again."

"The German Army must also have tea," he continues. "Let us see how we have supplied it." According to him, during the first fortnight of war export was restricted and only 60,666 pounds were sent out of England, whereas for the corresponding period of the previous year 179,143 pounds were exported; during the next three months, the restrictions having been removed, 15,808,628 pounds were sent away—"the greater part of it by roundabout channels to Germany"—against 1,146,237 for the corresponding period in 1913.

After three months, he says, a modified restriction was placed upon the export of tea, but after reckoning the whole sum it is found that "during the time we have been at war we have sent abroad over 20,000,000 pounds of tea, while in the corresponding period of the previous year we sent only a little over 2,000,000 pounds!" He adds:

Now, where has it gone? In August and September last Germany received from Holland 16,000,000 pounds, whereas in that period of 1913 she received only 1,000,000 pounds. Tea is given as a stimulant to German troops in the field, so we see how the British Government has been tricked into actually feeding the enemy!

William Le Queux

Parallel with this policy of sending foodstuffs to Germany goes a serious rise in prices of food in England, says Mr. Le Queux. He gives the following table of prices before the war and now for common necessities of life:

	Last Year. S.	D.	Now. S.	D.
Bread, per four pounds	0	5½	0	7½
Butter, per pound	1	3½	1	4½
Jam, per pound	0	5	0	5½
Cheese, per pound	0	8½	0	10½
Bacon, (streaky,) per pound	0	11	1	0
Beef, English, per pound	0	9½	0	11
Beef, chilled or frozen, per pound	0	7½	0	8½
Mutton, English, per pound	0	10½	0	11½
Mutton, frozen, per pound	0	6½	0	8½
Tea, per pound	1	6	1	9½
Sugar, granulated, per lb	0	2	0	3½

Here is Mr. Le Queux's explanation of this:

It is quite clear, to my mind, that the prices of food are being forced up by gigantic unpatriotic combines, either in the country or abroad, or both. I do not think that mere shortage of supply is sufficient to account for the extraordinary advances that have taken place. Whether the Government can take steps to defeat the wheat "rings," as they did to prevent the cornering of sugar, is a question with which I am not concerned here. * * *

If we turn to coal we find the scandal ten times greater than in the case of flour and meat. It is at least possible that agencies outside our own country may be playing a great part in forcing up the prices of food; they can have no effect upon the price of coal, which we produce ourselves and of which we do not import an ounce.

Coal today is simply at famine prices. It is impossible to buy the best house coal for less than 38 shillings per ton, while the cheapest is being sold at 34 shillings per ton, and the very poor, who buy from the street trolleys only inferior coal and in small quantities, are being fleeced to the extent of 1 shilling 11 pence, or 2 shillings, per hundredweight.

This is an exceedingly serious matter, and it is not to be explained, even under present conditions, by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Why should coal in a village on the banks of the Thames be actually cheaper than the corresponding quality of coal when sold in London?

There can be only one answer—the London supply is in the hands of the coal ring, which has compelled all the London coal merchants to come into line. * * *

The Government has promised an inquiry which may, if unusual expedition is shown, make a "demonstration" with the coal dealers just about the time the warm weather arrives. Prices will then tumble, the Government will solemnly pat itself upon the back for its successful interference, and the coal merchants, having made small or large fortunes as the case may be during the Winter, will make a great virtue of reducing their demands to oblige the Government. In the meantime, the poor are being fleeced in the interests of an unscrupulous combine.

Is there no peril here to our beloved country? Are we not justified in saying that the machinations of these gangs of unscrupulous capitalists are rapidly tending to produce a condition of affairs which may, at any moment, expose us to a social upheaval which would contain all the germs of an unparalleled disaster?

Turning to the British censorship Mr. Le Queux declares that, whereas Englishmen differ greatly in their opinions on other matters pertaining to the war, the methods employed by the Government to censor news have earned "the unanimous and unsparing condemnation of everybody." Englishmen do not, he says, object to the fact that news is censored, but to the way it is censored, and to the extent to which the suppression of news has been carried by the censors. On the Government's system of censorship he writes:

I contend that, in point of fact, it has throughout the war operated not merely to prevent the enemy from getting news which it was highly desirable should be kept from him, but to suppress news which the British public—the most patriotic and level-headed public in the world—has every right to demand.

We are not a nation of board-school children or hysterical girls. Over and over again the British public has shown that it can bear bad news with fortitude, just as it can keep its head in victory. Those of us who still remember the terrible "black week" in South Africa, with its full story of the horror of defeat at Colenso, Magersfontein, and Stormberg, remember how the only effect of the disaster was the ominous deepening of the grim British determination to "see it through"; the tightening of the lips and the hardening of the jaws that meant unshakable resolve; the silent, dour British grip on the real essentials of the situation that, once and for all, settled the fate of Krüger's ambitions.

Are Britons today so changed from the Britons of 1899 that they cannot bear the truth; that they cannot face disaster; that they are indeed the degenerates they have been labeled by boastful Germans? Perish the thought! * * *

From Nov. 20, 1914, up to Feb. 17, 1915—a period of three months of intense anxiety and strain—not one single word of news from the Commander in Chief of the greatest army Britain has ever put into the field was vouchsafed to the British public. For that, of course, it is impossible to blame Sir John French. But the bare fact is sufficient condemnation of the entirely unjustifiable methods of secrecy with which we are waging a war on which the whole future of our beloved nation and empire depends. The public was left to imagine that the war had reached something approaching a "deadlock." The ever-mounting tale of casualties showed that, in very truth, there had been, in that silent period of three months, fighting on a scale to which this country has been a stranger for a century.

Will any one outside the Government contend that this absurd secrecy can be justified, either by military necessity or by a well-meant but, as I think, hopelessly mistaken regard for the feelings of the public?

We are not Germans that it should be necessary to lull us into a lethargic sleep with stories of imaginary victories, or to refrain from harrowing our souls when, as must

WAR'S DEBASEMENT OF WOMEN

Jane Addams Calls It the Greatest Threat Against Family, Reducing Woman to Tribal Stage of Childbearing to Fill Ranks.

By Edward Marshall.

MANY women throughout the world have set their faces unalterably against war," said Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, just before she sailed for Europe to attend the International Congress of Women, now in session at The Hague, when I asked her to express what she conceives to be the views of American womanhood upon the European war and the unexpected task which it has placed before American womanhood.

This extraordinary woman occupies a remarkable place in many movements. Probably she is the best known woman in America.

Now she heads a movement planned to unite womanhood, in all parts of the world, in a great protest against Europe's saturnalia of slaughter. It is called the Women's Peace Party and is international in scope.

It began its existence at Washington Jan. 10, and is increasing in membership with astonishing rapidity. She summarized for me its preamble, about like this, reading from it and condensing as she read:

* * * Planned for, legalized wholesale human slaughter is today the sum of all villainies.

As women we feel a peculiar moral passion of revolt against both the cruelty and the waste of war; * * * as women we are the custodians of the life of the ages and we will not longer consent to its reckless destruction; as women we are particularly charged with the future of childhood, the care of the helpless and the unfortunate, and we will not longer endure without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty-stricken women and orphans which war places on us.

As women we have builded by the patient drudgery of the past the basic foundations of the home and of peaceful industry; we will not longer endure * * * that hoary evil which in an hour destroys * * * or tolerate * * * that denial of the sovereignty of reason and justice by which war and all that makes for war today render impotent the idealism of the race.

Therefore we demand that our right to be consulted in the settlement of questions concerning not alone the life of individuals but of nations be recognized and respected, that women be given a share in deciding between war and peace.

"Among the articles of our platform are," Miss Addams continued, "limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture; organized opposition to militarism in our own country and education of youth in the ideals of peace; democratic control of foreign policies; the further humanizing of Governments by the extension of the franchise to women; 'concert of nations' to supersede 'balance of power'; action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute law for war; the substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies; removal of the economic causes of war; the appointment by our Government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

"In the manifestation of patriotism throughout the world, using the word in its highest and best sense," said Miss Addams, "women have played their important parts from the beginning. But the present European war is destroying the finer meanings of the word obtained through many centuries of effort; it is making a basic appeal to self-defense, the earliest and most primitive form of patriotism.

"The vast majority of the men now battling, bleeding, and dying in Europe are animated as they continue day after day, no matter what ideals may have sent them to the conflict, by the stubborn sense of combat; it is the archaic motive of self-preservation which keeps them at their desperate task. In the trenches, dealing death and risking it, they dare not give way to their more highly developed impulses, which even in the thrill of battle tend to assert themselves.

"In a few men of fine fibre the idealistic impulses may still persist, even in the heat of conflict; but to the average man, as has been fully testified to by the veterans of our own civil war, service on the battle line is destructive of delicacy, sympathy, and rational thinking.

"The appeal to the instinct of self-preservation, to self-defense, is the patriotism of the tribe; that which first led the men of one tribe to war upon the men of another who seemed to be threatening their territory.

"The nations now at war one by one have made this tribal appeal, going back to the earliest conception of patriotism, ignoring all the subtler motives, and finally swamping all the finer sensibilities of their citizens in this primitive emotion.

"Each nation is fighting to defend its territory, its ideals, its race integrity, from its neighbors who have grown large and threatening. But simply because morals cannot be cut up into sections, if the tribal appeal is so universally used to induce men to go to war, the tribal conception of duty is also gradually extended to the women and made the standard of their conduct.

"The reaction of this tribal conception of patriotism must of necessity tend to put women back into the position they occupied in the tribe, and in Europe they are therefore at the present moment rapidly losing much that they had slowly achieved through centuries of painful effort.

"It is the business of the tribal woman to bear men children who shall increase the power and prestige of the tribe. She has little right of selection as to the father of her children and little control over their future.

"At the present moment women in Europe are being told: 'Bring children into the world for the benefit of the nation; for the strengthening of future battle lines; forget everything that you have been taught to hold dear; forget your long struggle to establish the responsibilities of fatherhood; forget all but the appetite of war for human flesh. It must be satisfied and you must be the ones to feed it, cost what it may.'

"That is war's message to the world of women. Is it wonderful that they resent it, shudder at it?

"This war is destroying the home unit in the most highly civilized countries of the world to an extent which is not less than appalling.

"To cite one instance of what I mean: The French Chamber of Deputies, in anticipation of the effect upon the nation of the slaughter of its men, has passed a law declaring that during these war times there shall be no such thing as illegitimacy in France.

"War benefits go equally to the mothers who are married and those who are unmarried. The nation is chiefly concerned to make up the deficit of human beings!

"I am informed that in the French churches the 'foundlings boxes,' which had been taken away by law, have been restored. Their purpose is to offer mothers of unwelcome children an opportunity to dispose of them secretly, but still keeping them for the nation. This amounts to governmental and clerical encouragement of the dissolution of family ties.

"In Germany the same thing has occurred and, if reports seemingly from trustworthy sources are to be believed, has gone even further than in the sister nation with which she is at war.

"Every effort is being made throughout the German Empire to secure the children of their own soldiers for the strengthening of the nation's bleeding vitality, although it may mean the lowering of moral barriers all along the line.

"It is further reported that the German Government is preparing organizations of midwives and nurses to follow in the wake of the armies, to care for women who have yielded to the temptations of the time or have fallen victims of the lust of soldiers.

"Other provisions are being made openly for the removal from Belgium and France to Germany of as many children as possible. These are to be reared as Germans.

"Could there be a more definite and dreadful illustration of the tendencies of war to break down and destroy the family unit?

"But France and Germany are not unique in the effect which war has had within their boundaries upon the status of women. In the English training camps, upon home soil, I am informed that the authorities are conniving in the excesses of the soldiers, quite in keeping with the traditional provisions long made for English soldiers when in camp on foreign soil.

"In fact, all soldiers as they march away to war, even if they go no further than the training camp, march away from social control, from family and community restraint.

"Under the impersonal uniform, the men feel that freedom which lack of identification gives. The temptations which confront them in war time are stronger than any they have ever known, and they come to them at the very moment when customary restraints are abandoned.

"All such inevitable consequences of war mitigate against the age long efforts of woman to establish the paternity of her child and the father's responsibility for it. In the interest of this effort the State has made marriage a matter of license and record, and the Church has surrounded it by every possible sanctity. Under the pressure of war, however, both of these institutions have in a large measure withdrawn their protection.

"All that women have held dear, all that the Church has worked for and the State has ordered, has been swept away in a breath—the hot breath of war—leaving woman in her primitive, pitiable state of the necessity for self-defense without the strength with which to compass self-defense.

"I by no means argue that women are better than men; I never have maintained that, even in the heat of debates upon the suffrage question. But in certain regards they are more sensitive than men, and one of these concerns the sanctity of human life.

"Most of us really believed that war, with its barbaric violations of this sanctity, had become forever impossible among civilized nations and regarded the talk of war as the echoes of a vague horror of the past.

"But now women are faced with the tragic certainty that humanity must retegin its climb toward that higher development which we supposed already had been practically achieved.

"So long as a State, through the exigencies of war, is obliged to place military authority above all civil rights, women can have within it no worthy place, no opportunity for their development, and they cannot hope for authority in its councils.

"Thousands of them in Europe, as in the United States, had become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the recognition of the sacredness of human life had at last become established throughout the world that the news of this war came to them as an incredible shock.

"Women are entitled in all justice to some consideration in this matter of war making, if only because they have necessarily been paramount in the nurture of that human life which now is being so lavishly spent.

"The advanced nations know very accurately, and we had begun to know in America, how many children are needlessly lost in the first years of infancy.

"Measures inaugurated for the prevention of infant mortality were slowly spreading from one country to another.

"All that effort has been scattered to the winds by the war. No one is now pretending to count the babies who are dying throughout the villages and countrysides of the warring nations.

"Women long have been responsible for the conservation of human life—for that sentiment which expresses itself in the State care of dependent children, in old age pensions; for that sentiment which holds every scrap of human life to be so valuable that the human family

happen in all wars, things occasionally go wrong.

We want the truth, and we are entitled to have it!

I do not say that we have been deliberately told that which is not true. I believe the authorities can be acquitted of any deliberate falsification of news. But I do say, without hesitation, that much news was kept back which the country was entitled to know, and which could have been made public without the slightest prejudice to our military position.

Mr. Le Queux declares that the Germans today are far more enthusiastic in their attitude toward the war than the British. This he again attributes to the methods of the censorship.

"I do not believe," he says, "that the British public realizes, even today, the immense gravity of the situation." This has been felt most sharply, he writes, at the recruiting stations:

We have been at war for eight months, and we have not yet got the men we require. Recruits have come forward in large numbers, it is true, and are still coming forward. But there is a very distinct lack of that splendid and enduring enthusiasm which a true realization of the facts would necessarily evoke. Priceless opportunities for stimulating that enthusiasm have been, all along, lost by the persistent refusal to allow the full story of British heroism and devotion to be told.

As a concrete instance of this Mr. Le Queux cites the battle of Ypres last Autumn, when the British took a leading part in breaking the German drive toward the Channel ports. The full story of that fight, says he, "would have done more for recruiting in a week than all the displayed advertisements and elaborate placards with which our walls are so profusely adorned could achieve in a month!" He continues:

Sir John French's dispatch, as a military record, bears the hall mark of military genius, but it is idle to pretend that it is a literary document calculated to stir the blood and fire the imagination of our countrymen. Admirable in its firm restraint from the military point of view, it takes no account of the civilian imagination.

That is not Sir John French's business. He is a great soldier, and it is no reproach to him that his dispatch is not exactly what is required by the urgency of the situation. Moreover, it came too late to exercise its full effect.

Had the story of Ypres been given to the public promptly, and in the form in which it would have been cast by a graphic writer who understood the subject with which he was dealing and the public for whom he was writing, we should probably have been better off today by thousands and thousands of much-needed recruits. The failure to take advantage of such a glorious opportunity for the stimulation of enthusiasm by purely legitimate means convicts our censorship authorities of a total failure to appreciate the mentality of the public whose supposed interests they serve.

And as with successes, so with failures. It is the peculiar characteristic of the British people that either a great victory or a great disaster has the immediate result of nerving them to fuller efforts. We saw that in South Africa; it has been seen a hundred times in our long history.

Mr. Le Queux is of the opinion that the effects of the censorship have been worse outside of England than in it. While the Germans, he says, were conducting an active propaganda to influence foreign public opinion—in the United States especially—the British case was "sternly withheld." To show the vagaries of the censor, he cites a number of instances of unfair discrimination. Among these he tells how the censor allowed an article by Philip Gibbs, the well-known war correspondent, describing the operations of Sir John French's army, to be published in The London Chronicle, yet refused to permit it to be sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In other pages he deals with the spy peril, and frankly questions the Government's statement that "every enemy alien is known and is now under constant police surveillance." He tells startling tales of signaling by spies from lonely spots on the English coast, denoting an activity among German hirelings in England worthy of much more drastic repression than that which the Government sees fit to employ. Unless severe measures are taken soon he predicts staggering disaster.

Accompanied by several officers expert at reading the Morse and other signaling codes, Mr. Le Queux motored by night into regions where suspected spies were supposed to be active. He tells as follows of one of his experiences near a house in Surrey:

On reaching our point of vantage I learned that suspicion had first been aroused by a mysterious and intense white light being shown from a window in the country mansion in question, which was situated upon so strategic a point that it could be seen very many miles in the direction of London. And there, sure enough, was the one brilliant light—at all other windows of the house the blinds being drawn—shining like a beacon all over the country. It had shone first at 6:30 P. M. that night, and, as I watched, it showed till 6:48, when it disappeared. After three minutes it was shown till 7:30 exactly, when suddenly it signaled in Morse the code letters "S M," repeated twice, and then disappeared till 9 o'clock, when again the same signal was made. The light remained full on for ten minutes, and was then suddenly switched off.

This was certainly remarkable. The officers with me—all experts in signaling—were unanimous as to the two letters, and also to their repetition. These signals, I learned, had been seen times without number, but until the smart young officer who had called upon me had noticed them, no action had been taken.

Having established that mysterious signaling was really in progress, I set forth upon further investigation. Taking my own signaling apparatus, a very strong electric lamp with accumulators and powerful reflectors, which would show for fifteen miles or more, I got into the car with my companions—who were eager to assist—and, having consulted ordnance maps and compass, we went to a spot high up in an exposed position, where I anticipated the answering light from the mansion might be seen.

We found ourselves in a private park, upon a spot which, by day, commands an immense stretch of country, and from which it is said that upon a clear day the Sussex coast can be seen. Here we erected our signaling apparatus and waited in patience. The night proved bitterly cold, and, as the hours crept slowly by, the sleet began to cut our faces. Yet all our eyes were fixed upon that mysterious house which had previously signaled.

For hours we waited in vain until, of a sudden, quite unexpectedly, from the direction of London, we saw another intense white light shifting from out the darkness. For a full half-hour it remained there, a beacon like the other. Then suddenly it began winking, and this was the code message it sent:

S H I S (pause) H 5 (pause) S H I S F (pause with the light full on for two minutes) I S I E (pause) E S T (light out).

Turning my signal lamp in its direction, I repeated the first portion of the mysterious message, and then, pretending not to understand, asked for a repetition. At once this was given, and, with my companions, I received it perfectly clearly! * * *

The following night saw us out again, for already reports received had established a line of signals from a spot on the Kent coast to London and further north, other watchers being set in order to compare notes with us. Again we watched the beacon light on the mysterious house. We saw those mysterious letters "S M"—evidently of significance—winked out in Morse, and together we watched the answering signals. All the evening the light remained full on until at 1:30 A. M. we once more watched "S M" being sent, while soon after 2 A. M. the light went out.

In the fourteen exciting days and nights which followed I motored many hundreds of miles over Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, instituting inquiries and making a number of amazing discoveries, not the least astounding of which was that, only one hour prior to the reception of that message on the first evening of our visit—"H 5"—five German aeroplanes had actually set out from the Belgian coast toward England! That secret information was being sent from the Kent coast to London was now proved, not only at one point, but at several, where I have since waited and watched, and, showing signals in the same code, have been at once answered and repeated. And every night, until the hour of writing, this same signaling from the coast to London is in progress, and has been watched by responsible officers of his Majesty's service.

After the first nights of vigilance I had satisfied myself that messages in code were being sent, so I reported—as a matter of urgency—to the Intelligence Department of the War Office—that department of which Mr. McKenna on March 3 declared: "There is no more efficient department of the State." The result was only what the public might expect." Though this exposure was vouched for by experts in signaling, men wearing his Majesty's uniform, all the notice taken of it has been a mere printed acknowledgment that my report had been received, while to my repeated appeals that proper inquiry be made I have not even received a reply!

Mr. Le Queux is by no means of the belief that a German invasion of England is beyond the bounds of probability, and he thinks that most English people have here also been lulled into false security by the methods of the censorship. Among those, he says, who appreciated this peril at its true value was the late Lord Roberts, yet many people met his warnings with "Poor Bobs! He is getting so old!" Mr. Le Queux is sure that it would be possible for the Germans, aided by their spies in England, to land suddenly at some spot on the east coast a sufficient number of troops to work terrible havoc before they were overpowered.

"And we must never forget," he writes, "that, if they ever get the chance, their atrocious treatment of the British population will be a thousand times worse than anything they have done in France and Belgium. That fact ought to sink deeply into the public mind."

Instead, however, of driving such things into the public mind, declares Mr. Le Queux, the Government is again "muddling through somehow," thwarting the efforts of civilians to organize themselves for home defense, everywhere fostering the unjustified feeling that all is well. For those responsible for this he foresees drastic punishment:

After this war there will be men—men whose names are today as household words—who must be indicted before the nation for leading us into the trap which Germany so cunningly prepared for us. Those are men who knew, by the Kaiser's declaration in 1905, what was intended, and while posing as British statesmen—save the mark!—lied to the public, and told them that Germany was our best friend, and that war would never be declared—"not in our time."

There will be a day ere long when the pro-German section of what Britons foolishly call their "rulers"—certain members of that administration who are now struggling to atone for their past follies in being misled by the cunning of the enemy—will be arraigned and swept out of the public ken, as they deserve to be. The blood of a million mothers of sons in Great Britain boils at thoughts of the ghastly truth, and the wholesale sacrifice of their dear ones, because the diplomacy of Great Britain, with all its tinsel, its paraphernalia of attachés, secretaries, (first, second, and third,) its entertainments, its fine "residences," its whisperings and jugglings, and its "conversations," was quite incapable of thwarting the German plot.

By our own shortsightedness we have been led into this conflict, in which the very lives of our dear ones and ourselves are at stake. Yet, today, we in England have not fully realised that we are at war. Illustrated papers publish fashion numbers, and the buttorflies of the fair sex rush to adorn themselves in the latest mode from Paris—the capital of a threatened nation!

Stroll at any hour in any street in London, or any of our big cities. Does anything remind the thoughtful man that we are at war? No. Our theatres, music halls, and picture palaces are full. Our restaurants are crowded, our night clubs drive a thriving trade—and nobody cares for tomorrow.

Why? Read the daily newspapers, and learn the lesson of how the public are being daily deluded by false assertions that all is well, and that we have great imperial Germany—the country which has, for twenty years, plotted against us—in the hollow of our hand.

The public are not told the real truth, and there lies the grave scandal which must be apparent to every person in the country. But, I ask, will the malevolent influence which is protecting the alien enemy among us, and refusing to allow inquiry into spying, ever permit the truth to be told?

Let the reader pause, and think.

Despite the cast-iron censorship, and the most docile press the world has ever seen, the German people must, on the other hand, today be suspecting the truth. Germans may be braggarts, but they are not fools, and it is safe to say that the hysterical spasms of hatred of Great Britain—by which the entire nation seems to be convulsed—have their origin in an ever-growing conviction of failure and a very accurate perception of where that failure lies.

In this frame of mind they may venture on anything, and it is for this reason that I believe they may yet, in spite of all that has happened, attempt a desperate raid on these shores.

What are we doing to meet that peril?

In no uncertain words Mr. Le Queux calls upon Great Britain to realize that her very existence is in jeopardy, to prepare for efforts against the Germans such as will hopelessly outstrip anything done so far in the war. He writes:

I have not the slightest doubt that before this struggle ends we shall see practically the entire male population of the country called to the colors in some capacity, and, unfortunately, that is an aspect of the case which is certainly not yet recognized by the democracy as a whole. * * *

I am convinced that our responsible Ministers should at once take the country fully into their confidence and tell us plainly and unmistakably what the man in the street has to expect.

THE ADVENTURES OF A ONE-DOLLAR BILL

I AM a brand-new one-dollar bill.

I cannot complain of the dearth of companions, for there are ninety-nine dollar bills with whom I am so closely packed that I can't even say "Hello, Bill!" to any one of them.

I am weary of being tossed around with the other 90 and 9 at the caprice of the paying teller of the bank, now on one side of the desk, now on another side.

Ah! What is this?

I gaze enraptured at a diamond ring on the fat chubby finger of a fat chubby man, whom the paying teller addresses as "Mr. Hood," and who stuffs my companions and myself into his trouser pocket.

At last I am to see the world!

Well, now! What do you suppose has happened?

The next morning Mr. Hood takes me out of his pocket and gives me to his pretty young daughter.

She has me in a sweet little chamois-lined purse, along with some nickels. They aggravate me, because they keep rubbing up against me and telling me their experiences in the slot machines.

Ah! She has taken me out of the purse, and I guess I am going to be exchanged for a box of candy, when some one says, "Rosie, what a surprise! Now, dear, I'll pay for the candy."

She does not place me back in the purse, but holds me in her sweet little hand while she talks to the young man. "Archie" she calls him.

I steal a glance at him and nearly fall on the floor. Archie Hartley is the paying teller at the bank where I first resided.

They are engaged, I gather from the conversation, but if she knew how he used to smirk at the pretty girls who came to his window in the bank, then I guess the engagement would be cancelled.

Oh, dear! I am back in the purse again with those plebeian nickels.

Suddenly I am conscious of being jerked out of Rosie's hand.

In a few minutes the purse is opened and an ugly looking face is peering at me.

"A dollar and twenty cents, Bill," he says to another hideous-looking man; "those swell-dressed girls put all their coin on their backs."

Now I am conscious of another companion. A gold watch that was removed from Mr. Hartley's pocket is abruptly thrust on top of me.

The case of the watch is open, and I see the picture of a pretty blonde. Rosie Hood is a brunette.

I wish I could tell her what a deceiver Archie Hartley is. Maybe I'll get the chance some day.

You remember, I said I was going to see the world. Well! I'm seeing it, all right.

Tonight I am in the hands of a Salvation Army lassie, who gives me to a clerk in a delicatessen store, and he gives me to a chorus girl in change for a two-dollar bill, and she gives me to her landlady, and the landlady stuffs me in a horrid tin bank.

I'll suffocate if I stay in this bank much longer.

Every once in a while a quarter or a dime falls upon me. It is an outrage! I have just made the acquaintance of a plugged nickel, and the way he has coiled himself up in one of my creases is a disgrace. I'd like to notify the Health Department.

Well! I am out of the bank, and am now reclining in a black bag. The landlady is taking me for a walk. I suppose she'll get rid of me before she goes home.

What did I tell you!

I am passed over the counter to a saleslady in exchange for a pair of gloves.

It seems that I am privileged to be at the opening of Hood's New Emporium.

I am all in a flutter! Is this the same Mr. Hood whose pretty daughter once owned me? I can only wait and wonder.

And now! What do you think! Can you imagine?

I am in the hands of dear little Rosie again.

She is saying, "Papa, this is the first dollar our new store has taken in."

And he says, "I think we'll frame it and hang it up in the office."

When he has gone that awful Archie comes in. I am wondering how I can expose his falseness to my sweet Rosie.

Oh! If I only had the power of speech! Who was it that said "money talks"?

Her father reenters suddenly and says, "Rosie, your purse has been recovered, and your watch, also, Mr. Hartley; and, by the way, Mr. Hartley, I observe that you are carrying the picture of a chorus girl in your watch. I need hardly tell you that your marriage with my daughter is now quite impossible."

Bully for Mr. Hood!

Mr. Hartley turns red, stammers a few words, and leaves the room.

There is no more for me to say, except that my wanderings are apparently over, because in a nice new frame, I remain on the wall of Mr. Hood's private office, where I can see Rosie almost every day.

dertaking of Russia to transfer to Japan all Chinese and Russian texts that are the basis of Russia's special rights in China. Russia held special rights such as no other country enjoyed. When Japan acquired these texts she set up a parallel claim with Russia and secured Russia's adhesion to her claim.

Komura was the author of this. He saw that, although Japan could get no indemnity from Russia, she could get vastly more by the joint possession with Russia of certain special rights which furnished the basis of a continental empire by which Japan could prosecute an indefinite expansion inland. So he framed a plan of state for a greater Japan as it exists today and as it is defined by Japan's plans at Peking, of which special rights on the basis of Russia's agreements with China are the cornerstone. He did this before he reached Japan from Portsmouth, and narrowly escaped with his life, although when he died his countrymen regarded him as the greatest Japanese statesman of his time.

It is Komura's policy and plan of state that is now in force on the continent in East Asia. Komura saw not only that good relations with Russia, with whom Japan would have to live in future, would necessitate the recognition of Russia's special rights within the borders of the Chinese Empire; that it was only through the isolation of Korea from China by a great war that Japan was able to acquire mainland territory, but that joint support of Russian special rights would be her salvation on the continent, without which the maintenance of a footing beyond the Yalu River after the annexation of Korea would be impossible, on account of the principles of the open-door doctrine.

It was only by the existence of an essential special right which Japan could exercise by reason of the privilege of equal right—one of the principles of the open-door doctrine—that Japan could intrench her authority and expand in China. Such a claim of right existed by which sovereignty in North Manchuria was divided by China with Russia alone.

Komura first secured from China the admission of the independence of Korea. The existence of the division of sovereignty in Manchuria was not known to the Government of the United States until 1908. The disclosure came in connection with our contention against Russia's right to administer the municipality of Harbin, in Manchuria, whereupon Russia informed Secretary of State Root of the existence of a certain "Article 6" of an agreement of 1896 between Russia and China, by which China delegated her sovereignty in the Russian railway era to Russia. Secretary Root then abandoned the contention, an act in turn acquiesced in by Secretary Knox, under whose sanction in 1909 a statement was issued referring to the fact that the open-door doctrine had become little more than a figure of speech.

In 1909, under the Taft Administration, Secretary Knox made an effort, awkwardly carried out, but heroic, to erase "Article 6," removing the solvent that was undermining the open-door doctrine, by the device of an international holding company of the great powers to take charge of both the Russian and Japanese railways. By this means it would have been impossible for either one or both of the two powers of Russia and Japan in North China to exercise sovereign functions either in the zone of the Russian railway, then jointly owned by them, or to extend these privileges to branch and other railways. It failed.

The United States Government did not learn of the importance of the secret minutes of the Portsmouth Treaty in this connection until 1909. The operation jointly of the secret agreement of the Portsmouth Treaty and of "Article 6" of the Russo-Chinese agreement of 1896, together with the joint Japanese-Russian policy, resulted in the building by Japan of two additional railways in Eastern Manchuria, the annexation of Korea, the alienation to Russia of all Outer Mongolia, the securing by Japan of concessions for four railways in Mongolia, and, according to all reports, the extension of the lease of the railways carrying the right of "sole and exclusive right of administration" in their zones to ninety-nine years. Russo-Japanese railway sovereignty carries with it control of all commerce and development and has removed all of Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia from that China known to us as the theatre of the principles of the open door, and converted it into a special joint sphere of influence of Russia and Japan.

Now, Japan, in the present crisis of the world, with a masterful diplomacy and arms, lord of a helpless nation of perhaps three hundred millions of people inhabiting a region in size and wealth of resources and in all favorable points second to that of no other people or nation, and realizing her opportunity, has demanded uncontrolled extension of special rights before which China is capitulating. Prefacing her demands with the sincere statement of a desire to maintain the peace of Eastern Asia, and under the intention of "strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two neighboring nations," she requires the right to dispose of Kiao-Chau, concessions for railways and mines, the control of railways, mines, and mining regions, the extension of territorial and railway leases, the lease of land, the right of residence and of business of all kinds, together with the extension of exterritoriality, the veto over railways and over security for loans, advisers to the Chinese, the disposition of islands or ports, a market for munitions of war, for war and arsenal materials and loans, and the right of police masters and of advisers to the Central Government.

Hon. Philander C. Knox.

Henry W. Denison.

Aside from industrial concessions, loans, leases, and police matters, Japan demands the extension of sovereignty and exterritoriality now exercised by her under special rights, in railway zones, and by equality of right in treaty ports, to the country at large in Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. She demands what would be joint administration of the whole Japanese sphere north of the Great Wall, while under the circumstances of her leadership she proposes to place in Peking those advisers that can never permit to be wrought for China such achievements as Denison wrought for Japan. They would be Government agents imposed by diplomacy, and their business would be necessarily that of loosening the powers from China.

The situation affords a valuable commentary upon the European war, since it is evident that Japan never would have embarked upon so extensive and important a program if she had not believed in a long duration of hostilities in Europe. It has been an open question for at least six years as to whether the open-door doctrine would afford any real protection to China in an emergency. An emergency has arisen such as China never has seen. The only barrier to the realization of these demands during the period of the European war is the open door doctrine and its principles of equal rights of all nations in China, and the integrity of China's territory and the preservation of her sovereignty within it.

Arms and the Envoy.

China's position is more desperate than it has ever been in the history of her relations with the West. Her mistakes have been fundamental. All the big ones have been hers. After the failure of the proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways which had cost us such humiliation, Secretary Knox had realized the ideal compact of the great powers in the "six power loan." But this compact China destroyed by weakness and perfidy. If she is lost it will doubtless be because in the effort to escape from her difficulties she repudiates all foreign direction and control.

It has been apparent for several years that China would probably never be able again to make such a great mistake as she made in refusing the terms of the joint loan of the six great powers for the development of industry and the reorganization of Government. Had she done so she would have been the means of creating the strongest possible guarantee of the principles of the open-door doctrine, since the joint administration of the six great powers over her finances and industrial regeneration would have prevented their individual aggressions. The only safety she has had has been due to the actual presence there of the great powers in force. Under these circumstances, in a sense China was more or less safe. The foreign powers exercised a control over each other, and in the so-called six-power loan the interests in support of the open door predominated. In such a time as this the encroachments of one of the six powers, like Japan, would have been automatically governed by the large joint interests of the other five. But China quibbled and lost, they are practically eliminated, and the result to her has been that she is left to face Japan alone.

One of the terrors before the Chinese is that which comes from the guilt of having long played them each against the other and against Japan. In this she must feel the penalty sensed by Kipling in the lines, "The sins ye do by two and two, Ye pay for one by one." Then there is the hollow magnanimity from her accusers because of her conspiracies with aliens that is worse than gall. There is in the negotiations, implied if not expressed, the stain of that reproach of truckling to foreigners which Korea once administered to Japan. Why did you do these things? You were the one who brought exterritoriality upon us. Why did you give away these concessions, these ports which we have had to fight to get back for you? are some of the questions China must listen to from Japan.

China has indeed taken certain measures. With respect to her situation she has not been entirely deceived. Several months before the outbreak of the European war President Yuan Shih-kai asserted that the year 1915 would be the crucial year in the history of the republic. The republic's only friend was the United States, while Japan was against it as being a canker in a weak organism. It was therefore deprived of the sanction of its powerful neighbor and rival. Against the menace of 1915, which would probably determine the fate of the republic, the President had been unable to fortify himself with the proceeds of any foreign loan, and, as allies were impossible to get, and without military defense and protection, China was left to her one weak resource against her enemies—the boycott.

Seeing the approach of this day of reckoning determined upon by Japan, all Chinese communities abroad were secretly warned that the Government at Peking could not officially countenance boycott or open hostility to Japan, but that it expected the utmost assistance which China's subjects could peacefully exert. But aside from this, China's only aid is that of friendly mediation of the powers, most of whom are fighting for their lives, even as China, and the sympathy of missionary bodies and friends.

Okuma.

Otherwise China must gaze at her antagonist, whose most conspicuous feature is Okuma, the Japanese Premier. In 1911, when it was shown that the revolutionary outbreak in China was going to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, Count Okuma declared it to be the end of China, for incontestable reasons which he enumerated. China lacked all the essential elements of salvation that had existed in Japan in a similar emergency. Her throne was not a rallying point upon which was centred reverent affection, and there was no large party of progressive leaders who, to hereditary prestige, added high intellect, profound foresight, and invincible courage. Moreover, she had no class of trained officials necessary to create a highly scientific organized Government of modern times which her continued existence demanded, nor did she have the enormous sums of money with which alone this program could be realized. In consequence China would plunge into debt and destruction.

These were the prevailing views in Japan. They were the views of Henry Willard Denison, who was acquainted with the views of every important public man in Japan. That China considered it an evil day for her when Okuma became Premier is testified to by a belief among many Chinese that Yuan Shih-kai attempted to arrange an understanding with Okuma before his elevation to the Premiership. Count Okuma is a popular leader, noisy and astute, cabling his views abroad, and it may be imagined what are the sensations of the Peking Government when it sees his policy meeting with popular approval without provoking one important native protest.

In America, while the press refuses to print Japan's demands, it sees it circulating the cabled views of Okuma, who says: "As Premier of Japan, I have stated and now I again state, to the people of America and of the world, that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything which they now possess. My Government and my people have given their word and their pledge, which will be as honestly kept as Japan always keeps promises." This emphasizes to China the fact that Japan erased seven different international compacts of the years 1895 to 1907, styled treaties, alliances, protocols, agreements, arrangements, and conventions, in annexing Korea; that Ito declared that Japan would not annex Korea, and that any statesman or politician who prophesies what his country is going to do, or his successors, is ridiculous, and only lets himself in for the laughter of posterity.

On printing the demands of Japan upon China seven weeks after China sought publicity, the American press follows it with the statement by Okuma that "The uneasiness and suspicion in the United States in connection with Japan's negotiations at Peking are based on misunderstanding and misinformation scattered broadcast by interested mischiefmakers."

"The negotiations between Japan and China are nearing a satisfactory conclusion," says Okuma. "I am now willing to state publicly that Japan is quite confident of the rectitude and good faith of her position. Japan is merely seeking to settle outstanding troublesome questions in a way looking toward permanent peace and good understanding."

Without questioning the good faith of Japan, China might feelingly point out that perfect peace and good understanding were obtained by the young man and the tiger.

There is no doubt that the most important crisis of years exists in Peking. The press correspondents report that the strain placed upon them has been one of the most severe experienced by them in any part of the world. An emergency has arisen in East Asia affecting China such as she never has seen. She faces a situation that, if Japan succeeds, plainly promises ultimately to deprive her of any effective intervention for her relief by Western powers, in which case she is alone with Japan. This will be the master fruit of Japanese diplomacy directed by Komura.

CHINESE "CHOPS"

AMERICAN manufacturers who are seeking to establish their goods in China are warned in a recent Federal report not to minimize the importance of the "chop," or trademark, in China. The Chinese attach great importance to the chop. A striking example of the unwillingness to accept a new chop is shown by the experience of a Shanghai importer. He had developed some sale for canned salmon among the Chinese and had sold a certain brand of American salmon.

This brand had a label showing a salmon with the tail turned up. A change was made in the label and the salmon was depicted with its tail turned down. When a new shipment arrived with the chop showing a salmon with down-turned tail, the importer found he could not sell the consignment to the natives.

cannot neglect the feeblest child without risking its own destruction.

"At this moment, none of the warring countries of Europe can cherish the aged and infirm. The State cannot give care to its dependents when thousands of splendid men are dying each day.

"And so little children and aged people are dying, too; in some countries in the proportion of five to every one soldier killed upon the battlefield. But the nation must remain indifferent to their suffering.

"The thousands of women whose ambitions are all centred in their children are definitely committed to the ascent of human life; that which leads a man to cherish the hope that the next generation shall advance beyond the generation in which he lives; that generous glow we all experience when we see that those coming after us are equipped better than we have been.

"We know that Europe at the end of this war will not begin to build where it left off; we know that it will begin generations behind the point it had reached when the war began.

"If we admit that this sensitiveness for human life is stronger in women than in men because women have been responsible for the care of the young and the aged and those who need special nurture, it is certainly true that this sensitiveness, developed in women, carries with it an obligation.

"The women do not believe that Europe really had reached a point at which the men of one nation necessarily had to kill the men of other nations or themselves be killed.

"We cannot admit that self-defense urged by the statesmen of each of the warring nations is valid excuse in every case.

"But, quite as each nation makes this plea, because Governments at last realize that offensive warfare will no longer be tolerated, and that it has become a thing of the past, many women throughout the countries of the civilized world are declaring that warfare itself is not to be tolerated.

"Never before in the history of wars has there been such a solidarity among women, such organization as has been achieved during the last century. Without a hint of sex antagonism women are availing themselves of the wider public knowledge concerning the reaction of war upon women and children, in order to make a clear indictment against war as such.

"Once before in the history of the world, in response to this sensitiveness, women called a halt to the sacrifice of human life, although it then implied the abolition of a religious observance long believed to be right and necessary.

"In the history of one nation after another, it was the mothers who first protested that their children should no longer be slain as living sacrifices upon the altars of the tribal gods, although the national leaders contended that human sacrifice was bound up with the traditions of free religion and patriotism and could not be abolished. The women led a revolt against the hideous practice which had dogged the human race for centuries.

"Many of us believe that at this moment throughout this world of ours there are thousands of men and women who have become convinced that the sacrifice of life in warfare is unnecessary and wasteful. Women in Europe—in the very countries which are now at war—are solemnly protesting against this sacrifice. The Women's Peace Party believes that we are endeavoring to express that which is grounded in the souls of women all over the world.

"Even as this war has horrors which no war ever knew before, so also has the public better knowledge of them than it ever before has had of the horrors of any war.

"All the censorships which the ingenious minds of military commanders have been able to evolve have not kept from women a very good idea of the actual state of things.

"While much which reaches us cannot be confirmed and certain horrors may have been exaggerated, enough has been confirmed beyond the shadow of a doubt to challenge woman's chivalry to her own sex.

"A change of woman's status always has been a by-product of war—the continued wars of France made a great change in the position of woman there. This was the beginning of the operation of small industries and commercial enterprises which are now so generally known in France; quite as the Southern woman was forced into new activities after the civil war in America.

"It is possible that this European war may change woman's position not only in industry and agriculture—which it is obviously doing—but that it also will make a distinct change in her political position. Certainly, everywhere, women will have to help to rebuild what has been torn down. That the whole conception of government has been momentarily thrown back into one in which woman has no place does not mean that the nations will not eagerly avail themselves of her services to recover as quickly as possible their tremendous economic losses.

"The Women's Peace Party was started in America somewhat as The Hague conference has been called by a group of European women—that women might have a medium through which to express their reaction against war.

"I have here a collection of open letters written by women since the beginning of the war, from England, from France, from Austria, from Denmark, from Ireland, from Russia, from Hungary—all of them protesting against the insanity and waste of war, and declaring the solidarity of women in the midst of it.

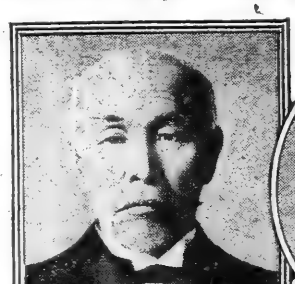
"The business of making public opinion for peace is surely women's work, if only because they feel the horrors of war more keenly than men do, and respond less readily to the martial appeal.

"Women are realizing, as never before, their obligations to embody in laws and institutions those moral and social forces which insure stability, form sound public sentiment, and make for security against warfare. For many reasons it is easier for women than for men to urge better international relations, because women can talk peace without being challenged for cowardice."

JAPAN'S GAME IN THE FAR EAST

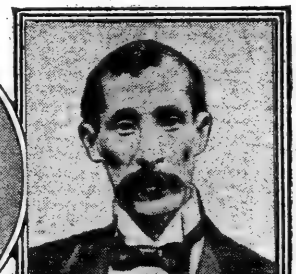
Taking Advantage of the European Situation She Is Pushing Her Own Interests Through China's Helplessness.

By Frederick McCormick.



Count Okuma.

Yuan Shih-Kai, President of China.



Baron Komura.

DIPLOMACY has taken up its abode in Tokio.

The world is witnessing the remaking of the Pacific and of East Asia.

The news fell unheard and unappreciated upon a hyphenated country and a hyphenated press. Feb. 11 The Associated Press of New York, The London Times, and The Chicago Daily News were offered the "scoop" of the great news of Japan's demands upon China. The London Times printed a brief summary. The Associated Press was afraid to offer the news to the hyphenated, and held it up a week, and in all the world only The Chicago Herald, Feb. 18, was bold enough to print the text of Japan's demands. It was March 31 before The Associated Press published the full text of Japan's program for remaking the Pacific Hemisphere. The Government at Washington placed a taboo on the subject and buried it. We have no right to know.

The testimony of her Foreign Office shows that Japan's diplomacy is based on two things—the foreign evils that flooded Japan the first ten years the country was open to foreign intercourse and the abuse of international right and justice by Russia, Germany, and France in depriving her of the Liaotung Peninsula in Manchuria after her war with China in 1896.

It took Japan more than forty years to eradicate the foreign evils that the floodgates of the Perry treaty admitted in 1854. We helped her. Through the aid of our advisers and during the life and man of the last of them, Henry Willard Denison, and by his multitudinous works in Japan, they were all removed except the claim of exemption from taxation of certain foreign property in Yokohama, on which matter he was working at his death. We helped Japan to recover control of her commerce, to recover jurisdiction over foreigners surrendered in her first treaties, and to correct all the inequalities in all her relations with foreigners, by which her position before Western nations had been that of an inferior. Some were unfair concessions, some special rights, whose privileged proprietors had become fastened like barnacles upon the State and were the cause of complications with foreign powers. With our help they were pried off like barnacles until the ship of State was free and Japan had it to herself.

Then the inequalities put upon her by Russia, Germany, and France she quickly adjusted by successful war with Russia, in which our help rendered through Denison and Roosevelt and our bankers, notably Jacob H. Schiff, who found half her borrowed war money, was pre-eminent, and also by the assault against German Kiao-Chau.

Japan then felt the call to "fulfill her destiny." That was, to her, the achievement of the next most desirable thing, namely, the prying loose from East Asia of the great powers as she had pried off the barnacles of favored foreigners and special privileges from her own administration. If she could do so, international affairs in East Asia would be free from unwelcome intervention and feel their freedom even as national affairs in Japan were free. Japan would then have East Asia essentially to herself—she would be no less than leader. That is Japan's present work. That she is applying the simple rule to the powers which she applied to her concessionaires and other unwelcome ones, and against Russia, and that the rule of special right which had been tried against her she is practicing against China, though, as Okuma says, for "permanent peace and good understanding," there can be no doubt. There is no contrary evidence. It is the substance of Japanese oft-professed "destiny."

In all respects Japan's diplomacy since 1905, by which she finds herself with the strongest allies in the world, standing in the open with no rival and no visible enemy worthy the name of an antagonist, may be found to be the masterpiece of statesmanship of this century.

There was a day when Japan knew not diplomacy. It was recent; in 1895 the conformation of the international world molded in the Chancelleries of the great powers was new to her. International complications were getting pretty close when they reached Korea. She was surrounded, and knew well enough by the most powerful of all human instincts, the military, that the gauntlet was down and she would have to fight her way out. She chose the land route, for which she was prepared—yet not prepared. In the conflict with her first opponent, China, she did not overlook the European powers in the background, but in her haste to seize territory she neglected to neutralize them. Consequently she had to submit to a revision by Russia, Germany, and France of her peace treaty with China. Japan had overlooked something. It was diplomacy. It was a shock—few but sympathized with her.

Today, nineteen years after, there is no evidence of the tyro. The nicety with which Japan has landed on her feet in the present circumstances proves that Diplomacy, the lost animal of that flock which she had gathered up and brought home from Western civilization in the past, had been found. After the Japan-China war she brought the animal home and tied him up between the Foreign Office and the residence of the late Henry Willard Denison, the American adviser. He was looked over, and those who love Japan most must admit that, black sheep as he was, Japan wickedly adopted him. In the next war, 1904-5, Japan had fortified herself with an ally, Great Britain, and isolated her opponent, so that the terms of her martial success when expressed in treaty would be final, as they were at Portsmouth.

How to get into the political line-up for the approaching European war, all of whose details were discussed in the field in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war by European military agents, staff officers, and journalists alike, was Japan's problem after 1905. Her interests lay in the direction of co-operation and friendship with her late enemy, Russia, and so did Great Britain's. This made the second Anglo-Japanese alliance unavoidable. As Britain's ally, Japan had no other course but to cultivate Russia's confidence. The four years' process of this love-making was one of the coyest of international courtships. Japan's overtures were several times most humiliating and excruciating. At one of the embarrassing meetings Prince Ito, one of the foremost men in the world, was coldly assassinated by the representative of a third party, and died in the presence of the Russian envoys. Russia humbled her pride reluctantly—it was one of the highest prices which she paid in the processes by which the coalition against Germany and Austria was brought about. But Japan succeeded, and the quadruple alliance of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Japan is the result, with Japanese present mastery in China and East Asia.

What were Japan's own reasons for understanding and co-operation with Russia? It is hard to teach the world these facts—it won't receive them unless they should come on a silver platter from the Foreign Office at Tokio or the one at Petrograd, when the surfeited noses of the press-wearied public would doubtless curl with olfactory ennui. But I again state them:

The secret minutes of the Portsmouth Treaty contain an article of agreement mutually recognizing the special rights of both countries in China, and the un-

VIVID STORY OF SINGAPORE MUTINY

Little Has Leaked Out About the Uprising of Native Troops There Owing to the Censor, but There Was Brisk Fighting.

Singapore Volunteers Mobilized

Japanese Marines Landing

Two of the 5th Native Light Infantry.

Scene of one of the Bloodiest Skermishes—A Path in the Botanical Gardens.

(From a NEW YORK TIMES Correspondent in the Far East.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, March 8.—On Wednesday, the 17th of February, the Press Bureau issued a communiqué stating that, owing to internal jealousies, a native regiment stationed in Singapore had "given trouble" and that a riot had resulted, but that the situation was well in hand and could not be termed serious.

As far as we in the East can ascertain, this brief, bald announcement is the only news that has been given to the outside world of the wave of bloodshed which has passed over this colony during the past month. The failure on the part of the authorities to give a more intelligent and detailed explanation of the situation in Singapore is a vivid indication of the significance and importance which they attach to it—an indication of their unwillingness to allow a true account of the affair to reach other British possessions, where it might be acted upon as a precedent by the native population.

Contrary to the mass of information offered for public consumption, India and Burma have been the scene of grave disturbances ever since the entrance of Turkey into the theatre of hostilities, and the knowledge of the happenings in Singapore, it is feared, would act as a spark to the already-laid fuse of riot and rebellion.

Singapore, which has just been the scene of a mutiny second only to that of the Sepoy rebellion, is a city of 386,000 inhabitants. Situated on an island at the extreme end of the Malay Peninsula, and at the point of convergence of all the trade routes between the Far and Near East and Australia, it ranks as the fifth largest shipping port in the world. On this account it has been very strongly fortified by the English Government, so strongly, indeed, that it is sometimes known as the "Gibraltar of the East."

At the commencement of hostilities in Europe it was from this port and Hongkong that the English and French China squadrons radiated in their endeavors to intercept that portion of the German fleet stationed in Asiatic waters. Some of the ships so engaged have been retained in this vicinity ever since, and it is due to this fact, and to this fact alone, that Singapore is not a mass of ruins at the present moment. Had their marines been unavailable it is hard to imagine what would have been the result.

On Oct. 10, 1914, the Fifth Native Light Infantry arrived in Singapore from Madras. It had been sent to replace the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, which had been ordered to France. From the moment of its arrival indications of unrest and discontent were everywhere apparent—a condition of affairs, by the way, prevalent in more than one Indian regiment at the present time.

There had been some slight trouble, to be sure, regarding certain promotions which had taken place. That the resulting mutiny, however, should be ascribed to this is absurd. The fundamental causes lay far deeper and were of a far more complex nature, so complex, indeed, that space does not permit of their discussion here. Suffice it to say that this was the very regiment, along with three others, that years ago started the great Sepoy rebellion in India. Well has it lived up to its traditions!

As far as can be gathered at the present time, the thought of actual mutiny was not bruited about the regiment until news of its proposed transfer to Hongkong was received—around the first of January. It was this, added to the fact that the Singapore garrison had been depleted until 200 of the Royal Garrison Artillery and 50 sappers were the only regular European troops remaining, that gave rise in the native mind to the belief that actual mutiny was feasible.

These vagaries of thought rapidly crystallized into shape upon the receipt of word that the transport Nile was on her way out to embark the regiment for its new station. The Nile was due to arrive on Feb. 18. The rebellion was, therefore, scheduled to take place at midnight of the 17th—before a chance had been given the authorities to remove the supply of ammunition stored in the barracks.

Imagine the surprise of the mutineers when the Nile steamed into the harbor on the morning of the 15th, three days ahead of time. All their plans were upset and they were face to face with the necessity of completing new ones very rapidly.

By this time the military authorities had an inkling that trouble was in the air and it was decided to remove the ammunition and place it on board the Nile before nightfall. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, four motor lorries were sent to Alexander Barracks for this purpose. The first loaded up and whizzed away without the slightest murmur arising. It was as the second was being filled that the trouble started. As if by magic a squad of troopers sprang up and started to fire on the men loading the ammunition. The affray was short-lived. Almost immediately the mutineers were in possession of the lorry and its contents, its guardians killed. The fight was on.

Those of the regiment who were not under arms streamed into the barracks to get their guns. Those that were, commenced to supply themselves with all the cartridges they could conveniently carry. A squad of them ran to the southern end of the buildipg, where a portion of the interned Germans were confined. Taking the Europeans on guard by surprise, they succeeded in killing the lot.

The gates were then opened and the Germans allowed to escape, or not, as they desired. Two European officers of the regiment present in the vicinity at the time, Captain Boyce and Lieutenant Elliot, were shot down as they ran out of their quarters. The immediate surroundings, as far as the mutineers were concerned, were now cleared.

Alexander Barracks is situated on a slight rise about four to four and one-half miles from the town. To a force of men desiring to attack the town two courses of action are possible—that of approaching it direct by roads which follow the shore line, and are therefore subject to attack by sea, or that of executing what might be termed a flank movement and reaching the principal portions of the town via the residential section to the north and Tanglin Barracks. Opinion among the mutineers seemed to have been divided as to which was the better course to adopt, and, as a result, about half (approximately 550) went one way and half the other.

The news that mutiny had broken out among the Fifth Light Infantry reached headquarters in a very short time. It was immediately realized by those in command that a very critical situation had to be met and that the means at their disposal for so doing were seriously inadequate. However, there was not the slightest hesitation. Nobody funked or lost his head, and it is due to the prompt and efficient manner in which the early stages of the mutiny were handled that the European population of Singapore owe their lives and property.

A general alarm was set off and the entire garrison of the forts in the harbor ordered to proceed to the Government wharves. A company of Malay States Volunteer Rifles, stationed in the city itself, was ordered to meet and delay that portion of the mutineers advancing directly along the shore roads. Shortly afterward the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Sappers arrived from the forts and were moved up in support. A very severe ditch to ditch, house to house, tree to tree engagement ensued, in which the regulars were gradually forced to give ground.

Luckily, however, at that hour of the afternoon most of the men who were members of the Singapore Volunteers were in their offices or at their clubs and were, therefore, the more readily mobilized. Within an hour this corps (numbering about 150 men) had been placed on the firing line and had served to check any further appreciable advance of the Fifth Native Light Infantry in that quarter.

While these events were occurring every effort was made, by automobile and telephone, to warn the inhabitants of what was going on. All women were ordered to proceed on board the merchant ships in the harbor, and these were rapidly filled to overflowing. Every civilian who volunteered was given a rifle and a cartridge belt and they were sent in squads to hold various portions of the town.

By this time the H. M. S. Cadmus, which had been lying just outside the harbor, had landed its full quota of marines and bluejackets, with machine guns. These men were ordered to get in touch with that portion of the mutineers who had reached the northern part of the city and had captured Tanglin Barracks, freed the Germans interned there, and were occupied in killing all the Europeans they could find.

This was a more difficult proposition than appears at first glance. The area to be covered was very large and the custom of the East—that every house have a compound surrounding it—afforded an attacking force abundant cover and increased the chance of ambuscade tenfold. Therefore, but little was done in this direction other than holding all the streets leading to the more thickly populated area.

All during the night of the 15th the fighting was very severe, with varying results. More and more civilians kept volunteering and squads of these men were sent out as quickly as they could be equipped to bolster up the weak points in the lines or were held in the city for policing purposes. From the standpoint of military operations the honors up to this point were slightly in favor of the mutineers. The authorities, however, had gained a much needed breathing space, and that night was spent in "tagging down the rag ends." Every possible precaution was taken to prevent rioting on the part of sympathizers.

No sooner had the trouble broken out than Admiral Jerram, then in Singapore, had got in touch with all the men-of-war cruising in near-by waters. The Russian cruiser Aurel was located in Penang,

THE OASIS OF EUROPE--MONTE CARLO

Where Royalty Goes to Forget the War by Gambling Away Small Fortunes Daily and Where Opera and Pleasure Rule.

By Wythe Williams.

FOR the last sixty years there has been a custom so rigidly observed at Monte Carlo that it has become an unbreakable habit. It is known as the Marble Face. You notice it the moment you alight at the gare. The porters from the hotels all have it. The maîtres d'hôtel will never get over it. The croupiers in the Casino were born with it. It is an established fact. Also it is the greatest asset of the little independent principality of Monaco—even in war time.

While all the rest of Europe either reverberates to the sounds of war or wonders on just what date the steel and leaden orchestra will begin, Monte Carlo, embowered among its palms, oranges, and olive groves, turnips the Marble Face upon all who enter its portals, continues to play roulette.

I went to Monte Carlo last week. From stories I had heard concerning prices on the Riviera during war time, I figured that perhaps it might be possible for me to survive at least a few days in paradise. Immediately upon my arrival the Marble Face emitted speech.

"We are still the Pearl of the Riviera," it told me. "People come here, war or no war. We still have special trains every day. The Casino continues crowded." Having thus spoken the Marble Face resumed its ancient impassivity. "Rouge, impair et passe" came the voice of the croupier within the great gambling hall.

I went to the Casino shortly after the marble faced, gold liveried noblemen at my hotel took possession of both me and my baggage. Upon the door of my room was tacked the ancient notice that bills would be presented every three days. The hotel proprietor takes no chances against the roulette.

I found the Casino struggling along with ten double tables of roulette running from noon to midnight—and two tables of "trente et quarante" on the side. Down the street at the Sporting Club, where formerly it was only permitted that millionaires should be looted, there is now baccarat for the mob, the entrance fee of $20 being suspended "during the war." The play continues from early evening until as late in the morning as there is money in sight.

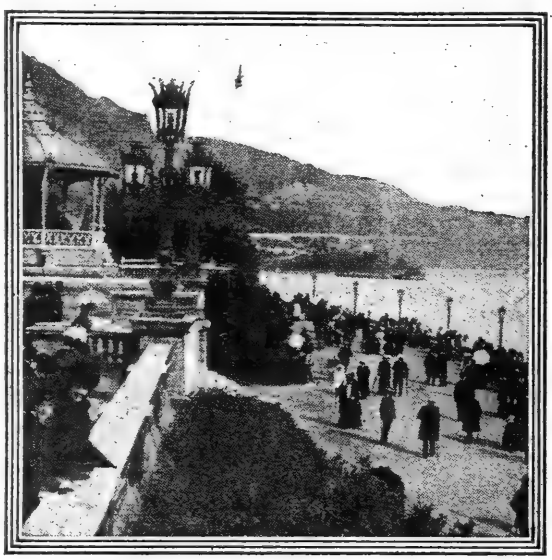
In the Casino proper there has been no change—except that large signs hang over the entrance to the main gambling hall, stating that no soldier or sailor in the uniform of any army or navy may enter. It is all very proper. I approached the offices of the "Administration" to secure an admission ticket good for the day. An official bowed me across the room to another official. This official was most polite—painfully so. It hurt him to inform me—but he did inform me—that it would be preferable that I enter the "Salle" clad in "dark costume" rather than in the Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers that I was wearing. I asked him whether it was that "dark costumes" are more appropriate for funerals. His eyebrows lifted—so did his shoulders. But his face was made of marble—so I retired to my hotel for the "dark costume."

Half an hour later I told the incident to an English acquaintance whom I encountered at one of the gambling tables. He explained: "It's this way. They want us to think that they think that they are gentlemen." So I tossed a five-franc piece on the funereal color and red won.

My English friend was invalided to the Riviera from the trenches. So he considered that he had a perfect right to gamble if he liked. "But for Heaven's sake," he whispered, "don't let anybody know that I am a soldier or I'd be chucked out of here in a hurry."

We took a stroll around the Salle. A huge crowd surrounded one of the tables. "There's a chap playing maximums," said my Englishman, "that's rather good for war time."

We crowded close to the table. A fat man of about 50 sat next to the croupier. He was entirely bald. His face was pasty and perfectly immobile. He was the ideal gambler. As he played I noticed an innovation caused by the war. For the first time in the history of the Casino there is no gold on the tables. Silver is used for the five-franc plays, but for the twenty francs there are small circular chips of celluloid. For the hundred francs the chip is yellow and larger. The five-hundred-franc chips are oval and the thousand-franc ones are jade oblongs. The fat gambler was covering the table with oblongs. We watched him for half an hour, when he decided to stop. He had won 70,000 francs, 40,000 of which he gathered in on the last coup. My surprise was great at witnessing such high play, but even greater when I learned that the fat gambler was a journalist—a newspaper proprietor from Italy.



The Terrace and Bay, Monte Carlo.

The next afternoon I saw the same man again at the tables—this time losing thousands. At the end of the afternoon the bank had his entire winnings of the day before and much more; but he was quite as impassive.

On this afternoon, as I wandered about the hall, I overheard some one say in English: "If you want to find her, you don't need to look at the people about the tables. Just look at the table itself. If it is covered with hundred-franc pieces you will know she is there."

I wondered who "she" might be—so I followed the advice to look at the tables. I found one near the entrance literally plastered over with money. A large crowd surrounded it. The player was a woman apparently about 50. She got up and seated herself nearer the croupier. She was tall and very thin. Her complexion was sallow and her cheek bones high. Her hair was gray and ruffled high over her forehead. She was dressed plainly—almost dowdy. She wore no jewels or ornaments of any kind. Her lips were set tight. Her bright blue eyes were fixed on the table. Piles of chips were before her. She mechanically picked up a dozen at a time and kept throwing them carelessly on the table during each coup almost until the moment the ivory ball ceased spinning.

Almost invariably she lost, and I calculated she averaged nearly a thousand dollars on each play. I kept wondering who she was. Finally she looked up, passed her hand over her face, and shrugged her shoulders with a combined gesture of weariness, impatience, and boredom. The croupier called out to "make the plays" and again she mechanically dipped her hand into the pile of money before her. But this time she kept looking at the faces of others at the table.

I recognized her as a woman I had seen some years before in Berlin. Her name is Anastasia, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She is the mother of the Crown Princess of Germany.

I inquired about her and learned that she had lived in her villa at Monte Carlo since the beginning of the war, when she renounced her German title and washed her hands of her German relatives. She is now merely a "simple Russian Princess." I wondered how much it costs Russia to cover her gambling losses at the Casino.

On the same evening I met a young man walking on the terrace overlooking the Mediterranean. It was a wonderful night—the full moon making a path of silver across the sea. The air was as warm as July. The young man wore a light gray suit and was bareheaded. He carried a light stick, with which he struck at the orange blossoms just budding over the stone walls of the terrace. I noticed him rather particularly, and he glared at me as he passed. We were going in opposite directions, and as we both turned at the extremities of the terrace we again passed near the centre. Again he glared at me. I noticed his eyes, set close together, and almost black—his huge ears standing straight out—his bulging brow and dark close-cropped head. His stare grew so angry that I smiled and looked back at him—striding rapidly along the walk, on his thin, bowed out "cavalry legs." He again looked back at me and gave something like a snarl.

I met my English friend at the far end of the terrace. "Don't you know that young cub who is growling at you?" he asked. I replied that I did not. "Why, he is the famous bad boy of Europe," was the reply, "the young man who for pastime buried cats in the sand and shot at his officers; that young gentleman is his Royal Highness Prince George of Serbia."

"Why isn't he in the trenches?" I inquired.

"They won't have him," my Englishman informed me; "they are quite satisfied if he remains here."

Later in the evening I again saw the young scapegrace in the restaurant of the Casino. Two secretaries acted as his gambling commissioners. The Prince indicated what numbers they should play—supplied them with piles of banknotes—then brooded silently in the corner until they returned, usually empty-handed.

In the great hall outside, the official war bulletins are posted each evening. Later I saw his Royal Highness standing in front of the board. A cigarette drooped from the corner of his mouth. The news from Serbia was unencouraging. The Prince returned to the roulette.

At one table I noticed a thin-faced, fair-haired man sitting next to the croupier. His long, thin white fingers trembled each time he took money from the pile before him to place it upon the green squares. He kept a careful record of each coup. He sat there for hours, sometimes not playing for long intervals, then again putting on his money regularly. He was laboriously playing a "system." He has been there for weeks and each day occupies, at the same hours, the same seat, at the same table, beside the same croupier.

I knew him. He is a Scottish peer and the direct descendant of Kings. He is almost the last of his mighty line. His son is fighting in the trenches. He told me that the "system" makes him forget.

I found many strange personalities and things in this oasis of Europe which the war touches not. Although French is the national language, it is now seldom heard without an accent. Frenchmen have not sought any oasis, but indeed have gone to war. One afternoon as I sat under a palm tree in the famous suicide gardens I was astonished to hear two men sitting on an opposite bench talking German. But they spoke furtively. On another occasion, as I leaned over the terrace wall looking at the hazy mountains across the Italian frontier, I glanced down and found written in lead pencil on the stones "Deutschland über Alles."

For although only two miles long and but a half mile wide, Monaco is strictly neutral. To enter or leave it, it is necessary to have one's passport visèed by the French Consul—and only two streets back of the hotel where I lived was France.

I tried to discover the effect of the war upon the gambling hall. But the Marble Face prevented that. Hotel prices have gone down, Ciro's is deserted and the Metropole is closed, but apparently the Casino is to go on forever. There is no abatement of activity there. The trains from Nice and other points are always crowded, and of course there is also the Opera.

I met Caruso strolling in the gardens. He would not discuss New York. He was anxious to go home—to Italy. The prices on Caruso nights were greater than at the Opera in Paris before the war.

My days in Paradise were limited. I engaged a seat in the train for Paris—I engaged a seat because there is only one sleeper on the "Riviera Express." The astute gentlemen who control the sleeping car company still maintain their ante-bellum calm to the extent of charging $13 for a single berth.

Before the train departed I took a last walk through the gardens, heavy with the scent of the orange blossoms, and leaned over the terrace walls, looking out upon a scene that only exists at Monte Carlo and in fairy dreams.

A young American was leaning over the terrace wall. He seemed to be in trouble. I knew him; he told me that he had been cleaned out in the Casino. The "Administration" had followed its rules and given him a ticket home. It is an easier requirement than the former embarrassing investigations of suicides. The young man was greatly depressed. It was so necessary that he should recoup quickly. But there is no appeal from the dictum of the Marble Face. An appeal would only be a comic interlude.

So what matters the fate of nations or the world while the little ivory ball spins about the revolving wheel, while the croupier, with his mien of a corpse and in his raiment of an undertaker, still finds money in the teeth of his little rake?

Outside the Casino all remains as usual. The Mediterranean still sparkles, a marvelous blue under the tropic sun. The Maritime Alps tower overhead, their tops lost in impenetrable vapors; and a little higher are the everlasting snows. War matters not to Monaco. Its standing army of ten soldiers has not been mobilized.

WANTS JAPANESE TROOPS IN EUROPE

Stephen Pichon, Formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Says They Should Be Invited to Join Allies There.

Stephen Pichon, author of the striking article translated below, which appeared in the French magazine La Revue, was for a time Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. He is now a member of the French Senate and head of the well-known Paris newspaper Le Journal.

By Stephen Pichon,
Senator, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

IF some historian should collect the table sayings of William II., as Moritz Busch did those of Bismarck, Japan would surely occupy an important place therein. We know that the Emperor, who prepared for war with Europe with a tenacity of which we have new proofs every day, always tried to draw away the attention of the future victims of his premeditated aggressions by talk of the imminent "Yellow Peril."

He did not confine himself to talk about it; he even made pictures of it, which he amiably dedicated to his hearers, and which went the rounds of the Foreign Offices. At the time when the navy seemed to be his leading thought and he was making sonorous speeches on the naval power of Germany, he liked to exhort the nations against whom he was soon to loose war to defend themselves against the "hordes" of the Far East.

The newspapers subservient to him echoed the imperial thought, and the campaign was so well understood and organized that, in too many quarters, it was taken seriously. People claiming to be well informed all too often would whisper in your ear that it was necessary to be on one's guard against the military progress and territorial ambitions of the Mikado's subjects; that England, for example, would do well to distrust their propaganda in India, and France to look out lest they took possession of Indo-China.

Those who really understand Japan, her history, her needs, and the just aspirations of her people, have never attached more importance to such fantastic utterances than they deserved. But the delightful realm of the Rising Sun is so far from us, and so few Europeans have been there, that sophistries about it were not always easy to refute. Except in England, where the great movement of forty-seven years ago, which was the signal of emancipation for the inhabitants of the Japanese Islands and of their entry into European civilization, started, anxious looks were directed toward the great power which menaced the very existence of China in 1897, and checked Russia a few years later.

Nevertheless, in 1900 Japan played a leading part in putting down the Boxer movement, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the armies of Europe. Without her help the legation staffs and the personnel of the Christian missions in Peking might all have perished. This alone should have sufficed to prove that Japan did not wish to isolate her cause from that of the Western nations, but stood ready to join those willing to fight for the ideals to which she owes the form of her institutions and the new direction given to her destinies.

Japan has just given further proof of this by taking the side of justice and the free peoples against barbarism and oppression; by undertaking to dislodge Germany from Chinese soil which the latter had wrongfully and forcibly annexed. The feat of arms of Tsing-tao adds new lustre to the military annals, already so long and brilliant, of the "Land of Valor," whose acts are now beyond count.

The Germans, as was to be expected, received with indignant outcries the telegram announcing their expulsion from the Shantung Peninsula. They heaped insults upon the Japanese, denounced their "treason," their "infamy," their "savagery," and they thought to bring their outrageous insults to a climax by calling those who had vanquished them "the people with the slanting eyes." Tokio must surely have been amused, for in Japan jokes are by no means disliked, and the fantastic humor of a nation that is essentially artistic is easily pleased at the expense of heavy and clumsy pedantry.

The "people with the slanting eyes," as Japan is disdainfully dubbed in the land of the "square heads," is the same people which, in less than fifty years, has passed from feudalism to democracy, from the most backward institutions to the most modern legislation, from an army and navy in embryo to military and naval organization on a par with those of the greatest Western nations. If this nation has destroyed in the Far East something which the President of the Reichstag calls "a point of support for German Kultur," it has at the same time avenged a most cynical act, directed sixteen years ago against the rights and independence of China. Japan deserves well of the cause which the Governments of the Allies are upholding with her.

Is Japan to confine herself to this just act of reparation in the present great conflict? I am of those who believe that she could bring to us on the European continent help of incomparable value; and I am convinced that the Japanese Government would ask nothing better than to respond to the call of the Triple Entente if her help is asked for further battles.

All the newspapers comment on recent articles by Colonel Repington and Colonel Feyler, the first the military correspondent of The London Times, the latter editor of Le Journal, of Paris, and of the Journal de Genève, concerning the military resources which Germany can array against the Allies.

The number of men said to be still available corresponds more or less to that which the Berlin papers stated about two months ago. "It would be imprudent to reckon it lower than 4,000,000 men," says Colonel Repington. It goes without saying that this is a maximum, dependent on a whole series of conditions hardly likely to occur—equipment, ammunition, feeding, training, &c. But it would be dangerous and criminal for us not to take steps without delay for offsetting the possible addition to the forces in the field of this considerable reinforcement.

We must not deceive ourselves. Germany will fight to her last man and her last cent to escape the fate to which she must succumb. She will surrender only when absolutely forced to it. The enormous losses already suffered by her have weakened her greatly, she has been taken aback by the frustration of her strategic plans, the repeated checks to her offensive have impaired her strength in a military sense, but she is far from beaten. Her Landwehr and Landsturm troops cannot be compared with those pitted against us at the beginning of the war, and the 4,000,000 men constituting the maximum that she could place on the Russian and western fronts are wholly without military experience and qualities, unorganized, without rifles, artillery, ammunition. But, as Colonel Repington says, all the metal factories of Germany are working night and day making arms and projectiles, and every act of the Government is directed toward forming and utilizing new recruits for the early Spring. It is for then that our enemies are planning their most violent effort, the *final* and *decisive* effort against our armies.

It is to be noted that their efforts are always *decisive*, yet decide nothing. Their marches on Paris, Warsaw, and Calais were decisive, yet fruitless. Therefore, one must not be needlessly alarmed at their threats. But between not being alarmed at them and not taking them into account there is a big difference.

Nobody now doubts, I think, that the war will be a long one. To let the nation and armies believe that it will soon be over would be the height of imprudence. Patience must be our first virtue now, as it has been in the past; above all else we must not tire of a resistance which, up to the present at least, has been too successful to become tiresome.

We must, however, at once and without respite, work toward securing to ourselves every possible help, not only from our allies of today, but from those of the future. In order to drive the enemy from our territory by means of the siege warfare now being waged we need more than the heroic bravery and resisting power of our soldiers; we need many, many men, with powerful artillery and plentiful arms and ammunition.

For this reason I have asked and shall continue to ask for Japanese intervention. The tactical value of our commanders is not in question; that is universally conceded. But the victories which we have undoubtedly won, as well as those which we shall undoubtedly win, cannot have their full effect and deliver us from Prussian occupation unless they are followed up by troops so strong in numbers as to be irresistible. That, too, is the only way of cutting short the duration of the war and sparing us from sacrifices which will exhaust us for many years.

"Nonsense!" some will cry. "Is France, with her military past, her glorious history, the universal renown of her arms, to call upon a nation of the Far East to finish up the Germans? Is she not strong enough to do it with her own forces and those of her European allies? Such an appeal would be unworthy of her national energy, of her resources, of the heroism of her soldiers!"

Such reasoning would lead us far afield. It would make us ask ourselves why we are not fighting alone against the German troops; why we are allied with the Russians, English, Belgians, and Serbians; why we have in our armies Senegalese, Soudanese, Moroccans, Tunisians, Algerians, and Hindoos; why we do not do our utmost to make the war a Franco-German duel.

We would also ask ourselves of what use is diplomacy—whether it would not be better to do away with it, seeing that its purpose is to make political and military alliances, and to strengthen one nation by armed union and fraternity with foreign nations. Nothing is more futile or puerile than the idea that, in a battle for existence, the help of a great nation must be refused as something useless, as a sort of insult to national dignity.

Yes, we have a glorious military past; in fact, it is far more glorious than that of the Germans. The Great Elector and the Great Emperor William I., incessantly glorified by William II., are no fit rivals for Henry IV. and Napoleon, to cite only two examples. Our defeat in 1871, which the Kaiser celebrates on every possible occasion, is insignificant compared to the disasters of Prussia in the first half of the Napoleonic period. The Germans were in Paris for a few hours forty-four years ago, but we occupied Berlin and other Prussian cities for years after the battle of Jena. "There is no longer a Prussian army," said Queen Louise, great-grandmother of William II. Our Generals governed the conquered cities while the King withdrew as far as Königsberg.

But we must acknowledge that times have changed since then. We are confronted by an enemy who has been preparing to fight us without a moment's cessation since the days which I have just recalled. First, he prepared up to 1870; since then he has kept on. All his vigor, all his acts, have had war as their goal. All Germany's resources have been directed against us.

In France, on the other hand, people were unwilling to think of war. They let themselves be deluded by pacifist ideas, they neglected all warnings, they chattered, in foreign capitals, of chimerical rapprochements with representatives of a nation resolved to subjugate or to crush us.

To that nation's ever-increasing army was added her increase in population, which rose in proportion as ours decreased. So true was this that, had we faced her alone when she declared war on us, her numerical superiority and degree of preparedness would unquestionably have placed us in the most serious peril.

Fortunately, this did not come about. We and our allies were able to hold in check the armies that invaded our territory, to inflict reverses on them that destroyed their plan of campaign, to occasion losses which broke their offensive, and to make inevitable their expulsion from our soil as a preliminary to their decisive defeat.

But it is none the less true that they are still strongly intrenched on a portion of our territory. Northern France is still partly occupied, governed and ruined by them. We are winning back the ground

(480 miles away,) and ordered to proceed to Singapore as rapidly as possible. The French cruiser Montcalm, which had left Singapore the previous day, was recalled. A Japanese cruiser patrolling the coasts of Java was also instructed to head for Singapore at full speed. These ships arrived during the afternoon of the 16th, their marines were landed, and the crisis was past.

The mutineers were now considerably outnumbered and many of them were beginning to feel the effects of the awful struggle—on empty stomachs. As a result resistance weakened perceptibly during the night of the 16th, and by noon of the 17th all serious resistance had ceased. Many mutineers surrendered during the next few days.

Those that remained at large either spent their time in trying to escape across to the mainland, (where they were met by the forces of the Sultan of Johore,) or carrying on a guerrilla type of warfare in the less thickly populated portions of the island.

By the 19th the authorities had the situation well in hand, although over 600 men were still unaccounted for. The safe area was now considerably extended and an efficient system of patrolling created. The armed civilians were now relieved and replaced by regular troops, and that portion of the city including the business and a small part of the residential section was declared habitable.

On Sunday, the 21st, the Shropshire Light Infantry (territorials) arrived from Rangoon. With its advent the situation resolved itself into merely tracking down the mutineers group by group, man by man, and this work, with the aid of native trackers, proceeded very satisfactorily.

Perhaps no better idea of how affairs stood could be obtained than that published by The Straits Times on Feb. 22—the first publication of this paper, by the way, since the outbreak:

> All goes well in Singapore. Trouble which might have assumed very, very grave aspects was checked with surprising rapidity, and now that we have a British regiment and other resources at our disposal, a feeling of confidence has been restored. The situation now existing is simply that a number of the men of the Fifth Native Light Infantry are still at large, and, until they are accounted for, it is not considered safe to let Europeans occupy their residences. Passed by the censor.

From that time up to the present this policy of tracking down small parties has continued. On Feb. 27 only 147 mutineers remained at large. By the 1st of March this number had been reduced to 113, and by the 7th of March to 51. Of the latter number it is evident that a large proportion are in hiding, disguised, or have made good their escape.

Of the interned Germans (approximately 250) only thirty-five made use of their opportunity to escape. Ten of these have since been recaptured. The remainder, including a Lieutenant, a boatswain, and five sailors of the Emden, are still free, and a reward of $1,000 per man has been offered for their apprehension. Unless they succeed in reaching the coast of Sumatra—Dutch territory—it is only a question of time before they will be back in their quarters in Singapore.

And now let us consider what the results of this affair have been or are likely to be. In the first place a spirit of uncertainty and fear has been aroused in the minds of the residents of Singapore which is almost sure to outlast the war.

Every one realizes that had the trouble started at midnight, as scheduled, instead of at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a general slaughter would have ensued. To every one has been brought home the danger of a similar occurrence on a large scale taking place in India. Singapore is out of the zone of real Mohammedan agitation; the general atmosphere of the place is peaceful; the bazaars are comparatively free from rumors of a dangerous nature; it is a station which has always been well liked by all regiments stationed there.

If this mutiny was possible under such conditions and at a place at which naval reinforcements were rapidly available, what might happen at some of the interior stations in India? Conditions there at present are far from tranquil. What may we expect in the future?

In closing, perhaps it would be fitting to relate the part taken in the recent disturbances by certain of the American inhabitants of Singapore. The most interesting case is undoubtedly that of the American missionaries.

These men of God were holding a peace conference in celebration of the 100 years peace following the Treaty of Ghent the afternoon the mutiny broke out. Suddenly news of the trouble reached the meeting. Without a word or prayer, I hear, every man reported himself at headquarters, obtained a rifle and ammunition, and started for the firing line, where they stayed forty-eight hours. Their action has been the talk of the place ever since, and I can safely say that hereafter an American missionary will be considered a welcome addition to any British colony in this portion of the world. I do not think I could truthfully have said this heretofore.

Another striking example is the case of Mr. Easeley of the Goodrich Rubber Company. Reporting himself for action with his Winchester in his hand and in a typically cowboy regalia—probably calculated to frighten any native soldier who might be encountered—he was sent to the scene of operations and has been there ever since. I believe he is now one of the men assigned to the search parties which are tracking down the few remaining mutineers.

AMERICA'S PART IN WORLD PEACE

Former Minister to Turkey and Member of Hague Court of Arbitration, Oscar S. Straus, Tells What We Might Do.

By Oscar S. Straus.

ANY discussion of America's possible contribution to the world's peace must at this time, in the nature of things, be purely speculative and hypothetical. Whether this war will end by the decided victory of the one side or the other, or whether it will be prolonged to a state of exhaustion, or whether, before such a state is reached and in recognition of the probability that such will be the result, the warring nations may come together by their representatives in conference to arrange for the conclusion of the war and for plans to secure by negotiation what they may have failed to secure at the cannon's mouth—these are questions surrounded with so much uncertainty at the present time that no one is justified in forming a definite conclusion.

President Wilson and his Administration, animated by the high and noble desire to conserve the moral influence of our country as a mediator and peacemaker, have made, and are making, every effort to maintain not only a strict attitude of neutrality, but also a spirit of impartiality on the part of our people. To quote the President's words from his recent address to the members of The Associated Press:

> Let us think of America before we think of Europe, in order that America may be fit to be Europe's friend when the day of tested friendship comes. The test of friendship is not now sympathy with the one side or the other, but getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over.

And yet with all this effort on the part of our Government, which has been consistently urged by the President and followed since the beginning of the war and sometimes in the face of severe provocation, our Government's attitude has been misinterpreted, as is evidenced by the press not only in Germany but likewise in Great Britain and in the other belligerent countries.

This misinterpretation, fault finding, and even reproof has been officially expressed in a statement authoritatively given out a short time ago by the German Ambassador, protesting against our not observing our neutral obligations. Utterances in some of the leading British papers would indicate that our attitude of neutrality likewise does not satisfy public opinion in that country.

I refer to these facts because the attitude and the disposition toward us of the belligerent nations will have a direct bearing upon what contribution we may be invited or permitted to make in aiding in the establishment of peace among the warring nations and in the development of plans for securing the permanent peace of the world.

There is yet another important consideration which we will have to determine for ourselves before it will be possible for us to have a part or take a part in devising plans for the peace of the world. The American traditional policy has been expressed in two important State papers, in Washington's Farewell Address, and in President Monroe's message to Congress, which State papers have a prestige and authority second only to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Washington, in his Farewell Address, stated that Europe had "a set of primary interests which to us have none, or very remote relations." His thought was that it was the course of wisdom so far as possible to disassociate American from the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics.

Monroe, in his message, amplified the Washington policy as the changed circumstances and the immediate necessities demanded, by reminding the powers of the Holy Alliance of our policy in regard to European nations, that we would not interfere in their internal concerns, and that we would not regard their interference in the affairs of the Government of the States on the American Continent with indifference. This American policy in its double form was annexed to the signatures of the American delegates to The Hague Convention, and was spread on the minutes of the conference, and as such recognized by the nations of the world.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Has America the right to demand participation in the conferences of the belligerent nations following the present war for the purposes of arranging for the future peace of the world? Another question presents itself: Even if we should not have the right, and in the event that we should be invited by the belligerent nations as the leading neutral power to participate in such a conference, can we do so without impliedly, if not expressly, relinquishing our traditional attitude of exclusive control over purely American questions?

This contingency will bring to the foreground the consideration, if not the wisdom, of a further extension, if not a reversing, of the American traditional policy as outlined by Washington when he said:

> The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

The question that would present itself—have not the world relations and the interdependent interests of nations since Washington's admonition was given, become so closely and intimately related that our duty to other nations as well as our own "enlightened self-interests" makes it imperative upon us not to "stop," but to unite with the nations of the world in such a policy, be it by international agreement, by entering into a league with the leading nations of the world, or by becoming a member of a world federation, or by uniting in such a joint arrangement, as in the wisdom of nations may be determined upon as the most practical and effective for the establishment and maintenance of the peace of the world?

From generation to generation we have been making radical changes in our internal policies, notably in the direction of the enlargement of the powers of the Central Government. The interstate commerce laws and the Federal Reserve act are themselves distinct evidences of those changes. A nation cannot remain stationary any more in its national than in its international relationship and policy. "New occasions teach new duties."

It is not improbable that the outgrowth of this war will affect the future policies not only of the belligerent nations but of neutral nations as well. Norman Angell says that if we do not mix in European affairs, Europe will mix in our affairs, and that the day of isolation for us, whether we like it or not, is over. He may be right.

It is much easier for a country when it is small in population and in interests to remain aloof than when it became one of the great powers of the world. Our country, with its population of a hundred million and its expanded world commerce, is too large a factor to stand aloof from world questions. In the event of a league or confederation of the leading nations, for us to separate ourselves by refusing to assume our share of responsibility might conflict with our national interests and our international duties, and have the result of placing ourselves in opposition to the world policies of the new world State. In such an event, would it not be better for such a world State as well as for ourselves to form an important part of it and help to shape its policies as one of the important constituent members than to conserve our traditional policies and stand aloof?

These are questions that not unlikely—I might say, very probably—will present themselves to the American Government at the outcome of the present war or even before, in contributing its mediatory offices in bringing the war to a conclusion.

Our country has as deep a concern, not only morally but economically and industrially, in the peace of the world as any one of the larger nations. A war such as this, or upon such a considerable scale, affects under the changed economic and commercial conditions and relationships of modern times the neutral nations only to a lesser degree than the nations actually at war. And, therefore, have we not the right and is it not our duty to cooperate to the fullest of our power in the perfection and the maintenance of a plan for the preservation of peace?

It is to be hoped that the extreme suffering and sacrifice that this war entails may have the compensation of developing supreme wisdom on the part of the nations. The nations of the world, to be at peace, must develop a broader patriotism as distinguished from a national jingoism, a more enlightened sense of justice which does not preach one gospel on one side of a national border and a different or opposite gospel on the other side.

In other words, so long as the standards of national justice and international justice are not in consonance, but on different levels, and in many respects directly opposed to one another, the security for peace must largely depend upon the doctrine of might. Until the international conscience is brought under the majesty of the law there can be no permanent security for international peace.

Perhaps the most guiding and impressive contribution that America can make to the world's peace is the successful experiment and example of its federated union of forty-eight separate Commonwealths, which affords to the world a striking illustration that its preservation is due to the fact that behind the right of each one of these Commonwealths, the smallest as well as the largest, stands the united might of all.

This greatest of all wars, involving directly nearly two-thirds of the population of the world, is a glaring and ghastly evidence that international relationship has to be reconstructed, that the plans heretofore devised of nations standing alone or separating themselves into two or three great divisions under dual or triple alliances and ententes has lamentably broken down, and instead of lessening the area and the horrors of war have had the opposite result and drawn nations into war that otherwise would have remained at peace.

Therefore, the federation or league of all the States in the American Union embodies the ideal, if not the plan, for a universal league or federation of the nations as the surest and safest guarantee for securing the permanent peace of the world.

GEN. CARTER SAYS U. S. SHOULD ARM

Believes Time Has Come to Put Nation on Safe Footing in Event of War--Outline of Plan for Federal Volunteers.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HARDING CARTER, U. S. A., at present commander of the forces in Hawaii, believes that the time has come for adoption of a definite military policy by the Federal Government and that there is "urgent need of nationalizing and organizing our military resources while there is no war cloud on the horizon."

He sets out his views in a book, "The American Army," just published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis and New York. General Carter declares in beginning that nations "unable or unwilling to defend their rights" are accorded scant respect by the other members of the family of nations. "Helpless peoples," he adds, "rankling with injustice, may hold rebellious hearts, but the price of liberty still remains in strong battalions." He professes a deep respect for the altruistic views of those who have given their time and money to the furtherance of the world-peace movement, but his book shows that he is not at all optimistic as to the outcome. He writes:

A well balanced distribution of the influence of nations will, in the future, as in the past, depend upon the ability of each to guard its own interests. It is folly for one nation to expect favors from another. Nations play unceasingly at diplomacy, but grim-visaged war lurks ever in the background.

General Carter points out that no great nation has ever been able to establish and maintain a permanent form of government without an armed power to sustain it. Discussing the position of the United States, he writes:

It should require no argument to prove that in the emergency of war we would need for our first line not less than 500,000 men at once. The present force of regulars at many isolated stations within the United States, together with the estimated available organized militia, scattered through forty-eight States, would not aggregate in excess of one-fourth the requirement of the first call—mobilization is hardly the term to use regarding forces which have none of the larger tactical organizations complete in peace. There would result an immediate necessity for a call for untrained volunteers.

It seems very certain that we may count always upon less than 100,000 men of the forty-eight States being available as organized militia, with a limited field of action. If this force, which, to be available for war, must volunteer as individuals after war has been declared, is to constitute our main reliance, then some steps must be taken to increase it many fold. It would seem that as practical people Americans would no longer trifle with so grave a situation, but seek a remedy without delay.

It is clearly a national duty to provide for the contingencies of war before the occasion for the use of armies shall arise. The most serious questions of military policy now before the country for solution have arisen as the results of legislation having for its object the precedence of the organized militia over national or Federal volunteers. None of the schemes proposed by the representatives of the National Guard has admitted of allowing the President to exercise control over the State organizations during peace, and so much of the militia legislation of 1903 as did authorise the President to give orders in emergencies direct to commanding officers of the organized militia instead of calling upon the Governors of States was quickly withdrawn by a repeal of the statute.

There will be some convictions as to State rights hard to overcome, but our past experiences and the interests which have been acquired beyond our territorial limits demand that the military resources of the United States shall be nationalized, and that the impropriety and extravagance of waging war as an aggregation of forty-eight States should be recognised by appropriate legislation.

General Carter refers to the report of the late General Upton, who recommended that the military system of the United States should be made up of the regular army, Federal volunteers, and militia. General Upton's recommendations were indorsed by President Roosevelt and President Taft. General Carter writes:

The Federal volunteers are intended to be a force to be called upon only when a war exists which requires a reinforcement for the regular army, and to be composed of men not restricted as are the militia in their sphere of action. Such a force of Federal volunteers should be liable to serve for three years of the war, and be comprised entirely of men whose home ties would permit of that length of absence without embarrassment.

One primary and important reason for having the question of a Federal volunteer system settled without delay lies in its intimate connection with the proper organization of the regular army. It needs no argument to carry the conviction that the organized militia of the States will never comprise a proper proportion of the special arms, but will in future, as in the past, consist mainly of infantry.

The expense of maintenance of proper proportions of cavalry and field artillery is too great to be assumed by any State unless all the States shall agree to provide for their proportionate share. The work demanded of cavalry and field artillery in the regular army, to reach and maintain a recognized and proper standard of efficiency, makes it certain that militia organizations of those special arms cannot be made efficient for immediate war purposes in the limited time available for instruction. For these reasons, the organization of the regular army can never be based upon its use as a complete field army, for it must always comprise an undue proportion of cavalry, field artillery, and special branches to balance the infantry of the citizen soldiery, whether Federal volunteers, organized militia, or volunteers enlisted during war.

The legitimate conclusions are that the military policy of this nation should embrace as cardinal features of organization, first, the regular army; second, Federal volunteers; third, the organized militia, or National Guard. So long as the term National Guard is used for State militia, it will avoid confusion to use the designation Federal instead of national for the volunteers.

Under the policy herein suggested the military establishment of the National Government would comprise in peace the regular army and the Federal volunteers. The active State forces would comprise the organized militia, or National Guard. The Federal volunteers are intended to be organized in each Congressional district and to be proportioned among the several branches of the service as may be required by the war establishment, in connection with the regulars. Under this policy, the strength and character of the Federal volunteer organizations may be modified from time to time, without disturbance of the principles involved.

The proportions of the several branches of the regular army being fixed by statutes, the character of Federal volunteer organizations may then be determined by the probable needs of the combined forces and their distribution made with due regard to local conditions. Cavalry, for instance, may be more readily recruited and maintained in horse-raising districts than in more thickly populated agricultural sections or cities. Similarly with field artillery organization, some localities will be more favorable than others.

Under this scheme the General Government will be entirely responsible for the support of the regular army and the Federal volunteers, and the several States responsible for the maintenance of their militia, the National Government continuing to furnish necessary arms and equipments. The character of the organized militia, however, should be wholly changed so that there may be no cause for misunderstanding. The officers and men physically fit for and desirous of being a part of the war army should enter the Federal volunteers; the militia should be recruited and maintained primarily for State purposes and subject to call by the National Government solely as provided by the Constitution. In any war of magnitude our coasts would be threatened, and in order that the regular army and Federal volunteers may be available at all times for service as a mobile force beyond our borders, the organised militia may well constitute the main reliance for land defense of the seacoast fortifications.

Under such an arrangement of our military establishment the organized militia would gradually be recruited with men to whom the changed conditions of probable service would be acceptable, and those who have heretofore attached themselves to the State organizations with expectation of unrestricted active field service would be induced to enter the Federal volunteers, where there would be no doubt as to their status in event of war.

The inauguration of this policy would be in line with the best military judgment of the past century. It conforms to the Constitution without evasion or subterfuge. It contemplates a minimum peace establishment of regulars with a dependable support of trained Federal volunteers, and a constitutional employment of the organized militia, and should commend itself to patriotic Americans who desire a military establishment proportioned to possible contingencies, maintained without necessity for either amending or evading the Constitution.

Our course for some years has been misleading and improper, and a reconsideration and revision of practice as well as of law are demanded by the highest considerations of wisdom, public policy, and statesmanship. The time for accomplishment of national military purposes has arrived, but there may be differing opinions as to the fundamental objects and means of attaining them. These problems regarded as in greatest need of immediate and definite determination involve the employment of the national and State forces in their appropriate spheres.

Unquestionably the best interests of the nation demand that the army of the United States shall consist of the regular army and the Federal volunteers, maintained both in peace and war. The batteries, troops, companies, battalions, and regiments of Federal volunteers should be organized in Congressional districts and in such numbers as may be proportionally and equitably allotted by the President, the total force not to exceed the strength authorized by Congress, and the officers of such organizations to be appointed by the President. The organization and discipline of the Federal volunteers should be provided for in regulations approved by the Secretary of War, under an enabling act of Congress. All laws providing for the use of the militia in conflict with the Constitution, as interpreted by the Attorney General of the United States, should be formally repealed and no further attempts made to provide for the use of the National Guard and organized militia for general war purposes. It should be clearly understood that those who desire to serve in war without regard to State or national borders must attach themselves to the Federal volunteers.

The effect of this system, besides providing a Federal force of potential war power, would be to relieve the States of the unequal taxation now involved through maintenance of miniature armies by some States while others go to the opposite extreme. Much of the militia duty in States could very properly be performed by constabulary, as is now done in Pennsylvania, and leave the National Guard to its proper employment—that of preparation to suppress insurrection and grave disorder and to resist invasion.

The establishment of a body of Federal volunteers is a practicable military scheme and its full development will create a war asset of recognized and permanent value. The ultimate saving in pensions alone would, in a great war, meet all the expenses incurred for its maintenance in peace. As trained men pass out of the Federal volunteers they would remain in their own communities available to aid in organizing and drilling subsequent increments of volunteers, when called forth to war. The dictates of expediency, common sense, and economy all combine to suggest the desirability of such a plan to meet the crisis brought on through the inability of the President to call upon the Governors for their militia for service beyond our borders.

The territorial distribution of Federal volunteers should embrace every Congressional district wherein should be established the local depots for receiving and training the recruits required in war to maintain the organizations in the field at maximum strength.

No danger to the liberties of the people lies in this scheme—on the contrary, it contains the only fair distribution of the debt of personal service in the hour of the country's need. Being a Federal force, the expense incident to the organization and maintenance of proper arms, equipments, and supplies to be in readiness for active service will of necessity be borne by the General Government.

At the present time there are 435 members of Congress, apportioned on a basis of 212,407 of population, and, while the population in each district is not exactly the same, for the practical purposes of apportioning Federal volunteers, they may be so regarded. Infantry constitutes the basic foundation of all armies, and we should begin by establishing one regiment of Federal volunteer infantry in each Congressional district. With this force as a foundation, authority should be granted to the President to add other organizations, line and staff, of the types and character of those maintained in the regular army, the whole to constitute a force so proportioned as to be capable of mobilization as brigades, divisions, and corps or field armies.

All enlistment contracts in the Federal volunteers should be for two years, with privilege of re-enlistment, and an express provision that in event of mobilization for active service all enlistments shall be automatically extended for three years, or the period of the war if terminated in less than three years.

The proposed army of regulars and Federal volunteers will cost more than the existing force of regulars and organized militia, but the one will be an asset of highest potential value and probably equal to any emergency likely to arrive without warning, while the other is unequal to the smallest military contingency within the forecast of statesmen and students.

The system of Federal volunteers has encountered active opposition from the higher officers of the National Guard, and this may always be expected. Until public opinion on the subject of national defense becomes more masterful than this narrow but concentrated opposition, no change may be expected. In so grave a matter Congress is entitled to the generous approval of a non-partisan public opinion, because the policy will call for continuing appropriations to be balanced, however, later on by that preparedness for war which makes for lessened obligations for pensions and claims in the years to come.

wrested by them from us only foot by foot. All our fights usually result in larger losses to them, but the fact remains that every day we are losing excellent Frenchmen.

There can be no doubt that the arrival of strong reinforcements, powerfully armed, of tried worth and irresistible training, would allow us to storm positions which we now can retake only slowly and at heavy cost. Such reinforcements are to be supplied to us by our English allies. But when? While waiting, what is to prevent our securing Japanese intervention in some form?

I have mentioned the military reasons for utilizing Japanese intervention to such an extent as to make possible decisive blows against the Austro-Turkish-German armies. Is it necessary to add that, if Japanese forces had co-operated, during the last four months and a half, in other places besides the waters of China and Oceanica, many regrettable things would have been avoided?

Since the Mikado had declared war on Germany and was fighting her on the Chinese coast and the Pacific Islands, why was advantage not taken earlier of his powerful fleet for preventing the raids of German corsairs which caused such great damage to the shipping of the Allies? Why did not Japanese ships co-operate from the start with the squadrons pursuing the Emden, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg, Dresden, Karlsruhe, Königsberg and the rest of the ships which were sinking English, French and Russian cruisers, gunboats, destroyers and passenger ships? It must be admitted that no great amount of negotiation would have been needed then to give to such naval aid a wider scope than the limited field to which the Japanese operations were confined.

The British Admiralty acknowledged through its most official mouthpiece—Mr. Winston Churchill—the full importance of the part played by the Japanese Navy in the pursuit of ships destroyed by the British fleet off the Falkland Islands. Is it too much to say that the victory of our allies would perhaps have come earlier if the alliance with Japan had been put to more advantageous use?

Let it be clearly understood that I am reproaching nobody. I have not the ridiculous idea that I know everything; I am not conversant with the inside diplomacy of today. I simply comment on established facts and draw therefrom conclusions which can scarcely be challenged.

What I say about the navy applies equally well to the land armies. If the goal set themselves by the nations which have been provoked and attacked by the Austro-Turkish-German forces is to be attained without delay, superior forces must be arrayed against them without delay, in order that this enemy who will not surrender until he is beaten to a finish may be harassed without pause. We must not hesitate, therefore, at any of the means which may legitimately be employed for making victory certain.

Japan would not be fighting for the advantage of this or that nation, if, in accordance with the noble language of her Emperor, she worked to assure the final triumph of the nations united against German militarism and corrupt barbarism of the Turks. No, Japan would fight for the rights of nations and the principles of civilization. It was that cause which the armies of the Mikado espoused in 1900, when they marched against Chinese barbarism, and I feel sure that they consider it an honor to continue along this path.

There can be no two opinions as to the value of the help which Japanese armies would bring to the Allies. This help would be decisive. Nobody doubts it. Our enemies know it quite as well as France, England and Russia. All that is needed is to decide upon the form in which we could avail ourselves of this help.

It is no longer a matter of public opinion, but of diplomacy. I am perfectly sure that I voice the real sentiments of the French—expressed almost unanimously in the press—when I ask that active negotiations be undertaken for the purpose of bringing about the collaboration of Japanese armies with the English, French, Russian, Belgian and Serbian armies. I am not so sure that there exists, in quarters on which depends the successful outcome of such negotiations, a sufficient realization of the urgent need of complete, immediate and resolute unity of opinion regarding the arrangement that should be made with the Mikado's Government.

It will not be necessary that Japan be paramount in the affairs of China. For years she has kept her place and measured her acts as an ally of the great Western nations. For thirteen years she has been England's ally. In 1900, I repeat, she had the prineipal rôle in the rescue of the Peking Legations. Since 1907 she has had treaties with France and Russia. Last August she declared war on Germany, and, not content with driving the Germans from the Shantung Peninsula, she took from them the Marshall, Caroline and Marianne Islands, pursued her Pacific squadron, and contributed to the destruction of ships which had caused serious losses to the British Navy. Her course in all these events, which were less Asiatic than European, has been governed by something more than a desire to assure for herself a dominant position in the Far East.

If the allied Governments really desire it, and pursue their desire firmly and in earnest, I am convinced that their alliance with the Empire of the Rising Sun, proclaimed recently by the Emperor Yoshihito in his speech from the throne, will be strengthened by new co-operation on the fields where the war's decisive struggles are to be fought.

England is the logical choice for spokesman, since she has the oldest and most far-reaching treaty with the Japanese Government. I think that the diplomats should draw up in London the terms of that agreement, which would give us another strong ally to add to those we already possess for finishing off our common enemy.

But, after all, it is a secondary matter whether Great Britain, Russia or France takes the initiative. The essential thing is that it be taken by joint action of the interested Governments, and that it be the work of diplomats thoroughly alive to all the advantages accruing from such an initiative.

One of the principal Russian newspapers, The Novoye Vremya, has just published some Port Arthur correspondence, including interviews with Japanese statesmen who express sentiments analogous to those expressed in France. The Russkoye Slovo, of Moscow, in a leader entitled "The Quadruple Alliance," predicts closely related military action by the Governments at Petrograd, London, Paris and Tokio. I know that this desire is in accordance with that of the leading political men of Russia. Why then hesitate from putting it into practice?

The famous telegram of William II. to the Mikado proved how important he would have considered the separation of Japan from the Powers with whom she is now fighting against Teutonic hegemony. He did not hesitate—he, the habitual denouncer of the Yellow Peril, he who said in 1905 at Wilhelmshaven that the Japanese would be a scourge of God like Attila and Napoleon!—to propose to the victors of Tsing-tao whatever peace they should adjudge satisfactory provided they sided with him. He brought upon himself the reply which this amazing step deserved. But it showed how anxious he is to prevent an extension of the alliance with Japan to fields where she could bring us such an increase in strength as to preclude further German resistance.

Negotiations for Japanese intervention, to be sure, must be conducted with as much caution as firmness. It concerns not only our interests, but those of our allies, interests which affect all international relations.

I admire those persons who, pretending to be well-informed, know beforehand what the reply of the Mikado's Government will be. To know it, one must first consult the Mikado's Government. Granted that M. Delcassé is undoubtedly concerning himself with these highly important negotiations and working for their successful result, it is none the less true that at the present writing (I am not trying to blame our Foreign Office) Japan has not yet been asked to make known officially her point of view and terms.

What is known officially (and, on this point, beyond question,) is that Japan would not demand any concession of territory as the price of her support. To have doubts on this point is to be ignorant of the very A, B, C, of Far Eastern affairs.

It is likewise known that the proposals Japan would make would be perfectly acceptable, and could not arouse serious objections in any quarter. I will go as far as to say that, contrary to the general belief, these proposals would be such as to calm those countries harboring fear that increased prestige of a powerful neighbor in the Pacific would make the latter more exacting in her expansion policy.

This is all that may be said as to the state of affairs. Beyond that it is the affair and secret of diplomats. It is their task to establish the entente between the three Governments which, before dealing with the Tokio Government, must agree on a common course of action.

Are there any difficulties in any quarter? Possibly. London, it has been said, is not enthusiastic over the extension to Europe of the Japanese Alliance—yet it was England who had the ability and foresight to recognize before anybody else the value of that alliance. Any arguments which may be brought to bear on the Foreign Office in order that the treaty with the Mikado may preserve its Far Eastern character must crumble in the face of a situation which, according to the current opinion in England, is jeopardizing the very existence of Great Britain.

It is necessary to make one of two choices: To abandon certain dreams and certain interests which are, after all, secondary, or to abandon the very necessities of life. This, I feel sure, will finally be realized in the United Kingdom. I take the liberty of believing (and this is no mere supposition) that this conviction has already firmly established itself in the minds of many Englishmen whose opinion in such matters is especially valuable.

The London Times a few days ago, apropos of the naval victory in the Atlantic, alluded to the "powerful aid" which the Japanese navy had given the British forces in sweeping German influence from the Pacific and Indian Oceans. We asked Japan for aid, it said, according to the terms of our treaty, and it responded to this people like a chivalrous and honorable nation; for this reason it considers its participation in this war as the inauguration of a new historical era for itself and an era of important changes in its relations with Western powers; by taking part with those fighting for the principles and traditions of European civilization, Japan has proved her aptitude and right to rank among the great powers of the world.

We speak exactly the same words. Coming from the great English paper, they are especially valuable. They prove that British public opinion is not opposed in principle to the idea which we are bringing forward.

This is a great point. Negotiations conducted by M. Paul Cambon with all the resources upon which he knows how to draw, and with the will to succeed, will convince the Government of King George. But not a moment must be lost. Every delay complicates the difficulties of the undertaking and may render the situation more serious. Germany's plans against England, which are far from being negligible, will have no chance of success if military action by Japan forestalls the German Admiralty.

The harmony between Russia and ourselves, of which proof has already appeared, must greatly facilitate the triple agreement needed. To sum up, it is a question which interests all three allies equally, since they are sacrificing the best part of their wealth and blood.

Should the idea exist here and there that it will be sufficient to prolong the war, since the Triple Entente's victory is certain on account of the exhaustion of the enemy's resources (as is indeed the case) this idea must be combated to the utmost, for it is most dangerous and may have deplorable consequences. How about the ruins along the path of the German armies, the atrocities committed by the officers and soldiers of the two Emperors, the heaps of bodies on the fields of Belgium, France and Poland, the abominable catastrophes that are desolating Europe and from which it will take her so many years to recover? How about the sacrifices still before us, were the carnage to continue despite the fact that we might shorten it greatly by making a new alliance to coincide with the entry of one or two more European nations into the fray?

That is the way people in London should talk to each other—and they are doing it—that is the way people are talking in Paris. Japanese intervention is both practical and possible. I have never denied the obstacles in its path. I have simply maintained that they are not such as to be beyond the powers of diplomacy and of the means at our disposal. I maintain it once more.

I admit that the official participation of the yellow world in the solution of problems which for one hundred years have tormented Europe is somewhat of an event. The presence of Japanese envoys at the congress which will later on decide the questions brought up by the war is calculated to surprise the conservative and hidebound agents of Foreign Offices. But, so far as I am concerned, I shall be neither astonished nor troubled. In order to assure to us the possession of Alsace, Richelieu, who was so pitiless toward Protestants, asked aid of the heretics, Gustavus Adolphus and Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. In order to assure ourselves of a victory which will spare us bloody vicissitudes and protect the reconstructive forces of our land, we must not hesitate at summoning any kind of help.

I am sure that this is the opinion of the Government of the French Republic. By asking that Government to hasten to translate its opinion into action, I am convinced that I am not doing anything at variance with its sentiments and policy.

FROM HERE AND THERE

An Austrian in Russia.

THE New York representative of an Austrian manufacturing firm was talking to a party of friends, the war, as usual, being the subject of conversation.

"The Vienna firm I represent," he said, "is composed of a father and two sons, and is of sufficient importance to employ a thousand workmen and sell its goods all over the world, though it is not doing any business outside of Austria at present. One of the sons went to the war as a Captain.

"Not long ago I had a letter from the Captain by way of Vladivostok through American friends there. The young fellow told me that in a battle with the Russians his entire regiment had been caught in an ambush or an enfilading fire and every one of them, except thirty-six, had been killed. The thirty-six were captured, and he was one of them, but he had not escaped the deadly hail of bullets. One had struck him in the mouth and passed through his head, coming out back of his ear; a piece of shrapnel had struck him on the right side of the face, destroying the right eye, taking away most of his cheek and jaw, cutting off the right ear and destroying the hearing; another piece had gone through the upper part of his chest and the adjoining shoulder, and a bullet had pierced his thigh.

"That would seem to be almost enough reason for a man to die on the field of battle, but the Captain did not. Instead he was able in some fashion to walk, and the Russians made him walk six miles to a railroad station, with other prisoners. The medical treatment he received was hardly worth mentioning, though, evidently, it was enough to keep him together.

"At the railroad he was loaded into a rough car, and for twenty-two days he was on his way to some point or other where, after a day or two, he was loaded up again in the same kind of transportation and given a trip of thirty-three days. At the end of this journey he was landed in a hospital at Vladivostok, thousands of miles from where he started, and suffering torturew all the way. Still, he did not quit living, and when he wrote me he was able to get out and move around.

"He said the prisoners were practically at liberty about the town, but that really did not mean much, because it was so cold that they were around very little during the day, and if a man tried to get away and remained out all night he was certain to freeze. He had not been able to tell any of his story to his people at home and had managed to get a letter to me through the American Consul.

"I have written to his people, but I hadn't the heart to tell them all his awful story, and for that reason I did not forward his letter as I had received it. I am now making an effort through the State Department at Washington to have him released, or something done to better his condition, though he does not complain at all as one might suppose he would."

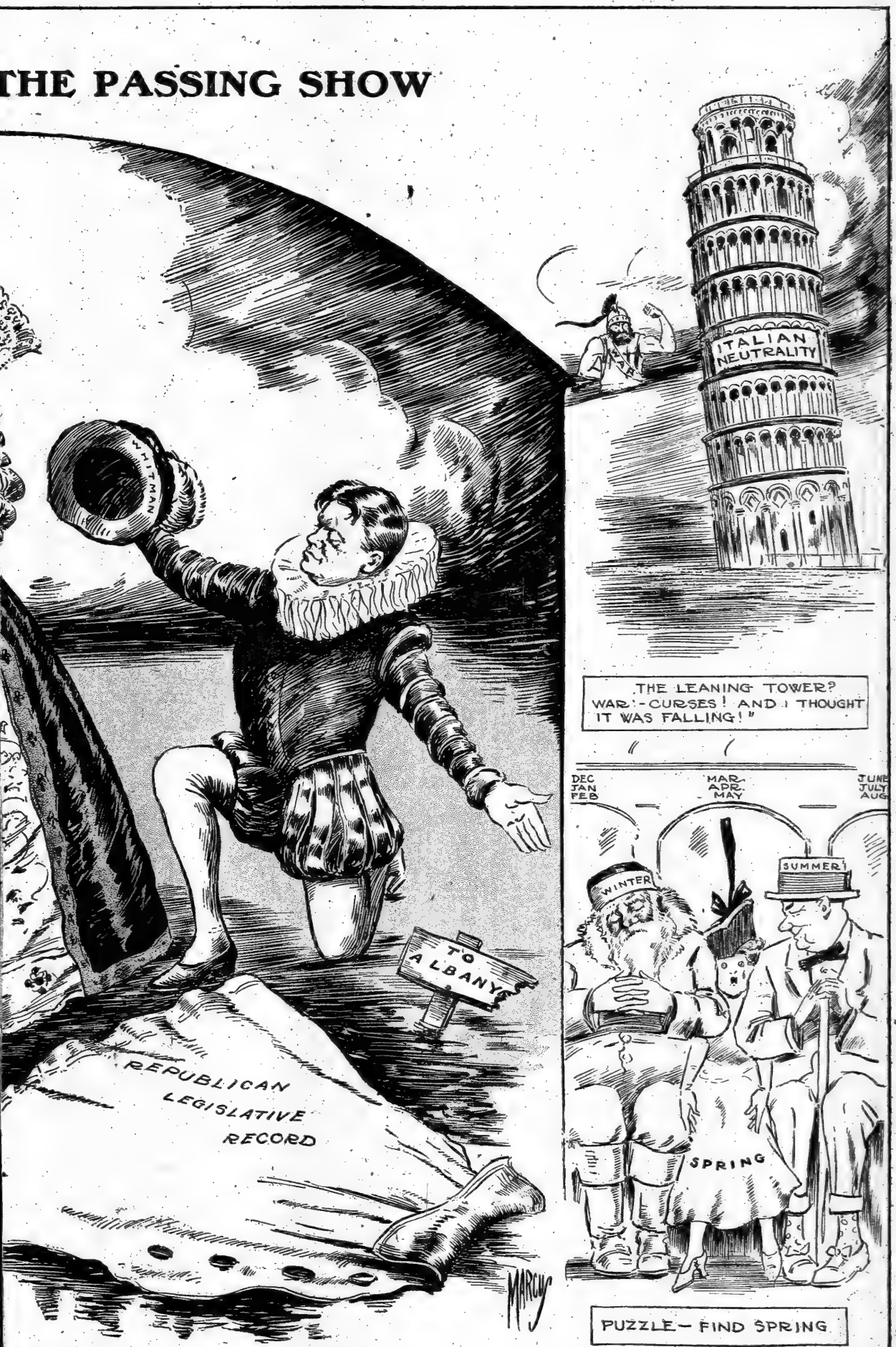
An Huge Map of New York.

A MAP of Greater New York, 25½ feet long and 25 feet wide, has recently been completed. The scale is 1 inch to 600 feet, the area mapped being nearly 1,200 square miles. Because Staten Island extends so far to the southwest a large piece of New Jersey and many square miles of water have been included.

A reproduction of the map is being made on the scale of 1 inch to 1,000 feet, while another, on the scale of 1 inch to 2,000 feet, is, according to the plans, to be sent to the San Francisco Exposition.

Three years ago Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, undertook the task of having the new map made. He has gathered his material from the Borough Presidents, who have charge of the topographical records of their districts; from the Department of Docks and Ferries, and from the Street Cleaning Department. He obtained assistance from the States of New York and New Jersey, and from the United States Government. The railroad companies helped him with information as to stations, routes, and so forth.

THE PASSING SHOW



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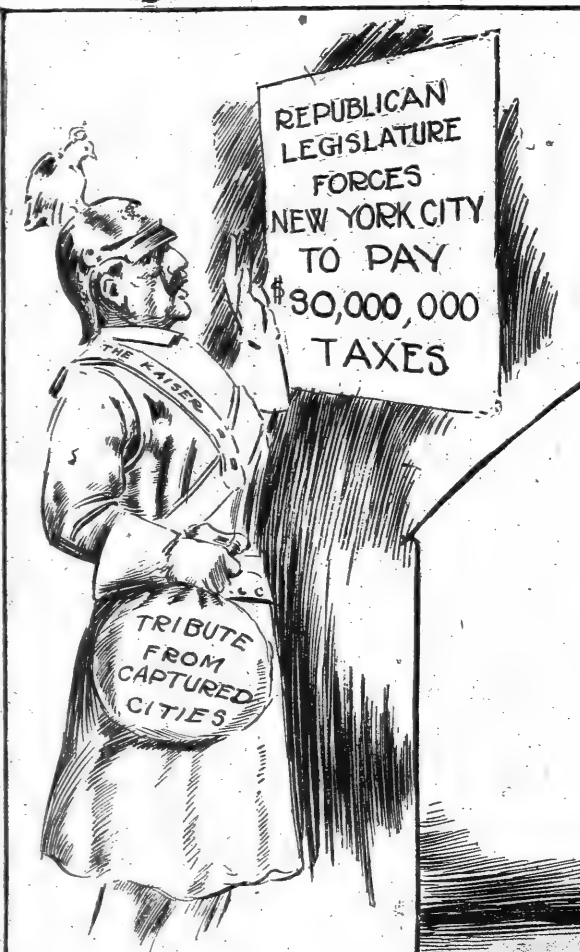

"GRACIOUS! I'M AN AMATEUR COMPARED TO THOSE FELLOWS!"

SHADE OF PLATT—"DON'T FORGET I'M A BIT OF AN ARTIST MYSELF."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH UP TO DATE

Three Characteristic Pictures of John Bunny.

PANTOMIME REVIVED BY JOHN BUNNY

Art of Silent Comedy, After a Lapse of Centuries, Appears in Moving Pictures of Famous Actor Who Died Last Week.

By Joyce Kilmer.

THERE was a clown named Joseph Grimaldi. And when his agile limbs and mobile features were stilled by death there lingered in the minds of the thousands who had laughed at him in Sadler's Wells and Covent Garden only the memory of their mirth.

There was a clown named John Bunny. Last week he died. But we still may see, and our children's children may see, the gestures and grimaces that made him a welcome visitor in every quarter of the globe. For by grace of the motion-picture camera, John Bunny's art endures.

It is art, this power of conveying ideas without the use of words, of exciting laughter by actually being, instead of saying, a joke. It is the difficult and venerable art of the clown, the art of the shaven-headed mime in variegated robes whose antics drove care from Caesar's furrowed brow, the art of Garrick's harlequin friend, John Rich, and of the mirth-compelling Pinkethman, whose "frolic gestures" won the praise of Alexander Pope.

Of course, John Bunny could play in speaking parts. Before he found his real vocation, before the motion pictures claimed him as their great comedian, he trod the boards of the "legitimate" stage, and with no small success. He ran the theatrical gamut from minstrelsy to Shakespeare. Annie Russell, Maude Adams, Weber and Fields—these are a few of the stars whose radiance he augmented during the first twenty-five years of his professional life. But today the regular drama offers little opportunity to the true clown, and it was not until he appeared on the screen that John Bunny reached his own public—that is, the world.

The word clown has fallen of late years into unmerited disrepute. Impressionistic critics of the drama attempt to disparage a comedian by calling him a "mere clown." They might as well call Mr. Sargent a "mere painter," or M. Rodin a "mere sculptor." What they mean is that the comedian of their discontent is not a clown at all. For the grotesquely clad men, with whitened, expressionless faces, who tumble about the circus ring, have no right to the exclusive possession of their title. Indeed, few of them are genuine clowns in the best sense of the word, for most of them cause laughter by obvious horseplay, not by the true clown methods of elaborate pantomime and striking facial contortions.

The greatest comedians have been the greatest clowns. Even the most brilliant lines, spoken most winningly, fail of their effect upon the audience unless the speaker has a clown's power to act with his features. And if a clown be great enough he may safely dispense with words—as John Bunny did.

The English pantomime, even in Thackeray's day, had fallen from its once high place. The lovely Columbine remained and the sprightly Harlequin and the grotesque Pantaloon. But there were songs and dialogue, the entertainment was simply a sort of vaudeville, not genuine pantomime at all. It was not until the huge, clicking camera made lasting the gestures of the actors that the art of pantomime came back to its own.

There is a word used by men and women who have to do with this great branch of the world's amusement which deserves immortality. It is the verb "register." An actor registers grief, or amusement, or astonishment. That is, he assumes an expression which, when recorded by the camera and exhibited, will convey his emotion to the audience. In that one word there is a valuable treatise on the dramatic art. The inferior actor is content with expressing an emotion. The true actor registers it.

And what a sense of permanence is in that word "register!" Alfred de Musset and many another sentimental poet lamented the ephemeral nature of the actor's fame. The painter, it has been said, the writer and the sculptor, live in their works. But the actor's art perishes with him; when he dies, the memory of his expressive face and graceful form goes into the oblivion that keeps the echoes of his golden voice.

John Bunny Gay and Grave.

Well, we have changed all that. The number of people who lose their cares under the spell of John Bunny's magic today is greater than it was a year ago. The motion pictures have made the actor's chances for immortality equal with those of his fellows in the other arts.

Enemies of the motion picture (there really are such people) say that the humor of such entertainments is not true humor, but vulgar and barbarous horseplay, requiring no art. Any one, they say, can get a laugh, as Charles Chaplin does, by being knocked down by an automobile or by being grossly fat like John Bunny.

The adequate answer to a critic who makes such statements as these is "Go out in the street and get knocked down by an automobile." This may be the remark which actors (and sensitive producers) commonly feel like making to dramatic critics, but in this case it should have no tinge of bitterness. Go out in the street and get knocked down by an automobile. See if the people laugh at you as they laugh at Chaplin. They will laugh at you only if you are artist enough to be knocked down humorously—as Chaplin is knocked down.

And, as to John Bunny's success being due to his fatness, that criticism is generally made by people who never saw "Autocrat of Flapjack Junction" or "Love's Old Dream," or by rival actors. It is true that your true clown always is quick to utilize his physical peculiarities as accessories to his acting. The jesters of Marie de Medici made fun of their own hunched backs or dwarfed forms. John Bunny had as good a right to turn his fatness into dramatic capital as Sarah Bernhardt has to do the same thing with her slenderness. It is a principle of subjective artistic expression—the same principle as that by which Heine made his little songs out of his great woes.

But the physical peculiarity alone is not enough. John Bunny was gifted by nature for his rôles. But he would have been a great clown even had he been built like John Drew. He would have made his shapeliness what he made his unshapeliness—something ridiculously amusing.

If fatness alone was the source of his success, how crowded his profession would now be! But this is not the case. Thousands, perhaps, of motion-picture audiences have watched Mr. Taft serenely cross the screen, or mutely seem to make a speech. Undoubtedly, they have thereby been edified. But they have not rocked from side to side with unextinguishable laughter, and thereafter burst into shouts of mirth at the mention of the ex-President's name.

No, people did not laugh at John Bunny because he was fat, or because he fell from horses and automobiles and aeroplanes, and submitted to various picturesque forms of assault and battery for their amusement. They laughed at him because he was fat humorously, because he fell from vehicles humorously, because he was a great clown—that is, a master of a difficult and important branch of dramatic art.

The motion-picture producers may not be aware of the fact, but they have performed a valuable service to the stage in reviving the art of pantomime. The actor in the spoken drama will be less likely to be a mere voice when he sees his brother on the screen act with his whole body.

Is it possible that the importance of the human voice has been exaggerated? Certainly the mechanical reproduction of the spoken word has not captured the world's attention as has the reproduction of motion. The phonograph, of course, brings the lovely notes of the singers to ears that otherwise would never thrill with melody. It has been used as an instrument by which a political speaker might address at one time twenty audiences scattered across the continent, and it has delighted with humorous dialogue those who were far from theatres. But as an interpreter of great literature, the needle revolves impotently upon its waxen cylinder.

There have been successful attempts to synchronize the phonograph and the motion-picture machine, to cause the words to accompany the action. It may be that these devices will one day be widely popular. But I hope not. For that would destroy the greatest value of motion-picture acting, the silent but complete expression of thought. The motion picture is the renascence of pantomime.

When Colley Cibber looked through his jeweled quizzing glass at a strange dumb-show drama newly brought to England from merry France, a representation of the legend of Venus and Mars, he said that it was "form'd into a connected presentation of Dances in Character, wherein the Passions were so happily expressed, and the whole Story so intelligibly told, by a mute Narration of Gesture only, that even thinking Spectators allow'd it both a pleasing and rational Entertainment." It was this "pleasing and rational Entertainment" which developed into the great English pantomime, which popular custom (always fond of tradition and ritual) honored by association with the mighty festival of Christmas.

And the English pantomime's greater descendant is to be seen on many a modern film. Still the vivacious lover flees from the comic policemen and the irate father, still Columbine is fair, although she bears a less beautiful name and has changed her airy spangled draperies for a modern garb.

Why has no enterprising producer given us a real old English pantomime in the films, with all the conventional characters? What a Columbine Mary Pickford would make! and how excellently would Charles Chaplin's deft stumble suit Harlequin! There could be transformation scenes that would delight the genial ghosts of Lamb and Thackeray. But who would be clown—now that John Bunny is dead?

The written word sometimes loses its power to bring laughter as the years roll by. Topical allusions, phrases, and sentiments that amuse us will bring no mirth to the hearts of our grandchildren. But there are certain things that are elementally funny, that make all people laugh who have any laughter in their souls. And one of these things is the face of John Bunny.

HOPE FOR A HAY FEVER CURE

Injections of Pollen Extract Are Used Successfully to Immunize Several Patients and Modify the Symptoms in Others.

By Van Buren Thorne, M. D.

THE conquest of so-called "hay fever" has proved to be one of the most baffling of medical problems. Despite the fact that it is rarely, if ever, a fatal ailment, its distressing features are such a source of acute suffering to those afflicted that physicians and the victims of the disease have banded themselves together in various parts of the world, under the name Hay Fever Associations, grimly determined to solve the problem of a cure.

This dogged pursuit has been going on now for more than forty years, or since the time when the origin of the disease began to be understood. It is caused by the pollen of plants, which, as dust, comes into contact with areas of abraided mucous membrane or skin of persons in whom it acts as a poison.

The majority of human beings are not susceptible to its influence; but to those who are affected by it the seemingly innocuous grains of dried pollen from timothy grass, goldenrod, and a great many other flowering plants, are just as real poisons as are strychnine and arsenic to the average man. The scientific name for hay fever is pollinosis.

The great advances which have been made in the last few years in therapeutic procedure have been due almost entirely to research work in the seclusion of the laboratory. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, to learn that a distinct advance has been made in the treatment of hay fever, as the result of a long series of laboratory experiments.

The physicians whose preliminary announcement gives rise to the hope that when they shall have perfected their method of treatment by further experimentation, a real cure for this annoying affection will have been evolved are Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer and Dr. Mark J. Gottlieb of this city. Their communication, which is entitled "The Active Immunization of Hay Fever," was issued from the Physiological Chemical Laboratory of Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Laboratory for Clinical Research. It has appeared in the New York Medical Journal.

They started the treatment last year, but apparently it was so late in the season before they were ready to put their theories into practice that only eleven patients were treated. That is, they had no opportunity to deal with the Spring cases, but only treated those who presented themselves before and during the season for Autumnal hay fever. There were five cures recorded. Four patients were very much improved. Two patients apparently received no benefit, for reasons which will appear later.

The investigators concluded, as the result of a long series of experiments which involved a consideration of the actual meaning of the symptoms following pollen infection, that patients might be treated by any one of four methods.

First, it should be possible to make the patient immune to the poisonous factors of the pollen by injecting a dose of pollen extract just before the time of year at which he usually began to have hay fever, and then by injecting a second dose about twenty or thirty days later. These two doses should be sufficient, they argued, to excite in the blood enough of the so-called antibodies to offset, or act as an antitoxin to, the toxic properties of the pollen during the regular seasonal attack.

A second method which could be used in combatting an actual attack was by injecting a large quantity of serum known to be immune during the attack. This method they actually demonstrated in one of their patients.

They took two ounces of blood from a vein of a patient who had received forty-five injections of ragweed extract. After examining this patient to see that he was not suffering from any disease which could be transmitted to another through his blood, eight cubic centimeters of the serum obtained from it was injected "into a patient thirteen years of age, during a violent attack of hay fever. Before the expiration of thirty-six hours all symptoms of hay fever disappeared from this little patient and no signs of the disease returned during the entire season."

A third method of treatment that suggested itself to the physicians was by injecting very small amounts of pollen extract at intervals of ten days, or even shorter periods, so that only minute quantities of the protective antibodies are formed, and the patient's tolerance to pollen invasion is raised.

Still another method of treatment is by injecting small quantities of the protective substance made outside the body to produce the same results as in the third method.

One of the most interesting features of the series of experiments is the method of ascertaining just who are likely to become subject to attacks of pollinosis, (besides those, of course, who actually have experienced hay fever,) as well as the method of establishing just what particular pollen produces the symptoms. Some persons are susceptible to more than one variety, and in that case several individual tests may be necessary. It is possible that the failure of some investigators to get good results from attempted immunization was due to the fact that they did not realize that persons suffering from hay fever were not alike susceptible to pollen infection.

The authors mention three methods by which it is possible to determine the kind of pollen which is operative in a given case. They took a series of weak pollen extracts and instilled a drop of each into the corner of the eye. If one of these instillations produces congestion and swelling of the mucous membrane of the lid, that is the one to which the patient is sensitive. It might develop, as has been suggested, that several varieties of the extract might produce redness and swelling. In that case, in order to carry out the method of treatment in a classical manner, it would be necessary to immunize the individual against the onslaught of all the pollens to which he is sensitive.

Another way of learning the cause of the annoying ailment is to inject small quantities of the extracts of different pollens into the skin. The one which causes redness and swelling at the point of introduction is the one against which he must be immunized.

The simplest way in which to make the diagnosis, however, is to scrape the skin a little and to rub on the raw surface a very little of the pure pollen itself, and the variety which acts as a poison to the patient will cause a wheal to develop at the point of scarification. The procedure is harmless and painless, and the physician does not have to wait long for diagnostic results.

The authors describe hay fever as

> A disease which manifests itself in the spring, from the latter part of May or the early part of June to the early or middle part of July; and in the Autumn, from the middle of August to the end of September or early October.

The Spring attacks last about a month, while those in the Fall average about six weeks.

Some investigators, among them the present authors, uphold the view that hay fever is what is known as "a condition of anaphylaxis." This really means that the person who is liable to have an attack of pollinosis is in a condition of "increased susceptibility to an infection or to the action of any foreign protein introduced into the body, following a primary infection," (Stedman.) More briefly, anaphylaxis may be described as the opposite of immunity.

It follows, therefore, that what the authors do when they confer immunity upon the individual by any of the methods mentioned above, is to stimulate in the blood the production of a protective antibody which is inimical to the poison produced by the breaking down of the pollen protein, which poison is known as anaphylatoxin. The condition produced, which is opposed to the action of the poison, is called anti-anaphylatoxin.

Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Gottlieb apparently recognize two factors in pollinosis, namely, some pathological condition of the upper respiratory tract, which results in denuded areas of the mucous membrane, and heredity, for they say in their preliminary report:

> There must be, at the time of sensitization, an abrasion of the mucous membrane, so as to make absorption possible. In all likelihood, there exists in the patient an individual susceptibility to this particular disease, which seems to have some relation to heredity, for this and other allied ailments are frequent in given families.

Among our patients are two brothers with hay fever; a brother and a sister with hay fever; a woman with hay fever whose son suffers from asthma; two cases in which a father and one or more of his children suffer from hay fever; a young woman with hay fever who had intense eczema as a child and whose mother suffers with eczema that is rebellious to treatment.

Pollen grains of many varieties are capable of producing this condition, and not all individuals are sensitive to the same pollen. Among the most common plants in this country whose pollen induces hay fever are timothy, redtop, and blue grass, and ragweed and goldenrod. The grasses cause the early or Spring variety, whereas ragweed and goldenrod produce the late or autumnal variety.

Our experience has been mainly with the autumnal variety of hay fever. The majority of our patients were susceptible to ragweed alone; a few were markedly sensitive to ragweed and also slightly to goldenrod.

In the actual treatment of patients, the authors' object has been to immunize their patients by injecting gradually increased doses of pollen extract to produce tolerance to the anaphylatoxin formed in the body. They began by injecting from one to five units of pollen extract, the dose being gradually increased until redness appeared at the site of the injection. This dose was continued until no more redness was seen after the injections. Then the dose was gradually increased as before.

The authors explain that one unit of pollen toxin is the amount of pure pollen dissolved in one cubic centimeter of extract at a dilution of one part to twenty million. Hence it will be seen that one unit contains an exceedingly small quantity of pollen.

An interesting account is given by the investigators of the method by which they obtained the material for the vaccine preparation. First, they dried the flowers, then stripped off their stems and crushed them by hand. Next, the mutilated flowers are put into muslin bags of a suitable size to be shaken in a very large bottle. The bottle is then connected by a cheesecloth covered funnel and rubber tubing to a suction flask which has over its outlet a silk filter. By this means the fine powder was collected in the flask. This plan worked fairly well with ragweed, but was of no use with goldenrod.

The experimenters argued that in all probability goldenrod flowers needed a greater pulverization to free the pollen from the antlers. Accordingly, they put the flowers into a mill and a fine dust was obtained. Following this, the physicians undertook some sedimentation experiments with goldenrod flower powder to determine what concentration of alcohol in water and alcohol with ether in water would give the greatest concentration of pollen in the sediment.

They found that a 20 per cent. solution of alcohol in water would effect the sedimentation of the most pollen, and this was used. They started with powdered flowers containing about 8 per cent. pollen, and 15 per cent. pollen was found in the sediment. The physicians write:

> This method is not satisfactory, for the following reasons: In allowing pollen to remain in aqueous solutions of alcohol for sufficient time for it to sediment, the pollen grains are liable to be ruptured, with an escape of their contents. This was actually the case, as many pollen grains were found ruptured on microscopic examination.

The pollen was extracted by grinding it up for several days with sand, and a sufficient amount of 5 per cent. common salt solution with one-half per cent. carbolic acid added to prevent the growth of germs. This mixture was heated for seventy-two hours at a temperature of 37 degrees Centigrade and then filtered by suction.

The filtered extract was then precipitated with eight parts of absolute alcohol and filtered quickly to avoid any denaturization, if possible, of the active principle by so strong a concentration of alcohol. The resulting precipitate was dried and weighed. This precipitate is partly soluble in 0.85 per cent. common salt solution and physiologically active in very weak solutions.

Further tests show that pollen extracts in solution deteriorate on standing. The report continues:

> The dried precipitate was dissolved in 0.85 per cent. sodium chloride (common salt) solution, with one-quarter per cent. of carbolic acid, and serial solutions made. With these solutions the patients were treated by hypodermic injections.
>
> The method described above for obtaining pollen from the flowers was found to be extremely cumbersome, and the results obtained hardly justified the work expended. We are now working on a method less laborious and time-consuming.
>
> The fact that the extract is not completely soluble shows that there must occur some denaturization by the alcohol; and for this reason we are now endeavoring to perfect a method of extraction in which no such factor enters.
>
> Eleven cases were treated in 1914, before and during the season for autumnal catarrh. Six cases were treated in advance of the attack. One of these was cured for the season, four had very mild symptoms, and one was not improved.
>
> Five cases were treated during the attack. The symptoms of four subsided after receiving from one to four injections, whereas one patient received no benefit.
>
> Altogether, there were five cures for the season. In four cases there was marked improvement. In two cases there was no improvement.
>
> Of the two cases that were not improved one had a polypoidal degeneration of the middle turbinate, (an affection of one of the bones of the nose,) with underlying bone necrosis. The patient had distinct asthmatic attacks every night, and it was impossible to say whether the attacks were due to his hay fever or his local nasal condition.
>
> The other was a physician who reacted to both ragweed and goldenrod pollen. He received in all thirty-three injections, alternating the ragweed extract and the goldenrod extract. He came very irregularly. It is possible at times that the treatment was too intensive. His physical condition was so poor that possibly he could not develop a tolerance.
>
> Nine of our cases reacted to ragweed pollen and two reacted to that of both ragweed and goldenrod. Both of these latter cases received both goldenrod and ragweed antigen (pollen extract) hypodermically. One was cured, but the other was not improved.
>
> When a patient is sensitive to more than one pollen, individual doses of each extract should be administered, in order to determine when the tolerance is sufficiently raised for each. Mixing the antigen (pollen extracts) is too empirical.

The authors describe two methods of determining when a patient has become sufficiently immune to warrant discontinuance of the treatment. The first is called the "complement fixation" test, but it is a method which does not admit of ready explanation so far as the layman is concerned.

The second and simpler method is by observing the size, intensity, and duration of the wheal produced by skin scarification at different times, namely before and during the treatment. The authors have not employed the first method as frequently as the skin method, but they announce that they propose to utilize the complement fixation test more extensively in the future. They state:

> The scarification method is the one we have generally used to diagnose and determine the degree of immunity induced. The wheal produced by the initial vaccination is measured, its time of appearance and its duration noticed. After five or six treatments the patient is revaccinated, and the wheal is observed as before, and compared with former results. When the wheal is very small or does not appear, the patient is sufficiently immune, and probably will go through the season with very mild symptoms or none at all.
>
> Naturally, the question arises whether such immunization is permanent. We believe it is safe to say that, while immunity may not be successfully carried over to the succeeding year, recurrences are much milder, at least, and the patient requires less reimmunization.
>
> An attack the following year can probably be overcome by very few injections.
>
> The best time to begin treatment is probably about ten weeks before the attack may be expected to occur. Regularity in attendance at about weekly intervals is important.
>
> At the time of our initial work, we were not prepared with as large a variety of pollens as we now possess for the continuance of this work, along broader lines, which we hope in the future will enable us to bring about a large precentage of cases influenced by our attempts at immunization.

Susceptible persons who are affluent enough to indulge every whim are in the habit of going to the mountains or elsewhere where pollinosis is not to be feared when the time for the seasonal attack approaches.

In addition to the pollen-bearing plants mentioned which can induce pollinosis in susceptible individuals, these are active: Wheat, barley, oats, and rye in the Spring, and thistles, corn, and daisies in the Fall.

clean I'd go for the devil in that just as soon as for the devil in anything else. It is the greatest game in the country, but I won't stand for it being played on Sunday. There I draw the line, as I always have done. I'm the baseball players' friend, but I'll put my foot down when they try to play the game on the Sabbath. I'm still an enthusiast—I love it—but my enthusiasm has its limitations."

Mr. Sunday rose and paced the room, and again I studied the odd little figure in the silken bathrobe and the undershirt. His movements reminded me of those of a perky bird. While I had studied him he had most certainly studied me in a detached sort of manner. His eyes seemed to enter my chest and go right through my back, making their way easily through a starched shirt.

The queer homeliness of the room was in itself a field for observation. One might have imagined Mr. Sunday in an "elegant" library, in spick-and-span attire, dictating to secretaries—as I have seen many second-rate actors do. Here was a sort of attic room, with a very plain brass bed, some particularly unimpressive furniture, and a general atmosphere of loll and lounge. There were a few newspapers of New York and Paterson vintage, and they had apparently been run through at random.

Mrs. Sunday apparently felt that she had done her duty as a stage "mommer," and she left us to attend to a few "reporters" whom she invariably sees and barricades from the tired, but not reluctant, Billy. These applicants for "copy" are left entirely to Mrs. Sunday, and Billy is not approachable.

I told him that I had once interviewed Pope Pius in Rome, who kindly blessed the drama, for the delectation of my readers, and I fancy that this was not displeasing. Just the same, I don't believe that Mr. Sunday has any vanity. He expressed not the slightest desire to know how I would "put things," as many vain people do. He didn't suggest a "Say this" or a "Say that." He was like an enthusiastic boy, glad to talk when he knew that he had an appreciative listener; in me he had.

"The years that I have known you!" he said again, as I rose to go, for poor Mr. Sunday did look a bit played out, and I thought it rather criminal to talk so long, when he was due to preach to boys and girls. "Come and hear me, if you can get near the place, when I open up on amusements. Oh, there'll be a big crowd. Remember, that even if I don't go to the theatre, I'm not a bit of a crank, and I read all that there is to read about it. I try to keep myself well posted, and I believe that I do so. Then, remember that I abstain for the reasons I have told you.

"Boys and girls can't discriminate in the matter of plays offered. I could, but I find that the wisest policy is to be a total abstainer. It is really a lifetime since I have been near a theatre, but I am proud to think that the last actor I saw was dear old Joe Jefferson. What a fine actor he was! How I used to enjoy him, and Denman Thompson. The popular actors of today, of course, I have never seen. Can you find your way out? I won't come down."

So I left Billy Sunday smiling a farewell. He had interested me enormously on account of his vitality. I'm so used to talking theatre in a slipshod and haphazard sort of style that it did me good to hear Billy's vehement views.

Mrs. Sunday had disappeared. She had seen Billy through, and had carefully listened to every utterance of importance. A clever woman, "Ma," and a very emphatic one!

I went back to Manhattan to a matinée, at which Tottie Coughdrop sang ragtime songs, and did some particularly soothing dance. And as I sat in the crowded theatre I thought of Billy and his Jeffersonian reminiscences, and of the drama, as it should be, and might be, but alas! won't be, for all the fulminations of preachers and reformers.

Among those present were no "high-grade" folks!

WILLIAMS COLLEGE CELEBRATES

The 250th Anniversary of the Birth of Its Founder, Col. Ephraim Williams, Will Be Observed This Week

CELEBRATION of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Colonel Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College, will be observed at the Williamstown institution on Thursday.

The commemoration will begin at the morning chapel service. At noon President Garfield will be host at a large luncheon, and afterward the academic procession will be formed. This will include the Trustees and Faculty, led by Dr. F. C. Ferry, Dean of the college, as head marshal, followed by the whole student body. The procession will march to Grace Hall.

President Garfield will open the exercises with an address, paying tribute not only to Colonel Williams, but also to other benefactors—Mrs. Currier, A. C. Houghton, J. Stewart Kennedy, F. F. Thompson, and Morris K. Jesup. After other addresses the procession will form again and march to Currier Hall, where portraits of Colonel Williams and the other benefactors will be unveiled.

Williams College began life as a college in 1793, but was established as a free school two years before, while its foundation was assured thirty-five years previous to that. It was then that Colonel Williams, by his will, left his property in trust for the establishment of an institution of learning in Western Massachusetts. Colonel Williams served in the French and Indian wars, and with him served such men as Israel Putnam.

Like many soldiers of that day, the Colonel was not a man of letters. This fact was the cause for his bequest. He lamented his lack of learning and he felt that he could do no greater service for his comrades and their children than to insure for them a chance to obtain what he had missed. It was with this motive that he left practically his whole estate for the establishment of the "free school."

His whole estate, however, amounted to a sum which would now seem diminutive for the establishment of any sort of a school. Even at the time it was inadequate and had to be carefully husbanded for thirty years before the Trustees felt warranted in taking any action. It was not until 1785 that the first step was made, when the Legislature passed an act enabling them to put in operation the wish of the testator.

The Trustees held their first meeting shortly after this act was passed. They decided that additional funds were necessary, and appointed a committee to procure them. They also voted that the school should be open to all citizens of the United States and their children, and showed their intention of establishing something more than an ordinary free school by voting that the school building should be constructed of bricks and be eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and three stories high.

The additional funds necessary were eventually raised, chiefly by subscription from the town's inhabitants and a lottery which the Legislature granted them permission to operate. The school building was then finished and school was opened in 1791, with the Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, a Yale graduate, as preceptor, and Mr. John Lester as assistant. It had two departments, in one of which the regular college studies were taught; in the other more elementary courses were given.

The school was popular and successful from the beginning, students attending from various neighboring States and even from Canada. It was seen that the institution was on a firm basis, and the year after its opening the Trustees petitioned the Legislature to have it incorporated as a college. The petition was granted and the name of Williams College first became known in 1793.

The entire outward equipment consisted of the single building, which was then called West College. This structure still exists, and it is used today as a dormitory, extensively remodelel. The first faculty was made up of the President and one tutor. West College was in itself chapel, library, recitation rooms, and dormitories, just as the President was in himself a whole body of professors. For thirty years recitations used to be held in students' rooms, one member of each class giving his room for that purpose, and receiving a slight compensation therefor. A single room served for the chapel until Griffin Hall was built.

The year 1795 witnessed the first commencement, when a class of four was graduated. The next year there were six, then ten, then thirty. In 1795 also the college published its first catalogue—the first of its kind in the country, it is said. For many years these catalogues were printed on single sheets in handbill form, greatly contrasting with the present-day volumes.

Commencement soon came to be the big event of the year in Western Massachusetts, and all classes flocked to the town at that time. The gayety and riotousness which prevailed without the buildings contrasted strongly with what went on within; for outside every one gave himself up to the enjoyment of the season. Barrels of cider were always in evidence, and stronger drinks were not hard to find. It was exceedingly rare when the day did not witness at least one or two fist fights.

An early commencement is described by Nathaniel Hawthorne. He says in his American Notebooks:

> Wednesday, August 15th, 1838.—I went to commencement at Williams College. At the tavern were students with ribbons, pink or blue, fluttering from their buttonholes, these being the badges of rival societies. There was a considerable gathering of people, chiefly arriving in wagons and buggies, some in barouches, and a very few in chaises. The most characteristic part of the scene was where the peddlers, ginger-bread sellers, &c., were collected a few hundred yards from the meeting house. There was a peddler there from New York State who sold his wares at auction, and I could have stood and listened to him all day long.
>
> A good many people were the better or worse for liquor. There was one fellow named Randall, I think, a round-shouldered, bulky, ill-hung devil, with a pale, sallow skin, and a sort of grin on his face—a species of laugh, yet not so much mirthful as indicating a strange mental and moral twist. He was very riotous in the crowd, elbowing, thrusting, and seizing hold of people; and at last a ring was formed and a regular wrestling match commenced between him and a farmer-looking man. Randall brandished his legs about in the most ridiculous style, but proved himself a good wrestler, and finally threw his antagonist.

The rapid growth of the college in its early days is somewhat surprising when it is considered how shut-in from the world it was, and how difficult of access the students found it. News was received from Boston and New York once a week, and at about the same interval from Troy and Albany. This news came by way of messenger, either on horseback or in a one-horse wagon, and except for this no public vehicle ever entered the town. Students frequently had to rely on the kindness of passing farmers to make their journey to and from home.

With all these difficulties of access, at first glance the college presented little to reward the struggle in getting to it. The buildings were plain, and not one of the rooms was painted, papered, or had a carpet. It is doubtful if the furniture for any room cost over $5. The only water to be had was from a spring at the foot of the hill, and the students had to draw it.

Toward the latter part of Dr. Fitch's term, a slight decline in the reputation and prosperity of the college set in. Some attributed this to its location, and a movement grew up to change to some more advantageous place. Dr. Fitch resigned. He was unwilling to have the decline of the college attributed to any lack of ability on his part.

The Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, who succeeded him, was in favor of removal, and continued to agitate the question. Finally, he declared he would resign if the removal were not effected. A proposal was then made that the college unite with a projected literary institution at Amherst. This was declined by the Trustees, but a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of moving to some place nearer the central part of the State. The committee reported that removal to Northampton seemed expedient.

Hampshire County at once began to raise money for the new institution, and petitioned the Legislature for permission to have the change made. The inhabitants of Williamstown and vicinity naturally opposed this, and so strong was their influence that the Legislature refusel the petition. But the opposition declined to abide by this decision. Funds were raised and a college started at Amherst, of which Dr. Moore accepted the Presidency. So great was his influence at Williams it was feared that the whole body of students would follow him. Half of them did so, but the rest remained, and with the immediate accession of the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin to the Presidency of Williams came renewed strength and prosperity.

Williams, though always remaining a college and not seeking expansion into a great university, has been the birthplace of various ideas which have had wide influence.

The present Haystack Monument in Mission Park is a lasting reminder of such ideas. This monument stands on the spot where the movement in the United States for the Christianization of the heathen world had its origin. The story is that four students were caught there in a shower one day and took refuge in a haystack. As they talked the subject of Christianizing the heathen came up, and, carried away with the idea, they determined to make it their life work. As days passed these four, Mills, Richards, Hall, and Nott, came to this same spot from time to time with their associates to ponder and pray. From these little gatherings grew the great Board of Foreign Missions and the American Bible Society.

In Williams also originated the first college society for the study of the natural sciences. For some reason, perhaps the fact that the college is located amid scenery of a remarkably attractive character, there have always been in the Faculty some members ardently devoted to the study of nature, and their enthusiasm has kindled an equal spirit of enthusiasm in many of their pupils.

For several years in the early days of the college the Linnaean Society existed among the students. This developed into the present Lyceum of Natural History, whose object is "the study of the natural sciences, and the prosecution of antiquarian research." Frequent expeditions have been made by this society under the lead of one or more professors, sometimes into distant lands. Former President Chadbourne, when a professor, went with the society to Florida, and on another occasion led an expedition to Greenland.

The first observatory erected in this country for astronomical purposes was built at Williams. It owes its existence chiefly to Professor Hopkins, who contributed largely to the expense of building it. The observatory is not used for practical work now, a newer and better-equipped one having been erected.

Among the names of famous men who went to Williams is that of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, who was an enthusiastic supporter of his Alma Mater. It was to a Williams anniversary that he was traveling when he received his fatal wound. Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States, and William Cullen Bryant also graduated from Williams.

The college has at present an enrollment of about 500 students. The senior class contains 106 men, and will be the second largest class to be graduated from the institution. The largest was last year's, which numbered 124.

Billy Sunday Preaching in Paterson. He Is Seen on the Elevated Platform with His Hand Resting on the Back of a Chair.

BILLY SUNDAY ON THE THEATRE

Once Thought of Becoming an Actor, He Says, and Has No Quarrel with It as an Institution.

By Alan Dale.

PATERSON smiled radiantly in the morning sun, which, of course, is no criterion. One may smile, and smile, and be a villain as we know on good authority. Perhaps these very smiles on the part of the New Jersey town were merely suggestive of the iniquity through which the exhortations of Billy Sunday were trying to penetrate.

Still, Paterson didn't look a bit wicked to me, as I walked through its placid streets on my way to Mr. Sunday's home, at Park Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. Its budding gardens were trim and neat, its houses ornate and seemly, its people subdued and polite. I passed the ugly and rather forbidding-looking structure known as the Tabernacle, with its bare boards and scaffoldings. Opposite I saw that they sold soft drinks and "eats," in regular picnic style. Brave youths, at crudely reared counters, evidently catered to the earthly appetites of Mr. Sunday's congregation as they emerged from his services, hungry but not ashamed.

As I approached Billy Sunday's dwelling, however, all signs of the preacher's vogue vanished. It was very still and demure. Two or three little girls played in the street, and laughed and talked. They pointed out the house to me, and then went on playing and laughing and talking.

A maid, who evidently had a sense of humor, as well as red hair, admitted me to the Sunday household, and ushered me into a little reception room. She asked me if I had an appointment, and seemed relieved when I answered in the affirmative. Then a secretary appeared, gave me the happy eye, and told me that although Mr. Sunday was very tired, he would see me.

Reporters came and went, but were not admitted to the inner sanctum. They seemed very busy, with missions of all sorts, and the faded little house presumably inspired them.

Billy Sunday was at the top of his house in his bedroom. He rose as I entered, and gave me a warm grip. His piercing eyes read me like a book. Mrs. Sunday, in a white cotton gown, was with him, and scarcely left him for a moment.

Sunday is a dramatic looking person, not unlike the late Eben Plympton, on a small scale. Even meeting him casually, his impressive manner would be the first noticeable thing. No actor that I have ever met is so suggestive of extreme vitality and enthusiasm.

Billy's smile is really a delightful experience. It is warm, eager, cordial, convincing, and true. It is fraternal, kindly and permeating. He let it loose on me, and I felt as though I had known him for years. He wore a silk robe over an undershirt, and his little bullet head, closely cropped, looked almost droll. Mrs. Sunday, very much less cheerful, appeared to be his manager, or, she suggested my pet bane, the "stage mommer." She sat around, just as "Mommer" Janis has done when I have chatted with little Elsie.

"I've known you for years, Alan Dale," said Billy Sunday, with his beaming regard, as I sat down beside them in the little towzled upper bedroom. "Oh, I'm well posted on actors and theatre people. Once upon a time Thomas W. Keene wanted me to join his company. He was anxious for me to play Shakespeare, and in those days I was very much interested in the profession. I used to give imitations. I was fond of recitations at the 'exercises' we had every Friday.

"I knew 'em all—Nat Goodwin, and Bill Hoey, and John McCullough, and Lawrence Barrett. You see, as a baseball player, I used to have admission to all the theatres. I don't know whether baseball players have that privilege yet, but they used to do so in my day."

Billy Sunday snapped out his words, as though he enjoyed uttering them. He spoke with great rapidity, and his eyes were happy and interested. The magnetism of the man filled the small room. I think I am an authority on what actors call "magnetism," and if I were reviewing Billy Sunday's words from the actor's point of view, I should say that he "got over" and got over tremendously.

"I have no quarrel with the theatre as an institution," said Mr. Sunday magnanimously. "My fuss comes in with the things that the theatre does. I keep myself fairly well posted on the doings of the theatre, but I never go. It is twenty-nine years since I was converted, and I have never been inside a theatre in that time. The last actor I saw was Joseph Jefferson. I was very fond of Joseph Jefferson and Denman Thompson. Today I stay away. I never go near a theatre. Ah, how well I remember it all in the days of Clara Morris, and Fanny Davenport, and Madame Modjeska."

He called Modjeska "Modjesky," and seemed amused at the utterance of the name. He reminded me of an extinct critic, reviewing the good "old timers," and harking back to the days of yore, which for some occult reason, seem to be so much superior to those in which we live.

"I abstain from the theatre for the same reason that Paul abstained from eating the meat that had been offered in sacrifice. Paul said, 'If my eating that meat offends you, I won't eat it.' That's my plan. The best thing for me to do is to abstain from the theatre. I am not bigoted. I am not cranky. This is my policy, and I have carried it out for twenty-nine years.

"I believe that the theatre could be a great force for good—a great educational issue, but look at some of the plays! Consider them. Realize what they try to do, and the appeal that they seek to make. As I say, the theatre as an institution is all right, but the way it is run is not all right."

Billy Sunday was warming to his subject. His voice was rather tired, and a trifle hoarse, but his words had the ring of sincerity. I don't think that there is the slightest doubt in the world as to the supreme sincerity of this much-advertised little man. That is the way he impressed me, and I have sampled some of the best advertised creations in the world.

"When I talk on the theatre, I quote people who know all about it," he said in his rapid-transit manner. I don't let anything escape me. I quote Zangwill, who says that the average playwright makes his plays with the object of pandering to the lust of the mob. I quote Mr. Charles Burnham of the Theatrical Managers' Association who has spoken of plays that no decent man and woman would go to see. Who does go to see these plays? Not men and women. No. Boys go with girls whose skirts are short to their shoetops, and listen to the gutter lines that are spoken."

Billy Sunday paused in reflection. Mrs. Sunday nodded approval, and seemed to like the trend of the chat. And, by the bye, Mrs. Sunday appeared to be a sort of inspiration, a feminine Svengali, as it were. She listened attentively to every word that Mr. Sunday uttered, and gave it a kind of tacit sanction. I should say that Mrs. Sunday—"Ma," as they call her—is a remarkable woman—all the more remarkable because she has the appearance of a placid "hausfrau," and you could imagine her going no further than the larder and Mr. Sunday's socks.

"High-grade folks go to the theatre," continued Mr. Sunday—and I couldn't repress a smile at the idea of our beautiful and ornamental "first-nighters" classified as "high grade," just as though they were provisions. "They go to see an actress like Maude Adams. There is a player who reflects honor on womankind. With actresses like Maude Adams, and with plays like those in which she appears, I have no quarrel at all. Miss Adams, and actresses of her stamp, ennoble the theatre. She gives the best and the most elevated. There should be a censorship, of course, but it is a very difficult question. One can scarcely cope with it. I know that it has been discussed a great deal. You gentlemen of the press are really in the same business as I am. We stand together, or we should do so. We are all advocating the same principle."

I laughed. I explained gently and delicately to Mr. Sunday that "criticism" today was not viewed with fervor; that the truth was distinctly taboo—at least in Manhattan. I told him a few things that seemed to interest him a good deal. In fact, I think I gave him a few valuable hints. Critics may be and should be powers for good—in some cities I believe they are—but not in dear little old Manhattan. Here we are under a cloud, calumniated, maligned, and our motives aspersed. If, we tell the truth we have some venomous reason for so doing. Our good faith is impunged, our veracity attacked, and there are none to stand up for us.

"Billy Sunday didn't seem a bit surprised, but he was very much on the alert. He professed familiarity with some of the points that I set forth, but Billy is a fighter, and he wouldn't sit down and throw up the sponge as we do.

"The movies are taking it all away from the legitimate," said Billy, with a smile, as though he rather relished the idea. "Their great vogue is explained by the fact that they appeal to the eye, instead of to the ear. The eye is a very much more important factor than the ear. The real stage assumes less importance all the time, as the pictures grow and grow."

"And there are bad pictures, too," said Mrs. Sunday, as we discussed the crime and the crookery that the "movies" are so fond of exploiting.

"Amusements are an important topic," said Billy Sunday, "and I am going after them, and when I do you won't be able to get near the place. I must fight the devil in the theatre as I fight him in the rum-shops. I've been so busy with booze that I haven't had time to get to the other thing. You see, I go to the very root of the matter.

"In the question of drink I know the exact effect liquor has upon the organs of a man. I always try to attack a thing scientifically. Of course, I don't fight the theatre like I do booze. The theatre has great possibilities for good, and its appeal should be made in the right direction. You quite understand why I don't go to the play, don't you? It is better to abstain than to compromise, but I can never forget that I had every inducement offered me to become an actor."

I wondered if any living actor could "hold" the mobs that Billy Sunday holds. The elocutionary powers might be, and probably would be there, but the hypnotic effect would be lacking. I could imagine Billy Sunday in "Julius Caesar" delivering Mark Antony's address as no living actor has been able to deliver it, although most famous actors have bent their powers to the task.

"My acquaintance with actors and actresses is a big one," said Mr. Sunday. "You would be quite surprised if you knew all the celebrities that I can claim as friends. But I'd sooner be a baseball player than an actor.

"Baseball is the cleanest game in the world. I love it. If I didn't think it

using the track for an automobile, may also be arranged for.

"It will be possible, in connection with the Speedway, to have a great flying school also. The situation is ideal for flying. It will be the simplest of matters for the aviators to get a good place to rise within the oval and soar out over the grandstands. We have no overhead wires in connection with the plant; all the wiring connections for telephones, telegraph, and every other purpose are to be carried in conduits underground, and this will leave the air free for the human birds. We expect to have a permanent exhibition of actual machines and models from the earliest to the latest types.

"There is still another development in connection with the Sheepshead Bay plant to which I am giving serious thought. This is in connection with open-air entertainment of a non-sporting character. For instance, why not open-air opera, on a scale which never has been attempted? My experience at New Haven encourages me very much to hope for the extension of things of this sort. Up there outdoor performances of a dramatic nature have been most successful. In fact, I had planned with Granville Barker that we should have a performance of 'Iphigenia' in the Yale Bowl.

"I believe it would be entirely practicable to give outdoor performances of this kind in the Speedway oval, and I can see no reason why its scope should not be extended to opera out of doors. Imagine what a wonderful setting could be given to 'Aida,' for example, in this way! It would be a performance such as the Khedive of Egypt enjoyed when he had Verdi compose this work and give it, but it would be raised to the nth power. I am sure that opera of the best quality given outdoors would attract a host of people. It could be done, I should think, easily with the top price of $1.50 a seat.

"I am giving most earnest thought to the plans for the beautification of the great grounds we have acquired and especially to all those features which will make for the comfort and safety of the host which we will be able to accommodate. It is a huge responsibility to care for a city of 175,000 people. In such a population, concentrated as it must be, every contingency must be provided for. The problem becomes more serious almost in arithmetical progression with each thousand of capacity that you add above 50,000. When the 100,000 mark is reached the difficulties are still further increased.

"At Sheepshead Bay we shall have a large corps of physicians and nurses, rest rooms, hospitals, and all the apparatus of a large city. It is no mean task to select and secure the little army of ticket takers and ushers required alone. They must be men of the right stamp. I am moving slowly, but I hope to make as few mistakes as possible in these vital particulars.

"While we hope, naturally, that this big undertaking will be a profitable one, I prefer to look on it rather as the establishment of a great public centre for the cultivation of the best in sport and outdoor life. We hope to handle it in such a way that it will be of immense value to the community."

The Sheepshead Bay Speedway and all that it stands for has received the substantial backing of many of the country's men of mark. Among the subscribers to the stock of the company may be mentioned Percy R. Pyne, 2nd, Horace M. Kilborn, George F. Baker, Mortimer L. Schiff, Frank Bailey, Henry M. Swetland, Charles H. Sabin and James Blair, Jr., of New York; Stanley Field, James A. Patten, John N. Scott, Watson F. Blair, J. M. Cudahy, James Deering, John Stuart and Chauncey B. Keep of Chicago, and Carl C. Fisher of Indianapolis.

FIRST CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Brilliant Record of Captain Benson, Just Appointed to This Great Post Recently Created

THE most important position created by the last Congress, so far as the national defense is concerned, was that of Chief of Naval Operations, a position that in the navy of the future will in importance be second only to that of the active head of the Navy Department.

For weeks past the eyes of the navy have been focused on Washington, whence was to come the name of the officer who was to be selected as the first Chief of Operations of the Navy. Everybody had a guess, it seemed, as to who the fortunate officer would be.

A majority were of the opinion that the honor would be conferred on Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow; others even surmised that Admiral Fletcher would be relieved of the command of the Atlantic Fleet to assume the duties of the new position; still others guessed that Captain William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, would be the choice of Secretary Daniels. A few suggested that Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, would be the proper officer to fill the big shoes necessary in holding down this newest and largest of navy jobs.

But everybody guessed wrong, and intense was the surprise, ashore and afloat, when Secretary Daniels announced in Washington last Wednesday night that Captain William Shepherd Benson had been selected for the place. But the surprise was a happy one, and naval officers hereabout are a unit in declaring that in picking Benson for his Chief of Operations the Secretary made what may be properly termed "a ten-strike."

In the service everybody knows and respects Captain Benson, who, it may be pointed out, will hold the rank of Rear Admiral with his new position. Outside of the navy, however, not many people are familiar with the record and the attainments of this talented officer of the United States Navy. Now and then in past years the name of Benson has appeared in the newspapers, but up to the present he has never been what is popularly known as "in the public eye."

The new Chief of Operations is a Georgian. He was just the ordinary Georgia lad whose boyhood was passed in the stormy era that marked the close of the civil war and Sherman's famous march through Georgia to the Sea. He was 10 years old when Lee surrendered at Appomattox and 17 years of age when he was appointed to the Naval Academy as a midshipman from Georgia. It was in the early Fall of 1872 that Midshipman Benson arrived at Annapolis, one of the first of the Southerners to enter the institution following the conclusion of peace between the States. He was a popular midshipman and in 1877 he was graduated.

His first duty afloat was as a junior officer of the old Hartford, then the flagship of the South Atlantic Fleet. For two years he remained on the Hartford. Then he was transferred to the Essex of the same fleet, and when he was detached from that ship and ordered home it was to be assigned to the famous old Constitution, on board of which he was to participate in the last voyage ever made by that historic unit of the ancient navy.

When the last cruise of the Constitution ended Benson had his first service ashore. That was in 1881. He was by this time recognized by his brother officers as one of the level-headed young men of the service, an officer of great executive ability, of splendid judgment, a strict disciplinarian, modest, just, big-hearted.

For six months Benson was on duty at the navy yard in Brooklyn and then Washington ordered him to sea a second time. For a few months he served on the Alliance, in the home fleet, and when that tour ended he packed up his baggage and transferred to the Yantic, on board of which he was to take part in the historic expedition for the relief of Major Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely, the army officer and explorer, whose experiences in the polar region are among the most tragic in the history of arctic exploration.

With a party of twenty-five soldiers General Greely had sailed from St. John's, N. F., in the Proteus on July 7, 1881. General Greely, then an officer of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., undertook his perilous journey as a result of an international plan for scientific investigation and exploration in the arctic, agreed upon at an international conference held in Hamburg in 1879. The sufferings of the members of the Greely expedition form one of the most heart-rending narratives in the long record of work in the frozen north. Of the twenty-five men who had sailed out of St. John's, eighteen perished from starvation, and the remaining seven, including General Greely, suffered hardships almost beyond description. It was as a member of the Greely relief expedition that Benson was first mentioned in the newspapers.

On June 22, 1884, the Schley relief expedition arrived off Cape Sabine in the arctic, where Greely and the six other survivors of the ill-fated expedition were found. Among those rescued was the famous Sergeant David L. Brainard, now Colonel Brainard, U. S. A., and one of the warmest personal friends of the new Chief of Operations.

On the return of the relief expedition Captain Benson was once more given shore service and assigned to duty under what was then known as the Navy Advisory Board at South Boston. Then followed a short tour in the hydrographic service. In January, 1888, he was ordered to New York to join the dispatch gunboat Dolphin, in those days the ship that President Cleveland used when he wanted to be alone, get away from the politicians, think out big public problems, or hunt ducks on the coast of South California.

On board the Dolphin, Benson made his first voyage around the world. He had by this time become one of the best known of the younger officers of the navy, so far as the service was concerned. The Dolphin returned from her globe-circling journey in September,

Captain William Shepherd Benson.

1890, and practically all her officers were relieved and assigned to shore duty. Benson was sent to the Naval Academy as an instructor.

From 1890 until 1893 he remained on duty at Annapolis, and then followed a service of a year at the Washington Navy Yard, which in turn was followed by two years of duty with the Coast Survey, as a member of which the new Chief of Operations participated in some of the most important work ever undertaken by that branch of the service.

A short tour on the Dolphin in 1896 was followed by a second assignment to the Naval Academy. In 1898 he was sent to New York to join the staff of the old Monongahela. In 1901 he was again ordered to Annapolis, this time as Commandant of Midshipmen, and for three years the disciplinary department of the great institution was under his charge. It is generally admitted throughout the navy that the brigade of midshipmen never served under a more capable Commandant.

Captain Benson is one of the original dreadnought commanders of the navy, having commanded for several years the great dreadnought Utah, then a unit of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet. He has also in recent years served as Chief of Staff of the Pacific Fleet, and his last assignment, and the one he relinquishes in order to go to Washington as Chief of Operations, was that of Commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

The regulations that will govern the activities of Captain Benson as Chief of Operations provide that he shall advise the Secretary of the Navy in practically all matters of prime importance in the control, development, and maintenance of the efficiency of the various fleets and shore stations. These regulations are ten in number. They indicate the great importance of the new position and the heavy burden that Captain Benson shoulders in assuming his new duties. These ten regulations are:

1. The Chief of Naval Operations shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be charged with the operations of the fleet and with the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war. (Act of March 3, 1915.)

2. This shall include the direction of the Naval War College, the office of Naval Intelligence, the office of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions; the operation of the radio service and of other systems of communication, of the naval defense districts and of the Coast Guard when operating with the navy; the direction of all strategic and tactical matters, organization, manoeuvres, target practice, drills, and exercises, and of the training of the fleet for war, and the preparation, revision, and enforcement of all tactic drill books, signal codes, and cipher codes. The orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in the performance of the duties enumerated in this paragraph shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary of the Navy and shall have full force and effect as such.

3. The Chief of Naval Operations shall be charged with the preparation, revision, and record of regulations for the benefit of the navy, naval instructions, and general orders.

4. He shall advise the Secretary concerning the movements and operations of vessels of the navy and prepare all orders issued by the navy in regard thereto, and shall keep the records of service of all fleets, squadrons, and ships.

5. He shall advise the Secretary in regard to the military features of all new ships and as to any proposed extensive alterations of a ship which will affect her military value, and all features which affect the military value of dry docks, including their location; also as to matters pertaining to fuel reservations and depots, the location of radio stations, reserves of ordnance and ammunition, fuel, stores, and other supplies, with a view to meeting effectively the demands of the fleet.

6. In preparing and maintaining in readiness plans for the fleet in war he shall freely consult with and have the advice and assistance of the various bureaus, boards, and offices of the department, including the Marine Corps Headquarters, in matters coming under their command. After the approval of any given war plans by the Secretary it shall be the duty of the Chief of Naval Operations to assign to the bureaus, boards, and offices such parts thereof as may be needed for the intelligent carrying out of their respective duties in regard to such plans.

7. The Chief of Naval Operations shall, from time to time, witness the operations of the fleet as an observer.

8. He shall have as senior assistant an officer not below the grade of Captain.

9. He shall ex officio be a member of the General Board.

10. During the temporary absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy the Chief of Naval Operations shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy. (Act of March 3, 1915.)

WORLD'S LARGEST SPORT ARENA

It Will Be on the Old Sheepshead Bay Race Track and Will Seat Three Times as Many Persons as the Huge Yale Bowl.

Everard Thompson.

WHAT is to be the most comprehensive, as well as by far the largest, public arena for outdoor sports in the world is being constructed on the site which saw many a gala meeting of the "sport of kings" before horse racing was frowned upon in this State, the Sheepshead Bay race track property, which has recently been sold by the Coney Island Jockey Club. The Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, which has taken over the four hundred-odd acres of turf and meadow which compose this unique property within the greater city, has begun construction on the most extensive sporting ground that has ever been planned.

In the long list of sporting activities which are to take place where the brilliant colors of the jockey caps flashed under the wire in other days are included automobile track racing, football, baseball, track meets, polo tournaments, tennis, and aviation. The facilities for sports will be almost unlimited and crowds many times larger than at any other arena will be able to be accommodated. The ultimate seating capacity of the steel and concrete grand stand will be 175,000. When it is remembered that the huge Yale bowl at New Haven has a seating capacity of 61,000, some idea of the magnitude of the new undertaking can be gained.

The primary idea behind this new speedway is to give New York an opportunity to see automobile racing of high quality within an inclosure. Some of the motor road classics, such as the Vanderbilt Cup races, have been held on Long Island in the past, but it has never proved possible to police these contests in a satisfactory manner, and, although the project has been agitated a number of times, a track has never been provided in this vicinity until now where really fast automobile contests could be held. The result has been that the only long track race for motor cars held in this country each year has been the 500-mile international event at the Indianapolis Speedway. It is expected that the track at Sheepshead Bay will prove to be for the United States what the famous Brooklands track is for England, only more so.

Present plans call for two chief long-distance races, probably at 500 miles each, to be held each Spring and Fall and to be open to contestants from all countries. The first of these races will be held during the first week of October this year. When the operation of the track is in full swing there will also be matinées, match races, and other automobile contests each week during the season. It is expected that the more progressive automobile manufacturers will co-operate strongly with the management of the new speedway because of its value to them as a testing ground or great outdoor laboratory for the perfecting of motor types.

The history of the Brooklands track in England has made it abundantly apparent that a scientifically constructed speedway, where very high speeds are obtainable, can have an important influence on motor car design. The testing which the cars receive in contests under these conditions leads to constant engineering modifications with the bringing out of refined and improved types each year. Indeed, the development of the long stroke, small bore, high speed automobile motor may be said to be due in great measure to Brooklands.

The developments of the current season in this country with the bringing out of eight-cylinder motors and revolutionary types of transmission have made it plain that a dead level has not yet been reached in automobile engineering, and those who are back of the enterprise at Sheepshead Bay feel that the speedway they are building will play a big part in the forward movement of the American automobile industry.

Some of the varied plans which are in contemplation for the use of the new grounds were explained last week to a representative of THE TIMES by Everard Thompson, who is manager of the enterprise and in full charge of all the arrangements. Mr. Thompson, who has been the active factor in the management of Yale athletics for a number of years and had much to do with the coustruction of the new Yale bowl, has resigned his active connection with Yale in order to take charge of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. He was captured the other day at the Claridge in one of the few peaceful eddies which he has in the tide of job seekers in connection with the new undertaking. As he puts it, everybody in New York, or, at any rate, everybody in Brooklyn, seems to want a job, and he is besieged.

"The plan for this arena for outdoor sports," he began, "is on the largest scale that ever has been attempted. There are so many angles to it that one hardly knows where to begin. Of course, it is primarily a motor speedway, and motor races will be the great feature. We hope, in fact, to make it a sort of Brooklands and Hendon in one and on an extended scale. Hendon, you know, is the great English aviation ground, and aviation is to play a big part at Sheepshead Bay. But I will tell you more about that later.

"As the basic reason for the undertaking, perhaps the automobile end should be discussed first. We have settled on the design of the track, which can be best described as two straightaways of a half mile each, and two turns of a half mile each, although those distances are not exact, for some 750 feet of each straightaway is taken up by what is called an easement curve, which permits the cars to enter the true curve at a much higher speed than would be possible otherwise. The total circumference of the track is two miles. I believe that cars will be able to average ninety miles an hour for long-distance races.

"The track will have a number of unique features. In the first place it will be of wood. This material has been decided upon for several reasons. All the racing drivers want wood, because it is so fast. You see, when you are building a track with scientifically banked curves it is impossible to get a surface of concrete or brick without slight waves. Now, these waves are not noticeable at moderate speeds—fifty or sixty miles an hour. But when you get up to ninety miles an hour they give a car a terrible jolting, and when you reach speeds of 125 or more miles an hour, which we expect on this track, they would be prohibitive—the car would be in the air much of the time.

"With wood, however, an absolutely true surface can be secured. Also wood can be shaped to fit the precise curve desired, and it has the added advantage of being easily kept in repair. The wood used will be long-leaf Georgia pine, cut to 2 by 4 inch measure and laid on edge so as to get the advantage of the edge grain. It will be treated with creosote to give fire and weather resisting qualities. The foundation will be concrete on the straightaways, merging into concrete and steel on the turns. The steelwork is now under construction and the ribs are being bent to the exact concave shape which has been decided upon for the curves.

"These curves are interesting. They are portions of a true curve with a radius of 850 feet and have been designed so that the maximum speed of which a motor car is capable can be held. The possible speed at which they may be negotiated increases as the track is climbed.

"Thus, at the foot of the track on the curve the speed would be about forty miles an hour; a little higher up about fifty-five miles an hour, then sixty-eight miles, then ninety miles, until finally, at the steepest part of the track, 125 miles or more becomes practical. The track is to be 70 feet wide and will accommodate thirty or thirty-five cars with ease. Much of the work of design has been performed by Blaine Millier of Indianapolis, who did a great deal of the work on the Indianapolis Speedway.

"Great care has been taken with the safety features of the track. On the inside there is a 30-inch wall of concrete, while at the outside the spectators are also protected from possible mishap. The height of the outside edge of the track on the curves is 25 feet.

"The grandstands will be by far the largest in the world. The ultimate capacity will be 175,000. They are to be of steel and concrete construction, with flooring of creosoted wood. The construction is of the double-decked type, and at the highest point the stands will be 90 feet above the ground, or approximately the height of a seven-story building. The portion of the stands to be built for this Fall is 1,800 feet long. The stands will be entered by concourses crossing above the roadway level, so that there will be no crossings at grade in the entire plant. Automobiles entering the parking space in the interior of the oval will do so through tunnels which pass under the track.

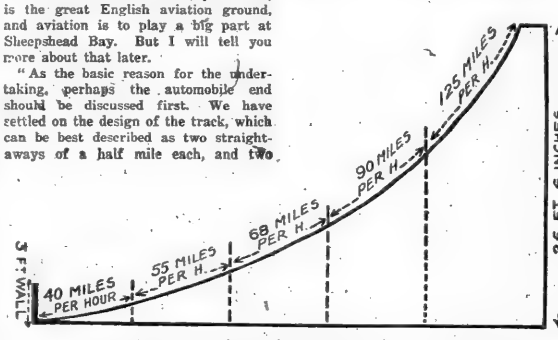

Diagram Showing Speed That Can Be Obtained on the New Track.

"There will be five such tunnels, each 30 feet wide, which will be able to take care of the capacity of the parking spaces—20,000 cars—in about a hour. As may be seen from these figures, 175,000 capacity and 20,000 cars parked, the whole project is of Gargantuan stature. In order to handle crowds of such huge proportions an army of attendants will be required. I have calculated that we shall need 1,500 men as ushers and attendants on the day of a big race.

"Naturally the plan and possibilities have been carefully thought out before we embark on so large a proposition. I believe that provision for such enormous crowds will be entirely justified, however. You see, the track enjoys a unique location. It is within an hour's trip of 8,000,000 persons. It is thirty minutes from the heart of Manhattan, and the transportation facilities are of the best. In addition it is, of course, within the five-cent fare zone. We are not in the least worried about establishing a clientele. Our anxieties are confined to perfecting the best methods of taking care of it."

Mr. Thompson paused for a moment meditatively.

"Motor racing is not to be the only activity on the speedway grounds," he continued. "Not by any means. The possibilities are almost unlimited for the development of sporting fixtures of the best type. Take football, for example. Of course, we cannot get Yale, Harvard, or Princeton to play there, for their agreements and traditions both put that out of the question. But we can have very good games, nevertheless. At present New York has only an occasional chance to see college football at one of the baseball parks when the season is over. Such games as Dartmouth-Carlisle and possibly Cornell and other university contests can easily be played at the speedway. I have hopes also of being able to arrange for the playing of a Western against an Eastern team there. I expect to arrange for high-class football games each Saturday afternoon during the season.

"For such contests as football games we will have unusual facilities. The field will be laid out at one end of the inner oval and, of course, the seats in the regular grandstand at that end will be used. In addition, we are to have a sectional, knock-down wooden grandstand, which can be quickly erected in the oval facing the curve. This will have a maximum seating capacity of 40,000. It is a very flexible arrangement and seats for 10,000, 20,000 or any desired number up to the maximum can be provided. With this stand will be used the same care that used to be exercised with the old wooden stands at Yale. There a very high factor of safety was always maintained. In fact the factor of safety was 8 to 1, whereas bridge builders use at most a factor of 5 to 1. I realize that in matters of this kind 'safety first' is the only maxim to go by.

"Much of the property which the speedway controls is in fine turf; indeed all of it save for a little marshy ground at one end which is to be filled in. When this has been done we will have a wonderful acreage of turf as level as a table. With this natural equipment much can be accomplished. For instance, we propose to develop fine polo fields where matches of all kinds can be played. It will also be possible to put in a great number of splendid tennis courts on which matches of any degree of importance could be played before a gallery of unprecedented size. You see the space within the oval of the track measures 4,000 by 1,600 feet and this gives us all the room in the world to hold all sorts of sporting contests.

"One of the features to be developed is track athletics. I do not know that we can arrange to have the next Olympic games at the speedway, but if Europe recovers from the war with any material and any spirit for the Olympic meet and the meet comes to this country, we shall be prepared to hold it. We are going to have the finest track in the oval that money can build and I hope that it will become a centre of an almost municipal character for track meets. It should be a focal point for all the hundreds of schoolboy meets, for instance, which are held at odd spots around New York during the season, in which there is so much interest.

"Although it not our purpose by any means to compete with organized baseball, we will also have ball fields of the best type, and hope to include baseball games outside of the regular league schedules in our program.

"One of the important activities at the speedway will be aviation. I do not mean trick flying or stunts in the air of a hippodrome character, but straight flying and flying contests of different kinds. It must be remembered that there is a very large floating population in New York every day which has never seen an aeroplane in action. We expect to have races and matches of various kinds and to have two or three machines of different kinds in air much of the time. Some combination races

N. Y. SCHOOL GRADUATES IGNORANT

Business Men Find Many of Them Cannot Figure, Write, or Spell When They Begin as Wage-Earners.

THE public schools of New York City are producing in large numbers boys and girls holding grammar school certificates who cannot write legibly, can not spell simple words, can not add, substract, multiply or divide accurately, can not handle the simplest fractions correctly, can not locate cities and States, can not talk or write grammatically. Many of these young people are entering the great business houses of the city and are either failing completely, so that they have to be discharged, or are unable to win the positions which should logically be theirs, because the public schools have not given them the necessary grounding in fundamentals; or are only able to attain such positions after learning what the schools omitted to teach them.

Such are observations resulting from many years of business experience in New York City made by Mr. M. Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., as expressed to a TIMES man last week. Comments have been aroused both in educational and business circles by a brief address delivered by Mr. Friedsam two weeks ago before Hoi Scholastikoi on the inadequate results which are being obtained, for the purposes of commercial life, from the system now in vogue in the elementary schools, and Mr. Friedsam was asked to elaborate his views for THE TIMES.

"In the thirty-five years during which I have been connected with the Altman Company I have observed from 15,000 to 20,000 boys and girls from the elementary schools who have entered the establishment as employes," said Mr. Friedsam, "and from that observation I am, I believe, in a position to draw some deductions as to the practical value of elementary school education.

"No man has a higher admiration for the work, speaking generally, which is being done for the youth of the United States by the American public school system than myself, and what I am going to say must not be considered as aligning me with the enemies of the public schools, or with narrow fault-finders. That is far from my thought. It is as a friend of the public schools that I speak. I am a product of the public schools myself; so are the executives of the business with which I have been so long associated.

"But as a friend of the school system I would like to see that system made even better than it is. As a friend I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the schools are not giving our children the kind of education which is needed to equip them to enter the struggle of business, the kind of education which children who have their own way to make in the world have a right to expect, indeed to demand, from the schools sustained by the community for their welfare.

"The difficulty is that the children of today are not getting the grounding in fundamentals—in the three Rs—which should be given if the elementary schools are to be conducted on the highest plane of practical efficiency; which is absolutely necessary if the boys and girls from the grammar grades are to enter business without serious, often fatal, handicaps.

"Take writing. It is a repeated cause of amazement and regret to me and to other men in the managerial end of this establishment to read the applications for employment received from grammar school boys and girls. Illegible, misspelled, ungrammatical, untidy—some of them to a degree which is almost unbelievable when it is considered that they are written by grammar school graduates—such are characteristics of hundreds of letters which have been received by us. Some of the children show such habits of carelessness that they do not spell correctly the names of the very streets upon which they live.

"Take arithmetic. You should see in our accounting department, the stacks of checks which are added incorrectly by public school pupils who can not do the plainest of plain addition, and whose work has to be redone by the adding machines. Many of these boys and girls, approaching manhood and womanhood, simply can not figure—they can't add, or substract, or divide. A simple row of

M. Friedsam.

numbers floors them. Yet how can they be expected to know multiplication and addition? They haven't been taught; elementary arithmetic hasn't been pounded into their heads as it used to be pounded into the heads of children years ago.

"And as for fractions—there is a deep and dark mystery indeed for the average youngster we get from the public schools. Fourteen and three-quarters yards of ribbon at 15 cents a yard—that is a problem in mathematics quite beyond many holders of grammar school certificates who are seeking to make a living in a business where such problems are presented hourly.

"Take geography. The children don't know common facts about their own country. Names of State capitals, boundaries of States, locations of great industrial cities—such are often almost as mysterious as that darkest of mysteries, fractions.

"The deficiency of some graduates of grammar schools is almost incredible. It has often happened that in passing through the store other executives or I have noticed some particularly bright looking boy or girl. Stopping, we have asked a few personal questions, and then begun a little oral examination—'What's one-fourth of 104? What's the capital of Colorado? Spell account.' And many times, before that examination was over, the examiner has been thoroughly embarrassed by the mental agony of a grammar school graduate who could not answer the simplest questions.

"Yet these children have a smattering of a lot of subjects which are of no practical value to them. Does it not seem as if it would be wiser to teach a child who has to become a wage earner how to write legibly and to add than to give it a mite of knowledge about clay modeling or teach it to make a custard?

"That is the fault of the public school system as we men in business study its finished product—there is too much scattering of energy on non-essentials and not enough concentration on essentials. If the fundamentals—arithmetic, grammar, spelling, reading, writing, geography—were hammered into the pupils they would enter their struggle in life infinitely better equipped than is the case now.

"Again, this hammering at fundamentals—insistence on learning a few subjects thoroughly—would, I believe, have a more beneficial effect on the characters of the boys and girls than have present methods.

"We note a lack of driving power, of sustained effort, perseverance, a want of thoroughness, seriousness, in the boys and girls who come to us, which indicates that they have never really been trained thoroughly in any direction, they have not had the splendid mental discipline of being made to do one thing well, absolutely well. Their education has been too thin, superficial, spread over too large an area to give them the depth and grip they should have. It seems to us business men that there is not enough hard common sense shown in the planning of the courses in the elementary schools, and that there are too many fads.

"And conditions have become worse in the last decade. During the past ten years we have found that the ability of the boys and girls to figure accurately, to write legibly, to use language rightly, is less than it was twenty years ago. The children today show, too, less sense of responsibility, less ambition to learn and progress than the children then.

"Despite all the cries of unemployment and lack of opportunity which are being so frequently voiced in various ways, the hardest task today for us employers of labor is to get in sufficient numbers boys and girls—capable, earnest, ambitious boys and girls—with a thorough knowledge of the three Rs. These are extremely few. The reason? Because this is not the product which the public schools manufacture. Years ago conditions were quite different. Then the difficulty lay not in getting a competent, educated boy, but in making a choice between the throng of applicants filling this description.

"Do not think that the managers of this business are unique in our experience. Executives of many of the largest commercial houses in New York have often talked with me about the product of the public schools, and I have yet to talk with a large employer of labor where figuring and writing are needed who does not hold views largely similar to mine.

"In my opinion the condition is such that the Board of Education ought to take up the question in a comprehensive way. If the board would appoint a committee to study conditions in the great commercial houses of New York, to get the evidence of large employers of public school graduates, to see for themselves just what the boys and girls are called upon to do in practical life and how inadequately the schools equip them to do it, I believe the board would find it had on hand so much surprising information that it would be worth while seriously to consider radical changes in the elementary school system.

"I do not for a moment wish to be understood as blaming or in the least degree criticising the teachers or the present Board of Education. It is the system—the result of a growth extending over a long period—which is wrong. Nor do I blame the children. The children could be just as efficient as the children of twenty or thirty years ago if they were trained to be so.

"As an institution, I have nothing but respect and admiration for the public school system, and if I am critical it is because I believe, as some of the members of the Board of Education—including President Churchill, for whom and for whose opinions I have the highest respect—believe that criticism from men in the business world should be of practical advantage to the educators, for this reason: The latter, in large part, can observe the pupils only as they are being prepared for the future; the business man can observe them after they have been sent out from the schools and are in positions where opportunities to use the training that they have acquired are offered. From these observations, employers can oftentimes suggest to educators improvements, which, in the ordinary course of events, would never come to the attention of the latter. It should be noted that in the last two years the board has begun to work along the lines of suggestions here made, but still further changes are necessary for the best practical results.

"I think that some of the difficulty comes from the idea, which seems to have found favor to a considerable extent, that the elementary schools are merely preparatory for high schools, and these for colleges. Yet that is an idea which should not, in my view, be the basis of the elementary schools, unless the community believes it wise to manage those schools in the interest of 5 per cent. of the pupils. More than 95 per cent. of the pupils of the elementary schools do not go through the high schools. That 95 per cent. might wisely, it would appear, be given the kind of education best calculated to aid them to meet life. After all, it is for life that schools are preparatory; not for institutions of learning.

"Now, what is the consequence to the public school boy and girl who comes to business unequipped? In many instances, because of a lack of knowledge of reading and writing and arithmetic, he or she is not able to hold a job where these are required. In other instances he or she fails to be given the promotion which logically should be obtained, and has to remain permanently on a low rung of the ladder. In still other instances, but in a minority, by sheer hard work and determination and ability the boy or girl makes up through courses of study while in business for the deficiencies of public school education.

"Of course, there are a considerable number of instances in which boys and girls enter business from the elementary schools adequately equipped, able to add, talk grammatically, handle a pen so that what they write can be read, and even do fractions. But the percentage who can not do these things is appallingly large, and it is on behalf of these unequipped that I speak, believing that the average boy and girl should be given a better chance in the world than the public school is making it possible for them to get.

THE TRAGEDY OF HUGO'S DAUGHTER

Great Novelist's Child, Adele, Dies in Madhouse, After Amazing Adventures, in Which New York Police Figure.

NEVER, even in the sombrest pages of "Les Misérables," did Victor Hugo describe a career so tragic and so grotesquely terrible as that of Adèle, his youngest and favorite daughter, who died in a Paris sanitarium the other day. She was 85 years old, and had been mad for many years. Many of the events that led to her insanity are mercifully shrouded in mystery, but enough is known to create profound pity for this wretched daughter of a genius.

It was in 1865, when the Hugos were in exile at Hauteville House, on the Island of Guernsey, that Adèle took the step which resulted so disastrously for her happiness. She married, against her father's wishes, an English artillery officer. As to the manner of her marriage there are several conflicting rumors.

The obituary notices of this unhappy woman have said that she was kidnapped. But the fact that she was at the time 35 years old makes that term a misnomer, unless she was so deficient mentally as to be considered a child. And the biographers of the poet say that "Dédé," as her father called her, was vivacious and intelligent.

The truth of the matter seems to be that Adèle was legally married to the English officer, according to the laws of England. But since the marriage was contracted without the consent of her parents, it was invalid in France.

Some of Hugo's biographers, unwilling to dwell upon this family tragedy, state that Adèle and her officer went to Nova Scotia, where the husband died soon after their arrival. Then, they say, the widow returned to Europe with her mind hopelessly afflicted.

Well, she did return to Europe with her mind a wreck, but not until several years had elapsed. And what happened during those years is one of the greatest mysteries of literary history—as puzzling, in its very different way, as the famous mystery of the years which Walt Whitman spent in the South before the publication of "Leaves of Grass."

Stevenson believed that the newly married couple went to Nova Scotia. But a story more worthy of credence is that they went, first of all, to India. The officer was stationed at Singapore, and there this ill-assorted pair established their home.

Rudyard Kipling, Richard Harding Davis, and many another writer have described the moral degeneration which sometimes occurs when Europeans settle in the tropics. Something of the sort seems to have brought about the ruin of this little family. The subaltern found it difficult to support his wife on his scanty pay—he had expected, it may be supposed, that her wealthy father would forgive them and provide a handsome dowry. Financial difficulties did not, however, render him thrifty; instead, they caused him to seek the oblivion of brandy and soda. Soon he had become a sodden drunkard, brutal and degraded.

The unhappy Adèle, it may be thought, as she cowered under her drink-crazed husband's blows and patched the tattered garments of her two sickly children (both of whom obtained the blessing of an early death) often longed for her father's indulgent care and for the unclouded days of her maidenhood in the queer, happy Guernsey household. Nor is it likely that she was profoundly grieved when the subaltern, after several attacks of delirium tremens, blew out his brains.

Several weeks after her husband's death Adèle was found by some English tourists in the native quarters of Singapore. She was quite mad. She was dressed in rags and covered with grime, and no one will ever know to what depths of degradation she had sunk. She had totally forgotten the officer and her dead children, but she remembered that she was Victor Hugo's daughter and informed her astonished visitors of that fact.

They had read "Les Misérables," and were eager to serve its author's daughter. So they rescued her from the unsavory natives and took her into their own home. When she had been bathed and made presentable her resemblance to Victor Hugo made her account of her parentage obviously true. So her newfound friends communicated with Victor Hugo, who at once sent to India a physician and nurses to bring his daughter back to him.

This is the orthodox version of the story. But there is a popular tradition to the effect that this mad woman of illustrious parentage was rescued not by English tourists but by American policemen, that the scene of her sordid and terrible adventures was not Singapore but New York City. It is said that a drunken and disorderly woman was arrested who, in reply to all questions, would do nothing but scream out in French and in broken English the statement that she was the daughter of Victor Hugo. From New York, according to this version of the story, she was sent back to her father's care.

It is doubtful that this story will ever be authoritatively verified or denied. It

Mme Victor Hugo — Victor Hugo

may be, of course, that the unfortunate creature made her way, by some strange means, from Singapore to New York, and that not weeks or months but years elapsed between the time of the officer's death and of Adèle's return to the parental custody. It is certain, at least, that she was for a time lost and that her parents caused the four quarters of the globe to be searched for her. The discreet silence of Victor Hugo's biographers has tended to cause their readers to exaggerate rather than to minimize the importance of this extraordinary affair.

When Victor Hugo received the wreck of his daughter, he placed her in a sanitarium at Vincennes. At first he was pathetically hopeful for her recovery. So long as he lived, he visited her regularly once a week and spent hours in the attempt to find in this frantic creature traces of his lost "Dédé."

After Victor Hugo's death it was found that August Vacquérie had been appointed guardian and trustee of Adèle. He was the brother of Charles Vacquérie, who married Adèle's sister Leopoldine and died with her in a boating accident during the honeymoon tour. Charles Vacquérie placed Adèle in the famous sanitarium at Suresnes, which was founded by the late Dr. Charcot.

In this establishment, which is in a pleasant suburb of Paris, Victor Hugo's favorite daughter spent most of her long life. Charles Vacquérie died and the guardianship of Adèle passed to Hugo's friend, Paul Maurice; Maurice died and Gustave Simon succeeded to the trust. Still Adèle lived, alternately listless and frantic, surrounded by all the aids to comfort which modern science can give a woman of great wealth—for she was a woman of great wealth. Her death has brought a tremendous fortune to those amazing persons, Jeanne Charcot and Georges Hugo who, being the children of Victor Hugo's eldest son Charles, are Adèle's niece and nephew. Adèle was the last to survive of Victor Hugo's children, and she was the principal owner of the copyrights of her father's works. In 1907 she received—or, rather, her guardian received for her—about $50,000 for the right to bring out a special cheap edition of Hugo's works. Besides the copyrights she inherited a considerable amount of money, and, of course, her only expense has been her maintenance in the sanitarium.

There, it is true, she had every luxury possible to a woman in her condition. She occupied a villa of her own within the sanitarium grounds, had a private companion whose sole duty was to attempt to amuse her, and a staff of servants in addition to the regular sanitarium attendants. She wore costly clothes, but insisted that they be made in the style fashionable at the time of her marriage. The public got occasional glimpses of her at the open-air theatre at the Pré Catalan, in the Bois de Boulogne, and in the Jardin de Acclimatation. But usually when she attended the play or the opera she sat with her companion in one of the baignoires, or lower loges, where she could not be seen. It was in this seclusion that she occasionally witnessed revivals of her father's dramas.

Adèle Hugo (since her marriage was not recognized in France she was always spoken of by her maiden name) was not so totally deprived of reason as to lose all desire for personal artistic expression. During the long days at Suresnes she frequently attempted to compose an opera, but her mental disease kept her from any sustained effort in this direction. She was able, however, sometimes to play on the piano snatches of compositions learned during her happy childhood.

Adèle was the godchild of Sainte-Beuve, the illustrious critic who was once Victor Hugo's close friend and later, according to literary gossip, his rival in the affections of Mme. Hugo. She was born in July, 1830, in the wild days of the Revolution which bears the name of that month. "Hernani," that most amazing of all Hugo's plays, was produced in that year before huge crowds of its friends and enemies, who applauded and hissed in violent competition. It was just at this time that the great author exchanged the Royalist enthusiasms of his youth for the Republicanism which grew more extreme and fantastic as the years went on. In the following year Hugo locked himself up in his study with a large bottle of ink, a pen, and many reams of paper and produced, in a fabulously short time, "Notre Dame de Paris."

Writers usually have picturesque households, if tradition is to be believed, but surely there have seldom been stranger environments than that in which Adèle Hugo grew to womanhood. There have come down to us amazing stories of the Hugo ménage after the exile to Jersey and later to the Island of Guernsey. The great poet and novelist had forsaken the religion of his youth, but he was a firm believer in spiritism and spent much of his time in "table-turning."

Hauteville House was beautifully furnished, with furniture and tapestries which Victor Hugo himself had gathered from the capitals of Europe. There the poet lived with his children and his devoted wife. But near by was a pleasant little house in which dwelt his famous mistress, Juliette Drouet. There was nothing clandestine about this arrangement; "Mme. Drouet," as she was called, was on the friendliest of terms with Mme. Hugo and the little Hugos. Victor Hugo, of course, was at work every day, (he completed "Les Misérables" at Guernsey,) his elder son was writing novels, his younger son was translating Shakespeare, and his wife was writing her fragmentary biography of him.

Victor Hugo was perhaps the first to utter, as he was certainly the first to emphasize, the phrase "the rights of the child." The enemy of discipline and subordination, it is unlikely that he spent much time in the moral instruction of his children. It is unlikely that he did more than to urge upon them the importance of liberty and the brotherhood of man, and to trust his wife to keep them from disturbing his literary labors.

There is one phase of the life of the Hugo family on Guernsey which forcibly suggests Barrie's play "The Admirable Crichton." Every Thursday all the children of the neighborhood—most of them being of peasant blood—were invited to Hauteville House, where they were given a meal, entertained with games in the garden, and sent home with presents. In order to emphasize his theories of social equality, Victor Hugo caused his wife and children to serve the tables at which these poor little guests dined, and he himself assisted in this somewhat histrionic act of charity. Sir James Matthew Barrie may have had this custom in mind when he wrote the first act of his delightful comedy.

Victor Hugo's children, brought up in these fantastic surroundings, were destined to tragedy, though it would perhaps be going too far to say that all their misfortunes were due to their training, or lack of training. And even in the third generation startling eccentricity appears. The inheritors of Adèle's great fortune, Jeanne and Georges, are the children of Victor Hugo's eldest son, Charles, who was Lamartine's secretary. Jeanne married Léon Daudet, the son of the famous novelist. They were divorced after a few years of marriage and Jeanne's brother, Georges, took sides with Daudet against his sister. On one occasion he publicly insulted her at the Comédie Française, and was thoroughly beaten in the foyer of the theatre by her second husband, Dr. Jean Charcot.

Georges Hugo is now living in Florence, and his only source of income for several years has been an allowance doled out to him by Gustave Simon on behalf of poor, old, crazy Adèle. One condition of his receiving this money has been his staying away from France, and it is likely that he will return to the country of his nativity now that he has come into his fortune. To the amusement of his fellow-countrymen, he has adopted the title of Count, apparently with no vestige of a right to do so. In fact, his grandfather was particularly fond of flaunting his peasant origin in the face of the world.

Georges has had an exciting, though not very creditable, career. He was at one time a member of the French Navy, which he was obliged to leave because of misconduct. He married a wealthy woman, Mlle. Pauline Menard-Dorian, squandered most of her fortune and abused her abominably. She divorced him.

One of his most notorious escapades was in connection with a suit brought against him by a great Parisian merchant for goods furnished to a fashionable married woman whose lover he was at one time. He had indorsed the lady's account with a definite written promise to pay. He gave as his reason for refusing to pay the bill a statement that he was no longer on terms of intimacy with her, and urged that his responsibility for the account was an immoral obligation and therefore could not be enforced by law.

There are other members of the Hugo family in existence—Georges' two children, for example, who are in the custody of their mother, and Clementine Hugo, the illegitimate daughter of Leopold, Georges' nephew. Clementine, who calls herself the Countess Hugo, is now serving a long sentence in an Italian prison.

in the curriculum of the elementary or high schools.

At the Tenth International Congress of Art Historians, which met in Rome in October, 1912, Professor E. Baldwin Smith of Princeton reported that out of the 400 colleges teaching the liberal arts for a period of four years only ninety-five offer courses in the history of art, and only sixty-eight maintain a special chair of art history and archaeology. To this list Columbia University must now be added, Mr. Hugo Reisinger having bequeathed to it $1,000,000 to establish a chair of art history. Thus of the 1,000,000 students in the American colleges and universities only 163,000 have the advantage offered of an art course, and a still smaller number the privilege of adequate departments in this field. As it is, only a small portion avail themselves of these privileges where they exist. How to bring the university into closer touch with the arts and interest a larger number of advanced students in the public questions connected with the fine arts is another matter for inquiry at the forthcoming convention.

Concerning the industrial arts The Survey brings out the following facts: In The American Art Annual for 1914 is a list of seventeen schools of industrial art, and thirty-five in which the handicrafts are taught, with seventy in which classes in design are conducted. The total enrollment amounts to something over 4,000. The largest of these schools is the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, with over 1,200 students. More than 11,000 students have passed through this school in the last ten years, and it is calculated that at least 75 per cent. of the number have found lucrative employment along the lines of the instruction given. "I would say," writes the head of the Art Department of the school, "that practically all of those who really desired to find employment and qualified themselves are occupied and earning a reasonable compensation."

At previous meetings of the American Federation of Arts attention has been called by Ralph Adams Cram and Lloyd Warren to the need of trained workers in the industrial arts in this country, especially those arts allied to architecture, and to the fact that the majority of these workers at the present time are foreign born. From the manufacturers it is learned that there is a great scarcity of capable American designers with an adequate knowledge of technical processes, and that for this reason American manufacturers are not able to compete with those abroad. At present there are no public schools of industrial art in the country, although classes in industrial art have been established quite recently by the School Board in New York City.

In her monograph for the Bureau of Education Miss Levy says that art education as a whole in the United States lacks co-ordination, and suggests that we seem to have begun at the wrong end by having many schools for academic art in contrast to few for industrial art. She proposes the following scheme of art education: Drawing in the elementary schools as a means of developing appreciation; technical ability to be gained in the secondary schools; industrial art schools to develop design for specialized uses and to teach mastery of technical processes, and academic schools for the few showing unusual talent. A revision of the present system unquestionably is necessary, if we are to utilize the talent of the public school pupils in the practical ways that open on all sides to skilled craftsmen and designers. It will be interesting to get the expert opinions that no doubt will be expressed on the occasion of the convention.

Point will be added to the discussion by the exhibition to open in Washington at the time of the convention. This exhibition will consist of examples of American industrial art and design assembled under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts and the United States National Museum, with the co-operation of the leading manufacturers and makers of the country. The showing will be extensive and should stimulate interest in education directed toward activity in this field. The four leading tapestry makers of the country are to occupy the foyer of the museum building. There will be work in silver, bronze and stained glass, pottery, upholstery, rugs, lace, linen, wallpaper, wood carving, jewelry, furniture.

"Samoan Girl," by George Overbury Hart. (On View at the Montross Gallery.)

A Modernist Exhibition.

It seems a long step from industrial art as taught in the schools to the highly synthetic art of the modernists, but it is a step easily taken. Nothing is clearer concerning the work of the modernists than its essentially decorative character. The present exhibition at the Montross Galleries lays special emphasis on decoration. Mr. Davies's large composition hovers between complete abstraction and the associative values which he formerly brought into his work with much discretion. It is decoration, and the use of darting poignant color on a neutral ground is admirably understood. Nevertheless, one feels that the scale is somewhat large for the design. It is not a design that can spread over so large a surface without loss of significance. There are spaces that say nothing. Elmer L. MacRae has tried the experiment of covering a decorative panel so intricately and with so much concern for the flatness of the surface plane that a picture could be hung against it as against a well-designed wallpaper and not fail in its effect. Possibly Mr. MacRae thinks the designing of such a panel "higher art" than the designing of wallpaper, but our respect for him forbids our thinking so, and the mind may be permitted to dwell on the exquisite pleasure he could give to hundreds of people if he would develop his work in the direction of industrial design. It has the same blithe, delightful charm that informs the industrial designs of one or two of the modern French artists, those of Georges d'Espagrat in particular. In some of the exhibits a rare quality of humor is displayed. George Overbury Hart is keenly and somewhat cynically witty in his bowling alley, and contrastingly tender in his treatment of a little Samoan girl, whose innocent profile he has done in water color. His attitude toward the island types that lured Gauguin and John La Farge to opposing interpretations has a charm due to its casualness. Other pictures are by Walt Kuhn, Morgan Russell, Charles B. Sheeler, Charles H. Walther, William Glackens, Maurice Prendergast, Henry Fitch Taylor, (who also is delightfully witty in "The Blue Tap Room,") and Maurice Sterne. A number of the things have been seen before, but they repay study.

The Old Home of Sir Walter Raleigh, by Mary Helen Carlisle. (On View at the Knoedler Galleries.

Purchases by the Brooklyn Museum.

The following pictures have been purchased by the Brooklyn Museum for its exhibition of contemporary paintings, closing today: A portrait by William J. Baer, "The Lady in Gold" by T. W. Dewing, "Washoe Valley" by Albert L. Groll, "View of Central Park" by Childe Hassam, "Winter, St. Ives," by Harry Lever, "On the Beach" by Edward Potthast, and "Bathers" by the same artist.

The Architect and Country Life.

An article in The Craftsman places the responsibility of a return to country life with the architects. It says:

"If we are to turn the tide of progress outward from the cities, if we are to seek release from our cramped streets and darkened windows and find health and happiness among the fields and woods and in gardens of our own making, then it must be with the assurance that our new home and those of our neighbors not only will be in a beautiful environment, but will be beautiful in themselves from an architectural point of view.

"To accomplish, as individuals and as a nation, this wonderful return to country living, we must look to the architect. In his skill and sympathetic vision, even more than in our own eager desires, lies the successful solution of this great modern problem. He must help us to shake ourselves free from the shackles of city environment and traditions, and emerge from the narrow chrysalis of our walled-in lives into a freer and more wholesome existence. Only through his technical knowledge and wise co-operation can we hope to achieve the sort of homes that will make rural life really worth while.

"An important rôle, therefore, will undoubtedly be played by the architect during the next few years in furthering to success the country-life movement. His mission is indeed a vital one, for when country homes are made both convenient and aesthetically satisfying, when architectural loveliness is found not merely in the rare, isolated dwelling, but in whole groups and colonies of homes, country living will be invested with a new charm."

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THE ART OF EXHIBITING ART

at Home and Abroad

The Question of Art Education in Schools and Colleges to be Taken Up by American Federation of Arts

THE exhibition season for art schools and art classes has opened and seems to offer renewed opportunity for constructive criticism. The principal defect apparent to the experienced observer is found in the department of publicity. We are not apt to think of our institutions of learning as particularly shrinking from public notice, and nothing probably is further from the intention of those furthering their cause. Nevertheless the public knows practically nothing of the really important work carried on in the art courses of public and private schools and in the special schools dedicated to teaching art. Theoretically it knows something, though little, but practically, in a way, that is, to connect it with actual use and experience, it knows nothing.

There are exhibitions, of course, any number of them. They are arranged, in many instances rather hurriedly, from the most creditable work performed during the school year, and one in fairness must admit with more and more attention to proper mounting and spacing of the individual exhibits, but very seldom in a way to make the visiting public see the reason for the existence of the work into which so many valuable hours and so much fresh interest have been put.

Pictures and designs are shown on panels of screens or on wall spaces objects are shown in cases, many of a kind together, and the visitor passes from one to another, the receptive sense becoming steadily more dull and tired until the last things seen, which very well may be the best things, swim in a blur of impressions in which they have no defined place and from which it is impossible to detach them. This is not true of the school exhibitions alone, but of the arts and crafts exhibitions as well, of nearly all exhibitions except a few arranged by private decorators or clubs for commercial or charitable purposes.

To a certain extent the repetitive effect is inevitable in exhibitions of paintings, drawings, and sculpture—what may be called the academic exhibitions. In the case of the industrial and decorative arts it is neither necessary nor expedient, as the exhibition thus arranged does not exhibit. It only places objects in an environment for which they should never have been intended and in which they play no genuine part.

Pratt Institute is now holding its annual exhibition of the excellent work done in its School of Fine and Applied Arts. A general education in color and form problems is attempted and achieved in this school, and the pupils pass through a varied experience in applying their knowledge to different problems. In consequence an unusually wide range is covered by the annual exhibition, which is tastefully arranged after the usual exhibition fashion, with something more than the usual attention to harmonious and appropriate grouping of the exhibits. The attentive visitor will notice individual objects of a decidedly high order of craftsmanship and will be delighted that our American students can produce in their formative years work of such workmanlike character. But the effect of such interesting and attractive handiwork, upon his own home, upon the homes of his neighbors, upon the social and personal life of the community, probably does not occur to him.

Now let us see what would be the result of a logical plan of exhibition in the showing of all this material. If we should take over even one floor of one of the thirteen buildings of which the institute is now composed and cut it up into model rooms such as you may see in almost any large and enterprising decorating establishment or department store, if we should furnish these rooms to the most important and least important detail with the work of the students, if we should not admit anything that was not the work of the students, we should know just where we stood in a practical sense. The public also would be saved the labor of constructive imagination. It would no longer be obliged to look at a book-end or a mirror frame and from these segregated bones of house decoration reconstruct the corner and room and house in which they might appropriately be placed. The gain for both student and public would be great.

Chalk Portrait of Verhaeren, by J. S. Sargent, to be Sold for the Red Cross Fund at the Knoedler Gallery.

First, and possibly most important, the student would be roused to a sense of the multitudinous variety of uses to which his trained sense of color and form and his skill of hand may be put in the furnishing of the most commonplace and unambitious home. The different departments of Pratt Institute produce a surprisingly large number of things necessary to pleasant family life in the box that for most of us constitutes our home. There would be chairs and tables and bookcases and footstools, curtains, forks, and at least one knife, a salt cellar, trays, and vases, and of course book-ends and many other articles in daily use in a family of moderate fortunes. But even with so effective a school as this there would be extremely queer lapses and empty spots in an exhibition arranged on the logical principle. There would be no doorknobs, no door keys perhaps, no drawer-pulls, no door plates or gate plates for a country house, no reading stands, no bird cages, no dog or cat baskets, no writing desks, no beds, no glassware of consequence. It is pertinent enough to object that a craftsman who could make a thoroughly satisfactory pair of book-ends could do other work in wood with equal efficiency, and so on. But that is not the point. Of course it is true, but the public does not know it. What the householder needs in order to become deeply interested in American art is to see its immediate application to himself.

If instead of having to pick up these charming objects with his mind and transport them to an imagined place in a room suited to harbor them he could see them as integral parts of a room already constructed and furnished, swept and garnished, he would more easily learn to recognize in them the personal element differentiating them from similar objects made, by machinery and turned out in battalions. He would see that a room in which they played an important part must possess variety in unity, that appealing quality which is like the agreeable play of light and shade over a delicately modulated surface. He would realize that furnishing houses with objects into which not only the personal choice of the buyer entered, but the personal choice of the maker as well, means making of a house, that human thing we call a home, eloquent of feeling and thought, with a genuine hold upon its occupants. And if he were intelligent and reflective he would consider that such homes are not so readily uprooted and torn apart as the commerce-ridden habitation; that they help toward permanent forces in a community, and toward that hearthside sentiment which is supposed to have departed altogether from our fluctuating and restless population.

No one exhibition of the work of students of industrial art could be expected to accomplish a great deal, but the exhibition method outlined is one that might be adopted with advantage by all schools where industrial art is taught, and also by all societies of graduated and experienced craftsmen. It is the only one that will show the public just what is meant by American craftsmanship, and the modern public expects to be shown. Mere telling fails to answer the purpose.

The work of the Pratt Institute pupils lends itself admirably to the carrying out of such an exhibition ideal. It is penetrated by that fine discrimination in the use of color, that sense of balance and measure, that command of tempered sensations, which may be taught to sensitive minds, and which are the basis of the kind of art with which one likes to live intimately. The idea of intimate association, and the kind of training that enhances enjoyment of home surroundings, always has been at the basis of the teaching at Pratt. The pleasure taken by the pupils in their work is apparent throughout the exhibition. The good result of the general training as a preparation for later specializing also is apparent. Whether a pupil becomes a wallpaper designer, a window trimmer, a metal worker, or an interior decorator, an all-around training in the principles of art variously applied is bound to help him toward his goal more effectively and rewardingly than strict specialization. In the exhibition are a number of the convenient trays that have come into prompt popularity with the increase of outdoor lunching in Summer and porch service on divers occasions. In these trays the artists have stenciled or embroidered the silk under the glass, have made and carved the wood frames, and have designed and made the copper handles. The result is naturally harmonious and full of true artistic feeling. The fans also are made, mounted, and the sticks carved by one craftsman. The same unity obtains in other articles which are understood in all their detail by the maker. It may fairly be assumed that when the institute decides upon its ideally practical exhibition and directs the work of its students during the school year toward providing material that will cover the whole field of house decoration, a very important step will have been taken toward making the competency of our young industrial designers and craftsmen known to the public.

Exhibition of Industrial Art Must Be Given Appropriate Settings to Interest the General Public

Art Education.

The question of making artists, designers, and craftsmen of the raw material entering the schools is even more important than that of exhibiting the work the students do after they are educated, or during their course of study. The American Federation of Arts has sent out a brief statistical survey of art education in this country, containing facts and deductions to be considered and discussed at the convention in Washington next week. From a recent report prepared by Miss Levy, editor of The Art Annual, for the Bureau of Education, it is learned that 109 schools of academic art at present exist in the United States, with a total enrollment of 6,252 students. These schools are intended for the training of painters, sculptors, and illustrators, and make no provision for students of industrial art. Statistics furnished by some of the directors show that only about 1 per cent. of those receiving this professional training actually become professional artists, the others either abandoning the profession or drifting without more special training into the commercial arts.

In a bulletin on the present status of drawing and art in the elementary and secondary schools in the United States, prepared by Royal Bailey Farnum, Specialist in Drawing and Handwork, Albany, N. Y., it is stated that at present drawing is taught in the public high schools in every State in the Union, and in the elementary schools in every State except Delaware, but that it is not in every instance a required course. In twelve States the teaching of drawing is required by law. The subject is at present taught with the object of increasing appreciation, rather than developing special talent. The general improvement of taste and interest in art throughout the country is thought to be due in part at least to the teaching in the public schools. Whether this public school training is as well directed as it might be is one of the questions offered for discussion. There is at present no public school of industrial art in the United States, nor is the history of art generally included

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

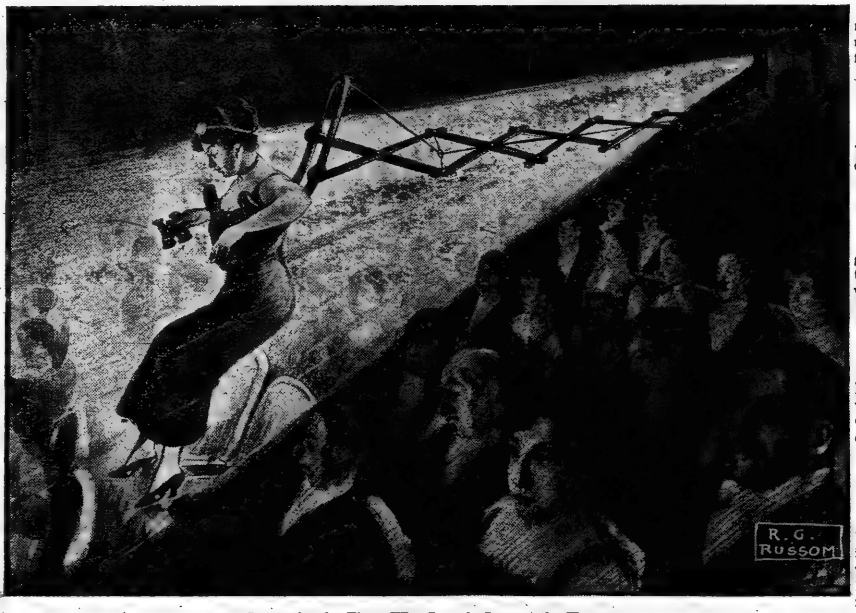
Some people impress us as having so much good in them that it's too bad they can't let a little of it out.

The trouble with many a self-made man is that he is not quite finished.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways in our favor.

It's a well trained conscience that can be made to speak only when it is spoken to.

Many a fellow cultivates his faults in the hope that some girl will marry him to reform him.



Suggestion for Those Who Come in Late at the Theatre.

Happiness is merely the art of making what we get fit our desires.

Some people tell the truth out of pure cussedness.

Riches have wings, generally to enable them to fly in the wrong direction.

Some men who have had no advantages of their own take advantage of everyone else.

The man who boasts that his will is law loses sight of the fact that lots of laws are not enforced.

Excused!

A SOUTHERNER tells a story of a colored servant in his employ named Jasper. "One morning, after I had given him some instructions about his work, he said suddenly:

"'Maasa, dey had me up befoah my church las ninght fur tangoin.'"

"'Well,' I replied, 'I don't suppose you were guilty—were you, Jasper?'

"'Yas, suh; yas, suh! I was guilty ob tangoin', and dey proved it on me, too; but I come out ob it all clear, suh. My friends stuck to me close; and, after dem other niggers had done testified ag'in me, my friends all got up and testified dat I had tangoed but was so drunk at de time I didn't know whut I was doin'. So I come out all clear—an' de preacher scused me!'"

A Problem of the Life to Come.

SMALL Johnny was wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to put his arms through the sleeves of an undergarment and then get it over his head. After several futile attempts he called out to his mother:

"Say, mamma, when I get to be an angel, and have wings, I don't see how I'll ever get my shirt on!"

Once Was Enough.

A LAWYER friend of mine is responsible for this story," said a well-known playwright, "and vouches for its veracity.

"One morning, he picked his way to the edge of an excavation and called down for Timothy Gilhooly. 'Who's wantin' me?' queried a voice.

"'I am,' said the lawyer, 'it is my duty to inform you that your Aunt Mary has died in the old country, leaving you an estate of thirty thousand dollars in cash.'

"For about eight months Mr. Gilhooly, in a high hat and patent shoes, lived a life of elegant ease, trying to cure himself of a great thirst. Then back again he went to his old job at one-seventy-five a day. Shortly after, the lawyer again appeared and found him hard at work.

"'Mr. Gilhooly,' he said, 'I've more good news for you. There's another fortune for you. Your Uncle Michael is dead in the old country. He has left you another thirty thousand.'

"'Indade, thin, Oi don't think Oi'll take it,' said Gilhooly, leaning wearily on his pick. 'Oi'm not as sthrong as Oi wance was; and Oi'm doubtin' if Oi could go through all that agin and live!'"

Taking No Chances.

HUSBAND was home that afternoon, and when wife told him that she expected a party of guests, he made haste to put away all the umbrellas in the hall.

Surprised, the wife asked: "Do you fear my guests will steal your umbrellas?"

"No, dearie," said he, "but that they will recognize them."

Ornamental.

A LITTLE boy applied to a society woman for a place in her estate.

"What is your father?" asked the woman.

"He's me fadder," was the reply.

"Yes, I know that," said the woman, "but what is he?"

"Oh! Why, he's me stepfadder, mum."

"Yes, yes, said the woman impatiently, "but what does he do? Does he drive motor cars, or work in a factory, or what?"

"Oh, I see, mum," said the small applicant eagerly, with dawning light of comprehension, "No, he ain't done nothin' since we've had him."

THE HOME TEAM

I HATE to see the home team lose;
A contest dropped gives me the blues;
But when they win—they sometimes do!—
I go home happy, same as you.

Yet, after all, why should I care
Because nine men from everywhere—
Except the town in which I live—
Have acted as a human sieve
Through which the red-hot ones have poured
Like water through a leaky gourd?

And why should I bemoan the fact
That nine strong men have whacked and whacked
The Summer air in vain desire
To make a showing for their hire?—
Nine men I scarcely know by sight
And might not recognize tonight.

Why mourn because some other town
Has scoured the earth and found one Brown
Who throws a zigzag ball that jolts
Like lubricated thunderbolts,
While our man's curves drift o'er the plate
In manner tempting unto fate?

Yea, verily, why should I fret?
'Tis naught to me, and yet—and yet,
If you'd but seen the awful way
In which our team behaved today!

WALTER G. DOTT.

FROM MANY SOURCES

The Commuter.

Eachminuteishislast;
Hegulpshiscoffeeandhispie
Inhastetogetthattrain;
Hedashesmadly'crossthestubble
Andthenhewondershowinafteryear
He
ever
had
contracted
stomach
trouble!
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Deceiving.

"Opportunities," said Uncle Eben, "is as thick as mushrooms. De only trouble is dat some of 'em is toadstools."—Washington Star.

Hit the Mark.

Youthful Leader of the Red-Skin Braves—Oh! if you please, Mrs. Brown, can I have my arrow? It's come over into your garden.

Mrs. Brown—Certainly, my boy. Whereabouts did it go?

L. of the R. S. B. (timidly)—I—I think it's in your cat.—Cartoons.

No Objection.

"Do you think women are competent to run the affairs of great nations?"

"I don't see why not," replied Mr. Growcher. "It might be a good idea, for a change, to substitute pink ribbon for red tape."—Washington Star.

Groundman—'Ow are yer getting on?
Caddie—Slow; just now we're diggin' trenches, presently we 'opes to be able to advance a few yards.
—The Tatler.

Misunderstood

A TRAVELING salesman heard of a circus in a place down the Mississippi River about four miles. The steamboat had left and there was no rig to be had. He went to the river, where he found a darky sitting in a skiff.

"That your boat?" he asked the darky.

"Yassuh."

"Want to hire it out?"

"Yassuh."

"How much for the afternoon? I want to go to the circus."

"'Bout fo' bits, Suh."

"All right. Can you row?"

"What's dat?"

"Can you row?"

"No, boss, I can't do nuthin' like dat."

"Well, confound it, get in the stern there. You can do that, can't you?"

"Yassuh."

Whereupon the drummer took the oars and after he had rowed about two miles against the current was tuckered out.

Throwing down the oars, he exclaimed: "I can't pull this boat another inch. I don't care if I never get to that circus. You are a fine boatman not to be able to row."

The negro gazed at the salesman with increasing intelligence. "Does yo' mean yo' wanted me to pull them oars, boss?"

"Sure, I do. I asked if you could row and you said you couldn't."

"'Deed, boss," said the darky, "I thought yo' done ast me could I roah—roah lak a lion."

A Hard Proposition.

THERE was a Brigadier General in the civil war who was so earnest in his religious efforts that in a short time he had converted every man in the brigade except one hardened teamster. Going to his commander one day this man said, solemnly:

"General, I am lonesome. Every man in the camp has been converted except me. I suppose it's the right thing, but I don't see how I can manage it."

"Why, my good fellow," said the General, "I see no difficulty in the way of it, if you will just surrender your own will and ask for guidance."

"That's jest it, General," said the teamster. "If I am converted, who in blazes is goin' to drive them mules?"

Physiological Reading.

A COUPLE of dusky pupils in a primary school in the South were encountering difficulties with their "First Reader."

"Rastus," asked one of the other, "how kin I tell which is a 'd' and which is a 'b'?"

"Don't yo' know?" asked Rastus, "why de 'd' is de letter with its stummick on its back."

His Pursuit.

A CLERICAL-LOOKING man, bearing an armful of tracts, recently visited an office with a view to seeking out unregenerate ones.

To one clerk he put this question: "What is your pursuit in life?"

"That," said the clerk, "depends upon whether I am coming or going. It's the 6:30 in the morning and the 5:30 train in the evening."

Brief Tale of a Shad.

Bank
Yank
Plank
Blank.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

A UNITED RUSSIA

Professor Wiener Describes Remarkable Result, Long Desired by the Russian Government, That Was Produced in a Few Weeks by Germany

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. By Leo Wiener, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.

THE present war has united Russia as has nothing else since the Napoleonic invasion, and the result that the Russian Government has been unable to accomplish in a century "Germany has produced in a few weeks."

So declares Professor Wiener, himself a Russian by birth and education, with an intimate acquaintance of his native land, in a book notable for its close thinking, scholarly handling, wide vision, information, and general interest, in which the author surveys the chief characteristics of "the great and gifted Russian people, the latest in Europe to carry high the banner of modern civilization."

Yet, united as Russia is today, Mr. Wiener is quite certain that this unity of purpose in war does not mean, when peace comes, a change in the struggle for Russian freedom and the emancipation of the masses, a cessation of disunion and of the clash of opposing forces, unless the extremely improbable happens and the Government of autocracy "for once" becomes wise; unless the Government learns the lesson which is obvious in the present unity bred by war—that it is well for the governing class to have an undivided people back of it, and that it is better for the Government's own interests to have that unity than to force the people into hatred of their rulers, as has been the case in the ante-bellum days.

Has the spirit of revolutionary Russia been changed by the war? asks Mr. Wiener. Has a complete political metamorphosis taken place, in consequence of the contemporary unity, so that Russian minds accept as good the autocratic form of rule, so that they wish no more to have a larger measure of freedom, a wider and brighter horizon? By no means. Have the laborers forgotten their strikes and their political ideals? Not in the least. The old elements in the life of the nation are ready to go on again in the same old way of hostility and hatred when the war ends, if the Government does not itself have sense enough to learn lessons from the war and give to its subjects the wider freedom and additional advantages they demand.

Then what has united Russia in this amazing way? War, is the reply. But why should war do it? Because in this war the Russian people are giving expression to the identical love of freedom which is at the foundation of disunion in times of peace. The Russian people see clearly, holds the author, that the Prussian autocracy, if Germany wins, "would be a source of far greater danger to the Russian Nation than the brutal, but unorganized, tyranny of the Romanovs." Thus it is that the Russian masses unite with their own tyrants to defeat a tyranny which is far worse, because of its amazing organization, for, if the German system were imposed on Russians, "all possibility of real liberties would vanish for a century." Mr. Wiener goes on to make this prophecy:

> If Russia is victorious it will return to the chaotic state which preceded the war, and the nation must ultimately win those individualistic liberties which have constantly cropped out even under the most crushing oppression. It is doubtful whether a revolution will ever accomplish this, but it is evident that the constitutional ideas, which in the beginning of the nineteenth century found a lodging only among a small band of officers and intellectuals, now are understood and propagated among the workingmen and students at large, and the revolts of the peasants and mutinies of the soldiers of the last decade show that the Government's dependence on Hooligans and subservient minions will not save it from annihilation.

Elsewhere Professor Wiener also emphasizes his belief that the winning of Russian liberty is not destined to be accomplished by a revolution of the masses—"the possibility of a successful revolution from below is still very remote"—but there is to be seen a distinct movement in the direction of the peasants' intellectual emancipation, "and this presages a far more powerful revolution than the one aiming at mere political liberty." The future of Russia, he says, is to be decided not by the intellectuals or by officials, but by the peasants. He writes:

> When reformers will once come to see that their only hope of saving the country lies in giving the masses that education which they themselves need and want, and not that which the theoreticians want to foist upon them for their own advantages, they will lay the foundation for that greatness which is certainly in store for Russia.

Elsewhere Professor Wiener declares that one great lesson of the war is that universal education and culture are not a panacea for all ills, but he is there introducing the subject of the iron-bound, State-controlled, highly organized system of Prussian education, and is not dealing with the illumination of soul and mind which comes with the shedding of some general light of education upon vast masses now in darkest ignorance.

As far as intellectualism, used in a restricted sense, is concerned, Professor Wiener records the debt of Russia to Germany, and remarks that Russia, "even more than any other country, owes its intellectualism to German science and philosophy."

In his consideration of Russian characteristics, Mr. Wiener is emphatic in upholding the theory that "geography is a more potent factor in preserving basic characteristics than is nationality or race." Thus he points out that, though France has undergone violent and many changes since the days of Caesar, the attributes of the Gauls as described by the Roman conqueror are essentially the attributes of the French today.

So, too, of the Germans. Caesar's description of the Germans of his day is, says Mr. Wiener, "mutatis mutandis, true of the modern Prussians" and goes on to quote Caesar thus:

> Their whole life is addicted to hunting and war, and from infancy they are inured to fatigue and hardships. * * * They think it an argument of valor to expel their neighbors, and suffer none to settle near them. * * * Robbery has nothing infamous in it, when committed without the territories of the State to which they belong; they even pretend that it serves to exercise their youth and prevent the growth of sloth. When any of their Princes in this case offers himself publicly in council as a leader, such as approve of the expedition rise up, profess themselves ready to follow him, and are applauded by the whole multitude.

Professor Wiener then puts the query whether these statements do not explain, better than any "White Papers" or utterances of Bernhardi and Treitschke, "the reasons which actuate the Germans in the present, as well as any other war."

As the geographic situation has affected in much the same way through the centuries the various inhabitants of France and Germany, so has the geographic situation affected in much the same way through the ages the inhabitants of Russia, and Mr. Wiener goes on to give this picture:

> Neither the organization of the State, nor the Christian religion, nor the highest development of the sciences and the arts, has in the least obliterated the Celtic and the German soul. How much more must this be the case with the Russians, who have suffered more than any other European nation from the geographic factor, who have been so far removed from the foci of civilization that Greek and Roman culture and the activities of the mediaeval West have but faintly and at a very belated time penetrated the country, never affecting the masses deeply, and leaving them to their elemental forces!
>
> Here paganism and barbarism have survived until our own day, strangely mingling with the highest achievements of the human mind. Meekness and brutality, communism and the most advanced individualism, the strongest State and the weakest political consciousness, absence of race hatred and the most cruel "pogroms," the deepest religious nature and the most abject superstition, an all-pervading democracy and the most absolute monarchy, all these and more contradictions are the result of this unique jostling of mythical antiquity and stark reality—an eternal and inextricable enigma to the Western observer. Hence the totally contradictory valuations which are found in books on Russia, on the basis of the same data.

The chief trouble with the political situation of Russia, in the belief of the author, is that the Government has turned to Prussia for a model in State managing, the Government accordingly being "essentially Prussian" in its policy, while it depends in large measure—or has so depended in the past—upon German officials to carry into effect its brutal decrees. The Russian Government, Professor Wiener holds, is "as stupid as it is brutal." Had it turned from the Prussian model of government, the rulers of Russia would long ago have been successful in uniting the nation.

Mr. Wiener remarks that the Russian people have no racial prejudices whatever, although Russians strongly dislike those Germans who have been in Russian official service. German farmers and merchants have won the liking of the masses because of their efficiency and progressive methods, but the liking can seldom be said to be love.

As for the Jews, the author declares that no antipathy is felt for them either by the intellectuals or the masses. He says that examination of the treatment of the Jews indicates that "the bloodthirsty policy of the Russian Government against the Jews was directly inaugurated by the German von Plehve in the service of Russian autocracy."

In discussing the national ideals of Russian literature, Professor Wiener remarks that the peculiar genius of the Russian people is the bringing of its literature into direct relation to life and the abandonment of traditional canons. After reviewing the work of some of the master writers of Russia, Mr. Wiener says that "wherever we turn, we have some aspect of the great literature of pity, which is distinctly an outward manifestation of the crude, superstitious, unthinking, but essentially Christian attitude of the Russian masses."

A NEW SOUTH AMERICA

Professor Ross Furnishes a Study Delightfully Aloof from Traditional Lines in His Record of Recent Travel South of Panama

SOUTH OF PANAMA. By Edward Alsworth Ross, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin. New York: The Century Company.

IN the preface to his really admirable book Professor Ross tells of an American Consul who remarked when he heard that the professor was going to write about the South American republics:

"No doubt you will always bear in mind that it is the traditional policy of the United States to cultivate their friendship."

"I have done nothing of the sort!" is the pithy comment to this by the author. In it is the key to the whole book.

Professor Ross gives us a new South America. He has eschewed the usual enthusiastic descriptions of scenery and costumes and architecture, eschewed also the conventional tirades against dirt and slow trains and bad hotels and the "mañana" habit. Instead he tries hard to get at the real South America and the real South Americans, to show not only their shortcomings but the causes underlying them.

In addition to this, Professor Ross is a first-class writer, one of those who make whatever they touch readable. Small wonder that the result is a book which for scholarly study and literary charm has had no rival for a long time except James Bryce's excellent work. So far removed is Professor Ross's work from the average superficial and unsatisfactory record of travel in South America that it may be truthfully said that any reader closing it, if asked to give Professor Ross's itinerary, instead of saying "he went from Panama to Peru, from there to Chile, then over the Andes and through the Argentine," would be inclined to give it somewhat like this: "He went from the caste system to the moral standing of the various republics, and then, after spending some time on education and religion, he wound up with an interesting journey through the political situation."

It must not be thought that because Professor Ross recognizes the faults of South American civilization he is unsympathetic to its people and incapable of understanding the handicaps against which they labor. Far from it. He does not believe that North Americans are *per se* superior to their neighbors of the south; environment, he thinks, had a great deal to do with our advance and with South American backwardness.

"The one certainty in approaching South American politics is that they cannot possibly be like those of the United States," writes Professor Ross. And again:

> It would be unpardonable for us ever to be puffed up because we enjoy better social and civic health than is usual in South America. If our forefathers had found here precious metals and several millions of agricultural Indians our social development would have resembled that of the people that grew up in New Spain. Not race accounts for the contrast in destiny between the two Americas, nor yet the personal virtues of the original settlers, but circumstances.

Over and over again Professor Ross's pages show how closely he has studied his field, how conscientiously he has sought to explain it. One interesting theory touched upon by him is that the slowness of South America—or most of it—to advance along the road of progress is due, in part, to the fact that, under Spanish domination, there was a continual influx of pure white Spaniards, who, whatever their faults, were a good element, whereas now affairs are given over entirely to natives of a stock which, having suffered from the enervating climate for generations, is not capable of governing and developing the country as well as those looked upon by them as oppressors.

In the province of education he calls attention to defects in the South American character which have been corrected, as a rule, only where foreign pedagogues have helped out. Professor Ross talked with one enlightened South American, who said:

> The Latin is so fond of the theory of whatever he undertakes to do that he is apt to lose sight of the concrete. He will work out elaborate plans for an educational system—course of study, scheme of examinations and promotions, and all that—but loses sight of that simple concrete thing, *the child*, for whom the system exists and whom it must fit. * * *
>
> You Americans let the theory of a thing * * * develop little by little out of your experiences in dealing with the concrete.

In addition to this unfortunate theoretical method of education the American investigator found a decided aversion on the part of the lower classes in many parts of South America to having their children taught, coupled with unwillingness on the part of the higher classes to

S. F. B. MORSE

Telegraph Inventor's Letters and Journals

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE: HIS LETTERS AND JOURNALS. Edited and supplemented by his son, Edward Lind Morse. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes. $3.50.

SO completely has Professor Morse's invention of the telegraph overshadowed his other work that the world has half forgotten that he painted portraits of such men as President Monroe, Henry Clay, Lafayette, and Thorwaldsen. That he was an artist of some permanent merit is indicated by the fact that the Metropolitan Museum still treasures some of his canvases. Yet these portraits he regarded as mere pot-boilers. Just a century ago he wrote from London to his parents:

> Had I no higher thoughts than being a first-rate portrait painter I would have chosen a far different profession. My ambition is to be among those who shall revive the splendor of the fifteenth century, to rival the genius of a Raphael, a Michael Angelo, or a Titian; my ambition is to be enlisted in the constellation of genius now rising in this country.

Two things the artist-inventor's son has accomplished in these rather bulky volumes; He has given the first adequate account of his father's artistic career, and he has established beyond cavil that Morse and no other invented the electric telegraph. The latter half of the work, which deals with the invention, is less interesting than the earlier chapters, however, because it has to deal so largely with the dust of forgotten controversies.

The telegraph is so distinctly a thing of our own time that one feels a bit of surprise on being reminded that its inventor was born in Charlestown, Mass., when George Washington was President, and that he was a rising young artist in London, studying under Washington Allston during the war of 1812. There, too, he met the veteran American artist, Benjamin West, who, pointing to a picture of George III., said: "The King was sitting to me for that portrait when the box containing the American Declaration of Independence was handed to him." Young Morse had intimate glimpses of Coleridge, helped to shout "Vive le roi!" in Paris when Louis XVIII. returned to the throne, and was dining in London with Wilberforce the night the victory of Waterloo was announced.

After several years of study he returned to America, married happily, and began the long, heartbreaking, and never very successful struggle to make a living as a painter. By 1825 he had won sufficient reputation to be chosen by the City of New York to paint the full-length portrait of Lafayette which still hangs in the City Hall. He was working on this when the sudden death of his wife occurred. That was the first tragedy of his life.

The second, marking the death of his hopes as an artist, did not come until 1837, when he was 46 years old. He had applied for a commission to paint one of the four large panels in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington and was on a fair way to get it when his impulsive friend, J. Fenimore Cooper, defeated his chances by means of an open letter on his behalf, which offended the powers at Washington. His name was rejected, and the episode left him discouraged and stunned. The loss of that coveted commission drove him to abandon painting and devote himself to his invention. The road in that direction was no less rocky, but it led to a fame which he never could have approached as an artist.

Controversies as to Professor Morse's right to be known as the inventor of the telegraph have persisted to the present day, but these volumes ought to end them forever. One illustration in itself is almost enough to do it—the one reproducing Morse's first drawings from his notebook of 1832 and showing the dot-and-dash alphabet and the actual arrangement of magnet and lever still used in the receiving instruments of today. The whole idea is there in embryo. It came to him in a flash on shipboard while talking to a Dr. Jackson about the mysterious ways of electricity. Twelve hard years were to intervene between that inspiration and its realization, and other men had to help, but in the presence of those primitive sketches all attempts to rob him of the chief honor fail into oblivion.

With the help of his father's journals and many new letters the son has told again the story of those years of struggle. When experimenting with his first instruments in 1837 Morse occupied a small room in the University of New York, Washington Square, where he had obtained a minor professorship. He neglected everything else for the great idea that gripped him, and at times he had not enough money to buy food. For years he prepared his own meals to save cost. All that he could earn or get others to invest went into the long, futile struggle to get some Government to try his invention. Every nation of Europe refused it—and later adopted it without saying by your leave, when its superiority had been demonstrated.

The story of the years of effort to get a small appropriation from Congress is more or less familiar, but one still finds a thrill in the dramatic suspense of those fateful hours of 1844 when the bill appropriating $30,000 for the experiment hung in the balance, and the weary inventor waited desperately in the Senate gallery, knowing that if it failed to pass he would have to go back to New York with only a fraction of a dollar in his pocket.

The bill passed by a close margin, the historic wire from Washington to Baltimore astonished the world, and the seedy professor whom the university janitor had sneered at became the lion of the hour. His son notes that even then he was willing to sell his invention to the American Government for $100,000. Today the existing telegraph lines would cost the Government $500,000,000. Success had come to the inventor, but it brought new troubles. The attempts of various men to seize his glory and profits kept him busy during most of his remaining years, but in the end the highest courts confirmed his rights. Those who are still curious to know what help came to him from Alfred Vail, what hindrances from F. O. J. Smith, what scientific ideas from Professor Henry, and all the other controversial points involved, will find them duly set forth here in an evident spirit of justice by his son.

These volumes, as their title implies, are made up chiefly of Morse's letters and journals, but the connective tissue supplied by the editor is an essential part of the organic whole. Edward Lind Morse has not concealed the peculiarities and occasional defects of his father. One comes upon Professor Morse's defense of slavery with a mild shock of surprise, but it is easy to see that it was of a piece with the old-fashioned piety which ruled his life. He found nothing in the Bible condemning slavery, therefore slavery was divinely approved. The total impression gained from these volumes is that of a sterling character, simple, upright, and forceful.

The only satisfactory biography of S. F. B. Morse hitherto has been the single volume by S. Irenaeus Prime, which is frequently quoted in the present work; but henceforth the "Letters and Journals" must stand as the final authority on the subject. The editor has done his work in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. EDWIN L. SHUMAN.

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WAR'S NEW WEAPONS

The New York Times Review of Books:

IN what evidently purports to be a review of my book entitled "War's New Weapons," you take it upon yourself to single out a few passages with the obvious intention of forcing the ethical viewpoint upon your readers and to brand me as a pro-German. The book is not concerned with ethical or moral issues, unlike other war books, but is entirely devoted to the practical military issues of the war. Hence, it seems to me, the ethical view which you insist on is entirely misplaced, and just as uncalled for as would be an appraisement of your editorial writers based on the military standard of efficiency governing the General Staff officers of the army.

A war book that merely discusses political, ethical, and moral topics—and nine out of every ten published confine themselves to that—is easily enough appraised by the ordinary reviewer, but a war book in which the changes in the practical and technical aspects of military science are set forth as they are in "War's New Weapons" must be reviewed by a person with a comprehensive knowledge of military technique and not to use the apparent partiality in the lists as proof of your own assertion that I have allowed my sympathies to "run away" with me. Of course, you could not know that "War's New Weapons" was written in October, November, and December, being originally scheduled for Christmas publication. Neither were you supposed to know that after having finished the volume, in order to meet the publisher's wishes for holiday publication, I was prevented from making additions and alterations to the paged proofs, as the war progressed, since this would break up the form. As the war failed to stop right there it was impossible for me to catch up with it, my last sentence being penned in December. It is unfortunate that three months should elapse before the book I finished under pressure could be brought out in April, and I am astonished that you were not apprised of this intervening delay by the publishers. I trust this explanation will suffice to persuade you, as well as the readers of THE TIMES, that I am not guilty of intentional partiality to what you call the "German Cause," since the events you censure me for omitting in its favor took place after I finished writing the book. The fact that you were not informed of the intervening delay places you in an awkward position as a reviewer and me as a writer.

Had you known that the chapter on turret forts and 42-centimeter mortars was written in November, when even the best-informed authorities here were at sea in the technicalities involved, you would not have wasted space in speculating upon my attitude as being pro or anti, I feel sure. And, as to your interpretation of what you call my "sympathies," you have certainly chosen the wrong word. I have no "sympathies" whatever.

While I have no sympathies, I admire Germany, not for what she is but for what she has accomplished. I like France for what she is, Russia for what she promises to be, and England for what she has shown herself to be. I can well understand that one needs to have been born a German, which I was not, to like or even approve the efficient disciplinary methods of the German Government. The very fact that I am not attracted to the Germans themselves but merely admire their wonderful accomplishments is the premise on which "War's New Weapons" has been written. My attempt to do the Germans justice for what they have achieved in the military sense has caused you to attribute to me sympathies which I do not entertain, and it is for the purpose of correcting the false impression thereby created that I write you this letter. HROLF VON DEWITZ.

New York, April 20.

P. S.—By the way, if you will turn to Page 155 of "War's New Weapons" you

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by the average reviewer. In one respect your review is justified.

You accuse me of partiality to the German cause by quoting in my list of losses only German victories and purposely omitting certain of the allied victories such as the battle off the Falkland Islands and the second North Sea raid. To this I do not plead guilty; however, I realize that saturated as you are with the ethical motive there was hardly any course left for you to pursue than will discover that I give the English credit for the Falkland engagements in unmistakable language. In fact, I devoted a page and a half to crediting the British Admiral with "tactical efficiency in rounding up and destroying an elusive enemy without much damage to his own squadron," &c. Later on I state that the "advantage was with the British, but the Germans reaped the glory." In order that this might not be misapplied, I added the following sentence, which clearly shows that it never entered my mind to belittle the British: "I do not mean to intimate by this that valor is a historical rather than an active quality in the British Navy. The dash of an English submarine below several rows of anchor-mines guarding the Dardanelles, resulting in the sinking of an obsolete Turkish battleship, proves that the British are not content with sporting the laurels of gallant traditions, but quite capable of emulating the Germans in adventuresome exploits."

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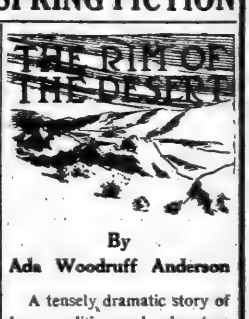

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Publishers Little, Brown & Company, Boston

THREE years ago there was one man in Europe who had a political sight so clear that his words then written seem today uncanny in their wisdom. * * * The seer who thus saw is Dr. Charles Sarolea, who recently came to the United States in the interests of his country; one of the most distinguished of Belgian scholars, a friend of King Albert, and for the last twenty-one years head of the French and Romance Department at the University of Edinburgh.

—N. Y. Times, April 18th.

— THE —

Anglo-German Problem

by

Charles Sarolea, Litt. D.

12°. $1.00 net, postage extra.

Clear, sane, calm, logical, strong—such is Dr. Sarolea's book, with its "rare perspicacity" and "remarkable sense of political realities," in the words of King Albert's appreciation of the work.

—N. Y. Times, April 18th.

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

having the minds of their inferiors "disturbed" by education. Good results, however, were obtained, he found, when foreign school teachers—Americans, Germans, &c.—took the young South Americans in hand.

It must be borne in mind that much of what Professor Ross says does not refer to those parts of South America to which tourists and other writers usually devote most time—Chile and Argentina. Herein, in fact, lies one of the principal merits of his book. Instead of trying to draw conclusions based entirely on conditions in those countries, the Wisconsin writer has generalized from what he saw in regions which many a writer has either skimmed over casually or not touched upon at all.

Professor Ross went up from the steaming hot Pacific port of Buenaventura to Cali, tucked far away in the interior of Colombia, a place as primitive as when it was founded by the Spaniards. He took the long journey from Guayaquil, the principal seaport of Ecuador, to Quito, its capital, through "an avenue of volcanoes," and devoted a great deal of attention to that most neglected, perhaps, of all the South American republics. He studied Lima, capital of Peru, and Cuzco, the splendid ruined metropolis of the Incas, and Arequipa, enthroned amid snow peaks, and La Paz, "as sensational as a bullfighter"; and everywhere he found food for reflection. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia are, in some ways, utterly different from their more pushing neighbors to the south; therefore a general book on South America gains greatly in value when its author has known how to weld the study of the two extremes into a lucid whole.

Professor Ross touches upon such varied phases of South American life as to make the reader marvel at his catholicity of vision. The fatal effects of the climate on energy and morals and stamina; the Old-World courtesy of South Americans; the superiority of the women over the men in character; the lack of genuine college life among students—these are only a few South American manifestations which the professor takes up. Whatever his subject, he never loses his lightness of touch, yet he never seems superficial.

His gayety of style keeps cropping out even in the midst of the most serious subjects. As a prelude to a learned disquisition on Chile, he remarks that the seasons down there are the reverse of ours, so that our poets would have to reverse their allusions completely. A Chilean Keats, we are told, would sing of "drear-nighted June," a Chilean Coleridge of the "leafy month of December"; a certain famous song would have to be changed in Chile to "Oh, That We Two Were Novembering!" Warming up to his delicious paradox, Professor Ross tells how a Chilean Lowell would warble "What is so rare as a day in December?" while a Tennyson of that strange land would construct a refrain thus:

For I'm to be Queen of the November, mother,
I'm to be Queen of the November!

That is only one sample. The book abounds in delightful bits. They add greatly to its charm and detract nothing from its value.

THE PANAMA CANAL

WHO STARTED THE PANAMA CANAL AND ITS RAILROAD? By Charles E. A. MacGeachey. Illustrated. New York: M. B. Brown Printing and Bidding Company. 25 cents.

Mr. MacGeachey's interesting pamphlet is in the nature of a footnote to the long history of the idea and final making of the Panama Canal. He takes up a hitherto unrecorded episode in the development of the idea of the possibility of the canal with which his father, Colonel Edward MacGeachey of the Engineering Corps of the British Army, was associated, and tells the full story of that gentleman's efforts to induce first the British and then the French Government to undertake the enterprise. He first conceived the project in 1840, and five years later, at his own expense, explored and surveyed the isthmus morass in four directions from ocean to ocean. Receiving no encouragement, he donated his canal surveys to France, where they became the basis of de Lesseps's work, and the railroad surveys to the United States. The British Government hesitated for some time over his project, but finally withdrew its sanction because the unhealthful climate of the isthmus was believed to offer an insurmountable obstacle to the construction of either the railroad or the canal. The work is copiously illustrated with reproductions of Colonel MacGeachey's surveys, sketches, and plans and with portraits.

LATEST FICTION

Good Detective Stories—Books by Honore Willsie, Marcus Horton, and Others

THE HAND OF PERIL. By Arthur Stringer. Frontispiece in Color by C. W. Hood. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

THE WHITE ALLEY. By Carolyn Wells. Frontispiece in Color by Gayle Hoskins. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A SILENT WITNESS. By R. Austin Freeman. Illustrated by H. Weston Taylor. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.20.

MR. STRINGER writes detective novels out of much knowledge of criminal psychology and of detective methods and with peculiar facility and resourcefulness in the invention of means to keep the balance swaying between the criminals and their pursuers, so that first one side and then the other seems to hold the final advantage. This adroitness is especially marked in this new story, which deals with the operations of a band of counterfeiters and the efforts of a Secret Service detective to run them to earth. The head of the band is an able and conscienceless criminal who has some notion of upsetting the United States by unloading into its commerce millions of dollars of counterfeit money and so destroying the integrity of its currency. He also traffics in whatever other forgeries come handy, passports, old masters' paintings, prints of fortifications. The clever hand responsible for the execution of all these things belongs to a lovely young woman, his daughter, whom he has educated and trained for just this purpose. But the reader is very quickly made to understand, by the girl's appearance and her attitude toward the others, that she is of different fibre, and a certain amount of mystery as to who she is and why she is associated with this band of criminals gives an added interest to the pursuit of the evildoers and to the sentiment that soon develops between her and the man who is constantly keen on the trail of her father and his friends.

The story opens in Paris, where the Secret Service man makes his way into the apartment of the band, opens their safe, and is scrutinizing some of their finest work in American bills when, one after another, four of them close in upon him and the leader quickly evolves a plan for making him commit suicide while the girl forges his handwriting and signature in a note of farewell. The scene shifts to Palermo, then to New York, where the band engages in various kinds of audacious criminality and the detective has many exciting and perilous moments, and the tale finally comes to its end in Rome. It is a clever and ingenious story of crime and its checkmating, although it shows evidences of haste and carelessness in the manner of its telling.

"The White Alley" is the sixth novel by Miss Wells in which her suave and polished detective, Fleming Stone, has appeared at the necessary moment to solve a mystery and place the responsibility for crime upon unsuspected shoulders. In this new book he is not brought into the action until almost the end of the story, when suspicion, after hovering around the head of the lovely heroine, has turned to certainty in the minds of all the other characters and settled upon the former secretary of the dead man.

The scene of the mystery is a fine old mansion and its grounds just above New York, and the occasion is a house party which the owner of the estate, a middle aged, wealthy man, stern and precise, gives in honor of his fiancée. One morning the host is missing and presently his dead body is found concealed in the cellar. An ingenious, complete and up-to-date burglar alarm system takes an important part in the story, helping to deepen the mystery. Some of Miss Wells's characteristic humor and cleverness mark the conversations in the early chapters and the outlining of the character of the heroine, although it is of the sketchiest sort, deserves a word of praise for the lightness of touch and the truth with which her irresponsibility, her coquetry and her appetite for masculine admiration are portrayed. But one must admit that the author's admiring descriptions of her sometimes approach the mawkish. As for Fleming Stone and his work, he goes through the task set for him with even more celerity and dispatch than one is accustomed to expect in these superhuman detectives of fiction.

The great unraveler of Mr. Freeman's story is Dr. Thorndyke, medico-legal lecturer and expert in a London medical college. His methods are somewhat akin to those of Sherlock Holmes, in that he notes all manner of small circumstances, combines these with his wide knowledge of medical science and of men, and uses a keen, deductive mind to draw from them his conclusions. He does not work his way immediately to the heart of the mystery, as writers of such stories too often allow their detectives to do, but patiently takes up one baffling obstacle after another while the reader works along with him through more than 300 pages before the puzzling and complicated affair becomes clear. "A Silent Witness" is an unusually clever and interesting detective novel, although somewhat wordy in the telling, whose conspiracies and complications depend a good deal upon scientific theories and facts for their solution. The slender thread of a love story runs through the tale, most of whose scenes are set in and about London.

BRED OF THE DESERT

BRED OF THE DESERT. By Marcus Horton. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30.

HERE at last is a story about a horse worthy to be classed with some of the notable interpretations of dog character and life in fiction. The sympathy and the verisimilitude with which it is written ought to bring it warm and quick welcome from all lovers of the horse, while the interesting story it tells with skill and color, humor and emotional suspense, may be trusted to find for it many admirers among those who like a well-told, absorbing tale.

Its hero is a horse, a fine, black animal born of a patient old rack-o'-bones of a mother and an unknown father on a desert road in New Mexico, while the owner of the mare waited beside the trail and made bets with a fellow Mexican—bets that mounted rapidly until they included all the money of both men, their horses, wagons, harness, and even the unborn colt. The Mexican of New Mexico, who appears in the story in considerable number and variety, is one of the joys of the book. The author deserves much commendation for the humor and life-likeness of the several portrayals. His touch is light and laughing, but his hand is firm and his knowledge of the type is evidently wide and varied.

From his unknown sire the black colt has drawn many of the qualities of the thoroughbred, and as he grows in strength, grace and beauty admiring eyes are everywhere bent upon him. He has many vicissitudes of ownership and experience, and finally he becomes a crucial factor in a love affair between a Western girl and a man from the East. The man is just dawdling about the plains and deserts of the Southwest and the girl, who is thoroughly Western in her viewpoint although she has assimilated some education and culture in the East, does not approve of a man spending his life in that way. In the course of his endeavor to prove that he is a man's-size man he has some wild and perilous experiences on the desert with thieves and outlaws and a detachment of troops. And finally, when his affairs are at the worst, he witnesses a battle to the death between the black horse and a gray demon of a stallion which Mr. Horton describes with thrilling effect.

But although people play a prominent part in the story's action—Mexicans, outlaws, the charming girl, the idling man, and others—it is the black horse that is usually the centre of interest and the account of him, his development, his attitude toward those around him, his reactions to his varying environments is done with remarkable subtility, but with such honesty and simplicity as have kept the author from falling into those pits which writers about animals so often dig with their too subtle pens. He never forgets that this splendid black horse is just a horse and he does not seek to endow him with super-horse qualities of mind and soul. The story, a good and enjoyable story in itself, embodies a study in horse psychology that even the skeptic about animal intelligence can accept as honest and believable. A word of praise is due also for the local Southwestern coloring, in New Mexico and Arizona, which is vivid and true, whether in Mexican hamlet, cultivated ranch, or desert wastes.

STILL JIM

STILL JIM. By Honore Willsie. Frontispiece in color by W. Herbert Dunton and illustrations in black and white by J. Scott Williams. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

SOME of the biggest and most momentous things, some of the most significant problems in the life of this country, make the very structure of Mrs. Willsie's new novel and she writes of them with intelligence and imagination and in a style so

(Continued on Page 174)

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WAR AND SURGERY

Dr. Souttar Tells of Field Work in Belgium

A SURGEON IN BELGIUM. By H. S. Souttar, F. R. C. S. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.40.

THE THIRD GREAT WAR, 1914-15, IN RELATION TO MODERN HISTORY. By Laurie Magnus, M. A., with a foreword by George Haven Putnam. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

PARIS WAITS. By M. E. Clarke. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE one bright spot in the horrors of the war is the work done by the medical corps. Not only has it been marked, as ever, by the greatest devotion and bravery, but it has also been far more successful than before in the results it has achieved. Of what was accomplished in Belgium at the beginning of the war Dr. H. S. Souttar, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and an assistant surgeon at the West London Hospital, has told in a singularly interesting book, "A Surgeon in Belgium." It is interesting to the layman who knows nothing of the mysteries of the operating room, yet the medical man will gain from it a few hints of what were the most important aspects of the work from the professional point of view.

Dr. Souttar was Surgeon in Chief of the Belgian Field Hospital and as such was for several weeks in Antwerp. There he worked under the most favorable conditions, and he remarks upon the marvelous recoveries which his patients made and the fact that not once was it necessary for him to resort to amputation. He is particularly proud of the use that was made of steel plates. He describes wounds in the thigh in which several inches of bone had been entirely destroyed. It did not seem possible to do anything at all until they tried the introduction of these plates. So completely successful were they that in one case within ten days the patient was hobbling about the ward.

It must be admitted, however, that he was doing it in a terrible emergency. The Germans had begun to bombard Antwerp, and all the patients had to be moved from the upper floors to the basement. With the utmost haste this was done, and Dr. Souttar draws a graphic picture of the doctors, nurses and orderlies conveying their helpless charges to comparative safety at the imminent risk of their own lives. Then came the escape from the doomed city in a number of motor omnibuses. Across a bridge, threatened any minute by a storm of shells, along dark roads lit up only by the light of artillery or burning houses, and keeping ahead of the Germans sometimes hardly by minutes, the hospital had to move, and it was only by rare good fortune that it won its way through.

For the English nurses Dr. Souttar cannot say too much; for the Belgian troops he has the most profound admiration, but when he speaks of the Germans he can hardly contain himself. He is speaking of the things he actually saw and his language could hardly be stronger.

As he describes a visit to Termonde he tells how the only houses left unburned were those certified by Lieutenant Breitfuss as belonging to "gute Leute," and he writes: "One could almost hear the devil laughing at the handiwork of his children." As he records his visit to a château and speaks of the furniture wantonly smashed and the clothing deliberately torn to pieces, he says:

> There are things in Belgium for which blood alone can atone. Woe to us if, when our interests are satisfied, we sheath the sword, and forget the ruined homes, the murdered children of Belgium, the desecrated altar of the God in whose name we fight!

As he remembers the flight from Antwerp, he calls to mind

> One row of little children, which will live forever in my memory, tiny mites sitting together on a bank by the roadside. . . . Germany will have to pay for Louvain and Termonde. It is not with man that she will have to settle for that row of little children.

At Furnes Dr. Souttar met with much greater difficulties than he had experienced at Antwerp. There he had merely a hospital whose beds were piles of straw; he was much closer the firing lines and the wounds were very much more serious, and by some unlucky chance his unit had all their important instruments stolen. He tells how he was compelled to receive cases, every one of them desperate, for only such were sent him, and do his best for them with merely two scalpels, six artery forceps, two dissecting forceps, and a finger-saw. Yet he managed to alleviate much of the suffering and to save many lives, and by common sense methods met the wounded in some sort of shape to continue their journey to the base.

It was there that the hospital was visited by the Queen of the Belgians, and Dr. Souttar tells how kindly she moved among the shattered men and the devotion they felt for her. Here also sometimes came King Albert, and of him it is written: "It was good to see the faces light up as he entered a ward, to see heads painfully raised to gaze after no splendid uniform, but a man."

***

This war must be the last, all men declare, but its chance of being so depends almost entirely upon the settlement at which those who negotiate the peace arrive. This is the third great European war in two hundred years, and at the end of the other two it was hoped that an enduring peace had been contrived. Both the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 and the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 failed to provide the basis upon which peace for Europe could firmly rest, and something more effective must be found in these present times if the blood which is being spilled today is not to be shed in vain.

It is with the hope of gleaning from history the secret that may guide the future negotiators to success that Laurie Magnus had written his "Third Great War, 1914-15, Considered in Relation to Modern History." As Mr. George Haven Putnam describes in his foreword, he has not sought the cause of the present strife but how to avert its renewal, and he has examined the state of Europe as it was left by the Thirty Years' War and as it was affected by the gradual working out of the forces which were molding its fortunes.

In Prussia and the Hohenzollern he sees the evil genius of Europe. As he tells of the boundaries of the territories left in the hands of the Great Elector at the close of the Thirty Years' War he says the "Hohenzollern has been rectifying them ever since. * * * The Bourbon ceased to oppress, not indeed by the action of the diplomatists who made peace with him in 1713, but by the action of his own subjects eighty years afterward; the Buonaparte, as we shall see, came and went, meteoric in his passage and his power; the Hohenzollern, greedy and rapacious, indifferent to other interests but his own, and, therefore, insensible to honor, has revived in each generation the characteristics of Louis XIV.'s contemporary; he has shown himself uniformly dissatisfied with his constantly extended realm, and still worships in the twentieth century the same gods of militarism and absolutism to which he bowed in the fallen temple of the Bourbon."

So Mr. Magnus describes the Prussianization of German culture. He tells how Bismarck set up a view of it which would have been hateful to Lessing, to Goethe, to Arndt, and he narrates how the very men who made Germany great in the War of Liberation were met with ingratitude, as the noble aspirations they had invoked proved distasteful to the terrible Hohenzollern spirit.

So he asks that, when the time for the settlement comes and men once more face the task of laying the foundations of the Europe of the future, the beliefs that Prussianism has inculcated through the entire German nation be crushed for ever. German Kultur must be overthrown and the ideals of democracy and truth restored. For this, Mr. Magnus asserts, nothing but the complete success of the Allies will do. A partial success of the enemy, even a stalemate of war, would be fatal to an abiding peace, and it is the duty of the Allies to fight on until they can make the restoration of the Hohenzollern ideal an impossibility. Thus only will they perform their duty to civilization and give to Europe the prospect of a long period of peace.

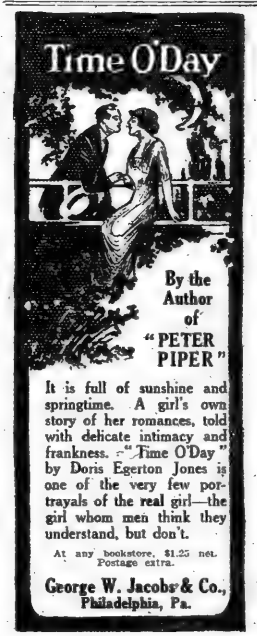
***

In Paris the full meaning of the great struggle in which France is engaged has been fully felt. It was through Paris that the hundreds of thousands of soldiers had to pass, as they came up for mobilization. It was in Paris that the wheels of a great city were suddenly stopped, as men of every calling were forced to drop their business and hurry to the colors. It was from Paris that the great exodus occurred as the forces of von Kluck drew daily nearer. Yet it was in the midst of Paris that no small part of the life of the nation had still to be transacted, in spite of the peril of war.

How Paris felt, what Paris did, and in what spirit it met the great crisis, which was so near a disaster, is told by Mrs. M. E. Clarke in a series of papers which she has published under the title of "Paris Waits." They pretend to be nothing but pleasantly written sketches of what she saw in her daily round, but they give an excellent impression of what the early days of the war meant to one who lived through them. Other writers have dwelt more on the horrors of the time, and have spoken of the confusion and miseries of those who fled before the invasion they were sure was imminent. Mrs. Clarke, as she stayed in the city, saw more of that great portion of its population who stayed prepared to face whatever the fortune of war might bring them.

So she speaks of the women who hid their anxiety for their men-folk and went about their daily tasks, and she tells of the quiet streets with the children playing along them as their mothers sat at their doors and waited. Courtesy and kindliness she saw increase under the shadow of the great peril, and she can look back on her experiences last August with something besides regret.

Then as the tide of war turned back from Paris Mrs. Clarke writes of the work of the hospitals and the organization of philanthropy. She describes the arrival of the Anglo-Indian troops and the impression they produced on the French. She notes the small things and tells us about them, and leaves with us an agreeable impression of how France has met her trial.



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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1915.

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DANTE—1265-1915

NEXT year a goodly portion of the world will observe the tercentenary of SHAKESPEARE'S death; another portion, for a similar reason, will honor the memory of CERVANTES; this month the 650th anniversary of the birth of DANTE will be celebrated. Of the great national poets of modern times the Italian has the precedence in point of age; as regards influence, that critic would be bold indeed who would attempt to gauge the impress left upon the literatures of the world by the author of the greatest religious epic conceived by a Christian poet. Upon English letters DANTE'S influence has been appreciably exerted for centuries. It was not, however, until the recent era of D. G. ROSSETTI and the poets and painters associated with him that the art of the Florentine received full recognition in English literature. Since that time, now more than half a century ago, the study of DANTE has increased with us. It is safe to say, indeed, that to the average student of literature in this country and England neither "The Iliad" nor "The Æneid" is today more familiar than the "Divina Commedia"—and this marks a broadening in national scholarship quite inconceivable to the England and America of JOHNSON'S day. Italy will doubtless observe the DANTE centenary with the pomp and circumstance befitting so notable an occasion. The tributes paid to her idolized national poet will be followed with sympathetic appreciation in this country. Here, it is worth recording, we have, in celebration of the event, perhaps the most suitable tribute that a foreign nation can offer—a new translation of the "Divina Commedia" that in several respects appears to be a more adequate reflection of the spirit and letter of the original than any of the existing versions in English. A careful review of this translation will be published in the next number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE part to be played by the United States in the war has been, inevitably, a feature of growing importance in the literature created by the conflict among European nations. Magazine articles and books have been devoted to a discussion of this country's ability to defend itself from foreign invasion, and the views put forth on the subject have ranged from the extremes of conservatism to the positive declaration that war is inevitable and imminent contained in Mr. HUDSON MAXIM'S "Defenseless America," published this week. But the final word on the sensational side of the theme seems to be reserved for Mr. CLEVELAND MOFFETT, whose serial story of "The Conquest of America" commences in this month's McClure's Magazine. That this coming conquest will be marked by that "punch" and "rapidity of movement" so essential to the art of the romancer, if not to the more prosaic methods of the historian, is evident from this summary of things that happen in the initial installment of Mr. MOFFETT'S story:

> The Gatun Locks destroyed and the United States fleet bottled in the Pacific.
> A German fleet carrying 150,000 men anchored off East Hampton, N. Y.
> An underwater and aerial battle, in which American air craft and submarines are destroyed.
> The landing of the army of invasion, and its victorious march to New York City.
> The capture of Brooklyn and the dynamiting of the East River bridges.
> The destruction of the Woolworth and the Singer Building towers from the Brooklyn shore.
> The mowing down of thousands in the packed streets of New York by machine guns.

In the June number of the magazine the fate of New York is decided, the victorious invaders occupy New England and destroy Boston. Conspicuous among those who take part in these events are such people as Colonel ROOSEVELT, General VILLA, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JOHN WANAMAKER, Colonel HARVEY, ex-President WILSON, WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, SAMUEL GOMPERS, JOHN DREW, Cardinal FARLEY—there is a flavor of variety in the dramatis personæ, indeed, that would be hard to equal in any fiction ancient or modern. But that seems appropriate enough in the conquest of America.

UNTIL now the omission of anything like "war fiction" from the lists of best sellers has been sufficiently noticeable to arouse comment. The record was broken, however, in March, when "Who Goes There!" by ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, contested for third place with Miss BAILEY'S "Contrary Mary" on The Bookman's list of six best-selling books of fiction for the month. Mr. TARKINGTON'S "The Turmoil" stands first on this list by an unusually large preponderance of votes, and is followed by CONAN DOYLE'S "The Valley of Fear"; fifth and sixth on the record are POOLE'S "The Habour" and GREY'S "The Lone Star Ranger." Thus, in a way, Mr. CHAMBERS is the first to make the European war a popular theme in fiction. Whether this is due to the intrinsic merit of "Who Goes There!" to interest in its theme, or to the drawing quality of the author's name will have to be left to the decision of the individual readers of the book. At any rate, the latter was voted particularly worth while by the fiction readers of Boston, Louisville, Rochester, and, in lesser degree, Albany, Jacksonville, Milwaukee, New Haven, Worcester, Cincinnati, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Buffalo, and Providence. On the non-fiction list for March out of twelve leading books only three are unrelated to the war.

WRITERS of tales of adventure—and, in behalf of those who look to fiction for genuine entertainment, we could wish that such writers were more numerous—would do well to peruse a short essay on this delectable branch of literature appearing in the current number of the Unpopular Review. The essayist, having the courage of his convictions and hence voicing a feeling that must have stirred within many a reader, particularly deplores the presence of the heroine in this type of romance. "How many good tales," he exclaims, "have thus been spoilt!" It was STEVENSON alone, according to him, who dared to ignore the traditional demand for a female adventurer—

> How often, under COOPER'S deliberate guidance, have we yearned for something or somebody to snatch away the pale heroine, so that at last the sculping might begin? What an incumbrance the same ubiquitous person is, in CLARK RUSSELL'S shipwrecks! She is a plague in SCOTT. She is simply intolerable in RIDER HAGGARD, where she combines the dread statelines of the Queen, the style of the professional elocutionist, and the talkativeness of a cook off duty. She is acceptable in DEFOE, inasmuch as she is Indian, submissive and insufficiently dressed. She is unknown on Treasure Island; for the great STEVENSON alone had the manhood to intercept her on the way.

Only an unpopular reviewer in all probability could have written so ruthlessly against the accepted recipe for an adventure story.

EVERY publishing season has its interesting feature that sets it apart, more or less, from its predecessors. It is pleasant to note that this Spring is unique for its generous list of really worthy first novels. One recalls ten of these—ERNEST POOLE'S "The Harbour," Mr. IRVINE'S "Mrs. Martin's Man," MARGARET WIDDEMER'S "The Rose Garden Husband," THERESE TYLER'S "The Dusty Road," WALTER ELWOOD'S "Guimo," STANLEY SHAW'S "A Siren of the Snows," C. W. CAMP'S "Sinister Island," WALTER A. DYER'S "Pierrot, Dog of Belgium," S. L. NYBURG'S "The Final Verdict," and RUSSELL THORNDYKE'S "Dr. Syn." Others, doubtless, could be added to the list. But these are sufficient to show the hospitality of publishers toward newcomers in fiction, and, on the other hand, the speculative value of the latter as producers of successful books.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended April 28, Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

HENRY BENNET, EARL OF ARLINGTON. By Violet Barbour. 12mo. Washington: American Historical Association.
Bennet was Secretary of State to Charles II. For the present essay the author, who is instructor in History in Vassar College, received the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize in European History.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE 146TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS. Compiled by Mary Genevie Green Brainard. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
The narrative covers the mustering in of the regiment—the latter also known as Halleck's Infantry, the Fifth Oneida, and Garrard's Tigers.

ROBERT E. LEE. By Bradley Gilman. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents. (True Stories of Great Americans.)
A short biography appearing in the series of True Stories of Great Americans.

FLAGS OF THE WORLD. By W. J. Gordon. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.25.
Describes the origins and associations of national flags. Profusely illustrated in color.

MAURICE'S ART OF DANCING. By Maurice Mouvet. 12mo. New York: G. Schirmer. $1.25.
An autobiographical sketch, with complete descriptions and illustrations of modern dances.

MY LIFE. By Sir Hiram S. Maxim. 8vo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $4.50.
Autobiography of the inventor of the famous Maxim gun.

THE SPIRIT OF JAPANESE ART. By Yone Noguchi. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 70 cents. (The Wisdom of the East Series.)
A critical history of Japanese art appearing in The Wisdom of the East Series.

THE JEWS WHO STOOD BY WASHINGTON. By Madison C. Peters. 12mo. New York: The Trow Press. $1.
Particular attention is given to Haym Salomon, "financier of the Revolution." There is an address by ex-President Taft.

THE BRITISH NAVY. By Ernest Protheroe. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.
An illustrated naval history written in the light of the present European war.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE. By Ernest Rhys. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
A biographical and critical study.

Poetry and Drama

SOME IMAGIST POETS. An Anthology. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.
A collection of poetry, made by the poets themselves, from the work of Richard Aldington, H. D., John Gould Fletcher, F. S. Flint, D. H. Lawrence and Amy Lowell. Published in the New Poetry Series.

THE WINNING FAN. By Laurence Binyon. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.
A collection of poems on the war. Published in the New Poetry Series.

IRRADIATIONS: SAND AND SPRAY. By John Gould Fletcher. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.
Two poems written in "free verse," with a preface on the latter. Published in New Poetry Series.

JAPANESE LYRICS. Translated by Lafcadio Hearn. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.
Translations are taken from scattered portions of Hearn's writings. Appears in New Poetry Series.

MORVEN AND THE GRAIL. Words by Brian Hooker; music by Horatio Parker. 8vo. Boston: The Boston Music Company.
An oratorio for mixed chorus, solo voices and orchestra, written and composed especially for the Centenary Festival of Boston Handel and Haydn Society.

THE GLEN PATH AND OTHER SONGS. By Samuel Theodore Kidder. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
A collection of verse, serious, religious and humorous.

ENGLISH FOLK SONG AND DANCE. By Frank Kidson and Mary Neal. 12mo. Cambridge University Press.
An illustrated collection of "people's songs," giving words and in a number of cases musical scores.

A FLORENTINE CYCLE AND OTHER POEMS. By Gertrude Huntington McGiffert. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A collection of short poems, many of which have appeared in the Century, Harper's, Scribner's, and other magazines.

PANAMA AND OTHER POEMS. By Stephen Phillips. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
A collection of narrative and occasional poetry.

Essays and Criticism

POETS AND PURITANS. By T. R. Glover. 8vo. London: Methuen & Co.
Essays on Spenser, Milton, Evelyn, Bunyan, Cowper, Boswell, Crabbe, Wordsworth, and Carlyle.

THE CONDUCT OF LIFE. By Viscount Haldane. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Four lectures on The Conduct of Life, The Meaning of Truth in History, The Civic University, Higher Nationality: A Study in Law and Ethics.

BY RIGHT OF SWORD. By Leigh H. Irvine. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company, Agents. $1.50.
A defense of capital punishment.

European War

FRANCE ET BELGIQUE (1914-1915). Par Omer Boulanger. 12mo. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.
A contribution to the history of the war, telling what France has said and done for Belgium. There is a preface by Arthur Meyer.

THE DOCTRINE OF INTERVENTION. By Henry G. Hodges. 12mo. Princeton, N. J.: The Banner Press. $1.50.
Discusses national intervention in foreign affairs, with special consideration of this country's policy regarding the war in Europe.

WAR AND THE IDEAL OF PEACE. By Henry Rutgers Marshall. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.
A study of the human psychology that results in war.

DEFENSELESS AMERICA. By Hudson Maxim. 8vo. New York: Hearst's International Library. $2.
An analysis of the subject from various angles. The author declares that "war is inevitable and imminent" and discusses the problem of what to do in order to avert the invasion of America by a foreign foe.

A SURGEON IN BELGIUM. By H. S. Souttar. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.40.
Record of three months' work in a Belgian Field Hospital.

THE GAME OF EMPIRES. By E. S. Van Zile. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.
Has for its theme, as indicated in a Foreword by Colonel Roosevelt, "the need that the United States should prepare against war."

THE WAR FROM THIS SIDE. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
A series of editorials that appeared in The Philadelphia North American from July, 1914, to March, 1915.

Fiction

THE GIRL AT CENTRAL. By Geraldine Bonner. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
A mystery story involving the murder of a young girl.

THE PRINCESS CECILIA. By Elmer Davis. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
A story of Americans in the Far East, in which Oriental and Western civilizations are contrasted.

ALICE AND A FAMILY. By St. John G. Ervine. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
A novel of life in South London by the author of "Mrs. Martin's Man."

A SILENT WITNESS. By R. Austin Freeman. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.20.
A story of mystery and adventure involving certain curious facts of science.

A CHILD AT THE WINDOW. By William Hewlett. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.
A story of life in a cheap London theatre, by the author of "Telling the Truth."

MIRANDA. By Grace L. H. Lutz. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
A story of pioneer life in this country eighty years ago, "when railroads were new." The heroine first appeared in the author's "Marcia Schuyler."

KING JACK. By Keighley Snowden. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.
A story of Yorkshire in the early nineteenth century, the hero of which is a celebrated poacher and outlaw, Jack Sinclair by name.

PAULINE. By Arthur Willis Spooner. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.35.
A romance of the civil war.

THE HAND OF PERIL. By Arthur Stringer. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.
A detective story, the scenes of which are laid in this country and Europe.

THE WHITE ALLEY. By Carolyn Wells. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
In which Fleming Stone, the American detective, unravels another murder mystery.

THE MAN FROM HOME. By Harry Leon Wilson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.
A novelization of the play by Booth Tarkington and Mr. Wilson.

Science and Art

BODILY CHANGES IN PAIN, HUNGER, FEAR AND RAGE. By Walter B. Cannon. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.
An account of recent researches, made by the author and others into the function of emotional excitement.

A B C OF HOUSEKEEPING. By Christine Terhune Herrick. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.
Practical advice on choosing and furnishing a home, supplying the table, &c. Published in Harper's A B C Series.

FEWER AND BETTER BABIES. By William J. Robinson. 12mo. New York: The Critic and Guide Company.
An essay in eugenics with an appendix containing a series of articles from The Critic and Guide.

Philosophy and Religion

THE CATHOLIC HOME LIBRARY. Compiled and edited by F. J. Cassidy. 8vo. New York: The Catholic Educational Company. Two volumes. $5.
Contains chapters on the Pope, the Holy See, the Eternal City, the Sacraments, Ceremonies, Vestments, English Protestantism, biographies of eminent Catholics, &c. Profusely illustrated.

THE ARYA SAMAJ. By Lajpat Rai. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
An account of the origin, doctrines and activities of the new reform or "Protestant" movement in Hinduism. There is a sketch of Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj.

FIRST CHURCH CHRONICLES: 1815-1915. By Charles Mulford Robinson. 12mo. Rochester: The Craftsman Press.
A centennial history of the First Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.

Educational

VORWARTS. By Paul Valentine Bacon. 12mo. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
A German reader for beginners.

MUSIC AND THE HIGHER EDUCATION. By Edward Dickinson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Of special value to students of musical history in universities and high schools.

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT. By Arndt M. Stickles. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.
A textbook of political institutions, local and national, in the United States.

New Editions and Reprints

THE SILVER AGE OF LOUIS XIV. By Francis Arkwright. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. Two volumes. $3.
An abridged translation, with notes, from the Memoirs of the Duke de Saint-Simon.

THE PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN. By Bernard Brereton. 16mo. Tacoma, Wash.: P. O. Box 1,138. $1.50.
Third edition of book first printed in 1906.

WHY AM I A SOCIALIST? By Charles Edward Russell. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.
New edition of a work published originally in 1910. Contains an additional chapter on "Socialism and the Great War," describing what the author saw in Belgium, together with the remedy suggested by socialism to prevent a repetition of the present conflict.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. H. A.—Will you kindly give me some information about James Oppenheim? Has he written anything but "Songs for the New Age"?

James Oppenheim was born in St. Paul, Minn., May 24, 1882. After graduation from school in St. Paul he came to this city and became a special student at Columbia University. He was assistant headworker at the Hudson Guild Settlement from 1901 to 1903, and was a teacher and Acting Superintendent at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls from 1905 to 1907. Among his publications are "Doctor Rast," "Monday Morning and Other Poems," "Wild Oats," (a novel;) "The Pioneers," (poetic play;) "Pay Envelopes," (short stories;) "The Nine-Tenths," "The Olympian," and "Idle Wives," (novels.) He has contributed many short stories, articles, and poems to the American Magazine, Everybody's, and Harper's Magazine.

E. M. H.—Will you kindly tell me something of Ray Stannard Baker's life? What has he written besides his contributions to the American Magazine?

Ray Stannard Baker was born in Lansing, Mich., April 17, 1870. He is the son of Major Joseph Stannard Baker. He was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Subsequently he took a partial law course and studied literature at the University of Michigan. He was a reporter and sub-editor on The Chicago Record from 1892 to 1897, and was managing editor of the McClure Syndicate for two years afterward. He held the position of associate editor of McClure's Magazine from 1899 to 1905, and then became one of the editors of the American Magazine. Besides his numerous contributions to the American and English magazines he is the author of "The Boys' Book of Inventions," "Our New Prosperity," "Seen in Germany," "Second Boys' Book of Inventions," "Following the Color Line," "New Ideals in Healing," "The Spiritual Unrest," and "Thin Crust of Civilization."

FRANK HAMMOND.—Will you please give me the value of the two volumes of the "Life of Petrarch," by Mrs. Dobson, printed by T. Maiden, London, 1805?

It is the sixth edition of Mrs. Susannah Dobson's translation of the "Life of Petrarch," from the French of the Abbé de Sade, and is not of special value. The first edition was published in London in 1775.

Mrs. F. G. R.—I have a Bible, "Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie, 1607." The title page has the pictures of all the Prophets and the coats-of-arms of all the old Jewish tribes. Can you give me an idea of its value?

It is worth from $5 to $10.

L. L. S.—I will be greatly obliged for information concerning the value of The Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, and dated Jan. 4, 1800. The paper is black and bordered in mourning for George Washington, and contains tributes to him.

The Ulster County Gazette of the date mentioned, if a genuine original copy, is worth about $25.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

R. J.—The song "We Have Been Friends Together," for which "E. M. F." inquires in your issue of April 11, was written by Mrs. Norton, granddaughter of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and was set to music by Henry Russell. Both words and music may be found in "Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them," (Henry Holt & Co.)

This appeal was also answered by Edith L. Kelsey, Washington, D. C.; Maud Fay Bate, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. M. H. Downing, New York; Florence L. Filgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Campbell Smith, Orange, N. J.; Helen G. Manon, Port Jervis, N. Y., and John H. Baxter, Peekskill, N. Y.

ADELA F. SMITH.—In your issue of April 4, Anna Shannon Monroe desires to find this quotation:

God says sweat for foreheads, man says crowns.

I give the complete quotation, which is from Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Aurora Leigh," Book III:

Get leave to work,
In this world 'tis the best you get at all;
For God, in cursing, gives us better gifts
Than men in benediction. God says, "Sweat for foreheads;" men say "Crowns," and so we are crowned.
Ay, gashed by some tormenting circle of steel,
Which snaps with secret spring. Get work, get work,
Be sure 'tis better than what you work to get.

Answers to this appeal were also received from J. Elizabeth Smith, Delmar, N. J.; Lindley M. Stevens, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; G. Branscombe, New York, and E. G. Bailey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. L. ANDREWS.—The origin of the phrase, "Innocuous Desuetude," has been attributed to President Cleveland so long that it has become history, but it is not true. This was a favorite expression of the frivolous youth in the 70's, and was first used by Porte Crayon in a description of a trip over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

APPEALS TO READERS

R. F. JOHNS.—Can any of your readers place this quotation for me: "Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of its members"?

F. R.—Can any reader quote for me a very short recent poem of which I can give neither title, author, nor first line, but of which the refrain was something about what three men can do—"Three men can" do this, "Three men can" do that—the idea being what united effort can accomplish against the world.

J. B. BRIGGS.—Some years ago, less than ten, there appeared in one of the magazines a brief poem entitled (approximately) "To England Under Threat" or "In Time of War." Can any reader resurrect and quote it for me?

HELEN L. SQUIER.—Will some reader kindly tell me the title and author of the poem of which I inclose the first verse? It is a very old poem:

I've seen the first robin of Speing, mother dear—
And I've heard the brown darling sing.
You said hear it, and wish it,
And sure 'twould come true.
So I wished such a beautiful thing—
I wished for a ladder so long that it stood,
One end on our own cottage floor
And the other go up past the moon and the stars
And lean against heaven's bright door.

E. L. SKEDDEN.—Can any one tell me from what poem are the following lines and who the author:

A flower for the tired eyes,
And music for the weary heart?

ALFRED Q. BLAISDELL.—Can some of your readers give me the name of the author and place where I can find the lines:

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and
I linger on the shore;
And the individual withers, and the world is more and more.

M. J. MURPHY.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find the poem which reads:

I cannot say, I will not say that she is dead;
she is just away.
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
She has wandered into an unknown land.
Left us dreaming how fair it needs must be
Since she lingers there?

P. B. F.—Can any reader give me the words of an old English song, "Simon the Cellarer?"

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 170)

forceful and graphic that the reader easily realizes in his mind's eye her big and colorful scenes. But, as so often happens with the American author who has something to say, whose observing and thinking have brought him to convictions that he wishes to voice, the story and its people and its message are imperfectly fused. The characters are created for the purpose of delivering the message and making the preachment and the story is shaped to that end. But Mrs. Willsie makes evident the possession of so many fine gifts for the writing of fiction that one is constrained to believe she needs only time and plenty of practice to develop a more adroit method in the handling of her material, a more subtle treatment of her characters and a more skillful craft in making character and its relations with its environment the source of her story. Sometimes she fuses character and action and plot development sufficiently to show that if she pays attention to that side of her art and develops it as, apparently, she can if she will, she is likely to do after a while some fine and distinctive work in the fictional interpretation of American life.

"Still Jim" is concerned, on its surface, with the Reclamation service of the Federal Government and the development of two important irrigation projects, one in the Northwest and the other in the Southwest. But underneath these things, which furnish the structure of the story and with which it deals with intimate knowledge of conditions and methods in the Irrigation Service, the story probes rather keenly into the racial problems of our Melting Pot, the reasons for the fading of the influence of the Puritan stock, the effect of South-European immigration upon our national life, and the possibility of making the Reclamation Service an instrument for the perpetuation and the deep rooting in Western soil of democratic ideals.

The story begins with the boyhood of its hero, who gets his sobriquet of "Still" from his school and swimming-hole companions in a New England village because of his unusual gift of reticence. The first quarter of the book follows his life to manhood in a rather sketchy way, noting the influences that help to mold his character and his life purpose in New England first and then in New York City. While attending Columbia his chum is a handsome Greek classmate who enters intimately into his life and furnishes opportunity for comparison of character and personal aims. Then, as a cub engineer, he goes to the Far Northwest and enters with whole-hearted enthusiasm upon his life work. From this point the story is well worth reading just for the sake of the thrilling account and graphic description of the work of the irrigation engineers. Here the author is at her best and admirably fuses action and character, message and story. There is much good work also in the handling of political developments and the efforts of big financial interests to get control of the system during Still Jim's work upon the Southwestern project to which he is transferred. A love story with a piquant heroine and the handsome Greek as a sinister influence comes near to making tragedy of Still Jim's life, but the ending of the story is upon a happy and hopeful note.

THE LIFE-BUILDERS

THE LIFE-BUILDERS. By Elizabeth Dejeans. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

THE significance of the title of Mrs. Dejean's new novel is in the conception of marriage which is the theme of the story, for the setting forth of which, one would guess, the book was written. The young heroine's attitude toward her future when, in one of the early pages, she is looking forward to her nearing marriage and subsequent life, phrases the theme succinctly: "It was their unity of purpose that made them one—lovers and comrades for life—life-builders." The word occurs frequently throughout the book, it is often in the heroine's mouth, and always with the meaning of the united life built by husband and wife, based on love and comradeship, mutual understanding and respect, equal participation in the duties, toils and pleasures of their union.

But the young heroine who looks forward so confidently in the early chapters is soon disillusioned as to her particular marriage. Her husband is adroit, audacious, unscrupulous, financially and socially ambitious, and he has no sympathy with or understanding of the ideals with which she wishes to rule her life. Already her path has been crossed by that of a man similarly disillusioned and out of their understanding of each other's trouble is soon born the love that makes the crucial situation of the book. How they try to arrange their separate difficulties in some way that will conserve the best good of all concerned and at the same time will not besmirch their highest ideals makes a story of some complication, many emotional situations and a great deal of conversational discussion.

The story and most of the characters take their origin in the Middle West and there are some realistic scenes of life in a small city in that region, located specially by Mrs. Dejeans in Illinois. There is some just appraisement also of the characteristics of the Middle Western country and their influence upon the national life. Several of the important characters are intimately studied and carefully portrayed. The heroine's father, James Milenberg, dominating and unscrupulous, shrewd and cold, with a genius for making money, is a good picture of the typical captain of industry. His wife, meek, patient, overwhelmed and doggedly faithful to his interests, is clearly set forth. The man whom the heroine marries, more subtle and more temperamental, is also well done, although calling for a much finer touch in the handling. The heroine herself is a good example of the modern young woman of wealth who has inherited some of her father's cool brains.

The story moves very slowly, with much discussion by the people in the book and by the author of every phase of each question that comes up. Every development is presented to the reader in detail, from many points of view. There is much psychological study of motives, of purposes, of temperaments. And, finally, as a whole, the book may be taken as the presentation of a philosophy of marriage at the present time, a philosophy that endeavors to keep firm hold upon the finest ideals of the institution and to combine all that is best in the conception of it which has come down out of the past with the modern and more spiritual view of its possibilities.

THE RIM OF THE DESERT

THE RIM OF THE DESERT. By Ada Woodruff Anderson. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35 net.

"The Rim of the Desert" is a dramatic story of Alaska, in which one David Weatherbee looms large—a man brave and farseeing, a leader among his fellows, filled with large projects; but, apparently, hampered by a self-indulgent wife, who shared none of his dangers, but regarded him merely as a source of revenue, and lived her own gay life apart from his. So, when he met his death in the frozen solitudes, the devotion borne him by his close friends, Hollis Tisdale, deepens the abhorrence he feels for the woman who, as he conceives, has wrecked his friend's life. Tisdale resolves to punish her by forcing her to carry out her husband's great project of reclaiming a section of the desert, and making it a fruitful paradise. How this is done, how Mrs. Weatherbee pays her debt in full, and how her true character is revealed Mrs. Anderson tells in her spirited story, crowded with incident, and admirable in description, although somewhat too long drawn out. Its freshness and originality, however, make it well worth the reading.

Has not a woman as much right as a man to express her own individuality?

THE CONSCIENCE OF SARAH PLATT

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SARAH PLATT missed her life's happiness through an ill turn of fortune's wheel. It was her one opportunity and it never returned. Henceforth her life as an unmarried woman was one of tragic loneliness.

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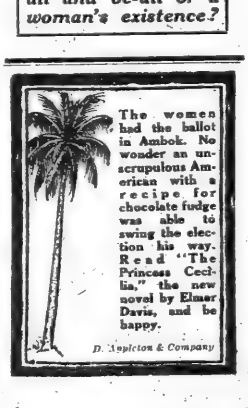

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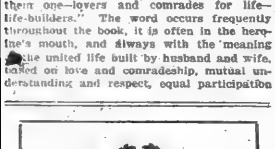

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This volume contains three novels: "The Kidnapped Damozel," "The Oval Diamond," and "Alraschid in Petticoats." Each is quite absorbing, and full of that spirited knack at invention that has characterized Mr. Foster's previous stories. The telling is sprightly and highly entertaining. The reader will find he has got his money's worth, and something to spare."
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Of the record breaking volume of literature caused by the great war, no two articles have excited greater attention throughout the world and challenged more profoundly the consideration of thoughful men than **George Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense About the War"** and **James M. Beck's "In the Supreme Court of Civilization."**

The latter has been expanded into a volume of about 300 pages, entitled

"The Evidence In The Case"

Beck's volume may be treated as an answer to Shaw, to whose argument he repeatedly refers, characterizing the great satirist as "inimitable as a farceur but hardly convincing as a jurist."

Mr. Beck's powerful discussion as to the moral responsibility for the war has received in the European press a volume of favorable comment such as has been rarely accorded to any American book—

Westminster Gazette: "The best analysis of the documents."

London Globe: No more powerful arraignment of Germany has yet appeared."

Edinburgh Scotsman: "No more trenchant exposure of German diplomacy."

Paris Gaulois: "A remarkable work, written in a spirit of justice and impartiality."

The London Times: "A singularly acute and liberal commentary. One of the clearest and fullest accounts yet published of the origin and responsibility of the war."

London Chronicle: "Mr. Beck writes with the logical precision of a lawyer and with a lofty eloquence and a fire of moral indignation that lawyers too often lack. England might be content to rest her case in participation in the war on Mr. Beck's book."

The Yorkshire Herald: "Logical and illuminating."

London Civil Service Gazette: "Equally notable for the skill with which he dissects the evidence and the emphasis with which he states a judgment."

Paris Temps: "Mr. Beck's verdict is based upon the most strongly fortified arguments. It will undoubtedly produce in France the same considerable sensation that it has produced in the United States."

Paris Bonnet Rouge: "Mr. Beck brings to the discussion the logic, the clearness, the fairness of view which characterized his arguments in connection with the great cases in which he has participated. *A magnificent argument.*"

Among the notable English publicists who have commented most favorably upon Mr. Beck's book are Arthur James Balfour, former Prime Minister; Viscount Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth"; Sir George Otto Trevelyan, the well known historian; Sir A. Conan Doyle, the distinguished novelist; Sir Edward Goschen, former English Ambassador at Berlin; Sir Maurice de Bunsen, former English Ambassador at Vienna; M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin; Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies and His Majesty the King of Belgium.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

Important Fiction Promised—Some New England Classics

SAMUEL MERWIN'S new novel, "The Honey Bee," will be published next Saturday by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. It is concerned with the career and the experiences in love and life of a successful business woman of the present day. She has worked her way up to an important position on the staff of a big New York department store, but otherwise she has made rather a muddle of things, and the tale narrates the crucial events through which she wins out to a satisfactory relation toward life.

The John Lane Company announces that it has advanced the publication date of William J. Locke's new novel, "Jaffery," from June 25, as originally intended, to June 5.

The success of Artzibasheff's saturnine story of the Russian superman, "Sanine," has been so pronounced that B. W. Huebsch has arranged to bring out all of this writer's fiction. Some time this Spring Mr. Huebsch will have ready the next volume, "The Millionaire," containing one short and two long stories. Of these two, one gives its title to the volume, and the other, "Ivan Lande," is the one, according to the author, that first brought him recognition. The collection will have an autobiographical introduction in which Artzibasheff will tell about the circumstances under which "Sanine" was written.

Two novels by prominent young English authors are promised by the Dorans for May 15. One is "The Rat-Pit," by Patrick MacGill, whose "Children of the Dead End" brought him recognition last year after his youth of hardship as a farm laborer and railroad navvy. It takes its title from the name of a lodging house in Glasgow for very poor women. The other is "The Invisible Event," which will conclude J. D. Beresford's Jacob Stahl trilogy. The Dorans have taken over the two former volumes of the trilogy, "The Early History of Jacob Stahl" and "A Candidate for Truth." In the new novel Mr. Beresford introduces a love story and brings Jacob Stahl's experiences and adventures with life to a satisfactory resting place.

Mitchell Kennerley has ready for immediate publication a book of "Fifty-one Tales," by Lord Dunsany, whose volume of "Five Plays," published by Mr. Kennerley last year, attracted attention. These new "Tales" are said not to be short stories in the ordinary acceptance of that classification, but to be more nearly akin to Stevenson's Fables. Lord Dunsany is at the battle-front with the Coldstream Guards.

The American edition of Dr. Charles Sarolea's "The Anglo-German Problem," of which a review from advance sheets appeared in THE BOOK REVIEW'S Spring Book Number, is ready for immediate publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author has written a foreword especially for this edition, in which he says that the book was "written years before the war and represents the outcome of two decades of study and travel in Germany."

The Century Company will bring out this month Edwin Davies Schoonmaker's "The World Storm—and Beyond," which discusses the social revolutions that the author thinks will move forward swiftly after the war.

"War and World Government," by Dr. Frank Crane, is ready for immediate publication by the John Lane Company. It preserves, in chrodological order, Dr. Crane's editorial articles upon the war, thus showing the development of his conviction from mere protest against the stupidity and causelessness of the war to a belief in the necessity of world government.

Two weeks hence McBride, Nast & Co. will publish "German Culture: Past and Present," in which the author, E. Belfort Bax, who has been intimately associated with the Socialist movement in England, traces the growth and development of German "Kultur" and manners and shows the influence of Prussian character and militarism upon Teutonic civilization.

In a special edition to be published in May, Small, Maynard & Co. will offer to American readers "The Dawn," a play by the Belgian poet, Emile Verhaeren, with an introduction by Arthur Symons.

Houghton Mifflin Company have postponed to May 8 the publication of the Riverside Pocket Edition of the works of Thoreau, which will be in eleven volumes in limp leather. This house will bring out some time this month "Fruitlands," a compilation by Clara Endicott Sears of all the writings that have come to light concerning Bronson Alcott's community at Fruitlands. It will contain selections from Alcott's diary and letters, Emerson's Journals, the writings of Frank Sanborn, the letters of Charles Lane and Father Hecker, and will include the diaries kept by Anna and Louisa Alcott at Fruitlands and Louisa's "Transcendental Wild Oats."

"Vanishing Roads and Other Essays," by Richard La Gallienne, a collection of papers offering comment upon contemporary ideals and interests, nature subjects, and literary matters and study of men and manners, is ready for publication by the Putnams.

B. W. Huebsch will have ready shortly Ludwig Lewisohn's "The Modern Drama," publication of which was postponed from an earlier date. It will afford a critical résumé of the dramatic literature of the last three decades, together with discussion of the influences that have governed playwrights and of their relative positions in the history of the drama.

Within a week or two Mitchell Kennerly will bring out Volume XI. of his Modern Drama Series, containing Edwin Björkman's translation of three plays by Arthur Schnitzler—"The Lonely Way," "Interlude," and "Countess Mizzi."

Henry Arthur Jones's "The Lie," in which Margaret Illington has been starring this Winter, will be published in book form May 15 by George H. Doran Company.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

ATHERTON BROWNELL, author of "The Unseen Empire," the peace play published last Winter dealing with the influence in favor of war exerted by European armament manufacturers, was recently asked by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to make a series of readings throughout New England from his play. Several dates were set in Connecticut, but had later to be canceled because of local fear that the large Connecticut industries in arms would make it "unwise to emphasize the phase of the peace propaganda which attacks large armament makers."

A member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. has bought for presentation to friends a hundred copies of "The Goldfish," the anonymous *confessions* of a multi-millionaire concerning the unsatisfactory life of a rich man.

Ludwig Lewisohn has recently been elected President of the newly formed branch of the Drama League in Columbus, Ohio.

When the Harper presses start up on the morning of May 3 Booth Tarkington's novel, "The Turmoil," will begin its fourth month of being continuously on press since its publication.

Hamlin Garland has come to New York, to establish his residence in the East, after living more than twenty years in Chicago. He will retain the old homestead in Wisconsin and will spend his Summers in the Rockies, but will make his literary headquarters in New York City.

Norman Duncan is spending some time in New York, reading the proofs of a new book of travels, which will appear in the Autumn.

Zane Grey, author of "The Lone Star Ranger," when camping once in Northern Arizona, had a call while alone in camp from Tse-as-gat, the Piute outlaw responsible for the recent uprising. He rode up with a rifle ready and a menacing appearance, but thought better of his apparent purpose when he heard the rest of the camping party returning. Mr. Grey is making the outlaw a character in the novel he is now writing.

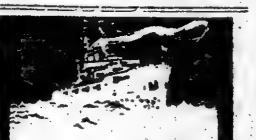
Herbert Adams Gibbon's "The New Map of Europe" has been adopted as required reading by Princeton, Yale, and Harvard.

Lillian D. Wald's "The House in Henry Street," which is attracting attention as it runs in serial form in The Atlantic Monthly, will be published next Fall by Henry Holt & Co.

Captain Craig, the hero of Edwin Arlington Robinson's initial poem in his volume of verse of that title, had a prototype in a venerable Jew, said to be still living in England, who was the original of one of George Eliot's characters in "Daniel Deronda." He spent much time in this country, was a friend of Longfellow and other writers of that time, and received sympathy and help from a number of young literary men in New York.

Edward A. Steiner's "On the Trail of the Immigrant," first published nine years ago, has lately gone into its ninth edition.

Albert Bigelow Paine expects to compile a collection of Mark Twain letters that will give a better view of the humorist and philosopher as a correspondent than he was able to do in the occasional examples which he used in his "Biography of Mark Twain." Mr. Paine hopes that all owners of letters from Mark Twain will send copies of their documents to him, care of Harper & Brothers, for all of which he will make acknowledgment in the work itself.



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Section 7

SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1915.

EX-GOVERNOR GLYNN DENOUNCES HUGE STATE TAX OF $19,000,000 AS A GRAB BY THE REPUBLICAN BOSSES

Replying to Controller Prendergast's Statements in Last Sunday's Times, Former Executive Discusses Governor Whitman's Initial Mistake in the Matter and Declares That Controller Is "Wrong in a Score of Things."

By MARTIN H. GLYNN,
Former Governor of New York.

NEW YORK CITY and New York State are simply paying tribute in this year's large direct tax to the bosses of the Republican Party for their own political purposes.

The next election is a year and a half away. Republican leaders are proceeding on the theory that the public will forget what has been done this year. But they themselves forget that the money for this direct tax will come out of the pockets of the people next Spring. Even politically speaking, this tax may not be a good one for the Republican Party, but in any case it is bad business for the taxpayers of the State.

The political intention is to pile up a mountain of money in the Treasury this year and then abolish the direct tax next year for campaign purposes. In other words, the Republican leaders are levying a surplus of taxes this year in order to secure a diminution next year. Expenditures that should be spread over two years are being crammed into one year with no regard for the tax rate.

In the present state of business, and the present condition of real estate, this policy is an economic crime. New York should be saved this year from every cent of taxation that can be avoided. Between the Federal corporation tax, the Federal income tax, the war tax, and the municipal taxes that are everywhere high, a proper sense of statesmanship would have dictated a decrease instead of an increase in the State's expenses. To burden New York's real estate with a single unnecessary cent of taxation now is political tyranny and business strangulation.

Figures Are "a Direct Contradiction"

Mr. Prendergast's statements in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES are a direct contradiction of the first figures he gave out. In his first statement he admitted that I left a surplus in the treasury of $3,800,000. He now declares that I left a deficit. Surely Mr. Prendergast is wrong in one of his statements, and a man who veers in his figures like a weathercock should not pose as a financial expert.

Even when Mr. Prendergast admitted that I left a surplus of $3,800,000 his ignorance of the laws of 1913 caused him to overlook an item of $1,700,000 in the State's surplus. The man who overlooks a little item like $1,700,000 in a statement which has been two weeks in preparation makes his financial knowledge open to suspicion.

This ignored item of $1,700,000 added to the $3,800,000 which Mr. Prendergast formerly admitted, makes a surplus of $5,500,000, which I left in the treasury. But after the lapse of only a few weeks Mr. Prendergast converts this surplus into a deficit by contradicting the figures of his own experts and somersaulting on his own opinion rendered in a formal statement.

But mere words cannot blow money out of existence as easily as this. Wrong in one thing, Mr. Prendergast is wrong in a score of things. Evidently his information on the matters contained in his second statement is second-handed and the "first handers" he got it from have colored it to suit their own purposes. By way of premise I call attention to the fact that I left Governor Whitman a larger surplus than Governor Hughes left Governor Dix. But before taking up Mr. Prendergast's statement in detail let me review the events leading up to this statement.

The reason that all the specious and labored attempts to justify a nineteen-million-dollar direct tax have failed is that appropriations have jumped nearly twenty million dollars in one year without the addition of a single new activity to the State Government.

This is a fact that the man in the street can understand. This is a situation which all the plausibility of partisan advocates cannot obscure. And no jugglery of figures, no hypocritical evasion of truth, can blind the public to the real meaning of the present piratical raid upon the taxpayers of the State.

Absurd as it seems, there would have been no direct tax had not Governor Whitman made a simple arithmetical mistake. But that mistake, which should have been obvious to a high-school boy, has been irretrievably damaging in its consequences.

In his first financial message to the Legislature Governor Whitman set forth the appropriations which he thought the Legislature should make. He started with the State Controller's estimate of $47,000,000. To this he added $8,000,000 for sinking fund contributions and $9,000,000 for Supply and special bills.

His mistake lay in not knowing what the Controller's estimate included. This estimate of $47,000,000 included $30,000,000 for the expenses of government and $8,000,000 for sinking funds, and $9,000,000 for Supply and special bills. In other words, Governor Whitman included the sinking fund item and the Supply and special bills item twice in his total.

If Governor Whitman had been willing to admit this mistake when it was pointed out to him by President McAneny, Senator Saxe, and others, there would have been no direct tax; for, on Governor Whitman's own figures, after his mistake had been eliminated, there was no need of a direct tax. But Governor Whitman was unwilling to admit that he was wrong.

He sent for Controller Prendergast and demanded that the Controller defend him from his own mistake. This the Controller did by ignoring Governor Whitman's original statement and evolving an elaborate, novel, and unworkable system of State finance.

Even when the newspapers and the public tossed aside the Prendergast defense as not germane to the issue Governor Whitman remained obdurate. He sent for State Controller Travis and requested him to make a statement.

Controller Travis was wise enough to avoid Governor Whitman's mistakes and Mr. Prendergast's fancies. He declared that a direct tax was necessary, not because appropriations would be too great but because revenues would be too small. And Controller Travis's defense received little attention from a public that was now thoroughly aroused to the fact that something was seriously wrong at Albany.

In the meantime William Barnes, Senator Brown, and other practical-minded Republicans decided that they could make good use of Governor Whitman's ignorance of State finance. By his failure to grasp the purpose and meaning of the items included in a Controller's estimate Governor Whitman had given them, in advance, an apparent alibi for a raid of the Old Guard. Governor Whitman had said that a direct tax of $18,000,000 was necessary. Realizing that all the proper activities of the State Government could be carried on without a direct tax, these astute politicians saw that if a direct tax of $18,000,000 was levied, this $18,000,000 could be used for patronage for the Republican machine.

The result is now a matter of history. Organization Republican Senators and Assemblymen were whipped into line. Departments were reorganized so that this mass of new patronage might be distributed by the faithful. Senators who desired to carry home spoils to their local communities traded their votes for a chance at the pork barrel. State departments were encouraged to ask for large and extravagant appropriations. Every time the appropriation bills were reprinted their totals swelled. Finally, when every conceivable job had been provided for Republican workers, when every community that desired special favors had been accommodated, the Senate and Assembly prepared to pass the appropriation bills.

With their appetites whetted by the political plums that were falling in riotous profusion, the Republican legislators made one final plunge into the pork barrel on the night the appropriation bills were passed. The chosen few were called into conference, amendments were pinned and pasted upon the appropriation bills, and then the steam roller was put into action.

Even the majority Senators who voted for the bills had no accurate knowledge of what these bills contained when they voted for them. As for the minority members, who had consistently protested against this plundering of the State, they had been kept in such total ignorance of what was going on, that they refused to vote on these gorged appropriations.

In the light of what really happened there is something tragically humorous in the statement made by Governor Whitman after the bills were passed. "I said a month ago," Governor Whitman is reported to have said, "that a direct tax of $18,000,000 would be necessary. Events have proved that I was right."

It is not too late for Governor Whitman to undo part of the damage that his mistake has wrought. If he can be made to realize that he has been a pawn in a plan to oppress the taxpayers of New York he will apply his veto power to every bloated appropriation now before him.

Appropriations Passed to be Vetoed

I have been informed that a number of special appropriations carrying large sums of money were passed for the sole purpose of being vetoed in order that Governor Whitman might wield the blue pencil upon them instead of upon the appropriations carrying the precious patronage of Mr. Barnes.

No such plausible procedure will deceive any one. These made-to-order appropriations must of course be vetoed, but, in addition, the executive blue pencil should descend upon every other appropriation which was passed without regard to State necessities or Governmental economies.

I have made this somewhat lengthy review of the entire situation because, in order to understand the insincerity and falsity of Controller Prendergast's attacks upon my administration, published in last Sunday's TIMES, an understanding of the entire financial situation is necessary.

Every reader of the article in which Controller Prendergast attempts to defend the imposition of a nineteen-million-dollar direct tax will probably agree with me in describing the article as a partisan defense of the action of the Republican majority in the Legislature. It must have been apparent to every one that where partisan advantage could be obtained, the Controller stated the fact, avoided the fact, or denied the fact, as the necessity of his argument demanded.

His contention that he was discussing the questions involved in his position as a financial officer of the City of New York is hardly sustained by his article, which shows that his interest was the interest of a Republican partisan.

He creates at the beginning a pleasant fiction that a new financial policy has been inaugurated in the management of the State finances. The difference between the financial policy of this year and last year is the difference between economy and prodigality on a debauch. Last year we spent what we had, after laying aside a working surplus; this year they spent all they could borrow or snatch by excessive taxation. Last year the underlying principle was "Go as you are able to pay"; this year the policy is "Pay as you go—and go as far as you can."

In his preliminary statement of the situation existing today Mr. Prendergast shows that his own mind is still confused concerning the nature of the State's financial system. In an article in which he declares that a reform policy has made a Supply bill for next year entirely unnecessary he sets up as an appropriation program for the next fiscal year appropriations of approximately $63,000,000, indirect revenues of $40,000,000, new revenues of $4,000,000, and then says that the difference of $19,000,000 represents the necessity for a direct tax. This statement in the face of the fact that $24,000,000 of the $63,000,000 are appropriations which may be expended before the beginning of the next year about which he talks.

Leaving for the time the conclusion of Mr. Prendergast in relation to next year's budget, I wish to state exactly what is happening this year and what the relation of last year's financial policy is to that of the present. Last year the Legislature made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to $47,890,000. This total was made up of supply and special bills amounting to $9,946,000, sinking fund contributions amounting to $7,677,000, and a general appropriation bill for the support of the Government during the present fiscal year of $30,276,000.

Financial Situation When Whitman Came In

The experience of the last ten years has shown that overlapping appropriations so adjust themselves that any Legislature which provides revenues sufficient to meet the appropriations which it makes has in every year safely provided for every demand which has been made upon the State Treasury. Therefore, the fact is that the total of $47,000,000 represents the amount of revenue which should have been provided for meeting the obligations of the present fiscal year, provided that the expenditures authorized by the present Legislature did not exceed similar appropriations made last year.

The estimated revenues from indirect sources for the present fiscal year were $42,157,000. Mr. Prendergast assumes that the actual revenues received this year will be $5,000,000 less than the estimated revenues. He says that this is due to the European war, and calls attention to the fact that the indirect revenues for the first six months of the year have fallen off $5,000,000.

It is true that the revenues from indirect taxation for the first six months of the year were $3,000,000 less than they were last year, but if the Controller had made any intimate analysis of cause and effect he would have discovered that there are counterbalancing influences which will bring the revenues for this year close to the estimated amount, and it is more than possible that the improved business conditions may cause the revenues this year to exceed the estimate.

In addition to the indirect revenues there was a cash surplus in the Treasury at the beginning of the year amounting to $12,303,000, making the total resources for meeting the expenditures of this year $54,000,000. This was the financial situation which I left as Governor. Whatever may be the fluctuation of receipts during the year, owing to the fact that the indirect taxes are payable at different times, it is certain that a comfortable surplus would have remained in the Treasury on Oct. 1 next if the present Legislature had limited its appropriations for this year to the amount which was appropriated in special and supply bills last year. But the present Legislature has chosen to make appropriations for the present fiscal year $15,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the same purposes made by the Legislature last year.

Mr. Prendergast recognizes the seriousness of the situation, and feels the criticism which has been leveled at such an enormous increase in the burden of taxation, and as a partisan he tries to shift the blame and the responsibility to my administration.

Mr. Prendergast attempts to justify the appropriation of $3,700,000 for the construction of the barge canal by the claim that the last administration should have submitted a referendum. As a partisan he uses good judgment in not attempting to defend the appropriation itself. It was clearly shown in the debates in the Legislature that there was no necessity of making this appropriation.

The figures given by the State Engineer in December, 1914, which were made upon when there was no controversy over this matter, prove conclusively that there are funds enough from the proceeds of the bond issue to make all payments which will be required upon existing contracts this year. These same figures show that, if all existing contracts were prosecuted to the fullest extent possible, the payments required would not equal the balance on hand in the Treasury.

The reason that this appropriation was asked for is, not because there would not be funds enough to continue this work during the present year, but because in the event that a referendum should fail this Fall, there would not be money enough to provide the million dollars required to pay Republican officeholders in the Engineer's Department next year, which is the year of the State campaign.

Of course, the answer to Mr. Prendergast's contention is that there was no necessity for a referendum last year, but we must call attention to the deliberate concealment of truth in his statement about the need of a referendum. Under the Republican Administrations preceding 1911 the route of the Barge Canal was changed in the Western Division at an increased cost to the State of nearly $4,000,000. During these same Republican Administrations certain contracts were let, and at the time of letting any one of ordinary engineering ability would have know that these contracts could not have been completed under the plans provided. These two facts made sure, long before any Democratic Administration came into power, that a referendum would be required to provide funds in excess of $101,000,000 to complete the Canal.

If there has been any laxity on the part of anybody in submitting a referendum in the past, the laxity is chargeable entirely to the Republican Administrations, which so changed the plans that the Canal could not be completed within the money appropriated. Nowhere in this article has Mr. Prendergast shown his partisanship so clearly as in his deliberate omission of the real facts of this matter.

Mr. Prendergast next attempts to justify the appropriation of more than $4,000,000 for construction purposes by stating that it was made necessary by the neglect of my administration. If he had been treating this question in a spirit of fairness, he would have stated that only an insignificant portion of the appropriations in this construction bill represent appropriations which were vetoed by me; that if there had been any failure to provide suitable appropriations for construction purposes last year the Republican Assembly of that year shared with the Senate the responsibility for it.

But the fact is that influences and pressure of all kinds from parties interested in this or that institution had caused the appropriation and accumulation of large sums of money which could not possibly be used, so that at the beginning of this fiscal year there was more than $6,700,000 unexpended, which had been appropriated in former years for this purpose.

"Intense Partisanship" in Prendergast Statement

It requires no argument to sustain the position that the State should not tax the people in such a manner that millions of dollars should be tied up without any use, and that the true and wise policy of the State should be to appropriate each year such money for these purposes as can be properly and economically expended.

Mr. Prendergast's intense partisanship caused him to set up a table of comparison between the administrations of Governors Dix, Sulzer, and Whitman and my own. Because he could not be fair and true to the facts, he omitted to say that in the Dix and Sulzer administrations the State paid for the $4,000,000 educational building and for the reconstruction of the Capitol, making nearly $7,000,000 which is included in Mr. Prendergast's totals, but which are not part of ordinary institutional construction.

Furthermore, he resorts to the cheap expedient of adding the Barge Canal appropriation to the appropriations of the present administration in order to make a striking comparison. And more than that, the figures which he gives in his statement are not the true figures in relation to any one of the four administrations. I am at a loss to understand how one who holds a responsible public position could inject into a discussion of the fiscal affairs of the present year a statement of the appropriations for the next fiscal year, over which my administration had no control and with which the Legislature and Governor of last year had nothing to do, and then insinuate that I am responsible for the magnitude of these appropriations.

Items Cited by Prendergast

Mr. Prendergast enumerates certain items included in the supply bill and special bills this year, and says that they are due to my failure to provide for obligatory expenses for the present fiscal year.

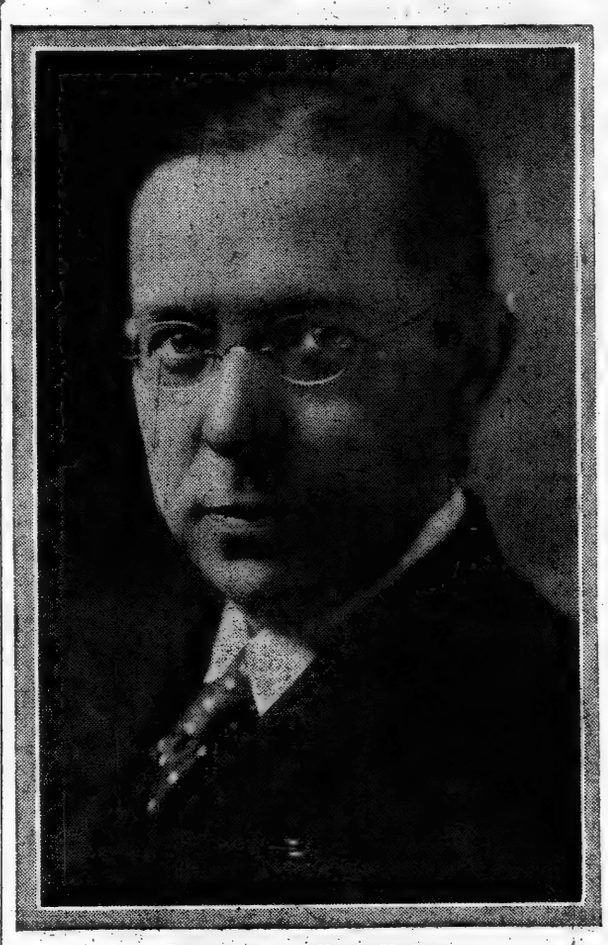
He cites the appropriation for the State census. Mr. Prendergast knows that the appropriation for the census ten years ago, in 1905, was made by the Legislature in 1905. He knows that the amount of the appropriation is dependent upon the scope of the census and that that could not have been determined until the present Legislature met. The appropriation for the 1915 census should be made in 1915.

He cites an item of $500,000 for the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Prendergast knows that the Legislature of 1894, after consultation with the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, made the appropriation for the convention in 1894; and that no appropriation for this year's convention should have been made until the delegates to this year's convention had been consulted. In 1915, as in 1894, the appropriation for the convention should be made in the year it convenes. In addition, Mr. Prendergast knows that these two appropriations were for special and unusual purposes, which do not occur from year to year, and he also knows that my administration made an appropriation of $1,502,000 for similar special non-recurring purposes.

He mentions an item of $425,000 for the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Last year the experts who were responsible for the organization of the Compensation Commission determined what amount was required for conducting the business of that commission, and the exact amount asked for was granted. At the time the appropriation was made no one could have accurately determined what the amount required in actual operation would be.

Mr. Prendergast mentions an item for legislative printing of $300,000. This is a plain attempt to pad the total. It may have been a mistake, but the fact is that the Supply bill of last year carried a similar appropriation, which covered every actual obligation of the State for this purpose up to the time of the passage of the Appropriation bill.

He mentions an item of $330,000 for canal repairs and lock tending. Last year the Legislature reduced the appropriation for this purpose to $300,000 [illegible] normal tenders were [illegible] cent. of such [illegible]



Former Governor Martin H. Glynn.

done by the Superintendent of Repairs on the several sections increased this sum to approximately $450,000. All money expended in excess of this normal fixed charge for the purpose could be for one of two purposes—either to make expensive and permanent repairs upon the old canal, or to provide an excuse for putting on a large number of laborers who were politically valuable.

It was absurd to think of expending large sums of money for permanent repairs upon a canal which was to be abandoned within a year or two, and while I, as Governor, did not make this reduction, I was in entire sympathy with the action of the Legislature in reducing this appropriation, because I knew that for years, under administrations both Democratic and Republican, the canals had been made the football of politics. A proof of this was that more than 1,500 men were carried on the canal payrolls who were absolutely exempt from any civil service restrictions.

Mr. Prendergast speaks of an item of $267,000 for the State hospitals. This represents a reduction made by the Legislature in the appropriation bill of last year for which I had no responsibility, but concerning which I again wish to say that I am in entire sympathy with the action of the Legislature. The appropriations for State hospitals last year allowed, for all purposes except salaries and wages, the exact amount requested by the hospital authorities.

Appropriation For State Hospital

In the matter of salaries and wages a reduction was made for the following reason: An examination of the hospitals, which is set forth also in the report of the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, shows that the number of employes in the different institutions was so much too large that in all the institutions from 10 to 20 per cent. of the employes were off duty all the time. The reason the present Legislature is granting this deficiency and granting an increase in next year's appropriation is that the hospital officials and employes have the most compact and energetic political organization for promoting their own interests which exists, or ever has existed, in the State of New York.

Mr. Prendergast mentions an item of $316,000 for the Educational Department. Article XXVIII. of the Education law says that the Commissioner of Education, on or before the 20th of January of each year, shall make an apportionment for the annual appropriation by the Legislature for the support of common schools. In January, 1914, the Commissioner of Education made such an apportionment in accordance with the law, and he submitted to the Legislature a statement of the amount required for the support of common schools in accordance with the statute. The exact amount submitted to the Legislature was appropriated. In January of this year, it was the duty of the Commissioner of Education to make a similar apportionment and make a similar demand upon the Legislature for an appropriation for the support of schools to be made to the regular appropriation bill and not the supply bill. The law does not recognize any appropriation or any apportionment in between. And this appropriation of $316,000 represents a misconstruction of the law on the part of the Legislature.

Mr. Prendergast mentions an item of $85,000 for charitable institutions. The appropriation for charitable institutions was prepared last year by the Republican Ways and Means Committee, and adopted without any change by the Senate and the Governor. If the appropriations were too small, the Republican Assembly must share responsibility, but in this case I believe that the Republican Assembly was right, because an examination of the requests of these several institutions for items in the Supply bill shows that the major portion of the requests represents increases in salaries.

Mr. Prendergast mentions an item of $60,000 for the Health Department. This item represents the carrying out of new features of the organization of the Health Department which were not sufficiently developed last year to determine the extent of the appropriation required. If the fact is that new activities on the part of the Health Department in the prevention of diseases require this additional appropriation, I am sincerly glad that it has been made.

Mr. Prendergast mentions an item of $90,000 for State prisons. This $90,000, if it is required, represents a change of policy in the prisons. The policy previous to last year was to make the prisoners contribute to their own support more and more every year. If that policy had been continued there would have been no reason for any additional appropriation. The policy today, however, is for the State to contribute more and more to the support of its prisoners, and if that policy is continued, it is inevitable that the appropriation must be increased.

Thus a careful analysis of Mr. Prendergast's claim that $2,527,380 of this year's appropriations were due to my failure to provide for necessary obligations is absolutely false. None of the items specified above were due to any act of mine; none of them represent deficiencies. The appropriations for census and Constitutional Convention have no relation to the appropriations for last year. The Workmen's Compensation Commission appropriation represents an amount which only the present Legislature could determine. Of the other items, three of them are entirely unnecessary, and two of them are due to a change of policy for which the present administration, and not mine, is responsible.

Printing and Highway Repair Appropriations

Naturally Mr. Prendergast attempts to justify some of the extraordinary increases in the appropriation bill. He adverts to the printing item of $300,000 which appears in the appropriation bill for the first time in several years. Acquaintance with the financial history of the State would have told him that legislative printing is a proper supply bill item and that when an attempt was made some years ago to place an item for printing in the general appropriation bill it did not prevent a reappearance of the item in the supply bill. That is to say, all the money in sight was used up before the Legislature convened on the following year.

Mr. Prendergast's statement in relation to the outrageously high appropriation for highway repair is undoubtedly due to unfamiliarity with the facts. There was, as he says, a balance in the hands of the County Treasurers after the beginning of my fiscal year, but it is also true that this balance was obligated for 1913 work and not one cent was available for the work of 1914. It is also true that a balance of more than $500,000 was carried over into the present year, which ought to have made Mr. Prendergast see that the appropriation of last year, which was only half of that made for this year, was too high instead of being too low.

The fact is that Governor Whitman recommended in his message an appropriation of $2,000,000 for highway repair, but when the Republican bosses obtained control of the Highway Department the sum was increased to nearly $4,000,000. This increase—and I cannot say it too forcibly—was made solely for the purpose of providing more than a million dollars' worth of jobs to the camp followers of the Republican machine.

It is true, as Mr. Prendergast says, that 1,200 miles of road were completed last year. Mr. Prendergast neglects to say, however, that a large proportion of the added roads were of either brick or concrete and will not require any considerable sum for maintenance for a long time to come.

What Mr. Prendergast says about the repairs to highways in cities and villages is interesting, and especially interesting to those who know the inside facts. The supporting schedules for the highway maintenance appropriations call for nearly a million dollars for repairing roads within the limits of upState villages and cities.

The criticism of this indefensible plan by the press of New York City caused its partial abandonment. And the credit for cutting the sum of $225,000 from the original total belongs to the newspapers and not to the Republican bosses and Legislature.

The statement of State Controller Travis in relation to sinking funds reproduced in Mr. Prendergast's statement contains information that is true, but that places credit where it does not belong. Every one familiar with last year's legislation knows that the readjustments of the sinking fund was brought about by my efforts. The Hon. Francis Lynde Stetson, who appeared informally at the hearing on the matter, will so testify, I am sure, and so will most of the big bankers of New York City.

"No Defense" For Additional Tax

Before concluding let me consider one other statement made by Mr. Prendergast. He states that the failure of my plan to provide only such revenues as were needed for actual obligations created a cash deficiency of $6,235,536. Mr. Prendergast gyrates himself into this conclusion by ignoring the surplus of $12,300,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year. He then attacks the financial policy of Governor Roosevelt, Governor Odell, Governor Higgins, and Governor Hughes, which I adopted.

Every one of these Governors estimated the surplus as a part of the revenues and paid current obligations from it, and this financial policy worked to the great advantage of the State. Between the nebulous theories of Mr. Prendergast and the business methods of Governor Higgins, which experience proved wise, I prefer the way of Higgins.

Out of all this discussion one fact stands forth conspicuous and indisputable. The appropriations of the State have been increased nearly $20,000,000 in one year, and an addition of $23,000,000 in taxation has been imposed upon the people. To this fact there is no answer and there can be no defense.

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WEDDINGS MONOPOLIZE CLOSING DAYS OF TOWN SEASON

Alliances Between Age and Youth Cause Society to Wonder—California a Lure Now for Honeymooners—Cupid Active in the Engagement Business—Brides Shun May.

WEDDINGS have monopolized the closing days of April to such an extent that society has had little else to talk about. There have been leisurely weddings and sudden weddings and wedding of age and youth. In fact, if the nuptials continue in point of suddenness and surprise, the Spring season will pass into social history as distinct from any previous period.

Maytime is here now, and society is already planning a gay season in the country. Before the month is over many of the town houses will have been closed, and the exodus to the seashore and inland resorts begun in earnest. The intermittent hot and cold waves atmospherically has kept many in town. Those who have been accustomed for years to sail for Europe about this time are seemingly well contented with things and conditions at home.

Word comes from Switzerland that they are preparing for the tourist season. Monte Carlo is in full blast, and Nice is very gay. Spain is hoping that she will get a quota of the tourists this season, and Italy is holding out inducements. Still, it will take a good deal of courage to make the trip abroad for pleasure this Summer. The Government is refusing passports for those who are anxious to cross to visit the scenes of the great battles or to tour in any of the countries now at war merely as sightseers. Some people are going just the same, but they undoubtedly have a good deal of the love of adventure in their make-up. The majority who are sailing, though, are intent upon some mission for humanity or are called abroad by their business interests.

The bridal couples, however, are moving in large numbers toward the West, and the usual European honeymoon trip has been eliminated altogether. The Panama-Pacific Exposition is proving a lure for the newlyweds. The report comes from the Middle West that many girls are getting married, or hastening their marriages, in order to include the trip to California and the exposition in their bridal itinerary.

It remains to be seen just how May will fare as to society weddings. Very few so far have been announced for the month, owing, no doubt, to the superstition of the brides. Of course, there are many girls who are superstitious about every month when it comes to marriage, as is proved by a recent census of unmarried females in the country. The topic that seems more to the front now is that which concerns marriage between elderly women and young men.

So frequently do marriages occur between youth and middle age that very little attention is paid to them unless the contracting parties are members of families distinguished alike for wealth and ancestry. Marriages between middle-aged men and women are also quite an ordinary occurrence these days, and even the union of very old people, both perhaps with one foot in Charon's boat, is so common that they receive hardly passing note.

It takes a union, though, between youth and age to start society asking questions. Why do so many elderly women marry young men? Aside from the wedlock point of view, it is not unusual to observe old women, the dignified dowager, the aristocratic matron, surrounded by a group of young men. At many of the smart dances of the Winter the old men, the middle-aged men, were to be found in the smoking room, or plastered like wall flowers in some snug corner talking unromantic business, while the matrons and dowagers were fox-trotting and supping with the men of the younger generation.

It is said that old men lose their capacity for romance sooner than the women. Men idealize, and women sentimentalize. The elderly woman who marries the young man is still in pursuit of youth, for it is a crime for a woman to grow old, and in the union she finds her helpmate still youthful in ideas and sentiment. As a rule, it is the woman who has been married to a crusty and unromantic old man, and separated by divorce or death, who marries some young fellow. And such a marriage generally takes place suddenly or secretly, either of which adds to the romance of the occasion, especially for the elderly bride.

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SOME of the weddings set for May will be celebrated in the country, which is fresh and verdant now with flowering orchard trees and shrubs.

Tomorrow Miss Gertrude Munroe Smith, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Munroe Smith, and Lawrence Cushing Goodhue of Boston will be married at the home of her parents, 169 East Seventieth Street, at 4:30 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Lea Luquser of Bedford, N. Y.

Miss Anne Swan Hubbard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wells Hubbard of Boston, is to be the maid of honor, and the other attendants will include Mrs. Francis A. Goodhue, Mrs. Harold Freeman, and the Misses Genevieve Sanford, Elizabeth J. Russell, Dorothy Cramp, and Katharine Crane. The two pages are to be Masters George Walton Green and William Henry Wetherill, cousins of the bride.

Francis A. Goodhue is to act as best man, and the ushers will be Roger Hooper, Franklin King, and William A. Barron of Boston and Eben S. Doolittle of Utica, N. Y.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Margaret Eaton Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hobart Porter, and J. Horton Ijams, son Mr. and Mrs. John Tabb Ijams, will be married in Trinity Church at Hewlett, L. I., the subsequent reception to be held at Lauderdale, the Porter country place at Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Ida Miller Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Taylor of New Rochelle, sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Shanghai, China, where she is to be married on May 27 to the Rev. Francis J. M. Cotter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Cotter of this city. Mr. Cotter is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary and was ordained at the Cathedral in Albany last June.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Ione A. Ralli, whose marriage to Henry Butler Allen of Greenfield, Mass., is to be celebrated in All Souls' Church on May 29. Miss Julia A. Ralli is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include a younger sister, Miss Lois A. Ralli, and the Misses Margaret Allen, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miriam Walker. A young cousin of the bride is to serve as flower girl.

Thomas Lamb Allen will be best man.

Miss Penelope Sears, Daughter of Mrs. Joseph H. Sears of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street. (Photo by Aime Dupont.)

The ushers have not yet been selected. The wedding reception will be held at 351 West End Avenue, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Ralli.

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THIS is the first week of the Spring season which is entirely void of announcements for indoor gayeties. The entertaining that will be in progress now till the heated term sets in will be along the most informal lines. Small dinner and theatre parties are going on constantly, and a few dances. The hostesses at some of the small May dances are planning to have Maypoles, which will add to the gayety of the scene.

Everybody seems to be keen on getting to the country, if only on motoring or week-end trips. The outdoor social season has commenced, and the lure of pastures green is growing. On Saturday society will be well represented from the Meadow Brook and other Long Island colonies at the meeting of the Meadow Brook Association, at the estate of Harry Payne Whitney's at Westbury, L. I. Polo starts the following week at Piping Rock.

The Newport season will begin shortly. Mrs. Vanderbilt plans to open the Breakers this week for the Summer season. Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant has leased the Morrell cottage for the season, and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco has taken the place in Bellevue Avenue owned by Mrs. Benjamin Thaw.

The season at Aiken, S. C., has been prolonged this year, but by the middle of May the last of the cottagers will have departed. This is the case at the majority of the Southern resorts. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman have returned to Newport from Aiken. The wedding of their daughter, Miss Hope Norman, and Elliot C. Bacon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, is to take place early in June. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock are not returning to Westbury, L. I., from Aiken until late this month. Mrs. William Jay, who is in deep mourning, will not go to Newport until late in May. The Duchess of Manchester is the guest of the Duchess de Chaulnes at Aiken.

An interesting party now touring in Virginia is made up of Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Clarence H. Mackay, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and a group of friends, who are visiting the historic points of interest. Since the war stopped all European travel society is fast becoming acquainted with the beauties of its own country, and many such trips have been planned for the coming Summer.

There was some entertaining last week at Neponset, Mass., when Alexander S. Cochran's new schooner yacht was launched. Mrs. J. Norman DeR. Whitehouse christened the yacht Sea Call. Mr. Cochran is considering a trip around the world in the yacht. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan expect to spend most of the Summer cruising on board their steam yacht Surf, which is now on the way here from England.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., are visiting Mrs. Jesse Grant at her home in San Francisco, and taking in the sights of the Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. William Ives Washburn are at the Virginia Hot Springs for some weeks. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cross are at their country place at Bernardsville, N. J., to remain until late in Autumn.

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With a week of weddings came several interesting engagements. On the day of the Duke-Biddle wedding in Philadelphia, which was reported in the papers there to the extent of six and seven columns, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke made known the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary L. Duke, to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle. The double romance in the two families, coming on the day of the wedding of Miss Cordelia Biddle and Angier B. Duke, was of widespread interest.

Miss Duke, in 1912, was reported engaged to Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragan, which was denied. Her engagement to Mr. Biddle has been in existence since Easter week, and they decided to announce it formally at her brother's marriage. The wedding will probably take place in the early Summer at Ardsley. Angier Duke's bride is only 17 years old. They have gone to the Pacific Coast, and will spend the Summer with Mr. Duke's family on their return. The Biddles of Philadelphia have been almost as much of an institution in that city as the State House itself, and with the Drexel family, have possessed an unusual share of prominence, as well as money. The Duke family for years has been prominently identified with the tobacco business. Miss Duke is one of the greatest heiresses in the United States. Her fiancé is 21 years old, and still a student at the Phillips Exeter, and has inherited his father's fondness for athletics.

Another engagement of the week of interest to society was that of Miss Rosalie O'Brien, daughter of former Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, to Dr. Henry James of this city, son of the late Nathaniel W. James and Mrs. James of Baltimore, Md. Miss O'Brien made her début several seasons ago at the same time as her sister, who is now Mrs. Stuart Duncan Preston. She is a devotee of outdoor sports, having been identified with the success of the recent indoor horse show for the American hostels for refugees in Paris.

Dr. James just returned recently from France, where he was in service at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's hospital at Juilly, having gone over in the Fall with Mrs. Whitney and others. He is now associated with his uncle, Dr. Walter B. James. Their wedding will probably take place next month at the O'Brian place, Rose Crest, Good Ground, L. I.

Another engagement of widespread social interest was that of Miss Margaret F. Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews of Newport and New York, to Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont. Miss Andrews has been active in the doings of the younger set since her début two seasons ago, and is devoted to outdoor life. She has appeared in numerous society entertainments and gained quite some renown as an amateur dancer, appearing in an effective Oriental dance Winter before last at the Junior League performance. Miss Breese's engagement was also recently announced. Mr. Belmont was graduated last June from Harvard University and is one of the best-known polo players among the younger generation in this country. He has just returned from Alaska, after a six months' hunt for big game.

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AMONG the births of the week was a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, at their home, 13 East Eighty-seventh Street. A son was also born recently to Lord and Lady Decies at their home in England. Lady Decies, who is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, has two daughters. She was married to Lord Decies in February, 1911.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who sailed yesterday for England, will attend the English Derby as an official. He will inspect his house and stables over there, and probably see that they are fully protected against any stray bombs that might be dropped from a Zeppelin, should one come to London. He will return in six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Witherbee are leaving today for the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. A musicale will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, 125 East Fortieth Street, at which Christian George, pianist, will play.

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SOMETHING new in the entertainment line will be seen on Thursday afternoon, when a Garden Gambol will be given at the opening of the Italian Garden at the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of the Mayfair Relief Fund for war refugees and convalescents. Miss Julianna Cutting is to be in charge of the general dancing, and there will be capers and gambols by the Mayfair maidens, also exhibition dancing. The admission at the garden gate will be $2, tea included.

Mrs. J. H. Holden is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which also includes Mrs. W. C. De Lancy, Mrs. Hill Moller, Mrs. Kenneth Murchison, Miss Sarah W. Coolidge, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Mrs. Rauel B. Kimball, and Miss J. M. Humphreys.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. John L. Waterbury, Mrs. Edward van Ingen, Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. George R. Read, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Henry N. Cryder, Mrs. Marshall Clyde, Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, and Miss Robinson Smith.

The Metropolitan Opera House will once more open its doors on Saturday next, when the German artists of the company will appear in a special performance of "Die Fledermaus," a comic opera by Johann Strauss. The performance takes place under the protectorate of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and under the auspices of a special committee of women, consisting of Mrs. William R. Sheperd, Chairman; Mrs. Rudolph Cronau, Secretary; Mrs. Harold Greene, Curtis, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Ernst Krueger, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Mrs. Albert A. Ripperger, Mrs. Ulrich Schoedler, Mrs. Emma Schwartz, and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer. The proceeds will be divided equally between the German Red Cross and the fund of the Deutsche Buehnenverein for the relief of artists suffering in consequence of the war.

The United Polish Societies of New York, of which W. A. Mazur is President, are to hold a celebration of the Polish Constitution Day on Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. Speakers in Polish and in English will contribute to a program which will be varied by the singing of the Polish National Anthem by groups of Polish singers, and two or more tableaux are being arranged by Professor Richard Ordynski, who had charge of "A Night in Poland" scenes.

The body of the house will be by invitation entirely, but the boxes will be sold for the benefit of the American Polish Relief Committee's Fund. The first tier boxes will be $6; those on the second tier, $4. Among those who have already subscribed are Mr. Stengel-Sembrich, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mrs. Edward J. de Coppet, and Mrs. Henry A. Alexander.

Tickets may be had at the American Polish Relief Headquarters, 8 East Forty-seventh Street.

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THE week of weddings started off with the marriage on Monday of Miss Katharine Moore Barrows, daughter of the late President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College, Ohio, and Alfred E. Richards, who was for several years a member of the Faculty at Princeton University, and is now one of the heads at the New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H. They left later for a trip to California.

From Washington came the report of the marriage of Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Rhode Island and Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, a sister of Mrs. William H. Taft, and a sister-in-law of Irwin B. Laughlin of the American Embassy in London, who married Miss Therese E. Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin.

On Wednesday many of the bridegroom's Vanderbilt connections attended the wedding in Grace Church chantry of Miss Frances A. Dallett and William Thorn Kissel, son of Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel. On the maternal side Mr. Kissel is a descendant of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. On the same day Miss Helen Le Roy Miller was married to Malcolm E. Smith of Smithtown, L. I., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. On Thursday noon Miss Helen E. Sachs and Nathan Straus, Jr., were married in the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, with a breakfast afterward at the St. Regis, at which Mrs. William Jennings Bryan was among the guests.

Thursday was also marked with a sudden wedding, Louis E. Stoddard, the noted polo player, and Miss Mollie Andrews, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Andrews, being married late in the afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, but not late enough to escape a battery of cameras which had flanked the church since noon. Mr. Stoddard's first wife died two years ago. Their marriage followed close on the announcement of their engagement. The couple plan to sail for Europe late this month. Another Thursday wedding was that of Miss Kate C. Rigga of 122 East Eighty-second Street, and Edward N. Perkins, son of Mrs. Edward C. Perkins of 11 East Eleventh Street, at the Church of the Transfiguration. Still another on that day was that of Mrs. Mims de Apestegula Middleton, a daughter of the late Marquis de Apestaguia of Madrid, Spain, and Raleigh C. Gildersleeve of New York, which took place quietly in the Marble Collegiate Church. This is the bride's second marriage, as last Fall she was divorced from John Izzard Middleton at St. Louis, Mo. She has a son eleven years old. She is a granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent of 20 East Ninety-second Street, with whom her sister, Miss Emilie de Apestegula, resides. Another sister is Mrs. John Wolfe, who married the son of Mrs. Christopher Wolfe of Tuxedo Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean H. E. Saint Cyr, whose secret marriage took place last Friday week in Lewisburg, W. Va., plan to make London their permanent residence. Mrs. Cyr was the widow of James Henry Smith. They are expected to arrive here during the week, and will be at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. Saint Cyr owns a house at 35 Grosvenor Square, London, which they will occupy. Her daughter, formerly Miss Anita Stewart, who was married to Prince Miguel of Braganza, pretender to the throne of Portugal, is older than her stepfather. Her first marriage took place in 1879, when she was married to William Rhinelander Stewart, from whom she secured a divorce twenty-seven years later, and several months after was married to the "Silent Man" of Wall Street.

The wedding of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker of the House, and Mrs. Champ Clark, and James M. Thomson of New Orleans, will take place on June 30 at the Clark home in Bowling Green, Mo.

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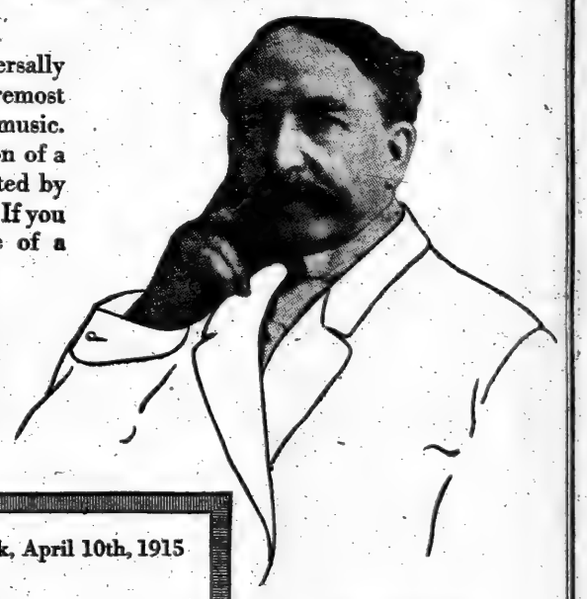
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The amazing thing about it all was the ease and simplicity with which these beautiful effects were produced, and the way in which passages were made to predominate over accompaniments by the Tri-Melodeme device was almost startling.
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WHAT TO WEAR THIS SUMMER

In Going Over the Season's Gowns It Is Best to Assume That Wide Skirt Will Remain Until July or August.

THERE are breakers ahead for the woman who is starting in on the Summer sewing. It is not the song of the shirt but the song of the skirt these days. We are faced on all sides with discouraging facts. Conflicting conditions existing in fashions rise up and confront us with a problem every week.

Changing fashions have been the despair of the ages to everyone who is not a commercialist. We acknowledge they are the life of trade, but protest they are the death of us.

The one thing that we know we must do is to grapple with the problem twice a year, if not oftener, and try to get the best of it. Whatever the result, whether it is good or ill for us, the wise ones know that each season is a stepping stone to another.

Failures are stepping stones more than successes, if we use them rightly, as every philosopher from St. Augustine down has told us, but we are imbued with the feeling that by the time we know how to dress it will be time to die.

One can say that truthfully about many things—about life itself—so there is no reason to attach special significance to it in regard to dress. One has the feeling of envy for the individual who has the strength to disregard most of the fashions and only slightly alter the cut and fabric of her gowns and wraps from year to year as the season and the purse dictate.

These women are never fashionably dressed, but their very disregard of the written rules gives them an emphatic quality which stamps them and puts them apart from the others. You may not like their way of dressing, but you recognize that it suggests power—the power to think out something for oneself and stick to it.

Woman's Needless Worries.

There are few of us so strong and so egotistic. Most of us have the spark of discontent which leads us into many follies, even if it springs from a certain kind of humility which suggests to us that the ways of other women are better than our own and that the law of fashion is above our individual conception.

Some one has suggested that since machinery has taken the place of servants, apartment houses the place of homes, the desire to be a tourist an ambition for a local habitation and a name, and the kindergarten is substituted for the nursery, it is therefore well for women to have clothes to worry over. They might forget they had any responsibility in life, these students of social conditions argue. They remind you, unpleasantly, of David Harum's remark that it was good for a dog to have fleas to keep him from forgetting that he was only a dog.

Every woman will violently deny the suggestion that she hasn't enough to do in the world, but the fact remains that most of her activities are of her own choosing. She adds to and multiplies the tasks that life imposes upon her. Certainly she is nearly rushed to death no matter in what stratum of life she is placed, and she complains she hardly has time to sleep, but if a social surgeon were to operate on her activities and cut away the things that were not necessary she would find that she could lead a restful life.

Organizing of Summer Wardrobe.

These are the days which the poets laud and the people meet with resignation, but not always enthusiasm. Housecleaning, moving to the country, making clothes for the hot weather, debating on the vacation that must be arranged now, battling with the first hot days, are things that are not pleasant to think about, much less meet; but if we bring organized efficiency into the task we will find that the Summer will open out in a restful manner.

Now is the time to tackle the subject; to see what clothes we can alter, how much money we can spend, how it can be divided, and whether it is the better part of wisdom to give everything away and start out afresh.

Through the seasons there has grown up a suspicious feeling concerning the probability of any costume lasting from one Summer to the next. There are economically inclined women who continue to carefully put away the clothes that served until October in the fond hope that the next May will find them available. This hope is usually frustrated by those who design fashions. The wheel of things moves on with small regard for our personal hopes and the fates who spin out fashions have not an ear for our tale of economy.

Once in a while there arrives a season of repose in which we find to our heart's delight that the washtub or the cleaners will set things right and that new clothes are not needed for weeks to come until the heart of the season has arrived. This season is not upon us. The lucky woman may find it possible to alter some of the gowns of last Summer—if they were new then—but she will find even that task not to her liking.

MATCHING PARASOL AND FROCK.
Blue and white striped chiffon with parasol to match.

Fashion Imposes Hard Task.

If she had saved the gowns of a decade ago she would have better luck. If she could open the closets and she could find gowns from 1860 and 1870 in the attic and bring them back into freshness she would have a pleasant and successful task, but to take a hobble skirt of last Summer and convert it into a circular or a melon-shape, or an accordion-plaited Loie Fuller affair, needs more than a dressmaker; it needs an optimist who has the qualities of a magician. It would take Aladdin's lamp, a mathematician, and a civil engineer, is the way one sewing woman put it yesterday.

There is only one sensible way to go at the task. Take a day full of sunshine, draw back the curtains, let up the shades, and spread out everything one possesses for the hot weather season into the searching sunshine of a May day. There will be no concealed faults. No fabrics will take on a color or a freshness which they have not. Whatever is tawdry will be shown in its full value. Whatever is torn, or frayed, or stained will be discovered. There will be no illusions. One will know the worst.

A day spent in this manner is well spent. It may save money, although it may demand money in the beginning. Every woman has gone through the experience of making over, in her mind, while she is trying to sleep some night, a gown that hangs in the back of the closet. She ends the mental task with a feeling of contentment and enthusiasm. The bubble bursts the next day when she investigates the possibilities of the gown in her hand, with the sunshine coming through the window. Its flaws are manifest; the task is impossible. So are our dreams often dispelled by sight and evidence.

It takes courage to discard any garment which is only half worn and which does not meet the season's requirements, and yet there comes a feeling of elation after it is done. It is no longer there to tempt one into the indiscretion of wearing it as it is, or into the extravagance of spending more money on altering it than it is worth. Women who keep their clothes hanging in the closets until they are not good for any one are not acting with charity or wisdom.

It is difficult to see why the industry of buying second-hand clothes has grown to such proportions and is attended with so much success when one considers how little is offered by these commercialists for any kind of garment.

One of the best-known women in New York engaged in this work thinks that $8 is a fair price for her to pay for an evening gown that has been worn only three times and belongs to the season. She often gives only $5 for a gown that cost $300 if it belongs to the preceding season. She gives $10 for a good coat suit and sometimes $15 for a three-piece suit. When asked what her profit was on such purchases, she said that she could rarely sell a gown for more than $15 and that her trade was very brisk at this price.

She did not think that a $7 profit on an $8 investment was unusally good because her expenses were heavy; she had to keep open a shop in the fashionable district and to offset the capital she was constantly putting into her stock. She might have to carry twenty or thirty gowns over because she could not find a purchaser for them.

She has no difficulty in getting clothes at this price, and the list of her clients reads like the social register. There is not a fashionable débutante, bride, or smart matron that she does not know sufficiently to give her an opening to bid for her clothes, and she has often had the chance to buy for $100 the whole outfit of a rich woman who is going into mourning.

Giving Away a Problem.

It would seem so much kinder to give a gown to some one who needed it than to sell it for $8, especially when one does not need the money. The answer to this statement is that it is difficult for rich women to give their clothes away where they will really help. Women who are not in society cannot wear these clothes, as they have no social opportunities for them, and the women who have the opportunities do not care to be seen in the gowns that have been exhausted by their friends, or put the amount of money into it that it needs for alteration.

There is much good reasoning about this statement. A young woman of high birth and admirable social alliances who is poor enough to work for her yearly income was given two dozen gowns and hats by a rich cousin, and every one of the garments is still in her closet. From some of them she has extracted the silk linings for petticoats, or a bit of lace to make a collar, but none was suited to her style of living. There was no charity in giving her the clothes, yet her rich cousin thought differently.

As there are few women who can find the right person to whom they can give clothes, if that person is going to sell them for $5 it is far better to secure the cash and give it away. Many women do this. Some of the best-dressed women are known to sell their clothes for charitable purposes; this is good business and good charity. It meets the demands all the way around the circle.

In going over the season's wardrobe it is best to stake one's chance on the wide skirt staying with us until July or August. There are dressmakers who are prophets, and who say that we shall probably wear the full skirts for two or three years at least. There are others who say it will be out of fashion by midsummer. The only way to be even partly safe is to compromise on moderate width with a leaning toward fullness.

If your last Summer skirts had long tunics the remedy is easy. That truism has been repeated over and again for two months. The added fact that the new skirts, both pleated and circular, have wide bands of a different fabric and sometimes of a different color at the hem, gives one even more hope for successful alteration.

Pleating is in high demand and the knife-pleated tunic, therefore, which was considered as an unfashionable garment, can be made into a skirt by the addition of a deep band. It may be of satin if the skirt is of cloth, or cloth if the skirt is of silk. No one objects to these combinations nowadays.

Then there is the question of the long sleeve to be answered. Suppose the gowns of last year, also the coats, had three-quarter sleeves—what then? Fortunately, fashion has brought about the use of double sleeves. The upper part is opaque, the lower part transparent; therefore one can add chiffon or muslin, net or lace to a short sleeve and bring it down to the wrist. These lower sleeves are very often full as well as transparent, and they are finished at the wrist with a velvet bracelet and a narrow ruffle. All these details are good to remember when you are up against the task of altering sleeves.

It is not a particularly helpful fact in fashion that hip yokes, as well as shoulder yokes, are acceptable, for the reason that skirts are so short that no one needs a suggestion as to how to lengthen them. The task of shortening them is easy. If, by chance, a skirt needs an extra depth of three or five inches, remember the hip yoke and use it instead of a band at the hem, unless it is a question of matching the fabric. You may employ a separate fabric as a hem, but you mustn't use it for a hip yoke.

There has come about an odd combination of fabrics in the last month which allows a pleated skirt to be attached to a straight, long-waisted, beltless blouse of another fabric. This idea is very helpful to the woman who is altering clothes.

Take, for instance, a white serge gown copied from a late Callot model in which the long, straight, girlish blouse was of white satin attached under a line of embroidered scallop below the waist to a knife pleated skirt of thin, supple white serge. The long, white satin sleeves were laced at the back from wrist half way to elbow with blue and red silk cords through white embroidered eyelets, and there was a turnover collar of white embroidered linen.

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Women's Gowns
Fine nainsook, cambric and crepe gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed. Special..... 44c
Fine nainsook gowns, trimmed with lace medallions and tucks. Special..... 58c
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Fine nainsook gowns, trimmed with the daintiest lace medallions. Special..... 88c
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Fine nainsook gowns, with medallions of lace and embroidery. Special.....1.28
Gowns of very fine nainsook, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. Special.....1.44
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Corset covers of good nainsook, French style, trimmed with lace. Special..... 23c
Corset covers of fine nainsook, neatly trimmed with lace and embroidery. Special... 29c
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Corset covers of fine nainsook, French style, with dainty lace and embroidery trimming. Special..... 88c

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Fine nainsook corset covers, trimmed front and back with dainty lace and embroidery medallions. Special.. 99c
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Modern covers of good cambric or muslin, trimmed with eyelet embroidery. Sizes 34 to 48. Special..... 33c
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Women's Drawers
Women's drawers of strong cambric, trimmed with embroidery ruffles and cluster tucks. Special..... 29c
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Women's fine nainsook drawers, trimmed with handsome lace and embroidery. Special at..... 99c
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Nainsook combinations in Princess or two-piece style, of nainsook. Special at.. 44c
Nainsook combinations, prettily trimmed with embroidery and lace. Special..... 58c
Combinations of nice quality nainsook, daintily trimmed. Special..... 68c
Pretty combinations, trimmed with dainty laces and embroidery medallions. Special..... 88c
Nainsook combinations of good quality, in charming styles. Special price..... 99c
Fine nainsook combinations, trimmed with pointed lace and embroidery medallions. Special.....1.44
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French hand embroidered combinations, of good quality nainsook, embroidered. Special.....1.99 and 2.95
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Extra size nainsook gowns of fine quality, trimmed with dainty lace and embroidery or medallions. Special..... 99c
Extra size petticoats, of good muslin, with wide embroidery flounces or lace trimmed. Special..... 99c
Extra size nainsook petticoats, of fine quality, trimmed with handsome lace flounces. Special.....2.95

Petticoats
Women's cambric petticoats, of nice quality, neatly trimmed. Special 44c
Women's petticoats of fine cambric, with lace and embroidery trimming. Special..... 68c
Women's fine cambric petticoats, with lace or embroidery ruffles and extra dust flounces. Special..... 88c
Women's nainsook or cambric petticoats, lace or embroidery trimmed. Special..... 99c
Women's fine cambric petticoats, with full flounces of embroidery, ribbon run. Special.....1.28
Women's petticoats of fine cambric, new full model, lace and embroidery trimmed. Special..1.44 and 1.99
Women's Petticoats of very fine nainsook and cambric, full cut. Special.....2.95 and 3.95

Women's Chemises
Women's envelope chemises of nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery, beading and ribbon run. Special..... 44c
Women's envelope chemises of fine nainsook, front and back trimmed. Special..... 68c
Women's envelope chemises, Empire style, of fine nainsook. Special 99c
Women's envelope chemises, fine nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed. Special.....1.44 and 1.99

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Crepe de Chine Combinations, with insertions of fine lace, back and front trimmed alike. Special price..... 2.95
Envelope Chemises of crepe de chine and China silk in pink and white, lace insertions or wide lace bands. Special..... 1.99
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Crepe de Chine Camisoles, trimmed with wide lace insertions and ribbon shoulder straps, elastic at waistline. Special..... 58c
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Envelope Chemises of pussy willow taffeta, in Empire tailored model, straps over shoulders, flesh color. Special..... 3.95
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Swastika.

C. V. C.—Will you kindly give me what information you can about the "Swastika" cross, what it is the emblem of, and where it originated?

The original place and significance of the "Swastika" sign are alike unknown, various theories having been put forward in answer to both questions. It is certain, however, that the symbol has been known for centuries, and in prehistoric times, in various parts of the world, as an emblem of benediction or good-luck. The word is from the Sanskrit and means "weal-making." The four-branched monogrammatic sign has been found in Europe, Asia, and America. It was known first in the bronze age, and it occurs in the Swiss lake dwellings. In the historic period it is found in Japan, Korea, China, Tibet, Armenia, Asia Minor, Greece, and its islands, especially Cyprus and Rhodes; Italy, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Great Britain—perhaps only under Scandinavian influence—Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alaska, Mexico, and Brazil. It was not known in early India, and is not known to be native to Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Phoenicia, or, till a late date, Persia. It was particularly adopted by Buddhism, and its presence in Japan, China, and Tibet is thus explained. Its origin as a symbol has been the object of endless speculation; some scholars say it is a solar symbol; others an earth symbol, wind symbol, &c.; others that it is merely decorative in its origin. The cross, the lotus petal, the circle, &c., have been suggested as derivations for its form. It is probably chiefly talismanic.

An American Citizen.

JULIUS LEVI.—I am a German and have lived seven years in New York City, but have not been naturalized as a citizen of the United States. I have a son born in New York. Is he a citizen?

The law of the United States of America recognizes as citizens all children born on United States soil. The German Empire does not, for that fact, however, relinquish its acceptance of an American-born son of a German subject as a subject of the empire. When such a child is of age he has the choice of remaining as a citizen in the country of his birth or of returning to be a subject or citizen in the land of his father's nationality. In neither case are naturalization papers required.

Our National Flower.

C. R. ROTHWELL writes as follows: "I notice that in your 'Queries and Answers' of April 4 you give a long list of State flowers and say nothing about the national flower, the pansy, which was created national flower by act of Congress in 1803. Section 2 of this act states that the national sentiment expressed in connection with the emblem shall be 'Liberty, Justice, Union, Culture, and Peace,' and that the last three words, 'Union, Culture, and Peace,' shall constitute the motto. This act was passed to celebrate the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Mount Morris Park.

In answer to the question as to the history and naming of what is now Mount Morris Park the following letters have been received:

FERDINAND TUSCH: "Morris Park, Morris Avenue, Morris High School, and Morrisania suggest origin. The American Colonel, settled on the tract later known as Morrisania, in 1650, about 1,200 acres irregularly on the east bank of the Harlem River, extending up to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The most notable of his distinguished progeny were Lewis, 1726-98, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Gouverneur, 1752-1816, Minister to France, United States Senator, &c. The site of his house was Cypress Avenue and 130th Street. Another Morris house still remains in St. Mary's Park, St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Anne's Avenue and 140th Street, was a gift of the family, and contains remains and memorials of the family. Doubtless Stephen Jenkins's 'Story of the Bronx' will sustain and enlarge the above."

MANADOES.—A correspondent in last Sunday's issue asks who was the owner of the race track adjoining Mount Morris Park when it was acquired in 1839 and after whom the park was named. Your correspondent is probably confusing what was formerly known as Mount Morris and Morris Hill, which overlooks the site of Fleetwood Park race track in the Bronx, with Mount Morris Park. Neither Riker nor Tollman mentions a race track adjoining Snake Hill, as it was then called, and the city maps do not show the location of a race track in that part of the city in the late thirties. Harlem Lane, now St. Nicholas Avenue, became a speeding course twenty years later. The hill and the land to the west belonged to the Benson family, the old homestead which was built before the Revolution and standing till 1854, being located midway between the hill and the Albany Post Road, what would now be 122d Street, east of Seventh Avenue. The Bensons also owned some of the land to the north and south of the hill. A large part of the land to the south was owned by the Vredenburg family, and the Sickles family held a large slice to the east of the hill. The land to the west of the hill was kept intact until the streets and avenues were cut through and the homestead was demolished. T. A. Emmet, father of the venerable Dr. T. A. Emmet, acquired a strip directly south of the hill as a Summer and country home. Harlem village stretched out to the east of the hill, the business centre being at the Five Corners, now about the junction of Sylvan Place and East 120th Street. To the north of the hill were a number of large plots holding the country and Summer homes of wealthy New Yorkers.

"Aside from the impossibility of obtaining a suitable, accessible tract of land for a race track adjacent to the hill, the lack of roads and transportation facilities to this part of the island from downtown, makes it extremely doubtful that there was a race course adjoining the site of the park. Before the opening of the New York & Harlem Railroad to Harlem, about 1839, there were four stages daily to Manhattanville and an hourly stage to Harlem, also a steamboat line from Peck Slip to Harlem Bridge, but the only road to Snake Hill was a narrow country road called the Spuyten Duyvil road, running from the Five Corners to Meyer's Corner, about 131st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. This ran to the east and north of the hill.

"The land was purchased 'for park purposes' when the engineers engaged in laying out the city streets according to the city plan of 1811 reported that it would be cheaper to buy the hill than to cut it through. The project to acquire the park was supported by the old Harlemites, as there was no public square in Harlem after the Harlem Commons was sold, and it was pushed by the wealthy New Yorkers who had Summer homes in that section to the north, as they believed that by blocking the extension of the Middle Road (Fifth Avenue) it would make access to their restricted section more difficult, and it would prevent the cutting through of some estates which extended across the line of the avenue. Especially interested in the passage of the purchase bill were some of the vestrymen of St. Andrew's P. E. Church, which stood near the site of the present church, a few blocks north of the park. Among these vestrymen were Aaron Clark, who was Mayor of the city from 1837 to 1839; Lewis Morris, Edward Prime, Jacob Lorillard, Colonel James Monroe, Archibald Watts, and members of the Blount, Sands, Ray, Wilmerding, Randel, Sidell, and Anderson families. Concerning the name I find in my notebook on parks two references: 'Named in honor of Lewis Morris, a resident of Harlem, who took an active part in securing the passage of the bill for acquiring the land for a park,' and 'named in honor of Robert H. Morris, Mayor of New York, 1841-1844, during whose administration it was laid out. Price, $40,000.' It does not appear on the map of 1850."

The Dacia.

READER.—Please tell me facts about the Dacia—tonnage, speed, purchase price, for what company built, &c., and also about the owner. Is he an American citizen by birth or naturalization? If the latter, when was he naturalized and what was the country of his birth? What is his standing in Bradstreet's and Dun's?

The Dacia, which was taken into the harbor of Brest by the French on Feb. 27, while en route from Galveston to Rotterdam, is a vessel of 3,544 tons displacement, built for the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and sold by that company to Edward N. Breitung for the sum of $165,000. Mr. Breitung is an American mine owner, banker, and business man, born in the United States, the son of a member of the House of Representatives. The Query Department cannot supply further personal information. More detailed questions as to the Dacia may be referred to Mr. Breitung's New York office or to the Hamburg-American Line.

The Lithuanians and Letts.

K. H. STITZER.—Kindly advise me what part of Russia is inhabited by the Lithuanians and Letts, and what is their religion.

The Lithuanians and Letts, who are closely related racially to the Slavs, live in East and West Prussia and the Baltic Provinces of Russia. They number about 4,000,000. The prevailing religion among them is Lutheran, although there is an appreciable number of Greek Catholics.

Thomas Edison.

JOHN GRAF.—Will you kindly give me the correct place where Thomas Edison was born, where he started his career, and his first invention?

Thomas Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, and began work as a telegraph operator, working in Boston and later in New York as Superintendent of the New Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. As soon as he was able he set up his own laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J. His first invention was a "repeater" for use in the telegraph.

The Wealth of Nations.

W. S. A.—Will you kindly tell me how the wealth of nations is reckoned, what constitutes its basis of computation, and whether there are any books on the subject? What are one or two of the simplest and most direct?

The wealth of nations is reckoned on a basis of the nation's real and personal property. The United States Department of Commerce publishes reports and bulletins on this subject. For more general literature we must refer you to the Public Library.

Bermuda.

E. J. H.—Kindly settle a friendly dispute between another reader of your admired columns and myself as to whether Bermuda is a West Indian island.

The Islands of Bermuda are not included in the West Indian Archipelago. There are about 360 of these Bermudian islands, of which 15 or 16 are inhabited. Their situation is east-southeast of Cape Hatteras. They are owned by Great Britain and are of great strategic importance.

The Society for Psychical Research

UNINFORMED.—Will you kindly tell me whether there is a New York branch of the Society for Psychical Research—if not, whether there is one in this country, and where?

The headquarters of the American Society for Psychical Research is at 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

A Calendar Inquiry.

C. C. ADAMS.—Please state in your column what day of the week was Feb. 22, 1895?

Feb. 22, 1895, was Friday.

Jewish Population.

C. K.—Please tell me the number of Jews in the whole world.

The London Jewish Year Book for 1910 estimates the number of Jews in the world at 11,625,656. Whitaker's Almanack states the number of followers of Judaism, in its classification of the world's religions, to be 13,052,846.

Sex Ratio in Population.

E. J. V.—Will you kindly inform me what is the proportion of men to women in the United States by recent census?

The census of 1910 shows the proportion of males to females in the United States to be 106 males to 100 females.

"So Long."

H. I. C.—Will you please explain the phrase "So long?"

It would be interesting to have the verdict of readers in ascertaining the origin of this form of saying "good-bye."

Religious Statistics in Germany.

M. P. C.—Please tell me the Roman Catholic population of Germany, the Protestant population, free-thinking population, and total population of the country.

The Roman Catholic population of Germany is, approximately, 20,300,000; the Protestant population, 35,400,000; the "non-Christian" population, 20,000, and the total population of the country, 64,925,993. It is, of course, unnecessary to point out that population statistics antedate the war.

Heads of Governments.

DOROTHY LA VASEUR.—Will you please publish the names of the present rulers of the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Canada, (Governor General,) Australia, (Governor General,) Japan, China, Switzerland, India?

The heads of Governments are as follows: Brazil, President, Hermes de Fonseca; Chile, President, Ramon Barros Luce; Canada, Governor General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught; Commonwealth of Australia, Governor General, Lord Denman; Japan, Emperor, Yoshihito; Switzerland, President, Dr. Arthur Hoffman; India, Viceroy and Governor General, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

De Wolfe and De Wolf.

G. H. D.—Will you kindly inform me if Elsa De Wolfe is related to De Wolfe Hopper? Is there an Elsa De Wolfe Hopper who is an actress? Who is Edna Wallace Hopper?

Miss Elsie de Wolfe is not related to De Wolf Hopper. The name is not spelled in the same way. There is no actress, or, so far as we know, any person, named Elsa—or Elsie de Wolfe—Hopper. Edna Wallace Hopper is an actress who was the third wife of De Wolf Hopper. She is now Mrs. A. O. Brown.

British and American Wealth.

M. B.—Will you be kind enough to advise me where I can obtain information, or to inform me yourselves, on the following points: What is the combined wealth of Great Britain and her colonies, also her annual income, and the same information in regard to the United States and her Territories?

The annual revenue of the United Kingdom is $918,805,000, expenditures $917,929,000; British colonies, N. E. S., revenue $113,365,000; expenditures $102,248,000; Commonwealth of Australia, revenue $76,687,000, expenditures $75,652,000; Australia, State, revenue $200,880,000, expenditures $196,836,000; New Zealand, revenue $60,944,000, expenditures $61,711,000; Canada, revenue $138,108,000, expenditures $98,161,000; British India, revenue $386,176,000, expenditures $378,962,000; Union of South Africa, revenue $84,117,000, expenditures $80,802,000. The revenue of the United States is $992,249,000, and the country's expenditures $965,274,000; Philippine Islands, revenue $13,490,000, expenditures $14,745,000. These are not fixed or "average figures," but are taken from the census reports of the latest available year. The wealth of the United States is $130,000,000,000, of Great Britain and Ireland, $80,000,000,000. Further statistics can be found in "Whitaker's Almanack," "The International Whitaker," "The Statesman's Year Book," "The American Statesman's Year Book," and "The American Year Book."

A Royal Philanthropist.

C. C. TRACEY.—Can you tell me the name of the German Prince who is a celebrated oculist and has given up his life to treating the poor for nothing? I believe his wife worked with him.

The Prince to whom you refer was Charles Theodore, Duke in Bavaria, who died Nov. 30, 1909. He was the father of the present Queen of the Belgians. His wife was, before her marriage, the Princess Marie-José of Portugal. The little Belgian Princess Marie José is named for her grandmother.

"Worldly."

S. N. M.—Will you be good enough to tell me the meaning of the word "worldly," as "a worldly man"?

Webster gives the definition of the word, in the specific sense to which you refer, as "interested in the enjoyment of the present existence."

German Army Officers.

E. B.—Will you be good enough to answer the following questions: Are there any officers in the German Army, above the rank of Lieutenant, who are not noblemen, and who have not "von" attached to their names? And is the State of New York a republic?

It is undoubtedly true that titled candidates are preferred as officers of the premier regiments of the German Army, but there is no prohibition for untitled men. On the contrary, many of the present officers are manufacturers' sons, more well-to-do, in many cases, than the scions of the old nobility. Many, too, are the sons of "captains of industry" who have been ennobled.

The State of New York, like all other States under the Constitution of this country, has a republican form of Government.

Robley D. Evans.

Mrs. H. G.—Will you kindly tell me when and from where Robley D. Evans was appointed to the Naval Academy of the United States?

Robley D. Evans was appointed to the United States Navy Sept. 20, 1860, from Utah; he was graduated from the Naval Academy in March, 1863.

Sebastopol.

CONSTANT READER.—Will you please give me the old and new pronunciations of Sebastopol?

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives the pronunciation, in English, of Sebastopol just as it is spelled, with the accent on the second syllable. The Russian word is spelled Sevastopol, and is pronounced Sevastopol, with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

The German "Von."

I. D. S.—Please explain the significance of the prefix "von" to some German names. Of course most people know it is an indication of some distinction, either hereditary or acquired, but they do not know (I do not) as follows: Is it conferred by the German Emperor as a title of nobility? Does it carry any privileges or emoluments? Is it recorded in the Heraldry Office in Berlin? Does the recipient receive a diploma from the Emperor in awarding it? Is it hereditary? Is it possible for any one in Germany to assume it?

The title of "von," as a prefix before the surname, was in feudal times the privilege of the landed barons, who thus designated, as in other countries with like prefixes, their ownership of lands. In modern times, however, the prefix "von" may be granted as a title of nobility by the German Emperor or the Kings of the various kingdoms of the empire. It does not carry any privileges or emoluments with it. It is recorded in the Heraldry Office in Berlin if granted by the Emperor as Kaiser or as King of Prussia, in Munich if granted by the King of Bavaria, Leipsic if conferred by the King of Saxony, &c. The recipient is not given a diploma with it. It may be, like the English title of Baronet, personal or hereditary; that is, it may be granted to a man for his lifetime only, or may descend to his sons. It cannot be assumed by any one, but may be earned by any deserving German subject and conferred as a reward for service or eminence.

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On Page 12 of This Section

MAIN BUILDING

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MORRIS' MATCHLESS HAMS—lb. 17c
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GRANULATED CORN-MEAL	35c	18c
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Malaga Raisins
Casado brand extra dessert clusters; reg. 25c pckg. 12c

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Peaches
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D-Zerta
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GOLD MEDAL FRESHLY TOASTED CORN FLAKES—doz., 60c; reg. 10c package. 5c

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FREE—One heavily plated Soup Ladle with purchase of one dozen or more Thompson's Soup Flour.
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SOLID PACKED TOMATOES—Dames Quarters brand; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c large cans 25c
SWEET PEAS — Fountain quality sifted Early Junes; doz., $1.75; 3 regular 17c cans 45c

Tea Specials
SAMPLE TEAS — mixed to order; 10 lbs., $2.25; 4¼ lbs., $1; lb. 24c
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SPECIAL PLANTATION TEAS—any variety; green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.55; lb. 58c

Crisp Olives
PREMIER BRAND OLIVES—reg. 75c large glass jar 49c
MAMMOTH QUEEN OLIVES—regular 24c. bottle. 15c

GENUINE DILL PICKLES—4 bottles, 25c; reg. 10c bottle 7c
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SUNKIST SWEET ORANGES—doz. 29c

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Little Chick Food	2.75	1.40
Cracked Corn	2.10	1.10
Poultry Grit	85c	45c
Pigeon Food	2.95	1.50
Crushed Oyster Shells	75c	40c

SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs. 35c
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c

Bacon
ARMOUR'S MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 20c
PREMIUM or STAR BACON—lb. 27c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 25c

FREE—One regular 10c box Zap with purchase of 6 packages Washing Cereal.
CORDOVA CANDLES—reg. 25c box 15c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA — best quality; freshly ground; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c
SUGAR BEETS—Lazarre brand; doz., $1.40; reg. 15c large can 12c

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SMOKED SHOULDERS—lb. 12½c

MILFORD STRINGLESS BEANS—doz., $1.75; can 15c
EVAPORATED MILK—Carnation brand, Pet brand or Borden's Peerless brand; doz., 95c; reg. 10c tall can 8c
ZAP WASHING CEREAL—6 packages, 27c; package 5c

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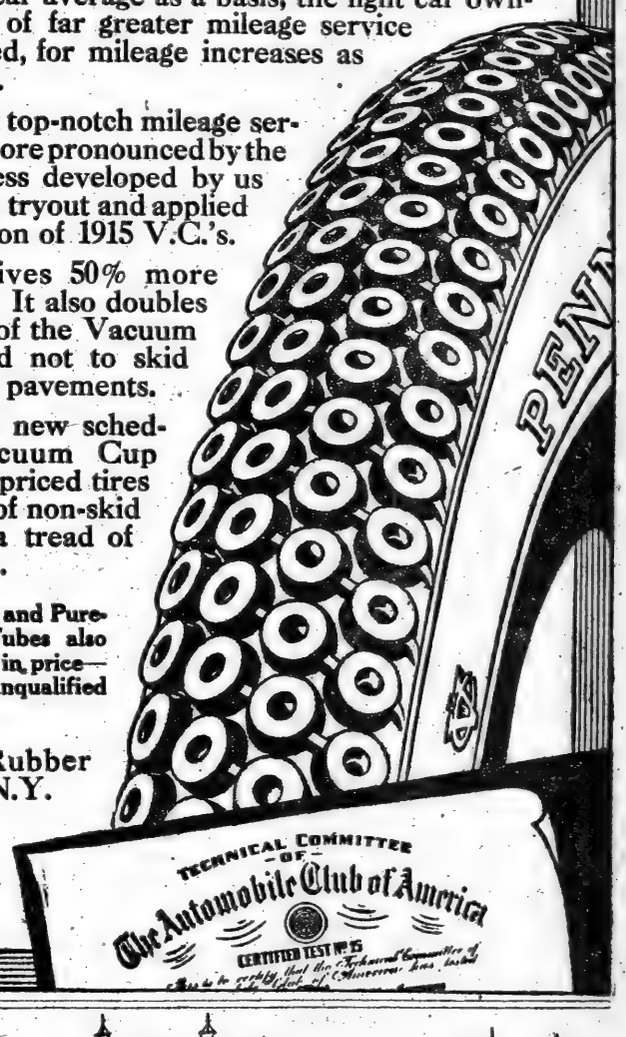

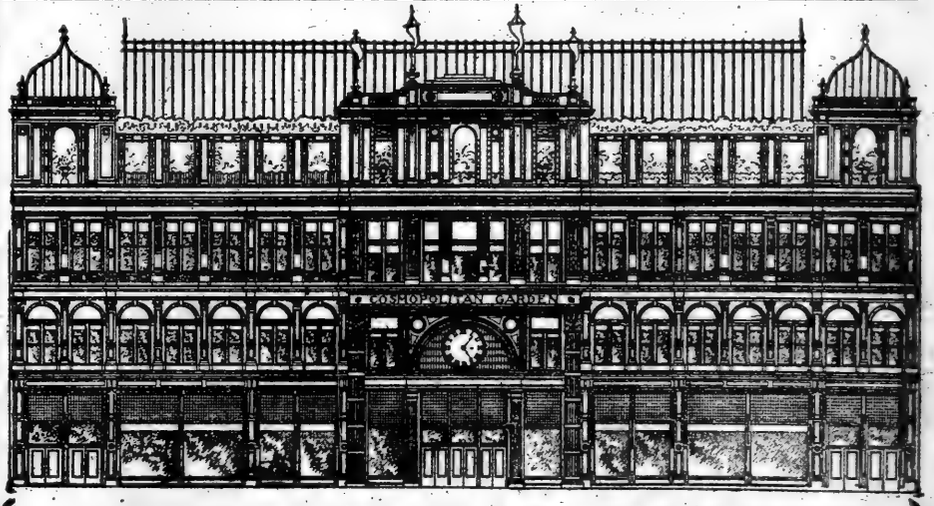

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MAY IN THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK

Mrs. Chas G. Craig and Wm. Boyd in "Beverly's Balance," Lyceum.

Beverly Sitgreaves in "A Celebrated Case," Empire.

Cecil Cunningham Colonial. Drawing by Harrison Fisher.

Elizabeth Brice in "Watch Your Step," New Amsterdam.

Gertrude Kingston in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," Neighborhood Playhouse.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Art of Frances Starr—The Deception in "The Lie."

OF all maddening questions, this is the most baffling: "What's a good play to see?" When, in the face of all experience, it is asked of you, several courses may suggest themselves. You may sternly question the questioner as to his taste and mood, whether he yearn for melody or melodrama, whether he would laugh or weep, smile or sigh. You may firmly detain him till you have made a brief but careful report on every play in town, which measure has the special virtue of quite discouraging a second offense. Or you may fall upon him and beat him to insensibility or, distracting his attention, take suddenly to your heels. Or, if time presses and you would run no risks, you might take refuge in some such sure suggestion as "Chin-Chin."

"But I've seen that," he objects, much aggrieved; "I've seen it three times."

And then you are undone. The lot of the reviewer, whose task is simply to describe and analyze the plays as they succeed one another on Broadway, is happy compared with that of the Playgoing Committees of the Drama League and the Drama Society, which must needs recommend them. So when one evasively declines to tell "what's a good play to see," deride him not. He need not thereby be betraying a lack of profundity and intimacy in his acquaintance with the drama. He may be merely betraying a lack of profundity and intimacy in his acquaintance with you.

With which disarming preliminaries, this particular reviewer of dramatic entertainment hereby records the fact that were he asked to name the three new plays which, as written and presented, had given him the keenest pleasure and satisfaction this season, he would name "The Phantom Rival," "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," and "Marie-Odile." And if—at the point of a gun—he were asked to tell what example of the player's art had most deeply impressed him, he would name that remarkable performance by Frances Starr as the little novice in the far-off Alsatian convent.

It is not peculiarly a difficult part in the common usage of that term, but the play is dependent on it as few plays are dependent on a single rôle. "Marie-Odile" is one of the best things Edward Knoblauch has done, and Mr. Belasco has risen to the occasion, but, in a sense, the honors here are all in one hand, and that hand is Frances Starr's. How easily could you find another actress on the American stage to play it as well? The part is long and arduous. The first act, which must lift those who stray into the theatre and transport them a thousand miles from Broadway, is a triumph of atmosphere, and to this the one who plays the little novice deftly contributes a hundred delicate and suggestive touches. The embodiment is right in every gesture and intonation, but these are externals, matters of technical cunning, of technical proficiency. There is more. She has seen and caught the poetic ideal in Mr. Knoblauch's story and has made it live. There is in her presentment of this wide-eyed, child-like girl in the old mountain nunnery a virginal loveliness, an inner beauty, a spiritual radiance that illumines, that transfigures, the play. It is a superb performance.

Tomorrow night begins the last week of the run of "Marie-Odile" at the Belasco Theatre. That is the occasion of these paragraphs, of these respects paid to the art of Frances Starr.

* * *

OF the considerably too many plays produced on Broadway since this frantic season began, several dramatists have each contributed more than one. Thanks—if that is the proper word—to Robert Mantell, Shakespeare heads the list. Shaw comes next with six plays, and, whether he likes it or not—it is difficult to believe it really pains him—there will be a seventh tomorrow evening, when Arnold Daly moves to the Park Theatre and marks the move with a revival of "Arms and the Man." What with Bennett and Bonheur, Brieux has had four brief hearings and Willard Mack has had four plays, long and short. Roi Cooper Megrue has been satisfied, reasonably enough, with two, and, while statistics are happily not available, it is no hazardous guess to say that Mr. Megrue has had more performances in New York this season than any other playwright, beginner or veteran, man or woman, foreign or native, alive or dead. And then there is Henry Arthur Jones.

Since first the curtains rose last Summer, Mr. Jones has had to bow his acknowledgments at three separate premières, and here he is back from Bermuda with a new comedy ready for production in the Fall. "The Goal" and "Mary Goes First" had already been presented when, on the night before Christmas, "The Lie" was played, "for the first time on any stage," at the Harris Theatre. It has been there ever since.

A supplementary review of "The Lie" is justified, if for no other reason than that the present company is different in several particulars from the one assembled for the opening. The most important and enriching change was made when the rôle of Sir Robert Shale, the impoverished and importuning old baronet, was assumed by that delightful actor, G. W. Anson. Recently this column sang the praises of George Giddens, who has reappeared so charmingly as balmly Walter in "You Never Can Tell," and admiring note was then made of how venerable was Giddens. Anson is his contemporary. If the occasionally accurate theatrical records have the matter right, each trod the boards for the first time in Edinburgh late in the year '65, though in their chaffing moments each doubtless vows the other first went on with Betterton, if not, indeed, with Burbage.

G. W. Anson is the son of an actor and the father of an actor. The younger Anson we knew for his work here during the two seasons of the New Theatre and for his agreeable appearance as Van Tuyl in "Romance." His several appearances this season have been painfully fleeting. The elder Anson was last seen here in the revival of "Man and Superman," and now he is winning easy laughter in "The Lie." Lawson Butt and Mercedes Desmore do well enough for the spectator at "The Lie" to hear up under the loss of Vincent Serrano and Violet Heming, now transferred to other footlight vineyards.

"The Lie" is not one of Mr. Jones's best plays, but it is one of his good ones. For all its somewhat gingerly, insecure, house-of-cards structure, it is extremely interesting, but is not the interest kept lively by means of a promise, implied and not fulfilled? Consider this. Elinore Shale has sacrificed everything to shield her younger sister Lucy when to the latter a nameless child is born. Long afterward, when the scandal stirs to unexpected life, this Lucy—Judas sister—steals Gerald, the man she loves, from her by leading him to believe that Elinore was the mother of that baby. From then on you watch the slow, inevitable coming of the truth. From then on your await the moment when, in the light of that truth, Elinore and Gerald will meet face to face. However poignant, however bitter, that meeting is what the wise men call an obligatory scene. Mr. Jones owes it to you. Up to the last moment you are led—by devices, deliberately led—to expect it. Yet the curtain falls with that meeting still postponed. Don't you leave the theatre feeling a little defrauded and mapping out, as you go, the scenario of "The Lie's" unwritten epilogue?

"The Lie" is now in its fifth month. In these dissembling days of cut-rate tickets he would be a hardy annalist who sought to say just how successful any play in town had been. But this much may be recorded: "The Lie" has lifted the hoodoo from the Harris Theatre.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—Blanche Walsh in a new war playlet by Hilliard Booth, entitled "The Spoils of War"; Fritzi Scheff in a program of operatic and popular selections; Bessie Clayton and Ida Fuller in dance novelties.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—A gala bill tonight to mark the closing of the theatre for extensive alterations, last week's entertainers contributing to the program.

COLONIAL THEATRE—Bernard Granville offering a new collection of songs and recitations interspersed with dances; Cecil Cunningham, singing a group of new songs and displaying a wardrobe of new gowns; Joseph C. Smith and Frances Demarest in a singing and dancing skit, entitled "Nothing."

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Bertha Kalich in Ossip Dymow's dramatic playlet, "The Victim"; Bert Errol, impersonator of female types, in songs; Frank Fogarty, the Dublin minstrel, with a new assortment of stories.

ROYAL THEATRE—Trixie Friganza, assisted by F. B. Carmen and Jimmie Fox, in a singing and dancing skit tinged with burlesque; Princess Radjah in a program of original dances; the Avon Comedy Four presenting their burlesque sketch, "The New Teacher," in which they sing.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—"The Telephone Tangle," a comedy playlet, with Dorothy Regal in the principal role; Lillian Goldsmith and company in a dancing novelty, entitled "The Lorelei"; the Primrose Four in songs.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"ARMS AND THE MAN"—G. B. Shaw's comedy, revived by Arnold Daly; tomorrow night in the Park Theatre.

"THE MIRACLE OF SAINT ANTONY"—A playlet by Maurice Maeterlinck, presented with three other playlets and a pantomime by the Washington Square Players; Friday night in the Bandbox Theatre.

"THE LOST CO-RESPONDENT"—Butler Davenport's farcical comedy, postponed from last week; tomorrow night in the Bramhall Playhouse.

ARNOLD DALY and company will move from the Garrick to the Park Theatre tomorrow night to continue their season in revivals of G. B. Shaw's plays. Tomorrow night the English author's military comedy, "Arms and the Man," in which Mr. Daly has already won success, will be presented. In the supporting cast will be seen George Giddens, Charles Laite, Montagu Love, Stanley Dark, Anne Sutherland, Doris Mitchell, and Fania Marinoff.

"You Never Can Tell" will not be dropped from Mr. Daly's repertoire. It will be given the last three nights of the week and Saturday matinée with the same cast that has been giving such a satisfactory performance at the Garrick. "Arms and the Man" will be the bill the first half of the week, including a matinée Wednesday.

In his little Bramhall Playhouse, the latest addition to Manhattan's collection of jitney theatres, Butler Davenport will present his new farcical comedy, "The Lost Co-Respondent," tomorrow night. The play was to have been acted last week, but the opening performance was postponed to give time for more rehearsals.

The Washington Square Players will give the third bill of their season in the Bandbox Theatre Friday night. Like the preceding programs, it will be made up of four playlets and a pantomime.

"A Miracle of Saint Antony," by Maurice Maeterlinck, will be the feature. So far as known, this playlet has never been acted before. It is not in the Belgian poet's usual vein, being described as a satiric legend, rich in humor. Ralph Roeder made the translation and will act the principle role. Others in the cast will be Josephine A. Meyer, Florence Enright, Helen Westley, Walter Frankl, and Samuel A. Eliot, Jr.

"Forbidden Fruit," an adaptation by George J. Smith of a theme by Octave Feuillet, will be another foreign sketch on the program. Then there will be a playlet by Rose Pastor Stokes, with an East Side tenement setting, "Saviors," by Edward Goodman, and a pantomime by Gertrude Pfeiffer.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Eternal City." (Film.)
Belasco—Frances Starr.
Candler—"On Trial."
Century Lyceum—"Mlle. Nitouche."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Song of Songs."
Empire—"A Celebrated Case."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Margaret Illington.
Hudson—"The Show Shop."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"Inside the Lines."
Lyceum—Margaret Anglin.
New Amsterdam—"Watch Your Step."
Republic—"The Natural Law."

IN OTHER THEATRES.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—"The Golden Crook" and "From Riches to Rags," two burlesques, with Billy Arlington, Frank Dobson, and Eleanor Cochran in the cast.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—The Tango Girls company in burlesque and vaudeville, the company including Bennie Small, Joe Wilton, Harry Rodman, and Charles Wessel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"The Blue Ribbon Belles," a burlesque entertainment, with Primrose Seamon as the star.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES—Twenty-third Street Theatre, Walter Milton and company in a farcical playlet, "Don't Walk in Your Sleep"; Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, "Six Peaches and a Pair," a brief musical comedy, with O'Neill and Dixon; 125th Street Theatre, Eva Fay in her mystifying act.

THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN BACKGROUND

By ZELDA SEARS

With her capital performance as Mrs. Dean in "The Show Shop" at the Hudson Zelda Sears has for months been contributing to the gayety of a play that offers tell-tale glimpses behind the scenes in the theatre, and now, infected by the spirit of James Forbes's amusing farce, here she is admitting the layman to another precious professional secret—the mysteries of theatrical photography.

OF course, the background is not so important if one has had sufficient foresight to have been born beautiful. A really handsome woman can take her place before a blank white canvas and be photographed, served, as it were, garnished only with her own good looks, and editors will kneel humbly on her doorstep and beg for the resultant portrait to enliven their illustrated supplements. It's different when you have a face that your friends describe as "interesting." Sooner or later the press agent begins to hint that he is having difficulty introducing your features into the public prints with the frequency demanded by his professional pride, and suggests that he'd like something a little out of the line of ordinary portrait photography—something he could "hang a story on."

That's been said to me so often that the very sound of the words fills my soul with anguish. My nature is peace-loving. Of my own volition I do not wander far afield. My idea of a happy day is one spent in an armchair with a book, not cantering through the city and its suburbs looking for new backgrounds against which to be photographed. So far as I know, the only localities in this vast metropolis with which I have not been involved photographically are the snake house at the Zoo and the interior of a tank at the Aquarium. It's almost foolhardy of me to mention those two places. It's likely to suggest to our press agent an article on my strange power over the reptilian world. Of course I haven't any power, strange or otherwise, but no press agent worthy the name is hampered by a little thing like fact. I can almost see the article now, accompanied by my photograph with a boa constrictor around my neck, a Gila monster in my lap, and bunches of garter snakes on any otherwise unoccupied portions of my person. It would make a very nice article for any one of the deeper-hued yellow journals. It's really a wonder no one has thought of it before.

And the Aquarium might be utilized nicely in illustrating an article headlined "The Musical Ear of the Denizens of the Deep." That would give any ambitious actress an opportunity to pose in five feet of water trying to soothe the savage breast of a snapping turtle by playing the Meditation from "Thais" to him on a clarinet.

Speaking of water reminds me of a most sensational episode into which I was reluctantly dragged by an ambitious press agent on a still hunt for space. The background was in this instance the broad buzzum of Lake Michigan, and the costume was a diving suit—a singularly unbecoming one, and most uncomfortable. Just to give the story a pleasing touch of verisimilitude they insisted on my actually making the descent. The press agent was a strong-willed man, and argument is my pet aversion. I would rather be drowned any day than try to convince anybody of anything!

So down I went into thirty feet of the coldest water that ever existed outside an ice pitcher. To this day my flesh creeps at the remembrance of the chill that struck through the rubber diving suit to my shivering body. My very marrow was frapped. But the press agent was warm and radiant and photographed me going in and coming out, photographed me while having the face plate of the helmet screwed on and while it was being taken off, photographed the professional divers who assisted at the ceremony, and even photographed the placid surface of the waters when they had closed over my devoted head. Unfortunately, he could not photograph me, cold and unhappy, sitting on a slimy rock at the bottom of the lake, scared to a custard, breathing very smelly air pumped down to me through thirty feet of dirty rubber garden hose, and wishing to heaven they'd pull me up. The photographs were a great success. They got a page story, the press agent got his heart's desire, and I got pneumonia.

Another unhappy experience, born of the demand for something different in the photographic line, was when a misguided press agent decided to present me to a long-suffering public as a famous huntress. Goodness above knows that my maiden name wasn't Nimrod—not by a long shot! I hate to hunt a pair of gloves, let alone any animate thing. And as for killing any animal, it would be simply impossible. If pursued by a wild beast, my idea would be to run like the mischief in the direction of a drug store, where he could be mercifully chloroformed. However, there is in my disposition a weak desire to please. If people will only talk to me long enough, they can persuade me to do almost any idiotic thing.

I hied me to Fifth Avenue and purchased what that discriminating street pronounced to be a suitable hunting costume. It looked to me like a mésalliance between a bathing suit and a riding habit, but who was I to question the dictum of Fifth Avenue? The press agent borrowed a gun—a sort of a musket, I think it was; anyway it was very large and dangerous looking—and we sallied forth for Long Island, where a trusting friend had promised to lend me her dog. She had two, an Airedale and a Pomeranian.

I wanted to take the latter, but the press agent wouldn't let me. He said they weren't usually used for hunting. My impression had been up to that time that all dogs hunted naturally. But then my information about sporting matters is very limited. For a long time I had an idea that not eating oysters in Summer had something to do with the same jaws. However, that is neither here nor there. We took the dog and the gun and went forth. Really it seems to me that hunting is a greatly over-estimated sport. We hunted over several vacant lots and never found a thing. It was Autumn and the foliage was beautiful and I gathered a bouquet, so I didn't mind meandering around. The press agent took several pictures, showing me how to hold the gun, and having great trouble with the dog, who did not pose very well.

I got my feet wet, which always makes me irritable, and the photographer got very cross with the dog because he could not teach him to point. He said he could get a very "snappy" picture with me squinting along the gun and the dog pointing. I offered to hold the gun with one hand and point with the other, but he didn't seem to think that would be the same thing. While we were discussing the matter the dog had been doing a little hunting on his own account and discovered what apparently struck him as a very promising looking hole in the ground. He gave one or two excited sort of barks and dove in. The result was electrical. There never was such an outburst before or since. Talk about the wails of a lost soul. Why, the noisiest lost soul would seem to be talking on its fingers if compared to that dog. A blind man could see that he had found some awful animal and been attacked. I begged the press agent to rescue him, but he said that his only experience in menagerie work consisted in once having interviewed Bonavista, the lion-tamer, and he didn't feel that he was qualified to interfere.

Zelda Sears and Patricia Collinge in "The Show Shop."—Hudson.

Of course I couldn't let a borrowed dog get chewed to hang nails and never lift a finger to save him. The press agent held the gun and the bouquet, and I reached into the hole, got the dog by one leg and pulled him out. The outraged animal whose home had been invaded came, too. He and the dog were too interested in each other to be separated.

My memory of exactly what happened next is a little blurred, but I feel sure that the early Christian martyrs had absolutely nothing on me. Talk about being thrown to wild beasts in the arena, I know exactly how it feels. The press agent said afterward that the animal was a woodchuck, but privately my belief has always been that it was something far more ferocious. The dog got distinctly the worst of it, and tried to climb into my lap for protection, in his excitement, quite overlooking the fact that I was standing up at the time. It was very awkward for all three of us. In the melée, I was severely bitten in the leg, and my hand chewed almost to a pulp by the dog, who nervously mistook it for some portion of his adversary's anatomy. It is not true that a taste of blood renders animals uncontrollable. After gnawing my ankle, the woodchuck, with great dignity, gave the Airedale a distinctly contemptuous look, and deliberately withdrew to his hole, bearing with him all the honors of war that could be garnered in that vicinity.

The photographs taken previous to the encounter were a great success. There weren't any taken after. The dog and I were too upset. The press agent was the only calm one. By the way, it turned out later that my bouquet was largely poison ivy; luckily I am immune. The press agent wasn't. It's always been a pleasant memory to me that I let him hold it.

The most imaginative young press photographer in the whole wide world interviewed me a short time ago in quest of photographs to illustrate an article about "Well-known women in their homes." I have no more home than a rabbit. The old song, "It's Home Where the Heart Is," could be suitably paraphrased in my case into "It's Home Where the Hat Is." Just at present I live, move, and have my being in two rooms in a quiet little hotel in a side street. When the aforesaid imaginative young man made his appearance I showed him my restricted quarters, hoping he would pronounce them quite impossible. On the contrary, he smiled a smile that would have made the Cheshire Cat look like an amateur, said "charming!" and commenced to unlimber his camera. He looked about my 12 by 12 living room with the sort of capable alertness that always conquers me. I felt myself becoming wax in his hands.

He said: "First something exceedingly homelike!" calmly removed a bit of needlework from the hands of my maid, placed it in mine, posed me beside my reading lamp, pressed the button, and said: "That will do nicely for 'Miss Sears in her Living Room.'"

He looked fixedly at an anaemic fern, excused himself from the room and returned almost momentarily bearing a rubber plant and a palm that usually grace the hall of the hotel. In a few deft moments he grouped his booty on the window, along with my own poor floral invalid, posed me in front of them, photographed the result, and announced in triumph: "Miss Sears in Her Conservatory."

The piano was his obvious prey. He placed me before it, my hands upon the keys, adjured me to look as "soulful" as possible—not an easy task with a face like mine—and exclaimed: "Miss Sears in Her Music Room." Then he delicately suggested that I change to a negligée and a breakfast cap, which accomplished he moved my modest dressing table into a suitable light, arranged it according to his own ideas of what an actress's dressing table should be, recorded the combination in his trusty camero, to be labeled "Miss Sears in Her Boudoir."

Just here a friend with a small child made her appearance. That was beer and skittles to the artist. He placed the child firmly in my arms and said ecstatically: "Now for something sweetly domestic!" Useless for me to protest that I did not care to appear "sweetly domestic"—that I'd never had a child, and my photographic appearance with one in my arms might be misconstrued; that I was so unfamiliar with children I scarcely knew which end of a child you put the hat on. Nothing availed. One might as well succumb gracefully to the inevitable first as last.

Then as a fitting finish to our afternoon he whisked me into a borrowed touring car, broke the speed limit over to Fifth Avenue, and backed the car up against the iron gates of a most palatial residence. I fancy it was J. Pierpont Morgan's. Here he placed me at the steering wheel—a most uncomfortable place for a woman who doesn't know a carburetor from a case of epilepsy and is agonizingly afraid they will start accidentally. Then, backing across the avenue so as to get as much as possible of the palace background into his picture, he pressed the bulb. I am morally certain some trusting editor is printing that picture labeled "Zelda Sears at the wheel of her new Panamus touring car, leaving the gates of her New York home."

When I saw the proofs of those pictures my faith was everlastingly shattered in the saying "The camera cannot lie." My two small rooms looked like the interior of Windsor Castle, and a picture of myself in evening dress which the imaginative photographer had posed on the back stairs of the hotel, looked as imposing as the celebrated Queen Louise of Prussia descending the steps of her palace.

If the camera cannot lie, believe me the camera plus a good press agent can at least prevaricate.

SCENES AND STORIES OF THE STAGE

"INSIDE THE LINES" AT THE LONGACRE.

INTRODUCING MISS KINGSTON

It is a curious commentary on the present theatrical season that Gertrude Kingston, who occupies a unique position in the London theatre as founder of the Little Theatre and an actress for whom G. B. Shaw has written a number of plays, should make her first appearance on the New York stage in the little Neighborhood Playhouse. In a season when Manhattan's multiplicity of playhouses suffers from a dearth rather than a surfeit of good plays, a season, moreover, in which every Shaw drama presented has proved more or less of a success, it seems a bit odd that she has not had a hearing on Broadway.

It cannot be urged that Miss Kingston's presence is not known to local managers or that she is a stranger to them, for it is said Mr. Shaw wrote personal letters to several suggesting that they present her to the New York public in his drama, written especially for her, "Great Catherine," since, as the author himself expressed it, she was the only living English-speaking Queen. Perhaps some Broadway manager will make the pilgrimage to Grand Street during Miss Kingston's brief engagement in the Neighborhood Playhouse and "discover her."

The other day Miss Kingston, who recently returned from Boston, where she gave some of her plays in the Toy Theatre, talked of her own playhouse and gave some impressions of her visit here.

"People often say that the idea of my Little Theatre," said Miss Kingston, "is to present the uncommercial play. As a matter of fact it seemed to me the time had come when the uncommercial play should be the commercial play. That is, I believed there were enough people who did not care for an everlasting diet of crook, crime, and graft plays, who liked to see drama acted that bore some relation to the possibilities and plausibilities of life to make a small theatre pay. Admitting that 90 per cent. of the people who go to the theatre go to be lifted out of themselves—to laugh, to cry, to forget their troubles without regard to any fidelity of the play to life—that would leave 10 per cent. who really want to see serious plays. When I say serious I do not mean necessarily the melancholy dramas of some of the Russian writers, for instance, but those plays which resemble life and its problems as experienced by the average man and woman.

"So I built the Little Theatre with a seating capacity of 400. It is one of the old Adams houses just off the Strand, near the homes of Mr. Shaw and Sir James Barrie. It was opened in 1910 and it has done very well, though there have been a number of serious problems to contend with. To begin with, we have to advertise a play more heavily in London than here. Five hundred dollars a week is only a moderate amount to spend on advertising a play during its London engagement, and whether the theatre seats 400 or 4,000 makes no difference. And then I think our plays are rather better cast than are yours, particularly those in which you have stars. I imagine this means a higher average salary, though this is offset somewhat by the fact that our players, with the assurance of a long run, are often willing to work for less money.

"This is my first professional visit to New York," Miss Kingston continued, "though I was here once before. That was three years ago, when I ran over intending to spend the week-end and stayed three or four weeks instead.

"The thing that impresses me about your life here is its extremes of luxury on the one hand and of inconvenience on the other. For instance, even your poorest tenement is equipped with a bath having hot and cold water, a luxury boasted only by our better-class homes in England, and then you step out on the street and in two weeks wear out a pair of boots on your badly paved and torn-up streets that in England would last two years. You leave brilliantly lighted Broadway and in a minute are submerged in the blackness of a side street in which you fear for your life.

"The work your little playhouses like the Neighborhood and the Bandbox are doing has interested me immensely. I saw the Washington Square Players the other night and was struck with the intelligence displayed in their program of playlets. They tried things, as for instance the Andreyev playlet, that professional players would not have the temerity to attempt, or, having attempted, might not have the intelligence to do. They seem sincere in their undertaking, and, after all, if one is sincere one's efforts are bound to demand a certain respect. In this connection something Mr. Shaw has just written me in a letter is apropos."

And Miss Kingston read this distinctly Shavian bit from a long, typewritten letter:

"'In my experience I have noticed that nothing that is not fifty years out of date is ever done except by cranks or amateurs and it is sound policy to make friends of these little bands in their days of small things, as you will find twenty-five years later they are the only important survivors of their generation.'"

THE LAST NIGHT AT WALLACK'S

Being an Epilogue Written by Oliver Herford and Spoken by Rose Coghlan After the Farewell Performance at a Famous Playhouse.

THE Play is done, and with it another page
Of History is turned. Upon this stage
The voice of dark Melpomene that thrilled
Your soul, and Thalia's sprightly tones that filled
Your heart with mirth, are now forever stilled.
Tomorrow there will be the clash and clang
Of pick and shovel, and the alien gang
Of chartered Vandals who with drill and blast
Will shatter one more relic of the past.
And the dull passer, pausing on his way
To Terpsichorean Travesties will say,
Exulting, in the language of the clown,
"Another skyscraper! New York's some town!"
And as the weeks go by, will rise and rise
A Titan monster stretching to the skies,
Yet tho' by measured cubits it outspan
The Woolworth tower, or Metropolitan,
Or shame the Singer Building's crown of gilt,
'Twill never reach the heights Elysian
Won by this house that Lester Wallack built.
Know then although these walls be swept away,
Where Thalia and Melpomene held sway,
And commerce sit enthroned in their stead,
The spirit of Lester Wallack is not dead.
There are today a kindred few who fight
To keep the sacred flame of art alight,
That flickers feebly mid the fumes obscene
From brazen altars, rear'd by hands unclean—
Iscariots of the Drama, that profess
To love the Truth, but love the Goddess less
For her pure beauty than her nakedness!

"Tut! tut!" I hear you say, "Have you no tact!
We came to feast on Fancy—not on Fact.
Is this an Epilogue, or is it a Tract?"
Dear friends, the fault is mine. I should have known
That while a First Night Audience may groan
And gnash its teeth, 'tis quite the other way
On a Last Night—then every one is gay,
Greeting the flattest joke with noisy cheers
And laughing hugely—to keep back the tears.
So let us place on serious thoughts a ban
And strive to be as cheerful as we can.
Ah, me! Some tell us that departed men
Come back in ghostly shape to earth again.
It may be so; one thing is certain, quite,
If there be ghosts, then ghosts are here tonight.
Draw closer, friends—closer in Spirit, I mean,
And in the mind's eye peer behind the scene,
Behind the ancient curtain, drawn by gray
Old Time, betwixt today and yesterday.
Even as I speak, there seems to come between
My eyes and you a phantom picture screen,
A tapestry of woven memory,
Wrought in the loom of time, and I can see
Another audience sitting in your places
And yet not wholly other; there are faces
Among the ones I look upon tonight
Whose eyes send back to mine the answering light
Of Memory's masonry—by which I know
That other audience of years ago.
Just three and thirty years ago these walls
Echoed with eloquence and curtain calls,
With lusty cheers and ladies' laughter light,
For it was Lester Wallack's opening night.
Then Lester Wallack in his house was King,
His graceful genius breathed through everything.
To serve him was a privilege, and we
Who loved him, here salute his memory.
We played "A School for Scandal"—we, I say—
Gilbert, Tearle, Elton, Leeson, Holliday,
Edwards, Pope, Taylor, Pearson, Floyd and Eyre—
Edwin, Gwinette, Kerr, Elliott and Sinclair,
Boniface, Ponisi, and one more, I forget—
Oh, yes! Rose Coghlan—(we have never met.)
Who can forget John Gilbert's voice and mien
And splendid acting in the "Quarrel" scene.
He really was Sir Peter—as for me
I had my hands full acting Lady T.
How I remember on the opening night
In this same dress, standing just out of sight,
There in the wings, in trepidation blue
Waiting my entrance—
(A voice)
Lady Teazle!
"Heavens, 'tis my cue"—
(Voice)
Lady Teazle! Lady Teazle! "I'll not bear it."
"Sir Peter! Sir Peter! You may bear it or not, as you think fit, but I ought to have my own way in everything—and what's more, I will, too."

What am I thinking of? There's no one there!
I must have fancied it. Yet I could swear
It was John Gilbert's voice; it rang so true.
It went right through me. Did you hear it, too?
Ah, now I know! How like John Gilbert's tact.
He always loved to do a kindly act.
He meant it in a friendly way to jog
My mind and tell me that an Epilogue
Must not go on forever. Well, he's right!
I'll take the friendly hint and say good night.

Just one word more, dear people, as you go
Again into the clamor and the glow
Of Broadway, pause for one last look upon
This Honored House; tomorrow it will be gone.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

VITAGRAPH THEATRE—"The Chalice of Courage."
STRAND—"The Woman."
BROADWAY—"Help Wanted."
81ST STREET—"Shooting of Dan McGrew."

QUITE the most interesting announcement of the season in the motion-picture world was the one made last week that Geraldine Farrar, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera House, had been engaged by the Lasky Feature Play Company to act before the camera in several of her famous characterizations. The announcement is important because in securing Miss Farrar the movies have invaded the most exclusive artistic circle for their talent. Other operatic artists have acted for the movies before, notably Lina Cavalieri, but this is the first time a reigning queen of the world's greatest opera house has been persuaded to divulge her art outside the sacred confines of the great opera houses.

The Lasky Company say they were anxious to secure Miss Farrar quite as much for the prestige she will unquestionably bring the movies as for any profit that may accrue to them by their coup. The latter they hold an unknown quantity because of the large salary they must pay the diva. This salary is not given out, but $25,000 would seem a reasonable minimum since her contract calls for eight weeks' work this Summer. It may be even more than this, though that amount would seem a quiet Summer's work not to be hay-fever-sneezed at. It is figured that Miss Farrar's name in front of a moving-picture theatre will draw the most determined anti-cinemas within, and that once inside they will be converted.

In the Broadway Theatre this week the feature film will be a photo-dramatization of Jack Lait's drama, "Help Wanted." Lois Meredith acted the principal rôle for the screen version, a rôle in which she was seen when the melodrama was first acted in New York. New South American travel scenes and new comedy pictures will be included in the bill.

"The Shooting of Dan McGrew," based on Robert W. Service's poem of that title, will be the feature offering in the Eighty-first Street Theatre the first half of the week. The star of the picture is Edmund Breese. The latter half of the week "Woman and Wine" will be projected.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's story, "The Chalice of Courage," has been arranged for the screen and will be shown in the Vitagraph Theatre as the feature of the bill this week. It is in six parts and was produced by Rollin S. Sturgeon with a cast of players from the Western Vitagraph group, including William Duncan, Myrtle Gonzalez, George Holt, and Natalie De Lontan.

William C. De Mille's melodrama of Washington political life, "The Woman," will be shown this week in the Strand Theatre. The play was originally acted in the Republic Theatre several years ago, when it was produced by David Belasco with a cast that included Mary Nash, Jane Peyton, and Milton Sills. In the movie reproduction the principal parts were taken by Lois Meredith, Theodore Roberts, Mabel Van Buren, and James Neil.

In the ballroom of the Hotel Astor tonight the Friars will give one of their occasional dinners. This particular dinner will be in honor of John Ringling, of circus fame, and the Friars have planned to make it one of the most successful of the season. The list of speakers looks as if Mr. Ringling had let himself in for a bit of chaffing. It includes such ground and lofty comedians as Irvin Cobb, Raymond Hitchcock, George M. Cohan, De Wolf Hopper, Rennold Wolf, Alf T. Ringling, and Wilton Lackaye.

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—in which we shall offer many unusual values in Suits, Skirts, Coats, Waists, etc. Write, phone or ask in the store for descriptive illustrated booklet.

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We may TRUTHFULLY say that nowhere else in town, yes, in this entire country can you procure the equal of these garments at or near 59c. Were we to purchase them NOW, the price to US would be more than 59c. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders filled. Not more than 2 to a customer.

Linens in great profusion at prices that are, in many cases, less than wholesale cost. Included are Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linens, Towelings, Bed Spreads, Blankets, Comforters, etc.

Umbrellas Recovering done promptly and economically. All this week we will recover umbrellas with waterproof gloria and silk and linen for 79c and $1.29. Umbrellas called for and delivered.

A Most Unusual China Bargain
100 pc. Dinner Sets, $5.98

Open stock patterns. We have selected three popular patterns from our assortment of 30 designs. You may build your set to suit your individual requirements, or replace broken pieces. The patterns will be obtainable at Bloomingdale's for the next five years.
Sets of 100 pieces..... $5.98

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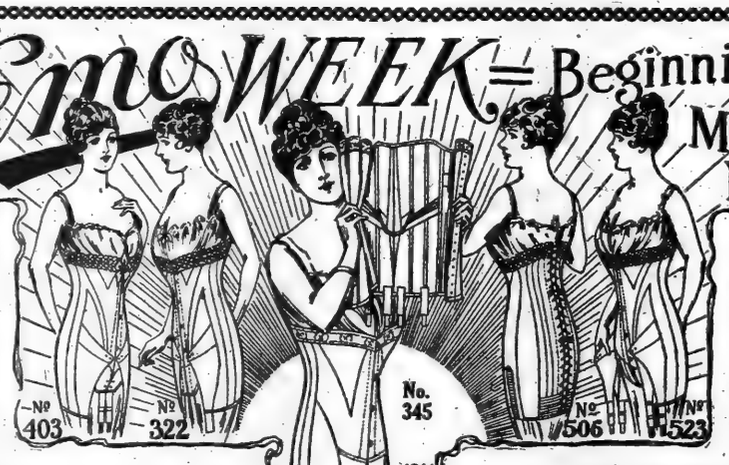

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No. 506 NEMO SELF-REDUCING. Four elastic gores in front of skirt, and elastic bands at back, make this the most wonderful and comfortable figure-reducing corset in existence. Long skirt, medium bust, sizes 22 to 36..... $5.00
(In *EXTRA SIZES*—38, 40, 42 and 44—$7.50.)

For a Heavy, Sagging Abdomen
No. 523 NEMO SELF-REDUCING, with the famous Nemo *LASTIKOPS BANDLET*, which gives perfect abdominal support from *underneath*, and is approved and "prescribed" by physicians everywhere. Medium bust. Long skirt. Sizes 22 to 36..... $5.00

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Nos. 344 and 345
Made especially for Nemo Week selling. Have the new "Invisible" Self-Reducing Straps.
Wide bust-gores take care of excess fat at waist-line caused by wearing low-bust or topless corsets. Long flexible skirt.
Made of the fine mercerized batiste we use in $5 to $10 corsets. Sizes 22 to 36..... $3.00

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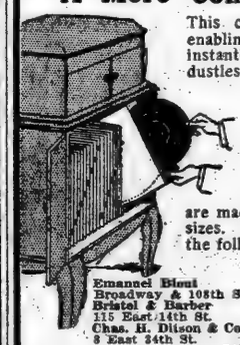

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GET YOUR TICKETS.

Agencies Will Sell Seats for Greek Performances.

Granville Barker has solved the problem of distributing more than 20,000 tickets for the three performances of Greek tragedies he will give in the new Stadium of the College of the City of New York, by an arrangement with the various theatre agencies of the city. By this arrangement, fifty agencies dealing in cut-rate and advanced-rate tickets will sell the seats at the regular prices. These range from 10 cents to $2, according to location. The agencies are scattered through Manhattan and Brooklyn, so seats may be booked conveniently. Tickets for the performances in the amphitheatres of other Eastern colleges may also be purchased through the agencies.

"Iphigenia in Tauris" and "Trojan Women" will be the dramas presented. The dates for the performances have been set for May 31, June 2 and 5.

On With the Dance.

The coming hot weather will not cause the Danse des Follies above the New Amsterdam Theatre to close. An artificial cooling plant will be installed and it is planned to keep the resort open throughout the Summer. In the theatre below, Ziegfeld's "Follies" will begin their annual engagement early in June.

Palisades Park to Open Saturday.

Palisades Park, the amusement resort overlooking the Hudson across from the 125th Street Ferry, will begin its new season next Saturday. Workmen are busy getting things ready for the opening and patrons will find new devices to amuse them.

Naturally the war will be reflected. "Through the Dardanelles" being the name of a new water ride in which the relative positions of forts and attacking battleships are shown. The trip

The bathing pool will again be a feature of the resort. This is one of the finest still-water baths near New York.

Gamut Club Doings.

Mrs. S. Ludlow Neidlinger, Chairman of the Dramatic Committee of the Gamut Club, will entertain the committee and the players who will be seen in a program of playlets to be given a week from tomorrow afternoon in the Candler Theatre, this afternoon in the clubrooms. "The Death of Tintagiles," by Maurice Maeterlinck; "Self-defense," by Anne Moore, and "The Courtship of Then, Now, and Tomorrow," by Anna Wynne, will make up the program in the Candler.

A Green Room Benefit.

An interesting program has been announced for Tuesday afternoon, May 18, for the benefit of the building fund of the Green Room Club. The program will include several playlets, "The Wonder of the Age," by Sada Cowan; "Back to the Yards," by R. Sawyer Goodman; "The Hooneymooners," by Thompson Buchanan, and "The Bomb."

Brooklyn Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Minna Phillips Players in Monkton Hoffe's drama, "Panthea," the stock company, which will appear in a repertoire of Broadway successes, including Victor Brown, Edward Darby, Marian Nichols, Harry L. Fraser, Emma Doherty and Charlotte Wade Daniels.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—Nora Bayes singing her latest song successes and displaying some new gowns; "Neptune's Garden of Living Statues," an aquatic novelty; Robert and Lawrence Ward, in their characterizations of Bertie and Artie.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—"The Red Heads," a musical comedy in miniature, with James Carson at the head of the cast; Miss Norton and Paul Nicholson, in a dramatic cartoon by the former; Florence Tempest and company, in "One of the Boys," a tabloid musical comedy.

BUSHWICK THEATRE. — Gertrude Hoffmann and her large company in the new version of her revue, in which Miss Hoffmann dances and gives impersonations; T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford in the comedy skit, "The Magazine Man and the

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
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Seats on sale for all remaining performances up to and including Saturday, May 29.
CHARLES FROHMAN and DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED. de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA GALE HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES AND OTHERS.
In the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
Last Night Sat., May 29

IF you want to know how they put plays on, And how they make stars overnight, There's the play of your life at the HUDSON. THE SHOW SHOP will hit you just right. ONLY 3 WEEKS LONGER

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Ruth Chatterton -in- Daddy Long-Legs
By JEAN WEBSTER.
HENRY MILLER, MANAGER.

Lyceum 45th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:25. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:25
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"A JOY TO LOOK AT AND LISTEN TO."—PRESS.
MISS ANGLIN In BEVERLY'S BALANCE
A Comedy by PAUL KESTER.

BELASCO W. 44th St. Eve. 8:20. Matinees at 2:20. Mats. Thursday & Saturday.
LAST 8 TIMES
"MISS STARR WONDERFUL." —N. Y. SUN
DAVID BELASCO presents
FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE
by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

IF you know a great play when you see it, And value great acting as art, Then Miss ILLINGTON'S play at the HARRIS— THE LIE, will go straight to your heart. ONLY 4 WEEKS LONGER

ELTINGE Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Popular Mats. Wed.
20TH WEEK
THE SONG OF SONGS
THE PLAY THAT MADE ALL NEW YORK GASP
An American Play in 5 Acts by Edw. Sheldon. Based on the Novel by Hermann Sudermann

IF you think you know all that can happen To madden a man when he weds, There's a lot you can learn at the FULTON, at the festive rip-roaring TWIN BEDS.

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Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

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Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20

PARK THEATRE 59th ST. COL. CIRCLE PHONE 9590 Columbus.
EVES. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
TOMORROW NIGHT 8:30 SHARP
FIRST TIME
Arnold DALY
MON., TUES., WED. EVES., WED. MAT. BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY COMEDY
"ARMS AND THE MAN"
ON THURS., FRI. & SAT. NIGHTS & SAT. MAT.
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL" BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY

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SEATS SELLING FOUR WEEKS AHEAD
THE NATURAL LAW
THE STORY OF A WONDERFUL LOVE
By CHARLES SUMNER
$600,000.00 Taken at Globe Theatre To See Chin-Chin
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Evenings & Saturday Matinees: Orchestra .....$1 & $2; 1st Balc....75c., $1 & $2; 2d Balc....25c. & 50c.
Other Matinees: Orchestra....50c. & $1; 1st Balc.....50c. & $1; 2d Balc.....25c
Twice To-day (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON, 2:15 TO-NIGHT at 8:05.
3d Great Month D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle
18,000 PEOPLE
3,000 HORSES
COST $500,000
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Taken from Thomas Dixon's "THE CLANSMAN"
"ITS drama is so intense that it brings audiences to their feet as no theatrical play has in many, many years."
—JAMES S. METCALFE of LIFE.
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TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS. BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE, MAY 3d.
The Brilliant Viennese Prima Donna. FRITZI SCHEFF IN A WONDERFUL NEW REPERTOIRE.
America's Premier Danseuse, BESSIE CLAYTON Assisted by LESTER SHEEHAN and THE CLAYTON SEXTETTE.
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20 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS—SPECTACULAR DANCE OFFERING—20 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
HELEN ROOK, Beautiful Genius of Song. DOYLE & DIXON, Eccentric Singers and Dancers. "CHICK" SALE, Rural Character Impersonations.
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BY ARRANGEMENT WITH NETHERSOLE & HOUGHTON,
BLANCHE WALSH & CO. in the one-act drama by HILLIARD BOOTH. "THE SPOILS OF WAR" THE MOST SENSATIONAL WAR DRAMA EVER WRITTEN.

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Bernard Granville, THE TWENTIETH CENTY COMEDIAN.
Cecil Cunningham in her ORIGINAL SONG SPECIALTIES.
CLIFTON WEBB Assisted by GLORIA GOODWIN Incl. THE BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
MME. DOREE & CO. in "SCENES FROM GRAND OPERA."
GEORGE HOWELL & CO. in "THE RED FOX TROT."
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B. F. KEITH'S ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. 2 Concerts To-day, 2.15 & 8.15.
WEEK OF MAY 3D, MAT. DAILY, 25c.
The Distinguished Dramatic Star, BERTHA KALICH & CO. in "THE VICTIM," by Ossip Dymow.
BERT ERROLL with the Tetrazzini Voice and Gorgeous Gowns.
FRANK FOGARTY "THE DUBLIN MINSTREL."
CHICK SALE | LE ROY, LYTTON & CO.
JED & ETHEL DOOLEY, RADIUM SPECTRE, LIGHTNER & JORDAN, THE SCHMETTANS. Chas. Chaplin Film.

VITAGRAPH 44 St. and Broadway. 2:30 P.M.—8:20 P.M.
THE ACME OF MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT
WEEK COMMENCING TO-DAY A Photographic Masterpiece in Six Parts.
The CHALICE of COURAGE
From CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY'S book of the same name
Presented by Western Vitagraph Players —AND
MR. JARR AND THE DACHSHUND | DIMPLES, THE AUTO SALESMAN? | THE VALLEY OF HUMILIATION
COMMENCING TUESDAY MAY 4 NEW POLICY POPULAR PRICES 10¢ 15¢ 25¢ 50¢
MAY 9.....IN THE DAYS OF FAMINE

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST. POP. 50c. to $1.50 MAT. WED.
Evs. 8:30. LAST MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
Last—8—Times
INSIDE THE LINES
"BEST WAR PLAY SINCE SECRET SERVICE"—Evg. World

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Always Lively Fun, Snappy Music, Perfect Dancing and a Multitude of Pretty Girls!
To-day At 2.15—15, 25, 50c At 8.15—25, 50, 75c
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Commencing To-morrow Afternoon.
THE GOLDEN CROOK
An unusual Burlesque-Extravaganza Production with BILLY ARLINGTON, Babe La Tour, Frank Dobson and Eleanor Cochran & a Great Chorus.
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ON TRIAL
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Absolutely the Best Play in 25 Years
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For the Girls' Protective League AT THE RITZ-CARLTON
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 3:30.
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LES MISERABLES
AND HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

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SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Complete Symphony Orchestra.

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LOIS MEREDITH & OWEN MOORE
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CHAPLIN in his latest Comedy BY THE SEA
WEBER AND FIELDS
in a screaming new comedy,
"TWO OF THE FINEST"

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EDMUND BREESE
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And CHAPLIN Picture
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
WM. ELLIOTT
In "WOMAN and WINE"
And a Splendid Bill of Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 10c. 15c. 25c.
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Superb Program De Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
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JESSE L. LASKY & DAVID BELASCO present
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Salisbury's Wild Life Pictures
PARK. TODAY AT 2:30 and 8:30.
RAY BEVERIDGE "What She Saw at the War." SPEC. MOTION PICTURES.
Last 2 Times Pop. Prices

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Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25 & 50c. Sat. Mat. 25, 50 & 75c.
BEGINNING To-Morrow Night AT 8:20.
MILES and MILES and MILES of SMILES
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
MARIE DRESSLER
In Her Farce Comedy Success, A MIX-UP By Parker A. Hord
May 10th—Van den Berg—Conger Opera Co.

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125TH ST. LEX. AVE.
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Camille Personi & Co., Ray L. Royce, Ethel Hume, Sidney & Tonneley, others, and "The Submarine."
Eva Fay, One-in-a-Million, Dynes & Van Epps, Natalie Normandie, Dorothy Meuther & others.
Mildred Blanchard & Co., Pierlet Feber & Co., Stivers & Wade, Leonardi, others & Chaplin Film.

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A New Farcical Comedy by Butler Davenport.
Beg. Monday Evs., May 3rd, 8.15.

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THE TAXI GIRLS
Then Good-Bye Till Next Season!
Wrestling Contests Wed. Night | Country Store Friday Night

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CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15, 8:15.
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Dancing in new Cafe Moderne, 10 to 1 nightly. New entertainment features each week. No admission charge. Sunday dinner with wine, $1.50.
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Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites and booking of functions for Fall.
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Breakfast....25c-50c Luncheon.....60c
Afternoon Tea, Strawberry Shortcake.
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HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietor.

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3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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FRANK MOULAN
ROSE LA HART
Six Other Broadway Favorites
A Score of Pretty Dancing Girls
Commencing Monday, May 3, at 7:15 P. M.
In Main Dining Room for Dinner, then for After Theatre Supper also in the Main Dining Room, and
At Midnight in the Ball Room De Luxe
The Same Nightly Thereafter
Table d'Hote Dinner, 6 to 9 Nightly, $1.25. Best in the City, in Cool Ball Room.
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One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen newly added on ground floor.
Room and Bath, One Person - $2.00 and up
Two Persons - - - - $3.00 and up
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SPECIAL RATES FOR PERMANENT GUESTS.

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"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
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Every Night After Theatre. Sunday, Entertainment Commences 11 P.M.
THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th St.
Special Sunday Dinner (Noon to 10 P. M.) $1.00
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, 7:30 TO 11:30 P. M.
TOO MUCH MUSTARD SUNDAYS, 7:30 AND 10:30 P. M.

DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c
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Write for information about our TEACHERS' NORMAL COURSE.
Learn the Newest The Syncopated Walk

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

TRUCKMAKERS TO MEET IN DETROIT THIS WEEK

Convention Under Auspices of Chamber of Commerce Will Discuss Many Subjects That Affect Industry.

More than 200 delegates are expected to attend the motor truck convention in Detroit on May 5 and 6, judging from acceptances of the invitations already received. Practically all of the leading truck companies will be represented, and there will also be delegates from an even larger number of newer and smaller but nevertheless active companies. Among the companies that have sent in the names of their delegates are makers of the Adams, Armleder, Atterbury, Autocar, Baker, Chase, Commerce, Couple-Gear, Denby, Federal, General Motors, General Vehicle, Indiana, Kalamazoo, Kelly, Kosmath, Maccar, Mack and Saurer, Moon, Menominee, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Reo, Republic, Selden, Signal, South Bend, Standard, Sternberg, Studebaker, Velie, United, Walter, Waverley, White, and Wilcox.

Although promoted by the Commercial Vehicle Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the convention is an open affair in the interests of the industry as a whole, as were the first and second truck conventions, held in March and June, 1912, in New York. It will, however, be open only to manufacturers of complete vehicles, as the truck manufacturers feel that they have many business problems to consider among themselves before taking up the aspect of questions relating to the parts makers and retail truck dealers.

Papers dealing with pressing problems of the industry will be presented and discussed at length, and probably resolutions expressing the sense or recommendations of the gathering on various subjects will be voted upon. The number of papers has been limited purposely to allow time for full general discussion that will bring out all points of view and crytallize opinion resulting in definite action. Among the important subjects to be dealt with in addresses and discussions are the following:

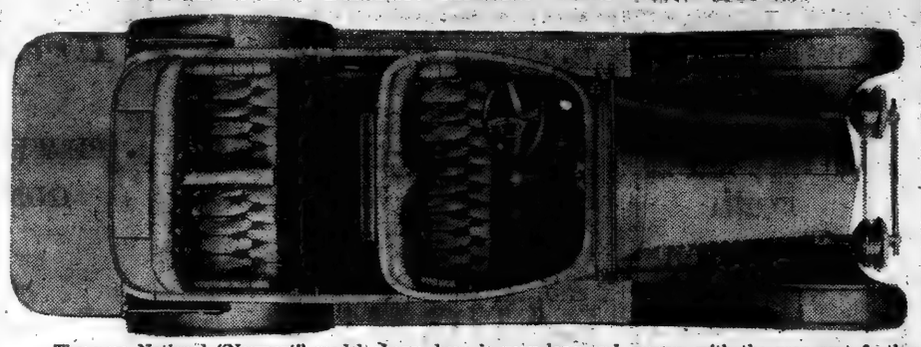
Business Conditions and Trade Prospects, by W. W. Wardrop.
How to Improve Conditions in the Truck Business, by John W. Van Alen.
The Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, by Charles Thaddeus Torry.
Standard Service Policy, by Alvan Macauley.
Time Payments, by W. T. White.
Standard Lead Ratings, by H. Kerr Thomas.
Second-Hand Trucks, by W. L. Day.
Truck Shows or Demonstrations, by M. L. Pulcher.
Investigation of Service Conditions, by Vernon Munroe.
Selling Through Dealers, by Robert O. Patten.

The convention will be opened by President Charles Clifton of the N. A. C. C., and will be under the direction of the Commercial Vehicle Committee, consisting of Messrs. White, Chairman; Macauley, Wagoner, Thomas, and Pulcher. The first session will begin at 1:30 P. M. Wednesday, following the regular monthly meeting of the N. A. C. C. Board of Directors in the forenoon and "a get acquainted" luncheon. There will be two sessions Thursday, beginning at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Highway Marked in California.

The Lincoln Highway is entirely marked across the State of California, one telegraph pole to the mile being painted with the familiar red, white and blue marker in the country and one pole to every block in the cities.

NOVEL BODY DESIGN MARKS THIS NEW MODEL.



The new National "Newport" model shown here is very long and narrow with the rear seat further forward than usual to give better riding for its occupants. The rear seat is divided by an arm rest, in which there is a glove and veil compartment. Other arm rests inside the car at the sides are shown. A covered baggage compartment back of the rear seat gives much room for impediments.

PLANS INTERCITY RUN.

Scheme for Novel Contest Outlined at Dinner to C. G. Sinsabaugh.

Marking the completion of a recent change in the automobile trade paper field, a dinner was given at Churchill's on Friday night to C. G. Sinsabaugh, who has come from Chicago to be the editor of Motor. The host was Clifford Ireland of Peoria, Ill., Western representative of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. There was a strong representation of the Three A's present, including John A. Wilson, President of the organization; A. G. Batcheider, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Richard Kennerdell, Chairman of the Contest Board, and W. H. Traband, Jr., Secretary, and F. A. Croselmire, member, respectively, of the same board. Others present included Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; William Sweet, general manager of the Motor and Accessories Manufacturers; Julian Chase, formerly editor of Motor, who has just taken over the editorship and part ownership of Horseless Age; David Beecroft, editor of The Automobile, Nathan Lazarnick, C. T. Scharps, C. Briggs, and Duncan Curry.

The suggestion of Mr. Sinsabaugh for an intercity run with contests features, with Washington as a starting point, met with hearty approval by those present. He has been chiefly responsible for the success of the intercity runs held for eight seasons now between the Chicago Automobile Club and the Chicago Athletic Club, and is thoroughly up on events of this kind. The sanction of the A. A. A. was promised for the proposed intercity contest, which will probably be run in the early Autumn, for a trophy to be presented by the Three A's. Mr. Wilson caused hearty applause by announcing that he would offer an additional cup for the winner. The losing team in the contest will be expected to give a dinner to the other contestants.

THIRTY STATES USE CONVICTS ON ROADS

Different Systems of Employing Prison Labor in This Way Described.

Thirty States at the beginning of the present year had on their statute books laws providing for the employment of State prisoners in road building. Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington follow practically the same system, providing that the control of this work shall be vested in the State Highway Commission. The Highway Commission or State Engineer makes requisition to the State prison authorities for such number of prisoners as he can use effectively, and the prison authorities turn over to him such prisoners as are suitable for the road work.

The Prison Commission or Board of Control of State Institutions is held responsible for the development of the convict road work in some nine States—Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin. State prisoners are turned over to the county authorities to be worked on the county roads in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. This system is not approved by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, which holds that the State under no circumstances is justified in delegating the responsibility for its convict wards to county authorities.

The system in New York State divides the responsibility for the construction work and maintenance of the camps between the State Highway Department and the Commissioners of the counties in which the roads are to be built, with the State Superintendent of Prisons in final authority. In Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming the Highway Department and the Prison Department co-operate in the control of this work. The Prison Department is fully responsible for the care and discipline of the prisoners, while the Road Department is called upon to do the work which it is equipped to do, the building of roads.

The committee has found this latter system essential to the successful development of convict road work. The Prison Department is in a position to care for the prisoners and to handle such matters as food, clothing, housing, medical attention, the affording of educational facilities, and recreation.

Get Your Car the Day You Buy

Oldsmobile MODEL "42," 4 CYL.
REPLICA OF THE FAMOUS $3,000 OLDSMOBILE SIX CYL.
ROADSTER & TOURING $1,285
F. O. B. FACTORY.

ABSOLUTELY the most popular—the most sought-after car on the market—unquestionably the best automobile ever built at any price.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY GUARANTEED
In 5 pass. touring, 2 pass. roadsters, Coupes, Sedans, Landaus, Limousines.

Any Make Automobile Taken in Exchange
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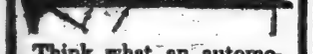

Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine Pantasote top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

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"Biltwel Six"

$1,595

Quality
Satisfaction
Power
Economy
Speed
Flexibility

Garland Automobile Co.,
1,888 Broadway, New York

Overland SIX

$1475
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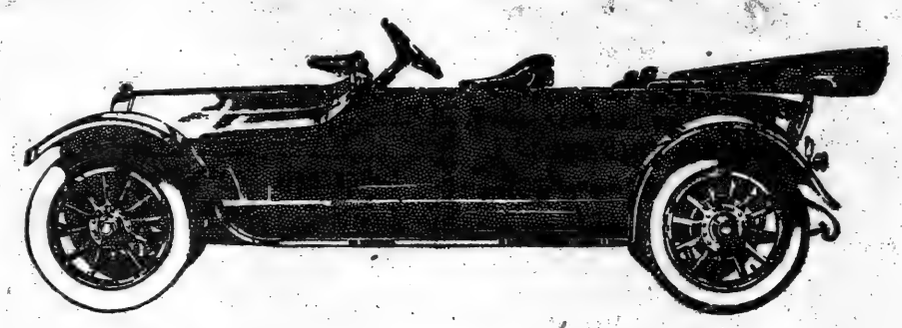

To Buyers of Sixes

We urge you to examine *all* the Sixes.

This is the easiest way to sell you an Overland.

Price considered, the Overland Six is superior at every point. It has

—better looks — more graceful lines
—the longest wheel base
—the most up-to-date 45 horsepower en bloc motor
—it gives the most flexible performance
—it rides the smoothest
—it more comfortably seats seven adults
—it has high tension magneto ignition
—it has the finest bright French finish, long grained hand-buffed leather upholstery.

For these practical advantages *alone* you should get an Overland Six in preference to any other.

Order yours now.

C. T. Silver Motor Co., Distributors

NEWARK BRANCH: Broad and Commerce Sts., Opposite Post Office. Telephone Market 6450.
1760 Broadway, at 57th St. Telephone 700 Circle.
"Made in U. S. A."
BROOKLYN BRANCH: 1384 Bedford Ave. Telephone Prospect 9195.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Other models $795 to $1600. All prices f. o. b. Toledo.

HUDSON $1550 F.O.B. Detroit

The Light Six
7-Passenger Phaeton
3-Passenger Roadster

HUDSON $1550 F.O.B. Detroit

Your First Choice
—*This Month You Can Get It*

Hudson will be your first choice in Light Sixes. It is first choice with so many that demand exceeds supply. All last summer there were thousands on our waiting list. But this month we can make prompt deliveries, due to big winter output and trebled capacity.

What is true of the Hudson is true of the leader in every class, as you know. The car that stands out as first choice finds over-demand each summer.

That is why men should choose early—before winter outputs are sold. It saves them delays in delivery.

Sales Have Trebled

Hudson sales have trebled since this Light Six came out. But this spring—like last spring—there is likely to be a considerable shortage of Hudsons. That will mean you must be content with a second-choice car, or lose weeks of pleasant driving. Choose now and avoid that.

Day of Light Sixes

This, as you know, is the day of Light Sixes. Few men who pay over $1,100 buy any other type. Overweight and over-tax is ended, never to return.

The Light Six—if truly light—is the highest-grade car ever built. It must be to be staunch. It must employ much aluminum. It must have special steels. It must have a small-bore, high-speed motor, which is very economical. This new-type car has cut tire cost and fuel cost in two.

The Hudson is the pioneer Light Six. It is by far the leader of this type. It is the lightest of its class.

It is the only one designed by Howard E. Coffin, the creator of the Light Six type. It is a finished product. Four years have been spent in refining every part. Every detail shows it.

It is, above all, the proved Light Six. Over 12,000 cars are now running. Half of them have run for two seasons, on millions of miles of road. Any owner will tell you the car is right. That's a vital fact to know in any new-type car.

For all these reasons, Hudson will be your first choice. Its beauty, its reputation, its records will appeal to you. Find this out, for your own sake, while you can get a car.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, $1550, f. o. b., Detroit.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Hudson service goes with Hudson cars. It is most extreme and satisfying. Let us explain it to you.

A. ELLIOTT RANNEY CO., 1926 Broadway, New York

HUDSON Light Six Sold by

NEW JERSEY.
Belmar—O. H. Newman.
Chester—Costner & Browne.
Freehold—Freehold Motor Car Co.
Hackensack—Mayes Motor Car Co.
Hoboken—Hexamer Auto Co.
Morristown—George H. Cruess.
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LONG ISLAND.
Bayshore—Jacob Finkelstein.
Cutchogue—J. Henry Wolf.
Easthampton—I. V. Halsey.
Lynbrook—Kern Motor Car Co.

STATEN ISLAND.
Stapleton—Louis Blum.

Why put up with punctures and flat tires?

Why let them "alienate" your motoring pleasures and the fun of your entire party? Been lucky so far? So were others—even those you see puncture-stalled by the wayside, doctoring their tires with sultry faces and "by the sweat of their brow."

Avoid such strains on your time, temper and tires:

Schofield's Liquid-Air

stops punctures and slow leaks while you ride

It stops them at once and for good, without bother or attention on your part. Not a "filler", but a tire tonic that does away with the cause of most rim-cuts and blow-outs. It gets you more wear out of your tube, and is guaranteed for the entire life of the tube.

It is the only *Reliable* puncture remedy, because it depends on a mechanical, not a chemical action.

If your tire maker says it injures your tube, we'll buy you a *new* tube at his mere say-so.

All these claims are backed up by a guarantee that *Is* a guarantee.

You know how one lone mosquito can exasperate you. So a tire "gone lame" can "suck the pleasure" out of your riding for days, to say nothing of the resulting punctures in your friendships, your checkbook, or possible accidents.

This is no attempt to scare you. You know such things happen every day. They may happen to *You* to-day—to-morrow—are sure to happen to you sooner or later—unless you have your tires treated with Schofield's Liquid-Air.

Write, phone or call for free demonstration. We send our men anywhere in Greater New York and Westchester County to treat your tires.

Our ad. appears also in the May issue of "American Motorist," the Official Organ of the American Automobile Association, which accepts only ads. about articles approved by its technical experts.

The Dan-Mar Corporation
1790 Broadway (at 58th St.) New York.
Phone Columbus 6944.

"Anti-Puncture" Treating Stations: Brooklyn, 1224 Bedford Ave. Bronx, 404 E. Fordham Road. White Plains, 4 Martine Ave.

We send our men to treat your tires anywhere in Greater New York and Westchester County.

A remarkable test shown by photographs

The nail shown by this "full size portrait" was driven into a Liquid-Aired tire without causing a leak. Let us make this test before your own eyes.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

STANDARDS COMMITTEE OF S. A. E. HOLDS SESSION

International Tire Sizes, Wiring, Vehicle Taxation, and a Dozen Other Matters of Import Discussed at Detroit.

The Standards Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, as well as nine divisions or sub-committees thereof, held a meeting in Detroit last week. The International Standards Division of the Committee, which is constituted of members of the society resident in this country and abroad, has been considering for some time what can be done in the matter of harmonizing the dimensions of American and European solid and pneumatic tires, with a view to having them interchangeable throughout the world. The advantages of such a universal standard are obvious as benefiting the entire automobile industry and the users of motor vehicles, because uniform standards mean not only better and cheaper products but quicker replacement service. It is the purpose of the S. A. E. Committee to take up the whole subject, concerning effort first on solid tire standards.

The standards of the American Society established some years ago, insofar as the mounting of solid tires on motor trucks is concerned, have been not only a distinct success but are already being conformed to by the wheel, rim, tire and truck manufacturers in this country almost without exception. The benefits had from the fact that the truck manufacturers can equip their product with any make of tire at any time without the expense and delay consequent upon modification of the wheels thereof, are very much appreciated. The users of motor trucks are also reaping the same benefits from this condition.

The S. of A. E. has not only standardized the fundamental dimensions involved in the mounting of solid tires, thereby securing interchangeability, but has recommended concentration upon only three diameters of tire with a view to reducing tire costs and bringing about the carrying of tires in stock at all necessary places. The diameters are 32 inch, 36 inch, and 40 inch. A clear majority of American truck manufacturers are now using these three diameters of tire exclusively. Tires of these three diameters are, of course, made in several widths, but probably 85 per cent. of the production are in 3½, 4, 5, and 6 inch widths. The committee is in conference with European societies and associations as to the feasibility of standardizing the described characteristics of solid tires internationally.

The standardization work of the society has been conspicuous as to devices of electrical equipment on gasoline automobiles. A careful study is being made as to the possibility of simplifying practice in this connection. The Electric Equipment Division is now considering in a preliminary way the desirability of standardizing certain mounting features of gasoline, engines and electric motors used for starting them, so far as methods of attachment are concerned when flywheel drives are used with inclosed types of flywheel.

Owing to the extensive use of the ground-return or single-wire system, in gasoline automobile electrical equipment, the adoption of standard drawings of the bulb bases, sockets, and plug ends for this system, is likely, the same having been approved at the last Standards Committee meeting for the purpose of submitting the same to the society for adoption next June. There have been no plug end standards and it is frequently found that plug ends will not interchange in the same socket with bulb bases. Standard dimensions for plug ends which will make them interchange in both ground-return and insulated-return (two-wire) systems have been prepared.

The problem of limiting headlight illumination to conform to proper regulations in city and country driving is a vexing one. It has been considered repeatedly at committee meetings of the society, which is endeavoring to formulate a simple test which can be conducted upon occasion by laymen in municipal and State administration. The society will, of course, not approve any particular device or devices, but it is thought that if the general requisite conditions of eliminating "glare" can be defined the method of ascertaining the same by a practical test would be of great value to the manufacturers of the devices and the constabulary officials.

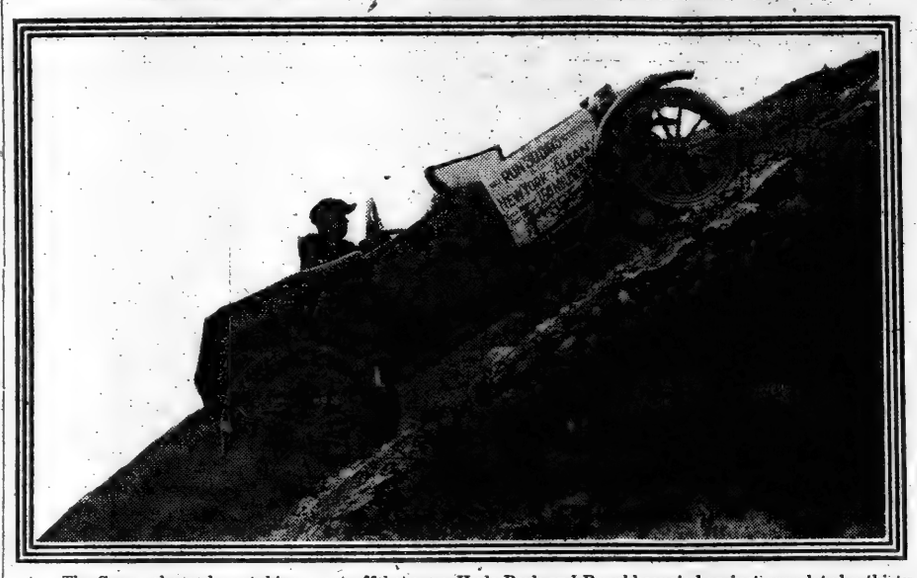
At the present time the ordinances in effect in the various parts of the country differ greatly, and their enforcement depends in large part upon a personal equation which will differ from block to block in a city. Among the basic considerations in the connection are the distance through which headlights provide illumination on the road, the maximum height of the beams from the ground, possibility of changing the amount of illumination from the seat, and of nullifying an approved set of conditions by the installation of a bulb of higher candle power. Gas-filled bulbs now being introduced in the market also constitute an element for consideration in the further development of the present situation.

The adoption of two classes of motors for use upon electric vehicles, one designed for 80 to 85 volt operation and another for 60 to 66 volt operation, characteristic curves for all of the voltages to be furnished by the manufacturers, is under contemplation. It is thought that there should be on each motor a name plate setting forth the manufacturer's name and address, the type of the motor, the frame size, its voltage and ampere output at specified speed, both high and low figures being given for the high and low limits of voltage recommended. The number of cells in standard battery equipment recommended by the division is as follows: Lead acid type, 42; nickel iron alkaline type, 60.

Relative to the investigation involving the development of a vehicle taxation formula, based upon the destructive effect upon the road, the Research Division of the society has been in consultation with the highway commissions of the States of the Union in an endeavor to obtain information relative to the quantity and quality of not only vehicles but the traffic and roads as well. The United States and certain foreign Governments have been asked for assistance and in every case evidence of a desire to co-operate has been expressed. A chaotic condition of affairs, however, exists relating to the classification of vehicles, the nature of the traffic, the amount of new roads being built, the repair and maintenance of existing roads and other closely identified facts.

It has been felt that a formula, if proposed, would of necessity be as simple as possible, with not over two or three variables at the most, in order to be workable. Otherwise the clerical work involved in its application would be of sufficient magnitude to condemn it from the start. How a formula which possesses all of the attributes incident to a strictly engineering principle, is fair and equitable, and does not contain over two or three variables can be developed is not known. In the construction of such a formula, the following would have to be considered as factors: horsepower of the vehicle (if motor driven); total weight of vehicle; weight of driving wheel; size of wheels, type of tire, gear ratio; speed of vehicle; total time in service and class of service.

TAKING A SHORT CUT ON A LONG ECONOMY TEST.



The Saxon shown here taking a cut-off between Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie has just completed a thirty-day run of 154.8 miles a day between New York and Albany, or a total of 4,642 miles. This distance was made on a total of 71 pints of oil and 148½ gallons of gasoline, at a total cost of $27.64 for these two items, or an average of $.00595 a mile and an average of 31.31 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

CHANGE IN VEHICLE TAX IS NEEDED, BUT DIFFICULT

Present Condition, in Which Automobiles Pay All and Horse-Drawn Vehicles None, Unfair, Says Hugo —More Revenue Required, However.

By FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

There can be no doubt that the present system of collecting moneys from motor vehicles is not entirely an ideal one. It does not make every user of the road pay something toward its maintenance. The present variation in the charges between the low and high powered motor cars and the failure to differentiate between the broad and narrow tired vehicles leaves much to be desired from the point of view of simple equity.

The highway maintenance and repair fund is at present provided for in three ways—by appropriations from the State, counties, and towns. To deal with the first of these, the State originally took over the construction and direct management of the State highways in 1898, when the Higbie-Armstrong act first became effective. Of course, while every person in the State indirectly contributes to highway construction, maintenance, and repair, motorists alone are the only ones paying a vehicular tax direct.

There is, therefore, a rough injustice in the present arrangement, and now that the cost of road maintenance, especially on the main roads, has risen so much, it is a question whether all vehicles pay in fair proportion to the damage they cause and whether the motorists who pay no local personal property tax should not be compelled to pay a somewhat larger proportion toward the general expense of road upkeep.

In the case of the motor vehicles, every motor car must first pay an annual tax, fixed according to the horsepower of the machine, and varying from $5 to $25, although commercial cars pay a flat tax, regardless of the horsepower. Speaking generally, motor cars are the only vehicles in this State at present which are compelled to pay any tax for the use of the roads, while horse-drawn vehicles escape entirely. Whether this exemption is fair or unfair is a matter which the Legislature will have soon to decide. If the principle is to be adopted of making vehicles which use the roads pay more heavily for that use, it goes without saying that the present scale of motor car taxation will have to be changed and that all vehicles, motor and horse drawn alike, will have to pay their share.

Various schemes have been put forward for taxing gasoline, tires, or the vehicles themselves by weight or seating capacity, instead of the present system—namely, by horse power only. Regarding horse power, nominal or actual, it is probably the most unsatisfactory standard to take as a basis for even experts themselves are still groping in the dark to find a satisfactory basis upon which the power of the internal-combustion engine can be calculated. Such a system will inevitably become obsolete in a few years as further developments and alterations in the explosive engine take place. And in such a method electric and steam vehicles have had to be taxed upon an entirely different basis.

But it must be confessed that taxation by weight alone has not proved to be satisfactory. Over a century ago the laws of England recognized this, and by an act of Parliament it was provided that tolls should vary in accordance with the width of the tires upon the wheels, a very sensible provision. The effect was to encourage broad tires, for there is nothing more destructive to the roads today than the heavily laden, narrow steel tired vehicle, which pays a totally inadequate proportion for the harm it does to the highway.

The whole question of the width of tires on vehicles is one which ought to be considered by the Legislature in resurveying the question of taxation for road purposes. In theory, at any rate, a combination of factors should be taken into consideration, and it is well to discuss how different methods would work. As regards a gasoline tax, the authorities have already pointed out good and sufficient reasons why such a proposition would be a difficult one to carry out in practice.

By levying the several taxes above suggested, no class of traffic could escape payment of some share larger than at present toward road upkeep. However, any change in the present system will provoke strenuous opposition from all classes of road users. It is clear that if the system of taxation for road upkeep is altered, a new system of road management will also before long become inevitable as well. By whatever means it is attained, it is clear that a larger share of the expenses of road upkeep should be paid by the actual road user, whether he owns mechanical or horse-drawn vehicles.

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Used Cars
Taken in Trade.

Best lot on Broadway from which to choose exactly the car to meet your requirements at ridiculously low prices.

This Week Only.

1914 Studebaker "Four," 5-passenger, touring $625
(Complete electrical equipment—overhauled and repainted.)
1914 Studebaker "Six," 7-passenger, touring $850
(Complete electrical equipment—overhauled and repainted.)
1914 Buick "37," 5-passenger, touring $675
(Complete electrical equipment—repainted.)
1913 Studebaker "Six," 7-passenger, touring $650
(Complete electrical equipment—overhauled and repainted.)
1913 Overland, 5-passenger, touring $325
(Repainted and in good operative condition.)

—Also—

Fords, Cadillacs, Chalmers, Maxwells, Coles, Packards, Franklin, Regals, Premiers, Peerless, Jackson, Garford, Buicks, Overlands, EMF, Flanders, and many others, including various makes of commercial cars and trucks from $200.00 up.

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Albert B. Christie, Mgr. Used Car Dept.
B'way & 56th St. Phone Circle 1403.
Open Evenings.

PIERCE ARROWS

Our Used Pierce Arrows are selling this Spring just about as fast as the new Series III cars, and that's saying a good deal.

If you are about to buy a moderate priced car it will certainly be worth while to see what we have to offer.

We have fully guaranteed Pierce Arrows as low as $850, and as high as $4000, and at either extreme they are very good "buys."

Extra Touring Bodies

One for 38 C (1913)
One for 48 1912
One for 48 1911-10
One for 66 1911-10
One for 48 1909

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

RENAULT

35 Limousine, only run 8650 miles and in finest kind of condition. Offered for account of a customer for $1250.

CADILLACS

1913 six passenger, very small mileage, particularly good condition. 1913 four passenger, equally good shape and just out of paint shop. 1912 five passenger, in very good order.

Also several cars of other makes.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark, Tel. Market 6671.
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REPAIRS.

We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work we have a well equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1834.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

REMOVED TO
1896 Broadway, at 63rd Street,
ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.
Dealers in High-Grade Used Cars.

SIX $1385

Studebaker DIFFERENCES

FULL-floating Rear Axle—Drive thro' TWO radius rods and torque arm—Studebaker TRIPLE-life, double-shackle springs—NEVER-failing Battery ignition—Over-size brakes and brake equalizer—13 Timken Bearings—finish that requires 20 operations and 60 days in shops.

STUDEBAKER PRICES

Studebaker ROADSTER, $ 985
Studebaker FOUR, 985
Studebaker SIX—7-passenger 1450
F.O.B. Detroit

See it at

Never saw a year like it!

Over a year ago, when the engineers finished the last tests on the 1915 Sixes and said "Go ahead" to the Manufacturing Division, we knew the 1915 SIX was good. So we started in to make a whole lot more Sixes than we sold in 1914. War times—yes, and the calamity-howlers busy as usual. And yet thro' it all the sales of this Studebaker SIX kept jumping so from month to month that we wish we had built twice as many.

For there's going to be a BIG shortage of Studebaker Sixes months before the season closes.

It's simply that the public has stamped its "O.K." on the car. At $1385 it gives all that a SIX can give. It's as handsome a car as you ever laid eyes on—a big, roomy, massive car—long, low-lying and with graceful lines that flow unbroken from radiator to tail-lamp—not faddish, but refined and in perfect taste. And with a satiny lustre that STAYS bright.

Then, too, Studebaker SIX has *made good* on the roads. It was the FIRST of the Sixes at less than $2,000. Other Sixes have followed—slashing prices until most of them only cost a couple of hundred dollars more than a Studebaker.

But not one of them has the experience that Studebaker has—or will have it for one or two years to come. For you must remember that this was the FIRST of the Light Sixes—and this SIX has been *on the roads* THREE years. In over 20,000 owners' hands, Studebaker engineers have been able to watch this SIX—to see where this and that little improvement might be made.

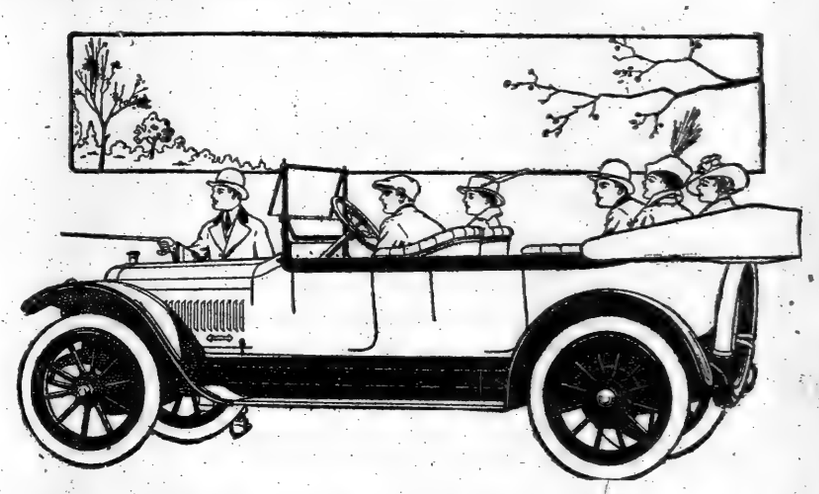
And it takes time and study like that to get Balance into a car such as this Studebaker SIX has—to get the marvelous riding qualities that this Six has—to smooth away the wrinkles and develop a motor as silent and powerful and vibrationless as this Studebaker motor—to develop the wonderful accessibility that you find in this car.

You can't just sit down and design such qualities into a car. Takes the roads to make designs GOOD. And Studebaker is the only manufacturer of Light Sixes that has had that opportunity to study its cars on the roads in any numbers and for any adequate time. And so when you look at the car itself and what it has accomplished and what stands back of it, you can appreciate the reasons for its wonderful popularity—and for our saying that if you want this SIX the public has O.K.'d—you'd better see your Dealer NOW.

STUDEBAKER—DETROIT

New York Showrooms—56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters—1495 Bedford Avenue.

WINTON SIX



The Wonder Car of 1915

New thrills of delight, a new zest of ownership and a fresh consciousness of superiority are yours in the wonder car of 1915—the New-Size Winton Six at $2285. Impressively high-grade in every detail of mechanism, coach work and finish, charming alike in its appearance and its conduct, this is the one car of the year that automobile experts praise for freedom from experimental risks. We finish your car in your own personal colors, without extra charge.

The Winton Motor Car Company
Broadway at 70th Street, New York
Telephone Columbus 3580

$5,000 in CASH PRIZES PAID TO 208 Prize Winning Chauffeurs Who Average 7,722 Miles In The Second Annual Ajax Tire Mileage Contest

First Fifteen Prize Winners

	ENTRANT AND CITY	PRIZE	CAR AND OWNER	MILES
1.	Garth C. Jensen, Stevens Pt., Wis.	$500	Cadillac, John N. Welsby	21,985
2.	Frank Gray, Chicago, Ill.	300	Peerless, Carl N. Gottfried	21,483
3.	Alfred C. Smith, Springfield, Mass.	200	Cadillac, Oliver Smith, Livery	21,039
4.	Laurence Ross, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	100	Maxwell, William Henry	20,910
5.	E. C. Bode, St. Louis, Mo.	100	Packard, A. H. Bode, Livery	20,075
6.	Albert Nathan, New York City	100	Stoddard, F. L. Young	18,942
7.	H. W. Bode, St. Louis, Mo.	100	Packard, A. H. Bode, Livery	18,466
8.	Herman W. Bushey, Brockton, Mass.	100	Lenox, Francis E. Shaw	18,190
9.	Anthony B. Silvia, Haverhill, Mass.	50	Simplex, Chas. W. Eaton	18,148
10.	L. LaFountaine, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50	Stevens-Duryea, Wm. D. Hoxie	17,452
11.	R. L. McNeal, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	50	Stevens-Duryea, James C. Leach	16,662
12.	Merrill W. Garber, Fitchburg, Mass.	50	Packard, Douglas Crocker	16,617
13.	Chas. W. Lewis, New York City	50	Renault, Donald McAleenan	16,461
14.	Harry Coghlan, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.	50	Ford Coupe, Mrs. Anne Coghlan	16,384
15.	S. Lichtenstein, New York City	50	Simplex, Harris L. Rosenthal	16,071

30 Capital Prize Winners Average 16,509 Miles

Space does not permit listing of each of the 208 winners. The mileage records have been canvassed and prizes awarded by the judges.

To the many employed chauffeurs who entered this second Ajax Tire Mileage Contest, and thus helped to make it successful, we extend our appreciation.

Contest Renewed

Third annual renewal of the Ajax Tire Mileage Contest for employed chauffeurs is announced.

AJAX TIRES
Guaranteed
in writing
5000 Miles

178 Minor Prize Winners Average 6,241 Miles

$5000.00 in prizes will be given in 208 awards. In event of ties, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded each tying contestant. The contest is limited to employed car drivers who achieve the greatest mileage from Ajax tires beyond 5000 miles, previous to March 31st, 1916.

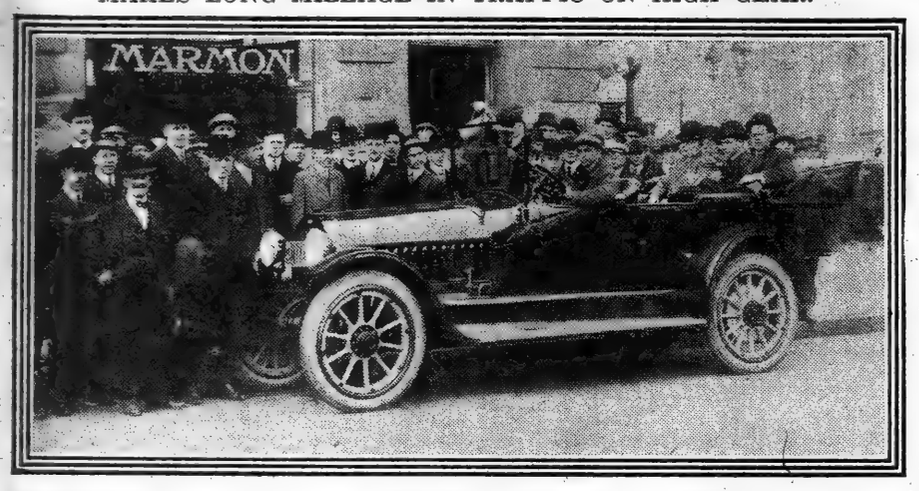
Ajax dealers will supply entry blanks and all detailed information, or same will be sent upon request to the company direct.

ENTER NOW! It may be your good fortune to win an important prize, while conserving the interests of your employer.

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
1796-1798 Broadway, New York
Branches in 18 Leading Cities *Factories: Trenton, N. J.*
New York Branch: 1796-1798 Broadway
Brooklyn Branch: 1183 Bedford Ave.

THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

MAKES LONG MILEAGE IN TRAFFIC ON HIGH GEAR.



Seventy-five starts from a dead stop on high gear in the congested traffic of New York's most crowded streets without stalling or killing the engine was the record made by this Marmon 41 seven-passenger touring car last week. During the test, which was conducted under the auspices of the Technical Committee of the Automobile Club of America, the car covered 12.8 miles on one gallon of gasoline in one hour and twenty-two minutes. For a good portion of the time the car, owing to traffic conditions, had to be slowed down to two or three miles per hour.

Later, without disturbing the carburetor in any way, the special calibrated one-gallon tank was refilled and the car was taken over to the Ocean Parkway in Brooklyn and driven on a non-stop test where it covered 16.9 miles on one gallon of gasoline.

Fred Barbour was pilot of the machine and J. P. Simons of the Stromberg Company, had charge of the adjustment of the carburetor. Ferdinand Jehle, laboratory engineer of the Automobile Club of America, had charge of the test. Factors that contributed to the record were the use of Goodrich Silvertown Cord tires, which are part of the regular equipment in all cars of this make, the use of an "H" type Stromberg carburetor and the employment of Howard Marmon's new cone type clutch which has a seamless lining made by the Thermoid Rubber Company.

CIRCUIT OF LONG ISLAND MAKES GOOD TWO-DAY TRIP

For the Most Part the Roads Are in Good Condition on Short Tour Outlined by A. C. A., Which Covers Both South and North Shores.

Long Island roads at present offer a generally uniform surface, the usual Spring dragging and scraping in the majority of cases having been completed. On the few short stretches where operations are still in progress little inconvenience is experienced by reasonably careful drivers. Most of the roads toward the eastern end of the island are natural gravel roads, which the repairs, effected after the Winter's wear, have put in very fair condition.

The level nature of the country traversed along the southern shore enables a fair speed to be maintained, though motorists should be careful to observe local restrictions in this respect. The many places of interest as well as distinctly attractive scenery at the eastern end and skirting the bays and harbors on the north coast add immensely to the enjoyment of the trip. Excellence in the matter of hotel accommodations along most of the route is a detail that will appeal to the discriminating motorist. The Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America recommends the two-day trip outlined below:

Leaving the A. C. A. the route proceeds by Broadway, Fifty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, and across Queensboro Bridge, upon which considerable construction work is in progress, calling for extreme caution, especially at the eastern end, though the roadway itself is kept clear for traffic. After crossing the Plaza and Jackson Avenue, Thomson Avenue is followed to Winfield, where the right fork is taken and the excellent surface of Queens Avenue followed to Jamaica. Here turn left into Hillside Avenue, which is in fair condition, and at the Peace Monument take the right turn into Bergen Avenue, leading into Merrick Road, which is followed practically without a turn except in some of the towns passed through.

Good macadam surface is found all along the route through Springfield, Valley Stream, (where, as well as in Lynbrook, two miles further, a right turn for the Rockaways occurs,) to Rockville Centre. The detour to Long Beach is approached by taking the right fork in Rockville.

The same fine surface continues through Baldwin, Freeport, Merrick, Bellmore, Seaford, and Massapequa to Amityville, after which five or six miles of rather rough and pitted macadam is encountered as far as Babylon. Past the South Shore Field Club and Brightwaters, and through Bay Shore, Islip, and East Islip the surface is excellent, and just before West Sayville a top dressing of gravel has put what was a rough bit of road into fine condition. To Sayville good concrete is found, and on to Patchogue gravel that is in places somewhat worn.

The road from Patchogue to Brookhaven is under construction, making it necessary to use the Robinson Boulevard, running along the north side of the railroad. As a matter of fact, this bit of road is shorter than the regular route and more direct, although somewhat rutted at present. Moderately good surface occurs between Brookhaven and Moriches, with fair macadam through Centre Moriches and East Moriches. After East Moriches the main road is followed through Eastport to Westhampton, over a graded gravel surface, with a few soft stretches just before Westhampton. Fair gravel surface continues through Quogue and East Quogue to Good Ground, the remainder being dressed and in fair condition through Southampton along the Hampton Road to Bridgehampton.

From Bridgehampton a most enjoyable run may be made by continuing straight along the Bridgehampton Road through Easthampton and Amagansett, a settlement of considerable antiquity, to Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of the island, and then circling north and returning by way of Fire Place Road to Easthampton and Bridgehampton.

Excellent macadam continues to Sag Harbor and across Hog Neck to the ferry. After crossing the ferry good macadam surface is encountered through Shelter Island. The night's stop-over might well be made at one of the hotels to be found on the island resort, which, owing to its unique situation and the magnificent marine views to be obtained, is a favorite stopping place for New York motoring parties. It is about midway along the tour, being 113 miles from New York.

From Manhanset, Shelter Island, the automobile is ferried over to Greenport, whence, running west along South Avenue, a fair gravel surface will be found through Southold, Peconic, Cutchogue, and Mattituck. With the exception of one or two short stretches, the same conditions exist through Laurel, Jamesport, Aquebogue, Riverhead, and along the Middle Country Road and Parker Road to Wading River. From Wading River to Shoreham, and for about a mile beyond, the gravel surface has become worn, but beyond the road improves considerably, and the surface of the Old Post Road through Miller Place to Port Jefferson is quite satisfactory.

The road from Port Jefferson by way of Setauket to Stony Brook Station is fair macadam, though at present there is some construction work in progress, to avoid which motorists may prefer taking the more northerly road through Stony Brook. The lower road will, however, be much the more direct on the completion of the work this Summer. Good gravel surface continues for the next three miles to St. James, but is immediately followed by a much inferior bit of dirt road to Smithtown Branch. At this point the left-hand turn should be taken and a detour made, passing the station to Smithtown, as the direct short stretch between Smithtown and St. James has been newly-plowed and would be somewhat heavy after rain.

The route now emerges on to the Jericho Pike, which is in very fair condition to the famous Yellow House, one mile beyond Commack. At this landmark a right turn is made along East Northport Road, which consists of good macadam surface into Northport, on Northport Bay.

From Northport a very fair macadam and gravel road leads through Centreport, Huntington, and Cold Spring Harbor, where, immediately after crossing the bridge, a right turn is made for Oyster Bay. The same satisfactory road surface is met through Locust Valley, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, on Hempstead Harbor, to Roslyn, after which the North Hempstead Turnpike, through Manhasset, Little Neck, and Bayside to Flushing is in its usual excellent condition.

The most satisfactory route from Flushing into New York City is by Jackson Avenue, through Corona, Woodside, and Long Island City to Queensboro Bridge, as it is more direct than any other, and the road surface, on the whole, is in excellent condition. Crossing the bridge, the outward route is reversed to the clubhouse, thus completing the circular tour of 225 miles.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The Hupp Motor Car Company announces the appointment of Lee Anderson as sales manager to succeed Frederick A. Harris, who resigned May 1.

In the second annual tire mileage contest of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company, Inc., of Trenton, N. J., the results have just been announced. The winner of the first prize of $500 is a Wisconsin chauffeur, Garth C. Jenson, who drives a Cadillac for John Weisby of Stevens Point. His mileage was almost 22,000. He lacked just fifteen miles of that total. He was slightly more than 500 miles better than Frank Gray, chauffeur for Carl M. Gottfried of Chicago, whose Peerless car he piloted 21,483 miles, using one single Ajax tire, and thereby won the $300 prize, while 21,039 miles won $200, the third prize, for Alfred C. Smith of Springfield, Mass.

Each proprietor of a Studebaker service station on the transcontinental route has been instructed to secure hotel accommodations in his town upon receipt of a request from a Studebaker owner. Consequently, all the tourist has to do is to drive to the station on arrival, and ask where his hotel is located.

Out in left field at the Polo Grounds there flares a forty-foot sign proclaiming that the first New York player who hits it with a fly ball is to be presented with a new Overland car. C. T. Silver, the metropolitan distributor, has put up the prize.

Maxwell Dealers' Co-operative Club was organized recently. The club was formed to promote closer relationship between dealers and the Maxwell Motor Company.

The Kissel Motor Car Company of Hartford, Wis., has issued a miniature booklet setting forth in verse the merits of the "all-year" car.

The Webster-MacGowan Company of 1,700 Broadway announces the arrival of the latest model Regal, a five-passenger four-cylinder car listed at $650. This car has a streamline body, wheel base of 106 inches, crown fenders, electric lights, and electric non-stallable starter.

The Lozier Motor Company branches have now been either opened by the company or opened by men who have taken them over in five cities, and some of these branches have connections in neighboring cities. The New York branch is located at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, where the salesroom is also located. J. H. Horan is manager.

The Pennsylvania Railroad at Baltimore is utilizing a Pierce-Arrow 66 H. P. engine as a motive power plant in its new tractor. On account of the Baltimore city ordinance which prohibits the use of steam locomotives through the streets on the "Block route," the movement of freight cars over this route had been formerly accomplished by eight-horse teams.

W. I. Fickling, President of the Fickling Enameling Corporation of Long Island City, believes that all fine coach painting records were broken last week, when a large imported limousine automobile was completely refinished in two and one-half days—a task that when performed by methods previously in vogue would have required from six to eight weeks.

On the new Moline-Knight 40 chassis is mounted a new type of body. Instead of using the conventional one-unit design the body is constructed in three units. The cowl, front seats, and tonneau are separate, and either can be readily removed without disturbing the others.

The first "drive-away day" ever held in Indiana, and the second ever held in the United States so far as known, was staged recently by the Kanouse Automobile Company, Indiana, distributors, and the Interstate Motor Company of Muncie, Indiana. Fifty-six dealers and their friends from various points in Indiana and one from Ohio drove away from the factory in thirty-one new cars.

The latest move to attract the attention of the car industry to the eight-cylinder motor car is the shipment by the King Motor Car Company of a trainload, over $100,000 worth of their product, to Chicago.

The Roskam-Scott Company, used car dealers, announces its removal May 1 to larger quarters, 1,896 Broadway, at Sixty-third Street.

W. H. Barnard has returned to the charge of the Used Car Department of the Colt-Stratton Company.

The Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company of Trenton, N. J., has been victorious over the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in defending a suit brought by the latter, in which it was charged that the Ajax infringed a patent on a collapsible tire core so made as easily to be withdrawn from the completed tire, before Judge Thomas G. Haight in the United States Court at Trenton.

Fremont D. Palmer has been appointed manufacturers' agent for rebuilt guaranteed used cars and has opened a salesroom at 1,875 Broadway.

The Dreadnaught Tire and Rubber Company of Baltimore, Md., has started a novel endurance test for San Francisco on the first leg of a 10,000-mile journey. A Lancia car with a special truck body is used.

Unique in design and construction is the new half-mile speedway and test hill which is nearing completion on the grounds of Dodge Brothers, the big Detroit motor car manufacturers. It has all the permanence of the speedway built for hippodrome performances.

Six hundred Overland cars a day will be the output of the big Toledo factory during its next fiscal year. This statement was made by John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, while in the West, where he has been spending the Win[illegible]

Di[illegible] the month of March the Ford Motor Co[illegible] opened new assembly plants at Atlan[illegible] Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Pittsbur[illegible]

The Virginia Railway & Power Company of Richmond, Va., instead of combating the jitney craze, has ordered 100 Briscoe cars to be put in the jitney service of Richmond.

Covering 6,000 miles in thirty days is the task mapped out for the Saxon roadster that is making a daily run over the Boston and Springfield route. The schedule of the car calls for a 200-mile round trip each day from Boston to Springfield and return via Worcester.

The Garland Automobile Company, local distributer for the Interstate, has been advised by the factory that the latest addition to its line is a roadster which is now ready for delivery.

A gathering of Firestone service men from coast to coast closed in Akron a week ago, after a three-day session, where nothing but service was discussed.

What They Wire About

COLE 8

THE STANDARDIZED CAR

New York City, April 7, 1915.
Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—We took Abbey Hill on high gear, starting without a run at ten miles per hour and finished at the top at thirty-five miles per hour. This, with a passenger load of five people. Then we went over to Fort George Hill, and I had the pleasure of riding up Fort George Hill on high gear all the way for the first time in my life. We did the Viaduct Hill as though it was not a hill at all. The Cole Eight is the most wonderful car you have ever built.
COLT-STRATTON CO.
Wm. L. Colt.

* * *

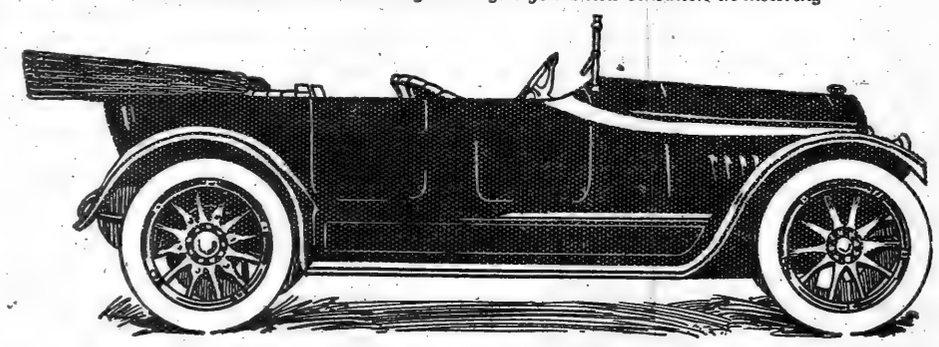
Boston, Mass., April 12, 1915.
Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—Cole Eight has received rugged road tests—proves to be the most wonderful car ever built. It has negotiated successfully and with apparent ease what have been considered the most difficult hills in this section. Are booking orders right and left because of its wonderful road performance.
COLE MOTOR CO. OF BOSTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30, 1915.
Cole Motor Car Co., Indianapolis—Introduced Cole Eight to Long Island public at Centerport yesterday. Left Brooklyn with seven-passenger load—climbed Holliswood Hall, Glen Cove, Cold Spring Harbor and Centerport Hills on high speed easily. Coming home locked transmission in high speed, removed shifting lever and went entire route, forty miles, finishing through city traffic without stop or gear shift. Every one wildly enthusiastic.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP.

* * *

Portland, Oregon, April 22, 1915.
Cole Motor Car Co.—We received our Cole Eight demonstrator on 19th; driven to date three hundred miles; has attracted more attention than any automobile ever shipped to Portland. Upon testing out on hills, find she performs better than anything we ever sold.
NORTHWEST AUTO CO.

A demonstration in the Cole Eight will give you a new sensation in motoring



Cole 4 $1485 f. o. b. factory

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Brooklyn.
Wallace Motor Car Co., Newark

Cole 8 $1785 f. o. b. factory

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car

Open Evenings *Phone Circle 1600*

SAXON $395

The Modern Horse-and-Phaeton for the Woman

Here is an automobile that a woman can use as easily and economically as the horse and phaeton of years ago. It requires no groom. It never has to be harnessed. It doesn't eat except when running.

Mrs. Ray M. Mackey, Saxon owner, of San Antonio, Tex., writes: "My Saxon is very easy on tires and gasoline. It has the power to climb hills on country roads and to get in and out of traffic on crowded streets without difficulty. I like its neat and up-to-date appearance."

The Saxon is always ready; turn the self-starter and it is at your service—for making calls, for shopping or taking you and the "kiddies" into the country.

It can go miles in the same time and at the same expense that the horse and buggy took to traverse a few city blocks.

This Roadster seats two grown-ups and a child comfortably, or one grown-up and two or three children.

Many women have so far not attempted to drive an automobile because the cars were too heavy and too extravagant in upkeep cost.

The Saxon Roadster is different. It offers you all you can ask in comfort, reliability, ease of handling, and gives you every automobiling pleasure at the minimum cost—$395 to buy; less than ½ cent per mile to run.

Let us show you why the Saxon is the easiest and most convenient car to drive

There is an opportunity for live, aggressive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory still open. Write or call for further details.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York,
251 West 57th St.
Telephone 7811 Columbus.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Starting Lighting

Look Out!

Don't take any chances of storage battery trouble. Give your battery *pure* water. See that it is properly charged. And to keep always on the safe side,

Get Expert Willard Service at:

New York City—Willard Storage Battery Co., 228-30 W. 58th St.
New York City—I. C. Scudder, Apthorpe Garage, 214 W. 80th St.
New York City—Bronx Storage Battery & Engineering Co., 2682 Third Ave. at 142nd.
New York, N. Y.—L. & M. Auto Specialty Co., 1104 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Martin-Evans Co., 1186 Bedford Ave.
Glen Cove, L. I.—Magneto & Storage Battery Repair Co., School St.
Gloversville, N. Y.—LeRoy C. Stewart.
Glens Falls, N. Y.—H. A. Brown.
Hempstead, L. I.—Hempstead Battery Co., 306 Fulton Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Mt. Vernon Charging Station, 51 N. Third Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper, Inc., 10-12 Lauder St.
Ossining, N. Y.—Ossining Garage.
Peekskill, N. Y.—Peekskill Garage and Supply House, 224 Washing St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—E. R. Pease, 290 Main St.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. A. Seeley, Jr., 614 Smith St.
Staten Island, N. Y.—F. L. Rader, 1214 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.
Troy, N. Y.—Hinsdill Electric Co., 560 Fulton St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Shrive, Inc., 64 Warburton Ave.
Englewood, N. J.—Wm. P. Varley, 80 W. Palisade Ave.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Elizabeth Stor. Bat. Co., 239 Union St.
Jersey City, N. J.—H. G. Kotten Co., West Side Ave. and Penna. R. R.
Newark, N. J.—Electric Garage Co., 123 Washington St.
New Brunswick, N. J.—Depot Garage, 30 French St.
Paterson, N. J.—Edmund E. Mayer, 9-11 Bank St.
West End, N. J.—R. V. Dorbeck, Brighton Ave.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Kilpatrick & Hotz, 65 Cannon St.
Hartford, Conn.—Fuller Storage Battery Co., 62 Ann St.
New Haven, Conn.—Kirk's Garage, 213-19 Crown St.
Norwich, Conn.—Walter P. Moran, 100 Franklin St.
Waterbury, Conn.—Standard Engineering Co., Inc., 26 Center St.
Stamford, Conn.—Fairbanks Elec. Co., 488 Atlantic St.
Pittsfield, Mass.—Chas. Burns.

At Your Service

Willard Service means whatever your storage battery needs, as quick as possible—but not too quick for a good job. You'll find factory trained experts and complete facilities at

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-230 West 58th Street

TBA Willard STORAGE BATTERY TBA

PAIGE

"The Standard of Value and Quality"

Power

FEW of us have the need or desire for a racing car. But *every* man wants to sit behind a motor car which responds eagerly—buoyantly—to the slightest touch of the throttle.

Steep hills and heavy, clinging sand roads have no terrors for the Paige owner. Whether he be driving the Glenwood "Four-36" or the Fairfield "Six-46," he knows that he has but to "step on" the accelerator and the hills flatten out like smooth boulevards. From a walking pace to the speed of the winds—this range is at the service of every Paige driver without a change from high gear.

Sit behind the steering wheel of either of these cars. Sense the flexibility and power under the impressive, "deep chested" hood just in front of you. Swing easily up those grades that are the despair of many vastly higher priced automobiles.

Then, ask yourself if you could possibly require more of *any* motor car. And remember that the "Six" costs only $1395. The "Four"—$1075.

The supreme dollar-for-dollar value of Paige cars is established by comparing them, feature for feature, with any and all other motor cars of lower, equal or higher price. We don't have to ask the intelligent purchaser to make that comparison.

The GLENWOOD FOUR-"36" $1075

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit.
Salesrooms:
Broadway and 63d St.
235 West 58th St.
1001 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

The FAIRFIELD SIX-"46" $1395

Inter State

"The Thousand Dollar Car"

Power
With Economy

The quiet overhead valve motor guarantees you more power than you will ever need. No matter how much power you use, it is economical.

Every power impulse of the Inter-State overhead valve motor is delivered directly over the piston. Every particle of gas that enters the firing chamber is used to drive the car. There are no pockets where gas can be wasted.

This guarantees more real horse-power delivered to the rear wheels with less gasoline than any other type of four-cylinder motor.

There are three reasons why you should own an Inter-state.

Power—with Economy—is only one essential we offer, and you want.

The Inter-State is selling strictly on merit, and "value received."

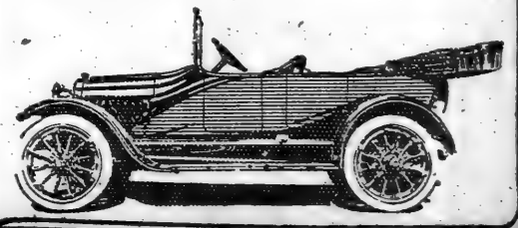
We can prove to you the wonderful power of this car.

Suggest Your Own Test!

Completely Equipped, $1000—f. o. b. Muncie, Indiana

Inter-State Motor Co. (Builders) Muncie, Indiana

GARLAND AUTO CO
1888 Broadway New York



SUFFRAGE RECRUITS GAINED ON BOWERY

Women Enlist Aid of Clerks in Pushing Their Campaign in Lodging Houses.

BALL AT TERRACE GARDEN

"Antis" Adopt a Slogan and Decide to Centre Their Fight on New Jersey.

The Bowery lodging houses claimed attention of workers in the suffrage campaign last week. Returns which were discouraging at first are improving and now show about 50 per cent. of the mass of men who make their homes in these houses in favor of votes for women.

The work is under control of Miss L. L. Dock of the Nurses' Settlement in Henry Street, who is in charge of suffrage work of the southern end of the city for the Woman Suffrage Party. Men who first made the rounds gave discouraging reports, and the women, going into it themselves, did better through statistics they got from the night clerks of the various houses. The women themselves distributed literature among the men and were treated with courtesy. A difficulty they found was in stemming the tide of life histories, which were poured into their ears long enough to get in their own work.

A third of the residents of the Bowery lodging houses they found were well paid working men, some of them making as much as $5 a day, but who had no families or had separated from them. The remaining two-thirds were of the difficult drifting population. The men in charge of the lodging houses appealed to the suffragists as being sympathetic, and it was after trying different methods that they placed their appeals in the hands of the night clerks, who gave them the responses of the men.

Ball at Terrace Garden.

Vaudeville and movies will be a feature of a ball to be given at Terrace Garden by the Women's Political Union on Wednesday evening. Between the vaudeville acts, which will precede dancing, Mrs. Raymond Brown will make a suffrage speech. The chief guests of the ball are to be Marcus M. Marks, Lindon Bates, Jr., William Harmon Black, Frederick C. Tanner, and Thomas E. Rush. The boxholders are Mmes. William Floyd, Laura Bayer, Laurent Oppenheim, Robert Niles, Charles Parmalee, Calvin Tomkins, John Winters Brannan, Sumner Gerard, Marcus M. Marks, Francis Higginson Cabot, Lewis L. Delafield, Emanuel Einstein, James Erskine Neal, Joseph Griswold Deane, Eldon Bisbee, Stephen H. Brown, W. P. Draper, H. O. Havemeyer, Alexis W. Stein, Norman de R. Whitehouse, Ogden Mills Reid, the Misses Alice Greenlief, Leslie Johnstone, Anna Constable, Charlotte Barnes, Mary Halton, and Mr. Fatman.

Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane is Chairman of the Publicity Committee, Mrs. Edward McVicker of the Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein of the Political Committee, and Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot is Chairman of the ball.

Among the patrons are Mr. and Mrs. C. Nicholl, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Learned Hand, Thomas M. Mulry, Ralph Folks, Cabot Ward, Edward R. Finch, Walter R. Herrick, Mrs. Stanley M. Isaacs, Leo Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Blum, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin.

Tickets may be had from Mrs. Francis H. Cabot, 37 East Seventy-fifth Street or at the door, Terrace Garden, the night of the ball.

Luncheon for Officials.

A campaign luncheon at which Governor and Mrs. Whitman and many of the city officials will be guests will be given at the Hotel Astor on Saturday under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee. It will be the last large gathering of the suffragists for the season. The speakers will be Collector Malone, Granville Barker, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

The Woman Suffrage Party will have a hearing tomorrow before the Baptist Conference, which meets at 11 A. M. in the parish house of the Madison Avenue Church, Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue. After a half-hour business session suffrage will be taken up. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will speak.

A meeting of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage will be held at the home of Frank Melville, Jr., 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. The speakers will be Alfred J. Boulton, President of the Labor Men's Suffrage Association, speaking on "Suffrage for Women"; Frederick W. Hinreich, and Leon J. Godley, First Deputy Police Commissioner Walter J. Randolph will preside.

Miss Lucy Eastman and Miss Winona Marlin of the Women's Political Union will open a suffrage shop at noon tomorrow at 1,300 Third Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. The shop will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

The "roving shop" of the Union has taken up a new position at Delancy Street and the Bowery, where Simon Steingut gave it a send-off and has promised the women his help.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage last week adopted as its slogan the title of "Representatives of Heaven, Home, and Mother," which the "antis" say was given them by the national suffrage President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The heaviest artillery of the anti-suffragists, it was decided at that meeting, would be turned on New Jersey as the first State on which there would be a vote on suffrage.

There were present at the meeting Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, New York; Mrs. E. Yarde Bresse, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Caroline W. Stewart, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Miss Clara Vezin, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. John R. Emery, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Orville D. Oliphant, Trenton; Mrs. Horace Brock, Philadelphia; Mrs. John B. Heron, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Sherman Joost, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Glover, Fairfield, Conn., and Mrs. Bernard S. Gostin, Macon, Ga.

William S. Bennet refused to speak for suffrage against Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the State Anti-suffragist President, in a debate that was to be held at the Thirty-third Assembly District Clubhouse, 2073 Third Avenue, last week. The "antis" consequently assert that he is afraid of them.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Twenty-seven companies incorporated today had aggregate capital stocks of $762,500. They included:

Utilities Products Co., Buffalo, stove and furnace attachments, smoke and combustion regulators, $500,000; A. E. Bargar, R. T. Crandall, R. A. Roure, 1,142 Times Building, Buffalo.

General Realty Service, Rochester, agency, brokerage, insurance, credit reports, $100,000; G. S. McMillan, F. W. Zoller, C. J. Brown, Rochester.

The San Mousell Co., merchandising, mining, chemists, porcelain, pottery, glassware, quarrying, metal products, $25,000; T. J. Drach, R. H. Mousell, Dr. H. San, 606 West 115th St.

Tunine Distributing Corp'n, musical instruments and merchandise, $25,000; L. J. Tunine, F. B. Hagerty, Milton L. Knoepke, 149 Broadway.

Morleys Adirondacks Hotels Co., Gloversville, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $15,000; R. F. Cornell, J. L. Hees, S. Wallen, Amsterdam.

The Hagenow Mfg. Co., realty, construction, jewelry, $10,000; P. Hagenow, F. H. Hedinger, J. Heynen, 208 West 108th St.

Rogers Silverware Advertising Bureau, advertising, premium stamps, $10,000; H. H. Waller, W. A. Winter, C. D. Clark, 262 Greve St., Brooklyn.

The Doblin Clothing Co., $10,000; J. B., M., and A. M. Doblin, 473 Thirteenth St.

Ferdinando Savarese Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, macaroni, other paste food, produce, $10,000; K. E. Cassasa, A. and F. Savarese, 115 First Place, Brooklyn.

Lehman-Bleyer Paper Co., paper, twine, cordage, $10,000; R. L. Bleyer, W. I. and L. I. Lehman, 225 5th Av.

K. and R. Film Co., motion pictures, photography, $5,000; F. Kell, P. Kingsley, B. R. Roberts, 1,493 Broadway.

Pulliclean Laundry Co., $5,000; H. G. Armington, T. R. Fleming, A. D. Wilde, 1,321 Union St., Brooklyn.

Hamm's Garage Co., Saratoga Springs, $8,000; B. K. Walbridge, N. and A. S. Hamm, Saratoga Springs.

The Vaporel Corpn., electric vaporizers, sterilizers, appliances, $5,000; W. J. Graham, F. C. Barrett, D. G. Griffin, 238 Broadway.

Crown Builders, Brooklyn, realty, construction, sewage disposal works, $5,000; J. H. Dunwoody, A. D. Baird, 2d, C. E. Dunwoodie, 327 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Lane-Stanley Co., Buffalo, heating, ventilating, sheet metal construction, contracting, $5,000; H. L. Stanley, W. T. and F. G. Lane, Buffalo.

Capital Increases—Central Square Garden's Co., New York, $30,000 to $40,000; Co-operative Milk Co., $5,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolution.—Alexander King & Co., Manhattan.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, sermon by Professor A. Steiner of Grinnell College, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

CONFUCIANISM THE BACKWARD LOOKING RELIGIAN, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, 5 P. M. "Did God Make Man or Man Make God?" by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

Monday.

ICE FIELDS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, by Professor George I. Finlay; "A Study of the Morrison Formation," by C. C. Mook. Illustrations with lantern slides. Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

THE DAWN OF ART: CAVE SCULPTURES, DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS, by Professor George Grant MacCurdy, Archaeological Institute of America, New York Society, Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, 8:30 P. M.

INDIAN LEGENDS ABOUT INSECTS, by Robert P. Dow; "Two Forms of Eupsalis Minuta," by Charles Schaeffer; "Noctuidae Collected on Willow Bloom," by George P. Englehardt, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE OF THE BUSINESS PRESS, by W. H. Ukers; lectures in the Forum of Industrial Journalism, New York University Building, Washington Square East, entrance 32 Waverley Place, 8:15 P. M. Free by cards of admission, Department of Journalism, 32 Waverley Place, or S. T. Henry, Secretary New York Trade Press Association, 231 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Saturday.

FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, by G. V. Nash, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, 4 P. M. Doors closed at 4. Late comers admitted at 4:15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Complaint has been made to the Board of Education by representatives of the local School Boards that sentences imposed in trials conducted by them, although no appeal is taken by the party aggrieved, are received by the Board of Education through its Committee on Elementary Schools, which at times modifies the verdicts. At the next meeting of the board Isadore M. Levy will move an amendment to the by-laws reading: "If no appeal be taken to the Board of Education within twenty days from the date sentence is imposed by the local School Board, the decision of the local School Board shall be final."

The Sinking Fund Commission has approved of the renewal of the lease of 162 East 116th Street, Manhattan, for school purposes.

Contracts of $32,700 have been awarded for alterations, repairs, &c., at P. S. 3, 36, 41, 44, 56, 73, 83, 84, 85, 87, 98, 137, 144, 150, 151, and 156, Boys' High School, Commercial High School, and Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

The resignation of Robert F. M. McNeill, a clerk in the Bureau of Attendance, has been accepted.

Helen S. Kohlweiss has been appointed as a stenographer and typewriter in the office of District Supt. Conroy.

A contract of $7,475 has been awarded for the general construction of a portable school building on East Twenty-third Street, north of King's Highway, as an annex to P. S. 99, Brooklyn.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The test for process server, Grade 1, male and female, has been ordered. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 3; duties, 7. A physical qualifying examination will be given. The pay is from $900 to, but not including, $1,200 a year, or a fee of $1.15 for each paper served.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for agriculturist, irrigated field crops, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Department of Agriculture, for service in demonstration work on the Umatilla reclamation project in Oregon, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. The duties will be to work with individual farmers and farmers' organizations on the Umatilla reclamation project, Oregon, in demonstrating methods of irrigation and crop production on new sandy land. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis or plan. They must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: 6 P. M., April 30—Lieuts. A. Dagner, 79 Prect., to 10 I. D.; L. P. Powers, 10 I. D., to 79 Prect.; J. McAuley, D. B., to 10 I. D., assigned to clerical duty. 8 A. M., May 6—Sergts. (from B. B. H. Squad to prects. indicated, duty in Bur. of Info. discont'd) M. J. Glynn, 99; D. Lehane, Bridge; J. J. O'Sullivan, 174; Patrol. (6 P. M., April 30,) J. L. Gleason B. B. H. Squad, to 10 I. D., duty in Warrant Squad discont'd. From Precis. indicated to 10 I. D.—S. L. J. Tierney, 23; J. J. Willey, 154; F. Niebuhr, 149. From 10 I. D. to precis. indicated—T. A. Sheehy, 23; M. O'Callaghan, 149; J. H. Beerens, 48; F. Fasullo, 154. 8 A. M., May 4—W. E. Greenlay, 31, assigned to bicycle duty on Queensboro Bridge; J. S. Thorpe, 290 Prect., to 4 I. D.; E. F. Smith, 10 I. D., to 31 Prect., duty on Queensboro Bridge, assignm't as messenger discont'd.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon E. H. Fiske, 16 S. D., in charge 20, in addition to his own, 3 days, noon, Apr. 29; Sergts. G. F. Ferre, 22, to D. B., 30 days, 4 P. M., May 3; F. Hinners, 32, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 3; Patrolmen M. F. Farrell, 48, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 3; T. J. Kelly, 146, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., May 3; W. F. Kirwan, 159, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 3; C. Noye, 164, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 2; F. A. Smith and J. F. Lorigan, 168, and G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170 to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., May 2; F. Kane, 276, to office of Chief Surgeon, 30 days, 9 A. M., May 4.

Assignment discontinued: Lieut. G. P. Menegay, 163, to 10 I. D., 6 P. M., Apr. 30.

Leaves: With full pay—Surgeon T. A. McGoldrick, 20 Sgol. D., 3 days, noon, Apr. 29, (to be deducted from vacation.) Without pay—Patrol. W. E. Anderson, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 30; J. A. Twyford, 171, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 30; P. Feeney, Bridge Prs., 1 day, 8 A. M., May 3.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. J. Gillen, 152, 3:44 P. M., Apr. 30.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

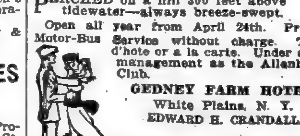
A. A.

Gedney Farm Hotel

300 Acres of Chateau, Cottage, and Country Club.

PERCHED on a hill 300 feet above tidewater—always breeze-swept.

Open all year from April 24th. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club.



GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y. EDWARD H. CRANDALL.

BEVAN HOTEL

Larchmont on the Sound.

Seashore and country combined. Forty minutes from Grand Central. Always cool. Excellent table. Fresh vegetables. Golf, Bathing Tennis, Horseback Riding. Diet kitchen and French nurses for children. Rooms with private bath. Moderate Rates. Opens May 29th. Music, Dancing. ALBERT E. COPELAND, Formerly Majestic, N. Y.; Annex, Chicago.

ROYAL VICTORIA AND COTTAGES LARCHMONT ON SOUND NOW OPEN

Most delightful health and pleasure resort, situated directly on the water; modern; complete in every detail. Service and equipment refined. Quiet and exclusive.

40 minutes from Grand Central Depot; Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Write for descriptive booklet. Telephone 360 Larchmont. M. C. Wilcox, Proprietor.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 45 minutes to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; outdoor sleeping porches; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates, $8 and up. Bungalows. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Sea Gate.

WHITTIER INN

Sea Gate, New York Harbor. Exclusive Hotel. NOW OPEN.

On the ocean front, convenient to city; 45 minutes by private boat from Battery; rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Spacious Sun Parlor, tennis, boating, swimming. Special rates May, June, and September.

F. P. WILLIAMS, Manager.

NEW YORK—Richfield Springs.

Planning a Pleasant Summer?

REST—HEALTH—RECREATION AT THE FAMOUS RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

The Great White Sulphur Springs

The Berkeley-Waiontha Hotel

will open in June in connection with the Bathing Establishment, which gives Nauheim Treatment, also electrical baths in the treatment of

RHEUMATISM,

diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys. The waters of the Springs are endorsed by foremost physicians as being unsurpassed for their medicinal qualities, which other waters fail to show in their medical analysis. Now booking engagements for the coming season. Apply to

EUGENE H. MARCOTTE, care Hotel Cumberland, New York.

NEW YORK—Saranac Lake.

SARANAC INN

Upper Saranac Lake. Camps to rent. Harrington Mills, Manager. Until June 1, The Grafton, Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK—Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Will Open for the Season MAY 12, 1915.

NEW YORK—Lake Placid.

Finest Hotel in the Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,

LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK. A Select and Restricted Resort. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.

Lake Placid golf links on hotel grounds. Boat houses on two lakes. Finest garage in mountains. Grand orchestral concerts. Dancing. All outdoor recreations.

A few elegantly furnished Cottages, overlooking Lake Placid and Mirror Lake, for rent; 12 to 14 rooms; all conveniences; ice and wood. Booklet.

STEVENS HOTEL CO., Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE NEW Whiteface Inn

DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK. Cottages and camps for rent. WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Manager.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks

STAR LAKE INN

STAR LAKE, N. Y. Altitude 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address until June 25, J. M. SAYLES, 681 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

THE REXMERE

Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y. Opens June — C. W. PECK, Prop.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

HOTEL LORRAINE

DIRECTLY ON OCEAN, EDGEMERE, L. I. OPEN JUNE 1ST. Special Rates for June.

Hot and cold running water. Private baths. Thirty-five minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Dancing every afternoon and evening. Bathing, other amusements.

Tel. Lenox 3822, Henry Hart, Prop.

Hotel BRIGHTON

LONG BEACH, L. I. DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK. Special Rates for May and June. Telephone 201 Long Beach.

HATHAWAY INN

NOW OPEN

Amityville, Long Island, on the Water.

One hour from New York City. Transient and family hotel. Rooms with bath. Home cooking. SEA FOOD.

Com-for-table

EISENBERG'S HOTEL WAVE CREST

Call 1200 Far Rockaway, L. I.

VILLA FASS

High-class Cottage; 100 feet from ocean; free auto transportation to and from station. 36-38 Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway.

THE CLAIRMONT, Straiton Av., Arverne, L. I., now open; modern appointments, unexcelled cuisine; special May, June rates; inspection invited. Tel. 761 Hammels.

NEW YORK—Sharon Springs.

PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 24TH, 1915.

The celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, last season being the largest in its history, has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged to supply the increased demand; opens May 15th. Sulphur, Pine Needle, Douches, Steam Massage, Inhalation, Nauheim Baths for treatment of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SKIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS, MALARIA AND HEART DISEASE. Folders on application.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

NEW YORK—Dansville.

HEALTH FIRST, In Health There Is Safety.

The Jackson Health Resort Dansville, New York

Write for literature.

NEWTON B. GORHAM, Managing Director.

NEW YORK—Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL

Open May to November; steam heat, electric light; private cottages with hotel service. Suites with bath; nine-hole golf course at hotel door; garage; tennis, boating, fishing; 49 miles from New York; 1,200 feet elevation; 250-acre farm; booklet. HARRY A. GOFF, Highland Mills, Orange County, New York.

NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

THE THOMPSON HOTEL

Lake Mahopac N. Y. OPENS MAY 27th

EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

NEW YORK—Cooperstown.

O-TE-SA-GA

On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.

6¼ Hours by Rail from New York City. GOLF June 15 to October 1 MOTORING TENNIS Booking Offices BOATING The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J

"A RESORT IN ITSELF." Near all Piers and Amusements. CAPACITY 600. Bookings for Summer may now be made.

ISLESWORTH

American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

LORAINE, St. Charles place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

WESTMONT HOTEL

Rhode Island Av., facing ocean; capacity 250; special season rates; tonic baths; auto bus. FREDERICK KLEIN, Jr.

HOTEL BOTHWELL

Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service.

EXCLUSIVE HOUSE 819 Oriental Ave. Excellent Table. Half minute from Garden Pier. References.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. America's Famous All-Year Resort.

RESORTS.

IDLE HOUR INN AND COTTAGES

Walton Lake, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

90 Minutes from Broadway via Erie R. R.

THE INN will open June 15 under new management. Elevation 947 feet. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. Rooms handsomely furnished and equipped with brass beds, box springs and hair mattresses of the best quality, either single or en suite, with private bath. Superior Cuisine, Pure Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving and all outdoor sports. Excellent orchestra under supervision of Emil Heimberger, Director of Hotel Ansonia Orchestra. Concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Garage. Cafe. American Plan and a la carte. Rates $4 to $5 per day. Special weekly rates on request.

Handsome illustrated Booklet on request. Member EMPIRE TOURS.

In connection with the IDLE HOUR INN are

24 DESIRABLE COTTAGES,

7 to 12 rooms each, furnished or unfurnished, $200 to $900 for the season. Cottages contain all modern improvements and are delightfully located in Idle Hour Park, surrounding the INN. Meals at the INN if desired.

THE INN, COTTAGES AND PARK ARE LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

S. C. DICKINSON, Prop. B. F. KENYON, Manager.

For full particulars address B. F. KENYON, care Town & Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York. 'Phone, 3350—Murray Hill. Downtown Office, 115 Broadway, Room 805.

WHERE LIFE IS WORTH LIVING DURING SPRING AND SUMMER

Fronting the ocean—30 minutes from the heart of New York.

At Brighton Beach, N. Y. SEA END OF OCEAN PARKWAY.

REISENWEBER'S

HOTEL SHELBURNE

OPEN ALL YEAR.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

300 rooms; private baths; running hot and cold water in each room; every convenience and comfort; Sun Parlor overlooking Ocean; Orchestra.

Exceptionally Low Terms for May, June and Week Ends.

An Ideal Spot for Auto Tourists—Garage on Premises.

RESTAURANT—SHORE DINNER—DANCING.

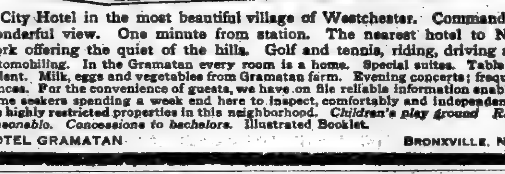
Every Evening Ernest Evans & Co. in Stupendous Ballet Revue.

May 14—Opening Brilliant, Spectacular Summer Revue.

Write for Booklet—N. Y. Office, Reisenweber's, 58th St. and Columbus Circle.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL — AT LAWRENCE PARK BRONXVILLE N.Y.



A City Hotel in the most beautiful village of Westchester. Commands a wonderful view. One minute from station. The nearest hotel to New York offering the quiet of the hills. Golf and tennis, riding, driving and automobiling. In the Gramatan every room is a home. Special suites. Table excellent. Milk, eggs and vegetables from Gramatan farm. Evening concerts; frequent dances. For the convenience of guests, we have on file reliable information enabling home seekers spending a week end here to inspect, comfortably and independently, the highly restricted properties in this neighborhood. *Children's play ground. Rates reasonable. Concessions to bachelors.* Illustrated Booklet.

HOTEL GRAMATAN — BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Cape May

HOTEL CAPE MAY

CAPE MAY, N. J. AMERICA'S FINEST BATHING BEACH

Opens June 16th for the Season. 300 ROOMS 150 BATH ROOMS

Fireproof construction. Conducted on the American Plan, white service throughout. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, FISHING, GARAGE. Saddle Horses with instructors. Address: Hotel Cape May, Cape May, N. J. JAMES E. GALBREY, Manager

NEW JERSEY—Monmouth Beach.

Monmouth Beach Inn

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J. Will open under management of Muriel Spencer Stadler JUNE 10TH, 1915.

Modern Hotel, desirable and accessible. Train and boat service. American plan and Restaurant. Magnificent bathing pool and surf bathing. Thes Dansants in Pavilion. Orchestra. Golf and tennis. Boating. Garage, stable.

Furnished non-housekeeping cottages adjoining; service and meals from hotel. Apply rates, booklet and particulars, New York Booking Office, 435 5th Av.

NEW JERSEY—Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J.

On Second Orange Mountain, 45 minutes from Manhattan, via Lackawanna; commutation $7.65; 40 trains daily.

THE BEECHWOOD

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

An hotel with an established reputation enjoying the patronage of the best. Moderate terms, consistent with good service. Many improvements this year. WILLIAM N. SEVERANCE, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—West End.

TAKANASSEE HOTEL

West End, New Jersey.

Summer season 1915, Under the management of ERNEST FRIBOURG AND GUILLAUME DUCHESNE

Assuring their patrons a continuance of its excellent cuisine and hotel service. N. Y. Booking Office, 25 Broad St., Room 1036 Telephone 4171 Broad.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

Lakewood, N. J.

A modern hotel and an equable climate. Golf, tennis, riding, driving. Central R. R. of N. J. Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

Hotel Montclair

Montclair, N. J.

Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Frederick C. Hall Company.

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

NEW HOTEL CLINTON

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

A COMPLETE home hotel; charming location; rooms, single and en suite; private baths; telephones; near Brick Church Station; 30 minutes to Broadway; illustrated booklet. EDWARD M. SAMMIS.

LENOX MANOR

75 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J. This fine old Colonial home now maintained for adults only who desire not a boarding house nor hotel, but a home without its cares. Large, beautiful rooms, private baths; electric lights; exceptional table. Telephone 5075 Orange.

NEW JERSEY—Boonton.

PUDDING STONE INN

In the woods and hills, 12 acres of pine, oak, and hemlock; 500 acres adjoining free for roving. There is a glen, a waterfall, a river, and a virgin forest adjoining. Tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing, and mountain climbing. Extensive view over water and woodland. French chef, pure food and water. Ten minutes' walk to station; one hour out. Booklet G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic Highlands.

Summer Cottages at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

The most delightful Summer resort on the Atlantic Coast.

Fully furnished, electric lights, gas, modern plumbing, purest artesian water; everything to be desired for comfort, convenience and enjoyment.

From $250—$2,000

The highest point of coast between Maine and Florida. One hour from New York, via Sandy Hook Steamers. Golf, Tennis, Clubs, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Motoring. The famous Ocean Boulevard starts here. Write for particulars.

PUBLICITY BUREAU DEPT. T. Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

1200 Feet Up in the Clouds.

Hotel Berkshire

Litchfield, Conn.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Only three hours from New York. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, tennis, dancing and music. Excellent Cuisine and Service. Open Decoration Day. Special spring rates. Write for booklet.

H. PFLANZ, Prop.

Formerly Mgr. Berkeley Waiontha Hotel, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

The Edgewood

'New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel'

AT GREENWICH, CONN., Opens Saturday, May 29. Fine auto run of 28 miles from town. Booking Office at The Vanderbilt, Park Ave. & 34th St. In Charge of Mr. A. D. Cushing. The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners & Props.

THE MONTOWESE

Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.

1865 FIFTY SEASONS 1915

Under Management of the BRYANS.

This popular Seashore Resort will open June 10th. Located at the widest and most beautiful part of Long Island Sound. Extensive grounds, hotel surrounded by wonderful trees and offering all amusements—Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Golf, Autoing, Music, Dancing. *It is the place for select families and young people.* Electric lights. Rooms with bath. Accommodates 250. Send for booklet. W. A. BRYAN.

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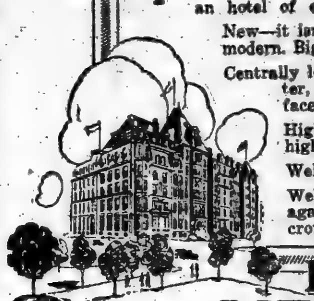

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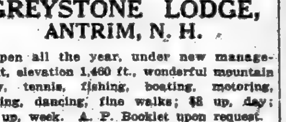

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MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

THE second number of The Musical Quarterly, published by G. Schirmer and edited by O. G. Sonneck, well maintains the standard set by the first, and indeed improves upon it. There is much variety and interest in the contributions, and the appeal of all the articles is to the intelligent and thinking music lover, whose attention is given to matters bearing upon the higher interests of the art of music, and is not at all concerned with the minor doings of musicians. The number is opened by an article by John F. Runciman of London on "Noises, Smells, and Colors," that has a perhaps unexpected timeliness in view of the recent attempt to perform in New York Scriabine's "color symphony" "Prometheus." Mr. Runciman used to be known as a vigorous and uncompromising radical. He is still vigorous and uncompromising, but not radical enough to swallow the attempt to "break down the barrier" between music and the arts appealing to other senses; and he has some caustic and well grounded comment on the tragic case of the new composers who have at their command so many means of saying a new thing, and a desire to say it and yet have nothing new to say.

An interesting contribution to nineteenth century musical history is the article by J. G. Prudhomme of Paris, giving some hitherto unpublished letters of Wagner's relating to the ill-fated performances of "Tannhäuser" at the Grand Opéra in Paris in 1861. They do not, perhaps, put the incident in a new light, but they intensify some of the lights and shadows that have heretofore been thrown on it.

Sir Charles Stanford's "Thoughts Concerning Folk Song and Nationality" develop "the vital necessity of folk song to a nation and of founding its creative output upon a basis of full knowledge of the characteristics and atmosphere of their style." He quotes a remark of Brahms who, not long before his death, was lamenting the musical prospects of his own country:

> He looked around and saw nothing. The schools of composition were so hidebound that they were turning out two classes of as widely different characteristics as conservatives and anarchists; both coming from the primary cause, red tape teaching; those who succumbed becoming Philistines, those who kicked against the pricks becoming revolutionaries. Between them both healthy progress was becoming inanacled. "Over there," he said, pointing toward England, "things are different. Something will come out of that country. And over there," pointing toward Russia, "there is great movement." Brahms fixed his judgment upon the results of a broad-minded system of education.

Sir Charles discusses the character of folk song and its significance in artistic music, with concrete examples for the various peoples of Europe, especially the Irish, with whose songs he has had much to do, as an Irishman himself. He calls attention to certain similarities between Irish and Hungarian intervals and rhythms; and notes a striking similarity between the theme of the last movement of Beethoven's seventh symphony and the ritornelle of the Irish song "Kitty of Coleraine," one of the many which Beethoven arranged for Thomson.

"German Opera Since Richard Wagner" is the subject of a searching criticism by Edgar Istel, in which he finds not much that is good or likely to be lasting, and believes that the present is an end of a period of development, brought to a close by the existing war, whose results are likely to determine the future of European opera. Henry F. Gilbert, in discussing "The American Composer," finds that there are as yet no real American composers. American music is still largely imitative; but he has faith in its potentialities, in the development of an art in whose texture will be interwoven all the various strands of race consciousness that are making the American people.

Other articles are about "The Judgment of Paris; or, the Worth of Beauty," by Charles F. Farnsworth; "Music and Material Expression, a Plea for Aristotle," by Cyril Scott; "The Study of Indian Music," by Frances Densmore; "Tower Music of Belgium and Holland," by William Gorham Rice; "Vincent d'Indy," by Edward Burlingame Hill; "Translating to Music," by Sigmund Spaeth; "The Occupation of Musician in the United States," by Henry I. Harris.

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The ninth series of the proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association appears under the title of "Studies in Musical Education, History, and Aesthetics." It gives the papers presented at the thirty-sixth meeting of the association in Pittsburgh last December; also the proceedings of the American section of the International Musical Society—now, alas, disrupted by the war—held at the same time. The papers of the Music Teachers' Association are naturally and inevitably mostly devoted to technical matters of musical pedagogics; but there are several that speak of more general topics. Jaroslaw de Zielinski discusses "Musical Evolution in Russia," giving a résumé of a subject about which numerous books have lately been written. Elias Blum of Walla Walla, Wash., describes "Music in the Pacific Northwest," where the achievements are of importance mostly as a foundation for futrther development. Serious and thoughtful and of more than technical interest, though connected with problems confronting the teacher, is Professor Waldo S. Pratt's essay on "The Problems of Standardization." Frederick W. Root's paper "About the Old Songs," treats of the needs of singers and students of singing. Paul Stoeving has an interesting account of the "National Union of School Orchestras" in England, which he calls "A New Mission for the Violin."

Among the more interesting discussions of the problems confronting the teachers are the President's address; "The Will to Practice," by Charles H. Farnsworth; "The New Era in Piano Study," by Henry Holden Huss; "The Physiological Memory as Related to Piano Playing and Teaching," by Hans Schneider; "The Future of Harmony as a Study," by George C. Gow and Charles H. Mills. The annual register of musical societies and other statistical information are of value for those concerned.

***

M. Julien Tiersot, being one of the most distinguished authorities on French folk song, was a natural choice as editor of the volume of "Sixty Folk Songs of France," just issued by the Oliver Ditson Company, in its five series entitled "The Musician's Library." In France, as in England, systematic attempts to rescue the remaining specimens of the people's songs have been only recently made; but these efforts, according to M. Tiersot, in his preface, "however belated, have been conducted with such energy that we may today feel assured that France need yield to no other nation in respect to the abundance, variety, and vitality of her folk songs." The aim of this collection is to give a general view of this primitive art. Most of the provinces have contributed their share, but the songs are not presented in groups according to the locality of their respective origins, but according to their character—that is, their subject and use. There are narrative songs, epics in miniature, gay songs, mostly for dancing; satirical songs, songs of love, songs connected with rustic toil and rural fêtes. Though the originals are always sung without accompaniment, accompaniments have been added here to suit the taste and the need of the modern reader. A series of notes gives more detailed information about each one. It is not necessary to speak of the simplicity, the haunting charm of these songs. Most of them will be new to American singers, but they will all be found a delight, and the collection as a whole is full of the spirit of France. It is French music, the strong and healthy root from which the art of France has grown. It could not be mistaken as belonging to any other nation.

***

Two volumes, entitled, respectively, "Folk Dances of Denmark" and "Folk Dances of Finland," by Elizabeth Burchenal, are published by G. Schirmer, and will contribute to the growing interest in folk-music and folk-dances. Miss Burchenal is a well-known teacher of such dances, who has accomplished much in introducing them into the New York public schools. The former volume, containing seventy-three dances, is a translation of the work issued by the Danish Society for the Promotion of Folk Dancing. In both the dances are described in detail, with analysis of the movements and diagrams, and the music is given with numbered measures, to which reference is made in the text. Everything practicable has been done, apparently, to enable the dances to be taught to pupils not familiar with them.

***

A set of five songs by H. T. Burleigh of New York, to verses of an Oriental character by Laurence Hope, is published by G. Ricordi & Co. Mr. Burleigh has written his music in a correspondingly Oriental vein.

A considerable number of songs by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach of Boston, who has attained distinction as an American composer, is put forth by G. Schirmer—Op. 72 and Op. 73, two in each, to German poems; Op. 75, four songs to verses for or about children; Op. 76, two songs to English verses.

By the same firm are published several new songs by Sidney Homer: Op. 27, six "Songs of the Old South," the verses by Howard Weeden; Op. 29, "Babylon the Great"; Op. 31, "Sheep and Lambs;" Op. 32, "The Battle of Blenheim." John Alden Carpenter is the composer of "The Day Is No More," from Tagore's "Gitanjali"; Gabriele Sibella of four Italian songs, Frances Wyman of four songs for medium voice; Edward Horsman sets more words of Tagore's, "The Bird of the Wilderness," and Frank La Forge adds four more to his long list of songs published by this house.

***

"Ears, Brain, and Fingers," by Howard Wells, is an ingenious system for teaching the elements of pianoforte playing, wherein it is attempted to train systematically the pupil's ear and develop his powers of concentration and to teach him to listen to music intelligently. Hearing himself is rightly declared to be an essential in a pupil's training. The details of the author's system are ingeniously worked out, and this book contains in the compass of comparatively few pages material that covers a considerable period of study.

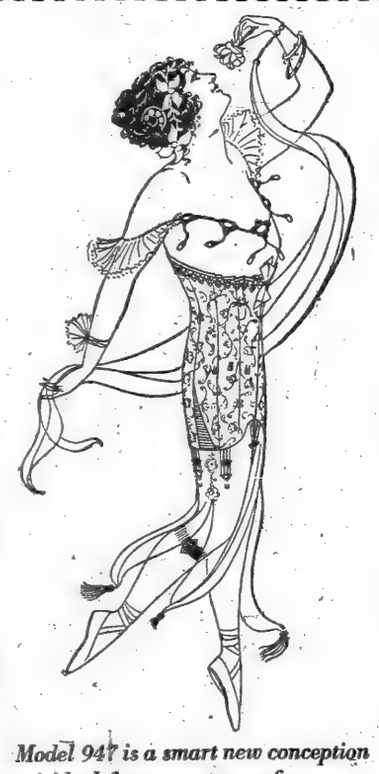
"Graded Lessons in Harmony," by Frank H. Shepard, (G. Schirmer,) is a posthumous work of one who wrote several pedagogical works on harmony and piano playing. The plan of the book is to carry on simultaneously several different lines of training and to secure knowledge not only of harmony but of other related subjects in a broad culture of music. Thus there is not only what is ordinarily taught as harmony, but also drill on the keyboard, analysis, ear training, part writing, and composition. The material is presented in the form of lessons, highly compressed, that give an opportunity for much elaboration by the student.

***

G. Schirmer has made reprints of a large number of Percy Aldridge Grainger's British folk-music settings, that have given so much pleasure and aroused so much interest in New York in the musical season just closed. Among them are "I'm Seventeen Come Sunday," for mixed choir and piano; "Shepherd's Hey," for piano; Irish Tune from County Derry for piano; "Willow, Willow," for voice and piano; "Molly on the Shore," for violin and piano.

Professor Horatio W. Parker wrote the oratorio of "Morven and the Grail" for the centenary festival of the Handel and Haydn Society held in Boston in April. The text is the work of Brian Hooker, the Connecticut poet who collaborated with Professor Parker in two operas, "Mona" and "Fairyland." The oratorio is now published in vocal score by the Boston Music Company.

R. A.



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The New York Times.

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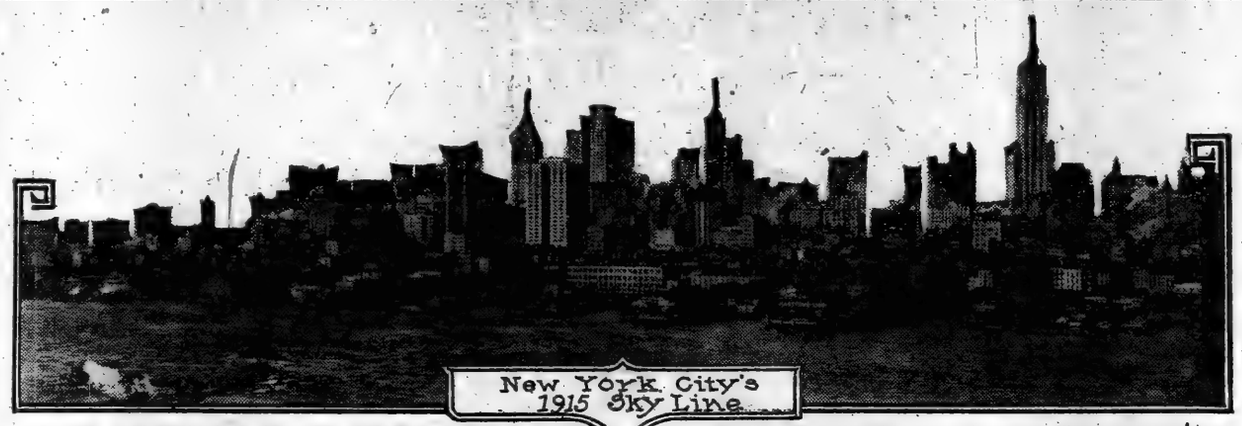

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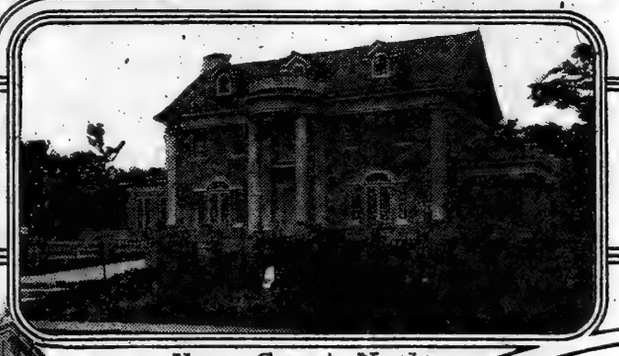

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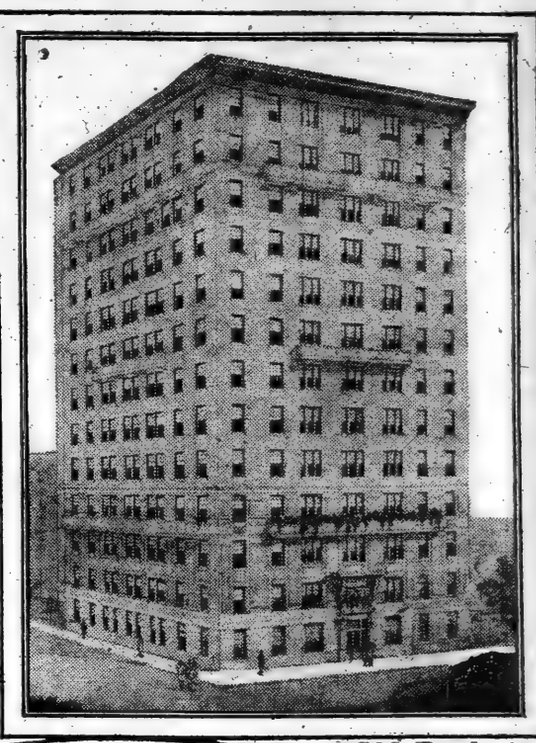

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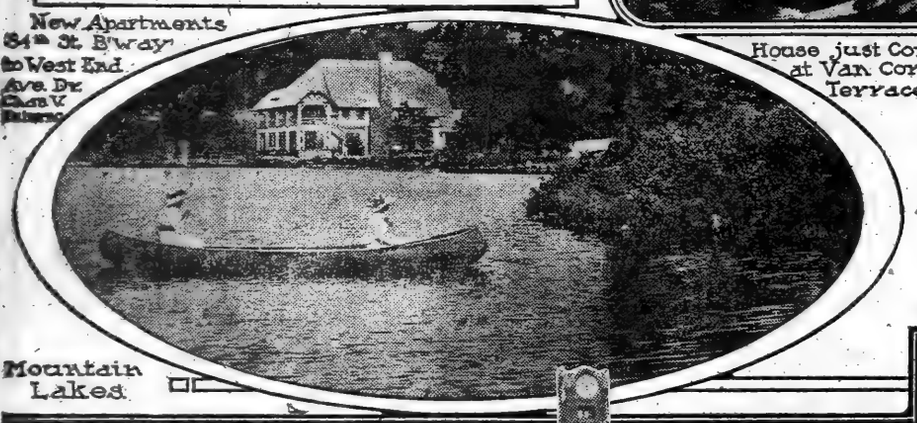

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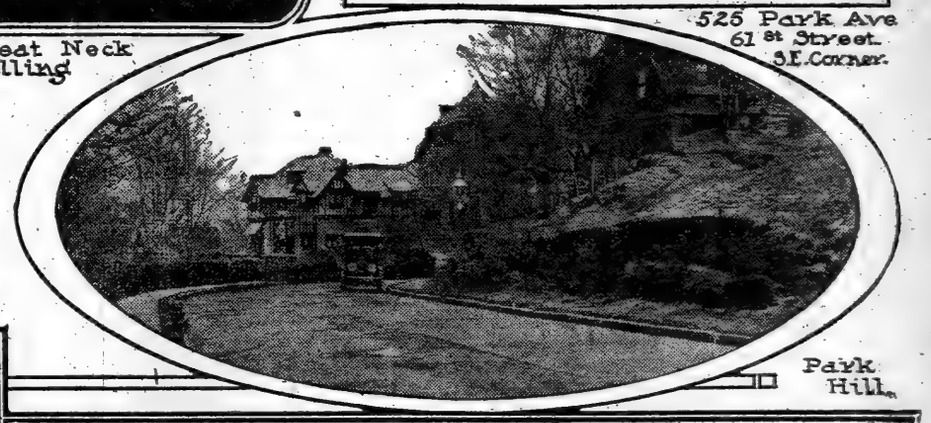
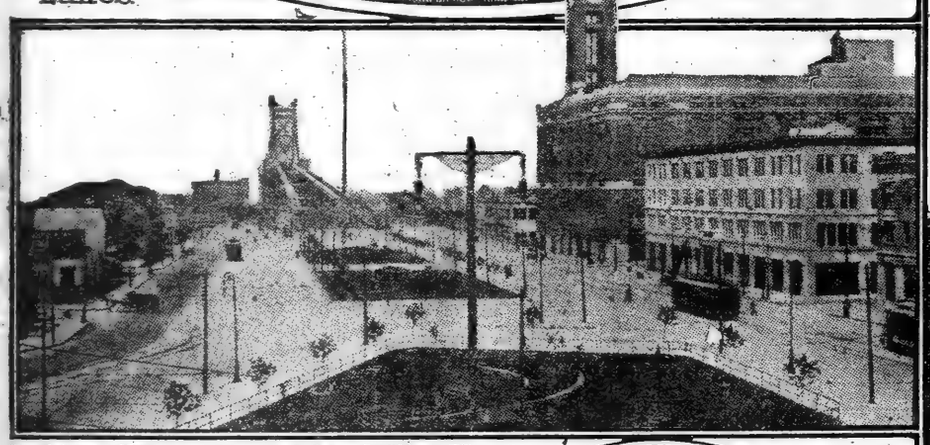


Park Hill.

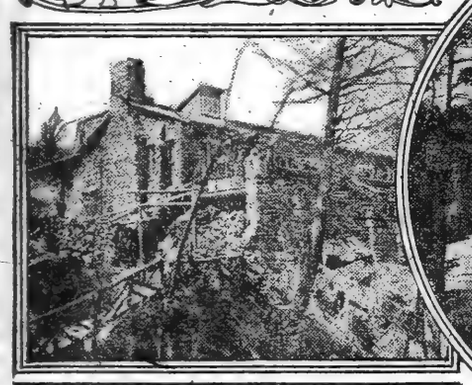


Bridge Plaza, Long Island City—The Main Gateway to Queens Borough

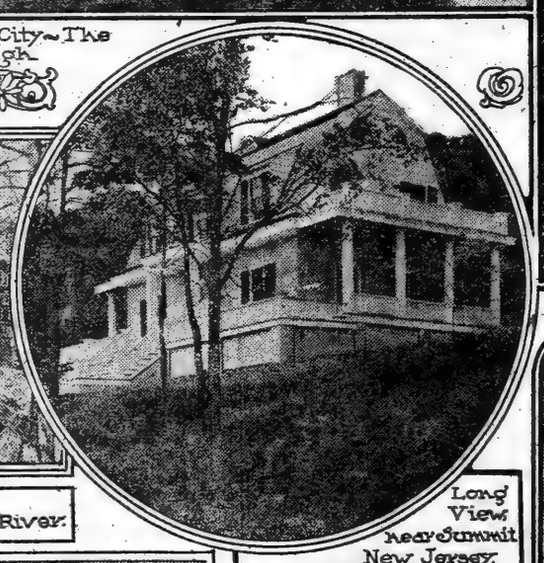
New Equitable Building

View of St. George, Staten Island from Ferry Terminal.

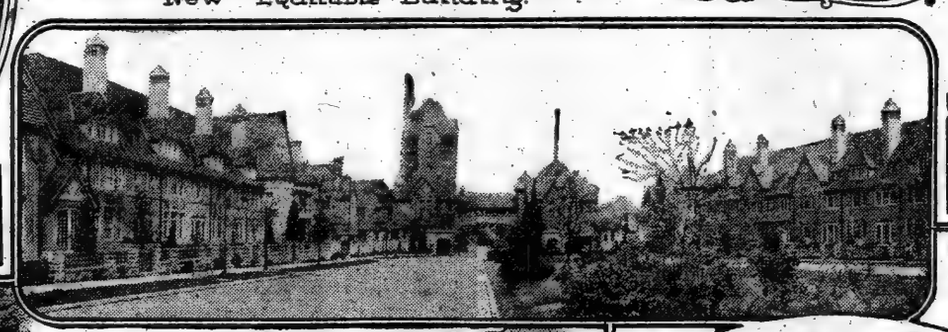
Dwelling just Completed at Scarsdale for Paul Maulsolff.



Quaint Country Club at Harmon overlooking Croton River.

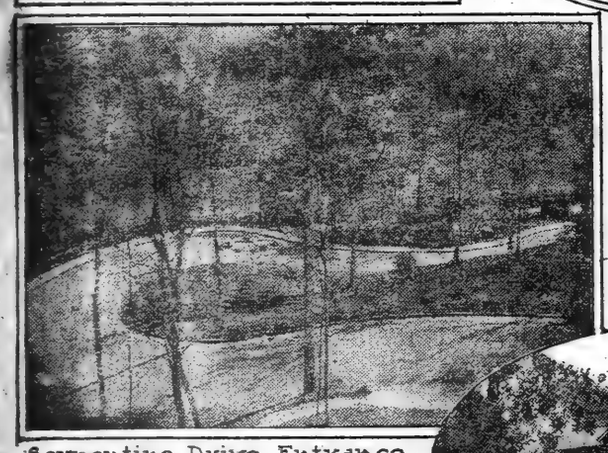


Long View near Summit New Jersey.

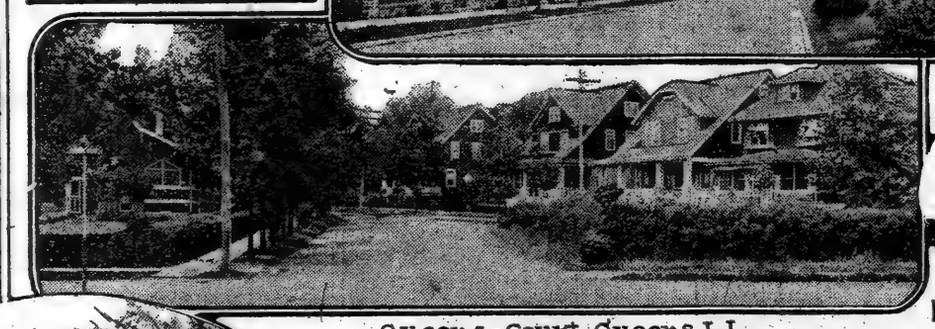


New Johnston Residence at Gedney Farms.

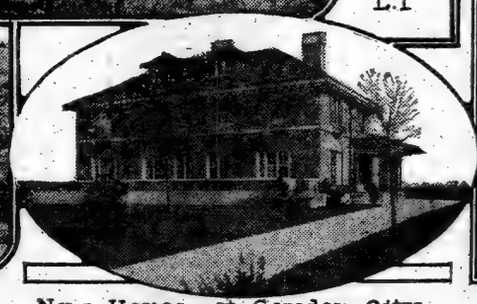
Forrest Hills L.I



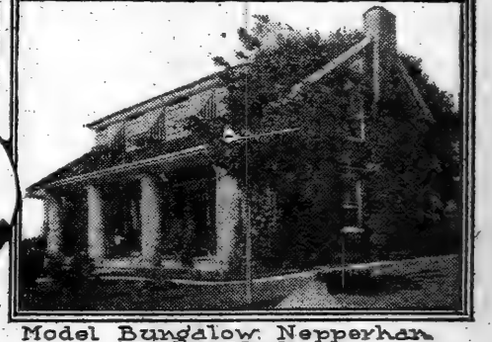
Serpentine Drive Entrance to Colonial Heights



Queens-Court, Queens L.I.



New House at Garden City.



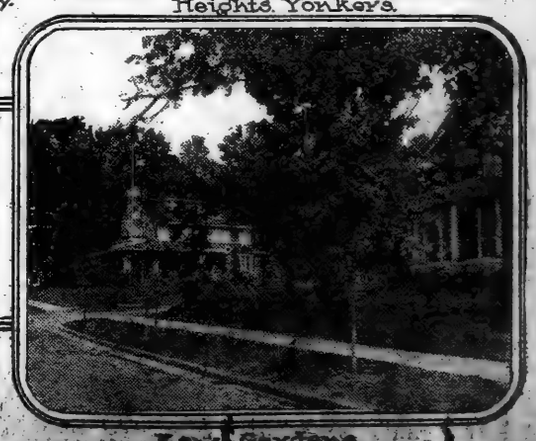
Model Bungalow Nepperhan Heights Yonkers.

House at Fieldston for Dr. H.H. Janeway

New Manhattan Beach Dwellings

CHEERFUL signs of confidence in the real estate situation have been presented in many parts of the country within the last few weeks. From all of the suburban centres around New York the prevailing reports are thoroughly optimistic. Building operations are increasing, the leasing market, especially for Summer occupancy, has, in many localities, been above the average, there is a healthy buying demand, and, with easier mortgage and financial conditions, metropolitan operators are closing contracts on many large structures, both of the business and apartment type, which have been awaiting the return of more prosperous times. Despite the tax burden, which New York City owners always have with them, there is a tendency to take a hopeful view, and in the following pages will be found many reasons presented by close students of the realty situation for this return of confidence in stable conditions.

Terrace approach to Water Front Res. Kew Gardens



Kew Gardens

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Baptist City Missionary Society Buys Site for Fort Washington Baptist Church.

INVESTMENT IN TENEMENTS

Bronx Borough Plot Sold to Builders for Improvement—Active Suburban Market.

The Baptist City Missionary Society has purchased, as a permanent site for the Fort Washington Baptist Church, which has been occupying temporary headquarters at St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street, the property at 124 to 128 Wadsworth Avenue. On the plot is a new single-story brick building erected a short time ago as a public hall and meeting room. It covers a plot fronting 75 feet on the west side of the avenue, between 179th and 180th Streets, Broadway being the next avenue to the west.

The property was bought from William Hobson, who erected the structure, which will be remodeled for church uses. The investment represents a trifle over $50,000.

Bleecker Street Deal.

David and Harry Lippmann have sold 144 Bleecker Street, a four-story building with store, on lot 25 by 128, adjoining the southwest corner of West Broadway. The new owner is Placido Mori, who has been the tenant for several years.

Investor Buys Tenement.

Ames & Co. have sold for A. M. Comyns and M. J. Kaughran 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 24.10 by 98.9. The property had been in the selling family for over half a century. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx.

David Kraus has purchased for a client through Achilles Scharsmith the plot of sixteen lots on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 98 feet south of 182d Street, running through to Ryer Avenue, 200 by 200; the property was held by the Wallace family for a number of years, and the new owners will hold the same until the completion of the Jerome Avenue elevated, when the plot will be improved with high-class apartments; the new station of the Jerome Avenue extension will be located at 183d Street and Jerome Avenue.

Joseph A. Wasserman has sold for the Moorehead Realty and Construction Company the five-story apartment 2,381 Southern Boulevard, on plot 37.6 by 100, to R. Blazer, who gave in part payment the vacant plot 50 by 100 on south side of Tremont Avenue, 25 feet west of Clinton Avenue. This is within two blocks of the new municipal and civic centre; for Harriet A. Hamill, the four-story new law double flat, on plot 38 by 97, known as 931 and 933 East 179th Street, to James Duffy, and for Thomas D. Malcom 1,223 River Avenue, a two-story modern brick private dwelling, on lot 25 by 90, to an investor, who will occupy.

Asylum Buys New Home.

The Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphans' Asylum, now located at College Point, has purchased through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, J. Sterling Drake, and John Lucker, as brokers, a twenty-acre estate located on the north side of Fingerboard Road, at Arrochar, Staten Island, owned for many years by the Alexander B. Barrett estate.

The society plans to immediately improve it along high-class lines, the first structure to be erected there to cost in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Buys $50,000 Lakeville Place.

The estate of about twelve acres with a large residence and other buildings in the Lakeville section, near Great Neck, owned by J. Louis Schaefer, Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., has been purchased by George J. Pidgeon of this city. It was the former L'Hommedieu place. The holding price has been about $50,000.

Long Island.

H. R. Williams & Son, who recently sold at Richmond Hill a 40-foot plot on the south side of Jamaica Avenue, between Maple Street and Stoothoff Avenue, adjoining the Garden Theatre, have sold the balance of the block front, 61 feet, including the southeast corner of Jamaica Avenue and Maple Street, for the Colden Realty Company to the Sunshine Building Corporation of Brooklyn. The buyers will improve it with three-story brick stores and dwellings.

Shadow Brook, one of the show places in Bay Shore, consisting of about ten acres, has been sold by Terry & Brewster to H. S. Gardener of 790 Riverside Drive, Manhattan.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold to Mrs. Eleanor C. P. Strachan the property on the east side of Union Avenue, opposite Zeluff Lane, Mariners' Harbor, 91 by 190 feet, known as the Swain Lake house, and Mrs. Strachan immediately resold it.

Sale at Bronxville.

Fish & Marvin have sold a plot at Bronxville for Dr. C. Ruxton Ellison to a client for development. It is on Janvrin Avenue near the entrance to Cedar Knolls.

New Jersey.

The Leonia Heights Land Company has sold to A. J. Stone, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, six lots adjoining his residence on Paulin Boulevard.

The Simpon Merritt Company of Montclair has sold for P. A. Wiegand a plot 200 by 200 feet on Park Street in the Marlborough section of Montclair. The purchaser is E. C. O'Neil, a builder. The property will be improved by the erection of two residences.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have just sold for E. Augustus Ryan his residence known as 772 Lake Street, in the Forest Hill section, to William C. Symmonds of Nutley.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented the four-story dwelling adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue for Mrs. Marie E. Ray of Edinburgh, Scotland, to the St. Luke's Nurses' Club.

Thomas Ford has leased for Etha Dahlgren Rhett to Emily Batten the four-story dwelling at 123 East Sixtieth Street.

The Houghton Company has leased to Captain W. Gustave Oswald the four-story dwelling at 4 West Eighty-third Street.

Realty Notes.

J. Arthur Fischer was the broker in the lease of the Gotham seven-story apartment house at 240 and 242 West Forty-ninth Street, to Hugo J. Hanf, for John La Spina, as President of the Twentieth Street Realty Company.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has procured for the Memphis Realty Company a first mortgage loan of $160,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the property at 526 West 113th Street from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The Real Estate Association of the State of New York has taken up new quarters in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

HARLEM BUSINESS REVIVAL

Stores on 125th Street Filling Up Demand for Small Apartments.

By B. WALTER BARNETT, of Barnett & Co.

Realty conditions in Harlem have greatly improved since the first of the year. The change is especially noticeable on 125th Street, between Third and Eighth Avenues, where business property is renting better than it has for several years.

With the exception of one or two, the numerous temporary stores carrying cheap stocks of merchandise have been driven out by the crusade of reputable merchants against them. Several new firms have located on the street under long leases during the last month, and by Fall there will be very few, if any, vacancies found. Judging from past and present conditions, there is a great business future in store for Harlem's principal thoroughfare, which is one of the busiest streets on Manhattan Island. It is crowded morning, noon, and night, and well into the morning again. It is the next natural stop for the northward movement of trade. Fifty-ninth Street is somewhat handicapped owing to the greater part of the north side being occupied by Central Park and the fact that no trunk line railroads stop there.

One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street has the advantage of being an exceptionally wide street, and is open from the East River to the Hudson, and having a ferry connecting the Jersey towns so that the people from Leonia, Hackensack, Englewood, Morsemere, &c., can reach it in less than half an hour's pleasant travel to shop.

Washington Heights residents can reach it by the Broadway subway and Amsterdam Avenue cars. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, and the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad all stop their local and express trains at the Union Depot, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

Every avenue going north has a bridge connecting with the fast growing Bronx, and it is expected that before June 1 all the trolley lines of the Bronx will cross the Willis Avenue Bridge and run through 125th Street to the Fort Lee Ferry, which will give the merchants of this vicinity an opportunity to bid for the Bronx buyers.

Several important improvements are contemplated for Harlem in the way of large business buildings, and a boom is predicted by many during the coming year. The Harlem Board of Trade and other organizations are endeavoring to obtain better station accommodations from the New York Central Railroad, and it is reported that plans have been prepared for a handsome new station to be located in a ten-story building, which will be used for hotel purposes above, where rooms can be had at a reasonable rental to accommodate the drummers and out-of-town people who desire to remain in this section.

The new Hotel Teresa, a handsome twelve-story building occupying the entire block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between 124th and 125th Street, is reported as doing wonderfully well.

Another strong factor in reviving business will be the completion of the new Lexington Avenue subway line, with express station at 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, which will bring people from Pelham Bay on the east and the Yonkers line on the west to this street.

What Harlem needs most at the present moment is modern apartment houses with suites of three, four, and five rooms, that would rent for about $10 or less a room. We have plenty of the old-fashioned kind that were erected years ago, but the majority of prospective tenants will not even look at them.

There is a great shortage of this class of small apartments throughout Harlem, as inquiries at real estate offices will show, and a builder who has the courage to erect such structures will find them leased from the plans before the finishing coat of plaster is on his walls. Many good plots in the best sections of Harlem are lying idle at the present time, and in many cases could be purchased by a reputable builder for such an improvement on very easy terms for about their assessed valuation.

APARTMENT RENTING.

Financial Conditions Have Not Affected High-Class Structures.

By DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN.

It would naturally be supposed that, during the financial convulsions attendant upon the opening of the great war in Europe and the subsequent recovery therefrom, renting, at least of the more expensive apartments, would proceed slowly.

Yet the facts are quite the reverse, for with a somewhat larger production of the large and, therefore, costly suites along Park Avenue the supply has been quickly absorbed. In all my experience, dating from what might be called the renaissance of apartment building about twelve years ago, there has never been a better or more consistent demand for the best the builders can produce.

Many have hesitated to depart from the safe and conventional building of six to nine-room apartments where the demand was clearly apparent, and I well remember at the time the plans of 998 Fifth Avenue were presented for criticism how skeptical I was when I realized what rents it would be necessary to obtain if the building was to be a financial success.

It seemed very doubtful if eighteen people could be found to pay $12,000 to $20,000 per annum. There was no evidence of such a demand, and yet when the building was ready there were at least one hundred interested prospects from which the eighteen tenants were quickly obtained. Since then other nearly as expensive suites have been produced and even more quickly rented.

The last and perhaps most spectacular instance of this was the renting of the building at the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, where the largest typical apartments in the city were completed just after the outbreak of the war. These were all rented at an average of close to $11,000 each before Christmas.

The builder of these apartments then undertook a new operation at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street on New York Central leasehold, modifying the size of the apartment somewhat, supposing that the demand for the largest suites had been satisfied for the time being. He was mistaken, however, in so far that several prospective tenants appeared who were not content with the sixteen and fourteen rooms provided and persuaded him to throw two suites into single apartments of exceptional size and accommodation. This building, which will not be ready until next October, is already over 75 per cent. rented.

Diagonally opposite on another Park Avenue corner is a building containing smaller suites in which the renting is proceeding with nearly equal success, and further uptown there are seven other new buildings which show the same unusually strong early demand.

A few years ago renting in new buildings in the Spring was very unusual, but now the builders have grown to expect it and fear something is wrong unless their buildings are half rented when the ordinary renting season opens in late July or early August. To be sure, some buildings do not begin to rent until then and fill up before October anyway, but this year the activity in renting so early augurs a real scarcity in the Fall.

Many older buildings which have lost tenants to the newer ones have benefited greatly this Spring, and nearly all the vacancies left from last Fall have been satisfactorily rented.

Many believe that there has been an overproduction on the east side, but the evidence is overwhelmingly to the contrary, and with the present attitude of the lending institutions against new operations there is absolutely no fear of it for some time to come.

TAXATION THE GREAT PROBLEM FOR REALTY INTERESTS—THE ADDITIONAL STATE BURDEN

President McAneny of Board of Aldermen Discusses City's Financial Condition and Future Needs—Realty Interests Failed in Strong Protests to Legislature—Where Relief May Be Looked For.

By GEORGE McANENY, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Without doubt the most important problem now facing real estate interests in the City of New York—or, for that matter, the city itself—is that of taxation. Two circumstances will combine to make the burden of the immediate future particularly heavy: first, the direct tax for State purposes to be imposed upon the city by the Legislature, and, second, the necessity for including in the next annual budget part of the moneys to be expended upon non-self-supporting permanent public improvements—moneys previously realized through bond issues.

The inclusion of this second item marks the first step in the "pay-as-you-go" plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in September last.

It is now estimated that the direct tax will alone add not less than eighteen points to the city's budget for 1916, and the "pay-as-you-go" policy may add ten. So that if this year's average rate of 1.90 for general city purposes holds good, as a starting point for next year, the new rate is likely to hover about 2.15.

There is a vital difference in the nature of the two principal budgetary additions to which I have referred. The provision for financing permanent improvements through the budget means not a loss, but a gain, to taxpayers in the long run. It is a measure of thrift. Year by year an increasing proportion of the amount to be expended upon permanent improvements will be carried in the budget, until, at the end of four years, all such improvements—excepting those that are in fact self-sustaining, like subways, docks, and water supply—will be financed out of current revenue.

The agreement we have made to issue fifteen-year serial bonds to cover improvements not wholly placed in the budget within the next four years, and to take up such short-term notes as are still outstanding on account of improvements for which provision has already been made, will add something more.

But, through the adoption of the new policy, we shall have a steadily decreasing appropriation for interest and sinking fund charges, and, except for the subways and other self-supporting investments, there will be no need in future for sinking funds; and, as the long-term city bonds now outstanding are redeemed from the sinking funds now maintained for that purpose, the net debt of the city will decline.

The direct State tax is, however, in a sense, almost all dead loss, for practically none of this additional contribution to the total State taxes will be spent within the city or for the city's benefit.

The adoption of the "pay-as-you-go" policy, by the present administration, was welcomed by real estate owners who had made a study of municipal affairs, for the reason that they saw that, though their bills might be higher at the start, they would ultimately reap a substantial benefit through the more conservative and thrifty method. I should be able to add that these same real estate owners hold a far different attitude toward the State tax proposition, and that they vigorously oppose it. But, unfortunately, they do not. No organization representing real estate has, so far as I have been able to learn, gone into the question of the necessity for such a tax or protested against it.

As a matter of fact, they appear to have paid little or no attention to it, and this in spite of the fact that it has been clear from the beginning that the city's share of the new levy would add anywhere from ten to twenty million dollars to the budget in one lump! I am bound to say that if civic organizations and taxpayers' organizations had shown half the zeal in entering their protests in Albany that some of them showed last Fall in opposing expenditures for schools, parks, preventive health measures, &c., their appeal might have saved the city many millions.

It is not my present purpose to suggest any change in the way of raising revenue to meet the extraordinary outlays that must be met by the city within the next few years. That question is now being studied by the commission appointed by the Mayor, which may or may not recommend revenue-producing devices other than taxation upon real estate.

I propose merely to outline briefly, in the simplest possible terms, the situation we may reasonably expect to face, so far as the necessary expenditures of the city government are concerned. With the figures before them, the readers of THE TIMES may possibly draw conclusions of their own as to the manner in which the revenues should be raised; and they will no doubt be interested in weighing the relative advantages of carrying a larger budget with the continuance of present municipal services and a smaller budget representing a reduction of these services.

The total budget for 1915 is $199,000,000. This represents a net increase over the 1914 budget of approximately $6,000,000, which came about notwithstanding the reduction of $2,000,000 in the cost of conducting the departments under the Mayor, the Controller and the Borough Presidents. Provision had to be made for an increase of $7,000,000 in debt charges alone, owing to the continued issuance of new bonds to take care of the old and new obligations, the payment of war rates of interest and exchange upon the one hundred million dollar loan obtained in September last, the redemption of revenue bond issue to cover the unusual cost of snow removal in 1914, &c.

There was an increase of $3,500,000 in the allowance made for deficiencies represented by uncollectible taxes. There was also an increase of $1,000,000 in the educational budget, chiefly due to mandatory salary advances ordered by the Legislature, and by the employment of more teachers to take care of the increased number of pupils.

Only about one-third—or, to be exact, $71,000,000—of the total budget represents the costs of departments whose expenditures are really subject to the control of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. Within this class of appropriations, in the face of a normal year's growth of the city itself, and an increasing demand for the expansion of municipal facilities to meet that growth, the allowance made is, as I have already pointed out, $2,000,000 less than the corresponding expenditures of the year before.

The "pay-as-you-go" plan begins with the 1916 budget, in which we shall include one-fourth of the permanent improvements authorized or to be authorized during the present year. The cost of these improvements, looking at least a year ahead, is at present estimated at about $24,000,000, so that the amount to be included in the budget under the terms of the resolution of last Summer would be $6,000,000. The inclusion of the first maturing installments of the fifteen-year bonds, issued to meet the remaining three-fourths and to refund the corporate stock notes outstanding, would add, perhaps, $2,000,000 more.

The next year—that is, in the budget for 1917—one-half the cost of the permanent improvements will be included; in 1918 three-fourths, and in 1919 the whole cost. Thereafter, unless succeeding administrations reverse the present policy, the city will pay for such improvements—that is, those that are not self-sustaining—entirely out of current revenue.

In his recent speech before the Committee of One Hundred and Seven, the Mayor expressed the opinion that so far as the cost of running the city and borough departments is concerned, it would be possible to repeat what was done this year—that is, through every economy in administration to keep the department expense accounts—notwithstanding the annual increase in the work they have to do—not only as low as the current year, but lower.

It may be that the Mayor is a little too hopeful in his estimate of savings under this head. The margin of opportunity for such saving is much narrower than is generally supposed; but, assuming that he is right, we are, nevertheless, apt to have a budgetary increase due to the other causes I have named—chiefly the direct tax and partly the inauguration of the pay-as-you-go policy—of not less than $20,000,000 or $22,000,000. As each additional $800,000 adds one additional point to the tax rate, this would mean a total addition of twenty-five or more points, bringing the rate to the 2.15 I have been forecasting.

According to the Mayor's estimate—no one will believe that he errs on this point—no further actual reduction can be made in the cost of running the city Government after 1916, if we are to render the same service as at present. It is not to be expected that a direct tax, costing the city $14,000,000, will be repeated year after year; but it must be remembered that the amount included in the budget for the cost of improvements will be greater each year, offsetting in whole or in part whatever reduction may take place in State taxes. And, if the State tax is repeated in anything like the extraordinary figure of the present year, the budget, of course, will have to go still higher.

It has been frequently, and quite accurately, stated within the last few months that New York City faces the following alternatives: the increase of the burden of taxation upon the owners of real estate; the development of new and additional sources of revenue, other than the tax on real estate, and the curtailment of municipal activities.

There are some people who continue to suggest that the third of these alternatives is the one to adopt—that is, that the city should do less for the people in return for the taxes they pay, and leave more for them to do out of their own funds, spent privately, in addition to what they pay in taxation. There has even been criticism of the present administration for "extravagance" in its expenditures for current needs. The distinguishing characteristic of this criticism, however, has been its vagueness.

I do not well see how any charge of extravagance can make much impression upon the minds of the citizens in view of the fact, simply stated and amply verified by official records and figures, that, where the Mayor and his fellow-members of the Board of Estimate have had control, they have reduced expenses and not increased them. During my four years' service as President of the Borough of Manhattan, I found it possible to cut 19 per cent. from the cost of the administration of the borough, on the basis of borough activities and functions that I found upon taking office. Other Borough Presidents reached similar results, and many of the Mayor's departments are now able to do likewise.

While expenses were going down, the output of work of the Borough departments went up. Some of them increased their efficiency, as shown in the actual results of their work, two or three hundred per cent. In other words, there has been no loss, but rather a gain in efficiency in the reduction of cost, as the result of constant attention to economies great and small.

Through the continued development of economies of this sort in budget making, made possible not only through the disposition of department heads, but through the better organization of the budget-making bureaus of the Board of Estimate, the process of keeping costs down as far as practicable will continue. But if the reductions of the coming year do much more than offset the allowances that will have to be made to meet increasing needs, I shall be agreeably surprised.

It will, of course, be possible, if we so elect, to make some further reduction in the appropriations by cutting out in bulk provisions made for preventive health work, police and fire protection, education, street cleaning, the maintenance of pavements and other municipal activities. Such a thing is quite possible; but would it be either practical or desirable, and would the citizens of New York stand for it?

It has been my experience that it is very much easier for the critics of a city administration to advocate economy in general terms than it is to recommend any specific economy. At least that has been true during the present Administration. The fact that it is so difficult to put one's finger upon any particular appropriation and demonstrate that it is wasteful, is, in itself, a tribute to the care with which the Administration has guarded the public funds.

Let us not forget that during the period that we are now considering—the period covering the next three or four years—New York City will continue to grow in population; there will be more children to provide schools for, more tenement houses and construction work to inspect, more buildings to be guarded from fire, more traffic to be regulated and more people to be protected by the police, and greater areas of street surface to be cleaned and more pavements to be kept in repair.

There has been a good deal of talk to the effect that the so-called "social services" rendered by the city should be curtailed. I confess that I do not understand very clearly what this term means, and certainly when applied to the routine activities of the city government. Such criticism is apparently based upon the false assumption that the present city government has been broadly extending the work of the departments having to do with social conditions, and that the expenditures in this direction are excessive.

As a matter of fact, the expenditures for such purposes during the past five years have been less in proportion to population than during the period preceding. For five years, for instance, the city has not bought a single new playground or recreation field. There has been just one that has been added—in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn—and that was paid for by the people of the neighborhood themselves. In every other branch of the ordinary spending for such purposes there has been shrinkage and not expansion.

I am afraid that the people who criticise the functions the city government performs under the head of what they call "social service" lose sight of the fact that these are things that come within the ordinary routine spending of any modern city, and that they have a direct relation to the maintenance of the health of the community and the proper education of its youth. If one set out to prune such appropriations, he would find that no saving in particular that could be made without really curtailing the city in the performance of duties generally acknowledged to be imperative, and that even where such savings could be made they would be so small as to have no material effect upon the budget situation as a whole.

It should also be borne in mind that if New York were permitted to drop behind in its system of education, its preventive health work, and in similar activities, real estate would probably be much harder hit than it possibly can be by carrying the cost of these branches of the city's work. It is because New York does offer at least up-to-date educational facilities and sanitary protection that it is considered desirable to live here, and it is perhaps trite to add that the desirability of the city as a place in which either to live or to work, in short as a place of residence, must add to the desirability and, therefore, the value of its real estate.

When I say that the administration has practiced genuine economy I do not mean that it has saved literally the last dollar that can be saved. Perhaps I have already made that fact clear, but I should like to emphasize it. No doubt the cost of administration of some branches can yet be cut without cutting the service itself.

The Mayor has told of the conspicuous economies that have recently been secured in the Water Department, Department of Docks, and the Fire Department, and improved methods of management will no doubt bring about continued economies elsewhere; but it is through savings of this sort that the city officials hope to keep the 1916 budget at least as low as that of 1915, before the addition of the extraordinary new charges we have been discussing.

If we keep the departmental budget even at a standstill in total amount, we are, of course, cutting it down upon a per capita basis, because the city never ceases to grow. It is true that this growth so far as taxable values of real estate is concerned has been disappointing of recent years. With the opening of the new transit lines, and with better general industrial conditions, we are sure to see an improvement in the general municipal situation. So, if the practice of economies enables us to keep the city's own expenditures down, the increase in the total assessed valuation of real estate should at least bring about pro rata declines in the tax rate.

This hope is justifiable without taking into consideration the possible development of new sources of revenue, the easing of the direct tax burden after 1916, and the administrative economies that—as a result of future Home Rule legislation—may be achieved in fields that are now closed to the Board of Estimate through barriers fixed at Albany. We may look forward with some hopefulness, if not with distinct expectation, to these forms of relief.

REVIEW AND PROSPECTS OF THE AUCTION MARKET

By JOSEPH P. DAY.

With an experience, active participation and observation in the real estate market in New York City covering twenty years on which to base an opinion of the future, I am firmly convinced that no such period has existed in that time which favored the buyer as does the present.

Everybody concerned with the auction branch of the real estate market is fully aware what it presents in the way of opportunities, but the general public are yet to understand what the actual condition is.

One of the noticeable features easily discernible to the more careful investigator is that the daily assemblages attending current auction sales are rarely graced with the presence of the speculators whose names were household words until a few years ago wherever realty was discussed and understood. Even the less daring, but nevertheless potent, speculative bidders at auction sales are conspicuous by their absence, and whenever they do attend a sale it is merely out of force of habit and idle curiosity.

All of this must readily impress the reader as meant to convey the thought that competition is next to lifeless. So it is and has been, in a general way, for more than a year, and it was during that period that buying at auction was perhaps the most attractive for bargain getting in the history of the salesroom. Curious to relate, however, few, very few, took advantage of the numerous chances, and to that lack of public interest may be ascribed the unusually large number of sales "to the plaintiff."

Conditions in the auction branch are yet much the same, as intimated above, but as to how long that situation will prevail it would require more than even intimate knowledge of all the market whims, failings and probability to divine what the turn will be.

From the present improved condition of business and the good signs for a further strengthening of all lines of trade and finance, one might with reasonable safety predict that the direction for the dull-for-sellers but bright-for-buyers market for realty at public auction was not going to exist longer than the Summer.

The war, of course, is the more potent of all the factors that have served to throw real estate into its stage of depression, and it therefore was the more keenly felt because it came at the tail end of a period of uncertainty. However, the effect on the United States, and in particular New York City, is pretty well understood now, and to this general recognition that the country is going to benefit ultimately is due the prevailing rising trend in all lines of business and commerce.

Unless history is reversed real estate will come in for its turn at the end, but the promise is now bright that when interest is again reverted to real estate it will receive a double measure, for in the last analysis land forms the base of all human endeavor. And today witnesses a palpable change in real estate feeling.

It is a time when we may well pause and survey the situation. We look backward and we look forward. Backward we check up the notable exceptions that saved the year 1914 from being a do-nothing period in the auction market at voluntary sale.

The Pearsall property at the junction of Williamsbridge Road, Bronx and Pelham Parkways, adjoining the Morris Park Station and the Pelham Park Station of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, a tract of about 500 lots, were offered at public auction for the purpose of liquidating a corporation which had held these lots for many years. Despite rather pessimistic predictions of the real estate world, this sale proved to be successful and all of the lots were disposed of.

Another was the sale of the Johnson property, located in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, and overlooking New York Bay and Staten Island, a portion of the property of the late Tom L. Johnson. The heirs were anxious to liquidate the estate and this property was put upon the market, and all Brooklyn dealers were rather agreeably surprised to find that it was sold and sold at better prices than were generally predicted.

The American Real Estate Company, close students of real estate conditions, had vision and confidence, and offered a portion of their holdings at Broadway at the Yonkers line. This property had been somewhat developed by them, they having put in a number of street improvements, but not being large enough to warrant putting their large organization at work carrying forward a final development, they turned it into the auction market and had a very successful sale.

Another successful sale was that of the Hennessy estate. This property was located in the Bronx on Aqueduct and Burnside Avenues in a section which has been very attractive to builders for the past seven or eight years, property which was particularly desirable for residence because of the character of certain development and its proximity to good trolley service and in close connection with the Subway, and also because it was near the New York University. This property sold at figures which were above the expectations of the Hennessy heirs.

Owing to the tightened money of last year a great many developments and operations in real estate were deferred. That these have started up again is shown by the daily records in the papers of large corner plots being in the market for development as apartment houses costing from $600,000 to $1,000,000; particularly along Park Avenue has this been so.

Forward we see a line of new conditions that must soon be reflected in a broadened and stiffened auction market. The immense orders of our manufactures for European countries will send a golden flood of money to this country. Our factories and railroads will be benefited enormously. Our grains, meats, and other commodities are finding big and profitable markets, and in the wake of fast returning prosperity real estate will be in demand for uses growing out of this trade expansion. The future of real estate and the auction market looks very bright.

It is the general belief that the year 1915 will see a quickened interest in the auction market. With the renewed activity in the stock market, the putting into circulation of large amounts of money which have been continually held in banks and trust companies, and with the gathering confidence in the business world, it would seem that we have passed the last stage of business depression and are on the upward turn, that we have a much brighter outlook for the balance of the year and a fairly active market for the year 1915.

One of the first sales which will be held this year in the auction market will be the properties of the Henry Lewis Morris estate, comprising several parcels in the Bronx, also some properties in Manhattan, and a number of lots in Brooklyn and Queens.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET'S NOVEL MARKET

An important move toward the rejuvenation of Twenty-third Street has just been made in the opening of the greater portion of Stern's old department store as a general market building, known as the Cosmopolitan Garden. Since the desertion of that old-time shopping block by the retail merchants the problem of readjustment has been a serious one. On the north side of the street a solution has been effected in the remodeling of some of the former retail structures for wholesale concerns. The former Flint furniture building is occupied by a wholesale toy firm, the old Putnam and Dutton headquarters are tenanted by firms from the old dry goods section, and a big cloak and suit firm is in the eight-story building at 43 to 47.

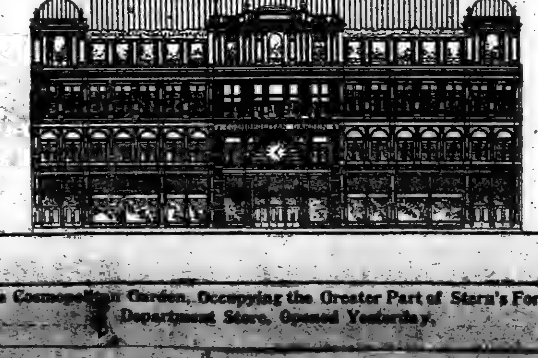
The south side, which was more popular in the busy retail days, has shown slower development, and the Cosmopolitan Garden operation is the first serious effort there to restore the famous block to a semblance of commercial prosperity. In the alteration of the big five-story structure adjoining the twelve-story building erected by the Sterns a few years ago the exterior has been treated in an artistic manner, while the interior has been admirably equipped for the sale and display of goods. Over $175,000 has been spent in the changes. A number of five-year leases have been made to butchers and grocers, in addition to dealers in all sorts of household goods and fruits and vegetables.

"It is a new and in many respects an interesting undertaking," said Albert B. Ashforth, the renting agent of the market. "We are very well satisfied thus far with the number of the leases and the high character of the tenants. We will now endeavor to educate the public to the benefits of this new city market. Arrangements have been made whereby all goods will be delivered to any part of the city, and we believe this new venture will bring a good proportion of the old retail shoppers back to Twenty-third Street."

One result of the new market was the leasing a short time ago by the House of Free Sugar, a large grocery concern, of the building at 56 and 58, just west of the market, and a restaurant has taken space in the adjoining building at 54.

One of the radical changes is the demolition of the old dry goods store formerly occupied by Le Boutellier Brothers. The property is owned by the White and Hoffman estates. Several rumors have been current that the demolition meant that some big improvement was planned by the owners, but this was positively denied yesterday.

It has been stated that one reason for razing the old structure was to save taxes, but this would amount to barely $500. The building, it was explained, was in very poor condition due to its age and lack of occupancy in recent years, and its maintenance expense became greater than the value of the building warranted. With the gradual expansion of wholesale interests in the Twenty-third Street centre, it is expected that a modern loft structure will be erected there in the near future.



The Cosmopolitan Garden, Occupying the Greater Part of Stern's Former Department Store, Opened Yesterday.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET.

New Subways Will Furnish Much Needed Stimulus.

By WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, President of Realty Trust.

The real estate situation in New York City today resembles the case of the sick man, who, although entirely cured, still required some stimulating influence to imbue him with the confidence that all is well and that he is ready to resume his active pursuits.

Fundamentally, nothing ails the realty market today; the banks are in the finest condition ever, mortgage money is easier than it has been since before the starting of the war, building loans are not difficult to procure, and even the most pessimistic calamity howler cannot find any suburban section that is "overbuilt."

In fact, the contrary is now the case. Throughout the suburban area there is a decided scarcity of new houses ready for occupancy, and this condition is especially evident along the line of the dual subway system.

The real estate market is unquestionably in need of some sort of stimulus, and the opening of the various subway lines now in course of construction—many of them are already nearing completion—will prove to be that stimulus.

I have the utmost confidence in the future of real estate, especially along the new subway lines, and this confidence is shared by the real estate development companies, lending institutions and many of our best known builders. Realty Trust and its subsidiary companies control real estate along the dual route, aggregating more than $6,000,000.

I frankly believe that the assessed valuation of all property along the new subway lines will at least double in value within the next decade; in fact I think that this is far too conservative an estimate. Among the properties which we control is Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, which has three stations on the Sea Beach subway. With the commencement of operation over this line, which is now predicted for June 10, we anticipate a repetition of the Bronx boom.

In Borough Park we also own a large number of houses close to the Culver line of the dual system. Our Long Island interests are represented by the Malba Estates Corporation, which has made a veritable beauty spot out of a tract of approximately 170 acres of water front, extending from the Malba railroad station on the North Shore division down to a point at Powell's Coves, where Long Island Sound and the East River meet.

According to the statement made to me the other day by Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission the Sea Beach Subway will be in operation by June 10, and it is upon the result of that event that we are predicting vast activities in this section, especially on the part of apartment house builders.

Ten years ago this section was farm land; today its population exceeds 5,000, has a new school with a capacity for 1,800 pupils, and while the subway will bring this section within thirty minutes of Manhattan's centre, our plan of developing Mapleton Park will nevertheless maintain in this section the atmosphere of suburban life.

BILLS REALTY APPROVES.

Advisory Council of Realty Interests Requests Owners' Support.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its law committee, Walter Lindner, Chairman, urges property owners and taxpayers' associations to communicate with the Governor, indorsing the following bills introduced into the Legislature:

The Sanders bill, Senate Int. No. 1,303, which provides that the provisions of the labor law relating to construction, alteration, and structural changes in buildings, and authorizing the Industrial Board to make rules and regulations in respect thereto, shall not apply to cities of the first class.

The Mills bill, Senate Int. No. 1,333, which amends the labor law by providing that in New York City the Fire Commissioner may waive the requirement for a fire alarm system in buildings not over four stories or buildings equipped with automatic fire sprinklers if, in his opinion, such signal system is not necessary for the safety of the occupants.

The Thorn bill, Assembly Int. No. 1,123, which amends the labor law by making the present provisions of the section relative to fire walls around stairways apply to buildings more than six stories in height instead of to buildings more than five stories in height.

The Thorn bill, Int. No. 1,656, which amends the labor law by authorizing the Industrial Board to suspend the enforcement of mandatory requirements of the labor law, when there are practical difficulties or the provision would work unnecessary hardship, until the next session of the Legislature, when recommendation for repeal or modification shall be presented to the Legislature.

LAND VALUE MAPS.

How They Are Prepared and Their Value to the Property Owner.

The land value maps for 1915 have just been issued. The Tax Commissioners have given the widest publicity to these maps, to enable the public to judge of the fairness of assessments.

The purpose of the land value maps is to get the value per front foot of lots of standard size. The standard size of lots in Manhattan and the Bronx is 25 by 100, in Brooklyn 20 by 100. The attempt is to secure a unit for a lot, uninfluenced by peculiarities of depth, grade, or proximity to corners.

Thus if a lot is below grade, the unit represents the value that the lot would have if it were on grade. If a lot is below the standard of 100 feet in depth then the unit value would be that of a lot of 100 feet in depth.

When the value of a particular lot is determined account is then taken of the depth, proximity to a corner, and other influences that render the lot more or less valuable. The Neil-Hoffman rule is employed in order to arrive at the value of a lot below or above 100 feet.

Thus, if a lot is only 50 feet, its value would be two-thirds of its value if it were a 100-foot lot. But the Tax Commissioners have declared that this rule is not controlling on them, and they will set it aside whenever they think it just.

If a lot has rock upon it, the cost of removal will be taken into consideration in arriving at the value of the lot. If a lot is so much below grade as to need filling, the cost of filling is subtracted from the value of a lot at grade. All the surrounding conditions are taken into consideration in determining the value of a lot above or below grade.

It is interesting to note the methods the Tax Department follows in arriving at the value of corner lots, as well as lots that are in a measure influenced by corner lots. The appreciation of a lot due to its corner position varies in accordance with the values of the intersecting street and the nature of the neighborhood.

In a suburban section it may not be more than 25 per cent. appreciation for a corner lot. But if the corner lot is at the intersection of two busy shopping streets the appreciation may be as much as 200 per cent. over that of an adjacent interior lot.

Where an appropriate improvement of a neighborhood demands a lot of greater width than the standard lot, then that lot will be worth relatively more than a lot of standard size. Thus in the tenement section a lot 37½ by 100 is worth relatively more than a standard lot 25 by 100, because a tenement cannot be erected with profit on a standard lot of 25 by 100. So in a district devoted to factories and lofts a lot 50 by 100 is worth more than twice as much as a lot 25 by 100.

On the other hand, if an appropriate improvement cannot be erected on a plot less than 25 feet front, the depreciation due to its unusability must be taken into account.

MAYOR DEPLORES DIRECT STATE TAX

City Administration Is Making Every Possible Effort to Conserve Realty Values.

ECONOMY PROGRAM UPSET

Direct State Tax Will Cause a Sixteen-Point Jump in Our Present Tax Rate.

By JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

The city administration has done its utmost to avoid the possibility of a direct tax next year, with the inevitable increase in the tax rate which would accompany the payment of New York City's share of such tax. We are mindful of the real estate situation and are doing what we can to conserve real estate values, not only in the interest of the city as a whole, but because we believe that the welfare of the individual citizen is involved.

The yearly influx of population calls for new building, and a revival in the building industry will not only give employment to thousands of artisans who are now out of work, but will enable tenants to obtain accommodations at lower rents. From every point of view it is highly desirable that capital be attracted into real estate improvement.

Aside from general business conditions, which are reflected to a great extent in the real estate situation, the heavy tax burden is the immediate reason why real estate is suffering as it is at present. The budget increased this year $6,000,000 in round numbers, but, as a matter of fact, the cost of administration decreased $2,000,000 as a result of a very careful paring process which the Board of Estimate adopted last year and which it is continuing this year.

The increase in the budget was due to factors over which the city authorities had no control, such as $2,000,000, representing the cost of snow removal last year, and $6,000,000 which had to be appropriated to cover uncollectible taxes, the cost of the $100,000,000 loan, and an increase of $1,800,000 in the cost of public education.

Our program of economy for next year would have enabled the city to get on without any increase in the tax rate if it had not been for the direct State tax, and now it appears that notwithstanding the efforts that we have made to relieve the situation the tax rate will go up in spite of us 16 or 17 points.

There is another factor in the real estate situation which contributes to the burden of the taxpayers, and that is the matter of building inspection. My refusal to approve the building inspection bill, which passed the Legislature, was not due to a lack of appreciation of real estate burdens. Aside from the fact that the bill distinctly weakened the Tenement House Department control, which I believe is essential to the welfare of tenement house dwellers, it was so drawn as to put a heavier burden than now exists upon real estate owners.

It didn't benefit in any degree the owners of existing houses, or houses when constructed; as a matter of fact it penalized the owners of such houses by adding another inspection—that of the Bureau of Buildings—to the inspections that they now have. Even building constructors would in the end not have been benefited except such of them as might have been able to dispose of their houses by sale immediately after construction.

The bill in question provided that building plans need be filed only in one place, but in view of the fact that the bill left, for example, with the Fire Commissioner the power to vacate premises, it is manifest that a wise builder before beginning operations would have been compelled for his own safety to submit his plans to the Fire Commissioner.

The real solution of the building inspection problem lay in the plan proposed by the Committee on Building Inspection, which I appointed, which committee recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be empowered to effect such administrative changes as would bring about a real simplification of building inspection.

The problem is an administrative one, not legislative. Notwithstanding the failure to get proper legislative relief this year the administration will set itself to the task of trying to find some way to minimize, even if it cannot eradicate, needless inspections.

SUBWAY ENHANCES VALUES.

Mr. Kennelly Shows Contrast in Values in Upper West Side.

By BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

It is almost inconceivable at the present time for people to realize the tremendous enhancement in values that must take place in the next year or two in real estate along the lines of the new subway routes. The New York public as a whole does not go backward, but always looks forward, but if it will go back with me for twelve or thirteen years, when I sold lots on Broadway at public auction for the late Charles T. Barney in the neighborhood of 139th Street and 140th Street, at $5,000 apiece for inside lots and corners at $7,500, and find the same lots selling today for $25,000 apiece and corners at $40,000, they will realize, perhaps, the enormous increase in valuations, notwithstanding the many difficulties that real estate has had to go through. That has all happened since the subway routes were projected.

Property along the new Jerome Avenue subway route, within twenty or thirty minutes of the heart of New York, and also in the Borough of Queens, where lots today can be purchased at very reasonable prices within eight or ten minutes of Times Square, should greatly increase in value and provide an active market; to say that these lots would double in value would be putting it mildly, but if they will just follow the example I have given above the realty public can have some insight as to what is in store for well-located property along the lines of these subways.

To think that one can go from Long Island City to Coney Island or any part of the Bronx for 5 cents seems incredible, and with the tremendous increase in population and prosperity to this country, by reason of the European war which will cause a great inflow to this country of the very best class of labor, and which will no doubt bring into existence hundreds of thousands of new manufacturing concerns to keep these good people busy, New York real estate must hold its place in the march to prosperity.

I am a great bull on the real estate market, and feel that from now on we are going to see a good, healthy increase in values, which I look for, especially along the lines of the subway routes.

State Enumeration in May.

The State of New York will make an enumeration of its population in May to furnish a basis for Legislative reapportionment, which will be made by the Constitutional Convention. It is expected that more than 11,000,000 inhabitants will be counted.

City's Land Holdings.

New York City is the largest land owner within the city limits, holding property valued at [illegible].

BUSINESS GROWTH IN TIMES SQUARE

Tall Broadway Building on a Twenty-Foot Lot Going Up Next to Palace Theatre.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE ACTIVITY

Theatre and Trade Interests Steadily Pushing Northward to Fifty-ninth Street.

One of the tallest buildings on an exceptionally narrow plot in New York City is about to be erected in the upper part of the Times Square section. It will cover the lot at 1,562 Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, adjoining the Palace Theatre, with its big office structure on the north.

The plot has a frontage of 20 feet by 80, so that the full depth of the building itself will be but a little over 70 feet. The new improvement has been designed by James C. Green, who has solved the problem of giving an artistic touch to a tall, narrow shaft by a Gothic treatment at the lower and upper stories, with two small Gothic turrets overtopping the roof cornice at each end. The style is that of the Louis XII. period, and it suggests the treatment carried out with more freedom and detail by Mr. Green in the Hearst Building, now nearing completion at Columbus Circle, with large frontages on both Broadway and Central Park West.

This new Broadway structure is being erected by the F. H. M. Realty Company on land leased on a long term from the Burnett family, which has owned the small plot for many years. The structural cost is estimated at $65,000. The building will be equipped with two elevators and all other modern improvements. The old house now on the site will be torn down early this month, and next Fall the new building will be ready for occupancy.

Another noteworthy improvement in this section of Times Square which indicates the expansion of business north of Forty-second Street will soon be under way on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, where a sixteen-story structure will be erected exclusively for the occupancy of moving-picture film concerns. Special facilities for the preservation of films, in the way of fireproof vaults and other features, will be installed, and on one floor will be a theatre for the

Twelve-Story Building for Small Broadway Plot. James C. Green, Architect.

trying out of new "movie" productions. The growth of the film business has been so great in recent years that a specially equipped building has long been needed, and a large proportion of space has already been taken.

The building will be erected by the George Backer Construction Company interests under the name of the 727 Seventh Avenue Company, the land having been leased from the owner, George W. Godfrey of Scranton, Penn. The cost of the building is estimated at $750,000, and it will be ready for use in the Spring of 1916.

The recent leasing of the long vacant Wendel Building, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, is another indication of the growth of trade in that Broadway section. The opening of the Strand Theatre a year ago and the successful leasing of all its ground floor stores have played a large part in stimulating business advancement.

The gradual expansion of the theatre centre up to Fiftieth Street has been a contributing factor in giving a healthier tone to the realty market. Around Columbus Circle, the completion of the Hearst Building with its commodious stores, and other improvements in the vicinity and on Fifty-seventh Street for high-class business interests are illustrations of the stability of the business growth in the Broadway blocks above Forty-fifth Street which, up to a short time ago, had been for many years in a quiet state.

Country House Rentals.

Burton, Thompson & Co. have leased for Mrs. John MacAdam her residence at Sea Cliff, L. I., to a client for the Summer season.

Fish & Marvin have leased for Miss Elizabeth Thatcher her property at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., consisting of about one acre, with residence, to Miss E. D. Southwick.

At Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson Kenneth Ives & Co., have rented for Charles P. McClelland his residence on Clinton Avenue to Edwin F. Rorebeck; for the Misses Masters the Lindens to A. S. Hardy; for Francis R. Masters his residence to H. R. Kohn, and at Hastings-on-Hudson for Preston L. Ford his residence to Richard I. Hussey.

Herman Frankfort has leased cottages at Woodmere to R. S. Stern, A. Davidsburg, W. Emerich, and A. A. Leventhal.

The estates of Tappan Zee has rented houses at Philipse Manor to Mrs. Arthur I. Hills and to P. W. Minnick.

Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

TRANSFERS AND MORTGAGES

A UNIFORM SKY LINE.

The Zone System and How It Works in Germany.

The zone system, as applied to the regulation of buildings, originated in Germany, and receives the name because most of the cities were walled and grew in zones.

It has two characteristics—grouping buildings of different classes and limiting the density of building progressively, allowing the buildings to be higher and to cover more of the lot in the centres where the land values are greater and business needs require more concentration, making the requirements more and more severe as the distance from the centre increases.

Under the German rules of districting the height of buildings is invariably regulated with relation to the width of the street upon which the building is situated. In the zone of greater concentration a height a little in excess of the street width is allowed; in the other zones it must not exceed the width, and in the outer zones the maximum limits are less.

The proportion of the lot that may be covered by buildings also is almost invariably limited progressively, buildings on corner lots in each zone being allowed to cover more than those on inside lots.

The older or inner city is the first zone or district. Here the highest buildings are allowed. They must not exceed the width of the street plus about ten feet. The number of stories is restricted to five. Here in the inner city also the greatest proportion of the lot may be covered with buildings, three-quarters for the ordinary lots and five-sixths for corner lots.

Factories are allowed, but they are discouraged. The city presents the appearance of being fully built up to a fairly uniform height. The outer city in course of development grew in concentric rings around the inner city. This outer city is divided into an outer, an inner, and a country zone, in which the height of buildings allowed progressively decreases and the amount of lot that must be left free of buildings progressively increases.

In each of these zones are residences, factories, and mixed sections. In the residence section factories are forbidden. In the factory sections, situated along the harbor and railroads, residences are forbidden.

The building regulations are complex. Height is only one of many factors—such as length, depth, minimum courts of various sorts, light, angles, &c. All these factors vary absolutely and proportionately in each zone, and all must be included in any calculation of house dimensions in the different zones.

In Dresden the ordinances are somewhat complicated. Many small communities have from time to time been absorbed by the great city. The same conditions exist in them in miniature as exist in Dresden itself. The provisions of the ordinances of Dresden as to its inner and its progressively outer districts must be applied to each of these minor communities.

Another tendency in modern building ordinances is to make rules for streets in addition to rules for districts. It is recognized that the chief business streets should receive different treatment from the minor business and residence streets, and the chief traffic streets different treatment from either.

The allowed height and the amount of lot to be covered increases with the importance of the street and decreases very greatly the moment the principal street is left behind.

The regulations, while based on the utilitarian purpose of providing light, sun, and ventilation, have always shown a certain regard for appearance. A wall that can be seen from the street must be finished to some degree like a façade. The height regulations are intended to produce a uniform sky line. The effort is also made to encourage neighboring builders so to construct their buildings as to throw their courts and yards together.

Broadway Growth Above 42d Street.

The noticeable feature during the last year, says Nathan L. Ottinger, is the enlivened aspect of Broadway, especially noticeable in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Street block occupied by the Strand Theatre. At Columbus Circle the new Hearst Building is an important and artistic addition.

"These two marked changes—there are many others of smaller moment," adds Mr. Ottinger, "are indicators of the trend of traffic and resultant trade to the Times Square-Columbus Circle sections."

New Homes at Hastings-on-Hudson.

The village of Hastings-on-Hudson, just above Yonkers, has enjoyed an enviable reputation as a choice home community. During the last five years its population has increased from 2,200 to more than 6,000. The elevated nature of the land permits the erection of homes overlooking one another and commanding extensive views of the Hudson and the Palisades.

All the most important thoroughfares from the Yonkers line to Dobbs Ferry have been paved with asphalt. A new high school costing $200,000 has been erected. In River View Manor, one of its suburban home places, about 200 houses, costing from $4,000 to $50,000, have been erected, and at Hudson Heights over thirty new houses have been completed in the last few years.

Harbor Improvement.

The Secretary of War has announced the allotment of the appropriation of $30,000,000 made by the last session of Congress for improving rivers and harbors. The allotment made for the Port of New York and its immediate vicinity includes the following: Gowanus Bay, Bay Ridge, Red Hook Channels, $125,000; Newtown Creek, $15,000; Staten Island Sound, $400,000; Bronx River, $100,000; Harlem River, $75,000; Portchester Harbor, $10,000; Mamaroneck Harbor, $14,800; East Chester Creek, $5,000; Brown's Creek, $2,000; Sheepshead Bay, $5,000; Passaic River, $100,000; Hudson River, $877,780, to which is to be added $622,220 allotted in 1914, making the total amount therefor $1,500,000.

Development of Staten Island.

One of the newer developments on Staten Island which is giving evidence of building activity is Richmond Park. It has been pleasantly laid out by Robert C. Turnbull and possesses good streets, sewerage, water, and gas. A clubhouse for the residents adds to its attractions, and several moderate priced houses are rapidly nearing completion.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN TAX PROBLEMS

By ALLAN ROBINSON,
President of the Allied Real Estate Interests.

In the early stages of urban life in this State the control of Governmental expenditures was in the hands of the taxpayers alone. Even today in our villages all expenditures, other than small and annually recurring items, are passed upon by the taxpayers alone, and in the charters of some of our cities similar arrangements were provided for; but for the most part the control over expenditures in our great cities has been committed to the people at large, a very considerable proportion of whom contribute only an insignificant amount to the support of the municipality.

Of late years the control over these expenditures has gone still further away from the taxpayers, and in the case of New York City a large part of the annual budget is definitely fixed by the members of the Legislature, a majority of whom come from outside of the City of New York.

A somewhat similar situation to that which now exists in New York City arose in the early seventies as a result of the peculations of the so-called Tweed Ring. Public attention was then directed upon the matter of municipal expenditures, and Governor Tilden, under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, appointed a committee which had on it such influential men as James C. Carter, William M. Evarts, William Allen Butler, Samuel Hand, Simon Stern, and Henry F. Dimock.

This committee reported in 1877 and called attention to the corporate similarity between municipalities and villages, and the need of applying the same principle with regard to the former as was applied to the latter, so far as expenditures was concerned. Realizing the impracticability of requiring the taxpayers to vote upon all matters of public expenditures as a body, they suggested the election of a board of finance, which corresponded to our present Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

This board of finance was to be elected by taxpayers paying on $500 or more of assessed valuations and rentpayers paying at least $250 a year. The plan was not adopted, and there is today no control over municipal expenditures in the cities of this State, such as that exercised in villages or as that recommended by the Tilden Commission.

The condition of municipal expenditure which we now find to exist in this State prevails quite generally throughout the country. The last twenty years has been a period of great municipal expenditure. Take, for example, the matter of municipal and local indebtedness. The per capita net indebtedness of all localities — that is, municipalities and county governments—in this country in 1913 was $35.81.

This compares with $20.74 in 1902 and $14.79 in 1890. In New York State the net indebtedness of local governments was $1,046,000,000, or one-third of the entire local debt of the country. This represents an actual increase of 143.5 per cent. in ten years and a per capita increase of 90.4 per cent. during that period.

Some time ago the National Tax Association appointed a committee to look into the matter of the increase of governmental expenditures. This committee reported last Fall, and called attention to the enormous increase in such expenditures, which it referred to as a positive check to business enterprise, and called upon the business men of the country to organize a central efficiency committee to arouse the people to the menace of overtaxation, to gather statistics that will be plainly understood, and to point out ways in which economies could be effected.

There is need of such a committee to work on national lines; there is still greater need of such a committee to deal with our local problems, which are more acute than those of any other locality in this country. This question used to be considered a real estate question, but it is passed the point where anybody can call it a real estate question.

The credit of the city and the well-being of its citizens are involved in the matter of overtaxation here. Heavy taxation makes it difficult for businesses to compete with businesses of the same kinds in other localities more favorably situated. Overtaxation means, therefore, the driving out of business from this city, and unemployment and higher rents, since it acts to retard the construction of housing accommodations.

The City's budget this year is $190,000,000, which represents an increase of $6,000,000 in the budget of 1914. This increase does not mean, however, that the city administration itself has raised the cost of government $6,000,000. As a matter of fact, out of the entire budget of $199,000,000 the city administration has control of only $70,000,000, in round numbers.

The rest represents mandatory salary legislation and debt service and items of that kind over which the Board of Estimate has no control. As a matter of fact, the Board of Estimate cut its own expenditures this year for governmental purposes $2,000,000 below the appropriations in the year 1914.

This would have made the budget $191,000,000, but the following items had to be added: $4,000,000 on account of uncollectible taxes, which had to be written into the budget pursuant to the requirements of law; $2,000,000 for the cost of snow removal last year; an increase in the interest in the sinking fund charges; and the cost of financing the so-called war loan; $1,800,000 of educational expenditures due to the mandatory requirements.

In other words, these items added $8,000,000, as against the $2,000,000 cut in administration expenses, making a net increase of $6,000,000. The result of this increase in the annual budget was an increase of the tax rate to 190, and this represents a tax rate on what is practically full valuation throughout the city, or at least 90 per cent. valuation.

We know that in some cases the city's valuation is much in excess of the real value of the property. In other words, out of every $100,000 of valuation $1,900 must be paid toward the expense of the City Government during the year 1915. This is a very considerable burden, but it is likely to be increased during the next three years for three reasons. Granting that the city administration can keep down the expenses of the city in other ways, it must add to the budget this coming year 70 per cent. of any direct State tax which is imposed.

On the basis of $19,500,000 for a State tax the city will be compelled to pay $14,000,000 in round figures. Every increase of $800,000 in the budget means one point in the tax rate, so that New York City's share of a $19,500,000 State tax will represent an increase of seventeen points in the tax rate. If, therefore, we are to look forward to a direct State tax of $19,500,000 the coming year, we will have to face at least a tax rate of 207 in New York City, which, added to the present burdens, is bound to be reflected in real estate values. But this is not all.

As a result of the city's moral obligations into which it entered last year in connection with refunding its indebtedness the city will have to put in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 into the budget, representing permanent improvements which ordinarily would have been financed on long-term payments.

Another item that must be met in the next three years is the interest on the Subway bonds. As soon as the Subway comes into operation $8,000,000 of such interest will have to be placed into the annual budget.

It is the opinion of those who have made an investigation of the probable expenses to be met by the city in the next three or four years that unless something is done to relieve the burden of taxation the tax rate is likely to be as high as 240, which will mean $2,400 on every $100,000 of valuation. This is a crushing burden and one which will effect the workers of the city and the tenants, as well as the owners of property and the credit of the city itself. It is, therefore, a matter which concerns every citizen, and is one that should demand the best efforts of our best business men in the solution.

There are several ways in which relief can be had; one is through a reduction in the burden of State taxation; another is through increasing the city's revenues; another is by a general reduction in city expenditures, and another by securing a repeal of legislation in Albany, which places beyond the control of the Board of Estimate the matter of a large proportion of the city's employes' salaries.

Personally, I believe that the focusing of the public mind at this time on the financial side of the City Government is a good thing. If it had come earlier it would have been still better, but there is still time to work out measures of real relief, if everybody helps: that is, if politics are eliminated and property owners themselves refrain from asking for expenditures that are not necessary. The fault for the present conditions doesn't all lie with the social workers; taxpayers themselves have been guilty of getting the city to invest in parks and other expenditures that are not imperatively needed.

This must all stop now, and the city must go on to a strictly business basis. The quicker we do this the sooner we will get out of our present difficulties.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, May 3.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 197th St, —x100, vacant; East 197th St, n s, — e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x100, vacant; East 197th St, n s, 95 ft e of Creston Av, 55.4x140x62.1x140.2, vacant; Joseph E. Dutey et al. against Concourse Building Co., et al.; attorneys, Hirleman & V.; J. A. Gainey, referee; due, $1,346.50; taxes, &c., $1,158.89; subject to four prior mtgs aggregating $8,000.

By Henry Brady.

Warren St, w s, 255.2 ft s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 204.2x181.9x114.1, to Johnson Av, x188.6x82.3x319x150x102.6x105x48.3x383.6; First National Bank of Remsen, N. Y., against W. H. Yale et al.; attorneys, Pritchard & D.; O. A. Davis, referee; due, $9,350.22; taxes, &c., $1,861.90; subject to prior mtgs aggregating $19,776.37.

Tuesday, May 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 157 West, n s, 312.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 13x100.8, four-story dwelling executrix's sale, estate of Louise Polhemus, deceased.

Downing St, 58, s s, 158.9 ft e of Varick St, 16.8x64.8, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Ebenezer Bailey, deceased.

65th St, 18 East, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Lexington Av, 71, e s, 74 ft s of 26th St, 24.8x100, five-story flat; voluntary sale.

St Ann's Av, s e corner of 134th St, 100x80, vacant; also 134th St, s s, 300 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x70; vacnt; voluntary sale.

135th St, s s, 45 ft w of Brown Place, 75x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

Wadsworth Av, w s, 90 ft n of 190th St, 369x98, vacant; voluntary sale.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 75x100, to Cedar Av x76.4x116.8, vacant; administratrix's sale, estate of Eustace W. Fisher, deceased.

Sedgwick Av, s w corner of Palisades Place, 190x100x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

Heath Av, s e corner of Shrady Place, 170x165x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., two acreage plots on White Plains Av; voluntary sale.

Yonkers, N. Y., 106 and 108 Ashburton Av, near Palisades Av, 48.8x157x irregular, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

68th St, 26 West, s s, 266 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5, four-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against D. H. Shea et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Vance Hewitt, referee; due, $21,392.05; taxes, &c., $572.75.

68th St, 54 West, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank of Albany against C. E. Anderson et al.; Hessberg & H., attorneys; E. H. Rosenstock, referee; due, $19,283.94; taxes, &c., $1,036.95.

8th Av, 2,726 and 2,728, s e corner of 145th St, 40x100, three-story building; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $19,970.09; taxes, &c., $70.50.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, n s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7 to 160th St, x100x228.3, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al., Action 1; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Martin Conroy, referee; due, $52,634.69; taxes, &c., $5,117.25.

Riverside Drive, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, 110.11x231 to centre line of 160th St, x39.10x63.2x237.6, vacant; same against same, Action 2; same attorneys; George Coggill, referee; due, $47,800.52; taxes, &c., $2,612.

103d St, 117 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; New York Investors' Corporation against Bella Rubel et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $4,964.39; taxes, &c., $186.15.

Stanton St, 329, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 21x81.3, five-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against E. A. Mayhew et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $14,054.70; taxes, &c., $300.

46th St, 440 West, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story building; New York County National Bank against Frank Richards Laundry Supply Co. et al.; Kellogg & R., attorneys; A. G. Koelble, referee; due, $6,956.55; taxes, &c., $286.50; subject to mortgage of $10,000.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; A. K. Mackay et al. against Santa Rumore et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $14,326.30; taxes, &c., $529.15.

By James L. Wells Company.

Stanton St, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75, three-story tenement and store, two-story extension; J. C. Gulick against Lena Boerick et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; E. E. Spiegelberg, referee; due, $11,785.37; taxes, &c., $656.05.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

161st St, 770 East, s s, 53.5 ft w of Tinton Av, 21.8x76.2, one and two story store; J. C. Titus against Benjamin Rosen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $5,714.20.

Wednesday, May 5.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 468, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100, nine-story apartment house; Emily Loewy against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; Strauss, R. & B., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $21,415.80; taxes, &c, $12,000; subject to two mortgages aggregating $365,000.

123d St, 204 West, s s, 96 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; New Church Board of Publication against A. G. Hoyt et al.; W. B. Safford, attorney; H. S. Goldstein, referee; due, $9,066.79; taxes, &c., $287.

Lexington Av, 1,795, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x75, five-story tenement and stores; M. E. Weber against Hugh Reilly et al.; Forster, H. & K., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $21,479.12; taxes, &c., $603.30.

By Charles J. Dunn.

178th St, 659 West, n s, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100, three-story dwelling; E. E. Odell against James Rowan et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; R. S. Mullen, referee; due, $5,615.37; taxes, &c., $227.70.

By Samuel Marx.

2d Av, 2,453, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105, six-story brick flat and stores; T. T. Binckerhoff et al. against W. F. Crane, Jr., et al.; Deiches & G., attorneys; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $26,713.67; taxes, &c, $2,932.55.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6; two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c, L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By George Price.

Bronx Park Av, 482, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Conrad Miller, executor, &c, against Fanny Shapiro et al.; E. A. Acker, attorney; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $4,454.41; taxes, &c., $400.

Thursday, May 6.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 109 West, n s, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; L. A. Geiger against Charlotte Dahlgren et al.; Hill, L. R. & L.; attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; partition.

106th St, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story flat and stores; F. G. Wild et al. against Rubin Schlesman et al.; Winthrop Stearns, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $34,022.08; taxes, &c, $477.17.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 832 and 834, e s, 100.6 ft — of 13th St, 48x95.4x48x95.3, ten-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Isidor Bach et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $292,439.00; taxes, &c, $4,098.82.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

170th St, 580 East, s s, 90.7 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.8x—, two-story dwelling; 167th St, 841 East, n e corner Stebbins Av, 25x62.6x19x61.2, three-story tenement and stores; Dorothea Taylor against C. J. Herbst et al.; Phillips, M. & W., attorneys; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $1,214.25; taxes, &c., $733.40.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,428, e s, 25.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 25.1x90.10x24.7x95, 2 four-story tenements and stores; K. B. Murray against J. T. Gaffney et al.; S. W. Levine, attorney; A. U. Zinke, referee; due, $12,861.49; taxes, &c., $45.05.

Friday, May 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Daniel Greenwald.

Broome St, 32, n e corner Goerck, 25x75, seven-story tenement and extras; sheriff sale of all right, title, &c., which Samuel Rauch had on Dec. 11, 1914, or since; Kaufman & G., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

168th St, 801 East, n w corner Union Av, 96.3x22.6x96.1x26.7; five-story flat; Helene Fuld et al. against G. C. P. Stolzenburg et al.; Kurzman & F., attorneys; Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due, $23,155.61.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av, x50x39.11x50.11; vacant; Park Mortgage Co. against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.83.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Prospect Av, n e corner of 163d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 82x90.3; Williams Building Co.; Samuel Williams, 225 West 116th St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $73,000.

163d St, n s, 82 ft e of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 42x88; Williams Building Co., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $40,000.

Mount Hope Av, e s, 114.3% ft n of 176th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 57.3x87.5x57x100x57x122; K. & R. Const. Co.; Ignatz Roth, 35 Nassau St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $140,000.

176th St, n s, 110.9 ft e of Mount Hope Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 57x25x98.7 7-16; K. & R. Const., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $45,000.

Spencer Av, w s, 210 ft s of 261st St, for a three-story brick dwelling, 39x18; Emil Druhel, 285 West 161st St, owner and architect; cost, $5,500.

Bronx Park, East, e s, 300 ft n of Thwaite's Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x55; Julius Brilla, 3,209 Barker Av, owner; H. Nordheim, 1,067 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Ellsworth Av, w s, 100 ft s of Baisley Av, for a one-story greenhouse, 18x92; Benjamin Blaine, 1,707 Washington Av, owner; F. P. Schiavone, 4,182 Park Av, architect; cost, $500.

172d St, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87.10; Cedar Const. Co., Joseph J. Lese, 35 Nassau St, President, owner; Tremont Architect Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Elsmere Place, s w corner of Daly Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 25.3x91.7; Norcorth Realty Co., Albert E. Hartcorn, 20 Nassau St, President, owner; George Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Dean Av, e s, 100 ft n of Barkley Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x45; Denis Fenton, 2,080 Daly Av, owner; Toelberg & Son, 1,167 Fox St, architects; cost, $3,500.

Creston Av, s w corner of Field Place, for a five-story brick tenement; Archibald Hamilton, 165 Broadway, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 158th St, 50x100; Adam Wiener, referee, to Placid Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, April 30, (mtg $67,000;) attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $74,300

BLEECKER ST, s s, 25 ft w of West Broadway, 25x125; David Lippmann to Placido Mori, Arrochar, S. I., April 30, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CANAL ST, 81, n s, 28x50; Lena Williamson to Williamson Holding Co., 4,701 15th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) April 30 .... $100

EAST BROADWAY, 46, n s, 379.6 ft e of Catharine St, 24.11x69.4; Lena Williamson to Williamson Holding Co., 4,701 15th Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $40,000 on whole,) April 30 .... $100

DOWNING ST, 17, n s, 200.3 ft w of Bleecker St, 24.8x79.10; Isaac Rubenstein to Albert J. Rubinstein, 519 West 143d St, (mtg $14,000,) March 24 .... $100

HOUSTON ST, 370 East, —x—; Sarah B. Reynolds to Antoinette Altman, 555 West 151st St, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOUSTON ST, 372 East, —x—; same to Peppi Meirowitz, 555 West 151st St, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOUSTON ST, 374 East, —x—; same to the Altman Furniture Co., 370 East Houston St, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 284, s s, 25x108; Lina Williamson to Williamson Holding Co., 9,701 15th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, April 30 .... $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 144th St, 100x124.4x99.11x128.8; George Backer to Monmouth Holding Co., 46 Cedar St., (mtg $102,500,) all liens, March 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Monmouth Holding Co. to Paterno & Son Contracting Co., 300 Prescott Av, (mtg $82,500,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St, 95x125; Paterno & Son Contracting Co. to Monmouth Holding Co., 46 Cedar St., (mtg $195,000,) March 25; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St $100

1ST AV, 1,563, w s, 25.8 ft n of 81st St, 26x75; Samuel D. Wohlfeil to Wygoda Realty Co., April 22, all liens; attorneys, Cass & Apfell, 68 William St $1

1ST AV, 1,565, w s, 49.8 ft n of 81st St, 26x75; same to same, April 22; attorneys, same $1

1ST AV, w s, 26.1 ft s of 82d St, 50.6x67; same to same, all liens, April 22; attorneys, same $1

1ST AV, 1,587, w s, 75 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; same to same, all liens, April 22; attorneys, same $1

7TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 53d St, 25.1x100; Sarah Kaempfer to Wilk Holding Co., 27 Cedar St, April 30, (mtg $39,000;) attorneys, Strauss & Singer, 27 Cedar St $1

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x—; Irving S. Dorf, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, April 30 .... $20,000

79TH ST, 330 East, s s, 268.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x102.2; Josef Schwartz to Henry B. Smith, 16 West 88th St, (mtg $12,000,) B. & S., April 28; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway $1

84TH ST, s s, 319.11 ft w of West End Av, 20.1x102.2; Peter Gilsey to Seygil Realty Co., 225 5th Av, April 28, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, Julius Miller, 42 Broadway $100

88TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Benjamin Swartz, referee, to Harry Weill and another, executors, 238 West 106th St, April 30; attorney, H. B. Goodstein, 38 Park Row $2,000

128TH ST, 47 West, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11, (foreclosure Jan. 28;) Charles C. Marrin, referee, to Mathilde A. Moller, the Apthorpe, 79th St and Broadway, Feb. 25; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St $6,000

134TH ST, n s, 172.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 35x99.11; Dallas Hughes to Jerome B. Burge, 17 West 132d St, April 19, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St $1

142D ST, 141 West, n s, 323 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Bertha and Josephine C. Ha[illegible] to George Buttmann, 475 East 144th St, Bronx, (mtg. $25,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of 194th St, 34.6x104.1; Value Realty Co. to Kate B. Sweeney, 604 West 112th St, (mtg $12,000,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BASSFORD AV, s w corner of 184th St, 34.1x100; Robert J. Moorehead to Leonhard Theurer, 450 East 148th St, (mtg $25,500,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BOONE AV, n w corner of 174th St, 80x25; Henry J. Semke to Trask Building Co., 1,662 Boston Road, April 28; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $100

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 50 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; Jacquin Frank, referee, to Cath. Sutorius, 1,888 Bathgate Av, April 30; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av $6,025

CARPENTER AV, n w s, being s w 20 ft of Lot 105 and all gore L, map of Washingtonville, 61.7x22.6x100; also Robertson Place, s e s, being Lot 239, map of Renfield property, 33.4x100; also Marian St, s e s, being Lot 209, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; William A. Langdon to Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Road, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $200

CROTONA AV, w s, 237.6 ft n of 183d St, 37.6x80; T. J. Cunningham Co. to Theresa McEvenie, 228 29th St, May 1; attorney, E. Veit, 434 East 153d St $1

HEATH AV, s w corner of Summit Av, 25x90.1; Frederick Adler and another, executors, to Emilie C. Fink, 3,095 Heath Av, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

LOT 137, map of Joseph Husson; Jennie Fredericksen to Elizabeth Dietrich, 38 Poplar St, Hackensack, N. J., April 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 178, map of Joseph Husson; Elizabeth Dietrich to Jenny Fredericksen, 672 Tinton Av, April 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 133.3 ft n of 172d St, 36.2x100; William C. Moore to Jerome Bradley, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., (mtg $18,000,) April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

135TH ST, 446 East, s s, 16x100; George Bockhaus Co. to William Hoppman, 573 Garfield Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $5,000,) April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

148TH ST, 455 East, n s, 25x100; Leonhard Theurer to Robert J. Moorehead, 415 East 140th St, (mtg $10,000,) April 30; attorney, W. E. Phelps, 435 East 149th St $1

174TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Boone Av, 75x80; August F. Schwarzler to Trask Building Co., 1,662 Boston Road, April 28; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, s s, 25 ft w of West Broadway, 25x125; Placido Mori to David Lippmann and another, 50 Central Park West, 5 years, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

BLEECKER ST, s s, 25 ft w of West Broadway, 25x125; same to same, (prior mtg $20,000,) April 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $5,000

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 96.3 ft s of Houston St, 127.5x—; Minsker Realty Co. to Charles K. Beekman, 555 Park Av, March 8, prior mtg $119,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $11,500

GREENWICH ST, w s, 55 ft s of Horatio St, 27.6x75.1; Minnie Regenburg to Frances Duerks, 609 Hudson St, April 29, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. S. Pope, 68 William St $900

HOUSTON ST, 370 East; Antoinette Altman to Sarah B. Reynolds, Kingston, N. Y., April 26, due May 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $7,100

HOUSTON ST, 372 East; Peppie Meirowitz to Sarah B. Reynolds, Kingston, N. Y., April 26, due May 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,800

HOUSTON ST, 374 East; The Altman Furniture Co. to Sarah B. Reynolds, Kingston, N. Y., April 26, due May 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $7,100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St, 95x125; Monmouth Holding Co. to Paterno & Son Contracting Co., 300 Prescott Av, April 30, prior mtg $165,000, due June 19, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $30,000

7TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 53d St, 25.1x100; Wilk Holding Co. to Sarah Kaempfer, 436 East 18th St, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., April 30; attorneys, Strauss & S., 27 Cedar St $9,000

19TH ST, s s, 197 ft e of 7th Av, 44x93.3; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to St. Luke's Realty Co., April 28, prior mtg $27,500, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av $2,500

34TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.6x—; Terminal Realty Co. to Katherine R. Walsh, Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 29, (prior mtg $30,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. R. Vollmer, 291 Broadway $5,000

165TH ST, s s, 148.7 ft e of Broadway, 16x103.4; Ciley Zulauf to Florence S. Berstin, 258 Fort Washington Av, (prior mtg $7,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c., April 30; attorney, B. Elliott S. Burstin, 233 Broadway $1,000

Bronx.

136TH ST, 307 East, n s, 25x100; Anna C. H. Undutsch to Henry C. Helmcke, 1,941 St. Ann's Av, April 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry C. Helmcke, 1,941 St. Ann's Av $1,100

LOTS 129 and 130, map of Hunter Estate; Margaret T. Kirby to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,126 Walker Av, April 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $400

FRANKLIN AV, s w corner of 169th St, 34x90; Eckman Building Co., Inc., to Esther H. Eno, 1,047 Morris Av, (prior mtg $31,000,) April 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Chas. Eno, 51 Chambers St $4,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 140th St, 25x109; Benenson Realty Co. to Minnie Becker, 456 East 139th St, April 30; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $2,250

IRVINE ST, 882, e s, 24.11x100; Morris Lazar to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, April 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $1,850

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 94 ft n of Field Place, 102 to 184th St x61 to Ryer Av x102.8x73; 173d Street Improvement Corporation, Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, April 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 100 Broadway $70,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of Field Place, 94x73 to Ryer Av x94.8x84.1; same to same, April 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same $70,000

LONGFELLOW AV, n e corner of 174th St, 80x200 to Boone Av; Trask Building Co. to Brevoort Real Estate Co., 15 Wall St, April 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $20,000

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 183d St, 50x100; Mary G. Gehlen to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (prior mtg $3,590,) April 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $500

BASSFORD AV, s w corner of 184th St, 34.1x97.8x25.6x100; Leonhard Theurer to Robert J. Moorhead, 415 East 140th St, (prior mtg $23,000,) April 30, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

CONCORD AV, e s, 175 ft n of Elm St, 25x100; Philip A. Rooss to Generoso Daversa, 6,709 14th Av, Brooklyn, April 22, due July 1, 1918; attorney, Generoso Daversa, 21 West 17th St $1,500

LOT 175, map of Joseph Husson; Jenny Fredericksen to Elizabeth Dietrich, 38 Poplar St, Hackensack, N. J., prior mtg $2,000, April 29, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,100

161ST ST, n s, 120 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x96.10; Claus Bosch to Henry Reuning, 1,870 Bathgate Av, prior mtg $40,000, April 28, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DUANE ST, 172, all; William O. Sardon to Frank M. Coughlan, 25 Fort Washington Place, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Kilroe & Swarts, 5 Beekman St $4,100

DUANE ST, 65-67, store floor; Samuel Vernon estate to Miller & Wright Paper Co., 65 Duane St, 5 years from May 1, 1906; attorney, W. C. Ridgway, 41 Park Row $12,145

PLEASANT AV, 302, store and part basement; John T. Booth et al., Trustees, to Carmine Bonelli, 2,306 1st Av, 3 1-12 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., Mount Vernon, N. Y. $1,500

UNION SQUARE WEST, 1, store floor and basement; One Union Square Corporation to Morris Harris, 268 West 139th St., 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St $7,500

102D ST, 300 East, 2 stores; Harry A. Wilkus to Hyman Levine, 300 East 102d St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, H. Levine, 300 East 102d St $600

112TH ST, 118 East, all; Emilie H. McCoy to Jacob Anschelewitz, 118 East 112th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Emilie H. McCoy, 2,049 5th Av $870

3D AV, 946-948, store and basement; Josephine H. Raser and ano., executors, to F. W. Woolworth Co., 233 Broadway, 10 years from May 1, 1915 .... $8,000

Bronx.

TINTON AV, 633, all; Henrietta Glauber to Minnie Sobel, 712 Cauldwell Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915, (2 years' renewal;) attorney, O. A. Glasberg, 309 Broadway $2,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

40TH ST, 110 and 112 West; Hart & Hutchinson Co., Inc., against Edward W. Browning, owner; World's Tower Film Vaults, Inc., lessee and contractor $435

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

9TH ST, 23 East; Max Lehrer against Moritz Rosenstein, Inc., et al., April 26, 1915, (by bond) $201.50

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 130th St, 16.8x75; Astor Trust Co. as trustee against Isabel A. McKinstry et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wite & Case.

94TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x72.8; Burlock E. Rabell as executor against P. & W. Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Gabriel.

Bronx.

202D ST, s s, 343.4 ft e of Marion Av, 44.7x100; also 202d St, s s, 838 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; also 202d St, s s, 673 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; Alice C. Warner against Alice C. Warner, (partition suit;) attorney, L. N. Williams.

VILLA AV, e s, 271.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 25x125.6; Nicholas Wapler against Fullmeno Bufano et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

PROSPECT AV, 1,091, 1,095, 1,101, 1,107 and 1,113; George A. Colvin against Angel Construction Co., Inc., (action to compel execution of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Ber-shad.

DAVIDSON AV, n e corner of 177th St, 31.9x75.9; William I. Seaman against Ezra R. Baker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Speir & Bartlett.

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AUCTIONEER

Specials Sales Day

Next Tuesday, May 4

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Absolute Executrix's Sale

ESTATE of LOUISE POLHEMUS, Dec'd.

157 West 88th Street

(Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.)

A four story and cellar stone private dwelling, containing 8 rooms, 2 baths and butler's pantry. Furnace heat and gas. Size of lot, 13x100.8½.

EDWARD E. FAY, Esq., Atty., 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

Administratrix's Sale

ESTATE of EUSTACE W. FISHER, Dec'd.

West Side of Sedgwick Avenue

Running through to the East Side of Cedar Av.

(25.7 ft. north of West 180th St.) (Near University Park.)

Directly Opposite New York University, Bronx Borough.

A vacant plot with a frontage of 75 ft. on Sedgwick Avenue with a depth of 100 ft. and a frontage of 76.41 ft. on Cedar Avenue.

ROBERTS & HEPBURN, Attys., 115 Broadway, New York City.

Special Sales

71 Lexington Avenue

(Between 25th and 26th Streets.)

A five-story and basement brick apartment house, containing one apartment of 8 rooms and bath on each floor; steam heat and gas. Size of lot, 24.8¼x100.

ALBRIDGE C. SMITH, Jr., Esq., Atty., 24 Broad St., N. Y. City.

18 East 65th Street

(Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.)

A four-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwelling, with a two-story brick extension, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths. Size of lot, 18x100.5.

S. E. Cor. St. Ann's Av. & East 134th St.,
BRONX BOROUGH
A large vacant corner plot. Size 100x80.

South Side East 134th St.
(300 feet west of Southern Boulevard)
BRONX BOROUGH
A vacant plot 50x70.
65% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5½%

South Side East 135th St.
(45 feet west of Brown Place)
BRONX BOROUGH
A vacant plot 75x100.

West Side Wadsworth Av.
Opposite West 191st Street, 90 ft. north of the prolongation of West 190th St., in close proximity to 191st Street Subway Station.
To be offered in 2 parcels. A large tract, consisting of approximately 8 lots, and an adjacent parcel, consisting of approximately 7 lots.
65% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5½%

S. E. Cor. Heath Av. & Shrody Place.

Bronx Borough, Near 231st Street Subway Station.

A vacant plot, consisting of approximately 8 lots.

NOTE:—Preliminary plans have been drawn for the erection of four 5-story buildings or one 5-story building covering the entire plot. These plans will be given free to purchaser.

65% of the Purchase Price May Remain on Mortgages.

Elmsford, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Two Parcels

Located on the north side of White Plains Road.
(Adj. Scott Bros. Nursery.) (To be sold separately.)

PARCEL NO. 1.—A large tract of land, consisting of 2.843 acres, improved with a 2½-story stucco private dwelling, containing 13 rooms and bath. Large piazza and porte cochere. Electric light and hot water heat. Large garage—hot water, chauffeur's quarters—and chicken house and yard.

PARCEL NO. 2.—Adjoining Parcel No. 1, a large tract of land, consisting of approximately 2.6 acres, improved with engine house, containing an 8-inch Rider hot air engine which pumps water from spring to reservoir.

60% may remain on mortgage 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%

HENRY APLINGTON, Esq., Atty., 90 West Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. W. Cor. Sedgwick Av. & Palisades Place
and 3 Adjoining Parcels

To be offered separately and then as one parcel.

PARCEL NO. 1, being the S. W. Cor. of Undercliff Avenue and Palisades Place, is a large vacant plot, 46x100.

PARCELS NOS. 2, 3 AND 4 are 3 adjoining plots, each 50x105x irreg.

60% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

Send for Booklet. JOSEPH P. DAY 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Absolute Trustees Sale

Estate of JOSIAH T. SMITH

WILLIAM P. RAE CO., Auctioneers

WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON AT THE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 MONTAGUE ST.,

TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1915

Valuable Business Property

442-444 Fulton St.

Running through to and including **12 HOYT ST.**

On Same Block with Abraham & Straus

405 Bridge St. Near Fulton St. and Opposite Subway Station, 3-Story Brick Building Occupied as Saloon.

228 Lincoln Place, Near Eighth Avenue, 4-Story Brownstone Dwelling.

Particulars of Attorneys for respective Trustees:

JAS. C. CROPSEY, Attorney, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys, 258 Broadway, New York.
LOUIS EHRENBERG, Attorney, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
WINNE & FREY, Attorneys, Post Office Building, Jamaica.
ROBERT B. BACH, Attorney, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or

WILLIAM P. RAE CO., Auctioneers.

Woolworth Building, Manhattan. 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.) will sell at auction

Wednesday, May 12,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of Ann Wiley, Deceased,

325 WEST 34TH ST.

Four-story and basement brownstone Building; upper floors rented as flats; 5 rooms and bath each floor; size of lot, 21x98.9.

Deyo & Bauerdorf, Attys. for Executors, 111 BROADWAY.

SAME DAY

"PENN" TERMINAL ZONE PLOTS,

259-261-263 West 37th St.

Valuable Plot, 50 ft. x 98.9 ft., with three 4-story brick dwellings thereon.

265-267 West 40th St.

Valuable Plot, 50 ft. x 98.9 ft., with two five-story brownstone and brick flats, with three apartments on each floor, of 4 and 5 rooms and bath.

Savings bank mortgages on both properties. The construction of the 7th Av. subway, now being pushed to completion, and the demand for loft buildings in a neighborhood for the printing and allied trades makes this auction sale present an ideal opportunity for speculators and investors.

R. A. B. Dayton, Esq., Atty., 15 William St. Maps, &c., with attorney or at Auctioneer's offices, 156 B'way. Phone 1547—Cort.

AUCTION SALE At Guilford, Conn., farm property formerly owned by Joseph E. Hubinger, and 13 farms, about 4,800 acres, some of which are stocked, $100,000 worth farming machinery, 120 best Berkshire pigs, poultry farm stocked with about 10,000 chickens, geese, ducks, guinea hens, &c. Sale will take place Wednesday, May 5, rain or shine, at the Hubinger Farm, "Maplehurst." Conveyances right to the property. This will be the biggest and most important sale of farming property ever held in New England. Circular on application. Arthur D. Munger, present owner. Geo. T. Fowler, auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Esq., Referee.

Saturday, May 15

at 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.

"Rand Farm"

at

LAWRENCE, L. I.,

Nassau County, N. Y.

S. E. Cor. Broadway & Meadow Road.

A large improved lot containing approximately 16.839 acres, with a frontage of 629 feet on Broadway and a depth of 1273 feet x irreg. This plot is improved with a 2-story frame dwelling and a greenhouse and outbuildings.

EDWARD J. McCABE, Esq., Atty. for Pltff., 44 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

ABRAHAM STERN, Esq., Referee.

Thursday, May 6

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

109 West 57th Street

(Bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves.)

A 4-story and basement brownstone private dwelling with a 2-story extension. Lot 20x100.5.

HILL, LOCKWOOD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attys., 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Write for particulars.

'Phone, 744—Cort. — 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Unmistakable Signs That Business Generally Throughout the Country Is Improving.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE

Shortage in Mortgage Money Has Proved a Very Serious Setback.

By WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH.

There are many conflicting statements about the proposed direct tax of $10,500,000 now awaiting Governor Whitman's action, and it is difficult to form an accurate opinion as to how much of a direct tax is really required. What does appear clear, however, is that if appropriations are kept down within the bounds of propriety and necessity the amount of tax required would be very much less than the large amount authorized by the Legislature. Considerable doubt exists as to whether it is necessary or wise to include the large canal item of $5,000,000 in making up the total of the direct tax for 1916.

Important city officials believe that it is practicable and wiser to provide for this in another way, but even if it should be included and if it should be further conceded that the appropriations passed during Governor Glynn's administration did not fully take care of current needs, such analysis as it is possible to make leads to the conclusion that the amount appropriated is at least twice as large as would actually be required if proper economies in appropriations were effected, and that if the canal item were taken care of otherwise the amount of direct tax needed would be a comparatively small proportion of $10,500,000.

It is greatly to be hoped that Governor Whitman will not give his approval to this large direct tax without affording a hearing to the city officials. Such a large direct tax would be especially irksome now to the already overburdened taxpayers. The jacking up of assessments in this city to full value, while those in the rest of the State average considerably less than one-half of full value, causes New York City to contribute much more than its fair share of a direct tax, and the city is entitled to the fullest hearing and the question itself to the most careful scrutiny before official sanction be given to it. It is unfortunate that the controversy seems to have been looked at by some of the participants from a political rather than a financial standpoint.

I believe the comparatively near future will bring improvement in our local real estate conditions. With the exception of a temporary improvement in 1909, this country has gone through about nine years of industrial contraction. Now there are abundant and unmistakable signs that business generally throughout the country is improving, and the opinions of those best qualified to judge indicate that this country is entering into an era of great commercial prosperity.

If so, it must necessarily benefit New York City real estate. We have had too large a percentage of vacancies in various classes of structures as a result of the many lean years from which the country now appears to be emerging, but I confidently believe that a couple of years of much improved business conditions will absorb these vacancies.

The attitude of doubt on the part of some large lenders has been reflected in producing general hesitation and timidity among owners and prospective buyers of real estate. Those contemplating real estate investment have been deterred from purchasing because they have lacked assurance that the large lenders would favorably view mortgage loan applications. Fewer properties would have been taken in by the plaintiffs at foreclosure if prospective buyers felt certain they could procure reasonable mortgages upon them.

I believe, however, that the men at the heads of the large lending institutions are going to take a broad and discerning view of the situation. There is no doubt that in the past, values in various sections have been boosted too high, and that the system of making short-term mortgages without requiring any reduction of the principal has operated to the disadvantage of both the lender and the borrower. Those controlling the destinies of several of the most important lending institutions are in favor of a sounder plan of mortgage lending in the future—one that will provide for longer maturities and a compulsory reduction of the principal from year to year.

A disturbing feature which has contributed to reaction in real estate values since 1906, and to the less favorable attitude of large mortgage lenders, has been the changing of locations which has taken place in the last decade, especially that caused by a considerable portion of the wholesale district moving uptown, with as a result that property on and along the line of Broadway between Leonard and Twenty-eighth Streets and in the middle section of the city has suffered a large decline. Looking backward is simpler than looking forward, and there are few people who are not now prepared to concede that this has been unfortunate not only to the districts affected but also because it has resulted in invasion of the retail district by factory buildings.

While certain sections of the wholesale trade may follow and complete this uptown movement, it is manifest to the thoughtful observer that no similar condition of widespread changing of districts and values is likely to occur again in either this generation or the next. The geographical location of Central Park and the building of the new Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminals have fixed for generations and probably for centuries the location of the best retail district.

The greatly increased investment of the last few years in costly buildings in the lower downtown section below Park Place, the great bulk of which is owned by the strongest and most influential corporations, banks, trust companies, and individuals, taken in connection with ownership of the great Exchanges and the location of the new Municipal Building and new Court House sites, and the now really tremendous aggregate of vested interests below Park Place, have fully fixed for all time the lower portion of Manhattan Island as the permanent centre of finance and commerce.

As an inevitable result of the great European war and the increased use of the Panama Canal, it is safe to predict that New York City, if it shows any regard whatever for its commercial opportunities, will be able to tremendously increase its shipping and commerce and grow in power in such a greatly increased ratio in the next decade as to become the permanent world centre of finance. Great things are not accomplished by wishing, and there is work to be done, but I believe that means will be devised to profit by the great opportunity afforded the United States to become the world leader in foreign exports and commerce, 'open to it as a result of the great conflict abroad.

The constantly mounting cost of City Government has been a disturbing feature, but I believe the men in control of our City Government now recognize the necessity of avoiding extravagant and unnecessary expenditure. Originally slender equities in real properties poorly improved or of mediocre character have been seriously impaired and in some cases obliterated by the reaction, but the increased cost of taxes has not seriously affected the value or the net income from really well located and improved properties. Equities based upon a solid foundation have not been appreciably impaired.

It appears unfortunate that the substantial real estate interests do not appear to be able to get together and co-operate under an able leadership—such, for instance, as that of Alfred E. Marling. In the last six months the really efficient work which has been done for real estate has emanated from the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests. The recent fiasco with the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill is a notable instance of lack of intelligent co-operation and effort.

In my judgment Mayor Mitchel's veto of the bill was eminently proper. While the necessity is universally recognized of eliminating duplication and conflict of inspections, it is lamentable that the bill was so framed as to cast doubt upon the preservation of the effectiveness of the tenement house law. Past experience indicates that efficiency and economy are not best served by splitting up inspection bureaus in the various boroughs.

We need more concentration in City Governmental departments; more centralization in purchasing; the elimination of unnecessary employes in the various city departments; home rule for the city in determining its appropriations; a fairer apportionment of money received from taxation within the State so that the city may not be deprived, as now, of a reasonably proportionate share; a cessation of the former habit of splurging in vast but financially dubious ornamental projects; and, more than all these things, the providing of new sources of revenue.

It is now generally recognized that real estate bears more than its fair share, and that policy as well as equity demands that the great bulk of the burden of taxation shall not be made to fall upon a few hundred thousand people in the State of New York, but should be so equitably and generally distributed as to fall lightly upon practically all of those who receive more than wages, and who live or work in the city and thus get the benefits and protection resulting from its Governmental expenditures.

Some of the recent suggestions of the Mayor's Commission upon new sources of revenue were good. For instance, the proposal to place a small tax upon occupation, business or otherwise. A law could be so drawn as to prevent the shifting of this tax to the landlord, and a very small amount from each tenant would injure no one and form a very large aggregate in amount. Some other suggestions of this commission were not so good, the proposal to tax unearned increment being particularly objectionable.

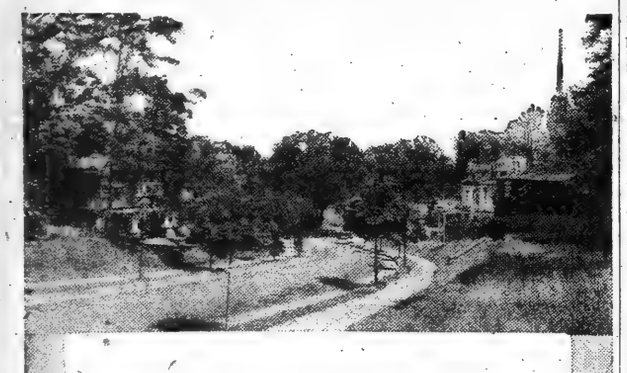
I think Mayor Mitchel and other members of the Board of Estimate have shown much zeal and ability, and believe that there have been few abler and fairer men in public life than our Borough President, Mr. McAneny. The Police, Dock, Tax, and Fire Departments are administered in a very capable manner.

I believe it is all-important to the city's future commerce and welfare that the South Brooklyn Marginal Railway bill should become law, and earnestly hope that Governor Whitman will sign this measure. This waterfront improvement is of vital necessity to the city, and the cost of small importance in comparison with the resulting benefit to the city's commerce and business.

The instant readiness of the banking community to co-operate to the fullest extent if necessary with the National Government and the City of New York in any measures necessary to the protection of credit deserves more universal recognition and commendation than has apparently been given to it.

The National Government should now co-operate in every way to protect the credit of the railroads and the welfare and prosperity of industrial firms and corporations. The country cannot be really prosperous if railroad earnings and credit are impaired. This is especially essential if the great opportunities now existing for the expansion of our commerce are to be fully availed of. I believe that the sentiment of the public has changed; that it will no longer be fashionable or prudent for political aspirants to endeavor to make capital by assailing business.

There has been too much of this in the past. The public appear to be tired of it, and in my opinion they now feel inclined to make those who attempt to renew such attacks feel politically the weight of their displeasure. The time appears to be not far distant when political agitators and self-seekers are likely to get the gate.



Inspiration

It is the need of every man whose work demands energy and concentration to greet his daily task with inspiration and enthusiasm.

If you have felt the tension of business in the great city you'll find renewed vigor in open country and fresh air.

Consider the advantages of a home in the country within commuting distance of the busiest city in the world. No city in the world excels New York in the beauty and convenience of its suburbs.

Consult the real estate advertisements in The New York Times and start an interesting tour of the suburban homes that appeal to you among the varied offerings in The Times pages.

EXCESSIVE HEIGHT A TRYING PROBLEM

Ultimate Success of Modern Skyscraper a Question Still Unsolved.

REASONS FOR ITS GROWTH

Has Increased, as Well as Decreased, Land Values in Many Parts of the City.

By PROFESSOR CHARLES PECK WARREN,

Assistant Professor of Architecture, Columbia University.

The question is frequently asked, Will America ever develop a style of architecture? Probably the nearest we have come to it is in the erection of the skyscraper—the most striking and characteristic feature of American architecture—although this is but a step in the development.

The demand for the skyscraper is an outcome of conditions peculiar to New York, although Chicago claims the honor of having erected the first steel skeleton building. Manhattan Island is so narrow and its trade centre is so near one end that the rapid increase in trade since 1870 has necessarily been confined in a limited area, and in consequence the land there has advanced rapidly in value.

The first direct result of the menace in the height of buildings was the invention of passenger elevators for commercial buildings, for it was soon discovered that tenants would not mount stairs above four, or, at the most, five stories. Elevators were employed for the first time in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1856, and later on, in 1868, in the old Equitable Building, destroyed by fire in 1911. The gradual development and improvement in high speed made vertical travel easy and comfortable, and the erection of six, then seven, eight, and finally nine story buildings became possible. So that the problem of making downtown real estate investments profitable was thus temporarily solved.

As years went on, however, even nine-story buildings in which the cheapest offices rented for $2 per square foot of floor space ceased to yield sufficient revenue, owing to the constant rise in real estate values, so that the height of buildings had to be raised to ten and twelve stories. It was soon discovered that these tall buildings, constructed as they were of combustible materials in the floors, stairs, and elevator wells, could not be controlled in case of fire, so the Building Department in 1882 passed a law requiring buildings exceeding eighty-five feet in height to be fireproof.

This gave a great impetus to steel construction, and buildings such as the Mills, Morse, and Post were erected, in which, for the first time, the floor beams and interior columns were made of iron or of steel. The further development of steel construction made it possible to erect a safe and economical building rising to a greater height.

A new difficulty here presented itself. Under the old system of construction the outer walls became so thick at the base, when the building was carried up twelve or fifteen stories, as to cause a loss of income in the rooms on the ground floor, little more than an entrance hallway would be left. It became necessary to make the walls thinner, and this resulted in the construction of curtain walls and skeleton frames.

The masonry walls are not needed for strength; they are divided into sections and supported by the steel frame. A twelve-story building, for instance, would require 36-inch bearing walls on the first floor, but only 20-inch skeleton walls, saving nearly three feet in the width of the building, or over 10 per cent. on a 25 feet wide. The walls of the Woolworth Building are 4 feet 4 inches thick at the base. Under the old method they would have been 10 feet 4 inches.

What is the limit to the height of buildings? The answer is the height at which the building ceases to yield a sufficient income on the ground. There is no doubt of the possibility of erecting a building 1,000 feet high—say, seventy-five stories—but would it pay?

An examination of the records of the Building Bureau shows that the increase in the height of buildings is not represented by an upward line of growth, but by an irregular line in which the upward tendency is interrupted at intervals by lines of depression.

Starting with the year 1890, which marked the beginning of the development of the steel skyscraper, the height rapidly increased to eighteen stories, reached by the Mutual Life Insurance Building in 1892. Then followed a reduction lasting two or three years, and then an upward movement culminating in 1898 in the twenty-four-story Park Row Building. The following decade witnessed a slight repression until about 1900, and then a rapid turn upward to forty-two stories attained by the Singer Building in 1906. Another ebb followed, and then a rise which was topped in 1912 by the Woolworth Building with its fifty-five stories.

A congestion of skyscrapers in any community is objectionable for several reasons; it is dangerous to life, menace to health, and it impedes traffic. It is quite true that the modern building can be made fireproof, but when filled with inflammable material, it becomes, in effect, merely a stove or a furnace in case of fire. A large percentage of so-called loft buildings are used for manufacturing purposes, for which they were not designed. Under the present building code it is still possible for owners to pervert the uses of their buildings. When the new code is adopted the provision requiring a certificate of occupancy to be filed with the plans will operate to prevent this condition.

In regard to the second cause, the dark rooms in which thousands must work, cut off from light and air by the adjoining tall buildings unquestionably have a damaging effect upon the health of the occupants. This, however, might not have any effect in limiting the height of buildings, but the fact that these darkened lower floors yield a smaller revenue will have its effect.

Concerning the third cause, it does not need any elaborate explanation to show that tall buildings bring about a thoroughly undesirable congestion of population. Start to walk up Fifth Avenue from Fourteenth Street any day at the noon hour. It is almost impossible, because of the tremendous outpouring of the occupants of the adjoining loft buildings. The result is the neighborhood is shunned, shops become undesirable, rent falls and the buildings fail to return a proper percentage of profit on the land. When this happens either the building must be torn down and be replaced by a more remunerative one or land values will decrease.

The future uncertainty of land values in New York City will also have a tendency to discourage the erection of high buildings. Hitherto the tendency of values has been almost uniformly upward, but in the last few years there has been in some quarters, notably in the Broadway section above City Hall up and in lower Fifth Avenue, a tendency in the opposite direction. Who can foretell with any certainty the effect of the future subways and tunnels upon land values? Suppose the vast outlying area should be developed for manufacturing purposes, of what use would be the loft building?

A skyscraper is not necessarily a money-making investment. The majority returns rents less than many other forms of investment, and some of them actually lose money. It is a sad commentary on the life of a skyscraper that the first, the Tower Building, 52 Broadway, erected in 1888, was torn down in 1913. Why? Because it did not pay, and on its site is being erected a low arcade stone structure equivalent in height to the average four-story

SOUTH FERRY BUILDING.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Every Indication That the Present Year Will Be an Active One.

"Every indication points to an unusually good year for the real estate interests in Westchester County," said Charles I. Marvin of the real estate firm of Fish & Marvin, discussing the present situation. "The renting season this year, especially in the larger and more costly properties, has been both active and early.

"Brokers report a large number of inquiries from prospective purchasers, both for improved property and plots of acreage on which to build. The type and volume of these inquiries indicate an increased interest in the country property market, which, like the city market, has been relatively inactive for the last two or three years.

"Westchester County offers more, perhaps, to the man who desires a country residence, and whose interests require accessibility to New York, than almost any other section. Frequent and fast trains on the New Haven, the New York Central, and the Westchester & Boston give unexcelled transportation facilities for sections along the Sound, along the Hudson, or in the central portion of the county.

"Westchester County is intersected with unusually good roads, which make every section accessible to New York by motor. New roads are constantly being added to those now built, while from fifty to 100 miles of new State road are either recently finished or under construction.

"For those desiring properties near the water, Westchester County offers the Sound to the south and east, and the Hudson to the west, while no near New York sections offer so many attractive and well-equipped country clubs. Ardsley, Sleepy Hollow, Wykagyl, Scarsdale, Dunwoodie, and Knollwood are all within easy motoring distance of New York, and among the newer clubs may be mentioned the Quaker Ridge Club, which has been recently formed and is expecting to have an eighteen-hole links in good condition for this Summer's play.

"A marked increase in the building operations has been noted during the last few months. The large hotels in the different sections of the county report an unprecedented outlook. The Briarcliff Lodge at Briarcliff Manor, Gedney Farm Hotel at White Plains, and the Gramatan at Bronxville are rapidly filling up, and the cottages in these sections as well as the larger estates are rapidly renting.

"The better type of developments are showing a great deal of activity. At Scarsdale one of the latest and most popular developments is that of the Morris Estate. This was originally the old Morris farm, and comprises nearly two hundred acres. It is being conservatively developed for country estates, the plots ranging in size from five to ten acres.

"A number of handsome dwellings have just been completed or are in process of construction in this section. At Bronxville the Lawrence Park West section is also proving popular. A number of dwellings have just been completed, while the demand for houses in the Bronxville section, in which Lawrence Park West lies, is exceeding the supply.

"The rapid growth of the Lawrence Park Country Club has made the present facilities quite inadequate, and plans are under way to enlarge the clubhouse with an addition containing dining room, ballroom, squash and racquet courts, &c. A large Winter sports building is also contemplated, as is an artificial lake covering several acres."

Pelham Heights Well Laid Out.

Pelham Heights, one of the earlier Westchester County developments, midway between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, is showing the effects of the general revival of realty activity in several prospective building operations.

It was laid out eighteen years ago by Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild. The typography of the land is undulating and lends itself admirably to the construction of homes where the automobile is housed in a garage connected with the house. The restrictions prohibit building on a lot less than 75 by 125 feet. Among the new houses is one built by the Milligans, containing eight rooms, with a connecting garage.

Apartment Rentals.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have rented an apartment in the new building at 903 Park Avenue, corner Eighty-fourth Street, for Bing & Bing to H. K. Brent, who recently sold his house at 35 West Forty-ninth Street to August Heckscher; also an apartment at 43 East Sixty-second Street to Mrs. Thomas Hall, and an apartment at 246 West End Avenue to Mrs. Charles Schafer.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Bing & Bing apartments at 905 Park Avenue, at Eighty-third Street, to Mrs. Edward Roberts and Dudley Davis.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

MILK FARM
(BERKSHIRE ESTATE.)
163 acres, 45 head of cattle. Plant is complete and on paying basis.
Price $30,000.
WINTHROP A. MANDELL,
1 West 34th St., New York City.

$50,000 Annual Net Income
Twenty-story apartment 5th Av. corner; [illegible] to take old property [illegible]

MODEL STREET SIGNS.

New Type a Great Help to the General Public.

The problem of providing street signs of the best possible type for Manhattan is one to which Borough President Marks addressed himself early in his administration.

He insisted upon finding, if possible, a type of sign that would enable people to determine definitely and at a glance the name of the street on which they might be, and also the name of the cross street toward which they might be looking; that these signs should be legible at a considerable distance; and, furthermore, that they should be so placed in relation to street lights as to be readily visible at night as well as in the daytime.

As a result, a type has been evolved which has met the exacting requirements laid down by President Marks. The new signs, like the old, are placed on lampposts at street intersections on diagonally opposite corners. They consist of a steel plate, 22 inches long and 7½ inches high, having at the centre of the top a semi-circular projection 11½ inches wide at the base, with a radius of 5½ inches. On the main body of the sign plate is indicated the name of the avenue or street, on the semi-circular projection at the top is indicated the name of the cross street. The lettering is white and 4 inches high on a dark blue background enameled on the plate.

The sign plate is held in a bronze-colored skeleton steel holder, into which it is inserted from the top. The plates are reversible and can be seen from either side, while the holder is so designed as to afford a rectangular framing for the name of the avenue or street and an oval framing for the name of the cross street. The holder or frame is made as flat as possible, all unnecessary ornamentation being omitted, not only in order to enhance the dignity and good appearance of the sign, but also in order to prevent as far as possible the face of the sign from being darkened by shadows such as are cast by the projecting ornamentation on signs of other types now used in the city.

The new signs have been placed on all street corners along Madison Avenue northward to 136th Street; on Second Avenue, from 24th to 129th Street; on Sixth Avenue, from Carmine to 30th Street; on Ninth Avenue from Little West 12th to 59th Street; on Tenth Avenue, from Little West 12th to 59th Street; on the west side of Central Park West; on Avenues A, B, and C, from Houston to 23d Street; on Broad Street, on West Street, on State Street, on Whitehall Street, on South Street, on Delancey Street, on Kenmare Street, on West Broadway, on Herald and Greeley Squares, and on Columbus Circle.

About 1,500 have already been installed and the work of installing them on other streets and avenues will be carried forward as fast as possible.

Those for Fifth, St. Nicholas, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Avenues are almost ready and contracts are shortly to be let for 2,500 more.

Now, for the first time in the history of the city, through the use of this new type of street sign, which gives double information on a single sign, it is possible, either by day or by night, for people traveling along a New York street, particularly those people riding in trolley cars or other fast-moving vehicles, quickly and positively to determine from a considerable distance exactly what street they are on and what cross street they are approaching.

The best of the old types was the "wing sign." Indeed, the new type is a direct development from this. It answered all the requirements met by the new type, save that it did not indicate the cross street.

There are altogether in use throughout the city seven other distinct types of street signs, which will be supplanted as fast as possible by those of the new type, which have met with unanimous approval.

House Chimneys.

Chimneys were scarcely known in England in the year 1200. One only was allowed in a religious house, one in a manor house and one in a great hall of a castle or a lord's house, but in other houses the smoke found its way out as it could, says the London Strand Magazine. The writers of the fourteenth century seemed to have considered them as the newest invention of luxury.

In Henry VII.'s reign the University of Oxford had no fire allowed, for it is mentioned after the students had supped, having no fire in Winter, they were obliged to take a good run to get heat in their feet before they retired for the night. Holinshed in the reign of Elizabeth describes the rudeness of the preceding generation in the arts of life.

"There were," says he, "very few chimneys. Even in the capital towns the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued out of the door, roof or window."

In the year of 1639 a tax of 2 shillings was laid on chimneys.

REAL ESTATE.

$400 Buys
65-Acre Farm Near Lake.
Chance of a lifetime to get beautifully located money-making Summer home near big lake, on good road, close to neighbors and schools, 4 miles to large village; 30 acres fields, remainder brook-watered pasture and wood; small cottage; good water supply; excellent hunting, fishing; if taken now only $400; full details location, &c., Page 84, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38"; write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 190A, 47 West 34th St., New York.

SEE THIS HOUSE.
6 rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach. Sell cheap, $100 cash, balance $15 per month. [illegible]

TENEMENT LAW SUIT AFFECTS WEALTHY

Court of Appeals Is to Decide Test Case Regarding Disorderly Houses.

LESSEE FIGHTS HEAVY FINE

List of 800 Men and Women Who May Be Penalized Includes Prominent Persons.

Sensational developments may follow the decision of the Court of Appeals, expected early this week, in the matter of the Tenement House Commission against Lucy A. McDevitt. The proceeding was begun in September, 1913, to test the amendment to the tenement house law, known as Section 100, fixing penalties for the maintenance of any nuisance by the owner or lessee of any property which includes the keeping of any part of the property for disorderly purposes.

The defendant was accused of permitting two apartments in the tenement house at 326 West Forty-third Street to be used in violation of the law. The case came first before a Magistrate and resulted in a victory for the defendant, who also won in an appeal to the Appellate Term and in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In the latter court the opinion was written by Presiding Justice Ingraham. A dissenting opinion was written by Justice McLaughlin and concurred in by Justice Dowling.

Pending a decision by the Court of Appeals Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien proceeded with the work of rounding up other persons who had been guilty of violating the law. At present he has a list of 800 men and women, 100 of whom are liable to the maximum penalty of a fine of $1,000, and the others to the minimum penalty of $50. Mr. O'Brien declined yesterday to show this list, although he admitted that it contained the names of prominent citizens. The owners of the property used in violation of the law are liable as well as the lessees. This will bring the names of many wealthy and prominent persons into view.

The defendant testified that she had no knowledge that her property was being used for any disorderly purpose, and that when she did learn of it she ejected the persons complained against. The Corporation Counsel produced evidence showing that Mamie Brown and Rose Howard had been convicted before they were ejected from the premises. The brief of the Corporation Counsel prepared for submission to the court contains part of a report made by the Tenement House Commission prepared after an exhaustive investigation. One section of the report reads:

"The steady growth of vice in the tenement houses has come under the personal observation of members of the commission. Its special investigations, reinforced by the unanimous testimony of many witnesses, including the tenement-house dwellers, labor representatives, and philanthropic workers, lead it to most earnestly protest against the conditions.

After saying that the evil had been steadily growing, the report reads:

"Evidence has been submitted that the protests of the dwellers in the tenement houses immediately affected, as well as those of their neighborhood, have been alike unheeded, and, in spite of the best efforts of careful parents, the very house in which a family has dwelt, selected because it was thought to be free of this curse, has furnished the temptation against which parental care and anxiety have been in vain. The dangers of the situation to those of tender age in the tenement houses is alarming."

The brief says that "as civilization advances and conditions in life change courts are influenced in holding as constitutional laws which theretofore on this subject would have been held unconstitutional." Further it says:

"The renting of apartments indiscriminately, as is shown in this case, cannot be said to be an exercise of that care and attention to one's property which an owner is required to give. It is his duty to investigate the character of prospective tenants and to what uses the premises are to be put. This duty he not only owes to himself, but also to the other families occupying apartments and to the public."

An attaché of the Corporation Counsel's office said:

"While the amendment to the law may appear to be harsh because it makes the owner of property used for disorderly purposes responsible for the character of his tenants, it is the only method devised for keeping disreputable persons from mixing with the reputable. If we win in the Court of Appeals we will proceed at once to collect the penalties fixed by law against the 800 persons we have on our list. We don't pretend to say that this list covers all of the places in Manhattan. The number may be twice as large. But the cases we have are fortified by sufficient proof to enable us to collect the penalties without any further litigation."

A case pending in the Supreme Court for the collection of the maximum penalty has been postponed until after the Court of Appeals disposes of the McDevitt case. If the commission wins, the law will be strictly enforced.

LONG VIEW CHANGES.

A. J. Drexel, Jr., President of New Jersey Suburban Development Co.

Several important changes have recently been made in the management of the suburban development at Long View, a tract of 300 acres on the Passaic River, running back to High Ridge, near Summit, N. J. The property overlooks fifty square miles of beautiful country. The general altitude is 500 feet. There is over a mile of river frontage, a fifty-thousand-dollar clubhouse, golf course, tennis courts, macadam streets, electricity, and other improvements.

Plans for the proposed bridge over the Passaic River are now in the hands of the borough authorities. The bridge will bring Long View within 300 feet of the Berkeley Heights station of the Lackawanna Railroad.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors A. J. Drexel, Jr., was elected President and A. Walpole Craigie re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. New members to the board were William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Chester G. Burden, Joseph W. Burden, Philip Carpenter, A. J. Drexel, Jr., Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Charles Lanier, Jr., and Charles A. Wulff. John A. Thompson was appointed managing director of the company.

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Thomas J. O'Reilly
Broadway & 109th St.
GUARANTEES
OWNERS INCREASE
in their
NET INCOME
under new method of
PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
Write or call, Riverside—6700.

SMALL APARTMENT HOUSE WANTED.
Have responsible client with a well-established furnished apartment business who wishes to lease small apartment house suitable for furnishing in respectable neighborhood. Address G 917 Times Down-

MINETTA OF DUTCH ORIGIN.

Nothing Indian About Name of Quaint Greenwich Village Lane.

In a recent issue of Guido Bruno's little paper, "Greenwich Village," which is expressive of the artistic and more or less traditional elements of interest in that quaint section of New York, are a few paragraphs on the historical origin of some of the old streets. The explanation of the odd name of Minetta is worth quoting:

"Minetta has been a pleasing sound; so had the brooklet thus named which flowed by the Zantberg hills to the Hudson. It came from the springy marshes round the present Washington Square and emptied itself in the river near what is now Charlton Street. The Dutch root 'min' (compare with minute, diminish, &c.) implies littleness. By the addition of the favorite pet suffix 'tje' the name 'Mintje' was coined, just as we would say 'the little one,' and was applied to this rivulet to distinguish it from the 'Groote Kill,' or large creek, a mile further. Mintje or Minitie was corrupted by the English to Minetta, Mineto, Manetta; &c., and then somebody suggested that it must have been an Indian word."

Sales and Leases at Park Hill.

J. L. Hoff has purchased a plot at Park Hill, near Yonkers, on which he contemplates erecting a dwelling, and Professor Jesse M. Gray of Columbia University has bought a plot adjoining his residence.

Miss Nina Parmly has rented for three years Irvin S. Cobb's house on Edgecliff Terrace, and George Mueller has rented Miss Bessie Rust's home on Hillcrest Avenue.

FAVORS LONG-TERM LOANS.

Benefits of Such Mortgages Explained by A. B. Ashforth.

Discussing the subject of long-term mortgages, Albert B. Ashforth said yesterday: "When will lenders appreciate the benefits of the long term, amortized loan. The better class of borrowers would welcome the practice. It is the lender who has to be converted. Foreclosures are the result of a borrower being unable to reborrow, either because of a stringent money market or a depreciation in the value of the mortgaged property.

"Tight money does not last forever, so that with patience a lender may eliminate that trouble, but a dropping in values requires more than patience for a cure. An owner who is making semi-annual payments on account of the principal of his mortgage is without question a better person to lend to than one whose only hope of paying is to reborrow. He is steadily improving his own position and consequently that of the lender.

"Some lenders say they take no mortgages which are not safe and do not want to be bothered with payments. To be as safe as that they must be prophets, but this suggestion is made to those not so gifted."

Increased Cost of Lumber.

According to the New York State College of Forestry lumber has increased in price 30 per cent. every decade for the last fifty years, and forest products generally are bringing much higher prices that more and more attention is being paid to the closer utilization of forest products.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Real Estate Management
Washington Heights Specialists
OFFICES:
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APPRAISALS

Awakening of Times Sq.—Columbus Circle Section
There are opportunities for favorable investment, caused by the necessity of the seller and timidity of the buyer, in the Manhattan Real Estate Market.
Hard times and relocation of transit facilities caused a displacement of values—some sections have been adversely affected, others benefited.
This readjustment took place in the years 1907 to 1914. Weak holders have been eliminated, values have struck rock bottom and are rising. The radial traffic and trade centre of Manhattan is the district extending from 34th to 50th St.
The massing of permanently anchored institutions, such as the New York and Pennsylvania R. R. Stations, Steinway Tunnel, Queensboro Bridge, and Central Subway Stations, assures increasing value to property in their vicinity. For further information on this section apply to
NATHAN L. OTTINGER
Specialist West 57th St. and Columbus Circle Section.
Appraiser and Negotiator of Manhattan Real Estate.
900 Seventh Ave., s. w. corner 57th St. Phone 1921 Circle.
Send for my article, "New York City Land Values Adjustment."

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REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

BIG BARGAIN
RIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY.
A $6,000 Home, $3,800
VERY EASY TERMS.
Cannot be duplicated at less than $6,000.

Artistic All-Year Home
With Plot 50 by 100 Feet.
High ground, in select neighborhood; most alluring; real country in the city; cool in summer; swept by ocean breezes.
45 MINS. TO BOWLING GREEN, N.Y. UNSURPASSED COMMUTATION.
House has living room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen on first floor.
Four large bedchambers and tiled bath on second floor.
Large Verandas, Electric Light, Steam Heat, Hardwood Floors, Beamed Ceilings, Beautifully Decorated Throughout; Every Convenience.
Near fine beaches, ideal boating, bathing and fishing; country club; markets, schools, churches conveniently near.
Write or 'phone me for particulars and photographs. Tel., 5362—Hanover.
ROBERT C. TURNBULL,
52 William St., N. Y.

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WILL BUY and IMPROVE
for strong concerns on long net leases
FACTORY SITES
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QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA
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REAL ESTATE
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20% investment; company wants to liquidate; 3-story, basement, on avenue; fully rented; $5,000 cash over mortgage $17,000; renewed four years.
DUROSS 55 WEST 44TH ST.
20% NET INCOME
$10,000 cash, subject to title company first mortgage of $50,000, 5% for five years; apartment and stores, less than renewed valuation; principals only.
Frank R. Wilson Co., 140 W. 23d St., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL RISE OF QUEENS BOROUGH

Land Purchased and Factories Built Adjacent to the Bridge Plaza.

PLAN MANY IMPROVEMENTS

New Subway Lines and Barge Canal Terminals Give Promise of a Boom in Realty.

The remarkable growth of the Borough of Queens during the last few years has been the result of the efforts of the business men of the borough to secure important improvements to make Queens an integral part of New York City.

One of the most efficient organizations in the city today is the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, which comprises in its membership a majority of the big realty, financial, and industrial interests of that borough. Through the work of this organization more important improvements have been secured for Queens Borough during the last four years than perhaps for any other section of the city.

With the opening of the Queensboro Bridge in 1909, the operation of Long Island electric train service through the East River tunnels to the Pennsylvania Station in 1910, and the connection of the Subway at the Atlantic Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn in 1908, Queens Borough began to take an important part in the affairs of the city, for the East River no longer acted as a barrier to its growth, and in point of time a great portion of it has now become as easy to reach as most of Brooklyn and the Bronx.

RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSIONS.

Queens, however, has lacked adequate rapid transit facilities at a 5-cent fare, similar to those enjoyed by other parts of the city, and, through the Queens Chamber of Commerce, began a campaign four years ago to make its needs recognized by the city officials. The reward of its efforts can be demonstrated best by a glance at the rapid transit map shown in this section. Elevated extensions are under construction in every section of the borough, comprising almost fifty miles of single track, some of which is two, and other three tracks.

Two elevated extensions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, from Brooklyn to Jamaica and Richmond Hill and the extension to Ridgewood, will give a 5-cent fare from the southern and central portions of the borough to all parts of Brooklyn, and as far north in Manhattan as Fifty-ninth Street.

The operation of the Steinway Tunnel from Forty-second Street to Long Island City, the extension of the Second Avenue elevated line across the Queensboro Bridge, and the operation of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit through the new tunnels to be constructed under the East River at Sixtieth Street, will give unequaled service to the important transfer station on the Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City, and from there over the extensions northward to Astoria, and eastward to Woodside, Elmhurst, and Corona. Later the Corona extension will be extended to Flushing, and if a contract is made with the city by the Long Island Railroad for the lease of its tracks, a 5-cent fare will be given to College Point, Whitestone, Bayside, and Douglaston, as well as Flushing.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the influence of these improvements on Queens Borough. Right across the East River, only a mile or two from the heart of the business section of Manhattan, Queens has been without adequate transit facilities. The progress of the borough despite the lack of cheap transit has been remarkable; but what it will be in the next ten years, with transit facilities equal, and in many cases superior, to every other section of New York City, will surprise even the most confident.

Today Queens is on the threshold of the most wonderful development that has ever occurred in any part of New York City, or for that matter in any city of the world. These rapid transit extensions will serve as an outlet for the expansion of the congested population of Manhattan into the thousands of acres of undeveloped land in all parts of the borough, and will make cheaper homes, with plenty of light and air, more accessible for the workers of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENTS.—BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.

While the adoption of the dual subway system solved for many years to come the rapid transit problem of New York, the most important problem before the city today is the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the development of its entire waterfront of 738 miles. The national and State officials are co-operating in the preparation of plans for this development.

The present facilities for handling commerce of the Port of New York are limited. The 290 miles of waterfront of Queens Borough, however, offer a solution for the future development of New York City. The many miles of valuable water frontage in Queens still remaining undeveloped along Newtown Creek, East River, Flushing Bay, Flushing Creek, and Jamaica Bay have every advantage for immediate development.

The Borough of Queens has 196.8 miles of natural waterfront and 37.6 miles of improvements, or developed waterfront, as measured around piers and along the heads of slips, or a total of 217.1 miles of waterfront, measured around the natural shore line and piers. This represents 34 per cent. of the natural waterfront, 14.3 per cent. of the developed frontage, and 29.2 per cent. of the entire water frontage, as measured around piers and shore line, of the City of New York.

Appropriations for the improvement of Newtown Creek and Flushing Bay and Flushing Creek have been secured by the Chamber from the national Government, and many important improvements are being urged. The importance of Newtown Creek as a commercial waterway is indicated by the increase in its tonnage from 2,675,000 tons, valued at $90,535,000, in 1903, to 5,141,000 tons, valued at $226,962,000, in 1913.

Barge Canal Terminals.

The most important waterway improvement secured by the Chamber for the Borough of Queens during 1914 was the location of three Barge Canal terminals for the State of New York, which has acquired title to property at the following locations, which comprise a total waterfrontage of over a quarter of a mile and include approximately ten acres of land:

"1. EAST RIVER, NORTH OF QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.—A strip 681 feet in length on the East River, near the foot of Rogers Avenue, and extending 150 feet inshore from the established bulkhead and pierhead lines, or approximately 104,700 square feet. This location for a Barge Canal terminal is well adapted to the present and future industrial and commercial needs of Long Island City.

It has direct and easy access to the marginal waterfront street, namely, Vernon Avenue; is only about 2,000 feet from the entrance of Queensboro Bridge itself, and geographically is admirably situated for any development along the waterfront. It is, moreover, centrally situated for the vast number of factories now located in Long Island City.

"2. HALLET'S COVE, ASTORIA.—The property acquired at this point on Hallet's Cove, a small indentation of the East River, extends 400 feet northerly from the foot of Broadway to a point between Camelia Street and Jamaica Avenue, comprises approximately 180,270 square feet in area, and extends from the Boulevard outshore to the bulkhead and pierhead line. The bulkhead and pierhead lines are coincident at this place, and it is possible for the State to excavate a basin in this large area, whereby an extensive terminal can be laid out. The location is well adapted geographically for a terminal, as it has direct connection with several main arteries of travel connecting Long Island City, Astoria, and Flushing.

"3. HEAD OF FLUSHING BAY.—The site selected has an approximate frontage of 400 feet on Flushing Bay, just west of the mouth of Flushing Creek and north of Jackson Avenue, and is about 400 feet in depth. It is admirably located and will serve not only the growing communities of Flushing, College Point, and Corona, but many other inland sections, such as Forest Hills, Richmond Hill, Bayside, Whitestone, &c. Notwithstanding the fact that navigation in Flushing Creek extends considerably further inland, the terminal as located will not be subject to the inconveniences of drawbridge navigation."

BUILDING A HOME.

What a Modern Hollow-Tile Ten-room Structure Costs.

By FRANK CROWELL.

In the seeking of suburban locations for homes the most essential things to keep in one's mind are distance from business centres, recreation, closeness to station, sociability, shopping centre, and the durability of the structure, either purchased ready built or erected from plans to suit one's conditions.

Suburban homes of right design and construction and in right environment provide ideal living.

Along the north shore of Long Island, within a half-hour's commuting distance of the heart of Manhattan, there are many choice locations where one can purchase a plot of 100 by 100 feet or more in a desirable restricted neighborhood and build a house in keeping with the ideals one has in his mind, we will say at a total cost for house and ground of $15,000. Many styles of house can be bought for this amount and the question is, How large can it be and what construction should be used?

The answer is a house of distinctive architecture and individuality, in keeping with the surroundings and with neighboring houses, ten rooms and three baths, of hollow tile and stucco, which construction is the building material of today. Hollow tile is the scientific adaptation of concrete to house building, and the great advances that have been made in hollow tile construction are perhaps not generally known. Wood is expensive—its scarcity makes its cost almost prohibitive. Brick may be used to advantage for a house where the architect is given a free hand, but the material which is commanding serious attention today, giving a substantial and permanently satisfactory structure for a building cost which leaves money enough for many interior refinements, is hollow tile. With reasonable forethought by the architect and care by the artisan, the result will be a comfortable and economical home.

It is demonstrated that a permanent, semi-fireproof house can be constructed of hollow tile, with stucco finish, just as cheaply as the ordinary frame house, and a structure is produced that is at once economical, strong, damp-proof, and architecturally most attractive. The former crude attempts in houses are entirely superceded. The artistic side of concrete has been studied, and the most pleasing lines of architecture and many textures and colors are now produced.

In building a home one seeks to realize a cherished ideal, made up perhaps of the impression of other houses that one has seen during the "wander years" of life. Husband and wife plan their home to be. "When we build our house," they say, "let us have" this, that or the other. "The abode of affection, peace, and rest" grows in fancy long before it takes material shape. Tastes differ, the architecture finally chosen will be influenced by environment, lay of land, &c., but on the essentials of the home, all will agree.

The house must be comfortable, warm in Winter, cool in Summer, durable so that it will not settle nor require excessive repairs for many years; and it must have individuality, the expression of its owners' taste, it must have the largest possible number of modern improvements that save steps and make life easy.

Hollow tile construction gives these desiderata. It enables one to build a good, modern, ten-room house for $15,000. The house will have two stories and finished attic, a full-sized cellar, the walls built of hollow tile, and especially to realize the full strength of the material and at the same time provide the continuous dead air space which makes the hollow tile house more economical to heat than any known construction, and the roof and floors will be of concrete beams, or alternate tile and concrete beams, and concrete slabs.

The basement, with laundry, space for heater, coal bins, ample storage cellar, will be a full concreted excavation, with 12-inch walls and solid floor, and with plenty of windows for light. The side walls of the house will be stucco outside and plastered inside. The floor beams and slabs will be made with open wood nailing strips on which to lay the wood floors. The whole roof will be of Spanish or flat tiles on top of the rough hollow tile work.

This forms the solid, absolutely fireproof frame of the house, so infinitely superior to wood construction. Its cost has left a comfortable amount to apply to reasonable refinements of interior construction and all desirable "modern improvements."

Insurance statistics show that very many fires originate in the basement and travel up between studding and walls, but by the hollow tile construction this hazard is absolutely eliminated at a cost that is negligible when compared to the fire menace and the constant deterioration of wooden construction.

Into the substantial fireproof structural shell which the hollow tile has given us we may put interior work which will fitly carry out the general architemtural scheme of the house. On the ground floor will be the hall, the living room and the dining room, all thrown together in effect, bungalow fashion, by post and panel work, executed in chestnut, with natural finish. The result is an air of roominess and easy access; the kitchen on this floor being isolated by the main or bearing partition of the house.

On the second floor the arrangement comprises three bedrooms, a den, or reading room, and bathroom, with a sleeping porch, and the finish is white wood.

On the third floor are two maids' rooms and bath, with an ample lumber room.

The special conveniences that can be put into this home within the original estimate of $15,000 may comprise: Proper hot water or steam heating equipment of approved modern construction to give adequate, evenly diffused warmth in the home, hot and cold water piping, connected to kitchen range; laundry heating equipment, proper gas piping and electric wiring, including outlets for portable lamps and electric heating and cooking appliances, and even piping for a vacuum cleaning system. The architect skilled in hollow tile work can simplify the work of the building contractors and save much labor by taking the rough piping and wiring layouts into account in making his plans.

New Homes at Shore Acres.

At Shore Acres, which is being developed by Clifford B. Harmon & Co., and at Mamaroneck on the Sound, several attractive houses are nearing completion for Summer occupancy, and plans are being prepared for several others.

A Dutch Colonial house is being erected on Parkway Drive for Thomas Robb. John H. Safford is also erecting a house, and plans are completed for the home of Gilbert H. Gilbert. N. M. Woods is planning a house for a half-acre plot.

The clubhouse at the extreme end of the property, overlooking the harbor and Long Island Sound, will be opened on May 1. A private bathing beach adjoins the club. Shore Acres was formerly the estate of Robert P. Bonner.

WASHINGTON SQUARE HOTEL

Artistic Addition to Hotel Holley Replacing Six Old Houses on West Side of the Square.

SHIFTING OF VALUES.

Remarkable Figures Shown by Tax Department Reports.

The Tax Department reports a remarkable shifting of values in many sections of Manhattan. In that section which includes all of that district south of Grand and Watts Streets there was a decrease in assessed land value of $6,576,000 and an increase in the assessed value of buildings, on account of new buildings erected, aggregating $4,526,000.

There was a net decrease of more than $2,000,000. In the section which lies between Grand and Fourteenth Streets there was a decrease, being in round figures $4,000,000 for land and $5,250,000 for buildings, the net decrease for the section being $9,275,000. Of this decrease much more than half was in that section lying between Bleecker and Fourteenth Streets and Third Avenue to Sixth Avenue; the decrease in this section was $5,442,000.

In the section between Fourteenth and Fortieth Streets the net decrease was nearly $10,000,000, though in a small part of this section between Second and Fourth Avenues there was an increase amounting in the aggregate to $4,000,000. The decrease from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Seventh Avenues, amounted to $9,500,000.

The section between Fortieth Street and Ninety-sixth Street west of Sixth Avenue and Central Park showed a net increase of slightly over $15,000,000.

The largest part of the increase came in the general section known as Times Square. The section lying east of Sixth Avenue, between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets, showed a net increase of $23,004,000, divided almost equally between land and improvements.

BIG INDUSTRIAL TRACT.

Seventeen Blocks for Development Adjoining Queensboro Bridge.

A large tract of land, consisting of about seventeen blocks, lying on the north and south sides of the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City, has recently been placed on the market for long term leasing by the Ravenswood Holding Company. The object of the owners is to lease plots on favorable terms for industrial development. Twenty-one-year leases will be given with renewal privileges.

The property is located at the intersection of the Queensboro Bridge, the East River, the Interborough, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit routes, and a part adjoining the Barge Canal terminal.

With the opening of the Steinway tunnel, Long City City can be reached in five minutes from the Grand Central Station. The new marginal railroad will adjoin Vernon Avenue, connecting the entire water front of Long Island City and Brooklyn, thus affording transportation of freight to the trunk lines and all steamers or sailing vessels.

It was at first intended to make only land leases, but inquiries have been made by so many prospective clients that it has been decided to make the erection of buildings a part of the plan.

Among the big industrial concerns in the neighborhood are the American Ever Ready Works, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Ford Motor Company, Brewster & Co., Simplex Auto Company, New York Consolidated Card Company, Pierce-Arrow Auto Company, Aeolian Company, Packard Motor Car Company, Empire City Button Works, and the American Bar Lock Company.

ACTIVE BUILDING ON THE HEIGHTS

Progress of This Section of the City Remarkable During Past Year.

APARTMENTS WELL RENTED

The Seventy-five Foot Front Walk-Up Apartment the Successful Operation.

By T. WARD WASSON.

The stability of Washington Heights realty during the recent depressing conditions has been a source of great satisfaction to the owners of property in this section of the city. Records show that there have been more sales and the market has held firmer in this section than in any other of a like size in the greater city. In fact, conditions on the hill have acted as a safety valve, often helping an otherwise stagnant market.

Some months ago it was predicted that a curb on building activity was an absolute necessity. The unfavorable monetary conditions have probably caused some worry, but on the other hand have worked wonders, and the result is that our supply of first-class desirable apartments is hardly equal to the demand.

Generally speaking the heights is from 97 to 98 per cent. rented, and the vacancies which now exist in a good many cases are due to that type of a speculative builder who never puts up a good house and whose main idea is to put as many rooms as possible on a floor, devoting little, if any, attention to layout or finish.

Investors have it within their power to eliminate this type, and while natural conditions during the past five years have tended toward that end, still there are investors who will pay a low price, which is in reality a high price, for a cheaply constructed building, attractive both as to appearance and rental for the first year only.

Usually the builder makes his initial mistake by not first submitting his plans to a reputable agent, who is conversant with the demands of tenants and the cost of the up-keep and service of a house. Builders who take advantage of the knowledge of their agents invariably have been most successful, and in every case that has come to my attention, the houses have been filled before completion. Small rooms and poor lay-outs will not stand up under subsequent competition, and one or two rooms less on a floor is often the reason for a waiting list and a successful operation.

The seventy-five-foot front walk-up is assuredly the most desirable type of non-elevator house. Its cost of up-keep and service is less in proportion to its size, and its appearance is more attractive to the tenant. A number of this type have recently been erected and in every instance have been successful. The desirability of this section of the city from a residential point of view calls for the fire-proof construction of most elevator houses, especially if it is possible to erect a building with large rooms and improvements superior to the six-story type, and to rent the apartments at from $12 to $15 per room.

It is ridiculous, however, to think of obtaining more as such a house would then come into competition with those further downtown. The six-story elevator will always bring from $8 to $12 per room, but its days are numbered here, as in most other desirable parts of the city.

On Washington Heights building activity now centres at three points—Fort Washington Avenue and 161st Street, 180th Street, both at Haven and Audubon Avenues, and in the vicinity of the 191st Street Station at St. Nicholas Avenue.

In all, about twenty-seven buildings are being erected, mostly of the non-elevator type, and when completed the supply of apartments will still be far below the ordinary demand of Fall tenants. More operations would have been started if it were not for the fact that there is an absolute scarcity of desirable plots which can be bought for a price attractive to the conservative builder.

At a recent dinner of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association over 500 members and guests listened to Mayor Mitchel give ridiculous reasons for his intended veto of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill and criticise the Legislature for petty politics.

It seems that the prime cause for his veto of the above mentioned bill was due to the fact that he did not frame same, nor was he properly consulted, according to his own idea, before the bill was sent to Albany. Surely he is not holding up the motor bus franchises, affecting transit on Washington Heights, for the same reason.

So far the present administration has done nothing of note for this section. Our parks are neglected. We must beg to have our ashes collected and streets cleaned, due in no way to the insufficient number of men or wagons allotted us. We are badly in need of greater pumping facilities for water and now, instead of offering us relief, which will cost the city nothing, the franchise is being held up by the Mayor's Committee. It is regrettable that his Honor could not have seen over 200 people waiting for buses last Sunday at St. Nicholas Avenue and 155th Street, for most likely he might have partially relieved the need which would not have thrown political constituents out of office.

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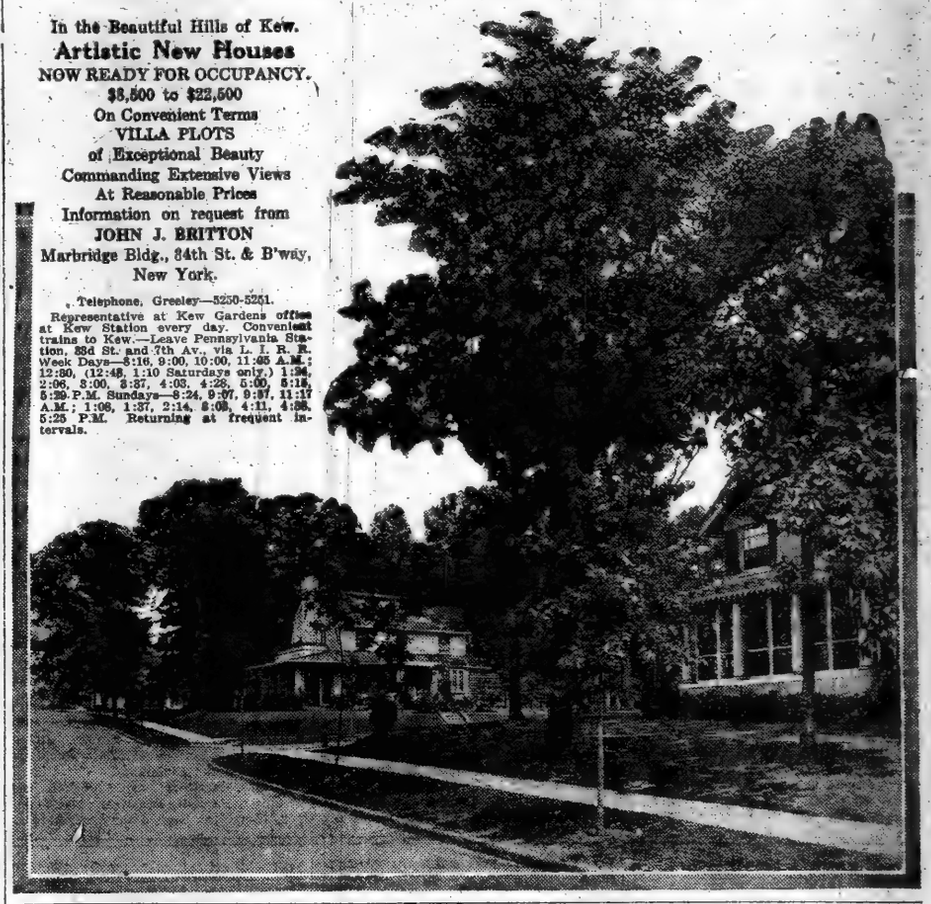

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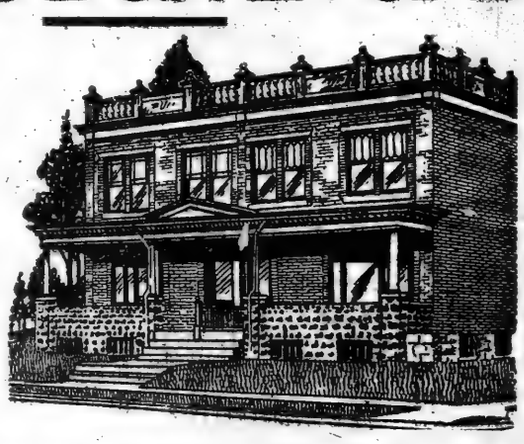

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VARIED ATTRACTIONS OF LONG ISLAND MAKE STRONG APPEAL TO SEEKERS FOR PLEASANT HOMES, REST, AND RECREATION

Improved transit facilities, affording quicker and more convenient means of travel to scores of popular suburban communities from the business centres of Manhattan, have been one of the noteworthy features of Long Island during the last few years. With the completion of the East River tubes, connecting the great Pennsylvania Station at Thirty-third Street with the Long Island Railroad system, followed soon after by the opening of the new Jamaica Terminal Station, with important track changes, a great impetus was given to the upbuilding of many old and new residential communities.

This condition has been very apparent all through the Jamaica section. At Jamaica several new tracts have been opened for development, among them being that of the Everett Realty and Construction Company, where several blocks of homes which have acquired a wide reputation for their artistic treatment have been erected from plans by Architect Electus D. Litchfield within two or three blocks of the new station. They are constructed of brick, with slate roofs and concrete cellar floors, provided with gas and electric lights, independent hot-water gas heater, and wall safes, while every bedroom has its own clothes closet and the living rooms have open fireplaces.

The population of the Jamaica section is nearly 50,000, and, besides the grammar and high schools, it has a State normal school, churches of all denominations, and good stores, banks, libraries, and clubs.

Just this side of Jamaica two of the newer developments which have attained considerable success are those at Kew Gardens and Forest Hills Gardens. The development of Kew Gardens east of the railroad station has been very rapid. About a year and half ago the work of opening up the streets was begun. Now there are forty-eight new houses, and plans completed for at least a dozen more.

Kew Gardens takes its name from the similar relation of Richmond Hill and the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew in England. About fifty years ago Edward Richmond, a landscape artist of note, and Albon P. Man, a New York lawyer, purchased the tract of land which is now known as Richmond Hill and includes Kew Gardens. After the death of Mr. Richmond, Mr. Man continued the development work until his death in 1891, and in order to carry on this work the Kew Gardens Corporation was formed, with the sons of Albon P. Man as officers and Directors.

Forest Hills Gardens, developed by the Russell Sage Foundation, with its fine hotel, new station, and the old English architectural effect in its detached and group system of houses, may justly be called unique as well as interesting.

Over $4,000,000 has been invested in the purchase and improvement of the property; and over $3,000,000 has been invested by the public to date. Over 200 houses have been built, of which seventy-seven were completed this year, ranging in price from $7,900 to $75,000, at an average cost of $15,000.

Owing to the proximity of Forest Park it was not thought necessary to have any large park on the property, but there is a public green at the point where the two main avenues divide within view of the station and central to that part of the property furthest from Forest Park. This forms the residential focus of the community just as the neighboring station square is the business focus. The station square, the railroad station and its approaches are developed as a single composition.

In addition to the green, two spaces in other parts of the tract, one containing about an acre and a half, the other less than an acre, have been set apart to form small parks for the use of the residents.

The electrification of the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad has been a great boon to that community, and additional benefits are in store in the plan whereby the B. R. T. elevated tracks from the Queensboro Plaza to Corona will be connected with the main Long Island tracks, giving quick transit service to Little Neck via Whitestone and Flushing.

In this territory, especially in the Flushing, Bayside, and Great Neck centres, there has been a very substantial growth. At Kensington, one of the prominent Great Neck developments, every house has been sold and contracts have just been awarded for an exceptionally fine home, which with the land will represent a value of about $45,000. The house will be of low rambling Colonial type of construction on a plot fronting 160 feet with a depth of 115 feet. It will contain seventeen rooms and five baths.

One of the latest improvements at Kensington is the home of R. M. Ellis, constructed of tapestry brick with white trimmings, having sixteen rooms and four baths and costing about $30,000.

Another attractive development is Marathon Park at Little Neck, owned by the Long Island Sound Realty Company. The rolling character of the country and its location, overlooking Little Neck Bay and Long Island Sound, with an electric railroad on one side and a trolley line on the other, make it a pleasant residential site. Tennis courts have been provided for the residents, and several new houses are under construction.

Beyond Great Neck, all along the north shore beyond Huntington, there are many evidences of renewed activity. An unusually large number of fine estates have been leased in the Piping Rock locality, and several purchases of expensive estates have been made. Nearly a dozen new houses are nearing completion or about to be started in the Plandome and Manhasset communities. At Huntington the organization of the new country club on the old hotel property connected with the Casino overlooking the bay has enlisted the interest of nearly all the Huntington residents, and the entire eighteen-hole course will be ready for use by the end of May. It will be known as the Huntington Golf and Marine Club.

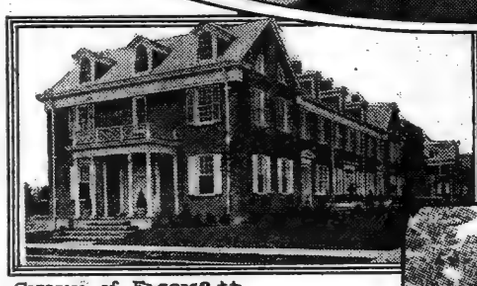
Further inland, in the Lake Ronkonkoma region, is the growing development known as Brentwood. Among the latest improvements is a central pressure water system just installed by the Brentwood Realty Company which supplies the entire park district. Several new houses of the bungalow type are being completed.

One of the noteworthy developments on the south shore is Brightwaters, near Bay Shore, which has had a very substantial growth in the past three years. The property includes a strip of wooded land about a third of a mile wide extending about six miles inland and northerly from the shores of the Great South Bay, with two separate branches of the Long Island Railroad, each intersecting the northerly and southerly portions, with good service from New York.

As a cool Summer resort Fire Island, just off Bay Shore, maintains its old-time popularity. One of the successful developments there is Saltaire, containing several hundred acres on Fire Island beach. It has excellent ferry service from the railroad connections at Bay Shore. A dock into the Great South Bay and boardwalks have been built, and among its other benefits are an artesian well, a gas plant, and stores. The cottage community now numbers 126 buildings.

Cedarhurst, in the Rockaways, has shown a growth along high-class suburban lines that has brought many new residents to the town. The houses in Cedarhurst Park are all of attractive design and stucco construction. Cedarhurst Park is about thirty-two minutes from the Pennsylvania Station and has excellent train service.

Ambrose Clark's new Residence at Westbury
ROGERS & COLEMAN ARCHITECTS



Group of Everett Colonial Houses at Jamaica

Colonial House Being Built at Kensington by Rickert Finlay
PATERSON & DULA ARCHITECTS

Small Estate at Brightwaters Bay Shore, L.I.

New Flushing High School, to be Opened in September 1915

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Tennis Golf Boating Fishing Salt and Fresh Water Bathing at

Kensington, Great Neck

on Manhasset Bay

WHY BUY A HOME in the country, miles from the very things you enjoy most in the summer, when you can have them all, right at your door, without costing you a dollar.

BY MOTOR, Kensington is reached in 35 minutes from the Queensboro Bridge over the finest automobile roads in the United States.

26 Minutes by Express Trains from Pennsylvania Station.

BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS: 9:10, 10:15, 11:17 A. M. and 12:22, 1:22, 2:37, 3:39 and 4:39 P. M.

BEST SUNDAY TRAINS: 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M. and 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.

Extra Saturday Trains—1:05 and 1:41 P. M.

CALL AT OUR CITY OFFICE and a representative will accompany you to the property, or go direct to our Information Office, opposite Great Neck station, where automobiles will meet you.

OUR BOOKLET of colored photographs and our plan for building and financing your home will be sent upon request, together with the best road map of Long Island ever printed.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Telephone 5600 Greeley — 1 West 34th Street

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MODEL HOME—SPECIAL PRICE $6,750

NINE ROOMS AND BATH—STEAM HEAT

This is a broad, roomy semi-bungalow, with big veranda. First floor consists of light, roomy living room with open fireplace, music room, dining room with "built-in" china closets, two sleeping rooms, each having generous closets; modern bathroom, pantry and kitchen. The latter is provided with range, porcelain sink, laundry tubs, hot and cold water, dresser and ample closets. Cellar under entire house. On the second floor are three large, cheerful sleeping rooms, with ample closets; also storeroom. Handsomely decorated throughout. Floors are double sound-proofed and polished. Tastefully decorated. Equipped with gas, electric light fixtures, shades, screens, etc. The lakes, casino, beach and other attractions of "Brightwaters" are within a few minutes walk. Landscaped plot 100x150.

Readers of this paper are invited to visit beautiful "BRIGHTWATERS," Long Island, as our guests. Write or 'phone Murray Hill 3204 for reservations.

Booklet No. 3 Mailed Free Upon Request.

SALT WATER BATHING, BOATING, FISHING.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.
"Developers of Choice Properties and Builders of Houses of Merit."
New York Offices: 1 West 34th St.

A GREAT SAVING

To be Made in Subway by Using Long Island Tracks.

The passing by the Legislature, of the Enabling act permitting the Public Service Commission to contract with the Long Island Railroad for the operation of the trains of the dual subway system over the tracks of the railroad from Corona to the city line at Little Neck, and to College Point and Whitestone, practically assures a five-cent fare to all parts of the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens.

The stimulating effect of this proposed reduction in fare from an average of 39 cents a day to 10 cents a day has been very marked, and has already resulted in many sales in the district to be benefited. The reason for this can be readily understood when the saving is figured out in dollars and cents, as shown by a very interesting statement relative to the matter issued by one of the leading realty companies.

In this statement it is shown that the present average commutation from stations in that section is $8 a month and that after the commuter reaches the Pennsylvania Station he now has to pay an additional surface carfare of 10 cents a day, or $2.60 a month, making a total of $10.60 a month, or $127.20 a year, as compared to $2.60 a month, or 31.20 a year, which amount will cover his entire transportation when the dual subway trains are in operation to Flushing, Whitestone, and Little Neck.

There is, therefore, a clear saving of $96 per annum, figuring on only one person from each family going regularly to business. As a matter of fact, however, it is found that an average of approximately two persons from each family regularly commute over the Long Island Railroad, so that on that basis there would be a saving of $192 per annum for each family.

It is, however, not only the saving in commutation that will be made, but also a large saving in single trip fares which, at present, average 62 cents a day. Assuming that two members of the family go shopping once a week and to the theatre once a month, there would be, with a five cent fare, a still further saving of $6.20 a month, or $74.40 per annum, making the total saving to each family approximately $266.40 per annum.

It is estimated that the average rental paid in the Third Ward is approximately $40 a month, or $480 a year, from which it will be seen that the saving to each family by the operation of the dual subway trains at a five cent fare, as compared to the present fares on the Long Island Railroad, will be approximately one-half as much as the average rental now paid in that section.

One of the largest property owners in Flushing, in speaking of the matter, made the following statement:

"This whole section has for years been handicapped by high fares, which prevent it from having its natural growth, and just as soon as this handicap is removed the entire Third Ward will grow the same as the Bronx has grown since the subway began operation eight years ago.

"The Third Ward is five-sixths as large as the Bronx, and it is located in the same relative position with respect to the heart of Manhattan, and there is no reason why, when it has equal rapid transit facilities, that the growth of the Bronx should not be repeated here, and no reason why the same level of real estate values should not eventually be reached here. Every family living in this section has had to pay a penalty in excess of railroad fares, amounting to about $22 a month, and just as soon as the Third Ward is put on the same basis as other parts of Greater New York it is sure to enter upon a period of growth and prosperity such as has never been equaled before in Greater New York."

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore of Long Island

New Colonial house, 32 minutes from Penna. Station; 7 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch; gas, electricity; all improvements; four minutes from station; water; excellent surroundings. Price, $7,000.

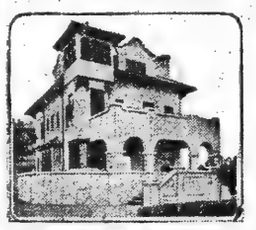
L. G. SHIELDS,
East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

QUALITY BUNGALOWS FIT FOR A QUEEN.

Spanish Mission, 7 rooms; ideal bathroom, decorations, steam heat, gas; extra improvements, verandas; large gardens; 3 minutes from station; near bay; fishing; seeing delivering; lowest possible prices; easiest terms. Write or call, A. B. McCord, owner, Hempstead, L. I. Phone 110 Wantagh.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE



118 DOVER STREET

Beautiful Spanish Type of Residence Just Completed

MANHATTAN BEACH

Select location, near ocean; extended sea view. Thoroughly well built by day's work, using high grade materials. Stucco exterior, over hollow tile; red fire flashed tile roof; 11 rooms, two baths, two extra lavatories; sanitary plumbing; hardwood floors; heated by hot water system; beautiful electric lighting fixtures and artistic decorations; room for garage.

Attractive Price—Easy Terms

If you own a plot at Manhattan Beach and wish to build on it, get in touch with us and learn how to finance and build your own home.

Paul J. Gallagher Co.
Architects and Builders of Distinctive Houses
136 Coleridge St. 'Phone 387—Coney Is.
MANHATTAN BEACH, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Call of the Country

at this season makes you long for a home amid pure air and clean surroundings, but you also want city conveniences.

We offer you an ideal easy housekeeping house—artistic outside and inside—replete with every practical device that saves work and increases comfort. The price is $7,250, and we sell on such terms as will make the money you are now paying for rent for your apartment pay for your home.

Come to 54 Middletown Street, 2 blocks north of the L. I. R. R. Station, JAMAICA. It's only 18 minutes from Penn. Station, Manhattan, or Atlantic Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL KNOPF
220 West 42d Street. Phone 6644 Bryant.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GARDEN CITY

SEE GARDEN CITY BEFORE YOU LOCATE

It offers more for your money than any other place near New York. All city improvements. Finest of schools, churches, magnificent hotel.

TWO OF THE BEST GOLF COURSES IN AMERICA

and other outdoor sports at their best. Delightful climate, absolutely pure water.

35 MINUTES BY ELECTRIC SERVICE

Artistic homes with all conveniences for sale from $7,500 to $45,000. Also for rent.

Beautiful plots bordering Golf Links and others nearby at splendid value.

GAGE E. TARBELL, 320 Fifth Avenue.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT NECK

26 minutes from Penn. Station.

DEVELOPERS—INVESTORS

I OFFER 200 ACRES AT A PRICE FAR BELOW PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

Property is rolling, well wooded, very high elevation, and two minutes' walk from station. Has water, gas, electricity. Dual Subway will give this property a five-cent fare to any part of Manhattan, Queens, Bronx or Brooklyn.

Let me acquaint you with the highest class investment and most ideal home location to be found on the North Shore of Long Island. Subway, trolley, electric express trains, good motor roads, golf, tennis, polo, excellent bathing, motor boating, sailing. — — I have your ideal in real estate for sale or rent.

Telephone Great Neck—174 **FRANK CROWELL,** Great Neck Station, Long Island

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

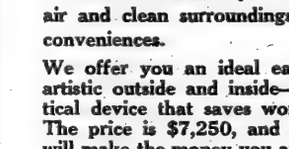
Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot, overlooking the water, 3 blocks from station, at

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND

20 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33rd St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes $6,000 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. Booklet No. 2 sent upon request.

Address P. P. EDSON, Manager
MALBA ESTATES CORP.
Associated with Realty Trust
60 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



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Great Neck, Long Island

29 minutes from Manhattan provides splendid waterfront and delightful natural and social surroundings. Do you plan to build? Our plots range from a half acre upward. If you prefer to rent with option to purchase, we have an unusually attractive half-timbered house on acre of ground; ten rooms, three baths, fireplaces, all improvements; sanitary sewer, &c.; rental $1,500. Write for Booklet T.

Great Neck Shores Corporation
129 Front St., N.Y.C. Phone 4123 John

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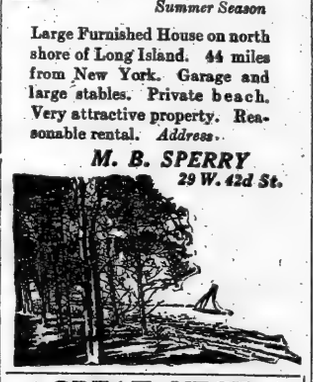
FOR RENT
for the Summer Season

Large Furnished House on north shore of Long Island. 44 miles from New York. Garage and large stables. Private beach. Very attractive property. Reasonable rental. *Address*

M. B. SPERRY
29 W. 42d St.



GREAT NECK,

On the Wonderful North Shore OF LONG ISLAND

Beautiful Plots, commanding wonderful views of land and water for miles. Highest point at Great Neck.

Prices are very low and terms of sale easy payment. If you are considering the acquisition of a home or a plot upon which to build you should not buy without considering this property—26 minutes to the heart of Manhattan by electric train.

Keller-Duffy Co., Inc., 501 Fifth Avenue.

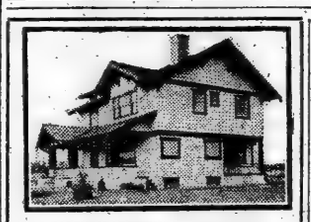
SMALL FARM

fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, Box 197 N. Y. Times Downtown.

BUNGALOW NEAR HARBOR.

5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, large veranda, 5 minutes from station, 50 minutes from city. $200 cash, balance $18 per month. BUNGALOW, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Commuter's Home at Building Cost

In the Pines of Long Island,

THIS is an exceptional opportunity to secure a substantially built, ideally arranged home at a sacrifice price. Located in the heart of the pines at BRENTWOOD, Long Island, it is one of the most attractive residential possibilities near New York.

The house is but 3 minutes from the station. It has 4 bedrooms, living room; dining room, kitchen and den; maid's toilet and well equipped laundry. Hot water, double hardwood floors, cement cellars and sleeping porches off two rooms. Plot 100x190 feet.

For particulars, write, call or telephone
E. H. McWHORTER, 1 West 34th St.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.

About 500 Feet From Huntington Bay

Beautiful stone and stucco dwelling, having 12 rooms and 4 baths; every modern improvement; garage and greenhouse; one and a quarter acres of lawn and garden, fine shrubbery; high elevation, commanding beautiful view of the harbor; price attractive; free and clear; exchange for high-class American basement dwelling in Manhattan would be considered.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
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At Great Neck
For SALE or RENT
Old English Manor House

9 rooms, 3 baths; fireplaces; all improvements; garage; on ¾-acre plot, carefully landscaped; rare old shade trees; water view and right of way to bathing beach on L. I. Sound. Attractive terms to right party.
OWNER, Box 87, Great Neck, L. I.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOME,

now being built in nearby waterfront community will be finished by builder to suit purchaser's ideas; 9 rooms, 2 baths; on shaded corner plot, overlooking L. I. Sound. BARGAIN. Convenient terms. Address BUILDER, D 294 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Big Opportunity

To Secure Handsome Estate At Low Price on Easy Terms.

To Close Estate of Late Owner.

Splendid water front property on Long Island Sound; handsome, all-year residence; 14 rooms; all improvements; only 10 minutes to station, and 30 minutes to Penn. Terminal; with 2½ acres of fine lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, greenhouses, stable; 150 foot water front; bath houses and bathing beach; private dock; deep anchorage.

Any Reasonable Offer Considered.
EXECUTOR, Box 189 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN
½ Acre Plot on Arleigh Road
Kensington
GREAT NECK, L. I.

Owner will sell one of the best located plots in this development. Kensington is probably the finest residential park on Long Island. The plot has southern and eastern exposures, overlooking the Manhasset Bay end of the property—magnificent view can never be obstructed by houses on adjoining plots.

Price $5,500
Terms to Suit

Get acquainted with Kensington—the fact that it is a Rickert-Finlay development is your guarantee.

KENNETH GARDNER, Owner,
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WATERFRONT BUNGALOW

WILL SELL 7 room, 5 finished and 2 unfinished, cottage; water front, where you can keep your boat; fine bathing beach, boating, fishing and all water sports; two blocks from safe harbor; $3,000, on easy terms. Also will sell 2 lots with all improvements, for $900; will advance money to build. Inquire or write "WATERFRONT BUNGALOW," 248 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island Four Lots at a Bargain.
ALDHOUS & CO., 1239 1st Av.

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FOR SALE
Completely Furnished Semi-Bungalow at BAYSIDE, L. I.

20 minutes from Penn. Sta., N. Y. Corner plot, 50x100; five minutes' walk from station. House contains 6 rooms and bath; constructed of hollow tile, stucco and frame, cement porch, rubble stone finish; double hardwood floors throughout. Equipped with electric light, gas range, furnace heat. Large rooms with extensive closets.

Furnishings are complete, and include books, piano, victrola and records, cut glass. House completely equipped with Burrows copper screens. Completed and occupied May 1st, 1914.

Will Sell at Sacrifice
L. M. TAYLOR, Bayside, L. I.

At Sea Cliff, L. I.

beautifully situated on a plateau near 200 feet above and overlooking Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound, a variety of

Furnished & Unfurnished Cottages

to rent at prices from $250 to $1,500 for season. We offer you less mosquitoes, and with our fine bathing and boating facilities, together with the elevated site of our village, a more healthful and enjoyable location than any village on Long Island.

Come and look us over, and we will show some bargains in real estate.

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent.

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The Ideal North Shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; 9-room stucco house and 2 baths; 2 large plots overlooking bay and Sound, and one on the shore, at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston.

SALTAIRE—Fire Island Beach.

Ideal family colony; all improvements, bungalows with large plots, $2,800 up; few to lease, $800 up; phone 1697 Greeley. O. F. LOUCKS, 47 W. 34th St.

Freeport-by-the-Sea.

Several fine houses, large plots; restricted section; mortgagee slaughter.

TERMS EASY.
All Corners Remain.
SEALY, Freeport, or 105 Broadway, N. Y.

This House on Atlantic Ocean

Newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy.

PRICE $6,550

7 rooms, large veranda, tiled bath; large living room, with cobblestone fireplace; paneled dining room; tiled kitchen, maid's room; three master bedrooms and large tiled bath on second floor. Every up-to-date convenience, with gas, electric light, telephone, and fine sewer system.

Forty minutes from the Pennsylvania or Flatbush Avenue Station; close to magnificent bathing beach. Surrounded by comfortable homes, with congenial people. All sports—both surf and still water bathing, fishing, boating, shooting and tennis.

Established community. Fine stores, schools, churches. Finest restricted ocean property within commuting distance of New York.

Robert Badgely, Suite 505 A, 1 West 34th St., New York,
Telephone 2741 Greeley.

DOUGLASTON PARK

Artistic nine-room house, on high terraced plot, 60x150. Large trees, view of Little Neck Bay. Garage. Cost, $9,500. Owner wants quick sale, so make offer. Photos and plans on request.

J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7294.

GARDEN CITY Best Residential Section.
cor. Stewart Ave. & Brixton Road
9 Lots for Sale, Cheap
MODERATE TERMS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 W. 21st St., N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SACRIFICED.

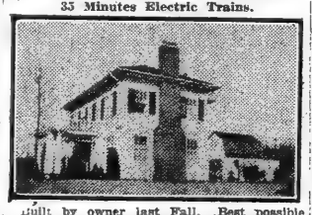
My Long Island home, one of the most beautiful of its class on Long Island; 30 minutes out; Italian architecture; 11 rooms, 2 baths; billiard room, sun parlor; hot-water heat; electricity, gas; two-car garage, lighted, heated; beautiful grounds; cost $25,000; will sacrifice for quick sale; photographs on request. Address Owner, F. Ward, 256 Fulton St., Jamaica.

FOREST HILL Highest, healthiest, suburb within 10 miles New York. Adjoining Branch Brook Park; choice lots, plots, and a few modern houses for sale. Illustrated booklet mailed on application to FOREST HILL ASS'N, Newark, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST SACRIFICE GENTLEMAN'S HOME at PORT WASHINGTON, L.I.

35 Minutes Electric Trains.



Built by owner last Fall. Best possible construction; 9 rooms, tiled bath, shower. Rudd heater; heavy oak floors, screens, weather strips, etc. Heated garage with servants' quarters and stable.

Most wonderful view of L. I. Sound, Manhasset Bay, and N. Y. sky line on island. Will accept $2,500 cash; balance can be carried for $65.00 monthly; also must sell 2 other homes, $6,500 and $10,750. No commissions involved. Write for appointment. P. O. Box 364, Port Washington, L. I.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

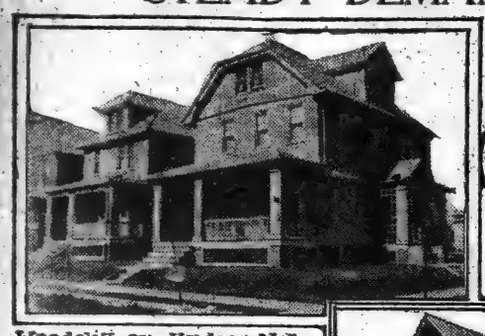
FURNISHED COTTAGES AND COUNTRY HOMES.
BABYLON & WEST ISLIP
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

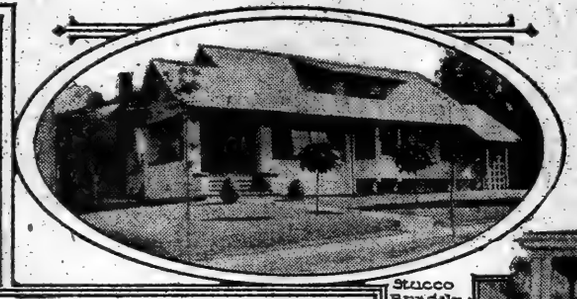
27 acres, right by Sound shore; exceptional water views; extensive peach and apple orchards; acres of berries, asparagus beds; old Colonial House, 12 rooms, farm barns; wonderful water supply from clear cold springs; trout stream bounding property; minute from bathing beach; hour out; excellent neighborhood; offered exclusively by THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

LOTS FOR SALE | **APPRAISALS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY**
On Property Anywhere on L. I.
ALFRED J. ENO,
319 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

BRIGHT SUBURBAN SEASON OPENING FOR NEW JERSEY
STEADY DEMAND FOR HOMES IN POPULAR COMMUNITIES

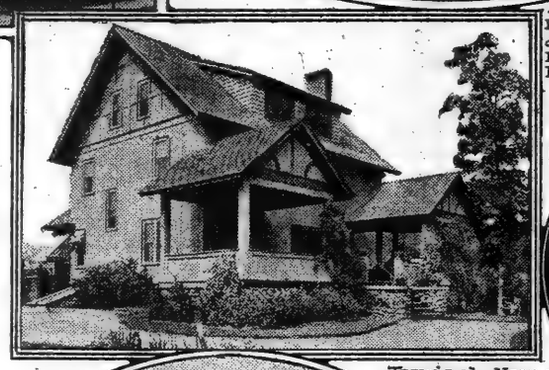


Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N.J.



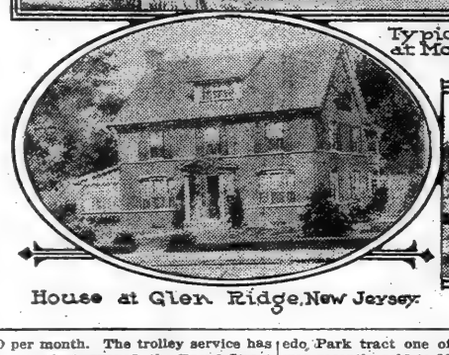
Stucco Bungalow at Nutley N.J.

Leonia Heights

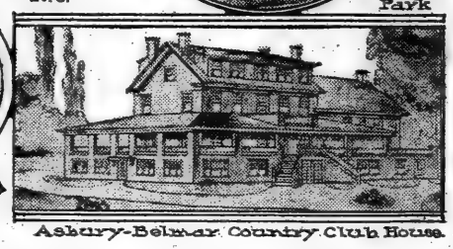


Typical Home at Mountain Lakes, N.J.

Tuxedo Park



House at Glen Ridge, New Jersey.



Asbury-Belmar Country Club House.

It is characteristic of the revival of good-feeling in the business world that this expectancy of better times is being very generally felt in the realty and building market by all the suburban centres around New York. In the well-developed communities of New Jersey this cheerful view is already showing itself in increased sales in many localities, an excellent leasing market which began very early this year, and a marked activity in new building operations.

One of the well-established towns which is witnessing a substantial growth is Nutley, where, during the past year a new county park costing $200,000 has been completed. In addition, property has been acquired for the extension of the main county park in both directions for a parkway along the Yantacaw River the entire length of the town, two and a half miles. The building of a trunk sewer system from Nutley to tidewater in New York Bay is almost completed, several sections of the local sewerage system have been finished, a Carnegie Library built, and the parking space around the new West Nutley Station attractively laid out.

The building operations have given the town about one hundred new houses, making an increase in population, of about 500 and bringing the total population up to about 7,500. A new fireproof school, to cost $50,000, has just been started, which will give a total of four graded schools, one high school and one private school.

The Nutley Realty Company has been steadily developing various sections of the town along high-class lines for the past twenty years. Houses sell for from $4,500 to $15,000 and rent from $25 to $100 per month. The trolley service has been greatly improved, the Broad Street cars from Newark being continued through to Nutley during the rush hours with cars every five minutes in each direction.

All of the suburban sections of Newark are showing steady growth. In the Tuxedo Park tract one of the new houses was recently sold to Mrs. K. L. Gutman of Newark. The dwelling covers a plot 60 by 150 and contains eight rooms. The house is of frame construction, and the sale was made by the Crowley-O'Brien Company.

One of the growing suburbs on the slope of the Palisades within a short distance from New York by the 130th Street ferry service to Edgewater is Leonia. The Leonia Heights Land Company has several houses under construction, the majority being in a new section recently opened. The style of architecture is varied from the Colonial to the modest cottage. This property is fully developed, with water, gas, electricity, and paved streets. There are two schools and five churches, and for recreative pleasures there are tennis courts, a golf link, and a bowling green.

Overlooking the Hudson, just above Weehawken, is Woodcliff, which from the elevation of its site has developed very rapidly in the last few years.

The popular Jersey shore section, always popular in Summer, is preparing for one of its liveliest seasons. In the vicinity of Asbury Park, where building has been very active during the Winter, is the new development known as Asbury-Belmar Estates, with 3½ miles of shore front on Shark River.

The outlet to the ocean from Shark River at Belmar is nearing completion, and when finished will make the Shark River basin a picturesque harbor for yachts and motor boats. The golf links of the Country Club, a short distance from Asbury Park, are now in excellent condition. Its course is 6,190 yards long. The clubhouse is a Colonial structure costing $35,000.

Further north at the head of the Navesink or upper Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, because of the excellence of its railroad and trolley car connections, is the business hub of a dozen or more settlements. At Atlantic Highlands in the residential section known as Atlantic Highlands Park, residences are being erected costing from $8,000 to $15,000. There is an eighteen-hole golf course on the property.

Keansburg has made exceptionally rapid growth. A new pier to accommodate the new boat lines between Newark, Hoboken, and New York is being built at the foot of Laurel Avenue. Within the past year sixty houses have been built and 400 lots sold.

Shorelands at Monmouth Beach is a popular Summer community. Houses of the bungalow type prevail.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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During 1914 a large number of sales resulted from the bargain prices which prevailed. Since that time many modern houses and building lots have been obtained, and during the season of 1915 these properties will be offered at the same range of bargain prices, which average about 50% of the prices asked by former owners.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business.

Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales.

Now is the time to purchase **while the range of choice is greatest.**

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APPRAISING REAL ESTATE.

Methods Used by Experts i.. Scientific Valuing.

By WILLIAM P. RAE.

The expert real estate appraiser is to the prospective investor what the medical expert is to the sick. Anybody can administer nostrums to those who need medical treatment, but it needs the experienced and practiced student to prescribe remedies that will be sure to cure. Anybody who can see, think, and talk can make a guess at the value of a property, but such a guess if followed by the investment of money may mean regrettable losses.

Real estate appraising is not guessing. It is scientific valuing. In fixing valuations prices paid at private sale and at auction for nearby properties are of great consequence, but they provide the appraiser with only one angle from which to view the problem. The maximum improvement possible for a plot has to be considered, and the amount of income that can be derived from that improvement is a decided factor in the final valuation.

But in these times of changing trade centres, appraisers must go even beyond this to consider what relation a property bears to traffic, what influences exist for increasing or decreasing values, what influence nearby properties would have if their characters should change, and finally what part of these prospects has already been discounted and what part is still to be accounted for.

To do all this is not the work of a novice. In the first place, the most complete records are necessary, but more important still is the experience that comes from many years of association with real property in all parts of the city and suburbs through buying and selling as auctioneer and broker. In this latter dual capacity one is not only a salesman for a customer but an adviser as well.

The auctioneer, if he is advising the purchase of property for subsequent sale at auction, must be able to figure values so closely that no error possibly can be made; he must know within a few dollars the price that can be realized on every lot of a vacant tract. The actual selling at auction is, perhaps, the most easily accomplished, all the real work of such a sale, consisting of properly advertising a property to get a following and of putting it before prospective bidders in the most favorable light.

This is the day of specialists. Every business and every profession has its leaders who have devoted their time and mentality to perfecting themselves in one special branch. Whatever it is these men aim to do requires many years of application and study. So with the auctioneer and appraiser. That he is able to guide his customers in the paths of good fortune is a result of experience gained through having solved many knotty real estate problems.

MARINER'S HARBOR BUILDING

Important Industrial Development Planned by Bradley Co.

One of the most important industrial operations planned for Staten Island in some time is about to be started by the Bradley Improvement Company on its thirty-acre property at Mariner's Harbor, with a 300-foot frontage on Richmond Terrace. Plans have been prepared to erect on this entire frontage a fine building, with seventeen stores and apartments on the upper floors. In the rear, the land will be filled in and graded, affording an excellent site for industrial plants.

On the water front a dock, three hundred feet in length, will be built, leaving an ample entrance to the basin, which will extend from the dock to the land and be utilized for storage of shipping.

This deep water frontage is reached by a broad channel, twenty-five feet in depth, running from the outer bay, so that ocean steamers can be easily accommodated.

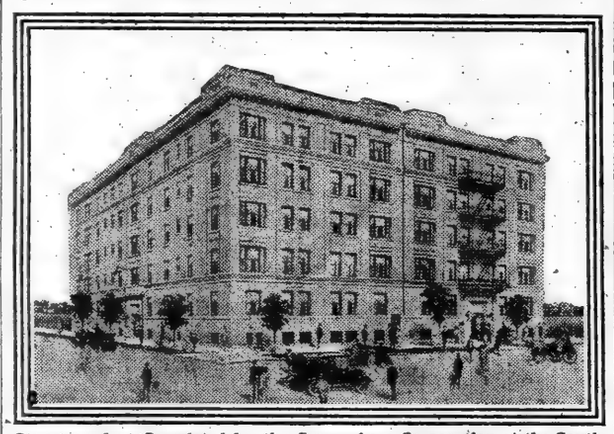
Country House Leases.

John F. Scott has rented for the Cedarhurst Estates a house on Sealy Lane, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Harold F. Hadden, Jr.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Theodore Sturges his house at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., to Francis Guerrlich.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the estate of Millard F. Smith a property at Bronxville to Harold P. Mills, and also the Casper Whitney place to Miss Ann Murdock.

QUEENS BOROUGH APARTMENT HOUSE



Structure Just Completed by the Queensboro Corporation at the Southwest Corner of Hayes Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

MORRIS ESTATE SALE.

Many Properties to be Disposed Of in Four Boroughs.

Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, four of the boroughs of the city, are represented in the announcement of an absolute sale at auction (to the highest bidder without reserve or protection) to be conducted by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, for the estate of Arthur R. Morris and others, at the Exchange Salesroom on Tuesday, May 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Both because of the wide area over which the holdings of the Morris estate spread and because of the variety of their description, this sale is unusual. The offering includes business buildings and apartment houses in Manhattan, a unique Subway station corner at a transit centre in the Bronx, and also an entire square block of sixty-three lots opposite Franz Siegel Park and in a new rapid transit zone in the same borough.

A block of corner business buildings located near the heart of the Myrtle Avenue retail shopping district in Brooklyn, a group of eighteen attractive private dwellings located in the same borough, and only fourteen minutes from the City Hall, Manhattan, to be sold separately. Also two frame houses in Long Island City, in an improving neighborhood only six blocks' distant from Queensboro Plaza and within one block of a new dual system rapid transit station.

Had Mr. Morris been granted the privilege of studying the city's rapid transit maps for the future, long before the new lines had even been projected, he could hardly have scented his investments with a better eye to future betterments.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for Charles J. Follmer the five-story building at 122 West Forty-third Street to William P. Wilson.

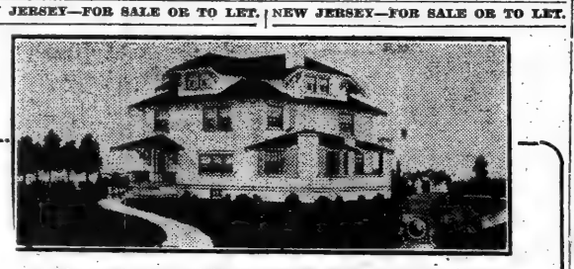
Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Mary S. Little to a client the five-story apartment house at 525 and 527 West 133d Street.

Thomas Ford has leased for J. B. Dahigren to the S. W. E. Electric Company the store at 144 East Thirty-fourth Street, and for Kempner Brothers to Elsie Catzin the store at 189 Third Avenue.

The Berlin Renting Agency has leased for Charles M. Rosenthal and the estate of I. M. Bernstein the building at 622 to 630 West 158th Street, adjoining the New York Central tracks, for a term of years.

Arthur E. Wood has leased the store at 304 and 306 West 133d Street, for the Empire City Savings Bank, to the Independent Mortor Cycle Club.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



WILL SELL

This handsome new house, which is located on a large plot, for $7,500; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Guaranteed the best form of construction, having ventilated walls, making the house very cool in Summer and warm in Winter.

The interior is to be handsomely finished in hardwood, polished floors on the first and second stories. Handsome hall, large living room with huge fireplace, artistically finished dining room, sanitary kitchen and butler's pantry, separate refrigerator room. Four large chambers, two bathrooms, handsomely tiled and with the best and most modern plumbing. Sleeping porch which can be enclosed and heated in Winter. This property cannot be duplicated for less than $9,500 under ordinary circumstances.

The location is the best in LEONIA. The streets are macadamized, have curbs, gutters, sidewalks, sewer, gas, electricity and water—no future assessments. High elevation, good drainage, magnificent views for miles around.

LEONIA is known as the artistic suburb, has both grammar and high schools, churches, clubs. Tennis courts, bowling green, etc., on the property.

Transportation by train, 20 minutes to Downtown New York, or by trolley, 12 minutes to 130th Street Ferry.

Pictures and particulars sent upon request; or take 130th Street Ferry and trolley to Park and Broad Avenues, LEONIA, to inspect this and other bargains from $5,000 up.

LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND CO.
Phone, 380 Greeley. 47 West 34th St.; N. Y.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
Seashore Cottages and Bungalows FOR RENT.
CALL UPON OR ADDRESS
R. C. LOVE, Avon-by-the-Sea. 'Phone 1371B.

Summer Homes ASBURY PARK DEAL ALLENHURST
Choice Furnished Cottages for Rent. Complete list. Send for Booklet "F."
FERGUSON & SON 711 Nettleton Av.Ph.392, Asbury Park, N. J.

CRANFORD Houses and Bungalows, $100. Cash & $24 to $30 monthly covers prin. & int. Sewer, gas, electric, steam; hardwood floor, open fireplace, sleeping porch; on large plots, $3,000 up. Houses rent $25 to $35; n'r sta.; com'tn. 10½c. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."
SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

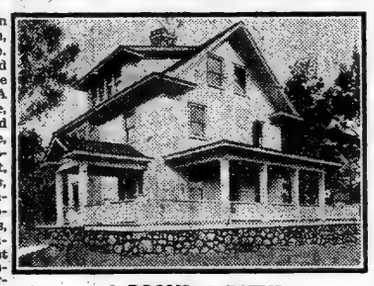
NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 ON EASY TERMS BUYS THIS
Artistic All-Year Home—near the Water
Plot 225 Feet Frontage. Select Neighborhood.
Ready to Live in Now. Price $6,000. Easy Terms.
$4,000 can remain on mortgage.

VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 51 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

Magnificent views overlooking lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and country club.

Large verandas and open terraces. Large living room, with huge open fireplace. Dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry. Six large bedrooms; two tiled baths. A fine, well-built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, **including absolutely pure water**, perfect heating plant, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwoods. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. **Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.** For further particulars address



9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

RAYMOND F. BARNES, Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. 170 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB.
15 miles from Broadway; 120 trains daily; 600 ft. elevation; pure air and water; social and athletic clubs; schools of admitted superiority; properties for sale, $5,000 upward, for rent $40 upward; illustrated booklet B on request
Telephone, Montclair—3261.
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
HUGHES BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N.J.

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"The Mountain Park Town."
Average Elevation 400 Feet Above Sea Level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

	Month
SUMMER RENTALS (Furnished)	
HILLSIDE home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; large verandas	$125
COLONIAL residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; fine view; garage	$200
CENTRALLY located residence, 14 rooms, 4 baths; attractive grounds; garage	$300
MOUNTAIN AVE. residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; fine lawns; gardens; tennis court; stable and garage	$450
UNFURNISHED	**Year**
COLONIAL house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; electricity	$1000
ATTRACTIVE modern residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; central location.	$1200

Notice—Our advice to strangers is to rent for a year Before Buying.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

Hotel For Sale in Wildwood, N. J.
In the business and pleasure centre of the resort. Close to beach. Fine hotel; patronage and bar privileges. Has 60 rooms and the reputation of being the best cafe in Wildwood, seating over 500. Terms right to settle an estate.
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Beautiful old homestead in the finest residential section of the city on a large plot of ground. House contains 16 rooms and all conveniences. Separate house for chauffeur, also garage. Property is within short distance of four railroads, trolley cars passing the front, and is an unusual combination of city and suburban advantages. Unsurpassed for a residence or investment. No incumbrances. Address K 15 Times Annex.

FOR SALE, ATLANTIC CITY
COTTAGE, new, on corner Bertram Ave. and Ventnor Boulevard, choice residence section. Chelsea; lot 40x80; western frontage; good, graded lawn; 11 rooms; 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms with separate lavatory and toilet; electric lighting and gas; hot water heating; wide piazzas; 2 rooms for bathers; house completely and newly furnished; prompt possession; now open for inspection. JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

A PRETTY HOME
at bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required; owing to financial conditions must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets; sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes fr. Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars, J. Browne, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

Furnished Home in Country
For rent during the Summer months, 9 rooms, 2 baths; large plot with shade and fruit trees and vegetable garden. Convenient to trains and trolley; 20 minutes to Chambers and 125th Streets. Address,
MORRIS W. EHNES, Leonia, New Jersey.

Why Pay Rent for Summer?
when $200 down buys year round, 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground; Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th.

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Single and two-family houses of every description
FOR SALE AND RENT.
ALSO NEW JERSEY FARMS FOR SALE.
C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Sta., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial gives illustrations of important events. The war pictures are beautifully printed representations of actual occurrences in the field of operations. On all news stands. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York. Advt.

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Superior construction; built day's work; ideal plan; attractive exterior; spacious rooms; oak floors throughout; porcelain bathroom fixtures; entrance hall; 20-foot living room; fireplace; dining room has white enameled wood paneled walls, beamed ceiling; expensive kitchen gas range; 4 bedrooms; tiled bathroom; maid's bath; handsome gas, electric fixtures; costly decorations; large plot; garden land; dozen grandfather beach oaks; wide cement floor porch; near trolley; easy walk Madison express station, 70 Lackawanna trains; less than hour Broadway; high elevation; dry air; owner can't carry; $6,500; possession; terms; great opportunity; photos.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

HOME AND INVESTMENT.
In rolling hills of North Jersey, built and occupied by owner; quaint fieldstone and shingle 9-room house, two outside stone chimneys, two fireplaces, hardwood floors, Dutch front door, hot water heat, all improvements; fine view for miles; on three-acre corner plot, 760 feet frontage, suitable for building more houses; 250 apple, quince, and peach trees, 5 years old, well sprayed and cultivated; strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, in abundance; 40 minutes Chambers St; 7 minutes' walk to depot; $12,000. Address Seekno-further, G, 336 Times Downtown.

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FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT
LET ME SEND YOU BOOKLET "S. L."
P. C. BROWN, Spring Lake, N. J.

LONG BRANCH
Sacrifice, $4,200; terms easy; beautifully furnished house, 95 Cooper Av., containing 13 rooms; slate roof; modern improvements; plot 50x176, with garage; 5 minutes from beach, 5 minutes from station. Apply to Owner, 151 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Tuxedo Park Tract South Orange, N. J.
Modern Colonial Type Residence. 8 rooms; all floors parquet; open fireplace; sun parlor; plot, 60x100. Fine view of the Orange Mountains. 34 min. to New York via Lackawanna. Price, $8,000. Write, call, or 'phone for PHOTO and PLANS.
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167 ACRES GRAIN, DAIRY, FARM AND POTATO
122 acres tillable, 30 pasture, 15 woodland; quality soil, never failing brook, 200 fruit trees. First-class 12-room house, bath, hot and cold water; barn for 25 cows, 10 horses, 2 wagon houses, crib house, machinery house, 2 poultry houses, hogh house, cow hovel, all in first-class condition, 9 miles from Trenton; trolley passes door; 3 horses, 9 cows, 100 chickens, 8 pigs, 9 guinea hens; all kinds machinery; potato planter, gasoline engine, thrasher, feed grinder; 23 acres wheat, 18 acres oats, crib of corn, 2 bins of oats, hay. Everything for $12,000. $4,000 cash. Worth $18,000. For further particulars, pictures, catalogue, call at BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34th St., N. Y., or 57 Main St., Flemington, N. J.

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CHARMING COUNTRY ESTATE
Just over the river, in near-by hills, Bergen County; less than hour by train or auto from Manhattan; splendid roads; unimpeachable neighborhood; 20 acres; highly developed lawns, shrubbery, fine shade; orchard; rich soil; most artistic house, every improvement; barn, garage, gardener's cottage; stream; has every ideal feature; urgent reason compels sacrifice; $12,000; photos here.
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Value $12,000, Price $9,000.
Modern residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; picturesque corner plot; beautiful trees, shrubbery, hedges, &c.; golf, tennis, country clubs; convenient; 55 minutes out Jersey Central; 5 minutes to station; shaded flag walks; liberal terms. Dwight, 17 East 8th St., New York.

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You can have your choice in a beautiful modern home, with all improvements, in this beautiful village, from a 50x150-foot lot up to 10 acres, right in the town. Beautiful gardens, fruit, shrubbery, and flowers. Modern homes, at prices from $3,000 to $15,000, on terms to suit. If you want health, come down out of the four-story flat and live out in the open country. Get the sunshine and pure mountain air. We have the finest water system in the world. Boating, bathing, and fishing; no damp sea air, no malaria; only two doctors in our town of 4,000 inhabitants. I have moved hundreds of families from New York City, who have been rewarded in health and happiness by coming here. I will be pleased to show you our beautiful village for your inspection, free of charge, in automobiles.
GEORGE W. SHERMAN,
Little Falls, N. J. Telephone 50.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.
Charming Spanish mission stucco house; red tile roof; on large plot in private residence park; inclosed living and sleeping porches; huge living room, with fireplace; beautiful dining room; model "all-gas" kitchen; 5 good bedrooms; tiled bathroom and maid's bath; many special features; highest class construction; double garage; price $12,500, or will rent with option or purchase; terms, photos, &c., address A. A., Room 1,726 Woolworth Building, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE AT CRANFORD, N. J.
Attractive, unfurnished, 14-room house with basement laundry; stable, cow barn, carriage house, ice house, chicken houses, all in good repair; lawn renovated and mulched; 21 acres; 5 acres beautiful woodland, large orchard, asparagus bed, grape vines, &c.; at low rental for term of years. Lincoln Price, care of Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

I WILL TAKE LOTS
up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, half hour out. Appraised $9,000; will sacrifice now for $7,750. No cash required, payment of balance above value of your lots arranged like rent; title guaranteed. Builder, Box, 143, Times Downtown.

JERSEY'S GARDEN SPOT
Profitable Fruit Farm Near Princeton.
120 acres, 2,500 fruit trees; beautifully located on macadam road, ½ mile village; 14-room residence; owner retiring; stream, windmill, tenant house; views; an ideal home and money maker; the price will sell it this week. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW
Situated in the country, near New York, a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $7,500; terms arranged.
NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
West Nutley, N. J., 233 Broadway, New York.

SHORELANDS
A Bungalow Colony
Monmouth Beach, N. J.
Five minutes' walk to railroad station; nearly a mile of shore front; a carefully restricted residential Park where prices are still low.
The proximity of the ocean to the famed Shrewsbury River at this point affords both surf and still water bathing, yachting, canoeing, fishing, crabbing; in fact all the out-door sports can be enjoyed to the limit; club house for owners and their friends only. Every owner enjoys actual water front privileges. Booklet describing Shorelands, and also some charming bungalows now building, on request.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
ROOM 2207 WOOLWORTH BUILDING. 'PHONE 7294 BARCLAY.

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is the title to your home, unless it is insured. We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Write for our booklet A. We issue guaranteed mortgages which make savings safe.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

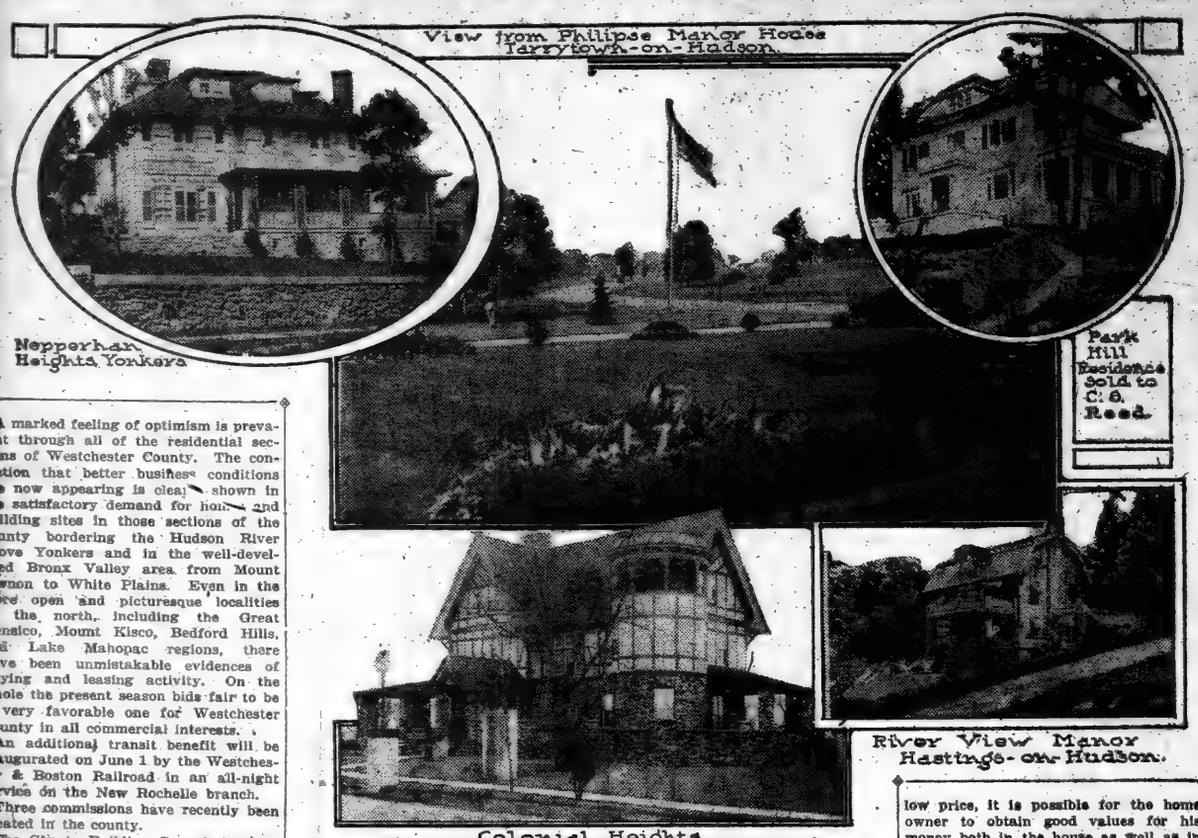
Vineland Fruit & Poultry Farm.
5 ACRES; 6-ROOM COTTAGE.
Nice barn and shed, 3 poultry houses, large one; corn crib, nice peach orchard, 50 trees; 18 large apple trees, ripe each week; all farm tools, 2 incubators; just off State road, near town; pump and enamel sink in kitchen; everything first class; in fast growing part of Vineland; will sell for $2,000, one-half cash. J. H. McKILLIP, 432 Landis Av., Vineland, N. J.

CHOICE SUMMER HOME AT ASBURY PARK.
15 rooms, 3 baths; all conveniences; well furnished; shaded grounds, near beach; garage; best location; rent May to October $1,200; one of the finest homes in Asbury Park. Owner, Box 365, Asbury Park, N. J.

SUMMIT.
Gentleman's Country Estate, 19 acres. Residence, stable-garage, greenery, tennis court. Every variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Offered at most attractive prices. Might lease furnished for Summer. Joseph Elsner, (Tel. No. 267) Scarsdale, N. Y.

STUCCO HOUSE of 7 rooms and tile bath; large living room with tapestry brick fireplace; artistic electric fixtures; modern plumbing, steam heat; exterior of roof; parquet floors; sleeping porch; fine trees; near station, trolley; fireproof garage; price only $5,750; liberal terms. LAMBERT, Owner, 1 Broadway, N. Y.; 'phone Barclay 6—.

CHEERFUL CONDITIONS IN WESTCHESTER
NEW RESIDENTS SEEKING CHOICE SITES



A marked feeling of optimism is prevalent through all of the residential sections of Westchester County. The conviction that better business conditions are now appearing is clearly shown in the satisfactory demand for homes and building sites in those sections of the county bordering the Hudson River above Yonkers and in the well-developed Bronx Valley area from Mount Vernon to White Plains. Even in the more open and picturesque localities to the north, including the Great Kensico, Mount Kisco, Bedford Hills, and Lake Mahopac regions, there have been unmistakable evidences of buying and leasing activity. On the whole the present season bids fair to be a very favorable one for Westchester County in all commercial interests.

An additional transit benefit will be inaugurated on June 1 by the Westchester & Boston Railroad in an all-night service on the New Rochelle branch.

Three commissions have recently been created in the county.

The County Building Commission will superintend the construction of new county buildings. It consists of Robert S. Brewster of Mount Kisco, Arthur W. Lawrence of Bronxville, and George E. Mertz of Port Chester.

The County Planning Commission, recently authorized by legislation but not as yet appointed by the Supervisors, will prepare a plan to guide the future development of the county in such matters as trunk line highways, water supply, drainage systems, and parkways.

The County Survey, or County Government Commission, consists of Henry R. Barrett of White Plains, Harry E. Colwell of New Rochelle, Clifford E. Couch of Peekskill, Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, Daniel P. Hays of Pleasantville, J. Mayhew Wainwright of Rye, and William J. Wallin of Yonkers. This commission will investigate the method of administering the affairs of the county with the idea of recommending a new form of government and to consider the amendments necessary through the Constitutional Convention.

A favorable view of the mortgage market is presented by Eugene Van Fossen of Yonkers and Hastings, who states that in that section there is more mortgage money available for building operations than has been the case in the past three years, and, with building materials at a low price, it is possible for the home owner to obtain good values for his money both in the house as well as in the land.

The leasing market in and around White Plains has been exceptionally brisk this season. In the well-built-up Scarsdale, Greenacres, Gedney Farm, Bronxville, and Colonial Heights localities the demand for choice plots for early improvement has been above the average of the past year for the same period and similar conditions exist in the Park Hill, Nepperhan Heights, and other residential localities of Yonkers, as well as further north through Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Philipse Manor.

THE COST OF LIVING IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

By L. WARD PRINCE,
Secretary of the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Every man owes it to himself and his family to save at least 20 per cent. of his annual income. A man who makes $2,000 a year ought to save $400, a man who makes $4,000 a year should save $800, and the man who makes $8,000 a year should save $1,400.

In order to get at facts as to the cost of living in the Westchester County suburbs, I talked to a number of my friends, and I take one case as being typical of all others. This man has worked out his living problem, with the help of his wife, systematically. There are two adults in the family, besides a child and two servants.

He recently purchased from one of our companies a house costing $15,000. He paid $3,000 in cash, leaving a first mortgage of $10,000 and a second mortgage of $2,000.

Each week this man sets aside in a special fund enough to cover interest, taxes, and insurance on his house. This amounts to $18, which is made up as follows: 5½ per cent. interest on $10,000 and 6 per cent. interest on $2,000, about $150 per year taxes, and $15 insurance. Then he turns over to his wife each week the sum of $70, which is applied as follows:

Table expenses, including meats, vegetables, groceries, &c.	$26.00
Coal, including about ten tons for the furnace and six tons for the range, at $6.50 a ton	2.00
Two servants at $24 each per month	11.00
Ice	1.00
Electric current	1.00
Gas	1.00
Drugs, &c.	1.00
Hardware and incidental supplies	2.00
	$45.00
Allowance for child's clothes	$2.00
Wife's allowance	15.00
Water	.50
Club dues, (tennis, golf)	1.00
Planting, flowers, &c.	2.00
Incidentals	2.00
Commutation ticket at $8.10 per month, including two family fifty-ride tickets which cost $18.40 each	2.50
	$70.00

Then he estimates his incidental daily expenses, including his own clothes, at $10 per week; he further estimates that his expenses for amusements, entertaining, &c., will average another $10 per week, making a total of $108 per week, or a grand total for the year of approximately $6,000. This man's annual income is $8,000 per year, so that he is able to set aside a fund of approximately 18 per cent., or $1,400 a year.

Before this man moved to the country, he was living in an apartment of seven rooms in New York City that cost him $2,000 a year. For a period of five years, prior to his moving to the country, he had not been able to save a penny. He has now been living in the country a little over three years, and has set aside over $4,000.

I have talked with other men whose incomes are half of this amount, namely, $4,000, and I find that they are able to save proportionately the same amount. Another thing to be considered is, that this man's $15,000 home gives him a great deal more for his money than he got from his $2,000-a-year flat. He has a house of ten rooms, with three baths, against seven rooms and two baths in the city, not to speak of the charming lawn, pure air, and country club facilities.

Many people hesitate about going to the country, on the ground that they are afraid of the expense of maintaining a suburban establishment, but any man can sit down with a pad and pencil and tell almost to a certainty how much he will expend during the year. It is the incidental items that amount up to such big figures. The amusements that must be carried on in the city to enjoy life to its fullest cease to be a necessity when one lives in the country. Green grass, flowers, outdoor living, and athletics at the Country Clubs take the place of the theatre and the shopping crey.

One man told me that he was able to cut off an annual doctor's bill of nearly $500 by moving to the country! We notice also that a man who lives in the city is compelled to figure on 10 per cent. of his annual income being spent for a Summer vacation for himself and his family. This item is in most cases eliminated with suburbanites, as most of them are willing to live in their country homes the year around.

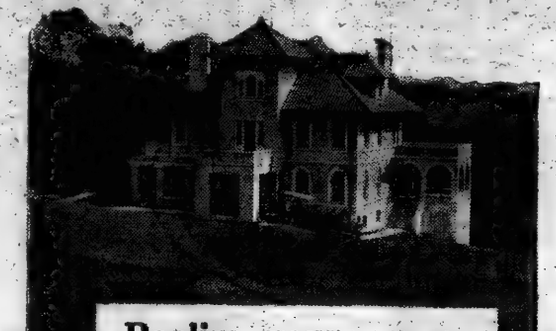
In going into details of this kind it must, of course, always be borne in mind that people's tastes differ, and that a set of figures like those mentioned must necessarily vary with varying inclinations, but I know from experience, as well as a decade's study, that a man may live well at Greenacres, Gedney Farm, Philipse Manor, or in fact in all of the other high-class residential sections of Westchester County on the figures I have given here.

In fact, these allowances are, in some cases, over-estimated, and I believe the total for high-class living could be cut down to $4,500 without much difficulty. In some parts of Scarsdale Estates and Philipse Manor, the cost of buying the home may be cut down as low as $7,500; and at Nepperhan Heights, down to $4,500. Also the cost of living could be reduced to a matter of $40 or $50 per week, and still the family could live in cultured, refined surroundings, with practically all of the advantages that the country affords.

It cannot be too strongly urged, in behalf of prudence and foresight, it is a person's duty to spend less than he makes, by at least 20 per cent., and it is a duty, especially if one have a family of growing children, to see that the child has not only all the present advantages that his income can buy, but also, an assured future.

It is an uncontroverted fact that your money will buy more for you, in health and happiness, in the country, than it will in the city, and if, in addition to this tremendous asset, the actual living expenses are less, surely it is wise to live in the open air and rustic surroundings of a suburb.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Realize your ideal home—

A piece of land, a house and garden—a home you can call your own.

Build it according to your own ideas of what a house should be.

Appreciate the joy o' living in the open country amid rolling fields and picturesque forest and hillside at

Colonial Heights

The Home Colony of Westchester County

A restricted residential colony on the Harlem Railroad, only 30 minutes from the Grand Central, with every city improvement and advantage.

Villa Alta—For Rent.

At $1,800. The above illustrated magnificent fireproof house will be available for occupancy on May 1st.

It contains 12 large rooms, reception and billiard hall—all tastefully decorated. Porches extend on three sides, with a Pergola and Portecochere in front. It has a concealed fireproof garage and an unlimited scope for landscape gardening.

A New Colonial House for Sale.

8 large rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, extra lavatories and dressing rooms. White enamel trim, hardwood floors, mahogany finished doors, very large living room, open fireplace. Large corner plot, 100x100. Price $12,500. Permanent first mortgage, $7,000. Second mortgage to suit.

Send for illustrated booklet, "A Home in Sight," with description of Colonial Heights and plan for building and financing your home.

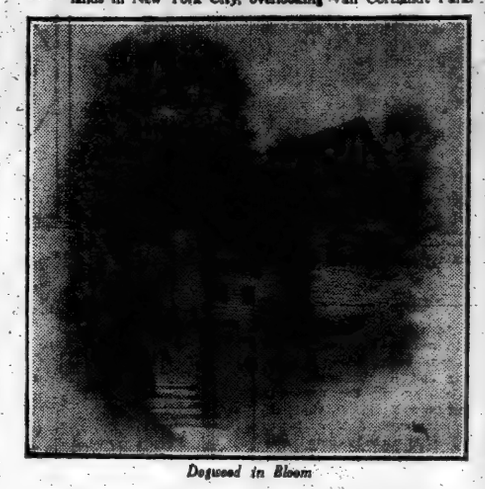
Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building, New York. Beekman 4500.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fieldston
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON in the City 242d ST. & BROADWAY

PLOTS WITH INDIVIDUALITY.

A COLONY of handsome homes amid picturesque hills and woodlands in New York City, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park.



Dogwood in Bloom

Ask for Folder T.

DELAFIELD ESTATE
23 Cedar Street, New York

View from Porch of New Residence at Van Cortlandt Terrace, South Yonkers.

Uninterrupted view. Plot 66x107.

Price, $16,000, on Convenient Terms.

On the highest point of the most beautiful residence section, just across the New York City line, overlooking the Hudson River and the Palisades; this house faces south, with large living room, dining room, kitchen; 6 large sleeping rooms (running water), 2 baths, etc.

NEW HOUSES and BUILDING PLOTS at REASONABLE PRICES. Building loans arranged.

How to Go Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park. Trolley to property. Car every two minutes. All night service.

Rollins Bros., Office Cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

RIVERVIEW MANOR

Can You Afford

TO LIVE IN A HOME COSTING $50.00 A MONTH OR MORE?

Would you enjoy a home surrounded with fine old forest trees, where from your front windows you can obtain magnificent views of the Hudson, the Palisades and surrounding country?

Would you appreciate living in a community where your neighbors are all cultured and refined people?

River View Manor

At Hastings-on-Hudson

is such a place. Here you will find every convenience obtainable on Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 40-minute commutation. Educational facilities unequalled.

$100 WILL START YOU TOWARD OWNING YOUR OWN HOME

To reach take New York Central to Hastings-on-Hudson. Subway and trolley.

Hastings Homes Co.
Hastings-on-Hudson

For Sale

AT OSSINING, N. Y.

The Estate of the Late Gen'l Brayton Ives

"Chelsea," one of the finest estates on the Hudson River, consisting of about 120 acres, extending down to the river, making an ideal location for yachtsmen wishing to go back and forth to town by water. Beside the beautiful views of the river, a feature of the place is the magnificent trees and shrubbery.

The improvements consist of a brick mansion in perfect condition, containing a large library, hall, drawing room, sitting room, dining room, 6 master's, 7 servants' bedrooms, 6 baths, electric light, modern plumbing.

Large stable, with accommodations for 30 horses; greenhouse; gardeners' cottage of brick; also 2 frame cottages, in addition to which there is a very attractive remodeled house containing 6 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths.

Price and further particulars from

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St., N. Y. Or your own broker.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Shore Front Cottage in Stratford, Ct. "On the Sound"

20 Minutes by Direct Trolley from Bridgeport

FOR SALE or FOR RENT

This handsome furnished cottage on the shore of Long Island Sound, opposite Port Jefferson, L. I., is offered at an attractive price. It has 8 large rooms, 2 baths, gas, city water and a garage. Lot is 100 ft. x 140 ft. Located at

LORDSHIP MANOR "On the Sound"

about one hour and 15 minutes from New York City. This house is one of the finest on this beautiful property—the best shore property in Connecticut.

Write for prices and terms.

W. J. HISTON, Wilkenda Land Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Handsome Brick Colonial House of the Georgian Period

Contains four family bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, billiard room, unusually spacious, well-designed and appointed halls, living room, library, dining room, veranda and balcony; also has large brick garage and fine grounds.

Price $30,000

Other houses, now ready, from $10,000 to $60,000 At Beautiful

PARK HILL On-the-Hudson

Every advantage of the city and country combined.

Only twelve miles north on Broadway from Times Square; accessible at all hours by three routes of rapid transit commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River and the Palisades from its elevation of 375 feet; and offering the exceptional charm of a perfectly developed suburban community.

If you prefer it we will build a house to suit you, on terms to meet your convenience.

GO OUT AND SEE OUR AGENT AT PARK HILL

Take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley direct to Park Hill; or take Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated to 155th Street, then Putnam Division train to Park Hill Station.

Handsomely illustrated book of views and all information on request.

American Real Estate Company Room 532 527 Fifth Avenue, New York

Sales Office at Park Hill open every day

Just Read About This House

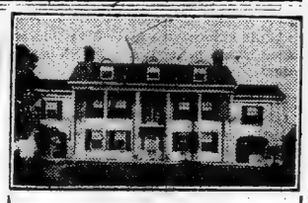
At Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.

A Marvel of Completeness.

Finished in 1914.
15 Large Rooms.
Four bathrooms.
Shower and needle bath.
Cold storage rooms.
Complete laundry.
Hardwood throughout.
Turbine vacuum cleaner.
Large billiard room.
Sun porch.
Refrigerator & cold closet.
Servants' stairway.
Dumbwaiter.
Fireproof safe, built in.
Imperial tiled roof.
Garage for three cars.
Turntable.
Concrete driveway.

May be seen by appointment

ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.



One of the Most Attractive Country Estates

at Katonah, Westchester County. Farm of 72 acres—large residence, furnished, 7 master bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, all modern conveniences, including electric light; stable, garage, garden and fruit orchard. Farm house and buildings with the usual offices.

The property, all in first-class condition, now occupied by desirable tenant, will be sold on reasonable terms. Excellent train service to and from New York. Address, Estate of James C. Fargo, 59 Park Avenue, New York.

Countryside

residence property of the most desirable character is now available on Birchall Drive—a ten-acre parcel which we will divide in half if necessary, making special terms to family ready to build. This property dominates Westchester hill country. Especially attractive because of natural landscape advantages and fine old trees. Delightful environment socially and otherwise. Every desirable improvement. 33 minutes from Manhattan. Properties, two acres upward, on Heathcote and Fenimore Roads. Apply through any broker or

At Scarsdale

Fred'k Fox & Co.
14 West 40th St. N.Y.C.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

I must sacrifice my House

My business demands that I move to Brooklyn, and I will sell my beautiful home in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon as a real bargain to the right buyer.

Plot is 83x200, on 2 corners, facing 3 streets. House is practically new; contains 10 rooms, with sun parlor, large porches and every modern improvement; hot water, electric light, parquet floors, &c. Grounds have evergreen trees and hedges and garage for two cars. Five minutes from New Haven station; 3 minutes from New York, Westchester & Boston Station.

The property is free and clear; has never been in the hands of brokers or advertised until now. This is a rare chance to secure a modern home in an exclusive section at a very reasonable price.

I will arrange reasonable terms. 75% may remain on mortgage.

I might also consider an exchange for a property in a high-class residential section of Brooklyn.

Write or apply directly to owner (mornings between 9:30 and 12).

JULIUS GROSSMAN,
372 De Kalb Ave.
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

THE ROAD OF EASE TO HAPPY HOMES

is the title of a new illustrated folder containing interesting information about Homes, Transportation Facilities, Fares and Country Clubs in Westchester County.

Send 2-cent stamp for copy,

Gen'l Passenger Agent
N. Y., Westchester & Boston Ry.,
481 Morris Park Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON

Have modern, thoroughly constructed Home; will be sold at reasonable terms much below value.

ALSO

Two-family House, modern, on a good street; bona fide buyers will get a bargain.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Builder and Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON

Have modern, thoroughly constructed Home; will be sold at reasonable terms much below value.

ALSO

Two-family House, modern, on a good street; bona fide buyers will get a bargain.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Builder and Owner, 128 Primrose Ave.

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QUAINT WHITE FARM HOUSE
OF REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD AT
SHARON, CONN.

12 rooms, bath; fireplaces; fine porches; combined stable and garage with 2 rooms above; 2½ acres; commanding location; handsome shade trees; apple orchard; pure water; tennis and golf ½ mile distant. For rent, fully furnished.

Moore & Wyckoff Country Real Estate. 546 Fifth Av., New York.

COME TO IT!

3 acres—garden ground—$3500—easy terms

IT'S READY TO MOVE INTO.

8-room house, like new; good barn, chicken house; 18 apple, 22 peach, 3 cherry trees, all big and bearing; grapes, berries; garden planted; 1½ miles from Norwalk, 1 hour N. Y.; fine well; shade; good neighbors; jitney service. Come and see it.

Lawrence Agency, 15 S. MAIN ST., South Norwalk, Conn.

NORWALK, CONN.

For Sale—Country property: house 12 rooms, bath, electric light, hot water heat; 4½ acres land, garage; forty miles New York electric service, New Haven Road. Terms and particulars Box 309, South Norwalk, Conn.

FARM AT SACRIFICE

270 acres, house with improvements; barns, silo, outbuildings, running water; main road; near manufacturing city; stock, machinery; $7,500 for farm property. Other farms. FARM SERVICE BUREAU, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT
UNFURNISHED BY THE YEAR,

At Scarsdale

On high ground in best residential section, modern Colonial House, containing 11 rooms, 3 baths; 1 shower bath and extra lavatory on first floor; 4 open fireplaces; electric light; steam heat. About 1 1-2 acres. Garage. For further particulars apply C-106

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

HUDSON RIVER FRONT.

100 ACRE ESTATE.
AN HOUR OUT.

Large residence and complete set of outbuildings, all in perfect repair, an interesting property in high state of cultivation; 20 acres in wood, 2 brooks, wonderful views; offered at sacrifice.

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RESTRICTED BUNGALOW COLONY.
Sound Side of R. R. Station.
Sewer, Water, Gas, Electricity.
FIVE MINUTES' WALK TO STATION.
Sound, Village, Churches, School.
ARTISTIC BUNGALOWS, SEMI-BUNGALOWS
$5,000 to $6,000, Complete.
ON TERMS LIKE RENT.
Plans, Photos, & Particulars
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SALE OR RENT

Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley on Hudson, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarsborough, Ossining, Croton, Peekskill, Garrison, Cold Spring, New Hamburg, Staatsburg, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, &c.

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Furnished Houses and Unfurnished Houses. For sale, good values in modern houses. Building Sites that cannot be duplicated. When Elmdent plots are gone, where then! It will be farther from the station, sure.

W. J. Reed, op. Station, Scarsdale

SCARSDALE.

Residential Properties, sale or rent. Unfurnished or furnished, $1050—$2,500.

JOSEPH ELSENER,
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ATTRACTIVE HOME.

Suitable for all year round, hollow tile-stucco dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements; large grounds; 35 minutes out, convenient to station. Will sell cheap on easy terms.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

Fieldston
Riverdale-on-Hudson, 242d St. & Broadway.

A COLONY of handsome homes amid picturesque hills and woodlands in New York City.

Send for Booklet T.
DELAFIELD ESTATE.
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Tel. 277 John. New York.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON

Have modern, thoroughly constructed Home; will be sold at reasonable terms much below value.

ALSO

Two-family House, modern, on a good street; bona fide buyers will get a bargain.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Builder and Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

NEW ROCHELLE

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses
Season or Year
T. J. SULLIVAN, 10 North Ave.
Telephone 2700. Office Open Sundays.

BRONXVILLE

To rent for one year or season, completely furnished 10-room house; one acre ground; garden and garage; finest site in Westchester County; 10 minutes' walk to station and Grayston Hotel. Wm. S. Kinsey, 405 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

NEW ROCHELLE
MAGNIFICENT WATERFRONT RESIDENCE

House of stucco construction artistically laid out on 2½ acres of beautiful lawn. Property is open and commands an unobstructable view of Long Island Sound. There are about two dozen towering oak trees, all over two hundred years old, which afford wonderful shade and beautiful shrubbery. House has enclosed heated veranda which commands excellent views. Stone teahouse at water's edge with observatory tower. The first floor of house: Large living room, reception hall, den, dining room with balcony, butler's pantry, and kitchen. Seven master's rooms, three baths, also Pompeian pool bath, maids' quarters and bath. Laundry, drying rooms, and wine cellar in basement. This is an exceptional opportunity to purchase a real waterfront residence at a price that is very low.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND
202 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Tel. 2942. Open Sundays.

SCARSDALE

FURNISHED HOUSES,
$100 to $1,000 a Month.

KENNETH IVES & CO.
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—6037.

PELHAM HEIGHTS FOR SALE

Handsome, modern stone and frame house with every convenience; 14 large rooms, 4 baths, sun parlor, hot water heat; garage; plot 125x125. Will rent.

CONNOLLY-PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1655W. Pelham, N. Y.

Suburban Apartment

6 large rooms, all light; 2 baths; piazza, fine view of Sound.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Chester Hill Home for Sale.

Doctor has ordered owner to give up housekeeping. Beautifully appointed house; 12 fine rooms, 3 baths; oak and birch trim; hardwood floors; hot water heat, gas and electricity; large porch and sun porch. Plot 66x200. Garage. Cost $21,000. Offer solicited. Will rent, $1,500 per annum.

Conley Realty Co., 7 Vanderbilt Av., E. 45th St.

$10,000 BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL HOME

Big bargain. Colonial Home and Farm, Wilton, Conn., 45 miles from New York. Twelve room house, 5 open fireplaces; all improvements; barn for 8 good horses; 13 acres land; rare country scenery; fine old shade trees; State roads; very liberal terms. 'Phone 152.

NORWALK AGENCY, Norwalk, Conn.

Handsome Home.

For rent, fully furnished and equipped 16 room house; 15 acres; 45 miles from New York; overlooking Sound; one mile distant; seven master's bedrooms, five bathrooms, electric light; gardener's cottage; garage, with bedrooms; icehouse filled, gardens planted, vegetables, flowers, fruit, berries; tennis court; excellent water bathing; golf and country clubs convenient; fresh cow, two gardeners included; rent, $3,500.

John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in

GREENWICH, CT., VICINITY

FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone or write for my special list.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456.

Shorefront Bargain.

Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old-fashioned house, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 200 feet on Long Island Sound; $25,000.

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Stamford, Conn. Shippan Point, Sound Beach.
Estates, Residences, Acreage, Farms.
Headquarters for choicest rentals.

Valentine & Vick 205 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

MOUNT VERNON

A real old-fashioned Dutch colonial house placed in the midst of nine old oak trees on a large plot and located only five minutes' walk from two railway stations; beautiful surroundings; house has every modern appointment; exterior stucco over hollow tile; interior white enamel woodwork; nine rooms, two baths, steam heat, electricity, parquet floors, sun parlor, and large verandas.

SACRIFICED AT $12,500.

J. B. THILL, 30 East 42d Street.

RYE—ON SOUND
SALE OR RENT

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6037.

TO RENT:
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
Several houses, with modern improvements and large grounds, for the summer and winter seasons. Apply to DELAFIELD ESTATE, 27 Cedar Street, New York City.

SUB-LEASE | At New Rochelle. | $2500 Rent to $1000

2 Acre Estate—15 room mansion; four bathrooms, gas, electricity, hot water heat, stable, garage, beautiful grounds; near the water.

JAMES D. McCANN
121 Huguenot St. Tel. 461 New Rochelle, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 Cash

and $5,500 on 1st Mortgage at 5½%, $2,500 on 2d Mortgage at 6%, With Easy Instalment Payments

Will Build a Beautiful Home Like This in the

LAWRENCE PROPERTY

Riverdale Avenue and Valentine Lane South Yonkers

Hollow Tile Construction with Tile Roof. Clean-cut, Permanent, Durable, Substantial.

Go Out Today and Visit This Delightful Residential District *"Where Yonkers Meets New York"*

To Reach the Lawrence Property—Take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Valentine Lane; or, take New York Central main line trains to Ludlow Station (30 minutes).

Send for Illustrated Booklet "How to Buy a Home."

American Real Estate Company

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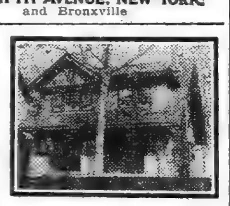

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ADVISORY COUNCIL OF REALTY INTERESTS

Work Accomplished During the Last Six Months at State and National Capitals.

LEGISLATION IS WATCHED

A Campaign of Education Being Conducted Among Both the Landlord and Tenant.

By CYRUS C. MILLER.

Chairman Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

The lack of co-ordination and harmony among real estate interests has always elicited criticism from property owners, as well as from those civic and industrial organizations in the city which are interested in the proper development of real estate. There are approximately 150 taxpayers' organizations, which are more or less local, and in the nature of neighborhood associations; but the vast number of property owners, close to 150,000, are not represented in either these small associations or in the larger organizations.

It was with the view in mind of encouraging and effecting co-operation among these various associations, and simultaneously to represent the property interests of the city as a whole, that the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests was conceived and brought into existence. Its purpose is thus to primarily bring about harmony among the various conflicting endeavors of these associations, and by conservative, rational and sound advice, direct their efforts along lines of enterprise which will be conducive to the best interests of real estate, as well as of the city itself.

In order that the council might be as fully representative as possible, a series of meetings were held, which were attended by prominent real estate owners and brokers and by officers of the various financial institutions that have their funds invested in real estate. The outcome of these meetings was the selection of the following gentlemen to act upon this Advisory Council:

Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, and representing the savings institutions of the city on the Council, was elected Chairman. Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was selected to represent the insurance companies upon the Council, and Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the title companies, with Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company, representing the trust companies. All financial institutions of this character are heavily interested in real estate, either as direct lenders on mortgages or as Trustees for large estates. Cyrus C. Miller, former President of the Bronx, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which consists of Adolph Bloch, who represents the United Real Estate Owners' Associations; Laurence M. D. McGuire, who represents the Real Estate Board; Clarence H. Kelsey, and Alfred E. Marling, President of Horace S. Ely & Co., who represents the Allied Real Estate Interests. Other members of the council are William J. Amend, of the firm of Amend & Amend; Albert G. Milbank, of the firm of Masten & Nichols, representing large holdings of German and British capital invested in New York City real estate: each of the boroughs is represented, Brooklyn having two members in Edward C. Blum, President of Abraham & Straus, and Frederic B. Pratt, Secretary of Pratt Institute; Hon. Ernest Hall, ex-Supreme Court Judge, represents the Bronx; Hon. G. Howland Leavitt, Superintendent of the Bureau of Highways, represents Queens, and J. G. Timolat, President of the Oakland Chemical Works, represents Richmond.

The council meets every fourth Wednesday of each month, and the Executive Committee meets every Friday afternoon. In addition to the members of the council there are various sub-committees which have been formed, the principal ones being the Board of Counsel, consisting of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman, and Messrs. Edmund L. Baylies, William P. Burr, Frederic R. Coudert, Albert de Roode, Abram I. Elkus, William B. Allison, William M. Ivins, Newell Martin, William J. Moran, Joseph M. Proskauer, Lawson Purdy, Alfred C. Reeves, Noah C. Rogers, Adolph T. Sieker, and William R. Willcox; the Law Committee, consisting of Messrs. Walter Lindner, Chairman; Everett V. Abbot, Cyril H. Burdett, Henry R. Chittick, Julius Henry Cohen, John J. Kuhn, Louis Franklin Levy, Harold M. Phillips, John M. Stoddard, and Seth Sprague Terry, and the Advisory Staff of experts, consisting of Messrs. Henry W. Hodge, Chairman; Otto M. Eidlitz, Julius Franke, Burt L. Fenner, James A. Henderson, Louis J. Horowitz, John P. Leo, Charles E. Knox, Daniel E. Moran, Frank A. Pattison, William Barclay Parsons, Amos L. Schaeffer, and Evarts Tracy.

Since its existence the council has been represented through its various committees at Washington and at Albany, and has carefully followed legislation at both State and national capitals. In this way it has been possible for the council to be in a position to relieve real estate of the war tax proposed at Washington, which was levied on practically every form of bonded indebtedness except mortgages and equities of redemption, while the Treasury Department has modified its decision under the provisions of the Income Tax law so as to permit deductions of interest on mortgage indebtedness from the returns required by this department under this law.

The Law Committee of the council has met each Wednesday during the legislative session at Albany and has taken up various bills that have been introduced into the Legislature, opposing those bills which would be detrimental to property owners, and working for the passage of those bills which would be beneficial.

The deliberations of this committee are published each week, and mailed regularly to the 150 taxpayers' associations, so that they are all apprised of what action is being taken at Albany in their interests. Ordinances of the new Building Code and the Rules and Regulations of the Industrial Board are carefully observed by the Building Code Committee and Industrial Code Committee of the council, both of which committees consist of experts from its advisory staff, and which are headed by Henry W. Hodge and Julius Franke, respectively. Other subjects which are occupying the attention of the council are the three-family house question, the question of negro occupancy of property, port and harbor developments as they affect appreciation of real estate values, restrictive covenants, consolidation of building inspection departments, mandatory legislation, and a large variety of other subjects which are of vital concern to real estate.

The work of the council has been accorded very favorable recognition by both city and State authorities, in that the members of the council of its various sub-committees, have been appointed to commissions and committees having to do with such subjects as the Labor law, the heights of buildings, zoning of the city, new sources of revenue, &c.

If the comprehensive energies now displayed by the various real estate associations and taxpayers' organizations in a praiseworthy effort to mitigate oppressive conditions that have been prevalent for the last few years can be directed and utilized by the council to procure needed reforms, the existence of the council will be amply justified. With a dominant central force earnestly striving to eliminate the duplication of effort on the part of these taxpayers' associations, and thus quietly confining their efforts to fields that in no wise conflict, there should be produced within a short period of time that harmonious and effective action which is now of paramount importance. It will also tend to strengthen all of these associations in their respective fields. The Advisory Council has thus made an earnest effort to co-operate with various city and State departments and to secure fair consideration of the interests of property owners and just treatment, and this policy of co-operation and co-ordination would appear to be working out satisfactorily and approaching the long-desired goal.

The question has often arisen as to whether the best results cannot be obtained by the amalgamation or unification of all the various real estate associations, so that there shall be one central efficient organization for real estate, like the Merchants' Association of the Chamber of Commerce. After serious reflection, it seems almost impossible to merge all of the various local associations, because of their purely local interests. The great majority of these taxpayers' associations are so constituted, therefore, that it is doubtful whether they would be willing to unite with a central organization.

As independent units they prefer to remain, while many of them could not afford to be handicapped by the additional expense of contributing to a central association. However, it would be very practicable for them all to co-operate upon general policies affecting the welfare of real estate and of the city, simultaneously retaining their identity as local bodies.

What they all want and need is to have the best legal and technical advice to be obtained in the city, given to them regularly and upon all matters that they may be considering. As executive bodies they are willing to do active work, provided that whatever action they may take is sound and reinforced by substantial facts. A most valuable campaign of education upon all real estate questions, accompanied with the advice of well-known authorities, would thus accomplish much good in gradually federating these various associations, and within a short time would produce a thorough spirit of co-operation among them, along constructive lines.

The Advisory Council is in a position to assist these associations, both large and small, and simultaneously to co-ordinate their activities. A sane, healthy, gradual growth along these lines, with reports and investigations by the council based on careful study, should be of lasting value to real estate.

The best results are those obtained with care and moderation in all things, for it is better to be slow but sure than to become winded by endeavoring to do too much in a hasty and an inexperienced manner. Real estate needs more policies that are evolved because they will be of permanent and lasting value, and fewer temporary remedies devised purely to meet the obligations and necessities of the moment. No more salutary program could be undertaken by the Advisory Council than that upon which it has been launched, to conduct an intelligent and comprehensive campaign of education among both property owners and tenants.

The tenants must be enlisted in the same cause as their landlords. The interests of the landlord must likewise affect his tenant. The feeling harbored by the tenant to annihilate the landlord must be displaced by a more sincere spirit of co-operation and mutual interest. United, they can withstand many of the stringent obligations that may be imposed upon them, while divided both will suffer, as they have in the past. In this respect the value and potency of these various associations of taxpayers is apparent.

They are today playing, and in the future will play, a principal part in creating public sentiment which ultimately determines the administrative policies of both city and State. Consequently, any movement which tends toward efficiency could not afford to destroy the intrinsic strength of these local associations, which must be encouraged to grow and retain their independence as individual entities.

NEW QUEENS TRANSIT LINES

Present Status of the Work on Various Contracts.

A statement has been prepared by Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, showing the status on April 1 of the various contracts which have been let by the Public Service Commission for the construction of rapid transit work in Queens Borough. According to this statement the value of the contracts which have been let to date aggregate amount $7,000,000. Station finish contracts have been let for the extensions from Brooklyn to Ridgewood and over Liberty Avenue to Richmond Hill.

In a letter to the Chamber from Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission, dated April 22, it is stated that plans have been completed and the contracts are about ready for submission to the Interborough Company for station finish, and for the supply and installation of track materials on the lines which will operate through the Bridge Plaza station. This will add several more million dollars to the amount to be expended for rapid transit purposes in Queens.

The following is the list of contracts which have been let to date and the per cent. of completion of same on April 1:

		P.C.
Steinway Tunnel reconstruction	$363,910	93
Ely Avenue route	557,866	55
Bridge Plaza station	884,859	56
Astoria extension	860,743	100
Corona extension	2,063,588	88
Lutheran Cemetery extension	389,005	100
Lutheran Cemetery stations	134,354	98
Liberty Avenue extension	707,661	99
Liberty Avenue stations	232,000	..
Jamaica Avenue extension	734,340	..
Total	$6,948,406	

GRADE CROSSINGS.

Protest Against the Closing of Long Island City Streets.

Engineers of the Public Service Commission and nearly 100 property owners conferred at the offices of William Richensteen, Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, last week, on the plan to eliminate the grade crossings of the Long Island Railroad at Vernon, East, and Borden Avenues and Third Street.

Vigorous opposition to the plan to close Vernon and East Avenues was expressed by the property owners. The plan suggested by the engineers of the Public Service Commission provides for the closing of these streets, with an inclined roadway on First Street, from East Avenue to the Vernon Avenue bridge. The North Shore tracks over Borden Avenue and Third Street would be elevated.

The general feeling of the property owners was that the railroad tracks should be elevated also over Vernon and East Avenues. Several speakers also suggested that plans be considered for the depression of the tracks, although the proximity to Newtown Creek would make this a costly matter.

In order further to represent the interests of the property owners, it was finally decided to appoint a special commit-[illegible]

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CRESTWOOD ON BRONX PARKWAY

NEW YORK STATE REALTY CAMPAIGN

Being Waged by Members of Reorganized State Association.

NEW COMMITTEES AT WORK

Plan of Action Includes Legislative Bureau at Albany to Watch Real Estate Legislation.

By M. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,

President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

It is now over six months since the New York City convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York made this organization a by-word in New York City. This convention brought together for the first time the best real estate men from all sections of the State and the best New York City developers, operators, and brokers.

They met in friendly intercourse, listened to messages from the Mayor and other city officials, discussed important matters regarding their business, and ended up with a banquet which bubbled over with good-will and at which they pledged one another to wipe out the boundary between the city and the rest of the State as far as the real estate interests are concerned.

The Real Estate Association of the State of New York was started some ten years ago in Syracuse and has been growing slowly but steadily ever since. Local real estate organizations are a matter of rather recent development, and the State Real Estate Association has been instrumental in assisting the formation of such local associations all over the State. In order to bring these local associations into the closest possible touch with the State organization, the Executive Committee elected at the last convention recently proposed amendments to the constitution of the State Association which have recently been adopted.

The Rochester Real Estate Association is the first local board to apply for affiliation, and it is hoped that every local real estate organization in the State will now join. The State Association will thus become a clearing house for the legislative activities of the real estate men of all parts of the State, and will harmonize views throughout the State on important matters. It is hoped in the near future to establish a permanent Legislative Bureau in Albany.

At the beginning of the term of office of the present officers and Executive Committee of the association last Fall a platform for the year's work was discussed and laid down. It was recognized that there were three prime matters affecting real estate which required a good deal of attention.

1. Undue and unnecessary Governmental interference. This has manifested itself in conflicting orders issued by different departments of the State and localities, needless interference by certain of these departments and duplication in the matter of building inspections in most of the large cities of the State.

2. Unequal and unfair taxation. This has come about, first, through antiquated tax laws distributing the burdens most unequally and placing an entirely unfair proportion on real property and practically no burden at all on personal property. With reference to the taxation of real property considerable unfairness was found to prevail, owing to lack of centralization in the administration of our tax laws and, therefore, entire lack of supervision of local assessors who in many cases were found to be absolutely unqualified for their work.

3. Inefficient methods of financing real estate and building operations. This was found to be due in part to lack of intelligent co-operation, in part to ignorance and a tendency on the part of those concerned with financing real estate operations not to try anything new and novel here in New York. Finally, it was found that certain legal difficulties would have to be taken care of by legislation.

All of these matters have received most careful and thorough consideration by the Executive Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York. Progress in matters such as these is always extremely slow, and it is no doubt wise that it should be. Quick action might result in more harm than good.

We can, however, point to one or two achievements which are directly and indirectly due to our efforts. Thus the problem of duplication and conflict of State and local departments concerned with real estate has been given considerable study and in some parts of the State is well on the way to reform in the right direction.

In the matter of taxation we have made most substantial progress, due very largely to the efforts of officers and members of our association. A new tax commission bill has been enacted and new Tax Commissioners have been appointed with tremendously increased powers, giving them an opportunity to equalize the taxation of real property throughout the State.

The real estate men in all sections of the State have pledged their support to this new commission, and it will not be the fault of the real estate men if steady progress is not made in this matter of equalization.

The problem of equalizing taxation between real and personal property has been taken up with splendid enthusiasm, and two bills, one for taxing tangible personal property at a rate of ½ per cent. without exemption for debts, and another for taxing securities or intangible personal property at a rate of 1-5 per cent. per annum without deduction for debts, were introduced in both houses of the Legislature.

These bills were not prepared or fathered by the real estate association, but several of the members gave untiringly of their time and resources to the work of the citizens' committees which had these matters in hand. It was not to be expected that legislation of such an important character could be put through in a few weeks, but the tremendous support which these measures received from bankers, merchants, economists, tax experts, and others shows that the day is not far distant when these reforms will be adopted. As a matter of fact the work is now under way for organizing the citizens' committee on a permanent basis in order that this taxation work may go forward.

With reference to improving the methods of financing real estate and building operations it was soon discovered that this matter would have to be one of slow development. An educational campaign is being conducted and the views of authorities in all sections of the country are being obtained. It is probable that something tangible will develop as a result of this in the near future. In all probability this will take the form of the introduction of long-term mortgages with annual payments, and the issuance of first mortgage bonds based on these long-time mortgages.

The committee on regulation of brokerage has approved the form of a bill for registering real estate brokers and this was introduced at the last session of the Legislature. The matter will come up for discussion in the local boards through the State and an effort will be made to harmonize the views of all. A committee on Erie Canal has been obtaining valuable data with reference to the old canal bed in order that intelligent action regarding the disposal of the State property may be had at the proper time. A committee on ethics has drawn a precise code of ethics in the form of ten commandments, and with the golden rule as a guiding basis, and so the list could be continued if time permitted.

The result of all this activity has been a tremendous growth in the membership and influence of the association. Its membership has very nearly doubled since the recent convention, and is growing at the rate of fifty or sixty new members per month. This shows that the association is meeting a need and meeting it in the right way. Properly guided, the association is in a position to be of tremendous service not only to the real estate community, but [illegible] and of the State officials in a way no local organization can ever expect to do.

The organization is young, and no doubt has many faults of youth. It may be trying to do too much and it certainly is suffering from growing pains and an appetite incommensurate with its pocket, but with the support which has come to it during the last few months, there can be no question but that its future is assured.

A SUBWAY PROBLEM.

Entrances on William and Nassau Streets Will Cause Congestion.

A problem that is giving much concern to the Public Service Commission, Borough President Marks, and other city authorities, and which must be solved at a very early date, is the placing and arrangement of the entrances for the William and Nassau Street subway lines. That it must be solved at once, particularly as far as William Street is concerned, is admitted on all sides.

The construction of the William Street subway is progressing rapidly and tentative locations for the stations have been made. It is for this reason that Maurice Deutsch, a consulting engineer retained by over 50 per cent. of property owners along William Street, south of Beekman, has called attention to the difficult problem which confronts the Public Service Commission and Borough President Marks in regard to the station entrances and exits.

That the matter is an important one to property owners and the public, as well as to the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operators of the William Street subway, is indicated by the fact that the Merchants' Association and the Real Estate Board of New York are both investigating the subject.

A recent report made by Mr. Deutsch and submitted to the Real Estate Board was immediately referred to the Railroad and Transportation Committee, consisting of E. C. Cammann, Chairman, A. L. Dean, Sarsfield Doyle, William E. Harmon, Frank R. Houghton, Cyrus C. Miller, and Carlisle Norwood.

Mr. Deutsch calls attention to the fact that William and Nassau Streets are among the narrowest streets downtown, with great traffic. William Street is only forty feet in width from building to building, the roadbed being about twenty feet wide, and the sidewalks only nine to ten feet wide. The subway plans call for stations on William Street at Fulton and Wall.

There are to be subway entrances on William Street just north and south of Fulton, the latter entrance about in the center of the block between Fulton and John Streets. Entrances on the north and south side of Fulton Street, just east of William, are also indicated.

At the Wall Street station there will be entrances on Pine and Wall Streets just east or west of William. All these entrances are to be between 6 feet and 6 feet 6 inches in width, which will reduce the sidewalk space available at these points to three or four feet and cause frightful congestion.

Mr. Deutsch also points out that the stairways leading to these stations will be only five feet in width and the railings will still further reduce the clearance space available to reach the platforms to about four feet. Such an arrangement of entrances is certain to not only cause a tremendous congestion on the sidewalk and interfere with street traffic, but will also prove inadequate to reach the station platforms.

The William Street subway is one of the most important subways, reaching not only the outlying districts in Brooklyn, but also serving upper Manhattan. In addition to this it is the most easterly of the four downtown subways, present and proposed, and for this reason will directly serve the large district lying east of William Street. It is certain to carry enormous crowds morning and night, and Mr. Deutsch points out that in case of panic or other trouble these narrow stairways would be so blocked and crowded that serious results would be certain to ensue.

It is a well known fact that the present entrances to the Broadway subway at Wall, John, and Fulton Streets are inadequate, and because of the narrow stairs leading to the platforms crowds are jostled together morning and evening, and not infrequently women have dresses torn or are banged and knocked about by others going in the opposite direction with suit cases, bags, &c.

Mr. Deutsch states that if the present plans carry the conditions on William Street will be infinitely worse, particularly at the Fulton Street station, because the narrowness of the street and sub-surface conditions will not permit at this point any station entrances on the westerly side of the street, and all the traffic at this busy point must be carried through one set of entrances on the easterly side of the street. Both uptown and downtown traffic on the William Street subway will be handled at Fulton Street from stations on one side of the street only.

With approximately a total of 7,000 people passing on both sides of William Street in a given hour morning and night, the confusion and congestion that will result is self-apparent. It will be augmented by reason of the narrow sidewalks and because this station will be used for Brooklyn and upper Manhattan traffic.

Mr. Deutsch has suggested to the Merchants' Association and the Real Estate Board the advisability of having an arcade street created, handling the vehicle traffic on the present roadbed and the upper level for those using the subway and for pedestrians. He has also called the attention of the authorities to the possibility of taking all traffic off William Street, south of Beekman, and using the present roadbed as sidewalk space, with subway entrances ten feet wide at convenient points in what is now the middle of the street.

Mr. Deutsch states in favor of this plan that an entrance at least ten feet wide is necessary to handle the traffic at Fulton and Wall Streets, and furthermore that practically all property on William Street, particularly south of John, is given over to office purposes, and no one would be greatly inconvenienced by diverting the vehicle traffic from this street. Certain regulations would, of course, be made so that supplies, &c., for buildings could be delivered during certain hours, and for fire protection, &c.

It is certain that Nassau Street owners will watch the developments on William Street with keen interest. Within the past few years all owners on both William and Nassau, as well as on side streets, such as Pine and Fulton, were compelled to remove all encroachments beyond the building line at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars at least. None were exempted. All had to comply with Borough President McAneny's order.

Fronts of buildings were chopped off, show windows were cut down, railings removed, and even signs were not permitted to protrude within ten feet of the sidewalk. Many of these encumbrances were of a few feet only, nevertheless they had to be removed. Now the Public Service Commission and the city authorities propose to put encumbrances six feet six inches wide on ten-foot sidewalks. Such an idea seems almost impossible to those who have only recently been compelled to remove encroachments of the most trivial nature.

Mr. Deutsch is confident, however, that some solution will be found, as these six feet six-inch entrances are admittedly inadequate to handle the subway traffic, and with the Merchants' Association and the Real Estate Board co-operating with Borough President Marks and the Public Service Commission some plan should speedily be devised to handle the situation, because, to be properly settled, it must be decided at once, as Smith, Hauser & Locker and Mr. MacIsaac, the contractors, are making exceptional progress in this subway work. Mr. Deutsch is working with the Public Service Commission on the lines indicated above, and is receiving every assistance from its engineering department. In fact the attitude of the Public Service Commission is to do everything in its power to relieve an admittedly serious situation. All agree something must be done.

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MODERN

STORES

These stores are located on the corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets. Extensive alterations have just been completed, giving excellent window display.

Nassau Street is one of the busiest downtown streets, being the main thoroughfare from the Brooklyn Bridge section to the financial section. Also desirable offices, single or en suite.

The rentals are very reasonable.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,

5 Beekman Street. Phone 1132 Cortlandt.

Architects Building

101 PARK AVE., N. E. Cor. 40th

TO sub-lease, office containing 564 square feet facing on 40th St. Rent $960 per annum. Submit offer to

Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc.

9 East 44th Street Tel. Murray Hill 8300

Large, Light Office.

Suitable for shirtwaist or ladies' muslin underwear salesroom; immediate possession. KRAUSKOPF, 387 4th Ave., corner 27th St., 6th floor.

TO LET

STORE—115 Feet Deep

42 UNION SQUARE

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, (73d St.)

TO LEASE—STEAM HEATED

PARLOR FLOOR STORE

Electric Light.

161 WEST 34TH ST.

Apply on premises, or

J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, 74th St.

430 COLUMBUS AVENUE

Store and basement, 25x130, to lease for long term; excellent for lunch room; also furnished apartments to lease to one tenant in same building.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

Lithographers

You want to be in a modern loft building. Lot covers 100x175 feet. See the HILL BUILDING, 10th Av., at 36th St. Built for your Business. Washed air, even temperature, humidity control. No outside dust; three large freight elevators, package and mail bag chute; 2 passenger elevators; cheap power, day, night. No extras. Cheapest insurance in city. Details from any broker or HILL PUBLISHING CO.

LIGHT LOFTS

LOW RENTALS—COMPARE.

534-550 W. 58th St.

LOFT TO LET.

EXCELLENT LIGHT; LARGE; ELEVATOR; HEAT; 25x95.

BROWN, 306 EAST 40TH ST.

The Finest Offices at moderate rentals

35 & 37 W. 39th St.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Apply to

Brunswick Realty Co.,

Owners, on premises, or your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET

WITH POWER IN

MEINKEN BLDG.

13TH to 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

First loft, 160x50, $2,000, including 10 H. P. WILL DIVIDE. BROKERS PROTECTED. Apply to Engineer, 427 West 13th St. or phone Greeley 3739, or Morningside 5136.

BROOKLYN.

LOW INSURANCE RATE.

Corner loft, 6,000 square feet; light four sides; elevator service; heat; near terminal; automatic sprinkler equipment. Apply to engineer on premises, 782 to 786 Wythe Av., corner Rutledge St., or

Walter T. Scott, 1453 Fulton, B'klyn.

Telephone Bedford 6400.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE or HOTEL SITE

Unexcelled mountain tract, 1,000 acres; less than 100 miles from New York City; altitude over 2,300 feet; scenery and views unsurpassed; large lake, highest water near New York, on property; adjacent to best-known resorts; adaptable for building large hotel, country estate, or for investment. An opportunity to own the choicest and most select mountain property on nominal terms. Might consider exchange.

Address K 18 Times Annex.

Rich Valley Farm.

168 Acres, Fully Equipped.

22 Holstein cows, 7 yearlings, 3 work horses, poultry; 50 tons hay; lot of oats, potatoes, cordwood; all machinery and tools thrown in with one of the best farms in famous New York State county; 60 acres in fields, remainder spring-watered pasture and wood; young orchard, small fruit; nearly new 13-room house, running water; big modern barn, 2 silos, other buildings; ½ mile to R. R. and milk station; owner unable to care for it; everything going for $8,000, on easy terms; full details and traveling directions, page 21, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38"; write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Home in Orange County

Artistic home in the hills, 1,000 ft. elevation; 58 acres, wild and cultivated; two orchards, all fruits; large garden; springs, brook; house, 12 rooms, bath; steam heat; barn and carriage house; garage; one mile from station; all buildings in excellent state of repair. Price, $17,000. Satisfactory terms.

SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO., 15 East 40th St., N. Y.

Adirondack Estate, Big Moose Lake

1,200 acres in virgin timber, including Echo Island, on which is main camp, choice in exclusiveness and appointment; three side camps and hunting lodges, several miles lake front; seven-hour through Pullman service from New York; for a gentleman or a club on sale in whole or in part; illustrated descriptive booklet on request.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc., Fulton, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY

To own a new, modern eight-room house within 45 minutes from Terminal Building in a select location at Nyack-on-Hudson, where you have all city conveniences, for $27.00 a month. Particulars, address owner and builder.

JOSEPH T. GAYNOR, Nyack, N. Y.

$100 PER ACRE!

A beautifully located farm and country home within commuting distance and the best [illegible]

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Extraordinary Opportunity

In the Thousand Islands.

OVERLOOKING ALEXANDRIA BAY

Two Beautiful Summer Places

Near Clayton, N. Y., Half Mile from Alexandria Bay Post Office and Stores.

Four acres on Cherry Island, with charming environment and superb views. HOUSES of stone and brick, similar size and construction, each with 2 living rooms, dining room, 9 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, and 5 servants' rooms. Electric light, open fireplaces; boat house, with 7 rooms and bath; ice house, &c. ALSO ANOTHER HOUSE OF SIMILAR SIZE. Will sell entire property or either house with 2 acres. Will also rent, furnished, either or both, at $2,500 for one or $4,000 for both.

Property as Offered can be bought, completely furnished, at less than one-fourth of actual cost.

For further particulars apply to Owner, NATHAN STRAUS, 23 West 42nd St., or Your Agent.

Milk and Fruit Farm

123 Acres, 600 Trees.

Stocked and Equipped—$4,950.

Moneymaker with guaranteed income; beautiful location; high, dry, pine groves; hunting, fishing; full working order; 100 acres plowable, fertile meadows, brookwatered pasture; valuable woods; short distance trolley; fare, $1.60; good 12-room house; 3 barns; running water; 500 young, 100 old apple trees; 2 acres planted berries; 5 head cattle; 2 good horses; 1 sow; 100 chickens, turkeys, Guinea hens; wagons, machinery, tools; hay, corn, potatoes; beehives; sacrificed complete for $4,950; cash down, $3,000, balance easy. American Realty Exchange, 874 Broadway, corner 18th St., New York.

RYE, N. Y.

Attractive dwelling, furnished; season; 10 bedrooms, 4 baths; large garage; Sound view; tennis court; vegetable and flower gardens.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 E. 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

SCARSDALE.

Immediately at Station; Stucco residence; living room, dining room, large library; six bedrooms, two baths. For Sale at most attractive price and terms.

Joseph Elsener, (Tel. 267) Scarsdale, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Fine Furnished Cottages for the Season at CHATHAM, CAPE COD

Just completed, right in the pine woods, one mile from Post Office, desirable neighborhood, property overlooking and extending to salt and fresh water, with exclusive and safe beach for children, perfect drainage and water supply, good elevation, fine roads, expansive views, tennis courts, all high-class improvements. 6 rooms and bath, fine porch, fully screened, mission furniture, cemented cellar, telephone, steam heat, electric lights, garage, grounds cared for, hotel on the premises where meals may be had if desired. Address G 376 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED FOR SEASON OR UNFURNISHED FOR YEAR.

One of the most beautiful homes of its class on Long Island; 30 minutes out; Italian architecture; 11 rooms, two baths, billiard room, sun parlor; screened throughout; hot water heat, electricity, gas; two-car garage, lighted, heated; garden grounds; parked street; near station.

F. W. SCUTT & CO., 336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Lake Hopatcong.

SUMMER COTTAGES AT MOUNT ARLINGTON, elevation 1,200 feet; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore.

Cottage, 10 rooms, bath	$850
Cottage, 9 rooms, bath	450
Bungalow, 6 rooms, bath	350
Cottage, 8 rooms, bath	300
Cottage, 10 rooms, boathouse, garage	1,000

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 506 5th Av.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Furnished for Summer.

A nine-room house. All modern conveniences. Best residential section. Porch, Lawn, Flowers. Near Golf Club. Beautiful walks and trolley rides. Rent, $40.00 per month. Four months. Address FRED WEBSTER, 221 Elm St., Holyoke, Mass.

MODERN COTTAGE —at—

LOCH ARBOUR,

Adjoining ALLENHURST, has ten rooms and all conveniences, facing the ocean, one block away. Rental $750 by

T. Frank Appleby Asbury Park, N. J., offices opp. Depots Allenhurst, N. J.

CHOICE SUMMER HOME AT ASBURY PARK.

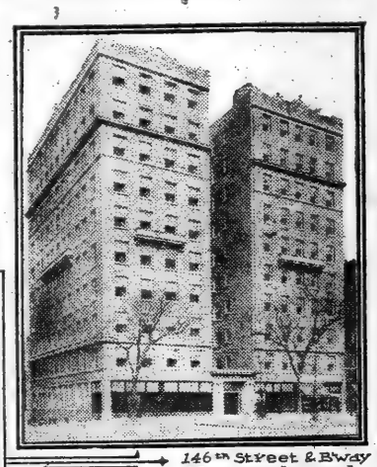
15 rooms, 3 baths; all conveniences; extra well furnished; shaded grounds, near beach; garage; best location; rent May to October, $1,200; one of the finest homes in Asbury Park. Owner, Box 365, Asbury Park, N. J.

Times Building, Times Square

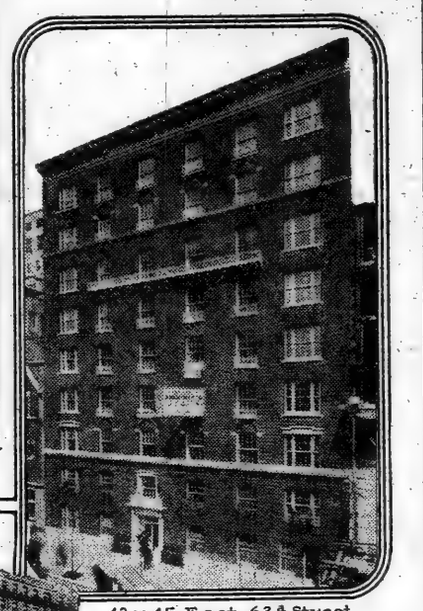
Few vacant offices to rent. Large and small suites and single rooms. Situated in the hub of business. Splendid light in all rooms. Latest methods of ventilation, and all modern conveniences. Open day and night. Subway Station in basement. Accommodations for bankers and brokers, physicians, dentists, engineers, architects, real estate operators.

DEMAND FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS SHOWN BY NUMBER OF BUILDINGS RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED

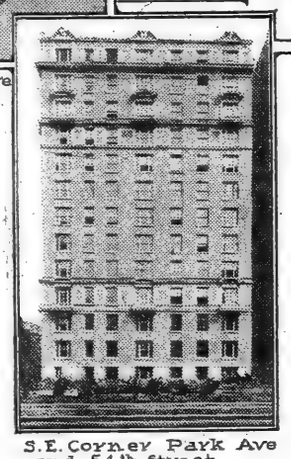
97th Street & West End Ave
Princeton Con. Co.



146th Street & B'way
Newmark and Jacobs.



43-45 East 62d Street.
A. L. Mordecai & Son.



S.E. Corner Park Ave and 54th Street
Samuel A. Herzog.

1155 Park Avenue
Southeast Corner of 92d St
Bing & Bing.

One of the bright features of the real estate market during the period of general depression has been the apartment house situation not only in Manhattan but to a very satisfactory extent in all the other boroughs. Since Jan. 1 the apartment house activity has been especially pronounced and the unexpected success of several of the newer and more expensive houses on Park Avenue, as well as on West End Avenue, leading to some large investment purchases, has naturally led to a number of new operations of more than average magnitude.

The upbuilding of Park Avenue as a choice apartment house thoroughfare has by no means reached its limit, and as a result of several big deals there by operators since the first of the year new buildings, costing in the aggregate several millions of dollars, will be under way before the close of the season. Among the big transactions for future improvement have been those of Bing & Bing on the northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, of Edgar A. Levy on the southwest corner of Eighty-first Street, and Robert W. Goelet's purchases from the New York Central Railroad, giving him possession of the two block fronts on the west side, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets.

Mr. Goelet completed last Fall one of the fine houses in that neighborhood, on the southwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street. The big Montana, covering the block front on the east side between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, was finished about two years ago and others that have well rented there include the building put up by Samuel A. Herzog on the southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street. On the northwest corner of the same street is the new Fullerton-Weaver building, which is already eighty per cent. rented.

Among the noteworthy investment deals on the avenue during the present year have been the purchase by William Ziegler, Jr., of the fine structure erected by Edgar A. Levy on the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, representing nearly $1,600,000, and the sale by the Fullerton-Weaver Company of its new building on the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, about $1,200,000.

On the west side the active localities have been the district below 110th Street and in the upper Washington Heights territory north of 157th Street, especially in the vicinity of Fort Washington Avenue in the lower Sixties, where several six-story houses have been started and the success of former operations has resulted in some satisfactory sales.

West End Avenue, which from the elegance of its apartment structures might be called the Park Avenue of the west side, has figured prominently in the transactions of the year. On the corner of Ninety-seventh Street the Princeton Construction Company has finished a large house, and other corners which have lately been acquired for early improvement are those on the northeast corner of Eightieth Street, the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, the northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, and the southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street.

Among the big investment sales was that of the huge Chatsworth, overlooking the Hudson River, at the foot of Seventy-second Street, lately sold to a syndicate headed by Albert I. Sire. The new twelve-story Brixford apartment, at 138 to 144 West Seventy-ninth Street, was recently purchased by Clarence Payne of California from the builder, Edwin S. Brickner, for about $500,000, and Percival Kuhne, the banker, bought the six-story house at 7 West Ninety-first Street. W. Bourke Cockran also figured among the investors in Manhattan apartment property by acquiring the six-story house on the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 161st Street, and the sale by Mrs. Lillian B. Hyde of the Eton Hall and Rugby Hall houses at 29 to 35 Claremont Avenue, each held at $300,000, was another important sale.

Some of the upper Broadway blocks have shown considerable activity, and among the improvements are those of Vincent Astor on the block front on the east side between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, and the big house planned for the upper part of the block on the east side between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, by Jacob Axelrod.

The purchase last week by Mrs. Anne C. Rogers of the two six-story houses covering the westerly block front on Fort Washington Avenue, between 177th and 178th Streets, from Harry Goodstein, was one of the largest deals in that section for some time, and was a clear illustration of the investment confidence in that growing quarter of the city.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE following high class Apartments are now ready for occupancy at attractive rentals:—

Bennington Corners North
817 West End Av., Southwest Corner 100th St.
New Structure.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

Stratford-Avon
210 Riverside Drive, North Corner 93d St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
One 9, one 10 room Apartment.
Rental $3,200.

The Courtenay
55 Central Park West.
Fireproof construction.
Ideal location; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 9 closets;
Rental $2,400 to $3,000.

Stockton
1,090 St. Nicholas Av.
Beautiful 5-6-7 rooms, with bath.
Possession at once.
Rents $45 to $65.

Melvin Court
572-574 West 187th St.
4 and 6 rooms and bath.
All modern improvements.
$25 to $42.

Barnard
106-110 Central Park West, South Corner 71st St.
Immediate possession: Ideal location. Apartments comprise 6 to 9 rooms.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500, including refrigeration.

The Cherbourg
1 West 92d St.
9 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Elevator apartments; all improvements; excellent view of Central Park and reservoir; reasonable rents.

Strathallen
350 West 88th St.
Adj. corner Riverside Drive.
Eight-story modern fireproof.
9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.
Attractive rental.

Warwick Arms
101 West 80th St.
Overlooking Manhattan Square Park; 7 and 8 extra large rooms.
2 baths. Rental $1,400.

The Wallace
568 W. 149th St., S.E. cor. B'way
6 & 7 Outside Rooms.
Excellent location.
Convenient to 145th St. Subway.
Attractive rentals from now to Sept. 30, 1916. Rental $70.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
AGENTS
Broadway at 80th Street Tel. Schuyler 3800

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section recently completed
For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

RENTING DEPT. 162 West 72d St., near Broadway. TEL., 7240 COL.
A Selected List of West Side Apartments for Rent.

Terrace Court,
202 Riverside Drive, South Corner 93d St.
High-class modern fireproof house; large rooms, overlooking Riverside Park.
9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
$1,600 to $2,300.

Hamilton,
420 Riverside Drive, North Corner 114th Street.
One of the finest apartment houses in the City. One corner apartment. Every room outside, southern and western exposure.
8 rooms and 3 baths.
$2,300.

La Rochelle,
57 West 75th St., N. E. Cor. Columbus Ave.
Imposing modern fireproof building; extra large rooms, convenient to 72d St. "L" station and 72d St. Subway station.
7 rooms and bath.
$1,400 to $1,800.

498 West End Ave.,
Southeast Corner 84th Street.
New twelve-story fireproof apartment. Convenient to subway station. Bright, sunny, outside rooms.
6 large rooms, reception room and 2 baths.
$1,800.

105 West 72d St.,
Near Subway and "L" stations.
New fireproof building. Large rooms a feature. Southern exposure.
5 rooms and 2 baths.
$1,700 to $1,900.

349 West 85th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
Very desirable apartments, with large rooms; convenient to Broadway and 86th St. subway station.
8 rooms and bath.
$1,400.

La Grange,
1 West 83d St.
North Corner Central Park West.
Remodelled, modernized and renovated throughout. Two apartments have been made over into one having
9 very large rooms, 2 baths.
$2,500.

375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
Very desirable apartments with fine hardwood trim; all modern appointments.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$840 to $1,200.

4 and 12 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station, 92d St. and Columbus Ave.
7 rooms and bath.
$900 & $1,000.

The Oregon,
162 West 54th St., Corner 7th Ave.
New 12-story fireproof building; a few choice housekeeping corner Apartments, in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
$900 to $1,700.

Georgean Court,
58 Central Park West, South Corner 66th St.
One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements.
8 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
$2,000 & $3,600.

The Cornwall,
255 West 90th St., N. W. Corner Broadway.
New high-class fire and sound proof apartments. Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths and large reception room.
$1,700 to $2,300.

Yorkshire,
562 West 113th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
New, modern, fireproof house; all improvements, including vacuum cleaning system, &c.
One apartment 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100. Specially arranged for doctor or dentist.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$1,200 to $1,600.

Stuart,
250 West 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
Rooms large and light, well planned; private house block; convenient to subway express station at 96th St. or "L" station at 93d St. and Columbus Ave.
9 rooms and bath.
$1,400.

The Barieford,
49 Claremont Ave., S. W. Corner 119th St.
A high-class modern house, with all improvements; excellent location.
One corner apartment 7 rooms and bath.
$1,200.

Vernon,
350 West 71st St., Near Riverside.
A modern building, with large, light rooms; convenient to 72d St. Broadway subway express station.
8 rooms and bath.
$1,100.

Woodmere,
561 West 141st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
New ten-story fireproof building, equal to any apartment on the West Side; every room large and light; private houses on either side; two elevators, &c.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
$899 to $1,000.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

OFFERS a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

Let Us Send You Our List to Aid You in Your Selection.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

299 Madison Avenue, Corner 41st St.
Telephone Murray Hill—1481.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BELNORD
THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK

86th Street
Broadway
87th Street

Unsurpassed location and transit facilities. When leasing an Apartment in the Belnord you are assured of unexcelled service at all times, yet moderate in rentals.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Resident Agent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Colosseum
435 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
South Corner 116th Street,
Modern Fireproof Building Overlooking the Hudson.
Immediate occupancy.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS	
5 ROOMS	2 BATHS
7 ROOMS	3 BATHS
8 ROOMS	3 BATHS
10 ROOMS	3 BATHS
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS	

Also to Sublet at
The Regnor
601 WEST 115TH ST., COR. B'WAY.
A Few Desirable Apartments.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Baths
AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.
Apply Supt. on Premises, or
PATERNO BROS., INC., Owners & Builders.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
601 West 115th St., Corner Broadway.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Choice Elevator Apartments
SEASONABLE CONCESSIONS.
WEST END HALL,
840 West End Av., Northeast cor. 101st St.
7 & 8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,200 upward.
ST. JOHN COURT,
500 West 111th St., Southwest cor. Amsterdam Av.
5 & 6 rooms and bath, $660 upward.
THE PALMETTO,
100 Morningside Drive, Northwest cor. 120th St.
7 rooms and bath, $900 upward.
ROBERT FULTON COURT,
559 West 156th St., Northeast cor. B'way.
6 & 7 rooms and bath, $660 upward.
Inspection invited. Supts. on premises.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive
CORNER 155TH ST.
NEW 11-STORY, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING

4 Rooms	$700 Upward
5 Rooms	950 "
6 Rooms	1,200 "
7 Rooms	1,350 "

1—2—3 BATHS.
ALL ROOMS ARE LARGE, LIGHT AND AIRY, WITH MOSTLY SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; LARGE CLOSETS.
LOCATION MOST CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE TO SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION AT BROADWAY & 157TH ST.
REPRESENTATIVES ON PREMISES.
PHONE 7100 AUDUBON, OR
Strathcona Construction Co.
3785 BROADWAY,
PHONE 5633 AUDUBON.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
119 West 40th St. **BING & BING** Tel. 6410 Bryant

993 Park Av., Corner 84th St. New Building. Now Open—Inspection Invited.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths.	Rental $2,600 to $4,300. Ready for Occupancy May 1st. Leases from Oct. 1st. An Apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. is open for inspection.
955 Park Av., Near 82d St. Now in Course of Construction.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths.	Rentals $2,200-$3,500 Will Be Ready for Occupancy June 1st. Leases from Oct. 1st.
970 Park Av., Corner 83d St.	8-10 Rooms 3 Baths.	$2,900 to $3,600. For Rent from Oct. 1st. Immediate Possession can be arranged.
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. Now in Course of Construction.	6-8-9-12 Rooms 2 to 4 Baths.	Rental $1,200 to $3,900. Will Be Ready for Occupancy June 1st. Leases from Oct. 1st.
Brentmore, 88 Central Park West (Corner 69th St.)	5-7-9 Rooms 2-3 Baths.	Rentals $1,800 to $4,500. For Rent from Oct. 1st. Immediate Possession may be arranged.
Amherst, 204 West 110th St. Between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.	7-8 Rooms 3 Baths.	Rentals $1,600-$1,800. Unusually Large Rooms, Ample Closets. For Rent from Oct. 1st.
Strand View, 309 West 99th St. Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.	7 Rooms 2 Baths.	Rental $1,400. For Rent from Oct. 1st. Earlier possession may be arranged.

APPLY ON Premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WE OFFER
Exceptional
APARTMENTS
IN THE
Schermerhorn
MADISON AVENUE,
ENTIRE BLOCK
82d-83d Sts.
9 ROOMS,
Foyer and 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BOWNE
11 W. 81 St.
Facing Manhattan Sq. Park
Overlooking Central Park
11 Rooms
3 Baths
Light on All Sides
A. P. COBURN, Agt.,
on premises.
Phone, 9832 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Mansfield
Bachelor Apartments
of comfort and distinction
12 West 44th Street
2 or 3 rooms with bath. Moderate rentals by the year. Modern fireproof building with restaurant. Inquire premises or E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St. Telephone Hanover 5989.

JEROME APARTMENTS,
35-43 West 61st St.
6 EXTRA LARGE, THOROUGHLY MODERN ROOMS; $45
7 HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; ONE COR. APARTMENT $65
Wahnita Apartments,
105 West 77th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, NEWLY DECORATED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; CONVENIENTLY LOCATED. ALSO $60
3 ROOM KITCHENETTE APARTMENT; MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL. OPEN EVENINGS. $50
SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
1,974 Broadway (Cor. 67th St.)

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. & 120th St.
New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of
3, 4 and 6 Rooms.
All outside rooms.
Rents Reasonable.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

Bellaire Apt's,
584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath..... $26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath..... $33-$36
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

THE FORTRESS
N. W. Cor. 169th St. and Fort Washington Av.
A distinctive elevator Apartment House, with moderate rentals; large, sunny rooms, plenty of closets; offering 5 and 6 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5989.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rooms $1600 to $2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $2,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

8 ROOMS Two Baths, Tiled Kitchen and Pantry; Rooms Extra Large
Excellent elevator and hall service
241 WEST 101ST ST.,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Superintendent on Premises.
RENTS $1400 $1600

Velasquez
605 West 156th St.
One Apt. 8 Rooms—2 Baths
One Apt. 7 Rooms—2 Baths
SUBLET TO OCT. 1.
CONCESSIONS
Situated directly opposite the Spanish Museum in Audubon Park and adjacent to Riverside Drive and Subway Station.

Santa Monica | Audubon Park
341-347 W. 70th St | 3750 B'way, Corner 156th St.
Up-to-date Houses; both overlook Hudson River.
4-6-7 ROOMS LARGE, LIGHT $40 to $75
Liberal concessions to Oct. 1; must be seen to appreciate. Owners on premises, or
MERLO & CARLSON, Agts.,
3750 Broadway, Cor. 156th St.

We Offer for Rent
Two Attractive Apartments of
8 Large Rooms and Bath
36-38 West 93rd St.,
Near Central Park West
At any reasonable figure up to September 30th, 1915. The regular rents are $50 and $45. Only to a desirable tenant. The apartments contain every up-to-date improvement, including electric light, etc., and the house is kept in perfect condition.
Apply on premises or
KEMPE & CO.,
250 W. 87th St., cor. Broadway.

121 Madison Av.
AND
25 East 30th St.
Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments and Combinations of Rooms For Rent at Reduced Prices. All First Class.
Good Restaurant Service.
One Furnished Apartment.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th Street
Fireproof and Up-to-date
6 and 8-Room Apartments
One and two baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,800.
Special Rates for Immediate Occupancy
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc.
51 East 42d St. 'Phone Murray Hill—1936.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
14 Room Apartment with
5 Master Bedrooms, having ideal servants' quarters.
To be rented furnished or unfurnished. Also
8 Room Apartment with
2 Baths. Extra servants' rooms.

471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
Four 8-room apartments with prices ranging from
$800 to $960
All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

THE LAVALETTE
New 6-story elevator apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
One block from Dyckman St. Subway station—6 rooms, two baths, $45; suitable for dentist. On premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. 5989—Hanover.

THE LORING
202 WEST 74TH ST.
SIX ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
Immediate Occupancy.
Apply on premises, or to
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, 74th St.

Princess Court
3920 Broadway, Cor. 164th St.
One 5-Room Apartment.
RENTAL $720 PER ANNUM.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 95th Street.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180th St., Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
One Apartment, Six Rooms and Bath, $50
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street

547 West 157th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Asking $900; Concessions.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

40 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE AT 152D ST.
6-room elevator apartment; all improvements; cool in Summer; windows opening on north, south, east and west.
5th Ave. Stages pass door; 6 minutes to 6th and 9th Ave. express station. Large concessions; will rent furnished until Oct. 1 or unfurnished on long lease.
Possession given on two weeks' notice. Apt. 5 C.

9 & 10 Rooms—3 Baths
Overlook Apartments
802 West 181st Street
Highest and Healthiest Section on Manhattan Island.
Resident Management—3652 Audubon.

WESTWOOD COURT,
W. 180th St. & Ft. Washington Ave.
Delightful 6 rooms, every improvement; modern; high class; $60; owner's management.

Real Homelike Apartments.
These new 5 and 6 room apartments, with [illegible] at $40-$50 month.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
2-3 Baths. Electric lights; refrigerators. High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM A. WARE, Phone 4 [illegible]

LASANNO & WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights; refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 89th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. Cor. 89th St.

THE MARIE
61-69 East 86th St.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet; moderate terms; for convenience of locality this neighborhood cannot be equalled. Superintendent on premises.

Corner Elevator Apartment
8 outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; all [illegible]; every known improvement; [illegible] rent; [illegible] to suit. No reasonable offer refused. Apply 1220 Madison Av.

Apartment Hunting?
If you are looking for an apartment you will eliminate fatigue and all uncertainties if you will send for a copy of Pease & Elliman's new Apartment House Directory. It is yours for the asking. It makes selecting the apartment you want an easy proposition. No matter what your taste or the amount you want to pay, Pease & Elliman have an apartment that will suit you.
YOUR copy of our New Apartment Directory is ready NOW.
Leases Can Now Be Made for Next Fall
Pease & Elliman
340 Madison Ave., Near 43rd St.

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ALWYN COURT
183 WEST 94TH ST.

Brooklyn.
Would Cost $100 in New York.
Seven all light rooms, 8 large closets, 2 toilets, 3 lavatories, 1 bathroom; steam heat, hot water supply; janitor service; ideal location in Flatbush; best transportations; rent $50 and up on yearly lease; reference required. Apply on premises, 2,619 Bedford Av., or communicate with Daniel Lauer, 800 Elmore Place, Brooklyn. Telephone 325 Flatbush.

ST. PAUL'S APTS.
180 to 148 St. Paul's Place, Flatbush, one block from Church Av. Station on Brighton Beach Road; four and five room fireproof apartments; switchboard, shower, and all modern improvements; rents, $35 to $50.

TOMORROW.
The Annual Real Estate Review in the tomorrow's NEW YORK TIMES will contain notable articles by Mayor Mitchel, Marcus M. Marks, President Borough of Manhattan, Douglas Mathewson, Presi-

DIRECT TAX LEVY IN STATE COUNTIES

Method of Equalizing Realty Assessments Explained by Commissioner Purdy.

HEAVY RATE THIS YEAR

City's Average of State Burden Has Been Almost Twenty Per Cent. Annually Since 1912.

By LAWSON PURDY.

The State of New York is confronted with the largest direct tax since the year 1900; in that year the State tax rate was 1.96 mills; this year it is to be 1.70 mills. A direct tax of this magnitude directs attention forcibly to the manner in which a direct tax is levied and distributed throughout the State.

A direct tax for State purposes has the merit that it does bring more people to consider State expenditures and to take an interest in State Government. There are very few persons, nevertheless, who understand the manner in which a State levy is apportioned among the several counties.

In some counties the assessed value of real estate is less than half the full value. New York and Kings Counties are credited by the State Board of Equalization with an assessment of real estate equal to 91 per cent. of full value. No county is credited with a higher ratio than the Counties of New York and Kings. The largest number of counties are credited with an assessment between 70 and 80 per cent. of full value.

In order that each county may pay its proper share the law provides for a Board of Equalization composed of the three State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land Office. It is the duty of the State Board of Equalization to revise the valuations of real estate "by adding or deducting such sum as in its opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between the valuations of real property in the State."

The State Board of Equalization prepares a table based upon the information they obtain by personal visits and otherwise. This table shows the ratio of full value at which real estate is assessed in each county of the State. When this table is approved by the Board of Equalization the assessed valuations are equalized in the following manner: In the first column is set down the assessed value of real estate of each county; in the next column the full value based on the percentage of full value which has been determined.

The average assessment is then determined by dividing the aggregate assessed value by the aggregate full value. In 1913, for example, the average percentage for the whole State was 87.14. Then to the assessed value of each county which is assessed below the average ratio an amount is added sufficient to bring the county assessment to the average ratio. Each county whose real estate is assessed for more than the average receives a reduction of an amount sufficient to bring the assessed value down to the average ratio.

To show the operation of this method in the last three years I have prepared tables showing the City of New York as one unit and the remainder of the State, taken together, as the other unit. The following table shows the assessed value of real estate in the City of New York and the equalized value of real estate in the City of New York for 1912, 1913, and 1914:

Year.	Assessed Value.	Equalized Value.
1912	$7,888,840,164	$7,589,108,838
1913	7,861,809,890	7,540,418,779
1914	8,006,647,861	7,561,076,209

A similar table for the remainder of the State for the same years is as follows:

Year.	Assessed Value.	Equalized Value.
1912	$2,702,661,200	$2,972,392,535
1913	2,822,881,598	3,143,871,400
1914	2,953,613,031	3,399,184,683

On the basis of assessed value of real estate, without equalization, the city had 74 of the aggregate for each of the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 as follows:

1912	74.41 per cent.
1913	73.58 per cent.
1914	73.05 per cent.

From this table it appears at once that the assessed value increased more outside the city during these three years than it did in the city. The increase in the city from 1912 to 1914 was only $48,000,000, whereas the increase outside the city was $250,000,000. The actual share of what the city was called upon to pay to the State for these three years showed a greater reduction in 1914 from the total for 1912 than a comparison of assessed values would indicate; that is because the equalization table was more favorable to the city in 1914 than it was in 1912.

The equalization percentages for the city were the same in all three years, but the average equalization for the remainder of the State shows a marked decline in these three years; the average for the remainder of the State was as follows:

1912	79.77 per cent.
1913	78.22 per cent.
1914	74.55 per cent.

Because of this change in the equalization table the amount deducted from the assessed value of the City of New York and added to the rest of the State, for the three years, was as follows, (using round figures):

1912	$275,000,000
1913	328,000,000
1914	451,000,000

The following table shows the equalized value of real estate in the City of New York and in the remainder of the State for the three years:

Year.	Equalized Value. City of N. Y.	Remainder of State.
1912	$7,589,108,838	$2,972,392,535
1913	7,540,418,779	3,143,871,400
1914	7,561,076,209	3,399,184,683

This shows that the basis for the distribution of the tax in the City of New York was less for 1914 than it was for 1912, in spite of the increase in assessed value, whereas for the remainder of the State the increase was much more than the increase in assessed value. On the basis of the equalized real estate the City would have paid of the State tax in each of the years as follows:

Year.	Per Cent.
1912	71.9
1913	70.5
1914	69.0

There is no equalization of personal assessments. The law has always been enforced in the City of New York. It has not been enforced in the remainder of the State for a great many years. In a few places Assessors have been diligent, but ordinarily enforcement has been very lax. In round figures, the assessment of personal estate in the City of New York for 1912 was $383,000,000 and in all the rest of the State $101,000,000.

The City of New York then had 77 per cent. of the total. Based on the aggregate equalized real estate assessment and the personal estate, the city pays a little more than on the equalized real estate alone.

	Per Cent.
For 1912	72.10
For 1913	70.80
For 1914	69.10

Since 1911 the State Board of Tax Commissioners has been greatly aided in preparing a proper equalization table by two amendments of the tax law obtained in 1911. That year is memorable for a number of tax law amendments, in great part due to the intelligent cooperation of Governor Dix. Without his aid the amendments would have been impossible.

The two amendments which have helped to bring about a better equalization are, first, a requirement that the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties must prepare an equalization table for the various towns and cities within the county in the same manner as the State Board of Equalization prepares an equalization table for the State. This amendment further provided that the State Board of Tax Commissioners should publish annually these county equalization tables.

The second amendment dealing with equalization required the State Board to equalize its assessments of special franchises with other real property in the tax district. When this change was made in the law all public service corporations were interested in presenting evidence to the State Board tending to prove that other real property in all the tax districts was assessed at a low ratio of full value because they desired to obtain as low an equalized assessment of special franchises as possible; on the other hand, Supervisors were interested in presenting evidence to show that other real property in their tax districts was assessed at a high ratio of full value. Moreover, Boards of Supervisors, being obliged to prepare an equalization table, had to put themselves on record as to the equalization ratio in each tax district of a county.

The results of this salutary legislation have been apparent in the equalization table of 1914. In that table, as has already been shown, the average equalization rate for the counties outside the City of New York was fixed at 74.55 per cent. in 1914, instead of 79.77 per cent. in 1912.

The chief difficulty encountered by Boards of Supervisors and by the State Board in establishing a fair equalization table is the lack of evidence of the true value of real property as compared with its assessed value. The best remedy would be the rule that every deed must contain the actual consideration for the transfer. During the last few months, however, the State has had the advantage of the United States war revenue law compelling the affixing of stamps to deeds to represent the value of the equities.

This provision multiplies by at least ten the number of considerations which can be obtained without personal knowledge of the transaction. The enlarged powers given to the State Board by the legislation of this Winter ought to result in a few years in such an accumulation of evidence of actual value of real estate throughout the State as will enable them to prepare an equalization table that will be as nearly just as practicable until there shall be a complete revision of the law governing local assessments in towns throughout the State.

While a large direct State tax comes as a heavy burden at this time, it brings with it the incidental advantage of increased pressure upon the State Board of Tax Commissioners and local assessors to equalize real estate assessments throughout the State.

THE STATE TAX.

An Unfortunate Blow to the Realty Market at the Present Time.

By LAURENCE M. D. McGUIRE.

President of the Real Estate Board of New York.

The value of New York City's real estate is fixed and determined by its pre-eminent location. Nature destined this wonderful city as the commercial emporium of the Western Hemisphere, located as it is at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers, connected by the continent with many bridges and subways, having the most magnificent harbor with but one or two exceptions in the world, it is essentially the great commercial market of the United States.

From time to time disturbing influences may occasion temporary falling off in prices and frequently make it difficult to obtain a ready market for real property. We are now wading through a period of abnormal depression, caused primarily by over-taxation and administrative over-regulation and inspection. This is so unfortunately true that it has created a doubt in minds as to the desirability of real estate as an investment. This doubt, however, is not warranted, as the responsible causes can and soon will be, I believe, corrected.

It is unfortunate that at this time there should come a question of an enormous direct State tax. So much has been said on this subject, some claiming no necessity for it and others that it must be, that it would be useless to attempt any discussion of whether or not the amount claimed to be required for State expenses should be reflected by direct tax to be levied in this year's budget.

Not only are we concerned with the direct State tax, but we have also to reckon with the amount to be charged in the coming year's budget, for public improvements as agreed in the resolution passed by the Board of Estimate at the time of financing the city's notes, which were held in Europe. New York City's share of the direct tax computed on the last available figures will approximately add fifteen points to the tax levy and from five to seven points will be added through charging in one-quarter of the non-sustaining public improvements. This is not altogether a cheerful outlook.

It may be that economies can be effected in the city's administration which will somewhat reduce this estimate, but of one thing we may feel certain; and that is, there will be a substantial increase in the tax rate this coming year.

The city's administration realizes that real estate owners are struggling under a terrible burden and I believe they are entirely sincere in their desire to relieve real estate in every way possible. We have arrived at a time where the strictest economy must be practiced. It is useless to say that property owners can increase rents. There are few, if any, sections in the entire city where rents could be increased. Consequently, the burden is not to be borne by the tenant, but by the owner.

It is regrettable that so much opposition was directed at the so-called Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, and I believe much of this criticism came through misunderstanding, or misinformation. If this measure is enacted it will, I believe, make for a considerable saving to the city.

We have before been through periods of depression and when all is said and done, they are but temporary. Real estate must always be counted on as a choice asset; there are things in the future which look bright and promising. The completion of the barge canal and of the interior waterworks system and the Panama Canal are all big factors in making New York City commercially great, while the great system of interborough transit will not only develop the boroughs, but will also in time greatly benefit Manhattan, which must remain the central unit of the city.

UNIMPROVED LAND.

Vacant Parcels in Manhattan Assessed at $158,681,830.

The Tax Department reveals some interesting facts on the unimproved property in New York. Thirty-five per cent. of the number of parcels in the city are unimproved for a total assessment of $618,041,300. The least percentage of vacant parcels are, of course, in Manhattan, 7.6 per cent., a decrease from last year of 1 per cent. The vacant parcels in Manhattan aggregate in assessments $158,681,830.

The highest percentage of vacant parcels is in Queens, 60.8, a decrease from last year of 2 per cent. The assessment for the Queens unimproved property reaches $139,412,500.

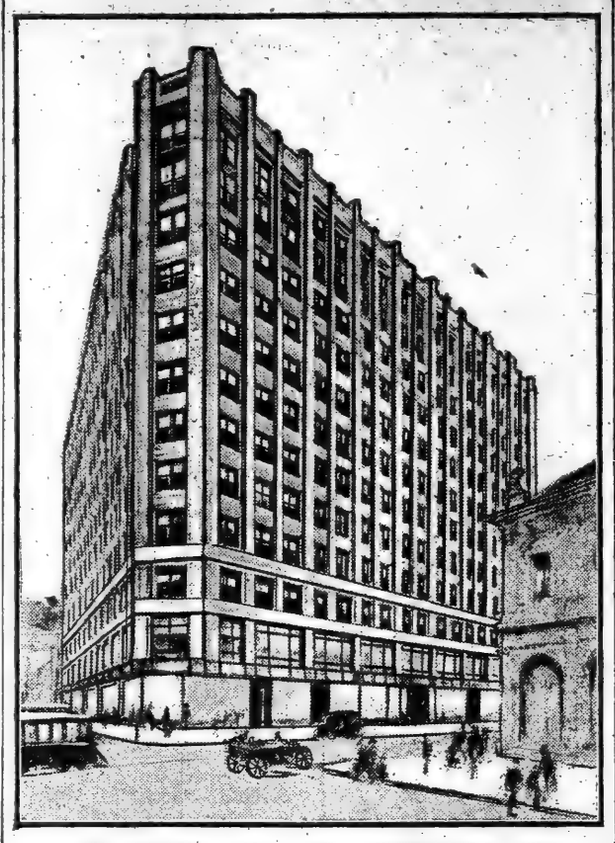
The total number of vacant parcels in the greater city is 193,077. There are 7,202 vacant parcels in Manhattan and 82,065 in Queens, showing the lowest and the highest number of vacant parcels in the five boroughs.

The facts as to unimproved property in Manhattan reveal significant tendencies in different portions of this borough as to building activity. In the district below Watts and Grand Streets the number of vacant parcels has been reduced since last year from 218 to 165. In the section from Fourteenth Street to Watts and Grand Streets, stretching from the East River to the Hudson, the number of parcels has been reduced from 306 to 269. From 589 to 486 are the reductions in vacant parcels in the district from Fourteenth to Fortieth Streets.

The greatest building activity seems to have occurred in the narrow strip from Fortieth to Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park to the Hudson, evidenced by the reduction from 800 parcels to 450. The section from Fortieth to Ninety-sixth Street bordered on the east by the river has remained at a standstill as far as the reduction of the number of vacant parcels is concerned.

Uncle Sam's Real Estate.

The United States holds property in the City of New York valued at $33,331,901.



Twelve-Story Structure to Cover Site of Herald Square Theatre and Broadway Block Front—Clinton & Russell, Architects.

SMALL LOFTS INVESTMENT.

Advantages in Four to Six Story Buildings in William Street Section.

By CHARLES F. NOYES.

My experience of sixteen or seventeen years in active brokerage convinces me that there is less money lost, larger income secured, and a greater profit in proportion to the investment, in the purchase of small loft buildings south of Brooklyn Bridge and east of William Street than from any other type of real estate. The advantages that such property offers the buyer and the stability of the neighborhood are self-evident.

In the first place this district is not given over to any special line of business, as many other sections have been, and cannot therefore be left barren of tenants by suddenly encountering a condition of trade shifting to some other district. Then, again, these small loft buildings are usually rented to substantial tenants at such low figures that new buildings cannot compete as far as the rental is concerned, with the result that the tenants do not move. While there is no wide fluctuation in rents, yet when taxes are increased the rents can generally be increased in the same proportion, and when city and State authorities compel changes in buildings, the increased rental secured from tenants often makes good such expenses.

The small four, five, and six story loft buildings in this east side district can usually be secured at practically ground value, so the purchaser is securing a realty investment which from the underlying economic conditions is as near ideal as possible, as the value is almost entirely in the land and not in the building.

Some large profits have been made by builders who have erected cleverly designed buildings, and skillfully capitalized rents, and then sold their product on a temporary or possibly a permanent investment yield. In many cases, however, the value of the building is greatly out of proportion to the value of the ground upon which it stands, so that while the building steadily depreciates in value the enhancement of the ground does not offset this condition. Then, if the character of the neighborhood changes and tenants vacate, tremendous loss is incurred. No such loss as this is possible where an investor buys primarily for the ground, and incidentally secures a building yielding a good return upon his money.

Irrespective of what others may say to the contrary there is no question that well located New York City realty is the one best asset. Ground here is worth today more than it was yesterday, and its value was greater in 1914 than in the year previous, and Manhattan's realty will continue to increase in value just as rapidly as the city's and the country's prosperity continues to increase. If a careful analysis of the situation is made it is my opinion that the property east of William Street and south of Brooklyn Bridge will be found to have held up much better than in any other section of New York.

Uptown neighborhoods, such as Fifth Avenue south of Thirty-fourth Street, the Pennsylvania section, Fourth Avenue, Broadway in the vicinity of Twenty-third Street, and the residential blocks in the Seventies, have shown marked depreciation in value, the reason being in most cases that new construction was too rapid for the demand. Such a depreciation has not occurred downtown.

My reason for recommending the purchase of Broadway property in the vicinity of Canal Street at proper prices is because buildings can be purchased for less than what I believe is the intrinsic value of the ground. That there has been a sharp cut in Broadway values cannot be denied. Neither can it be asserted that income on Broadway in the vicinity of Canal Street has not been lessened. This was caused by a number of prominent tenants moving uptown and also because of the business reverses of several large firms.

This decrease of income has to a very large extent been confined to the neighborhood south of Spring Street, although during the past year I think rents have been increased there rather than diminished. There are not many vacancies, and with the return of better business conditions Broadway property from City Hall to Twenty-third Street will again come into its own, because there is no question that Broadway at the same rental is a better business street than any side street or many of the new uptown business sections, and the rentals on Broadway are less, if anything, than on the side streets in its vicinity.

Every investment commodity has had its reaction during the past few years. A dispassionate view of the situation should convince the investor that real estate has stood up better than any other type of investment. Railroad securities have depreciated to a greater extent than average New York real estate.

My opinion is that if the man who is accumulating money today will look over the field of investment securities in an unbiased manner and be guided by what has happened during the past five years his choice of investment will be New York city real estate. Should he be looking for the safest investment and is satisfied with a fair speculative profit and conservative income, as against the possibility of a larger profit but more doubtful income, he will select the four, five, and six story loft buildings. If he is willing to purchase small properties worth from $15,000 to $50,000 he cannot afford to overlook the advantages of the downtown district east of William Street, or if he is looking for properties in which to invest from $75,000 to $150,000 he should not disregard the possibilities in the future of Broadway near Canal Street.

Jitney Bus at Great Neck.

A jitney community bus line has been started at Great Neck, L. I. It forms a connecting link between the Great Neck Station village and the old village of Great Neck, also the points known as Steamboat Landing, Elm Point, and Kings Point. Great Neck Village is about a mile and a half from the station and many building operations are now planned there. It is proposed to extend this jitney bus service until it covers the entire peninsula of Great Neck.

Counties Market in 1746.

A quaint advertisement in The New York Weekly Post Boy of Dec. 8, 1746, gives an interesting view of the Counties Market activity at that time;

"Peter De Joncourt, living near Coentjes Market, having left off keeping Tavern, continues to sell out of Doors, by small Measure, good old Madera Wine, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Batavia Arrack, and Claret: He also sells by retail sundry sorts of Dry Goods, all Sorts of Spice, Tea, Coffee, Raisins, Sugars, &c. He likewise keeps very good Accommodation for Lodgers.

N. B.—He will sell Coffee by the Half dozen Pound, or any large Quantity at 17 pence half penny per Pound."

Business Advertising in 1748.

Judging from many advertisements in the early New York newspapers, the numbers of buildings were very little used. Business houses were usually designated by a characteristic sign or by the locality to other well-known residents. An example of the latter is the following from The New York Gazette of Dec., 1748. Smith's Fly was at the foot of Maiden Lane.

"Henry Hansen, who lately kept his store next Door to Mr. John Groesbeeck's, is now removed to Capt. Richard Langdon's, in Smith's Fly opposite to Col. De Peyster's, Treasurer, where he now keeps his Store. He has likewise imported in the last Ships from London, a fresh Assortment of European Goods."

$340,000 Y. W. C. A. Building.

Plans by Donn Barber have been filed for the $340,000 home which the Young Women's Christian Association will erect on Lexington Avenue at Fifty-third Street.

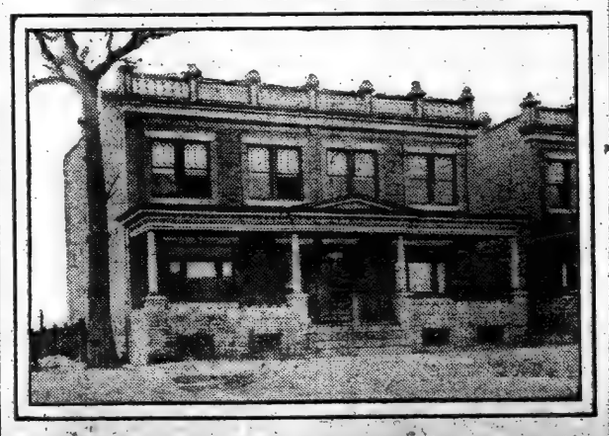
It will be the largest women's club building in the city. The structure will contain offices, a large gymnasium on the fifth floor, with a swimming pool; a general clubroom on the sixth floor, an employment bureau, classroom, and library on the seventh floor, and a kitchen and restaurant on the tenth floor. The type of the building will be Colonial, with a facade of brick, limestone, and terra cotta.

About two years ago the association erected a ten-story building on the adjoining Fifty-second Street corner for its national executive offices, and with the completion of the new structure the entire block front will be occupied by buildings used for the work of the Young Women's Christian Association.

To Head $15,000,000 Company.

G. M. P. Murphy of the Assets Realization Company, representing the creditors' committee of the defunct New York Real Estate Security Company, will head the reorganization plan for the management of the $15,000,000 worth of apartment and office building properties, as President of the company, which has been formed to take title to the properties. The transfers of titles will be made on April 30 toward completing the recent auction sale conducted by Joseph P. Day, who struck the realty down for $25,000 above the liens.

MAPLETON PARK DWELLING



Typical One-Family House on the Line of the New Sea Beach Subway.

ALL WHITE AND SHINY AT THE NEW MARKET

Butcherette, Also All in White, with a Saucy Cap, Ready to Take Meat Orders.

PICK YOUR FISH ON THE FIN

Crowd Out for First Day at Cosmopolitan Garden, Where Household Things Grow.

The woman butcher has made her appearance in common with several other new things in New York's latest attempt to popularize the public market idea. The old Stern Brothers dry goods store, in Twenty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has had liberal coats of white paint inside and out, stalls and counters have been put in, and the whole building blooms forth as the Cosmopolitan Garden, where the public is invited to come and buy its household supplies.

The moment you enter the main door you see the butcherette—in fact, you see six butcherettes, for there are that many behind the counters of the dealer in meats who has his stall just opposite the entrance. They are attired in white, with saucy white caps, and they wear a feminine idealization of the unbeautiful apron that has satisfied their brother butchers.

Up to this time they have done little more than carry order pads and scribble down what you want, for in the obscure regions of the ice box lurks a he-butcher, always ready to attend to the more sanguinary details of the profession. But there is hope. Yesterday one of the butcherettes actually screwed up her courage to grasp a chicken by the neck, shut her eyes, and walk right up to the chopping-block with it. The manager says he means to give them all lessons with the cleaver and saw shortly, and expects that they will be so proficient in a few weeks that the he-butcher's job will be a sinecure.

One feature of the new public market is that it abolishes the market basket, as far as the public is concerned, with it. The lessees of stalls get free delivery along with their rent, according to one of the officials. Any one buying at the market can have the goods sent home free of charge in New York. In the enormous basement of the old Stern store they have built a delivery department, which is equipped to sort the packages and put them into the wagons with great rapidity. In the basement there is also a refrigerating plant, which sends cold air to the stalls to be turned on and off with a faucet like water or gas, and an incinerating plant, which will dispose of the waste and rubbish.

All day yesterday a crowd streamed through the building. At present only the ground floor and the second are in use. A moving stairway at the rear connects the two. Not more than half the stands were occupied and doing business yesterday, and all over the building workmen were putting on finishing touches, while at some stands the merchants were still installing their goods.

In the morning there had been an opening ceremony at which Borough President Marcus M. Marks made an address.

The property used for the market is owned by the estate of Isaac Stern. Louis and Benjamin Stern supplied the capital, it was said at the office, for altering the building and fitting it for use. The plan is an adaptation of Covent Garden in London, and was designed and carried out by Maurice Bergar, who has been connected with the London prototype of the scheme.

When you enter the building you are struck by the effect of cleanliness and cheerfulness that has been obtained. Everything in view is shining white. The walls on the main floor are of concrete. The stalls have been built in concrete and are covered with white glazed tile, so there is nothing to interfere with quick and thorough cleaning. Yesterday the ensemble presented a contrast to some market scenes, for all the goods were arranged with taste, the clerks were neat and low-voiced, and there was a general air of efficiency.

It is said by those in charge that prices will be 25 per cent. lower than in the average store. This is possible, they say, because the retailers who sell there are relieved by the community management of much overhead charge. The rent includes free refrigeration, free wet and dry storage, free advertising and delivery, besides the ordinary overhead charges, such as light, heat, &c. The rents are from $25 a month for a small stand to $150 for those of larger size and better location; so that some merchants pay less than $1 a day.

The class of commodities that are to be had includes meats, poultry, fish, eggs, butter, vegetables, fruit, general groceries, and housekeeping wares. There are a few demonstration booths, and the list includes candy shops, a bootblack stand, and one which sells paper, twine, and other requisites for those who carry their goods home.

Among developments that are projected, according to the management, are a restaurant and flower garden on the roof. Plans for this are somewhat indefinite as yet, but one of the officials seemed to think they would make a specialty of cooking for you anything that you had bought in the market downstairs. He said there would be large tanks downstairs, in which fish would be kept alive, and that patrons could pick out the fish course of their dinner on the fin, as it were, have it netted, and sent up to the restaurant to be cooked then and there. He also thought you could pick out your roast downstairs, or check a chop, and have it sent up for immediate consumption.

A feature of the arrangement of the stalls is that similar goods are displayed in one section, which makes possible more ready comparison of prices and conditions.

New Homes for 3,000 in Ridgewood.

In the Ridgewood district of Brooklyn, near the Queens Borough line, the G. X. Mathews Company has been engaged in an active building campaign for over a year. Model flats have been erected for 3,000 families. Another factor in the Ridgewood growth was the recent announcement by the Public Service Commission that plans and contracts for the new Eastern District Subway from Fourteenth Street, New York, which is to pass through the Ridgewood section, are now ready.

This line to Fourteenth Street will bring residents of Ridgewood within fifteen minutes of Broadway. The route to Ridgewood will be a tunnel from Fourteenth Street to the Eastern District, then over the old Long Island Railroad tracks to Ridgewood and East New York.

Building at Larchmont Gardens.

At Larchmont Gardens near Larchmont, N. Y., Clifford B. Harmon states that over thirty houses have been built and occupied within the past two or three years, the average price of the houses is $5,000, but there are also several $8,000 bungalows. New homes have recently been completed for Oscar H. Hasson, Herbert J. Mallard, Frank E. Beck, Robert W. Hardie and Mathew Mellor.

A new house is now being built for Mrs. Mary O. Dillon just inside the entrance gates on Myrtle Boulevard.

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STEADY GROWTH IN RETAIL CENTRE

Standard of Values Well Maintained Along Fifth Avenue Above Fortieth Street.

IMPROVEMENTS OF A YEAR

Rapid Expansion of Madison Avenue as High-Class Commercial Thoroughfare.

By HARRY STEWART HALL.

During a year of almost unparalleled realty depression in Manhattan certain sections of the city stand out as having upheld a standard of values and a good rental demand. These neighborhoods, to be sure, are not over many, but among them may be mentioned the zone bounded by Fortieth and Fifty-ninth Streets, Madison and Sixth Avenues.

This area is given over almost entirely to occupancy by retail concerns, and its stability is proved by the fact that this class of tenancy deals in extravagances and luxuries—lines that naturally suffer in a time of business depression.

Fifth Avenue, of course, is the leading artery in this section, and it has been the scene of several important transactions. The Rogers Peet Company is already settled in its new building at the northeast corner of Forty-first Street, and the upper floors not occupied by them have rented well. The new building to be occupied by Arnold, Constable & Co., at the southeast corner of Fortieth Street, is well under way, and presumably will be occupied in the Autumn. Both of these transactions are sufficiently large to be of great importance to Fifth Avenue.

Between Forty-second and Fiftieth Streets there is very little for rent, especially as to stores, and a remarkable example of the demand for space on the avenue at fair prices is shown in the building at 557, sold within a few months, and which is now being remodeled. This property was purchased with all of the leases expiring on May 1, and within a few weeks all of the space, with the exception of one floor, has been leased to new tenants. In the upper stories of Fifth Avenue an important lease was that of the six-story building at the southwest corner of Fifty-second Street, taken by Revillon Frères, for many years on West Thirty-fourth Street.

As a matter of fact, Fifth Avenue today is for New York the Rue de la Paix and Bond Street combined in one, and whether times be good, bad, or indifferent, there is always a demand from the high-class retailer for space thereon. With business conditions good such firms make very large profits, and oftentimes such profits serve as an ample surplus against the lean years.

Madison Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street is rapidly becoming a prominent retail street, appealing to high-class firms that cannot stand the rental pressure of Fifth Avenue, and in addition, business is fast creeping in between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets. The most notable movement in this avenue was the removal of Brooks Brothers to the northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, which building they will shortly occupy. The proposed removal within a year or so of St. Bartholomew's Church undoubtedly presages the improvement of that valuable corner with a mercantile structure.

Several important structures have been added in the way of office buildings, notably 6, 8, and 10 West Fortieth Street, a twenty-story building, the lower portion of which has been leased to the Munsey interests. A ten-story addition has been made to the Transit Building in Forty-third Street, while at the southwest corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fifth Street the twenty-story Vanderbilt Concourse Building is nearing completion, a structure with magnificent unobstructed north light.

In the side streets off both Fifth and Madison Avenues some building has occurred, either by new structures or alterations. These seldom run over six stories in height, and the tenancy is one dealing in wares that delight the heart of women. In Fiftieth Street, opposite the Cathedral, the Hampton Shops, long in West Thirty-second Street, will build and occupy a twelve-story structure. Forty-sixth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, has developed with remarkable rapidity, although almost entirely along the lines of alteration work. There are few vacancies in the block, and the owners and tenants have formed a local association for the betterment of the street, a laudable and beneficial project.

The streets adjacent to Fifth Avenue in the upper Fifties have developed two interesting colonies, one of the highest type of dressmakers, the other consisting of art shops, and in many instances former private dwellings have been occupied for these purposes without alteration of any sort.

In the zone treated herein there have been sales at low prices, of course, and leases have been made at figures lower than those obtained in more prosperous years. There is space for rent, though no great amount of it as compared with the acres of vacancies in other commercial neighborhoods.

One thing seems assured, probably for many years this section will remain the center of the highest class retail trade in the city, located, as it is, adjacent to a great railroad terminal, mammoth hotels, and fine residential streets.

This entire area will no doubt ultimately be given over to business, and already one of the greatest retardants, the Columbia College restriction, has been modified, allowing some forms of business, which is a very important letting down of the bars.

LIFE IN BRUSSELS OUTWARDLY NORMAL

American Traveler Found Stores Open, Restaurants Full, and the People Calm.

POSTERS FOR NEWSPAPERS

Thinks Charges of Atrocities Are Nearly All Untrue—Travel on the North Sea.

The representative of a large American company who recently visited Belgium has written to his home office a letter descriptive of conditions. He says in part:

"I was greatly surprised to find life in Brussels so normal. I had rather expected to see the city completely paralyzed, both socially and economically, but the countrary was quite the case Practically all of the stores were open and, apparently, doing fairly good business. The restaurants in the centre of the city were well patronized, several of the moving picture theatres were open and one of the small theatres had a long advertisement over the door announcing that it would open soon in order to give work to the actors and at the same time increase the funds for the assistance of the poor.

"I had read so many stories regarding the brutal and uncivilized attitude of the German invader that I expected to see all the Belgian civil population walking in the streets and the sidewalks occupied by German soldiers and officers. As a matter of fact, the soldiers and the civilian population were mingling just as freely as they do in Berlin. The private soldier was not very much in evidence, but there were a very large number of officers in the streets. The restaurants along the Boulevard Anspach each evening were full of officers, all of whom conducted themselves very properly and paid cash for their meals. All over the city were posted official notices of the new government covering every matter of muncipal interest. Every night at 9:30 the Government issues an official bulletin giving the latest communications from the General Staff regarding the war news. This bulletin is posted all over the city and takes the place of newspapers, but of course, it only gives the situation from the German standpoint, but as far as I could judge the news contained therein was just as accurate as that reported in the official statements of the Allies.

"In Rotterdam the German and English Consulates both issue bulletins giving a translation in Dutch of the official report of the Commanders in Chief of the German and allied armies. These bulletins are posted side by side in the windows of tobacco shops, restaurants, &c., thereby giving an excellent opportunity to compare the accounts of both sides on the same date. It was very seldom that in reading these two bulletins usually they mentioned different points and were only notable for omissions. Whenever the French announced an advance, the Germans were quite silent regarding that particular point in the day's operations, and when the Germans announced an advance, you could find nothing about it in the French communiqué, so that, by adding the two together—the report of the Germans and that of the Allies—it was possible to form a pretty good idea of what was actually taking place at the front.

Journalistic Difficulty.

"There is only one newspaper published in Brussels, called Le Bruxellois. The information published in this paper and called "news" was laughable. In order to pass the German censor, only articles favorable to the Germans could be published. As these are of course of no interest to the Belgians, the paper, in order to be sold, limits its efforts to the publication of imaginary tales of battles that were never fought and lists of Belgian citizens who are residing 'freely and gladly in Germany.' * * * Occasionally it gives a list of German wounded in some German hospital and a French translation of the official German communiqué.

"Mr. Whitlock has made for himself, among the Belgian population, a wonderful reputation. A man at my hotel told me that if it had not been for Mr. Whitlock the Germans would have carried off all the food in Brussels; he stated that Mr. Whitlock, in the last days of August and beginning of September, every morning, at 6 o'clock, with Mr. Max, the Burgomaster of Brussels, and divided the amount of French products which the Germans were entitled to take, according to international agreements, and purchased the balance for the people of Brussels in the name of the American Government. I do not know that this is I do not know, but there is no doubt that Mr. Whitlock, who, as you know, is a Socialist in practice as well as in thought, has rendered the greatest and most invaluable services to the Belgian people. All day long, from early morning till night, his office is open to them, and he never refuses to converse with them and to give them such assistance as lies in his power. It was a great pleasure to me to note that our American Minister should have stood so bravely at his post and made such a reputation for himself and for the American people.

Garde Civique Registered.

"During my presence in Brussels the Germans called up all of the Belgian militia, or garde civique, who had taken part in the war. There was a great excitement, because most of these militiamen feared that they were going to be shipped back to Germany as prisoners. The American Legation was thronged with the families of these men, asking for help and information. When the Germans got the men together, they simply informed them that they had no intention of sending them back to Germany, provided they delivered up any arms that they might have in their possession and reported to the German authorities at stated intervals. As a matter of fact, I think the Germans were anxious to secure the exact addresses of all of these men, so that, in case of retreat, they might know where to lay their hands on them.

"The King's Palace is used as a Red Cross Hospital and all of the big Government buildings are occupied by the various German military and civil departments. The post and telegraphic offices are, of course, now under German control and accept telegrams and correspondence for Germany only, and nothing for neutral or any other countries. The Belgian postmen of Brussels had refused to distribute the mail for the Germans, with the result that for nearly two months it was only possible to secure correspondence by going to the Post Office. The Germans have now taken the matter in hand and organized a regular mail delivery service.

"In all fairness to the Germans and justice to the Allies, I wish to say that after talking with Belgians and with Germans, I came to the conclusion that the stories of atrocities which have been reported in the Allies' press were not only grossly exaggerated, but that 90 per cent. of them were utterly untrue. All the German soldiers and officers with whom I came in contact and whom I observed seemed exceedingly anxious to establish a feeling of friendliness with the Belgian civil population. They contributed largely and freely to all the women who visited the restaurants collecting funds for Belgian relief work. The officers who took me to Antwerp also gave money to the beggars who surrounded our car when we stopped at Malines.

"My trip back from Antwerp to Rotterdam was uneventful. I left Rotterdam on Saturday for London, taking the Batevier line to Tilbury on the Thames. Owing to the difficulty of navigation in the North Sea, we lay off the Hook of Holland all night, with the result that we did not reach Tilbury until nearly 8 o'clock the next evening. The Captain of our boat reported having seen two floating mines. As you can imagine, navigation in the North Sea under the present conditions is exceedingly risky and not very comfortable, but that is the only part of my trip which caused me any worry.

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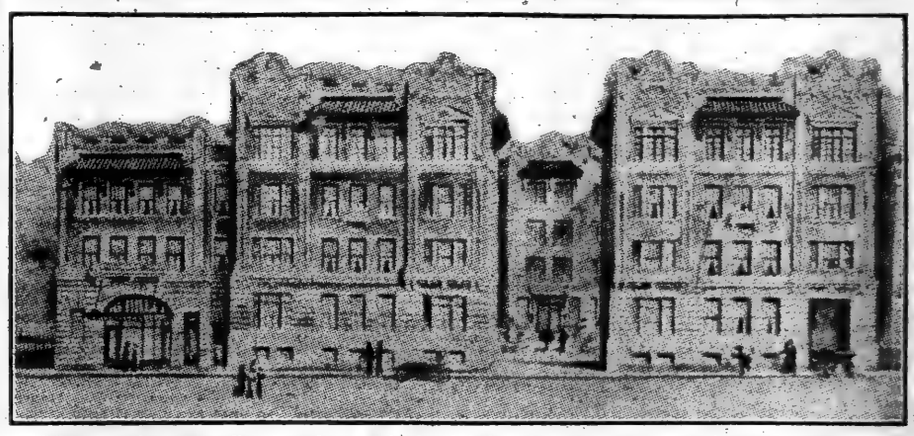

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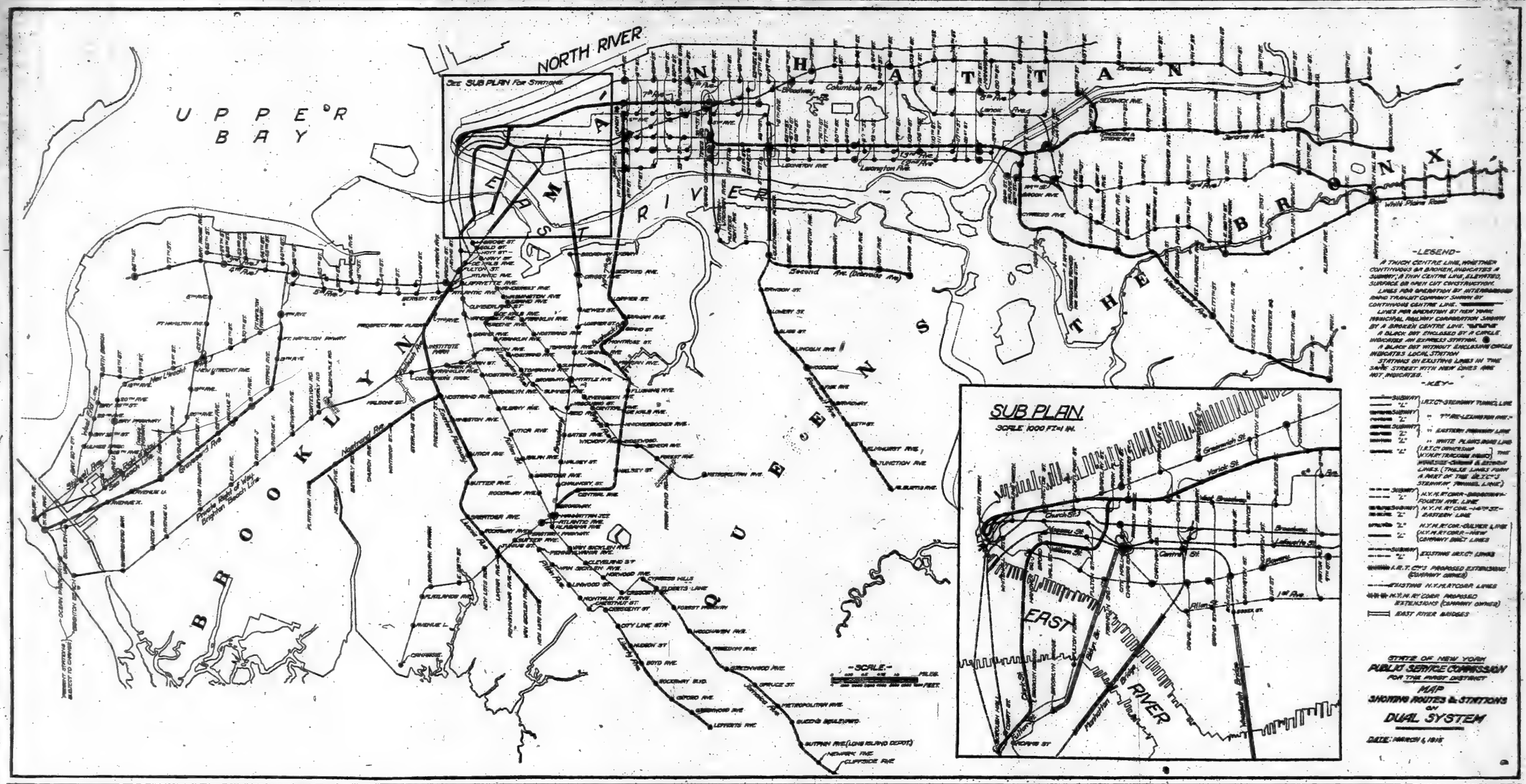
ROUTES AND STATIONS OF DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM



More than two years ago the dual subway system contracts were signed, and for a good many more than two years the work of constructing the new rapid transit lines has been in progress. For nearly two years one part of the enlarged system, the Centre Street Loop, has been in operation, and already in Brooklyn the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has begun to use portions of its elevated lines.

Next month the Public Service Commission hopes to make two important additions to the rapid transit lines of the city, and by July 1 to bring South Brooklyn and Coney Island on the one hand and Long Island City on the other perceptibly nearer Broadway. Not yet can it announce positively the date on which it can open for operation the Fourth Avenue subway and the reconstructed Sea Beach Line to Coney Island or the temporary tracks through the Steinway Tunnel, as there are a number of small difficulties to overcome, but it has no doubt that some time in June both roads will be open to the public.

The Fourth Avenue line is of particular importance at this time of year, as it will materially aid in ameliorating the congestion of the Coney Island traffic. It will permit trains to be operated without a change from the Municipal Building in City Hall Park over the Manhattan Bridge, through the Fourth Avenue subway to about Sixty-fifth Street, and thence by the reconstructed Sea Beach line to Coney Island.

A few months later in the year, perhaps by November, the Fourth Avenue subway will be put to considerably greater use. By that time the New Utrecht line to Coney Island will be finished, and the new connection between it and the Fourth Avenue subway at Thirty-sixth Street will be in operation. As soon as that route is opened the Coney Island 5 cent fare at all hours of the day will be an accomplished fact. According to the dual system contract it was not to be established until the first of the lines to be reconstructed by the city's capital was in running order, and that provision has barred the reduction of the fare on the opening of the Sea Beach route.

Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the Fourth Avenue subway in the rapid transit system of the city will be the beginning of temporary operation of the Steinway Tunnel. It might begin by June 1, if the most sanguine hopes of the Public Service Commission were realized, but it is hardly likely to be actually collecting fares before the latter end of the month.

When it does, passengers from Manhattan will enter it in Forty-second Street, half way between Lexington and Third Avenues, and will be carried down to the very considerable depth at which it runs by escalators. Then after crossing beneath the East River they will alight at Jackson and Van Alst Avenues.

At present this will leave them, so to speak, somewhat in the air. A station of the Long Island Railroad, it is true, is within easy walking distance, and the trolley lines of the New York & Queens County are handy to take them to whatever part of Queens they wish, but they will have none of the conveniences which will be theirs a few months hence. Then the Steinway Tunnel will connect directly with the line that is to run by Ely Avenue to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, which is so far a little more than half complete.

It is in Queens that the most interesting developments in the rapid transit situation have taken place recently. First there came the proposition to substitute a tunnel under the East River at Fifty-ninth Street for the use of the Queensboro Bridge by the B. R. T. trains.

This was the result of apprehension that the operation of both elevated and subway trains across the great span would occupy so much room as to encroach seriously upon the accommodations for trucks and other road vehicles.

Fortunately, it happened that the Degnon Contracting Company, which has the construction contract for the section of the Fifty-ninth Street line that joins with the Queensboro Bridge, was also greatly interested in this section of Queens.

It is closely affiliated with the Degnon Terminal Company, which is seeking to develop a great industrial area near Long Island City, and it realized that the future of that would be affected materially by the trucking facilities of the Queensboro Bridge. So it made an offer to the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate whereby it would assent to the modification of its subway contract in Manhattan if the tunnel were substituted for the use of the bridge, and it also agreed to construct the tunnel at such a price as made it possible for the city to consider it. Consequently, negotiations were set on foot looking to the adoption of the tunnel plan, and these are now nearing a favorable conclusion.

Another important change in the rapid transit outlook has taken place in Queens by reason of the offer made to the city by the Long Island Railroad Company. In nearly every other part of the city it has been found possible to prolong the rapid transit system to the city line. In the Third Ward of Queens, much to the disappointment of the residents and property owners of such important sections as Flushing, Bayside, and Douglaston, it was found impossible, for financial reasons, to carry the line for the present beyond Main Street, Flushing.

Now, however, the Long Island Railroad Company has proposed that by constructing half a mile of track from the Corona line to its system near Whitestone Junction the city's rapid transit lines can be hitched up with its own Whitestone and Little Neck branches, and the B. R. T. and Interborough trains can obtain trackage rights at very favorable terms to the city.

The Long Island Company calculates that by using its tracks the city will be saved construction, the carrying charges on the cost of which would be $500,000 a year. So it has asked $250,000 rent for the use of its lines, with the division of the operating expenses proportionately to the number of trains which each party to the bargain operates. The commission will seek some reduction in this charge, but there is little doubt that the arrangement will be put through.

On the west side of the East River the first increase in the mileage of the rapid transit system is likely to be along the White Plains Road line. This is the extension of the present West Farms branch of the existing Subway to the city line. It is under contract as far north as 241st Street, and good progress had been made with it until a few weeks ago it struck an awkward snag. It was discovered that, as it tried to pass between the right of way of the New York, Westchester & Boston and Bronx Park it lacked a few feet of room necessary to avoid either of these properties.

The commission proposed to exchange about 15,000 square feet of land for about 12,000 within the park, in order not only to acquire the right of way that was absolutely essential, but also room for a storage yard. It suggested this in order to get rid of the bugbear of rapid transit operators, the necessity of hauling empty cars unnecessarily to the end of the line.

A stiff opposition to any cession of park land, even in exchange for more than its equivalent, sprang up, and the storage yard part of the plan had to be given up. Chairman McCall, however, took a firm stand upon the necessity of acquiring a few feet of public land to enable the White Plains Road extension to be constructed, and the opposition had to give way. An enabling act was passed to authorize the exchange of Public Service Commission land for land held by a city department if it received the assent of the Sinking Fund Commission, and another obstacle to rapid transit construction was removed.

Another line in the Bronx, which is likely to be put to service before the main Manhattan lines, is the Jerome Avenue elevated. This is an extension of the new Lexington Avenue Subway, and will eventually connect with that, but it will also be able to make a connection with the existing Eighth Avenue elevated line, and so send trains down either Sixth or Ninth Avenue. Both its sections are under construction, and should be completed by the beginning of Winter, but it cannot be put into operation then, because the Lexington Avenue line will not be ready for trains for a couple of years, at least, and the connection with the Eighth Avenue elevated is not even begun. The Public Service Commission has only returned recently to the Interborough the contract for this little bit of line, and it will probably be twelve months, at least, before it can be constructed.

When the present condition of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which is to form the upper half of the great east side trunk line, is considered, the effect of the long-drawn-out controversy over the extension of the subway system is seen. From Fifty-third to 157th Street the road is practically ready to receive its rails and signaling system, with the exception of a short stretch at Fifty-ninth Street and the tunnels that have to be placed under the Harlem River. These portions of the work could be finished in a few months, but there is no object in hastening them, on account of the conditions below Fifty-third Street.

There then are two sections, one containing the very difficult "diagonal connection" between the old and new subways at the Grand Central station, which are only in the first stages of building. The connection is not supposed to be completed before April 2, 1917, and until that is handed over to the Public Service Commission for its final equipment all the other work along the line goes for naught.

According to the hopes entertained at the time of signing the dual subway system contracts, the bargain between the city and the companies should be in operation and the trains should be running by Jan. 1, 1917; but it seems now that New York will be fortunate if this great trunk line on the east side is really opened by Jan. 1, 1918.

It must also be remembered that, for technical reasons, it is impossible to separate the beginning of operation on the east and west side trunk lines. It is true that the work of connecting the existing Subway at Times Square with the Seventh Avenue line is progressing very rapidly, and may be completed, as the contractors hope, by the end of the Summer, but that particular section has been speeded up merely because it was considered more economical to do so. The other sections of the Seventh Avenue line have been let under such conditions that they must be finished in the Spring of 1917, and so it may be assumed that both east and west side trunk lines will reach completion at about the same time.

Meanwhile there is a serious break in the B. R. T.'s Broadway line. It is now practically complete from the lower part of Manhattan to a little south of Union Square, and good progress is being made up to Thirty-eighth Street, but there comes a hiatus. The commission has not yet advertised for bids for the Times Square section, from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, and until that difficult and delicate piece of construction has been accomplished the rest of the Broadway line will be of little value.

The Canal Street line, which will connect the Broadway tracks with the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Subway by Manhattan Bridge, will, indeed, be ready, according to schedule, in the earlier part of 1917; but until the Brooklyn trains can run through to their turning point in Seventh Avenue the utmost use that could be made of the Broadway work would be by the operation of a shuttle service.

Probably the first great relief to come to Manhattan transit will be through the running of express trains on the elevated lines. The necessary third tracking is already under way, but here, too, one of the unexpected complications has occurred. Storage yards for the cars are to be built at the extreme north of the Webster Avenue extension of the existing Third Avenue line, and not yet has the work of providing the links which must connect the old structures with the new been put under way.

The B. R. T. in Brooklyn can claim the credit of having already completed a few portions of its new work. As has already been said, the important Fourth Avenue Subway and the Sea Beach line to Coney Island are to be in operation in a few weeks. The Lutheran Cemetery line is already in use, as well as the Myrtle Avenue and Broadway connection. To these will very shortly be added the Liberty Avenue extension to Lefferts Avenue, and the third tracking of the old lines is making good progress.

In this connection, however, there is a possibility of a radical change, which if put through would have a profound influence on the borough. So much opposition has arisen to the installation of an extra track along Fulton Street, one of the busiest business thoroughfares of Brooklyn, that it may yet come about that a large stretch of the existing elevated line in the heart of the borough will be pulled down and replaced by a subway.

SIXTH AVE. RENTING PROBLEM

By AARON RABINOWITZ,
President of Spear & Co.

The problem presented by the hundreds of thousands of square feet thrown on the market by the removal and failure of the large department stores in the district below Twenty-third Street still remains unsolved. The recent announcement of the failure of the J. B. Greenhut Company will, in the event of liquidation, throw on the market an additional million and a half square feet to compete with the already tremendous floor area vacant and seeking tenants. Sixth Avenue at the present time presents a unique problem for solution.

The department store buildings are of enormous area. The Siegel Cooper Building has an area of 85,000 square feet to a floor, and only firms of like size are able to absorb that amount of space. The remaining store buildings are of such size that they eliminate themselves in the general competition with the normal sized buildings in the district. Nevertheless, their being vacant are real factors in the sense that they create an atmosphere of general depression in the district.

Fifth Avenue, on the other hand, seems destined to a great deal of activity this Fall. There is every indication that the large vacancies will be rented to merchants and manufacturers below Fourteenth Street. A start in this direction has already been made by the removal to the district of several large clothing, toy, shirt, and umbrella houses.

The wisdom of the large lending institutions in having curtailed loans to builders of lofts above Thirtieth Street has done much to revive activity and maintain better prices in the district below Twenty-third Street. Whether the result is due to the stringency of the money market or not, nevertheless, the cessation of building to a large extent has acted as a boomerang to those owners with vacant space below Twenty-third Street.

The continuation of the scarcity of lofts above Thirtieth Street has already had a marked effect upon not only the increase of rentals but also upon the responsibility and the type of firms settling below Twenty-third Street. In the past we have been creating more space than the merchants in their normal activity were able to consume and with buildings uptown much more up-to-date, have outclassed the others in the competition for tenants.

If we could devise a scheme to permanently remove the midday crowds to other quarters or to the building roofs, Fifth Avenue would be tremendously improved in the attractiveness of the street.

The leasing of the entire twelve-story building at Union Square and Fifteenth Street by the Van Buren Estate to the H. E. Verran Company will largely offset the removal of Muser Brothers, for a decade located in the Knickerbocker Building at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to a location further uptown. The possible damage will be more than neutralized by this firm and will have considerable influence on similar firms locating in the district.

Below Fourteenth Street the situation has been much the same and not nearly so difficult. The rentals have not varied to any reasonable extent and the percentage of vacancies is normal. Vacancies we think have reached the limit and it needs only the resumption of normal business to create comparatively healthy real estate conditions.

A very interesting situation, however, is developing. The ownership of the property is changing largely through forcclosure proceedings. The mortgages are calling constantly for a reduction of the principal, often disproportionate, with the result that the owners whose funds have been depleted by large expenditures demanded by the various city departments are not in a position to meet the new demands now made upon them. The savings banks, the life insurance companies, and the mortgage holders generally are fast becoming the owners of the property. A direct factor in causing much of the removal to other buildings uptown has been that tenants have been annoyed by the multiplicity of inspection and over-regulation by numerous city departments.

There is a very mistaken idea held by the Board of Assessors, given expression to by George McAneny in a memorandum published in The Evening Post on Monday, April 19, discussing the tax of 2.15 for 1916. Mr. McAneny is quoted as saying: "Rents will have to come up. The landlord will have to protect himself.

"I believe that high rents will be the natural result of the 2.15 tax rate." It is fallacious to argue that taxes regulate rents and it is unfortunate that at this time the tax rate shall be increased. We are unable to form any judgment whether it will affect the situation favorably in other districts, but it is certain that the increase of the rate in the manufacturing district will have little or no influence upon the rental.

We have on one hand a large amount of vacancies with owners seeking tenants, on the other, shrewd and well-trained merchants negotiating for space. In the lower district the increase of the tax rate will largely offset the benefit that the owners derived last Fall when the Tax Department attempted to ease the burden of real estate by decreasing in the section between Grand and Fourteenth Streets, assessments to the extent of ten millions; the decrease in assessed valuations in the district between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets amounted to approximately nine millions.

BUSINESS STIMULATES BROADWAY BUILDING

Attention has been sharply directed recently to the old theatre and hotel centre on Broadway between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets in view of the radical transformation now under way in those blocks. From both the business and realty standpoints, this section has been one of the most active in the city.

The readjustment of these blocks to the changing trade conditions began a few years ago with the demolition of the old Café Martin and the Hotel Victoria, and on their sites now rise huge twenty-story buildings. The increasing demand for light and airy rooms by scores of large as well as small concerns identified with the dry goods wholesale interests in what is becoming the big wholesale centre has led to the improvement of many choice plots whose former buildings had outgrown their usefulness. This changing condition was well illustrated a few years ago when the immediate Twenty-fifth Street corner of the Hoffman House was torn down and a modern loft erected by Mrs. Gerry, now occupied by wholesale firms formerly in the downtown centre.

Today there are under construction or projected for immediate construction no less than five mammoth buildings in the ten blocks from Twenty-fifth to Thirty-fifth Street. They will represent a cost of over $4,000,000. It is significant that three will replace theatres which held their popularity for years. Of these the Bijou has already been torn down for a sixteen-story loft. Wallack's Theatre, directly opposite, on the northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, has succumbed to the trade invasion and closed last night. This week wreckers will begin tearing out the stage and rear portion for the twelve-story loft to be erected on the Thirtieth Street side, 69.7 feet with a depth of 90.9, the land having been purchased by Moses Crystal from Bing & Bing, who recently acquired the entire property.

A few blocks below, on the northeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining the twenty-story building lately finished by the Johnson-Kahn interests on the Victoria Hotel site and directly opposite the similar building put up by the same operators on the Café Martin site, the Ayer estate is preparing to put up a sixteen-story office structure. The excavation has been finished and next season it will be ready for occupancy.

The most southerly in this chain of high-class structures will be the sixteen-story building planned by Louis J. Horowitz on the Hoffman and Albemarle Hotel sites, including the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street with an extension on Twenty-fifth Street. The work of tearing down these famous hostelries will soon begin and the new improvement will cost nearly $1,500,000.

The fifth and most northerly in the chain will be the twelve-story structure covering the westerly Broadway frontage between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. This will also wipe out another theatre, the old Herald Square, which, under various names, has been a popular amusement place for about forty years. The purchase of the property by William H. Barnum and William Everdell, Jr., a year ago was the realty feature of the season, involving property held at about $6,000,000. To this will be added about $2,000,000, the cost of the new building.

The old theatre closed its doors last week, and within a year the new building will be ready for occupancy. It has been designed by Clinton & Russell; the architects of the Longacre Building, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, erected a short time ago by Barnum and Everdell. Their new Broadway structure occupies an exceptionally choice location for trade, possessing excellent transit facilities, being opposite Macy's, close to the McAlpin Hotel, and in a section which is showing a healthy growth for business interests requiring fine office space.

A commendable restriction has been placed by the owners in prohibiting all manufacturing business. This should act as a strong barrier against the encroachment of factory lofts in that part of the city.

In the immediate vicinity two more high-class buildings are about to go up, both on Fifth Avenue, one being for Burton Brothers, the lower Broadway cotton goods merchants, on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street, the old Calumet Club site, lately bought by them, while the second will cover the old Dinsmore home at the northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, plans for which have been filed by the Strathcona Construction Company. This will be twelve stories, costing $350,000, and the old house is now being torn down. The new Burton building will be eleven stories high.

Work on Brokaw Brothers' new building on Broadway, just below Forty-second Street, is well under way, while other important improvements are the 8 and 10 East Forty-fifth Street building, the new Fifth Avenue-Rogers Peet building, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s new home on the Lewis corner of Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, and the attractive building nearing completion for Brooks Brothers at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street opposite St. Bartholomew's Church.

New Block Front Building on West Side of Broadway, Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth Street. Clinton & Russell, Architects.

STATEN ISLAND DEVELOPMENT

By PERCIVAL G. ULLMAN, JR.

The Borough of Richmond has rapidly progressed within the last year in the development of home sites and the completion of a large number of detached homes, due to the demand that is increasing from year to year.

There have been a large number of acreage tracts sold for immediate and future development located along the South Shore of the borough, overlooking lower New York Bay. This active demand can easily be accounted for, because Richmond Borough has a peculiar advantage in being country-side, seaside and cityside, with efficient and agreeable transportation and easily accessible to Manhattan for the commuting public, and this the home-buyer and investor is gradually seeking in this part of the Greater City.

The extremely low price of land is another incentive for the homeseeker to locate in Richmond, for in no other section in the Greater City, located an equal distance from Manhattan, can there be found better land for the home owner at anything approaching its price.

A striking illustration for the demand for home sites may be found in some recent operation of development companies, who have placed on the market large tracts for development purposes. J. A. Matthews, manager of a large bungalow development near Midland Beach of about 1,000 lots, recently reported that he has sold this property, involving about $250,000, in a remarkably short time. The increasing demand has induced him to take up the development of 1,200 lots at Woodland Terrace and nearly $100,000 worth of property has been sold up to the present time.

The present owners have recently purchased a large tract of waterfront property adjoining Woodland Terrace, paying a higher price for it than has ever been paid for similar waterfront acreage on the south side of the borough. Other evidences of a large demand for lots and acreage may be found at Greatkills, where several development companies are successfully selling lots on a large scale.

This activity extends as far and includes Huguenot Park and Prince Bay, while at Tottenville, the extreme end of the borough, enjoys a good local demand for the sale of houses and lots.

St. George strongly represents interest in the building of apartment houses overlooking the New York Bay and Manhattan, while in other locations in this section many merchants are buying new sites for their business, owing to the necessity of keeping within the limits of the city centre, which is surrounded by the present cities and the new [illegible] house now under course of construction. The approach and new Court House when completed will afford a more attractive entry than any other borough within the city limits.

The waterfront of the borough on the Staten Island Sound is unsurpassed for large manufacturing industries, and it is now receiving the earnest attention of Congress and the State Government.

Within the past two months the Hon. Frank M. Williams, State Engineer, made an inspection of the shore front for the purpose of selecting a site for a barge terminal in connection with the new barge canal now building, and he was very much impressed by the possibilities of the waterfront development on the Staten Island Sound for large manufacturing plants.

The United States War Department is about to consider additional improvements to the channel in the Staten Island Sound from lower New York Bay to upper New York Bay under an act recently passed by Congress. The contemplated improvement involves many millions of dollars, and when completed they will undoubtedly produce an advantage at this port over any other port on the Atlantic seaboard.

The waterfront of the borough is attracting manufacturers, and within the past three months many inquiries have been reported. It is, therefore, probable that new plants will be erected in the near future, which should increase the importance of Richmond Borough as a large manufacturing centre.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit last year increased greatly the train service on its lines running to Grassmere, New Dorp, Greatkills, Huguenot Park, and Pleasant Plains, both as to additional trains and the connection with the municipal ferry. I understand that the company, owing to the great demand from the traveling public, will again this year increase the train service and accommodations on this division. The railroad company laid many miles of double track in the past year, and it is planning to lay additional trackage within a few months.

The increase in trolley service for the lower and central portions of the island has been due to greater travel. The trolley company has ordered a large number of new steel cars, which it is putting into operation as rapidly as received from the builders. The company has also improved its routes and the running time on various lines.

The Subway Conference Committee is very active in Subway matters relating to Richmond Borough. They are well organized and are representative of the people in Richmond Borough on Subway matters. This committee recently appeared before the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and with the aid of over three hundred Staten Islanders presented strong and impressive arguments for a subway to and through Richmond Borough.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today; showers tonight and Tuesday; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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RESERVE BOARD SEES CONFIDENCE RETURN

Finds General Improvement the Country Over in Business Conditions

AND REAL OPTIMISM HERE

Gives Digest of Reports Showing Encouraging Conditions—Atlanta Notes Increased Activity.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—General improvement in business conditions, with "returning confidence," is announced today in the Federal Reserve Board's digest of reports of agents in the twelve reserve districts into which the country is divided. The development of a strong, active securities market on the New York Stock Exchange and considerable activity in certain industries in connection with the war are pointed out.

From the New Yorw district general improvement with optimism in New York City is reported. The real estate situation is said to have been bad; with leases at greatly reduced rates. Prices of dry goods, textiles, and other commodities have quite generally advanced since April 1 as a reflection of better demand.

Slight improvement is noted from the Boston district. There business directly affected by the war is in much better condition than trade not so benefited. Commercial paper in the hands of brokers is scant, and the demand for money in the larger centres is light.

Some improvement in the last few months is reported from the Philadelphia district, although information from all parts of the district intimates that business conditions are below normal. The conditions in the coal, lumber, shipyards, sole and upper leather, and paint businesses and in various iron and steel industries have improved. The cotton goods manufacturing situation is fairly satisfactory, the wool market is quiet, and the cement business is below normal.

Business conditions are said to have improved materially in the Cleveland district as compared with six weeks ago. The metal industry has been stimulated by foreign orders. Clothing manufacturers report increasing medium grade business. Funds for investment are plentiful. The coal trade still is reported unsatisfactory because of labor, legislative, and trade conditions.

"Improving conditions and promise of continued betterment" is the summary of reports from the Richmond district. Progress is still retarded by war conditions. There is decided improvement in cotton prices. With confidence in the future, cotton milling is prosperous. Shortage of dyestuffs is causing some uneasiness.

The Atlanta district report indicates "increased activity of sound and conservative nature in all lines," though no remarkable improvement. Increased railroad, hotel, and postal receipts reflect cotton trade advance and growth of confidence. "Industrial and manufacturing interests," the report says, "are again on a normal basis, and conditions are improving in all trade lines."

The Chicago district report shows improvement, though not very pronounced outside of those lines profiting by war orders. Money conditions are said to be easy.

Reports Good Collections.

In the St. Louis district the demand for general merchandise has improved. While below normal, the sales and collections for the first quarter of the year show improvement over the previous quarter and a year ago.

The outlook in the Minneapolis district is said to favor improvement in all business lines that are below normal or are dependent on agriculture. Retail trade is active, though below normal in various lines. Copper mines are working full time. The wheat acreage is the largest the States of this district ever had, and other cereals show corresponding increases.

Abundant crops are promised in the Kansas City district, with agricultural and horticultural conditions almost perfect. The supply of loanable funds far exceeds the demand in practically all districts. Stock men and other large borrowers are expected to reap benefits of rates this Spring lower than for many years.

Steady and conservative increase for retail trade is reported in the larger cities of the Dallas district. "The feeling throughout business circles, agricultural, and livestock section is encouraging," adds the report.

In the San Francisco district agricultural prospects are reported exceptionally good, mercantile lines satisfactory, petroleum and lumber industries depressed, with indications, however, of improvement in lumber. Mining generally has improved.

GIVES RESERVE BANK NEWS.

Federal Boarkd Starts a Journal to Inform Financiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Federal Reserve Bulletin was added today to the list of regular Governmental publications. The Bulletin, which is issued by the Federal Reserve Board, will be published monthly, and will be distributed free to Federal Reserve Banks and member banks. A subscription price will be announced later.

The Bulletin's announcement says that it is intended not "as a vehicle for the expression of opinion, but as a means of distributing information." It will include consolidated statements of bank conditions and such abstracts of correspondence of the Federal Reserve Board as have a relation to banking problems. In a department devoted to points of law, opinions of the Federal Reserve Board's counsel will be given with reports of National and State legislation affecting member banks.

Among the articles in the first issue are a discussion of the "Work of the Federal Reserve Board," of "A Plan for Clearing Checks," and an essay on "The Gold Clearance Fund at Washington."

Among other things discussed in the first number is the development of the acceptance business. The bulletin says that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been buying acceptances since Feb. 12, when the board's regulation permitting their purchase was promulgated, and that last Monday the bank had in its portfolio $5,638,000 of accepted bills. "Inquiries," it is added, "indicate that additional banks are preparing to offer acceptance facilities to their customers."

GERMAN LEADER AT VATICAN

Head of Clerical Party Seeks Audience with the Pope.

ROME, May 2, (via Paris, May 3.)—Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Clerical Centre Party in the German Reichstag, has arrived here on a special mission to the Vatican.

Herr Erzberger today visited Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, and requested an audience with Pope Benedict.

WOMAN TAKES POISON IN PARK AVE. HOTEL

Miss Bessie Byfield, a Newspaper Writer, Came Here From Indianapolis to Die.

Miss Bessie Byfield, 41 years old, a newspaper woman who had been society editor on several papers of Indianapolis, Ind., where she lived, registered at the Park Avenue Hotel on Saturday evening, and, after depositing $35 at the desk, was assigned to a room on the second floor. She was traveling alone, she said, and carried only a small hand bag. She went to her room early in the evening and was not seen again until shortly after noon yesterday, when Selma Anderson, a maid, opened the door with her pass key and saw her apparently asleep in bed. But when the maid made a closer examination, she found that Miss Byfield was dead.

Dr. A. A. Moore, the house physician, discovered that Miss Byfield had committed suicide with cyanide of potassium, which she had taken in capsules. Several capsules and a four-ounce box of the poison lay on a chair beside the bed. She had been dead twelve hours or more when the body was discovered.

On a table in the room the police found two letters, directed to Mrs. E. C. Byfield and Miss Emma Byfield, 1729 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. The letters were identical, except that one began "Dear Mother," and the other "Dear Sister." Near the letters was a pencil draft of them, which indicated that Miss Byfield had first composed her thoughts in rough copy and then had transcribed them in ink for her mother and sister. The letters read:

> Do not censure me for this act. I fear I am losing my mind, and I think this is the kindest way out. I would not want to be a burden on the family, and you would not want to see me suffer. I hadn't the courage to do this at home, and I knew New York better than any other place. I hope this will be the means of bring the family closer together. I am not afraid to die. I have done nothing that I think God will not forgive. Please do not mourn.

Among Miss Byfield's effects were several articles of jewelry, including a gold necklace, a bracelet and a wrist watch. Miss Byfield was not known at the hotel and, as far as could be learned, had never registered there before Saturday. The mother and sister in Indianapolis were notified, and the body was put in the care of undertakers at 144 Lexington Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—Miss Besie Byfield disappeared from her home here on Friday morning, and her relatives had asked the police to search for her. She had been employed in the offic of the National Press Association in this city, and notified the manager on Friday morning that she would not be able to work that day because of a severe headache. Charles Byfield, her brother, who is Assistant Postmaster of Indianapolis, said tonight that his sister had been suffering from a nervous breakdown and that he feared her mind had become deranged.

PRESIDENT AS GODFATHER.

Consents to Use of "Woodrow" for Sayre Baby's Middle Name.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 2.—Standing in the little chapel of St. John's Episcopal Parish here, President Wilson acted as godfather this afternoon to his grandson, who was christened Francis Woodrow Sayre. The other godfather was John Nevin Sayre of Princeton, N. J., a brother of Mr. Sayre, and the godmother was Miss Agnes Winter of Philadelphia, a close friend of Mrs. Sayre, who was engaged with her in settlement work there. The sponsors answered in unison to the questions of the Episcopal ritual.

Shortly after the child's birth in the White House, his father announced that he would be named simply Francis Sayre, because the President thought he should live his own life, and should not be named after him. It was said today that the President's objections had been overcome.

The christening was rigorously guarded from the scores of curious villagers who stood about the chapel during the ceremony. Mrs. Mason, President Garfield's mother-in-law, walked to the chapel with Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College, and his wife, followed a few minutes later by Mrs. Robert H. Sayre, Mr. Sayre's mother, and John Nevin Sayre. Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones walked to the church with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician. Stepping from the automobile which brought them, the President and Mr. and Mrs. Sayre walked quickly inside the chapel. Mr. Sayre bore his son, wrapped in heavy blankets against the damp air of a very cloudy day.

During the christening the baby lay quietly in his father's arms. Just at the end he cried for an instant, and then calmly permitted himself to be borne from the little church, and into the waiting automobile.

This morning the President walked with his daughter, Mrs. Sayre, to the Williams College chapel, where he attended the morning service. The Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam of the Hartford Theological Seminary preached the sermon. The President sat well to the front of the chapel in Dr. Garfield's pew.

After the morning service President Wilson called at the home of Dr. Garfield, and then returned to the Sayre home. Later he strolled with Mrs. Sayre to the grounds of the Taconic Golf Club. After the christening he remained indoors until late in the afternoon, when he left for Washington.

AVEZZANO AGAIN SHAKEN.

Vibrations so Severe as to Alarm Survivors of Great Earthquake.

AVEZZANO, Italy, May 2.—Since the great earthquake, the shocks have continued with more or less frequency. This morning the vibrations were so great that they caused alarm among the whole population, who are camping in the fields, owing to the fact that almost the entire town has been leveled.

The shocks today were strong enough to cause some of the old walls to collapse.

GRAFTS SKIN OF OWN ARM.

Surgeon Operates on Himself to Save Life of Woman Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 2.—With his right hand Dr. H. M. Gottman, aided by the nurses at St. Mary's Hospital, today grafted the skin from his left arm and transferred it to the back of Mrs. Benjamin Bussman, aged 08 years.

Mrs. Bussman is suffering from the effects of an X-ray burn on her back, and skin grafting was regarded as the only means of saving her life. Dr. Gottman was unable to find any one who would furnish the skin.

REMOVAL C. & O. TICKET OFFICE.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway ticket office removed May 1st to 1285 Broadway. Cheap tickets to all Western points. Reservations for White Sulphur and Virginia Hot Springs.—Advt.

HIS HEART SEWN UP, PATIENT RECOVERS

Three Ribs Are Removed for Remarkable Operation on a Wounded Man in Hospital.

LUNG COLLAPSE PREVENTED

Mixture of Ether and Air Forced In for Anaesthesia and to Keep Up Normal Pressure.

A remarkable operation, involving the sewing up of a wound in a man's heart, was performed successfully on April 20 at the Beth Israel Hospital, Monroe and Jefferson Streets, it was announced yesterday. The injured man, Israel Ziff of 238 East 105th Street, is well on the way to recovery, and probably will be out of the hospital in a few days.

Ziff operates a pushcart in Monroe Street, near the hospital, selling slices of cocoanut to passers-by. He is in the habit of slicing the cocoanut himself with a knife, more than a foot long, whose wide blade tapers down to a sharp point.

Several months ago Ziff cut himself badly while cutting up his wares, and his wife and children begged him to give up his occupation and find some other method of earning a living. He tried to do it, but he could find nothing else. His pushcart was well known in the neighborhood, and his business was good; so he was compelled to keep at it.

Business was brisk on the night of April 20 and the cocoanuts were going fast. Ziff had to cut up new ones from time to time, and every few minutes found him bending over with his knife at work. Presently the thing he had always feared happened; his knife slipped and cut through the left breast, a deep wound.

Wounded, Ran to Hospital.

Ziff knew he was badly hurt. So he straightened up, laid down his knife, and started for the Beth Israel Hospital, about a block and a half away. How he got there continues to be a mystery to the surgeons, but he did get there. He walked into the office in Jefferson Street, near Cherry Street, looking as if nothing much was the matter.

Dr. George Levy, who received him, saw that his injuries were serious, and notified Dr. Alfred A. Schwartz, the house surgeon. Dr. Schwartz's examination disclosed a wound at least an inch and a half long at the outer surface and going down in part.

Dr. Schwartz called up Dr. Charles Goodman of 960 Madison Avenue, the attending surgeon, and told him that he was badly needed at once. Dr. Simon D. Ehrlich, the hospital's anaesthetist, also was notified, and Ziff was carried to the operating room. Dr. Schwartz packed the wound with gauze, and stopped the flow of blood, and everything was made ready to start work when Dr. Goodman arrived.

The operating surgeon arrived in record time, and then began some quick work. The flow of blood had to be stopped in the first place, and the patient's anaesthetized for the operation. But if the chest were cut open to check the hemorrhage the lungs would have collapsed from the air pressure on the outside, so air had to be pumped in until the inflation was sufficient to resist the pressure from without.

This process was combined with the application of the anaesthetic by the method known as intertrachial anaesthesia. By means of an apparatus operated by electricity, ether was mixed in a jar with air in the proportion considered advisable, and the resultant mixture forced through a tub down into the patient's throat. By this means anaesthesia was produced and the air within the lungs was raised to double the normal pressure.

Three Ribs Cut Away.

With the patient anaesthetized and the lungs secured against danger of collape, Dr. Goodman cut away three ribs and a piece of the breastbone. He found the chest full of blood, and this had to be drawn off before anything more could be done. When the blood was cleared away Dr. Goodman found that the knife had made a big cut in the pericardium and that the point had gone down nearly three-eighths of an inch into the heart.

The most ticklish part of the operation followed—sewing up the heart while it was palpitating. One stitch was sufficient to close the wound in the heart itself, three more did the work with the pericardium. Dr. Goodman sewed the skin together over the wound and Ziff was put away to recover. He came out of th eoperation as rapidly as could have been expected, and except that the protection of the ribs over the heart will be missing, he is likely to be in no way the worse for his experience.

Had the point of the knife gone a millimeter or two further in Ziff never would have lived to get to the hospital, as the consequent hemorrhage would have been almost instantly fatal. The hospital authorities at first supposed from the nature and depth of the wound that he had been stabbed in a fight, and it was not until a day or two ago that Ziff recovered sufficiently to tell them how he had been injured.

BLOW UP TABERNACLE.

Evangelist's Foes Employ Dynamite in a Liquor Crusade.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 2.—What the police regard as a deliberate attempt to destroy the Biederwolf Tabernacle, a rough timber building seating 7,000 persons, used by Dr. Biederwolf, the evangelist, in his six weeks' campaign here, was made about 2 o'clock this morning, when a quantity of dynamite was exploded at a corner of the structure.

J. C. Finfrock, the caretaker, who sleeps in the building, was thrown from his cot and slightly hurt. He fired three shots in the direction of the explosion, but did not see the dynamiters. While the earth was torn up for some distance, the actual damage to the tabernacle was slight.

By some persons friends of the liquor interests are held responsible for the explosion. Since the Biederwolf meetings opened here a month ago a crusade against the liquor traffic has been carried on with unusual vigor. Several weeks ago an attempt was made to break into the building.

Dr. Biederwolf, in referring to the attempt to wreck the building before an audience of 6,000 men this afternoon, said:

"If those toughs who pulled off this stunt have an idea that they can scare us, they got another think coming to them. It puts a little ginger into the fight, and that's about all. The sad part of it is the news will go all over the United States that you have such people here, for this is the first time in the history of evangelism that such an attempt has been made."

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, MAY 2.

SS Tuscania, New York for Liverpool was signaled; time and distance not given; due 3d, afternoon. Cunard Line.

The Psychology of the Kaiser
By Dr. Morton Prince
A remarkable study of the German Emperor by one of the foremost psychologists of the country.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
Order The Sunday Times of your newsdealer in advance. The Times is always sold out early.

LETTER A FORGERY, SAYS LIMANTOUR

Former Finance Minister of Mexico Repudiates Document Given Out by Carranza Men.

NEVER ENCOURAGED REVOLT

Two Letters Represented Diaz and Limantour as Seeking to Win Over Angeles.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 2.—I am informed you have published a letter bearing my signature addressed in May, 1914, to Señor de la Barra encouraging him to work in a reactionary movement through Villa and Angeles. If so, my signature has been evidently forged. I have never written such a letter nor encouraged anybody to take part in revolutions. LIMANTOUR.

The letter referred to by Señor Limantour, former Finance Minister of Mexico, was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES by the Mexican Bureau of Information last Thursday and appeared, together with another letter addressed to General Felipe Angeles and purporting to be from General Porfirio Diaz, the former Mexican President, in THE TIMES of last Friday. The Mexican Bureau of Information is managed from the same office as the Carranza Consulate General in New York.

An official of the Mexican Bureau of Information stated that the letters had been found by a trusted agent of General Carranza in Lower California, and by that agent transmitted to the Carranza agents in this country. The originals of the letters, it was added, were now on the way to General Carranza in Vera Cruz.

The originals, it was further stated, came into the possession of the Carranzistas in the little town of Calexico, Lower California, where it was said General Angeles was on duty at a date, not disclosed, but later than June, 1913, when the first of the letters, the one from General Diez to General Angeles was supposedly written.

After General Angeles left Calexico, it was said, the letters were found in a room he had occupied at a hotel in the town. The finder was a woman, the proprietor of the hotel. Subsequently, an agent of the Carranza movement visited Calexico, and the woman showed him the letters. The agent, it was said, offered the woman $10 in gold for the letters, and she gladly accepted the money and turned over the letters.

The letters given out here, it was said, were true copies of the originals. The letter from General Diaz to General Angeles was dated Paris, June 18, 1913, and the one from Limantour to de la Barra was dated Paris, May 30, 1914. How General Angeles came to be in possession of a letter from Limantour to de la Barra was not made clear, but the supposition created was that de la Barra had himself given it to Angeles, as the letter, purporting to be from Limantour, says that "it would be well to disclose the plan to Angeles in a frank and decided manner, so that he can come to a ready understanding with Villa for the rest of our project."

The letter which the Carranza officials asserted, Limantour wrote to de la Barra reads in part as follows:

> You know that the northern division has no political or social aim in view, since it is commanded by an ambitious man, eager for money and power; on the other hand, one of our men is serving in his ranks with a highly significant military grade. It is impossible for Felipe Angeles ever to forget the great services which he owes to General Porfirio Diaz. We can satisfy the ambition of the former with our gold, and use to advantage the gratitude of Angeles with our ability. Once this has been done we will advise Villa how to draw Zapata to him, and thus give our new order of things a revolutionary and revindicating aspect, which, for the time being, is what we want. We will withdraw Zapata to the plan of Ayala, distributing the lands only in the State of Morelos, and compensate ourselves for this munificence with concessions and lands in other less tumultuous States. We will then organize a powerful army, selecting the most conspicuous members of the Federal Army and placing the Villa-Zapatista army under its command, and in this manner we will again rule in Mexico in a way which will perhaps be definite and energetic. We will restore to our afflicted country its prestige, stanching its wounds forever.

The letter also predicts the early fall of Huerta, and says that with Huerta would disappear all that is good and noble in Mexico."

In Washington last Saturday the confidential agency of the Villa faction issued a statement in which, in the name of General Angeles, who is Villa's right-hand man, the authenticity of both letters was denied. It was stated that General Angeles was never in Lower California in his life, and it was added that the letters "are the fabrications of a Carranza Consul on the west coast of the United States."

At the Ansonia Hotel, where General Huerta is stopping, E. Z. Steiner, General Huerta's financial adviser, declared yesterday that neither he nor General Huerta believed that General Diaz or Señor Limantour had ever written the letters given out by the Mexican Bureau of Information.

It was pointed out last night that General Carranza should receive the originals early this week, and that if they were genuine he would not have much trouble in proving that fact by the signatures and the postmarks on the envelopes in which they are said to have been mailed.

VILLA TURNS BACK OBREGON.

Reports Complete Success in Recent Fighting—Carranza's Dead is 800.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—General Villa has assumed the offensive against General Obregon and emerged victorious from two days' fighting in the vicinity of Leon, where he defeated and turned back the vanguard of the Carransista army, according to advices received here today and tonight by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Convention Government. These messages came from General Villa himself and from Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Villa Government at Chihuahua. They indicate that Villa has halted and turned back Obregon's

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FRENCH BOMBARD DEFENSES OF METZ

Paris Reports That Two Days' Shelling of the Southern Forts Is Effective.

GERMANS GAIN IN ARGONNE

Take Several Trenches and 156 Prisoners—Disable Two French Aeroplanes.

LONDON, May 2.—The southern fortifications of the German intrenched camp of Metz were subjected yesterday and today to an effective bombardment by French artillery, according to today's official reports from Paris. This may be intended as an answer to the German bombardment of Dunkirk, which has has ceased—as the French office believes, either because the big gun used has worn itself out or because it has been kept from further firing by the activities of the Allies' aviators.

The fighting about Ypres and in the forest of Le Prêtre was marked by unsuccessful assaults by the Germans, the French account says, but it makes no mention of French attacks in both regions which are recorded by the Berlin bulletin as failures, nor of the loss of French trenches (reported by Berlin) in the Argonne.

The French again charge the Germans with employing asphyxiating devices, this time in the valley of the Aisne and in Champagne.

The long-range bombardment of Dunkirk has ceased, the French War Office expressing the belief that the big German gun has been put out of commission, possibly by the Allies' aviators.

Dunkirk Bombardment Ceases.

Following are the French official reports:

(Day Report.)—There is no modification to report in the situation along the entire front.

Information received from a deserter is to the effect that for about two months engineers of the Krupp works have been directing in the suburbs of Dixmude, a sector where there has been no fight for several months, the installation of a marine gun capable of firing a shell over a very long range. It is this gun which may have bombarded Dunkirk. The gun is believed to have a range of thirty-eight kilometers. (23.5 miles.)

Only nine shells were fired on the second and last bombardment of the French seaport. There is reason to believe that the gun either has been damaged by a method of fire which the most powerful pieced do not resist a long time, or that the continual presence of our aeroplanes has had the effect of stopping its fire.

On our side we yesterday bombarded one of the forts on the southern front of the intrenched camp of Mets.

(Night Report.)—In Belgium, to the north of Ypres, the Germans attempted an attack on our right, but were immediately checked by our machine guns.

Nothing new has occurred on the British front.

At Maucourt, to the south of Chaulnes, an attack in which about eighty men engaged, was directed against our lines. The Germans were armed with wire-cutters, grenades, automatic pistols, and knives. They were almost all cut down by our infantry, several of them were taken prisoner.

In the valley of the Aisne and in Champagne the enemy employed during the course of the day divers devices, which, however, were without effect—near Tracy-le-Mont placed tubes which threw off in breaking the odor of ether, between Rheims and the Argonne bombs charged with inflammable materials, and, finally, gases emitting a greenish smoke, which rose over the lines of the enemy without reaching ours.

In the forest of Le Prêtre the Germans essayed a counter-attack, but were not able to debouch. We are holding all of our gain of yesterday.

We continued during the day to bombard the front to the south of the intrenched camp of Metz. The efficacy of our fire on one of these forts is undoubted, as well as on the barracks and the railway near by.

All Attacks Repulsed, Berlin Says.

The German official story of the day's operations on the western front is as follows:

In Flanders the enemy, after heavy artillery preparations, again attempted to storm our new positions to the northeast of Ypres. The French attacked strongly between the canal and the road from Ypres to St. Julien. The British attacked feebly to the east of this road. The efforts of the enemy were unsuccessful, owing to our active fire and back fire from Broodseinde and Zonnebeke. Two machine guns fell into our hands.

In the Argonne our attacks to the north of Four de Paris made progress, in spite of a strong defense. The French lost several trenches, and 156 men were taken prisoners.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the only heavy fighting was in the forest of Le Prêtre, where the French attacked in great numbers. We repulsed all the attacks, some of which reached into our trenches, with heavy losses for the enemy. We captured ninety men.

Yesterday two more French aeroplanes were disabled. One was destroyed near Rheims by gunfire. The other, belonging to an air squadron, was forced to land at a point to the northwest of Verdun.

TWO GUNS SHELLED DUNKIRK.

One Fired Krupp Shells, the Other Austrian—Public Buildings Hit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, May 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Dunkirk continues to be the objective of the heavy guns of the enemy. It has been ascertained that in the first bombardment at least one long-range gun, presumably Austrian, was firing at intervals along the coast line over Nieuport and in the direction of Dunkirk.

Later other huge shells fell in Dunkirk, coming from a different direction altogether, but from a distance relatively the same.

Two guns were presumably firing these missiles, one of them very near Dixmude, amid the ruins of which the Germans have been installed all through the Winter.

Small houses in the outskirts of Dunkirk have mostly suffered, but shells have also fallen on the railway station, the Hotel de Ville, the Mairie, the Place Jean Bart, (where several persons have been killed,) and along the Bassin du Commerce.

Two of them failed to explode. One was a 12-inch missile marked "Krupp, Berlin," and the other a monster of about 17 inches, breast high when standing on end, tipped with an aluminum shield, and marked "Imperial Arms and Ammunition, Austria."

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SHIPS IN BATTLE; 3 VESSELS SUNK

Germans Lose Two Torpedo Boats and Blow Up a British Destroyer in North Sea.

TRAWLER SENT TO BOTTOM

Two German Officers and Forty-four Sailors Captured by the British.

FISHING BOAT IN FIGHT

Captain of Small Craft Trains little Guns on German Vessel and Puts Her to Rout.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A BRITISH PORT, May 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Two German torpedo boats were sunk in a short, sharp fight with four British vessels on Saturday. A German submarine was operating in the North Sea, with the object of menacing British shiping, and when in the vicinity of the Galloper lightship she encountered the British destroyer Recruit, an old twin screw vessel.

The submarine crossed the bows of the British vessel and manoeuvred for a position from which to attack her, and was successful in ending the career of the recruit, for she crashed a missile into the destroyer amidships. Slowly the British vessel began to heel over. She was able, however, to signal for assistance, and a Government trawler, the Daisy, hastened to the scene.

Boats at once were lowered, and thirty of the crew of the Recruit were picked up. The Daisy herself was next attacked. A torpedo was fired at her, but missed. So determined were the Germans, however, that the Daisy had to leace one of the rescue boats behind. The men in the latter had received instructions asto the course to take, and rowed away. They soon found, however, that they were being pursued, and a torpedo was fired at them. It took effect, and four men were wounded.

Meanwhile the Daisy had signaled for British destroyers, and four boats of the L class came up and at once encountered two German torpedo boats. The Germans steamed away as fast as they could. Two of the British vessels, the Lark and the Laforey, took up the chase and gradually the Germans were overhauled.

It was about 8:3 o'clock when the firing commenced, and in the running fight which ensued both the German vessels were sent to the bottom in less than an hour. The Germans made an extremely poor fight, their shooting was erratic, whereas the British firing was very effective. An eyewitness of the chase said:

"It was thrilling sight. The Germans looked beaten from the first. I never thought they would reach home. The British boats simply shot through the water. They were in grim earnest and almost every minute bang went one of their guns. I could see one shot crash into one of the German boats, and the must have been struck in a vital part for her speed became considerably reduced and she offered little further resistance. I watched them as long as I could and saw they were both doomed."

After the fight the British sailors showed the greatest respect for their foe and launched boats to their assistance. Altogether, forty-one men were picked up and cared for by the British boats. The prisoners included two officers. They were landed at Shotley on Sunday morning.

Admiralty Report of Fight.

LONDON, May 2.—The British Admiralty announces today that two German torpedo boats and the British torpedo boat destroyer Recruit have been sunk in the North Sea. The text of the Admiralty statement follows:

"A series of small affairs took place in the neighborhood of Galloper and North Hinder Lightship on Saturday.

"During the forenpon his Majesty's destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine, four officers and twenty-one men being saved by the trawler Daisy.

"At 3 P. M. the trawler Colombia was attacked by two German torpedo boats, which approached her from the westward, and commenced an action without hoisting their colors. The Colombia was sunk by a torpedo, only one deckhand being saved by other trawlers.

"A division of British destroyers, comprising the Laforey, Leonidas, Lawford and Lark, chased the two German vessels and, after a brief running fight of about one hour, sank them both.

"The British destroyers sustained no casualties. Two German officers and forty-four men were rescued from the sea and made prisoners of war.

"The destroyer Recruit was on patrol duty when the submarine sank her. According to details received here, she was struck amidships by the torpedo and began to sink at once. She signaled for aid, and her call was answered by the trawler Daisy, and thirty men of her complement of sixty-five were saved.

It is reported that a torpedo was fired at the Daisy, which was forced to leave one of her rescue boats behind, and that the submarine chased this boat and fired a shell at her, wounding four men.

British torpedo boat destroyers, signaling in the distance two German torpedo boats which had sunk the trawler Colombia, and apparently were supporting a submarine, engaged the Germans at long range in the vicinity of the North Hinder Light. The Germans tried to run away, but the British boats pressed them hard and soon sank them. The British boats rescued some of the crews of the Germans and landed them today.

TRAWLER FOUGHT WAR CRAFT

British Fishing Vessel Returned Fire of German Torpedo Boat.

YARMOUTH, England, Monday, May 3.—The trawler Barbados has arrived here in a damaged condition as the result of an encounter with a German torpedo boat off the Belgian coast on Saturday. The Captain of the trawler was wounded in the foot, but the rest of the crew escaped unhjured.

The Barbados reports that the trawler Colombia was torpedoed and sunk with seventeen hands. One survivor and one German bluejacket, who had fallen overboard from a warship, were brought to Yarmouth by the Barbados. The Barbados defended herself against

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AUSTRIA'S ANSWER FORETOLD TO ITALY?

Foreign Minister Has Long Conference With German Ambassador After Cabinet Council.

ROME, May 2.—All the Ministers met today with King Victor Emmanuel for the bi-weekly signing of decrees and to discuss the international situation. Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, was the first to leave the conference, going from it to the Foreign Office to meet Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, with whom he remained for forty-five minutes.

It is asserted that Prince von Buelow indicated to Baron Sonnino the lines of Austria's expected answer to Italy.

Indications lead to the supposition that the answer will contain further concessions. It is not believed, however, that these concessions will satisfy the Italian claims, which, if really minimum, as is affirmed, mean practically an end to the negotiations.

NEW BRITISH BUDGET FOR A YEAR OF WAR

Cabinet Assumes Conflict Will Last Until March 31, 1916, in Their Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 2.—The Daily News says that the budget statement of Lloyd George will be introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday. It will be a provisional budget, based on the assumption that the war will last throughout the financial year 1915-1915.

The assumpion that the war will be a long one has been for some time made by the coolest observers.

The British financial year ends on March 31, and the budget estimates will apparently be based on the assumption that the war will last at least until March 31, 1916.

GERMANY CALLS OUT LAST LANDSTURM MEN

All From 36 to 45 Years of Age Must Be in the Ranks by June 16.

LONDON, May 2.—The Berliner Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here, says that the Landsturm men who have not yet served have been summoned to present themselves at Schoenberg, beginning tomorrow. The concentration will begin with the class of 1870 and continue until May 12, ending with the class of 1876.

The newspaper adds that a further calling of the Landsturm will begin June 4 with the class of 1871 and end June 16 with the classes of 1869 and 1870.

By the classes of 1869 and 1870 are meant the classes made up of men born in those years. Service in the Landsturm is from the end of the thirty-ninth to the end of the forty-fifth years, so that the class of 1870 is the last class of the Landsturm.

GERMANS ATTACK DERNBURG'S PEACE

His Outline of Terms That Would Be Accepted Stirs Press in His Country.

LONDON, May 2.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's letter read at a mass meeting in Portland, Me., on April 17, in which the former German Colonial Secretary said that Germany would evacuate the occupied portions of France and Belgium only on condition that the seas be freed and that Germany have freedom to expand beyond her frontier in Europe, has caused considerable discussion in the German newspapers, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The Post of Berlin says the letter supplies a "full and final proof of Dr. Dernburg's incapacity as a statesman," and the newspaper characterizes his remarks as "a fine piece of political foolery."

Count Ernst Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, said:

"It is impossible that Dr. Dernburg without direct instructions from the Imperial Chancellor should publicly announce in the United States the German war aims. He should without delay furnish explanation, and we cannot doubt that the German Government promptly will take all steps to obtain an explanation."

Vorwarts considers that Dr. Dernburg said nothing which was not justified by the Imperial Chancellor's speech at the beginning of the war, when Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said that Germany wished to wage only a defensive war.

The Dortmund Arbeiter Zeitung has been placed under a preventive censorship for attacking those who favor the annexation of Belgium.

T. R.'S RETORT TO DERNBURG

Kaiser Invited Roosevelt to Dine, but So Did King George."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Although Secretary Bryan and other officials of the State Department said tonight that no official information had been received by the department confirming the report that the American oil steamer Gulflight had been torpedoed presumably by a German submarine, the concern of the Government over the possibility of serious international complications has been increased considerably. Coming so quickly after the action of the German Embassy in inserting in many American newspapers an advertisement warninging Americans not to take passage on transatlantic liners flying the British flag or the flag of any of Great Britain's allies, the torpedoing of the Gulflight is regarded with additional significance.

This Government will follow its usual course of waiting for official confirmation of the sinking of the American vessel before making any move. It is likely, however, that inquiries will be made of Ambassador Page at London if he does not make a report by tomorrow. The absence of President Wilson from Washington makes it impossible for any Government officer to say positively

GERMANS BLOW UP AN AMERICAN SHIP; THREE LIVES LOST

The Tank Steamer Gulflight Torpedoed Off Scilly Islands and Her Captain Dies.

MAY BE FOURTH VICTIM

Wireless Operator and Seaman Jump Overboard and Drown —British Save Others.

NEWS STIRS WASHINGTON

Officials Regard the Tragedy as the Most Serious Incident Involving This Country.

RECALLS OUR WARNING

Wilson Note on War Zone Order Expressed Fear of Such a Happening.

TWO OTHER VESSELS SUNK

British Steamer Fulgent and French Steamer Europe Also Victims of Submarines.

LONDON, May 2.—The American oil tank steamer Gulflight, which sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, on April 10 for Rouen, France, was torpedoed at noon on Saturday off the Scilly Islands, according to a dispatch received today by the Central News Agency.

The Captain of the Gulflight, according to the same advices, died of heart failure as a result of shock. Two seamen jumped overboard and were drowned.

The other members of the crew were taken off by a patrol boat and landed. The vessel was towed into Crow Sound and beached.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, May 2.—The torpedoing of the American tanker Gulflight off the Scilly Islands was confirmed today by General Manager Taber of the Gulf Refining Company, owner of the vessel. Mr. Taber said he had received a cable dispatch from First Officer R. E. Smith saying the vessel could be saved. He also said a British patrol boat was standing by the vessel.

Captain Alfred Gunter, C. G. Short, wireless operator, and one seaman are reported to have lost their lives. The operator and the seaman were drowned after jumping overboard. Captain Gunter died in one of the small boats, and it is believed his death was due to heart failure. The others of the crew were saved. First Officer Smith and Chief Engineer E. P. Butterworth live in Port Arthur. Smith is now in charge of the ship.

Felix Eysmans, clerk in the employ of the Gulf Company, was a passenger on the Gulflight, and it is reported that he was drowned. He was on his way to Paris to visit his father.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 2.—The tank steamer Gulflight, which was sunk off the Scilly Islands, left Port Arthur, Texas, on April 10, for Rouen, France, laden with 50,000 barrels of gasoline. She was due to arrive at Rouen today or tomorrow.

The Gulflight was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., and was launched in August, 1914, for the Gulf Refining Company.

At the Pittsburgh office of the company it is believed that the ship carried a crew of thirty-five men. Wesley A. Looney of the Gulf Refining Company, received a message from England today confirming the torpedoing of the vessel.

SINKING OF GULFLIGHT AROUSES WASHINGTON

Officials Regard It As Most Serious War Incident Involving American Interests.

what this new complication means to the United States. But it is an easy guess that the Government will regard the destruction of the Gulflight as the most serious incident that has arisen to affect the relations of the United States and any of the warring nations of Europe since the conflict began. The vigorous language employed by the State Department in protesting to the Government of Germany that the German war zone order, with its consequent submarine warfare, was likely to result in just such a case as now seems to have arisen, affords an inkling of the temper in which the Government will view the sinking of an American ship.

Expect Attacks on Liners.

Secretary Bryan and Robert Lansing, the Counselor of the State Department, declined tonight to comment on the Gulflight incident, but it is apparent that among Administration officers the belief prevails that the German submarine warfare is to be renewed in a more vigorous manner, and probably in a way that will endanger some of the great British passenger liners which are carrying large numbers of Americans to and from Europe.

This theory is based on the recent attitude of the German Government with reference to the shipment of arms, ammunition, and other supplies from the United States to Great Britain and France. The latest German complaints of this character have been extremely emphatic, and it is apparent that the German Government intends to take advantage of every opportunity to show resentment over the course of this Government in permitting such supplies to go to the Allies. In some quarters here it is believed that the advertisement of the German Embassy, which appeared in American newspapers yesterday, and which is to be repeated once a week for three weeks, was intended not merely as a warning to American travelers to remain at home, but as notice to this Government that the big passenger liners which carry large cargoes of American war munitions to Great Britain and France are to be made the victims of German submarines whenever possible.

In this connection it was pointed out tonight that the contention of the United States has always been, since the first German complaint on the subject, that it was for Germany and not the United States to prevent war munitions from reaching the Allies. But this Government has always been careful to insist that efforts to stop such shipments must be made only in accordance with the well-established principles of international law, and emphasis has been laid on the general agreement among nations that merchant vessels must not be destroyed until the vessel overtaking them has exercised the right of visit and search. This principle applies to the merchant ships of an enemy as well as the merchant ships of a neutral nation, the difference being that the enemy's ship is subject to capture without regard to the character of the cargo, whereas it is the character of the cargo that determines whether a neutral ship is immune from or liable to capture and possible destruction. The principle is so well established that when an enemy ship is captured or destroyed non-contraband cargo owned by the citizens of a neutral nation must receive pay from the Government whose war vessel confiscates or destroys these neutral goods.

May Be Like Frye Case.

Assuming that the Gulflight was blown up by a German submarine, a great deal will depend on the circumstances in the determination of the course to be taken by this Government. If the crew was permitted to take to the boats before the vessel was sent to the bottom, the case may assume the same status as that of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January. The commander of the Eeitel justified his action on the ground that the Frye contained a cargo of goods destined for British ports.

The German Government adopted the same argument in its response to the claim filed by the United States Government in behalf of the Frye's owner for the value of the vessel and loss on the transportation of the cargo, contending that the Frye, while her cargo was conditional contraband, was bound for an enemy fortified port. This claim was made prior to the transmission by this Government of a diplomatic note discussing the merits of the case. The United States is understood to have denied the German contentions concerning the necessity for sinking the Frye, although its note on the subject has not been made public. If it should turn out to be the fact that the Gulflight was attacked merely to prevent her cargo reaching a French port the German Government probably would set up a defense similar to that in the Frye case. The opinion was expressed in a high diplomatic quarter tonight that this would be the attitude adopted by Germany.

The Gulflight was loaded with oil. Certain classes of oil are conditional contraband, while others are absolute contraband. Fuel, which includes petroleum, is conditional contraband, while lubricating oils are absolute contraband. The Gulflight was bound for the French port of Rouen. In the Frye case the German Government asserted that as the Frye was bound for a fortified port of the enemy, the sinking was justified under the Declaration of London, which, however, is not recognized by other nations, including Great Britain and the United States. If Rouen is a fortified port, it appears to be certain that Germany will maintain that the sinking of the Gulflight, granted that the report is confirmed, is on all fours with that of the Frye and justified in the same manner.

Our War-Zone Protest.

In its order establishing a war zone in the waters contiguous to the British Isles, the German Government gave notice of its intention to sink enemy merchantships without exercising the right of visitation and search. This brought a vigorous protest from the Government of the United States, which warned Germany that the friendship between the two nations might be endangered if an American vessel were sunk by a German submarine or American passengers lost their lives through means of this sort employed by Germany. The language of this note was particularly vigorous and aroused resentment in Germany. In certain quarters in this country there was a disposition to criticise the Washington Government for employing rather strong terms in this note. By some critics it was said that the language of the American note was seldom employed except when a critical situation had arisen between two nations.

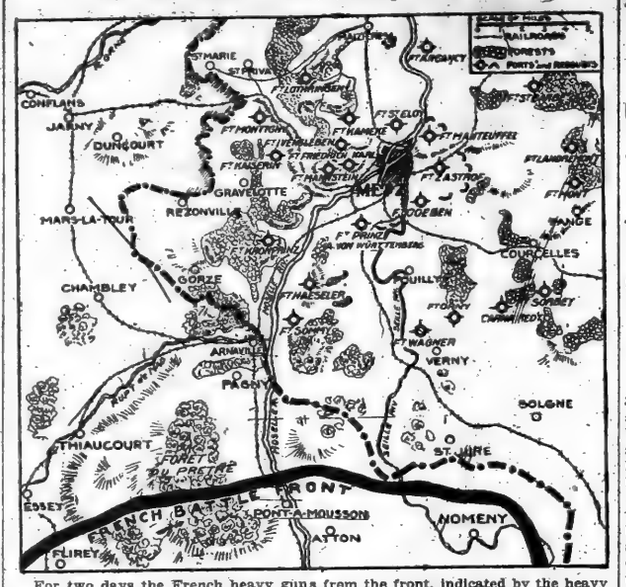
The defense for the use of this language was that it was necessary for the United States to make clear to Germany that the destruction of an American vessel, or the loss of lives of American passengers on a vessel of other nationality, might arouse public feeling in this country to such an extent that a crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States might arise. The Administration regarded it as wiser to sound the warning with all the emphasis possible before any such incident occurred, rather than to employ mild diction in the first instance and reserve to itself the use of more vigorous language after the damage had ben done and public opinion in this country was excited and possibly demanding redress against Germany.

If the Gulflight has been destroyed by a German submarine, that fact, in the opinion here, appears to justify the contention of Administration officials that the language used in the original warning to Germany did not go beyond the requirements of the occasion.

The life of one man believed to be an American citizen has already been lost through the German submarine warfare. He was Leon C. Thresher, whose relatives reside in Massachusetts. Mr. Thresher lost his life in the sinking of the British steamer Falaba early in April. As far as can be ascertained, the United States Government has made no representations to Germany in this case. The understanding here is that the Government is still engaged in an effort to ascertain definitely whether Thresher retained his American citizenship. With apparent realizatiton of the serious aspect of the Falaba incident, the German Government issued a statement on the subject, which gave reasons in justification of the destruction of the British vessel. It was said in this statement that a report from the submarine which sank the vessel had not been received by the German Government, but, according to trustworthy reports, the submarine had given the Falaba notice to put her passengers and crew into lifeboats, when other ships arrived on the scene, and, fearing that these were armed, "military necessity consequently forced the submarine to act quickly, which made granting of longer space of time and the saving of lives impossible."

In this same statement the German Government insisted that the responsibility for the loss of the Falaba rested on the British and not on the German Government. "The German Government," the statement read, "regrets sacrifices of human lives, but both

The Intrenched Camp of Metz.



For two days the French heavy guns from the front, indicated by the heavy black line, have been bombarding the southern fortifications (a little less than seven miles distant) of the German intrenched camp of Metz. These, in turn, are about six miles from Metz proper.

British ships and neutral passengers on board such ships were warned urgently and in time not to cross the war zone. Responsibility rests, therefore, with the British Government, which, contrary to international law, inaugurated commercial war against Germany, and, contrary to International law, has caused merchant ships to offer armed resistance."

MINES SANK TWO VESSELS.

But the Gulflight Is First American Ship to be Torpedoed.

Since the declaration of the "war zone" policy of the German Government, affecting the waters about the British Isles, two American ships have been sunk by mines in the North Sea, but the Gulflight is the first American vessel to be sunk by a torpedo.

On Feb. 20 the Evelyn, sailing from New York to Bremen with a cargo of cotton, struck a mine off the Dutch Coast. Inquiry established the fact that the Evelyn struck a floating mine, the nationality of which was left in dispute, although at the time of the explosion she was well within the field of mines sown by the Germans.

Two days later the Carib, formerly a Clyde Line boat, running between New York and Southern ports, struck a mine in the North Sea, off Nordeney, when bound from Savannah to Bremen with a cargo of cotton. Three men lost their lives in the of the boilers.

Following the destruction of the Carib the German Embassy in Washington issued a statement warning shipping for Germany to adhere to the route waters north of Scotland, which had been declared safe in the war decree of Nov. 15.

When the British ship Falaba was sunk by a German submarine on March 28, Leon C. Thrasher, an American, was among the 101 passengers wo were drowned.

WIFE OF CAPTAIN TOLD.

Mrs. Gunter Prostrated at Her Home in Bayonne.

News of the sinking of the steamship Gulflight and loss of her Captain reached Bayonne yesterday by the receipt of a telegram to Mrs. Gunter, wife of Captain Alfred D. Gunter, who lives at 162 West Fifth Street. The news so prostrated her that she could not see THE TIMES reporter who called at the house. A relative told him of the message, which had come an hour previously.

The chief officials at the office of the Gulf Refining Company at Bayonne were not on duty yesterday, but a clerk said he had heard of the loss of the Gulflight. The vessel was on her third voyage from that port to Europe with oil.

Captain Gunter was 52 years of age, and he was born in Bayonne. His title was Commodore Captain, and he had been with the Gulf Company ten years. He was formerly master of the tanker Oklahoma, which buckled and broke in half off Cape May, in the midst of a severe storm, in January, 1914. He was rescued, with seven of the crew of thirty-eight men, by the Hamburg-American liner Bavaria. The Booth Line steamship Gregory saved five others. The remainder were drowned.

AVOIDED A PITFALL IN WILHELMINA CASE

Course of the British Government Prevented a Precedent With Regard to Foodstuffs.

LONDON, April 13, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Through the compromise with the owners of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina the British Government avoids a court decision, which might have been extremely distasteful to Great Britain in future years. Had the prize court condemned the Wilhelmina's cargo, which was foodstuffs avowedly destined for the use of the civil population of Germany, Great Britain would have been on record as having made food to the civil population of a belligerent country absolute contraband, a position at direct variance with the policy of the country in the past.

Although Germany issued a proclamation under which the authorities took charge of all foodstuffs in the empire, the German Government nevertheless gave its pledge that it would not take over the Wilhelmina's cargo, and would permit American agents to give the food to the civil population.

When the Wilhelmina was reported at Falmouth nearly two months ago the vessel attracted marked attention because her cargo of food destined for Hamburg offered an opportunity to test the British policy on foodstuffs for the enemy. All suspected cargoes had been held up by Great Britain since the beginning of the war, and while food had not actually been allowed to proceed to Germany, the British Government had not gone on record as making foodstuffs absolute contraband.

The Wilhelmina sailed from America before Germany's policy of taking all foodstuffs under Government control had been promulgated. Consequently, the owners of the cargo were in an excellent position to make a successful fight for the admission of their goods to Germany, and the dilatory tactics of English officials made it clear from the first that they did not care to test the case in the courts. Consequently, the purchase of the cargo by the British Government at Hamburg prices under agreement to pay the owners what loss they have suffered as a result of the delay was the solution of the tangle which had been confidently expected by members of the Diplomatic Corps who had followed the negotiations.

WILSON WON'T COMMENT.

Told of Sinking While Returning by Train to Washington.

NEW HAVEN, May 2.—News of the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight off the Scilly Islands yesterday was communicated to President Wilson tonight on his special car, en route from Williamstown, Mass., to Washington.

He declined to make any comment.

Galveston Cargo in Prize Court.

BLYTH, England, May 2.—The Greek steamship Fotis, which sailed from Galveston and Norfolk three weeks ago bound for Rottaream, has been brought into Blyth in charge of a prize crew. It is stated that the vessel carries contraband.

DRIVE OFF FRENCH AT DARDANELLES

Turks Force the Asiatic Landing Party to Retire After Two Days.

ALLIES HALTED ELSEWHERE?

Constantinople Reports Their Left Wing Defeated and Many Munitions Captured.

ATHENS, May 2, (by Wireless to London, Monday, May 3.)—The French troops which landed on the Asia Minor side of the Dardanelles retired after a stubborn battle lasting two days.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2, (via London, May 3.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The left wing of the enemy was several times attacked by us the evening of May 1 from our positions near Gaba Tepe and driven back in a northerly direction toward Ari Burnu.

The enemy yesterday attempted an advance in order to avoid an effective flank fire by our artillery, but was driven back to his old positions by our bayonet attack.

During this operation we captured two machine guns and all the material and munitions landed by the enemy near Sedd-el-Bahr.

By reason of our artillery fire the enemy is in an untenable position.

The enemy's ships have taken no further action against the strait.

An enemy aeroplane flying over the sea near Alexandretta was damaged by our fire and fell into the sea.

LONDON, May 2.—A casualty list issued this evening by the British War Department shows that during the landing of British troops in the operations against the Dardanelles—that is, between April 25 and 30—twenty-six men of the British fleet were killed and fifty-three were wounded.

A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is learned from Mytilene that the landing of 4,000 French troops at Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, last Sunday was executed for the exclusive purpose of facilitating the occupation by British troops of Sedd-el-Bahr, a town on the European side of the strait and at the southern extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

As soon as these operations were completed the French, according to these advices, returned to their transports and proceeded for an unknown destination.

SHIPS IN BATTLE; 3 VESSELS SUNK

Continued from Page 1.

the torpedo boat with two small guns, and the Captain says the German was evidently hit, because steam was seen escaping from her. The wheelhouse and the funnel of the Barbados were riddled with shot.

TWO OTHER STEAMERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

The Europe Shelled, Then Torpedoed, as Help Arrived—Captain of the Fulgent Shot.

LONDON, May 2.—In addition to the American steamer Gulf Light, two other vessels were reported today to have been sunk by German submarines. They were the French steamer Europe and the British steamer Fulgent.

The Europe, from aBrry for St. Nazaire with a cargo of coal, was torpedoed yesterday morning near Bishop Rock, and sank, says a dispatch to Lloyd's from Penzance. The crew was rescued by a steam drifter.

The submarine signaled the crew of the Europe to leave their ship. When they had done this the Germans shelled the steamer, which failed to sink. Meanwhile the skipper of the steam drifter Rosevine, attracted by the noise of the gun of the submarine, made an investigation, whereupon the submarine started to chase the Rosevine.

The Rosevine sent up distress rockets and was proceeding toward the Scilly Islands when a patrol boat, which previously had not been seen owing to the foggy weather, appeared. Together the patrol boat and the Drifter went back toward the Europe, at which the submarine was still firing with her gun. Half a mile off from the Europe the Rosevine picked up a boat loaded with members of the crew of the steamer. The work of rescue was interrupted by three shells from the submarine, which fell within thirty yards of the Drifter.

Then, apparently alarmed at the appearance of the patrol boat, the submarine torpedoed the Europe, which disappeared in a cloud of steam and coal dust.

The submarine carried no number.

The Fulgent was sunk northwest of the Skelling Rocks in the dark of yesterday morning, says a dispatch to Lloyds from Kilrush, Ireland.

A boat containing nine survivors and the body of the Captain of the steamer, who had been shot and killed, was picked up by a trawler, which landed the men at Kilrush. The trawler was unable to find the second boat of the Fulgent containing the remainder of the crew.

The steamer Fulgent was a vessel of 1,202 tons, and was built in 1910. She was owned by J. Westoll of Sunderland. The Skelling Rocks, near where she was sunk, lie off the southwest coast of County Kerry, Ireland.

There are three French steamers named Europe. Bishop's Rock, where the Europe was sent to the bottom, is one of the Scilly Islands, to the southwest of the main group.

FRENCH NOW HOLD MOUNTAIN TOP

Have Repelled All German Attacks Since Retaking Hartmannsweiler Last Monday.

TRENCHES 30 FEET APART

Sharpshooters Busy at Point-Blank Range—French Occupy Shell-Proof Shelters.

HARTMANNSWEILER, Alsace, April 30, (via Paris, May 2.)—Shells, great and small, fell upon this spur in the Vosges Mountains at the rate of from sixty to eighty-four a minute for hours last Monday after French mountaineers had carried the crest by assault.

Twice before had the Alpine troops won the summit of the mountain and been forced from it by obstinate German attacks. This time they clung to the craters made by mines and shells, and to the scant shelter of abandoned trenches and dugouts.

When the shell fire suddenly stopped and the Germans from their trenches below swept upward again the Alpine riflemen, supported and reinforced, were just able to throw back attack after attack.

The Germans persisted with the utmost courage, and the fighting after the first rushes was with the bayonet. Dead and wounded fell so thickly that the bodies touched one another. Presently the assaults died down and the Germans sank into their trenches on the slopes. They have remained there since, while day and night the French work at enlarging and deepening their trenches and digging and roofing in shell-proof shelters—organizing their position, as the French say.

This is the culmination of three months of violent efforts by one side to hold and by the other to take an eminence dominating the plain of Alsace.

Correspondent in the Trenches.

A correspondent of The Associated Press was with the French troops for one hour and a half this morning on the mountain top. Splintered and jagged stems of what were thick pine woods stand up among the boulders. The forest has been cut down by machine gun and shell fire. The whole place is scarred by the deadly business of the last three weeks. The ground is a plexus of trenches in which soldiers work with pick and shovel as close as they conveniently can, each man with his rifle within reach.

Sharpshooters on both sides snipe away through loopholes at any show of a hostile helmet or cap. Observers watch through crevices between stones or bags of sand concealed by pine branches. A periscope thrust above the trenches is shattered three or four seconds after its appearance.

The foremost points of the French position now are well roofed in with pine logs. Machine guns have been closely placed to sweep the approaches with crossfire.

The German trenches, in which no doubt the same deadly alertness prevails, are at one place within twenty-five or thirty feet, and at no place are they further away than 150 yards.

The Colonel in command took the correspondent to one of the forward observatories, and in whispers explained the position. The men standing by their pieces were taking morning bread and coffee. The instant readiness suggested a well-ordered fire engine house in an American city, where the men, at the sound of a gong, jump each to his place. The only gong here is the sharp call from trench to trench, at the sign of an attack, of "Alerte aux armes!" or perhaps there is only the bursting out of machine gun and rifle fire, with no word spoken.

Looking far beyond the German trenches to the plain below, which is sprinkled with villages and farmhouses, one can see a cherry orchard, now in full bloom. This is the country where kirschwasser (cherry brandy) is made. The landscape seems to be whitened by the tens of thousands of cherry trees in bloom. The murderous mountain warfare and the beautiful country spread out below it are in poignant contrast.

Peasants Peacefully at Work.

Through glasses one could see a row of women washing clothes in a creek, children playing about, and farmers working with oxen in the field. All the ordinary business of country life was going on as though this part of the 400-mile battle line was not at their front doors.

The men in the trenches, watching or lounging, digging or building, were quiet and weather-seasoned men. They talked simply, even with dignity, of their work, without any suggestion of having done anything extraordinary; with endless interest, confident in their power to take and hold.

One of the men cut open a loaf from a batch of German Army brown bread left behind by the late occupants of the trenches and compared it with the white French bread of his ration. Beef, preserved and cooked, in gelatine casings, is being served to part of the troops, and they apparently like it better than the American canned meats. Official reports have been made to the American War Department on the subject.

The forests in the rear of the fighting zone are astir with men cutting and sawing trees for roofing trenches. Others are widening the mountain paths into roads, along which wind strings of mules. They are sure-footed animals from the French and Spanish Pyrenés. They are loaded with shells for the 2½-inch mountain guns, ammunition boxes, bags of bread, casks of water and wine, and a thousand articles essential to operations in the forests. They also carry packages from home for the soldiers.

Passing down the other way are mule files with empty bags, casks, and boxes and with wounded soldiers swung each in a sort of basket chair, one on each side of a led mule. Those more seriously wounded are carried by stretcher men. Near here, in another part of the Vosges, Harvard ambulance men are working.

Paris papers two days old are delivered regularly, and the men and officers off duty in this rugged region read the gossip which circulates on the boulevards, and the same pleasantries are repeated.

Soldiers Expect a Long War.

The Associated Press correspondent was the first civilian who had visited this part of the battle front in months. Every one talked of a long war and even of another Winter in the trenches.

"Ah, yes," they said, "these Germans must take a lot of beating."

The only solution of the war from the soldiers' way of looking at it is to kill many more hundreds of thousands of their adversaries and to keep on killing and pushing them back. They feel in the Vosges that they are making positive gains at losses smaller than the ones they inflict.

The correspondent made the ascent of Hartmannsweiler with a staff officer and Lieut. Jean Rochambeau, a great-grandson of the Marshal Rochambeau who fought in the American Revolution. French and German batteries far in the rear of their respective trenches began exchanging shells in a leisurely manner as the visitors left the line of fire. Remotely on the right was a deep detonation, which an artillery officer remarked was that of a mine exploding. The rifles of sharpshooters continued to crack irregularly. Labor in the trenches of digging and hewing went on without rest. Near the downward trail a soldier was putting a bunch of wild flowers on the grave of a comrade.

Contradictory reports as to the possession of Hartmannsweilerkopf (probably due to its successive occupation by Germans and French) have been received from Berlin and Paris for days past. The foregoing dispatch makes it apparent that the French, now in command of the position, have held it since their successful assault of Monday, April 26. The British official bulletin of that date announced its recapture, and a Paris communique of April 27 told of its falling again into French hands.

As dispatches from the Vosges frequently reach Paris and Berlin a day late, both the Berlin and Paris bulletins in question may have been in accordance with the facts, the latter referring to the successful French assault described by The Associated Press correspondent.

HITS AMERICAN CONTRACTS.

French Deputy's Bill Calls for Revision of Those with Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 2.—A new law concerning Government contracts proposed by Deputy Henri Connevot, on the Socialist side of the Chamber, may prove a regular bombshell for certain American business men should Parliament act upon it favorably.

The law provides for complete revision by a board of arbitration of all contracts for supplies concluded to date by the Government. Secondly, power is given to the board to take criminal proceedings. Thirdly, all bargains to date below $1,000 are to be subject to a retroactive tax, the base of the percentage progressing according to the amount—even in cases where the board considers the bargain satisfactory. Where the board is not satisfied as to the price or quality of the goods, it is empowered to reduce the price or to quash the bargain entirely.

Commenting on the project editorially, the Temps says it is extremely improbable that the law will pass because it is far too sweeping and involved inextricable confusion. But the proposal of the Allies is symptomatic of a widespread feeling that some Government contracts are highly unsatisfactory.

It is probable that further efforts will be made to cancel the worst of these.

RIBOT VISITS LLOYD GEORGE

Finance Ministers Adjust Financial Questions in Entire Accord.

LONDON, May 2.—At the French Embassy in London it was announced today that Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, had returned to Paris after spending three days in London conferring with David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The two statesmen discussed various financial questions, particularly the advances to be made to the allied countries and the payments to be made to England, Canada, and the United States for purchases made by the French Government.

A perfect understanding, the embassy statement said, exists between the Finance Ministers of the allied powers.

WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

French Agree with Dr. Eliot's Conclusion as Given in His Book.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 2.—The evening papers give extracts from Dr. Eliot's book, "The Road Toward Peace." His conclusion that the war is likely to continue until one side is beaten finds general acceptance here as representing the universal determination to fight to a finish.

The press constantly devotes editorials to alleged German desire for peace, which all agree is simply one more reason for the Allies to continue the war.

PRISONER SHOT IN CANADA.

Austrian Made Dash for Liberty While Bound for Detention Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, May 2.—As prisoners bound for the Spirit Lake prison camp were being marched to the Windsor Street station last night to embark on the 9 o'clock train one of them made a sudden breakaway and ran down Osborne Street.

He was ordered to halt, but failed to obey, and was shot by one of the sentries while close to the entrance of the freight entrance. The bullet went through his right lung, and he died fifteen minutes after arriving at the General Hospital. His name was John Hauzsk, and he hailed from Austria. He was about 35 years of age.

Major Gen. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, who was with Colonel E. Wilson at the station, witnessed the incident.

DROP BOMBS ON EPINAL.

German Airmen Do Little Damage to That and a Near-by Town.

PARIS, May 2.—German aeroplanes, doubtless in reply to the recent French air attacks on Friedrichshafen, today bombarded various towns of Eastern France.

Four machines flew over Epinal, the capital of the French Department of Vosges, this morning and dropped twenty incendiary bombs. No one was hurt. The only damage was two small fires.

The aeroplanes possibly were the same that visited Remiremont, sixteen miles southeast of Epinal. At that place a squadron of French aeroplanes rose to meet the raiders, and the Germans turned toward their own frontier.

GASES WEAKENED GERMAN CHARGES

British 'Eyewitness' Says Many of Their Infantry Were Affected and Unable to Fight.

DESCRIBES YPRES BATTLES

Heavy Losses in Open Fighting—Heroic Work of British Aviator and Machine Gun Company.

LONDON, May 2.—That the Germans used asphyxiating gases not only on the first day of the battle of Ypres, but repeatedly afterward, and that many of their infantry were affected and unable to join in the charges is declared by the British "eyewitness" in his story of the latest stages of the battle.

The turning point in the battle, he says, came on the afternoon of April 26, when, after the Germans had delivered a number of fierce assaults and had pierced the allied lines near Brookseinde, a strong combined counter attack was carried out by the French and British along the whole front, from Steenstraate to St. Julien. This caused a definite check to the German offensive, relieved the pressure and gained a certain amount of ground.

"During this counter-attack," says the chronicler, "the guns concentrated by both sides on this comparatively narrow front poured in a great volume of fire. From the right came the roar of the British batteries; from the left the rolling thunder of the 'Soixante-Quinze,' (French 7.5 centimeter gun,) and every now and then, above the turmoil, rose a dull boom, as a huge howitzer shell burst in the vicinity of Ypres.

"On the right our infantry stormed the German trenches close to St. Julien, and in the evening gained the southern outskirts of the village. In the centre they captured trenches a little to the south of the Bois des Cuisiniers, west of St. Julien, and still farther west more trenches were taken. This represented an advance of some 600 or 700 yards, but the gain in ground could not at all points be maintained.

Fall Back at St. Julien.

"Opposite St. Julien we fell back from the village to a position just south of the place, and in front of the Bois des Cuisiniers, and on the left of the line a similar retirement took place.

"The enemy made extensive use of his gas cylinders and machine guns placed in farms and at other points of vantage. None the less, the situation at nightfall was more satisfactory than it had been. We were holding our own well all along the line, and had made progress at some points. On the right, the enemy's attacks on the front of Gravenstafel Ridge had all been repulsed.

"In the meantime the French had achieved some success, having retaken Lizerne and also the trenches around Het Sas, captured some 250 prisoners, and made progress all along the west bank of the canal.

"Heavy as our losses were during the day, there is little doubt that the enemy suffered terribly. Both sides were attacking at different points, the fighting was conducted very largely in the open, and made close formations of the Germans on several occasions presented excellent targets to our artillery, which did not fail to seize its opportunities."

The eyewitness describes briefly another counter-attack on the 27th, and adds:

"But the situation remained very much as it had been on the previous day. The Germans doubtless were much encouraged by their initial success, and their previous boldness in attack was now matched by the stubborn manner in which they clung to their positions."

After that the Germans did not interfere with the Allies, which, says the chronicler, "was not surprising, in view of the fact that they had been fighting for over five days."

Heroic British Aviator.

Paying tribute to the work of the aviators, he particularly mentions an unnamed airman, who lost his life in a raid on Courtral. "The aviafor," says the writer, "started on the enterprise alone in a biplane. On arriving at Courtral he glided down to a height of 300 feet, and dropped a large bomb on the railway junction. While he did this he was the target of a hundred rifles and machine guns and of anti-aircraft armament, and was severely wounded in the thigh.

"Although he might have saved his life by at once coming down in the enemy's lines, he decided to save his machine at all costs, and made for the British lines. Descending to a height of only 100 feet, in order to increase his speed, he continued to fly, and was again wounded—this time mortally. He still flew on, however, and, without coming down at the nearest of our aerodromes, went all the way back to his own base, where he executed a perfect landing and made his report. He died in a hospital not long afterward."

Mention is also made of a machine gun detachment who kept their gun in action until all were dead or wounded.

"The gun was stationed in an angle of the trench," says the eyewitness. "When the German rush took place one man after another of the detachment was shot, but the gun still continued in action, although five bodies lay around it.

"When the sixth man took the place of his fallen comrades, of whom one was his brother, the Germans still pressing on, he waited until they were only a few yards away, and then poured a stream of bullets on the advancing ranks, which broke and fell back, leaving rows of dead. He was then wounded himself."

CANADA'S YPRES LOSS MAY REACH 5,500

Five Hundred Known to Be Dead, 2,000 Missing—New Casualty List.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 2.—Private advices received from London today indicate that the total Canadian casualties at the battle of Ypres were 5,500. About 500 are known to have been killed and about 2,000 are missing.

The totals given would indicate that more than one-fourth of the 21,000 men in the division were put out of action.

The Canadian official eye-witness reported the two battalions of Highlanders left behind in the fighting at St. Julien.

"The German line," the eye-witness said, "rolled over the deserted village, but for several hours after the enemy had become master of the village sulien and persistent rifle fire showed they were not yet master of the Canadian rear guard."

As Berlin reported 1,000 Canadian prisoners, it is feared here that 1,000 of these rear guards were killed before exhaustion of ammunition compelled the detachment to yield.

OTTAWA, May 2.—Forty-six casualties among the officers in the Canadian contingent at the front are reported in today's list issued by the Militia Department. The list includes the names of 11 men dead, 15 missing, 1 dead of his wounds, 3 wounded and missing, 14 wounded, 1 sick with fumes, and 1 dangerously ill. The list follows:

Killed.

Seventh Battalion.—Captain Robert Valentine Harvey, Liverpool, England; Lieutenant Herbert Assheton Bromley, Milnethorpe, Westmoreland, England; Lieutenant Napier Arnott Jessop, Blair Adam, Scotland; Lieutenant Carleton Colquhoun Holmes, Victoria, B. C.; Lieutenant Robert Peter Latta, Victoria, B. C.

Eighth Battalion—Lieutenant John Edouard Reynolds, London, England.

Tenth Battalion.—Captain Frank Pott, Hatchend, Middlesex, England; Lieutenant Ronald Hoskins, Exeter, England; Captain Henry Athol Charles Wallace, Winnipeg, Man.; Lieutenant Andrew Leslie Bell, Montreal; Lieutenant George Alfred Coldwell, Brandon, Man.; Lieutenant Albert Ransome Ball, Winnipeg, (died of wounds.)

Wounded and Missing.

Seventh Battalion—Lieutenant William de Courcy O'Grady, Winnipeg; Lieutenant John Charles Thorn, Vancouver, B. C.

Fifteenth Battalion—Major James E. Kerr Osborne, Toronto.

Wounded.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant W. D. P. Jarvis, Toronto.

Fifth Battalion—Lieutenant James Maxwell Currie, Tantallon, Sask., (slight;) Lieutenant William Colley Ellis, Essex, England, (slight, back to duty.)

Seventh Battalion—Lieutenant George Herbert Leslie, Cheshire, England; Captain John Weightman Warden, Vancouver, B. C.; Lieutenant Henry Charles Victor McDowall, Victoria, B. C.; Major Harold Hafford Matthews, Matthews Peat Office; B. C.

Eighth Battalion—Lieutenant Guy Newburn Harris, Winnipeg.

Tenth Battalion—Captain Christopher Geoffrey Arthur, Sidcup, Kent, England; Lieutenant David Horne Sinclair, Glasgow, Scotland, (slightly, back to duty.)

Fourteenth Battalion—Captain Gault McCombe, Montreal.

Princess Patricia's Light Infantry—Lieutenant Bruce Frederick Balnsmith, Slives, Cornwall, England.

Fifteenth Battalion — Lieutenant Wilfred Mavor, University of Toronto; Lieutenant Edward W. Bickie, Toronto.

Missing.

Seventh Battalion — Lieutenant George Frederick Andrews, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Lieutenant Rufus Palmer Steeves, Sussex, N. B.

Eighth Battalion—Captain George William Northwood, Long Beach, Cal.; Lieutenant John Kidd Bell, Glasgow, Scotland; Lieutenant Henry Ernest Lloyd Owen, Pullheli, Wales.

Tenth Battalion—Lieutenant Thomas Claude Fryer, London, England; Lieutenant Herbert Maxwell Scott, Abbottsford, Melrose, Scotland.

Fifteenth Battalion—Captain Robert Young Cory, Toronto; Lieutenant Edward Osler Bath, Oakville, Ontario; Captain Albert Murdock Daniels, Cobalt, Ontario; Captain Archibald Robert McGregor, Marrittown, Ontario; Lieutenant Frank J. Smith, Toronto; Lieutenant Frederick Wyld MacDonald, Toronto; Lieutenant Gavin Ince Langmuir, Toronto; Lieutenant Geoffrey Barren Taylor, Toronto; Lieutenant Charles Vivian Fessenden, Peterboro, Ontario.

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GERMANS TRIPLY "DUG IN."

Have Three Sets of Trenches Every Eight Miles in Belgium.

Roy Howard, General Manager of The United Press, returned yesterday from Europe on the American liner Philadelphia, after visiting the German trenches on the Belgian frontier. He said that it would be extremely difficult for the Allies to drive the Germans out of Belgium, as they were intrenched in triple lines, with barbed-wire entanglements in front. These sets of three trenches are to be seen every eight miles.

The Belgian boys, Mr. Howard said, had become so indifferent to warfare that he saw some of them playing ball within 100 yards of the line of battle, where shells were whistling through the air.

DUTCH IN PEACE PARADE.

Soldiers and Civilians Unite in Big Celebration at Amsterdam.

LONDON, May 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that this year's May Day celebration there took the form of a huge peace demonstration. Between 30,000 and 40,000 men, women, and children participated in it. In the crowds were several hundred soldiers in full uniform, many of them carrying red flags with inscriptions expressing a desire for peace.

The people marched through the principal thoroughfares, passed the palace, and finally held a great outdoor meeting.

ARABS BETRAY ITALIANS.

Irregulars Go Over to Rebels in Battle, but Column Saves Itself.

TRIPOLI, (via Paris,) May 2.—The Italian commander, Colonel Miani, with a mixed column, which included numerous irregulars, attacked a rebel camp south of Syrta on April 29.

The irregulars went over to the enemy at the beginning of the engagement, placing the Italian troops in a critical position. By dint of hard fighting, however, they extricated themselves and got back to the fort, but with severe losses.

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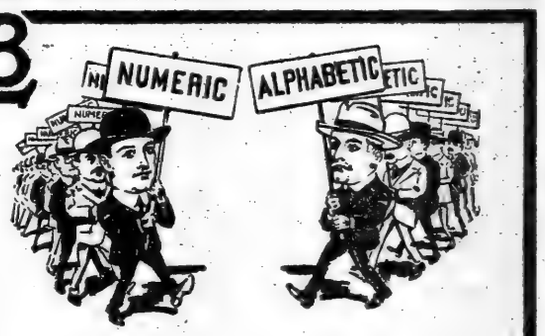

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Published Article on Peace Agitation of International Socialists.

How the German Government treats those Social Democrats who attempt to make good the international agitation for peace is shown by the suppression of the Essen Arbeiterzeitung, the Bergische Arbeiterstimme, and the Remscheider Arbeiterzeitung, for publishing an article written by the Social Democratic Reichstag delegate, Eduard Bernstein.

The order of suppression as made known to the Bergische Arbeiterstimme by General von Gayl, Acting Commander of the Seventh Army Corps at Munster, is printed in a recent issue of the Social Democratic central organ Vorwärts. It reads:

"In No. 76 of your paper of March 31, you published an article of Eduard Bernstein, entitled 'What It Depended Upon.' In the article there is a demand that the Social Democratic parties in the belligerent States should unite in order to insist upon peace; there is further a passage in which can be found the appeal to the soldiers who are members of the Social Democratic Party not to fire upon their opponents. Both expressions are calculated to incite to treason, and cannot be tolerated in the interests of the safeguarding of the internal peace and of our war administration.

"Unwilling as I am to take measures for the suppressing of newspapers, and gladly as I would have avoided such a step, after the conversations held with the editorial heads of the Social Democratic newspapers of my corps districts, and above all after the written declaration which you gave to the General Commander's office Jan. 22, I cannot in this case take it upon myself to fail to take rigorous steps against such declarations that are fraught with direct danger for the Fatherland.

"I therfore find myself obliged to suspend your newspaper for the next three numbers (daily editions.) The police authorities have been notified of this decree. In publishing the same you will have to refrain from any comment.

"The Commanding General.
"VON GAYL."

NO BELGIAN MEAT FAMINE.

Hamburger Nachrichten Denies That the Supply Will Be Exhausted.

Possibilities of a shortage of meat in Belgium are now limited to the next two months, according to the Hamburger Nachrichten of April 10, which says:

"The Belgian population is still unable to reassure itself about the question whether some fine day it will not be exposed to famine. Recently prophets of evil have predicted a shortage of bread and the disappearance of the meat supply. Those more familiar with the conditions have deprecated such exaggeration. A Belgian, whose position entitles him to express an opinion that may be regarded as authoritative, now speaks words of reassurance.

"Herr de Loyck, director of the abattoir at Curghem, who provides most of the meat for the Belgian capital, writes that the rumors of a meat shortage are exaggerated. Belgium, he says, must indeed pass through three hard months, April, May, and June, for the meat supply is furnished chiefly from East Flanders, and no shipments are for the time being possible from this war area. But Holland, he writes, is in a position to deliver meat from its own ample supplies.

"Herr de Loyck emphatically opposes a final wholesale slaughter of the Belgian cattle on hand. He thinks that the country, outside of the battle area, has sufficient pasturage to furnish the necessary green fodder. The expert concludes with the comforting assurance: 'We shall have to fight through three hard months, but in July conditions will already vastly improve, and then all conditions will again be normal.'"

Dr. Santamrina Not With Magazine.

Dr. J. P. Santamrina, a South American publicist and professor, who was arrested at Broad and Wall Streets on Saturday for peddling without a license, is not connected with The South American, the magazine which he was selling.

RUSSIANS ATTACK NORTH AND SOUTH

Great Battle Developing on the Plain of Rawa, the Gateway Through Western Poland.

COURLAND RAID UNCHECKED.

Germans Penetrate Into the Region Southwest of Mitau—Austrians Report Carpathian Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Along the Carpathians the Russians have resumed the initiative. They gained an important tactical success on Friday when on the topmost heights overlooking the pass on the road from Stryi to Munkacz they captured some mountain guns.

The army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, which the Russians defeated two months ago at Stanislau, has now been brought round to the northwest of Hungary, below the Dukla Pass, covering the retreat of the Austrians from the Beskids.

The Austrians also have been forced back somewhat from Gorlice, but they have enormous artillery there and along the Nida, covering Cracow.

There also has been a very heavy exchange of artillery fire in the region of Rawa, which is the centre and only open gateway through Western Poland. This front, which is flat country between Rawa and the Pilitca, is beginning to develop into a great battlefield, where the Germans are resisting the Russian advance westward.

The first round of the bitter contest between Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Alexeyeff for the initiative in the northern campaign is turning in favor of the Russians. On Friday they drove the German infantry in North Poland back upon their rear trenches below the Mazurian Lakes with immense losses, caused mostly by a Russian crossfire as the Germans retreated through the villages. The streets of the town of Seraenhina were covered with dead and wounded.

German Patrols Near Liban.

PETROGRAD, May 2.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

Detachments of the enemy occupy the region of Szawle, (Shavli, seventy-seven miles northwest of Kovno.) German patrols appeared May 1 near Liban. The same day hostile torpedo boats visited the Gulf of Riga.

West of the Niemen engagements continue. At the village of Tayenko, on the right bank of the River Netta, an entire company of a German line regiment surrendered.

In Galicia on the night of the 30th strong Austrian forces opened an offensive in the region of Ciezkowice. Our fire forced the enemy to retire 600 paces from before our trenches.

In the Carpathians the same night we repulsed Austro-German attacks in the vicinity of Golovetzko and Senetchouw.

German Raiders Go Far.

BERLIN, May 2, (via London.)—German troops in pursuit of retreating Russian forces have penetrated into the region lying to the southwest of Mitau, the capital of Courland, according to the German official statement issued by the Army Headquarters Staff today. Mitau is twenty-five miles southwest of the Russian seaport of Riga, which is the seat of Government of the Baltic provinces. The text of the statement follows:

Our operations in Northwestern Russia are progressing. Near Szawle (Shavli) we captured 400 more Russians. Pursuing the flying Russians, the German vanguard reached the region to the southwest of Mitau.

The Russians made an attack in the region of Kalwaria, (on the East Prussian frontier,) but were repulsed with heavy losses. Three hundred Russians were made prisoners.

VIENNA, May 2, (via London.)—This official communication was issued today:

In Russian Poland the enemy has been repulsed in some sectors of our advanced positions, our troops reaching the wire entanglements at the principal points.

On the west Galician front of the Carpathians the artillery has been active.

On the heights between Orawa and the Opord Valley we repelled heavy attacks by the Russians and captured 200 prisoners. Afterwards we proceeded to attack a strong Russian point east of the height of Ostry, and took several hundred Russian prisoners and machine guns.

In Southeast Galicia and Bukowina there is no change in the situation.

Germans in Poland Seize Cereals.

BERLIN, May 2, (via London.)—The German administration of Russian Poland announces the expropriation of all wheat, rye, and barley in the district. Until the coming harvest fifty-five pounds of grain per person is to be allowed to the inhabitants

May Day Ignored in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 2, (via London.)—May Day passed virtually unnoticed in Berlin. There were a few Socialist meetings, but these were held for members only behind closed doors.

NURSES HERE FROM SERBIA.

Eight with Dr. C. P. King Sent Home to Recuperate from Typhus.

Dr. Clapham P. King, who left here last September for Serbia with two small Red Cross units, consisting of six surgeons and twelve nurses, returned yesterday on the Fabre liner Patria, accompanied by eight nurses from Gievigliia, on the frontier of Greece and Serbia, where the typhus epidemic has been raging.

Dr. King said that the party had been ordered to come home to have a rest, as all of them, including himself, had been down with typhus in a mild form. Out of the six surgeons four had contracted typhus fever, and of these two, Donnelly and Magrueder, had died. The remaining surgeons had been removed from Gievigliia to Belgrade with four nurses, where they are working with the Serbian Red Cross.

Dr. King said that conditions were a little improved before they left, owing to the arrival of fresh supplies, including drugs, linen, disinfectants, water filters, &c. The Serbians were panic-stricken at the ravages made by the typhus, and were useless as aids except to bury the dead, which was done in trenches.

One of the Red Cross nurses on the Patria, who was in Belgrade when the Austrians captured the city, and remained there until they were driven out again, said that the report of typhus fever being brought into Serbia by Austrian soldiers was amply proved during her stay there. On one occasion 60,000 wounded Austrians were dumped down in Belgrade and left by the roadside in a shocking condition. The Red Cross worked with the Austrian doctors and nurses on instructions from the United States Ambassador at Vienna, she said.

There were also five Red Cross nurses on the Patria who had been serving at the base hospitals in France.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Vessels with Big Cargoes Clear for England from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 2.—The Russian steamer Herakles departed today for Manchester, England, with a big cargo, including 64,200 bushels of wheat, 150 bales of cotton, 10 tons of machinery, 6 auto trucks, and general freight.

The steamer Saxon Monarch, under charter to the Cunard Line, which left yesterday for London, took out a cargo weighing 8,300 tons, including 50,000 bushels of corn, 400 tons of provisions, 950 tons of flour, 2,300 tons of lead, 22,000 boxes of apples, 19,931 sacks of flour, 15,500 bundles of binder twine, &c.

The Norwegian steamer Rigi, for Copenhagen, went out with general freight. The Rigi is the first ship of the Interocean Steamship Company.

PICTURE SALE FOR WAR AID.

Sketches of French Children for French Sufferers' Fund.

Miss Anna Milo Upjohn, the artist, has presented a number of her works to be sold for the benefit of destitute women and children of France. The pictures are of children of France, and particularly of Brittany. They were sketched from life by Miss Upjohn when she was abroad several months ago, and show the children in all the picturesqueness of their costumes and environments.

Fourteen of these pictures were given originally by Miss Upjohn, and five of them, ranging in price from $10 to $25, were sold immediately after being put on display. The other nine are said to be unusually attractive and interesting. The pictures may be seen at the Ralston Gallery, 567 Fifth Avenue.

Gifts to Serbian Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received yesterday:

E. R. Otheman	$25	M. Danforth	$25
George Lander	500	J. G. Walker	10
Springfield, Mass.	80	E. R. Beckwith	10
Wm. G. Mathers	50	Miscellaneous	18
Baltimore Com.	23		

The fund now totals $51,513.81.

BONSALL SAW FIGHTING.

Came from Manila by Way of Suez Canal and Germany.

Stephen Bonsall, Secretary to Gov. Gen. Harrison of the Philippines, arrived here yesterday from Manila on leave of absence on the steamship Patria, via the Suez Canal and Marseilles. He said that when he arrived at Suez in March on the steamship Perseus, a battle was being fought between the British and Turkish forces, and that his ship was tied up for forty-eight hours at the pier. The docks were protected with sandbags piled several feet high, and the soldiers built a barrier in front of the ship. The naval officer in charge told Mr. Bonsall that he would act on his own responsibility in going through the canal, which he did after the fighting was over.

Mr. Bonsall said he visited Germany on his way home, and was the guest of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the eastern theatre of war for ten days. In that time, he said, he saw the Russians driven back in two engagements. His position with the Government prevented him from commenting on the war, he said.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEASURES.

Extensive Restrictions on Liquor Traffic to be Ordered.

LONDON, Monday, May 3.—The Daily Telegraph's Johannesburg, South Africa, correspondent says he understood that extensive restrictions on the liquor traffic in South Africa will be enforced at an early date.

DRINK EVIL ROUSES BRITISH NAVY HEADS

Sir John Jellicoe and Others Express Alarm Over the Conduct of Shipyard Workers.

CALL FOR PROHIBITION

Fleet Commander and Third Sea Lord Urge the Admiralty to Take Prompt Action.

LONDON, May 2.—The serious effect that drink is having on the repairs to the warship and transport services and in the output of munitions is disclosed in reports from firms and officers throughout the country, which were published tonight in the form of a White Paper.

Vice Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the Home Fleets, and all the officers responsible for the navy are of the opinion that the short hours worked by the men in private yards is due to drink. They describe conditions as deplorable and urge on the Government the necessity of adopting the total prohibition of alcoholic drinks or restrictions on the sale of intoxicants.

The slackness of the men, it is alleged, is due to the fact that they are earning more money than usual, and that while they have any to spend they will not work. Sunday work is condemned, on the ground that the double wages earned that day lead the men to lie off two days during the week.

Vice Admiral Jellicoe, in a letter to the Admiralty on the subject, says:

"I am very uneasy about the labor situation in the Clyde and the Tyne. I sent a telegram or two lately about it," the Admiral adds. "You may think I am exceeding my sphere of action in doing so, but the efficiency of this fleet is so affected by it that I felt it my duty to wire today.

"An officer in a responsible position has arrived here and his account of things on the Clyde is most disquieting. He said the men refused altogether to work on Saturday afternoon; that they took Wednesday afternoon off every week, if not the whole of Wednesday, and worked on Sunday because they got double pay for it. He said also that they only worked in a half-hearted manner.

"My destroyer dockings and refits are delayed in every case by these labor difficulties, and they take twice as long as they need to. I feel you ought to know the facts, and so I put them before you."

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Tudor, Third Sea Lord, supplies a statement showing the effect of excessive drinking on the output of work as regards shipbuilding, repairs, and munitions of war, which is being carried out by contract for the Admiralty. Admiral Tudor says:

"Briefly the position is that now, while the country is at war, the men are doing less work than would be regarded as an ordinary week's work under normal peace conditions. Thus the problem is not how to get the workmen to increase their normal peace output, but how to get them to do an ordinary week's work of fifty-one or fifty-three hours, as the case may be.

"The reasons for the loss in time no doubt are various, but it is abundantly clear that the most potent reason is the facilities which exist for the men to obtain beer and spirits, with a high rate of wages and abundance of employment. Opinion on this point is practically unanimous."

Urge Drastic Action.

During the first week of March Admiral Tudor says, 135 fitters employed on submarine engine works did the on submarine engine work did the twenty-eight men. Other incidents are given which show that a large amount of lost time is general throughout the country.

Letters received from shipbuilders and officers superintending work for the Admiralty are quoted by Admiral Tudor. These complain of the drinking habits of the men and urge either total prohibition, martial law, or the restriction of the hours in which drink may be obtained.

The Captain-Superintendent of the Clyde says in his report:

"In the shipyards last week, where a warship was under repair, the work on the inner bottom of the ship was so badly carried out as to suggest at once on inspection that it could not have been done by men who were sober. It was dangerous and had to be condemned."

Captain Clement Greatorex, Director of Naval Equipment, in his report says:

"The condition of labor is deplorable, and the men are in a most uncertain and undependable state. This is so serious that at any time the whole of the shipbuilding work on the Tyne may come to a standstill."

The Director of Transport reported that transport work was being conducted under serious difficulties.

"The workmen," the director said, "rapidly are becoming absolutely out of hand. Yesterday the crew of a transport deserted. The same thing happened the day before. Firemen go aboard the transports drunk, making it impossible to get up a full head of steam, thus greatly reducing the speed and endangering the lives of thousands of troops by making the vessels targets for submarines. The root and cause for the serious congestion at some of the docks is not the shortage of labor, but the fact that the men can earn in three days what will keep them in drink for the rest of the week.

"What is wanted, in addition to proper control of the drink traffic, is a well-devised scheme, promptly applied; to bring seamen, naval and other workmen in the Government employ under military discipline.

Calls for Prohibition.

"In many cases it is now taking three times as long to get ships fitted and ready to sail as it did when the war broke out.

"Expedition is a thing of the past, and it is obvious that this may at any moment have a disastrous effect on the naval and military operations. In my opinion, measures are necessary to withdraw all licenses to sell intoxicating liquors throughout the country."

Statistics have been issued, contrasting the work in private yards with that in the Government yards. During the week ended April 24 78 per cent. of the men worked sixty hours or over in the Government yards, and only 5 per cent. worked less than the normal forty-eight hours per week. The statistical material supplied by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation shows that of the ironworkers 493 men out of every thousand are working less than forty-five hours a week.

"The evidence is overwhelming," says the report, "that the main cause for this alarming loss of time is the lure of drink."

During four weeks, the report continues, 670,000 hours' work was avoidably lost in the shipyards.

Reports received from armament firms describe the situation in their plants as not so serious as that in the shipyards.

ATLANTIC CITY STRAWS OUT.

Boardwalk Gay with Summer Finery for Sunday Parade.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 2.—Ten thousand straw hats, the season's first crop; big "Jack" Curley, the fight promoter, in white flannels; ball-playing, bathing girls on the sand, hosiery shows on the wooden way and in pavilions, a real circus encampment at the Inlet, with jaded elephants taking their annual surf plunge, and a gay throng, near 100,000 strong, lent fanciful touches to May's first Sunday at the shore.

The turnout on the boardwalk included many college girls in the trim blue or check, "made-in-America" walking suits that dominate the Spring fashions. Green parasols and purple gowns, and diaphanous frocks of clinging white silk were seen to advantage in a weather setting for the morning show that was perfect.

Among the notables registering at the hotels were a score of national legislators from Washington.

MUCH VEAL SPLITS FAMILY.

Husband, Defending Suit, Says It Was Served Four Days Running.

Sick at heart and of stomach because of too much veal served to him by his wife, William Krack, a dealer in clothing, raised a row in his home, at 469 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, and his wife, affrighted, ran into the street and called for the police. Later she sued for separation, alleging cruelty, and asked the Supreme Court to allow her alimony. Justice Weeks refused because she had tied up the money at the bank, where it was deposited in the joint names of herself and her husband. Krack explained how it happened. He said:

"On the Saturday preceding April 6 the plaintiff bought a large quantity of veal and kept it in the house until Sunday, when it was cooked and partly eaten for dinner. On Monday night the veal was warmed over for dinner. Tuesday noon the same veal was presented in fricassee form. Tuesday night the fricassee again appeared warmed over, and as a result of the defendant's endeavor to eat the veal he was taken violently ill during the night, and plaintiff ministered to him.

"Notwithstanding the defendant's bad condition, on Wednesday the veal was again presented to the defendant in the form of meat balls. The defendant was sick at heart as well as at his stomach when the veal was again placed before him for Wednesday's supper, in the form of warmed-over meat balls, and with patience and mild submission entirely exhausted, the defendant did seize the platter of veal meat, balls and all, and threw them into the coal scuttle."

Then it was, according to Krack, that his wife ran screaming to the street. He says he did not strike his wife.

SHOT DEAD BY BURGLAR.

Dr. C. C. Ferrell, Alabama Educator Killed—Two Negroes Captured.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—Dr. Chiles Clifton Ferrell, President of the West Pratt Mining Company, and a noted Southern author and educator, was killed by a burglar with a shotgun early today at Praco, a mining camp near here.

Bloodhounds were put on the trail, and two hours later two negroes were captured about a mile from the camp. One of the men had a shotgun.

Dr. Ferrell was born in 1850 at Greenville, S. C., and educated at Vanderbilt, the University of Leipzig, and the University of Paris. For many years he was Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Mississippi. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Mr. Burton Off to Buenos Aires.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 2.—Former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton left here today for Buenos Aires after a stay of several days in Santiago gathering information that will aid in the forming of closer relations between the United States and the republics of Latin America.

NEW MOVE BY PEARSON.

Wants Alleged Shrapnel Castings Shown in Pending Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Developments are expected to come fast in the next two years in the suit filed here by which General Samuel Pearson, the ex-Boer leader, is trying to stop, by charging conspiracy to murder, all shipments of munitions by the Allis-Chalmers Company to the Allies. Tomorrow the compan, will be served with papers ordering the bringing into court at Wednesday's hearing of samples of the castings which are being furnished for the Bethlehem Steel Company, for determination as to their character.

Genarl Pearson is said to be acting under some sort of secret commission from the German Government. The proceedings here will be essentially different from those instituted by General Pearson at the time of the Boer war, when he tried to stop exports of mules, according to his counsel, Henry F. Cochems. Mr. Cochems says the mule suit was thrown out of court as a political case. The suit here is under the State law to prevent conspiracy to commit murder.

Steel castings made at the Allis-Chalmers plant are alleged by General Pearson to be used in making shrapnel. The subpoena ordering the castings to be produced followed this statement by General Otto H. Falk, President of the Allis-Chalmers concern:

"We received a big order for parts of steel castings, which we shipped to the Bethlehem Company. They turn out the complete castings, and we have no knowledge of what the final product is. For all we know they may be using them for locomotives or anything else besides munitions of war."

Nothing was made public today regarding the working out of the plans of General Pearson, who left Milwaukee Friday for Chicago, and possibly Pittsburgh, with the reported object of beginning an action similar to that started here, in which the Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania would be made a defendant. It is rumored that the new suit may be brought in the United States courts.

HOLDS CHURCH FACES CRISIS

Bishop Greer Issues Pastoral Letter on War Situation.

In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and in all Episcopal churches yesterday a pastoral letter was read from Bishop Greer. Most of the Episcopal rectors made the substance of the letter the basis for their sermons. The argument is that because of the war the Christian Church on all names is facing a critical situation, and that it must arouse and prepare itself to meet it, or acknowledge failure.

The Bishop set Whitsunday, May 23, as a day of praying and giving. There is a campaign to collect $400,000 for general work under Episcopal Church authority. Bishop Greer said that New York was not doing its share, and had not done so for some years.

Aid for Hebrew Sheltering Society.

Funds to aid in training 600 orphans and destitute children in character and citizenship are asked for in an appeal issued by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society at Pleasantville, N. Y., of which Adolph Lewisohn is President. Contributions sent to Dr. Ludwig E. Bernstein at Pleasantville will be acknowledged.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

JAPAN MORE HOPEFUL.

Believed That Concessions Should Win Chinese.

TOKIO, Saturday, May 1, (Delayed.)—It is generally believed in Tokio that the negotiations in progress at Peking between China and Japan have entered a distinctly hopeful stage as a result of the decision of the Japanese Government to make important concessions in its demands on China.

Japan, it is learned, has agreed to restore to China the German concession of Kiao-Chow if China will accept the Japanese amended demands. Japan has abandoned the clause in the fifth group of the demands, which relates to the Chinese police administration, and the clause dealing with armaments is changed by leaving for future consideration whether a Japanese arsenal shall be established in China, or whether munitions shall be purchased in Japan.

The question of China's granting to Japan the right to build railways in Southern China has been postponed, pending discussions between the Japanese Government and the Government of other interested powers.

A Peking dispatch, under date of May 2, said that at the conference in Peking on Saturday the Chinese Government definitely had refused to accept some of the clauses embodied in what is known as Group V of the Japanese demands. The conference terminated with neither the Japanese nor the Chinese asking for another meeting.

VILLA TURNS BACK OBREGON'S ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

advance toward the north, although the decisive battle is yet to be fought.

The telegram from General Villa, which brought the later advices covering yesterday's fighting, stated that the forces of Obregon's army, which had advanced as far as Leon, had been driven southwest of Trinidad to the Hacienda de Romita. The Villistas have now advanced as far as Trinidad, eight miles southeast of Leon, on the railroad running southward from Aguascalientes to Irapuato.

The severe character of the fighting, according to these dispatches, is indicated by the loss of more than 800 dead by the Carranzistas in the battles that have been in progress since Friday.

The Carranza agency here was silent tonight on the Villa-Obregon campaign beyond the statement that General Obregon was in the vicinity of Leon. Tonight's message from General Villa to Señor Llorente read:

"I beg to advise you that our troops yesterday engaged the enemy for almost four hours with complete success. Our losses were 20 dead and 30 wounded. The enemy was driven out to Hacienda de Romita. We inflicted upon the enemy a loss of more than 200 killed, and captured four machine guns and other munitions of war. The enemy has lost in these last fights more than 800 dead and many wounded, eight machine guns, and much war material.

"In the burning of a storage house near Trinidad, many Carranzistas perished, among them, it is reported, General Francisco Murguia. Fresh cavalry troops have arrived at Trinidad to relieve those who have been engaged and afford them some rest. These fresh troops are commanded by General José Rodriguez. In the engagements we had up to this time neither our infantry nor our artillery have been obliged to participate. We are receiving ammunition in large quantities every day."

According to information received by the Villa confidential agency, only 12,000 of Villa's soldiers, mainly cavalry, were employed in the fighting of Friday and Saturday. An earlier message received this morning by Señor Lorente from Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa Government, and sent from Chihuahua under yesterday's date, dealing mainly with the first day of fighting, on Friday, reads as follows:

"I have just conferred by wire with General Medinabeitia, General Villa's Chief of Staff at Leon, who reports that in a fight today at San Cristobal, San Judas, and at La Sandia, the enemy was repulsed and driven back ten miles from the place last mentioned, with small losses to us, though we cannot yet give precise numbers. In the centre and on the left flank there was no fighting. The task of gathering the dead and wounded still continues, as the fight of yesterday was not finished, due to the fact that we had to dispose of more than 500 of the enemy's dead. Medinabeitia adds that he requires no more ammunition, as he took from the enemy yesterday much more than he expended; he also states that several officers from Fierro's command have just arrived at Leon, bringing some wounded, who report that the enemy lost many horses and machine guns, and that the engagement did not cease until nightfall."

The Carranza Claims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 2.—It is reported that the advance guard of General Obregon is in touch with the rear guard of General Villa near Aguascalientes.

The War Department reports that the Villistas have abandoned the attempt to take Ebano, retreating in the direction of San Luis Potosi.

Fred Lantz, Manager of the Real del Monte Mining Company of Pachuca, who is here en route to New York, said today:

"Conditions in Pachuca are normal. The town is quiet and well defended by laborers working in the mines. The Military Governor of Pachuca is well liked, and gives all possible assistance to keep the mines working. The company has not been molested in any way, the Governor even furnishing trains to ship bullion and bring in supplies."

The arrival of the cannon captured from General Villa in the battle of Celaya was the occasion for a big demonstration at Orizaba. More than twenty-four four and five inch field pieces with a number of machine guns were brought in. Many of the cannon have no breech locks. A thousand five-inch shells are on exhibition, showing part of the ammunition captured. General Obregon reports he is using a number of cannon taken in the Celaya battle. The artillery of General Obregon consists of more than 100 field pieces and a large number of machine guns.

Benjamin Aguemedo has sent a special envoy to the Governor of Pachuca asking terms of surrender.

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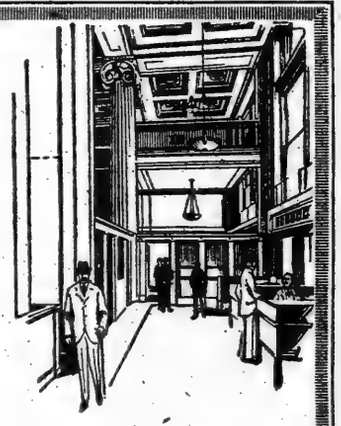

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The Company's entire organization is permeated with the spirit of service. It is not enough to accept and safeguard the banking and trust business of clients; every effort is put forth to be of additional active service, within the Company's proper sphere.

For example, the Company, if appointed custodian of securities, will as agent sign ownership certificates required by the Federal Income Tax Law, collect dividends and coupons promptly as they mature, and either credit or remit the proceeds to the client; and will promptly notify him should any "rights" or other subscription privileges attach to the securities held.

Another example, clients are welcome to the Company's facilities for investment and for investigating and analyzing the value of securities.

Many other examples of special service to clients might be mentioned, all of which would help to explain the rapid and substantial growth of the Company's business.

Telephone 8900 Rector, or call at 16 Wall Street; an Officer will answer your questions.

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New York
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $ 22,000,000
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It is the sign that a man may be well and appropriately dressed at a fair cost.

Neither luck nor accident have played any part in the success of the Saks clothing business. Day-in-and-day-out endeavor for many years to do everything a little better than any one else, has made the Saks Tailoring Organization famous. We buy direct every yard of cloth and lining and all trimmings.

Each process of designing, cutting, tailoring and finishing is under our direct supervision. Nothing can be hidden from us. We employ skilled workers the year round. Our organization is not languishing one month and gasping from over-exertion the next. Sane, well-considered, skillfully executed plans are reflected in the appearance and quality of our Clothing.

Men's Suits from $17.50 to $45.00

A greater variety of models, fabrics and colorings and patterns than are shown by any other one store in New York

This season checks and stripes seem most in demand, and browns to be the tones most wanted. Upon our showing of these we shall be content to abide your judgment of the entire Men's Clothing Store.

Fifth Floor

Do you move in May?
—If so, our

Office Furniture Sale

Should be of great interest to you

MANUFACTURERS who have found themselves overloaded, and needing cash, have come to us knowing that we operate six stores and had ample CAPACITY to buy their entire stock. During the past year we have bought 100 carloads of desks, chairs and tables at about ONE-HALF the wholesale price. Our customers get the benefit of these prices. The goods we offer in this sale are first quality, and we GUARANTEE EVERY PIECE.

We are selling desks, chairs, tables and miscellaneous pieces at

40% to 50% Less than regular retail prices.

LOOK EVERYWHERE; then come here and examine our sale pieces and prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store: 380 Broadway, cor. White St.
Branch: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal.

SHORT-BALLOT FIGHT MAY ENLIST WILSON

Chairman Tanner Anxious to Get His Help in Constitutional Convention.

WANTS TAFT'S AID ALSO

Absolute Power of Appointment and Removal for the Governor Likely to be Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—As an exponent of the doctrine that the head of the government in State and nation also should be the recognized leader of his party, President Wilson may be invited to address the Constitutional Convention when the proposal to centralize power in the Governor comes up for consideration. Ex-President Taft, who in recent addresses has advocated an increase in the powers of the Chief Executive, also may be invited.

The suggestion was made today by Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, of the Republican State Committee, who also happens to be Chairman of the convention committee on Governor and other State officers, more familiarly known as the Short Ballot Committee. He will broach the subject to the other members of his committee when the convention resumes its sittings.

"President Wilson was Governor of New Jersey before he became head of the national government," said Chairman Tanner. "He has had experience with both systems, for the system in vogue in Washington is practically identical with the system that would be inaugurated in this State if the Constitution were amended so as to permit of the adoption of the short ballot. President Wilson undoubtedly could give us a talk on his experiences under both systems which would be well worth listening to. Ex-President Taft, as appears from his recent utterances, has given much thought to the subject."

"Colonel Roosevelt also has had experience both as Governor and President of the United States," was suggested.

"Yes," said Chairman Tanner. "I doubt the wisdom, however, of injecting the Colonel into the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention."

The short ballot proposal is likely to provoke one of the liveliest fights in the Constitutional Convention. A strong combination of up-State Republicans under the leadership of Senator Brackett of Saratoga will contest every inch of ground with those who are contending for the doctrine that as the Governor is held responsible by the people for the success or failure of his administration he should have powers commensurate with such responsibility. The advocates of such centralization of power in the chief Executive believe that their object can be attained through the short ballot which would make appointive nearly all the present elective State offices.

Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, former ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Herbert Parsons, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, who is one of the Vice Presidents of the convention and a majority of the leading Republican delegates are advocates of the short ballot. Both the Republican and Democratic State platforms contain planks favoring the short ballot, although there was considerable difference of opinion in the State Conventions of both parties as to just how "short" the ballot should be.

The testimony in the Barnes-Roosevelt trial at Syracuse has furnished the advocates of greater power for the Chief Executive with much material which they expect to use in their fight for the short ballot.

"To use a popular phrase," said Chairman Tanner today, "there is a 'twilight zone' between the various branches of the Government where apparently no one is responsible. This may or may not be the cause of the 'boss' system, but it is a powerful ally to it. It is not my intention to indicate any opinion as to the merits of the libel suit now being tried at Syracuse. It would be manifestly improper to do so, but both parties to this litigation have made the fact clear, although the construction placed upon the fact by each is different, that when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of this State there existed a situation under which the real power did not lie either in the Chief Executive or in the Legislature elected by the people."

Chairman Tanner was asked today for a statment outlining the plans of his committee, of his own plans, for eliminating "invisible" government.

"This committee," Mr. Tanner said, "as its name implies, is a committee on the Governor and other State officers, their election or appointment, tenure of office, powers and duties. Its object is to devise a scientific scheme of government under which powers will not conflict or overlap and to shorten the present lond and complicated ballot. When we get through we should have a system of responsible government under which the Governor is the leader invested with authority commensurate with his responsibility.

"Under the present system, much as we like to delude ourselves, we do not have such a government. We have a series of departments, many of which conflict with each other, some of which are answerable directly to the people, others of which are answerable to the Governor, who appoints them. In the end the people have the right to look to one definite person, or a very small group of persons to whom they can put the question, 'Have you redeemed your pledges?' If that person, who in my opinion should be the Governor, has not sufficient authority it is obviously unfair to make him responsible.

"In a speech before the Young Republican Club before the Legislature began its session, I described the exact situation which has now been developed in court, and indicated what I thought my duty as State Chairman was. The words were in part as follows: 'But the spirit of the times has changed since the days of Mr. Platt. The demand that the Republican Chairman should direct legislation has steadily decreased and his power has been exercised less and less in that direction. The best political intelligence in the States places the responsibility for the passing of the laws and their execution where it belongs; that it, upon the Governor and the Legislature.' To stop this vicious system of using party patronage to control legislation—a thing which never was contemplated in our system of Government—I adopted the very simple expedient of refusing to do it.

"We have in a half conscious and tentative way recognized the need of greater centralised authority. The Constitution provides that the Governor shall make his recommendations to the Legislature, and gives him the power of veto. The custom has sanctioned, moreover, what is known as 'administration bills'; that is, bills that are prepared under the authority of the Governor and introduced by his friends. This gives him the power of appointing officers like the Superintendent of Public Works and Commissioner of Highways, but withhold it in the case of the State Engineer. I could multiply these illustrations in other departments, but it is unnecessary."

Chairman Tanner is planning a thorough investigation of the duties of the various State departments with a view to decreasing their number and simplifying the machinery of government. It is believed that the committee will recommend the absolute power of appointment for the Governor without "the advice and consent" of the Senate and absolute power of removal. It is likely, too, that the tenure of office of all appointive officials will be made co-terminus with that of the Governor.

Whether the Governor and the heads of the State departments should have seats in the legislative body and the right to participate in legislative debates, though not to vote, is a question to which Mr. Tanner's committee will give close study. While some members of the convention are advocates of a plan to incorporate in the government of this State this feature of the British system, it is not thought likely that the opposition of the Old Guard element in the Convention will be overcome. William Barnes, as Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Powers, undoubtedly will be a factor in the case.

PAID $400,000 IN ERROR.

Bank Superintendent Plans Action for Carnegie Trust Depositors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Under the recent decision of the Appellate Division, First Department, in the case of the Madison Trust Company and the Nineteenth Ward Bank, Eugene L. Richards, State Superintendent of Banking, will endeavor to recover on behalf of the general depositors of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company more than $400,000 which he believes was paid erroneously to preferred claimants. These payments were made before Mr. Richards assumed office. The court held that these institutions which sought to recover $319,000 as preferred claimants against the Carnegie Trust Company were not entitled to preferential payments.

At the time of the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company it held accounts approximating $700,000 representing funds deposited with it as trustee under trust deeds to secure bond issues and for other special purposes. In no one of these instances was the Carnegie Trust Company a trustee under judicial appointment.

The predecessors in office of Supt. Richards considered the claims just mentioned as those entitled to a preferential payment under Section 190 of the old banking law, and paid in full such claims, except that of the Madison Trust Company for $190,000 and the Nineteenth Ward Bank for $124,000. It was for misappropriation of the latter sum that William J. Cummins, Director and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust Company, was indicted and convicted. These claims were rejected by the State Banking Department and actions were instituted against the trust company. The Nineteenth Ward Bank had assigned its claim first to Henry Phipps and thereafter to John M. McGrath for the purpose of suit.

The Appellate Division decided that these claims were not entitled to preferential payments, and that the word "trustee" in Section 190 was applicable only to a trustee appointed by the courts of this State. The judgments were, however, sustained by a majority of the court as general claims against the Carnegie Trust Company. Under this decision it appears that the preferred payments made by the predecessors in office of Supt. Richards of seventeen other claims, aggregating over $400,000 in amount, were unauthorized in law, and made under the erroneous assumption that the claims in question were preferred over the claims of the general creditors of the trust company.

MAKES RULE FOR JITNEYS.

Owner-Drivers Must Have Chauffeur Licenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury today said that he had prepared an opinion that owners of automobiles who convert them into jitney buses and drive them for hire must obtain chauffeurs' licenses, and that persons engaged by the owners to drive jitneys must obtain licenses. The opinion will be submitted to the Corporation Counsel of Schenectady. The Attorney General based his opinion on that provision of the motor vehicle law which reads:

"The term chauffeur shall mean any person operating or driving a motor vehicle as an employe or for hire."

The driver of the jitney bus is driving it for hire as much as the driver of any other public conveyance," the Attorney General holds. "It is therefore my opinion that such chauffeurs should be licensed.

GENSLER DIES SUDDENLY.

Ex-Princeton Baseball Star Stricken Mysteriously at Bennington, Vt.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., May 2.—Donald E. Gensler, 29, who was graduated from Lawrenceville Academy and from the Engineering Department of Princeton in 1908, walked into a Main Street drug store late yesterday afternoon and complained of a severe headache. Before a physician could be summoned by telephone he became unconscious. He remained in that condition until he died, shortly after noon today.

Gensler, who formerly was a member of the 'Varsity baseball team at Princeton, was a son of H. J. Gensler, Clerk of the United States Senate at Washington. He had been employed by a scale manufacturing company here as draughtsman since last November.

HELD FOR JEWEL THEFT.

Canal Street Jeweler Brought from Frisco to Stand Trial.

Brought from San Francisco to face charges of a jewel theft here, Herman Wander, a jeweler, 25 years old, of 105 Canal Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday. It is alleged that Wander received $2,000 worth of jewelry on memorandum in June, 1913, from Simon Sirinsky of 341 Grand Street and Solomon Hergiass of 234 Stanton Street, and disappeared without making an accounting. He was indicted on larceny charges and a bench warrant issued for his arrest.

On April 15 the police say they heard that he had written from San Francisco to friends here. The police in that city made the arrest on telegraphed advices and Detective Behan of the First Branch was sent to bring Wander back.

TRAVIS SETS FORTH ECONOMY AT ALBANY

But Controller Makes Claims Before "Reorganization" Bills Are Signed.

TELLS OF PAYROLL CUTS

Democrats Question Figures When New Places Are Filled—Executive Chamber Makes Mistake.

ALBANY, May 2.—Controller Eugene M. Travis today issued, at the request of Governor Whitman, a statement to show that the Republican administration had cut the State payroo! $50,000 a month since Jan. 1. There are also recorded certain increases in several departments, so that Mr. Travis submits an alleged net saving of $47,006.98 a month.

A careful analysis of Mr. Travis's statement shows that $43,188.86 of the saving is accounted for by the dropping of 367 employes of the State Engineer's Department who were dismissed in January because the Barge Canal work for which they were engaged had been finished. This would leave a final saving of $3,818.12 a month. The Republican program, which waits now only on the signing of "reorganization" bills now before the Governor, includes three Boxing Commissioners at $3,000 a year each, $9,000; additions to the Executive Chamber payroll of $7,000 a year, and increased appropriations of $28,000 for the Attorney General's office.

Figures at the Controller's office show that the new Tax Department will cost $45,000 more in salaries than the old Tax Commission. The salaries of three Court of Claims Judges have been raised from $6,000 to $8,000, and provision has been made for two additional Judges at $8,000 each. While these are not all of the Republican increases, they amount in all to $114,000 a year, or $9,500 a month increase in a half dozen departments.

Instead of a saving of $4,000 a month, those Democratic officials who have remained in office predict that the Republican program eventually will increase the pay roll at least $5,000 a month, and this without taking into account the additional expense of running departments with new men. They predict an extra burden on this account in the new Tax Department, the proposed Industrial Commission, the Conservation Commission, and the various other branches of the State Government which have been "reorganized."

Mr. Travis's statement has this introduction:

"That large decreases have been made in the monthly payrolls of State departments since the first of January and especially in the departments under Republican control, is shown by a detailed tabular statement which has just been transmitted to Gov. Whitman by Controller Travis. The statement has been prepared at the request of the Governor. In the nine months immediately preceding the inauguration of Republican officials, there were created by the Democratic officials 154 new positions, while 374 existing positions salaries were increased so that the monthly pay roll in December, 1914, was $21,270 greater than in March, 1914.

"Since then the tendency has been in the other direction. This is in conformance with the pre-election pledges of the Republicans to effect economy in payrolls."

Not taking into account the places which hereafter will be created in the proposed new departments since Jan. 1, and excepting the men laid off by the State Engineer because of completed work, the Republicans have abolished seventy-two places and created fifty.

Intending to show the bad condition in which the Democrats left State finances, there was issued from the Governor's office today a statement saying that "within the next two weeks the State Treasurer will be required to pay out of the funds of the State the following large sums —." There follows this table:

Armories—maintenance and repairs	$883,000.00
Highways—State aid to counties	1,883,000.00
Improved highways—mainten'ce	2,650,256.00
Balance due common schools	2,525,492.92
Sinking fund account	3,566,341.35
Canal fund	1,500,000.00
Total	$12,805,290.27

At the Controller's office, where it was not known that the statement had been issued, it was aid that the Treasurer must pay out $6,000,000, not $12,000,000, in the next two weeks. These are ordinary expenses. The Sinking Fund payment merely is transferred from one State fund to another; portions of other items which do not have to be paid out, cut the Executive Chamber figures to $6,000,000. It was said that this was the estimate the Controller's experts had submitted to the State Treasurer. The indirect taxes for April received by the State Controller amounted to $2,817,666. This sum was greater than the indirect taxes of the preceding month of March by nearly $1,000,000, but fell considerably below the indirect taxes collected in April, 1914, which aggregated $3,533,000.

WHITMAN BACK TO ALBANY.

Will Spend Time Till California Trip Begins Studying Bills.

Governor Whitman returned to Albany last night accompanied by his wife and Military Secretary, after three days in this city. He spent almost the entire day motoring about the city. He had no callers and no appointments, and had luncheon with Mrs. Whitman at Delmonico's. The Governor will go to California on May 26.

"The next twenty-four days I shall spend studying the mass of bills which must be signed or vetoed," said the Governor. "I shall then go to California. The exact make-up of the party has not been determined, but will be in a few days."

"Have you been served," the Governor was asked, "with notice to appear in Syracuse at the Barnes-Roosevelt trial?"

"I can only answer," he replied, "that in consideration of the court at Syracuse, I decline to be drawn into a discussion on my sentiments or plans."

FAIR SUFFRAGE VOTE IS PARSONS'S PLEDGE

Declares His Opposition to Any Plan to Evade Test of the Issue at the Polls.

SAYS THE PARTY IS BOUND

Believes Root and Barnes Hold Same Sentiments—Explains His Resolution.

Herbert Parsons, who, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, drew a resolution on woman's suffrage which he hopes will come before the convention this week, said last night that he considered himself personally, the Republican Party as a whole, and a majority of the members of the Constitutional Convention to be fairly bound and pledged to submit to the voters next Fall an amendment providing for the enfranchisement of women.

Pledges made on the suffrage question by himself would oblige him, Mr. Parsons said, 'steadfastly to oppose any movement in the Constitutional Convention to side-track the suffrage matter or to becloud the issue in any way." Mr. Parsons said that, besides himself, he considered Chairman Elihu Root of the convention to be personally pledged, also Delegate William Barnes.

The resolution which he introduced last week, providing that the Constitutional Convention should not attempt to debate the question of woman's suffrage but to reach and express any conclusion upon it, Mr. Parsons said he drew up in order to "carry out the spirit and intent" of the pledges he personally gave and by which he considered the Republican Party in the State to be bound.

Mr. Parsons discussed at length the question of woman's suffrage as it affects the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, at his home, 115 East Seventy-second Street, last night.

Bound by Party Platforms.

"Why do you say the Constitutional Convention has no right to thresh out the question of woman's suffrage, when it was elected to go to the bottom of all matters affecting the State, and the Constitution itself gives its deliberations precedence over legislative enactments?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"The answer is simple," he said. "Party platforms are made to guide the action of party members and are meant to guide their actions if elected on those platforms. The Republican platform pledged the Republicans who were elected to the present Constitutional Convention to submit to the people the particular amendment, on woman's suffrage that passed the last two Legislatures. The platform did not pledge the Republicans merely to submit an amendment. It designated the particular amendment they were to submit."

Mr. Parsons was asked if he felt quite sure that all Republican eaders would agree that they were bound by the party platform, and that it ought to be interpreted as he interpreted it.

"I am quite confident that I interpret that clause of the party platform correctly," he said, "because I wrote it myself and I knew the intention of the convention in adopting it.

"oYu see we had avery definite situation before us. The women were at Albany wondering what to do in the face of the fatc that a new Constitution and their amendment was coming up at the same time. The women sought the advice of the party leaders, and when informed that they acted upon this advice in pressing their amendment before the Legislature to its second passage. They would not have done that if they had not been confident it would be taken up by the Constitutional Convention in a spirit of willingness to see the proposition as a cumulative action in which two legislative sessions and the people at the polls would participate.

Need Not Be Complete.

It was suggestedto Mr. Parsons that many people held that the Constitutional Convention would necessarily bring in a completed document and that any provision as to suffrage in the completed document would take precedence over any amendment submitted to the people by the Legislature.

"It is not at all necessary," he said, "that the Constitutional Convention shall bring in a completed document. In fact, the Constitutional Convention of 1894 brought in an incompleted document and wrote out its intententions as to the uncompleted portion in final resolutions passed just before adjournment. The procedure of the convention of 1894 gives us a complete precedent for the procedure I think we are bound to follow on the suffrage referendum this year.

"In the previous convention the question the convention did not wish to settle finally was that of apportionment. So a resolution provided that a vote 'aye' on the constitution meant that the constitution was adopted except for a clause on apportionments. The same resolution provided that a vote 'aye' on the separately submitted apportionment clause meant that it was desired to have this clause incorporated into the constitution, and a vote of 'nay' meant that it was desired to have the old reading of the constitution perpetuated."

Meaning of Resolution.

Mr. Parsons explained the meaning of each of the three clauses of his resolution. "I drew up my resolution," he said, "to clear the air. The first clause provides that the Constitutional Convention 'shall propose no amendment to the Constitution on the matter of woman suffrage.' The reason for this was that its uassage would make the way clear for the submission to the people of the amendment of the Legislature.

"Section 2 of my resolution provides that Section 1 of Article 2 (describing the qualifications of voters) shall not be in conflict with the proposed amendment to the Constitution. This is to make it clear that the amendment will be submitted in complete form. That is to serve as a permanent answer to all inquirers, and to the courts, as to the convention's intentions. I wrote the clause to forestall any chance for a quibble to be carried to the courts. I know it would be possible to hold that the adoption by the Constitutional Convention of the present clause providing for 'male suffrage' would automatically count out the woman's suffrage amendment if it should win at the polls. I do not hold this view, but my resolution was drawn expressly to repudiate such a view and make it impossible to advance it later in a court test.

"Clause 3 of my resolution provides that if there is any desire in the Constitutional Convention to amend Section 1 of Article 11 of the present Constitution the conventional shall do it in such a way as not to make its action determinative, pro or con, of the woman suffrage matter.

"This clause I drew so that the convention may have full freedom of action in regard to the length of time a voter shall live in his district. Someone might bring in an amendment changing the time from thirty to sixty days. Then later, in the courts, somebody might claim that since the convention treated this section and amended a part of it the convention clearly meant to settle the woman sufrage matter. We spike that claim in advance of any court test.

"The resolution was drawn entirely to make clear the route of progress to both sides. It was drawn in strict conformity with platform pledges, and was not meant to favor one side or the other, but was meant to keep the situation clear."

Submitted to Root and Barnes.

Mr. Parsons said that suffragist leaders judged the situation wrongly if any of them had the idea, as he had heard many of them had, that the failure of the convention to order his resolution printed promptly was due to any hostility to it.

"I believe the resolution will pass," Mr. Parsons said. "The failure to get it printed, which led to my request for unanimous consent that it be printed, was due to my own oversight. I thought that resolutions were printed as a matter of course, as bills are. And so I allowed this one to repose in committee, thinking it would emerge from the printer's any day. When I failed to get printed copies I demanded to know the reason, and was informed that I had to make a demand upon the convention itself before I could get a resolution of any kind printed. The demand seemed startling and unusual to many and proof that unfair treatment being accorded to my resolution. That was not the case."

Mr. Parsons said he did not submit the resolution to suffragist leaders in advance as he considered it merely routine and very ordinary. He said h edid submit it, however, to Chairman Root and Delegate William Barnes. He said he believed it conformed with their view of the program to which the Republican Party was pledged.

PROTEST ON DEFENSE ISSUE

League to Limit Armaments Would Bar Political Ends.

The American League to Limit Armaments has sent to its members a circular asking them to notify the officers of the league at 43 Cedar Street of all evidence which comes to their notice that the preparedness issue is being employed for the furtherance of political ends. According to the circular, several politicians have been very frank about it. Representative Gardner is quoted as saying:

"Six months ago I should have been a mighty poor politician if I had preached about our lack of national defense. Today I should be a mighty poor politician if I were to drop the subject. If I were a real hero, I should promise to keep up this crusade as long as the Lord might grant me grace. Not being a real hero, I content myself with a promise to keep on shouting so long as the press will grant me space."

Then the circular continues:

"This is frank, at least. But not all the efforts to develop this subject for partisan purposes are equally frank. Colonel Roosevelt has an article in the April Metropolitan Magazine. Its title is 'The Need of Preparedness.' The main purpose of the article would seem to be its bitter attack upon the present National Administration, the basis for the attack being the refusal of the President to involve the country in the European conflict by taking a stand against the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany. Had England's threat of war failed to keep Germany out of Belgium, how much effect, it may reasonably be asked, would a mere protest from the United States have had?

"The Navy League offered the national defense controversy to the first bidder as a partisan issue when it said that the Democratic Party, 'by knocking holes in the (navy) appropriation bill generally,' was 'presenting the Republican Party with the most popular issue now before the American people.'

"Members of the league can just now perform no greater service for the cause which the organization represents than to direct attention, whenever possible, to the partisan motives which, among others, underlie the agitation for greatly increased fighting forces."

MOB THREATENS NEGROES.

Surrounds Seaford, Del., Jail Following Two Arrests in Race Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

SEAFORD, Del., May 2.—In a race riot here early today J. Holmes Nicholson, a prominent young white man, was slashed nine inches across the throat and is supposed to be dying. Thomas Townsend White was badly battered, and several negroes were seriously wounded. The trouble started when a negro threw a whisky bottle into a crowd of men.

Two negroes are in jail under heavy guard, while an angry mob outside is threatening to break down the door and lynch them. A message has been sent to the Sheriff at Georgetown, who cannot reach here for several hours. In the meantime the streets are filled with excited and angry white men threatening vengeance upon the negroes. Special officers have been deputized to quiet the men.

ASKS TIME TO STUDY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mayor Requests Whitman to Defer Action Until City Can Be Heard.

TO ANALYZE THE FIGURES

Printed Copies Were Only Received Saturday and Officials Have Not Had Time to Examine Them.

Mayor Mitchel has sent to Governor Whitman a letter asking him to defer passing upon the appropriation bill until he has heard from the representatives of the city. It was only on Friday, said the Mayor, that the bills in their final form were available and it was possible to examine them. If the city has to pay the $14,000,000 direct tax, it will mean the city must control its own natural physical development or curtail its activities in the direction of education, health, and public safety.

Here is the Mayor's letter:

New York, May 1, 1915.

Honorable Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York:

My dear Governor: May I, on behalf of the City of New York, urge very earnestly that your action on the several appropriation bills now before you be deferred until representatives of the city have been able to examine them in their final presented form, and until opportunity has been given to submit the view and suggestions of those who will speak for the city.

You will, I am sure, wish to be fully informed not only upon the intrinsic merits of proposed expenditures, but upon the capacity of taxpayers to bear additional burdens at this time. The citizens of this city will be called upon to raise 70 per cent. of any direct tax that is now levied by the State Government. The question of their ability to contribute to any tax next year, additional to that to be levied for municipal and county purposes, will be an important factor in determining your action on all pending appropriations that are discretionary.

I am leaving the city tomorrow for the West, but in my absence official facts and figures will be submitted to you, showing that the proposed direct tax of 1.7 mills—adding approximately $14,000,000 to the city budget for 1916—will raise the tax rate in New York City to a point that, upon our basis of assessed valuations, will prove well nigh confiscatory.

Either the State must moderate its proposed demands upon the city, or the city must control its own natural physical development, or curtail its activities in the direction of education, health, and public safety.

Printed copies of the appropriation bills passed in the closing hours of the Legislature were not available until yesterday. It seems desirable that whatever is said to you on behalf of the city should be said after more careful analysis of the expenditures proposed than has as yet been possible, and my present request for an adequate allowance of time for the further submission of my views is made with that fact in mind.

In my absence your reply will be received by the Acting Mayor.

Always very sincerely yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

In a former statement the Mayor has called attention to the shape in which the appropriation bill was presented to the Assembly and has complained it was absolutely impossible for the members to know for what they were voting money.

COAST SHIP STORM-TOSSED.

Steamer Northern Pacific Makes Frisco in Damaged Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The steamship Northern Pacific, storm-tossed for more than forty-eight hours on the last stretch of her run from Flavel, Ore., crept into port soon after midnight. She came under her own steam, and with the use of an improvised hand-steering gear.

Two hundred passengers are on board.

Lieut. Commander Yarnell Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2.—Lieut. Commander Henry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., attending the course at the Naval War College, has been detached for duty with the Bureau of Operations, with Captain W. S. Benson as Chief of the new division. Lieut. Commander Yarnell was Engineer in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet when Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus was its Commander in Chief. He came to the college from the battleship New Jersey, and was among the officers mentioned for conspicuous service in the taking of Vera Cruz.

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Distinctive Styles — Attractive Prices

634 Fifth Ave.

Real Efficiency

This is the day in which every man's talents are required in their highest potentiality to enable him to hold his competitive position, and the Harriman National Bank suggests to thoughtful merchants that now is the time, in preparation for big business, to clear away dead-wood.

This applies to men as well as to materials. There are mercantile establishments everywhere prolonging their existence even beyond the ordinary span of human life, propped up merely by traditions of trading. They are the aged, hollow and decaying oaks of business by whose sides spring up the vigorous young saplings.

There is a saying in trade circles that business is never bad when you have the goods that people want; yet even in the metropolis of New York you can enter many of the great, and some of the less, but still important, shops that have not the goods you want; or, if they have the goods, they are just out of your size, or if they have both the goods and your size they are not sure about the price, and even when all these details are settled, perhaps there is failure to deliver on time or even at all, if perchance the inefficient salesman has forgotten your instructions. Such houses often complain of bad business. The principal causes are under their own roof.

It behooves the merchants of the United States to take thought of these matters and let that thought for their business extend to their banking. The Harriman National Bank offers real services and real facilities of a high and modern order of banking.

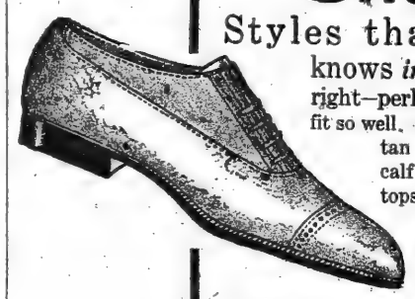
HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

Something for nothing? Not here, but we can prove that the Edison Dictating Machine will pay for itself and save you money as well. That's a fact.

Seely Service
116 Liberty Street
New York
Rector 3598

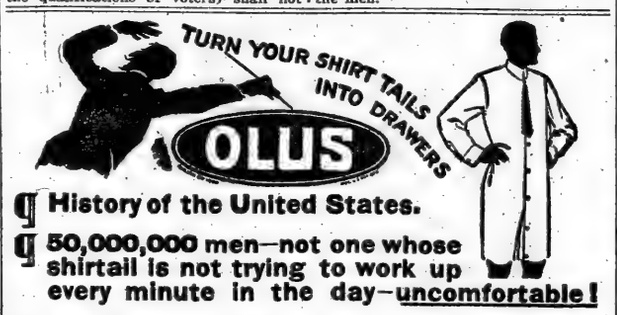
Alexander's Shoes



Styles that a man knows *instinctively* are right—perhaps because they fit so well. Mahogany calf with tan buck tops—black calf with gray buck tops—high or low cut.

$5

Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth St.



¶ History of the United States.

¶ 50,000,000 men—not one whose shirtail is not trying to work up every minute in the day—uncomfortable!

¶ Not one whose drawers, by the same token, are not trying to work down, —uncomfortable!

¶ OLUS shirts combine shirts and drawers—thus stand for COMFORT.

¶ Costs no more than ordinary shirts so gives you a pair of drawers for useless shirtails.

¶ If "OLUS" label isn't in the neck, it's a substitute and isn't coat-cut.

¶ Important—Wear only an undershirt with Olus, no further underwear is necessary.

¶ If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

PHILLIPS-JONES COMPANY, Inc.
1199 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GORHAM CHESTS of Table Silver

The silverware is Gorham-made, so is the chest, thus the proposition is 100% Gorham

Of one hundred and one reasons why a chest of silverware should come from The Gorham Company these are paramount:

The immensity of Gorham selections.
The authenticity of Gorham patterns.
The dependability of Gorham prices.
The genius of the Gorham name.

The selections are prodigious—from a 24-piece chest all the way to a princely aggregation of 801 pieces.

The Gorham patterns are famous for two things—for their originality, in name and treatment, and for their basic fidelity to whatever inspiration or epoch may influence their design.

The Gorham prices are as dependable and basic and final as the standard quotations for bar silver—they are arrived at by actuarial computation, not by caprice.

And the Gorham name—that is something which is not secondary to the word Sterling itself—it is, in fact, your greatest protection against the loose usage of that much-garbled word.

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

NEVER A BETTER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA

The great Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego, California, are open—everything is now in full swing.

Rock Island Lines have established remarkably low rates of fare daily to November 30, providing the best opportunity ever afforded the American public to view the wonders of the "Golden West."

You see all on a Rock Island Scenic Circle Tour: the Colorado Rockies, Pikes Peak, new Rocky Mountain National Park, Salt Lake, beautiful California, the Pacific Coast, both expositions, the historic and enchanting Southwest.

Choice of "Golden State Limited," "Rocky Mountain Limited," "California Limited," "Colorado-California Express," and other fast trains. Automatic Block Signals—Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1,238 Broadway, New York. Our representatives are travel experts, who will give you full information about California and the Expositions, how best to see them, prepare itineraries, etc.

Write, phone or drop in for our literature on California and the Expositions. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, New York. Phones Madison Square 2350, 2351.

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50c Single, $1.00 Double.

Soft, Sweet, Fluffy.

No shrinkage.

CARPETS and RUGS

beautifully cleaned or dyed.

Oriental Rugs a Specialty.

PORTIERES & DRAPERIES

perfectly Cleaned or Dyed,

$2.50 per pair upward.

LACE CURTAINS

75c per pair upward.

Made to look and hang LIKE NEW.

We collect and deliver in all parts of GREATER NEW YORK and store for the Summer months WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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BROOKLYN, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WORCESTER, BROOKLINE, HARTFORD, ATLANTIC CITY, LAKEWOOD, GREENWICH.

BLOOMINGDALES.

Scarf of WHITE FOX

FOR cool evenings by beach or on hill, white Fox Scarves will be *the* mode this summer.

¶ The scarves are single whole skins, beautifully "deep" and yielding and rich. Their touch is almost a caress.

¶ They are beautiful enough to deserve a special visit.

$25, $27.50, $29.75

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Vogel's Smart Shoes

Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundation of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.

Price $5.00.

E. VOGEL,

64 Nassau St., New York

CALIFORNIA

ROUND TRIP $94.30

Lackawanna Railroad

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23d St., 42d St. BROOKLYN: 545 FULTON ST.

NAVY IN CONFUSION, SO MEYER ASSERTS

Secretary Under Taft Picks Flaws in Daniels's Statement Alleging Efficiency.

NEGLECT OF THE PERSONNEL

Figures Quoted to Show That Fleet Yet Needs Thousands of Men—Daniels on New 14-Inch Guns.

BOSTON, May 2.—George von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy, made public tonight a statement reviewing the open letter from Secretary of the Navy Daniels to President Garfield of Williams College, concerning the present status of the naval equipment of the United States. Mr. Meyer opens with the statement that Secretary Daniels's discussion of this subject "leaves much to be desired in the way of information." The statement follows:

The Secretary neglects to state, when he refers to the last two years of the Taft Administration, that the House of Representatives, which originates appropriations, was in control of the Democrats on account of the by-elections—that they went into caucus and voted "No battleships." It was on the issue that no party could afford to caucus on patriotism, placed before the people by some of the leading papers at my request, that we broke the caucus and obtained, very grudgingly, from the Democrats one battleship for each of the remaining two years.

The war and the campaign of education on national defense have influenced Congress in making more liberal appropriations, but the third battleship Mr. Daniels obtained was made possible by the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi to Greece, using the fund derived from this transaction for an additional dreadnought. But the Idaho and Mississippi were both modern ships, built in 1904, and while President's Wilson's sale was a good business transaction, it will not, apparently, increase our tonnage.

It should also be noted that the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon can no longer be included in our tonnage list; that the Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky and Alabama will reach their age limit in 1916, while the Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio and Missouri are due for replacement by 1920, as battleships become obsolete in twenty years. It is obvious, therefore, that a policy pursued according to this year's program of two battleships, with certain auxiliaries, no scout cruisers and no battle-cruisers, will lead nowhere if it is the real purpose of the nation to have an adequate navy, for we are not even following a program of new construction intended to replace those vessels which have been or will soon be condemned because unfit for service on account of age.

Fleet Lacks 5,000 Men.

While, as the Secretary has stated, the navy is today recruited to its maximum strength, (which is due to the decreased demand for labor in various lines of trade throughout the United States,) yet the Commander in Chief of the Fleet, in a communication to the Naval Academy, gives the opinion that the fleet lacks in its complete equipment about 5,000 men and a number of officers. To put all the ships in commission that could be useful in time of war would require 18,000 additional men and many officers, according to Admiral Badger in his evidence before the Naval Committee this Winter; and yet in his letter the Secretary assures the public that the navy in 1915 is larger, better equipped, and in better condition than in any previous year, while experts know that this is impossible, since many of the battleships have been retained so long in Mexico that fleet maneuvering, vital for efficiency, has been terribly hampered and interfered with.

The naval conflicts of the European war have emphasized the importance of speed, range, and armament. The Blücher, faster than any of our ships, was destroyed because she was slower than any of the other ships in the conflict. Yet we are building no fast cruisers or battle cruisers. The Secretary, in his enthusaism over our 14-inch guns, which he says will shoot further, shoot straighter, and hit harder than any naval gun now in use, overlooks the fact that Japan has in commission and building eight naval ships with 14-inch guns probably as good as our 14-inch guns, and that England has the Queen Elizabeth in commission with 15-inch guns, a battleship of over 27,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-five knots, and nine other capital ships building with 15-inch guns.

The war has demonstrated the need and value of aircraft. The General Board recommended the appropriation of $5,000,000, but only one-fifth of the amount was obtained.

Need of Submarine Docks.

In view of the increasing number of submarines and the accident in Hawaii there is urgent necessity for testing and wrecking docks that may be used for salving submarines of any size, docking submarines, and testing to determine the resistance to external water pressure. Two docks of this description will be required for the Atlantic and two for the Pacific.

Upon the efficacy of the supply ships depends the efficacy of the fleet. The importance of supply ships has also been demonstrated in this war. One was authorized in 1913. It would have been nearly completed by this time if built under contract, but it is to be constructed in one of our navy yards, and it has not yet been laid down.

Without ample coal and oil storage at distant bases, in the absence of a large merchant marine to insure a continuous supply of fuel, the range and efficiency of the fleet will be seriously impaired in time of war.

The General Board in a report to the Secretary stated: "The strength of the fleet is measured too often in the public mind by the number and tonnage of its material units. The real strength of the fleet is the combination of its personnel (with their skill and training) and its material, and of these two elements the more important, the personnel, is too often forgotten and neglected in making provisions for our fleet."

One of the basic troubles at the present moment is the demoralization which has been going on of our personnel and which is not taken into account. Further, it is poor economy to build battleships without making, as we are doing now, a proper provision for the

BETTER THAN 15-INCH GUNS.

Pennsylvania More Formidable Than Queen Elizabeth, Says Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In justification of the claim that the United States Navy has developed a fourteen-inch gun that is equal to any naval gun extant Secretary Daniels tonight issued a statement comparing the main batteries of the new United States dreadnought Pennsylvania with those of the British dreadnought Queen Elizabeth. The Pennsylvania, is the latest of the battleships to be launched for the American Navy. The battleship Queen Elizabeth is the latest type of superdreadnought in commission in the British Navy, and is the most powerful warship in the Anglo-French fleet endeavoring to force the Dardanelles.

In his recent letter giving a detailed review of the record of the navy during the Wilson Administration, Secretary Daniels made the statement that the Bureau of Ordnance had developed a "fourteen-inch gun that will shoot further, shoot straighter, and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country." This assertion has aroused so much interest and such a controversy over the effectiveness of the guns of the navy that it drew forth Mr. Daniels's statement of tonight, based on information submitted to him by the ordnance experts of the navy, amplifying his former statement. He compares the big guns of the Pennsylvania and the Queen Elizabeth, and makes the claim that the number of blows that can be delivered by the former's guns exceed those that can be dealt by the weapons of the latter by 70 per cent. In other words he declares that the Pennsylvania's guns can deliver seventeen hits for every ten delivered by the Queen Elizabeth.

Here is Mr. Daniels's amplified statement:

"There is an axiom with regard to calibres which amounts to this: that a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range. The 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania will get through the maximum armor afloat, so far as our knowledge goes, at a range of 12,000 yards. The Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns will do little more than that. If our information is correct as to the velocity of the British 15-inch gun, the 14-inch guns on the Pennsylvania will range a little further than the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch gun. The flatter trajectory of the 14-inch gun gives it increased probability of hitting in comparison with the 15-inch gun.

"The Pennsylvania mounts twelve guns to the Queen Elizabeth's eight. Therefore, the volume of fire of our ship exceeds the volume of fire of the British ship by 50 per cent.

"The Navy Department has built and proved a 16-inch gun superior to both the 15-inch and 14-inch, so far as penetration of armor at fighting range is concerned. If the Pennsylvania were to be armed with the 16-inch gun she could carry only eight, as against the twelve 14-inch guns now assigned her. If we adopted the 15-inch calibre we would have to make a sacrifice in number of guns as great, or nearly as great, as was done in the design of the Queen Elizabeth.

"Counting volume of fire and probability of hitting, we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent. The 15-inch gun, it is stated, fires a shell weighing 1,920 pounds. Our 14-inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds. The bursting effect of the larger shell will be greater, of course, but we have little doubt that the destructive effect of the burst of the 14-inch will be quite sufficient for its task. No one can doubt the advisability of delivering seventeen hits to ten of the enemy. Added to all of the above, we must recollect that the chance of having gun fire survive rests with the ship carrying the greater number.

"Now, if we compare these guns at a range greater than battle range or armor-piercing range, and merely count the ability to reach the enemy's decks or unarmored parts, we find that the Pennsylvania's guns range quite as far, at a maximum, as those of the Queen Elizabeth. Both guns range further than they would have any hope of hitting a ship; that is to say, over 21,000 yards, or something like twelve land miles."

RURAL MAIL EXTENSIONS.

1,000,000 Persons to Benefit Without Extra Cost to Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Without additional cost, rural mail facilities will be extended to 1,000,000 persons before July 1, according to an announcement today by Postmaster General Burleson. This improvement, explained Mr. Burleson, will be effected by rearrangements of routes so as to avoid duplications, without diminishing the service rendered. In the new fiscal year beginning July 1 Mr. Burleson hopes, by the employment of motor vehicles, that the rural mail facilites of important postal centres will be doubled.

Operating expenses for April were reduced $177,644 without curtailing service, and this saying has been utilized in establishing 283 new routes, serving over 31,000 families, or about 155,000 persons. In addition 104 miles of new rural routes have been opened, serving approximately 1,200 families.

Cornell Men Back Osteopathy.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 2.—A petition signed by a number of Cornell students will be presented to the Board of Trustees shortly asking that osteopaths be allowed to treat students at the Cornell Infirmary. At the present time the patients of osteopaths are not allowed to be committed to the infirmary, and students confined in the infirmary may not call in osteopaths. The petition asks that osteopaths have the same standing in the infirmary as other physicians.

WOULD PUT COLONEL IN ANANIAS CLUB

Barnes Lawyers Searching Records in Effort to Impeach Mr. Roosevelt's Testimony.

SIMILAR ATTACK ON LOEB

Date of His Talk with Barnes Is Questioned—Batch of New Platt Letters to be Read.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 2.—When William Barnes, Jr., goes on the witness stand to testify in his own behalf at the trial for libel he has brought against Theodore Roosevelt, and which will be resumed in the Supreme Court tomorrow, a strong effort will be made by the Barnes counsel to put the Colonel in his own Ananias Club. Mr. Barnes's lawyers have been going carefully through the Colonel's testimony, and it was said here today that they had discovered that he had made a number of misstatements, but whether deliberately or not they do not say. It has been a prodigious task to check up everything the witness said, for he went into minute details regarding many acts of his official life and spoke altogether something like 300,000 words, but lawyers and investigators have been searching old newspaper files and documents to find out if his memory was at fault.

On one matter at least they hope to show that the Colonel either had a very poor memory or was not entirely frank. This is his testimony regarding his sanction of the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Steel Trust. The Colonel testified that ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, and Henry C. Frick called upon him at the White House early on the morning of Nov. 3, 1904, and that he, Mr. Roosevelt, insisted that full publicity be given to the transaction. He added that the newspapers of that day told all about what had taken place. As a matter of fact, Mr. Barnes's investigators say, the public was not taken into the President's confidence. They have searched the newspapers of Nov. 3 and 4 of that year and they can find no reference to the White House conference between the President and Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick.

Edward M. Platt, a son of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, whose private correspondence has shed so much new light upon past political events in the State, arrived in Syracuse tonight with an entire new lot of letters. They will be read to the jury, if Justice Andrews allows them to go into the record, tomorrow or Tuesday. The letters complete the correspondence which passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Platt and between Mr. Platt and Mr. Barnes. None of the letters has been published. Mr. Platt brought them here under subpoena from John M. Bowers, senior counsel for Mr. Roosevelt. Just what the Roosevelt lawyers hope to show by them is not known; none of the lawyers would discuss the subject tonight.

Mr. Barnes, when he is called upon to testify, will deny point-blank that he ever had the number of conversations with Mr. Roosevelt, when the latter was Governor, that the Colonel has testified to. Mr. Roosevelt said that he had dozens of conversations with Mr. Barnes, many of them when no third person was present, and that he retailed to Mr. Barnes many things that Thomas C. Platt, the "easy boss," had said on legislative and other matters, and that Mr. Barnes had said he believed Mr. Platt's attitude was the correct one. Mr. Barnes will testify that he had but one conversation with Mr. Roosevelt when they were alone, during the time specified, and not more than five or six altogether.

Mr. Barnes, it appears, kept a diary during those years, and it will be produced in court. Its contents are being kept a profound mystery and the Barnes forces prophesy that in time it will become as famous as John A. Hennessy's "little black book."

It is very likely that an attempt will be made to put William Loeb, Jr., Mr. Roosevelt's former private secretary, in the Ananias Club, also. Mr. Barnes's lawyers have been carefully checking up his testimony, and they claim to have discovered that the conversation he testified to having had with Mr. Barnes about the United States Senatorship fight in 1911 did not occur in fact until two years later. Mr. Loeb's testimony is considered to be very vital to the Colonel's case, for it was offered to prove the Colonel's charge that Mr. Barnes and Tammany Leader Murphy had an alliance regarding legislation at Albany. Mr. Loeb fixed the time of the conversation with Mr. Barnes as "about the time Mr. Sheehan was being eliminated from the race." If it can be proved that Mr. Loeb was two years out in his dates, the Barnes lawyers believe it will strongly influence the jury to throw out all his evidence.

There are other matters that will be brought up by the Barnes forces to attempt to discredit both the Colonel and his witnesses. One of these relates to the Colonel's attitude toward corporations at the time he was Governor and later. The Colonel has made much of the fact that he vetoed the Ford Franchise Tax bill. William M. Ivins, Mr. Barnes's counsel, will attempt to show that this bill as originally drawn would have been effective in taxing large corporations, while the one the Colonel finally did get through, after it had been drawn up by Frank Platt, gave the corporations an opportunity to take their cases to the courts, thereby causing delay and the loss of millions of dollars to the State.

The Barnes lawyers will also seek to show that Mr. Roosevelt was taking campaign contributions from corporations at the time he accused Mr. Barnes of doing the same thing. Mr. Roosevelt criticised Mr. Barnes for accepting money from corporations during 1908, whereas it will be shown that Mr. Cortelyou collected nearly $200,000 from the

GIRL ASKS ALMS, ARRESTED.

Miss Kuper, Who Sought Bronx Hospital Funds, Is Discharged.

Miss Estelle Kuper, 23 years old, who lives with her parents at 936 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in Morrisania Court yesterday, charged with soliciting alms.

Lieutenant McAuliffe of the Police Commissioner's office testified he arrested Miss Kuper on Saturday night at 149th Street and Third Avenue. She was wearing a white sash, he said, bearing the words "Bronx Hospital," and was holding a coin box and soliciting contributions.

The defendant's brother, Theodore F. Kuper, an attorney, characteried the arrest as an outrage, and said his sister had been informed by Chief Inspector Schmittberger that she might ask contributions for the hospital provided she had credentials.

"There is no doubt that the defendant was asking the money for the hospital," said the Magistrate. "Discharged."

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Real Estate in Greater New York. We will consider applications promptly and act upon them without delay.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Brooklyn

IF

If your shoes pinch they can be stretched; if your suit does not fit it can be altered; if your watch is broken it can be repaired; if you are tired you can go to bed; and if you don't like clives you can leave them alone.

But the loss of $50,000 and the income therefrom, due to the inefficient conduct of a building operation, can only be endured; it cannot be cured.

It can, however, be prevented.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

Spring Sale Housekeeping Linens *at reduced prices*

Reg. Trade Mark.

In view of the present condition of the Linen market, with prices going higher every day, *this is one of the most important Sales we have ever held.*

There is an abundant assortment to choose from in all of the various lines. The collection of Table Linens, for example, which has been specially reduced in price for this sale, has more than fifty designs in a full range of sizes.

We suggest to housekeepers the wisdom of taking immediate advantage of this opportunity to provide for their Linen needs for the coming Summer and Fall—

Napkins (*dozen*)

Breakfast Size—$1.85, 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.60, 3.85, 4.65.

Dinner Size—$2.85, 3.25, 3.85, 4.00, 4.75, 5.50, 6.25, 7.50.

Table Cloths

2x2 yards—$1.90, 2.25, to 6.75.
2x2½ yards—$2.35, 2.75, to 8.25.
2x3 yards—$4.00, 4.50, to 14.50.
2¼x2¼ yards—$4.00 to 9.00.
2¼x2½ yards—$5.00 to 10.50.

Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Linen Pillow Cases (*pair*)

22½x36 inches—$1.25, 1.65, 2.00.
25x36 in.—$1.65, 2.25, 3.00, 4.50.

Pure Linen Sheets (*pair*)

Single Bed Size—$5.00 to 8.00.
Double Bed Size—$6.50 to 10.50.

Pure Linen Towels (*dozen*)

Hemmed—$2.75, 3.00, 3.50.
Hemstitched—$3.00, 4.50 to 10.50.

Also dish, glass and pantry and roller towels of all kinds.

Blankets (*pair*)

Single Bed—$4.00, 4.75 to 6.75.
Double Bed—$4.50, 5.25 to 8.00.

Bed Spreads

A very fine collection of light weight Summer spreads at $1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25 each and upwards.

Fancy Table Linens

Madeira Embroidered Luncheon Sets—twenty-five pieces—$8.25, 10.25, 15.00 set.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins—$3.00, 4.50, 4.75, 5.50, 6.50 per dozen.

Scalloped Damask Breakfast and Dinner Cloths—with Napkins to match—
22x22 in. Napkins $9.00 dozen.
26x26 in. Napkins $13.50 dozen.
72 in. Round Cloths $6.50 each.
81 in. Round Cloths $8.50 each.
90 in. Round Cloths $10.50 each.

Tea and Luncheon Cloths, Bureau and Side Board Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Doylies, etc., in complete assortment.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

CHURCHMEN SEEK $60,000.

Grace Methodist Congregation to Start Ten-Day Campaign.

A campaign to raise $60,000 in ten days, which if successful will win a conditionally offered sum of $10,000, will be begun next Wednesday by the members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner is the pastor. In addition to the customary collecting teams of men and women, motion pictures of Billy Sunday in action, nightly dinners, and bicycle squads will be employed.

The Billy Sunday pictures were shown in Grace Church last night, and tonight Rodeheaver, Sunday's choir leader, will conduct a concert at the church. Rodeheaver will play several trombone solos and lead a choir of 400 singers trained by Tali Esen Morgan.

Dr. Reisner launched the campaign in his sermon yesterday morning. His appeal for team workers was responded to generously, and three invalid women in a near-by sanitarium who heard him through acousticons sent word that they would assist by letter writing and needlework. Dr. Reisner announced that the campaign would be begun with a dinner on Wednesday night, at which the chief speaker would be W. W. Kingsley, President of the Y. M. C. A., who led the recent $4,000,000 campaign for his organization.

The Treasurer of the Grace Church campaign is William Cummings of 280 Convent Avenue, and contributions may be sent to Frank Williams, President of the Broadway Central Bank, and H. C. Thompson, manager of the Colonial Bank. The money collected will be used to pay off a $23,000 mortgage on the church and for the extension of the church work.

BOYS CAUGHT AS THIEVES.

Went to Movies with 41 Cents Booty, Police Say.

James Cveny, 8 years old, and James Comiskey, 11, of 3,002 and 3,054 Third Avenue, respectively, were arrested and charged with juvenile delinquency yesterday.

It is alleged by the police that the boys broke into a fruit store at 3,056 Third Avenue and gathered up 9 cents and quantities of fruit, and then visited a butcher store adjoining and picked up two knives and 32 cents. The fruit and knives they hid in the cellar, and with the cash paid their way into the nearest moving picture show. They watched the performance three times, then went back to their cache.

The boys were peeling apples and oranges when Detectives McIlhargy and Hagney of the Bronx bureau, assigned to the robbery reported by the fruit store owner, found them in the cellar. The parents took the prisoners home. The boys will be arraigned in the Children's Court.

$235,000 PICTURE ARRIVES.

Thought to be a Holbein Portrait Bought by H. C. Frick.

On board the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was a painting consigned on order to New York, which, according to Purser Irvine, was valued in the ship's manifest at £47,000, ($235,000.)

He said the painting was in a wooden case about four by three feet and had been sent on board at Liverpool by an express company. It was locked up in the specie room for the voyage and will remain there until it is claimed today.

An official at the Custom House said the painting will have to go to the Appraiser's Stores to be valued, but no duty will be paid if it is proved to be old enough.

An art dealer said last night that he believed the painting was a portrait by Holbein, bought by Henry C. Frick.

B. Altman & Co.

5,000 Yards of Imported Black Chiffon Taffeta

will be placed on special sale to-day (Monday) at an unusually low price for the quality offered.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Comfortable Oxfords

Most persons have considerable trouble with their feet in the summer. Heat will shrink the low grades of leather and make walking a misery instead of a pleasure.

The Coward Shoe

will relieve tired and stinging feet. Coward oxfords, made of the best leather, are the most comfortable and satisfying shoes for the summer-time. Try them and see.

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JAMES S. COWARD

264-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

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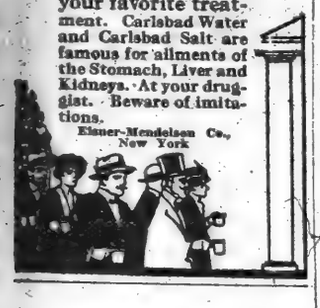

PEACE ESSAY PRIZE GOES TO DR. ATKINS

Justifies Fighting for Freedom in Contest for Carnegie Union's $1,000.

FIGHTING EDGE NOT DULLED

Says History Has Shown All Wars to Begin in Aggression—His Plan for World Peace.

The prize winners in the peace essay contest under the auspices of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, which closed on Jan. 1, were announced yesterday.

The first prize of $1,000 goes to the Rev. Dr. Gaius Glenn Atkins, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, R. I., well known as a leader among the Congregationalists in New England.

The judges were Robert Underwood Johnson, former editor of The Century; Canon George William Douglas of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio. The prize that Dr. Atkins won was offered to "any pastor of any church in the United States."

Three prizes offered to students in theological seminaries were awarded to the following: R. W. Nelson, Phillips University, East Enid, Okla.; P. V. Blanchard, Andover Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., and R. Niebuhr, Yale School of Religion, Lincoln, Ill.

The ten prizes offered to church members were all awarded to men. They were: Hoyt H. Hudson, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Bryant Smith, Boulder, Col.; Oliver C. Moles, Edgewatef, Col.; Philip Arnold, Cranston, Ill.; Benjamin Lloyd Knight, Iowa City, Ia.; Roy Francis Howes, Palo Alto, Cal.; Arthur Lockwood Johnson, San Jose, Cal.; Charles L. Stewart, Urbana, Ill.; Walter B. Brock, Bethesda, Md., and Clyde Eagleston, Oxford, Tex.

Dr. Atkins's Argument.

Some of the striking parts of Dr. Atkins's essay, which is entitled "The Causes of War," follow:

This war is teaching us first of all that humanity has not lost its fighting edge. The hopes and fears of those who believed that our old fighting instincts were dead or so blunted as to have lost their primitive and terrible power are alike disappointed; we are offered from day to day proofs that men generally are capable of displaying a finer and more desperate kind of courage than ever before.

So, our world being what it is, we see how necessary it has been for liberty again and again to make its way with the sword. Religious wars are always quite as truly wars for religious freedom as wars of religious intolerance; a good part of all that fighting which we owe to imperialism is only the noble and saving resistance to those who refuse to be imperialized.

It is not too much to say that there is no real freedom today, whether in the administration of the State, in the unhampered worship of God, or in the operation of democracy itself, that has not been won by fighting. The measure of religious tolerance which holds in Europe today was, to begin with, at least won by the sword: at the edge of the sword Holland cut herself free from Spain; at the edge of the sword the "divine right of kings" was hopelessly and finally beaten down on English soil; at the edge of the sword the better part of the French Revolution got room and chance for life; at the edge of the sword the American colonies freed themselves from their overzealous mother; at the edge of the sword slavery in America was ended and paid for; and no prophet is wise enough to say that this long and heroic chapter in the history of humanity is finally closed.

Regarding the peaceful tendencies of democracy and the willingness of France as a Republic to avoid war and causes of war, he said:

We here in America have maintained a standing army, which may be dismissed as negligible, have reluctantly built a respect-commanding navy, and have on the whole been, perhaps, too careless of our national defense, not because we are unwilling to pay the price or fight, if need be—there is nothing in our national history to prove that we have been afraid to fight—but because on the whole we have instinctively given expression to the peace-making, peace-maintaining, peace-trusting forces, which are implicit, in the life and temper of democracy.

France's Character Changing.

Republican France left to herself, would have forgotten her military ideals and ambitions, and have even foregone her revenge, in spite of the menace of that cordon of steel lying over against her northern frontiers. France was rapidly becoming a peace-loving nation, and another generation without war would have gone far toward transforming her national character.

Democracies left to themselves do not take kindly to war; there is no denying that democracies have fought wars aplenty, but on the other hand they have never gone out to meet them, and have always been willing to make a just and honorable peace when the necessity for war has passed.

Arguing that all wars are brought about by aggression, Mr. Atkins said:

If we can succeed in eliminating the causes of wars of aggression, we shall, of course, at the same time eliminate wars of defense. Wars for liberty and national independence, which are the only wars in which humanity can take just pride, have always been forced upon the people who carried them on. They have always been slow in appealing to the arbitrament of arms, and have almost always sought to exhaust every means of peaceable settlement before they finally began to fight.

The word "pacifist" has become a term of reproach, and even now, when we are having such a demonstration of the havoc of war as has sobered the whole world, public opinion as represented by the average American newspaper is still contemptuous of the pacifist and all his works.

Why is this? Evidently because we have failed to see that the solution of any question on the very highest levels is an immensely more difficult and heroic thing than its solution on lower levels.

We fight because fighting is easier than keeping the peace; war is not, as its apologists would tell us, a high and heroic way out of international difficulties; it is the low and cowardly way. It is easier to take arms against a neighboring people than to sit around a council table and work out in wisdom and brotherhood and self-restraint the questions which the war involves.

Braver Man Turns Other Cheek.

However we may differ as to the wisdom of turning the other cheek, we must agree that it takes a braver man to turn the other cheek when he does it as a matter of principle than to strike back.

Here is the true answer to Bernhardi and his kind. All that they seek in discipline and devotion to militant ideals can be more truly attained as the nations address themselves to the ideals of peace, which are not the cowardly or complacent submission to things as they are, but the resolute endeavor to make things what they ought to be.

In his conclusion Dr. Atkins makes a plea for educational activities toward the end that the causes of war may be eliminated. He points out, in this direction, the opportunity of the Church.

"At the heart of our American life," he says, "is the American Church. Free from entangling alliances with the State and its parties, with no cause to serve save the causes of an ultimate justice and a regnant righteousness, she has leadership, power, influence to feed into the life of this nation an idealism which shall cast its light far down the future's broadening way and make plain the path along which the people shall come."

A similar contest is now being held by the union, to close on Dec. 31.

The Church Peace Union was founded about a year ago and endowed by Andrew Carnegie with $2,000,000. Its purpose is to spread the gospel of peace through Church agencies, and, in harmony with this, soon after organization the prizes announced yesterday were promised. Also, $10,000 was appropriated in April, 1914, for a world peace congress in London or Berne, which was postponed because of the war. The Secretary of the union, who has active administration of the details of its activities, is the Rev. Frederick Lynch, 70 Fifth Avenue.

WALSH NOW ASSAILS ELDER ROCKEFELLER

Nation's Employing Power Is Almost Subject to His Will, Labor Investigator Says.

TO BLAME IN COLORADO

And Is Still Managing the Mines Through John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Cincinnati Audience Is Told.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in answering the charge of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that he had made public private correspondence, said today that "no matter which has to do with breaking down the civic organism of the State or country can be called private."

"If these letters that Mr. Rockefeller has sent to this commission are true," Mr. Walsh continued, "and I believe they are true, then I have violated no confidence, inasmuch as the facts in these letter show conditions which have not heretofore been given to this commission, and which I believe are vital to the understanding of the Colorado coal strike situation.

"But I have nothing but pity for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He is representing the greatest fortune in the world, and I want to say in doing this he does not do anything without first getting orders from Tarrytown. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is still managing all the mines in Colorado. He is still building up all of his investments the same as he did when building up the Standard Oil Company.

"And in this respect I want to say that if this commission did nothing more than open up the doors of 26 Broadway it would have justified its existence. I believe the fortunes of Rockefeller and the Rockefeller industries point the way to the solution of industrial unrest in the country today. I base this conclusion on what the commission has found out to be facts. The source of the potential employing power of the United States is almost entirely invested in New York City, and I might say it is almost subject to the will of one man, and that man is John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that the Rocky Mountain Fuel & Iron Company and the Victor American Fuel & Iron Company are two of the largest corporations of this nature in Colorado and are practically controlled by the Rockefeller group, owners of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. This is a fact despite the stout denial by the Rockefeller people, up to the time that we went to Colorado to conduct the investigation."

Mr. Walsh then sketched briefly the situation in Colorado.

"Mr. Rockefeller, in his letter to me, stated that it appeared singular to him that I was one to disturb the industrial peace," continued Mr. Walsh. "If the trial of Lawson and the Ludlow massacre is industrial peace, then God forbid that we have peace. I fully agree with Mr. Rockefeller that the women and children at Ludlow were not shot, but were smothered to death, and I lay this at the door of the Rockefeller group.

"It is a crime in Colorado to fix prices, but in a letter from L. M. Bowers to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. Bowers said: 'The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company usually leads in the fixing of prices.' Mr. Bowers is brought back and punished for what is a crime in that State, the fixing of prices.

"A letter that has been sent broadcast is one containing a speech by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, part of which says that the Colorado operators were willing to meet with the union and deal with them collectively. This is a falsity that is palpable. Senator Patterson of Colorado on the witness stand testified that he had a group of operators and a group of union mine officials in adjoining rooms and that the union miners not only agreed but were anxious to meet with the operators, but the latter absolutely refused to meet with the union men. This Hillis pamphlet was issued from Detroit, and inquiry there by our investigators revealed the fact that the young lady in charge of the office did not know where it came from, but was under instructions to see that it was widely distributed.

Mr. Walsh then touched upon the Texas land situation. He said in part:

"In Texas conditions are worst of any, but the hopes and the hearts of the people are brighter than any. We received sworn testimony of numerous witnesses that men, some of them with families, worked for 50 cents a day and had to pay their own board. At the same time we ascertained that on one ranch alone, the Taft ranch, comprising about 300,000 acres, only 12,000 were being worked. We found in Texas conditions bordering upon serfdom. We found in numerous localities the women and children of Texas are in the same condition that confronts the women and children in the cruel, crowded and congested districts of some of our factory towns, plus loneliness and lack of educational facilities."

Mr. Walsh, in answering Mr. Rockefeller, addressed the People's Power League of this city.

Clean-Up Week on East Side.

Clean-up week on the east side starts today, when the 5,000 members of the Juvenile Police of the East Side Protective Association will take charge of "fixed posts." They will caution the janitors of the tenements to see that all rubbish is properly disposed of, and will co-operate with the Street Cleaning Department. The week will close with a mass meeting at Seward Park next Saturday, at which Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston will ask the people of the east side to continue clean-up week throughout the Summer.

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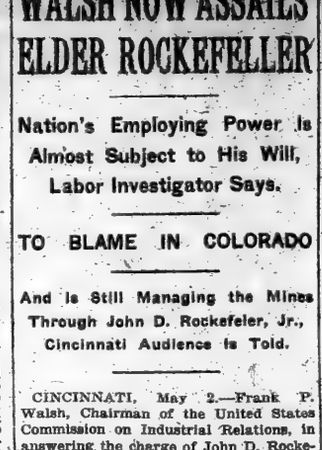

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OLD ST. PATRICK'S HOLDS CENTENNIAL

Mott Street Cathedral Packed at Services Conducted by Noted Clergymen.

RICH SEATED BESIDE POOR

Father McMahon, in Sermon, Deplores the Laxity of Churchgoers—Cardinal Is Present.

Old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, yesterday held a centennial service in which distinguished Catholic clergymen in the country participated, and the congregation packed the edifice to the doors. Outside of the church, which is in the centre of one of the most thickly populated parts of the lower east side, several policemen kept order among the hundreds who could not gain admittance after pews and standing room had been filled. Inside, the words of the speakers and the thoughts of the listeners went back to the first days of the Mott Street Cathedral, when its surroundings consisted of open fields between Broadway and the Bowery Road and, as a historian puts it, it was "so very close to the wilderness that foxes were frequent visitors." Yesterday's celebration marked the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the church.

The services began at 11 o'clock and lasted until 1. Cardinal Farley was present, and at the conclusion of the services passed down the aisle and blessed the congregation. High mass was celebrated by Archbishop Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate to America, who came from Washington to attend, and after mass he pronounced the Papal blessing on those present. Father Joseph McMahon, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, a graduate of the school maintained by Old St. Patrick's, preached the sermon, tracing the history of the church and referring to the remarkable growth of the Catholic Church in America since the dedication of the old Cathedral.

Laxity of Church Goers.

After expressing gratification of the material prosperity of the Catholic Church of today, Father McMahon dwelt upon the change in spiritual attitude of a great many of the Catholics of today as compared with the Catholics of the day in which the old Cathedral was built. Accompanying the great growth of the church, in numbers of communicants and in wealth, he said, there had been a deplorable increase in laxity on the part of churchgoers.

"We can look back in sad reminiscence on those former days," said Father McMahon. "Then there was not the same commingling of Catholics that is to be seen now. New York itself was rather provincial, and Catholics were fewer in number and stood more apart than they do now. There were then few scandals, and the circumstances of the times which kept our people apart were the bulwark of the church's growth.

"There is now a marked inconsistency, with many of our people, between their professions and their practices, and this is one of the greatest dangers which confronts our church today. With national prosperity has come great self-indulgence and great love of pleasure, but I warn you that this canker of self-indulgence is the cause of the great problem upon the solution of which depends the further growth of the church."

Among the changes which the one hundred years had witnessed, the priest said, were those in observance of Lent and the Holy Days, all of which involved the spirit of mortification of the body, which was being more and more widely ignored.

"Whereas our material prosperity has been unequaled," Father McMahon said, "is it not a fact that the church has been influenced by that spirit which Leo XIII called 'The Spirit of Americanism?'"

In concluding, he urged his hearers to strive to enlarge the work which had been started with the building of the old church and to avoid letting worldliness and the spirit of cosmopolitanism make inroads on their religion.

Rich and Poor Together.

The persons who heard the sermon presented an interesting study of contrasts. In the pews were many members of the congregation of the present St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth Avenue, which succeeded the old church as the seat of the head of the diocese in 1879. A number of these had come to the servce in their automooiles. There were present also a great number of the present congregation of Old St. Patrick's, some of whom had been in that congregation in the days when it was still the seat of the Archbishop of the diocese.

Within a few feet of the visiting members of the Fifth Avenue Cathedral, and in some cases beside them, sat women with shawls over their heads and men wearing flannel shirts and collarless. Most of these were Italians, for the district, originally peopled largely by the Irish, has become an Italian community. In the background, standing behind the pews, were little Italian children and more women with shawls.

The celebration of high mass followed the sermon. Cardinal Farley occupied the throne in the sanctuary, which was formerly the throne of the Bishop of the diocese, when this was the only cathedral of the city. The Deacon and sub-Deacon were the Rev. Daniel Quinn and the Rev. Terrence Gilmartin; the Deacons of Honor to the Celebrant, Mgr. Brann and Mgr. Wall; the assistant priest, Mgr. Edwards; the Deacons of Honor to the Cardinal, who was accompanied by Mgr. Lavelle, were Mgr. McGean and Mgr. Guinan. Mgr. Mooney was the assistant priest to the Cardinal, and Mgr. Connolly the Master of Ceremonies.

In the sanctuary were Mgr. Duffy of Albany, a former classmate of Mgr. Kearney, the present pastor of the old Cathedral; Mgr. Kean, Mgr. Flood, Father White, S. J.; Dr. Chidwick of Dunwoodie Seminary, and Fathers Lynch, Huntman, Dean, Reilly, Rossi, Gill, Cunnion, and Donlon. Brother Cyril of Providence, R. I., for eleven years Principal of St. Patrick's School, was in charge of the choir boys. Mgr. Connolly, the Master of Ceremonies, was once an altar boy in the church.

The centennial celebration will last several days, and will be followed by a reunion of St. Patrick's parishoners at

GEN. HUERTA'S AID TO OPEN BANK HERE

Financial Adviser of Mexico's ex-President Takes Offices Downtown.

WILL DEAL IN INVESTMENTS

Denial That Huerta Has Bought Apartment Houses or Will Bring His Family Here.

Abraham C. Ratner, financial adviser of General Victoriano Huerta, the former Mexican President, is going into business in New York and has engaged offices in the new Adams Express Building. Mr. Ratner, who, with General Huerta, is living at the Ansonia, said yesterday that the company of which he will be the head will probably be known as the A. C. Ratner Investment Company, and that banking and investing would be the principal activities in which the company would engage. He denied that General Huerta, whose most intimate friend he is, would be identified with the company.

For some days there has been an impression in local Mexican circles that General Huerta contemplated making New York his permanent home, and that he intended to bring his family from Spain to New York. This was denied by Mr. Ratner yesterday, who said that while the length of General Huerta's stay was indefinite he had no intention of remaining in New York. He branded stories printed recently that General Huerta had invested several hundred thousand dollars in New York real estate as false.

A matter that neither General Huerta nor Mr. Ratner would discuss was a report from Mexico City, via New Orleans, that General Huerta and General Felix Diaz, both of whom are now in exile, had been expelled from the Mexican branch of the Masonic order. In addition to Diaz and Huerta it was said that several other men prominent in Mexico during the Porfirio Diaz and Huerta regimes had been expelled from the organization.

At the Ansonia yesterday General Huerta said he was enjoying his stay in New York very much, and that he had never visited a finer or more interesting city. He has been viewing the sights daily for more than three weeks, and he hopes to see Coney Island and the other beach resorts before long. As yet he has set no date for his visit to Washington.

A long story, in which Francisco Villa is reported to have told what he intended to do when he triumphs over Carranza, Obregon and his other opponents in Mexico, was read to General Huerta yesterday. In that story Villa was quoted as saying he intended to make Mexico a nation of proud Mexicans, who would be "worthy of being called citizens of America," and that the new nation which he said was to be born would be one the citizenship of which will be "thrifty, peaceful and progressive."

General Huerta made no comment on the article, and only smiled. Mr. Ratner, on the other hand, said it was ridiculous to imagine Villa having talked in such fashion. Villa, as he pointed out, is illiterate, and could not talk as reported even if he wanted to.

Ratner then told the story of how Villa acted when he was a prisoner of General Huerta.

"General Huerta," he said, "had ordered Villa executed, and when Villa was brought before him he stretched himself at General Huerta's feet and made a piteous appeal for mercy. He caught General Huerta around the legs, tried to kiss him, and humbled himself in every possible way.

"'Please, please spare me,' he whined as he cringed before the General," said Ratner.

"Finally General Huerta decided to give him another chance, and turning to an aid told him to take Villa to Mexico City and put him in jail. And that is the brave patriot who is now busy giving out these wonderful interviews," added Mr. Ratner.

BANKRUPT BLAMES WIFE.

Friedman Says She Spent His Assets in Riotous Living.

Felix Friedman, a manufacturer of women's dresses, applied to Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court to reduce his alimony from $20 a week to $4 pending his wife's suit for a separation. He failed to appear when the alimony was being considered, and he said he was kept away from the court by a trick. He said he called upon his wife at her request on the day the case was heard, and the moment he entered her home he was assaulted, he said, by his wife and her sister, who attacked him, and drove him to the street, where he was arrested.

The Friedmans were married fourteen years ago in Odessa. In an affidavit presented to the court Friedman said:

"I have always been home-loving, but my wife was inclined to frivolities and extravagance. I still want to live with her, although my life has been miserable since I married. I have been ruined financially and am a mental wreck. All my friends say that my infatuation for my wife borders on insanity, and I am continually advised that I ought to resort to the divorce courts, but for the sake of my children and my love for my wife I am willing to forgive and condone."

Friedman said he had established himself in business several times and had given his wife charge of the financial end.

"In 1913," he said, "my business went into bankruptcy because of her personal extravagance. Shortly afterward she told me that because of certain irregularities the authorities were after me to arrest me. I remained in Canada three months, and she continually wrote me to stay away. My suspicions became aroused, and I returned to find that the authorities never wanted me. The three months I was away she spent in riotous living. With the moneys left I could have made a responsible settlement with my creditors, but my wife consumed them, and today I am bankrupt."

Friedman says his wife has three married sisters, all living apart from their husbands. He says his wife has repeatedly told him she wanted a divorce and was willing to have it a collusive one. Then Friedman said:

"Several weeks ago my wife trumped up a charge of larceny that was made against me in a police court. The only witnesses she had were herself and my 7-year-old son, who had been tutored to give false testimony. The case was thrown out of court."

Mrs. Friedman, in an affidavit, said her husband's charges against her are the result of "insane delusions." Alimony was reduced to $12 a week.

OFFICIALS GOING TO FAIR.

New York Party Will Start for San Francisco on May 26.

A large delegation of city officials, their families and friends, is to travel to San Francisco to take part in the celebration of New York City Day at the exposition on Wednesday, May 26. The arrangements have been made by the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, appointed by Mayor Mitchel, assisted by a sub-committee, and the details are in the hands of David Ferguson, Supervisor of The City Record, Room 812, Municipal Building.

Mayor Mitchel has started for the West, and will be present at the ceremonies after spending a few days bear shooting at the Anderson ranch in Wyoming. The rest of the party will leave the Grand Central on a special train on Saturday, May 15. They will travel through the Canadian Rockies by the Canadian Pacific Railway route, and will visit Vancouver, B. C. They will reach San Francisco on May 24, two days before New York City Day. They will start back on the Saturday following, and will visit Los Angeles, San Diego, and the Grand Canyon, arriving in this city on Monday, June 7.

The city officials wish to extend the privilege of using the special train to as many of their friends as decide to take the trip, and full particulars can be obtained from Mr. Ferguson. Hotel accommodations in San Francisco will be aranged by Morton L. Fouquet, the city's representative at the exposition.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee consists of Mayor Mitchel, Chairman; George McAneny, Lewis H. Pounds, Frederick H. Stevenson, and Frank L. Dowling. Henry Bruere is Chairman of the sub-committee, of which the other members are Robert Adamson, R. A. C. Smith, Louis Graves, Merritt H. Smith, F. J. H. Kracke, John A. Kingsbury, Robert B. McIntyre, Dr. G. F. Kunz, Burdette G. Lewis, Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford, E. A. Zabriskie, Travis H. Whitney, and Albert E. Hull.

WOULD BAR HEAVY BUSES.

Vibrations Crack Ceilings, Boskowitz Tells Estimate Board.

Adolph Boskowitz, a lawyer of 60 Broadway, has written to the Committee on Franchises of the Board of Estimate to protest against the operation of heavy motor buses through the residential streets. He lives at 32 West Seventy-second Street, and has had experience in the last few months of the effect of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's buses on his ceilings and walls when they pass at a considerable speed. He asks the committee not to give up the idea of extending the bus service, but to regulate it in such a way as to make it innocuous to property.

Taking the maximum weight that the committee in asking for bids has set for motor buses, 10,500 pounds, he states in his letter that these, even when filled, and so weighing about 14,500 pounds, do not cause serious vibration in buildings as long as they are operated at only seven or eight miles an hour. But as soon as they are run at from ten to twelve miles an hour, he says, "ceilings and walls of buildings are cracked, and frequent passage increases the width of these cracks, weakens walls and ceilings, and will ultimately cause the former to fall and the latter to require support."

For the truth of these assertions, Mr. Boskowitz says, he can quote the reports of seismographic observations made in his premises by Marshall W. Brown, a consulting engineer, and Walter Timmis, A. S. M. E. He does not consider that the repaving of the streets would improve conditions, although frequent repaving will be necessary, he says.

The remedy Mr. Boskowitz proposes is the operation in the residential districts of motor buses about 2,000 pounds in weight, and he sees no objection to their running at fifteen miles an hour. He would confine the larger buses to business streets, where buildings of steel frame construction can stand the strain.

If the heavy buses are permitted to operate along the residential streets, such as Seventy-second Street, Mr. Boskowitz foresees many damage suits against the city.

MASONS TO MEET HERE.

Grand Lodge of State to Begin Three Days' Session Tomorrow.

The one hundred and thirty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York will be convened at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Masonic Hall in West Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Judge George Freifeld of Brooklyn, the Grand Master, will preside and will be assisted by Thomas Penny, Deputy Grand Master; William S. Farmer, Senior Grand Warden; Arthur S. Tompkins, Junior Grand Warden, and Colonel Edward M. E. Ehlers, Grand Secretary.

The representatives of more than 800 lodges in the State will hear the Grand Master's address covering the business of the grand body during the past year. The report of the Grand Secretary will then be presented. At the last communication Colonel Ehlers reported that there were 826 lodges in good standing in the State, with a membership of 186,179 master Masons. Since that time several new lodges have been instituted, and a substantial increase in membership will be shown.

After the various reports have been presented and referred to the appropriate committees, a recess will be taken until 9 o'clock on Wednesday, when the business of the convention will be resumed. The special order of business for the afternoon of Wednesday is the election of officers for the ensuing year. The installation of the officers will take place on Thursday, and the communication will be closed until next year.

COURT EMPLOYE ENDS LIFE.

Matthew Murphy, a Yorkville Politician, Hangs Himself.

Matthew Murphy, 56 years old, of 216 East Eighty-fifth Street, for more than ten years an attendant in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and a well-known politician in the Yorkville district, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a bedpost in his room.

Murphy's body was found by Mrs. Mary Gorman, his housekeeper. According to Mrs. Gorman, he had been in ill-health. Two months ago he returned from a sanitarium in Flushing.

Murphy was reputed to be wealthy. He owned the house he died in and four others. He was a bachelor, and formerly resided with a married sister and a brother, both of whom are now dead.

Get Waiting Room After Years.

After years of delay the New York and Queens County Traction Company and the Long Island Traction Company, operating trolley lines through Jamaica, have complied with the order issued by the Public Service Commission by installing a waiting room in Jamaica. The companies waited for a Supreme Court order. The room is empty, save when passengers are in it, there being no seats or other conveniences.

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SCOTCH STYLE WOOL ART RUGS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

FIGHT IN FIRE HOUSE; OFFICERS ARRESTED

Captain and Lieutenant Are Held Under Bail for Felonious Assault.

DUMBBELL FELLED FIREMAN

George and Bonna of Truck 26 in Harlem Make Counter Charges Against Man Dangerously Hurt.

Captain Raymond L. George of 117 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, in charge of Hook and Ladder Company 26 at 52 East 114th Street, and Lieutenant Joseph Bonna of 208 West 143d Street, of the same company, were held in bail of $1,000 each by Magistrate McQuade in Harlem Court yesterday morning on the charge of felonious assault upon John Broderick of 349 East 139th Street, a fireman of Company 26, who is now in Harlem Hospital. Broderick has a laceration of the scalp and possible fracture of the skull from a blow said to have been struck with a dumbbell. George and Bonna made counter charges of assault against Broderick.

Policeman Repetto of the East 104th Street Station was summoned to the fire house late on Saturday night, where he found several firemen pouring water on Broderick, who was unconscious and bleeding from a deep wound in the scalp. Repetto put in a call to Harlem Hospital, where the fireman was taken.

When Broderick regained consciousness; he told the policeman that he had called at the fire house to talk to Captain George, who had that afternoon served him with a notice that charges had been preferred against him for absence from duty without leave. Broderick said he urged upon the Captain that he had had a good record up to the present, and asked that the charges be withdrawn. Captain George replied that it was his duty to maintain discipline, and that he did not have the power to withdraw the charges. Before long, Broderick said, they had hot words and then blows.

While he and Captain George were fighting, he said that Lieutenant Bonna entered the room and started to help Captain George. During the fight an inkstand and other missiles flew and Broderick said he was finally laid out by a blow over the head with a heavy wooden dumbbell.

After Policeman Repetto had reported this at the East 104th Street station, the Lieutenant on duty sent him out to arrest the Captain and Lieutenant.

Battalion Chief Walter Gorgen asked Magistrate McQuade to parole the Captain and Lieutenant in his custody yesterday. This was refused, and Chief Gorgen then furnished bail for the two men.

Captain Gorgen was at the fire house in uniform last night. He said it was against the rules for him to discuss the case. He refused to say whether he was on duty.

FLOORS FALL, FIREMEN FLY.

Water from Howard Street Fire Pumped Out of Subway.

Members of Engine Company 31 narrowly escaped being crushed to death when three floors of the four-story loft building at 3 Howard Street collapsed at a fire which started at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy Chief Langford sensed the danger and ordered every fireman out of the building just before the crash. A second alarm brought Rescue Company 1, under command of Deputy Chief Joseph B. Martin. But investigation showed that every man was accounted for.

The building was occupied as a rag and paper shop by the Nicholas Doddato Company, and on the upper floors was a quantity of heavy machinery. The firemen were forced to fight the fire from the outside, and such a quantity of water was thrown into the building that it poured over the sidewalk and ran a foot deep to Lafayette Street, where it entered the Subway. It was not sufficient to affect traffic in the old Subway, but enough water poured into the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridge Loop to stop work, and electric pumps had to be set going for several hours.

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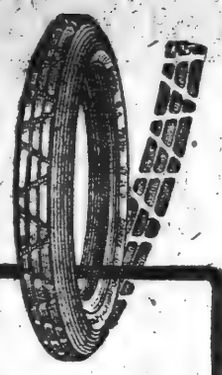

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BOARD TO GO DEEP INTO FRANK CASE

Coming Clemency Inquiry So Thorough as to Amount Practically to a New Trial.

ANXIOUS TO DO JUSTICE

Outgoing and Incoming Governors Co-operate — Dorsey Wants Resentencing of Prisoner Hastened.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 2.—Leo M. Frank praetically will get a new trial when his petition for clemency is taken up by the State Prison Board. Instead of the usual technical hearing, it is stated at the Capitol, the commission intends to go into the case from every angle, and its recommendation, whether for or against Frank, will be in the nature of a new verdict.

It is stated authentically, though not officially, that Governor Slaton and Governor-elect Harris, who succeeds Slaton in June, have expressed the wish that the commission exercise unusual care in dealing with the Frank petition. Both Slaton and Harris feel that, in view of the criticism of the procedure at Frank's trial, the commission should not confine itself to ordinary routine in dealing with the petition for clemency, but should go into the case practically as if no verdict had been rendered against Frank. In this way the members of the commission will act as jury.

The Commissioners already are studying the record of the case, and when the hearing begins the friends of Frank expect to present new matter. One of the strong points for Frank will be the letter from the late Judge Roan, who presided at the Frank trial, declaring that if he lived he would ask clemency for Frank, as he was not satisfied of his guilt.

When the recommendation of the Prison Commission goes to Governor Slaton or Governor Harris, as the case may be, it will be reviewed as carefully as any case passed on by the Supreme Court. Both Slaton and Harris are understood to have stated that they would not be governed by technicalities, and that when the case is finally disposed of the action taken will be as nearly just as it is possible for human decision to be.

The case may be handled by Governor Slaton, but it is doubtful. His term expires in June, and it is believed that the Prison Commission will not have completed consideration of the case by that time. In fact, it is believed that the commission will not begin consideration of the case until some time in June. In that event Governor-elect Harris will pass on the case.

Both Slaton and Harris have shown a desire that the case be handled in such a manner that, whatever the final action, no one can say that Frank has not had a "square deal." This attitude greatly encourages Frank and his friends. They hardly expect a pardon, but they are confident of commutation, and they believe that, with the sentence commuted, it is only a question of time before Frank's innocence will be established and freedom follow.

It is understood that no more statements to the public will be issued by Frank or his lawyers. They are bent now on conciliating sentiment in Georgia, and they realize that pressure from the outside is going to count for little.

Solicitor General Hugh Dorsey, who prosecuted Frank, wants the case hurried, for some reason. He will go before Judge Ben Hill tomorrow and apply for a writ or habeas corpus to bring Frank into court and have him resentenced to death. The proposed action of Dorsey causes surprise, as the mandate of the United States Supreme Court has not been received and is not expected until about May 20. Dorsey takes the position that there is no need to wait for the mandate; that waiting for it would mean useless delay. Judge Hill says Dorsey's proposed action in asking for resentence in advance of the mandate will raise a novel point of law, and he is not prepared to state how he will rule on the question.

There is much speculation as to why Dorsey wants early action. The Solicitor himself says it is simply to avoid useless delay.

CIRCUS MAKES BOY TALK.

Runaway, Who Baffled Officials, Finally Tells His Story.

After George Devilla, a Spaniard, 13 years old, who was picked up at the Grand Central Station on April 7, had baffled every effort of the officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to get his story, the Superintendent, Ernest K. Coulter, hit upon the circus as an instrument for discovering the truth.

This was after the successive yarns of the child had led to fruitless investigations in Albany and Utica, and at the docks of the Panama steamship lines, the river fronts, and the Spanish-American hotels. No trace could be obtained of his history or his connections.

Mr. Coulter decided that a visit to the circus would put the boy in a mood in which calculated deception would be impossible. It was the first circus the child had ever seen, and it had its full effect. On his return he frankly answered every question. He told of leaving Spain at the age of 5 years; of his father being killed on the Panama Canal, and of his mother's remarriage. The family lived in Utica, and then removed to West Virginia. There, he said, he was put to work as a trapper, forced to work in freezing water ankle deep, and to do heavy work for long hours. His stepfather, he said, took his wages, and he had no hope of getting an education except by running away.

The society got into communication with the boy's mother and verified his story. Her consent is awaited in order that a home may be found for him here.

WEST POINT TO GRADUATE 164

Number of New Second Lieutenants Will Exceed Vacancies.

The class of 1915 of the United States Military Academy at West Point will be graduated the morning of Saturday, June 12, when Secretary of War Garrison will hand diplomas to the largest class West Point has graduated in a century. There are 164 cadets in this class, and their graduation means that the Second Lieutenacies in the army which will be available on July 1 will be exceeded. There are 105 prospective vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant, including 39 in the engineers, 27 in the cavalry, and 8 in the coast artillery. There are no vacancies in the field artillery.

It is believed that at the West Point finals this year the largest number of old graduates who have ever attended the alumni reunion will be present. Among them will be Major Gen. Scott, the Chief of the General Staff; Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, and Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire.

PHOTO EVIDENCE MRS. CARMAN'S HOPE

Camera Called to Aid of Doctor's Wife at Second Murder Trial.

SURPRISES ARE PREDICTED

Views Intended to Show Whereabouts of Family When Mrs. Bailey Was Shot in Physician's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., May 2.—The town of Freeport is again stirred up over the Carman murder mystery, and the Carman home on the Merrick Road is again being pointed out to automobilists and strangers as the house in which Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, of Hempstead, was shot to death on June 30 last. Interest here seems greater now, if possible, than it was at the first trial of Mrs. Florence Carman, and the Mineola courtroom probably will be packed long before Mrs. Carman's second trial on the murder charge is begun before Justice Blackmar tomorrow.

Events of this afternoon here led to the conviction that the lawyers for the defense had suddenly learned of something unexpected in connection with the trial. It has been rumored that the prosecution plans to spring a surprise on the defense. At 3 o'clock this afternoon George M. Levy, Mrs. Carman's counsel, sped to the Carman home with a photographer in his automobile. He was followed in a few minutes by H. G. Clark, who will be one of the assistants in presenting the case for Mrs. Carman. Dr. Carman left the house in great haste a few minutes later in his touring car, and returned some time later with James M. Seaman, who will also assist Mr. Levy in the presentation of the case. A secret conference which lasted until evening was held, and at its conclusion the lawyers and Dr. Carman refused to discuss its cause.

From what the lawyers for the defense said before the conference today it is understood that much new evidence will be presented at the second trial by this side. A photographer has been coming to the Carman house for several weeks, and among the photographs he has taken are said to be a number showing Dr. Carman and other members of the family in the exact positions which the defense asserts they were in on the night of the shooting.

One of these is said to show Mrs. Carman standing by the mantelpiece in the reception room adjoining the doctor's office, in which Mrs. Bailey was shot, and is meant to show that, in that position she could not see into the office and learn what had happened. Another shows the rear porch, to which the prosecution attempted to show that Mrs. Carman had fled after firing the shot. Others show interior scenes in the Carman home, and one shows Dr. Carman beneath the operating chair, in the position to which he said he jumped when the shot was fired.

District Attorney Smith denied tonight that he would be assisted in the presentation of the State's case by a lawyer employed by William Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, as had been widely reported. Mr. Smith said that he believed Justice Blackmar to be one of the fairest justices on the bench and was confident of a "square deal." When asked whether Mrs. Carman would be imprisoned again during the trial Mr. Smith said that the matter rested with the presiding Justice, and that he, Mr. Smith, would make no argument to keep Mrs. Carman out of jail on the bail which is responsible for her present freedom.

Mr. Levy, discussing this point, said it was a matter of indifference with Mrs. Carman, as she was confident not only of being acquitted, but of removing all suspicion at her second trial.

BRANDEIS APPEALS TO JEWS

Urges Them to Support Smaller Nations to Win Justice.

Louis D. Brandeis, with an appeal to the Jews living in America to support all of the small nations of the world as the best means of obtaining fair treatment for the Jews, stirred an audience in Earl Hall, Columbia University, last night until the enthusiasm burst forth in a ten-minute demonstration for the speaker. The crowd filled the hall and the stairs leading to the ground floor, and overflowed into the Columbia crew's trophy room.

"The reason we must make common cause with all the small nations of the world," he said, "is that the large nations must surely come to the day when they will see that it is not good national policy to suppress any one people and drive out of those people their national instincts. We have had much of that in Russia. They tried to make people o every nationality conform to the national traits of Russia.

"Is England less glorious because all of the little nations that went to make up England were permitted to develop naturally and be units within the greater unit? Is England wronged because the Scotch are different from the Welsh and the Irish are different from the English?

"Disabilities are imposed upon the Jews in Russia, where they are denied the freedom to move about, the right to own land, the rights fundamental to the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. To win these rights is the only solution possible for the Jewish problem, for any other solution involves suicide and death to Jewish aspirations.

"We must demand group liberty as well as individual liberty. We must work for a growth in all nations similar to the growth which enables the German, French, and Italian colonies in Switzerland to develop and grow side by side."

After his address, Mr. Brandeis and Charles R. Crane, who accompanied him, were obliged to stand in the trophy room greeting an enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Brandeis made a brief speech there.

JEWS IN AGRICULTURE.

E. S. Benjamin Says Those Aided by Hirsch Fund Have Progressed.

"The watchword of Jewish charitable institutions in America is opportunity," said Eugene S. Benjamin, Trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, speaking last night at the Hotel Majestic before the Judaeans. "The purpose of the fund and the allied institution for the betterment of the conditions of Jewish immigrants in this country is, primarily, to help them help themselves."

Mr. Benjamin said it was rather a large question whether or not the Jews of America were better off today as a result of the aid which their own people have given them since the work of the fund, established in Paris by Baron de Hirsch, had, in 1891, been extended to America, but the statistics gathered by the fund had shown that in agriculture at least great strides had been made.

"For a long time before 1891," continued Mr. Benjamin, "it was recognized that some kind of organized effort was needed on the part of Jews already acquainted with the conditions in this country, to help new arrivals to make the best of their opportunities. The moneys of the fund supplied just the capital needed to start immigrants in business of their own choosing, and, when industrial schools were established, to train their children in definite trades.

"The best results have been accomplished in the field of agriculture. During the nineties attempts were made to establish Jewish agricultural communities in different parts of the country, but all save one—the community at Woodbine, N. J.—proved unsuccessful. From the lesson learned at Woodbine, it was decided to approach the matter in a different way. By regulating the distribution of the immigrants over the country, Jews have been sent to 1,700 different communities of the United States and Canada where working conditions were more suited to them than was the case in congested districts like New York. In fifteen years 70,000 Jews have been sent West through the advice of the fund."

TEXTBOOK TO AID NOTARIES.

Volume Prepared Here to Cover Laws of Various States.

Deeds, mortgages, and other papers passing through the hands of notaries and commissioners of deeds are often rejected because of the lack of some necessary feature. Each State has its own methods of handling official papers, the methods being fixed by law. Large sums of money are sometimes lost through failure to follow the legal requirements.

Once a piece of property in Texas was sold here. When the deed got to Texas it could not be received because the notary, being ignorant of the laws of that State, had not prepared the deed properly. It was sent back for correction. Before it again reached the Register's office in the county where the property was situated the seller of the property had failed and it was attached by his creditors. The purchaser of the property became one of the creditors and lost the money he had paid.

So many complaints have been made concerning the lack of knowledge of notaries that many months ago County Clerk Schneider prepared a small pamphlet containing much information as to their duties and responsibilities. But the information was confined to their work in this county, and still much fault was found. Then it was discovered that if a notary wanted to fit himself so thoroughly as to make his work safe from complaint or fault he would have to wade through the pages of seventeen different law books and that even then his knowledge would not be thorough.

So Mr. Schneider had Eugene B. Schwartz, his notarial clerk, prepare a volume containing all the information extant upon the subject. Many copies of this work have been sent to lawyers in the county, and many warm acknowledgments have been returned.

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It has a full high forehead, a long rangy body and a running gear that is bound to set a new world's record in the cross country class.

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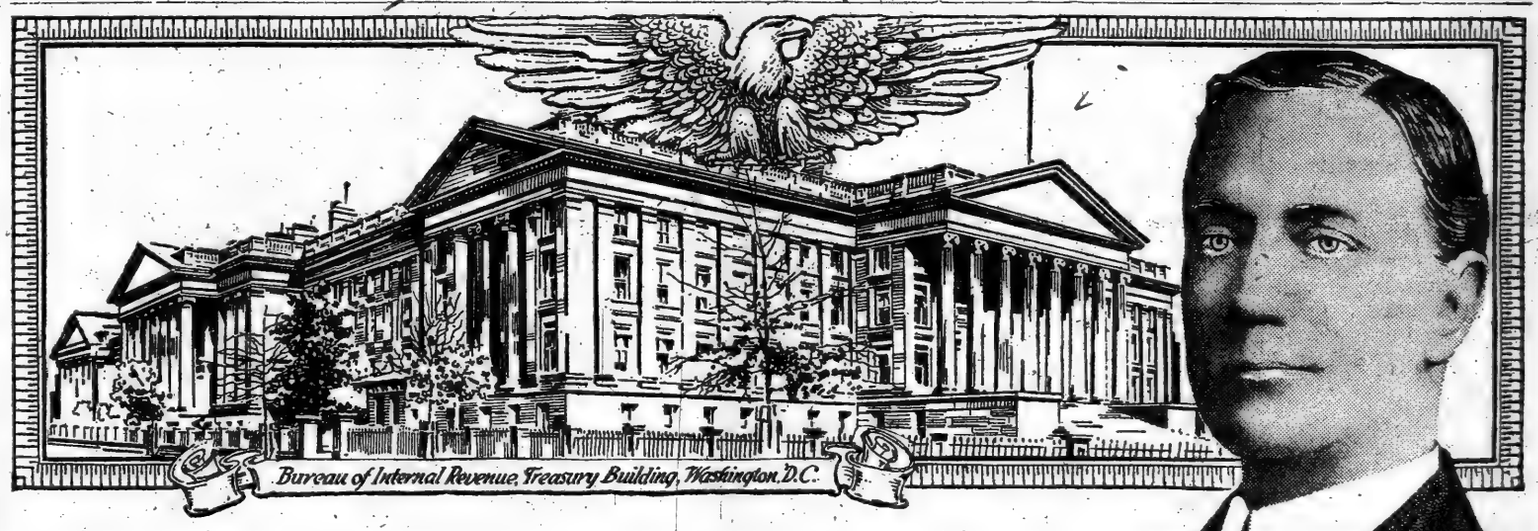

JOHN G. CAPERS

Prominent Washington Attorney, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"The Best Tobacco Made"

Emphatic Statement by an Eminent Authority—Pipe-smokers, Read what John G. Capers Has to Say

"When I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Presidents Roosevelt's and Taft's Administrations, I had a great deal to do with tobacco. In the collection of millions of dollars of tax I came intimately into contact with the whole business. Tuxedo I consider the best tobacco made. I smoke it myself and find it soothing and restful, mild, fragrant and non-irritating to the throat."

John G. Capers

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Your pipe'll be sweet and your tongue'll be sound if you smoke Tuxedo. Tuxedo can't bite or blister. That's all taken out by the famous "Tuxedo Process"—the *original* process which the other brands like so well that they try to imitate it.

And you'll find the Internal Revenue Commissioner absolutely right as to Tuxedo's quality.

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The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Try Tuxedo for a week, and you'll know why Mr. Capers and thousands of other distinguished smokers say that it is "the best tobacco made."

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped moisture-proof pouch - - **5c**
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket **10c**
In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

YANKEE BATSMEN HIT THE BALL HARD

American League Leaders Beat Paterson, 14 to 1, in One-Sided Batting Bee.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—The Yankees smothered the Paterson Atlantic League team here this afternoon in a one-sided game by the score of 14 to 1. They started right after Shortway, who was sent in to pitch for Paterson, and in the first inning scored seven runs.

After that first inning the New Yorkers took things easy and did not extend themselves. Paterson's only run came in the fourth inning, and the Yanks added seven more to their score after the first inning.

Shortway was replaced in the fifth by Haas, but Donovan's crew had unlimbered their bats for the afternoon and made ten hits during the three innings that Haas performed. Artie Pickering, the local boy who is catching for the Yankees, received a big ovation.

Billy Sunday, who held services at his tabernacle, was a much greater attraction than the Yanks, and while there was lots of room in the baseball bleachers, Billy's tabernacle was filled. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PATERSON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'm'n, 3b.	5	1	1	0	0	Keys, 3b.	4	0	3	2	3
H'ts'l, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Wy'k'f, ss.	4	0	0	3	1
High, 1b, cf.	4	2	3	4	1	C'pb'l, 1b.	4	0	1	8	2
Mul'n, cf. 1b.	3	3	2	5	0	Tonge, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Cook, rf, 2b.	5	2	2	0	1	Wherel, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
P'k'gh, ss.	3	2	0	2	4	Stagg, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'ne, 2b, rf.	5	2	3	8	1	M'Kay, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
P'k'ng, c.	4	2	3	9	2	Sachs, c.	3	0	0	5	3
Pieh, p.	3	0	2	0	1	S't'w'y, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Ring, p.	1	0	1	0	1	Haas, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						*Evans	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	14	17	27	11	Total	32	1	6	24	16

*Batted for Shortway in the fifth inning.

Errors—Campbell, Tonge (2,) Wherel, McKay, Shortway, Peckinpaugh, Pieh, Ring.

New York ....7 0 0 2 0 4 0 1 ..—14
Paterson ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hit—Keyes. Two-base hits—High, Cook (2,) Pieh (2,) Ring. Bases on balls—Off Shortway, 4; off Pieh, 2. Struck out—By Haas, 3; by Pieh, 5; by Ring, 2. Wild pitch—Shortway. Passed ball—Sachs. Stolen bases—High (2,) Mullen (2.) Hit by pitcher—Peckinpaugh. Hits—Off Shortway, 7 in 5 innings; off Haas, 10 in 3 innings; off Pieh, 4 in 5 innings; off Ring, 2 in 4 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. McNab.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Takes Final Game of Series from Chicago by Close Score.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Playing in a drizzling rain, Detroit defeated Chicago today in the final game of the series 4 to 3. After Dauss's one bad inning, the fourth, when five hits enabled the locals to score three runs, Cicotte eased up, and in the sixth two runs, enough to win, were put across. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	1	2	1	0	Q'n'n, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
Vitt, 3b.	1	2	0	2	2	Roth, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Cobb, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	5	0	2	3	1
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	F'n'r, lf, 1b.	4	1	2	4	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	J.C'ns, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
K'v'gh, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	W'ver, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
J'be'n, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	Brief, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0
McKee, c.	4	0	0	6	1	Felsch, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p.	4	0	1	0	7	Schalk, c.	3	0	2	4	1
						Cicotte, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Total	33	4	9	27	13	Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Demmitt	1	0	0	0	0
						W'lf'g's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	34	3	9	27	9

*Batted for Faber in eighth inning.

Detroit ....1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—4
Chicago ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Bush. Three-base hits—Crawford, Brief. Stolen base—Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Vitt. Double play—Schalk and Weaver. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 9. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; off Dauss, 2; off Faber, 1. Hits—Off Cicotte, 7 in 5 innings, and none out in sixth; off Faber, 2 in 3 innings; off Wolfgang, none in one. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Roth, Brief.) Struck out—By Dauss, 6; by Cicotte, 1. Wild pitches—Dauss, Cicotte. Umpires—Messrs. Dinneen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Cleveland Wins in the Ninth.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis, 7 to 6, winning in the ninth inning on a pass to Chapman, Jackson's single, and Agnew's wild throw to third to catch Chapman off the base. Steen and Wellman, who started the game, were knocked from the box. Coumbe pitched brilliantly except in the fifth inning. Leibold's sensational catches were features. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	5	0	0	4	0	Shot'n, lf.	5	0	1	0	0
R'g'rs, 2b.	4	1	2	3	0	A'stin, 3b.	4	0	0	3	3
C'pm'n, ss.	4	2	2	0	4	Pratt, 2b.	5	1	2	2	1
J'kson, rf.	4	2	2	0	0	K'fm'n, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0
Graney, lf.	4	1	3	0	0	C.W'r, cf.	2	0	1	5	0
B'b're, 3b.	3	1	2	2	4	W'ms, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Sh'lds, 1b.	1	0	1	7	1	Walsh, rf.	2	1	0	0	1
Wood, 1b.	1	0	0	5	0	Lavan, ss.	4	2	1	3	3
O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	6	0	Agnew, c.	4	0	2	4	2
Steen, p.	1	0	1	0	2	W'lm'n, p.	2	0	0	0	0
C'mbe, p.	2	0	0	0	3	B'g'ner, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Smith	1	0	1	0	0	L'milk, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	15	27	14	Total	34	6	9	†24	11

*Batted for Shields in fifth inning.
†None out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Leibold, C. Walker, Agnew.

Cleveland ....4 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—7
St. Louis ....0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Steen, Graney, O'Neill. Three-base hit—Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Barbare, Coumbe, Austin, Wellman. Stolen bases—Shields, Rodgers, Jackson, Lavan, Agnew. Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4. Double plays—Barbare, Shields, and Rodgers; Austin, Agnew, Lavan, and Pratt. Hits—Off Steen, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Coumbe, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off Wellman, 11 in 4 1-3 innings; off Baumgardner, 4 in 3 2-3 innings, (none out in ninth;) off Lowdermilk, none in no innings, pitched to one batter in ninth. Bases on balls—Off Steen, 1; off Coumbe, 1; off Wellman, 1; off Baumgardner, 5; off Lowdermilk, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Steen, (Williams.) Struck out—By Steen, 1; by Coumbe, 4; by Baumgardner, 2. First base on error—St. Louis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; St. Louis, 6. Time of game—Two hours and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Jersey City.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	9	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Palmero and Erwin; Bruck, Thompson, Jensen, Reynolds, and Yelle.

At Newark.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	9	2
Newark	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	..	6	5	4

Batteries—Stevens and Madden; Enzmann and Heckinber.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	5	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Fullerton and Murphy; Brown, Schacht, and Snow.

At Rocky Point, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	..	8	14	1
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	8	0

Batteries—O'Brien and Kocher; Gow, Tyson, and Casey.

Games in Y. M. H. A. League.

Three games were played yesterday in the baseball league, connected with the Metropolitan Young Men's Hebrew Association. At Ninety-second Street, the team, representing that division, defeated the Mount Vernon nine, by the score of 6 to 4. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Mount Vernon	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	12	3
92d St.	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	..	6	7	1

Batteries—Mount Vernon, Roseff and Nelman; Cohn and Fine.

At Brooklyn:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	9	3
Bronx	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	7

Batteries—Brooklyn, Jacobs and Hanover; Keachem and Liebowitz.

At Borough Park:

										R.	H.	E.
Borough Park	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	10	1
Bath Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	3

Batteries—Borough Park, Kramer and Friedman; Stolar and Goldberg.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
92d Street	3	0	1.000	Bath Beach	1	2	.333
Borough Pk.	2	1	.666	Brooklyn	1	2	.333
Mt. Vernon	1	1	.500	Bronx	0	3	.000
Williamsb'g	1	1	.500				

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 6.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Eight innings; rain.)
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 1; Newark, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Newark, 1.
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 0.
Chicago, 5; Buffalo, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 6; Montreal, 3.
Montreal, 4; Newark, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Providence, 8; Buffalo, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	9	4	.692
Detroit	13	6	.684
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	8	10	.444
St. Louis	5	13	.278
Philadelphia	4	10	.286

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	3	.800
Chicago	10	6	.625
Boston	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
St. Louis	10	9	.526
Brooklyn	6	10	.375
Pittsburgh	5	11	.313
New York	3	10	.231

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	11	5	.688
Pittsburgh	10	7	.588
Newark	11	8	.579
Kansas City	9	8	.529
Brooklyn	9	7	.563
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Buffalo	6	12	.333
Baltimore	6	12	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	3	1	.750
Jersey City	2	1	.667
Montreal	2	2	.500
Toronto	2	2	.500
Buffalo	1	3	.250
Richmond	2	2	.500
Newark	2	2	.500
Rochester	1	2	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Providence.
Montreal at Richmond.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Beats Pittsburgh in Game Cut Short by Rain.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Vaughn had the Pittsburgh batters at his mercy today, while McQuillan was hit hard, and Chicago won an easy game, 7 to 1. Rain fell through two-thirds of the contest, and terminated it after the visitors had batted in the eighth. Triples by Bresnahan and Phelan helped materially in Chicago's run making. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	2	10	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	Carey, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Zim'n, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	H'hm'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1	Wagner, ss.	3	1	1	1	1
W'ms, cf.	3	2	2	0	0	Le'ne, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Bres'n, c.	3	2	1	3	2	Gibson, c.	3	0	1	1	0
Ph'l'n, 3b.	3	1	2	0	3	Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Vaug'n, p.	3	0	1	1	1	M'Q'l'n, p.	1	0	0	1	2
						Mam'x, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	7	9	24	11	*Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	1	4	21	9

*Batted for McQuillan in sixth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Johnstone, Zimmerman 2.

Chicago ....0 4 0 2 0 0 1 ..—7
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Vaughn, Good, Wagner. Three-base hits—Phelan, Bresnahan. Stolen base—Good. Earned runs—Off McQuillan 5; off Mamaux 1. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Schulte, Carey. Double play—Johnstone, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh 5; Chicago 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh 2; Chicago 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 7 in 5 innings; off Mamaux, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Vaughn 3; by Mamaux 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

Reds Drop Game to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—St. Louis took the last game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 3 to 1. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	4	1	1	3	0	Leach, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
Dolan, lf.	3	0	2	5	0	W'gn'r, ss.	5	0	1	0	1
Long, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	Kil'fer, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0	Grif'th, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Beck, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3	Olson, 2b.	3	0	2	3	3
Butler, ss.	2	0	0	5	1	M'w'z, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	1	0	Clarke, c.	3	0	1	3	2
M'd'ws, p.	3	0	0	0	5	Lear, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	3	9	27	9	*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	7	24	13

*Batted for Lear in the ninth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Lear.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 ..—3
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Griffith, Beck. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Clarke, Leach. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Olson. Double play—Meadows, Huggins, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 10. Bases on balls—Off Lear, 2; off Meadows, 4. Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Southern League.

At New Orleans.—Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 1.
At Mobile.—Birmingham, 4; Mobile, 0.
At Memphis.—Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 3.
At Nashville.—Chattanooga, 5; Nashville, 2.

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TRIAL HEATS FOR HARLEM REGATTA

Preliminary Races Will Be Rowed on Saturday Preceding Memorial Day Events.

Entries look so promising that the Regatta Committee for the Harlem races of Memorial Day has decided to row some of the preliminary trials on the preceding Saturday. The officials feel that the entries for the special canoe events will require the same sort of elimination. It is not yet decided as to this, but Coach Cramer believes it probable that these will also have to be advanced. It is said that there may be as many as thirty entries in some of the canoe events.

In spite of the cold weather of the past week, the crews have been on the river each evening. For a month they have been making trial spins on Saturday and Sunday, but from now on they will make it a serious daily business.

Samuel Cramer, who is coaching the Commerce High School entries and the Lone Star members is well pleased with both. His schoolboys made a very satisfactory trial race last week, and he is now enthusiastic over the outlook. He expects that this race will be rowed in heats, as there are now six certain entries. Commerce, Fordham Prep., De Witt Clinton, New Rochelle, Flushing, and Newtown have all been working hard and are in good shape. The Fordham Prep. crew may go to the Whitney races for high schools next Saturday. In practice they are rowing close to the Fordham freshmen.

De Witt Clinton candidates are now rowing in a shell loaned them by Coach Jim Rice of Columbia. The Metropolitan Rowing Club has offered the use of its house to the Clinton men, and they are now quartered there for their daily workouts.

The Lone Stars have decided to enter a junior quadruple crew. They will sit as follows: A Levine, bow; T. Fishel, 2; D. Maimin, 3, and H. Roenthal, stroke. Maimin, who is the Lieutenant of the club, may row in the junior single also.

Harry Callahan, Chairman of the Knickerbocker Canoe Regatta Committee, reports that his club will be represented by four entries in the canoe races on the Harlem River. In the cruising class at one-half mile they will enter the tandem single blade and the tandem double blade. In the racing class at one mile they will compete in the club four single blade and the club four double blade.

MUST START GAME ON TIME.

National League Clubs Restricted in Moving Around the Circuit.

John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League, yesterday issued the following statement: "Hereafter no club in the National League will be permitted to begin a championship game prior to the usual starting hour, or to discontinue play before the game is finished in order that participating clubs may catch early trains. The last train, as stated in the league's laws, will be construed to mean the last train scheduled to reach the next city at least an hour prior to the customary time of starting games."

The above ruling was made and announced yesterday by President Tener of the National League. The case upon which the ruling was based occurred in Pittsburgh recently, when the game was called at 5 o'clock, before its completion and with the score a tie. Pittsburgh being scheduled to play in St. Louis the next day, an agreement was entered into before the game that the teams should stop play one hour prior to the departure of the 6 o'clock train for St. Louis.

The effect of President Tener's decision will be that in the future teams must take a later train, provided such later train is scheduled to arrive at the city where the next game will be played not less than one hour prior to the customary starting time.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Plank Pitches Championship Ball for St. Louis Against Newark.

The Newark Feds were beaten in both parts of a double-header at the Harrison grounds yesterday by St. Louis by scores of 1 to 0 and 2 to 1, respectively. Eddie Plank, the former Philadelphia Athletics' star, was in the box for the visiting team in the opener, and pitched wonderful ball, allowing but three hits. He was opposed by Falkenburg, who was also in rare form, and a pitchers' battle resulted.

The second affair was also well played. Bob Groom, formerly of the Washington Americans, outpitched Kaiserling, the local boxman. Newark will be idle today. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'dw'l, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	Sch'f'r, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Tobin, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	M'K'e, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
Drake, cf.	3	1	0	4	0	Roush, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
B'rt'n, 1b.	4	0	2	14	1	Lap'te, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
W.M'ler, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	Huhn, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1
C'pm'n, c.	4	0	0	3	0	Esm'd, ss.	2	0	0	3	4
V'ug'n, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3	Scheer, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
J'nson, ss.	3	0	0	1	5	Rariden, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Plank, p.	4	0	0	0	3	F'kb'g, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total	32	1	5	27	16	Total	28	0	3	27	12

Error—Borton.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Newark ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Borton. Sacrifice hits—Miller, McKechnie. Stolen bases—Miller, Laporte, Scheer. Double plays—Johnson and Borton, Miller, Johnson, and Bridwell. Struck out—By Plank, 2; by Falkenberg, 3. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Falkenberg, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'dw'l, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1	C'pb'll, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Tobin, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	M'K'e, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Drake, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Roush, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'rt'n, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1	Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
W.M'ler, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Huhn, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
H'tley, c.	3	0	0	6	1	Esm'd, ss.	3	0	0	1	0
V'ug'n, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3	Scheer, cf.	2	0	1	5	0
J'nson, ss.	3	1	1	4	1	Rarid'n, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Groom, p.	2	0	0	1	6	Kais'g, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	28	2	5	27	13	*Schaefer	0	0	0	0	0
						†W'house	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	6	27	11

*Ran for Huhn in ninth inning.
†Batted for Kaiserling in ninth inning.

Errors—Johnson, Esmond.

St. Louis ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Newark ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hits—Drake, Campbell. Two-base hit—Rariden. Sacrifice hits—Tobin, Groom, Esmond. Stolen bases—McKechnie, Campbell, Roush. Double plays—Bridwell and Borton; Huhn, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Groom, 4; by Kaiserling, 4. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; off Kaiserling, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Corcoran and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Chicago Leads the League.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Chicago took first place in the Federal League race today, defeating Buffalo twice, while Newark was losing a double-header to St. Louis. In the first game honors between Schulz and Hendrix in a pitching duel were even until the eighth inning, when Chicago drove in four runs on three singles, a sacrifice, a double, and a triple, clinching the game, 4 to 0. The second game, played in a drizzling rain, was called at the end of the fifth inning. Buffalo's errors and bunched hits enabled the locals to win, 5 to 1. The scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	..	4	8	0

Batteries—Schulz and Allen; Hendrix and Wilson.

Second game:

						R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	3
Chicago	2	0	1	2	0	5	6	2

Batteries—Krapp, Woodman, and Allen; McConnell, Brown, and Fischer.

American Association.

At Minneapolis.—Kansas City, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
At St. Paul.—Milwaukee, 6; St. Paul, 2.
At Indianapolis.—Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 2.
At Louisville.—Cleveland, 2; Louisville, 2. (Four innings, rain.)

BOXING ENDS AT GARDEN.

Coffey and Reich Will Close Bouts for Summer Wednesday Night.

Interest of boxing enthusiasts centres this week on the long-awaited bout between Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, and Al Reich, the local heavyweight, which takes place Wednesday night in Madison Square Garden, and will be the last boxing exhibition staged in this arena until next Fall. No limited round bout of recent years has been looked forward to with more interest than that between Coffey and Reich, and the fact that the winner will prove himself the most likely candidate for a match with champion Jess Willard lends further zest to the coming contest.

The chance to get in line for a bout with Willard alone should bring out the best that is in the rivals, and it has been predicted that the battle will terminate with a knockout. Each has been working for two weeks with the help of big training staffs, Joe Jeannette schooling Coffey and Willie Lewis having Reich in charge.

Coffey entertained more than 500 fans at the New Polo A. C. yesterday, and after sparring twelve rounds with Jeannette, Jack Connors, and Mike McTeague, tipped the scales at 200 pounds, the same weight at which Reich will go into the ring.

Coffey is bigger and stronger than at any time in his ring career, and his improvement in the past year has made him the best drawing card in New York. Many experts pick him as the only logical choice for a championship bout with Willard. The match will be the last step Coffey will make before Manager Gibson will seek a bout with Willard for his man.

Reich is the best man Coffey has boxed and in condition the ex-amateur heavyweight is a dangerous customer, being a hard, snappy puncher, combined with more than ordinary cleverness. Indications point to a crowded house, and when the reserved seats go on sale this morning there is sure to be a rush for the choice ones.

St. Nicholas Rink will take the place of the Garden as the scene of the leading bouts during the Summer months. Already two big bouts have been arranged by Manager Jimmy Johnston. On May 12 George Chip, the New Castle middleweight, tackles Jimmy Clabby, the clever Westerner, and the succeeding week, May 19, Lightweight Champion Freddie Welsh will again oppose Leach Cross. Both of these exhibitions give promise of developing considerable excitement.

Clabby and his manager, Larney Lichtenstein, arrived here yesterday, and tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club the former will engage Al McCoy, the so-called middleweight champion, in a ten-round bout. Clabby will complete his training for the match at a local gymnasium today. He is in shape now, but needs a little work-out to limber his muscles after a long train journey. McCoy, whose pugilistic affairs are now directed by John Dunn, has been training at Stamford, Conn.

The first of the week's boxing entertainments take place this afternoon at the Broadway Club, when the sixteenth of a series of matinee performances will be given. The main event will present as opponents Jack Hempel of California, who helped prepare Willard for his bout with Jack Johnson, and Battling Johnson. Hempel and Johnson boxed a draw on the Coast. Ten semi-professional exhibitions will complete the program.

Young Rector of Jersey City and Bobby Williams of Philadelphia hold the headline position on the bill arranged by Matchmaker Donnelly of the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem tonight. There will be two other ten-round set-tos, bringing together Johnny Martin and K. O. Smith of Yorkville, and Young Lippie and Young Omega.

All colored boxers will be the contestants at the Vanderbilt A. C., in Brooklyn, tonight. Harry Gardner and Frankie Williams are scheduled to box ten rounds, and so are "Wee Wee" Barton and Kid White.

Tomorrow night at the 135th Street Sporting Club, Battling Chuck will oppose Harry Gardner, Young O'Leary boxes Young Mundy, and Darkey Griffin engages Young Small.

Jack Kearns, manager of Billy Murray and Red Watson, has concluded negotiations with Tom Andrews of Milwaukee, whereby he will take a string of boxers to Austarlia for Snowy Baker, leaving on boat sailing from San Francisco the latter part of this month, or early in June. In the party will be Murray and Watson, and probably Ray Temple, lightweight, and Joe Bonds, Tacoma heavyweight.

HERZOG AFTER RIGLER.

Cincinnati Manager Wants Umpire Punished for Fist Fight.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Manager Charles Herzog of the Cincinnati National League Club watched this afternoon's game between his team and the St. Louis Cardinals from the players' bench. He did not venture on the field, where Umpire Rigler, with whom Herzog engaged in a fist fight yesterday, was officiating. The Cincinnati leader was nursing a badly bruised face, the souvenir of the encounter.

Herzog declared tonight he would not appear again on the same field with Rigler until the umpire had been "punished for his conduct as a ball player would have been punished for a similar offense." He denied Rigler's charge that Herzog spiked him in the foot, and the umpire denied that he struck Herzog with his mask.

Players who witnessed the affray say Herzog spiked Rigler and Rigler struck Herzog with a mask, but that in each case the action was accidental.

Tomorrow the manager and the umpire will appear in Police Court to answer charges of disturbing the peace.

Race in Morning at Ascot.

LONDON, May 2.—The Ascot race meeting, which hitherto has been one of the chief events of the social season, is to be robbed of all its social glory this year and will be held merely to meet the necessities of the breeding of bloodstock. King George is taking a great amount of interest in the arrangements for the meeting, being desirous of keeping it within the severest limits. The Royal Hunt Cup, the classic event of the meeting, will be missing from this year's cards, and the King has expressed a desire that the racing shall commence in the morning of each day and finish before luncheon.

For the Chester race meeting, which commences next Tuesday, the committee has given over the county stand for the entire use of the soldiers who are at present quartered on the race course. Accommodation has also been made in one of the other large stands for the wounded soldiers from Chester and district to see the races, and all soldiers in uniform will be admitted to the course free.

A cablegram received from Calcutta states that the Derby Sweepstake, which is one of the largest in the world, is proceeding, but will probably be a small affair this year, mainly confined to members of the Calcutta Turf Club.

Exhibition Games.

At Elmira.—Elmira, 3; Binghamton, 2.
At Bridgeport.—Boston, (Nationals,) 4; Bridgeport, 3.
At Perth Amboy.—Perth Amboy, 2; Franklin, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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AMERICAN RECORD FOR KOLEHMAINEN

Finnish Runner Covers Fifteen Miles in 1:23:08 4-5 at the Monument Games.

Hannes Kolehmainen, leading amateur distance runner of the world, materially assisted in the successful inaugural of the outdoor track and field season in the Monument Club games, before 6,000 persons, at Celtic Park yesterday, by creating a new American record for fifteen miles of 1:23:08 4-5. In making this new mark, which supplants James Crowley's figures of 1:25:15, the Finnish athlete finished eighth in the fifteen-mile handicap race, which was one of the features of the meet. But his mark will be accepted, for he was timed by five of the best timers of the metropolitan district. The world's amateur record for fifteen miles is 1:20:04 3-5, made by F. Appleby in England.

Handicapper Obertubessing cut out an almost impossible task for Kolehmainen by allotting handicaps as high as fifteen minutes, and the victor, John Philips of the Bronx Church House started with an allowance of fourteen minutes. Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A., winner of the Brooklyn-to-Sea Gate Marathon, with a mark of eight minutes, ran second to Philips. E. L. Bryne, another Bronx Church House representative, who started off the same handicap as Pores, finished half a lap back of the young distancer. Aaron Morris, a colored boy, who competed unattached, brought up the rear of the prize-winning brigade.

The fifteen-mile record, made by Crowley in 1909, was one of the weakest on the American record books, and probably would have been wiped out sooner had Kolehmainen made a previous attempt at it. The Finn's performance was much better than it appears on the face, for there was a stiff wind blowing through the backstretch during the running of the event.

It was evident from the start that the Finn had little chance to win because of the big handicaps, and he never attained a position where he was within striking distance of the leaders. He was about three-quarters of a mile back of Philips at the finish.

Philips, who at one stage was more than two miles ahead of Kolehmainen, took the lead in the seventh miles, and was never headed. Pores had considerable ground to make up, which he did in workmanlike fashion, but he was three-quarters of a lap from the tape when the winner finished.

Kolehmainen's time by miles was: 1, 5:02 4-5; 2, 10:22 1-5; 3, 15:45 3-5; 4, 21:03 3-5; 5, 26:27 3-5; 6, 31:58; 7, 37:30; 8, 43:02 1-5; 9, 48:30; 10, 54:19 1-5; 11, 59:56 2-5; 12, 1:05:43 1-5; 13, 1:11:33 2-5; 14, 1:17:15 1-5; 15, 1:23:08 4-5.

From a competitive standpoint the one-mile invitation race was the feature of the meet. Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A. again demonstrated his superiority over Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C., but not until he had received one of the hardest races of his career. The event, in fact, was a repetition of the two-mile indoor championship in Madison Square Garden, when Leslie, after leading until the last lap, had to bow to the superior sprinting qualities of Devanney. The time of the race was 4:32 4-5, and was very good, considering the wind. Myles McHugh of the Pastime A. C., an added starter, annexed the third honors. The only other starter was W. Banfield of the Knights of St. Antony.

Leslie led for three circuits of the four-lap track. On the back stretch on the final he was challenged by Devanney, and for the time being staved him off. There was no stopping the Millrose man when he entered the home stretch, where he ran away from Leslie, winning easily. McHugh and Banfield were outclassed.

A promising sprinter was uncovered in the 100-yard dash handicap in H. Katz of the Irish-American A. C., who won from six yards in even time. Katz is only a schoolboy, being one of the stars of the De Witt Clinton High School track team. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. Katz, Irish-American A. C., (6 yards;) H. A. Richardson, Salem-Crescent A. C., (6 yards,) second; W. McNamara, Ozanam A. A., (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Hopper, unattached, (28 yards;) E. Haupt, Bronx Church House, (18 yards,) second; W. F. Kelly, unattached, (12 yards,) third. Time—1:15 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Scratch, (Invitation.)—Won by Michael A. Devanney, Millrose A. A.; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., second; Myles McHugh, Pastime A. C., third; W. Banfield, Knights of St. Antony, fourth. Time—4:32 4-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, (Scratch.)—Won by L. Gaffney, Empire City Wheelmen; Antony Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen, second; E. Ford, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Time—9:06 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by H. E. Schaffer, unattached; A. J. Huisebosch, Paulist A. C., second; W. Wilse, Bronx Church House, third. Time—5:00 3-5.

Fifteen-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by John Philips, Bronx Church House, (14:00.) 1:31:25 1-5; Charles Pores, Millrose A. C., (8:00,) 1:32:16 1-5; E. L. Bryne, Bronx Church House, (8:00,) 1:33:20 1-5; Aaron Morris, unattached, (8:00,) 1:34:10 1-5.

Lux Leads in Ten-Mile Run.

F. Lux of the Mohawk Athletic Club yesterday captured the Pastime A. C. invitation road run of about ten miles from a big field. With his teammate, S. Weiss, as runner-up, Lux led practically throughout the journey, and was thirty-five seconds in front of Weiss at the completion of the ten miles. J. E. O'Connor of the Millrose A. A. was third.

The first twenty finished in the following order: F. Lux, Mohawk A. C., 52:00; S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 52:35; J. E. O'Connor, Millrose A. A., 53:00; R. Hug, Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium, 53:10; T. Ruffino, Xavier A. A., 54:45; J. Hagan, Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium, 55:00; C. Holland, St. Anselm's A. C., 55:10; J. Kirchbauer, Trinity Church, 55:15; P. McLoughlin, Mohawk A. C., 56:30; H. Mackey, St. Anselm's A. C., 57:03; J. Barinque, Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium, 57:30; J. Young, Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium, 58:50; S. B. Hindleman, Pastime A. C., 59:00; L. Frankel, Yorkville A. C., 1:10:00; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., 1:11:10; J. F. O'Connor, New York A. C., 1:15:00; George Rouse, St. Anselm's A. C., 1:20:15; H. Greenberg, unattached, 1:30:00; R. Schwartz, Brooklyn E. H. S., 1:40:15; C. Corine, unattached, 1:50:00.

Walkers in Practice Jaunt.

A big squad from the Walkers' Club of America took a thirty-five mile hike yesterday afternoon. The men left Van Cortlandt Park at 8:30 A. M., there being one squad of veterans and another of novice walkers. The latter covered about fifteen miles. The walk was for the most part over the roads in Westchester County. It was really a practice event for those who are to take part in the Philadelphia-New York race on May 29. Those who finished yesterday were Pacemaker J. H. Hocking, Gage, Heath, Lackemacher, Schwartz, Daniels, Goldstone, Hefferman, and Rede.

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Otis Balbriggan and Lisle Thread, 49c
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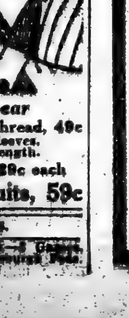
$1 Madras Union Suits, 59c



SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL—Washington Park—2 Games, 2 P. M. Today Tip Tops vs. Pittsburgh Feds.

LEADER HURT IN RACE.

Cyclist Runs Down Reynolds and Robs Him of Victory.

Only two clubs finished full teams in the sanctioned novice run held yesterday through the streets of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, by the St. Michael's Catholic Club. The representatives of the Presentation Club triumphed over the Trinity Club team by a score of 24 to 31. The individual honors went to Ted Fischer of the Presentation Club, who covered the course of approximately four miles in 22 minutes 42 seconds. J. J. Reynolds of the Ozanam A. A. was second and S. De Vine of the same club was third. Forty-two runners took part in the event and thirty-six finished.

Fischer's victory was unexpected, as Reynolds, after leading throughout, was thrown down and slightly injured by a bicycle rider less than a quarter of a mile from the finish, and at a time when he was leading by more than two city blocks. The bicycle passed over his left foot, lacerating the toes slightly, and before the Ozanam boy could regain his feet he had been passed by Fischer. Despite his injuries he tried to overtake the leader, but failed by forty yards. The summary:

Ted Fischer, Presentation Club, 22:42; J. J. Reynolds, Ozanam A. A., 23:50; S. De Vine, Ozanam A. A., 23:12; M. Murray, Presentation Club, 23:20; J. Pollard, unattached, 23:23; A. Leary, St. Agnes A. A., 23:24; R. Whitman, Trinity Club, 23:48; M. Manning, Knights of St. Antony, 23:49; F. Casse, Morningside A. C., 24:16; J. Sheridan, Trinity Club, 24:20; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 24:23; M. Graney, St. Grendin's A. C., 24:28; F. Schemmel, Bronx Church House, 24:46; H. Forshay, St. Agatha A. C., 24:40; R. Januzzi, Knights of St. Antony, 24:53; J. Brown, Presentation Club, 24:54; G. Brenner, Kings County A. A., 24:58; F. Engblom, Trinity Club, 25:00; D. Johnson, Norwegian-American A. C., 25:10; D. Kearns, Presentation Club, 25:15; P. Pittmann, Trinity Club, 25:21; A. Walker, Morningside A. C., 25:23; J. Wanamaker, Union Settlement A. C., 25:30; D. Fields, Knights of St. Antony, 25:44; G. Fenier, Presentation Club, 25:51.

BECKER WINS ROAD RUN.

De Witt Clinton Runner Beats Big Field in City Playgrounds Race.

G. Becker, running in the colors of the De Witt Clinton Park, crossed the finish line a winner yesterday in the practice road race for members of the various public playgrounds throughout the city. His time was 21:20. The race was decided over a course measuring approximately four miles through city streets and was witnessed by a large crowd along the route. Johnny Hayes fired the gun which started the runners, twenty-two in all, on their way, and all but one completed the race.

Police Captain Ormsby witnessed the race and insisted that the runners were properly clothed before leaving the starting mark. Supervisor of Parks Lee also witnessed the run.

The De Witt Clinton Park runner maintained the lead from the start and had an advantage of one and one-half blocks over his nearest competitor at the finish. T. Helpine appeared certain of third place as the field entered the stretch, but he eased up in his pace and G. Creed secured the place at the tape by inches. The order of finish:

G. Becker, De Witt Clinton Park, 21:20; S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C., 21:55; G. Creed, Salem-Crescent A. C., 22:00; T. Helpine, Morningside A. C., 22:01; George Andrews, De Witt Clinton Park, 23:00; R. Plant, Federal A. C., 23:30; T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C., 23:40; W. Jackson, Salem-Crescent A. C., 23:45; G. Phillips, Church of Our Saviour, 23:50; F. Bornemann, Federal A. C., 23:55; W. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 24:00; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 24:15; W. Bartfeld, Tompkins Square Playground, 24:25; M. Freidberg, Thomas Jefferson Park, 24:55; A. Werner, Federal A. C., 25:30; H. Weisen, Hamilton Fish Playground, 25:40; A. Schick, Evening Recreation Centre 181, 25:42; A. Berger, Hamilton Fish Playground, 26:50; W. Aronowitz, Thomas Jefferson Park, 27:07; H. Field, Brownsville Field Club, 27:21; D. Goetz, Hamilton Fish Playground, 30:00.

SKEE-BALL, NEW SPORT.

Variation of Bowling, of Seaside Origin, to be Tried Here.

Have you ever heard of skee-ball? No? Well in that case you had better look it up, for its devotees are firm in the belief that it will place in the scrap heap some of those games which are just now better known. It is reported to be as fascinating as bowling and to require the delicacy of billiards. The game first originated at Atlantic City and similar places and now it has emerged into a full-fledged city pastime. It is already popular in Philadelphia, and on Saturday the first alleys will be opened in this city, to be known as the Manhattan Skee-Ball Alleys, on Seventh Avenue, above Forty-second Street.

Skee-ball is a variation of bowling, in which the ball is put to an entirely different use. It is about the size of a duck-pin ball, and is rolled rapidly over a twenty-foot alley to a scientifically designed hump which makes it jump into the air. If the shot is properly directed, with just the proper amount of force, the ball will enter the bullseye of a target placed sixteen feet behind the hump and score fifty points. A less accurate attempt may score forty, thirty, twenty, ten, or nothing at all.

There are two unique features in connection with the innovation game. One is an automatic scoring device, which registers your score and adds it quicker than the mind can follow. This is a particular advantage when a gallery is following the playing of a match. The other is a nickel-in-the-slot attachment, which does away with the need of an attendant, as the balls necessary for playing one game are fed out by this method.

The balls roll over a cork alley, so that the game is practically noiseless unless a bell is installed to indicate a perfect shot. Nine balls are provided for one game, and the possible count is 450, though 200 points is considered a good game. The alleys are 36 feet long and four feet wide.

Soccer Season Nearing End.

Continuing the steady pace which brought them to the top of the percentage table of the first division of the New York State League the Continentals yesterday easily defeated the Yonkers eleven by 4 goals to 1 at Tibbet's Field, Yonkers.

After a scoreless first period the Bay Ridge soccer eleven took a perceptible brace, with the result that it scored two goals and won its second section New York State League championship match with the St. George eleven at Bay Ridge Oval, Brooklyn.

The Jersey A. C., leaders in the National League, received a shock yesterday afternoon at Clarke's Field, Newark, N. J., when the West Hudsons defeated it by 3 goals to 0.

NEW STAR APPEARS IN CYCLE RANKS

Robert Spears of Australia Defeats Alfred Goullet at the Newark Velodrome.

A new contender for the premier cycle sprinting honors arose yesterday at the Newark Velodrome when Robert Spears of Australia downed Alfred Goullet, his countryman, in two out of three heats of a special two-thirds-mile match race. The victory means that a new star in the game has made his appeal for recognition. Spears, who has only recently attained his majority, will be matched against Champion Frank L. Kramer next Sunday. Spears hitherto has always shown a world of speed in his races, but yesterday his judgment was better than ever, and he displayed careful preparation for the most important race of his career.

Spears won from Goullet in the first and third heats. He raced from in front, never allowing Goullet to head him off. Spears in the past has always relied on his great speed to carry him to victory from behind, but it was the late Manager Floyd MacFarland who had coached him to adopt different tactics. In the second heat Goullet, a master hand in match racing, jumped Spears before the first turn of the last lap was reached, and he won in the chase to the tape. Goullet, vanquished yesterday, has generally been considered the best sprinter in the game with the exception of Kramer.

The weekly contest held for the Brassard was successfully defended by Marcel Dupuy of France, who defeated the challenger, Frank Cavanagh, in a single heat of a match race. Cavanagh has apparently not yet reached his best form for the Frenchman won rather easily, racing the last eighth in 12 3-5 seconds. The holder of the Brassard gets a weekly prize of $50. The summaries:

Two-thirds of a Mile Match Race, (Professional,) between Robert Spears, Australia, and Alfred Goullet, Australia.—Won by Spears in two out of three heats. First Heat—Won by Spears; time of last one-eighth mile, 0:12 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Goullet; time of last one-eighth mile, 0:12. Third Heat—Won by Spears; time of last one-eighth mile, 0:13.

One Mile Novice, (Amateur.)—Won by George D. Chapman, Bridgeport; second, John Seltson, Newark. Time—2:23 3-5.

The Brassard, (Match Race, one mile, one heat between Marcel Dupuy, France, and Frank Cavanagh, Newark.)—Won by Dupuy. Time—4:24 2-5; last one-eighth mile, 12 3-5.

Two-Mile Invitation Professional.—Won by Gordon Walker, Australia; second, Eddie Root, Boston; third, Charles Piercey, Australia. Time—3:54 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by Thomas Grimm, Irvington, (10 yards;) second, Walter White, Newark, (30 yards;) third, John J. Brennan, Newark, (25 yards.) Time—0:57.

Walter Rutt Stakes, (fifty-kilometer professional team race, 31¼ miles.)—Tie for first place between Alfred Goullet, Australia, and Freddy Hill, Boston, and Alfred Grenda and Reggie MacNamara, Australia, with 43 points; third, Francesco Verri, Italy, and Oscar Egg, Switzerland, with 34 points; fourth, Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, and Peter Drobach, Boston, with 32 points. Time—1:37:30.

TENNIS AT WEST SIDE.

President Myrick Defeated by Dunham in Hard Match.

Several matches were played in the Spring championship teams tournament of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. H. P. Guyler, by a straight set victory over S. P. Weaver, qualified for the semi-final round in Class B, while H. B. Farrington and G. R. Kenyon advanced to the third round in this division.

E. S. Moore, who won the Class B championship last year, defeated Cyril Ballin after a hard contest, the first set going to deuce. R. W. Gifford won from W. Schniewind in the second round, but succumbed to Paul S. Brinsmade in the third. Julian S. Myrick, President of the club, lost an interesting match to A. R. Dunham at 6—4, —4. The summary:

Class B, Men's Singles.—Second Round—R. W. Gifford defeated W. Schniewind, 6—2, 6—3; A. R. Dunham defeated J. S. Myrick, 6—4, 6—4; F. E. Ferris defeated T. L. Dodge, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Francis Rogers defeated D. S. Fisher, 6—3, 8—6, 7—5; Stilwell Ballin defeated Percy M. Hall, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round—Paul L. Brinsmade defeated R. W. Gifford, 6—9, 7—5; F. E. Ferris defeated A. R. Dunham, 6—4, 6—1; M. P. Ackerland defeated L. Platt, 6—4, 6—2; E. S. Moore defeated Cyril Ballin, 8—6, 6—2.

Class C, Men's Singles.—Second Round—H. B. Farrington defeated Lewis H. Rogers, 6—4, 6—6; G. R. Kenyon defeated F. Hildreth, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Fourth Round—H. P. Guyler defeated S. P. Weaver, 6—4, 6—2.

HAGEN WINS AT GOLF.

American Open Champion Captures the Exposition Championship.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Walter Hagen of the Rochester (N. Y.) Country Club, open golf champion of America, was the winner of the Panama-Pacific Exposition open championship on the links of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club today. He received a cash prize of $1,000.

The contest was over 72 holes at medal play, 36 being played yesterday and 36 today. Hagen's total score was 286. He broke all records for the course yesterday with 140, and continued his good golf today with 146.

John Black, professional, of the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, Cal., had the second best score, 294, eight strokes behind the champion.

Charles (Chick) Evans of Chicago, Western amateur champion, and Harry Davis, amateur, of San Francisco, tied for third place for the 72 holes with 297. They agreed to play off over nine holes, and Evans won. He completed the extra nine-hole round in 37 to Davis's 39.

Jim Barnes of the White Marsh Valley Country Club of Philadelphia, Western open champion, took third money among the professionals with 301.

Johns Does 18 Holes in 67.

Charles Johns, one of the visiting English professional golfers, celebrated his departure from the Ashford Manor Club to take up an appointment with the Purley Downs Club, Surrey, in no uncertain style by playing a wonderful round of golf of 67 in a recent game with J. R. Buckland. Score:

Out ....4 4 4 4 3 4 5 3 3—34
Home ....4 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4—33—67

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Reg. Trade Mark.

This is about a boys' shoe, and the only kind of a shoe boys should wear.

We have just put it out.

There had always been more or less foot trouble among the West Point Cadets, and when General H. L. Scott, now Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was Superintendent of the Military Academy he started a careful investigation.

This resulted in the adoption of a new type of shoe, designed by General Scott and his associates to allow the foot to work exactly as nature intended. It has thoroughly proved itself for seven years now.

In looking for the very best sort of shoe for boys we picked this West Point shoe.

We found that no shoe like it was on sale—but we have it now.

Our "Westpointer" is not merely a copy of the Academy shoe, but is actually made on the *same* last.

It is a correct shoe, not a corrective shoe, for the boy who wears "The Westpointer" should never have any foot trouble—and it is stated that one-third of the children in New York public schools have fallen arches, caused by incorrect footwear. "The Westpointer" is not only built in the right shape, but its special construction strengthens the arch muscles by allowing them perfect exercise.

We sent General Scott a pair of "Westpointers" to look over and criticise. He concluded his complimentary letter about them with the remark:

"I rejoice that you are taking this step in the education of the public to the proper care of the feet."

Within the last few weeks we also showed "The Westpointer" to a prominent orthopedic physician in New York, who said:

"You people have something better than you know."

Perhaps; at least we know we have a very good thing.

"The Westpointer" comes in 10 to 13½ sizes at $3.50 and 1 to 5½ sizes at $4.00, and is made of black calfskin with stout Blucher uppers.

Everything men and boys wear.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915.

DR. ELIOT'S OUTLINE OF THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Dr. ELIOT plans the foundations of permanent peace. Deeply concerned with the consideration of measures that may most speedily end the present great war, by a natural and benign projection of his thought he broadens his plan through the inclusion of safeguards against the recurrence of war. In the letter we publish today, written in response to a request from Mr. S. O. LEVINSON of Chicago that he "suggest the basis "for an immediate armistice and an "enduring peace," Dr. ELIOT renews the proposal publicly made by him some years ago that there be established a supreme court of the nations, with an international army and navy to enforce its decrees. This suggestion has now come to general acceptance among men who believe in the permanency of peace no longer as an ideal, but as a blessing within reach of practical realization, the highest blessing that could be conferred upon the peoples of the earth. Dr. ELIOT says in his letter:

> It should, further, be generally understood, before any suspension of hostilities is attempted, that the main object of the international conference or council called to settle the terms of peace will be to devise such a reorganization of Europe that national armaments can be safely reduced and a permanent peace secured through the establishment of a supreme international tribunal, the maintenance of an international military and naval force, and the stable development of international law.

It is possible, it is to be hoped for, it should be striven for. The minor and the major morals of nations are not quite the same as those of individuals. Governments, as the custodians of the interests of subjects or citizens, may and do adopt policies or follow courses that in the case of an individual would be considered selfish and mean-spirited. But as a mass meeting traditionally rises to a level of morality somewhat higher than that of its individual units, so from nations acting collectively we may expect a nobility of behavior not to be looked for with any degree of confidence when each determines for itself what it is to do. There must be sacrifices and renunciations—that is fundamental. But the social compact we call the State rests upon the agreement of each citizen to surrender something for the general good, not for the general good alone, but distinctly for individual benefit. Aspirations to world dominion go by the board, of course. They are not to be tolerated even without a supreme tribunal. Whatever sacrifices were called for, every reasonable man can see that compensation would be made a hundred fold by the resulting gain.

Dr. ELIOT suggests, as Dr. DERNBURG has done, that there must be "general acceptance of the proposal "that the freedom of the seas and of "the canals or channels connecting "great seas be placed under inter-"national guarantees." By more than one Power we could name that concession would be contested, and would be made grudgingly, if at all. The international lawyers would all oppose it and proclaim scores of reasons why the immemorial traditions of blockade, of contraband, of search and seizure and the destruction of private property at sea should be sacredly maintained. The chapters on conditions of war at sea make up a great part of all treatises on international law. It is natural, therefore, that the lawyers should resist a change so momentous. It will be pointed out that no great maritime nation could afford to assent to a principle which would so curtail its efficiency in war. It seems to be necessary to remark that the avoidance of war. If we are to go on fighting, if we are carefully to take thought about the means of success in future wars, then we may as well stop talking about a supreme international tribunal. But it is a postulate in the discussion that war is to be done away with, or made as nearly impossible as human ingenuity can make it. Freedom of the seas would seem to be, therefore, logical and necessarily included in the plan.

The open door, the freedom of trade opportunities, must likewise be included. As the discussion proceeds it will doubtless be enlivened by a wrangle between protectionists and free traders. Universal permanent peace would tend to bring about universal free trade. For one reason, because nations would no longer need to levy customs taxes, since expenditure for armament would be so very largely diminished. Representative TAWNEY a few years ago showed that 71 per cent. of the annual expenditure of the United States Government was on account of wars past, present, or to come. The venerable tariff for revenue argument would disappear and protection would have to justify itself as protection. It would no longer be incidental. And if it be true that following the war there is to be a general rise in wages in Europe the pauper labor argument would also disappear and protection would be hard beset to make out its case.

These considerations are pertinent to the noble aims within the wider scope of Dr. ELIOT's proposals, they are foreign to the immediate purpose of his suggestions. He has attempted, he says, "to outline the fundamental "conditions under which preliminary "negotiations for peace might reason-"ably be opened." They are the conditions of common international morality, of self-denying ordinances curbing the power of the mighty, of respect of the rights of the weak, of good neighborhood usage such as prevails in civilized and enlightened communities. There is necessary provision for the righting of wrongs already done. Belgium must have "adequate compensation for her losses." The principle must be recognized "that no "European population shall be held to "an unnatural allegiance contrary to "their wishes." Although stated in general terms, every one will see the application to Alsace and Lorraine. Further, "the national aspirations of "the peoples of Eastern and South-"eastern Europe shall be satisfied in "some reasonable measure." That points to Bosnia and Herzegovina, to some possible Balkan federation, if the pugnacious Balkan States can persuade themselves that such an arrangement would be beneficial. Colonies near or remote are not to be seized by force of arms, but enlargements of territory are to be recognized as worth having only when brought about "by consent and with good will." Dr. ELIOT has attempted only to formulate general principles, the applications in detail must necessarily be made by the peace conference itself and later by the supreme international tribunal he has in view. His conception of what is just, of what is eternally just and right, has been his guide, and in his broad and philosophic vision he foresees the time when the nations collectively will accept justice as the controlling motive of their policies, just as human society in civilized States, according to its enlightenment, makes justice the spirit of its laws.

There is not a thought or suggestion in Dr. ELIOT's letter that the warring nations, each and all, may not at this moment accept and act upon with wisdom and with honor. His conditions of beginning the discussion of peace are fair to all. If once formally proposed, no one of the belligerent nations could reject them without reproach. They would be formally proposed, they would come officially to the notice of Governments, and what is hardly less important, generally to the notice of peoples, if one of the belligerents would let it be known that it was prepared to consider them. In the beginning of peace parleys everything depends upon the state of mind. In all the nations now at war the state of the public mind must be that of repugnance to the unnamable horrors of slaughter. The state of ruling minds may be different. If the butchery is to continue, we shall know that it is because this or that nation is not ready to acknowledge defeat or because other nations are determined upon further victories and the infliction of exemplary and deterrent punishment. The cost will be terrible, the suffering beyond all measure. The path to peace lies open in the sight of all these nations, peace with honor, with the hope of permanence. It is time. There are no right purposes to be accomplished by the further prosecution of the war that may not be achieved in the deliberations of a dozen men seated at a council table. In the terms of peace enforced by conquest there would almost certainly lie the germs of future wars. In a conference following upon an armistice promptly declared, present peace could be secured upon conditions that would be the guarantees of future and permanent peace. For the happiness of mankind, for the prosperity of nations, the difference is inconceivably great. Every consideration save those which spring from the passions of war, from the lust of blood and ravaging, pleads eloquently in support of Dr. ELIOT's appeal. Let any of the embattled Powers intimate a readiness to discuss these conditions and it will have the full sympathy and aid of the American people and of the American Government in the endeavor to end the slaughter and to take an appeal from the field of arms to the conference chamber.

A CARRANZA BOOMERANG.

The denial by Mr. JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR that he wrote the letter to Mr. DE LA BARRA, published the other day, is conclusive. The letter is bogus, as the agents of VILLA have said it was, and so, of course, is the one addressed to FELIPE ANGELES and signed with the name of ex-President PORFIRIO DIAZ. The authenticity of the letters was not very seriously questioned, in spite of the mystery of their sudden apparition, as it was not conceivable that the American agents of CARRANZA would be guilty of a trick so contemptible as the use of bogus letters to create sympathy with their cause. For the purpose of the Carranza bureau in giving out the letters for publication was to put their opposers in a bad light in the view of the world. The purpose was not achieved. If the letters had been authentic they would not have proved the existence of a conspiracy between General ANGELES and the exiled clericos. The forged letters were skillfully composed, and whether they are the fabrications of a consul of the Carranza faction in the United States or another, they certainly did not tend to discredit the alleged writers. It seemed perfectly natural that the aged PORFIRIO should be anxious for the restoration of peace in Mexico and should believe that his own way of pacifying the country would still be effective. Neither he nor Mr. LIMANTOUR would be at pains to deny the authorship of such letters if they had really written them.

The revelation of the forgery, however, places the Carranza bureau in an unenviable position. Their boomerang has returned swiftly and struck them a heavy, if not a deadly, blow. CARRANZA's petty intolerance had already deprived him of American sympathy, and his agents' practice of distributing bogus letters will further injure his cause.

WAR AS A PLAGUE.

The young sculptors who are showing their conceptions of "War" in the competition arranged by the Society of Friends of Young Artists dwell on the physical results of such an experience as Europe is going through. Gaunt mothers with gaunt children in their arms, the horrors of the corpse-strewn battlefields, soldiers binding up the wounds of their comrades, woman crucified, all the depressing and none of the inspiring aspects of war are seen in the exhibition rooms, which bear a curious resemblance to the crowded alleys of Père Lachaise without the tin wreaths. Two or three of the competitors present the spirit of battles in the guise of a cave man. Several have been pitiful toward the innocent beasts slaughtered on the field. Once or twice a skeleton is shown in the pose of a winged Victory. Again his Satanic Majesty bundles up the débris of the battle grounds and carries off the dead world on his back.

As art the exhibition is weak, but it shows clearly enough the turning of public opinion toward a pessimistic view of war. It is no longer an affair for trumpet-blowing angels and "Triumphs" with Victory on her chariot crowning heroes. When CONSTANTIN MEUNIER undertook to symbolize labor he betrayed in a similar way the modern feeling toward labor as a curse. Twisted muscles and bent shoulders showed bodies oppressed by tasks too heavy for them. There were no strong men rejoicing to run their race in the recent exhibition of his works. Perhaps it is a good thing that we no longer idealize killing and physical hardship, but it would be interesting to know what subject would inspire the modern artist to cheerful statement. It would be interesting, for example, to see what these young people think of when the subjects of peace and industry are suggested to their minds.

DEFERRED COMPETITION.

The difficulty of arriving at correct deductions as to the effects of the war upon the future of international trade is that the war itself has a future. The economic premises are subject to change. If peace were at hand then it would be possible to say with approximate certitude what consequences were inevitable; but as both the time and the terms of peace are uncertain, all predictions must be conditional, or, as the Wall Street phrase is, "good until canceled."

One of the first and largest assumptions was that the industrial and financial prostration of Europe opened to this country world opportunities of a most unusual character. American merchants and manufacturers had only to find Europe's customers, appropriate their business, and gain an advantage in the competition for trade which would survive peace, for, afterward, of course, Europe would be handicapped by the necessity of rehabilitating herself. These notions now are undergoing some modification. At the Southern Commercial Congress last week WILLARD D. STRAIGHT of J. P. MORGAN & Co. said it was foolish for us to talk of capturing British and German trade because Europe was at war and because the Monroe Doctrine was supposed to give us a kind of hypnotic prerogative in the profits of South American commerce. Upon the restoration of peace Europe, commercially and industrially would aggressively undertake to recoup itself for the losses incurred in the war by extending her foreign trade.

The possibility of Europe emerging from the war with the means formidably to reorganize her industry and commerce has been almost wholly obscured by discussion of the amount of capital destroyed. It is not inconceivable. Necessity is a potent force. The productivity of capital is no fixed relation. Incentive is an important factor. The most dangerous competitor of all is the trader who is obliged to trade. He will do business on very hard terms. It is not at all improbable that the competition of Europe for world trade after the war will be more aggressive than before, and that capital in the hands of the European manufacturer and trader will be worked harder than in the past. So Mr. STRAIGHT thinks. It is something to keep in mind.

There is corroboration of an interesting nature in the reports from American Consular Agents in Europe to the Department of Commerce on post-bellum trade prospects. They agree that after the war Germany especially will be a very active competitor in the markets of the Orient, Southern Europe, and South America. "Not a single smokestack has been thrown down," one agent writes from Germany, "and when peace is de-"clared her [Germany's] tremendous "resources will be ready to enter on an "era of gigantic industrial energy." That is provided, of course, no smokestacks are thrown down, and that Germany is not hopelessly crushed by the Allies. The actual conditions that will exist upon the restoration of peace cannot now be foreseen. Germany's competition may be more or less formidable, accordingly as she is more or less damaged by what is yet to happen in war; but in any event Europe's rivalry in the markets of the world will not cease, and it may very well be rather intensified than diminished in consequence of the war, obvious assumptions to the contrary notwithstanding.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Americans Will Not Be Grateful.

As a result of action taken at Gibraltar by the representative there of the British censorship, Americans will not be exposed to the influences that would have been brought to bear on them had eight cases full of German and Austrian "propaganda literature," destined for this country and loaded on an Italian steamer bearing the noble name of Dante Alighieri, been distributed here and read.

It won't be because the Captain of that vessel, after the presence of the cases thus laden had been revealed by his manifest, escaped the long, hard job of digging them out for confiscation from deep in his freight-hold by promising that he would bring them back unopened on his return voyage.

Thus the censors extend to us the kindly protection which they accord to their own fellow subjects. As their intentions are good, one must not criticise their judgment too harshly, and to refrain from that is the easier, as we are already pretty well supplied with Teutonic arguments and statements. But while in no really desperate need for more of either, we do have, if not exactly a yearn, at least a willingness, to hear whatever our German friends have to say in defense or explanation of their "case," and we have no desire at all to have "the other side" kept from us by people in Gibraltar or anywhere else. Indeed, if precautionary measures of that sort didn't seem to us rather amusing, because of their futility, they might try our patience enough to excite something very much like resentment against our self-appointed guardians.

Scolding of the British censors, however, can safely be left to the Britons themselves and their newspapers. Both are giving a good deal of attention to that task and are performing it with an effectiveness which shows that while England's supply of shrapnel may run a little low at times, its stock of obloquious epithet remains abundant in spite of large demand and heavy consumption.

If the censors were a little wiser—or perhaps, one should say, if they were a little wise—they would know that if anything could make us suspect the Germans of having devised some efficient "propaganda" at last, it would be the toiling by their enemies of their efforts to get the same to our eyes and ears.

Pugnacious Seekers for Peace.

As a reporter Miss JANE ADDAMS would hardly meet the requirements of modern journalism. Those are, not only to tell the truth—of course Miss ADDAMS wouldn't and couldn't do anything else—but also to tell the whole of it, at least to the extent of giving to newspaper readers the basis for an accurate judgment of whatever happening is under consideration.

It is in this respect that the eminent lady's reporting falls below the modern standard. If left without other sources of information than her dispatches, one would inevitably conclude that the proceedings of the Peace Conference at The Hague were marked by perfect harmony, and that all the delegates were of a single mind as regards war in general and war in particular. As The Associated Press reports reveal, however, that is by no means the case. Concerning war, as war, they are well enough agreed—as is everybody else, for that matter—but when it comes to debate on the existing situation, the racial sympathies of the various delegations come bubbling briskly to the surface, and on contact with the air explode with bangs quite loud enough to give a dove of peace the shivers.

One of the few British delegates who had managed to get across the Channel did not hesitate to tell the other members of the congress that in demanding an immediate ending of the present conflict they were far from speaking for all women. And even in the congress itself a resolution favoring peace could not be passed until the words "with justice" had been added to it—a truly amusing addition, in the circumstances, for with it the resolution became one that might have come from the War Office of England, France, Russia, or even Germany. Every militarist in Europe claims to be fighting for nothing else.

In short, the women assembled at The Hague reveal—unintentionally, but not surprisingly—that, instead of being a group apart, they are human beings much like the rest of us, with the element of pugnacity well developed and as little disposed to pay any price for peace as men are. If they weren't, what a sorry world this would be!

Revealing Canal Dissensions.

General GOETHALS, in disclosing that there have been serious differences of opinion between himself and General GOETHALS in the conduct of Panama affairs, only spread nation-wide a secret that already had considerable extension. No work of such magnitude as the building of the canal was ever carried through without the development among those engaged in it of dissensions and jealousies, but this particular undertaking has been as rarely free from them as could be expected with humanity as it is.

That there should be friction between the constructive and the sanitary departments was inevitable. Each inevitably interfered with the immediate attainment of the other's end, and each expected and demanded of the other concessions and sacrifices of speed and convenience which that other deemed excessive. The one officer thought first of making the Isthmus a safe place to live in. That was his business and his duty, and the measure of his success has astonished the world and glorified his country. The engineer's first thought was to get ships moving from ocean to ocean, and he, too, astonished the world and glorified his country. But the two ends, though so closely related, were different, and—well, General GOETHALS had the more power, and it is the sanitarian who complains.

He did much, but he could have done more had his advice been fully followed. No doubt. The grievance, however, is not as large as he sees it—is no larger than would have been the alternative grievance resulting from a transposition of the supreme power.

THE FACT OF BOSSISM.

It Is an Organic Part of the Political Structure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding making bosses constitutional: Actual governing influences, or determining factors in any form of government, be they constitutional or not, are facts in that particular form of government, and are not to be disregarded as such facts. The boss phase of our form of government is proved beyond cavil to be almost as vital a function as our Legislatures themselves. Witness the part this element in our political life has played in the career of our most widely advertised ex-President—more recently a defendant.

All the elements composing the body politic—that is, the inertia of the mass of the population, its general stupidity and lack of attention to public affairs, the danger to property rights from popular onslaughts, the incessant change of individuals in office—all these factors do make necessary some constant, unchanging institution, to stand for one purpose amid such confusion. The static phases of our body social, the extremes of wealth and poverty, call for a static phase of government to which to appeal. This has been naturally evolved in the boss. He is not casual, nor passing, nor wholly bad and useless. His cause and effect are merely unstudied, and his existence scoffed at by the mass.

This is not an argument for bosses, but a plea that thought, instead of wild talk, be applied to this element of our political life.

G. ARMOUR P. BURNS.
New York, April 29, 1915.

Cotton Kits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kits of cotton-made articles are a God-send to the suffering soldiers in Europe, a help to the cotton growers and others affected, a decided aid to relief workers in Europe, such as the Red Cross, &c., and also a boost for the "Made in U. S. A." movement.

A kit made up of the following inexpensive cotton goods would be most acceptable:

An outing flannel sleeping garment, a few pairs of American-made socks, a half dozen soft mercerized handkerchiefs, one or more suits of light knit underwear, a wash cloth, a pair of towels, a cake of white (cotton oil) soap, a small celluloid pocket comb, a small pocket mirror with celluloid back, and a celluloid handle toothbrush.

I earnestly hope—as a volunteer Philippine War veteran—that some of your kind readers will incur the slight trouble and expense and send at least a few of the suggested comforts, which will mean so much to the poor, broken men who are deprived of every little personal belonging.

ALBERT LEE ANDREWS.
New York, April 28, 1915.

Mail Order Diplomas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of the Secretary of the Chautauqua Correspondence School for Nursing, I would like to call attention to the fact that a correspondence school for nursing cannot be sure that the answers sent by a pupil are written by herself, and a diploma may be given to a person who has never opened a classbook. I know of a case where a masseuse wanted some sort of correspondence school diploma, so she engaged a friend of hers, who had a smattering of technical knowledge, to be the "correspondent."

New York, April 28, 1915. L. S. H.

Phocion's Good Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably it is true, as your correspondent "C." alleges, that "Billy Sunday has called as many as 50,000 persons to hear him in a day." But his anecdote concerning Themistocles called to my mind the one told of an even greater Athenian, Phocion, who, after one of his speeches had been furiously applauded by the multitude, asked himself the question: "Can it be that I have been making a fool of myself?"

H. E. D.
Plainfield, N. J., April 28, 1915.

LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES.

He watched the swirling waves sweep by
The pierhead with despairing eye,
And, flinging cap and coat aside,
Prepared to join the foaming tide.
"O Celestina Jones, for you,"
He breathed, "I bid this world adieu!"
He leaped, but an arresting hand
Of steel restored him to the land.

"I do not mean to interfere
In the sad business brings you here,"
The rescuer said, in soothing tones,
"But—what of Celestina Jones?"
"A year ago," the sad one sighed,
"The jilt became another's bride.
Since then life's lost its charm and zest,
And in yon waves I look for rest!"

The other gasps, "What fools are we!
Your Celestina married me!
I've lived in torment such a year
With her, I sought oblivion here!"
The situation's so absurd
The tragic pair to mirth are stirred.
The life they scorned seems strangely sweet—
Back to the world they turn their feet!

ERNEST DE LANCEY PIERSON.

Our Japanese Philosopher Finds It In Artificial Privileges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to bring home to those who hold that the road to permanent peace is either an international court or an international police force, the superiority of something else which will eradicate the causes of war?

For the protection of a house against a fire there are two methods—one by installing efficient fire-extinguishing apparatus and the other by building the house of non-inflammable material; for the protection of a home against burglary there are also two ways—one by keeping the home prepared for a possible intruder and the other, as Mr. Henry Ford suggests, by getting rid of the undesirable element from the community. In a like manner the recourse for the protection of nations against possible aggressors must be had to either arming every one of them to the teeth or the stamping out of the root of war. Both war and human sicknesses are symptoms of organic disease, for the treatment of which a wise doctor would not resort to patent medicines or alcoholic stimulants, though he does not overlook occasional merits of those soothing tonics.

What, then, is the underlying cause of war? Even a casual observer might trace it to the existence of the artificial privilege, the most glaring features of which happen today to be tariff and immigration law. Shall we not meet in the council of reason and sanity and arrive at a voluntary resolution which will forbid any nation, race, individual or combination of them from monopolizing the whole or part of the means and the resources for human sustenance, comforts, and luxuries, which God meant for them all?

There is no reason for keeping on this mad race for bread and butter when, cutting off alcoholic beverages alone, we can save a tremendous amount of foodstuffs which now go to wastage and destruction. Science, in the meantime, will find us a way out before starvation ever faces us. As long as mankind remains enslaved to the yoke of food problem, so long the siesta for the true art and the true literature.

JUNZO KISHI.
New Haven, Conn., April 28, 1915.

THE B. A. IN BUSINESS.

He Hasn't Even Learned to Spell, Adjutates a Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there appeared in one of the New York newspapers a statement that a Committee had come here from the State of Washington for the purpose of selecting a President for the University of that State. In your issue of last Sunday reference was made to approaching graduation exercises at one of the large colleges. These publications prompted me to write you of observations made and experiences had as an executive officer of one of the prominent local corporations.

During the past fifteen years I have employed two or three hundred young men, and almost daily receive written and personal applications from prospective college graduates and others. It is surprising to what extent nearly all of them are lacking in business fitness. Lately three letters came by the same mail from students at different colleges who are to receive diplomas shortly. None of them was properly folded or written in a legible hand; in one the word "accommodate" was spelled incorrectly, and in another "affect" was used erroneously. At one time there was in my office a youth who had been graduated from one of the foremost colleges in America, and the only subject that I heard him discuss for more than five or ten minutes at a time was his college and his experiences there.

Please do not misunderstand me; I do not mean to deprecate college education in the least. As conclusive evidence to the contrary, I have two sons now attending such institutions. But I am convinced that some measures should be adopted to afford the college students of this country opportunity to gain more business knowledge than they acquire during the course of study generally pursued at present. Supposedly, the early schooling of college attendants renders further instruction along these lines unnecessary, but such is not the case. Their letters are inferior from a business standpoint; they do not know the difference between a check and a draft; their business ideas are juvenile, and it is quite apparent that while they have been educated in some directions, their business education has been neglected.

It occurred to me that if THE NEW YORK TIMES would take sufficient interest to adjutate this subject something beneficial could be accomplished.

W. DE S. T.
New York, April 25, 1915.

Unlicensed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are at present 150 eligible chauffeurs on the civil service list awaiting appointments. When an ordinary citizen seeks employment from the City of New York as a chauffeur or automobile engineman he is compelled to pass State automobile and municipal civil service examinations, including a demonstration. Having passed these examinations, he must pay for his operating privilege, that is to say, he pays for his license.

There are city officials in New York who personally operate the city cars, thus combining the chauffeur's task with their own official duty. These city officials are exempt from examination. Furthermore, they are not compelled by the law to buy a chauffeur's license. The city official who operates the city cars and who is not examined is more likely to injure persons because of his inexperience. Why are the chauffeurs thus discriminated against?

W. H. M.
New York, April 26, 1915.

Obtrusive Fire Drills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was delayed for fifteen minutes today on an Avenue B car on account of a fire drill taking place at Public School 62. The Faculty of the school, instead of requesting pedestrians to clear the walk so that pupils participating in the drill could have free access to the park, ordered the fire signal placed in the centre of the street, thereby blocking traffic completely.

A. D. STRASS.
New York, April 29, 1915.

Is the Toothpick Passing?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Use for Napkin Rings" puts the seal on the question of their past, present, and future usefulness. I had hoped for a postscript as to the future of the toothpick, both wooden and the "quill inclosed in the dainty antiseptic package." I would like to see them shelved with the Saturday night bath and spelling matches.

E. M. BISHOP.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 28, 1915.

A German Misunderstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed the letter from F. W. Hehmeyer, entitled "Germany is Finished." I would like to ask him whether he actually believes that Germany's losses up to date have amounted to 8,000,000 men. I think that Mr. Hehmeyer's "Finis Germaniae" is—to express myself politely—a little preliminary.

LUDWIG STERN.
New York, April 26, 1915.

"Joy Crossing."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see suggestions in favor of restraining "joy crossers;" in other words, obliging people to cross streets and avenues at crossings. How about avenues six or eight hundred feet apart? Has one to walk such a length on a street to a crossing in order to get to the other side?

REINERT YONSON.
New York, April 26, 1915.

Harvard's President Emeritus Sets Forth Seven Fundamental Proposals Upon Which the War Might Be Ended.

The letter of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, which is here published, was written in reply to a request from Mr. Salmon O. Levinson of Chicago, whose letter is also published, for some suggestions of a basis for peace negotiations in Europe. The Times has asked for and has obtained Dr. Eliot's consent to the publication of the letter over his signature.

Mr. Levinson's Letter.

The Vanderbilt Hotel,
New York, April 21, 1915.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.:

Dear Dr. Eliot: You have doubtless read the published Portland letter of Dr. Dernburg. He seems to have been profoundly impressed with several of the important suggestions contained in your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 12.

I am inclined to the hope that the position of Germany, as reflected through him, has measurably changed; indeed, the views of all of us have had to undergo marked modification as the war has progressed and as the fever of partisanship has somewhat abated.

Where Germany evidently errs most is in her failure to appreciate the neutral world's opinion of her treatment of Belgium. She seems to think her necessity for territorial expansion sufficient justification for any course, however brutal. Undoubtedly the needs of Germany are manifest and urgent in this respect; she has approximately the same area as France and about twice the population; her tendency to rapid increase in population and her energies along all lines of industrial and intellectual activities would seem to call for some present expansion, if it can be accomplished without conquest or perpetuating evil precedents.

I am anxious to have your views, not only on this subject, but more comprehensively as to the basis upon which this destructive conflict can be halted and millions of European youth saved from destruction, so that the Angel of Peace and not the Angel of Death may hover over the suffering peoples of these distracted nations.

I beg to express to you my sense of gratitude for the many interesting letters and conferences on the subject of the war with which you have favored me during the past three months. With your knowledge of the world's history, your comprehension of the play of international forces, your sincere desire for permanent peace among the nations of the earth, and your persuasive and trenchant way of putting things, I have felt for months that you have the power and ability to suggest the basis for an immediate armistice and an enduring peace which would appeal not only to the neutral world but to the belligerent nations themselves. Sincerely yours,

S. O. LEVINSON.

Dr. Eliot's Reply.

Cambridge, Mass., April 24, 1915.

Dear Mr. Levinson: The sufferings and losses caused in nine months by the colossal war have been so enormous, and prolongation of the war is so sure to produce still greater damage and misery, that thinking people cannot help reflecting on the feasible conditions, if any, of an armistice or suspension of hostilities. Americans, happily withdrawn from the actual scenes of combat and unaffected by the storms of passion which beat on the belligerent nations in Europe, ought to be able to see more clearly than those who are in the midst of the fighting what the possible conditions of a suspension of hostilities have now become. At your request I have already attempted twice to state these conditions. I now try again with the aid of your suggestions on my previous efforts.

(1) The first condition is that every nation now at war should recognize the fact that no nation in the world can establish rule or dominion over any other civilized nation, large or small; because the majority of the civilized nations will, in the present state of public opinion and international law, inevitably resist domination by any single nation. If, therefore, the peace of Europe or the world is hereafter to be kept inviolate, it must be kept not by the overruling power of any one nation, but by international agreements entered into by a group or groups of nations which, after the experience of the past nine months, have rejected aggressive war as an available means of settling international disputes or of extending national power.

(2) The second condition for a suspension of hostilities is a general agreement that the small States in Europe shall have firmer securities for their peace and independence than they now possess, that no European population shall be held to an unnatural allegiance contrary to their wishes, and that the national aspirations of the peoples of Eastern and Southeastern Europe shall be satisfied in some reasonable measure.

(3) The war having produced an unprecedented disturbance and dislocation of industries and commerce the world over, the third condition of an armistice must be the general acceptance of the proposal that the freedom of the seas, and of the canals or channels connecting great seas, be placed under international guarantees.

(4) The fourth condition of an armistice is general acceptance of the policy of the "open door" as the best means of promoting the trade of all manufacturing peoples.

(5) The fifth condition is the abandonment of the policy of seizing either distant colonies or adjoining provinces by force and holding them against the will of their populations, and the recognition of the principle that the only enlargements of territory which are worth a nation's having in this age of the world are those which are brought about by consent and with good will, and are bound to the central or parent State by the sense of mutual service and advantage.

(6) The sixth condition must be that Belgium receive adequate compensation for the losses which the German invasion and occupation have caused, the nature, scope, and amount of that reparation to be determined by an impartial arbitrator.

(7) It should further be generally understood before any suspension of hostilities is attempted that the main object of the international conference or council called to settle terms of peace will be to devise such a reorganization of Europe that national armaments can be safely reduced, and a permanent peace be secured through the establishment of a supreme international tribunal, the maintenance of an international military and naval force, and the stable development of international law.

If the experience of the past nine months has satisfied all the combatants that the views above stated are just, and fit for general acceptance, no one of the belligerent nations will have any sound reason for prolonging the war, and the present horrible destruction might cease. The great lessons of the war seem to us detached Americans to have been already taught with overwhelming force.

I have only attempted to outline the fundamental conditions under which preliminary negotiations for peace might reasonably be opened. Many details would remain to be discussed in the ultimate international conference; and the constitution of the conference itself would be one of the first details to be considered in the preliminary conference of the belligerent Powers. It is obvious also that, under the general conditions above described, many opportunities for discussion and compromise would present themselves, but at the present stage it is unnecessary and undesirable to consider any details.

The question to which I have addressed myself is this: What are the feasible grounds on which preliminary negotiations for peace might now be opened with some prospect of a satisfactory result? If you see any way to use the above answer to that question toward the promotion of a durable peace in Europe, I beg that you will use it at your discretion, provided that it be not published over my name. I regard the statement as the result of conversations and exchanges of letters between us during the past two months, and beg to place it entirely at your disposition. Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

S. O. Levinson, Esq.

THE CORPSE INTACT.

An Argument for Asphyxiation in Place of Missiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Domestic animals, especially household pets, are useful and enjoyable adjuncts of civilization. Unfortunately it becomes necessary at times to have the family canary, cat, dog, or horse put out of the way. We commonly employ some humane method, such as asphyxiation, to accomplish this end. The practice has become so universal that we now have in every large city a reputable, professional death-dealing organization, an "Animal Rescue League" or its equivalent, which performs the unpleasant function on a commercial scale. There is a certain correlation between the probable depth of our feeling and the size and intelligence (especially the latter) of our doomed friends. It would scarcely occur to us to club or stone these creatures to death or even to shoot them, except at hopelessly close range.

Recently we have heard that one of the largest death-dealing syndicates in history, having for its object the elimination of the most domestic and intelligent of animals, has adopted asphyxiating tactics as an improvement over the older method (still employed by its rivals) by which its victims either suffered intense agonies or, in many cases, were merely desperately maimed. It seems curiously hysterical and unintelligent to read in your columns of the effects of the "horrible chlorine." Why such an unreasonable upheaval in our logical method? Aesthetically or humanely an intact corpse seems preferable to an extreme state of subdivision or even to a living human fraction, deprived of appendages and sense organs which we have come to consider essential.

REYNOLD A. SPAETH.
Department of Biology, Clark College.
April 28, 1915.

THE EARLY D. W. S. BIRD.

It Got Up at 1 A. M. and Found a Turning Worm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About two weeks ago a small hole appeared in the roadway in Ninety-sixth Street between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, at the exact spot where about a year ago some minor repairs were made to a leaking water main.

Nothing was done until this morning at 1:15 o'clock, while the residents were attempting to recover from the effects of the unseasonable weather handed out yesterday by the Weather Bureau, when a wagon of the Department of Water Supply drew up, unloaded four men and a foreman and an assortment of chisels, crowbars, and sledge hammers. With these utensils the men enthusiastically attacked the pavement and immediately aroused the earnest attention of everybody on the block.

After listening to the infernal din for about a half hour I telephoned to Police Headquarters and asked that a policeman be sent to investigate. One called from the 100th Street Station, and I asked him whether anything could be done to defer until a reasonable hour the efficient work that was going on before his eyes, especially in view of the fact that the hole in the middle of the street had not increased to any appreciable extent since it was first discovered. He regretted that he could do nothing, as he could not interfere with another city department. He told me that he knew also that the hole had been in the street for at least two weeks.

The work continued merrily until 6:30 this morning, and, by that time, a hole about seven feet long and eighteen inches wide had been opened at the curbstone in front of 47.

I have been requested by some of the neighbors, especially by representatives of three of them confined to their beds by illness, to voice their appreciation of the "remarkable efficiency" suddenly displayed by the Department of Water Supply, &c., and to thank the gentlemen responsible for this "efficiency."

GEORGE S. LEWY.
New York, April 28, 1915.

40,000 TULIPS BLOOM IN BRONX PARK SHOW

Botanical Garden Contains the Largest Exhibit of Its Kind Ever Held in This Country.

MORE THAN 100 VARIETIES

100 Rare Japanese Cherry Trees in Flower Add to Beauty of the Arrangement.

One of the largest exhibits of tulips ever made in this country has been arranged at the New York Botanical Garden, at 198th Street and Bronx Park. There are more than one hundred varieties, and they range from the rarest Dutch blooms to the "Sir Thomas Lipton," which was developed and grown in the gardens of the tea merchant in England and later successfully transplanted in this country. This is a tall, upstanding plant, with a vivid deep red flower, fading to yellow at the stalk. There are also a number of tulips that have been grown in this country so long that they are really American flowers, although they cannot deny their Dutch ancestry. There are more than 40,000 tulips in bloom now.

The main part of the exhibit is in the Conservatory Court. The great bed there, which is also the largest single bed of tulips in the State, is a splendid mixture of deep pink, edged with a wide border of white. The pink tulips of the "Cottage Maid" variety belie their title, for they are far from meek and humble, as it would suggest. The white border, which is four feet deep, is the "Tulipa la Reine," and shows a set white against a deep green foliage. Flanking this bed, across the narrow gravel walks, are half-moon and circular beds of "Rose Griseldin" and "Crimson King" tulips, which are in full flower and very beautiful.

Among the most vivid of the yellow and gold tulips are the "Tulipa Chrysolora" and the "Mon Tresor," which are shown in large beds along the various walks leading to the conservatories. These are now in full flower, and from a distance look like a patch of light gold on the lawn. As soon as they have flowered and gone, their places will be taken by "Golden Crown" and other vivid yellow tulips, and in some of the beds where they have been will be the "Parrot Tulips" or the "Tulip Mark Graf von Baden," which is a medley of all colors, with red and purple predominating. These are now set out and the buds are beginning to show color.

The tulip exhibit is the third stage of the Botanical Garden. Dr. Britton has arranged so that, from the end of the snow until the first severe frost, there will always be beds of flowers in full bloom. The first stage is that of the snowdrops and the earliest Spring flowers; this is followed by the crocuses and their kin, and now the tulips and other bulbs are making their showing. Among these are the narcissi and daffodils, of which there are great numbers. The "Narcissus Incomparabilis" and the "Lucifer" daffodils are the most noticeable, and they are full blown and fresh, having come into bloom during the past week.

The wonderful purple "Wouverman" and the "Orange Beauty" tulips came into bloom Saturday and yesterday. These are classed as "late flowering," and both have rrecently been added to the Botanical Garden, the "Wouverman" having been imported from the great bulb-growing district of Holland. A tulip that stands out particularly is the "Pink Beauty," which has reached its highest development. This is found in a number of beds, and is one of the "early, late, and often" blooming kind, according to George V. Nash, the head gardener. It comes into flower among the earliest, and is one of the last to make way for its successors, the Spanish mixed iris and the pink Oriental poppies.

Dr. Nathaniel Lord Britton, founder and director of the garden, announced to his assistants, George V. Nash, the head gardener; John Finley, the foreman gardener, and "Jim" Smith, who did the planting, that this was going to be a tulip year, and with their assistance has made his prediction come true.

Apart from the tulips, the most beautiful and rare exhibit is the Japanese cherry trees, which are now in full bloom. There are more than a hundred of them, all growing in a little valley. Coming over the little rise from the north and dropping into the depression, it is like looking down at an inlet of a brilliant pink and white sea. The valley seems filled almost to the top with the fragrant blossoms. Some of these trees are ten and twelve years old, and were planted not long after the garden was laid out. The older ones are a solid mass of pink and white, the most beautiful of them being the "Ko-Fugen" or "Prunus Pseudocerasus" trees, which were planted in the valley after spending several years on Long Island. A rare species of the tree, the "Amongawa," which is shaped like a poplar, with its branches growing straight up, bears a pale pink blossom, and stands like a vivid pillar against the green sides of the valley.

A peculiarity of the Japanese cherries is that it has been found possible to graft their shoots onto American wild cherry trees. The resultant blooms are as large and beautiful as those of the original Japanese trees, and next year it is expected that several of them will be added to the grove.

Another Japanese invader in the Garden is the "Tofo Noki," or "Magnolia Obovata." This is a sturdy shrub, about six feet high, and is remarkable for the lateness of its blooms. The flowers are six and eight incres across, of a deep red hue, and are just now in full bloom. Other flowers, shrubs, and trees in the 400 acres of the Garden are coming into bloom with great rapidity. Violets are scattered all over the greensward, with here and there the yellow eyes of dandelions.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—E. Abernethy, Mrs. I. M. Adams, Miss Ruth Adams, G. A. Arnold, E. Austin Allan, S. Bain, Miss B. G. Bradley, Mrs. C. M. Bray, Mrs. M. Brewer, Mrs. E. Byrne, Miss Lucie Clere, W. J. Collins, Miss Frances Cooke, Thomas Dunne, Miss L. Fanning, John Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Panis, Wilfrid Holt, Miss M. S. Hume, Mrs. M. Hunter, Miss D. Hunter, Mrs. A. Knight, Mrs. J. A. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Paine, Victor Pallas, R. Preston, W. E. Reed, W. H. Seed, J. Stanwood, Miss G. Taylor, Mrs. F. Thomas, Mrs. Edith Walker, C. C. Williams, and Miss M. J. Storey.

PATRIA, (Marseilles.)—E. P. Armstrong, Miss S. Anderson, Miss G. S. Ashmead, Captain F. M. Barber, U. S. N., Gordon Clark, Frederic Crowninshield, Mrs. Helen Crowninshield, Miss Helen Cowey, Miss T. Davis, Mrs. Townsend Davis, Miss Nina Eastbrook, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kennedy, Mrs. A. M. Pettigrew, Marmaduke Richardson, Maharajah of Karpurthala, J. M. Senior, W. B. Hurson, Dr. C. P. King, Mrs. G. B. Watts, and Mrs. A. S. Willis.

Miss Janet Buchanan to Wed.

Miss Janet Buchanan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Edwin Buchanan of 109 Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Rich W. Holloman of 936 President Street will be married on the evening of Thursday, June 3, in the Church of the Saviour, at Munroe Place and Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

A. S. COCHRAN MAY BE BUYER

Report That He Has Purchased Large Estate at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2.—First registers at the Newport Casino for the Summer are Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow and Captain William L. Howard, U. S. N., and Elisha Dyer and Roderick Terry, Jr. Quite a number started the tennis season here today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor are returning from White Sulphur Springs this week and later come to Newport for the Summer.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has gone to Kentucky to visit her mother, later going to the Exposition in San Francisco, thence to Honolulu and Peru, to be absent about eight months.

Roderick Terry, Jr., is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, at Linden Gate.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hays of New York are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, who entertained a dinner company tonight.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, now at Hot Springs, will return in two weeks.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt has returned to her farm at Chester, N. H.

Mrs. Bradford Norman was a luncheon hostess today.

Important rentals consummated by real estate agents which have not been made public are reported in the Summer colony, as well as the sale to Alexander S. Cochran, the yachtsman, of a large estate bounded in part by Newport Harbor.

For the first time in years Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton of Baltimore will not occupy their residence, Shamrock Cliff.

The absentee list for the season, the smallest in years, includes Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Samuel E. Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Washington, absent a number of seasons, will occupy their residence, Harrison House, this Summer. Their daughter, Miss Margaret Gibson Fahnestock, will be presented during the Summer.

Robert Grosvenor, son of Mrs. William Grosvenor, will be among the younger men tooling a coach in Newport this Summer.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow arrives from New York for the Summer this week.

An anniversary mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Church tomorrow for Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, mother of Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle arrive at the Muenchinger-King from Europe this week.

Egerton L. Winthrop, who has been inspecting his cottage, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will arrive early in June, after a cruise in the steam yacht Narada.

Captain William S. Sims and Lieut. Commander John V. Babcock of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla have rejoined the flagship Birmingham in Boston, after visiting their families.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer of New York comes to the Hone cottage June 22.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow and Mr. and Mrs. James G. Wentz are having their cottages opened.

Mrs. Vanderbilt arrives at the Breakers on Wednesday.

Mechanics worked all today to prepare the cottage for Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen, expected this week.

Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick has returned to the Torpedo Station after an operation at the Newport Hospital.

Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati has recovered from an operation. She will shortly arrive at her residence, Mariemont.

PICNIC AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer Gives Party—Exodus Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., May 2.—An ideal Sunday kept most of the visitors here out of doors. Motor trips to distant points in the mountains were very popular, and several expeditions set out during the day from the Greenbrier.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and a party of four friends drove to the Greenbrier River and spent the day on its banks, taking luncheon at Elmhurst Farm. They came back with large bouquets of wild flowers found in the mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roos left early in the morning and spent the day with friends at the Virginia Hot Springs. A trip to Frankfort was made by Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Rossin and several friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clifton rode over the crest of Kanes Mountain and through the Montague estate.

A party comprising Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Guernsey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sherman of New York, C. P. Clingeman of Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. W. von Henkel of Paris, France, arrived at the Greenbrier from Hot Springs and took luncheon, spending the afternoon with friends here.

The fourth bankers special left White Sulphur Springs tonight with several New York business men, who spent the week-end with their families here. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills also left on the train in their private car, after spending nearly a month here in taking the cure. They were accompanied by Miss Anna Sands and Miss Goodhue Livingston of New York. Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert completed the list of departures from the Springs.

The registrations at the Greenbrier today include Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Kow, Miss A. M. Daviton, Miss L. M. Blakelman, and O. S. Cockey of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hussey of Chicago, H. W. Jackson and F. D. Williams of Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mancourt of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Atlins of Charlotte, N. C.

ENGAGED IN THE ORANGES.

Kitchen-Rodman Wedding June 9—Miss Lord to Wed L. H. Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 2.—Society folk in the Oranges are interested in two engagements which have just been announced. Miss Elsie Rodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Rodman of Hamilton Road, South Orange, and Victor Constant Kitchen, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. W. Kitchen of East Orange, will be married on June 9 in St. Andrew's Church, South Orange. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. F. Creswick Todd. A reception will follow the ceremony at the Rodman home.

Mrs. Samuel Lord of 205 Centre Street, Orange, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dora Marshall Lord, to Lawrence Hopkins Reed of New York, formerly of Baltimore. No date has been set for the wedding.

Kewpies Tell of Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Bessie Beasley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Douglass Beasley of 702 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, to George Otto Ruger, a son of the late G. O. Ruger and of Mrs. Ida Ruger of Park Place. At a luncheon for Miss Beasley at which her sister, Mrs. A. Terry Hall, was the hostess, the announcement was made by placing at the plate of each guest a kewpie bride and bridegroom, with Miss Beasley's card attached to the bride, and Mr. Ruger's card to the bridegroom.

MISS INGALLS BUYS FARM.

Will Raise Chickens at Hot Springs—Mrs. Heinroth Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 2.—Miss Gladys Ingalls of Washington, daughter of the late Melville E. Ingalls, is going into the farming game for her amusement. She will build a modern farmhouse and a large, up-to-date chicken plant. Her brother, M. E. Ingalls, who returned to New York tonight after an over Sunday visit, concluded the purchase for her of the McDonald estate a fifty-acre property on the road to Fassifern, running from Mr. and Mrs. George Gunston's villa to the Lanier Dunn place.

Mrs. Joseph W. Heinroth of New York, who was thrown from her horse here yesterday, will be confined to her room for several days. Her physicians say she is not seriously hurt. She was riding through Dunn's Gap with her husband when her horse threw her, and she landed on her back in a shallow brook. Unable to remount, she was placed on a mattress and a farmer brought her home in a hay wagon. Mrs. Heinroth was formerly Miss Irene Nelson, daughter of Edmond P. Nelson of St. Louis, and was married there April 21 last.

George W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, arrived at noon on a special train with other officials of the road nd, after spending the afternoon, left tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Swift gave a picnic party at Fassifern today, with Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Ordway, Jr., who are spending their honeymoon here.

Winston P. Henry, Miss Ida Swift and Miss Helen Cudahy rode their saddle horses by the cut-off trail and had lunch on the bank of the Jackson River.

Colonel and Mrs. Stephen Slocum of Washington entertained at a luncheon on the verandah of the farmhouse for Arthur H. Herbert of London, who is visiting them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jackson of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Walker Bowman of Louisville, whose son, Walker Bowman, Jr., ran down from Princeton for over Sunday, also lunched there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kluge gave a waffle party, attended by Mrs. Henry Albert, the Misses Norma and Dorothy Albert and Beatdice Kluge.

William P. Potter of Philadelphia entertained a large crowd at a dinner and dance at the Mile End Tea Rooms tonight.

Today's arrivals included Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bruce, Mrs. Louise Lawrence Cobb, G. L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kelly, New York; Melville Wilson, Baltimore; James Buckeleu, G. R. Sinnickson, Mrs. John F. Lewis, Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell Moran of Detroit.

YACHTS RACE AT TUXEDO.

Grenville Kane Wins First of Season—Many Cottages Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 2.—The attractions of Spring life in the country brought many to Tuxedo today. May 1 is generally the date set for the colonists to open their cottages, and, as the weather was ideal, there was a rush of arrivals.

The committees on outdoor sports has arranged an elaborate program for the coming season, which will include the invitation lawn tennis matches on May 20 and the golf tournament beginning May 28 and continuing to May 31. The Tuxedo Horse Show is scheduled for June 4 and 5, and the Tuxedo ake Yacht Club will hold a series of races throughout the season.

The first of the yacht races was held today. hTere were seven starters, including William B. Dinsmore, F. O. Spedden, J. F. Tams, Grenville Kane, Frederick Foster, Pierre Barbey, and Gordon Fellows. The race was won by Mr. Kane, with Mr. Foster second.

Among the arrivals at their cottages were Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hare, the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Russell, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman, and Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes.

Congressman and Mrs. R. P. Hobson will arrive from Washington at the Hull cottage this week and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman will open their Tuxedo villa.

Among those who spent Sunday at the club were Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. William Gillman Low, Jr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Philip L. Saltonstall, E. M. Drayton, R. B. Rives, Clermont L. Barnwell, Dennie M. Hare, Jonathan Ingersoll, Julian M. Wright, William Hare, Stoddard Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Lyman, Hoffman Nickerson, and Miss Stockpole.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKin entertained a large party at their cottage today for dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin gave a luncheon at the club.

The Misses Alexander spent Sunday at their Tuxedo villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrill will spend the Summer at the Steinman cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beard will occupy the Garland House, and Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Richardson have leased the large Elliott villa.

Mrs. John Murray Mitchell will occupy her Tuxedo villa this season, and Mrs. Charles Coster will open her Tuxedo house soon.

Miss Treadway's Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Mary E. Treadway, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman H. Treadway of Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and Charles Wadsworth Howard of Brooklyn will take place on Tuesday, June 1, at the home of the bride. There are to be eight bridesmaids, a matron of honor, a little flower girl, the daughter of Mrs. Alfred Ludlow Ferguson of Greenwich, Conn., and a niece of Mr. Howard, and eight ushers.

Brown-Pitkin Wedding Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Helen Pitkin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Pitkin of 116 Marlborough Street, Boston, and Richmond Lennox Brown, a son of Mrs. Hersey Brown of Brooklyn, will take place at the bride's Boston home on Saturday, May 8. Philip Rogers Mallory is to be the best man, and there will be no other attendants, as none but the families are to be present.

Dinner for Admiral da Graca.

Admiral J. Cordiero da Graca of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who arrived Saturday, April 24, on the Acre, was the guest last night at a dinner and reception given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ormerod at the Wadsworth Arms, Washington Heights. He will leave New York on Wednesday for Louisville, Ky., but is to return to New York, and will remain for some time in this country.

Dr. James L. Terry.

Dr. James L. Terry, for many years a physician in this city, died on Sunday at his home, Matson Hill, Lyme, Conn. He was a son of the late Rev. James Pease Terry, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1868. Dr. Terry began his practice in this city, later removing to Meriden, Conn., and Philadelphia. Several years ago he returned to his home, and had lived there ever since. He was unmarried and is survived by two brothers, one of whom is Charles A. Terry of this city, Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

JOHN LEE DEAD.

Vice President of International Marine Helped Open White Star Offices Here.

John Lee, former New York Manager of the White Star Line, and Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, and one of the best-known ocean steamship men in this country, died early yesterday morning at his home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in his 65th year. Until he retired, in September, 1910, he was a familiar figure in shipping circles and was known to many thousands of ocean travelers.

Mr. Lee was an Englishman, born in Derbyshire, and educated at the Chesterfield Grammar School, later finishing at the Collegiate Institute in Sheffield, in 1867. In that year he was apprenticed to the firm of G. H. Fletcher & Co. of Liverpool for a term of five years, receiving a salary of $100 a year. Mr. Fletcher, the senior partner, did not take an active interest in the firm at that time, except to manage his own ships, but it was he who with Thomas H. Ismay founded the White Star Line. Thus Mr. Lee became conversant with the business of that line, and when his term of apprenticeship was finished he was chosen from a number of others in the office for the post of junior inward freight clerk for the White Star business in this city. He came to this country on the old Republic, and her passenger list, which is still preserved, shows that there were only twenty-six first-class passengers besides himself.

Mr. Lee served a year under Joseph Hyde Sparks, who came here to open the agency, and then was appointed chief of the outward-bound freight department and representative of the White Star on the Produce Exchange. On the Exchange he made a reputation for honesty, independence of thought, and broad-mindedness, and often when disputes arose among members regarding the interpretation of charter parties or freight engagements, the disputants would settle the matter by saying, "Let us leave it to Lee," and Mr. Lee would decide the question.

He continued in charge of the outward-bound freight department until 1898, when he became one of a committee of three that took charge of the affairs of the line in this country, which position he held until the end of the following year, when he was appointed General Agent of the White Star for the United States and Canada. Despite the many changes in the management of the various lines forming the International Mercantile Marine, Mr. Lee remained as Manager of the White Star here until he retired. Besides being a former Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, he was also a former member of the Freight and Passenger Committee.

Mr. Lee was unmarried. He is survived by a brother and two sisters in England.

F. M. DAVIES, BANKER, DIES.

Was Treasurer of National Horse Show and Member of Many Clubs.

Frederick Martin Davies, banker and broker and a prominent horseman and clubman of this city, died yesterday at his home, 20 East Eighty-second Street. He was a son of Julien T. and Alice Martin Davies, and was born in this city in 1877. Mr. Davies was graduated from Yale University with the degree of B. A. in 1899, and immediately entered the employ of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, where he remained for two years. He then entered the banking house of Kountze Brothers, and in 1903 went into business on his own account as a member of the firm of Alexander, Thomas & Davies. At the time of his death, he was a member of the firm of Davies, Thomas & Co., of 140 Broadway.

He was Treasurer of the National Horse Show Association of America and a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, Piping Rock, University, Colony, Down Town, and The Brook Clubs.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emile O'Neill, whom he married in Pittsburgh in 1901, and a son and a daughter.

PROF. J. J. HARDY DEAD.

Was Teacher of Mathematics at Lafayette for Forty-five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 2.—Joseph Johnston Hardy, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lafayette College, died at his home this morning. He was born in New Castle, England, in 1844, and came to this country in 1846.

He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1870 and immediately became a member of the teaching staff. He rapidly rose in the various graduations of the teaching department of the college until he became full professor under the George Hollenbach Professorship of Mathematics. He is survived by three children, James Graham Hardy, now professor of mathematics at Williams College; Mrs. James H. Boal of Slatington, Penn., and Miss Helen Elizabeth Hardy.

Dr. Rice, Grant's Physician, Dead.

Dr. William B. Rice died yesterday in his eighty-ninth year at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward King, of Buffalo. He was born in Port Byron, New York; taught school for a while, studied medicine, and was for many years a practicing physician in Niagara County. When Niagara Falls was the resort of many prominent families Dr. Rice had among his patients many noted men, including General Grant and Admiral Farragut. Until his death Admiral Farragut remained in correspondence with Dr. Rice. Dr. Rice became widely known for his heroic work during the epidemic of cholera. He is survived by three daughters, two sons, several grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

IRISH LORD JUSTICE DEAD.

Rt. Hon. John Francis Moriarty Was Former Attorney General.

LONDON, May 2.—The Rt. Hon. John Francis Moriarty, Lord Justice of Appeal for Ireland since 1914, died today.

He was educated at Stonyhurst and later received his B. A. from Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Moriarty was a bencher of the King's Inns and was his Majesty's First Serjeant-at-Law for Ireland in 1908. In 1913 he was appointed Solicitor General and Attorney General for Ireland, giving up these posts when he received the appointment of Lord Justice the year following.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. DE MARS, son of the late Lewis De Mars, a pioneer manufacturer of overalls, died on Saturday at his home, 56 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in the old Twelfth Ward, and was a member of Christ's Chapel. Two sons and four daughters survive him.

WILLIAM J. SHEA, proprietor of the Enterprise Towel Supply Company, died on Saturday at his home, 62 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-fifth year. He was born in the Fifth Ward, and was a member of St. James Pro-Cathedral parish. His mother and a brother survive him.

CHRISTIAN ITSCHNER, 78 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at his home, 126 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of Germany, and came to this country when 13 years old. Mr. Itschner served with Company K of the Seventh Regiment. He was a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, and is survived by two sons and three daughters.

CHARLES E. SEE, an architect, of 460 East Thirty-first Street, Paterson, N. J., died suddenly on Saturday while walking on Twenty-ninth Street in that city. Dr. James M. Stuart saw him fall and went to his assistance, but he was beyond help.

Mrs. EMMA ROSINA WARREN, wife of Theodore Warren, died on Saturday at her home, 220 Railroad Avenue, Brooklyn, in her thirty-eighth year. She was born in this city but had lived all her life in Brooklyn. Besides her husband, who is employed by the Postal Telegraph Company, she is survived by a daughter.

The Rev. Dr. John Sebastian Hodges, for forty years rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore, Ohio, died on Saturday at his home in that city, in his eighty-sixth year. He had been rector emeritus for the past nine years, and owned one of the finest collections of church music in this country. Dr. Hodges was a delegate to many Episcopal conventions, and once criticised the late J. Pierpont Morgan in public for giving sumptuous dinners to ministers. He was a native of England, and always remained a British subject.

FRANCIS SWIGERT, who died on Friday at his home, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, was the editor and publisher of the Mercantile and Financial Times. He was born in Buffalo in 1849, and learned the trade of printer in the office The Buffalo Courier. Later he came to this city and joined the reportorial staff of The Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Swigert founded The Mercantile and Financial Times in 1875. His widow survives him.

PHILIP SIMON, formerly in the trimmed-hat business in this city for thirty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 21 Fort Washington Avenue. He was a native of Germany and is survived by his widow and two sons.

MORGAN ONDERDONK McMONEGAL, a dealer in chemicals, with offices at 214 Franklin Street, died on Saturday at his home, 171 West Eighty-seventh Street, in his thirty-first year. His father is Morgan D. McMonegal, President of the McMonegal Realty Company. Mr. McMonegal is survived by his widow.

HARRY T. MARTINDALE, 41 years old, Superintendent of Hahn & Co.'s Department Store in Newark, died at his home, 164 Morris Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday afternoon, from pneumonia. Mr. Martindale was born at Zion, Md., and for fifteen years was connected with the department store of Folwell Brothers, in Philadelphia. He leaves a wife, four sons, and one daughter.

HARRY D. LONG, Superintendent of the Trenton asphalt plant for the last three years, died yesterday in the Mercer Street Hospital in Trenton, N. J. He was 45 years old and lived on Rutherford Avenue. His widow survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HALLE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Halle on Sunday, May 2, a son.

BEEKMAN.—April 27, 455 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Beekman, a daughter.

BERKOWITZ.—April 29, 965 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Berkowitz, a daughter.

BRUNSWICK.—April 28, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Brunswick, a daughter.

GABRIEL.—April 25, 889 Rogers Place, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Gabriel, a daughter.

LEVY.—April 30, 41 East 83d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, a son.

MICHAELS.—April 27, Bensonhurst, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Michaels, a daughter.

Engaged

ADLER—BARUCH.—Reina Baruch to Louis Adler.

ADLER—LEMBERGER.—Naomi Lemberger to Oscar Adler.

BLOCK—LEINKRAM.—May Leinkram to Israel D. Block.

BOWER—WERTZBERGER.—Hattie Wertzberger to Samuel Bower.

GANZ—KURTZ.—Ruth Kurtz to Dr. Sol Ganz.

GOLDBAUM—STRUM.—Lena Strum to Irving Goldbaum.

GOLDSTEIN—GREENFIELD.—Anna Greenfield to Dr. Benjamin Goldstein.

HAGEN—HANRAHAN.—Rose Hanrahan to Henry Hagen.

HARBER—HAAS.—Maud Haas to Charles Harber.

KRAMER—GOLDBERG.—Byrde S. Goldberg to Benjamin J. Kramer.

LOEWENSTEIN—STRAUSS.—Hannah Rosenthal Strauss to Max Lowenstein.

LONDON—MYERS.—Charlotte Myers to Emanuel A. London.

LUSTIG—KOHN.—Lena Kohn to Moe Lustig.

MARCUS—HART.—Rose Hart to Jesse Marcus.

MARSH—O'BRIEN.—Mae O'Brien to Walter Marsh.

MERMELSTEIN—HEYMAN.—Leonore Heyman to Abe Mermelstein.

MIRSKI—STEINBERGER.—Anna Steinberger to Aaron J. Mirski.

NELSON—SAMUEL.—Hilda Samuel to John M. Nelson.

PODOS—FILLER.—Rose Filler to Dr. Louis R. Podos.

ROSENSTEIN—MARKOWITZ.—Jessie Markowitz to Irving Rosenstein.

SENCER—ISAACS.—Perle Isaacs to Dr. Louis A. Sencer.

STEIERMANN—LAHR.—Luise Lahr to Morris Steiermann.

WOLLY—ROSEDALE.—Adeline D. Rosedale to Max Wolly.

Married

CONFIELD—BROWN.—April 28, Lulu P. Brown to Rudolph Confield.

FLEIG—WOLF.—April 29, Polly H. Wolf to George Fleig.

HIRSCH—COHN.—April 27, Halda M. Cohn to Lawrence Hirsch.

JASKULEK — KOHNFELDER. — April 25, Jessie Kohnfelder to Byron Jaskulek.

LIVINGSTON — WILSON-BARKER. — April 27, Ellen Wilson-Barker to William S. Livingston.

PELL—STERN.—April 25, Anna Stern to Samuel H. Pell.

WEISS—GERBER.—May 2, Jennet Gerber to Charles Weiss.

Brooklyn.

NEWMAN—ENGEL.—May 1, Ruth Engel to Hurlburt Newman.

Long Island.

DRYDEN—MORRISSEY.—April 28, Long Island City, Mary Morrissey to Alexander Dryden.

Died

ALT-MULLER.—On May 1, 1915, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Clark, Anna Wilhelmine, daughter of the late Dr. George C. Alt-Muller and Charlotte Veitch Alt-Muller. Services at 282 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, May 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment in St. Paul's Churchyard, Glen Cove, L. I., on May 4, at 12 M.

BAKER.—At his residence, 453 East 186th St., Joseph A. A. Baker, beloved husband of Annie E. Baker. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday evening, May 5, 1915, at 8 o'clock. Members Morrisania Council 1,739 Royal Arcanum invited to attend. Members of the Past Regents and Regents Association invited.

BALLARD.—On Sunday, May 2, in the 82d year of her age, Anna Marten Ballard, widow of Frank Wade Ballard. Funeral Services will be held at her late residence, 61 West 83d St., Tuesday morning, May 4, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

BATCHELDER. — Suddenly, on Saturday, May 1, William Van Zandt Batchelder, son of the late Mary Ellen and Edward C. Batchelder and husband of Mary A. G. Kirtland. Funeral services at his late residence, 17 Greenvale Av., Yonkers, Monday, May 3, at 4:30 P. M. Albany papers please copy.

BERENT.—Jacob, beloved husband of Rachel, suddenly, aged 59. Funeral from late residence, 780 Prospect Av., Bronx, near Longwood Av., May 4, 11 A. M.

BERLIN.—On Saturday, May 1, 1915, after a brief illness Lottie Berlin, nee Adelson, beloved wife of Jacob, and mother of Sydney and Sadie Berlin Shongood. Funeral Monday, May 3, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, [illegible] East [illegible].

BERNSTEIN.—Suddenly, on May 2, Gustav Bernstein, dearly beloved father of Sam G., Julius, and Isidor, in his 83d year. Funeral Tuesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 201 West 121st. Members of Beer-Sheba Lodge, No. 11, I. O. B. B., and Atlas Lodge, I. O. O. F., invited.

BREUEL.—Saturday, May 1, Ruth Mildred, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Breuel, at her home, 552 9th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, May 1, 1915, Anna Sharpe Clarke, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral service at the St. Mary's P. E. Church, Classon and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 5, at 8 P. M.

DAVIES.—At his residence, 20 East 82d St., on Sunday, May 2, at 6 A. M., Frederick Martin Davies, beloved husband of Emily O'Neill Davies and son of Julien Tappan and Alice Martin Davies. Services at Grace Church on Wednesday, May 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private at St. Luke's Fishkill. Kindly omit flowers.

FALK.—On Sunday, May 2, Milton A. Falk, son of Ansel B. and Bertha Newborg Falk, aged 31 years. Notice of funeral later.

FESSENDEN.—Suddenly on May 1, 1915, at her late residence, West Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, Helen Barr, wife of Gladstone Fessenden, and daughter of Andrew B. and Mary C. Barr. Funeral and interment Tuesday morning.

HEWLETT.—Suddenly, on May 1, 1915, Stephen R., son of the late Henry Thorne and Elizabeth R. Hewlett. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Hewlett Homestead, Roslyn, L. I., on May 4, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Port Washington leaving Penn. Station at 1:41 P. M.

HEWLETT.—Hewlett Family of America, Inc., office of the Secretary, 79 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. Announcement is made with much regret of the death of our Vice President, Stephen Robbins Hewlett. Members are requested to attend the funeral.

WALTER JONES HEWLETT, President.

GEORGE HEWLETT, Secretary.

HOWARD.—At Roosevelt Hospital, May 1, Mollie Schley, wife of W. H. Howard of Hagerstown, Md. Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

JEWETT.—On Sunday, May 2, 1915, Fannie F., wife of Harry B. Jewett. Funeral private, at her home, West Orange, N. J., Tuesday, May 4.

KENDRICK.—Entered into life, on May 2, Caroline Emma, daughter of the late Edward E. and Augusta Mary Kendrick. Services at her late residence, 135 West 123d St., Tuesday, May 4, at 11 A. M.

LEE.—On Sunday, May 2, 1915, at his residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., John Lee. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LITTLEFIELD.—On Sunday, May 2, 1915, at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, Charles Edgar Littlefield, husband of Clara N. Littlefield, in the 64th year of his age. Interment at Rockland, Me. Maine papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on May 2, 1915, Florence Spear, wife of the late Edgar Lockwood, and daughter of the late Charles Spear. Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, on Tuesday, May 4, at 3 P. M. Automobiles will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot, 2:04 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

LOEWENSTEIN.—Jacob H., after a short illness, suddenly passed away. Funeral private. Yonkers and Cincinnati papers please copy.

McMONEGAL.—Suddenly, after an acute illness, on Saturday, May 1, 1915, Morgan Onderdonk, husband of Mary Eckerson and only son of Morgan D. and Ida Onderdonk McMonegal, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral service will be held from his late residence, 171 West 87th St., on Tuesday, May 4, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MARTINDALE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sunday, May 2, 1915, Harry Turner, beloved husband of Ruth Wight Martindale. Funeral services from his late residence, 164 Forest Av., Plain Ridge, N. J., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

PROUDFIT.—Fell asleep very peacefully at her old home in Newcastle, Delaware, April 30, 1915, Annie Couper Proudfit, wife of the late Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., and daughter of Mary Couper and James Logan Smith. Funeral at Newcastle Monday, May 3, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

RICE.—On Saturday, May 1, 1915, Dr. William B. Rice, in his 89th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edward A. King, 42 Clarendon Place, Buffalo, N. Y. Interment May 3 at Niagara Falls.

RUHL.—On Friday, April 30, 1915, Caroline E. Ruhl, beloved wife of John Ruhl. Funeral service from her late residence, 1,247 Brook Av., Bronx, on Monday, May 3, at 8 P. M. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SCHWAB.—Elizabeth, (Birdie,) beloved wife of Emanuel Schwab, mother of Wilfred, Jacob, Ruth, and Beatrice Durlacher, (nee Schwab,) after a short illness, 42 years of age. Funeral services at her late residence, 209 West 107th St., at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 4.

SCOTT.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., May 2, 1915, Jane, wife of the late E. Scott, aged 65 years. Funeral services at her home, 36 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, on Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Interment private. London and Stroud, England, papers please copy.

SEARING.—Suddenly, on April 30, 1915, Peter J. L. Funeral services at his late residence, 212 West 130th St., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SIMON.—On May 1, in his 70th year, Philip, beloved husband of Harriet, (nee Volmer,) and father of Sidney S. and Arthur A. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Monday, May 3, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

TERRY.—Dr. James L., May 2, suddenly of heart failure, in his 70th year, at his residence, Lyme, Conn. Funeral Tuesday.

VAN KEUREN.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., May 1, 1915, Charlotte L., widow of Peter M. Van Keuren, aged 76 years. Funeral services at her late home, 6 South Arlington Av., Tuesday afternoon, May 4, at 1 o'clock.

VOORHEES.—On Saturday, May 1, 1915, at the home of his sister, Dr. B. V. Aldridge, 32 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn, Dr. Sherman Voorhees, aged 48 years. Funeral service in Elmira, N. Y.

WHITLOCK.—On Saturday, 1st of May, 1915, at 120 East 36th St., New York, Cornelius Howard, son of the late Benjamin M. and Amelia M. Whitlock. Funeral services will be held on Monday, 3d of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

BOLLWEBBER.—Wendelin, 338 East 83d St., May 4.

BURGER.—Elizabeth, 676 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BURGER.—Philippina, 1,143 Washington Av., Bronx, May 1, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow.

CALLAHAN.—Michael, 101 East 122d St., April 30, aged 67. Funeral today.

CASHELL.—John, 636 West 138th St., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CLASBY.—Owen, 509 West 51st St., May 1. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

COBE.—Emma S., 252 West 122d St., May 1.

DOELL.—Katherine, 1,809 Crotona Av., Bronx, May 1, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZGIBBON.—Catherine, 363 West 3d St., April 30, aged 49.

FLEURY.—Teresa, 76 West 92d St., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FORRESTER.—Emma, St. Vincent's Hospital, April 30.

GARVEY.—Edward, 500 3d Av., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GILMOUR.—John F., 300 West 131st St., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GREENWALD.—Sarah, 811 Cauldwell Av., May 1. Funeral tomorrow 10 A. M.

GRASENHAUER.—Charlotte, 1923 Daly Av., Bronx, May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HENNET.—Catherine, 987 Union Av., Bronx, May 1, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KILIAN.—Sebastian, May 1. Funeral 332 East 8th St.

McGINN.—Mary, 140 West 103d St., April 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Heather V., 3,313 Olinville Av., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McNALLY.—John, 324 West 21st St., May 1.

MITCHELL.—John, 215 East 89th St., April 30.

MULHARE.—Kate, 524 1st Av., April 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORRISEY.—Michael, 1,628 Amsterdam Av., April 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NAYLOR.—Emma, 2 Hudson St., April 30.

O'CONNOR.—John J., 50 East 131st St., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'SULLIVAN.—Eugene, May 1, aged 40. Funeral 171 8th Av. today, 10 A. M.

POWER.—Mary, 629 Prospect Av., Bronx, April 30, aged 1.

SCHAUPP.—Ernest D., 386 East 155th St., May 1, aged 64. Funeral service today.

SCHIEDRUMPF.—August P., 467 2d Av., May 1, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SHEEHAN.—John J., 65 Morton St., May 1. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SMITH.—William, 437 East 58th St., April 30.

SWEENEY.—George W., 429 Park Av., April 30.

WILSON.—May, 585 Amsterdam Av., April 30.

Brooklyn.

AHRENS.—Josephine, 104 79th St., April 30. Funeral private.

BROSNAN.—Ellen, 152 16th St., April 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BROWN.—Mary E., 172 Gold St., April 30, aged 48. Funeral today.

BUCHANAN.—Margaret E., 192 Garfield St., April 30, aged 51. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CARRIGAN.—Catherine, 251 68th St., May 1, aged 81. Funeral today.

CASEY.—Peter A., 431 Graham Av., May 1, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

COONEY.—Catherine, 3,061 Fulton St., April 30, aged 4.

DIXON.—Joseph, 321 57th St., April 30, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CURRY.—Mary, [illegible] 9th St., April 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FARRELL.—James, 398 Sackett St., April 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FOLEY.—Timothy J., 108 South 9th St., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRIMM.—Johanna, 240 Evergreen Av., April 30, aged 59.

KELLY.—Catherine M., 130 Norwood Av., May 1, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Mary M., 483 East 35th St., May 1. Funeral today.

McDONALD.—Emma, 522 9th St., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McGAULEY.—Margaret, 1,307 St. Mark's Place, May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARONEY.—Johanna, 182 8th St., April 30, aged 75.

MOLINEUX.—Anna, 133 Fort Greene Place, May 1, aged 86.

O'CONNELL.—Mary, 119½ 2d Place, April 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PAWLOWSKI.—Salomena, 690 Quincy St., May 1, aged 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REICH.—Henry, 9 Eldert St., April 30, aged 58.

REINEKING.—Emma, 376 Euclid Av., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

ROLLASON.—Thomas R., 355 Marion St., April 30, aged 2.

SCHMEELK.—Annie M., East 94th St. and Av. L, April 30, aged 75. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

VAN HOESEN.—James R., 736 Evergreen Av., April 30, aged 76. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

VERMILYEA.—Ella M., 1,047 Halsey St., May 1. Funeral service today.

WARREN.—Emma R., 220 Railroad Av., May 1, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WHALEN.—Elizabeth, 541 East 26th St., April 30, aged 50.

Hoboken.

MARTIN.—John, 600 Park Av., April 30, aged 78. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—John, 817 Washington St., May 1, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.

SHORT.—Josephine, 60 12th St., April 30, aged 64. Funeral private.

Long Island.

BARTH.—Christina S., Far Rockaway, April 30, aged 81.

BARTH.—Dorothy, Long Island City, April 30, aged 8 months.

BOLLER.—Sophia, Evergreen, April 30. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DENIG.—Marie M., Astoria, April 30, aged 11.

FISH.—Sarah S., Astoria, April 30. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

KAROTSKY.—Emma, Newtown, April 30, aged 22.

KENNEDY.—Mary A., Flushing, April 30, aged 34.

KOLOGRYK.—Roman, Long Island City, April 30, aged 27.

QUINN.—Agnes, Long Island City, April 30.

SHAW.—Agnes A., Germania Heights, April 30, aged 22.

SICHTE.—Jacob, Flushing, April 30.

STOFSKY.—John, Astoria, April 30, aged 29.

TOULOUZE.—Pierre, Astoria, April 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—Emma C., Roslyn, April 30, aged 29.

In Memoriam.

ADELSON. — Rose, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, May 9, 2:30 P.M.

ASH.—Minnie, in memory of; died, May 3, 1904.

BRADSHAW.—Albert P., in memory of; died May 4, 1909.

BURTON.—Emma J., in memory of; died May 3, 1914.

COONAN.—Joseph W., in memory of; died May 3, 1903.

COSTELLO.—Michael, in memory of; died May 6, 1914.

DESMOND.—Edward W., mass St. Augustine's Church, Bronx, today, 9 A. M.

FOX.—Agnes E., in memory of; died May 5, 1906.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—Nathan, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, May 9, 1:30 P. M.

GOLDSTEIN.—Alexander, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, May 9, 3:30 P. M.

GUTFREUND.—Mina, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, May 9.

HECHT.—Fannie, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, May 9, 3 P. M.

HOGUE.—Clara, in memory of; died May 3, 1908.

KEENAN.—Peter A., mass, Epiphany Church, May 5, 9 A. M.

LANDAU.—Fannie, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, May 9, 2:30 P. M.

LEVY.—Samuel B., in memory of; died May 3, 1911.

LEWIS.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, May 9, 2 P. M.

McLAUGHLIN. — Marchioness, mass St. Jame's Pro-Cathedral, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MAZOYER.—Justin, in memory of; died May 5, 1914.

MICHELMAN.—Israel, unveiling monument, Union Field Cemetery, May 9, 2:30 P. M.

NUSSBAUM.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, May 9, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam

O'CONNELL.—Edmund J., mass Incarnation Church, today, 7 A. M.

ROTHSCHILD.—Hannah, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, May 9, 2:30 P. M.

TEARE.—Charles J., mass St. Veronica's Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

VAN VORT.—Samuel, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, May 9, 3 P. M.

VOGEL.—Henry, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, May 9, 3:30 P. M.

WEISS.—Esther, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, May 9, 2 P. M.

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VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, May 4, 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C., $20,000 Fashionable Hand-Tailored, Snappy

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1,000 Men's Hand-Tailored Suits, in the highest grade cloths, all snappy up-to-the-minute styles, with patch pockets, as Tartan checks, Glen Arkan plaids, pencil stripes, extra fine serges, &c.

MEN'S WORSTED TROUSERS, Boys' and Children's Suits and Knee Pants, Men's and Boy's spring overcoats and raincoats.

The above stock is all high-grade clothing, hand tailored of the very best materials, and up-to-the-minute styles and patterns and should interest dealers catering to fine trade.

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Selling up to $36 per dozen wholesale, will be sold Thursday, May 6, '15, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 394 Broadway, N. Y. C. This stock comprises about 1,000 dozen men's Italian Straw Hats, salvaged, but mostly perfect, and all merchantable. Above should command the attention of live retailers. A. Schaap & Sons, auction department, 394 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Franklin 42-43.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooklyn Salvage Co. I. Singer, Auct'r, sells today, Monday, at 11 A. M., on premises, 243 Water Street, Near Peck Slip, New York, Entire Stock of the

ATLANTIC BAG CO.

Consisting of

250,000 Cotton & Burlap Bags

in original bales, 5,000 yards Burlap, consisting, in part, viz.: No. 1 Potato, Cocoanut, Short Heavy Coffee, Grass Mocha, 200-lb. Bran, No. 1 Country Stock, Peanut, Suchrein, Feed, Heavy Sugar and Centils, No. 1 Raisin, La Plata, Cotton Seed, Cotton Seamless, California Barley Centils, Washed Sugar 29x48 Cotton Flour, Talc Powder, Salvay Soda, 2-bushel Cocoa Bean, Fertilizer Bags, etc. Bales Burlap Barrel Covers and Strips. Above stock is 99% in perfect condition, balance slightly water damaged, and will be sold in large lots to the trade. Descriptive catalogues at sale. Auctioneer's Office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone, 4241 Williamsburg.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

AUCTION SALE OF BONDS, MORTGAGES & STOCKS, By JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY, TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1915, At 11 o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City. FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The following Bonds and Mortgages on property in HOLLIS PARK GARDENS:

Plot No. 77	$2,000.00
" " 132	2,250.00
" " 139	2,700.00
" " 46	1,500.00
" " 131	2,250.00
" " 59 (subordinate to mortgage of $5,000)	1,350.00
" " 93	2,250.00
" " 94	2,250.00
" " 135	2,250.00
" " 129	2,250.00
" " 61	1,850.00
" " 75 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,450.00
" " 53	900.00
" " 52	1,850.00
" " 127	1,735.00
" " 55	1,133.34
" " 56	1,133.33
" " 57	1,133.33
" " 145	3,750.00
" " 70	2,250.00
" " 71	2,250.00
" " 95	2,250.00
" " 96 (subordinate to mortgage of $8,000)	1,750.00
" " 97 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,500.00
" " 140	4,350.00
" " 41	1,100.00
" " 74 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,500.00
" " 60 (interest in $1,300)	725.00

The following Bonds and Mortgages on property in BELLAIRE PARK:

Plot No. 127	$1,100.00
" " 21	500.00
" " 17	500.00

Temporary receipts for 10 shares stock International Trust Co.	$1,000.00
522 shares Brooklyn Bank @ $50 each	31,100.00
57 shares Borough Bank of Brooklyn @ $100	5,700.00
500 shares Craterdale Rod & Gun Club @ $100	50,000.00
2,999 shares Interstate Park Realty Co. @ $100	299,900.00
10 shares International Trust Co. @ $100	1,000.00
337 shares A. & M. Robbins @ $100	33,700.00
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A well-established ladies' trimmed hat manufacturer would entertain a partnership proposition by a salesman that could guarantee sales from fifty thousand up a year; all communications treated strictly confidential. D B 73 Times.

Retired furrier will sell 35 white Iceland fur fox scarfs, animal shape; sacrifice the lot for $2 each. All the rage now. Private house, 226 West 82d St.

Salesman calling on out-of-town merchants selling women's ready-to-wear merchandise; unusual profitable side-line proposition; no samples; commission. L 90 Times.

Ready to close out fifty pieces of imported shantung at a reasonable price; also fifty dozen crepe de chine waists. Z 306 Times Annex.

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Wanted, for special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's wearing apparel of every description; will also buy jobs. K 23 Times.

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Experienced cloak salesmen for Palm Beach suits and white chinchilla coats for city; commission only. W 159 Times.

A few hundred suits; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Davidson & Watts, 15 West 26th St.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4348.

Salesmen open for medium-priced line of ladies' suits; only up-to-date manufacturers considered. W 162 Times.

BUYER for general stores desires jobs, cheap for cash, in ladies' and misses' apparel. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Tel. Spring 358.

150 nifty style cotton dresses for immediate delivery. Solomon Shapiro, 116-118 West 29th St.

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Contractors wanted on silk waists. Call with samples. Jay Mfg. Co., 103 5th Av.

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ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; P. L. Reardon, silks, dress goods; 124 West 23d.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes, Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks; 20 E. 40th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 864 4th Av.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; J. W. Letthauer, clothing; Cooper Square.
BOSTON—Miss G. A. Maynard, muslin underwear; Breslin.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
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CHICAGO—Emporium Weald Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.
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DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; Miss E. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. P. Gerber, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. D. Porter, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
HARTFORD—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
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KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; C. C. Wright, linens; 72 Leonard.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnon, millinery; 432 4th Av.
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PROVIDENCE—Browning, King & Co.; P. J. O'Connell, clothing; Cooper Square.
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ROCHESTER — Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Holff & Bro.; S. Carr, clothing; 43 Leonard; Grand.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; S. Upright, domestics, linens, silks, dress goods; A. L. Grossman, jobs suits, Winter coats, wool, house dresses, cotton petticoats; 303 5th Av.
SAVANNAH—The Fashion; Mr. Rebhan, waists, dresses, skirts; 116 West 32d, Room 1,607.
SAVANNAH — The Model; Mr. Rebhan, waists, dresses, skirts; 116 West 32d, Room 1,607.
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ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. P. Krazerse, hosiery, knit underwear; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. Super, blankets, knit underwear; A. Stedman, linings, h'dkfs.; 238 Church.
ST. LOUIS—S. A. Ryder Co.; Mr. Reinberg, novelties, jewelry; 31 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros. Cloak & Suit Co.; C. Kurlander, cloaks, suits; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 71 W. 23d; Wellington.
UTICA—Smith, Kinney Co.; J. B. Kinney, piece goods; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' suits, silk, cotton dresses, waists; 15 West 26th.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales.—Samuel Braverman, 47 Clinton St., 10:30 A. M., millinery, fixtures, &c.; Mollie Malmuth, 99 Clinton St., 12 o'clock, millinery, fixtures, &c.; Wm. Adler Theatrical Costume Co., 105 West 30th St., 10:30 A. M., theatrical costumes, &c.

I. Singer, 243 Water St.—Stock of Atlantic Bag Co., 250,000 cotton and burlap bags, 5,000 yards of burlap, &c.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—10:30 A. M., women's cloaks, suits, dresses, and petticoats. Also Wednesday and Friday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 558 West 42d St.—10:30 A. M., assignee sale of hardware.

D. Greenwald, Sheriff's Sale.—1,087 St. Nicholas Av., 10 A. M., hardware.

Burdette & Dennis, 20 Burling Slip.—1,368 steel cylinders or bottles, as containers for compressed gas.

Tuesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 2,125 Broadway—Sheriff's Sale—Candy and fancy baskets, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—By order of manufacturers and agents, 650 pieces fine Spring worsteds, suitings, &c.; also alpacas and linings, 10 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Green St.—Men's clothing.

Jacob Weiss, 7 Lispenard St.—Dry goods, men's and women's furnishings, &c. Also Wednesday.

David W. Blow & Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Samuel Marx, 206 East 116th St.—Assignee Sale—Tables, chairs, buffets, dining tables, chiffoniers, china closets, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 1,384 Broadway, Brooklyn—Contents of butcher shop.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 644 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn—Contents of butcher shop.

A. R. Gross, 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits. Also Friday.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Domestic wool dresses and suits.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard St.—Suits, dresses, silks, Spring coats, skirts, waists, and petticoats.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—Harry Marks, 35 West 25th St., 10:30 A. M., buttons; Joseph Koehler, Inc., 148 Park Row, 10:30 A. M., post cards, novelties, machinery, &c.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—Schwartz Store Fixture Company, Inc., 18 Johnson Av., Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M., machinery, office fixtures, paints, lumber, &c.

S. Richmond, 27 Greene St.—Women's suits, dresses, kimonos, petticoats, skirts, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Wednesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Samuel Marx, 106 Bayard St.—Executor's sale, merchandise, fixtures, &c.

Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sales—1,108 1st Av., horses, wagons, &c., 11 A. M.; 12 Greenwich St., 10 A. M., contents of a saloon.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Werner Drug and Chemical Co., 243 Willis Av., Bronx, 2 P. M., contents of drug store.

Thursday.

D. Hartmann & Co., 15 Mercer St.—Trunks, bags, suit cases, valises, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Samuel Marx, at Standard Storage Warehouse, Broadway and 63d St.—Fixtures and furniture of the Attic Club.

J. H. Mayers, 552 West 58th St.—Automobiles, &c., 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 296 Bleecker St., 2 P. M.—Millinery.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway—Hats, Panama straws, yettos, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, 338 East 11th St.—Furniture, 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., at Corporation Yard, 97th St., in Central Park, at 10:30 A. M.—Scrap iron.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Twombly Car Corporation, 258 West 69th St.—Automobiles, auto parts, machinery, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

D. Greenwald & Co., 4,195 Broadway, Assignee Sale—Baby carriages, trunks, valises, bags, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 124 Prince St.—Cigars and cigarettes, 2 P. M.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—Twombly Car Corporation, Arondale, near Nutley, N. J., 10:30 A. M., automobiles, auto parts, machinery, fixtures, &c.; New Doll Co., Inc., 129 Charlton St., 2 P. M., paper, racks, molds, screens, &c.

To Exchange Rocky Mountain Bonds

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company announces that bondholders will be given an opportunity to exchange, bond for bond, a portion of their holdings of the 5 per cent. bonds for $3,000,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rocky Mountain Division first mortgage 4 per cent bonds. The latter were received in part consideration for the property recently sold by the Atchison. Owners of about $1,600,000 Rocky Mountain bonds have applied for the new Atchison bonds.

Knitting Mills on Full Time.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., May 2.—The Bailey Knitting Mills will resume operations full time and full force tomorrow morning, after running short time and short-handed since last August. Five hundred persons will be employed.

SEES TRADE BALANCE OF BILLION DOLLARS

Will Reach That Total for Fiscal Year, Redfield Predicts in Letter to Stone.

SAVE TOURISTS' $170,000,000

Kept at Home This Year by European War—Deplores High Ocean Rates, Answers Republican Critics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In a letter to Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, William C. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, says that the trade balance favorable to the United States will amount to a billion dollars, in all probability by the end of the fiscal year on June 30. The trade balance in favor of this country amounted to about $761,000,000 in the middle of April.

Secretary Redfield mentions in his letter that it is estimated that the amount of money usually spent by Americans abroad annually, but which has been kept at home this fiscal year on account of the European war, is $170,000,000. He takes a rosy view of financial and industrial conditions in the United States, pointing out that the present remarkable trade balance has been established in the face of the fact that last August the stoppage of American exports resulted in an unfavorable balance of $19,000,000.

Mr. Redfield takes occasion to poke fun at Republican editors who have been criticizing the workings of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law and comparing it unfavorably with the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. He asserts that what these editors call a deficit for April, 1914, was due to the increase in foodstuff importations arising from our own shortage and increased importations of crude materials of a kind produced here in small quantities or not at all.

The letter from Secretary Redfield to Senator Stone follows:

"My Dear Senator: I am sure you will be interested in the facts respecting our foreign trade and its reaction upon our domestic commercial and financial situation. Stated briefly, our exports for the nine months of the fiscal year ended with March 31 have reached the unparalleled total of $1,933,475,580, indicating an approximate total for the full fiscal year of $2,750,000,000. The apparent balance in our favor on merchandise transactions in this foreign trade up to the 17th of April (the date for half of April being estimated) is $761,000,000. Unless some unforeseen change in the export movement occurs, this favorable balance will reach, if not exceed, a thousand millions during the current fiscal year.

"This is of itself sufficient to make American hearts glad, but certain factors add greatly to its weight. It includes the month of August, in which the substantial stoppage of our exports for a fortnight resulted in an unfavorable balance of $19,000,000. It is coincident with the absence of an expenditure on the part of American travelers abroad, estimated at net about $170,000,000 per annum, and also with the absorption by us of large but undetermined amounts of American securities owned abroad, by reason of which the interest on the securities thus purchased is now paid to us instead of to others. Not only, therefore, is the favorable balance remarkable in itself, but it is not subject to the offsets that have hitherto been usual.

"It is, of course, a pity that we are still paying such high rates for ocean transportation that foreign carriers are thereby prospering at our cost, while we remain in the humiliating position of depending upon foreign navies to protect the movements of our own commerce, which we ought to control but do not. From the Far East, as well as from the Atlantic, comes the cry for shipping, and it is speaking conservatively to say that the business movement which shows such wonderful results would be greatly enlarged if vessels were available, under American control, to take the traffic whence and whither American commerce desired to have it go.

"Some Republican editors are funny fellows—more facile in fancy than familiar with facts. They unite marked powers of assertion with a wonderful gift of forgetfulness. The facts of today being hard for their digestion, they go back a year and talk about the balance of trade in April last, with both a singular omission to state the facts of that time and the facts which followed the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich law of evil memory. Every one knows who reads—but our friends, the editors, if they read do not say it—that what they call the deficit for April, 1914, was due to the increase in imported food arising from our own shortage at that time, and to the increase of crude materials which we do not ourselves produce or produced insufficiently for use in our manufactures. On the export side for that month the decrease was in shipments of foodstuffs, which we could not spare, and in crude materials, viz., coal and raw cotton. It was in the items of fully finished manufactures that the decrease was least.

"Not only, therefore, were the conditions of which our friends so often and so feebly write the outcome of circumstances which had nothing to do with any law, but they are treated by our friends with an amusing forgetfulness of their own past. If they look at the year following the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, which began its brief career on Aug. 6, 1909, they will find that in March, 1910, there was what they call an adverse trade balance of over $19,000,000. There was no war then to shut off our trade, but it was not until August of 1914, when the war did shut our exports off for a time, that the Payne law deficit was equaled. Not only so, but in the year which followed the passage of the Payne-Aldrich law there were five months in which there was an adverse trade balance.

"It is hard to see how our friends, the editors, therefore, escape the conclusion that, by their own arguments, the law they favor was a failure. It adds strength to this to point out that, despite the deficit on which they leaned so much in April, 1914, the trade balance for the ten months of that fiscal year, which included April, showed a favorable balance of $470,000,000, while during the ten months ended with April, 1910, most of it under the Payne-Aldrich tariff and the rest under the Dingley tariff, the favorable balance was but $168,000,000. Therefore, on the basis of the arguments used by our critics, there was under the Underwood tariff the increase of $300,000,000 favorable balance as compared with that under the Payne law.

"May I point out that the conditions this year, during which President Wilson has so ably guided our ship of State amid stormy seas, are such that the favorable balance in our foreign trade is so great that it already reaches a sum sufficient to purchase the largest of our railway systems, and that if it is continued for the balance of the fiscal year at the current rate, it would be sufficient to extinguish the entire interest-bearing debt of the National Government? It would several times pay the cost of the Panama Canal, would more than discharge the debts of all our States, or more than pay the entire net debt of the great City of New York plus that of the City of Philadelphia.

"I beg to remain, yours very truly,
"WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
"Secretary."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD

for month of March—	1915.	1914.
Mileage of rd. operated	2,002	2,007
Railway operating revs.	$5,851,512	$5,328,780
Op. ex., unc. ry. r. & t.	3,773,367	4,272,649
Railway op. income	1,578,145	1,056,130
Non-operating income	204,702	202,356
Gross income	1,782,937	1,258,487
Deduct.—Int., rents, &c.	1,518,131	1,503,896
Net corporate income	264,806	245,408
Nine months to March 31—		
Mileage of road operated	2,008	2,059
Ry. operating revenues	47,789,578	50,393,538
Op. ex., unc. ry. r. & t.	35,007,489	39,446,051
Ry. operating income	12,682,084	10,947,487
Non-operating income	1,888,478	1,746,591
Gross income	14,500,538	12,694,078
Deduct.—Int., rent, &c.	13,643,865	13,564,706
Net corporate income	[illegible]	[illegible]

CLIMATE AND THE PLAGUE.

Madras Nearly Free from It on Account of the Heat.

The freedom of certain areas from diseases which have devastated neighboring regions is a peculiar phenomenon. An instance is found in certain parts of India. Although much of that country has suffered severely from the bubonic plague, the Madras Presidency has been affected to a relatively slight degree. To account for this immunity has been one of the many problems confronting the British commission on the plague in India.

Bubonic plague is caused by the disease among rats. The rat flea is the agent whereby the virus is transported from rat to man. As plague is carried from place to place in the bodies of infected fleas, any local conditions affecting the survival of these insects are of importance in determining the liability of the neighborhood to plague. Plague-free Madras may thus owe its comparative immunity in part to its warm climate. Invasion is further restricted by the fact that a low-lying, comparatively hot and dry plain separates the areas at present infected from the more humid and cooler coastal regions, especially in the north of the Presidency. The districts which have suffered most resemble each other in being the most elevated and coolest regions in the Presidency; but they also have the characteristic in common that they are in closest proximity to infected areas outside the Madras Presidency.

It is difficult to estimate the relative importance of the facilities afforded for the transport of insects from infected to uninfected localities and the climatic agencies. Probably they have unlike significance in different places. The extraordinary susceptibility of Madras rats to plague, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association, suggests that the present immunity of the province is not exceptional and that the Madras Presidency has escaped plague not altogether because of the measures which have been adopted to prevent its spread during the present pandemic, but largely owing to climatic or other peculiarities.

LIVES IN FEAR OF SPIES.

English Patron of Hotel Here Suspects All with German Name.

There is one English visitor in New York who thinks he is in continual danger from German spies. He has just arrived from the other side and if you ask him a question he is apt to look quickly to one side and then to the other and put a finger to his lips and say, "Sh!"

He is said to be a man of considerable wealth, and to have a hobby. Rumor has it that he has brought over all the accumulated indulgence in that hobby and had it placed in a safety deposit here for keeping, feeling that the collection might be in danger if the Germans get to England. Since the war began he has remained quietly at his home until the other day, when he went to Liverpool on board the steamer.

Mr. Blank was discovered yesterday at a hotel desk asking a cautious question. When addressed, he answered with reserve.

"Just rest and recuperation," he gave as the object of his trip.

"And what do you think of the war?" he was asked.

He turned and looked at the hotel clerk. Then he looked at the mail clerk, who answers to a German name. Then he drew his questioner away from the desk. Just then a heavy-set man with a long, drooping mustache passed by and Mr. Blank looked at him quickly, and dropped his eyes. Raising them, he happened to encounter the gaze of the cashier, whose features were cast in a distinctly Teutonic mold.

"Ah! a painful subject," suggested his inquisitor. "Perhaps you have lost a rel——"

"No, no," hastily interrupted the traveler. Then he put his hand to his lips. "Spies," he stage-whispered, "German spies."

"They have been dogging me," he went on. "Wherever I look, I see one. I cannot turn, but what I behold a German face, or see somebody listening. Never since the war began have I failed to exercise the utmost precautions. Usually I go out only in the daytime, and when unusual circumstances have required that I leave the shelter of my home after nightfall, I have never failed to seek the best lighted streets, and on them I usually keep in the middle of the thoroughfare."

"You will probably not have to exercise such precautions now," suggested the questioner.

Just then a page came along the corridor, calling names. "Mr. Morschauser! Mr. Tannenbaum?"

Mr. Blank started, then looked an "I-told-you-so" at his inquisitor, and excused himself. Now the room clerk is wondering whether Mr. Blank's subsequent demand to be given better quarters for the price he was paying is preliminary to his seeking a more secluded abiding place in New York.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Executor's sale, furniture, Oriental rugs, silverware, china, pictures, Tiffany bronzes, glassware, &c.; also Tuesday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—One hundred van loads of furniture and other household effects.

Augustus W. Clark, 5 West 44th St.—Laces, embroideries, brocades, Japanese draperies, screens, &c., from estate of late Laura V. Rhinelander; sale continues Tuesday and Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 675 Carlton Av., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

Tuesday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Ancient Chinese and Persian porcelain and pottery, Persian miniature paintings, books, and manuscripts; sale continues Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons at 2:30.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Av.—Modern home furnishings, including property belonging to the estates of the late Mary Elizabeth Davis and the late George E. Dewsnap, and consignments from individuals. Sale continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2 P. M. each day.

American Art Association, Madison Square South—Collection of antique Chinese porcelains, pottery, jades, agates, and crystals; also rugs and carpets. Continues Thursday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

Thursday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Paintings by American and foreign artists consigned by J. H. Andrews, E. T. Postlewaite, Mrs. Walter James, Mrs. Ella Frankel, and others. Sale continues Friday evening, 8:15.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—General household furniture and effects.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Antique and modern furniture and general household effects, art objects, &c., from the estate of the late Augustus Cleveland Brown. Sale continues Thursday and Friday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Important collection of American paintings, exhibition Tuesday. Sale continues Friday, 3 P. M. each day.

Samuel Kreiser, 30th St. and Broadway—Entire contents of Wallack's Theatre, 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St.—Household furniture.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 331 Fourth Av.—Collection of oil paintings by artists of note, the property of several collectors, 8:15 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, May 2.
SS Dunstan, at Barbados, April 30.
SS Jethow, at Montevideo, April 30.

Sailed.

SS Saxonia, from Liverpool, May 1.
SS Sergipe, from Barbados, April 30.
SS Crofton Hall, from Buenos Aires, April 30.

Passed.

SS Perugia, New York, for Genoa, passed Sagres.
SS Sant' Anna, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, April 4; Auckland, April 6; Melbourne, April 9, and Sydney, April 10—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on April 28, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:37 | Sun sets..6:57 | Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:47	11:10	4:48	4:53
Governors Island	11:10	11:30	5:16	5:23
Hell Gate	1:30	1:20	6:56	7:03

Arrived—Sunday, May 2.

SS Patria, Marseilles, April 20.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, April 24.
SS Hudson, Bordeaux, April 20.
SS Elisbeth, Rotterdam, April 7.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
SS Bordeaux, Bordeaux, April 17.
SS Sishun Maru, Liverpool, April 15.
SS Polandia, Manchester, April 14.
SS Altamaha, Jabos, April 25.
SS Ikbal, Newport News, April 29.
SS Constantinos XII., Fayal, April 9.
SS Mae, Cienfuegos, April 20.
SS Maroni, Bordeaux, April 17.
SS El Valle, Galveston, April 26.
SS Amaloo, San Juan, April 18.
SS Winifred, Tampico, April 15.
SS Europa, Palermo, April 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Purus	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 31
Lincluden	Rotterdam	April 14
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	April 14
Strathblane	London	April 16
Ruby	Sunderland	April 16
Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Honduras	Havre	April 17
American Transport	Balboa	April 22
Korona	Demerara	April 23
El Cid	New Orleans	April 28
Coamo	San Juan	April 28
Massapequa	San Juan	April 28
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Sixaola	Santiago	April 28
Tenadores	Cristobal	April 28
Yaguez	Mayaguez	April 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 1
Creole	New Orleans	April 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Espagne	Bordeaux	April 25
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 24
Transylvania	Liverpool	April 24
Carpathia	Lisbon	April 24
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Colorado	Galveston	April 28
El Mundo	Galveston	April 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Windsor Hall	Gibraltar	April 21
Oakland	Marseilles	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Highland Heather	Barry	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 2

DUE THURSDAY.

Petroleine	Algiers	April 21
St. Andrew	Liverpool	April 24
Galileo	Hull	April 22
Nebraskan	London	April 21
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Advance	Balboa	April 28
Comus	New Orleans	May 1
El Sud	Galveston	April 30
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 3

DUE FRIDAY.

Saxoleine	Bordeaux	April 22
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
City of Memphis	Rotterdam	April 22
Ardmore	Genoa	April 18
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	May 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 1
Brilliant	New Orleans	April 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 4

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frimley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Transylvania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 593 miles N. W. of Balboa at 8 P. M. 1st.
SS Colusa, Balboa to New York and Boston, was 271 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M. 1st.
SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 345 miles E. of Havana at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 50 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 877 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 44 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 204 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 265 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 88 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 1,050 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 95 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 25 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 75 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 5 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 58 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Sixaola, Porto Barrios to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Ossabaw, Mobile to New York, was 72 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 160 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 228 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 308 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 12, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 18, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 4, SS Regina d'Italia; at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China	May 3
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion	May 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	May 6
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura	May 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura	May 7

RADIUM'S USE IN CANCER.

Harvard Report Says It Cures in Superficial Cases Only.

The outburst of sensational discussion of radium as a cure for cancer having subsided, this method of treatment is finding its true place and value as an aid to surgery. Through constant study at the hands of many experts a new and better understanding of its action is being attained. The latest statement from an authoritative source is found in the annual report of the Havard Cancer Commission.

At the Collis P. Huntington Hospital in Boston 200 milligrams of radium are in use under all the advantages of new and ingenious methods of application devised by the hospital staff. As a result of another whole year of observation the Harvard Commission repeats its conclusion, first published in 1914, that the curative value of radium is limited to certain types of skin cancer and other localized forms of the disease. Its value as a palliative in relieving pain and discharge in inoperable cases has been fully confirmed.

It has also been found effective in leukemia, a disease marked by an enormour increase in the white blood cells, with enlargement of the spleen. Large cancerous growths were sometimes found to disappear under the influence of radium, but the spreading of the cancer to other parts of the body was not prevented in these cases, and, indeed, it appeared that patients might even succumb to the poisons released into the system as a direct result of the breaking up of the tumor under radium treatment.

Most significant of all is the statement that radium treatment has been refused at the Huntington Hospital in cases where a surgical cure seemed reasonably probable.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Thunder showers Mon., except fair near the coast. Tues. showers; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon., except thunder showers in n. w. and extreme n. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds, except moderate s. over the n. w.

Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds. on the coast.

Kan. and Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon. in s.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ohio—Thunder showers Mon., with increasing e. winds. Tues. probably fair.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; fresh e. winds, shifting to w. Mon. night.

Ill.—Thunder showers Mon.; warmer in n.; e. to n. e. winds, becoming strong over n. Tues. fair.

Lower Mich.—Showers Mon., with n. e. winds, to moderate gales. Tues. fair.

Upper Mich.—Showers Mon., with strong n. e. winds. Tues. fair.

Wis.—Showers Mon., strong n. e. winds to moderate gales. Tues. fair.

Minn.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; warmer; strong n. e. winds to moderate gales Mon.

Iowa—Thunder showers Mon., cooler in s. w. Tues. fair.

Mo.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in e. Tues. fair.

N. Cad.—Fair Mon., except showers in s. e. Tues. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair in w., showers in e. Mon. Tues. fair, warmer.

Neb.—Fair Mon., cooler in e. Tues. fair.

ALBANY BOAT

S. S. "BERKSHIRE" and "Rensselaer" leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week-days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 10 P. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip. Tel. Spring 9406.
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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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Stockbridge, Massachusetts,
in the Berkshire Hills,
WILL OPEN JUNE 19TH.

This Modern Hotel is Finely Appointed and Delightfully Located. The Manager, W. G. Havill, will be at the Hotel Flanders, West 47th St., New York, from April 29th to May 10th. Information regarding rates, etc., will be promptly attended to.

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THE ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
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Tuscania......Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA..Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Orduna......Sat., June 12, 10 A.M.

Gibraltar—Genoa—Naples—Piraeus
S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon

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White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric....May 14 | Arabic......May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
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1st Class $90, 2d $65.
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ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.

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A first mortgage on the double-tube tunnel under the Detroit River and terminal properties at Detroit, forming an integral part of the through passenger service route New York Central System.

Price to net 5%

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In the investment of funds accumulated by your personal efforts, or funds representing an inheritance, or funds of banks or institutions with which you may be identified, the situation is one calling for deliberate decision, combined with a thorough understanding of those factors which make for sound values in any given type of security. We shall be pleased to suggest to you in this connection various types of conservative investment bonds, including those of public utilities, railroads, and American and Canadian municipalities.

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4½% GOLD BONDS

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Price Rate to yield over
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We offer the bonds of one of the largest and strongest public utility corporations in the United States. Net earnings over twice annual bond interest. The number of the Company's customers has more than doubled in the past seven years. This issue is highly regarded and is held by several thousand different institutions and individuals, insuring a constant and ready market. We recommend this bond as a very attractive purchase at present prices.

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We shall be glad to send
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describing different issues, which we own and offer for sale.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If any proof were needed that the operations on the Stock Exchange included a large volume of speculative transactions it could be found in the fact that Westinghouse common, a stock which during all of last year contributed 39,000 shares to the trading on the Stock Exchange, was dealt in last week to the extent of over 600,000 shares, or 80 per cent. of the total amount of common stock outstanding. But the security markets were not left to speculation alone. The action of the bond market showed very clearly the presence of a large investment demand which offered very satisfactory compensation for the rather too great freedom with which another department of the security market accepted hasty estimates of the profits to accrue from war orders. Those profits may prove very great in individual cases and will no doubt be large in the aggregate, but they are based on a fickle sort of business which is not of a kind upon which to build permanent prosperity. The stockholders of the New York Central who subscribed for practically all of the $100,000,000 of 6 per cent. convertible debentures which were recently offered to them and which were formally approved last week by the Public Service Commission of New York State could not have based their response to this offering on any estimates of profits to accrue from the business which the war is now perforce throwing to this country. Neither was the generally good demand for a wide variety of bond issues the outgrowth of enthusiasm over the huge orders which have come or are forthcoming from European belligerents. Such demand has reference rather to the more fundamental things which control the business of this country, and it is confidence in respect to this which constitutes by far the most satisfactory phase of the present public attitude toward the security market.

It takes real improvement in underlying business conditions to bring about favorable change of general application in so basic an industry as the steel trade, and it was in the light of that thought that great importance was attached to the progress which last week's quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation revealed in the earnings of that company. The total for the quarter was not very satisfactory, being so small as to be second only to that of the previous low record quarter, but the monthly earnings reflected a really noteworthy upturn from the excessive depression into which the steel trade had fallen at the beginning of the year. February's earnings were more than double those of January, and March's earnings were practically double those of February. That is a rate of improvement which of course cannot be maintained, but it establishes through very concrete proof the fact of noteworthy recovery. April may possibly not hold true to the standard set in March—the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation are believed to have decreased during the month—but by comparison with conditions prevailing only a few months ago the present scale of earnings are encouraging even though they must seem unsatisfactory as compared with earlier periods of greater prosperity. There is no doubt that the reception accorded to the publication of this quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation, the most important of the earnings statements which come from the industrial world, showed very clearly the present disposition of the public to look hopefully to the future. The statement was satisfactory chiefly in that it promised better things, and that promise in the existing temper of the public was held to be much more important than results actually attained in the period covered by the report.

Estimates of the possible earnings of the Steel Corporation, however, were by no means the sole factor in maintaining the price of Steel through a succession of recoveries following large realizing sales in that stock. The thought of the financial community turns very frequently to the decision in the Steel anti-trust suit, and it is in keeping with its present attitude in many other matters that the public whose view finds reflection in current Stock Exchange operations, is expressing confidence in a decision in favor of the company. It is known that some of those who have examined the record of the suit closely from the point of view of the Steel Corporation are very hopeful that the decision will be a clean-cut opinion in favor of the corporation. In these circles the possibility of the corporation being required to dispose of its control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and of the railroads which it manages, is talked about as something which many people have suggested, but which does not necessarily represent the probabilities of the case. It is believed that a decision favorable to the Steel Corporation would have pronounced effect upon financial sentiment, and it is in this belief that many think of a possible favorable decision in the Steel suit as the most potent single factor which is likely to develop in the relatively near future. It is thought that the handing down of the decision is now a matter of weeks, and some even think that it is merely a matter of days. It is a striking indication of the broad character of the confidence which has been finding reflection on the Stock Exchange that there seem to be relatively few who feel called upon to guard against the possibility of disappointment of the hope of a favorable decision in the Steel case.

The financial community outside of the Stock Exchange supplied some additional evidence last week of the feeling of hopefulness with which the future is looked to. The formulation and ready underwriting of a new plan of reorganization for the Wabash Railroad, the drawing up of plans for the removal of other railroad properties from receivership and the favorable response made to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas offer to extend its notes as a preliminary to a comprehensive plan of financing were all things which indicated the belief in financial circles that we have entered a period of constructive possibilities.

Had there lately been no allowance of increases in freight rates the grant of higher wages to a large number of Western railroad employes by the Board of Arbitration would have had more adverse effect upon sentiment. As it was it stimulated liquidation of railroad stocks under which, however, they suffered only minor price losses. It is to be expected that the grant of higher wages will move the Western roads to still more energetic effort in support of a rate readjustment to offset this further expense and other items which have been added to the cost of railroad operation. More practical recognition has recently been shown of the truth that railroad expenses cannot be increased indefinitely without forcing up railroad rates, and to the extent of the wage increase the Western case in favor of higher rates is stronger than it was before last week's award.

Monetary conditions continued last week to favor operations in stocks and bonds, for despite the increased demands on credit—actual and prospective—rates remain very easy. They have receded in some quarters in which rates recently showed signs of hardening. Particularly in this true of the commercial paper market, where rates are almost as low as they have ever been. Four months' paper has been placed in the West as low as 3 per cent., and business has been done in six and seven months' paper as low as 3¼. In the East the market is somewhat higher, but is really easy. The bank statement on Saturday showed how easily current demands are met by the banks, thanks in part to the very large surplus which the new reserve requirements give and impart to the continued inflow of cash. The immediate over-subscription last week of the $40,000,000 issue of Baltimore & Ohio notes afforded another indication of the great abundance of money available for short time investment in high grade issues. The market continues to discuss the likelihood of huge credits for European countries, but this discussion has had no active influence upon money rates, so confident is the market of its ability to handle the demands which may be made upon it. There may lurk in this confidence a conscious or unconscious reliance upon inflationary possibilities of existing credit machinery, but even that thought suggests possibilities which are very welcome to the majority even though they admit in a theoretical sort of way the ultimate disadvantage of inflation. That may eventually be guarded against, but in any event on the record as it stands there can be no doubt about the betterment which has taken place in underlying conditions nor about the strong feeling of hopefulness with which the business world as a whole looks to the future.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Government May Take Share of War-Contract Profits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 2.—A quiet week ended with prices for stocks holding steady. Last Monday's less favorable war news was not reflected by weakness in quotations, but buyers appeared to lose something of their former confidence, and the check given business was not lessened during the succeeding days. While trading was quiet in your shares also, prices in late days of the week advanced each morning to levels close to the New York equivalents.

The Treasury definitely refused permission for Stock Exchange dealings in the renewed Missouri, Kansas & Texas notes. British holdings of the old issue are less than £500,000, and no opposition to the plan of renewal has arisen. The Wabash reorganization plan was well received here.

The budget to be introduced in Parliament on Tuesday may contain a proposal that the State take two-thirds of the profits made on war contracts above the average profits made in the three years before the war. There is much uncertainty regarding the possible effect of the new liquor laws, a condition that is reflected in a nominal market for brewery shares. In connection with the new French policy of releasing gold for New York and other centres, Minister Ribot's visit to London and his conferences with financial leaders are attracting much attention.

A substantial amount of new financing is scheduled for this week. Ten-year 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of £3,000,000 are to be brought out tomorrow for the Union of South Africa at 98½, and a loan of longer maturity for £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 for the Indian Railways is looked for shortly. The amount of Argentine Treasury bills maturing here this year is £8,000,000. The proposed Anglo-American loan to Argentina, in 6 per cent. five-year bonds at 99 is likely to be well taken here and should involve the transfer of funds to London from New York on balance.

PARIS TAKES PROFITS.

Some Reactions, but Prices Generally Above March Level.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 2.—Some profit taking at the close of the week brought moderate reactions in a number of issues, but prices generally at the end of April were above the closing level of March. Exceptions were the shares of several French banks which were influenced by lack of information in regard to reports made at recent shareholders' meetings.

Paris had felt skeptical about the spurt of copper metal on the London market, and yesterday's decline of price for copper in London was reflected by a sharp fall in Rio Tinto shares on the Bourse. The final quotation for Rios was 100 points below the last price on Saturday a week ago.

The Bank of France on balance lost 37,000,000 francs gold during the week, but gained 38,000,000 francs in credits abroad. Gold which was shipped to London was believed to be destined for New York. Nevertheless, sterling and dollars were slightly dearer. Many foreign banks are taking up their financial acceptances which have been held in abeyance since August. They seem to be expecting a decree ordering the settlement of direct bank obligations.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 1, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$35,288,500	$275,544,500
Same period last year	10,281,000	278,734,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	84.48	83.92	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.37	86.91	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	78	78	78	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	150	150	150	11
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86	86	86	4
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	96⅞	92¾	93⅞	17
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	18
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	98⅞	93⅞	96⅞	10
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	9
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	8
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	89⅞	88	89⅞	11
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106⅞	105	106⅞	26½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102	100⅞	101⅞	92
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	95½	95½	95½	2
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89⅞	89	89⅞	43
Am. Tobacco 6s	120½	120½	120½	10
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	70	70	70	3
Ann Arbor 4s	60	60	60	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	50
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	94	94½	188
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85½	84½	84½	6
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	85½	85⅛	85⅞	6½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	103⅞	102⅞	102⅞	218
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	102⅞	102½	102½	5
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	101	101	22
Atl. C. Line 4s	93½	91½	92	35
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	87	86⅞	87	18
Baldwin Loco. 5s	102⅞	102½	102¼	1
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	92	91⅞	92	25
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s, r.	90	90	90	1
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	90⅞	90⅛	90½	36½
B. & O. gold 4s, reg.	90	90	90	1
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88	87⅞	87⅞	310½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	83	82½	82½	14
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90½	90	90	3
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	76
Beth. Steel. ref. 5s	91⅞	89⅞	91⅛	570
Beech Creek 4s	94	94	94	2
Broad. & 7th Av. 5s	100⅞	100	100⅞	8
Bklyn. R. T. ref. 4s	85	85	85	5
Bklyn. R. T. gold 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, '18	100	99⅞	100	12
Bklyn. Un. Elev. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	10
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s	104	103⅞	104	4
Bush Terminal 5s	86⅞	85⅞	88½	2
Bush Terminal 4s	85½	85½	85⅞	19
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	86	86	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94½	93½	94½	6
Can. So. c. 5s, Ser. A	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞	22
Central Leather 5s	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	84
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	101	101	20
C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s	102	102	102	2
C. of N. J. 5s, reg.	114½	114½	114½	1
C. R. R. & B'k'g Co. of Ga. 5s	92½	92½	92½	20
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	89⅞	88⅞	89⅞	308
Cent. Pac., T. S. L. 4s	85	85	85	2
Cent. Pacific 3½s	89	88½	89	42
Ches. & O. con. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	88⅞	88	88⅞	22
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	76	75½	76	22
C. & O., R. & A. 1 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅞	96½	96⅞	216
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	94½	94	94	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92	91⅞	92	51
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	84½	83⅞	83⅞	19
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	72	68	70	30
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	100	99⅞	99⅞	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	40
C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	23½
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s, full paid	104½	104	104½	509
C., M. & S. P. 4s, 1934	90⅞	89	90½	56
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s, Series A	91	90⅞	91	4
C., M. & S. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	79	79	79	1
C., M. & S. P. g. 4½s	101	100⅞	101	8
C., M. & S. P., C., P. & W. 5s	108	102⅞	108	20
C., M. & S. P., C. & M. R. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	4
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	90	90	90	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	114¼	114	114	5
C., R. I. & P. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	34
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	10
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83⅞	82⅞	83⅞	43
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69	66	66	259
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	54½	50⅞	53	444
C., R. I. & P. c. 4s, Ser. N	90	90	90	2
C., S. P., M. & O. 6s	117¼	117⅞	117¼	2
Cin., San. & Cl. 5s	101	101	101	9
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	72	71⅞	72	10
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80	80	80	1
Cl., L. & W. 1st 5s	104½	103⅞	104½	8
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	2
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
Col. Midland 1st 4s	16	16	16	10
Colorado Industrial 5s	73	72½	73	7
Col. & South. 1st 4s	92	91	91	45
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84½	84½	84⅞	2
Con. Gas deb. 6s	118⅞	116	117	477
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Corn P. R. 5s, 1931	96	95	96	8
Corn P. R. 5s, 1934	93⅞	95⅞	95⅞	4
Cumb. Teleph. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	10
C.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	98⅞	98	98⅞	12
D. & H. 1st & r. 4s	94½	94	94½	117
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	20
D. & H. l. eq. 4½s	100⅞	100½	100⅞	7
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	48	47⅞	47⅞	28
D. & R. G. con. 4s	76⅞	76	76½	17
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅞	102½	102⅞	17
Detroit United 4½s	75⅞	74½	75⅞	23
Distillers' Sec. 5s	56½	52½	56⅞	380
D., S. Shore & A. 5s	100	100	100	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	90⅞	89	90⅞	76
East T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	3
Edison El. Ill., Brooklyn 4s	88	88	88	1
Elgin, J. & E. 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	15
Erie 1st con. 7s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	3
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	65	64⅞	64⅞	18
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	70	69⅞	69⅞	57
Erie gen. 4s	70	69⅞	69⅞	30
Erie 1st con. 4s	82	82	82	4
Evans. & T. H. cn. 6s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	102	101⅞	101⅞	23
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104	103⅞	104	11
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	111	103	103	139
Great North. ref. 4½s	99	98⅞	99	24
Green Bay deb. A	72	72	72	1
Green Bay deb. B	13	13	13	25
H. & T. C. 1st 5s	107	107	107	3
H. & T. C. gen. 4s	94	94	94	3
Hudson & M. ref. 5s	76⅞	76½	76½	138
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	28	27½	27½	103
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	86	86	86	5
Ill. Central ref. 4s	88⅞	87⅞	88	48
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	7
Illinois Steel 4½s	84	84	84	1
Indiana Steel 5s	100	99⅞	100	4
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	140½	133½	136	247
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	140½	133	133	501½
Int.-Met. 4½s	79⅞	77⅞	79	691
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98⅞	98	98⅞	88
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	44	42½	44	61
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	45	40	45	54
Int. Great North. 6s	100	99⅞	100	3
Int. Paper 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79⅞	79	79⅞	13
Int. Steam Pump 5s	50	50	50	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85½	85⅞	85½	4
Iowa Central ref. 4s	54½	53	53⅞	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71½	71½	71½	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	108	108	108	1
Kansas City S. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Kansas City S. 3s	68½	67⅞	68½	7
Kansas City Term. 4s	91	90⅞	91	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	13
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	100	100	6
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	93½	92	93½	10
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	72½	72	72½	55
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92⅞	92	92⅞	71
Lake Shore 3½s	82½	82½	82½	10
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	82	82	82	1
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	98	98	98	8
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101	101	101	5
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s, reg.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	123⅝	123¼	123⅝	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	100¾	100⅝	100½	30
Long Island unif. 4s	85	85	85	1
Long Island gen. 4s	87	85¾	87	6
Lorillard 7s	122½	122½	122½	3
Lorillard 5s	100¼	100	100½	16
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 1963	102¼	102¼	102¼	20
Louis. & N. un. 4s	94½	94	94½	33

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Manhattan 4s, tax ex.	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	10
M. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	110	108	108	51
M. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C	110	108	108	45
Michigan Central 3½s	81	81	81	2
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77½	75½	77½	21
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	62½	57	62½	35
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	55	52	53	15
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	67½	67	67½	24
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101	100½	101	27
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	94½	92	93	83
Missouri Pacific 4s	48	46	47½	43
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	44½	44	44	27
Mont. P. 5s, Ser. A	92½	91½	91⅞	29
Morris & Essex 3½s	85⅛	85½	85⅛	5
Morris & Essex c. 7s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	36
N., C. & St. L. c. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
National Tube 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	9
N. O., M. & C. 5s	88	88	88	1
N. Y. A. B. cv. 6s	98	97	98	27
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80½	80	80½	18
N. Y. Cent. d. 4s, '34	87⅞	86	87⅞	35
N. Y. C. d. 6s, w. i.	104	101½	103⅞	17,241
N. Y. C. r. & i. 4½s	89½	88	89	383
N. Y. C., L. S. c. 3½s	73	72½	72⅞	4
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	71	71	71	1
N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st 4s	93	92⅞	92⅞	9
N. Y., C. & S. L. deb. 4s	78	78	78	4
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102⅞	102	102¼	26
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84	84½	20
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	110⅞	110	110⅞	43
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, 1955	76⅞	76	76⅞	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, 1956	76	76	76	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s, 1954	65	65	65	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	69½	68⅞	69½	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	81½	81	81½	11
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	73¼	72⅞	73¼	60
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	53½	53	53½	239
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97½	97⅞	97⅞	23
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	78½	78½	78½	5
Nor. & W. gen. 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	3
Nor. & W. con. 4s	93⅞	93	93	42
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	89½	88¼	89½	16
Nor. & W. cv. 4½s	105½	104½	105	27
Nor. Pacific 4s	93	92½	92½	307
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	111	111	111	3
Nor. Pacific 3s	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞	289½
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	9..	93½	94	8
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101	100⅞	101	24
Ore. Sh. Line 5s	104½	104	104½	11
Ore. Sh. L. 6s	109½	108⅛	109⅞	28
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91⅞	91	91½	32
O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	91⅛	91	91⅛	27
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	3
Pacific T. & T. 5s	98	97¼	98	50
Penn. Con. 4s, 1948	98¼	97⅞	98¼	20
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99	99	99	3
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	57
P. c. 4½s, cts. f. p.	104⅞	103⅞	104	614
P. Gas, Chi., con. 6s	114½	114½	114½	1
P. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	64½	63	64½	13
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	28	28	28	2
P. & P. U. 1st 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Public Service 5s	88⅞	88½	88½	9
Ry. St. S., Int.-O. 5s	91½	90⅞	90⅞	3
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	130	118	120	135½
Reading gen. 4s	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	34
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93¼	93⅛	93¼	12
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	78½	73	78	16
R., W. & O. con. 5s	103⅞	103	103	2
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 4s	63	63	63	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	98⅞	98	98⅞	57
St. L., I. M. & S. r. & g. 4s	66	65½	65½	6
S. L. & S. F. r. 4s, t. r., s.	63	63	63	10
St. L. & S. F. g. 5s	48½	47	48½	2
S. L. & S. F. g. 5s, t. r., s.	45	45	45	10
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	79	78½	78½	20
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	62⅞	61½	62⅞	20
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reg	118⅞	118	118⅞	4
St. P. & S. City 6s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼	4
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	91	91	91	1
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	80½	80¼	80¼	6
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	67	66½	66½	29
South. Bell Tel. 5s	98	97½	98	57
South. Pac. col. 4s	85½	84⅞	85½	18
South. Pac. cv. 4s	88½	88	88½	448
South. Pac. cv. 5s	101½	101	101⅞	851½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	88⅞	88½	88¼	392
So. P., S. F. Ter. 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	44
South. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	6
South. Ry. 1st 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	46
South. Ry. gen. 4s	67½	67	67⅞	47
Standard Milling 5s	92	91½	92	3
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	94½	93⅞	94½	16
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100½	99⅞	100	72
Third Av. ref. 4s	82½	81½	82	88
Third Av. adj. 5s	79	78⅞	78⅞	129½
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	63	63	63	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	53½	52½	52½	6
Tri-City 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1
Ulster & Del. 5s	100	100	100	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96½	96⅛	96½	122
Union Pacific ref. 4s	92	91½	92	7
Union Pacific cv. 4s	91½	90⅞	91	36
U. R. R. of San F. 4s	50⅞	48⅞	48½	165
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	74	74	74	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	103⅛	102½	103	39
U. S. Steel 5s	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	479
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	4
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	96	95⅞	95⅞	28
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	95½	95	95½	4
Virginia Midland 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	102	99⅞	102	46
Wabash 2d 5s	94	90½	94	100
Wabash ref. 4s	32	25	29⅞	663
Wabash ref. 4s, Cent. t. r., stamped	27	27	27	31
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts., stamped	30	22½	27	871
Wabash, O. Div., 3½s	55	55	55	2
W., P. Term. 1st 4s	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	2
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	9½	7½	9	402
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Col. t. r.	8½	8½	8⅞	10
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Col. tr. r. for Cent. tr. r	8	8	8	15
W. P. Term. 2d 4s, tr. r	⅞	¾	⅞	12
Western Electric 5s	101	101⅞	101	28
Western Maryland 4s	69½	68⅞	68⅞	8
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	99	94⅞	98⅞	1030
W. E. & M. 5 p. c. n.	100⅞	99⅞	100⅞	27
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102⅞	102½	102⅞	4
W. N. Y. & P. g. 4s	76½	76⅞	76½	5
W. Un. Tel. r. e. 4½s	93	93	93	4
West Shore 4s	92½	92	92	20
West Shore 4s, reg	89	88⅞	88⅞	5
Wis. Central gen. 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	7
W. C., S. & D. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Total sales				$34,828,000
Government Bonds.				
U. S. 3s, registered	101½	101½	101½	1
U. S. 3s, coupon	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	6
Japanese 4½s	77½	77⅞	77½	11
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	77½	76⅞	76⅞	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., G. s.	76½	75⅞	75⅞	72½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	97	97	97	21
Total sales				$114,500
State Bonds.				
N. Y. State 4½s, 1964	104½	104⅞	104½	10
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	12
N. Y. Canal 4½s, '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	8
N. Y. State 4½s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	6
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	61½	58	59½	204
Total sales				$235,000
New York City Issues.				
3½s, Nov., 1954	87	87	87	1
4s, 1957	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	2
4s, 1958	97	97	97	3
4s, 1959	97⅞	96½	97⅞	20
4½s, 1960	100⅞	100⅞	100½	52
4½s, 1964	100⅞	100⅞	100½	22
4½s, 1963	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	7
4½s, Nov., 1957	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	8
Total sales				$111,000
Grand total				$35,288,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE. Week Ended May 1.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
510	Alaska G. M.	39⅞	39⅞	38⅛	38⅞
220	Al.-Chal. Mfg.	15	19¼	15	18⅛
50	Al. C. Mfg. pf.	52⅞	53⅛	52⅞	53½
24,310	Amal. Copper.	78⅞	79⅛	75⅛	75⅞
2,250	Am. B. Sugar.	48⅛	50⅞	48⅛	49
16,670	Am. Can.	39⅞	44⅛	37⅞	43
370	Am. C. & Fdy.	55	58⅛	54⅞	57½
270	Am. Cot. Oil.	54	54¼	51⅛	51⅞
10	Am. H. & L.	7	7	7	7
1,290	Am. Ice Sec.	34	35	32⅞	34½
4,360	Am. Loco.	58⅞	61	54	58⅞
4,240	Am. S. & Ref.	75	76	72⅞	72⅞
80	Am. Sugar R.	110¼	112⅞	110¼	112
10	Am. Wool pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
1,155	Anaconda C.	38⅞	39	35⅞	35⅞
160	A., T. & S. F.	104⅞	104⅞	102⅞	102⅞
140	Baldwin Loco.	54⅞	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞
440	Balt. & Ohio.	78¼	78½	77⅞	77¼
20	Beth. Steel.	149	149	149	149
930	Brooklyn R. T.	91¼	92¼	90	90⅞
970	Cal. Petrol.	19½	19⅞	17½	17⅞
470	Can. Pacific.	169	170	165	165
6,700	C. Leath. Co.	42⅞	42⅞	39	41
630	Ches. & Ohio.	48¼	48⅞	46	46
20	C. Gt. W. pf.	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33¼
710	C., M. & St. P.	96⅞	97¼	95⅞	95½
8,450	C., R. I. & P.	22⅞	28¼	20⅞	23⅞
1,440	Chino Copper.	48⅞	49⅞	46¼	46½
1,870	Col. F. & I.	32⅞	34⅞	31⅛	32⅞
210	Consol. Gas.	127⅞	131	126⅞	130
340	Corn Pr. Ref.	14⅞	15¼	15⅞	15
160	Dist. Secur.	11⅞	16	11⅞	15⅞
4,120	Erie	29	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞
340	Erie 1st pf.	44⅞	45⅞	44¼	44⅞
5,190	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co.	48⅞	53¼	48⅞	52
150	Gt. Nor. pf.	121⅞	122½	120⅞	121
210	G. Nor. Certs. for Ore P.	38½	39	36⅞	39
550	Gug'h'm Expl.	64½	64½	62¼	63⅞
1,940	Insp. Copepr.	35	36⅞	33¼	33½
24,880	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	21½	24⅞	20⅞	22⅞
1,900	Int.-Met. pf.	70⅞	75	69⅞	71⅞
120	Lehigh Val.	144½	144⅞	142⅞	142⅞
230	Max. Motors.	51	55	50⅞	52⅞
80	Max. M. 2d pf.	41	43	41	43
3,720	Mex. Petrol.	96⅞	96⅞	84½	86½
960	Miami Cop.	28⅞	29½	26⅞	26⅞
580	Mo., K. & T.	11⅞	14½	10¼	14
2,820	Mo. Pacific.	14	15½	12⅞	15⅞
20	N. E. & St. Co	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
4,140	Nat. Lead Co.	64⅞	70⅞	62	69
2,100	Nev. Con. Cop.	15⅞	18⅞	15¼	15⅞
1,290	N. Y. Central	86⅞	90⅞	86	86
10	N. Y. C. rts.	½	½	½	½
1,540	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞
500	N. Y., O. & W.	30⅞	30	30⅞	30⅞
370	Nor. Pacific.	110⅞	111⅞	109	110
640	Pacific Mail.	22½	23⅞	21½	23
60	Penn. R. R.	111	111	109⅞	109⅞
30	Peo. Gas, Chi.	119⅞	120⅞	119⅞	120⅞
50	Pitts. Coal.	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
70	Pitts. Coal pf.	96	96	96	96
2,070	P. Steel Car.	49	60	48½	58⅞
250	Ry. S. Spring.	33⅞	39⅞	36½	37⅞
750	Ray Con. Cop.	25⅞	26⅞	23⅞	23⅞
35,160	Reading	152⅞	154⅞	150⅞	151½
1,020	Rep. I. & S.	29⅞	32	28⅞	30⅞
810	So. Pacific.	93⅞	94⅞	92⅞	92⅞
190	Southern Ry.	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2,080	Stud'b'ker Co.	68	79⅞	67	78
590	Tenn. Cop.	34⅞	35⅞	34	34½
40	Texas & Pac.	16⅞	18⅞	16⅞	18⅞
720	Third Avenue	55⅞	55⅞	54⅞	54½
15,040	Un. Pacific.	133⅞	134⅞	130⅞	131⅞
730	U. S. Rubber.	69⅞	72½	68⅞	69⅞
112,760	U. S. Steel.	59⅞	60⅞	56⅞	59⅞
40	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅞	110⅞	110	110⅞
1,880	Utah Copper.	72	73	67⅞	68⅞
160	Va.-C. Chem.	28⅞	33½	28½	33½
300	Wabash	2½	2⅞	1⅞	2½
120	Wabash pf.	5⅞	5⅞	3⅞	3⅞
350	W. Un. Tel.	69	70⅞	69	70
21,270	W. E. & M.	87⅞	108	86	104½
100	Wh'l. & L. E.	2½	2⅞	2½	2½
327,885					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Joseph Wood Rutter and Norman P. Ream have organized the banking firm of Rutter & Ream, 60 Broadway, to deal in bonds and high-grade investment securities. Mr. Rutter was formerly associated with Harris, Forbes & Company, but for the last three years has been manager of the bond department of H. N. Whitney & Sons. Mr. Ream is the eldest son of the late Norman B. Ream.

The Bankers Trust Company is inviting proposals for the sale to it on July 1 of bonds secured by the mortgage of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Company dated May 24, 1888, at a rate not exceeding 110. There is a fund on hand of over $18,000 for the redemption of these bonds.

A trustee under the first and refunding mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company dated Jan. 3, 1910, and supplemental mortgage bonds dated April 22, 1910, the Bankers Trust Company has called for redemption a number of 5 per cent. serial gold bonds, payable on July 1 at 102½ and accrued interest.

$70,000

Town of Belleville, New Jersey

Funding Five Per Cent. Bonds due November 1, 1944

and

$51,000

Town of Westfield, Union Co., New Jersey

Funding 5% Bonds due $3,000 annually, Jan. 1, 1929-1945

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW JERSEY

Price to Yield 4.30%

Clark, Dodge & Co.

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*†‡$100,000. City of Paterson, N. J., Coupon or Reg'd Gold 4½s, due Feb., 1945. Price 105 and interest, yielding 4.20%

*†‡ 75,000. New York State, Coupon or Reg'd 4½s, due March, 1964. Price 110 and interest, yielding 4.03%

148,000. City of Nashville, Tenn., Coupon or Reg'd 5s, due serially, April, 1920 to 1935: To yield 4.40% to 4.45%

* 43,000. City of Springfield, Ohio, Coupon or Reg'd 5s, due serially, May, 1917 to 1925. To yield 4.30%

* 100,000. Town of Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y., Coupon or Reg'd 4½s, due serially, May, 1916 to 1940. To yield 4.25%

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 1, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,784,586	38,886,129
Same period last year	1,972,265	31,886,837

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	73.36	70.71	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	68.56	66.07	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	96	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26¼	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines	39⅜	38	38⅜	—1	21,500
20	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19⅝	15	18⅞	+1¼	34,475
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	54	50¼	52⅞	+⅞	8,800
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	79⅝	75⅝	76	—2	160,900
59	Apr. 26	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	59	57¼	57½	+½	2,500
93	Apr. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	93	..	....
50½	Apr. 29	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	50½	48⅜	49⅝	+1⅛	39,800
86⅝	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	86	86	86	+1	100
102½	Apr. 30	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	102½	95	102½	+6⅛	3,631
155	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	155	143	150	+9	1,860
44⅝	Apr. 30	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	44⅝	37⅞	43¼	+2⅞	269,055
100¼	May 1	91¼	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	100¼	99	100	+2	7,300
59⅝	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅝	54	57¼	+2	21,650
116	Apr. 30	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	115	116	+1¼	250
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	48½	48½	48½	+⅛	100
102	Apr. 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	95¼	95	95¼	..	10
109	Apr. 8	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109	109	109	..	10
54½	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	54¼	51⅛	51⅞	—1¼	8,150
98	Apr. 22	95⅛	Apr. 29	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	—2⅞	100
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	97	97	97	..	2
8	Apr. 19	4⅞	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7¼	6¼	6⅞	—¼	3,000
42½	Apr. 19	19⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	37⅞	35½	36½	+1	7,470
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	35	33	34	+¼	21,400
14	Apr. 19	7⅛	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	12⅛	11¼	11⅝	—½	1,860
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	31½	30⅞	31	..	1,200
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	61	53¾	58½	+¼	102,150
100½	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	98⅞	97	98	+2	600
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅛	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1	400
32½	Mar. 31	25	Apr. 19	Am. Malt pf.	30	28	28	—1⅛	1,300
76	Apr. 26	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76	72¼	73⅝	—1⅛	31,275
107⅞	Apr. 29	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107⅞	106	107⅛	+1⅛	1,350
83	Apr. 28	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	83	83	83	+¼	100
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	160	152	152	—9	200
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	106½	106	106¼	+1⅛	200
40	Apr. 30	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	40	36	39¼	+5¼	6,300
114¼	Apr. 23	99⅞	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	112⅞	110¼	111	—2⅛	18,610
114⅛	Apr. 30	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114⅛	113½	114⅛	+⅛	975
60⅝	Apr. 9	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+⅝	200
123⅞	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅞	120¾	122⅝	+⅝	8,150
252½	Apr. 22	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	243	235	236	—7⅛	5,360
108	Mar. 8	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107	108	+1½	1,000
32	Apr. 30	15⅞	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	32	28⅝	31	+1	4,000
89⅞	May 1	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	89⅞	88⅞	89⅞	+⅞	1,450
15	Apr. 20	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..	55
39	Apr. 26	24⅝	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	39	36	36¼	—2⅛	54,400
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	6⅞	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	104⅛	102½	102⅝	+⅜	25,410
100	Apr. 21	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100	99⅝	100	..	1,212
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	113¼	111⅞	112	..	1,100
61½	May 1	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	61½	51	58⅝	+5¼	68,500
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	101¼	101¼	..	1,100
79⅞	Apr. 19	63⅝	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅝	77⅛	77⅞	—⅜	17,100
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	—⅜	1,310
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	—⅛	2,500
155	Apr. 13	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	150	139	141	—4	14,800
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	112½	110⅛	112⅛	+⅛	974
93	Apr. 21	84¼	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	92⅞	90⅛	90⅛	—1	15,150
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	132½	129	132	+3	1,300
27	May 1	26⅛	Apr. 17	Brown Shoe	27	27	27	+⅜	100
82	Apr. 29	82	Apr. 29	Brown Shoe pf.	82	82	82	..	100
7	Apr. 22	4½	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	7⅛	6½	7½	+½	1,000
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.	85	85	85	..	2
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
21⅝	Feb. 8	12⅝	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	19⅝	17¼	17½	—1	12,100
54⅞	Feb. 8	38	Apr. 6	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46	44½	44½	..	1,700
*56½	Feb. 13	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	153¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	170¼	164⅝	165½	—4	22,650
83¼	Apr. 16	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	80	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	42½	39	40¼	—1¼	53,306
104	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103⅞	103	103¼	..	1,110
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*118	Mar. 10	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*118	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	40	Feb. 23	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅜	45⅜	46¼	—1⅞	8,800
9⅝	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	8½	8½	8½	—½	100
11¼	Feb. 27	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11¼	..	....
14¼	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	13	12½	12⅝	—¼	1,600
36⅝	Apr. 19	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34⅝	32½	33⅛	—⅞	3,900
98¼	Apr. 19	83⅛	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97½	95	95¼	—⅜	13,600
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	128½	127½	128⅜	+1	300
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest	131½	130	130	—⅜	800
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	18⅜	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	26½	21⅛	24⅝	+2⅞	101,750
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	49⅜	46	47	—½	69,585
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	34½	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	61½	..	....
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	55	55	55	..	25
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101	99½	100	+½	1,050
36½	Apr. 16	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	34⅝	31½	32⅞	+⅜	25,020
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	30½	30	30	—1	200
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	54	54	54	..	100
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131⅞	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	131⅞	126	129⅝	+2⅛	25,100
65½	Apr. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	63⅝	62	63⅝	+2⅝	3,000
97	Apr. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	97	95⅝	97	+1¼	1,118
15⅞	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	15¼	13⅞	14⅞	+⅝	17,145
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	79½	77	79½	+1½	700
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	..	..	*45	..	....
70	Apr. 5	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	61½	60	61½	—½	600
98	Apr. 30	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	98	95	98	+3	1,000
21⅝	May 1	21⅝	May 1	Crucible Steel	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..	100
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	90½	90	90½	+2⅞	200
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	152⅝	151⅝	151⅞	+½	240
429⅝	Apr. 10	398⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	425	424	425	..	320
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	9	8¼	9	+1	500
18½	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	16⅝	14⅞	16	+1	600
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	7¼	7	7¼	..	230
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	35	35	35	..	20
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	115	115	..	10
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	64	64	64	..	58
16¼	May 1	5¼	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	16¼	11¼	16	+5	36,360
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛	100
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	9½	9½	9½	..	100
91	Apr. 7	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	—½	100
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	29⅞	28⅛	28¼	—⅜	57,000
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	45½	44	44⅛	—⅜	14,800
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	37¼	35⅞	37¼	+1¼	4,280
15	Apr. 19	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	13¼	12¼	13¼	+½	400
34	Apr. 20	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	34	31½	34	+1	1,300
215	Apr. 28	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	215	212½	215	+3	275
109	Apr. 27	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	109	108⅞	109	+½	285
162	May 1	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	162	152	160	+7⅛	24,070
150	Apr. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	146	141	145	+1	3,900
105⅝	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	101⅝	101	101	+1	1,100
53⅝	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53⅛	48	52¼	+4⅝	61,100
102⅝	Apr. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf	102	102	102	+⅛	450
79¼	Apr. 19	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	79¼	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅝	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	121¼	120¼	120⅝	—⅛	12,500
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	39¼	36⅜	37¼	—1⅞	26,700
64½	Apr. 26	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	64½	61⅝	62	—1⅞	40,800
*80	May 1	*71	Mar. 13	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	80	80	80	..	36
96	Apr. 30	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P.	96	95	96	..	250
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
117	Apr. 22	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	..	120
113	Apr. 19	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	112	110¼	111	—¾	900
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	35⅝	33¼	33⅝	—1⅜	196,010
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	24⅜	20¼	22½	+1⅝	252,050
75⅝	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	74⅞	69⅝	72	+1½	43,950
7⅞	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	5½	..	....
14	Mar. 30	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	14	..	....
106⅝	Apr. 21	90½	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	104⅜	100⅜	100⅜	—3¼	1,000
117	Jan. 9	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	114	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	..	..	73	..	....
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11⅞	10¼	11	+¼	3,500
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	41⅞	40	41¼	+1	3,500
10⅞	Apr. 23	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump	8	5⅝	6⅞	—¼	5,075
28	Apr. 23	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	..	21⅜	..	....
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	7	..	....
18	Feb. 18	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	65	..	....
27½	Apr. 19	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	27	26	26⅞	+1¼	12,100
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59⅝	57⅞	59⅝	+⅜	2,800
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	88	87½	88	+½	400
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
*123	Apr. 30	*120¼	Mar. 22	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	123	123	123	..	234
127¼	Apr. 29	90	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	127½	123⅛	127	+4	1,100
109½	Apr. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	109	109	109	—½	100
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	49	39¼	47⅞	+6⅞	10,435
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	104⅜	102¼	104¼	+¼	1,800
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—⅜	200
23½	Apr. 22	20	Apr. 5	Lake Erie & W. pf.	22	22	22	..	400
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	145	142½	143⅛	—⅜	13,540
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	224	224	224	—3	100
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	+⅞	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	36	36	36	..	100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22½	21	21	—1	300
106¼	Jan. 13	98	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95	95	95	—½	100
65	Mar. 11	60⅛	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	61⅝	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	181	175	180	+5	300
118	Jan. 19	112½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118	118	118	..	30
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	125½	125	125¼	+⅜	500
82	Apr. 26	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	82	81	82	+1	300
69⅝	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	68½	67⅞	68	—½	400
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd.	128⅝	128½	128⅝	—¼	400
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	67½	60	60	—8	1,400
101½	Feb. 4	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	101	101	101	—½	100
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	55¼	48¼	52½	+4⅞	26,300
87⅞	Apr. 14	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86	82	85⅞	+3⅛	9,010
43⅞	Apr. 14	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	43	38¼	41⅞	+3⅝	19,400
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores	44½	44½	44½	+4½	100
98¼	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	95	94⅞	95	..	200
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	97	85	86½	—8⅞	94,750
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	94	90	90	—3	700
29½	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	29½	26⅝	26⅞	—⅞	44,920
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	..	1,050
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	43	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	121	118⅝	120½	—1⅛	920
132	Apr. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	..	..	132	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., S.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	78	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14¼	10⅛	13⅞	+1⅞	24,650
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	36⅝	26⅞	33	+6	8,250
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅝	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	15¼	12⅞	15⅛	+1⅞	53,760
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	54⅝	53	53	—1½	2,100
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	102	101½	102	+1	300
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	176½	176½	176½	..	260
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	125⅝	125¼	125¾	+¼	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	122	121	121	—2⅞	350
126	Jan. 28	120⅝	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	121	120½	121	—1	300
80½	Mar. 31	69	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73⅜	72	73⅝	+3⅛	800
106⅞	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	106	106	106	..	200
17½	Apr. 30	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	17½	15	16⅞	+1⅛	6,500
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
70⅝	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	70⅝	63	69	+5	52,360
110	Apr. 21	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	110	110	110	+⅜	150
23	Jan. 5	20	May 1	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	20	20	20	—3	100
7	Apr. 29	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	7	7	7	+⅞	300
16⅝	Apr. 27	11⅝	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅝	15½	15⅞	+⅜	33,885
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	100	84	96½	+8½	27,000
92⅜	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	90⅝	87⅞	88⅝	—1¼	27,500
36½	Apr. 9	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	36	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69⅝	66½	67	—1⅞	15,400
35	Apr. 20	21⅝	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	34½	30½	32	+1⅛	27,150
25	Feb. 15	20	Apr. 22	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	..	100
106⅝	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	106	105	105½	—⅛	1,500
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85⅝	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	73⅛	73¼	73¼	+1	2,500
*84⅜	Jan. 27	*84⅜	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84⅜	..	....
112⅞	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	111⅞	109	110⅛	—⅜	12,510
4	Apr. 17	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SILV. M.	..	..	3¼	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
22⅝	Apr. 13	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	23¼	20⅝	23	+3¼	6,200
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	35	33⅜	35	+3	500
*91	Mar. 26	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	*91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R.	110⅞	108⅞	108⅞	..	10,669
123½	Apr. 3	117⅛	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi.	121⅜	119½	121¼	+1	3,200
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9⅞	..	....
23½	May 1	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	23½	22⅝	23½	+2⅝	430
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.	75½	74	75½	+½	900
72	Jan. 18	68	Mar. 15	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	..	300
24⅜	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	24½	23	23⅝	—½	9,900
98	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	96⅞	93	93	—1⅞	3,700
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
*80	Apr. 21	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	*80	..	....
59⅝	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	59⅝	48	56⅞	+7⅞	70,200
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	100¼	98	100	+2	500
110⅞	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	110⅞	109½	109⅞	—⅜	800
163¼	Apr. 28	150⅝	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	163¼	159	161½	+4⅞	825
1⅞	Jan. 12	⅛	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	2,035
2⅝	Jan. 22	⅜	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1¼	1¼	—¼	500
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G.	40	32	37¼	+4⅞	22,150
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	—⅝	115
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper	26¼	23½	24	—1	75,600
157⅞	Apr. 19	140⅝	Feb. 24	Reading	154⅝	150⅝	151⅝	—1⅛	155,300
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf.	..	..	85½	..	....
86⅛	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—⅛	100
34⅛	Apr. 16	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	32	28½	30⅜	+1½	26,950
88⅞	Apr. 16	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	88⅞	85½	88	+2⅝	3,282
1¼	Apr. 9	⅛	Mar. 25	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	2,100
2	Apr. 9	¼	Apr. 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	1⅛	⅝	⅞	+⅛	3,900
5⅞	Apr. 9	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+½	1,300
16	Jan. 5	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	10	9½	9½	+½	1,650
6¼	Apr. 22	1⅜	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	5	4½	4⅞	—⅛	1,400
11⅞	Mar. 31	10	Jan. 25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	11	..	....
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6½	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛	400
19	Apr. 23	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..	100
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 23	St. L. Southw'n pf.	..	..	37	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	16⅝	15⅛	15⅞	—½	1,400
42⅛	Apr. 21	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	40⅛	39	39	—2	2,200
209½	Feb. 1	131⅝	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	139¼	138⅛	138⅛	+1	700
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124⅜	124⅛	124⅛	+1⅛	500
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	40	37	38	+⅜	4,550
55	Apr. 14	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	..	..	55	..	....
93⅛	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	93⅛	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81⅞	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	94⅝	92⅞	92⅞	—⅜	39,047
106⅝	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	106⅝	..	....
19⅝	Apr. 9	12⅝	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	—⅜	14,000
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	59	58	58½	+⅛	1,100
55⅝	Apr. 6	43⅛	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	53⅛	52	52	+⅜	200
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	..	..	70	..	....
80	May 1	35⅝	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	80	66½	78	+11⅝	49,350
102⅝	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	102	100½	102	+2⅛	1,200
35⅞	Apr. 30	25¼	Feb. 24	TENNESSEE COP.	35⅞	34⅛	34¼	+⅜	13,700
144½	Apr. 19	128⅞	Feb. 24	Texas Co.	140	138	140	—1	800
17⅞	Apr. 19	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	16½	16	16½	+½	2,300
101½	Apr. 30	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. land tr.	101½	101½	101½	..	100
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	56⅞	54	54½	—½	14,900
102½	Apr. 16	99⅝	Apr. 30	Tobacco Products pf	100½	99⅝	100	..	1,425
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	2	2	2	—¼	300
9⅝	Jan. 28	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	—½	100
100	Apr. 19	95⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	99	99	99	+⅝	200
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	..	..	69½	..	....
103	Apr. 20	100	Mar. 10	Underwood Type. pf.	100	100	100	—3	100
7⅛	Apr. 6	4⅞	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6⅞	6	6⅞	+⅝	2,800
30⅞	Apr. 6	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	30	27	27	—3	300
134⅝	Apr. 19	115⅞	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	134	130¼	131⅞	—1⅛	115,250
81⅞	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	81¼	80⅛	81	+⅜	1,500
31½	Apr. 21	27⅛	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—1	300
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—2⅞	100
105	Feb. 11	102½	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	104	..	....
66⅛	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	65	60	62	—3⅝	310
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	21	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅛	10,100
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	40¼	37½	38	+⅜	7,900
16¼	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I., P. & F.	15⅞	13⅛	15	+1⅛	2,400
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I., P. & F. pf	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+⅜	100
73¼	Mar. 9	65	Apr. 10	U. S. Express	66⅝	66¼	66¼	—1⅛	1,100
46	Apr. 29	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	46	39	45	+6	3,700
89⅝	Apr. 29	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	89⅝	85⅛	89	+4⅛	800
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	40¼	40¼	40¼	—3⅝	100
1⅝	Apr. 24	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1½	1¼	1⅜	..	400
5⅝	Apr. 24	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	..	..	5	..	....
74⅜	Apr. 14	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	72⅝	68⅞	69⅝	+⅜	38,900
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108⅛	107	107⅞	—¼	1,897
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
60⅞	Apr. 19	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	60⅝	57	59⅜	+⅜	602,700
110⅞	Apr. 29	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅞	108⅜	110¼	+1	6,350
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper	73	67⅝	68	—4	180,953
33⅞	May 1	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	33⅞	26⅝	32⅝	+4⅞	8,400
99	May 1	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	99	93	99	+3	1,100
45	Apr. 13	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	41	41	41	—1	100
10	Apr. 17	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	10	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	2¼	⅜	1¼	+½	25,900
6½	Apr. 29	1⅜	Feb. 24	Wabash pf.	6½	2½	3⅞	+½	15,300
100	Apr. 14	77½	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	98½	97	97	—1¼	600
26⅞	Apr. 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	26⅞	24⅛	25¼	+⅜	1,300
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	39	38	39	—½	200
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	70⅞	68	68⅝	+⅜	28,605
108	Apr. 30	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.	108	85	103⅜	+16⅛	601,950
119	Mar. 10	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf	..	..	117	..	....
232½	Apr. 6	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	232½	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 18	1⅜	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	2	2	2	..	1,400
16	Jan. 18	10	Mar. 24	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	12	..	....
6	Jan. 18	2⅞	Apr. 16	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf	3⅛	3	3	—1	700
135	Apr. 8	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	119	116¼	117	—1⅛	875
108	Apr. 8	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf.	102	101	101	+⅜	300
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅛	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	37¼	37	37	—⅜	200
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	108½	104¼	104½	—⅞	4,000
120¼	Apr. 14	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	120	120	120	+1	520

Note:—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. §Par $20. ¶Par $10. ||Par $5.

MONEY

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
April 26	2½	1¾	2½	2
April 27	2½	2	2	2
April 28	2½	1¾	2	2
April 29	2½	1¾	2	2
April 30	2½	1¾	2	2
May 1	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—High	2½	2
Low	1¾	2
Same week last year—High	2	1¾
Low	1½	1¾
Year to date—High	3	2¾
Low	1¾	1¾
Same period last year—High	10	4¾
Low	1½	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
April 26	2¼@3	2¾@3	3¼
April 27	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼
April 28	2¾@3	2¾@3	3 @3¼
April 29	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3 @3¼
April 30	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3 @3¼
May 1	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3 @3¼
Week's range—High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same week last year—High	3	3½	3¾
Low	2¼	2½	3
Year's range to date—High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—High	4	4	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
April 26	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛
April 27	4.79⅛	4.79⅛	4.79⅛
April 28	4.79¼	4.79⅛	4.79⅛
April 29	4.79⅛	4.79⅛	4.79⅜
April 30	4.79⅛	4.79⅛	4.79⅛
May 1	4.79⅜	4.79⅛	4.78⅞

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
April 26	$4.79⅜	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅜
April 27	4.79½	4.79⅛	4.79¼
April 28	4.79⅜	4.79⅛	4.79¼
April 29	4.79⅜	4.79⅛	4.79⅜
April 30	4.79⅜	4.79⅛	4.79⅛
May 1	4.79¼	4.78⅞	4.79⅜

	Demand.	Cable.
Week's range—High	$4.79¼	$4.79 11-16
Low	4.79⅛	4.79⅛
Same week last year—High	4.8775	4.8790
Low	4.8740	4.8750
Year's range to date—High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.78¼	4.78⅝
Same period last year—High	4.8765	4.8790
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris Dmd.	Paris Cab.	Berlin Dmd.	Berlin Cab.	Switzerland Dmd.	Switzerland Cab.
Apr. 26	5.32½	5.31¼	82⅝	82⅝	5.32½	5.32
Apr. 27	5.32½	5.32	82⅝	82⅝	5.32¼	5.31⅝
Apr. 28	5.32½	5.32¼	82⅝	82⅛	5.32¼	5.32
Apr. 29	5.32½	5.32	82⅛	82⅛	5.32¼	5.31⅝
Apr. 30	5.32½	5.32¼	82⅛	82⅛	5.32	5.31⅛
May 1	5.32½	5.32	82⅝	82⅝	5.32	5.31⅜

	Holland Dmd.	Holland Cab.	Italy Dmd.	Italy Cab.
April 26	39⅜	39 7-16	5.82½	5.85
April 27	39⅜	39 7-16	5.87½	5.87¼
April 28	39 7-16	39½	5.88	5.87½
April 29	39 7-16	39½	5.86	5.85½
April 30	39 7-16	39½	5.80	5.79½
May 1	39 7-16	39½	5.77	5.76

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Cables.
April 26	43.00	15.60
April 27	42.75	15.60
April 28	42.75	15.60
April 29	42.75	15.60
April 30	42.75	15.60
May 1	42.75	15.55

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
April 26	68⅛	72f 85c
April 27	68⅛	72f 80c
April 28	68⅛	72f 60c
April 29	68⅛	72f 50c
April 30	68⅛	72f 40c
May 1	68⅛	72f 40c

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
April 26	Par	Par	Par	*30c
April 27	Par	Par	*10c	*35c
April 28	Par	*10c	*10c	*35c
April 29	Par	*5c	Par	*35c
April 30	Par	Par	*5c	*35c
May 1	Par	Par	*5c	*35c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts Short Bills.	Discounts 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on Lon.
April 26	1¼@1½	2⅝	2¾@3	25f 55c
April 27	1¼@1½	2⅝	2¾@3	25f 56c
April 28	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅝@2¾	25f 56c
April 29	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅝@2¾	25f 56c
April 30	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅝@2¾	25f 56c
May 1	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅝@2¾	25f 56c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver London.	Bar Silver N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
April 26	23⅛d	50⅛c	48
April 27	23⅛d	50⅛c	48
April 28	23⅛d	50⅛c	48
April 29	23⅛d	50⅛c	48
April 30	23⅛d	50⅛c	48
May 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	48

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended May 1, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	775,129	391,628	386,629
Tuesday	688,287	412,675	545,978
Wednesday	838,782	266,901	409,489
Thursday	955,042	282,620	530,762
Friday	972,220	470,654	249,470
Saturday	507,126	147,762	88,025
Total week	4,784,586	1,972,265	2,210,753
Year to date	38,886,129	29,957,582	31,886,837

BONDS. (Par Value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$4,497,000	$1,672,500	$1,908,500
Tuesday	6,710,000	1,661,000	2,896,500
Wednesday	9,710,500	1,886,000	2,206,000
Thursday	6,888,500	1,447,500	2,205,500
Friday	5,581,500	2,318,500	2,183,000
Saturday	2,405,000	1,295,500	735,500
Total week	$35,288,500	$10,281,000	$11,625,000
Year to date	275,544,500	278,784,500	263,840,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	May 1, '15.	May 2, '14.	Change.
R.R. & mis.	4,784,586	1,972,151	+2,812,435
Banks	....	14	— 14
Mining	....	100	— 100

BONDS.

	May 1, '15.	May 2, '14.	Change.
R.R. & mis.	$34,828,000	$9,648,500	+$25,184,500
Gov'ment	114,500	94,500	+ 20,000
State	235,000	169,000	+ 66,000
City	111,000	374,000	— 263,000
Total all	$35,288,500	$10,281,000	+$25,007,500

MINE OF INFORMATION.
Any information, political, social, art, financial, and sporting, found in The New York Times Index, issued every three months. $2.00 a volume. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

New Loan
$6,100,000
City of Montreal
Three-year Coupon 5% Gold Bonds
Dated May 1, 1915 Due May 1, 1918
Optional as a whole but not in part at 100 and interest at any time on 60 days notice. Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Both principal and interest payable in New York or Montreal. Denomination $1,000
Montreal, with present population of about 600,000, is the metropolis of Canada and is one of the most important commercial centers on the Continent.
Price 99¾ and Interest, to yield 5.10%
Complete Information on request
Harris, Forbes & Co Pine Street, Corner William New York
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Our Connections Throughout the Country enable us to co-operate with our customers, whose interests are spread over a wide territory. Our collection and exchange facilities are at the disposal of those desiring efficient service.
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
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Now Occupying The Banking Rooms In Its Building
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We beg to announce that Hugh K. Prichitt has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange
H. Clark Prichitt
Hugh K. Prichitt
Telephone 9457 Rector.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY
Will Sub-Let Banking Office in
Mutual Life Building
Ground Floor, Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets
Owing to its removal to new quarters in **EQUITABLE BUILDING.**
Possession on or before June 1st. Fixtures will be left if desired.

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
15 Atlantic Refining
50 Buckeye Pipe L.
50 Crescent Pipe L.
25 N. Y. Transit
25 South Penn. Oil
15 S. O. of Ohio
WE WILL SELL
20 Continental Oil
25 Galena Sig. Com.
50 Illinois Pipe L.
15 Solar Refining
30 Southern Pipe L.
50 S. O. of N. Y.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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MEGARGEL & CO.
Investment Bonds
35 Pine Street New York

H. AMY & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
44 AND 46 WALL ST.,
Transact a General Investment and Stock Exchange Business.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, April 28, 1915.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 65.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid May 26th, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of Transfer Books May 3d, 1915. Preferred Transfer Books will reopen May 26th, 1915.
H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY,
Incorporated.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
The regular quarterly dividend (48th quarter) of one and one-half per cent (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 21, 1915.
A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:
Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.
Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.
New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 28th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

To Holders of
ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Serial Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910, (securing the above mentioned bonds) and Mortgage, dated April 22, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, at 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1st, 1915, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount, with interest to July 1st, 1915:

Series	Number	Series	Number	Series	Number
G	171	N	162	R	194
I	[illegible]	O	172	S	4
I	78	P	110	T	43
I	129	P	185	U	11
L	141	Q	175	U	44
M	173	Q	199	W	201
		R	76	X	164

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1915.
Bankers Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.
May 3, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
E. T. HOLT, Cashier.

Preferred Stock

of a Public Utility Company located in a well-known Eastern city, serving a population of about 180,000, at a price to yield nearly

7%

Company expects to make application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

Write for special circular.

Parmelee & Co.

31 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 5318 Cortlandt.

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Baltimore & Ohio

Has the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad "turned the corner?" This is a question of much public interest at this time. Our special Analysis of this property, just issued, brings out both the weak and strong features of this situation, and definitely forecasts the future of the property from the standpoint of both preferred and common stockholders.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 1, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	15	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	57	60
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	91	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	331	336
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107½	109½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 15	62	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	81½	83
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	34
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	65	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	8½	9¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	66	68
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	22	23½
Do 1st 5s, '34	6,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	73	74
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	75	80
Au.-Aik. R. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	....	..	15
Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	..	65
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	89
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	..
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	95½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Buf. G. El 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	89	91½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	18¼	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	90	92
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	88
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	55	57
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	82½	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88½	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	74	74¾
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	115	116
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	50	60
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	75
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	60	64
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	70	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Harwood El. 6s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st In. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J.C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	18	22
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	41	42
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	85
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K.C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	80
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100¾	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	85	90
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,438,500	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	68	72
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	81
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	20	31
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	84	86
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79½	80¾
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,680,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power	10,060,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	60	65
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do deb. 5s, '21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con. 5s, '36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101½
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98½
Por. G. El 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	..
Pub. S. C. cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	105½	106½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	68	71
Roch. R & L 5s		2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	97
Rock. L & P 5s	605,000	..	..	....	..	..
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87½	91½
St. Jo. (Mo.) R.,		2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98½
L., H. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98¾
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	..	..	....	..	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,15	99½	101¼
Scran. El. 5s	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91½
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,15	74	76
Do pf.	4,600,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	90	92
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	101
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$7	$7⅜
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,15	$23	$24
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	8	9
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	35	38
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92½	94
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82¾
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	47	51
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	71	74
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	70	74
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	17	18
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	83	84
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	91¾	92
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	85¾	86½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	16	17½
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	60½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 14	$48½	$50
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	95

*Ex dividend.

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	555	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	207	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	570	585
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	180	185
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	120	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	380	392
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	155	162
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	167	172
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	310	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†7	Q	Apr 1, 15	850	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	195	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	630	640
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	305	315
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	505	520
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	600	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	‡8	S	Jan 2, 15	308	315
Mer. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	240	245
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	255	263
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	375	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	200	220
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	383	390
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	130	138
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk ($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	520	550
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	125	150
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	288	295
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	185	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	200	300
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	870	890
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	138	160
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	265	285
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	460	500
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	270
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	315
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	393	398
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	186	190
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	108	114
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	169	172
Nwk F.I. ($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	275	290
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	140
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	96	112
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	128	135
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 1, 15	50	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	315
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	98	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	480	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	52	55
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	59	61
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Do db. 5s, '30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	127	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	850,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	12
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	..	Jul 15,14	49¾	50¾
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	84	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	104
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	..
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,882,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	70	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104¾	105

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,15	173	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	180
2d Av. stock	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	445	450
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	465	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 15	965	985
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	415	425
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 15	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	200	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	255	265
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 15	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	592	598
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 15	600	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	116	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	108
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 15	137	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	400	415
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	940	960
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	385	400
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	340	350
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	390	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1040	1070

*Including 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	33	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	49	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, '15	157	160
Am. Chicle	3,000,000	1	M	Apr 20,15	158	161
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	90½	93½
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	60	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	..	Apr 1, 15	60	..
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	86	..
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	158	163
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	98	101
Bliss, E W, Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	295	305
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	137	150
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,15	106	108
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	8⅛	8⅜
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	53	63
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,15	140	143
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	62	67
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	93	98
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	..	Oct 10, 13	32	34
Do 6s	6,868,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	78
Du P. Powder	29,428,708	3	Q	Mar 15,15	340	345
Em. S. & I. pf	2,500,000	..	..	....	10	25
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	109	110
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	15⅞	16¼
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	144½	145½
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	106	107½
Int. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	....	80	90
Do pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	108	110
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	76
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	64½	70
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17,15	165	170
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	85	95
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅝	2¾
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	191½	192⅞
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Apr 15,15	72	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	92	93
Pierce Oil C.	10,500,000	..	..	....	12¾	13¼
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	11	12¼
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	63	67
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	42	45
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	152	157
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	101	102
Saf. C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	105	107
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	..
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	3	3½
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	90½	92½
Temple Coal 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 12,15	105	107

*Ex div. ‡Including 1¼% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	18½	18¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	..	Mar 15,15	580	590
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	270	280
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,15	106	108
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Mar 20,15	730	750
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	145	155
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,15	235	240
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,15	41	43
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	47	51
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	225	230
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	158	160
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 31,15	137	141
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	..	..	....	133	135
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 12,15	100	102
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,15	33	34
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 15,15	210	213
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	95	98
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2½b	Q	Mar 20,15	143	145
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	297	300
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	138	140
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	237	242
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 15	215	218
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	283	287
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Mar 31,15	112	115
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Mar 15,15	299	301
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	434	438
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	360	365
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	255
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	320	380
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,15	410	413
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,15	192	194
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Apr 1, 15	430	435
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 21,13	120	125
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	82	84
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31, 14	223	225
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	35	38

b—Including $1.25 extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	114	117
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	99	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb 10,15	73	78
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Mar 16,15	310	330
John. T. & M.	300,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,15	130	160
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	160	170
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	109	111
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	198	205
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	99	101
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	*5	Q	Mar 4, 15	195	205
R. J. Rey'lds	10,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	315	325
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 15	118½	120
Wey.-Bruton 6% scrip	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 15	115	120

*Payable in scrip.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100⅞	4.03
Am. Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100¾	101⅛	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '15	100⅞	101⅛	4.20
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '16	99¾	100¼	5.85
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '17	99½	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99¼	99⅝	4.83
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅞	4.90
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11, '15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	103¼	103⅞	5.50
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅞	92⅞	7.40
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	96	96⅞	7.75
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov, 1918	99¼	100	6.00
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99¾	5.75
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅝	2.70
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	2.80
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97⅞	5.90
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97½	5.65
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101⅜	3.75
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	99⅝	99⅞	5.14
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97⅛	98	7.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	3.05
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅞	3.50
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98¼	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Missouri Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	94	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	97	97½	7.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.90
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19, '16	100	100¼	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	101⅛	4.83
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99	5.60
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	96	97½	6.25
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	96½	98¼	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101½	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.50
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
Western Penn. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Power	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97	98½	6.75

DANGER IN CHEAP MONEY.

City Bank Points to Play of Credit with Usual Safeguards Lacking.

The National City Bank says in its May letter that with money so cheap in the world markets as it is now there would be possibilities for mischief in ordinary times. It is an axiom, the letter states, that available funds will inevitably find their way into use, and aside from the fact of war the stage is now set for a gigantic play of credit and prices with the usual safeguards wanting.

"Will the demands of the war upon credit and industry," the letter continues, "prevent the readjustment that would otherwise occur under like conditions? In this country there has been stir enough on the Stock Exchange to suggest the inception of such a speculative movement. It usually begins with stocks. The London stock market has been so dead, however, that on March 19 a new and lower list of minimum prices was promulgated and the market quickly dropped to most of them. Since then, on the strength of the New York market, a little more life has been manifested there, but nothing like a speculative fever has appeared.

"The situation in the United States is strong and sound at this time. We have, however, previously pointed out that there are great possibilities of credit expansion here, owing to the reduction in the reserve requirements of the national banks, and that the Federal Reserve system would have no control over such expansion until it had reached the stage where the member banks were needing help. If the existing slack should be taken up rapidly by means of speculation and rising prices, instead of by legitimate growth, the resources of the Federal Reserve system might be seriously strained. It must be borne in mind that the system is new and only comes into its full resources in the course of three years, while the new reserve rule for the member banks is already in full effect. In other words, the old reserves have been reduced before the new reserves are in full working order. Notwithstanding this situation, there are people who think the reserve banks are altogether too slow about getting their funds into use."

GREAT NORTHERN ORE GAINS

Trustees' Report Shows Increase of $4,149,000 in Assets.

The annual report of Louis W. Hill, James N. Hill, Walter J. Hill, and E. T. Nichols as Trustees of the Great Northern iron ore properties for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, shows net current assets, consisting of cash and investments, of $17,295,000, an increase of $4,149,000 over the preceding year. The cash receipts for the year were $877,959, of which $72,042 was spent for administration expenses, $750,000 was distributed to holders of the 1,500,000 certificates of beneficial interest, and $55,916 was transferred to the balance of $3,763,000 of undistributed receipts carried over from previous years.

The surrender by the United States Steel Corporation of its lease of a large part of the Great Northern properties, which was accomplished on Jan. 1 last, in the belief that the Government would object to it as giving the Steel Corporation a controlling interest in ore deposits, has not interfered with development work, according to figures in the report, which indicate that the Trustees are proceeding in development work in order to be in a position to supply ore to other buyers. The Trustees are holding their resources for the purpose of financing the proprietary companies as the needs of those companies develop under the changed conditions.

There was shipped last year under old leases 1,826,000 tons of ore, a decrease of nearly 900,000 tons. Under the Steel Corporation lease there was shipped 6,014,000 tons.

FINANCIAL.

READJUSTMENT OF The Northern Colorado Power Company

(Now named THE WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.)

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Preferred Stock and Common Stock and First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Redeemable Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above Company issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 22, 1913:

Holders of the above Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified to present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, in order to receive, on surrender of certificates representing deposited stock, the new stock to which they are entitled under the above Plan and Agreement, and, on surrender of certificates representing deposited bonds, the certificates of interest in new bonds and the cash representing the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds, to which they are entitled under the Plan and Agreement and the circular letter of the undersigned to depositors of bonds dated December 15, 1914. Certificates representing deposited bonds should be accompanied by properly executed certificates of ownership for the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

JOHN SEAGER,
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
Readjustment Committee.

New York, April 27, 1915.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company

FIRST GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, DUE APRIL 1, 1942.

In view of the fact that attempts are being made in the pending litigation to create upon the property covered by the above mortgage liens having priority over said mortgage, the deposit on or before May 18th, 1915, with the Depositary of the above bonds, with coupons due April 1, 1915, and subsequently maturing coupons attached, is strongly urged.

This Committee will loan to such depositors as request it, on the security of the bonds and coupons deposited by them respectively, the amount of their coupons which matured April 1, 1915, notation of such loan being made on the Certificates of Deposit issued to such Depositors. The Committee reserves the right to withdraw this offer at any time without further notice.

Copies of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or Secretary of the Committee.

This Committee has been organized solely for the purpose of protecting the holders of bonds of this issue and represents no conflicting interests.

AFTER MAY 18TH, 1915, THE COMMITTEE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REFUSE DEPOSITS OR TO ACCEPT THEM ONLY UPON SUCH CONDITIONS AS IT MAY AT THE TIME IMPOSE.

DATED NEW YORK, MAY 1ST, 1915.

FREDERICK J. LISMAN, Chairman,
Of the firm of F. J. Lisman & Co.
ELLIS W. GLADWIN,
Vice-Pres. & Secy. Home Life Insur. Co.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY,
Vice-Pres. The Farmers' Loan & Tr. Co.
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN, Treasurer,
New York Life Insurance Co.
ASA S. WING,
President Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.
COMMITTEE.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Counsel,
22 Exchange Place, New York City.
GRAHAM ADAMS, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York City.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.

The firm of NICHOLS, MacDONELL & SCHEIDER, composed of ERICKSON N. NICHOLS, A. MASTERS MacDONELL, and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER, doing business as brokers at 60 Broadway, New York, expires by limitation April 30, 1915. A. MASTERS MacDONELL and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER will sign in liquidation.

ERICKSON N. NICHOLS and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER have formed a new firm under the name of NICHOLS & SCHEIDER, and will occupy the same offices at 60 Broadway, New York.

A. MASTERS MacDONELL will be located at Room 7, Cotton Exchange Building, New York.

Our New Rates

You can assign your open accounts to us without disturbing your relations with your customers. As you make all collections for us, no notice of the assignment is given to your customers on your invoices or otherwise.

Our **Total Charges** for Services, including Interest (which alone is ½ of 1 per cent. a month), Exchange, Postage, etc., are now only 1-30 of 1 per cent. on the face of invoices for **Each Day from Date of Our Purchase Until Paid, Plus ½ of 1 Per Cent on the First $100,000 Gross Business** purchased within any successive twelve months' period.

On all business **in Excess of $100,000** purchased within a year, this is **Only 1 Per Cent. a Month** figured to the **Exact Number of Days,** instead of a **Much Higher Rate** figured in **15 or 30 Day Periods, "or Fractional Parts Thereof,"** which prevailed with practically all Companies prior to the **Reduction** first announced by us.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY
A. E. DUNCAN, President
Cash Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $150,000
Home Office: BALTIMORE
NEW YORK 536 Singer Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 516 Stock Exchange Bldg. BOSTON 1036 Old South Bldg.

$500,000
First Mortgage 6% Marine Equipment Bonds
OF THE
LUCKENBACH COMPANY, Inc., New York
Guaranteed principal and interest by Edgar F. Luckenbach, individually
Dated May 1, 1915. Due in series $50,000 June 1, 1916, and $50,000 each December and June thereafter to December 1, 1920.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee
SECURITY—A first mortgage lien on three steel package freight steamships of a total carrying capacity of 24,600 tons and of a total valuation of $1,300,000. One of these vessels is now being constructed at a cost of over $700,000. The other two are in service.
LEASE—The steamships are under lease to an established freight line for the full term of the bond issue at $130,000 net per annum for use in the New York, Panama Canal, San Francisco trade.
INSURANCE—The mortgage provides for insurance in favor of the Trustee to the full value of the steamships.
Descriptive circular on request.
PRICE PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST
Jerome J. Danzig & Co. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. **C. E. Mitchell & Co.** 37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL OF THEIR NEW YORK OFFICE TO THE GROUND FLOOR OF
No. 30 PINE STREET

PROPOSALS.

The Locomobile Company of America First Mortgage Ten-Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to Article VI of the Mortgage, dated June 1, 1912, Bankers Trust Company as Trustee thereunder invites proposals for the sale to it of the First Mortgage Ten-Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Locomobile Company of America, bearing coupons maturing subsequent to June 1st, 1915, at prices not exceeding 105% of the face value of the Bonds. All proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which should be delivered to the Trustee not later than 12 o'clock noon on May 26th, when due notice will be given to the bondholders whose proposals may be accepted, and the Trustee, to the extent of funds then in its hands and available therefor, will, on June 1st, 1915, purchase the bonds so offered and accepted at the price and in the manner provided in the mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
Dated at New York this 19th day of April, 1915.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, for Contract 148, for furnishing and erecting about 15 miles of wire fence with concrete posts and short lengths of concrete and wood guard rails, and doing some concrete repair work and general cleaning up at the Ashokan Reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M. on the following dates for delivering naval supplies at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c.: May 15, 1915—Bituminous and steaming coal. May 18, 1915—Bells for power boats, library books, screen doors, electrical fixtures and supplies, pressure gauges, white oak, sewing palms, periscopes, putty, loofah sponges, condenser tubes, cut-glass tumblers. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 4-28-15.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., May 11, 1915, for delivering water closets, dynamotors, plumbing fixtures, motor generator, telephone jacks, battery charging panels, steel, switchboards, and telephones, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 4-21-15.

PROPOSALS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,909.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

War Orders

have brought American industrial shares to the leadership of the stock market. The causes of this change are interestingly described in this week's issue of The Annalist.

Twelve Years of Holding Company Control—is the story of the Rock Island Railway.

Government Finances—will the income tax make good the deficit?

Unemployment in Germany and Great Britain.

"The Open Market for Unlisted Securities," every week—for investors.

On News Stands Today
THE ANNALIST
10c a Copy—$4.00 a Year
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FISKE FRUIT COMPANY OF CUBA:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that in pursuance of a resolution of the Directors passed at a meeting held April 29th, a Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held at 27 William Street, Room 303, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 3, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the Company be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

DE WITT BAILEY, Secretary.
April 30, 1915.

PLAZA OPERATING COMPANY
Notice of Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Plaza Operating Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated, New York, April 24th, 1915.
R. G. BABBAGE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the YALE BUILDING COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, May 11th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

WINTHROP E. DWIGHT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of 103 PARK AVENUE CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 103 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HENRY D. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., March 30, 1915.

The Adams Express Building Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, April 26th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Adams Express Building Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, Room 418, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 12:00 o'clock noon, May 1, 1915, and re-opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 17, 1915.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

Dated April 1, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY.

The Annual Meeting of the Vault Owners of THE NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY will be held in Room 1,507, 141 Broadway, on MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915, at 3 P. M.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACME ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ACME ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 475 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 11th, 1915, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

E. BROWN BAKER, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 19th, 1915.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, May 1, 1915:

Sales.	INDUSTRIALS.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net C'ge.
26	Ambor Oil	24	24	24	..
400	Am. Wr. Paper	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
42,010	Am. Zinc	44½	39	44½	+ 4½
400	B.-A. Tob. ord.	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
300	B.-A. T. O.Br.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
6,150	Electric Boat	84½	78½	88	+ 3
3,280	Elec. Boat pf.	109	95	108	+10
3,300	Emer. Phon.	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ 1⅛
575	Fisk Tire	68	65	65	..
990	Houston Oil pf.	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
1,650	Int. M. M. cfs.	1	⅞	1	..
1,850	I. M. M. pf.cfs.	6⅛	5⅛	6	..
4,850	Int. Motors	17	14	14	— 2½
1,050	Int. Motors pf.	35	29	29	— 8
460	Int. Nickel	148	135	144	..
30,900	Int. Petrol	10½	9½	9½	— ½
830	Int. R. Tr. cfs.	7⅜	7	7	— 1
224	Kelly Sp'field	136	130	136	+ 6
60	K.S.T.new.1 pf.	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
100	Marconi of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
7,800	Man. Transit	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
3,500	N. Y. Transp.	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
2,295	Pyrene Mfg.Co.	9⅞	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
1,200	R. & Heg. new	6⅛	6	6	— ⅝
11,000	R. & H. Corp.	8⅛	7⅜	7⅞	— ⅛
1,100	R. & H.new pf.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
2,970	Ster. Gum. w.i.	3¼	3	3	..
400	Tob. Products	53	50½	50½	— 1½
290	U. C. S. of Am.	104	102	102	— 4
16,200	U. Cig. S., new	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
1,100	U. C. S. pf.new	11½	11½	11½	..
24,700	U.Profit S.new	3½	3½	3½	— ½
11,710	World's Film	4½	3⅞	4	— ½
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
4,900	Anglo-Am. O.	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
75	Atlantic Ref.	585	565	585	+15
112	Buckeye P. L.	108	106	106	— 1
66	Colonial Oil	152	130	152	+22
3	Continen'l Oil	233	230	233	+ 4
26	Crescent P. L.	42	38	42	+ 3
5	Eureka P. L.	229	229	229	+ 3
213	Galena S. Oil	162	158	160	+ ½
246	Ill P. L., w.i.	136	131	134	— 1
72	Indiana P. L.	106	98	100	..
495	Natl. Transit	34	31	34	+ 3
119	N. Y. Transit	213	210	211	+ 1
20	North. P. L.	96	94	96	+ 3
609	Ohio Oil	144½	139	143½	+ 3½
2,009	Pierce Oil n.	14	12⅞	12⅞	— 1½
201	P. P. L. w. i.	141	139	139	— 2
1,115	P. O. & G.	304	259	299	+41
4	Solar Refin.	285	285	285	— 7
191	South. P. Oil	284	273½	284	+11
91	South. P. L.	218	212	218	+ 4
3	S. W. P. F. L.	115	115	115	+ 4
498	S. O. of Cal.	302	295	301	+ 4
1,048	S. O. of Ind.	438	408	436	+32
9	S. O. of Kan.	360	348	360	+ 5
20	S. O. of Ky.	254	247	254	+ 9
863	S. O. of N. J.	415	404	411	+ 9
250	S. O. of N. Y.	194	190	193	+ 2
12	S. O. of Ohio	430	428	430	— 5
112	Union Tank	83½	81	83½	+ ½
56	Vacuum Oil	225	214	225	+15
	RAILROADS.				
4,920	Intr. c. w. i.	27	25⅛	26	..
5,780	Inter. pf. w. i.	78¼	73	73½	..
860	Wabash w. i.	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	..
3,200	Wabash pf. B.	30	26	26	..
	MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.				
40,000	N. Y. Cen. r.	⅜	¼	⅜	— ¼
900	Texas Oil r's.	3½	3½	3½	— ½
	MINING.				
49,350	*Atlanta	43	37½	37½	— 5
15,000	*Alta C. M. C.	88	81	83	— 5
32,400	Alask. J., w. i.	15⅝	14⅜	15⅝	+1¼
19,600	*Big Cottonw.	12	12	12	..
16,600	Braden Cop.	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
40,400	Booth	51	44	45	— 7
400	Buffalo Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1,300	Butte & Sup.	68	66	68	+ 1¾
22,600	Cashboy	9	8	8	..
25,000	Chile C., w. i.	22⅜	20¾	21	..
3,000	*C. O. D.	6½	6	6	..
25,750	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
500	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,000	*Dia. B. Butte	2	2	2	— 1
12,700	*Ely Con.	12	10	11	..
18,100	Emma Copper	38	32	37	+ 4
2,700	*Florence	59	55	57	..
4,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
52,700	*Goldfield Mer.	31	25	27	— 3½
1,290	Greene-C. new	35¼	32	32	— 3¼
100	*Halifax Tono.	42	42	42	+ 2
79,175	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,170	Kerr Lake	5	4½	5	..
12,300	*Kewanas	19	16	17	— 2
625	La Rose Cons.	¾	¾	¾	..
1,015	Mason Valley	3⅝	3⅜	4	+ ⅞
6,880	*McKinley-D.	33	30	32	..
900	Nevada Hills	27	25	25	— 2
1,700	New Utah B.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
54,100	*Oro	12⅝	10	10½	— 1½
6,400	Sand. Kendall	10	9	10	..
8,000	Sells	36	33	35	+ 2
10,900	Silver Pick	11½	9½	10	— 1½
2,425	Standard S. L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11,800	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
30,500	*Super. C. M.	22	20	21	..
10,250	*Ton. Merger	41	39	39	— 1
12,380	Tonopah Ext.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
900	Ton. C. of Nev.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
500	Tintic M.	½	½	½	..
6,500	Tularosa	½	½	½	..
5,750	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9,400	Tuolumne Cop.	⅝	½	½	..
3,200	Wasatch	1	1	1	..
22,350	*West E. Con.	100	79	96	+13
54,700	*West End Ex.	7	5½	6	— 1
500	*Yukon Gold M.	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	*Cents per share.				
	BONDS.				
$65,000	Brad. Cop. 6s	172	169	170	..
15,000	Chi. El. nw. 5s	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
920,000	Chile Cop., 7s	120½	119	118	+ 2¼
1,000	Pierce Oil 5s	80	80	80	..
58,000	West. Pac., 5s	35⅜	35	35	— 1½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914
B'k of The Netherl'ds	5	Aug. 20, 1914

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
April 26	$1.65½	$1.64¼	$1.40⅜	$1.36⅞
April 27	1.64⅜	1.61⅛	1.38	1.34⅝
April 28	1.63⅝	1.59	1.37⅝	1.33⅞
April 29	1.63⅝	1.61⅛	1.38	1.35⅞
April 30	1.63⅛	1.61⅛	1.36⅞	1.33⅛
May 1	1.64	1.61	1.37⅞	1.34½
Week's range	1.65½	1.59	1.40⅜	1.33⅞

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Cash, 2 Red.— High.	Low.
April 26	$1.30	$1.25½	$1.65½	$1.64¾
April 27	1.27	1.24⅞	1.63½	1.62½
April 28	1.26⅝	1.23⅝	1.62⅛	1.62
April 29	1.26⅝	1.25⅛	1.63	1.62½
April 30	1.26⅛	1.24⅞	1.62½	1.62½
May 1	1.26⅝	1.24	1.63½	1.63½
Week's range	1.30	1.23⅝	1.65½	1.62

CORN.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
April 26	78½	77⅛	81⅝	80
April 27	77⅝	75⅜	80¼	78⅝
April 28	77⅛	75⅝	80¼	78½
April 29	77⅞	76⅜	80⅛	79⅛
April 30	77⅛	76⅝	80⅝	79⅝
May 1	78	76⅝	80⅝	79⅞
Week's range	78½	75⅛	81⅝	78½

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Cash No. 3 White.— High.	Low.
April 26	82⅛	80⅝	78½	77
April 27	80⅛	79	77½	77
April 28	81⅛	78⅞	77	76½
April 29	81⅛	80⅛	78½	78½
April 30	81⅛	80⅛	78½	78½
May 1	81⅛	80⅛	79	79
Week's range	82⅛	78⅞	79	76½

OATS.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
April 26	57⅝	56½	56⅝	55⅝
April 27	56⅝	55⅝	55⅞	53½
April 28	56½	55⅜	56	55⅜
April 29	55⅞	54⅞	55⅝	54½
April 30	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	54⅞
May 1	56⅝	54⅞	55½	54⅞
Week's range	57⅝	53⅝	56	53½

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Cash, Stds.— High.	Low.
April 26	49⅝	48½	57⅝	57¼
April 27	48⅝	47⅝	56⅝	55⅝
April 28	49⅛	47	56½	55⅞
April 29	48⅝	48⅛	56	55⅜
April 30	48⅛	48⅛	56⅝	55⅜
May 1	49	48⅝	57	56½
Week's range	49⅝	47	57⅝	55¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
April 26	$10.07	$10.05	$10.37	$10.32
April 27	10.22	10.07	10.40	10.35
April 28	10.15	10.15	10.42	10.40
April 29	10.17	10.10	10.42	10.40
April 30	10.12	10.05	10.40	10.32
May 1	10.20	10.05	10.42	10.35
Week's range	10.20	10.05	10.42	10.32

RIBS.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
April 26	$10.15	$10.10	$10.50	$10.47
April 27	10.20	10.12	10.52	10.50
April 28	10.22	10.20	10.57	10.55
April 29	10.30	10.25	10.65	10.60
April 30	10.30	10.22	10.67	10.60
May 1	10.32	10.22	10.67	10.60
Week's range	10.32	10.10	10.67	10.47

PORK.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
April 26	$17.55	$17.45	$18.12	$18.02
April 27	17.55	17.47	18.12	18.05
April 28	17.60	17.52	18.12	18.07
April 29	17.70	17.57	18.25	18.12
April 30	17.70	17.57	18.25	18.10
May 1	17.70	17.57	18.27	18.15
Week's range	17.70	17.45	18.27	18.02

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.
April 26	10.26	10.18	10.55	10.41	10.87	10.76
April 27	10.16	10.00	10.43	10.29	10.77	10.62
April 28	10.13	10.01	10.41	10.28	10.75	10.62
April 29	10.09	10.03	10.38	10.29	10.72	10.61
April 30	10.12	10.07	10.36	10.29	10.69	10.62
May 1	9.98	9.93	10.29	10.13	10.60	10.47
Wk's rge.	10.26	9.93	10.55	10.13	10.87	10.47

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—Mar.— High.	Low.
April 26	11.04	10.93	11.04	10.93	11.19	11.12
April 27	10.96	10.79	10.94	10.82	11.10	11.08
April 28	10.92	10.78	10.92	10.80	11.09	11.07
April 29	10.88	10.78	10.88	10.79	11.08	11.00
April 30	10.85	10.78	10.88	10.81	11.09	11.09
May 1	10.76	10.65	10.76	10.70	10.95	10.91
Wks. rge.	11.04	10.65	11.04	10.70	11.19	10.91

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Motions:
Re McCrum.
Re Fed Biscuit Co.
US<Tan Shi Yan.
Same<Powers.
Same<Weber.
Same<Rosenthal.
Central Tr Co<C, R I & Pac RR.
Re Bay State Millg Co
Re Met Dairy Co.
Re Shidlofsky.
Freedman<US.
Penn Steel Co<NY City Ry.
General calendar:
Carnegie Steel<Yuhass
Vagaszki<Cons Coal.
Watkins Salt<Mulkey.
NYC & H R RR<Murphy.
Wolcott<Union Ferry.
Lee Dock<US.
US<Quan Wah.
Same<Lau Chu.
Same<Lee Chee.
Eaton<Conn Gen Life Ins Co (2.)
Lehigh, Wilkes-B Coal<Harff & NY Trans.
Harff & NY Trans<Plymouth.
Denton<Fulda.
Ryan<Mt Vernon Bk.
Rubinsky<Banner Rub Co.
Auto Sales Gum Co<Ryede Spec Works.
Freeman<US.
Munson SS Line<Glasgow Nav Co.
Macy<Brown.
Brookheim<Greenbaum.
NYC & H R RR<Banker.
Jeung Bow<US.
US<Marshall.
Underwood Co<Stearns
Re Valentine Bohl Co.
Lanston Monotype<Curtis.
Read<Jaburg.
Safety Co<US Light & Heat Co.
Kennedy<Unit Cork.
Victor Co<Straus.
Re Linck Const Co.
Roberts<Anderson.
Bush Terml<Lighter-Morgan.
Gen Lighterage Co<Ferryb New Brunswick.
Wagner<Kohn.
MacClenney<Gilbert Corset Co.
Mergenthaler Lino Co<Int Typeset Mach Co (2.)
Staples Transp<Tug Minnie.
Reed<same.
Caldwell<Motz Tire.
Graton & Knight<SS Citta di Palermo.
Columbia Mach & S C<Adriance Mach Co.
Same<Rubsam & H Co
Planten<Gedney.
Schoonmaker<SS N Hampshire.
N Eng SS Co<Tug Portchester.
Miller<Sire (2.)
Smith<Beckford & Francis Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
US<One Pear Shaped Diamond.
Same<One Set Furs, Stole and Muff.
Same<One Pearl Necklace.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, 2d Floor, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.
Isaac Brown.
Max Burman.
Seymour Stern.
Samuel Steinberg.
Edward T Butts.
Mishel Bros.
Maison Bernard.
Gennaro Baucale.
Stuers & Delaney.
Wm C Munz.
Sophie Wexler.
Stoppani & Hotchkin.
Robt L Kapp.
L & N Diamond.
Sol Milkman.
Adolph Mandel.
Under objections:
Jacob Parnes.
Adjourned case:
Greenwald & Faigelman.
Involuntary case:
Petition<Oscar H Sugarman.
Motions:
H Bischoff & Co.
Beaver St Rest Co.
Jos Shelman.
Solomon Sobel.
Chas I Wertheimer.
Hyman Sheinberg.
Herzenstein Bros.
Liebler Co.
Louis Sissenwein.
Louis Kaplan.
Chas Gaydone.
F A L & P Burchetta.
Jacob & Harris.
Jas Klaber.
Deutsch Bros.
Morris Levy.
Annex Homes.
Blanche A Hogan.
Geo Vassar's Sons & Co.
Chas Subitsky.
J M Burr & Son.
Ida S Selzer.
Messing & Beckerman.
Deutsch Bros.
Garfinkel & Platt.
Aetna Cont Corp.
Nat'l Fair & Exp Co.
Lesser-Kalb Mfg Co.
Adolf Mandel.
Max Kobre (2.)
Aetna Cont Co.
S Harris & Co.
Max Kobre.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Schmidtmann<Atl Phosphate & Oil Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill<Abrams.
Woods<Tug Ed Terry.
Harms<Up Hudson Co
O'Connell<Tug M Moran.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Peo<T Tarpy.
Peo<C S Horowitz.
Peo<D Fuchs.
Farjeon<Indian Terri Illuminat Oil Co et al.
Davis<D L & W RR.
McGowan<NY Const.
Fox et al.<Hawkins.
Dobbins<Syracuse, Binghamton & NY RR Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—For hearing of appeals from Orders and Judgments of City Court and Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Cardasian<Endicott.
Re US Fidelity&Guar. Co. (O'Brien.)
Schieffelin<McClellan.
Kelly<CNY.
London Finance Co.<Sneden.
Same<Healey.
Same<Esselborn.
Same<Landers.
Same<Spanier.
Same<Hueen.
Same<McCormick.
Same<Rahilly.
Re Peo &c (Montague)
Rosenthal<Harris (2.)
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Re Moses.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Cutter<NY F I Exch.
Chapootian<Boyajian Twin Bros.
McWilliams<McWill's
Geo Bergfeldt & Co<McKallar Drug Co.
Cupples<Wedemeyer.
Lincoln Mtge Co<NY Telephone Co.
Re Rosenblatt.
Spear<Morris.
Buckman<Int R T Co
Clark<same.
Schwarz<same.
Weeks<same.
Herrman<Herrman.
Itkin<CNY.
Williams<Morrison.
Lord El Co.<Barber Asph Pav Co.
B'way Apt Rty Co<Ricket Finlay Rty.
Menier<Antosales Gum &c Co.
Chas Schweinler Press<Phillips Pub.
Sarkay<CNY (2.)
Gerber<same.
Murphy<same.
Rosenstein<Lewinson.
Jordan<Jordan.
Blauvelt<Blauvelt.
Iorio<Picolni.
Re Schalle.
Powell<Powell.
Kufoschik<Holbrook C & R Corp.
Stoddard<Stoddard.
Fogarty<Stange (2.)
Bunker<Bunkel.
City R E Co.<Cohen.
Re Arakjilian (Jacobs.)
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Crystal G & S Bottle Mfg Co.<Feigl.
Kengeter<J Heichel.
African Bkg Corp<Richlan.
Hardin<Robinson.
Kolb<Wanamaker.
Jones<Post.
Smith<Lyttle.
Re McNamara.
Wald<Jermon.
Lasky<Coverdale.
Re Schiffer.
Schriefer<Laimbeer.
Re E I Dupont de Nemours Powder.
Wallach<Copeland.
Graeber<Met & Sub Rty Co.
Re Kalman, Bloom & Co.
Sothman<Rockefeller.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Lewis<McCarthy.
Spiro<Libman.
Forman<Forman.
Re Krass (Seneca Av)
Re Holyaffel (Seneca Av.)
Re Faillace (Seneca Av.)
Re Northern Bank.
Wood<Barnard.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Sothman<Rockefeller.
Shedd Elec Co.<Baily.
Fogarty<Stange.
Palicastro<C S Sprague Co.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Corby<Gilliam.
Re Martin.
Roth<CNY.
Winship<Winship.
Kaeck<Kaeck.
Flaherty<US Award &c. Co.
Bethlehem St Co.<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Re McCarthy.
Rudd<Powells.
Gillespie<Lonas.
NY Life<Weaver.
Campion<Zbaragh Rty Co.
English Lumber Co.<Parshelsky.
Kolodne<Northwest. Mut Life Assn.
Schmidt<Schwab.
Schmidt<Lestrade.
NY Food Prod Co.<Lestrade.
Re Mannheimer.
Siegel<Schuylkill Silk Mills.
Frankel<CNY.
Coghlan<Corn Ex Bk.
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Pring<Thorp.
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Re Torregrossa.
Sidney Blumenthal Co<Brukenfeld.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Fisher<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bk.
Re Silver.
Ruff<Brown.
Re Streffone.
Defilliffo<NY Rys.
Curtis<Curtis.
Hydrox Chemical Co.<NY Food Prod Co.
Pierdon<Pierdon.
Herts<Kohler.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex-parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Lustig Av.
Ansonia Mfg. Co<Potts.
Delahunty<O'Leary.
James<Ladue.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Warrin<Warrin.
Beal<Roe.
Grubel<Ritchie.
Kearney<Kearney.
Stern<Phillipsborn.
Lewis<Grogow Rlty.
Coates<Coates.
Peplisky<Peplisky.
Manhattan Mortgage Co<Edwina Co.
Dewsnap<Dewsnap.
Sortino<Sortino.
Graf<Hartford Life.
Cole<Cole.
Stieglitz<Atty Gen.
Gintel<Gintel.
Carleton<Carleton.
NY Life<Von Obensorge.
Anderson<Anderson.
Cooke<Cooke.
Jarvis<Gen Theological Seminary.
Scarpulla<Scarpulla.
Hess<Hess.
Webb<Valentine.
Lyttle<Slater.
Lewis<Sragow Rlty.
Roessle<Roessle.
Re East 161st St.
Lincoln Society of Friends<Joel.
Bloom<Bloom.
Seymour<Thomas.
Demurrers:
Braumann<Amend.
Gideon<Hinds & Eldredge.
Gideon<Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.
Regan<Condon.
Dinninny<Reavis.
Alpha P Cement Co<Illinois Surety (2.)
McCready<Larkin (2.)
Black<Gibbs.
Preferred causes:
Zinwill Co<Am Pur.
CNY<Darling.
Moses<Moses.
Littler<Joffe.
Undefended divorces:
Mace.
Carter.
Grace.
Clark.
General calendar:
Interstate Chem Co<Duke.
Roth<CNY.
Szallar<Szallar.
Robbins<Bunnin.
Beidler<Beidler.
Stand Gas Power Corp<Burke & Sons.
Alterson & Rothman<Ozdoba.
Alterson<Rothman.
Dressler<Keystone Film (2.)
Smith<Acme Lace & Emb Co.
Johansen<CNY.
Langley-Sleven Co<CNY.
Hartman<Hartman.
Lee<Lee.
Kreisberg<Kreisberg.
Hitchcock<Earl.
Kinsella<Imp Prop.
Dimock & Fink Co<CNY.
Johanson<Goodman.
Olsson<Olsson.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Hasbrouck<CNY.
Baldwin<Gregory.
Fisher<Tuttle.
Van Raalte<Rothschild Realty Co.
State Bank<Cohen.
Deal<McElroy.
Doherty<Facher.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Norcia<Margarita.
Turek<Turek.
I R T Co<CNY.
Prata<190th St Holding Co.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Horner<Lawrence.
Robinson<Robinson.
Stewart I Works<Ocean View Cmtry.
Fax<Miller.
Traster<Traster's Pharmacy.
Le Boutillier<Kosofsky.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Cont C L &c. Co<Kilpatrick.
Cross<Woldowsky.
Doctor<Hughes.
Shapiro<Mangin W Wash Laundry Co.
Salant<Sebar.
Connes<Crandles.
Miller<Boericke.
Keeley<Fack.
McNamee<Doctor.
Wright<Northrop.
Hammond<Hammond.
Arolits & Builders Co<Hebron.
Sproessing<Sproessing, Jr.
Tax Lien Co<Gourlie.
Warsawer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
McCaddon<Central Trust Co.
Landis<Moundroukas.
Mundlak<Singer.
Delzio<Palese.
Siemo<Siemo.
Warnock Uniform Co<Garifalos.
Schnurmacher<Devlin.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Merrill<Merrill.
Blum<Blum.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Mex Tel Co<State Bd of Tax Commrs.
Postal Tel Cable Co<same, (2.)
Comml Cable<same.
Thomas<Purdy.
Ettinger<same.
Solly<same.
City Real Est<same.
Isers<same.
Vyth<same.
Fatman<same.
Troy Rty<same, (2.)
Refel<same.
Norwood Pk<same.
Galland<same.
Bellas, Hess & Co<same.
Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:25 A. M.
Elsner<Klein.
McKenna<Parlaghy.
Dobour<Dobour.
Shedd Elec Co<Bailey.
Henry Kayser Files<Steinbrucker.
Carroll<Grathwohl.
Pulfus<Wright.
May Co<Ramona Rty.
Comm Merchants Assn<Simson.
Coventry<Smith.
Clear.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Bitolo<Bradley Con.
Hayes<Int R T Co.
Mero<same.
Pelleteri<Man Brush Mfg Co.
Berliner<Fur News Pub Co.
Horton<Int Brew Co.
M Dorry<Petigor.
W Dorry<same.
Kopczanski<NY C RR.
Bennett<Chayes.
Conen<Smyth.
Shaffer<Krechlin.
Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co. (2.)
Kunstler<Morgan.
Frank<Ruppert, (2.)
Collins<Snowber, (2.)
Murray Lighterage, &c. Co<CNY.
Ferraro<McAllister.
Nestler<I R T.
Stern<Laemmle.
Dunlevey<Puller.
Javna<Ward Bak Co.
Yavny<same, (2.)
Bikich<Mayer Co.
Willner<I R T.
Michalski<Mason & H.
Healy<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Dieterich<Haffen Brew
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Valich<Mugler.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Greenberg<Rosenfeld.
Fesar<Knick Ice Co.
Argenziana<East SS C
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Goldaber<Wachsberger
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
McKeon<NY Rwys.
Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Caroccio<Shults Bread
Quill<Sheffield Farms.
D'Alesandro<Bonn.
Persion<same (2.)
D'Alesandro<same (2.)
Persion<same.
Mattes<Aubeck.
McKearney<NY Con RR.
Kelly<Fed Print Co.
Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Curtain<Van Bueren.
Fly<Levy.
Lynch<Bd of Educa.
Simons<Simons.
Blumenfield<CNY.
McAllister<Munson SS Line.
Levin<Harris.
Smith<Flint.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea<same.
Wechter<LI RR (2.)
Roberts<Smythe.
Mulligan<CNY.
Bode<Panama RR.
O'Neill<Greenhut-S Cooper Co.
Trainor<Whiting.
McMahon<CNY.
Brown<NY Edison Co.
Schmidt<same.
Levy<Standard Utility
Magnini<Viacava.
Sanko<Degnon Const.
Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Teitelman<Melrose Plumb Co.
Mullen<L C Frees Const Co.
Wolski<Penn RR.
Eberhagen<Mason Seaman Tr Co.
Rodriguez<Beach.
Sobotik<Int R T.
Lynch<N Y Times Co.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.
Cahill<Kriete, (2.)
De Band<L I RR.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Leonard<I R T.
Lurich<Levy.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Lopatinsky<N Y & B Mer Co.
Voris<P McGovern & Co.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Farrell<Foley.
Kattenbach<Weinert.
Costumano<Rieger.
Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg
Chillan<Goldstein.
Butler<Goldberg.
Forte<Asch.
Amato<Hopper.
Di Leva<NYC & H RR.
Becker<Int R T Co.
Grant<NYC & H RR.
Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fressiello<Linch, (2.)
Marmelstein<Kuttner.
Schulman<Newman.
Friedman<Hanz.
Lyon<Belmont.
Breen<Santoponi Cont Co.
E Donohue<same, (2.)
M. Donohue<same.
E Donohue<same.
Clark<Mason-Seaman.
Gelb<Zimmerman.
Grove<Kinmer.
Adams<Fitzgerald, (2.)
McCauley<Wm Bradley & Son.
Leishman<J Haverty's Stables.
Carlino<Pell.
Dual Wheel Co<Nassau Elec RR.
Raabe<Johnson.
Rosenkranz<NY Rys.
Sponsiello<B H RR.
Feehely<NY Rys.
Friedman<Baierlein.
Schwager<Wasserman.
Crescitelli<Rodgers & Haverty.
Gorman<NY Rys.
Levy<B H RR.
Van Wangenheim<NY Stock Yards Co.
Lane<Smith.
Healy<Comstock & Co.
Marcus<Krinsky.
Hanaway<Maiden Lane Realty Co.
Apfel<NY Rys.
Clear.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part III.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kozicka<McGuire.
Bradley<Owen.
Gleason<Lief.
Horan<Schneitacher.
E Coffey<NY Rys.
J. Coffey<same.
Bornstein<5th Av Coach Co.
Lang<Belwin.
Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.
Sidransky<B H RR.
Kobbe<Am Art News.
L Lewis<So Bklyn Ry
S Lewis<same.
Silverman<same.
Bilek<Gollick & Smith.
Paoalairis<Langham Hotel Co.
Williams<Glassheim.
Reilly<Earley.
Galantis<Cranwell.
Healy<Unit El, &c, Co
Niles<Riley.
Wapner<NY Rys (2.)
Held<Mutnick.
Alexander<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
LaCroix<Horton.
Dillbaum<Fishman.
Fischer<Pardua.
O'Neill<Melchimer.
Brenner<Ludorf.
Cox<St Luke's H for Aged Women.
Lesser<Internat'l Tr Co.
Danziger<NY Rys.
Clear.

PART X.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XI.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hryniw<T Cunningham Co.
Pascale<Teicher.
Pompeian Co<Roncallo
Bascomb<Mason-Seaman T Co (2.)
Rottenstreicher<Ehret.
Kelly<A McMullen Co.
Milici<CNY.
Parisi<Goldstein.
Curzio<Ward Baking.
Smith<same.
Anderson<Noack.
Kaplan<Luna Amuse.
Green<Consol Gas Co.
Gabriel<Graham.
Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Hirsch<Radt.
N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co.
Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co.
Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c, Co.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co.
McNamara<Canavan Bros Co.
Larson<Nicholson.
Jenkins<Robinson.
Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Donohue<Consol Tele, &c, Co.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
McSorley< BH RR.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
Balliro<N Y, N H & H RR.
Fagan<J J Mooney Cont Co.
Clapper<CNY.
Arnheimer<Hess.
Carroll<Mantle Rty.
Clear.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part IX. for today.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ing—Spiegelberg<Husch.
Van Norden<Van Norden, (2.)
Levy & Nathan<Century Bank.
Pankin<Von Raltz.
Sullivan<Silverman.
Osten<Campbell.
Whalen<Whalen.
Sainsbury<Bang.
Duhain<Pitts Const.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.
Cont Asph Pav Co<CNY, (3.)
Hanson<McGovern.
CNY<Litchfield.
Soler<Caballero.
Gilsey<Lancaster.
Cent Theatre Leas & C Co<Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc.
Wood<Fiske.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
Shubert<Walter.
Jesse L Lasky F Play Co<Eastman Kodak.
CNY<Smith.
Peo Sur Co<Mack Pav & Const Co.
Taylor<Ryan.
Oliver<Forshay.
Warner<Bleishrode.
Traf<Held.
People<Intl-Sunshine.
Harburger<West Fire.
Graff<Agric Ins Co.
Bernard<United Cigar.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Mendelson, Jaffe & Katz<Block.
Berry<Bastone & Co.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Co.
Coutant<Mason.
Babson<Bernheimer.
Clear.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ehrich<Lockhart, Jr.
Hayek<Casey.
Kirschbaum<A M F Co
Reilly<CNY.
F V Smith Con Co<same.
D'Utassy<So Pac Co.
Bernard<Sternberg.
Erland<Haight.
Oliver<N Y C & H R RR.
Fischer<Schram.
Cohen<Giant Silk Mfg Co.
Strysomer<Block.
Ingersoll & Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Gen Accid, &c, Co<Kelly.
Kelly<Gen Acci, &c, Co.
Beeves<Post.
Belden<Fitchett.
Miller<Miller.
San<Mohawk Clothing Co.
Pendleton<Barker.
Rehsen<Hall.
Regina Co<Clair.
Kilroy<Nord-Deutsche Ins Co.
Same<Stuyvesant Ins.
Same<Am Central Ins.
Same<Ins Co of Pa.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
Hayward<Rub-Kot Co
Rafalsky<Church.
Colwell Lead Co<Kelly.
Sturm<Beck-Kloberg Co.
Schmidt<Frost, the Baker.
Alexander<Smith.
Baird<Mulligan.
Colt<Demarest & Co.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Butler<Inman.
Barranger<Butler.
R & L Co.<P Feuer & Co.
Levitt<Griswold.
Windsor Const Co<Ruland.
Bryant<Davis.
Lord<CNY.
Bellows<Leiter.
Hamblin<Jones.
Realty Adv, &c, Co<Oakland Chem Co.
Fallert<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Dammann<N Eng Cas.
Chas Schweinler Press<Phillips Pub.
Moore<Simpson.
Progressive C & L Co<Sayre.
Met Life<Flower.
Murray<Stalls.
Mombelmer<Herman.
NY Ins't for Inst of Deaf & D<CNY.
Hellman<Sterling F Ins Co.
Lyons<Gillette.
Egan<CNY.
MacDonald<same.
Swift<Quigg.
Kresel<Pockrass.
Millinery Outlet Co.<Wise & Co.
Oriental Bk<Stallo.
Couvigny Brush Co.<P M Lambert & Co.
Bozenhardt<Ott.
Halloway<CNY.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref. Co.
Dahlstrom Met. D Co.<Kinsella.
Ommen<Little.
Am Hardware Corp<38 West 59th Street.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
White Co<CNY.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rty Co.
Hennessy<Schubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal, &c, Co<Forsheim.
Schrieber<Levinson.
Fried<Morana.
Sullivan<Bernstein.
Pease & Elliman<Terminal Warehouse Co.
Detroit Cad, &c, Co<Fogarty.
Ament<Schubert Piano Co.
Hawes<Title Guar, &c.
Gotham M C Co<Dumary.
Millet<Globe Ind Co.
Gertz<Krowitz.
Botgen<Howard.
Neebe<Levene.
Scharfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Morris<Myers.
Borden<Newcomb.
Nat Surety Co<Spielberg.
Filkins<New Era Prod Co.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Pernall<Seeber.
Featherstone<Fowler.
Munroe<S Lacca Co.
Am Water Supply Co<Public Cup Vendor.
Chodrow<Goldstein.
Toriello<Doscher.
Lion Brewery<Schwab
Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Deutsch<Hammer.
Jennings<Samson Car Coupler Co.
Talcott<Frank.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rudd<Powell's.
Hamilton Bk<Metz.
Bdway R Co<Lawyers Title Ins & Tr Co.
Fried<Lafore.
Warner Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
May<Miller.
Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Herisson<Friedman In
Boedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Security Title Ins & T Co<Stewart.
Royce<Farson.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling<same.
Tatum<same.
Hitchings<Leh V Coal.
Kalmbach<Beggs.
Aven Rty, &c. Co<Amend.
Levi<Heiss.
Standard Pneu, &c, Co<Fargo.
O'Brien<Withington.
Cohn<Fries.
Shahnon Co<Vogt.
Hoban, Hunter, Feitner & Co<Parshelsky Bros.
Peirano<Bargotti.
Clark<Cullen Transp.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Smith<CNY.
Warner<France.
Clark<Schoonmaker (2)
Carnegie Tr<Deely.
Blumberg<Barnett.
Nat Sur Co<Breuchand
Grable<Univ Motor Tr
Kelleher<Dargan.
Kirwan<Robinson.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
John Lenscher,
Eva M Downe,
Maurice A Viele,
Abraham Kurt,
Abraham Fischuger,
Henry C Bradford,
Kate A Vesey,
Frederick Walmsley,
Morris Gertansky.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
George J Bryan.
Contested wills:
George Beale Sloan,
Valentine Fredrich,
John B Brown,
Patrick Melody (will No. 1.)
Patrick Melody (will No. 2.)
Margaret Riordan,
Jeremiah English,
Freda J Murphy,
Julius Yacob, also known as Julius Jacobs.
Bridget Clance.
Bella Cole.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Horky<Siwak.
Myers Co<Sturm.
Roth-Carnegie<Adler.
Nichols<Hubbard.
Crommette<Tranholm.
Goldberg<Meigs.
Schmid<Lovitz.
Brinn<Aniello.
Manhattan Produce<Delzazio.
Fred<Luxenberg.
Feinberg<Horkimer.
Sachs<Margulies.
Rezhitsky<Soman.
Salant<Samuels.
Rudini<No British & Mer Ins.
Ascher Detec Agcy & NY Harbor Patrol<Drummond.
Shapunya<Winthrop.
Steinberg<Bernstein.
Horowitz<Eggers.
Berg<Katz.
Steinberg<Bernstein.
Gans<Walk & Bagron.
Ness<Bass & Bass.
Suchopar<Oberfelder.
Hicks<Early.
Knit Goods Exchange<Amer Surety.
Rutchik<Romer & Reiss.
Mayer<Serll.
Gotham Natl Bank<Farrell.
Gilberti<Trop Chocolate.
Kresse<Rothschild.
Cherug<Isaacs.
Breslow<Trontz.
Capotosto<Pitocchi.
Barnett<Blank.
Kirsh<Bartfeld.
Segal<Zimmerman.
Valliano<Posner.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Goldstein<Tishman.
Sloane<Horn.
Kirby<Fox Const Co.
Fallon<same.
Lipschitz<Greenberg.
Cohen<Perlmutter.
Lempel<N Y Rys.
Caycedo<Restrepo.
Mudge<Rosenberg.
Hughes<Peerless Const, &c, Co.
McGovern<Evans.
Mittelman<Brown.
Reimar<Trend Mag Co.
Slavinski<Pitts Cont.
Messapolli<Reinhardt.
O'Rourke<Swift.
Herrmann<Nat Steel Barrel Co, (2.)
Saphier<Hall.
Policastro<Sirotta.
Moss<Gilford.
Belmont<Seligman.
Bronston Bros Co<Bouquet F & F Co.
Lewis<Goldsmith.
Miller<Penders Co.
Glasburg<Lepon.
Cohen<Leibowitz.
Herman<Wholstedter.
Webb<Alley.
Felipo<Eckhoff.
Carnegie Trust Co.<Patten.
Levy<Wells.
Interboro Brewing Co.<Indept. Consumers Ice Co.
Goodman<Weil.
Theedeman<Linch.
Herzenstein<Deitz.
Hayley<Holzwasser.
Diamond<Luonge.
Potter<Marshall.
Senko<Phila. & Read. Coal & Iron Co.
Braun<Buttner.
Kaufman<Con Gas Co
Lewinsohn<NY Rys.
McCusker<Griffithes.
Schneider<Abell.
Katz<Linch.
Clayborne<Con G Co.
Rundquist<Greenberg.
Kuhnert<Buchsbaum.
Evans<NY Rys.
Martin<Hanover Con.
Barom<Ehrenberg Bros, Inc.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Schuler<Strykower.
Halgren<Bowen.
Cohen<M Richman Music Co.
Films Lloyds, Inc.<NY Motion Picture
Spector<Nirenberg.
Lehman<Morris Perlstein, Inc.
Claffy<H W Palens Sons.
Schwartz<Simon.
Sundheimer<Wichfeld.
Wang<Weinman.
Am Enamel Co.<Meyer.
Tallanoff<B Hyman & Shevell Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Barnett & Barse Co<Hecnt.
Belden & Co<Lipschitz
Feldman<El Carriage Call & S Co.
Seely Office App Co<Fisher.
Natter<Isaac H Blanchard Co.
Price<Casualty Co of Am.
Moreau<Schreiber.
Carroll<N London, Inc.
Standard Bracelet & Novelty Co<Cohen.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Scheiman<Franco-Am Rubber Cloth.
Century Bank of N Y<Lewis, (2.)
Byard<Stevens & Stevenson Co.
Harris Bros Corpn<Goldstein.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Weber<Irving Hat Co.
Fisher<Lessler.
Cohen<Cassileth.
Littenberg<Auerbach.
Ali<White Rats Actors Union of Am.
Lusher<A W Cowen Bros, Inc.
Laco Philips Co<Meeske.
Roskam Scott Co<Lurie.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co<Peterson.
Foster<Windsor Land & Imp Co.
Hunt<Eckhart.
Mattus<Feldstein.
Verstondeg<Nat Surety Co.
Siegel<Union Assur Socy, Lim.
Coombs<McGove.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Bigelow<Bigelow—J Sidney Bernstein.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Rich, Wash & Ches Ry Co<Northern Neck Const Co—Abraham S Gilbert.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Geo Solomon<Ann Walsh—David S Wolfson. Amer & British Mfg Co<Int'l Power Co—Chas H Ridder. Emanuel Moses<Henry Hyman—Samuel Greenfeld. Lawyers Mtg Co<Directors Realty & Holding Co (2)—John S Forgatson.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Mohr<Fries.
Re Farley.
Farley<Di Iorio.
Bertelmann<Bertelmann.
Schaeffler<Boscobel Bldg Co.
Schultz<McCrea.
Singer<Singer.
Abramson<McPartland.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Janpole & W Hldg.
Tiplady<Tiplady.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Burke<NY Rys Co.
Seidman<Advine Const Co.
Schultz<McCrea.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Pedro<Criminins Const Co.
Gottfried<Lefrien.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R.
Renik<A Bryant Co.
Maher<Fishel.
Prince<Bklyn RT Co.
Kearney<Pitts Const.
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.
Meyer<Meyer.
McCarthy<Middletown Realty Co.
Cavalluzzo<Mazzola.
Bonagur<Lowenthal.
Dietzel<CNY.
Helm<Brady.
Ronaki<MacIntyre Ir Works.
DeWorth<Mount.
Brennan<I R T.
Roche<Goodyear Rub Insulating Co.
Schneider<Inter Vaude Co.
Must<NY, NH & H RR.
Amsler<CNY.
Collins<Jacobs (2.)
Collins<Smith.
Morley<Knickerbocker Marble Co.
McNulty<Union Ry.
Braun<I R T Co.
Sullivan<Piercy Co.
Peterson<Union Ry.
Mane<Huguenot Motor Corp.
Aronow<Union Ry.
J Eichler Brew Co<Fouhy.
Everett<Union Ry.
Grogan<Times Sq Imp
Clare<NYC & H R RR.
Chappelle<Nat Bk of N Hudson.
Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch (2.)
Daisy Whitehead Knitting Co<Daisy Hosiery Mills.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
McGarvey<I R T Co.
Henneberry<Harris.
Dick<Inter R T Co.
Brann<same.
Margon<Rosenblatt.
Serpica<Blumenthal.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Estates of:
James B Powers,
Mary McMullen,
Eliza Trimbel.
Wills for probate:
John Parsons,
Charles Schulman,
Henrietta Feinsilber.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested wills:
Vincenzo Palumbo,
Hyman Cohen,
John Becker.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Wolcott G Lane<Hunts Point Estates (3)—Jacob Leitner.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Tonges et al<Vanderveer Canarsie Imp Syn et al.
U S Drain & Irrigation Co<Lucas.
Dezendorf, an inf.<Pappke.
Re CNY, (Crescent St and Nott Av.)
Godley<Thompson, as Com.
Nelson<Morse Dry D & Repair Co.
Sandstrom<McDonald.
Sandstrom<McDonald.
Kaminsky<Schwab.
Greve<Graf.
Schofield, as Trus.<Welper et al.
U S Title Guar Co<Brown.
Sirlin<Hooker.
Leistein & Rosenfeld Co<Hunt.
Krevulin<Present.
Standall<Beach, Jr.
Wills<Venus Silk Glv Mfg Co, Inc, et al.
Re Borrelli.
Summo, as admx.<Snare & Triest Co and Steel & Masonry Cont Co.
Kizis<B H RR.
Re Washington Av.
People<Rubino.
People<O'Connor.
People<Cardone.
People<Sedleski.
People<Pisano.
People<Piven.
People<Williams.
People<Devine.
Daly<Haight.
Smith et al<Bartlett.
Agrestra, as admx.<Federal St Nav Co of England.
Doran<O'Brien.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.
Treacy<Realty Assoc.
Duryea<Monaco.
Marshall<Sackett Co.
Hull<52d St Storage H
Rubinoitz<Asness.
Re Ely Av.
Teepe<Milnes.
Teepe<Milnes, (2.)
Re Hermann.
Loomis<Purdy.
Trocchio<Queens Trac.
Rosso<same.
Lovino<same.
Re Kaplan.
Walter<Woods.
Fitzgerald<Woods.
Taylor<Jacobs.
Sutherland<Murray.
Hunter<Ramsey, (2.)
Fried<NY, NH RR.
Archer<Yonkers.
Assets Coll<Eq Trust.
Murphy<Hirschmann.
Baylis<Baylis, (2.)
Murtfeldt<Thorn.
Fogerty<NY Dock Co.
Fried<NY, NH RR.
Rodgers<McLoughlin.
Jackman<Hasbrouck.

DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.
Cont Co<Belmont.
Central Bk<State Co.
Steinbrink<Lloyd.
Cranford<B H RR.
O'Rourke<Cunard Co.
McDermott Dairy Co<Brennan.
Conway<Farish Co.
Link Rlty Co<Public Con Co.
People<Stehr.
Same<Bertuglia.
Hof<Mager.
People<Anzellotti.
Brown<Freisch.
Same<Gallagher.
Same<Austin.
Same<Crombie.
Same<Jenkinson.
Same<Higgins.
Same<O'Brien.
Same<Hannigan.
Same<Cozzens.
Same<Brunger.
Same<Hallock.
Same<Scott.
Same<Miller.
Re Norton.
People Coat<Light.
Farley<Miller.
Mackey<Ill Surety Co.
People<Int Nickel Co.
Mamaroneck Co<Hannan.
Hobbis<Curtis.
MacKay<MacKay.
Oyster Bay<Stehli.
Blaisdell<L I RR.
Barber<Barber.
Trustees of B'khaven<Hawkins.
NY Water Co<Fairchild.
Callahan<C I RR.
Junkermann<Junkels'n
Walsh<B, Q C & S RR
Fagan<Atlantic RR.
People<Roemer.
Adikes<L I RR.
Doonan<Killilen.
Beatty<Thompson Starrett Co.
Wellbrock<Ploddy.
Castle<Armstead.
Boston Rwy<N Roch.
Chestnut<NY Con RR.
Hallaran<CNY.
Re Horton.
Hartwig<Am Ins Co.
Hamilton R Wks<Zeltmacher.
Servin<Perry.
Riverview Assn<Bruckner.
Westchester Co<McIntyre.
Cont Co<NY C RR.
CNY<Schlesinger.
McKarzel<McKarzel.
Lubitz<Mathes.
Martyne<Am Ins Co.
Horton<McNally Co(2)
Wojciechowiez<Nichols Co.
Pines<Novich, (3.)
Lambert<Lanehart.
Altman<Beck.
Re Schaeffer.
Ward<Hegeman.
Re Woodbine St.
Murphy<Leonard.
Re Farley.
Kelly<Dooley.
Franklin<Featherson.
Breckheimer<Loew.
Haase<Seabert.
Benham<Charter.
Wrubel<Glickman.
People<Schwarze.
New Hempstead<Stern
Kelsey-Smith Co<Westermann.
Balwin<Bay Rlty Co.
Mundy<Mason Co.
Lynn<Bushnell.
Rintim<Schaefer.
McCloskey<Buckley.
Man Rwy<Brady.
Katzner<Wiener.
Smith<Langers.
Crocker Point Assn<Gourand.
Osborn<Bd of Superv.
Moldestad<Timmins.
Melowsky<Cohen.
Lemaire<NY T Co.
Sitter<Bliss Co.
Webster<Kellog Co.
Vunder Putten<Nassau Co.
People<Michaels.
Winne<Erie RR.
Warbasse<Galitzka.
People<B H RR.
Re Marine.
Terry<L I RR.
Muench<Terry Tench.
Smith<Holbrook.
Sutkar<NY C RR, (2.)
Fichter<Hall.
Williams<Langley.
Laufer<Blackwell.
Lackomowitz<Bates.
Freeman<L I RR, (2.)
Malley<Arthur.
De Baum<Pardee.
Sanli<Scoril.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions:
Sabath<Sabath.
Re Crescent St.
Re Cabeen.
Shetland Co<Brasch.
Baldwin<Locomobile.
Isner<Neeman Elev Co.
City<Zirinsky.
Grimes<Vincent.
Levy<Levy.
Re Bauer.
Pines<Gunderman.
Tax Lien Co<Stafford.
Sundock<S & S Drug.
Frey<Robins D D & R Co.
Duffy Co<Union Concrete Co.
Seaman<Haefner.
Hess<Hess.
Schekel<Dooley.
Look<Mandel (2.)
Roche<Beach.
Nittoly<Nittoly.
Zenower<Harding.
Romano<L I RR Co.
Lang<Kodziesen.
Scanlon<Scanlon.
Lott<Getz.
Brown<Flash.
McCaffrey<Meyer.
Lite<McCormick (2.)
Stankewich<Lehigh V Coal Co.
Re Hull.
Dwane<Miller.
Meyer<Bklyn East Dist Terminal.
Walsh<same.
Wardle<Bklyn, Q C & S RR.
Sinkler<Kirsch.
Hartard<Shefferts.
Oliveri<Siegel.
Sansone<Fulton & Flatbush Storage Co.
Commer<Klein.
Raichl<Boback Co.
Gusaem<Boldstein-Epstein Co.
Wiland<Star Sporting G Co.
Bannon<Wiswall (2.)
Van Brekle<Bischoff.
Bruckman<Steckler.
Glasser<Chester Trad Co.
Samuels<So Pac Co.
Aston<Brown.
Tax Lien Co<Fringo.
Davis<Dimand.
Saltz<City.
Leahy<B H RR.
Washney<same.
Sonneborn<same (2.)
Cioccia<Transit Dev.
Henar<B, Q C & S RR.
Stevens<Duclus.
Nahas<Nahas.
Munter<Kobre.
City Tax Lien Co<Murray.
Mullen<Goldschmidt (2.)
Mechanics Bank<Ryan.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Issues of law:
Miller<NY Rys Co.
Glickman<Bass
Antanapulo, adm &c.<Antanapulo.
Carroll<Stoneham.
Fagelman<Fiss, Doerr & Carroll.
Kavanagh<Ont & W R'way.
Issues of fact:
Krandel<Krandel.
Geraci<De Carlo.
Smith<Palatial Homes Bldg Co.
Ayres<Willis.
Richards<Isl City R E
Parascondola<Parascondola.
G H Harris Co.<Brody & Co.
Miller<Eagle Svg & L
Ferrimore<Ferrimore.
Glassm<Brandriss.
US Radiator<Auer.
Albany H RR.<Tilden Const Co.
Kneeland<Williams.
Springsteen<Springsteen.
B & Q sub RR<CNY.
Callahan<Escher.
Gruhn<Eppig.
Dumarest<Dumarest.
Rotolo<Olivieri.
Barker<Barker.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for days upon the call:
Schiro<Klotz.
Henderson<Henderson.
Timony<Hamblen.
Fischer<Fischer.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Hanlon<Swift & Co.
Wisner<Fairchild Sons.
Lane<Lane.
Licht<Licht.
Callahan<Escher.
Eagle Savings & L Co<Payne.
Glickman<Glickman.
Kartorsinsky<same.
Mueller<Klemfus.
Usher<Callanan.
Bell<Bell.
Chudnoff<Gerber.
B, Q Co & Sub RR<CNY.
McNamee<Gunnison.
Zorn<Ernstaff.
Mennillo<Mennillo.
Chestnut R W Brick Co<Herbert Amus Co
Classon Bldg Co<Cuoco.
De Santo<Fozzalari.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Wellman<Wellman.
Sutton<Sutton.
Carr<Carr.
Sexauer & Lemke<Burke Sons & Co.
Strasburg<Strasburg.
Bromm<Berberich.
Halvorsen<Halvorsen.
Brooklyn Trust Co<Greenwood Cemetery

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2006.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Murnane<Pearson.
Merolla<Koster.
Barzilay<Transit Dev.
Lindeberg<Nas RR.
Fuller<CNY.
Sundberg<NY Consol RR.
Hayes<B H RR & Transit Dev Co.
Haynes<Cook & Cobb.
Darando<Drummond.
Hogan<Nassau RR.
Ruff<Rosenberg.
McDonough<Pahyblovitz.
Dietrich<Kleinert et al
Halpin<Wiarda.
Robin et al<Ozdoba.
Milgram<Krueger.
Beyer<Mundy.
Church<Seaboard Const Co.
Caramico<B H RR.
Goldstein<Frankel.
Schoellar<CNY.
Schoeller<CNY and I R T.
Johnson<Koerner Const Co.
Laimbeer<Brown Bros.
Teahan<B H RR.
Ferguson<Loeser et al.
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Erickson<Ericcson et al.
Williams<B H RR.
Belden<Northern Hotel Co.
Larkin<CNY.
Brooklyn Trust Co<Ciancimino.
Moran<NY Rys et al.
Vaccaro<Thomas.
Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co.
Sloboden<Smith et al.
Worthun<Powers et al.
Colyer<Hitchings et al
Williams<same.
Jacker<Purity Cork & Seal Co.
Erickson<Ericcson.
Cox<B H RR.
Const Matl & Coal Co<Bonacci.
Pauciullo<Brazileiro.
Griesemer<Knox Hat Mfg Co.
Lococo<Pitts Life & Trust Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Krebs<Castle Braid
McNally<CNY.
Kenny<Scranton & Le Coal Co.
Eastern W'dw'k Co.<Naldick et al.
Pratt<B H RR.
Morissey<McMann & Taylor.
Martin<Harding et al.
Kelly<Am F Prod.
Halleran<CNY.
Zackarlason<Zobel et al.
Zloczower<Kovacs.
Saizman<Nas RR.
Moshier<Nas RR.
Wakely<Holm et al.
Fay<Paragon Met Cap
Blattner<B H RR.
Keller<B H RR.
Nolan<Levinkind.
Pitt Bridge & I Wks<Red Hook Light & P Co.
Larson<Hubbs.
O'Neill<Carrollton Const Co.
Israel<C I & B RR.
Koster<B'klyn Manor Amuse Co et al.
Bevier<Dikeman et al
Miele<Lanigan Truck.
Bryson<Barrett.
Goodman<Int R T.
Weinrich<Becker et al
Ferlazzo<Ferlazzo & Co.
Bachman et al.<Pendelton.
Macaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Kessel<Kenny Co et al.
Consol Wafer Co.<Simon.
Behlmer<Mod Woodman of Amer.
McSweeney<McSwee'y
Macaulay<Levy et al.
Zenower<Harding.
Saltus<Nas RR.
Byrnes<Co I & B RR.
Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg. Co.
Mehrenlender<Ind F Sons of Judah.
Weinstein<Lewis.
Flynn<McLaughlin et al.
Landau<Hammerschlag.
Mitchell<CNY.
Fleischer<Weingold.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Bongiorno<Farmer.
Furlong<Nas RR.
Selanick<Laemmle.
Roehrig<Nas RR.
Restivo<Bradley Con.
Browning<C I&B RR.

Highest number reached on regular call 6,795.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Florence Walsh,
Minna Berghauser,
Agnes Euler,
Eva Schubert,
Johanna Nygren,
Carl Hauer,
Sam Rosenthal,
Elizabeth Ann Wyeth,
Theophile Lesperance,
Frank Dunham,
Orrin W Scripture,
Morris D Moxley,
Aaron Begully.
George Loeffler,
Harriet M Coffin.
Administration of:
J Frank Dunham,
Louisa Werlein.
Estates of:
Margaret Hogan,
Mary T Brown,
May R Collins,
Peter H Rumph,
Edward P Post,
William McDonald,
William F Crane,
Fred Fischer,
Agnes Fredericks,
Emma Reed.
Accountings of:
Arman Spencer,

CONTESTED CALENDAR—The wills of:
Mary Fleck,
Catherine Smith,
Elizabeth C Hughes.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Schwartz<B H RR.
Machlin<Friedman.
McCarthy<So Bklyn Ry Co.
Perlman<Levine.
Stytzer<B H RR.
Birnbaum<C I & B RR.
Rohman<Dittriller.
Costello<Nass El RR.
Johanson<same.
Brand<Bklyn, Q Co & S RR.
Doggett<B H RR.
Meissner<Owens.
Coportino<Palmer.
Connor<N Y Life.
Kirby, Jr<Dellamore.
Goldberg<Schulz.
Hellman<B H RR.
Damato<same.
Pearlman<Kosher.
Schroeder<Kreider.
Fenus<Lack.
Rosenblum<Patterson.
Singer<Lipschitz.
Litzick<So Bklyn Ry.
Rosenburg<same.
Kelly<N Y Cons RR.
Feltzin<B R T.
Aaron<So Bklyn RR.
Levy<Blick.
Mielis<Nass El RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3507.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Young<Sentinel Print Co (2.)
Martin<Palmer.
Pagano<Webber.
Keller<Beach (2.)
Montisone<City New Rochelle.
Bister<Bister (2.)
Young<Keystone State Const Co.
Wilson<Waite.
Galleio<West El Ry Co.
Butterworth<C New Rochelle.
Farrell<Bradley Con Co.
Klein<Delaphaine.
People<Vos.
Same<Zymkowitz.
Reo<Nat Conduit & Cable Co.
Levine<Troy.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Munter<Staub.
Butler<Earl.
Flawn<NY C & H R RR Co.
Butler<Alex Bruce Const Co.
Lewis<Baker.
Johnson<Rudden.
Kelly<McClintic-Marshall Co.
Bodwick<Colonial Coal Co.
Butler<NY C & H R RR Co.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Dellabarre<Sees.
Trica<Guggolz.
Kidd<Witridge, as receiver.
Croft<Peekskill Light & RR Co.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Batten<Clause.
Collins<Kelly.
Suetendeal<Geo Ringler & Co.
Kellogg Struct Co<Lawson Mot C & G.
Giocchini<Cleveland Tunnel Con Co.
Monsers<Roberts.
Becker<Chester Hill Auto Serv (2.)
Langford<Reynolds.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Knowles<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Karas<Malicoth.
Bebko<Johnson & Co.
Abb<Balacais.
Kassler<Keller.
Wildorchic<Eliman.
Imundi<Wright.
Tobin<Yonkers El Lt.
Robinson<Taylor's Theat Enter.
Rippatti<NYC & H R RR Co.
Zepiela<Howard.
Michaelson<Ebling Brew Co.
Durko<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Alexander<Arlington Chem Co.
Smith<Yonkers RR Co
Nickerson<Riverdale Sanitarium Co.
Orlando<Pitts Con Co.
Lynch<Smith.
Reusens<NYC & H R RR Co.
Schulman<Gordon.
Watson<Gulf Refin Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 1050.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Smith<Larchmont.
Alamshah<Tamraz.
De Strange<Swanston.
Zygman<Knapp.
Lucas<Guinsberg.
Valaris<Eiseman.
Le Vine<West Light.
Adams<Reynolds.
Vinokur<Elia.
James<Turname.
Rothwell<NY & S Ry.
Richards<White Plains
Cimaglia<Saverino.
De Lillo<Underhill Brick Co.
Hiler<Ebling Brew Co.
Jamba<Feldman.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Ceritarese<Fishel.
Morgan<Leonard.
Auer<Weber.
Schirmer<West St RR.
Hageman<Curran.
US Cas Co<Sniffen.
Knapp<Johnson.
Richards<Foster.
Nicoll<Naughton.
Perrone<West Co Brew
Walsh<Mooney, (2.)
Furnaro<Lounsbury & Sons Co.
Alexander<Lounsbury.
Boening<Yonkers.
Westerfield<same.
Ward<Wetzel.
Lieto<Tedesco.
Wolfe Douglass<Ceder
Roehrs<Bates, (2.)
Shiloh Bap Ch<New Rochelle Trust Co.
Lounsbury & Sons<Gioacchini.
Johns<Santoro.
Seiffert<Alexander.
Seymour Coal<Raasler.
Popalofsky<Simpson.
Gnap<Bottger.
Tocco<Tartaro.
Smith & McNeill, Inc<Mulwitz.
Rose & Hibbard<Eberspacher.
Stumpfel<Nelson.
Fell<Solfanelli, (2.)
Gilbert<Linder.
Charla<Pirone.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kopas<National Casket Co.
Krueger<N Y & Q Co Railway.
Dempsey<same.
Carroll<Western Union Telegraph Co.
Linch, an inf<McKesson et al.
Washney, an inf<B H RR.
James<same.
Wilken, an inf<Arthur Roomhover Corp.
Finn, an inf<Kalamein Co.
Kotzam<Tisdale Lumber Co.
Natwick<I R T.
Crowe<Cooper & Evans Co.
Barry<Brooklyn & Manhattan Ferry.
Sullivan<B H RR.
Hoffman<Hausmann.
Notz<A C Basselman & Co, Inc.
Connor<CNY.
Reilly<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.
Hushion<Strouse & ano.
Farthing<same.
Kane<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Sonneborn<B H RR.
Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co.
Marshall, as exctrx<N Y Rways Co.
Dottore<Litchfield Construction Co.
Chinnock, an inf<B H RR.
Norbeck<42d St, Man & St N Av Ry Co.
Bredermeyer<same.
Elkan<G F Hall Co.
Cioccia<Transit Dev.
Walz<B, Q Co & S RR.
Vojik, an inf<Simons.
Herrmann, an inf<Moore.
Stewart<Milloy.
Rogan<So Pacific Co.
Smith<Leavitt.
Daniel, an inf<Fargo.
Wolchieck, as admx<L I RR.
O'Brien<B H RR.
Myrick<Carr.
Pasquale<Canavan Bros Co.
Chowles, as admr<Schaull.
Nainby<Haupt & ano.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, Plaintiff, against CLARENCE E. ANDERSON, individually and as executor and trustee under the last Will and Testament of Eva Roxana Anderson, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and which point is opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line eighteen feet nine inches to a point opposite the centre of the first mentioned party wall, and thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said first mentioned party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street at the point of beginning.

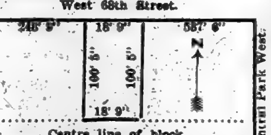
Said premises being now known as Number Fifty-four West Sixty-eighth Street."

Dated New York, April 9th, 1915.

EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.

ROSENDALE, HESSBERG & HAINES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 57 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 54 West Sixty-eighth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is eighteen thousand eight hundred seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1914, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred eleven dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from November 30th, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is ten hundred thirty-six dollars and ninety-five cents and interest.

Dated New York, April 9th, 1915.

EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.

THOUGHT MAN HAD A BOMB.

Instead Prisoner's Valise Contained 900 Stick Pins.

After he had been followed from a dance held at 20 Hancock Street for the benefit of Carmine Carbone and Frank Abarno, the anarchists, convicted of placing bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, a man who described himself as Giuseppe Lariccia, 35 years old, of 183 Mott Street, was arrested in the hallway at that address early yesterday morning by Detectives Polignano and Santaniello. He was locked up in Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

According to the detectives, who have been assigned to watch anarchistic groups, they followed Lariccia, who carried a valise from the dance hall. When he entered the hallway they thought he was about to place a bomb and questioned him. They examined the valise and found in it 900 silver stickpins, bearing a socialistic emblem. He said the pins were given to him on Saturday by a man he had never seen before.

The detectives say Lariccia was arrested in the Union Square riots on April 4, 1914, and served fifteen days for disorderly conduct. Lariccia was arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in Tombs Court and was held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EVER HEAR OF QUEEN ST.?

It was once the main Business Street of New York.

IT IS NOW CALLED PEARL STREET.

402-404 PEARL STREET, running through to 10 New Bowery, is a six-story brick loft building, in the publishers', printers' and wholesale paper district. Rented to monthly tenant at $2,300 per annum.

IT MUST BE SOLD FOR WHATEVER IT WILL BRING—A little money spent in improving and modernizing, it should bring a higher rental and make a good investment. Damages will be obtained for the third tracking of the "L" on New Bowery.

OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MUST BE SOLD FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING ARE THE FOLLOWING:

MANHATTAN 438 and 440 West 57th Street, near 9th Ave.

BROOKLYN 18 three-story private dwellings, Clinton and Harrison Sts. and Tompkins Place, to be sold separately.

Northeast corner of Myrtle Ave. and Jay St., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave., 327 to 333 Jay St.

BRONX Subway Station corner, four lots, n. e. corner of 138th St. and 3rd Ave.

63 lots, to be sold lot by lot, on Mott Ave., 153rd St. to 156th St. and Sheridan Ave.

QUEENS 2 two-family frame houses, 258 to 260 Academy St., Long Island City.

70% can remain on mortgage Titles insured free

At the absolute auction sale of the Estate of Arthur R. Morris, by order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, May 11th.

For maps and particulars apply to
J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3rd Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.*
Agents and Auctioneers
Lewis S. Morris, *Esq., Atty., 32 Liberty St.*

Absolute Trustees Sale
Estate of JOSIAH T. SMITH
WILLIAM P. RAE CO., Auctioneers
WILL SELL AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON AT THE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 MONTAGUE ST.,
TO-MORROW
Valuable Business Property
442-444 Fulton St.
Running through to and including 12 HOYT ST.
On Same Block with Abraham & Straus
405 Bridge St. Near Fulton St. and Opposite Subway Station, 3-Story Brick Building Occupied as Saloon.
228 Lincoln Place, Near Eighth Avenue, 4-Story Brownstone Dwelling.
Particulars of Attorneys for respective Trustees:
JAS. C. CROPSEY, Attorney, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys, 258 Broadway, New York.
LOUIS EHRENBERG, Attorney, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
WINNE & FREY, Attorneys, Post Office Building, Jamaica.
ROBERT B. BACH, Attorney, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or
WILLIAM P. RAE CO., Auctioneers.
Woolworth Building, Manhattan. 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND FOR PHOTOS
or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 18th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE Kew Gardens FIRST
15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT;
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

QUEENS.

$21 To $45 a Month,
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
New Apartments Just Completed
Steam heat, hot water, electric light. Janitor service. Telephone in each apartment.
5-CENT FARE FROM MANHATTAN.
End of Queensboro Bridge, at 59th St. and Second Ave., via Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave.
Renting Office, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 780 Gramercy.

BUNGALOW NEAR HARBOR.
5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, large veranda, 5 minutes from station, 50 minutes from city. $200 cash, balance $18 per month. BUNGALOW, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW
WILL SELL 7 room, 5 finished and 2 unfinished, cottage; water front, where you can keep your boat; fine bathing beach, boating, fishing and all water sports; two blocks from safe harbor; $3,900, on easy terms. Also will sell 2 lots with all improvements, for $900; will advance money to build. Inquire or write "WATERFRONT BUNGALOW," 248 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1700 Greeley.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island
Four Lots at a Bargain.
ALDHOUS & CO., 2339 7th Av.

SALTAIRE—Fire Island Beach.
Ideal family colony; all improvements, bungalows with large plots, $2,800 up; few to lease, $500 up; phone 1007 Greeley.
O. F. LOUCKS, 47 W. 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$8,800 Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

FOR INVESTORS.
The Annalist, every Monday, discusses the world's investment markets and developments in every branch of finance and commerce. By mail, 10 cents. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—With a general and decided rise in pressure in the South and Southwest the weather was generally fair, while in the East it was generally unsettled, with light rains over the north districts. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Northwest, and they are much below the seasonal average. In the extreme West they are still very low for the season, but are rising over the eastern half of the country. The Middle West disturbance will move east north eastward, attended by showers Monday in the Central Valleys and the Lake Region, extending Monday night and Tuesday into New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the north portion of the South Atlantic States. There will also be local rains Monday in the Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be somewhat cooler by Monday night and Tuesday over the central portion of the country and will be warmer in the Far West.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy today; showers at night and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday rain.

Northern New England—Local rain Monday; Tuesday rain.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	44	48	4 P. M.	64	60
6 A. M.	43	47	6 P. M.	64	60
9 A. M.	49	54	9 P. M.	57	58
12 M.	55	56	11 P. M.	54	55

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 60; maximum temperature, 62 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 46 degrees, at 4:45 A. M.; humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.93 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
12:45—14 W. 22 St.; Gotcnick		Slight
2:00—48 Mulberry St.; N. Lalli		$25
3:05—3 Howard St.; N. Doddato		$10,000
3:35—136 W. 109 St.; T. Dorr		Slight
4:35—250 W. 28 St.; M. Grob		Slight
P. M.		
1:25—204 E. 112 St.; A. Swedbaum		Slight
4:00—163 W. 29 St.; Goldberg & Bernstein Button Co.		$10,000

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,512.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HEITLINGER, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1915, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of his property and a list of his creditors, as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 35%, payable 20% cash and two notes of 7½% each, payable in 3 and 4 months, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMAN ARENT, trading as ARENT CLOTHING CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Arent, trading as Arent Clothing Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 17th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MEYER FREUND and MEYER GLASSER, individually and as co-partners under the name of FREUND & GLASSER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Glasser, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SEDOHR ROSE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sedohr Rose, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—The A. M. CROFTS CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that The A. M. Crofts Co., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated April 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,660.—THOMAS J. CARNEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas J. Carney, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 14th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 29th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells Thursday, the **6TH DAY OF MAY, 1915**, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at **258 WEST 69TH STREET**, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobiles; office furniture and fixtures; typewriters, machinery, tools, lathes, drill presses, welding outfits, motors, shafting, drills, scales, stock of automobile supplies and parts, engines, electric lamps, etc. Inspection 10 A. M.-4 P. M.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, 68 William Street, New York City, Trustee.

GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

NO. 21,581.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRAY E. BIRNBAUM, Bankrupt.

Morray E. Birnbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 23rd, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such ohter business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 1st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,516.—In Bankruptcy.—SARAH ADLER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Sarah Adler are hereby given notice that on April 13th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, May 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HEN IS TYPHOID CARRIER.

Can Only Spread the Disease in a Mechanical Way.

The problem of the carrier in various infectious diseases has long vexed the sanitarian who is bent on discovering every possible mode of transmission and every portal of entry for the germs. Human carriers of typhoid and diphtheria germs, themselves immune to attacks of the malady, are now watched for in nearly every community, and the danger which they represent as a latent source of infection is clearly recognized.

"Doubtless," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "many of these possibilities for spreading disease without the presence of detectable symptoms are still unrecognized. In typhoid, it has been shown that some of the lower animals may be made typhoid carriers; and attention has lately been directed to such animals as might be expected to become carriers by reason of their environment or habits.

"Mitchell and Bloomer, of the bacteriologic laboratory of the University of Missouri, have pointed out that the chicken is a domestic animal which might often come into contact with typhoid discharges. The mechanical transference of typhoid bacilli on the feet and bill of a chicken does, without question, occur. By various methods they have attempted to follow the germ. From the work of the Missouri bacteriologists it would seem that the hen is highly resistant to typhoid. It not only fails to take the disease, but apparently cannot be made a carrier except in a mechanical way."

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, stenographer, telephone. Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St., Room 401.

Private office to let in the Fifth Avenue Building. Room 552. Stenographic service.

Desk room to rent, $7 per month. Barton Mfg. Co., 87 Duane St.

STORE.—Excellent store, basement, and loft, cheap; 109 Reade St., near Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAURICE ZUCKERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice Zuckerman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 2d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1915.

NO. 21496.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANDEL HERTZ, Bankrupt.

Mandel Hert was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 22nd, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 1st, 1915.

NO. 20,866.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

American Grand Rapids Furniture Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 15th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 14th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 1st, 1915.

NO. 21,591.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FREEDMAN, Bankrupt.

Louis Freedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 24th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 1st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 21,620.—In Bankruptcy.—THE TUCK PRESS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Tuck Press, Inc., are hereby given notice that on April 29th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 14, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 20,812.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH GREENWALD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Greenwald are hereby given notice that on January 22d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,621.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK J. MALONE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frank J. Malone, are hereby given notice that on April 29th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 13, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,330.—In Bankruptcy.—SCHREIBER & KOHN, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Schreiber & Kohn, Inc., are hereby given notice that on March 24th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 13, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,697.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSHUA I. GERSCH, Bankrupt.

Joshua I. Gersch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 23rd, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on May 13th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 30, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,598.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT DE LISSER, some times known as ALBERT LISSER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Albert De Lisser, sometimes known as Albert Lisser, are hereby given notice that on April 26th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 13, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,768.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHANNA NASANOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Johanna Nasanowitz are hereby given notice that on December 15th, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 13, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21594.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK A. HALSEY, Bankrupt.

Frank A. Halsey was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 26th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 13th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, April 29th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

—MORTGAGE MONEY—
JAMES T. NICOLL, 19 Wall St., New York.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Reasonable. 92 feet front on Gansevoort St., near Market; good buildings. Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Rents Collected; Property Managed. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Lyric Theatre, Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder; sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit; size 38x140. John H. Loecarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone Tremont 2196.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LARGE STABLE PROPERTY, Suitable for garage, near Wallabout Market; also 3-story and basement box stoop, 10-room house, Park Place corner. Closing estate, must sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. John F. Churio, 790 Franklin Ave., corner Lincoln Place. Phone 102 Prospect.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room, semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60 A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Borough Park, Brooklyn, 1-family house; photo; particulars on application. W. H. Squires, 1,356 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—87 Maple Av., 15 rooms, $100; 30 Summit St., 12 rooms, $85; all improvements. Bogert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y., or local agents.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

PERMANENT COUNTRY HOME, $6,500. EASY TERMS.

9 rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements, on large plot; newly built; less than hour from Broadway; easy terms to prompt buyer.

OPPORTUNITY, Post Office Box 180, New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN, "but only to the right family."—Gentleman's home of 3 acres, in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass, and cherries; house magnificently furnished; within 30 minutes of 42d St., 3 minutes from depot; 5 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; plenty of purest water; splendid garden; garage and stable; $1,000 June to Oct. 15. Thornton Woodbury, Pelham Manor. Tels. Pelham 1595 W. Rector 453.

At Pleasantville, one hour Harlem Division, New York Central; 1¼ acres, eight-room cottage with large porches; all modern improvements; studio building and fireproof garage; house is fully furnished, with mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; very prettily situated, within walking distance of station, price $8,500. Inquire, 236 East 35th.

For summer months, cottage with flower garden in Bronxville; rent moderate to careful tenants. H. J. Case, City Hall, N. Y.

Nichols & Hobbie	7 E. 42 st.	Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 800.

House for sale, $9,500; or rent by year or season; 9 rooms and bath; 250 ft. front, 150 ft. depth; 15 minutes to Long Beach by auto, 2 minutes' walk to depot; fruit trees, shade trees, privet hedges. Write for particulars, Mr. Benj. F. Simonson, 316 Atlantic Av., Rockville Centre.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Factory Site, 4 lots, 80x100, at $1,000 each, adjoining Long Island R. R. freight station; near proposed station of subway now building; 5c. fare; good labor zone; rare bargain. 1,566 Flatbush Av. Lakin.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

Plot at Northport, having 50 feet Sound shore frontage, sandy beach, $1,100. Edwin N. Rowley, owner, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

Flushing.—Kissena Park, 16th St., 2 lots for sale. 149 East 51st.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

At Rutherford.—Must sell; will accept fair offer over $2,800 mortgage for new 7-room house; finely built; completely decorated; combination range, oak floors, hardwood trim first floor; white and mahogany, second floor; large plot; numerous trees. Wm. Vanderburgh, owner, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—$500 down buys this new 9-room house, with all the comforts of a suburban home. Photo or call F. D. Osman.

ALL ABOUT NEAR-BY JERSEY.
Publicity manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church St., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 ft. 20 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
A farm in New Hampshire, Lake Sunapee region, overlooking Mt. Kearsarge; altitude 1,500 feet; 130 acres, 100 apple trees, 200 sugar trees, large amount of timber land; cuts 22 tons of hay; large barn; two springs of pure water; house over 100 years old, in good condition; four fireplaces, one with brick oven; price, $2,000. Z 289 Times Annex.

REAL BARGAIN.—37 acres, 12 being tillage, remainder pasture and wood; variety fruit; two-story, 15-room house and barn, in repair; large lawn with maple shade; situate corner two roads, one leading to two large cities; near large town; just place for summer boarders or auto inn; $3,200; terms. ALBERT E. SHUTE, Derry, N. H.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Bethlehem, Litchfield County; $5,000; wonderful scenery; about 45 acres; one lake about 5 acres, 30 acres in another lake; two houses, garage, barn, old mill; six miles from trolley or railroad; 3 hours from New York. C. H. Bird, 220 Park St., New Haven, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

SUMMER IN DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Furnished residence, nine rooms; new; every modern convenience; garage; man's quarters; exclusive East End residence district; convenient to country club and boat club; rent complete for four months' season, $1,000. Z 310 Times Annex.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,527.

To Let.—Nantucket, on Brant Point; large furnished cottage; nine rooms and bath, laundry; large living room, with open fireplace; broad piazza all around house; fine water view; two minutes' walk from good bathing beach; rent $650. George L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments, furnished; full hotel service; 2 rooms and bath, $40 monthly up; Summer rates. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class; cozily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath; all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences; and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon; Apartment 78.

A 2 and 4 room kitchenette apartment, Broadway, corner 79th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment; bachelor or married couple. Telephone 8715 Schuyler.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Attractive, homelike, modern 5-room front apartment, overlooking Hudson, Claremont, Palisades; bargain for Summer; $15.

BIG CONCESSIONS.—Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished five-room, high-class elevator apartment; linen, silver. Coyle, 203 West 81st. Phone 5529 Schuyler.

Beautifully furnished corner apartment; 5 outside rooms; elevator, piano, victrola. Apt. 32, 3056 Audubon. 416 Fort Washington Av.

A beautiful 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all outside rooms; piano, Victor Victrola, silver, and glass, complete; four exposures; cool for Summer. Bignell, 225 West 80th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

To sublet, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St., two rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month. Apt. 211.

Grant Court, 610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

32d, 7 West, (The Durham.)—Attractive, furnished apartments of two rooms and bath, with service, at moderate prices.

Furnished, from June 1; all light 8 rooms; elevator apartment; $85. Whiting, 318 West 84th St.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms. Meek.

Sublet—Five rooms, bath, June-October; rent $33. Turrill, 35 Charles St.—

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

SUBLET, UNFURNISHED, 270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 99TH ST.; 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; APARTMENT 4-B; TERMS VERY REASONABLE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

To Let.—Unfurnished 6-room apartment; steam heat and hot water; 6 St. Nicholas Terrace; rent $35 per month. Janitor, or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32.
6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35.
368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

To Sublet—At sacrifice, beautiful six-room apartment. It will pay to inquire Thompson, 470 Convent Av., Manhattan.

East Side.

Attractive two large rooms, bath, kitchenette. 64 East 58th. Telephone Plaza 568.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large and small room; board optional; Summer rates; 'phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS; REFERENCES.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light, beautiful, bath adjoining; southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, good table, homelike, parlor dining room.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; electricity; convenient Subway, L; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Single room, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; Park "L"; conveniences; board optional; table guests.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Pleasant, light room, with excellent board, in quiet, private family; terms moderate. Z 280 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, Opposite Union Square.—Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano, elevators; telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—For business woman, large front room; conveniences; excellent location.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman in quiet private house; references.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

60TH, 222 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, not ordinary; just bought from wealthy family.

62D, 246 EAST.—Large and small room; light and neatly furnished.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 EAST 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with bath, second floor, private house, East 63d, near Madison; Summer rates. Phone 2387 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closet; kitchenette.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large and small front room; $6; $3.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room; running water; southern exposure; small room.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; telephone; one flight; $3.50. Goss.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests; Col. 1894; references.

73D, 253 WEST.—Delightful, cool room; exceptional low rate; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; Subway express; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; private baths; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Medium, large rooms; private house; telephone; reference; moderate.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Room, private bath, floor, meals optional; private residence.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished large room; southern exposure; $6; telephone.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; subway, "L."

81ST, 8 WEST.—Faces Manhattan Square and Central Park; single rooms, suites; modern conveniences; references; meals optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 West (West End).—EXCEPTIONAL southern; running water, electricity; inquire elevator.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large home; conveniences; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room, suitable for two; reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms.

82D, 68 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath if desired; Summer rates.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; $2.50-$5.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor. Room running water; Summer rates. Winters.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near park; large rooms; electricity; $4.50, $7.

91ST, 61 WEST, (Near Park.)—Parlor bedroom; piano; board optional; reasonable. Weber.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable, clean front rooms; dressing room; select private house.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single; suite; baths.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, 2 housekeeping rooms; low rates.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Cool, mahogany furnished front room; reasonable. Noble.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room, high-class apartment; near Subway. Morden.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

97TH, 315 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished outside room; 8th floor, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; $20 month; no other roomers.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $3, $7. McNamara.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Furnished housekeeping suite, three rooms, $40 monthly; elevator. Root.

119TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well kept rooms; elevator; shower; telephone. Camp.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Airy outside rooms, single and ensuite; Summer rates. Apt. 64.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable, light, airy rooms; elevator; $4 up. Cooper.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

122D, 540 WEST.—breezy corner rooms; home atmosphere; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

142D, 600 WEST.—Large, outside room; shower, lavatory, elevator; moderate. Apt. 45.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Quiet outside room with small family for well-bred tenant.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

Situations Wanted
Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced commercial course, consisting double entry bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; takes full charge office; two years with last employer. W. 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; stenographer; capable taking entire charge; references; $14. G 350 Times Downtown.

CHAPERON.—Chaperoning in Annapolis now; seek traveling engagement for after June week, exposition, or Bermuda; will conduct party or independently chaperon; experienced; best references. Y 337 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Cultured young woman desires position as companion, charge of child or semi invalid. K 8 Times Annex.

GIRL, (16,) graduate, wishes position; assist in office. Nadel, 163 East 103d St.

GOVERNESS, North German, long experience, good sewer, desires position as nursery governess; highest city references. B. Z., 235 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or Companion.—Lady, 33 years old, experienced traveler and companion, wishes position in household where help is employed; references. K 24 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, French; can be seen Monday until 3. 58 East 81st St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, American, 27 years; graduate of high school, seminary and Drexel Institute, 5 years in one office; hours 9:30 to 4:30; salary wanted $15. H 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; takes dictation rapidly; neat, accurate typist; business experience; pleasing personality; $9. Miss Jessie Arthur, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, business school graduate, two years' experience, wishes position with downtown firm; good speller; lowest salary considered, $8. M. Grace, 12 State St., City.

SECRETARY.—Young woman; well educated; also secretarial training; beginner; $12. W. 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, experienced, conscientious; moderate salary. W 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; reliable; ambitious, conscientious worker; $8. H 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, switchboard, experienced; reference; moderate salary. K 59 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—About two years' experience; Oliver, Underwood typewriters. Address S. S., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, experience; moderate salary. W 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Seven years' experience; references. S., 256 West 109th St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; brainy; charge correspondence office; good grammarian and speller; $10-$12. W 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, executive ability; best references; $15. H 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; reliable; high school education; $8. H 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated beginner, obliging, accurate; no clock watcher; $6-$8. W 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3½ years' experience; understands switchboard; $12. G 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid typist, understands billing; 5 years' experience; references; $12. G 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, conscientious worker; three years' experience; salary, $10. G 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wants a position of trust; will not worry if arduous work is unappreciated; only wants the opportunity to do it. "Labor ipse voluptas." Kindly address W 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Henrietta Torkony, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

TYPIST.—Rapid; five years' commercial experience; best of references; wide awake; can assist at books and all around office work; moderate salary; no agency. G 354 Times Downtown.

A very well-educated lady wishes position doctor's office. G 26 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, city, country; Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d St.; 5049 Harlem.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CHAMBERMAID.—Neat, willing girl, with good references, for light chambermaid work and sewing. Apply, 9 to 12 A. M., 68 East 79th St.

FEMALE DESIGNER, experienced on popular-priced serge and silk dresses. Spiegerman & Mitherson, 121 Prince St.

NURSE or ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital or sanitarium, for institution work; pay, $20 per month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY has vacancy for capable, well educated woman; hours 9 to 5; congenial duties; moderate salary to start; increase as merited. Call after 9, ask for Mrs. Muller, 44 East 23d St., N. Y.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AMATEURS desiring professional training stage, photoplays. Roder, 224 West 34th. 1201 Greeley.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

COLLEGE MEN wanted to take rooms in large house located near Columbia overlooking the Hudson; all outside rooms; three baths; reading room; meals optional; an exceptional congenial home; terms very reasonable; references required. Address W 127 Times.

LARGE, freshly decorated outside room, furnished or unfurnished, with adjoining bath; cool; Subway, surface, bus; just off Riverside Drive; best references required. Z 272 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Campus. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautiful corner suite; four windows, overlooking river; other room. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Pleasant room, business woman; 137th St. Subway. Apt. 29. 1910 Audubon.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. 159 West 44th St. Call afternoons.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914.

HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Situations Wanted
Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ADVERTISING copy writer, commercial artist and designer, wants work, part or whole time. Advertising, H 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer, (28;) ten years' experience; thoroughly familiar all branches accounting; have filled executive position; references. Charles Gelbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced double entry, trial balance, desires position with manufacturing concern offering chance of advancement; A1 references. B. Haul, 142 East 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, seeking an opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. H 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 30, expert and reliable; progressive methods; excellent references. Mulligan, 21 Morton Place, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or other clerical work; good penman; accurate at figures; moderate salary. Ed. Werner, 634 8th Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Japanese seeks position; efficient and trustworthy; proves by first trial. K 624 Lexington Av., City.

BUTLER.—Young man of good appearance seeks position as butler or assistant; experience; good references. W 150 Times.

CARETAKER, experienced, for private house; best references. M. A. Sanderson, 205 East 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, 12 years' experience, 8 years last position; thorough mechanic, foreign and American cars; accustomed to driving ladies and children. James Comerford, 154 West 56th. Tel. Circle 247.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 105d St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, good mechanic, careful driver; absolutely capable; honest, sober; highest references; country. Address care Gasser, 1,013 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, German, 36, machinist, 10 years' experience, repair, wishes position; private, commercial; best reference. Trischler, 212 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) several years' experience foreign and domestic cars; sober, careful man, with best references. W 149 Times.

ESTIMATOR, draughtsman, structural, ornamental iron; ten years' experience; wide acquaintance. H 231 Times Downtown.

FRENCH COOK and BUTLER.—A lady leaving town wishes to place cook and butler. Address 125 East 60th. Telephone 2129 Plaza.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Ambitious man, 35, capable of commanding and obtaining results as office or division manager, or private secretary, with European experience; best references. W 39 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. H 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Resident of Scranton, covering N. E. Penn. for past 16 years, with dry goods line, good established trade, wishes side line of ladies' shirt waists on strict commission basis; highest references. L. Marcus, 317 Madison Av., Scranton, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Familiar with bookkeeping; practical and varied experience; educated American; good address; $10. G 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Andrew Bagley, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

TUTOR.—College graduate wishes to tutor boy for the Summer in any school work; enough business experience to act as private secretary; go anywhere. L 284 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERER.—Working foreman wishes position. Z 317 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) graduate High School of Commerce, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, experienced, desires to change position. W 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) recently in business, desires position with good house where hard work and ability will be appreciated. W 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, honest, sober, strong, husky, good, willing worker, wishes position on farm; not afraid hard work. Demario, care Roundsman, 1,102 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN, 22; experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; moderate salary. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes position in architectural drawing room; experienced; one year Cooper Union. Rom, 649 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COMPETENT colored help; short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 W. 99th. Riverside 5339.

NOEL'S AGENCY has moved from 101 West 95th to 77 W. 11th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in New York Stock Exchange house; state former experience and salary expected. Reply, Reference, Box W 185 Times.

DESIGNER wanted by Philadelphia house on popular-priced children's dresses; must be original and able to produce snappy styles; state full particulars, also salary expected; strictly confidential. Z 320 Times.

FIRST-CLASS Brown & Sharpe automatic screw machine operators wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

GLASSBLOWER wanted, experienced, for permanent position near New York. Apply, stating experience and wages expected, to Z 319 Times Annex.

INTERESTING SIDE LINES.

High-grade flannelette children's sleeping garments and pajamas, children's and misses' bathrobes on commission basis; experienced men calling on high-class trade communicate. Loxiton Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, (Male.)—State age, experience, salary. Box D 267 Times Downtown.

PILE FABRIC
RESIDENT SALESMAN
WANTED!!
NOT A TOURIST,
NOT A TRAVELING MAN,
BUT—
A SALESMAN!!
COMMISSION.
GET BUSY AND LET US HEAR FROM YOU.
BOX Z 308 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN wanted to sell a fine line of silver and filled buckles and belts to the gents' furnishing goods trade on commission; this will make a good side-line and can be carried very easily. Address, with references, J. H. Oppenheimer, 236 Butler Av., Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced and good live salesman wanted to sell for out-of-town concern on commission basis; good opportunity to right party; in answering give qualifications and references. Z 321 Times.

SALESMAN calling on out-of-town merchants selling women's ready-to-wear merchandise; unusual profitable side-line proposition; no samples; commission. L 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced office assistant, desires position; best references. G 363 Times Downtown.

TRIMMERS AND TOPMAKERS WANTED.—First-class trimmers on high-grade automobile work; topmakers for putting in head linings, &c.; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 15,016.—In the matter of WHITE, VAN GLAHN & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Charles A. Worthington, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 14th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All outstanding uncollected accounts receivable due the estate of the above named bankrupt.

A list of said accounts will be open for inspection at the office of Parker & Aaron, attorneys for trustee, No. 52 Broadway, New York City.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above accounts that do not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, April 29, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 Broadway, New York City.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—If person who found fleur-de-lys pin, Della Robia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, Friday night, April 9, 1915, will communicate with Dominick G. Riley, 27 Cedar St., 'Phone 3218 John, night 624 Coney Island, large reward will be paid for return of pin; no questions asked; any communications treated strictly confidential.

LOST—Sunday night, about 7 P. M., on Broadway, between 81st and 72d Sts., on east side, or 72d and 68th, on west side, jeweled butterfly pin; diamonds, sapphires, rubies; liberal reward. C. W. B., 219 West 81st St.

LOST—Gold, ivory-handled umbrella, D. L. W. train. Kemmerer, 755 Park Av. liberal reward; no questions.

LOST—Harlem, Thursday, gold pin, black enamel, 12 diamonds; liberal reward. Lindsley, 611 West 127th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, lavalliere, diamond; pearl pendant; between Broadway, 101th St., and 104th L station. Kenny, 92 Liberty.

$100 REWARD
for diamond horseshoe brooch, lost about April 20 from West 52d St. to Fulton Theatre or vicinity of 5th Av. and 47th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

CLARISSE & KRONENBERG.
All creditors of the above named are requested to file their claims, with statements of their account, with the undersigned in the office of his attorney on or before May 3, 1915, in order to participate in the distribution of the assets.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee, 366 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

PERSONAL.—I hereby give notice that I will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by my husband, Lieut. R. E. M. Goolrick, U. S. A. (Signed) Mabel Rowland Goolrick, Hotel Flanders.

REWARD.—Expressman, removing lady's baggage, 147 East 21st. Inquire Dixon, 4 West 32d.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For sale cheap, 17-room house, nicely furnished; all rooms rented; nice income. Inquire 257 6th Av. Larsen.

Motion-picture theatre, 600 seats, with 800-seat Summer garden attached; conservative investment. Call Room 606, 1,480 Broadway.

Manufacturing business, solid, profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. Z 295 Times Annex.

60th, 222 East.—Exceptionally attractive parlor, adapted for doctor, millinery, dressmaker; reasonable.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references; established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30, 1,000, $1.75, 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4543. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,181 Equitable Building.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Peerless.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; run only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

For Rent.—Packard five-passenger touring, or landaulet reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem. 159 East 120th St.

Private seven-passenger Packard by season or year; private chauffeur; references. Benjamin Sulkins, 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

Packard, Peerless 1914 tourings; hourly trips; season; reasonable. John Tymoff, 1,160 Schuyler.

Will rent my beautiful Packard landaulet monthly; reasonable. Murray, 1384 Col.

Packard, Pierce-Arrow 1915 cars, rent, month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

First class landaulette, Renault, for hire; newly painted. Lambert, 242 West 36th St.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,203 Amsterdam Av.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard 3-38, open car; state lowest cash price. Address Cash, 210 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—DILL-BALL COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of South Carolina, plaintiff, against ALONZO S. BAILEY, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, February 23, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Alonzo S. Bailey, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Nathan Bijur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1915.

Dated, March 19th, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ADLER THEATRICAL COSTUMER, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 3rd, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 105 W. 39th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of theatrical costumes, piece goods, trimmings, imported and domestic machinery, office furniture, safe, typewriter, etc.

DAVID L. OSTRO, Assignee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON SOBOL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 3d, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2936 3rd Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of horse, wagon, and harness.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
EMANUEL M. KAISER, Attorney for Receiver, 296 Broadway, New York.

6 IN AUTO THROWN INTO PELHAM BAY

Young Woman Caught Under Car Which Was Embedded in Mud Near Death.

3 IN COLLISION MAY DIE

Hastings Man Hurt in Motor Crash Brought into Hospital Ward Where His Father Lay Ill.

Three persons were probably fatally injured and many more were seriously hurt yesterday in automobile and motorcycle accidents in and around New York. Those not expected to live are Mildred Meier, 15 years old, of 1,231 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx; Henry Eggers, 20 years old, of 23 Delaware Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., and Albert F. Wilson, 28 years old, of Hastings, N. Y. Mr. Wilson is the leader of the Republican Party in Hastings and the Tax Collector for the Township of Greenburgh.

When he was injured Mr. Wilson was on his way to visit his father, Charles A. Wilson, who is a patient in St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, and after the accident the son was taken to the hospital and unintentionally placed in the ward where his father was lying. The injured man was unconscious and his father did not see him as he was brought in. As soon as it was discovered that the two were in the same ward the son was removed to a private room, because it was feared that news of the accident might have a harmful effect on the elder Mr. Wilson, who is very ill with pneumonia.

His Chest Crushed.

Mr. Wilson left his home on Washington Avenue at 10 o'clock, walked over to the corner of Warburton Avenue, and stepped from the sidewalk to board a trolley car for Yonkers. George K. Kuchenmiester, expert machinist at the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings, driving his automobile northward, swerved around the forward end of the car to the left side of the roadway and was upon Wilson before he could check his speed. The machine hit Wilson on the right side, breaking his leg. One wheel rolled over him and crushed his chest, injuring his lungs.

Kuchenmiester got Dr. William Doersler, and together they lifted Wilson in Kuchenmiester's car and took him to the physician's home on Broadway, Hastings. The superficial examination of Wilson showed his injuries to be so dangerous that Dr. Doersler summoned a private ambulance and hurried Wilson to St. John's Hospital. Kuchenmiester collapsed after Wilson had been sent away, and the physician had to revive him.

The automobile that caused the accident was constructed by Kuchenmiester, and he was driving it for the first time, to test its mechanism. He said he was on the wrong side of the road because of his efforts to avoid the trolley car.

Richard Stuve, Jr., of 1,355 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday invited Mr. and Mrs. John Meier and their three daughters, Misses Florence, Gertrude, and Mildred, to take a ride with him in his automobile. The party spent the early hours of the afternoon in a run along the roads near Pelham Bay, and about 5 o'clock they were returning along City Island Avenue, Mr. Stuve driving.

Auto Plunges Into Bay.

Near Beach Street, the avenue runs on an embankment fifteen feet above the waters of Pelham Bay and only a plank fence on the top of the embankment at the roadside separates th ethoroughfar efrom a sharp descent to the water. The automobile was going smoothly when the steering gear broke, and, befor eStuve could cut off the power, the machine swerved, crashed through the fence, and turned over on its side in the mud and water at the foot of the embankment.

All six occupants of the automobile were carried down with it and nearly buried in the mud in which it sank. The tide was low, the water being only a foot deep, or every one in the accident might have been drowned. As it was, the six persons were pitched about in the car and painfully bruised. None of them except Mildred, however, was dangerously injured. She was caught under the top of the tonneau. She was removed to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that she had suffered probably fatal internal injuries and a fracture of the right hip. The others were able to go to their homes. In addition to his bruises, Mr. Stuve received a sprain of his right ankle.

Henry Eggers and Elliott Gouffreau, 22 years old, of 33 Grant Street, Bloomfield, were riding a motor cycle through Bloomfield Avenue near North Twelfth Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon, when the cycle ran into the curb. Both men were sent flying through the air, Eggers coming in contact with a telephone pole. His skull was fractured and his nose and collarbone were broken. Gouffreau suffered a severe laceration in the left side of his face. The men were removed to the City Hospital, where it was said that Eggers could not live.

Mrs. Hannah Hanrahan, 30 years old, of 458 West 166th Street, was knocked down yesterday, as she was about to board a southbound trolley car at 207th Street and Broadway, by a motorcycle ridden by Paul Norwood of 233 West Forty-third Street. She was found to be unconscious and was taken to Washington Heights Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and possible internal injuries.

Cars in Collision Overturn.

The force of a collision between the automobiles of Wallace Davis of 178 Miller Avenue, and Jacob Glasser of 512 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, overturned both cars yesterday morning at Ridgewood and Railroad Avenues, Brooklyn, and hurled nine persons to the road, three of whom were painfully injured. In the Glasser car besides Mr. Glasser himself were Mrs. Archie D. Reber, her seven-year-old son Philip, and three members of Mr. Glasser's family. In the Davis car were Wallace Davis, Jr., who was driving, and his two brother, Henry, 15 years old, and Arthur, 7 years old.

The Glasser car was going south in Railroad Avenue and the other west in Ridgewood Avenue. When Mrs. Reber saw that a collision was inevitable she threw her arms around her son and held him so that in falling he struck on top of her and escaped injury. She herself suffered a sprain of the hip and severe shock, and was taken to her home at 512 Eastern Parkway.

The other injured person was Arthur Davis, who was thrown through the windshield of the automobile in which he was riding. An artery was cut in his left arm, and for a time it was feared that he would bleed to death, but Dr. William F. Saybolt of 114 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, who happened to be passing in his car, stopped the flow of blood.

Jennie Cohen, 11 years old, of 77 East 110th Street, was knocked down yesterday afternoon, as she was crossing the zone marked out by the traffic police as the safest place for pedestrian to cross 110th Street at Eighth Avenue, by a motor cycle on which Sylbester Grady, a law clerk of 1,010 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was riding. Sh esuffered a broken leg.

Policeman Carroll and Sergeant Burke arrested Grady for reckless riding in failing to observe the safety zone.

Motorcyclist Injured.

Miss Rose Arnold, 25 years old, of 222 South Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon, was seriously injured when she was thrown from a motor cycle in Southern Boulevard at 180th Street, the Bronx. She was riding behind Frank Stero of 510 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, and lost her seat as the man swerved sharply to avoid striking a crosstown surface car. Stero was uninjured, but Miss Arnold was removed to Fordham Hospital suffering from a scalp wound and many bruises.

Joseph Beubier, 30 years old, a machinist in the Police Department, of 408 Linden Street, Brooklyn, received a fracture of one rib when attempting to crank his automobile in Pelham Parkway near Pelham Bridge.

While going south on Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon an automobile owned and operated by Dr. Nicholas M. Villone of 344 West Twenty-seventh Street struck a truck driven by Max Shapiro of 271 Broome Street. In the automobile wiht the physician were his 6-year-old son, Ovide, and Theresa Ely, 16 years old, of 329 Eighth Avenue. The boy was thrown to the pavement and the girl against the windshield. Both suffered abrasions and bruises that were treated by Dr. Villone in a near-by drug store.

Louis Mass, 38 years old, of 1,995 Seventh Avenue, was knocked down by a motor cycle yesterday afternoon while attempting to cross Lenox Avenue at 116th Street. He received abrasions of the face and body, and was removed to Harlem Hospital. The motor cycle was driven by Walter Cook of 558 West Forty-second Street, who carried the injured man into a drug store and summoned an ambulance.

A motor cycle ridden by Frank Masse of Teaneck, N. J., crashed into the limousine of former Mayor Cortlandt Linkroum of Hackensack yesterday afternoon at Banta Place and Main Street, Hackensack. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Linkroum was injured. Masse suffered an injury to his right leg.

JOY RIDERS IN CAR SMASH.

Chauffeur Flood and His Friends Come to Grief at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 2.—The automobile of R. J. Horner of 331 West 101st Street, New York, was wrecked at West Main Street and Mill River at 3 o'clock this morning. The occupants were more or less hurt. They were Thomas N. Flood of 229 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, Mr. Horner's chauffeur; Joseph Hanerfield of 958 Kelly Street, the Bronx; Alfred Swartz of 229 West 141st Street, New York; Edward Craig of 325 East Forty-second Street, New York, and Miss Catherine Flynn of 219 Willis Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Swartz's face was badly bruised and cut; his injuries were dressed at the Stamford Hospital. The others did not go to the hospital.

The party was on the way from Bridgeport to New York. According to Mr. Horner, the chauffeur had permission to use the car. Flood drove through Stamford Centre so fast that the police were about to telephone to Greenwich to head him off, when word came that the car had left the road and crashed through a wooden fence after bouncing off an iron pole. It was turned upside down and one side was crushed in. The occupants were flung away from the car and escaped serious injury.

Flood was arrested on a charge of reckless driving, and the police say he will also be charged with intoxication.

THREE HURT IN AUTO CRASH

T. L. King and Wife of This City Taken to Poughkeepsie Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 2.—Pinned in the wreckage of his automobile when run into by a car driven by Joseph Samuels of this city this afternoon, T. L. King of Riverside Drive and Ninety-ninth Street, New York, is in St. Francis Hospital with a broken leg, broken nose, and possible internal injuries. Mrs. King is also in the hospital with a wrenched back and several cuts. The 10-year-old son of Mr. Samuels had his left leg broken. He was taken to his home in this city.

Mr. Samuels, who was accompanied by his wife and two children, was driving south. His car was nearing the top of a grade in front of the gate house of the Frederick Vanderbilt estate at Hyde Park when he tried to pass a carriage which was going in the same direction. Mr. King's car, running north, was descending the grade when the collision occurred. Mr. and Mrs. King were conveyed to the hospital in a car from the Vanderbilt place.

SUNDAY TALKS PROHIBITION

Urges 10,000 to Vote Down Saloon —Luncheon with Judge Gary Today

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—"In the name of your pure mother, in the name of your manhood, in the name of your wife and the innocent children that climb up in your lap and twine their arms about your neck, how many of you men, so help you God, will, if you get the chance, cast your vote against the damnable, hellish liquor interests?" shouted Billy Sunday this afternoon and tonight. At each service nearly 10,000 men rose, and, waving their handkerchiefs, cheered and cheered.

Sunday stood on his pulpit, almost twelve feet above the sawdust trail, and waving a great American flag, cried: "'Come on down the trail and take your stand for everything that's decent and against the business that sends men home maudlin, brutish, devilish, blear-eyed, bloated-faced drunkards!'"

Sunday's sermons this afternoon and evening were the same, "Booze; or, Get on the Water Wagon," and were attended by men only. The two services brought out more than 20,000 men, and a mixed audience of 9,000 heard his morning sermon.

"The saloonkeeper and the devil are both pulling on the same rope," said Billy. "Whisky is all right in its place, and, take it from me, its place is in hell."

"Personal liberty!" he yelled. "That argument is for the man that stands up against the bar and fills his hide full of red liquor that transforms him into an irresponsible, dangerous, evil-smelling brute. Personal liberty isn't for the patient, long-suffering wife or the starving children. If you howl personal liberty you're under the wrong flag, and it's up to you to beat it." Then he grabbed an American flag, and as he waved it the choir broke into "America," and the house went wild.

He attacked the system of "regulating the saloons with high licenses," and said: "You might as well try to regulate a powder mill in hell. The only difference between a low-class saloon and a high-toned one is that one stinks and the other smells bad."

"Ma" Sunday led a meeting of 3,000 women in the Regent Theatre in the afternoon and a mixed meeting in the Church of the Redeemer in the evening.

Billy said tonight that he and "Ma" would take luncheon tomorrow at noon as the guests of Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary at their home, at 856 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Collections today amounted to $2,000.17, coming second to the record made early in the campaign. The grand total is $24,688.94.

ASHEVILLE'S WEEK OF SPORT

Tennis Tournament at Grove Park —Motor Trips Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 2.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Varick Morrison and Dr. Paul H. Ringer last evening closed a busy week for visitors to this place.

Interest is now shown in tennis on the courts of the Country Club, Grove Park Inn, the Manor, and Battery Park Hotel. A tournament is to be arranged at Grove Park this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lewis of New York carried a party of friends from the Manor to Esmeralda Inn today for luncheon. Miss Dorothy Coates of New York, who is at Battery Park, will take half a dozen friends to Mount Pisgah tomorrow.

R. G. Jennings of Pittsburgh and several guests motored yesterday to Toxaway, where Mr. Jennings has an extensive fishing preserve.

Mrs. Maurice du Pont gave a dinner last evening at her Montford cottage for Miss Florence Tryon of New York. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mrs. L. W. Little gave a dinner at Battery Park Hotel this evening for Mrs. C. E. Tripp, Mrs. John Phinney, Jack Phinney, and Dr. S. Westray Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Berger of Paris are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron Waddell.

LITTLEFIELD DIES AFTER OPERATION

Former Representative from Maine Was One of the First Republican Insurgents.

NOTED FOR HIS ORATORY

Almost Beaten for Re-Election After Opposing Gompers in House — Practiced Law Here Since 1908.

Charles Edgar Littlefield, former Congressman from Maine, who had lived in New York since he resigned from Congress in 1908, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the Post-Graduate Hospital from an embolism following an operation performed about ten days ago.

Mr. Littlefield was elected to Congress June 19, 1899, to fill out the unexpired term of Nelson Dingley, author of the Dingley tariff, who had died in office. He was an insurgent by temperament—not a radical insurgent, such as those who broke away later when the Payne-Aldrich tariff was up for passage, but an insurgent according to his own views. His first speech was made in the case of the exclusion from the House of Brigham H. Roberts, the polygamist elected to a seat from Utah, and he took the unpopular side.

Then the Republican organization put through its bill for a tariff with Porto Rico, and again Littlefield was an insurgent. He disagreed with the party's policy on the Cuban Reciprocity bill, and by this time he was known as a man chronically unsubmissive to orders from the machine, who nevertheless by the force of his personality was making his own way, and winning his own reputation. His district re-elected him to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Congresses, and he soon acquired a wide reputation through the vigor of his oratory, and his firmness in standing out for his own views. He was described as follows by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1904:

The Orator in Action.

"Aggressiveness and pugnacity seem to surround the man as he rises, and before he has said a word. His gestures would be ungraceful if anybody else used them, but they so fit in with his character that they seem exactly right, and as if anything else would be inadequate to the rough and stormy nature of the man. He gesticulates chiefly with his head, beating down the air with it as he brings out his points. Then he takes his hand out of his trousers pocket and swings it through the air with the motion of a man sweeping everything out of the way before him. When he raises his forefinger it is not with the argumentative manner of a man discussing a proposition, but as if it were a weapon with which he would cleave the skull of any one so rash as to get in the way.

"If this suggests that Littlefield is a swashbuckler or ranter it conveys an error. He is a great constitutional lawyer, a man of breadth and profundity, sagacious, clear-headed and liberal. There is no dissent on either the Republican or the Democratic side from the proposition that he is one of the clearest thinkers and ablest men who have ever sat in either branch of the American Congress."

Littlefield was called into conference by President Roosevelt when he first began to consider anti-trust legislation, and for a time there was a report that he would handle the legislative end of the campaign. A series of newspaper attacks, however, had the effect of severing his close relations with the President, who took up another line of less vigorous action against the corporations; so Littlefield, who introduced an anti-trust bill which he thought at the time had the support of the Administration, found his mistake when it failed of passage and other measures went through.

This setback, however, was only temporary, and before long he was again powerful in the House, and now in better relations with the organization. Shortly after this he again started out on an independent course of conduct which led him away from the organization and brought him into a line of action which he followed until the end of his career in Congress.

Fought Labor Bills.

This was opposition to organized labor, which sprang from one of his strongest convictions and made him perhaps the most dangerous opponent that Samuel Gompers and his allies had in the House. Littlefield was a close friend of the late C. W. Post, and community of interests brought him into occasional co-operation with the National Association of Manufacturers. Littlefield had a seat on the Judiciary Committee, and was a firm opponent of the Anti-Injunction bill, the Hepburn amendment to the anti-trust law, and other similar measures.

When the Employers' Liability act passed the House by a vote of 300 to 1, Littlefield was the 1.

One of the measures which he strongly supported while in Congress was the bill for the abolition of the army canteens.

His opposition to labor was so effective that when he was campaigning for re-election in 1906 the labor leaders made a vigorous attack on him, with Samuel Gompers conducting a personal house-to-house canvass. The National Association of Manufacturers gave him some assistance, Martin Mulhall being one of their representatives who worked in his favor, but Littlefield testified later that Mulhall had made an unfavorable impression in the district, and that he had asked to have him withdrawn. The campaign resulted in Littlefield's re-election by a plurality of 1,000 in a district normally Republican by 6,000.

He was still an independent in the days when independents were very few in the House, and when, on March 23, 1908, he announced his resignation in order to resume the practice of law there were many who said that he had given up the fight in discouragement. This was the view taken by most of the labor leaders. His own statement, however, attributed his resignation to the fact that the abandonment of his law parctice necessitated by his public duties had resulted in heavy financial loss, and that he had found it necessary to build up his income. He entered into partnership with his son, Charles W. Littlefield, and with Charles C. Auchincloss, under the firm name of Littlefield & Littlefield, and was engaged in general practice, with offices at 61 Broadway, until his death. His residence was at 250 West Ninety-first Street. He was receiver for the Stock Exchange firm of A. O. Brown & Co. when it failed in the summer of 1908, was Master in the litigation between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, and was administrator of the Pinkney estate. For the last ten years he had been a Director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mr. Littlefield belonged to the Maine delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1892 and 1896. In the latter year, when he was Chairman of the delegation, he presented the name of Thomas B. Reed for the Presidential nomination.

Son of a Minister.

Mr. Littlefield was born in Lebanon, Me., June 21, 1851, and was the son of the Rev. William H. Littlefield. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and practiced at Rockland, Me. He belonged to the lower House of the Maine Legislature from 1885 to 1889, being Speaker for the last two years, and was Attorney General of Maine from 1889 to 1893. He is survived by a widow, Clara H. Littlefield, who was the daughter of General William Ayer of Montville, Me.; by a daughter, Caroline, and a son, Charles W. Littlefield, his law partner.

The family will leave tonight with the body for Portland, Me., where the funeral services will be held. The interment will take place on Wednesday at the Acorn Cemetery in that city.

TELL OF JERSEY 'CRACKERS.'

Governor Fielder Pleads for Poor Whites in the Pine Belt.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 2.—The conditions under which the people of the Pine Belt, in the southern part of New Jersey, live were vividly portrayed by Governor James Fielder and the Rev. A. W. Bostwick of Vincentown at the morning services of St. Peter's Episcopal Church here today.

Mr. Bostwick spoke of the illiteracy and degeneracy of the people, and also of the struggle they have to make a living. Governor Fielder told of a personal visit he had made to some of the homes in the Pine Belt. He expressed the belief that the greatest need of the inhabitants of this section was education. He laid emphasis on the fact that they were not foreigners, but Americans—Jerseymen, who traced their lineage to some of the refugees of Revolutionary days.

POLICE DEFY PASTORS.

Atlantic City Safety Director Sanctions Sunday Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 2.—William H. Bartlett, Director of Public Safety, today defied pastors and leaders of the Law Enforcement League, who demanded the suppression of Sunday baseball. Commissioner Bartlett not only failed to prevent the opening of the season this afternoon, but uniformed policemen were present to preserve order. The Philadelphia team won by a score of 8 to 5.

The Law Enforcement League officials refused to comment upon Bartlett's stand for Sunday ball. Last night, however, a church official declared league representatives would go before the May Grand Jury to demand the director's indictment for malfeasance.

No tickets were sold for today's game, a collection being taken to meet expenses. Director Bartlett holds that there was no more harm in teams playing Sunday baseball than for the wealthy hotel men and others to go to Northfield and Sea View to play golf on Sunday.

STRIKERS TO LOSE HOMES.

Twenty-four Summit Families Must Quit Company Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 2.—Although the Arbitration Committee appointed by Mayor Francis H. Bergen is trying to settle the strike of the employes of the Summit Silk Mill Company notice was served last night on twenty-four strikers that they by June 1 must vacate the houses which they occupy, and which are owned by the silk company. Constable John J. Gannon distributed the notices to the heads of the families.

Many of the minor differences between employer and employes have been settled, but the insistence of the mill company heads that the Weavers' Union take in some of the strike breakers has been opposed vigorously by the rank and file of that body.

Convict Dying After Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Following an argument between Alonzo Williams, colored, and Benjamin Wooley, two convicts in the convict camp at Rocky Hill, Wooley, convict No. 3,029, is dying in the hospital of the New Jersey State prison here. The convicts played a baseball game at the camp this afternoon, and after retiring to their living quarters an argument was renewed which had started on the baseball field. Williams struck Wooley twice with a baseball bat, fracturing his skull.

Jersey Bond Sale Writ Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 2.—It was said here today that Justice Swayze yesterday dismissed the rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not issue in connection with the award of $742,000 worth of road bonds by the Bergen County Freeholders to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York at private sale. Judge Swayze ruled that the contestants displayed delay in seeking a writ, the sale having been made on Dec. 14 last and the application on April 12.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The health officials have begun measures to keep mosquitos out. The ditches that were dug last year are being recoiled, and other spots where the insects were bred by the million are receiving attention. City Physician John T. Connolly said yesterday he expected the city will enjoy a mosquitoless Summer.

BAYONNE.—A motion will be made before Federal Judge Haight in Newark this morning by counsel for the Directors of the defunct First National Bank of Bayonne to dismiss the bill of complaint, filed by Receiver C. L. Williams in his suit to recover $750,000 from the twenty-five Directors.

BAYONNE.—A strike of carpenters for higher wages is expected to take place today. Building operations may be halted throughout the city.

NEWARK.—Mrs. Maria Nelson, 60 years old, of 378 Eighteenth Avenue, is in the City Hospital with a fractured skull, and William Formosa of 35 Balban Street, Bloomfield, is under arrest. Mrs. Nelson was crossing Warren Street near Myrtle Avenue late last night when she was run down by a horse which Formosa was driving.

NEWARK.—Despondent because of continued illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Street, fifty-four years old, of 759 South Nineteenth Street, committed suicide in the kitchen of her home on Saturday night, by inhaling gas through a tube.

ROSELLE PARK.—The Citizens' League has inaugurated a movement looking to the amalgamation of the boroughs of Roselle and Roselle Park.

BERNARDSVILLE.—Mrs. John F. Dryden, widow of United States Senator Dryden, who was President of the Prudential Insurance Company, is ill at her home here. She returned recently from her Winter home in the South.

BERNARDSVILLE.—Reversing his stand of two years ago, when he openly opposed woman suffrage, the Rev. Howard E. Clarke, pastor of the First Congregational Church, at the evening services today preached a sermon in favor of votes for women, which he said he had been preparing for a year.

NEWTON.—Alleging that her father, J. Ford Shelley, a farmer of Wantage Township, who died on Jan. 13 in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, was not competent and that the will drawn for him on his deathbed was not lucid, Mrs. Margaret Shelley Pepper is contesting the probate of the will. Mr. Shelley was a large land owner.

MILLBURN.—Angus Sinclair of Marion Avenue, in the old Short Hills section of Millburn Township, has left for San Francisco, having been selected by the committee in charge of the machinery exhibit as one of the judges. Mr. Sinclair, who is editor and publisher of The Locomotive Engineering News, was accompanied by his wife.

TRENTON.—Basil Hubbard, 30 years old, living on Enterprise Avenue, a fireman in the Trenton Smelting and Refining Company, is in a critical condition in the McKinley Hospital, as the result of burns received on the head, arms, and chest, when a metal retort overflowed in the plant yesterday.

TRENTON.—Six-year-old Edward Cross of Trenton Junction, died in the Mercer Hospital today. His right lung was punctured yesterday when he was run over by a wagon owned by Charles Williamson.

VISITING MAHARAJA SAYS INDIA IS LOYAL

Ruler of Kapurthala Asserts Reports of Native Troops Revolting Were Exaggerated.

HIS SON SERVING AT FRONT

Prince, Accompanied by His Spanish Wife, Is on His Way to the Exposition.

After an absence of twenty-two years, the Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Kapurthala, arrived yesterday from Europe on the Fabre liner Patria to again visit the United States. He was accompanied by the Ranee Prem Kaur and his youngest son, Prince Karamjit Singh. The party traveled with three servants, thirty-five trunks, and twenty-five pieces of small baggage. His secretary explained that the Prince was traveling light, and had not brought any of his Court costumes or the family jewels.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter the Maharaja, who speaks English fluently, said that he had been much impressed by the trip from Quarantine to the pier by the changes in the city's sky line since his visit in 1893. He will remain in New York at the Hotel Ritz, and then go to Buffalo and Chicago on his way to San Francisco to see the fair. He will return through Canada, he said, and then sail from this port for England, about the end of June.

When asked about the reports of revolts in various parts of India among the native troops, he replied:

"There has been some trouble with small sections of troops in isolated districts in India, but when I left Bombay in March the bulk of the people in India and the native army were loyal to the empire. Some of the sons of the noblest families in India are fighting with the British troops in France. The reports of rioting in India have been exaggerated."

From his own principality of Kapurthala he sent three contingents of cavalry and infantry to serve at the Dardanelles. The officers were so eager to go to the war that where there was a vacancy for one Lieutenant the officers in his palace tossed coins for the place, which was won by the youngest, a boy 16 years old.

His third son, Amagit Singh, who is 21 years old, is now with the Indian troops fighting in France, and his other two sons wanted to go, but he refused to permit them leave Kapurthala.

The Maharaja, who is in his forty-third year, is a tall, well-set-up man, with a short beard, turning gray. He wore civilian costume and a soft, brown hat and had no distinctive apparel. On the voyage he talked freely with the other passengers, and was very interested in the war. The Patria stopped especially at Gibraltar to take aboard his party, and on leaving the Maharaja was saluted with eleven guns from the forts.

The Princess, who accompanied him, is a Spanish woman. He married her in Madrid five years ago, after the death of his favorite wife, the Ranee Rinara, who was the mother of Prince Karamjit Singh, and died six years ago. He has three other wives at Kapurthala who are Hindus and lead a strictly secluded life in the Zenana. They never go out except heavily veiled in a carriage with the blinds drawn, and never look on the face of any man except the Prince.

There are 500 servants who live in the two palaces at Kapurthala, and each Princess has her own establishment. His European wife, who is 25 years old and very attractive, accompanies the Maharaja on all his travels.

The State of Kapurthala, over which he rules, has 350,000 inhabitants and contains 640 square miles.

As the Maharaja and his party walked along the pier to get to the automobile waiting at the gate he was stopped by a pier policeman employed by the Fabre Line, who said to him: "Hey, you. Got your doctor's pass?" The Prince of India handed him a pink ticket, and then was allowed to depart.

Croker Gives Montclair Fire Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 2.—Former Fire Chief Edward F. Croker of New York, in a letter to Councilman Edward E. Weissenborn, strongly condemns the proposal of the Fire Committee of the Montclair Town Council to abolish the paid fire department and revert to the volunteer system. Mr. Croker said that the main consideration of the Town Aldermen should be to give Montclair citizens the maximum amount of protection regardless of the increased cost, which is advanced as the excuse for reversion to the old system of fire fighting. The maximum efficiency, Mr. Croker contends, can only be obtained by retaining the paid department.

Miss Chamberlin to Wed May 10.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 2.—Miss Ardella Chamberlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elvord G. Chamberlin of 280 Claremont Avenue, and Lewis Olds Tayntor of Erie, Penn., will be married on Monday evening, May 10, by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

SOUND BEACH GIRL MISSING.

Tired of School, Wants to Earn Money, Miss Fenwick Wrote.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 2.—Miss Lillian Fenwick, 16 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Fenwick of Sound Beach, left her home there last night, and her present whereabouts are unknown. Her parents, in their search for her, have enlisted the aid of police and detectives.

Miss Fenwick, a very pretty brunette, about 5 feet 6 inches tall, slight and with remarkably pretty brown eyes and brown hair, was a third-grade student in the Greenwich High School. She left a note for her parents in their absence from home last night, in which she said that she was tired of going to school; that she was going away to earn money, and that it would be of no use for her father to try to find her. She suggested that curious people could be told that she had entered a hospital training school. The note was dated 8:45 P. M. Her mother found it about 10 P. M.

The search for the girl began immediately. The searchers learned that Miss Fenwick did not leave Sound Beach by railroad. It was found that she drew $200 from a savings bank here Friday, and that she made some purchases for her wardrobe which her parents did not know about at the time.

One sentence in the note Miss Fenwick left puzzled the girl's parents. It was this: "Don't be worried about me, as I am in safe hands." Search is being made by provate detectives in hospital training schools in the metropolitan section tonight for trace of the girl.

Miss Fenwick was active in the work of the Congregational Church at Sound Beach. She kept books for her father after school hours in his store at that place.

$150,000 Loss in Factory Fire.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 2.—Fire in the Michling Brothers Manufacturing Company plant, in Line Street, today caused a loss of about $150,000. The main factory building and the storehouse building were destroyed, with about $50,000 of finished stock. The concern manufactures chemical sodas and phosphates.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Matinees Thursday & Sat. 2:25. "NEW LAURELS FOR MISS ANGLIN."—Herald. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. FOLLIES BALL MONDAY, MAY 10th. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:05. THE BIRTH OF A NATION. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50c-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone, 9590 Columbus. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:30. TONIGHT, 8:30 Sharp—First Time ARNOLD DALY In Bernard Shaw's Military Comedy, "ARMS AND THE MAN" On Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Night & Sat. Mat., "YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. at 8:30. LAST MATS. WED. & SAT. LAST 8 TIMES. "Best War Play Since Secret Service."—Ev. World. INSIDE THE LINES

ASTOR B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY. MATINEE, 2:30—25 AND 50c. EVS. 25 & 50c. CHOICE SEATS, 75c & $1.—Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. THE ETERNAL CITY By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK

CANDLER West 42d Street. Eves. 8:20. Last Matinee Wed. (Popular Prices.) ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Theatre Francais Century Lyceum. W. 62d St. Coolest Roof in N. Y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. "MLLE. NITOUCHE" French Musical Comedy for Americans. Popular Prices. Orchestra 50c to $1.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. FRITZI SCHEFF, BESSIE CLAYTON, BLANCHE WALSH & CO., Ida Fuller's Classic Revue

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Bernard Granville, Cecil Cunningham, Clifton Webb & Co., oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Mme. Bertha Kalich & Co., Bert Erroll, Frank Fogarty, others

BROADWAY 41ST STREET. Continuous, 11:30 to 11:15. 10-15-25. LOIS MEREDITH "HELP WANTED" WEBER AND FIELDS Screaming New Comedy, "TWO OF THE FINEST" CHAPLIN IN HIS NEW COMEDY, "BY THE SEA."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. The CHALICE of COURAGE & 3 other pictures.

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c to 50c. "THE WOMAN," Salisbury's Wild Life Pictures. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

81st Thea., on B'way.—NOW: Edmund Breese in "Shooting of Dan McGrew," and a Chaplin. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Wm. Elliott in "Women & Wine." Best Vaude. 1:30-11P.M. 10c, 15c, 25c.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Matinee Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Eve. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c. MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."

Bramhall Playhouse Cor. Lex. Av. & 27th St. 1st Time Tonight 8:15. The Lost Co-respondent By Butler Davenport.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. Today. GOLDEN CROOK

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Relish a la Circle, Russian Dressing. Choice. Appetizer Reisenweber. Grapefruit, Blue Points, Little Neck Clams, Half Shell or Cocktail. Soups (Choice). Petite Marmite. Cream of Celery. Consomme. Chicken Soup.

Fish or Entrees (Choice). Sea Bass Italienne. Coquille of Halibut. Fried Filet of Sole. Calf's Head. Sweetbread Pate. Chicken Cutlet. Roasts (Choice). Roast Philadelphia Capon. Roast Lamb. Fresh Shoulder of Jersey Pork. 10 to 15 Minutes. Any dish on menu cooked to order.

Salads (Choice). Romaine. Chicory. Lettuce. Mixed. Dessert or Cheese (Choice). Home Made Hot Mince Pie. Peach Tartlette. Any Ice Cream on Menu. Raspberry Sherbet. Vanilla Ice Cream. Coffee Cake. Chocolate Ice Cream. Raisin Cake. Macaroons. Lady Fingers. Herkimer County. Neufchatel. Brie. Port du Soleil. Demi-Tasse.

BROADWAY FROLICS AT HOTEL WALLICK RESTAURANT. Every Night After Theatre. Also Saturdays at 4:30 P. M. THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK. "THE WALLICK IS POPULAR BECAUSE IT IS GOOD."

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Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price.

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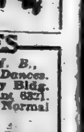

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MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 33 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674. All dances taught. Summer prices are now in vogue. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one to laugh at mistakes. Circulars mailed.

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MISS BOBBY BURNS ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.

MISS LEWIS DANCES OF TODAY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, occasional showers today and tomorrow; moderate winds, mostly northeast and north.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,919. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

DYNAMITE HALL OF BRONX BOROUGH

Gang That Set Off a Bomb at the Court House Is Blamed for New Outrage.

WRECKS PART OF BUILDING

Explosion, Heard a Mile, Occurs Just Before Official Reception Is to Begin.

POLICE HOLD BACK 20,000

Only Six Persons at the Time in Structure, Which Is Ordered Closed.

The Bronx Borough Hall, which stands on a high plaza in Crotona Park, far back from Tremont and Third Avenues, was dynamited last night and the southeast corner of the building was wrecked. As was the case last Fall when the Bronx County Court House was dynamited no one was seen to leave the place just before the explosion and the police got no clue to the persons who placed the dynamite.

The explosion occurred just a few minutes before 8 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the Borough President, Douglas Mathewson, was to have held his weekly public reception in his offices on the second floor. But he had not reached the building yet and only one woman and five men were in the place. They were knocked over, bruised, and frightened, but not hurt.

Yet the explosion was heard for more than a mile. It shook neighboring houses, shattered windows, and wrecked much of the interior of the Borough Hall. Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said the explosion was the worst he ever had seen.

Crowd of 20,000 Alarmed.

Besides Egan, Acting Captain Andrew Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau and many of his men, Borough President Mathewson, District Attorney Francis Martin, and County Judge Louis Gibbs, part of the crowd of 20,000 which rushed to the hall from all parts of the Bronx, made investigations and speculated on the reason for the explosion. All agreed that it was probably the work of the persons who had dynamited the Court House. None believed the attack was directed at Mr. Mathewson as the dynamite was placed so that his offices escaped the worst damage.

Mr. Mathewson did not name the anarchists or the Industrial Workers of the World, but he suggested that an explosion occasioned so evidently to cause only property damage, could have been planned only by "men dissatisfied with the present régime or law and order. Men who are 'agin Government'."

The dynamite—for Inspector Egan said he was certain there was no bomb, but a bundle of sticks of dynamite—was placed close to a cellar door in the rear of the main building. The Borough Hall consists of two buildings, one behind the other and separated by an automobile passageway, bridged over with pathways between the buildings for all of the three floors. The first building faces west and the cellar entrance is next the southern end of the east wall, facing on the automobile passage way.

Where Dynamite Was Placed.

Three steps lead directly down toward the front of the building. Then there is a turn to the left and three other steps end at a heavy door of three-inch planks giving into a record room. It was on the threshold of this door, a piece of stone some six inches in width and depth, that the dynamite was placed, and after the explosion the door there remained only splinters.

The terrific concussion rocked the big building, which is of brick and stone. It tossed from their feet Miss Catherine Cahill of 60 West 162d Street, who stood in the main hallway, and M. H. Piser and John Crossen, night watchman, who also were in the corridor. It threw William Thompson from his stool in the Marriage License Bureau in the furthest corner of the building, and it overturned Thomas Dolan, attendant to Mr. Mathewson, and John W. S. Bennett, consulting engineer, who were awaiting the Borough President in his office in the southwest corner of the second floor.

Plaster from ceilings and walls fell about them, and over them was showered glass from windows which were shattered throughout the building. Miss Cahill declared that one window was lifted whole from its frame and tossed toward her, breaking only when it dropped to the floor just before it reached her.

Miss Cahill and the men rushed from the building. Quick as they were, they encountered the first of the crowds which had heard the explosion and raced toward the sound. Thousands of persons swarmed up the long flight of 300 steps which lead from Third Avenue to the Plaza. With them were the reserves of the Bathgate Avenue Station under Captain Mead, who had heard the report in the station house, only a block away.

Police Clear Plaza.

The Captain sent a hurry call for reserves from the Simpson Street, Tremont, and Morrisania Stations, and these, under Inspector Walsh, cleared the Plaza and formed lines around the building. Meantime an ambulance and fire apparatus raced up to the Hall. There was nothing for either to do, however.

Investigation of the damage to the building disclosed that the record room, immediately in front of the explosion, had been wrecked. A ragged hole had been torn through the ceiling of this room and the floor of the permit clerk's office of the Bureau of Highways above it. In the upper room the ceiling had fallen. The plaster was gone from the walls. Every window was smashed. A dozen desks had been blown into the air and dropped to break upon spots on the floor far removed from their original positions.

A huge safe, weighing several tons, had been thrown from its place and

Continued on Page 4.

WIRELESS NOW OPEN WITH CANAL ZONE

First Daylight and Unrelayed Message from New Government Station Reaches Arlington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Daniels announced today that the first daylight message from the new naval radio station at Darien, in the Panama Canal Zone, to the navy radio station at Arlington, overlooking Washington from the south bank of the Potomac, was received on Friday, April 30. It was the first official message between these two links in the chain of high-powered radio stations that the navy will have in operation between Washington and the Philippines next Winter. Until this was received, all messages from the Navy Department to the Canal Zone had to be sent at night and be relayed. In the future these messages will be handled day and night via the new Darien station.

The distance from Arlington to the Canal Zone is 2,000 miles. The sending and receiving radius of the new Darien station is 4,000 miles. The opening of direct communication will affect a material saving to the Government in cable tolls, as it is expected that in a short time all official telegrams of the Government to the Canal Zone will be handled by the Arlington-Darien radio route. Captain Bullard said tonight it was not the intention for the present to handle commercial messages over this radio line, because the business of the Government with the vessels of the navy and of the War Department with the Canal Zone would be of sufficient volume for the capacity of the plant.

Radio experts of the navy appear to be much gratified over the success of the Darien station because when it was contracted for the type of equipment selected was practically discredited by a majority of the eminent technical authorities throughout the world. The Navy Department, however, through its own investigations and with the co-operation of the American manufacturers of the apparatus, had come into possession of reassuring data. Scientific development during the last year, the installation of this system at the Tuckerton station in New Jersey, and the success of its installation at Darien has confirmed the decision of the radio experts of the navy to adopt this type of installation for long distance radio telegraphy.

The type of radio installation at the Darien station is the Poulsen arc system, and this station will be the most powerful in the world using exclusively this style of equipment. Since the United States Navy has been in temporary control of the German radio station at Tuckerton, the Poulsen arc system has ben installed at that point and Captain Bullard said tonight that this system was being successfully used there in communicating with Berlin in daylight as well as by night.

Captain Bullard said the Tuckerton station was now sending a large volume of messages daily direct from Tuckerton to the station at Sayville, a suburb of Berlin, a distance of about 4,000 miles, and was also receiving messages from Berlin daily. The station, he said, was handling all the business offered, and the number of words handled between Tuckerton and Berlin each week was now averaging about 10,000.

LEAPS 285 FEET TO DEATH.

C. H. Rounds, Chicago Realty Man, Plunges from Auditorium Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Charles H. Rounds, a real estate operator, who was formerly wealthy, but had recently met with losses, leaped from the Auditorium tower, this afternoon during a thunderstorm, and plunged down 285 feet, breaking through the steel and glass canopy at the entrance to the Auditorium Theatre, and shattering the entire structure, sixty-fee long.

The body of Rounds struck one of the supporting chains and snapped it like twine. Pedestrians, who had sought refuge from the storm under the canopy, escaped the falling body by dodging into the theatre entrance.

The fact that his body was found beneath the fallen canopy led to reports that he fell and did not jump. The view was advanced that the canopy was struck by lightning and Pounds pinned under the débris.

Pupils in the Berlitz School of Music on the thirteenth floor of the Auditorium Building, however, told of seeing a hat fluttering down just before the crash. L. Thomas of New York, a patron on the sixth floor of the hotel, thought the body passed his window.

STRIKERS REJECT OFFER.

Silk Workers at Summit, N. J., Refuse to Let Non-Union Men Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 3.—Following the decision of the striking weavers to refuse to accept the proposed terms of settlement offered by the Summit Silk Company, officials, Sheriff George C. Otto doubled the force of Deputies that had been on guard at the silk mills since the beginning of the labor troubles here, more than a month ago. The angry attitude of the strikers has been aggravated by the notice of President Paul Gerli that, beginning the 1st of June, those weavers living in the company's houses on Weaver Street must leave them.

After a five hours' conference today the Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Francis H. Bergen to bring about a peaceful settlement of the strike reported that company officials were willing to take the striking weavers back providing the strikebreakers and non-union laborers were allowed to remain at the mill.

At a metting tonight when the proposition of the officials was submitted the strikers greeted it with jeers and hisses. Speakers for the strikers charged the company with insincerity, charging there was not enough work for all of the former employes if strikebreakers were retained.

GEN. GOMEZ MADE PRESIDENT

New Chief Executive of Venezuela Served Under Castro.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 3.—The National Congress today, by a unanimous ballot, elected General Juan Vicente Gomez President of Venezuela for the term 1915-22.

General Gomez was first Vice President of Venezuela when Cipriano Castro held the Presidential office, and he succeeded to the Presidency after the retirement of Castro in 1909. In April, 1910, he was elected President of Venezuela by Congress, serving out a four year term. He was succeeded by General Bustillos, and became Commander in Chief of the Venezuelan Army.

MOUQUIN Restaurant & Cafe Sixth Avenue and 35th Street.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN ON STAND TODAY

Court, Under New Ruling, Will Let Him Quote Certain Press Attacks on Barnes.

DIG INTO "PRINTING RING"

Reluctant Officials Tell of "Fat" Contracts—Barnes Agrees to Produce Journal Books.

ADVICE HE GAVE TO HUGHES

Put Votes Above Conscience—But He Wouldn't Combine with Murphy Against Direct Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 3.—Both Theodore Roosevelt and William Barnes came near going on the witness stand today in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial, which started on its third week this morning in the Supreme Court here. Because officials of the Albany Journal Printing Company, the Barnes concern, testified that they could not produce its private books, John M. Bowers, senior counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, proposed to make Mr. Barnes a witness for his client. Mr. Barnes was about to take his seat in the witness chair when Justice Andrews suggested that it would not be necessary to call him if he would agree to produce the books in court tomorrow. Mr. Barnes agreed.

A few minutes later the Justice announced that he had concluded to reverse himself on a previous ruling and would allow Mr. Bowers to examine the Colonel on matters that he had not been set forth in the pleadings. The Justice said he had decided it would be right for the defense to produce evidence in mitigation if it tended to show an absence of malice on the part of the defendant at the time he uttered the alleged libel, notwithstanding it had not been mentioned in the Colonel's amended answer to the original complaint, and he added: "You may recall any witness and ask any questions you failed to ask because of my previous ruling excluding such testimony."

Mr. Bowers then called upon Mr. Roosevelt to take the stand, but before the Colonel could do so his counsel decided to wait until tomorrow. The Colonel's lawyers considered the new ruling of the court a very important one, as it will let into the record much new evidence on the direct examination and give the Colonel another opportunity to impress the jury in his own convincing and strenuous manner. The Colonel, who had spent an inactive day listening to details about Albany printing contracts, when the Court announced its decision perked up visibly; he seemed delighted at the prospect of getting back on the witness stand.

Two ex-Journalists Heard.

Aside from revelations concerning the Ibany printing which already had been brought out by the Bayne Investigating Committee, both sides scored about evenly on the day's testimony. Mr. Bowers caused a surprise by calling two former Albany correspondents who had had frank talks with Mr. Barnes, and they were allowed to tell about them.

Major Jacob J. Dickinson, who was at Albany for The New York Herald in 1908, testified that Barnes told him that he had induced Senator William J. Grattan to change his mind and cast the deciding vote against Governor Hughes's race track legislation; the evidence corroborated what ex-State eSnator George B. Agnew testified to last week. The witness swore that Barnes, relating a significant conversation he had had with Governor Hughes, todl him that he held party success "paramount in his mind to all other political considerations."

Walter T. Arndt, the other ex-newspaper man, turned out to be a good witness for Barnes. He related how, in 1911, while discussing direct primary legislation with the then Republican State Chairman, Mr. Barnes told him that Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy had sent word that he wanted Barnes's co-operation in his attempt to defeat such legislation, as the Democrats who had kicked over the party traces during the fight over William F. Sheehan, the Tammany candidate for United States, probably would combine with the Republicans and the obnoxious legislation would be passed. The witness said that Barnes informed him that he was not going to help pull any Democratic chestnuts out of the fire for Mr. Murphy. Mr. Barnes's chief counsel, William M. Ivins, laughed outright at the unexpected answer, and Mr. Barnes grinned. The Roosevelt counsel has contended that an alliance existed between Brnes and Murphy to throttle undesirable legislation.

New Platt Letters Ready.

The one other important development of the day was the appearance of Edward T. Platt, son of the late "Easy Boss," with a large package of letters which passed between Senator Platt and Roosevelt or between Platt and Barnes. Their production started a bitter wrangle between Ivins and Bowers, and it had not been settled when the court adjourned for the day.

Mr. Bowers, while anxious to get the Barnes-Platt correspondence into the record, contended that he should be allowed to read to the jury only such letters as he might select. Mr. Ivins insisted that, inasmuch as the entire correspondence had been subpoenaed, it should all go in. Mr. Platt himself asked the Justice to let the entire batch of letters be put in evidence. The Justice reminded Mr. Platt that it was not customary for a witness to inform the court as to his duties. The court allowed representatives of each side to go over the letters and select such ones as were found to be pertinent to the case, and he will rule upon their admission separately.

The letters, it is said, will give many new angles to testimony already produced. Both Mr. Platt and Mr. Barnes, it is said, were exceedingly frank in their epistolary "confidences." The Roosevelt lawyers admitted that some of the letters bore upon the subject of State printing. Some of the most important ones, it is hinted, have been destroyed. Mr. Platt was asked about this point while on the witness stand, and admitted that while some letters were destroyed after his father's death

Continued on Page 4.

What Is To Be Done With Constantinople and Turkey?

Gustave Hervé, the famous French Socialist editor, discusses their fate in the event of victory by the Allies. Read his solution of the problem

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

TO RAISE $7,500,000 FOR MEDICAL CENTRE

Columbia and Presbyterian Hospital to Build on Washington Heights.

OPTION ON OLD BALL PARK

P. & S. College and the Hospital Enlarged in Scope to Rival Medical Plants Abroad.

The Trustees of Columbia University, in conjunction with the Presbyterian Hospital, have planned the building of a great medical college and hospital on the site of the old American League Baseball Park, ten acres bounded by 165th Street, 168th Street, Broadway, and Fort Washington Avenue. This became known yesterday after a meeting of the Columbia Trustees.

The plan includes the raising of $7,500,000 by Columbia University within the next five years. The Presbyterian Hospital purposes to erect a large hospital building into which it will move from Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the name of the medical department of Columbia University, will move to the Washington Heights site from its buildings at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The ability of Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital to raise the fund necessary for the purpose is the only undecided part of the plan, it was said last night. The authorities of both institutions have committed themselves to the undertaking, and the hospital authorities have already obtained an option on the property. The initial step in Columbia's share of this effort will be made within a few days, when the Trustees will issue a formal announcement of the plan with a prospectus of the proposed college.

College and Hospital Unite.

According to the plan, the Presbyterian Hospital will retain a sufficient part of the tract for the erection of a new and unusually comprehensive chain of buildings. Columbia University will take over the rest of the property and erect on it the buildings of its medical college. The two institutions, the college and hospital, which are closely affiliated now, will thus be brought together physically, which, according to general opinion, will greatly facilitate their related work and permit activities in many directions.

The scope of the proposed united college and hospital is limited only by the extent of the vision of its promoters. If their ideas are carried out the old baseball park will become the greatest centre in America for medical training and research work and for hospital service. The rivaling of such medical centres as are famous in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other foreign cities is conceived by the builders of the idea.

The hospital planned will be among the best, if not the very best and most complete institution of its kind in the world, to be equipped for the application of every branch of medical scence and research in every known field of wirk. The new College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University is conceived as a much greater and more comprehensive institution than the present college.

Definite buildings much larger and in greater number than those now occupied by the college have been either planned or sketched, and plots for the erection of other buildings as yet only imagined have been tentatively reserved. Everything conceivable has been made for growth.

Johns Hopkins Indorsement.

When the plan first assumed definite shape, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, wrote of it to Dr. William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology in Johns Hopkins University, who replied as follows:

"A large and far-sighted plan for medical teaching and research outlined in your letter and in the report of the Special Committee presents the most inspiring possibilities for advancement of medical knowledge and practice; or increase in the usefulness and renown of Columbia University and of the Presbyterian Hospital, and for service in promotion of the public welfare.

Notwithstanding its good medical schools and hospitals, New York does not hold the leadership in medical education to which it is entitled by its position, its size, and its importance. The creation of a great centre of medical teaching and research as a part of Columbia University, in co-operation with the Presbyterian Hospital, would present the two institutions foremost rank in medical education and would bring inestimable benefit to the city, the university, and the hospital, and, indeed, to the whole country.

It would be a source of great rejoicing, not only to the friends of Columbia University and of the Presbyterian Hospital, but to all interested in higher medical education and the advancement of medical science and art, to witness the fulfillment of this well-considered, broad plan, looking as it does, with far-sighted vision, beyond the needs of the moment to a future of assured growth and development full of the richest promise and of high usefulness.

Indorsement of the plan has also been given by Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, who wrote concerning the undertaking:

To do this New York will not only create a medical institution of the highest rank, but will improve more directly than ever can be done in any other way, the medical conditions throughout the country. I regard the plan as one of the greatest to which a metropolitan university could address itself. There is no other service upon which Columbia could enter that would go further to make of New York a centre of scientific and humanitarian enlightenment.

George L. Rives Hopeful.

George L. Rives, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, said last night that he was not in a position to state the methods by which the raising of the $7,500,000 fund would be undertaken, nor would he predict the completion of the fund within any given time, but he heartily outlined the plan.

"We can only say, Mr. Rives added, "that we hope to raise the money and see our plan carried out within five years. A public announcement of as many details as we have decided upon will be issued shortly and efforts to raise the money will begin soon. We can make no definite statements now, except that we hope to be able to carry our plans to completion in every respect."

Indorsements of the plan have come from all quarters since private announcement of it has been made, it was said last night. The vision of New York as the western centre of medical science has been seen by all, it was said, and the actual achievement of the dream is considered by many only a question of time.

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BOY MURDERED BY EAST SIDE RIPPER

Body of Charles Murray, Slashed with Knife, Found in First Avenue Hallway.

KILLED LIKE LEONORA COHN

Police Arrest on Suspicion Frightened Italian, Who Had Razor-Edge Knife in His Pocket.

"A Jack-the-Ripper" slashed four-and-a-half-year-old Charles Murray early last evening just as he, or one of his kind, slashed and killed five-year-old Lenora Cohn last March, and left the small boy dead beneath the staircase in the hall of his home, a tenement at 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street. The news spread through the neighborhood for blocks around and threw the entire district into a panic. Mothers, terrified when little Lenora was killed and only now recovering from the shock, ran from their homes and gathered small sons and daughters into the house.

Everywhere for more than a mile in any direction the murder of little Charles was the sole topic of conversation and in First, Second, and Third Avenue homes, and in the homes to the east parents agreed that it was the work of the same man, him who killed Lenora Cohn. Even the police admitted that very likely it was the man they had failed to catch. Inspector Maurot declared the manner of slashing the little victim was identical, and he ordered every available detective on a search immediately.

Within a few hours detectives had found Antonio Cumonella in the Olive Tree Inn, 342 East Twenty-third Street, and had brought him to little Charles's home. In Cumonella's pockets the police found a razor-edged shoemaker's knife, and it was with some such knife, wielded by a strong hand, that Dr. Wolff of Bellevue Hospital said the murder had been committed. But Cumonella had said, even before he was arrested and knew for what he was wanted, that he was a shoemaker and thus he accounted for the knife.

Fitted Description.

Of the hundreds of inmates of nearby lodging houses whom they looked over the detectives picked on Cumonella because he exactly fitted the description given by eight-year-old Mamie Murray, sister of the dead boy, of a man she had seen leaving the tenement a few moments before the body of her brother had been found.

Cumonella was frightened, though the detectives admitted that any one well might be under such circumstances, but when he alighted from the automobile in front of the dead boy's home he crossed himself quickly several times. He plucked up courage when he was led before Mamie, however, and the child, very much excited, said she couldn't tell whether or not he was the man she had seen.

Coroner Feinberg held him, however, on a charge of vagrancy, because of the manner he fitted the description and because there was proof in his pockets that he had frequented the neighborhood of the Murray home. He had two checks which John Ottinger, proprietor of a saloon at 282 First Avenue, in the middle of the block above the Murray home, gives out with drinks. When you get five of them you get a drink free. Ottinger said he had known Cumonella for four years, and Cumonella himself said he was a cousin of Frank Todaro, who has a barber's shop at 286 First Avenue, next to the Murray home. Many persons in the neighborhood recalled the man, and, according to the police, he was regarded generally as peculiar.

The task of examining lodging house inmates was continued after Cumonella's arrest for the description provided by Mamie is the only clue the police have. The little girl was playing on the sidewalk in front of her home just before her brother was killed.

Playing Just Before Death.

The small boy with 5-year-old Frank Damico, who lives on the third floor, had been playing hide and seek in the back yard, and young Damico's parents had called him into the house, because he had cut his head recently, and, playing without a cap, they feared he might take cold in the wound. This was just a little before 7:30 o'clock, and afterward Damico declared he was glad he had called his son in, for he feared it might have been his boy whom the murderer sought. The police pressed him closely, but Damico denied that he had ever received any Black Hand letters or had an enemy he knew of, and at last the police dropped this clue.

It was at 7:30 o'clock that the dead boy was found. Then twelve-year-old Bernard Gaffney's mother sent him to the rear yard with some waste from the table to be deposited in the garbage barrel. On the way he saw little Charlie's body and ran back to his mother. Mrs. Gaffney looked once and then fled screaming through the house, for the slayer had ripped the small boy open with two slashes of a knife, crisscrossed over the stomach.

Nicholas Murray, a plate printer, the boy's father and his mother, rushed down the stairs. The parents were almost prostrated by the sight and sought to lift up the small boy, but the police wouldn't let them touch it until detectives and Coroner Feinberg had arrived. Meantime every one was questioning every one else, and it was disclosed then that only small Mamie had seen the stranger leave the house and that no one else within the walls had heard even a suspicious sound.

Adolph Mesch, a furniture store in one side of the building, and his wife and daughters, Emma and Frances, were seated intheir back room, reading. A thin partition is all that separated them from the hall, and their chairs were within five feet of where the small body was found, yet they heard no sound.

On the other side of the hall Samuel Schwartz has a candy and cigar store and his wife and small children, Annie and Lillie, were in their kitchen, also

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SMASH CZAR'S LINE IN WEST GALICIA

Austro-German Armies Win Big Victory Along Front of Many Miles.

CROSS THE RIVER DONAJEC

6,000 Russians and a Large Number of Cannon and Machine Guns Captured.

BERLIN CELEBRATES EVENT

Vienna Reports Repulse of Attacks in Carpathians—Russians Belittle Baltic Province Raid.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 4.—According to the official statements both of Berlin and Vienna, the German and Austrian arms have achieved a notable victory in West Galacia, smashing the entire Russian centre along a front of many miles, or, as Berlin roughly puts it, across the whole western tip of Galicia, from near the Hungarian border to the point where the River Dunajec joins the Vistula, which is right at the frontier of Poland.

Though the 8,000 prisoners the Teutonic allies say they have taken does not compare with the number some of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's rushes netted him in the north, the achievement, if subsequent reports bear out the Austro-German contentions as to the situation it creates, will, in the opinion of some of the English military writers, seriously affect the whole Russian campaign in the Carpathians, making extremely precarious the position of the Russian troops pressing down the southern slopes toward the plains of Hungary.

The line between the Vistula and the Hungarian frontier was about forty miles east of Cracow. The Austro-Germans have been defending it stubbornly ever since the beginning of the Carpathian fighting.

The general British comment is somewhat reserve pending the Petrograd version of the operations.

In regard to the fighting in the Baltic provinces, rejecting the Russian contention that it is only a sporadic cavalry raid, Berlin wireless comment received

[illegible] that the Grodno garrison [illegible] encountered resistance is considered a reflection on the Russian intelligence system.

Berlin celebrated the West Galician victory last night, as is the custom there, though it is admitted that the flags were flown before full details were to hand.

Official Reports of Victory.

BERLIN, May 3.—An important Austrian victory in the eastern campaign is announced in the communication issued today from German Army Headquarters. The statement is made that the Austrians have pierced and broken the entire Russian front in West Galicia. The text of the communication follows:

During further pursuit of the Russians, who were fleeing in the direction of Riga, we yesterday captured four cannon and four machine guns. We also took 1,700 prisoners south of Mitau so that the total number of prisoners was increased to 3,200.

The Russian attacks southeast of Kalwarya failed with heavy losses to the enemy. The Russians were driven back across the Skesinga. They left 330 prisoners in our hands.

Northeast of Skierniewice the Russians also suffered a heavy defeat, in which they lost a great number in killed and 100 men taken prisoners.

In the southeastern theatre:

In the presence of the Austrian Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, and under the leadership of General Colonel von Mackensen, the allied troops yesterday, after bitter fighting, pierced everywhere and crushed the entire Russian front in West Galicia from the neighborhood of the Hungarian frontier to the junction of the Dunajec River with the Vistula.

Such as the enemy as succeeded in escaping are in hasty retreat toward the East, closely pursued by the allied troops. The trophies of the victory cannot yet even be approximately estimated.

The entire City of Berlin is decked with flags. The central telephone stations, the newspapers offices, and hotels were besieged all afternoon and evening by crowds seeking details of the reported success of the Austro-German arms. The excitement began when the authorities received orders to fly the flags "on account of a great victory in the Sarpathians." The details, however, are not yet known here.

Austrians Win in Carpathians, Too.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 3.—The following official statement was issued from Army Headquarters today:

Austro-Hungarian and German forces' great army attacked the fortified positions in West Galicia and repulsed the Russians along the entire front of Malastow, Gorlice, Gromik, and north of these places.

The Russians suffered severe losses. We captured 6,000 Russians and took a great number of cannon and machine guns. Simultaneously we forced our way across the Dunajec River.

On the Carpathian front the Beskid situation has changed. In the wooded Carpathians we gained ground to the east of Beskiouwka. We repulsed several counter attacks with great slaughter, capturing several hundred Russians, and taking three machine guns.

To the north of Osmaloda the enemy was thrown from several heights with heavy losses. The fighting in this region is progressing.

The bulletin adds that on the Russian frontier between the Pruth and the Dniester there is nothing new to report.

NOT WORRIED BY GERMAN RAID

Russians Report Continued Progress in Battles South of Niemen River.

PETROGRAD, May 3.—The spectacular advance of German forces along a hundred mile front extending from the Baltic Sea near Libaut in a southeasterly direction to the northern tributaries of the River Niemen continues unchecked. It has not disturbed Russian activity in the region south of the

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DESTROYER RAMMED, FLEES FROM TRAWLER

British Minesweeper and German War Craft Have Brisk Fight; Latter Leaves in Hurry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A story of a duel between a lightly armed minesweeper, the Mauri of Cardiff, and a German destroyer, which was forced to fly to shore for safety after being rammed, is told here by H. Larson, second officer of the Norwegian steamer Larson. He said:

"At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when we were between the Galloper and North Hinder Lightships two German destroyers came alongside. An officer asked us where we were from, and where bound. I told him from London to Rotterdam, and he told me to go ahead. "Then I saw three British mine-sweepers. The Germans went for them at full speed. Two of the British vessels, which seemed to be faster, went off in one direction with one destroyer after them and the third mine-sweeper dashed off, followed by the other destroyer.

"After a short chase the destroyer, which was overhauling the single trawler, the Mauri, started firing. I do not know whether the Germans were surprised, but I certainly was when I saw the trawler return the fire. They were fine shots, too. Nearly all seemed to hit the German and those that missed were very near.

"They both blazed away as hard as they could for a quarter of an hour. The trawler was too far away for me to see whether she was being hit.

"Then the destroyer came up nearly alongside, and I expected to see the trawler torpedoed, but before the Germans realized it the trawler had put her helm hard over and crashed head on into the destroyer. I saw the bridge of the destroyer fall overboard and five men on it drop into the sea. The destroyer had had enough and to my surprise just turned round and without waiting to pick up any of her men in the sea made off as fast as she could in the direction of Zeebrugge. She never even fired another shot."

SIX MORE VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Germans Add Three Norwegian and a Swedish Ship to Their Toll—Scatter Fishing Fleet.

LONDON, May 3.—At least six more cargo vessels, most of them neutrals, are known to have been torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in the last forty-eight hours.

[illegible] from its correspondent at Copenhagen saying that the Swedish steamer Zilida, timber laden, from Helsingborg for Hull, has been torpedoed in the North Sea. She went to the bottom in less than three minutes. The sixteen men and two women on board the vessel barely had time to make their escape in one of the small boats. After cruising about for two hours they were picked up by a Danish schooner and landed at Lemvig, Denmark.

The Norwegian steamer Baldwin was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea on Sunday. The members of the crew, numbering seventeen men, were allowed to take to their boats. Today they landed at Leith. Nine shots were fired into the Baldwin before she went down.

Another Norwegian steamer, the Laila, a small freighter, was sunk in the North Sea on Friday by a German submarine. Her crew was landed at Copenhagen today by the steamer Anna, which witnessed the sinking, and at the request of the commander of the German submarine took the crew of the Laila aboard.

A third Norwegian steamship, the America, was torpedoed in the North Sea on Saturday. The vessel sank within two hours. The crew of the America, consisting of thirty-nine men, was picked up thirteen hours afterward by the Norwegian mail boat Sterling and was landed at Newcastle today.

The America left Sunderland Saturday morning for Bergen. She was engaged in the transatlantic trade, and sailed from Philadelphia on March 28 on her last trip from the United States.

Trawlers reaching Aberdeen, Scotland, today reported that a German submarine sank two trawlers within fifty miles of Aberdeen on Sunday. The crews of the two vessels were successful in escaping in their small boats and today they came into port.

It would appear as though the submarine ran amuck among the Aberdeen fishing fleet. In addition to sending two to the bottom it chased three other trawlers for twenty miles. A patrol boat was then seen approaching, whereupon the submarine submerged.

AEROPLANE DRIVEN OFF.

Gunfire Stops a German Raider Who Reaches Dover.

LONDON, May 3.—A German aeroplane, coming from the direction of Ostend, scouted over Dover and Folkstone at noon today. It was driven off by gunfire.

It is reported early in the day that a Zeppelin airship was traveling in the direction of England from the island of Vlieland, off the nothern coast of the Netherlands. The airship passed over the island at 10 o'clock in the morning.

BRITISH LABORERS STRIKE.

2,000 Men at Woolwich Arsenal Want More Wages.

LONDON, May 3.—Two thousand laborers who were engaged in constructing houses to accommodate the workers at the Woolwich Arsenal, the largest in Great Britain, went on strike today.

The men demand higher wages.

GLASGOW PASTORS ENLIST.

Form Special Clergymen's Corps for Period of the War.

GLASGOW, May 3.—Muscular Christianity in bulk enlisted today for the period of the war in a special clergymen's corps.

Most of the pastors of the city joined the corps and took their first lesson in musketry. They will be attached to the citizens' training corps.

GREAT RESULTS ATTEND WATER. Use the cup of ex-glass stoppered bottle.—Advt.

GAVE NO WARNING TO AMERICAN SHIP

Gulflight Torpedoed Without Being Hailed by Submarine, Says Second Officer.

SAW CRAFT IN THE DISTANCE

She Submerged, Launched a Projectile, and Did Not Reappear.

WEATHER WAS ONLY HAZY

President and Bryan Confer Over the Affair at Night—Await Official Reports.

PLYMOUTH, England, Tuesday, May 4.—The steamer Lyonesse last night brought from the Scilly Islands to Penzance thirty-three members of the crew and the body of Captain Alfred Gunther of the American steamer Gulflight, which was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands last Saturday. The chief officer and chief engineer remained with the vessel, which is anchored in Crow Sound, to look after the interests of the steamer's owners.

In an interview at Penzance, Second Officer Paul Bower of the Gulflight, whose home is in Chicago, said:

"When the Gulflight left Port Arthur, Texas, we were followed by a warship of some description, which kept out of sight, but in touch by wireless and warned us not to disclose her position to any one.

"At noon on Saturday we were twenty-five miles west of Scilly. The weather was hazy, but not thick. About two and one-half miles ahead I saw a submarine. I was on watch and notified the Captain and Chief Officer, who also saw the submarine. It remained on the surface for three minutes and then disappeared.

"Twenty-five minutes later we were struck by a torpedo on the starboard side and there was a tremendous shock. The submarine had not reappeared on the surface before discharging the torpedo.

"Previous to this we had been met by two patrol boats, which accompanied us on either side. The boat on our starboard side was so badly shaken by the explosion that her crew imagined that she also had been torpedoed. We immediately lowered the boats and left our ship and were quickly taken on board the patrol boats. But the fog increased and we drifted about all night and did not land at Scilly until 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning."

Captain Died on Patrol Boat.

"At midnight on Saturday, while still on board the patrol boat, Captain Gunther summoned me. I found him in bed, and he said he wanted some one to roll a cigarette for him. He then threw up his arms and fainted. From then until the time of his death, which occurred about 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning, he remained unconscious.

"Captain Gunther's speech was thick and indistinct, but we could distinguish that he wished some one to take care of his wife. The crew had always regarded Captain Gunther as a healthy man, and had never heard him complain.

Second Assistant Engineer Crist of the Gulflight said:

"I was on watch in the engine room when we were torpedoed, and so terrible was the blow that the Gulflight seemed to be tumbling to pieces. She appeared to be lifted high in the air and then to descend rapidly. I told the boys to 'beat it' as quickly as possible and shut the engines down.

"Reaching the deck I found them launching both lifeboats. We all got safetly into them, with the exception of Wireless Operator Short of Chicago and a Spanish seaman, who had dived overboard when they felt the shock. They were drowned."

All the members of the crew of the Gulflight spoke enthusiastically of the crew of the patrol boat Iago, who, they said, did everything possible for them.

PRESIDENT TAKES UP ATTACK ON OIL SHIP

Gerard and Page to be Called on for Full Inquiry—Washington Moves with Caution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Official confirmation of the attack on the American oil tank steamer Gulflight off the Scilly Islands on Saturday by a German submarine came to the State Department today in two dispatches from Joseph G. Stephens, the United States Consul at Plymouth, England. The second dispatch said that the vessel had been towed into a Scilly port, and that the cargo apparently was undamaged. Two members of the crew were drowned, the Captain died from heart failure, and thirty-four members of the crew were saved.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan discussed the Gulflight case at the White House tonight. Afterward Mr. Bryan, while admitting that the case had been considered by the President and himself, declined to make any comment on it or to indicate what were the President's views.

The Government will not take action with regard to the incident on the basis of the information sent by Consul Stephens. It has been determined to ascertain all the circumstances of the attack before a plan of procedure is framed, and to that end inquiries will be sent to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, and to some official source in England, probably Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London.

Secretary Bryan said this afternoon

that he thought Consul Stephens's report indicated that it had been based merely on statements reaching Plymouth, and that it had been decided to seek further information as to the details of the torpedoing of the vessel. It was intended, he said, to make inquiries, although up to that time instructions had been cabled to Ambassador Gerard or any American diplomatic or consular officer in England. It is probable that following the course adopted in the case of the American steamer Evelyn in the North Sea by a mine, the naval attaché of the American Embassy in London will be sent to Plymouth and the Scilly Islands to make a personal investigation of the circumstances connected with the attack on the Gulflight.

Consul's Two Reports.

The first cable message to the State Department from Consul Stephens concerning the attack on the Gulflight was received at the department at noon today. It was neither dated nor timed, but the presumption was that it was filed at Plymouth this morning. The text of this dispatch follows:

Plymouth.
Secretary of State, Washington:
American tank steamer Gulflight torpedoed off Scilly, 1st inst. Captain died heart failure; body landed. Two of crew drowned; thirty-four saved. Vessel afloat; patrol boats attempting tow her into Scilly.
STEPHENS.

The second dispatch from the Consul, sent from Plymouth, and also undated and untimed, came about 4 o'clock this afternoon. It follows:

Plymouth.
Secretary of State, Washington:
Gulflight towed into Crow Sound, Scilly, by British patrols. Torpedo struck bluff bow. Vessel down by head. Free board forward about two feet. Forehold full. Cargo apparently undamaged. Blowing gale southeast.
STEPHENS.

The expression "bluff bow" means that the Gulflight had a full or bulging and not a sharp bow, and that she was struck there. The statement that the Gulflight's freeboard is forward about two feet means that the vessel's forward deck is only two feet above the water, showing that she has filled heavily forward.

More Serious Than Frye Case.

Official Washington awoke today to a realization that theer appeared to be a sharp differentiation between the case of the Gulflight and the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January. In the case of the Frye, the vessel was halted, an officer from the Eitel was sent aboard, her papers were examined, an effort seemed to have been made to throw overboard the cargo of wheat which she was carrying to England. When it became apparent that this process would occupy considerable time, the Captain of the Frye, the members of his family and the crew, were transferred to the Eitel. The Frye was then sent to the bottom.

But in the case of the Gulflight nothing has appeared to indicate that she was boarded and her papers examined. All the information at hand tends to show that even if an attempt was made to ascertain her nationality, she was torpedoed without her oficers and crew being notified to take to the boats. This deduction is drawn from the report that the two members of the crew who lost their lives, jumped overboard and were drowned. The saving of the remaining members of the crew is attributed to the fact that the Gulflight did not sink from the effect of the torpedo explosion. In some quarters it is suggested that Germany may contend that on account of the fog the submarine was unable to ascertain the nationality of the ship.

In all the circumstances the United States Government is confronted with a far graver issue than was presented in the case of the Frye. International law mighty justify the sinking of the vessel of a neutral if she carried contraband of war and it was impossible, for reasons of military exigency, to convoy her or send her with a prize crew to a port of the nation whose warship made the capture. The only redress obtainable would be a money indemnity, which, in the case of the Frye, Germany has already promised.

Regarded as Deliberate Attack.

But the meagre statements concerning the way the Gulflight met her fate give the impression that she was attacked deliberately, with little or no warning, and apparently without any examination of her papers to ascertain the status of her cargo. International law, it s asserted, recognizes no such treatment of a neutral merchant ship, and the fact members of the crew lost their lives makes the case of the Gulflight one of momentous importance in the relations of Germany and the United States. It is easily the most important incident that has arisen between a belligerent nation and the United States since the beginning of the war.

Among the higher officials of the Government strict silence was maintained today with regard to the incident. President Wilson arrived at the White House this morning from Williamstown, Mass., and immediately showed interest in the matter, but no statement was forthcoming from him or anybody authorized to speak for him. Secretary Bryan laid Consul Stephens's reports before the President, and while the Secretary was willing to give the text of the reports he declined to make any comment as to the character of the action likely to be taken by this Government.

That the Government regards the attack on the American vessel as involving important possibilities in the relations between the United States and Germany goes without saying. What course of diplomatic action will be pursued will depend, however, on the circumstances connected with the attack. In some quarters it is believed that the Government will content itself with a protest against the attempted sinking of an American ship and the attendant loss of life, at the same time insisting that the owners and the heirs of those who died in the affair shall be fully compensated. But the opinion prevails generally in well-informed circles in Washington that one of the most serious phases of the Gulflight incident lies in the suspicion that the German Government is making a persistent effort to irritate the United States.

Whether the President and his intimate advisers share this suspicion is not known, but the fact remains that several recent occurrences have produced a feeling that Germany has set out upon a course of showing resentment over the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to the ports of her enemies.

The action of the German Embassy, under instructions from Berlin, in printing an advertisement in American newspapers last Saturday warning Americans not to take passage on British or other allied vessels is mentioned as the latest case in point.

Hinges on Death of Men.

One of the important questions connected with the attack on the Gulflight is the determination of the circumstances in which two members of the crew lost their lives. Consul Stephens says that two of the crew were drowned and that the remaining thirty-four were saved, but he does not say how the drowning occurred. This is a very important matter. Press dispatches from London and Plymouth have it that the wireless operator and a seaman of the Gulflight jumped overboard and were drowned. Presumably the remainder of the crew remained aboard the vessel and were rescued by the British patrol ships that appeared on the scene and towed the Gulflight to port. Whether this Government will hold that the deaths of the two men were due to the action of the German submarine just as much as if they had been killed by the explosion of the torpedo or drowned through the sinking of the vessel, or will concede that they lost their lives through their own fault in jumping overboard, is something that has not been determined. Upon this point, however, appears to hinge one of the most critical aspects of the case.

Scene of Attack in Doubt.

While the messages from Consul Stephens did not furnish the exact location of the Gulflight when she was torpedoed, it is assumed by the hydrographic and nautical experts here that the attack occurred either south or east of St. Mary's Island, which is one of the Scilly group. The Gulflight was bound for Rouen, France, and naval navigators say the captain of the tank ship, before entering the English Channel, would have headed first for the famous Bishop's Rock light, which is on a rock at the extreme southwest part of the Scilly Islands. The principal isalnds in this group are St. Mary's, which is east of Bishop's Rock light; St. Martin's, in the northern part of the group, and Bryer Island, the largest of the westernmost islands in the group. These islands are twenty-five miles southwest of Land's End, the westernmost point on the mainland of England.

After passing the Bishop's Rock light the captain of the Gulflight probably followed a course along the southern side of the Scilly group, heading for the Lizard light house, on the English coast, and intending to enter the Channel and steer for Rouen. Crow Sound, the place into which the Gulflight was towed by British patrol boats, is in the northeastern part of the Scilly group. It is between St. Mary's and St. Martin's Islands.

Nothing was said in the telegrams from Consul Stephens to show that the Gulflight was torpedoed by a submarine, but the assumption is that the torpedo must have been fired from a submarine, the only kind of German craft that is known to have operated off the west or southwest coast of England since the war began. Submarines with great radius of action are only able to make such a voyage by reason of their invisibility when submerged. When sighted by British craft these submarines may be submerged and escape.

Nor does the American Consul's message indicate whether there was any attempt to exercise the right of visit and search which the United States Government has been steadily insisting upon. Even the Gulflight carried contraband of war, or conditional contraband in the nature of petroleum, which may have been destined for the use of the French Navy, it is the American Government's contention that the officer of the German submarine making the attack was bound by recognized rules of international law to halt the Gulflight, send an officer aboard to examine the ship's papers, to ascertain the nature of the cargo, its destination and to whom consigned, and be certain that the cargo was contraband before destroying the ship.

Even then, it is contended here, the ship should only be sunk as a last resort under the plea of military necessity if the commander of the submarine could not send the prize into a German port, or if the success of his military operations would be endangered by an effort to tow the tank ship into port.

Hit While Crew Was Aboard.

Butif the Gulflight, being a neutral ship, carried no contraband of war, the commander of the submarine would not have a right, according to the American contention, to sink or confiscate the ship or the cargo, and would have been compelled to release the vessel. It is held here that it was the duty of the commander of the vessel attacking the Gulflight, after having first had her boarded and her papers examined, and, after having reached the conclusion that hewould be justified in torpedoing the steamer, to remove all the crew before attmpting to sink her. The interpretation placed on th emessages from Consul Stephens is that the Gulflight was torpedoed while her officers and crew were still on board.

The description of the extent of the damage to the ship and the point hit by the torpedo convinced nautical experts here that nobody could have been injured, except through shock, by the explosion of the torpedo, which struck the bow of the tankship so far forward that it almost missed the vessel entirely. The quarters for the officers and crew were amidships and aft and not near the bow where the torpedo struck.

Experts here believe that the death of the Captain of the vessel leaves not more than three men who will be abl to til a dependable tale as to what happened. These would be the officer of the deck, the man who was at the wheel, and perhaps on eadditional lookout man. These three men would be stationed around the bridge and bow for the handling of the vessel. The lookout would be stationed forward, while the man at the wheel and the officer of the deck would be on the bridge. They will be closely examined in England to ascertain whether they saw any submarine or other warships in the immediate vicinity when the attack was made, or whether the attack was made without warning and without any submarine being sighted.

She Was a Model Ship.

The Gulflight was one of the best tank ships in the transatlantic trade. She was regarded as a model oil ship when launched from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., on Aug. 8, 1914. She was designed by George B. Drake of New York City, a naval architect, who has had a great deal of experience with oil ships. She is of the two-deck type, with a raised forecastle, bridge, and poop decks, and has a dead weight capacity of 7,257 tons on 23 feet 6 inches mean draft.

The Gulflight has a continuous expansion trunk between decks, the sides of which are extended by the machinery casing, thus forming a deep girder and stiffening the ship's structure. Outboard of this expansion trunk are wing tanks to be used for light oil in Summer weather. The Gulflight was built on the Isherwood system of longitudinal construction, because this was regarded as particularly adapted to oil ships, and in this case it allowed 230 more tons of cargo to be carried than would have been the case if the Gulflight had been constructed with the ordinary transverse framing.

The cargo capacity of the Gulflight is 2,285,000 gallons of oil, carried in twenty-two tanks. Besides this she has a large cargo hold, as well as smaller spaces, and is fitted with a complete outfit of derrick booms and winches for handling the cargo. The officers' quarters are in the house above the bridge deck amidships. The dining saloon and engineer's quarters are in a house on the poop deck and are reached by a fore and aft bridge from the bridge deck.

The torpedo struck at the opposite end of the ship, near the bow. The Gulflight was fitted to burn oil fuel and her bunkers have a capacity of 176,000 gallons of fuel oil. The cargo pumping arrangements of this model tank ship were very elaborate, consisting of seven very large duplex pumps, so arranged as to work simultaneously, and the cargo may be pumped in or out very rapidly.

TESTING OUR PATIENCE.

London Press Thinks Gulflight Incident Will Cause Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 4.—The London Daily News says: "It is not surprising to learn that the torpedoing of the Gulflight has created a feeling of intense indignation in America. What action will be taken is not yet indicated, but it is clear the provocative policy of Germany toward the United States cannot go much further without serious consequences. There are limits even to the patience of the United States.

"It would seem that Germany is deliberately challenging a rupture. What other construction can be put upon such proceedings as that of the German Embassy in Washington, which advertised in the American press, warning the public if they travel in the Lusitania they do so at their own risk, and followed this up by sending telegrams to passengers telling them the ship was to be torpedoed and advising them to cancel their passages?

"Any more clumsy attempt to bully a great people it would be hard to imagine. Indeed, the best asset of the Allies in the United States throughout the war has been the German Embassy, with its mixture of blunder and bluster."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the torpedoing of the Gulflight, quotes a passage from the American note to Germany last February, wherein it was announced that the United States Government would be constrained to hold the German Government to strict accountability should German vessels of war destroy American vessels or the lives of American citizens. The Daily Chronicle adds: "The 'deplorable situation' having now arisen we shall see what 'strict accountability' means. But the Americans will notice that the outrage of which their citizens have been the victims is not an isolated one. It is merely one very small sample of an inhuman atrocity, systematically practiced, by which all neutral States, noncombatants and members of belligerent nations, are alike wickedly threatened. They would do well to consider the practice as well as the xampl of it."

GULFLIGHT CARGO UNDAMAGED

But Water Is in Forehold, Where the Torpedo Struck Her.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Scilly says the Gulflight, which is anchored in Crow Sound, has no list, but is down by the bows, so that forward the freeboard is not more than two feet. The forehold is full of water and the propeller blades are eighteen inches above the water.

Apparently the torpedo struck forward, about the bluff of the bow, a foot below the load water line. The cargo apparently has not been damaged.

GULFLIGHT FULLY INSURED.

Owners Will Press No Claim Now Except for Kin of Victims.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—It is not the purpose of the Gulf Refining Company, whose steamship, the Gulflight, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands by a German submarine, to press any claim through the United States Government at this time, according to George S. Davidson, President of the company.

"I will be in Washington tomorrow and will call at the State Department," said Mr. Davidson. "Our property was covered by insurance in no way connected with the Government marine insurance. That, of course, will be paid, and the only matter to be taken up with the Government will have to do with relief for the families of Captain Gunter, the wireless operator, and the seaman whose deaths resulted from the attack. There are no more of our ships in that vicinity now, but we are not going out of business because we have suffered this loss."

Mr. Davidson received a cablegram today saying that the Gulflight was in a harbor of the Scilly Islands in charge of the British naval authorities, who would have her towed to a safer harbor. Two of the Gulflight's officers remain on board the ship, and the others of the crew are still at Penzance, where they were landed.

AWAIT GULFLIGHT REPORT.

Owners to Get Complete Statement from the Chief Officer.

James Kennedy, superintendent of the marine department of the Gulf Refining Company, 21 State Street, said yesterday that the legal advisers of the company had brought the attack on the steamship Gulflight to the attention of the State Department, but were waiting for full details from England before taking any decisive action in the matter.

"According to the cablegram received today," he said, "after the Gulflight had anchored in Crow Sound it was found that the damage to her hull was not so extensive as at was first believed. The vessel is afloat and her cargo of oil is intact. I have sent a dispatch to Ralph E. Smith, the first officer, who is now in command of the Gulflight, to send me full particulars of what happened before the torpedo was fired from the submarine. It will make a great difference in the aspect of the case whether the German officer gave warning to Captain Gunter of his intentions, or just steamed up and fired at the ship without giving the crew any time to lower their boats."

"Would the Gulflight have been liable to destruction as carrying contraband?" he was asked.

"Her cargo was only conditionally contraband," Mr. Kennedy replied. "We were simply taking the cargo of oil to Rouen, where it had been purchased by a French firm with whom we had done business before the war. We have no knowledge that the oil was intended for the use of the Allies."

At the office of the International Mercantile Marine it was said that the attack on the Gulflight was no doubt a mistake on the part of the officer in charge of the submarine. They felt that the Germans would not attack the American Line steamships which were making weekly trips between New York and Liverpool with passengers and mails.

The following list of the crew of the Gulflight was given out yesterday by Superintendent Kennedy. It contains the names of Captain Alfred Gunter, who died from shock, and Charles C. Short, the wireless operator, and Eugene Chapanta, a seaman, who were drowned after the ship had been hit:

Alfred Gunter, master, Bayonne, N. J.; Ralph E. Smith, first officer, Port Arthur, Tex.; Paul W. Boness, second officer, Port Arthur, Tex.; F. Hildebrandt, third officer, New York; B. Johnson, carpenter, Sweden; E. Hede, Boatswain, Port Arthur, Tex.; E. Johnson, quartermaster, Norway; Arnold J. Schultz, quartermaster, Russia; Charles C. Short, wireless operator, Chicago; Victor Krekula, seaman, Philadelphia; Albert Lee, seaman, East Boston; C. Oldenberg, seaman, Slagelse, Dawmall; Herarik Thorsen, seaman, Norway; Harry Hagan, seaman, England; Eugene Chapanta, seaman, Port Arthur, Tex.; G. W. Smith, seaman, Baton Rouge, La.; E. P. Butterworth, chief engineer, Port Arthur, Tex.; Emil Enstrom, first assistant engineer, Bayonne; H. B. Crist, second assistant engineer, Philadelphia; Conrad Jackstead, third assistant engineer, Philadelphia; Axel E. Lundquist, pumpman, Brooklyn; George J. Sand, machinist, Brooklyn; Christopher Nielson, machinist, Galveston, Tex.; Frank C. W. Mezler, storekeeper, Chicago; E. D. Austin, oiler, Lake Arthur, La.; Louis Fossing, oiler Beaumont, Tex.; Victor Jackson, oiler, Mouesse, La.; T. J. Heany, fireman, McKee Roads, Penn.; Olof Swansder, fireman, Oak Park, Ill.; John Taylor, fireman, Port Arthur, Tex.; Edward J. Duffy, wiper, Olean N. Y.; D. Becker, wiper, Port Arthur, Tex.; Christopher Schmidlin, steward, Port Arthur, Tex.; Charles Martin, cook, Bayonne; Charles F. Hanna, messboy, Port Arthur, Tex.; Nevin C. Hathorn, messboy, Columbia, Miss.; L. F. Beasley, messboy, Columbia, Miss., and Felix P. Eysmans, assistant steward, Philadelphia.

GUNTER FORESAW DEATH.

Predicted His End Two Years Ago, When His Daughter Died.

Miss Emma Lau, sister-in-law of Captain Alfred Gunter, who died when his ship, the Gulflight was torpedoed, said yesterday that the Captain had frequently predicted that he would die at sea.

"The only child of Captain and Mrs. Gunter, a beautiful girl, died on May 7, 1913," said Miss Lau, "after she was burned Captain Gunter told us he would not survive her two years. His death occurred just six days before the two years would have expired. On numerous other occasions he told us that he did not have long to live and would meet death at sea."

Miss Lau said Miss Gunter would deman a thorough investigation by the United States authorities into the death of her husband.

Ther ewere two other Bayonne men in the crew of the Gulflight, Amuel Anstron, whose wife and two sons live ot 179 Orient Street, and Charles Martin of 10 East Thirty-second Street. Anstron was first assistant engineer and Martin was cook. It was reported that Anstron had been lost, but his wife yesterday received word that he was safe. Martin is in a naval hospital on the Scilly Islands, suffering from burns caused by escaping steam. His wife and four children live in Chicago.

Mrs. Gunter was informed yesterday by officials of the Gulf Refining Company that her husband's body would arrive in Bayonne in about ten days.

SHORT WAS AN EX-SOLDIER.

Wireless Operator of the Gulflight a Resident of Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Charles C. Short, the wireless operator who is reported to have lost his life when the American steamer Gulflight was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands, was making his first trip as a wireless telegrapher.

He was 22 years of age and made his home with his mother here, a widow whose husband died six years ago in Fostoria, Ohio, and two younger brothers and sisters. He was unmarried. He learned telegraphy while a soldier in the Philippines, and obtained his first job at the key here last Spring when he applied to the Chicago office of the Gulf Oil Refining for work.

On April 10 his mother received a telegram from Port Arthur, Texas, saying that he was sailing.

THE PRESS ON THE GULFLIGHT.

From The New York Evening Post.

Saturday's torpedoing of an American ship by a German submarine, off the Scilly Islands, resulting in the death of the Captain and two or three of the crew, obviously threatens the most serious complication that has yet arisen between the United States and Germany. That our Government will make prompt and emphatic representations to Berlin admits of no doubt. The position already taken by the Administration is one from which it cannot retreat. It plainly notified the German Government that we could not recognize the pretended and patently ineffective blockade of the British Isles. * * *

In essence, the German submarine has committed an act of war upon the United States. If it was a mistake, it cannot be too soon disowned, with whatever excuses or roundabout logic German ingenuity may resort to. If it was in pursuance of a policy deliberately adopted and to be persisted in, the even is sinister and ominous beyond anything that has before happened to disturb the relations of the two countries.

Must Have a Prompt Apology.

[From The New York Evening Sun.]

We do not think the State Department should tolerate in this new and flagrant case any more delay than may be necessary to make sure of the actual facts. Prompt apology and payment of damages should be insisted on. It would seem that the disgrace and punishment of the commander of the submarine should be demanded and pressed.

But, above all things, it is imperative that engagements should be exacted that no more occurrences of this sort shall disgrace Germany's conduct of the war. The recent "warning" to American tourists so insolently printed broadcast through this country gains new meaning and importance from the international crime of which our peaceful ship has been the victim. It is simply intolerable that our citizens and our flag should remain subject to such an insult and menace. The sternest representations must be made to bring Germany to her senses.

Now for "Strict Accountability."

From The New York Evening Telegram.

A other peaceful American trading ship torpedoes by a German submarine and more American lives sacrificed by a nation with which we suppose we are at peace.

Only Saturday night, speaking in Philadelphia, Dr. Dernburg, an unofficial mouthpiece for the Kaiser, said:

"The German Government has at no time disputed the right of the people of the United States to ship or sell arms. * * * It has never protested against the shipment of arms and munitions of war by the people of the United States."

It is hard to make this expresoin justify with the acts of German submarines running amuck and firing on the flag of the United States.

Whether a deliberate attempt to provoke and embroil us or the result of taking a chance that the unfortunate tanker might be sailing under false colors, Germany must be held by Washington to "strict accountability."

REPORTS FRICTION OVER BELGIAN FOOD

Americans and Germans Disagree, It Is Said—200 Barges Halted.

LONDON, Monday, May 3.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail says that as a result of friction between the American Relief Commission and the German authorities in Belgium, 200 barges loaded with food for the Belgians are laid up at Rotterdam.

STILL ASSAILING NORTHCLIFFE

London Chronicle Suggests a Censorship for Editorials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 4.—Pressing the attack upon the Northcliffe newspapers for their criticisms of the Government's conduct of the war, The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"We gave a long list yesterday of jubilant references in the German press to attacks made by Lord Northcliffe's sensational newspapers, especially The Times, upon the Government and upon the heads of the War Office and the Admiralty. Nothing is more evident, both to students of the German press and to neutrals traveling in Germany, than that these attacks are at the moment one of the chief factors in sustaining the confidence of the enemy, as they also are in spreading doubt and distrust among our allies.

"As to whether attacks of this kind, which are aimed, not at assisting those intrusted with the nation's leadership, but at overthrowing them, can be justified during the crisis of a war for the nation's existence, one may learn something from two examples. One is that of the leaders of the Unionist Party in Parliament, whose party interests Lord Northcliffe's papers profess to promote. The attitude of those leaders has been and is about as unlike that of The Times and its fellows as anything could be. They have aimed at helping the Government, not at discrediting it, and if deeds speak louder than words their deep disapproval of Lord Northcliffe's gramophone campaign cannot be in doubt. The other example is that of the French nation. We look in vain there for any attacks on the French Government or departments like The Times's on our own.

"It is true that the French papers could not behave like The Times if they would, because the French censorship deals with expressions of opinions as well as with news. If Lord Northcliffe's newspapers were issued in French; and in France, a good part of their leading columns would every day, unless they mended their manners, appear in white, the printers' type having been bodily removed by the censor. It is possible that we may yet come to the same system here. From the mere standpoint of national safety there must be a limit to the amount of injury which any unpatriotic newspaper proprietor is permitted to do to the national interest."

Replying to The Daily Mail editorial on the Government's conduct of the war, which was cabled yesterday morning, The Evening Star yesterday published an article in which, after making certain comparative extracts from The Times and The Daily Mail editorials, it said:

"Lord Northcliffe had better realize that he is not going to be allowed to run this war as he ran the South African war, and that he had better choose some other occasion for grinding his own axe."

BRITISH PRISONERS MISSING.

Officer and Two Seamen Believed Lost with German Vessel.

LONDON, May 3.—The British Admiralty, in a statement issued this evening, says that after the naval action in the North Sea on Saturday afternoon, when the British destroyer Recruit and two German torpedo boats were sunk, gallant efforts were made to rescue the German sailors, Lieutenant Henry J. Hartnoll going into the water himself to save a German. In consequence two officers and 44 men out of a total of 50 were picked up.

German prisoners, the Admiralty statement added, said they had sunk a British trawler before being sighted by the British destroyer Laforey, and that they had picked up a two-striped officer—that is, a Lieutenant—and two men.

When asked wha had become of their captives the Germans said the prisoners were below and, as the time was short, it must therefore be concluded that the officer and the two men perished.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Large Cotton Cargo Is Shipped from Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 3.—Only one ship sailed from this port today for the war zone. It was the British steamer British Monarch, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,262 bales of cotton valued at $613,100 and $1,063 worth of press cloth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 3.—The British steamer Verdun left here for Glasgow today, carrying among other cargo 80,000 bushels of wheat, 26,000 bushels of corn and 31,000 bushels of barley.

GERMAN ASSAULTS RESUMED AT YPRES

British Lines Are Being Pounded North and South of the Flanders Town.

SUCCESSFUL, SAYS BERLIN

Paris and London, However, Say Attacks Failed Despite the Use of Deadly Gases.

LONDON, May 3.—The Germans have resumed the offensive on the western front, especially near Ypres. Berlin says the attacks by the Kaiser's forces in Flanders were successful, but the French and English official reports flatly deny it, while charging at the same time that asphyxiating gases were again used by the foe.

Apparently there has been a succession f assaults. The British report tells of ne made on Hill 60 Saturday evening. All the official statements tell of attacks made in the Ypres district on Sunday, and the French report records a repulse of Germans by the British last evening north of Ypres.

The German headquarters bulletin gives this account of the encounters from Flanders to the Vosges:

Yesterday we successfully attacked in Flanders, to the northeast of the Poilcappelle-Ypres road, and took the farms of Fortuin, southeast of St. Julien.

In the Champagne district we inflicted considerable damage on the enemy's positions at Ourchen, Sopain, and Perthes by successful mine explosions.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were only artillery duels.

Last night the French made unsuccessful attempts to attack our position on the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

A French flying machine landed yesterday at Hundlingen, to the west of Saargemund, (Lorraine.) Both occupants were taken prisoner.

A German airship squadron attacked the airship hangar and railway station of Epinal yesterday, apparently with good results.

Says Germans Lost Heavily.

Concerning the attacks by the Germans north and south of Ypres the British War Office statement read:

At 7 P. M. on May 1 the Germans attacked Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, and yesterday evening they attacked in the neighborhood of St. Julien. These attacks were both repulsed.

We lost no ground, and we inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, in spite of the fact that he again used poisonous gases emitted both from tubes in the trenches and from especially manufactured shells.

A German aëroplane yesterday afternoon was chased by one of our machines to within rifle range of our trenches and then brought down by our fire.

The day report of the French said:

The Germans yesterday made two attacks with asphyxiating gases. One was to the north of Ypres, near St. Julien, and the other was to the south of Ypres, near Hill No. 60. Neither one accomplished anything.

The night report said:

There is nothing to report except the repulse of two German attacks last night—one against the British troops to the north of Ypres and the other against the French troops in the Forest of Le Prêtre.

ALLIES LOST 6 MILES BY BIG GERMAN DRIVE

Gas Attack North of Ypres Followed Up by Ten Divisions—Canadians' Loss 6,000.

OTTAWA, May 3.—A statement, supplementary to Saturday's eyewitness story from Sir Max Aitken, the official Canadian recorder, was issued by the Militia Department today. It gives the Canadian casualties in the battle of Langemarck as 5,403 non-commissioned officers and men killed, wounded and missing. Including officers, the casualties number about 6,000.

The statement summarizes the main points of the engagement and mentions the corps and commanding officers who figured in the battle.

The statement covers much the same ground as that given in reports heretofore made public, but adds as one detail that the allies lost six miles of ground when the first attack was made with gas.

"The situation on April 22," the statement says, "appears to have been that the Canadians held the extreme left of the British lines, covering a front of 5,000 yards, or about three miles. To their left were the French, and again to the left of the French were the Belgians. It is understood that there was a main line of trenches, with a supporting line a short distance in the rear. The first brigade was some miles to the rear in reserve. The guns were posted far to the rear. Four heavy Canadian guns, it seems, were some two or three miles in rear of the French lines."

On the afternoon of the 22d, after a terrific artillery bombardment, the Germans projected dense volumes of gas toward the allied lines which, in many cases, proved deadly, and in others disabled soldiers.

This was followed by a German advance of upward of ten devisions and the French and Belgians, over a front of more than five miles, gave way and fell back almost six miles. By the sudden retirement of the French, the heavy Canadian guns which were in the French rear fell into the hands of the Germans. The statement tells how the Canadian left was exposed, of the measures taken to repair this condition as far as possible, and the desperate fighting of the Highlanders, in which the four big guns were retaken from the Germans.

"This was the position up to the forenoon of April 23," the statement continues. "With the Canadian Highlanders extended to double their normal trench front, one-half of it in the open, and assisted by the Tenth Battalion from Southern Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, they not only held ten times their own number in check, but they actually retook the guns from the enemy and maintained their position, but the loss, as must have been expected, was appalling.

"However, the Germans had advanced six miles to the rear of the French position and there seemed nothing to prevent their getting in behind the Canadian line. Accordingly another brilliant charge was carried out at some German trenches to the rear of the former French position, under General Mercer, with the first and fourth battalions of the first brigade, supported by the second and third, and the German trenches, temporarily erected, were recaptured, in this movement two British brigades also took part, as well as the remainder of the Canadians.

"Meantime the enemy concentrated several divisions on the rectangle in the Highland brigade, that is the extreme left of their original position. The troops in the trenches were able to hold firm against great odds, but their shattered fragments holding the line, in the open, at right angles to the trnches, were obliged gradually to fall back before vastly superior numbers. Thus, large masses, amounting, it is estimated, to about 60,000 Germans, got in the rear of the Highlanders, thus cutting them off, but they refused to surrender, and the firing was heard far into the night, the Germans being in front, on the left flank, and on the rear. Whether these gallant Highlanders were annihilated or taken prisoners, is not known, but so long as a cartridge remained they fought."

The statement tells of the reinforcements which came up Saturday and Sunday, and how the line of defense was reformed. It concludes:

"The Canadians have suffered severely, but their heroism is unquestioned. Many of them were without food or water for upward of twenty-four hours and some for much longer, but they unflinchingly held their positions."

SAY OFFICERS SHOT AT MEN.

Germans on Lost Torpedo Boats Rescued by British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A BRITISH NAVAL PORT, May 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have received some further details regarding the engagement that ended in the sinking of two German torpedo boats.

The German oficers, I am told, fired on their own men as they jumped overboard. As showing the anxiety of the British sailors it is stated that many of them leaped into the sea to rescue them.

This came as a great surpirse to the Germans and they not slow in expressing their thanks at the treatment they had received. One man who was rescued in a serious condition was taken to the stockhold of the rescuing vessel. Considerable difficulty, however, was experienced in making him understand that it was for his comfort. He feared that it was for an altogether different purpose that he was being taken below. Hhe soon recovered.

INVADERS GUARD ART.

Germany's Conduct in Belgium Defended by von Bode.

The German Information Service in a bulletin recently issued discusses the treatment of works of art by the German military and civil administrations and quotes a statement of Dr. Wilhelm von Bode, Director General of the Royal Museum in Prussia, in "Wueland," the magazine published in the interest of the Red Cross by Bruno Paul.

The statement of Dr. von Bode in part follows:

"The chief consideration of our military and civil administrations is that works of art should be preserved and remain in the country in which they have been produced and for which they have been collected. For this reason not a single work of art has been taken out of Belgium unless it has been done—which seems to have occurred only in isolated cases—by the Belgian Government or the owners.

"The former Directors have been intrusted again by the German Administration with the supervision of public collections. Wherever the political conditions permit, works of art are exhibited and made accessible to the public. This has already been done with the two largest collections, that of the picture gallery and that of the Musee du Cinquantenaire in Brussels. The public can therefore convince itself that every piece is there and is standing in its accustomed place.

"Whenever the churches have in exceptional cases suffered fairly heavy damage the building administration has been given orders to restore them temporarily. This has already been done in most of the large cities.

"In Northern France, where the fight is still raging, similar care of the works of art cannot yet be carried out. Here the military administration is providing for the preservation of the monuments and collections of art, especially in Lille and Valenciennes. A large tapestry in Valenciennes was confiscated on the ground that it was originally Saxon property, because it bore the Saxon coat of arms, but was soon returned to the museum.

"The Church of the Teutonic Order in Frankfort-am-Main demanded that a large altar picture by Piazetta, which was expressly painted for it, should be returned from the museum at Lille, the most valuable provincial museum in France, since it was taken by the French in 1794 and was not returned in 1814 because it could not be found. Since the picture was damaged by a stray shell it was recently sent to Berlin to be repaired. A decision will be made later on about the demands of the Frankfort church.

"In Poland a civil administration has also been established, which will follow the same principles as those which govern in Belgium and northern France. The removal of the treasures of the library and the archives in Lemberg by the Russians might have suggested retaliation—as, for example, the transfer to Germany of the bishop's monument by Veit Stoss in the cathedral of Wloclawek. But the Germans refrained from doing so because Poland and not Russia would have suffered. The same principles will be undoubtedly followed if Warsaw should be occupied."

SMASH CZAR'S LINE IN WEST GALICIA

Continued from Page 1.

Niemen, where, according to information received here, consistent successes are being won by the troops of Emperor Nicholas.

The German movement in the Baltic provinces, which is designed to sever communications with Libau, and thus cripple the Russian right wing, is not regarded seriously by the Russians, inasmuch as the flooding of the Niemen entirely separates the Germans from their base and from the other German armies. The two fields of operations, one on each side of the river, are therefore as isolated from each other as though they were a thousand miles apart, although actually they are adjacent.

Russian observers characterize the German advance north of the Niemen as a "comic opera affair," designed to induce the Russians to transfer hurriedly troops to that region.

At points to the southward, particularly Ostrolenka, Serafin, Ednovoritz, and the whole region between the Rivers Skwa and Pissa, the German offensive has assumed a more formidable character. It is marked by intense and prolonged artillery fire. On Friday the Germans fired 30,000 shells in this district. This was followed by infantry battles in which the Germans, after suffering heavy losses, reached the Russian trenches, only to be finally repulsed.

CZAR TALKS TO HIS TROOPS.

His Few Simple Words Stir Army at Review in Odessa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ODESSA, April 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Czar has come and gone, and in this, the greatest city of Southern Russia, the ruler of All the Russias met with a magnificent reception. Nicholas II. drove through streets that were lined with troops and cheering multitudes. "Long live the Czar!" "Long live Russia!" were cries which everywhere greeted the imperial ears.

The Czar was in an automobile and attended by a singe officer. He wore a simple service dress, with the khaki-colored blouse of the Russian officer. During his triumphal progress through the streets the Czar, flinging etiquette to the winds, stood up in the auto, with uncovere head, and bowed to the cheering multitude.

I had an excellent place for witnessing the reception and also at the review. While looking at the Ruler of All the Russians one could not help being struck once more by his astonishing likeness to our own King, but the Czar has a little mannerism which our King has not—that of twirling his moustache while engaged in animated conversation.

I had never been so close to the Czar before and was able to observe him narrowly. His slightly bronzed face is full of expression. It betokens energy and virility of a kind one not always associates with the Russian temperment. I had a preconceived idea of a lethargic personality and face lacking in animation and showing no strength of character. I speedily discovered that my cut-and-dried impressions were entirely wrong.

In a quadrangle by the railway station the Czar inspected thetroops. It was no perfunctory ceremony. The Emperor at a brisk pace walked along the entire front of the massed farce, stopping to speak to a General or a private when he had something to say. Meanwhile rolled out the glorious anthem of Russia. But even more expressive was the roar of the soldiers, shouting in unison, "Long live the Czar! Long live our little father!"

Then the Czar made a speech to the officers and men. It was effective to a degree, yet without oratorical embroidery such as the Kaiser would dearly love on a similar occasion. He said:

"Do as your brothers already have done on the battlefields of East Prussia, Galicia, and Bukowina. God will watch over you and Russia will remember you."

A hush fell upon that assembly of fighting men. Here and there a hand stole up to wipe away a furtive tear. Then the silence was broken dramatically. The soldiers gave vent to their enthusiasm and patriotism, and, waving their caps in the air, cried: "Long live the Czar! Long live our little father!"

The men were then marched off, singing gaily, ready to shed their blood for Mother Russia.

SHIPS SHELL TURKS WITHOUT RESPITE

Working in Shifts at Their Task of Forcing the Dardanelles.

LAND FORCES ADVANCING

Reported to Have Taken Maidos, Half Way Up the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOUDROS, Tenedos, May 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Day and night fierce fighting continues in the Dardanelles. The ships of the fleet are working in shifts, and the bombardment is ceaseless. In the words of a naval officer, "We are battering our way through the narrows, and it is bound to be a tough job."

In spite of the Turks' desperate resistance the Allies have made steady progress both on land and sea. Most of the vital points of the enemy's defenses are now strongly invested. Torpedo craft with the utmost daring, often amounting to heroism, have been engaged in the protection of landing parties, and have consequently been subjected to a heavy shrapnel fire.

The Australian and New Zealand troops fought magnificently against a determined and well equipped army of the enemy.

Among the prisoners are Greeks, who were forced to serve and who deserted at the first opportunity.

From Tenedos today I saw a pall of smoke which was estimated to be twenty miles long hanging over the straits.

LONDON, May 3.—Various special dispatches from Mitylene reaching London by way of Athens say that the Allies have occupied Maidos, in the neighborhood of which the Turks have been reported to be concentrating their force. The town is on the Dardanelles, twenty-two miles south of the town of Gallipoli.

The British Admiralty has as yet made no comment on these reports.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 4.—"The Allies' operations against the Dardanelles are developing favorably, according to information reaching here from different sources," says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. "Heavy fighting continues in which the Turks are constantly being worsted. The guns of the fleet lend efficacious aid to the troops. The Allies have occupied several villages, which were in ruins. The Turks, it seems, burn all villages as they retire."

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Amsterdam and London,) May 3.—The Turkish War Department today gave out the following official statement:

In consequence of the attacks proceeding successfully for us, the enemy has not succeeded in improving his position on the coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The fire of our batteries directed against the enemy at Bedd-el-Bahr shows good results.

The statement also says that the French battleship Henri IV. and the British btatleship Vengeance have been damaged by shells from the guns of the Turkish forts, and that the Russian Black Sea fleet made a demonstration for an hour off the Bosporus and then retired rapidly in a northerly direction.

RESUME HOLLAND SERVICE.

Boats Will Begin to Run Today After Ten Days' Stop.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—With the resumption tomorrow of the boat service from England to Holland, which was suspended ten days ago by the Admiralty many travelers, who have been held up here and on the Continent, will be able to get away.

The interruption of the service has interfered with activities of the American Belgian Relief Commission, which wanted to send a dozen more men into Belgium. Among those to sail tomorrow for the relief work is Caspar Whitney, who arrived in London today from New York on the Lusitania. Mr. Whitney expects to stay in Belgium most of the Summer.

The Englishwomen and American women who went to The Hague Peace Congress, are expected to reach here tomorrow.

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ITALIAN CHAMBERS TO MEET NEXT WEEK

Cabinet May Seek Their Aid in Deciding Question of Peace or War.

AUSTRIA SPARRING FOR TIME

Sending New Envoy on Special Mission to Rome—Belief in Washington Conflict Is Imminent.

PARIS, May 3.—Advices from Rome say that the Council of Ministers today considered the international political situation and decided that, in view of present conditions affecting Italy, no member of the Cabinet should leave Rome.

ROME, May 2, via Paris, May 3.—The Government has decided, unless there are unforeseen happenings, not to change the plans for reopening Parliament on May 12, the date originally fixed. It is believed the Chamber may offer valuable assistance to the Cabinet in arriving at a decision which now appears to be almost inevitable.

Reliable information from Vienna, the Tribuna says, is to the effect that Count Agenor Goluchowski, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is about to leave for Rome upon a special mission for his Government. It is believed here this announcement presages a renewal of the Central Empires' efforts to prolong the negotiations with Italy.

The Giornale d'Italia, in a special edition tonight, announces that neither King Victor Emmanuel nor the members of the Ministry will be present at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Garibaldi's Volunteers at Quatro Sant Elena next Wednesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 3.—The seesaw of "peace" and "war" is so rapid that the man in the street has become thoroughly confused. No one any more pretends to understand what the negotiating States are after.

Some observers now say that Italy, while preparing for war, is engaged in trying to bring about peace, which it is believed will be within an appreciable distance when the Dardanelles are forced. The crushing of Turkey, they say, means the crushing of Austria and the reduction of Germany to powerlessness. Thus Italy, before going to war, is trying to bring about a general understanding—indeed, taking the initiative from the United States. Such a movement, the rumor-mongers say, would be natural in view of the friendly relations which up to the present have existed between Italy and the Allies and between her and the Central Empires.

Such negotiations, however, have little chance of success, which would involve on the one hand the abandonment of her ally by Germany to save herself, which so far she has shown no disposition to do, and on the other hand the making of peace to the advantage of Germany, to which England, France, and Russia are very unlikely to consent.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS WAR.

Arrangements Being Made to Look After Italian Interests.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Such advices as have come to the United States Government through official and unofficial channels within the last few days indicate that Italy's preparations clearly tend to her participation in the war at an early date.

American diplomatists in Europe, some of whom are in touch with the Italian situation, believe the decision is now only a matter of days, and arrangements already are being made to accommodate Italian interests should the emergency arise. It is understood that Italy would ask the American Embassies in Vienna, Berlin, and Constantinople to look after her diplomatic affairs. Italy is now the custodian in the Turkish capital of Russian interests, and Ambassador Morgenthau would have another country's subjects and business to care for besides those of Great Britain and France.

ITALIANS LEAVE AUSTRIA.

Say They Were Insulted and Persecuted—Fortifying the Frontier.

UDINE, Italy, May 3.—Italian Consuls in Austria-Hungary are recommending that all Italians leave the country as soon as possible.

As a result of this warning Italian merchants, manufacturers, and professional men are arriving today at Udine from points in Austria and Hungary. They relate experiences, including insults and persecutions, which are arousing the local feeling.

The refugees describe the great military activity along the frontier. All roadways have been barred with the trunks of heavy trees, and at the same time they have been trenched. The railroads are occupied at night moving trains loaded with troops and heavy guns.

It is impossible to traverse the frontier unless one is provided with a complete set of papers and establishes one's identity. All Italians still in Austria and Hungary are being closely watched by the local police.

WANTS ITALY'S FRIENDSHIP.

Hungarian Premier Hopes for a Permanent Agreement.

Under the caption, "Count Tisza Desires Italy as Austria's Close Friend," the German Information Service issued last night a statement which in part read:

"Lasting unbroken friendship between Austria and Italy was the policy outlined by Count Tisza, President of the Austrian Cabinet, in the course of a long conversation with Count A. Ponzone, correspondent of the Rome Stampa. The substance of Count Tisza's statement is reported in the Pester Lloyd as follows:

"A close and thorough inquiry into the present state and the future of both countries makes it credible that a pacific and amicable settlement may solve the present difficulties, which have been brought about by various conditions. Such a solution is my sincere wish and my confident hope. I also trust and believe that the agreement between the two powers will be honest and lasting."

ITALIANS LOST 600 MEN.

Over 200 Killed and Missing as Result of Fight in Tripoli.

TRIPOLI, (via Paris,) May 3.—The losses of the Italians, commanded by Colonel Miami, who were attacked by a rebel band south of Syrta, Friday, and were forced to retreat, owing to the desertion of irregulars to the rebels, were 18 officers and 200 men killed or missing.

Four hundred men wounded in the engagement have been placed on board a steamer and sent to Syracuse, Sicily.

PARIS, May 3.—A Rome dispatch to the Havas Agency says that the Italian Cabinet today issued a decree placing Tripoli under martial law owing to the attack on Italian troops by rebels near Syrta last week.

Italian Officers Arrive Here.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Italian liner Europa of the Veloce Line from Genoa and Naples were Captain Salvatore Pace, Royal Italian Cavalry; Lieutenant Mano Procaccini, Royal Italian Cavalry; four carabinieri, two non-commissioned officers, and thirty cavalrymen. The Europa lost a blade of her port propeller on April 11 and stayed in Gibraltar nine days before a new blade was put on.

GERMANIC ARMIES UNITED.

Official Austrian Denial of Friction Because of German Leadership.

The Austro-Hungarian Consulate General issued yesterday an official statement, based, it was stated, on a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Great Headquarters, in which, among other things, the statement, often printed, that dissension exists in the Austro-Hungarian forces as a result of German leadership was branded as false.

"In consideration of the peculiar conditions of this war," the statement reads, "which bring about a hitherto unknown intermixing of allied forces, especially in the case of the central European powers, it often happens that certain troops are under the command of foreign officers or even that entire large contingents of one country's army are placed under the Commander in Chief of the ally's forces."

This is the case, it is added, in Galicia and Poland, where the conditions are such as to "automatically bring about changes which may at any time place any part of the German troops under Austro-Hungarian command, or vice versa.

"This fact," the statement continues, "has often led to misconceptions on the part of foreign countries and has given rise to unfavorable yet entirely unjustified comments upon the Austro-Hungarian Army leaders, although Austria-Hungary herself and Germany have always given due credit to the excellence of the Ausstrian and Hungarian officers of all ranks.

"The following report issued by the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters will help to substantiate the above and to throw a true light upon the real conditions by giving a number of facts that will explain the question of leadership, so often misunderstood or misrepresented:

"In no war in which two allies were engaged against a common foe has there been so much harmony of action and so thorough an amalgamation of the allied forces as may be witnessed in the campaign of 1914-15 in the case of the Austro-Hungarian and German Armies.

"Without any consideration of their nationality, German and Austro-Hungarian troops are constantly being mixed according to the requirements of the moment, and there is but one idea at the bottom of this practice—namely, the great aim of the common enemy's defeat.

"This absolute unity in military measures is not confined to the joint operations of the two armies, but manifests itself in the question of the leadership in the eastern theatre of war, where it frequently happens that German troops are fighting under the command of Austrian and Hungarian officers or that Austro-Hungarian troops are placed under the leadership of German officers.

"The way in which each individual, as well as the troops as a whole, both of the German and the Austro-Hungarian Armies, has taken to this situation and is doing his duty courageously and self-sacrificingly, no matter whether the leaders be Germans or Austro-Hungarians, is one of the most remarkable features of the campaign and bears witness to the great spirit which permeates the two allied armies.

"The German and Austro-Hungarian Armies constitute one great war machine and its Generals, officers, and men, supported by the people of both empires, are and feel one in their common determination to win."

WHAT SERBIANS SUFFERED.

Relief Committee Describes Austrian Atrocities in Detail.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In an account of "Austrian atrocities given out here today by the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America these statements are made:

"'Four cities and forty-one towns and villages have been completely or in part destroyed. They have not been pillaged in the ordinary sense of the word; they have been totally devastated. The Austrians have destroyed everything they could not carry away. They have poisoned the wells, have carried off all money and paper of value in the banks and destroyed the books and registers, and have destroyed all material for teaching in the schools. Churches and monasteries have been the particular object of hatred. The church at Varebitza was turned into a stable. Young girls were dragged into this church and violated upon the holy table.

"'Innumerable assassinations among the civil population were committed. In Zoulkovitch were found masses of men, women, and children with their throats cut or burned alive. In a ravine lay twenty-seven bodies of men. In one house six sisters were executed.

"'At Chabats, in a hotel where a number of inhabitants had been held, all girls over 10 years were violated in the presence of their mothers, who were killed with axes if they attempted to defend their children.

"'Young men and boys were made captives and taken to Austria, in order, the Austrians said, that King Peter should remain without soldiers during a number of years. All the young men of Grouchitch, Pethovitsa, Ribari, and Bela Roka, and twenty boys and young girls from Tsoulkovitch, were carried away.'

Many other allegations of atrocities are made, and the names and homes of the victims are given.

PLANS TO TEACH CRIPPLES.

France to Open Schools on Lines Shown by Self-Taught Cripple.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 3.—The war has brought France a new profession, that of teaching cripled soldiers how to make up for the loss of limbs. Its leading exponent, says the Petit Journal, is Leon Cobience of Abbeville, who, fourteen years ago, lost his left arm in a railway accident.

Having trained himself to do with one arm what usually needs two—play the piano, drive a car, &c.—M. Cobience offered his services to the Abbeville hospital for the benefit of the cripples. The results were so satisfactory that special schools for instruction according to the Cobience system will be opened throughout France.

WARNED TO AVOID GERMANY.

Italian Delegates to The Hague Congress Told of Danger There.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 3.—Signora Genoni, one of the Italian delegates to the Women's International Congress, which has just come to an end here, today received a letter from Italy advising her not to attempt to return through Germany, owing to the tenseness of the situation.

The writer of this letter referred also to serious pro-war rioting in the last few days in Milan and other cities in Northern Italy.

ATTACK MONTENEGRO AGAIN

Austrians Renew Activity Along the Entire Front.

CETTINJE, (via London,) May 3.—A Montenegrin official statement says:

"The Austrians are showing renewed activity along the entire Montenegrin front, but we have repulsed all their assaults."

Store Relief at Rotterdam.

LONDON, May 3.—The American Commission for Belgian Relief denies the report that barges loaded with the commission's supplies are being held at Rotterdam because of friction with the German authorities. These barges have been diverted, the commission explains, because the warehouses in Belgium hold food for one month ahead. The cargoes now being discharged are to be stored in Rotterdam.

Report on Belgian Atrocities Coming

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—The Bryce commission's report on Belgian atrocities, a forecast of which was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 21, has been completed and is now on its way to New York. It will be made public simultaneously in London and Washington within ten days.

BRITAIN POINTS WAY TO OUR SHIPPERS

Advises American Merchants How to Avoid Hold-ups of Cargoes for Neutrals.

SHOULD FILE MANIFESTS

And Give Full Information to British Consuls—Advance Information May Prevent Detention.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The British Embassy issued a statement tonight for the information of American shipping interests, designed to facilitate the trade of the United States with neutral countries. The statement points out a way to guard against interference by allied warships with cargoes not under the ban of Great Britain's blockade Order in Council. The statement has been sent to all British Consuls in the United States, to whom shippers are advised to give notice of the character of cargoes so that the British Government may be advised before ships reach European waters.

The United States does not recognize the right of the Allies to interfere with legitimate commerce between neutrals, or with non-contraband goods, even when ultimately destined to Germany or Austria, and has set forth its views in the lengthy diplomatic exchanges on the subject. In order, however, to prevent as far as possible unnecessary delays and detentions, the foreign trade advisers of the State Department have been holding informal conferences with British Embassy officials in the interest of shippers, and to aid those who desire to conform to the requirements of the Order in Council, they have had printed the re-export embargo lists of the various countries contiguous to the European belligerents.

The Embassy's Statement.

The text of the British Embassy statement follows:

"The British Embassy have received, since the issue of the Order in Council of March 11, numerous applications from shippers of American produce for information and advice on general lines as to the steps which ought to be taken by them to facilitate the quicker expedition and passage of consignments of goods to neutral designations for neutral consumption.

"The British Embassy can give no assurance as to the immunity from visit and search or detention of any particular shipments, but with regard to consignments of non-contraband articles as well as of articles of conditional contraband they are authorized to state that in cases where adequate information is furnished by consignors to show that the goods shipped are neutral property and are to be used exclusively for consumption in neutral countries or by the Allies, this will be taken into consideration by the authorities charged with the execution of the Order in Council.

"This will also apply to shipments of certain descriptions of goods listed as absolute contraband. Such goods are, however, usually subjected to closer scrutiny and control, and in some cases to special arrangements.

Advice for Shippers.

"It would greatly facilitate and expedite the work of clearing vessels bound to neutral ports, whichc call at or are brought into British ports for examination of their papers, if shipping houses or their agents would give British consular officers a duplicate of the final manifest of the vessel immediately on its departure for Europe in order that, if possible, it may be transmitted to the British authorities in London in time for it to be received and considered before the vessel arrives.

"To further accelerate proceedings, manifests and bills of lading should disclose the exact nature of the goods and wherever it is possible the name and full business address of the ultimate consignee as well as the name and address of the consignor.

"Shippers would avoid the use of generic descriptions such as hardware, dry salteries, machinery, &c., which are capable of being employed to conceal the real identity of goods classed as contraband. An exact definition of the specific character of consignments will save delay in their examination. It will also facilitate their identification with the articles comprised in the export embargo—lists of the country to which the goods are consigned. For example, in the case of lubricating oils, it should always be stated whether the oil is vegetable or mineral. The precise nature of animal and vegetable fats and oils should also be indicated. The term 'lard' alone, for instance, is not adequate without some closer definition, because the lists of prohibited exports of certain neutral countries differentiate between various preparations and compounds of this article.

Complete Information Desired.

"It should be clearly understood that the forwarding of goods to a neutral port is not proof that they are destined for neutral consumption. Consignors should always endeavor to procure and exhibit complete information as to the final destination of the goods. Shipments manifested 'to order' or 'in transit,' or with bills of lading addressed to a branch or agency of the consignors, or to commission agents, banks or forwarding houses for account of an unnamed consignee, afford no evidence as to their ultimate destination. Wherever it is practicable, the full name and address of the ultimate consignee should figure in the documents relative to the goods concerned, and marks should so far as possible be addressed to the actual consumers and not to dealers.

"In connection with the establishment of proof of ultimate destination, it may be observed that if goods definitely addressed to a neutral consignee can be clearly identified as being comprised in the export embargo list of the country to which they are consigned, this will be taken into consideration as corroborative evidence of their destinations for neutral consumption. Precision in describing goods will accordingly accelerate comparison with the lists of prohibited exports of neutral countries, and in the case of shipments to Sweden it would further hasten proceedings if the corresponding number of articles in the British tariff were always given in addition to the description of the goods.

"Certificates of final destination issued by the official representatives of the country concerned will be accepted as collateral evidence that the goods are for neutral use.

"In all arrangements which may be made for shipments of goods under the supervision of British Consular authorities, it should be clearly understood that the right of visit and search or detention is not waived, but that the operations of verification which may be called for by the proximity of the countries of destination to Germany is simplified and expedited if Consular supervision has taken place and if full details are furnished.

"With regard to shipments to the Netherlands, wheat and wheat flour and meal destined for consumption in that country should be consigned to the Netherlands Government, and all other articles on the British contraband lists, as well as cocoa, coffee, and tobacco destined for consumption in that country, should be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

"Information as to the description of goods included in the British lists of absolute and conditional contraband will be furnished on application to any British Consul.

"The foregoing recommendations are offered for the assistance of shippers, and compliance with them will materially hasten the expedition and passage of cargoes in cases where there is no further information at the disposal of the authorities of a nature to throw doubt on the neutral character of the goods or their neutral destination."

ENGLAND ANGERS PACKERS.

Shipments Worth Millions Still Await Prize Court's Decision.

LONDON, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—With millions of dollars' worth of provisions tied up by the British Admiralty and virtually no opportunity to ship foodstuffs to Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, European representatives of American packers have lost all patience with what they call the dilatory tactics of English officials, and no longer are disposed to accept in good faith the promises of the British Foreign Office and Admiralty that immediate steps will be taken to facilitate neutral trade with neutral countries.

The refusal of Sir Samuel Evans, Judge of the Prize Court, to grant immediate trial in the cases of the Norwegian ships Alfred Nobel, Björnstjerne Björnson, Kim, and Fridland, which were seized at Kirkwall in November, was the worst blow which neutral ships and shipping have had so far. The hearing was fixed for June 7, on the request of the counsel for the Crown, who pleaded for more time for investigation.

All four of these Norwegian ships carry large quantities of American goods, chiefly packers' products. The wheat which was on these ships has been taken over by the English Government and paid for. The same is true of the copper, but the packing-house products have been detained indefinitely in spite of efforts to have them released.

In addition to these four ships twelve others which carried packers' products have been thrown into the Prize Court. These are the Arkansas, Antilla, Frogner, Elsa, Grekland, Maracas, New Sweden, Kjorsford, Balta, Seguranca, Taurus, and Stavn. The goods on these ships have been held pending investigation.

Alfred R. Urion of Chicago, the legal representative of the Chicago packers, who has been in London since January in an effort to effect the delivery of packing products to neutral countries, has been in constant communication with Ambassador Page, Consul General Skinner, and the commission the English Government has created to deal with contraband. In discussing the situation Mr. Urion said:

"Prize Court authorities have definitely refused to release our goods except upon the consignors' undertaking to sell the goods in Great Britain and to give English bail in the full value of the seized cargoes. The first of these conditions is impossible, because most of the goods have been packed for Continental markets and are unsalable here. The suggestion that American packers give English bail for their own goods is unreasonable."

It is known generally in London that a compromise has been agreed upon with American copper interests by which a limited amount of copper may be sent regularly to European neutrals. Mr. Urion wonders why American meat should be treated with less consideration than American copper or wheat, or than English coal. He believes wheat, copper, and provisions should receive similar treatment.

BRITAIN'S DUTY TO BELGIUM.

Asking for Funds, Galsworthy Says It Has Been Neglected.

LONDON, May 3.—In the matter of financial relief for Belgium, Great Britain has not done her duty, according to John Galsworthy, the novelist, who is issuing an appeal for contributions on behalf of the newly organized British National Committee for Belgian Relief.

After citing how Belgium stood to her guns, Mr. Galsworthy says:

"This will also apply to shipments of certain descriptions of goods listed as absolute contraband. Such goods are, however, usually subjected to closer scrutiny and control, and in some cases to special arrangements.

"In return what is Great Britain doing? Spending money and blood like water to drive the Germans out of Belgium? Yes, but let us be honest. We should have had to do that in any case for our own interest. We are not thereby discharging debts of gratitude, justice and humanity."

Mr. Galsworthy adds that it is true that England is harboring 200,000 Belgians, but that this is not enough for her to do. Money, he says, has poured in from the United States, Canada and Australia for the Belgians, "but from ourselves there has been practically nothing given." As the funds of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium are now failing fast, Mr. Galsworthy argues that it is the duty of Great Britain to make the deficit good.

BEER INTERESTS WILL FIGHT

Adopt Resolutions Condemning Lloyd George's Policy.

LONDON, May 3.—The Allied Brewery Trades Association, composed of those trades which supply machinery and other materials and supplies to brewers, adopted resolutions at a meeting here today bitterly condemning the plan of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for restricting the liquor trade.

The resolutions ay that Mr. Lloyd George's plan is assigned to satisfy only the extreme prohibition faction, and "has none but political objects, against which we will protest with every means in our power."

All the retail liquor dealers in London, through their trade organization, have united in a protest against the proposed increased taxation on spirits, wines and beers. They assert that since the war began drunkenness had decreased in London, and that "it would be an act of the grossest injustice to penalize its millions of inhabitants because in some distant parts of the country the conduct of a few workers is complained of."

FAVORS CONSCRIPTION.

Lord Derby Wants Services of Men Under 55 at State's Disposal.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Lord Derby, whose opinion carries a degree of weight in England on account of his long connection with Governmental and military affairs, gave an indication, while addressing a recruiting meeting here today, that he was in favor of conscription.

"I want to see the services of every man in this country under 55 years at the disposal of the State, to be used as the State may think best," he said. "I believe that if the men were told they had to go, nine-tenths of them would go smilingly."

PLEAD FOR "WAR BABIES."

Newark Women Urge English to Legitimatize Them.

With little discussion, a resolution was adopted yesterday at the annual meeting of the Newark section of the Council of Jewish Women, asking the women of England to sanction the effort to legitimatise the offspring of unmarried women. The resolution was offered by Mrs. Nathan Kussy, and read in part as follows:

Resolved, That we transmit to the women of England the recommendation that they endeavor to secure for illegitimate children born during the present war to within a reasonable time after its termination, the same legal rights as are granted to children born in wedlock, and that efforts be made to safeguard their health and safety, the needs of the mothers who have been made victims of the war, and that they be pensioned during the infancy of the child or children, who cannot inherit property of the father as legitimate children can.

Before the resolution was adopted Mrs. Nathan Weinberg, President of the Newark Council, urged the women not to take any action unless they were sure that the conditions of the women in Europe were as represented. Mrs. Kussey declared that she had been reliably informed that conditions were actually worse than represented in this country.

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GERMANY'S AGENTS SIZE UP THE VOTE

Editors of German Papers Canvassed on Sentiment to the Administration

AND BALLOTS THEY CONTROL

All to be Published in "Fatherland" Anonymously if the Respondents Prefer It That Way.

A new move on the part of the German propaganda in this country was disclosed yesterday. From the offices of The Fatherland a circular letter has been sent out to editors of German publications throughout the country, asking them to reply to a series of question, framed to bring out their opinion of the policy of the Wilson Administration toward Germany and the effect this will have upon the German-American vote in the next election. What these opinions are has been already pretty clearly indicated in the publications in question.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Fatherland, said last night that the letters were mailed about ten days ago, upon his own initiative. The purpose of the questions, Mr. Viereck said, was to obtain exact information as to the opinion of Germans in various parts of the country. It was designed to publish the answers in the next number of his paper.

Mr. Viereck asked in the letters, in substance, the following questions: Did you support Wilson in 1912? Are you now ready to support Wilson in 1916? Has the support of the German-American citizens of your section of the country been affected by the policy of the Wilson Administration in allowing the shipment of arms to the Allies? Has the sentiment in your locality toward Mr. Wilson suffered a change? What is the proportion of votes which the Germans of your section control?

Mr. Viereck also invited comments on the situation in general. The answers, he promised should appear anonymously save in those cases where the writers wished their names to appear. The information was to be confidential in the main, but was to represent "a canvass of German-American opinion in the United States."

Mr. Viereck said that, up to the present, he had received about 200 answers, but that he expected many more within the coming week.

GIFT OF AMBULANCE CARS.

Three Trains for Wounded from Germany's Friends in This Country.

A gift of three ambulance trains, each consisting of a motor car with two cars attached, has been received by the military authorities at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, from "Friends of Germany in the United States of America." The announcement of the gift is made in The Franfurter Zeitung of April 15, just received here, which adds that the gift is the result of subscriptions started by a Mrs. Taylor, an American woman then stopping in Frankfurt, who was present on the occasion of the presentation.

The cars were received by General von Gall and Major Gen. de Graaf of the Frankfurt General Commando, who expressed the thanks of the German Government to the donors. One train is to be used by General von Hindenburg's armies, one by the army of the German Crown Prince, and the third for the Eighteenth Army Corps, which hails from the Frankfurt district.

The trains, decked with German and American flags, were paraded through the streets of the city and then sent to the fronts. Each train is equipped with a splendid ambulance equipment and can accommodate seventeen lightly wounded or ten severely wounded soldiers.

KAISER VISITED ANTWERP

But Local Newspapers Were Forbidden to Tell of His Presence.

LONDON, May 3.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia, his brother, were at Antwerp at the end of last week and inspected the harbor fortifications and the submarine yards, subsequently returning to Luxemburg.

The local newspapers were forbidden to mention this visit until such time as the Emperor was back in Luxemburg. The few persons who recognized his Majesty say he looked well, but aged.

REPROACHES ENGLISH LABOR

Not Doing Share of War's Work, Belgian Minister Vandervelde Says.

The German Social Democratic organ, Vorwärts, in its issue of April 7, publishes an open letter addressed by the Belgian Minister of State, Emile Vandervelde, to the English Labor Party, expressing regret and disappointment because, as he says, a great part of the British laboring class seems to underestimate the importance of the present war and is not doing all that Belgium had a right to expect of them. The letter follows in part:

"Like all the world, I have read two letters addressed by our comrade Hyndmann to M. Georges Clemenceau. (The letters attacked the Independent Labor Party in England.) I cannot deny that the attitude of certain elements of the English working class since the London Conference partly explains, if it does not justify, the bad mood of Hyndmann. Belgians and Frenchmen, who, at this moment, are suffering the hardest blow of the German attack, must recognize with pain and amazement that the present war in the eyes of a very large part of the organized workers of Great Britain seems to have little more importance than a colonial war. At many places the workingmen are behaving precisely as if England were not involved, even as are we ourselves, in a struggle for existence.

"Some of them declare a strike. Others refuse to work overtime. I myself receive reports that in certain arms and ammunition factories where Belgians and Englishmen work together the Englishmen advise the Belgians not to work at the utmost of their capacity in order to prevent a too intensive exploitation of their working forces.

"Such an attitude may be justified in times of peace. If it continues at the present time it will be plainly because all English workingmen do not alike realize the seriousness of the situation.

"But we may ask whether there is not something else at the bottom of this, and if there is not present in some a malevolent intention; whether a propaganda for a peace in spite of everything is not in part responsible for a crisis which Lord Kitchener laments, and which Mr. Lloyd George reveals in a powerful accusation."

Commenting on this letter, the Vorwärts wonders that Vandervelde, who, shortly after the war started, praised the attitude of opposition taken by the German Social Democracy, should now presume to deny English workingmen and Socialists the right to arrange their tactics as they think best. It warns him that the English Labor Party does not like to be "schoolmastered."

SAFE FOR THE SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

OUR DIPLOMATS REPORT ON GERMAN REPRISALS

Say British Officers Are In Solitary Confinement, Submarine Crews Not.

LONDON, May 3.—Ambassador Page informed the Foreign Office today that the treatment of the crews of captured German submarines in England and of the British officers upon whom retaliatory measures were visited by Germany was virtually the same, with the exception that some of the British prisoners were being held in solitary confinement. These facts were brought out in an investigation through the agency of the American Government, under an agreement between Great Britain and Germany.

E. G. Lowry, an attaché of the American Embassy at London, inspected the barracks at Chatham, where the German submarine crews are confined without the customary honors of war, owing to the British contention that their activities in attacking unarmed ships caused them to forfeit such honors. Mr. Lowry found that these prisoners were permitted to take their meals together, to receive tobacco and delicacies, and to have recreation. They are separated only at night. Their status is the same as that of other war prisoners, Mr. Lowry said, except in name.

The German detention camp at Magdeburg, where the British prisoners are confined, was inspected by Ambassador Gerard. It is understood that the Ambassador learned that these prisoners were permitted to be together only at meals, being kept in solitary confinement at other times. This is said to be due to a misunderstanding of the treatment by the British of the German submarine crews.

FRANCE TO STAY MILITARY.

Echo de Paris So Concludes, Whatever the Result of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 3.—That France must remain a military nation, whatever happens, is the conclusion reached by the Echo de Paris in an editorial on "The France of Tomorrow."

The writer examines the alternatives of Germany being completely beaten or the result being drawn. He refused to consider the possibility of a German victory.

If Germany is beaten, she is certain, he says, to try to get revenge. If the result is a deadlock, a new conflict is probable before long.

The Echo's view represents general opinion here.

The sight of hundreds of youths exercising in the Tuileries Gardens is a sign of France's new spirit, which includes sport and all other means to strengthen the nation's young men for future military service.

APOLOGY TO R. W. GOELET.

French Senate Journal's Amends for Charges That He Was a Bavarian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 3.—Robert W. Goelet of the American colony here has just been formally exonerated by the Senate's official journal from the charges, published in the April 2 issue of the journal, based on accusations made by Senator Gaudin de Villaine, that Mr. Goelet was really a Bavarian officed and joined his regiment at the outbreak of the war.

He further alleged that Mr. Goelet had received the Kaiser at Sandricourt, a chateau in the Department of Seine et Oise, which he bought five years ago at a cost of $1,000,000. Senator Villaine demanded the sequestration of the Sandricourt property. The apology is complete and recognizes that Mr. Goelet is an American, and element of French origin, the family having emigrated after the Edict of Nantes.

SWELL RED CROSS FUND.

Contributors Add $1,706, Making a Total of $492,000.

The Red Cross European War Fund was increased by $1,706.20 yesterday, and now totals $492,889.50. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. W. Reid.....$560 Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Albany Co. Red Cross.....687 Howland.....$00 Otto C. W. Kappelmann.....77 Grace Epis. Ch., Union Hill.....101st Pres. Ch., Bkln. 10

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund acknowledges the following subscriptions:

Proceeds of lecture.$50 W. R. Farquhar...$50 Mrs. A. G. Dike...110 Mrs. J. P. Morgan..100 Mrs. Alfred Coats..100 M. Taylor Pine....500 Lady Herbert.....125 Anonymous.....100

Polish Relief Fund.

The American Polish Relief Committee's Fund now totals $53,184.35. Among the donations received yesterday were:

C. Z. Sparadowski, Waterbury ...$1,000 Mrs. J. Wells, N. Y.$50 I. T. Beckwith, Hartford.....10

Secours National Fund.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the Secours National Fund for the Relief of Destitute Women and Children of France, amounted to $133.50, making the total $70,018.90. The donors included:

I. T. Beckwith....$10 Lieut. C. Parker...$25 Mrs. W. Greenough 25 Capt. J. Benjamin. 50

Hosiery Idols With Clay Feet

ALL hosiery is staged to look "slick." Leave that to the David Belascos of Window Trimming. But—how does it wear? That's when your idol shows clay feet.

Before we put in *Phoenix Silk Hosiery*, we put it through the hardest tensile tests and weeks of scuffing wear.

When we say that *Phoenix Silk Hosiery* is the best we know, it's a fact we've proved and pass on to you.

Men's, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
Women's 75c, $1, $1.50, $2

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

291/300 perfect

During the month of April, of the 300 main line trains operated by the Lackawanna Railroad, between New York and Buffalo, (five per day in each direction),

291

arrived at destination absolutely on time.

Lackawanna Railroad

The Road of Anthracite

DERNBURG DENIES ROOSEVELT STORY

If Colonel Told It, Kaiser-King George Dinner Yarn Was "a Nice Little Fib."

ANSWERS HOME CRITICISMS

Berlin Papers That Objected to His Portland Peace Terms Not Representative, Doctor Says.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Minister of the Colonies, issued two signed statements yesterday. One referred to that little story told by Lucien L. Bonheur, ex-Chairman of the Progressive Campaign Committee of Nassau County, in which Mr. Bonheur, giving the Colonel as his authority, said that Dr. Dernburg had told Colonel Roosevelt that among the reasons why he should be for Germany in the present struggle was because the Kaiser had invited him to dinner, to which the Colonel replied, "So did King George." Here is Dr. Dernburg's statement:

Mr. L. L. Bonheur quotes in his yesterday's speech a conversation between Colonel Roosevelt and myself on the Colonel's authority. In this conversation I am reported to have asked for the sympathy of Colonel Roosevelt for Germany because of his having been invited to dinner by the German Emperor while in Germany, and the Colonel is said to have retorted that he also had been invited by the King.

Does any American think that Colonel Roosevelt would have thought of entering into a discussion showing that his political opinions were at all influenced by having been invited to dine with Kings?—but if the report was correct, it would show that he actually entered into the argument.

But I can set the mind of my readers at rest by most emphatically declaring that the only conversation I ever had with the Colonel since my arrival in America, and at which a third person was present, did not contain anything of the kind. So, if the Colonel told Mr. Bonheur anything of the sort, which I do not believe at all, he must have told him a nice little fib. DR. DERNBURG.

Dr. Dernburg's other statement was issued under the caption "Dr. Dernburg and the German Press," and was in reply to the comments of certain German newspapers on Dr. Dernburg's letter on possible peace terms read in Portland, Me., two weeks ago last Saturday night. The Berlin Post characterized the letter as "full and final proof of Dr. Dernburg's incapacity as a statesman," adding that the letter amounted to "a fine piece of political foolery." Count Ernst Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, said Dr. Dernburg should at once furnish a correction of his statements. Dr. Dernburg's statement follows:

A Reuter dispatch has been reproduced in this morning's papers giving extracts from Count Reventlow's article in the Deutsche Tageszeitung and in Die Post. Although it is known to the American press, it may not be known to the general public that the two papers cited represent a somewhat extreme conservative faction of no very large following. Whoever wants to find out about the German opinion at large must consult such papers as the Frankfurter Zeitung, Kölnische Zeitung, Berliner Tageblatt, Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung. Unhappily the cutting off of the cables prevents the American public from getting any other news than those dished up by the British censors.

I think it well to draw the attention of the public in this respect to the article by Professor Eliot in THE NEW YORK TIMES as regards the proper peace terms and to the echo which our English friends try to make the American public believe it brings. DR. DERNBURG.

Dr. Dernburg did not issue any statement with reference to the sinking of the American tank steamship Gulflight, off the Scilly Islands, by a German submarine. It was said, however, that Dr. Dernburg was not convinced that the torpedoing was the act of a German submarine.

MERGER OF LONDON PAPERS.

Evening Echo Absorbed by The Star After Six Weeks' Existence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—After six weeks' existence, The Evening Echo is amalgamating with The Star, and the first issue of combined Star and Echo will appear tomorrow.

The Evening News says £50,000 ($250,000) has been lost in the venture.

MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASSOCIATE WANTED WITH CAPITAL.

Manufacturing Chemistry.

I need an associate with large capital to extend the sale of goods of proven merit. I have an established business, reputation and credit, and offer an unusual opportunity for liberal profits in a clean business. No brokers. L 108 Times.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

An Important Sale Today of 1915 Samples of the Famous

Mendel-Drucker Trunks

Prices have been marked much less than our regular stock prices for the same styles

STEAMER TRUNKS at $8.00, $8.50, $11.00, $12.50, $13.50, $15.00, $16.00, $18.50 and $20.00.

DRESS TRUNKS at $10.00, $12.00, $13.50, $15.00, $16.00, $18.50, $19.50, $23.50 and $28.50.

Mendel-Drucker Trunks we consider the best made at each price and for each purpose; they are handsome, sturdy, safe, strong and not an ounce heavier than need be for good service.

Our own stock samples of

Fitted Suit Cases

are reduced 1/3 to 1/2 today for immediate clearance

Fifth Floor

OFFERS PLAN TODAY FOR REAL HOME RULE

Wagner's Sweeping Amendment for Municipal Independence to Go to Convention.

UP-STATE MAY OPPOSE

Short Ballot Fight Is Near—Chairman Tanner Urges Consolidation of Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—Complete home rule for New York City will be provided in a proposed amendment to the Constitution which will be offered by Senator Robert F. Wagner when the Constitutional Convention resumes its work at noon tomorrow. The proposed amendment will give municipalities the right to organize along their own lines, subject only to the general laws of the State and the State Constitution. It will provide that existing laws affecting a city may be repealed through a referendum by a majority of the voters of any city.

The amendment prohibits the Legislature from passing special or local bills affecting any one municipality and limits the powers of the Legislature with regard to municipal measures to the enactment of laws which will affect all cities alike. It forbids the Legislature from providing for the filling of any municipal office now existing or to be created hereafter, except by election or through appointment by some municipal officer in whom such authority is vested through the Charter.

The amendment will guarantee complete home rule to New York City," said Senator Wagner in discussing his proposal. "All now agree that the greatest possible opportunity for self-government should be given to the cities of the State and that the power of the Legislature to enact general laws in relation to cities should be restricted.

"In New York City complaint is made that efficiency and economy in administering the city's affairs are minimized because the city has not complete control of its own affairs, but is subject in a large degree to legislative dictation, and further because expenditures are forced upon it by mandatory legislation, so that the tax rate in New York City has assumed enormous proportions. My amendment is offered to remedy the conditions complained of. It will insure the greatest possible measure of home rule.

"As all parties have practically agreed to support such an amendment I do not expect that its adoption by the convention will meet with serious objection. No well-founded objection exists. The platforms of the various parties have for years advocated the reform, and the sentiment of the entire City of New York, comprising over one-half of the population of the State, is almost unanimous in its favor. The wishes of the people of the City of New York, I am sure, will not be disregarded by the delegates to the present Constitutional Convention."

Despite the views of Senator Wagner it is predicted that the amendment will encounter the opposition of up-State Republicans.

It is likely that the short-ballot fight will begin this week in the convention. Frederick C. Tanner, who is Chairman of the Short Ballot Committee, said tonight that his experience as State Chairman had convinced him that there was a great need of simplifying the machinery of government. In his opinion, departments with overlapping functions should be consolidated. Instead of 169 boards and bureaus, Mr. Tanner believes there should be a grouping of all the activities of the State under about a dozen responsible heads, with the result that many of the present departments would be converted into bureaus.

"As State Chairman I have been asked to indorse men for places I never knew existed in departments I never had heard of," said Mr. Tanner. "There can be no real economy and real efficiency in the Stateadministration until there has been a general consolidation and co-ordination of administrative functions."

The Governor and the Board of Regents will give a reception to the Constitutional Convention delegates in the rotunda of the new Educational Building tomorrow night. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the members of the Legislature, the elective State officials and department heads have been invited to attend.

Invitations have also been sent to all the survivors, numbering a score, of the last Constitutional Convention, which was held in 1894. It was announced tonight that the two sole surviving delegates to the Constitutional Convention held in 1867 would be present. They are Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, the veteran Democratic leader of Northern New York, and Charles Andrews of Syracuse, formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

MINISTERS HEAR WOMEN.

Baptists Open Conference Doors to Suffrage Advocates.

Two hundred Baptist ministers of this city, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and other nearby places opened their conference in the Madison Avenue Baptist church to the women yesterday morning, and after the first half hour of business gave all their time to listening to suffrage arguments. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Katherine Devereux Blake were the women speakers, but the ministers themselves had much to say in favor of suffrage.

Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, an ardent anti-suffragist, got up from the audience to say that if suffrage was granted to the woman it would destroy the home. Mrs. Laidlaw rose to answer, but the Secretary of the convention was the first on his feet.

"My mother was a voter," he said with great feeling, and described her in her later years as a beautiful, white-capped old woman. "From the baking of bread to the rocking of the cradle, she was always in her place, and the companion of her husband and the guide of her son." He and his mother had always taken the same side in political affairs, he told the ministers, and he believed that the woman took the best side and that the father had made many more mistakes in politics.

To a minister who began in complimentary phrase: "The ladies who have entertained us so well this morning," Mrs. Laidlaw said sharply:

"We did not come here to entertain you. We came to talk on a serious matter of universal democracy."

An anti-suffragist is to be heard next Monday morning when Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, State Anti-suffrage President, will speak to the ministers.

GIRL IN TROUSERS SEEKS OPERA FAME

Myra Whiting of Baltimore Detected by Policeman, Who Also Arrests Man Friend.

SHE HAS MUSICAL TALENT

Disappointed by Singer Who Promised Aid, She Changes Clothes to Earn Money Better.

The dream of success on the operatic stage that brought 17-year-old Myra Whiting from Baltimore to New York in a boy's clothes ended before it had really got started early yesterday morning, when the girl, dressed in a blue serge suit with a light cap sitting jauntily on her close-cropped yellow hair, approached Patrolman Skelly of the Greenwich Street Station and asked him to direct her to a hotel. A boy apparently little older than the girl was waiting in the background.

Skelly took a look at the girl's attire and asked her why she was wearing it. As her answers didn't satisfy him in all points, he arrested her and took her to Police Headquarters. Her companion, who said he was Wilbur McKenny, 19 years old, of 2,600 West Fairmont Street, Baltimore, was taken along on the charge of disorderly conduct.

The police asked the girl how she had come to sacrifice her hair and her skirts, and she told them that for some time past she had been ambitious to become an opera singer, and was to have commenced her studies in a New York conservatory last Fall, but her father, who is a machinist living at 1,818 Mosher Street, Baltimore, was taken ill shortly before she was to have come to New York, and when her mother also became an invalid the money that was to have paid for the girl's education had to go for medicine and medical care.

Myra still had hopes, however, for she had a friend in Washington, Miss Louise Rochon of 3,303 Thirteenth Street, who was four years older and had a good edal of money. Miss Rochon, who is a singer herself, took an interest in her friend's troubles and promised that she would furnish the money for her education. So on Saturday afternoon the girl left home for Washington, where she was to meet Miss Roohon and come with her to New York to get started.

McKenny was also on the train. The two had frequently sung together at entertainments, and they found it quite a coincidence that they were both on their way to the big city to get started at the same time. McKenny was coming up to work as an automobile demonstrator, but he was in sympathy with the girl's artistic ambitions and went with her to see Miss Rochon.

They found that for some reason Miss Rochon had changed her mind. She couldn't come on to New York with them at this time, and she didn't have the money ready to pay for Myra's education. So Myra and young McKenny left the house in despair, but the girl's spirits rose after a little. If she couldn't get the money for an operatic education, she thought she could surely get a job as a moving-picture actress or on the stage.

Then it occurred to her that if she would put on a boy's clothes she might be able to get a better start, and as she is an expert at the handling of automobiles she thought she might even get employment as a chauffeur if she posed as a boy. So she went to a Washington hotel, where McKenny brought her the clothes and cut her hair. Then the pair started on the journey that ended when Patrolman Skelly saw through the disguise.

When the girl was dressed in her own proper habiliments and arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court she wept bitterly, and upon being questioned as to whether she would like to go home she replied: "You bet I would."

She was held in $1,000 bail and sent to the Waverly Home for Girls, pending the arrival of a Baltimore detective, who has been sent, at the request of her parents, to bring her home. McKenny was arrigned on a short affidavit charging suspicion of abduction and was held in $2,500 bail until Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—Mrs. Susan Whiting almost collapsed tonight when she learned of her daughter's escapade in New York. She and her husband both declared that she had left home with their full knowledge and consent to start her education under Miss Rochon's care, and both denied that she had any callers or that she ever knew any boy named McKenny. Later Mr. Whiting said that he thought she might have a schoolmate of that name, but that he had never heard that they were particular friends.

McKenny's brother said he had heard his brother speak of the girl and her ambitions, but that he did not believe Wilbur had anything to do with enticing her away.

LAUNCH PEOPLE'S WARSHIP.

Popular Subscription Paid for Sweden's New Fighter.

LONDON, May 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that the Swedish battleship Sverige was launched today at Gothenburg, in the presence of King Gustave, the members of the royal family, and the Ministry.

The Sverige has a displacement of 7,000 tons, and will carry a crew of 408 men. She is 393 feet long, and has a draught of 20 feet. The vessel is designed for a speed of 22.5 knots an hour. She will carry four 11-inch and eight 6-inch guns, six 12-pounders, and two torpedo tubes.

The construction of the Sverige was sanctioned by the Swedish Parliament in 1911, but later, when the Liberals came into power, this sanction was canceled. The people of the nation thereupon started a subscription for the building of the ship, and about $4,900,000 was raised. As the estimated cost of the Sverige was only $3,500,000 it was decided to use the surplus in the building of a second ship.

ADVERTISES FOR BROTHER.

Washington, Penn., Lawyer Has Disappeared from House.

This advertisement was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday for insertion in today's issue:

O. C. U.—Please communicate with your brother. H. K. U.

The advertisement was inserted by Homer K. Underwood of 874 Van Houten Avenue, Passaic, N. J. His brother is O. C. Underwood, a prominent lawyer of Washington, Penn., who disappeared from home last Friday. No trace of him has been found.

His wife said last night over the long distance 'phone that she had communicated with Homer K. Underwood in Passaic, as she thought her husband might have gone to his brother.

It is said the missing man has been drinking heavily lately. He was formerly District Attorney of Washington County, Penn.

MISS QUINLAN OUT $100.

Actress Lose Bill in Street and Wonders if Honesty Still Exists.

Gertrude Quinlan, the actress, mourns the loss of a $100 bill which she lost when taking change from her pocketbook while walking between her apartment at 1,730 Broadway, near Fifty-fifth Street, to Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue on Sunday evening. So she advertised for it in THE TIMES Lost and Found column yesterday.

"I'm afraid I'll never get it back," said Miss Quinlan last night, "because Diogenes with his lantern would have a hard time in New York nowadays on his well-known quest in the first place; and if my bill has got into the hands of some one who would have been promising enough to get an honorable mention pending further inquiries from the old Greek, that person will probably argue, 'What's the use? If the loser of this bill had $100 to lose, he or she is so rich that it will never be missed.' So I fear the money has permanently departed."

SAYS HUSBAND SHOT HER.

Police Find Brewster Dressing Dying Woman's Wounds.

Policemen broke into a flat in a tenement house at 161 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock last night, after neighbors had reported that five shots had been fired in the apartment. They found Mrs. Katherine Brewster lying the floor with a bullet wound in the abdomen, another in the left cheek, and a third in the right hand, while her husband, William Brewster, a sheet-metal worker, who was in his night clothes, was trying to dress her wounds.

Brewster was arrested, and his wife taken to the City Hospital. She said her husband had shot her. Brewster denied this, saying that he was in bed when the shooting occurred, and that he had narrowly escaped being shot himself. Mrs Brewster will probable die.

SYDNEY OFF FIRE ISLAND?

Destroyer of the Emden Said to Have Joined the Patrol.

The British cruiser Essex and the auxiliary cruiser Empress of Ireland, which have been doing duty off Fire Island for the last week, were joined yesterday by a light cruiser, believed to be the Natal, and a big four-funnel battleship, said to be the Sydney, which sank the Emden in the Indian Ocean.

The warships met about twenty miles southeast of the Scotland Lightship and remained there all the forenoon. About 3 P. M. the Natal left the others and steamed away to the southward.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN ON STAND TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

by the Senator's former secretary, E. R. Perry, the only purpose was to weed out the correspondence and lessen the bulk.

The subject of State printing contracts and Mr. Barnes's allegel connection therewith was gone into extensively during the day. One important point brought out was that the original minute book of the J. B. Lyon Company, in which Mr. Barnes held 750 shares, was missing, and it was impossible to show the minutes of Directors' meetings in the years 1903, 1904, and 1905. The loss of the book was admitted by Charles Winchester, Vice President and General Manager of the J. B. Lyon Company, who said he had not discovered it was missing until three days ago. The Roosevelt people would like to get hold of the boow, as they think it would show Mr. Barnes's full connection with the Lyon concern.

Printing Witnesses Reluctant.

More than a dozen witnesses were examined on the printing matters, and several of them included former Albany city officials through whose hands the printing contracts passed. Their apparent reluctance to answer questions irritated Mr. Bowers and led to frequent arguments between him and Mr. Ivins. It was brought out that while Mr. Barnes had held 750 shares of stock in the J. B. Lyon Company, he had disposed of it in 1914. It was also shown that the company was awarded on one occasion a contract for printing which amounted to more than $155,000 despite the fact that there were three bids lower than the Lyon bid; also that it was customary for the Republican city officials to give the smaller city printing bids to the Journal Company, which sublet the contracts to the Argus and other printing companies, and that in some cases a double price was charged the city.

The first witness when the trial was resumed was Michael V. Dolan, General Manager of the Albany Argus Company, who had not finished his testimony when court adjourned last Friday. There were few persons in the courtroom, compared with previous days.

Mr. Bowers delved into the records of the Albany Board of Contract and Supply for 1909, 1910, and 1911, and brought out from the witness that, although the cost per page for printing city documents at bidding was about $1.25, he had put in a bid of $1.75. He said he had bid $1.50 a page for printing the Albany Common Council proceedings, and that he had figured on 25 cents a page profit on that work. Ordinance notices cost only 10 cents a page to print, the witness admitted, and the bid was $1.25 a page, thus yielding a profit of $1.15 a page. He explained that the type had been set up for the Common Council work and did not need to be reset.

Printing the Board of Education report was the next point touched upon. Mr. Dolan had the contract for this weekly report, printing the proceedings of all the meetings. The type was held because the board always wanted extra copies. There was a 25 per cent. profit to this after a 25 per cent. discount was made to The Albany Evening Journal, Mr. Barnes's paper, which held the original contract for the printing of the annual report.

So many documents and books were needed to get at the bottom of printing matter that an impromptu law library which established back of the witness chair within easy reach of the Roosevelt counsel. Neither Mr. Barnes nor the Colonel displayed much interest in what was going on. The Colonel opened and read his mail, while Mr. Barnes yawned and talked to his counsel.

Commission Paid to Journal.

Reports printed by The Argus Company which have the name of The Journal stamped upon them, were submitted to the witness, and he was asked to explain the system by which the work was done by the Barnes paper. He admitted that he paid The Journal Company 15 per cent. commission on all city work received from that source.

The witness seemed very unwilling, and Mr. Bowers had to keep constantly at him. When called upon to examine certain of the items he merely said that "it must be so if it was in the books." Mr. Dolan testified before the Bayne committee, and frequently he had to refresh his memory by reading what he had testified to there.

The Argus has published the Common Council proceedings for twenty years, Mr. Dolan said, and during the last five years The Argus Company has printed for The Journal Company duplicates of various printed proceedings. Type for the original copies was kept standing for the duplicates, and The Argus could print them cheaper than the other companies.

Mr. Dolan was not cross-examined. When he left the stand Edward T. Platt, son of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, was called. Mr. Platt is a tall man, with a sprinkling of iron gray hair and a short gray mustache. His resemblance to his father is not striking. He said he was the only executor of his father's estate. He produced a stack of letters a foot high. He said they were the letters that had passed between his father and Colonel Roosevelt and between his father and Mr. Barnes from 1899 to 1909.

Mr. Bowers asked for letters also from Platt-Barnes correspondence of 1899. The witness handed him a large package, and when Mr. Bowers let it be known that he wanted only the letters between Senator Platt and Mr. Barnes, the witness said that his subpoena had called for the Roosevelt-Platt letters also, and Platt thought that all should be put in evidence. Mr. Bowers insisted that he be allowed to make his own selection. Mr. Ivins got very peppery about it.

Will Pick Out Letters Wanted.

"The subpoena served on the witness," he said, "called for the production of all the letters that passed between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Platt, as well as those between Platt and Barnes. He has brought a huge mass of correspondence here, and I object to Mr. Roosevelt's counsel sitting down and going through a dead man's records to find out what he wants. I don't know what is in them and I don't know whether some of the men mentioned are alive or dead."

"But you have already seen them," angrily cried Mr. Bowers.

"How do you know that?" thundered Mr. Ivins.

"You told me yourself," was the reply.

"I asked for the production of all the letters," said Mr. Ivins, "and I did not know until today that my subpoena had been unwittingly obeyed."

Justice Andrews brought his gavel down and sternly ordered counsel to cease wrangling. He suggested that each side appoint some one to go through the letters and pick out those that had any bearing on the case. Mr. Ivins said he was satisfied, and Mr. Bowers turned again to the witness.

"Were any of Mr. Platt's letters destroyed?" he asked.

"Some, covering all the years in question, were destroyed in 1912 and 1913," the witness replied. "Mr. Platt's secretary, Mr. E. R. Perry, weeded them out, so that the correspondence wouldn't be too cumbersome. They were destroyed for no other reason."

Mr. Platt gave way for Major Jacob J. Dickinson, who was a newspaper correspondent at Albany in 1908, but is now in the Government service at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was asked about an interview he had with Mr. Barnes in 1908, and this is what he said:

What Barnes Told Hughes.

"Primarily, Mr. Barnes said that party success was paramount, in his mind, to all other political considerations. He quoted to me a conversation he had had with Governor Hughes at the annual banquet of the Albany County Committee. He said he had reminded Governor Hughes that the convention which nominated him had not brought up the issue of race-track gambling—that all such matters had been carefully avoided—and that no mention of it was made in the platform. He said, therefore, he had asked the Governor why he had precipitated the issue upon the public. Mr. Hughes, in reply, had said it was purely a matter of conscience. Mr. Barnes then said he had replied to the Governor: 'If it is a case of conscience, and not votes, there is no common ground on which we can stand.'

"Mr. Barnes went on to say that he had not mentioned the subject again to the Governor. Mr. Barnes told me that Mr. Hughes would not get his legislation through, and that he was opposed to the renomination of Mr. Hughes. He related to me how Senator Grattan, from his own Senate district, had at first favored the program of Governor Hughes regarding race-track legislation and how Mr. Barnes had called him to his house on the day the vote was to be taken, and had induced Senator Grattan to cast his vote with Mr. Hughes's opponents, and that this had caused the revolt and defeated the legislation."

On cross-examination Mr. Ivins asked the witness if he had ever repeated the conversation to Colonel Roosevelt. Major Dickinson said he had not, but had written it for his paper, The Herald, and it was published in that journal on April 13, 1908. Mr. Ivins then moved that the entire testimony be stricken out, as it was not in justification and not in mitigation because, if the defendant knew about it, it could not have affected his mind when he wrote the alleged libelous article. The Justice said he would allow the evidence to remain in, temporarily at least.

Abandoned Murphy's Chestnuts.

Wiater T. Arndt was then called. He was the Albany correspondent of The New York Evening Post in 1910 and 1911. At present he is Secretary of the Municipal Government Association. He was asked to tell of an interview he had with Mr. Barnes at the Republican State Headquarters in New York City in the Fall of 1911. Mr. Ivins objected, but was overruled, and the witness said:

"I recollect that Mr. Barnes said that sometime during the session of 1911 he had received a message from Charles F. Murphy—that Mr. Murphy sent word to him that the Direct Primary bill was likely to pass unless sufficient Republican legislators cast their votes with the Tammany men in opposition to it. He said that Mr. Murphy had added that the up-State men who had opposed the candidacy of William F. Sheehan for the United States SCenate earlier in the year would be likely to favor the Direct Primary bill.

"Mr. Barnes said that in substance Mr. Murphy wanted Mr. Barnes to help him in defeating the direct primary legislation, and that Mr. Barnes had replied that Mr. Murphy could attend to his own business, as Mr. Barnes would not take any part with the Democrats, who were in the majority in both houses of the Legislature; that they could attend to their own business, and that Mr. Barnes was not going to pull Mr. Murphy's chestnuts out of the fire for him, but was going to let Mr. Murphy pull out his own chestnuts."

This testimony, so favorable to Barnes, was totally unexpected, and Mr. Ivins felt so good about it that he allowed Mr. Arndt to go without cross-examination. Mr. Barnes chuckled at the testimony, and later told Arndt it was the best testimony that had yet come out.

William M. Richards, Deputy City Controller of Albany, was called next. He had a gripful of official records, and an arrangement was made whereby during the noon recess he could go over them in the presence of counsel for both sides and select the ones that Mr. Bowers needed.

Printing Inquiry Resumed.

The Albany printing business was again taken up at the afternoon session, Wallace Greenlach, Commissioner of Public Works of Albany, being called to tell what he knew about giving out contracts for the printing of the Common Council minutes. Mr. Bowers wanted to know if the witness ever had given orders for the duplicate printing of records which cost more than the original printing; the witness couldn't remember. He said that most of the printing had gone to The Journal Company, and he admitted that he had never tried to get it done more cheaply elsewhere. Mr. Bowers took up item after item; the witness in each case could not remember about it or his clerks had issued the printing orders.

On cross-examination, Mr. Ivins asked the witness if Mr. Barnes ever had solicited any work from him, and he replied in the negative.

Frederick Tiesler, ex-Clerk to the Common Council of Albany, who said he had no present occupation, then was called. He remembered that he had given orders to have certain city printing done by The Journal Company. When asked why, he said it was because he "was a friend of theirs."

"Was that include Barnes?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

Mr. Bowers brought out that the Mayor's message for 1910 has been printed in both the 1909 and 1910 bound volumes of minutes, and the same thing happened the following year. By printing the message twice each year the printers were able to collect twice for the same job. The witness said he was surprised to find this had been done, and he didn't know how it had happened.

Mr. Ivins asked only this question on cross-examination: "Do you hold any political office now?"

The witness said he didn't. He gave place to Charles Winchester, Vice President and General Manager of the J. B. Lyon Company. Mr. Ivins brought out that James B. Lyon, head of the concern, was still to appear in court or to give a deposition.

Mr. Winchester was on the stanad most of the afternoon. His testimony was much the same as that he gave in the first week of the trial. The witness said Mr. Barnes was a stockholder in the concern, but not a Director.

Mystery of Barnes's Stock.

Mr. Bowers went painstakingly through a mass of books and documents in his effort to show how much stock Mr. aBrnes really owned and to whom he had transferred it. The witness gave him no help, and the lawyer had to admit that it was a hopeless muddle to him. Justice Andrews said it was not very material what became of the stock after Mr. Barnes had parted with it. Finally, after about an hour's work, Mr. Bowers established the fact that Mr. Barnes had held 750 shares of company stock, and that Mr. Winchester finally came into possession of it. He said he had paid part cash for the stock and the rest in notes, and that after full payment had been made the stock was turned back to the company in September, 1914, and became part of the assets of the concern.

A stock certificate of the J. B. Lyon Company, purporting to show that J. B. Lyon, founder of the company, had transferred 100 shares of stock to Mr. Barnes in consideration of a "certain agreement" was placed in evidence. Mr. Winchester said he had no idea what the "agreement" which was mentioned in writing on the face of the certificate was.

The witness said that he had seen Mr. Barnes in the Lyon Company's office only once, and that Mr. Barnes had nothing whatever to do with the management of the company. It was at this point that the witness admitted that the original minute book of the company for the years 1903, 1904, and 1905 was missing. Mr. Bowers did not pursue the subject. Mr. Winchester was not cross-examined.

Franklin S. Craley, Treasurer, Secretary, and cashier of the Journal Company, followed him on the stand. He was asked if he had produced all the books he had been subpoenaed to get, and he replied that he had done so, and that they were at his hotel here.

"Why haven't you brought them to court?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"Because we haven't got a truck or a moving van with us," Mr. Ivins answered for him. Mr. Bowers insisted that the books be produced, and the witness said that only Mr. Barnes, as President of the company, had the right to produce them.

"Well, it looks as if I would have to put Mr. Barnes on the stand," said Mr. Bowers.

"I am willing," retorted Mr. Ivins. "The only way he can be made to produce the books is to be served with a summons duces tecum."

Justice Andrews said he thought it would not be necessary to swear Mr. Barnes as a witness—that he thought Mr. Barnes would produce the books if asked to do so.

Calls Upon Barnes for Records.

"Then," said Mr. Bowers, addressing the plaintiff, who stood before the Justice's bench with hi shands behind his back: "I call upon Mr. Barnes to produce in this courtroom the stock book ledger, journal, and other books of the Albany Journal Printing Company, showing dealings with the city of Albany from 1909 to 1912. Mr. Barnes said nothing but sat down.

If Mr. Barnes had been required to take the setand he would have been Mr. Bowers's own witness, and it might have been possible for Mr. Ivins to examine him at all times, but that he expected Mr. Barnes to testify to on rebuttal. The Barnes lawyers were willing that this should be done, for they took the ground that in making the plaintiff his own witness, the appellant would admit his credibility.

The next witness was Isadore Wachsmann, Secretary to the Board of Contract and Supply of Albany. He, too, was questioned about duplicate printing contracts, but proved as unsatisfactory a witness as the others. He gave place to William B. Coates of the City Controller's office of Albany, who testified to giving out printnig contracts, and admitted that in giving them to the Journal Company he had never tried to find out if the work could be done elsewhere at a lower price.

It was at this point that Colonel Rosevelt came near going back on the stand. Justice Andrews said he wanted to make it plain that he had decided to admit into evidence matters that the defendent had not touched upon in his pleadings if it would tend to show that the Colonel had formed his judgment on them when he wrote the alleged libel. This new evidence, the Justice said, should be admitted only as showing mitigation, however. It is understood that the Roosevelts attorneys will produce a number of newspaper articles regarding political affairs at Albany and that the Colonel will testify that when he read them he believed that what they contained was true.

Judgment for Overcharges.

Stewart Hancock, a member of the Roosevelt legal staff, tried to get into the record a copy of a judgment the State secured against the Journal Company for alleged overcharges, with a stipulation made at the time of the suit between the State Attorney General and counsel for Mr. Barnes and an opinion written in the case bya Justice of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hancock wanted to read only a part of the opinion. Mr. Ivins urged that all of it be read. When Mr. Hancock insisted that only a part be read, Mr. Ivins objected to any of the matter going into the record, and he was upheld.

Later, the court, endeavoring to expedite matters, urged Mr. Ivins to return to his original agreement. Mr. Hancock having announced that he would allow the entire opinion to get into the record. Mr. Ivins was obdurate, however. He turned to Mr. Hancock and said:

"You handed me the mitten at first. Now you will have to prove this testimony. I won't make any stipulation."

Mr. Bowers interrupted and said he wanted to show, among other things, that printing for Albany County was billed twice and paid for twice.

The last witness of the day was Frederick C. Foster, of Cohoes, Chief Clerk of the State Printing Board. He told of awarding contracts for about $155,000 worth of legislative printing to the J. B. Lyon Company, although there were three other concerns whose bids were lower. His testimony had not been concluded when court adjourned till tomorrow morning.

WILL TESTIFY FOR COLONEL.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Goes to Syracuse on Summons by Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left Washington this afternoon in response to a telegram asking him to come to Syracuse without delay to give testimony at the trial of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit. It is supposed that he will be asked as to information said to have been received by him when he was a New York State Senator from Dutchess County in 1911 that a combination had been formed among Democratic and Republic members of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator.

Colonel Roosevelt mentioned this reported deal in giving testimony at the trial at Syracuse, and said that he received his information on the subject from Franklin D. Roosevelt, ex-State Senator Josiah Newcomb and others.

DYNAMITES HALL OF BRONX BOROUGH

Continued from Page 1.

hung at the edge of the hole in the floor. Inspector Egan ordered no one to enter the cellar lest this slide into the hole and drop to the floor below. In front of this room is the office of J. Stewart Wilson, Superintendent of the Highway Department. This was wrecked, as was the officeof August W. Schlemmer, Mr. Mathewson's clerk, which is just above the permit clerk's room. Mr. Mathewson's office in front of this was damaged by falling ceiling and plaster, but it was not wrecked.

Offices on the north side of the building escaped damage, though desks and chairs were tossed about and windows broken. But the offices of the Building Department, facing the permit clerk's room across the automobile pathway, were almost demolished. Record cabinets were broken and the contents scattered over the room, and desks and chairs were smashed. Had the explosion occurred in the daytime when the offices are occupied certainly a dozen persons would have been killed.

Building Ordered Closed.

County officials estimated that the damage would reach at least $10,000, and perhaps more. R. G. Moorehead, Building Superintendent, ordered the building closed to every one except the police and a great deal of reconstruction work will be necessary before much of the building can be used again.

After several hours of investigation the police confessed themselves still at a loss to account for the attack. A careful search was made for lead or iron slugs, but none was found, and Inspector Egan declared that the explosion had been caused by no fewe than six sticks of dynamite, each weighing three-quarters of a pound. He said these probably had been wrapped tightly together with a fuse and cap stuck between them. He said a man accustomed to the handling of dynamite might easily have timed this fuse so as to allow himself as much as five minutes in which to escape, and in this time he could have walked across Crotona Park to Authur Avenue, emerging where no one would think of connecting him with the bomb.

For want of a better clue, detectives started a search immediately for a man whom Harry Carson, Mr. Mathewson's chauffeur, saw loitering about the cellar entrance one Monday night a few months ago. Carson went to see what this man wanted, but the fellow ran away. Carson gave a good description of him to Captain Wines and his men. The latter arrested Antoino Celguidio of 630 East 188th Street and Alphonso Morretti of 189th Street and Belmont Avenue in the crowd in front of the Borough Hall. Celguidio because he had a revolver in his pocket and Morretti because he was with Celguidio. The police do not believe they know anything about the explosion, however.

On Egan's advice, Supt. Moorhead gave orders to keep the Hall closed today, when a examination will be made by engineers to determine what parts, if any, of the building may be used before repairs shall have been made.

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ULTIMATUM TALK IN TOKIO JOURNALS

China's Rejection of Japan's Demands Followed by a War Conference.

WASHINGTON IS OPTIMISTIC

Officials Believe China's Concessions Are Sufficient to Avert Hostilities.

TOKIO, May 3.—The Jiji Shimpo, a Japanese newspaper of good standing, issued an extra edition this afternoon in which it made the statement that Japan would send an ultimatum to China, the Chinese reply to the latest Japanese communication regarding the demands of the Tokio Government being considered unsatisfactory.

The Japanese Cabinet was in session for six hours today. A telegram was dispatched to Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister at Peking.

The Ihara News Agency this afternoon said that the Emperor might issue an important decree in a few days.

Intense Interest in Tokio.

The situation has aroused intense interest here. Some of the newspapers reiterate the assertion of the Jiji Shimpo that the Government is dissatisfied with China's reply, and add that it is therefore obliged to prepare for the final step. These newspapers say that in pursuance with a previously settled policy they expect the Government to announce its decision in a few days unless China changes her attitude. There was a long conference today of the chiefs of the War Department.

The Japanese version of ArticleI., Group V., of the Japanese demands, which China rejected, is that Japan requested, in case of the necessity arising for China to employ advisers, that China would appoint "some" Japanese advisers.

This clause, as amended, according to Peking, provided for the appointment of "many Japanese advisers."

Details of China's Refusal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-TSIN, May 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—China replied yesterday afternoon to the Japanese demands. She accepts the majority of those relating to Shantung, but points out that she desires to participate in the conference deciding the future of the province, and expects an indemnity for the losses resulting from hostilities with Germany and a reversion to the status quo antebellum.

The Mancuhrian demands are granted, though China still insists that land disputes can be tried only in the Chinese courts.

The majority of the Eastern Mongolian demands are granted, with the exception of those for rights of residence and ownership of land.

Most of the Fukien demands are granted, with some modifications.

China is willing to accept the revised form of the Hanyeh-ping demand, namely, that the company shall remain purely a commercial undertaking, inalienable to any other power, and that it shall not borrow funds elsewhere than in Japan.

The debt to Japan is also to be repaid.

China, however, rejects all the demands in the fifth group, saying that she is unable to agree to the concession of the Yang-tse railways, this having been already promisedto Great Britain, so that China's national honor is involved.

Other demands in this group, which deal with the promise to purchase war munitions from Japan, the granting of the facilities for the propagation of Buddhism, and the appointment of Japanese political, military and financial advisers, are all rejected.

The Japanese Minister said that the offer to give back Tsing-tau was dependent upon China's acceptance of the Japanese demands as a whole, and therefor the offer had been withdrawn.

At yesterday's conference the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs denied that China had unduly prolonged the negotiations or started an anti-Japanese press campaign. He reiterated his statement that China's reply contained the maximum that she was prepared to concede.

Further developments are now anxiously awaited, especially in view of the bellicose attitude of the Japanese press. It seems certain that the Chinese Government can make no further concessions without risking international disturbances, and in the event of further Japanese pressure it will probably resort to passive resistence. It is generally considered here that China has yielded all that she can consistently with her dignity and independence.

Washington Sees No Crisis.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Neither the dispatches received by the State Department no the advices to the Japanese Embassy today indicated that any ultimatum had been decided upon by the Tokio Government to compel an acceptance by China of Japan's demands for commercial and political rights in the latter country.

The belief in official quarters here is that, while there will be a firm insistence by Japan on the acceptance of the demands, the negotiations will not reach the point of a break in diplomatic relations or a formal threat, but that the parleys will continue along lines that may bring forth further compromises and concessions on both sides.

Officials do not view the negotiations as having reached a crisis, though they are reluctant to discuss the delicate questions involved. They are relying, it is known, on previous assurances given by Japan of her intentions in China, and therefore look upon the reports issuing from time to time during the course of the negotiations as part of efforts made in the countries themselves to assist the course of their respective plenipotentiaries.

The view is also held in some quarters where Far Eastern affairs are closely followed that such acceptances as China already has agreed upon give Japan valuable concessions, which the latter country would not wish to sacrifice by forcing a crisis that might involve complications with other countries.

WARNS JAPA NTO GO SLOWLY.

London Daily News Says Political Crimes Do Avenge Themselves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 4. — The Daily News, in an editorial discussing China's reply to Japan, says:

"The situation is very critical and must cause intense anxiety to all who have the peace of the Far East at heart. The temptation which faces the Japanese Government is a very powerful one, and the moment is not well chosen for Europe to lecture Asia on political morality. Yet the Japanese Government would be wise to weigh very carefully any action she may contemplate and to remember that prodence and moderation are very often the way of statesmanship. Japan's military resources are great, but all China has been roused by her demands to intense bitterness and the process of enforcing them may prove extremely costly, so costly as to make the speculation a mistaken one. Again, if there is any lesson which the war in Europe teaches it is that political crimes, even in so ill-contrived a world as ours, do often avenge themselves. Count Okama, one would like to think, is too much of a statesman not to read the moral of the events before all our eyes."

URGE RESERVE FOR NAVY.

National Security League Approves General Board Proposals.

The Navy Committee of the National Security League, at 31 Pine Street, reported yesterday the resultsof their investigations of naval affairs. The committee approves the chief proposals advocated by the General Board of the Navy, with a recommendation that a reorganization be made of the military branch of the navy.

Reviewing in detail the recommendations of the General Board, in which the committee makes special reference to the inadequate number of cruisers, and the fact that none has been authorized since 1904, the committee says:

"In our existing organization the civil and industrial branches of the navy have been scientifically developed, if not overdeveloped. But the essentially military branch, charged with administering and handling the product of the efficient industrial branch—that is, the completed battleship, cruiser, destroyer, or submarine—has been merely embryonic in our Navy Department.

"Our organization has been essentially a peace organization, that in time of war, as shown by our wars of 1861 and 1898, has had to be entirely remodeled."

Naval experts, through a budget system, should have control and regulation of expenditures of money, says the committee. The report adds:

"The jersonnel of the navy is a matter of even more serious import than that of construction. Our navy not only has not men enough allowed it by Congress to man the ships at present borne on the Navy Register, but it has not reserves to call upon in time of war. The formation of a national reserve is most important in order that the work may be pushed until this reserve, in connection with the Naval Militia, has reached the point where, combined with the active list, it will be possible to man fully the entire fleet with war complements and furnish 10 per cent. addition for casualties."

The committee makes no recommendation concerning the commisioned personnel of the navy, because that subject was considered by the General Board, but the committee entirely approves the board's advocacy for appropriate legislation to remedy the defect.

The report is signed by J. Bernard Walker, Chairman; R. W. Neeser, W. Butler Duncan, R. P. Forshew, William S. Lloyd, William McAdoo, and General Tracy, both of whom were former Secretaries of the Navy; Robert R. Riggs, Herbert L. Satterlee, Beekman Winthrop, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Cushing Stetson.

A letter embodying the chief recommendations of the committee is to be submitted to President Wilson and to members of the Senate and House.

THUG ATTACKS NURSE.

Both Her Ankles Sprained When He Throws Her Down Embankment.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—Residents near the transfer point on First Street for the Hudson River and Newark trolley lines heard screams shortly before 10 o'clock tonight and found a woman lying a few feet from the trolley station at the bottom of the embankment of the Susquehanna & Western Railroad. Both of her ankles were badly sprained.

The woman, Miss Florence Dater, a nurse at the Hackensack Hospital, said that, while she was waiting for a trolley car of the Newark line to take her to the Hackensack, a man had attacked her and tried to drag her up the railroad embankment. In spite of her resistance and her cries for help, she said that he had forced her half-way up the steep embankment, and then, evidently afraid that her cries had been heard, he threw her to the bottom of the embankment, a distance of about ten feet. She was taken to Hackensack Hospital, where it was said that, in addition to the sprained ankles, it was feared that her right leg was broken.

CARRANZISTAS DENY FORGING LETTERS

Reiterate Angeles Charges in Spite of Limantour's Cablegram.

TO PRODUCE ENVELOPES

Promise Thus to Establish Their Genuineness—Urquidi Ridicules the Story.

The cablegram to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES from José Yves Limantour, branding as a forgery the letter given out by the Mexican Bureau of Information, yesterday brought forth new assertions that the letter was genuine.

"Every statement ever issued for publication from this office," said Francisco Elias, the Carranzista Consul General, referring to Señor Limantours' cablegram, "has proved to be true. We have yet to give out the first unsubstantiated statement."

An official of the Mexican Bureau of Information, which is connected with the Carranza Consulate General and shares its offices in the new Equitable Building, said that not only the originals of the letters, but the original envelopes in which they were mailed from Paris by ex-President Diaz and Señor Limantour, were in the possession of the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz, and that photographic copies of both the text and of the letters and the envelopes would be sent to New York as proof of their genuineness. A reproduction of a photograph of the letter General Diaz is said to have written to General Angeles was shown. It formed the centrepiece of a big poster recently circulated by the Carranzistas in the State of Sonora. The letter General Diaz is alleged to have written was written on private stationery in the right hand upper corner, of which appeared in engraved letters "Correspondencia Particular del General Porfirio Diaz."

Both the Limantour and the Diaz letters, it was added, were procured by Alberto Sisniega, a prominent Carranzista of Lower California, who for several months, has lived in Calexico, in that State. In transmitting the letters to the Carranza officials in his country, Sisniega, wrling from Calexico under date of March 15, said:

I arrived in Calexico a few months ago. At the inn at which I stopped I struck up an acquaintance with the landlady, who showed me the letter that I now have the pleasure of inclosing. The simple woman probably did not realize the true historical value which the document has. I offered her $10 gold, and she sold it to me immediately without hesitation. This was in the month of November. On my inquiring how she had come to get possession of that famous letter, she told me that she had found it on the floor of her inn. My sole object in sending it to you is that you make it known to the public, returning the letter to me. I intend to g oto Vera Cruz and wish to take it with me.

My idea is not to draw a profit for myself out of this document, since my sympathies are with Constitutionalism; I simply wish to deliver it personally into the hands of Mr. Carranza, in order to apprise him of what is happening. I am not gifted with much intelligence and lack the means of properly expressing myself; but I believe that you understand me, it being sufficient reason that you are an educated person. I, therefore, urge you to return the letter to me after it has been published. Tomorrow I leave for San Diego, Cal., and you can reach me at the following address: 744 Indian Street, or else at the Coronado View Hotel,

Very truly yours,

ALBERTO SISNIEGA.

Sisniega's letter, it will be noted, mentions the purchase of only one letter. It is understood, however, that he sent both of the letters that now figure in the controversy.

The following letter has been received from Francisco Urquidi, Villa's Consul General in New York:

New York, May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: There cannot be the slightest doubt that the report of the discovery of correspondence purporting to be directed to General Angeles by Porfirio Diaz and to Mr. de la Barra by Mr. Limantour is a falsehood.

The alleged letters were published two months ago in El Eco de Mexico of Los Angeles, Cal., whose editor, Adolfo Carrillo, is a violent Carranza partisan. It is assumed by those who know of his activities that the letters were the work of his fertile imagination.

In the first place, General Felipe Angeles has not been in Calexico, as the Carranza press agency announced, and so could not have left the letters there. His whereabouts during the last two years are certainly a matter of record. Also, if th letters have ben known to a section of the public for two months, why should the originals only now be on their way to Carranza, as was announced by the local Carranza bureau? Respectfully yours,

FRANCISCO URQUIDI,
Consul General.

VILLISTAS TAKE VICTORIA.

Report Three Other Victories Between Monterey and Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, and the most important city on the road from Monterey to Tampico, has been captured by the Villistas, according to advices received here today by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Government. The Carranzistas have also been defeated in battles at Forlon, Osorio, and Gonzales, on the road from Monterey to Tampico, according to information received from the same source, on the basis of which Señor Llorente issued this announcement tonight:

"General Maximo Garcia, after occupying Victoria, detached a flying column to pursue the enemy. The Carranzistas were brought to bay at Guemes, northeast of Victoria, and then completely routed with a loss of fifty dead, eighty prisoners, six machine guns, and much ammunition and rifles. Forty-five Carranzistas voluntarily laid down their arms in this fight and joined the Convention troops. The pursuit of the Carranzistas continues.

"Generals Madgelino Cedillo and Santurneno Cedillo, brothers, with their forces and some of the troops of General Pedro R. Molina and General Lucio Blanco—these last forces under command of General S. Rodrigues and Colonel Medrano—completely defeated the enemy along the Monterey and Tampico Railroad at Forlon, Osorio, and Gonzales. Their trains, with great quantities of fuel, were captured, along with 1,200 horses and much war material. About 300 prisoners were made. These were re-elinsted in the ranks of the Convention army, with the exception of three executed after being tried and found guilty of having aided Huerta, in his usurpation. The enemy fled in the direction of Matamoras. The railroad tracks to Victoria are in perfect condition for 150 kilometers, (about 93 miles.)

"Advices from Victoria also state that General Lucio Blanco, Gutierrez leader, who recently surrendered his command to the Convention forces, has issued a manifesto declaring that he is in entire accord with the Convention Government.

"A hundred thousand men are needed to harvest the cotton crops about Torreon. Large numbers are ging there from California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico."

The Villa agency was advised today that the Zapatista force advancing north from Mexico City had captured Queretaro, and that General Miguel Rodriguez was now in possesslop of the right bank of the Turbio River, between Penjamo and Irapuato, and that this position enabled him to cut off Obregon's line of retreat to the west coast.

"These movements," said Señor Llorente, mark important progress in the gradual tightening of the circle which now completely incloses Obregon."

The Carranza agency has been silent on the status of General Obregon's campaign in Central Mexico for the past two days, and had no announcement to make today concerning its beyond giving out this telegram from Vera Cruz:

"The train carrying the artillery recovered from Villistas when when defeated by General Obregon in Salamanca on April 15 arrived in Vera Cruz today, coming under Colonel Enrique's orders. He bought twenty-three cannon, several of them 75-millimeters, and a good amount of ammunition, leaving some artillery pieces in Pachuca. The artillery mentioned was brought here because General Obregon said he was not in need of it, as he had enough with the 75-millimeters.

"The report of the defeat inflicted upon the Villistas belonging to the Maytorena faction, near Navojea, by the Constitutionalist General Flores is entirely confirmed. The victory obtained by General Flores was complete. The losses of the Villistas were about 2,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners."

VILLA AVIATOR KILLED.

Mayes, an American, Crushed by Striking a Building.

EL PASO, Texas, May 3.—Jack Mayes, a San Francisco aviator, was killed yesterday at Aguascalientes in making a test flight in one of the aeroplanes purchased for the Villa army, according to a telegram reaching here today from the commander of the Villa Aviation Corps.

The message said Mayes was flying at the rate of sixty miles an hour when his biplane struck a building, crushing the aviator's head and shoulders. The body is being shipped to the border here.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

May Sale of White

Presenting Unusual Economies in

Dainty New Underwear, New Corsets and Brassieres
The New Blouses, New House Dresses and Negligees
New Silk Petticoats
Nurses' Uniforms
New White Wear for Infants
New Underwear for Children

Varieties and assortments are immense. Styles are all new and strictly in accord with the dictates of Fashion for the Summer of 1915. Prices bear striking evidence of the influence of Macy's cash resources in every great selling event we undertake.

Sale Continues Throughout the Week

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.

Men's Fine "Sample" Suits
At $16.75

Intended to Retail at $25.00, $30.00 & More.

New Summer Styles from a New York Wholesale Tailor of High Standing.

Silk and Alpaca Linings.

800 Suits in the offering—about eight to a pattern; made up for the traveling salesman of this excellent maker, whose clothing we deem worthy of a place in the GIMBEL regular stock.

In the wide range of models, materials and colorings, there is exactly the Summer Suit for every man's particular fancy.

Plenty of two of the greatest favorites—BLUE SERGE and STRIPED FLANNEL. All sizes, 33 to 46.

Not often that such a prize lot can be obtained to sell for so little. Men should not risk missing it.

Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats, $16.75

A very good-looking Chesterfield model, in light or dark gray, silk-lined and silk-faced to the edge. Also Overcoats in tan covert cloth and handsome mixtures. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.

We Are Glad So Many People Yesterday Secured the Great Advantages of This

BAWO & DOTTER SALE

It might have been the dispersal of the priceless art treasures of some great collector—yesterday's selling of the magnificent Bawo & Dotter stocks of China, Glass and Allied Wares.

People realized, as soon as the opening announcement of the Sale was made, that the passing of this splendid old firm, a business tragedy of the European war, brought with it the most spectacular opportunities for the possession of finest wares that the China market might ever know again.

And yesterday we were glad that we had such fine—such regal things—and so many of them—to offer to the lovers of the potter's and glassmaker's arts.

But, in spite of our preparations for the most enthusiastic response of which we could even conceive, the best, most efficient service we have ever organized to take care of a sale of China and Glass was not enough.

As one astonished woman said: "I never knew that there were so many people who loved beautiful China and Glass!"

For any shortcomings, our sincere apologies.

And, for today:—

The Superb Bawo & Dotter stock, newly set in order—

Enough of it—there was $120,000, at wholesale, at the beginning—to safeguard wonderful choosing for many days. And every piece, up to the very last, a memorable bargain at its price.

We'd rather not quote prices, although thousands of pieces remain.

Finally, read this fragment of a just-received

Cablegram from GIMBELS, Paris:

"General conditions Limoges becoming worse. Ten per cent. advance in prices. Cannot guarantee delivery."

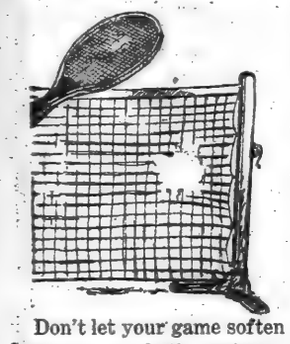
It is not reasonable to expect that another such stock of superb China and Glass can ever be sold at such prices!

Main and Fifth Floors and Subway Store

A.G.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Crabbing Your Game



Don't let your game soften because your bat's unstrung or your net needs patching.

Both will be cared for by experts here at Tennis Headquarters.

Dig out your locker—give your tennis court the careful lookover.

New A. & F. rackets strung to your order—any gauge gut. Pick out your own frame—you can see the work being done.

As in golf, or fishing, or hunting — the sportsman's requirements are here treated individually instead of collectively.

If you are not perfectly fitted from our finished stock, we make it up for you without extra charge.

The New A. & F. "Advance" Tennis Racket

Embraces all the best features of the leading English rackets, with the advantage of American seasoned wood.

Priced at $8, instead of $10.

Cork insertions in handle, shoulders bound with gut, concave throat, strung with any gauge.

Will stand up in this climate better than any English racket.

Abercrombie & Fitch "Aloha" and "Arcadia" rackets, $8.

Thoroughbred line of $5 rackets.

Riseley English Championship balls and best American makes.

American nets, $1.60 to $6.50.

English Hemp Nets, tarred, $9 to $13.

Tennis posts, tapes, T-plates, centre-straps, markers—the whole list of court supplies.

Cross Country Clothes for Women

For the links or the machine, for the steamer deck or the veranda, for the mountain top or morning wear in the country—

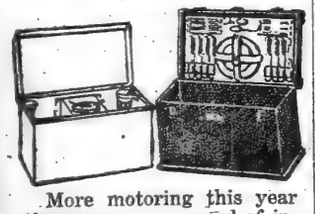
a type of clothes as individual and distinctive as all the A. & F. sport goods.

The fashion of the fields and the open air, in the smartest of imported tweeds, flannels, crashes, and lightweight silks.

Tiffin suits of pongee silks—very lightweight knit materials for smart country suits; Tussah silks and the very new and very exclusive "Khaki-Kool" silk suits.

Every form of apparel for the camp.

Automobile Luncheon Kits



More motoring this year than ever—more need of independence of indifferent road houses.

The largest and best equipped line of luncheon kits we have ever shown.

For 2 people, $5; for 4 people, $9; for 5 people, $11; for 6 people, $18—And a handsome refrigerator case for 8 people, with space for whole ham, whole chickens and a dozen bottles of liquid, $27.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

FIVE JURORS IN BOX FOR CARMAN TRIAL

Doctor's Wife Guides Counsel in Selecting Arbiters at Her Murder Hearing.

NO BACHELORS ACCEPTED

Defendant Ordered to Jail During Proceedings—Lawyer Present for Victim's Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 3.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman, wife of Dr. Edwin Carman of Freeport, L. I., was placed on trial for her life in the Supreme Court here today for the second time. She is charged with the shooting of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey in Dr. Carman's office on the night of June 30, 1914.

That the second trial would be different from the first in character was evident from the incidents of the first half hour of today's session. At the first trial, which began on Monday, Oct. 19 last, and ended on the following Sunday in a disagreement, the jury standing ten for acquittal and two for conviction, the twelve jurors were chosen within a few hours of the opening of court.

The panel of thirty-six talesmen was exhausted when the afternoon session closed today, and only five jurors had been accepted. A new panel of 100 more talesmen will be summoned tomorrow morning. The five men who were selected were sent to their seats in the jury box only after a rigorous examination by District Attorney Smith and George Morton Levy, Mrs. Carman's counsel, and after the prosecution had used eleven peremptory challenges and the defense five.

Five Jurors Accepted.

All the jurors in the first trial were married. The five men selected today also are married. In the order of their acceptance, they were:

PETER ROHRBACH, Jr., foreman, 34 years old, Village Clerk of Sea Cliff, L. I.

JAMES H. DAYTON, 42 years old, Health Inspector of Lynbrook, L. I.

WILLIAM KARN, 32 years old, in the real estate business in Lynbrook.

GEORGE L. MILLER, 40 years old, a hardware salesman of Lynbrook.

ROBERT J. HENDRICKSON, 38 years old, married, signalman on the Long Island Railroad, of Valley Stream, L. I.

Mrs. Carman expressed satisfaction with all of the five jurors. Dr. Carman, when asked what he thought of them, said:

"They look all right—it doesn't look as though there are any of these religious fanatics among them."

Few but those who had business in the courtroom were admitted, and women who arrived in the morning in automobiles were turned away, as a result of which many of the seats were vacant. Tomorrow, when the trial is expected to get under way, more spectators probably will be admitted.

Changes In Counsel.

While the stage setting of the new chapter in the Carman case was the same as that of the last, many of the principals have been changed. Mr. Levy examined the talesmen for the defense today, and Surrogate John J. Graham, who conducted practically the entire case for Mrs. Carman last October, was absent from her counsel table. This time Mr. Levy is being assisted by H. G. Clark and former Judge James M. Seaman of Nassau County. There is also an added Assistant District Attorney to help Mr. Smith, and sitting beside William D. Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, in the courtroom was an interested though unofficial onlooker in the person of James E. Wilkinson, Mr. Bailey's personal counsel. Justice Blackmar is hearing the case, which was heard before Justice Kelby the last time.

The greatest change, however, is to be found in Mrs. Carman herself. She has regained much of her color since her first trial, when, although composed most of the time, she was pale, and showed the strain she had borne during her six weeks' detention in Mineola Jail. She entered the room at 10:05 in the morning, dressed in a blue tailored suit with a white linen collar, and wearing long white gloves, a small blue hat and low shoes. She smiled as she walked to the same seat she had occupied before. Dr. Carman took his old seat at her side.

During the examination of talesmen the change in Mrs. Carman became more and more noticeable. She was no longer a woman depending largely on the ability of the lawyers representing her, but was a calm, shrewd, calculating person in direct charge of her legal battle with the District Attorney. Her three lawyers at first sat at the side of the counsel table, at the end of which she was stationed, but before long they had been summoned to her for direction so often that they took seats in a semicircle about her and turned to her as each talesman was called to the stand.

Defendant Passes on Jurors.

In several instances her attorneys seemed inclined to accept talesmen, and once asked the court for time to consult with Mrs. Carman before deciding. She shook her head with an air of finality after brief argument. The talesman was dismissed abruptly with a peremptory challenge.

As the persons who had been in the room were filing out at the close of the afternoon session, Mrs. Carman was intently studying the typewritten list of the 100 talesmen to be called to court tomorrow while her lawyers, grouped about her, listened to comments. She spoke briefly to Dr. Carman, and he later said that "it was a good looking list."

Eight prospective jurymen had been called to the stand and dismissed before Rohrback, the first, was accepted and sent to the seat of the foreman. Sea Cliff, where he lives, is also the home of the Second Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Wood. Rohrback said that he had a wife and children, and that he had formed an opinion as to the defendant's guilt, but that it would not influence his judgment of the evidence. During the examination of the eight who were dismissed, the District Attorney had laid stress on whether the talesmen had conscientious scruples against capital punishment; whether they considered the word of a negro as valuable as that of a white person; (at the first trial the prosecution's principal witness was Celia Coleman, the negro servant who worked in the Carman home at the time of the shooting,) and whether they would be more lenient with a woman than a male defendant.

The defense, in examining the talesmen, had asked repeatedly whether they were married and had children; whether they would give Mrs. Carman the same consideration they would want their wives or children to receive in similar circumstances; whether they would be influenced by the reputation of Detective William J. Burns, whom District Attorney Smith employed to investigate the case and seek evidence, and whether the fact that Mrs. Carman had listened secretly to Dr. Carman's conversations with patients by means of a dictograph would prejudice them against her.

As to Circumstantial Evidence.

A large percentage of the talesmen acknowledged that they had discussed the case at great length and had formed decided opinions regarding Mrs. Carman's guilt. These were dismissed on the Justice's order when challenged "for cause" by the District Attorney. The District Attorney also questioned most of the talesmen regarding their opinion of the weight of circumstantial evidence, and Justice Blackmar defined this as "evidence which excludes every reasonable theory except that of guilt" as the guide for the talesmen.

It required an hour for the selection of the first juryman, and it was not until 12:17 that the second was chosen, after ten more had been dismissed. The second man, Dayton, is a slender, gray-haired man, who said that he once had formed an opinion on the case but that it would not influence him. Karn, the third juror, who was selected at 12:34, is a retired hotel manager now in the real estate business. He is short and heavy set, and wears a small mustache.

Throughout the selection Mrs. Carman, in her conferences with her lawyers, seemed to oppose the admission of the younger talesmen to the jury box. When recess for luncheon was taken she went to the jail behind the courtroom for her meal. It was her first visit since her former trial. She made no effort to oppose the Justice's ruling that she should be taken into custody again during the trial, and is spending tonight in the Mineola Jail.

One of the questions Mr. Levy asked Hendrickson, the fifth juror, was whether he was acquainted with James Hovey of Woodmere, one of the two jurors who held out for conviction at Mrs. Carman's last trial. Hendrickson said he was not. Previously District Attorney Smith had used one of the thirty peremptory challenges allowed each side to get rid of Henry E. Griffin of Oyster Bay, who acknowledged that he had discussed the case with Robert Ludlam, the foreman of the first jury, who had favored acquitting Mrs. Carman.

The selection of jurymen will proceed again when court opens at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it is expected that the box will be full by luncheon recess. Mr. Smith said today that he would present his witnesses approximately in the order they appeared in the last time, but refused to discuss the "surprises" which it was said the prosecution had arranged.

Justice Blackmar decided to send the five jurors chosen to the Garden City Hotel under care of the Sheriff. He explained: "It is not because I distrust the jurors, but because I distrust outsiders."

BETRAYED BY HIS LAUGH.

Voice of Man Sought as Thief Recognized After Two Years.

Because of his characteristic laugh, which was recognized by a former fellow-employe, Benjamin Littman, 23 years old, of 142 East Nineteenth Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny committed in February, 1913.

Early in February, 1913, Littman obtained a position as clerk in the boot and shoe store of Morris Wildfeuer, at 87 Avenue B. It had long been the custom of Wildfeur to place the day's receipts each night in a tin box which in turn he hid in a shoe box in his show window. A few weeks after Littman arrived the box containing over $1,300 disappeared. Littman did not report for work that day and nothing more was seen of him.

When Morris Block, another employe, was passing the corner of Clinton and Rivington Streets yesterday, he recognized Littman's voice coming from a group of young men talking on the corner. Block seized Littman and took him to the Clinton Street Station, where he was placed under arrest.

Littman insisted he knew nothing of the missing money. The reason he left the store so suddenly, he said, was that he got a better job.

AGENT FINDS SAFE ROBBED.

Young Employe Disappears, Leaving Farewell Note to Bride.

When Melville E. Woolley, agent in charge of the 155th Street Station of the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, entered his office at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday morning he found the safe door open and the cash contents, between $800 and $900, gone.

Two holes had been bored in the front of the safe about six inches above the combination. Spencer Roberts of 21 Macomb's Place, the assistant agent, was in charge on Sunday night when Woolley left. At his home the police learned Roberts had left a note for his young bride, while she was asleep, saying:

"I am in trouble. Good-bye."

The police are looking for him. Mrs. Roberts, who was married last December, was prostrated and had to be placed under the care of a physician.

Woolley said that Roberts was a young man of exemplary habits, who neither smoked nor drank. He has worked for the New York Central for five years.

DRILL SAFE OF THEATRE.

Four Robbers Get $300 After Binding Night Watchman.

While making his rounds of the Mount Morris Theatre, 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, George Ettington of 111 East 120th Street, the night watchman, was confronted by four masked men with revolvers, who bound and gagged him, drilled holes in the safe in the manager's office, and got away with $300, the receipts of Saturday night and Sunday's performances, less the pay of the employes.

Ettington was found bound and gagged in the morning when Edward Brower, a porter, of 66 East 117th Street, opened the door of the theatre. Brower notified Police Headquarters, and Captain Savage of the East 126th Street Station and a squad of detectives from the Third Branch were sent to investigate. The men were described by the watchman as being short and stockily built. All wore dark clothes.

TAXICAB HITS PATROLMAN.

Skull Fractured and Rooney Is Likely to Die.

While crossing Amsterdam Avenue at Seventy-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, Patrolman Thomas Rooney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was in citizens' clothes, was knocked down by a taxicab owned and driven by Charles Summer of 35 West Sixtieth Street, the right wheel going over his head and chest.

Summer, who had two passengers, with the aid of Patrolman Keaney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, lifted Rooney into the cab and took him to the Polyclinic Hospital, where Dr. Lott discovered that he had a fractured skull, both jaws fractured and a broken nose. Rooney, who never lost consciousness, refused an anaesthetic and was taken to the operating table with little chance for his recovery.

Summer was detained at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

VANDERBILT AUTO BURNS.

$7,000 Motor Destroyed in Cole's Repair Shop.

An automobile valued at $7,000, the property of Reginald Vanderbilt, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon in the repair shop and garage of George W. Cole at 1,896 Broadway. The Vanderbilt car had been sent to the garage for repairs, and when a mechanic was testing the engine a backfire occurred, and the flames spread rapidly.

Fireman James Buckley of Engine Company 40 was knocked down and run over when the firemen were taking the other cars from the garage. He was but slightly injured. The fire was confined to the Vanderbilt car.

Hospital Night at Jewish Fair.

The fair which the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities is holding in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory to raise $100,000 is proving a big success. Tonight is to be "hospital night" at the fair, and it was announced yesterday that Nathan Straus had promised to be present to make a brief address. About 3,000 special invitations to attend have been sent to people interested in hospital work.

Brooklyn Pastor Goes to Trenton.

The Rev. Don Clyde Kite, junior pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church, Trenton, N. J. He is a graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary and has been at the Marcy Avenue Church for five years.

SAFFORD ACCUSES J. W. OSBORNE ANEW

Convinced by Lawyer's Mannerisms, He Says, That He Was Man with Rae Tanzer.

WITNESS'S FINANCIAL ACTS

He Admits Losing Three Different Places Because of Shortages in His Accounts.

Franklin D. Safford, on trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Hough on a charge of committing perjury when he identified James W. Osborne as the man who accompanied Rae Tanzer to Plainfield, N. J., yesterday reaffirmed this identification.

"Now that I have watched Mr. Osborne in the witness chair," Safford said, "I am more than ever convinced that he is the man who came to the Hotel Kensington. I have seen his mannerisms, the movement of his mouth, and I believe from my heart and soul, without any malice, without any pay or hope of reward, that he is the man I saw in Plainfield."

Safford told in detail everything he would admit remembering from the time he first heard of the Osborne-Tanzer tangle until his indictment for perjury. He seemed to take pleasure in telling how he got rid of a bothersome detective who was following him by getting the man drunk, and several times he made statements to the jury in explanation of his acts. He admitted, for example, that, after his appearance in the Tanzer case, he stayed at hotels under assumed names, but he insisted that he did this because he was "hysterical" lest his deserted wife make trouble for him, and because of "certain matters" he had not "adjusted."

What these "matters" were came out in cross-examination by Assistant United States District Attorney Wood, who drew from the witness the admission that he had worked as a cashier in the Broadway Central Hotel in this city and had left his position after failing to make up a shortage in his accounts. He said he had given the hotel management a due bill for the deficit, but he admitted that the bill had never been paid.

Mr. Wood next questioned the witness about his employment with the Winchell & Davis Importing Company of Albany, and Safford admitted that he had been discharged because of a shortage of $1,200 in his accounts. He said he had not been prosecuted, because he made an arrangement to repay the sum in installments, but again he admitted that the obligation had not been met. Safford said further, when questioned by Mr. Wood, that he had worked for the Keystone Liquor Company of Little Falls, N. Y., and that he had left this position because of a shortage in his accounts. Friends, he said, had furnished a bond for him which had reimbursed his employers, but he admitted that he had never paid his friends.

On re-direct examination Safford attempted to explain these incidents by saying that in each case he either advanced credit to customers for the benefit of his employer or took money due him on commissions. When working for the Keystone Company, he said, he indorsed and cashed checks belonging to the firm, but in doing this he asserted that he was only appropriating his own commissions. It was also brought out in Safford's behalf that he had never been prosecuted by any of his creditors.

Mr. Wood read many of the statements made by Safford at the examination of Rae Tanzer and before the Grand Jury, and he brought out discrepancies between some of these statements and some of those the defendant made yesterday. The prosecution considers these differences important, and the defense contends that they are immaterial. Mr. Wood also brought out that Safford had spent five days in Rockville Center "living at a hotel, going to the theatre, drinking highballs, and having a good time," while, by his admission, he had but $5 with him. Safford insisted that his pleasures had been given him by friends not connected with the present case.

The first witness of the afternoon session was Albert J. McCullough, the private detective of the Hannan agency. He testified that on March 10 W. J. Kitchen, the proprietor of the Hotel Kensington, identified in his presence a picture of James W. Osborne as the likeness of the man who went to the hotel with Miss Tanzer, and that Kitchen repudiated the identification after consultation with his lawyer. He also said that Kitchen promised him an affidavit which he never gave.

McCullough also told of going to the courtroom in which Rae Tanzer was examined and in which Safford made his identification of James W. Osborne. He swore that he had not pointed out Mr. Osborne to Safford, but on cross-examination differences between Safford's and McCullough's accounts of their entrance into the room and their actions therein were brought out by Mr. Wood. The Assistant District Attorney also showed differences between the account given by McCullough at Miss Tanzer's examination and that given by the witness yesterday. McCullough testified yesterday that Darling, Safford's friend, led him and David Slade to Safford for the first time, and Mr. Wood read to him the part of his testimony at the examination in which he said that he had found Safford through tracing express packages.

A. L. Berman, a lawyer, told of accompanying David Slade, Darling, and McCullough to Greenwood Lake to see Safford. He observed nothing, he said, that showed lack of good faith on the part of anyone.

The defense then announced that its only remaining witness, Miss Rose Tanzer, was ill and could not be present until this morning, so the Government began its rebuttal by calling W. J. Kitchen to the stand. He emphatically denied McCullough's testimony regarding his alleged identification of the photograph of James W. Osborne.

After this testimony court adjourned until 10:30 this morning. It is expected that the case will go to the jury today.

$6,000 TO FIGHT DRUG HABIT.

Prominent New York Women Raise Fund to Build Hospital.

Six thousand dollars has been subscribed by prominent women in this city to build a hospital for victims of the drug habit, according to an announcement yesterday by Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction.

No information could be obtained as to the identity of the donors, as in each case the contributor had requested that her name be withheld.

No information could be obtained as to the identity of the donors, as in each case the contributor had requested that her name be withheld.

While nothing definite has been done in the matter of plans or specifications of the proposed new hospital, it is the tentative idea of those in charge to erect the institution on Riker's Island, and it is thought that by employing convict labor on land that will not require to be purchased, a building that would cost $12,000 in any other part of the city can be erected for the amount subscribed.

Interne Cleared of Drug Charge.

Dr. Frederick Miller, an interne in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island and a practicing physician in Jersey City, was discharged by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of having a large quantity of drugs in his possession. It was shown to the satisfaction of the court that there was no proof that the drugs were the property of the physician.

TO TRY 38 HOMICIDE CASES.

Justice Shearn Lends Assistance to Clear New Calendar.

Justice Shearn sat yesterday in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court to help Justice Davis and Judge Nott, sitting in the Criminal Court Building, clean up the homicide calendar. Thirty-eight of these cases are awaiting trial, and the new criminal calendar was made for the purpose of relieving the congestion. Six prisoners came from the Tombs handcuffed together and sat along the wall in the courtroom vigilantly guarded by officers. The courtroom is not adapted to prevent escape. The only case of note was that of Charles de Martini, up for a new trial after conviction for the killing of Policeman Patrick Carter in the Bronx two years ago. He will be tried next Monday.

None of the cases was ready because lawyers for the defense were engaged in other cases or were not properly prepared. Justice Shearn said the trials of the men before him must begin tomorrow, the selection being left to Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, who was present with two deputies.

Then another prisoner, Edward Slevin, driver of a United States mail truck, under indictment for manslaughter for having caused the death of Frederick Vostof in April of last year, was placed on trial. It was shown that he acted in self-defense, and that his character was good. Justice Shearn directed a verdict of not guilty and Slevin went free.

The entire month will be devoted to the trial of the homicide cases, which will relieve the calendars of the regular criminal courts.

Before Judge Nott in General Sessions Michael Aselte, an Eighth Avenue saloon keeper, was placed on trial for the murder of Ernest Jones, a negro. Aselte's first trial on the same charge resulted in a disagreement.

John Hays, a cabaret singer, was put on trial before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court on a charge of murdering his roommate, John Reid.

LAUDS COMMERCIAL AIDS.

Already Increasing U. S. Exports, Says Head of Trade Bureau.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, addressed the class in foreign trade at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday on "Government Aid in Foreign Trade and How to Use It." The speaker discussed the collection and distribution of trade information, the distribution of information relating to foreign tariffs, patents, and the methods followed in preparing statistics dealing with imports and exports.

Dr. Pratt said that the commercial attachés are settling down to routine work with every indication that shortly they will begin to obtain results of the highest importance to the American export trade. Dr. Pratt characterized the attachés as the "business diplomats" of the United States, or the representatives at large of American commercial interests, and said that it is not so much their business to report on specific openings for American products as to describe general aspects of trade, which may be the basis for a large business development by American manufacturers and exporters.

Dr. Pratt said that already Spain has, after representations by the American commercial attaché, abolished the so-called transport tax on coal, which worked unfavorably to American interests. The attaché at Lima, Peru, is now engaged in the attempt to bring Bolivian tin ore to this country for smelting. Up to the outbreak of the war all of the tin ore produced in Bolivia was sent to England, Belgium, and Germany for smelting. After the war began, it was brought to the United States. Dr. Pratt said he hoped an arrangement would be effected whereby the ore may be brought to this country, smelted here, and the finished products exported.

The head of the bureau said that it was handicapped in getting out statistics, as the statistical division has only thirty employes, whereas Germany, Great Britain, and Canada each employ more than 100.

STAYS HOWARD GOULD SALE

Court Postpones Foreclosure in House on Wife's Petition.

The sale of Howard Gould's house at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, which was set down for yesterday on foreclosure proceedings started by Howard's brother George J. Gould, was postponed by Justice Weeks of the Supreme Court pending an appeal that is before the Appellate Division. On June 18 last George J. Gould began suit for $17.82 interest on a tax lien for $54,600.90.

Howard's wife, Kathrine Clemmons Gould, who procured a legal separation from him with alimony of $3,000 a month, fought the suit, alleging that it was an attempt to deprive her of her dower rights in the property. This was denied, and the statement was made that Mrs. Gould's interest in the property was entirely safe, whether the foreclosure suit was successful or not. Alfonso F. Spiegel, Mrs. Gould's attorney in applying to the court for the stay, said:

"The purpose of this sale is to deprive Mrs. Gould of her dower rights. One of the wealthiest men in the world permits the taxes to accumulate since 1908 on a most valuable piece of property. His brother George buys the tax lien by agreeing to carry the amount of indebtedness at the absurd rate of one-quarter of one per cent. a year. Then there is a default and the foreclosure suit is instituted. If the sale is had the property will go back to the Gould family for a song."

The property is worth more than $800,000.

SHE WANTS OLYMPIA HERE.

Girl Enlists McAneny's Aid to Get Sailor—Up to Daniels Now.

As Acting Mayor McAneny took office yesterday he received a strange request. Miss Rosie Hicks, who lives in Brooklyn, sent him a letter asking him to help bring her sweetheart here. He is on the U. S. S. Olympia, and so she wants to make sure that that warship will be in the naval review. Here is her request:

"Just a few lines to ask you a favor. Will you kindly have Mr. Daniels of the navy bring the Olympia, Dewey's flagship, here for the review. I have a sweetheart on her, and it is six months since he went on her. I think he is going soon to the Fair, and Heaven knows when he will be here again. I know you will try and have her here, and the people would like to see her here for a few days.

"Hoping you will try your best to have her here. Please excuse me for asking this favor. Good luck and best wishes to you."

The Acting Mayor, remembering the Secretary's kindness to young officers in their love affairs, has forwarded the leter to him.

MILK WRECK IN BROADWAY.

Truck Rips Up Planking at 37th St. —Blocks Cars an Hour.

When an automobile truck carrying 165 cans of milk turned out to avoid a barricade erected for the new subway at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street yesterday morning the rear wheels ripped up thirty feet of the street planking and sank down into the hole formed in the middle of the street.

The chauffeur, Charles McCarri of 353 East Twenty-third Street, and his helper, Daniel Melinus of 536 East Thirteenth Street, were thrown off the automobile and suffered slight bruises and contusions.

Traffic on the north and south bound tracks on Broadway was blocked for an hour, until the milk cans could be removed and the truck pushed to the street level. More than fifty cans of the milk were spilled. Laborers on the subway assisted in clearing the tracks.

KIDNAPS HER FATHER MOTHER SUES IN VAIN

Mrs. Meyer Admits Taking Aged Henry Heik from Second-Story Window.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT FAILS

Justice Orders Husband Shall Say Whether He'll Live with Wife or Child.

In an effort to get back her husband, who is 72 years old, Mrs. Henry Heik of 272 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, that borough, yesterday in habeas corpus proceedings directed against her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Meyer of 518 Forty-eighth Street. Mrs. Heik said that her husband was kidnapped from the second-story window of his home and taken to the home of Mrs. Meyer, where "he is now imprisoned and restraint of his liberty."

Mr. and Mrs. Heik have been married forty-two years. She returned home last Friday night at 10 o'clock and missed her husband. She and her son Harry searched the house in vain. A neighbor told her that an hour earlier her aged husband had gone away with Mrs. Meyer in an automobile.

"I do not understand that a wife can bring a proceeding to get the custody of her husband, no matter how old he is, so long as he has not been declared incompetent," said Justice Crane. "If the courts put husbands in the custody of their wives a man might be brought up in a proceeding like this if he stepped out to the club for a game of cards.

"If a man is of sound mind he may go where he likes and live where he likes, even if he is 90 years old, and his family have no right in him or of him, such as is claimed here. But if it be shown that Mr. Heik is kept by his daughter against his will and wants to go to his wife's home, then I shall direct that the daughter let him go."

Mrs. Meyer admitted that she took her father from his home.

"I called to see him that evening," she said, "and he begged me not to leave him. He said I was the only human one of his family. With the aid of a friend I took him out of his room on the second floor of his home, through the window and across a shed to the ground. Then I sent a messenger for an automobile and, when it came I took him to my house."

According to Mrs. Heik, her husband is wealthy. She charged that her daughter tried to obtain a loan of $2,000 from her father on a forged deed. The mother also declared that her daughter had not visited her father in two years. Mrs. Meyer denied these charges.

To the surprise of Mrs. Heik, the witness admitted that she frequently visited her father at night in the last year when he was alone, and that she entered the house by a key which she had unknown to her mother.

Justice Crane ordered that Heik be brought before him at 2 o'clock this afternoon. After questioning him, the Justice will let him decide for himself whether he wants to remain with his daughter or return to his wife.

"Invincible"

VACUUM-CLEANERS

Unequalled in quality and efficiency

Portable Models and Stationary Plants

W. & J. SLOANE

Fifth Avenue and 47th St.

A. Jaeckel & Co

Furriers

DRY COLD STORAGE

MODERATE RATES. ABSOLUTE PROTECTION. SUPERIOR MODERN VAULTS.

384 FIFTH AVENUE

Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Receivers' Sales

Going Along Spiritedly

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Such Bargains as You Never Saw Are Here Now

Bargains in the best sense of the word,—good, reliable merchandise for LESS MONEY THAN YOU CAN GET IT ANYWHERE ELSE.

By order of the Receivers, we are compelled to sacrifice everything in our two mammoth buildings, without regard to what would be legitimate profit—and we must do this in the shortest possible time.

Taking into consideration the fact that stocks in all departments of "The Big Store" are just now at their best, YOU MUST REALIZE WHAT A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY THIS IS FOR YOU.

We have cut, and cut deeply, into our own original low prices IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

At this writing it is quite out of the question to mention items. We simply say that EVERY DEPARTMENT HAS A WEALTH OF BARGAINS AWAITING YOUR CHOOSING TODAY.

What are your needs? You can fill them HERE, and at prices which simply defy all competition:

Come Early and Get Your Share of the Bargains

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists and Skirts
Girls' and Juniors' Coats, Dresses, Suits
Furs
Wrappers and Tea Gowns
Infants' Wear
Undermuslins, Corsets, Silk Petticoats
Bathing Suits
Hosiery and Knit Underwear | **Shoes**
Ready-to-Wear Hats
Trimmed Millinery
Untrimmed Millinery
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs | **Ribbons**
Veilings | **Bridal Veils**
Handkerchiefs | **Gloves**
Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks | **Umbrellas**
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks | **Books**
Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
Curtains, Draperies
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings
Refrigerators
Aluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware and all other Kitchen Supplies
Garden Implements, Etc., Etc.

The Greatest Convenience of Shopping Is

A Charge Account

We'll make it very easy for you to become a CHARGE CUSTOMER of "The Big Store," if you will call at our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps Free Today

Tuesday, with Purchase of $1 or More. Present Coupon

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, May 4.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. J. B. GREENHUT CO. N. Y. T., 5-4-15.

40

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

SURE HENRY C. COE HAS BEEN FOUND

Father Gets New Message from Fairbanks, Alaska, with Description That Fits Son.

THINKS MIND IS CLOUDED

Standard Oil Employe Missing Since January Is Reported to be in the Hardware Business.

After he had read a 150-word telegram from Fairbanks, Alaska, describing the man who detectives reported last week to be Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., missing since Jan. 30, Dr. Henry Clarke Coe, 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, said last night there was no longer any doubt in his mind that his son had been found, and he added that the young man would soon be back with his family. The message, which was relayed by wireless from the interior town of Fairbanks to the Alaskan coast, and thence cabled to Seattle, said Coe was in good health and engaged in th ehardware business. It also contained an adequate description of young Coe's appearance.

Dr. Coe said last night he believed the man who wrote the telegram had seen his son, but he thought that, although the son might be well physically, he was not well mentally.

"I am confident the man in Fairbanks is my son," he said, "and words cannot tell how glad I am that he has been found. However, I think his mind is clouded, or we would have heard from him.

"There is nothing wonderful about the way he was found. The Harry Burns Detective Agency flooded Alaska and the Northwest with posters describing him and showing his portrait. It was through one of these posters he was found.

"It is impossible for me to go to Alaska now, but the Burns people will send a man at once to bring back my son. I am convinced he is not able to return alone or he would have done so. No one in the family has heard from him, except what the detectives have told us and what the telegram tonight said."

Dr. Coe branded as a canard the story that there had been an estragement between him and his daughter-in-law, the wife of the missing man.

"I am deeply incensed over the story," he said, "for it is cruelly absurd. There is no excuse or foundation for it. Our relations are, and have been, most cordial. To show the falsity of the report, I spent the last week-end in Boston with my son's wife and their child."

Coe was a trusted employe of the Standard Oil Company's Boston office. His friends supposed he was most happy. On the morning of Jan. 30 last he kissed his wife goodby in their home at Allston, Mass, and that was the last his family has seen of him. Several weeks after his disappearance Dr. Coe and other members of the family engaged the services of the Harry Burns Detective Agency of Boston, and the search for the missing man was made world-wide. He was traced across continent, the trails becoming hot, and then cold. He was once almost found in North Dakota. From there his trail led to the Pacific Coast, where it was lost, until last week a correspondent of the detective agency, who had seen a photograph of the missing man, reported he was in Fairbanks.

At the time of Coe's disappearance the theory was advanced that he had become mentally unbalanced because of worry over the condition of his wife, who bore him a child shortly after he left home. The theory was also advanced that he was concerned over business matters.

Mrs. Coe, with her young child, is in Boston. Dr. Coe said last night he hopes to get in touch with her today, in the hope that she had received direct word from his son.

$235,000 HOLBEIN BOUGHT BY FRICK

Box Which Aroused Comment on the Philadelphia Contained Famous Painting.

PORTRAIT OF CROMWELL

Masterpiece Established Prestige of the Artist in the Court of enry VIII.

Henry C. Frick confirmed yesterday the statement that he was the purchaser of the painting which arrived from England on Sunday on the American liner Philadelphia, and was marked in the manifest at a value of $235,000. The exact price that Mr. Frick paid for the picture has not been made public. The painting was a portrait by Holbein of Thomas Cromwell, Chancellor of Henry VIII., painted in 1534. At the time Cromwell had succeeded Cardinal Wolsey in power with the King, it was said that the portrait attracted the attention of King Henry, who appointed Holbein the court painter.

When the Philadelphia arrived on Sunday, there was nothing either on the manifest or on the wooden case, in which the picture was packed, to indicate the identity of the consignee, or the consignor. Purser Irvine said that the painting had been shipped on board at Liverpool to be kept in the specie room until New York was reached. At one corner of the case there was a printed label bearing the name of Chenou, 10 St. Andrew's Street, London.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the painting was taken from the specie room of the Philadelphia, under the direction of the purser and transferred to the delivery room on the pier, where it will remain until sent for by the purchaser. At the Custom House yesterday it was said the picture could be brought in free of duty under two counts, according to the United States revenu elaws; first, as a work of art, more than 100 years old, or as original painting, which is entitled to b ebrought in free of duty.

It is understood that Mr. Frick purchased the picture for the collection that he is forming at his new home, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, for which he recently bought the Fragonard paintings from the Morgan collection.

The portrait was purchased from the collection of Sir Hugh Lane, who had it hung in the place of honor in the gallery at his home, Lindsey House, Cheyne Walk, London. The painting was packed in a wooden case four fet by six feet. It is understood that the purchase was made through Sir Charles Allom, a well-known decorator of London, who recently established offices in this city at 19 East Fifty-second Street.

MRS. G. W. GOETHALS HERE.

Governor of Canal Zone Will Arrive Next Week.

Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of the Governor of the Canal Zone, arrived here last night from Colon on the United Fruit steamship Tenadores to visit relatives for a few weeks. General Goethals will arrive a week later.

Major William A. Phillips of the Fifth United States Infantry, arrived on the Tenadores with his wife, having been ordered to ordnance duty at Sandy Hook.

Commander D. E. Dismukes, U. S. N., Port Captain of the Canal Zone at Christobal, was also a passenger with his wife. They will spend two months at Harrisburg, Penn.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

have prepared for to-day (Tuesday) and Wednesday

An Unprecedentedly Important Sale of MEN'S FURNISHINGS

comprising 2,000 Dozen Men's Negligee Shirts, including Shirts of silk, silk-and-cotton mixtures, madras and mercerized materials; Men's Pajamas, Night Shirts, Underwear, Bath Robes, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes and Umbrellas, all of which will be offered at such prices as will afford an unusually economic opportunity for supplying in advance the man's Summer wardrobe.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Silk Shirts, made of heavy-weight fancy Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.) in plain white or with plain or satin stripes, at $4.65

Silk Shirts, plain or plaited, made of medium-weight fancy Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.) in plain white as well as in a number of exclusive patterns having plain or satin stripes, at $3.50

Shirts of silk-and-cotton mixtures, in a variety of attractive designs, at $1.85

Plain Shirts (with soft cuffs) of mercerized materials in fancy striped effects; and Plain or Plaited Shirts (with stiff cuffs) of madras in a variety of attractive patterns, each $1.35

Plain Shirts (with soft cuffs) of madras or mercerized materials, in a diversity of patterns and color effects; and Plain or Plaited Shirts (with stiff cuffs) of fancy madras or percale, each $1.10

MEN'S PAJAMAS

Pajamas made of desirable mercerized materials in a variety of effects, including many attractive fancy weaves as well as plain colors with contrasting trimming, per suit $1.65

Pajamas of fine madras or mercerized materials, featuring a wide range of new patterns, per suit $1.35

Pajamas of white nainsook (trimmed), or of striped madras in various patterns and colors, per suit $1.00

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS

Night Shirts of superior-quality cambric, trimmed . . . . . at 85c.

Night Shirts of cambric, trimmed, at 55c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers of madras, per garment . . . . . 38c.

Balbriggan Shirts, sleeveless or with long or short sleeves; and Drawers to match, in knee- or ankle-length, per garment 38c.

Athletic Union Suits of madras; sleeveless and knee-length . . . per suit 75c.

Union Suits of fine-ribbed cotton; sleeveless and knee-length; or three-quarter-length with quarter sleeves . per suit $1.15

MEN'S BATH ROBES

of toweling . . . . . at $2.75

MEN'S SILK FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS

in attractive styles and figures, featuring the new color combinations . . . at 55c.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . per dozen $2.20 & 2.50

Plain, hemstitched, per dozen 2.35 & 3.75

Plain, hand-hemstitched, per dozen 5.50

MEN'S GRAY SILK GLOVES

One-clasp . . . . . per pair 78c.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Of black cotton or lisle thread, per pair 32c. (Six pairs for $1.75)

Of silk, with cotton soles and tops; in black, white, tan, gray, smoke, navy blue, purple or green . . . . . per pair 40c. (Six pairs for $2.25)

MEN'S BALTA LOW SHOES

in tan or black . . per pair $4.75

MEN'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS (Size 28 inches)

With natural wood handles; Prince of Wales or opera style . . . . at $2.00

With novelty handles, sterling silver-trimmed in a variety of designs . at $2.85

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Furnishings for the Summer Home

Featured Today and Wednesday in Our

SPRING REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Offering remarkable values and providing a most unusual opportunity for replenishing needed Summer stocks at the beginning of the season at decidedly advantageous prices.

ARTISTIC Furnishings for Every Type of Summer Home, from the Simple Bungalow or Cottage to the Most Pretentious Country House.

3,750 YARDS
Fine Cretonnes
30 inch. Formerly 35c Yard.
Scores of the most artistic patterns, including the much wanted Old English chintz designs and French floral effects. Now 22 Cents. Of very superior quality adapted for Slip Covers, Draperies, Curtains, Wall Coverings and Cushions.

EXCEPTIONAL Facilities for Decorating and Equipment of Summer Hotels, Yachts and Country Clubs At Unusually Moderate Prices.

Special Summer Rugs and Mattings

For Seaside and Country Homes

Belgium Mourzouk Porch Rugs

Sturdy reversible Rugs, woven of a very strong Cocoa fibre in our own exclusive designs and colors—a type of rug which has given entire satisfaction as to wear and appearance.

Size 6.0x9.0,	10.50	Size 9.0x12.0,	21.00
Size 7.6x10.6,	15.25	Size 10.0x14.0,	27.50

Heavy Belgium Rush Rugs

Our special weave in rectangular shapes.

Size 4.6x7.6,	8.00	Size 7.6x10.6,	18.00
Size 6.0x9.0,	12.00	Size 9.0x12.0,	24.00

Extra Size 10.0x14.0, 32.00

Prairie Grass Rugs

In artistic designs and colorings for indoor and porch use.

Size ranging from { 3x6 at 1.20 / to 12x15 at 14.00

Japanese Tea Room Rugs

A large importation of this new and attractive grade of rug has just been received. Made of a highly durable braided fibre with colored band borders in a great variety of sizes.

Averaging 2.6x3.6 to 9.0x15.0.

Belgium Braided Rush Rugs

Of fibre in plain colors, oval and round shapes. A most serviceable yet inexpensive porch or bungalow rug.

Size 2.3x4.0,	75c	Size 6.8x10.0,	4.50
Size 3.0x6.0,	1.25	Size 7.6x11.2,	5.50
Size 4.0x7.6,	2.00	Size 9.0x12.0,	7.00
Size 5.4x8.2,	3.00	Size 10.6x15.0,	10.00

Extra Size 12.0x15.0, 12.00

Braided Woolen Rag Rugs

Hand braided of perfectly clean, fresh material in quaint designs. Suitable for Mission or Bungalow furnishing.

Sizes 28 in. x 46 in. at 9.00, to 64 in. x 99 in. at 44.00

Colonial Rag Rugs

A choice assortment, with unique and artistic borders appropriate for Summer bedroom and boudoir floor coverings.

Size 30 in. x 60 in.,	2.50	Size 6.0x9.0,	11.50
Size 3.0x6.0,	3.50	Size 7.6x10.6,	15.50
Size 4.0x7.0,	5.50	Size 9.0x12.0,	21.50

China and Japan Matting

Straw Mattings of superior quality; seamless and reversible; in plain and artistic floral and conventional designs.

At 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00 per Roll of 40 yards each

NOTE—Also a choice assortment of Oilcloths, Linoleums and Linen Floor Damasks at attractive prices.

1,500 Pairs
Dainty Summer Curtains

In a delightful assortment of the most favored curtain fabrics, presenting unusually artistic effects at little cost, and including those with scrim and net centers, edged with lace.

Specially priced at
1.00, 1.45, 1.95 pair

200 New
Couch Hammocks

Of special, sturdy construction for veranda or lawn use. Full size, with wind shields and mattress, upholstered in Khaki or green and white materials.

Very 6.50 Special
IRON STAND at 3.50 CANOPY at 6.00

May Sale of
Medium Weight Blankets

A special assortment of fine white wool blankets from our wholesale department, adapted for summer use.

DOUBLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $9.00 Pair* 6.25 | DOUBLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $12.00 Pair* 7.90

Summer Comfortables

Light weight comfortables of fine silkoline in dainty floral and Persian effects. Lamb's Wool filling.

DOUBLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $4.25 each* 3.25

Summer Bedspreads

Very Special—The Much Wanted

ENGLISH PRINTED BEDSPREADS

Of fine material, printed in fancy designs in green, old rose, blue and tan colorings on white grounds.

SINGLE BED SIZE—1.50 ea. | DOUBLE BED SIZE—1.65 ea.

Marseilles Bedspreads

Of superior quality with scalloped and cut corners.

DOUBLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $4.75 each.* 3.75

Inexpensive Summer
Household Linens

Comprising a special assortment best adapted for country furnishings and offering the following most attractive values,

Averaging 1/3 Below Regular Prices

Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels

Of superior quality in the most practical sizes.

Tablecloths

2x2 yards 3.00, 3.75, 4.75
2x2½ yards 3.75, 4.00, 6.00
2x3 yards 6.50, 7.50, 9.00

Odd Napkins
3.75, 4.75, 5.50, 7.50 doz.

Huck Towels
250 dozen; of superior quality,
2.50, 3.00, 4.50, 6.50 doz.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets
SINGLE BED SIZE—Hemstitched At 6.00, 6.50, 7.50 pair
DOUBLE BED SIZE— At 6.75, 7.75, 9.75 pair

Pillow Cases
REGULAR SIZES; HEMSTITCHED; at the special price of 1.00, 1.25, 2.00, 2.50 pair

Another Great Sale of Our
Celebrated *"Clydesdale"* Cotton
Sheets and Pillow Cases

Noted for superior quality, high grade finish and extra long service.

Priced 1/3 Below Regular

PILLOW CASES

Size 42x38½	Plain Hem	18c each	Hemstitched	23c each
Size 45x38½	Plain Hem	20c each	Hemstitched	25c each
Size 50x38½	Plain Hem	22c each	Hemstitched	27c each
Size 54x38½	Plain Hem	25c each	Hemstitched	30c each

SHEETS

Size 63x 99	Plain Hem	68c each	Hemstitched	80c each
Size 72x 99	Plain Hem	75c each	Hemstitched	85c each
Size 72x108	Plain Hem	82c each	Hemstitched	95c each
Size 81x 99	Plain Hem	82c each	Hemstitched	95c each
Size 81x108	Plain Hem	90c each	Hemstitched	1.00 each
Size 90x 99	Plain Hem	90c each	Hemstitched	1.00 each
Size 90x108	Plain Hem	1.00 each	Hemstitched	1.10 each

Other House Furnishing Stocks at Removal Prices

Carpets
$100,000.00 Stock
Best Brussels and Wilton.
From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard.
At 1/3 Off.

Oriental Rugs
$50,000.00 Stock.
$8.00 to $100.00 Rugs.
$100,000.00 Stock.
$300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs.
At 1/3 To 1/2 Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout May, June and July. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

$545,000

Mortgage interest paid by us to our clients May 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

A Sale of White

Now Entering Upon Its 2nd Week

A sale extraordinary—we feel that we have BEATEN EVERY RECORD in value giving.

There's positively no end to the bargains in

Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Brassieres, Infants' Wear, Linens, Sheets, Towels, Toweling, Comforters, Table Linens, etc., etc.

Purchasing for CASH, in *enormous* quantities, and at a time of year when the manufacturers are less busy, make this wonderful Sale possible.

Come NOW—while selections are at their best.

Bloomingdales'—Main & Second Fl.

Annual May White Sale of Housekeeping

Linens *and Bedding*

An Event That Brings Extraordinary Savings

This most important sale includes, among hundreds of items—

TABLE LINENS
TABLE CLOTHS
NAPKINS
TOWELS
TOWELINGS
DECORATIVE LINENS
SHEETS
PILLOW CASES
MUSLINS
BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS
COMFORTERS

We call your particular attention to the sale of "UTICA" and "MOHAWK" SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES at greatly reduced prices.

Decorative Linens

Of Genuine Hand-Made Austrian Cluny Lace

19c to $19.50

A very wide assortment of exquisitely dainty Centrepieces, Doylies, Luncheon and Tea Cloths, Buffet and Dresser Scarfs, etc.

These exceptionally pretty pieces are our own direct importation through our Foreign Office.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

FOWNES SILK GLOVES FOR MEN

Stylish, comfortable and sanitary. Worn by good dressers when heavier gloves are too warm.

Ideal for travelling.

Fownes quality and Fownes name in every pair.

Double-tipped.

Ask your dealer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Eat What You Like—Then Drink Man-a-cea

Most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating, or other stomach disorders think they must live on a milk and nursery diet or else dose themselves with digestives that weaken the stomach still further. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can *eat what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

FIND LAWSON GUILTY OF STRIKE MURDER

Labor Leader Gets Life Imprisonment for Killing of Deputy Sheriff in Colorado.

JURY OUT SINCE SATURDAY

Labor Unions Defended Prisoner, Who Is a Member of Executive Board of United Mine Workers.

TRINIDAD, Col., May 3.—John R. Lawson, member of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, today was found guilty of murder in the first degree in connection with the death at Ludlow, Col., Oct. 25, 1913, of John Nimmo, a Deputy Sheriff. Lawson was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor in the Colorado penitentiary. Under the Colorado statutes, the jury, which had been deliberating since Saturday night, was empowered to return a sentence of death or life imprisonment. Attorneys for the defense received thirty days to file a motion for a new trial, and Lawson was released temporarily in custody of his counsel.

Tonight Judge Granby Hillyer said he had not decided whether Lawson will be allowed to remain at liberty pending the outcome of the filing of a motion for a new trial. Lawson himself remained at a local hotel, and talked quite philosophically of the verdict. He said:

"They may get me, but they can't defeat the cause of labor. I'm not worrying about myself—it's the fight I have been making for the workingmen that I am interested in, and that will go ahead. Even for me it's a long way to the penitentiary. My attorneys will not give up until everything possible has been done to save me."

Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel for the defense, said:

"I do not believe the verdict ever will be sustained. It is contrary to the evidence. I shall fight this case as long as there are courts in which to fight."

John Nimmo was killed in a battle between deputies and striking coal miners near Ludlow on Oct. 25, 1913. Lawson was one of the leaders in the strike.

Violence began early in the strike, which was called for Sept. 23. There was a series of clashes in the Ludlow and Forbes neighborhood, and on Oct. 29 the National Guard of Colorado, on orders from Governor E. M. Ammons, took possession of the coal-mining districts.

It was in one of the Ludlow fights before the arrival of the State Militia that John Nimmo was killed. Nimmo was one of a force of deputies stationed at the Ludlow section house under command of K. E. Linderfelt. Linderfelt, a witness for the prosecution, said the deputies were ordered by the then Sheriff, James S. Grisham, to preserve order and prevent trouble between strikers and mine guards. Early in the afternoon of Oct. 25, 1913, a fight started between these deputies and a large body of strikers. Firing raged in the arroyos and railroad cuts until evening. Sometime during the battle Nimmo was shot through the leg, bleeding to death.

Lawson was charged with the homicide on the theory of the prosecution that he was in charge of the tent colony and in command of the strikers during the battle. The prosecution was under direction of Attorney General Fred Farrar of the State of Colorado. Frank West and Norton Montgomery, assistants to the Attorney General, represented the State in court. Counsel for the defense consisted of Horace N. Hawkins, chief attorney for the United Mine Workers; Edward P. Costigan, Fred W. Clark, and O. H. Dasher. The case was tried before Judge Cranby Hillyer in the District Court of Las Animas County.

DENVER, May 3.—Fred Farrar, Attorney General of Colorado, commenting upon the conviction of John R. Lawson, said:

"I think this is the first case on record where one of the leaders of a union has been convicted of crimes of violence arising from the conduct of a strike. The McNamara case was based upon a confession. The Lawson case was not."

TREATS ZOO LION'S MOUTH.

Keeper, Removing Bone Splinter, Cures Akaba of Central Park.

Akaba, one of the young lions in the Central Park Zoo, and one of the special pets of the headkeeper, Bill Snyder, was not feeling well on Sunday. His good humor deserted him, and instead of furnishing an example of dignity to the thousands who visited the lionhouse, he fretted, paced back and forth behind the bars, and gave every evidence of being in distress.

Snyder could not understand what was the matter with his friend. The lions are not few on Sunday, so he knew it could not be indigestion that was troubling Akaba. The keepers watched the animal with some anxiety, but were unable to diagnose his ailment. Snyder decided to wait until yesterday morning for a closer inspection of his charge.

When the keepers went on duty they found Akaba frantic with pain, and lashing himself into a state of nervous exhaustion. Then they decided to treat the lion. Chloroform was tabooed, because Akaba is too fine a specimen of his kind to take chances with. Snyder said he would have tried the twilight sleep, but he did not know how to administer the treatment.

It was decided to tie the lion up, a task which was easier said than done, as the keepers soon found out. Akaba was sick, but he did not intend to submit to such humiliating treatment. For nearly three hours the entire force of animal men worked before they got the lion lassoed and tied up so that Snyder could approach closely enough to examine him. With the assistance of several stout sticks, he managed to get Akaba's mouth open. A sharp splinter of bone was found wedged between the lion's teeth. It had been causing intense pain.

The splinter was removed and Akaba soon shook himself free of the ropes. Ten minutes later he had regained his air of dignified composure.

SENDING AGENT TO HAITI.

Fuller Will Try to Arrange Treaty to Settle Haitien Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Paul Fuller, Jr., of New York, son of the New York lawyer who was one of the unofficial investigators for the Wilson Administration in Mexico, called at the White House tonight with Secretary Bryan, to receive final instructions prior to departing for Haiti, where he will endeavor to effect a treaty arrangement that will give to the United States Government control over the collection of the Haitien customs revenues, with a view to the application of part of them to the liquidation of Haiti's foreign indebtedness. The arrangement sought is similar to that which was put into effect in the Dominican Republic in the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Fuller's mission is regarded as of great importance. He will make the effort in the face of much discouragement, for the United States has been trying without success to bring about an arrangement for American collection and supervision of Haitien customs revenues. Not long ago ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey was sent to Haiti by the Wilson Administration to seek to effect the arrangement desired, but he met with obstacles and returned without a treaty or assurances that one would be negotiated.

In connection with Mr. Fuller's mission, it was learned that very recently the United States Government renewed its efforts to adjust the foreign debt of Haiti on the basis of the establishment of an American customs receivership, but that the attempt was futile, because of the attitude of the French Government.

In seeknig to provide for a customs receivership, this Government has insisted that it shall be under sole American control. To a proposal of that character the French Government, which was concerned by reason of the fact that much of Haiti's foreign debt is owed to French citizens, demurred, insisting that France be represented in the receivership. On a previous occasion the German Government had declined to consent to an arrangement.

The persistent course of this Government is attributed to an anxious desire to adjust the Haitien debt before the end of the European war so that the possibility of foreign complications may have been removed when the warring nations have closed their present struggle and, with large armies of veterans available, may be disposed to settle smaller affairs that have been causes of irritation.

RESUME LABOR INQUIRIES.

Industrial Commission Summons Noted Witnesses to Hearings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In hearings to be conducted before the United States Industrial Commission in the next three weeks the commission will conclude some unfinished investigations. The inquiry into the Colorado strike will be reopened, and on May 18 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be called to explain the charges made against him by Frank P. Walsh, the Chairman of the commission.

Among the other subjects to be taken up will be the conditions prevailing in the Pullman car service, with reference especially to the treatment of conductors and porters. The chief witness to be heard in this case will be ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln.

The operations of the Pennsylvania constabulary will be taken up, to ascertain the methods pursued in strike situations and to determine the truth or falsity of charges made by labor organizations that the force is brutal and barbarous in its performance of its police duties.

Labor conditions in Porto Rico will also be a subject of inquiry. The officers of the American Federation of Labor have charged that the United States Government and the local police have pursued a course which has discriminated in favor of employers and against workingmen.

The general subject of labor and the law will come up for discussion next week. Among those who will be called to give their views are Judge Alton B. Parker, Eugene V. Debs, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York, Mother Jones, William Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, ex-Judge E. M. Cullen, Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, and President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University.

The hearings tomorrow will deal with the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MANUFACTURER A SUICIDE.

John F. Garland Shoots Himself in a Newark Park.

John F. Garlanad, President of Garland, Fisher & Co., manufacturing jewelers, of 520 Mulberry Street, Newark, ended his life yesterday in Branch Brook Park in Newark by shooting himself in the head. He had been despondent over financial difficulties.

Mrs. Garland said yesterday that her husband started drinking about two months ago, when he became worried over business troubles. As a result of his excessive drinking, Mrs. Garland said, she was forced to take her two children and go to live with a friend at 174 North Seventh Street. Garland came to the house late Sunday night and stayed all night, leaving early yesterday morning. Mrs. Garland said that she and her husband had not spoken to each other for more than a week. For several weeks Garland had been carrying a revolver, and had threatened to commit suicide.

Garland was 50 years old and had been married about eleven years. He was born in Jefferson, S. C.

Husband's Loss Put at $100,000.

Mrs. Belle G. Brouner, widow of William H. Brouner, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court through her counsel, Hitchings & Burdick, of 100 William Street, against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for $100,000 damages on account of the loss of her husband. He was earning $15,000 a year, but he was injured so seriously when the White Mountain Express on Sept. 1, 1913, ran into the Bar Harbor Express that he died some months later. Mrs. Brouner was left with two daughters, Coralie H. and Dorothy H. Brouner.

HOMICIDE BUREAU GETS ITS FIRST TEST

Co-operation Between District Attorney and Police Tried Out in Suspected Murder Case.

FACTS QUICKLY OBTAINED

Coroner Steps Aside Until Superficial Examination Is Made—Turns Out to be Suicide.

When Oresto Bruno was found dead yesterday in his apartment at 576 East Sixteenth Street with several knife wounds in his body, the police thought they had a murder case to solve, and for the first time the new system of cooperation between the District Attorney's Homicide Bureau and the Police Department was practically demonstrated. It turned out to be a case of suicide. Bruno had eloped eight years ago from Morsala, Sicily, with Angeleno Grosso, the wife of the town's Mayor, and after continued quarrels and fights he had ended his life.

With the customary delays obviated by the new system it did not take the police long to discover that it was only a case of suicide. From their various stations of duty the officials arrived at the scene, and without waiting for the findings of the Coroner and the County Medical Examiner, they worked gathering evidence and rounding up witnesses. Not a moment was lost.

The janitor of the house had notified Policeman Walters of the East Twenty-second Street Station that Mrs. Grosso had reported her rooms locked, and that she suspected harm had come to Bruno. The policeman went to the apartment, and, finding the doors locked, he climbed a fire escape. He found the windows nailed up, and he had to break the window to get in. The body of Bruno was in a corner of the kitchen. The man was in a half-crouching, half-kneeling position as though he had gradually dropped to the floor while trying to support himself by clutching at the kitchen wall.

Policeman Walters obeyed the latest order of the Police Commissioner by not leaving the body or allowing other to enter the rom. Another policeman telephoned to the station house, and a few seconds later the Lieutenant on duty was calling up the Second Branch Detective Bureau, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue; the Homicide Bureau, at Police Headquarters; the Coroners' office, the District Attorney's Homicide Bureau, and to Bellevue Hospital, with the request that an ambulance be sent. Dr. Bohrer of Bellevue arrived first, and he said the Sicilian had been dead several hours. Then came Captain Gildea of the Second Branch and some of his detectives. Following him were Inspector Faurot, the finger-print expert; Coroner Feinberg, Dr. Otto Schultze, the new County Medical Examiner; Coroners' Physician McAllister, Assistant District Attorney Follette, and Captain Carey of the Homicide Squad.

Inspector Faurot at once began the search for possible fingerprint clues, while Captains Carey and Gildea began to round up possible witnesses and to find out what they could about the pair who had occupied the few rooms. Assistant District Attorney Follette interrogated those who were brought in by the police. All this time Dr. Schultze and Dr. McAllister were examining the body and dictating to a stenographer facts regarding surroundings as they found them. Quietly, effectively, and apparently without friction the various officials worked until it was established that Bruno had not been murdered.

On the floor they found a bread-knife without a handle, another knife and beside the body were two black side combs.

Mrs. Grosso is about 50 years old, fifteen years older than the dead man. She said that on Sunday she and Bruno had quarreled and the woman left. She returned home about 11:30 o'clock Sunday night and found the door of the flat locked. Unable to get in she went to the janitor and he refused to open the door. She then obtained a chair and spent the night in a vacant flat on the same floor.

Shortly before noon yesterday she again called upon the janitor to open the door. Instead of doing so, he called in a policeman and Bruno's body was found. She said that she dropped the combs upon the floor where they were found during a struggle with Bruno before she fled on Saturday night.

The man had two superficial stab wounds and a deep wound where the knife had reached his heart. There was a long cut across his right hand, but the police believe this was inflicted when he grasped the knife, which was without a handle.

The couple had been in this country two years. Bruno sometimes worked as a machinist and sometimes as a tailor.

TESTIFIES WOOER DREW GUN

But Servant Says Even Offer to Dry Dishes Failed to Win Her.

Miss Mary Karel of South Orange, N. J., swore yesterday that she did not make love to J. Fred Bailer of 163 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, as the latter testified last week. On the contrary, the witness testified yesterday, he had mugged and kissed her, and once had produced a revolver whileasking her to marry him. Miss Karel's testimony was given at a further hearing before Judge Martin in the Orphans' Court in Newark, N. J., of the contest over the will of Mrs. Margaretha Traitteur of 70 Court Street, Newark.

Miss Karel was for twenty-seven years in Mrs. Traitteur's employ, and under the terms of the will she is to receive nearly one-fourth of the testatrix's $175,000 estate. Others who will get similar legacies are Adolph W. Burchard of 162 Smith Street, Newark, an old-time friend of the decendent, and two nieces, Miss Elizabeth Fortsch and Mrs. Margaretha Reilly of New York. Bailer, a grandson, is bequeathed $12,000, and he has attacked the will.

Miss Karel testified that about five years ago Bailer visited his grandmother's home and, upon finding her away, drew a gun and told Miss Karel that he wanted her to get married "on the sly." The witness testified that she replied that if she was ever to be married, she would do it openly. She said that frequently when Bailer visited there, he would attempt to embrace and kiss her, and that he sometimes succeeded, although she resisted his advances. On one occasion he followed her into the kitchen, where he declared his love and wanted to help her dry the dinner dishes.

Miss Karel denied that she ever made any advances to Bailer or that she ever suggested their marriage.

TWO SCHOOLGIRLS MISSING.

Left Their Passaic Homes Saturday and Parents Fear They Ran Away.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 3.—The police and school authorities are searching for Dorothy Wallace, 13 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wallace of 372 River Drive, and Philippine Schoch, about the same ago, of 335 River Drive, who have not been seen here since they left their homes on Saturday morning with lunch baskets, telling their families that they were going to a picnic of girls of School 3, which they attended.

When the children did not return on Saturday evening their families called up mothers of other children at the school, and learned that the picnic was not to be held until the following Saturday. A search of the city and of the roads and picnic grounds near the city was made without result. One child at the school said that Philippine had told her that she was going to Canada. Others said that Dorothy, too, had talked of running away.

On Saturday the Wallace girl wore a black and white check skirt and a white middy blouse, with red and blue stars on the collar, and carried a sweater. She is tall and slender with blue eyes. Philippine, who is short and stocky, wore a tan suit, a black and white blazar, and black shoes.

WOUNDED DOCTOR IS DYING.

Friends of New Jersey Physicians Say He Didn't Shoot Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 3.—Dr. John Cameron Anderson of 43 Union Street, Montclair, who was found on Saturday at Eagle Rock suffering from a bullet wound just above his heart, was reported tonight to be near death in the Orange Memorial Hospital. Dr. Anderson is a retired physician, who was for years consulting surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, Brooklyn. His relatives and friends believe that the doctor accidentally shot himself and did not attempt suicide. Two men found Dr. Anderson unconscious in the underbrush with an automatic pistol and a box of cartridges beside him.

Mrs. Anderson said today her husband had been ailing. Saturday after dinner he left the house to take a walk. She said he was fond of shooting, and he always carried a pistol.

"Our home life has always been happy," said the wife. "The doctor is devoted to his family. Two years ago he gave up his practice, and a year ago, because of ill-health, he took a trip around the world."

Dr. Anderson is 42 years old and a native of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

To Quit as Manchester Trustee.

Harry B. Hollins of the bankrupt banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co. yesterday petitioned the Surrogates' Court for permission to resign as Trustee of the estate of Consuelo, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester. The pending bankruptcy proceeding is given by Mr. Hollins as the reason for his request. The other Trustees are the United States Trust Company and Frederick Ogden Beach of Aiken, S. C.

Burglary Next Detective Bureau.

A burglar forced open the door of a grocery store kept by Emil Raichenberg at 340 West 123d Street on Sunday and stole $100. The theft has furnished a problem for the detectives of the Fourth Branch without taking them far afield, for the store is next door to the Detective Bureau.

ELECTION DEFECT CURED BY JERSEY

Legislature Corrects Flaw in the Act for Vote on Suffrage Amendments.

HOLDS A SPECIAL SESSION

Balloting Fixed for Oct. 19, Too Late to Make Woman Suffrage Effective This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—The Legislature, meeting in special session here today, repealed the Constitutional election bill enacted in the closing hours of the regular session two weeks ago, and passed a substitute that had been approved by Attorney General Wescott. Everybody is now satisfied, but it took the Senators and Assemblymen about twelve hours to do the job.

Taking advantage of the opportunity, Governor Fielder sent to the Senate his appointments to the new board of shell fisheries, as created under the economy any efficiency programme. The nominations follow: Joseph Fowler, Cumberland County, two years; Alfred B. Smith, Atlantic County, one year; Charles R. Covert, Cumberland County, one year; Thomas J. Gaskill, Burlington County, two years; Augustus J. Meerwald, ape May County, three years; John W. Mason, Monmouth County, three years; Peter C. Cozier, Cumberland County, four years; Frank R. Austin, Ocean County, four years.

The Governor also announced the reappointment of William H. Chew of Salem County as a member of the State Board of Health, Frank Frasier of Tuckerton, and George W. Hollingsworth of Barnegat as members of the Ocean County Oyster Commission, and George A. Mott of Tuckerton as Ocean County Oyster Superintendent.

The new Constitutional Election bill does not change the date originally set, and the balloting will take place on Oct. 19, the last registry day for the general election in November. This precludes the possibility of women voting this Fall, even if the proposed suffrage amendment is adopted.

When both houses convened shortly after noon the Governor sent them a message, pointing out the errors in the Election bill that had been passed and urging the passage of the Repealing bill and the substitute Election bill, both of which had been prepared by the Attorney General.

Senator Read of Camden, Republican floor leader, who introduced the original bill which the Attorney General held to be unworkable, opposed the bills, offering instead, a bill designed to amend the one he had put in at the regular session and which became law.

Senator McGinnis of Passaic, offered the Attorney General's measures as a substitute, but they were voted down, and the Read amending bill was passed. It was sent to the Assembly and during it's consideration there it was discovered that the new Read bill was unconstitutional in that it did not amend the original bill as required by the Constitution.

Anxious that there should be no further trouble, Speaker Godfrey named Assemblymen Runyon, Pilgrim, Barradale, Kates, and Peacock as a committee to put the matter before the Attorney General. The result of this conference was that the Attorney General's repealer and substitute bill were passed in the Assembly as substitutes for the Read Amending bill.

By that time it was almost 7 o'clock in the evening and the Senate had taken a recess for dinner. Both houses got together again at 8 o'clock, and the Senate passed the two Westcott bills after much bickering. They were then returned to the Assembly and forwarded by that body to the Governor.

Three other bills were introduced in the Senate, but were smothered in committee. At the regular session a law was enacted authorizing the appointment of an additional Circuit Court Judge, and two bills amending the appropriation bills so as to provide a salary for the proposed official were put in today. The other bill introduced was offered by Senator Ackerson and provided $30,000 for the building of bulkheads at Seabright to prevent damage by stormy seas. The Legislature decided not to transact any business other than that necessary to remedy the Constitutional election situation, and adjourned.

Senator Godfrey invited the members of the Assembly and the newspapermen to be his guests in Atlantic City on May 22.

Senate President Edge will become acting Governor on Saturday morning, when the oath will be administered by Chancellor Walker. Governor Fielder will leave the State that day for California, where he will attend the exposition. He will be gone until June 6.

With representatives in attendance from twenty-seven branch organizations having an aggregate membership of 13,787, the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage formally opened here today the campaign that will be waged until Oct. 19, when the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution will be put before the voters. There was a business session in the morning, followed by a luncheon and speechmaking.

Miss Anna L. Dayton of this city was elected Honorary President, and Mrs. Yarde Breese of Trenton was retained as President. Other officers were chosen as follows:

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., Princeton; Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; Mrs. John Emery, Morristown; Miss Anna McIlvaine, Trenton; Mrs. H. O. Magie, Elizabeth; Mrs. Thomas J. Oravan, Salem; Mrs. William Libbey, Princeton; Miss Clara A. Vesin, Elizabeth; Mrs. Karl C. Roebling, Trenton; Mrs. Sherman B. Joost, Plainfield; Mrs. William S. Stryker, Trenton; Mrs. Henry M. Darcey, Newark; Mrs. Theodore C. Woodbury, Orange.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. R. C. Maxwell, Trenton.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ellsworth Corbett.

General Secretary—Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, Trenton.

Treasurer—Mrs. George B. Yard, Trenton.

Miss Vesin was named as Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Mrs. Darcey as Chairman of the Press Committee, and Mrs. Constance Moore of Plainfield Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Mrs. Horace Brock of Philadelphia, President of the Pennsylvania Association.

TO DIVORCE RUNAWAY WIFE.

Ridgefield Banker Names Former Friend as Co-respondent.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—Making affidavit to the effect that he did not believe Mrs. Lillian Lozier was in the State of New Jersey, Sheriff Robert N. Heath today returned the divorce papers of Cyrus J. Lozier, banker and builder of Ridgefield Park, to his lawyers, Campbell & De Turck. This was the first information of any divorce prpceedings following the disappearance of Mrs. Lozier on the evening of April 12. Lozier names as co-respondent Harry Vanderbeck, a former friend of the banker, also a contracting builder, who left his wife and home on the same day Mrs. Lozier disappeared.

The petition states that Mrs. Lozier and Vanderbeck were together at the Hotel Holland, Beacon, Dutchess County, N. Y., on April 13 and 14. The petition also mentions dates prior to the elopement in Ridgefield Park.

From the train Vanderbeck mailed to his wife deeds covering all his real estate in Ridgefield Park, valued at $80,000, but already all of this has been attached by Sheriff Heath to cover several claims. It is understood that Pinkerton detectives have been following the missing couple since they were seen at Beacon.

Before leaving her home Mrs. Lozier left a note for her husband saying: "Don't worry, for I'll be with some one who will take good care of me."

The Loziers had been married fifteen years. The Vanderbecks and Loziers were always together on auto rides and on threatre parties. Vanderbeck owes Lozier $3,000.

Autoist Kills Girl; Fined $500.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—J. Theodore De Mund, whose auto killed little Frieda Almquist of Ridgewood, was fined $500 today by Judge Seufert of Hackensack. De Mund, who was driving the auto, was convicted of assault and battery. William B. Mackay, Jr., counsel for De Mund, served notice of appeal, and the case will go to the Supreme Court. This is the first conviction of its kind in Bergen County.

Hercules WATER

IT LIFTS THE LOAD

First thing in the morning if you feel logy — cultivate that splendid habit—purge your system with an imported natural water of recognized standing

EISNER MENDELSON CO., N. Y., AGENTS.

SOFT WHITE HANDS

Under All Conditions If You Use Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective at any price than these emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Help Clean Up

USE

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.

Spring Sales Lingerie at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark.

We invite your attention to our present stock of French Lingerie with the utmost confidence that we can please and satisfy you completely. This stock, including a full new line of Madeira goods, was never more comprehensive and values were never better than now.

The special prices which will obtain during the month of May make it greatly to your advantage to "purchase now"—

French Lingerie

Gowns—An immense variety in all grades, Lace or Embroidery trimmed, high or low neck—$1.50 to 200.00.

Chemise—Solid or Eyelet Embroidery—or Lace trimmed—$1.00 to $35.00.

Drawers—Circular or straight cut, Lace and Embroidery trimmed—$1.10 to $25.00.

Weekly or bi-weekly shipments have been received almost without intermission through the Spring months so that we are now able to show a fresh stock of very desirable goods.

Domestic Lingerie

Our stock of domestic-made underwear has been greatly enlarged and includes a splendid variety of embroidery and lace-trimmed garments at all the popular prices.

Gowns—85c to $3.75.

Envelope Chemise—95c to $3.75.

Combinations—95c to $3.75.

Drawers—50c to $3.75.

The outstanding features of this stock are High Quality of Material, the Refined Character of the Laces and Embroideries and Careful Workmanship.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

Special Sale (Today) Tuesday

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Announce An Important Sale

To Close Out

500 Women's and Misses' Suits

Taken from the Regular Stock

Tailored and Semi Dress Suits, an accumulation of some of the season's best models

Materials are Tailor Serge, Gabardine, Poplin, Shepherd Checks and Hairline Stripes

Formerly sold at 25.00, 29.75 and 35.00

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Style, make and linings represent the highest standard of quality and are characteristic of *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* entire stock.

No Exchanges. No Approvals.

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ESTABLISHED 1723

Safe Fur Storage

Our perfectly equipped storage plant protects your furs from moth, fading, dampness, fire and burglars. Your insurance policy is guaranteed by a house of world-wide standing. Specially low charges on minimum valuations.

Call Greeley 3761.

Order remodeling now and get the advantage of minimum summer rates.

19 West 34th Street

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

If—

there were but one photograph of the great steel column that charged up the plateau of Mt. St. Jean at Waterloo it would be the prize of the art world.

But there are no records of this defeated charge from a camera. It is upon the imagination of artists we depend. Now, however, the greatest of all wars is recorded imperishably by modern photography!

Are you keeping such a vivid record of this cataclysm?

For ten cents a week you can obtain the Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times at any news stand. It is a selection of the finest war pictures—printed in the browns and greens of rotogravure.

Subscriptions to The Mid-Week Pictorial, postpaid—for three months, $1.25; one year, $5.00.

The New York Times

Times Square

WHITMAN SEEKS WAY TO LOWER STATE TAX

Decides to Hold Public Hearings Next Week on Big Budget He Wants to Cut.

TAKES HINT FROM GLYNN

Will Let Taxpayers Question Heads of State Department, and May Call Special Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—Aroused by the criticism of his financial policy, entailing a direct tax levy of more than $19,000,000, Governor Whitman announced today that throughout next week he would give a series of public hearings on the financial bills passed by the Legislature in the closing moments of the session and now before him for approval.

The article on State finances from the pen of Mr. Whitman's predecessor, Martin H. Glynn, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, is regarded generally at the capital as being in part responsible for the Governor's novel plan. In this article, Mr. Glynn assailed the claim that the huge direct tax was necessary; and flatly asserted that Governor Whitman's ignorance of State finances had been taken advantage of by the Republican legislative leaders.

It was elearned tonight from a source close to Governor Whitman that a recent examination of the financial bills by an expert who went over them at the Governor's request had much to do with his decision.

It was asserted that the Governor had made up his mind to use the pruning knife unsparingly, and that if the result should justify such a course he would call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to enact a revised Direct Tax bill with a lower rate than 1.7 mills, which the bill now before him provides.

Nearly all of the bills carrying large appropriations were in process of construction until shortly before the Legislature was ready to adjourn finally. As a matter of fact, they were passed in the eleventh hour of the dying session. Few of the legislators who voted on the bills after the Governor's emergency message had been read knew just what items were embodied in them. The men in the Legislature who had had the most to do with shaping the measures were not able to give with any degree of accuracy the grand total of the chief financial bills—the General Appropriation bill and the Supply bill.

In a general way the claim was made that $500,000 had been cut from salaries in the various State departments. This statement was accepted at the time as setting forth a net saving. It was said tonight that close scrutiny on the part of Governor Whitman's experts had revealed increases in other departments which more than offset the saving in others. Governor Whitman, it is said, is anxious to learn how the original claim can be justified.

An official close to the Governor said tonight that he felt convinced that from $400,000 to $500,000 could be cut from the appropriations made for various State departments. The Excise Department has received $116,00 more than it received from last year's Legislature. This department will be under Republican auspices from the beginning of the fiscal year. The reorganized Tax Department has obtained $100,000 more than was provided for the department last year. The Secretary of State receives $35,000, the Attorney General $19,000, and the Banking Department $47,000 in excess of the appropriations of last year.

In the budegt for this year there are special Appropriations bills with items aggregating $8,208,000, including one item for repair and maintenance of highways of $5,951,000, which, it is believed, will come in for close scrutiny by Governor Whitman.

According to the announcement made today the Governor intends to summon the head of every State Department before him, and question him closely with regard to the necessity for the increased appropriations in a year when economy was the watchword.

The hearings on the financial bills are scheduled to begin on Monday, and to continue throughout the week. William A. Orr, secretary to the Governor, is preparing a schedule of the hearings.

It was announced today that every taxpayer who cared to come to the Capitol would have an opportunity to be heard, and a chance also to heckle the department heads, who will be before the Governor to explain the needs of their departments.

There is no precedent in the history of the State for the policy adopted by Governor Whitman in dealing with the appropriation bills, and it is predicted that the "standing-room-only" sign will be hung out in front of the Executive Chamber on the days of the hearings.

Acting Mayor McAneny expressed much gratification yesterday when he heard that the Governor had acceded to Mayor Mitchel's request and was going to grant hearings on the financial bills. He was unable to say, however, whether he would himself go up to Albany to protest against some of the items in the hope of cutting down the direct tax.

Discussing yesterday the financial bills as they stand, Mr. McAneny said that they amounted to more than $93,000,000, to which must be added the $27,000,000 for canal construction, which might be granted by the referendum in November. Together these reach the total of $120,000,000—more than twice the appropriations of 1910.

The total of the $93,000,000 now before Governor Whitman includes $18,112,938.87 for expenditures from bond issues on canal and highway construction $10,000,000 for reappropriations of money already appropriated but not expended, and $65,000,000 for the general appropriation and supply and special bills. These totals had been reached, Mr. McAneny pointed out, without the State undertaking any new activities.

When the appropriations were examined closely, Mr. McAneny said, it seemed that no less than $8,000,000 was accounted for by salaries, which had been increased, and new places that had been created.

SCHIFF CALLS EMIGRANTS.

Hopes 2,000,000 Jews Will Settle West of the Mississippi.

Jacob H. Echiff, just returned from a tour of seven weeks in the West, where, he said, he found the Jewish people hapier than ever before, in an address which aroused much enthusiasm at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance last night, called upon all Jews to unite to meet the conditions brought about by the European conflict. He said that the West was ready to welcome the Jews ,and that he hoped that at least 2,000,000 would emigrate from abroad to the country west of the Mississippi, where there was a land of plenty awaiting them.

The guest of honor was Sholom Aleichem (Solomon Rabinowitz) the Hebrew and Yiddish author often been referred to as the Yiddish Mark Twain. He was received with an outburst of applause, which lasted for several minutes. His address, given in Yiddish, was the expression of the hope that the Jews would emigrate on a large scale.

Mr. Schiff said he was glad to appear at this meeting where the atmosphere was that of unity on the part of the Jewish people, no matter from what country they came.

"I wish," he continued, "that my voice could reach across the waters to our more unfortunate people, so that I could say to them 'Peace.'"

His journey in the West, which took him from San Antonio to San Francisco, and thence, by way of Kansas City and Chicago, to New York, was undertaken in part to find out something about the sentiment in the United States toward the Jews. Everywhere he went, he said, he found the sentiment kindly, and he added that never before had he been so glad that he was a Jew.

"Everywhere I found them happy," he said, "and more are coming. They must make ready for many more of us who will come here after the war. I am glad that Judge Greenbaum said there was no division among the German Jew and the Russian Jew and the Turkish Jew. If we want to be successful in solving the Jewish problem, we can only be successful as American Jews. More than ever this is the time to be unified."

Judge Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Alliance, read a report which showed that the expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1914, were $110,681, and the income $103,028. The alliance, he said, now had 2,622 members. The retiring Directors were selected for another term.

There were addresses by the Rev. Harris Masliansky and Professor Israel Friedlander. Among those on the platform were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Isidor Straus and Professor Gottlieb of Columbia.

WANTS AMERICAN HELP.

Panama, Says Banker Feraud, Will Make Plea at Washington.

Ramon Arias Feraud, Jr., general manager and Vice-President of the Bank of the Canal Zone, with headquarters at Colon and a branch in Panama City, arrived last night on the United States steamship Tenadores, as one of the delegates from the Panama Republic to the Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington on May 24. The other delegates, Dr. Estedas Arjona, Secretary of Finance, and Ramon Acevedo, general manager of the National Bank of Panama, will arrive later by way of New Orleans, he said.

Mr. Feraud said the contention of the Panamaian delegates would be that their country was not receiving the full benefits of the Canal, but that with the cooperation of the United States Government it would become one of the business centres of the world. By this he meant that Colon and Panama will become naturally great warehousing and transhipping points for the big cargoes which will pass from East to West by the Canal after the war.

"With warehousing," he continued, "necessarily comes banking facilities, and our banks are conducted along American lines. With our finance in a stable condition, the result is bound to be of great benefit to all.

"Despite the financial depression in Europe we have not been obliged to declare a moratorium, and the general business conditions in Panama are good. We need immigrants. There are fertile valleys and river bottoms for agricultural explorers, and there is a fine opportunity for cattle-raising."

Mr. Feraud added that there was no feeling between the soldiers and the Panamaian police over the recent clash, and precautions are being taken in Panama City to prevent such a thing happening again. He was met at the pier by Marion Flurher, Secretary to the Collector of the Port; Captain Halsted Dorey, U. S. A., aide to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and Lieutenant Ralph P. Craft, U. S. N., aide to Rear Admiral Usher of the Navy Yard.

PROF. H. S. MUNROE RETIRES

Senior Columbia Faculty Member to Give Up Teaching.

It was announced at a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday that Henry S. Munroe, Professor of Mining, senior professor in the university, would retire from active service on June 30 next. Professor Munroe began teaching at Columbia July 1, 1877, and under his administration the department of mining has gained a world-wide reputation. No successor has yet been selected.

Steps were taken to provide for the award of the various prizes established by the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer for excellence in journalism, in the American drama, in American music, and in American fiction. Plans are also under consideration for the establishment of instruction in the history of the fine arts, for which provision was made in the will of the late Hugo Reisinger.

The following were appointed as the Board of Managers of the George Crocker Special Fund for Cancer Research for three years from July 1 next: Dr. T. Matlack Cheesman, Dr. Walter Mendelson, President N. M. Butler, Dean Samuel W. Lambert, Professor Warfield T. Longcope, Professor William G. MacCallum, and Professor Francis Carter Wood.

Mlle. Madeleine H. Doby, instructor in French at Wellesley College, was appointed Secretary of the Maison Française, to succeed Mlle. Magdeleine Carret, who will resign at the close of the present academic year.

Professor John Dyneley Prince was transferred from the Chair of Semitic Languages to the newly established Chair of Slavonic Languages. One effect of the European war has been to increase the interest in the study of the Slavonic languages and literatures, particularly Russian, and the task of developing work in these fields has been assigned to Professor Prince.

WOMEN MINISTERS BADLY HANDICAPPED

Barred from Wearing Pretty Clothes or Talking to Young Men, Says Mrs. Horne.

SHE WAS ONE OF THEM

Women Lawyers and Other Professional Workers Gather at Annual Dinner.

More than 100 women lawyers and women of other professions as their guests, with a few men thrown in for good luck, gathered at the annual dinner of the Women Lawyers' Association at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant last evening, and had a beautiful time "talking shop." Each of the speakers had a chance to say all that she wanted to about her own profession, and her good and bad luck, and she heard the other women do likewise. The most exciting history was that of the woman minister, Marie Jenney Howe, and she was the one woman who found too many obstacles to keep on with the profession of her choice, though she did not drop it until she had made a success, had builded a church, and raised her own salary.

One thing that the young woman minister can't do, according to Mrs. Howe, is wear pretty clothes ortalk to the young men of her congregation, and the congregation will never allow her to marry. Last night Mrs. Howe was wearing a pretty rose-colored frock, and the Chairwoman, Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, directed attention to the fact that she was also wearing "Mrs." before her name.

"I didn't think there were going to be any men here tonight, and I was going to tell you a great many things, but as it is I will be as confidential as I can, said Mrs. Howe. "They say that one place in which there are equal opportunities for men and women is in the ministry, but it isn't so. In the very first place, you have to go to some little seminary. One could not go to Harvard or any of the crack places, and there are only the freer churcher, the Congregational and its two branches, and the Universalists and the Unitarians who will have women. You can't imagine a woman as a Catholist priest or as an Episcopal minister.

"But finally you are graduated, and then you try to see what you can do. You write to the Trustees of some church to ask if they will give you a chance. No, they will not. They would think it beneath the dignity of their church to have a woman minister. There were six girls who graduated after me, and not one had a single chance, and they all went into other professions. The only way I managed was to give my services for a year to another woman minister. Then I got a little church of seventeen persons at Des Moines, Iowa.

"The only way a woman can ever get a church is to take a wretched, forlorn one that no man would have under any circumstances. I found this one that had not had a minister for years and I took it at $400 a year, a salary no man would ever think of accepting. Well, I got on, and after starting it is easy. I biult a church and built up my salary. You get applauded on all sides. You are one of the sights of the town, and every stranger is taken to see the little woman minister.

"But the life the woman lives is quite differentd from that of the man. Every one knows that when there is a young man minister all the young girls immediately fall in love with him and the old maids make him presents. Not so with the young woman. If she receives a man at her house, married or single, if she is seen walking on the street with one, or if one happens to jump on the car in which she is riding she knows that she is going to receive a little note from the Trustees of the church, will say:

"'My dear young woman, don't you know that the one thing a young woman minister must do is to see that she is not talked about.'

"The young woman minister can't possibly marry. If she does, it is good-by career. No one wants a married woman minister, and then what man would marry her? The church wants all the woman minister's time—every bit of it. Oh, how its loves her! She must do a great deal more work than the man and for half the salary. The women working together in a church will not make between them what would be given to one man in the same position."

Miss Ida Tarbell told the women lawyers that she thought that their profession and hers, that of journalism, commenced at the same time.

"It was in the cave days I am sure," she said, "when every thing was wild and woolly and no one over well clothed that some individual in a tribe had trouble and another one interceded for them with the chief. That was the first lawyer and at the same time the journalist. And at that gon a stone with a piece of flint making hyeroglphics or little pictures telling about it."

Miss Tarbell told the women that the law, coming along with the professions of medicine and theology, became respectable much sooner than journalism, which was only now getting a school of its own and a standing.

All the other professions had something to say and Dr. Adele Cuinet received the most applause of the evening when, after telling the little sympathy received by women dentists from the men, she concluded:

"I don't believe there ever will be a time when the men will not feel that they are much superior until the women are enfranchised."

Even the men in the audience clapped at that.

Mrs. Jean H. Norris, President of the Women Lawyers, could not be present, having been elected member of the International Jury of Awards of the Panama Pacific Exposition, and she is now in San Francisco. Mrs. Olive Stott Gabrel was Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

ASSIGN FLEET ANCHORAGES.

Warships Will Extend from 82d Street to 158th Street.

The Mayor's Committee, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt is the Chairman, which was appointed to arrange for the reception of the officers and enlisted men of the Atlantic Fleet, who are due to arrive here Saturday morning, gave out yesterday the official anchorages of each of the vessels. Commander F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N., who is serving with the Mayor's Committee, said yesterday that the column will extend from a point opposite Eighty-second Street to apoint beyond 158th Street.

"It will be interesting, and, in a way, important," he said, "for the public to know the exact location of the ships in view of the fact that during the entire time they are here visitors who have left the boat landings for the ship by 4:30 will be permitted on board, but no one after that. By 5:30 it will be necessary that all visitors shall have disembarked."

The following is the official list of the Atlantic Fleet as it will be seen in the North River:

BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

Wyoming, flagship of Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief; Yankton, tender to fleet flagship.

First Division—New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo; Texas, Delaware, North Dakota.

Second Division—Utah, flagship of Rear Admiral Boush; Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, Kansas.

Third Division—Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman; Georgia, Rhode Island, Nebraska.

Fourth Division—Louisiana, flagship of Rear Admiral McLean; New Hampshire.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Birmingham, pennant ship of Captain Sims; Dixie, Warrington, Drayton; Henly, Burrows, Patterson, Paulding, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Cassin, McDougal.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Prairie, pennant ship of Commander Stirling; MacDonough, Tallahassee, Tonopah, Ozark, Fulton, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, G-1, G-2, G-4, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Vestal, pennant ship of Commander Holmes; San Francisco, Celtic, Solace; Ontario, Sonoma, Patapsco, Patuxent, Cyclops, Orion, Neptune, Jupiter.

These are the anchorages of the vessels as they were officially announced yesterday:

BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

Ship and Location.	Boat Landing.
Wyoming, 82d Street.	
Yankton, 84th Street	79th Street
New York, 86th Street.	
Texas, 91st Street.	
Delaware, 95th Street.	
North Dakota, 101st Street.	97th-98th Streets
Michigan, 106th Street.	
South Carolina, 110th Street.	
Kansas, 115th Street.	
Florida, 119th Street.	
Utah, Grant's Tomb.	
Virginia, 133d Street.	
Rhode Island, 136th Street.	
Nebraska, 142d Street	120th Street
Georgia, 146th Street.	
New Hampshire, 151st Street.	
Louisiana, 155th Street.	

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Vestal, 159th Street.	
San Francisco, Washington Park.	
Celtic, Washington Park.	
Solace, 156th Street	158th Street
Ontario, Washington Park.	
Patuxent, Washington Park.	
Patapsco, Washington Park.	
Sonoma, Washington Park.	

The destroyer flotilla will anchor on the west side of the river from Seventy-ninth Street to 140th Street except No. 83 (Yankton.) Landing will be assigned by the flotilla commander.

The submarine flotilla will anchor each of the battleships from 134th Street up. Tenders will be alongside the dock at 138th Street if possible.

In anticipation of the visit of the fleet many reservations are being made at the hotels for people from out of town, it was learned yesterday. Many of these start from Friday, and hotel men say the outlook is for a big business for the end of the week.

Heinze Estate Sued for $71,946.

John W. McKinnon, as agent for the shareholders of the National Bank of North America, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against Linda M. Fleitmann, as administratrix of the estate of F. Augustus Heinze, for $71,946, which, Mr. McKinnon says, is due the bank on a note for $80,000 which Heinze made on March 10, 1906. It was secured by 15,000 shares of Ohio Copper stock and $20,000 of Ohio first mortgage bonds.

TUTTLE ENDS LIFE AS NURSES SLEEP

Brooklyn Man, Suffering from Cancer, a Suicide by Gas at Atlantic City.

WENT THERE FOR CURE

Pleaded with Attendants to End Agony for Him—Guard Relaxed When He Feigned Sleep.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—Dispondent over ill-health, Frederick Walker Tuttle of 289 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide at his seachore apartment on Pacific Avenue here today. He had been suffering intensely from a cancerous growth, and was said to have pleaded with his nurse to end the agony. In consequence, his attendant and his housekeeper had kept constant watch over him.

Tuttle then planned to tire them both out by demanding every little attention. All last night and this morning, they were sent here and there on every pretext. When they minally rtird, Tuttl had apparntly fallen asleep. Upon being left alone, however, he turned on the gas, and when the nurse awoke Tuttle had been asphyxiatd.

Tuttle came here several weeks ago from Brooklyn for his health. His friends lent every aid, and for a time it was thought his recovery was only a question of time with the beneficial effects of the shore air. He grew worse, however, and since Saturday had been in constant pain.

Arrangements for the removal of the body to Brooklyn are being made by the brother, Clifford H. Tuttle. It will be shipped from here on Wednesday and buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Mr. Tuttle was born in Brooklyn fifty-seven years ago. Twenty years ago he became a member of the firm of Tuttle & Bailey of 76 Madison Avenue, founded by his father, which manufactures radiators and ventilators in North Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was Vice President of the firm when he retired two and a half years ago. At the time of his retirement he was suffering from an affection of the throat, which developed into cancer.

He leaves a widow, four sisters, and one brother, Clifford Tuttle of Englewood, N. J. Mrs. Tuttle went to Atlantic City yesterday after receiving word of her husband's suicide.

Mr. Tuttle was a member of the Lambs, Calumet, and Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He was a member of the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn.

NEEDY MOTHER TRIES TO DIE

Takes Daughter's Secret Savings, $1, to Feed Little Son.

Mrs. Margaret McDonald, 29 years old, of 523 West Forty-ninth Street, last night used the secret savings of her daughter Elizabeth, 11 years old, to buy supper for her two children. Then, when they were safe in bed, she tried to commit suicide by inhaling gas, according to stories told by the children.

Mrs. McDonald's husband has been out of work for a month. He did not return home yesterday, and there was no money in the house. Bobbie, 9 years old, wept and complained of hunger. The mother hushed him as best she could and tried to put him to bed, when Elizabeth drew out ten dimes, her savings of two years of better times, and gave them for Bobbie's supper.

After feeding the children Mrs. McDonald went into her own room and placing a tube from the gas jets to her lips lay down to die. Elizabeth, smelling gas, called neighbors. Mrs. McDonald was revived in the Polyclinic Hospital and later transferred to Bellevue. She will recover. Neighbors took care of the children.

Mrs. McDonald has lost three children by death within a year, and she herself left a hospital several weeks ago after an attack of pneumonia.

GARY ENTERTAINS SUNDAY.

Evangelist Meets Friends of Steel Corporation Head at Luncheon.

On his third Monday visit to this city since the Paterson revival began the Rev. "Billy" Sunday was the guest at luncheon yesterday afternoon of Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary at the Gary residence at Sixty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

The vangelist came from Paterson in a limousine with Mrs. Sunday and two of their children, William, Jr., and Paul. After luncheon at the Gary residence, they started back at once for Paterson. At the luncheon were several other guests who were invited because they had expressd their eagerness to meet th revivalist. These were Nathan Straus, Arthur Brisbane, E. P. Fraelr, W. E. Benjamin, Alexander Brown of Baltimore, and Charles H. Hayden.

The invitation to the luncheon was extended to the Sundays several days ago, when Judge and Mrs. Gary and a party visited the tabernacle at Paterson. All the guests at the luncheon yesterday assured the evangelist that they would make a trip over to Paterson to hear him in the near future.

As he was leaving the Gary residence for his machine, Sunday said that he had had an interesting time and had met some "mighty fine people." Nathan Straus said that he considered Sunday "a wonderful man and a great force for good." Arthur Brisbane told how a story like the Sundays' visit to the Gary residence really ought to be covered. Judge Gary, who has frequently expressed his high opinion of Sunday, said yesterday that his guest possessed a natural grace, which gave a polish to every word that he spoke and every gesture that he made.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 3.—Tired out from his trip to New York, Billy Sunday went directly to bed upon his arrival at his Park Avenue home this afternoon. "I had a bully time," he smiled when asked about the luncheon at Judge Gary's. For the first time in thirteen years the chimes of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, opposite the Sunday Tabernacle, were stilled yesterday afternoon and evening. Last Sunday the bells pealed forth just as Billy was "warming up" in his sermon, and they disconcerted him to such an extent that George Arnold, Sunday's backer, asked the Rev. David S. Hamilton, rector of St. Paul's, if they might be quieted.

"Mighty fine of Mr. Hamilton and his people," said Billy when told that the bells wouldn't interfere with his service any more.

Gift to Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, May 3.—Announcement of a gift of $7,000 to Brown University from Mrs. Jesse L. Rosenberger of Chicago was made today. The gift is in memory of Mrs. Rosenberger's father, the Rev. Charles K. Colver of the class of 1842, and its income is to provide for lectures by eminent scholars.

GIRL SUES FOR LOST SCALP.

Factory Worker, Seeking $50,000, Removes Hat, Wig, and Cap in Court

For the loss of her scalp while working in a factory, Miss Mary Haynes, 17 years old, of 345 Court Street, Brooklyn, asked $50,000 damages from the Cooke & Cobb Company in a suit tried yesterday before Justice Kelby and a jury in Part III. of the Brooklyn Supreme Court. The action was brought in behalf of the girl by her father, Harry, and late yesterday afternoon, after the jurors had deliberated over an hour, Justice Kelby directed them to hand in a sealed verdict, which will be opened in court this morning.

Miss Haynes, who was employed in the factory of Cooke & Cobb Company, manufacturers of stationery at 213 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, said that on Aug. 14, 1913, she went to a washing fountain in a corner of the room, nearby which was an exposed and unguarded vertical shaft. She said all the employes on the floor had to go there for drinking water. As she stood there her hair, which was partly braided, became tangled in the revolving shaft, and she was suddenly lifted to the ceiling. Her scalp was completely torn off, and she fell to the floor.

When Miss Haynes had finished her story her attorney, John J. Graham, former Surrogate of Nassau County, told her to remove her hat, and then a wig of brown hair, showing a tight fitting white skull cap. Then she removed the cap and exposed her scalp, showing the effects of her injury. The jurors took one look and involuntarily turned their heads away.

Dr. John H. Long, who attended the girl, testified that she had lost a head of beautiful black hair. After a vain attempt to have the girl's scalp grow back on her head, the physician said he had to resort to skin grafting. The girl was in the hospital for seven months.

The company set up a defense that the accident was caused because of the girl's negligence. She was asked whether she knew of the cloakroom on the floor. She answered that as the room was too small to accommodate all the girls, she and several others used a post with hooks on it in the corner, near the drinking fountain. She said it was not necessary for her to go to the cloakroom.

CITY BREVITIES.

W. J. Hammer will lecture on "Aerial Navigation" next Saturday evening at the Second Moravian Church, Wilkins Avenue and Jennings Street, the Bronx.

There will be an exhibit of old prints, showing the fleets engaged during the civil war and other antiquated American sea fighters, at the New York Public Library from May 8 to 18.

What is the most colossal task a naval commander was ever set to do? Norman Draper declares it to be "Forcing the Dardanelles." In an article of that title he shows why and how it's being done. See this week's

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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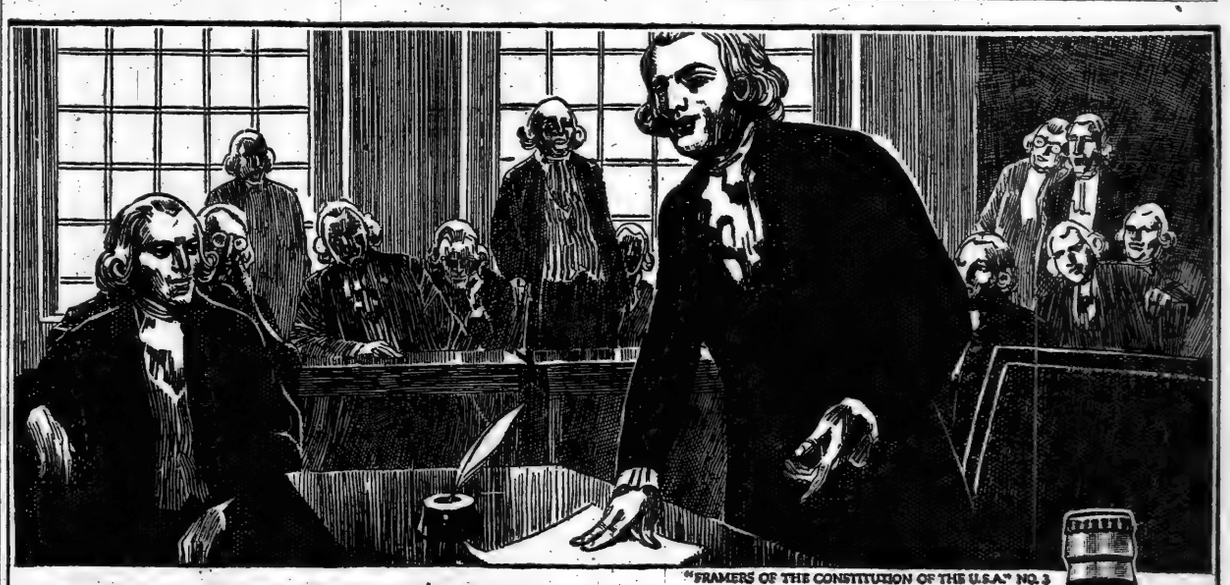

"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.A." NO. 3
Alexander Hamilton—"Father of American Credit"
DANIEL WEBSTER says of Hamilton: "He smote the rock of National resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprung upon its feet."
No man did more to build the Constitution of the United States than did Hamilton. He took a prominent part in every debate, and worked indefatigably on all the important committees. His genius, individuality and daring foresight are indelibly stamped upon every clause of our National Law—the law under which Americans are guaranteed for all time Religious, Commercial and Personal Liberty. During Hamilton's lifetime he used his great influence to encourage and protect the brewing indusry. Among all the Fathers of the Republic none knew better than he that honestly-brewed barley-malt beers make for true temperance. This American Colossus, who was second only to Washington in the service rendered to his country, drank good beer all his days. We know of no one who has yet dared declare that it injured him in any way. Under the tenets of the Constitution, which Hamilton did so much to make a fact, Anheuser-Busch 58 years ago launched their great institution. During these years they have honestly brewed honest beers. To-day 7500 people are daily required to meet the public demand. Their world-famed brand BUDWEISER because of its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, exceeds the sale of any other beer by millions of bottles.
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MURDERER HERE TO TESTIFY

Flack Comes from Death House, but Won't Talk of Sing Sing.

William Flack, under sentence of death for the murder of Giuseppi Marino, was brought here yesterday from the death-house in Sing Sing under a special act passed by the Legislature to testify against Angelo Leggio, who is also charged with the murder of Marino. Flack was committed to the Tombs by Judge Nott, and will have several conferences with the District Attorney before Leggio's trial begins on May 12.

According to information obtained by Assistant District Attorney Wellman, Flack was the hired gunman who killed Marino. Leggio, it is charged, inspired the murder because of jealousy. While in the Tombs Flack will be under the same rules which apply to all prisoners there, and which are much more liberal than those in the death house.

Flack declined to answer questions regarding conditions in Sing Sing and in the death house.

"I am badly enoupgh off now," he said. "I'm a squealer and I have to go back there again, perhaps with the man I am testifying against. No, I'm not going to talk at all about the death house. That would make things still worse."

GOT 4 YEARS INSTEAD OF 1.

Burglar Who Tried to Fool Judge Rsentenced.

When John Phelan of 183 East 111th Street was arraigned before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday for sentence on his conviction for burglary in the third degree Judge Nott asked for the defendant's record. Phelan on the witness stand had sworn that he had never been convicted before, and the District Attorney's office could find no record against him.

"I will sentence you to Elmira," he said to Phelan.

The sentence was a light one, meaning only thirteen months at the longest, but those in the courtroom saw Phelan's face fall. He turned to a court attendant and said: "I can't go there. I've been there once, and they would know that I had no business to come back there a second time."

Phelan's admission was repeated to Judge Nott. "I will revoke my sentence and send you to Sing Sing for four years and six months," he said.

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OPERA TENOR'S WIFE ACCUSES CHAUFFEUR

Mrs. Orville Harrold Will Appear in Court Today Against Moses Small.

THEY QUARRELED IN HALL

He Demanded 25 Cents for Delivering Medicine, Woman Says—"Hit Me with Slipper," Says Chauffeur.

Miss Lydia Locke, a singer, who in private life is Mrs. Orville Harrold, the wife of Orville Harrold, the operatic tenor, was served with a summons yesterday requiring her to appear this morning in the West Side Court and answer a charge of disorderly conduct brought against her by Moses Small, a chauffeur. Mrs. Harrold lives at 106 Central Park West. The alleged disorderly conduct occurred on Saturday night, when the chauffeur called at Mrs. Harrold's apartment to deliver a package of medicine.

Stories as to what happened in the hall on the tenth floor after the chauffeur knocked at the door and announced that there was a charge of 25 cents on the medicine, differ. Mrs. Harrold says the chauffeur caught her arm, drew her into the hall, and struck her. Small charges that Mrs. Harrold came into the hall and emphasized her objection to paying him by striking him across the face with a high-heeled slipper.

Mrs. Harrold has been under treatment By Dr. Henri Iskowitz of 58 West Fifty-eighth Street for bronchitis. On Saturday he called and prescribed some powders. He said he would stop in a drug store, on the way downtown, and have the prescription filled and the powders sent to her by messenger. About 11 o'clock he stopped at a drug store near Columbus Circle and ordered that the medicine be sent to the Harrold apartments. To Small was given the task of delivering them.

When Small arrived Mrs. Harrold said, she was alone in the apartment and wearing her night robe under a dressing gown. When Small attempted to collect 25 cents she refused to pay it, and told him the doctor had promised to pay the bill. Small insisted that there was a charge, and he would not deliver the package until he was paid.

"I considered the charge most unjust, but I was alone, the maid having gone out with the dogs," said Mrs. Harrold, "so I determined to pay."

"I looked in my pocketbook and found that I had only half a dollar. This I would not give, and I put out my hand again demanding the package."

Instead of handing over, she continued, Small dragged her into the hall and beat her. She said she screamed and attracted the attention of those in a neighboring apartment, where a reception was in progress. It was necessary to break the door down so Mrs. Harrold could get back to her apartment.

Small denies the alleged assault and said the only assault committed was upon himself, and the instrument used was Mrs. Harrold's slipper.

Orville Harrold won a measure of fame on the New York stage, where he quickly advanced from vaudeville to opera. He divorced his first wife in Munice, Indiana, on Feb. 17, 1913, and on Feb. 21 of the same year he married in the City Hall Lydia Talbot, who gave her profession as singer. She was a widow and her first husband is said to have been an English Army officer.

AMBULANCE DRIVER HURT.

James Maher Thrown Out When Auto Capsizes Avoiding a Truck.

An ambulance belonging to the Washington Heights Hospital was overturned yesterday while on the way to answer a call at the 145th Street station of the Subway. James Maher, the chauffeur, was so seriously injured that he had to be taken back to the hospital. Dr. Louis Rosenberg, though suffering from shock and contusions, commandeered an automobile, answered the call, and took his patient to the hospital.

The accident happened shortly after 5 o'clock. The ambulance was speeding south with gong clanging. The traffic parted to give it the right of way. Near 150th Street an automobile swung to one side disclosing a heavy truck belonging to Bernard Greenwood of 20 Desbrosses Street, directly in the path of the ambulance. There was not sufficient time for the driver to get out of the way, and Maher attempted to turn west into 160th Street.

The ambulance was going too fast to allow the turn to be made in safety. As it swung about a wheel crumpled, and the ambulance turned upon its side. Maher was thrown out and was picked up by spectators. A chauffeur volunteered to take him to the hospital. Dr. Rosenberg fell inside the ambulance. The doctor took to the hospital Julius Shapiro, a clerk, of 217 West 140th Street, who had been taken ill on his way Home from work.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Aborn Opera Company began the last week of its engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, with a performance of "Madame Butterfly," in which the principal singers were Ivy Scott, Henry Taylor, Thomas Chalmers, Mildred Rogers, and Alfred Kaufman. Ernst Knoch conducted. The bill will be changed Thursday night, when "Il Trovatore" comes into the repertoire, and there will be a special matinee of "Haensel and Gretel" Friday afternoon.

The Zuro Opera Company began its second week of opera at the People's Theatre last night with a performance of "Faust," in which Grace Hoffmann was the Marguerite.

The cast for the special performance of "Die Fledermaus," at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night, for the benefit of the German Red Cross and the relief of artists, will comprise Mmes. Frieda Hempel, Margarete Ober, Elisabeth Schumann, and Emmy Nicklas, and Messrs. Reiss, Bloch, Goritz, Bayer, Well, and Richard Hageman. Anton Hoff will conduct. The chorus will be made up of members of the German Liederkranz. During the concert scene in the operetta the following will appear: Mmes. Gadski, Kurt, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Sembach, Braun, and Schlegel.

At the annual Composers' Night of the Fraternal Association of Musicians, to be held this evening at the McAlpin, the composers to be represented are Geo. Braucombe, Marion Bauer, Laura Sedgwick Collins, Cornelius Rubner, Hallett Gilberte, and Gustave L. Becker.

Josef Stransky is making some changes in the personnel of the Philharmonic Orchestra, as a result of which eleven new members will play next year. These include four changes each in the two violin sections.

JOB SAVES AGED COUPLE.

Neighbor, Seeking a Carpenter, Finds Them Unconscious.

When a woman neighbor asked Harold Heinrichs of 367 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon if he knew of a carpenter who would do a few days work for her, he led the way to the floor above and knocked at the door of Martin Bock. No answer came, and when he was about to knock the third time, Heinrichs smelled the odor of gas. He rushed to the street, calling Patrolmen Ernst and Leasry of the Grand Avenue Police Station, and they broke in the door.

On the bed lay Bock, aged 60, and his wife, Margaret, aged 55, unconscious, with the gas flowing from a broken pipe. An ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital and a pulmotor and after an hour's work revived the couple sufficiently to take them to the Kings County Hospital.

Because a window was open, the police believe there was no suicide pact. Bock has been out of work for six months, and with his wife went out in the morning, presumably looking for a job. The police believe that upon their return, weak and weary, from the walk, they lay down for a rest. No charge was made against them.

Bock had been receiving aid from relatives in Germany, but his support was cut off by the war, and the aged couple had been on the verge of want for several weeks. Heinrichs said last night that the woman who wanted the work done could wait until Bock was able to do it, and said he was going to see that the old carpenter had enough to do in the future.

TYPHOID IN THE FAR EAST.

Cases Are Increasing, but American Methods Cut Death Rate.

Typhoid fever is more prevalent in the Far East than in former years. At the Philippine General Hospital in Manila there was a fairly uniform number of typhoid patients during 1911 and 1912. During the first half of the year 1913 there was a marked increase. A summary by Dr. Gutierres of the conditions in the Government hospital at Manila, where most of the cases of typhoid fever treated occur among native Filipinos, is based on a study of 125 Filipinos out of a total of 137 cases admitted to the Philippine General Hospital during the two years.

In the Philippines the greatest prevalence is during the autumn months, continuing into the Winter, and declining in the Spring. The Filipinos undoubtedly have a lowered resistance consequent on their modes of life and limited diet. Many patients come to the hospital in a hopeless condition, and thus help to swell the death rate. As the diet of the natives is being improved and the cases are admitted to the hospital earlier in the course of the diseases, a more normal death rate is being approached.

"This," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "is what may be expected in an institution which during the few years of its existence has worked so effectively for the relief of the sick in Manila and in the provinces, has contributed much to scientific medicine, has helped to raise the standard of hygiene and of medical practice in the Far East, and has abundantly justified the expectations of those who have confidence in the efficiency of American institutions."

SAYS HUDSON IS POISONED.

W. E. D. Stokes Starts Inquiry Into Death of Many Fish.

The West End Association at its meeting in the Ansonia last night formally accepted the resignation of Commissioner of Docks and Ferries R. A. C. Smith, because of a difference of opinion.

A motion of W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the Ansonia, to investigate the cause of the death of fish in the Hudson River, possibly through pollution of the water, was referred to the Committee on Acids and Fumes. Mr. Stokes said the fish were victims of the refuse of a certain acid factory, and four fisherman with great nets caught but 32 shad in a whole day.

Charles M. Chadwick of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, gave an illustrated lecture on the Catskills.

NEED SHORT-HAIRED GIRLS.

New Australian Law Protects Machine Operatives.

In Australia, under the new factory laws, according to a report from United States Consul William C. Magelsson, stationed at Melbourne, no female factory operative shall work among or near moving machinery unless her hair be cut short and securely fixed and confined to her head, and no male operative may wear an apron or other loose garment under like circumstances.

Under the new statutes if any person operates machinery without proper guard, suitably adjusted, both the person using it and the factory are guilty of an offense.

DETECTIVE SAVED FROM 3-STORY DROP

Negro Was Pushing Policeman Through Window When Comrades Arrived.

ON A COCAINE RAID

Many "Decks" of Drug Found in Harlem Flats by Members bers of Special Squad.

George Peazewell, a powerful negro, had Detective Dolan, weight 180, of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, two-thirds out of a window last night, preparatory to dropping him to a cement court four stories below, when three detectives, working with Dolan in a cocaine raid on Peazewell's flat at 261 West 124th Street, rescued their colleague in the process putting the negro in a condition which demanded the attention of an ambulance surgeon.

Accompanied by Detectives Boyle, McGowan, and Miller, Dolan went to the flat about 11 o'clock. There was no answer to his knocw, although the detectives heard voices inside. Dolan imitated thevoice of a negro and the door opened a few inches, showing Peazewell's face. Dolan forced himself through the crack. The negro grabbed him and locked the door.

Inside were Cecil Jackson, a negro, and Samuel Schlosman, a white man, who watched Peazewell carry the little detective to the kitchen of the apartment. The other three detectives, hearing the scuffle, broke down the door, only to find their path blocked by Peazewell's two visitors. They subdued their men and rushed to the kitchen just in time to save Dolan from being hurled to the courtyard. They used their blackjacks freely on Peazewell's head.

The detectives found thirty-seven "decks" of cocaine and six packages of morphine in the flat. Peazewell and his two visitors were locked up in the West 123d Street Station, charged with having narcotics in their possession.

The police say that Peazewell has been out of Auburn Prison but a few days. They say that Schlosman had come down from the Bronx to buy cocaine.

Detectives Fanders, Waterhouse, and Judge of Dope Squad 3 from Police Headquarters last night raided the flat of Grace Arlington aged 25, at 66 West 133d Street. They said that as they broke down the door she drew five "decks" of cocaine from her dress and threw them into a stove. The packages were rescued by one of the raiders. She was locked up in the West 125d Street Station.

After leaving the Arlington flat, Squad 3 went to the apartment of Mrs. Grace Bostic, 114 West 136th Street, where they found her in the company of a negro, Joseph Dixon, who said he was from Boston. A package of cocaine was found under the bed. He was locked up charged with having cocoaine in his possession and she on the charge of being an habitual user of drugs. Shortly after midnight the woman was taken to Night Court.

CHILD HYGIENE STATIONS.

New York Diet Kitchen Association to Extend Its Work.

"Graduate Babies"" is a title that has been given to children between the ages of 2 and 6 who are to be given special attention at three of the stations of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, of which Mrs. Henry Villard is President. Excellent educational work has been carried on by the association for the babies under 2, and when the children reach the school age similar work is carried on by the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health.

Conferences similar to those which have been held for the benefit of the smaller children will be given for the older ones. The mothers will be able to consult with nurses and doctors concerning diet and home conditions for the children, and when necessary dispensary and hospital treatment can be administered. The children will be brought repeatedly to the conferences, their improvement noted, and further advice given. The stations for graduate babies will be at 437 West Forty-first Street, 201 East Sixty-sixth Street, and 35 West 139th Street.

URGES BRUTAL WARFARE.

Hamburg Paper Says Germany's Chivalry is Not Appreciated.

After announcing officially that there were then 812,806 enemy war prisoners in Germany, of whom 520 officers and 20,307 men were English, and 3,868 officers and 238,496 men French, the Hamburger Nachrichten of April 10, under the caption "And Once More: Reprisals!" urges the carrying out of ruthless measures against the allied prisoners as an intensified punishment for the treatment of Germans by France and England.

The German paper quotes a sarcastic "Spring jubilation," in which the Paris Figaro tells of the employment of 200 German war prisoners to clean out the canal at Fontainebleau, which had not been cleaned for nearly a century, and it protests against this as of a stripe with other French "indignities," such as the elimination of the word "Allemands" (Germans) and the substitution of "boches" (blockheads) in the French press instead. Then it says:

"Among us the enemy warriors captured in the field are treated with every imaginable politeness and well taken care of; we send back more invalided French soldiers than are sent to us from over there What has this magnanimity netted us? Slander in gigantic falsehoods that are shrieked throughout the world; a refined system—no German word will cover the case—of torture and martyrdom that is carried out against the husbands, fathers, and sons of our people in the enemies' lands; loud, boastful revillings of all the decency, practiced by Germany. Kindness and chivalry are accounted in us as weakness; and the better enemy captives fare in Germany, the worse and viler is the treatment accorded to the Germans in captivity among our enemies. Eight months of the war have taught us that.

"Now at last we must recognize the true state of affairs. And we have recognized it. Now there must be canals to clean out among us also; prisons like those of the British Navy must exist among us also; dumdum bullets for the foes that use them must whizz as a punishment from German rifle barrels.

"All the gruesomeness that menaces the unselfish German fighters for Kaiser and Empire, who, after facing death and misery in battle, have fallen into the enemy's hands—all that gruesomeness must now loom up also for the sons of the enemy peoples. And in letters that reach us there is the question: Why must our submarines always first hail the English ships, search them, and then even tow the boats containing the crews into safety? We know that the English wish to be franc-tireurs on the sea. Otto Weddigen, with his loyal crew, has gone to the bottom—heroes for whom the German nation is in mourning and whom no satisfaction over rescued Englishmen will replace for us.

"We did not want the war—certainly did not want it as it has been waged by our foes. But now we must defend ourselves. For nobility of spirit we have reaped slander; for chivalrous warfare the wildest brutality. Our foes are hoping that they will win, and they know that victory will justify even the most infamous warfare. Therefore it is a law of self-preservation for us that we must win. The reverse is, in its ugliness, in its gruesome extirpation of our race, unthinkable. But we can win only through the loyal, death-defying, brave men who are fighting for us. Therefore, only they, only Germans, may count for us, and every indignity that is perpetrated on a German must forthwith be avenged manifoldly upon our foes. That we have the means and power of doing so is shown by the great number of prisoners brought in by our armies.

"Humanity in the war at the expense of one's own people is suicide. And it was an Englishman, the apostle of world peace, William Stead, who said that the most inhumane war is the most humane, because it soonest of all puts an end to the war. The Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Russians, together with their Serbian appendages, have learned this lesson and are acting accordingly. Germany, defend thyself!"

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ruth Chatterton will end her long engagement in "Daddy Long-Legs" in the Gaiety Theatre a week from Saturday night. The performance that night will be the two hundred and seventy-third in New York. Miss Chatterton will appear in the play on tour next season.

Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger have leased the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, and will present the better class of attractions there.

June 15 has been set as the date for the opening of the Globe Summer School for stage training. The school, which is open to all young women with stage ambitions, between the ages of 17 and 20, will be under the direction of R. H. Burnside. Tuition will be free, pupils giving the Globe management an option on their services.

Leon Errol will be one of the featured comedians in the Summer crop of "Follies." Mr. Errol will stage the ensemble numbers of the revue.

Roi Cooper Megrue's new play was put into rehearsal yesterday by Selwyn & Co. It will be given a preliminary production May 24 in Atlantic City.

The Vitagraph Company has made arrangements with Mayor Mitchel and Fire Commissioner Adamson to take motion pictures of the Fire Department at work. The films will be sent to the San Francisco Fair as a feature of the New York exhibit.

BOY MURDERED BY EAST SIDE RIPPER

Continued from Page 1.

no more than five or six feet from where Charles was found dead, and they, too, heard no sound.

Escaped Over Fence.

For this reason the police considered a theory that the child might have been killed in the yard and his body put beneath the stairs. A fence on the left and one in the rear enclose the yard, and over either of these the murderer could have escaped. An ash can and a garbage can stand against the left side fence, and the police discovered that the covers of the cans had been interchanged.

Mrs. Julia Sumpter, Charles's grandmother and janitress of the house, said these covers were often mixed, however, and there was no sign in the yard that the murder had been committed there.

Charles returned home only Sunday evening from a visit to his grandmother in Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary Murray, mother of his father, and had attended kindergarten yesterday. In a few more minutes his mother would have called him up to bed, for the youngster had just started school and had to be up early in the morning.

Charles was the second of four children, Mamie being the eldest, and, after Charles coming, John, 2 years old, and Nicholas, 5 months. The family was heart-broken last night, and again and again the parents wept over the fate which had led them to bring little Charlie home to his death.

CHASES GIRLS WITH KNIFE.

Police Cut in Fight While Arresting Man They Accused.

Shortly before the mutilated body of little Charles Murray was found last evening a man, who said he is Joseph Daly, and who refused to give his occupation or address, was arrested by Patrolman Curry of the East Fifty-first Street Station at Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, after a struggle, in which he and man who escaped attacked the policeman with knives.

The men were accused by seven little girls, from 8 to 12 years old, of pursuing them with knives. Daly was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station charged with felonious assault and carrying a dangerous weapon.

Patrolman Curry was at Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. When the girls rain screaming to him and said the men were chasing them with drawn knives. The policeman saw the men in the midst of a group of children one block south in the avenue and ran toward them. Daly attacked him and stabbed him in the hand with a sharp knife. The blade of which was fourteen inches long. Curry felled his opponent with his night stick and was about to place him under arrest when the children cried: "Look out."

Curry turned as the second man lunged at him with a knife. The Patrolman dodged, and as the weapon tore through his uniform, brought his club down with a smashing blow on the man's head. As he reeled his companion, Daly, again sprang at Curry. Curry grabbed the latter and placed him under arrest. The second escaped in the crowd.

Curry took his prisoner to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, where both were attended by Dr. Buckmeister of Flower Hospital.

Brooklyn Lawyer to Penitentiary.

Frank P. Martin, a Brooklyn lawyer, 51 years old, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for grand larceny by Judge Roy in the Kings County Court yesterday. He had sold four lots at Bellmore, Long Island, to Miss Kate Ferando, representing that they were free and clear. Later the purchaser learned that the property was encumbered.

KINGSBURY REJECTS A GIFT.

Sends Crate of Garden Products Back to Randall's Island.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury a day or two ago received a large crate of asparagus and rhubarb from the gardener on Randall's Island, with the request that he "sample" it. Then he remembered that he had been asked in December to do the same with a crate of celery and had heard that in the same way First Deputy Commissioner Henry C. Wright had been asked to try some celery.

Mr. Kingsbury ordered the asparagus and rhubarb should be sent back to Randall's Island and issued yesterday an order that none of the products of the farms, greenhouses, and conservatories under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities should be sent to any officials or employes of the department, but should be used exclusively for the population of the different institutions. Any violation of this order, the Commissioner announced, would mean dismissal.

"I think all the vegetables that can be grown by the department should be given to the patients," he said.

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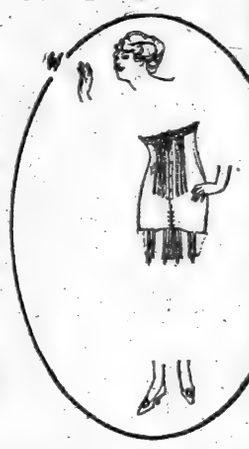

The little grey shop just around the corner from 42nd Street on Fifth Avenue? It is charming in its appointments and filled with the good cheer of service.

The next time you need a new corset try being fitted there—at the Redfern Corset Shop.

Skilled corsetieres will fit you to a *back or front lace* model, whichever your figure requires, and with the same careful attention whether you wish a $3 or $25 corset.

After being fitted you may get the number of your model and buy it at your favorite store if you prefer.

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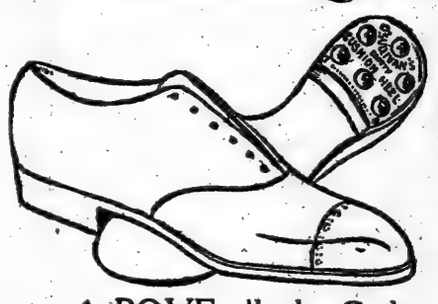

THE CARLTON—English in style, with the broad shank and well-rounded toe. In Oxfords and boots with O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS attached.

ABOVE all, the Carlton is stylish—it is mighty comfortable as well. Anybody can wear it anywhere.

The fact that this shoe has O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber attached adds immeasurably to its wear and comfort.

O'Sullivan's Heels don't run over—they make the shoe wear evenly in every part.

Walk-Over Shoes O'Sullivanized

For Men $4.50 to $6.00

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Maxwell

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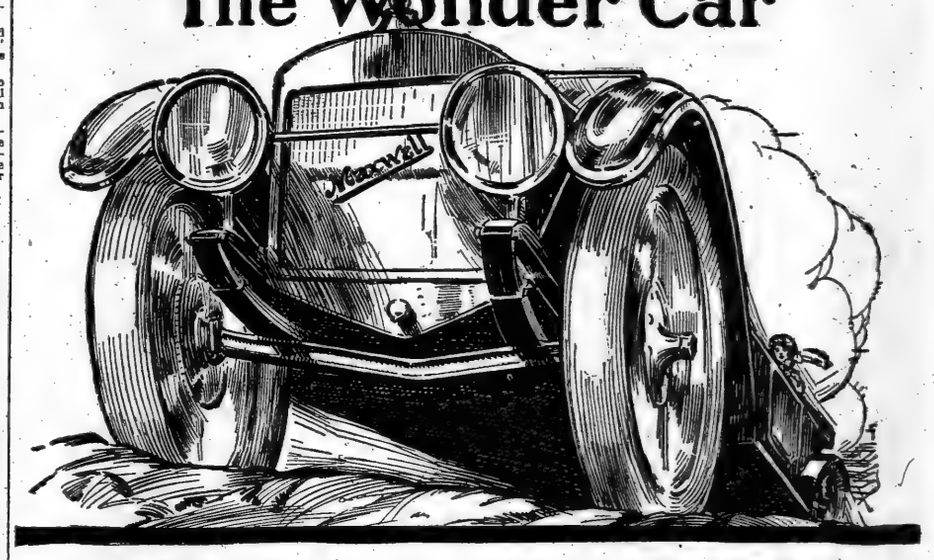


Only a Blindfolded man would buy an automobile today without looking the Maxwell over

We give the two vital things in the Maxwell Car, and then the 17 new features, that have made the 1915 Maxwell, the most talked about car ever produced.

Here are the two vital things that any sane man wants when he buys an automobile:

In the first place
—a handsome, real automobile, that he can be proud to ride in.

In the second place
—a powerful, fast, economical automobile, that will take him anywhere and bring him back.

We give these two vital things and just about every other detail of refinement, comfort, and endurance.

When you buy a 1915 Maxwell, you buy an exact duplicate of the stock Maxwell Cars, in which "Wild Bill" Turner, and Billy Carlson broke two World's Records, in two of the toughest, roughest mountain hill-climbs ever made—Mt. Hamilton and Mt. Wilson.

Then too, you get a car made by the same designers—the same chief engineer—from the same Maxwell Laboratory-tested, heat-treated steel, that was used in the Maxwell Racers in which Barney Oldfield and Billy Carlson finished first, and second, in the Venice Grand Prix Race, and made 300 miles non-stop race records at Venice, Corona and San Diego.

Full 5-Passenger Touring Car **$695** Electric Starter $55 extra

Call Columbus 7181, and ask that one of our demonstrating cars be placed at your disposal

Retail Branch, Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
1808 Broadway, at 59th Street, New York City

"Every Road is a Maxwell Road"

HALTS MOVE TO HAVE FRANK RESENTENCED

Judge Hill Declines to Grant Solicitor's Application for Immediate Action.

WAIT FOR SUPREME COURT

Mandate Covering Recent Decision Not Yet Handed Down—Lawyers May Still Apply for a Rehearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—Solicitor General Dorsey applied today to Judge Hill for a writ of habeas corpus, directing the immediate presence of Leo M. Frank in court for resentence to death as the slayer of Mary Phagan.

Judge Hill announced tonight that he would take no action on the petition before the mandate of the United States Supreme Court is handed down. This is expected about May 20.

Judge Hill says Frank is still in the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and that that court can revoke its action in refusing to interfere, if it sees fit, between now and the time for handing down the mandate. Judge Hill intimates that for him to act before the Supreme Court mandate is received would cause a clash between State and Federal courts.

Mr. Dorsey's action today was unexpected, and the city's leading lawyers promptly declared that it was a dangerous step, likely to involve him with the Supreme Court. The delay in handing down the court's mandate, it was pointed out, was for the purpose of giving the prisoner's lawyers an opportunity to ask for a rehearing.

Lawyers cited the Jamison case in Macon a few years ago, in which City Attorney Wimberly was adjudged in contempt of the Federal Court for ordering the negro Jamison sent to the chain gang before the mandate of the Supreme Court was received, the court having affirmed the negro's sentence. Mr. Dorsey's contention is that all legal obstacles were removed when the Supreme Court announced its decision, declining to interfere in the Frank case. His sole motive, he says, is to prevent any unnecessary delay in the execution of the decree of the court when Frank was found guilty.

Frank's attorneys were not notified of Dorsey's move, and none of them were in court when the application was filed.

The resentencing of Frank at this time would mean the hastening of the hearing before the Prison Commission of his petition for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. Should the date of this hearing be pushed forward, it would mean that the case would reach Governor Slaton before the expiration of his term the latter part of June.

CHICAGO PLEA FOR FRANK.

Mass Meeting to be Held on May 16 in His Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A mass meeting with some of the city's most prominent speakers to protest in the name of humanity and civilization against the execution of Leo M. Frank in Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of Mary Phagan, is to be held in Powers' Theatre Sunday afternoon, May 16. The meeting will ask the Governor of Georgia and the Prison Board to commute the death sentence to one of imprisonment, as so much doubt of the doomed man's guilt is being felt and expressed.

This announcement followed the formation of a Leo M. Frank committee. Some of those who have signified their willingness to speak in behalf of Frank and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Society; Leonora Z. Meder, head of the Department of Public Welfare of the city; ex-Judge McKenzie Cleland, Bishop Samuel Fallows, and Attorneys Patrick H. O'Donnell, and Clarence Darrow.

The various organizations formed to appeal to the Governor of Georgia today consolidated into the Leo M. Frank committee. The Anti-Capital Punishment Society, the orignal Frank committee formed prior to the United States Supreme Court's hearing of the case, and various other committees and fraternal and benevolent bodies are now in the movement to obtain the commutation of the death sentence of Frank to one of imprisonment.

RETURN TO HANNA'S STATE.

Farmers Back from Canada and Bull Moose Wander Home.

Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota was at the Manhattan yesterday on his way to Norfolk to present to the Dreadnought North Dakota the handsome silver service which is the gift of the people of North Dakota. The service, which in spite of certain department orders regarding drinkables on naval vessels, contains a punch bowl, is of solid silver, was made by the Gorham Company, and cost $10,000. Governor Hanna, who is accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, left New York last night.

"Business is fair in North Dakota," said Governor Hanna. "We had a good crop last season, and prices have been good. Ours is a purely agricultural State. There is a big acreage of Spring wheat, our main staple, and of oats, flax, barley and corn, more having been planted than ever before. As a matter of fact, the war in Europe, we feel, has rather benefited us. Our cattle and hogs have been bringing good prices, as well as our wheat.

"There is a good demand for land now, many settlers coming in from other States. What is very noticeable is a marked return from Canada of Americans who had gone across the border in the hope of big returns from investments in cheap lands in the Canadian Northwest. Times are pretty hard up there just now, and the movement this way has rather overbalanced the trend northward.

"As for politics, two years ago we had three parties in the State, which is normally Republican. But from the Progressives there has been of late a strong trend back to the Republican Party."

The Byron Hits a Coral Reef.

The agents of the Lamport & Holt Line received a cable message yesterday from their agent at Barbados saying that the steamship Byron, on her way to New York, had touched a coral reef off the Island of Nevis in the West Indies and was anchored off the port of Charlestown in the same island. The Byron is reported to have water in her No. 1 compartment and will have to discharge a portion of her cargo, it was said.

BUYS MISS DODGE'S HOME.

aMdison Av. Corner for Mrs. W. G. Loew—Baker's Now Own Block.

The home of the late Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge, at 262 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, has been purchased by Mrs. William Goadby Loew, who occupies the adjoining Madison Avenue house. Mrs. Loew is a daughter of George F. Baker, who has just bought from the Dodge owners the stable in the rear of Miss Dodges home, 20 East Thirty-ninth Street. The purchase of this corner gives the Baker family possession of the entire Madison Avenue block front on the west side from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth Streets, their holdings there representing an assessed value last year of $1,535,000.

Miss Dodge's late residence is a large four-story house fronting 45 feet on Madison Avenue by 100 feet on Thirty-ninth Street. Its assessed value is $300,000, but the price paid for the property, as disclosed by the passing of title yesterday, was $275,000. The stable in the rear fronting 22.6 feet is assessed at $90,000, but Mr. Baker bought it for $75,000. The ownership of the two parcels was held in the name of the 262 Madison Avenue Company, of which Cleveland H. Dodge, brother of Miss Dodge, was President, while Miss Dodge was one of the Directors. A total of $350,000 was paid for these two corner parcels—$40,500 less than the city's tax valuation.

Mr. Baker has for many years been one of the strongest opponents of the encroachment of business in the choice Murray Hill residential section. His home at 258 Madison Avenue, in the middle of the block between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, is just north of the restricted Murray Hill zone, which ends on the south side of Thirty-eighth Street. Several years ago, when the large corner at Madison Avenue and Thirtye-ighth Street, adjoining his home, was purchased by operators for the purpose of building a large apartment, George F. Baker, Jr., bought the property after the excavations had been made for the contemplated building. It remained in that unimproved condition for three or four years, and then, when it was realized that it could not be sold for improvement with high-class private residences, Mr. Baker, about two years ago, erected a low and very artistic building on the corner for occupancy by doctors, dentists, and other professional men. This corner, with the building, is now assessed at $490,000. Mr. Baker, Jr., also owns the two adjoining dwellings at 13 and 15 East Thirty-eight Street.

DR. DUSSELDORF LOSES ARM

Injured in Collision with Automobile of Justice Carr.

Dr. Louis M. Dusseldorf, a prominent physician in Brooklyn, had his right arm so badly cut and injured in an automobile collision at Grand Avenue and Dean Street yesterday that amputation was necessary. After the accident the physician was taken to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, where Dr. Arthur H. Bogart, a visiting surgeon of the hospital, performed the operation, amputating the arm between the wrist and the elbow.

Dr. Dusseldorf left his office shortly after 11 o'clock in a limousine car to make his professional calls. His machine was going along Grand Avenue, when at Dean Street an automobile, owned by Justice William J. Carr, of the Appellate Division, Brooklyn, crashed into the limousine and overturned it. Dr. Dusseldorf was hurled against the glass window of the car, and his right arm was shoved through the broken glass.

Frank McLoone of 532 Grand Avenue, commandeered an automobile and hurried the injured physician to the hospital. There was a consultation of physicians in which Dr. Dusseldorf calmly took part, and when his colleagues decided that an operation was necessary, he accepted the decision without protest. At the hospital last night the surgeons said Dr. Dusseldorf would recover.

Justice Carr was not in his machine. The chauffeur, Earl A. Fagan, of 578 Vanderbilt Avenue, was served with a summons, by Policeman Boettger, to appear in court today to answer a charge of violating a traffic ordinance. Frank Stanley, the chauffeur of the Dusseldorf machine escaped injury. Both automobiles were wrecked.

TO PROSECUTE QUACKS.

Assistant District Attorney Smith Assigned to Medical Cases.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith was assigned yesterday to cooperate with Assistant District Attorney Wilmot and Secretary George Whiteside of the New York County Medical Association in the prosecution of the alleged medical imposters who were arrested last week on a charge of maintaining a nuisance. The alleged quacks will appear before Magistrate McAdoo at the Chief Magistrate's office, 300 Mulberry Street, on Thursday morning to answer to the charge.

As a result of the publicity which has been given the medical institutes and their practices, more than one hundred persons have gone to the District Attorney's office to give information. District Attorney Perkins said yesterday. Many of them told of injections of water for tuberculosis and fake X-ray examinations, which seem to be two favorite treatments.

Watch Resinol Soap improve your skin and hair

Try Resinol Soap for a week. You will be surprised to see how it clears and freshens your complexion, even in that short time. Used for the shampoo, it removes dandruff, and keeps the hair live, rich and lustrous. The soothing, healing influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which Resinol Soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for years in the care of skin and scalp troubles.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

HONOR MEDAL FOR EDISON.

Civic Forum to Make Award at Carnegie Hall Meeting.

The Civic Forum will present its medal of honor for distinguished public service to Thomas A. Edison on Thursday night. The medal, which is awarded annually, went to Colonel George W. Goethals, last year.

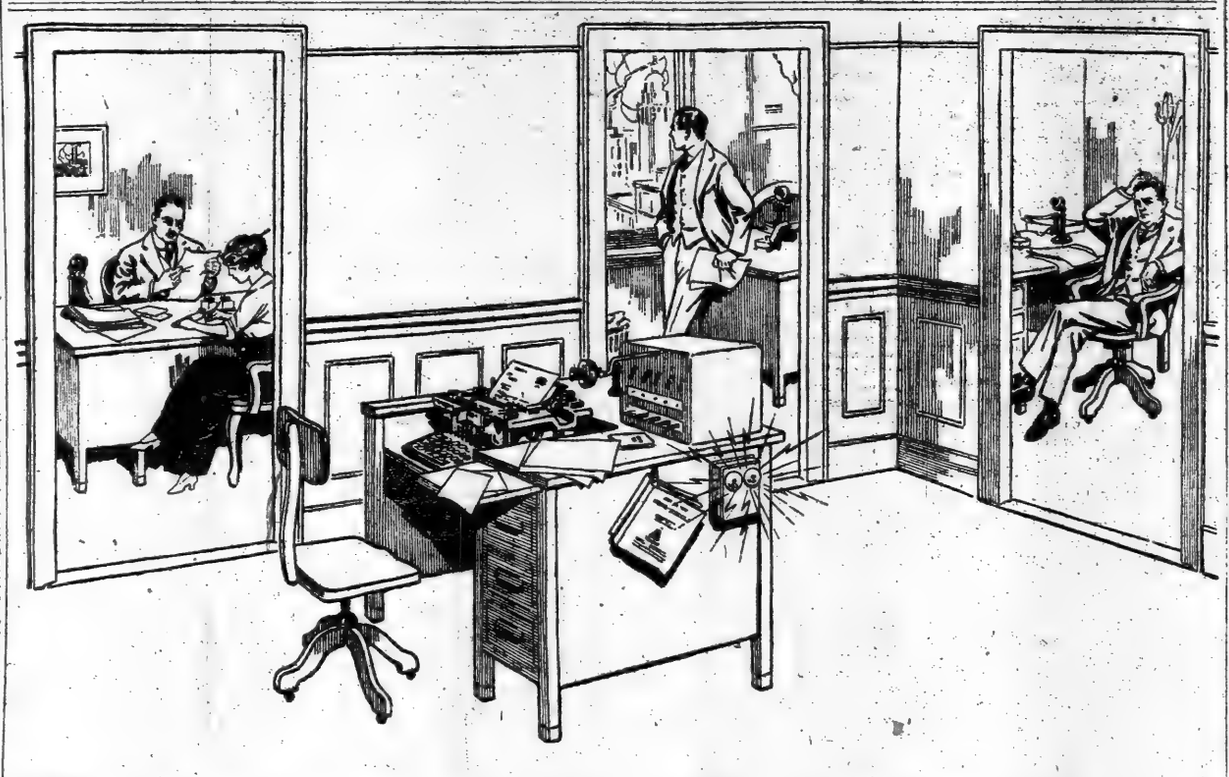
The presentation to Mr. Edison will be made at a meeting in Carnegie Hall at which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University will preside. Guglielmo Marconi, the wireless inventor; Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, of the General Electric Company; Ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey; President R. C. MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles H. Coffin will speak, and Percy MacKaye will read a poem. The medal is inscribed—"Thomas A. Edison, 1915. Inventor-World Benefactor."

Among those expected to attend are Henry Ford, President Irs Hollis of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; E. W. Rice, President of the General Electric Company; Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company; Guy E. Tripp, President of the Westinghouse Electric Company; Nicholas F. Brady, President of the Edison Electric Company; Union N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company; John Borroughs, Rear Admiral Robert E. Perry; Professor Arthur E. Kenneily of Harvard; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Cans Dunn, President of the J. G. White Engineering Company; J. G. White, President of the J. G. White Company, and Frang G. Sprague.

Members of Mr. Edison's staff at his Orange laboratories will also attend.

Held on Girl's Charge.

Gaetano Messina of 506 East Thirteenth Street was in the Men's Night Court last night on a charge of disorderly conduct made by Antoinette Perfetter of 210 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, a stenographer, 22 years old. She told Magistrate Ten Eyck that while she was walking through Counties Alley, which runs between Pearl and Stone Streets, on her way home last evening, the Italian jumped out and grasped her in his arms. She screamed, and Patrolman Costello of the Old Slip Station came and arrested the man. Messina was held in $500 bail for a hearing tomorrow morning in the Tombs Court.



This picture is all wrong!

Yes—but it's a real picture of the every-day stunt in offices where they still cling to the inefficient, wasteful, costly shorthand system. Doing business that way today is about as logical as riding around in a one-cylinder asthmatic runabout of the vintage of '92 if somebody told you a 1915 eight was waiting for you at the curb.

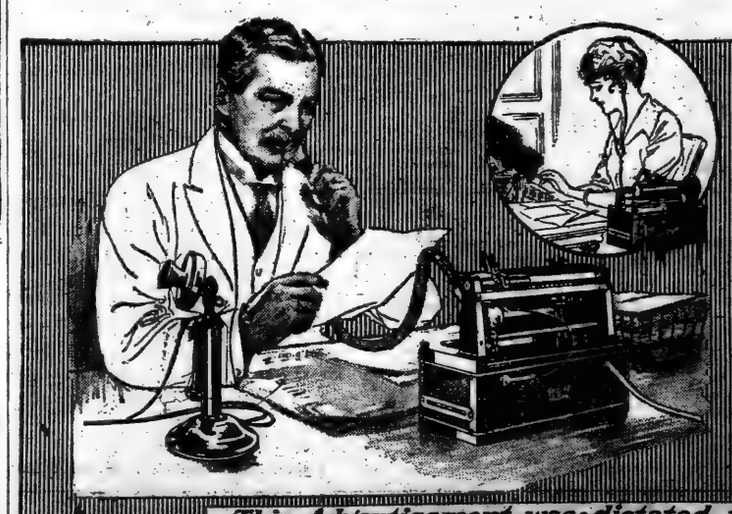
Business men everywhere—in one-man offices and one-hundred stenographer concerns—are fast waking up. Every day more men find that it's mighty poor business to write letters twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter, to say nothing of the expense and wasted time. They have scrapped shorthand with its high costs and inefficiency. They don't pay for shorthand sessions at some man's desk, with other men waiting to get their dictation off their chests. They don't pay for typewriting machines standing idle a good part of the day. They get their money's worth—steady production of finished typewriting—with dictators dictating when they want.

They dictate to the Dictaphone. And it's about time you did.

Don't call Barclay 6286 if that's the number you've got in mind. The Dictaphone has a new number. Now it's Worth 3272. Call that. Or, drop in at 83 Chambers Street—the Dictaphone's new and roomy offices. Or, write. And arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street



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THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY

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"Built like a Skyscraper"

BUILT like a skyscraper—of channel steel construction.

No nuts. No screws. No bolts. No rods. No rivets.

Welded, by electric spot-welding and gas-welding, into one solid piece. As if carved out of a block of solid steel.

Drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

7½% to 25% more filing capacity than any other steel file.

'Phone Franklin 2261 now and we will send you an Indestructum Steel File on 30 Days' Free Trial.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York

*We have room in our selling organization for just one more good man. He must be a cracker-jack salesman. If you are the man, write us your experience.

SHAW WALKER
INDESTRUCTUM
STEEL LETTER FILES

YANKEES TIGHTEN HOLD ON FIRST PLACE—GIANTS DEFEAT PHILLIES IN NINTH INNING RALLY 3 TO 2

MACK'S WRECKED ATHLETICS ROUTED

Bases on Balls and Errors Enable Yankees to Roll Up Big Score and Win.

The Yankees like their roost on pennant peak so well that they have decided to room and board up there for a while. The rates are high, but they have been living in the basement so long they can afford to live as befits their position. The Athletics seem willing enough to have the Yanks stay on the summit, for at the Polo Grounds yesterday two Mackian pitchers, Bullet Joe Bush and Rube Bressler, made it convenient for them to continue their sojourn by slipping them fourteen bases on balls. The Yankees won the game without a flurry of effort by a score of 8 to 4.

Bush is the wildest thing that has been seen around here since the Borneo head hunter left town with the circus. Joe served his passes on a silver platter decorated with parsley. He gave eight passes in three innings and no one out in the fourth.

Lady Grace Mackenzie, who has just returned from a hunt in the African jungles, was at the game, and she thought Joe Bush was as wild as anything she had taken a shot at. In the fourth inning Bush walked four Yankees in a row and forced in a run.

Connie Mack called together his board of strategy and it decided that Bush lacked control, so he subtracted him from the proceedings. A wise board. About the same time Bush was lacking control, Eddie Murphy, in right field, and Li Hung Schang, behind the bat, were stricken with an ailment something like St. Vitus's dance, and their errors gave the Yankees everything that Bush didn't.

Schoolmaster Ray Fisher was stingy with hits until the Yankees got a commanding lead and then he saw no harm in the Athletics getting a few hits and runs. In the sixth and seventh innings the Athletics bunched five hits, gathering three runs from the collection. All the other hits were harmlessly scattered.

The Yankees were all hot sand and ginger and Fritz Maisel and Hugh High romped wild on the bases. Maisel stole three times and High stole a couple bags. Peckinpaugh and Boone fielded the main alley in gorgeous style, while Doc Cook nabbed a long fly in right off Lapp's bat as it was about to kiss the bleachers.

Among others at the game were Old Doc Crandall, Grover Hartley, Germany Schaefer and numerous other Federal Leaguers, playfully named by Garry Herrmann as "undesirable" citizens. They had to rub their eyes before they would believe that they were really watching the Yankees.

Maisel singled in the first inning and stole second, scoring on Hartzell's double. In the third, with one gone, Maisel again singled and went to second on Murphy's error. Maisel stole third. Hartzell walked and so did High. Pipp grounded to Bush, who forced Maisel at the plate. Schang whipped the ball to first for a double play, but the ball soared to right field. Murphy tried to throw the ball back to third, but it bounded off Pipp's back, and, in the meantime, Hartzell, High and Pipp were across the plate.

In the fourth Bush walked Boone, Sweeney, Fisher, and Maisel in a row and Boone had to score whether he wanted to or not.

Bressler then went to the pitching mound. Hartzell greeted him with a single and Sweeney scored. Schang then made a wild throw to second to head off a double steal and Fisher scored. After that inning Connie Mack pulled Schang aside and told him his throwing arm was about as good as an old piece of hose pipe. Lapp did the catching after that. He can't throw as far as Schang.

The last Yank run came in the fifth. Peckinpaugh singled to right centre and Boone got a pass. Sweeney laid down a nice sacrifice and Fisher's sacrifice fly to centre scored Peck.

The first run for the Athletics was produced in the third. Bush rolled a single along the third base line which the Yankees all prayed would roll foul, but it didn't. Murphy also got a single and Oldring sacrificed. Strunk's sacrifice fly scored Bush. In the sixth Lapp walked and went to third on Lajoie's two-bagger. McInnis scored Lapp with a single and Lajoie trotted home as Kopf was being thrown out at first base.

Oldring singled in the seventh, went to third on Strunk's double, and counted on Lapp's long sacrifice fly to Cook.

An extra touch of excitement was added in the seventh inning when a pickpocket had an idea that one of the customers was so absorbed in the game that he had forgotten all about his watch. Not so with the customer. He felt the gentle touch and raised an alarm. The culprit tried to escape under the bleachers, but the bleachers don't miss a thing and he was captured.

Tonight the Yankees and the Athletics will be the guests of the Royal Theatre in the Bronx. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
H'tz'l, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
High, cf.	2	1	0	5	0
Pipp, 1b.	2	1	0	14	2
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	1	1	2	7
Boone, 2b.	1	1	0	0	4
S'wy, c.	2	1	0	3	0
Fisher, p.	2	1	0	0	1
Total	23	8	6	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	2	1	1
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Str'k, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Sch'g, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Lapp, c.	0	1	0	3	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	3	1	4
McI's, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Kopf, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Bush, p.	1	1	1	1	2
Br'sler, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	35	4	13	24	13

Errors—Murphy, (2,) Schang, (2,) Peckinpaugh.

Philadelphia ....0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0—4
New York ....1 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 ..—8

First base on error—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Hartzell, Lajoie, Strunk. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, Sweeney. Sacrifice flies—Strunk, Fisher, Lapp. Stolen bases—Maisel, (3,) High, (2,) Fisher, Boone. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Double plays—Bush and McInnis; Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Earned runs—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Bush, 8; off Bressler, 6. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Bush, 1; by Bressler, 2. Hits—Off Bush, 4 in three innings, (none out in the fourth;) off Bressler, 2 in five innings. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes.

FIGHTING FOR MARSANS.

Depositions Taken in Cincinnati Club's Suit in Jumper's Case.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Protest against the taking of depositions in the suit brought by the Cincinnati Nationals against Armando Marsans to prevent him from playing with the St. Louis Federals, was filed before a notary here today by George H. Williams, attorney for the Cincinnati Club. The protest was overruled and the taking of depositions continued.

The protest was based on the ground that the Federal District Court in Chicago has under consideration an application for an injunction restraining the Cincinnati Club from proceeding with its suit against Marsans.

The deposition of Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals said that he went to Catcher Wingo's home in Georgia last Winter to sign Wingo for the St. Louis Nationals. Wingo had then gone over to the St. Louis Federals. Wingo signed with the St. Louis Nationals, Herzog said, but it was not definitely decided that Wingo would become a member of the Cincinnati team. The understanding was that a trade would be made if satisfactory agreements could be reached, Herzog said.

Miller Huggins, Manager of the St. Louis Nationals, testified that he went to Cuba to get Marsans back in organized baseball, and that he told Marsans he would like to get him for the St. Louis Nationals and that a satisfactory trade could be arranged.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington at Boston—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Five innings; rain.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 7.
Baltimore, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 2; Toronto, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Newark, 1.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 5.
Rochester at Providence.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Detroit	13	6	.684
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	8	10	.444
St. Louis	5	13	.278
Philadelphia	4	11	.267

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
Chicago	11	6	.647
Boston	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
St. Louis	10	9	.526
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	5	12	.294
New York	4	10	.286

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	12	5	.706
Newark	11	8	.579
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	10	8	.556
Kansas City	9	9	.500
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Buffalo	6	13	.315
Baltimore	7	12	.368

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	3	1	.750
Providence	3	1	.750
Richmond	3	2	.600
Montreal	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Newark	2	3	.400
Rochester	1	2	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.

UMPIRE BANISHES TWO.

Manager Clarke Delayed Game and Pierce Threw Bat at Pitcher.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Chicago won its sixth straight victory today, defeating Pittsburgh, 5 to 1, in a game shortened to five innings by rain and punctuated by arguments between players and umpires. Home runs by Hinchman and Saier produced the first score, and fast base running, a few hits, and Cooper's wild pitch gave Chicago four in the third. Thereafter the visitors, Manager Bresnahan charged, strove to delay the game so that the threatening rain would fall before the legal four and one-half innings could be played. Manager Clarke of the visitors was expelled following Umpire Byron's demand that his team cease dilatory tactics, and Pitcher Pierce of the Cubs was ousted for throwing his bat at Cooper, who, he thought, tried to hit him with the ball. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	2	1	1	2	0
Fisher, ss.	1	1	0	0	3
Sch'lte, lf.	1	1	1	1	0
H'man, 2b.	1	0	0	1	1
Saier, 1b.	1	2	1	7	0
W'ms, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Bres'n, c.	2	0	1	3	0
Phelan, ss.	2	0	0	0	2
Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Vaughn	0	0	0	0	0
H'hries, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	5	4	15	8

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
Baird, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3
H'man, rf.	2	1	2	1	0
W'g'er, ss.	2	0	0	1	0
Lej'ne, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Viox, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
Gibson, c.	2	0	1	3	1
Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	20	1	5	12	7

*Ran for Pierce in the fourth inning.

Pittsburgh ....0 1 0 0 0—1
Chicago ....0 1 4 0 ..—5

Two-base hits—Carey, 2. Homeruns—Hinchman, Saier. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Saier, Schulte, Vaughn, (2.) Earned runs—Off Pierce, 1; off Cooper, 5. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 4. Hits—Off Pierce, 3 in four innings; off Humphries, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Pierce, 3; by Cooper, 2. Wild pitch—Cooper. Umpires—Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour.

Senior Hall Wins at Fordham.

The undefeated nine of Senior Hall jumped higher into the lead in the interdormitory series at Fordham University yesterday by shutting out the team of Junior Hall by a score of 8 to 0. Billy May, the big Maroon football player, pitched for the Senior aggregation and limited the Juniors to three scratch hits. Only one of the losers reached second base. Billy Rowan pitched a steady game, but poor judgment by his outfield cost him several runs. Dick O'Brien, the right fielder of the Seniors, made three and drove in four of the eight runs. Butler choked off several attempted steals by his accurate throwing to the bases. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Senior Hall	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	8	12	1
Junior Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

Batteries—May and Butler; Rowan and Kane. Umpire—Mr. Foley.

Penn State, 4; Dartmouth, 1.

HANOVER, N. H., May 3.—Penn State defeated Dartmouth by the score of 4 to 1 today. All of the visitors' scoring was done in the fifth inning, when they bunched their hits and took advantage of Dartmouth misplays. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Penn State	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	3
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Hesselbacker and Vogt; Perry and Wanamaker.

Harvard Player Has Scarlet Fever.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 3.—Frank G. Fripp of Albany, N. Y., third baseman of the Harvard College baseball team, was lost to the nine when physicians today pronounced him suffering from scarlet fever. Mahan, pitcher and utility outfielder, will be used at third whenever possible. It is not believed the other players have been exposed to the disease.

Peace Conference at French Lick?

FRENCH LICK, Ind., May 3.—Charles Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federal League Club, arrived here today, and it was said James A. Gilmore, President of the league, would reach here later. Weeghman would have nothing to say regarding the object of his visit, but it was currently reported about the hotel that a number of organized baseball men would come here later for the purpose of talking peace in the baseball world. It could not be learned when the representatives of organized baseball would arrive or who they would be.

PHILLIES FALTER IN NINTH; GIANTS WIN

New Yorks Had Been Shut Out by Chalmers Up to Their Last Time at Bat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 3.—The Phillies bunched all of their bad baseball into one inning today, thereby giving the Giants an opportunity of evening up the series by squeezing out a 3 to 2 victory. Moran's men did not play bad baseball generally, but the mistakes they made were all crowded together.

The trouble occurred in the Giants' half of the ninth inning. Up until this time Chalmers was master of McGraw's men at all times, and when New York came to bat for the last time the Phillies had registered two runs, while the Giants had none.

Chalmers was pitching so well that even when Lobert led off with a double few of the spectators were worried. Lobert reached third as Bancroft tossed Fletcher out, and scored a moment later on Burns's sacrifice fly to Whitted. Thus far all was well, for the Phillies were still one run ahead, and there was only one more man to be retired.

Chalmers quickly got two strikes on Robertson, when the latter started to foul them off. Finally he sent a tainted single to Dugey, and the Giants began to show signs of life. Chalmers also had two strikes on Brainard, when he also scratched a single.

Chief Meyers came to the plate with the tying run on third and the winning run on second. Chalmers, who appeared to have just as much stuff as he did at any time during the game, made the Chief go after two bad ones. Then the Philadelphia pitcher evidently thought he could clip over the third strike on Meyers, but the latter was looking for it and hit a clean single to centre. Robertson came racing home as Whitted retrieved the ball and threw home. E. Burns set himself to take the throw and put the ball on the runner, but the sphere bounded badly and got away from the diminutive maskman. Before Luderus, who had backed him up, could recover it and throw to the plate Brainard came over with the run which won for the Giants.

In the Phillies' half of the ninth Whitted fanned. Dugey flied to centre and Lobert tossed out Luderus, ending the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mur'y, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
G.Burns, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
R'b's'n, rf.	4	1	4	2	0
Br'erd, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	2	9	0
From'e, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Ritter, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
B'cr'ft, ss.	4	0	1	1	6
Becker, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
W'ted, cf.	4	0	1	6	0
Dugey, 2b.	4	1	2	1	1
Lud'us, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
E.Burns, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Chal's, p.	3	0	1	1	0
Total	33	2	7	27	11

*Batted for Fromme in the eighth inning.
Errors—Whitted, E. Burns.

New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Robertson, Lobert, Dugey. Three-base hit—Bancroft. Home run—Becker. Stolen bases—Robertson, (2,) Dugey, Luderus. Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice fly—G. Burns. Double play—Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ritter, 1; off Chalmers, 1. Hits—Off Fromme, 6 in seven innings; off Ritter, 1 in two innings. Struck out—By Fromme, 3; by Ritter, 2; by Chalmers, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

KAUFF NOW ON OUTSIDE.

Must Accept Brookfeds' Terms or Toss Away His Bat and Ball.

Benny Kauff, who hurdled the East River from Brooklyn and back again quicker than anybody ever did before, is still under suspension by the Federal League. Benny isn't drawing any salary these days, but he is doing considerable talking. He had a conference yesterday afternoon with Robert B. Ward, President of the Brookfeds, but the matter of his contract was not settled. The men will confer again today, and it is believed that Kauff will accept the Brooklyn Club's terms. There seems to be nothing else to do if he wishes to continue in baseball.

As soon as Kauff jumped to the Giants last week he changed his residence to a Broadway hotel. Yesterday he moved back to a Brooklyn hotel. During the course of several interviews, which Benny gave out yesterday, he said among other things that the contract he made with the Giants was binding, and if the New York Club did not pay him the bonus they promised for signing he would sue.

Kauff is plainly disappointed because he did not land with the Giants. A very rosy future was pictured for him. He is an impressionable young man, and the bigger the promises he heard, the more enthusiastic he became. Benny expects to confer with his lawyers part of the day, then maybe he will see Mr. Ward, and later, he mai give out some interviews and go to one of the many ball games around town. Life is easy for Benny these days.

HERZOG AND RIGLER FINED.

These Remitted on Payment of Costs of Assault Suits.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals and Umpire Rigler of the National League were each fined $5 and costs in Police Court here today for fighting at the St. Louis-Cincinnati game Saturday.

The fines were remitted on payment of costs. Neither Herzog nor Rigler appeared in court.

PITCHER WALSH ILL.

Chicago Twirler Had Planned His "Come Back" Soon with White Sox.

LOS ANGELES, May 3.—Developing a severe case of grippe from a cold contracted five days ago, Ed Walsh, Chicago American League pitcher, suffered from a high fever today, and was in such a condition that his departure for Chicago has been indefinitely postponed. Walsh's "come-back" as a premier pitcher also has been put into the indefinite future.

Walsh's physician predicted it would be several weeks, if not months, before he would again be in condition.

Comstock Sent to Red Sox Farm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—The Providence Club of the International League today obtained Ralph Comstock, a pitcher, from the Boston American League team. Comstock was with Providence last season.

Troy Releases Two Pitchers.

TROY, May 3.—Manager Wachter of the Troy State League baseball team has released Pitchers Paul Sherman and Otto Rattig, who were secured from the Pittsfield Club of the Eastern Association.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.	2	6	1

Batteries—McTigue and Kennock; Verbout and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK—

													R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Bader and Lalange; Schmutz and Heckinger.

AT RICHMOND—

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	10	2
Richmond	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	7	11	2

Batteries—Cocreham and Howley; Morrissette and Schaufle.

At Providence—Providence-Rochester game postponed; cold weather.

"HEAVIES" TIRE QUICKLY.

Joe Woods and Battling Johnson Go Ten Rounds to a Draw.

A large crowd of enthusiastic boxing fans attended the regular matinée boxing show yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn. The spectators saw forty rounds of boxing of various degrees—good, bad, and indifferent. There were ten semi-professional bouts of three rounds each and a ten-round final between heavyweights. Joe Woods of Bay Ridge and Battling Johnson, announced as the champion of the Fiji, or the South Sea Islands, whichever has Tahiti as its capital, this being the town of Johnson's nativity, furnished the fireworks in the final.

There was little to choose between them. Both men sparred cautiously in the opening round. Woods was the first to get into action. He started jabbing Johnson's left eye, under which there was a scar, until he had that optic all puffed. In the fourth, Johnson neutralized what little advantage his opponent had gained in the previous rounds, keeping up a perfect tatoo on Wood's stomach, and the latter not liking this kind of punishment went to a clinch at ecerp opportunity.

Both were as slow as molasses in January. Johnson took a good lead in the eighth round, when with a hard right in the mouth, he drew blood. This slowed Woods up, and he held on tight throughout the remainer of the round. The ninth and tenth were even and little damage was done. Both men were tired at the finish and the gong was a welcome sound.

The results of the preliminaries were as follows:

Young Whitey had a shade on Battling Joe. Young Swat Mulligan stopped Young Silver in the second round. Eddie Chase defeated Ellmer Green. The latter refused to continue after the first round. Kid Ziminio defeated Young Beck. The bout was stopped in the third round to save Beck from further punishment. Young Baldwin easily defeated Sailor Ascher. Young Jack Mann, defeated Young Martin. Young Kid Williams quit in the second round of his bout with the Yankee Kid. Willie Nesh of Philadelphia easily defeated Young Buckley, who was pounds pounds lighter and some inches shorter than his opponent. Joe Collins stopped Pascal Marionio, early in the first round, and George Raynor sent Frank Monroe to slumberland long before the opening three minutes was up.

Reich and Coffey Stop Work.

Boxing and heavy work in general will be eliminated from the training routine today at the camps of Jim Coffey and Al Reich, who are to box at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. Both men have gone through two weeks of strenuous work without injury, and as condition will play an important part in the bout nothing has been overlooked to bring them around to their best possible condition. Both Reich and Coffey will weigh 200 pounds entering the ring. The fighting spirit of the men has been stirred to a high pitch on account of their long-standing grudge, dating back from the day Reich had Coffey all but out in a gymnasium when the bout was stopped. Reich has accused Coffey of being afraid of him since that eventful day until Coffey, after cleaning up all the other heavies in the East, decided to go after Reich.

Clabby and Al McCoy Tonight.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage the season's big middleweight bout tonight, in which Al McCoy, the title holder, will box Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind. Clabby arrived in town on Sunday morning and went at once to his training quarters to put the finishing touches on his condition. McCoy has trained faithfully at Stratford, Conn., and will enter the ring brimful of confidence. He intends to force Clabby to step faster than he ever did before.

REFEREE STOPS BOUT.

Johnny Schwartz Outclassed by Young Rector, but Is Game.

Three ten-round bouts featured the card offered by the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem last night, and the large crowd that attended witnessed some interesting sport. Only one of the feature bouts did not go its scheduled distance. This was the contest between Young Rector, the Jersey City featherweight, and Johnny Schwartz of the West Side. Referee Billy Roche was forced to intercede in the seventh round to save the West Sider from furthr punishment.

Rector proved to be a good two-handed boxer, with ability to land hard, and he sent home many effective blows. Schwartz, although outclassed from the start, displayed unusual ability for assimiliating punishment and stuck doggedly to the task of trying to land one deciding blow. Repeatedly Rector landed heavily on his opponent's face and stomach, but the Jersey City boxer was unable to floor Schwartz. One of Rector's blows split the West Side boxer's lip. Schwartz deserved credit for the exhibition of gameness he displayed when hopelessly outclassed.

Johnny Martin of the ast side and knockout Smith, a Yorkville lightweight, put up an interesting exhibition for ten rounds as the semi-final bout, with the ast sider having the advantage at the final bell. Martin's best blow was a left, and he used this with good effect throughout.

In the first ten-round bout Young Lippy outpointed Young O'Mega. The contest was an even thing up to within a few rounds of the final bell, when Lippy cut loose and, assuming the aggressive, earned the honors by a shade.

Four "Heavies" in Rink Ring.

Four of the best heavyweights now in the East will box ten rounds at the St. Nicholas Ring Friday evening for a chance to meet the winner of the Coffey-Reich bout, which takes place at the Garden tomorrow. Jack Reed, the Ohio heavyweight, will clash with Jack Hemple, the Canliornia heavyweight in the first bout. The other bout will bring together Terry Keller, one of the gamest men who ever entered the ring, and Artie Stanton of Seattle.

The opening bout will show Willie Astey and Corona Kid, who is considered one of the best little men in the game. Astey has a knockout in either hand, and in the last ten contests has won with a knockout.

Tiger Cubs Beat Lawrenceville.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., May 3.—Lawrenceville School lost to the Princeton freshmen baseball team here today by the score of 14 to 7. Princeton batted well with men on bases, and scored freely in the third and seventh innings. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Lawrenceville	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	8	4
Princeton	1	1	3	2	0	0	6	1	0	14	11	4

Batteries—Davidson and Eastman; Smith and Gordon.

American Association.

At Louisville.—Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 5. (Ten innings.)
At Indianapolis.—Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 2.
At St. Paul.—Milwaukee, 8; St. Paul, 1.

New England League.

At Lynn.—Lewiston, 5; Lynn, 4.
At Manchester.—Fitchburg, 4; Manchester, 2. (Ten innings.)
At Lawrence.—Lawrence, 4; Portland, 1.
At Lowell.—Worcester, 5; Lowell, 4. (Thirteen innings.)

Southern Association.

At Atlanta.—Birmingham, 7; Atlanta, 2.
At Little Rock.—Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 3.
At Mobile.—New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 0.
At Chattanooga.—Chattanooga, 6; Nashville, 5. (Ten innings; darkness.)

BROOKFEDS DIVIDE WITH PITTSBURGH

Rallies by Wardmen Near End Save the Second Game—Kauff a Spectator.

The Brookfeds staged the first double-header of the season at Washington Park yesterday, and split even with Pittsburgh, losing the first game, 3 to 1, and winning the second in an exciting ninth-inning rally by the score of 8 to 7. Benny Kauff, former centre fielder for the Brookfeds, who jumped to the Giants last week and was sent back to the Feds by the National League, sat in a box and watched the games, but he maintained a strict silence regarding his own case. He is under suspension by President Gilmore for jumping his Federal contract.

Although the first game was a clean, fast, errorless contest, taking only one hour and twenty minutes to complete, it was the second game of the double bill that furnished the excitement for the fans. Three times in the last contest the Brookfeds attacked the Pittsburgh forces in an attempt at a winning rally, but it was not until the ninth inning, with two down, that Lee Magee's nine sent the winning run across the plate, and then it was through the generosity of Left Fielder Jones of the Pittsfeds, who dropped Delehanty's drive into left centre.

Pittsburgh started scoring in the second game in the third inning, and, with two down, pushed three runs across the rubber. Seaton passed Berghammer and Mowrey singled. Then Seaton gave another pass to Konetchy, filling the bases. On his third strike Oakes slashed the sphere into centre for a double, scoring Berghammer, Mowrey, and Konetchy. Lewis drew a pass, but Kelly ended the inning by flying out to Anderson.

The Brookfeds came back in their half of the inning and scored two runs. Watson singled, going to third when Oakes let the ball get past him in centre field, and scored on Seaton's sacrifice fly. Anderson walloped the ball over Jones's head to the wall in left field, and dashed around the circuit for a homer. Dixon passed Magee, and after he had three balls on Cooper, the next man up, Manager Oakes rushed Camnitz into the game to relieve Dixon, and a fast double play put a sudden stop to the Brookfeds' rally.

Again in the sixth Pittsburgh went right after Tom Seaton and sent four men scurrying across the plate before the inning ended. Lewis, the first man up, singled, Kelly fanned but O'Connor stung the ball into left for a base. Camnitz flied out to Holt, but Jones drove out a single to left, scoring Lewis and O'Connor. Berghammer pounded another of Seaton's curves for a single, and Mowrey welted the ball for a double, sending Jones and Berghammer home. Konetchy flied out to Anderson. This ended the Pittsburgh scoring.

With the score of 7 to 2 against them the Ward outfit started a rally in the seventh which netted them two runs and, incidentally, sent Mr. Camnitz back to the bench, while Clinton Rogge was sent in to stop the galloping Brookfeds. Another double play ended this Brookfed rally. With one down in the ninth Magee singled and Cooper walked, then Rogge tried to heave the ball over the stand and Magee dashed home. Evans singled and Myers walked. This ended the activity of Mr. Rogge, and Barger was rushed to the firing line. He fanned Holt, but Delehanty connected and drove the ball low into left centre and the runs necessary to win came in when Jones dropped the ball.

In the first game Pittsburgh scored two in the second inning. Konetchy singled and Oakes doubled, then Lewis swept the ozone thrice, but Kelly made a safety, scoring Konetchy, Oakes going to third. When Berry drove out a sacrifice fly, Oakes scored. Pittsburgh's other run came in the fourth when Konetchy tripled to left and crossed the plate on Lewis's sacrifice fly. Brooklyn's lone tally came in the second, when Evans doubled, going to third on Myers's single and scoring when Holt drove out a single. Myers was run down between first and second trying to steal, thereby cutting off another Brookfed tally. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Bergh'r, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Mowrey, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
K'tchy, 1b.	4	2	2	9	3
Oakes, cf.	3	1	1	2	1
Lewis, 2b.	2	0	0	3	2
Kelly, rf.	2	0	1	3	0
Berry, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Hearn, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	26	3	6	27	12

BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Magee, 2b.	4	0	1	5	4
Cooper, cf.	3	0	1	5	0
Evans, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Myers, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
Halt, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Gagnier, ss.	2	0	0	0	5
Land, c.	3	0	2	4	2
Upham, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Marion, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Del'h'nty	1	0	0	0	0
†Westerzil	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	8	27	17

Brookfeds ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburgh ....0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

*Batted for Upham in eighth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Oakes, Evans. Three-base hits—Berghammer, Konetchy. Sacrifice flies—Lewis, Berry. Left on bases—Brookfeds, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. Double plays—Holt to Magee to Myers; Konetchy to Berghammer to Konetchy; Oates to Lewis to Konetchy. Struck out—By Upham, 2; by Hearn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Upham, 3; off Hearn, 1. Hits—Off Upham, 6 in 8 innings. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, lf.	5	1	1	4	0
Magee, 2b.	3	2	2	2	1
Cooper, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
Evans, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Myers, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Holt, 3b.	5	0	2	2	4
Gag'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Wat'n, c.	4	1	2	5	0
Seaton, p.	2	1	0	0	3
†Griggs	0	0	0	0	0
‡Chouin'd	0	1	0	0	0
§Delah'ty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	11	27	9

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	5	1	1	0	0
B'gh'r, ss.	3	2	1	2	5
M'rey, 3b.	4	1	3	1	1
Kon'y, 1b.	4	1	0	8	0
Oakes, cf.	.	0	1	4	0
Lewis, 2b.	3	1	1	8	3
Kelly, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
O'Con'r, c.	4	1	1	3	1
Dixon, p.	1	0	0	0	2
C'nitz, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Rogge, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Barger, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	8	*26	13

Errors—Anderson, Magee, Jones, Oakes, Lewis, (2.)
*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Myers in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for Griggs in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Gognier in the ninth inning.

Brookfeds ....0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 4—8
Pittsburgh ....0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Magee, Holt, Oakes. Home run—Anderson. Sacrifice hit—Mowrey. Sacrifice fly—Seaton. Stolen bases—Magee, Mowrey, Kelly. First base on errors—Brookfeds, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Brookfeds, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. Double plays—Berghammer, Lewis, and Konetchy, (2.) Struck out—By Seaton, 6; by Camnitz, 2; by Barger, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 4; off Dixon, 3; off Camnitz, 2; off Rogge, 2. Wild pitches—Camnitz, Barger. Hits—Off Dixon, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; off Camnitz, 5 in 4 innings; off Rogge, 3 in 1 2-3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Homer Changes Baltimore's Luck.

BALTOMIRE, May 3.—Baltimore broke its losing streak today by taking the last game of the series from Kansas City, 7 to 5. Shaw's hit over the fence in the ninth inning sent in two runs ahead. Kansas City had fifteen men in action. The score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	1	2	2	0
McC'as, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Duncan, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
S'cina, 1b.	4	2	1	11	1
Walsh, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
Knabe, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
Doolan, ss.	3	1	1	2	4
Owens, c.	4	1	3	8	1
Smith, p.	4	0	1	1	3
Total	31	7	10	27	11

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shaw, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
R'lings, ss.	3	1	1	3	3
G'dwin, ss.	2	0	1	0	3
Stovall, 1b.	5	1	1	13	2
Per', 2b.	4	0	2	2	5
Kruger, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
B'dley, 3b.	1	0	0	0	2
Ke'w'y, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Gilmore, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Brown, c.	4	0	0	2	2
B'burn, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Henning, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Harris, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Easterly	1	0	0	0	0
†Mains	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	5	9	24	23

*Batted for Henning in seventh inning.
†Batted for Harris in ninth inning.
Error—Kenworthy.

Baltimore ....1 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 ..—7
Kansas City ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—5

Two-base hit—Knabe. Three-base hits—Rawlings, Shaw, Smith, Owens. Home run—Shaw. Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; Kansas City, 4. Sacrifice hits—Doolan, Kenworthy, Walsh. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Kansas City, 7. First base on error—Baltimore. Bases on balls—Off Blackburn, 3; off Smith, 3. Hits—Off Blackburn, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Henning, 2 in two-thirds of an inning; off Harris, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Smith, 8. Wild pitch—Blackburn. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Chifeds Sweep Series at Buffalo.

BUFFFALO, N. Y., May 3.—Chicago made it four straight from Buffalo by winning today's game, 7 to 3. Fritz furnished the sensations of the day in fielding and at bat, both of his hits being homers. Bedient got another trial today, but he went to pieces in the sixth inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'df'd, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
Mann, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Flack, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Z'ling, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Fischer, c.	4	1	2	7	1
Zeid'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	5
Beck, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Fritz, 3b.	4	2	2	1	2
Far'll, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1
J'nson, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	11	27	9

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalt'n, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
D'ney, 2b.	3	1	1	0	3
L'ud'n, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Engle, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
H'fm'n, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Smith, ss.	4	0	1	5	2
Allen, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Bed'nt, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Mars'l, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Ehmke, p.	0	0	0	0	4
*McDon'd	1	0	1	0	0
†Young	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	16

*Batted for Marshall in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ehmke in ninth inning.
Errors—Handford, Willing, Dalton, Bedient.

Chicago ....1 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—7
Buffalo ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Engle. Three-base hits—Engle, Flack. Home runs—Fritz, 2. Stolen bases—Handford, Hofman. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Buffalo, 1. Double plays—Ehmke, Smith, and Chase; Zeider, Farrell, and Beck. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 6. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, (Downey, Hofman, Louden;) off Marshall, (Zwilling.) Hits—Off Bedient, 8 in five and two-thirds innings; off Marshall, 1 in one and one-third innings; off Ehmke, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 5; by Bedient, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Haven.—Yale Freshmen, 6; New Haven High School, 4.
At Columbia Oval.—Barnard School, 6; Columbia Grammar School, 2.

CHANCE FOR ATHLETES.

Chicago Firm Offers Free Trip to Chicago to Big Field Day.

A number of New York and Boston athletes may make part of the trip to the national championships in San Francisco in August at the expense of a Chicago commission firm. Martin A. Delaney, coach of the Chicago Athletic Association, has written the following explanatory letter to a member of the New York A. C.:

"J. Loomis reported last Winter that you did everything possible to help some Chicago A. A. athletes make a trip to New York and Boston for relay races, and I will now try to reciprocate, if possible. A large commission house has authorized me to arrange for a special race as an added attraction to their Employes' Field Day, the date to be set by myself.

"Inasmuch as your team will be under great expenses en route to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, where the national championships will be contested, I have figured that we would be able, perhaps, to arrange a relay race between the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., Boston A. A., and Chicago A. A., and help defray the expenses of the men.

"Kindly advise me as to your plans, time of leaving for the Fair and any suggestions you desire."

MOTOR BOATS GOING OVER.

Skippers Getting Ready for Forthcoming Visit of Warships.

The approaching visit of the United States Navy to the Hudson River has hastened preparations for motor boats going into commission all along the river front. Many who have been in the habit of waiting until June have suddenly decided to be in readiness to do the honors to the fleet.

Some idea of the activity and how it is being spurred on by the coming visit of the fleet may be gained by knowing that the New York Motor Boat Club alone put four boats overboard on Saturday. There was a 60, a 33, a 21 and a 16 footers in the list. Commodore Ruby of the Manhattan Island Club will go over today, and scores of others are about ready to follow along the river.

RUDOLPH UNABLE TO HOLD DODGERS

Long Hits Shatter the Braves' Pitcher and He Is Beaten, 3 to 2—Smother Rally.

A broad smile wreathed Wilbert Robinson's face yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. He had forgotten that there ever existed a path of thorns. The world was just one large planet of joy, without a jarring note. The reason was that the world's champions, the Boston Braves, had failed to impress the Dodgers with their greatness and the Brooklyn team captured a 3-to-2 victory over the learned players from the Hub. Before the game started, the feelings of Charles Ebbets and Wilbert Robinson were still smarting because of that erroneous report that Wheat was to be traded, but when the game was finished all that was lost sight of in the largeness of the new conquest. The Dodgers don't defeat world's champions frequently, and such a happening has all of the rights to be listed as one of the red-letter days of Brooklyn baseball. And when one remembers that the Braves—the champions, mind you—include a number of players who were cast-offs from the Dodgers in past seasons, it was particularly gratifying to show that the old club admitted no mistakes and still considered them cast-offs. That was the case yesterday, but, of course, there may be an entirely different story to tell this afternoon.

George Stallings placed Dick Rudolph, whose name is a household word in the Bronx, on the mound, but even Dick's presnece could not check the attack of the Ebbets-McKeever outfit. The Bronx lad was not quite the formiable opponent that might have been expected. If the plate had been larger he wouldn't have had to pitch so many balls and pull himself out of tight places. His delivery was not so sure as is customary. Perhaps it was a bad day for the wet ball. At any rate it did not break well. In reality he did not allow many hits. There were five altogether, but the trouble was that when the Dodgers did hit they left no doubt in the mind as to what was intended. It apepared always that there was a prayer that the sphere might skim over the fence. Of the five hits only one was a single. Two went out for two bases each, and in the seventh inning the Dodgers won the game by sending out two three-baggers in succession. Cutshaw whipped out the first to centre field and it started Connolly and Magee in an impromptu foot race. They had hardly turned back to their places before there was another sharp crack of leather on wood and again they went scurrying back to the fence. The ball was streaking it out like lightning and it rolled up under the score board as if to say, there is another tally for Robbie. Those two smashes broke things up generally. The Dodgers were too much in earnest to allow the Braves to get away with the game after such wallops. They had a two-run lead and it would need a crowbar to pry away that advantage. The Braves did try. They struggled until the first half of the ninth with only one run tacked up. Then came the rally that the Brooklyn fans had been fearing. A sharp single by Smith over the third sack started things, and though the next two men went out, a pass placed two men on the bases. Moran's single scored one run and then a foul fly ended the game in Brooklyn's favor.

Incidentally it was Wheezer Dell, the lanky Westerner who comes from Spokane, who kept the Braves in control. He pitched heady ball and it won for him the third victory of the season. When you look at Wheezer sideways you can't see him, but he's a great pitcher. The Stallings crew will sign the certificate telling all about that. They know. They made eight hits off Dell, but two were decidedly scratchy.

Jake Daubert and Butch Schmidt tried the "after you" sort of thing in the way of errors. Each made one and gave a run to their opponents. Butch tried it first in the fifth inning. Myers had just doubled to left, one of those that just burns the air over the third sack. He reached third on a wild pitch, and then Schultz rolled one up to Schmidt. Myers started to come in and this took Schmidt by surprise. He held the ball for a second, and then in astonishment dropped it. The result was that Myers scored and Schultz was safe. This was Brooklyn's first run.

In the seventh Daubtr decided an error would help the Braves. It did. Schmidt singled to left, and Smith tapped one to Daubert. He attempted to throw out Schmidt and tossed the ball away out to left field. The omnipresent Wheat was there and made a beautiful throw that nipped Schmidt at the plate, but Smith had reached third and scored when Maranville singled. The second run by the Braves was a result of a single by Smith, a pass and a single by Moran that scored the old Brooklyn player. In the seventh Brooklyn scored two runs. Cutshaw tripled and Myers followed with another, which brought in Cutshaw and Myers scored on Miller's out at first. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Da'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1
Stengel, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wheat, lf.	2	0	0	4	1
C'shaw, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Myers, cf.	3	2	2	2	0
Schultz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Miller, c.	3	0	0	8	0
Dell, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	29	3	5	27	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Egan, 2b.	3	0	1	3	5
*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Fitzp'k, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
Con'ly, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Sc'midt, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Smith, 3b.	3	2	1	1	1
M'ville, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Rudolph, p.	3	0	2	0	4
†Cather	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	8	24	16

*Batted for Egan in eight inning.
†Batted for Rudolph in ninth inning.
Errors—Schmidt; Daubert.

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 ..—3
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Myers, Schultz. Three-base hits—Cutshaw, Myers. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Dell, 4. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Dell, 3. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Racing on Whitney Estate.

The second amateur race meeting of the season will be held next Saturday at Wheatley Hills, L. I., on the estate of Harry Payne Whitney, under the auspices of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association. No admission will be charged to see the races, included in which will be the running of the Meadow Brook Hunt Cup event. The entries and weights follow:

The Rats Cup.—Steeplechase for hunters; about 2½ miles, (brush.)

Gold Plate	108	The Elephant	148
Web Carter	160	Guatemotsin	143
Conqueror	160	Knight of Merci	145
Duke of Duluth	155	Mandalay	145
Ben Cabell	153		

Highweight Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward; 5 furlongs.

Ambrose	170	Muskmelon	155
Mr. Specs	148	Lokomis	148
Culvert	165	Herman Doyle	145
Chopin	136	Rosa Russell	140

The Stewards' Open Steeplechase; about 2 miles.

Adventuress	158	Hiatus	145
The Elephant	153	Overseer	145
Rolan Tarlee	150	Sandow	135
Fashion Wing	148		

The Richard Peters Cup; 1½ miles; on the flat.

Cloud	175	Exemplar	142
Zellwood	148	Sandow	140
Day Bell	143		

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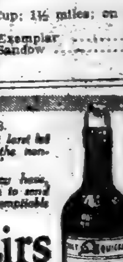
"The deuce they have, Simkins. Tell 'em to send the next lot in non-emptiable bottles."



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SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Wednesday, May 5th.
JIM COFFEY vs. AL REICH
2,500 SEATS AT $1.00.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. To-day. Tip-Tops vs. St. Louis Feds.

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Quality V·O·P Never Varies
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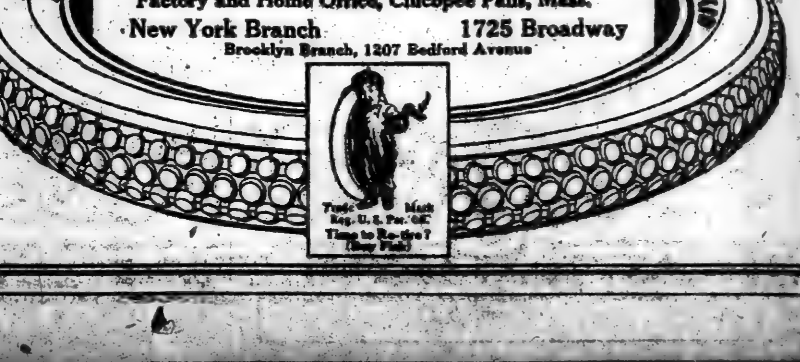


OARSMEN WANT ROWING COURSE IN PELHAM BAY

TO BOOM PELHAM BAY FOR ROWING

Oarsmen Organize to Establish New Course—Harlem River Unfit.

Olin J. Stevens, President of the Nassau Boat Club, and a Bronx business man, was elected permanent Chairman of the Pelham Bay Course Committee of the New York Rowing Association at a meeting held at the New York Athletic Club last night. The meeting was the committee's first since its thirty members were appointed by R. Sturcke, President of the New York Association, several weeks ago. Mr. Sturcke was chosen Vice Chairman of the Pelham Course Board, Fred R. Fortmeyer, New York A. C., the Secretary, and Harry Lauer, Metropolitan Rowing Club, the Assistant Secretary.

This being the organization session, little advance was made in the work to get the city to establish a permanent rowing course of a mile and a quarter at Pelham Bay. Many suggestions were made as to how the duties of the committee should be conducted, but no real action was taken, and none will be until Chairman Stevens gathers his committee together at a session to be held some time next week.

Rowing men have come to recognize the fact that the Harlem River is no longer fit for rowing races, and they are more than eager that work should be started as soon as possible at Pelham Bay. Every year the Harlem course has been becoming more unsuitable and dangerous, and a change has been desirable for years.

One suggestion which may be adopted was that Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Estimate be invited to inspect the proposed course in connection with a gala day which would be arranged by the association.

President Storcke spoke for a few moments o nthe new course, and said it was his belief that it would cost the city little money to go through with the proposition. The entire financial outlay would fall upon the city, but the rowing clubs of the greater city are willing to co-operate in any manner desired by the city authorities.

There has been talk in rowing circles for some time that clubs along the Harlem that have recently built new homes would fight the proposition to take the championship course to Pelham Bay was without foundation. It will not be necessary for the Harlem clubs to move, for only regattas would be held at Pelham Bay. The Harlem River could continue to serve as a practise course.

Harry Lauer of the Metropolitan Club submitted a plan to build a 13-8 miles straightaway on the east side of the Hudson River from Fort Washington Park to Spuyten Duyvil. His plan was adjudged not feasible, for the property along this front is owned by the New York Central Railroad, which might at any time decide to build piers in this district and thereby spoil the course. The Interstate Park Commission would not permit a rowing course on the west side of the river.

Only half of the committee of thirty was present at last night's meeting, but a big gathering is expected at the next session. Those present were R. Sturcke, Fred R. Fortmeyer, James A. Miller, F. J. Berger, H. Oetting, H. C. Schroeder, James Cremins, C. H. Goeckler, E. Scully, W. Wade, C. D. Bergen, J. J. Mulcahey, and H. Lauer.

Tennis Coach for New York A. C.

The New York Athletic Club has followed the lead of several other clubs and engaged a professional tennis coach. Arrangements have been completed whereby William F. Ganley, formerly with the Essex Country Club in Massachusetts and now instructor at a White Sulphur Springs (Va.) resort, will take up his duties at Travers Island on Saturday. His services will be tendered all members of the club who use the Travers Island courts. The tennis season was opened at the Summer home of the New York A. C. two weeks ago.

COAST TO COAST IN A CANOE.

A Novel Trip Across the Continent Over Its Inland Waterways.

A canoe trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific over the inland waterways of the country is the novel trip which two young New Yorkers propose making during the Spring and Summer. Harry Duncan of Flushing and Harry Forman of this city, who were canoe companions on a trip up the Hudson and through the Erie Canal to Lake Erie last Summer, are the pioneers in this sort of an outing from coast to coast.

So far as can be learned no such trip has ever before been undertaken in a canoe so lightly rigged as their boat of the Oldtown model, eighteen feet in length, and with a portable motor, will be. The Winter has been spent in locating their route and finding the most feasible one with the least possible portage. Their idea has been to prove that such a trip over inland waters from one edge of the continent to the other can be made, and the seeming obstacles of the two mountain ranges that will have to be crossed, overcome.

Starting from Flushing some day this week, they will paddle to New Jersey, and the first stage of the journey will be through the old Morris and Essex Canal to the Delaware River. Thence they will paddle to the Delaware Bay and then through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to and through Chesapeake Bay to the Potomac. This lordly stream will be followed to Georgetown, where the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be employed to Western Pennsylvania. There the first portage will be made, the canoe being carried by train a few miles to the headwaters of the Monongahela. This stream will be followed to its junction with the Ohio, down which they will paddle to the Mississippi. There will be a short trip up this muddy "father of waters" to the still muddier Missouri and Kaw to the North Platte. This latter stream will be followed to the Yellowstone and thence north over its turbulent waters to its junction with the Snake River. Their plan is to follow this and its tributaries to the Columbia, after reaching which the course to the Pacific Ocean will be simple and easy.

It is for the purpose of overcoming the difficulties of navigation in the turbulent mountain streams that the motor, which can be attached to the stern of the canoe, will be taken. Rapids in which paddling is extremely difficult are common in these streams, and it is in this section that the most portages are expected, though study of the route, as given by travelers and in guidebooks, seems to indicate that these will be neither so common or lengthy as canoeists have imagined. Guides write that carries through these mountain streams are much less common than in a trip through the Adirondacks. Even headwaters are said to have depth enough to make paddling easy, except at the few spots where there are falls of a few feet in height.

Whatever of pioneering there is to be done will be in this stretch between the waters of the Snake and the Columbia, where the travelers will pass over the Divide. But the country is now so thoroughly explored and so well settled—for a country in the making from a wilderness to a civilized community—that the venturesome canoeists anticipate nothing but fun in this part of their journey.

The young men expect that the trip will take from four to five months. During that time they will live mostly in the open, taking a canoe tent along for shelter. They will carry only an ordinary canoe equipment for their journey, depending on the river villages and such foraging as may be necessary or convenient for their supplies.

So long a voyage under such conditions is a record for canoeists. There is so much that is appealing in it to the lover of life in the open that canoeists will watch their progress with interest. Should it be the success the young gentlemen confidently believe it to be, it will be apt to set a fashion in Summer outings which others will be very apt to follow, as it is so out of the commonplace and smells spicy with adventure.

NATIONAL CHAMPION SCORES AT TENNIS

Miss Bjurstedt, with Miss Ballin, Win Interesting Matches at West Side Tournament.

Miss Molla Jjurstedt, the national indoor tennis cahmpion, with Miss Florence Ballin as a partner, won two interesting matches yesterday in the women's doubles competition of the Spring tournament of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. In the first round Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Gertrude Della Torre in straight sets, at 6—2, 11—9, and in the second encounter eliminated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. T. B. Cassebrer in hollow fashion by the score of 6—4, 6—1. In both matches the national champion displayed the same brilliancy that won for her the indoor title. She was admirably supported by Miss Ballin, and the teamwork of the pair should make them a powerful combination this Summer.

More than three hours were required to decide the contest between Miss Katherine Force and Miss Abby Morrison and Miss Peck and Miss Pagenstecher. The first set of the match went to deuce a number of times, until the former pair broke through their opponents' service and won their own with the score of 14—12. The second set was quickly ended, Miss Force and her partner winning, 6—1. The contest was marked by long rallies and clever net work.

Theodore R. Pell proved to be in splendid form, and advanced two rounds as the result of his afternoon's work. He found a hard opponent in Frederick T. Frelinghausen in the first set, and was extended to 6—4, 6—3 to win. In his second match, with Ralph L. Baggs, Pell allowed his opponent only one game in the first set. He then let up in his playing, but when Baggs brought the score to 4 all, Roosevelt settled down again and ran out with the next two games.

The best match war between Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Dean Mathey, the former intercollegiate champion. Both players were in excellent early season form, and divided the first two sets. Bull then settled down to his long drives and hand smashes, and swept the former college player off his feet, winning the match 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Material progress was made in the other classes, several of which advanced to the semi-final round. With fine weather the Tennis Committee expects to close the tourney by the end of the week. The summary:

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss F. Ballin defeated Mrs. Robert L. Le Roy and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—2, 11—9; Miss Edith White and Miss E. Gauthey defeated Mrs. E. M. Barnes and Mrs. E. Smith by default; Mrs. Royall Victor and Miss M. Taylor defeated Miss Alice Kortright and Miss Louise Witherbee, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. M. McLean and Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Katherine Wheeler and Miss Helen Simpson, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Katherine Force and Miss Abby Morrison defeated Miss Peck and Miss Pagenstecher, 14—12, 6—1.

Second Round—Mrs. M. McLean and Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Mrs. Royall Victor and Miss M. Taylor, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Pope and Mrs. de Gersdorff defeated Mrs. Eward Knapp and Miss Cragin, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss F. Ballin defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. T. B. Cassebeer, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles, Class B.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Simpson defeated Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Singles, Class A.—Second Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated F. T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Ralph L. Bagge, 6—1, 6—4; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Dean aMthey, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Men's Singles, Class B.—Third Round—F. E. Ferris defeated A. R. Dunham, 6—4, 6—1; C. J. Post, Jr., defeated Mr. Pettigrew, 6—1, 6—4.

Fourth Round—F. E. Ferris defeated Paul A. Brinsmade, 6—3, 13—11; M. T. Ackerland defeated Francis Rogers, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Singles, Class E.—Second Round—A. C. Pooley defeated G. T. Hill, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; A. L. Milne defeated R. O'Gorman, Jr., 7—5, 6—3, 8—6; W. H. Adams defeated E. F. Tyler, 6—4, 6—1.

Third Round—A. L. Milne defeated W. H. Adams, 6—4; H. P. Farrington defeated G. R. Kenyon, 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth Round—E. T. Crilly defeated O. L. Becker, 6—7, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Class A.—Second Round—Smith and Shafer defeated Peasiess and Parker by default; Man and Major defeated Freilnghuysen and Tobey, 6—4, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Class B.—First Round—Edwards and Moore defeated Hagar and Swain by default; Myrick and Hildt defeated J. Norman and partner by default.

Second Round—Henry and Gatcomb defeated Sturdy and Gifford, 6—2, 6—1; Groesbeck and Bishop defeated Fake and Sammis, 6—0, 6—1; Grinnell and Hyde defeated Hoppein and partner by default; Davenport and North defeated Beardsley and G. Roberts, 6—4, 6—2; Platz and Dodge defeated Newcomb and Idelymen, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, Class C.—First Round—North and Cunningham defeated Leask and partner by default; Farrington and Gunther defeated Coulin and partner by default.

Second Round—Barrington and Weaver defeated Farrington and Gunther by default; Kenyon and Kenyon defeated Milne and partner by default.

DIVIDE PRIZES IN GOLF.

White and Turner Take Gross After Tieing for Net Award.

Newspaper golfers tried their hands at the game yesterday when they teed up on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club. This is the third time that the members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club have tried their luck at Fox Hills.

There was a tie for the chief prize of the day, that being in a foursomes competition, and the deadlock involved Gardiner W. White and Clifford L. Turner of magazine affiliations, and Col. W. N. Amory and Albert Hedley, with respective cards of 78, 8—70 anad 84,14—70. White and Turner took the gross and the other pair the net. That is how the tie was settled.

John G. Anderson, who was runner-up to Jerome D. Travers in the 1913 national amateur championship at Garden City, was paired with Harry D. Cashman, but the pair of them could get no better than 80, best ball counted, and as they had the low handicap of the day, a 7-stroke allowance, they had to be content with a 73 net. White practically made the 78 for his pair unaided, his partner helping him on only two holes. The scores:

Gardiner W. White and Clifford L. Turner, 78, 8—70; Colonel W. N. Armory and Albert Hedley, 84, 14—70; R. F. Foster and Fred K. Plaugh, 82, 11—71; Bozeman Bulger and W. J. McBeth, 95, 24—71; John G. Anderson and Harry D. Cashman, 70, 7—73; H. B. Martin and Grantland Rice, 82, 9—73; Frank J. Pope and Fred Benzinger, 83, 20—73; Archie J. Gifford and George F. Ralston, 88, 14—74; T. Hall and Fred Beachler, 109, 24—75; Andrew Murray and Charles Atherton, 85, 9—76; R. J. Groff and C. F. Parrish, 98, 22—76; Harry A. Haines and Alfred P. Roth, 90, 14—76; Clare Briggs and Albert Owens, 95, 18—77; John C. Flinn and Cecil Allen, 94, 16—78; Charles L. Fletcher and A. E. Laverty, 85, 15—80; J. W. Munroe and A. E. Laverty, 95, 10—80; S. W. Frenkle and C. F. Laux, 102, 19—83; H. Z. Hardin and W. J. Haywood, 100, 24—85.

Dreamed She Was Packing.

Dreaming that she was packing her possessions for a long journey, a Brashear girl arose in the night, cut off her long plait of flaxen hair and put it in her suitcase where it was found the next morning.—Kansas City Times.

TRAP SHOOTING HANDICAPS:

Based by Governing Body from Monthly Records.

Because New York is but mildly interested in trap shooting, except in so far as the men who indulge in the sport are concerned—and they are the wildest kind of enthusiasts—little is known of the organization which controls the sport.

Generally speaking, trap shooting is as purely amateur as any sport in the long category. Yet it is a game of pools with a division of money prizes from those pools. Primarily on account of the very considerable expense attending participation in it, this division of money from pools is winked at by all other governing athletic bodies, and no man loses his amateur standing because he accepts a division of the pools. In this respect it is like the pools of the golf links.

Trap shooting is governed by the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting, an organization which has its headquarters at Pittsburgh, because its ruling spirit, Elmer E. Shaner, has his residence there. There are kept the records on which the handicaps are based. Those records are as carefully compiled as are those of professional ball players, of amateur golfers, of tennis players, of the performances of harness race horses or thoroughbreds, at the respective headquarters of the governing bodies of each of those sports. On those records are based the handicaps under which men shoot at all the sectional contests, the Interstate and State contests, and the crucial test of all trap shooters, the Grand American Handicap.

There is no sport which is better organized or better conducted, from the point of handicapping, than trap shooting. Averages of all monthly shoots are the basis from which the handicaps are worked out. As the records are officially registered and published annually, a novice with a good head for figures can work out the problem as to whether a given shooter shall fire from scratch, the 16-yard line or at any of the intervening points. The rules for handicapping are as inviolable as the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians were said to be. Monthly revision keeps them thoroughly up to date. So keen are the trap shooters to always do their best that it is to their credit that there is almost never a charge of a trap shooter "pulling" at any of the weekly shoots in order to get a better figure in a handicap.

Clean Sweep for New York L. T. C.

The New York Lawn Tennis Club made a clean sweep in the inter-club match with Bedford Park Tennis Club, played Sunday on the former's courts at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge. The home players won five singles and two doubles, and only in one match did the visitors show any real opposition. This was between Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment crack, and Harry Steinkamp, in which the former won after three hard sets. The summary:

Singles.—Arthur M. Lovibond, New York, defeated Harry Steinkamp, Bedford Park, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Wylie C. Graub, New York, defeated Ingo Hartman, Bedford Park, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated T. F. Work, Bedford Park, 6—2, 6—4; W. Halsey Wood, New York, defeated A. J. Ostendorf, Bedford Park, 6—2, 8—6; S. P. McAllister, New York, defeated Mr. Tousand, Bedford Park, 6—3, 6—0.

Doubles.—J. M. Shemacher and Dr. Wallace Kugler, New York, defeated M. E. Hoffman, Jr., and A. V. N. Fox, Bedford Park, 6—4, 10—8; Dr. Wait and W. Halsey Wood, New York, defeated Guy S. Brinkerhoff and J. Nolan, Bedford Park, 6—1, 6—4.

WOULD PLACE SPORT IN STATE'S CONTROL

National "Secretary of Athletics" Also Suggested by Chicago Mayor.

State supervision of all athletic contests to which an admission fee is charged is proposed in an amendment to the boxing bill now before the Illinois Legislature. National supervision of professional sports may follow, Mayor Thompson of Chicago believes.

Before the amendment was made it seemed quite probable that the bill legalizing boxing in the State of Illinois would be defeated. Senator Hull of Chicago made the amendment to the original boxing measure, proposing that instead of appointing a commission for the sole purpose of regulating boxing contests throughout the State an athletic commission be appointed, to have charge of all professional sports, and that a tax for the benefit of the State and sports competitions as well be levied.

The original bill called for a tax of 7½ per cent. of the gross receipts. The amendment would make it 7½ per cent. of the net receipts of all professional contests. Half of the proceeds would go direct to the State, and the remaining sum would be used in paying instructors and coaches in baseball, football, and other sports in schools which have never been able to afford the luxury of paid instructors.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago in support of the present bill in the Illinois Senate, argued for the appointment of an athletic commission. He did not even confine himself to the State of Illinois, but announced that he would work for national supervision of all sports, with a Secretary of Athletics in the President's Cabinet.

In discussing the situation in Illinois regarding the governing of sports competitions, Lieut. Gov. O'Hara said recently:

"There is no reason why Illinois should not take the lead in the conduct of sports. The present boxing bill offers a golden opportunity. Supervision of sports by the State is bound to come, and the law should be such that it would not be onerous on those affected.

"I think that the big ball clubs in Chicago would be willing to contribute to the State, but at the same time I believe that 7½ per cent. of the gross receipts would be unpopular. Make it net and no one would object. This would not affect the minor league clubs, who do not make money. Sports that are not for profit would not be affected.

"As for boxing, that would require close supervision of the commission unless a home-rule clause be inserted. The duties of the commission would also cover racetracks, and wherever harness or running races were held for profit the State treasury would be enriched.

"Here is a chance for the legislators, through this amendment, to put the State of Illinois in the forefront so far as sports are concerned. There is no reason why this should not meet with favor from all classes of people."

Remedies for Rheumatism.

"There are at least seven remedies for every well-known disease," says a Louisville physician. For all except rheumatism. We personally have heard of 733,655 remedies for that, but haven't tried more than half of them yet.—Houston Post.

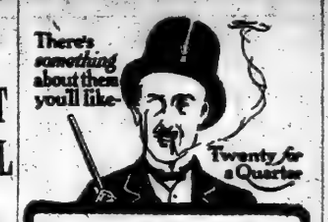
CASCADILLA MAY ROW HERE.

Ithaca School Crew Wants to Race in Harlem Regatta.

Cascadilla School of Ithaca, a sort of nursery for Cornell University oarsmen, has written President Sturcke of the New York Rowing Association, asking permission to enter a crew in the eight-oared shell race for schoolboys to be rowed on the Harlem River on Memorial Day. The Ithaca institution would pay all the expenses of its representatives, and the local rowing association would be under no obligations whatever. The rowing organization has taken the application under advisement and will decide at a meeting to be held next Monday night.

Many of the members of the Rowing Association favor permitting the Cascadilla boys to take part in the regatta, for their appearance would lend considerably more interest to the schoolboy race. The up-State school is recognized as being foremost among institutions of its kind in turning out good oarsmen, and annually Coach Courtney of Cornell has some Cascadilla boys in his various boats.

It is thought that no objection will be raised by the local schools over the entry of the Ithaca oarsmen, but if there is the New York association probably will have to decline the entry.



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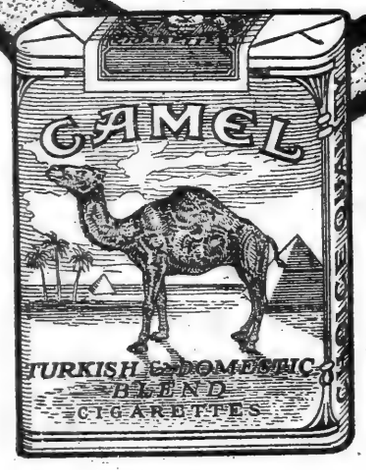

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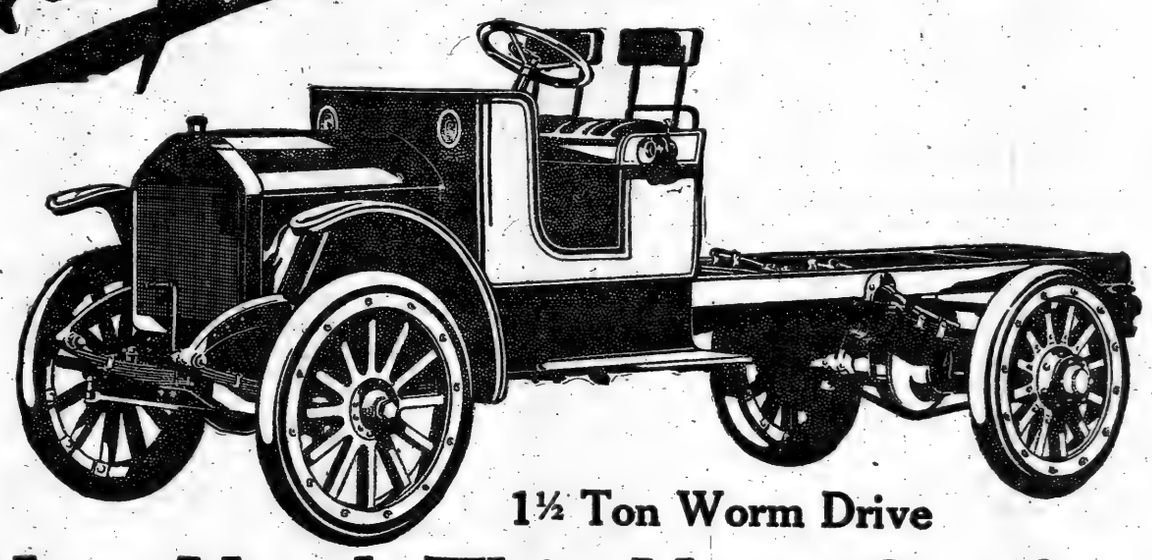
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915.

THE CASE OF THE GULFLIGHT.

When Captain WILKES, commander of the American cruiser San Jacinto during the civil war, stopped the British mail steamer Trent and took from her MASON and SLIDELL, the Confederate envoys to Europe, Great Britain demanded the immediate release of the envoys, and pending compliance with that request made swift preparations for war with the United States. The seizure of the envoys on board one of her steamers was an affront to Great Britain and a flagrant violation of her rights; after due inquiry the United States Government released MASON and SLIDELL. The attack upon the American oil steamer Gulflight by a German submarine, which dispatched against her a torpedo and caused the death of her Captain and two of her ship's company, is an equally flagrant violation of our rights, and it is an affront to the American nation made more serious by the fact that it comes after due warning that such attacks upon American ships and American citizens will not be tolerated by us. The matter is of so serious a nature that there is a general disposition to waive for the present all discussion of the graver consequences to which it might lead. As anybody can see, the attack upon the Gulflight, an American ship flying the American flag, was one of those acts which constitute a provocation to war. But as there is not the slightest reason for a rupture of the friendly relations between Germany and the United States, it is to be assumed with entire confidence that Germany will disclaim any intent to destroy a merchant ship of a friendly and neutral nation, and that she will make proper apology and reparation.

It is to be assumed as most probable that the commander of the German submarine, in the dense fog, was unable to see that the Gulflight flew an American flag and mistook her for a ship belonging to the enemy. Such an explanation coming from Germany would palliate the offense, it would not excuse it, it would fall far short of justification. The commander of a submarine who launches a torpedo against any ship he may chance to meet upon the sea, without making sure of her nationality, is guilty of carrying on war with a degree of recklessness that indicates a depraved mind. Germany has been culpably negligent if she has not advised the commanders of her naval vessels that, in view of the warning we have given, they must avoid all risk of attacking one of our ships. When the war zone proclamation was issued, advising us and other neutral nations that in view of the use of neutral flags as a disguise all ships venturing within the war zone would run grave risk of destruction, we replied that we could not assent to or accept that doctrine of a belligerent's rights. We warned the German Government that if the commanders of its vessels of war, under whatever mistaken presumption,

> should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments.

The indefensible violation of our neutral rights against which this warning was issued has now been perpetrated. It remains for Germany to give to us, and with great promptness, assurances which will remove any suspicion that the attack upon the Gulflight was an intentionally unfriendly act. But we went further. We said to Germany that if such a deplorable situation should arise we should be

> constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability of such acts of their naval authorities and take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

The calmness with which our Government and our people habitually regard incidents of this regrettable nature should not mislead the German Government as to our true feeling. It is more difficult for us to be patient because our patience has been so sorely tried. Other American ships have been under attack from German missiles, one was sunk by a mine in the North Sea, an American citizen lost his life when the Falaba was sent to the bottom in circumstances which were a violation of the usages of war, and the American ship the William B. Frye was sunk by a German cruiser, although in the last-named case the German Government at once consented to make payment for the ship and cargo.

Moreover, German agents and German sympathizers have abused our hospitality and defied our laws in the course of operations undertaken by them in aid of the German cause. Little attention has been paid to the attacks upon us in the German press here and in Germany which, while they were unprovoked and insulting, have been for the most part too silly and stupid to arouse our resentment. An attack by a torpedo upon an American ship flying our flag is a very different matter. It falls within the scope of the warning we had given, and given in language of such grave import that we have not often employed it in our diplomatic communications with nations living on friendly terms with us.

For the very reason that the affair is serious and grave it has been and will be discussed with soberness and restraint. But Germany must not for that reason harbor any doubt as to what is expected of her. We may be very sure that she will not by any unseemly delay in making her explanation and apology or by any evasion of the point or any attempted justifications disappoint our hope of receiving assurances fully in keeping with the friendly relations that exist between the two Governments.

THIS BILLION-DOLLAR COUNTRY.

Speaker REED first discovered that this was a billion-dollar country. He made the discovery in relation to our expenses. Secretary REDFIELD has made the discovery anew, and in relation to our riches. He is a little premature, to be sure, but his discovery is welcome nevertheless. He remarks that this year our indicated credit balance, or, what "abroad" must pay us on account of the excess of exports above imports, will be about equal to our national debt. That is not an entire novelty in American finance. Foreign Chancellors of the Exchequer are troubled with their deficits. It is only the United States which is worried as a rule, to which the present year is an exception, by its surpluses. That is one reason why our Government finance is so bad. If deficits were a rule there would straightway be a reasonable budget system, and greater care in the levying of taxes, and of spending money.

The Secretary spends the billion—in his mind—as though it were the Government's. He reckons that it would build two more Panama Canals, which, by the way, the country almost paid for out of its pocket money, a sort of investment which it is not necessary to amortize. The year's billion excess of exports would pay the aggregate debts of all the States, or the debt of New York City, and Philadelphia's thrown in.

It is a pleasant day dream. It would be a nightmare to think of the nation setting out to spend that money. And, after all, it is not the Government's money. It belongs to the people, who would object to its being taxed away from them, and who, nevertheless, are being taxed for comparable sums, which are being spent not so wisely that additional taxes would be welcome. There is no waste like raising tax money for Government expenditure, and yet it constantly is supported on the idea that in some way there is profit in providing funds for Government trading.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING AGAIN.

Secretary REDFIELD rejoices at the unprecedented balance of foreign trade, and is sure that it would be larger if the Government would supply ships to carry cargoes whence and whither American commerce desires them to go. This is in the familiar American manner of thinking of American commerce as an American affair, a matter of exports rather than of imports. Not even Secretary REDFIELD can complain of lack of cargo capacity for our exports. Their volume is amazing without assistance from a Government shipping line. If there is need of more shipping it is for imports, and the difficulty is that the imported goods are not being produced, still less sold. The check to foreign production and the inability of foreigners to pay for our goods with their goods is the check to our commerce rather than the lack of shipping. That is the explanation of the war orders, which are the backbone of our exports of goods rather than of agricultural products. There are particular exceptions, of course. Germany would be glad to send us dyestuffs in exchange for cotton, for one thing. But, speaking broadly, the check to commerce remains what it was, chiefly a disturbance of credit and production and of military hindrances to distribution.

No doubt there also are freight difficulties. These, however, are being dealt with better than by Government establishment of steamship lines. The bankers who are establishing foreign credits are doing more for the promotion of foreign trade than Government ships could do. The officials seem to think that if the ships are provided the trade will follow. Nobody buys or sells goods because steamers are provided. The motive of trade is profit, not economy in freight charges. If the trade and the profit are sufficient the shipping will appear from the most unsuspected sources, and if they are not sufficient the provision of cargo capacity is waste. One sign of this is seen in the Argentine trade. Liberal credits have been established there and the shipping is in the process of appearing in response to the stimulus of credit.

The representative of Argentina at the Pan-American Financial Conference next month, Mr. PEARSON, has expressed himself very much to the point. The trade of the United States with Argentina was larger fifty years ago than now. Scores of American ships used to be seen at Buenos Aires. Now there are none. The reason is that English and French merchants gave Argentina credits which enabled it to buy from them. Trade followed the credits and shipping followed the trade. That is now in process of reversal for our benefit. Argentina's European credits have been stopped, for no fault of hers. She must borrow elsewhere and can only borrow here. She will not have to trade here, but she will do so naturally, and the shipping will be provided by those who are under compulsion to trade, that is by Argentina. Our trade with Argentina will be optional. Argentina's trade with us will be influenced by her credits here. In order to pay her borrowings with her goods she will provide the costs of the operation, including the cost of shipping. If there are profits in the operation there will be opportunity for us to share them, and with no unnecessary thanks to Government.

The trade with Iceland is too small a matter for Government to trouble about, but it is providing its own shipping through the necessity of selling. Another vigorous factor in the establishment of American shipping is the foreign trade of the trusts, the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, the Fruit Trust, and others. They are under the necessity of finding foreign outlets and they provide the shipping. The Norwegian-American Line is promoted by the Union Carbide Company. The list is extensible. In all cases the trade precedes the shipping, and it can hardly be imagined that if the trade did not exist it would be brought to life by shipping which could not exist without Government support. Secretary BRYAN ably supports Secretary REDFIELD in this idea of Government assistance to trade, in the Republican manner rather than in the Democratic, although they are Democrats. Secretary BRYAN published a list of things which Holland would buy from us if we would provide the shipping. Otherwise Holland would buy elsewhere. Where, it may be asked? The reason why Holland's trade is less readily supplied with shipping lies on the surface. It is in the war zone and subject to obstacles and costs which a Government line could not escape. In fact, a Government line running to Holland might cost the Government difficulties compared with which the promotion of trade is insignificant. The Government has a great deal to do without mixing with trade, and trade will be very well pleased if the Government will attend to its governing.

The idea that Government is already doing almost too much about shipping is entertained by not a few. The La Follette Seamen's bill is a distinct addition to the costs of American shipping and a discouragement to Government shipping as well as to any other on a commercial basis. At the meeting of the Cunard Company in the middle of April the Chairman rejected the idea that the Cunard Company owes its success to the Government subsidy. Mr. BOOTH asserted that if Great Britain paid for its mails at the United States rate the Cunard Company would receive $250,000 more annually than under its British agreement. The suggestion that the Government is too liberal with the funds it uses to aid shipping is not encouraging to the proposal that it shall spend more.

COLLEGE MEN IN BUSINESS.

The business man who complained in a letter printed on this page of THE TIMES yesterday of what his experience has led him to believe is the general unfitness of college-bred men to take up a business life must have been unusually unfortunate in his acquaintance with young graduates. He complains of their bad penmanship and their bad spelling. The latter is not a defect to be attributed to a college education. If a boy does not know how to spell correctly when he goes to college it is conceivable that he may squeeze through an academic or scientific course without learning orthography. There are persons, and they of reasonable erudition, who never master the intricacies of English spelling, while, on the other hand, many children not otherwise noteworthy for intelligence learn to spell accurately at an early age. We are confident, however, that most young men who go to college can spell, and that the handwriting of the average graduate, even in this degenerate era of the typewriting machine, is legible if not beautiful. Time was when youths went to college only when they intended to enter one of the learned professions, but a great majority of graduates in these days go directly from the classroom to the business office, and there is ample testimony that there are plenty of college-bred youths who are apt and alert and soon familiarize themselves with the commercial routine.

We have in mind a number of young men who, within a year or two after they had received the degree of B. A., had put themselves by diligent application in a position to be able to choose between two or more offers of positions not only reasonably lucrative but promising large future profits. These are exceptional cases, but they certainly tend to prove that four years in college do not spoil a boy for the business career and to justify those modern merchants who aim to fill all the clerical and executive positions in their establishments with college-bred men. The young man who lacks a college education is handicapped nowadays. Success for him is harder to attain. He has missed influences that are potent in developing manhood, self-reliance, and knowledge of his fellow-men. The new graduate may not often know as much as he thinks he knows, but he has at least been put in a way to learn quickly and has had his faculties developed by his associations of four years.

Our correspondent who has had such bad luck with college men, if he is not too exacting in his requirements, has certainly encountered an unusually large proportion of college men who have derived no benefit from education. That a large number of boys are sent to college, and manage to get through somehow or other, who might better have been set to learning a decent trade is not to be denied. There is equally good testimony that a fairly large proportion of the graduates of the public schools seem to have learned too little from their schooling. Education can only develop good natural gifts, but in spite of such discouraging testimony as our correspondent has given, we are confident that the young man with a college education is better fitted for advancement in modern business than the one who begins at the foot of the ladder with small learning and is compelled to fight his way upward, if he is able to climb at all, against great obstacles.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Aspect of the Frank Case. As all other efforts to secure a new trial for LEO M. FRANK, in circumstances permitting a fair decision of his guilt or innocence, have come to nothing, the present determination by the Georgia Board of Pardons to make an inquiry into FRANK'S case that will amount to a calm hearing of all the evidence, new or old, is sure to give general satisfaction.

An inquest so elaborate by such a body is, of course, unusual, but it is an entirely legal exercise of a large discretionary power, and it is fully justified by the peculiarities of the situation. It should be, and presumably will be, as gladly welcomed in the State of Georgia as elsewhere. The Georgians are no more desirous than the rest of us that a man should be put to death for a crime that he did not commit or even for one the commission of which by him has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. That some of them—a fraction probably not as large as it has been articulate and influential—had, or seem to have had, inclinations of that sort, need not be ascribed to any essential difference between Georgians and other people.

A sufficient explanation can be found in a condition of intense public excitement, produced by a particularly atrocious murder following others of the same sort for which nobody had been punished. That brought strong pressure on the Atlanta police promptly to offer a solution of the latest mystery, and it is not in that city alone that such pressure has led to hasty action, afterward from various motives too long persisted in. And for what has seemed to observers, more or less remote, a groundless, or inadequately grounded, belief in FRANK'S guilt was shown by citizens of Atlanta, not because they thirsted for innocent blood, but largely because the newspapers of the city became irretrievably involved in the police aspect of the case, which was the first and popular impression, based on what has since proven to be a wholly false accusation of FRANK'S degeneracy.

The Board of Pardons will be free of the menaces that were directed against the original jury, and it is almost inconceivable that its members can fail to see what has been so clear to every disinterested student of the conviction—that it was reached in conditions that made a fair trial impossible.

Karl Bitter's Death Not Forgotten. Action in the case of the late KARL BITTER, the sculptor, run down and killed by an automobile in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, seems discouragingly slow to his friends and others who could not accept the verdict of "accidental death" as warranted by the circumstances. Accidental it was, of course, so far as the absence of any evil intent justifies the use of that word, but Mr. BITTER'S closer associates know that he was a man notable for full appreciation of street dangers. Not only did he take rather unusual precautions to avoid them himself, but he systematically taught the members of his family to be careful.

That he was crossing the street in the middle of a block when the so-called accident happened is true, and this in a way introduces the element of contributory negligence, but against this must be counted the well-known fact that in many places a crossing can be made in greater safety in the middle of the block than at the intersection of two streets, where the currents of traffic are more confused and confusing. Whether or not the front of the Opera House can be so described, it is a place where, after each performance, many people do cross, and drivers of automobiles and other vehicles are fairly chargeable with knowledge of this established habit.

Certainly they have no right to ignore that habit, and none to punish with death or injury those who venture into the street at other than the regularly appointed crossings. And always "reasonable" speed is safe speed. Whenever a pedestrian is run down, the strong presumption is that the vehicle doing it was moving at a rate which, in the circumstances, was excessive, as obviously it was a dangerous one.

The taking off of KARL BITTER was a loss to his art and to his city. It was not the more reprehensible on that account, perhaps—in the eyes of the law we are all equal, or like to think ourselves so—but in the case of eminence realization of wrong done is so much more poignant that the demands for reparation and future protection are naturally more insistent than in the case of mediocrity.

Showing Belated Caution. If even some of the rumors in circulation about "war orders" are true, the announced determination of the French Government to investigate, and, in case of need or reason, to revise or abrogate, the contracts made in its behalf will send apprehensive chills down many a spine.

That France and the other Powers with access to our markets should pay what are called "good" prices for what they want and must have in the only country able to supply them—that is all right. At any rate it is right enough by all the rules and regulations ever laid down and observed for the conduct of business in like conditions. But there have been whispers many of foreign agents, more or less officially accredited and authorized, who were not making their purchases with an eye quite single to the interests of their respective principals—who were thinking a little, and even much, about the possibilities of profits that were secret as well as personal.

Tales have been told of agents who demanded—and obtained—from reluctant, but not obdurate, manufacturers two invoices, and even three, for the same goods, and in every such instance, of course, the suspicion that somebody was being robbed could be entertained without convicting the entertainer of very shocking cynicism. However, that contracts made and signed by authorized agents, whether honest and wise or not, can be repudiated or changed at this late day it is not easy to see. To do it would vastly increase the difficulty of future negotiations and lead to a general insistence on "money down" at delivery, or even before.

If the Powers have been sending unfaithful or too acquisitive representatives over here, it is their own fault. American manufacturers are not eager to deal with middlemen, and they are not passionately fond of paying large commissions.

DR. GORGAS'S CRITICISM.

Miss Beeks Resents His Attack on Major Gen. Goethals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unwarranted attack upon Major Gen. Goethals, published on the first page of THE TIMES this morning as emanating from Dr. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, is so at variance with the facts that I cannot refrain from making a statement with reference to the matter.

In the first place, there appeared in THE TIMES several months ago, on the editorial page, a letter signed by one of the former engineers on the Isthmus, giving the facts with reference to the sanitary work which was efficiently performed by the civil engineering corps, and not by Colonel Gorgas. As a matter of fact, his inefficiency and neglect of duty with reference to the prevention of disease were apparent even to a lay mind. When visiting the Isthmus at the request of President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft in June, 1907, to make suggestions for improvements for the employes, I said to Colonel Goethals: "Why does Colonel Gorgas use machetes to cut away tropical growth?" After a hearty laugh he replied: "Well, that is ludicrous, but I have made it a point not to interfere with the sanitary department." Conditions forced him to do so afterward.

If Colonel Gorgas had paid attention to the prevention of pneumonia by securing in the quarters of the bachelors drying rooms for the wet garments of the men, and had he seen to it that screening for the quarters both of the bachelors and the married families was of the quality for which the Government paid, and had he provided in the hospitals one of the greatest essentials to the restoration of health, namely, good food, great suffering among the men and their families, much illness and many deaths would have been obviated. It was commonly understood that whatever was undertaken in the department of Colonel Gorgas was at an enormous expense. Had conditions continued which existed at the time that Colonel Goethals became Chairman of the commission, we would not today be able to point to a finished canal. One of the recommendations made to Mr. Taft was that Colonel Goethals should be given power and held individually responsible, and if he failed, then some one else should be put in his place. While legally such a step never was taken, Colonel Goethals's position as an autocrat was recognized by the officials at Washington as the only feasible method of securing the construction of the Canal.

Nothing, except drainage, was more essential to the prevention of malaria than proper screening for the homes, and yet Colonel Gorgas ignored the fact that the quality supplied by his pet Commissioner was of such inferior grade that it split and permitted the mosquitos to enter the quarters very soon after it was put upon the houses. This and other glaring items of neglect are well known by many who were there. A petty attack of the character made by Surgeon General Gorgas against Major Gen. Goethals is absurd. With due regard for his scientific knowledge, which, undoubtedly, has been of great humanitarian value, it has often occurred to those who were familiar with the shortcomings of the sanitary department before Colonel Goethals took charge of this work that undue credit has been given a very ineffective administrative officer.

GERTRUDE BEEKS.

New York, May 1, 1915.

Richmond Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can your powerful paper be induced to take up arms for the protection of the defenseless Borough of Richmond?

I refer to the unjust upheaval of the Staten Island schools in order to save a few dollars, regardless of lowering the efficiency of the schools. I refer to bleeding by taxation while leaving the island without cheap transportation, the only borough where for nearly half of its acreage it costs 60 cents a round trip to Manhattan. I refer to the closing of the lower waiting room of the Staten Island Ferry House after 10 o'clock at night—the very time when the ferry is used almost solely by bona fide residents of Staten Island. Whenever the permanent residents of Richmond Borough are the only people affected, miserly economy is promptly practiced.

New York, April 30, 1915. A NATIVE.

SYRINX.

Within the forest there's a haunted pool,
Silent and deep. A moss-grown pathway leads
Close to its brink, where, laved by waters cool,
Quivering and rustling, grows a host of reeds.
Down such a path, maybe, fair Syrinx ran,
Panting with fear, a fugitive from Pan!
Beneath the low-hung arches of thick trees,
Sometimes at even, when the world is still,
Swept by the vagrant fingers of the breeze,
The reeds make plaintive music, weird and shrill,
As though the nymph, so long immured therein,
Voiced a vain longing for her dryad kin!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

THE LINGUISTIC WINIFRED.

How Much Japanese Does the Wunderkind Really Know?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it occurred to any one to test the child Winifred Stoner, for whom her mother makes such remarkable claims? The claims of the lecturer seem to have been taken for granted without any trial.

At the first lecture a number of small children were brought upon the stage, and the lecturer would have them repeat after her several words which meant "cow," "pig," &c., in Chinese; "good-bye" and "good morning" in Japanese, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" in Latin, and a few in Esperanto. They would repeat these after her—though there were some whose lips did not move at all—just as they might say "eeny meeny meiny mo," and there is no certainty that in ten minutes after they could have repeated any of the words or told one kind from the other. After each attempt the lecturer would say with beaming complacency, "There you see, they speak Japanese," or Chinese, or Esperanto, as the case might be. But if Miss Winifred Stoner, the accomplished daughter, speaks her twelve languages only on that basis, she has not added much to the world's stock of knowledge.

Then, geography was supposed to be taught by giving each child a small globe and singing in rhymes some fact connected with a place pointed out on it. Thus:

> To Tasmania we will go
> Because they never there have snow.
> To Tasmania we will fly
> Because the wheat grows eight feet high.

Here is an idea, of course, but as Tasmania is not the only place where they don't have snow, what is to prevent Tasmania from being jumbled up pretty soon with a lot of other places? Furthermore, the number of rhymes is quite limited and the number of places is very great. How are you going to get enough to go around? If you must repeat the same ones, the mixing up process soon begins. Furthermore, there are many mothers who cannot rhyme at all, even in such an elementary way as above.

Note that if you must teach the geographical fact by locomotion, you run out of words expressing locomotion in very short order. As you have to make your fact suit your rhyme also, should we not be driven to this, for example:

> Out to Pittsburgh let us scoot,
> Where the air is mostly soot.
> From Rock Island let us skip
> For there's the great receivership.

E. X. PORTER.

New York, May 1, 1915.

Deviating from Binet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article "Questions to Test Mentality," you quote three of several questions which were asked a young girl. The first, which you admit is sensible, is the only one which, as you quote it, bears more than a passing resemblance to the original as developed by Professors Binet and Simon. The second—"If a bicycle rider fell from his bicycle and broke his neck and was taken to a hospital, what would be silly about that?"—you intimate is in itself silly. I agree with you. But how does it sound in its original form? "An unfortunate cyclist has had his neck broken and is dead from the fall; they have taken him to the hospital and they do not think that he will recover." Incidentally, I asked this of an eighteen-year-old boy whom I was examining last week and he was unable to see anything absurd about it.

The third—"Is it easier to forgive any one if he struck you in anger or otherwise?"—you say is clumsily expressed. Again I agree with you. Is Binet's original text open to the same criticism? "Why does one excuse a wrong act committed in anger more easily than a wrong committed without anger?" Either the examiner has wandered far from Binet's instructions or you have distorted the incident to make a good "story."

E. HALDEMAN FINNIE,
Probation Officer, Steuben Co.

Corning, N. Y., April 24, 1915.

Who Deserves the Direct Tax?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper and other New York journals have stated many times in the last few weeks in substance that the Legislature which recently adjourned planned to get as much money as possible out of New York City, "to be expended for up-State purposes." We ask you to recall the uncompleted Barge Canal, its cost, and for whom it is being built. At the time of its projection, and when it was falsely declared that $101,000,000 would complete it, the up-State counties, except a few cities through which it passes and which hoped to profit by the money to be expended for its construction, voted against it. New York City, which was to be almost solely benefited by it, voted overwhelmingly for it, and carried the proposition to build it.

Without the millions that have been already expended for the canal there would be no necessity for a direct State tax and the State would have abundant funds in its Treasury for all its benevolent and charitable purposes. In the face of all this your paper and others are making much ado about New York City raising money by taxes "for up-State purposes." We ask what up-State purposes? Mainly the Barge Canal imposed upon the whole State by the votes of New York City for its own purposes.

"UP-STATE TAXPAYER."

Norwich, N. Y., April 29, 1915.

French Use of Asphyxiants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you publish on the first page of the issue of April 26 an account of the use of asphyxiating shells by the Germans, perhaps you will publish the following paragraph from "Impressions of a Neutral in France," by Javier Bueno, the Paris correspondent of the well-known Spanish paper, A. B. C. The article in which this paragraph appears was written some time before March 13 last, or forty-five days before your article in question:

> In the vicinity of Epernay I saw a German trench in which every soldier was dead, still in the position of firing, and with no wounds. Was this the effect of turpinite? I cannot say, definitely, but death seemed the result of asphyxiation. A French artilleryman whom I met in Epernay told me that turpinite was being used, though not with every shot, as this explosive matter fouls the gun and necessitates its cleaning after every third or fourth shot. He also told me that the English tried to make use of turpinite, but that it caused their guns to explode.

A READER.

New York, April 26, 1915.

Brazil's Sincerity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read, with justified astonishment, the article signed by a "Retired Journalist" published in your issue of April 30 regarding Dr. Lauro Muller's visit to Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile, I must express my vehement protest against his very unkind and unjust words both concerning the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the republics of South America. Dr. Muller's visit to those nations is the realization of a long-sought aspiration and marks the real friendship and cordiality which has always existed between the Latin-American Governments, whose relations are based on solid and everlasting sincerity, the American Government sharing the same in a most enviable percentage. It is not "a movement fraught with the gravest consequences to the whole American Continent, and to no part of it more seriously than these United States," as it appeared to the writer's fancy. The Brazilian Government is inspired by the laudable desire of establishing in our continent a real harmony and good understanding among its inhabitants.

OSCAR CORREIA,
Brazilian Journalist Not Retired.

New York, May 1, 1915.

REASONS FOR A STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Not to Change Existing Labor Laws at All, But to Co-ordinate the Work of Administering Them.

By GEORGE M. PRICE,
Formerly Director of Investigation, New York State Factory Commission.

New York, May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to me to be much misapprehension as to the value and importance of the Spring bill, reorganizing and consolidating the Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission, upon which bill there is to be a hearing before the Governor on Wednesday, May 5.

As a member of the Committee of the American Association for Labor Legislation, which has been partly responsible for many of the features of the bill, I trust you will permit me to clear away some of the misapprehensions evidently existing among labor organizations as well as among some social workers in regard to this bill.

In the first place, let me state something which seems to have been entirely forgotten by the opponents of the bill, viz., the many criticisms of the working of the Labor Department for the last two years and of the organization of the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Since the reorganization of the Labor Department nearly two years ago criticisms have often been heard as to defects in the organization of the Industrial Board, its lack of power, the political and unsatisfactory composition of the board, the filling of the upper ranks of officials of the department by political employes without civil service examinations, and the general chaotic state of the work of the department during its formative period. Similar complaints have also been made as to the top-heaviness of the organization of the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the filling of all exempt positions from among members of the dominant political party.

These criticisms seem to have been forgotten in the present discussion of the reorganization bill. The opponents of the bill do not take into consideration, also, that the consolidation and reorganization bill does not imply the following points:

1. It does not affect the labor law or the Workmen's Compensation act except in their administrative provisions.

2. It does not affect the organization of either the Labor Department or the Workmen's Compensation Commission except as to the heads of departments.

3. That less than fifty employes of the higher rank in the hitherto exempt class are affected by the new bill.

4. That the rank and file of the Labor Department, as well as of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, are not disturbed and retain their positions.

On the other hand, the following features justify the enactment of the new law:

1. Consolidation of the functions of workmen's compensation and the administration of labor laws. Apart from the payment of claims for injuries, the work of the Workmen's Compensation Commission is an integral part of the administration of labor laws and of the prevention of industrial accidents. The consolidation of the two departments will avoid a great deal of duplication and put accident prevention upon a scientific and practical basis.

2. The administration of both departments by a commission is a principle recognized in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, which should for the same reasons be extended to the administration of labor laws. The idea of an Industrial Commission has also been adopted in the creation of the Industrial Board, which, however, has proved itself unsatisfactory because of certain inherent faults of its organization.

3. The administration of the Workmen's Compensation law is relieved from the too great number of deputy commissioners and assistant deputy commissioners and other high-class officials which made the department top-heavy.

4. The administration of the two departments is to be upon a bi-partisan basis, which surely cannot be worse than a mono-partisan administration.

5. The power to legislate and rule upon appeals and variations is given to the whole Industrial Commission, all members of which have equal administrative and legislative powers.

6. The abolition of exempt positions and putting of all superior positions in the department in the civil service.

7. The creation of an advisory Industrial Council, which simply substitutes an official council for the several unofficial advisory bodies which have been hitherto employed as appendages to the Industrial Board.

In view of the above considerations, it seems to me that the fears and criticisms of the Spring bill are not at all justified, and that there is much to be hoped for from a properly organized new Industrial Commission, especially with the probable retention of two such representatives of labor as John Mitchell and James Lynch.

It is also to be hoped that the most useful member of the Industrial Board, Miss Pauline Goldmark, will surely find a proper niche in the reorganized Industrial Commission.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee on Enforcement of Labor Laws, American Association for Labor Legislation.

THE PACE OF ART.

An Old Pratt Student Finds How Slow It Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some fifteen years ago I was a student at Pratt Institute. I remember how I hung around in the halls and rooms feeling proud of the work on the walls. Today a friend called me up and I left my studio early in the afternoon to pay a visit to the school exhibit. There were the self-same youths and lassies standing around courteously advising the strangers to pass from right to left, or informing, "This is first year work." Human nature does not change, but art in its form of expression does. Yet here in Pratt are the self-same still-life drawings, the same heads, (only of different models,) the identical dry life drawings.

I walked into my old classroom. Yes, there is the corner with the ice box, in which we kept our flowers, red peppers, and other familiar still-life accessories. I looked at the walls. Am I fifteen years older or are these the same studies that hung in my time? There are those charcoal drawings delicately tinted with color, or the heavy line brush and ink sketches with bolder color, and further on I see the freer, "more artistic" work in full color. I said to my friend: "Look up there at those objects on the rack; now, quickly back to this group of studies (?). Up there mellow, subtle gradations of an infinite number of shades—here a general effect of red, yellow, blue, and green. And, look, there is the same view from the window—the red-roofed school and the bridge towers in the distance. Why have not a half-dozen seen that a half-dozen different ways?"

Scattered in between are glimpses of an illustration "model in relation to environment." My friend, an absolute layman, remarked, "Somebody is trying to imitate Flagg." A pen and ink or a brush and water and lamp black are still capable of a thousand variations in technic. Is it true that real technic is the result of knowledge and comes spontaneously with the attempt to express; or, is it to stick out all over the work killing what is expressed and hiding what one does know?

There are certain art magazines which, if taken up today and a thumb run over their pages, show in the composite color effect of their pages no difference from a copy ten years old of that same publication if it were looked at in the same way. I do not know whether it is bias or lack of perspective on the part of the editors. My conviction is that such a magazine should keep the reader in touch with the times no matter what the tendency.

The value of musical notes and rests, harmony and counter-point are the same today as when Beethoven composed; yet, what a difference in the ultimate result expressed if those compositions be compared with Puccini or Strauss! Drawing, pigments, the laws of contrasting, harmonious and complementary colors are identical with those employed by Inness that Jonas Lie uses today—you all know the contrast in the effects obtained. A school should advance in its teaching with the spirit of the times. It should encourage experimentation. Yes, it would even be of no harm if it were ahead of its times!

HERBERT E. MARTINI.

New York, May 1, 1915.

Home Talent Complains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has surprised me that the celebration planned for the opening of the new stadium of the College of the City of New York has brought forth no comment from your readers. I find there seems to be general amazement that the honor of opening an American institution has been given to a foreigner.

An occasion so local should surely be celebrated with local pride, and New York certainly has theatrical producers of whom it can be justly proud. Why was not Charles Frohman or David Belasco considered? Mr. Frohman's "Jeanne d'Arc," with Maude Adams, would surely have been fitting. E. H. Sothern's work is close to our hearts. There are Mrs. Fiske and Otis Skinner. If it must be a Greek play, you need go no further than the column next to the news of Mr. Barker's production in THE TIMES for the announcement of Margaret Anglin's productions to be given this Summer in California.

DALE CAMAGEY.

New York, April 28, 1915.

Speculative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the great City of the Pacific was named after the "humble friar of Assisi," as you term him, it was done by the inhabitants of the time, who regarded him as a man above men, whom they honored and esteemed. Who can predict what criticism will be made five score years hence of the citizens who yclept a portion of Long Island, Roosevelt?

JOSEPH ATZ.

New York, April 28, 1915.

SUNDAY'S HELL.

Its Feasibility, Reality, Use, and Content Debated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing Billy Sunday's emphasis on hell Dr. Chalmers asks if it is not odd that "apostles, saints, and godly men in all ages" should have professed a belief in hell, if no such thing exists.

Up to within about three centuries "apostles, saints, and godly men of all ages" believed implicitly that the earth was a flat disk and that the sun and moon and stars revolved around it.

Our Creator has put men of all sorts and conditions to live together on this fair earth of ours, and is it not reasonable to believe that he will do similarly in a future life, rather than separate them into sheep and goats on some imaginary basis of good and evil evolved in such minds as Dr. Chalmer's and the Rev. Sunday's?

If hell really exists it must be a place of considerable magnitude, because most of the inhabitants of the earth have been consigned there through countless ages by "apostles, saints, and godly men." So real and so large a place cannot be easily hidden; where is it? Dr. Chalmers and Billy Sunday, being experts on the subject, ought to be able to enlighten us.

EUGENE DAVIES.

Scranton, Penn., April 25, 1915.

Unreality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Chalmers's letter entirely misses the point. The objection to Mr. Sunday, with his revival of mediaeval eschatology, is not at all that he makes hell too real, but, precisely on the contrary, that he makes it totally unreal. When hell becomes a place where God, with eternal persistence, inflicts upon the unregenerate endless torments of the most appalling torture it ceases to be believable.

DAVID LOINAZ,
Assistant Pastor Central Congregational Church.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1915.

From One's Self.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re Dr. Chalmers's letter as to there being a need for "something to be saved from and something to be saved into," isn't it obvious enough that there is one's self?

CARLTON GLIDDEN.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 28, 1915.

The Eastern Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Japan served her demands upon China she undoubtedly misjudged the temper of the Chinese people. Improved methods of international communications have brought the different parts of the vast republic much more closely together. The latest news of the Chino-Japanese situation is being disseminated throughout the country with remarkable rapidity. The spirit of nationalism is thus thoroughly aroused, and the Chinese people are even more united today than they were at the time of the revolution.

The Chinese people naturally look toward America for moral support. Among the terms of the Root-Takahira agreement is the following: "They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all powers in China by supporting by all means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China." In the interest of peace and civilization the United States should see to it that this agreement shall not become another "scrap of paper."

T. YUEN FAY.

New York University, April 30, 1915.

Los Angeles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While entirely agreeing with your editorial, "The City of Saint Francis," because it isn't, I must remonstrate with THE TIMES for not knowing the names of American towns better. It is "Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles" on the official seal, I am told, so it would have to be to

> "The Queen of the angels
> To shield them from harm."

L. W. J. W.

Baltimore, Md., April 28, 1915.

Can Professor Francke Smile?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter in today's TIMES Professor Kuno Francke asks in regard to the amusing incident of the Harvard prize poem, "Where room is given to the spirit of hatred will there be room left for the spirit of science?" Where is the German sense of humor?

FRANCIS WILSON.

New York, April 30, 1915.

OLD ARTILLERYMEN DANCE AT BILTMORE

Dress Uniforms of Military Guests Add a Picturesque Touch to the Festive Scenes.

MANY DINNER HOSTESSES

Corps, Organized in 1790 Entertains Among Military Men Colonel Glenn and Major Gen. O'Ryan.

There was a large attendance last night at the annual invitation dance of the New York branch of the Veteran Corps Artillery, which was organized in 1790, given at the Hotel Biltmore. The appearance of the military guests in their dress uniforms added a touch of color to the scenes in the ballroom and supper, during the evening.

Dinners were given preceding the dance by Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ludlow Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodorus Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey Curran, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Denny.

The occasion brought out a representative assembly of military men, including many officers and men from the Seventh Regiment, Squadron A, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments, as well as from the forts in the vicinity of New York. The regular band of the corps furnished the music for the dancing, with Lieutenant Henry Liff conducting.

Among the military guests were Colonel E. F. Glenn, chief of staff of the Department of the East; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan,r commanding the National Guard of New York; Lieut. Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, General George R. Dyer, Adjt. Gen. W. A. Simpson, Chief Quartermaster J. B. Bellinger, Colonel J. L. Chamberlain, Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, N. G. N. Y.; Major H. G. Sanford, President of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

Among the members of the Dance Committee were Frank L. Humphreys, Charles Isham, Walter L. Suydam, J. Mortimer Montgomery, and Howard Pell.

The patronesses consisted of Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry S. Rokenbaugh, Mrs. George L. Nichols, Mrs. T. Roosevelt Pell, Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mrs. DeWitt C. Falls, Mrs. Mortimer Delano, Mrs. W. Lanier Washington, Mrs. George D. Yeomans, Jr., Mrs. W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, Mrs. Louis W. Stotesbury, Mrs. Bryce Metcalf, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Jr., Mrs. Howard T. Kingsbury, Mrs. John du Fais, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

L. B. DUNHAM TO MARRY.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Engaged to Miss M. G. Putnam.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Putnam of 70 Willow Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret G. Putnam, to Lawrence B. Dunham.

Mr. Dunham is the Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, having been appointed on Dec. 9 last by Commissioner Woods to succeed Leon G. Godley. Previous to that he was First Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Bridges. He is a lawyer, and is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1904. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Dunham of West Newton, Mass., and resides at 60 West Tenth Street.

Miss Putnam made her début several seasons ago, and is well known in the younger set in Brooklyn.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Harriman-Bisbee Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Loise R. Bisbee, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, and Oliver Carley Harriman, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, will take place on Monday, June 7, in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thayer of St. Mark's School, will officiate. Miss Bisbee will have no attendants. Mr. Harriman is to have his cousin, Alan Harriman, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman, as his best man, and the ushers are to be another cousin, E. Roland N. Harriman, Edward Dodge, Henry H. Landon, Jr., Willard Simpkins, and Samuel Sloan Walker. The reception will be held at the Bisbee residence, 60 East Seventy-eighth Street.

C. S. Buckley Weds Marian Wilson.

The wedding of Charles Stone Bulkley of Summit, N. J., and Miss Marian Sherwood Wilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Wilson of New York, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 901 Lexington Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. D. P. McMillan of the New York Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a white satin gown veiled with tulle and a tulle veil and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by two flower girls, her nieces, Caryl and Alice Elliott, the daughters of Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott, U. S. N. Mr. Burkley's best man was Orrin Wood of Boston. A small reception followed the ceremony. After a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley will live in Short Hills, N. J.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Warren McConihe of 449 Park Avenue is sailing on the Patria on Saturday for Europe and will serve as a war hospital nurse in France until August, when Mr. McConihe plans to join her, when they will return to New York by the way of Spain.

A garden gambol for the benefit of the Mayfair Relief for Convalescents and Refugees will be held at the Biltmore on Thursday afternoon. Miss Julianna Cutting will be in charge of the general dancing.

The wedding of Miss Elizabth Goddard Binney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Binney of Providence, R. I., and Barnes Newberry, son of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, will take place on June 28. Mr. Newberry will be graduated from Yale University in June.

Mrs. Henry W. Taft and Miss Leary will receive tomorrow with Mrs. Pierre Tartoue at the reception and tea Mr. and Mrs. Tartoue are to give for Cardinal Farley at the latter's studio, 6 East Forty-sixth Street. The recently completed portrait of the Cardinal will be shown.

Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel will give a French tea this afternoon. A one-act play in French will be presented by Beatrice Wood, M. Renavant, and Frederic Mathews, and Mrs. Herbert Brown will recite two short French poems.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 1st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.66 cents per pound.—Advt.

ANOTHER WAR PLAY ACTED

But It is Irving Berlin's Week at the Palace Theatre.

The latest, but hardly the best, of many recently inspired war plays was produced for the first time yesterday afternoon, when "The Spoils of War" was presented as part of the week's program at the Palace Theatre. This one-act frenzy by Hilliard Booth, which summons womankind to a united rebellion against war's inhumanity, has for its story that of a conquering general whose own daughter is mistaken by his soldiers for one of the conquered people. At the violent conclusion, his wife, maddened by what she has seen, shoots him and every other soldier in sight. It would not be easy to exaggerate the horrors of war, but, dramatically, Mr. Booth's playlet is extravagant and reckless. Blanche Walsh plays sonorously the rôle of the wife, a part which, according to early gossip, was to have served Mrs. Fiske for a contemplated entrance into the land of the two-a-day.

Though "The Spoils of War" is a theatrical protest against the ruthlessness of an invading army, yesterday was distinctly Berlin's day at the Palace, for the popular writer of popular songs had a part in nearly every number on the bill. Himself indefatigable, Irving Berlin seems to have every one else working for him. At least his "Bird of Paradise" was played by the Palace orchestra, rattled off by Bessie Clayton's attendant band, sung by his own protegée, Helen Rook, and finally warbled by Fritzi Scheff. The little Viennese prima donna found it received with such favor that she forthwith sang "for the first time on any stage" an entirely new and unpublished Berlin song, called "When I Leave the World Behind," wherein, after the rest of the universe has been divided into prodigal bequests, the testamentary emotions of the singer are set forth in a lavish refrain, concluding thus:

I leave the moon above
To those who love
When I leave the world behind.

Or words to that effect. Miss Scheff sang it often and, for that matter, so did Mr. Berlin himself, who wandered down the aisle at Miss Scheff's invitation, having chanced by the greatest good fortune to be in the audience just at that moment.

GOODHUE-SMITH WEDDING.

Bride Wears a Lace Veil Worn by Her Great-Grandmother.

The wedding of Lawrence Cushing Goodhue of Boston, Mass., and Miss Gertrude Munroe Smith, the daughter of Professor Munroe Smith and Mrs. Munroe Smith, was quietly celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 169 East Seventieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lea Luqeer of Bedford, N. Y.

The house was decorated with Spring flowers, and the wedding took place in the drawing room under a bower of cherry blossoms, that came out from a cherry blossom screen that covered the end of the drawing room. The bridal party approached the temporary altar through an aisle outlined by white stanchions joined by white ribbons and decked with white flowers.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of white and silver tissue brocade cut on simple lines and having the low corsage finished with a bertha of old family lace. The court train, clasped to the shoulders, was of plain white satin and from her coiffure fell an old point lace veil, which she was the fourth to wear, it having been worn by her great grandmother, grandmother, and mother. She carried no flowers but an old point lace handkerchief, which, like all of the other lace worn, was once the property of her great grandmother. A string orchestra, made up of a harp, flute, violin, and 'cello played the Traumerer during the wedding ceremony. While the Lohengrin and Mendelssohn Wedding Marches preceded and followed it.

The maid of honor was Miss Anne Swan Hubbard of Boston, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wells Hubbard. She wore a gown of corn colored and silver brocade and carried an armful of cherry blossoms. There were no bridesmaids, but six friends of the bride, in light colored frocks, stood up with her. They were Mrs. Francis Abbot Goodhue of Boston, Mrs. Harold Freeman and the Misses Katharine Grane, Genevieve Sanford, Elizabeth J. Russell and Dorothy Cramp. There were also two little pages in picturesque costume, Masters George Walton Green and William Henry Wetherill, cousins of the bride.

Mr. Goodhue had his brother, Francis Abbott Goodhue of Boston as his best man, and the ushers were Franklin King, Robert King Munroe, William A. Barron, Franklin King and Roger Hooper of Boston and Eben S. Doolittle of Utica, N. Y.

The ceremony, which was witnessed by the families, was followed by a small reception, to which a few intimate friends were asked. Mrs. Munroe Smith, who received, wore an orchid-colored gown trimmed with yellow lace, and Mrs. Goodhue, the mother of the bridegroom, was also in orchid color. Mr. Goodhue has taken at house at Nahant for the Summer, and will occupy it at once.

Among the relatives at the wedding were Mrs. Huidekoper, the grandmother of the bride, of Washington, D. C.; General Huidekoper, Edward Huidekoper, Mrs. Henry Bowditch, Frederick and Reginald Huidekoper of Washington, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Butler, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, Dr. James Wooster and Mrs. Wooster, Mme. Cortazzo and Miss Cortazzo of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wetherill of Philadelphia, Mrs. Henry P. Kidder of Boston, Mrs. Eliza Bowditch and William Codman of Boston, Miss Luqueer, and George A. Plympton.

Rossire-Hamilton Wedding May 10

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Hamilton of Mexico City, Mexico, and Louis D. Rossire, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rossire of Yonkers, and grandson of the late A. Oakley Hall of New York, will take place on the afternoon of May 10, in St. Andrew's Church at Yonkers.

A small reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bridegroom's parents. Mrs. Hamilton and her daughter are at present staying at the Crescent in Yonkers.

Mr. Rossire and his bride will make their home in St. Thomas, Canada, where Mr. Rossire is connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ELEANOR CAREY DEAD.

Once Prominent Actress Expires at 64 After an Operation.

Miss Eleanor Carey, an actress, who last appeared in this city at the opening of the Punch and Judy Theatre in the Fall of 1914, died last night at the Mount Vernon Hospital in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in her sixty-fourth year. Until a month ago she was playing in stock in St. Louis, Mo., with Florence Roberts. Three weeks ago she was operated on at the hospital.

Miss Carey was born in Chile, South America, in 1874; went to California, where she made her first appearance with a stock company in San Francisco. She made her début here in 1878, playing Queen Elizabeth in "Richard III," with Edwin Booth at Booth's Theatre, and subsequently appeared with him in the rôles of Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew," Desdemona in "Othello," Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," and in other Shakespearian plays. Miss Carey was with the Union Square Stock Company for four years, supporting Clara Morris, and then toured in "The Silver King" with Frederick de Belleville. She also played with Robert Mantell, and was associated with Richard Mansfield in his répertoire.

Miss Carey played with Leslie Carter in "Du Barry" and with Robert Edeson in "Ranson's Folly." In 1906 she appeared with Wright Lorimer in "The Shephard King," and during the season of 1906-7 was with Blanche Walsh in both "The Woman in the Case" and "The Kreutzer Sonata." During the season of 1907-8 she was with the Belasco Stock Company of Los Angeles, Cal.

OPERA RETAINS ITS FIRST RANK SINGERS

Maria Barrientos, Soprano, and Henri Scott, Bass, Among New Engagements.

NEXT SEASON'S NOVELTIES

"Goyescas," a Spanish Work, and Additions to French Repertoire—Gatti-Casazza Sails Today.

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will sail for Italy today on the Ancona after putting through a season of opera threatened with more difficulties than any New York has seen of late years, gave out yesterday his accustomed statement telling the make-up of the company for next season, the novelties contemplated, and other matters of operatic interest. It had been awaited with more than usual interest this year because of the many rumors of changes that were in the air.

With the single exception of Mme. Emmy Destinn, however, none of the singers of first rank is to be absent. Geraldine Farrar's name appeared in its accustomed place among the sopranos. She will not be heard during the first part of the season next Fall on account of her concert engagements. It is understood that Mme. Destinn, who has gone abroad, will return next season to make a long concert tour. Elisabeth Schumann, who was heard here for the first time this season, does not appear on the new roll, nor does Dinh Gilly, the Algerian-French baritone, who did not sing this year because the Austrians have held him prisoner on Mme. Destinn's estate in Bohemia. The only other important change is that Clarence Whitehill, the American baritone who sang last season in "Parsifal" and "Carmen," appears on the list as a regular member of the company for the first time in several years.

Among the new engagements is that of Maria Barrientos, a Spanish coloratura soprano widely known, who was engaged by Oscar Hammerstein for his last season of opera here, which the courts forbade. She has sung at the Scala in Milan and the Covent Garden, Buenos Aires, Warsaw, Madrid and Paris Opera Houses, among others.

The other women newly engaged are Edith Mason, an American lyric soprano, who has been a member of the operas at Nice and Marseilles; Helen Warrum, a young American, who sang lyric rôles with the Chicago Opera Company and afterward in Europe, and Julia Heinrich, the daughter of Max Heinrich, a famous German lieder singer, who established himself here many years ago. Miss Heinrich sang two recitals in New York this season after an absence from the concert stage of several years. She has sung at the Hamburg opera.

The new men singers engaged are Henri Scott, bass, who held a prominent position in the Chicago Opera Company, and Giuseppe De Luca, baritone, who is well known in the opera houses abroad for his singing of principal baritone rôles. He has appeared at the Scala, Milan, and in the opera houses of Rome, Naples, Lisbon, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, and Covent Garden.

Another new engagement is that of Carl Holy as stage manager. He comes from the Grand Ducal Opera of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Arthur Bodansky, who is to conduct German opera in place of Alfred Hertz for the first time next Fall, is an Austrian by birth, and a pupil and former associate of Gustav Mahler.

Among the new operas announced for production is "Goyescas," a Spanish work, with book by Periquet and music by Enriques Granados. It will be sung in Spanish, bringing this language to the répertoire of the institution for the first time. Borodine's "Prince Igor," which was to have been done last season but could not be prepared in time, figures among the works announced.

The French répertoire is to be strengthened by the addition of Bizet's "Les Pecheurs de Perles" and Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Delilah," neither of which has been sung at the Metropolitan for many years. Other novelties and revivals will be selected from a list comprising Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna," Zandonai's "Francesca di Rimini," Flotow's "Marta," Fevrier's "Gismonde," Kienzl's "Evangelimann," and either of Glück's Iphigenies.

Messrs. Toscanini and Polacco are re-engaged as conductors, Richard Hageman receives the title of "conductor and assistant conductor," and the others named as assistant conductors are Anton Hoff, Frederick Jacobi, Gennaro Papi, Francesco Romei, Hans Steiner, and Willy Tyroler. Giulio Setti will be chorus master, Edward Siedle will be technical director, and Jules Speck, stage director. Mlle. Rosina Galli is re-engaged as première danseuse.

In his statement Mr. Gatti-Casazza gives for the first time the répertoire of the imperial Russian ballet under Serge Diaghilew, to which the last four weeks of the season is to be given over. The works will comprise "Scheherazada," "Les Sylphides," "Le Pavillon d'Armide," "Le Carnaval," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Narcisse," "Thamar," "Le Dieu Bleu," "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune," "Papillons," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Le Legende de Joseph," and other ballets which have been successful in Europe.

At the outset, Mr. Gatti-Casazza summed up the results of the season in general terms, and said it had been a success.

"After the close of the season of 1914-15 more than on any previous occasion during my administration," he said, "I feel that I must express my most cordial thanks to the public, to Otto H. Kahn and his colleagues of the Board of Directors and to all the members of the opera company, my co-laborers.

"No season in the history of the Metropolitan, I venture to say, had been confronted at the outset by so many difficulties and with prospects less promising than the season just ended. However, the courageous spirit shown by the Board of Directors in assuming the entire responsibility for what seemed to be a most risky undertaking, the loyalty of the public which so numerously attended our performances despite the general financial depression and the good will and zeal of every one, high and low, connected with the organization, have helped surmount the difficulties. So that it affords me special pleasure to be able to say that the season has been a success."

Gruenstein-Bettmann.

Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Gruenstein of 60 West Ninety-fifth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Gruenstein, to Jesse W. Bettmann, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bettmann of 3,100 Broadway.

Daniel W. Edgecomb.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., May 3.—Daniel W. Edgecomb, Secretary of State in 1873, inventor, astronomer, and manufacturer of telescopes, is dead at his home here at the age of 75 years. He was a member of the British Astronomical Association and of the Société Astronomique of France. He supervised the construction of the first electric street railway car in New York. Mr. Edgecomb had lived here for many years.

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'ARMS AND THE MAN' AGREEABLY REVIVED

Arnold Daly Capital as the Chocolate Soldier at the Park Theatre.

GIDDENS AND LOVE PLEASE

But Doris Mitchell is a Too-Vociferous Raina in Shaw's Enduring Comedy.

ARMS AND THE MAN.—A revival of G. B. Shaw's comedy by Arnold Daly. In the Park Theatre.

Captain Bluntschli	Arnold Daly
Major Sergius Saranoff	Montagu Love
Major Petkoff	George Giddens
Officer	Charles Laite
Nicola	Stanley Dark
Raina	Doris Mitchell
Catherine Petkoff	Anne Sutherland
Louka	Fania Marinoff

Arnold Daly, who entered some weeks ago upon a season of Shaw's comedies at the Garrick, gathered his company about him last evening, moved up to the Park Theatre, and marked the occasion by a revival of "Arms and the Man." This play has been seen twice in New York before, but there have been long intervals between the productions, and there must be many among this season's theatregoers to whom it is new or but dimly remembered. In general excellent the present performance scarcely measures up to the recent revival of "You Never Can Tell," but it has its admirable moments and is decidedly worth a journey to Columbus Circle.

This comedy, wherein the Irish dramatist sings "arma virumque" satirically, is as fresh as if he had planned it especially for the Granville Barker invasion of New York. He did write it in the early nineties, and while many a play conceived and produced since its first presentation has grown yellow in the intervening years, those years have left no mark on "Arms and the Man." It is not merely that its substance, its wit, and its satire have not staled, but its dramatic manners are all the manners of today. With this comedy and its bright companions Shaw anticipated and helped to shape the theatrical fashions that now prevail.

It was "Arms and the Man," with its deft suggestion that all is very likely to be humbug in love and war, which prompted the engaging "Chocolate Soldier" and its insidious "My Hero" waltz, which for some reason was ignored by last evening's orchestra. As the incorrigibly matter-of-fact soldier with his knapsack full of chocolate creams and his father's will full of tablecloths, Arnold Daly plays with delightfully quiet humor and grace. His first act exhaustion is so perfect that it becomes almost infectious and his exceptional gifts as a comedian are in full play in his later encounters with the persistently romantic Bulgarians. His performance and those of George Giddens as the reactionary Major Petkoff and Montagu Love as Sergius amply reward the visitor to the Park.

Doris Mitchell, who appeared to such excellent advantage as Gloria Clandon, is distinctly disappointing as Raina. She plays with an extravagance bordering on burlesque. This is emphasized by her unexpected disposition to roar forth all her speeches. Raina's heroics can hardly be whispered, but they need not be shouted. In vociferousness she vies with Miss Sutherland. These two were possibly haunted by the consciousness that they had just moved into an uncommonly large theatre, but, while the Park is somewhat more spacious than the Punch & Judy, it is not as large as Madison Square Garden.

Stanley Dark does well as Nicola, and Fania Marinoff, who enters Mr. Daly's forces for the rôle of Louka, plays it with understanding and just the proper devilry. It is quite the best thing she has done in New York. The company really should assemble before this evening and agree on some one pronunciation of Louka's name, and at the same time Mr. Love should either seek to convert his associates to his own notion or abandon his preference for calling Raina Raw-eena.

The stage settings are more nearly passable than those thrown together for "You Never Can Tell," and while they are pretty paltry, they may possibly be excused as tending to reflect the ideals of interior decoration attained in Bulgaria by 1885.

Although a widespread acquaintance with Bernard Shaw has not existed in this country much more than a decade, nearly twenty-one years have passed since the first New York performance of "Arms and the Man." It was played in London for the first time in the Spring of 1894, and on the following September it served to launch the season of Richard Mansfield and to open the newly completed Herald Square Theatre. Mansfield, of course, played Bluntschli. The Raina was Beatrice Cameron, the Louka Amy Busby, and the Sergius Henry Jewett.

When Arnold Daly made his revival in the Spring of 1906 these rôles fell to Chrystal Herne, Bijou Fernandez, and Aubrey Boucicault. By that time Shaw had come into his own. Mr. Daly has since played the part on the road in America an dhe has even played it in London. Indeed, it was during the London nengagement that he and the Irish draamtist had the falling out of which the echoes served as lively advance notices of Mr. Daly's present season.

That season is now transferred to the Park Theatre, where "Arms and the Man" isto hold the boards the first half of each week, with the remaining days devoted to "You Never Can Tell." Then, if we are good, Mr. Daly may give us "Candida."

OLIVE HARPER DIES.

Veteran Author and Newspaper Writer Was Widow of Col. D'Apery.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 3.—Olive Harper, a widely known author, died early today at the home of her son in this city. She was the writer of sixty-eight books, and in addition, had translated from the French many detective stories by Maurice Le Branc, and other works including Pastor Wagner's "The Simple Life." In private life she was Mrs. Helen Burrell D'Apery.

Helen Burrell was born in Tunkhannock, Penn., in 1842, and was taken to California by her parents in 1851. In 1870 she was commissioned by a syndicate of newspapers to go to Europe and write descriptions of life in the various capitals. While in Vienna she married Colonel D'Apery, a French engineer in the Turkish Army. He died some time ago in California, where they had settled.

While coming East to visit her son last January, Mrs. D'Apery fell in a train at St. Louis and fractured her hip. The shock of this accident, it is believed, weakened her heart, and eventually caused her death.

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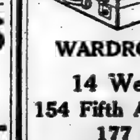
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J. A. GOULDEN DROPS DEAD.

Bronx Congressman Had Just Arrived in Philadelphia—His Career.

Colonel Joseph A. Goulden of the Bronx, Congressman from the Twenty-third New York District, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia on his arrival to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he had been associated for more than forty years.

Colonel Goulden had just been on a visit to the family homestead near Taneytown, Md., which had been in the family for seven generations. In spite of the fact that he was in his seventy-first year, he had been apparently in first-rate health right up to the moment of his death.

Colonel Goulden, who lived at 2,433 Creston Avenue, the Bronx, left a widow and three children, Maurice Goulden, who was associated with him in business, and two daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Blanchard and Sister Regina Fidelis of the Order of Sisters of Charity. The body arrived in this city last night. The interment will take place at Taneytown.

Colonel Joseph A. Goulden was born on Aug. 1, 1844, at Gettysburg, Penn. He was educated at the Eagleton Institute at Taneytown, Md., and at 18 years became a school teacher. In 1864 he enlisted at Philadelphia in the United States Marine Corps and rose to be a non-commissioned officer, serving in the North Atlantic, Potomac, and James River Squadrons. He took part in a number of naval combats, particularly in the hot fight at Drewry's Bluff, when his ship was raked by the fire of the batteries which lined the southern shore of the Potomac. He was mustered out at the close of the war, and declined the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the regular army.

He again resumed teaching, and was soon appointed Principal of the high school at Emmitsburg, Md., and afterward at Martinsburg, W. Va. In 1870 he engaged in the insurance business in Pittsburgh with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. From 1882 to 1886, while he was a resident of Pittsburgh, he served on the staff of Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania. He took up residence in this city in 1889, when he was appointed General Manager of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He later established the firm of J. A. Goulden & Son, General Agents, 180 Broadway. In November, 1892, he was appointed a Commissioner of Education in this city by Mayor Grant, and he held that position until Jan. 1, 1896.

He was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Eighteenth Congressional District, which then had a population of 450,000 and was the largest Congressional District in the country. He was re-elected in 1904, 1906, 1908, and 1912, representing the Twenty-third District at his last election. He made a storm in Congress in 1906 by remarking that his company had to pay $10,000 graft at Albany and that the job of State Senator was worth from $50,000 to $100,000 a year, most of which was paid by the insurance companies. In 1913 Colonel Goulden ran on the Democratic ticket for President of the Board of Aldermen, but was beaten by George McAneny.

Colonel Goulden was formerly a member of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory at Morgana, Penn. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y. He was Secretary of the commission which erected the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in this city, Past Commander of the Winfield S. Hancock Post No. 259. He belonged to the Fordham Club, the Brownson Club, and the North Side Board of Trade. He was a member of the General Committee and the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The entire New York delegation in the House was appointed tonight as the committee to attend the funeral of Representative Robert Gordon, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, made that announcement after an exchange of messages with Speaker Clark at Bowling Green, Mo.

James Fairchild Hudson.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—James Fairchild Hudson, for thirty-three years the principal editorial writer of The Pittsburgh Dispatch and the author of a number of works on economic subjects, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Benavon, a suburb, yesterday. Mr. Hudson was 69 years old. He was born in Oberlin, Ohio, and served for a short time in the civil war. Dr. Hudson then went to Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1867. His first newspaper work was on The Toledo Blade. He joined the staff of The Commercial-Gazette of Pittsburgh in 1874, and in 1882 became a member of the staff of The Dispatch. Dr. Hudson was the author of "The Railways and the Republic," "A Silver Symposium," and of several other works.

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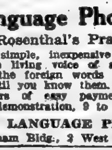
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INSTRUCTION—Musical.

N. Y. German Conservatory of Music, [illegible] Madison Ave., Near [illegible] St.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD J. DEITSCH, President of the firm of Deitsch Brothers, Inc., leather goods, of 14 East Seventeenth Street, died on Sunday at his home, 151 Central Park West, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Cincinnati and came to this city thirty-five years ago. Mr. Deitsch was in the leather goods business all his life and founded his firm thirty years ago. He was a Mason and is survived by his widow and two sons.

Mrs. HANNAH N OONE, 97 years old, a native of Lietrim, Ireland, died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles P. Frey, in Montauk Avenue, Rockaway Beach. She was one of the oldest residents of Rockaway Beach.

Capt. JAMES DUMARS McGILL, aged 91, former commander of the famous Krupp battery, officially known as Battery R, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, during the civil war, died at his home in Ben Avon, near Pittsburg, yesterday. Capt. McGill while a member of the battery took part in many famous engagements.

WALTER SCOTT, proprietor of Waverly Inn, one of the best known hostelries in New England, died suddenly Sunday, at his home in Cheshire, Conn., of apoplexy. He was 62 years of age and had been in the hotel business for thirty years.

Mrs. EMMA REINEKING, wife of Emil Reineking, a well-known Brooklyn builder, is dead at her home, 374 Euclid Avenue, in her forty-eighth year.

JAMES J. BYRNES, for many years employed in the Board of Education, died yesterday in Jacksonville, Fla., where he had gone to regain his health. Mr. Byrnes was 73 years old and lived at 740 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was at one time President of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Southern New York and of the Flushing Exempt Firemen's Association, and a member of the Young America Hose Company of Flushing. He left two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA E. MEYER, widow of Carsten H. Meyer, formerly President of the Inwood Land and Lumber Company, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her residence, 123 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year. Mrs. Meyer had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years and for thirty-five years in the house in which she died. She is survived by two sons, Charles W., a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Cornwell, Reed & Meyer, and John H., and four daughters.

Mrs. MARIA O'MAHONY, a charter member of Eugene Council, C. W. B. L., and a member of the Altar and Rosary Societies of the R. C. Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, died yesterday at her residence, 256 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, and three sons.

WILLIAM LUDWIG, 74 years old, a retired grocer of Maspeth, L. I., is dead at his home in that place. He was a native of Germany, and left a wife and six children.

Mrs. ANNA SHARP CLARKE, widow of Professor George Pemberton Clarke, an inventor and lecturer, who died in this city in 1892, died last Saturday at her residence, 273 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Clarke was in her eighty-sixth year, and for a quarter of a century was a member of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. DANIEL AUGUSTUS FULLER, a dental surgeon, well known in the Heights section of Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Sunday, aged 55 years. Dr. Fuller was born in Worcester, Mass., and was a graduate of the Long Island College and of the New York Dental College. Before taking up dentistry he had practiced medicine in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the Kings County Dental Society. His widow survives him.

Mrs. MARION POTTLE FURGUESON, wife of Cornelius Furgueson, Jr., and daughter-in-law of Judge Cornelius Furgueson, died on Sunday at her residence, 8,773 Twenty-first Street, Bensonhurst, from pneumonia. She was a native of Minneapolis, Minn., and a member of the New Utrecht Reformed Church.

OWEN ROUNTREE, a well-known resident of Centreport, L. I., died at his home in that village on Sunday at the age of 85 years. He is survived by a son and two daughters, one of whom is Sister Michaeli, at St. Joseph's Convent.

STEPHEN R. HEWLETT, a wealthy property owner of Roslyn, L. I., and a lifelong resident of that place, died at the Hewlett homestead on Saturday in his fifty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Henry T. and Elizabeth R. Hewlett and Vice President of the Hewlett Family of America, an organization composed of members of the Hewlett family all over the United States.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, head of the firm of William A. Anderson & Co., advertising novelties, of 81 Fulton Street, died on Sunday at his home, 82 Washington Place, in his forty-seventh year. He was born on Staten Island, but had lived all his life in this city. Mr. Anderson had been in the advertising novelties business for many years and was a Mason.

Professor PAUL C. MARVIN, a retired teacher of French in the public schools in Manhattan, died yesterday at his residence, 333 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was 83 years of age and is survived by a son, Paul C. Marvin, Jr., a Professor of Music in the Eastern District High School in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM G. MUSKE, President of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, died at his home in that city on Sunday, in his seventy-fourth year. He had other large financial interests and was a Director in several banks and trust companies.

PHILIP BRINKERHOFF, a clown, formerly with Ringling Brothers' Circus, was found dead in his room at the Inter-Ocean Hotel in Chicago on Sunday. He was known as "Cap" in the circus business and had been despondent since the death of his wife last year.

Mrs. ANNA MARTEN BALLARD, widow of Frank Wade Ballard, died on Sunday at her home, 61 West Eighty-third Street. Her husband was an editor on the staff of The Journal of Commerce until he died in 1867. Mrs. Ballard is survived by two daughters and four sons.

Judge WILLIAM L. DICKSON, for the last ten years on the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court bench, died on Sunday at his home in Cincinnati. He was 55 years old and was a noted jurist in Southern Ohio.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JOHNSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Johnston announce the birth of a daughter, May 3, 1915.

Married.

GOODHUE—MUNROE SMITH.—On May 3, at 169 East 70th St., New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Lea Luquer, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Munroe Smith, to Lawrence Cushing Goodhue of Boston.

Long Island.

MILLER—MOORE.—May 1, Garden City, Dorothy Moore to Ransom G. Miller, Jr.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on May 2, William A. Anderson, 2d, in the 47th year of his age, at his residence, 82 Washington Place, N. Y. City. Funeral Wednesday.

BAKER.—At his residence, 453 East 186th St., Joseph A. A. Baker, beloved husband of Annie E. Baker. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday evening, May 5, 1915, at 8 o'clock. Members Morrisania Council 1,739 Royal Arcanum invited to attend. Members of the Past Regents and Regents Association invited.

BALLARD.—On Sunday, May 2, in the 82d year of her age, Anna Marten Ballard, widow of Frank Wade Ballard. Funeral Services will be held at her late residence, 61 West 83d St., Tuesday morning, May 4, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

BELL.—On Monday, May 3, at his residence, 157 West 94th, Captain William R. Bell, in his 90th year. Notice of funeral later.

BURTON.—On Monday, May 3, after a brief illness, Marguerite K., wife of Laurin W. Burton. Funeral from her late residence, The Westmoreland, 100 East 17th St., on Wednesday, May 5, at 12 o'clock noon.

CAMACHO-ROLDAN.—At his residence, 34 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., Monday, May 3, 1915, Miguel Camacho-Roldan, beloved husband of Elisa Camacho-Roldan, in his 81st year. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Ludlow St., Yonkers, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 8:58 New York Central train from Grand Central Terminal. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

CARR.—Entered into rest in Troy, N. Y., Monday morning, May 3, 1915, Joseph Bradford Carr, aged 22 years, beloved husband of Emily Maude Elliott and only son of Mrs. Urban Weldon and the late William Gould Carr, and grandson of the late Major Gen. Joseph Bradford Carr. Funeral services at the residence, 595 5th Av., North Troy, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CAREY.—Eleanor, beloved mother of Carey Livingston, at Mount Vernon, May 3. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIES.—At his residence, 20 East 82d St., on Sunday, May 2, at 6 A. M., Frederick Martin Davies, beloved husband of Emily O'Neil Davies and son of Julien Tappan and Alice Martin Davies. Services at Grace Church on Wednesday, May 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private at St. Luke's Fishkill. Kindly omit flowers.

DEITSCH.—On Sunday, May 2, Edward J. Deitsch, beloved husband of Florence Brussel Deitsch, at his home, 151 Central Park West, aged 49. Funeral private.

DONOHUE.—April 30, 1915, Nellie L. Donohue. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 525 West 173d St., thence to Church of the Incarnation, 175th St., near St. Nicholas Av., mass 10 A. M.

DUFF.—May 2, at residence of daughter, Robert Murray Duff, S. T. D., 76th year. Interment Geneva, N. Y.

FERRIS.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., Evelena, aged 13, only daughter of Bertha Wismill and the late Floyd Ferris. Funeral private.

Died.

BRENNAN.—William F., Monday, May 3, at residence, 245 West 76th St., son of the late William and Catherine Brennan. Funeral notice hereafter.

FALK.—On Sunday, May 2, Milton A. Falk, son of Ansel B. and Bertha Newborg Falk, aged 31 years. Funeral at convenience of family. Omit flowers.

GORDON.—At Bradley, Sullivan County, N. Y., on May 3, 1915, Theodore Gordon. Interment at New York Marble Cemetery, New York City. Pittsburgh, (Penn.) and Savannah, (Ga.) papers please copy.

GOULDEN.—Life Underwriters' Association of New York. With profound regret announcement is made of the sudden death of Col. J. A. Goulden, a former President of this association.
LAWRENCE PRIDDY, President.

HEWLETT.—Suddenly, on May 1, 1915, Stephen R., son of the late Henry Thorne and Elizabeth R. Hewlett. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Hewlett Homestead, Roslyn, L. I., on May 4, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Port Washington leaving Penn. Station at 1:22 P. M.

HEWLETT.—Hewlett Family of America, Inc., office of the Secretary, 79 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. Announcement is made with much regret of the death of our Vice President, Stephen Robbins Hewlett. Members are requested to attend the funeral.
WALTER JONES HEWLETT, President.
GEORGE HEWLETT, Secretary.

HOWARD.—At Roosevelt Hospital, May 1, Mollie Schley, wife of W. H. Howard of Hagerstown, Md. Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

KENDRICK.—Entered into life, on May 2, Caroline Emma, daughter of the late Edward E. and Augusta Mary Kendrick. Services at her late residence, 135 West 123d St., Tuesday, May 4, at 11 A. M.

LEE.—On Sunday, May 2, 1915, at his residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., John Lee. Funeral services at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State St., near Bond, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 4, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LITTLEFIELD.—On Sunday, May 2, 1915, at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, Charles Edgar Littlefield, husband of Clara N. Littlefield, in the 64th year of his age. Interment at Rockland, Me., Thursday. Maine papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on May 2, 1915, Florence Spear, wife of the late Edgar Lockwood, and daughter of the late Charles Spear. Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, on Tuesday, May 4, at 3 P. M. Automobiles will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot, 2:04 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

MARTINDALE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sunday, May 2, 1915, Harry Turner, beloved husband of Ruth Wight Martindale. Funeral services from his late residence, 164 Forest Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

McMONEGAL.—Suddenly, after an acute illness, on Saturday, May 1, 1915, Morgan Onderdonk, husband of Mary Eckerson and only son of Morgan D. and Ida Onderdonk McMonegal, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral service will be held from his late residence, 171 West 87th St., on Tuesday, May 4, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MOODY.—On Sunday, May 2, 1915, Amy, wife of Charles F. Moody. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, 43 Bond St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, May 4, at 8 o'clock.

MULLIN.—Kenneth W., on May 3, at his residence, 735 East 182d St., aged 2½ years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Mullin. Interment May 3, Woodlawn Cemetery.

NICHOLAS.—May 2, 1915, William G., beloved husband of Ella Gean Nicholas, aged 62 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday evening, 8:30.

NORTON.—Eliza Teresa, at her residence, 324 New York Av., Brooklyn, widow of the late Lieutenant William J. Norton. Funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late home. Interment Greenwood.

PUNNETT.—At her residence in Baltimore, May 2, 1915, Emily Meier, daughter of the late James Punnett and Mary K. Punnett. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion on Wednesday afternoon, May 5, at 2 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—Charles J., formerly of Brooklyn, May 1, 1915, at his late residence, Fayetteville, N. Y. Funeral Tuesday, May 4, at 4 o'clock, at his home.

ROCHE.—Suddenly, on May 3, 1915, Charles W. L. Roche. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 373 Charlton Av., South Orange, N. J., Wednesday, May 5, at 4:30 P. M.

SANDERS.—Killed in battle, Richard Ingersoll, son of J. Harris and Marie Day Sanders of London. Grandson of the late J. Ingersoll Day. New Orleans papers please copy.

SCHMELZEL.—Suddenly, at Hotel Netherland, May 3, William R. Schmelzel, son of the late George J. and Catharine L. Schmelzel.

SCHWAB.—Elizabeth, (Birdie,) beloved wife of Emanuel Schwab, mother of Wilfred, Jacob, Ruth, and Beatrice Durlacher, (nee Schwab,) after a short illness, 42 years of age. Funeral services at her late residence, 209 West 107th St., at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 4.

SCOTT.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., May 2, 1915, Jane, wife of the late E. Scott, aged 65 years. Funeral services at her home, 36 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, on Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Interment private. London and Stroud, England, papers please copy.

SEARING.—Suddenly, on April 30, 1915, Peter J. L. Funeral services at his late residence, 212 West 130th St., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SHEA.—Margaret, on Sunday, May 2, widow of Patrick Shea and mother of John E. Shea, at her residence, 340 West 48th St. Funeral services at St. Malachy's Church, 49th St. and 8th Av., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

STERN.—Aaron, (Albert,) beloved husband of Hannah and father of Sadie S. Mayer and Phillip M., after a lingering illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TIERNEY.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on May 2, Millie Tierney, wife of Daniel W. Tierney. Funeral from her late residence, 66 Centre Av., New Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, May 5.

WARD.—On May 3, Daniel G., beloved husband of Octavia Micheaux and son of the late Thomas and Mary Ward. Funeral from his late residence, 52 West 128th St., to All Saints' Church, Thursday, May 6, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

WILSON.—On Monday, May 3, at his residence, Englewood, N. J., Isaac C. Wilson, husband of Mary S. Wilson, in his sixty-ninth year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Edward H. Wilson, 21 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday evening, May 5, at 8 o'clock.

BERNSTEIN.—Gustave, 257 West 121st St., May 2, aged 83. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOYCE.—Patrick, 436 East 146th St., May 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DEITSCH.—Edward J., 151 Central Park West, May 2, aged 49.

DISCH.—William, 1,049 Nelson Av., Highbridge, May 1, aged 69. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

FAHEY.—Martin, 329 East 90th St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Norah, 169 East 127th St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HARRIS.—Annie, 26 East 85th St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HART.—Rudolph, May 2, aged 58. Funeral 2,343 8th Av., tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HAYES.—Agnes, 383 East 159th St., May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEITMANN.—William, 4,408 Park Av., May 2, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KALSON.—Moses, 231 West 141st St., May 2, aged 72. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KIERNAN.—Jane, 10½ Grove St., May 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LIPP.—Otto C. H., 98½ 1st St., May 1. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

McGRATH.—Alice, 228 West 18th St., May 1.

MEYERS.—Methias, 252 West 132d St., May 1.

MONAHAN.—Margaret, 1,468 Amsterdam Av., May 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MULLEN.—Charles, 454 West 31st St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—Matthew J., 216 East 85th St., May 2.

O'CONNOR.—Alice, 37 Vandewater St., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SANDER.—Louis, May 2, aged 67. Funeral 733 East 150th St. today.

SCHWAB.—Elizabeth, 209 West 107th St., May 2, aged 42. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHWANEMANN.—Charles N., 334 East 34th St., May 1. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

STERN.—Fernando, May 1. Funeral 208 Lenox Av.

STRUBS.—Gardiner A., 485 Columbus Av., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WALSH.—Mary, 139 East 55th St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Captain John, 78 2d St., May 1, aged 48. Funeral service tomorrow.

BARON.—Kate, 120 1st Place, May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BEHRMANN.—Louisa C., 25 Russell St., May 1, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—Albert G., 195A Steuben St., May 2. Funeral service today.

CAMPBELL.—Thomas, 105 Prospect St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CHINERY.—Dorothy, 197 Dahlgren Place, May 2.

COLE.—Lillie W., 502 Jefferson Av., May 2. Funeral service today.

DREWRY.—Mary E., 309 Vanderbilt Av., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DUNPHY.—Michael J., 506 Park Av., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EISENHARDT.—Emma R., 116 Park Place, May 1. Funeral private.

ENGELHARD.—Philip, 114 Chestnut St., May 2.

FULLER.—Dr. Daniel A., 184 Joralemon St., May 2. Funeral service today.

FURGUESON.—Marion P., 8,773 21st Av., May 2. Funeral service today.

GILBERT.—Frances, 24 Covert St., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAUSS.—Frank, 56 Ten Eyck St., May 1, aged 83. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAYES.—Michael B., 5 4th Place, May 1, aged 18. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Died.

HOFFMANN.—Elizabeth, 66 Stockholm St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—Thomas, 36 Garnet St., May 2, aged 40. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KIMMINS.—Samuel, 75 Milford St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAUE.—Lena, 152 8th Av., May 3. Funeral May 6, 2 P. M.

LEWIS.—Anna E., 375 Greene Av., May 2. Funeral tomorrow.

LORCH.—John H., 593 Rogers Av., May 1, aged 39. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McELMEEL.—Leslie J., 13 Aberdeen St., May 2.

McPHERSON.—Susan, 375 5th St., May 1. Funeral service today.

MAGUIRE.—Margaret M., 513 39th St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MARTIN.—Paul C., 333 Hancock St., May 3, aged 83.

MEYER.—Anna E., 123 Hancock St., May 2, aged 82. Funeral private.

MILLIKEN.—Sarah C., 282 Clifton Place, May 2, aged 90. Funeral today.

MOODY.—Amy, 43 Bond St., May 2. Funeral service today.

MOONEY.—Patrick, 522 Court St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NALLY.—Michael J., 126 Fulton St., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NORTON.—Nora L., 374 South 2d St., May 1, aged 29.

O'MAHONEY.—Maria R., 256 Chauncey St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PEASE.—Helen A., 177 Maple St., May 2. Funeral May 6.

PETERS.—John, 406 Decatur St., May 2.

PLISTERER.—Jacob, 568 Grand St., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RANG.—Charlotte, 288 East 38th St., May 2, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROBERTS.—William C., 8,006 13th Av., May 2, aged 71. Funeral private.

RUDLOFF.—Catherine, 756 Henry St., May 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHANE.—Elizabeth, 1,112 Lorimer St., May 2. Funeral service today.

TEED.—Francis E., 448 6th Av., May 1, aged 37.

TIMONEY.—Peter, 54 Hicks St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

UHLENDORF.—George, 137 Division Av., May 2. Funeral service today.

WAGNER.—Helena, 227 15th St., May 2, aged 16. Funeral private.

WHALEN.—Anna, East 19th St. and Avenue M, May 1, aged 40.

Jersey City and Newark.

ANNEAR.—Blanche R., 101 Wilsey St., Newark, May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—Susie E., 94 Chambers St., Newark, May 1. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

COX.—Julia, 114 Mercer St., Jersey City, May 2. Funeral private.

DEMPSEY.—James, Newark, May 2, aged 83. Funeral today, 7:45 A. M.

ENGLE.—Henrietta D., 98 Jefferson St., Newark, May 1.

GLYNN.—Catherine, 60 Joseph St., Newark, May 2. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

HARSORD.—George, 248 Ocean Av., Jersey City, May 3. Funeral service tomorrow.

KING.—Edwin H., 3 Foye Place, Jersey City, May 2. Funeral service today.

KRUGLER.—Elizabeth, 29 Claremont Av., Jersey City, May 2. Funeral today.

LOWY.—Lena, 529 Clinton Av., Newark, May 2, aged 72.

LYONS.—Michael, 3,201 Boulevard, Jersey City, May 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCHESNEY.—Priscilla L., Newark, May 3. Funeral service today.

McDONOUGH.—James, 17 Brookdale Av., Newark, May 1, aged 77.

MATHES.—William J., 121 Wickliffe St., Newark, May 3, aged 49.

MURRAY.—Anne, 44 Charles St., Jersey City, May 2.

NEUMAN.—Gertrude, 140 Stevenson Av., Jersey City, May 3.

O'ROURKE.—Margaret, 63 Astor Place, Jersey City, May 2.

ROBERTS.—Elizabeth, 719 Bergen St., Newark, May 3.

SEANOR.—Mary E., 156 Broad St., Newark, May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

SMITH.—Mary, 17 Merchant St., Newark, May 3.

STREEP.—Elizabeth, 759 South 19th St., Newark, May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

WILDT.—Louise, 60 Belleville Av., Newark, May 2.

WILLS.—Amelia L., 352 South Orange Av., Newark, May 3. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

DIERINGER.—Rose L., Rockaway, May 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HEDGES.—Mrs. Stephen, Sagaponack, May 1.

KANE.—Mrs. Marshall C., Hollis, May 1.

ROUNTREE.—Owen, Centreport, May 2. Funeral today.

SCHLOSS.—Charles, Elmhurst, May 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SHAUGHNESSY.—Joseph, Woodhaven, May 1, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STELLING.—Adele, Richmond Hill, May 2, aged 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

GUTFREUND.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of our beloved mother, Mina Gutfreund, will take place next Sunday afternoon, May 9, at 3:30 o'clock at Bayside Cemetery, Brooklyn. In case of rain, the following Sunday.

DUNNE.—James, mass, St. Peter's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, May 6, 10 A. M.

HEARY.—Luke, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.

HINCHAY.—Edward J., mass, Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

MORTON.—Joseph, mass, St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

PFEIFER.—Mary T., mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W. 23 St.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
Beautifully situated in the Westchester Hills, 54 minutes' ride from Grand Central Terminal. City Office, 103 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

Greatest Quantity of the Greatest Quality

Greatness is measured by size and quality and influence; not by one of these, but by all three. Measured by these standards The New York Times has the greatest circulation in the world.

Size is represented by volume, or area, or weight, or numbers. By actual count of newspapers sold the circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, is in excess of 300,000 copies.

The quality of a newspaper's circulation is measured by the character of its readers, their intelligence, their purchasing power, the continuity of their patronage, their standing in business or in the community. By these standards The New York Times is the acknowledged leader in quality of circulation.

Size and quality of circulation are intensified by influence; by the newspaper's seriousness of purpose and the authoritative character of its news. The New York Times is a recognized authority among the newspapers and periodicals of the world and an accredited institution in more than three hundred thousand homes.

The average advertiser, whether merchant or manufacturer or tradesman, can reach more possible customers at less expense through the columns of The New York Times than through the columns of any other newspaper or periodical in the world.

The New York Times

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell
Today, Tuesday, 10:30 A.M.
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C.,
$20,000 Fashionable Hand-Tailored, Snappy

CLOTHING

2,000 Men's Hand-Tailored Suits, in the highest grade cloths, all snappy up-to-the-minute styles, with patch pockets, as Tartan checks, Glen Arkan plaids, pencil stripes, extra fine serges, &c.
MEN'S WORSTED TROUSERS, Boys' and Children's Suits and Knee Pants, Men's and Boy's spring overcoats and raincoats.
500 SILK ALPACA MEN'S COATS.
The above stock is all high-grade clothing, hand tailored of the very best materials, and up-to-the-minute styles and patterns and should interest dealers catering to fine trade.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 Broadway.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.
To-day, Tuesday, May 4th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
DRY GOODS
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, BED SHEETS, BED SETS, COTTON & DRESS GOODS.
Men's & Ladies' Furnishings
SWEATERS, BATHING SUITS, LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
WEARING APPAREL
Will Also Sell at About 12 o'Clock,
1500 Pr. SHOES for Men & Women.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

AUCTION SALE OF BONDS, MORTGAGES & STOCKS, By JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY. TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1915, At 11 o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City. FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The following Bonds and Mortgages on property in HOLLIS PARK GARDENS:

Plot No. 77	$2,000.00
" " 132	2,250.00
" " 189	2,700.00
" " 46	1,500.00
" " 131	2,250.00
" " 59 (subordinate to mortgage of $5,000)	1,350.00
" " 93	2,250.00
" " 94	2,250.00
" " 135	2,250.00
" " 129	2,250.00
" " 61	1,350.00
" " 75 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,450.00
" " 53	900.00
" " 52	1,850.00
" " 127	1,735.00
" " 55	1,133.34
" " 56	1,133.33
" " 57	1,133.33
" " 145	3,750.00
" " 70	2,250.00
" " 71	2,250.00
" " 95	2,250.00
" " 96 (subordinate to mortgage of $8,000)	1,750.00
" " 97 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,500.00
" " 140	4,350.00
" " 41	1,100.00
" " 74 (subordinate to mortgage of $7,000)	1,500.00
" " 60 (interest in $1,800)	725.00

The following Bonds and Mortgages on property in BELLAIRE PARK:

Plot No. 127	$1,100.00
" " 31	500.00
" " 17	500.00

Temporary receipts for 10 shares stock International Trust Co.	$1,000.00
622 shares Brooklyn Bank @ $50 each	31,100.00
57 shares Borough Bank of Brooklyn @ $100	5,700.00
500 shares Craterdale Rod & Gun Club @ $100	50,000.00
[illegible] shares Interstate Park Realty Co. @ $100	299,900.00
10 shares International Trust Co. @ $100	1,000.00
337 shares A. & M. Robbins @ $100	33,700.00
58 notes of the International Trust Co. aggregating the principal sum of	59,100.00

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

PROGRESSIVE MDSE. SALES CO.
WM. LIVINGSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Will Sell on Tuesday & Wednesday,
MAY 4TH AND 5TH, 1915,
A SPECIAL COLLECTION OF
210 Persian and Oriental Rugs
Including a Princess Royal Bokhara Rug valued at $1,000, a 17th Century Karabagh Carpet valued at $1,500.
Also a Rare Chinese Rug.
Catalogue Mailed by Request.
PROGRESSIVE MDSE. SALES CO., 456 Broadway, City.
Auctioneer's Telephone, 9467 Spring.

Now on Exhibition in the
Keeler Art Galleries
12 Vesey St., near Broadway.
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
The Burnham Collection of
MODERN PAINTINGS
will be sold by Unrestricted Auction
Thursday and Friday
at 8:15 P. M. Each Afternoon.
Mr. GEORGE W. KEELER, Auction'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction at its place of business, No. 154 West 124th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the account of the St. Paul Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Agnes Gaffey, Sage Gaffey, Louis Redmond, and Thomas F. Powers, as attorney for Louis Redmond, Agnes Gaffey, and Sage Gaffey, and all others, as owners or persons claiming to have any interest in the following-described property, viz.: A certain motor vehicle or truck described as a 1911 Model, two-ton Gramm Truck.
This sale is held pursuant to Chapter 33 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York to satisfy the lien of the undersigned for caring for and storing said vehicle or truck from the 20th day of March, 1912, to the date of sale, and for making repairs thereto.
Dated April 27, 1915.
KAMMER AUTOMOBILE CO., INC., individually and as assignee of Trio Auto Machine Works, (Inc.)
By MAX A. KAMMER, President.
THEODORE F. VON DORN, Attorney for Lienor, 52 Broadway, New York City.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES District Court of New Jersey, in the matter of the A. J. ELLIS, INC., Bankrupts.—Largest and most complete new metal working and kalamein plant of its kind for manufacturing steel, door, window, safe and cabinets.
Machinery, Dies, Tools and Motors, Hardware and Paint Departments, 100 Ton OFFICE FIXTURES.
HERMAN WITT, Bankruptcy Auctioneer, will sell Thursday, May the 6th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. sharp, at West New York, New Jersey River Road.
ELGIN L. McBURNEY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
For information inquire at 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., or 302 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Worth 3620.
NOTE:—Take West New York Ferry at the foot of West 42d Street, New York City, to West New York, New Jersey, walk 5 blocks to the right.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, for contract 148, for furnishing and erecting about 15 miles of wire fence with concrete posts and short lengths of concrete and wood guard rails, and doing some concrete repair work and general cleaning up at the Ashokan Reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
J. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

THE average advertiser, whether merchant or manufacturer, or tradesman, can reach more possible customers at less expense through the columns of The New York Times than through any other newspaper or periodical in the world.

TO TEACH CITY BOYS JOYS OF GARDENING

Tract in Bronx Park to be Tilled by Youngsters Who Have No Back Yards.

$25,000 FUND IS NEEDED

Promoters Hope to Turn Schoolboys from Influence of Gangs to That of Nature.

A campaign to raise $25,000 to provide exercise and education in gardening for several hundred boys at a time from the more congested parts of the city has been started by a volunteer committee at the instance of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences. The committee, which has the custody of a sixty-five-acre plot in Bronx Park between the Zoological and Botanical Gardens, is composed of Mrs. Steven B. Ayres, wife of the ex-Congressman, Chairman; Henry Clews, Treasurer; Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner of Parks of the Bronx, and Dr. William A. Murrill, Assistant Director of the Bronx Botanical Gardens.

"Our big purpose," said Mrs. Ayres, in outlining the projected work, "is to provide health insurance for the coming generation. Of course, we hope to rescue many boys from the crowded tenements and give them health and a useful occupation, but this will be only a means to an end. By teaching them practical gardening we hope to interest them in the work and in outdoor life so that when they come to marry and make homes for themselves they will want to settle in the country or at least in the outskirts of the city where they can have their own little garden plots.

"We believe that if the children of immigrants are saved from the influence of the city streets before they have come too much under that influence, they will prefer later to live healthy and wholesome lives in the open country.

"To give our work the best chance for success, therefore, we shall begin with boys who are just leaving school. Our selections will be made from the lads between 14 and 16 years of age who have reached the 7A grade and have obtained their working papers, intending to leave school for work. The great majority of boys of this class are unable to obtain work and gradually change from schoolchildren to the idlers and criminals. It is such boys whom we want to interest in gardening before the transformation has begun. Also we shall take boys only from the homes where there are no facilities for gardening. No boy who has a back yard or access to a vacant lot where he may make his own garden will be taken."

The plot where the experiment will be made has been donated by Commissioner Whittle, and Dr. Murrill has consented to teach the boys how to become gardeners. The first class, it is hoped by the committee, will be made up from the boys leaving school next June, who will be started on a two-year course in gardening. Not only will they have practice on garden plots allotted to them, but they will be taken through the Botanical Gardens and shown the work of experts. Also, lectures on practical gardening illustrated with lantern slides will form part of the course.

For those boys who show special aptitude, a post-graduate course in commercial farming will be given. The object of this will be to encourage and enable boys who want to make their living on farms to do so. Those who take the two-year course, Mrs. Ayres said, will be able to have gardens of their own in conjunction with any seasonal vocations, and those taking the post-graduate course will be expected to give all of their time to farming.

A feature of the gardening experiment will be the giving of a ten-day outing to different groups of boys from the city.

The boys of the garden school will be expected to go from their homes to the gardens daily, just as they now go to public school, but from them groups will be selected who will spend ten-day periods camping in Bronx Park. The campers will have a regular outing, with opportunity to play when they are not working at their gardens. Commissioner Whittle has provided baseball fields and arranged for instructive trips through the Zoological and Botanical Gardens.

Another feature of the undertaking will be that the boys will be allowed to take many of their products home for use by their families. Selections from the flowers and vegetables will be made for exhibition purposes, but the boys will get the bulk of what they produce. Also the committee hopes to make some arrangement whereby the carfare of the boys between their homes and the gardens will not be a tax on the young gardeners or their families.

Mrs. Ayres was careful to emphasize that the garden plan was not intended to take the place of public school gardening, but rather to supplement it.

"No boy who has opportunities for gardening in any public school will be received by us," she said. "Our idea is to have only the boys who would be absolutely deprived of opportunity for gardening."

The plan to raise the $25,000 estimated as needed for the success of the plan has already begun. It has been announced that subscriptions should be sent to Henry Clews, at 15 Broad Street.

FIGHT CIGAR-DRUG MERGER.

Tobacco Men Demand Dissolution of United Cigar Stores Co.

Following a semi-official announcement that the United Cigar Stores Company of America and the Riker-Hegeman Company were about to form a merger, protests were filed last Friday simultaneously in the District Attorney's office in New York and in Washington by William H. Hunter, attorney for the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association of America, Inc.

The protest, which has been turned over to Assistant District Attorney Thompson, asserts that the combination is indictable under a clause of the Sherman law on the ground that it is a combination in restraint of trade.

The Independent Retailers' Association represents the interests of 1,700 retail tobacco concerns within the metropolitan district, as well as 30,000 to 40,000 affiliated concerns. They charge that in order to use the profit-sharing coupons of the United Profit Sharing Company they are forced to buy through the Tobacco Products Company. Asserting that this constitutes a trade monopoly, they have appealed to the Attorney General to take measures to dissolve the United Cigar Stores Company.

The matter has been referred to the special tobacco department of the District Attorney's office, which was instituted about a year ago at the time of the tobacco litigation.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, May 1st, 1915. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-353. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1,086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., May 24, 1915. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

TRICK WOULD-BE ARTISANS.

Pretended Trade Schools Take Fees and Time, but Teach Nothing.

Warning against a new plan for obtaining money under false pretenses is given in a report which Leonard McGee, Attorney in Chief of the Legal Aid Society, has just made to his organization. According to Mr. McGee, some small manufacturing corporations have devised a plan to tide themselves over the period of business depression due to the war. They do it by operating alleged trade schools in connection with their plants, and many instances where poor persons have been tricked out of their money have come to the attention of the society.

"These unfortunates," says the report, "secure the desired tuition, ranging from $25 to $50, by borrowing from their friends, or pawning any valuables they possess. The applicant then signs an agreement, whereby he is to work for nothing for a period ranging from four to six weeks, and the offenders promise to teach the trade and even give steady employment after he has finished his apprenticeship. The employer puts a novice to work, and at the end of the time specified the applicant is summarily dismissed. He has been taught nothing. He has paid considerable money to the defendant, and the defendant has secured his services for a number of weeks for which the applicant is given no remuneration. As usual, the defendant is judgment proof, and the District Attorney has been unable as yet to convict the offenders of any crime."

Other schemes for defrauding which it has been the work of the society to combat in the interests of the poor persons for whom it provides legal advice are set forth in the report.

It is said in the report that the Legal Aid Society last year went through one of the most trying years of its existence, because the appeals for help were more than usual, although finances were as limited as ever. Mr. McGee says his office represented 40,430 clients at an expense of $44,140, and that never before were so many appeals for aid had from the employes of the various city departments. They were mostly the victims of loan sharks, and the society has obtained from the Appellate Courts a decision on tying up salaries which has materially cleared the situation.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Recommendations Approved by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has made public the recommendations of last year's conference of Collectors of Customs held at the Custom House in this city, together with the action of the department on the suggestions, which, to be effective, require adoption by the department. The recommendations relate to both the personnel of the service and regulations affecting the transaction of business.

The department concurs in the recommendation that all protests whether filed before liquidation or more than thirty days after liquidation shall be accepted and recorded at Custom Houses, but if filed before liquidation the protestants are to be informed that the protests are void. Another recommendation adopted by the Treasury is that brokers be furnished with desk room in Custom Houses and that no rent be charged therefor. The department approved the suggestion of the conference that, where the revenue derived from bulk cargo is very small compared with the weight, the actual weights should not be taken unless some special reason exists.

Another recommendation adopted by the department was that duty be assessed at destination on the entire shipment when the loss is merely part of a package and the package arrived at the first port in good order and is received at destination in bad order. If an entire package is lost in transit, allowance is to be made in the assessment of duties. The conference suggested that Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters be authorized to take acknowledgments on declarations of owners covering goods conditionally free, imported through the mails, such as American goods returned. The Treasury Department will take up the question with the Post Office Department and, if acceptable to the latter department, will amend the Customs regulations accordingly.

CHINA'S HEALTH NEEDS.

Commission Reports Opposition to Our Methods Waning.

The report of the commission to study medical and health conditions in China reveals the tremendous need for better medical, hospital, and nursing service in that country. The commission believes that better teaching is the first step, and with that idea it studied carefully existing medical schools. Seventeen schools were visited, together with various universities and secondary schools, both missionary and governmental, and a large number of hospitals. Everywhere the lack of funds, personnel, and equipment for effective work was apparent. In only one or two medical schools was there anything that resembled adequate teaching facilities.

The central government maintains schools at Peking and Tientsin, and there are government-supported schools in some of the provinces. Missionary medical schools are found in almost every province. In only a few places were adequate hospitals found, but many, mostly under missionary management, were doing good work under great difficulties. The need for medical work in China is great, and the opportunities for progress in all lines are equally great, the report states.

Though there is opposition in some quarters to Western medical methods, this is rapidly breaking down, and the objects of the commission were approved by officials and prominent citizens. The commission recommends that the foundation undertake medical work in China in co-operation with missionary and other existing institutions; that a high standard be maintained for medical instruction, which should be in the English language; that the time is not ripe for large public health work on account of lack of suitably trained men, though existing hospitals should be assisted and two model tuberculosis hospitals established; that the first educational work organized should be at Peking, if possible, in connection with the existing Union Medical College; that the Christian College for medical education at Canton and the Yale Mission at Changsha should be assisted, and that the two competing medical schools at Shanghai, both under American auspices, should be made over into a single institution. The requirements of the situation are so great that the development of effective service will be the work of years.

"The report," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "is a record of a splendid piece of work, accomplished in a comparatively short time, by a body of experts happily selected for the task. It is a document of great human as well as medical interest in the picture which it reveals of conditions in an awakening country."

CUDAHY'S WILL FILED.

Packer Left $1,500,000 Estate to His Widow and Children.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The will of John Cudahy, the meat packer and grain man, filed for probate here today, leaves the entire estate to the widow and four children. The instrument does not mention the value of the estate.

The bulk of the property is to be held in trust for seven years, when all of the heirs except John R. Cudahy of Chicago may take it over.

Counsel for the testator valued the estate at $1,500,000.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 4.—The statement of the Reichsbank of April 30 shows increases in gold of 6,765,000 marks, ($1,691,250;) in discounts 353,108,000 marks, ($88,277,000;) in loans 1,005,000 marks, ($251,250;) in notes in circulation 255,261,000 marks, ($63,815,250,) and in deposits 32,434,000 marks, ($8,108,500,) and decreases in metal stocks, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks of 56,632,000 marks, ($14,090,500,)and in Treasury bills 2,338,000 marks, ($584,500.)

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

500 SPRING COATS for immediate delivery; up-to-date styles in the leading material; $2.50 to $3.50. Chas. Press, 145 Spring St.

Ready to close out fifty pieces of imported shantung at a reasonable price; also fifty dozen crepe de chine waists. Z 309 Times Annex.

CAN USE 200 pieces of Palm Beach cloth at a price; also ramie linen for spot cash. International Dress Co., 72 Grand St.

LARGE CLOAK house will look at Fall coats, only of the finer qualities, after 4 P. M. 129-133 West 29th St., first floor.

Open to purchase Spring suits, popular price goods, in lots of 25 to 100 at a price. Write, wire, or phone Kensington, 28-24.

Salesman, established trade and well acquainted, is open to represent high-class line of silk and lace waists on the Pacific Coast. L 111 Times.

1,000 ladies' and misses' Spring coats of the newest models and popular materials to be closed out cheap. Call at 35 West 31st St., 7th floor.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT midsummer dresses between 2 and 5 P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, 141 West 28th St., 5th floor.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS.—Our Fall line of infants' coats is ready; style and quality. I. Drub, 51 West 24th St.

500 COATS AND SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. MORRIS JAFFE, 40 TO 46 WEST 25TH ST.

Wanted at once, jobs, ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. Rosenstein, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

STOCK LOTS of women's wear, worsted suitings, and broadcloths to close; off price. Write Box B 324 Times Annex.

Female designer, experienced on popular-priced serge and silk dresses. Spiegerman & Mitherson, 121 Prince St.

MANUFACTURERS send samples best grade men's neckwear. American Bargain House, Torrington, Conn.

A FEW HUNDRED SUITS; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Davidson & Watts, 15 West 26th St.

Job 500 boys' Bulgarian suits, 7-16, to close out at a price. Hyman Lulitz, 85 Bleecker St.

WILL LOOK AT FALL SKIRT SAMPLES ALL WEEK, 38 WEST 18TH ST., 5TH FLOOR.

COATS, 2,000 ladies' and misses', to close out. Slater Bros. Cloak and Suit Co., 47 West 24th St.

150 nifty style cotton dresses for immediate delivery. Solomon Shapiro, 116-118 West 29th St.

Salesman will invest $5,000, manufacturing or jobbing business; executive ability. 53 Times.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and sales ability to invest in growing business. W 109 Times.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4843.

WANTED—JOBS AND CLOSE OUTS IN hosiery; spot cash; Tuesday and Wednesday, 8:30 to 10. A. Stilker, 1,261 Broadway.

200 WASHABLE DRESSES in stout sizes of higher grade to be sold. Style Mfg. Co., 18 West 27th St.

150 NIFTY STYLE COTTON DRESSES for immediate delivery. Solomon Shapiro, 116-118 West 29th St.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION as assistant to resident buyer of cloaks and suits. W 176 Times.

JOBS OF LADIES' COATS (300) AT A PRICE. HARRIS, 131 WEST 35TH.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES. Call with samples. Room 806, 1,182 B'way.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 836.

150 COATS.—Immediate delivery; much below cost. Goldstein & Cooper, 148 W. 24th.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

HUNDRED WHITE CORDUROY SKIRTS to close out cheap. A 285 Times Downtown.

Jobber looking at wash dresses all week. R. B. Manufacturing Co., 146 5th Av., 2d floor.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

400 colored Spring coats, from 2-6 and 5-9 years, cheap. G. Hausman, 93 Prince St.

100 assorted coats and dresses to close out cheap. Levin, 25 West 27th St.

Wanted, contractor on dresses. Gottfried Dress Co., 11 West 17th St.

WANTED—Contractor on dresses. Gottfried Dress Co., 11 West 17th St.

50 COATS to close at $3.75. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent, for the best names
Saturday..3¾@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Medium Merinos Sell Poorly.

LONDON, May 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today mounted to 12,200 bales, including a quantity of medium inferior merinos, which met with a slow sale at 7½ to 10 per cent. decline and were frequently withdrawn. Good clips were steady and purchases of scoureds for Russia increased. Crossbreds were irregular, despite buying by the home trade.

A Deception That Pays.

A clothing buyer happened to compliment a manufacturer, with whom he was placing his order, on the finely tailored suit he was wearing. From the very emphasis that the manufacturer used in stating that the clothes were made in his own factory, the buyer was given the impression that the clothier was trifling with the truth. Not long ago he had reason to recall the incident when he was told by a clothing salesman that it was a well-paying investment for one of his profession to have a suit made to order by the best tailor possible and worn on selling trips.

French Have Contracts to Place.

With the wants of most of the warring nations settled by the several large contracts that have been let recently, France seems to be the only government that is still hunting for mills to take orders for uniform cloth. One commission house is understood to have closed a deal a few days ago for supplying a large quantity of goods, but the price specified is so low that the mills are timid about accepting a share of the business. The cloth, which is the regular sort used, has been offered to the mills at $1.25 a yard, which is said to be at least 25 cents below what they should get for making it.

Increase in Customs Receipts.

Customs revenue at this port has been of an encouraging character the past fortnight. In the week ended last Saturday, duties collected totaled $2,473,248, which is regarded at the Custom House as an excellent showing in view of the slump in imports from the countries at war. For some time the Government's revenue has shown an increase in the form of duties collected on merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses. This was illustrated yesterday when the day's receipts aggregated $447,140, of which sum $221,828, just about one-half, represented duties paid on withdrawals. It was said yesterday that receipts are likely to run heavy this week also.

Neckwear is Active.

It is difficult to pick the style leader in the women's neckwear field at the moment, but the evidences are that an excellent business is being done on large collars of the "lay-down" type. They are being shown in a variety of novel effects. Buyers are also favoring maline ruffs to a considerable extent, some of which are edged with narrow silk ribbon, while others are made with dainty ribbon. Quite a good business is being done on white ruffs, with black and white, black, gray, brown, blue, sand, and other color effects also moving well. Some of them run as high as $3 to $4 each at wholesale. In laundered and semi-laundered collars the Eton and Dutch types are being taken freely, and quite a good demand for sets is told of. Windsor ties continue to meet favor in a large way, especially black and white effects in novelty checks and stripes. The crêpe weaves are much used in these goods. Quite a number of the more elaborate collars make use of small flower and ribbon garnitures, and some show dainty patterns in hand embroidery. The most favored fabrics seem to be voiles, gabardines, organdies, and piques.

Large Drop in Gem Imports.

The depression in the precious stone trade brought about by the European war continues to be reflected in the imports at this port. The April report of gem transactions filed yesterday by Deputy Appraiser Wolf shows that the American people are apparently not buying precious stones to any extent, as last month's entries were more than $1,000,000 below those of the corresponding month in 1914. April's imports totaled $1,331,870, of which $926,498 were cut gems. Stones uncut, had a value of $388,834, while miners' and glaziers' diamonds were appraised by Examiner Treadwell at $16,538. In April, 1913, before the enactment of the present tariff law raising duty on gems, the importations reached the high figure of $3,898,681.

Variety of Waist Models.

Manufacturers of waists and blouses attribute the brisk business they are now doing to the wide variety of styles which have been put out to attract buying. The styles in vogue give all the freedom for original ideas that the designer could wish for. For the time being the popular models are being manufactured in the V neck design and have the flaring collar and a number of variations. Jabots are coming in again, if the present tendency is any indication. Striped materials, chiefly black and white effects, rule, and as in the designs themselves the same variety is given in the matter of materials. Combinations of voiles and organdie or net and organdie are moving very briskly. Crepe de chine and crepe Georgette and handkerchief linen are other fabrics that are being used.

Standards for Macaroni.

A public hearing is to be held in Washington on May 14 to discuss definitions and standards for macaroni, spaghetti, noodles and similar alimentary pastes, for the guidance of Federal and State officials in the enforcement of food and drug laws. All interested are invited to attend, and those who cannot be present in person may present their views in writing to the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture on or before the date set for the hearing. The hearing has been called by the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, representing the Association of American Dairy, Drug and Food officials, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the Department of Agriculture. It will begin at 10 A. M. in Room 427 of the Bieber Building, 1,359 B Street, S. W.

Taking a Loss Promptly.

The head of one of the fastest growing lace and embroidery houses in the business gives most of the credit for the progress which his firm has made to the quick and decisive action which is taken when it is seen that goods are beginning to clutter up the shelves. The trouble with most businesses, he said, where style plays as big a part as it does in the lace and embroidery game, is the objection which the manufacturers find to taking a loss. The regular prices are held too long, he explained, after the popularity of certain goods has begun to wane. The thing to do is to mark down the merchandise immediately and keep on marking it down until it has been cleared out. The longer the manufacturer delays, the more his loss amounts to. Most houses, this man pointed out, could get much better results by putting into new merchandise the energy devoted to selling only half-popular goods.

The Floor Coverings Situation.

The two big sales of carpets and rugs that were held in this city recently have apparently not satiated the buying appetites of the jobbers and retailers to any great degree, and the former are taking regular Fall goods in a nice way, from all accounts. The retailers will stock up a little later. What was practically the rear guard of the army of salesmen left this city Saturday for their respective territories, and orders are confidently expected to start coming in in the course of the next few days. As has been the rule of late, rugs are better than carpets, but the demand is general. Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels and velvets are all moving well, but the reports say that the cheaper goods are moving most freely just now. Of the business being done on linoleums and floor oilcloths there is little complaint being made, but it is felt by the producing interests that better prices should be got for these goods.

Colored Cottons Running Low.

Aside from the fact that the various lines of colored cotton goods are constantly being narrowed as the merchandise is sold and the dyestuffs supply is depleted, there has been no great change in this part of the dry goods market of late. Prices continue to rise on such goods as have not yet been put "at value" or withdrawn entirely, which will not be pleasant news to those buyers who "laughed up their sleeves" when the possibilities of a serious shortage in color stuffs was made known to them by the selling houses. Business is daily growing more difficult on such goods as dress and staple ginghams, prints, percales, outings, chambrays, denims, &c. While it is difficult, because of the varying assortments in the hands of the mills, to generalize on the colors, besides blue, that are scarce, it is said that reds, greens and blacks come near to heading the list. The Eastern mills are experimenting with the so-called fugitive colors with varying degrees of success, but it is thought here that none of the Southern manufacturers has yet taken them up.

Gray Goods Prices Stand.

The uncertainty in the cotton market had an adverse effect on business in the gray goods field yesterday. Buyers were after printcloths hard enough from all accounts, but the business actually closed was said to be small because first hands refused to accept the price views of those who wanted the goods. The letting out of small lots of 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s by second hands at 4¼ and 4 cents, respectively, encouraged buyers in their attempts to bear the market, and it was reported that sales of 39-inch 68-72s had been made by second hands at 4¾ cents. It was also said that in some quarters of the trade sellers were a bit more willing to meet buyers' views on goods for the later deliveries, but so far as could be learned this willingness, if it existed, was not proved to any great extent by the sales made. There was a good inquiry for sheetings during the day, and the weights suitable for bag purposes were said to have moved quite well at recent prices. Good words were also said of the day's business in fine goods and fancies. Staple printcloth prices for spot delivery were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 60-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅝c

'CLEAN-UP' APPEALS ISSUED.

Shown on 475 Carts on First Day of Week's Campaign.

Drivers of the rubbish cars of the Department of Street Cleaning—475 of them—started out yesterday, the first day of "Clean Up Week," with two cards appropriately inscribed. This is a feature of Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston's campaign to arouse civic pride with a view of making the city more beautiful and healthful.

Each driver has two cards which will be changed every week. This week's inscriptions on carts are as follows:

You live in the greatest city in the world. Let's make it the cleanest and healthiest.

Let us work together for a city that is healthful, beautiful, decent, orderly, safe. Don't litter the streets.

There are ten other inscriptions which will be used the following five weeks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tripods, Fish, Wood, and Metal Articles Were Passed On.

In overruling protests by G. Gennert and Gallagher & Ascher, New York and Chicago, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that tripods designed for use in supporting photographic cameras while in operation are not "parts of cameras" within the meaning of the tariff law, and therefore not dutiable at 15 per cent. as claimed. They were returned as manufactures in chief value of metal with a tax of 20 per cent. ad valorem, which is affirmed.

Several jobbers in fish products were sustained in protests affecting the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of fish of various kinds packed in tins. The claims sustained were by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company and Charles Fredenberg of this city; George S. Bush & Co., Inc., Seattle; Swayne, Hoyt & Co., and the New Granucci Grocery Company, San Francisco.

C. L. Daly, San Francisco, objected to the classification of lumber invoiced as "super cedar" under the tariff at 10 per cent. ad valorem as "cabinet wood." He claimed at the hearing that the wood is sawed lumber not advanced in condition, and therefore free of duty. The witnesses testifying in behalf of the protestant stated that this kind of lumber is used for flooring, casings, furniture, paneling, and interior trim, and that it takes a brilliant finish similar in appearance to mahogany. This testimony, Judge McClelland said, tended to confirm the Collector's classification which was affirmed.

The board overruled protests by William Larzelere & Co., Philadelphia, relating to the classification under the Tariff act of 1909, of galvanized iron strips. They were returned for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, and were claimed properly dutiable at lower rates as shapes of rolled or hammered iron.

Another decision made by the board dealing with the Act of 1909, concerned importations by J. P. Lavigne, consisting of half-round and flat steel wire. The Custom House authorities took duty at 45 per cent. as metal manufactures, while the importer claimed a tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem or other rate under Paragraph 135, according to gauge. The record contained no evidence as to the gauge of the wire. In overruling the protest Judge Fischer points out that the Customs Court of Appeals has held that the first proviso to Paragraph 135 does not establish 35 per cent. ad valorem as a primary rate, but does establish it as a minimum rate. On authority of that ruling the present protest was overruled and the Collector affirmed.

Edward Bennche & Brother controverted the Collector's classification on merchandise invoiced as metal shanks, consisting of a cup one-eighth of an inch in diameter with a loop at right angles one-quarter of an inch long. Duty was levied at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The shanks were claimed properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as parts of metal buttons. The sole witness who appeared at the hearing on behalf of the importers testified that he was not able to state upon what kinds of buttons the shanks in question are used, and that as a matter of fact he did not know what they are used for. In view of this testimony the board affirmed the Collector.

MORGAN MUST ANSWER SUIT

Subpoena Issued for Him in Martha Washington Will Case.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—J. P. Morgan has been subpoenaed by the Supreme Court to answer the State of Virginia's suit to recover the will of Martha Washington, taken from the Fairfax County Court House during the civil war and now in the collection of manuscripts of the financier.

He will be served when he lands in New York from Europe in the next few days.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Collector Malone will hold today at the Appraiser's Stores, Washington and Christopher Streets, the semi-annual auction of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise remaining in the custody of the Government. The offerings represent 1,365 lots of dry goods, liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and a great variety of other articles. The sale starts at 10 o'clock, and will be continued each day until all of the goods have been disposed of.

The monthly meeting of the Directors of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York will be held Thursday at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the association.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Mrs. D. H. Van Buren, millinery; Park Av.
ALBANY—Misses Hendrie & Campbell; Miss M. J. Campbell, Miss B. H. Hendrie, millinery; Martha Washington.
ALBANY—Waldman Brothers; W. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 West 33d.
AKRON—C. H. Yeagher Co.; J. L. Yeagher, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; 37 W. 26th.
ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Bluman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, wash dresses, coats, suits; S. Lustig, laces, embroideries, fancy goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, dresses, waists; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; 148 W. 25th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Johnson, perfumes, toilet articles; Mr. Scatis, shoes; Miss King, ladies' machine-made dresses; Miss Dutch, untrimmed millinery; B. B. Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Cooper, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, aprons; Mr. Thompson, negligees, kimonos, corsets; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Silberman, wash skirts, bathing suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; A. E. Finney, furnishing goods, shirts, sweaters; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. Jardine, general merchandise; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON — Crawford - Plummer Co.; Miss Freed, ladies', misses' wash dresses, skirts; 12 West 31st.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Brady, carpets, rugs; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Vorenberg's; Miss McCarthy, brass goods; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—United Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
BROCKTON—Araser D. G. Co.; J. E. Fraser, dry goods; Breslin.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, wash dresses; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear; 20 W. 22d.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, carpets, rugs; 18 West 35th.
CAMDEN—C. C. Chew Co.; Mr. Flick, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
CHICAGO—S. G. Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Friedman, Fall coats, suits; 141 West 26th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Halberg, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks, velvets, ribbons; J. Strachan, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. P. Nolan, dress goods, flannels; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, C. C. Gunn, jobs coats, suits, silk dresses; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. J. Thorne, representing; 48 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Rayner, women's furnishing goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sidney Mandl; general mdse.; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, skirts; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; A. Spilker, buttons, laces, embroidery, notions, handkerchiefs, fancy goods, hosiery; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—J. G. Miller, woolens, trimmings; Park Avenue.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss S. Feltman, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; S. S. Shane, waists; 44 E. 23d St.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; C. Metz, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 13 E. 22d; Latham.
CINCINNATI—The Elite; L. F. Wilson, women's garments; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach Co.; E. Ach, ribbons, silks, velvets, flowers, feathers, braids, &c.; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, white goods, linens, ready-to-wear; 656 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; C. Klein, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 350 Broadway.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. Emery, Mrs. C. R. Reed, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Maher, laces; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
EASTON—W. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, merchandise manager; 41 Union Sq.; Continental.
EASTON—R. S. Bixler Co.; F. S. Bixler, dry goods, notions, manufacturers overalls, house dresses; Broadway Central.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Franklin & Co.; F. Kerr, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Chas. R. McClellan, ladies', misses' wash dresses, skirts; 12 West 31st.
HOLYOKE—C. Misch Co.; L. Strauss, women's, men's ready-to-wear, dry goods; 33 Union Square.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; W. K. Gibson, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; 48 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Harsfeld's Parisian Cloak Co.; J. L. Seidenbach, waists; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY — Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Smith, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros.; J. C. Berkson, Palm Beach suits, jobs waists; 304 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits; E. Dierdorf, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, Jr., wash goods; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; J. R. Stafford, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
LITTLE FALLS—E. E. Livingston Co.; E. E. Livingston, manufactures waists, shirtwaists, suits; Albert.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; F. P. Bacon, dress goods, silks, linings; T. V. Milles, cloaks, suits, waists, basement; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Muse-Faris-Walker Co.; W. H. Gray, jobs skirts; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, bargain basement; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. L. Conrad, women's ready-to-wear; 16 W. 35th.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; E. E. Eldridge, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Mrs. Foster, waists; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxer, woolen dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, housefurnishing goods, toys; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. P. Fenton, domestics, hosiery, ribbons, knit underwear; 116 West 32d.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
OAKLAND—S. S. Kahn Co.; P. V. Manheim, jobs ready to wear; 1,133 B'way.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; W. C. McKnight, hosiery; H. Boyd, men's furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
PAWTUCKET—D. Harley Co.; Miss A. M. McVeigh, Miss S. E. McKenna, millinery; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss Monoman, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Brier & Co.; B. Brier, jobbers in Fall dresses, skirts; 1,182 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; D. C. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; J. A. Hudson, ready-to-wear, (basement); B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; Miss Parness, ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Marks, jobs neckwear, hosiery, gloves, parasols; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss J. C. Bingler, women's knit, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. W. McCreery, women's, misses' dresses; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. B. Shea, genl. mdse.; Miss L. A. Quinn, ribbons; Miss M. Kountz, women's neckwear; Knickerbocker. F. W. Gremmels, notions, toys, toilet goods; 470 4th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Brothers; C. D. Pease, silks; 1,270 Broadway; Herald Sq.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Stier, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss M. E. Cile, millinery; 2 Walker.
QUINCY—Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Co.; J. Kespohl, linens, knit goods; 315 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. C. Chenault, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; G. H. Campbell, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. J. Meagher, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Mr. McKimmel, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, children's coats; 1,161 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; E. Bishopric, toys; 470 4th Av.
SCRANTON—Cleland & Simpson Co.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SOUTH BEND—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; W. B. Wheeler, leather goods, jewelry, neckwear; 116 West 32d; Wallick.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; J. Gray, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Co.; M. G. Wiener, silks, laces; 621 Broadway.
TORONTO, Canada—T. Eaton Co., Limited; P. H. O'Neill, furniture; 45 East 17th.
TOLEDO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Keys, millinery; 621 Broadway.
TOLEDO—J. Nast, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; F. W. Sessions, millinery; 220 5th Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnni, notions, jewelry; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. M. Johnson, knit underwear, ladies' hosiery; 334 4th Av.
WILMINGTON—R. Topkis's Sons; C. Topkis, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, coats, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. H. Hughes, millinery, ribbons, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. L. Moran, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK—J. McLean & Sons; C. Chambers, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK—P. Wiest Sons; W. Boyer, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; H. M. Green, notions, gloves, leather goods; 320 Church.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; G. Wallace, dress goods, linens; 72 Leonard.

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Offer Special Lot LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE LINGERIES DRESSES, 12 styles, at $3.37½.

APRONS
DEAN'S APRONS
Lockstitched
1,000 Styles, 25c. up.
Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th Street.

A WIDE VARIETY OF White Dresses in Voile, Organdy and Net AT POPULAR PRICES
N. F. DOYLE,
45 West 34th Street Monolith Bldg.

See THE DAISY Dress
ROSE WINDSOR & BOB DAVIS
38 East 32nd.

WASH SKIRT BUYERS!
BY ALL MEANS SEE THE
"RUTLAND" LINE.
N. Y. OFFICE, 1,183 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS Headquarters for Wash, Gabardine, and Palm Beaches. Linenes at $4.50 Doz.
HIRSH BROS., 25 West 27th Street.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS	REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 300 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
LOCKING BAG	AUTOMATIC (To open bag release handle and press back lock.)	ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 840 Broadway, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh 4679.
RUBBER STAMPS	Century (None Better Made.)	Stationers & Printers. Dealers: Write for Agency to 318 Broadway, N. Y. C.
MIDDY BLOUSES	The 3 IN ONE (Look out for Infringers! is patented and sold only by)	Wm. Freedman 316 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MADE IN U.S.A.

You Should See My Wash Line
PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR
39 W. 32nd

Dainty Graduation Dresses in Lace & Nets. $7.50 to $12.50. NOW at Rose Dress Co. 25-29 W. 31st St. Costumes & Dresses $8.50 to $16.50

Jobbers: Our 1915 Pile Fabric Line now ready for inspection.
SILK COATS $4.75 Up Delivery NOW
G. Rodbell Jobbing Trade Only. 158-164 West 27th St.

"Something New Always Shown"
Leaders in Voile Marquisette Organdie Dresses
HANDEL & CO. Popular Prices. 40-44 West 27th

Immediate Delivery for SUMMER SALES
A Winner in Cotton Dresses at $4.50
A Silk Striped Voile that Competitors Can't Imitate.
Sol. Shapiro Mfg. Co. Smart Dresses—Makers from $3.75 up. 116-118 W. 29th St.

Liquid Investments

When you want cash you should be able to get it quickly. If you have the right kind of an investment you will not have much trouble getting it.

It will pay you to talk to us before you make an investment. We can be of real help to you in selecting securities which you can turn into cash when you need it.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Good Short-Term Notes
selling below par will appreciate in price as they near maturity.

Our List T describes short term securities of established Public Utility Companies which possess marketability and stability and can be purchased today to yield .... 6½% to 7%

Municipal Bonds
are much in demand at the present time by banks, institutions and individuals.

Our List TT describes several sound municipal issues, affording a wide choice of maturities, to yield .... 4.25% to 4.90%

Both these lists contain many issues in $100 denominations.

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111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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The fact that certain kinds of well secured mortgage bonds provide larger incomes than others equally well secured deserves the consideration of every investor. In our latest circular we describe a number of bonds of the kind which give the best returns that can be obtained from tested investments. We invite requests for this Circular No. 159.

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Incorporated
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We offer the bonds of one of the largest and strongest public utility corporations in the United States. Net earnings over twice annual bond interest. The number of the Company's customers has more than doubled in the past seven years. This issue is highly regarded and is held by several thousand different institutions and individuals, insuring a constant and ready market. We recommend this bond as a very attractive purchase at present price.

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NEW YORK

Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago

N. W. Harris & Company
Incorporated
Boston

Safety + Good Income

You will be interested in our new list of selected bonds. They can be purchased at present at very desirable prices, yielding from 4% to 5⅜%. We recommend them.

Ask for List S-10.

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Break in Stocks—War News a Contributing Cause—Coming New Financing.

Perhaps the best of reasons for yesterday's weakness on the Stock Exchange was the fact that there had previously been no substantial reaction following the prolonged advance. Wall Street regarded the crippling of an American vessel presumably by a German submarine as an incident which might lead to important complications, and it was to that news that most people referred yesterday's fall in prices. That undoubtedly was a factor, but the extent of the influence which it exerted was accounted for by the fact that recent advances had carried prices forward at a rate which increased the market's sensitiveness to any such news as that which came to hand yesterday.

Early in the day some stocks, notably United States Steel, showed marked strength, but that and practically all other stocks yielded later to the pressure to which the list was subjected. The decline went far enough to reach a number of stop orders, which had been placed by those who sought to protect themselves from too great an inroad into their profits in the event of a reversal in the course of the market. The position of the list yesterday also encouraged increased operations on the short side, and beyond those sources of selling the market was called upon to absorb a good deal of stock ordered sold by London. This extended to a number of issues, and in a few the foreign liquidation reached sufficient proportions to prove a substantial element in the day's selling.

There is no reason at all for assuming that yesterday's decline on the Stock Exchange reflected any lessening of the general confidence which has lately been felt not only in New York, but throughout the country. Conditions elsewhere as well as here have shown signs of improvement, which in part have been the cause and in part the effect of the optimism which has been developing in this country. If the market were never too impetuous, it might never have to react so long as general conditions remained favorable, but both when advancing and declining markets proverbially move too far or too fast reactions and recoveries are the natural means by which these excess movements are corrected. That in a general view of what went on in the market yesterday and of what had gone on there before is all that the day's reaction meant. If the situation which was the immediate cause of yesterday's setback should develop into one more acute, the financial community would of course have to take serious count of it, but that was not its expectation yesterday. There were internal reasons, technical reasons usually so called, for yesterday's setback, and such external developments as were pointed to as explaining the decline, the sinking of an American ship the chief among them, were contributory rather than primary causes of the day's break.

The bond market was still profiting by a very large and varied investment demand, but it was chiefly interested yesterday in the expectation of several important new issues in the very near future, the chief of those expected being an offering of Pennsylvania bonds. The great ease in money, the spread of confidence in future business, as well as the offering of rates which are attractive to investors, are among the elements looked upon as facilitating the financing of the needs of corporations in high credit which may make application to the capital market at this time. It is further true, of course, that a very large part of current financing is for refunding purposes, and to that extent calls merely for a reshifting of capital instead of an increase in the total amount employed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 and 6 mos	3¼@3½
90 days	2½@2¾	8 and 10 mos	3¾@4
4 mos	3 @3¼	11 and 12 mos	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ...3 @3¼ | 6 months ...3¼@4
60 to 90 days .... 3 @3½
Other Names.
4 months ...4 | 6 months ...3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅞	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛
Cables	4.79½	4.79⅜	4.79⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.32⅝	5.32¼
Berlin	.82⅛	.82⅛
Austria	15.55	15.60
China—		
Hongkong	44.40	44.55
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	.39⅞+⅛	.39⅞+⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.83	5.82
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.75
Switzerland	5.22	5.21¼
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.10	42.20
Rio	25.45	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅞	$4.75½	$4.76¼	$4.75⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $567,668,236; balances, $37,727,667; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $386,499.

The local banks have lost $142,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 11-16d, off ⅛d; New York, 50¼c, off ¼c.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Budget Statement Awaited with Great Interest.

LONDON, May 3.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

Tomorrow's budget statement is awaited with interest on the Stock Exchange. The market does not expect an increased income tax, but is prepared to accept philosophically further taxation in other directions to assist the war.

Business was moderate. Investors supported Japanese bonds, and the war loan and Colonial issues, but offered Indian stocks. Oil shares and Kaffirs were in better demand.

American securities were uncertain, and prices were below parity. A moderate business was done in United States Steel and Union Pacific. The closing was dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 50 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,022,303
Same day last year	319,026
Year to date	39,908,432
Same period last year	30,276,608
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.81 —1.47
Same date last year	68.66 + .57

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36	36¼	9,700	Alaska Gold Mines	38⅝	38⅝	35⅛	36½	−2⅜
17	17⅛	4,940	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18⅞	18⅞	16⅞	17⅝	−⅜
51½	52⅛	3,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	53	53½	51½	52	−⅞
73⅝	73⅞	60,700	Amalgamated Cop	75⅜	75⅝	73¼	73¼	−2⅛
48⅛	48⅞	3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	48⅞	49⅞	48	48	−1⅜
102	105	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	103	103	103	103	+½
99½	102½	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102	102	102	102	..
147	150	200	Am. B.S.& Fy.pf.t.r.	153	153	153	153	+3
39⅝	40	53,300	Am. Can	42¼	42⅞	39¼	39⅝	−3½
99	99¼	1,050	Am. Can pf	99¾	99¾	99	99	−1
55⅝	56	5,000	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅞	57⅞	55½	55½	−2
95	98	5	Am. Coal Products	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
50	50½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	52	50⅛	50⅝	−1⅜
6¼	6⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅜
34	35	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	36⅛	36⅜	34⅛	34⅛	−1⅞
33½	33⅞	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	33⅞	34	33⅞	33½	−½
11⅛	11⅝	300	Am. Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
54⅝	55⅛	13,200	Am. Locomotive	58	59	54½	54⅝	−3⅝
5⅜	6⅛	30	Am. Malt	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
71½	72	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	73⅞	73⅞	71⅛	72	−1⅜
107	108	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107½	107	107½	..
37	39	300	Am. Steel F'dries	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	−2½
110⅛	111	600	Am. Sugar Ref.	111½	111½	110½	110⅞	−⅝
114	114⅜	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..
60	61	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	61	61	61	61	+½
122	122½	1,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅝	122⅝	121½	122	−⅝
235	237	100	Am. Tobacco	235¼	235¼	235¼	235¼	−¾
31	31½	1,000	Am. Woolen	31½	32¼	31	31	..
88½	89½	100	Am. Woolen pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	−¼
10	12	100	Am. Writing P. pf	11	11	11	11	−3½
10	12	50	do., odd lot	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
35⅓	35⅛	7,200	Anaconda Copper	36	36¾	35½	35½	−1⅛
101¾	102	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅞	102¼	101⅜	101⅝	−1
55	55⅜	9,100	Baldwin Loco	58⅛	58⅞	54½	55⅛	−3¼
76	76¼	6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77¼	75⅝	76⅛	−1¼
71⅛	71⅞	300	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	−⅛
1⅛	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
132¾	134½	7,300	Bethlehem Steel	139	141	131¼	132⅞	−8⅜
111½	112	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	112	112	111	111⅞	+⅜
89⅞	90	2,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90¼	90⅛	89½	90	−½
7	7½	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
17	17⅞	2,000	California Petrol	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅞	−⅜
43	45	200	California Pet. pf	45½	45½	44	44	−½
160⅞	161	12,600	Canadian Pacific	164	164½	161	161	−4½
39¼	39⅜	11,600	Central Leather Co	41½	41½	39	39¼	−1
102	102½	500	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102⅞	103	102⅜	102⅜	−½
45½	46	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	−⅞
12⅝	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
32¼	33½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33⅞	33⅞	33	33	−⅛
93⅞	94	6,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95⅞	93⅞	94	−1⅜
129½	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	−⅛
24⅝	24⅞	15,925	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24	25⅞	23⅞	24⅝	..
45	45¼	12,600	Chino Copper	46	46⅝	44½	45	−2
31½	31⅞	4,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¼	33⅛	31⅛	31½	−1⅝
129½	129⅞	2,000	Consolidated Gas	129½	130⅜	129	129½	−⅞
62	63	700	Continental Can	63	63⅞	62¼	62¼	−1⅞
14½	14⅞	2,900	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞	−⅛
78	79	308	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	−1½
23	23¾	22,000	Crucible Steel	23	25	22	23⅜	+2
86	89	100	Crucible Steel pf	86	86	86	86	..
60	61½	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	61	61	60	60	−1½
96	99	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	98	98	98	98	..
14	15	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15¼	15¼	15	15	−1
15	15⅛	2,400	Distillers' Secur	16	16⅛	15	15⅛	−⅞
27⅞	28⅛	11,350	Erie	28⅜	28⅞	27⅜	28	−⅞
43½	44	1,800	Erie 1st pf	44½	44½	43½	43½	−⅝
36½	36¼	1,300	Erie 2d pf	37	37	36½	36½	−⅝
211½	220	200	General Chemical	211½	211½	211½	211½	−3½
108	109	10	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	..
156	157¼	1,600	General Electric	157	159½	155⅛	157	−3
141½	144	850	General Motors	143⅞	143⅞	141	142	−½
50⅝	50¼	8,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52⅞	52⅞	49½	50⅝	−1⅞
102	102½	300	Goodrich pf	102½	102½	102	102½	+¾
120	120½	2,517	Great Northern pf	120½	121	120	120¼	−⅛
36	36¼	6,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	37⅝	37⅝	36	36	−1½
59⅝	59⅞	5,200	Guggenheim Explor	62¼	62¼	59⅝	59⅞	−2⅛
81½	..	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L	81	81	81	81	..
81½	..	37	do., odd lot	80	80	80	80	..
97	100	100	Hav. El. Ry.& L.pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+⅛
116½	118	68	Homestake Mining	117⅛	117½	117½	117¼	..
108	110	200	Illinois Central	110	110	108	108	−2½
31⅜	31⅞	20,300	Inspiration Copper	32⅞	33¼	30⅞	31⅜	−1⅞
21½	21⅝	19,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	22⅛	22⅜	21½	21½	−1
71⅝	72¼	5,200	Inter.-Met. pf	71⅝	72⅞	71⅛	71⅝	−¼
98	99	1,000	Int. Harvester N. J	100⅛	100⅛	98	98	−2⅛
70	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	73½	73½	73½	73½	+½
10½	11	400	Int. Paper	11	11½	11	11½	+⅛
40½	41	200	Int. Paper pf	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	−⅛
6	7	400	Int. Steam Pump	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	..
26½	26⅞	4,700	Kansas City South	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	..
58⅝	59¼	200	Kan. City South. pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+⅜
86	87½	300	Kayser (J.) & Co	87½	87¼	86½	86½	−1½
125	128	550	Kresge (S. S.) Co	128	128	126½	126½	−½
45	47	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	48⅛	49	45	45	−2⅞
103½	104	100	Laclede Gas	104	104	104	104	−½
8	9	200	Lake Erie & West	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−½
20	21½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	−½
142½	142⅞	2,000	Lehigh Valley	143⅜	143½	142⅞	142⅞	−⅝
222½	225	16	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	225	..
118	120	59	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	..
115	117	28	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	117	117	117	117	..
121	123	200	Louis. & Nash	120⅞	121	120⅞	121	−1½
55	62	100	Manhattan Shirt	58	58	58	58	−2
52⅝	53	5,800	Maxwell Motors	52⅜	54	51⅞	52⅞	−¼
83⅞	84¾	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	84¾	85	83⅞	83⅞	−1⅜
40½	41	4,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	40½	42⅞	40⅛	40⅛	−½
79⅛	80	34,500	Mexican Petroleum	86⅞	86⅞	78	79	−7⅞
85	90	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	88	88	85	85	−8⅞
25⅝	26	1,700	Miami Copper	25⅞	26⅜	25½	25⅝	−⅞
15	16½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	−¾
118½	119	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M	118⅞	119	117⅞	118¼	−2
13⅛	13½	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅞	14	13⅛	13⅛	−⅝
34½	35½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	−1⅛
14⅞	14½	6,315	Missouri Pacific	15	15½	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
50⅛	51	1,800	Montana Power	52	52⅛	50⅛	50⅛	−1⅞
176	180	5	Morris & Essex	180	180	180	180	..
119	120½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	119½	119½	−1½
120	122	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	120¼	120¼	120⅛	120⅛	−⅞
73	74	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74⅞	74⅞	73	73	−⅞
15⅞	16	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	−⅝
65½	66	9,200	Nat. Lead Co	69	69	65½	65½	−3½
5	7⅜	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7	7	7	7	..
14½	15	5,700	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−1
92	93	3,650	N. Y. Air Brake	94½	95	89	92	−4⅛
88½	89	5,500	N. Y. Central	88⅜	90	88	88⅞	+⅛
66⅝	67	5,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	67⅞	67⅛	65⅞	66⅝	−⅞
31½	31⅞	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	32	32⅛	31½	31½	−⅜
105	105½	200	Norfolk & Western	105¼	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	+⅛
75	76	200	North American	76	76	76	76	−1
108⅜	109	5,160	Northern Pacific	109⅛	109⅞	108	108⅞	−1⅛
22	22½	300	Pacific Mail	23	23	22	22	−1
31½	32	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32	32	32	32	−3
108⅜	108¾	1,600	Penn. R. R	108⅞	108⅞	108⅜	108½	−⅜
118	119	100	People's G., Chi. xd	118	118	118	118	−1½
22	25	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	23	23	23	23	−⅞
74	77	100	Philadelphia Co	76	76	76	76	+½
22½	23	2,900	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	−⅜
92½	94	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92	92½	91	92½	−⅞
52½	52¾	12,800	Pressed Steel Car	56	56	52	52½	−4⅞
⅝	⅞	200	Quicksilver	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	+⅛
1¼	1½	200	Quicksilver pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
35	35¾	4,300	Railway Steel Sp	37	38	35¾	35¾	−1
23	23¼	10,000	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅞	23	23	−1
148⅞	149	49,400	Reading	151	151⅛	148⅝	148⅝	−1½
83	86	400	Reading 2d pf	84	84	84	84	−⅞
29⅝	30¼	5,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅝	31⅛	29⅝	29⅞	−1
86	87½	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88	88⅛	87½	87½	−½
⅝	¾	100	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
½	⅞	2,400	Rock Island Co. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	−⅛
4	4⅜	300	Rumely, (M.) Co	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
13	14	1,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	9½	13	9½	13	+3½
4⅝	4⅞	100	St. Louis & San F	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+½
5⅜	6	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+½
17	19	100	St. Louis Southw	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−2
38⅛	39	700	Seab. Air Line pf	38⅞	39	37⅞	38⅞	−½
138	139	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	138	138	137½	137½	−⅞
37	39	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	−⅞
91⅞	92	7,300	Southern Pacific	92¼	93	91⅞	92	−⅞
18⅛	18¼	3,900	Southern Railway	18⅞	18⅞	18	18⅜	−⅞
57	57½	400	Southern Ry. pf	58	58⅛	58	58⅛	−⅝
52	53⅛	100	Standard Milling	52	52	52	52	..
67	70	20	Standard Mill. pf	70	70	70	70	..
76	76¼	15,500	Studebaker Co	78	78⅝	74⅞	76¼	−1½
100½	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf	101	101	101	101	−1
33⅞	34	1,800	Tennessee Copper	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	−⅜
136	137	1,100	Texas Co	139⅞	139⅞	135½	135½	−4½
16⅛	16⅜	500	Texas & Pacific	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	..
53	53½	5,000	Third Avenue	54	54⅞	52⅞	53⅛	−1¼
100	100½	600	Tobacco Prod. pf	100½	100½	100	100	..
5½	7	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6	6	6	6	−½
6¼	7	100	Union B. & P. Co	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
129⅝	129⅞	38,200	Union Pacific	131½	132¼	129⅞	129⅞	−1⅞
81	81½	200	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+½
18½	19	500	United Rys. Inv	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	−⅝
35½	36¼	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	37½	37½	35½	35½	−2⅜
15	16	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+½
44	46½	120	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	45	45	45	45	+½
65	68½	100	U S. Express	66	66	66	66	−½
89	90½	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+½
89	90½	10	do., odd lot	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
67⅞	68¼	5,500	U. S. Rubber	69	70	67⅞	68	−1½
107¼	107⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+½
58⅝	58⅞	200,225	U. S. Steel	59½	60⅝	57⅞	58⅝	−1⅜
108⅜	108⅝	800	U. S. Steel pf. x d	108⅝	109	108⅛	108⅜	−½
65½	65⅝	33,900	Utah Copper	67⅛	68⅛	65⅛	65½	−2½
31½	32½	2,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	33⅜	33⅜	31	31½	−1
97½	98	700	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	100	98	98	−1
1½	1⅝	1,500	Wabash	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
2½	2⅞	1,700	Wabash pf	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−1
95	98	5	Wells Fargo Exp	97	97	97	97	..
22½	25	400	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	−½
68	69	1,300	Western Union Tel	68	68⅛	68	68⅛	−½
98⅛	99	96,400	Westingh. E. & M	103⅜	103⅜	96	98⅜	−5⅜
115½	117	500	Willys-Overland	116½	116½	116	116	−1
103¼	104	1,100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	104⅜	104⅜	103½	103½	−1

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Readjustment of general business to a more staple basis is indicated by the diminishing number of commercial failures, each succeeding month disclosing progressive improvement in this respect. Thus, there were 2,063 insolvencies reported to R. G. Dun & Co. for April, as against 2,000 in March, 2,276 in February, and 2,348 in January—the decrease in comparison with the opening month of the year being 27.5 per cent. The April record, however, shows an appreciable increase over the same period of 1914, when only 1,336 defaults occurred, while the aggregate liabilities, owing to a few suspensions of unusual size, were next to the largest of the current year and more than double those of April, 1914—$43,517,870, comparing with $20,549,144 at that time.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Pennsylvania to Sell Bonds.

It was understood yesterday that an announcement of the sale by the Pennsylvania Railroad of a block of $65,000,000 of bonds was impending, and investment dealers who expect to share in the syndicate's underwriting were guessing as to the price at which the issue would be brought out. This will be the first offering under the Pennsylvania's new general mortgage, authorized by the stockholders in March of last year. Under the terms, the size of the mortgage is limited only by the amount of capital stock outstanding. It is expected that the new issue will bear interest at 4½ per cent., and will be offered on about that basis. After taking care of the balance of $87,000,000 of bonds maturing next October the proceeds of the sale will leave about $20,000,000 of new money for the company's improvements. Dealers believe that judging by the market's ready acceptance of the larger New York Central offering the Pennsylvania bonds will be absorbed by investors in a relatively short time.

The Magic Touch.

When the stock market finds a company which can supply something for the war makers to consume it has a busy day or two marking up prices on the company's shares. "Another Bethlehem," the commission man whispers, and competition for its stock is on. Yesterday it was Crucible Steel, but because the general market was very much out of sorts after the morning's war news, there was not so much of an advance in the newest favorite as might have been expected by the discoverers. Crucible Steel has had a member's card on the Stock Exchange for many years, but has not availed itself of the club privileges. Yesterday sales in the common stock totaled 22,000 shares, which carried the price up two points. Prior to sales of two small lots on Friday and Saturday of last week there had been no transactions in the junior issue in thirteen years. The preferred sold yesterday at 86, and the historians found that the previous sale had been made in 1903 at 64, but so many things have happened in between that the conscientious statistician would not concede an advance of twenty-two points between sales. The versatility of the American manufacturer is rated high by the speculators in his stocks.

Paying for War.

In view of the tremendous orders which have been placed in this country by the Allies, Wall Street has expected to hear at any time of arrangements for another credit here on behalf of Russia, France or Great Britain. Russia is spending millions for supplies, which are paid for through her fiscal agent in this city, but there has been little talk of a loan or credit to cover such purchases. Great Britain, on the other hand, is expected to make arrangements in this country, when it becomes necessary to protect her gold reserve.

Copper Exports Appear Light.

A casual inference to be drawn from the record of copper exports from Atlantic ports in April is that demand from abroad did not have a great deal of effect in lifting prices more than 3 cents a pound in the month. Shipments amounted to a little more than 37,000,000 pounds, in comparison with about 80,000,000 pounds in April, 1914. The point is to be borne in mind that the buying of April was largely for future delivery, so that the progress of deliveries had little connection with the progress of prices. In view of what has been said about Europe's heavy consumption of copper in war munitions, the deduction might be made from the figures that statistics hardly bear out estimates of the rate at which copper is being shot away. But allowance must be made for the fact that a vast quantity of copper is being turned into brass for the manufacture of shells in the foundries of this country, and does not find a place in port records of the movement of raw material, although it is destined for Europe in the end. Another thing to be remembered in comparing exports of this year and last is that in the Spring and Summer months of 1914 Europe took our copper in exceptionally large amounts.

War Stocks Beaten Down.

As was natural when the reaction occurred, stocks which of late had received the greatest impetus forward were subjected to the hardest blows yesterday. Gross declines of about ten points for Bethlehem Steel, eight points for Westinghouse, four points for American Locomotive, five points for Pressed Steel Car, and seven points for New York Air Brake, showed this. The action of these issues at times seemed to show that stop-loss orders were being caught, and the same was true to a lesser extent in the standard issues. In addition to selling brought about by this factor brokers said quite a lot of stock was let go by holders who had been under the impression that the "market never was going down again." On the whole, the day's decline was considered in the Street as a development somewhat overdue, and not in itself indicative of a broad change of sentiment toward prices.

Interborough Consolidated.

Stockholders of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, despite the recent announcement of the Public Service Commission that the forming of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be scrutinized closely, have been sending their proxies favoring the proposed reorganization, according to a Director. It was said that so far only one man, a holder of a small number of shares of common stock, had declined to consent to the consolidation. He was quite satisfied with the old order of things, he wrote. When the Interborough-Metropolitan makes its answer to the Public Service Commission's complaint, it is understood, it will maintain that the new company will remain a holding company in every sense of the word and that the Public Service Commission has no jurisdiction over it. The opinions of lawyers will be cited in support of this stand.

New Haven Lines Gain.

New Haven lines, in March, increased their net operating earnings $522,000 and by continued economy they wiped out the $245,000 deficit of 1914 and substituted a surplus of $264,000 for the month. The story for the last nine months ended March 31 is also a comparatively cheerful one. While the gross earnings of $47,700,000 were nearly $3,500,000 below the gross earnings of 1914 for the corresponding period, the net earnings from operation increased by $1,700,000. It is a very effective commentary on better business to note that the 1914 deficit for the nine months was $870,000 whereas the 1915 report shows a surplus of $856,000. Even this is small compared with the 1913 surplus of $3,800,000, but there have been complications in New Haven affairs which must be taken into account.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 3, 1915	$3,643,500
Same day last year	1,809,000
Year to date	279,188,000
Same period last year	280,543,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.39 — .06
Same day last year	87.43 + .06

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 3s, coup
500......101½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
2,000......77½
1,000......77½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
1,000......97
1,000......96½
N Y State 4½s
13,000......109⅝
10,000......109⅞
N Y City 4s, 1957
1,000......97½
4s, 1959
2,000......97½
8,000......97⅝
N Y City 4½s, 1960
10,000......100⅞
4½s, Nov, 1917
1,000......101½
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
5,000......96½
conv 5s
12,000......102
Am Cot Oil 4½s
2,000......100⅞
Am Sm Secur 6s
6,000......105½
Am T & T col 4s
19,000......89¼
conv 4½s
20,000......100⅞
2,000......101⅛
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000......92½
8,000......92½
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
2,000s5f......94½
18,000......94½
1,000......94⅛
17,000......94½
adj 4s, stpd
5,000......85
3,500......84⅝
conv 4s, 1960
2,000......102½
10,000......102⅛
10,000......102¼
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
9,000......91⅝
58,000......92
L & N col 4s
5,000......87
Baldwin Loco 5s
7,000......102½
B & O pr lien 3½s
5,000s30f......92½
2,000......92⅛
8,000s30f......92½
2,000......92
gold 4s
1,000......90⅝
1,000......90⅛
conv 4½s
7,000......87⅛
500......88⅛
5,000......87⅝
S W Div 3½s
5,000......90⅞
Beth Steel ext 5s
2,000......100⅛
1,000......100⅛
11,000......100⅞
3,000......100⅛
1st & ref 5s
1,000......91¼
2,000......91⅛
17,000......91⅛
17,000......91
34,000......91¼
30,000......91
14,000......91⅛
3,000......91¼
B R T gold 5s
2,000......103⅞
5s, 1918
3,000......100
Bklyn U El 1st 5s
10,000......100
1,000......100⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000......104½
Bur, C R & Nor col trust 5s
1,000......99½
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s
2,000......86½
Bush Term 4s
3,000......85½
Cal Gas & El 5s
22,000......94¼
C of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000......101⅛
Cent Leather 5s
7,000......99⅞
3,000......99⅛
2,000......99⅛
1,000......99⅞
C R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
5,000s30f......92½
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000......88
1,000......88⅛
conv 4½s
4,000......76
Coal River 4s
2,000......82⅛
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000s5f......92
10,000......92
joint 4s
37,000......96⅜
registered
2,000......96⅛
C & E Ill gen 5s
2,000......70
Chi, M & P 3d 4s
2,000......91
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s
1,000......101¼
1,000......101
4s, 1934
1,000s30f......89½
9,000......89½
conv 4½s
5,000......98⅞
6,000......98⅞
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
5,000......104⅛
7,000......104¼
15,000......104⅝
5,000......104½
1,000......104½
2,000......104⅛
68,000......104⅞
refund 4½s
6,000......92⅞
C & P Wn 5s
19,000......102⅞
3,000......103
2,000......102⅞
D & Gr So 5s
3,000......100⅞

Cent Pac gtd 4s
20,000s30f......89
5,000......89⅛
1,000......89
4,000......89⅛
1,000......89⅛
gtd 3½s
3,500......88⅛
6,000......88⅞
500......88⅞
C, R I & Pac 6s
2,000......102
2,000......102½
6,000......102
gen 4s
2,000......83¼
Chi, Rock Isl & Pac Ry ref 4s
22,000......66
15,000s20f......66
1,000......66⅛
10,000......66⅛
deb 5s
27,000......52
3,000......52⅛
16,000......52⅜
1,000......52⅛
10,000......52
4,000......52⅛
C, St P, M & O 6s
2,000......117⅛
deb 5s
1,000......100⅛
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000......78
Col & So 1st 4s
5,000......91⅞
ref & ext 4½s
2,000......84⅞
Con Gas conv 6s
5,000......117
16,000......116⅞
7,000......117
500......117⅛
10,000......116⅞
5,000......116⅞
15,000......116⅞
Cumberld Tel 5s
2,000......90½
Den & R G con 4s
1,000......75⅞
1st & ref 5s
1,000......48½
Det Edison 5s
1,000......102⅞
2,000......103
Detroit Riv T 4½s
10,000......90
Det U Ry con 4½s
9,000......75
Dist Sec Corp 5s
3,000......56½
7,000......56
3,000......55½
Du P de N P 4½s
4,000......90⅞
1,000......90⅛
3,000......90⅞
7,000......90⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
1,000......104
Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000......70½
cv 4s, Ser A
4,000......64⅛
cv 4s, Ser B
8,000......68⅞
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s
10,000......87
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
4,000......104
1,000......103⅞
12,500......103
3,000......103⅞
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
5,000......76⅞
5,000......76⅛
adj income 5s
25,000......27½
2,000......27⅞
12,000......27⅛
15,000......27⅛
5,000......27⅛
10,000......27⅛
14,000......27⅞
Ill Cent 3½s, 1951
1,000......88
Indiana Steel 5s
20,000......100
1,000......100⅛
1,000......100
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
5,000......130
15,000......129½
19,000......131
conv 6s, 1922
15,000......131
10,000......130⅞
10,000......131
5,000......132
1,000......132½
5,000......131
500......130½
5,000......131
1,000......131⅞
4,000......131½
21,000......131
5,000......130⅞
10,000......131
1,000......130⅞
60,000......130
5,000......129½
3,000......128
Inter-Met 4½s
6,000s20f......78⅞
12,000......78⅞
23,000......78⅛
7,000......78⅞
I R T 1st & ref 5s
4,000......98⅛
5,000......98⅛
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000......86½
ref 4s
1,000......53⅞
Kan City So 5s
10,000......91¼
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000......101½
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
5,000......72⅞
5,000......72⅞
10,000......72⅛
9,000......72½
L S & M So 3½s
12,000......82½
4s, 1928
1,000......88
1931
1,000......92⅞
8,000......92½
L E & Wn 1st 5s
1,000......94

Ligg & Myers 7s
5,000......123½
Ligg & Myers 5s
1,000......100⅛
4,000......100⅛
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000......100⅛
1,000......100
4,000......100⅛
55,000......100⅛
Manhattan con 4s
1,000......91
Mer Marine col tr 4½s
5,000......44
10,000s20f......44
2,500 C......46
Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A
3,000......107
Series C
4,000......107
Mich Cent deb 4s
14,000......83
Mich State T 5s
1,000......99⅛
Milwaukee Gas 4s
1,000......91⅛
Mo, K & T 1st & ref 4s
5,000......53
ext 5s
1,000......83
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
6,000......101
conv 5s
1,000......45
2,000......44
Mo Pacific 4s
6,000......48½
1,000......48
2,000......47½
Montana Power 5s, Series A
2,000......91⅛
Natl Tube 5s
2,000......98⅛
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
1,000......97½
4,000......98
N Y Cent deb 6s, when issued
20,000......103⅞
13,000......103½
85,000......103⅜
1,000......103½
77,000......103⅝
89,000......103⅛
500......103⅞
500......103⅜
83,000......103⅛
16,000......103⅜
38,000......103⅛
500......103⅛
500......103⅛
44,000......103⅛
500......103⅛
10,000......103⅛
8,000......103⅛
20,000......103⅛
5,000......103
11,000......103⅛
180,000......103
10,000......103⅛
182,000......103
8,000......103⅛
15,000......103⅛
18,000......103⅛
500......103⅛
37,000......103⅛
deb 4s, 1934
1,000......87
5,000......87¼
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
58,000......89
M C col 3½s
1,000......71⅛
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
15,000......84
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
10,000......111
registered
1,000......109
non-cv deb 3½s, 1954
1,000......67
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000......81½
N Y Rys ref 4s
2,000......73¼
3,000......73⅛
adj 5s
17,000......53¼
4,000......53⅛
10,000......53⅛
16,000......53
1,000......52⅞
N Y Tel 4½s
2,000......97⅞
6,000......97⅞
1,000......97
Norf & W cv 4½s
7,000......104½
Nor Pacific 4s
1,000......92⅞
5,000s30f......92⅞
1,000......92⅞
5,000s20f......92⅞
10,000......92⅛
1,000......92⅛
5,000s20f......92⅞
Nor Pacific 3s
7,000......65⅞
22,000......65⅞
10,000......65⅛
10,000s20f......65⅛
3,000......65⅞
7,000......65⅛
500......65
12,000......65⅞
7,000......66
Or R & N con 4s
6,000......91⅛
Oregon S L 1st 6s
5,000......109⅜
1st con 5s
1,000......104⅛
gtd ref 4s
2,000......91⅝
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
2,000......86⅜
Pac T & T 5s
3,000......97⅞
1,000......97⅛
1,000......97⅜
5,000......98
Penn conv 3½s
3,000......100
4,000......100⅛
1,000......100
4s, 1948
1,000......98⅜
Penn R R con 4½s, temp ctfs f p
2,000......103½
18,000......103⅞
Public Service Corp sink fund 5s
2,000......88½

Pac & B 1st 4s
5,000......64½
Pine Creek 6s
2,000......113
Ray Con 1st 6s
1,000......117
5,000......116½
Ry Steel Spr, Int-Ocean 1st 5s
4,000......91⅞
Reading gen 4s
7,000......94⅜
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000......93¼
St L, I M & So gen 5s
15,000......98½
1,000......98⅛
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000......101
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs stamped
3,000......47
ref 4s, ctfs of dep stamped
5,000......66
St L S W 1st 4s
1,000......77⅛
St P, M & M, Mont ext 4s
6,000......94⅛
Seaboard A L gold 4s, stamped
3,000......80⅞
adj 5s
3,000......66¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000......100⅞
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
12,000......98
So Pacific conv 4s
10,000......83¼
5,000......83⅝
20,000......83⅛
conv 5s
10,000......101⅛
500......101
1,000......101⅛
32,000......101⅛
25,000......101
29,000......101⅛
2,000......101⅛
1,000......101⅛
1,000......101⅛
10,000......101
1st ref 4s
3,000s20f......88½
24,000......88⅛
9,000s20f......88⅛
7,000......88⅛
San Fr Term 4s
2,000......81⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000......100⅛
1,000......100⅛
gen 4s
2,000......67⅝
Texas Co conv 6s
2,600......99⅞
11,000......100
Texas & Pac 2d inc
2,000......34½
Third Av ref 4s
1,000......82⅛
500......81⅞
adj 5s
2,000......78⅞
1,000......78⅛
Un Pacific 1st 4s
3,000......96⅛
12,000......96⅞
conv 4s
5,000......91⅛
5,000......91
Un R Rs of S F 4s
1,000......48½
5,000......48
U S Rubber 6s
1,000......103½
7,000......103
5,000s20f......102⅞
12,000......103
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
9,000......102⅛
10,000......102⅛
20,000......102⅛
17,000......102⅛
4,000......102⅛
1,000......102⅛
registered
500......102⅛
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
10,000......95⅛
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
3,000......96
Wabash 2d 5s
17,000......94
4,000......94½
8,000......94⅝
2,000......94⅛
ref & ext 4s
2,000......29⅞
1,000......30
10,000......29⅛
20,000......30
3,000......29⅞
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep stamped
20,000......27½
18,000......27⅞
5,000......28
20,000......27⅛
5,000......27⅛
5,000......27⅛
10,000......27⅛
5,000......27⅛
5,000......27⅞
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
5,000......8¼
5,000......8¼
Wab Pitts Ter 2d 4s
8,000......⅞
Western Elec 5s
14,000......101⅛
West Un fund & real estate 4½s
10,000......93
West Shore 4s
1,000......92
Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s
5,000......98⅞
23,000......98⅛
12,000......98⅛
10,000......98⅞
13,000......98⅛
18,000......98⅛
21,000......99
10,000......99⅛
1,000......99⅛
23,000......99⅛
37,000......99
1,000......98⅞
6,000......98⅛
12,000......99
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
6,000......65

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	99
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	102
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109¾	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	90	96
Am Ag C.	57	58¾
Do pf	89	93
Am B Sug pf	83	86
Am B S & Fdy pf	147	..
A C & F pf	116	118½
Am Coal	80	..
Am Coal P pf	107	109
Am Cot O pf	95	98
Am Exp	90	95
Am L pf	29½	31
Am Lo pf	97⅜	99
A Malt pf	23	25
A S pf, B	82	84
Am Snuff	156	161
Do pf	105	108
Am Tob pf	106	108
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98¾
A, T & S F pf	99¾	100
Atl C L	110⅞	112
Bald L pf	101⅝	103
B Un G	130	134
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf	77	80
B, R & P.	88	90
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co.	28	31
Canada So.	56	60
Case (J I) pf	80	87
C R R of N J	300	330
C & S A Tel	120	..
Chi & Alt.	8	9½
Do pf	16½	25
C, M & St Paul pf	127	128
C & N W pf	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	130
Do pf	130	150
C, C, C & St L	32	35
Do pf	50	65
Cleve & P.	159	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Do pf	101	102
Col & So.	26¼	31
Do 1st pf	52	55
Do 2d pf	40	50
Cont C pf	96	98
Crex Carp.	50	60
D & Co pf	90¼	94½
Del & H	150⅛	151½
D, L & W	417	420
D & R G	7	8¼
D M & Ft D	6½	10
Do pf	32	..
Det Ed	115	116½
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	30	..
Det U R	64	66
D, S S & A	4½	5
Do pf	9	10
Du P de N Pow pf	..	91
East Kod	500	..
F M & S	12½	14
Do pf	..	33
Gen M pf	100¼	101
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	114	118
Hock Val.	..	115
Int Agric.	9	14¾
Do pf	18	30
I H, N J, pf	111	116
Int H Cor pf	101	112½
Int Stm P pf	15	20
Iowa Cent.	8	9
Do pf	16	22
K C, Ft S & M pf	63	66½
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	106½	110
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf	36	..
K'gs Co El L & P	126½	134
Kresge (SS) Co pf	109	110
Long Isl'd.	33	37
L-W Bis.	21	22½
Do 1st pf	92	97⅞
Do 2d pf	60½	68
Lorill Co	173	182
M'kay Cos.	80	83
Do pf	67½	68
Man B'ch.	2	5
Man Elev	128	129
Man S pf	100	104
M Dep B	41½	45
Do pf	96	98
Mich Cent	101	112½
M & St L pf	35	42½
M, St P & S S M pf	126	132
Do I I	77	82
Mon P pf	101	103
M & E pf	66	..
N, C & St L	124	130
N C & S pf	105½	107
Nat En pf	82	87
Nat L pf	100	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	19	23
N Y, C & St L	35	38
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	40	65
N Y, L & W	113½	122
N Y & B	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N & W pf	85	89
N O T & Light	..	61
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	3	3¼
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & Tel pf	90	94
Peo & E	8	10
P-M 1st pf	86	100
P, C, C & St L	70	71
Do pf	90	110
P, Ft W & C	159	..
Pitts S pf	79	80
Pr St Car pf, ex d	100	101
P S, N J	109¾	110
P'man Co	158	161
Ry St Spr pf	98	98
Rdg 1st pf	85	90
Rutl'd pf	20	24
St L & S F 1st pf	7	12
St L S W pf	34	37
Seab A L.	15½	15½
S-S S & I pf	85	..
So P R S.	37	61
Do pf	84	100
Sears-R pf	124½	125
So R, M & O ctfs	66	85
T P L Tr	102	..
T, St L & West	2	2½
T C R T	99	100
Und Type	66	72
Do pf	98¼	105
U B & P pf	25¾	28
Un Cig M.	45½	49
Do pf	103½	104¼
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf	60	65
U S I A	42½	44⅝
U S R 2d pf	70	95
Va I, C & Coke	40	42
Va R & P	..	45
Vul Detin.	9	12
Do pf	25	35
W Md pf	35	40
Weym-B	225	280
Do pf	114	125
W & L E	2	2½
Do 1st pf	8	12
Do 2d pf	3	4
W-Ov pf	100⅛	103
Wis Cent	35	38
W'w'th (F W) pf	120	122½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The International Nickel Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock, payable June 1 to shareholders of record May 14. Dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31 were 2½ per cent. quarterly.

More than two-thirds of the $6,100,000 City of Montreal three-year 5 per cent. bonds offered jointly by Harris, Forbes & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co. were subscribed for on the first day of offering.

George H. Bowers, Edward M. Smith and Alfred Luery, formerly with the Audit Company of New York, have formed an accounting firm under the name of Bowers, Smith & Luery, 120 Broadway.

Jerome J. Danzig & Co., and C. B. Mitchell & Co. are offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. marine equipment bonds of the Luckenbach Company, Inc., New York, guaranteed principal and interest by Edgar F. Luckenbach individually, at par and accrued interest.

Sternberger, Sinn & Co., have opened their branch office at Sunset Avenue and Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J.

The Bankers' Trust Company is inviting proposals for the sale to it on July 1 of bonds secured by the mortgage of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Company, dated May 24, 1888, at a rate not exceeding 110. There is a fund on hand of more than $18,000 for redemption of these bonds.

Announcement was made yesterday that nearly $300,000 of the United Railways Investment Company collateral trust sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds of 1926 have been purchased by the Trustee for the sinking fund.

Horace P. Michaelis, formerly manager of Foster & Adams's Utica office, and late of the firm of Griffin, Kernan & Michaelis of Utica, has become associated with the bond department of W. C. Langley & Co.

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100 Deere Co. Pfd. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
15 Harriman National Bank Stock
100 International Salt Stock
50 Lord & Taylor Com. & 1st Pfd. Stk.
100 National Sugar Stock
25 Woman's Hotel Stock

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100 American Brass Stock
100 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Amer. W. Wks. & Elec. Com. Stk.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Only Moderately Active, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 190,606 shares of stock and $135,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 24,493; railroads, 5,410; oils, 4,078, and mining, 156,640. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,325	Am. Zinc	45	46	41½	42⅝
60	†Electric Boat	76	78	76	76
150	†Elec. Boat pf.	102½	102½	102	102
2,060	Emerson Phg.	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
500	†Int. Motors	14	14	13¾	13¾
320	†Int. Mot. pf.	29	32	29	30
55	Int. Nickel	144	146	144	144
4,500	†Int. Petrol.	9⅝	10	9½	9⅝
125	Kelly S. Tire	136	137	136	137
78	Kelly S. Tire, new, 1st pf.	84½	84½	84	84
500	Man. Transit	1	1	1	1
500	Marc. of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	N. Y. Trans.	14½	14½	14	14
420	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1,000	C. of R. & H.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
500	†R. & H., new	6	6	6	6
100	Savoy Oil	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,500	Sterling Gum	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,800	U. C. S. new	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
300	U.C.S. pf., new	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2,300	Un. Prof. Sh.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
300	Way. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
400	†World Film	4	4½	4	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	Anglo-Am. Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
40	Atlantic Ref.	590	585	585	..
30	Buck. Pipe L.	109	109	109	+3
5	Continen'l Oil	235	235	235	+2
35	Crescent P. L.	42	41	41	−1
35	Eureka Pipe L.	227	227	227	−2
20	Galena-Sig. O.	160	160	160	..
115	Ill. Pipe Line	135	134	134	..
60	National Tran.	34	33	34	..
4	N. Y. Transit	210	210	210	−1
70	Nor. Pipe L.	101	96	97	+1
310	Ohio Oil	144	141	141½	−2
10	Penn. Mex. F.	65	65	65	..
450	Pierce Oil	13	12½	12½	−⅜
450	Prairie O. & G.	312	297	298	..
405	Prairie P. L.	139	137½	137½	−1½
35	Solar Refining	246	240	240	+5
225	South Penn. O.	295	292	288	+4
3	S. W. P. P. L.	114	114	114	−1
205	S. Oil of Cal.	301	298	298	−3
175	Stan. O. of Ind.	447	435	438	+2
16	Stan. O. of Ky.	258	252	255	+1
140	S. O. of N. J.	413	407	411	..
250	S. Oil of N. Y.	194½	190	190	−3
5	Stan. Oil of O.	440	440	440	+10
15	Un. Tank L.	83	82½	82½	−½
65	Vacuum Oil	227	225	227	+2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Int. Con., w. i.	24	26	24	24
1,300	Int. Con., pf. w. i.	75¼	75½	75	75¼
1,100	Wabash, w. i.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
300	Wabash pf. (a)	50¼	50¼	49	49
1,900	Wabash pf. (b)	26⅝	27	26	26¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	†Alas. Juneau, w. i.	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅛
2,600	†Alta-Consolid. Mining Co.	84	84	83	84
6,700	*†Atlanta	38	40	38	38½
2,800	*†Big Cot'wood	12	12	12	12
14,400	†Booth	49	51	46½	47
3,200	Braden Copper	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
700	Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
730	†Butte & Sup.	69	69	64	66
200	Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,200	†Chile Cop., w.i.	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞
5,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	*C. O. D. Cons.	6	6	6	6
200	Crown Res've	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	*Dia. Bl. Butte, assess't paid	3	3	3	3
2,000	*D'field Daisy	7	7	7	7
900	Dome Mines	13¼	13½	12	12
3,000	Ely Consol.	10	10	10	10
1,600	†Emma Copper	35	36	35	36
300	First Nat. Cap.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	*Florence	57	57	57	57
700	*Gen. Val. Cop.	40	41	40	41
340	G'field Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1⅛
10,300	†G'field Merg.	30	31	27	28
150	Greene-Can.	31	32	31	32
200	*Great Bend	11	11	11	11
2,800	†Iron Blossom	75	75	68	68
12,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Kerr Lake	5	5	4⅞	5
6,500	†Kewanas	16½	16½	16	16
1,000	*Lone Star	8½	8½	8⅛	8½
2,900	*Mines of Am.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	*McK.-Darragh	32	32	31	31
1,300	N. Utah Bing.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Nip. M. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3,500	*North Star	21	21	20½	20½
10,000	*†Oro	10	10	10	10
100	*Porc. Vipond	55	55	55	55
300	†Sand. Kendall	10	10	10	10
2,200	*†Sells	33	35	33	35
1,200	*†Silver Pick	11	10	10	10
1,300	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	*Super. M. Co.	20	22	20	21
200	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2,000	*Tono. Cash B.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Tono. Ext.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,700	*Tono. J. But.	85	86	83	83
1,200	Tono. Merger	39½	40	38	39
500	*Tono. Midway	19	19	19	19
1,100	*Tono. Mizp'h	31	31	30	30
1,500	*Tono. Mon.	37	38	37	38
10,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
600	Tularosa	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
100	Un. Verde	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,800	West E. Con.	96	96	88	88
2,800	*West E. Ext.	5	6	5	6
500	Yukon G. M.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	W. P. 5s flat	35	35	34½	34½
110,000	†Chile Cp. 7s	117½	119	117	117

*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.
Note.—Not reported Saturday—1,000 World Film at 4½.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 3. Bid.	Asked.	May 1. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf., w.i.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	17	17½	17	17¼
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	18	18½	18	18¾
Electric Boat pf.	100	103	107½	109
Fisk Tire	64	66	64	66
Kelly Spgfld. Tire new 2d pf	130	140	130	140
Leh. Val. Coal Sales	165	170	165	170
Tobacco Products	55½	57½	56	57½
Unit. Cig. Stores of Am.	102	104	102	104
MINING STOCKS.				
Cashboy	7	8	7	8
La Rose Consol.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Std. Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Tonopah Mining	7¼	7⅝	7	7¼
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	200	210	165	170

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	330	335
American Light & Traction pf	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	57	60
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	†49
American Power & Light	62	63
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	34
American Public Utilities pf	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	8¼	9¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	66	69
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf	60	61
Colorado Power	18¼	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	82½	85
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	60	64
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	29	31
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49½	50½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20½	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	68	71
Southern California Edison	75	†76
Southern California Edison pf	89¾	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	22½	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	9
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf	34½	38
United Light & Rys.	48	52
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	71½	73½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70	73½
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf	60	61

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	..	42.00	37.00	41.00
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Spelter	13.25	14.25	14.25	..
Antimony, oth. bra's	33.00	35.00	27.00	28.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@18⅞c a pound, unchanged in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	10	0	77	0	0
Copper, futures	78	0	0	78	10	0
Tin, spot	162	10	0	159	10	0
Tin, futures	164	5	0	161	10	0
Lead	21	2	6	20	17	6
Spelter	66	0	0	64	0	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Most of the day the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was under heavy selling pressure. The day opened with a drive against the list, based upon the sinking of another American ship by the Germans, but, when United States Steel rallied for a time very sharply, the tone improved temporarily. On the recovery fresh supplies of stocks were encountered, with a decline to new low levels taking place in the afternoon. The greatest weakness was in the so-called "war order stocks," but virtually the entire list was included in the downward movement, which was accentuated by the reaching of stop-loss orders.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
120	Alaska Gold	38	38	35¾	36⅛
150	Allis Chalmers	16⅝	18⅝	16¼	17
6,720	Amal. Copper	75⅝	75⅝	73⅛	73⅜
120	Am. B't Sugar	48½	48⅝	47⅝	48
1,840	American Can	42¼	43	39⅝	39⅝
210	Am. Car & F.	57	57	56	56
90	Am. Ice Sec.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
1,100	Am. Loco.	58⅝	58⅝	54¼	55¼
590	Am. Smelting	78	78	71⅞	71⅞
10	Am. Sugar	111	111	111	111
230	Anaconda Cop.	35⅝	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛
50	A., T. & S. F.	101½	101½	101½	101½
70	Balt. & Ohio	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
40	Bethlehem Stl.	136	136	135	135
670	B. R. T.	90	90½	89⅝	89⅝
40	California Pet.	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝
200	Canadian Pac.	164	164	161½	161½
650	Central Leath.	41⅝	41⅝	39⅝	39⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	45½	45½	45½	45½
150	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	95	93⅝	93⅝
420	C., R. I. & P.	23⅝	25⅝	23⅝	25⅝
170	Chino Copper	45⅝	46½	44⅝	44⅝
280	Col. Fuel & I.	32⅝	33	31⅜	31⅜
40	Consol. Gas	130	130	129½	129½
160	Corn Products	14⅝	15¼	14¼	14¼
80	Dist. Securities	16	16	15⅛	15⅛
770	Erie	28½	28⅝	27⅝	28
60	Erie 1st pf.	44½	44½	43⅝	43⅝
220	Goodrich Co.	52⅛	52⅛	49⅝	50⅛
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	36	36	36	36
560	Insp. Copper	78	78⅝	75⅝	76⅜
8,650	Inter.-Met.	22½	22½	21⅛	21⅛
2,000	Inter.-Met. pf.	71⅝	72⅝	71⅛	72⅛
10	Kan. City So.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
20	Lacka. Steel	49	49	49	49
40	Lehigh Valley	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
510	Mex. Pet.	86	86½	78	80
130	Miami Copper	26	26⅝	26	26½
10	M., K. & T.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
500	Mo. Pacific	14⅝	15⅝	14¼	14⅝
90	National Lead	68⅝	68⅝	66	66
200	Nevada Copper	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	15
90	N. Y. Central	88⅝	90⅛	88	88½
30	N.Y., N.H. & H.	66	66	65½	66
60	Nor. Pacific	109½	109½	109½	109½
40	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
40	Pennsylvania	109	109	108¾	108¾
90	Pressed S. Car	56	56	53	53
110	Ry. Steel Spr.	38⅛	38⅛	36⅛	36⅛
80	Ray Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
11,200	Reading	151	151⅛	148⅝	149⅛
380	Rep. Iron & S.	31	31½	29⅝	29⅝
100	R. I. & S. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
310	Southern Pac.	92⅝	92⅞	91⅝	92
220	Studebaker Co.	78	78⅛	75⅝	76⅜
30	Tenn. Copper	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
70	Third Avenue	53⅝	54½	52½	53
3,810	Union Pacific	131⅝	132½	129⅝	130
190	U. S. Rubber	69⅝	69⅝	68	68⅝
36,370	U. S. Steel	59⅝	60⅝	57⅝	58½
300	Utah Copper	67½	67⅝	65⅝	66
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	32⅛	32½	32½	32½
10	West. Un. Tel.	68	68	68	68
3,230	Westingh. El.	103⅛	103⅛	96¼	98½
83,750					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
500	Atlantic	.39	.39	.39	.39
900	Booth	.50	.50	.48	.48
300	Comb. Fract.	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Dr. Jackpot	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	Elkton	.44	.44	.44	.44
1,400	Goldfield Mer.	.30½	.30½	.30	.30
2,400	Jumbo Exten.	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30
1,800	McNamara	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
500	Pharmacist	.02	.02	.02	.02
150	Quicksilver	.75	.75	.75	.75
200	Tonopah Bel.	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
300	Tonopah Ext.	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30
400	Tonopah Mer.	.39	.39	.39	.39
1,000	United Gold	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
11,050					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	74.71	73.45	73.90	−.95
Industrials	69.93	67.43	67.82	−2.00
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
April 24	71.93	71.02	71.86	+.68
April 26	72.66	71.82	71.53	−.33
April 27	71.88	70.71	71.22	−.31
April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+.83
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+.52
April 30	73.36	72.03	72.60	+.03
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	−.32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	−1.47

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.81
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.25
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.85
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100⅜	101¼	4.20
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '16	99⅝	100¼	5.85
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '17	98⅛	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99¼	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98¾	98¾	4.90
Beth. Steel	5	June 11, '15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103⅛	103¾	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅝	92⅝	7.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96⅝	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	97⅛	99	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	5.98
Con. G., Bal.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¾	5.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅝	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅞	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97⅝	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅝	99⅝	5.10
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	3.12	2.50	..
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	5.98
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	94	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅝	97⅛	7.50
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100¼	100½	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.90
P. & C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96⅝	98½	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101½	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅝	98⅝	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	9.00
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅝	6⅜

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 1.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$412,198	$412,198	$174,703,735
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,124,414	1,124,414	271,836,211
Cor. & in. tax	89,410	89,410	13,406,302
Miscellaneous	226,929	226,929	57,783,797
Total receipts	1,852,952	1,852,952	517,730,046
Expenditures	4,353,622	4,353,622	622,447,267
Deficit	2,500,669	2,500,669	104,717,221

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. C. L. of C.	115½	115½	115½	115½
30	Con. Power	106½	106½	106½	106½
212	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
65	Fairm. Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
500	Houston Oil	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Md. Casualty	84½	84½	84½	84½
10	Mer.-Mec. B.	29	29	29	29
261	Un. Rys. & El.	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜
25	Way. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
	BONDS.				
$1,000	C. B. 3½s, '30	82	82	82	82
10,300	City B. 4s, '61	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	City & Sub. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	101	101	101	101
1,200	Con. Pow., n.	100	100	100	100
7,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
500	Elkhorn F. 5s	95	95	95	95
2,000	Ga.-C. & N. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	H. Oil d. o.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Maryland 4s	99	99	99	99
10,000	Mt. V.-W. C. Duck 5s	37½	37½	37½	37½
3,000	N. & P. T. 5s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
1,000	N. C. 5s, S. A.	106	106	106	106
2,000	St. Jo. Ry., L., H. & P. 5s	98	98	98	98
10,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81	81⅛	81	81¼
3,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
1,300	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84	84	84	84
1,000	Va. Mid. 3d 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
195	Adventure	3½	3½	2⅝	2⅝
36	Ahmeek	375	380	375	380
4,355	Alaska	38⅝	38½	35	36
230	Algomah	3	3½	3	3
345	Allouez	54	54½	53	53
1,060	Amal. Copper	75	75⅝	73¼	74
2,950	Am. Zinc	44	44⅝	41¼	42
10	Anaconda	36⅛	36⅛	35½	35½
150	Arizona Com'l	8	8	7¼	7½
300	Bonanza	50c	50c	50c	50c
350	Butte & Balk.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
15,515	Butte & Super.	68½	69½	64	66½
1,310	Cal. & Ariz.	70½	70½	68	68
111	Cal. & Hecla	570	575	560	570
35	Centennial	20½	20½	20	20
445	Chino	46	46	44¼	44½
3,540	Copper Range	56½	57½	54	55
25	Daly-West	4	4	4	4
1,235	East Butte	13	13⅝	12¼	12¼
1,410	Franklin	10¼	12	10¼	10½
1,125	Granby	85	85½	83	83½
180	Greene-Cananea	31½	31½	31½	31½
260	Hancock	22½	22½	22	22
135	Indiana	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
5	Island Creek	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
115	Isle Royale	28	28	27	28
10	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Keweenaw	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
240	Lake	14½	14½	13½	14
550	La Salle	6½	6½	6½	6½
200	Mason Valley	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,019	Massachusetts	12⅝	13	12	12½
200	Mayflower	6	6	6	6
835	Mohawk	75	76	72	73
350	Nevada Consol.	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15
4,205	New Arcadian	10½	11	10	10¼
67	Nipissing	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
4,310	North Butte	35	35⅝	33½	34
150	North Lake	3	3	3	3
180	Ojibway	3	3	2½	2½
400	Old Colony	5½	5½	5	5
60	Old Dominion	55	55	55	55
190	Osceola	84½	85	83	83½
670	Pond Creek	16	16	16	16
305	Quincy	86⅝	86½	82	82
75	Ray	24	24	23	23
450	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
520	Shannon	9⅝	10	9	9
480	Shattuck	28⅛	28¼	28	28
100	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
725	St. Mary's Land	58	58	58	58
1,820	Super. & Bos.	4	4	3⅝	4
1,285	Superior	34½	35	33⅝	34
420	Tamarack	39	39½	38	38
395	Trinity	6⅝	6⅝	6	6¼
950	Tuolumne	48c	50c	48c	50c
3,311	U. S. Smelters	39⅝	40	38⅝	38⅝
650	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47	47	46	46
515	Utah Apex	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3¼
245	Utah Con.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
525	Utah Copper	67½	68	65⅝	65⅝
430	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,090	Winona	5	5	4½	4⅞
200	Wolverine	63	63	62	62
100	Wyandotte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	RAILROADS.				
50	Boston Elev.	81	81	81	81
242	Bos. & Maine	35	35	34½	34½
20	Bos. & W. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½
10	K. C. South.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	Maine Central	97	97	97	97
110	Mass. El. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
25	Nor. N. H.	98	98	98	98
422	N.Y., N.H. & H.	67¼	67⅝	65½	66⅝
11	Old Col. R.R.	152	152	152	152
40	Union Pacific	131½	131½	130	130
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
10	Am. Ag. Ch.	57	57	57	57
115	Am. A. C. pf.	92	92⅝	92	92½
126	Am. Pn. Ser.	17	17	16	16
130	Am. Sugar	111	111½	110	110
1	Am. Sugar pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
295	Am. T. & T.	122½	122½	122	122½
60	Am. Woolen	89	89	87⅝	87⅝
100	A., G. & W. I.	10	10	10	10
625	A., G. & W. I. pf.	21	21	20	20
100	E. Bos. Land	11	11	11	11
63	Edison	243	243	240	240
5	Ge. Ry. & Elec.	115	115	115	115
100	Gen. Electric	158	159	158	159
65	Mass. Gas	82½	82½	81	81
31	Mass. Gas pf.	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	88¼
25	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
11	Pullman	159	159	159	159
43	Swift	109	109¼	109	109¼
279	Torrington	33½	34⅛	33⅛	34
694	United Fruit	141	141½	140½	140¼
645	Un. Shoe. M.	62½	62⅝	62	62⅝
526	Un. S. M. pf.	29	29	28⅛	28⅛
1,175	U. S. Steel	59⅝	60¼	58⅝	58⅝
30	Western Un.	68⅝	68⅝	68	68⅝
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Am. Tel. 4s	89	89	89	89
7,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	68½	68½	68	68
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	Pac. Tel. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	Westing. 5s	99	99	99	99

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3⅝	3⅞
Bay St. G.	.14	.15	Iron Blos.	.70	.74
Begole	1¼	2	La Rose	.52	.54
Bohemia	2⅝	2⅞	Majestic	.46	.48
Boston Ely	.32	.35	McK.-Dar.	.30	.34
Butte & L.	.24	.26	Mex. Met.	.18	.20
Calaveras	2	2⅛	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Cons.	.90	1	N. Baltic	3¼	3⅝
Cornelia	8⅝	9	Nevada D.	.80	.90
Cons. Ariz.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop.	.20	.25
Cortez	.20	.40	Oneco	2	2⅝
Cons. Cop.	2⅛	2⅝	S. Lake	..	6
Crown Res.	.85	.95	Stewart M.	1⅛	1⅛
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	3⅛	3⅝
Eagle & B.	1½	1⅝	Utah Met.	2	2⅛
First N. C.	2⅝	2⅞	Yukon G.	2⅝	2⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	42¼	42¼	40¼	40¼
250	Am. Shipb'g.	35	35	35	35
200	Am. Ship. pf.	71⅝	72	71⅝	71⅝
1,400	Chi. P. Tool.	61½	61½	59½	60
20	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
45	Chi. Ry., Ser. 3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5	Com. Edison	135½	135½	135½	135½
100	Goodrich	50	50	50	50
21	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
50	H. S. & M. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½
90	Ill. Brick	65½	65½	65½	65½
10	K. C. Ry. & L.	24	24	24	24
100	M. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
20	Public Svc.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
60	Public S. pf.	97	97	96½	96½
763	Sears-Roeb'ck	138	139	138	138
10	Street's S. Car	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
121	Swift	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109¼
646	S. Warner	70	70	69⅛	69¼
50	S. Warner pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
26	Union Carb'e	160	160	160	160
	BONDS.				
$10,000	Com. Edi. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cudahy 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Peo. G. R. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
3,000	West. El. 5s	101	101	100⅞	100⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	75⅛	75⅛	74	74
120	Am. Can	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
100	Am. Ice	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1,210	Baldwin Loc.	57⅝	58⅝	53	55¼
1	Baldwin L. pf.	102	102	102	102
200	Balt. & Ohio	77	77	77	77
2,090	Cambria Steel	49½	50⅝	49¼	49½
10	Chino Copper	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
53	Electric Stor.	53⅝	53⅝	52¼	52¼
20	Erie	28½	28½	28½	28½
313	Gen. Asphalt	28	28	28	28
45	Gen. Asp. pf.	67	67	66¼	66¼
14	Ins. Co. of N.A.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
20	Inter.-Met	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
50	J. G. Brill Co.	30	30	30	30
105	Keystone Tel.	15	15	14¾	14¾
542	Lake Superior	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝
35	Lehigh Nav	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74⅝
10	Lehigh Valley	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
1,660	L. Val. T. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	Mo. Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	M., K. & T.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
482	Pennsylvania	54⅝	54½	54⅛	54⅝
188	Penn. Salt	95	95	95	95
310	Phil. Electric	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼
1,165	P. R. T. ctfs.	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
20	Ray Con	24	24	24	24
120	Reading	75½	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝
13	Reading 1st pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
200	Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,925	Ton. Belmont	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
142	Ton. Mining	7½	7½	7¼	7¼
500	Union Traction	35	35	35	35
287	U. G. Imp.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼
15,226	U. S. Steel	59½	60⅛	57⅝	58½
200	W. Cramp Sons t. ctfs	27	27	27	27
10	York Ry. pf.	31	31	31	31
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	86¼	86¼	86	86
300	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,000	Bald. Loc. 5s	103	103	103	103
2,000	E. & P. 4s, ctfs	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
800	E. & P. 4s, ctfs	80	81	80	81
31	Cam. S. sp. '17	97	97	97	97
2,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	59½	59½	59½	59½
2,000	J. F. & C. 4s	90	90	90	90
13,000	L. N. cn. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	L. V. g. cn. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Leh. Val. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	L. V. 4½s, reg.	88½	88½	88½	88½
5,000	M. St. El. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
13,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s, ctfs	104	104	103⅞	103⅞
1,000	P. R. R. cv. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	100
15,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
17	Phil. Co. sp. '16	96	96	96	96
222	Phil. Co. sp. '18	93	93	93	93
2,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
500	Phil. Elec. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Read. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Un. Ry. inv. 5s	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1,000	W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12	York R. pf., scp	94	94	94	94

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
155	Am. Sewer P.	20½	20½	20	20
115	Col. G. & El.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
16,592	Crucible St.	21⅝	24	21⅝	23⅝
482	Crucible St. pf.	86	86½	85	86
80	Elk Co. N. G.	109¼	109¼	109	109¼
15	Harb. Wal. pf.	48	48	48	48
90	Indep. Brow.	4	4	4	4
140	Ind. B. pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
50	LaBelle I. pf.	107	107	107	107
98	Mfrs. L. & H.	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47½
425	Nat. Firepr.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Nat. Fire. pf.	18	18	18	18
315	Ohio F. Sup.	42	42	41	41⅝
275	Pgh. Brewing	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
50	Pgh. Bre. pf.	20	20	20	20
200	Pgh. Coal pf.	92	92	92	92
40	Pgh. Oil & G.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
880	Pure Oil	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
25	Un. S. & Sig.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	U. S. Steel	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
136	West. A. B.	134½	135	134½	135
793	West. Electric	50⅝	51⅛	48⅝	48⅝
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Phila. Co. 5s	100	100	100	100

$4,260,000

Little River Drainage District

State of Missouri

5½% Gold Coupon Bonds

DUE SERIALLY 1919 TO 1933

Prices to yield 6%

These bonds being a municipal obligation are exempt from Federal Income Tax and do not have to be included in Income Tax returns.

They are also a legal investment in Missouri for all Trust Funds, State School Funds, and Insurance Companies doing business within the State and are acceptable as security for State Moneys and for Deposit by Trust Companies with the State.

Detailed circular on application

Estabrook & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange

24 Broad Street - - - - New York

Series No. 10.

The New First Preferred Stock

of the

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

is non-assessable, is income tax exempt for the normal tax, tax exempt in California, and tax exempt in many other States.

The dividends on the new preferred stock are earned several times over. The property of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company has value sufficient to cover the par value of bonds, preferred stocks, and a liberal margin for the common stock.

The Company is not a holding company, but owns its property in fee.

Forty per cent. of the permanent employees of the Company are stockholders.

Send for a new description of this investment stock.

JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLER & COMPANY

Members of New York Stock Exchange
29 Broadway, New York
Announce the removal of their Branch Office from
200 Fifth Avenue
TO
212 Fifth Avenue (Ground Floor)
Corner 26th Street
(Entrance from Broadway through Building Arcade.)
Telephone No. 163 Madison Square.

To the Holders of

HUNTINGTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. 6% COLLATERAL TRUST SERIAL GOLD BONDS, MATURING DECEMBER 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Gold Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1915, that said Huntington Land & Improvement Company has called for redemption on June 1st, 1915, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, face value, of said bonds, and upon said date the bonds hereinafter enumerated shall be due and payable. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated December 1st, 1913, said Trustee has selected the following numbered bonds for redemption:

1003,	1006,	1014,	1017,	1025,	1031,	1032,	1043,	1047,	1049,	1050
1052,	1069,	1089,	1090,	1103,	1104,	1114,	1128,	1129,	1137,	1138
1140,	1148,	1149,	1154,	1157,	1158,	1160,	1161,	1163,	1185,	1186
1191,	1192,	1205,	1209,	1210,	1215,	1221,	1224,	1226,	1229,	1240
1241,	1251,	1260,	1263,	1265,	1266,	1287,	1288,	1294,	1298,	1302
1303,	1306,	1322,	1338,	1340,	1341,	1347,	1351,	1352,	1358,	1376
1380,	1382,	1389,	1390,	1396,	1401,	1402,	1406,	1409,	1416,	1421
1424,	1429,	1454,	1459,	1462,	1464,	1475,	1476,	1479,	1484,	1485
1489,	1490,	1493,	1497,	1502,	1504,	1508,	1512,	1513,	1518,	1519
1522,	1524,	1528,	1529,	1537,	1540,	1542,	1543,	1545,	1547,	1548
1556,	1557,	1563,	1565,	1567,	1572,	1577,	1588,	1599,	1604,	1608
1613,	1621,	1630,	1632,	1633,	1634,	1635,	1646,	1652,	1659,	1666
1667,	1669,	1671,	1677,	1679,	1680,	1686,	1698,	1701,	1702,	1709
1710,	1711,	1721,	1727,	1728,	1737,	1738,	1739,	1750,	1757,	1760
1761,	1762,	1764,	1765,	1766,	1768,	1772,	1777,	1779,	1781,	1782
1784,	1790,	1791,	1794,	1798,	1809,	1821,	1827,	1828,	1829,	1831
1833,	1835,	1838,	1839,	1840,	1846,	1877,	1884,	1895,	1898,	1918
1921,	1933,	1938,	1953,	1956,	1958,	1960,	1962,	1963,	1990,	1991
1999,	2000.									

Upon presentation and surrender of said numbered bonds, and unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of June, 1915, at the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, said numbered bonds will be paid, together with a premium of one per cent. on the principal thereof, and accrued interest.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said June 1st, 1915, all interest upon said numbered bonds shall cease.

A. G. WALKER, Secretary,
Dated April 27th, 1915. Huntington Land & Improvement Company.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York, April 27, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Park Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at 10 o'clock. CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, May 1st, 1915.

We desire to announce that

MR. CHARLES A. KOLLSTEDE
Member New York Stock Exchange
has this day become a member of our firm
BROWN & COOMBE
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
100 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will be held on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, to act upon a proposition to alter its amended certificate of incorporation so as to include purposes and powers, to wit:

"To construct, reconstruct, equip, repair, improve and develop public and private works and property of all kinds; to make, manufacture, construct and build tools, works, machinery and such other articles as this Company may require for use or for the purpose of business; and to do all acts and work involved in, or connected with, general construction and contracting work in the State of New York, or elsewhere,"

in addition to those now set forth in the amended certificate of incorporation, filed Aug. 5, 1905.

Dated, New York, May 4th, 1915.
T. P. SHONTS, President.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of the Stockholders.

To the Common and Preferred Stockholders:

Please take notice that, pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of June, 1915, for the purpose of approving the agreement, adopted by the Board of Directors and executed by the Directors and the officers of the company on April 23, 1915, to consolidate the Interborough-Metropolitan Company with the Finance and Holding Corporation into a corporation to be known as Interborough Consolidated Corporation; and for the purpose of taking any further action that may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the said agreement of consolidation.

Any stockholder applying therefor to the Secretary of the company will be furnished with a copy of the agreement to consolidate.

New York, April 26th, 1915.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary of Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 18, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

The Plan of Reorganization has been approved by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the Bankers of the Committee, who will act as Reorganization Managers thereunder and have formed a Syndicate to underwrite its cash requirements.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their bonds upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement, within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to such Plan and Agreement and to the terms thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman
ROBERT GOELET
BERNARD M. BARUCH
THOMAS H. HUBBARD
ALVIN W. KRECH
ROBERT FLEMING
JOHANNES LUDEN, Committee
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York under the Deposit Agreement dated December 20, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Pursuant to said Agreement dated December 20, 1911, the Committee constituted thereunder has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, and filed a copy thereof with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement, at its office No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement, within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of December 20, 1911, holders of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, May 4, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman
HENRY R. CARSE
WILLARD V. KING
JOHN J. MITCHELL
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY
H. K. POMROY
WILLIAM A. READ
J. HERNDON SMITH
ALEXANDER M. WHITE
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Committee
F. L. BABCOCK, Secretary

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, or its predecessor, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 19, 1911, for preferred and common stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has adopted a Plan for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has filed a copy thereof with Columbia Trust Company, of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to the Plan unless within twenty days from the date of this notice they file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent therefrom and withdraw from the Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN
ARTHUR COPPELL
CHARLES H. KEEP
FRANK B. KEECH
PHILIP LEHMAN
FRANK K. STURGIS, Committee
PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

**To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds
General Unsecured Indebtedness,
Preferred Stock and Common Stock of
The Wabash Railroad Company:**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Committees and the Stockholders' Committee mentioned in the foregoing notices, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee and copies thereof have been lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds with either of the Bondholders' Committees and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their bonds, bearing the coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1912, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan, on or before June 1, 1915.

Holders of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company who have not already deposited their stock with the Stockholders' Committee and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their Certificates of Stock with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary for the Stockholders' Committee, on or before June 1, 1915. All such Certificates of Stock must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank and, if required by said Stockholders' Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped.

Holders of general unsecured indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company desiring to participate in the Reorganization must do so on the terms provided in said Plan and Agreement and in the manner hereafter to be announced by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York or of Central Trust Company of New York or of Columbia Trust Company who assent to the Plan and Agreement may be required by the Joint Reorganization Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary of the Joint Reorganization Committee in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Dated, New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman
ROBERT GOELET
J. HORACE HARDING
ALVIN W. KRECH
HENRY K. POMROY
ALBERT H. WIGGIN
Joint Reorganization Committee.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND
PIERCE & GREER
SPOONER & COTTON
Counsel for Joint Reorganization Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.

KUHN, LOEB & COMPANY, Reorganization Managers
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Reorganization Managers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Mortgage and Trust Company for Extended Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of The Wabash Railroad Company due May 1, 1913:

Notice is hereby given that upon presentation of their certificates to United States Mortgage and Trust Company for proper notation thereon, holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit will be entitled to receive Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the Bondholders' Deposit Agreement dated December 18, 1911, representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company at the rate of $1,000 principal amount of bond certificates for each $1,000 principal amount of note certificates. The $5,000,000, principal amount, of said bonds represented by the Certificates of Deposit now being distributed constitute part of the collateral bought in by the undersigned Committee at the recent foreclosure sale.

Dated, New York, May 4, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman
OTTO T. BANNARD
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, Committee

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

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DIVIDENDS.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable May 15, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 8, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.
43 Exchange Place
New York, N. Y.

The regularly quarterly dividend (Ninth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 18, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of Three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable June 1st, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

COTTON PRICES OFF 17 TO 20 POINTS NET

Bear Pressure Dislodges Considerable Amount of Wall Street Holdings.

STOCK DECLINE A FACTOR

Recent Liquidation Shows There Is Remarkably Small Speculative Long Interest.

Cotton was weak and unsettled yesterday and prices experienced a further sharp reaction with a net loss at the close ranging from 17 to 20 points. The bear pressure noted recently was applied at times and this succeeded in dislodging considerable cotton held by Wall Street houses where sentiment was adversely affected by the decline in stocks. Bears naturally made a good deal of capital out of the sinking of the oil ship Gulflight, and Cotton Exchange experts on international politics were engaged in discussing the incident and its effect upon relations between this country and Germany.

Judging from the action of the market the decline is due largely, if not almost entirely, to technical considerations. The market efficiency of the various bull arguments apparently had been reduced by constant reiteration and the bear raids of the last week have disclosed a condition resulting from buyers either being timid or well supplied with contracts. The recent liquidation, however, has shown that a remarkably small speculative long interest exists, considering the extent of the advance. This at least is true locally where the speculative element have taken their profits in cotton and have turned to stocks on account of the activity in that market.

The weather in the South was more unsettled yesterday. The forecast called for cool weather in the Southwest and there appeared to be prospects of further showers in the Carolinas and Georgia. Texas advices state that the floods in the Brazos and Colorado Rivers are subsiding, although the lands along the lower ridge of these rivers are still inundated. Almost all the crops in the river bottoms probably will have to be replanted.

Exports yesterday amounted to about 68,000 bales, including 45,000 for Great Britain, and 15,000 to the Continent. The total is now less than 1,000,000 bales below last season and is far in excess of estimates current a few months ago for the entire year.

The final estimate of the cotton crop of India for last season shows an acreage of 24,632,000, or nearly 2 per cent. short of the previous figures for the season, with a yield of 5,232,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 3 per cent. more than the yield of the season previous.

Reports on sales of cotton goods among local houses in April are said to be in excess of those for corresponding months last season. The increase on wash goods is estimated at 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. over last season.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 10 to 15 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decline, 10.20, for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed easy, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.80	9.72	9.70@ 9.71	9.88@ 9.90
July	10.11	9.93	9.93@ 9.94	10.13@10.14
Oct.	10.46	10.26	10.27@10.28	10.46@10.47
Dec.	10.62	10.46	10.47@10.48	10.65@10.66
Jan.	10.67	10.51	10.51@10.53	10.69@10.70
March	10.91	10.74	10.73@10.74	10.90@10.91

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,867	4,760	1,790
New Orleans	1,364	3,909	4,361
Mobile	44	183	473
Savannah	2,093	3,652	1,651
Charleston	939	....	10
Wilmington	2,048	....	242
Norfolk	2,907	3,622	[illegible]

Total port receipts, 12,815, against 9,703 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	620	427	303
Memphis	1,654	5,129	476
St. Louis	78	731	666
Houston	2,529	7,022	2,920

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,300 to 3,000	5,737	7,309
New Orleans	4,700 to 5,500	7,871	5,305

Total exports yesterday, 68,163; so far this season, 7,288,202, against 8,270,984 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
1,235	New Orleans	9.37	315,959	155,197
375	Mobile	9.13	109,662	18,487
458	Savannah	9⅝	65,680	64,638
1,481	Galveston	9.80	348,727	228,261
....	Wilmington	9½	41,197	19,278
335	Norfolk	9.50	60,461	38,756
687	Augusta	9.50	11,422	39,112
500	Memphis	9.37	144,059	77,181
....	St. Louis	9½	81,356	29,538
461	Houston	9.70	121,573	95,816

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a moderate request business in spot cotton, with middling six points decline at 5.59d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 21,000 bales, including 17,500 American. Closed quiet, but steady.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18¾
Atlantic Refining	585	590	580	590
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye P. L.	100	108	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	145	155	145	155
Continental Oil	233	238	235	240
Crescent P. L.	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	51
Eureka P. L.	225	230	223	230
Galena S. O. pf.	137	140	137	141
Galena S. O.	158	150	158	160
Illinois P. L.	133	135	133	135
Indiana P. L.	100	102	100	102
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	210	213	210	213
Northern P. L.	95	98	95	98
Ohio Oil	141	143	143	145
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¾	13¼
P. O. conv. 6s, '24	79	81	79	81
Prairie O. & G.	298	302	297	300
Prairie P. L.	137	139	138	140
Solar Refining	240	245	237	242
Southern P. L.	215	218	215	218
South Penn. Oil	288	291	283	287
S. W. Penn. P. L.	112	115	112	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	297	300	299	301
Stand. Oil of Ind.	434	437	434	438
Stand. Oil of Kan.	360	365	360	365
Stand. Oil of Ky.	252	256	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	325	335	320	330
Stand. Oil of N. J.	409	411	410	413
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	189	191	192	194
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	82	88	82	84
Vacuum Oil	223	227	223	225
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Montana	.37
Belcher	.14	North Star	.21
Best & Belcher	.01	Rescue Eula	.13
Caledonia	.11	Tonopah Ext.	3.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Tonopah Merger	.38
Con. Imperial	.01	West End	.85
Gould & Curry	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Hale & Norcross	.02	Atlanta	.38
Kentucky Con.	.01	Booth	.46
Mexican	.29	C. O. D.	.05
Occidental Con.	.79	Comb. Fraction	.12
Ophir	.05	D'dfield Daisy	.06
Overman	.01	D'dfield B. B.	.03
Savage	.02	Florence	.55
Seg Belcher	.01	G'dfield Con. M.	1.47½
Sierra Nevada	.05	G'dfield Merger	.27
Union Con.	.18	Jumbo Ext.	1.30
Yellow Jacket	.18	Lone Star	.07
Silver Bars	.50¼	Silver Pick	.08
TONOPAH.		Vernal	.05
Belmont	4.50	Nevada Hills	.24
Jim Butler	.82	Round Mountain	.42
MacNamara	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Midway	.18	Manhattan Con.	.01
Mizpah Ext.	.30	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	9¼	9¾	Jackpot	6⅝	8
Elkton	43	44	McKinney	32	35
El Paso	118	119	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	4	5	Portland	118½	120
Golden Cy.	135	137¾	Rav. B. H.	3⅝	3⅞
Gold Sov.	4½	5¼	Vindicator	163	165
Isabella	18¼	18½			

APPEALS ANTI-TRUST CASE.

Government to Press Shoe Machinery Company Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Attorney General Gregory today decided to appeal to the Supreme Court the anti-trust suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company, recently dismissed by the Federal Court in Boston.

The appeal will be taken under the expediting act and the Attorney General will ask for a writ of error. Arguments will be made at the Fall term of court, if possible. Mr. Gregory regards this case as one of the most important now in the courts involving the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The department is considering the advisability of bringing in the near future an additional proceeding against the Shoe Company under the Clayton Anti-Trust act, which forbids "tying contracts," such as the Government alleges this company has used in dealing with competitors.

B. & M. BILL PASSED.

Massachusetts Senate Acts Favorably on Measure for Reorganization.

BOSTON, May 3.—The Senate today passed the bill to permit reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The vote was 29 to 8. To the bill, as finally approved by the Public Service Commission, was added an amendment which provides that no Director of any other railroad corporation in this State, shall serve as a Director of the Boston & Maine and that the road shall not purchase materials or supplies from any member of its own board or the Director of any other railroad.

The bill will go before the House next week.

New Issue of Atlas Powder Offered.

Stockholders of the Atlas Powder Company having authorized $5,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock for the stated purpose of taking care of any necessary financing, the Board of Directors is offering common shareholders of record April 30, the privilege of subscribing for 15,000 shares of the preferred and 6,000 of the common. For each 100 shares of common held fifty shares of the preferred may be purchased at par, and jointly therewith twenty shares of the common at 105, although the latter is selling in the market at about 160. Payment may be made in cash or in the 6 per cent. outstanding income bonds of the company at 102, or in both. The stock may be paid for in installments.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eleven roads	$2,999,634+	$223,971
Fifteen roads	7,471,587—	1,061,058
Total (26 roads)	10,471,221—	837,087

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$403,936	$351,598	$403,385
Net aft. taxes	73,282	46,951	80,813
9 mos. gross	4,235,263	3,795,710	4,174,723
Net aft. taxes	1,129,713	846,164	1,291,348

HOCKING VALLEY for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$403,869	$597,409	$478,469
Net	110,853	174,980	107,540
Def. aft. chgs.	33,701	*54,471	*49,385
9 mos. gross	4,706,998	5,767,288	5,685,863
Net	1,478,254	1,865,344	2,011,930
Sur. aft. chgs.	422,709	873,480	1,396,551

*Surplus.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$4,319,740	$5,055,136	$4,925,451
Net aft. taxes	840,841	1,177,626	905,490
9 mos. gross	39,130,896	46,239,571	44,867,164
Net aft. taxes	7,613,301	10,100,614	10,774,400

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for March—

	1915.	1914.	Dec.
Gross	$1,344,287	$1,392,292	$48,005
Net aft. taxes	412,317	379,264	*33,053
9 mos. gross	14,089,399	14,670,753	581,354
Net aft. taxes	4,796,971	4,472,309	675,338
Chicago Division—			
Gross	$908,666	$976,109	$67,443
Net aft. taxes	277,393	326,311	48,918
9 mos. gross	7,553,995	8,130,441	576,446
Net aft. taxes	2,002,658	2,275,853	273,195

*Increase.

ROCK ISLAND LINES for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$5,509,180	$5,670,217	$5,594,101
Net aft. taxes	1,490,700	1,276,310	972,165
9 mos. gross	54,830,476	52,524,672	54,410,218
Net aft. taxes	11,320,836	10,980,915	11,922,132

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$404,507	$375,479	$339,347
Net aft. taxes	102,327	62,453	85,016
Other inc. deb.	27,023	39,072	*5,046
Total income	75,303	23,382	90,063
9 mos. gross	3,480,272	3,504,644	3,208,407
Net aft. taxes	745,437	946,729	920,555
Other inc. deb.	224,471	*56,229	81,589
Total income	520,966	1,002,959	838,966

*Credit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	160,200	195,536	35,336
Net after tax	58,870	81,796	22,926
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,461	42,866	19,405
12 mos. gross	2,327,395	2,423,574	96,179
Net after tax	1,059,236	1,048,097	*11,139
Sur. aft. chgs.	624,661	616,770	*7,891

*Increase.

GREAT NORTHERN ORE PROPERTIES for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Receipts	758,790	1,018,402	2,037,797
Interest, &c.	119,109	115,487	66,355
Total	877,959	1,133,889	2,704,152
Expenditure	72,042	73,144	73,172
Balance	805,917	1,060,755	2,630,980
Dis. ctf. hold.	750,000	750,000	750,000
Surplus	55,917	310,745	1,880,980
Prev. surplus	3,763,799	3,453,054	1,572,073
Total surplus	3,819,716	3,763,799	3,453,053

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	415,164	1,255,954	1,600,610
Bd. & oth. int.	601,070	505,135	412,311
Deficit	185,906	*750,819	*588,299
Other chgs. & approp	213,313	233,132	201,843
Deficit	399,219	*517,687	*386,456
Pfd. dividends	41,200	82,400	82,400
Deficit	440,419	*435,287	*304,056
Com. dividends	180,000	360,000	360,000
Deficit	620,419	*75,287	*55,944
Prev. surplus	527,887	452,600	508,544
Tr. fr. gen. res.	150,000	......	......
P. & L. surp.	57,468	527,887	452,600

*Surplus.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914	4 @4½	4.50	4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.57	4.45
Canadian Pac.	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.82	4.62
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.62
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.80	5.90
C., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.07	4.92
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.75	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Nor. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.47	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.40	4.90
Seab. Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
South. Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
South. Pacific	1914-'28	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.70

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Cigar	115	117	114	117
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	73	78	73	78
Conley Foil	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	198	205	198	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	310	320	315	325
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120	118½	120

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—Thirty-five corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $850,500 were chartered today, including:

United States Debenture Corpn., stocks, bonds, financial agents, patents, $200,000; F. Pascarella, R. S. Fletcher, T. L. Green, 376A McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Penn Yan Film Corpn., Penn Yan, cameras, motion-picture films, apparatus, $250,000; J. and E. R. Ramsey, J. A. Serena, Keuka Park.

Whitney Fashion Corpn., exhibitions of wearing apparel, fashion news, fabrics, wearing apparel, $100,000; H. Tyler, H. H. Creske, B. A. Whitney, 276 West 126th St.

Gotham Finance Co., mill agents, factors, brokers, commission, warehousemen, $125,000; L. F. Starr, J. Donoghue, A. B. King, 308 West 97th St.

Vogue Silk Co., dress silks, textiles, fabrics, $10,000; M. Cohn, P. Abeles, S. M. Goldstein, 329 Fourth Av.

Peerless Phonograph Co., Bronx, talking machines, phonographs, musical instruments, $80,000; W. H. Fischer, G. A. Widmann, Bernhard H. Janssen, 82 Brown Place, Bronx.

Goldenberg & Lorie, articles of all kinds, $20,000; A. Aderer, E. J. Lorie, Philip Goldenberg, 38 West 32d St.

Eagle Coffee Co., coffee and teas, $25,000; N. and S. Barbour, M. Samaha, 73 West 126th St.

B. Bonanno, Inc., furniture, novelties, $10,000; J. Gottlieb, Boneventura Bonanno, L. E. Hessler, 680 Columbus Av.

Sommer Lighting Fixture Co., $10,000; J. T. Booth, E. C. and C. R. Sommer, 386 Second Av.

A. S. Brooklyn Building Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, contracting, furniture, $10,000; S. Abels, F. S. Knowlton, E. M. Beyhl, 154 Nassau St.

Muehlenberg Co., Brooklyn, contracting, realty, brokerage, $10,000; W. L. Durack, Jr., N. M. Pette, A. Tameling, 168 Midwood St., Brooklyn.

Fortuna Racing Team, New Rochelle, auto racing, hardware, tools, stock, $7,000; E. F. Roehm, G. H. C. Lischke, W. S. Viele, 527 Fifth Av.

Federal Operating Corpn., auto trucks, motor vehicles, garage, $6,000; H. B. Askland, R. A. Hays, M. D. Herron, 146 West 52d St.

The Byron G. Moon Co., Troy, advertising, $5,000; K. D. Groesbeck, E. H. Walker, Byron G. Moon, 211 Boardman Building, Troy.

Levorn Amusement Co., theatrical, vaudeville, motion pictures performances, $6,000; M. L. and E. Ornstein, B. A. Levine, 155 West 47th St.

Fordham Holding Co., realty, contracting, construction, $5,000; E. C. Nelson, F. A. Gill, J. L. Clare, 5 West 122d St.

Taggart Building Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; I. R. Martin, G. W. Martin, J. F. Custano, 1,487 Sterling Place.

Les Boulevards Publishing Co., printing, publishing, capital no par value; H. H. Stark, E. F. Warner, G. J. Nathan, 331 Fourth Av.

Kennecott Copper Corpn., mining, quarrying, metallurgical, capital no par value; C. T. Ulrich, L. A. Keyes, E. C. Bacon, Westbury.

Reliance Leasing Co., realty, oil mining, coal, metals, manufacturing, $5,000; F. A. Linn, J. Bailey, R. Wunning, 58 East 86th St.

Charles E. Farrell Contracting Co., Bronx, horses, wagons, personal property, realty, $5,000; M. Freedman, A. and C. E. Farrell, 1,831 Southern Boulevard.

Capital increases: McTighe Grocery Co., Binghamton, $35,000 to $60,000; Paragon Metal Cap Co., New York, $100,000 to $125,000; Wright Cake Co., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $25,000; F. S. Burgess, Son & Co., Elmira, $2,100 to $12,100.

Capital reductions: The Williams Commission Co., New York, $50,000 to $25,000; Buffalo Poultry Supply Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolution: K. R. C. Metals Corpn., Manhattan, Modern Practice Publishing Corpn., New York.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	May 1, 1915.	Dec. From Prev. Week.
Circulation	$9,370,000	*$1,000
Loans, dis. and inv.	258,100,000	*2,404,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	187,095,000	*1,966,000
Due to banks	94,937,000	1,374,000
Time deposits	12,875,000	419,000
Ex. for Clear. House	17,798,000	*1,941,000
Due from banks	26,005,000	1,984,000
Cash reserve	20,274,000	*617,000
Res. in Fd. Res. Bk.	8,925,000	699,000
Res. with oth. bks.	34,128,000	2,124,000
Cash excess	6,915,000	*450,000
Excess in New York	20,769,000	2,291,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bank	2,246,000	782,000
Totals excess	29,930,000	2,623,000

*Increase.

OPPOSE BERGEN BOND SALE.

Englewood Taxpayers Believe Freeholders Sold at Too Low a Price.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—Justice Swayze of the Supreme Court today reconsidered his action of Saturday in dismissing a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued in connection with the sale of $742,000 in road bonds by the Bergen County Freeholders to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York at a private sale in December and signed an order granting to the City Club of Englewood, the plaintiff, the right to appear before the June term of the Supreme Court to continue its plea.

It was when representatives of the City Club asked Justice Swayze on Saturday for a continuance of two weeks in which to take additional testimony that he ruled the plaintiff had displayed too much delay in seeking the writ, the sale having been made Dec. 10 and the first application made April 12. Since the granting of the first rule, testimony in relation to the sale has been taken before Clarence Mabie of Hackensack as Commissioner.

As soon as the order was signed today President D. Fellows Platt of the City Club of Englewood sent out circulars to taxpayers of Bergen County asking financial aid in the fight to investigate the sale of the bonds at what representatives of the plaintiff regard as too low a figure. Mr. Platt explained tonight that the cause for the evident delay in the preparation of the case has been due to the lack of funds with which to conduct the investigation.

"These road bonds were sold by the Finance Committee of the County Freeholders at par," said Mr. Platt tonight. "They pay 5 per cent. interest and we regard 106 as a fair price. At any rate, we resent a private sale which brought such poor results."

Islip Bank Issues Statement.

ISLIP, L. I., May 3.—The First National Bank of this village, closed in December after H. Clayton Haff, who was cashier, disappeared, issued today the first statement since it was reopened in February. Announcement was made that obligations to the bank of the Roscoe Lumber Company, which were mentioned in connection with the $65,000 shortage, had been satisfactorily settled. The President, Eugene R. Smith, would not discuss the terms of settlement. The bank has not yet made an adjustment of the bonds of former Cashier Haff.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—Charters filed:

Enterprise Film Co., Palisades, to manufacture moving-picture films, $10,000; George B. Stabel, Fred Stabel, Walter Almazov, all of Palisades.

Kerber Realty Co., Montclair, to deal in real estate and act as builders, contractors, &c., $75,000; John Benker, Verona; John Haas, Glen Ridge; Anna Benker, Verona.

International Amusement Co., Exposition Building, Boardwalk, Atlantic City, to conduct amusement enterprises, $2,000; Theodore C. Bloomberg, New York; Erich J. Misch, New York; Leslie J. Casey, Atlantic City.

Henry F. Schmidt, Inc., Orange, to manufacture stationery goods, index card system, school supplies, &c., $125,000; Henry F. Schmidt, Sarah A. Schmidt, Henry F. Schmidt, Jr., all of Orange.

M. Feldman & Co., Newark, to deal in real estate and to act as builders, contractors, &c., $25,000; Morris Feldman, Maurice Warshawsky, George H. Weademan, all of Newark.

The Amies Co., Camden, to manufacture eyeglasses, field glasses, &c., $5,000; Frank B. Alwander, Philadelphia; Randall F. Collins, Philadelphia; William F. Kelly, Camden.

The Variety Shop, Atlantic City, to deal in jewelry, novelties, &c., $10,000; Abraham Greenberg, Philadelphia; Joseph Greenberg, Atlantic City; Joseph Alianto, Atlantic City.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 3.—Charter filed:

Kent Typewriter Co., New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in, and with tanks, reservoirs, generators, dynamos, and all similar contrivances for generation and transmitting appliances, $2,000,000; F. J. Leach, Clyde, N. Y.; C. H. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio; W. S. Pyfrer, Kent, Ohio; R. H. Nisbitt, Akron, Ohio.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The crop situation proved the dominating feature in the wheat market, and while at times the foreign situation caused sufficient buying to bring about good rallies, late in the session prices were at the low of the day and the close was ⅝@1⅜c below the final of Saturday. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 3,713,000 bushels while bonded stocks increased 633,000. World's exports for the week were 13,317,000 bushels, against 15,666,000 last week and 9,248,000 last year. Receipts at interior points were large, but slightly under the clearances. Exporters were in the market for old crop wheat and sales for the day amounted to about 500,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.70 and No. 2 hard at 1.71, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.64¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.64½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.66	1.68	1.02¼
July	..	..	1.41¼	1.42	94½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.63⅝	1.61⅝	1.62	1.62⅞	93⅝
July	1.37⅝	1.35	1.35¼	1.37	86
September	1.26⅝	1.24⅝	1.24	1.26⅛	85

CORN.

Favorable weather for planting and preparing the ground for the new crop, as well as reports of more favorable weather in Argentina and larger receipts at primary points, caused quite general selling in the corn market and prices were lower, closing at a net decline of 1 to 1¼c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,762,000 bags, compared with a decrease of 4,134,000 bags last week and a decrease of 3,243,000 bags last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87⅝c, prompt shipment. Exporters reported 200,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	.77⅝	.76⅝	.76⅝	.77⅝	.65⅝
July	.80⅝	.79⅝	.79⅝	.80⅝	.65⅛
September	.81½	.80½	.80½	.81⅝	.65¼

OATS.

The rains over the West were looked upon as very favorable for the new oat crop, and prices were easier, closing at 1⅛@1⅞c net lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,730,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,631,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 62½c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3 white, 62c; No. 4 white, 61¼c; fancy clipped, white, 63@64c; ordinary clipped, white, 61½@63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	.56¼	.54¼	.54⅝	.56	.37¼
July	.55⅛	.54⅝	.54⅝	.56⅛	.37⅛
September	.48⅝	.47⅝	.47⅝	.48⅝	.35⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet, and while prices rallied from an early decline the close was generally below the finals of Saturday. The big movement was liberal and the Western hog markets were lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000; estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.20	9.92
July	10.37	10.35	10.35	10.42	10.07
Ribs—					
May	10.32	10.27	10.32	10.32	10.95
July	10.65	10.62	10.65	10.67	11.10
Pork—					
May	17.70	17.67	17.70	17.70	19.50
July	18.22	18.12	18.20	18.25	19.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market was comparatively small, and in absence of aggressive demand the market was slightly lower under moderate liquidation. Closing prices were 1 to 4 points net lower. Tenders on May contract amounted to about 3,000 barrels.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.57@6.62	6.60
May	6.62	6.62	6.61@6.62	6.62
June	..	..	6.75@6.79	6.80
July	6.93	6.92	6.91@6.92	6.94
August	7.10	7.08	7.07@7.09	7.10
September	..	..	7.16@7.17	7.20
October	7.25	7.22	7.21@7.23	7.24
November	..	..	6.95@7.05	7.00
December	6.98	6.98	6.95@6.99	6.99

COFFEE.

Total sales in the coffee market were 19,000 bags, and prices were irregular, closing 2 to 7 points points net higher for the near months and unchanged to 2 points lower for the distant positions. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	6.22	6.20	6.22@6.25	6.15
June	..	..	6.32@6.35	6.25
July	7.47	7.42	7.46@7.47	7.42
August	..	..	7.48@7.47	7.46
September	7.51	7.48	7.50@7.51	7.50
October	7.54	7.54	7.54@7.55	7.55
November	..	..	7.57@7.58	7.58
December	7.62	7.59	7.60@7.62	7.61
January	..	..	7.65@7.67	7.67
February	..	..	7.72@7.74	7.73
March	7.80	7.80	7.78@7.80	7.79
April	..	..	7.80@7.82	7.82

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,474 packages. At the opening there was a bare market and the fresh receipts were absorbed as fast as unloaded. Quite a firm feeling prevailed during the morning, but later receipts were on a somewhat larger scale, and the feeling was only steady at the close; prices without material change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring, 31¼@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 25½@26½c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State, dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 27,225 cases. Arrivals continue large, and the accumulations in warehouses are much greater than ever before recorded at this season. Advices from the interior indicate continued liberal supplies. The quality of the stock coming in is irregular and largely defective. Very high grades are rated about steady, but the market for medium and lower qualities is weak and unsettled, with strong pressure to sell and a wide range of values. High grades of dirties and checks are sustained, but much of the supply is below fine and offering at easy prices. Nearby white eggs continue in liberal supply, and much of the stock has to be sold in range of 22@23c; some ordinary lots lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 18@18½c; thirds and poorer, 17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16c; culls and poor checks, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 21½@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@23c; Tennessee and other southern, 19@22c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated.
17 State Street, New York, April 6, 1915.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 State Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from April 20th, 1915, to May 6, 1915, inclusive. Respectfully,

ROBERT S. GILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N.Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, April 30, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance April 24			$18,749,508.38
Receipts—			
Revenues	$920,948.47		
Miscellaneous	519,271.77		
Loans:			
Revenue bonds	5,500,000.00		
		6,940,220.24	
		$25,695,728.62	
Payments—			
General administration	$3,983,786.84		
Redemption of city debt	175.00		
Interest on city debt	1,005.73		
		3,984,967.57	
Balance April 30			$21,763,761.05

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested April 24	$4,278,538.29	
Receipts	167,337.27	
	$4,445,875.56	
Payments	19,040.00	
Balance uninvested April 30		$4,426,835.56
Aggregate balances April 30		$26,190,596.61

Guaranty Service
VIII
Certificates of Deposit

Idle or temporarily unemployed funds may earn a definite income by the use of our Certificates of Deposit.

These certificates are issued against the deposit of money, or bankable funds, and are payable at a fixed due date, determined by the depositor. Interest is allowed at a rate which depends on the amount of the deposit and the length of time for which the certificate is issued.

We shall welcome your personal or written inquiries on this subject.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. — London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $30,000,000

Benjamin Franklin says:
"A light purse is a heavy curse."

THE desirability of a substantial *bank account* needs no argument. The advantage of carrying your account in a strong institution is also beyond question.

The *Franklin Trust Company* with resources of over $20,000,000 is amply able to supply your banking needs with precision and despatch. Our three offices, all centrally located, offer every facility for the speedy and efficient transaction of your business. Our 27 years' experience and the knowledge which our *Trustees* and *Officers* have of financial and business affairs are at the services of all our depositors.

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Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague Street — *Fulton St. Office:* 569 Fulton Street

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Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator — Guardian

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes} Jersey City

The new INHERITANCE TAX LAWS of New Jersey are of special advantage to non-residents. Bank deposits are not taxable. Access to safe deposit boxes without supervision of State Comptroller. Write for booklet.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Member of New York Clearing House Association
204 Fifth Avenue

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ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President — OWEN WARD, Vice-President
HORACE F. POOR, Vice-Pres. & Treas. — FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary
BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Asst. Treasurer

BRANCHES
BROADWAY & LISPENARD ST. — FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Sec.-Manager
BROADWAY & 72ND ST. — NELSON F. GRIFFIN, Manager

DIRECTORS
W. D. BALDWIN, GEORGE BLAGDEN, GEORGE C. BOLDT, WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, OTTO L. DOMMERICH, WILLIAM FELSINGER, HERMANN C. FLEITMANN, ERSKINE HEWITT, EDWARD W. HUMPHREYS, ABRAM M. HYATT, ARTHUR ISELIN, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, W. DE LANCEY KOUNTZE, GEORGE LEASK, JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., P. F. MURPHY, C. MORTON WHITMAN, IRVING E. RAYMOND, B. AYMAR SANDS, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, LOUIS STERN, JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS, OWEN WARD, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, WILLIAM H. WHEELOCK

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MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
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N. Y. Produce Exch., N. Y. Coffee Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of New York.
Established and in continuous existence over 19 years.

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Market Conditions
Turn your confidence in the soundness of the present market into cash. Use the exceptional opportunities now before you. Our latest Circular No. 679 tells about
Standard Motor Construction
Emerson Phonograph
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American Zinc
and other specialties.
Sent upon request.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

A dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid June 1st to the holders of record at the close of business May 13th. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. May 13th, and remain closed until 10:00 A. M. June 2nd.

James L. Ashley, Secretary & Treasurer.

New York, May 3rd, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.

H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, April 20th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 170 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bers, denominations and maturities of the amendment ratifying same, and of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340, Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS, Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
First Lien Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of the First Lien Trust Indenture executed by Union Oil Company of California to the undersigned as Trustee, dated January 2, 1911, tenders of Bonds for sale to the Sinking Fund to the aggregate face value of $647,000 are hereby invited. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, Trustee, on or before Tuesday, May 18th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article Two, Section Eight, of Mortgage of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, dated July 1st, 1902, that the undersigned, as Trustee, upon receipt of the required funds, will redeem bonds Nos. 801 to 900 inclusive, at par, on and after June 1st, 1915. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1st, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
April 12, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Bonds of UTAH FUEL COMPANY.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article XII. of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, May 24th, 1915, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of $10,067.94. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals, which must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee in good faith by a bank, banker, or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated May 1st, 1915.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on May 20th, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $38,782.99.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
May 1st, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 9th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Apr. 7, 1915.—Sealed proposals for furnishing about Three Thousand (3,000) Tons of Bituminous Coal will be received at this office until 12 M., May 7, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. J. P. JERVEY, Lt. Col., Engrs.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Allan R. Brown of New York City was admitted to practice.

140—H. L. Coe v. Armour Fertilizer Works.—Judgment reversed, with costs; cause remanded.

580—U. S. v. Erie Railroad Co.—Judgment reversed; cause remanded for new trial.

232—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. v. W. H. Gray.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

231—H. C. Booth v. State of Indiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

355—E. Roby v. South Park Commissioners.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

465—F. R. Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad Co.;
858—Tye Realty Co. v. C. W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue;
868—E. Thorne v. same;
880—W. Truax v. M. Raich;
615—H. La Roque v. U. S.; and
735—U. S. v. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.—Motions to advance granted; cases assigned for Tuesday, Oct. 12 next.

857—James Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Railway Co., and
858—Same v. American Express Co.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 271 granted; cases to be heard as one case.

824—L. & N. Railroad Co. v. Ohio Valley Tie Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing of case on its merits.

894—C. T. Suderman v. Frederick Leyland & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

924—J. Dennett, Jr., v. William H. Sawtelle, as Judge &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

925—Farmers and Merchants Bank, Phoenix, v. Arizona Mutual Savings and Loan Association.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

939—City of New York v. Third National Bank of Jersey City.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

579—United States v. H. C. Shauver, and
623—C. W. Anderson, Collector of Int. Rev. v. Forty-two Broadway Co.—Motions to advance submitted.

253—W. P. Healy and the Healy Box Corp'n v. the Sea Gull Specialty Co.—On suggestion of bankruptcy of Healy Box Corp'n, ordered that Theodore Friend Humphrey, trustee, be substituted as a party appellant herein, on motion of counsel for appellants.

958—Southern Pacific Co. v. Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

467—Arizona Copper Co. v. State of Arizona.—Suggestion of diminution of the record and motion for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiff.

808—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, v. S. Mims.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

985—R. Montgomery v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

593—J. Duval and D. Murff v. State of Louisiana.—Motion to advance submitted.

451—Sadie A. Stead v. Isabella M. Curtiss.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted.

956—E. L. Moses v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

934—Puget Sound Electric Railway and Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Co. v. N. M. Rininger.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

294—P. Wagner v. O. Leser.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

928—Olaf Lie, master of Norwegian steamship Seija, &c., v. San Francisco and Portland Steamship Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

627—Manila Investment Co. v. Park Trammell.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

852—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. v. Matt Yurkonis.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

544—C. H. Chater v. A. W. Carter.—Argument concluded.

253—W. P. Healy v. Seagull Specialty Co.—Argued.

480—Paine Lumber Co. v. E. H. Neal.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 4: Nos. 480, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261 (and 262,) 263, and 265.

The Chief Justice announced that the call of the docket will be suspended for the term on Friday, May 14.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

NYC & H R RR<Murphy.
Wolcott<Union Ferry.
Lee Dock<US.
US<Quan Wah.
Same<Lau Chu.
Same<Lee Chee.
Lehigh, Wilkes-B Coal<Hartf & NY Trans.
Hartf & NY Trans<Plymouth.
Denton<Fulda.
Ryan<Mt Vernon Bk.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Re Braunstein.
Beaman<NY, N H & H RR.
Mercer<Int RT.
Murtha<NY, N H & H RR. (2.)
Headley<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
O'Neil<Abrams.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy motion, at 2 P. M.
Re Clarence E Hopkins.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Farnsworth<Borough Oil & Gas Co.
Hochstein et al<Vanderveer Crossings (2.)
Cloke<Pitts Cont Co.
Rice<Halsey.
Wood<Fisk.
Weiss<Mt Vernon.
Alexander<Thomas Chek.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions—At 2 P. M.

Dougherty<CNY.
Schilling<Harper.
Davis<Levering.
Re Penfold, (2.)
Orr<Balt & Ohio RR.
NY Co Nat Bk<Wood.
Samm<WennemerBros
Little<Kirby.
People<Iser.
Frishman<Baumstein.
Miesto<Com Union Assur. Lim.
Wear<Kochler.
Gross Co<Albany Ins Co.
Same<Aachen & Munich F Ins Co.
Ducas<Fed Un Surety
Brinley<Nevins.
Leonard<McCahill.
Goldstein<Federal Mail, &c. Co.
Robinson Co<Sec Mut L I Co.
Pierce<Sun Ins Office.
Re Finck.

APPELLATE TERM.—For hearing of appeals from Orders and Judgments of City Court and Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lyons Piece Dye Wks<M Kaempfer & Sons.
Brown<Nat Corps Army & Navy.
Belanger<Cowan.
Re Zerega.
Moore<Moore.
Leary<Leary.
Lowe<Leary.
Fink<Barry.
Re Wolfe.
Garretson<City.
Diaz Bldg Co<Empire City Lumber Co.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Cellandano<Warro.
Wolfsohn<Wolfsohn.
Re Gluck (Lighthill.)
Mutual Life<Renn (3)
Equitable Life<Farrell
Brand<Mendlew.
Re McCauley<Prendergast.
Siegel<Mills, Jr.
Mechanics Bk & T Co<Met Trust Co.
Met Sav Bk<Napier.
Owen<Cates.
Mitelman<Weiss.
King<Oldsheim.
De Wolfe<De Wolfe.
Cohn<Cohn.
U S Trust Co<E A L Rty Co.
Nicoll<Maulvany.
Stearns<Titus.
Re Campbell (Moskowitz.)
U S Trust Co<Pleasant Av Rty Co.
Conti<Conti.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Crager<Crager.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Dunn<Chisolm.
Steinhardt<Steinhardt.
Murphy<O'Rourke.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
Stand Mail O Co<Kaufman.
Gaworski<Dingman.
Ambrose<Malink.
Reznick<Union Ry.
Fish<Sloan.
Same<Laidlaw.
Smith<Halpern.
Scheer<Keene & Joffe.
Frendergast<Schlatter.
Knick Ind & Ed Film Co<Ward Bak Co.
Salomon<Salomon.
N Y Interurban Water Co<East Hold Co.
Purdy<Neston Bldg.
Baltzel<Rhinelander.
Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld.
Apple<Slater.
Shalek<Jetter Brew Co (2.)
German<German.
Farrelly<Moskowitz.
Harcombe<Harcombe.
Kashowitz<Kanrich.
Lasky<Petrova.
Schiemowitz<Fridenreich.
Mullen<Barber Asph Pav Co.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Mann<Scully.
CNY<Lyle.
Reich<Disena.
Liebmann<Liebmann.
Comm Adv Assn<Cutler Williams Cor.
McCann<same.
Dileva<N Y C & H R RR.
Bonetto<Blotto.
Hiscovitsch<Gold.
Henry Hollerith Const Co<Story.
Gideon<Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.
Frank<Gruber.
Schulman<Wolfson.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Sampson.
Frey<E Regensburg & Sons.
Indursky<N Y Pharmacal Assn.
Biterfeld<Aschengrau.
Forman<Forman.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Arthur Walker & Co<Leeming.
White<Chambers.
Myers<Bloom.
Mechanics Bk & T Co<Met Trust Co.
Albanese<Bernstein.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Roessle<Roessle.
O'Connor<Farrell.
Appell<Prendergast.
Re William and North William Sts Closing.
Re Hering Av.
Re Public Serv Com, (Park Place, &c.)
Davis<Davis.
Volpe<Volpe.
Root Co<N Y C & H R R R.
Wilson<Wilson.
Baliff<Baliff.
Hidden<C, R I, &c, R R
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg, (2.)
Parsons<Buerl.
Noble<Hinds.
Harrison<Harrison.
Kreighoff<Kreighoff.
Brown<Brown.
Preferred causes:
Crossin<Woolf.
Weinberger<Lesser.
Undefended divorces:
Perkins.
Simpson.
Pickett.
Schneider.
General calendar:
Roth<CNY.
Robbins<Bunnin.
Stand Gas Power Corp<Burke & Sons.
Alterson & Rothman<Ondobe.
Alterson<Rothman.
Dressler<Keystone Film, (2.)
Langley-Sleven Co<CNY.
Lee<Lee.
Kreisberg<Kreisberg.
Dimock & Fink Co<CNY.
Hasbrouck<CNY.
Baldwin<Gregory.
State Bank<Cohen.
Fox<Miller.
Cont C, L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Miller<Boericke.
Hammond<Hammond.
Warnock Uniform Co<Garifalos.
Schnurmacher<Devlin.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Clacher<N Y Co B'k.
Hesslein<Everett.
Markon<Masor.
Tiedemann<Tiedemann
Prem<Shay.
Gottesman<Trister.
Wessels<Typewriter Speed Key Co.
Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.
La Croix<CNY.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Comm Merchants Assn<Simson.
Hoyt<Dick.
Corby Comm Co<Kraut.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bitollo<Bradley Con.
Pelleteri<Man Brush Mfg Co.
Horton<Int Brew Co.
M Dorry<Petigor.
W Dorry<same.
Bennett<Chayes.
Milici<CNY.
Shaffer<Krechlin.
Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.)
Kunstler<Morgan.
Frank<Ruppert, (2.)
Murray Lighterage, &c. Co<CNY.
Nestler<I R T.
Stern<Laemmle.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Jayna<Ward Bak Co.
Yavny<same, (2.)
Bikich<Mayer Co.
Willner<I R T.
Michalski<Mason & H.
Healy<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Valich<Mugler.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
Bishop<Am Home Mag Co.
Maurice Co<Gimbel Bros.
Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Caroccic<Shultz Bread.
Quill<Sheffield Farms.
D'Alesandro<Bonn.
Persion<same (2.)
D'Alesandro<same (2.)
Persion<same.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mullen<L C Frees Const Co.
Eberhagen<Mason Seaman Tr Co.
Rodriguez<Beach.
Sobotik<Int R T.
Lynch<N Y Times Co.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.
Cahill<Kriete, (2.)
De Band<L I RR.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Leonard<I R T.
Lurich<Levy.
De Renna<Brown.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Lopatinsky<N Y & B Mer Co.
Voris<P McGovern & Co.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Cusumano<Rieger.
Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg
Chilian<Goldstein.
Forte<Asch.
Amato<Hopper.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Marmelstein<Kuttner.
Friedman<Ganz.
Lyon<Belmont.
Breen<Santononi Cont Co.
E Donohue<same, (2.)
M. Donohue<same.
E Donohue<same.
Leishman<J Haverty's Stables.
Feehely<NY Rys.
Schwager<Wasserman.
Crescitelli<Rodgers & Haverty.
Levy<B H RR.
Van Wangenheim<NY Stock Yards Co.
Healy<Comstock & Co.
Marcus<Krinsky.
Apfel<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Horan<Schneitacher.
E Coffey<NY Rys.
J Coffey<same.
Papalairis<Langham Hotel Co.
Williams<Glassheim.
Healy<Unit El, &c, Co
Held<Mutchick.
Alexander<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.
Kobbe<Am Art News.
Lewis<So Bkln Ry (2.)
Silverman<same.
Reilly<Earley.
Niles<Riley.
Danziger<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rottenstreicher<Ehret.
Kelly<A McMullen Co.
Parisi<Goldstein.
Curzio<Ward Baking.
Smith<same.
Anderson<Noack.
Kaplan<Luna Amuse.
Green<Consol Gas Co.
Gabriel<Graham.
N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co.
Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co.
Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c. Co.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co.
Larson<Nicholson.
Jenkins<Robinson.
Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
McSorley< BH RR.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
Clapper<CNY.
Arnheimer<Hess.
Carroll<Mantle Rty.
Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan<Silverman.
Sainsbury<Bang.
Duhain<Pitts Const.
Cent Theatre Leas & C Co<Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc.
Wood<Fiske.
CNY<Smith.
Taylor<Ryan.
Trap<Held.
Bernard<United Cigar.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Mendelson, Jaffe & Katz<Block.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Co.
Coutant<Mason.
Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Littlefield<McTigue.
Erland<Haight.
Oliver<N Y C & H R RR.
Fischer<Schram.
Cohen<Giant Silk Mfg Co.
Ingersoll & Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Beeves<Post.
Rehsen<Hall.
Rafalsky<Church.
Colwell Lead Co<Kelly.
Alexander<Smith.
Colt<Demarest & Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levitt<Griswold.
Windsor Const Co<Ruland.
Lord<CNY.
Bellows<Leiter.
Hamblin<Jones.
Fallert<Mass Bonding, &c. Co.
Progressive C & L Co<Sayre.
Lyons<Gillette.
Egan<CNY.
Swift<Quigg.
Bozenhardt<Ott.
Halloway<CNY.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Gotham M C Co<Dumary.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rty Co.
Bridgeport Metal, &c, Co<Forsheim.
Schrieber<Levinson.
Sullivan<Bernstein.
Detroit Cad, &c, Co<Fogarty.
Ament<Schubert Piano Co.
Hawes<Title Guar, &c.
Millet<Globe Ind Co.
Botgen<Howard.
Neebe<Levene.
Scharfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Morris<Myers.
Borden<Newcomb.
Nat Surety Co<Spielberg.
Filkins<New Era Prod Co.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Munroe<S Lacca Co.
Toriello<Doscher.
Lion Brewery<Schwab
Kerny<Stewart.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Kalmbach<Beggs.
Inq—Kelleher<Dugan.
Bdway R Co<Lawyers Title Ins & Tr Co.
Fried<Lafore.
Warner Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
May<Miller.
Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Joseph R Megrue,
Faiga Pomerantz,
Peter Yannulakis,
Samuel D Feinberg,
Bertha Heidelberger,
Mary E Wasson,
Aloys Chorba,
Robert B Walsh,
Augusta Chernowitzer,
David Frankel,
Victor Wellisch,
Farrell infants,
Ada O Walker,
James Mulry,
Michael J Cuddy,
Jacob Rubino,
David Nugent,
Milton P Day,
Samuel Wood,
Giuseppe G Zibelli,
William Hellwege,
Conrad R Gross,
Elizabeth A Trask,
Sophie Green,
Lawrence Drake,
Jacob Aronson,
Nellie M Hall,
Sam Weidhorn,
Andrews Soher,
Adolph Loewenthal,
John Colby,
Henry E Klugh,
Gertrude H Lee,
Leone Pecoraro,
Mary K MacDonald,
Thomas Sane,
Charles Moran.
William G Ringler,
John Collins,
Sophia Louchheim,
Alice L Griffin,
Mary Dalton,
Patrick Keenan,
Elizabeth J Clarke,
John Leyden,
John Lowry,
Matthew C D Borden,
John T Brush,
Oscar Purdy.
Estates of:
James E Galbraith,
Sam Weidhorn,
Louis Katz,
George N Bohlken,
Emaline Green,
Harris Gabrilowitz,
John McLaughlin,
Nellie Neilson.
Wills for probate:
Charlotte A O'Shea,
Sidome Hamilton,
Josef Kodet,
Samuel B Massa,
John J Cullen,
Mary Keipper,
Robert T Bloomfield,
Charles J C Schraider,
Catherine L Cusack,
Margaretha Hummel,
Adolph Goldmark,
Carl Hauser,
Julia M Schieffelin,
Henry W Mehrtens,
Isaac Frank.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Lugar's Sons Co<Mitchell.
Leibowitz<Leibowitz Wool Stock Co.
Pulgar<Brainard.
Cohen<38 W 59 St Co.
Applebaum<Rosenblum.
Scott<Pacific M C Exch Co.
Feldman<NY Rys.
Harris<McInerney.
Salomon<Romagnano.
Lambert<Kline.
Miller<Friedman.
Jarnitsky<Berkowitz.
Cuce<Massapequa Con Co, (2.)
Applegate<Finke Am.
Catnogno<Keats Co.
Benninato<Butler.
Wyckoff<Allen.
Mineralized Rub Co<Detroit Oak Belt Co.
Fearon, Daniel Co<Pollak.
Siegfried<Silberblatt.
Katz<L Barth & Son.
Leitier<Posner.
Grossman<Levy.
Re Siebert.
Mooney<Van Valen.
J Hesselbring Mfg Co<Drucker.
Eichelbaum<Schussler.
Reamer<Griser.
Freedman<Parlaghy.
Richard<Montagnino.
Casino<Goussios.
Gotham Card, &c, Co<Rabinow.
Davis<Met Life Ins.
Liebowitz<Liebowitz Wool S Co.
Keiser<Schrier.
Hardin<Madden.
Liebowitz<Liebowitz Wool S Co.
Ciuti<Brescia.
Ryan<H Waters & Co.
Medrush<Kalfus.
Saglimierne<Western Ins Co.
Reiss<Hirsch.
Kraus<Otis Elev Co.
Sobowleff<Kronberg.
Goldenkranz<Goldenkranz.
Sever<Squires.
Holstein<Goerke.
Kornbluth<Sternlicht.
Fuerst<Rosenberg.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Diamond<Luongo.
Evans<N Y Rys.
Goldstein<Tishman.
Cohen<Perlmutter.
Mudge<Rosenberg.
McGovern<Evans.
Reimer<Trend Mag Co.
O'Rourke<Swift.
Herrmann<Nat Steel Barrel Co, (2.)
Bronston Bros Co<Bouquet F & F Co.
Miller<Penders Co.
Cohen<Leibowitz.
Interboro Brewing Co<Indept. Consumers Ice Co.
Goodman<Weil.
Hayley<Holzwasser.
Kaufman<Con Gas Co
Schneider<Abell.
Same<Kryhyn Rty Co.
Katz<Linch.
Clayborne<Con G Co.
Kuhnert<Buchsbaum.
Birdie<N Y Rys.
Goldberg<same.
Stromoff<Beth, Harkness, &c.
Lefkov<Lieberman & Sanford Co.
Klatsky<Oppenheim.
Foote<N Y Rys.
Heps<Am Fid Co.
Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brew Co<Larney.
Schleiblake<Adler, (2.)
Huth<Miller.
Hart<Harrington.
Gaspari<N Y Rys.
Dubowsky<same.

Spaider<High Grade Wine Co.
Pheelan<Durham.
De Purtast<Andrews Bldg Co.
Davies<Long Acre Sq Theatre Co, (2 acts.)
Abbey<Star Co.
Becker<Brinkworth.
Fine<Texas & Pac Ry.
Bandler<Newark, Ohio, Furniture Co.
Gorschevsky<Cohen.
Blake<Mayne Co.
Schwartz<Newman.
McGowan<Nat Fireproofing Co.
Stern<Goebel.
Moreno<N Y Rys.
Spielman<N Y Rys.
Schoniger Bros<Freedman Bros Co.
Pierfelice<F E Boulton Co.
Cuchette<Bradley Cont Co.
Ursini<same.
Fallon<Hohn Bldg Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Films Lloyds, Inc,<NY Motion Picture Co.
Spector<Nirenberg.
Talianoff<B Hyman & Shevell Co.
Horn<Simon.
Poons<Schroeder.
Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Price<Casualty Co of Am.
Carroll<N London, Inc.
Century Bk<Lewis (2.)
Byard<Stevens & Stevenson Co.
Harris Bros<Goldstein.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Lusher<Cowen Bros.
Roskam Scott Co<Lurie.
Hunt<Eckhart.
Coombs<McGovern.
Saphier<Pierrot Film.
Doremus<Hancock.
Fox & Pier<Lichtenstein.
Trystman<Grossman.
Strauss<Morris.
Abrahams<Col Photo Eng Co.
Greene<Goldberg.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Union Nov Braid Wks<Castle Braid.
Merrell Chem Co<Root.
Schnibbe<Smith.
Gans<Wolk.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—N Y Life Ins Co<Weaver—Lewis J Conlan. Gillispie<Lanes—Robert F Luce. Schriefer<Laimbeer—Joseph I Green. Re Shiffer—James A Lynch. City R E Co<Cohen—Charles M Russell. Campion<Zbarazer Realty Co—I T Flatto. Lewis<McCarthy—Wm C Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Re Goldensen—Robert Gibson, Jr. Wacht<Nadel—Abraham G Mayer. Gavrilutz<Savage—Frank J Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Huner—Patrick J Dobson. City R E<Scully—John P Dunn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Commonwealth Sec Co<West 134th St Realty Co—R Lewis Julian. Elkan Kahn<Emblem Realty Co—Matthew F Mulvihill.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Richard E Sause Co<Abram L Libman—Claude Pallister.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

People, &c<Capraro.
Same<Sabatino.
Rowan<Mitchell.
Re Donovan.
J & M Haffen Brew Co<Furst.
Same<Roeder.
McGuire<Rogers.
Jacober<Wilds.
Abramson<McPartland.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Seidman<Advine Const Co.
Schultz<McCrea.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Pedro<Crimmins Const Co.
Gottfried<Lefrien.
Renig<A Bryant Co.
Prince<Bklyn RT Co.
Kearney<Pitts Const.
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.
Cavalluzzo<Mazzola.
Dietzel<CNY.
Helm<Brady.
Ronski<MacIntyre Ir Works.
Schneider<Inter Vaude Co.
Amsler<CNY.
Collins<Jacobs (2.)
Collins<Smith.
Morley<Knickerbocker Marble Co.
McNulty<Union Ry.
Braun<I R T Co.
Sullivan<Piercy Co.
Peterson<Union Ry.
J Eichler Brew Co<Fouhy.
Chappelle<Nat Bk of N Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Henneberry<Harris.
Brann<Inter R T Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 206.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Martini<Tizzani.
Grower<Miller.
Reith & Reilly Co<Nicol Bldg Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Lawyers Mtge Co<Steinschneider—Enos S. Booth. Amend<Wagner—Earnest R. Eckley. Dollar Savings Bank<Cohan—Thomas N. Cuthbert.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar:
Fried<N Y, N H & H RR.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.
Jackman<Hasbrouck. Re Kapham.

ENUMERATED CALENDAR:

Peo<Edelstein.
Same<Le Rose.
Same<Hallett.
Same<Schultz.
Felten<CNY.
Reisert<same.
Harbeck<Harbeck.
Horovitz<Lack.
Greco<L I RR.
Re Kings Co Tr Co.
Kavanagh & Murphy<Sea Beach RR.
Dahlgard<Bosco.
Water Co<Brunner.
Re Union Trust Co.
Williams<Dickinson.
James<McMahon.
London Eng Co<Fire Dpt Tn of Newtown.
Baumann<Baumann.
Roughtean<Surfes.
Seiler<McGregor.
Douglass<CNY.
Rodzborski<Amer Sugar Co.
Dayton<Bailey.
Weber<Jacobs.
Greve<Graf.
Krach<N Y Cons RR.
Reddick<N Y RR Co.
Allen<Whitney.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions:

Marx & Rawoll<Cent RR of N J.
Schulhman<Davis.
Re Hollereiter.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Ryan<Orbach.
Re Flatbush Av.
Ithell<Burnham (2.)
Schlesinger<Schlesinger.
Unger<Woods.
Foy<Barrett.
Depew<Bauman.
Meyer<City.
Lavin<same.
Doody<Eldridge.
Re Ditmas Av (Ristine.)
Same (Taylor.)
Danziger<Glickman.
Grilli<Del Papa.
Gahn<Doty.
Weiss<City (2.)
Re Little Neck Bungalow B.
Re Freiwald (Merrill.)
Re W 28th St-West 29th St.
Trommer<Trommer.
Parfitt<City.
Re E 95th St (Raiser.)
Hofman<Wmsbg Savgs Bank.
Re 64th St (Bolding.)
Lahn<Lahn (2.)
Zyskind<Zyskind (2.)
Weinger<Weinger.
Minott<Minott.
Goodman<Goodman.
Steiner<Steiner.
Lauterbach<Fallert Brewg Co.
Re Bay 34th St (Orr.)
Dickstein<Bronfin.
Mohlringer<Sayres.
Hepburn<Rocky Hill Rty Co.
Miele<Lanigan Trucking Co.
Kessler Rty Co<Eltoma Rty Co.
Wechsler<Salomon.
Minott<Minott.
Price<Price.
Depew<Bauman.
Re Union Bank (Richards.)
Maliszewski<Wollmers
Donoho<Atl Basin Iron Wks.
Re Kline.
Frey<Robins D D & R Co.
Parfitt<City.
Re Young St.
Leffler<Ring.
Heller<Heller.
Kirkpatrick<Lorzer.
Quartuccio<Bradkin Realty Co.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Ayres<Willis.
Fenimore<Fenimore.
B & Q Sub R R<CNY
Callahan<Escher.
Dumarest<Dumarest.
Barker<Barker.
Schiro<Klotz.
Timony<Hamblen.
Fischer<Fischer.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Hanlon<Swift & Co.
Wissner<Fairchild Sons.
Lane<Lane.
Licht<Licht.
Glickman<Glickman,
Kartorzinsky<same.
Mueller<Klemfus.
Chudnoff<Gerber.
McNamee<Gunnison.
Zorn<Ernstaff.
Chestnut R W Brick Co<Herbert Amus Co
Classon Bldg Co<Cuoco.
De Santo<Fozzalari.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Wellman<Wellman.
Sexauer & Lemke<Burke Sons & Co.
Strasburg<Strasburg.
Bromm<Berberich.
Halvorsen<Halvorsen.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
1,175 De Kalb Av Co<Clarke.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2006.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J. Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Murnane<Pearson.
Fuller<CNY.
Sundberg<NY Consol RR.
Hayes<B H RR & Transit Dev Co.
Durando<Drummond.
Church<Seaboard Const Co.
Balzhiser<De Beer.
Laimbeer<Brown Bros.
Teahan<B H RR.
Ferguson<Loeser et al.
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Larkin<CNY.
Brooklyn Trust Co<Ciancimino.
Locascio<B H R R.
Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co.
Sloboden<Smith et al.
Jacker<Purity Cork & Seal Co.
Const Matl & Coal Co<Bonacci.
Lococo<Pitts Life & Trust Co.
Moran<N Y Rys Co et al.
McNally<CNY.
Kenny<Scranton & Le Coal Co.
Eastern W'dw'k Co.<Naidick et al.
Pratt<B H RR.
Morisey<McMann & Taylor.
Vaccaro<Thomas.
Martin<Harding et al.
Kelly<Am F Prod.
Halleran<CNY.
Zackarlason<Zobel et al.
Zloczower<Kovacs.
Salzman<Nas RR.
Moshier<Nas RR.
Krebs<Castle Braid Co.
Wakely<Holm et al.
Fay<Paragon Met Cap
Blattner<B H RR.
Keller<B H RR.
Nolan<Levinkind.
Pitt Bridge & I Wks<Red Hook Light & P Co.
O'Neill<Carrollton Const Co.
Israel<C I & B RR.
Koster<B'klyn Manor Amuse Co et al.
Miele<Lanigan Truck.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Bryson<Barrett.
Goodman<Int R T.
Weinrich<Becker et al
Bachman et al.<Pendelton.
Macaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Behlmer<Mod Woodman of Amer.
Byrnes<Co I & B RR.
Mehrenlender<Ind F Sons of Judah.
Weinstein<Lewis.
Flynn<McLaughlin et al.
Mitchell<CNY.
Fleischer<Weingold.
Bongiorno<Farmer.
Furlong<Nas RR.
Restivo<Bradley Con.
Browning<C I&B RR.
Ferguson<Int R T.
Rooney<B H R R.
Robaey<N Y Cons RR
Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co.
Saltus<Nas R R.
Popolow<Hammen.
Liss<C I & B R R.
Cowell<CNY.
Roberts<Nief et al.
Gorbatoff<Droge.
Kane<Sperry & Beale Co.
Bonnell<Bradley. R R.
Cangemi<B, Q Co & S R R.
Martin<same.
Early<Int R T.
Mostrangelo<Allen.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Kaplan<CNY.
Kaplan<Litowitz et al.
Menzies<B H R R.
Stone<same.
Barry<same.
McWhorter<same.
McLoughlin<Turnbull.
Dalton<CNY.
Olivastri<same.
Fritcher<Perry.
Krefetz<Pomerantz.
Gonzeitis<Arbuckle et al.
Malloy<Nas R R.
Lipka<Breitman.
Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Feiden<Nas R R.
Pensick<B H R R.
Brown<Simon.
Esposito<D'Ambrosio.
Goldstein<B H R R.

Highest number reached on regular call 6848.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Bryan Tully,
William A. Charter,
Fred L Amazeen,
Joseph A Burr,
Francis Watson,
Jennie Cline,
Chas F Inslee,
Elizabeth Wyeth,
Theophite Lesperance.
Accountings of:
John T Jones,
Anna M Gowley,
Henry Loeffler,
Mary Walsh,
Joseph Friedlander,
Arman Spencer,
Harriet M Coffin.
Estates of:
Wm Watson,
Louis Rebhun.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Stytzer<B H RR.
Meissner<Owens.
Damato<B H RR.
Perius<Lack.
Rosenblum<Patterson.
Kelly<N Y Cons RR.
Elger<Burnstein.
Hayes<Helms.
Cooper<Pioneer Iron Works.
Feuchel<Lipsky.
Shea<B H RR.
Fastovsky<Nas E RR.
Cohen<Margolies.
Ryan<Nas E RR.
Beckley, Jr<Lidgerwood Mfg Co.
Rosofsky<Chaflin.
MoLeer<C I & B RR.
Schultz<B H RR.
Kratchman<same.
Itzovitz<same.
Wild<same.
Abato<Padrone et al.
Nappo<B H RR.
McCarthy<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Lenservich<McCorry.
Monaldi<Nas E RR.
Beh<same.
Broaker<Coler.
Teitlebaum<Mocca.
Guerin<B H RR.
Feder<Edgar Imp Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Assignment of cases on trial—Part I.—Montisene<City of New Rochelle. Part II.—Pagono<Webber; Young<Keystone Con Co.

Part III.—Keller<Beach.

Justice Tompkins gave notice that where cases have been given a special preference on the calendar they must be ready for trial when reached or the orders of preference will be vacated.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II.—Morschauser, J. Part III.—Keogh, J.

Martin<Palmer.
Butterworth<City of New Rochelle.
Karis<Maliotch.
Bebko<Johnson & Co.
Abb<Balacais.
Levine<Troy.
Smith<Yonkers RR.
Nickerson<Riverdale Sanitarium Co.
Lynch<Smith.
Reusens<NY C RR.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Flawn<NY C RR.
Butler<A Bruce Con.
Same<NY C RR.
Kidd<Whitridge, r'cr.
Tobin<Yonkers El Lt.
Zepiela<Howard.
Oriando<Pitts Con.
Gabie<Malcolm.
Deegan<same.
Dause<West El RR.
Griffith<Cupples, (4.)
Gabie<Robers.
Deegan<same.
Nanyoko<Otis Elev Co.
Assts Collect Co<Harriman.
Abendroth Bros<Purdy Con Co.
Same<M Craig R E Co
Merrick<Int R T. (2.)
McAulliffe<Lincoln Steele F Co.
Garry<Page & Co.(2.)
Ranney<McCaslin.
Applegate<Taylor.
Boyle<Town of Eastchester.
Yard<Wetherill.
Ehrlich<Sofield.
Katz<Sofield.
Isola<Garofano.
Pearsall<O'Hern.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Jackson<C of N Roch.
Crooks<Aeolian Co.
Yacewicz<Golliek & Smith.
Austen<Mastron.
Beneosatz<Hastings Pavement Co.
Keith<Teetsel.
Steurer<Clark.
Steil<Barnett, (2.)
Donnelly<NY C RR.
Vezio<Smith.
Dalrymple<Muller.
Rose<Int R T Co.
Greenspaw<Union Ry.
Gibson<Richards.
Seymour<Brown.
Pelluso<NY, N H RR.
Kresko< same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,050.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Leslie A McLean,
David Silver,
Edwin M Brown,
Frank Reilly,
Minna Sporhose.
Adm'r's acc't'g:
Emile S Duflot.
Exec'r's Acc't'g:
Maria E Harriman,
At Yonkers tomorrow.
Will for probate:
Mary Konkus.
Execut'r's Acc't'g:
Matthew H Ellis,
Marcelin Yonkers.
Clara Smith.
To issue execution:
Thaddeus K Green.
Accounting:
Wilhelmina Uchtmann
Discovery proc'g:
Louisa Schilling.
Compulsory acc't'g:
Fred C Obermeyer.
Compulsory acc't'g:
Thomas Frain.
To release surety:
Samuel H Foster.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Smith<Vil Larchmont.
Morgan<Leonard.
Auer<Webber.
Hageman<Curran.
Nicoll<Naughton.
Perrone<West Co B Co
Walsh<Mooney. (2.)
Furnaro<Lounsbury & Sons Co.
Roehrs<Bates.
Roehrs<Bates.
Gnap<Bottger.
Stumpfel<Nelson.
Gilbert<Linder.

The following causes may either be marekd ready or marked over to another day:

Rochelle Park Assoc<Kellock.
Dyckman<Chamber.
Olandt<Alexander.
Auto B Book Pub Co<Lawson M Car, &c.
Davidson<Oler.
Gettell<N W Light Co.
Osborn<Havey.
Luciano<Yonkers Auto Repair Co.
Venuti<Conte.
Duff<Hillabrand.
Moran<Griffin.
Jones<Freeman.
Dietz<Dietz.
Jones<Nardone.
Schutrick<Douglas.
Wagner<Graham.
Kelley<Briggs.
Keefe<Liptok.
Goldberg<Naidich.
Brunberg<Zellar.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

C. C. DUNCAN COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against C. C. Duncan Company, Inc., manufacturers' agent for laces, &c., at 31 Union Square, by Hemsley Company, Inc., a creditor for $15,332. Judge Mayer appointed Arthur L. Fullman receiver, under bond of $2,000. Liabilities are $16,000 and assets $7,500.

MANHATTAN UNDERGARMENT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin and Milton A. Newmark, who did business as the Manhattan Undergarment Company at 137 West Twenty-ninth Street. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $2,000.

JEAN IMPORTER, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jean Importer, Inc., dealer in millinery, dresses and suits at 16 West Fifty-seventh Street. The company also made an assignment to Samuel A. Stern. Mrs. Jean House is President.

BENJAMIN KOHL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Kohl, dealer in millinery at 391 Grand Street. He also made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg.

JOHN D. BRAUE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John D. Braue, dealer in hay and feed at 1,106 First Avenue. He made an assignment on April 26.

PANESH BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin and Samuel Panesh, comprising the firm of Panesh Brothers, dealers in live poultry at 621 Westchester Avenue, Bronx. They made an assignment on April 30.

SOLOMON MILKMAN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Solomon Milkman, doing business as Milkman Millinery House at 32 West Fourteenth Street and on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities were $49,819.

MISHELL BROTHERS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Mishell Brothers, manufacturers of raincoats at 25 West Thirty-first Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY of 533 East Seventy-ninth Street has made a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 10 cents in notes at four and eight months, and Judge Hand has confirmed the composition. Liabilities were $69,657.

KAPLAN WOOL STOCK COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petitions in bankruptcy filed against the Kaplan Wool Stock Company of 47 Mercer Street and at Worcester, Mass.; and against the President, Louis Kaplan, on a settlement with creditors of the company at 40 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 25 cents in notes at six, ten, fourteen, eighteen, and twenty-two months. Liabilities of the company were $128,750.

GROVE STRAW HAT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION of 36 West Fourth Street and Hoboken has filed schedules showing liabilities of $183,300, of which $126,667 is secured, and nominal assets of $142,402.

CLARK & ZUGALLA, INC., printers, of 41 Warren Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $3,483, nominal assets of $2,816, and actual assets of $2,250.

RIMBACK & BUGLI.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Rimback & Bugli, manufacturers of combs at 239 Fourth Avenue, under a bond of $1,000. Assets are $2,000.

H. LORGE, INC., butcher at 4,230 Broadway, has made an assignment to Edgar M. Troutfelt.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—W. H. Albrecht Company, women's furnishings, voluntary petition; liabilities estimated at $75,000 and assets $65,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—J. L. Green Company, Inc., wholesale and retail liquor dealers, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $49,080, assets $45,974.

CHICAGO.—Paul D. Herwitz, manager, voluntary petition; liabilities $22,065, assets $3,334.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MORRIS SIMON, of Charles Simon's Sons, formerly wholesale hosiery, at 11 Union Square; liabilities, $165,455.

EDWARD T. BUTTS, saloon, formerly 251 East Eighty-first Street; liabilities, $1,277.

GREENWALD & FAIGELMAN, dresses, 128 Prince Street; liabilities, $5,220.

W. C. MUNZ, carpenter, 409 East Eighteenth Street; liabilities, $1,279.

SIVERS & DELANEY, butchers, 500 Hudson Street; liabilities, $7,652.

SAMUEL STEINBERG, furs, 106 East Broadway; liabilities, $11,344.

MESSING & BECKERMAN, as the Superior Underwear Company, 2,642 Broadway; liabilities, $22,262.

MORRIS LEVY, salesman, 923 Kelly Street; liabilities, $2,848.

CHARLES GAYDOUL, butcher, 801 Melrose Avenue; liabilities, $3,166.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Albany Grand Theatre Co.—West Disinfecting Co., $63.97.
Anagnosti, William—L. Kehlmann Co., $269.91.
American Motion Picture Supply, Inc.—Canton Metal Ceiling Co., $111.91.
Anderson, Alexander—Samuel Epstein, Inc., $106.56.
Assuschkowitz, Abraham and Sachari—J. Verhaus et al., $4,202.90.
Bruce, Thomas M.—G. Stewart, $105.41.
Brown, Samuel or Sam—M. Mittenthal et al., $161.15.
Benson, Ethelbert—Texas Co., $222.32.
Beyer, Edw. R.—City of N. Y., $108.90.
Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., Inc.—M. Canepari, $23,422.
Burlet, Alexander V. A.—G. Berkowitz, $411.66.
Botstiber, Ignatz—M. Deiches et al., $118.10.
Cutler, Jennie—H. Wolburg, $142.96.
Cohen, Jacob—M. W. Solomon, $1,219.77.
Same—Same, $1,219.77.
Dexheimer, Betty—K. Kessler, $2,078.26.
Doerr, John J.—City of N. Y., costs, $369.
De Heirapolis, Emilie Sahb—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $1,594.37.
Edelson, Louis—A. Sabesvitz, $302.
Efficiency Metal Products Co., Inc.—Petteson Press, $599.39.
Feldstein, Morris—M. Mottus et al., $708.83.
Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co.—Church & Warren Co., $113.40.
Heyman, Hugo, and Arthur Stern—A. Levy et al., $881.30.
Hajnos, Joseph—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $129.59.
Helfand, Davis—M. Engler, $119.31.
Isaacs, Edw. R.—F. H. Berger, $686.05.
Joffe, Theodore—M. Gibelman et al., $354.65.
Jerne, Thomas—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $120.19.
Jelisk, Julius, and Charles T. David—E. Zoldy, $191.61.
Kominsky, Isy—A. Davidson, $131.58.
Franzbaum, Frank, and Samuel Kaplan—F. C. Dumaine, $2,620.10.
Klein, Louis, and Louis Klein Co.—Garfield National Bank, $1,632.60.
Kann, Ike—M. Distler, $178.37.
King, William H.—N. D. Chapin, $121.40.
Levy, Abe—Raischmann Co., $108.86.
Lotz, George C.—G. J. Cherkasky, $174.21.
Lewkowitz, Benjamin—N. Hebald, $177.11.
Lowy, Adolph—H. Miller, $315.98.
Lowenthal Co.—S. Papier, $530.
Lenkowsky, Morris—E. Haberman, $252.65.
Louis Klein Co. and Louis Klein—Garfield National Bank of City of New York, $1,632.60
Miller, Bernard C.—Improved Rubber Products Co., $4,758.31.
Moisant, Alfred J., Durie S. Sanford—C. L. Williams, $22,873.78.
MacNamara, Henry F.—M. B. MacNamara, costs, $120.28.
Mack, Maurice A.—Dock Contractor Co., costs, $105.60.
Meehan, Edward P.—T. F. Kilore, $320.06.
McNaught, Robert M.—E. F. Westheimer et al., $353.87.
Messke, William—Laco Philips Co., $502.36.
Moschenberg, Max—A. Kzse, $165.65.
MacGregor, Alexander—J. B. Flynn et al., $159.21.
N. Y. Central Transportation Co., Inc.—J. A. Schaefer, $360.51.
Nims, Clerk H.—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $168.24.
New Market Roller Mills—F. Sabford, $121.24.
N. Y. Railways Co.—H. H. Levy, $375.
Oppenheim, David—S. Ackerman, $295.16.
O'Neaea, Jane W.—R. R. Danzilo, $389.40.
Postal Transfer Service, Inc.—H. Resnickef, $1,493.17.
Parisi, Giovanni and Josephine—Corn Exchange Bank, $2,069.88.
Runkle, Henry Z.—Second National Bank of Hoboken, $4,096.75.
Robertson, Albert L.—M. M. Waxman, $114.91.
Rosenfeld, Barnet, and Samuel Bukelsky—Drexel Furniture Co., $113.47.
Spiegel, Jacob J.—Holzman Stanger & Co., $167.54.
Simon, Jacob—German Exchange Bank, $364.23.
Stirn, Louis—N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank, $321.81.
Suydam, Hendrick—"Wetzel," $208.50.
Solomon, Hannah—C. F. Klippert et al., $12,908.79.
Seymour, Norman—G. W. Carr, $490.49.
Seymour, Norman—D. Seymour, $5,942.88.
Silverman, Louis, and Philip Lanzetta—L. Trewin, $510.
Sweet, Gilbert J.—H. I. Feldman, $257.82.
Shubert, Max—S. Rakowitz, $160.15.
Stokes, William E. D.—American Fidelity Co. of Montpelier, Vt., $1,228.98.
Seal, William E.—H. P. Ballvet, $195.54.
Welch, Virginia L.—H. B. Baker, costs, $109.02.
Yalden, Percy A.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., $991.64.
Zanoisk, Peter—S. J. Siegel, $680.27.

In Bronx County.

Ades, Joseph—Austin, Nichols & Co., $69.74.
Anker, Max—L. Ritter, $75.35.
Burke, Louise D.—J. Rodgiff, $74.76.
Same—R. Hyman, $77.77.
Conroy, Winifred, as admx.—Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, $52.15.
Eastberg, Anna—E. Bachman, $339.10.
Farber Contracting Co., Inc.—Hydraulic-Press Brick Co., $547.22.
Graziano, Rocco—C. M. Mapes, $34.72.
Hertzberg, Jennie—D. Harris, $59.72.
Hawkins, William E.—Charles H. Finch Co., $47.
Kurth, William—L. Shulman, $47.61.
Kline, George C.—J. J. Ryan, $58.72.
Lerer, Kiever—P. Wilds, $37.81.
Nenner, Harry—Fendrick Masur Brooks Co., Inc., $49.97.
Stolzer, Benjamin—D. Kilian, $34.72.
Wood, Charles—W. H. Foster, Sr., $194.12.
Walker, Jennie—Elem Coal Co., $268.47.
Zibelli, Giuseppe and Christina—N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., $155.50.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Finck, Antoinette—M. Reisner, Oct. 26, 1914, $832.13.
Granish, Jacob—E. Wallach, March 8, 1907, $1,007.26.
Cruikshank Co.—H. G. Heine, April 16, 1915. $141.
Felsing, Henry—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., Dec. 9, 1914, $153.30.
Home Coal Co., Inc., and Henry A. Beiler—M. S. Kemmerer et al., Feb. 23, 1915, $783.03.
Bush, Pine E.—M. Bush, $102.75.
Clark, J. Malcolm—E. Von Chorus, Oct. 23, 1914, $195.91.
Petrie, Geo. H.—E. J. Donelan, April 16, 1915, $311.38.
Reich, Lena and Jennie—J. Eckhaus, March 10, 1915, $1,597.43.
Rapaport, Sol—H. Ecker, Oct. 17, 1914, $540.48.
Judis, Irving, and Irving Judis Building & Construction Co.—L. Marcus, March 29, 1915, (released,) $11,379.64.
Myers, T. Franklin—C. A. Dards, Nov. 6, 1914, $194.41.
Matthews, Thomas A., and William C. Hill—T. A. Lewis, June 10, 1913, (canceled,) $575.68.

In Bronx County.

Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. and Riverview Construction Co.—D. Milanese, April 29, 1915, (vacated,) $404.42.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Application dates for the following positions are announced:

Typewriter accountant, third grade, temporary work; from May 6 to May 20.

Laboratory assistant; May 11 to May 25.

Gardener, temporary work; from May 4 to May 18.

Investigator, Committee on City Plan; to May 18.

Fire telegraph expert; to May 14.

United States.

The commission announces for May 13 an examination for marine gasoline engineer, at $900 a year, in the Bureau of Navigation, New York City. No educational test will be given, and applicants will not be assembled for a special examination. The examination will consist of physical ability, training, and experience. It is to be held to establish a register from which to fill a vacancy on the motor boat Dixie, which will go into the service at New York about June 1, and will be used along the Atlantic Coast. Further information may be obtained from Secretary H. C. Coles, Custom House, New York.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 4, SS Regina d'Italia; at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:56|Sun sets..6:58|Moon rises..12:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:49	12:00	5:48	5:58
Governors Island	12:16	12:00	6:17	7:57
Hell Gate	2:06	1:50	7:57	8:08

Arrived—Monday, May 3.

SS A. A. Raven, Rotterdam, April 14.
SS Buffalo, Boston, May 1.
SS Coamo, San Juan, April 28.
SS Europa, St. Jago, April 20.
SS Hebburn, Hull, April 16.
SS Marthara, Rosario, April 3.
SS Stavanger, Tanamo, April 24.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, April 28.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Cristobal, April 24.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, April 14.
SS Bruckauser, Port of Spain, April 20.
SS Nebraskan, London, April 21.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, April 28.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, April 26.
SS J. C. Chamberlin, Cardiff, April 10.
SS El Cid, New Orleans, April 28.
SS Creole, New Orleans, April 28.
SS Strathblane, London, April 15.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Espagne	Bordeaux	April 25
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 24
Transylvania	Liverpool	April 24
Purus	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 31
Lincluden	Rotterdam	April 14
Ruby	Sunderland	April 16
Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Honduras	Havre	April 17
American Transport	Balboa	April 22
Korona	Demerara	April 23
Massapequa	San Juan	April 28
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Carpathia	Lisbon	April 24
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Colorado	Galveston	April 28
El Mundo	Galveston	April 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 1
DUE TOMORROW.		
Windsor Hall	Gibraltar	April 21
Oakland	Marseilles	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 2
DUE THURSDAY.		
Petroleine	Algiers	April 21
St. Andrew	Liverpool	April 24
Galileo	Hull	April 22
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Advance	Balboa	April 28
Comus	New Orleans	May 1
El Sud	Galveston	April 30
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 3
DUE FRIDAY.		
Saxoleine	Bordeaux	April 22
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
City of Memphis	Rotterdam	April 22
Ardmore	Genoa	April 18
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	May 1
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	April 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 1
Brilliant	New Orleans	April 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 4
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Frimley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Transylvania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 3.

SS Espagne, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 4th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Transylvania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 7:13 A. M.; due 4th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand to New York, was 1,280 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 7th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 67 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 298 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 216 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 170 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, passed Jupiter at 6:15 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 52 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 620 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 9 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 310 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 149 miles S. at noon.
SS Santa Marta, Colon to New York, was 805 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 487 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 184 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, May 3.
SS Chalister, at Algiers, April 28.
SS Ribston, at Leghorn, April 28.
SS Indradeo, at Shanghai, May 1.
SS Soestdyk, at Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Oranje Nassau, at Amsterdam, April 29.
SS Kalomo, at Shanghai, April 30.
SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, April 30.
SS Tomsk, at Copenhagen, April 30.
SS Middleham Castle, at Singapore, April 30.
SS Queen Amelie, at Suez, May 1.
SS Antilla, at Malmo, May 1.
SS New York City, at Bristol, May 2.
SS Philadelphia, at London, May 2.
SS Cretic, at Naples, April 30.
SS Tuscania, at Glasgow, May 4.
SS Perugia, at Gibraltar, May 1.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, May 2.
SS Silvercedar, from Leghorn, April 29.
SS Marken, from Rotterdam, April 29.
SS Noordwyk, from Rotterdam, April 30.
SS Chicago City, from Bristol, April 30.
SS Discoverer, from Falmouth, April 30.
SS Glenstrae, from London, May 3.
SS Kura, from Newport, April 30.
SS Hungarian Prince, from Barbados, May 1.
SS Inveric, from Yokohama, May 1.
SS Hercules, from Singapore, May 1.
SS St. Joseph, from Marseilles, May 2.

Passed.

SS Grib, New York for Malmo, passed Inishtahull.
SS Pholina, New York for Spezzia, passed Gibraltar.
SS Atlantide, New York for Porto Ferrajo, passed Tarifa.
SS Kamouraska, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ... May 8
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion ... May 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ... May 6
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventina ... May 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ... May 1

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRANDES, CARL H. H., (Feb. 26,) over $5,000; one-third residue each to M. R. Knacke friend, and Elde A. Brandes, Jr., son, and Anna, a daughter.

BREESE, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Lieutenant in British Army, died near St. Omer, France, (March 14); personality over $10,000; realty undeterminable now; all to widow, Julia F., who lives with two sons, William L., Jr., and Hamilton F., at Brighton, England.

FISHER, JACOBINA, (Feb. 23); personalty over $2,500; $200 to George F. Sterzel; rest equally between Julia Miller, Louis Wagner, Catherine Gunther and Mary McGovern.

HAYES, CAROLINE, (April 25); personalty $8,500; will reads in part: "It is my understanding that my niece, Louisa Welch of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., has two or three daughters besides Carrie Welch and Jessie Sandford, and whose names I cannot recall, and to whom I bequeath $200 each"; same amounts are left to the named daughters of Mrs. Welch; the latter and a sister of the testator, Mary Thorpe of Berkeley Heights, N. J., share equally in residue and the furniture at 100 West Seventy-fourth Street; bequests to other relatives.

KNAPP, LOUIS G., (Dec. 10); personalty $300; all to Fredericka M. Fisher of 106 East Sixty-second Street, to whom "I am engaged."

KODET, JOSEF, (March 9;) personalty $750; all to son, John.

MACDONOUGH, MARCELLA, (April 19); personalty over $1,000; realty over $5,000; all to niece, Agnes M. Agar of 19 East Sixty-sixth Street.

MADDEN, SOPHIE L., (April 12); personalty $16,500; $1 to son, Kenneth; other son, Allen E., gets rest of estate.

MARTIN, LUKE J., (April 8); personalty $1,000; $900 to widow, Etta; $100 to daughter, Mildred Riggs.

ROSENSTEIN, THERESE, (April 26); personalty upward of $10,000; twenty-five bequests to children and grandchildren; $100 to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum; residue equally to children.

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Where crisp sea breezes bring rest, health, relaxation
SUPERIOR SERVICE and LOW FARES to
SAVANNAH JACKSONVILLE MACON AUGUSTA
ATLANTA BIRMINGHAM MONTGOMERY
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CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
New Twin-screw Geared Turbine
TRANSYLVANIA
FRIDAY, MAY 7, 5 P. M.
Excellent Accommodations
Comfortably Appointed
Orduna.....Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA..Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., June 12, 10 A.M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

COMING HOME FROM CALIFORNIA
THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL
17 DAY CRUISES
Large American Trans-Atlantic Steamers
"FINLAND" "KROONLAND"
22,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
From NEW YORK: MAY 22, JUNE 16, JULY 7
From SAN FRANCISCO: MAY 26, JUNE 16, JULY 10
and every three weeks thereafter.
Highest Trans-Atlantic Standard Cuisine and Service.
First Cabin $125 up, intermediate $60 up.
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SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE

Uninterrupted sailing schedule direct from N. Y. using northern route outside of present "war zone" to peaceful NORWAY, SWEDEN & DENMARK, fast twin screw mail steamers flying neutral Danish flag.
Daily Connections with All European Cities
HELLIG OLAV, May 13 | Frederik VIII., May 19
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia, May 8 | St. Louis, May 15

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....MAY 22

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric.....May 14 | *Arabic.....May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA.
SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
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SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
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Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

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†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
‡ANCONA, MAY 4, NOON
†Europa.....May 8, noon | †Stampalia.May 22, noon
*D. D'Aosta.May 15, n'n | *Duca D'Abruzzi,Ju.5,n'n
‡Naples direct.
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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Weekly departures. Send for booklet.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . . May 8, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TRANSYLVANIA, May 7, 5 p.m.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
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HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
*Potsdam, May 11, n'n | †Ryndam.......May 25
†Noordam.May 18,noon | †Rotterdam.......June 1
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
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Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
Busk & Daniels, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Round Trip, $3.00.
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The Safe Southern Route
MARSEILLES 12 Hours from Paris.
NEW YORK to NAPLES & MARSEILLES
Patria (new)...May 8 | Sant' Anna...June 5
N. Y. to the Azores, Lisbon & Marseilles
Roma......June 15 | Roma......Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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135 ft. 150 passengers. Martin Bros., Sheepshead Bay. Tel. 1550 Coney Is.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina.....May 29 | Caserta.....June 25
Under Italian Flag. Rates $65 & $90 up.
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CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK.
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Beacon, Highland Falls, Cornwall, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M.

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE.
8-10 Bridge St., New York.

TELL HOW TO GET BETTER SANITATION

Enforce Existing Laws and Spend 2% of Public Revenue, Say Federal Experts.

RESULTS OF AN INQUIRY

The States of West Virginia and Washington Allow Only $15,000 a Year to Health Boards.

"If you want better health, pay the price. Money spent in protecting the health and the lives of the people is the best of all investments. Don't be too eager to pass more health laws, but provide sufficient means to enforce those already on the statute books." This is in brief the message sent by the United States Public Health Service to two States separated by several thousand miles.

"It is a well-known axiom," says the writer, "that public health is within certain limits a purchasable commodity, and that each community practically fixes by its sanitary policy its sickness and death rates from such preventable diseases as typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox, &c. The best indication of the adequacy or inadequacy with which a community is handling its health problems is shown in the ability of the existing health organization to lessen the prevalence of sickness.

"A great many States and cities have of late expressed a desire to be made familiar with their assets and deficiencies in this respect, and in compliance with requests from the proper authorities, the United States Public Health Service has been conducting a series of investigations of public administration and legislation. The most recent of these investigations have been made in the States of West Virginia and Washington, the reports of which have just been published.

"The studies in West Virginia were made at the direct request of Governor H. D. Hatfield, and in the State of Washington at the request of the State Board of Health. The reports cover in detail the requisites of efficient health organization and point out certain reforms which should be carried out in order to obtain the best results. In the interests of economy and efficiency, for instance, all sanitary work, be it child hygiene, industrial sanitation, school hygiene, milk control, &c., should be centralized and co-ordinated under properly equipped State Departments of Health. Local health administration must be strengthened by the employment of health officers, giving their entire time to their duty and fully responsible to the State Department of Health.

"While the meritorious work accomplished by the present authorities is recognized, it is stated that the adoption and enforcement of measures for the protection of the public health in these States have not kept pace with their growth in wealth and population. Neither of the two States has been sufficiently liberal in its appropriations for health work.

"For example, in 1914 both Washington, with a land area of 66,836 square miles and a population of about 1,200,000, and West Virginia, with an area of 24,022 square miles and a population of over 1,300,000, appropriated only $15,000 each for the use of the State Board of Health, while Maryland, with an area of 9,941 square miles and about the same population as West Virginia, appropriated $145,000, and Florida, with a much smaller area and population than Washington, appropriated over $80,000 for the same purpose."

The Public Health Service holds that at least 2 per cent. of the public revenue should be spent for sanitary work, since from no other expenditure is so much profit ultimately derived.

DECK OFFICERS ASK MORE.

Pay Demands Affect 318 American Steamers—Six Lines Give In.

The deck officers of 318 American steamships, belonging to thirty-eight companies operating under the American flag out of the Port of New York, have demanded increases of pay averaging $25 a month. Six of the principal lines agreed to grant the increase and others are taking the matter under consideration.

Robert H. Cowan, Secretary of the Neptune Association, the officers' organization, said yesterday that the steamship companies had been notified on April 1 of the demands of its members for more pay. He said that some of the lines had taken deck officers who had retired from sea duty rather than pay the increase asked for.

Officials of some of the steamship companies said yesterday that they were willing to talk with the officers in their employ regarding the wage scale, but they declined to recognize the Neptune Association as being empowered to deal with the matter. A few officers left their ships when their demands were not complied with, but the departure of the vessels was not delayed by their action, as the companies had made preparations to deal with the situation.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York—EMILY LOEWY, plaintiff, against NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

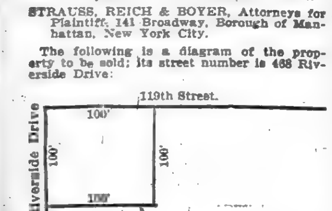
All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive and the southerly side of 119th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 119th Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Riverside Drive one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel with 119th Street one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Riverside Drive, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Riverside Drive one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 12, 1915.

PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Referee.

STRAUSS, REICH & BOYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 468 Riverside Drive:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand ($21,000.00) dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and fifteen and 80-100 ($415.80) dollars, with interest from March 26th, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is twelve thousand ($12,000.00) dollars and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $325,000, with interest at 5 per cent., which mortgage is now past due; also subject to a second mortgage of $30,000 with interest at 6 per cent., which mortgage is now also past due.

Dated New York, April 12, 1915.

PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Referee.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A general rise in pressure over the greater portion of the West has been attended by fair weather, except in the Northwest, and by a considerable fall in temperature in the Plains States, although farther northward temperatures have risen generally and substantially. Over the eastern half of the country pressure has been low, with general showers, except in the East Gulf States and the south portion of the South Atlantic district, where the weather was fair with moderately high temperatures.

There will be showers Tuesday in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley and from North Carolina northeastward, continuing Wednesday to New York and New England. Over the remainder of the country generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be cooler Tuesday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and Tennessee and warmer in the plateau region. It will be warmer Wednesday between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

Warnings of freezing temperature have been issued from the Western Dakotas and Nebraska into the extreme northwestern portions of Texas and Oklahoma.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, mostly north and northeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly east; south Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Unsettled Tuesday and Wednesday, with occasional showers.

New Jersey—Showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	50	53	4 P. M.	66	63
6 A. M.	49	50	6 P. M.	65	53
9 A. M.	50	52	9 P. M.	61	49
12 M.	68	57	11 P. M.	57	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—13 Greenwich St.; Interbor. R. R.	$50
2:00—221 E. 58 St.; Grosseni Stericca	None
4:15—879 Elsmere Pl.; J. Saberstein	Slight
4:40—200 Eldridge St.; D. Zimmerman	$300
5:00—142 Norfolk St.; Myer Jacobs	Slight
7:30—611 W. 136 St.; not given	Slight
8:40—94 Market Slip; Mary Falco	Slight
10:25—129 West St.; James Plunkitt	$2,500
P. M.	
12:25—1,472 Seabury Pl.; Jos. Shapiro	Slight
1:00—266 W. 39 St.; T. Alexander	Slight
1:00—24 Rector St.; Fred Smith	None
2:30—235 E. 117 St.; B. Greenberg	Slight
3:55—97 Sheriff St.; Samuel Willner	Slight
4:05—1,896 B'way; Reginald Vanderbilt, (auto)	$1,000
5:10—1,296 1 Av.; Frank Herman	Not given
7:25—496 2 Av.; Andrew Davies	Slight
7:25—158 W. 15 St.; Lena Marcus	None
7:40—34 Bond St.; N. Y. Jobbing Co.	$2,500

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., May 4: Lieut. J. Hart, 62, to 77, assigned to command; Sergts. C. E. Fleichman, G. S. Booth, and W. Garner, 77, assigned to bicycle duty; Patrol. D. W. Hay, 12, to 77; D. E. King, 69, to 77; P. F. Grady, W. J. Flynn, J. J. Kennedy, and J. MacIntyre, 77, assigned to bicycle, P. K. Wood, Marine Div., to 77, assigned to bicycle duty; H. Gertenback, 77; J. Loughman, 77; F. W. Wilkens, 77; J. W. Neggersmith, 77; H. W. Hemingway, 77; Wm. Nelson, 77; D. A. Konen, 77; M. J. F. Scurry, 77, 8 A. M., May 3; G. P. Obach, Comr's office, to 283, temporarily assigned to 2 Insp. Dist., 30 days.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 146, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Asst. Property Clerk, 10 days, 8 A. M. May 2; Patrol. R. J. Hoerr and G. Sperber, 16, duty in plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M., May 1; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2 In. Dis., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 4; M. J. Kelly, 149, to 8 Ins. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 1; J. P. Harron, 151, and E. Ghiggeri, 109, to 16 In. Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M., May 4; H. J. Thompson, 174, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., May 1; H. G. Reilly, Traf. Div., Subd. D, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 3.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. R. A. Menten, 2, to 2 In. Dist., 8 A. M., May 3; Bicycle Patrol. A. Knierim, D. J. McGowan, and H. Von Bartheld, 77, duty at booth, New Rochelle and City Island Rds., 8 A. M., May 4.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. W. R. Rector, 29, 1 day, 12 P. M., May 6; T. J. Leonard, 33, 3 days, 10 A. M., May 2; J. H. Ward, 158, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 3; V. Alster, 159, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 30.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. J. Hennessey, 1 In. Dist., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 1.

Full Pay While Sick—Serg. C. O'Neill, 69, 3:50 P. M., Apr. 11, during disability; Patrol. C. J. O'Neil, 12, 10:30 P. M., Apr. 20, during disability; G. T. Daggett, 14, 1 P. M., Apr. 17, to 12:01 A. M., Apr. 24; M. Moran, 15, 4 P. M., Apr. 5, to Noon, Apr. 12; C. C. Michael, 28, 2:15 A. M., Mar. 22, to 12 P. M., Apr. 16; F. O. Drescher, 28, 11:45 A. M., Apr. 14, to 12 P. M., Apr. 18; H. H. Marks, 29, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 29, to 12 P. M., Mar. 31; J. H. Crosby, 36, 1:20 A. M., Apr. 11, to Noon, Apr. 19; J. Steinback, 37, 7:50 P. M., Apr. 19, to 12 P. M., Apr. 20; F. O. Rice, 40, 10:40 A. M., Apr. 19, to 12 P. M., Apr. 22; C. P. O'Connell, 61, 12:20 A. M., Apr. 23, to Noon, Apr. 28; L. L. Barrett, 1 P. M., Mar. 24, to Noon, Mar. 26; M. Gerry, Jr., 149, 10:20 P. M., Apr. 6, to 12 P. M., Apr. 15; E. Mahoney, Traf. Div., Subd. E, 8:30 A. M., Apr. 22, during disability; E. F. X. McDonald, Traf. Div., Subd. E, 7:30 P. M., Apr. 18, during disability.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty in the service of the United States on account of an existing emergency, to take effect May 22, and are re-detailed as members of the board at the post specified:

1st Lieuts. William H. Seeman, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana; Stevens T. Harris, Fort McPherson, Ga.; G. Samuel White, Fort Snelling, Minn.; James V. Falisi, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark. Upon completing duty as members of the board, the officers will return to their respective homes and stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Special orders, April 23, relating to Major Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., are revoked.

Capt. Will H. Point, 28th Inf., detailed in the Q. M. Corps June 17, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., June 1 and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks and other duties, under the instructions of the Q. M. G., of construction work at Washington Barracks, relieving Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., Q. M. C.

Orders of March 11 directing Major M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., on being relieved from duty in Division of Militia Affairs, to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty as fort commander, amended to assign him to duty as personnel officer on staff of commanding officer, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and on expiration of leave will report there for duty.

Major W. Forse, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as personnel officer on staff of the commanding officer, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and will proceed to this city for temporary duty in office of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Capt. C. B. Ross, C. A. C., detailed in Q. M. C. Aug. 7, proceed to San Francisco and sail, about Aug. 5, for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. J. R. Proctor, C. A. C., relieved from 123d Co. and placed on unassigned list June 5, then report to Commanding General, North Atlantic Coast Artillery district for duty on his staff.

Capt. H. T. Patten, C. A. C., is transferred from the 125th to the 123d Co. about June 5.

Major R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as material officer on staff of the Commanding General, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and assigned to duty as Fort Commander of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., about June 5.

Major F. T. Tompkins, attached to 10th Cav., is assigned to 13th Cav.

1st Lieut. G. B. Worthington, M. R. C., to active duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., during absence of 1st Lieut. H. L. Schurmeier, M. R. C., on whose return to duty Lieut. Worthington will stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

2d Lieut. E. Landreth, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed from Co. E, 21st Inf., proceed to San Francisco, thence to Manila about June 5 for duty.

Orders of March 15, authorizing Capt. F. J. Bolend, Medical Corps, Oklahoma National Guard, to attend course of instruction at Army Field Service School for Medical Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and then return to his home, Oklahoma City, amended to authorize him to proceed on completion of cource at Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Sam Houston and attend School of Instruction for Medical Officers there, then return to his home.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. J. E. Abbott, 6th Cav., accepted, May 31.

Major S. F. Bottoms, Q. M. C., (C. A. C.) on being relieved from duty in Q. M. C., will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, California, for duty.

1st Lieut. R. L. Avery, C. A. C., on relief from duty at the Military Academy, and on expiration of leave granted will proceed from San Francisco about Sept. 5 to Manila for duty with coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bays.

1st Lieut. J. N. Reynolds, C. A. C., is relieved from duty in coast defenses of Savannah, and will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Savannah, for assignment to a company.

2d Lieut. B. R. Coleman, C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to 72d Co., placed on unassigned, and will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Savannah, for duty on his staff.

Leaves: Capt. C. C. Smith, 10th Cav., from date of relief from present duties until June 30; Capt. F. L. Graham, retired recruiting officer, 2 days; 1st Lieut. H. W. Wagner, 3d Cav., 2 months; Capt. J. P. Wade, 2d Cav., 2 months; Major W. M. Morrow, 11th Inf., 1 month; 1st Lieut. J. E. Abbott, 6th Cav., to and including May 31; Capt. J. E. Hemphill, Cav., four days, and 1st Lieut. H. L. Schurmeier, M. R. C., 1 month and 5 days.

Navy.

Surgeon J. R. Dykes, placed on retired list.

A. Surgeons, C. H. Weaver, H. M. Lhamon, T. Wilson, C. W. Depping, F. H. Bowman, W. A. Stoops, R. A. Torrance, S. M. Taylor, W. A. Brams, J. A. Omer, H. M. Stenhouse, W. W. Cress, H. McDonald, J. T. Boone, C. I. Wood, F. L. Conklin, C. W. Foss, W. H. Michael, and C. S. O'Brien, all commissioned from April 22.

A. Chaplain R. D. Workman, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Nebraska, South Carolina, Florida, Kansas, North Dakota, Texas, and Louisiana at Southern Drill Grounds; Wyoming and Michigan at Hampton Roads; Pontiac and Aileen at Newport; Sylph and Mayflower at Washington; Barry and Chauncey at Cebu, P. I.; Yorktown at Mazatlan; Denver at San Diego; Brutus at Vera Cruz; Macdonough at Charleston; Severn, C-1, C-2, C-4, and C-5 at Almirante Bay; Potomac at Cristobal; Ammen at Whitestone Landing, and the Drayton at New York yard.

Sailed.—Des Moines, St. Thomas for Cadiz; Cincinnati, Olongapo for Shanghai; Arethusa, Port Arthur, Texas, for Charleston via Key West; Prairie, Worden, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, Key West for New York; Mars, San Diego for Mazatlan; Glacier, Mazatlan for San Diego; Chattanooga, Manzanillo for Mazatlan; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Philadelphia for Annapolis; Proteus, Cristobal for Hampton Roads; D-1, D-2, D-3, Annapolis for New York; Wilmington, Hongkong for Canton, and the Hector, Manila for Guam.

The Marietta was placed in full commission at New York yard May 1.

The Brooklyn, now at Boston, has been designated as the relief of the Saratoga as flagship of the Asiatic fleet.

The Nicholson, now at Philadelphia yard, ordered to Newport when ready for sea, to "shake down." Upon arrival at Newport the Nicholson will be assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BURNS, CLARENCE A., (Nov. 9, 1914;) net estate, $6,112; Mrs. Marie E. Burns, widow, beneficiary; notes, $93; stocks, $7,156.

DEWES, PETER, (April 6, 1910;) net estate, $1,144; Katherine Dewes, sister, principal beneficiary; deposits, $417; insurance, $1,000; cigar business, $160; personalty, $10.

DUNHAM, FRANK J., (May 19, 1913;) net estate, $283,322; Mrs. Estelle B. Dunham, widow, received cash bequests, $2,951; personalty, jewelry, and furniture, $7,620, and life estate in $200,000; residuary estate passed to Cora D. Boyd, Nelle D. Kauffman, William G. Dunham, and Harvey G. Dunham, the sisters and brothers of decedent, who also receive the remainder after the life estate of Mrs. Estelle B. Dunham, the share of each in the residuary estate placed at $11,283; assets, deposits, $11,447; personalty, $7,620; life insurance, $15,000; stocks, $270,585, of which $270,375 is represented by 1,500 shares of the Dunham Manufacturing Company.

GOLDBERG, LEOPOLD, (Oct. 12, 1913;) net estate, $57,504; Mrs. Harriet Goldberg, widow, received $1,856 outright and life estate in $29,732; rest of estate and the remainder after the life estate of the widow passes to Isabella Burnett, Florence Goldberg, Josephine Goldberg, and Gladys Goldberg, the four daughters of the decedent; assets, deposits, $626; personalty, $50; stocks and bonds, $59,444; received from sale of membership and from insurance in gratuity fund of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, $750.

HICKS, MARGARET T., (March 17, 1914;) net estate, $264,825; principal beneficiaries were: Isabella Lawrence, sister, $123,791; Edith L. Chisolm, niece, $16,396; Mary Tonetti, niece, $16,396; Margaret Lawrence, niece, $16,395; Caroline L. Bogert, niece, $18,049; Henry Osgood, nephew, $13,049; Jennie O. Chambers, niece, $18,049; Helen H. Davis, niece, $13,049; Alfred Osgood, nephew, $13,049; two grand nephews were each given $6,524; two grand nephews and a grand niece each received $4,349; half interest in 130 Madison Av., appraised at $51,500; deposits, $17,705; half interest in estate of Catherine L. Olmsted, deceased, $12,345; due from estate of Joseph Lawrence, $271; interest as heir-at-law of Joseph Lawrence, deceased, $18,713; furniture and personalty, $2,061; stocks and bonds, $219,090.

LOCK, THOMAS J., (Oct. 2, 1913;) net estate, $127,658; Thomas G. Lock, son, received $61,608; Emily V. Lock, daughter, $40,300; Laura Buttikofer, daughter, $15,965; Mary E. Moore, daughter, $7,999; rest of estate passed to six grandchildren; 1,937 Anthony Av., Bronx, appraised at $18,400; 2 lots, Anthony Av. and 178 St., $12,000; 1 lot, Anthony Av. and 178 St., $4,200; 2 lots, 178 St., $7,700; one-half interest in 207 Lexington Av., $18,500; one-half interest in 209 Lexington Av., $11,500; one-half interest in 211 Lexington Av., $11,500; deposits, $6,945; notes and mortgages, $38,468; interest in upholstery business of Thomas J. Lock & Son, $1,667.

MILLARD, Mrs. LYDIA G., (Oct. 16, 1914;) net estate, $251,906; Charles S. Millard, son, is given $102,241; Sarah G. Millard, daughter, is given personalty appraised at $2,424 and life estate in $132,241; rest of estate and the remainders after the life estates pass to three grandchildren; one-sixth interest in realty at Utica, N. Y., $5,833; deposits, $2,651; personalty, $2,424; stocks and bonds, $248,113; larger holdings of stocks were 139 shares Consolidated Gas Co., appraised at $16,124; 360 shares New York Central & Hudson River R. R., $27,720; 172 shares Pullman Co., $26,466; 287 shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $15,818; 319 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., $15,190.

RAU, CHARLES W., (May 27, 1914;) net estate, $66,932; Mrs. Valeska F. Rau, widow, beneficiary; 627 West 142 St., $11,000, subject to deduction of $1,951 for dower; deposits, $1,569; stocks and bonds, $13,520; interest of decedent in firm of Ames & Rau, furriers, 6 East 32 St., $45,596.

RUSSELL, SALEM T., (Dec. 4, 1914;) net estate, $118,119; Frances L. Russell, daughter, received $44,745; Ella H. Russell, daughter, $44,745; Anna C. Purrington, daughter, $28,629; 126 West 13 St., appraised at $18,000; deposits, $7,159; personalty, $525; stocks and bonds, $93,554; decedent was formerly member of New York Stock Exchange, but disposed of his membership before he died.

STRENGLEIN, PANKRATZ, (Oct. 14, 1913;) net estate, $12,250; Mrs. Katharine Strenglein, widow, sole beneficiary; equity, $12,591, in 624-628 Jackson Av. and 729 E. 151 St., Bronx, appraised at $22,000; deposits, $5,345; stocks, $75; retail butcher store, 624 Jackson Av., $750.

ZABRISKIE, CHARLES FREDERICK, (April 20, 1914;) net estate, $568,736; Mrs. Minnie R. Zabriskie, widow, was given personalty and household goods appraised at $4,908; life estate in realty and two-thirds of residue; net fund, $396,778; Charles Lemaire Zabriskie and Anita Louise Zabriskie, son and daughter, each received $81,899; the remainder interest after the death of Mrs. Minnie R. Zabriskie; Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ignatius, $3,000, and Jessie Crawford Roome, cousin, $250; premises 87 W. 75 St., appraised at $42,000; premises on Lake St., and other realty at Cooperstown, N. Y., $28,000; personalty, $5,318; deposits, $2,321; stocks, $592,488, and include 100 shares Home Insurance Co., appraised at $40,000; 300 shares American Locomotive Co., $29,100; 700 shares Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. preferred, $70,000; 400 Bethlehem Steel Co. preferred, $33,200; 1,000 shares American Car and Foundry Co., $115,500; 300 shares U. S. Rubber Co. first preferred, $30,450; 400 Central Leather Co. preferred, $39,700, and 800 U. S. Steel preferred, $86,600.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An examination for license as substitute teacher of freehand drawing, mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, and technical English will be conducted by the Board of Examiners tomorrow, beginning at 1 P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan. To be eligible to enter the examination, a candidate must offer evidence either of college graduation or of four years' experience in drafting, estimating or allied work. There is a vacancy at present in the Long Island Railroad shops at Morris Park, L. I. The sessions of instruction will probably be on two days a week, four hours a day. The compensation is $1.50 an hour.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transfer $42,752.84 from the fund, General Educational Supplies, to special or trust funds.

James D. Horton, architectural draughtsman, has been assigned to prepare charts, &c., under the direction of Associate City Superintendent Haaren, in connection with part-time co-operative and continuation classes.

The Board of Education has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the position of gardener in Public School 89, Brooklyn, be established.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to retire from active service Otto C. Assenheimer, a General Inspector in the Bureau of School Buildings, who is 73 years old.

The by-laws have been amended so as to provide for the immediate reporting of absences of pupils.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

138th St, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for a one-story brick church, 92.3x151.4; R. C. Church of St. Luke, owner; Rev. John J. Boyle, 625 East 138th St., rector; A. F. A. Schmitt, 604 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

152d St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a five-story apartment, 50x87.11; D. F. Mahoney, 102 West 42d St, owner; E. L. Ellis, 3 West 29th St., architect; cost, $40,000.

167TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Park Av, for a one-story frame shed, 22x51.6; Frank Nicoletti, 452 East 167th St, owner; Otto L. Spannhake, 233 East 78th St, architect; cost, $500.

Pelham Parkway, s e corner of Bronx Park East, for a one-story brick office building, 10x15; Bonivesta Garage Co., 254 West 100th St, owner; the Texas Co., 17 Battery Place, architect; cost, $300.

University Av, e s, 773.63 ft n of 183d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 90x81; William Evans, 2,340 University Av, owner; Kreymbourg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, 1,890, to a three-story store; M. White, 220 West 98th St, owner; L. E. Sheinart, 134 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

Washington Av, n e corner of 176th St, for a two-story brick library, 79.6x96.1¼; City of New York, owner; Carrere & Hastings, 225 5th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

85th St, 234 and 236 East, to 2 four-story tenements; A. Schmidt, 233 East 78th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 233 East 78th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Tues., cooler in w. Wed. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. and s. w.

La.—Fair in e., unsettled in w.; Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

East. Tex.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Utah—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues., cooler in e. Wed. fair.

Ark.—Fair, cooler Tues. Wed. fair.

Tenn.—Cooler and fair Tues, except showers in extreme e. Wed. fair.

Ky.—Fair in w., showers in e. Tues.; cooler. Wed. fair.

Ohio—Showers Tues.; cooler in s. Wed. fair; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Ind.—Fair Tues., preceded by showers in extreme e.; cooler. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Cooler and fair Tues. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Tues., probably showers. Wed. cloudy; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Tues., probably showers. Wed. cloudy; moderate n. winds.

Wis.—Unsettled Tues.; probably showers; Wed. fair; moderate n. winds.

Minn.—Fair in w., unsettled in e. Tues.; Wed. fair; moderate n. winds.

Iowa—Fair Tues.; cooler in e. and cen.; Wed. fair.

Mo.—Fair, cooler Tues.; Wed. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer in s.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer.

Kan.—Fair Tues.; cooler in s. e.; Wed. fair.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Do You Think

Long Island City

property in the neighborhood of the new Rapid Transit system will improve when the road is running?

258-260 Academy Street.—Two two-family frame houses one block from the new station at Washington Avenue must be sold for whatever they will bring, together with the following properties:

MANHATTAN—402-404 Pearl St., Running through to 10 New Bowery.
438 and 440 West 57th St., near 9th Ave.

BROOKLYN—18 three-story private dwellings. Clinton St., Harrison St. and Tompkins Place; to be sold separately.
Northeast corner of Myrtle Ave. and Jay St. known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave., 327 to 333 Jay St.

BRONX—Subway station corner, four lots, n. e. corner of 138th St. and 3rd Ave.

63 lots to be sold lot by lot on Mott Ave., 153rd St. to 156th St. and Sheridan Ave.

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free.

At the absolute auction sale of the Estate of Arthur R. Morris by order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, May 11th.

For maps and particulars apply to
J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3rd Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.* } *Agents and Auctioneers*
Lewis S. Morris, *Esq., Atty., 32 Liberty St.*

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Forty-fifth Street Houses Near Times Square in Bronx Trade—Miss Grace Dodge's Home Sold—Fifth Avenue Leasehold Bought — $450,000 Columbus Avenue Corner as Gift—Active Bronx Market.

The realty market opened the week yesterday with considerable activity. Among the features of interest were a deal in Forty-fifth Street, in the Times Square locality, the purchase, as revealed by the transfer of title in the Register's office of the late Miss Grace H. Dodge's home at 262 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, and the stable in the rear by George F. Baker and his daughter, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, and the sale of the Columbia leasehold at 612 Fifth Avenue, the former residence of Frederick S. Flower, which will now be altered for business.

The Times Square deal involved the sale by the Red Shield Realty Company, of which F. W. Rothschild is President, of the three five-story houses at 124 to 128 West Forty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The frontage is 61.8 by 100.5. The buyer was the Sykes Realty Corporation, of which Charles A. Sykes is President, and in payment the latter gave the McCrory Building in the Bronx, on the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and 160th Street, a plot 77.2 by 125, leased for a long term to the J. G. McCrory Company, which operates a chain of five and ten-cent stores.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Buy Fifth Avenue Leasehold.

The leasehold of the residence at 612 Fifth Avenue, formerly occupied by Frederick S. Flower, nephew of the late Governor Flower, has been sold by Bryan L. Kennelly for a client of Fernando Wood as attorney. The house is on Columbia leasehold land, being forty-seven feet north of the northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, a plot 23 by 125. The buyers, represented by Nelson, Lee & Green, have taken the ten years' lease on the property with a renewal privilege of ten years and will alter the house for business. The sale was made by Frederick Werner as assignee for the brokerage firm of Flower & Co.

East 61st Street Residence Sale.

The four-story dwelling at 151 East Sixty-first Street, on a plot 21 by 100, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for the estate of Hester B. Payton. It will be altered for occupancy.

Warren Street Loft Deal.

The five-story loft structure at 18 Warren Street, on plot 25 by 100, between Broadway and Church Street, has been purchased by the wholesale drug firm of M. Weiss from the Neal & Brinker Company, wholesale hardware dealers. The building is a Trinity leasehold, with one year to run, and the new owner has also taken over the ten-year renewal privilege. The Neal & Brinker Company has taken back a lease on the store floor and basement. The Duross Company was the broker.

Greene Street Sale.

The six-story loft at 44 to 48 West Houston Street, northwest corner of Greene Street, has been purchased by an investor from T. H. Roth. The plot is 20 by 79. Kurz & Uren were the brokers.

Harlem Residence Buyers.

The Antler Realty Company has purchased the dwelling at 2,014 Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 85, and will alter it for business. William A. White & Sons were the brokers. They have also sold to the same buyer the dwelling at 3 West 121st Street, 20 by 100.11, and 7 West 120th Street, 21 by 100.11.

The three-story house at 254 West 113th Street, 17 by 100.11, has been sold by Mrs. Harriet A. Hartman.

Upper Manhattan Deal.

The five-story flat at 507 West 160th Street, on plot 25 by 100, near the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by George F. Denhard for Theodore Bertsch to an investor.

Builders Buy Choice Dyckman Corner.

A plot of seven lots, forming the southwest corner of Broadway and 207th Street, in the Dyckman section, has been purchased from J. Allen Townsend by the Seaman Construction Company, composed of T. G. Galardi and Max Just. The plot is 125 by 100 and will be improved with two apartment houses. Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers.

La Rochelle Transferred as Gift.

The transfer as a gift was recorded yesterday from Julia Robert of London to Arthur R. Robert of London to the La Rochelle apartment hotel, on the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 102.2 by 112. The property was assessed in 1914 for $450,000. It is subject to a mortgage of $300,000.

Takes Title to Old Calumet Club.

Frank V. Burton took title yesterday from the Frances A. Lawrence estate to the old Calumet Club site, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, 49.5 by 100, giving back a mortgage of $400,000 to run for fifteen years at 4 per cent. An eleven-story building will be erected there for occupancy by the wholesale cotton goods firm of Barton Brothers.

Bronx Borough.

A large plot on the southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and Jefferson Place, 111 by 100, has been purhased by the Esther Realty Company from Emma A. Oesting. The buyers will erect two five-story apartments. The brokers in the deal were E. Loewenthal & Son.

The five-story apartment house at 2,065 Southern Boulevard, on lot 37.6 by 100, has been sold by Paul Bultmann for Robert Moorehead to an investor.

A plot 104.6 by 116.6 and irregular at the northwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and 163d Street has been sold by Alexander Selkin for Lowenfeld & Prager to the Peerless Holding Company. It will be improved with two five-story apartment houses.

The five-story new-law flat at 1,015 East 178th Street, on plot 43.6 by 100 has been purhased by Napoleon L. Levy from a client of A. Blumenthal. Mr. Levy gave in part payment a plot 46 by 85 on the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and Claremont Parkway.

The Roseff Realty Corporation, Samuel Roseff President, has purchased a plot 50 by 96 at 1,385 Fulton Avenue from the Zeltner estate. It will be improved with a five-story apartment.

Lewine & Kempner has sold to Bernard Dresher for investment a plot 50 by 100 on Southern Boulevard, adjoining the southeast corner of Longwood Avenue. It is part of the plot of 75 by 100, purchased a short time ago from James F. Meehan, the sellers retaining the taxpayer on the corner lot where will be the Longwood Avenue station of the new Lexington Avenue subway. Louis B. Chanler was the broker.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold six lots on the northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street for the Gibraltar Construction Company to a builder for improvement with one-family houses.

The Bulkley & Horton Company have sold the two frame houses at 241 and 248 Adelphi Street, on plot 50 by 125 feet, to the G. & M. mprovement Company, for improvement with an apartment house to be finished about Sept. 1.

Long Island.

The farm of fourteen acres, formerly known as the Rohrig farm, at Ronkonkoma, with frontages on Ocean Avenue and Pond Road, has been sold by Kurz & Wren.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold to David Davis two plots at Louona Park, Corona. The property has a frontage on Flushing Bay and Jackson Avenue of 100 feet.

Thomas P. de Graffenreid has purchased from Frederick A. Troy the dwelling on a plot 50 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside.

New Jersey.

Frank E. Williams has purchased the new house on the corner of Lorraine and Norwood Avenues, Upper Montclair. It was built by ex-Mayor Hinck on part of the estate of the late Walter E. Duryea. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

A residence on Washington Avenue, Grantwood, has been sold by the Simpson-Merritt Company for Willie Wikstrom.

Westchester.

A large residence and plot at Bronxville, on the corner of Pondfield Road and Argyle Place, has been purchased by Edward Wise, Vice President of the United Cigar Stores Company, from John Utz. It has been held at $40,000. Fish & Marion were the brokers, and they have also sold for Robert K. Painter his residence, with about two acres, at Pond and Oxford Roads, Scarsdale, to Dr. A. Edward Davis.

Motor Company Enlarges Plant.

Joseph P. Day sold for the 303 Fifth Avenue Corporation to the Chevrolet Motor Company of New York, Inc., seventeen acres in Tarrytown, fronting on the Hudson River, being all the land lying between the Beekman Avenue and Kingsland Point plants of the Chevrolet Motor Company, formerly the plants of the Maxwell Motor Company.

Commercial Leases.

Sussman-Gibbs & Karlin have leased for the Newport Investing Company, a client of Straus & Dworsky, the six-story elevator building on the northeast corner of 164th Street and Prospect Avenue, covering a plot 75 by 100 feet. The lessees will remodel the ground into stores. The lease is for a term of years aggregating about $100,000.

The store at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street has been leased for the Schaefer Realty Company by Urger & Watson.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the buildings at 84 and 86 Pearl Street for Frances L. Glover to William R. Boyce, the building at 5 Jones Lane for Isaac H. Cary to A. Bleecker & Sons, and stores at 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane to the Jacobs Hat Company, and at 19 Dutch Street to Edward Krausz.

G. P. Butterly has leased for Dochtermann Brothers to a client of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, the former McAlpin tobacco factory at 732-736 East Eleventh Street.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased the store at 111 West 125th Street in the Orient Theatre Building to the Herlihy-Hull Company.

Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for the Seabury Estate the four-story dwelling, 330 West 108th Street, to Dr. H. Everett Russell for J. C. Rennard, to Richard Ritter the four-story dwelling, 302 West Seventy-third Street, and for Alexander Orr the four-story dwelling, 50 West Seventieth Street, to Thomas O'Connell.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have also renewed the lease of the dwelling of 136 East Sixty-fourth Street for William M. Hoes to Finley P. Dunne.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for the estate of Chauncey P. McKnight the three-story dwelling at 526 West 175th Street to William Brendel.

Realty Notes.

G. Goldberg & Sons, hardware, for many years at 133 Division Street, have moved to 50 and 52 Franklin Street, near the centre of the hardware district.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations will be held in the offices of the Atlantic Association, 321 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, May 8.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 197th St, —x100, vacant; East 197th St, n s, — e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x100, vacant; East 197th St, n s, 95 ft e of Creston Av, 55.4x140x62.1x140.2, vacant; adjourned to May 10.

By Henry Brady.

Warren St, w s, 285.2 ft s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 204.2x181.9x114.1, to Johnson Av, x188.6x82.3x319x150x102.6x105x48.3x383.0; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 157 West, n s, 312.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8, four-story dwelling, executrix's sale, estate of Louise Polhemus, deceased.

Downing St, 58, s s, 158.9 ft e of Varick St, 16.8x64.8, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Ebenezer Bailey, deceased.

65th St, 18 East, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Lexington Av, 71, e s, 74 ft s of 26th St, 24.8x100, five-story flat; voluntary sale.

St Ann's Av, s e corner of 134th St, 100x80, vacant; also 134th St, s s, 300 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x70; vacant; voluntary sale.

135th St, s s, 45 ft w of Brown Place, 75x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

Wadsworth Av, w s, 90 ft n of 190th St, 369x98, vacant; voluntary sale.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 75x100, to Cedar Av x76.4x116.8, vacant; administratrix's sale, estate of Eustace W. Fisher, deceased.

Sedgwick Av, s w corner of Palisades Place, 196x100x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

Heath Av, s e corner of Shrady Place, 170x165x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., two acreage plots on White Plains Av; voluntary sale.

Yonkers, N. Y., 106 and 108 Ashburton Av, near Palisades Av, 48.8x157x irregular, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

68th St, 26 West, s s, 266 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5, four-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against D. H. Shea et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Vance Hewitt, referee; due, $21,392.05; taxes, &c., $572.75.

68th St, 54 West, s s, 248.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank of Albany against C. E. Anderson et al.; Hessberg & H., attorneys; E. H. Rosenstock, referee; due, $19,283.94; taxes, &c., $1,086.95.

8th Av, 2,726 and 2,728, s e corner of 145th St, 40x100, three-story building; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $19,970.69; taxes, &c., $70.50.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, n s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7 to 160th St, x100x228.3, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al., Action 1; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Martin Conroy, referee; due, $52,634.69; taxes, &c., $3,117.25.

Riverside Drive, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, 110.11x231 to centre line of 160th St, x89.10x63.2x237.6, vacant; same against same, Action 2; same attorneys; George Coggill, referee; due, $47,800.52; taxes, &c., $2,612.

103d St, 117 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, three-story dwelling; New York Investors' Corporation against Bella Rubel et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $4,964.39; taxes, &c., $186.15.

Stanton St, 329, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 21x51.3, five-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against E. A. Mayhew et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $14,064.70; taxes, &c., $300.

46th St, 440 West, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story building; New York County National Bank against Frank Richards Laundry Supply Co. et al.; Kellogg & R., attorneys; A. G. Koelble, referee; due, $6,956.55; taxes, &c., $286.50; subject to mortgage of $10,000.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.11, two-story stable; A. K. Mackay et al. against Santa Rumore et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $14,326.30; taxes, &c., $529.15.

By James L. Wells Company.

Stanton St, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75, three-story tenement and store, two-story extension; J. C. Gulick against Lena Boerick et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; E. E. Spiegelberg, referee; due, $11,785.37; taxes, &c., $656.05.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

161st St, 770 East, s s, 53.5 ft w of Tinton Av, 21.8x76.2, one and two story store; J. C. Titus against Benjamin Bosse et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $4,714.29.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.—IN EQUITY.—No. 721.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Complainant, against COLONIAL PAPER COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to decrees of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1915, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, and on the 26th day of February, 1915, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire in a cause between the same parties ancillary to the said cause in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, the undersigned, Special Master, being thereto duly authorized by said decrees, will sell as one parcel or unit and without appraisement or valuation by public auction to the highest bidder at twelve o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1915, at the principal entrance of the office building facing the mill upon the premises of the said Colonial Paper Company in the city of Portsmouth in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, all the properties covered by the first mortgage of said defendant, Colonial Paper Company, and described in said decrees of foreclosure and sale, and owned by said Colonial Paper Company at the date of the said decrees, except cash then in the hands of the receiver and in the hands of the said Old Colony Trust Company as Trustee. For a more particular description of the property to be sold reference is hereby made to the bill of complaint, to the copy of said first mortgage annexed thereto, to the said decrees of foreclosure and sale and to the receiver's inventories heretofore filed in the above entitled cause, but attention is called to the fact that certain ground wood pulp mentioned in the receiver's inventory has been sold by the receiver and that by fire on or about the 8th day of March, 1915, a barn with its contents and a two story double frame dwelling were totally destroyed, and a single frame dwelling partially destroyed, on the premises of the Colonial Paper Company at Freeman's Point, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The following is a description of the real estate and a brief general description of the personal property thus decreed to be sold and which will be sold as aforesaid:

All the real estate, manufacturing plants and machinery owned by said Colonial Paper Company, the same being more particularly described as follows:

I.—All that certain tract of land upon Freeman's Point, so called, in the City of Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, containing one hundred and fourteen (114) acres, more or less, and being a part of the old 'Peyton R. Freeman Farm,' so called, bounded and described as follows, viz., Beginning at the westerly corner of the tract, at the track of the Portsmouth & Dover branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the southerly corner of land belonging to the devisees of Mark H. Wentworth, deceased; thence running northeasterly, 1,325 feet, more or less, by said land of said devisees of said Wentworth, to the Piscataqua River; thence turning and running in an irregular curved line southeasterly, southerly, southwesterly and westerly by said River and Creek leading into said River, to said Portsmouth & Dover branch of said Boston & Maine Railroad; and thence running northwesterly by said Railroad to said land of the said devisees of Wentworth, at the point of beginning, together with the flats of said River and Creek appurtenant to said premises. Also all buildings upon and all rights, privileges and appurtenances connected with said premises, being the same premises conveyed to the White Mountain Paper Company, in the following described deeds: Quitclaim deed from John H. Bartlett, dated April 5, 1902, recorded in Volume 591, page 53, Rockingham Registry of Deeds; quitclaim deed from John H. Bartlett, dated April 25, 1902, recorded in Volume 586, page 211, of said Rockingham Registry of Deeds; quitclaim deed from Helen C. Green and Henry L. Green, dated February 18, 1902, recorded in Volume 583, page 493, of said Rockingham Registry of Deeds; warranty deed from Joseph W. Marden and Lydia D. Marden, dated February 26, 1902, and recorded in Volume 587, page 315, of said Rockingham Registry of Deeds; warranty deed from Frank Jones, dated March 29, 1902, recorded in Volume 590, page 365, of said Rockingham Registry of Deeds. Said premises comprising sundry parcels of land formerly belonging to the following owners: Frank Jones; Olive M. Beane; Joseph W. Marden; George F. Hough; Jennie Bell Fernald; William C. Fernald; Francis R. Johnson; Ernest S. Johnson; Rebecca J. Raitt; Edith N. Smart and Helen C. Green, who, directly or by mesne conveyance, conveyed their respective parcels to said White Mountain Paper Company. Said premises also comprise the following highways, heretofore called Cushing and Cutts Streets which have been discontinued.

Together with all the boilers, engines, tanks, machinery, equipment, fittings, fixtures, tools and supplies, and all personal property owned by the said Colonial Paper Company and located in the buildings upon said premises and on or about the foregoing described lands and premises, being the same premises and property described in and conveyed to Messrs. McCutcheon, Martin and Murray by the Publishers' Paper Company, by deed dated the 24th day of February, 1910, and by said Messrs. McCutcheon, Martin and Murray to the Colonial Paper Company by deed dated the 4th day of March, 1910.

II.—Also all that other certain piece, portion, tract or parcel of land, described as follows: All the land, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances formerly belonging to the Publishers' Paper Company, so called, situated in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, and also in Rollinsford, in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire; together with all the water rights and water powers incident thereto and connected therewith. Meaning and intending to include herein all the real estate formerly of the said Publishers' Paper Company situated in said South Berwick and said Rollinsford, including the dam and water power therewith connected and the tenement houses, buildings and land formerly of the said Publishers' Paper Company, however bounded and described, and all machinery now on said property, not hereinafter reserved and excepted, that was conveyed to the United Gas and Electric Company by the Berwick Power Company, by its deed dated May 23, 1898, and recorded in Volume 317, page 81 of the Strafford Registry of Deeds, and in York County Registry of Deeds, Volume 489, page 67, and by the United Gas and Electric Company to Charles E. Locke and George B. James, by its warranty deed dated the 17th day of December, 1901, and recorded in the Strafford County Registry of Deeds, in Volume 333, page 161, and in the York County Registry of Deeds, Volume 529, page 313, and by said Locke and James to the White Mountain Paper Company by their quitclaim deed dated the 16th day of April, 1903, and recorded in the said Strafford County Registry of Deeds, Volume 333, page 169, and in said York County Registry of Deeds, Volume 529, page 320. Together with any additions and improvements made since the date of the said first mentioned deed.

Reference is hereby made for more particulars of description to the above described deeds and the records thereof. Excepting and reserving, however, all the electrical apparatus, down to the bolts, which were on said premises on the 17th day of December, 1901, and all the property belonging to the South Berwick Electric Light Company now upon said premises. Also meaning and intending to include all the right, title and interest of the Colonial Paper Company in and to said above described property, by and from or under any and all contracts, agreements, deeds or other forms of conveyance, in and to which it may have any right, title or interest.

Being the same premises and property described in and conveyed to Robert H. McCutcheon, Lilbern Martin and Samuel J. Murray by the Publishers' Paper Company by deed dated the 24th day of February, 1910; and by said McCutcheon, Martin and Murray conveyed to the Colonial Paper Company by deed dated the 4th day of March, 1910.

III.—Also all that certain tract of land situated at Bar Mills, in the County of York and State of Maine bounded as follows: Commencing on the westerly side of the Saco River at a point on the line of land now or formerly owned by one Palmer, eight rods distant from said river; thence southerly on a line parallel with and eight rods distant from said river to the centre of the main road crossing said river at said Bar Mills; thence by the centre of said road to a point where a line parallel with the easterly side of the foundation of the post office building there situate would strike the centre of said road; thence southerly by said line and the easterly foundation of said post office building to the row of willow trees upon the westerly bank of the mill pond; thence southerly by said row of trees and from the end thereof to land now or formerly belonging to the heirs of Ellis B. Usher; thence southerly by said land now or formerly belonging to said Usher heirs and across the highway, and by land now or formerly belonging to Hannah Woodman, to land now or formerly belonging to the heirs of Doctor Bacon; thence easterly to the centre of said Saco River; thence northerly by the thread of said river, to the northerly line of the tract herein described; thence westerly by said land and by said Palmer land to the point of beginning; together with all the water rights, powers and privileges appurtenant thereto, and with all the buildings upon said land, including a building used as an office on the first floor and a dwelling above said office, the double house which is situated on the Hollis side of the river, and all the buildings upon the island which forms a part of said premises and was conveyed to said Colonial Paper Company therewith; said tract of land being subject to the use of the highways now upon the same.

There is also herein included the island in said Saco River above the railroad bridge at said Bar Mills, to which the main boom is now or was formerly attached; also all rights of said defendant, Colonial Paper Company in said main boom, in the Larrup Boom, so called, the Hiram Falls Boom, and the Bog Pond Boom in Fryeburg; or in any privileges to erect or repair booms at the points above mentioned, whether there are booms existing at the points at the present time or not, and all the rights of said defendant in all booms, water powers, flowage rights, piers and pier rights, shore rights and all water rights upon or in the Saco River northerly of the southerly line of the land above described and southerly of the dam of the Portland Electric Company at West Buxton, Maine, together with all the said defendant's rights of way over land now or formerly belonging to Hiram W. Davis and all said defendant's rights and interests in and to the railroad running to said premises on the westerly side of said Saco River. Being the same premises, rights and privileges conveyed to the White Mountain Paper Company by Charles W. McKenney by his warranty deed dated the 26th day of March, A. D. 1902, and recorded in the York County Registry of Deeds, Volume 522, page 289, together with the Pulp Mill and all other buildings situated on said described land and all machinery, equipment, fixtures and tools belonging to and in use in and about said Pulp Mill, being the same premises and property described in and conveyed to Robert H. McCutcheon, Lilbern Martin and Samuel J. Murray by the Publishers' Paper Company, by deed dated the 4th day of March, 1910, and by said McCutcheon, Martin and Murray conveyed to the Colonial Paper Company by deed dated the 4th day of March, 1910.

IV.—Also all the rights, privileges, title, interest and property of the said Colonial Paper Company in and to certain premises lying between South Berwick in the State of Maine, and premises upon Freeman's Point in the City of Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire, from and under certain deeds, conveyances, contracts and agreements with divers persons and heretofore acquired by the Publishers' Paper Company for the purpose of laying a pipe line or aqueduct and acquiring a right-of-way over and upon the said lands described in said several deeds, agreements or writings; said property, rights and privileges and the source of title thereof, being more particularly described in a certain conveyance from the Publishers' Paper Company to Robert H. McCutcheon, Lilbern Martin and Samuel J. Murray, dated the 24th day of February, 1910; said rights and privileges having been by them conveyed to the said Colonial Paper Company by deed dated the 4th day of March, 1910, containing a general description of said rights and privileges by reference to a former deed.

Together with all and singular the easements, rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining and also all franchises of the Company and all reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title and interest whatsoever, as well in law as in equity of the Company, or, in and to the same, and any and every part thereof, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And also all other real estate and property, real, personal and mixed, of whatever description, owned by the said Colonial Paper Company at the date of the execution and delivery of the said First Mortgage, or thereafter acquired by the said Company, together with all easements, rights, appurtenances and franchises thereunto belonging or used in connection therewith, which shall include, without restricting the generality of the foregoing description, all and singular the machinery, materials, warehouses, plants, shops, docks, wharves, railroad tracks, cars and railroad equipment, offices, buildings, structures, supplies, coal, wood in process of manufacture or otherwise, paper and other movable or personal property, moneys, securities or shares of stock in other corporations, contracts, choses in action, accounts and notes.

The said property will be sold with and subject to all rights and appurtenances in, to, over, affecting or appertaining to the same, as more fully set forth in the deeds above mentioned, to which reference is hereby made, and subject to all unpaid taxes and assessments.

Any of the parties to the above entitled cause and any of the holders of any of the bonds secured by the said first mortgage and any of the stockholders of the Colonial Paper Company, and any other person or persons may bid at the said sale.

The Special Master will accept no bid of less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and will accept no bid unless the bidder shall place in the hands of the Special Master at the time of bidding, as a part of his bid, and as a pledge to make the same good if the same shall be accepted and the sale confirmed, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in cash, certified check or certificate of deposit approved by the Special Master, which sum shall be forfeited in case the bidder, if successful, shall fail to make good his bid and comply with the terms of the said decrees and any orders hereafter made as to future payments or otherwise; but said sum shall be applied on the purchase price in case of such compliance, or returned in case the bid is not successful, or the sale shall not be confirmed by the Court. The purchaser shall also upon due confirmation of such sale and from time to time thereafter pay such further portions of said bid and purchase price in cash as the Court may direct, in order to meet the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and to provide for the payment of the distributive share due upon all bonds and coupons not deposited in payment of the purchase price as hereinafter permitted. The Court reserves the right to reject any bid and further reserves the right to resell the property or any part thereof upon failure of the purchaser to comply with any order of the Court as to the payment of the remainder of the purchase price or any part thereof.

The purchaser may pay the remainder of the purchase price either in cash or by turning in to the Special Master bonds and matured and unpaid coupons secured by said First Mortgage with the interest due thereon in order that there may be credited as paid thereon the sums payable out of the net proceeds of such sale if the total purchase price were paid in cash and of any other funds available for distribution to the holder of such bonds and coupons as his ratable share of such net proceeds and other funds, after allowing for the portion of the total purchase price required to be paid in cash to pay the cost and expenses of the sale, allowances and other cash requirements of any kind or nature, and such purchaser so turning in bonds or coupons will be credited on account of the purchase price of the property purchased with the sum payable to such purchaser on the bonds and coupons so turned in out of such net proceeds and other funds. All such bonds and coupons used to make such payment on such bid shall be surrendered to the complainant and canceled by the Special Master if the whole amount due thereon is necessarily applied to the purchase price, but if less than such whole amount due on such bonds and coupons is so applied on such payment, the specific amount so applied will be stamped or written upon such bonds and coupons by the Special Master, and such bonds and coupons will be returned with such credit to the holders. All taxes and assessments upon the property sold, where the purchaser produces proof that he has paid the same or advanced money for the payment thereof will be allowed for out of the purchase money. If any bid shall be accepted by the Court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all conditions of said decrees and all orders of the Court in respect thereof, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited by him and shall be applied as the Court shall direct. Upon confirmation of the sale, the Special Master will convey and transfer to the purchaser or his assigns all and singular the property, rights and franchises so sold by good and sufficient deed or deeds or other instruments and the form of the said deed or deeds or other instruments and the mode of execution thereof will be settled and approved by the Special Master or by the Courts, if any question shall arise as to the form or sufficiency thereof. The purchaser is required to become and remain subject to the jurisdiction of the said Courts so far as necessary to enforce the provisions of said decrees of foreclosure and sale or of any future orders or decrees made in said causes. The defendant, Colonial Paper Company, upon such sale being made and confirmed, is required by said decrees, if requested by the purchaser, to join with the Special Master in the deed or deeds or other instruments to be made by him as aforesaid, or to otherwise make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or his assigns good and sufficient deed, deeds of conveyance or instruments of transfer of all property of the said defendant, or to which it has in any manner title, right or ownership. The purchaser at such sale, and his successors and assigns, shall have the right, within one year after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed or deeds or other instruments as herein provided, to elect whether or not to accept, assume or adopt any contract, lease, license or privilege sold with the property herein decreed to be sold, and the purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall not be held to have accepted, assumed or adopted any of the said contracts, leases, licenses or privileges which he or they shall so elect not to accept, assume or adopt.

For further particulars and more detailed statement of the terms and conditions upon which said sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decrees of foreclosure and sale.

THEODORE W. LAW,
April 12, 1915. Special Master.

SUMMONSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK—SUPREME COURT —County of Herkimer.—THE HERKIMER NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against DANIEL F. O'CONNELL and CLARENCE F. FULLER, defendants.

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial to be held in the County of Herkimer.

Dated December 31, 1914.

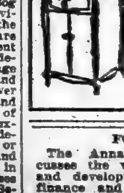
EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

To Daniel F. O'Connell, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 8th day of April, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Herkimer County, at Herkimer, New York.

EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

FOR SALE.



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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, MAY 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, n s, 33.2 ft e of Oliver St, 25x100.1; Hyman Siegel to Esther Goldman, 241 South 3d St, Brooklyn, ½ part.......$1
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 75th St, 102.2x112; Julia Robert, London, England, to Arthur R. Robert, 18 Mount St, W., London, England, (mtg $300,000;) B. & S., April 12; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.......Gift
JACKSON ST, 51, w s, 25x75; Louis B. Schram to Charles Schram, 52 East 82d St, & c. s., Dec. 30, 1911; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke, 290 Broadway.......$100
LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x85; Charles F. Rush, Union, N. J., to Jno. H. Fehy, 134 West 34th St, (mtg $125,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, Jno. H. Fehy, 134 West 34th St.......$25
MADISON AV, 1,435, n e corner of 99th St, 27.10x100; Henrietta & Isidore Hirsch to North Jersey Title Ins. Co., 2 Mercer St, Hackensack, N. J., (mtg $45,000,) May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
MADISON AV, s w corner of 39th St, 45x100; No. 262 Madison Avenue, Inc., to Florence B. Loew, 260 Madison Av, all liens, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$275,000
POST AV, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; Gustave Drobegg to Schnell Realty Co., 26 Montague St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, April 24; attorneys, Van Alen & D., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn...$1
1ST AV, 1,271, w s, 74.1 ft n of 68th St, 24.7x75; Estelle Moses to Samuel S. Lederer, 432 East 69th St, (mtg $15,000,) May 3; attorney, Abraham Willar, 261 Broadway....$100
5TH AV, 267 and 269, n e corner of 29th St, 49.5x100; Charles Lanier, executor, &c., of Frances A. Lawrance, to Frank V. Burton et al., of Newburg, N. Y., (mtg $400,000,) May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1,000
5TH AV, 257, e s, 74.2 ft n of 28th St, 24.7x100, (foreclosure April 19;) Bernard Robbins, referee; Windham Realization Co., Inc., 18 Broadway, April 29; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.......$229,000
6TH AV, 131, n w s, at n e s of 11th St, 25.3x60; Margaret and Elmer W. Brown to Helena Berk, 25 6th St, and Sylvan Av, Bronx, (mtg $39,000,) April 30; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.......$1
6TH ST, 740 East, s s, 221 ft w of Avenue D, 22x97; Herman Berger to Benjamin Berger, 740 East 6th St, (mtg $13,000,) April 29.......$1
12TH ST, 526 East, s s, 270.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3, (foreclosure April 28;) Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Wilson M. Powell, 490 West End Av, April 29..$25,600
39TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x98.9; No. 262 Madison Av., Inc., to George F. Baker, 258 Madison Av, all liens, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$75,000
51ST ST, 361 West, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 18x100.5; George A. Glass to Joseph Sananes, 2,750 West 3d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $23,000,) April 28; attorney, J. F. Benain, 141 Broadway.......$100
74TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Joseph H. Wise to Josephine B. Seligman, 225 West 86th St, (mtg $23,000,) all liens, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
77TH ST, 111 West, n s, 118.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x104.5; Leah A. P. Weil to David Webster, 328 Lexington Av, (mtg $22,000,) quitclaim, April 28; attorney, Walter S. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St.......$1
82D ST, 311 West, n s, 140 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; George A. Holden, executor of Edwin R. Holden, to Isaac G. Waterman, 309 West 82d St, March 5; attorney, J. H. Robertson, 63 Wall St.....$100
96TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; Edward Shearson, Greenwich, Conn., to Lucy D. Dahlgren, 11 East 45th St, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$1
109TH ST, 73 East, n s, 100.4 ft w of Park Av, 28.10x100.11; Louis B. Schram to Charles Schram, 52 East 82d St, July 8, 1913; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke, 290 Broadway.......$1
115TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Manhattan Av Holding Co. to Oliver E. Cromwell, 1,925 Walnut St, Philadelphia, Penn., April 27; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.......$1
125TH ST, 270 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Annie D. Bretherton to Henrietta Baker, 580 East 136th St, and Elizabeth A. Schleyer, 92 Morningside Av, (mtg $22,500,) all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
128TH ST, 18 East, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to Sarah E. Toms, 18 West 128th St, (mtg $5,000,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
131ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Belle E. Duahe to Kalo Realty Co., 368 East 149th St, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Bowers & S, 46 Cedar St.......Exchange
131ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Kalo Realty Co. to Thomas M. Johnson, 208 West 133d St, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.Exchange
136TH ST, 170 and 172 West, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Harris Rosenberg, to Edward London, 219 Forsyth St, (mtg $45,000,) May 1; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.......$1
137TH ST, 126 West, s s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Laurie M. Schulz to Philip Manger, 2,387 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $27,500,) April 29.......$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,108, e s, 25x103; Herman Schrank to Carnca Holding Co., Inc., 641 East 183d St, (mtg. $2,000,) April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1
COLLEGE AV, 1,271, w s, 20x85; Sophia C. Phelan to William D. Cameron, 2,473 Devoe St, May 1; attorney, William D. Cameron, 3,208 3d Av.......Omitted
DALY AV, 1,916, e s, 32.1x150.11; Anna Majewski and another to Belle E. Duane, 149 West 131st St, (mtg $16,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1
LOT 19, Block A, Map of Lester Park; Michael Brennan, Inc., to Jakob Muller, 546 East 89th St, April 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100
LOTS 104 and 105, Block 4, Map of Tremont Terrace; Richard H. Arnold to Wellman Finance and Realty Co., 120 Westchester Sq., April 22; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Sq.......$1
LOTS 222 and 223, map of McGraw Estate; John Kinsella to Mary Kinsella, 1,310 Thieriot St, (mtg. $2,700,) Nov. 24, 1914; attorneys, Williamson & B., 304 Alexander Av.......$1
LOTS 3 and 4, Block 68A, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to John C. Tomlinson, Jr., 30 West 44th St, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
LOTS 1 and 2, Block 68A, same map; Van Nest Realty Co., Inc., to same, (mtg. $5,180,) March 31; same attorney.......$1
MOHEGAN AV, n w corner of 180th St, 133x75; Cross Avenue Co. to Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, 320 Broadway, April 28; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.......$100
MORRIS AV, 1,609, s w corner of 165th St, 79.7x30x79.10x30; Carnca Holding Co., Inc., to Herman Schrank, 2,306 Arthur Av, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1
PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 179th St, 40.1x75.8; Argonaut Realty Corp'n to Edward T. Burke, 6 East 61st St, (mtg $25,000,) May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
SHERMAN AV, w s, 103.11 ft s of 166th St, 75x100; Katherine E. Beissel to McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., 1,902 Marmion Av, (mtg. $5,400,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Joseph Seiferd to William Delventhal, 767 St. Ann's Av, (mtg. $12,000,) April 28; attorney, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av.......$100
WEBSTER AV, w s, 175 ft n of 179th St, 25x129; Adolph Wexler to Cency Aulbach, 2,082 Webster Av, Jan. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100
WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 179th St, 25x129; Cency Aulbach to Anthony J. Romagna, 2,228 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (mtg $5,000,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way...$100
WOODYCREST AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 25x100.9; William T. Iler to McDermott & Harrigan, Inc., 103 Park Av, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100
134TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Henry Meyer, 304 East 134th St, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 18th St, 22x90; Thomas Dalton to Myron Straus, 149 Lenox Av, prior mtg $12,000, April 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac V. Schavrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.......$600
BROADWAY, n e corner of 32d St, 53.9x—; Alfred E. Marling et al., trustee, to Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Av, May 3, due April 1, 1919; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.......$100,000
ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 174.3 ft s of Rivington St, 25.3x87.6; Fannie B. Hecker to Theresa B. Zabriskie, Hackensack, N. J., April 7, prior mtg $19,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$4,000
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 43d St, 22.4x90; Fanny J. Kirkwood to H. Schieffelin Sayers, 1 Rochelle St, City Island, May 1, demand 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.......$3,500
MADISON ST, 286 and 288, s s, 55.11 ft w of Montgomery St, 36.1x75; Attorney St, 95, w s, 160 ft s of Rivington St; Lena and Jennie Reich to Michael Friedwald, 1,080 Findlay Av, April 30, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mark Aaron, 27 Cedar St....$5,150
SOUTH ST, n w corner of Roosevelt St, 26.10x49; Fred B. Lemaire to Eastern District Savings Bank, 1,024 Gates Av, Brooklyn, 1 year, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$12,000
SOUTH ST, 174, n w s, 17.10x62.3; Fred B. Lemaire to Eastern District Savings Bank, 1,024 Gates Av, Brooklyn, April 30, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$6,000
WATER ST, n w corner of Scammel St, 24.1x68; Annie Martin to Victor J. McClure, Hartford, Conn., April 9, prior mtg $16,150, install 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. J. Marks, Hartford, Conn.......$2,669
5TH AV, 267 and 269, n e corner of 29th St, 49.5x100; Frank V. Burton et al. to Charles Lanier, 30 East 37th St, executor, &c., of Frances A. Lawrance, May 1, 15 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$400,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 50th St, 25x—; Theo. C. Marceau to Julie P. Redmond and another, exrs., 640 Park Av, April 30, due May 3, 1917; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.......$50,000
82D ST, n s, 140 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Isaac G. Waterman to George A. Holden, executor, 186 Riverside Drive, March 5, due March 15, 1918; attorney, Joseph H. Robertson, 63 Wall St.......$15,000
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Terbor Impt. Corp'n to Reynelle G. E. Cornish, Portland, Ore., 1 year, 6 p. c., April 28.......$300
126TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Henrietta Baker to Annie D. Bretherton, 629 West 135th St, May 1, prior mtg $9,000, due as per bond; attorney, H. Schurmann, 5 Beekman St.......$13,500
131ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Kalo Realty Co. to American Mfg. Co., 46 Cedar St, May 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$4,000
151ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; City Const. Co. to Irving Savings Inst'n, 115 Chambers St, May 3, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$180,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,888, e s, 25x100.7; Joseph McCue to W. R. J. Planten, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., May 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$6,000
LOT 19, block A, map of Lester Park, 25x100; Jakob Muller to Michael Brennan, 3,617 White Plains Road, May 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Michael Brennan, 3,617 White Plains Road.......$3,000
LOT 192, map of Neill estate; William F. Van Cook to Andrew Van Cook, 939 Tilden Av, May 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stephen Wray, 1,995 Boston Road.......$360
LOT 3, Block 68A, map of Morris Park; John C. Tomlinson to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, March 31, due July 9, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1,520
MOHEGAN AV, n w corner 180th St, 118.2x70.1; Ave St John and Fox St Corporation to Premium Holding Corporation, 149 Church St, April 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 B'way...$21,500
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, (prior mtg $21,500,) April 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.......$70,000
SHERMAN AV, w s, 103.11 ft s of 166th St, 75x100; Katherine E. Beissel to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, prior mtg $4,000, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$500
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner 185th St, 30x113.1; Caroline W. Rauh to Bertha Suther, 5,232 236th St, April 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, G. A. Frey, 3,429 Third Av.......$4,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 250 ft w of Av St John, 50x121; Edward Paulat to Hedwig Engel, 38 West 92d St., May 1, due Oct. 1, '18, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.......$13,500
WEST FARMS ROAD, e s, at w s of Bryant Av, 116.9x84x138.10; David Kraus to Bertha Striem, 131 West 143d St, prior mtg $5,500, April 20, due Oct. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers, 90 Wall St.......$1,650
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, being Lots 8 and 9, map of Washingtonville, 100x100; Daniel Houlihan to William J. Hill, 2,943 Bainbridge Av, May 1, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William J. Hill, 2,943 Bainbridge Av.......$8,000
WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, at line between Lots 782 and 783, map of Wakefield, 25x105, being part of Lot 783, same map; Pit Raben to Isidor Rosenbaum, 199 Henry St, prior mtg $3,000, April 29, due as per bond; attorney, Isidor Rosenbaum, 199 Henry St.......$1,500
134TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry Meyer to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, prior mtg $11,000, April 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

175TH ST, n s, whole front between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs; Frank Falk Co. against Moses Goodman Corporation, owner, (renewal).......$120

Bronx.

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av; Louis Kleinfield against Ward Baking Co., owner; William Henderson, Inc., contractor....$522

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76; Neven Sparks Lamb, Inc., against Valentine Lynch & Co. et al., April 2, 1915, (by bond).......$85
WEST END AV, n e corner of 96th St; Joseph Tino & Co. against Essie Construction Co. et al., April 27, 1915, (by bond).$866

Bronx.

166TH ST, 302 East; also 1,102 College Av; N. Hutkoff & Co. against Tully Building Co., Inc., et al., April 23, 1915........$151

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 319; Bettie Rothfeld against Anna Sachs et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman.
2D AV, 1,491; M. Groh's Sons against Michael Cafferty et al., (appointment of receiver, &c.;) attorney, S. F. Keogh.
39TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; J. Henry Alexander, Jr., et al. against Charles Rosentover et al., (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, R. K. Brown.
75TH ST, n s, 112 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Windham Realization Co., Inc., against James A. Nichols et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.
104TH ST, n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, 88x100.11; Commonwealth Securities Co. against 124th St Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Almy, Van Gordon, Evans & Kelly.
112TH ST, 224 and 226 East; Elkan Kahn against Emblem Realty Co, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Vaughan.

Bronx.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, map of 131 building lots belonging to the estate of Thomas O. Woolf, 24th Ward; Eugene T. Woolf against Mary Jane Price, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deering & Deering.
LOTS 15 and 16, map of 131 building lots belonging to the estate of Thomas O. Woolf, 24th Ward; Eugene T. Woolf against Mary Jane Price, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deering & Deering.
MATILDA AV, e s, 525 ft e of 237th St, 100x110.9; Frances G. de Peyster against Irving Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shattuck, Glenn, Huse & Ganter.
PROSPECT AV, 701; Italian Savings Bank of the City of N. Y. against Arthur Richardson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wayland & Bernard.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 420, store and part of basement; Jacob G. Fischer to Arnold Grunge, 420 Amsterdam Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.......$3,200
CHATHAM SQUARE, 21, all; Michael P. Rich to Angelo Solomon, 64 Bayard St, 5 1-12 years, from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Bowers & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av.......$1,800
EAST RIVER, foot 5th and 6th Sts, the bulkhead; Webbs Academy of Home for Shipbuilders to Independent Consumers Ice Co., 5 years, from April 30, 1915; attorney, M. Hollander, 300 East 2d St.......$2,500
HUDSON ST, 512, all; Emma J. Storey to William Johnston, 512 Hudson St, 5 years, for Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, Frederick A. Stroh, 38 Park Row.......$1,200
OLD BROADWAY, n e corner of 132d St, store and part of cellar; John A. Haeseler to Joseph Ryan, 529 West 133d St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.......$1,200
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,374, north store; Rosie Levy to Triffon Clissuras, 1,370 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, A. Wasserman, 171 Audubon Av.......$1,200
2D AV, 14, all; Katie Hartman to Henry Steiner & Son, 245 South 9th St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, N. Romanoff, 14 2d Av.......$3,250
8TH AV, 35, store and part of basement; Dubois H. Weymer to Robert Huetter, 35 8th Av, 4 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, S. M. Brook, 135 Broadway.......$780
8TH ST, n e corner of 148th St, all; Solomon L. Cohen to Samuel Mautner and another, 535 West 163d St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1911; attorney, Morris Leight, 115 Broadway.......$6,300
24TH ST, 524-526 West, all; O'Connor & Richmann, Inc., to Alexander Smith, 501 West 135th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St.......$3,000
125TH ST, 109 East, all; Emily R. Mitchell to Max Bernstein and another, 514 West 134th St, 15 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorneys, Snyder & S., 80 Maiden Lane.$4,800
181ST ST, 606 West, store and basement; G. L. Lawrence to Hermann Sohlumbohm, 173 East 25th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Thomas W. McKnight, 167 East 18th St.......$3,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, n e corner of 165th St, corner store; Bryant Av. and 165th St. Co., Inc., to Bernard Berkowitz, 1,002 Southern Boulevard, 10 years from April 12, 1915; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway. $1,000 to $1,300
WILLIS AV, 354, n e corner of 142d St, store; August Kalmus and another (trustees) to George Zopf, 401 East 142d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Hy. F. Lichtenstein, 400 East 140th St....$1,600
152D ST, 811 East, n e corner of Tinton Av, basement store; Max Harlib to Barnet Kruger, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Max Friedman, 38 Park Row....$420
170TH ST, s w corner of Charlotte St, all; Balmar Realty Co. to William Abrams, 324 East 125th St, 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway. $960 to $1,200

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MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment of FRENCH ART NOVELTY WORKS, INC., to MORRIS B. ARNOLD, for the benefit of creditors.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at his place of business, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1915, property herein consisting of stock of rhinestone novelty goods and fixtures, including safe, desks, Remington typewriter, chairs, etc. The property can be inspected on May 12th and 13th, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale or reject any and all bids. Dated, New York, May 4th, 1915.
MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY MARKS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 4, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 34 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of buttons, machinery, safe, fixtures, etc.
CHARLES B. LAW, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,480.—In Bankruptcy.—GUSTAVE KORN, Bankrupt.
Gustave Korn was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 15th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 14th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated May 3d, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,612.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD O. COLES, Bankrupt.
Edward O. Coles was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 28th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated May 3d, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Trustees Sale
Estate of JOSIAH T. SMITH
TO-DAY
at 12 o'clock noon at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.,
442-444 FULTON ST.
Running through to and including **12 HOYT ST.**
On Same Block with Abraham & Straus
405 Bridge St. 228 Lincoln Place
WILLIAM P. RAE CO., Auctioneers.
Woolworth Building, Manhattan. 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

To-Day
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
Special Sales Day
AUCTION SALE OF
Private Dwellings
Apartment Houses
Country Estate
Vacant Property
'Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.
'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At 3208 Third Av., at 12 noon.
NO. 2428 BEAUMONT AV., 33.33x100.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
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A PRETTY HOME
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Plot 100x200 Feet.
ON D., L. & W. R. R., ONE HOUR TO UPTOWN OR DOWNTOWN, NEW YORK.

Exceptionally large living room, 31 feet long, with large open fireplace. Large veranda; open terrace; upper balcony and sleeping porch. Large hexagonal dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen on first floor. Seven large bedrooms, two tiled baths, and storage space. An unusually well-built house, with craftsman interior and every modern convenience; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; panelled in hardwood; huge open fireplaces. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, stores, churches; select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.

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After the $2,000 is paid
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Pays All Carrying Charges—
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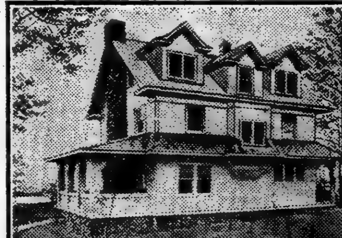
VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 51 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

Superb views; lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Clubs.
Central hall, very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen. Six large bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths, fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Two beautiful verandas and open terrace. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience; front and back stairway, perfect heating plant, electric light, extra toilet, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood.



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Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.
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On the Sound
at Entrance to Pelham Bay Park. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf. Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station.
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TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
2½ acres, 16 room modern mansion, four baths, all improvements; garage; price $35,000.
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Artistic nine-room house, on high terraced plot, 60x100. Large trees, view of Little Neck Bay. Garage. Cost, $9,500. Owner wants quick sale, so make offer. Photos and plans on request.
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56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7845.

Rents Collected; Property Managed. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Lyric Theatre, Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder; sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit; size 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone Tremont 2196.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room, semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60 A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Borough Park, Brooklyn, 1-family house; photo; particulars on application. W. H. Squires, 1,356 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of N. Y.—In the matter of ISAAC WALLACH and JACOB WALLACH, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of J. WALLACH'S SONS, Alleged Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named alleged bankrupts have filed their petition, verified the 28th day of April, 1915, setting forth among other things that they have offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the alleged bankrupts to their creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.
Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the Honorable Judge of the United States District Court, on Monday, May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.
Dated, New York, May 3, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21598.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH SAMSON, HENRY SAMSON and THEODOR F. LURMAN, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of SAMSON BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on May 1st, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, and
Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 14th day of May, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupts, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupts herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 3rd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MEYER JARMULOWSKY, trading as M. & L. JARMULOWSKY, alleged bankrupt.—No. 20,201.
Notice is hereby given that Meyer Jarmulowsky, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 3d, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, (third floor,) in the City and County of New York, on Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 2 P. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 3d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BERNARD SCHIFF, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Bernard Schiff, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—FREDERICK S. JUSTICE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Frederick S. Justice, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 23rd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HARVEY W. CORBETT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Harvey W. Corbett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BELLE BEACH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Belle Beach, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 20th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HARRY SCHNALL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Harry Schnall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 24th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3d, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,634.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK ROSSBACH, Bankrupt.
Frederick Rossbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 1st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 17th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, May 3rd, 1915.

City Property.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elmhurst.—Beautiful large house with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d St., City. Telephone 1838 Madison Square.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

230 West 34th—Two small lofts, opposite Pennsylvania entrance; best advertising location; suitable for office. Apply in store on premises, or Room 401, 99 Nassau St.

3d Av., 1,658.—Business store; very good for butcher, tailor, other businesses; front plate glass; newly painted; $50.

Desk room, Woolworth Building; stenographer, phone; boy; references; $15. D 260 Times Downtown.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Private office, also desk room, Fifth Avenue Building. Room 552. Stenographic service.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE.—Excellent store, basement, and loft, cheap. 109 Reade St., near Broadway.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Desk room, stenographer, telephone. Evening Post Building, 29 Vesey St., Room 401.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, furnished, for the Summer, a pleasant house in Orange, 4 minutes from the station, 45 minutes from New York; 16 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, cool location, attractive grounds.

Apply to 149 Broadway, Room 614.

TWO COTTAGES AT LAKE GEORGE on private estate, seven and twelve rooms, respectively, $225 and $300 for season, June to October, including ice, wood, and boat. Address 28 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

SUMMER IN DULUTH, MINNESOTA. Furnished residence, nine rooms; new; every modern convenience; garage; man's quarters; exclusive East End residence district; convenient to country club and boat club; rent complete for four months' season, $1,000. Z 310 Times Annex.

To Let.—Nantucket, on Brant Point; large furnished cottage; nine rooms and bath, laundry; large living room, with open fireplace; broad piazza all around house; fine water view; two minutes' walk from good bathing beach; rent $650. George L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,527.

For Rent—Six-room bungalow, Lake Placid; beautiful location. T. B., 1,346 Broadway.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Tarrytown—To rent, desirable house; block from Broadway and Main; unfurnished; 14 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity; plans, photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Pleasantville, one hour Harlem Division, New York Central; 1¼ acres, eight-room cottage with large porches; all modern improvements; studio building and fireproof garage; house is fully furnished, with mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; very prettily situated, within walking distance of station, price $8,500. Inquire, 236 East 35th.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Sale or rent three beautifully located cottages, 9, 10, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; stables; photos and information. J. C. Emory, Seaboard National Bank, New York, or on premises. Brokers recognized.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv. Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

Attractive Scarsdale residence, desirable location; beautiful trees; twelve rooms; improvements; garage; rent furnished or unfurnished. Henry Frank, 141 Broadway.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

House for sale, $9,500; or rent by year or season; 9 rooms and bath; 250 ft. front, 150 ft. depth; 15 minutes to Long Beach by auto, 2 minutes' walk to depot; fruit trees, shade trees, privet hedges. Write for particulars, Mr. Benj. F. Simonson, 316 Atlantic Av., Rockville Centre.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

For Sale or Lease.—Beautiful residence at Garden City; 2 years old; 12 rooms, 3 baths; third story, which may be divided extra rooms; also bachelor rathskeller; billiard tables and games; big inducement to buy. Write W 121 Times.

Must sell my little house and large plot, near trolley, station, and stores; near enough to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; full price, $900; $50 down, and $8 monthly. Call till 8 P. M. C. Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

18¼ Acres, north country road, overlooking Sound, large buildings; residence, but suitable sanitarium or club; bargain; get description. C. W. Davis, Miller's Place, Long Island.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT. Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars, John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME NEAR COLLEGE at New Brunswick, N. J., near Rutgers College, 51 minutes from N. Y.; 5, 10, 20 or 60 acres, with modern improvements; house only 160 yards from Raritan River and canal; fine boating, swimming and skating; splendid trees; all cheaper than rent. Inquire of J. C. W., owner, Room 9,018, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK,
ALLENHURST,
DEAL.
CALVERT & SHUBERT,
223 Main St., Asbury Park. Opposite Depot.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—$500 down buys this new 9-room house, with all the comforts of a suburban home. Photo or call F. D. Osman.

Six-room stucco bungalow, on 3 acres, near Asbury Park; full price $1,400; easy terms. S. Kaufman, 71 West 35th St., one flight up.

ALL ABOUT NEAR-BY JERSEY. Publicity manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church St., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE. SUBURBAN FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34, N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The beautiful home, 42 Cleveland Lane; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; hardwood floors; drawing room parquet; hot-water heat; 3 baths and lavatory; electric light; sun parlor; 100 feet of wide porches; flowers, shrubbery, trees; for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address A. J. Ford, 439 5th Av., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Bethlehem, Litchfield County; $5,000; wonderful scenery; about 45 acres; one lake about 5 acres, 30 acres in another lake; two houses, garage, barn, old mill; six miles from trolley or railroad; 3 hours from New York. C. H. Bird, 220 Park St., New Haven, Conn.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $250 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Nearby Conn. inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. | By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. |
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. | or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L" and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class; cozily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath; all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences; and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6300 Audubon; Apartment 73.

THE ALCAZAR. 215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th. Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9735. Open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths; possession about May 5. Manager, 175 West 72d St., Telephone Columbus 3547.

Riverside Drive, nineties; beautifully and completely furnished apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; facing river; no reasonable offer refused; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

Attractively furnished apartment; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet from May 15 to Sept. 15; on 99th St.; adjoining Riverside Drive; exceptionally cool in Summer; $125. Becker. Phone Cortlandt 8748.

Broadway, 2,493, (93d.)—Eight rooms, bath; elevator; overlooking Hudson; exceptionally well-furnished, light; coolest apartment town; unusual bargain. Apt. 15.

Rent own home; opposite park; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano, phonograph, silver, linen; $40. Armstrong. Phone Cathedral 8080.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

Handsomely furnished five room, high-class elevator apartment; linen, silver. Coyle, 203 West 81st. Phone 5520 Schuyler.

52 WEST 89TH ST. Two rooms and bath; northerly exposure; telephone, electric light, excellent service.

Grant Court, 610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

112th St.; Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1131; appointment.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; outside; 6 rooms, bath; $55. Rose.

118th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms; reasonable rate. Meek.

Westchester.

Lady will sublet charming apartment, 5 rooms and bath, fully furnished, for Summer, $25 per month. Inspection by appointment. Bickford, Schnitz Apartments, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn in front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

DESIRABLE 3 & 5 ROOM APARTMENTS in modern, high-class building. Spacious rooms, excellent values, $33 to $75. Apply to manager on premises, 105 EAST 15TH ST.

APARTMENT TO LET, 1,142 Madison Ave., near 85 St.—Seven rooms and bath; all light; elevator; rent $60. Inquire of janitor.

MADISON AV., 167, S. E. COR. 33D ST. 3 rooms, bath, including service; immediate possession. Roome & Co., 177 Mad Av.

140th St., 505 East, near Brook Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,911, corner Tremont Av.—4 and 5 large, outside rooms and bath; all improvements; $20-$30.

Attractive two large rooms, bath, kitchenette. 64 East 58th. Telephone Plaza 558.

West Side.

TO SUBLET at attractive rentals In THE TROSSACHS, 106 Northern Av., just north of 181st St., Attractive apartments of 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH. New, modern building ideal location. KEMPE & CO., Agents, S. W. Corner Broadway and 87th St.

SUBLET, UNFURNISHED, 270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 99TH ST.; 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; APARTMENT 4-B; TERMS VERY REASONABLE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS, Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90. POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus. Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

For rent, from May 10 to Oct. 1, two very desirable front rooms, with modern conveniences; overlooking Columbia College campus; Apartment 6S, 430 West 119th. Apply to telephone operator.

To Let.—Unfurnished 6-room apartment; steam heat and hot water; 6 St. Nicholas Terrace; rent $35 per month. Janitor, or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms; moderate rents. Consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; excellent location; modern improvements. See Janitor.

92d St., 214 West.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

139th, 610 West, between Broadway, Riverside—Five large rooms; select elevator house.

Just one apartment, exceptional location, 9 rooms, reasonable. 126 Riverside Drive, (84th.)

180th, 804 West, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Seven all outside rooms; elevator apartment.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath, improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Zit, Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

47th, 16 West.—One-room apartment, kitchenette, bath, hot water, $35; references.

638-644 Riverside Drive; near 138th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson; 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, 225 Times Downtown.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

Hotel Francis, 85 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN, Washington, Conn., will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN, Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

117-119 EAST 34TH ST. Large single rooms; private bath; board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; closets.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, private or adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light, beautiful, bath adjoining; southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

118 WEST 69TH ST., WEST HALL. Just organized. Everything new. Special apparatus for hot-water supply. Most rooms with private bath, but some without. Men only and on approved references. 'Phone Columbus 8775.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen with refined American; Subway and L.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, good table, homelike, parlor dining room.

72D, 253 WEST.—Second-story front room; superior table and appointments.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; cool rooms; also suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; unsurpassed table; electricity; Summer rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table excellent; table guests; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; electricity; convenient Subway, L; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent; transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Single room, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractively furnished front room; also small; Summer rates.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; ideal Summer location; modern private residence, on Riverside, near Broadway; one or two large rooms, private bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small room; twin beds; refined house; moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway, Beautiful Riverside; healthiest section; The Audubon; select family hotel; bright rooms; good board; low rates. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Pleasant, light room, with excellent board, in quiet, private family; terms moderate. Z 280 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375.—Private family, adults, will rent large room, running water, Southern cooking; near elevated station. H. B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WITH AMERICAN FAMILY, near Broadway and 100th to 116th St., board and room by gentleman. Phone Cortlandt 5219.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MY WIFE HAVING LEFT MY BED AND board, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
EDWARD EICHENBRONER of Albany.

O. C. U.—Please communicate with your brother. M. K. U.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pope-Hartford limousine, 30 H. P., in excellent condition throughout; seats five inside; invisible seats; equipment includes electric generator and electric lights, shock absorbers, clock, speedometer, demountable rim and five new oversized tires; must sell at once; $450. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Studebaker, 1912 model, 30 H. P. touring car; in excellent condition throughout; has every possible equipment and many extras; new tires; $375. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Alco, touring car, in excellent condition throughout; will give any demonstration; $300. C. E. Duiguid, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Maxwell, 1911 model, 30 H. P. touring car; in excellent condition throughout; all new tires; $275. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Autocar, touring, only run 4,000 miles; just like new in both condition and appearance; has every possible equipment; $350. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Carhart, 1911 model; two bodies, touring and limousine; in first-class condition throughout; no reasonable offer refused. C. E. Duiguid, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Reos, 1912, 1913, 1914, with and without self-starters. Reo Motor Car Company, 19 West 62d St.

Cole seven-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo touring, 1914, like new; BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week. Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

PACKARD AUTO SERVICE. Monthly, Weekly, Daily, Specialty, Week-end Trips. Gilbert, Phone Circle 1780.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; run only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Beautiful Packard touring, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly. Owner drives. References. Harlem 6818.

Will rent my beautiful Packard landaulet monthly; reasonable. Murray, 1384 Col.

Packard, Pierce-Arrow 1915 cars, rent, month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels, High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Will pay $200 and actual cost tires, gasoline, and oil per mile's run, $2 per day for driver for use of 1915 light touring car, privately owned, for half time for season, days used to be agreed on. W 175 Times.

Packard 3-38, open car; state lowest cash price. Address Cash, 210 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,564.—Pleasant, sunny front parlor; well furnished; near "L"; $4.50. Sullivan, second floor.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square.)—Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano, elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

34TH and PARK AV., (13 Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished; $5 up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—For business woman, large front room; conveniences; excellent location.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

62D, 246 EAST.—Large and small room; light and neatly furnished.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closet; kitchenette.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large and small front room; $6; $3.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room; running water; southern exposure; small room.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished second floor suite; moderate rates.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 25 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, parlor floor, double rooms, studios, basement, electricity.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; excellent location.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, telephone; 1 flight; $3.50. Goss.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests; Col. 1894; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, cool room; exceptional low rate; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; Subway express; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Medium, large rooms; private house; telephone; reference; moderate.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome second floor large room with dressing room; unusually high-class private house; meals optional.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select home with private family; telephone; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; subway, "L."

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 305 West (West End).—EXCEPTIONAL southern; running water, electricity; inquire elevator.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

EFFICIENT, well educated stenographer; Oliver machine; preferably some one with advertising or publication experience; permanent position; state age, &c. Box S 2 Times.

FEMALE DESIGNER, experienced on popular-priced serge and silk dresses. Spiegerman & Mitherson, 121 Prince St.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER to take charge of country home, servants; also good cook; all year; state experience; references. H 279 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—White woman wanted; general housework; family two; country; reference required. Address M. S., 57 West 45th St.

LAUNDRESS for country home on Long Island, about forty-five minutes from city; small family; the work is reasonably light and excellent quarters are provided for the help; good wages. Apply Tuesday morning, Rosenbaum, 301 West 106th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced woman stenographer; must have long business experience; state age and references; good position for right party. H 257 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Wanted, a first-class waitress; must carve and take entire charge and have the highest references. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 150 West 59th St.

WOMAN, respectable, middle-aged, to take care of apartment; two in family; comfortable home. Apply Chimoules, 591 Lexington Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

FRENCH SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING; new method cutting and fitting; rapid progress guaranteed; bring dresses while learning. Madame J. Guittard, 250 84th St., corner, 2,309 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room, suitable for two; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; reasonable prices.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; gentleman; ground floor.

82D, 109 WEST. Nicely furnished rooms.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; running water; Subway; telephone; references.

87TH ST., 290 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

87TH, 174 WEST. — Large rooms, single, double; running water; refinement; moderate. Bruns.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Elegant furnished floor of two rooms, bath; electric; overlooking river; in private house; telephone.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near park; large rooms; electricity; $4.50, $7.

92D, 214 WEST.—Light, cozy, modern elevator; small family; refined home. Mack.

93D ST., (Broadway, 2,491.)—Double, sunny rooms; running water, elevator, telephone. Purdy.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.) Large, small rooms; single; suite; baths.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, 2 housekeeping rooms; low rates.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room, high-class apartment; near Subway. Morden.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

97TH, 315 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished outside room; 8th floor, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; $20 month; no other roomers.

103D, 18 WEST.—Home surroundings; new; transient; permanent; private family. Stiles.

107TH, 260 WEST.—Large, airy double, $4; single, $2.50; quiet, clean, homelike.

109TH ST., 200 WEST.—Apt. D8; nicely furnished front room for gentleman; $5 weekly; private family; elevator; 5th floor.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 15.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Apartment 68.

113TH, 622 WEST, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apartment 53.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well kept rooms; elevator; shower; telephone. Camp.

118TH, 419 WEST. — Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Airy outside rooms, single and ensuite; Summer rates. Apt. 64.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner rooms; home atmosphere; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Quiet outside room with small family for well-bred tenant.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST. (For Bachelors Only.) Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $2 to $8.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room; bath; conveniences; exceptional home; breakfasts; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, (Near Columbia.)—Sitting room, bedroom connecting; light, airy; view; suitable two ladies; Summer rates; excellent dining room in house. Telephone Morningside 3502. Brewer.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

LARGE, freshly decorated outside room, furnished or unfurnished, with adjoining bath; cool; Subway, surface, bus; just off Riverside Drive; best references required. Z 272 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 84, (116th.)—Comfortable front room, running water, adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Campus. Apt. 82.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautiful corner suite; four windows, overlooking river; other room. Apartment 52.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. 150 West 44th St. Call afternoons.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN, Jewish, excellent reputation, desires to secure room, with or without board, with refined private family. K 26 Times Annex.

BUSINESS man aged thirty will pay $5 weekly for good room in refined home, near 168th or 181st, Broadway Subway; like piano. Send full details to L 116 Times.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4543. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Picric acid, monthly deliveries; cash. Write "Count D. B." A 287 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young lady desires position as assistant bookkeeper and clerical work; seven years' experience; best reference; willing to start at moderate salary. V. C. M., 152 East 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $7. Miss X., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly competent; 8 years' experience; conversant with controlling accounts; highly recommended by last employer. W 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — One year's experience; A1 references. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography; graduate business college; best references; salary, $12. H 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; three years' experience; thoroughly competent; moderate salary. H 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced; highest credentials; $12. Sabl, 1,043 Boston Road, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts; 4 years' experience; $10. H 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; 8 years' experience; entire charge; typist; $15. H 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; salary, $10. W 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, double entry, with personality and brains; references. T 171 Times.

COLORED GIRL as general worker; city or country. Caines, 8 East 132d St.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS, North German, long experience, good sewer, desires position as nursery governess; highest city references. B. Z., 235 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or Companion. — Lady, 33 years old, experienced traveler and companion, wishes position in household where help is employed; references. K 24 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Very competent, middle-aged woman seeks position as housekeeper for gentlemen; good cook and manager. W 167 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Austrian person wishes position; good housekeeper and cook; prefers country; wages, $35. Housekeeper, 148 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; good work; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thorough physical care; excellent sewer; willing; kindergarten training; children over 3; best references. Refined, L 110 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced kindergarten teacher wants position as nursery governess. B., 270 West 23d.

NURSE desires position, doctor's office; special training eye and ear work. W 168 Times.

NURSE, (infant's;) intelligent; experienced; references; $35. 58 East 61st. Plaza 8856.

SEAMSTRESS, first class, colored, wishes sewing home, out; reference. Mapp, 6 West 99th.

SECRETARY.—Young woman; well educated; also secretarial training; beginner; $12. W 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, Protestant, intelligent, refined, good appearance, graduate of high school and business college, 18 years of age, is desirous of obtaining position as stenographer in lawyer's office; can take dictation rapidly and transcribe notes correctly; salary secondary consideration; chance to learn main object; excellent references. L 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious; good confidential assistant; highly educated, efficient; seven years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; excellent grammarian, mathematician; has brains; $12. H 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' technical experience; have brains; master technicality, grammatically; high school graduate; above average in intellect; $15; Christian. Advertiser, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary; confidential; above average in intellect; good grammarian, mathematician; highly educated; efficient worker; $12. G., 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate typist; pleasing personality; $8. Miss Lillian Morrison, 224 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Henrietta Torkony, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. — Several years' experience; capable taking charge all office details; exceptional references; $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; clean cut, quick apprehension; willing to start moderate salary. W 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; conversant with office routine; A1 references; $15. A 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 1½ years' experience; thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, neat; $7. H 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Eight months' experience, switchboard; competent. Miss Wiederman, 992 Simpson St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3½ years' experience; understands switchboard; $12. G 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) five years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $10. H 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid typist, understands billing; 5 years' experience; references; $12. G 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—About two years' experience; Oliver, Underwood typewriters. Address S. S., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; reliable; high school education; $8. H 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; good penman; salary, $15. H 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY, highly educated, singing, piano playing, good housekeeper, like position as companion or by children; willing to go to the country. Emmy Witzke, care of Mrs. von Reinelt, 371 Wadsworth Av., city.

YOUNG LADY, refined, good education, wishes situation; secretarial work preferred; well qualified to hold position of responsibility; can give best references. H 278 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Motion-picture theatre, 600 seats, with 800-seat Summer garden attached; conservative investment. Call Room 606, 1,480 Broadway.

Partner wanted, manufacture office specialty; $250 required; references exchanged; patented. H 267 Times Downtown.

Treasurer wanted in profitable manufacturing business; Dun's references; investment required. Z 296 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Fetzl, 7 W. 46th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ADVERTISING copy writer, commercial artist and designer, wants work, part or whole time. Advertising, H 208 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 8970.

ACCOUNTANT, (senior,) at liberty; highest C. P. A. references. Barton, W 128 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, 15 years' experience as writer and manager, seeks position demanding good judgment, literary skill, knowledge of advertising in all branches; position with reputable firm with opportunity for permanency only desired. Address (do not call) W. P. B., Suite 203 Flatiron Building.

BALL PLAYER, (23,) with minor league experience, wishes office position with large manufacturing concern in New York or vicinity; have 3 years' high school education; will play for concern's ball club. H 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer, (28;) ten years' experience; thoroughly familiar all branches accounting; have filled executive position; references. Charles Gelbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 30, expert and reliable; progressive methods; excellent references. Mulligan, 21 Morton Place, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, (38;) 20 years' experience; 10 years in Stock Exchange; familiar all branches accounting; reference. W 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced; controlling accounts; modern methods; references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced; capable take charge office. F., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; references. H 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (18,) desires clerical position where reasonable opportunities exist. H 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) 6 years' experience; double entry, trial balances; references. H 263 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Responsible couple wishes care house; city or suburbs. Landau, 836 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, 12 years' experience, 8 years last position; thorough mechanic, foreign and American cars; accustomed to driving ladies and children. James Comerford, 154 West 56th. Tel. Circle 247.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, (27,) married, competent and responsible, sober, careful driver, good mechanic, experienced on high-powered cars, A1 references, wishes position; city or country. Address W 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car; can do all repairs. L 112 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, good mechanic, careful driver; absolutely capable; honest, sober; highest references; country. Address care Gasser, 1,013 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, German, 36, machinist, 10 years' experience, repair, wishes position; private, commercial; best reference. Trischler, 212 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) wishes private position; any car; careful; references. L 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) several years' experience foreign and domestic cars; sober, careful man, with best references. W 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable family driver, married, desires position; first-class references. J. G., care Hoey, 941 6th Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—City, country; five years' best references; careful driver. W 134 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—If you really need a satisfactory chauffeur address Chenery, 3,147 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT, high grade, 26 years old, college education, 4 years' experience, desires opening in collecting or sales department of established concern, to begin May 15 or June 1. W 163 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Druggist, English, Spanish, wishes position, wholesale drug firm; references. H 227 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—Wide experience in mercantile collections and accounts; desires opening with high-class concern. G 369 Times Downtown.

FARMER, (32,) North German, single, gentleman's estate or private; can give security; understands all form machines, garden work, buttermaking, chickens; was ten years in last place as foreman, on 150-acre farm. F. W., 322 East 72d St.

INTERPRETER, English, Spanish, Italian, wishes position in hotel; references. H 228 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 24, good education; experienced; excellent references. H 282 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Ambitious man, 35, capable of commanding and obtaining results as office or division manager, or private secretary, with European experience; best references. W 39 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. H 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high class, commission to start, to sell to grocers, department stores, hotels, restaurants, drug stores, &c. Call 10 to 5, or write Kosmos Chemical Works, 28 Whitehall St.

SALESMAN, established trade and well acquainted, is open to represent high-class line of silk and lace waists on the Pacific Coast. L 111 Times.

SALESMAN.—Fancy feathers; 10 years' experience; furnish best of references. H 259 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, ten years' successful record, publishing, at present with prominent publishers, desires larger field, preferably different line. W 106 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. H 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Rapid, reliable; 10 years' experience; age 30 years; wishes position any capacity Summer months for board and lodging or equivalent. W 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Familiar with bookkeeping; practical and varied experience; educated American; good address; $10. G 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; experienced; accurate; desires position; references. Stenographer, H 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Andrew Bagley, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; some knowledge of bookkeeping; secretarial ability. H 268 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERER.—Working foreman wishes position. Z 317 Times Annex.

VALET, German; professional masseur, desires situation; $65 month. Reisert, 122 West 64th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) graduate High School of Commerce, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, experienced, desires to change position. W 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, honest, sober, strong, husky, good, willing worker, wishes position on farm; not afraid hard work. Demario, care Roundsman, 1,102 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) graduate High School of Commerce, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, experienced, desires to change position. W 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22; experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; moderate salary. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

YOUNG MAN, 24, speaks, reads, and writes Italian, English, wishes position anything; can furnish security. Nicholas Casale, 2,345 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20;) 2 years' office experience; also has some experience as inside salesman; wishes position. H 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN. — Knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; excellent references. Address S. W., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION as assistant to resident buyer of cloaks and suits. W 176 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BONDS.—Wanted by large bond house, young college graduate, desirous of learning thoroughly bond business; salary moderate to start; state age and qualifications. H 281 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a law office; bright, quick, and energetic; reply in own handwriting, stating age, school work done, and references; experience not essential. D 250 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED WHO HAS HAD MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE AND HAS A FAIR KNOWLEDGE OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING; MUST BE YOUNG MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. Z 322 TIMES ANNEX.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—If person who found fleur-de-lys pin, Della Robia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, Friday night, April 9, 1915, will communicate with Dominick G. Riley, 27 Cedar St., 'Phone 8213 John, night 624 Coney Island, large reward will be paid for return of pin; no questions asked; any communications treated strictly confidential.

LOST—May 3, between 2:45 and 3:10 P. M., lady's open-face Elgin gold watch, with pin; back of watch engraved A. J. S.; on 6th Av. surface car between 41st and 43d Sts., or between the car and Stern Brothers', or in the store. Suitable reward. Phone Madison Square 10030.

LOST—Between April 12 and 16, during the removal from Room 400-489, 5th Av., Chinese landscape painting on silk, rolled up, 7⅜ inches by 5¾ feet; no questions asked; liberal reward. "Loo," 489 5th Av.

LOST.—Riverside Drive, 100th to 116th, path near river; Wednesday evening, platinum bar pin, set pearls and diamonds; liberal reward. RUTH LIPSCOMB, 440 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Friday, a small black satin bag containing three keys. Suitable reward for return to T. A., care Fifth Ave. Bank.

LOST—A string of pearls on Thursday evening, April 29, on Park Av., between 61st and 63d Sts. Finder telephone Plaza 4614; reward.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin Wednesday, between Hotel Schuyler and Playhouse Theatre, West 48th; liberal reward. Playhouse Theatre, GERTRUDE DALLAS.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST.—Knickerbocker Hotel to Princess Theatre, platinum bar pin, set pearls and diamonds; reward. J. D. White, 110 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—99th, West End Av. to Broadway, diamond monogram, initials "I. H. M."; liberal reward if returned. Meyer, 306 West End Av.

LOST—On Sunday, between Astor Hotel, Savoy Theatre, and Breslin Hotel, lady's mink neckpiece; liberal reward. J. F. Telephone 5800 Morningside.

LOST—May 3, gun metal watch, blue enamel face, silver fob, pale green stone pendant; reward. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

LOST—On May 3, bow-knot of pearls, with diamond in centre. Reward for return to Hotel Seville.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, Riverside Drive, near 80th St., small gold mesh bag; finder rewarded. Apartment 20, 412 West End Av.

LOST.—Old-fashioned solitaire diamond ring; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Return to Zelda Sears, Hudson Theatre.

LOST.—Diamond Horseshoe front Belasco Theatre 2 P. M., Saturday; reward. H. SAMPSON, Douglaston, L. I.

LOST—$100 bill, 55th St., 7th Av., or 49th St. Reward. Quinlan, 1,730 Broadway.

LOST — Black leather wallet; reward $5. Roschwitz, 49 West 75th St.

$100 REWARD for diamond horseshoe brooch, lost about April 20 from West 52d St. to Fulton Theatre or vicinity of 5th Av. and 47th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD for gentleman's solitaire diamond ring, gypsy setting; lost April 29, between 56th St. and lower Broadway. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Late Friday Toy Boston Bulldog, female; brindle with white markings; return of this dog will cure a sick and heartbroken child; $50 and no questions asked. Banchie, 140 West 79th St.

LOST—Male French bull, brindle, white patch on chest; two small scars on back; suitable reward. 145 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 11, 321 W. 55th.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Shriners and 32d Degree Masons.—Beautiful fob set with diamonds; cost $100; will sell at sacrifice. Call Meacham, 111 Broadway. Telephone 1650 Rector.

Contents gentleman's 14-room residence, Riverside Drive, for sale. S 4 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 4 months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } TEL. 5408
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St. } FRANKLIN.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ENERGETIC MEN to learn our plan selling bungalow sites, near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

FIRST-CLASS Brown & Sharpe automatic screw machine operators wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA AND CUT GLASS PACKERS. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GLASSBLOWER wanted, experienced, for permanent position near New York. Apply, stating experience and wages expected, to Z 319 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN wanted, between age 25-40; must speak German; have good references. C. R., 192 Times Downtown.

RENTAL AGENT. — Wanted, experienced rental agent for new apartments in Long Island City. Apply 10 o'clock Monday morning with references, Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.

LARGE MANUFACTURER REQUIRES SERVICES OF ABLE SALESMAN TO ACT AS TRAVELING SUPERVISOR IN THE SOUTH; MUST BE YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, OF EXEMPLARY HABITS, AND POSSESS RECORD THAT WILL SUSTAIN CLOSEST INVESTIGATION; STATE AGE, FULL PARTICULARS OF EDUCATION, AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE CHRONOLOGICALLY AND LOWEST SALARY. NONE BUT TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, BOX 191 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted to sell filters to offices; experienced men only; an exceptional opportunity this season of year. Call mornings only; commission. Allen Filter Service, 112 West 42d St.

SALESMEN to sell a line of embroidered novelties, also fancy popular-priced house and children's dresses, on a commission basis. Write L. & M. Druckman, Ozone Park, L. I.

SALESMAN.—Dental salesman for non-association house to cover Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, &c.; only experienced men; good salary. S. R., 169 Times.

SALESMEN for excellent article; salary and commission. Call afternoons, Herold & Jarrett, 123 Liberty St., New York.

SALESMEN for New York, Brooklyn, &c., drug department stores; commission. W 169 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for dresses; on commission basis. R. B. Manufacturing Co., 142 5th Av., 2d floor.

SOLICITORS, (3,) neat appearance; good prospects; experience not essential; salary or commission. Apply after 9:30 A. M., 1,112 Temple Bar Bldg., 44 Court St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office, offering rapid advancement to one possessing energy and ability; salary to commence $6; reply own handwriting, stating age, education, and references. Box 601 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, wanted in bank; beginner; high school graduate preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. S 1 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ERNEST WILSON.—Employment expert removed to Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

NOEL'S AGENCY has moved from 101 West 95th to 77 W. 11th.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving, earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

MEN, mechanically inclined; there is positively no steadier and better paying profession than mechanical dentistry; taught in 1½ to 6 months; day or night; no book study; easy payments. Write for booklet. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, (FIRST & GREATEST,) 27 W. 46TH ST.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY. Great demand for mechanical dentists. BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL, EST. 1892. Now in New Bldg., 15 W. 44th St. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

FIGHT ON OPIUM AN OLD HERITAGE

Harrison Law Recalls the Fact That the Quacks of Ancient Rome Dispensed It.

TRACED THROUGH THE AGES

First Mentioned in the Old Testament, Its Abuse Has Spread Throughout the World.

The enactment of the Harrison law, the Federal measure designed to restrict and safeguard the sale of dangerous and habit-forming drugs, which went into effect on March 1, recalls the fact that in all probability the fight against the abuse of opium has been going on for several thousand years.

The medical properties of poppy juice date from a remote period. Recalling the highly developed culture of the ancient Egyptians one is inclined to imagine that the narcotic properties of opium were known to them, but the investigations of Unger (1857) have failed to trace any acquaintance with opium in ancient Egypt, and Dr. Ember of the semitic department of Johns Hopkins University knows of no reference to it in Egyptian literature.

According to some Hebrew scholars, there is a reference to poppy juice in the Bible. In several passages in the Old Testament the word rosh is mentioned. Professor Haupt is convinced that rosh means the poppy, and so also is Professor Post. In the Talmud we have one reference to opium, under the name ophion, but that word was clearly borrowed from the Greek. In the classical Hindu literature there is found no reference to it. From the time of the Mogul conquest on there appears a word, khash-khash, which means poppy seed, and khash-khasharasa, juice of the poppy.

The original home of the poppy was in Asia Minor. From there it was carried to Greece at a later period. It is not at all certain whether Hippocrates was acquainted with the juice of the poppy. According to Wootton, he refers to a substance called mecon, to which he attributes a purgative as well as narcotic action. Some think that it was opium; others believe that he was referring to another plant. In any case, he made but very little use of the drug.

The first authentic reference to the milky juice of the poppy we find by Theophrastus at the beginning of the third century B. C., when he speaks of it as meconion. Scribonius Largus, in his "Compositiones Medicamentorum," about the year 40 of the present era, describes the method of procuring opium from the capsules of the poppy, and about the year 77 of the same century Dioscorides makes a distinction between the juice of the capsules and the extract of the whole plant. He describes the method of incising the capsules, and refers to adulterations of the drug with the milky juice of other plants, so that it is evident that the collection of opium was quite an industry in Asia Minor at that time.

Pliny devotes some space to a description of opium and its medicinal use, and the drug is mentioned repeatedly by Celsus in the first century and by numerous other Latin writers. Galen spoke enthusiastically of the virtues of opium confections, and the drug was soon so popular in Rome that it fell into the hands of shopkeepers and itinerant quacks.

The introduction of the drug to the natives of the East was through the Arabs, and in the first instance to Persia. Its introduction into India seems to have been connected with the spread of Mahommedanism. The Arabic physicians used opium very extensively, and even wrote special treatises on some of its preparations. The earliest mention of opium as a product of India is by the traveler Barbosa, in 1511. A Portuguese historian, Fyres, in a letter to Manuel, King of Portugal, in 1516, speaks of the opium of Egypt and Bengal.

Opium is supposed to have been brought to China first by the Arabs, who are known to have traded with the southern parts of the empire as early as the ninth century.

"Later," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "the Chinese began to import the drug in their junks from India. It was not before the second half of the eighteenth century that the importation of opium began to increase rapidly through the hands of the Portuguese, and a little later through the famous East India Company. In 1770 the English established an opium depot in Lark's Bay, south of Macao, and the traffic rapidly increased, so that very soon the Chinese authorities began to complain, and in 1820 an edict was issued forbidding any vessel having opium on board to enter the Canton River.

A system of contraband followed, then political friction between England and China, and the so-called opium war, which culminated in the Treaty of Nanking (1842), by which five ports of China were opened to foreign trade, and in 1858 opium was admitted as a legal article of commerce. By that time the vice of opium smoking had spread like a plague over the gigantic empire, and became so deeply rooted that, in spite of innumerable edicts and decrees, all efforts to check its growth have been powerless."

HOSPITAL WORKERS DINE.

Chaplains and Superintendents Guests of Mission Society.

The New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society held its first dinner last night at the Hotel Breslin for the Superintendents of the city hospitals and the nurses' training schools. It is to be an annual affair. The society has charge of all the Protestant work in these institutions, as in the city prisons, and its chaplains from the hospitals were also present at the dinner. A similar affair for the prison chaplains has been held for the last three years.

The Chairman of last night's dinner was Lincoln Cromwell, and the speakers were Bishop Frederick Courtney, Dr. Charles Hitchcock of the society's board, the Rev. A. M. Hildebrand, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, and Dr. Walter H. Conley, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital.

CONEY ISLAND BILL VETOED.

Mayor Disapproves Measure for Widening of the Creek.

Before leaving for his holiday in the West, Mayor Mitchel vetoed the bill for the widening of Coney Island Creek. He explained that the bill did not provide any means for the payment of the cost of the construction of the proposed ship canal between Gravesend and Sheepshead Bays, which would be the result of the work projected. The city just now could not undertake so expensive a piece of work, and the property-owners along the route had not expressed any willingness to pay for it.

The Mayor signed the bill empowering the Board of Assessors to award damages to property owners near the Brooklyn terminal of the Manhattan Bridge, who had been injured by the change of grade on the approaches.

AUTO HITS HENRY R. TOWNE.

Elderly Man Was Crossing Avenue —Will Prosecute Chauffeur.

As he was crossing Fifth Avenue at Twenty-seventh Street yesterday morning, Henry R. Towne, President of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, who lives at 121 Madison Avenue, was knocked down by an automobile owned, according to the chauffeur, by Edward Korfoll of 707 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Although Mr. Towne is 78 years old, he jumped so quickly when he saw the car almost upon him that he was struck only a glancing blow and escaped practically uninjured. He charged the chauffeur with reckless driving, however, and said that he would appear against him in court. The chauffeur was served with a summons.

"I was crossing Fifth Avenue from east to west," Mr. Towne said, "and, as is my custom, I walked beside a vehicle to the south of me going in the same direction so that I might be protected from north bound traffic. As I neared the middle of the avenue the vehicle, which was horse-drawn, went ahead suddenly and I was left exposed to the automobile, which came upon me very rapidly. It should not have been going so fast, nor should it have been so close upon the vehicle going west.

"Also, the chauffeur, instead of applying his brakes as soon as he saw me, steered a zigzag course that made it the more difficult for me to dodge the automobile. I was able, however, to jump so far to one side that I was tripped, rather than knocked down by the car. I am glad to say that I was not hurt at all, and continued on my way to my office after the accident. But I think that the chauffeur was very reckless and I shall so testify in court tomorrow."

In the automobile were three women and a girl, whose names the police did not learn. Mr. Towne said that no negligence on the part of the traffic policeman at the corner was responsible for the accident.

MRS. CAMPBELL ON STAND.

Widow of Financier Testifies That Mrs. Burkham Is Her Daughter.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Mrs. Florence Campbell took the stand today in the trial of the suit attempting to break the $16,000,000 will of her husband, James Campbell, the railroad man. She testified that Lois Campbell Burkham was born to her in the Grand Union Hotel, New York, on March 17, 1893. Her husband and her aunt, Mrs. Mary Gilroy, were present, she said. Her impression was that the nurse did not come until later in the evening or next morning.

Before Mrs. Campbell took the stand A. J. Lubbe, a newspaper reporter, testified that Mrs. Edith Blair, who testified a few days ago that her stepdaughter was the mother of Lois Campbell Burkham, and that the stepdaughter now was the wife of an English Duke, told him that her stepdaughter was dead. This testimony was introduced by attorneys for Mrs. Campbell in rebuttal of testimony given by Mrs. Blair in behalf of those who are seeking to have the Campbell will set aside.

MRS. BASSHOR TO LIVE HERE

Mother of Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt Sells Her Maryland Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Mrs. Emily Basshor, widow of C. Hazeltine Basshor, who accidently shot and killed herself about eight months ago, and mother of Mrs. Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt, has sold her country home, "Algonquin Manor," once the home of Senator Isador Rayner, near Cambridge, Dorchester County, and announced tonight that she would move to New York. Mrs. Sasshor recently returned from Newport.

"I have already leased an apartment few weeks to make my permanent home, in New York,' said Mrs. Basshor, "and expect to move there within the next few weeks to make my permanent home."

Mrs. Basshor has bene leader in Baltimore society for years. As the wife of Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, she gave many brilliant receptions at their home.

Fatally Hurt by Father's Train.

CLIFTON, N. J., May 3.—Six-year-old Alfred Scherbner of 147 Grace Street, waiting for his father to come from business in Manhattan on an Erie train, ran too close to the edge of the platform, was struck by the piston rod of the engine, and thrown several feet, landing on his head. Passengers alighting from the train rushed to the spot. Among them was the father. He called up an ambulance from the General Hospital at Passaic and the boy was rushed there. The child's skull was fractured and there is little hope of his recovery.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—T. P. Howell & Co., tanners and manufacturers of leather of this city, have just won a contract from the United States Government to furnish hand-buffed upholstery leather to be used in reupholstering the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, and also the Marble Room in the Capitol Building. The leather is of the highest grade and quality that can be made, and the colors will be dark green and dark maroon.

NEWARK.—Robert Forest, 35 years old, of 257 Twenty-second Street, Irvington, a carpenter working at the new Federal League baseball park in Harrison, fell from the roof of the new grand stand into the seats yesterday and was probably fatally injured.

NEWARK.—Antonio Melle and Frank Bruno of West Orange, N. J., were placed on trial yesterday in Newark before Judge Osborne and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on a charge of conspiring in connection with the wrecking of the Roseville Trust Company of Newark. The indictment alleges that the accused men, beginning Jan. 9, 1913, until the bank collapsed in August, 1913, "procured the embezzlement" of $28,221.12.

HACKENSACK.—Pink eye has afflicted the Newman School at Hackensack, and among the students confined in the school's private isolation hospital are six members of the baseball team. The epidemic is likely to interfere with the baseball schedule.

PATERSON.—Jacob Singer, 90 years old, of 81 Warren Street, is dying from injuries received when he was kicked by a horse last night in the stable of his son, a liveryman. The aged man, who but for his extremely rugged condition would have been killed, is in the Miriam Barnert Hospital with a fractured skull, a broken right arm and leg, and a fractured right jaw. No hope is held out for his recovery.

ROSELLE.—The residence of Alfred C. Banta in St. George Avenue was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Several large pine trees surround the dwelling and it is believed that a spark from the chimney fell on the roof, which was covered with dry pine needles. The loss is about $3,000.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Running into the street last night to call her playmates to see some chicks her brother had just brought home, Elizabeth Cook, 7 years old, was killed by an automobile that struck her as she darted from behind a trolley car. The accident occurred within a few feet from the home of the child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Cook, at 158 Summit Avenue.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

E&W
PORTWOOD

ANCIENT IRON MINES IN THE CITY LIMITS

Abandoned Diggings on Staten Island Yielded 300,000 Tons of Ore.

WERE GIVEN UP ABOUT 1869

Dutch Thought of Sending Experts Here in 1645 to Tell Value of the Deposits.

Unknown and abandoned, but well within the limits of New York City, lie New York's iron mines, once the scene of bustling activity, but now deserted except for the occasional visit of a college geology class or the chance arrival of some person who pauses to wonder at the peculiar brown earth or the pitted surface of the Staten Island hills.

Nestled among the trees which still cover parts of the island are the deserted pits. No trace of machinery, if any ever existed there, is now left; no fresh marks of excavation are to be seen, but the sides of the diggings still show the rich brown ore upon which in the last half century no vegetation has been able to take root except a few stunted birches which find scanty nourishment in their bed of almost pure iron oxide.

And yet from these very pits came much of the iron used in the early history of New York City, if the estimates of the output can be credited, while if one wishes to trust in rumor some of the Staten Island iron even found its way into the making of the cannon which helped in the defense of the newly-born republic in the days of the Revolution.

Though the fact that iron was ever found in commercial quantities within the city limits probably will be news to the majority of New Yorkers, the history of the Staten Island deposits, which are estimated to have yielded nearly 300,000 tons of ore, goes back to the days when the Indians roamed freely over the Borough of Richmond and the language of Holland was the only tongue spoken in the city. So important was the iron deposit on Todt Hill thought to be in 1645 that the Dutch Government considered the sending of experts from Amsterdam to investigate its value, with the probable end in view of exporting the ore to Europe. Only a little later, in a patent to an early settler, John Palmer, which was executed by Governor Dongan, specific reference was made to the "iron mine," as the slight eminence was then called.

That the ore, which occurs in small granules and which is surprisingly pure, was well thought of many years ago is evidently from the laudatory, though somewhat inaccurate, account of the mineral wealth of the island which appeared in The American Journal of Science in 1818. After stating that the ore was a brown hematite, (the common name for limonite,) of which 80 per cent. was iron, the author, James Pierce of New York City, said:

"A granular oxide, called by miners 'shot ore,' from its being composed principally of spherical grains of various sizes, was often noticed, and appears in some places in extensive beds. It is easily fused and affords a large percentage of good iron for casting."

The author referred particularly to the glacial drift by which covers the island as gravel and sand beds, though he offered no explanation for their presence.

How the iron got to the tops of the slight hills which appear throughout Staten Island is a geologic problem which finds its answer in the fact that the highest parts of the island must have been, in ages long gone by, the top of a huge plain.

Mention is made of four mines on the island, but where they were is hard to determine from the various histories of the city. As the iron ore was near the surface the ore itself was probably dug out by hand. One of the easiest mines to reach can be arrived at by taking the Richmond trolley and getting off at Little Clove Road. After a short walk up hill the reddish brown of the iron ore becomes apparent, and a walk from the road of little more than a couple of hundred feet brings one to the abandoned pits. Here, though the top soil has had a chance to again become covered with a mantle of grass, specimens of the "shot ore" can be had for the picking up.

James Pierce, nearly a hundred years ago, wrote that as Staten Island seemed to abound in the presence of magnesium salts, especially the carbonate, he thought that the location might be found perfectly suitable to the manufacture of Epsom salts!

As late as 1889 there is mention of the mines in the bulletin of the New York State Museum of Natural History, the ore being described as between 38 per cent. to 55 per cent. iron, while the output was roughly estimated as at least 250,000 tons. Though the mines had then been shut down for about ten years, four were mentioned, these being the New Dorp, the Towle, the Cooper and Hewitt, and Tyson's. It seems that the mines were worked last about 1869.

Pay $25 for a Varsity Fifty five, Hart Schaffner & Marx newest and best suit model.

We have always made a special effort to give extraordinary value at this price.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
Broadway, below Chambers

Here, amid settings of distinctive beauty, in an atmosphere reflecting metropolitan life at its height, nightly gather the discriminating to derive the utmost in enjoyment and diversion. Churchill's patrons ever find delight in its *cuisine* in a la carte service and in its *Special Dinner* for $1.25—as they do equally in its entertainment and in dancing under the superior conditions afforded here.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. Last Night Saturday, May 29. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, JAN MURDOCH, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:35. Matinees Thursday & Sat. 2:25. "NEW LAURELS FOR MISS ANGLIN."—Herald. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

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THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50c-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

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PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Evgs. 8:30. Tonight, Wed. Night and Wed. Matinee. IRVING BERNARD SHAW'S Arnold Daly MILITARY COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN." Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Evs. and Sat. Matinee, "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Last Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 7 TIMES. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

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FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 WEEKS. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices: Mats. Today & Thurs. 25c & 50c. MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN.

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ASTOR B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY. MATINEE, 2:30—25 AND 50c. EVS. 25 & 50c. CHOICE SEATS, 75c & $1.—Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. THE ETERNAL CITY. By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow (Popular Prices.) 500 best Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1.00. ON TRIAL.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. FRITZI SCHEFF, BLANCHE WALSH & CO., Ida Fuller's Classic Revue, BESSIE CLAYTON.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Bernard Granville, Cecil Cunningham, Clifton Webb & Co., others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Mme. Bertha Kalich & Co., Bert Erroll, Frank Fogarty, others.

BROADWAY 41st STREET. Continuous, 11:30 to 11:15. 10-15-25. LOIS MEREDITH—"HELP WANTED." Weber & Fields in "2 of the Finest." CHAPLIN New Comedy, "By the Sea."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. The Chalice of Courage.

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c to 50c. "THE WOMAN." Salisbury's Wild Life Pictures. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

81st Theatre, on B'way.—NOW: Edmund Breese in "Shooting of Dan McGrew," and a Chaplin. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Wm. Elliott in "Woman & Wine." Best Vaude. 1:30-11P.M. 10c, 15c, 25c.

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REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9610 Columbus. New Faces, New Songs. "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" With EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH and a Host of BEAUTIFUL GIRLS in a Musical Revue. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—Sundays, 7:30 and 10:30. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.

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Assorted Relishes. Choice. Anchovies de Riga. Grape Fruit. Blue Points, Little Neck Clams, Half Shell or Cocktail. Soups (Choice.) Potage Garbure. Cream of Celery. Consomme. Chicken Broth.

Fish or Entree (Choice.) Kinnikin Shad. Crab Meat Cutlet. Broiled Shad. Halibut Salad. Fricassee of Lamb. Hamburger Steak. Chicken Cutlet. Broiled Pork Chops. Roasts (Choice.) Roast Guinea Hen. Roast Lamb. Roast Fresh Shoulder of Pork. 10 to 15 Minutes. Any dish on menu cooked to order.

Salads (Choice.) Romaine. Escarole. Lettuce. Mixed. Dessert or Cheese (Choice.) Rice Pudding. Apple Slice. Any Ice Cream in Meas. Raspberry Sherbet. Coffee Cake. Raisin Cake. Macaroons. Lady Fingers. Herkimer County, Neufchatel, Brie, Port du Salut. Demi-Tasse.

HOTEL WALLICK and WALLICK'S RESTAURANT. BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. *Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.* "The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good." BROADWAY FROLICS. Every Night After Theatre. Also Saturdays at 4:30 P. M. THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

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Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c — Maison Arthur — Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret. 5 EAST 45TH STREET.

Dancing in new Cafe Moderne. 10 to 1 nightly. New entertainment features each week. No admission charge. Sunday dinner with wine, $1.50. HOTEL MAJESTIC. Central Park West at 72d St. Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites and booking of functions for Fall.

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Strand Roof Garden, BROADWAY, 47TH ST. Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c. 6 to 8 P. M.

Theatre Francais Century Lyceum. W. 62d St. Coolest Roof in N. Y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. "MLLE. NITOUCHE." French Musical Comedy for Americans. Popular Prices. Orchestra 50c to $1.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something. MODERN DANCES. ONE FULL HOUR'S $1, Nine Lessons $5. PRIVATE LESSON, $1. Open daily 10 A.M. until 10 P.M. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours Dancing, 25c. Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M. The Remey SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 919 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

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NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HEATON HALL, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in the Berkshire Hills, WILL OPEN JUNE 19TH. This Modern Hotel is Finely Appointed and Delightfully Located. The Manager, W. G. Harvill, will be at the Hotel Flanders, West 47th St., New York, from April 29th to May 10th. Information regarding rates, etc., will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAMSTOWN. BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS. THE GREYLOCK NOW OPEN. At the Western end of the Mohawk Trail. SEND FOR COPY OF "Williamstown, The Village Beautiful."

Marblehead, Mass. THE ROCK-MERE. Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29. Faces all the Yachting. BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT.

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MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE. MOUNT POCONO, PENN. Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

DEVONSHIRE PINES.—New, modern house on Knob Park; capacity 150; Spring rates. Booklet. B. A. CORNISH.

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GEDNEY FARM HOTEL. White Plains, N. Y. Edward H. Crandall.

Briarcliff Lodge AT BRIARCLIFF MANOR OPENS SATURDAY, MAY 8th. 50-minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro. Reservations made and full particulars given at New York Office, No. 402 Madison Ave. Telephone No. 7070—Murray Hill. On Ideal, Real and Empire Tours.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE. VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; outdoor sleeping porches; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates, $8 and up. Bungalows. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City. Garden City Hotel. GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND. One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant. 40 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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The Jackson Health Resort. Dansville, New York. Dr. James H. Jackson, President. Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President. Newton B. Gorham, Secretary. Write for literature.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. "A RESORT IN ITSELF." Near all Piers and Amusements. CAPACITY 600. Bookings for Summer may now be made.

HOTEL DENNIS. Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL. Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lantz-keller" grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LANTZ & CO.

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Hotel RUDOLF. On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths. Tennis; golf in season. Orchestra. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL BOTHWELL. Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

EXCLUSIVE HOUSE 519 Oriental Av. Excellent Table. Half minute from Garden Pier. References.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES. Lakewood, N. J. A modern hotel and an equable climate. Golf, tennis, riding, driving. Central R. R. of N. J. Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

LAKEWOOD. BEECHWOOD VILLA. First-class House. Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet. M. L. BIOREN, Manager. Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

Hotel Montclair. Montclair, N. J. Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Frederick C. Hall Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions by Boat or Rail. Includes stop-over privileges at NEW ORLEANS. "The Paris of America." The St. Charles. Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests. Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props. Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at The Edgewood. "New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel," at Greenwich, Conn. OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915. Send for Booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Resort Tourist Bureau, 1153 Broadway, New York. To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California; Southern Railway, 264 Fifth Av.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today; Thursday cloudy; moderate, shifting winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,920. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CHINESE PREPARE TO DEFEND PEKING

Assemble 100,000 Troops and Guard Palace Against Japanese Coup d'Etat.

TOKIO ORDERS ULTIMATUM.

Cabinet Decision Approved by Elder Statesmen—Only Brief Time Given to China.

JAPANESE LEAVING PEKING

Their Reservists Called to the Colors—Chinese Despair of Defending Their Country as a Whole.

Chinese Still Hope War Will Be Averted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The Secretary of the Chinese Legation, interviewed by a Daily News representative last night in regard to the Japanese ultimatum, said:

"We had been anticipating that something would happen, but we did not expect this. We do not think there will be war between China and Japan, but there may be if the ultimatum is worded in a certain way. In that case it would have a very serious bearing on the European war. China has no desire to go to war."

PEKING, Wednesday, May 5.—In anticipation of the receipt from Tokio of the ultimatum reported to have been decided upon by the Japanese Government as a result of the failure of the Chinese Republic to accede to Group V., the most vital of the Japanese demands, military preparations are being made for the defense of Peking.

According to Chinese officials, whose statements have been corroborated in other circles, the Government is making no preparations elsewhere than at the capital for defense, considering that the Chinese will be unable to oppose the Japanese should they make an attack.

It is asserted in high quarters that 100,000 troops have been concentrated in the environs of Peking, but with sufficient ammunition for only a brief resistance. Special police and military precautions have been taken throughout the city, especially around the Winter palace, where President Yuan Shi-Kai resides. The officials declare that they are suspicious that the Japanese may attempt a repetition of the Koren coup d'etat.

Japanese Leaving Peking.

The Japanese Legation, it is said, notified its Nationals yesterday to prepare to leave Peking, and many women and children are getting ready to depart. Many of the Japanese men probably will take refuge in the Legation quarter if hostilities ensue.

The situation is considered awkward for some of the foreign legations, especially those whose countries sympathize with the Chinese, but none of them could oppose the entry of the Japanese into Peking.

Telegrams received here from Mukden say that the Japanese Bank and Post Office there have suspended business; that the Japanese reservists have been called to the colors, and that other civilians are concentrating in the railway zone.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the United tSates Minister here, expresses the opinion that the missionaries and other Americans in the interior are in no danger whatever. He says the Chinese Government will preserve order in the regions over which the Chinese have control.

In spite of the belief which had prevailed in China for many years that Japan coveted control of the country, considerable surprise was caused by the report that Japan intended to issue an ultimatum to the Government as an outgrowth of China's refusal to concede all of Japan's demands. It is contended that the Chinese have conceded virtually all the articles contained in the eleven demands made upon them and enumerated to the powers, and a high official said yesterday that it was not believed that Japan would dare to enforce those contained in Group V., which, he said, Japan had informed Great Britain, as well as the other power, were merely regarded as desirable.

Yuan's Purposes Suspected.

Whether President Yuan Shi-Kai eventually will concede all these points seems to be an open question. Chinese officials whose views are seriously considered in Yuan Shi-Kai's councils express opposite opinions concerning this matter. Some of the officials express the fear that the Japanese military party, which they profess to believe welcomes the present crisis, will increase the Japanese demands should a successful campaign follow.

On the other hand it is considered here that Yuan Shih-kai faces calamitous consequences in China if he yields to the Japanese. High members of his own Government are said already to have voiced the suspicion that he may accept an alleged offer from Japan of military support and protection for himself against foreign nations and his own people in return for conceding control of the country in fact, although not nominally, to Japan.

Shanghai Still Hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In some circles here it is believed that Japan actually will present an ultimatum to China and that the Japanese Minister, Dr. Hioki, will leave Peking. There are reports, however, that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, will offer to mediate the difficulty, and I feel confident that a peaceful solution will be found.

CABINET VOTES ULTIMATUM.

Approved by Japan's Elder Statesmen—Talk of Quick Aggression.

TOKIO, May 4.—The newspaper Yomiuri, in a late extra edition, declares that the Elder Statesmen, after listening to long explanations from Premier

Continued on Page 6.

FIRST WIRELESS CALL FOR A STRIKE GOES OUT

Neptune Association Warns Incoming Mates Not to Sign for Next Trip.

The wireless telegraph was used for the first time to call a strike yesterday when officers of the Neptune Association, made up of steamship mates, sent messages to incoming steamers to notify the officers that the association had declared a strike. The wireless was used to notify the men before they signed up for the next trip.

More than a dozen such messages were sent, according to Manager Cowan of the association, but most of them were held up on the steamers, he said, so that the mates did not receive them. Captains of steamers have the right to read and censor all messages and are strict in exercising this right, especially in wartime.

Because the attempt to call the strike by wireless had been blocked by captains in some instances, Manager Cowan of the Neptune Association said that launches would be sent to meet incoming steamers today and would throw on bundles for the officers which would contain notices of the strike.

The demand for higher wages has been granted, Mr. Cown said, on ninety steamers of the Standard Oil Company, the A. H. Bull Company, the Texas Company, the Gulf Oil Company, the Luckenbach Company, the Dimon, Seaboard and Gulf Company, and the Panama Railroad Company. Under the new schedule, he said, first officers, who formerly received $60, $80, and $100 a month, now receive $85, $105, and $125, and second officers, who formerly received $60, $70, and $90 a month, would now receive $85, $95, and $115.

"The strike has tied up three steamers of the Clyde Line," Manager Cowan said, "three of the Ward Line, one of the Porto Rico Line, three of the Mallory Line and one of the Red D. Line.

"Mediators Michael J. Reagan and John J. Bealin of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation offered their services yesterday for the settlement of the strike."

PRESIDENT HOLDS LETTER.

Will Not Give Industrial Commission One Gov. Ammons Sent Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the name of President Wilson, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, has reclined to furnish to the United States Commission on Industrial Relations t letter to the President from Governor Ammons of Colorado, concerning the Colorado miners' strike. Basil M. Manley, a field agent of the commission, wrote to the President asking for the letter, and in his response Mr. Tumulty said that the President did not regard the reasons advanced by Mr. Manley as wanting the letter as sufficient to justify compliance with his request.

The Industrial Commission is anxious to obtain the original of this letter for use in connection with the forthcoming examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a witness before the commission which will reopen its inquiry into that subject at hearings now on in Washington. It has been charged by Chairman Walsh of the commission that Gov. Ammons's letter was prepared by Mr. Rockefeller, or one of his employes. This has been denied by Mr. Rockefeller.

The reason given by Mr. Manley for asking for the letter has not been disclosed, but it is said that the President did not feel justified in taking part in a publicity campaign concerning Mr. Rockefeller's part in the Colorado strike.

DECIDE AGAINST UNIONS.

Law Preventing Discharge of Their Men Held Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, May 4.—The Ohio Supreme Court today decided that the law preventing the discharge of an employe for belonging to a labor union is unconstitutional and void. The point raised was whether or not this law conflicted with the Federal Constitution. The United tSates Supreme Court in a similar case had already decided that it did.

Chief Justice Nichols and Judges Jones, Newman, and aMtthias concurred in the majority opinion, holding the law unconstitutional, saying in effect that the Ohio courts' hands were tied since the Federal Supreme Court had already passed on the point. Judges Wanamaker and Donahue dissented in the face of the Federal court decision, holding the decision unjust to labor unions.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC.

Mayor Preston Re-elected and Carries His Whole Ticket with Him.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Mayor James H. Preston, Democrat, was re-elected at the municipal election today by an estimated majority of about 15,000 over his Republican opponent, Charles H. Heintzeman The remainder of the ticket was carreid by the Democratic candidates by about the same majorities, and both brfanches of the City Council will be overwhelmingly Democratic.

Mayor Preston's majority is the largest ever received by a Maoralty candidate in this city.

ELECT C. W. BRYAN MAYOR.

Brother of Secretary of State Wins in Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 4.—Early returns tonight indicated that Charles W. Bryan, brother of Secretary of State William J. Bryan, probably would be the successful candidate for Mayor of Lincoln at the municipal election held today.

OMAHA, May 4.—Early returns from today's Municipal elections indicated that Mayor J. C. ("Jim") Dahlman, had been re-elected.

LONDON STANDARD SAVED.

Financial Support Averts the Threatened Suspension.

LONDON, May 4.—The petition for the compulsory discontinuance of the company which owns The Standard, an old-established newspaper of London, was dismissed today.

It was announced that the financial difficulties of The Standard had been adjusted.

Breton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant, The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 243 5th Av. Tel. 9220 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

CONNECT BARNES WITH CONTRACTS

Worked with Platt for State Printing, Letters Show and Senator's Secretary Swears.

COLONEL AGAIN ON STAND

Corrects Errors in Previous Testimony and Will Be Examined Further Today.

F. D. ROOSEVELT TESTIFIES

Grady Told Him Barnes Had Agreed to Help Murphy Try to Elect Sheehan Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4.—Political ghosts walked again today in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial. Out of the musty letter files of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, once the "easy boss" of the Republican Party in New York State, evidence was produced by Colonel Roosevelt's counsel against William Barnes, just as the same files were combed last week by Mr. Barnes's counsel to get evidence against Colonel Roosevelt.

More letters are yet to come. William M. Ivins, leader of the Barnes legal forces, will try to put a big bundle of them into the record tomorrow to show Roosevelt's relations with Platt after Roosevelt became President. These letters were not produced before because Mr. Platt's son and executor, Edward T. Platt, could not find them when Mr. Ivins first subpoenaed them.

The Platt letters, interesting as they were, proved to be merely part in a series of revelations which made the day's developments profitable for the Roosevelt case. Near the close of the session the Colonel was recalled to the stand, under the ruling of Justice William S. Andrews yesterday that matters tending to show mitigation of the alleged libel, and which were not set forth in the Roosevelt pleadings, could be admitted. The Colonel did not get any further, however, than to correct some minor errors of phraseology in his previous testimony. He will be on the stand tomorrow, and his leading counsel, John M. Bowers, expects to bring out some highly important evidence.

Printing Evidence Linked.

One of the most effective points scored by Mr. Bowers today was the linking together of much of the evidence regarding the Albany printing, and Mr. Barnes's connection with it, matters which hitherto had been before the jury only in fragmentary form. The Roosevelt counsel was able to show that the J. B. Lyon Printing Company of Albany, in which Mr. Barnes held a large block of stock, obtained nearly $8,000,000 of State printing contracts during the last fifteen years, although several other printing concerns got the contracts first by bidding lower than the Lyon concern. The Lyon Company generally put in a bid at a high figure and when the contract went somewhere else, usually to what was practically a dummy concern, so it was made to appear, it was turned over to the Lyons company.

The Roosevelt counsel also produced evidence to show, first, by the letters Barnes wrote to Platt, that Barnes was fighting hard for the State printing sixteen years ago—and even before that—and that he wanted Platt to intercede with State officials to get him the work; and, again, through Platt's former private secretary, Thomas F. Huff, that Barnes had appealed to Platt to use his influence to have the State printing turned over to the Lyons concern.

Relieving the monotony of the printing evidence, Mr. Bowers called Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who testified to a conversation he had with Senator Grady, who was head of the Tammany contingent in the State Senate during the fight over the United States Senatorship in 1911, and also to a conversation he had with Barnes. The witness said he told Barnes that Senator Grady had told him that the Senatorial deadlock was likely to continue for a long time because Barnes had an agreement with the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, that the Republicans should hold out for Chauncey M. Depew for Senator and thus give the Democrats a better chance to elect William F. Sheehan. He said he asked Barnes if the deadlock could not be ended, and Barnes replied: "No, we can't do it now."

The ever-watchful Ivins scored a point against the witness, however, by forcing him to admit that, although he was one of the so-called independent Democrats in the Senate, he had finally voted, after the deadlock was broken, for Tammany's candidate, James A. O'Gorman.

The New Platt Letters.

The Barnes-Platt correspondence furnished some of the most interesting developments of the day. Mr. Bowers had searched through the voluminous letter files which Edward T. Platt had brought here under subpoena and had found half a dozen letters that bore upon the matter of the State printing—a matter considered vital because the printing evidence is being used by the Roosevelt forces in an effort to show that the Colonel was justified in accusing Mr. Barnes of being in an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics.

The letters brought Lemuel Ely Quigg into the limelight again. They showed that, back in 1899, Barnes, as head of The Albany Journal, was on the outside so far as the State printing contracts were concerned, and that he was fighting hard to get in. He accused Quigg, whom he termed "insolent and insufferable," of working with Barnes's political enemies against him, and the plaintively appealed to Platt for protection. Platt did not take the Barnes viewpoint, and, in a reproving letter to Barnes, who was even then the Albany County leader and prominent among Republican politicians in the State, he said he did not think Barnes's attitude toward Quigg was justifiable. Notwithstanding the old enmities, Quigg worked with Barnes last Fall for the

Continued on Page 4.

Japan and Mexico Great Problems, Says Former Attorney General Wickersham

An important interview that will arouse widespread debate IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

RUSSIANS BATTLE ON AFTER LOSING 30,000

Fight for Supremacy in the Carpathians Now Raging Over Sixty-Mile Front.

REPULSE IS ADMITTED

Austro-Germans Took 22 Cannon and 64 Machine Guns—Northern Raid Continues.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The German and Austrian reports on the victory attained in West Galicia state that about 3,000 Russians were captured and that 22 cannon and 64 machine guns were taken. There was no mention, however, of any towns, such as Gorlice and Tarnow, which were close to the front, being captured, which leads the British military critics to the conclusion that, while the Germanic allies have won important local successes, they have not driven the Russians very far back.

Should they succeed in doing this, however, it is asserted that a general retreat of the Russians would be imperative and that the whole Carpathian offensive, on which the Muscovites have spent so much time and so many lives, would be completely nullified.

The Germans say they have made further progress with their raid into the Baltic provinces of Russia and that they have defeated the Russians there, as well as along the east Prussian frontier.

Admits the Dunajec Was Forced.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—An official communication issued this evening admits that the Austro-German forces have crossed to the right bank of the Dunajec River into Galicia.

It says, however, that desperate fighting continues.

PETROGRAD, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As was anticipated some time ago, the Germans are now developing an attack on a front of fifty to sixty miles in West Galicia, from the lower reaches of the Nida, where it flows into the upper Vistula, right away to the Carpathians. Fighting is now in progress, and the left wing of the enemy's advancing line is being pushed with exceptional vigor, while the situation elsewhere is mainly artillery preparation or a series of disconnected assaults.

The left wing, advancing along the left bank of the Vistula, delivered in the early hours of Sunday before dawn no fewer than six attacks. The enemy displayed such determination in this section that it is practically certain the attacking force consisted of Germans. The attacks have all been repulsed.

The artillery fire was strongest in the neighborhood of Tarnow and south of that point, but the attacks delivered here lacked the cohesion of a general plan, presumably being entrusted to Austrians, whose leading in the field is by no means equal to that of the German officers. It is also possible that the usual antagonism between Austrians and Germans when working together, which has been increasingly noticeable for months past, may account for the difference between the character of the attacks along this fifty-odd miles of front.

The object of the attack is to relieve the pressure upon the forces defending the plains of Hungary fro mthe main line of the Russian advance across the Carpathians.

RIGA, Russia, (via London, May 4.)—Three German officers and thirty-nine men, with one gun and two machine guns and accompanied by two guides, were brought here today. They evidently are a part of the German force which has raided the Baltic provinces.

VICTORY WELL PREPARED.

Great Army Had Been Massed at Cracow for Drive Against Russians.

VIENNA, May 4, (via London.)—Thirty thousand Russian soldiers, 22 cannon, and 64 machine guns were captured in the battle of West Galicia, according to an official statement given out in Vienna this afternoon. The statement follows:

German and Austro-Hungarian troops, in true comradeship of arms, gained a new victory. During the retreat of the Russians after our victorious battle at Limanova, Western Galicia, we captured the strongly fortified front of the enemy between the Vistula and the main ridge of the Carpathians.

In a continued attack the Allied troops, under the eyes of Commander-in-Chief Archduke Frederick, gained new successes yesterday, and advancing irresistibly in an easterly direction forced the Russians to make a hasty retreat.

The importance of the total success cannot yet be approximately estimated. The number of prisoners taken so far is 30,000. It is increasing hourly. A great quantity of war material has been captured in the numerous Russian positions, including twenty-two cannon and sixty-four machine guns.

On the remainder of the front the situation is generally unchanged.

According to the bulletins issued by the Austrian and German Army Headquarters, a large Austro-German Army has been steadily concentrating before Cracow for the last three weeks with the idea of making a new offensive movement. All available Austro-Hungarian troops have been quietly transferred during this time to the Dunajec front, and for a fortnight past an unbroken stream of troop trains has been pouring eastward from Frankfort, Berlin, and other German railroad centres.

Thus was warning given that big events were impending in the east. Newspaper correspondents were permitted to telegraph that a new offensive on the Russian front was in preparation, and even to intimate that the blow would fall neither in the Masurian Lake regions nor in the Carpathians. Closer indications, of course, were out of the question.

War Council Held In Berlin.

Final plans for this movement were approved at a conference held in Berlin April 23, between General von Falkenhayn, Chief of the German Staff, and Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the Austrian Staff. General Mackensen, Commander of the German Ninth Army, who came from the front

Continued on Page 5.

GERMANS GAIN TOWARD YPRES

Berlin Announces Taking of Three Villages—London Admits the Loss of Zonnebeke.

FORCED TO 'READJUST' LINE

Argonne Fighting Is Resumed and Both Sides Make Claims of Success.

LONDON, May 4.—Further gains of ground in the Ypes district are announced from Berlin which states that three villages to the northeast of the Flanders town have been taken from the British. In the list is Zennebeck, about four miles from Ypres and two miles southeast of St. Julien. In a bulletin given out by the British War Office this evening the statement is made that in the "readjustment of our line in front of Ypres," it now runs west of Zonnebeke.

The German bulletin makes these statements concerning operations on the western front:

In Flanders yesterday we pursued our attacks from the northeast with great success. This morning we captured Zevecote, Zonnebeke, Westhoek, the Forest of Polygonous and Nonnebosschen. These positions have been hotly contested for many months past. The retreating enemy was under the flank of the fire of our batteries to the northeast of Ypres.

In the Argonne district an attempt made by French trops north of Four de Paris to recapture the trench which we occupied May 1 reaulted in failure.

Artillery exchanges in the country between the Meuse and the Mosella also were continued yesterday.

The British comunication is as follows:

The loss of ground, which resulted from the unexpected use of asphyxiating gases by the enemy last week, necessitated a readjustment of our line in front of Ypres.

This readjustment, which has been in progress in the last few days, was successfully completed last night. The new line runs to the west of Zonnebeke.

During the last 24 hours the situation has been normal along the whole front with the exception of the [illegible] ing is now in progress, and the left wing of the enemy's advancing [illegible] being pushed with exceptional vigor, while the situation elsewhere is mainly artillery preparation or a series of disconnected assaults.

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Continued on Page 5.

CALAIS TO DOVER EASY SHOT.

Turpin Says Guns with Even Greater Range Has Long Been Possible.

PARIS, May 4.—"Theoretically, there is no limit to the range of big guns," said Henry Turpin, the inventor of melinite and of the new explosive, "Turpinite," to a representative of the Petit Parisien in discussing the bombardment of Dunkirk.

"When I was attached to the technical artillery section of the Ministry of War, General André, the Minister, asked me to make special experiments to see if it was possible to produce a gun and a projectile with a range equivalent to the distance from Calais to Dover. My first experiments and calculations showed it was possible to attain a much greater range than that."

It was while connected with the Ministry of War that M. Turpin invented the aerial torpedo, which the Germans appear to be using on both fronts, and the inventor is unable to [illegible] how they earned the secret.

READY TO ANNEX [illegible]

Germans Banked on Taking Paris —Were Starting Press Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Echo Belge as stating that in expectation of being able to pierce the Allies' lines near Ypres the Germans decided to proclaim formally the annexation of Belgium.

With this view several Antwerp journalists, connected with the papers which were still allowed to appear under German censorship, were summoned to the German headquarters, where they were told that they must prepare Belgian public opinion for the approaching announcement.

Despite the almost menacing tone of the commandant's secretary the journalists left without committing themselves in any way, and the next day the commandant learned the German troops had made no appreciable progress.

Whereupon, it is said, all idea of a campaign for annexation was abandoned.

BOMBARD ALTKIRCH FORTS.

French Artillery Engage in Heavy Shelling of Alsace Town.

BASLE, May 4.—The fortifications of Altkirch in Upper Alsace were heavily bombarded by French artillery Saturday.

On Sunday the French cannon continued firing in the direction of Cernay. The result of this activity has not yet been made known.

[illegible] ARGENTINA HOTEL is your home—modern, central, delightful—Advt.

GIVES FRANCE'S TERMS OF PEACE

Gen. Malleterre, Cabling to The Times, Advises America Not to Offer Mediation.

MUST CONFINE GERMANY

Rhine for Western Barrier and the Oder and Reconstituted Poland for the Eastern.

TO OUST HOHENZOLLERNS

Freed from Prussian Rule, Germany, He Urges, Will Hold High Place in Peaceful Europe.

By GENERAL MALLETERRE.

General Malleterre distinguished himself as a division commander in the Battle of the Marne, where he was wounded. Being thus incapacited for service in the field, he was made Commandant of the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris, the famous hospital for aged and infirm soldiers, founded by Louis XIV. The following article, cabled by him to The New York Times through its Paris correspondent, derives especial authority as a representation of the views of the French Government, civil and military, from its having been passed by the censorship and from the fact that General Malleterre is the only man in the French Army authorized by General Joffre to write about the war. The title General Malleterre gives to his article is "The Only Possible Peace."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 4.—Amid the battle's tumult words of peace have recently begun to echo.

It is not the Allies who are raising the peace cry, nor even the neutrals, who are suffering the consequences of war—though the Pope, isolated in the Vatican, has done his Christian duty in addressing an appeal to the world.

The German press have taken the initiative about peace, naturally voicing their desire in terms agreeable to Germany. American newspapers in which German "truths" have free expression have followed [illegible]

The German terms are greatly modified [illegible] bastic demands. Dr. Dernburg, the Germanism's apostle in America, favors a return to the status quo ante with the retention of the Belgian protectorate and the restitution of the German colonies and freedom of the seas for all. His words are vain, representing the German's anxiety to escape from the disaster threatening them.

The Allies speak more definitely. They will fight until Germany is utterly crushed, to save future generations from a similar unprovoked war. Any voice proposing easier compromise would be stilled, not by the force of authority, but by national indignation.

Why should the Allies yield? Time works for them. Their union is unbreakable. The certainty of victory has passed from the Germans to those fighting for universal liberty.

The war has now reached the stage of "wearing down" our adversary, as all realise save the German nation, blinded by the lies of its leaders. Even it already feels the tightening grip, a prelude to worse agonies.

Who but Germany or her exhausted allies should speak of peace?

Not France, who sees herself on the eve of regaining Alsace-Lorraine, and who demands vengeance for her ruined fields and ravished homes.

Not martyred Belgium.

Not Russia, strong in inexhaustible reserves, who sees the realisation of Peter the Great's dream of Constantinople.

Not Serbia, who first decisively beat Austria, and who hearkens to the oppressed Slavs' appeals.

Not England, fighting for honor, to defend violated rights; who today considers herself Germany's most implacable foe, and who knows what fate Germany intended for her if victorious over France and Russia.

England will hold fast with her usual tenacity. The British say the war will last three years, which period is required to set going their full strength.

They needed fifteen years to crush Napoleon. Will any one dare to compare the Kaiser with Napoleon or the Germany of "Kultur" with the France of the First Empire.

Says Allies Must Dictate.

The only possible peace is one dictated by the Allies. That is their unflinching determination, unmistakably expressed.

What the terms will be they do not say, but it is certain that the Allies have already secretly made a preliminary agreement on the general nature of the conditions. But not until the peace congress will these be known.

Political leaders and writers, having authority, have already discussed in the magazines their views on the best possible peace. We may, therefore, consider the maximum and minimum terms likely to be demanded from the central empires.

The war has been a crime of madness, of German megalomania. Mad nations cannot be locked up in asylums or straitjackets like mad individuals, but they can be shut within barriers strong enough to resist their power of inflicting harm or spreading their malignant genius.

To confine Germany once more within normal frontiers; to reduce to fair proportions her expansive force and economic ambitions; to rid her finally of the Prussianism that has intoxicated her; to teach her to realise her true destiny in the midst of peaceful Europe—such

Continued on Page 4.

ROOSEVELT CALLS IT AN ACT OF PIRACY

Attack on an American Ship by German Submarine Is That, Pure and Simple, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in commenting today on the torpedoing of the American ship Gulflight, said he considered it an act of piracy, pure and simple.

The Colonel admitted that he had not followed the events relating to the attack on the ship very closely, but from what he had read about it, he said he saw no reason to change the opinion he had expressed in a magazine article at the time the Germans established their war zone. In that article the Colonel said that if the Germans should sink an American ship within that zone it would be pure piracy. Having at last torpedoed an American ship within the zone, the Colonel said today, he could not see why it wasn't an act of piracy.

Mr. Roosevelt wouldnot discuss what effect, if any, the incident would have upon this Government's relations with Germany.

GERMAN AIRMAN SINKS BRITISH SUBMARINE

Berlin Reports Odd Engagement in North Sea in Which Airship Was Victorious.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On May 3 a German naval airship had an engagement with several British submarines in the North Sea. Several bombs were dropped from the airship, one of them hitting and sinking one of the submarines.

"The airship was bombarded by the guns of the submarines without being hit. It returned safely."

GREY QUESTIONED ON OUR ARMS SALES

No War Materials Furnished by This Government, Foreign Secretary Tells House of Commons.

LONDON, May 4.—"The United States Government has not at any time in the present war supplied any war material to the British Government," said Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today in reply to a question asked by Sir Arthur H. Markham, Liberal member for Nottingham, [illegible] whether the Hague Convention was being strictly adhered to in this respect.

The Foreign Secretary added that it was entirely consistent for individual manufacturers of neutral States to supply material to belligerents, and "they no doubt are being supplied in this way now."

BRITAIN TAKES OVER MEAT FROM COLONIES

Will Feed Army and Sell to Civilians—Canada Guards Exports From Enemies

LONDON, May 4.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons this evening that the British Government had requisitioned the entire supplies of meat from Australia and New Zealand.

The supplies that were not needed for the army, Mr. Runciman added, would be marketed for the benefit of the civil population, in order to prevent such increase in price as would arise from a shortage of supplies.

OTTAWA, May 4.—The shipment of wheat, flour and a large number of other agricultural products and commodities to the United States has been prohibited. It was officially announced today, however, that such shipments are intended solely for domestic consumption in the United States and not for reshipment abroad.

Exportation of Canadian wheat and other farm products to certain foreign countries, through the United States, is allowed upon permits to be obtained in each individual case from the Dominion authorities here. These permits must be delivered to customs officers at ports of exit, it is announced, before the shipment may be sent out of the country.

Another detail of the new restrictions is that all such products shipped out of the Dominion must be consigned to specific firms or individuals, and that bills of lading must state that the products are for consumption in the United States.

The embargo was declared at the suggestion of the British authorities in London. Not only are wheat and farm products affected, but various sorts of provisions have been added to the list.

There are said to be only 7,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export in Canada at the present time. The prohibition was made discretionary with the Dominion authorities rather than absolute in the case of American importers wanting wheat for export. If such importers can furnish the Dominion Government with satisfactory assurance that none of the wheat will reach Germany, Austria, or Turkey, it was said, permits for the exportation of such shipments could be issued.

UPHOLDS MORGAN TERMS.

Asquith Replies to a Member Who Asks for a Reconsideration.

LONDON, May 4.—Premier Asquith paid the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. a compliment in the House of Commons this afternoon by saying that the British Government "have no reason to doubt the value of the services" of this firm.

The appointment of the Morgan Company as the sole agents in the United States for British Admiralty and War Office requirements, the Premier said, was made on Jan. 15 after full consideration.

John J. Mooney, a Nationalist member for Newry, Ireland, pressed Mr. Asquith for a disclosure of the rate of the commission received by the Morgan firm, and he asked for a reconsideration of the terms under which the banking house purchased the supplies, but he got no satisfaction.

Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist member from the Northeast Division of Cork County, suggested that Great Britain owed an "unpealable obligation" to the firm, and the Prime Minister sealed the suggestion with the compliment given.

NOT TO HURRY GULFLIGHT ACTION

President Wants to be Sure of Facts About Attack on American Ship.

ORDERS CAREFUL INQUIRY

Possibility Seen That Germany May Deny Ship Was Hit by Submarine's Torpedo.

COMPANY FILES A REPORT

Chief Officer Says "Gulflight Submarined," but More Details Are Wanted—New Theories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—No formal diplomatic action will be taken by the United States Government in the case of the American oil tank steamer Gulflight, whose crew say she was torpedoed on Saturday off the Scilly Islands by a German submarine, until all the facts have been ascertained and a determination reached, if possible, where the responsibility for the damage to the vessel should be placed. Inquiries are now being made in England and Germany to get the details of the affair.

Whether the Government appreciates the grave results which might come from the Gulflight case can only be surmised, as the attitude of officials is extremely cautious, and there is a very general disposition on their part to avoid any comment. The care with which the inquiries are being made indicates that there is every intention to make no moke until all possible data has been obtained.

The most significant course adopted by the State Department is in instructing James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to inquire into the circumstances of the explosion. This implies that the Government has taken cognisance of the statements that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine. But whether Mr. Gerard will ask the German Government the point-blank question naturally resulting from these statements has not been disclosed.

So far as the State Department knows officially, the accusation that the Gulflight was struck by a torpedo fired with deliberate intent by a German submarine is based mainly on the testimony of men of the Gulflight that a submarine, which submerged immediately, was sighted about twenty-five minutes before the explosion against the bow of the American oil steamer. It is to clear up this point that the inquiry is being made by Ambassador Gerard, but it is not known how he will go about ascertaining what is so necessary to further proceedings. The fact is not overlooked here that there may be some delicacy in asking the German Government if one of its vessels torpedoed an American ship, when the only basis for such an inquiry is the evidence that an unidentified submarine was seen from the Gulflight shortly before the explosion occurred and the obvious assumption that no British or French vessel would have attacked a neutral ship bound for a French port and accompanied by two British patrol vessels.

It is regarded as within the bounds of probability that the German Government will disclaim all knowledge of how the Gulflight was injured. In that event the affair would cease to be in any way critical unless the United States felt that the evidence it had collected justified it in setting up the claim that a German submarine was responsible. It is also suggested here that Germany might contend that the injury was due to a British submarine mine and point as evidence to sustain that allegation that the Gulflight was accompanied by two British patrol ships which presumably were guiding her through a mine field. The understanding here has been, however, that the waters in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands are not mined.

One view expressed here today was that if Germany admitted that a German submarine had attacked the Gulflight, the admission might be coupled with the contention that the Gulflight was mistaken for a British patrol vessel, or that the torpedo which struck the Gulflight was intended to be fired at one of the enemy patrol ships accompanying her. However, all these suggestions are theoretical, and are mentioned merely to indicate the possibilities involved in the case and one of the reasons for the extreme caution that is being shown by the United States Government in looking into the circumstances of the incident.

President Moves Cautiously.

President Wilson said today that he did not think it was wise to discuss the Gulflight case until the Government knew exactly what the circumstances were. He said that the State Department was seeking a report from Berlin, and from some source in England, probably the American Consul at Plymouth, who was the nearest American official to the Scilly Islands. Beyond that the President would not go. A further conference on the Gulflight case took place this morning between the President and Secretary Bryan, but nothing was disclosed as to what pased between them.

The additional information received by the State Department today was very largely confirmatory of what Consul Stephens had sent from Plymouth yesterday, and there is nothing in the data before the department that definitely places responsibility for the affair. Consul General Skinner at London, sent a message, received this morning, stating that the second officer of the Gulflight had reported that the officers of the tankship had observed a submarine several miles ahead, and that twenty-five minutes elapsed before the vessel was struck by a torpedo, and that three lives had been lost.

The State Department today received from the Gulf Refining Company, owner of the Gulflight, a long message, dated New York, May 5, which formally

brought the case to the Government's attention. The message from the Gulf Refining Company read:

"A cable has been received from Chief Officer Smith of steamship Gulflight dated Scilly, May 2, reading as follows:

"Gulflight submarined Saturday. Patrol boats standing by, will probably salve. Operator Short, Seaman Chapenta drowned; Captain died today, heart failure, body landed Scilly. American Consul protecting interests."

A further cable has been received dated Scilly, May 2, from the American Consul, reading:

"Gulflight towed into Scilly."

A further cable has been received about midnight today from Chief Officer Smith reading as follows:

"Advise immediately disposal Captain's remains; crew gone Penzance. Butterworth, Chief Engineer, is standing by anchored; Scilly tugs will tow to English port, naval authorities charge."

This steamer is the property of the Gulf Refining Company, a Texas corporation having business offices in Pittsburgh, Penn. She was bound on a voyage from Port Arthur, Texas, to Rouen, France, with a cargo of gasoline consigned to the Compagnie Industrielle des Petroles, at Rouen, France. The company has no knowledge or information indicating that the gasoline was intended for other than private consumption.

The Gulflight was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., and put into service Aug. 30, 1914. The steamer is of 5,118 gross tons, American register, and her present sound value is about $700,000. Her pending freight was $88,550.67. Captain Alfred Gunter, who died in consequence of the accident, was an American citizen, resident at Bayonne, N. J., and is survived by his widow. Short, the wireless operator, who was drowned, was an American citizen, resident in Chicago, and gave his mother, who resides in Chicago, as his next of kin. Chapenta, seaman, who was drowned, hailed from Port Arthur, Texas. Inquiries are being made as to his nationality.

Possible German Explanation.

The declaration of Chief Officer Smith that the Gulflight was "submarined," and the submission of this statement by his employers to the State Department, put this phase of the matter formally before the Wilson Administration for consideration and action. The full statement from Chief Officer Smith is being eagerly awaited.

Officials here, while refusing to comment for publication, paid particular attention today to the detailed news account given by Second Officer Bower. According to his statement he saw "a submarine" two and a half miles ahead of the Gulflight about twenty-five minutes before the attack occurred. The submarine," he said, "had not reappeared on the surface before discharging the torpedo." Experts were today asked about this phase of the matter. They all agreed that it would have been necessary for the submarine to come to the surface a second time to fire the torpedo, for the reason that when the submarine's periscope is submerged it is like a blind man. It is possible, they admit, for a submarine to take bearings, submerge itself, and then fire, taking a chance on hitting the vessel, but it is not customary. Though the officers of the Gulflight say they did not see the submarine after it was once submerged, the belief of experts here is that if this submarine fired a torpedo after submerging it must have gone down only a short distance, leaving the periscope partly above the water.

Experts differ as to how easily a ship's flag may be distinguished through the periscope. The eye of the periscope is about 8 inches in diameter, but the eyepiece is smaller, and the flag appears not much larger than a speck. Some officers contend that it is very difficult, if not impossible, by means of a periscope to tell the colors and nationality of a flag.

According to Second Officer Bower's statement the Gulflight was accompanied by two British patrol vessels, one on either side. This would make a group of three vessels traveling side by side, the central vessel flying the American flag, the two outer vessels flying the British naval colors. The American flag would be displayed from the stern, while the submarine the second officer says he saw was two and one-half miles ahead. The commander of the submarine might assert that he saw no American flag, and it was admitted by some experts that under the circumstances described it might be impossible for him to see that flag, on account of the patrol vessel that traveled on the starboard side of the Gulflight. It would be easier to see the British flag on the patrol vessel, if the flags could be discerned at all.

It was pointed out that the submarine's commander might make the excuse that he thought all three of the vessels were British ships, or since the central ship was being convoyed, therefore it was being handled as a British Government vessel for some naval purposes.

The answer to the suggestions, from the Wilson Administration standpoint, has been that "if the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile, with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments."

INQUIRY IS STARTED.

American Embassy to Lose No Time in Reporting to Washington.

LONDON, May 4.—The American Embassy began today an investigation of the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight. An examination of the ship, as well as of the crew, will be made. It is probable taht the inquiry will be carried on principally at Plymouth, where the crew landed.

The investigation will be conducted as expeditiously as possible so that no time may be lost in transmitting the report to Washington.

The London afternon newspapers comment only in the briefest manner on the Gulflight incident. The Westminster Gazette asks whether President Wilson "will make god his words of February" and hold the German Government to strict accountability.

CRITICISES OUR ATTITUDE.

Staats-Zeitung Comments on the Sinking of the Gulflight.

Under the caption "The Torpedoing of the Gulflight," The Staats-Zeitung said yesterday:

"In the State Department at Washington it was said yesterday that no reports that could be regarded as official had ye been received about the torpedoing of the American oil steamer Gulflight, and that all facts must be ascertained first before the Goverment would make up its mind concerning the steps that must be taken. All that is in the meantime published in the newspepers about the case must therefore be accepted with the necessaray caution. It could naturally not be surprising that the local press should utilize the regrettable occurrence to the full. Why wait till all the facts have been ascertained?

"n American steamer was torpedoed in the so-called war zone, whereby the Captain of the vessel and two sailors met death. Therefore it could only be a case of an intentional attack by a German submarine, an insult perpetrated upon the United States, a new violation of international law. And thereby the fact is quite overlooked that England almost daily treads international law under foot without paying the least attention to the protests of neutrals.

"When Dr. Dernburg a short time ago spoke of the freedom of the seas, he was attacked most vehemently by the very newspapers that now once more pounce upon the 'German pirates.' It is to be assumed that in view of the lamentable loss of human lives in the torpedoing of the steamer Gulflight, an energetic tone will be adopted in Washington. It is still more to be deplored that our Government did not from the beginning take an energetic attitude toward all belligerents in the safeguarding of the rights of all neutrals."

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Another Victim of the German Submarines Off Scilly Islands.

LONDON, May 4.—The British steamer Minterne, from Cardiff for the River Platte, with 6,000 tons of coal, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on Monday. Two firemen were killed, and thesecond engineer was injured. The wounded man and the remainder of the crew have been landed at Penzance.

The striking of the torpedo was the first intimation that a submarine was in the neighborhood. The force of the explosion hurled the engineer through the aperture made in the ship's deck, and saved his life. The crew took to their boats and finally were rescued by fishing vessels.

The Minterne was of 1,905 tons net, and was 330 feet long. She was built in 1903 and owned in London.

The Norwegian steamer America, which was torpedoed in the North Sea last Saturday by a German submarine, going to the bottom in two hours, had been detained at Kirkwall, where the meat products in her cargo had been seized and bought by Great Britain. After this she had been allowed to proceed with the balance of her American cargo undisturbed.

Seven members of the crew of the trawler named Cruiser, of which four were wounded by the shell fire of a German submarine, have been landed at Aberdeen by a collier. They say that the Cruiser was approaching Aberdeen Harbor, laden with fish, when the submarine appeared and opened fire. One shell struck the trawler's bridge, instantly killing four members of the crew.

The survivors assert that the remaining seven hands took to their boat and were rowing away when the submarine fired again, wounding four of the men and causing the boat to capsize. The men thrown into the water were rescued from drawning by the collier.

WOMEN TO KEEP ON THEIR WORK FOR PEACE

Meet Tonight in Amsterdam—Jane Addams Says Congress Was a Success.

By JANE ADDAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 4.—A large public peace meeting is to be held in Amsterdam tomorrow evening at which the officers of the International Congress of Women are to speak. Since the close of the Congress, three days ago, requests for meetings have been pouring in from other Dutch cities as well as from England, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, and other European countries.

The public is enthusiastically realizing the great outstanding fact that the solidarity of women in the midst of the world catastrophe was held and that the great international meeting came to a successful close without any serious disagreement or ruction. This is the more remarkable, taken in connection with the fact that all the great international organizations of science, labor, religion, and social economy deemed it impossible to meet this year lest something be said or done that might endanger the neutrality of the small States or increase the bitterness between the parties to the conflict.

The women who took part in the solemn deliberations which have just ended, many of whom had personally experienced the effect of war in the loss of their relatives, in the nursing of wounded, and in the disorganization of all normal living, throughout treated their sisters from the warring countries in a spirit of understanding and comradeship, and their protest was turned against war itself without any attempt to assess the blame.

The congress was never without its emotional background, all the more impressive because so carefully restrained. At moments one was reminded of the women of the Greek tragedy, who mourned not for their personal sorrows but for the great wrongs of the world. The modern woman, however, with her trained mind, not only cried out against the present system of force but was able to hold her mind upon the devising of ways and means for substituting reason and law, conciliation and arbitration for the prevailing system.

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HERE FROM THE WAR ZONE.

Travelers Tell of Conditions in Several Countries.

Edward Borcea, a mining engineer from Bucharest, who arrived on the steamship Transylvania yesterday to purchase supplies for the Rumanian Government, said the general opinion in Eastern Europe was that Italy would not enter the war because she was making too much money by keeping out of it. He believed that Rumania would be forced into the conflict by Bulgaria, but the people were not in favor of war.

Howard Glazbrook of La Junta, Col., who was a passenger on the Transylvania, said that Scotland was full of soldiers, and that Edinburgh was protected by trenches. In addition there are several platforms with solid concrete foundations for mounting heavy guns in case of a siege. The city is in darkness every night, h said, on account of the possibility of a Zeppelin attack.

B. Low, a mining engineer of 42 Broadway, who has spent three years in Russia, returned on the Transylvania to see his relatives.

He said that while Petrograd was exceptionally quiet and its inhabitants were taking the war very seriously, the German capital on the other hand was full of life and gaiety.

Count Ward, who is on his way to San Francisco to see the fair, said that London was becoming normal and the people had become used to the darkened streets. He added that the people were not wearing much mourning, chiefly armlets of crêpe, instead of the customary black of normal times.

CHECK PEARSON SUIT.

Allis-Chalmers Company to Resist His "Discovery" Action.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—The hearing sought by General Samuel Pearson under the "discovery" statute against the Allis-Chalmers Company and others in connection with the alleged manufacture of shrapnel shells for the Allies has been temporarily stayed by an order, issued today by Circuit Judge Turner requiring General Pearson to show cause on May 18 why proceedings for the examination of Otto H. Falk, President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, should not permanently be stayed and the suit dismissed.

Max Babb, attorney for the corporation, said today that Pearson was not a stockholder and had no right to inquire into the company's affairs and that the company would not permit him to do so.

RUSHING NIXON'S PLANT.

Will Start in Ten Days to Make War Materials for Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 4.—Operations in Millville, a hamlet between here and Bonhamtown, have assumed such proportions that the unemployed of many parts of the county are turning toward that place for work.

Within six weeks the Nixon Nitration Company has built three large structures for the manufacture of gun powder and other war materials, beside seven smaller buildings. Within ten days the buildings will be enclosed, and nitration will be commenced.

That contracts have been made, whose execution will require at least three years, was stated by Lewis Nixon, under whose direction work is being carried on.

Already 500 men are employed at the works, and as it is understood that three times as many buildings will be constructed as have been put up already, it is likely that the number of employed will reach almost to 2,000. It is the intention to establish three shifts a day. That the purpose of the works is to supply some of the warring nations in Europe with war materials is generally known.

Down on the north bank of the Raritan River in Millville a large tract of land has been secured by Mr. Nixon for a big water works plant. Alongside a long row of store houses there has been built a railroad siding, over which about thirty cars daily transport machinery and building materials to the works. Many cars of acid and of cotton have already been received. Rows of acid tanks on concrete foundations have been built.

The Public Service Commission has run special lines of electric cables to the works, and has built a large power house of substantial character at the entrance to the works.

BRITISH WAR BUDGET IS $5,000,000,000

Estimated Cost of Carrying on Conflict to April 1, 1916—For Six Months, $3,952,290,000.

$10,500,000 FOR ONE DAY

Cost of First Eight Months, Lloyd George Puts at $1,535,000,000 —Duration Still in Doubt.

LONDON, May 4.—In one of the shortest budget speeches on record, lasting a little more than an hour, David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today gave the British public further insight into what the war is costing the nation.

The expenditure in six months, Mr. Lloyd George said, would be £2,100,000 ($10,500,000) daily, and he added that if the war continued for a year longer Great Britain's bill would be upward of £1,000,000,000, (about $5,000,000,000.) The debt of the country, according to Mr. Lloyd George, already had been almost doubled and stood well over the $5,000,000,000 mark.

The Chancellor declined to predict the length of the war. He introduced no measures calling for new taxes, although he hinted that such a step likely would have to be taken. There was little discussion of the budget itself, and the usual income tax resolutions were passed before the House adjourned.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was able to report that the revenue of the country had exceeded the estimates and that the surtax and income tax papers were sending in their money with unusual celerity.

Mr. Lloyd George's exact estimate, if the war lasted during the whole of the fiscal year (to April 7, 1916,) was £1,136,434,000 ($5,682,170,000,) as the cost to Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the war should last six months instead of a year, Great Britain's estimated expenditures would be £790,458,000 ($3,952,290,000.) He estimated that the total revenue for the year 1915-1916 would be £270,182,000 ($1,350,910,000.) This is an increase of £43,638,000 ($218,190,000) over the total of last year.

Cost of War Rising.

On the basis of a six months' war, the Chancellor continued, expenditures for war, apart from advances to the Allies of Great Britain, would rise to £2,100,000 daily, and the net deficit would be £514,346,000. On the basis of a twelve months' war the net deficit would be £862,332,000.

"That is the sum the country will have to raise in addition to the Government's revenue during the course of the present year," he said.

The Chancellor gave an indication of the colossal expenditure he had to provide for in his opening sentence. "Up to the end of the financial year," he said, "the net cost of the war has been over £307,000,000 ($1,535,000,000.")

He said he thought a review of the financial situation would help the public to understand the immensity of the task undertaken. "The ultimate issue of the war is not in doubt; only its duration," said the Chancellor, and this it was which rendered his task difficult.

Next Months to Show.

Much depended, the Chancellor continued, upon the operations of the next two or three months. Experts gave various predictions as to the duration of the war, but the best of them could not tell how long it would last. The operations of the Summer alone would give the Government a dependable opinion.

"The first eight months of the war cost net £307,000,000," he said. "The cost is a progressive one, greater during the first four months than the second period."

As a result of the year's operations, the Chancellor said, the national debt was now £1,165,738,000.

Mr. Lloyd George did not consider that the time had arrived to frame the final policy for the whole year, as the character of the budget must depend upon the view of the Government whether the war probably would last six months or throughout the financial year.

Dealing with the revenue for the coming year, the Chancellor estimated the £270,332,000. He said that the fixed death charge for the year would be something like £50,000,000. The expenditure for the army would be £400,000,000 or £800,000,000, according to whether the war lasted six months or a year. On this same basis the expenditures for the navy would be £100,000,000 or £146,000,000. He placed loans to Great britain's allies at £200,000,000.

Comparing the financial problems of Great Britain and Germany, Mr. Lloyd-George remarked that while British imports had increased enormously and exports had decreased considerably, both the exports and imports of Germany had been cut off by the British navy.

From the point of view of a War Minister, Mr. Lloyd George added, this made Great Britain better off. But from the point of view of a Finance Minister her position was more difficult. In the ordinary year, the Chancellor continued, British imports ranged £190,000,000 ($950,000,000) above exports, but this year they would be £448,000,000 ($2,240,000,000), exclusive of Government purchases.

Change in Recruiting Policy.

Referring to the question of discrimination in recruiting, the Chancellor said he thought the Allies ought to determine the part Great Britain should play in the combination and the best service she could render. She could, he declared, keep command of the sea, and that was a valuable service she had rendered the Allies, which was essential to their ultiamte success, especially if the war were prolonged. She could maintain a great army on a Continental scale, he continued, and a third service was one she had rendered in the Napoleonic days—bearing the main burden of financing the Allies.

Great Britain, said Mr. Lloyd George, could do the first and third of these things, but the second she could do only within certain limits. She had raised an enormous army, but the time had come for discriminating in recruiting within suggested limits. However, there was a great boom for recruiting.

The Chancellor thought the time had come when measures should be taken of such a nature that recruiting would not interfere with the work of providing food supplies and munitions of war, and would interfere as little as possible with the output of commodities which Great Britain exports and which enable her to purchase munitions for herself and her allies. The only straightforward course to pursue in finishing the war was to depend more largely on the income of the country and the savings of the community as a whole.

Liquor Question Open.

The plan adopted for regulation of the liquor traffic was not entirely satisfactory, the Chancellor himself admitted. He announced that he was to have a conference tomorrow with the brewers and distillers in regard to his new taxes on spirits, wines, and beer, and that he was very anxious to come to an agreement with the trade.

The Chancellor said he was not wedded to his own proposals, and if any one had better ones to offer he would accept them. He did ask, however, that the House give the Government at once control of the liquor trade in areas in which munitions of war are produced.

Austen Chamberlain described the proposals of Mr. Lloyd George as "not taxation, but annihilation."

During the debate which followed the budget speech Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, and John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, declared their opposition to the new taxes on liquors, but promised to facilitate the passage of that portion of the bill giving the Government control over the sale of alcoholic liquors in areas where munitions of war are being manufactured.

Arthur Henderson, for the Labor Party, protested against the charges that had been made with regard to the habits of the workingmen, and declared that unless some method were found to have the workingmen's side of the case stated it might be difficult for the Labor Party to give the Government the solid support which they had rendered it during the war.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in replying, said he coud not encourage the idea that the proposed taxation would be dropped, but declared he would consider the suggestion of discrimination between raw and mature whisky. He denied that the case that had been made out for interference with the liquor traffic was a charge against the workers of the country.

The resolution imposing an income tax having passed, the House adjourned.

GIVES FRANCE'S TERMS OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

are the general conditions of possible peace.

Rhine as Western Frontier.

First, let us consider the frontiers. They are the Rhine in the west and Poland, resurrected, in the east. Germany's imperialistic policy has urged her far beyond these in the attempt to enslave weaker or buffer States. German school maps put before her people's greedy eyes a vision of a "Greater Germany" from the North Sea to the Adriatic, from the Rhone and the Meuse to the Niemen and the Dniester. But France has never accepted this theory of might's supremacy. Is France dedecadent, as Germany thought, just because she is Europe's oldest State, constituted ten centuries before Germany?

France throughout her history has always regarded the Rhine and the Alps as her natural eastern frontier. The Rhine, which Caesar's finger marked as Gaul's fittest boundary, has been France's steadfast frontier aim, whether Royalist, Imperial, or Republican.

This condition is absolute. Germany must be limited by the Rhine, prevented from future aggression by our occupation of the strongholds of Cologne,, Coblentz, Mavence, Mannheim, and Strassburg. When France has once received as her due Alsace-Lorraine, then it is the task of the Peace Congress to arrange for the distribution of the other Rhine provinces.

Eastward, Russia has already announced her intention of restoring Polish autonomy. Poland, which was split at the close of the eighteenth century between Russia, Austria, and Germany, must be permitted to reintegrate her ancient territories. Galicia is already reconquered and East Prussia belongs by racial ties to Poland. The present war will free East Prussia from German domination, ever increasing since the mediaeval invasion by Teutonic knights.

Russian Poland, Galicia, and East Prussia must form a new Polish kingdom, together with Posen and the greater part of Silesia.

If the Oder is too slanting to make a frontier like the Rhine, let the fortresses of Breslau, Glogau, Posen, and Danzig be the wall of steel that shuts in Germany.

Thus enclosed between Poland and the Rhine, Germany will be restricted, but big enough. She can rebuild her prosperity, if she has the wisdom to fashion her political and economic existence in accordance with the qualities of her race and soil.

Hohenzollerns Must Go.

Now comes the second condition of peace, which is an indispensable complement of the first. German mentality has been diverted into wrong channels, owing to the supremacy of the military caste, filled with the spirit of universal tyranny. This caste is typified by the Hohenzollern dynasty—once a clan of robber barons, who have found admirable supporters among the descendants of the Teutonic Knights, the colonizers of Eastern Prussia.

Kaiser Wilhelm has inherited all the vices and ambitions of this predatory dynasty. Defeat must produce the downfall and disappearance of this murderous family, with which will vanish its barbarous militarism, its tyranny of bodies and souls, and its monstrous conception of Pan-Germanism.

Then, freed from the Hohenzollern infection, Germany will perhaps become once more what she was before the Prussian hegemony, and will still hold a high rank in peaceful, prosperous Europe.

We have not spoken about Austria, at once the accomplice and the victim of Germany, who is dragging her to destruction.

The Peace Congress, in redrawing definitely the political map of Europe, will have a hard and solemn task. The fate of Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople will be decided before this tribunal, inspired solely by the right and justice for whose those composing it have fought.

As the Allies have declared the fighters alone (including those who entered the conflict at the eleventh hour) shall have a decisive voice in the final council. But they will allow the neutral powers to be represented and will take into due account their views and interests.

No Mediation, He Says.

This is the idea to which France's great sister republic should accustom herself. Any mediation proposal would be inopportune and misplaced. The Allies know what they want.

We can appreciate America's desire for a speedy peace, but her loyalty and spirit of justice will save her from being duped by our enemies' treacherous manoeuvres.

To America I have set forth France's conception of the truth. Let America compare it with Germany's.

Perhaps during the course of the war America, flooded by German contradictions and lies, may have hesitated. Americans may have asked whether it was not better to end this shocking conflict, unduly prolonged, without a decisive result. They may have thought, perhaps, that the Allies might hearken to the first proposals of peace, no matter whence they came

Perhaps, too, America thought herself our mediator. She is suffering from the present conditions.

Furthermore, America, conscious of her own strength, considers war an anachronism. But today it should be realised that none is completely safe from an enemy whose mad ambition is unlimited. Even England, invioiate in her isle, is threatened. Who might not be the next victim of German aggression? Then Americans would learn too late that war was no anachronism, and that only those merit approval who respect treaties and conventions that limit the horrors of war.

The facts are plain. None can contradict them. Belgium's martyrdom, the bombardment of cathedrals and unfortified towns, the wanton destruction of monuments, the use of methods, repugnant to right and humanity, a whole policy based on lies—Americans see all these clearly now.

Will America hesitate to accept the conditions I set forth of the only possible peace?

RUSSIANS BATTLE ON AFTER LOSING 30,000

Continued from Page 1.

in Poland, also was present at the Berlin conference. He left for the front to take command of the new army that same night, after receiving his final instructions. So far as is known Field Marshal von Hindenburg did not attend the Berlin council of war, although he visited German headquarters with General Mackenson shortly previous to this.

It is too early as yet to discuss the full military effect of this victory in Galicia, but it is the opinion of Austrian observers that the German and the Austrian strategists "got the jump" on the offensive, which the Russians were believed to be planning and which their campaign in the Carpathians was thought to have been preliminary.

A significant feature of the reports of this victory is the reference to the piercing of the front of the Russian Army. The Russian commanders up to the present time usually have been able to avoid a breach in their line by falling back before the line broke.

The political value of the victory of the first magnitude is regarded here as quite as great as the military. It comes in the midst of the Austro-Italian negotiations and on the eve of the meeting of the Italian Parliament, and it coincides with the announcement of new Austro-Hungarian loans, the success of which would be materially affected by a victory at this time.

Russians Held Strong Positions.

A correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, in the theatre of the war, has sent in the following dispatch concerning the battle:

"The Austro-Hungarian offensive succeeded with surprising rapidity. The Russians occupied naturally strong positions on the Dunajec and the Biala, which had been strengthened with every imaginable method of fortifications. They felt themselves absolutely secure.

"After a searching artillery preparation, exceeding in intensity anything which has occurred on the northeastern frontier, the Austrians and the Hungarians advanced Sunday on the southern wing. They stormed at the first attempt the Russian positions along a front of more than forty kilometers (twenty-four miles) stretching from the Biala River through Gorlice and far into the Carpathian Mountains.

"Their assault was so fierce that the Russian line broke immediately. Many thousands of prisoners were taken, as well as an inestimable quantity of equipment, supplies, cannon, and machine guns.

"At the same time on the northern wing another successful advance was carried out. At this point Austrian and Hungarian troops crossed the Dunajec in spite of terrific opposition, stormed the Russeian positions, and took over 1,000 prisoners.

"Other brilliant successes also are reported from the Carpathians."

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—A school holiday was ordered today in Germany in celebration of the victory in West Galicia.

German military critics emphasize the importance of the Austro-German success, particularly in its connection with the advance of German forces to the eastward of Memel through the Baltic provinces.

BERLIN, (via Sayville,) May 4.—The following report was issued today by the German General Staff:

In the eastern arena of the war, the number of Russians captured during the pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Mitau has been increased to more than 4,000. A renewed Russian attack to the southwest of Kalwarya, north of Suwalki, in Russian Poland, has been repulsed. We took 170 prisoners. Russian attacks to the southeast of Augustowa resulted in failures, with heavy losses to the enemy. In addition to four officers killed, the Russians in this engagement lost two machine guns, and 420 men were captured by us.

Near Jedwabno, in the northeast of Lomza, a Russian night attack was repulsed.

In the southeastern arena of the war: The offensive movement between the wooded slopes of the Carpathians and the upper Vistula is progressing well. The booty of the first day was 1,500 prisoners, sixteen pieces of artillery, forty-seven machine guns, and a quantity of war material of all kinds the exact amount of which has not yet been ascertained.

SAY 82,000 SURRENDERED.

Russian Captives Since War Started Who Gave Themselves Up.

GENEVA, May 4.—The Tribune de Geneve publishes statistics to the effect that a total of 82,000 officers and men of the Austro-Hungarian Army have surrendered to the Russians and to the Serbians since the beginning of hostilities, without firing a single shot. The newspaper declares that all of these men were fully equipped.

Archduke Eugene had a conference in Vienna yesterday with the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, according to this same newspaper, concerning a new campaign against Serbia in case Italy continues her neutrality.

TO DEFEND CZERNOWITZ.

Austrians Build Two Lines of Defenses Around Bukowina Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Twelve thousand men are working on the construction of two lines of fortifications around Czernowitz. There are said to be 16,000 Austrians within the walls of the Bukowina capital.

Artillery duels have recommenced in the neighborhood of Bojan.

Near Mamaliga, in Bessarabia, two Austrian aeroplanes threw incendiary bombs, setting several houses on fire. Aeroplanes have also flown over Czernowitz, dropping leaflets setting forth the situation as regards the belligerents and the war generally.

Fighting continues north of Bukowina.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

$100,000,000 of 5 Per Cent. Treasury Bills for Foreign Markets.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—An imperial ukase published today directs the issue on foreign markets of 5 per cent. rubles ($100,000,000).

A dispatch received in London yesterday said that another Russian internal loan of $500,000,000, the success of which was assured, would be issued within a fortnight.

SHELL RUSSIAN NAVY BASE.

German Warships Active in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The Daily News receives from Copenhagen, under Monday's date, the following dispatch:

"Private Stockholm advices state that German warships are busy in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, especially in the Aland Sea. Today a Swedish ship arrived and reported that the military lighthouse at Langskaeron, Aland Islands, was set on fire yesterday morning by shells from a warship.

"This is the first direct German attack on the important Russian naval yard at Aland. It is expected that a general naval offensive will begin shortly in northern Gulf of Bothnia."

84 Melinite Victims.

PETROGRAD, May 4, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Investigation into the case of the explosion of melinite at the Okhta factory, in the neighborhood of Petrograd, has been completed so far as the loss of life incurred is concerned. Official figures put the killed and those who very shortly after died of the injuries they had received at 84.

Sixty-three of the injured are in hospital, and to this number must be added 34 persons not belonging to the factory.

Of the number entered as killed 89 are missing; that is to say, no trace will ever be found of their bodies.

ALLIES OFFERED GREECE ASIA MINOR TERRITORY

Britain Also Promised in Vain Protection Against Bulgaria if Hellenes Would Aid Serbia.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—It is reported here that among the inducements offered by the Entente Powers to Greece to go to the aid of Servia, was the promise of a stretch of Asia Minor territory 140,000 square kilometres in extent. It was this offer, with other considerations set forth in his memorandum to the King, just made public, which rendered M. Venizelos, the former Premier, so eager to align Greece with France and England in the war.

M. Venizelos, it appears, advised the King in order to obtain the entrance into the conflict of Bulgaria also, to agree to a frontier rectification whereby Bulgaria would gain about a thousand square kilometres of territory.

In an effort to overcome the Greek General Staff's fear of Bulgaria Sir Edward Grey promised to send a division o British troops to Macedonia, but even this guarantee was deemed insufficient.

Verification of the promise of territory by the Entente Powers is found in M. Venizelos's memorandum to the King, in which he said:

"Up til today our policy has consisted of the maintenance of neutrality as long as our obligations as allies of Serbia did not demand that we depart from it; but now we are requested to enter into war, not only to fulfill our simple moral obligations, but for concessions which, if released, would create a great and powerful Greece, such as even the most optimistic would not have imagined a few years ago."

ASQUITH PRAISES NATION'S RESPONSE

Confident of Success if the People Go on in the Same Way and Same Temper.

LONDON, May 4.—Premier Asquith, addressing a meeting of a committee formed to encourage recruiting among employes in the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country, today said that out of 790,000 clerks, commercial travelers, and other workers in these trades 430,000 had joined the army.

The Premier stated that inquiries were being made with regard to recruiting in the cotton trade, biscuit manufacturers, hotels, and other branches of industry, with a view to making a further appeal.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out what women have done to release men for the army. Up to April 24 more than 30,000 women had enrolled on the war register initiated by the Board of Trade. In one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle, in the department devoted to the manufacture of shells, he saw three or four thousand women at work. If that could be done in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of women it ought to be a far easier task in other trades.

The Premier recognized that the people recognized the gravity of the war and did not have to be flogged or goaded by rhetorical incitements before they could be induced to obey the call of duty.

"Never in the history of any nation has that recognition been more clear and universal, or that obedience more prompt and more unselfish," he said. "We have made a magnificent beginning. We have stemmed the tide of aggression and the men have shown a spirit worthy of the best traditions of the race. I would say to the nation: Proceed in the same way and in the same temper.

"Every breach in our first line has been made good, but there are still in reserve unused, and, to the enemy, unsuspected resources, which you must mobilize and organize to the full. I am not the least ashamed to call myself an optimist; not that I underrate the prowess of the enemy, the gravity of the struggle, the imperious need for the unsleeping exercise of our national qualities of patience, constancy, resolution, and fortitude. I am an optimist because I believe in the righteousness of our cause, and because I am confident that by personal and corporate effort and self-sacrifice there is nothing that we shall leave undone to bring that cause—bethe struggle short or long—to a decisive and glorious issue."

FINDS HOSPITAL IN NEED.

American Institution in France Lacks Funds, Says Investigator.

LONDON, May 4.—William Potter, President of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, returned here today from France, where he inspected the American military hospital preparatory to sending there a unit of Philadelphia physicians. President Potter will leave shortly for America, where he will devote his efforts to raising money for the American hospital. He says that the hospital is well equipped, but is greatly in need of funds to care for the 800 soldier patients.

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But no less impressive than the commendatory letters from 21,000 physicians, is the enthusiastic testimony of the men and women in the forefront of human endeavor, statesmen, prelates, authors, lawyers, who have written above their own signatures of the wonderful benefits received from Sanatogen. That is why we ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, from $1.00 up.

Prof. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, Doctor honoris causa University of Maryland, states in his contribution on "Typhus abdominalis":

"I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin) and have obtained excellent results."

Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, M.S., Ph.D., the well-known research chemist of Stevens Institute, writes:

"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

Prof. C. Von Noorden, of Vienna University, writes:

"Sanatogen is of especial value in various forms of anaemia and general debility. It is an excellent albuminous preparation."

Dr. Ernest Ott, Late King Edward's physician, Marienbad, writes:

"I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in the case of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:

"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Send for a Free copy of "Nerve Health Regained." If you wish to learn more about Sanatogen before you use it, write for a copy of this booklet, beautifully illustrated and comprising facts and information of the greatest interest. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York.

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AUSTRIA OFFERS MORE TO ITALY

King's Absence from Garibaldian Celebration Raises Hopes of the Pacifists.

GERMANS DISDAIN EX-ALLY

Italian Population Called Excited and Fanatical by Count von Reventlow, Who Makes Threat.

ROME, May 4.—The decision of King Victor Emmanuel and the members of the Ministry not to take part in the ceremony of the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument at Quarto Sant' Elena is being commented upon today as a step of very great significance.

The presence of his Majesty at the unveiling had come to be regarded as virtually tantamount to a declaration of war. Now the change in the King's plans is regarded as meaning that the participation of Italy in the European conflict again has been postponed. It should be borne in mind that the character of the celebration at Quarto Sant' Elena is eminently anti-Austrian. The presence of the King could only be considered by Austria as in the nature of an unfriendly act.

The hope is being entertained by the pacifists that the efforts of Italy to arrange a peaceful solution of her problems may ultimately be successful. It seems to be a fact that on Saturday Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy, was able to announce further important concessions from Austria. At the same time he said he feared the presence of King Victor Emmanuel at Quarto Sant' Elena might bring about some incident that would render the rupture of negotiations inevitable. Consequently the Ministry decided, together with the King, not to go to Quarto Sant' Elena.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the participation of Italy in the war has been averted. Nevertheless it is the opinion of careful students of the situation that war today is not so near as it was on Saturday.

The press is unanimous in declaring the abandonment of the King's trip to Quarto has in no way altered the Government's decisions. It is recalled that when committees arranging for the dedication of the monument called upon his Majesty to invite him to be present at the ceremonies he answered: "I shall go if reasons of State do not prevent me."

An official of the Foreign Office is reported to have stated that the Government's decision was due entirely to the situation in Tripoli, where "Italy might be forced to extreme measures to protect our colony, where German agents are fomenting rebellion."

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—The newspapers of Berlin, which have been leaving the Italian situation severely alone, today make a number of comments on the Rome report that the Ministerial Council felt it necessary that no member of the Government should leave Rome. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"The announcement at first makes an alarming impression, and, as a fact, the situation is critical. On the other side it is to be considered that the Garibaldi celebration will be held, with its presumably pro-intervention address of d'Annunzio, and that the decision of the council will keep the Ministers from attending it."

Count Ernest von Reventlow, in a double-leaded article in the Tageszeitung, asks, among other things, whether "the excited and fanatical population" will be able to estimate correctly the political meaning of the latest victory in Galicia. To his own question he replies: "We don't believe it." He declares that the decision of the leading Italian statesmen is of secondary interest, the main thing being that Germany and Austria-Hungary can await the decisions of their former allies, Italy and Rumania, with confidence. The article concludes:

"However, the Garibaldi celebration will show whether the King and the Government will attend or not, and whether the misled people of Italy and Rumania will trample on every consideration of statesmanship and military expediency. We and our Austro-Hungarian allies leave it to our former allies to enter the ranks of our opponents and attack us. They do it at their own reckoning and danger."

The Tageblatt says the announcement that no member of the Government is to leave Rome may be taken in different ways. It seems to speak for the importance of the political situation, as to which there is no doubt, but it may also mean that the Italian Government prefers not to send any member to the Garibaldi celebration.

BRITISH WOMEN RELEASED.

Allowed to Leave Belgium, Where They Had Been Detained.

ROZENDAAL, Netherlands, (via London,) May 4.—A large party of British women were today brought out of Belgium, where they had been detained since the beginning of hostilities. The American authorities in Belgium arranged for their departure and accompanied them to the frontier, where they were handed over to a member of the British Legation staff.

The party comprised 33 nuns and 45 other women and infants, besides 15 children under 16 years of age and an elderly man. All of them belong to the better classes.

They did not complain of the treatment they had received at the hands of the German authorities. They said the German soldiers were jubilant over the reported Russian reverse in the East and waved in the faces of the departing Britishers bulletins reporting the German victory.

Thirty members of the party will leave for London tonight on board the steamer Batavier.

'SPIRIT OF DOOM' HANGS OVER TURKS

Observer Feels It Despite Gigantic Preparations to Meet Attack of the Allies.

BULGARIA THE CHIEF FEAR

Dardanelles Expected to Hold Out Against Any Force of Less Than 300,000.

ALLIES MAKE NEW ADVANCE

British War Office Announces Defeat of All Attacks and Progress Into Interior of Peninsula.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Bucharest, April 28 (Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—An observer in Constantinople cannot but be struck by the widespread unpopularity of the war. Against the Russians there is naturally a certain historical animus; toward the British there is at most indifference, but for the French there is a warm and sincere affection. The sympathies of the Greek portions of the population are openly for the Allies, while the Armenians express the same sentiments more cautiously.

But the most curious feature is the attitude of the Jews, who are in many ways the intellectuals. Ever since the revolution, Jewish influence has been enormous in Turkey, and it has been said their Zionist aims had seriously undermined the loyalty of the Arabs. Apparently, however, Enver Pasha has decided Arab support is worth a great deal more than that of the Jews, and various steps have been taken to force the Jews into a Turkish mould. Jewish disaffection is no slight matter, and it is more significant as Jewish influence had hitherto worked powerfully for Germany.

To these elements, Greek, Armenian, and Jewish, must be added the anti-Enver section of Young Turks led by the Heir Apparent. With this movement are associated many Turkish business men and minor officials, who have been hard hit by the war. It is no exaggeration to say that barely 5 per cent. of the population of the empire is enthusiastic for the war, while over 50 per cent. are frankly or covertly hostile.

But it would be a great miscalculation to reckon on this as an immediate factor. Hostility to the war is purely passive. The only domestic event which might lead to Turkey's climbing down is the removal of Enver Pasha. The terror of this decoratively dominating figure causes criticism to sink to timid whispers in secluded corners. Even neutrals have their life made unbearable by a plague of spies and agents provocateurs, though I personally met with nothing but courtesy from Turkish officials.

German Influence Grows.

Every day tightens the German grip on Turkey. All circumstantial stories of von der Goltz proposing a separate peace at the war council are idle chatter. Germany holds grimly on to Turkey both for her own sake and as a lever to separate Great Britain and Russia. The Government is preparing for every eventuality. Eski Shehir has been chosen as the new capital if Constantinople falls. I have visited this town in the swampy upland valley high among hills in the heart of Asia Minor, 80 miles from the Bosporous on the Anatolean Railway. It occupies an excellent strategic position.

I found work feverishly proceeding to improve the streets and sanitary conditions. Over 200 houses have been commandeered for official use, and thither the families of high officials were sent in February and still remain there, owing to the dread of a Bulgarian attack on Constantinople.

The Turkish Ministry of War places the total figure of men under the colors at 1,322,000, but probably this is an overstatement. I should estimate the actual number at 900,000, including 200,000 Christians, who are being used for building trenches, railways, roads, and bridges. The rest are divided into five armies:

The first, commanded by Field Marshal von der Goltz, about 100,000 strong, is encamped at the Adrianople-Tchataldja lines and Constantinople. The second, with 150,000, under Djemal Pasha, threatens Egypt, while the third, 50,000 strong, operates from Bagdad. The fourth, about 18,000, is the Caucasus army. The fifth, under General Von Sanders, composed of picked drafts, consists of about 70,000 at the Dardanelles, with 35,000 at Smyrna. The headquarters are at Gallipoli. In addition there is a detached force of 20,000 at the disposal of Admiral Suchon for the defense of the Bosphorus.

New batches of reservists are arriving daily at the depots, but arms and uniforms are insufficient or inefficient for future formations. It is noticeable many redif infantrymen wear a bandolier of soft-nosed bullets quite openly. The question of ammunition despite official assurances is causing anxiety. The order was issued last week commanding the coast artillery to enjoin strict economy of fire, but as large quantities are still available there is no immediate shortage.

Around Constantinople are first-class troops splendidly equipped and trained. The capital is surrounded with a ring, admirably devised, of entrenchments of a stiff resistance. A battery has been placed in position below St. Siphia, and the idea is that the Allies will hesitate to answer its fire for fear of damaging the church. The fear is prevalent and seemingly it is not unfounded that extremists may, if the occasion arises, attempt a repetition of the evacuation of Moscow.

Dardanelles Preparation.

The Dardanelles have been further strengthened. Since March obstacles have been placed in the way of submarine navigation, and the whole British Navy could not force the straits in their present condition by a simple naval action.

It is the current opinion here that landing less than 300,000 men offers little chance of success, and the Turks are confident the Allies have no such force available. Their nervousness is due solely to fear of Bulgarian co-operation with the Allies. Fort Hamilieh only is manned mostly by Germans; the others are garrisoned by Turkish officers and men with a sprinkling of Germans.

The campaign in the Caucasus is almost at a standstill owing to typhus. On the average, 150 men succumb daily, and vigorous measures have been taken to counteract the epidemic, which is raging under indescribibly awful conditions. Every available doctor is being sent, and three of them have already died. The commander is contemplating in consequence withdrawing into the fortified region of Erzerum, there to await the advance of the Russians through the infected region.

Meanwhile the Egyptian expedition is more and more absorbing the energies and hopes of the Turks. No doubt the next attempt in about two months' time will be of a much more formidable character than the last. A light gauge railway is being constructed branching off the Hedjas line, northeast of Akaba, and will be finished six weeks from now. Howitzers have been sent with German gunners for transport over this line.

I made a careful inquiry into the relations of Turks and Germans in the army. There has been some friction between German and Turkish officers due to Teutonic tactlessness, but the rank and file do not resent anything. Under the stern compulsion of his new taskmasters, the Turk is acquiring a magnificent machine-like efficiency. It would be foolish to belittle the admirable work done by the Germans in Turkey or underestimate the resultant vitality in resources and strength of the Ottoman Empire.

Yet it is true that iver this land a stranger feels hovering a spirit of doom. The Turks and Germans are tangoing to ruin. The dance will be a short one if the Allies give proper guarantees to Bulgaria. The key to the Dardanelles is in Sofia.

LAND ATTACK ON SMYRNA.

Arrival of Allied Force and Negotiations for Surrender Reported.

ATHENS, May 4, (via London.)—The bombardment of the Turkish forts on the Gulf of Smyrna has been resumed, according to messages reaching here from Mitylene, and the warships of the Allies continue their lively shelling of the forts on the Dardanelles.

The Allies are reported to have effected a landing near the site of the ancient Ephesus, thirty-five miles southsoutheast of Smyrna.

LONDON, May 4.—In a dispatch from Athens received by the Exchange Telegraph Company the declaration is made that the Vali of Smyrna has entered into fresh negotiations with the Allies for the surrender of the town.

Warships of the Allies bombarded the Turkish port of Smyrna, on the eastern shores of the Aegean Sea, and south of the entrance to the Dardanelles, in the early part of March. These activities were repeated again on the 13th and 14th of March, and on March 15 dispatches were received saying that the city had been badly damaged. The place was attacked again on the 5th of April, and again on the 27th.

It has been related that after the engagement of May 15 the British Admiral opened negotiations with the Vali, or Governor, of Smyrna for the surrender of the city, but this proposal was rejected by the Governor. It was said at this time that the Vali followed these negotiations by threatening to massacre the foreign residents of the city.

ALLIES PENETRATE WELL INTO GALLIPOLI

All Turkish Attacks Repulsed With Heavy Losses, British Officials Announce.

LONDON, May 4.—The rumors concerning theoperations against the Dardanelles were confirmed tonight when the British War Office and Admiralty issued reports stating that after beating off Turkish attacks the Allied forces had taken the offensive on the Gallipoli Peninsula and now were advancing into the interior.

The Turks, on their side, continue to report the defeat of landing parties and damage done to Allied warships, which are keeping upa lively bombardment of the Turkish forts, both in the Dardanelles Straits and at Smyrna. It was reported today that the Vali of Smyrna was negotiating with the Allies for the surrender of his territory. No confirmation of this report has been received.

The official British statement is as follows:

During the night of the 1st-2d of May and the night of the 2d-3d the enemy launched strong and determined attacks in mass against our positions, constantly bringing up fresh troops.

Not only did the Allies repulse every attack, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, but we assumed the offensive, drove the enemy out of their positions and are now advancing into the interior of the Peninsula.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today at the War Office here:

In order to increase the limited extent of ground he held near Avburnu, the enemy yesterday attempted a new advance on his left wing, but as a consequence of the counter-attacks he was in the first place driven back with heavy losses into very rocky valleys, and afterward repulsed to the coast.

In the meantime our artillery caused a fire on board one of the transports, after which other transports quickly retired.

The British warship Agamemnon, which attempted to shell Bulair, was struck yesterday by four shells and oblized to retire, being no longer able to fire.

In an engagement between our gendarmes and seven armed sailors who landed with officers from a submarine on the uninhabited island of Biarat, in the Aegean Sea, the latter were killed.

TELLS OF SERBIAN MISERY.

Soldiers and Prisoners Dying in Great Numbers, Says Missionary.

A letter in which the suffering in Serbia is indicated was made public yesterday by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The letter was from the Rev. Dr. William P. Clarke, head of the educational and evangelistic work of the board at Monastir. The letter, in part, read:

What is nearest to us these weeks is the great amount of sickness among the soldiers (wounded and others) and among the prisoners of war. Forty or more a day is the number of deaths. One day last week forty soldiers and thirty of the prisoners died. Hamals carrying two or three coffins are often to be met on the streets.

Within a week five doctors have died, most of them of typhus, a comparatively new disease here. It was brought here first, I believe, by the Turkish soldiers, and one of our best doctors died of it. I hear that the death roll in Nish is between 200 and 300 daily.

Relief for Serbia.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose total receipts have reached $52,137.31, ackwonledge the following subscriptions received yesterday:

Mrs. W. W. Seely	$400	Mrs. H. Phillips	$10
Annie B. Smith	25	D. L. Bartlett	25
Mrs. E. S. Page	25	C. A. Hoppin	50
Mrs. H. S. Cohn	10	L. T. Beckwith	10
W. Ingersoll	50	Miscellaneous	18

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,088.34 yesterday and now totals $1,029,913.23. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Providence Journal	$508	S. M. Elmore	10
G. G. Reynolds	100	Corona Club, San Francisco	30
Reading Club, Norwalk, Ohio	25	Women's Club, Downer's Grove, Ill.	11
Mrs. B. Brewster	100	Charlton School Alumnae	25
F. S. Smithers	25		
William C. Mason	10		
Kalosophi Club, Paducah, Ky.	$15		

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, is now $119,649.23. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

R. M. S. Wortley	$10	Herbert Barber	$100
Friends, Clark Mills, N. Y.	10	H. & W. G.	10
Cecil C. Byers	10	Neville G. Higham	10
Mrs. E. R. Shaw, Elmira	10	C. N. Edge	20
St. Joseph, Mo., Fund	27	Samuel Lee	25
Francis Norman	10	William Sloane	72
Charles Fox	12	A. S. Murray	214
		H. E. Shipham, Ridgefield Park	10

Received by The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received these contributions from readers who have responded to the appeal made by a Woodside, L. I., physician's wife for aid in behalf of a poor family about to be dispossessed: "J. B.," $2; "L. F. B.," $5; "A. F. C.," $1; "P. N. A." $2.50; "Summit, N. J.," $5; "Woodrock," $2; "H. A. W.," $10; "E. L. T.," $2; "J. S. S." $5; "Mrs. F. H. H.," $1; "Donum," $10; "F. B.," $4.

A Newark woman signing "A Workingman's Wife" sent $1 toward the Polish Relief Fund. A gift of $2 to help Mrs. Margaret McDonald, a young mother of three children, who attempted suicide when her little family faced starvation, was forwarded by "S. C."

BRITISH LEARNING THE GERMANS' GAME

"Eyewitness" Says They Are Even Beating Them at It, Being Now Well Equipped.

CONFIDENCE VERY STRONG

Neuve Chapelle Fight Not Only Helped Army's Spirits, but Also Cut Sick Rate.

LONDON, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British Army in France has increased immensely in numbers and perfection of equipment, according to a general review of the situation, written by the "eyewitness" attached to headquarters in France.

After telling of unimportant operations which followed those described in a previous report, the "Eyewitness" says:

"Though we have by no means been inactive, as the fighting on the 17th and 18th shows, comparative quiet has now prevailed along our front for a considerable period, and the moment is, therefore, opportune for a survey of our general condition.

"First, as regards the material side of the situation, it is a matter of common knowledge that our army in France has increased immensely in numbers and perfection of equipment and armament. The fruits of this improvement are now beginning to be seen.

"The reports from all parts show that we are now generally in no way inferior and in many places superior to the enemy in the very form of warfare for which we were originally least prepared, tha tis, in siege operations, which imply mining, sharpshooting, and the throwing of explosives at short range. In this the Germans have until recently enjoyed a great advantage, for they had ready to hand the necessary troops, such as numerous units trained in mining, the handling of high explosives, and searchlight work, and special bodies of sharpshooters, provided with rifles having telescopic sights.

"They had ready, also, all the technical equipment, such as Minenwerfer and various ballistic engines, throwing every kind of missile, electric and other light projectors, rockets, flares, incendiary shell and pumps for spurting blazing oil or pitch, which were the outcome of careful and elaborate experiments, made in peace in anticipation of the war for which they have for years been making ready. Means of disseminating poisonous gases are apparently an afterthought improvised since the commencement of hostilities.

"But even with the aid of these advantages, they have failed to crush the Allies; and the great factor of time has been on the side of the latter. This applies especially to us, and in spite of our initial handicaps, we are now in many ways beating the Germans at their own game.

"At some points we have obtained the mastery in sniping to such an extent that our men are able to walk about outside their trenches in comparative safety even within short range of the hostile line; and generally we are now in a position to harass the Germans and give them as little rest as possible by means of shelling, bomb throwing or sniping.

Growing Feeling of Strength.

"As regards the moral side, a consciousness of the general increase in power, and the feeling that we are growing stronger every day, while the Germans are becoming less strong, is the chief factor responsible for the undoubtedly excellent state of the spirit of our forces, which is even better than it has ever been.

"The outcome of the fight at Neuve Chapelle again, as has been pointed out, had a most encouraging effect on the troops, who are inspired by confidence as to the accomplishment of the task ahead of us, however formidable it may be. The beneficial influence of this offensive action, indeed, has been shown indirectly by a fact which would at first sight seem to be totally unconnected with it—an immediate and marked drop in the sick rate took place after the battle, which is only attributable to the success gained.

"Among other things contributing to the general cheerfulness, also, is the good news which is continually received of the progress of our allies and the improvement in the weather. The cumulative effect of all this has been to inspire our men with a sense of superiority over the enemy. They are now animated with only one desire—to get on.

"There are also minor and less obvious factors, beyond the general sense of growing strength and the consciousness of efficiency, derived from small local successes, which have assisted toward building up the condition of a 'healthy mind in a healthy body' which is so marked in the British troops at the present stage of the campaign. Every advantage has been taken of advantitious aids to counteract the depressing influence of the monotony and hardship of the trench warfare through the long-drawn Winter and to ameliorate the results of the continuous strain to which all ranks have been subjected.

Recreation for Troops.

"Of these perhaps the provision of the bathing establishments and rest depots already described has been the most important. But the immense value of any sort of entertainment, which can change the current of thought and divert the man's mind even temporarily roundings has played an important part.

"To this end concerts, cinematograph shows, variety entertainments, boxing and football matches have been organized wherever circumstances have allowed. The psychological value of music to which allusion has already been made, is no new thing. Its effects can at present be witnessed at some of the villages behind our front line, where regimental bands perform, to the delight of the inhabitants, as well as of the soldiers, and also on the roads, where the pipes of certain Scotch Territorial units, the penny whistle and the mouth organ instil fresh life into tired legs. Some thousands of the whistles and mouth organs now have reached the front and been distributed.

"An account has already been given of the British front, showing how the various localities differ; but stronger and perhaps more interesting contrasts are presented by the area to the north of us, near the coast.

"This country is of three different kinds. There is the district immediately north of Ypres, then the inundated region extending to Nieuport, and finally the belt of sand dunes close to the sea. The flooded area varies in width, but is in general 2½ to 3 miles across, except in the neighborhood of Dixmude, now held by the Germans.

"South of it the Belgian line runs along the canalized portion of the river; to the north it follows the line of the railway to Nieuport.

Belgians Still Unvanquished.

"When the story of the past few months is recalled and the actual situation of the Belgian Nation is borne in mind, the aspect of this part of the line is strangely impressive. Here, in its entrenchments looking out over the country, once the richest soil in Flanders, but now willingly surrendered to the sea, is the Belgian Army, still unvanquished after eight months of war. Behind it stretches only a narrow strip, some ten miles in extent, of Belgian soil left to defend, and even in that strip there are few villages or towns which have escaped the enemy's fire.

"A visitor, approaching the Belgian trenches from the west, passes through one battered village after another and sees here and there among the ruins a few women and children still clinging to what is left of their homes.

"In front of the lines is a waste of water, melting into the sky, and the further bank is obscured by mist. The gray expanse is here and there intersected by a road running for some distance on an embankment, and broken by a few trees and hedgerows or the remains of a farm rising up out of the flood, on which islands the advanced posts of each side are established. The corpses of long-dead German soldiers and the swollen carasses of cattle and sheep with legs sticking stiffly in the air drift aimlessly about, while large flocks of wild fowl give the one visible touch of life to the desolate scene.

"The rifle shots ringing out from the front, the occasional reports of distant guns, and the noise of the shells rumbling overhead and bursting with a dull thud far behind accentuate the prevailing silence.

"Nothing could present a stronger contrast to this comparative inaction than the nature of the fighting in progress along the sand dunes farther to the north. Here a desperate struggle at short range continues from day to day, the opposing trenches being situated within a few yards of one another. Here, instead of mud and water, the troops have to endure the wind, which blows the sand dust in stinging clouds so trying to the eyes as to necesitate the wearing of motor goggles. Under the restless, drifting sand, the configuration of the landscape is continually altering, fresh dunes being formed at one point, while they melt away at another. Perhaps the best description of this area of soft-looking shapdess white mounds is that given by a French oficer who compared it to a land of whipped cream."

GERMANS REPORT NAVAL FIGHT

Sank Two British Ships and Lost Two, It Is Admitted.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Admiralty has issued an announcement setting forth that on May 1, at noon, a German submarine sunk the British torpedo boat destroyer Recruit in the nighborhood of the Galloper Lightship.

On the same day near th North Hinder Lightship there was an ngagement between two German patrol boats and several armed English steam trawlers. One trawler was destroyed. A division of British destroyers thereupon entered the action, and the German patrol boats were lost. The British Admiralty declares that a majority of th crew was saved.

German Submarines for Adriatic.

GENEVA, May 4.—The Tribune de Geneve reports that two German submarines, in sections, passed through Munich yesterday by rail on ther way to Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic.

BRITISH MAY EMPLOY GAS IN RETALIATION

Official Tells Parliament the Use of "Similar Experients" Is Being Considered.

FRENCH TELLS OF EFFECTS

Where Gas Does Not Kill It May Make Victims Life Invalids—Sure Germans Will Continue Use.

LONDON, May 4.—Speaking in the House of Commons this afternon, H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, said that Great Britain had under consideration the question of "employing similar expedients" to offet the use by German troops of asphyxiating gases.

The speaker admitted that as far back as April 6 the officer who is writing from the British front under the pen name of "Eyewitness," had said that the Germans were preparing for this method of attack, but notwithstanding such rumors the British authorities found it hard to believe that any signatory of The Hague convention would violate its fundamental principles and adopt methods which might have such a far-reaching effect in modern warfare.

A report on the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans, from Sir John French, Commander of the British Expeditionary Force on the Continent, was given out today. It read:

"The gases, employed by the Germans, have been ejected from pipes laid inta trenches. Gases have been produced also by the explosion of sheils, especially manufactured for this purpose. German troops, who attacked under cover of these gases, were provided with especially designed respirators, which were issued in sealed packages to all points on the line. This shows methodical preparation on a large scale.

Germans Accused British.

"A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their reports that we were making use of asphyxiating bases. At that time there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood. Now it is obvious that it was part of a scheme, and it is further proof of the deliberate nature of the introduction by the Germans of this new and illegal weapon. It shows that they recognized its illegality, and that they were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticisms.

"Since the enemy first made use of this method of covering his advance with a cloud of poisoner air, he has repeated it both in offense and defense, whenever the wind has been favorable.

"The effect of this poison is not merely disabling or painlessly fatal, as has been suggested in the German press. Those victims who do not succumb on the field and can be brought into hospitals, suffer acutely and a large proportion of the cases die a painful and lingering death. Those who survive are in little better shap, as the injury to their lungs appears to be of a permanent character and reduces them to a condition which points to their being invalids for life. These effects must have benn well known to the German scientists who devised this new weapon, and to the military authorities who sanctioned its use.

Thinks Protests Useless.

"I am of the opinion that the enemy has definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure, and that protests will be useless."

FRENCH TO USE GAS TO COMBAT GERMANS

New Bomb Releases Fumes That Cause a Violent Smarting of Eyes and Nose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, May 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans succeeded a few days ago in scoring to a certain extent by the use of asphyxiating bombs. The French have not been long in finding a reply to these weapons.

If the Germans mean to use poisonous gases in warfare, the French are ready to retaliiate with a weapon which should prove very effective, though it in no way contravenes the rules accepted by civilized nations. This consists of a hand grenade filled wiht certain chamicals, which, when released, produce a gas that has no deadly effects, but is powerful enough to paralyze a man for several minutes.

As an experiment two of these grenades were thrown into a narrow lane between two walls that might fairly be taken to represent a trench. When the gases had been released a company of infantry were ordered to advance up the lane. When the first ranks came within the zone of the fumes they stopped suddenly and beat a hasty retreat, fighting their way through the men behind them, absolutely blinded by the tears running down their cheeks. The smell of the fumes is not unpleasant. It produces such a violent smarting of the eyes and nose that it would be hopeless to try and use a weapon while under its influence.

These bombs have not yet been used and will only be employed if the Germans make any further asphyxiating gas.

Besides the newly invented gas bombs the French have various forms of bombs and bomb throwers for use in trenches.

CAN'T GET AID TO POLES.

Travelers from Warsaw Say Conditions in War Area Are Desperate.

Stanslas B. Meyer and Jean de Drozlovski of Warsaw, who arrived yesterday on the Transylvania, accompanied by their wives, say that conditions in that part of Poland which has been swept over by the German and Russian armies are desperate.

"It has been impossible to send aid into the suffering districts from Warsaw," said Mr. Meyer at the Waldorf yesterday, "and on the other hand, it has been equally impossible to get aid in through Germany. The armies hold all approaches from either directions, and the roads have been kept for purely military puposes.

"It has been shown that during the Winter the greatest suffering has come from the lack of coal. I do not believe it will be possible to get aid to the sufferers unless Americans undertake the task of distribution. There is no work going on, factories have had to shut down, and no words could exaggerate the situation of the unfortunate people."

Mr. Meyer said that he and Mr. Drozlovski had come over on private business, and expected to remain about six weeks.

Won't Nominate Casement.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Investigation shows that there is no foundation for the report that the Sinn Fein Party might nominate Sir Roger Casement for the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Joseph Patrick Nannetti, member for the College Green Division of Dublin.

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And Ships Land Tremendous Cargoes Which Help to Feed Nation.

WAR TRANSFORMS CITY

Now a Chief Source of Supplies—Hint That Commerce with America Is Not Dead.

LUEBECK, Germany, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—From a city of relatively small importance on the Baltic Sea, Luebeck has become almost as if by magic one of the empire's chief ports, through which supplies by the ton are entering Germany.

He who believes Germany is suffering from a lack of food would be interested in a visit to Luebeck, and in the sight of dozens of ships that lie at anchor along its narrow harbor, discharging tremendous cargoes.

Luebeck, one of the three "Hansa cities," has frequently suffered from jealousy of the other two—Hamburg and Bremen—ports through which so much trade has entered that that of Luebeck was dwarfed. The old-time jealousy is now forgotten, for, while shipping in Hamburg and Bremen is at a standstill, it never in history was so brisk in Luebeck, and business in the city never was so good as now. With Stettin it shares the reputation of being the busiest city in Germany.

Germany's export trade is popularly supposed to be dead at present. That, however, is an illusion that would be shattered by a visit to Luebeck, or that could be shattered by American business firms should they see fit to admit that they are still importing chemicals and other necessities from Germany.

Beef forms a large part of the import trade in Luebeck. In lesser quantity, but perhaps of more importance, is the grain that filters in.

Luebeck lies back from the ocean on the Trave. This stream, however, has been dredged to a depth of about twenty-five feet, and admits vessels of large capacity. The Trave today is full of ships which are unloaded with all possible haste to enable them to go out and make room for others.

The city's largest commercial enterprise is a machine shop where ordinarily only dredges, boilers, and ship machinery are made. They are all manufactured now, but in addition there are being made in quantity, the "goulasch kanonen," as the German's field kitchens are called.

Ammunition, too, is being manufactured, or at least the outer casings of the five-inch shells, which are sent to another city to be filled with explosive. The sight of these partly completed is now common in every factory in Germany equipped with the requisite machinery for their manufacture.

There is a popular impression that there exists a shortage of tin in Germany—or that it did exist until very recently. There is no evidence of it, however, at Luebeck's big factory, where cans are made from sardines to shoe blacking are being turned out by the thousand. Not only do those in charge of the factory assert that work is proceeding on full time, but the shops have that appearance, with every machine running. A few of the machines, however, are making the inevitable ammunition.

One gets just an inkling of the fact that German trade with America is not entirely dead by watching the output of one big stamping machine. In this machine the plates of tin are stamped with the words and trade marks they are to bear when finally made into boxes. And one machine is busy turning out tin bearing English words. The manufacturers admit that nothing is going to England.

From great scows, some of which have come through the canal from the Elbe River and Hamburg, there are loaded on Norwegian and Swedish steamships cargoes of chemicals.

On arriving in Luebeck the first native one meets asks if there are any indications that Germany is being starved out, and then leads the way to the great refrigeration plant that is one of the show places of the city. In it is stored, at the present time, enough beef, mutton, lamb, and other meats to supply Luebeck for five or six months.

Approximately the same quantity that is put in storage each week is taken out and forwarded to the armies at the front. The building is filled nearly to capacity and the incoming supply has to be regulated by the amount taken out.

Luebeck lies on one of the few bodies of water where ships of Germany's enemies cannot interfere with commerce, and the neutral nations to the northward are taking advantage of the fact. Both by rail and by water the city is connected with the heart of Germany. To how great an extent the rest of the country is using Luebeck is shown by cars from Saxony and southern Germany in the Luebeck railroad yards.

Luebeck and Stettin have become the channels through which the supplies are imported that have ceased to reach Bremen and Hamburg. The harbors of both Hamburg and Luebeck are choked with shipping—but in the latter the ships fly foreign flags, and are coming and going all the time.

PUNISH DANISH SMUGGLERS.

Imprisonment for Captains in Copper Shipping Plot.

LONDON, May 4.—Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs that an attempt to smuggle a shipload of copper into Germany from Denmark has been discovered by the police. The dispatch says that the attempt was made by two Danish skippers, brothers named Christensen, who were sentenced to imprisonment of three years each in the House of Correction and the cancellation of their skippers' certificates.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Dutch Government has refused to allow potatoes, copper and other articles much needed in Germany to be employed in payment for German manufactured products.

Holland some time ago reached an agreement with Great Britain in the matter of contraband, by which all articles were permitted to enter Holland freely on the assurance of the Dutch Government that their export to Germany would be prohibited.

When Germany first decided to conserve its copper, an order was published that an equivalent in weight for all copper used should be exported to Germany in the case of machinery exported. Most of Holland's steam, gas and electric engines and machinery are made in Germany, so this arrangement would have enabled German machine works to fulfil foreign orders without diminishing the national supply of copper.

This order was hardly cold, however, before Germany demanded that the full value of the manufactured article should be paid in any material that the German Government should specify at the market rate of the country from which it came. If a piece of machinery exported from Germany contained two tons of copper, it might have to be paid for by fifty tons of copper, or a clear addition of forty-eight tons to Germany's copper supply. Moreover, the raw material had to be paid for in advance, so that the German manufacturer could well afford to break his contract and sell the copper to the Government at a profit and then write an apologetic letter to the Dutch buyer, explaining that the copper had been commandeered, and offering to reimburse him at the current price of copper in Holland.

Recently, a Dutch shipbuilding firm was notified by a German firm that if certain steel plates were to be delivered, they would have to be paid for in advance by a specified number of tons of potatoes. This the firm could not agree to carry out, so the plates were not delivered.

German factories are so busy with Government orders that outside contracts would hardly be worth attending to unless as a means to bring in raw materials. In high grade optical instruments, including field glasses and periscopes, Germany holds almost the monopoly. If these were paid for in copper and food, the shortage would be easily made up.

HELMET TO STOP SHRAPNEL.

Proposed Headpiece for French Weighs 28 Ounces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It has been noticed for some time that the French soldier's kepi did not protect him from small splinters of shrapnel. A conservative spirit has so far prevented those in authority from changing anything in the historic headpiece.

In this war, however, sentiment must give way to utility, and an effort has been made to find a suitable helmet. One just proposed to the military authorities is made all in one piece, so as to protect the head, back of the neck and temples. The whole thing weighs 800 grammes, (about 28 ounces,) which seems at first sight much too heavy.

PRISONERS TREATED WELL BY GERMANY

Gerard Visits British Officers in Solitary Confinement and Finds No Cause for Complaint.

CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE

Will Be Treated Like Ordinary Prisoners When Submarine Crews Are So Treated by England.

LONDON, May 4.—A British official announcement issued today says Germany is arranging, through the American Ambassador, to accord exactly similar treatment to the British officers who have been especially confined in Germany as that given by Great Britain to German submarine prisoners.

W. H. Page, the American Ambassador here, today communicated to the Foreign Office a telegram from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, on the treatment of British officers under arrest in Germany as a reprisal measure for the treatment of German submarine prisoners by Great Britain, the text of which is as follows:

"Pursuant to the general arrangement regarding the visiting of prisoners which is still in force here, I personally visited each of the thirty-nine officers. I arrived at Burg and Magdeburg April 27. Each officer is in a clean cell and is allowed baths, books, and packages. They are permitted to smoke, and have one hour of exercise in the morning and another hour of exercise in the evening in the prison yard. During these exercises they can talk together. Their food is good. They have no complaints to make except that they are so arrested. The German Government will follow exactly the treatment given its submarines crews. These officers will again be treated like ordinary prisoners of war the instant I report that the submarine crews are so treated in England.

"The treatment accorded these officers now is that usual for German officers in arrest, and it is given pending a definite report on the treatment of the submarine crews in England."

Ambassador Page inclosed to the Foreign Office with the above a report made by E. G. Lowry of the American Embassy in London, who visited the German submarine prisoners last Saturday. Mr. Lowry confirms the statement made in the House of Commons last week by T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, that the only difference between the treatment of these men and that accorded other prisoners is that they are separated. He adds that the only complaint of the German submarine officers is that they are being held in detention barracks instead of in officers' camps.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The State Department has received only a brief summary of the report on the condition of German submarine officers and crews prisoners in England. A full report was transmitted directly by Ambassador Page to Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German Foreign Office, a copy also being sent by mail to Washington.

In line with its policy of keeping secret the correspondence between the belligerents for which the United States acts as an intermediary, officials here would not comment on the report; but it was understood that the investigator concluded that the German prisoners were not being mistreated.

THANKS OF THE KAISERIN.

Grateful to American Red Cross for Aid to Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The German Empress has expressed her appreciation of the American Red Cross work in behalf of Germany through Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, who today said in a letter to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, at Red Cross headquarters here:

"I have been commanded by her Majesty the Empress, and have the honor to convey to you and to the American Red Cross Society, her Majesty's most heartfelt thanks for your continued and generous activity in forwarding charitable gifts to Germany and for the services rendered by the American delegation of five doctors and twenty-two nurses, who are doing splendid work in Silesia."

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CONNECT BARNES WITH CONTRACTS

Continued from Page 1.

election of Charles S. Whitman, and Quigg and Barnes are fellow-delegates to the present Constitutional Convention.

The Roosevelt counsel jumped into the printing evidence when court opened this morning. William Lyon, Secretary of the J. B. Lyon Company, was put through an examination by Stewart F. Hancock regarding the missing minute records of the Lyon Company—the minutes from 1902 to 1905. Mr. Lyon could not tell what had happened to the book for those years, but he admitted that there was no record of stockholders' or Directors' meeting during that period.

Charles M. Winchester recalled produced the cost book of the Lyon concern. Mr. Bowers had hard work to make head or tail out of it, and tried to pin the witness down as to the cost of various pieces of printing. One of these was a work on the devastation by insects of park and woodland trees, printed in 1907. Mr. Winchester said the cost sheets were at his hotel, and he was told to get them.

Lyon Methods Disclosed.

Fred C. Foster, Secretary of the State Printing Board, recalled, was asked about the contracts awarded to the J. B. Lyon Company for legislative printing when that company's bid was not the lowest. Mr. Hancock offered the recapitulation of bids for legislative printing in June, 1909, when the contract was awarded to the low bidder, Oliver A. Quayle. The witness, once in the employ of Quayle, testified that there was no printing plant in Quayle's establishment in Albany.

Mr. Hancock offered in evidence an assignment of the 1909 contract from Quayle to the J. B. Lyon Company. Charles M. Winchester had power of attorney to act for Quayle in the matter.

"Was ever any order entered in the minutes of the State Printing Board approving such transfer?" Mr. Hancock asked. Mr. Foster couldn't find any in the books.

Mr. Hancock offered in evidence various assignments of contracts from the successful bidder on State printing to The Argus Company or the J. B. Lyon Company. Mr. Foster said he had in his custody official records showing the amounts approved for payment for departmental printing from 1899 down to the present. Mr. Hancock read amounts approved by the board for the time from June 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1914. The figures aggregated $7,832,083.32. In each of these years the J. B. Lyon Company got the contract for legislative and departmental printing, either through original bid or assignment.

Edward T. Platt, recalled, said he had had brought with him 134 letters that had passed between Mr. Barnes and his father from 1890 to 1910. Mr. Platt said that a great part of his father's correspondence had been destroyed and that some of the missing letters might have borne upon State printing matters. Mr. Bowers asked that the jury be directed to pay special attention to that fact. William H. Van Benschoten then read the letters to the jury.

The first letter Mr. Van Benschoten read was the one from Barnes to Platt in 1899, in which Barnes made a plea for more printing and accused Quigg of being insolent and working against him. The McCarthy referred to in the letter was the proprietor of The Albany Press and Knickerbocker, who was getting the printing that Barnes wanted. This is the letter:

Nantucket, Mass., July 14, 1899.

Dear Senator: Today I received the inclosed characteristically insolent and insufferable dispatch from Mr. Quigg.

Mr. McCarthy, hwo is the bidder of record, backed by Mr. Quigg, is an inParty and the Republican organization. He daily assails you generally and me specifically. The acceptance of his bid means a fierce local fight for me, in which I am incined to believe Mr. Quigg woud not hesitate to join.

For six years men assumed to be friendly to you have systematically prevented me from getting anything in the printing line in Albany. I beg to submit the records of Mr. Dady and Mr. Quigg in comparison with my own and let my case rest with your recollection of the past.

I have suffered persistent rebuffs during the last year, but this latest is really beyond endurance.

I am sincerely yours.
WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

Senator Platt replied that he had communicated with Quigg and said that he believed Barnes's attack on him was unjustifiable. He wrote:

July 25, 1899.

My Dear Barnes: I recently received from you a letter regarding the State printing contract in which you bitterly criticised and denounced Mr. Quigg, and referred to a telegram from him which you failed to inclose, and I, of course, have not seen that document. But I considered this matter of so much consequence that, as soon as possible, I had a personal interview with Mr. Quigg and referred your letter to him. Yesterday I received an explanatory letter from Mr. Quigg, a copy of which I inclose.

It would seem to me that your strictures were not well founded, if Mr. Quigg's statements of facts is true, and that your letter was unjustifiable. I sincerely hope that this matter can be adjusted without appeal to the courts, and it is for that reason that I interfered when I last saw you and asked you to call on Mr. Quigg. Yours truly,

Mr. Barnes sent this answer, in which he complained again of not being able to get printing contracts:

Balked on Printng Contracts.

July 29, 1899.

Dear Senator: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th, with inclosure.

The dispatch sent me by Mr. Quigg, which I intended to incluse in my letter to you, was sent to the Attorney General by mistake, to whom I wrote at the same time I wrote you. It stated that you desired me to get Mr. Brandow to withdraw his legal proceedings against the State Board, which awarded the extra printing contract to John A. McCarthy, the proprietor of The Albany Press and Knickerbocker, an independent which has been for years personally abusive to me. I wrote you because I did not believe that you desired me to interfere with Mr. Brandow in the interest of an open and avowed enemy. I called Mr. Quigg's proposition because he suggested that I do so.

Now, as to Mr. Quigg's letter to you: First, he erred when he said I did not communicate with the Controller or Attorney General. I was in almost daily conference with Mr. Dady and tried several times to seek Colonel Morgan, but failed.

Sscondly, he refers to Mr. Dady as the practical owner of the McCarthy bid. This does not appear, and I am quite sure that unless Mr. McCarthy has given a written agreement Mr. Dady will be out. I have no quarrel with Mr. Dady, and am willing to take his contract, if he has one, off his hands at the price agreed upon between Mr. McCarthy and James B. Lyon.

What I don't want is the establishment of another printing plant in Albany. Already the business has been practically ruined by overcompetition, and I can see in the proposal to set up another establishment the beginning of a warfare which I do not court, but which I am ready to meet.

I am sorry that you referred my letter to Mr. Quigg, because it was hardly necessary to give him proof that I was aware of his antagonistic feeling toward me. It places me at a distinct disadvantage. In the future I beg that what I may say regarding Mr. Quigg be treated confidentially.

Whenever the printing controversies come up I am inclined to no quarter, for the reason that since the Republican Party carried the State in 1893 I have never been able to secure a single contract from the Republican State officers, but have uniformly been ruled out by some friend.

Regarding your suggestion as to the legal proceedings, I can do nothing. Mr. Brandow I scarcely know. I have never conversed with him on any printing matter or with anybody representing him. Very sincerely your,
WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

Earlier Fight for Contracts.

The next three letters, which passed between Platt and Barnes in 1894, showed how at that time Barnes was trying to get the printing. The first letter read:

Nov. 21, 1894.

Dear Senator: The matter was arranged on Monday last with Mr. Hyde satisfactorily.

I have heard from Fassett today in relation to Colonel Baxter, and he says that the Colonel undoubtedly will stick to his determination not to give the Journal Company the stationery business and appurtenances thereto. He adds that Colonel Baxter stated to him that I sublet my contracts to a Democrat. This is a lie and was proved so before the Senate Committee which Mr. Cowell had appointed to investigate Colonel Dunn and me.

If the new Clerk of the Republican Assembly desires to put Colonel Dunn and myself in the position of having done what was wrong last year, he can go ahead and recognize Mr. Cowell, who stirred up that investigation. Very truly yours,
WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

Barnes again wrote Platt, as follows:

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1894.

Dear Senator: I have forwarded to Colonel Baxter a letter signed by our three Members of Assembly, requesting him to give the Journal Company the stationery and printing work connected with the office of the Clerk of the Assembly. I have received a letter from Colonel Dunn in which he states that he does not believe Colonel Baxter will give me the work.

The annual organization of the Republican party in the county takes place the week beginning Dec. 10 and every effort is being strained to capture the organization from your friends. Mr. Cowell is one of the most accurate men in this movement, engineering certainly for a period. Mr. Baxter favors him he evidently is doing it for a purpose, and I have heard as much from Senator Fassett, to whol I wrote in regard to this matter. He states tactfully that inasmuch as I had not supported him at Saratoga, he would not do anything for me with Colonel Baxter. I must confess to some surprise that, inasmuch as the State organization has been active in getting out of the way various candidates for the Clerkship in order to give Mr. Baxter a clear field, he should act in the way he is acting now.

It is reported to me on excellent authority that Robert C. Pruyn, Will H. Weaver, and Horace Y. Young, of the Delaware & Hudson road, are zealously contemplating the establishment of a new newspaper here, and they hope to obtain Mr. Cowell's support on the State paper. Mr. Cowell has given me his word that he will vote to designate The Journal, and of course Mr. Palmer cannot be swerved by any considerations.

I trust you will not consider that in writing you this I am showing any particular weakness at home. Never, I believe, have our friends been stronger in Albany County than at the present time. The influence of the Commercial National Bank people, however, is actively engagen, as it has been in the past, in opposition to me, whom they seem to think they cannot control.

I hope to be in New York tomorrow and will introduce to you Frederick Easton of this city, a prominent lumber dealer, whom we are pushing for Superintendent of Public Buildings. This is the one appointment that I desire to obtain for Albany County above and beyond all others. Very truly yours,
WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

Denied "Legitimate Patronage."

In a letter which Barnes wrote later he described the State printing as "a legitimate piece of patronage" denied him because he had supported Levi P. Morton for Governor. R. P. Flower was Governor at the time. The letter read:

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1894.

Dear Senator: I had a little talk with Mr. Fassett when I was in New York last and inquired of him why it was that Mr. Baxter had refused to take the recommendation of the three members of Assembly from Albany County upon the question of stationery and had selected Mr. Cowell. He said first that he had nothing to do with Mr. Baxter, &c. I hung on to him, however, until he finally remarked, petulantly: "Well, Cowell was the only man in the Albany delegation last Fall of whose vote I was absolutely sure if it came to a test."

I replied: "The organization has pulled out the various candidates for Clerk in order to give Baxter a clear field, and then Mr. Baxter deprives me of a legitimate piece of patronage because I supported Mr. Morton for Governor."

I certainly hope that you will use your influence for Fred Easton. I am ready to forego everything to have this appointment made. From my conversations with you and from what I have heard outside, it looks to me pretty dark. The Governor told Captain Palmer that he had appointed Mr. Martin to satisfy the Parker family, to close the matter up, to wipe it off from the books and go ahead on a perfectly clear basis as far as Albany County is concerned, and with that understanding we have no objections to Mr. Martin, but might ask in justice to Mr. Morton whether any appointment is to be made in this county at the request of the organization. If Senator Parker's family can obtain a Military Secretary at 2,500 a year I think that Secretary Palmer, the entire Republican organization, and The Albany Journal ought to be entitled to as much.

I hope you understand the spirit in which this letter is written, that it is not in the nature of a complaint; but I fear that we may be lost in the shuffle unless something definite can be decided upon pretty soon. Can't you see your way clear to back Mr. Easton, and we can get rid of the other candidates easily enough. Very truly yours,
WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

Band Supplies a Diversion.

In the midst of the reading of the letters a parade of university students, headed by a noisy band, passed the Court House. The din aroused the ire of Justice Andrews and when shouts of "Hurrah for T. R." floated in he ordered the Sheriff to go out and stop it. Just as the lawyer started to read another letter the band blared. "He's a Rag Picker. Above the din the Justice ordered the attendants to tell the Sheriff to make arrests if necessary to stop the racket. That settled the band, but by that time it was noon and a recess was taken.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Winchester again took the stand. He said he could not find the cost sheets he had been ordered to get. He said the present system of tabulating the costs had not been installed until 1908, and he had a record of what happened before that time, except what might be on file in the State archives. He told Mr. Bowers that he would be glad to tell the cost of each job if furnished with official stamples of the work.

Mr. Bowers asked what two volumes entitled "The Birds of New York" had cost to print. The witness fumbled with several books and then declared that he could not tell unless he had an official sample of the work. Mr. Bowers was plainly impatient. The witness said he was trying to defend his reputation from attack. Mr. Bowers denied attacking him and asked if he could give any light on five or six of the sixty-odd matters mentioned in the subpoena which had been served upon the witness. The witness said he would try to produce what was wanted and again was allowed to go.

Mr. Bowers then called Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"What relation are you to the defendant?" he was asked.

"Fifth cousin by blood and nephew by law," he replied with a smile. The witness said he was a State Senator from 1911 to 1913 and was present throughout the contest to elect a United States Senator in the Spring of 1911. He said he had several talks with Mr. Barnes about that, and was asked about one at the Fort Orange Club about the middle of February. Mr. Roosevelt said:

His Talks with Barnes.

"We talked in general about the Senatorial situation. I called Mr. Barnes's attention to the fact that the deadlock had been going on for several weeks, and I deplored the fact that the State was not able to elect a Senator and that legislation was being held up. I said I hoped the solution would be reached as rapidly as possible, and I told him of a talk I had had with Senator Thomas F. Grady several weeks before. I told him this talk had occurred soon after the rumored attempt of the Republicans to stay away in sufficient numbers to allow the total Sheehan vote to constitute a majority. Grady told me that it was his judgment that the deadlock would continue for a long time, as Mr. Barnes had told him that he had an agreement with Mr. Murphy that the Republicans should hold out for Depew so as to give the Democrats every opportunity to elect Sheehan."

"Did you tell this to Mr. Barnes?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I did," replied the witness. "I also again told him that, for the good of the State, so that its business could go on, a Senator should be elected and that it must be a Democrat as the Democrats were in control of both houses, but that I hoped Mr. Barnes would see the advisability of the Republicans standing with the independent Democrats for the election of an anti-machine Democrat. Mr. Barnes replied: 'No, I can't do that now.'"

Mr. Roosevelt said he had a subsequent talk with Mr. Barnes, and he was sent a letter which Barnes had sent to Edwin T. Brackett and Edward Merritt, Jr., the Republican ad Democratic leaders of the Senate. In this letter Mr. Barnes said the Republican minority, not with any idea of making a deal but solely in the performance of its duty, should unite with the independent Democrats and give them the opportunity to elect an independent as Senator. Mr. Bowers brought out that this letter was sent only the day before O'Gorman was elected. The witness said O'Gorman received practically the solid vote of the Democrats and Depew the sold Republican vote.

Ivins Scores for Barnes.

Mr. Ivins took the witness and asked him if he knew Francis Lynde Stetson and Montgomery Hare of New York. The witness said he did, and he admitted that he had conferred with Mr. Stetson in Albany while the fight was going on.

"Then Mr. Stetson was conferring with you on the one hand and with Mr. Barnes on the other?" Mr. Ivins suggested.

"That is true," replied the witness.

"You lived on the same street as Mr. Barnes?"

"Yes, we lived about a block away."

"And sometimes Mr. Stetson conferred with you for the purpose of defeating the official candidate of the Democratic Party?"

"What do you mean by that?" put in Mr. Bowers. The witness said he referred to a time about a week before the final selection for Senator was made by the State to The Albany Evening Journal from 1895 to 1914. These are for the publication of the session laws. The State Treasurer must produce canceled checks and vouchers made out to The Albany Evening Journal for the session laws between 1895 and 1906. The record of the appointment of the Barnes newspaper as the official State paper and affidavits showing the insertion in its columns of all printing of which the publication is required by law, must be produced by the Secretary of State.

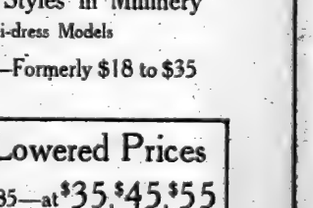
ODELL GOES TO TESTIFY.

Ex-Governor Makes Motor Trip from Newburg to Syracuse.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 4.—Ex-Governor B. B. Odell, Jr., started for Syracuse today by motor car.

He has been summoned as a witness in the Barnes-Roosevelt trial.

From the Bench to You



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A Readjustment of Styles—preparatory to Mid-Summer displays—Affords *Unusual* Values—

Model Suits and Gowns —*At Important Reductions*
Heretofore $125 to $350 at $95, $125, $195

Model Hats—formerly $45 to $75—$25 to $45

Frocks & Gowns—formerly $65 to $145—$45, $65, $85
Street Styles, Afternoon Gowns and Dance Dresses.

Clearance of Early Styles in Millinery
Street and Semi-dress Models
$10—$15—$20—Formerly $18 to $35

Many Suits at Lowered Prices
Heretofore $50, $65 to $85—at $35, $45, $55
A readjustment of cloth suits, preparatory to mid-season showings—smart styles in serge, whipcord, tweed, etc., suitable for country, town or tourist wear, and useful throughout the year—just the sort of a suit that every woman needs.

Service and Motor Coats—$35, $45, $55

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We wish to impress upon you that we are *exclusive piano manufacturers,* producers of instruments of the *highest quality* for 78 years, and are *best equipped* to select piano values *for you,* offering worthy instruments only, which carry our broad guarantee.

A Limited Number of NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS
Various styles and woods, formerly selling up to $600, will be closed out TODAY ONLY at . . . $390
Terms to Suit Your Convenience

That are fully worth $325, at
In order to make room for stock now on its way to us, EVERY PIANO in our warerooms formerly selling up to $325 will be closed out, TODAY ONLY, at . . . $190
$5 Down, $5 Monthly.
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Buck Top Shoes at $5

Styles that a man knows *instinctively* are right — perhaps because they fit so well. In mahogany calf with fawn buck tops or black calf with gray buck tops.

Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth St.

CONVENTION GETS SHORT-BALLOT PLAN

First Amendment Suggested Retains Four Elective Officials of State Government.

MAKES NEW DEPARTMENTS

Whole Business of the Commonwealth Reorganized—Longer Ballot Plan Also Proposed to Constitution Revisers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Amendments providing for the short ballot in modified form and for the lengthening of the ballot now in vogue in State elections were presented to the Constitutional Convention almost simultaneously at the session today.

The short ballot plan was introduced by Edward N. Smith, a Republican delegate from Jefferson County. One amendment continues the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General as elective officers, and provides for officers to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate to take over the duties of the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor. A companion measure provides for an entirely new grouping of other administrative functions of the State Government under department heads to be appointed by the Governor. The amendments are supposed to embody a plan proposed by Senator Elon R. Brown.

The amendment lengthening the ballot was presented by ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who has announced that he is prepared to assume the leadership in the fight certain up-State Republicans are expected to make against the short ballot and any other proposal for the centralization of power in the Governor. The Brackett amendment makes the Superintendents of Banks, Insurance and Prisons, elective officers, with terms running for five years, with the Governor retaining his power of removal for cause.

The Smith plan is the first ballot proposal to come before the convention. It lengthens the terms of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General from two to four years. One amendment provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of these officials to be the administrative heads in the State Government and the Governor's official advisers. Secretary for State, Secretary for the Interior, Secretary for Charities, Secretary for Public Works, Secretary for Finance, Secretary for Defence, Secretary for Commerce and Labor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Another companion amendment empowers the Legislature to create these departments:

A Department of Law of which the Attorney General shall be the head.

A Department of Charities of which the Secretary for Charities shall have charge.

A Department of Commerce and Labor, under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which shall have supervision over labor, manufactures, agriculture and public utilities, and shall have attached to it a Bureau of Research.

A Department of Defense of which the Secretary for Defense shall be the head.

A Department of Finance under the Secretary for Finance, to have supervision over the finances of the State, taxation and retrenchment, the civil service, banking and insurance. In this department also, there shall be the State Treasurer, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate and the Controller, who shall perform the functions of the present State Treasurer.

A Department of the Interior, under the Secretary for the Interior, which shall have in charge of the forests, parks, fish and game supervision, regulation of water supply and water powers, and public health.

A Department of Public Works, under the Secretary for Public Works, to have charge of the canals, highways and public buildings of the State, in which there shall be, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, a State Engineer to do the work now done by the elective officer of the same title.

A Department of Records with the Secretary for State in charge. This department shall have charge of all records of the State. The records of and the appointments of clerks in all the State departments, the State census, election and public printing.

The amendment also provides that the Legislature at its next session shall take action to create these departments and organize the bureaus and divisions in them. The Governor, under the amendment, has the power to appoint heads of bureaus and divisions as well as the department heads with the consent of the Senate. It is provided that the provisions of the proposed amendment shall go into effect on Jan. 1, 1917.

In addition to the Brackett amendment lengthening the ballot, Russell Wiggins introduced an amendment to include among elective officers the State Superintendent of Highways.

Proposes Board of Pardons.

Mr. Brackett introduced another amendment curtailing the present power of the Governor, but in this instance power and responsibility which many Governors have urged should be shifted from their shoulders. This amendment provides for the creation of a Board of Pardons and Parole, to which all applications for pardon, parole, commutation, and executive clemency shall be referred, which shall have power of final disposition in all such matters.

H. Le Roy Austin, Republican, of Greene County, presented a proposal to amend the Constitution by striking from Section 15, Article II., the provision empowering the Governor to certify to the necessity of the immediate passage of a bill pending before the Legislature.

Under the present Constitution a measure must be on the desk of members for three full legislative days before it can be taken up for consideration. An emergency message from the Governor serves to cut all the red tape surrounding legislative procedure, so that a bill can be put through even before it appears in printed form. The existing constitutional provision is intended to meet situations of grave emergency. In recent years, particularly during the Whitman administration, the emergency message has been employed in and out of season until at the Legislature session which has just ended, charges that the Governor was abusing this power, were made frequently in both branches of the Legislature.

More measures affecting the powers of the Executive and the Legislature and the structure of the State Government were introduced at the session today than at any previous meeting of the convention. Here are some of the more important:

By Anthony J. Griffin, Democrat, of the Bronx: Providing that the Legislature must not adjourn until action has been taken on all bills before it. The Senate and Assembly by joint resolution shall fix a day after which no bills shall be introduced, except under an emergency message from the Governor.

By Russell Wiggins, Republican, of Orange: Proposing an amendment changing from five to ten years the period of residence in the State required of a person before he shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

By John C. Leggett, Republican, of Allegany: Proposing an amendment to Section 1, Article XIII., by striking out the provision that in taking their oath of office, State officers must swear that they have not directly or indirectly paid or promised to pay any money or offered any consideration whatever for the giving or withholding of a vote.

For Longer Legislative Terms.

By Frank W. Standart, Republican, of Erie: Increasing the term of Senators from two to four years and the terms of Assemblymen from one to two years and raising their salary from $1,500 to $3,000 and their per diem allowances from $10 to $20. The amendment also provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature beginning in 1917, except that in even numbered years the Legislature shall meet for not exceeding thirty days for the purpose only of passing upon the budget.

By Anthony J. Griffin: Prohibiting the Legislature from passing any bill delegating to private persons or associations or corporations the right to prosecute, enforce, evollect or receive any fines or penalties imposed by law. This would affect among other organizations the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which at present is partially maintained from the proceeds of fines imposed as a result of convictions on cruelty charges.

By LeRoy H. Austin, Republican, of Greene: That payment of money from the State treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by the Legislature shall cease two years from the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made and that no appropriation shall be continued or revived except for the original purpose.

By Isidor Buxbaum, Republican, of Kings: Proposing an amendment to Article XIII., (new sections 5, 6, and 7,) providing that all laws, ordinances, regulations, rules, contracts, deeds, franchises, grants, judgments, licenses, permits, privileges, appointments, offices, positions on a list, fees, rewards or salaries, obtained by bribery, coercion, false pretenses, fraud, illegal consideration, or unlawful means, shall be forfeited and be of no effect. No person shall be incompetent to testify in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to this article by reason of being a participant or accomplice.

By Herman J. Westwood, Republican, of Erie: Proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 1, providing that suits may be brought against the State as against an individual, exclusively in the Supreme Court, in such manner, and within such limit of time, as may be provided by law.

By Thomas A. Kirby, Republican, of Orleans: Providing that the documents, books, and papers of the State Board of Charities, relative to the visitation and inspection of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution shall be public records, accessible to any person connected with such an institution in an official capacity.

By Lemuel E. Quigg, Republican: Providing that no persons shall be compelled to be a witness against himself in a criminal case, but making exception of any person holding public office who shall not be excused from testifying or producing books and papers in any criminal case in which he is a defendant or any investigation held by public authority and involving his official conduct.

WANT TO TAX CHURCHES.

Erie Delegate Proposes Amendment to Cancel Exemption.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—James L. Nixon, one of the Republican delegates from Erie, in the Constitutional Convention today proposed an amendment to do away with the exemption from tax which is enjoyed at present by churches, societies, and schools under church direction or ownership and by cemetery associations and public and private institutions of every character not owned by Federal, State, county, or municipal governments. Under the amendment it is provided that all such property shall be taxed in proportion to its assessed valuation, and that the tax shall be applied to the general fund in the places where it is levied.

Friends of the amendment assert that it would increase the revenue from real estate taxes by 25 per cent.

FOR JUDICIARY CHANGES.

Proposed Uniform Salary for Supreme Court Justices.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Under an amendment to the Constitution presented to the Convention today by Meier Steinbrink, a Republican delegate from Kings, the Governor with the consent of the Senate would be empowered to designate a Supreme Court Justice, in the year when his term expires, to continue in office for fourteen years from the expiration of his term, or until he has reached the age limit of 70. In case the Governor should fail to make the designation, the vacancy would be filled at the next following election, and the Governor's failure to designate would not affect the eligibility of a Justice for re-election.

Another Steinbrink amendment provides for a uniform salary of $12,000 for Supreme Court Justices, with no extra pay for those designated to sit in the Appellate Division. The amendment raises from $10 to $20 the per diem allowance for expenses in the case of Justices elected in the Third or Fourth Department (up-State,) designated to sit in another Judicial District. In no case, however, shall the total compensation paid a Supreme Court Justice exceed $17,500 a year.

Through another proposed amendment Mr. Steinbrink would have the present power of the Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices repealed.

An amendment introduced by Floyd J. Adams, Republican, of Kings, would abolish the Kings County Court after Jan. 1, with the proviso that all actions then pending shall be transferred to the Supreme Court and the County Judges then in office become Supreme Court Justices for the remainder of their terms.

VETOES LUNACY BILL.

Whitman Kills Measure Which Would Overcrowd Bellevue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Governor Whitman today vetoed the Knight bill to do away with the examination of insane convicts in penal institutions under the control of the Commisioner of Correction in New York City by two examiners in lunacy, pending their removal to Matteawan, and substituting committal to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for observation.

In a statement accompanying his veto, Governor Whitman said that plan proposed would tend to overcrowd Bellevue and would react unfavorably on curable cases awaiting committment to State hospitals.

SUFFRAGISTS LEAVE FOR ALBANY TODAY

Will Have a Hearing Before Constitutional Convention Delegates.

ANTIS AT CAPITAL, TOO

Mrs. Dodge Says Herbert Parsons Resolution Follows Suggestion of Her Organization.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the State President, visited Albany yesterday to consult with various members of the Constitutional Convention, and many suffragists will go today to appear at a hearing at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The anti-suffragists said that in making their visit to the Constitutional Convention delegates they are not working to prevent the matter being brought before the people.

"At the time of the Republican Convention in Saratoga, last September," said Mrs. Dodge, "the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage took the position that if the Legislature should pass the woman suffrage amendment a second time during the session of 1915, then the question would be squarely before the people as a separate proposition and the Constitutional Convention would not have to consider it in any way. The resolution introduced by Mr. Parsons last week, therefore, is really in line with the suggestion the anti-suffragists made last Summer."

The suffragists who will go to Albany from New York today are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Mrs. Raymond Brown, the State President; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. The women will meet Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, who, with Miss Alberta Hill, left New York for Albany yesterday.

Miss Hill, who is the Executive Secretary of the union, will remain in Albany, while Mrs. Blatch will visit different large cities up the State to make suffrage speeches before men's clubs. She will also attend the dinner to be given to Governor and Mrs. Whitman by the Onondaga Branch of the Women's Political Union next Friday at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse. Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane and Mrs. John Winters Brannan will escort Mrs. Whitman from the Executive Mansion to the dinner at Syracuse. Two hundred prominent men and women of the State will be present, and the speakers will be introduced by Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck. Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, Vice President of the Women's Political Union, will preside.

An anti-suffrage card party will be given on Friday afternoon at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn, where auction bridge and five hundred will be played. Tickets, returns to be made to Mrs. W. B. Moore, Treasurer, at the Hotel Bossert, are $1. The invitations to the card party say: "The co-operation of patriotic women is earnestly solicited at this critical period in the history of New York State." Mrs. Jacob Remsen and Mrs. Percy Gray are on the Committee of Arrangements.

SUFFRAGE IN BOWERY OTEL.

Maggie Hinchey Wins Vigilance House Audience with Her Brogue.

For the first time there was a suffrage meeting last night in a Bowery lodging house, the Vigilance Hotel, and the women had a courteous and sympathetic audience.

"Sure you can have a meeting," the night clerk at the Vigilance told the women when they asked permission. "I'll get all the boys in, and you won't have no trouble, ladies, for I'll put all the drunks in the submarine," and he pointed below.

There were half a dozen of the women, among them Lavinia Dock, better known as "Little Doc," of the suffrage pilgrim army; Mrs. Ella C. Guilford, Miss Matilda Splint, and the Billy Sunday of the suffragists—Maggie Hinchey, who represents working women. Maggie is big and sisterly and, above all, human in a good, strong way. When Maggie got up to speak the Bowery succumbed to a man.

"Brothers," began Maggie, rolling her r's with good Irish brogue. As she went on and her audience alternately wiped its tears and shook with laughter, and when she said at the close, "And now you know what you are going to do on Nov. 2," every hand went up to say yes, they would vote for the women.

She talked of the war and the English and the Irish, the Germans and the Russians, all "fighting like mad dogs, and don't know what they are fighting about, and there's them that calls themselves Kings and Kaisers that puts them up to it."

She talked about religion, "and the father says come this way or you will go to hell, and the Protestant says come with me or you'll go to hell, but we are all alike, and we are all brothers together."

She talked about war babies at the last and of the shame of it, and added: "There would be no man here but for a woman. You have all had mothers, though maybe you have forgotten it."

"I had a mother," murmured another old man, as though it was something he had forgotten entirely.

The suffragists are canvasing the Bowery and are getting comparatively favorable returns.

WOMEN TO HAVE A HEARING.

Parsons Believes Suffrage Proposal Can Be Kept Separate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Patrick W. Cullinan, Republican delegate-at-large and Chairman of the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention, announced tonight that his committee would give a public hearing on the Parsons resolution, pledging the convention to take no action on woman suffrage, that would interfere with the proposed Constitutional amendment which goes before the voters this Fall.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Miss Alberta Hill, suffrage advocates, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State branch of that organization, are at the capital tonight prepared to appear before the committee and voice their divergent pleas.

Mrs. Blatch said tonight that it was her intention to urge the Suffrage Committee to bring in a resolution under committee auspices, pledging the convention to the submission of the suffrage article of the revised Constitution as a separate proposition at the referendum this Fall. A similar course was adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 with regard to the reapportionment of Senate districts.

Herbert Parsons said today he felt convinced that through the ingenuity of President Root of the Constitutional Convention some way would be found to submit the woman suffrage question as a separate proposal without causing any confusion or endangering the sections in the Constitution dealing with the exercise of male suffrage, in case the proposition to give women the ballot should be defeated at the polls. Mr. Parsons said the convention has the power to submit the question to the people in a manner that would make it perfectly clear that the present Constitutional provision regarding suffrage would remain in force in the event of a defeat for woman suffrage.

It was intimated today that some attempt may be made in the present Constitutional Convention to amend the Constitution with a view of providing an educational qualification for the exercise of the right to vote. No proposal with that aim has been presented as yet.

James L. Nixon, Republican of Erie, presented a proposal for an amendment to the Constitution providing that no elector in the military service of the State or nation or regularly employed in any legitimate occupation which compels him to be absent from his election district on election day shall be deprived of his vote by that reason.

Kills Slater's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Governor Whitman today vetoed a bill introduced by Senator Slater of Westchester, to create civil service commissions in counties with from 250,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.

Callaghan and Mills Named.

Governor Whitman appointed Municipal Court Justice Stephen Callaghan of Brooklyn yesterday to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, Second District, caused by the death of Justice Joseph A. Burr. The Governor also designated Justice Isaac N. Mills of Westchester County to succeed Justice Burr in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, which is composed of the Second and Ninth Judicial Districts.

BANKER MANDEL SENTENCED

Must Serve Two and a Half to Five Years and Pay $3,000 Fine.

Adolf Mandel, the east side banker, who was convicted last week before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court of receiving deposits when he knew his bank at 155 Rivington Street was insolvent, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday for not less than two years and six months nor more than five years, and to pay a $3,000 fine. Hundreds of depositors in the corridors cheered when they heard the sentence, and when Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel, who prosecuted Mandel, came out of the courtroom the crowd pressed forward to shake his hand.

Justice Davis would not heed a plea for clemency made by Mandel's counsel, Stephen S. Baldwin, who presented several letters testifying to his good character.

"You deliberately stole this money to cover up your losses in Wall Street," Justice Davis said.

TO INVESTIGATE ELECTION.

Kansas Governor Believes Prominent Men in Both Parties Involved.

TOPEKA, May 4.—Following the receipt of the refusal of Henry T. Zimmer, Election Commissioner at Kansas City, Kan., to resign, Gov. Capper announced today he will conduct an investigation of the recent election at Kansas City. He said he had received more than forty complaints on the election.

The Governor was authority for the statement today that the investigation promised to involve men prominent in the affairs of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Manhattan Day at Expositions.

Borough President Marks has written to inform the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and other similar organizations that at his request the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego has designated Aug. 9 as Manhattan Day, and the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has given the same title to Aug. 19. President Marks will attend the expositions on these days and will deliver addresses.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Real Estate in Greater New York. We will consider applications promptly and act upon them without delay.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Brooklyn

TIMES BUILDING

TIMES SQUARE

Single Rooms.
Suites, large and small.
Magnificent floor space.
Best location in New York.
Light, convenient offices, from $30 a month.

Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.

Today, Rich Stores of the World's Finest

CHINA, GLASS, BRONZES, MARBLES

In the Astonishing

BAWO & DOTTER SALE

Now, after two days of the largest distribution of China and Glass that has ever been known, the broad-gauge character of the Bawo & Dotter stocks asserts itself in full force.

When receivership overtook this 64-year-old New York firm of importers, six floors of their big building on 33d Street were filled with these stocks—a roll of honor of many of the proudest concerns in the trade, as the trademarks here shown illustrate.

Today, tomorrow, and for many days to come, the vast GIMBEL purchase will be supplying this fine China and Glassware, the artistic Marbles and Bronzes,

At from ¼ to ½ of Usual Retail Prices

of which the following groups give some idea:

Note.—We beg the indulgence of our customers regarding the delivery of China and Glassware purchased on the first two days of the Sale, in view of the enormous number of transactions and our wish to pack the wares so carefully as to assure their arrival in perfect condition.

Bawo & Dotter's Own "Elite" Limoges China—Plain White

A superior quality, for home use, or decorating purposes. Not previously advertised—in a splendid range of pieces from Fruit Saucers at 10c, regularly 25c, to large Coffee Cups at 50c, regularly $1.

And including plates, cups and saucers of various sizes.

The Unique "Moorcroft" Pottery at ½ Import Prices

One of the most wonderful offerings of the Sale. Exquisite pieces, all different in design and coloring; hand made and decorated, and signed by the artist-craftsman. Jugs, Teapots, Jardinieres, Tankards, etc., at 50c to $7.50.

French China Dinner Sets at $29.50, Regularly $55

In a fine conventional border decoration; 100 pieces; a splendid offering.

3,500 Pieces of Beautiful Cut Glass

A very important feature of the Sale—highest quality of cutting on pure blanks; at HALF regular prices or less.

Jugs, $2 to $7.50 each.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $2 to $5.
Flower Vases, $1 to $3.50 each.
Orange Bowls, $2.50 to $3.75.
Mayonnaise Sets, $2 to $5.

and a large variety of other pieces at equally ridiculous prices.

French China Dinner Sets 100 Pieces, $32.50 Set

A pretty border decoration; service for 12; with 3 meat platters; all pieces gilt.

Highly Decorative Bohemian Glass at About One-Half Price

Mostly from Bawo & Dotter's own factories in Bohemia; charming shapes and decorations; in various colorings and sizes.

Bonbon Dishes,	$3 to $10	Compotes,	$1.75 to $6.50
Bowls,	$3 to $8	Decanters,	$2.50 to $7.50
Vases,	$3 to $10	Jugs,	$2.50 to $12

and many others—all at half price.

3,000 Pieces of Bawo & Dotter's "Elite" French Fancy China

In beautiful new designs from the celebrated Elite factory at Limoges. Prices from 50c for a Bonbon Dish to $5 for a splendid Salad Bowl, with many between—all at a HALF of Bawo & Dotter's IMPORT price.

Open Stock Patterns China and Porcelain Dinnerware

A large collection, providing good choosing in over 30 patterns of French, Austrian and Bavarian China and English Porcelain; though not in complete sets. Prices ¼ to ⅓ of usual retail—run from 1c for a Butter Chip to 50c for a Meat Platter or Covered Dish.

The Bawo & Dotter Marbles and Bronzes

Small Marble Busts, $3.75. Larger Busts and Figures at $5, $7.50, up to $25. A Table of Marbles, French Bronzes, etc., very specially priced at $50.

The Bawo & Dotter Stock of Fine Lamps

Beautiful designs, hardly two alike, including Table, Library and Boudoir Lamps, and Semi-Indirect Lighting Fixtures in most modern styles; all at half price.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Straw Hats

in all the latest approved styles for the Summer season, are now displayed in the Department for Men's Wear.

In the assortment, which is unusually comprehensive, are Imported Hats in a variety of novelty braids, and a large number of American-made Straw Hats, including Leghorn, Milan, split and sennit braids. A special feature is made of the new lightweight, self-conforming Straw Hats, which promise to become immensely popular.

There is also an extensive selection of Panamas and Bangkoks, at very moderate prices.

An Unprecedented Sale of Men's Furnishings

is now being held on the First Floor.

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

On June 15th the following schedule of business hours will become operative:

June 15th to June 30th
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

July and August:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day

September 1st to September 15th:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Thinking of a Spring Overcoat?

You'll always find use for a smart topcoat in this rather uncertain climate. For cool evenings, for traveling, for "off" days—these are just the coats.

Stylish, well made, superior to the average coat priced at $5 more, simply because we buy for cash and we sell for cash.

See these Smart Coats At $14.75

About 300 coats with enough variety and class to satisfy most any dresser. And notice the price.

New Knitted Fabrics	New Tan & Oxford Coverts	Silk Lined Chesterfields
Featherweight coats, silk yokes and sleeves. Oxford greys, brown, green and Cambridge.	A good collection of those natty new covert coats. The new tans and Oxfords.	Lining guaranteed. Smart, new styles in Oxford, grey, Cambridge and black. They deserve a better price.
At $14.75	At $14.75	At $14.75

Men's Clothes Store—Fifth Floor—Special 35th St. Elevator.

ESTABLISHED 1845

MARK CROSS

TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Falsehoods Set to Music

Purchasing an inferior article to save money is false economy;—just as when people work for nothing they are giving away something which nobody wants.

Cross Motor Bag

Motor Bag—Princess design, in a very unique "Frosted Morocco" leather, in black and colors, with colored silk linings, handle at top, slide lock and key. Fitted in gilt, with hair brush, comb, clothes brush, powder box, memorandum book and pencil, scent bottle, hair-pin box, lip-stick holder, nail file, button hook and leather-backed mirror; 5¾ x 4 x 3¼ inches. Specially priced.....$9.75

Cross Summer Gloves

For Women—

Short silk, two clasp, self-stitched.....50c
Short silk, two clasp, Paris point back.....$1.00
Short silk, two clasp, embroidered back.....$1.25
16-button silk, Paris point or embroidery back.....$1.50
16-button silk, Paris point, heavy weight.....$1.75
16-button silk, Paris point back, extra heavy weight.....$2.00
Short fabric.....50c-$1.25
Long fabric.....$1.25-$2.00

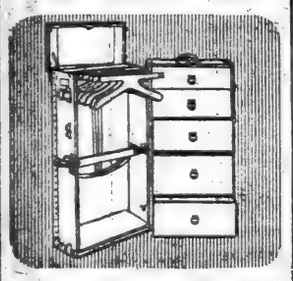
For Men—

Silk gloves..$1.00-$1.25-$1.50
Fabric gloves....50c-75c-$1.25

English Kit Bag

Kit Bag—Tan or black grained ox-hide, "soft end" design, light-weight and capacious, folding bottom, pocket at one side, checked linen lining, brass lock and catches;
18-inch size.....$15.50
20-inch size.....$16.50
22-inch size.....$18.00
24-inch size.....$19.00

Cross "Rite-Hite" Trunk



For men or women, "Rite-Hite" design, Hartmann make, 40 inches high, fitted with clothes-hangers for ten suits or gowns, three drawers for apparel, one deep drawer for hat with form for same; construction 3-ply Veneer, black fibre covering, brown fibre binding.....$26.00

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK	BOSTON
484 Fifth Avenue (at 47th Street)	145 Tremont Street
253 Broadway	LONDON
	89 Regent Street

Dealers Throughout the World

MAN FATALLY SHOT FALLS BEFORE TRAIN

August Schmelsky, a Railroad Gate Tender, Accuses ex-Police Officer of Shooting.

BULLET ENTERS STOMACH

Victim Staggers Out Upon Track Before an Approaching Express, but Is Foun in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 4.—Falling on the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad with a bullet hole in his stomach, and in danger of being crushed by an express train which was due within a few moments, August Schmalsky, a gate tender of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Union Avenue, Totowa Borough, a suburb of Paterson, was discovered just in time by a track walker late tonight, and taken to the General Hospital, where, it is said, he cannot live. The Paterson police have started out with their dragnet to locate Frank Martin, a former police officer of Totowa Borough, and more recently an inmate of the State Prison at Trenton, and Harry Stuart, another resident of the Borough, who has not worked for many years.

In an ante-mortem statement made to detectives just before midnight Schmalsky, who is 40 years old and married, charged Martin with the shooting. He said he was in his shanty at the side of the track when Martin and Stuart came in, and the former, after drinking the gate tender's pail of coffee, placed a revolver at his abdomen and said:

"How would you like to be shot?"

Before Schmalsky could reply the man pulled the trigger, and his victim fell at his feet. The two men ran away in the darkness toward the Breakness Mountains.

According to his story Schmalsky staggered to his feet and out of his shanty in an endeavor to seek assistance. He walked only a short way along the track when he fell across the rails and lost consciousness.

He was discovered there by a man who carried him back to the shanty and summoned Dr. Ives of Little Falls, N. J. The doctor took the dying man in his auto to the General Hospital, where it is said he cannot recover.

LABOR LEADERS AROUSED.

Predict General Colorado Strike as Result of Lawson Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 4.—The conviction of John Lawson, official of the United Mine Workers, for the murder of a Deputy Sheriff in the Colorado coal strike, may result in a general labor strike throughout the State, according to the more radical labor leaders. John McLennan, President of the State Federation of Labor, today issued a cal for a meeting of that body next Monday, at which a formal protest will be drawn up against Lawson's conviction, and at which more drastic action in the form of a general strike is predicted. When the Lawson case is again brought to trial, as labor leaders claim it will be, they will ask for a change of venue. They claim the districts in which the large coal mines are located are ruled by the coal operators. Indignation in labor circles is intense, and their leaders claim they will have the united support of organized labor throughout the country.

UPHOLD APPLIANCE ACT.

Decision May Cut Down Accidents Due to Hand Brakes.

RICHMOND, Va., May 4.—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today unanimously affirmed a decision of the Federal District Court construing the Safety Appliance act so as to make it unlawful for a railroad to require brakemen to use commond hand brakes to control the speed of trains on the road.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission say the decision at Richmond today is one of the most important in many years. If supported by the United tSates Supreme Court, it will result in cutting down accidents now laid to the hand brake, which last year killed 586 men and injured 10,653. It may force the railroads, especially on high grades, to cut down the length of their trains.

THOMPSON GETS $20,000,000

Uniontown Banker Says He Will Reopen Bank in Six Months.

UNIONTOWN, May 4.—Josiah V. Thompson, banker and holder of extensive coal properties in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, whose financial embarrassment has been widely felt for several months, announced today that he had negotiated a loan of $20,000,000 and that he and his associates would soon be freed of their troubles.

Mr. Thompson said further that the First National Bank of Uniontown, which has been in the hands of a receiver since January 18, would reopen within six weeks, that receivers appointed for the many persons associated with him would be discharged, and that the 430,000 acres of coal lands involved would be withdrawn from the market.

Mr. Thompson did not disclose the names of the persons who have agreed to advance the money, but added that they were conversant with the situation.

D. E. SEYBEL A SUICIDE.

New York Lawyer Was a Director of Black, Starr & Frost.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—Daniel E. Seybel of the law firm of Seybel & French, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, shot and killed himself here today at his home in Ridge Street. He was found dead in one of the rooms of the house by the caretaker. A discharged revolver was lying by his side.

It is thought that despondency because of ill health and the loss of his wife three years ago was responsible for the suicide. Since the death of his wife Mr. Seybel, who was 50 years old and childless, had been much alone, and it is said that he became melancholy in his solitude.

Warren C. French of 469 West 152d Street, New York, Mr. Seybel's partner, came here as soon as he was notified of the suicide.

Mr. Seybel was Secretary-Treasurer of the Greenfield Automatic Fastener Company, Treasurer of the Park Mortgage Company, and a Director of Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the instant relief of painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Simply shake the contents of one of the small envelopes in each shoe. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

NEW ROCK ISLAND MOVE.

Protective Committee Expected to Ask for Deposits of Stock.

It was announced yesterday that the Sheldon Proxy Committee, which collected proxies for the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company on April 12, would be dissolved. In its place will appear a new protective committee, which, it is expected, will ask for a deposit of the railway's stock.

The new protective committee will be organized by Charles Hayden, one of the newly elected Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Mr. Hayden denied yesterday that the committee had already been formed. He had merely broached the matter informally to several men representing considerable holdings of the railway company stock, he said. It is expected that W. Emlen Roosevelt and W. J. Matheson, also newly elected Directors, will serve on the new committee. F. H. Van Hall of Amsterdam, representing 86,000 shares of the railway company stock held in Holland, has also been asked to serve on the new committee, but no reply has yet been received. The committeee, it was said yesterday, would probably consist of seven members. It would be in every way representative and independent, it was explained.

While this committee is being formed, N. L. Amster, the insurgent Director on the railway board, will work along his own way, and his committee will also act as a stockholders' protective committee. It was said yesterday on Mr. Amster's behalf that no deposit of stock would be asked for, but that stockholders would be asked to give their support to the Amster plan of lifting the Rock Island out of receivership.

A Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, referring to the recent receivership, said yesterday that each and every Director excepting only Mr. Amster had known of the contemplated receivership action before it was actually launched. This apparently settles a question which has been much discussed in Wall Street. In the past a number of the Directors specifically denied that they had known in advance of the receivership. This Director also stated that Mr. Van Hall had known of the receivership before he sailed for Amsterdam.

Mr. Amster said last night that papers in the plea for intervention in the receivership will be filed this week.

"I have just learned that an opposition stockholders' committee is being formed with the manifest purpose in view of detracting from the strength of our committee," said Mr. Amster. "This is in line with the tactics that have heretofore been employed. I want to say that our committee proposes to go right ahead with the suit for the recovery of the $7,500,000 from old Directors and to sift the entire Rock Island receivership.

"We shall oppose receiver's certificates for new equipment; the company has too many locomotives now and can hire a few thousand cars cheaper than to buy them in view of its present poor credit.

"In my investigation I discovered that the company can save more than $500,000 annually in its traffic department, $500,000 more in its general expenses, and $600,000 by cutting out its Golden State Limited daily train service from Chicago to the Pacific Coast.

SAYS FISH WERE DROWNED.

Kissena Lake Lacks Oxygen, City Chemist Asserts.

Two hundred carp and a number of perch were drowned recently in Kissena Lake, Flushing, according to a statement by Thomas W. Melia, a chemist and bacteriologist of the New York Water eDpartment, yesterday. When the fish were found floating on the lake a week ago sensational reports were circulated to the effect that they had been poisoned.

After a thorough investigation Mr. Melia discovered no foreign element that would cause the death of the fish, but he found that in a lake in Northern New Jersey in 1906 the same conditions which confronted the Queens Park Department prevailed. The fish in the New Jersey lake died from no apparent cause, and experiments showed that the annual changes in the waters of the lake, known as the lake bloom, caused by sudden changes in the temperature, had absorbed all of the oxygen in the water.

CHINESE PREPARE TO DEFEND PEKING

Continued from Page 1.

Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato, have approved a project to send an ultimatum to China. The information reaching Japan, this paper says, leads to the conviction that the nature of the latest Chinese answer to the demands of this country obliges Japan to resort to what it calls this logical diplomatic step.

Continuing, the Yomiuri says that the concessions made by Japan, particularly the restoration of Kiao-Chau to China, had created the belief that China was satisfied an dthat the matter would be arranged peacefully. There is an impression now, the newspaper says, that Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, desires an ultimatum in order to justify China's eventual acceptance.

According to the newspaper Hochi Shimbun, martial law will be proclaimed in South Manchuria simultaneously with the issuance of the ultimatum.

Minister of Justice Ozaki was quoted by the newspapers in earlier editions as having announced that the Cabinet had decided to send an ultimatum to China requiring her to reconsider the decision to make no further concessions to Japan. It is explained in official circles that Japan has no desire to resort to force, but that China "must be made to realize that this country is determined upon the acceptance of its program for solidifying the peace of the Orient."

The press considers the ultimatum a proper step. The Japan Times believes that, if China refuses to yield, Japan should occupy provinces like Shantung "until China comes to her senses." This, the paper says, would not constitute a violation of China's integrity, "since its sole aim would be to insure the integrity of the country."

The belief is professed in some circles that China may send word at the last minute that additional concessions are possible, and in this way avert the ultimatum.

The Kokumin Shimbun quotes Premier Okuma as expressing disappointment with the course of the Chinese authorities. In the beginning, it is related, Japan asked China to keep the proceedings strictly secret. In spite of China's alleged promise to this effect, the proceedings were published broadcast.

Continuing, the Kokumin Shimbun says it is in a position to declare with authority that, whatever action Japan takes, her course will not disturb the friendly relations with the United States and Great Britain. In conclusion this paper says that the appeal of China to America through the missionaries will not move the United States to interfere.

Statements have appeared in the Japanese press to the effect that the followers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who are now in Japan plotting to overthrow President Yuan Shi-Kai, have issued a manifesto making the charge that Yuan Shi-Kai in reality was the originator of the Japanese demands, his ulterior motive being to obtain the help of Japan to make himself Emperor. These allegations, however, are quite without confirmation.

LONDON, May 4.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio says in a dispatch received here tonight:

"I learn that the Cabinet in special session has decided to send an ultimatum to China. The ultimatum will accord a brief limit for China's compliance with the Japanese demands."

NO JOINT ACTION, SAYS GREY.

Secretary, in Commons, Denies Anglo-American Negotiations Over Japan.

LONDON, May 4.—The United States and Great Britain have entered into no formal negotiations concerning Japan's demands upon China. Announcement to this effect wa smade in the House of Commons today by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir. Edward Gray. The Secretary added that the only communication on the subject between the American and British Governments had been a brief and informal conversation in February between Ambassador Page and a representative of Great Britain.

Asked by a member from the floor for a statement of the progress of the negotiations between China and Japan, the Foreign Secretary said that Great Britain had been in communication with the Japanese Government on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese agreement generally, and particularly concerning those British interests which might possibly conflict with the competing Japanese demands upon China. These negotiations, however, he said, were strictly confidential.

Asked if he were going to do nothing "until Japan, by military force, having already 60,000 troops in China, had imposed her authority on China," and whether Great Britain was not bound by treaty to defend the integrity of China, or if he, "was prepared to regard that simply as a scrap of paper," Sir Edward Grey reiterated that the communications made to him by Japan were confidential and that he, therefore, was not at liberty to discuss the actual terms of the Japanese demands.

The Secretary said he was not aware that any official and accurate version of the demands had been published and that he regarded the matter as one of the greatest importance.

"The question as to how Japan can reconcile some of her demands upon China with her professed intention of upholding the independence of that country is asked by The Manchester Guardian in reviewing editorially the Chino-Japanese negotiations.

"China does agree," says The Guardian, "to the request that she shall not cede to a third power any harbors, bays or islands among her coasts—an undertaking against which nothing can be said except that it apparetly leaves Japan free to demand from China just what China is forbidden to grant to a third party. If Japan would enter into a self-denying ordinance, then, indeed, Chia and those who wish her well would have solid ground for satisfaction. But at present we remain puzzled to know how Japan can reconcile some of her demands, those for instance which China has rejected, with her professed intention of upholding the independence of China."

NO APPEAL FROM CHINA.

President Wilson Corrects Rports —Still Hopes for aSettlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It was brought out by questions asked of President Wilson today that the Chinese Government had not appealed to the United States to help it resist the demands of Japan for concessions alleged to be dangerous to China's integrity. The inference drawn from the rather cautious answers made by the President was that the United States Government had acted on its own initiative in any part it had taken in the matter.

From what the President said it was apparent that the information that this Governmmt was receiving in regard to the progress of the negotiations between Japan and China was being furnished by Paul M. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking. This was held to clear the Chinese Governmnt of the imputation that it was conducting a publicity campaign among foreign nations in order to create sentiment against the Japanese demands, at least so far as the United States was concerned. The Japanese Government is said to have accused the Chinese Governmnt of engaging in such a campaign. No direct statement was made by the President, however, as to whether any information on the subject of the negotiations was coming from the Chinese Government.

To a question the President said that he thought there was ground for the hope that the Japanese-Chinese situation would be cleared up soon. H said he had heard of no ultimatum.

CHINA'S TONE PROVOCATIVE.

Japanese Government Holds That It Precludes Further Conversations.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—"I am authoritatively informed," says The Times Tokio correspondent, "that the tone of the Chinese reply to the Japanese demands precludes further conversations. China not only refuses to concede Article 5 but does so in language distinctly provocative.

"China's attitude since the presentation of the modified demands became decidedly less conciliatory than at any time earlier in the negotiaitons, when Japan's proposals were much more exacting."

KILLS BABY AND HIMSELF.

Wife Attributes Brooklyn Postal Clerk's Crime to Overstudy.

Thomas P. SmithP, a clerk in the money order department of the Post Office, took his two-year-old daughter, Ruth, into the bathroom of their apartment at 368 East Eleventh Street, Flatbush, yesterday morning, and cut her throat, almost severing the baby's head from her body. Then he cut his own throat.

Mrs. Florence Smith, the wife and mother, who was preparing breakfast, knew nothing of the tragedy until Frederick Benzenberg, a decorator at work in a vacant apartment below, ran up to discover why blood was dripping down into the bathroom. Then Mrs. Smith, learning that both husband and daughter were dead, collapsed and had to be taken to the Kings County Hospital. Mrs. Ellen Smith of 416 East Eleventh Street, Smith's mother, called at the house, and, learning of the tragedy, collapsed also and an ambulance was summoned for her.

Mrs. Smith said her husband was interested in the cult of Christian Science. She said she thought his mind had given way under the strain of excessive study.

MRS. BURKHAM ON STAND.

Testifies She Is the Daughter of Man Who Left Her a Fortune.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Mrs. Lois Campbell Burkham, beneficiary with Mrs. Florence Campbell to the $16,000,000 estate of James Campbell, traction magnate, took the stand today and testified in the suit brought by relatives who are attempting to prove invalid the late millionaire's will.

Mrs. Burkham testified that James Campbell was her father and Mrs. Florence Campbell was her mother. That she had lived with the Campbells all her life until her marriage last Fall, and that during his life she and her father were inseparable.

"He would not let me go away to spend the night," she testified, "nor even stay away to lunch. He wanted me with him. He used to take me to school and carry my books, and where on eof our family went we all went. This custom interfered with my education, since my parents traveled a great deal, and they would take me on the journeys rather than be away from me."

PROF. YOHANNAN MENACED.

Arrest of Alleged Agent Follows Threat by Persians.

When the Rev. Dr. Abraham Yohannan, Professor of Oriental Languages in Columbia University, received a letter at his home, 557 West 124th Street, last Friday, written in Prsian, the Professor native language, and demanding $200 under threat of death, he carried it to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. Th letter said the writrs wanted to return to Persia and would telephone the Professor, making an appointment to receive the money if he decided to settle with them. Dr. Yohannan was advised to wait for such a message, and Monday he received a second letter telling him the writrs hoped he had decided to follow their wishs. Yesterday some one telephond, and, speaking in Persian, made an appointment to call on the Professor at 10 o'clock last night.

Detectives McManus and Hill were hidden behind some portiers in the library when, shortly after 11 o'clock, the maid admitted a young Persian, who afterward said he was Joel Jacobs, 21 years old, employed as an office attendant by Dr. Joseph E. Winters of 25 West Thirty-seventh Street.

"I presume you come for the money mentioned in the letters I have received?" said the professor.

"I was sent to get some money from you," replied Jacobs. "I know nothing about any letters."

"I promised those men I would give them $100 and pay the rest later," continued the professor, and Jacobs responded: "I guess that will be all right."

Then Dr. Yohannan handed the youth $100 in marked bills, and as he accepted them the detectives seized him. He was apparently greatly astonished and insisted that he had done nothing wrong. He declared he had acted as a messenger for others, but steadfastly declined to say who they were.

Jacobs was locked up, and Dr. Yohanran said he thought the youth, or those he acted for, had conceived their idea from watching moving pictures. He said he did much translating for publishing houses and was well known among the Persians of this city, who doubtless regarded him as wealthy.

MAYOR ROBERTS REMOVED.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 4.—Donn M. Roberts, who is serving a sentence in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for eltction frauds, was removed as Mayor of Terre Haute late today.

The Circuit Court sustained the action of the City Council in impeaching Roberts.

Can you raise ten million dollars?

Sam Arnold needed that much. George Randolph Chester shows how the young promoter gets the money in "The Edge of the Boom"—see this week's issue of

Collier's 5¢ THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

53rd YEAR

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The wonderful money-savings are apparent the moment you enter either one of our mammoth buildings. They are EVERYWHERE—in every department, affording the widest choice of the best moderate-priced merchandise in the world.

These sales come at a time when "The Big Store" is perfectly and completely stocked with the most desirable Summer merchandise. They could not come more opportunely. Hence, if you are wise, you will buy liberally to fill your needs for months to come.

Recent events, which make it necessary for us to realize cash for everything in the store, are the direct cause of these Receivers' Sales.

You cannot mention a needed article which isn't included. The complete list of bargains couldn't be printed in this entire newspaper just now.

But come—prepared to find the greatest selling event that New York has ever known.

Come Early and Get Your Share of the Bargains

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists and Skirts
Girls' and Juniors' Coats, Dresses, Suits
Furs
Wrappers and Tea Gowns
Infants' Wear
Undermuslins, Corsets, Silk Petticoats
Bathing Suits
Hosiery and Knit Underwear Shoes
Ready-to-Wear Hats
Trimmed Millinery
Untrimmed Millinery
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs Ribbons
Veilings Bridal Veils
Handkerchiefs Gloves
Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks Umbrellas
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
Curtains, Draperies
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings
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"The longer used, the less needed."

THAT is the final test of a remedy—does it do away with the trouble for which it is taken?

By that test, the various laxatives and cathartics stand condemned. They do not remove the condition they are supposed to cure. In fact, the longer they are used, the *more* they are needed. Laxatives and cathartics are dangerously habit-forming.

By the same test, the mineral oil treatment, used in conjunction with a return to rational habits of eating and exercise, reveals itself as the one logical remedy for constipation. The longer it is used, the less it is needed.

Nujol is not a drug, is not absorbed by the system, and consequently can be taken in any quantity without harm. Nujol acts chiefly as a mechanical lubricant, although it has the additional property of absorbing and removing intestinal toxins. By facilitating the *natural* evacuation of the lower intestines, it restores the bowels to healthy activity.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation," an informative treatise on constipation and the mineral oil treatment, which doctors all over the world are now successfully prescribing.

Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75c. in money or stamps for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E.

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It will out-domonstrate, out-perform, out-do any other car.

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SAFETY-FIRST RULES FOR FLEET VISITORS

All Boats Running from Shore to Ships Will Be Licensed and Capacity Limited.

BAR ON ROUND-TRIP TICKETS

Passengers Will Not Be Deserted on Vessels After Having Paid Fare Back to Land.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has issued regulations to govern the transportation of visitors by specially licensed boats to and from the ships of the Atlantic Fleet during the two weeks that the fleet will be anchored in the Hudson. The regulation of the sight-seeing and visiting traffic during fleet visits has always been one of the big problems of such events, and this time the Federal and city authorities will enforce to the letter all regulations promulgated for safety.

The maximum number of passengers each boat engaged in the shore-to-ship traffic may carry will be decided before the license is granted. A maximum charge of 25 cents per passenger, each way, will be allowed, and certain landings from which the boats must operate will be designated. Pennants to indicate maximum passenger capacity of each boat must be carried. It will no longer be possible for a boatman to sell round-trip tickets, and then go home without returning for the return-ticket holders.

Rule 1, which governs the issuance of licenses to boatmen and boat owners, reads:

Owners of motor boats who desire to engage in transporting passengers for hire to and from naval ships, or around the ships, will apply to the Commissioner of Docks for a permit. Applicants will be notified to present their boats for inspection as to legal requirements, suitability and capacity, and if satisfactory a triangular pennant will be issued to the operators by the Commissioner of Docks on deposit of two dollars ($2), showing number of permit and capacity allowed, which will permit the boat in question to engage in this traffic and use the gangways of the war ships. The pennants will be issued for the length of time the ships are to be in the river at that particular visit. These pennants are to be carried by the boats so that they can be readily seen from all points. They are to be turned in at any time on demand of representative of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Rule 3 refers to the rate per passenger to be charged and is as follows:

On boats carrying passengers between the war ships and the shore, the fare shall not in any case exceed 25 cents each way. The fare out is to be collected upon embarkation of the passengers, and the fare back during the return trip, and no tickets of any sort shall be sold, nor shall return trip fare be collected on the outward passage.

Rule 4 requires that the operators of passenger-carrying boats must continue those boats in service until all visitors to ships, which under their licenses they are permitted to serve, have been cleared of visitors and a failure to live up to this regulation will result in forfeiture of license. The men of the fleet and the city police will co-operate in the enforcement of all regulations.

The Mayor's Committee, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman, appointed to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the officers and men of the fleet, gave out yesterday the route of the land parade of the fleet personnel, which parade will be reviewed by President Wilson from a reviewing stand to be erected in front of the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The parade will take place the morning of Monday, May 17. The route will be: Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, Fifty-ninth Street to Central Park West, Central Park West to Seventy-seventh Street, Seventy-seventh Street to West End Avenue, north to Seventy-ninth Street, west to North River.

It is now expected that the entire dreadnought and pre-dreadnought divisions of the fleet will be swinging at anchor in the Hudson by 9 o'clock next Saturday morning.

MORE MILLS FOR CUBA.

Sugar Men in Better Financial Condition Because of the War.

C. A. Johnson Hardy, a contractor of Santiago de Cuba and his brother-in-law, Francisco Auza, engineer and manager of a big sugar estate on the island, have arrived at the Imperial. Mr. Hardy, who went to Cuba with the American Army, is interested in many agricultural and other properties there. He said yesterday that there is practically no big construction work going on except the building of a few sugar mills.

"The sugar people, because of the good price they got for part of their product last year, have not felt the results of the war," said Mr. Hardy. "Still, the benefits of the high prices have been more apparent than real on account of adverse crop conditions. The sugar mills had not been making money for the last two or three years. Most of them were heavily in debt. Since last Fall they have been paying some of their accumulated indebtedness and are now in a tremendously better financial condition.

"There is practically no construction work going on in Cuba except a few new sugar mills and improvements in old ones. As for general business, the best characterization would be that it is good only in spots. The iron mines of Cuba are now working at a minimum, as they have not felt the demand for steel up here.

"I do not know whether it was appreciated up here, but the sudden jump in the price of sugar last Summer found Cuba's sugar almost entirely disposed of. I believe there was not more than 2 per cent. of the crop left, and all the profits for the season were made on this comparatively small amount."

ADMITS HITTING CHAUFFEUR

But Only with Hand, Says Mrs. Harrold—Case Dismissed.

Mrs. Orville Harrold of 106 Central Park West, wife of the opera singer, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday before Magistrate Corrigan in response to a summons obtained by Moe Small, a chauffeur, of 50 St. Mark's Place, who alleged she struck him on the head with her slipper, inflicting a lacerated wound, last Saturday night, after she had refused to pay him 25 cents for the delivery of some medicine.

Mrs. Harrold admitted striking Small, but said she used only her hand, after he had pulled her into the hallway from her apartment.

Magistrate Corrigan said it was a question of veracity, and dismissed the case, telling Small to take the case to a civil court if he desired redress.

MUSEUM OF SAFETY OPENS NEW HOME

Rooms at 18 West Twenty-fourth Street Show Devices for Protection of Life.

WILL TEACH FOOD VALUES

Committee, with Miss Edith Wetmore as Chairman, to Promote Sanitation in Homes.

The American Museum of Safety opened its new home at 18 West Twenty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. While the opening was formal, there was very little formality about the reception. Those who desired to inspect the place came in, looked about, saw the moving pictures and departed. There was a luncheon served by three or four very formal looking waiters, and tea was obtainable.

The new location of the museum is ideal, for it is in the heart of the loft and factory district, where the streets at noon and certain other hours teem with working men and women. The museum occupies the ground floor and the basement of the building.

Its managers intend by lectures and publications and by exhibits and by personal effort not only to teach the value of safety first in the factory, on the railroads and in the street, but that safety means also the shielding of the children in the household and a standard of better living.

The space in one of the great windows looking out on the street is given up to an exhibition of safety devices used in a big lighting and power plant. Near the door is a collection of rather gruesome exhibits showing the effects of occupational diseases.

A section is devoted to an exhibit of industrial dietetics. There at a glance the worker can tell whether condensed milk has better food value than the fresh article, and there he can learn the nutritive value of rye flour, corn meal and other staples of diet. "Alcohol lessens efficiency," is the sign over several glass cases, and within is presented evidence to prove the truth of the charge. Two life size figures are used to demonstrate the use of the pulmotor.

One side of the main hall is devoted to moving pictures on educational and safety subjects. Downstairs is an exhibit showing what has been done to protect workers from the danger of moving machinery and to safeguard them against the carelessness of others. Here, by means of two miniature ships is demonstrated a device which its inventor claims is practicable for a quick and safe transfer of passengers from a sinking ship to a rescuing craft.

President Arthur Williams in an address of welcome said:

"We are most happy to welcome the friends of the American Museum of Safety to our new premises, where it is the intention of our organization to come into closer contact with the industrial workers of the city. For such a plan this location is more suitable than our old one, because it establishes us literally on the ground floor.

"This will, we hope, lead passers-by to step in, attracted by the displays in our show windows. These exhibits will be carefully arranged to illustrate various phases in accident prevention and health promotion. Being on the street level will also make it more convenient to give lectures illustrated with stereopticon and moving pictures. A series of such lectures is now being prepared.

"This may be an opportune time for announcing that a new committee has recently been formed which will devote its time to bringing safety and sanitation into the home. Miss Edith Wetmore has kindly consented to serve as Chairman of this committee."

Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the museum, and several other officers assisted the Reception Committee, which consisted of Mrs. James Speyer, Chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Alexander, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. S. Crimmins Jennings, Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Miss E. Louise Sands, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Miss Edith Wetmore.

REPLIES TO NAT. C. GOODWIN

J. S. Metcalfe Asks Dismissal of Book Review Suit.

James S. Metcalfe, who is being sued by Nat C. Goodwin because of his review of "Nat Goodwin's Book," filed his answer yesterday. Mr. Metcalfe admits that the review was written by him, but says that was by the request of the plaintiff, who urged him to review it. Evidently Mr. Goodwin did not urge Mr. Metcalfe to criticise the work in such strong language.

The answer repeats some of the things contained in the alleged libel, and says that the book contains "unmanly gossip and worse concerning the women who have been his [Mr. Goodwin's] wives, and other women, and is a record of hate and dastardly publication, and a betrayal of the most intimate and, to every man deserving of the name, most sacred relations of life."

Mr. Metcalfe also says that the book contains libelous matter and matter which it is unlawful to print. He asks that the suit be dismissed.

CHAUFFEUR FINED $50.

Joseph Elder Found Guilty of Running Down Henry R. Towne.

Joseph Elder, a chauffeur, of 50 Russell Street, Brooklyn, was fined $50 by Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of reckless driving. Elder's machine knocked down Henry R. Towne of 121 Madison Avenue, founder and President of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, and President of the Merchants' Association, on Monday morning in Fifth Avenue at Twenty-seventh Street.

Mr Towne, who is 78 years old, told Magistrate Murphy he was fortunate in receiving only minor bruises. He said Patrolman Huth had halted traffic in Fifth Avenue when he attempted to cross, but that the chauffeur disregarded the signal. This was corroborated by the patrolman.

Elder is employed by Edwar Karfoll of 707 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Want to Carry Bundles in Cars.

As a result of complaints received by the Public Service Commission concerning the exclusion from the Subway and elevated lines of persons carrying bundles, a hearing will be held on the matter this morning before Commissioner Hayward. Complaints have been received from department stores and trades unions. The regulation sometimes hits a workman, who is taking a big load of tools to his work.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

TODAY, *Wednesday,* and TOMORROW, *Thursday*

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Regular price $1.50 — **1.00**

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An entirely new lot, comprising light and colored grounds, very superior grade and an exquisite selection of patterns; best workmanship. Regular price $1.65 and $2.00 — **1.15**

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A very smart soft shirt, made from extremely new shirtings of summer weights, exclusive, distinctive and most desirable patterns.
Regular price $2.00 and $2.50 — **1.45**

SPECIAL No. 4
Pure Silk Shirts
Negligee style—very fine quality of self and satin stripes, white and neat fancy designs on light grounds, beautifully made throughout. Regular price $4.00 and $4.50 — **2.95**

SPECIAL No. 5
Summer Pajamas
Of finely woven plain colored mercerized pongee fabrics and neatest of striped soft Cotton Crepes. Regular price $1.50 Suit — **95c**

SPECIAL No. 6
Silk Mull Pajamas
Quite sheer and lightest weight, but strong and serviceable—white and plain colors. Silk loop frogs. Regular price $3.00 Suit — **1.95**

SPECIAL No. 7
Athletic Underwear
Strong grade Nainsook—Knee Drawers and Sleeveless Coat Shirt. Easy fitting and well made thru-out. Regular price 50c garment — **40c**

SPECIAL No. 8
Silk Neckwear
Very special—made in the most desirable shapes, from fine plain and self colored pure silk cravatings. Regular price 65c and 85c — **50c**

SPECIAL No. 9
Bath Robes
Of good weight Toweling and all Jacquard stripes and figures, two-tone effects; small, medium and large sizes.
Regular price $3.95 — **2.65**

SPECIAL No. 10
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Light weight mercerized madras and cheviot materials—plain and fancy colorings. Packs into smallest compass for hand luggage.
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Extra salespeople provided to insure prompt service

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MAY NUMBER

The New York Times CURRENT HISTORY

The European War

Earl Kitchener, Britain's War Secretary, said:

"I don't know when the war will end, but it will begin about May 1st"

That time has come. The preliminary reports of the preparations for the real struggle and the opening battles of the conflict's newest phase appear in this May number

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— — PRINCE VON BUELOW.

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have some interesting and amusing comments on the early days of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Brown.
You will *laugh* over the way old "Baytop" cut up in a story by A. C. Gordon, and you will not soon forget Annie Eliot Trumbull's touching "Sinews of War," a story of two beautiful horses.
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HALT ARMS EXPORT, CHIEF MASON URGES

Grand Master Freifeld Asks Aid of 187,000 Members in New York State.

CALLS FOR ACTION NOW

Address at Annual Communication Largely Devoted to War in Europe and Plea for Peace.

Members of the Masonic fraternity in the State of New York, numbering 187,000, were called upon yesterday to begin a campaign against the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to the warring nations of Europe in the opening address by Grand Master George Freifeld of Brooklyn at the one hundred and thirty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of this State.

Grand Master Freifeld devoted a large par tof his address to the war, saying, in part:

"We are a world fraternity, not bounded by geographical lines or circumscribed by race cred or time. Teaching the brotherhood of m a.nwe touch all men everywhere with sympathetic interest. That the world has but partially accepted belief in and practice of the fraternal relation which should exist among men is painfully apparent by the gigantic and murderous strife engaging the nations of Europe.

"The time is ripe, brethren, to instill into the hearts and minds of men the .dea of a brotherhood so deep and strong as not only to prevent the killing of men by other men with arms, but to prevent also the spectator, or so-called neutral, from supplying the deadly weapons with which more murder shall be accomplished. The command 'Thou shalt not kill' applies equally to him who has the weapon and to him who holds it for such use by another. If Freemasonry is to play an honorable part in the world's theatre of action, let us not shrink from the battle where truth and righteousness cope with error and evil. The world has been led too long by the men and the ideas responsible for this horrible conflict. Let us join with the Church of God and all other forces for good in spreading better, nobler, and more exalted ideas.

"There is no earthly power strong enough to intervene by forceful or peaceful means to cause the conflict to cease. We look beyond and above the clouds to the Great Architect of the Universe and raise our prayers to Him, the God in whom we put our trust."

Belgium Only One to Ask Aid.

After describing the Grand Lodge's efforts to ascertain how to succor its brethern in the war-stricken countries, the Grand Master said that many weeks elapsed before responses were received, and that none of them expressed the desir for immediate action and some declined help. An appeal received from the Grand Lodge of Belgium was forwarded, as per request contained in it, to other jurisdictions, through the Masonis War Relief Association of the United States, and it was then responded to. This was the only appeal requiring immediate attention. He said that the German lodges in this city had collected a Widows and Orphans Fund from among their own members amounting to about $20,000, which was sent abroad.

Referring to the matter of neutrality among the members of the organization, Grand Master Freifeld said:

"Let it be recorded to the glory of all our brethern that our fraternity has been neutal in the highest sense, the kindliest fellow-feeling has prevailed among all our brethern, and in our sceswtow'oneapamongblFly."e shrdl sh French and German lodges particularly."

Entire Lodges of Foreigners Here.

Grand Master Freifeld said that there was received into the fraternity, not only the occasional individual who, from the fact of birth in another country may be termed a foreigner, but there are whole lodges composed of Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Scandinavians and Spaniards, and others having a large number of Armenians and Turks, Russians and Poles.

"We thus demonstrate, in a very striking manner," he continued, "in the new world the significant and hopeful fact that there may be united in one great fraternity men of every clime and creed under God's fatherhood, all working together for the higher well-being of each in a moral, social and spiritual sense. In every nation on the earth are many men to whom the principle of brotherhood is a vital force which will yet overcome the animosities of racial and national differences.

"And now, under the protection of a great flag, in peace and with a measure of prosperity, we are met to learn whether we have progressed, to give serious thought to present problems and to anticipate and provide for the future, if we can but discern the coming events by the shadows they cast before them."

To Install Officers Tomorrow.

The Grand Lodge began its annual communication in Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, with Grand Master Freifeld presiding., assisted by Deputy Grand Master Thomas Penney of Buffalo, Senior Grand Warden William S. Farmer of Syracuse, and Junior Grand Warden Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack.

There are 837 delegates in attendance. The sessions will continue until tomorrow, when the newly elected officers will be installed.

The Grand Lodge will be visited today by Grand Lodge officers from the Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey Grand Lodges. A luncheon will be given them at the Republican Club, to be followed by an automobile ride, and in the evening they will be given a dinner, also at the Republican Club.

There are now in the Masonic Home at Utica nearly 500 adults and children, the Grand Master said in his report. The operation of the farm attached to the home resulted in a clear profit of $7,000 in the past year. He said the net income from the buildings of the fraternity amounted to $58,000 and there was an increase in resources during the year of over $100,000, of which $40,000 is in the permanent fund.

During the year fifteen dispensations were issued for the establishment of new lodges.

There has been received toward the redemption or endowment fund nearly $440,000.

STRIP METERS FROM TAXIS.

Test Case Begun Against Mason and Seaman Company.

John J. Drennen of the Bureau of Licenses charged in the West Side Court yesterday that, by stripping taximeters from their taxicabs and operating them under the guise of private cars, the Mason and Seaman Transportation Company is doing business in violation of the Public Hack ordinance. Five employes of the company were summoned before Magistrate Corrigan charged with violating the ordinance.

In order to make a test case, one of the defendants, Theodore Malcke, a chauffeur, of 1,646 Overing Street, the Bronx, was held for examination next Monday. The examination of the four other men, three chauffeurs and a starter, was put off until May 14.

The Appellate Division last Friday sustained the new amendment of the Taxicab ordinance that all public vehicles carrying taximeters must be licensed as public conveyances. The stripping of taximeters from many of the cars owned by the Mason and Seaman Company followed, according to Drennen.

MRS. HAY LEFT $2,057,895.

Mmes. Payne Whitney and J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Among Heirs.

According to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, Mrs. Clara S. Hay, John Hay's widow, who died at her home in Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1914, left an estate amounting to $2,057,895. A transfer tax appraisal report was filed in Brooklyn because Mrs. Hay left realty in that borough and elsewhere on Long Island valued at $3,475.

The bulk of the estate is shared by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the junior United States Senator from New York; Mrs. Payne Whitney and Clarence Leonard Hay, the children of Mrs. Hay. Under the will $40,000 is to go to various churches and charitable organizations in Washington, New York and Cleveland.

SAY THEY LEFT $1,100 AFTER OPENING SAFE

Putnam Railroad Men Hurry Back from Philadelphia to be Locked Up.

BUT MONEY IS MISSING

Scared When They Read That Cash They Were Afraid to Take Was Gone from 155th St. Station.

Two young men walked into the Detective Bureau of the District Attorney's office yesterday, and one said, to Lieutenant Edward Rayens:

"We are the men who opened the safe in the Putnam Division ticket office at 135th Street on Sunday night. We want to give ourselves up."

To District Attorney Perkins they said they were Spencer Roberts, 25, of 21 Macomb's Place, assistant ticket agent at the station, and Thomas Wright, 30, of 22 Chestnut Street, Yonkers, formerly a conductor on the Putnam Devision.

"We opened the safe," Roberts said. "We thought it would be a litrtle easy money."

"What did you do with the money?" the District Attorney asked.

"That is just what we came to see you about. We never got the money at all. We were frightened away and left it there—every cent of it. When we saw in the papers today that some one had taken $1,100 we thought the best thing we could do was to give ourselves up. So we came over from Philadelphia and inquired our way here."

Roberts said he was on duty at the station from 2:30 P. M., until midnight, when he locked up the safe and in the morning Melville E. Wooley, the other agent, opened it and at about 10 o'clock checked up the cash. Roberts has worked for the railroad for five years and for two years had been Mr. Wooley's assistant. He said he knew Wright when he was a conductor on the road. Wright was discharged about six months ago.

"On Saturday," aid Roberts, 'he came around to see me and we decided to rob the safe. Of course, I knew the combination, but we wanted to make it appear as if it were an outside job. We bought a ratchet for $2.50 and a drill for 80 cents on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday night after closing time we went to work on the safe. We drilled into the plunger, but finally opened the safe by means of the combination.

"We took out the cash and were ready to make a get-away, when Waterman, the night watchman, made his rounds. He peered into the windows and recognized me. 'What are you doing here so late, Spence' he asked. 'Oh, I am going to leave in a few minutes,' I told him.

"After he had passed we got scared. Of course, if we took the money, we would have been caught. So we decided to leave it there and hide for a few days until the thing passed over. We did not think the railroad would make a complaint when they found that the money was all safe. So I wrote a note to my wife—we were married last December—and we went to Philadelphia."

The two men said they got to Philadelphia at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning and walked around all day. Wright had $15 and Roberts had less than $5. They were dumfounded, they said, when they read in the papers that the money was missing from the safe, so htye came back here to surrender.

Wright and Roberts were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up on a charge of attempted burglary. Late in the afternoon Chief Humphries of the New York Central questioned them for a half hour.

Wright has been employed by the Terry & Tench Company as a handy man. He said he lost his job with the railroad because he allowed members of the Aqueduct police force to ride free.

Weeley, who has been employed by the railroad for twenty-four years, reported the burglary at 5:30 o'clock on Monday morning to the White Plains police and the city police. The amount reported missing was $1,148.22.

CARPATHIA BRINGS TYPHUS.

Serbian Patient and 375 More from Steerage Detained.

The Cunard steamship Carpathia, which arrived early yesterday with 831 passengers from the Mediterranean and the Levant, was detained nine hours in Quarantine by a case of typhus which developed in the steerage, where 376 men were quartered. The patient was Christos Kelepouris, a Serbian 20 years old, who had run away from his country to Piraeus to avoid military service. He embarked at that port on April 13, and showed symptoms of the disease on April 26, according to S. P. Hodgkinson, the ship's surgeon, who had the man isolated and the after steerage disinfected.

After examining the patient, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, the Health Officer of the Port, had him sent to Swinburne Island for treatment, and the 375 men in his section of the steerage were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

At Quarantine the Carpathia was thoroughly disinfected and she came to her pier at 5:30 o'clock to land her seventy first and 222 second cabin passengers. The cabin passengers believed the typhus case was a mild attack of smallpox.

This is the second case of typhus to reach New York. The other was the third engineer of the Greek steamship Christoferos, who arrived in New York last Saturday and wes sent to Swinburne Island.

ART MUSEUM A PURCHASER.

Metropolitan Pays $100 for a Persian Plate at Anderson Sale.

The Metrouolitan Museum of Art was one of the purchasers at the sale of ancient Chinese and Persian porcelain and pottery "consigned on account of the European war," with a collection of snuff bottles, jades and antique cloisonnes, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying $100 for a Persian plate. This was of the sixteenth century, deep with a flaring rim, coarse paste, with a crackle glaze over an ivory ground decorated with flowers and with an ornamental inscription in black, green, blue, and aubergine. It was from an exposition of masterpieces of Mohammedan art of Munich, 1910.

A bottle vase of Phoenician glass with opalescent patina went to the Antus Magazine for $92; F. H. Beebe paid $42 for a Persian vase, thick paste, bulbous form, turquoise blue glaze, decorated with animals, birds, and inscription, excavated at Ispahan; a small Persian plaque, star shaped, decorated in gold red metallic luster with storks on white relief, excavated at Rhages, also from the Munich Exposition, was sold on order for $160, and a bottle vase of the twelfth century, excavated at Rhages, with ivory glaze and metallic ruby luster, cubic inscriptions and a royal procession indicated by mounted figures and trees, also sold on order for $70. For a bodl, Persian, eleventh century, ivory paste, the decoration in blue and black and showing a seated monarch against a floral background, excavated at Rhages, T. Crawford paid the highest price of the afternoon, $180. The returns for the day were $2,359. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Dr. Slye Gets Ricketts Prize.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Faculty of the Chicago University Medical School today awarded the Howard Taylor Ricketts Prize to Dr. Maude Slye, the medical research worker who recently advanced the theory that cancer is inherited.

Dr. Cook Plans Another Trip.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, announced today that he would attempt to climb Mount Everst, inthe Hymilayes, the highest mountain in the world, this Summer. He will sail from San Francisco with a party of ewelve persons on aMy 27.

DEFENDS LONG BEACH VOTE.

Village President Explains Plans for $200,000 Improvements.

John G. Gerhard, President of the Board of Trustees of Long Beach, L. I., said yesterday that an injustice had been done to the village in the recently published statements that the decision to spend $200,000 for new street work was due chiefly to the voting force of the employes as against that of the property owners.

"The truth of the matter is," said Mr. Gerhard, "that in these village elections which have to do with the appropriation of money for local improvements, only resident property owners are entitled to vote. Of the ninety-odd resident property owners at Long Beach fifty voted on the proposition to expend $200,000, and every vote was in favor. This money is to be used for repairing old streets.

Mr. Gerhard said that there was absolute unanimity in the expenditure of the money for the improvement of Long Beach. Another improvement lately effected is the installation of gas through the village. The pipes are being laid along the main Long Beach road to Rockville Centre; a road about three miles long, which, although used by thousands of automobiles every season, never has been lighted. Arrangements have been made to install eighty-candle-power lights at a distance of 200 feet. The greater part of the board walk is to be surfaced with concrete.

The other members of the Board of Trustees are Joseph Stehlin, Otto Siedenberg, J. C. Hammond, and William T. Wells, Jr.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

The Tucker Is Equipped with a 17,000 Horse Power Engine.

QUINCY, Mass., May 4.—The Tucker, the newest and one of the largest torpedo boat destroyers built for the United States Navy, was launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation today.

The Tucker measures 315 feet over all, with a beam of 20 feet 10 inches and depth 17 feet 7 inches. The displacement is 1,000 tons an dthe vessel is equipped with a 17,000 horse power engine.

The Tucker is named for Commodore Samuel Tucker, who served in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Mrs. William Garty of Brookline, a lineal descendant of the commodore, acted as sponsor.

Cow Stolen in an Auto Truck.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 4.—Thieves early this morning stole a cow from the barn on the farm of Randolph Lee at Yorktown and carted her away in an auto truck. They muffled their engine so it could not be heard by Lee, but Deputy Sheriff Carpenter trailed the car from the farm to the State road by the impression left by the hard rubber tires. Several days ago two pigs were stolen by an automobile party passing through Ardsley. The "porkers" squealed so much that the thieves had to release them.

Joseph P. McHugh & Son
Offer Exclusive Things for the Summer Home not to be had Elsewhere
Notably the
New French Chintzes
and New Designs of
McHughwillow
9 West 42nd St

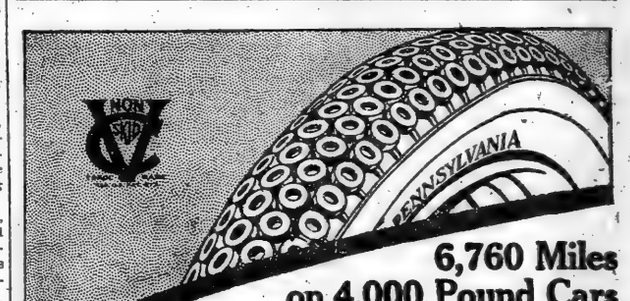
The Equitable is renting solely on its merit

That headline was inspired by a perusal of the Equitable rent roll—a rent roll which embraces many names that are household words in the world of commerce and finance—a rent roll which includes firms and organizations whose names are synonymous terms for business acumen and sagacity—a rent roll which is far too hard-headed in character ever to entertain any proposition except on the basis of merit.

Every Equitable tenant to date has come in after establishing the merit of the Equitable proposition, and we invite you to come in by the same route.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building
120 Broadway



6,760 Miles on 4,000 Pound Cars
—the certified average performance last year in official endurance test by The Automobile Club of America of strictly stock Pennsylvania Oilproof
VACUUM CUP TIRES
With this heavy car average as a basis, the light car owner's expectations of far greater mileage service are easily realized, for mileage increases as weight decreases.
This assurance of top-notch mileage service is made the more pronounced by the toughening process developed by us since the A.C.A. tryout and applied in the construction of 1915 V.C.'s.
This process gives 50% more wear resistance. It also doubles the effective life of the Vacuum Cups, guaranteed not to skid on wet or greasy pavements.
As to prices, our new schedule makes Vacuum Cup Tires the lowest priced tires having any kind of non-skid device *added to* a tread of regular thickness.
Pennsylvania Gray and Puregum Red Inner Tubes also materially reduced in price—each bearing an unqualified guarantee.
Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.
New York Branch
1889 Broadway, at 63d Street

No Tunnels
Open Air
Beautiful Scenery
are enjoyed by those who travel to
Philadelphia
via the

Splendid Service
Your Watch Is Your Time Table
Every Hour on the Hour fast trains leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)
Superior Dining Car Service at Dining Hours

The Light Six As It Will Be
HUDSON $1550 F. O. B. Detroit
7-Passenger Phaeton
3-Passenger Roadster
Think What Security One Gets in a HUDSON
The HUDSON is built by one of the strongest concerns in the industry.
It is built by the largest builder of class cars—cars that cost over $1250.
It is designed by Howard E. Coffin, whose designs have for years led the trend in America.
It shows the Light Six in perfection. Scores of engineers worked for years to get every detail right.
And 12,000 owners in 43 countries have proved this Light Six faultless. In the past two seasons they have driven it at least 30 million miles.
Our Prize Success
There have been many successful HUDSONS, but none so successful as this. When this Light Six came out—the first model—it took a year to catch up with our orders.
Sales last year—$11,500,000—nearly doubled the year before. This year shows another amazing increase.
And never was a car so widely copied as this HUDSON—the pioneer Light Six.
Look a Year Ahead
When you buy a Light Six look a year ahead. Do more than consider how rival cars perform now. There are many years coming for the car you buy.
You want a Light Six when you buy a class car. You want lightness, economy, low upkeep cost. Crude, heavy cars are not popular now.
Get the Light Six that has proved itself right. The HUDSON has done that for two seasons, in more than 12,000 hands.
Luxury's High Mark
This HUDSON sets a new high mark, in beauty, finish, comfort and equipment. We have given a whole year to refinements since the model itself was perfected. You will be proud to own it.
Last spring there was a shortage of HUDSONS. Buyers waited weeks for cars. Now we have larger output, but there will be far from enough, we think. With such a popular car it is wise to choose early. We urge you to come this week.
7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, $1550, f. o. b. Detroit.
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Among the best features in HUDSON cars is the HUDSON dealer service. It insures permanent satisfaction. Let us explain it to you
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Belmar—O. H. Newman.
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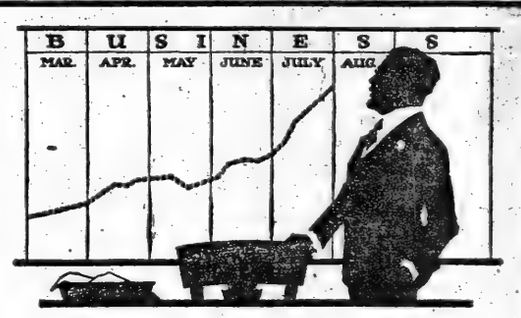
Morristown—George H. Cruess.
Newark—The Foley Motor Car Co.
Paterson—Coppinger Motor Car Co.
Perth Amboy—C. A. Sexton.
Plainfield—A. C. Thompson Auto Co.
Rutherford—Bergen Auto Co.
Seabright—H. L. Zobel.
NEW YORK.
Bronx—C. R. Radcliffe Co.
Brooklyn—A. Elliott Ranney Co.
Kingston—Peter A. Black.
Liberty—E. H. Nichols.
Mt. Kisco—Bedford Farmers' Cooperative Assn.
Newburgh—Sloan & Clapper, Inc.
New Milford—J. C. Drew.
Nyack—Nyack Garage, Inc.
Poughkeepsie—W. H. Lyall.
LONG ISLAND.
Bayshore—Jacob Pinkelstein.
Cutchogue—J. Henry Wolf.
Easthampton—I. T. Halsey.
Lynbrook—Korn Motor Car Co.
STATEN ISLAND.
Stapleton—Louis Blum.



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Telegraph and Cable Service. It stimulates sales, accelerates the decision of customers and hastens the flow of merchandise.
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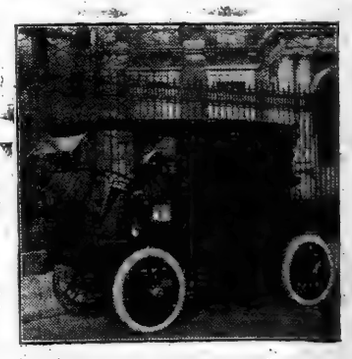
Why Not *Rent* an Electric?

You can have a luxuriously appointed Electric and an experienced driver at your call
For $250 a month or $75 a week, we care for all garaging and up-keep details
You are relieved in this way of every responsibility
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MORE RIPPER CRIMES FEARED BY POLICE

Thought to be Work of Man Normal Except When Under Murderous Impulse.

WARN PARENTS OF DANGER

Two More Children Found Who Barely Escaped the Fate of Little Charlie Murray.

A few minutes before Charles Murray, the four-and-a-half-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray, was murdered by a "Jack-the-Ripper" in the dary hallway of his home, 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, on Monday evening, Louisa Niedig, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Niedig, 247 Avenue B, was attacked in a hallway just five doors from the place of the murder. She frightened her assailant away by her screams.

Crimes of this character are to be expected at intervals till the maniac "ripper" is caught, according to Inspector Joseph Faurot, who is in charge of the hundred detectives searching for the murderer, and Coroner Israel Feinberg.

The ripper type, according to Inspector Faurot, is one of the shrewdest and most elusive of criminals, because he may appear to be normal, mingle with other persons without causing suspicion, and then suddenly yield to a murderous impulse. Consequently, the murderer of little Charles Murray, who, the police believe, also was the slayer of little Leonora Anna Cohn in the hallway of her home, 352 Third Avenue, last March, may elude the detectives and commit more crimes.

"This is a terrible situation," said Coroner Feinberg. "If this slayer is not apprehended within ten days we may expect more similar crimes. I believe all parents should be warned to see that their children are safe at home before dark."

The description Louisa Niedig gave of the man who attacked her coincides in several details with that furnished by Mamie Murray, the eight-year-old sister of Charles, who saw a man leaving the tenement just before the body of Charles was found. In a geenral way, also, it is the description of a man who has annoyed several little girls in that neighborhood recently.

Still another little girl, who was attacked in the neighborhood of 270 First Avenue, several nights ago, has been found by the police, but they are withholding her name. She is walking the streets now with detectives following ready to seize the first man who accosts her. They believe the appearance of this little girl will attract the same man who seized her before if he should be haunting the scenes of his former crimes.

Louisa Niedig was still excited yesterday afternoon when she told about the man who attacked her. She lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Niedig, who have a bakery at 247 Avenue B. An aunt of the little girl, Mrs. Josie Larber, living next door at 249 Avenue B, is a saleswoman in a bakery at 260 First Avenue, in the middle of the same block where Charles Murray was slain.

Louisa late in the afternoon went around to the bakery in First Avenue to return with her aunt, following her custom. She had to wait until closing time, and spent the interval playing in front of the bakery. While there, a man walked up and said: "Where do you live little girl?"

The child, bearing in mind her mother's admonition never to speak to strangers, made no reply. Suddenly, she said, the man seized her right arm and dragged her into the hallway adjoining the bakery where her aunt was at work. The child remembers that she screamed, but she was hardly able to recall what happened before she was picked up by Mrs. Lillian Hussey, living at 260 First Avenue, who heard the cries and ran to her.

Mrs. Hussey is the daughter of the janitres of the building, and lives on the second floor. She said it must have been near 7:30 o'clock when the screms attracted her. She was dressing to go to church at 7:45, and was positive about the hour when Louisa was found by her in the hall.

When Mrs. Hussey opened the door of her room and looked down the stairway she saw the child crouching and called to her to come up. Then she went downstairs. The child told Mrs. Hussey she had been dragged into the hall by a strange man, and Mrs. Hussey took her into the bakery adjoining and gave her over to her aunt. There she repeated her story. Yesterday she showed blue marks on her right arm, which she said was caused by the man's grip.

According to Louisa, the man who attacked her was of medium height, of slight build, and wore a dark suit, probably brown. He wore no overcoat, but had on a black derby hat. He had a black mustache, and his clothing was neat.

A man answering this description, except for the added detail of a Van Dyke beard, several times in the last few months has annoyed Rose Masler, 12 years old, who lives at 278 First Avenue, just a block above the home of Charles Murray. Her annoyer has been seen also by Bella Gelb, 13 years old, living at 349 Seventeenth Street.

Rose said she first noticed the man while skating in Stuyvesant Park, where she went after school. While she was skating the man followed her. When she sat down to rest he came to the same bench and sat beside her. He never spoke, Rose said, and the last time she saw him was about Easter. She and her friend, Bella, were walking along Second Avenue at Seventeenth Street. Suddenly Bella said: "There's the man who followed you. I believe he's following us now. Let's walk over toward Third Avenue and see if he follows us."

Acting on Bella's suggestion, the two walked toward Third Avenue, and the man turned out of Second Avenue across Seventeenth Street and followed them. Then Bella suggested to Rose that they stop in front of a shoe store on Third Avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets and wait. "Sure enough," said Bella, "we looked in the glass window and saw the reflection of the man still following us." After that the girls hurried home.

An examination of the body of Charlie Murray was made yesterday by Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Medical Examiner for the District Attorney, in the presence of Coroner Israel Feinberg, Coroner's Physician Lehane, and Inspector Faurot. There were no marks about the throat to show he had been strangled to prevent an outcry. The autopsy confirmed the preliminary investigation showing that part of the liver was missing.

The work of a hundred detectives is being directed by Commissioner Woods, his Secretary, Guy H. Scull; Second Deputy Commissioner, Frank A. Lord; Inspector Faurot, Inspector Cray and Captain Gilden. Some of the police officials spent all of Monday night working on the few clues that had been found. The detectives are making a house to house search in the neighborhood of the crime.

Joseph A. Daly, who refused his address; Edward Gilmartin, 20 years old, 746 Third Avenue, and Antonio Cunonella, 40 years old, living at the Olive Tree Inn, in East Twenty-third Street, all arrested soon after detectives began the search for the "ripper," were arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court. The first two were held in $1,500 bail until tomorrow, when they made a plea for an adjournment. The third, technically charged with vagrancy, was held in $1,000 bail also until tomorrow.

PRAISES WORK OF FAUROT.

Commissioner Denies Detective Bureau Is to Have a New Head.

A report that Inspector Joseph Faurot, in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, was to be removed, was denied yesterday by Commissioner Arthur Woods soon after he read it in a morning newspaper.

"We have had a series of startling crimes which call for the best work of the police," said Commissioner Woods, "but the public can rest assured that we will put forth our best efforts.

"With reference to the published story that Inspector Faurot is to be removed from command of the Detective Bureau, there is no foundation for it. The bureau has done much good work. Lately there have been several crimes of which we have not yet found the perpetrators, but the work of Inspector Faurot and his men has been untiring, and has shown distinct detective ability.

"The fact that the perpetrators of these crimes have not been found does not mean that Inspector Faurot may not be the best man to head the Detective Bureau. It is wholly unjust to him, and cannot but make his task more difficult to have a story published without foundation that tends to cast discredit upon him."

OFFER PLEA FOR FRANK.

Illinois Legislature Asked to Pass Resolution in His Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Illinois Legislature was asked today to pass resolutions asking for the suspension of the death sentence on Leo M. Frank, sentenced to death at Atlanta for the murder of Mary Phagan.

The resolution is addressed to the Governor of Georgia, who is urged to act on the ground that "a civilized Christian nation has ever supported the principle that the law is not meant to destroy, and that it has ever been the prerogative of the people to petition for a redress of grievances, and that since there is a reasonable doubt in the minds of the able jurists of the United States Supreme Court who presented the minority opinion, the suspension of the death sentence should be exercised."

The resolution was read into the records of the Legislature by Senator Willit H. Cornwall of Chicag oand was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

10,000 Sign Cassidy Petition.

More than 10,000 residents of Queens County, among them a number of lawyers and influential men who had always been politically opposed to him, have signed a petition to Governor Whitman praying for the pardoning of Joseph Cassidy, the former Queens "boss," who wa ssentenced to Sing Sing for a term of not less than one year for selling a nomination for the Supreme Court bench to William Willett.

Left $5 to Pay $23,000 Bequests.

Charles Bentzen, who died on Dec. 2, 1914, drew his will on Nov. 25, 1913, making bequests that aggregated $23,000, of which $2,000 was to go to the Home for Sailors at Holmestrand, Norway; $9,000 to his widow, Mary Bentzen of 240 West Twelfth Street, and the residue to relatives. Mrs. Bentzen filed the instrument for probate yesterday, and with it a petition which recites that the estate amounts to about $5, and that there are not sufficient funds to pay the funeral expenses.

40 DETECTIVES SEEK DYNAMITER IN BRONX

Two Prisoners, Arrested on Suspicion, Are Held Under the Sullivan Law.

ONE PREPARED TO QUIT CITY

Sixty Men Clear the Borough Hall of Debris—Heavy Guard of Police on Duty.

While detectives of the Bronx under the direction of Captain Andrew Wines conducted an investigation yesterday to establish the identity of the persons who partly wrecked the Borough Hall, at 177th Street and Third Avenue, with dynamite on Monday evening, they were obliged to confess late at night that little of a definite nature had been accomplished.

Twenty detectives were at work, most of them in the Italian district, where it is believed that the men guilty of the crime live. They kept trace of the movements of all persons who had been under suspicion at the time of the Court House explosion of last November, but no new arrests followed. At night an equal number of detectives was sent out with instructions to dress themselves so as to avoid attracting attention, and to shadow suspected persons. Late at night it was said that important developments might be expected soon, but on what grounds they based their optimism the detectives would not state.

Importance was attached by the police to the arrest, shortly after the explosion, of Antonio Coldeguidia of 530 East 189th Street and Alfonso Maretti of 189th Street and Belmont Avenue, who were found near the Borough Hall. Coldeguidia carried a loaded revolver, and a revolver was found in Maretti's room. The important feature, according to the police, was that the men were unable to tell satisfactory stories about their activities just before the explosion. It was stated by the police that the backs of Maretti's coat and his hat were covered with dirt. The man who placed the dynamite had to stoop beneath the cellar stairs of the Borough Hall, it was pointed out. The prisoners could not explain how Maretti's clothing had become soiled.

Prepared to Leave City.

It was also learned at Marietti's boarding house that he had packed a suit case the night before and had said that he was going away. In the morning the prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters where they were examined by Acting Captain Tunney, and the members of the anarchist and bomb squad, but none of the detectives had seen the men before. In the West Farms Court they were held under $5,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Simms. The charge against them was violating the Sullivan law. Both denied any connection with the attack on the Borough Hall.

Police Commissioner Woods took up the case personally and directed Deputy Commissioner Lord and his Secretary, Guy B. Scull, to inspect the building and give what aid they could to the Bronx Police Department.

The detectives were pretty well satisfied that the crime was committed by the men who exploded dynamite at the Court House last Fall. District Attorney Martin thought that friends of those who had been convicted in the "white slave" prosecutions were responsible and that there had been no intention to injure Borough President Mathewson, whose rooms were near the spot where the dynamite was exploded. Mr. Martin said that he believed there was an organized band and that he would not rest content until all of the men who thus showed their contempt for the government were in jail.

Mr. Mathewson said he was sure that the bomb had not been exploded as a threat to him, and pointed out that it would have been easy for the men to place it much nearer his rooms if they intended to harm him. He scouted the idea that the men had been actuated by the fact that orders he had issued drew men out of work temporarily. One of these orders was that other material than bluestone could be used for paving, an order which affected many stone masons. The police investigated this phase of the case, and Captain Wines came to the conclusion that Mr. Mathewson was right in his deductions. However, he kept a force of men working along this line as he was loath to give up any clue which gave the slightest promise of results.

Difficulty of Detection.

The police admitted they had found their task most difficult, as no one had seen the persons who exploded the dynamite leave the Borough Hall. The dynamite was placed in the rear of the building where it was dark, and the plotters had the opportunity to do their work with but slight danger of detection. The two men arrested were found about seventy feet from the place where the explosion occurred but no one had noticed them until several minutes after the explosion.

An examination of the Borough Hall showed that the foundations had not been damaged seriously, although the manner in which several of the rooms were wrecked showed the explosion was powerful. No trace could be found of fragments of a bomb and the police were convinced that the explosion had been caused by several sticks of dynamite which had been fastened together with a fuse attached.

Sixty men under Arthur J. Largy, Superintendent of Public Buildings, and S. Stewart Wilson, Superintendent of Highways, went to work at 6 o'clock in the morning clearing up the débris and glaziers replaced the windows which had been shattered. By 9 o'clock most of the offices were in shape for occupancy except the clerk's office in the Borough President's rooms and the offices of the Highway Department, the flooring of which had been ripped out.

Police reserves were detailed to keep the crowds away from the building, and none was admitted who did not have business. Detectives were dtailed to watch all who went to the building and to mix with the crowd which collected in the streets. In fact, the Borough Hall looked a good deal like an armed camp.

Esterbrook Acts as Mayor.

O. Grant Esterbrook, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was acting Mayor of the city yesterday afternoon. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, who had taken the place of Mayor Mitchel during his vacation in the West, left town for Troy, where he spoke last night to the Chamber of Commerce on Home Rule for cities. The Aldermen held a very short session yesterday and transacted no important business.

John Bunny's Estate $8,000.

Although he was one of the highest salaried of the film players, John Bunny, the famous motion picture comedian, left an estate of only $8,000, according to a statement filed with his will yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn. All of the property goes to his widow, Mrs. Clara Bunny. The comedian died at his home, 1,416 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, on April 26.

Hampton Furniture for the Country Dining Room

THE air of buoyant cheeriness, which should make of the sunny Country House Dining Room one of the most delightsome of gathering places, may be enhanced by the apt selection of its furniture.

Comparatively easy will that task be found if recourse be had to those Hampton Shops Reproductions which reflect the charming Sheraton tradition — the hospitable round Table, for instance, surrounded by the quaintly backed but comfortable Chairs, or the bow-fronted Side Table whose delicate carvings and slender tapering legs give to it a touch of aristocratic distinction.

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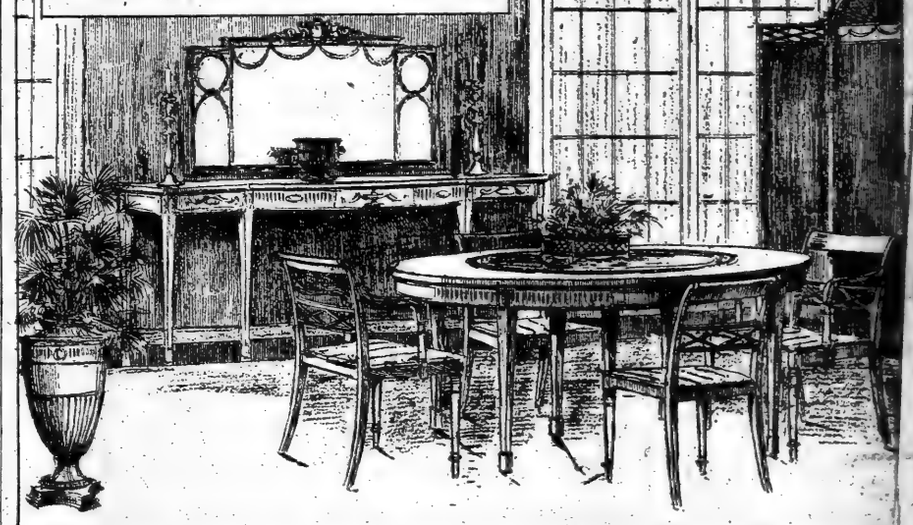

VIEWS IN THE MAIN AND PASTRY KITCHENS OF THE HOTEL McALPIN

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IT HAS been said that the Hotel McAlpin in itself, is like unto a city. Four thousand meals are served daily, and frequently one thousand banqueters are dined.

Merry and Boomer, managers of the McAlpin, the Claridge, and the Savarin, are proud of their kitchen equipment because in all these New York establishments the very latest types of Gas Ranges, Broilers, etc., etc., are in use, even on the twenty-third floor of the McAlpin where the banquet hall is located.

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No. 30 East 42d Street *Tel. Murray Hill 4830*
No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*
No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 120*
No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*
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The New York Times
Times Square, New York

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E 1984 (1) OVERTURE. Grand Milan Orchestra.
ACT I.
(2) ROMANZA (Radamesa.) Celeste Aida, tenor.
E 1985 (3) DUET (Amneris and Radamesa). Quale insolita gioia. Mezzo-soprano and tenor.
(4) TRIO (Aida, Amneris and Radamesa). Vieni, O diletta. Soprano, mezzo-soprano and tenor.
E 1986 (5) SCENE AND CONCERTED PIECE. Su! del Nilo. Soprano, mezzo-soprano, tenor, baritone, bass & chorus.
E 1987 (6) ARIA (Aida). Part I. Ritorna Vincitor. Soprano.
(7) ARIA (Aida). Part II. I sacri nomi. Soprano.
E 1988 (8) CONSECRATION SCENE. Possente, Phtha. Soprano, bass and chorus.
E 1989 (9) SACRED DANCE OF PRIESTESSES. Grand Milan Band.
(10) CONCERTED FINALE. Nume Custodi e vindice. Soprano, tenor, bass and chorus.

ACT II.

E 1990 (11) SCENE (Amneris and Chorus). Vieni Sul Crin il pio vano. Mezzo-soprano and chorus.
(12) DANCE OF MOORISH SLAVES. Grand Milan Band.
E 1990 (13) SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part I. Fu la sorte dell'armi. Soprano and mezzo-soprano.
(14) SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part II. Ebben qual nuovo fremito. Soprano and Mezzo-soprano.
E 1991 (15) SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part III. Pieta ti grande. Soprano and mezzo-soprano.
(16 SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part IV. Alla porgana che s'approsta. Soprano, mezzo-soprano and chorus.
E 1991 (17) GRAND MARCH. Grand Milan Band.
(18) ENTRANCE OF AMONASRO. Quest' esalta ch'io vada. Baritone.

E 1992 (19) GRAND CONCERTED FINALE. Part I. Ma tu o Re. Soprano, mezzo-soprano, tenor, baritone, bass and chorus.
(20) GRAND CONCERTED FINALE. Part II. Gloria all' Egitto. Soprano, mezzo-soprano, tenor, baritone, bass and chorus.

ACT III

E 2025 (21) PRAYER AND CHORUS. O tu che sei d'Osiride. Mezzo-soprano, bass and chorus.
(22) ROMANCE (Aida). O cieli azzuri. Soprano.
E 2026 (23) DUET (Amonasro and Aida). Part I. Rivedrai le foreste imbalsamate. Soprano and baritone.
(24) DUET (Amonasro and Aida). Part II. In armi son al duolo il popol vostro. Soprano and baritone.
E 2027 (25) DUET (Aida and Radames). Part I. Per l'ultima volta. Soprano and tenor.
(26) DUET (Aida and Radames). Part II. Pugniamo gli ardori inesplti. Soprano and tenor.
E 2028 (27) DUET (Aida and Radames). Part III. Si respiano da queste mura. Soprano and tenor.
(28) FINALE. Di Napata la gola. Soprano, tenor, baritone.

ACT IV.

E 2005 (29) DUET (Amneris and Radames). Part I. Gia i sacerdoti adunansi. Mezzo-soprano and tenor.
E 2006 (30) DUET (Amneris and Radames). Part II. Ritorna ai tuoi. Mezzo-soprano and tenor.
(31) JUDGMENT SCENE. Part I. Spirto del Nume. Mezzo-soprano, bass and chorus.
(32) JUDGMENT SCENE. Part II. Radames e deciso il tuo fato. Mezzo-soprano, bass and chorus.
E 2007 (33) SECOND SCENE (Radames). Morir, si pura e bella. Tenor.
(34) FINAL DUET (Aida and Radames). O terra addio. Soprano and tenor.

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TROTTING BOARDS HOLD SPRING HEARINGS—ATHLETICS—LAWN TENNIS—GOLF

BOARD OF REVIEW HEARS NUCKOLS CASE

Harness Horse Driver Appeals, but Remains Under Suspension Pending Decision.

Several cases held over from their last session, which was held in January, were heard yesterday at the May meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel.

New evidence was produced in the case of Vance Nuckols versus the National Trotting Association, in which the well-known driver of trotters appealed against the decision of the board.

According to the evidence produced at the previous sessions of the board, it was alleged that Nuckols did not try to win a certain race which was run at Rockport, Ohio, on Oct. 22, 1914. After hearing the case the board suspended Nuckols indefinitely.

Yesterday Nuckols appealed against this decision, and asked that the case be reopened, as he wished to produce new witnesses. The request was granted and the case reheard. After hearing the testimony on both sides, the board reserved its decision. Meanwhile Nuckols remains indefinitely suspended.

A. B. Richardson, who had been accused of running a "ringer" and then selling him for $6,000 to Thomas W. Murphy, asked for reinstatement. The application was denied. According to the evidence produced the horse, Dr. Spikes, was named Jack Leondon with a meticious mark of 2:12¼, which permitted him to enter a number of slow classes in which he won.

The application of E. Douglas for the removal of expulsion made May 8, 1914, was granted. Douglas was accused of driving a ringer under the name of Joe A., 2:13¼, during the Summer of 1912.

The members of the board present were: P. P. Johnson, President, Lexington, Ky.; John C. Welty, Canton, Ohio, third Vice President; A. P. Sandles, Ottawa, Ont., Western District; J. M. Johnson, Boston, Mass., Eastern District; J. T. Settle, Syracuse, and T. P. De Forrest, Cleveland, and W. H. Gocher, Hartford, Conn., Secretary.

HORSE COURT IN WEST.

American Trotting Association Expels Dr. Eganbright for Ringing.

CHICAGO, May 4.—An order of expulsion against Dr. C. H. Ergenbright of Liberty, Ind., was entered by the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association which held its Spring meeting here today. Twenty-two other disputes were discussed and disposed of.

With the order of expulsion against Dr. Ergenbright was one suspending the bay mare Celia W., which animal, it was alleged by the board members, raced under the alias Mamie Woodland. It was ordered that the suspension remain in force until $280, alleged to have been won illegally by Celia W. in 1913, was returned to the trotting association for redistribution.

The protest against the payment of first and second moneys in the 2:13 pace at Bay City, Mich., Sept. 8, 1914, to the chestnut gelding Eddie Dillard and the chestnut horse Shadeline was sustained on the ground that the animals were ineligible. It was ordered that their winnings be redistributed under the rules. The protest was made by C. E. Morgan of Charlotte, Mich. Merrill & Vibber of Breckenridge, Mich., owned Eddie Dillard and J. R. Sears of Detroit owned Shadaline.

Ed Weinrich of Geneseo, Ill., was ordered expelled from the association.

It was ordered that the application for reinstatement made by John Carr of Blackwell, Okla., be granted.

COURTNEY SHIFTS CREWS.

Almost Daily Changes in Boating of Men at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 4.—Continued shifts in the boating of the Cornell crews are being made almost every day, but thus far Coach Courtney has been unable to select a satisfactory combination. Commodore Ellms, who has been stroking the first boat for several days, has been called away to be a witness at a damage suit in Geneva, and Collyer is stroking the 'Varsity at present. The 'Varsity in a time trial race with the second eight won by two lengths, but the time is reported to have been slower than that made by last year's crew at the same time. The new 'Varsity eight contains all of the men remaining from last year's crew, two sophomores, the stroke of last year's junior eight, and two new men. It is boated as follows: Terriberry, bow; Cushing, 2; Welles, 3; Andrus, 4; Moir, 5; Stahl, 6; O'Brien, 7; Ellms or Collyer, stroke; McCandless, coxswain.

40 CARS IN SPEEDWAY RACE.

All American Made Except Ten—Trials May 21, 22, and 23.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Two additional mail entries have been received for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race, increasing the total count for that event to forty.

They are a third Duesenberg, entered by F. S. Duesenberg of Minneapolis, Minn., no driver named, and a Shambaugh special, entered by Charles Shambaugh of Lafayette, Ind. Shambaugh will drive his car.

An "unknown" car was entered at the eleventh hour by an Indianapolis man, but is not officially listed, inasmuch as the owner desired his name withheld until he ascertained whether his car would be finished in time.

Rene Thomas, who cabled his entry to the Speedway management early in the Spring, is not coming after all. Thomas, after failing originally to interest the Delage factory in loaning him a car, tried to raise the necessary capital to buy the machine, but failed in that also.

It is not thought, however, that he will be missed, as Dario Resta, winner of the last Vanderbilt and Grand Prize races at San Francisco, is counted on as being more than able to fill his shoes. The elimination trials will be held May 21, 22, and 23.

The list of cars and drivers follows:

Car.	Made in	Driver.
Maxwell,	America	Carlson
Maxwell,	America	Rickenbacher
Maxwell,	America	——
Mercedes,	Germany	De Palma
Sunbeam,	England	Coatalen
Sunbeam,	England	Chassagne
Du Chesneau,	America	Brown
Duesenberg,	America	Alley
Duesenberg,	America	O'Donnell
Cornelian,	America	Chevrolet
Delage,	France	J. De Palma
Stutz,	America	——
Stutz,	America	——
Stutz,	America	——
Peugeot,	France	Resta
Peugeot,	France	——
Peugeot,	France	——
Bergdoll,	America	E. Bergdoll
Bergdoll,	America	G. Bergdoll
Mercer,	America	Pullen
Mercer,	America	Ruckstell
Mercer,	America	Nikrent
Bugatti,	Germany	Oldfield
Bergdoll,	America	Haupt
Emden,	America	——
F. R. P.,	America	Hughes
F. R. P.,	America	Keene
F. R. P.,	America	Whalen
Sebring,	America	——
Sunbeam,	England	Grant
Sunbeam,	England	Limberg
Cino-Purcell,	America	Cox
Burman,	America	Burman
Harroun,	America	Orr
Mulford,	America	Mulford
Cino,	America	McNay
Kleinert,	America	Klein
Mais,	America	Mais
Duesenberg,	America	——
Shambaugh,	America	Shambaugh

All the drivers selected are Americans except Coatalen, (England,) Chassaque, (France,) and Resta, (England.)

COLUMBIA YOUNGSTERS WIN.

Freshmen Defeat De Witt Clinton H. S. in Dual Athletic Meet.

Columbia's freshmen humbled De Witt Clinton High School in their annual track and fried meet on South Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 51 to 39. The events were more closely contested than the score would indicate. Each team won five events, but the Columbia youngsters captured seven of the ten second places. Despite a slow field, due to rain, there were some very creditable performances.

W. A. White scored the most points for the freshmen, winning both the high and low hurdles against keen opposition. In the high hurdles he barely beat out I. Jacobson, who gave him a hard fight. White's performance of winning two firsts was equaled by D. Raimonds, Clinton's speedy sprinter, who took first in both the 100 and 220 yards, winning the latter event handily in the good time of 24 1-5.

The closets race was the quarter mile, which was won by L. Teigenow of the Red and Black in the very fast time of 55 seconds. Teigenow took the lead from the start, lost it and then won out in a blanket finish from A. Zychlinski of the freshmen in the last few yards. Another Clinton runner, A. Bislo, finished third, a scant yard behind.

A. L. Huelsenbeck, former P. S. A. L. champion at Manual Training, won the mile, and took second in the half-mile race for the Columbia first-year men. J. H. Brown won the shot-put for Columbia with a put of 38 feet 9¼ inches. Brown also placed in the low hurdles. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by D. Raimonds, Clinton; second, M. Wettels, Clinton; third, H. Mahnken, 1918. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by D. Raimonds, Clinton; second, W. Alzamora, 1918; third, M. Wettels, Clinton. Time—0:24 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by L. Teigenow, Clinton, second, L. Zychlinski, 1918; third, A. Bislo, Clinton. Time—0:56 flat.

Half-Mile.—Won by L. Kaufman, 1918; second, A. L. Huelsenbeck, 1918; third, R. Fitzpatrick, Clinton. Time—2:11 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Huelsenbeck, 1918; second, H. Oswald, 1918; third, L. Cokefair. Time—4:54 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by W. A. Waite, 1918; second, M. Ripin, 1918; third, I. Jacobson, Clinton. Time—0:19 4-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by W. A. Waite, 1918; second, J. H. Brown, 1918; third, I. Jacobson, Clinton. Time—0:28 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by L. Belsky, Clinton, with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches; second, B. Spiro, clinton, with a jump of 5 feet 1 inch; tie for third between Shevlin and Lehman, 1918, with a jump of 5 feet.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. Lucas, Clinton, with a jump of 18 feet 6 inches; second, M. Ripin, 1918, with a jump of 17 feet 7⅝ inches; third, H. Henken, 1918, with a jump of 17 feet 4 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by J. H. Brown, with a put of 38 feet 9¼ inches; B. Spiro, Clinton, second, with a put of 37 feet 5 inches; L. Zychlinski, Clinton, third, with a put of 35 feet 5¾ inches.

NEW EQUESTRIAN RECORD.

Australian Women Clear Bars at 6½ Feet—Saddle Controversy.

In Australia the horse has lost little of his popularity notwithstanding motor cycles are common in the "back blocks," and equine skill is as much admired now as in the far-off days of the bush-rangers.

In Sydney recently in the ladies' jumping contests at the Royal Agricultural Show, what is said to be a world's record has been made by Mrs. E. M. Stace, an Australian equestienne of note. Riding Emu Plains she cleared the bars at 6 feet 6 inches at the first try. Miss Myra Smith riding Bandolier did the same, but on the second try.

The field was very wet from heavy rains and very slippery, but it is a remarkable fact that every lady who rode astride came to grief at least once, whereas the only two competitors who rode in side-saddles—one of whom was Mrs. Stace—did not suffer any falls.

The competitors numbered eleven, one of whom was a girl of 15. Some of the tumbles were pretty severe. Mrs. Stace said subsequently that she was a firm advocate of side-saddle ridding for girls. All her successes—and she has been riding professionally for nineteen years—have been attained by means of the side-saddle method, although she learned the other style early in her career. To sit astride, she said might be all very well for a lady till there was a pronounced jolt. One of Mrs. Stace's feats—some years ago—was taking twelve horses in all over ninety-six steeplechase fences, each fence being four feet high.

As for Miss Smith, she is a typical "back block" girl. She is not yet 22 years old. She has ridden horses since she was 4 years old, her father having been a ranchman. She has successfully competed at numerous agricultural shows, and the fact that she has twice broken her collarbone in spills has not dampened her ardor. She rides astride and unlike Mrs. Stace believes it is the more rational way in which to sit upon a horse.

CRICKET'S A CEREMONY.

Baseball's a Game, Says a British Officer with the Allied Armies.

The popularity attained by the American game of baseball among the soldiers of the warring nations in Europe is interesting. The Canadian soldiers, who have left their homes on this side of the sea to fight for England, are responsible for the introduction of America's national game on the field of battle, and those who are fighting for their countries and glory displayed a remarkable aptitude in becoming familiar with the essential points of the diamond game.

William G. Shepherd, a correspondent, at present stationed in Northern France, in a dispatch makes known the popularity of baseball as a pastime among the soldiers of France and England, and refers to the Canadian soldiers as missionaries of baseball behind the Allies' lines.

Shepherd, in his correspondence, dated from Northern France, says:

"It's baseball time in France. Spring is here; the mud has gone; when a soldier isn't fighting he must be playing, and the only game a Canadian knows is baseball.

France is beholding baseball for the first time. England is playing it. The Canadians are missionaries of baseball behind the Allies' lines, and they get so much out of it that the French and British are beginning to believe that it is really a good game after all.

The English cricket players, in a dozen places behind the British lines, have thrown away their cricket paddles and are taking up the baseball bat with the Canadians.

Morning, noon, and night there are baseball games going on behind the lines wherever a few Canadians are gathered together. Sometimes the game is one-old-cat, sometimes it's only knocking up flies. But at certain times there has been inter-company baseball games with the dollars of the Canadians staked on the result, and with British and French officers betting as enthusiastically as anybody else.

"Cricket's a ceremony, baseball's a game," said one British Colonel, who has been converted to baseball. "You have to have a large number of men to play cricket and it takes a long time to play a game, but with this odd game of baseball you can start with any number of men and play as long or short as you please. And you get results quickly."

"Why, do you know," he continued, "half a dozen fellows can get out their bat and ball and have a ripping time for half an hour, any old time, while one can't have that sort of fun at cricket impromptu, don't you know."

NEW YORK A.C. TRACK MEN CALLED OUT

Coach Wefers Expects to Develop Team That Will Defeat the Irish-Americans.

Local track and field representatives of the New York Athletic Club will receive notifications today to report to Coach Bernie Wefers at South Field, Columbia University, tomorrow afternoon, for their first practice of the season. The New York athletes were due to get started the first of this month, but were delayed almost a week. Paul Pilgrim yesterday mailed about forty notices to his men, and it is expected that thirty or more will be at South Field tomorrow. The Mercury Footers will accept the hospitality of Columbia for a month only, then will remove their baggage to Travers Island, the New York A. C. Summer home.

There are few acquisitions to the Mercury Foot track aggregation, but some of the old men have shown during the month such marked improvement over their last year's form that they are already looking forward to a long-expected victory over the Irish-American A. C. in the Metropolitan senior championships. The Metropolitan Association has not as yet announced the date for this title meet, but there is some indication that it will be held in June, and probably at Travers Island. Last year the Irish team came through a victor after a close fight.

Homer Baker, the international half-mile champion, is back in "harness," and has been quietly preparing himself for a rigorous season. His injured leg has almost entirely healed, and he reports himself in fine shape to start at any time. He will be among the candidates at South Field tomorrow. The Gordon brothers, Willie, Freeland, and Louis, will also be there.

In a letter to Paul Pilgrim, Freeland Gordon recently denied that he had retired, and said he would be as active as last year on the cinderpath. Freeland ran second to Abel Kiviat in the metropolitan championship mile last Fall. Among others for whom calls were issued are Danny Kuhn, middle-distancer; Matt Adams, champion jumper; Maxfield, weight thrower; Roos, shot putter; Elliott, shot putter and javelin thrower; Eddie Carroll, the one-armed schoolboy broad jumper; J. V. Baker, the up-State jumper, who was recently reinstated by the Registration Committee after having sustained a long suspension during the Winter for an infraction of the eligibility rules in connection with the last senior "Mets."; Frank P. McNally, sprinter; Ed Maurer, sprinter; Oltman, sprinter, and R. E. Daisel, sprinter.

In addition to these men there will be a large number of college athletes carrying the winged foot who will be prepared by their college trainers and will not report until after school closes in June. Included in this list are Val Wilkie of Yale, quarter-miler; Poucher of Yale, a distance runner; Wesley Oler, Jr., Yale, metropolitan high-jump champion; J. B. Peso, miler, of the University of Pennsylvania; Balcolm of Pennsylvania, a quarter-miler and former Thirteenth Regiment representative; Donald Tcenholm, hurdler; Braun, hurdler, and Lagay, distancer of Dartmouth College; Peterson, half-miler, and K. Curtis, pole vaulter of Syracuse University, and Nagle of Yale, a pole vaulter.

As the outdoor season advances, this list of college men will be augmented, so that the Mercury Foot team when recruited to full strength will show up more prominently than in any recent year as a metropolitan senior championship contender.

Some of the athletes mentioned will make the trip to San Francisco for the national championships this Summer, but just who they will be depends on their showing during the outdoor competition prior to the title games.

It is likely that Tommy Lennon, who captured a second in last year's "Mets," will be out for a big part of this season with a pulled tendon. This youngster was coming along in great shape under Coach Orton of the University of Pennsylvania, and was in line for a title this summer.

Pilgrim, who is assistant to Captain Arthur McAleenan, was not certain yesterday how many juniors the New York A. C. would place in training, but he has been assured there will be plenty of men of high class to look after the metropolitan championship for the New Yorks.

Any records made under proper conditions at Travers Island this year will be recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union, for the track has been remeasured twelve inches, instead of eighteen, from the boarder to conform with the International Athletic Federation rule, adopted recently by the A. A. U. The change was made several days ago. Hannes Kolehmainen will not receive credit for his fifteen-mile American record made at the Celtic Park on Sunday because the Irish-American A. C. overlooked the fact that their cinderpath should have been remeasured. It is likely that the Winged Fist organization will take steps now to provide for future record-breaking contests.

Mike Dorizas, the Greek strongman of the University of Pennsylvania, has been invited to take part in the Post Office clerks' games at Celtic Park on Sunday, May 23. Entry blanks were issued yesterday for this meet. The usual list of events for outdoor meets has been arranged.

PANAMA FAIR GOLF.

Schmidt Defeats Maud, Former Pacific Coast Champion, in First Round

OAKLAND, Cal., May 4.—The first round of the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur handicap golf tournament, played here today on the links of the Claremont Country Club, resulted in the elimination of C. S. Maud, a former Pacific Coast champion of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, by Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Club. Schmidt, who was runner-up in the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition championship tournament, won 2 up in 18 holes.

H. Spens-Black and Gerald Marx, both of the Claremont Club, contested 22 holes before the former proved the winner, 1 up.

The four players who won their matches today will meet tomorrow in the second round.

Essex C. C. C. Golf Fixtures.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 4.—With the mountainside course of the Essex County Country Club selected for the New Jersey State golf championship to be held here from June 10 to 12, inclusive, announcement has been made by the Golf Committee of the ratings of the three divisions. They are: Class A, 0 to 15 handicap, inclusive; Class B, 16 to 22 handicap, inclusive; Class C, 23 and over. The contests for women opened today and embraces a series of tournaments running to June 22. The men's events for the season will be:

May 8—Best ball foursome, 18 holes medal play, two pairs to qualify and play off at handicap match play on or before May 15.

May 15—Club championship, 18 holes medal play to qualify, first sixteen to play for the title at match play.

May 22—First round club championship, 18 holes match play.

May 29—Second round club championship, 18 holes.

May 31—Thirty-six holes, selected 18 holes to count, for Classes A, B, and C.

June 5—Eighteen holes medal play for Classes A, B, and C. Third round club championship.

June 10 to 12—New Jersey State championship.

June 19—Eighteen holes handicap, medal play for Classes A, B, and C.

June 26—Flag tournament for Classes A, B, and C.

July 5—Independence Day Handicap, 18 holes handicap medal play for Classes A, B, and C.

EMBRYO STAR WITH HAMMER

Olmsted of Columbia Throws Missile 162 Feet 8 Inches in Practice.

A possible champion for Columbia in the intercollegiate track championships developed yesterday, when Duke Olmsted, the mainstay of the Blue and White field athletes, threw the hammer 162 feet 8 inches in practice. For two years Olmsted has represented Columbia in this event, but until recently has he been able to beat 152 feet. Coach Bernie Wefers has been training Olmsted in the handling of the hammer, and the improvement is marked.

Not only is Olmsted developing in the hammer throw, but under the tutelage of Coach Wefers and Russell Beatty, intercollegiate shot-putting champion, Olmsted is lengthening his put considerably. In competition this Spring his best efforts have been 43 feet 9 inches, but he has not had to extend himself in any of the meets.

SECOND ROUND IN WOMEN'S GOLF PLAY

Century Defaults to Montclair in Novel Metropolitan Tournament.

The second round in the tournament for the metropolitan team golf championship for women was played yesterday over six courses, the seventh contest being a default on the part of Century No. 2 to Montclair. As a result Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, announced last night that the next matches, scheduled for tomorrow, will be played as follows:

Tuxedo at Apawamis, Montclair at Glen Ridge, Knollwood at Englewood, Nassau drew a bye. In the consolation division the matches will be with Hackensack at Scarsdale, Westfield at Essex County, and Arcola at Richmond County.

Englewood defeated Fairview at Englewood yesterday by 7 points to 3. Only one visitor, Mrs. S. A. Herzog, was successful in her match, and she gathered in 3 points from Miss Elsa Pickhardt. Miss Louise F. Krug has developed a fine long game since last Summer, and it had telling effect against Mrs. Schubert.

Nassau continued its successful start by trouncing Century 8 to 2, the only visitor to win being Mrs. A. S. Rossin, who defeated Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, wife of the Secretary of the United States Golf Association. Knollwood succeeded in blanking Cranford and Tuxedo won at Fox Hills by the narrow margin of one point. Apawamis mustered 6 points to Piping Rock's 3, while at Glen Ridge the Great Neck team lost every possible chance to tally. Arcola treated Siwanoy to a similar dose.

There were defaults in the consolation division, Westbrook and Scarsdale resigning their places, Ardsley defaulting to Hackensack, New Brunswick to Richmond County, and Flushing to Westfield. The summary:

FAIRVIEW.		ENGLEWOOD.	
Mrs. H. Blumenthal	0	Mrs. J. S. Irving	2
Mrs. S. A. Hersog	3	Miss E. Pickhardt	0
Mrs. Schubert	0	Miss L. F. Krug	5
Mrs. S. Weil	0	Miss G. Pickhardt	0
Total	3	Total	7
CRANFORD.		KNOLLWOOD.	
Mrs. P.M. Nickerson	0	Mrs. L. Swift	1
Mrs. L. L. Blake	0	Mrs. M. D. Paterson	1
Miss E. Hillier	0	Miss C. Roberson	2
Mrs. F. H. Crary	0	Mrs. B. T. Fairchild	0
Total	0	Total	4
CENTURY.		NASSAU.	
Mrs. A. S. Rossin	2	Mrs. H. F. Whitney	0
Mrs. A. L. Cahn	0	Mrs. A. C. Sumner	3
Mrs. E. S. Benjamin	0	Mrs. D. G. Geddes	2
Mrs. W. L. Erdman	0	Mrs. C. D. Smithers	3
Total	2	Total	8
TUXEDO.		FOX HILLS.	
Miss J. Alexander	3	Miss A. Allaire	0
Miss Auchincloss	0	Miss E. Randall	3
Miss Alexander	0	Miss M. Worth	0
Mrs. J. E. Davies	1	Mrs. L. Ketcham	0
Total	4	Total	3
PIPING ROCK.		APAWAMIS.	
Mrs. Bayer	3	Mrs. A. J. Morgan	0
Miss Mott	0	Mrs. T. G. Fines	3
Mrs. Grace	0	Mrs. C. H. Connor	3
Mrs. Barnes	0	Mrs. C. W. Park	0
Total	3	Total	3
GREAT NECK.		GLEN RIDGE.	
Mrs. Ziegler	0	Mrs. E. C. Koemple	3
Mrs. Goddard	0	Mrs. E. F. Mitchell	3
Mrs. Morrow	0	Mrs. R.L. Johnstone	3
Mrs. McKnight	0	Miss Johnson	3
Total	0	Total	12
CONSOLATION.			
SIWANOY.		ARCOLA.	
Mrs. M. S. Porter	0	Miss B. Graham	3
Mrs. J. R. Taylor	0	Mrs. W. D. Moffatt	3
Mrs. T. C. Swift	0	Mrs. W. H. Cane	3
Mrs. S. Gauss	0	Mrs. C. Meeks	2
Total	0	Total	11

SMITH DEFEATS DIONNE.

Seventh Regiment Tennis Crack Wins Hard Match at Forest Hills.

King Smith, the Seventh Regiment crack, and G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, played an interesting match yesterday in Class A division of the West Side Club Spring Tournament on the club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. Three sets, with a total of forty games were required to reach a decision, but in the end youth triumphed, and Smith won, 10—8, 7—9, 6—0. The contest abounded in play of a high class, and it was not until the third set that Smith's aggressive attack made its effects felt.

The first two sets of the match went to deuce, with the players alternating in the lead. Smith captured the first set by a splendid rally, which gave him Dionne's and his own services. Conditions were reversed in the second set, when the veteran pulled himself together and by clever manoeuvring outplayed Smith. The third and deciding set was a short one. Dionne was unable to get his drives home accurately and failed to capture a game.

The threatening weather kept many contestants away from the courts. Several women players put in an appearance, but, as their opponents were absent, no matches in the women's singles or doubles were played. With favorable weather today it is expected that both of these events will reach the semi-final round.

Karl H. Behr, the internationalist, withdrew from Class A on account of business and defaulted to Gustave F. Touchard. In the Class B singles Plimpton defeated Swain in straight sets, and in the doubles of the same class Myrick and Hildt won from Ely and Swain after two closely contested sets. Henshaw and Watrous qualified for the third round of Class B doubles by a victory over Pine and Johnson. The Summary:

Men's Singles, Class A, Third Round.—King Smith defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 10—8, 7—9, 6—0; Gustave F. Touchard won from Karl H. Behr by default.

Men's Singles, Class B, Third Round.—C. B. Plimpton defeated Mr. Swain, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles, Class B, Second Round.—Myrick and Hildt defeated Ely and Swain, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, Class C, Second Round.—Kershaw and Watrous defeated Pine and S. F. Johnson, 6—1, 1—6, 7—5.

Sleepy Hollow Tennis Tournament.

The second annual invitation tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club will be on the clay courts of the club at Scarborough-on-Hudson during the week beginning May 17. The events consist of men's singles and doubles. The entries, which are limited to thirty-two in both singles and doubles, include the following with their pairings:

Singles.—Karl H. Behr vs. Louis Graves, Dean Mathey vs. Evan Gwynne Evans; Robert Le Roy vs. Fredk. Frelinghuysen, Frederick B. Alexander vs. Arthur M. Lovibond, Fred C. Inman vs. Charles R. Leonard, Theodore R. Pell vs. R. D. Little.

Doubles.—Behr and Pell vs. Le Roy and Mathey, Hackett and Alexander vs. Graves and Lovibond, Little and Inman vs. Leonard and Frelinghuysen.

The other players entered are: W. Merrill Hall, Edmund Pearsee, Gustave F. Touchard, Leonard Beekman, G. Carlton Shafer, Hugh Tallant, Charles M. Bull, Jr., Harold A. Throckmorton, E. H. Whitney, George M. Bodman, Howard A. Plummer, Walter S. Andrews, Cedric A. Major, Lindsay Dunham, Airick H. Man, Jr., E. H. Hooker, Lyle E. Mahan, King Smith, Walter L. Pate and Watson Washburn.

Morris H. S. Boys Win at Nets.

Playing their first match of the season, the New York University freshman tennis team lost to Morris High School yesterday at University Heights by the score of 3 to 2. The summaries:

Singles—Brown, New York, defeated Fertig, Morris, 6—0, 6—1; J. Hauptman, New York, defeated Copeck, Morris, 6—4, 0—6, 8—6; Condon, Morris, defeated Kelting, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles—Starkman and Cohan, Morris, defeated Hauptman and Olcott, New York, 6—4, 0—6, 8—6.

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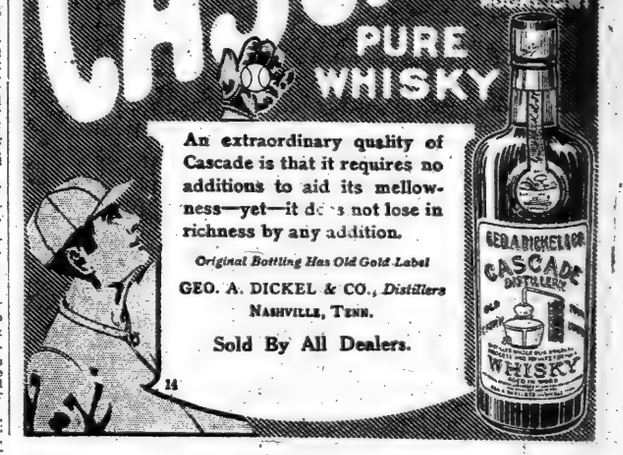

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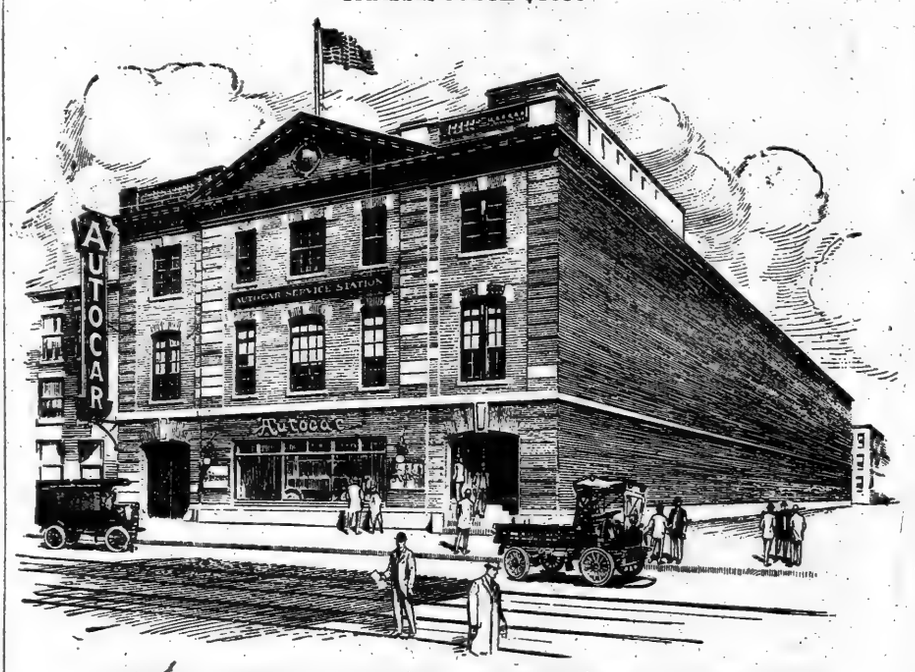

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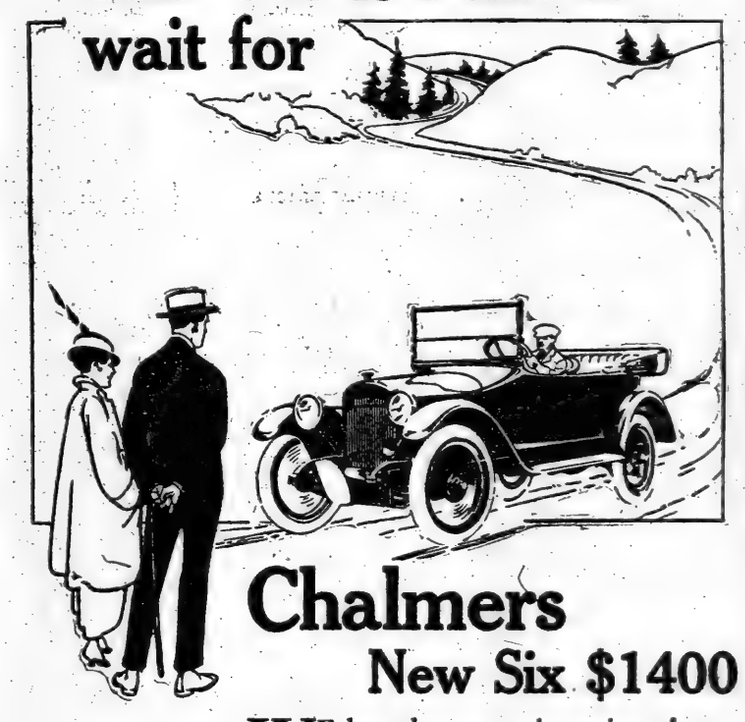

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AMERICAN LEAGUE FAVORS WITHDRAWAL OF BASEBALL SUITS—LOCAL CLUBS IDLE

WANTS BASEBALL SUITS WITHDRAWN

American League President's Attitude Points Toward Settlement of War.

BOSTON, May 4.—Ban B. Johnson, President of the American League, today declared himself in favor of withdrawing from the courts of the country suits between organized baseball and the Federal League. A suggestion to this effect from Philip Ball, President of the St. Louis Club of the Federal League, he said, met with his approval.

Mr. Johnson explained that in an earlier statement to the effect that he was willing to have the suit in the Illinois Federal Court, now awaiting decision by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis withdrawn, he did not refer to this case in particular. "The suggestion and the acceptance of it," he said, "referred to the suits generally at issue between the Federal League interests and those allied with the National Commission. Baseball should have been kept out of courts, and it is not now too late to reach an agreement outside of the courtroom, I believe."

President Johnson read dispatches from other sections of the country, in which other baseball league officials said they knew nothing of the proposal to withdraw the suits. He smiled as he read some of them, but he declined to make any comment.

In addition to the suit pending before Judge Landis, in which it has been said that organized baseball as an institution is vitally interested, President Johnson said the other suits to which organized baseball and the Federal League, either directly or indirectly, were parties, affected individual players who had jumped contracts.

He expressed the opinion that the national pastime as professionalized "would be bettered by the trials which it is undergoing." He asserted that peace, or an agreement between organized baseball and the Federal League, was not immediately in sight and had not recently been discussed, but he added that he had no fears for the future.

Mr. Johnson explained that his consent to the withdrawal of the suits applied only to the American League and had nothing to do with the attitude of the National League officials.

"At the suggestion of Philip Ball, President of the St. Louis Federals," Johnson said, "a conference of the attorneys of the American and Federal Leagues was held at Chicago ten days ago for the purpose of discussing the withdrawal of the suits. The attorneys of the National League knew nothing of the meeting. Some progress had been made in the direction of an adjournment when other matters were injected into the discussion, and the conference broke up without accomplishing anything.

"I do not know whether any further efforts will be made to bring about an agreement."

PEACE TERMS SIGNED.

American and Federal Leagues Agree, but Nationals Fail to Enter Pact.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Peace terms were signed between the American and Federal Leagues at the recent "peace meeting" in Chicago, at which the highest officials of the two leagues conferred and then stood pat on a policy of silence. The National League is the only obstacle now between the consummation of baseball peace.

Absolute verification of the signing of such an agreement, which was rumored in St. Louis about ten days ago, was received tonight. The attorney who drew up the pact admitted that the American and Federal Leagues came to an understanding at the Chicago meeting.

After this understanding had been reached, "other parties," according to the information received tonight, refused to ratify the agreement at this time. The "other parties" mentioned are supposed to be the executives of the National League, as President Tener and others did not proceed to Chicago, although they were expected to do so. Whether the "other parties" will continue to refuse to ratify the terms or whether negotiations are on which will mean a complete ratification this Summer the attorney would not say.

ALL NEWS TO TENER.

National League Head Knows Nothing About Plan to Withdraw Suits.

President John K. Tener of the National League, when informed yesterday of Ban Johnson's statement relative to withdrawing the baseball suits from the Illinois courts, said that he did not understand the American League executive's remarks. President Tener stated that so far as he knew there was no intention at this time on the part of organized baseball in general and the National League in particular to withdraw the case now before Judge Landis.

Other local officials of the National League expressed the opinion that President Johnson did not intend to convey the idea that the suit had been or was about to be withdrawn from court. His remarks, they thought, were merely an expression of personal opinion in the matter of the controversy between organized baseball and the Federal League.

While they appeared to be more or less mystified by President Johnson's statements, it was apparent that the National League authorities did not care to take any definite attitude in the latest development of the baseball controversy.

HERRMANN IN DARK, TOO.

Commission's Chairman Says He Would Know if Rumor Were True.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4.—"I know nothing of any movement looking toward the withdrawing of the Federal League's suit against organized baseball from the Federal Court in Illinois," aid Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission today when told that President Johnson of the American Leage had given out an interview in which he said that he had consented to such a withdrawal.

"In so far as I know there has been no discussion along this line," continued Mr. Herrmann, "and I believe that I would certainly know of it if such a matter had been discussed."

DENIAL FROM GILMORE.

President of Federals Declares Suits Will Not Be Withdrawn.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., May 4.—"I know nothing of an agreement for the withdrawal of the suit between organized baseball and the Federal League in the United States court at Chicago, and will not consent to such an arrangement," asserted James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, here today.

President Gilmore said he had received a number of telegrams stating that Ban Johnson of the American League was going to end the baseball war out of court, but declared he did not know what was meant until the Johnson interview, given out in Boston, was read to him.

"We will never consent to the withdrawal of the suit," reiterated Mr. Gilmore. "The Federal League was organized because it was felt there was room for a third major league. We are perfectly satisfied with the conditions in our organization at the present time."

WARD DOES NOT APPROVE.

Federal League Vice President Will Not Favor Withdrawal of Suits.

Robert B Ward, President of the Brookfeds and Vice President of the Federal League, said that he knew of no plans or arrangements between organized baseball and the independent league that warranted such a statement as credited to Johnson. He said:

"So far as I am concerned personally and as representative of the Federal League I am not ready to have the Illinois suits withdrawn from the court. I don't understand the situation, but you can state for me that the Federal League is not ready to depart from the stand it took when the case was pleaded before Judge Landis. There can be no withdrawal of the controversy from court without the consent of all parties concerned, and I am confident that no official of the Federal League would have taken such a step without informing all other members of the league."

NO SUITS WITHDRAWN YET.

No Effort Has Been Made in Chicago Courts to End Disputes.

CHICAGO, May 4.—None of the baseball suits pending before Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court here has been withdrawn, it was state by the Clerk of the Court today. Judge Landis is not in the city.

John J. Healy, who was among the attorneys for organized baseball in the hearing of the Federal League's Sherman law suit before Judge Landis, said he knew nothing of any withdrawal, and declared that lawyers interested in the case had not been drawn into the reported peace negotiations.

Of the several suits pending in this city, only the anti-trust suit mentioned and the suit of the Philadelphia National League against the officers of the Federal League for damages due to some of its players deserting it are in the United States Court. The Johnson, Blanding and Schulz suits, all filed last year, were State court cases, Mr. Healy recalled.

Baltimore Feds Stop Leaders.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.—McConnell's wildness in the opening inning was sufficient to give Baltimore two runs, and another in the fourth made just enough to take the first of the series from Chicago this afternoon, 3 to 2. Quinn pitched good ball throughout. Wilson's homer over the left field fence featured.

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
M'C'r's, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
D'can, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
Swa's, 1b.	3	2	0	9	2
Walsh, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
D'lan, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
Owens, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Quinn, p.	3	0	2	1	4
Total.	28	3	5	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ford, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Flack, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Zwil'g, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
F'cher, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	3	1	2	6	2
Zelder, ss.	4	0	1	3	6
Beck, 1b.	4	0	0	11	2
Fritz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Farr'l, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
M'Con'l, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Prend't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wickl'd.	1	0	0	0	0
†Mann.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	9	24	18

*Batted for McConnell in eighth inning.
†Batted for Fritz in ninth inning.
Errors—Fritz, (2,) McConnell, Knabe.

Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2
Baltimore ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 .—3

Two-base hits—Walsh, Knabe. Home run—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Walsh. Bases stolen—By Swacina, 2. Double play—Owens to Doolan. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 3; off Quinn, 2. Hits—Off McConnell, 5 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Quinn, 2; by McConnell, 4. Wild pitches—McConnell, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Chicago at Cleveland. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Boston at Brooklyn. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Cincinnati at Chicago. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Brooklyn. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Kansas City at Buffalo. (Postponed; cold weather.)
Pittsburgh at Newark. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Newark. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Toronto at Jersey City. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Providence, 7; Rochester, 1.
Richmond, 10; Montreal, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Detroit	14	6	.700
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	7	.554
Boston	6	6	.500
Cleveland	8	10	.444
St. Louis	5	14	.263
Philadelphia	4	11	.267

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
Chicago	11	6	.647
Boston	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	6	12	.333
New York	4	10	.286

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	12	6	.667
Newark	11	8	.579
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	10	8	.556
Kansas City	9	9	.500
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Baltimore	8	12	.400
Buffalo	6	13	.315

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	4	1	.800
Jersey City	3	1	.750
Richmond	3	3	.500
Montreal	3	3	.500
Toronto	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Newark	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	4	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.

WALTER JOHNSON LOSES HARD GAME

Superb Fielding and Luck Favors Foster, Boston's Crack Pitcher.

BOSTON, May 4.—Foster, ably supported at critical moments, outpitched Walter Johnson today, and Boston won from Washington 2 to 0. Speaker's triple scored Hooper, who had been passed in the first, and Lewis's triple and Hoblitzel's single counted again for the Red Sox in the seventh. Double plays started by McNally, a recruit playing third base, were prominent factors in Boston's defense. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Wag'r, 2b.	2	0	0	5	4
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	1	3	1
Lewis, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Hob'l, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	1	0	2
M'N'y, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
T'mas, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Foster, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total.	26	2	4	27	13

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
E.F'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	3	7	1
Rond'u, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Ains'h, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Will's, c.	1	0	0	1	2
M'B'e, ss.	1	0	0	0	3
Neff, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
John'n, p.	2	0	0	1	1
*Pick	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	0	6	24	13

*Batted for McBride in eighth inning.
Errors—Milan, Hoblitzel, Scott, McNally.

Boston ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 .—2
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Gandil. Three-base hits—Speaker, Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Johnson, Rondeau. Double plays—McNally, Wagner, and Hoblitzel, (2;) Speaker and Wagner. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Boston, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 1; off Johnson, 1. Struck out—By Foster, 2; by Johnson, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Shotten's Fumble Upsets Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Vitt and Cobb scored in the first inning of the Detroit-St. Louis game today on Shotten's fumble of Veach's fly. A home run by McKee in the sixth inning completed the scoring for Detroit, which won, 3 to 1. St. Louis's lone tally was made by Pratt in the fourth inning. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
Vitt, 3b.	2	1	0	1	4
Cobb, cf.	2	1	0	4	0
C'ford, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Veach, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Kav'gh, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
Jacob'n, 1b.	3	0	0	14	1
McKee, c.	4	1	1	3	0
Boland, p.	4	0	2	1	3
Total.	32	3	6	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	3	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
K'man, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
C.W'r, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
W'ms, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	3	2
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	2	2
H'm'ton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
James, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Hock, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*E.W'lker.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	5	27	13

*Batted for James in the eighth inning.
Errors—Shotten, Agnew.

Detroit ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Pratt, Kauffman. Home run—McKee. Stolen bases—Vitt, Lavan. Earned runs—Off James, 1; off Boland, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; St. Louis, 4. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off James, 9. Hits—Off Hamilton, none in one-third inning; off James, 6 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Hock, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Kavanaugh.) Struck out—By James, 2; by Boland, 2. Wild pitch—James. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrant. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

PIRATES WIN IN RAIN.

Harmon and Perdue Hit Hard and for Extra Bases.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—In a drizzling rain, Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis today 4 to 3. The contest was stopped twice by the rain and was called finally in the last half of the eighth inning. Both Harmon and Perdue were hit hard, long hits being numerous. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	2	2	7	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
H'man, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	7	2
Cost'o, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2
C'ch'g, c.	3	0	2	4	6
H'mon, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total.	28	4	9	24	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0
Dolan, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Long, cf.	4	0	3	2	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Wilson, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Butler, ss.	2	0	0	3	4
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Perdue, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	27	3	8	*23	11

*Two out when game was called.

St. Louis ....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3
Pittsburgh ....1 2 0 0 1 0 0 .—4

Two-base hits—Costello, Schang, Harmon. Three-base hits—Johnston, Schang, Long. Home run—Wilson. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double play—Viox, Wagner, and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on balls—Off Perdue, 5; off Harmon, 3. Struck out—By Perdue, 4; by Harmon, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

KAUFF NOW SATISFIED.

Brookfeds Deserter Will Accept Terms Offered by the Wards.

Benny Kauff, the Brookfeds' star player, who is under suspension for jumping to the Giants, went to Brooklyn yesterday and had a conference with Business Manager Dick Carroll and Manager Lee Magee. It is now said that Benny is satisfied with his contract with the Brooklyn team, and that he will be in the line-up as soon as President Gilmore lifts the suspension.

Kauff will be made an example of in the good cause of discipline. President Gilmore wanted to make the player pay a large fine, but through the intercession of Manager Magee, the fine was not applied. Kauff, while under suspension, will go to Washington Park and practice with the club to keep in shape, but he will not be permitted to sit on the bench during the games.

As for the salary and bonus differences between Owner Robert B. Ward and Kauff, it is stated that these difficulties were adjusted at their meeting on Monday afternoon. As the Brooklyn Club needs Kauff's services badly, it is believed that President Gilmore will raise the player's suspension in a short time.

Lejeune Goes to Minors Again.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Larry Lejeune, holder of the world's long distance throwing record, was released by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club today to the Sioux City Club of the Western League. It was the third time Lejeune had been released by a major league club. His place in centre field on the Pirate team will be taken by Dan Costello.

International League.

At Jersey City—Jersey City-Toronto game postponed; wet grounds.

At Newark—Newark-Buffalo game postponed; wet grounds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	8
Providence	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	.		7	5	5

Batteries—A. Williams, Huenke and R. Williams; Schultz and Kocher.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8	7
Richmond	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	.	10	11	2

Batteries—Miller and Madden; Russell and Schaufle.

New England League.

At Lynn—Lewiston, 4; Lynn, 3, (10 innings.)
At Lawrence—Portland, 4; Lawrence, 2.
At Lowell—Lowell, 9; Worcester, 4.
At Manchester—Manchester, 1; Fitchburg, 0, (10 innings.)

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Columbus, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta.—Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 1.
At Little Rock.—Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 2.
At Mobile.—Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 3. (Called in ninth; darkness).
At Chattanooga.—Chattanooga, 9; Nashville, 7.

TENER SUSPENDS HERZOG.

Reds' Manager Gets Five Days for Altercation with Umpire Rigler.

President John K. Tener of the National League announced yesterday that he had suspended Charles Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati Club, for five days for his altercation with Umpire Rigler at St. Louis last Saturday.

Umpire Hart, who arbitrated on the bases during the St. Louis-Cincinnati game, was also reprimanded by President Tener for not following the disputed play closely, thus necessitating an appeal to Rigler behind the plate, which caused the latter to become involved in fisticuffs with Herzog.

ANOTHER EDDIE COLLINS.

Watt, Columbia's Second Baseman, Said to be Forthcoming Star.

Several of the scouts of the big leagues teams who have visited South Field recently are watching the playing of R. W. Watt, second baseman on the Columbia nine. Several old time followers of the sport on Morningside Heights see in Watt a second Eddie Collins, his hitting and fielding both being of a high order. The scores in the twelve games which Columbia has played show Watt with a perfect fielding average and a batting average of .380.

Mike Donlin, Jack Chesbro, and Larry McLean, who have all practiced with Columbia from time to time, have given attention to Watt's spectacular playing a second base. They all believe that if given an opportunity to practice with the big league players, Watt would show in a short time the form of the star of the White Sox nine.

Watt resembles Collins in build, although about an inch shorter. He leads his team in getting free passes to first, and Andy Coakley, coach of the Blue and White team, thinks he is the best batsman in the college circles. Several Columbia men who remember Collin's playing when he was at Columbia, assert that Watt excels the White Sox star's playing when the latter was in college.

EASY GAME FOR HARVARD.

Colby Gets Only One Hit Off Whitney—James Pitches Well, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 4.—Harvard had little trouble to beat Colby 5 to 1 this afternoon, although making only three hits against Pitcher James, who, however, kept the ball far from the plate most of the time. Whitney again pitched a fine game for the Crimson, the Maine batters making only one hit against him, this in the first inning, when the visitors got their only run on a pass to Campbell, a stolen base, and Deasy's drive through Short Stop Reed. Later Lafleur made a long hit to left field, which would have been good for two bases had not a base runner ahead of him missed touching second base, and was forced out.

In the second inning Gannett's double, a pass to Hardwick, Mahan's triple, and a passed ball netted Harvard three runs. Two innings later, after Lafleur had made a wild thrown on Hardwick, Mahan was hit by James, and two bases on balls forced in a run, another counting when James made a balk. Harvard's third hit did not come until the eighth, when Hardwick singled, but was doubled up with Brickley. Harvard's new third baseman, Beal, handled himself well and hit the ball hard, although not safely. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abb't, 2b.	4	0	0	4	3
Reed, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Nash, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
G'nett, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
H'dw'k, lf.	3	2	1	2	1
Mahan, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
W'man, c.	2	0	0	5	0
Beal, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Wh'ney, p.	2	0	0	0	2
B'kley, cf.	1	0	0	4	0
Total.	25	5	3	27	11

COLBY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'son, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
C'pb'l, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3
L'fl'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Deasy, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Fraser, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Smith, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Duffy, ss.	3	0	0	2	0
Bliss, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
James, p.	3	0	0	2	4
Total.	30	1	1	24	10

Errors—Campbell, Lafleur, Smith, Reed, Waterman, Beal.

Harvard ....0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 .—5
Colby ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Gannett. Three-base hit—Mahan. Sacrifice hit—Waterman. First base on errors—Harvard, 3; Colby, 3. Left on bases—Harvard, 5; Colby, 4. Stolen bases—Nash, (2,) Campbell, Fraser. Bases on balls—Off Whitney, 2; off James, 3. Struck out—By Whitney, 5; by James, 4. Double plays—Reed, Abbott, and Nash; James and Deasy. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Nash, 2,) Bannett, Mahan. Balk—James. Passed ball—Deasy. Umpire—Mr. Kelly. Time—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Holy Cross at Fordham Today.

Fordham will play its first home game in the Catholic championship series today, when the Maroon nine tackles Holy Cross at Fordham Field. Holy Cross has an exceptionally fast team this year, and expects to retrieve her defeat of last season, having won the majority of its games so far. Fordham, on the other hand, is in a patched-up condition. Joe Martin, who pitched against Holy Cross in both games last year, will be in the box today for Fordham.

Columbia Baseball and Tennis.

Two athletic contests will be held at Columbia University this afternoon, the baseball nine playing Lafayette on South Field and the Blue and White tennis team playing the Princeton racquet wielders on East Field. The Pennsylvanians have a strong nine and expect to give the local collegians a hard game. Don Beck probably will start the game for Columbia, with O'Neale in reserve.

The tennis team has met with only one defeat this season, losing last week to the Williams team.

Connecticut Aggies at N. Y. U.

The New York University nine will face the players of the Connecticut Agricultural College on Ohio Field this afternoon in their sixth home game. Either Hagbloom or Genovese will take the mound for the Violet, the chances being in favor of the former, who has been well rested for today's contest.

Ed Walsh Removed to Hospital.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 4.—Ed. Walsh, the Chicago American League pitcher, who was reported much improved today, was taken to a hospital tonight. The physician attending Walsh said the pitcher was suffering only from grip, that he was in no danger and had been taken to the hospital merely because he would receive better care there than in his apartment.

Pickering Goes to Richmond.

Catcher Artie Pickering of Paterson, who received a trial with the Yankees, has been released by Manager Donovan to the Richmond Club of the International League.

Illinois Loses to Northwestern.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 4.—Northwestern University baseball team defeated Illinois, 3 to 1, here today in a Western Conference game. Today's defeat was the first suffered by Illinois this season. Up to today they had a record of twelve straight victories. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	2
Illinois	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6

Batteries—Juel and Locher; Gunkel, Halas, and Bradley.

Tufts Downs Holy Cross.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4.—Tufts beat Holy Cross easily today in a slow game, 7 to 2. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Tufts	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	7	10	2
Holy Cross	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	5

Batteries—Whittaker and R. Carroll; McCarthy, Murphy, and H. Carroll.

Results of Other Games.

At Lewiston—Bowdoin, 6; Bates, 2.
At Princeton—Pittsburgh University vs. Princeton, postponed; rain.
At Burlington—Penn State, 1; Vermont, 0.

King William IV V·O·P Scotch Whisky

BOXING CLUBS MUST PAY STATE TAX

Federal Club, in Bowery, Haled Before Commission for Delinquency.

Another crusade against delinquent boxing clubs has been inaugurated by the Boxing Commission, and stringent methods will be enforced against organizations operating under a commission license failing to pay the State tax imposed by law. Last year the Boxing Commission turned over to the State more than $32,000, and quite a large amount of this was due to the energetic efforts of the Boxing Commission in forcing the clubs to pay up. Many of the latter are operating at a loss, and with the new law they will be required to add 2½ per cent. to the present sum of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The first club haled before the commission was the Federal Athletic Club in the Bowery, which was represented at the meeting of the Boxing Commission yesterday by Secretary Peter Di Mango. The club is indebted to the State for $215, the percentage due the State from the last show, at which Johnny Kilbane and Benny Leonard and Leach Cross and Packey Hommey were the stars. The amount due the State would indicate about $4,300 as the receipts. There was also another show for which the club had made no accounting. In addition there was another charge against the club—that of overcrowding on the night of the double attraction.

Secretary Di Mango assured the Boxing Commission that the failure to pay was due to oversight and not willful neglect. He was informed that unless the amount was forwarded at once to Albany the entertainment scheduled for tonight would be prevented and further bouts at the club prohibited. Secretary Di Mango promised to send the money at once to Albany by postal order and register it. He was advised that the production of the receipt for the money order and registration would be accepted by the commission.

Rockaway Beach will have another Summer club. A license was granted to the Wallace Athletic Club, which will occupy the old quarters of the Atlantic Athletic Club, 37 Maple Avenue, Far Rockaway. The new club will be under the management of G. Wallace and Joseph P. Herman. The former is the President of the organization.

"SNOWY" BAKER INJURED.

Australian Boxing Prompter Gets Bad Shake-up in Auto Accident.

Reginald L. ("Snowy") Baker, Australia's foremost boxing promoter, had a narrow escape on March 28 from a serious accident. Baker was driving his big English automobile down a hill near the seaside town of Manly when a rear tire burst. There were four persons in the car at the time. Baker held the car well enough to stop it from shooting off the narrow road, but after skidding to one side of the road and then to the other the car ran off the strip of macadam into the bushes, where it was overturned.

George McLeod Redmond, a well-known newspaper man of Sydney, who was a passenger, was struck by a piece of machinery on the base of the skull and killed. Baker retained his hold on the wheel when the car upset and was hurt internally. Spinal injury was feared, but Baker escaped permanent injury.

Cutler Again Defeats Gallagher.

Albert G. Cutler of Boston last night displayed a falling off in his form when compared with that which characterized his playing in the opening block of his 18.2 balk-line billiard match with Tom Gallagher at Maurice Daly's billiard academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, but he nevertheless managed to win from the veteran by the score of 300 to 249. Gallagher played a better game than he did on Monday night, when he scored only 116 points, but his total for both blocks of the match is considerably below that of the Boston billiardist, who has 600 points to Gallagher's 365. Cutler required twenty-one innings to complete his string last night, and he made high runs of 51 and 56, with an average of 14 6-21. Gallagher's highest runs were 39 and 40, and he averaged 12 9-20.

Johnston's One Best Talk, the Boer.

George Rodel, the one man all the heavyweights are afraid of, so Jimmie Johnston says, is now matched to box the "Iron Man" of the arena, Terry Kellar, at the St. Nicholas Rink Friday evening in one of the ten-round bouts. The winner of this bout will challenge the winner of the Coffey-Reich bout. Johnston also says that Rodel was robbed of a clear-cut knockout over the big Irishman some time ago, and he has been anxious to get at him ever since that memorable evening, but the cunning "mick" has always told his manager to pass the "Boer," So Jimmie is trying to tell every one.

REICH AND COFFEY READY.

The Irish Giant Is Favorite for Tonight's Garden Bout.

Jim Coffey and Al Reich are ready for their ten-round contest tonight at Madison Square Garden, the sale of seats indicatnig that they will box before the largest crowd since the opening of the club under the Frawley boxing law. Both boxers are trained to the minute. In fact their condition, after two weeks toiling, is the boast of each training camp, and the loser will have no excuse to offer on the score of condition.

Coffey still rules the favorite with the speculative inclined, but he is not the two-to-one choice he was when the match was first made. The Coffey adherents are accepting anything that is being offered, five to four being the prevailing odds yesterday. Reich's determination to properly fit himself for this important engagement has won the confidence of his admirers, many of them making personal wagers that if the fight ends with a knockout Reich will be the victor.

Not since Jim Corbett and Joe Choynski fought their grudge battle on a barge in San Francisco Bay has a heavyweight contest, outside of a championship battle, created more interest among the followers of the boxing game. Reich and Coffey have never boxed together in public, although Reich is credited with showing Coffey up in the "gym" two years ago, from which time they have been enemies. Aside from the personal satisfaction of winning the victor will probably be Willard's next opponent.

Billy Roche will referee the contest, which will start promptly at 10 o'clock. A ten and a six round contest will precede the main event, Paul Freda and Phinney Boyle in the semi-final and Red McDonald with Willie Kohler in the curtain raiser.

YOUNG O'LEARY BEATEN.

Fast Bout at 135th Street Club, with Young Mundy the Victor.

Young Mundy defeated Young O'Leary in a fast and interesting ten-round bout at the 135th Street A. C. last night. Mundy weighed 118 pounds and O'Leary tipped the beam at 117¼. Both boys started off fast at the tap of the gong, and there was never an idle moment throughout the bout. Mundy is a hard hitter, and while O'Leary displayed much cleverness, he wilted under Mundy's terrific attack. In the ninth and tenth rounds Mundy had his opponent in distress.

At no time did O'Leary have the advantage, although he showed himself to be full of gameness. Despite the punishment he took on the jaw and face during the early rounds he never let up and came right back for more. From the seventh round on Mundy changed his attack from the face to body and O'Leary, who did not look to be in the best of condition, plainly showed the effects of Mundy's jabs and swings. In the last two rounds O'Leary had to hang on frequently.

The other two ten-round bouts, between colored boxers, were of such an inferior quality that they were stopped by the referee. Harry Gardiner was scheduled with Battling Chuck for the first bout, but the club physician refused to allow Gardiner to box because of a sore arm, and Charles Crisp was substituted. Crisp was accidentally hit low in the first round, and although he had a rest did not do any boxing after that, and the referee stopped them in the third round.

The other affair between Darky Griffin and Young Small went seven rounds before the referee stopped the agony. Griffin wanted to box, but Small would wave his arms and jump from one end of the ring to the other, and that was all the would do.

Moran and Edwards Matched.

Owen Moran and Lew Edwards have signed articles for a twenty-round contest at 126 pounds for $500 a side, a purse of $2,500, and the Lonsdale featherweight belt, the match to take place at the National Sporting Club, London, on Monday, May 31. Both fighters are in hard training for the bout.

Bombadier Wells is bobbing up again. He has been matched with Sergeant Dick Smith, another English heavyweight, in a twenty-round contest at catch weights, to take place at the Ring, London, on the same night.

White Knocks Out Murphy.

BOSTON, May 4.—Charlie White of Chicago knocked out Eddie Murphy of this city in the seventh round of a scheduled twelve-round bout tonight. The men are lightweights.

The decision was a technical one, being due directly to the invasion of the ring by Murphy's brother, after the Boston boxer had been floored four times.

M'COY AND CLABBY DISAPPOINT CROWD

Little Action in Boxing Bout at Broadway Sporting Club.

There may have been worse boxing exhibitions than the one at the Broadway Sporting Club last night, but the memory of man runneth not back to that time. It was a disappointed crowd that saw Jimmy Clabby go through ten rounds with Al McCoy, the so-called middle-weight champion. For three-quarters of the match there was an excellent combination of jiu-jitsu and catch-as-catch-can wrestling, and when the bell sounded at the close of the final round there was not a mark on either man. There was so little of merit that it is mere charity to call it a draw. The crowd "booed" and hissed at times, but the fact that there was disapproval with the manner of the match acted as no incentive to the men in the ring.

In awkwardness McCoy stands in a class by himself. Every fundamental of the boxing game seems to be lacking in him. He exhibited this fact perfectly last night. One could count on his fingers the times he landed anything like a clean punch. Clabby, on the other hand, displayed that he was clever, but he did not open up with any sort of speed, and throughout indicated that he had great respect for his opponent's left. He did not wade into the fray in a manner that impressed the spectators that he was out to wrest the laurels from his opponent by the shortest route.

At every opportunity it seemed that the men were in a clinch. Clabby really forced this, his liking tending to the infighting, and he landed a number of times when the two were close locked. The blows, however, lacked the essential quality of force. McCoy was never even jarred, and the same might be said for Clabby. The man who took the championship from George Chip stood in the centre of the ring, while Clabby danced around him. McCoy never once went out after Clabby. He was content to be on the defensive, and his very awkwardness was his best asset in this respect. He was so clumsy that Clabby didn't know how to go after him.

Much had been expected of the bout, but, like all of the recent ten-round affairs in this city in which a title holder has figured, there was the continual stalling. It is hardly fair to say that McCoy did it intentionally. He didn't know any better, but the result was the same for the spectators. In the entire ten rounds there were not half a dozen clean blows struck.

There was a delay in starting the bout owing to a protest of the bandages on McCoy's hands. He had used tape under the soft bandage and the referee would not allow the bout to go on unless it was removed. McCoy finally agreed to this after a delay of many minutes.

Three six-round bouts preceded the main affair. In one Willie Aste, the former amateur champion, won from Harry Brooks, and in the final one Maxy Marks sent Harry Theet over the knockout route in the second round. Jimmy O'Neil had a slight margin of advantage over Jimmy Dunn in the other six-round event.

American Boxers Lose in Australia.

According to latest advices from Australia the war has not affected the boxing game in that country, and several European and American boxers are kept busy. In the recent bouts Americans have fared poorly. On March 20 at Sydney, Henri Demien of Belgium secured a twenty-round decision on points over Frank Loughrey of America. On the same day at Melbourne, Herb McCoy defeated Abe Attell on points, after twenty rounds of boxing. Eugene Volaire of France outpointed Delaney at Brisbane on March 20, making three prominent battles on one day. One week later at Sydney Walter Coffey of America lost a twenty-round decision on points to Kid Lloyd.

Young Kelly Staggers Dobbs.

Newark boxers were featured last night in the main ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium A. A., in West Twenty-third Street, and an interesting exhibition was furnished. Jackie Dobbs and Young Kelly, the former weighing 136 pounds, and Kelly 128, were the principals, and they furnished a bout that was replete with action from the opening to the close of the tenth round. Kelly was entitled to the honors at the final bell, mainly on his aggressive work in the two closing rounds. For eight rounds the contest was fairly even, with first one and then the other assuming the aggressive. In the ninth session, however, Kelly cut loose at a faster pace than he had displayed in the preceding rounds, and had Dobbs staggering around the ring in a helpless condition. The work of his seconds during the intermission worked a wonderful change in Dobbs, and he came out of his chair for the tenth round and eagerly began to mix matters with his opponent. Kelly, however, straightened him up with a right on the jaw, and then sent over a series of rights and lefts which sent Dobbs reeling around the ring. He kept his feet, however, and Kelly was unable to land a deciding blow, although at the final bell Dobbs was staggering and hopelessly outclassed.

The scheduled ten-round semi-final bout, in which Eddie McKinley and Young West, both Newark middleweights, were the contestants, ended abruptly in the second round, when the former sent over a blow on West's jaw, which ended the fray.

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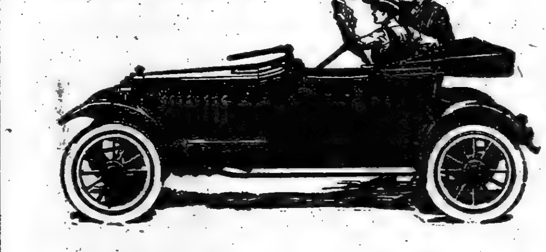

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BUSINESS FACTS AND POLITICAL THEORY.

Secretary BRYAN a day or two ago put out an argument for Government assistance to our commerce with Holland. It was suggested to him by the American Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands, and was passed along without apparent examination of the facts. Now comes the Holland-America Line and asserts its ample capacity to accommodate all the commerce offering, even for contraband. England recognizes shipments to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, and all goods can be sent to Holland freely, if they are to go no further.

The explicit statement that tonnage is "ample" comes from a source as interested as the Secretary, it is true, but it is supported by the record of commerce, as the Secretary is not. For the nine months of war, for example, our exports to Holland have risen from $84,160,000 last year to $101,892,000 this year. For March alone the increase is from $8,953,000 to $23,386,000. That bears out the Holland-America Line's suggestion that earlier impediments had been removed. Our imports from Holland, it is true, declined from $26,538,000 to $25,176,000. That decline is neither serious in itself nor is it necessary to believe that it is due to causes remediable by Government shipping.

The figures for Argentina also show the stimulating effect of closer financial arrangements. For the period of the war this year they were $51,646,000, against $30,099,000 last year. Those are the goods which used to be the imports of the countries now unable to trade with Argentina. We are the chief buyers now, just as we are the principal sellers. No doubt freights are high, but commerce is redistributing itself on a scale which would defy the capacity of any conceivable Government merchant marine. Traders know their business better than the Government, and they never asked for what the Government proposed to give. On the contrary, many of the assertions of the Government are challenged both on fact and theory. Americans have no idea that their lawmakers and administrators are all wise, or should be trusted with the power of dispensing prosperity to some at the expense of others.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Within a month the Governor must dispose of over six hundred bills, and appropriations of over $64,000,000. Some days ago he announced that he had summoned experts for his advice. He now announces that he will hear all objectors, and that the heads of thirty-two departments must show cause for his signatures to the money items. Certainly better late than never, but why so late? The appropriations which were to make necessary the levying of a direct tax were passed by the Legislature upon something resembling a requisition by the Governor, and in total substantially according to his views. If he had called his experts in the first place he might have saved himself from the dilemma which now confronts him, one essentially of his own making. It was promptly shown that there were duplications and additions and increases not consistent with the public temper, and that is true even now. For example, the appropriations include money for the canals, and the canal outlay is submitted to a referendum with provision for repayment from the proceeds of a bond issue. The bond money will be available before the money can be got from the direct tax to be put into this city's next year's budget, and not to be collected until May, 1916. In any case, why appropriate money to be repaid? When the lawmakers were fixing conditions to suit themselves, why did not they provide for a short temporary loan until the bonds could be issued, without any added burden to the taxpayers who already had voted that the canals should be paid for from capital, and not from income?

The direct tax is necessary as ordered only if all the appropriations are approved. Already it is sure that all the appropriations are not necessary. Controller TRAVIS announces that State Engineer WILLIAMS has abolished 367 barge canal positions, suitable to be called "jobs," it may be imagined, and that the resulting economy is $43,188 monthly. That is net economy, above some necessary additions. The Secretary of State has abolished sixteen positions, the Controller four places, the up-State Public Service Commission ten places, twenty-six public buildings employés have been dismissed, and so on. If this can be done before the Governor gets to work it can only be imagined what he can do with the help of his experts, and the assistance of pitiless publicity. One item is the reappropriation of $10,000,000 previously appropriated, but unexpended. It certainly is time to deliberate when the Legislature appropriates money faster than it can be spent. Nominally the budget calls for only $64,000,000, but Mr. MCANENY finds that power is taken over $120,000,000, more than double the budget of 1910. This city's budget is a good pacemaker, but it never doubled in four years. The State budget has excellent capacity for keeping up its record pace, unless checked. When the State's quarter billion of bonds are all out the sinking fund alone will nearly reach this year's direct tax. That is an addition to the local budgets throughout the State, and will not cause the farmers to bless the name of the Governor, nor his party.

Why should not the taxpayers show a little of the forethought lacking in their representatives? Even now it is not too late to make such an impression upon the Governor that he should feel the necessity of vetoing the direct tax, although he asked for it. In years to come the process of checking the tax wasters ought to begin earlier. The voters ought to count the cost of the benefits they authorize from tax money, and those who vote the taxes ought to be made to feel that the popularity bought with public improvements not needed in the public interest is not a political asset. Public sentiment should require the Governor to exercise his control over expenditures before they are voted, rather than afterward. The responsibility for the budget should be centred somewhere, and the irresponsible private members who make additions for personal reasons, and in methods not to be approved, ought to be brought under control.

QUICK ACTION NEEDED.

Polite words and the desire to be perfectly fair to a public official who has won the respect of the people cannot conceal the ugly fact that the "ripper" crimes and the destructive use of dynamite in the Bronx have caused great anxiety and alarm, and that the recent efforts of the police have done little to reassure us. The explosion of dynamite which wrecked part of the Borough Hall in the Bronx Monday evening was carefully planned and skillfully executed. It was the work of practiced criminals, done for a purpose, and the inference that the dynamiters were the very ones who caused the explosion by the wall of the Bronx Court House some time ago is irresistible. Suspicion fell then upon some rascals who had sworn to avenge the conviction of certain friends of theirs engaged in illegal occupations, but the police in the interim have made no progress toward their apprehension. The killing of the MURRAY boy Monday night was a crime similar in all its aspects to the slaughter of LENORA COHN in the same part of Manhattan six weeks ago, the work of a degenerate with a mania for killing. The police are about as near to identifying the murderer in the Murray case as in the Cohn case. But, for that matter, they have not yet apprehended the murderers of BARNET BAFF, whose crime was committed many months ago in broad daylight, while the Heilner case is already in the way of becoming a mystery in spite of the identification of HANEL as the murderer and the confidence of the police that they would soon have him in custody.

Whenever the police do good work there is a disposition to applaud it. They have done some notably good work since Mr. WOODS has been Commissioner. But the accumulation of mysteries is wearing upon the nerves. The Bronx dynamiters, the murderer of helpless children, and HANEL are still at large. A system which affords practical immunity to criminals of this kind is not efficient enough for the protection of life and property in New York City.

WHERE GERMANY LEADS.

The report that two large German chemical and aniline-dye concerns are to establish branch plants in New Jersey is interesting, and important if true. Germans lead the world in the dyestuff industry, a fact well known in the business world even before the war, but made generally known since by the famine in dyestuffs when supplies from Germany were shut off by the war.

Just how Germany acquired this position in science and industry is now made known by British scientists. As one of them recently pointed out in The London Times, when British organic chemistry boasted such names as FRANKLAND, PERKIN, and WILLIAMSON, half a century ago, it was different. HOFFMAN also might be named with these, though he was later induced to return to Berlin and found a school of chemistry there.

These facts give point to the words of a writer in the Cologne Gazette who a few weeks ago asserted the essential superiority of Germany over England. The writer contrasted the state of English education with Germany's avidity in intellectual matters and her "intellectual possessions," her vastly superior elementary education, and finally what he calls the crowning glory of the whole, the German military system, "that incomparable "institution which no power in the "world shall take away."

In the end this incomparable military organization and the spirit of national pride in it may prove Germany's undoing, but as to the chemical industry Germany is certainly warranted in referring to it with pride as among her intellectual possessions, and in respect to this branch of science the Cologne Gazette article is true in its boast that Germany is "fifty years ahead," not only of England, but of the world in general. This leadership of Germany in chemical science and its allied industries was recently admitted by such a competent authority as Dr. W. H. PERKIN, Waynflete Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, in his Presidential address at the general meeting of the Chemical Society at Burlington House. The English as a nation and their manufacturers in particular, he said, "had "failed to understand the extreme "complexity of the scientific basis of "organic chemical industry." Not understanding this complexity and its difficulty, neither the Government nor the manufacturers held out any inducements to British chemists to prosecute researches in this department.

Germany, on the contrary, was intellectually awake to its opportunity and seized it, and as a result leads the world today in furnishing dyestuffs. Professor PERKIN declared that "the "decadence of the coal-tar industry "and its gradual transference to Germany began during the period from "1870 to 1875."

England in 1874 had the lead in this industry, which was then, apparently without protest, surrendered to Germany. Professor PERKIN even goes further by way of admitting German superiority in this branch of practical science. He says that in 1870, when this transference of a great branch of applied science to Germany began, organic chemistry was not recognized in the older English universities, and the newer ones of today did not then exist. He says:

> Many of our universities, and particularly those of Oxford and Cambridge, and those in Scotland, contributed practically nothing to the advancement of organic chemistry in the latter part of the last century, and even now their output of research is far less than it should be. In Germany, as soon as the importance of the subject became apparent, schools specially devoted to the subject were founded by such teachers as LIEBIG, WOEHLER, KEKULE, and BAEYER.

It is rarely that such a frank admission of an enemy's superiority in any line is made as that of Professor PERKIN as respects English and German science in one of its most important branches. Its frankness, however, is characteristically English, and therefore hopeful. America has done much in recent years in scientific research, and is a leader in some departments, but as respects aniline dyes and dyestuffs, like England, America must acknowledge German superiority. If the opportunity has at last come to America to engage in this industry under German scientific direction, it can only be regarded as another gift of fortune as an incident of war.

THE DEATH HOUSE.

The revelations of the routine of life in that department of the State prison at Ossining commonly known as the death house, resulting from the temporary transfer of one of its occupants to this city to give testimony in a criminal trial, must be very depressing to sober-minded persons. The crime for which FLACK was sentenced to death was committed more than a year ago. With him in the condemned cells are seventeen other men, some of whom were there when he was placed in the part of the prison in which the occupants are supposed to prepare themselves for inevitable death by legal form. It is not objectionable or surprising that they should be uncommonly well treated, but no sort of treatment can make their waiting for the last summons endurable. They keep up their spirits by hoping, often vainly, for reprieve, for some accident which may preserve their lives. Yet any human being thus confined, marked for extinction, and waiting on the law's delays, must suffer the tortures of death mentally day after day, night after night. The present course of our criminal law with condemned prisoners is the refinement of cruelty, and it has an evil effect on the whole community. It does not necessarily amount to an argument in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. But it warrants the belief that the death sentence should never be inflicted when there is a shadow of doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and that, when it is inflicted, it should be swiftly executed. The delay is not humane, but the reverse. Appeal from all convictions for a capital crime is now demanded by law, but surely an effort might be made to have such appeals quickly attended to. The spectacle of eighteen men, condemned to death, trying to make themselves as comfortable as possible, while seasons come and go, because court routine compels long postponement of judicial consideration of their cases, cannot fail to have a bad effect on society. No wonder the outcry against capital punishment increases in volume. Yet for the preservation of society it is well that murder in cold blood should be punished by the extinction of the murderer. Our methods, however, tend to make capital punishment as revolting as possible, and to create in the common mind a strong disrespect for the law.

OPERATIC PLANS.

The prospects of New York's opera next season, on paper, seem exceedingly bright, and considering the difficulties Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA overcame in carrying out his plans this season we are justified in hoping for the fulfillment of all his promises. But who can guess what the European situation will be next Autumn, who can say precisely what the temper of the American public will be? There is much real encouragement for the constitutionally doubtful in the engagement of MARIA BARRIENTOS, an illustrious compatriot of MALIBRAN and SARASATE, and the announcement that one of the season's novelties will be a Spanish opera sung in Spanish. That will assuredly be a novelty and it may lead to a popular demand for Spanish artists and music which the impresario might find it convenient to encourage. There is encouragement, too, in the announcement of the engagement of three or four native singers of proved capacity. As for our favorites from Italy and Germany, they may feel, like Catiline in the old play, that "they go but to return," but they must feel also that their return is not quite assured. Much must depend upon the developments of the war.

Of course we want them all to come back with voices and artistic spirit unimpaired. The program the Director has tentatively arranged is most attractive, the best of recent years, in fact, and we shall prepare our minds for the promised aesthetic enjoyment with perfect confidence that no matter what accidents may befall we shall still have opera of a high quality, opera with GERALDINE FARRAR and LOUISE HOMER and other American artists of high rank, with CARUSO unless the worst of misfortunes comes upon us, and with an ensemble not to be equaled elsewhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cautious Georgia Newspapers. An editorial article in The Savannah News has for heading, "Not Anxious to Handle the Frank Case." The nominal object of its writer was to express the opinion that neither Governor SLATON nor Governor-elect HARRIS is at all eager to speak, after the Board of Pardons has conducted the proposed inquiry and given its advice, what will be the decisive word as to FRANK'S fate. Whatever the final action taken, says The News, the number of people dissatisfied with it will be large, and it intimates that the number will be large enough fully to account for a preference on the part of each of these officials that the other should be the one to tell FRANK whether he is to live or die.

This theory is not improbable, but the article itself shows that Georgia journalists, as well as Georgia politicians, are "not anxious to handle the Frank case," so far, at least, as concerns a clear disclosure of belief in the man's guilt or innocence. Evidently there is serious inconvenience, if not danger of some sort, for them in doing that. In the present instance, one reads paragraph after paragraph to the rather distant end without getting even a hint of the editor's own opinion, and the only admission made as to the need of any action at all lies in the sentence—"dependence for clemency will be placed wholly upon the fact that many have expressed doubt as to his guilt."

In short, The News carefully refrains from giving its readers the slightest help in making up their own minds. This might be regarded as commendable self-restraint if the case were still "under the Judge," as the lawyers say, but it is no longer in that position, and while the case was there few of the Georgia papers were at all hesitant about offering clear and decided opinions as to the character of the prisoner and what the outcome of the trial should be. Now they seem to be in the same boat with the two Governors, or in the boat where The News puts them, and glad to evade the responsibilities attaching to him who says either that FRANK was or that he was not fairly tried and fairly convicted. No such timidity is exhibited anywhere outside of Georgia.

No Record, but Highly Important. Though the successful establishment and maintenance by our Government of wireless communication with Panama, by day as well as by night, breaks no distance records, it is still an achievement with so few predecessors that it excites satisfaction and admiration even though it cannot any longer produce wonder. Nothing electrical can easily do that, nowadays, for we have all come to where we are ready to believe in the unlimited possibilities of what is now almost the most used, though still the least understood, of energy's forms.

With points as remote as Panama, and, indeed, with those much nearer, we can as yet only communicate by means of signals, the wireless analogue to the old-fashioned telegrapher's dots and dashes, but Mr. MARCONI and the other qualified prophets say confidently that before long the wireless telephone will equal, and later will far outdo, the one now dependent on the use of a metallic circuit. Then anybody anywhere—who has the price—can talk, if not face to face, at least in effect ear to ear, with almost anybody else in almost any part of the world. Conversation with planetary neighbors is still out of sight, but probably Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL, who is more confident than most people that planetary neighbors exist, is already thinking about it.

Meanwhile, wireless telegraphy through all the twenty-four hours and as far as Panama is a "facility" that may be of enormous advantage to us. It is safe from such attack as that of the cable-cutters in Cuba and the Philippines, not to mention those much more recently active, and no nation provided with it can be prevented from transmitting facts—or fancies—to the other nations where either will be to its real or imagined advantage. Also, it deprives military and naval commanders of their old excuses for exercising discretionary powers. That is an advantage or a disadvantage, according to circumstances, but probably most often it will make for peace and against war, and is therefore on the whole desirable.

Incidentally, the Government, by the success of its new plant, made in defiance of much good advice, has proved that there is more than one way of doing this, as most other things. Whether best or not, the chosen system meets the pragmatic test—it works.

Smothering Works Both Ways. Already the dangers prophesied as incidental to the use of asphyxiating gases as a weapon have been exemplified, for yesterday's dispatches told how the wind, after carrying the deadly little cloud along the ground till it reached the hostile trenches, suddenly changed its always untrustworthy mind, and, by blowing the vapor back whence it came, forced its makers to flee for their lives.

It is reported, too, that a means of defense against the new implement of war has been found in "respirators." Their nature is not explained, but apparently those so quickly supplied in such large numbers are mere coverings—strainers, as it were—for mouth and nose, and they cannot be very effective protection against long and complete submergence in a corrosive gas. The oxygen helmets used by firemen and miners work on a wholly different principle, and with them it seems hardly practicable to equip armies or even whole regiments.

Hunters, in approaching game of some sorts, must carefully keep to leeward of their intended prey. Should fighting with poisonous gases become a generally followed martial custom, getting to windward of the foe and keeping there will become a very important military manoeuvre. The required tactics have not yet been worked out, but, if ever they are, the present order of battles will be wholly changed, and how heavy guns and laboriously made trenches could then be made useful in the new conditions it is not easy to imagine.

CLASSIFIED NURSING

Does Not Mean a Ban on the "Plain Nurse."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter from the Secretary of the Chautauqua Correspondence School for Nursing, which was published on the 26th, and which in some degree replied to my letter of the 11th, there is evidence of such a misapprehension of the whole attitude of those who are endeavoring to raise and maintain a high standard for nurses that a word more on the subject seems desirable.

The statement made in this letter as to the division of the nursing done between the really competent and the more or less competent is, of course, mere guesswork, but assuming it to be correct, can the writer not understand that the whole matter is simply one of making plain to the public the difference between the two? There is no "trades unionism" spirit to be found in any group of highly trained nurses of which I know or have known, no disposition to prevent those more or less competent women from doing their work as well as any experience or correspondence school may enable them to, but only a very great desire, backed by that of the great majority of doctors and hospital heads who have most to do with nurses, to clearly differentiate and to hold responsible the various classes of women who nurse the sick. This being so, and having read the Secretary's letter with a sympathetic comprehension of his point of view, I do not see why he does not join with us in working for this bill, since it can take away nothing he claims, and raises the standard of the profession to which his graduates, if they choose to go on and enter properly equipped training schools, can belong.

As for the nursing of the poor, the service being given by fully trained women through various channels, such as social service, district work, health boards, milk depots, &c., should be left unmentioned, for it is where ignorance is greatest, poverty most distressing, that the greatest need exists, and where constant and invaluable help is given in an ever-increasing degree.

The opposition to this bill, to the passage of which we must now look forward to another session of the Legislature, is founded one-half on misapprehension, the other half on commercialism. The first half ought to disappear with discussion. The second half must be overruled and put aside as unworthy.

LUCY P. SCOTT.

New York, April 27, 1915.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask for a correction in your comment on my report on "Colored School Children"? Your article said: "Mr. Theobald disagreed with a suggestion in the report that more arithmetic should be taught to negro children."

As a matter of fact, the portion of the report referred to reads as follows:

> The large percentage of average shown by the study renders most significant the installation of double periods in reading, writing, and arithmetic which were inaugurated in Public School 89 (Mr. Theobald's school) in the Fall of 1913, (by Mr. Theobald's predecessor.) There has been no further opportunity to follow up the records of the pupils working under this plan, as it was inaugurated only two months prior to the close of this investigation. The Principal of Public School 89 was enthusiastic in his estimate of the effect of the work on both scholarship and conduct of the boys. If the plan has proved successful, its general use by the school authorities is urged in coping with this average condition.

FRANCES BLASCOER.

New York, May 1, 1915.

After Unemployment, What?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not too little consideration given the workingman who wants to earn an honest living? Here is my case: An American, married, healthy and strong, father of a family, fairly intelligent, working but two days per week since Jan. 1. I have used every possible method to increase my income, trying to get some work to perform during the day or evening, but without success. What is the natural outcome to be? One has to work, beg, borrow, or steal. It is conditions such as these that many deserving men are confronted with. On the other hand, the life of the criminal element is considered a matter that needs some sort of an uplift.

New York, May 1, 1915. WILLING.

As to Los Angeles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One who assumes to correct another should be correct himself. In today's issue of THE TIMES a correspondent from Baltimore tries to set the paper right as to the complete name of Los Angeles. He is in error. The full title of the California city is, or was, "Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles," or "City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels." It is better to be right than to be positive.

A FORMER ANGELENO.

New York, May 4, 1915.

LAND OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE.

In the Land of Dreams-Come-True, they say
That to wish is to obtain,
And all may follow a chosen road
Till a chosen goal they gain.

Yet sadness lies in the people's eyes,
As though each some longing knew—
Perhaps because there are no more dreams,
In the Land of Dreams-Come-True!

EUNICE WARD.

A NEUTRAL HYPHEN

If You Will Subscribe and Can Imagine Such a Thing.

New York, May 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I received in my morning mail today a circular issued by the "Printers and Publishers Association," 150 Nassau Street, asking me to subscribe for shares in a new daily paper with a proposed capital of $2,000,000 to promote the principles of strict neutrality. A glance at the names of the Honorary Vice Presidents of the proposed association showed that of Professor Hugo Muensterberg at the head of the list. Therefore I was not surprised to find that the principles of strict neutrality to be promoted by the new daily were those of the hyphenated Americans, and that they were in deadly conflict with those officially proclaimed by our own Government. Strict neutrality, the promoters say, means "prohibiting the export of ammunition of war to the warring nations." Our own Government has repeatedly affirmed that such prohibition would be a breach of neutrality and an infringement of the rights of our own citizens.

I decided at once that I would not invest any money in an endeavor to combat my own Government in a crisis like the present. There is no room in New York for a new daily in a commercial sense. The declared object of this one is ephemeral. The paper itself would never return any part of the money put into it. It would be as generally spurned as the writings of Dr. Dernburg have been. It would be dubbed the Morning Neutral or the Daily Hyphen, and would disappear at the end of the war, if not sooner.

The name "Printers and Publishers Association" bears so close a resemblance to that of the American Publishers Association that I thought when I began to read the circular that it had been issued by the latter body. Probably other persons not so familiar with typographical matters may be misled by it.

HORACE WHITE.

The Garrick's Passing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the general excitement that prevailed over the closing of Wallack's Theatre by an English actor, nobody noticed that on the same night a theatre of just as much, if not more, historical and sentimental interest was closed—and by an American actor. The Garrick Theatre, where Harrigan and Hart trod the boards, where Mansfield and Booth scintillated, where the good old melodies of Dave Braham rang true and clear, where the "Mulligan Guards' Ball," Riley in "The Four Hundred," and "Old Lavender," and many another gripping piece held forth in the good old days—the Garrick Theatre closed Saturday night—Arnold Daly closed it fittingly with Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell."

There were no ceremonies—nobody came to see the old theatre out, except Mrs. Harrigan, the widow of Edward Harrigan of Harrigan and Hart, and as she saw the last piece of legitimate scenery go out, and the ten-cent moving-picture sign flash up, perhaps the glisten in her eye was the reflection of the sign—and perhaps it was something else, in memory of the olden days. *Eheu! Fugaces!*

LYON MEARSON.

New York, May 3, 1915.

Assorted Compliments from Dresden

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Boy Scout. I have read your Pictorial of the 8th of April. You say the Boy Scouts are thorough and efficient with the Prussian stamp. I thank you very much for your praise, but I think there are some Boy Scouts in Germany which could be better.

We have enough imagination; you say we don't have any imagination. But our teacher says so every time we are up to new tricks. We imagine that England gets licked yet, but that doesn't take much imagination. My father he says: "You have enough imagination for a boy of your size; if you would have more you could be an editor of THE TIMES." But your pictures are very good, and I am always glad when I get them from my relatives.

This is all. I wish you would not be so pro-English.

CARL HOFMANN.

Dresden, Germany, April, 1915.

Theology vs. Higher Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the protestants of the Presbyterian General Assembly desire to alienate from the Church all thinking young men? Do they know that they are insulting the intelligence of Columbia University men when they condemn the reasoned views of Union Seminary candidates for the ministry? Are they satisfied with saving the souls of the uneducated? Who are worth more to the Church—20 Columbia University students or 200 ignorant fanatics, who denounce modern Biblical criticism as "the discordant guesses of fashionable rationalism"?

FREDERICK J. POHL.

Columbia University, May 1, 1915.

Wasted Roofs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My room is on the top floor of a well-conducted hotel in the Times Square section, with an uninterrupted view over house tops north and east.

Just one roof garden in sight amid acres of painted tin roofs! Educate New York to increase its park area, the flat roof is waiting for the "man with a hoe," and better and safer air for our families is the greater compensation; besides, let all learn the value of this simple solution of the "rest problem," so sadly neglected by the hurrying, family-forgetting New Yorker.

H. B. T.

New York, May 2, 1915.

The First St. Patrick's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the ceremonies in celebration of the centenary of old St. Patrick's Church you say it was the first church so named in the United States. In contradiction of this Thomas F. Meehan, a local historian of repute, in a recent sketch of the old church, says that the first church dedicated under the patronage of the Irish apostle was that at Fell's Point, Baltimore, on Nov. 29, 1807.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

New York, May 3, 1915.

The Complete Humorist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We notice in your paper of yesterday an article of how the British fooled the Germans by landing a few battalions of mules, thereby drawing the fire of the enemy, who mistook the mules for Englishmen. They are clever, those English, and they show that they have come to see themselves as others see them.

A TIMES READER.

Darby, Conn., May 1, 1915.

Four Little Girls.

The good care of four little girls—one eight, one seven, and twins, three years old—is the responsibility which rests on young Mrs. M. Her husband is dead and there is not a relative who can help. She is a home-maker with excellent judgment in the management of the children, to whom she is devoted, and the Charity Organization Society has undertaken to obtain funds for her. She earns some income by washing at home, but she needs, in addition, $30 a month to help with rent, food, and milk. Of this amount $5 a month is given by one donor interested through the society. Other gifts are needed to make up the balance of the $180 that must be supplied during the coming six months. Contributions should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be used solely for material needs in this home.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "E. N. 18," $10; "C. K. H.," $5; "C. H. J.," $10; Mrs. S. H. Howe, $10; William Messer, $4.

WILL GERMANY ATTACK RUSSIA'S BREAD LINE?

A Military Expert Argues That the Advance in Courland Is More Than an Adventurous Raid.

By WALTER E. IVES,

Former Lieutenant in the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons.

New York, May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unexpected and sudden advance of German troops into the heart of the Russian Province of Courland has thus far been featured by the Russian General Staff as a mere adventure, a sort of a raid very much like that of the Russians on Memel, without any strategic value. This assumption may be right, but the probability is that it is erroneous. Lust for adventure has thus far never had any part in the plans of operation carried out by the German General Staff, and it is therefore safe to assume that the operations in Courland will prove to be of greater consequence than the Russians are willing to believe. At any rate, it will be of interest to consider (in case the invasion of the Baltic provinces should prove to be more than a mere raid) what is the real object!

Two motives can be found for the German advance north of the Njemen River—a political and at the same time economic one, and one of purely strategical nature. This means nothing less than either the conquest of the northwestern part of Courland as far as a line extending from Wileny (northwest of Kovno) to Schawli, Mitau, and Riga, or else a thrust against the Russian "bread line" from Dunaburg to Wilna and Warsaw. The difficulties which oppose the pursuance of either plan are great, so great, in fact, that in the mind of the Russian General Staff they must have appeared insuperable; this at least is the only explanation of their unpreparedness to meet an attack on their extreme right wing north of Kovno. The difficulties of a German advance in this region are in nature both topographical and purely military. For a stretch of sixty miles in an easterly direction along the entire East Prussian frontier not a single railroad exists, and roads fit for heavy transports are but scarce, the only direct road leading eastward being that from Tauroggen to Schawli. At Schawli the first railroad, that leading from Libau to Dunaburg and further south to Wilna, is reached. It now depends entirely on the object of the operations whether or not the difficulties arising from the lack of railway communications still continue. If the object of the advance is the acquirement of Northwestern Courland, the difficulties of an advance continue as unfavorable as ever, there being but one single road leading toward the northeast of the province, that from Mosheiki (about thirty-five miles southeast of Libau) to Mitau and Riga. If the motive of the advance be of purely strategic nature, the lack of railroad communications becomes somewhat less embarrassing.

Aside from the two roads mentioned above as leading in a general north-easterly direction (which would be the direction of any strategical operations) there is a third road, a branch road from Ponewjesh, joining the Dunaburg-Wilna road about two miles south of Poschement. These three roads will be of great help, but even so the conditions of communication will be far from satisfactory because of the great distances between the roads, which will make co-operation a difficult matter. The disadvantages of a lack of proper railway communications in modern warfare will be readily appreciated by students of military operations.

From a purely military viewpoint the obstacles in the way of the German Staff must be regarded as equally great, whatever may be the object of the advance. If the operations aim at taking possession of the northern part of Courland, an enormous extension of the German left flank toward the northeast will become necessary in order to prevent the danger of having it surrounded and cut off. The line of trenches will have to be extended from Wileny on the Njemen (halfway between Tilsit and Kovno) along the Dubissa River to Schawli, from there along the Kulpa and Wurzau Rivers to Mitau and from there along the Aa River toward the sea and Riga—in other words an extension of the defensive line of about one hundred and thirty-five miles would become necessary. This accomplishment would certainly not be an easy matter in view of the fact that the number of men Germany will be able to put into the field hereafter will be limited.

If the movement has a merely strategical object, id est, if it is intended against the Russian "bread line," the problem will become even more difficult. An advance from Schawli in a southeasterly direction will imperatively require a protection against attack on both flanks of the advancing army as well as of its rear. The right flank would have to be supported by a line of vantage along the Dubissa, Newjasha and Wilija Rivers (which would be identical with cutting Kovno off from the north and east,) and for the left flank of the advance absolute control of the railroad junction at Ponewjesh, of the railroad from Mosheiki to Mitau, and of a front presumably along the Aa, Muska and Lawena Rivers to Ponewjesh would be imperative. Since these lines would be even more extended than those necessary to control in case of a merely economical and political objective, and would at that but form points of vantage for the offensive of an army between Janowo and Ponewjesh, even greater numbers of troops would be required to bring the operations to a successful issue.

Tonight's official report from Berlin speaks of 3,200 prisoners and eight guns taken in the region of Schawli and Mitau. This report surely justifies the assumption that the operations in Courland have not the character of an insignificant raid, and that great developments may be forthcoming. Whether or not the difficulties in their way, referred to above, can be overcome by the German Staff, will remain for the future to show. The supreme significance of the German operations in Courland (should they be successful or not) lies in the eloquent example they give of German resourcefulness and vigor; they give a brilliant demonstration of the confidence with which the Teutons are looking upon developments in the Carpathians as well as in Flanders and France, where they can spare the troops that are now invading Courland, and the realization of this Teutonic display of power should be a warning to those who have been misled into the belief of approaching victories of the allied powers.

WALTER E. IVES.

LATIN AMERICA'S HEART.

Hints That It May Have Cooled Toward This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who has followed the experiences and activities of J. Callan O'Laughlin in many fields of endeavor, activities second to those only of John Barrett, must admit that his view of the South American situation as expressed in his dispatches is extraordinarily convincing. While the Niagara Falls conference was especially gratifying to our people in its revelation of the wide grasp of international affairs possessed by the people of the Latin-American countries and their hitherto unsuspected ability to deal with them, we must remember that their most intense interest was with the people below the Rio Grande and that the apparent American sympathy of the mediators may have been but the extreme courtesy of Latin diplomacy. None of us, neither Anglo-Saxon nor Celt, can hope ever to follow the intricacies of the Latin mind.

But the change brought about by the situation in Europe as well as the mere intimate relationship said to have been established at Washington with the representatives of South American countries may have done much to bring about, as Mr. O'Laughlin suggests, conditions looking to the abeyance of Latin-American hostility and suspicion. Let us hope that the two years that have elapsed since Mr. Eder's publication have changed the South American viewpoint.

There are two or three features of the Pan-American situation that still puzzle me in view of the beatific conditions outlined as existing at Washington. One of these is the real meaning of the closing lines of the Washington dispatch which followed the announcement of Dr. Muller's proposed visit: "There is much opposition to Pan-Americanism in this country, and while the Government has sought to use its influence to bring about arrangements between groups of Americans, it has done so cautiously." Can one imagine the Wilson Administration proceeding in any other manner? And if this feeling exists in this country will it not affect seriously the efforts to bring about the closer relations between this country and South America suggested in the most optimistic of the Washington dispatches?

Again, Dr. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, in an address at Pittsburgh on Thursday last, said:

"The day when the public spirit of each of the nations of America becomes imbued with the feeling of absolute tranquillity with which they can devote themselves to the organization of the administration of their territorial patrimony without being disturbed by the fear of an attack—on that day we shall be able to say that the idea of Pan-Americanism has triumphed."

Attack—by whom? By any one of the rags and tatters of a nation that will emerge from this European cataclysm with a decimated population, a starving people, a scrap-heap navy, and a Himalayan debt? Is any South American really shaking in his boots over the fear that a spasm of territorial aggrandizement will seize upon any European nation within a century to come and endanger his coasts? Hardly.

C. H. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3, 1915.

If Emma Opper Had Been There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to THE TIMES, Senator O'Gorman said on Friday to the delegation of suffragists that he could "fill another room as large as this with women who do not want the vote." Upon which "the women bit their lips and said nothing." I think the biting of lips and the holding of tongues at that tragic point must be a typographical error, but if it is not I can only wish I had been there. I should have respectfully reminded the Senator that he could also easily fill a room as large as that with men who vote only at Presidential elections, or who don't go out to vote if it is raining, or who spend election day golfing or motoring or snoozing, or who didn't bother to register, or who never vote at all anyhow.

EMMA A. OPPER.

New Canaan, Conn., May 3, 1915.

THE TRADING STAMP.

Two Views of Marshall Field's Campaign Against Premiums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with great interest Marshall Field's letter published in your edition of the 29th, referring to the future policy of that house in reference to the discontinuance of giving trading stamps and profit-sharing coupons.

The Yorkville Merchants' Association has been trying the last six years to awaken the sentiment of the public along these lines. In fact, about three years ago, through a member of ours, Assemblyman Goldberg, we introduced a bill in the Legislature which would have obliged the trading stamp companies to publish their capitalization and make the output of their stamps represent a certain proportion of their capitalization and no more. The trading stamp business is a quasi-public business and should have the attention of public authorities. It is not true that selling trading stamps is selling merchandise, as the company is not obliged to disclose whether they have anything of value represented by the stamp. The minor companies have gone out of existence time and time again, and the larger companies are permitted indiscriminately to flood the country with stamps without regard to their actual value. The business of trading stamps is one of the least ethical in that it speculates on the lowest instinct of a consumer, that is, petty graft.

Today the trading stamp business is practically in the hands of one or two concerns, and the profits enable these concerns to prosecute and pursue any prospective competitor out of business. We are extremely glad to learn that the light came from the West this time, and that such a reputable concern as the Marshall Field Company has taken a stand of opposing the distribution of all premiums and certificates. It is time that the consumer realizes that what the merchants give away to him, benefiting the outsider, he must take off on the quality or quantity of goods in order to make a legitimate profit. The trading stamp company is nothing but a parasite based upon legitimate business, and educationally it is undesirable, as it spreads a sentiment for graft.

As a representative of an organization composed of many retail merchants in the City of New York, I welcome the attitude of the Marshall Field Company, and I hope that some prominent New York house will soon join this propaganda.

CHARLES RECHT,
Chairman of Committee on Legislation,
Yorkville Merchants' Association.

New York, April 30, 1915.

Unemployed Gentility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "Personally Interested" deserves more than passing notice. Where is there an employment agency that recognizes the woman of culture? There must be positions where the experience and efficiency of a woman of 50 should stand as qualifications rather than limitations.

I have in mind a lady who, through no fault of hers, has suddenly lost her position as a teacher. She has had a thorough training and is a woman of refinement and culture, with a deep insight and a natural intuition. A woman who stands for much in the educational world pronounces this teacher "a benediction to childhood." Where does this woman stand in the ranks of the unemployed? There must be many such unemployed, and there must be positions that only such women can fill acceptably.

HOME TALENT.

New York, April 24, 1915.

MISS WATERS WEDS PRINCE PIGNATELLI

Runaway Match, but They Are Forgiven, Says Bride's Father, George Jason Waters.

HONEYMOON AT HOT SPRINGS

Prince Once Held at Ellis Island—Came to America in Service of Spain.

One day after the bride's parents had forcefully denied that their daughter was engaged, and two days after the bride herself had told friends that formal announcements of the engagement would soon be made, Miss Ruth Morgan Waters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jason Waters, was married yesterday at noon to Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragon, who several years ago was Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Martin J. Scott, S. J., at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. None of the bride's relatives were present, and a round scolding awaited both the bride and bridgroom as soon as they went from the church to an apartment they had taken at 12 East Forty-eighth Street.

The scolding was from George Jason Waters, father of the bride, who hurried up from his office, at 52 Broadway, upon hearing over the telephone from his daughter that she was married and would like to have her father's forgiveness and blessing.

The bride, who is 22 years old, and the bridegroom, who is fifteen years her senior, received the scolding in good part. They emerged from the apartment soon after the bride's father had gone, and announced that they were leaving for Hot Springs, Va., to spend their honeymoon.

On their return, they said, they would live at a home Prince Pignatelli has purchased at Merrick, L. I., but before going there, they said, they planned to visit the bride's parents at their Summer home, near Red Bank, N. J.

While the couple were completing their preparations to leave for Hot Sprinbs Mr. Waters hurried to his Summer home, where he talked the situation over with Mrs. Waters. Then he went for a long horseack ride, and on returning confirmed the statement of Prince Pignatelli that he would visit the bride's parents upon returning from the honeymoon trip.

"It was simply a runaway marriage," said Mr. Waters. "I denied on Sunday that my daughter was engaged because I didn't know anything about it. They simply ran off today and got married. The first I heard of the matter was at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon when I answered a telephone call at my office and my daughter reported that she had been married to the Prince and would seen be at an apartment at 12 East Forty-eighth Street, where she would wait for me. I should hate to tell you what I said to them, but you can put it down that I gave them a good talking to.

"My daughter left home this morning as though she was merely going on a little shoppin gtour. I have thought it all over and have decided to do the only thing possible under the circumstances—forgive them. Of course, they will be welcome to our home when they return from their honeymoon."

An hour before the marriage yesterday Prince Pignatelli appeared with his bride at the Marriage License Bureau. He gave his age as 37 and his occupation as "a broker." He said that he was born at Biarritz and was the son of Louis Pignatelli of Aragon. To questioners Prince Pignatelli said he was a distant relative of the King of Spain and came to this country four years ago in the King's service.

He said he first met Miss Waters at Nice, France, and renewed his acquaintance with her at Narragansett Pier.

Soon after his arrival in August, 1911, the Prince set out to see Central Park in an automobile. The machine skidded, turned over, and pinned Prince Pignatelli beneath it. Six ribs were broken and deep gashes were made in his face and head, which left permanent scars. In 1912 the Prince returned to France and cabled reports said he had shot himself in desperation "over a jilt by an American girl." He arrived in New York soon after, and was stopped at Ellis Island while charges that he was connected with a gambling house were investigated.

The bride is the sister of Mrs. Benjamin Gatins, who was married in Philadelphia in April, 1912.

MARRIED IN PARIS.

Miss Marion Lespennasse the Bride of Marcel Tourey-Piallat.

A letter from Paris yesterday brought the announcement of the wedding there on April 12 of Miss Marion Lespennasse, a daughter of the late George L. Lespennasse, to Marcel Tourey-Piallat. It was a quiet affair, with only a few friends present, and Mrs. Lespenasse gave her daughter in marriage.

The bride's father, George S. Lespennasse, died on May 12, 1914, in Paris, after a long illness. He had been a realty broker in New York, but had lived with his family in Paris for twenty years at the time of his death. The Lespennasses have a number of relatives here.

Clark-Churchman Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Clark of 44 East Forty-ninth Street, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Helen Clinton Clark, to Dr. John Woodman Churchman of New Haven, Conn. The wedding will take place quietly in St. George's Chapel in Stuyvesant Square on June 1.

SCOTT—CAUCHOIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Scott of Yonkers announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Preston Scott, to Reginald Wadsworth Cauchois, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar R. Cauchois of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

THOMPSON—BARTHOLOMEW.

Mrs. A. Fellowes Thompson of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Graham Thompson, to Marshall Moore Bartholomew, the son of Marshall Bartholomew of 412 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York. Mr. Bartholomew was graduated from Yale in the class of 1907. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss McAlpin to Give a Bridge.

Miss Harriette Louise McAlpin will give a morning bridge and buffet luncheon tomorrow at her home, 11 East Ninetieth Street, for Miss Helen Cauldwell, whose marriage is to take place next month. About a hundred society girls will attend.

CHATHAM, CAPE COD
TWO MODERN PLASTERED COTTAGES
One 8 chambers, 2 baths, large living room, open fireplaces; splendid ocean view from all windows; broad piazzas, bathing beach, garage; pure water supply; 50 acres. Rent, $900.
One 5 chambers, 1 bath, large living room, open fireplaces; broad piazzas with splendid ocean view; fine sand bathing beach, pure water supply, garage, etc.; 50 acres. Rent $600.
Send for photographs, etc.
Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Sailing
N. A. ELDRIDGE, Chatham, Mass.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINS PRINCE

Maharaja of Kapurthala and Princess in a Round of Gayety.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala and his wife, the Princess Prem Kaur, who arrived here Saturday from India, are at the Ritz-Carlton, on their way to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and are being entertained by society during their stay in New York.

Yesterday Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, who has just returned from a six weeks' visit with Mrs. William H. Crocker at Burlinghame, Cal., entertained the ruling Prince of India and his wife at a large luncheon, and will also give a dinner for them tomorrow night, at which the guests will be mostly young people.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander is to entertain with a luncheon for them at her home, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, tomorrow, and Mrs. Vanderbilt is to give a small luncheon in their honor on Sunday. They will attend the meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association on Saturday, to be held on the estate of Harry Payne Whitney at Westbury, L. I., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney. Robert Goelet is also planning to give a small dance for them before they leave on Monday next for Washington, D. C., where they will be entertained by the British Ambassador before going to the Pacific Coast.

Some of those entertaining the visiting Indian Prince have been guests at his palace at Kapurthala. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were his guests for a week during their trip around the world. Mr. Hoffman is to entertain him at luncheon today at the Recess Club, 60 Broadway, after which the royal party will be shown through the Stock Exchange and other places of note in the financial district.

The Maharaja's previous visit to this country was twenty-two years ago.

POLO GAME AT ARMY FETE.

Secretary Garrison to Attend Relief Society's Benefit on May 26.

Polo will be the chief feature of the annual garden party that the New York branch of the Army Relief Society will hold on May 26 on Governors Island. Owing to the naval prizes and the festivities connected with it, the Seventh Regiment will be unable to go to the island that day, as had been intended, so the officers stationed on Governors Island have arranged a polo game. The bowling alley will also be open to the public for the first time.

There will be no regular supper, as last year, but the Officers' Club house will beo pen from 3 until 7:30, and the cards of admission will also entitle the holder to refreshments. In addition, refreshment tents will be scattered over the grounds, and there will be fortune telling, hand reading, and other amusements. There is also to be a large reception for General Wood and Mrs. Wood and the officers of the society, including Mrs. Charles F. Roe, who has been President of the auxiliary for a number of years.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison and Governor and Mrs. Whitman have accepted invitations to be present. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will not be in New York then, but Admiral Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard; Mrs. Usher, and a number of notables are to be present.

FRENCH PLAY ACTED AT TEA.

Mrs. Clarence C. Buel Is Hostess at Her Residence.

Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel was the hostess yesterday afternoon at a French tea at her residence, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street. A little French play, in one act, "Les Coteaux du Medoc," by Tristan Dernard, was played by Beatrice Wood, M. Renevant, and Frederic Mathews. Mrs. Herbert Brown recited two short French poems, with music; Ruth Comstock sang, Miss Rebyl read, and the hostess also read "Daudet's 'The Goat of M. Seguin'" in French. Miss Buel and the Misses Ruth Welsh and Claire Van Lennep assisted in receiving the guests, and Mrs. Cass Gilbert and Mrs. Charles H. Ditson poured tea.

Among the guests were Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Joseph Howland Hunt, Mrs. Joseph A. Smith, Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. William S. Edgar, Mrs. Eugene Coleman Savage, Mrs. Thayer Jaccaci, Mrs. Carlo Ponisene, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mrs. Benjamin Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Burnett, Mrs. Robert I. Ide, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. August Louis, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, Miss Pauline Robinson, the Misses Gilder, Miss Hadley, Miss Carlotta Neilson, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Paul Loyssac, Sam Franko, and Ernest Perrine.

KANE MEMORIAL ALTAR SHOWN

Consecration Ceremonies in Convent of the Cenacle, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 4.—The chapel of the Convent of the Cenacle was blessed today by Bishop Thomas F. Doran of Providence, assisted by priests of Newport, Providence, and Boston with consecration ceremonies preceding. A magnificent white marble altar, the gift of Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane of New Rochelle as a memorial to her husband, was shown, and two masses for the repose of the soul of Col. Kane were said. Mrs. Kane, her sister, Miss Iselin of New Rochelle; Dr. Horatio R. Storer, Miss Agnes Storer, and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews were present.

The marriage of Miss Margaret F. Andrews of Newport and Morgan Belmont of New York at the end of August will be a house wedding in the reception room of Rockery Hall, the residence of the bride's parents on Bellevue Avenue. Miss Andrews, a Catholic, will be married by the pastor of St. Mary's Church.

James J. Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen arrive for the Summer Thursday at the latter's cottage Rosetta, on Bellevue Avenue, to remain a month, while extensive improvements to the former's residence, Wakehurst, are completed.

Mrs. Vanderbilt arrives at The Breakers Wednesday for a short stay before coming for the Summer on May 15.

Mrs. Burke Roche has arrived at Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing are at the Muenchinger King for a stay of a month from Santa Barbara, where they passed the Winter.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans gave a dinner at the training station tonight in honor of Colonel and Mrs. George F. Landers of Fort Adams. Others present were Commander and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang, Mrs. Goldsborough Adams of Washington, the Rev. A. W. Henzel, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Eeaston, and Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who arrived from Europe this week, are at the Shields cottage for the Summer.

COACHING AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Lawrence Dickson Drives a Four-in-Hand Through Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 3.—Perfect weather has been enjoyed by the devotees of outdoor sports at White Sulphur for the last week, and walkers, riders, and mountain climbers are to be seen on all hands. The golf links are drawing more than their share of the colony, and the tennis courts are well filled all day long. The program is generally brought to a pleasant close shortly before the time by a cool and delicious plunge in the swimming tank.

There was a considerable flurry on the veranda of the Greenbrier this morning when most of the vacationists had gathered to read their mail and papers by the wheeling up of a handsome and spirited four-in-hand hitched up a tally-ho. The coach was driven by Lawrence Dickson, the enthusiastic horseman and hunter. Mrs. L. L. Turck and William F. Reilly of New York, were Mr. Dickson's guests, and they took a drive through the mountains and stopped for luncheon at Elmhurst farm. This was the first coaching here this season.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna of Cleveland, arrived at the Greenbrier this morning on their annual Spring visit. They joined Mr. Hanna's nephew, Dan R. Hanna, whose family has been here for the last two months. During Mr. Hanna's stay he will take the medical cure and the golf cure.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Vandeveer of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker of aSn Francisco, also arrived this morning and will remain until the Spring season has closed.

HUGHES DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE

Disapproves Mention of Name in Connection with Republican Nomination for President.

STRONG FEELING FOR HIM

Boom in His Behalf Was Making Considerable Headway, and May Not Be Given Up Even Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court today definitely declared his disapproval of the mention of his name in connection with the Republican nomination for President of the United States, and made a definite statement that he did not desire to re-enter politics, and that he was not available as a Presidential candidate. In his behalf, and with his approval, the following statement was made:

"Justice Hughes wholly disapproves the use of his name in connection with the Presidential campaign. Not only has he no desire to re-enter politics, but as a member of the Supreme Court he is not available. He is not a candidate in any sense, and cannot permit his name to be used."

The fact that the former Governor of New York and present member of the highest judicial tribunal of the country felt called upon to make such a statement, shows how definitely the Hughes boom was developing, and how well aware Justice Hughes was that it was likely to get beyond his ability to stop it, if he did not take deterrent action at once. There has been no Hughes movement in the sense that an organized effort as under way in his behalf, but it has been apparent for some time that men of high standing in the Republican Party, who had no axes to grind, but were anxious to rehabilitate the party for reasons that were based on motives not entirely partisan, were discussing Justice Hughes as the best selection for the Republican candidate for President.

It is probable that some inkling of this trend had reached the ears of Justice Hughes and had much to do with the preparation of the authoritative statement issued today. The acute reason for the announcement is supposed to be the recent declaration of Governor Hatfield of West Virginia for Justice Hughes as the Republican standard bearer.

The declaration of Justice Hughes is bound to be a keen disappointment to those persons of national prominence who looked to him to lead the party back to the place of supremacy that it occupied in Washington for sixteen years. Not one of them, however, ever felt certain that Justice Hughes would become the Republican candidate, even if the nomination was made and the convention had adjourned. But it was the feeling among these men that Justice Hughes could not properly reject a nomination that came to him in that way, and, while no plans had been formed, it was apparent that they contemplated working quietly in his behalf in the hope that he would be chosen in the next Republican National Convention by the sheer force of the fact that he would be regarded as the very best man available, and that Justice Hughes could not afford to refuse the honor thrust upon him.

That was the thought in the mind of a foremost Republican who would never allow his name to be mentioned in connection with his intention to urge Justice Hughes's qualifications on the attention of other Republican leaders. How far the undercurrent of sentiment for Justice Hughes had developed among men of this character is not known generally, but there is some reason to believe that it was making considerable headway. Most of these prominent Republicans know that Justice Hughes had stated definitely, when he went on the Supreme Bench, that he would not return to politics, but they felt that he should be willing to surrender that position for reasons that some of them, at least, considered to be more patriotic than partisan.

What will be the attitude of these admirers of Justice Hughes from now on is something that probably will not be disposed until discussion of Republican possibilities for the Presidential nomination is begun in earnest next Winter. Many Republican national leaders do not agree with the view of other Republicans that the party is certain to come back into power through the elections of 1916. They hold that only by nominating for President a man of nation-wide reputation for progressiveness, who has shown his ability to accomplish things that the people want, can the Republican Party be certain of getting control again of the machinery of government. It is among the Republicans who adhere to this view that the Hughes movement has been so strong. That some of them will not be willing to give up the hope that Justice Hughes will be the next President of the United States is a factor that may come to light in the near future.

"She's In Again" for the Gaiety.

A farcical comedy entitled "She's in Again," will be presented in the Gaiety Theatre Monday night, May 17, following the engagement of "Daddy Long-Legs," which will end a week from Saturday night. "She's in Again," is an Americanized version by Thomas J. Gray of "My Aunt," a play adapted by Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare from the French. In the original French it was one of the successes in Paris last Spring. The cast includes Ada Lewis, Helen Lowell, Julia Ralph, Edwin Nicander, George A. Schiller, William Roselle, Mae Hopkins, Eileen Van Biene, Sydney Greenstreet, the Hon. Helen Montagu and Clifford Robertson. The locale of the comedy has been changed to America.

Browning Birthday Celebration.

The birthday of Robert Browning will be celebrated Friday evening in the Neighborhood Playhouse with a special program of the poet's works. Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, of the producing staff of the theatre, will give readings from Browning. Her program will include "The Flower Name," "Love Among the Ruins," "Up at the Villa—Down in the City," and "Saul" from the Dramatic Lyrics; "My Last Duchess," "Count Gismond," and "In a Gondola" from the Dramatic Romances; and "Prospice" and "Youth and Art" from the Dramatis Personae.

Barker's Cast for "Trojan Women."

Granville Barker has completed the cast for "Trojan Women," the Greek tragedy, with which the new stadium of the College of the City of New York will be dedicated May 29. The principals and their rôles will be Lillah McCarthy, as Hebuca; Edith Wynne Matthison, Andromache; Chrystal Herne, Cassandrea; Gladys Hanson, Helen; Lionel Braham, Poseidon; Ian MacLaren, Talthybuis; Philip Merivale, Menelaus, and Alma Kruger, as leader of the chorus.

Inez Buck Joins Ben Greet's Players.

Inez Buck has been engaged by Ben Greet as leading woman of his Woodland Players for their coming tour. Miss Buck was last seen here in the title rôle of "The Misleading Lady." The tour will begin this month, and will embrace the principal colleges and country clubs of the East and Middle West. The repertoire will include "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Masks and Faces." A string quartet from the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra to play the incidental music will be a feature of the performances.

BRADY HOSPITAL OPENED.

He Attends Exercises in Connection with His Gift to Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—James Buchanan Brady was the centre of attraction this afternoon at the opening of the Urological Institute which bears his name and which he donated to Johns Hopkins Hospital at a cost of more than $250,000. Some of the most prominent men in New York and Baltimore attended the opening and showered congratulations upon Mr. Brady for his donation to humanity.

Mr. Brady came to Baltimore from Philadelphia, where he had been spending a week with friends. With him were Frederick Housman, Dr. Simon Flexner, J. J. Fields, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Professor of Surgery at Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. A. C. Nordhuff, all of New York City.

The institution which Mr. Brady presented to Johns Hopkins Hospital is the best of its kind in the world, having an equipment which will fit it to do wonderful research work. Mr. Brady was called on to say something at the afternoon exercises and briefly acknowledged the kindness of the officials at the institution and explained that he loved Johns Hopkins Hospital because it benefited mankind.

In the evening a banquet in Mr. Brady's honor was given by the Trustees of the hospital, at which B. Howard Griswold, a prominent corporation lawyer of this city, was toastmaster. Mr. Brady made an address, telling of his treatment at the hands of Dr. Hugh H. Young, director of the new institution, and why he presented the large sum of money to the hospital. There were about 100 guests at the banquet, among them Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, and Mrs. Hitchcock, and William E. Barnes of New York.

OFFICIAL FAVORS CRITICISM.

Federal Prosecutor Talks of People's Rights to Rotary Club.

Assistant United States Attorney General Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr., was the principal guest at the dinenr of the Rotary Club of New York last night at the Hotel McAlpin. He came from Washington to speak on "The Government versus the People," and said his purpose was to give the diners a glimpse of the machinery of the Government so that they would appreciate some of the difficulties in the way of obtaining an administration that would suit every one.

"There is no closed season on public officials," he said, "and the people feel they are always at liberty to take a pot shot at them. That course is justified within certain limis. So long as we can criticise Uncle Sam as if he were one of our nearest relatives, and kept in our minds that we take this criticism ceriously and will follow it up in terms of action, that is, with the vote, we are doing the best thing for our country's health.

"I believe in a central Government to administer Federal affairs, but I do not believe in a Federal Government taking the lead in matters that are rightly local. The individual must not lose the right to criticise his Government and its officials, for that is what makes for righteous administration."

Other speakers were Arthur B. Reeve, author of the "Craig Kennedy" detective stories; Medical Examiner Otto H. Schultze, Senator Jose Castellot, former member of the Mexican National Legislature and personal adviser to ex-President Diaz, who spoke in general terms of the question of trade relations between North and South America, and the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

STRENGTHEN LIBERTY BELL.

Clapper Removed and Steel Braces Inserted in Famous Relic.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The clapper which had hung inside the Liberty Bell for 162 years has been removed and a "spider" of structural steel placed on the inside of the relic.

The "spider," or steel skeleton, stretches its six metal feelers down underneath the bell and at equidistant points around the chipped edges clasps them tightly so that the crack in it may be prevented if possible from growing further.

The removal of the clapper led to the spread of a report today that it had been stolen, and Chief Ball of the Bureau of City Property was kept busy denying the rumor. He explained that the clapper has been stowed away safely in the hall.

Whether the clapper will be taken with the bell to the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be decided by the Councilmanic Committee, which is preparing the plans for the journey.

'CARMEN' FOR WAR BENEFIT.

Geraldine Farrar to Sing in Aid of Paris Sewing Girls.

There will be a special performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, May 13, for the benefit of the fund for sewing girls in Paris. Geraldine Farrar will sing the title rôle and Mme. Frances Alda will appear as Micaela. Giovanni Martinelli will sing Don José, and it is expected that Pasquale Amato will be the Toreador. Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

Among those instrumental in making the arrangements are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. The principals in the performance have agreed to donate their services in aid of the midinettes who have worked on the costumes they have worn on the stage.

Concert for Girls' Protective League.

A concert for the benefit of the Girls' Protective League and the employment exchange in connection with the league, will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Tuesday, May 11. The artists to appear are Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Francis Rogers. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Otto Wittpen, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell.

Grand and Comic Opera at Standard

The Standard Theatre, Broadway and Ninetieth Street, will house as its Summer attraction a season of grand and comic opera in English, alternating each week, by the Van den Berg-Congers Opera Company, beginning next Monday evening with a performance of "Il Trovatore." Jose Van den Berg will be the conductor, and the cast will include Bettina Freeman, Eva Quintard, Henri Barron, Leon Fastovsky, Alan Turner and Gilbert Wilson. During the second week the company will present Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," with Mana Zucca as Yum Yum. There will me matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Thursday Musical Club Concert.

The scholarship concert of the Thursday Musical Club will take place tomorrow evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacArthur, 346 West Eighty-fourth Street. The Kneisel Quartet and Sascha Jacobsen are to appear. Miss Katherine Sewall of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, is receiving applications for tickets.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—S. E. Aultman, Mrs. P. F. Bodvin, Count Balbiani, John Blair, Mrs. A. Curtis, M. Cochrane, J. David, Richard Godson, Mrs. J. Lobell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nys, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Peck, W. H. Roome, and A. P. Williams.

TRANSYLVANIA, (Liverpool.)—J. Anderson, W. H. Abbott, G. C. Anderson, H. B. Bailey, F. W. Bobbett, L. Bonner, H. G. Burford, Dr. C. F. Coxwell, J. Crookston, Mrs. R. Clifford Darling, A. F. Deacon, A. B. Elton, J. G. Harrison, H. M. Hobart, Mrs. M. L. Lappont, B. Low, Mrs. W. C. Martin, Mrs. G. M. Martin, Joseph Mellor, Hugh Paul, Leslie Porter, Joseph Potts, J. G. Saunders, Cyrus Robinson, G. J. Webster, Dudley Walker, Mrs. T. Warren, and Count Ward.

CARPATHIA, (Naples.)—R. Andres, Miss Alice Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, C. Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Curtin, Miss Florence Childs, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Christ, F. B. Dowst, Mrs. H. S. Dowst, Mrs. M. Fox, Mrs. K. L. Gilbert, C. Gerley, Mrs. S. Hill, P. S. Hill, Miss M. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Louis, Mrs. D. S. McLaughlan, Mrs. M. C. Mandel, Mrs. H. A. Peckham, H. Patten, E. V. Stoddard, and Miss A. Robert.

SIR WM. R. GOWERS DIES.

Widely Known Writer on Medical Subjects Succumbs in London.

LONDON, May 4.—Sir William Richard Gowers, M. D., widely known as a writer on medical subjects, died here today. He was born in 1845 and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary M. D. of Dublin University. Sir William was also an LL.D. from Edinburgh University, an honorary member of the Société des Medicins Russes de St. Petersbourg, a member of the Royal Society of Science of Upsala, Sweden, and the consulting physician of the University College Hospital, the National Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic, and for the Guardian Assurance Company.

Sir William was a graduate of Christ Church College School at Oxford and of University College in London. His contributions to medical science embrace many subjects, chiefly known to the profession; his Manual of the Diseases of the Nervous System has been translated into German, Italian, and Spanish. Besides his widow, he is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Stephen T. Smith Dies at His Desk.

Stephen T. Smith, general manager of the Underwood Typewriter Company, dropped dead yesterday while sitting at his desk in the offices of the company at Vesey and Church Streets. He was opening his mail when he collapsed. Because of his experience in the typewriter business he was appointed general manager of the Underwood Company for this city when it started in 1897, and shortly after became general manager for the whole country. His knowledge of typewriter patents was so extensive that he became known as a leading expert in that line. Mr. Smith lived at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., and is survived by his widow and four sons. He was a member of the Stamford Yacht and the Machinery Club.

Lee S. Burridge.

Lee S. Burridge, President of the Sun Typewriter Company, of 317 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 160 West Fifty-fourth Street, in his fifty-fourth year. He was a son of the late Dr. L. S. Burridge and was born in Paris, while his parents were traveling abroad. Mr. Burridge was educated in this country and at Tunbridge Wells, England, and became interested in typewriters in the early eighties. He was the first to conceive the idea of a visible writing typewriter and founded his company in 1887. Mr. Burridge was interested in aviation and was the first owner of an aeroplane in this city, and arranged the first public exhibition of flying that was given by Curtiss at Bronx Park. Mr. Burridge founded the Aeronautical Society, of which he was President for several years, and was a member of the Aero Club and the Automobile Club of America.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LENA W. LAUE, wife of Charles Laue, a real estate dealer with an office at 38 Fulton Street, Manhattan, died on Monday at her residence, 152 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She had been a resident of that borough for the last thirty years.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, a retired harbor master and one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, is dead at his home, 105 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

ISAAC CRAWFORD WILSON, formerly Treasurer of the Wilson Brothers Woodenware and Toy Company of Brooklyn and father of Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward H. Wilson of that borough, died of heart disease on Monday at his residence in Englewood, N. J. Mr. Wilson was in his sixty-ninth year, and while a resident of Brooklyn he was Treasurer of the Seventeenth Election District Association and a Past Noble Grand and for thirty years the Secretary of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows Veteran Association and of De Witt Clinton Lodge, Knights of Honor. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

ARTHUR THEODORE SCHOENIJAHN, a commercial salesman and member of Orion Lodge, No. 717, F. and A. M., and of Azim Grotto, died on Monday at his home, 822 Union Street, Brooklyn, after an operation for appendicitis. He was 37 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. ELIZA H. STACKPOLE, widow of William Stackpole, who before his death was a manufacturer of surveying and astronomical instruments in this city, died on Monday at her residence, 210 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year.

WALTER W. MACBETH, a shoe salesman and member of Greepoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., and Amersfort Council No. 129, Jr. O. U. A. M., died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 975 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, in his twenty-seventh year.

Mrs. AMY BEDELL MOODY, wife of Charles F. Moody, a lawyer of this city, is dead at her home, 43 Bond Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

Mrs. HELEN AMELIA PEASE, who died at Oxford, N. Y., on Sunday, was the wife of Colonel Leroy B. Pease, a veteran newspaper man and formerly employed by The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Mr. Pease was born in Hampton, Conn., seventy-four years ago, and was a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Moseley, who went to Connecticut in 1734 to take charge of the Congregational Church at Hampton, of which he was pastor for fifty-seven years. Her grandfather was also a pastor of this church, and her father was later chorister and Mrs. Pease the organist. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, 177 Maple Street, Flatbush, this evening.

ALBERT GALLATIN BUTLER, 66 years old, a dealer in patternmakers' supplies in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 195A Steuben Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was a member of the General Putnam Council, R. A., and left a son, Albert H. Butler.

WILLIAM CHARLES ROBERTS, formerly a Trustee of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church and for many years Superintendent of its Sunday school, is dead at his home, 8,005 Thirteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, aged 71 years. Mr. Roberts was born in Sheffield, England, and was a Director of the South Brooklyn Building Loan Association, and a manufacturer of leather novelties.

ANDREW VAN ORDEN URMY, general manager of the Louis V. Urmy Advertising Agency, 41 Park Row, and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 19 Weiner Place, Tompkinsville, S. I. He was born in Ossining, N. Y., in 1830, and was a grandson of Andrew Van Orden, a soldier of the Continental Army.

JOSEPH BUSSEY, 52 years old, a compositor on The New York Tribune for the last thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 235 West 140th Street.

SAMUEL WERTHEIMER, one of the founders of the firm of A. Guckenheimer & Brothers, distillers of Pittsburgh, died on Monday at his home in that city. He was 82 years old.

WILLIAM GARDINER NICHOLAS, a financial writer with offices at 10 Wall Street, died on Monday at his home, 500 West 213th Street. He was born in Meadville, Penn., and had been connected with the Chicago Board of Trade and Washington correspondent for The Chicago Evening Post.

GUSTAV BERNSTEIN, a retired fur merchant, died on Sunday at his home, 257 West 121st Street. He had lived here since 1848, and was Treasurer of Beer Sheba Lodge, I. O. B. B., for fifty years, and an old member of Atlas Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Bernstein was born in Germany and was 82 years old. Three sons survive him.

MIGUEL COMACHO-ROLDAN, head of the firm of Comacho-Roldan & Van Sickle, commission merchants, at 56 Pine Street, died on Monday at his home on Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers. He was a native of Colombia, South America, and came here in 1875. His widow survives him.

Colonel CHARLES CARPENTER GOSS, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Dover, N. H., died on Monday at his home in that city. He was born in Gossville, N. H., in 1871.

JOHN CASHELL, trainer of Harry Payne Whitney's polo ponies for the last eight years, died on Monday at the home of his brother, William F. Cashell, at 636 West 138th Street, in his thirty-fourth year. He was born in this city and before entering Mr. Whitney's employ owned in partnership with "Charley" White a string of race horses, including Red-White-and-Blue and Tit-for-Tat.

Mrs. MILLIE TIERNEY, wife of Daniel W. Tierney, Commissioner of Assessments and Taxation of New Rochelle, N. Y., died on Monday night at her home in that city. She was a daughter of the late Martin J. Williamson and was in her fifty-third year.

WALTER JENNEY, President of the Appalachian Mountain Club, died on Monday at his home in Boston, in his sixtieth year. He was Vice President of the Jenney Manufacturing Company.

FRANK KASTELL, a member of the City Council of Passaic, N. J., died on Monday at his home, 88 Westervelt Place, in that city. For many years he had been proprietor of the old Kastell farm, a landmark in that section, and is survived by his widow and two children.

GERRIT SMITH, INVENTOR.

Originator of the Quadruple System of Telegraphy Was 76.

Gerrit Smith, 76 years old, who invented the quadruplex system of telegraphy, and was known to telegraphers throughout the world, died pesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edgar P. Foster, in Amityville, Long Island. He had been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company for 54 years, and was retired on a pension ten years ago.

At the time of inventing the quadruplex system he was the electrical engineer for the Western Union Company. His invention increased the service of the telegraph companies many times, and he spent several years in Europe introducing his invention. He was also instrumental in introducing the Wheatstone system of telegraphy into the United States.

During the civil was he was in the Secret Service of the Federal Government and had charge of a corps of telegraph operators.

Mr. Smith was born in Providence, R. I., and on coming to New York he married Miss Mary Ellis Spock, member of an old Long Island family, on Dec. 17, 1868, and they lived in Astoria until five years ago, when he removed to Amityville. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Foster, and a son, Charles E. Smith of Saugerties, N. Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HILTON.—May 2, 162 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hilton, a son.

Engaged

BARTHOLOMEW — THOMPSON. — Mrs. A. Fellowes Thompson, 103 East 75th St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Graham Thompson, to Mr. Marshall Moore Bartholomew, Yale, '07.

DUNHAM—PUTNAM.—M. Vryling Putnam to Lawrence B. Dunham.

HOOK—AUSTIN.—Frances Austin to Alfred J. Hook.

PECH—BRODIE.—Adele Brodie to Adolph Pech.

Married

DEPEW—HOFER.—On Monday evening, May 3, at Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Richard Henry Depew, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., to Miss Trenna Hofer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Hofer.

TOUREY-PIALLAT — LESPINASSE. — In Paris, on April 12, Marcel Tourey-Piallat to Marion, daughter of the late Georges S. Lespinasse, formerly of New York.

Died

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on May 2, William A. Anderson, 2d, in the 47th year of his age, at his residence, 82 Washington Place, N. Y. City. Funeral Wednesday. Private.

ANDERTON.—Ralph Leigh, Jr., husband of Susie Philoin, in his seventieth year, on May 4, at Brentwood, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M., (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—At his residence, 453 East 186th St., Joseph A. A. Baker, beloved husband of Annie E. Baker. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday evening, May 5, 1915, at 8 o'clock. Members Morrisania Council 1,739 Royal Arcanum invited to attend. Members of the Past Regents and Regents Association invited.

BASS.—On Tuesday, May 4, Mary M., beloved wife of the late Albert R. Bass, in her 76th year. Funeral services Thursday, May 6, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, 5 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private.

BELL.—On Monday, May 3, at his residence 157 West 94th St., Captain William R. Bell, in his 90th year. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Thursday, May 6, at 11 o'clock.

BRENNAN.—William F., Monday, May 3, at residence, 245 West 76th St., son of the late William and Catherine Brennan. Funeral notice hereafter.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at his home, 48 Elmont Av., Portchester, N. Y., Frank Henry Brown, aged 64, a son of Henry Field and Lucy Tarbell Brown, of Brimfield, Mass. Funeral Thursday, 6th instant, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence. Burial at Brimfield, Mass.

BURRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 4, 1915, at his residence, 160 West 54th St., New York City, Lee S. Burridge, son of the late Dr. Levi S. and Emma Frances Burridge, in his 54th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURTON.—On Monday, May 3, after a brief illness, Marguerite K., wife of Laurin W. Burton. Funeral from her late residence, The Westmoreland, 100 East 17th St., on Wednesday, May 5, at 12 o'clock noon.

CAMACHO-ROLDAN.—At his residence, 34 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., Monday, May 3, 1915, Miguel Camacho-Roldan, beloved husband of Elisa Camacho-Roldan, in his 81st year. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Ludlow St., Yonkers, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Ludlow Station on arrival of 8:58 New York Central train from Grand Central Terminal. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

CAREY.—Eleanor, beloved mother of Carey Livingston. Funeral at 2 o'clock tomorrow at Burr Davis, Mt. Vernon.

CARR.—Entered into rest in Troy, N. Y., Monday morning, May 3, 1915, Joseph Bradford Carr, aged 22 years, beloved husband of Emily Maude Elliott and only son of Mrs. Urban Weldon and the late William Gould Carr, and grandson of the late Major Gen. Joseph Bradford Carr. Funeral services at the residence, 595 5th Av., North Troy, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DAVIES.—At his residence, 20 East 82d St., on Sunday, May 2, at 6 A. M., Frederick Martin Davies, beloved husband of Emily O'Neil Davies and son of Julien Tappan and Alice Martin Davies. Services at Grace Church on Wednesday, May 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private at St. Luke's Fishkill. Kindly omit flowers.

DEITSCH.—On Sunday, May 2, Edward J. Deitsch, beloved husband of Florence Brussel Deitsch, and father of Edward J. Deitsch, Jr., and Alan B. Deitsch, and brother of Mrs. Isaac Stiebel, Mrs. Carl Deutsch, and I. M. Deitsch, at his home, 151 Central Park West, aged 49. Funeral private.

ESTABROOK.—Suddenly, Janet Estabrook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo T. Estabrook, May 4. Funeral services at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., at 9:30 o'clock, May 5. Interment at Saratoga Springs.

FALK.—On Sunday, May 2, Milton A. Falk, son of Ansel B. and Bertha Newborg Falk, aged 31 years. Funeral at convenience of family. Omit flowers.

FOWLER.—Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at her home, Grace Baker, wife of W. G. Fowler. Funeral services at 2,086 Anthony Av., near East 180th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

GOULDEN.—Suddenly, on May 3 1915, Joseph A., beloved husband of Isabella Allwein Goulden and father of Maurice E. Goulden, Mary E. Blanchard, and Sister Regina Fidelis. Funeral mass at Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., Fordham Road, Bronx, Thursday, May 6, 7 A. M. Congressional services and interment at Taneytown, Md., on arrival of special congressional car leaving Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 32d St., 9 A. M.

GOULDEN.—Joseph A.—Members of the Democratic County Committee, Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and of the North End Democratic Club are requested to assemble at the clubhouse on Wednesday evening, May 5, 1915, at 8 o'clock; thence to proceed in a body to his late residence, 2,438 Creston Av., to pay our respects to his memory.

Funeral services at Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, at 7 A. M.
ELLSWORTH J. HEALY,
Executive Member.

GOULDEN.—The Brownson Catholic Club announces with deep regret the death of Honorable Joseph A. Goulden, one of its esteemed members. All members are requested to attend the requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 2,496 Marion Av., on Thursday, May 6, at 7 A. M.

GOULDEN.—The Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory are requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, Joseph A. Goulden, at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road, Borough of Bronx, Thursday, May 6, at 7 o'clock A. M.
MYLES TIERNEY, President.
ROBERT LOUIS HOGUET, Secretary.

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home
Shows men how mothers dream plan for them. Price $1.00. Mother's Day, May 9th.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., New York.

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gossamer wool—very light and cool yet protecting the body.
AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY,
225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Died

HAGUE.—On Monday, May 3, 1915, Octavia Hague. Funeral from her late residence, 501 West 178th St., on Thursday, May 6, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

IRVING.—On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Elizabeth Greacen and the late James Irving. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIRBY.—Bridget, widow of the late Michael Kirby. Funeral from her late residence, 1,125 Union Av., Thursday, May 6, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Augustine's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

MARSH.—Mary E. Marsh, widow of George E. Marsh and mother of Walter R. Marsh of Garden City, N. Y., at Boston, May 4. Services at 2 Bradford Court, Newton Centre, Mass., 2 P. M., Thursday, May 6.

NORTON.—Eliza Teresa, at her residence, 324 New York Av., Brooklyn, widow of the late Lieutenant William J. Norton. Funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late home. Interment Greenwood.

PRIEST.—Mrs. Willmina Sunderland Perrine Priest, wife of Joseph Priest, a well-known druggist, and daughter of the late John A. Perrine, on May 2, 1915, at her residence in Princeton, N. J., after a lengthy illness, in her seventy-eighth year. She was born in Princeton, N. J., where she had always lived.
The deceased is survived, besides her husband, by one daughter, Miss Sarah Priest, and two sons, Carlton R. Priest of Princeton and Daniel Priest of Lakehurst, N. J.
The funeral will be conducted from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Alfred B. Baker of Trinity Church, Princeton, will officiate. Interment will be in Princeton Cemetery.

PUNNETT.—At her residence in Baltimore, May 2, 1915, Emily Meier, daughter of the late James and Mary K. Punnett. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday afternoon, May 5, at 2 P. M.

RIESENFELD.—Rosalie, beloved mother of Alfred, George, Ernestine and Philip Riesenfeld, and Meta Schornstein. Funeral from her late residence, 131 West 116th St., Wednesday, May 5, at 10 A. M.

ROCHE.—Suddenly, on May 3, 1915, Charles W. L. Roche. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 373 Charlton Av., South Orange, N. J., Wednesday, May 5, at 4:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Jennie Farrington Rogers, at her residence, 82 Valley Road. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDERS.—Killed in battle, Richard Ingersoll, son of J. Harris and Marie Day Sanders of London. Grandson of the late J. Ingersoll Day. New Orleans papers please copy.

SCHMELZEL.—Suddenly, at Hotel Netherland, May 3, William R. Schmelzel, son of the late George J. and Catharine L. Schmelzel.

SCHMELZEL.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, Office of the Secretary, No. 1,328 Broadway, New York.
It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of William R. Schmelzel, a member of this Society, at Hotel Netherland, on Monday, May 3, 1915.
VERNON M. DAVIS, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Assistant Secretary.

SENIOR.—At Montgomery, N. Y., on May 4, George Edward Senior, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Thursday, May 6, at 1:30 P. M.

SEYBEL.—On May 4, 1915, at his residence, Hillandale, Port Chester, N. Y., Daniel E. Seybel. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SNOW.—On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Sherman, Yonkers, N. Y., Lavinia Taft, widow of Henry Curtis Snow of Boston, age 78 years. Funeral service at Emanuel Church, Boston, on Thursday afternoon.

SPEITEL.—At his late residence, 135 East 57th St., Henry Speitel, aged 53 years. Funeral services at German Masonic Tempel, 220 East 15th St., on Thursday, May 6, 1915, at 1 P. M.

TIERNEY.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on May 2, Millie Tierney, wife of Daniel W. Tierney. Funeral from her late residence, 66 Centre Av., New Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, May 5.

URMY.—On Tuesday, May 4, at his residence, 19 Wiener Place, Tompkinsville, S. I., Andrew Van Orden Urmy, husband of Marie Augustine De Angelis Urmy, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Thursday evening, May 6, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

WARD.—On May 3, Daniel G., beloved husband of Octavia Micheaux and son of the late Thomas and Mary Ward. Funeral from his late residence, 52 West 128th St., to All Saints' Church, Thursday, May 6, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

WATSON.—On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Alexander Watson, in his 75th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 272 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 5, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WEED.—James M., beloved husband of Anna Richardson Weed, on May 3, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral private. Troy, Buffalo, and Chicago papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—At his residence at Litchfeild, Conn., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, in his 79th year. Funeral at Litchfield Thursday, May 6, on the arrival of the 8:51 N. Y., N. H. & H. train from New York. Kindly omit flowers.

WOODRUFF.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with very deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death in Litchfield, Conn., on May 4, 1915, of their late associate, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, No. 507 on the Roll.
HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD,
Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BANKER.—Louise, 462 East 137th St., May 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
BERST.—Michael, 788 East 151st St., May 3, aged 62. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
BIENN.—Annie, 423 East 80th St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BLACKER.—Mary J., 159 East 106th St., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CAREY.—Thomas P., May 2. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. today, 2 P. M.
CULHANE.—Margaret, 228 East 26th St., May 2. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
DAVIS.—Betty, 423 East 84th St., May 2. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M., private.
DEMANT.—Julius, 413 East 82d St., May 2, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DINEGAR.—Charles H., 76 East 94th St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DONOHUE.—Margaret A., 457 West 30th St., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
ELKAN.—Sophia, 163 East 95th St., May 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FANSLOW.—Augusta, 437 West 50th St., May 3, aged 8. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
FARRELL.—Kate, 144 East 28th St., May 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FLYNN.—Michael, 406 East 23d St., May 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
FORSTER.—John, May 2, aged 41. Funeral 206 West 30th St.
GAFFNEY.—James, 500 3d Av., May 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GALLAGHER.—Elizabeth, 400 West 24th St., May 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GRAHAM.—Catherine, 742 St. Nicholas Av., May 3. Funeral private.
HAGUE.—Octavia, 501 West 178th St., May 3. Funeral private.
HOFFMAN.—Mary E., 423 East 148th St., May 3.
JONES.—William B., 210 East 120th St., May 3. Funeral notice later.
KINSTLER.—Louis, 1,255 Brook Av., Bronx, May 3, aged 74. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
LE BER.—Laura, 166 East 80th St., May 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
LOHR.—Caroline S., 176 West 87th St., May 2. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
MARCO.—Rosa, 58 West 129th St., May 3.
MEARES.—Richard, 443 West 52d St., May 3, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
METZGER.—Ida, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., May 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MOONEY.—Mary, 318 East 37th St., May 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MOORE.—Minnie, 961 Grant Av., Bronx, May 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
MOTLEY.—Garrett J., 216 East 85th St., May 2. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
MULQUEEN.—Mary, 72 West 100th St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
NEU.—Frederick W., 19 East 128th St., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Patrick, 214 West 104th St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
RYAN.—Charles, 13 Carmine St., May 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
SCHUESSLER.—Annie, 989 East 163d St., May 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SPEITEL.—Henry, 135 East 57th St., May 3.
STRAPP.—John, 162 East 33d St., May 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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Died

URMY.—Andrew V., Tompkinsville, May 4, aged 85.

Brooklyn.

ANDROPOLY.—David, 986 Jefferson Av., May 3, aged 56.
BANTING.—Elizabeth, 206 Nostrand Av., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BELLOIS.—Charles, 257 Lexington Av., May 3, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow.
CAREY.—John, 151 Greenpoint Av., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
COONEY.—Mary, 202 Richards St., May 3, aged 33.
DROSSE.—Mary C., 260 5th Av., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
EAGLESON.—Margaret A., 287 Franklin Av., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
ESDOHR.—Johanna, 751 43d St., May 3, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FARRELL.—James, 22 Ten Eyck St., May 3, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FLYNN.—Elizabeth, 157 Douglass St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
JUDGE.—Jane B., 98 Madison St., May 3. Funeral private.
KEIM.—Jacob, Bushwick Hospital, May 3, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KIMMINS.—Samuel P. B., 75 Milford St., May 2, aged 42.
LAWLER.—Maria, St. Peter's Hospital, May 3, aged 78. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LLOYD.—Charles A., 1,842 Broadway, May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LUNT.—Joseph L., 406 Marion St., May 3. Funeral service today.
MACBETH.—Walter W., 975 Rogers Av., May 3, aged 27. Funeral service today.
McCONNELL.—Jane, 106 Crescent St., May 3, aged 65.
McLOUGHLIN.—Andrew, 97 Huntington St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MAHON.—James, 442 61st St., May 5, aged 12. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
MARTIN.—Paul, 333 Hancock St., May 3, aged 83.
MULDOON.—Grace, 7,514 5th Av., May 3, aged 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
NESWALD.—Eva, 290 Hamburg Av., May 3, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
OLDIS.—Thomas F., 121 Bedford Av., May 3, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
PARKER.—Edwin R., 430 61st St., May 2.
RICH.—Kate, 233 Hancock St., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
ROBERTI.—Maria T., 321 Hamburg Av., May 2, aged 55.
RYAN.—Christopher, 777 De Kalb Av., May 2.
SANDERSON.—Susie M., 924 52d St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SCHOENIJAHN.—Arthur T., 822 Union St., May 3. Funeral service today.
SHORT.—Robert, 1,817 Coney Island Av., May 3, aged 30. Funeral today.
STACKPOLE.—Eliza H., 210 St. John's Place, May 3.
SWEENEY.—Mary, 176 Tillary St., May 3, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
WHITE.—Thomas, 458 Sackett St., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ANDERSON.—Elsie B., 51 Highland Av., Newark, May 3, aged 6. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
BAYH.—Arthur, 800 Madison St., Hoboken, May 3, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BRAINARD.—Catharine, 388 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, May 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BUDD.—Maria, 208 Ege Av., Jersey City, May 3, aged 95.
CAMPBELL.—Mary, 8 Garrison Av., Jersey City, May 4.
DOLAN.—John, 132 Newton St., Newark, May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.
FAIRSERVICE.—Harriet, 405 North 3d St., East Newark, May 4. Funeral tomorrow.
FELLINGHAM.—M. Carrie, 97 Union St., Newark, May 3.
HESLIN.—George, 40 Elizabeth St., Jersey City, May 3.
HOINS.—William F., 30 Leonard St., Jersey City, May 3, aged 2.
KARL.—William, 23 Newton St., Newark, May 2. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
KIRSTEN.—Katherine, 287 Varick St., Jersey City, May 3. Funeral private.
KREUTTER.—Jacob, 842 Bergen St., Newark, May 3, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow.
LINGHAM.—Ethel K., 131 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, May 4.
LOOMIS.—Achsah A., Newark, May 3, aged 85.
McALVANAH.—John M., 53 High St., Jersey City, May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
McCHESNEY.—Priscella C., Newark, May 3, aged 71.
MUHLECKEN.—Franziska, 814 Park Av., Hoboken, May 2, aged 53. Funeral today.
PULVER.—Warren, 390 Lincoln Av., Newark, May 3, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RYAN.—William, 1,014 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 1.
TAFFEY.—Mary A., 639 Grove St., Jersey City, May 1.
WIDBRECHT.—Henry J., 388 Palisade Av., Jersey City, May 1, aged 56.

Long Island.

BACKOTEN.—Katherine, Brooklyn Hills, May 1, aged 32.
BENNETT.—James, Glendale, May 1, aged 69.
BISHOP.—Andrew, Masapequa, May 1, aged 15.
CARROLL.—Bessie, 177 Beebee Av., Long Island City, May 1, aged 29.
FISH.—Sarah S., 137 Main St., Astoria, May 1, aged 45.
GADA.—Rossel, 260 Hoyt Av., Astoria, May 1, aged 3.
GRAFF.—Rudolph, Ridgewood, May 1, aged 37.
HENDRICKSON.—William W., Amagansett, May 2, aged 35.
HORAK.—Anna, 777 9th Av., Astoria, May 1, aged 48.
KEARNS.—Michael, Amityville, May 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
KING.—Laura, Jamaica, May 1, aged 38.
McLAUGHLIN.—George, Jamaica, May 1, aged 66. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
MOLITOR.—Wilhelmina, College Point, May 1, aged 48.
OAKLEY.—William, 29 Carver St., Astoria, May 1, aged 63.
PIERSON.—Henry M., College Point, May 1, aged 36.
ROGERS.—Walter S., Woodhaven, May 1, aged 24.
SCHWARTZ.—Louis F., Woodhaven, May 1, aged 41.
SCIBELLI.—Frank, Woodhaven, May 1, aged 50.
SMITH.—Gerrit, Amityville, May 4, aged 76. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

DUNNE.—James, mass St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.
FRIEL.—Joseph J., mass St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.
GALLAGHER.—John J., mass St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

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MANUFACTURERS send samples best grade men's neckwear. American Bargain House, Torrington, Conn.

200 WASHABLE DRESSES in stout sizes of higher grade to be sold. Style Mfg. Co., 18 West 27th St.

JOBBERS are looking at cheap wash dresses. Call between 9 and 12. Room 1,201, 108-110 West 34th St.

Job 500 boys' Bulgarian suits, 7-16, to close out at a price. Hyman Lulitz, 85 Bleecker St.

COATS, 2,000 ladies' and misses', to close out. Slater Bros. Cloak and Suit Co., 47 West 24th St.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4948.

COATS for special sales; we have 300 good coats to close out. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

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Monday....3¾@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Velvet Ribbons Still a Feature.

Velvet ribbons still continue to hold most of the interest in the ribbon trade. The demand varies only in the matter of widths. Narrow goods were popular at first, but the widths now being asked for are 9, 12 and 16, with buyers nibbling on goods of 22 lignes. The samples that are being imported from abroad show no change, it is said, and are mostly merchandise of a kind that has been used before.

Few Duplicates in Piece Goods.

Fall duplicates in the piece goods market are coming in rather slowly from the clothiers. Conditions in men's wear trade seem to be getting more like those prevailing in women's wear every season. If the selers are able to offer something good it will be taken up, but only as a spot proposition. It is now thought fairly certain that glens will figure largely in the Fall duplicating. A feature in operation at present is the substituting of self color stripes in place of the silk stripe.

Buttons Still Selling Big.

Button manufacturers and importers find an unusual feature to this season's business just now in the increase in the demand at the time when it usually falls off. The trade has being doing a record business and one that is confined to no one line but takes in everything, even to supplying the shoe manufacturers with novelties. If the button sales are any criterion, the season in the women's apparel lines must be a wonderful one. Pearls and ivories are being used, and 80 per cent. of the orders, it is said, have been placed on plain white and blacks and a combination of the two. The season is a little too early to determine what styles will be good for Fall, although it is fairly certain that the quantity used will be large, since this season's business has increased instead of diminished as time went on.

Less Duty on Silk Waste.

Collector Malone was notified yesterday by Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department of a big reduction in the duty heretofore taken on artificial silk waste. The merchandise, it appears, is composed of artificial silk threads, mixed with a very small percentage of real silk threads, in a tangled condition. Up to this time waste of this kind has been returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as artificial silk filaments under Paragraph 319. The department, after an exchange of views with the customs officials here, advised the Collector that when tangled the merchandise under consideration ceases to be a commercial yarn or thread, and should hereafter be returned at 10 per cent.

Coal Trade Situation.

Referring to the trade in anthracite, The Coal Trade Journal of today will say that the demand this week "shows the reaction which normally follows the close of a discount month. Buying was rather active toward the end of April, but this was only a temporary revival due to the desire of dealers to get a little extra tonnage shipped before the 10-cent advance went into effect. Now that there is no incentive for haste orders have dropped off for the time being." In regard to bituminous, the weight of opinion is that the trade is gradually getting in a stronger position and that the underlying strength will become more clearly visible in the course of a few months, and possibly within a few weeks.

Five Per Cent. Case Not Decided.

The inability of the members of the United States Court of Customs Appeals to settle their differences of opinion as to the interpretation to be given the 5 per cent. rebate provision of the tariff law was emphasized yesterday, when the tribunal failed to hand down a decision in the test cases. These have been pending since last November, and, while a decision has been expected weekly since the beginning of the year, a semi-official intimation was made in Washington last week that the differences among the members had been composed and that a decision would be promulgated yesterday. If a decision is not rendered before the Summer recess next month, the determination of the issue by the court will go over to Fall.

Voiles Are Much Wanted.

An excellent business in plain and fancy voiles is being done in this market at the present time, the converters taking them in good shape to supply the retail and jobbing demand for the finished goods. Quite a good business is also being done on them for delivery later in the year. Seed and splash voiles are active, the demand for the former being especially good. Lawns and fine organdies are also good, but the most wanted fabrics at the moment, and the scarcest, appear to be cotton gabardines and voiles made up with wide awning or pleating stripes. The mills continue to complain of a lack of profit on the plainer constructions, however, and this in spite of recent advances that have been made on them in the unfinished state.

The Crude Rubber Market.

While the manufacturing interests are not taking crude rubber for spot or nearby delivery with any degree of activity in this market at the present time, they are giving serious attention to forward deliveries of the plantation grades, especially pale crêpe. This rubber is now held here at 58 cents a pound, spot, while for July-December shipment it is available at 55 cents. For shipment during 1916, in equal monthly deliveries, it may be had at 50 cents. Smoked sheets, which are quiet, are quoted at 58 cents a pound, spot, while the present spot price on up-river fine, the best Brazilian rubber, is 39½ cents. There is very little selling pressure in evidence at the moment. Receipts from London and Para have been fairly liberal in the last week.

Linen Suits Taking Well.

Among the essentially Summer suits for women and misses none is selling better in this market at the moment than those made of linen and "beach" cloths. The big retailers are operating early in the belief that the vogue for suits, which came in with such a rush this Spring, can be indefinitely prolonged by prompt showings of the goods mentioned. The activity of the cutters on linen suits is reflected in the large sale of colored linens in the primary dry goods market. The bulk of the suits in question are made up with short jackets, such as the Eton and the bolero effects, while the most favored skirts show a neat use of pleating. Shirred and semi-circular skirts are also offered. A number of models incorporate vests, while others are made up with vestees. The various shades of blue seem to lead the color demand, while quite a few naturals are shown.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Gray goods were again quiet yesterday, aside from certain constructions of sheetings that were taken by the bag trade. Forty-inch, 4.25-yard goods were disposed of in quite liberal fashion for this purpose at 4½ to 4⅝ cents, the better goods bringing the latter figure. Print-cloths continued inactive, but firm, the mills being well enough supplied with business to tide them over any temporary quiet spell that may come up. The weakness in cotton in the last day or two has had the effect of lessening bids for the late deliveries, but, as the mills were not taking them very seriously at the prices offered, no great harm has been done. There was more selling of 39-inch 68x72s from second hands at 4⅞ cents, but not much was heard of other offerings of this kind. Fine and fancy goods were normally active. Spot print-cloth prices were unchanged at these bases:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅞c	38½-inch, 65-56s..4⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s..3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s....5c	38½-inch, 60-48s..3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s....3c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s....2⅝c

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Twenty-seven companies, with capital stocks aggregating $808,800, were incorporated today, including:

The Kny-Scheerer Corpn., surgical instruments, hospital supplies, $200,000; F. J. Kent, S. S. Newton, W. R. Baird, 144 Ralston Av., South Orange, N. J.

Dividend Metals Co., metal, mining, merchandise, $150,000; E. A. Martell, C. D. Cooper, E. E. Britton, 79 Wall St.

Cayuga Power Corpn., Ithaca, generate, distribute electricity, $75,000; W. Rose, H. Stanley, F. S. Connell, 132 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Ajax Farm Corpn., develop, cultivate lands, farm products, live stock, $50,000; T. B. Davis, B. C. Hovis, E. J. Steinle, 7 Bellvale Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Weisbart-Rodman Co., live stock, cattle, butchers, realty, $50,000; M. Dreyfuss, J. H. Rodman, M. Weisbart, 1,244 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

Esperanza Land Corpn., develop, cultivate lands, farm products, live stock, nursery, canning, $50,000; W. K. Dunbar, E. F. Graham, E. B. Beach, 110 West 39th St.

Plaza Galleries, works of art, realty, $50,000; F. Deardorf, B. Davine, E. David, 607 West 137th St.

The Wm. H. Clark People, advertising, novelties, devices, $25,000; H. D. Reynolds, W. H. Clark, I. A. Worthington, 666 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Young & Wagner, contracting, architecture, photographic supplies, optical goods, metal ware, $25,000; S. Wagner, I. B. Wagner, H. H. Young, 514 West 16th St.

Arcadia Novelty Co., Newark, vending machines, novelties, $15,000; L. K. Schuman, A. J. Spencer, F. C. Welcher, Newark.

J. P. Miller Agency, Syracuse, insurance, realty, construction, $10,000; G. De Hierapolis, Jr., W. J. Demong, J. P. Miller, Jr., 207 Park Av., Syracuse, N. Y.

Feld-Franken Co., ladies', misses', children's clothing, $10,000; H. Franken, J. Bass, D. Feld, 281 South 2d St., Brooklyn.

Low & Hughes Golf Shop, sporting goods, $10,000; T. C. Ennever, H. J. Hughes, G. Low, Baltusrol, N. J.

John Bouwit Skirt Co., ladies', misses', wearing apparel, $10,000; R. Flock, E. R. Tomlinson, J. Bouwit, 561 West 163d St.

New York Stores Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; S. Hellinger, A. J. Meury, J. J. Lynch, 301 2d Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

Demarest Hay and Grain Corp., Bronx, $10,000; C. R. Small, F. Demarest, Graham Court, 116th St. and 7th Av.

Industrial equipment Co., electrical, mechanical apparatus, supplying electricity, $10,000; J. J. Donohue, S. B. Vondersmith, A. H. Ferber, 8 Murray St., Stapleton.

Clamatis Realty Co., construction, realty, $10,000; P. Cohen, W. A. Johnson, F. Weiss, 103 West 141st St.

B. B. Operating Co., hotel, inn keepers, caterers, livery, garages, realty, construction, $8,000; W. Isenbergh, L. and H. J. Hauf, 22 East 89th St.

Peritz & Lipman Co., hats, caps, realty, $5,000; J. Kplowitz, M. Lipman, A. Eritz, 201 East 111th St.

Evans Holding Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; A. Barnett, A. C. Keedwell, J. Lloyd Evans, 792 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

New York Surprise Stores, men's, ladies', children's wearing apparel, $5,000; C. Mintz, W. Anderson, F. Druck, 225 West 142d St.

Weber & Hamilton, contracting, plumbing, steam heating, electrical work, $5,000; M. and D. F. Hamilton, R. P. Weber, 531 Lockwood St., Long Island City.

I. Henry Novelty Mfg. Co., $5,000; T. Tully, I. Henry, J. J. Tully, 1,236 Tinton Av.

Authorizations: O. H. Perry & Son, Jersey City, N. J., coal, coke, ores, wood, lumber, and other fuel, $25,000. Rep., W. C. Ridgeway, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Co., Pocahontas, W. Va., $50,000. Rep., George E. Nelson, 200 5th Av., Manhattan.

Capital increases: National Scout Shoe and Leggins Co., Brooklyn, $2,000 to $7,000; Prudential Outfitting Co., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Land Owners' Co., Brooklyn, $55,800 to $50,800.

Voluntary dissolution: Weedsport Shirt and Waist Co., Weedsport.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 4.—Charters filed:

International Cutter Co., 215 Broad Street, Elizabeth, $60,000; Richard M. Klein, Harry Epstein, Abram J. David, all of Elizabeth.

"Mink" Ludeman Co., Inc., Newark, boot and shoe business, $30,000; Emanuel "Mink" Ludeman, William B. Jordan, Harry Fleuchano, all of Newark.

Specialty Black Dyeing Co., First National Bank Building, Paterson, general silk dyers, &c., $5,000; registered agent, Philip A. Bruckman; incorporators, Robert C. Paterson, New York; Kittie Dering, Paterson; Clara Hamilton, Paterson.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 4.—Charter filed:

Atlantic Holding Co., to acquire and develop lands for the production of tropical fruits and vegetables of all kinds in the United States, Jamaica, Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico, Costa Rica, or any other foreign country, $4,400,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Wilmington, Del.; Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

MANUFACTURERS TO MEET.

Convention of the National Association to be Held Here.

The twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on May 25 and 26. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States; Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, and other speakers of national reputation will address the manufacturers. The subject of Mr. Taft's address is announced to be "The Clayton Act and Other Things."

James A. Emery of the National Council for Industrial Defense will outline the work of the newly created Federal Trade Commission, which is vested with plenary powers over corporate business interests, and there will be a general discussion of the effect of the activities of this body on the manufacturing industry. The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which has been investigating the causes of industrial unrest, will also receive consideration at the convention sessions. The attitude which the commission has assumed toward employers in general and the trend taken by the commission at its various hearings will be discussed by Walter Drew of the National Erectors Association.

The sessions of the convention will begin on the morning of May 25 and will be divided into four periods. Among the speakers scheduled to talk are Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, M. W. Alexander of the General Electric Company, and Arthur D. Little. There will be a general discussion from the floor on all topics and reports will be read on fire and accident prevention, union label, immigration, uniform State laws, trade marks and copyrights, and industrial betterment.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was narrow, but, after moderate price movements both ways, closed firm at a net advance of ⅛@⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 red wheat was quoted at $1.69¼ and No 2 hard at $1.71¼, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.66, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.66⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.65½	$1.66	$1.02
July	..	..	1.41⅞	1.41½	94¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.62⅝	1.61⅜	1.62¼	1.63	98¾
July	1.36⅝	1.34⅛	1.35⅞	1.35½	85¾
Sept.	1.25½	1.24⅛	1.25	1.24⅝	84⅜

CORN.

The market for corn was steady throughout the day, in sympathy with wheat and on further complaints of unfavorable weather conditions in Argentina. There was also a better export inquiry, and sales for the day were estimated at about 200,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87⅝c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May.......	77⅜	76⅝	77¼	76⅞	66¼
July.......	80⅛	79⅛	80	79⅞	66⅞
Sept.......	81	80½	81	80½	65⅞

OATS.

The oats market was influenced considerably by the action of wheat and corn, but the undertone was heavy, and final prices were ⅛c net lower to ⅝c higher. The local spot market was steady. Standard quoted at 62½c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3 white, 62c; No. 4 white, 61½c; fancy clipped white, 63 to 64c; ordinary clipped white, 61½ to 63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	55⅜	54⅞	55	54⅞	37⅞
July	54⅞	54⅛	54¼	54⅞	37⅜
September ..	48⅛	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	35⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer, prompted by an advance in the hog market and on buying by packers as well as covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Wednesday, 26,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.30	10.15	10.30	10.15	9.95
July	10.47	10.32	10.45	10.35	10.10
Ribs—					
May	10.52	10.35	10.52	10.32	10.95
July	10.80	10.65	10.77	10.65	11.10
Pork—					
May	17.97	17.70	17.90	17.70	19.55
July	18.40	18.20	18.35	18.20	19.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a small volume of business in the cottonseed oil market and prices were lower in the face of firmness in both the lard and cotton markets. The range of prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	..	6.57@6.65	6.57
May	6.57	6.61	6.57	6.57@6.60	6.61
June	6.75	6.76	6.75	6.74@6.76	6.75
July	6.90	6.92	6.89	6.89@6.90	6.91
August	7.05	7.06	7.05	7.03@7.05	7.07
September ..	7.14	7.15	7.14	7.13@7.15	7.16
October	7.17	7.18	7.17	7.16@7.18	7.21
November ..	..	..	..	6.88@7.05	6.95
December ..	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95	6.95

COFFEE.

Interest in the coffee market at present is centred around the July position, which some interests believe is likely to work into a rather tight technical condition. Prices were generally easier, closing at 2 to 5 points net lower. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.22
June	..	..	6.30@6.32	6.32
July	7.50	7.41	7.42@7.44	7.46
August	..	..	7.43@7.45	7.48
September ..	7.49	7.46	7.44@7.46	7.50
October	7.51	7.51	7.49@7.51	7.54
November ..	..	..	7.52@7.53	7.57
December ..	..	..	7.57@7.58	7.60
January	..	..	7.63@7.64	7.65
February ..	..	..	7.68@7.69	7.72
March	7.75	7.75	7.74@7.75	7.78
April	..	..	7.76@7.77	7.80

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 41,448 packages; last week, 34,913 packages. Exports to Europe, 1,200 packages; to other countries, 66 packages. The demand kept a little ahead of the supply for several days, and the market in consequence was decidedly firm, with a further gain of about ½c, particularly on the higher grades of fresh table butter. At the close the supply and demand were a little more evenly balanced and the tone was only steady, though present values may be sustained for a few days longer. Increased supplies are close by. The bulk of the fresh creamery is now selling in range of 29@31c, some of the fancier lots bringing 31½@32c and lower grades going at 27@28½c, with the exception of some very wild flavored stock from the Far West. Held creamery in light supply and quiet. Renovated firm, with desirable grades selling up closely. Ladles and packing stock in short supply, and the market closed strong, with a little export demand. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27@28½c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¾@21c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 264,201 cases. Arrivals have continued on a very large scale, receipts for the past week exceeding all previous records. The market declined under the pressure of heavy supplies and stock in cold storage has accumulated rapidly. Many of the higher grades of storage packed eggs are going direct to the warehouses for account of shippers or track buyers, and at the close this is giving the market a slightly steadier tone on high grades, but the medium and ordinary qualities, which comprise a large part of the regular packings, are urgently offered and meeting rather an unsatisfactory demand at easy prices. Storage accumulations in New York and Jersey City at the close of April were about 596,000 cases, which is far beyond any previous record for this season of year. Dirties and checks have declined, but strictly prime lots are meeting a fair demand at present quotations. Nearby white eggs plentiful and cleaning up with difficulty, a large part of the business in range of 22@23c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½c; storage packed, firsts, 20¾@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 18@18½c; thirds and poorer, 17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16c; culls and poor checks, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 21½@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 23@24c; Western, 20@23c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@23c.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Catgut, Abrasives, and Pigment Among Articles Passed On.

In overruling a protest by Carl Fischer the Board of General Appraisers yesterday construed the provision in the tariff law for "parts" of musical instruments. The merchandise in controversy was strings made of catgut covered with silk, the latter material being the component of chief value. They were intended for use on musical instruments. The Collector classified the articles as manufactures of silk not specially provided for, and took duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importer claimed duty at 35 per cent. as "parts" of the instruments. Judge Howell in his decision overruling the importer's contention said Congress evidenced an intent to declare that strings for musical instruments composed in chief value of other materials than gut or metal are not to be classified as "parts" of musical instruments.

The American Emery Wheel Works, Providence, lost in a contention relating to Boro-carbone, a commodity made from a clay known as bauxite. The Custom House authorities returned the commodity as being by similitude "emery grains manufactured" with duty at 1 cent per pound. The importing firm claimed assessment at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "crude artificial abrasives." Judge McClelland held that the evidence amply showed that the boro-carbone in its imported condition is similar in use to emery and affirmed the Collector.

The Adams Express Company, acting as forwarder, brought in footbath tablets, some of which were invoiced as antiseptics. The testimony showed that the tablets were perfumed and dissolved in water for the purpose of softening and smoothing the skin. They were returned for duty under the tariff at 60 per cent. ad valorem as toilet preparations. Among the claims was one that duty should have been collected at 15 per cent. as medicinal preparations. The board held there was nothing in the record to justify a reversal of the Collector.

William A. Foster & Co. were sustained in protests dealing with importations described on the invoices as "crude ivory bone black in chips." It was returned by Appraiser Sague as black pigment and, accordingly, assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act. The testimony was to the effect that while the product is eventually intended for use as a pigment, it is not a pigment in its imported condition. In view of this the board sustained the claim for free entry.

A. Klipstein & Co. and Geisenheimer & Co. imported a commodity which was returned by the Appraiser as "vegetable black." It was assessed at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909, and was claimed properly dutiable at only 10 per cent. as charcoal, bone char, or blood char, or in the alternative at 20 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured article. As the paragraph under which duty was taken provides for black made from bone by whatever name known, Judge McClelland held the provision sufficiently comprehensive to include the merchandise in controversy. The Collector was affirmed.

Wool in Fair Demand.

LONDON, May 4.—There was a fair demand for the 11,600 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Heavy wools were frequently withdrawn and good merinos were often 5 per cent. lower. Good crossbreds were steady. American buyers were quiet.

NAIL HOLES DID IT.

Took Flooring Out of Free List and Made It Dutiable.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that nail holes in wood or lumber exclude such products from the benefit of free entry under the tariff law. The case before the customs tribunal was that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which protested the Collector's assessment on merchandise returned by the Appraiser as "hardwood flooring planed, tongued, grooved, and bored."

The railway company insisted in its protest that duty exemption accrued under Paragraph 647, which specifies, among other things, "sawed boards, or lumber planed, and tongued and grooved and ready for use as such." Judge McClelland said there is really no controversy as to the facts in the case. Every effect produced on the flooring in question, except the boring of the nail holes, was produced by a machine known as a matcher and planer, and but for these nail holes the flooring, in the opinion of the General Appraiser, would be free as claimed.

"The effect of the boring of these nail holes," said Judge McClelland, "is to place this flooring in a condition beyond that of sawed boards or lumber planed. It might be urged that because these holes were bored in connection with the planing process at very inconsiderable cost, although a step beyond planing, tongueing, and grooving, was too insignificant to be considered as changing the dutiable character of the merchandise; but we do not think that the question of cost should control or even influence a decision on that point."

EXPORTS STILL RISING.

France Led in the Shipments from This Port Last Week.

Exports at this port continued to show gains in the week ended May 1, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. Last week's exports totaled $24,763,189, compared with $24,312,996 the week before, and $20,565,585 in the week before that. This year's exports to date are $463,731,170, or $109,307,396 in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1914, when they aggregated $354,423,774.

France purchased war and other supplies here last week worth $7,316,468. The Netherlands came second with $4,039,139, while England fell to third place with $3,491,590. The British Possessions took merchandise manifested at $1,089,206, while Italy's shipments totaled $1,716,468. Since the British Order in Council relative to the seizure of merchandise intended for Germany, the exports from here to the Scandinavian countries show a decline. Sweden took goods last week valued at $926,584, while Denmark's purchases, which until lately were above the million-dollar mark weekly, dropped to $137,824, or a normal export volume in times of peace. Norway's share in last week's outward movement was $400,803. Argentina led among the South American countries with exports worth $986,360.

The export movement in domestics was the heaviest in many weeks, and totaled $781,645. The Philippines took the lion's share, $504,840, while the British East Indies came next with purchases of $39,403. Other good sized exports were made to Colombia, Central America, Cuba, Saloniki, and China. Cotton duck exports for the week were set down at $35,719, of which the Argentine took $15,365.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—I. X. L. Mfg. Co.; T. Silberman, piece goods; 1,261 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, art embroideries; Miss V. Winston, representing; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; R. P. Clarke, men's hats; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; S. Levin, men's, boys' clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Varsitz Underwear Co.; S. John, trimmings; Cumberland.
BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrance Co.; F. L. Bottum, collars, house dresses; Albert.
BIRMINGHAM—F. Marx; A. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; F. H. Crocker, shoes; Miss Fraser, gowns, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, women's machine-made dresses; F. Phillips, women's coats, raincoats, bathing suits; Miss M. Murphy, infants' dresses, rompers; W. J. Hiller, boys' clothing; Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Simpson, representing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. E. Randall, men's hats; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; E. A. Brown, boys' clothing; A. E. Finney, men's furn. goods, shirts, sweaters, gloves; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats; F. J. Smith, jewelry, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenis Sons Co.; J. R. Simpson, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 West 23d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 11 6W. 32d.
BOSTON—J. Dreyfus & Sons; J. Dreyfus, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—M. Sabel; A. W. Sabel, children's, juniors' pile fabrics, coats, (Fall;) 32 W. 17th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. Wilson, millinery; 18 West 35th.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. B. Ertle, silks, velvets; F. L. Mammoser, furs; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, jobs leather goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, ready-to-wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, misses', juniors' suits; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, waists, wash dresses, skirts, jobs suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinreich, laces; A. S. Ritchie, clothing; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—H. Bernstein, cloaks, suits; Latham.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Shannon & Sokup; J. B. Sokup, hats; Webster.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Tarson, ladies' waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; 13 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach & Co.; L. E. Ach, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.
DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, ladies', misses', children's Fall coats; 95 Madison Av.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; D. M. Levine, wash skirts; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—C. Silberman, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Henry Blackwell Co.; J. Liston, laces, hosiery, gloves; Miss N. Glaser, ribbons; Wallick.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. D. Jamison, boys' clothing; 59 Union Sq.
DETROIT—Ogus, Pafmowich & Ogus; J. Alexander, general buyer; 621 Broadway.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—S. F. Iszard Co.; G. B. Brooks, notions, gloves, laces; 315 4th Av.
FALL RIVER—Sherer D. G. Co.; C. V. Leonard, men's, boys', children's clothing, men's furn. goods; St. Denis.
FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling; F. E. Lee, dry goods; 39 West 32d; Wallick.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Frankie & Co.; F. Kerr, domestics; 432 4th Av.
HARISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Breunethum, waists; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, neckwear; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; W. Middleton, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, trunks, leather goods; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. Nathan, jobs silk poplin dresses; 49 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; M. Batavia, silk, cotton dresses; 43 W. 27th.
LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; J. R. Stafford, domestics; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; G. Johnson, domestics; 432 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; O. M. Billings, general mdse; 23 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; F. Schmitt, upholstery goods, carpets; 18 West 35th.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; H. Leppich, hosiery, ribbons, leather goods; 353 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; P. P. Hermann, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; D. H. Galligher, representing; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; H. J. Schwarts, notions; 75 Leonard.
NEW HAVEN—Shulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, notions, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. McNelly, dress goods, silks; G. O. Doyle, cloaks, suits; Prince George. Miss M. Murphy, gloves; McAlpin. Miss L. T. Sylvia, women's, infants' wear; McAlpin; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, domestics; 432 4th Av.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—Women's Shop; B. Pearson, waists, skirts, cotton, silk dresses; 140 W. 32d.
NEWPORT, Ark.—S. Heinemann D. G. Co.; S. Heinemann, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1,607; 116 West 32d.
NORWALK—Rogers & Stevens; C. D. Rogers, clothing; Marlborough.
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Kerr D. G. Co.; J. E. Belcher, domestics, linens; 230 5th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Emporium; E. L. Tobias, jobs silk dresses, waists, skirts, suits; 1,199 B'way.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Zinser, domestics, linens; 320 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs silk, cotton dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Browns Sons Co.; M. Brown, dry goods; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Breir & Co.; B. Breir, Fall dresses; 1,182 Broadway, Room 806.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. B. Herstein, wash dresses, jobs suits; 364 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.; Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, domestics; 432 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; E. Ellison, domestics, linens; B. Eckenrode, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; G. Arbogast, notions, laces; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE—W. B. Mfg. Co.; J. B. Webb, pants; St. Denis.
PROVIDENCE—M. Ettlinger, furn. goods; Broztell.
READING—Lord & Gage; H. Volk, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. C. Chenaut, domestics; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; G. H. Campbell, domestics; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Merrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.; McAlpin.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. P. Edgecomb, clothing, hosiery, furn. goods, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
SAVANNAH—B. Karps; I. Rebhan, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1,607; 116 West 32d.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; C. B. Raymond, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, domestics; 432 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
ST. LOUIS—Montrose Cloak and Suit Co.; J. H. Goldman, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; M. B. Murray, women's children's shoes; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; W. McCauley, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—Guiterman Bros.; L. A. Guiterman, furn. goods; 1,133 Broadway; Netherland.
TORONTO—R. Simpson Co.; F. W. Bradwin, dry goods; Murray Hill.
UTICA—Ross, Stitzburg Co.; C. Ross, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Latham.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; H. J. Roberts, dress goods, silks; 43 West 23d.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, domestics; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; A. H. Baum, housefurn. goods; 15 E. 26th.
WEATHERFORD, Tex.—Baker, Poston & Co.; G. C. Poston, clothing, millinery, carpets; 395 Broadway; Albert.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; H. M. Helfrich, carpets; 320 Church.
WILLIAMSPORT—Thompson, Gibson Co.; E. E. Schleh, rugs; 315 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE—Duncan & Homer Co.; J. R. Homer, cloaks, suits, waists; 212 5th Av.
WILSON, N. C.—Riley & Tomlinson; L. S. Tomlinson, general mdse.; Imperial.
WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; C. S. Allan, cloaks, suits, dresses; Imperial.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics; 432 4th Av.
ZANESVILLE, O.—Block & Grant Co.; R. S. Block, notions, gloves; 377 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The opening day's receipts from the Government's auction of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday netted $3,200. A good-sized crowd was on hand, and some of the lots developed lively bidding, prices in many instances exceeding the appraised values. The auction will be continued today, starting at 10 o'clock with lot 551, covering 11,300 feet of picture films.

An auction sale of clothing conducted yesterday by Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street, brought about 70 cents on the dollar. The bidding was of a brisk nature on the whole, but at times showed a conservative spirit. Plaids and pencil stripes, although the latter have been pronounced passe, were taken most eagerly.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
Continuing Tomorrow (Thurs.) Afternoon at 3
The Crawford Civil War Memorabilia
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Afternoon and Evening at 4 and 8:15 o'clock
The Heise Autographs of Famous Americans
Friday next, at 3 and 8:15 o'clock.
Literature and Maps relating to Mexico, Central America, The Maya Indians
Friday Evg., next, at 9 o'clock, and Saturday next at 3 o'clock,
Americana and Other Books.
The sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6880-6881 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, May 5th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
By Order of a Prominent Maker of
HIGH-CLASS
Clothing
Consisting of
Men's & Youths' Suits,
In Wholesale Values Up to $25.
Men's & Youths' Pants, Topcoats.
Also a Special Offering of
CHILDREN'S KNICKER SUITS,
Top Coats, Knee Pants, all being the production of a well-known specialty house.

1000 Doz. Men's Imported
Straw Hats
Selling Up to $36.00 Per Dozen Wholesale
WILL BE SOLD TOMORROW,
Thursday, May 6th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.,
At Our Salesrooms, 394 Broadway, N. Y. C.
This Stock Comprises About
1000 DOZ. MEN'S ITALIAN STRAW HATS
Salvaged, but mostly perfect, and all merchantable. In Sennets, Splits, Yeddos, Leghorns, Milans, and Fancy Braids, all made for 1915. The above should command the attention of live retailers.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department, 394 B'way, N. Y. C. Tel., Franklin 42-43.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
For Account of Executors.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd.; 1958.
490 shs. Citizens Union Realty & Mortgage Co.
120 shs. J. Spencer Turner Co. 7 p. c. pfd.
30 shs. Trinidad Sugar Co.
$1,000 Consumers' Park Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
For Account of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
91 shs. The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. new stock, resulting from uncombined fractional rights to subscribe. Sold by the company at an upset price not less than $100 per share.
For account of Whom It May Concern:
$1,063,000 Dering Coal Company 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., with April, 1909, and subsequent coupons attached.
$3,000 Military Naval Corpn. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1920; Janu'y, 1915, coupons on.
50 shs. Keystone Type Foundry Co. pf.
$3,000 Trenton, Pennington & Hopewell St. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$10,000 State Line Telephone Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
50 shs. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
2 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
8 shs. United States Steel Corpn. pfd.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
$15,000 Gates Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1930, August, 1912, and subsequent coupons on.
$8,000 Pinelawn Cemetery 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
1,600 shs. Pinelawn Cemetery.
1,500 shs. Seattle-Tacoma Short Line R. R. Ctf. of Dep.
100 shs. American Transportation Co. com.
200 shs. Pacific Coast Co. 1st pfd.
10 shs. National Transit Co.
13 shs. Indiana Pipe Line Co.
2 shs. Yorkville Bank.
$3,000 Consolidated Gas Co. of Pitts. 5 p. c. Bds., due 1948.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Sterling Salt Co.
25 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. [illegible] Co.
1,400 Obligations of the [illegible] d'Ile [illegible] Paris [illegible] francs each.

COME IN and see the remaining numbers of my Splendid Assortment of Imported Novelty Cottons. Some Splendid
Crepes—Voiles—Piques—Ratines,
etc., in fair assortments at Right Prices.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO FLOOR PURCHASERS.
140 Fifth Ave. Successors to Wasserman & Beckhard } Bruno Beckhard

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

A WIDE VARIETY OF
White Dresses in Voile, Organdy and Net
AT POPULAR PRICES
N. F. DOYLE,
45 West 34th Street Monolith Bldg.

WASH SKIRT BUYERS!
BY ALL MEANS SEE THE
"RUTLAND" LINE.
N. Y. OFFICE, 1,182 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS Headquarters for Wash, Gabardine, and Palm Beaches. Linenes at $4.50 Doz.
HIRSH BROS. 25 West 27th Street.

See THE DAISY Dress
ROSE WINDSOR & ROB DAVIS
38 East 32nd.

FINANCIAL.

WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY.
PROPOSAL FOR SALE OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the deed of trust dated May 12th, 1911, made by Weighing and Sales Company to Empire Trust Company as Trustee, all persons interested are hereby notified that there has been this day paid to the Empire Trust Company, as such Trustee, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) to create a sinking fund for the purchase and redemption of bonds secured by said deed of trust. All persons interested are further hereby notified that pursuant to said deed of trust sealed proposals will be received by the Empire Trust Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, within six (6) days from the date of the last publication of this notice, offering for sale bonds of the Weighing and Sales Company secured by said deed of trust, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached.

All such offerings shall state the name and address of the persons offering the same for sale, the numbers and par value of the bonds so offered for sale, and the price at which the bonds, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached, are offered for sale, which price must be less than the par value thereof and accrued interest. Such offer shall be contained in a sealed envelope endorsed "Proposal for sale to sinking fund of bonds of Weighing and Sales Company," and must be received by said Empire Trust Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before May 14th, 1915.

The money so paid to the Trust Company will be used in the purchase of bonds under said offers at the best price obtainable. No proposals will be considered except such as strictly comply with this notice.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1915.
WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW YORK CITY INTERBOROUGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of New York City Interborough Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, the appointment of Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company on May 13th, 1914, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2396 Third Avenue, corner of 130th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at 11 o'clock noon.

As provided by the By-Laws, no stock may be voted upon which shall have been transferred upon the books of the Company within ten days next preceding the meeting.

Dated, New York, April 28th, 1915.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 8th, 1915. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock, noon, to 1 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY Secretary.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
May 3rd, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable June 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 20th, 1915. Books will not close.

Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Penn., April 28, 1915.

Notice: The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn., on Wednesday, May 19, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose terms expire on that day, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at the meeting.

R. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

HOTEL SECURITIES COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hotel Securities Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of Olney & Comstock, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 19, 1915, at 3 P. M.

Dated New York, April 20, 1915.
J. SPERRY KANE, Secretary.

Old Point Comfort Improvement Company.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the OLD POINT COMFORT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at No. 66 Broadway, Room 1808, New York City, on Tuesday, May 11th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M.

H. M. DELANOIE, Secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY HUNT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Orange County Hunt Company will be held at the office of the President, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the meeting.

IRVING G. TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary.

BLACK, STARR AND FROST.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Black, Starr and Frost Corporation, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at 594 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at 4 o'clock P. M. AARON V. FROST, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Grunert Realty Corporation will be held at 12 o'clock noon on the 19th of May, 1915, in Room 1,704, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to consider a proposition to sell the company's real estate.

ROBERT GRUNERT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of National Credit Office will be held at the Office of the Company, 66 Union Square, New York City, on Monday, the seventh day of June next at 4 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. W. W. SIMPSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.
New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 170 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 28th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,009, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS, Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

Sinking Fund Purchase of International Agricultural Corporation First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund, bonds issued under said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $311,062.08, now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1915, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of one hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest. Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on or before May 15, 1915, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted, at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M. May 19th, 1915, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease. United States Treasury decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Corporate Trustee.
H. F. WILSON, JR., Assistant Secretary.
Dated May 1, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of Keech, Loew & Co. has been dissolved on this date by mutual consent.

Mr. Frank B. Keech and Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew will sign as liquidating partners and agents for the firm.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
FRANK B. KEECH.
WM. GOADBY LOEW.
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER.
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT.
C. H. WAINWRIGHT.
WILLIAM G. BORLAND.
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Frank B. Keech, Mr. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. William P. Wainwright, Mr. C. H. Wainwright, Mr. William G. Borland, and Mr. Charles C. West, heretofore partners in the co-partnership firm of Keech, Loew & Co., have, together with Mr. Charles N. Edge, this day formed a co-partnership under the name of F. B. Keech & Co.

This firm will occupy the offices at Number 7 Wall Street, New York City, formerly occupied by the firm of Keech, Loew & Co., and will there transact a general brokerage business.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
FRANK B. KEECH.
CHARLES N. EDGE.
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER.
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT.
C. H. WAINWRIGHT.
WILLIAM G. BORLAND.
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew and Mr. George Collins Warren, Jr., have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Loew & Co., for the transaction of a general investment and brokerage business.

This firm will occupy offices at Number 3 Wall Street, and at Number 586 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
WM. GOADBY LOEW.
GEORGE COLLINS WARREN, JR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between HARRY GALLER and MYER I. GORDON, doing business under the firm name of GALLER & GORDON, at No. 39 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was dissolved on the 27th day of April, 1915. All debts owing to the said partnership and those due by them will be settled with and by the remaining partner, who will continue the business under the name of MYER I. GORDON.

Dated New York, May 3d, 1915.
HARRY GALLER.
MYER I. GORDON.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St., BOSTON | 17 Wall St., NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Commercial & Travellers Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Remunerative Investments

The fact that certain kinds of well secured mortgage bonds provide larger incomes than others equally well secured deserves the consideration of every investor. In our latest circular we describe a number of bonds of the kind which give the best returns that can be obtained from tested investments. We invite requests for this Circular No. 159.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London: William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris: Bonbright & Co.

The Successful Use of Money

on the part of investors means the purchase of well secured mortgage bonds at prices which yield unusually liberal returns and at the same time give promise of an ultimate increase in the principal invested. Send for our Circular No. 55, which describes bonds of this character.

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

YOUR BANKER'S O. K.

DOES it mean anything to you to know that in the past eight years over 300 National Banks, State Banks, and Trust Companies have invested $12,000,000 of their own money in

COMMERCIAL SECURITY CO. BONDS

Banks buy these bonds regularly because they are sound—the collateral is selected two and three name commercial paper—and because they are liquid.

The interest rate is 6%

You choose your own maturity—from 3 months to 2½ years. Your money is free, yet earning a substantial income.

For full details call at our offices, or if you prefer send for descriptive circular T-5.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY
Capital and Surplus, $1,100,000
Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave. at 39th St.

Municipal Bonds of Highest Grade

We shall be glad to send OUR SPECIAL CIRCULAR "T" describing different issues, which we own and offer for sale.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Tax Free

First Mortgage bond of gas and electric company serving without competition over 50,000 people in Central New York. Equity 75% in excess of bonded debt. Net earnings 2½ times interest charges.

Circular "E" upon request.

Yield 5.30%

W. C. Langley & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Prices Recover—Trading Much Lighter—Closing Movements Are Irregular.

The stock market recovered its calm yesterday, a fact which went to show that Monday's break had its origin fully as much in internal as in external causes. The chief of the latter, the attack on an American ship, was no less grave yesterday than it had been the previous day, but in the face of this prices steadied, and then rose in many parts of the list. At the end of the session, despite numerous reactions, many more net gains than net losses were shown. There was even some recrudescence of the sharp upbidding of industrial issues, although the showing made in this department of the market was an irregular one. In some parts of it realizing sales continued to dominate the course of prices, while in others a substantial part of the ground previously lost was recovered. On this movement, however, fresh selling was invited, which led to a retreat from the best prices of the day.

One of the most interesting items of the day's news bearing on the financial situation, though not directly connected with the stock market, was the receipt here of $2,000,000 of the gold recently released by the Bank of France. This came to us by way of England and was supplemented by a smaller shipment of gold from Ottawa. Both of these additions to our gold supply, particularly that which came from Paris, helped to keep in clear relief the noteworthy command which our present position in international trade gives us over the gold of the countries which are buying here with a free hand. The fact that some of the metal is now coming to us from France in fulfillment of reports which the cables have been carrying for a week or more is also interesting in that it shows that one of Great Britain's allies is drawing on her gold supply and thus indirectly at least lessening the demands which have been falling on the Bank of England. Those demands have been so great as to bring the proportion of the Bank of England's reserve down to a figure not only low by comparison with other years, but low, also, by comparison with the average of the period of the war. How great is the effect of the forces working in our favor is indicated by the fact that this gold is coming to us although we ourselves really have no need of it at this time. It may serve our purpose well enough should the present expectations of the establishment here of further large credits for European countries be borne out, but as matters stand our bank reserves are more than ample for all needs.

The other chief incident of the day in Wall Street was the announcement of the sale of $65,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds by the Pennsylvania Railroad to be put out under the new mortgage authorized by the shareholders of that company. The bond market was without definite information during business hours regarding the terms at which the bonds would be placed, but the bare announcement of the issue aroused much interest in the bond market, and the extent of the applications which the Pennsylvania bankers received for participation in the flotation furnished fresh proof of the breadth of the investment demand for issues of this class.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ... 3¼@3¼
Ninety days ... 2½@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days ... 2½@2¾ | 5 and 6 mos. ... 3¼@3½
90 days ... 2½@2¾ | 8 and 10 mos. ... 3¾@4
4 mos. ... 3¼@3 | 11 and 12 mos. ... 3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ... 3¼@4
60 to 90 days ... 3 @3¼
Other Names.
4 months ... 4 | 6 months ... 3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛	$4.79¼
Cables	4.79⅛	4.79⅛	4.79⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79¼	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.82⅝	.82½
Austria	15.50	15.55
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.28	5.27
Holland	.39½	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	38.50	..
Calcutta	38.50	..
Italy	5.82½	5.81½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.68	49.75
Russia		42.50
Switzerland	5.31½	5.31
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.55	25.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76¾	$4.75¼	$4.76¼	$4.75¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $474,198,663; balances, $26,798,166; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $269,915.

The local banks have lost $479,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5 93¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, off 1-16; New York, 50⅛c, off ⅛.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	74.07	73.66	74.07	+ .27
Industrials	68.88	67.17	68.09	+ .27
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
April 24	71.93	71.02	71.86	+ .68
April 26	72.66	71.32	71.53	— .33
April 27	71.88	70.71	71.22	— .31
April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+ .83
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+ .52
April 30	73.36	72.03	72.60	+ .03
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	— .32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.89
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.68	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	71.08
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	62.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	631,411
Same day last year	275,943
Year to date	40,539,843
Same period last year	30,552,551
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.08 + .27
Same date last year	68.45 — .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36¾	37	5,000	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅝	37½	35⅝	37¼	+1¼
17⅝	18	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	18	17	18	+⅝
50¾	51½	1,050	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52	52	51	51	—1
73⅝	73¾	31,814	Amalgamated Cop	73⅞	75¼	73⅛	73¾	+¼
57⅛	58	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	57⅛	57	57⅛	...
47⅞	48⅜	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	45¼	48¼	47½	48	...
40⅞	41	22,900	Am. Can	39¼	41⅜	39¾	41	+1¼
99	99¾	500	Am. Can pf	99	99¾	99	99¾	+½
55⅝	55¾	3,600	Am. Car & Fdry	55½	56⅝	55⅛	55¾	—⅛
114	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	116	116	116	116	...
95	96¼	100	Am. Coal Products	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—2⅝
95	96½	25	do., odd lots	96	96	96	96	...
107½	109	40	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108¾	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	...
50⅞	52	1,850	Am. Cotton Oil	50	51½	50	50⅞	+⅞
6	6½	175	Am. H. & Leather	6½	6⅛	6¼	6½	...
34¼	35	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	35⅛	34⅛	34⅜	—⅛
33	33¼	3,350	Am. Ice Securities	33¼	34⅜	33¼	33¼	...
11¼	11⅝	100	Am. Linseed	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅜
52½	53¼	11,500	Am. Locomotive	54	56	52½	53	—1⅞
97½	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	...
5	5½	600	Am. Malt	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	—⅝
71⅞	72	5,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71¼	72⅛	71¼	72	...
108	108¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	+½
36¼	39	600	Am. Steel F'dries	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	—⅛
110⅞	111½	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	+⅝
114	114⅜	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	...
60⅞	62	1,100	Am. Tel. & Cable	61	61	61	61	...
60⅝	62	50	do., odd lot	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
122½	123	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122½	122⅞	122½	122⅞	+⅜
234	238	400	Am. Tobacco	235½	235¼	234½	234½	—⅜
31	31½	200	Am. Woolen	31	31	31	31	...
88	89	100	Am. Woolen pf	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—⅛
35¼	35⅜	4,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35	36	35	35⅜	+⅛
101⅛	102	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	102⅛	101	101⅜	...
100	100⅛	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	...
52⅞	53¼	5,400	Baldwin Loco	53⅞	55¼	52⅞	52⅞	—2⅛
76	76¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	75½	76¼	75½	76¼	+⅛
71	71¼	400	Baltimore & O. pf	71¼	71¼	71	71	—½
134½	135	2,750	Bethlehem Steel	133	136	132¼	135	+2⅛
111½	112	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	—½
90	90¼	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	—⅛
17¼	17½	1,100	California Petrol	17½	18	17¼	17½	+⅝
42½	44½	300	California Pet. pf	43½	44	43½	44	...
162½	162⅞	5,100	Canadian Pacific	161	163⅜	161	162½	+1¼
39½	40	2,900	Central Leather Co	39⅛	40⅜	39⅝	40	+½
102⅞	103⅞	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	103	103	103	103	+¼
46	46½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46¼	46	46	+⅜
12½	12⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	...
32½	33⅜	420	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33	33¼	33	33⅜	+¼
93⅛	94	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	94⅞	93¼	93⅞	—¼
129	129½	400	Chi. & Northwest	129	129½	129	129½	—⅜
24⅜	24⅞	19,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24½	26	24½	24⅝	...
45⅞	46	14,000	Chino Copper	44½	46⅜	44½	46	+1
100	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101	101	101	101	+1
31	31¼	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	32	30⅞	31¼	+⅛
30	31½	100	Colorado Southern	30	30	30	30	...
129½	130¼	1,100	Consolidated Gas	129½	130⅜	129½	129½	...
14½	14⅝	2,500	Corn Products Ref	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅝
78½	79¼	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	79⅜	78	79	+1
24½	24¾	27,200	Crucible Steel	24½	26	24⅛	24½	+1½
86½	89	100	Crucible Steel pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+⅝
58	60	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	61	61	60	60	...
150	151	100	Delaware & Hud	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	—1⅛
150	151	15	do., odd lot	151	151	151	151	...
14	15	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15	15	15	15	...
114⅜	115	10	Detroit Edison Co	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	...
14⅞	15	3,200	Distillers' Secur	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
27⅞	28	6,300	Erie	27⅞	28⅜	27⅜	28	...
43½	43⅞	1,800	Erie 1st pf	43¾	43⅞	43	43½	...
35⅞	37	400	Erie 2d pf	36	36	35⅞	36	—⅛
108	109	79	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	...
156	158	800	General Electric	156	157½	156	157	...
144	144½	1,650	General Motors	142	146½	142	144½	...
100½	101½	200	General Motors pf	101	101	101	101	...
50	50½	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	51	49½	50½	—¼
102	102⅞	100	Goodrich pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
120½	121	1,200	Great Northern pf	120½	120⅝	120½	120½	+¼
36⅜	36⅞	4,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+⅞
60½	60⅞	4,100	Guggenheim Explor	59⅞	61	59⅞	60½	+⅝
108	110	100	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	+2
31⅞	32	10,400	Inspiration Copper	31½	32⅜	31¼	31⅞	+⅛
21⅞	22	7,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22	+½
71⅞	72¼	1,400	Inter.-Met. pf	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72¼	+½
97	100	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	98	98	98	98	...
70	75	200	Int. Harvester Corp	71½	71½	71½	71½	—2
103	112½	50	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	105	105	105	105	...
40	41	100	Int. Paper pf	40	40	40	40	—1¼
6½	7⅛	400	Int. Steam Pump	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
15	17	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	15	15	15	15	—6⅝
27¼	27⅜	4,600	Kan. City Southern	26⅜	27⅜	26⅜	27¼	+⅞
59	59⅛	500	Kan. City South. pf	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	—⅛
84	86	300	Kayser (J.) & Co	84⅞	84⅞	83⅝	83⅝	—2⅞
124	125	49	Kings Co. El. L.& P	124	124⅛	124	124⅛	...
46	46½	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	46	47½	45⅜	47½	+2¼
143	143¼	2,100	Lehigh Valley	142½	143⅞	142½	143	+⅞
35	37	100	Long Island	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+⅜
20½	22	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21	21	21	21	...
128	129½	100	Manhattan Elev	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	...
52¼	53	4,900	Maxwell Motors	52	54¼	52	52½	+¼
85½	85⅞	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	85⅞	85	85½	+1⅜
41⅛	41⅜	2,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	42	42¼	41⅛	41⅛	+1
81⅛	81⅜	15,900	Mexican Petroleum	80	83	80	81⅛	+2½
26	26¼	2,750	Miami Copper	25½	26¼	25½	26	+⅜
15	16¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	—1
13⅜	13½	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
14½	14⅝	2,700	Missouri Pacific	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15	+⅜
51¼	52	100	Montana Power	51	51	51	51	—½
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	...
72⅞	75½	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73¼	73⅝	73	73	+¼
16	16½	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+⅜
65⅞	66¼	4,100	Nat. Lead Co	64½	68¼	64½	66⅛	+⅞
15	15¼	2,500	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15	+⅛
94	95	3,100	N. Y. Air Brake	91⅞	95⅜	91⅞	94	+2
88½	88⅝	1,800	N. Y. Central	88⅞	89⅞	88½	89	+¼
67¼	67⅞	4,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	66¼	68⅜	66⅛	68¼	+1⅜
31⅞	32½	1,450	N. Y., Ont. & West	31¼	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	+1
105	105¼	500	Norfolk & Western	105	105	105	105	—¼
76	77	100	North American	77	77	77	77	—1
108⅛	108⅜	2,550	Northern Pacific	108⅜	109¼	108	108⅜	+⅛
3	3¼	25	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	...
21½	22	200	Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	...
31¼	33	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31	31	31	31	—1
108⅛	108⅞	1,360	Penn. R. R	108⅜	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞	+½
70½	71	100	P., C., C. & St. L	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½
22¼	23¼	600	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	23	22⅛	22¼	+¼
92½	93	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92½	93	92¼	92⅞	+½
48	49	10,800	Pressed Steel Car	47	51	46	49	—3½
⅝	¾	300	Quicksilver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
35¼	36	1,500	Railway Steel Sp	35⅜	36	35¼	35⅜	—⅝
23¼	23½	12,400	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅜	+⅜
148⅜	149	23,500	Reading	148⅜	149½	148⅜	148⅞	+⅜
29⅝	30¼	2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30	+¼
86	87½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	—⅛
½	¾	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
4¼	4½	2,500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
13	13⅜	2,200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	14⅛	14⅛	12½	13⅛	+⅛
5	5½	1,300	St. Louis & San F	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
5½	6½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	+½
38⅛	38½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38¼	38	38¼	—⅛
138⅛	139	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	+1
37	38	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
91⅝	92	5,610	Southern Pacific	91⅞	92⅜	91⅝	91⅞	—⅛
..	..	32	So. Pacific t. r	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	...
18⅛	18⅜	817	Southern Railway	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	...
56⅞	58	400	So. Railway pf	56¼	57	56¼	57	—1½
73⅞	74¼	18,400	Studebaker Co	75⅛	78	73⅛	73⅞	—2⅝
100⅛	101½	300	Studebaker Co. pf	101	101¼	101	101¼	+¼
33⅞	34	900	Tennessee Copper	33¼	33½	32⅞	33¼	—⅛
136	138	200	Texas Co	136¼	136¼	136½	136¼	+1
16¼	16⅜	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
16¼	16⅜	20	do., odd lot	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
53¼	53½	500	Third Avenue	53	53½	53	53½	+¼
100	100¼	400	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	...
99	100	100	Twin City R. T	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+¼
6½	6¾	100	Union B. & P. Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	—⅜
130⅛	130⅜	15,300	Union Pacific	129½	131½	129½	130	+⅛
81	81½	100	Union Pacific pf	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+⅜
18½	19	200	United Rys. Inv	18½	19	18½	19	+⅛
36⅛	37	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+1½
87	90	300	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	89	89⅞	89	89⅞	+⅛
43	45	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	43	43	43	43	+2⅛
..	..	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—3½
68⅛	69	2,600	U. S. Rubber	68	69⅜	68	68⅜	+⅜
107½	108	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞	—⅛
58	58¼	81,800	U. S. Steel	58	59⅜	57⅞	58⅛	—⅛
108⅞	109	400	U. S. Steel pf	108⅞	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	—⅜
66⅛	66⅜	27,400	Utah Copper	65⅛	68	65⅛	66⅛	+1
33⅞	33⅜	2,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	32½	34¼	32½	34	+2⅜
99	100	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99	100	99	100	+2
40	44	100	Va. Iron C. & C	42	42	42	42	+1
1⅜	1½	1,800	Wabash	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
2½	2¾	700	Wabash pf	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2½	+⅛
24	25½	100	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	...
68¼	68½	1,500	Western Union Tel	68	69¼	68	69	+⅞
101⅛	101¼	92,700	Westingh. E. & M	98	103⅞	98	101¼	+2⅞
120	120¼	2,060	Willys-Overland	116¼	122½	116¼	120	+4
103½	103½	600	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	103½	104	103½	103½	—⅛
120¼	122	10	Woolworth pf	120	120	120	120	...

TRADING IN LONDON.

Market Awaits the Outcome of Budget Proposals.

LONDON, May 4.—Trading was only moderately active on the Stock Exchange today, as the market is awaiting the outcome of the budget proposals. Oil shares closed easy, Kaffirs steady and investment stocks dull.

American securities opened irregular, eased off during the session and closed dull.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

Chicago Banks Hold $516,371,984.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Chicago's national banks hold over half a billion dollars in deposits, which is indicated by the figures made public today. Deposits held by national banking institutions in the city total $516,371,984. The total cash resources of the national banks of the city at the close of business May 1 were $206,608,284.

Boston National Banks Merge.

BOSTON, May 4.—The Winthrop National Bank was merged with the Merchants' National Bank today, the former institution liquidating at $270 a share. The capital stock of the Merchants will be increased from $45,900,000 to $49,000,000.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin	38.00	40.00	..	42.00
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Spelter	..	..	13.25	14.25
Antimony, oth. br's.	33.00	36.00	33.00	35.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅝@18⅞c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	0	0	76	10	0
Copper, futures	77	5	0	78	0	0
Tin, spot	160	10	0	162	10	0
Tin, futures	162	0	0	164	5	0
Lead	20	7	6	21	2	6
Spelter	66	0	0	66	0	0

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 56 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles F. Junod, for some years Western agent at Omaha, Neb., of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company has joined the banking house of Kountze Bros.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has $14,842 for the purchase of Fairmont Coal Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds up to noon, May 14.

The Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange ruled yesterday that trading in Butte and Superior Copper Company shares be permitted today. Certificates which state that they are transferable in New York or Boston will be good for delivery.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Looking Toward Russia.

President Fahey of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who was in the financial district yesterday, said that he had found American manufacturers and bankers preparing for a commercial invasion of Russia when peace is concluded. Mr. Fahey's organization is working with Congress for the drafting of new commercial treaties, among them, one with Russia. It is also probable that a branch of a United States national bank will be established at Petrograd when war ceases to be Europe's chief business. American business men are going ahead on the theory that Germany's place in Russia's trade must be taken by other countries, and that the United States will be in position to compete for a liberal share.

M., K. & T. Outlook Better.

Yesterday was the last day of the extension of the offer under which the $19,000,000 notes of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which matured May 1, could be exchanged for new one-year notes bearing a higher rate of interest. It was said something under 10 per cent. of the notes were still undeposited, but so far as could be learned, no attempt had been made to organize the holders of these notes for the purpose of forcing a settlement. It is believed that more notes will be sent in when the holders discover that no arrangements have been made for buying up the undeposited securities. There is nothing to prevent holders from going to court to sue for the face value of their notes, but officials of the company do not appear to expect any suits, and the assertion was made yesterday that all holders were to get the same treatment.

Studebaker Drops on Good News.

Holders of Studebaker common stock received the maximum of what had been expected when the Directors yesterday put the shares on a 5 per cent. basis, yet selling of the stock afterward appeared to indicate disappointment somewhere, although advance inferences from sound quarters had been to the effect that a quarterly payment of either 1 per cent. or 1¼ per cent. would be ordered, with rather more emphasis on the lower figure. The stock had of late been selling higher than one would normally expect a potential 4 per cent. dividend payer to sell, but precedents have weakened since the war market began. It could be argued, though, that precedent would naturally cause a stock to react when expected good news made its appearance, but Studebaker's drop from the day's high level of 78 to 73⅛ after the dividend announcement seemed to overdo the conventional dip downward.

Income Back to the Property.

The American Cotton Oil Company indicated at yesterday's meeting by not resuming common stock dividends, that the policy of turning earnings back into the property on an extensive scale is being continued. A Director was quoted as saying that in the first seven months of the fiscal year, net income available for common stock dividends had amounted to $800,000. This was twice as much as the entire year of 1914 brought in, and more than $100,000 better than 1913.

The Rumely Situation.

The Noteholders' Committee and Preferred Stockholders Protective Committee of the Rumely Company have not as yet compared opinions as to the methods to be followed in the reorganization, but progress has been made by the former. The Stockholders' Committee will hold a meeting today and will probably discuss the report made by a special examiner of the company's properties, and, with this as a basis, decide what to suggest in conferences with the noteholders' organization. The latter has been in possession of the report for some days, without making public its contents. It is understood that the committees would prefer not to have the expert's findings known generally until the first definite step toward putting the company on its feet has been decided upon.

Distributing French Notes.

The American investor has never had to seek outside fields for his investment funds, but has found a demand for all his money at better rates of interest at home. For that reason bankers were curious to see what kind of a reception would be afforded the offerings made here by European Governments for war purposes. It was reported yesterday that the banking syndicate which recently underwrote an offering of French Government one-year five per cent notes at 99½ would shortly be wound up, and that approximately $15,000,000 of the notes remained in the hands of the syndicate. J. P. Morgan & Co., which bought out the issue, would not comment on the report.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
Atlantic Refining	585	590	585	590
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye P. L.	106	108	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	145	155	145	155
Continental Oil	232	236	233	238
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	41	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Eureka P. L.	225	230	225	230
Galena S. Oil pf	137	140	137	140
Galena S. Oil com	157	159	158	159
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	183	185
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	210	213	210	213
Northern Pipe Line	97	99	96	98
Ohio Oil	142	144	141	143
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	79	81	79	81
Prairie O. & G	310	315	298	302
Prairie Pipe Line	139	141	137	139
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line	214	217	215	218
South Penn Oil	291	294	288	291
So. W. Penn. P. L	111	114	112	115
Stand. Oil of Cal	297	299	297	300
Stand. Oil of Ind	435	440	434	437
Stand. Oil of Kan	360	370	360	365
Stand. Oil of Ky	253	257	252	256
Stand. Oil of Neb	330	340	325	335
Stand. Oil of N. J	409	411	409	411
Stand. Oil of N. Y	190	191	189	191
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	82	83	82	83
Vacuum Oil	222	225	223	227
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar	114	117	115	117
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy	75	80	73	78
Conley Foil	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	100	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F	200	205	198	205
MacAndrews & F. pf	99¼	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob	310	320	310	320
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118⅛	120	118⅛	120

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100⅝	101	100⅞	101
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
6s, Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅞
4½s, March, 1963	105⅛	105⅝	105⅜	105⅞
4½s, May, 1957	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957	105⅛	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝
4½s, May, 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s, Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s, March, 1964	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4½s, March, 1962	100⅛	100	100⅛	100⅞
4½s, Sept., 1960	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4½s, March, 1930-60	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅞
4s, May, 1959	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1958	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
4s, May, 1957	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1956	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1955	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1936	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s, 1918-1919	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	87⅛	..	87⅛	..
3½s, May, 1954	87⅛	..	87⅛	..

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 10, 1915	$3,522,200
Same day last year	2,282,000
Year to date	282,710,200
Same period last year	282,825,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.34 — .05
Same day last year	87.40 — .03

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 2s, reg
2,500 ... 96½
3s, reg, small bonds
200 ... 101
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
1,000 ... 77½
8,000 ... 77⅛
1,000 ... 77
2d Ser, German stamp
4,000 ... 75¾
5,000s20f ... 75⅝
14,000s20f ... 75⅛
1,000s20f ... 75½
5,000s20f ... 75⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
1,000 ... 97¾
N Y Canal 4½s
10,000 ... 109⅜
N Y City 4s, 1957
3,000 ... 97⅛
4½s, 1960
5,000 ... 100¾
1964
1,000 ... 100⅞
1,000 ... 100½
4½s, Nov, 1957
2,000 ... 105⅛
Adams Expr 4s
500 ... 72
Allegheny Val 4s
1,000 ... 94
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000 ... 102
Am Cot Oil 4½s
3,000 ... 100⅜
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102⅛
Am Sm Secur 6s
5,000 ... 105
Am T & T cv 4½s
1,000 ... 101½
500 ... 101½
1,000 ... 101⅜
1,000 ... 101¼
conv 4s
1,000 ... 95½
col 4s
5,000 ... 89¾
6,000 ... 89
Armour & Co 4½s
5,000 ... 92⅛
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 ... 94¼
1,000 ... 94⅛
18,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94⅜
2,000 ... 94¼
conv 4s, 1955
1,000 ... 101½
conv 4s, 1960
5,000 ... 101⅜
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
3,000 ... 92
Baldwin Loco 5s
3,000 ... 102½
B & O pr lien 3½s
1,000 ... 91⅜
gold 4s
3,000 ... 90¼
6,000 ... 90⅜
conv 4½s
2,000 ... 87⅛
33,000 ... 87⅛
16,000 ... 87⅜
P, J & M 3½s
1,000 ... 88
Beech Creek 4s
1,000 ... 94¼
Beth Steel ext 5s
5,000 ... 100⅜
1,000 ... 100⅛
4,000 ... 100⅜
2,000 ... 100⅛
20,000 ... 100¼
1st & ref 5s
17,000 ... 91⅜
5,000s20f ... 91
1,000 ... 91⅛
12,000 ... 91
17,000 ... 91¼
10,000 ... 91⅛
10,000 ... 91
3,000 ... 91⅛
22,000 ... 91⅛
5,000 ... 91⅛
B R T 5s, 1918
13,000 ... 100
1,000 ... 100⅛
Bklyn U El 1st 5s
10,000 ... 100
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 ... 104⅜
Bruns & West 4s
1,000 ... 92⅞
Canada South con 5s, Ser A
2,000 ... 104
C of Ga Ry con 5s
8,000 ... 101⅛
M & N Div 5s
1,000 ... 104⅛
Cent Leather 5s
5,000 ... 99⅛
9,000 ... 99⅛
10,000 ... 99¼
Central N E 4s
10,000 ... 79
C of N J gen 5s
4,000 ... 115½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
15,000 ... 89⅛
10,000 ... 89⅛
10,000 ... 89⅛
gtd 3½s
9,000 ... 88⅛
Ches & O con 5s
2,000 ... 104⅛
gen 4½s
3,000 ... 88⅛
conv 4½s
5,000 ... 76
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
1,000 ... 84⅜
1,000 ... 84⅛
C, B & Q gen 4s
5,000 ... 92⅛
44,000 ... 92
joint 4s
8,000 ... 96⅛
3,000s20f ... 96⅞
2,000 ... 96⅞
20,000 ... 97
5,000 ... 96⅞
4,000 ... 97
3,000 ... 96⅞
7,000 ... 96⅞
5,000 ... 97
registered
24,000 ... 96⅜
Ill Div 4s
13,000 ... 94⅛
C & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ... 68
13,000 ... 67½
con 6s
1,000 ... 98⅜
1,000 ... 98⅞
C & Erie 1st 5s
10,000 ... 104⅜
Chi Gr Westn 4s
6,000 ... 71⅛
4,000 ... 71¼
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s
1,000 ... 101½
5,000 ... 101¼
4,000 ... 101½
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
5,000 ... 104
8,000 ... 104⅜
20,000 ... 104
11,000 ... 103⅞
1,000 ... 104
500 ... 104⅛
13,000 ... 103⅞
1,000 ... 104
conv 4½s
1,000 ... 98½
10,000 ... 98½
refund 4½s
5,000 ... 98¼
C & N W gen 5s
10,000 ... 113¼
gen 4s
1,000 ... 93⅞
Chi Rwys 5s
5,000 ... 95⅜
C, R I & Pac 6s
2,000 ... 102
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
15,000 ... 66
1,000 ... 66⅜
16,000 ... 66
deb 5s
14,000 ... 53¼
6,000 ... 53⅛
10,000 ... 53¾
C & W I con 4s
2,000 ... 79¼
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s
8,000 ... 85
Con Gas conv 6s
5,000 ... 116½
13,000 ... 116⅞
12,000 ... 117
500 ... 117¼
11,000 ... 116⅞
10,000 ... 117
Consum Gas of C 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100
Cumberld Tel 5s
1,000 ... 96½
2,000 ... 96⅜
D & H deb 4s, 1916
20,000 ... 99⅜
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
1,000 ... 48½
Detr & M gold 4s
2,000 ... 78
Detroit Riv T 4½s
11,000 ... 90
Det U Ry con 4½s
2,000 ... 75
Dist Sec Corp 5s
27,000 ... 55
22,000 ... 54
Du P de N P 4½s
2,000 ... 89⅜
4,000 ... 90
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000 ... 82¼
10,000s20f ... 82
6,000 ... 82¼
5,000s20f ... 82
1st gen 4s
10,000 ... 70
Pa col tr 4s
3,000 ... 88¼
cv 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 65
1,000 ... 64⅞
1,000 ... 65
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
6,000 ... 103
10,000 ... 103⅝
4,500 ... 103⅜
Gr Nor ref 4¼s
3,000 ... 90
Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000 ... 94
Hudson Co Gas 5s
1,500 ... 102
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
6,000 ... 76⅜
18,000 ... 76⅞
adj income 5s
35,000 ... 27½
2,000 ... 27¼
8,000 ... 27⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
500 ... 82½
ref 4s
5,000 ... 88
Indiana Steel 5s
1,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 100⅛
Ill Steel 4½s
1,000 ... 85
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
5,000 ... 128
4,000 ... 128⅜
5,000 ... 128
14,000 ... 130
5,000 ... 130⅛
conv 6s, 1922
5,000 ... 128½
5,000 ... 128⅝
5,000 ... 128
4,000 ... 128⅝
4,000 ... 128
10,000 ... 128⅞
1,000 ... 128½
15,000 ... 128
[illegible] ... 128½
5,000 ... 128
10,000 ... 129
10,000 ... 129½
5,000 ... 129⅛
6,000 ... 129⅛
16,000 ... 130
10,000 ... 129⅞
5,000 ... 129⅜
500 ... 130
5,000 ... 130⅛
5,000 ... 130
Inter-Met 4½s
25,000 ... 78⅛
I R T 1st & ref 5s
1,000 ... 98⅛
10,000 ... 98⅜
20,000 ... 98⅛
9,000 ... 98⅜
2,000 ... 98⅛
Int Paper conv 5s
2,000 ... 79½
5,000 ... 79⅛
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 86½
ref 4s
3,000 ... 53
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ... 71½
2,000s20f ... 71⅛
1,000 ... 71½
Kan City So 5s
10,000 ... 91¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
8,000 ... 93¼
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 101
L S & M So 3½s
1,000 ... 82⅜
4s, 1928
5,000 ... 93
Lehigh Valley of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000 ... 100
registered
1,000 ... 99⅞
Ligg & M 5s
7,000 ... 100⅜
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000 ... 122⅞
registered
500 ... 122¼
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000 ... 100¼
Louis & N, S & N Ala 5s, 1963
20,000 ... 101⅞
Louis & N unif 4s
3,000 ... 94⅛
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
5,000s20f ... 44½
10,000 ... 44
1,000 ... 43½
Mex Pet 1st ref conv 6s, Series A
4,000 ... 105
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 54⅜
M, K & T s f 4½s
3,000 ... 68
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
15,000 ... 101
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
2,000s20f ... 92½
1,000 ... 92⅛
Mo Pac 4s
2,000 ... 48
8,000 ... 47⅛
1,000 ... 47
2,000 ... 47⅛
1,000 ... 47
Mo Pac cv 5s
2,000 ... 44
1,000 ... 43½
1,000 ... 43
Mon Power 5s, Series A
8,000 ... 91⅜
4,000 ... 91⅛
25,000 ... 91⅛
Nat Enam & Stpg 5s
1,000 ... 93⅛
New Orl, Mobile & Chi 5s
1,500 ... 40
N Y Cent deb 6s, when issued
50,000 ... 103⅛
16,000 ... 103⅛
1,000 ... 103¼
15,000 ... 103⅛
50,000 ... 103⅛
15,000 ... 103½
18,000 ... 103½
1,000 ... 103⅛
25,000 ... 103¼
251,000 ... 103⅜
10,000 ... 103⅛
10,000 ... 103½
4,000 ... 103⅜
1,000 ... 103⅛
500 ... 103⅛
9,000 ... 103⅛
2,000 ... 103⅛
4,000 ... 103⅛
24,000 ... 103½
500 ... 103⅛
2,000 ... 103⅛
500 ... 103⅛
2,000 ... 103⅛
34,000 ... 103½
1,500 ... 103¼
41,000 ... 103⅝
30,000 ... 103¼
72,000 ... 103⅛
149,000 ... 103¼
deb 4s, 1934
1,000 ... 87½
gen 3½s
1,000 ... 80½
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
15,000 ... 89
25,000 ... 89¼
5,000 ... 89⅛
10,000 ... 89⅛
15,000 ... 89⅛
36,000 ... 89⅛
15,000 ... 89
M C col 3½s
1,000 ... 71⅜
L S col 3½s
3,000 ... 72⅜
registered
1,000 ... 71½
N Y, G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
1,000 ... 102½
pur money 4s
6,000 ... 84⅜
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
1,000 ... 111
N Y Rys ref 4s
5,000 ... 73⅛
10,000 ... 73
N Y Rys adj 5s
7,000 ... 52⅜
8,000 ... 52⅛
5,000 ... 52⅜
5,000 ... 53
N Y Tel 4½s
1,000 ... 97¼
2,000 ... 97⅛
1,000 ... 97⅛
6,000 ... 97⅛
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s
3,000 ... 78
Norf & Wn con 4s
2,000 ... 92¾
1,000s20f ... 93⅛
Norf & Wn gen 6s
2,000 ... 118
Nor Pac 4s
6,000 ... 92⅜
16,000 ... 92⅛
5,000s30f ... 92⅛
1,000 ... 92⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ... 65⅜
1,000 ... 65⅛
5,000s30f ... 65
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s
2,000s20f ... 101
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000 ... 91⅛
Ore S L 1st con 5s
5,000 ... 104⅛
Ore S L gtd ref 4s
7,000 ... 91
Oreg-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 86
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000 ... 86⅛
Pac T & T 5s
1,000 ... 97⅜
Penn 4s, 1948
9,000 ... [illegible]
Penn R R con 4½s, temp ctfs full paid
67,000 ... 103⅜
16,000 ... 103⅞
4,000 ... 103⅛
45,000 ... 103⅛
3,000 ... 103⅜
10,000 ... 103½
10,000 ... 103⅛
5,000 ... 103⅛
5,000 ... 103⅛
Penn conv 3½s
6,000 ... 100
Peo G & C of Chi ref 5s
3,000 ... 100⅜
Peo & E 1st 4s
2,000 ... 64½
P, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A
1,000 ... 100⅜
gtd 4½s, Ser B
2,000 ... 100⅜
gtd 3½s
5,000 ... 91¼
Public Serv Corp s f 5s
2,000 ... 88⅛
1,000 ... 88⅛
Ray Consol 1st 6s
5,000 ... 118
Reading gen 4s
8,000 ... 94⅜
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000 ... 93
Rio G West 1st 4s
5,000 ... 73
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s
1,000 ... 98⅜
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs, stamped
1,000 ... 47
St P, M & M 4½s
1,000 ... 101⅜
Seab A L adj 5s
3,000 ... 66½
1,000 ... 66⅛
1,000 ... 66⅛
5,000 ... 66½
So C & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1,000 ... 98
South Pac col 4s
2,000 ... 85
conv 4s
26,000 ... 83
1,000 ... 83½
10,000 ... 82⅞
3,000 ... 83
26,000 ... 82⅞
7,000 ... 83
1,000 ... 83⅛
8,000 ... 83⅛
1,000 ... 83
conv 5s
1,000 ... 101
500 ... 101
9,000 ... 101⅛
19,000 ... 101⅛
1st ref 4s
14,000 ... 88⅛
3,000 ... 88
1,000 ... 88¼
2,000 ... 88⅛
3,000 ... 88⅛
S F Term 4s
1,000 ... 81⅜
10,000 ... 81½
5,000s20f ... 81⅛
South Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ... 100⅛
13,000 ... 100⅛
gen 4s
2,000 ... 67¼
6,000 ... 67⅛
1,000 ... 67
Stand Gas & El conv 6s
10,000 ... 95
Texas Co conv 6s
8,000 ... 99⅞
1,000 ... 100
Texas & P 1st 5s
3,000 ... 94⅜
2d inc
1,000 ... 30¼
Third Ave ref 4s
1,000 ... 81½
1,000 ... 82
adj 5s
4,000 ... 78⅛
3,000 ... 78⅜
1,000 ... 78½
Tol Peo & W 4s
1,000 ... 84
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 ... 53
Tri-City 5s
2,000 ... 96⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ... 96⅜
5,000 ... 96⅛
1,000 ... 96⅛
500 ... 96⅛
4,000 ... 96⅛
conv 4s
14,000s20f ... 91
17,000 ... 91¼
9,000s20f ... 91⅛
10,000 ... 91¼
1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 92⅛
17,000 ... 92
United RRs of S F 4s
1,000 ... 48½
United Rys of St L 4s
1,000 ... 63½
U S Rubber 6s
4,000 ... 103
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
3,000 ... 102½
23,000 ... 102⅛
10,000s20f ... 102⅛
1,000 ... 102¼
12,000 ... 102⅛
6,000 ... 102⅛
9,000 ... 102⅛
10,000 ... 102⅛
9,000s20f ... 102⅛
1,000 ... 102⅛
3,000 ... 102⅛
2,000 ... 102⅛
9,000 ... 102⅛
26,000 ... 102⅛
registered
1,000 ... 102⅛
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 96⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ... 101⅜
2d 5s
40,000 ... 94½
ref & ext 4s
2,000 ... 29⅛
34,000 ... 30
5,000 ... 30⅛
15,000 ... 30
Eq Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd
16,000 ... 27¼
10,000 ... 27⅛
10,000 ... 27⅛
1,000 ... 27⅛
19,000 ... 27⅛
Wab P Term 1st 4s, C Tr ctfs
1,000 ... 8¼
10,000 ... 8
Western Elec 5s
1,000 ... 101¼
W Maryland 4s
15,000 ... 68½
W U Tel col tr 5s
10,000 ... 96⅛
West Shore 4s
1,000 ... 92
registered
5,000 ... 89
W'house El & M 1st cv s f 5s
9,000 ... 99⅛
16,000 ... 99⅛
10,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 99⅛
5,000 ... 99⅛
5,000 ... 99
13,000 ... 99
8,000 ... 99⅛
4,000 ... 99⅛
1,000 ... 99⅛
3,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 99⅛
20,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99¼
28,000 ... 99⅛
5,000 ... 99¼
11,000 ... 99¼
1,000 ... 99⅛
2,000 ... 99¼
7,000 ... 99⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	99
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101¾
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109¼	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	90	96
Am A C pf.	92	95
Am B S pf.	84	86
Am B S & Fdy.	99¼	103
Do ctfs.	98⅛	102
Do pf.	126⅛	150
Do ctfs.	145	160
Am Coal	80	..
Am C O pf.	96½	99
Am Exp.	90	95
Am L pf.	29½	31
Am M pf.	25	28
Am S pf B.	83¼	85⅛
Am Snuff	152	161
Do pf.	105	108
Am Tob pf.	106¼	108
Am Wr P pf.	8	12
Ann Arbor	..	20
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	96⅛
Atl C Line	110	111
Bald L pf.	101½	104½
Batop Min.	1	1⅜
Bkln U G	130	134
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf.	72	83
Bruns'k T.	5	7½
Buff., R & P.	88	90
Do pf.	101	..
Butt'k Co.	28	31
Canada So.	56	65
Case (J I) pf.	80	87
C R R of N J.	300	330
Cent & S A Tel.	120	125
Chi & Alt.	9	..
Do pf.	11	25
C, M & St P pf.	127	128
C & N W pf.	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	130	150
C, C, C & St L.	32	35
Do pf.	60	64½
Clev & P.	160	..
Cluett-Pea.	55	60
Do pf.	106	109
Col So 1st pf.	52	55
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Contl Can.	62	63
Do pf.	96	97
Crex Carp.	50	60
C-Am S pf.	96	99
Deere & Co pf.	88	92
D, L & W.	420	427
D & R G.	7⅞	8⅝
D M & Ft D.	6½	10
Do pf.	32	..
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	60	68
Dul, S S & A.	4½	6
Do pf.	9	10
Du Pont Pow pf.	91	91½
East Kod.	500	..
F M & S.	12½	14
Do pf.	30	33
Gen Chem.	210	217
Granby C.	85	105
Hav E Ry, L & P.	81⅜	..
Do pf.	97	100
Helme (G W) Co.	165	190
Do pf.	114	118
Hock Val.	..	115
Homest'ke	117½	118
Int Agric.	5½	14⅛
Do pf.	15	30
I H N J pf.	111	116
Intl Paper.	10½	11
Iowa Cent.	6	9
Do pf.	15	22
K C F S & M pf.	68	68⅛
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	106½	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kresge (S S) Co.	128	129
Do pf.	109	110
Laclede G.	103	106
L E & W.	8	9½
Do pf.	20½	21½
Lig't & M.	222½	225
Do pf.	118	120
L-W Bis 1st pf.	92	97¾
Do 2d pf.	60⅛	66
Loril'd Co.	172	178
Do pf.	117	117¼
Louis & N.	121	123
M'kay Cos.	80	83
Do pf.	67½	68
Man Beach	2	8
Man Shirt.	60	65
Do pf.	100	104
May D S.	41⅛	45
Do pf.	96	99
Mex P pf.	85	89
Mich Cent.	101	112½
M & St L pf.	35	41
M, St P & S S M.	118	119
Do pf.	125	132
Do l l.	77	85
Mo, K & T pf.	33⅛	36
Mont P pf.	101	104
Mont-W pf.	..	112
Mor & Es.	168½	180
M & B pf.	66	..
N C & St L.	125	130
Nat Bis pf.	120	122
Nat En pf.	82	87
Nat L pf.	108	111
Nat C & Suit.	106	107
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	18	22
Do 2d pf.	5	7½
N Y, C & St L.	35	56
Do 1st pf.	..	100
Do 2d pf.	45	65
N Y, L & W.	112⅜	122
N Y S Rys.	..	53
Norf So.	15½	22
Norf & W pf.	85	89
N W Tel.	105	..
Pabst B pf.	..	90
Pac T & T pf.	90	94
People's G, Chi.	118	119
Peoria & E.	8	10
Pettib-Mul.	22	35
Do 1st pf.	86	100⅛
Phila Co.	72	75
P, C C & St L pf.	90	110
P, Ft W & C.	159	..
Pitts S pf.	70	80
Prsd S Car pf.	99⅛	100
Pub S N J.	109½	110
Pull'n Co.	158	159½
Quicksilver pf.	1¼	1½
Ry S S pf.	93½	98½
Rdg 1st pf.	85	90
Do 2d pf.	83	84½
Rock I pf.	⅝	¾
Rutland pf.	19	24
St L & S F 1st pf.	8	13
St L S W.	17	18¼
Do pf.	34	37
Seab A L.	15¼	15½
Sears-R pf.	124⅝	125
S-S S & I pf.	85	90
So P R S.	37	61
Do pf.	84	100
So Ry, M & O ctfs.	66	85
Stand Mill.	51¼	52⅝
Do pf.	63	70¼
T P L Tr.	102	..
T, St L & W.	2	2½
Do pf.	5½	7
Under Type	68	72
Do pf.	98⅛	100
Un B & P pf.	25⅛	28
Un C Mfrs.	45¼	49¼
Do pf.	105⅛	104⅛
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	60	65
U S C I P.	14	16
Do pf.	42	46
U S Exp.	65	68¼
U S I A.	40	42
U S Rubber 2d pf.	70	86
Va Ry & P.	..	45
Vulcan D.	8	12
Do pf.	..	35
W F Exp.	93	97
W Md pf.	35	40
W E & M 1st pf.	126	135
Weym-B.	225	230
Do pf.	114	120
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 1st pf.	8	12
Do 2d pf.	3	4
Willys-Over pf.	100½	102½
Wis Cent.	35	38

National Bank Call for May 1.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Saturday, May 1.

Short Term Issues

Yielding from 3% to 6%

A. B. Leach & Co
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

San Diego, Cal.
5% Harbor Imp. Bonds
Dated July 1, 1914.
Due Serially July 1, 1918-1934.

Eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits and legal investment for Savings Banks in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Real Valuation ... $175,000,000
Assessed Valuation 89,508,461
Net Debt ... 4,154,042
Population, 85,000

Price to yield 4.75%

Further particulars on request for Circular B-93.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Est. 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

FARSON

$50,000
Laurinburg
(North Carolina)
5½%
Price to net 5.15%
Exempt from Income Tax
Full particulars on request.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway New York

$150,000
City of Winston-Salem, N.C.
5% BONDS
Due July 1st, 1944
Price 105 and Interest
Yielding about 4.70%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

SHORT MATURITIES
To Pay
4.85% to 6¼%

List on Application

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1865
62 Cedar Street, New York

New Tax Law
(New York State)

Applies to every one subject to personal tax.

Copy of Act on request.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

Atchison & Eastern Bridge 4s
Evans. & Terre Haute Gen. 5s due 1942
Tol., St. L. & West. Col. 4s, due 1917
AND OTHER ISSUES DEALT IN

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Investment and Conservative Speculative Accounts in Listed Securities Solicited.
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In the investment of funds accumulated by your personal efforts, or funds representing an inheritance, or funds of banks or institutions with which you may be identified, the situation is one calling for deliberate decision, combined with a thorough understanding of those factors which make for sound values in any given type of security. We shall be pleased to suggest to you in this connection various types of conservative investment bonds, including those of public utilities, railroads, and American and Canadian municipalities.

Send for Circular 1488, Describing Conservative Investment Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York

Circumstances

often permit an Investor to buy a high grade security much below the price at which it was originally placed, even though its intrinsic value has increased.

The Market presents some striking examples of such cases.

May We Be of Service to You?

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Investment Securities
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1857

Aristotle

contended that money was barren. This is true of idle money only.

If you wish your money to be productive it must be properly employed.

Good stocks and bonds afford the means whereby money can be profitably utilized in American industries.

Write us for investment suggestions.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Market Observations

SEND FOR CIRCULAR A-290

BARUCH BROTHERS
H. N. BARUCH H. B. BARUCH
J. P. TRAVERS
Established July 6, 1903
Members New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

We have no connection with any other firm using a similar name

Net Earnings Twelve Times Interest Charges

We offer the underlying closed first mortgage bonds of a subsidiary of the Illinois Traction Co. Legal for Rhode Island Savings Banks, and net earnings last year were over twelve times the interest on all underlying bonds, including this issue.

Price to yield about 4.90%

BODELL & CO.
Providence. Boston.

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COMMON STOCK
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PREFERRED & COMMON
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
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OTIS ELEVATOR CO.
COMMON STOCK
CHILE COPPER STOCK
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N. Y. & CUBA MAIL S. S. 5s

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N. J. ZINC CO.
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ROYAL BK. POW. CO.

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Ask for April List "T" of
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Backed by Earning Power.
P. W. BROOKS & CO
(Incorporated)
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Albany Philadelphia

RESERVE BANK HERE GETS NORTH JERSEY

Federal Board Reverses Organization Committee, Cutting 132 Institutions from Philadelphia.

OTHER BOUNDARY CHANGES

Dallas Loses Southern Oklahoma—Baltimore Pleads for the Reserve Bank Now in Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Federal Reserve Board today by a unanimous vote ordered the transfer of the member banks of Northern New Jersey from the Philadelphia to the New York district. The order affects 132 banks, with a combined capital and surplus of a little more than $32,000,000 and deposits of more than $161,000,000. It will add to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York about $1,920,000, or 6 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the member banks affected, and take the same amount from the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

As a result of this order the twelve northern counties of New Jersey—Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, Warren, Morris, Essex, Union, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Hunterdon, and Hudson—will be restored to their normal trade channels connecting them with New York. New Jersey is divided just about in half, geographically speaking, with the wealthier and more densely populated portion thrown into the New York district. The dividing line runs in general east and west across the narrow part of the State, starting on the western boundary just south of Lambertville, curving north around Trenton, so as to leave that city in the Philadelphia district, then south to New Egypt, and on east to the coast just south of Sea Girt.

At the same time the Federal Reserve Board took two counties in West Virginia—Tyle and Wetzel, from the Richmond district and put them in the Cleveland district. A more important change was the transfer of all Southern Oklahoma, now attached to the Dallas district, to the district centring on Kansas City, except the five counties of Marshall, Bryan, Choctaw, Pushmataha, and McCurtain.

The two counties in West Virginia contained only five member banks with a combined capital and surplus of $531,000. The cession of territory in Oklahoma means a transfer to Kansas City of member banks with a combined capital and surplus of $6,217,000.

The board definitely rejected the demand of the banks in Wyoming and Nebraska that they be put in the Chicago district instead of, as at present, the district of Kansas City. The consideration of all other requests for changes in boundary lines was postponed. The most important of these requests was that of Baltimore which asked that the Federal Reserve Bank now at Richmond be removed to Baltimore, and the request of Philadelphia that the third district be compensated for the loss of northern New Jersey. On this subject the board's blanket resolution says:

Be it further resolved, That action on other pending petitions be deferred until further experience in the actual operation of the several districts, especially in the light of the new clearing system which is about to go into effect, and of the extent to which State banks take membership in the Federal Reserve system, shall have provided the board with the necessary data for a conclusion, it being the opinion of the board that action on petitions relating to changes in cities designated as the location of Federal Reserve Banks should be deferred until the board shall have reached a conclusion from experience as to any further readjustments in the boundaries of the several districts or in the number of districts which may be desirable in the operation and development of the Federal Reserve system.

Although the board's announcement of its action said that it was unanimous and that even Secretary McAdoo, who was absent, asked to be recorded in favor of the changes, it is believed that the final result was not accomplished without friction, and that there is a wide divergence of opinion about some of the requests, consideration of which has been postponed.

After the meeting, Governor Hamlin met all inquiries with the statement that the board had bound members to secrecy and that the text of the resolution could alone be divulged, with the briefs of the contending banks. All questions as to possible future changes met the same response.

The board's action regarding Northern New Jersey is a distinct reversal of the action of the Organization Committee, made up of Secretary McAdoo, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, and Controller of the Currency Williams, both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams being now ex-officio members of the board. It had been expected that Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Williams, by fighting for their original decisions would divide the board on the question settled today.

Walter M. Van Dusen, Chairman of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, was chief spokesman for the delegation, which advocated the transfer of the northern half of the State to the New York district. He said that the original poll of the banks of the State by the Organization Committee showed in the entire State 122 banks favoring an alignment with New York to 65 for Philadelphia. From the member banks in the northern half of the State he said he had a petition for a transfer signed by 123 banks, while only nine banks on the new boundary line refused to sign on the ground that they were indifferent. These nine institutions did not oppose the transfer. Indeed, Philadelphia had not asked for Northern New Jersey, Mr. Van Dusen said, and was much surprised at the Organization Committee's action. Nor did Philadelphia oppose the transfer ordered today, except to the extent of asking compensation in other directions.

There is a particular interest here in the pending request of the Baltimore bankers for the removal to that city of the Reserve Bank at Richmond. Controller Williams is a native of Richmond, while his brother is a banker in Baltimore. There was an unconfirmed rumor today that the Board was considering the novel plan of compensating Philadelphia and giving Baltimore additional banking facilities, by dividing the city geographically and establishing two branch Federal Reserve banks on opposite sides of the dividing street, one corresponding with the bank in Philadelphia, the other with the bank in Richmond, but with both branches under the same local control. A similar plan has been suggested for New Orleans, dividing its trade between Atlanta and Dallas.

GOLD ARRIVES FROM PARIS.

Lazard Freres Receive $2,000,000, First Since War Began.

Lazard Frères received from the Bank of France yesterday $2,000,000 gold which came on the steamship Espagne from Bordeaux and was deposited at the Sub-Treasury. Also, $640,000 gold arrived from Ottawa in two lots of $200,000 and $240,000 and went to the Sub-Treasury for the account of one of the national banks. These were the first shipments of consequence into New York reported since Lazard Frères imported $7,000,000 two weeks ago.

The shipment from the Bank of France was the first known to have been sent direct to New York from Paris since the war began. Many millions have come from Canada for the account of France, but the only shipment across the Atlantic this year was $750,000 for Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., from London early in March. It is expected that more will come in the near future, as dispatches from London recently have commented at length on the plans of the Bank of France to release gold for New York.

TO BUY STEVENS ARMS CO.

Westinghouse Concern Needs Plant to Fill Rifle Orders.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has taken options on several manufacturing plants in New England, including the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and announcement is expected within a day or two that the deals have been completed. The Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company, which is controlled by the J. Stevens Company, is included in the arrangements. The purchases were first contemplated by the Westinghouse management a few weeks ago when bids for 1,000,000 rifles for the account of a foreign Government were being figured out.

Chairman Guy E. Tripp of the Westinghouse Company said yesterday that matters had not yet come to a point to admit of discussion. Officers of the company declined to say what the probable price for the Stevens properties would be. In addition to the order for 1,000,000 rifles at $27.50 each, the company has placed tentative bids for another lot of the same amount.

The J. Stevens Arms Company's plant covers about eight acres, and in normal times employs 1,000 men. The company's equipment is especially adapted, it is said, to the manufacture of the rifles specified in the foreign order.

STUDEBAKER COMMON PAYS.

Initial Dividend at 5 Per Cent. Rate Credited to War.

Directors of the Studebaker Corporation declared yesterday an initial dividend of 1¼ per cent. for the current quarter on the common stock. Payment will be made June 1 to shareholders of record May 20. The usual quarterly disbursement of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred was ordered.

Earnings of the company since Jan. 1 have been running close to the rate of 20 per cent. a year on the junior shares, according to statements made in quarters close to the management. In the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 the net income was equivalent to more than 14 per cent. on the common stock, and a further increase over this rate in 1915, it is said, was made possible largely through orders for harness and automobiles from foreign Governments. War orders of the sort are understood to have amounted to approximately $17,000,000 since September.

Chino Shows Prosperity.

For the quarter ended March 31, 1915, the Chino Copper Company reports milling profits of $835,193, as compared with $259,201 in the previous quarter, and a surplus after dividends of $455,668 against a deficit of $149,000. These earnings were based on 14.37 cents for copper compared with 11.08 cents per pound in the previous quarter. The production was 11,732,000 tons, an increase of 2,769,000 tons.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nervousness regarding danger of serious complications growing out of the latest war developments was still an influence in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, although there were indications at times during the day that the market was endeavoring to throw off the effect of this disturbing incident. In the earliest dealings prices for some of the leading stocks receded sharply under their closing quotations of Monday. On these recessions many bearish accounts were covered and there was also a large volume of commission house purchases. Prices gradually improved, with a good deal of strength showing by the early afternoon. Later, however, the market again tended to recede, with the final prices for the leading stocks well off from the best.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Alaska Gold..	36¾	37⅝	36½	37⅝
80	Allis-Chalmers.	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
5,840	Amal. Copper..	73⅝	75⅛	73⅝	73⅞
110	Am.Beet Sugar	48	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞
1,210	Am. Can	39¾	41½	39½	40⅞
80	Am.Car & F'dry	56	56⅛	55½	56⅛
10	Am. Cot. Oil..	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
70	Am. Ice Secur.	33⅜	34½	33⅛	34½
360	Am. Locomo...	54	55⅜	53⅞	53⅞
270	Am. Smelting..	71½	72⅝	71⅞	72⅝
50	Am. Sugar ...	110	110½	110	110½
130	Anaconda Cop..	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
250	Atch.,T.& S.Fe.	101½	102⅜	101½	102⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio...	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
140	B'klyn R. T...	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝	90
20	Cal. Petroleum.	17½	17½	17½	17½
140	Can. Pacific ..	161⅜	163¼	161⅜	162¼
270	Cent. Leather..	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio...	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
30	Chi.,M. & St.P.	94⅝	95	94⅜	94⅝
660	Chi.,R.I & Pac.	24⅝	26	24⅝	24½
100	Chino Copper..	45	46½	45	46
50	Col. Fuel & I..	31⅜	31⅜	31	31⅜
10	Corn Products.	14	14	14	14
50	Crucible Steel..	25½	25½	25¼	25½
20	Dist. Secur	15	15	15	15
130	Erie	28	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜
60	Erie 1st pf.....	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
70	Goodrich Co ...	50	50⅜	50	50⅜
10	Gt. Nor. pf....	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
380	GuggenheimEx.	59⅜	61	59⅜	61
260	Insp. Copper...	31½	32½	31⅜	32⅛
2,810	Inter.-Met	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞
1,240	Inter.-Met. pf..	71½	72½	71½	72
60	Kan. City So...	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
40	Maxwell Mot...	52	54⅜	52	52⅜
10	Max.Mot.2d pf.	42	42	42	42
200	Mex. Petrol ...	79⅜	82⅜	79⅜	81
360	Mo. Pacific ...	14⅛	15⅜	14⅛	15
10	Nat. Enamel..	16	16	16	16
40	Nat. Lead.....	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
60	Nevada Cop...	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛
120	N. Y. Central.	89¼	89⅜	88⅜	88⅜
240	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	67⅛	68⅞	67⅛	67⅞
10	Nor. Pacific...	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
40	Pennsylvania..	108⅛	108½	108⅛	108⅛
280	Pr. Steel Car..	47	51	47	48⅛
70	Ray Cop.per...	23	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
7,880	Reading	148¼	149⅝	148¼	148⅝
10	Rep. I. & S...	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
90	So. Pacific....	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	92
10	So. Railway....	18	18	18	18
420	Studebaker Co.	75	78¼	73	73¼
180	Tenn. Copper..	33⅜	33⅛	33	33¼
2,400	Union Pacific..	129⅝	131¼	129¼	130
230	U. S. Rubber..	68⅜	69⅜	68⅜	68⅞
13,400	U. S. Steel....	58⅜	59⅜	58⅜	58⅛
910	Utah Copper..	65⅜	67⅜	65⅜	67
440	Va. Car. Ch...	32¼	34¼	32⅜	34¼
8,280	Westing. El...	98⅛	103⅝	98⅛	101⅞
50,950					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Atlanta	.38½	.38½	.37	.37
500	C. O. D......	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
500	Comb. Frac...	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½
500	Great Bend...	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
700	Jim Butler....	.84	.85	.84	.85
1,200	Jumbo Ext...	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25
500	Kewanas	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Mexican	.31	.32	.31	.32
300	Montana	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Portland	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
400	Ton. Ext.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
500	Ton. Merger..	.38	.38	.38	.38
1,000	West End.....	.83	.83	.81	.81
7,600					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Occidental Con	.79
Andes	.04	Ophir	.05
Belcher	.14	Overman	.02
Best & Belcher	.01	Savage	.01
Bullion	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Caledonia	.11	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.18
Mexican	.28	Silver bars	.50⅛
TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.12
Belmont	4.25	D'field Daisy	.05
Jim Butler	.83	D'field Black B.	.08
MacNamara	.04	Florence	.55
Midway	.18	G'field Con. M.	1.47½
Mizpah Exten	.30	G'field Merger	.27
Montana	.39	Jumbo Exten	1.27½
North Star	.21	Lone Star	.07
Rescue Eula	.13	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Exten	3.50	Vernal	.06
Tonopah Merger	.37	Nevada Hills	.23
West End	.76	Round Mountain	.42
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.37	Manhattan Con	.01
Booth	.46	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9½	McKinney	.32	35
Elkton	43	44	Old Gold	...	1¼
El Paso	119	125	Portland	117	119½
Findlay	4	5	Vindicator	163	170
Gold Sov.	4½	5¼	Golden C.	185	186
Isabella	17⅞	18½	Rav. B. H.	3⅛	4
Jackpot	6½	8½			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3⅝	3¾
Bay St. G.	.14	.15	Iron Blos.	.68	.70
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.52	.55
Bohemia	2½	2⅝	Majestic	.44	.46
Boston Ely	.30	.35	McK.-Dar.	.30	.34
Butte & L.	.24	.26	Mex. Met.	.18	.20
Calaveras	2	2¼	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Cons.	.90	1	N. Baltic	3⅝	3⅞
Cornelia	8⅝	9	Nev-Doug.	.75	.85
Cons. Ariz.	.75	.87	Ohio Cop.	.25	.28
Cortes	.20	.40	Oneco	2	2⅛
Cons. Cop.	2	2¼	S. Lake	6⅞	7⅞
Crown Res.	.85	.95	Stewart M.	1⅛	1⅛
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	3⅛	3¼
Eagle & B.	1⅞	1⅞	Utah Met.	2⅛	2¾
First N. C.	2⅞	3⅛	Yukon	2⅞	3

COTTON PRICES RISE IN ACTIVE TRADING

Early Decline, Followed by 24 to 25 Points' Rise, Gives a Net Gain of a Dozen.

CABLES SHOW WEAKNESS

Bear Element Think Upturn Is Only Temporary—Flood Situation in Texas Improved.

Disappointing weak cables and overnight liquidation gave cotton a nervous and unsettled opening at a decline of about 12 points yesterday. Considerable cotton was thrown overboard, and the market presented a weak appearance. Commission houses let go their long lines which had been hanging in the balance, and the ring professionals showed a disposition to increase their short commitments.

Covering by some of the larger bear interests, however, absorbed these offerings, and toward the end of the first hour the undertone became steadier. This induced a good deal of local covering, and along in the afternoon the market shot up sharply, recovering about 24 to 25 points from the opening, and closed firm at a net gain of about a dozen points.

Although the action of the market indicated that urgent liquidation had been completed, the bear element, who have had their first inning in many weeks, are inclined to regard the upturn as only temporary. Weather is improving in the South, and it is pointed out that the reduction in acreage gives an opportunity for farm labor to give more extensive cultivation to the area that will be planted. The Texas traveling crop expert of one of the local firms estimates the reduction of acreage in that State at only about 7 per cent. One of the leading Alabama spot firms places the decrease in acreage for the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama at about 12 per cent.

The weakness in Liverpool was explained by the following cable: "Market easier in consequence weakness your market; liquidation Egyptian market consequent upon prohibition exports from Alexandria to Italy and Switzerland. Absence of buying power and long liquidation in Liverpool and American markets and diversely for selling here by British Government of Continental shipments of cotton."

There was a further improvement in the Texas flood situation, although it is admitted that in the inundated areas the crop will be about one month late. The forecast for the Texas belt called for fair and colder weather for Arkansas and Oklahoma, with unsettled weather in East Texas. The predictions for the Eastern belt were generally fair.

Arrivals of cotton at New York yesterday included 6,090 bales, which were believed to be destined for delivery on contracts. Savannah alone shipped 3,590 bales of this cotton.

Bulls point out that Southern spot markets have shown relatively little decline compared with futures, as Carolina mills are bidding about ¼c. below the highest level of the season, while contracts have made a maximum decline of about 80 points.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 7 to 12 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 1.30c. for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed firm, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.78	9.60	9.82@ 9.85	9.70@ 9.71
July	10.07	9.79	10.06@10.07	[illegible] 9.94
October	10.39	10.13	10.38@10.39	10.27@10.28
Dec.	10.56	10.38	10.58@10.59	10.47@10.48
January	10.64	10.43	10.63@10.64	10.51@10.53
March	10.83	10.67	10.84@10.86	10.73@10.74

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,411	5,737	7,309
New Orleans	5,020	7,871	5,305
Mobile	151	38	1,004
Savannah	2,940	4,311	1,881
Charleston	614	597	..
Wilmington	1,752	1,412	108
Norfolk	1,764	884	435

Total port receipts, 21,123 bales, against 21,957 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,647	272	556
Memphis	598	1,982	1,215
St. Louis	494	1,820	126
Houston	6,481	2,798	2,533

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,000 to 6,000	5,378	2,267
New Orleans	4,400 to 5,000	2,996	5,902

Total exports yesterday, 30,594 bales; so far this season, 7,318,796 bales, against 8,283,140 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
1,050	New Orleans...	9.25	319,286	158,914
25	Mobile	9.13	24,421	19,481
645	Savannah	9½	110,759	60,991
50	Galveston	9.30	346,413	234,405
..	Wilmington ...	9¼	42,949	19,386
..	Norfolk	9.38	60,888	36,416
902	Augusta	9.43	115,279	39,043
950	Memphis	9.57	141,571	74,719
902	St. Louis......	9.43	31,550	29,470
883	Houston	9.75	118,026	95,181

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 9 points decline at 5.50d. Sales, 6,000. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 4,100 American. Closed steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4@ 4½	4.50	4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pac.	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.75	4.55
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.25	5.75
C., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.05	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.52	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.65	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.80
Nor. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.35	4.95
Seab. Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
South. Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.65
South. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.75

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bank of Balt..	158	158	158	158
18	Cons. Coal....	94	95	94	95
150	Cons. Power..	106	106	106	106
400	Cosden	7	7	7	7
30	Fidelity & Dep.	139	139	139	139
5	Fidelity Trust.	302	302	302	302
57	Maryland Cas..	85	86	85	85½
5	Maryl'd Trust.	110½	110½	110½	110½
25	Mercantile Tr..	181	181	181	181
30	Mer.-Mech. B'k	29	29	29	29
5	Un. Rys. & El.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
10	Wayland O. & G. 20 p. c. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Va. Ry. & P..	35	35	35	35

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ana. & P. 5s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Central Ry. 5s.	104	104	104	104
1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
500	City Balt. 4s, W. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
200	City Balt. 4s, '61 S. L.	95	95	95	95
1,900	City Balt 4s, '61, S. H.	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95¼
1,000	C. Coal ref. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	88½
3,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1,100	Con. Pow. notes.	100	100	100	100
4,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	Florida So. 4s.	88½	88½	88½	88½
3,000	Ft. W. & Denver City 6s.	103	103	103	103
2,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,000	Ga. Southern & Florida 5s.	102	102	102	102
4,000	Hous. Oil d. o.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
3,000	Un. Rys. & E. income 4s.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Un. Rys. & E. funding 5s.	84	84	84	84

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
23	Am. Tel. & T.	122⅛	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝
1	Am. Gas	102½	102⅝	102½	102½
4	Am. Rys. pf...	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	95¼
2,400	Baldwin Loc....	55	55	54	54
1	Baldwin L. pf.	102	102	102	102
79	B. & S. Cp., t.c.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
12	B. & S. Cp. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
17	Cambria Iron..	44	44	44	44
718	Cambria Steel..	50	50¼	50	50
20	Cal. Petro'm pf.	43	43	43	43
10	Elec. Stor. B..	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
200	Erie	28	28	28	28
100	Erie 2d pf......	36	36	36	36
20	Gen. Asphalt....	27	27	27	27
35	Gen. Asp. pf..	66½	66½	66½	66½
29	Ins. Co., N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
5	Keystone T. pf.	68	68	68	68
633	Lake Superior..	7⅛	8	7¼	7⅛
151	Lehigh Nav....	74	74½	74	74½
5	Lehigh Valley.	71½	71½	71½	71½
15	L. V. Tran. pf.	30	30½	30	30
10	Northern Cent.	85	85	85	85
75	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31½	31½	31½
613	Penn. R. R.....	54¼	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
20	Penn. Salt Mfg.	95	95	95	95
50	Penn. S. M. pf.	55	55	55	55
300	Phil. Co	36	36	36	36
648	Phil. Electric..	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24¼
695	P. R. T., t. c...	9	9	9	9
600	Ray. Con. Cop.	23	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
40	Reading	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
300	Studebaker	77	77	73⅜	73⅜
25	Union Traction.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
190	U. G. Imp......	84	84	84	84
6,266	U. S. Steel.....	58⅜	59⅛	57⅝	58⅛
108	Westm'd Coal..	62½	62½	62½	62½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1,000	Beth. S. ref. 5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
5,000	B. Loc. 1st 5s..	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
374	Cam. S. sp.,'16.	98	98	98	98
383	Cam. S. sp.,'17.	97	97	97	97
200	El. & Peo. 4s..	80	80	80	80
9,000	Inter. Rys. 4s.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
16,000	L. N. con. 4½s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4,000	L. V. gen. 4s..	89½	89½	89½	89½
5,000	L. V. Coal 5s..	104½	104½	104½	104½
63,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1,000	P. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
78	Phil. Co. sp.,'16	96	96	96	96
92	Phil. Co. sp.,'18	93	93	93	93
3,000	Phil. Elec. 4s..	79	79	79	79
2,000	Phil. Elec. 5s..	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
100	Phil. Elec. 5s..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6,000	Read.-J. C. 4s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
7,000	S. Gas & E. 6s.	95	95	94	95
1,000	U. Rys. 4s, t. c.	74½	74½	74½	74½
400	Welsbach 5s....	90	90	90	90

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sew. P..	20	20	19⅞	19⅞
11,684	Cruc. Steel...	23⅜	26⅜	23⅜	24½
881	Cruc. Steel pf.	86	87⅝	86	87¼
30	Harb.-W. pfd.	99	99	99	99
25	LaBelle Iron..	32	32	32	32
120	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47½	47½
100	Nat. Firp. pfd.	19½	19½	19½	19½
30	O. Fuel Sup..	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
70	Pitts. Brew...	6	6	6	6
100	Pitts. P. Gl...	105	105	105	105
425	Pure Oil	15	15	14⅞	15
65	Union S. & S.	106	106	105⅞	105⅞
412	West. A. B...	134½	135	134½	134½
1,397	West. Elec....	49	51⅞	49	51⅞
44	West. E. pfd.	65¼	66	65½	66

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Pitts. C. deb..5s	95	95	95	95
3,000	West. E. conv.5s	98½	98½	98½	98½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Booth Fish....	39	39	39	39
50	Booth Fish. pf.	78	78	78	78
160	Chicago P. T.	59⅝	60	59⅝	60
170	Chi. Ry. 2s...	24½	24½	24	24
10	Com. Edison...	135	135	135	135
100	Crucible Steel.	26	26	26	26
135	Dia. Match....	95	95½	95	95½
50	Ills. Brick.....	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
100	Kas. City Ry..	23	23	23	23
10	Mont. W. pf...	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
27	Peo. Gas......	118	118	118	118
7	Quaker O. pf.	107	107	107	107
150	Sears-Roebuck.	138½	138⅝	138½	138⅝
540	Stew'rt Warn'r	69⅜	69⅜	68⅞	69
113	Swift	109½	109⅝	109½	109½
52	Union Carbide.	160	160	160	160

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Armour 4½s...	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5,000	Cudahy 5s......	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3,000	Chi. Ry. pur. money 4s.	65½	65½	65½	65½
5,000	Chi Ry "A".	90	90	90	90
13,000	Swift	96	96	96	96

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
215	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
3,875	Alaska	35⅜	37⅝	35⅛	37
360	Algomah	3	3¼	3	3¼
590	Allouez	53	54	52	53½
545	Amal. Copper..	73½	75⅝	73½	74
7,915	American Zinc.	41½	43½	40½	43
199	Arizona Com...	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
10,170	Butte & Sup...	65	68⅛	65	68
965	Cal. & Arizona.	68⅜	70	68⅜	70
63	Cal. & Hecla...	550	570	550	570
172	Centennial	20½	21⅛	20½	21⅛
100	Chino	44½	46	44½	46
100	Cliff Copper....	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,350	Copper Range.	54½	56⅛	53⅞	56⅛
135	Daly-West	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,112	East Butte.....	12½	13⅛	12½	13
228	Franklin	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅜
1,255	Granby	82½	85	82	85
940	Greene-Can.	31	31½	30	31½
60	Hancock	20	22	20	21
820	Indiana	8	8½	8	8½
100	Inspiration	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32⅛
50	Island Creek pf	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
150	Isle Royale.....	27	28	27	28
15	Kerr Lake	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Keweenaw	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Lake	13½	14¼	13	14
60	La Salle	6½	7	6½	7
20	Mason Valley..	3⅜	3⅜	2⅞	3
1,010	Mass.	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
400	Mayflower	6	6	5¾	5¾
150	Miami	25½	26	25½	26
100	Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,080	Mohawk	71	74	70	73
221	Nevada Con....	15¼	15½	15	15¼
2,370	New Arcadian..	10	10⅝	9⅝	10½
40	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,985	North Butte...	34	34⅝	33½	34¼
355	North Lake....	3	3	3	3
10	Ojibway	3	3	3	3
285	Old Colony.....	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
260	Old Dominion..	52	53½	51½	53½
251	Osceola	82	84	82	84
350	Pond Creek....	16	16	16	16
275	Quincy	81	85½	81	84
105	Ray Con.......	22⅞	23⅜	22¼	23
25	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
600	Shannon	9	9	8⅝	9
530	Shattuck	28	28½	28	28½
520	St. Mary's L...	56	58	56	57
1,030	Sup. & Boston.	3⅞	4	3	3⅞
1,175	Superior	33½	34¼	33⅜	33⅜
20	Tamarack	38½	38⅝	38½	38½
230	Trinity	6	6	5⅞	6
140	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
3,485	U. S. Smelting.	38½	38⅝	36⅜	38½
244	U. S. Smelt. pf	46½	46⅝	46	46½
100	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
295	Utah Con.....	12½	13	12½	12⅞
1,480	Utah Copper...	65⅜	67⅜	65⅜	66½
300	Victoria	3	3⅛	3	3
252	Wolverine	62	62⅝	61	62½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
46	Bos. & Alb....	182	182	182	182
40	Boston Elev..	82	82	82	82
688	Bos. & Maine.	35	37	35	36⅝
44	Bos. & Me. pf.	46	46	46	46
16	Fitchburg pf..	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69½
14	Maine Central	99	99	99	99
10	K. C. South...	27	27	27	27
88	Mass. Elec....	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	Mass. El. pf..	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
323	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	66½	68⅛	66½	68⅛
20	W. End St. R.	64⅞	65	64⅞	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	A. A. Ch. pf..	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92½
20	Am. P. Ser.pf.	16	16½	16	16½
33	Am. Sugar....	110¼	110½	110¼	110½
48	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	114½	114½
312	Am. T. & T..	122	122⅝	122	122⅝
70	Am. Wool pf..	89	89	87⅝	87⅝
83	A., G. & W. I.	9½	9½	9	9
545	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	20	20	20	20
1,112	E. Bos. Land.	12½	13½	12½	13
17	Edison	241	241	241	241
18	Gen. Electric..	157½	158	157½	158
10	Mass. Gas....	82½	82½	82½	82½
21	Pullman	159	159	159	159
60	Reece Button.	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16½
79	Swift & Co....	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109¼
298	Torrington ...	34	35	34	34½
100	Torrington pf.	28⅛	28½	28½	28½
259	United Fruit..	140	140½	139½	140½
2,710	United Shoe..	61½	61½	58⅞	59⅞
60	Un. Shoe pf..	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1,140	U. S. Steel....	58	59⅜	57	58⅜
198	West. Union..	68	69½	68	69½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
7,000	A.,G. & W.I.5s	68	68½	68	68½
3,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	73	73	73	73

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, April 26 to 30, 1915.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding April 24	$61,928,247.70	$94,278,790.04	$7,835,925.00
Net increase	....	5,500,000.00	....
Outstanding April 30	$61,928,247.70	$99,778,790.04	$7,835,925.00
Cash balance April 30	5,305,622.69		
Net obligation	[illegible]		

$4,260,000

Little River Drainage District
State of Missouri
5½% Gold Coupon Bonds
DUE SERIALLY 1919 TO 1933
Prices to yield 6%

These bonds being a municipal obligation are exempt from Federal Income Tax and do not have to be included in Income Tax returns.

They are also a legal investment in Missouri for all Trust Funds, State School Funds, and Insurance Companies doing business within the State and are acceptable as security for State Moneys and for Deposit by Trust Companies with the State.

Detailed circular on application

Estabrook & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad Street - - - - - New York

Series No. 11.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
First Preferred Stock

is issued by the Company which has the contract for supplying gas and electricity to the Panama Pacific Exposition. The increased earnings that should come as a result of that business are being reflected in the statements issued by the Company. The serving of this great Exposition, which is a large community in itself, would have been a difficult undertaking for any company. The officials of the Exposition pay high tribute to the Pacific Gas & Electric management for their promptness and efficiency in installing gas and electricity for the Fair.

Send for the new description of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company first preferred stock.

JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND
C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension
FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR.
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

To Holders of
ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Serial Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910, (securing the above mentioned bonds) and Mortgage, dated April 22, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, at 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1st, 1915, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount, with interest to July 1st, 1915:

Series	Number	Series	Number	Series	Number
G	171	N	162	R	194
I	..	O	172	S	4
I	73	P	110	T	43
I	189	P	155	U	11
L	141	Q	175	U	44
M	173	Q	199	W	203
		R	76	X	164

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1915.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.
May 3, 1915.

ENRIQUE LANDREN OTERO,
Mayor of Arecibo, P. R.
CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.
Coupons No. 27, due July 1st, 1915, of the outstanding 6% Bonds of 1902, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William St., New York City.
ENRIQUE LANDREN OTERO,
Mayor of Arecibo, P. R.

THE CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.—UNDER ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated March 25th, 1915, will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William St., New York City, $10,000 of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 79 to 88, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1915.

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW YORK STATE **$900,000**

Northern New York Power Corporation
(Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, Lessee)
First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds

Dated January 1, 1915. Due serially, January 1, 1917 to January 1, 1940. Optional at the following prices with accrued interest: 1917 to 1922 maturities 101.50, 1923 to 1928 maturities 102.50, 1929 to 1934 maturities 103.50, 1935 to 1940 maturities 104.50. Semi-annual interest, January 1 and July 1, payable at the Metropolitan Trust Company, New York City, Trustee, without deduction with respect to the normal Federal Income Tax. $500 and $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration as to principal.

Capitalization

	Authorized	Issued
Capital Stock	$500,000	$500,000
First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds	2,500,000	900,000

The remaining $1,600,000 bonds due January 1, 1955, to bear interest at not exceeding 6% per annum, may only be issued for not exceeding in par value 80% of the actual and reasonable cost of extensions, additions or improvements or for refunding all but no part of these $900,000 bonds at any time outstanding.

Maturities

$15,000 due 1917	$30,000 due 1923	$40,000 due 1929	$50,000 due 1935
20,000 due 1918	30,000 due 1924	40,000 due 1930	50,000 due 1936
25,000 due 1919	30,000 due 1925	40,000 due 1931	50,000 due 1937
25,000 due 1920	35,000 due 1926	45,000 due 1932	55,000 due 1938
25,000 due 1921	35,000 due 1927	45,000 due 1933	55,000 due 1939
25,000 due 1922	35,000 due 1928	45,000 due 1934	55,000 due 1940

Price 100.50 and interest for all maturities

The Northern New York Power Corporation is completing a hydro-electric development of 12,000 horse-power on the Oswego River about thirty miles from Syracuse. These bonds are secured by first mortgage on this property at the very low rate of $75 per h. p.

Lease

The Company has executed a lease, with the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, extending to December 31, 1940. Under the terms of this lease, the lessee covenants to pay an average net rental of approximately $120,000 a year. This lease has been deposited with the Trustee as additional security for these bonds. It is estimated that these rental payments will exceed by more than $1,200,000 the interest charges and the payments required to retire all now outstanding bonds.

Guarantee

All of the capital stock of the Northern New York Power Corporation is owned, and these bonds are guaranteed as to principal and interest by endorsement, by the Columbia Mills, Inc. The average surplus earnings of the guarantor, augmented by the average net rental payments amount to over $400,000 a year, or more than eleven times the average interest on these bonds and sufficient to pay the entire principal and interest in three years.

Equity

This property has been valued by the Public Service Commission, Second District, State of New York, for capitalization purposes at $1,498,000, which is $598,000 or over 65% above the par value of all outstanding bonds.

The Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation has investigated this property in our behalf.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Chicago Denver San Francisco Los Angeles London

We Deal in
J. G. McCRORY COMPANY
When Issued
SIEGEL & CO.
TELEPHONES BROAD 3354-3355. 40 Broad St., N. Y.

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

MEGARGEL & CO.
Investment Bonds
35 Pine Street New York

Dominick Bros. & Co.
49 Wall Street
Telephone 6570 Hanover

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.

Montana Water Company, a New Jersey corporation, hereby gives notice to the holders of all the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Montana Water Company outstanding under its mortgage to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 10, 1908, that the Montana Water Company will redeem, as provided in Article IV. of said mortgage, all of said bonds on June 1, 1915, at the office of said Trustee, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, at 110 per cent. of the par value thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to such date of redemption. After such redemption date said bonds will cease to bear interest and coupons for interest subsequent to such date will be void, and such bonds will cease to be entitled to the lien of said mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.
Dated April 24, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, as successor trustee, for account of the sinking fund, to the extent of Ninety-five Thousand Four and 95-100 Dollars, ($95,004.95) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 26, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 27th or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated, New York, April 21, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 American Chicle Pfd. Stock
500 Car Lighting & Power Stock
10 Continental Insurance Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
100 Du Pont Powder Pfd. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
15 Home Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
25 National Fuel Gas Stock
35 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
100 General Bak'g Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Hanover Insurance Stock
50 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
25 International Nickel Com. Stock
25 National Fuel Gas Stock
40 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100 Westmoreland Coal Stock
100 White Rock Min. Springs Pfd. Stk.
12 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Sell
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Mach.
Colorado Yule Marble 2nd
Stand. Oilcloth Pfd. "B"
New Jersey Zinc
Int'l Nickel Common
Am. Bank Note Pfd.
Am. Typefounders Pfd.
Childs (Restaurant) Pfd.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Co.

TOBEY & KIRK
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK.
Phone, 4285-6-7-8-9 Broad

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY — WE WILL SELL
25 Buckeye Pipe L. — 25 Continental Oil
25 Northern Pipe L. — 25 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas — 50 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Solar Refining — 25 Southern P. L.
25 South Penn Oil — 50 S. O. of New York
25 S. O. of Kentucky — 25 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N.Y.

Wanted
100 Bucyrus Co.
Pfd.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Wanted
Amer. Graphaphone
Common
Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

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COM. & PFD.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

An Advance of 13 Points in Prairie Oil & Gas the Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 178,565 shares of stock and $72,400 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 35,970; railroads, 1,000; oils, 2,005, and mining, 139,590. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,070	Am. Zinc	42	43½	41⅛	43½
150	†Elec. Boat	*76	80	*76	80
110	†Elec. Boat pf.	100¼	102	*100¼	102
4,000	Emer. Phon.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
100	In.-Mer. M. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
685	†Inter. Motors	13⅝	13⅝	11¾	12¼
100	†Inter. M. pf.	28	28	28	28
10	†Inter. Nickel	145	145	145	145
3,200	Inter. Petrol.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	136	136	136	136
10	Kelly S. Tire 1st pf.	84	84	84	84
100	Man. Transit	½	½	½	½
25	J. McCrorey	50	50	50	50
500	†Pyrene M. Co.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½
1,000	Cor. of R. & H.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Sterling Gum	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7,400	U. C. S., n.	10¼	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
500	Un. C. Stores pf., n.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
8,700	Un. Pr. Shar.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Wayl. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
4,000	†World Film	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
5	Atlantic Ref.	590	590	590	+5
50	Colonial Oil	150	135	145	—7
10	Eureka P. L.	230	230	230	+3
150	Illinois P. L.	134	133	133½	— ½
35	Nat. Transit	33½	33	33½	— ½
10	N. Y. Transit	212	212	212	+2
50	Northern P. L.	99	98	98	+1
75	Ohio Oil	143½	143	143	+1½
5	Penn.-M. Fuel	63	63	63	—2
75	Pierce Oil	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅜
425	Prairie O. & G.	316	299	312	+13
75	Prairie P. L.	140	137	139½	+2
87	So. Penn Oil	295	288	293	+5
55	S. Oil of Cal.	300	298	300	+2
70	S. Oil of Ind.	441	435	437	—1
32	S. Oil of N. J.	411	409	410	—1
65	S. Oil of N. Y.	191	188	190½	+ ⅛
15	Union Tank L.	82½	82½	82½	..
10	Vacuum Oil	224	224	224	—3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Interb. Con., w.i.	25	25	25	25
700	Int. Con. pf., w.i.	75	76	75	76
200	Wabash pf., (b)	26½	27	26½	27

MINING STOCKS.

3,100	†Alas. Jun., w.i.	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅛
4,300	†Alta-Consol	83	83	78	83
10,000	†Atlanta	38	39	36½	37
200	Beaver Con	39	39	39	39
2,800	*†Big Cot'nw'd.	12	12	12	12
3,500	†Booth	47	47	46	46
1,300	Braden Copper	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
250	Butte & Super.	66	68	66	68
200	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	*Caribou Cobalt	50	50	50	50
7,550	Cashboy	7	8	6½	6½
4,100	†Chile Cop., w.i.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
4,300	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	11-16	11-16	¾	¾
500	*C. O. D. Consol.	6	6	6	6
850	Con. Cop. Mines	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	2
200	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	*†Dia. Blk. Butte, asst. paid	3	3	3	3
410	Dome Mines	11¾	13	11¾	13
2,000	Ely Consol	10	10	10	10
1,700	†Emma Copper	36	36	34	36
1,600	Florence	55	55	52	52
600	†Gen. Val. Cop.	41	41	41	41
100	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,500	†Goldf'd Merg.	28	28	27	27½
70	Greene-Cananea	31½	31½	30¼	30¼
8,100	*Great Bend	11	12	10	10
1,000	*Iron Blossom	68	69	68	69
7,800	Jumbo Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4,500	†Kewanas	16	16	15	15
1,200	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	½	½
500	*Lone Star	8	8	8	8
1,500	*Nevada Hills	24	24	23	23
235	N. Utah Bing.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,500	*North Star	21	21	20	20
3,600	*†Oro	10	10	10	10
1,000	*Sand. Kend.	10	10	10	10
1,800	*†Sells	33	33	33	33
3,400	*†Silver Pick.	10	10	9	9
1,500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,400	*Sup. Min. Co.	21	22	21	22
500	*Temiskaming	37	37	37	37
270	Ton. Belmont	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
9,500	*Ton Cash Boy	7	7	6½	6½
3,700	*Ton. J. But.	82	85	82	83
275	Ton. Ext.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,500	*Ton. Merger	39	39	38	38
200	Ton. Mining	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
400	*Ton. Mizpah	26	28	26	28
200	Ton. Nev.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1,000	*Ton. Res. Ex.	13	13	13	13
4,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
700	Tuarosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
3,500	W. E. Con.	84	84	80	81
5,600	*W. E. Ext.	6	6	5	5½

BONDS.

$65,000	†Chile Cop. 7s	116¾	117½	116½	117
400	Pierce Oil 6s	80	80	80	80
7,000	W. P. 5s flat	34½	34¼	34	34

*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.
Note.—Not reported Monday, 5 shares of S. O. of Ohio at 432.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 4. Bid.	Asked.	May 3. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf., when issued	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17	17½	17	17½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	18	18½	18	18½
Fisk Tire	64	66	64	66
Kelly Spr'gfield Tire, new 2d pf.	130	140	130	140
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	165	170	165	170
Manhattan Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of America	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
N. Y. Transportation	13	14	14	14½
Riker & Heg., new	5½	6	5⅞	6⅛
Savoy Oil	5	6	..	..
Tobacco Products	56	57½	55½	57½
Un. Cigar S. pf., new	11¾	12	11¾	12
United Cig. Stores Co. of America	102	104	102	104
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
RAILROADS.				
Wabash, w. i.	13⅞	14¼	13½	15⅞
Wabash pf., (a)	49	52	49	50
MINING STOCKS.				
C. O. D. Con.	5¼	6	6	6½
McKinley-Darragh	30	32	30	32
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6¼	6	6¼
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
Tuolumne Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅞	3	2¾	3
BOND.				
Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	4.10
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101⅛	4.20
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99½	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99½	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99¼	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅞	4.95
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅞	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91¾	92½	7.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96⅞	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97¾	99	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	5.98
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.88
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99½	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
Erie R. R.	5¼	Apr., 1917	99	99½	5.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅜	5.95
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97½	5.85
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98⅞	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	97⅝	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	3.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	94	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅞	97¼	7.50
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100½	4.20
P. R. R. cy.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅜	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99⅜	5.55
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96⅜	98½	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅛	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99⅜	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 3.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$440,327	$852,528	$175,144,062
Int. rev. (ord.)	876,291	2,000,706	272,712,593
Cor. & inc. tax	135,592	225,002	13,541,894
Miscellaneous	172,925	399,854	57,956,722
Total recta	1,625,136	3,478,089	519,355,183
Expenditures	1,866,623	6,220,245	624,313,891
Deficit	241,486	2,742,156	104,958,708

BUY $65,000,000 BONDS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Take New Issue of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is to meet the balance of $87,827,000 of convertible bonds maturing next October with the proceeds of a sale of $65,000,000 of new general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds. The sale of this block, the first to be issued under the company's new mortgage, to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was confirmed yesterday.

With the proceeds of $49,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds sold some weeks ago, the Pennsylvania will have provided itself with close to $114,000,000 of money this year. After taking care of the $87,827,000 of convertibles sold ten years ago and due Oct. 1 the company will have left approximately $25,000,000 of new capital for improvements and equipment purchases. The retirement of the convertibles involves an increase of 1 per cent. in the Pennsylvania's interest charges, the old bonds bearing only 3½ per cent. President Rea said yesterday that this sale would take care of the Pennsylvania's financing for the balance of the year 1915.

A great deal of interest was manifested in bond circles over the probable reception which will be given the new 4½s by the investing public. It is expected that the offering price will be par, or a shade better, making the yield a full 4½ per cent., and the popularity of the Pennsylvania's bonds with investors was taken as a practical guarantee of the quick distribution of even such a large block. In any event, before the bankers had sent out the customary invitations to houses which share underwriting risks with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a considerable number of applications for allotments of the new issue were received. The underwriting commission will be 2½ per cent., or $1,625,000, and if the bankers realize any profit above this sum it is to be divided equally with the railroad.

The new indenture under which the Pennsylvania plans to care for its financing for a long period to come is not a closed mortgage, but is limited only by the amount of stock outstanding. At the present time this is $500,000,000. There is outstanding a total of $250,000,000 of underlying mortgage bonds which are to be refunded through the general mortgage, making the maximum addition to the funded debt now possible under this mortgage about $250,000,000, so that with the sale just announced the company still has a margin of $185,000,000 for future sales under the new mortgage.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$1,538,171+	$18,272
Three roads	2,791,400—	828,800
Total (5 roads)	4,329,571—	810,528

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross	398,463	436,682	431,043
Net after taxes	81,915	63,521	84,776
9 mos. gross	3,557,836	4,133,760	3,920,992
Net after taxes	665,021	858,980	1,011,138

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	431,636	428,429	3,206
Net	217,397	211,417	5,981
Sur. after chgs.	112,326	101,315	11,011
9 mos. gross	2,813,376	2,775,262	30,113
Net	1,007,326	947,220	60,106
Sur. after chgs.	135,476	71,259	64,216

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,003	1,015	12
Gross	701,586	784,483	82,897
Def. aft. taxes	12,875	15,201	2,326
9 mos. gross	7,195,879	7,540,546	344,667
Net after taxes	615,540	429,248	*186,292

*Increase.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	337	337	337
Gross	784,101	928,642	839,205
Net after taxes	213,983	225,793	212,520
9 mos. gross	7,048,390	8,245,285	7,900,254
Net after taxes	1,545,265	2,191,727	2,463,213

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	235,088	285,299	50,211
Net	54,764	78,624	23,860
Def. aft. chgs.	39,391	21,654	*17,737
9 mos. gross	2,174,160	2,662,809	488,649
Net	402,911	566,758	163,847
Def. aft. chgs.	412,960	346,146	*66,814

*Increase.

GREAT NORTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	8,077	7,804	7,783
Gross	4,747,968	5,378,383	5,47[illegible]696
Net after taxes	1,554,611	1,388,585	1,329,192
9 mos. gross	52,688,891	59,483,471	58,766,648
Net aft. taxes	22,337,681	21,334,100	23,234,187

MOBILE & OHIO for March—

Mileage	1,122	1,122	1,114
Gross	927,936	1,074,208	1,081,109
Net after taxes	263,337	188,195	260,635
9 mos. gross	8,217,522	9,750,843	9,249,101
Net after taxes	1,882,079	1,899,891	2,218,722

MINERAL RANGE for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	76,716	50,321	26,395
Net	25,308	13,652	11,656
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,709	709	12,000
9 mos. gross	603,206	311,821	291,385
Net	167,517	16,362	151,155
Sur. aft. chgs.	60,190	*92,009	152,199

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,478,580	2,786,005	307,424
Op. income	637,048	924,605	287,556
9 mos. gross	28,018,789	25,637,501	2,618,712
Op. income	6,075,860	8,367,844	2,291,984

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for March—

Gross	486,392	514,846	28,455
Net	190,415	197,165	6,750
9 mos. gross	4,491,478	5,051,565	560,086
Net	1,760,675	2,186,021	425,346

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHINO COPPER CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	Mar.31,'15.	Dec.31,'14.	Inc.
Milling profits	$835,193	$259,201	$575,992
Miscel. inc.	55,445	26,731	28,714
Total income	890,637	285,932	604,705
Dividends	434,970	434,970	......
Surplus	455,668	*149,037	604,705

*Deficit.

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT & HEAT CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,891,931	2,178,659	1,977,846
Net	858,840	1,149,786	1,037,967
Other Inc.	12,553	14,194	21,191
Total inc.	871,393	1,163,980	1,059,159
Interest	23,731	30,555	65,600
Surplus	847,662	1,133,425	993,490
Dividends	460,000	460,000	402,500
Surplus	387,662	673,425	590,999
Profit & loss adj. debit	2,392	*28,396	43,719
Surplus	385,270	701,821	547,279

*Credit.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	331	335
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	60
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	62	63
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	29	34
American Public Utilities pf.	64	68
American Waterworks & Electric	8¼	9¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	66	69
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf.	59	61
Colorado Power	18¼	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82½	85
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71¼	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	64
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	18	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30	31
Northern States Power pf.	84½	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49½	50½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20½	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	70
Southern California Edison	75	†76
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	22¾	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	9
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	34	38
United Light & Rys.	48	52
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71½	73½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	73
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	60	61

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

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AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
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On all business **in Excess of $100,000** purchased within a year, this is **Only 1 Per Cent a Month** figured to the **Exact Number of Days,** instead of a **Much Higher Rate** figured in **15 or 30 Day Periods, "or Fractional Parts Thereof,"** which prevailed with practically all Companies prior to the **Reduction** first announced by us.

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PHILADELPHIA — 516 Stock Exchange Bldg.
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DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Cotton Oil Company, on May 4, 1915, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1915, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on May 14, 1915, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until June 2, 1915, at 10 A. M.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY,
Incorporated.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
The regular quarterly dividend (48th quarter) of one and one-half per cent (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 21, 1915.
A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 345.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915.

RESOURCES.

1. a Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$48,074,177.02	
b Customers' liabilities, letters of credit, acceptances	663,381.55	
Total loans		$48,737,558.57
2. Overdrafts, unsecured		1,512.20
3. a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	740,000.00	
b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		741,000.00
4. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		833,113.58
5. Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $420,000, (a) less amount unpaid, $280,000	$140,000.00	
b All other stocks, including premium on same	36,300.00	
		176,300.00
8. Due from Federal Reserve Bank		4,180,078.23
10. Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8)		814,457.22
11. Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		261,770.18
12. Exchanges for Clearing House		3,434,960.17
13. b Fractional currency, nickels, and cents		3,049.56
14. Notes of other national banks		15,250.00
15. Federal reserve notes		31,265.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
16. Total coin and certificates		10,729,430.40
17. Legal-tender notes		856,235.00
18. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	37,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	165,000.00	
		202,000.00
Total		$71,018,080.01

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
2. Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
3. Undivided profits, $915,127.93; reserved for taxes, $26,674; reserved for expense, $6,620.72	$948,422.65	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	164,355.18	
		784,067.47
4. Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit		740,000.00
7. Due to banks and bankers		28,442,714.58
8. Dividends unpaid		1,362.00
9. Demand deposits:		
a Individual deposits subject to check	$31,731,712.25	
b Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	315,530.03	
c Certified checks	344,473.78	
d Cashier's checks outstanding	709,776.05	
e United States deposits	1,000.00	
		33,102,492.11
10. Time deposits:		
a Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		90,659.84
14. Letters of credit		775,247.46
Acceptances		81,536.55
Total		$71,018,080.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. F. BOUKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1915.
FRED. J. GRIESMER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
DANIEL W. WHITMORE, HORACE HAVEMEYER, DANIEL P. MORSE, Directors.

[No. 9,717.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$1,714,040.00
Overdrafts, unsecured		497.18
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		200,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$100,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	47,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	404,815.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		551,815.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$18,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	12,000.00	
	$6,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	18,398.71	
		24,398.71
Furniture and fixtures		38,771.05
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		308,418.68
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9)		316,899.78
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		46,083.38
Exchanges for clearing house		154,258.94
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		1,810.59
Notes of other national banks		19,635.00
Federal Reserve notes		9,055.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		385,691.15
Legal-tender notes		13,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$10,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,000.00	
		11,000.00
Total		$3,645,119.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits	$61,895.19	
Reserved for taxes	2,400.00	
	$64,295.19	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	12,267.73	
		52,027.46
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		200,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)		19,584.62
Dividends unpaid		200.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,695,480.93	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	128,773.78	
Certified checks	48,532.25	
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,595.34	
United States deposits	106,350.19	
Postal savings deposits	44,127.38	
		3,049,859.87
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		23,250.00
Liabilities other than those above stated		247.48
Total		$3,645,119.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1915.
[Seal.] J. JOSEPH KIERAN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 67. N. Y. Reg. No. 7046.
Correct—Attest:
(Signed) H. H. BIZALLION, CHARLES A. FRANK, HOWARD WILLETS, Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9665.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

at 527 Fifth Ave., in the State of New York, at the close of business, May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$12,471,314.60
Overdrafts, secured, $902.96; unsecured, $179.51		1,082.47
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$100,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	200,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	1,180.31	
Total U. S. bonds		301,180.31
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$50,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	705,884.25	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		755,884.25
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$60,000	
Less amount unpaid	30,000	
	$30,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	38,188.87	
		68,188.87
Safe deposit vaults		50,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,067,624.98
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9)		2,822,768.90
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		19,033.05
Exchanges for clearing house		52,949.75
Outside checks and other cash items	$14,282.33	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	724.27	
		15,006.60
Notes of other national banks		15,250.00
Federal Reserve notes		17,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		1,177,606.00
Legal-tender notes		98,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	5,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	26,000.00	
		31,000.00
Total		$18,954,207.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits		479,161.90
Reserved for taxes		6,000.00
Reserved for contingencies		4,147.11
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		99,895.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)		$7,349,417.74
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	8,981,701.30	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	51,263.33	
Certified checks	52,038.65	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,907.07	
United States deposits	49,098.61	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	872,680.32	
		17,366,303.93
Total		$18,954,207.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1915.
JOSEPH F. DENIEF, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Directors.

Statement of condition
at the close of business May 1, 1915.

ASSETS

Loans & Discounts	$62,762,996.81
United States Bonds at par	3,845,000.00
Other Bonds & Securities	13,640,184.98
Banking House	2,850,000.00
Cash Resources	37,296,335.46
	$120,394,517.25

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,600,980.86
Special Deposit of Bonds	1,227,000.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	3,565,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	198,500.00
Deposits	97,803,036.39
	$120,394,517.25

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

The Philadelphia National Bank

Philadelphia, May 1st, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$48,565,163.93
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		3,849,981.26
Due from Banks		10,271,006.85
Exchanges for Clearing House	$1,528,514.06	
Cash and Reserve	15,466,906.00	16,995,420.06
		$79,681,572.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned)		4,959,924.55
Circulation		648,997.50
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		4,476,517.09
Deposits: Individual	$43,120,409.18	
Deposits: Bank	24,975,723.78	68,096,132.96
		$79,681,572.10

LEVI L. RUE, President.
HARRY J. KESER, Vice President. HORACE FORTESCUE, Cashier.
WILLIAM S. MADDOX, Vice Pres. DAVID W. STEWART, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS
Richard Ashhurst, Lincoln Godfrey, George Wood, Alfred C. Harrison, Levi L. Rue, George H. Frazier, George H. McFadden, Effingham B. Morris, Randal Morgan, R. Dale Benson, Samuel Rea, Pierre S. du Pont, Thomas S. Gates, Asa S. Wing, Samuel M. Vauclain, William H. Donner, Wallace D. Simmons, Samuel D. Warriner.

Accounts of Mercantile Firms, Corporations, Banks and Bankers Invited.
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold. Letters of Credit Issued.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

May 1st, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,236,296.08
Securities	1,524,844.71
Banking house and safe deposit vaults	157,750.00
Cash and due from banks	1,135,800.13
	$6,054,690.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	173,818.21
Circulation	299,997.50
Deposits	4,780,875.19
	$6,054,690.90

Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber, Vice Pres.; William S. Irish, Vice Pres. & Cashier; Ansel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$8,470,059.08
Due from banks		187,048.85
Exchanges		985,324.73
Reserves:		
Federal Res. Bank	$557,447.17	
Cash	1,570,114.88	
		$2,127,562.05
Total		$11,770,094.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,116,199.02
Circulation	267,000.00
Deposits	9,387,395.17
Total	$11,770,594.19

Daniel V. B. Hegeman, Pres.; Robt. B. Woodward, Vice Pres.; Edgar McDonald, Chairman; G. Foster Smith, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio

Has the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad "turned the corner?" This is a question of much public interest at this time. Our special Analysis of this property, just issued, brings out both the weak and strong features of this situation, and definitely forecasts the future of the property from the standpoint of both preferred and common stockholders.

A few copies are available for free distribution.

Moody's Investors Service,
35 Nassau St., New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 3, 1915, for furnishing Paints, Varnishes, Glass, &c., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Q. M., 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Apr. 7, 1915.—Sealed proposals for furnishing about Three Thousand (3,000) Tons of Bituminous Coal will be received at this office until 12 M., May 17, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. J. P. JERVEY, Lt. Col., Engrs.

SEEKS TO ANNUL $100,000,000 BONDS

James Pollitz Asks Court to Restrain New York Central Issue Already Sold.

OPPOSES A STOCK INCREASE

C. H. Venner's Relative Charges Commissions to Morgan & Co. and Underwriters Were Exorbitant.

A suit was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by James Pollitz against the New York Central Railroad Company, the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, and against a number of Directors of these two companies, seeking the annulment of the recent issue of $100,000,000 New York Central twenty-year 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds. These bonds were actually issued and disposed of in entirety on May 1, but the suit contains the delated plea that the defendants be restrained from issuing the bonds. The court is also asked to enjoin the proposed increase of the capitalization of the New York Central from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, a step which was contemplated to permit of the conversion of the new debentures into stock.

The individual defendants are William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller, William H. Newman, George F. Baker, Marvin Hughitt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Alfred H. Smith, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, Robert S. Lovett, Horace E. Andrews, Leonard J. Hackney, and Frank J. Jerome.

James Pollitz, the plaintiff, is the man who recently won a judgment of approximately $6,000,000 against three Directors of the Wabash Railroad Company. It was admitted yesterday that he was related by marrige to C. H. Venner, who has brought several suits against corporations contemplating reorganization. The Pollitz suit follows the unsuccessful plan of Venner to stop the consolidation of the old New York Central & Hudson River road with the Lake Shore and the subsequent unsuccessful plan of Venner to prevent the issuing of the $100,000,000 debentures by appeals to various public service commissions in the States through which the New York Central lines pass. This is the first time an attempt has been made in any court to enjoin the issuing of new securities.

Charge of Wastefulness.

The principal contention in the complaint is that the $100,000,000 issue is "unnecessary and wasteful" and illegal, and that it will result in a loss to the New York Central Railroad Company and to Pollitz, as a holder of 120 shares of the company.

It is contended further that the 6 per cent. interest paid on the bonds is excessive and above the market rate of interest.

A large part of the complaint is devoted to the arrangement whereby the bonds were disposed of. Under this arrangement J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents of the New York Central, received a flat 1½ per cent. of the $100,000,000 for their services. In addition a syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., received 2½ per cent. for guaranteeing to dispose of all bonds not subscribed for by stockholders of the New York Central. It was permissible for stockholders to subscribe for the new bonds to the extent of 40 per cent. of their holdings. The syndicate's commission of 2½ per cent. applied to all bonds except those purchased by Directors of the New York Central.

It is alleged in the complaint that a number of the defendant Directors are interested in the syndicate, and thus profit by the alleged exorbitant commissions. The exact language of the complaint in this connection is as follows:

> The commissions to J. P. Morgan & Co. and the syndicate will result in the payment of exorbitant and unconscionable profits to said fiscal agents and the said underwriting syndicate; for, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, said subscription rights of the stockholders are supposed to be of great value and will be largely availed of by them, so that the underwriting syndicate will not be called upon to take any substantial amount of said bonds, and the company will receive no adequate or valuable consideration for said commissions.
>
> On information and belief a number of the defendant Directors are interested in said syndicate and in its profits and commissions. A portion of their interest in said profits and commissions results from their beneficial ownership of stocks in various corporations, which in their own corporate names, or in the name of their agents or representatives, are subscribers to the syndicate agreement, as this plaintiff is informed and believes.

Charge Against Directors Denied.

It was never stated officially how much of the $100,000,000 issue was subscribed for at par by the stockholders of the New York Central. It has been stated, however, that the syndicate was finally called upon to dispose of more than $5,000,000 of the bonds. The 2½ per cent. commission, however, was paid on all of the bonds except those taken by the Directors. What amount the Directors took has not been stated.

A member of the syndicate, in discussing the suit yesterday, said that the allegations that Directors of the New York Central had profited indirectly by the commissions paid by the New York Central were wholly without foundation. Mr. Pollitz, he said, could have ascertained the truth if he had desired to do so.

A Director of the New York Central stated yesterday that the railroad's reply, which must be made within twenty days, would contain a general denial of the allegations in the complaint. He said that it was significant that the suit was not begun until after the bonds had been issued. The bonds were dated May 1, he pointed out, whereas he had not been served with the complaint until three days after May 1.

The suit, pending a decision, will have no effect on the status of the debenture bonds. A decision in favor of Pollitz, of course, would affect their status. It may be a year or more before the suit comes up in the courts.

J. Aspinwall Hodge appears in the action as attorney for Pollitz. He was also the attorney in the seven-year legal fight against the Wabash Directors, now lodged in the Appellate Division Court.

ASK NEW FORM FOR BIDS.

Merchants Protest to Quartermaster General of Army.

Protest against a recent change in the form of advertisement for bids for Government supplies has been made to Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General of the Army, by the Merchants' Association. The reasons for the protest are set in a letter addressed to General Aleshire on behalf of the association by S. C. Mead, Secretary, which says:

"The Merchants' Association of New York, having among its membership many of the individuals and concerns which bid for Government supplies, including the supplies for the Quartermaster Corps, earnestly calls to your attention its belief that the change in the form of advertisement for bids, as adopted in the advertisement for 'proposals for clothing and equipage, for the fiscal year 1916, to be opened May 17, 1915,' whereby the quantities to be supplied by the successful bidder are made entirely indefinite, and the time for furnishing such supplies is not limited, except by the end of the fiscal year 1916, will operate to the detriment both of the Government and the bidders.

"We would, therefore, earnestly urge that the advertisement be withdrawn and that the former practice of advertising for specific quantities to be ordered and to be delivered within reasonable and specific periods should be resumed."

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENTZEN, CHARLES A., (details elsewhere.)

PREUSS, WILLIAM, (April 12,) $350; all to Margaret Koenig.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Pressure is very low over the Middle Atlantic States and continues low westward to the Missouri River, with resulting rains in the Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys. There is also a well-defined depression over extreme Western Texas that has caused general showers over Central and East Texas, and another in California that has caused rains in that State and Nevada.

It is decidedly cooler in the Central Valleys and the Gulf States, and low temperatures continue to the northward and westward.

Heavy frosts or freezing temperatures occurred quite generally Tuesday morning in the middle plateau and along both slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be showers Wednesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the West Gulf States, and on Thursday in the East Gulf States. There will be rain or snow Wednesday in the central Rocky Mountain region and rains Wednesday and Thursday in the Pacific States, extending Thursday into the plateau regions. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday. It will be somewhat cooler Wednesday in Virginia and Carolinas, and over the remainder of the country temperatures will remain generally below the seasonal average except in the North Pacific States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh, mostly northeast to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest, except generally south off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York—Local rain Wednesday; Thursday cloudy.

New Jersey—Cloudy Thursday; probably showers in the morning; Thursday fair.

New England—Local rain Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday; fair Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	54	50	4 P. M.	60	50
6 A. M.	53	50	6 P. M.	57	50
9 A. M.	57	51	9 P. M.	61	51
12 M.	62	48	11 P. M.	56	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for th corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 10:50 A. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 12:35 P. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.60 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.46 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
6:59—197 Bleecker St.; Spolesberg's candy store .... Slight
7:05—63-65 E. 112 St.; M. Feidman... Slight
7:17—508 W. B'way; not given.... Not given
10:48—316-318 E. 14 St.; S. Dennie.... $100
P.M.
12:01—351 Gun Hill Road; V. Grecco.. Slight
12:25—346 E. 92 St.; P. Durkin........ Slight
4:00—45 W. 25 St.; Eitington & Schild.. Slight
6:30—144 2 Av.; H. Zuckerman....... Slight
7:05—223 E. 102 St.; T. P. Erosio..... $500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Capt. L. H. Watkins, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from station at Fort Wayne, Ind., and will take station at Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with his duties.

Leaves: Capt. A. E. Kennington, 10th Cav., one month; First Lt. C. S. Blakley, 2d F. A., 2 months; First Lt. H. H. Acheson, C. A. C., 2 days and Capt. W. N. Hughes, retired, 1 month.

Navy.

Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, Aid for Operations, Navy Dept. May 11 to Newport, R. I., War College, June 5.

Capt. V. O. Chase, command Virginia to Navy Dept. May 11.

Com. L. M. Nutton, to Naval Academy June 5.

Lieuts E. S. Moses, the Ohio, to the Alabama; Wilson Brown, the Connecticut, to Navy Dept. May 11 and B. McCandless, the Michigan, to Navy Dept. May 11.

Chaplain M. C. Gleason to Naval Training Station, Newport R. I., June 1.

Machinist P. Hotchiss, the Prairie, to the Brooklyn.

Chief Carpenter E. F. Pullen, retired from April 27.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: New Hampshire, New York, Georgia, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, D-1, D-2, D-3, and the Vestal at Hampton Roads; Cleveland at San Francisco, Chattanooga at Mazatlan, Annapolis at Corinto, Yankton at Norfolk, and the Wilmington at Canton.

Sailed: Nashville, San Domingo City for Guantanamo; Ozark, New York yard for post repair trial; Pontiac, Newport for New York yard, and the Vulcan, Beirut for Jaffa.

The vessels of the Atlantic Fleet now on the Southern drill grounds will proceed to Hampton Roads today, where they will remain until the 7th instant, when they will proceed to New York. The exception to the foregoing are the Vermont and Minnesota, which vessels will proceed today to their respective "home" yards for overhauling, and the Rhode Island will remain in the vicinity of Hampton Roads on special service.

The mail address of the Annapolis has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "in care of the Postmaster, New York City."

The Chester will not leave home waters for the Mediterranean until early in June. The vessel will then proceed to Beirut, Syria, as the relief of the Tennessee.

The Des Moines, now en route from the West Indies to Cadiz, Spain, will relieve the North Carolina from duty in the Eastern Mediterranean.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A public hearing will be granted today on the proposal to place in the labor class the position of electric craneman.

The minimum age for gardener, for temporary appointment, applications for which are now being received, is 21 years. The usual wages are $2 to $3 a day.

United States.

An unwritten test for auto-machinists, for men and women, will be held on Friday. There is one vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps, New York, at $900 a year. The age limits are: Men 20 to 50 years; women 18 to 50 years.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An exhibition of the work of the South Brooklyn Evening High School is being held in the P. S. 94 school building, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

The New York City Association of High School Teachers of English will hold its annual business meeting in the Washington Irving High School on the morning of May 15.

A meeting of the Women Principals' Eligible List Association will be held on Friday at the Hotel Martha Washington.

An exhibition of the work of the Evening Technical and Trade School will be held this evening at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

The Glee Club of the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, will appear in "Cavalleria Rusticana" on the evening of May 12.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will not have its annual excursion up the Hudson River this year, owing to the high rates charged by steamship companies.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. unsettled; probably showers in w.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except showers Thurs. in n. w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Wed.; Thurs. fair in n., showers in s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Unsettled Wed. and probably Thurs., with occasional showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

East. Tex.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate e. to s. e. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Rain Wed., except fair in extreme w. Thurs., fair.

Utah—Unsettled Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed.; probably rain in cen. and s. Thurs., fair.

Ark.—Fair Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., without decided temperature change; moderate n. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., without decided temperature change; moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate winds, mostly n. w.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., without decided temperature change.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Tenn., Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers Wed. in s. w.

RESORTS.

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The big resorts with their superb hotels and summer pleasures; small inns in wonderful places, quaint fishing villages, little island colonies, beautiful camps.

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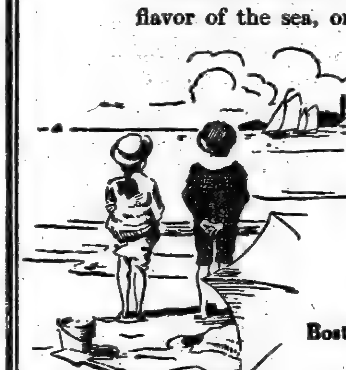

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Charles Onesime Robitaille, plaintiff, against Alice Jennie Robitaille, wife of plaintiff; Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Robitaille, deceased; Omer Robitaille and Rose Anna de Varennes Robitaille, his wife; Charles A. Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille and Rosalie Marois Robitaille, his wife; Honore Robitaille and Philomene Robitaille, his wife; Louis Robitaille, Zoe Drolet, Elzear Robitaille and Josephine Robitaille, his wife; Joseph Robitaille and Marie Hamel Robitaille, his wife; Napoleon Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille and Angelina Gilbert Robitaille, his wife; Phileas Robitaille and Mary Fiset Robitaille, his wife; Francis Robitaille and Marie-Louise Deslauriers Robitaille, his wife; Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, widow of Elzear Robitaille, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Elzear Robitaille, deceased; Paul Henri Robitaille, Alphonse Robitaille, Maurice Robitaille, Leonidas Robitaille, and Charles Emile Robitaille, Adelard Robitaille and Josephine Pouliot Robitaille, his wife, Marie Gauvin, Diana Leclerc, Anna Savard, Delia Carpentier, Antonia Langlois, Dulcina Robitaille, Louis Gauvin and Elisa L. Gauvin, his wife; Joseph Gauvin and Ann Gauvin, wife of Joseph Gauvin, the name "Ann Gauvin" being fictitious, it being unknown whether Joseph Gauvin has a wife living; and if the said Joseph Gauvin be dead, his heirs at law, devisees, executors, administrators, creditors, lienors, grantees and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, grantees and successors, all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff; and Cordelia Jobin, Joseph Beaumont, Maria Louise Verret, Alexander Verret, Emile Verret, Yvonne Martel, Joseph P. Casey, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels and credits of Onesime Robitaille, deceased; Wilfrid A. Handfield, as commissioner to remove the seals from the goods, chattels and credits of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and to all other unknown heirs and next of kin of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and devisees, if any, and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, creditors, lienors, grantees and successors in interest and their respective husbands, wives or widows, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Institute of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, and The People of the State of New York, defendants.—Fifth Supplemental Summons.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the third amended and supplemental complaint and the fourth and fifth supplemental complaints in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in said fifth supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, February 13, 1915.

HERBERT McKENNIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants:

Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, as executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Robitaille, deceased; Omer Robitaille, Rose Anna de Varennes Robitaille, Charles A. Robitaille, Rosalie Marois Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille, Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, as executrix of the last will and testament of Elzear Robitaille, deceased; and if Joseph Gauvin be dead, his heirs at law, devisees, executors, administrators, creditors, lienors, grantees and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, grantees and successors, all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other unknown heirs and next of kin of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and devisees, if any, and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, creditors, lienors, grantees and successors in interest and their respective husbands, wives or widows, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing fifth supplemental summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Nathan Bijur, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1915, and filed with the third amended and supplemental complaint, the fourth supplemental complaint and the fifth supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 1st day of April, 1915; said third amended and supplemental complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York aforesaid on May 18, 1914; said fourth supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on November 13, 1914, and said fifth supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on March 2, 1915.

The object of said action is for a partition or sale of real estate situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, which said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue; and running thence northerly, parallel with said Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning. Be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1915.

HERBERT McKENNIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Matter of WEMER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, May 5th, 1915, at 2 P. M., at premises of Alleged Bankrupt, 243 Willis Avenue, Bronx, New York City, entire drug store and pharmacy and contents thereof, consisting principally of fixtures, drugs, chemicals, prescriptions, patent medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, etc.

New York, April 30, 1915.

ERNEST E. L. HAMMER, Receiver,
2,804 Third Avenue, New York City.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Receiver,
60 Wall St., New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells Friday, the **7TH DAY OF MAY**, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at factory of Twombly Car Corporation, **AVONDALE, NEAR NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY**, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile machinery, tools, office furniture, automobile parts and supplies, scales, fixtures, factory supplies, motors, milling machines, drills, presses, planers, shapers, lathes, shafting, blowers, belting, grinders, rugs, carpets, typewriters, etc. Inspection 10 A. M.-4 P. M.

FREDERICK W. STELLE,
68 William Street, New York City, Trustee.
GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT,
Attorneys for Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Matter of WEMER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, to-day at 2 P. M., the entire drug store and pharmacy, and contents thereof, consisting principally of fixtures, drugs, chemicals, prescriptions, patent medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, etc., at premises of alleged bankrupt, 243 Willis Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

ERNEST E. L. HAMMER,
Receiver, 2,804 Third Avenue, New York City.
CHARLES A. KALISH,
Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of NEW YORK INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 18, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 131 Hudson St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, trays, pumps, blowers, rheostats, lamps, desk, fixtures, etc.

ALBERT W. PELL, Trustee.
WILBER, NORMAN & KAHN,
Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD KRAUS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 18, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Woolens.

JOSEPH STEINBERG, Trustee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS,
Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAFFIR BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of jewelry, diamond rings, pins, brooches, lavallieres, lockets, bracelets, safe, fixtures, etc.

MAX HOCHBERGER, Trustee.
WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Trustee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ADLER THEATRICAL COSTUMER, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 5th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 105 W. 39th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of theatrical costumes, piece goods, trimmings, imported and domestic machinery, office furniture, safe typewriter, etc.

DAVID L. OSTRO, Assignee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court, held in and for the Southern District of New York, this 20th day of April, 1915. Present, Learned Hand, District Judge.—In the matter of ROSSINA FERRARRO, Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18633.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of David Gorfinkel, verified the 17th day of April, 1915, that a petition was filed in this court on the 10th day of September, 1913, praying that the above-named Rossina Ferrarro be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon her, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that she is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is

Now, on motion of David Gorfinkel, Esq., attorney for petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead or answer on or before the 22d day of May, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 11th day of September, 1913, and in case of her failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 5th day of May, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at her last known residence in the Village of Valhalla, Westchester County, New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

LEARNED HAND,
District Judge.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,042.—LEOPOLD FRANK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,903.—ARTHUR FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Friedman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20,520.—SAMUEL KRAUTHAMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Krauthamer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20,483.—DAVID R. POSNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David R. Posner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 28, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3d, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21,397.—WALTER FLATZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter Flatz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3d, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21,418.—LENA SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lena Schwartz, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3d, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—GABRIELLE K. JORDAN Bankrupt.

Gabrielle K. Jordan, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 18th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 4th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—JOHN H. DALE, Bankrupt.

John H. Dale, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 19th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York May 4th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MICHAEL VITOLO, Bankrupt.

Michael Vitolo, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 4th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,014 in bankruptcy.—MALKAN FURNITURE COMPANY, bankrupt.

Malkan Furniture Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 18, 1915, at 2 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,622 in bankruptcy.—PHOTO PLAY PRODUCTION COMPANY, INC., bankrupt.

Photo Play Production Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 29, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 18, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21603, —In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN H. BAKER, Bankrupt.

Benjamin H. Baker was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 27, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 18, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 20th day of April, 1915. Present, Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. STOPPANI and WALTER B. HOTCHKIN, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19861.—Order requiring filing of claims.

An order having been granted herein the 1st day of April, 1915, requiring all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including the stocks and securities mentioned in the petition annexed to said order, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court the 1st day of April, 1915, to show cause why they should not file any and all such claims with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose, and why the claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing, testimony and report, and why, in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms or corporations, and any and all of them, should not be barred, foreclosed and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims; on filing the said order to show cause dated April 1st, 1915, and upon the petition of Abraham S. Gilbert, the trustee herein, thereto annexed and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and upon all the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and proof of the due service of said order to show cause and said petition by the publication of the said order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks (to wit, April 7th and April 15th, 1915,) and by mailing a copy to each of the creditors, or other persons interested herein, at their respective addresses as the same appears on the books of the bankrupts and in the schedules herein, and after hearing Leon Lauterstein, attorney for the trustee, in support of said motion, and there being no appearance in opposition thereto,

Now, on motion of Leon Lauterstein, attorney for the Trustee herein, it is

Ordered that all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or asserting alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, be, and they hereby are, directed to file duly verified statements in writing of any and all such claims which they or any of them have with Honorable Macgrane Coxe as Special Master at his office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1915; and it is further

Ordered that any and all creditors or other claimants claiming specific bonds, stocks, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and any and all creditors or other persons asserting preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, who shall not file their claims to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and to the general assets of the estate herein asserting their right, title and interest therein and thereto on or before the 15th day of May, 1915, be, and they hereby are, forever barred from making any claim against or asserting any right, title or interest, in or to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets of the estate herein, or the proceeds thereof, in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein; and it is further

Ordered that the determination of all right, title and interest, if any, in and to any or all of the stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, be, and the same hereby are, referred to Honorable Macgrane Coxe, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claimants, and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to determine, adjust and adjudicate the right, title, interest, equities, claims and liens therein and thereto, and to report to this Court his determination thereon; and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors, or other persons interested herein, by mailing on or before the 3d day of May, 1915, a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books and schedules of the alleged bankrupts, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times once a week for three successive weeks; the publication each week to be on different days of the week which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof.

LEARNED HAND,
District Judge.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,963.—MAX KIRSCHENBLUTH, also known as MEYER KIRSCHENBLUTH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Kirschenbluth, also known as Meyer Kirschenbluth, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23rd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,623 in bankruptcy.—JOSEPH J. TOWER and MICHAEL TOWER, individually and as co-partners doing business under the name and style of Tower Bros, bankrupts.

Joseph J. Tower and Michael Tower, individually and as co-partners doing business under the name and style of Tower Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 29, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 18, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,506.—SAMUEL LEVY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 19th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,806.—MAX SOLOMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Solomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 15th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,229.—JESSE L. LIVERMORE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jesse L. Livermore, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 22nd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—JOSEPH MORRELL, Bankrupt.

Joseph Morrell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 4th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH SHEIMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Sheiman, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Hamilton Ward, Lester H. Gilbert, and Maurice C. Spratt of Buffalo, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

293—M. A. Morse v. Sidney A. Brown, Sheriff.—Dismissed, with costs.

304—Paine Lumber Company v. Elbridge H. Neal, individually and as secretary, &c.—Argument continued.

254—B. Neff v. R. A. Jackson.—Submitted.

255—J. P. Waugh v. Board of Trustees of University of Mississippi.—Argued.

257—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company v. B. J. Carr.—Argument commenced.

258—Booth-Kelly Lumber Company v. United States.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 5: 258, 259, 260, 261, (and 262,) 263, 266, 267, 268, 269, and 270.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.
Lee Dock<US. | Hartf & NY Trans<
US<Quan Wah. | Plymouth.
Same<Lau Chu. | Denton<Fulda.
Same<Lee Chee. | Ryan<Mt Vernon Bk.
Eaton<Conn Mutual, &c Co (2 acts.) | Rubinsky<Banner Rub
Lehigh, Wilkes-B Coal | Auto Sales Gum Co<
<Hartf & NY Trans. | Ryede Spec Wks.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Mercer<I R T. | Murtha<NY, N H & H RR, (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312.—Equity calendar.
Marconi Wire Tel Co< Atl Com Co. | Lande<Sternberg.
Same<Lowenstein. | Osborn, as Trus<Eday Realty Co.
US Benefit Rennolds< NY State Const Co. | Sperry & Hutchinson Co<Fenster.
Solotorefsky. et al< Rosenthal. | Lovell & McConnell Mfg<Auffers et al.
Muller, Trustee<Sire et al. | House<Pub Serv Cup. Isaacs<Sussman.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.
McWilliams<SS Sip. | Kirzman<Whitterbee-
Barnes<E G Murray. | Sherman Co.
Timmins<Easton. | Zeynel<same.
Kolwaitis<L V RR. | O K Tool Holder Co<
Osborn<Peace. | Williams.
Osborn<Eday Rlty Co. | Bingaman<C RR of
Kever<Phila & Read. | N J.
Nerman<same. | Deguzis<D L RR.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

The Catholic Foreign Association Society of Am., Inc., v. Oursani, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Graupe, aplt., v. Lauffer.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Re application Sheperd for writ of mandamus v. Strauss et al., Board Water Supply, NY., rspts.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

McCormick v. Tyler, sole exr., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

People v. Smith, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

McArthur v. Order United Commercial Travelers of America, aplt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Ketcham, aplt., v. Provost et al.; Colbert, aplt., v. McCleary.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Polacsek, aplt., v. American Iron and Steel Co.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re estate of Daly, decd.; American Socty. for Prev. of Cruelty to Animals, aplt., v. Controller of State of NY.; estate of Beal, decd., Beal, admr., aplt., v. Controller of State of NY.; re second judicial cettlement and accounting of Wallach, exr., &c.; re application of Chabra Bikor, &c., to vacate order; re the Congregation, &c., aplt.; re probate of will of Clark, decd.; Lester et al., aplt., v. Clark ind. and c.; Riley v. Steers, Prest., &c., aplt.; Mara v. Waldo, Police Comr., aplt.; Kisley v. Lent et al., &c., aplts.; re application of Ward, Comr. Pub. Works, City of Buffalo, aplt., for writ mandamus, v. Erie R. R. Co.; Post, ind, &c., aplt., v. Logan.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Gould v. Gould, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Gas Trust, &c., v. Winter, aplt.—Motion for substitution granted.

Gallina, admx., aplt., v. McGovern et al.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain denied, without costs.

Re Hartridge, an attorney.—Motion for permission to submit papers on appeal not printed; appellant need print only those papers which he has specified as sufficient; any question as to papers to be settled by clerk of the Appellate Division.

DAY CALENDAR.
Cohen<Cotheal. | Knight<Rothschild.
Sullivan<NY Tel. Co. | McIntyre<Nat Nas Bk
Clark<Halligan. | Franklin<Pac Imp Co.
Cox<Travelers' Ins Co of Hartford. | Wiley<Solvay Process.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions—At 2 P. M.
Goldstein<Federal Mail, &c, Co. | Meisle<N Y C & H R RR.
Robinson Co<Sec Mut L I Co. | Mekki<Holbrook, C & R.
Pierce<San Ins Office. | People<Zayas.
Re Finck. | Burton<Burton.
Ettlinger<Kramer. | Ingraham Adv Co<
Root<Pulitzer (2.) | Nat Florist Mag.

APPELLATE TERM.—For hearing of appeals from Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Geo H Prentiss & Co (Wash Tr Co.) | Ziccardi<Ziccardi.
Re Union Trust Co (same.) | O'Connor<F T Nesbitt & Co.
Re Curtis (same) (2.) | Heller<Bklyn Milk Co, Inc.
Re Jarvis (same.) | Re Bk of U S.
Re Ten Broek (same.) | Re Rantsch.
Re Smith (same.) | Bronner<Rechnitz.
Re Bristow (same.) | Matzold<Matzold.
Re Union Trust Co (same.) | William<Cox.
Lauriliard<Anglo-Am. Film Corp. | Municipal Lien Co< Brevoort (3.)
Same<Robertson. | Monstle<Capkanis.
Physioc<Physioc. | Ruskis<Press Pub Co.
Re Frances Marion, Inc. | Humphner<Beers.
Levine<CNY. | Payne<So Pac Co.
De Marco<same. | Gross<Friedman.
Deegan<City Sales Agency, Inc. | Bklyn Sav Bk< Brewater.
Sheppard<Nichols Copper Co. | Colby<Cons Tel & Elec Sub Co.
Re Mack. | Dailey<CNY.
Re Kuhbauch (Prendergast.) | Gillespie & Harlow< Mairst Bros.
Briggs<Gouraud. | Re Improved Smoking Process Co.
Bruce<Bruce. | Doellinger<Doellinger.
Lesch<Neumann. | CNY<Pope (3.)
St John's Guild< Bodine. | Siegel<Greenberg.
N Y Title Ins Co< same. | Mancuso<J & F Wennemer.
Eisig<Jacobson. | Cupples<Wedemeyer.
Raymond<Stolber (2.) | Sark<CNY et al.
Judge<Henderson. | Jones<Post.
Beattie<N Y Stock Yards Co. | Spiro<Libman.
D'Amato<Manzi. | Re Kress (Seneca Av.)
Woods<Yonkers Lighting Fixture Co. | Re Holzapfel (same.)
Re Lyth Tile Co (Kinsella.) | Re Faillace (same.)
Heller<Weber. | Ettinger<Ettinger.
Re Lionello Perera & Co. | Iorio<Piccini.
Birnbaum<Vesell. | Stoddard<Stoddard.
Bluvstein<Goldberg. | Adames<Kroner.
Diehl<Krulewitch. | Rock Isl Butter Co< Rowland.
Packer<Toppen. | Re Cook.
Graff Furnace Co< Fishman. | Re Hannon (E 22d St)
Feltenstein<Levy. | Greenwich Sav Bk< Davidson.
Fishman<Weiser. | Centl Brew Co<Hebel.
Feltenstein<Fishman. | Mautner<Thorn.
Freehoff<Mears. | Defillippo<N Y Rys.
Re Wilkinson. | Green<Jobson Gifford.
Schieffelin<City of N Y Fire Ins Co. | Israel<Luke A Burke & Sons Co (2.)
Womble<Susquehanna Coal Co. | Salant<Shebar.
Furst<Moskowitz. | Levene<Levene.
Re Wait (Abrams.) | Kanowsky<Int News.
Excelsior Sav Bk< Lippmann. | Safchez<Bender.
Same<Rosenthal. | Lyttle<Slater.
Jacobs<Rosenbaum. | Wolfsohn<Wolfsohn.
Excelsior Sav Bk< Lippmann. | Vaughn<Senft.
Same<Rosenthal. | De Wolfe<De Wolfe.
Mutual Life<McNall. | Knick Ind Educ Film Co<Ward Bak.
Greenwald<Kinstler. | N Y Interurb Wat Co<East Asph Pav.
Glickman<Rogg. | Kashowitz<Kanrich.
Guaranty Trust Co< Taber. | Ahearn<Ahearn.
CNY<Kiss. | Falk<Wheeler.
Salomon<Schoyer. | Cosmopol F Film Co< Leemund Film Co.
 | Boehm<Boehm.
 | Met Life<59th St R E Co.
 | Levine<Napoleon Const Co.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Woodside. | Hammond<Hammond.
De Vito<Birnbaum. | Schnurmacher<Devlin.
Stern<Philipsborn. | Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Vanderpoel<Vanderpoel. | Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.
Traficante<Traficante. | Casazzi<Bolognesi.
Klein<Klein. | Hoffman<Hoffman.
Mamola<Mamola. | Frank<Migdalsky Bros
Lippe<Lippe. | Lowenberg<Strunsky.
Howard<Howard. | Duffy<78th St & West End Av Co.
Hadley<Hadley. | Misel<Misel.
Roessle<Roessle. | Himowich<Moore.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg. | Hall<Beltz.
Goldberg<same. | Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh. | Boyd<Wyatt.
Levenson Wrecking Co <Brand. | Ladd<Un Royal Corp.
Aronstrom<Aronstrom. | Title Guar & T Co< Slater.
Undefended divorces: | Vulcan Detinning Co< Assman.
Perkins. | Jaffer<Jaffer.
Schneider. | Crandall<Du Vivier & Co.
Wright. | Gruenberg<Loewenberg.
General calendar: | Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Kinsella<Imp Prop Co. | Gilbert<McNulty.
Roth<CNY. | Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Dube.
Staid Gas Power Corp<Burke & Sons. | Same<Lauff.
Dressler<Keystone Film, (2.) | Roach<Roach.
Langley-Sieven Co< CNY. | Wallerstein<Goldschmidt, (2.)
Lee<Lee. | Butera<Gen Exp Co.
Kreisberg<Kreisberg. | Apfel<Flannery.
Hasbrouck<CNY. | Jonasson<Goodman.
Baldwin<Gregory. |
State Bank<Cohen. |
Cont C. L. &c. Co< Kilpatrick. |

Stewart Iron Works< Ocean V Cemetery. | Siemo<Siemo.
Wright<Northrop. | At 4 P. M.—Fox<
Tax Lien Co<Gourlie. | Miller. Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily. | Clear.
Haring<Drummond. |

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Horton<Int Brew Co. | Healy<CNY.
Pelleteri<Man Brush Mfg Co. | Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Bennett<Chayes. | Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Milici<CNY. | Valich<Mugler.
Shaffer<Krechlin. | McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.) | Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Kunstler<Morgan. | Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Frank<Ruppert, (2.) | Crawford<Thomashefsky.
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY. | F Messer<Burnstine.
Dunlevey<Fuller. | L Messer<same.
Willner<I R T. | Cohen<Smith.
Michalski<Mason & H. | Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Quill<Sheffield Farms S D Co. No day calendar.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mullen<L C Frees Const Co. | Lopatinsky<N Y & B Mer Co.
Eberhagen<Mason Seaman Tr Co. | Voris<P McGovern & Co.
Rodriguez<Beach. | Taparowski<Greeley.
Sobotik<Int R T. | Sq Hotel.
Lynch<N Y Times Co. | Cusumano<Rieger.
Stein<Fuller's Expr. | Goldsmith<R Van
De Band<L I RR. | Zimmerman Bldg
Feldman<Ehrlich. | Chilian<Goldstein.
Leonard<I R T. | Forte<Asch.
Lurich<Levy. | Amato<Hopper.
De Renna<Brown. | Frank<Bord Cond M.
Daperi<CNY. | Case on.
Macarovsky<Int R T. |

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Leishman<J Haverty's Stables. | Marcus<Krinsky.
Feehely<NY Rys. | Apfel<NY Rys.
Schwager<Wasserman. | Murray<McGrath Plumbing Co.
Crescitelli<Rodgers & Haverty. | Sponsiello<B H RR. Case on.
Healy<Comstock & Co. |

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Williams<Glassheim. | Kobbe<Am Art News.
Lewis<So Bkln Ry (2.) | Silverman<S Bklyn Ry
Niles<Riley. | Reilly<Earley.
Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co. | Cox<St L Home, &c. Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Parisi<Goldstein. | Larson<Nicholson.
Curzio<Ward Baking. | Jenkins<Robinson.
Smith<same. | Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Anderson<Noack. |
Green<Consol Gas Co. | Brown<Degnon Cont.
Gabriel<Graham. | McSorley< BH RR.
N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co. | Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
 | Clapper<CNY.
Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co. | Arnheimer<Hess.
 | Carroll<Mantle Rty.
Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c, Co. | Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co.
Brosnan<Jenkins. | Case on.
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co. |

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Mendelson, Jaffe & Katz<Block. | Trap<Held.
 | Lenkowsky<Altman.
Sullivan<Silverman. | Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Co.
Sainsbury<Bang. |
Duhain<Pitts Const. | Coutant<Mason.
CNY<Smith. | Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Erland<Haight. | Alexander<Smith.
Oliver<N Y C & H R RR. | Colt<Demarest & Co.
 | Strysower<Block.
Fischer<Schram. | Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Barranger< Butler. | No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bridgeport Metal, &c, Co<Forsheim. | Borden<Newcomb.
 | Filkins<New Era Prod Co.
Schrieber<Levinson. |
Sullivan<Bernstein. | Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Detroit Cad, &c, Co< Fogarty. | Lion Brewery<Schwab
 | Kerny<Stewart.
Hawes<Title Guar, &c. | Hayden<Pinchot.
Millet<Globe Ind Co. | Schmidt<Siemund.
Botgen<Howard. | Fried<Morana.
Neebe<Levene. | Case on.
Scharfman<Brill & Kaplan Co. |

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Kelleher<Dugan. | Triangle Waist Co.
Bdway R Co<Lawyers Title Ins & Tr Co. | May<Miller.
 | Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Fried<Lafore. |
Warner Godfrey Co< | Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate: | Catherine A Requa,
Amelie Klieneck, | Sophy L Madden,
Caroline Delano, | Sophie Schaffer,
Michael McGuire, | Elvina Sivori,
Mary M Stewart, | Edward S Fowler,
Ida F P Brennan, | John Strippel.
Therese Rosenstein, |

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Shapiro<Singer Bros. | Pozederack<Wolf.
Hart<Norman. | Musgrove<Crow Con.
Polstein<Gen Accid, &c, Co. | Gordon<Hirsch.
 | Smyth<Cozine.
Underwood<N Netherland Bk. | Am Bakers' Pub Co< Repp.
G Bell Co<Power. | Harris<Toplitz.
Goldfinger & Co< Levine. | Perman<Eisen.
 | Kornberg<same.
Lordi<Ricciteili. | Lazarus Rty Co<Dann.
Spiess<Moran. | Conway< Bank for Savings, (2.)
Rosenberg<Bitzick. |
Am Law Book Co< Patterson. | Freedman<Parlaghy.
 | Mazzalo<Royal Tailors
Lambert<Kline. | Ossokow<Icken.
Kresse<Rothschild. | Solomon<H Walters Co.
Friedman<Waldorf Con Co. |
 | Fordyce<Wolff.
Bauer<Smith. | Beatty<Rosenberg.
Victory<Carpenter, Boxley & H. | Hastings<Fellows.
 | Briston<Novelly.
Gordon<White Firepr Con Co. | Same<Reinfeld.
 | Lord & Taylor<Pritchard.
Flackov<Delancey Amuse Co. | Spiegel<Friedman.
Wright<Israel. | Neveloff<Goldfarb.
Robertson<Runkle. | Downey<Globe Ind Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Bronston Bros Co< Bouquet F & F Co. | Wachs<N Y Rys.
 | Lempel<same.
Interboro Brewing Co, <Indept. Consumers Ice Co. | Kaiser<Int R T Co.
 | Green<N Y & Honduras R M Co.
Hayley<Holzwasser. | Turnmel<Lannon.
Klatzky<Oppenheim. | Kanowsky<N Y Rys.
Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brew Co<Larney. | Schlegel<Schaeffer.
 | Haberkorn<Clark.
Dobrowsky<N Y Rys. | Bernstein<Cohen.
Pheelan<Durham. | Botnick<Weil.
Blake<Mayne Co. | Rosen<Henig.
Schwartz<Newman. | Cohen<B V Const Co.
Stern<Goebel. | Bernheim<Int R T Co.
Moreno<N Y Rys. | N Y Veal & M Co<B & O R R.
Fallon<Hohn Bldg Co. |
Mudge<Rosenberg. | Newberger<Evans.
O'Rourke<Swift. | Schneider<Prov Loan Society.
Goodman<Weil. |
Kaufman<Cons Gas Co. | Alexander<Schrank.
 | Golub<Bisner.
Schneider<Abell. | Friedman<Ballard, (2 acts.)
Same<Kryhyn Rtg Co. |
Katz<Linch. | Knaxier<Weinberg.
Clayborne<Cons Gas Co. | Devine<N Y Rys.
 | Badchan<Mandolowitz.
Gorschevsky<Cohen. |
McGowan<Nat Fireproofing Co. | Leff<Security Bank.
 | Lubin<Int R T Co.
Pierfelice<F. F. Boulton Co. | Schwartz<same.
 | Caycedo<Linn.
Isaacs<Hollender. |

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Am Enamel Co<Meyer | Case on.
Levine<Trivers. |

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Fox & Pier<Lichtenstein. | Spaziante<Bleet.
 | Voorhees & Brown El Co<Hawthorne Assoc Factories.
Union Nov Braid Wks <Castle Braid Co. |
Merrell Chem Co< Root. | Levy<De Groff.
 | Weber<Irving Hat Co. Case on.
Amos<Rosthol. |

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Scholtz< Beckelman—Alfred H. Townley. Lawyers Mtg Co<Gotham Mtg Co—John J. Sullivan. Israel<A Realty Co—Alfred J. Talley. Lilienstern<Doric Con Co—William A. Purrington. Harrison<Thompson—John C. Tomlinson. Excelsior Sav Bank<Lefkowitz—George. E. Weller. Re Nelson—Alfred H. Townley.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Gillespie< Lonas—Robert L. Luce. Ambrose<Walnik—John F. Joyce. Re Schalle—Alfred H. Townley. Purdy<Nestor Holding Co—Henry F. Rabbe. Reich<Disena—A. Mitchell Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Katzenberg<Schwartz—Jacob Eliferin.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Werblin—Samson Friedlander.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J.—Jacobs<. Seideman—Edward J. McGean.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Lewis< Donald S S Co—Harry N. Wessel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Bettie Rothfeld<Anna Sachs—John J. Mackin. Helen B W Pearson<Max Uhlfelder—John J. Collins. Lawyers Mtg Co<Graney Corp—Frank P. Young.

SUPREME COURT — Hendrick, J. — Haim Haimowitz<Morris Levy—Isador Cohen.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Kniffin<Roehrs. | Clark<Lefurgy.
Drew<Drew. | Bopp<Kops.
Racskay<Ensign Imp. | Scanlon<Bloch.
McChesney<Colorado Rty Co. | Re Wilsey.
 | Re Adee Av.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Torregiani< Monaco Con C. | Case on<Elway Co< Reilly.
No day calendar. |

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Seidman< Advine Con Co. | No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estate of: | James A Dimelow,
Mary McManemee. | Modest Fabiszewski,
Accounting: | William Doepp,
Estate of E C Alcot. | Julia A Schmidt,
Wills for probate: | Jacob Scheneul,
George T Wildman, | Thomas Casey.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. J & M Haffen Brewing Co<Furst—Daniel J Dunn. Same< Roeder—Daniel J Dunn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISION.—Herbert H Gibbs, rspdt< Knickerbocker S & L Co, applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Rich, Thomas, Carr, and Putnam, JJ.—At 1 P. M. ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:
Kavanagh & Murphy< Sea Beach RR. | Peo<Boro.
Re Union Trust Co. | Same<Cecriano.
Williams<Dickinson. | Same<Martinilia.
James<McMahon. | Same<Gordon.
Leonona Engine Co< Town of Newtown. | Re Bearns.
 | Agresta<Fed Nav Co.
Baumann<Baumann. | Goodchild<Moline Plow Co.
Roughtean<Surles. |
Seller<McGregor. | Sulzbach<Siry.
Douglass<CNY. | Roberts<Schifferbecker.
Dayton<Bailey. |
Weber<Jacobs. | Huber<C I, B RR.
Reddick<N Y RR Co. | Croll<Kiely.
Allen<Whitney. | Kolchilsky<Menken.
Schoenberger<Fey. | Selvaggi<Tisdale Co.
Salviz<Hayes. | Coleman<Simpson & Co.
Percell<Amer Mfg Co. | Jamison<Collins & Co.
Dickerson<Town of Oyster Bay. |

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions:
N E RR Co<City. | MacIntyre<Mantonya.
Willman<Stevens. | Anthony<Anthony.
Meissner<Atl Hyg Ice Co. | Zenower<Harding.
 | Pines<Gunderman.
Duffy<City. | J P Duffy Co<Union Conc Co.
Newhouse<Schundler & De Sola (2.) |
 | Clarkin<City.
Sibbern<Ryan. | Savitz<Julius Rty Co.
Breen<Flegenheimer Bros. | Osborne<Rickard.
 | Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Dowling<Wolcott. | Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Gotham Nat Bank< Collins. |
 | Bryson<Barrett.
Clark<Robins D D & R Co. | Colletti<Erie RR Co.
 | Applebaum<I R T Co.
Wallace<Luckenbach. | Bookhop<Bookhop.
Newtown Crk T Co< City of Bklyn. | Bashist<Bashist.
 | Rehbein<Ibert.
Re Colligan (Williams.) | Re Stein (Wayside Home.)
Bee-Ell Tradg Co< Godelsky. | Clark<Henry.
 | Epsilon Assn<Baar.
Mager<N Y & Westn Spec Co. | Smyth<Seidenberg.
 | Lawyers Mtge Co< Nesbitt Co.
Re Hubbell. |
Franklin<Wilson. | Burke<Koepke.
Dorr<Steers. | Zimmerman< Friedman.
Kirkpatrick<Lorzer. |
Baldwin<Oliver. | Marino<Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co.
Brennan<Carpenter B & X, Inc. |
 | Re Hollereiter.
Bklyn Bk<Bor Bk. | Lauterbach<Fallert Brewg Co.
Krack<Kings Co Savgs Instn. |
 | Powers<Watson.
Scotto<Smith & Sons. | Watson<Watpit Rty Co (2.)
Ess-Ess Realty Co< Duryea. |
 | People<Levine.
Re Belmont Av (Reisler.) | Same<Friedman.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefend divorces: | Simpson,
Little, | Fox,
Whelan, | Tremper,
Sofsky, | Moore,
Eldredge, | Westervelt,
Wardell, | Emerich,
Kressner, | Howe,
Gibbons, | Biggs,
Wagner, | Murray,
Roff, | Mingino,
Perlmutter, | Woods,
Niewaldomska, | Tingern,
Bennett, | Wagner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Barker<Barker. | Classon Bldg Co< Cuoco.
Schiro<Klotz. |
Fischer<Fischer. | De Santo<Pozzalari.
Licht<Licht. | Greenberg<Greenberg.
Glickman<Glickman. | Sexauer & Lemke< Burke Sons & Co.
Kartorzinsky<same. |
Mueller<Klemfus. | Strasburg<Strasburg.
Chudnoff<Gerber. | Bromm<Berberich.
Zorn<Ernstaff. | Halvorsen<Halvorsen.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:
Jones et al<Eagle S L Co. | Feiger<Feiger.
 | Davis<Davis.
Kilroy<Brown. | Landes<Busch.
Morton<Morton. | Schumm<Vollpel.
Kirchner<Gimple. | Wheeler<Wheeler.
Murphy<Leonard. | Creighton<Jenkins.
Davidson<Klausner. | Cohen<Green.
Gillman<Waldman. | Boro Bk, B'klyn< Duckworth.
Ritterbusch<Ritterbusch. |
 | Milbauer<Shakin.
Lotus Theatre Co<Hill | Davis<Davis.
Lazarowitz<Wolf. | Offenhauser<CNY.
Wiener<Wiener. | Nat Radiator Co< Kraus R & C Co.
Rath<Temple. |
Goetz<Goetz. | Hamilton Trust Co< Dickerson.
Capasso<Realty & Com Co. |
 | Schumsky<F T B, Inc. & ano.
Posin<Bowery S Bk. |
Repotsky<Balmuth. | McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY.
Sagana<Sagana. |
Price<Price. | Bilasewski<Bilasewski
Swan<Miller. | Bashist<Bashist.
Jarrow<Jarrow. | McDermott<Peo SNY.
Silberberg<Weinber. | Realty Associates< Londrigan.
Assante<Assante. |
De Lorme<De Lorme. | Glass<Glass.
Pearl<Pearl. | St Barnabas Luth Ch< Egan.
Casserly<Casserly. |
Miller<Miller. | Spitz<Kunitz.
Yonkers<City Inv Co. |

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2027.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Fuller<CNY. | Wakely<Holm et al.
Sundberg<NY Consol RR. | Fay<Paragon Met Cap
 | Blattner<B H RR.
Laimbeer<Brown Bros. | Keller<B H RR.
Rooney<Nassau RR. | Nolan<Levinkind.
Larkin<CNY. | Pitt Bridge & I Wks<Red Hook Light & P Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co< Ciancimino. |
Locascio<B H R R. | O'Neill<Carrollton Const Co.
Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co. |
 | Israel<C I & B RR.
Jacker<Purity Cork & Seal Co. | Koster<B'klyn Manor Amuse Co et al.
Const Matl & Coal Co <Bonacci. | Miele<Lanigan Truck.
 | Bryson<Barrett.
Moran<N Y Rys Co et al. | Goodman<Int R T.
 | Weinrich<Becker et al
McNally<CNY. | Bachman et al.< Pendleton.
Kenny<Scranton & L Coal Co. |
 | Macaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Pratt<B H RR. |
Morisey<McMann & Taylor. | Behlmer<Mod Woodman of Amer.
Vaccaro<Thomas. | Byrnes<Co I & B RR.
Martin<Harding et al. | Mehrenlender<Ind F Sons of Judah.
Kelly<Am F Prod. |
Halleran<CNY. | Weinstein<Lewis.
Zackariason<Zobel et al. | Flynn<McLaughlin et al.
Zloczower<Kovacs. | Mitchell<CNY.
Salzman<Nas RR. | Fleischer<Weingold.
Moshler<Nas RR. | Bongiorno<Farmer.
Krebs<Castle Braid Co. |

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Furlong<Nas RR. | Lipka<Breitman.
Restivo<Bradley Con. | Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Browning<C I&B RR. |
Ferguson<Int R T. | Felden<Nas R R.
Rooney<B H R R. | Pensick<B H R R.
Robaey<N Y Cons RR | Esposito<D'Ambrosio.
Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co. | Curtis Lumber Co< Clarke.
Saltus<Nas R R. | Amn Servians Assoc< Union Sq Sav Bk.
Popolow<Hammen. |
Liss<C I & B R R. | Caramanja Buttafuoco<B H RR.
Cowell<CNY. |
Gorbatoff<Droge. | Christie<same.
Kane<Sperry & Beale Co. | Endrich<Dexter.
 | Hall<Goldsmith et al.
Cangemi<B, Q Co & S | Reichel<Wollny.
Martin<same. | McGowan<McCauley.
Early<Int R T. | Evans<Jacobs et al.
Mastrangelo<Allen. | Schiller<Fortier.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick. | Woolherr<Doelger.
 | Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Kaplan<CNY. |
Kaplan<Litowotz et al | Greenberg<Rachman.
Menzies<B H R R. | Pomerantz<Frank et al.
Stone<same. |
Barry<same. | Rosenberg<Stickle.
Dalton<CNY. | Cook<Shirk.
Fritcher<Perry. | Zelkjwitz<Int R T.
Krefetz<Pomerantz. |
Gonzeitis<Arbuckle et al. |

Highest number reached on regular call 1600.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of: | Joseph Conlon,
Maria McKee, | Daniel Runyon,
Lottie Brown, | Francis Gottsberger,
Maria Hess, | V Del Genovese,
Andenzio Sagona. | Berins, infants,
Estates of: | John Clark,
Edward Viehmann, | Emma V Rudolf,
Eliza Meehan, | Benjamin Hunter,
Joseph Mayer. | Caspar Stapf,
Accounting of: | Gladys O'Brien,
Joseph Naylor, | Henry L Smith,
Mary Elizabeth, | Mary Walsh.
Kate E Smith, | Administration of:
Felice Ingrisano, | Charles Goldberg.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Inquest—Teitlebaum< Macca. | Dambrosio<Nass RR.
 | Crynes<same.
Meissner<Owens. | Gill<same.
Damato<B H RR. | Byrne<same.
Penus<Lack. | Silberman<NY ConRR
Elger<Burnstein. | Iacovetti<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Jacobowitz<Michaels. |
Ryan<Nassau RR. | Ebert<B H RR.
Rosofsky<Chaflin. | Flanagan<Grip.
McLeer<C I & B RR. | Dascoli<Oates & S Co.
Lenservich<McCorry. | Leiz<B H RR.
Monaldi<Nassau RR. | Thorne<same.
Beh<Nassau RR. | O'Neill<Nassau RR.
Borsmann<Bender. | Cohen<Sauer.
Defendorf<Poppke. | Pavavano<Shults Bread Co.
Spanner<Froehlich Bros. |
 | Byrne Co<Lauckhardt.
Schechtman<B, Q Co & Sub RR. |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II.—Morschauser, J. Part III.—Keogh, J.
Farrell<Bradley Con. | Gibson<Richards.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Flawn<NYC & H R RR. | Irvine<Fowler.
 | Liberty Brew Co<Olt.
Butler<same. | Johnson<West St Ry.
Kidd<Whitridge, r'cr. | Ranft<Eisele.
Orlando<Pitts Con. | Grogan<Maxwell-B Co
Merrick<Int R T, (2.) | Goodhart<Hasbrouck (2.)
Hupfel's Sons<Hogan. |
White Plains Rlty Co <Henderson. | Miller Mill Co<Fuchs.
 | Stehlin<City & Co Con
Leonard<Alexander. | Barrett<Conklin.
Cohen<NY, NH & H RR. | Dunn<NYC & H R RR
 | Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service.
Fusilio<I R T. |
Dunson<Connell. | Romard<Cahill.
Jacobik<West St RR. | Schippeni<NY, NH & H RR.
Montarulli<Home Sav Bank. |
 | Dunlop<Wakeman.
Thatcher Furnace Co< Ritchie. | Kennion<W Un Tel.
 | Austin<Prince.
Springsteel<NYC & H R RR. | Boddington<Burnett.
 | Same<Marshall.
Simonelli<St Paul F & M Ins Co. | Same<Schmidt.
 | Hatfield<Carpenter.
Oakland Steamb't Co< Wenck. | Olsen<Lewis.
 | Pratt<same.
Healty<Bradley Con. | Fast<Bugbee.
Meade<NY, NH & H RR. | Schipponi<NY, NH & H RR.
Mondraco<Auerbach. | Alexander<Chase.
Ziltsch<Un Ry Co of NY. | Pace<West St Ry.
 | Burns<Rector Gas L.
Casey<same. | Shields<NY, NH & H RR.
NYC & H R RR<Miles |
Bajusz<Lawrence. | Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Wright<Bullowa. |
Hall<Mallinson. |

Highest number reached on regular call, 1050.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Perrone<West Co B Co | Seiffert<Alexander.
Walsh<Mooney, (2.) | Popalofsky<Simpson.
Valaris<Eiseman. | Fell<Solfanelli (2.)
James<Twinan & Van Suetendael. | Gettel<No West Lt Co
 | Venuti<Conte.
Hiler<Ebling Brew. | Jones<Freeman.
Ceritarese<Fishel. | Dietz<Dietz.
Knapp<Johnson. | Jones<Nardone.
Ward<Wetzel. | Wagner<Graham.
Lieto<Tedesco. |

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Brunberg<Zellar. | Rose<Morrison.
Howard<Sinnott. | White<Cevimbo.
Pheary<Cobb. | Cimaglia<NY Tel Co.
MacMorris<Paulsen. | Plaikey<Potter.
Campo<Nicolosi. | St John<Pierce.
Obermeyer & Liebman <O'Toole. | Lynch<West St RR.
 | Freeman<Yeganian Bros Co.
McCarthy<Dillon. |
Rose<Barrett. | Hafele<Baker.
Briggs<Raab. | Safford<Hough.
Keeler's Vans, Inc< Swanston. | Bergen<Kenslake.
 | Olivio<Napolitano.
Turso<NY & Stam Ry |

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLARKSON, CLERMONT L., (April 11, 1914;) net estate $41,206; Mrs. Adelaide L. Clarkson, widow, beneficiary; estate of 80 acres at Clermont, Columbia County, $6,000; 10 acres in town of Clermont, Columbia County, $1,000; other parcels at Clermont $275; an undivided one-fifth interest in each of the following parcels: 698 Tenth Av., $5,250; 279 Washington St., $7,500; 288 Greenwich St., $4,950; 232 Fulton St., $4,500; 106 Franklin St., interest in equity, $2,250; 214-215 West St., $2,062; 211-213 Franklin St., $1,500; 365-367 West St., $5,625, and 342 to 346 Washington St., $2,250; deposits, $1,037; notes and personalty, $1,098; stocks, $8,920; share in good will of firm of Ogden & Clarkson, $8,000; due from estate of Sarah C. Allen, $529.

COHN, MINNIE S., (Sept. 19, 1914;) net estate $84,923; Edward W. Siesal, brother, received $27,521; Oscar Siesal, brother, $21,260; Bertha S. Koehler, sister, $16,260; Gustavus Siesal, brother, $2,000; Jacob H. Siesal, brother, life estate in $10,000; rest passed to other relatives, employes and friends; one-sixth interest, $3,383, in equity in 490, 492 and 494 Columbus Av., appraised at $106,000; deposits, $54,771; personalty, $2,338; stocks, $32,133; share in estate of Amanda Siesal, deceased, $3,491.

GREEN, MORRIS, (July 24, 1913;) net estate $46,383; Mrs. Lena Green, widow, received life estate in $21,691; Jacob J. Green, son, annuity of $1,000; Charles Green, Leo Green and Edward H. Green, sons, each received $2,361; Alice H. Green, granddaughter, $2,000; rest passed to institutions, friends and employes of decedent. Equity, $5,984, in 215 Eldridge St., appraised at $37,500; equity, $10,446, in 143 Essex St., appraised at $35,500; equity, $10,446, in 145 Essex St., appraised at $35,500; equity, $4,310, in 28 Avenue B, appraised at $34,000; equity, $3,957, in 244 East 2d St., appraised at $36,000; equity, $2,421, in 250 Delancey St., appraised at $37,500; equity, $1,631, in 52 Jefferson St., appraised at $32,000; equity, $3,712, in 19 Suffolk St. appraised at $34,000; equity, $3,388, in 113-115 Henry St., appraised at $30,000; deposits $4,206; insurance $5,000; personalty $1,625; stocks $5,615.

HEALY, MICHAEL, (Oct. 22, 1913;) net estate $16,673; New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled; Society for the Propagation of the Faith; the rector of the Church of Mother of Perpetual Help, and the rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist were each given $1,000; John Gray, nephew, was given $2,822; seven nephews and nieces each received $1,104; rest of estate passed to other relatives; deposits $9,930; mortgages $8,024.

HURST, WILLIAM S., (Feb. 8, 1913;) undivided one-third interest in 625 Walton Av., Bronx, $2,000; net $1,190; Mrs. Minnie A. Hurst, widow, beneficiary.

LEARY, JOHN, (Aug. 23, 1912;) deposits $7,312; net $6,057; Rev. Father Cuniffe of St. Alphonsus Church is given $3,057 for masses for the souls of the Leary family; Rev. Father Schneider of the same church is given bequest of $2,000 for masses; three nephews of decedent are each given $333.

DEVINE, ANDREW, (Nov. 5, 1914;) stocks, $25,325; net, $22,692; Mrs Sarah Beatrice Devine, widow, was given $13,346; Margaret Devine Burns and John Devine, brother and sister of decedent, each received $4,673.

MAYER, JACOB, (June 7, 1911;) net estate $69,660; Bernhard Mayer, Jerome Mayer and Daisy Heyman, sons and daughter of decedent each were given $22,920; two sisters each given $200. Equity, $12,000, in 135 East 47th St., appraised at $17,000; 693 Third Av., $21,000; deposits $11,036; mortgages and personalty $4,699; stocks $34,095; one-half interest in butcher business Jacob Mayer & Son 637 Third Av., $2,811.

MORGENTHAU, MORITZ G., (Oct. 8, 1914;) net $2,447; Mrs. Clara Morgenthau, widow, beneficiary; deposits $2,364; personalty, $160; stocks $3,574.

NOTTAGO, CHARLES GEORGE, resident of London, (Dec. 24, 1894;) personal estate $196,000; taxable in New York: Stocks $9,017: net $6,421.

THEISE, BERTHA, (Oct. 22, 1910;) net estate $2,481; Isaac Theise, husband, beneficiary; equity $3,714, in 450 2d Av., appraised at $16,000; deposits $10.

THURSTON, MRS. SARA L., (Dec. 1, 1914;) net estate $87,304; Edward D. Thurston, husband, was given $45,000; Mrs. Charlotte M. Leggett, mother, life estate in $35,000; Edward D. Thurston, Jr., son, $7,304 and remainder after the life estate of Mrs. Charlotte M. Leggett; 113 East 29th St., appraised at $35,000; deposits $250; personalty and jewelry $3,893; mortgages $21,552; stocks and bonds $29,907.

WILLIS, FANNIE GALE, (Oct. 8, 1914;) net estate $35,864; Mary F. Willis and Josephine Willis, sisters, share equally in estate; undivided one-third interest in 39 East 29th St., $12,253; deposits $2,266; personalty $695; stocks and bonds $23,307.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 468, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100, nine-story apartment house; Emily Loewy against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; Strauss, R. & B., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $21,415.80; taxes, &c, $12,000; subject to two mortgages aggregating $365,000.

123d St, 204 West, s s, 96 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; New Church Board of Publication against A. G. Hoyt et al.; W. B. Safford, attorney; H. S. Goldstein, referee; due, $9,666.79; taxes, &c., $287.

Lexington Av, 1,795, e s, 73.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x73, five-story tenement and stores; M. E. Weber against Hugh Reilly et al.; Forster, H. & K., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $21,479.12; taxes, &c., $603.50.

By Charles J. Dunn.

178th St, 659 West, n s, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100, three-story dwelling; E. E. Odell against James Rowan et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; R. S. Mullen, referee; due, $5,615.37; taxes, &c., $227.70.

By Samuel Marx.

2d Av, 2,453, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105, six-story brick flat and stores; T. T. Binckerhoff et al., against W. F. Crane, Jr., et al.; Deiches & G., attorneys; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $28,713.67; taxes, &c, $2,932.55.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6; two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c, L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Bronx Park Av, 482, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Conrad Miller, executor, &c, against Fanny Shapiro et al.; E. A. Acker, attorney; W. M. Smith, referee; due, $4,454.41; taxes, &c, $400.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

E. WOLFF & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. Wolff & Co., department store at 2,252 and 2,254 Third Avenue. The corporation also made an assignment to William Blau. Its statement of April 1, 1915, showed, it is said, assets of $68,996 and liabilities of $23,278.

M. SINGER MILLINERY CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the M. Singer Millinery Co., Inc., manufacturers of women's hats at 111 Bleecker Street. The company also made an assignment to John Anklow. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000.

FLORENCE SHEA, professionally known as Florence Tempest, an actress, residing at 152 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,878 and no assets.

SUPERIOR PAPER BOX CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Fisberg, Samuel Kaufman and Nathan Knob, as the Superior Paper Box Co., at 115 Mercer Street. They made an assignment on April 14.

L. DIAMOND & CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of L. Diamond & Co., manufacturers of trunks at 679 Broadway, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 5 cents in a note at sixty days.

MANHATTAN BAND AND COLLAR COMPANY of 200 Canal Street, which also used the style of the Phoenix Shirt Company, manufacturers of shirts, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,996 and assets of $8,725.

SAVOY LUNCH, INCORPORATED, bakery and lunchroom at 800 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Adolph Warshow.

AARON PACK, dealer in infants' and children's clothing at 2,076 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Max Tepper.

CONSTANTINE CASSANOS, wholesale confectioner at 36 Cherry Street, has made an assignment to Cornelius M. Ford.

Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer has granted these discharges in bankruptcy:

FREDERICK B. ALEXANDER, individually and as a member of the firm of Mitchell & Co., stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on March 24, 1913. The firm's liabilities were $180,921 and assets $190,245.

ROBERT L. KAPP, manufacturer of piano supplies at 767 East 181st Street; liabilities $31,366.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Utica Fine Yarn Corporation, involuntary petition; liabilities over $181,000.

CHICAGO.—Erik R. Hagglund, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities, $47,597; assets, $154. Hagglund was formerly a contractor, and gave mortgages on property to the extent of $31,200 to forward his contracting business. These mortgages, with other debts, constitute the liabilities.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Martin, Hugh G.—City of N. Y., $364.08.
Simon, Isidor—Same, $600.11.
Webb, Mary E.—Same, $483.78.
Birnzweig, Jacob S.—Same, $134.62.
Nicoland Amusement Co.—Same, $143.62.
Modern Steam Laundry Co. of N. Y.—Same, $250.65.
Ott Freudn Arnold Yeast Co.—Same, $141.36.
Ocean View Co.—Same, $134.62.
N. Y. Window Cleaning Co.—Same, $109.02.
Vandeveer Canarsie Improvement Syndicate—Same, $299.87.
Empire Title Guarantee Co.—Same, $367.35.
F. Lozano, Son & Co.—Same, $483.73.
United Cork Co.—Same, $114.66.
Small, John H.—Same, $259.82.
Cooke, George J.—Same, $483.73.
Clarke, Susan B.—Same, $483.73.
Jackson, Emeline—Same, $384.73.
Qualier, Samuel—Same, $134.62.
Gorman, Percy—Same, $134.62.
Al Smith, Inc.—C. Schnible, $446.90.
Anitz Safety Match Co.—Regina Co., $4,501.76.
Allen, Louise—H. Vogel et al., $178.77.
Billings, William P.—A. Hunlock, $5,845.16.
Costello, John H.—Danish Butter Import Co., Inc., $180.07.
Chodorkoff, Manuel — D. J. Faour et al., $162.65.
Consalus, John E. — Orenstein-Arthur-Koppel Co., $385.30.
Duboff, Abraham, or Abraham Dubow, and Miriam Duboff or Mariam Dubow—H. Kaminsky et al., $308.46.
Douglas, E. Campbell—J. Tate et al., $203.87.
Duryea, Grace W.—H. I. Gross Co., Inc., $265.34.
Elleo, Braizino, and Antonio Giampietro—People, &c., $500.
Ellner Sons—R. J. F. Schwartzenbach, $411.00.
Feliheimer, Jerome B.—S. Bender, $167.16.
Frazer, James S.—R. & L. Co., costs, $111.25.
Goodwin, Emma E.—J. H. Norris, $224.65.
German-American Button Co.—A. Heymsfeld, —, et al., $108.36.
S—ne—H. Heymsfeld, $107.50.
Gilman, Doris—Maduro Mercantile Co., Inc., $137.27.
Grathwohl, Fred'k J.—J. P. Carroll, $190.46.
Gregory, Frank L.—J. Rankin, $180.08.
Gray, Olin D.—Irving National Bank of N. Y., $34,412.51.
Helene Swift's Beauty Creation, Inc.—C. Ironmonger, $378.07.
Hecht, Sidney, by gdn.—P. Lowenfeld et al., $121.20.
Hand, Ira—M. C. Stoddard et al., $297.06.
Heilpern, David—S. M. Fay et al., $106.84.
Hillebrecht, Fred A.—R. Coane, $118.71.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—C. Meyerson, $507.
Interstate Litho. Co., Inc.—J. J. Guntzer, $334.19.
J. K. & L. K. Bimberg, Inc.—Clark & Hitcheon, Inc., $122.28.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. Abrahams, $1,132.52.
Kellogg, Orlando and William S.—F. Forman, $355.98.
Kassoff, David—D. A. Costa, $178.71.
Kaplan, Isidore—J. Itzkowitz, $154.03.
Kelley, Albert T., Austin P. Kelley, and Chas. L. Howell—J. B. Regan, $611.00.
Locherty, James B.—Hotel St. James, Inc., $145.07.
Lorraine, Lillian—G. E. Brady, $260.65.
Miller, Wm. A.—C. S. Lyons, $603.16.
Miller, Fred'k H.—Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, $103.17.
McKnight, Realty Co., E. Scott McKnight, I. Thos. McKnight, J. Calvin McKnight, H. Stewart McKnight, and Arthur Maxwell McKnight—R. J. Burritt, $1,036.66.
McKeon, Bartholomew—M. F. Godd, $196.13.
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—J. E. Herlin, $6,594.10.
Myer, William—J. R. Peelon, $315.31.
Malone, Frank E.—F. Kiernan, $181.14.
Miller, Chas. W.—H. E. Knight, $726.60.
National Buckman Co.—L. Schlesinger, $1,838.23.
O'Neill, Wm. J.—L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., $104.29.
Outlet Apparel Shop, Inc.—M. H. Tuch, et al., $121.21.
Peterson, Henry F., and Lincoln Trust Co.—W. W. Farley, $1,898.91.
Pfitzer, Elizabeth—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $180.20.
Quirk, John H.—D. S. Walton, $380.91.
Rendel, Violet—E. Appel, $101.12.
Red Rock Spring Water Co.—Gibney Tire Co., $123.67.
Reid, Monica—A. Makoski, $450.
Reilly, Peter H. and John J.—M. A. Steinberg, $7,187.84.
Rosenthal, David—Aeolian Co., $214.78.
Rosenthal, Abraham—Engel Heller Co., $238.77.
Rosetta, Nathan—L. Shapiro, et al., $1,107.56.
Roth, Herman L.—L. L. George, $395.17.
Strykower, Ludwig—E. Schuler, $200.
Schulman, Isaac—S. Newman, costs, $109.64.
Schwenk, Wm. H.—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., $184.59.
S. & J. Realty Co., Inc., and Samuel Leibovitz—M. Jaffe, $3,360.90.
Stannard, Wm. E.—L. C. Baldwin, $201.08.
Thornton, Amasa—A. Doll, Jr., $244.66.
Thomas, Mrs. Grace or Grace Smith—A. R. Stevens, $138.23.
Taglianetti, Giovanni—F. E. Peters, $320.71.
Teiched, David—R. Pascale, $600.
Ulmann, Henry—G. F. Vingut, $860.60.
Tannenbaum, Morris—M. Haimowitz et al., $119.65.
Wesel, Ernest E.—L. F. Doremus, $159.73.
Williamson, Guy—D. N. Baumann et al., $157.77.
Wills, Heloise T.—M. Rosenthal et al., $543.76.
Wolf, Solomon and Fannie—I. Antkies, $332.02.
Wilson, Jeanette I.—Monte Vesta Realty Co., $305.51.

In Bronx County.

Berger, Joseph—I. Becker et al., $144.72.
Copper Extraction Co.—Maryland Casualty Co., $312.55.
Clef, Club, Inc.—A. L. Senft, $76.23.
Dippolito, Salvatore—M. Westervelt, $1,592.02.
Flynn, Joseph—A. M. Pragnell, $93.98.
Geilis, Philip and Abraham—J. Tompkins, $397.10.
Greenberg, Nathan, and Fulton Av. Realty Co.—J. A. Wolf, $7,647.49.
Same—Same, $7,645.81.
Huy, George, Jr.—A. M. Pragnell, $93.98.
Hart, John C.—S. Weiser, $44.53.
Keroy, John C.—F. H. Dodd et al., $108.41.
Leherty, Thomas—D. P. Gillespie, $123.63.
London Casino, Inc.—L. Borads, $25.
Molinelli, John B. and James—C. Goldreyer, $534.72.
O'Rourke, Patrick—H. Trotsky, $170.62.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Illinois Surety Co.—S. Battas, April 22, 1915, $661.06.
Alterman, Abraham B.; Joseph Viertels, and Charles Kurlan—Olympia Manufacturing Co., Nov. 14, 1913, $179.12.
Birch, James H.—J. Farson et al., Dec. 24, 1914, $195.25.
Schultz, Henry—R. Lownes, April 13, 1915, (canceled,) $500.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.—L. Marranco, April 15, 1915, $800.
Madden, Coleman F.—E. St. G. Hardin, Feb. 25, 1915, $742.88.
Mallon, Jane—F. C. Hollister, Feb. 10, 1915, $401.08.
N. Y. Edison Co.—M. Hauptman, Oct. 9, 1914, $3,735.75.

Abraham Fischlowitz, against whom a judgment was filed, as noted, is not Abraham Fischlowitz of Fischlowitz & Newfield.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:54 | Sun sets..6:59 | Moon rises..12:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:11	12:58	6:47	7:01
Governors Island	12:34	1:27	7:20	7:32
Hell Gate	2:24	3:17	9:00	9:12

Arrived—Tuesday, May 4.

SS Espagne, Bordeaux, April 24.
SS Carpathia, Gibraltar, April 23.
SS Transylvania, Liverpool, April 24.
SS Dordrecht, Amsterdam, April 14.
SS Honduras, Havre, April 17.
SS Calipso, Rotterdam, April 16.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, April 28.
SS Tyskland, Cuba, April 20.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, April 28.
SS El Cid, New Orleans, April 28.
SS Meteor, Balboa, April 21.
SS Polymnia, Liverpool, April 18.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, May 1.
SS Ossabaw, Mobile, April 24.
SS Mimer, Macoris, April 19.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 1.
SS Cristobal, Balboa, April 21.
SS Ruby, Sunderland, April 16.
SS Ronald, Sunderland, April 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 24
Lisciuden	Rotterdam	April 14
Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
American Transport	Balboa	April 22
Korona	Demerara	April 23
Massapequa	San Juan	April 28
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Windsor Hall	Gibraltar	April 21
Oakland	Marseilles	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Petrolbine	Algiers	April 21
St. Andrew	Liverpool	April 24
Galileo	Hull	April 22
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	April 27
Advance	Balboa	April 28
Comus	New Orleans	May 1
El Sud	Galveston	April 30
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 3

DUE FRIDAY.

Saxoleine	Bordeaux	April 22
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
City of Memphis	Rotterdam	April 22
Ardmore	Genoa	April 18
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	May 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 1
Brilliant	New Orleans	April 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 4

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frimley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Californian, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Cienfuegos	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Transylvania, Liverpool	———	5:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Yagues, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 5.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 805 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 6th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 430 miles E. at noon; due 5th, late. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 1,030 miles S. at 7 P. M. 3d.

SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 137 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 78 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 373 miles S. at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 243 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 260 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 110 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 28 miles W. of Key West at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 215 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 149 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Santa Marta, Colon to New York, was 491 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Taormina, at Genoa, May 2.
SS Kamouraska, at Falmouth, May 2.
SS Mogileff, at Nagasaki, May 1.
SS Pyreneu, at Pernambuco, May 1.
SS Quito, at Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Walton Hall, at Cape Town, May 2.
SS Belgrano, at Caldera, May 3.
SS Dansborg, at Malmo, April 28.
SS Bellorado, at Bordeaux, April 28.
SS Zyldyk, at Rotterdam, May 3.

Sailed.

SS Calabria, from Glasgow, May 3.
SS American, from Amsterdam, May 1.
SS Monsuri, from Aden, May 3.
SS Inkum, from Liverpool, May 3.
SS Capac, from Valparaiso, May 1.
SS Seguranca, from Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Guiana, from Demerara, May 3.

Passed.

SS Waldrecht, New York for Barcelona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Grangesburg, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Roserio, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Ecclesia, New York for Algiers, passed Sagres.
SS Nitsa, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Gorredyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memnon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 18, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 6, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion .... May 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa .... May 6
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .... May 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura .... May 7

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 5: Lieuts. T. Brennan, 147 to 163; J. Edwards, 154 to 163; J. J. Donovan, 163 to 147; W. H. Masterson, 163 to 154; Patrol. M. J. Howley, 26 to 16. From 163 to precincts indicated: T. J. Schaefer, 151; W. O. Drinkwater, 153; H. J. Senff, 152; T. J. Nosky, 165.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Com'r's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 5; Patrol. J. R. Buckley, 15, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 2; M. T. O'Connor and P. Lorz, 28, to 4 I. D., 15 days, noon, May 3; G. Downey, 68, to Com'r's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 5; A. W. De Voe, 145, to D. B., 10 days, noon, May 3; P. Henry, 157, to D. B., 1 day, 6 P. M., May 3; J. F. McLaughlin, 165, to D. B., 3 days, noon, May 3.

To Com'r's office from prects. indicated for 30 days, 8 A. M. May 6: J. A. Hofgren, 2; A. Cava, 15; G. Grew, 7; A. D. Renton, 61; V. O'Toole, 147; C. F. Sullivan, 275; T. J. Harvey, 31; P. P. McCahill, 66; J. J. Campbell, 170. Mtd. patrol. without horses and equipments to training stable from commands indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M. May 5: G. E. Monahan, 66; J. J. McGowan, 172; G. E. Siller, 69; G. A. Boettger, Traf. D.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. G. J. Brust, 274, to mounted duty, 4 P. M. May 5.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. E. B. Tallman, 17, 4 days, 12:01 A. M. May 4; F. E. Mullahey, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 6.

Death reported: Patrol. Thos. Rooney, 25, at 9:15 P. M. May 3.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Fire. 1st gr. C. A. Rinschler, No. 1, Eng. 79, (under the influence of liquor,) seven reg. leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. R. J. T. Harde, Eng. 94, (reckless driving,) sentence suspended; Fire. 3d gr. C. A. Hauseman, H. & L. 44, (reckless handling of tiller wheel,) reprimanded.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 3d gr. C. A. Silbereisen, Eng. 42, (reckless driving); Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Kahrs, H. & L. 44, (reckless driving.)

Special leave, without pay: 96 hours, 8 A. M., May 4, to Fire. 2d gr. G. J. Walsh, Eng. 229, prior to resigning.

The resignation of Fire. 2d gr. G. J. Walsh, Eng. 229, is accepted, 8 A. M., May 8.

Fined: Engr. of Stmr. T. L. Greegan, Eng. 7, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Captain Frank L. Owens, Eng. 207, $5, (loss of badge.)

The following will report to Fireman 1st Gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 212; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. F. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; C. Charous, Eng. 221.

Suspension from all duty, 12:37 A. M. May 2: Fireman 1st Grade J. Broderick, H. & L. 26.

Special leaves, without pay: Eng. of St. W. C. Thayne, Eng. 154, 24 hours, 8 A. M. May 5; Fire. 3d Gr. L. Favelet, Eng. 239, 24 hours, 8 A. M. May 5; Eng. of St. W. H. Stack, Eng. 57, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 7; Chief of Batt. H. P. Kirk, 31st Batt., 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 6.

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Orduna.....Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.
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LUSITANIA..Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., June 12, 10 A.M.
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New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric.....May 14 | *Arabic.....May 19
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NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
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S. S. "BERKSHIRE" and "Rensselaer" leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 10 P. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, week days, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Sale on Amsterdam Avenue—Big Lease Near Times Square—Active Auction Market—Vanderbilt Place at Deepdale Leased by Michael Dreicer—Thirteen New Bronx Apartments.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the realty market yesterday. On the upper west side, in the Washington Heights district, the large vacant plot of four lots at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 140th Street was sold by the Oothout estate to the Surety Land Company. The property has frontages of 100 feet on each thoroughfare and is one of the few remaining vacant parcels in that part of the city adapted to high class apartment house improvement. It is opposite the Mechanical Arts building of the College of the City of New York. The buying company is a subsidiary of the Columbus Circle Construction Company which is erecting the new Hearst building at Columbus Circle with Broadway and Central Park frontages.

The brokers in the transaction were M. Cohn & Co.

$110,000 Lease in Times Square Section.

Dr. E. Harrison Griffin has leased for a term of years at an aggregate rental of 110,000, the three buildings 110-112-114 West Forty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue to Charles L'Homme, who is at present the occupant of 110-112 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. L'Homme will make extensive alterations to 114 and use the same in connection with his present buildings. J. Arthur Fischer was the broker in the transaction.

Title Passes to Fifth Avenue Corner.

The Ashton Holding Company has taken title to the row of four five-story flats on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 101st Street, 100.11 by 100, sold last week by the Irving Savings Institution. The latter has taken a $160,000 mortgage for five years at 4½ per cent.

Tenement Sale.

The five-story building at 40 East Broadway, 25 by 69.8, between Catherine and Market Streets, has been sold by George G. Hallock, Jr's Sons for the estate of Mary Crosby to Wisoff & Brauerwein. The property stands on part of the famous old Rutgers estate and has been in possession of the family members for over 200 years.

Jacob Kaplan has sold to an investing client of Ames & Company, 1,466 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores, on a lot 25 by 88.6, located between Seventy-six and Seventy-seventh Streets.

Many Auction Offerings.

An unusually large list of properties was offered at auction yesterday by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street sales rooms, and some of the parcels caused spirited bidding. The five-story apartment house at 71 Lexington Avenue, below Twenty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 100, offered at voluntary sale, went to F. E. Barnes for a client for $33,800. The four-story dwelling at 18 East Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.5, was knocked down at $53,500. Among the other properties were the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 134th Street, vacant, 80 by 100, voluntary sale, to F. J. Flynn for $19,700; a plot 50 by 75, on the south side of East 134th Street, 300 feet west of Southern Boulevard, voluntary sale to W. M. Jackson for $4,700; west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 90 feet north of 190th Street, vacant, 190 by 98, to F. L. Bacon for $64,000; the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 280 feet north of 190th Street, 160 by 98, to F. L. Bacon for $55,000, and the southwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue and Palisade Place, 196 by 104, vacant, to R. Roebbelen for $7,750.

Recent Buyers.

M. Marshall is the buyer of the plot, 200 by 200, on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 98 feet south of 182d Street, sold last week.

Fred F. French & Company is the buyer of the plot of seventeen lots at the corner of Post Avenue and 204th Street, in the Dyckman section, sold about ten day ago by the Altmayer Estate. The buyer will improve the site with six five-story flat houses.

Michael Dreicer Leases Deepdale.

Deepdale, the estate of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in the Wheatley Hills section of Long Island, has been leased for the season to Michael Dreicer. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. negotiated the lease.

Thirteen New Bronx Apartments.

Plans were filed in the Bronx for thirteen five-story apartment structures. Of these ten will be erected by the Gaines Roberts Company in the Fordham Heights section, five on the Boulevard and Concourse, and five on Creston Avenue north of Fordham Road. The total cost will be $240,000. Harry T. Howell is the architect. On the northeast corner of Hull Avenue and Mosholu Parkway the Hibbard Realty Company will erect three apartments at a cost of $130,000.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold to David Davis of New York, two plots at Louona Park, Corona, Borough of Queens, fronting 100 feet on both Flushing Bay and Jackson Avenue. The consideration was about $10,000.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a lot on Fountain Terrace, adjoining the Greenacres Tea House, to a New York client.

Commercial Leases.

J. B. English has leased for a term of years for W. J. Mulhall to M. Grippa, the building at 114 West Forty-eighth Street, as a restaurant.

Duross Company have leased the stores 671 and 677 Hudson Street, to Demorest Company, Inc., and the stores 693 Hudson Street to Charles Moewes.

Clark T. Chambers has leased to Repetti, for Herbert & Huesgen, the store at 2 East Forty-second Street.

G. P. Butterly has leased for the Dochtermann Realty Company to a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles L. Brown & Co., for a term of years on a net basis, the former D. H. McAlpin tobacco factory, 732, 734, 736 East Eleventh Street, on plot 75 by 90. The lessee will rebuild the structure and lease.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Co. have placed a first mortgage loan of $60,000 for the F. M. S. Corporation (Aaron Goodman) on the five-story apartment house, on plot 65 by 100, located on the northerly side of West 170th Street, 55 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

The New York Life Insurance Company has loaned $270,000 to the Antler Realty Company (Goldberg & Kramer) on the new twelve-story loft building, at 57 and 61 West Thirty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The loan is for five years at 5 per cent. A second mortgage of $55,000 is furnished by Philip Jacobs for a similar term at the same rate of interest. William A. White & Sons negotiated the larger loan.

Rush to Pay Taxes.

All previous records for the payment of taxes by property owners in Queens were broken on last Saturday, the first day the payments became due, when there was received at the office of Anthony Moors, Receiver of Taxes for the borough, $527,576.

This is an increase of nearly $100,000 over any previous day at the Queens bureau.

Real Estate Notes.

The work of tearing down the old Calumet Club recently purchased by Burton Brothers & Co, began yesterday. An eleven-story building will be erected by the buyers on the site, 49.5 by 100, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

Plans have been filed for altering over the six three-story dwellings on the southwest corner of Washington Square West and Washington Place for Frederick D. Fricke into a hotel at a cost of $50,000. Henry A. Koelble is the architect. The building will form an addition to the adjoining Hotel Holley.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 157 West, n s, 312.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8, four-story dwelling, executrix's sale, estate of Louise Polhemus, deceased; to the Gibraltar Mortgage Co. for $11,050.

Downing St, 58, s s, 158.9 ft e of Varick St, 18.8x64.8, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Ebenezer Bailey, deceased; to Charles F. Leining for $4,600.

65th St, 18 East, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $53,500.

Lexington Av, 71, e s, 74 ft s of 26th St, 24.8x100, five-story flat; voluntary sale; to F. E. Barnes, for a client, for $33,800.

St Ann's Av, s e corner of 134th St, 100x80, vacant; knocked down to F. J. Flynn for $19,700; also 134th St, s s, 300 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x70, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down to W. M. Jackson for $4,700.

135th St, s s, 45 ft w of Brown Place, 75x100, vacant; voluntary sale; to James M. Wood, for a client, for $10,500.

Wadsworth Av, w s, 90 ft n of 190th St, 369x98, vacant; voluntary sale; to F. L. Bacon for $119,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 75x100, to Cedar Av x76.4x116.8, vacant; administratrix's sale, estate of Eustace W. Fisher, deceased; to Edna B. Lewis for $5,500.

Sedgwick Av, s w corner of Palisades Place, 196x100x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale, to R. Roebbelen for $7,750.

Heath Av, s e corner of Shrody Place, 170x165x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale; to D. Schoen for $11,500.

Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., two acreage plots on White Plains Av; voluntary sale; knocked down to J. R. Barlow for $18,000.

Yonkers, N. Y., 106 and 108 Ashburton Av, near Palisades Av, 48.8x157x irregular, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

68th St, 20 West, s s, 266 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5, four-story dwelling; withdrawn.

68th St, 34 West, s s, 248.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank of Albany against C. E. Anderson et al.; Hessberg & H., attorneys; E. H. Rosenstock, referee; due, $19,283.94; taxes, &c., $1,036.95; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

8th Av, 2,726 and 2,728, s e corner of 145th St, 40x100, three-story building; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $19,970.69; taxes, &c., $70.50; subject to a prior mortgage of $65,000; to Fred D. Menke, representing bondholders of the defendant company, for $80,000.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, n s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7 to 160th St, x100x228.3, vacant; adjourned to May 18.

Riverside Drive, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, 110.11x231 to centre line of 160th St, x39.10x63.2x237.6; vacant; adjourned to May 18.

103d St, 117 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; New York Investors' Corporation against Bella Rubel et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $4,964.39; taxes, &c., $186.15; to the plaintiff for $4,775.

Stanton St, 329, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 21x81.3, five-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against E. A. Mayhew et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $14,051.70; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

40th St, 440 West, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story building; New York County National Bank against Frank Richards Laundry Supply Co., et al.; Kellogg & R., attorneys; A. G. Koelble, referee; due, $6,956.55; taxes, &c., $286.50; subject to mortgage of $10,000; to the plaintiff for $15,053.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; adjourned to May 11.

By James L. Wells Company.

Stanton St, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75, three-story tenement and store, two-story extension; J. C. Gulick against Lena Boerick et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; E. E. Spiegelberg, referee; due, $11,785.37; taxes, &c., $656.05; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

161st St, 770 East, s s, 53.5 ft w of Tinton Av, 21.8x76.2, one and two story store; J. C. Titus against Benjamin Rosen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $5,714.20; to the City Real Estate Co. for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Grand Boulevard, w s, 306.34 ft n of Fordham Road, for 5 five-story brick tenements, 40.6x75.2; The Gaines-Roberts Co., Farman V. Gaines, Grand Boulevard and Fordham Road, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Creston Av, e s, 433.22 ft n of Fordham Road, for 5 five-story brick tenements, 40.7x76; The Gaines-Roberts Co., owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $120,000.

Hull Av, n e corner of Mosholu Parkway, for 3 five-story brick tenements, 40x93, 70.7x59.7, 70.7x83.10; Hubbard Realty Co., Mark Levy, 4,387 3d Av, President; owner; John P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Av, architect; cost, $130,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Washington Square West, s w corner Washington Place, to 6 three-story and basement dwellings; F. D. Fricke, 106 West 12th St, owner; H. A. Koelble, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

3d Av, 660 and 662, to a two-story store and loft; A. M. Rotman Estate, premises, owner; G. Hof, Jr., 371 East 158th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

20th St, 6 and 8 East, to a five-story store and loft; estate of James A. Roosevelt, 30 Pine St, owner; C. H. Richter, 68 Broome St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 29th St, to a twelve-story hotel; Hotel Operating Associates, 111 Broadway, owners; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST 106-108, s e corner of Delancey St, 25.4x87.6; Morris Weinstein to Stonemar Realty Co., 135 Broadway, B. & S., and correction deed, May 4; attorneys, Eisman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 133d St, 40x100; Laura Gross et al. to Clemilt Realty Co., 3,432 Broadway, quitclaim, April 1; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway..$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x150; Laura Gross et al. to Clemilt Realty Co., 3,432 Broadway, quitclaim, April 1; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100; Laura Gross et al. to Clemilt Realty Co., 3,432 Broadway, April 1; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway....$100

GRAND ST, s e corner of Wooster St, 18x75; Washington St, 427 and 429½, n e corner of Vestry St, 60.5x77x—x79; Front St, 86, n w corner of Moore St, 31.6x49.7x29x49.7; Richard L. and Sarah J. Howell to Elizabeth B., Marion S., Augusta W., and Katharine H. Howell, all at 2,807 Summit Boulevard, Spokane, Wash., parties of first part, retain life interest in estate, April 27; attorneys, E. H. Ludlow & Co., 149 Broadway....$1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, lot begins 125 ft e of Emerson St and 125 ft n of Vermilyea Av, runs n 190.1 to road x e 25 x s 189.2 x w 25 to beginning; Margery F. Tracy to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 Broadway, (mtg $5,000,) May 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$100

MONROE ST, s s, 59.5 ft e of Pike St, 27.6x101; Abraham H. Rosenbaum to Bessie, his wife, 1,800 7th Av, a. t., b. & s., all liens, May 3; attorney, M. A. Pompan, 203 Broadway....$1

1ST AV, n e corner of 75th St, 23x68; John J. McCormack to Ernest N. Adler, 1,508 1st Av, all liens, April 22; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$24,000

5TH AV, 1,204-1,210 n e corner 101st St, 100.11x100; Irving Savings Institution to Ashton Holding Co., 628 West 151st St, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 B'way....$100

5TH AV, 2,014, w s, 51.4 ft s of 125th St; New York Life Insurance Co. to Antler Realty Co., 57 West 38th St, (mtg $15,000), all liens, May 3; attorneys, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 B'way....$21,000

14TH ST, 422 East, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 25x103.3; Robert Lawrence to 422 East 14th Street Corporation, 115 Broadway, (mtg $20,100,) May 3; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose, 115 Broadway....$1

25TH ST, s s, 100 ft east of 6th Av, 74.10x98.9; Annie L. Harrigan to Braham Realty Co., 65 West 35th St, (mtg $180,000), May 4; attorney M. A. Kursheedt, 302 B'way....$300,000

61ST ST, 207 West, n s, 27x100.5, (foreclosure, April 23;) Henry Waldman, referee, to Annie Jaffe, 762 8th Av, May 4; attorney, Samuel S. Rogan, 302 Broadway....$250

67TH ST, ss, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100.5; Daniel E. Seybel, Portchester, N. Y., to Harry L. Dyer, 16 West 50th St, ½ part, (mtg $125,000,) April 15; attorneys, Einstein, I. & G., 32 Liberty St....$1

75TH ST, 12 East, s s, 150.8 ft w of Madison Av, 24.10x102.2; Irwin A. Oppenheimer, Boerne, Texas, to Adelaide and Lily Oppenheimer, Palmer Hill, Stamford, Conn., et al., (mtg $45,500,) April 30; attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer, 52 William St....$3,000

85TH ST, 102 West, s s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x102.2; Robert Lawrence to 102 West 85th Street Corporation, 115 Broadway, (mtg $48,000,) May 3; attorneys, Kellogg & R., 115 Broadway....$1

93D ST, 183 ft east n s, 136 West 3d Av, 30x100.8; James C. Brady to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, (foreclosure April 24), May 4; attorneys Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St....$22,000

94TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Clara C. Mattiage to Harris Smith, 1 West 94th St, (mtg $6,000,) May 3; attorney, J. M. Lowenstein, 140 Broadway....$1

96TH ST, s s, 144.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 31.3 ft to e s of Old Bloomingdale Road, x100.9x27.6x100.8, with all title to old road; Ethel Moore to Hy. A. Bloomberg, 272 West 90th St, (mtg $30,000,) March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

103D ST, 111 East, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, (foreclosure April 19;) Phelan Beale, referee, to Anna Goldman, 815 Central Park West, May 3; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway....$5,000

120TH St, 7 West, n s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; New York Life Insurance Co. to Antler Realty Co., 57 West 38th St, (mtg $15,000), all liens, May 3; attorneys, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 B'way....$19,000

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft west of Mount Morris Park West, 20x100.11; New York Life Insurance Co., to Antler Realty Co., 57 West 38 St, (mtg $15,000), all liens, May 3; attorneys, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 B'way....$20,000

129TH ST, s s, 109.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 25.1x99.11; Howard Hayes to Sadie H. Jacobs, 877 Whitlock Av, (mtg $26,000,) March 19; attorney, E. J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie H. Jacobs to Howard Hayes, 536 West 145th St, (mtg $26,000,) May 3; same attorney....$100

Bronx.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 207 ft s of Oak Point Av, 25x100; same to same, Feb. 23; attorney, same....$1

BARRETTO ST, w s, 232 ft s of Oak Point Av, 25x100; Casirino De Nigris to Antonio De Negris et al., on w s of Barretto St, 232 ft s of Oak Point Av, Feb. 23; attorney, John A. De Negris, 429 Barretto St....$1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 210 ft s of 172d St, 50x120; Frances Mercy to Jacob Mercy, 27 Carmine St, April 26; attorney, Jacob Mercy, 27 Carmine St....$1

BEACH AV, being Lot 79, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; John Gribben to Diedrich Fedden, 565 Tinton Av, (mtg $3,000;) April 29; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St....$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 82.5 ft s of 224th St, 102.6x irregular; Sound View Land and Improvement Co. to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,906

CASANOVA ST, e s, 207 ft s of Oak Point Av, 50x100; John De Nigris to Antonio De Nigris et al., on w s of Barretto St, 232 ft s of Oak Point Av, Feb. 23; attorney, John De Nigris, 429 Barretto St....$1

DECATUR AV, n e corner 159th St, 50x100; Charles Y. Campbell and another, trustees, to Milton Bros, Inc., 63 Henry St., Corona, L. I., (mtg $6,000,) May 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

DECATUR AV, s w corner of 195th St, 54.11x109.4x20.10x121.3; Siegfried Karlebach to Ida L. Karlebach, 699 Prospect Av, (mtg $40,000,) may 4; attorneys, Hottenroth & C., 2,804 Third Av....$1

FULTON ST, w s, 200 ft n of Becker Av, 25x100; Charles E. Porteous et al. to Martha G Tyler, 304 Main St, Great Barrington, Mass, (mtg $4,500,) March 22; attorney, Martha G Tyler, 304 Main St., Great Barrington, Mass....$1

GRAND AV, s w corner Clinton Pl, 100x25; Thomas J. Shine to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, and another, (mtg $5,000,) April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 214.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x81.1; James T. Murray to Katherine Robitzki, 214 Audubon Av, (mtg $2,000,) May 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 189.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x81.3; Harry J. Douglas to same, (mtg $4,000,) May 1; attorney, same....$1

HERMANY AV, n s, 177 ft e of Olmstead Av, 37.6x103; Edward J. Moberg et al. to Grace Moberg, 2,118 Gleason Av, (mtg $4,000,) May 3; attorney Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y....$100

JEFFERSON AV, s s, 75 ft e Hill Av, 50x100; Katharina L Sanker to Esther Schwartzman, 942 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, April 26; attorney, Charles H Schwartzman, 44 Court St., Brooklyn....$1

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 42 ft s of 187th St, 41.10x90; Peter Freese to Herman Realty Co., 1,836 Wallace Av, (mtg $2,000,) May 3; attorney, H. Tuchman, 1,836 Wallace Av....$100

LOT 542, map Van Cortlandt estate; John G. Donnelly to Kathryn Donnelly, 40 West 127th St, April 30; attorney, Kathryn Donnelly, 40 West 127th St....$1

LOTS 281, 525, 282 and 526, map Arden property; Ely Neumann, referee, to Annie V Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mount Vernon, N Y, Feb. 19; attorney, De La Mare and M, 140 Nassau St....$1,400

LOTS 583 and 584, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Rowiha Realty Co. to T. C. Dietrich and another, 105 E. 15th St., (mtg $57,500,) April 30; attorney, P. V. Brown, 2 Wall St....$100

LOTS 671 to 675, Block 22, Map of Tremont Terrace; Edward J. Moberg et al. to Freda Ekendahl, 2,235 Powell Av, (mtg $3,513,) May 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y....$100

MAIN ST, w s, at s s land Scofield Estate, runs e — to high-water mark Long Island Sound x n 110 to s s Centre St x w — x s 107, except Main St, e s, at s s land Scofield estate, 107x100; City Real Estate Co. to Henry B. Nevins, 38 Tier St, City Island, May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

MARION AV, s e side, 309.5 ft n e of Bedford Park Blvd, 50x110; Alfonso De Salvo to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St., (mtg $9,000,) May 3; attorneys, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 363.5 ft w from w side of Harrison Av, 131.10 ft to old Croton Aqueduct x16.8x75.6x169.11x86.3; University Building Co., Inc., to Kate Ley, 1,125 Teller Av, and ano., (mtg $10,000) May 3; attorneys, August Knatz, 36 Pine St..$100

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x139.11; Julius Dahlman et al., (executors,) to Roseff Realty Corporation, 1,311 Washington Av, (mtg $1,000,) May 3; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St....$1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner Claremont Parkway, 50.5x82.9; L. Napoleon Levy to same, (mtg $2,600,) April 30; same attorney..$100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner 184th St, 97x100x24x37.6x81.9x112; Catherine Cox to Hull Building Co., Inc., 3,185 Hull Av., (mtg $10,000,) May 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Claremont Parkway 50.5x82.9; also Webster Av, s w corner of 184th St, 97x irregular; Hull Bldg. Co., Inc., to James Murray, 540 West 165th St, et al, (mtg $21,100,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

10TH ST, s s, being part of Lot 235, map Unionport, 33.4x108; Catherine Quinn to Joseph Russo, 2,056 Haviland Av, (mtg $850,) May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

156TH ST, n s, 100.9 ft w of Elton Av, 49.9x98.8; Herman Realty Co. to Peter Freess, 1,148 Park Av, (mtg $32,000,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$100

166TH ST, n s, 128.1 ft w of Union Av, 37.6x149.4; David Siegel to Moritz Glass, 403 E. 90th St., (mtg $33,000,) April 30; attorney, Saul Rosenfeld, 135 Broadway....$100

178TH ST, n s, 98.3 ft w of Boston Road, 44.2x100; Hull Bldg. Co., Inc., to Lillian H. W. Levy, 18 West 72d St, (mtg $28,000, May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

178TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft w of Boston Road, 43.3x100; same to Catherine Cox, 679 East 129th St, (mtg $27,000,) May 3; attorney, same....$100

222D ST, n s, 180.5 ft e of 4th St, 75.3x88.10, (Wakefield;) Frank L. Bacon to Morris Liberman, 719 E. 218th St, and ano., (mtg $10,500,) May 3; attorneys, Title, Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 118.7 ft s of 33d St, 39x74.2; Alfred E. Marling et al., trustees, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, May 3, prior mtg $400,000, due April 1, 1919; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$100,000

DELANCEY ST, 26, n s, 25x100; Nathan Hutkoff to Sender Jarmulowsky, July 26, 1910, (prior mtg $30,000,) due July 26, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St....$3,000

FULTON ST, s w corner of Gold St, 102x—; Daniel E. Seybel to The Park Co., 41 Park Row, Jan. 16, 1911, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G., 32 Liberty St.$20,000

INTERIOR LOT at centre line between 50th and 51st Sts and 73.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 101.10x s 35.9x w 75x n 6x w 26.10x n 29.9; Madison Av, e s, 60.1 ft n of 50th St, 80.10x73.2; Artemas H. Holmes to Manhattan Savings Institution, May 4, prior mtg $55,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Ropallo & Kennedy, 60 Broadway....$10,000

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s s, 125 ft e of Emerson St, 25x191.1; Donovan Estate, Inc., to Margery F. Tracy, Montour Falls, N. Y., May 4, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 19.9 ft n of 27th St, 19.9x80; John J. Weistead to Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the P. E. Church in Diocese of New York, 80 Broadway, May 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St....$15,000

MURRAY ST, 71 and 73, n s, 49.8x100; Daniel E. Seybel to Hy. L. Dyer, 16 West 50th St, June 7, 1911, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G., 32 Liberty St....$45,000

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 106.7 ft n of 115th St, 38.1x108; Alpha Club, a corporation, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, May 3, 3 years, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

1ST AV, n e corner of 75th St, 23x68; Ernest N. Adler to John J. McCormack, 1,187 Madison Av, April 22, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$24,000

3D AV, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11x95.2; Elizabeth B. Colt to Harry N. Baruch, 2,040 7th Av, May 3, (prior mtg $7,000,) due as per bond....$2,500

5TH AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Ashton Holding, Inc., to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, May 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway....$160,000

5TH AV, w s, 51.4 ft s of 125th St, 16.8x85; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$15,000

7TH ST, s s, 112.4 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90.10; Hy. G. Wenzel to H. G. Wenzel, Jr., 429 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, April 26, prior mtg $19,000, 2 years, 6 p. c....$2,500

38TH ST, n s, 146.9 ft e of 6th Av, 55.2x98.9; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Life Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$270,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $270,000; same to Philip Jacobs, 301 West 108th St, May 3, 5 years; attorney, same....$55,000

50TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 2d Av, 71x100.5; Louis J. Marx to Isaac Marx, 585 Quincy St, Brooklyn, 5 years; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway....$75,000

53D ST, n s, 193.10 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Augusta D. Lang to Katharina Elias, 429 East 52d St, May 4, due as per bond; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 280 5th Av....$1,000

94TH ST, 59 West, n s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, prior mtg $6,000; Harris Smith to Clara C. Mattiage, 61 West 71st St, May 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$7,000

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$15,000

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 20x100.11; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$15,000

Bronx.

BEACH ST, 187, s w corner of King St, 100x75; Caroline E. Dill to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

CHIMNEY SWEEPS, being two islands off north shore City Island in Long Island Sound, 401 30-1,000 acres; Franz Marquadt to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, April 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Gohn, 74 Broadway....$1,000

DECATUR AV, n e corner of 195th St, 50x100; Miltner Brothers, Inc., to Charles Y. Campbell, Carmel, N. Y., and another, trustees, May 3, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 189.11 ft s of 189th St, 30x80.11; Katherine Rybitzki to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, May 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$7,000

HAVILAND AV, s s, being part of Lot 235, map of Unionport, 33.4x108; Joseph Russo to Catherine Quinn, 910 Intervale Av, May 3, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$850

LOT 36, map of Lohbauer Park; Bentz Contracting Co. to Sidney B. Hickox, 2,246 Gleason Av, April 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1,800

LOTS 201, 202, 236, & 237, map of Sisters of Charity; Apollina Engel to Annie R. Daily, 1,525 Zerega Av, April 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Incorporated, 2,215 Westchester Av....$1,500

MORRIS AV, 940, e s, 75 ft n of 163d St, 20x100; Philomena A. or Minnie Marx et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

POWELL AV, n s, Tax Lot 3 of Lot 291, map of Unionport; Sidney B. Hickox to Betty Giessinger, 225 East 63d St, April 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1,400

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of 187th St, 13.3x irregular; Russo-Iodice Realty Co., Inc., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x139.11; Roseff Realty Corporation to Julius Dahlmann, 304 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, May 3, 1 year; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway....$11,000

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Claremont Parkway, 32.9x50.5x82.7x46.11; Hull Building Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, May 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,500

178TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft w of Boston Road, 43.3x100; Catharine Cox to Hull Building Co., 3,185 Hull Av, prior mtg $27,000, May 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MULBERRY ST, 91, store; Saverio Foglia to Nunziante Russolo, 91 Mulberry St, 2 years from May 1, 1915; address, Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 650 1st Av..$960

2D AV, 1,931, store and basement; Rosie Kraut to Jacob Tullman, 234 East 100th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, H. B. Mitchell, 5 Beekman St....$1,020

5TH AV, 1,429, s store and basement; Joseph Shenk to Barnett Evans and another, 949 Fox St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Harry I. Stein, 120 Broadway..$1,380

8TH AV, 114, store and basement; Jonas Weil and another to Frederick Schroeder, 112 8th Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1914..$840

109TH ST, 328 East, store and basement; Rosina Vingelli to Pasquale Di Lacio and another, 326 East 109th St, 5 years from April 1, 1915; address, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av....$600

Bronx.

ELTON AV, 777, store; George Fuchs, individually and as administrator, to George Klett, 777 Elton Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$780 to $960

TREMONT AV, 794, all; Irwin Realty Co. to Ernest Reichert, 2,011 Mapes Av, 2 years from April 26, 1915, 1 year renewal; attorney, Leon Kauffmann, 80 Maiden Lane..$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,313; Ganford Co., Inc., against United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., owner; Edw. J. Noble, contractor....$3,085

BROADWAY, e s, 30.11 ft s of 41st St, 22.11x78.9x irregular, and Broadway, s e corner of 41st St, 31.2x93.4; J. P. Xurla Tile Co., Inc., against Hotels Realty Holding Corporation, lessee; 41st St. Realty Co., contractor, (renewal)....$1,153

EAST BROADWAY, 169; M. L. Rohman, Inc., against Henry H. Korn, owner and contractor....$23

47TH ST, 256 West, M. L. Rohman, Inc., against B. & H. K. Korn, owner; Henry H. Korn, contractor....$86

Bronx.

FORDAM ROAD, s e corner of Marion Av; William F. Birch against Adams Realty Co., owners; F. Morris and Adams Realty Co., contractors....$1,500

PROSPECT AV, w s, whole block front between 166th and 167th Sts; Rothberg & Rosenblatt against Angel Construction Co., owner and contractor....$1,185

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

NASSAU ST, 150; Louis D. Compton against American Tract Society et al., March 10, 1915....$958

SAME PROPERTY; McMann & Taylor Co. against same, March 10, 1915....$146

SAME PROPERTY; J. D. Johnson Co. against same, March 9, 1915....$229

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREAT JONES ST, 30; N. Y. Savings Bank against Leopold Kaufmann et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dutton.

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against N. Z. Graves Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

3RD ST, n s, 201.4 ft w of Lewis St, 2x102.2x irregular; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Susanna Holzapfel et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

31ST ST, 149 to 153 West; Felix Marcotte et al. against Realty Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Bros.

95TH ST, n s, 167.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.4x100.9; Jacob Wicks, Jr. against Caroline De Vito et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Mitchell.

98TH ST, 326 and 328 East; Julius Levy against Nathan Schwartz et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. Cooper.

117TH ST, 433 East; Catherine York against Ignatz Weisberger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

142D ST, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Helen E. Weed Pearson against Max Uhlfelder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

125TH ST, 45 and 47 West; Margaret O. Sage against Madison G. Hawke et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Bros.

Bronx.

TIFFANY ST, 1,115; Maurice Ginsburg against Isabella M. Meeks et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottlieb.

176TH ST, 682 East; City Real Estate Co., against Johanna Reid et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

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All to Be Positively Sold
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ON THE PREMISES
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Modern Fireproof Building Overlooking the Hudson.
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The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

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Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

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To Let—Furnished.

Maine Coast. Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive modern cottage, ten rooms, furnished complete; fine grounds, shore front, etc. Hugh R. Monro, 209 West 38th St., New York.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

For rent, June until October, Summit, N. J., furnished house, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; 10 minutes from station; garage. H 293 Times Downtown.

Cottages, Summer rental, all prices, State particular requirements. Briant, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,527.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

56th, 111 East.—To sublet; June to October, studio apartment, with bath; cool.

West Side.

A beautifully situated furnished apartment, 7 rooms, near corner of Riverside Drive and 116th St., to sublet reasonably to proper party for period of three or more months. Can vacate immediately. Please address A. L., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
By month or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences; and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon; Apartment 78.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST. Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 6481 Riverside. Open evenings.

Attractively furnished apartment; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet from May 15 to Sept. 15; on 99th St., adjoining Riverside Drive; exceptionally cool in Summer; $125. Becker. Phone Cortlandt 8748.

180th St., 803 West.—Sublet, June to October; elevator apartment; four large, sunny rooms, furnished; telephone; piano; references required; seen Thursday, Saturday, Sunday. Jenvin.

119TH, 435 West.—Three most desirable outside rooms; fine view; every housekeeping convenience; mahogany furniture; piano; Summer or longer. Apt. 8M. Telephone 8200 Morningside.

West End-79th St.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 5393.

Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; cool; until Oct. 1st, $70 monthly; concession if taken now. Mrs. Ritchie, 430 West 116th St.

315 West 99th off Riverside Drive.—Five-room, modern apartment; sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1. Call, 9 to 6 o'clock, Apartment 21.

BIG CONCESSIONS. Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Grant Court, 610 West 118th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

All or part of eight room elevator apartment, June 1 to Oct.; comfortably furnished. Otis, 316 West 95th St.

Attractive furnished apartment to October; 5 rooms; electric light, elevator; river view; breezy; $50. Pray, 601 West 136th.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Attractive 5 room modern front apartment, overlooking Hudson; $15.

Handsomely furnished five-room, high-class elevator apartment; linen, silver. Coyle, 203 West 81st. Phone 5520 Schuyler.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny room; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

32d, 7 West, (The Durham.)—Attractive, furnished apartments of two rooms and bath, with service, at moderate prices.

85TH, 213 West (adjoining Bretton Hall).—Seven rooms, newly decorated; complete. Wilson.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1131; appointment.

Well furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment. 1 West 85th. Telephone Schuyler 8500.

93d St., 251 West.—Six rooms, completely furnished; $50 month. Bolduan.

305 West 72d.—Well furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths; $125. Apt. 32.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms; reasonable rate. Meek.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Attractive Housekeeping Apartments in modern fire proof building. 3 to 8 rooms, at moderate rentals; attractive ground floor apt. Especially suitable for physician. Apply to Supt., 39-43 East 27th St.

West Side.

For rent, from May 10 to Oct. 1, two very desirable front rooms, with modern conveniences; overlooking Columbia College campus; Apartment 68, 430 West 119th. Apply to telephone operator.

114th St., 618 West.—5-room and bath apartment; 2d floor; will sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1, 1916; rent $42; good opportunity; hall service and telephone switchboard. Mr. Goldman. Phone Morning 8137-J.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Studebaker, 1912 model, 30 H. P. touring car; in excellent condition throughout; has every possible equipment and many extras; new tires; $375. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Carhart, 1911 model; two bodies, touring and limousine; in first-class condition throughout; no reasonable offer refused. C. E. Duiguid, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Autocar, touring, only run 4,600 miles; just like new in both condition and appearance; has every possible equipment; $350. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sacrifice 1910 6-48 Pierce Arrow 4 door, 7 passenger touring, self starter, and electric lights, fully equipped, $600. E. J. S., 266 West 58th St.

Alco, touring car, in excellent condition throughout; will give any demonstration; $300. C. E. Duiguid, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Maxwell, 1911 model, 30 H. P. touring car; in excellent condition throughout; all new tires; $275. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow, (1913,) limousine, 38 H. P.; Packard, (1914,) touring, 38; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Cadillac touring; late model; electric starter; excellent condition. Telephone Tremont 6019.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week. Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

PACKARD AUTO SERVICE. Monthly, Weekly, Daily, Specialty, Week-end Trips. Gilbert. Phone Circle 1780.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Will rent my beautiful Packard landaulet monthly; reasonable. Murray, 1384 Col.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58thSt. Col.3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Completely furnished three-room apartment, 141st St., near Broadway. Phone Haws, 7501 Audubon.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

To Let.—Unfurnished 6-room apartment; steam heat and hot water; 6 St. Nicholas Terrace; rent $35 per month. Janitor, or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; excellent location; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Morningside Av., 50, corner West 118th St. 5 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $50, to sublet, privilege renewing lease.

Will sublet six large outside rooms, top floor; elevator; ideal location; $55. Apartment 64, 409 West 129th St.

180th, 804 West, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Seven all outside rooms; elevator apartment.

Exceptional three-room apartment, eighth floor; southern exposure. 8F, 622 W. 141st.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 26 EAST, Adjoining 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, hot water; first-class; meals optional.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single; sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light; beautiful bath adjoining; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

72d, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single room; superior table board.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 256 WEST.—Handsome large room, bath; well appointed house; superior table, also table guests; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; cool rooms; also suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; unsurpassed table; electricity; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large, small room, all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; table guests.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractive front room; also small; Summer rates; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large second floor room; private bath; parlor dining; moderate.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small room; twin beds; refined house; moderate.

123D, 114-116 WEST. A few vacancies in high-class house.

137TH, 296 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unexcelled Vienna table; reasonable; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; board optional; private family. Phone Riverside 5368.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 867 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT." 182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

YONKERS—90 LOCUST HILL AV. Unexcelled home cooking; spacious dining room; every accommodation; attractive grounds. Telephone 2686.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 2 hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J., Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet. W. T. READE, Prop.

SUMMER BOARD.—A graduate nurse owning her own home on Shrewsbury River, in the country, near the sea, can accommodate invalid convalescent or any congenial party who needs quiet, restful place for the summer. Mrs. S. M. Weimer, Portaupeck, N. J.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

DEAL BEACH, N. J. Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathaway Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J.—Private family would like gentleman to board; bright room; HOMELIKE; modern conveniences; references. Z 214 Times Annex.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

Ideal spot to spend the Spring months and enjoy nature at Red Chimneys, Englishtown, N. J. Terms moderate.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Maine.

BOARD in beautiful country home near Kennebec River; modern house; farm products. Write for booklet. Winfield S. Wright, Woolwich, Maine.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Overlooking Union Square, Apartment 71.)—Parlor suite; piano, elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

21ST, 46 EAST.—Large second floor suite, very comfortable; also small room; reasonable; references.

34TH and PARK AV., (13 Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished; $5 up.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $5.50; electricity; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Furnished large, small rooms; private bath; parlor floor; telephone.

41ST, (369 Lexington Av.)—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large room, bath; private house.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 EAST 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS. The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large and small front room; $6; $3.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; closets.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished second floor suite; moderate rates.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 25 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, parlor floor, double rooms, studios, basement, electricity.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, private or adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, airy, corner room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment. Martin.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; references necessary.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water; telephone; one flight; $3.50. Goss.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; will furnish to suit gentlemen; references.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FEMALE DESIGNER, experienced on popular-priced serge and silk dresses. Spiegerman & Mitherson, 121 Prince St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; must be good cook; small family; no washing or ironing; high wages; only girls with personal city references need apply, Wednesday morning, from 9 to 12. Mrs. Green, 215 West 98th St., 5-B.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER to take charge of country home, servants; also good cook; all year; state experience; references. H 279 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Reliable girl for general housework in small family; references required. Call between 11 and 12. Chalmers, 102 West 93d St.

RESPONSIBLE position, requiring energy and tact, for competent woman over 25; advancement and salary if qualified. Call Wednesday. F. H. Dike, 225 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—Wanted, a first-class waitress; must carve and take entire charge and have the highest references. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 150 West 59th St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, (Employment Agency,) now located at 10 East 43d St., third floor. Telephone 3934 Murray Hill.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building. Stenographers, one, hotel, uptown, $40 a month and meals; (2) high school graduates, $12; (1) Spanish, $12.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET.
Typists, two positions, one with engineering experience; salary $70 month; one for office in Harlem; salary $12 week.
Dictaphone operator, wants rapid operator of good education; salary $12.
Bookkeeper, knowledge of stenography for Brooklyn position; salary $13.
Typist able to operate telephone switchboard; salary $12.
Stenographer for publishing house; want one familiar with manuscript work, proofreading, &c.; salary $15.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; Subway express; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST. Sunny front double, single rooms; private residences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large single rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; subway, "L."

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 West (West End).—EXCEPTIONAL southern; running water, electricity; inquire elevator.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; refined private house; telephone.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor suite; also single; running water; conveniences. Tharp.

85TH, 213 West (adjoining Bretton Hall).—Handsomely furnished suite; single room. Wilson.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third floor front; private bath; moderate rates.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near park; large rooms; electricity; $4.50, $7.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, 2 housekeeping rooms; low rates.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.) Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large front room; running water; refined, quiet, private house; subway, "L"; references. Riverside 8046.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. G01.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Room for gentleman; private family; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apartment 8D.)—Cool, attractive corner rooms, modern; subway.

111TH, 515 West.—Outside double room; elevator; business woman. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Apartment 63.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Connecting rooms, suitable one, two gentlemen; moderate; Apt. 8.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Airy outside rooms, single and ensuite; Summer rates. Apt. 64.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

124TH, 520 WEST, (Apt. 63.)—Outside, handsomely furnished room; elevator; reasonable.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator, Audubon 3140.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Large room; one or two business women.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Quiet outside room with small family for well-bred tenant.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Lady with large apartment, having more room than she needs, will rent one or two unusually attractive rooms, adjoining bath, to business lady or gentleman; references; Summer rates. Vosburgh. Telephone 3908 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.)—Finest in city; southern exposure; conveniences; references. Fifth south.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 W. 69th).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

COLLEGE MEN wanted to take rooms in large house located near Columbia overlooking the Hudson; all outside rooms; three baths; reading room; meals optional; an exceptional congenial home; terms very reasonable; references required. Address W 127 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Campus. Apt. 92.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (cor 135th,) Apt. 23.—Large, light room on Riverside Drive; suitable for two.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, 936 (corner 106th).—Delightfully pleasant, well kept large room; running water; two closets; overlooking Broadway; no other roomers; refined family; references. Inquire hallboy.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Brooklyn.

ARE you looking for nice room reasonable? Call at 270 Gates Av.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. 159 West 44th St. Call afternoons.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BUSINESS man, aged thirty, will pay $5 weekly for good room in refined home, near 168th or 181st, Broadway Subway; like piano. Send full details to L 110 Times.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A THOROUGHLY RESPONSIBLE, educated widow desires employment of any kind where intelligence, faithfulness, and energy are required and appreciated; could fill acceptably a position as manager, caretaker, housekeeper, or office work. W 166 Times.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION; understands management of home; neat sewer; references. G. H., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, (25;) 8 years' mercantile, manufacturing; experienced detail work appertaining bookkeeping; references; $15. H 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography; graduate business college; best references; salary, $12. H 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced; highest credentials; $12, Sabl, 1,043 Boston Road, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; 8 years' experience; entire charge; typist; $15. H 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, double entry, with personality and brains; references. T 171 Times.

CHAPERON.—Chaperoning in Annapolis now; seek traveling engagement for after June week, exposition, or Bermuda; will conduct party or independently chaperon; experienced; best references. Y 837 Times Annex.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS wish position together in quiet family, country. Address A. M., Box 199 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Cultured young lady desires position as traveling companion or governess; references. Address E. C. R., 2,010 St. Charles Av., New Orleans, La.

DRESSMAKER, gowns for all occasions; remodeling; home, out. Thomas, 500 West 123d.

EDUCATED, capable English woman, wishes to accompany young ladies or semi-invalid to England. Z 330 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—North German, French, English branches, music, physical care; $40-$45. Berent, 338 West 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPER or Companion.—Lady, 33 years old, experienced traveler and companion, wishes position in household where help is employed; references. K 24 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman, German, excellent housekeeper and cook, wishes position where other girl is kept. Address R. W., 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, housework, chambermaid, or office cleaning; reference. Ambrose, 217 West 63d.

HOUSEWORKER, Protestant; good cook, laundress; small family; reference; city or country. Care Wilson, 203 West 66th.

LADY'S MAID, &C.—Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress, good dressmaker, would like to travel. Write 1,103 3d Av., care of McNally.

MAID.—Reliable colored girl as maid few hours daily; business people or gentleman's apartment; personal references. Tel. 8503 River. Care E. Dawkins, 46 West 99th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find position for a trained child's nurse; graduate London hospital; highly recommended. Inquire employer, 58 West 48th St., between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday to Monday, or by letter. H 290 Times Downtown.

NURSE trained, desires position with adult; generally useful; capable, experienced housekeeper for semi-invalid; references. L 126 Times.

NURSE, (Infant's.)—Light colored; experienced; references; $35. 53 East 61st St.; 8356 Plaza.

NURSE.—Young girl wishes position; city reference. Deasy, 511 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, Protestant, intelligent, refined, good appearance, graduate of high school and business college, 18 years of age, is desirous of obtaining position as stenographer in lawyer's office; can take dictation rapidly and transcribe notes correctly; salary secondary consideration; chance to learn main object; excellent references. L 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious; good confidential assistant; highly educated, efficient; seven years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; excellent grammarian, mathematician; has brains; $12. H 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate, rapid typist; pleasing personality; experienced; Christian; $10. Miss Catherine Meyers, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (19,) 2 years' experience, needs position; hours no consideration; high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping, familiar office details. H 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 8 years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; manage office; fluent correspondent; use discretion, common sense; age 25; unquestionable references; $15. G 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 86 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2½ years' experience; accurate, neat, willing. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Phone 1060 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Henrietta Torkony, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 811 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 1¼ years' experience; thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, neat; $7. H 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Charge correspondence; quick comprehension; common sense; grammarian; $10-$12. L 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer seeks permanent position; minimum salary $12. A. N., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; hard worker; accurate; good references; $8. H 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with office routine; four years' experience; salary, $10. H 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; reliable; high school education; $8. H 277 Times Downtown

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, quick; accurate figurer; good grammarian; $8-$10. W 173 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, good education, wishes situation; secretarial work preferred; well qualified to hold position of responsibility; can give best references. H 278 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 W. 99th, Riverside 5330.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

YOUNG WIDOW of refinement wishes position as housekeeper. Address H. O., 852 Columbus Av.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise. Confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 500, $1.35; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4548. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Contents gentleman's 14-room residence, Riverside Drive, for sale. S 4 Times.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references; established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

Situations Wanted Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT (27), one who understands all modern methods; competent. H 208 Times Downtown.

A capable executive, aged 35, with many years' managerial experience, is open for strictly high grade position. Will consider business sales or advertising management; am very familiar with publishing advertising and every phase of publicity; have strong personality and will furnish unquestionable evidence of efficiency. L 122 Times.

ADVERTISING copy writer, commercial artist and designer, wants work, part or whole time. Advertising, H 205 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, 15 years' experience as writer and manager, seeks position demanding good judgment, literary skill, knowledge of advertising in all branches; position with reputable firm with opportunity for permanency only desired. Address (do not call) W. P. B., Suite 203 Flatiron Building.

AN industrial or mercantile concern might find my general traffic experience valuable; eight years' thorough railroad training in various positions; familiar with classification requirements; routing of freight to obtain lowest rates; auditing freight bills, handling claims for loss, damage, or overchargep, general knowledge transportations, 2 301 Times Annex. charge, general knowledge transportation. L 301 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer, (28;) ten years' experience; thoroughly familiar all branches accounting; have filled executive position; references. Charles Gelbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, (32) capable of taking complete charge, desires engagement. Eckhardt, 191 Grove St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or other clerical work; good penman; accurate at figures; moderate salary. Ed. Werner, 634 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; references. H 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) 6 years' experience; double entry, trial balances; references. H 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man; thoroughly experienced and capable; moderate salary. W 41 Times.

BOY, 17, wishes position with excellent vaudeville company or for the camera; experienced. David Rosenberg, 799 East 150th St.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

CARETAKER.—Respectable family would appreciate position as caretakers loft or residence property; excellent references. L 134 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American; 26; married; no children; five years' driving and two years' shop work experience; drives any make of car; own repairing; best of private family references; city or country. W., 406 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 103d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car; can do all repairs. L 112 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 7 years; city, country driving, Cadillac, Locomobile, Ford, others; private. Louis Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. 3188 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, married, good mechanic, careful driver; absolutely capable; honest, sober; highest references; country. Address care Gasser, 1,013 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, German, 36, machinist, 10 years' experience, repair, wishes position; private, commercial; best reference. Trischler, 212 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) wishes private position; any car; careful; references. L 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—If you really need a satisfactory chauffeur address Chenery, 3,147 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 5 years' best references; city, country; terms moderate. L 130 Times.

CIVIL engineer wants position; good practice and good references. Moccia, 300 West 49th St. Apartment 405. Tel., 7720—Bryant.

CLERK.—Young man as office clerk; 3½ years' experience; also as office salesman; age 21; first-class reference. J. M. Rummel, 54 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

DENTAL mechanic wishes more laboratory work. Phone 8503 Riverside.

ENGINEER, licensed, 14 years' experience boilers, elevators, electricity. Secor, 262 Spring St., N. Y. C.

EVENING WORK. Avertising man, (29,) sales letters that sell; all or part time; salary moderate. A. Alexander, 49 Maiden Lane.

GARDENER, married, thoroughly competent, wishes charge gentleman's estate; highly recommended. L 118 Times.

GENTLEMAN, (45,) single, having executive and selling ability, desires position highest credentials as to character and ability, will locate anywhere. L 125 Times.

JAPANESE BUTLER.—Valet desires position gentleman's place; understands care of automobile repair; honest, obliging; highest references. L 117 Times.

MAN, experienced in and outside on bath robes, wishes to connect with reliable house. L 124 Times.

MANAGER, capable executive, desires position, reputable firm; good salary. H 301 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 24, good education; experienced; excellent references. H 282 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, capable executive, thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to the accounting department of a large manufacturing concern, desires a permanent position with representative establishment; at present employed as office manager and credit man by large manufacturing concern; best of references furnished. W. E., 270 West 23d.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. H 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, estimator, heating apparatus; five years' experience; acquainted with architects. L 329 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Fancy feathers; 10 years' experience; furnish best of references. H 239 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. H 273 Times Downtown.

SINGLE MAN wishes position with private family, city or country; can give A1 references; strictly sober; willing. L 119 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, will give services in exchange for expenses to Los Angeles, Cal.; good appearance; references. H 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, (28,) ten years' experience in Latin-America as stenographer, secretary and office manager; thorough knowledge of Spanish, seeks position with house interested in Spanish-America; initial salary not of primary importance; local references. H 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Rapid, reliable; 10 years' experience; age 30 years; wishes position any capacity Summer months for board and lodging or equivalent. W 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Andrew Bagley, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced office assistant, desires position; best references. G 363 Times Downtown.

VALET, German, professional masseur, desires situation; $65 month. Reisert, 122 West 64th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) graduate High School of Commerce, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, experienced, desires to change position. W 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, honest, sober, strong, husky, good, willing worker, wishes position on farm; not afraid hard work. Demario, care Roundsman, 1,102 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN, 22; experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; moderate salary. Schwank, 604 West 146th

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes position in architectural drawing room; experienced; one year Cooper Union. Room, 649 Hart St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG man, (20,) rapid thinker, wishes position in office; 5 years' experience. W. O'Brien, 320 West 17th St.

YOUNG man, (24,) not afraid of work, desires position; anything. H 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position anything; bond, security. Panser, 1,844 Crotona Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, married, desires position anything. Pfarr, 350 East 20th St.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—May 3, between 2:45 and 3:10 P. M., lady's open-face Elgin gold watch, with pin; back of watch engraved "A. J. S."; on 8th Av. surface car between 41st and 43d Sts., or between the car and Stern Brothers' or in the store. Suitable reward. Phone Madison Square 10030.

LOST—Friday, a small black satin bag containing three keys. Suitable reward for return to T. A., care Fifth Ave. Bank.

LOST—Sunday, between Astor Hotel, Savoy Theatre, and Breslin Hotel, lady's mink neckpiece; liberal reward. J. F. Telephone 5800 Morningside.

LOST—A string of pearls on Thursday evening, April 29, on Park Av., between 61st and 63d Sts. Finder telephone Plaza 4614; reward.

LOST.—Neighborhood 42d St., diamond platinum bar pin, fluer de lis style; large, small diamonds; liberal reward. Phone Rogers, 9500 River.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST.—Knickerbocker Hotel to Princess Theatre, platinum bar pin, set pearls and diamonds; reward. J. D. White, 110 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Wrist watch, Grand Central Subway or neighborhood; mother's only gift; reward. Krassner, 859 Hunts Point Ave.

LOST.—Old-fashioned solitaire diamond ring; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Return to Zelda Sears, Hudson Theatre.

LOST—String of pearls, Thursday evening, April 29, Park Av., between 61st-63d. Finder telephone Plaza 4614. Reward.

LOST—On May 3, bow-knot gold pin of pearls, with diamond in centre. Reward paid for return to Hotel Seville.

LOST—Longacre Theatre, Monday evening, eyeglasses with black and white ribbon; reward. Miss L., 70 West 49th.

LOST.—Diamond Horseshoe front Belasco Theatre 2 P. M., Saturday; reward. H. SAMPSON, Douglaston, L. I.

LOST—Saturday, gold link bracelet with amethysts. Reward return Bachia, 47 W. 16th.

FOUND—A watch fob, Wanamaker's store, Friday. Apply Room 1,301, 60 Wall St.

LOST—$100 bill, 55th St., 7th Av., or 49th St. Reward. Quinlan, 1,730 Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—If dog mentioned in letter is mine $30 will be paid, no questions asked. Stanwood Apts., 321 West 55th St.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale, in New Haven, Conn.—One of the most lucrative and high-grade dressmaknig establishments in New England, with good-will, merchandise, machines, and complete equipment for a high-class, up-to-date business, including the real estate of most modern construction and located in a swell neighberhood; owners will remain a reasonable time to introduce purchasers; owners going out of business on account of intended residence abroad. Address Atty., P. O. Box 754, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale—A credit clothing store in coal region town, doing a good business, getting in good payments; only reason for selling, having trouble with managers and have no time to attend to store myself, being in same business. Write or apply for particulars to Max Albert, 405 West 6th St., Allentown, Pa.

Partner wanted with $5,000 to finance company selling new device for making very best grade of pure butter without churning; awarded medal by Franklin Institute; indorsed by Good Housekeeping Magazine; in daily use at McAlpin Hotel and Wanamaker's restaurant; no chemicals or process used; fully protected by patents. W 59 Times.

Furnished room house in excellent repair and spotlessly clean, West 23d Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; must sacrifice owing to illness; 16 rooms, bath, etc. Splendid reputation. Write Mountain, K 26 Times Annex.

Young man, present employment office manager, experienced in both retail and wholesale business, desires connection with concern, retail preferred, doing profitable business; will invest small amount with services; give full particulars. L 123 Times.

WANTED.—Exclusive agency on some live specialty, or will either finance patent of commercial value or become interested in going manufacturing business; no agents. H 297 Times Downtown.

GOOD paying restaurant, established 25 years; good business section; long lease, or purchaser can buy building; present owner retiring. Write May, 77 Park Place.

Manufacturers' agent representing several factories desires active, live-wire salesman to take half interest; small investment required. H 296 Times Downtown.

Business man, hustler, will put capital, with services, in manufacturing or other legitimate business. H 285 Times Downtown.

Motion-picture theatre, 600 seats, with 800-seat Summer garden attached; conservative investment. Call Room 606, 1,480 Broadway.

Salesman wanted as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 287 Times Annex.

Manufacturing feathers, established business, desires partner with capital; references. I. C., 176 Times.

Seat on Consolidated Stock Exchange for sale at $700. Bargain, L 128 Times.

Partner wanted to invest $1,500, with services, in live business. 1,212 Times.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER for New York Stock Exchange firm; must be familiar with Wall St. methods; state full particulars. D 261 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER wanted by Philadelphia house on popular-priced children's dresses; must be original and able to produce snappy styles; state full particulars, also salary expected; strictly confidential. Z 320 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED WHO HAS HAD MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE AND HAS A FAIR KNOWLEDGE OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING; MUST BE YOUNG MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. Z 328 TIMES ANNEX.

ENERGETIC MEN to learn our plan selling bungalow sites, near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

FIRST-CLASS Brown & Sharpe automatic screw machine operators wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA AND CUT GLASS PACKERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. Side.

SALESMAN.—Some man who comes in contact with well-to-do people, preferably an educator or clergyman, to present a clean-cut proposition to people of means; not a stock-jobbing undertaking, nor life insurance, nor bookselling, but congenial and remunerative employment of a high order; commission basis. Call Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 5, Room 1,724, Aeolian Hall.

SALESMEN.—Excellent proposition to salesmen calling on out-of-town dry goods trade for side line; commission. M. H. Siegel, 80 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, for wash skirts; references; salary, commission. Schitt, 236 Greene St.

SALESMAN for snappy jewelry line and celluloid hair ornaments, &c.; big commission. Krowen Mfg. Co., 46 Oliver St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN wanted; a stationery concern wants a young man of some experience in stationery trade to assist in store; state salary desired and give previous experience. Blankbook, H 303 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building. Sales engineers, (2,) work out of city; salary, $2,000 or better. Clerk, engineering office, $15 per week.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time. See catalogue. Walworth Institute, founded 1888. Broadway, at 79th St.

HOLDS MRS. CARMAN KILLED BY DAYLIGHT

District Attorney Also Asserts the Murder of Mrs. Bailey Was Planned.

DEFENSE'S PHOTO BARRED

Defendant, with Pad and Pencil, Sits at Counsel Table and Gives Lawyer Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 4.—District Attorney Lewis J. Smith pitched into the actual trial of Mrs. Florence C. Carman here late this afternoon with a show of vim, confidence and determination which amazed those who had attended the first trial and which appeared to alarm the cool defendant and those with her.

In opening the case for the posecution at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon, after five hours had ben spent in the selection of seven more jurors, and after Justice Blackmar had given him sudden notice of an extra session of the court in the hope that the case could be ended by Saturday, Mr. Smith not only repeated the accusations against Mrs. Carman which he made in his opening addess at the first trial, but disclosed new points the prosecution would attempt to prove this time. If substantiated, these charges would prove most damaging to Mrs. Carman's case.

The prosecution would prove this time, Mr. Smith declared, that Mrs. Carman fired the shot which killed Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey in Dr. Carman's office "in daylight" and "from outside." Previously the prosecution attempted to show that the shot was fired a considerable time before the police were notified, but the exact time of the shooting never was settled, and the defense sprung a surprise at the end of the trial by producing a witness who swore that it was dark and that he saw a man flee across the Carman lawn and jump a picket fence separating it from an adjoining lawn. It was too dark to see the man distinctly, according to this testimony.

Charges Deliberate Murder.

It was in concluding his short opening address, though, that the District Attorney, flushed and full of fight, declared the prosecution would show that the murder was not committed on the spur of the moment, but had been planned with extreme caution and deliberation.

"We shall show," he shouted, "that this was a deliberate, premeditated crime, committed with intent to kill; we shall show you, gentlemen of the jury, that the shot was fired by a woman, and that the woman was the defendant, and we shall show you that there was a motive, and that it was jealousy and suspicion of her husband."

Mrs. Carman appeared to turn paler when the District Attorney addressed the jury, but the muscles of her face did not even twitch. Today the smile she showed yesterday and throughout the first trial was missing.

The twelfth juryman was selected at 3:51 P. M. It had been supposed that the jury would be completed by noon and that the prosecution would begin its case at the afternoon session, but when the selecting of jurors dragged to such a late hour it was expected Justice Blackmar would adjourn court and start the actual trying of the case tomorrow morning. Justice Blackmar declared a recess instead of adjournment, however, and convened court less than a half hour later with the announcement that he would sit until 7 o'clock. He wanted to avoid keeping the jurors later than Friday or Saturday, he said.

The jurors listened intently to the terse opening.

"The defendant is charged with murder in the first degree," Mr. Smith said. "It is impossible for me to anticipate everything the witness will say, but I can tell you the story of the crime and will do so as briefly as possible.

Shooting of Mrs. Bailey.

"On the afternoon of June 30 Lulu D. Bailey, who lived on William Street, in Hempstead, with her mother, her husband and her young son and daughter, left her home to visit a friend in Rockville Centre. We shall show you that she left Rockville Centre for her home about 6 o'clock, and that she was seen in Freeport, near the Carman home, about 7."

The District Attorney described in a few words the location of the doctor's office, of the reception room adjoining, in which Mrs. Bailey waited a short time, and of the witchen through which Mrs. Carman, he contended, passed before and after the shooting, and said that he would show that the kitchen connected with the office through the pantry. It was through this entrance to the office that Celia Coleman testified last time that she got a glimpse of the doctor's office after th eshooting.

"We shall show, gentlemen, that Mrs. Bailey went into the office," Mr. Smith continued, "and that, as she was about to 'eave, there was a crash at the northwesterly window, a hand was thrust through, a pistol fired, and a bullet entered Mrs. Bailey's back, as the result of which she died in two or three minutes. We shall show that there was a screen over this window, fastened from the inside by a hook, and that the hook was unfastened and the screen propped open when the shooting occurred. We shall show that before the shooting, in April, the defendant went to this same window when there was another woman in the office—a nurse—and watched the doctor and the nurse, and that when she saw money passed to the nurse she rapped on the window, rushed around to the door, and slapped the face of the nurse."

Mr. Smith, in speaking of the motive for the murder, referred to the testimony regarding the dictograph which Mrs. Carman admitted she installed in the Doctor's office to listen to his conversations with patients. The dictograph, he said, was sometimes called "a mechanical eavesdropper."

"We shall show," he said, "that the members of the family thought of about everything else but notifying the police until about one hour had elapsed."

This is a point which has been contested hotly by the opposing sides.

George A. Fairfield, a surveyor and civil engineer of Freeport, whom the District Attorney employed, had to make charts of the Carman house and lawn, was the first witness for the prosecution. His charts were entered as evidence as at the last trial, and he identified and explained them. Justice Blackmar took great interest in them, leaving his bench to go to the chart for close scrutiny. Photographs also were introduced as evidence.

Photograph Ruled Out.

In cross-examination George M. Levy, who is conducting Mrs. Carman's case himself this time, questioned the surveyor at length, and attempted to have some photographs taken by the defense entered along with the prosecution's. Mr. Smith was on his feet at once, and although the surveyor had admitted that one photograph offered by Mr. Levy was a fair photographic representation of the appearance of the Carman house and lawn as seen from the east, succeeded in having it ruled out, for the time at least, on the ground that, owing to the position from which it was taken, it made the picket fence on the west side appear much closer to the house than it really was. This may have bearing on the testimony of the defense's witness, who said he saw a man leap that fence.

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, mother of the murdered Mrs. Bailey, was called next. She was still in deep mourning, and wore a long black veil and black gloves. As she repeated the story told at the first trial there was a catch in her voice when she told of her daughter's departure for Rockville Centre and of next seeing her dead the following morning. She sobbed when called on to identify the dark blue dress Mrs. Bailey had worn on the night she was murdered.

Mrs. Carman gazed, expressionless, except for tightly pursed lips, at the second witness for the prosecution, even when Mrs. Duryea, on being asked if the defendant had ever extended her sympathy after Mrs. Bailey was shot in the Carman home, answered, "Never."

Catherine Haggerty of Rockville Centre, who was not called at the first trial, was summoned to tell of Mrs. Bailey's visit to that town on the afternoon of June 30. She said Mrs. Bailey left the house at 96 Henderson Avenue, Rockville Centre, a little after 6 o'clock. Mr. Levy asked how she remembered the hour, and was told that the 6 o'clock whistle had just blown.

A real estate dealer of Hempstead who said he knew Mrs. Bailey by sight testified that he had seen her, from a trolley car, at Grove and Merrick Road, Freeport, at about 7:10, going in the direction of Dr. Carman's house. Mr. Levy asked the witness if he did not think he had an excellent memory to remember so well and if he had not been in a saloon. The answer was negative. Fred E. Cornell, a Hempstead undertaker, told of having Mrs. Bailey's body embalmed and said that Mrs. Carman went once to view the body, and was accompanied by Mr. Levy, who remained close by her side all the time.

Course of the Bullet.

Dr. Howard M. Phipps, one of the three physicians who performed the autopsy, described the course of the bullet as upward from the point at which it entered the body, near the right shoulder blade, and indicated that Mrs. Bailey would have become a mother early this year.

Miss Madeline Bailey, daughter of Mrs. Bailey, was called to the stand for the first time. She, too, was in mourning, wearing a neat black dress, a black straw hat with two feathers, and a white collar, which contrasted prettily with her light, curling hair and comely features. The slim little girl told of returning from a telephone exchange where she was employed and reaching her house at about 9:25 o'clock at night. A few minutes later, she said, a telephone call notified the family that something had happened to Mrs. Bailey in Freeport. She never learned who was speaking on the other end of the wire, she said.

Mr. Levy's cross-examination was confined to one question.

"How far from the place you work do you live?" he asked.

"About a mile," answered Miss Bailey.

It was not quite 6 o'clock when she left the stand. Coroner Corodon Norton, of Freeport, had been called as a witness for the prosecution, but had left the room when it looked as though the examination of witnesses could not be reached until tomorrow morning. He could not be found and, although Justice Blackmar had announced he would sit until 7 o'clock, the session was closed, as no more witnesses could be reached on short notice.

Justice Blackmar asked whether the prosecution's witnesses could be finished with tomorrow. Mr. Smith said laconically that he did "not think so." In closing the session the Justice cautioned the purors against discussing the case among themselves while detained at the Garden City Hotel, and added, "also, gentlemen, I wouldn't read any of the newspapers if I were you." Later he snggested that the two court officers placed in charge of the purors might clip out all references to the Carman case and then let the jlrors have the nswapapers.

Celia Coleman, the negro maid who worked in the Carman home at the time of the shooting and who was the State's chief witness at the last trial, when she changed the story she had told at the Coroner's inqpuest, will be called to the witness stand tomorrow, it is expected.

New Jurors Chosen.

The seven jurymen selected yesterday from the emergensy panel of 100 after the original panel had been exhausted with the selection of only five jurors on Monday were:

NO. 6—JEREMIAH BROWER, 72 years old, a farmer living at Oceanside, L. I.; a widower with children.

NO. 7—DAVID E. CLARK, 38 years old, a painter of Bayville; married.

NO. 8—ALFRED W. POOLE, 42 years old, a carpenter of Farmingdale; married.

NO. 9—AUGUST D. AMEND, 40 years old, decorator, of East Meadow; married.

NO. 10—ARRENDER ABRAMS, 45 years old, an oyster planter of Lynbrook; married.

NO. 11—WALTER MUNSON, 42 years old, a dealer in coal and wood, living at Port Washington; married.

NO. 12—ERNEST A. STREESEMAN, 46 years old, a farmer of Central Park, L. I.; married.

Of the twelve jurymen, eleven are married and one is a widower. Forty-seven talesmen were called to the stand before the box was filled. Twenty-two were dismissed after challenges for cause by the District Attorney, eleven were dismissed on the District Attorney's peremptory challenges, and seven were dismissed on peremptory challenges by the defendant.

While Mr. Levy, who, since the first trial, has adopted darkened eyeglasses, which counterbalance his boyish appearance to some extent, is Mrs. Carman's attorney of record, she took the reins in her own hands today even more than yesterday and acted as her own chief counsel. She moved her chair as closely to the counsel table as any of the lawyers sat, and had paper and pencil before her all the time. Not a juryman was agreed on by Mr. Levy before Mrs. Carman had scrutinized the candidate's face carefully and given her approval.

A former New York City Police Lieutenant, David A. Gillespie, now retired and living in Freeport, was one of the talesmen. He answered all questions promptly and was accepted by District Attorney Smith. Mr. Levy consulted with Mrs. Carman and asked him if he "could divorce his mind from the New York policemen's view that nearly all people arrested were guilty." Mr. Smith objected to the manner in which the question was put and Justice Blackmar asked the former Lieutenant if that was the New York policemen's viewpoint. It was not, Mr. Gillespie said.

In answer to Mr. Levy's questioning Mr. Gillespie said that he would render his verdict entirely on the evidence brought before the jury, and Mr. Levy talked with Mrs. Carman earnestly for a while, apparently urging the selection of the man. Mrs. Crman finally whispered a word to him and he used a peremptory challenge.

One of the questions which Mr. Levy began asking prospective jurors today was whether, at the end of the trial, they would return a verdict of "guilty" if they felt convinced personally that Mrs. Carman had murdered Mrs. Bailey, but the fact had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt by the prosecution.

At 69 Takes Bride of 19.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 4.—August Heck, 69 years old, of Sayerville Township, the father of five married children, was married last night to Miss Annie Curek, a pretty young woman of 19. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Polaski, rector of St. Stephne's Catholic Church.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—The authorities in Maywood have in their custody a man answering the description given by Miss Florence Dater of Mahwah, a nurse at the Hackensack Hospital, who was attacked by an unknown man late Monday night. The prisoner was arrested yesterday because his face was scratched in many places, and because his stories as to his whereabouts on Monday night conflicted.

PASSAIC.—Alfred Scribner, the four-year-old son of Max Scribner of 14 Grace Avenue, Clifton, who was struck by an Erie Railroad train Monday, died yesterday in the General Hospital.

PASSAIC.—Announcement was made yesterday by Leith Bremner, proprietor of The Passaic Daily Herald, that the paper had been sold to Charles R. Log and associates of Chester, Penn. It is not expected that any change in the policy of the publication will be made.

ELIZABETH.—The one hundred and forty-third convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey opened in Trinity Church here yesterday, with the Right Rev. Paul G. Matthews, elected Bishop a few months ago, presiding. The Rev. Howard E. Thompson of Woodbury was chosen secretary. The Rev. Winfield S. Baer, rector of Trinity, welcomed the delegates and visitors. The Rev. John R. Harding, D. D., gave an address on modern work.

IRONIA.—Louis Bronstein and his family were driven from home by fire yesterday for the second time in two weeks. The family had gone to a small cottage after the burning of their sixteen-room house.

SUCCASUNNA.—The Rev. Ralph Levy was installed last night as pastor of the Succasunna Presbyterian Church, which the late Rev. Dr. Elijah W. Stoddard served for fifty years. The new pastor came here in 1913 as assistant to the late pastor.

TRENTON.—Asserting that the taxes on fifty-seven pieces of property in New Jersey are too high, the Postal Telegraph Company sought yesterday to have the State Board of Equalization of Taxes reduce these taxes. The company asks that a reduction of about $100,000 be made on their properties. The board took no action.

SAFFORD CASE GOES TO THE JURY TODAY

District Attorney Says Slades Employed Alleged Perjurer in Blackmail Plot.

DEFENSE ASSAILS OSBORNE

Witnesses Swear He Was in Providence on Days Girl Asserts He Was with Her.

The case of Franklin D. Safford, who is charged with having committed perjury in identifying James W. Osborne as Oliver Osborne, who took a room in a Plainfield, N. J., hotel with Rae Tanzer, will go to the jury in the United States District Court today. Judge Hough will deliver his charge to the jurors as soon as court convenes at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Benjamin Slade, in summing up yesterday afternoon for the defense, denounced James W. Osborne as the man who had wrecked the life of Miss Tanzer. United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall concluded the case for the Government by assailing David Slade and Maxwell Slade, who were Miss Tanzer's lawyers in her breach of promise suit against Mr. Osborne, as blackmailers who would be permitted to "ply their trade" if the jury failed to deal justly with Safford, whom Mr. Marshall described as a "poor, broken-down bum" hired by the Slades.

Benjamin Slade, the elder brother of David and Maxwell, several times objected to Mr. Marshall's statements, but the District Attorney was allowed to proceed from attack to attack, finally telling the jury that, if the "Slades had gotten away with the Tanzer case they would have risen to the top of the blackmail bar."

Mr. Osborne sat by the side of his wife throughout Benjamin Slade's denunciation of him. The lawyer described Mr. Osborne as a man of great power and influence, who had considered himself immune from charges by an insignificant girl, and who, when finally cornered, had turned the machinery of the United States Government to his defense. Mr. Slade also attempted to make capital out of the disappearance of Oliver Osborne, ridiculing the story of his single reported appearance.

Osborne Then in Providence.

In the morning session, the Government introduced testimony to show that on seven days when Rae Tanzer said she was with Oliver Osborne, James W. Osborne was in Providence, R. I., participating in the trial of a case. Mr. Osborne, using a stenographer's minutes to guide him, testified that on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1914, days on which Rae Tanzer met Oliver Osborne, he himself was in the United States District Court representing the defense in the case of the Government against Metcalf and de Kay. He read from the minutes what he said were remarks he had made in the court on some of the days mentioned. He said that he spent Nov. 29, a Sunday, in Providence working on the case with Walter H. Barney, who was associated with him in the defense.

Mr. Barney, a Providence lawyer, corroborated Mr. Osborne regarding this Sunday, and added that, of his own knowledge, Mr. Osborne was in the court room throughout the trial sessions on the other days mentioned. These sessions, except that on Dec. 2, he said, lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the fastest trains between Providence and New York required from four to five hours for the trip. According to this testimony, it would have been impossible for Mr. Osborne to see Rae Tanzer at the times she named, for she said he sometimes met her in daytime and always early in the evening.

George Farnell, a lawyer, who was the shorthand reporter of the Providence trial, testified that Mr. Osborne was present for every session of the hearing, and William B. Cross, the clerk of the Providence court, corroborated him with emphatic language.

Mr. Osborne, when he was on the stand, gave practically the same account of Oliver Osborne's visit to his apartments in the Sherman Square Hotel on the morning of March 19 as he made public at the time of Rae Tanzer's arrest for using the mails to defraud. He was corroborated by his wife and Edwin W. Willcox, one of his law partners, who was present at the interview.

All three of these witnesses described Oliver Osborne as about an inch taller than J. W. Osborne, with light-colored eyes, of trim figure, and with a straight nose. He in no way resembled James W. Osborne, they said. Each of the witnesses told how special attention had been called to Oliver's appearance.

Warned Oliver Osborne.

Mr. Osborne testified that he had advised Oliver that if he had taken Rae Tanzer to Painfield, N. J., for improper purposes he had violated the law. The witness further testified that Oliver asserted that every time he had been with Miss Tanzer he had given her money.

Regarding the disappearance of Oliver Osborne, the witness said that the man had promised to go to the United States District Attorney's office at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on March 20 and had come forward voluntarily in the case and gone unaccompanied from Mr. Osborne's office to his home. He had no reason to suppose that such a man would disappear, Mr. Osborne said.

"After a man had done for me what this man had done I would not have had him locked up," he added.

Rae Tanzer was the only witness called by the defense in rebuttal. She once more identified James W. Osborne as Oliver and reaffirmed that the two men sent to her by Mr. Osborne had carried the letter she delivered to James W. under the name of Oliver. She also denied that she had ever received "any money from any man."

In summing up, Mr. Slade first attempted to make an important point out of his interpretation of testimony given by Reuben Peckham of Mr. Osborne's office, who said that he first had talked with Mr. Osborne about the Tanzer case when the two were in Providence. Mr. Slade insisted that Mr. Peckham had admitted that this conversation occurred in November, prior to the time when, according to Mr. Osborne's disputed testimony, he received the first letter from Rae Tanzer.

Declares Oliver Is a Myth.

Mr. Slade then launched into derision of "the Oliver story."

"I've heard many stories as a lawyer," he said, "but never the equal of this. I've no doubt that a man did go to Mr. Osborne's home. Give Mr. Osborne credit where he deserves it. It was a manly thing for him to attempt to cover up his dirty work in the presence of his wife; but Oliver Osborne never in fact existed except for the purpose of clearing James W. Osborne before his wife, and to throw mud into the eyes of the community. James W. Osborne, with all of the power and all of the influence he possesses, has not been able to produce the mythical Oliver. And the Federal Government has been unable to produce him—because he doesn't exist. Gentlemen of the jury, when you go into the room to deliberate on this case, ask yourselves, 'Where is Oliver Osborne?'"

Mr. Marshall in his summing up said that the first "startling thing" was that James W. Osborne had met a girl on the street one day and promised to marry her the next, according to the defense. He called attention to the fact that Rae Tanzer had "run around with Oliver" while she was sending letters to James W. Osborne, and that she had admitted she never had mentioned the letters in conversation with her companion. Finally, he said, Slade & Slade found themselves "in a desperate fix" and saw that "evidence must be got" to support their case, which they had thought Mr. Osborne would not fight.

Mr. Marshall made a point of the close tab David Slade kept on Safford, and he reminded the jury that when Safford was found he had 21 cents in his pocket and was working for his board and lodging, and that, therefore, the small amounts of money given him by Slade were big to him. Furthermore, Mr. Marshall said, in his opinion, Slade had promised Safford money after the Tanzer case was finished. This was indicated, Mr. Marshall said, in the fact that Safford ran up a taxicab bill of $15.

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, if David and Maxwell Slade had gotten away with this case against Mr. Osborne they would have gotten rich, they would have risen to the top of the blackmail bar. Men would have been afraid to fight them in the courts. Every threatening letter they sent out would have been answered by a check. What do you think of this blackmail business, gentlemen? You have had it laid out before you. What do you think of it? How would you like to have any of this class of lawyers and this class of women get after you? And if you don't do justice in this case you will give such lawyers and such women opportunity to ply their trade."

GIRL REPUDIATES PARENTS.

Scorns Mother, with Whom She Has Not Lived Since 1906.

Mary Conley, 13 years old, who lives with Joseph Monte and his wife in East Thirteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Bayonne, told Vice Chancellor Lewis in the Jersey City Chancery Court yesterday that she did not want to have anything to do with her parents, Joseph and Rose Conley of 28 Porter Street, Jersey City. They had domestic trouble in 1906 and found homes with other persons for their six children. Mrs. Conley brought a suit for the recovery of the custody of the daughter Mary, which was before the Court today.

She testified she had succeeded in getting back all of her children except Mary.

"Do you know your father and mother?" the Vice Chancellor asked.

"Yes, I live with them."

"No, I mean your own father and mother?"

"You mean those people?" with a scornful glance at her parents. "Yes, I know them and I don't want to have anything to do with them."

"That baby is mine," said Mrs. Conley," and I want her. I suffered for her. This other woman never did. She doesn't know a mother's love."

The Vice Chancellor said he would look into the case thoroughly.

THRICE BEREFT IN 3 DAYS.

Man Loses Wife, Brother-in-Law, and Sister-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 4.—When Harry Van Sickel of this city steped off a train at Bound Brook this morning, bringing the body of his wife who died suddenly in Toronto, Canada, on Friday, he was met by his relatives, who informed him that his brother-in-law, William Caldwell, of Trenton, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Percy Campbell, of Toronto, had died yesterday morning within an hour of each other.

Mr. Van Sickel's wife, who was formerly Miss Rachel Caldwell of this city, and a daughter of John Coldwell of York, Penn., was called to Toronto last weke by the illness of her sister and left here apparently in the best of health. The changed appearance of her sister was such a shock that it caused convulsions, of which she died.

Meantime William Caldwell lay dying in a Trenton hospital, vainly begging the nurses to bring his favorite sister Rachel to his side. He expired without knowing his sister had died.

John Caldwell of York, Penn., lies very ill, and the effect of the three deaths on him is feared.

START FOR ARIZONA ON $6

But Passaic School Girls Only Get as Far as Newark.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 4.—Dorothy Wallace and Phillipina Schoch, the schoolgirls who disappeared from their homes here Saturday and were found in Newark, returned home today in company with officers of Passaic, who went for them.

Chief of Police Long of Newark, who found the runaways in a furnished room house at 11 Wood Street kept by Mrs. Charlotte Bergmann, an aged midwife, said, after his interrogation of the girls, he was satisfied that no one lse was involved in their leaving home, and that they had suffered no maltreatment.

The story the girls told the Chief was that they had about $6 between them. Part of the money they had saved and part they took from their parents. They went to Newark with the intention of traveling to Arizona, where they knew a woman who formerly lived in Passaic, but found that their money was insufficient to take them any distance, so, after spending a night in the woods back of Pleasantville, they obtained a room at Mrs Bergman's.

THE SECRET IS OUT

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LINCOLN DEFENDS TIPPING OF PORTERS

Tells Industrial Commission Employes Like It and Public Would Do It Anyway.

TOTALS $2,340,000 A YEAR

Admits That Men's Pay Is Below Living Wage—Tells of Pullman Company's Big Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Robert Tod Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Car Company, Vice President of that organization, and son of Abraham Lincoln, declared as a witness today before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations that the Pullman Company, in employing 6,500 colored car porters, had been one of the greatest benefactors of the age and had secured to the negro race its greatest advance in honest labor. To questions he admitted that the wages of the Pullman porter were $27.50 a month and the public was relied on to make up, in tips, the rest of a living wage. Mr. Lincoln said that the dividends paid by the Pullman Company last year amounted to $161,000,000, and to Commissioner Garretson, who bore a more striking resemblance to President Lincoln than the son, he agreed that the company was willing to "capitalize the good nature of the traveling public" that paid these tips.

There was a large attendance at the hearing. To old Washingtonians, Mr. Lincoln, as a young man during the war and later as Secretary of War, had been a familiar and popular figure. He had changed greatly in appearance, and some of those who had known him thirty years ago did not recognize him today. Mr. Lincoln has been living in Washington for several years.

Mr. Lincoln said that the Pullman Company employed from 2,00 0to 2,500 conductors and from 6,000 to 6,500 porters. There were 45 district Superintendents, and these places were filled up from the ranks of the conductors, so that there was little promotion in the service, and for the colored porter it was a "blind alley" job.

Frank P. Walsh, the Chairman of the commission, asked Mr. Lincoln if it was true that the employes had made complaints of their condition and treatment and that their petitions never reached the Board of Directors. Mr. Lincoln said he thought "it would be rather hard to get the board together for such a purpose."

"One witness, a porter on the Pennsylvania Railroad," said Mr. Walsh, "testified that, in addition to his monthly pay of $27.50, he averaged $87.50 a month in tps, his run being from New York to Chicago, which is a very good one. Would you or any self-respecting member of your Board of Directors be willing to take your pay in the same way, Mr. Lincoln?"

"No, no," came the reply, "and I must say that this arrangement of tips is not a nice one at all. But it is an old custom," added the witness with a chuckle, "and one to which the colored race is accustomed. The public seems to be fond of it. The little services a porter can do—brush your colthes, see that your dinner is served, or run and get a newspaper—such things seem to justify the tip."

"Do you know that there is a widespread criticism of your company on account of it?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"No, I never heard of such a suggestion," replied Mr. Lincoln.

"Have you considered abolishing it and paying your employes a fair living wage?"

"Oh, no; it would never do to abolish the tipping system," said the witness.

"Is it for reasons of economy that it would not do?"

"Oh, it wouldn't bother us at all in that way," said Mr. Lincoln, "but I fancy that it would bother the porters some."

A number of questions as to the propensity for losing linen and the system of penalties to restrain this loss followed. Mr. Lincoln said that two-thirds of the whole number of employes of the company were paid the good service bonus last year, so that not many could have been punished for loss of linen. The fines for linen lost amounted to $60,000 last year, but the actual losses were far greater than that. Men were not fined a m onth's salary for their delinquincies and no men had been discharged, as had been reported, for trying to organize in unions. The fact that for many years conductors and porters had been required to obtain uniforms from Marshall Field & Co. was discussed, but Mr. Lincoln could not agree that the presence of Chauncey Keep, trustee of the Marshall Field estate on the board of the Pullman Company, had anything to do with this circumstance.

Mr. Lincoln described the relief association maintained by the employes, and said that the Pullman Company underwrote the mutual assessment plan of death payments. The company had no direct plan for relief of employes in sickness or in case of accident.

It was explained by Solicitor Daniels of the Pullman Company that where a Pullman employe was hurt in a railroad accident, a suit at law against the course pursued. He told of a Pullman employe who got a judgment against the Pennsylvania Railroad recently for $14.00 for injury in an accident.

"And we had to pay the judgment," added Mr. Daniels.

This produced a general laugh. It was then explained that the Pullman Company was forced by many of its contracts to carry all such judgments for injury by accidents.

"The strong roads," further explained Mr. Daniels, "compel us to do this and the weak ones can't."

Pressed for a nopinion as to whether a Federal Employers' Liability act would be a good thing, Mr. Daniels begged to be excused. Mr. Lincoln said that he "would start out in a friendly way toward that proposition."

Mr. Garretson, when his turn came to question Mr. Lincoln, pursued an aggressive line of inquiry.

"One of your employes who had been with you twenty-three years and was getting $28.40 a month told us he was compelled to accept tips to live and support his family. Isn't the Pullman Company really making the public pay the wages of your employes?"

"As a mathematical proposition it amounts to that," said Mr. Lincoln.

"You are capitalizing the tipping system?"

"The tips would be paid anyhow."

"But you believe the corporation should get the benefit of them rather than the coon?"

"I don't say that."

"The tips add a couple of millions to the pay of your employes every year?"

"About $30 a month for 6,500 employes."

"That would be $2,340,000; would it make any difference in your dividends if tips should be abolished?"

"Not a bit."

"Doesn't your system amount to practically the same thing as that existing on the railroads of a part of the country before 1863, when the workmen were the property of the railroad companies—were owned in fee?"

To this Mr. Lincoln showed some hesitation, and finally made answer simply by a chckle.

Commissioner O'Connell asked if the witness would explain to the commission the underlying causes of unrest among working people, but Mr. Lincoln begged to be excused.

The general conditions complained of by employes on the Pennsylvania Railroad were described by H. P. Perham, President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers at considerable length. He sai dthat the employes were compelled to join a voluntary relief association, and in doing so signed an agreement to forfeit all their accumulations of premiums if they went out of the service of the company. Last year, he said, 4,141 employes, who had thus paid $3,707,080, left the employ of the company and lost all they had paid in.

Under the conditions of the work the employes did not usually live long enough to get the benefits of the retirement funds, he said. The statistics showed that there was a great amount of insanity which resulted from the work of signal men on railroads because of the responsibility and strain. The alleged abuse of the police system on the Pennsylvania was also discussed, and it was charged that armed men had intimidated employes on several occasions where there had been disputes and strikes.

Employes, Mr. Perham said, were told how to vote, forbidden to visit the Capitol at Harrisburg when legislation affecting them was under consideration, and bankers and newspapers had been made to bend to the will of the railroad company to keep the employes in subjection.

GREENHUT CREDITORS AGREE

Trustees Appointed at First Meeting of All Factions.

Harmony ruled at the first meeting of the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Co., held yesterday in the Woolworth Building before Peter B. Olney, the referee. All factions of the creditors were represented—the Creditors' Audit and Adjustment Association Committee by Saul S. Myers, the Protective Creditors' Committee by Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, and the Bondholders' Committee by White & Case.

W. A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, and Walter C. Noyes, the two receivers, and Alfred A. Cook of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan of 111 Broadway, were appointed trustees under a joint bond of $100,000.

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Our readiness is not affected by a laggard Spring but your decision may be delayed. Meantime the Suits in our cases invite you to a Fashion Exposition. They are most attractive in fabric and there are many styles to choose from. If economy is in your thoughts you may be sure of extra good values here at $15, $20 and $25,

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THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25. "NEW LAURELS FOR MISS ANGLIN."—Herald. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. FOLLIES BALL MONDAY, MAY 10th. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:05. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50c-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Eves. 8:30. Today Mat., Tonight & Mon. & Tues. Eves. Arnold Daly IN BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN." Tomorrow, Fri. and Sat. Eve. and Sat. Matinee "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 TIMES. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:20. Mats. Today (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 WEEKS. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Eve. Pop. Prices. Mat. TOMORROW 25c & 50c. MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eve. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE. CHIN CHIN

WOMAN'S WIT TRAPS MAN.

Newark Worker Accused of Abandoning Baby Five Weeks Old.

Following the finding of a five weeks' old baby boy in Elizabeth, N. J., Monday night, John F. Fitzsimmons of 74 Peshine Avenue, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abandoning the infant.

Fitzsimmons's undoing was due to Mrs. William Pitman, 28 College Place, Newark, who had been taking care of the baby for about three weeks. He had called at the Pitman home early Monday night and said he was going to take the child to its mother in Jersey City. Mrs. Pitman wrote a note and pinned it under the child's clothing. It read:

If anything happens to this child, notify Mrs. William Pitman, 28 College Place, Newark, N. J.

When the child was found in a hammock on the front porch of a house in Clover Street, Elizabeth, the note was discovered. Fitzsimmons was found in a factory in which he was working. The mother of the child is said to be working in a restaurant in Manhattan. Fitzsimmons had been paying Mrs. Pitman $2 a week for the care of the child.

PRINCETON GRADUATES 35.

Theological Seminary Holds 103d Annual Commencement.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—At the one hundred and third commencement exercises of the Princeton Theological Seminary, held this morning, thirty-five received diplomas.

Twenty-nine men received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in recognition of the completion of a year of advanced theological study, and the fellowships and prizes for the year were announced.

Addresses to the class were delivered by Dr. Howard Duffield of New York and Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, President of the seminary.

FOUR MILES of American battleships will come to anchor in the Hudson River on Saturday. You enjoy a reserved seat from which to view the whole length of this splendid spectacle when you take a Riverside Drive

Fifth Avenue Bus

Go in the morning and choose your favorite seat.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. FRITZI SCHEFF. BESSIE CLAYTON. BLANCHE WALSH & CO. Ida Fuller's Classic Revue.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Bernard Granville. Cecil Cunningham. Clifton Webb & Co., oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Mme. Bertha Kalich & Co., Bert Erroll, Frank Fogarty, others.

BROADWAY 41ST STREET. Continuous, 11:30 to 11:15. 10-15-25. LOIS MEREDITH—"HELP WANTED." Weber & Fields in "2 of the Finest." CHAPLIN New Comedy, "By the Sea."

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c to 50c. "THE WOMAN." Salisbury's Wild Life Pictures. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. The Chalice of Courage

81st Thea., on B'way.—NOW: Edmund Breese in "Shooting of Dan McGrew," and a Chaplin. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun. Wm. Elliott in "Woman & Wine." Best Vaude. 1:30-11 P.M. 10c, 15c, 25c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. Today. GOLDEN CROOK

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LAST 6 TIMES INSIDE THE LINES. Opening Next Mon., "A FULL HOUSE" Seats Tom'w.

ASTOR B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY. MATINEE, 2:30—25 AND 50c. EVS. 25 & 50c. CHOICE SEATS, 75c & $1.—Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. THE ETERNAL CITY By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mat. TODAY 2:20 (Pop. Prices.) ON TRIAL. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Theatre Francais. Century Lyceum. W. 62d St. Coolest Roof in N. Y. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. "MLLE. NITOUCHE." French Musical Comedy for Americans. Popular Prices. Orchestra 50c to $1.

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NEW FACES NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels.
In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

Choice: Canape Anchovies. Grape Fruit. Crabmeat Cocktail. Blue Points or Little Neck Clams. Half Shell or Cocktail. Soups (Choice.) Lamb Broth. Consomme. Mock Turtle. Fish or Entree (Choice.) Baked Fresh Mackerel. Broiled Halibut. Filet of Sole. Halibut Salad. Beef Braise. Turkey Wings. Sweetbread Cutlet. Roasts (Choice.) Half Roast Chicken. Roast Leg of Mutton. Roast Loin of Pork. 10 to 15 Minutes. Any dish on menu cooked to order. Salads (Choice.) Watercress and Beets. Romaine. Escarole. Lettuce. Dessert or Cheese (Choice.) Ice Cream. Hot Mince Pie. Peach Tartlette. Raspberry Sherbet. Coffee Cake. Raisin Cake. Macaroons. Lady Fingers. Roquefort. Cream. Brie. Cafe. Demi-Tasse.

BROADWAY FROLICS AT HOTEL WALLICK RESTAURANT. Every Night After Theatre. Also Saturdays at 4:30 P. M. THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK. "THE WALLICK IS POPULAR BECAUSE IT IS GOOD."

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23 Years at This Address MEANS Something. MODERN DANCES. ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON, $1, Nine Lessons $5. Open daily 10 A.M. until 10 P.M. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours Dancing, 25c. Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M. The Remey SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 919 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

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Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday increasingly Cloudy; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,921. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SAFFORD GUILTY, LAWYERS IN FIGHT

Perjury Trial Ends with Fisticuffs and a Row Among the Jurymen.

BLOW FOR BENJAMIN SLADE

Spectators Separate Him from Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood.

ASK LENITY FOR DEFENDANT

Jurors Take Eight Hours to Convict Man Who Identified James W. Osborne as "Oliver."

Franklin D. Safford, the hotel clerk charged with having committed perjury in his identification of James W. Osborne as Rae Tanzer's companion, was convicted last night by a jury in the Federal District Court.

The court had just adjourned after the announcing of the conviction when the spectators were startled by an altercation at the door between Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Benjamin Slade, counsel for Safford, and broher of David and Maxwell Slade, who are under indictment for paying Safford to perjure himself.

Many persons witnessed the encounter between Mr. Wood and Mr. Slade, and according to some of those who expressed themselves Mr. Wood struck Mr. Slade in the ye after Mr. Slade had made an insinuating remark to him. Mr. Slade, according to witnesses, attempted to hit back, and for a moment the two men, both of whom are of small stature, pushed and struck at each other; but they were too far apart to land their blows. Bystanders uickly separated them.

Jurors Also in a Row.

In the excitement following the altercation some one told Mr. Wood that friends of the defense were trying to intimidate juror No. 3, Joseph Cassel. Mr. Wood called to a Deputy Marshal to protect the juror, and Mr. Cassel after a moment was led from a crowd around him and taken into the District Attorney's office.

While the throng in the corridors were still excited, loud talking was heard in a corner, and one of the jurors suddenly exclaimed to Harry J. Kendrigen, the foreman of the jury, that he would "knock his face in." Spectators and deputy marshals quickly intervened, and what looked like another fight was prevented. Finally the Federal Building was cleared by the officers of the court, and quiet was restored.

The jury reached its verdict after eight hours and twelve minutes deliberation. When called into court at 10:30 the foreman said:

"We find the defendant guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court and ask that he be dealt with leniently."

Slade vs. Wood.

The formalities following this statement were ended in a minute or two, and Judge Hough announced the adjournment of court. The jurymen, Mr. Wood, Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein, the three Slade brothers, and the thirty or forty other persons began to file out of the court rom.

Benjamin Slade was in the door with one foot in the corridor outside when he turned and saw Mr. Wood apparently talking to one of the jurors. He smiled and, according to many witnesses, said:

"So you are having a little private conversation with one of the jurors?"

"Get out!" shouted Mr. Wood, and as Mr. Slade did not move he turned, presumably looking for a Deputy Marshal, and said, "Put him out!"

Mr. Slade retorted that he did not have to get out. Mr. Wood again called upon some one to put his opponent out, the two men drew closer together, the crowd in the courtroom packed around, and the next moment fists were seen flying through the air.

The nearest spectators seized the would-be combatants, and some pushed Mr. Slade out into the corridor while others dragged Mr. Wood back into the courtroom. The men made several efforts to reach each other, but desisted when they saw the increasing number of persons between them.

Judge To Investigate.

David Slade, who witnessed the mix-up, first tried to reach his brother's side, then aparently Mr. Wood, but finally began running down the corridor shouting, "Where is the Judge?"

Judge Hough had just stepped out of the door leading to his chambers and waited for him. Standing in the corridor, David Slade, and Benjamin, who joined him, lodged complaint against Mr. Wood, saying that he had committed assault in the court room. Judge Hough said that he would not take the matter up at that time of the night, but that he would investigate it this morning.

As the Judge turned to go, the Slade brothers, Maxwell having joined them, began turning this way and that seeking witnesses. There was a crowd around them, among whom were several jurors, and David Slade asked Mr. Cassel for his name as a witness. Mr. Cassel refused to give his name, saying that he wanted nothing to do with the disturbance.

While this was going on, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hershenstein, and other persons were some fifty feet away in the corridor. Suddenly some one ran from the Slade centre to the Wood centre, shouting that "they" were trying to intimidate the juror Cassel. Mr. Wood sprang to action.

"Get that juror," he said. "Tell a Marshal to protect that juror."

Mr. Cassel soon appeared accompanied by a deputy marshal. The whole crowd moved down the corridor toward the front of the Federal building. There was a stop at the front elevatotrs, the men in their excitement forgetting that the elevators were not running. While there was waiting and much exclaiming of contradictory statements, the foreman and another juror were heard in altercatioon.

There was further crowding, a separating of the two men, and orders were shouted to the marshals to clear the building. This was soon done, all being made to walk from the third floor, where the incidents occurred, to the street, only Mr. Cassel and the forman

Continued on Page 5.

COUNT CZAKY ORDERED BY WIFE TO SEEK JOB

His Friends Say He Has One and When He "Makes Good" the Countess Will Welcome Him.

Count Kalman de Czaky Koroszejh and Adorjan, nephew of the Archbishop of Vienna, hereditary Governor of a Hungarian province, and a distant cousin of Count Szechenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has taken the dictum of his American wife, the former Mrs. Maud Howard Bryan, and has returned to New York after an absence of several years to try and earn a living just like an ordinary American husband.

According to the story which has followed him here from San Francisco, the Count has come here with instructions to "make good." There is no intention on either side to remain permanently separated, much less seek a divorce, it is said. It is merely a mutual agreement that in America it is not fitting that a man should live on his wife's income, a story from San Francisco States.

The Count himself has adopted the motto of silence. Few of his former friends knew of his arrival, and the fact that he was living in modest quarters in a boarding house at 166 West Seventy-third Street was a surprise to many who knew him during the months of his courtship of Mrs. Bryan in 1908, when he occupied an expensive suite at the Hotel Netherland.

At the boarding house yesterday all attempts to find the Count wereu nsuccessful. It was said that he made it a rule not to see callers and would not discuss his affairs or the work he was doing. That he had accejted his wife's challenge and had gone to work in earnest seemed evident from the fact that since his arrival he had made it a habit to leave the house punctually at 8 A. M. and didn't return until dinner time—sometimes much later than that, the maid said.

The boarding-house folk professed to be in the dark as to the kind of work he was doing. If he had an office they didn't know where it was. The best they could do was to assure inquirers that Count Czaky was kept very busy "downtown."

According to the story from San Francisco, not even the Countess knows what his work here is. It is said that she has not heard from the Count from the moment he packed up and left. But she is confident that he is making an earnest effort, and she has expressed the hope that he will make good. It is on tat condition alone that she will permit him to return, she insists.

The Count and Mrs. Bryan were married here in 1908, but they kept it a secret until the following year. They had met at a musicale given by Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, as the Count later confessed, he fell in love with her at first sight. Mrs. Bryan had been left a considerable fortune by the death of her first husband, Montgomery Bryan, a wealthy publisher of San Fransisco. At the time the Count was also reported to be wealthq. He, too, had been married before. His first wife was Marianne, daughter of Herr Walgang von Szell, President of the Senate of Hungary. There was a divorce and she married Jan Kubelik, the violinist.

MME. FLORIAN BADLY HURT.

Brooklyn Singer Crushed by a Horse in a Riding Academy.

Mme. Agnes Florian, a well known Brooklyn church singer, who in private life is Mrs. Francis B. Mullin, wife of a lawyer, with offices at 132 State Street, was seriously injured on Monday night at the Bedford Riding Academy. She is under the care of physicians at her home at 190 State Street, and is said to be in great pain from injuries to her chest. It is said the physicians have been unable to learn whether any bones were broken.

According to Miss June Mullin, the singer's daughter, Mme Florian went on Monday night to the riding academy to take her fifth lesson. The horse which she had ridden on her previous visits was already in use, so Mme. Florian got another mount which seemed to be rather frisky. Two men led it out, and Mme. Florian, after some hesitation, mounted it. No sooner had the attendants let go than the horse began to cavort, and the rider was compelled to throw her arms about its neck to hold on. After a moment or two it pranced over to the high railing at the side of the riding floor and dashed against it, Mme. Florian striking her chest violently against the wall. She fell to the ground unconscious and was picked up by attendants, who sent her home in a taxicab.

At the Bedford Riding Academy no one would admit that an accident had occurred, but Mr. Mullin confirmed his daughter's story. The Florian Glee Club, an institution of which Mme. Florian was the head, was to give a concert at the Hotel Bossert on May 21, but the event was indefinitely postponed on account of the injury.

MITCHEL ON BEAR HUNT.

Mayor, with Wife and Two Friends, Arrives in Wyoming.

Special to The New York Times.

CODY, Wyo., May 5.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Mitchel, Don Barber and A. A. Anderson of New York arrived here today for a ten-day bear hunt in the vicinity of Mr. Anderson's ranch northwest of Cody. The party was entertained at dinner here tonight at the home of State Senator G. T. Beck. The arrival of the party caused a flurry in Cody society. Mayor Mitchel, with his unassuming and democratic manner, quickly made friends with all who met him. The party expects to leave here Thursday morning for the Anderson ranch and quickly get on the trail of several large grizzlies reported to have been seen recently in that section.

It is Mayor Mitchel's first trip west of the Mississippi River. He expressed himself as much impressed with the broad expanse of the prairie country and the magnitude of the Rockies. Although it was Mr. Mitchel's first experience in a Western town, little interested him except the thought of getting on the trail of a bruin, and all he desired to talk about was bear. He comes with the reputation of being an excellent rifle shot, and the assurances he received that undoubtedly he would bag a bear seemed to please him.

$500,000 GIFT TO CHURCH.

Mrs. Archibald Russell Donor for Sanctuary of Washington Cathedral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It was made known today by Bishop Harding of the Diocese of Washington at the opening of the twentieth annual diocesan convention that the donor of $500,000 for building the sanctuary of the Episcopal Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in this city was Mrs. Archibald D. Russell of New York.

She is the Chairman of the Cathedral Committee of the State of New York.

BRITISH SHIPS TO LEAVE.

Will Withdraw So as Not to Interfere with Our Fleet's Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—British warships, which have been laying off the New York and New England coasts, will be temporarily withdrawn so that they may not interfere with the success of the manœuvers of the Atlantic fleet, which begin May 18.

Notice to that effect has been communicated to the Navy Department by the British Ambassador here.

BARNES ON BOSSES, AS TOLD BY COLONEL

Roosevelt, Again on Stand, Relates Talks in Which Party Chief Defended Machine Rule.

COULDN'T TRUST 'RIFF-RAFF'

Barnes Told Him Parties Should Combine to Beat Direct Primaries—More Today.

WASTE IN STATE PRINTING

Hotchkiss Tells How Efforts to Stop It Were Blocked—Light on Commissions to Barnes.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 5.—Theodore Roosevelt went back on the witness stand in the Supreme Court here this afternoon and for half an hour galvanized into new life the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial by relating conversations he had with William Barnes regarding boss rule and machine government. Gesticulating and clicking his teeth, he told with gusto how Barnes had preached the doctrine of machine domination, and had vaunted his distrust of the ability of the people to rule themselves. Much of what he said was repitition, but the Colonel slipped in new and characteristic phrases here and there to add to the smudges he already had given to his enemy.

The reappearance of Mr. Roosevelt, allowed under the new ruling of Justice William S. Andrews, that he might tell of conversations on subjects not mentioned in his pleadings in order to show what effect they might have had upon his mind at the time he wrote the alleged libelous article, came at the close of a day that had been spent by his counsel, John M. Bowers, in driving home testimony to show how closely Barnes was connected with Albany printing contracts and how largely he had profited by that connection. Mr. Bowers was able to show that Mr. Barnes's publication, The Albany Journal, received commissions amounting to thousands of dollars for work that had been turned over by it to the J. B. Lyon Company, in which Mr. Barnes also was financially interested. Coupled with the fact that already it had been put in evidence that Barnes exerted influence to get the State printing contracts for the Lyon company, and that he fought against the establishment of a State printing plant, or any other concern that would break in upon his alleged printing monopoly. The new testimony was considered by the Roosevelt forces to be highly damaging to Mr. Barnes.

Reports Stored in Capitol Attic.

As another link in their contention that Barnes was in an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics the Roosevelt counsel also brought out through William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance under Governor Hughes, the fact that thousands of useless copies of insurance reports had been printed, only to be stored in the attic of the State Capitol, and that when Mr. Hotchkiss tried to get the law changed so as o cut off the extravagance his bills were held up by Democratic and Republican legislators. The Roosevelt counsel openly charged that Barnes was responsible for the useless printing and for the fate of the bills.

There was one expected sensation that did not materialize. Some 350 letters that passed between Thomas C. Platt and Theodore Roosevelt from 1899 to 1909, which Mr. Platt's son, Edward T. Platt, brought here, were not put into evidence or read. They were sbpoenaed by William M. Ivins, senior counsel for Mr. Barnes, but the lawyer decided to withhold them, inasmuch as they covered matters already brought out in other Platt-Roosevelt correspondence. Justice Andrews, however, ordered that they be kept here, so that they might be available in case they were needed at any future time.

Will Shorten Day's Sessions.

Because of the severe strain the counsel, jurymen, witnesses and others connected with the trial are undergoing, Justice Andrews decided today not to hold afternoon sessions hereafter later than 4 o'clock. The usual adjourning time for the day has been an hour later. The counsel, especially, have felt the strain of the trial owing to the fact that after the court day is over they must stay up late at night preparing for the next day's proceedings. Justice Andrews likewise spends much of the time evenings going over the testimony and getting ready for his charge. Mr. Ivins took an afternoon off today and went automobiling to rest up. He said he had not expected that Colonel Roosevelt would be called to the stand.

The appearance today of a dozen new witnesses served as a reminder that the trial, although in the middle of its third week, might not be concluded for two or three weeks more. The most important of these witnesses was ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., who arrived this afternoon. He is to be a witness for Mr. Barnes, and his appearance on the stand is looked forward to with high interest, as he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee that ran Colonel Roosevelt's campaign for Governor in 1898. Few other men, if any, know more about the relations that existed between Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Platt.

Others here waiting to be called or who are under subpoena and ready to respond to a summons by wire are Otto Kelsey, who succeeded Francis Hendricks as State Superintendent of Insurance; Louis F. Payn, who was practically thrown out of that office by Governor Roosevelt; J. Matthew Wainwright, the Republican member of the Bayne Senate Investigating Committee of 1911; Senator Bayne, Senator Henry M. Sage of Alabny County, Thaddeus C. Sweet, the present Speaker of the Assemly; John W. Hutchinson, who was active in the Senatorial deadlock of 1911, and who managed United States Senator Wadsworth's campaign last year; Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, Ray B. Smith, ex-Clerk of the Assembly; Tammany Senator Robert F. Wagner and Alfred E. Smith, minority leader of the present Assembly. Ex-Goveronr Martin H. Glynn is also expected to testify.

Roosevelt Eager to Resume.

Colonel Roosevelt was recalled to the stand shortly before 4 o'clock. He had been fidgeting for two days to get back into the witness chair, and when his name was called by Mr. Bowers he went quickly to the stand. Mr. Ivins was absent from the courtroom during the afternoon, and William L. Barnum, the Syracuse lawyer for Mr. Barnes, stepped into the breach for him.

In calling the Colonel Mr. Bowers explained that he wanted, in mitigation and justification, to have him tell of

Continued on Page 4.

The New German Gun That Shelled Dunkirk.

All about the 50-centimeter weapon that can throw a missile twenty-three miles with deadly effect.

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Leases a House on Long Island, and Family Will Leave Spain at Once for New York.

HAS THIRTY-ODD MEMBERS

Ex-President of Mexico Says He Is in Love with This City and Declares It the Finest.

General Victoriano Huerta, recently President of Mexico, who for the last month has been living at the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, announced last night that he had decided to make New York his home. He said Mrs. Huerta and their children and grandchildren to the number of thirty, all of whom are now in Spain, would sail immediately for New York and should arrive here about the middle of the present month.

As soon as Mrs. Huerta arrives the whole family will move into a spacious mansion that General Huerta has leased in Forrest Hill, L. I. Three of hte five daughters and two of the three sons are married, and all are in the party that is about to leave Spain.

Abraham Z. Ratner, General Huerta's financial adviser, intimate friend and interpreter, said last night that the General had fallen in love with New York. He thinks it the finest city in the world, and the suburbs, in his opinion, equal those of any city he has ever visited. It was during an automobile tour of Long Island that he made up his mind to bring his family over and settle there. He also thinks Westchester a very desirable residential section, but he likes Long Island better.

Needs Very Large House.

General Huerta, it was said, experienced much difficulty in geting a home to suit him. This was not because there was a lack of houses that he could have leased, but because of the trouble in finding a house big enough to accommodate the whole Huerta family and the many visitors General Huerta expects to entertain. As soon as he is comfortably settled in Forrest Hills, General Huerta expects to make many motor trips to New York.

After announcing the General's decisio nto live on Long Island, Mr. Ratner said that more than 400 Mexican Army officers had called on General Huerta at hi sapartments in the Ansonia within the last four weeks.

"These officers," said Mr. Ratner, "among whom are some of the best known of the old-time military leaders of Mexico, did not call on General Huerta with any revolutionary ideas or plans in their heads. Reports to the contrary would be unjust to General Huerta, for the simple reason that they would be untrue. General Huerta makes this announcement because he has heard that in certain quarters the visits of these old military men have been given an entirely wrong meaning.

"General Huerta was the highest ranking officer of the Mexican army, and these men were his loyal subordinates and friends. When General Huerta came to New York they considered it their duty to pay their respects to their old Commander, and for this reason they called on him. It was simply a wholesome desire to shake the hand of General Huerta and say as the Americans put it, 'howdy do.'"

Mexican Military Men Call.

"Four hundred officers are a great many," Mr. Ratner was told.

"Yes, that's true," he answered, "but that's the number just the same."

"And they all came for the simple purpose of paying their respects?"

"Yes, that was all, just to salute and say 'hello.'"

One of the officers who called on General Huerta was a veteran of Porfirio Diaz's campaign, Lieut. Gen. Bravo, in point of age, said to be the oldest officer in the Mexican Army as it existed under Diaz and Huerta. General Bravo is about 81 years old, and was Military Commandant of Mexico City during a part of the Huerta régime. He was one of Diaz's most trusted Lieutenants, and was known as "the Diaz pacifier." Mr. Ratner said that he was so known because he suppressed a number of revolutions before they got well under way. One of his most noted accomplishments was the suppression during the Diaz Presidency of a Yaqui Indian uprising in Yucatan.

Orozco in New York.

Another of General Huertas callers was Pasquale Orozco, the man who, next to Madero, was most prominent in the revolutionary movement that ended in sending Porfirio Diaz into exile and in elevating Madero to the Presidency. Within a few months after Madero assumed the Presidency Orozco turned against him and became a bitter enemy. On many occasions in recent months it has been reported by Carrancistas and Villistas that Orozco had been seen in New York, but last night's announcement was the first positive confirmation of the report. Orozco, who prior to the Madero revolution was a poor shipping clerk in Chihuahua, is perhaps the most bitter of all the enemies of Pancho Villa. General Caus, former Governor of Vera Cruz, an ex-Governor of Yucatan, and General Olea, one of Huerta's most trusted lieutenants, were among those who, it was admitted last night, had called recently to pay their respects to General Huerta.

It was said last night that General Huerta, when he gets his family settled, might run down to Washington on a sightseeing trip.

TUMULTY'S BUSY BIRTHDAY.

Starts It by Paying a $5 Fine for His Chauffeur.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President of the United States, was thirty-six years of age today. It was the busiest birthday in Mr. Tumulty's fairly long experience. He got up early to go to the police court, where he gave testimony in behalf of his chauffeur, who was accused of speeding, and paid the $5 fine imposed.

Then he went to the White House, where, after reading a birthday letter from President Wilson, full of expressions of appreciation and affection, he did a half-day's work, received many friends who came with floral tributes and to offer their congratulations, after which he rushed off to an afternoon train to go to Jersey City, where the real celebration of his birthday is to take place tonight. Jersey City is Mr. Tumulty's old home.

CHINESE IN DREAD AS JAPAN PREPARES

Diplomatic Exchanges Go On, but Japanese Send Warships and Set Up Guns at Tsinan.

ULTIMATUM NOT YET SENT

Report That United States Is to Mediate Also Discredited—Important Meeting Today.

PEKING, May 5.—The Third Secretary of the Japanese Legation today visited Tsao Yulin, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and intimated that the legation might still be able to prevent hostilities. He asked whether China's reply of May 1 to the Japanese demands was final.

Tsao Yulin said that he had no instructions beyond that reply, but after the visit of the Japanese Secretary had ended Tsao Yulin repaired to the Winter Palace, where he saw President Yuan Shih-kai. Leaving the Winter Palace Tsao Yulin visited the Japanese Legation.

Dispatches received here from Tsinan, 230 miles south of Peking, in the Province of Shantung, report that Japanese troops have mounted nine cannon in the suburbs of that city. The Chinese troops, obeying a general order from Peking, did not interfere.

A Japanese cruiser and four torpedo-boat destroyers have arrived at Chinwang-tao, on the Gulf of Liao-tung, about 150 miles east of Peking, evidently for the purpose of removing from China the members of the Japanese Legation.

Consular reports from all parts of the country announce the departure of Japanese, or their concentration at the Japanese Consulates.

There is a substantial opinion in Peking that Japan may take action in regard to the non-acceptance of her demands by China without waiting upon the issuance of an ultimatum.

Peking Remains Quiet.

The Chinese capital is remarkably quiet in the face of what the Peking Gazette calls "the gravest peril in China's modern history." Most of the people of the city are going about their business as usual, apparently with no knowledge of the problem which confronts their country. They might easily be aroused, but the Government has taken every measure to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations.

Only the educated upper classes are kept informed of the progress of negotiations with Japan. Among them the feeling is intense but there have been no demonstrations, although reports have been received from southern cities that several men and one woman have committed suicide, declaring "they did not wish to lives to see China subjected."

After the news was received yesterday of Japan's proposed ultimatum, a Cabinet council was held at the Winter Palace, the residence of President Yuan Shi-kai. The Ministers were divided in opinion. The President asked questions but did not express his own views. Some officials express the belief that China will surrender, while others are of the opinion that she will offer all the resistance possible to Japan's demands. The decision will rest with Yuan Shi-kai.

Report of U. S. Mediation.

TOKIO, May 5.—The deliberations between the Japanese officials concerning the situation between Japan and China continue. The Emperor will preside tomorrow at a Cabinet Council. No official announcement was forthcoming today concerning the situation.

A big fleet of warships is taking on supplies at Sasebo. The Japanese in the Province of Shantung are concentrating at Tsing-Tao, and those in Manchuria are preparing to take refuge in the railway zone.

The Kokumin in its issue today says it learns from an authoritative source that the United States is to mediate between Japan and China, and that this is one reason why the Cabinet deliberations have been protracted.

All Japan has focused its attnetion on the Chinese situation, which is believed to be full of historic possibilities. It is reported that the Foreign Office has sent telegrams to all Consuls in China instructing them to prepare their nationals for possible departure. Japanese at Mukden have been asked to hold themselves in readiness to withdraw to places near the South Manchurian railroad.

Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi, Governor General of Kirea, has held a conference with the General Staff of the army.

The decisions of the Cabinet and Elder Statesmen are expected tomorrow. The press says forty-eight hours will be the limit of the proposed ultimatum. Newspapers characterize as insulting the insistence of China that Japan's offer to restore Kiaochow be reduced to writing.

HANKOW, May 4.—The Japanese Consul General received instructions from Tokio today directing him to order Japanese women and children to be prepared to leave Hankow for Japan by tomorrow's steamer.

TIME LIMIT OF 48 HOURS.

That Is One Reported Feature of Japan's "Ultimatum."

LONDON, May 5.—"A Japanese ultimatum to China," cables the Tokio correspondent of the Central News, "grants a delay of forty-eight hours."

Neither the Japanese Embassy nor the Chinese Legation has received any information of the dispatch of an ultimatum to China.

The Japanese Embassy received today a cable message from Tokio giving the reply of China to the Japanese demands. At the embassy it was said that China's reply was considered "decidedly unconciliatory."

DISCREDIT MEDIATION REPORT.

Unknown to Ambassador—Bryan Has Heard of No Ultimatum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—No confirmation could be obtained in Washington of the statement in The Tokio Kokumin that the United States was to mediate between Japan and China in the present crisis. Secretary Bryan would not com-

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GERMANS CREEP ON TOWARDS YPRES

Berlin Reports the British Forces Retiring After Losing Four Positions.

AGAIN MENACE HILL 60

British Admit the Kaiser's Forces Have Won a Footing There, Due to Use of Gas.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON YSER

Push Forward Lines Near Lizerne—Both Sides Gain Ground in the Woevre.

LONDON, May 5.—The German official report issued this afternoon claims a victory over the British to the east of Ypres in Flanders. Field Marshal Sir John French, the British Commander in Chief, has admitted that he was compelled to readjust his lines in the region of Ypres, but the French communication, far from confirming a German victory in Belgium, says that the German attacks were repulsed, and that the Germans, being taken on the flank by French artillery, suffered very severely.

A late report from the British War Office also says that German attacks were repulsed, although the Germans used asphyxiating gases and did get a footing by the use of these fumes on Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, which, since the British captured it recently, has been repeatedly attacked.

There has been fighting all along the rest of the western front, in all of which the Germans say they have been successful. hTe French, however, have another story to tell. They insist that their advnnce continues both along the Yser Canal and in the Woevre, where battles have been continuous for weeks. In the latter region, however, they admit that the Germans took some positions in the Ailly wood, near St. Mihiel, and that at the time of issuing the night bulletin the French had recaptured only a part of them.

Gases Help German Attacks.

Following is the text of the British War Office communication:

Fighting is in progress on Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, on which the Germans attained a footing this morning under cover of poisonous gases, which were excessively used and were favored by weather conditions.

AA feeble attack, also preceded by an extensive use of poisonous gas, was made east of Ypres and was easily repulsed. Our artillery inflicting severe loss on the enemy.

In the neighborhood of Givenchy, the Germans exploded a mine, and again employed poisonous gas. Four men were poisoned, but otherwise the enemy's efforts in this direction failed completely.

Hot Fighting in the Woevre.

A slight advance in Belgium, the repulse of a German attack in Champagne, and hot fighting between the Meuse and Moselle, in which several trenches changed hands, are items of the French communiqués, which follow:

(Night Report)—In Belgium the day has been calm. On Tuesday night we captured a German trench and pushed our lines forward between Lizerne and Het Sase, of which we are still masters. The enemy made no counter-attack.

In Champagne, to the west of Perthes, an attempt to attack by the Germans was completely checked, and the same thing occurred in the Argonne at Four de Paris.

Some very spirited actions have taken place between the Meuse and the Moselle. At 4 o'clock in the morning the enemy strongly bombarded our positions at Les Eparges and the trench of Calonne. About 10 o'clock he attacked at the latter point, but his check was complete. Our fire arrested him in front of our first line, which remains intact. The German losses were high, and we made some prisoners.

In the morning, likewise, three regiments, advancing together, attacked the positions recently captured by us near the Ailly Wood, particularly that part to the east of the wood and the open ground of the ridge to the southwest. By this attack they succeeded in gaining a foothold in our first line, but a counter-attack enabled us almost immediately to reoccupy half of the ridge. We have maintained ourselves there, and toward the end of the day we delivered a second counter-attack, the result of which is not yet known. This was for the purpose of retaking the rest of the positions which the Germans had penetrated.

Germans Lose Two Lines of Trenches.

In the Montmare Wood we gained a characteristic success, in carrying two successive lines of German trenches to the east of the positions previously captured by us near the road from Flirey to Essey. We immediately joined these trenches to our own lines, and we have strengthened ourselves there. Three counter-attacks were directed against us in the course of the day, but these were completely repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy in killed and prisoners.

In Alsace, on the north bank of the Fecht River, we continue to gain ground. This morning we took possession of Mamelon, east of Sillakerwaser, (Hill 850.) We have made progress in the direction of the river toward Steinbruck, 90 meters from Metzeral.

(*Afternoon Report*)—To the north of Ypres the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack against the left sector of the British front. They were repulsed, and, taken in the flank by the French artillery, they suffered serious losses.

Berlin Reports a British Retreat.

This is the German Army Headquarters' statement:

The British continue their retreat, with heavy losses, in the direction of the bridgehead situated sharply (?) to the east of Ypres. The Van Heule and Eksternest Farms, the castle ground of Herenthage, and the Set Pappotje Farm were taken by us.

Between the Mause and the Moselle there is again great activity in the forest of Le Prêtre, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, the French attacked esterday with strong forces. Notwithstanding a long preparatory bombardment by artillery, their attack broke down under our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the other hand, we began attacks in the forest of Ailly and to

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BOTHA REPORTS WELLS POISONED BY GERMANS

Says Southwest Africa Commander Told Him He Acted Under Orders.

LONDON, May 5.—In support of charges that the Germans had poisoned wells in the Southwest African campaign, Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, tonight issued a communication in which he said that when General Louis Botha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces, occupied Swakopmund he discovered that six wells had been poisoned by an arsenical cattle wash.

As a remonstrance General Botha sent a communication to Colonel Francke, commander of the German forces. This elicited a response, according to the statement of Mr. Harcourt, that the German troops had received orders "if they possibly can prevent it, not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy in a form which allows it to be used for man or beast."

When Swakopmund was evacuated, the reply of Colonel Francke continued, the officer in charge had several bags of cooking salt thrown into the wells, but it was found that this "could in a short time be rendered ineffective." "Thereafter," Colonel Francke's letter said, "we tried the copper dip and found that by using this material any enemy occupying the town would for some time have to rely on water from elsewhere."

The communications say that despite General Botha's protest the practice continued. A message said to have been from Captain Kruger of the German Protectorate troops, intercepted March 22, is quoted in the communication as saying:

"The patrol of Gabib has been instructed thoroughly to infect with disease the Ida Mine. Approach Swakop and the Ida Mine with extreme caution. Do not water there any more."

Since their evacuation of Aus, Warmbad, and other places, General Botha says in a letter, "the German troops have consistently poisoned all wells along the railway line in their retirement."

MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY FRENCH AIRMEN

Report Tells of Great Fire at St. Quentin and Destruction of a Zeppelin.

PARIS, May 5.—An official note was issued tonight giving details of aerial raids by allied aircraft, the information being obtained from the aviators themselves and from prisoners. The note says:

"On March 22 a bombardment of the railway station at Briey took place. Damage was done to Conflans, Briey, and Metz, where provision depots were destroyed and the railway line was cut.

"On April 15 the station at St. Quentin was bombarded and a central depot of munitions, 150 cars, many of them containing benzol, were completely destroyed by fire, which lasted fourteen hours. Explosions wtre heard throughout the night. Twenty-four soldiers were killed.

"On April 28 in a bombardment the Friedrichshafen hangars were damaged and a Zeppelin was destroyed. Bombs were also dropped at Leopoldshöhe and Lorrach, and on the station at Haltingen. Two locomotives and two express trains were disabled and all traffic between Leopoldshöhe and Haltingen was suspended."

TEN TRAWLERS SUNK BY NEW SUBMARINE

German Craft Displaying Iron Cross Causes Havoc—Gives Bread to Fishermen.

LONDON, May 5.—Ten trawlers were destroyed by German submarines on Monday and Tuesday of this week, according to a message received here from Hull. In addition to the Iolanthe, the Hero, and Northward Ho, the victims belonging in Hull include the Hector, Progress, Coquette, and Bob White, while the Rugby and the Uxbridge, owned in Grimsby, met a similar fate. This makes a total of about fifteen of these vessels sunk since Sunday.

So far as is known no lives were lost in these encounters. According to the crews of the fishing vessels, the submarine which wrought this damage is of the newest type. She has an Iron Cross painted on her conning tower. She appeared among the fishing fleet on Monday and sank seven trawlers in quick succession. The crews were allowed to take to their boats, but in some cases the small boats drifted for hours before they were picked up. Each man coming ashore exhibited a huge lump of black bread, given to him by the crew of the submarine which sent his boat down. The English sailors are keeping these pieces of bread as souvenirs.

None of the trawlers surrendered while there was the slightest chance to escape. Generally the fishermen did not take to their boats until bullets or shells were flying about them.

The men say that after they had given in to the Germans they were usually treated kindly by the submarine commanders. In one case the skipper of a trawler was taken on board a submarine and complimented by the commander for having made "a good run of it."

Several trawlers which were challenged by submarines made their escape by putting on a full head of steam and outfooting the Germans.

HULL, England, May 5.—Three more British trawlers have been added to the list of those blown up by German submarines in the North Sea on Monday, and it is feared others also were lost, as they were shelled and fired upon with rifles by the crew of a submersible. The crews of the trawlers Iolanthe, Hero, and Northward Ho have landed here, reporting the destruction of their boats. No lives were lost aboard any of the three.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that while three trawlers were fishing in the North Sea a German submarine appeared and ordered them to stop. The crews then took to their boats and rowed away, after which the trawlers were blown up by boarding parties from the submarine. After rowing about for eight hours the fishermen summoned aid by burning articles of clothing which had been attached to oars.

The trawler Hero attempted to escape, but after an exciting chase, which lasted an hour, the submarine got into close range and opened a fusillade with rifles, whereupon the skipper of the fisherman stopped and the crew took to the small boats.

The trawler Portia has reached Hull after an exciting chase, in which she managed to elude the submarine which was after her.

REPORT RUSSIANS IN FULL RETREAT

Third Line of Defenses in Western Galicia Pierced, According to Berlin.

TOWN OF GORLICE CAPTURED

Russians Admit Falling Back Before Massed Charges of Teutonic Allies.

LOSSES CALLED ENORMOUS

German Cavalry Raid Into Czar's Baltic Provinces Said to Have Been Abandoned.

LONDON, May 5.—Conflicting reports come from the belligerents concerning the fighting in the eastern theatre of the war.

The Austrians and Germans say that the Russians have been badly beaten in Western Galicia and have begun to retire from the Western Carpathians. The Vienna official bulletin asserts that the Russians have been badly beaten along their entire front of ninety-three miles and are in full retreat from the positions they occupied on the Hungarian slopes of the Carpathians after their capture of Dukla Pass.

The Berlin official bulletin says that that the Austro-German Army has pierced the third line of Russian fortifications, and that the town of Galicia has been captured after being destroyed by bombardment.

The Petrograd official version admits that the Russian troops fell back to their second line of fortifications before attacks in massed formation. This statement reads as follows:

An enemy cruiser and other small hostile warships were sighted off Libau today.

In the region of Rossieny (Kovno Province) we are advancing successfully. On the other fronts, as far as the Upper Vistula, there is no change.

In Galicia the fighting between the Vistula and the Carpathians is developing with unvarying stubborness. The Germans have brought up to the fighting line fresh forces of great strength, supported by very numerous artillery. The enemy, following his old tactics of atacking in massed formation, is suffering enormous losses.

Some of our units fell back to the second line of fortifications after desperate fighting.

During the nights of May 2 and 3 in the direction of Stryi the enemy recaptured part of the trenches on Mount Makuvka. The following night we counter-attacked and dislodged the enemy. We captured here over 1,200 prisoners, including thirty officers.

In the region of Angelow, on the Upper Lomnitza, the enemy on May 3 assumed the offensive on a somewhat extensive front, but the movement was barren of results.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All the German movements in the East now are of immense forces from Cracow, especially southward.

Since Sunday there have been sharp engagements at Tarnow and Gorlice, Galicia, and at Bartfeld, Hungary. The Russian army has driven the Austrians westward from the right bank of the Nida.

A battle, involving enormous numbers, is now beginning. It is believed that General Litzingen's Bavarian army, which last week abandoned its attempt on the Stryi road, is now hastening westward to fill the right wing of the German line.

BEATEN ON 93-MILE FRONT.

Vienna Reports Russian Army in Full Retreat from Hungary.

VIENNA, May 5, (via London.)—The Austrian War Department today issued an official statement reading as follows:

The Russian front of Zboro-Sztropko-Lupkow, in the Beskid Mountains has become untenable. As the victorious allies are continually advancing from the west toward Jaslow and Zmigrod the enemy on the west Carpathian front started this morning in full retreat from Hungary pursued by the Austro-German troops.

The Russians, therefore, were beaten on a front of 150 kilometres (93 miles) and were forced to retreat with the heaviest losses.

On the remainder of our front the situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, May 5, (via London.)—The following report was issued today by the General Staff:

Attacks from Rossieny, coming from the southeast, were repulsed. The enemy is being pursued at Kalwarya; also northeast of Suwalki and east of Augustowo numerous Russian advances failed. Four hundred Russians in all were taken prisoners.

On the remainder of the front there were a few fights at close quarters, all of which were decided in our favor.

Third Russian Line Pierced.

Southeastern theatre of war:

An attack by the Allied troops north of the wooded Carpathians pierced through the third fortified line of the Russians, who yesterday were defeated along the entire front, retreating toward the Wisloka River. The magnitude of the victory may be seen from the fact that, owing to the piercing by the Allies of the enemy's lines, the Russians are beginning to evacuate threatened positions on their northern flank, in the wooded Carpathians southwest of Dukla.

The rapidity with which our successes have been achieved makes it impossible to give an idea in figures of the booty taken in this victory. According to reports at hand, the number of prisoners taken up to the present amounts to over 30,000.

According to a dispatch received by the Tageblatt from a special correspondent, the southern wing of the Russian army has been broken along a front of twenty-four miles.

"The attack was made with such determination," says the correspondent, "that the Russians were forced to abandon not only their first lines, but also the villages back of the front, which served as quarters. Only in Gorlice did the Russians make a stand. This town was destroyed by an artillery bombardment and a bitter street fight preceded its capture by the Germans.

"All the staff officers of one Russian division were killed or wounded, including several Generals. The majority of

prisoners wore military caps but civilian clothing. They complained of insufficient food."

Trying to Stop Panicky Retreat.

The correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag telegraphs that the situation of the Russians is growing worse hourly, as line after line of German and Austrian troops pushes forward despite opposition. He says that the Russians are endeavoring vainly to bring up reinforcements and halt the panicky retreat of their columns.

The heavy artillery has made the huge battlefield a horrible sight, tearing up the ground, demolishing positions of the Russians and scattering their supplies.

The list of Russian dead, according to this correspondent, is extraordinarily large, while the losses of the Germans are said to have been insignificant. Long lines of prisoners are being put on board trains which are leaving constantly for the interior, as are also the German wounded.

Other dispatches say that Russian prisoners describe the effect of the German and Austrian artillery fire as appalling. The havoc thus wrought was particularly severe at Gorlice, where the Russians fought stubbornly and for four hours endured a terrific fire. In this time, according to these reports, divisions dwindled to regiments and regiments to companies.

The Russian centre was so shaken by the traverses suffered by the two wings that it was compelled to abandon its positions. Thousands of prisoners were made in the centre as well as on the wings.

NORTHERN RAID ABANDONED.

German Cavalry Turns Back, Leaving a Number of Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The demonstration by the Germans in Northwest Russia doubtless was intended to detain a large Rusian force, available for the battle in progress between Cracok and the Carpathians. This German move has completely failed.

The enemy's cavalry turned back on Monday from a point south of the line Libau-Mitau, abandoning a number of light guns which the Russians have sent to Riga. Neither the German fleet nor transports have been seen off the coast, although the Russian torpedo squadron searched for them.

TAKE SPLINTER FROM HEART

Surgeons Remove Steel Fragment and Soldier Lives.

PARIS, May 5.—A young Sergeant in the French Army, from whose heart a splinter of a hand grenade was extracted by Dr. Beaussenat, chief of the Military Hospital, was presented before the Academy of Medicine last night by Professor Armengaud of Bordeaux. The patient was wounded on Oct. 1 at St. Hubert, when the steel fragment of the grenade penetrated his diaphragm, pericardium, and cardiac muscles, lodging within the right ventricle.

The splinter remained in the ventriole four and a half months before it was extracted. The operation, it was asserted, was unique in the annals of surgery. Much difficulty was experienced in removing the piece of steel as it slipped from the forceps several times. Various complications were feared, but everything went well, and the soldier now is considered cured, as his heart acts normally.

AMERICAN TANKER FREED.

British Release the Pioneer—The Olga's Cotton Sold.

LONDON, May 5.—The Danish steamer Dronnin Olga, from New Orleans April 1, for Gothenburg, has been sent from Kirkwall to Leith, where her cargo of cotton was purchased by the Government. She will be allowed to proceed.

The American oil tanker Pioneer, from New York April 8 for Copenhagen, has been released and permitted to resume her voyage.

ARMED AN AMERICAN SHIP?

Germans Say the British Tried to Put Marines Aboard Her.

BERLIN, May 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items of news given out today by the Overseas Agency is the following:

"A special dispatch received here from Bremen says the Weserzeitung reports that Captain Duffy of the American sailing vessel Brynhilda, with a cargo of cotton, has arrived at Bremen from New York. The Captain declares that he sailed around Scotland. In the North Sea he was stopped by a British cruiser.

The British commander sent a detail of armed marines and a large quantity of ammunition on board the Brynhilda, declaring that if the sailing ship was stopped by a German submarine the marines would shoot the German Captain and by perforating the tower of the submersible with bullets, make it impossible for it to submerge. Captain Duffy protested, and threatened to touch at a Norwegian port. Finally the British cruiser took him into Aberdeen, whence he was permitted to proceed for Bremen."

The maritime records show that the American sailing ship Brynhilda, Captain Duffy, left New York Feb. 19 and arrived at Aberdeen March 14. She sailed from Aberdeen March 26 for Bremen, and the next entry in the records decies her leaving left Bremen April 13 for New York.

DECRIES HERO WORSHIP.

Wounded British Soldier Says It Causes Unfairness.

LONDON, April 15.—A wounded soldier concludes an article in The Express with this prayer:

"Lord, keep us wounded men modest and open our eyes to the purer heroism of those men and women who, denied the brave show of the battlefield, sacrifice themselves day by day to the tedious tasks for which we have not the caurage.

"Am I a hero?" he asks. His answer is, "No, I am not, and the wounded hero stunt has fed me up."

Too much attention spoils the man, and it is, besides, unfair to the comrades in the trenches, says the writer.

BARRING COAL EXPORTS.

England to Allow Shipments Only to Her Colonies and Allies.

LONDON, May 5.—Great Britain is about to prohibit the exportation of coal and coke to all countries abroad other than British possessions and protectorates and allied countries.

A committee will be appointed, however, to consider applications for the export of these fuels to prohibited destinations.

WOOLWICH STRIKE ENDED.

Contractors Agree to Submit the Dispute to Arbitration.

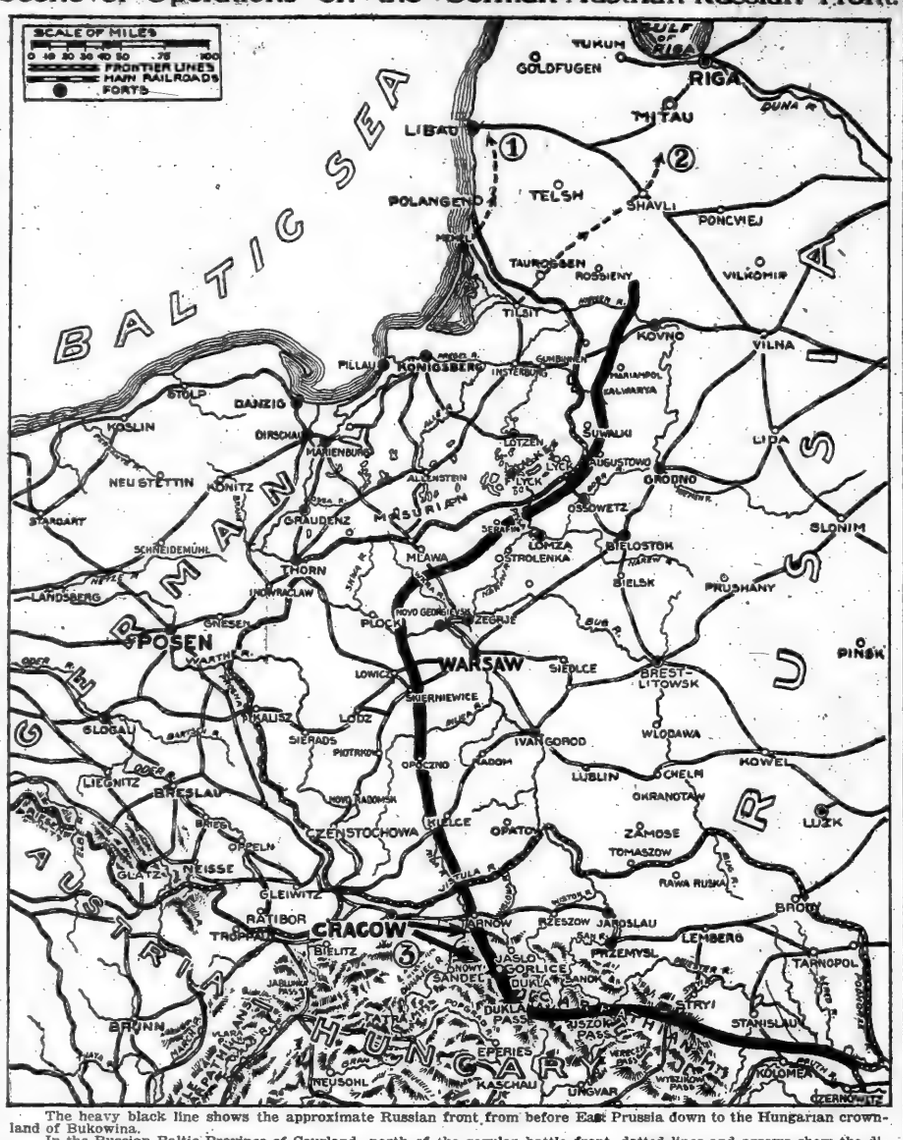
LONDON, May 5.—The strike on the part of 1,800 carpenters and builders at Woolwich Arsenal has come to an end. The contractors have promised to negotiate with the union officials to this end that the questions at issue be arbitrated.

The workmen threw down their tools recently at the Arsenal, where they were building homes for Government employes, demanding an increase in pay amounting to 1 cent an hour.

No Passports Needed in Canada.

In view of the report that passports are required for tourists entering Canada, the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa has issued the statement saying: The department is in no way interfering with bona fide tourist traffic. Persons visiting Canada or passing through Canada will receive the same treatment as was customary before the war.

Scene of Operations on the German-Austrian-Russian Front.



The heavy black line shows the approximate Russian front from before East Prussia down to the Hungarian crownland of Bukowina.

In the Russian Baltic Province of Courland, north of the regular battle front, dotted lines and arrows show the direction taken by the German cavalry in the raids toward Libau (1) and Mitau (2). According to special dispatches from Petrograd, this raid has been stopped by the Russians, and the German cavalry is reported to be retreating back to East Prussia, and to have abandoned several light guns in their haste.

In Western Galicia arrows show the direction of the great drive in progress from Cracow, which is said by the Austro-German military authorities to have pierced the Russian lines before Tarnow and at Gorlice. The latter city is reported to have been destroyed by bombardment. Continued success by the Germanic allies at these points, military critics say, would force the Russians to retreat from Hungary through the Dukla Pass and from the whole of their positions in the Western Carpathians.

FINES AND TAXES EMBITTER ANTWERP

Smuggled Letter Reveals a Population Crushed Under German Rule.

ALL TRAVELERS SEARCHED

Men and Women Forced to Disrobe When Making Even a Twenty-five Mile Railway Trip.

A correspondent of the Journal de Geneve, writing from Antwerp in February, gives this picture of conditions under the German domination:

"We cannot carry on any correspondence with foreign countries. Even within the confines of Belgium our letters must be submitted to the German censorship, and many of them never reach their destination because they contain a word that is displeasing to our temporary masters. All correspondence must be unsealed, and it is necessary to give the name and address of the sender.

"If you move from one neighborhood to another a sentry searches you to make sure that you are not the bearer of unauthorized correspondence. If you have the misfortune to be taken in the act you are condemned to serve six weeks in prison and to pay a fine of 100 marks ($25.) This applies to Belgium itself; if you try to pass the frontier—they no longer issue passports for Belgium or any other country, and such an attempt is forbidden under pain of death—or if you are found to be the bearer of foreign correspondence, your case is settled on the spot. If they discover the person who has written the correspondence, he, too, is deported to Germany and condemned to forced labor. Under this régime you may imagine how one arrives at the point of writing merely impersonal things; the essential thing is that your friends or relatives recognize your handwriting when it reaches its destination—if that ever happens. What will be the fate of this letter? Chi lo sa?

(Naturally, no intimation is given of the means by which this particular letter was smuggled out, or of the delays to which it was obviously subject.)

After making a bitter complaint of the "practical joke" which he says the German military administration played upon the inhabitants of Antwerp in the period following the capture of the city, in that it accepted—although under many burdensome restrictions—telegrams addressed to friends and relatives in other cities intended to reassure the recipients as to the senders' safety—telegrams which in many cases were never delivered—the writer says that, after a long period of worse service and higher fares, it was possible at the time of writing to travel between Antwerp and Brussels—a distance of twenty-six miles—fourth class, which is about the same thing as traveling in a freight car in this country, for 1 franc 70 centimes—a little more than 4 cents a mile. All the time tables are in German.

"It is necessary," he continues, "to be at the railway station half an hour before the departure of the train because they search you. You must take off your shoes, stockings, &c. These searches are repeated three or four times in each case. A young woman of my acquaintance had to undress, take down her hair, remove her shoes, stockings, and corset, and three German officers passed their hands over her body to assure themselves that she was not carrying correspondence. Day before yesterday one of my friends was forced to leave the train at Malines, where they searched him and made him remove his underclothes in order to prove that he had no letters on his person. That's what they call 'facilitating travel!'

"We have to be indoors by 8 o'clock at night. After that hour woe be to any one who is found in the streets by the patrols! Five or six days ago I came in at three minutes past eight. The patrol was near the house; I had just time to go in and lock the door. A little later I went to prison for a week and had to pay a fine of 30 marks. ($7.50.)

"The Germans must have money, and they seize every opportunity of raising it; witness the head-tax of twenty-five francs, ($5,) imposed upon bachelors and widowers more than 40 years old. They require us to pay taxes, but they leave us no means of earning a livelihood. On the contrary, everything is monopolized by our visitors.

"The prisons are crowded; they jail us for mere nothings. A Dutchman whom I knew came here two weeks ago, when it was still possible to cross the frontier. He had been charged with four messages for citizens of Antwerp, who were residing abroad. When he arrived at the frontier he showed his messages, all of them harmless, giving only assurances of the writers' safety. On the pretext that he was carrying information that might be of service to the enemy, they handcuffed him and took him before the Kommandatur, where he was sentenced to four days in prison and to pay a fine of thirty marks, ($7.50.) The Dutchman was old and toothless. When they put him in jail they took away his pen-knife. The next morning they brought him a cup of coffee and a crust of the famous war bread, (which we have to crunch while our masters gorge themselves on our good Belgian white bread.) The poor old fellow, deprived of his knife, could eat nothing. At the end of the four days he was released. He wanted to return to his own country, but they had taken away his passport. He had to get a new one, and it cost him eight marks, ($2.)

"Noblesse oblige. We are in a fortified place; so we are subjected to vexations of every kind of which Brussels knows nothing. There, on the other hand, they can have only 200 grammes of war bread per head per day. We are treated like spoiled children, in comparison with the inhabitants of Namur, and particularly those of Liége, where the people are allowed to leave their houses after 6 P. M. There, too, where the population is predominantly Walloon, all proclamations are issued only in German.

"All this reminds me of that pretty and clever cartoon which appeared in Simplicissimus at the time of the Zabern incident. It represented a big Prussian soldier beside a little Alsatian peasant girl, dissolved in tears. The text read: 'For forty years I have been beating you, and you don't love me yet.' For four months we have been making the acquaintance of this Prussian régime, and we don't love it yet."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Cargo of Cotton Shipped from Galveston to Russia, Via Gothenburg.

GALVESTON, May 5.—The following ships sailed today for the war zone:

The Leelanaw, American, for Gothenburg with a cargo of 6,00 bales of cotton for trans-shipment to Vladivostock, Russia, valued $358,000. This is the first shipment made in such manner and is regarded as an experiment.

The Meltonian, British, for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 5.—The steamer Lord Sefton, of the Cunard Line, left this port today for Liverpool with a large cargo, including 64,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of barley, 300 tons of provisions, 500 tons of spelter, 500 tons of steel, 100 tons of flour, 200 tons of lumber, 2,000 bales of cotton, 4,700 boxes of cheese, and 25 auto trucks.

The Leyland Line steamship Colonial, which sailed this afternoon for London, carried 897 hcres for the British army.

NOT A SPY, SAYS SWOBODA.

But He Admits That He Sometimes Used an Alias.

PARIS, May 5.—A vigorous defense against the charge of espionage preferred against him was made by Raymond Swoboda when he was examined yesterday by Major Jullien of the Paris Permanent Court-Martial, says the Petit Journal. In an effort to prove his assertion that he really had important business deals on hand he gave the name of a person who loaned him 2,500 franc, ($500,) knowing that he was about to realize handsome profits.

Referring to the charges of espionage Swoboda said that the remarks he made before the war began did not show he was aware of German's military plans. He asserted that anyone who read German newspapers and pamphlets would have gained the conviction that Europe was on the evrge of hostilities.

The prisoner insisted that his name was Swoboda, but admitted that he occasionally had been known as Schwind.

Gen. von Seidenitz Killed.

AMSTERDAM, May 5, (via London.)—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that General Hugo von Seidenitz has been killed on the field of battle.

WATSON TELLS BRITISH GERMANS MAY WIN

Denounces British Apathy in the Face of a "Supremely Formidable" Foe.

LONDON, May 5.—William Watson, the poet, has contributed a prose article to The Evening News in which he denounces the apathy of the British Government and people in the following terms:

"It is high time that the masses of the people of this country had it driven and hammered into their somewhat slow minds, for no gentler mode of introducing it will suffice, that it is very doubtful indeed whether we are going to beat the Germans at all."

Criticising the "lulling assurances that all will ultimately be well," Mr. Watson praises the spirit of the Germans and declares "our allies and we ourselves are in imminent and grievous peril." Continuing Mr. Watson makes the statement that Germany is "supremely formidable with the spirit that makes her an unprecedented menace and terror to us and to the world," and he declares that "we are acting, so far as our land forces are concerned, if not a subordinate, at any rate a secondary part in this gigantic drama of the nations, and it will be the fault of our own apathy, sluggishness, and fatal optimism if the drama darkens at the last into a tragedy both for us and the truest interests of mankind."

LIVERPOOL WOMEN DRILL.

Fighters' Wives, 1,000 Strong, Prepare for Service.

LIVERPOOL, April 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A regiment of women, a thousand strong, is quietly drilling at Liverpool. It is composed of soldiers' and sailors' wives, who are tired of sitting idly at home thinking of their absent husbands.

The commanding officer is Miss Phyllis Lovell. The Government plans to enroll some of the women as orderlies in local hospitals.

MAURETANIA SAILS MAY 29.

Cunard Line Answers German Warning by Increase in Service.

Following the advertisement, sent out from the German Embassy at Washington last Friday, warning Americans not to travel in British liners, the agents of the Cunard Line announced yesterday that the Mauretania would be placed in commission on May 28 from Liverpool. In conjunction with the Lusitania she will operate in a fortnightly express service between New York and Liverpool until further notice. The Mauretania has been out of commission since December, on account of the war.

The sailings announced so far are: Lusitania, from Liverpool, May 15, and New York, May 29; Mauretania, Liverpool, May 29, and New York, June 12; Lusitania, June 12, and New York, June 26, and Mauretania, from Liverpool, June 26, and New York, July 10.

Both liners are heavily subsided by the British Admiralty, which has taken good care of the Lusitania since she has been running the gantlet of the German submarines.

The Aquitania would probably remain out of commission until the end of the war, it was said.

HELMETS RARE TROPHIES.

British Soldiers Find the Demand Far Exceeds the Supply.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, France, April 23.—German helmets, notwithstanding the thousands of Germans who have been killed, wounded, and captured, are still rare trophies at the British front. There are two chief reasons for this.

The first is that the Germans of late have been wearing caps, the second that the dead and wounded between the lines, on whom most of the hemets are to be found, are in no man's land, where it is almost sure death to venture.

The British soldier appreciates the fact that these helmets are bringing fancy prices in Paris, London, and New York, and he is loth to part with any trophy except for a good sum. A regular clearing house for them has been established, and hundreds are being sent to England for sale to dealers and others.

WARFARE AMID POISONED GASES

British Eyewitness Describes the Hot Fighting Near Ypres.

POLICY OF THE ALLIES

To Wear Down the Foe by Reducing His Forces—Mere Loss of Ground Inconsequential.

GERMAN DEFENSIVE STRONG

The Observer Notes That the Kaiser's Troops Have Lost None of Their Confidence.

LONDON, May 5.—The British official eye-witness, in a long account of the engagement of the last few days in the Ypres region, records that the Germans have continued the use of asphyxiating gases, but with less success than on the first occasion.

Despite the use of gas by the Germans, the narrative says, the French have made continual advances east of the Ypres Canal, south of Pilkem, the result of which has been to remove the wedge occupied by the Germans in the French line between the canal and the Ypres-Langemarck road, a gain of over 1,000 yards. In the course of these advances a large number of German prisoners were taken.

Fumes Blown on the Germans.

While the French continued their advance in this section, it is asserted that the Germans attacked the British south of Neuve Chapelle and at Hill 60, in both cases using gases. In the latter attacks, however, owing to a change in the wind, the fumes were blown back toward the Germans, who are believed to have suffered as the attempt to advance was made by them. Similar tactics are said to have been adopted by the Germans in their attack north of Ypres last Sunday.

"About 5 o'clock in the evening," the eye-witness says, "a dense cloud of suffocating vapors was launched from their trenches along the whole front held by the French right and by our left fom the Ypres-Langemarck Road to a considerable distance east of St. Julien. The fumes did not carry much beyond our front trenches, but these were to a great extent rendered unbearable, and a retirement from them was ordered.

"No sooner had this started than the enemy opened a violent bambardment with asphyxiating shells and shrapnel on our trenches and on our infantry as they were withdrawing. Meanwhile our guns had not been idle. From a distance, perhaps owing to some peculiarity of the twilight, the gas on this occasion looked like a great reddish cloud, and the moment it was seen our batteries poured a concentrated fire on the German trenches.

"Curious situations then arose between us and the enemy. The upper part of the poison belt, shredding into thick wreaths of vapor as it was shaken by the wind, and t he lower and denser part into all ineualities of the ground, and rolling slowly down the trenches. Shells would rend it for a moment, but it only settled dow nagain as thickly as before.

"Nevertheless the German infantry faced it, and they faced a hail of shrapnel as well. In some cases, where the gas had not reached our lines, our troops held firm and shot through the cloud at the advancing Germans. In other cases the men holding the front line managed to move to the flank, where they were more or less beyond the affected area. Her they waited until the enmy came on, and then bayonetted them when they reached our trenches.

"On the extreme left our supports waited until the wall of vapor reached our trenches, when they charged through it and met the advancing Germans with the bayonet as they swarmed over the parapets.

Mowa Down by British Guns.

"South of St. Julien the denseness of the vapor compelled us to evacuate the trenches, but reinforcements arrived, who charged the einemy before they could establish themselves in position. In every case the assaults failed completely. Large numbers were mown down by our artillery. Men were seen falling in heaps and others scattering and runing back to their own lines. Many who reached the gas cloud could not make their way through it, and in all probability a great number of the wounded perished from the fumes.

"Further to the east a similar attack was made about 7 P. M., which seems to have been attended with even less success, and the assaulting infantry was at once beaten back by our artillery fire.

"It was not long before all our trenches were reoccupied and the whole line re-established in its original position. The attack on the French met with the same result.

Heroic Defense at Zonnebeke.

"A great deal has been said of the troops on the left, which saved the situation on April 22-23, but the services rendered by the British infantry farther east were no less remarkable. The area to the north and east of Zonnebeke, representing a narrow horn of the Salient, formed a kind of bastion. Throughout the fighting this garrison held firm under a raking artillery fire from all sides and under repeated assaults, which were delivered with so much determination that the enemy more than once reached their trenches before they were beaten back.

"Not only was this so, but while our men in this quarter were engaged in repelling attacks in front they knew all the time that the troops on their left were falling back. The test was as hard as any soldier can be asked to endure."

The eye-witness then relates incidents showing the steadiness of the Indian troops, who, he says, "advanced under a murderous fire, their war cry swelling louder and louder above the din."

"Prisoners captured in the recent fighting," the narrive continues, "stated that one German corps lost 80 per cent. of its men in the first week, that the losses from our artillery fire, even during days when no attacks were taking place, had been very heavy, and that many of their own men had suffered from the effects of the gas.

"It would seem that a large number of infantry who had only received only three weeks' training, were brought up during the battle to replace the casualdes."

Many German Stragglers.

The eye witness then quotes a German brigade order telling the officers to have the field of battle and the ground in the rear patrolled for stragglers. It complains that many of the soldiers accompany to the rear men who are only slightly wounded.

"This," says the eye witness, "would impress some as failure in discipline on the part of the German soldiers; but under the stress of fighting and in view of the losses and the strain imposed upon the men this is only to be expected."

German Gains Maintained.

"In regard to the recent fighting on our left, it is desirable that the German offensive should be viewed in its true perspective, and that it should be neither belittled nor exaggerated. Effected in the first instance by surprise, as a novel form of atack, it resulted in a considerable gain of ground for the enemy. As measured by the standard of trench warfare, the greater part of which has so far been maintained by such bodies of fresh troops as were available in the neighborhood of the operation.

"There seems to have been a strong local counter-offensive undertaken in reply to the allied offensive at other points, and made with the same object as previous attacks delivered during the last few months—such, for instance, as those made in February southeast of Ypres, at St. Eloi on March 14, and at other points on the French front. Between all these earlier efforts and the last there was no difference in kind, the only difference being that in this latest occasion the attempt had been carried out with the aid of poisonous gases.

"There is no reason why we should not expect similar tactics in the future. They do not mean that the Allies have lost the initiative in the Western theatre, nor that they are likely to lose it. They do mean, however, and the fact has been repeatedly pointed out, that the enemy's defensive is an active one, that his confidence is still unshaken, and that he still is able to strike in some strength where he sees the chance, or where local advantage can be secured.

"The true idea of the meaning of the operations of the Allies can be gained only by bearing in mind that it is their primary object to bring about the exhaustion of the enemy's resources in men.

"The extent of the ground covered by either side, as measured on the map, is usually a minor matter, though a position of certain points or of areas may, for tactical reasons, be of considerable military importance. Progress, therefore, as a rule may be judged by the drain caused to the enemy's strength and not by the extent of ground won or lost.

"In the form now assumed by this struggle—a war of attrition— the Germans are bound ultimately to lose, and it is the consciousness of this fact that inspires their present policy. This is to achieve, as early as possible, some success sufficient in magnitude to influence the neutrals, to discourage the Allies, to make them weary of the struggle, and to induce the belief among the people ignorant of war that nothing has been gained by the past efforts of the Allies because the Germans have not yet been driven bck. It is being undertaken with a political rather than a strategical object.

"It is to that extent from a military standpoint a sign of weakness. Another sign of weakness is the adoption of illegal methods of fighting, such as spreading poisonous gas. It is a confession b the Germans that they have lost their former great superiority in artillery and are, in any cost, seeking another technical advantage over their enemy as a substitute.

"Nevertheless this spirit, this determination on the part of our enemies to stick at nothing, must not be underestimated. Though it may not pay the Germans in the long run, it renders it all the more obvious that they are a foe that can be overcome only by the force of overwhelming numbers of men an guns."

DENIES BOYCOTTING US.

German-American Economic League Issues an Explanation.

In connection with the growing anti-American feeling in Germany as a result of the shipments of arms and ammunition to the Allies, the Board of Directors of the German-American Economic League at Berlin has issued an announcement denying that a boycotting campaign has been started in Germany against American trade. The statement, as published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 13, says:

"That the practical impossibility of keeping up neutral trade with the United States has greatly alienated public sentiment in Germany and the shipment of arms to the enemies of Germany has evoked much bitterness, is in accordance with the facts. Individual and unrepresentative attempts to utilize this mood in favor of crowding out certain American wares have for some time been met by the German-American Economic League, with general disapproval. The German-American Economic League has had no occasion to take a new position, since nothing is known of a boycotting campaign against American wares in Germany.

"If the United States is for the time being, cut off from the German market, this must be attributed to the English measures, and it must be contradicted as a distortion of the facts if this condition, caused by England and actually tolerated by the United States, is blamed upon German boycotting attempts."

CALLS THEM COPPERHEADS.

Major Jones Denounces British Critics of Government and Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 5.—The Shipping World, edited by Major Jones, who was an officer of the Federal Army in the American civil war, says:

"During the American rebellion there was a class of people who delighted in hostile criticism of President Lincoln, of the Government in-power, and of the Generals and the armies of the North. They were christened copperheads, after the venomous snake of that name. They are still remembered with odium by the saviours of the Union.

"We in the British Isles have a superfluity of these men with swelled heads and dubious patriotism who treat their native land as neutral ground, who find fault with the Government, the rime Minister, the War Office for recruiting the army, and the ways of the Generals in the field of handling the army.

"These men are an active force among the people and are associated with a goodly number of Sunday papers. They do not seem to flourish in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, but they are superabundant in London. We venture to suggest to Lord Kitchener that they should be rounded up and be made to march up and down the Strand or Parliament Street with a button knapsack.

"We have a good right to be thankful that there are Americans to offset the mischievous work of these people. We have great speeches in praise of the old country from American statesmen like Root and Lodge and Choate."

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CHINESE IN DREAD AS JAPAN PREPARES

Continued from Page 1.

ment on the dispatch, adhering to his policy of not discussing the Chinese situation. At the Japanese Embassy it was asserted that nothing was known of any plan for American mediation of the troubles between China and Japan involved in the pending controversy.

In quarters close to the Japanese Embassy the report that the United States was to mediate was not credited. The Kokumin, it was explained, has no sort of official or semi-official status in Japan. It was once the organ of former Prince Katsura and was then regarded as a political organ of considerable authority, but it was said that the Kokumin's influence had dwindled.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, had a long conference with Secretary Bryan late this afternoon. It was learned that the Japanese Ambassador had no official confirmation of the report that an ultimatum had been delivered by Japan to China, and inquired concerning the latest information received by the State Department.

Secretary Bryan said that the United States had not been advised of the issuance of any Japanese ultimatum to China.

As the State Department here is well informed on the progress of the important negotiations in Peking, this led observers here to the conclusion that in all likelihood the latest Japanese note, while drastic and severe in tone, did not necessarily mark the conclusion of the negotiations.

In Japanese circles it is believed that this note will, in the end, be sufficient to obtain the compliance of China with the principal demands of Japan, though it is by no means certain that there is not still left some ground for compromise which would involve Japanese concessions in matters of detail, providing China recognizes the underlying principles of the Japanese demands. In these same quarters, however, it is pointed out, that it would be too much to expect the Chinese negotiations to make a complete surrender, without an attempt by President Yuan Shi-Kai and his party leaders, to elicit an expression of opinion from the great powers interested in China, and to obtain moral support from them.

It was suggested that this idea might find expression in an identic note from President Yuan perhaps directly or through his Secretary of State, to Great Britain, the United States, France, and even Germany, asserting that the Japanese are seeking to destroy the integrity of China, and to invade the treaty rights of these nations. If the replies received are unresponsive to this appeal, or are confined simply to polite expressions of sympathy without promise of material aid in resisting the Japanese program, it is suggested that President Yuan may then communicate the result of his efforts to the various viceroys of the great Chinese provinces and declare that he finds it necessary to submit without the display of force.

The State Department up to late today had received no advices concerning the internal situation in China, and whether any uneasiness was being felt in legation quarters at Peking are 250 American marines commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dion Williams, guarding the American Legation. At Tsien-Tsin are the headquarters of the First and Third Battalion and machine gun platoon of the Fifteenth United States Infantry.

CHINESE SEND OUT APPEAL.

Say Japan Fears Public Opinion in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The President and the Secretary of State have received from Chinese Christians in the United States an appeal to all Christians in America to pray for China in what is described as "a dark hour." It is stated in the appeal that "the future of America's religious and commercial interests in our nation is threatened" by the Japanese demands. Among other things set forth in the appeal are these:

"This is America's opportunity to play the Good Samaritan to China, which is being robbed and beaten on the world's highway.

"The case is clear and simple, although we invite you to corroborate our statement of it by independent investigation." Japan drove the Germans out of Tsing-Tau, after solemnly promising civilization through the lips of her highest ministers, that she would return to China the land wrested from Germany. She ruthlessly invaded our neutral territory, outside the sphere claimed by Germany, and grossly abused our people and property.

"Then, while the attention of the great powers was focused upon the war in Europe, she made a series of twenty-one amazing and well-nigh incredible demands upon our Government. Acceptance of these would not only destroy China's society and integrity, but also the guaranteed rights of other nations.

"Surely it is beyond argument that if Japan had earned the right to make demands—though why upon China, a neutral and non-combatant nation?—these should be made at the close of the war when the conditions of peace are being settled. Is Japan not willing to abide by the fairness of her allies and of world opinion?

"Alas, Japan's demands could not survive for an hour in the clear light of an international conference. They are a deed of darkness, dependent wholly for their success upon the fact that other nations are engrossed in the European war, and unable to give serious attention to China. If under cover of the world turmoil, Japan can overthrow China's rights, she will have perpetrated a wrong that will set back peace and progress in the Far East for many generations.

"Now there is one power which the Japanese Government fears: this is shown by the lengths to which she has gone to propitiate it. That power is public opinion in the United States, and that opinion is dominated by Christian ideals."

The appeal is signed by Hui Kin, pastor of the Chinese Presbyterian Church, New York; W. K. Chung, Dean of Canton Christian College; S. K. Wong, Wah Tai Company, New York; K. P. Au, Columbia University, and the following in Philadelphia: L. K. Kao, University of Pennsylvania; J. U. Jy, University of Pennsylvania; Henry T. S. Ko, Temple University; C. W. Low, Jefferson Medical College; H. A. Pan, University of Pennsylvania; L. H. T. Wei, Philadelphia Textile School; P. W. Chen, University of Pennsylvania, and P. T. Lau, University of Pennsylvania.

ASQUITH PROMISES TO AVENGE CAPTIVES

Tells Commons Britain Will Exact Reparation if the Germans Maltreat Them.

BONAR LAW FOR REPRISALS

Opposition Leader Suggests the Confiscation of All German Property in the Empire.

LONDON, May 6.—"When the proper time comes, due reparation will be exacted on those—whatever their position or their antecedents—if it can be shown that they have violated all the rules and usages of civilized warfare," said Premier Asquith in the House of Commons this evening in the course of a debate on the treatment of British prisoners by Germany. He added that a careful record of events was being kept and of evidence which could be obtained, in order that, when the proper hour came, proper punishment might be meted out.

The Premier referred to the question of the internment of prisoners in neutral countries, which had been considered. Switzerland, he said, was the only country in which such a plan could be tried, and there were insuperable difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposals. "The duty of this country," concluded the Premier, "is to preserve a clean record."

The question had been brought up by Lord Robert Cecil, who said he had received letters from officers who had been subjected to special confinement in Germany, because of the special treatment accorded to German submarine officers by Great Britain. The British officers said that they were locked up separately in cells, 12 by 6 feet, and were not allowed to smoke.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, said he hoped that the country would no longer pay any attention to any convention which would prevent the war from being brought to an end. It was worth considering, he said, whether, at the risk of losing all British property in Germany, they should confiscate every German article throughout the British Empire.

GERMANS CREEP ON TOWARDS YPRES

Continued from Page 1.

the east of it, which made good progress. Up to the present we have taken ten officers and 750 men.

CANADIANS AGAIN IN ACTION.

Losses Less Serious Than in the Battle of April 23.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 5.—Official confirmation was received today of the report that the Canadian contingent, now in the battle line in Northern France and Belgium, had again been in action. General Hughes, head of the Department of Militia, received a brief cable dispatch announcing this, but giving no details. The message said, however, that the loses were not on the same scale as those suffered in the battle of April 23.

Speaking of the fighting in which the Canadians have been engaged, General Hughes said:

"That is what they went over for, and I see no cause for a feeling of depression. The Germans admit that they lost 12,000 killed and make no mention of their losses in wounded, which must have been very heavy. The total Canadian casualties were only 6,000 killed, wounded and missing.

"With poisonous gases and overwhelming used against them at Langmarck, it is amazing to me that Canadian losses have been no larger, and that our boys were able to inflict such losses on those who attacked. With the leaders they have I fear nothing. I have the utmost faith in the Canadian boys."

In the list of wounded in the Canadian contingent, reported here today, were the names of Privates William Barrie of Sioux City, Iowa, and Matthew J. Callahan of Manchester, N. H.

BIGGER FRENCH BOND ISSUE.

Bill Increasing It to $1,200,000,000 to be Introduced.

PARIS, May 5.—The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, will introduce in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow a bill raising the limit of Treasury bonds and national defense bonds for French subscribers to 6,000,000 francs ($1,200,000,000.) This does not include amounts advanced to allied powers and bonds subscribed for in Great Britain.

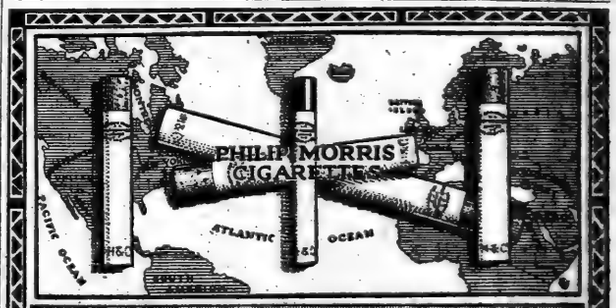
On April 30 there were in circulation Treasury and national defense bonds amounting to 4,337,000,000 francs, ($1,084,250,000.) This was exclusive of ordinary Treasury bonds and bonds issued in England and the United States to cover purchases of supplies.

Bonds subscribed for in the first half of May will be issued at 95.25.

German Spas Cut Prices.

FRANKFORT, April 15.—Never in the history of the health resorts of Germany, especially these in Bavaria, have prices been so low as they promise to be this coming Summer. In the absence of the customary clientele, it is regarded as likely that the wives and relatives of army and navy officials by thousands will visit the resorts.

Because these persons in many cases cannot afford to pay the prices formerly charged, reductions ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. already have been announced. In most cases the usual "cure tax" is to be dropped, and the charge for baths is to be reduced.



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"THE BROWN BOX"
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GUNTER'S DEATH LAID TO GERMANS

English Coroner Denounces Torpedoing of Gulflight, Which He Commanded.

SHOCK KILLED, SAYS JURY

Second Officer Swears That the Vessel Was Flying a Large American Flag.

PAGE PUSHING AN INQUIRY

Gerard Is Directed to Ask Berlin If a German Craft Brew Up the Oil Ship.

PENZANCE, England, May 5.—At the inquest today into the death of Captain Alfred Gunter of the American oil tank steamship Gulflight, which was torpedoed on May 1 off the Scilly Islands, the verdict is that his death was caused by "heart failure, accelerated by shock, caused by the torpedoing of the ship."

Testimony given at the inquest showed that the Gulflight was flying a very large American flag at the time she was torpedoed.

Second Officer Boness in his testimony said it was impossible that the submarine could have mistaken the Gulflight for a British vessel, because the weather was clear and the large American flag which the steamer was flying must have been visible for a considerable distance.

The Gulflight, he continued, was torpedoed without the slightest warning. The torpedo struck forward. Had it struck amidships, none of the crew, in his opinion, would have been saved, because the naphtha which the steamer was carrying would have caught fire and the vessel would speedily have been ablaze.

The Coroner said the torpedoing of a neutral vessel was contrary to all the recognized usages of warfare, but that no denunciation of the act would have any effect in inducing the Germans to change their methods.

Captain Gunter's body has been embalmed and will be sent to the United States.

PAGE PUSHES INVESTIGATION.

Experts Sent to Examine the Gulflight—Crew to Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A cable message received at the State Department today from Ambassador Page in London, said that Lieutenant John H. Towers and Naval Constructor Lewis B. McBride, naval attachés of the American Embassy, would make an investigation of the hull of the American tank steamer Gulflight, which was attacked by a submarine last Saturday. The Ambassador said he had ordered Consul Stephens at Plymouth to take the depositions of officers and men of the Gulflight.

Secretary Bryan today received a statement cabled from Plymouth by Chief Officer Smith of the Gulflight and "Consular Agent Banfield" to the Gulf Refining Company, owners of the vessel, in which it was asserted that the Gulflight was flying a large American ensign and that the attack was made without warning. Mr. Banfield is not on the State Department's list of Consular Agents in England.

The statement cabled to the Gulf Refining Company in New York, and telegraphed from there to Secretary Bryan, was as follows:

> One P. M. Saturday, heavy weather, fifteen miles west of Bishops, flying large American ensign, following British patrol boats to Bishops, was torpedoed without warning. Submarine was seen twenty-five minutes, about three and one-half miles ahead. Submerged about five minutes later. Nothing more seen of her. Number on submarine indistinct. Damage on bluff starboard bow below load water line. Reported extensive. Forehold full one foot over stoke hole plate. Cargo in tanks apparently undamaged. Wireless Operator Short and Seaman Chapanetas jumped overboard immediately after the explosion and were drowned. The Captain died sixteen hours later, apparently from heart trouble, as he received no injuries.

Instructions sent to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin to make inquiries in regard to the attack on the Gulflight were based on the assumption that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine, and Mr. Gerard was directed to ask the German Foreign Office if this assumption was corect.

All the facts probably will not be available for several days, and until then no decision will be reached by the United States Government as to the nature of the representations it will make. It is thought in German quarters here that if the German Government learns that one of its submarines by mistake did attack the Gulflight regret of the occurrence will be promptly expressed.

Officials here are inclined to the belief that whatever facts are disclosed by the investigation will lead not only to an amicable adjustment of the Gulflight incident, but the exercise of greater precautions by the German submarine commanders in the future.

NIGHT ARTILLERY DUEL OF ALLIES AND TURKS

How the Moslems Fought to Drive Off the Landing Party at Gaba Tepe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent with the Allied fleet sends the following dispatch describing the fighting at Gaba Tepe, on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula, on Tuesday, April 27, and Wednesday, April 28:

"In the hours of darkness between Monday and Tuesday the motor launch on which I was entered the bay under Gaba Tepe. A wonderful spectacle was presented to my eyes. It was a night battle on land with a portion of the fleet assisting. Across the valley running inland from the bay the opposing guns were at work. The ships, too, were busy, and the seachlights' wandering glare could be seen picking out targets for the great guns to batter to pieces.

Heavy and Continuous Firing.

"So continuous and heavy was the firing at times one could discern the outline of the valley across which the two land forces were contending. Shrapnel, too, was bursting in the night sky, and often the whole valley seemed to be transformed into a river of fire.

"During Monday, as I learned later, the Turkish position ran roughly from the crest above Maidos to that above Boghali, our forces being along the seashore and occupying the region which is mapped as Hazmak Valley. Our left had been thrown along the northern and commanding ridge toward Boghali, and the enemy's left advanced westward long the southern ridge in an endeavor to drive us back and cut our forces off. The warships met the foe's advance with shrapnel, while the land forces on the opposite ridge rained down a hail of deadly shells upon them. It was evidently these operations outlined in flashes of flame that I witnessed from the bay during the hours of darkness between Monday and Tuesday.

"For almost the whole night the fire was kept up, and from an excellent point of vantage on Tuesday morning I saw an artillery duel in modern style going on, puffs of smoke, evidently from our guns, indicated that we had held and extended our position along the northern ridge. Here and there at intervals the Turks would reply feebly from farther inland and from the southern ridge; but the latter position had now became extremely dangerous because it was commanded both by the ships out at sea at the valley end and by the land forces on the heights opposite.

"This artillery duel continued intermittently for the greater part of the day. The Queen Elizabeth, or it may have been a sister ship, joining in and at the same time engaging in indirect fire on the enemy's positions on the southern ridge. Late in the afternoon the Turks made another attack, but no advance could be noted on t heir part.

"During this time the shoips away at the entrance to the Dardanelles were very active bombarding the narrows, and, judging by the smoke I could see rising beyond the peninsula, a good deal of work was going on inside the straits.

"Soon after 5 o'clock I witnessed another extraordinary artillery duel. A heavy rain cloud swept down suddenly from the north, enveloping tne whole region in a dense mist. Under cover of this the Turks ran their guns along the southern ridge and suddenly opened a heavy fire across the valley. They were promptly answered by the fire of our guns, which also profited by the darkness to change their position.

"The Turkish fire, therefore, was not very effective. Owing to that fact and because the obscurity had prevented any observation from being taken, the ships off shore had perforce to remain inactive, and the duel had been fought out by the land batteries alone. Vivid flashes of flame lit up both sides of the valley, shrapnel fursting everywhere. For twenty minutes this duel in mist and darkness continued with the utmost ferocity, and by the end of that time the enemy's fire had slackened and the southern ridge had been searched by our guns with blazing shrapnel."

"The Turkish object was evident. Our transports had been moved noth to that part of the coast, and the enemy evidently had the double intention of driving us back to the shore and of preventing the landing of supplies under cover of night.

"Again throughout the next night the ships' batteries and the land guns were busy, and daylight, when it came, seemed to indicate that our forces were masters of all the ridges.

"Wednesday the point of interest was the southern portion of the peninsula. Forces had evidently been landed in Morto Bay between the headlands of Sedd-el-Behr and Eski-Hissarlik, and also north of Cape Teke. This (Wednesday) forenoon they seemed occupying a line astride the two roads leading to the little town of Krithia, about a mile and a half from the extreme point of the pininsula.

"About midday our guns could be seen advancing and the Turks replying from their position, rather more than a mile from the town, which the guns from the fleet had set on fire early in the day.

"Further up the peninsula, but more to the east, is Achi Baba, or Tree Peak, 730 feet high. This height dominates the region and, obviously, is the chief obstacle to our advance.

Queen Elizabeth Engaged.

"A thick cloud of dust marked the Turks' retreat along the coast road, and when they reached the position just mentioned the artillery duel could be easily followed. Most of the movements of the batteries on both sides were quite visible, and the fascination of the spectacle was increased by the heavy shrapnel fire of the Queen Elizabeth, whose shells burst well over the enemy's lines and in front of the advancing guns.

"By 1 o'clock it could be seen that our forces had established themselves right across the eninsula on a line, a mile south of Krithia. Matters remained comparatively quiet till about 3 o'clock, when the flashing and smoke of the guns indicated a further slight advance on Krithia, which was still burning furiously.

"A little more than an hour later there seemed to be indications of a Turkish retreat behind the burning town. There was no evidence, however, that the Turks' position had been wholly abandoned. The ships were now actively bombarding it, and about 5 o'clock the enemy's line appeared to be only three-quarters of a mile from Krithia. Up to that time our advance must have been about a mile and a half.

"About 6 P. M. the strong evening light enabled me to see that the Turks had apperetly retreated to the very outskirts of the smoke-hidden town. They replied fairly vigorously to our fire with shrapnel.

"Then the warships off the coast, together with those at Cape Helles and in Erenkeui Bay, began shelling Tree Peak, directing a very heavy and searching fire upon it. This was doubtless preparatory to an atack upon it, as the town at nightfall was practically in our hands. The Turkish reply was feeble, except at one time at a point on the coast near Krithia, where a battery suddenly opened fire on two cruisers. One of them ran close in shore and silenced the guns in a very few minutes.

"Such was the position when darkness fell. In the afternoon there had been some sudden activity in the northern position. From what I could see I believe we have made continued good progress in throwing a force across the peninsula at that point with the object of commanding the narrows from the hills above. Heavy firing was noticeable, but no definite result could be observed.

"Late in the afternoon a cruiser and a destroyer steamed north to Sulva Bay. Boats could be seen making for the shore, and then the ships, with others stationed there, opened fire on what appeared to be a strong column of the enemy that seemed to be neither retreating nor advancing, but was most likely coming south as reinforcements.

The firing was soon over, and it appeared to have achieved its object.

That part of the peninsula is easily commanded by the fleet's guns, which keep the northern landing force free from attack in that direction. Tonight it appears certain that the firm footing which our two landing forces have secured has given us practically complete command of the extreme point and also of the western side of the peninsula, and that their operations may at any moment have an important effect on the attack as a whole.

ALLGOR NOW ON HOUSEBOAT

Spite Fence Builder Names Craft "They Drove Me to Do It."

SEABRIGHT, N. J., May 5.—James W. Allgor, who has waged war upon the wealthy residents of Rumson for years, landing in jail and an asylum in the fight, is now afloat. Seven years ago Allgor built an ice cream and soda store, but it was not patronized, and he conceived the idea that the wealthy people had forbidden their servants to go in. He erected spite fences and covered them with signs more or less scandalous. He also hung out underwear bearing the names of well-known residents in big letters.

In March Allgor was ousted from his home. All his family had gone previously. He moved over to the shore of the Shrewsbury River and set about building a houseboat. Last night it was launched. Allgor himself broke a bottle of water against the craft and named it They Drove Me to It. A. Y. Bedford fired a two-gun salute for the boat, and the crowd which had gathered gave the craft a cheer.

Allgor says he is going to anchor the boat near the bridge which is used by the Rumsonites and cover the sides of the boat with signs for them to read. The boat will have two rooms and bath.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

BARS PRIZE INQUIRY IN THE FRYE CASE

American Reply Suggests That Claim Be Settled in German Embassy at Washington.

TERMS OF NOTE FRIENDLY

United States Reiterates That It Is Not Bound by Declaration of London.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—By mutual agreement with the German Foreign Office, the State Department today made public the text of its reply to Germany's note concerning the claim of the United States for an indemnity to the owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The American communication, sent on April 28, takes note of the fact that Germany accepts liability for the act under the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia, but declines the suggestion that a German prize court pass on the legality of the capture and destruction, under the Declaration of London, the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity.

Pointing out that the United States early in the present war announced that it would not be bound by the Declaration of London because it had not generally been ratified, the note asserts that the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity lend themselves to diplomatic negotiations, and suggests that the German Embassy in Washington be authorized to deal with the matter.

While it was generally understood that the demand of the United States for full reparation for the destruction of the Frye was based on general principles of international law, the note discloses that this Government regards it as a violation of the obligations imposed upon Germany "under existing treaty obligations between the United States and Prussia." The note goes on to say that "the United States Government, by virtue of its treaty rights, has presented to the Imperial German Government a claim for indemnity on account of the resulting damages suffered by American citizens."

This alludes to the Prussia-American Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of July 11, 1799, taken in connection with Article 12 of the Prussian-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 1, 1828, which provides that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of either party cannot be confiscated by the other in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same. The note presenting the claim for payment of damages for the loss of the Frye merely recited the facts, accompanied by an itimized bill of damages, and requested that full reparation be made. The first allusion to the old treaties was in the note of Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister's note of April 5, in which he urged that unless it could be shown that the cargo of the Frye had an innocent destination and did not have the character of contraband, "the German Government would not be liable for any compensation whatever, according to the general principles of international law." But Herr von Jagow thought the legal situation somewhat different in the light of the special stipulations in the treaties of 1799 and 1828, and declared "on the ground of this treaty stipulation, which is as a matter of course binding on the German prize court the American owners of the ship and cargo would receive compensation even if the court should declare the cargo of wheat to be contraband."

Text of the American Note.

The text of the American note follows:

> In a reply to your Excellency's note of the 5th inst., which the Government of the United States understands admits the liability of the Imperial German Government for the damages resulting from the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Jan. 28, last. I have the honor to say, by direction of my Government, that while the promptness with which the Imperial German Government has admitted its liability is highly appreciated, my Government feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case, and would involve unnecessary delay, to adopt the suggestion in your note that the legality of the capture and destruction, the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to a prize court.
>
> Unquestionably the destruction of this vessel was a violation of the obligations imposed upon the Imperial German Government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia, and the United States Government by virtue of its liberty rights, has presented to the Imperial German Government a claim for indemnity on account of the resulting damages suffered by American citizens.
>
> The liability of the Imperial German Government and the standing of the claimants as American citizens and the amount of indemnity are all questions which lend themselves to diplomatic negotiations between the two Governments, and happily the question of liability has already been settled in that way. The status of the claimants and the amount of indemnity are the only questions remaining to be settled, and it is appropriate that they should be dealt with in the same way.
>
> The Government of the United States fully understands that, as stated in your Excellency's note, the German Government is liable under the treaty provisions above mentionel for the damages arising from the destruction of the cargo as well as from the destruction of the vessel. But it will be observed that the claim under discussion does not include damages for the destruction of the cargo, and the question of the value of the cargo, therefore, is not involved in the present discussion.
>
> The Government of the United States recognizes that the German Government will wish to be satisfied as to the American ownership of the vessel and the amount of the damages sustained in consequence of her destruction.

Wants It Settled Here.

> These matters are readily ascertainable, and if the German Government desires any further evidence in substantiation of the claim on these points, in addition to that furnished by the ship's papers, which are already in the possession of the German Government, any additional evidence found necessary will be produced. In that case, however, inasmuch as any evidence which the Gerernment may wish to have produced is more accessible, and can more conveniently be examined in the United States than elsewhere, on account of the presence there of the owners and captain of the William P. Frye and their documentary records, and other possible witnesses, the Government of the United States ventures to suggest the advisability of transferring the negotiations for the settlement of these points o the Imperial German Embassy at Washington.
>
> In view of the admission of liability by reason of specific treaty stipulations, it has become unnecessary to etenr into a discussion of the meaning and affect of the Declaration of London, which is given some prominence in Your Excellency's note of April 5, further than to say, that, as the German Government has already been advised, the Government of the United States does not regard the Declaration of London as in force.

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OPENS ALL BUREAUS TO ENGLISHWOMEN

Board of Trade Circular Offers Them Employment in All Departments of Government.

RELEASES MEN FOR WAR

Sylvia Pankhurst Clashes with Officials on the Subject of Equal Pay for Women.

LONDON, April 15 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Employment in all departments of the British Government sevice is officially thown open to women for the first time, in a circular issued by the Cabinet though the Board of Trade. The circular urges all Government departments to displace, wherever possible, men employes of military age with women, and offers to obtain suitable women substitutes for various clerical and other places through the Government Labor Exchanges.

The circular is a sequel to a recent War Office statement appealing for the release of more Government employes for service at the front. In this statement Lord Kitchener was quoted as saying: "I confidently look to the heads of departments to arrange by finding suitable substitutes, for the necessary permission to be given freely to their subordinates who are prepared to join the colors."

The Board of Trade's circular points out that "a large number of women clerks have registered at the Labor Exchangee, and considerable numbers of these already have been engaged by certain Government departments. In addition, a special register is being compiled of women who have signified their willingness to undertake service during the continuance of the war, to release men for combatant duties. This register already contains 30,000 names, and will supply a large number of women qualified to take the place of officials who may be released."

The Board of Trade has itself released and in a large number of cases their places have been taken by women.

It remains to be seen what reply will be made by the heads of the various Government departments to the Board of Trade's circular. Many of these departments hitherto have drawn a line very rigidly against any women employes. All of them will now make a careful survey of their work and ascertain to what extent men of recruiting age can be replaced with women.

It has been for years the aim of various women's organizations to obtain from the Government an equal opportunity for both sexes in the Government employ. The Board of Trade circular is regarded as an official declaration that for the period of the war at least, the barrier of sex will have no sanction from the Cabinet.

Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, has had a clash with Lloyd George and the Liberal Government over the employment of women. The Chancellor, in reply to a letter from her, promised that women doing piecework would receive the same rate of pay as the men were getting, but said nothing about time work. Miss Pankhurst then wrote to him on that point, but received no answer. An indirect reply was made, however, by Mr. Runiciman, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, who said that no conditions had been laid down by the Government as to time work.

Miss Pankhurst has made a statement to the press in which she accuses the Government of refusing to guarantee women the same pay as men for time work, adding:

"From the women's point of view, it is unjust that women should be employed to do men's work at a lower rate; from the man's point of view, it is disastrous. Guarantees to take men back into employment after the war can never be enforced; and if any proof of this is needed, we find it a fact that promises by employers to make allowances to the wives of workmen who are fighting at the front are already being broken on every hand."

PEACE WOMEN WILL VISIT ENGLAND FIRST

Envoys, Headed by Jane Addams, Then Will Go to Other Belligerent Countries.

THE HAGUE, May 5.—Great Britain will be the first of the belligerent nations to be visited by the peace envoys named by the International Women's Congress to initiate a world movement for peace. It has not been determined whether the women will endeavor to see King George or Premier Asquith, but they probably will seek to reach the Premier.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago is at the head of the delegation, whose other permanent members are Signora Genoni of Italy and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland. A local member will be appointed from each nation invited. The committee will be received by the Dutch Premier on Friday, before departing for London.

After visiting Great Britain, the delegation will proceed to Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Berne, Rome, Paris, Havre and possibly Madrid. In the meantime a second delegation, headed by Mme Rosika Schwimmer, President of the Hungarian Woman Suffrage Association, will visit the Scandinavian countries to do what is possible to stop the war. The other members of this committee are Miss Chrystal MacMillan of England, Mrs. C. Ramondt of Holland and Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College, Massachusetts. It is possible that another committee will be sent to Russia, and that one will be selected also to go to Washington and see President Wilson.

Letters on behalf of the peace movement will be sent to the Governments of all other nations represented at The Hague conferences.

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ALLIES' SHELLS SET TURK TOWNS ABLAZE

Terrible Damage Done by Warships' Indirect Fire from the Gulf of Saros.

ALLIED FORCES ADVANCING

Turkish Regiment Is Wiped Out—Inhabitants of Gallipoli Peninsula Flee to Asia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4, (via London, Thursday, May 6.)—Despite the decision of the Turkish Government to refuse all correspondents access to the Dardanelles region, exception was made in the case of two Germans and The Associated Press correspondent.

The party arrived on the night of May 1, while the town of Dardanelles after thirty hours, was still ablaze. The scene was one of desolation with crumpled walls and houses.

Maidos also was burned, and yesterday (Monday) the town of Gallipoli was set ablaze, all by indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros, with ignition shells, directed by captive balloons and aeroplanes.

Incessant and heavy fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has continued from the first landing of the Allied forces, but details of the new campaign cannot be told for military reasons.

The Straits themselves, so far as is known, have been seriously attacked since the reopening of the operations, but yesterday seven ships were seen and hard off Sddul Bahr, firing intermittently.

Turkish Forces Have Lost Heavily.

PARIS, Thursday, May 6.—A dispatch from Mytilene to the Havas Agency says that Turkish pdisoners, who have arrived at Tenedos, admit that the Turkish Army has suffered enormous losses from the combined fire of the guns of the fleet and the quick firers of the expeditionary forces.

The Allies, according to reliable information, occupied several strategic position on Tuesday, and the land forces continue to receive reinforcements daily.

Another dispatch from Mytilene says that a Turkish regiment was annihilated during the fighting along the Dardanelles last night, and that Allies transported 1,000 more prisoners to Tenedos and Moudros.

The dispatch also says that a squadron of warships of the Allies again bombarded the Dardanelles forts and the Turkish encampments on the coast.

A Havas dispatch from Athens, filed yesterday, says that the inhabitants of Gallipoli and other parts of the peninsula are crossing in large numbers to the Asiatic shore.

Two Turkish aeroplanes have been brought down by shells from allied warships, according to a dispatch from Saloniki. Setting out from Sedd-el-Bahr the aeroplanes flew over the fleet, dropping several bombs, all of which, however, fell harmlessly in the water. They had put out to sea to reconnoiter Lemnos and Tenedos when they were brought down.

The German aviators were rescued and made prisoners.

LONDON, May 5.—Adrianople has been almost completely denuded of troops, while all heavy artillery has been removed from the city, says a dispatch to The Times from Sofia. Many of the troops which had been sent to the Gallipoli peninsula have been recalled in haste and sent to Kirk-Kilisseh, thirty-two miles northeast of Adrianople, and to Midia, on the Black Sea.

The Turkish Government has reconsidered its decision to suspend railway service to Bulgaria in the fear that Bulgaria might thus be provided with an excuse to seize the railway. One train daily will be operated to Dedeagatch.

ROUTED TURKISH ARMY PURSUED BY RUSSIANS

Armenians Hold Van Against Turks and Kurds—Massacre of Villagers Continues.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, May 5. — The pursuit of the defeated Turkish army under the command of Khali Bey, in the Khori-Dilman region of the Caucasus, is being continued, according to trustworthy advices reaching Tiflis.

This battle, which has resulted in heavy losses for the Turks, began April 29 at Hantahta, near Urumiah. In the beginning the Russians stood off the Turks, but the latter received reinforcements and on April 30 the Russians abandoned Dilman and intrenched themselves at Magonzhio, the first village on the way to Khori. From this position they pounded the Turks with their heavy artillery until the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

Three hundred refugees from Dilman have arrived at Julfa, just over the border in Russia, and 1,200 more are on their way. The Russian Consul here is taking measures to prevent refugees from Urumiah and Dilman entering the Caucasus.

Nersus, the Bishop of Tabriz, Persia, has arrived here. He describes the situation at Van as desperate. Eight hundred Turks and a large number of Kurds are active there, destroying Armenian villages. Of 300 inhabitants of the village of Rashva, only three escaped. The Armenians, according to the Bishop, are still hoping for American and Italian diplomatic interference.

At Van, where a month ago the Armenians were forced to take the defensive and barricade the town, they now have been standing off the Turks and the Kurds for a week. Four Turkish regiments, with artillery, are advancing against these Armenians from Erzingan. They are threatened also by gendarmes from the Persian border.

It is feared that the history of 1895 and 1896 will be repeated.

(In these years reforms for Armenia were demanded after a series of acts of oppression on the part of Turkey. The presentation of the demands by the States of Europe was followed by terrible massacres of Armenians, which began in September of 1895, and continued into 1896.)

It is declared in Armenia that the Young Turks have adopted the policy pursued by Abdul Hamid in 1905, namely, the annihilation of the Armenians.

The existing state of terror has prevented the planting of crops and a famine is impending. The city of Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia, has today 300 cases of typhus fever.

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WADED ASHORE AT SARI BAIR.

British Troops Were Too Eager to Wait for Their Boats.

CAIRO, (via London,) May 5.—Some of the British troops that took part in the landing at the Dardanelles have arrived in Egypt on sick leave. They are the first men to reach here from the scene of the fighting, and they relate some stirring incidents in connection with the landing of the allied forces at the strait.

At Sari Bair the men were so eager to get ashore that they jumped from the small boats before they had been beached, and found themselves up to their necks in water. Wading ashore, they rushed three ridges in succession, and a running bayonet fight extended for a distance of more than three miles. In the words of one enthusiastic "Tommy," "we lifted the Turks on the end of our bayonets and hurled them over our heads."

Continuing their recital, these men relate that with the arrival of reinforcements tne ridges were carried by storm in the first rush. The concentrated Turkish fire during the beginning of the fighting was terrific. Shrapnel, machine gun and rifle caused very heavy casualties among the Allies, but the wounds of many of the men are slight, and they will soon again be on the fighting line.

TURKS REPORT VICTORY.

Say They Drove the Allies from Sedd-el-Bahr Trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London,) May 5.—The Turkish War Office gave out the following statement today:

> An attempt of the enemy to land troops near Gaba Tepe, south of Avi Burnu, yesterday morning failed.
>
> The night before last our troops attacked Sedd-el-Bahr, in spite of a bombardment by the enemy's flet, and drove them out of their trenches, capturing three machine guns.
>
> Yesterday the Russian fleet unsuccessfully bombarded the undefended village of Ighnzaden.

CENSORED POEMS RELEASED

Italian Government Now Winks at d'Annunzio's and 'Trilussa's' Verses

Last October, just after Gabriele d'Annunzio had published his war poem, "Arise, Italia!" a metrical translation of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 11, he wrote another called "Dardanelles," which the Government promptly suppressed. In January a poem by "Trilussa," (Signor Salustri,) who writes in the Roman dialect, was also suppressed. This last was to have appeared on the back cover of a calendar issued by the Central Italian Committee for Belgium. It was called "The Bee."

Both poems are now being published by the Roman press—that is, "The Bee" has been published and certain papers have promised "The Dardanelles," a poem of about 300 lines, as soon as arrangements can be made with the author. "The Bee" in the Roman dialect with a literal, line by line, translation runs as follows:

> Un' Aquila nera,
> Pe' fa' la provista
> De miele e de cera,
> Piombo sur paese
> Dell' ape e je prese
> La robba che c'era
> (Che belle pretese!
> Che bella maniera!)
>
> Fu un vero massacro
> Fu un vero macello,
> Sfascio tuto quello
> Ch'e bello e ch'e sacro.
> Cor becco e l'artiji
> Je ruppe le case
> Je sfranse li fiji—
> Ma l'Ape rimaze.
>
> Rimase e se adesso
> Va in cerca de fiori
> Pe' fa' li lavori
> Che j' hanno sopresso;
> L'Italia amorosa
> Je manna una res a.

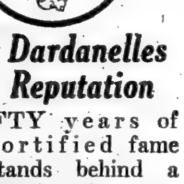
TRANSLATION.

> A black eagle,
> To obtain a supply
> Of honey and wax,
> Swooped down on the country
> Of the Bee and took therefrom
> The store that was there.
> (What fine pretensions!
> What fine manners!)
>
> It was a true massacre,
> It was a true slaughter,
> He destroyed all
> That is beautiful, all that is sacred,
> With beak and with talons
> It broke open homes
> And drove out the little ones,
> But the Bee remained.
>
> Oh, yes, he remained, and now
> Goes in search of flowers
> To begin anew the labor
> Which they have stopped;
> Italy loves the Bee
> And sends a rose.

COMPANY'S AGENT TO SAIL.

Owners of Gulflight to Make a Direct Investigation.

PITTSBURGH, May 5.—G. S. Davidson, President of the Gulf Refining Company, whose tanker, the Gulflight, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands, has ordered the company's marine superintendent to sail for Penzance on Saturday and take charge of the ship. The extent of the damage is not ytt known here, and the company can make no plans for the disposition of the crew or cargo until it known the extent of repairs necessary to make the Gulflight seaworthy.



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GARIBALDI DAY PASSES PEACEFULLY

Great Multitude Witnesses Unveiling of Monument to Liberator Near Genoa.

FIFTY VETERANS PRESENT

D'Annunzio Says the Spirit of Sacrifice Has Entered the Soul of the Nation.

GENOA, May 5.—Amid the crashing of bands, the thunder of cannon and the clamor of an enormous assemblage the monument at Quarto Sant' Elena commemorating the departure of Garibaldi and his thousand of "Red Shirts," in May of 1860 on the expedition which resulted in the acuisition of Sicily by Italy was unveiled today.

Following an addres by the Mayor of Genoa the poet Gabriele d'Annuncio, stepped to the foot of the monument. He had previously declared: "I will not gaze on Italy again until she awakes from her slumber," and his presence at the ceremonies was considered as of grave portent, and his speech was eaerly awaited.

D'Annunio glorified the new union of Italy and the deeds of Garibaldi, referring touchingly to Garibaldi's two grandsons who were killed in the Argonne. The spirit of sacrifice, he said, had entered the soul of the nation; it was born again. In the ceremony in which they were taking part he saw the supreme sign; he saw Garibaldi, who would cry tomorrow: "Give all you possess; give it to radiant Italy."

"Blessed are those pure of heart who shall bring back victory; they shall witness the triumphant beauty of Italy," he said in his peroration, which was frequently and enthusiastically applauded by the multitude, and the conclusion of which brought all to their feet waving handkerchiefs and tossing hats in the air.

Every province of Italy was represented at the ceremony, although King Victor Emmanuel and members of the Cabinet who had expected to attend the exercises were unable to be present on account of the political situation.

The Garibaldi veterans headed a long parade, which passed through the town. As the veterans reached the esplanade in the Place Umberto massed choirs sang the hymn of Garibaldi.

The Mayor issued a proclamation, in which he said:

"Genoa today fulfills her vow to immortalize in bronze the brilliant exploits of the Garibaldians. Never before have we felt so strongly vibrating within us the soul of the Fatherland which draws from the annals of its liberty the firmness of its will and its strength for sacrifice."

The proclamation expressed the hope that the monument would ever inspire the ideal of Italy's glory in the hearts and minds of her children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENOA, May 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Today's inauguration of the monument to Garibaldi and his thousand was the most imposing national and patriotic manifestation ever seen in Genoa.

The city is crowded with people from all parts of the country. Delegations continued to arrive throughout the night, and at daybreak long processions with banners flying marched along the road to Quarto, where fifty-five years ago Garibaldi embarked with his thousand to conquer the Kingdom of Sicily. Today it was difficul to approach the port, the only road running between the mountains and the sea being almost choked with traffic.

Fifty Garibaldian veterans made the journey from Genoa by a steamer bearing the name Lombardi, which was the name of the vessel on which they sailed May 5, 1860. A special platform had been erected for them around the monument, which stands amid cypresses and olives on a jutting rock 100 feet above the sea.

The ceremony was remarkably impressive. In the bay below were gathered numerous ships which had brought patriots from all the neighboring ports. On the mountain side waved thousands of banners, the national flag itself proudly above all others.

SERBIANS ANXIOUS OVER ITALY'S DESIGNS

Claim Seizure of Dalmatia Would Bar Them From Advantages They Fought For.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Serbia, May 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The possibility of intervention by Italy is arousing the greatest interest in Serbia and in political circles, and every indication of Italian designs on the Dalmatian coast is carefully examined.

With Italy's claim to the Trentino and Istria, the Serbs are in sympathy, but when Italian ambitions are seen to extend to the Dalmatian Islands and the Dalmatian coast fear is expressed that Serbia is about to be robbed of advantages for which she has been fighting in the present war, should victory crown the arms of the Triple Entente powers. Serbia hopes to reap reward on the Dalmatian coast. Italy, however, is claiming Dalmatia, and all Serbia would gain if the Italian view prevailed, would be a part cut off from the interior of the country by the barrier of the Dunaric Alps. Even the free development of this could be hindered by Italy, who would acquire Spalato, the natural route for commerce with Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the ground of nationality Serbia has a prior claim to Dalmatia, which in 1900 was peopled by over 550,000 Serbo-Croats, as compared with 15,279 Italians.

Unless the injustice done Serbia under the Treaty of Berlin is redressed in the manner indicated, Serbia's position at the close of the war will not materially improve. The only changes that would have been effected would be the substitution of Italian for Austrian predominance, in other words, the transfer to Italy of the power formerly exercised by Austria-Hungary.

Opinion in political circles may therefore be summed up in the following words:

"Let Italy take Albania, if the Triple Entente powers agree, and construct there as many ports as she likes, but do not let her strangle or suffocate Serbia by depriving her of arteries essential to her commercial existence."

AWAITS AUSTRIA'S REPLY.

Count Goluchowski Said to be on His Way to Rome with It.

ROME, May 5.—The excitement caused by the abandonment of King Victor Emmanuel and the Ministers of their proposed trip to Quarto Sant' Elena has subsided in arliamentPary circles, where it is believed there has been no essential modification of the situation. Since Monday sensational rumors have given place to more moderate reports, according to which conversations between Italy and Austria are being continued.

Foreign Minister Sonnino received calls yesterday afternoon from the British and French Ambassadors and the Secretary of the Russian Embassy. Count Goluchowski, who is being sent to Rome on a special mission by the Austrian Government, is expected here tomorrow. He will be received by the King and Baron Sonnino. He is supposed to be bringing the answer of Austria to the reported request of Italy made through Prince von Bülow that Austria make a clear statement of its intentions.

If this answer is considered unsatisfactory it is believed the Salandra Ministry will take the position that it has availed itself without result of every possible means of averting war.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.—The German papers are beginning to display anxiety regarding Italy's attitude. The Vossische Zeitung, the Lokal Anzeiger, and the Tageblatt, all emphasize the fact that the negotiations between Italy and Austria-Hungary have not yet been definitely broken and that therefore there is still justifiable hope of a satisfactory solution.

They admit that the situatino is serious, however, but at the same time insist that Italian intervention on the side with Germany's enemies would hake no difference to German determination or confidence in the final result.

MASONS PRAY FOR PEACE.

New York Members Long for End of European Conflict.

This prayer for world peace was adopted yesterday at the second session of the 134th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, in Masonic Hall, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street:

> Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of Masons, State of New York, looks with profound grief upon the situation of hundreds of thousands of Masonic brethren, as well as of the millions of other human beings, who are engaged in the European conflict in the ranks of the various countries.
>
> It unites in the prayer that the day may not be far distant when peace shall again bring her blessings to all nations and when our brethren shall once more happily resume the path illumined by the great light which radiates from the Masonic altar to the glory of God and the Order of Free and Accepted Masons throughout the world.

There were visiting delegations from Pennsylvania and New Jersey yesterday. After a luncheon at the Republican Club the delegates went for an automobile ride and had dinner at the Republican Club last night.

Today there will be the election and installation of officers.

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FAVORS OPEN SHOP FOR RAILROADS

Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Denies Charges of Unfairness.

MUST KEEP TRAINS RUNNING

Cannot Let Labor Interfere with Schedules—Tells Industrial Commission He Favors Mediation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, today explained in detail before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, the labor policies of that corporation and its dealings with its employes. He declared that the Pennsylvania's first duty was to run trains, and that it opposed any labor organization which attempted to stop the running of trains. In other words, he said, the Pennsylvania was opposed to sympathetic strikes and the closed shop.

An industrial movement that met the approval of Mr. Atterbury was the extension of the Newlands act, which provided for Federal mediation and conciliation so as to include all the men employed by the railroad, and not merely those engaged in transportation. The Pennsylvania Railroad, he asserted, favored the Compensation act proposed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and would welcome a Federal compensation law.

These were some of the features of Mr. Atterbury's testimony which was a frank discussion of the railroad's policy toward its employes and labor organizations. After reading a prepared statement, Mr. Atterbury submitted himself to an examination in which he went into every angle of the labor situation and explainer the status of the railroad to the legislation mentioned.

"We recognize that there are three things important in the railroad relations," said Mr. Atterbury. "We owe a duty to our stockholders, our employes, and to the public. Our first duty is to run trains, and we have never missed a train schedule on account of a strike. Any organization that takes out of our hands our desire to control our employes is inimical to us. We are opposed to the closed shop and sympathetic strikes."

Road Keeps in Touch with Men.

Concerning the manner in which the railroad kept in touch with sentiment among its men, Mr. Atterbury said:

"Confidential inxestigators, in no way connected with the railroad's police department, are employed to ascertain and report to the officials, the conduct and sentiment of employes, and the movements, actions and plans of labor leaders and organizers. These men are not empowered to make arrests.

"Labor leaders, with control of the workmen through membership in labor organizations, can cause employes to leave their work, resulting in a strike and interfering with train operations, without giving any previous warning to the railroad company. As the rairoad company has the responsibility of main, subject to fines by the Government for delays to the mails, it must keep itself informed of the movements of labor agitators. It is necessary that trained men be employed to conduct these investigations and make reports to the officials.

"Confidential investigators are also employed to identify themselves as employes in various departments to secure correct information as to any efforts of labor organizers among employes which tend to destroy the harmony and friendly feeling which for many years have generally existed between this company and its employes. Investigators are also employed to learn the grievances, if any, of the employes which have been reported to labor organiaztions for adjustment; instead of being reported to company officials in order that such satisfactory settlement as conditions will permit may be made and to keep the officers fully informed of conditions which they should know, to permit them properly to manage the property.

$800,000 a Year for Spy System.

"It is necessary to maintain a police system and a system of espionage," added Mr. Atterbury. "We know what is going on. We have emissaries in the ranks of labor and they in our. They have volunteers who give us investigation and we employ Pinkertons as well. There are about 400 in the Police Department, and we are prepared for anything that might happen. We do not leave anything undone to keep our trains running that is legal and lawful."

Mr. Atterbury explained that it cost the Pennsylvania Railroad $800,000 a year to maintain its police and espionage system. But half of this was expended, he thought, to break the strike on the Monogahela system last year.

In answering the question whether it was possible for the State to give police protection Mr. Atterbury said:

"In theory, yes, but in practice, no. There is so much opposition to the State protecting corporations that we have found it necessary to look after protection for ourselves.

"We have the finest body in the men in the United States in Pennsylvania, the State Constabulary. Yet every labor organization is bitterly opposed to its enlargement. We have our own police system and it does the trick. It is a dream of the millenium to expect police protection from the States, with all the different political winds blowing through the Legislature. If the States should properly protect us it would be an ideal situation. We ought not to attend to the police duty of the States, but we are forced to do it."

Denies Charge of Labor Men.

Mr. Atterbury wa then asked to explain the seven charges made against the railroad by H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. These charges dealt with the company's policies toward labor organizations.

"Does the ennsPylvania Railroad deny the right of organization to all employes, except those engaged in transportation?" Mr. Atterbury was aked.

"I deny that," he answered. "We do not oppose the men under our control joining labor organizations provided they do not submit themselves to association which brings a cessation to their labors, through a sympathetic strike or something our men are not interested in. Our position is identical with that of the Federal Government respecting thepostal railway employes. The Government forbids these employes joining an organization that might call them out of their work through sympathy."

"Is the question asked whether a man is a member of a union?"

"No. We never ask the question in employing a man unless he begins to bother us. We are acting on the defensive and not the offensive."

"Is the relation between labor and the employer getting beter?"

"I should say so. In the last ten years there has developed a new code. It is different from that of twenty years ago. In the Pennsylvania Railroad all of us come up from the ranks. We are one big family, and we try to avoid outside interference with our affairs. I should be very much surprised if we ever see a great railroad strike again. Industrial conditions are getting better. Labor and employer are closer in touch."

Mr. Atterbury said he was opposed to compulsory arbitration, and was not opposed to many features of the Canadian days' notice before a strike can be declared, and allows the government to present both sides of the dispute.

H. B. Perham of the Order of Telegraphers, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled this morning, and told of his unsuccessful fight against the Pennsylvania Railroad. He said that 500 trai ndispatchers had such tense work that they were driven insane and became old men at the age of 40.

Says Road Rules Altoona.

"These men are living in a constant state of terror," said Mr. Perham. "They are laid off for the slighest mishap." He declared that money was used by the railroads to fight the eight-hour law in the Maryland Legislature.

Testifying to conditions in Altoona, he said:

"The Pennsylvania aRilroad controls hotels in Altoona. Labor organizers are invited to leave hotels."

"What compels hotels to act thus?"

"Fear of th eloss of patronage and a los sof their licenses."

"Does the Pennsylvania Railroad interest itself in who gets licenses in that county?"

"It is so reported. Their influence reaches to the police courts, and even the higher courts and newspapers. Public speech in Altoona is impossible. The Pennsylvania Railroad prevents any one hiring a hall. To live in Altoona one must live as the Pennsylvania desires. It is a clear case of 'My company 'tis of thee.'"

Mr. Perham said that labor had not yet decided upon what was the best compensation law. After laws were tried out in the several States, labor would select the best.

W. H. Pierce of Harrisburg, an organizer for the Brotherhood of Federated Railway Engineers, told of his fight in 1911 to organize the Pennsylvania Railroad. He said that many men who joined his organization were discharged by the railroad.

Mr. Pierce will resume his testimony tomorrow, when other officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, including S. C. Long, General Manager, and G. W. Creighton, General Superintendent, will be heard.

WILSON EXPLAINS REFUSAL.

Does Not Care to Enter Controversy Between Walsh and Rockefeller.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Wilson's refusal yesterday to furnish the Industrial Relations Cimmission with copies of correspondence with ex-Governor Ammons of Colorado on the Colorado coal strike, was explained at the White House today with the statement that the President did not care to take any part in the controversy between Chairman Walsh and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., over Mr. Walsh's assertion that an agent of Mr. Rockefeller had written a letter to the President for Governor Ammons to sign.

The President's friends understand he believes the commission should conduct the investigation into industrial relations, for which it was created by Congress, without getting into newspaper controversies. While he has not gone into the merits of the discussion between Mr. Walsh and Mr. Rockefeller, it was said today he thinks the objects of the commission's investigation are apt to be defeated if published attacks on witnesses before the commission are continued.

SOCIAL LIFE IN SIMLA.

Work and Play at India's Great Summer Capital.

The social world of this place is divided into those who are here to work and those who come here to play. Both purposes are fulfilled with the energy of the race. The workers work very hard; the players play to admiration. The workers are, of course, in the majority. They are also an elect, chosen from among the Services for capacity. They are serious people, important people. Experience sits upon them; distinction follows them about. They do not spare themselves. As often as not they begin upon the files before breakfast. Their wives will tell you—always do tell you—the hour at which they leave office. It is they whom the stray arrival from the "Home Civil" addresses when he says: "I had no idea you fellows sweated like this." Looking at them collectively it is difficult to understand why such an assemblage of persons do not stamp the social life of the hill capital with something of their own mind and character, something fine and high and special, not to be found elsewhere. They do not so stamp it. On the contrary, they seem to leave the characterization of Simla society to the world which amuses itself, the stamping to the feet of polo ponies.

This seems a pity, but is understandable from more than one point of view. Officials "senior" enough to be socially influential in Simla have usually served a long, long time in the arid plains below. Duty in India is all-absorbing, there is never too much mind or character to answer its needs. A gradual incrustation of the whole personality takes place about this standard, and an expert psychologist could chip from the surface many things like geniality, perception, power to charm. The chemical action of high ideals upon alien tasks under the Indian sun will sometimes be found to have turned the head of a department into a whited sepulchre of the undergraduate he once was. The mind is less resilient, refuses to react to anything but its "job." Luckily the job remains. Exceptions, of course, there have been, men whose personality has been too vital for the climate and the machine. Sir Denzil Ibbetson was one of them, Sir John Jenkins another. There are even some that are not dead. But the withered eye, for which no oculist can prescribe, is a melancholy feature of Simla. It is an item of the price of empire, probably uncounted.

These, and such as these, are naturally inclined to stand aside while younger and less chastened spirits make the pace and the reputation of Simla. Not that in these days the pace is very rapid or the reputation at all amusing. Lord Kitchener is supposed to have slain any romance that survived Lord Curzon. The hill Captain of today has a pale and serious cast of countenance; Mrs. Hauksbee would hardly recognize him. I have been invited to three missionary "sales of work" in the past week under Viceregal patronage. Three in one week, under the deodars! It is almost too regenerating. No; the old wild days are gone. Nobody bites pieces out of wine glasses now; nobody elopes. Most people are a little older than Cupid. Yet youth, well-conducted youth, rules us still, because in youth only resides the energy and the initiative to do it. That, I imagine, is one reason why such social flavor as our little world has is so incurably bumblepuppy.

But the cuckoo takes account of other things. Every bureaucracy is heir to certain ills, too well known to need diagnosing. A narrowness of outlook, from the nose forever to the pen, an overdeveloped respect for superiors, from the capacity to succeed them and the possibility that somebody else will, a desperate personal sensitiveness, because the sun casts nothing so important as one's own shadow. These things may be bad enough in Petersburg or in Whitehall; here in India they are intensified by isolation. There are no big grievances to measure our little grievances against, no tide of life to forget them in. The Mall on a June morning must be redhot with heartburnings and resentment shed on the way to office. There is no escape from these things; none so thick skinned that he never feels the bruise of unfriendliness or the pinprick of a snub. And no appeal. One might memorialize Providence, but it is ten to one that nothing of that kind would be forwarded under the rules.

It is possible, no doubt, to take the bureaucratic handicap too seriously in estimating the points of society based upon this form of activity, but it must not be left out. Another stone that may be thrown at it with justice is the perfunctoriness with which it invests personal relations. Official designations, not individuals, are asked to dinner to meet other official designations, there being nobody else to invite. Upon any valid estimate of social values, based upon freedom of choice, this would be, in its particular way, one of the most promiscuous of civilized societies, in spite of the fact that practically every member of it is vouched for by his country! It is an odd reflection.

Perhaps, when all is said, it requires very diligent search to find the realities of social life in those remote imperial outposts at all. Too long a row of absentees confronts us on the Mall. Pictures and music, the lecture and the play, all the art and criticism of life we must do without—most of all, the life of the race, that red tide in which we vainly steep our withered persons in the pensioned later years that offer their ironical compensation for all we have foregone. The world's throbbing interests reach us only by paper contact—the attenuated dramas of the files, the daily echoes of Reuter, a Saturday three weeks old. We are truly a little far—we have long been a little far—from the centres of gentleness and gaiety and that poise of the spirit which makes life look, now and then, like a creditable and hapy performance. A little thing happens twice a week which is significant. A flag is run up at the Post Office on Thursday afternoon when the English mail goes out, and on Sunday morning, when the English mail comes in. It is a survival which marks, with a touch of pathos, disabilities that we have not outgrown.—London Telegraph.

MANDATE HASTENED ON FRANK'S MOTION

Handed Down bySupreme Court Without Waiting 30 Days—Expedites Clemency Hearing.

JURORS FOR COMMUTATION

At Least Three Oppose Death Penalty for Farnk—Gov. Slaton Guarantees Impartial Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—So as to give Leo M. Frank, now under sentence of death in Georgia for the murder of a factory girl in 1913, a definite status in the Georgia courts without further delay, the Supreme Court of the United States today, upon the request of Frank's counsel, issued its mandate sustaining the Federal District Court of Georgia in its refusal to grant to Frank a writ of habeas corpus. Recently, when counsel for the State of Georgia asked that another day be named for Frank's execution, the State court refused to proceed until the Supreme Court's mandate had been received. It is thought that counsel for Frank voluntarily expedited the matter so as to hasten their petition for a commutation of sentence.

The Supreme Court ordinarily issues its mandate thirty days after a dcision, although it is customary, as today, to issue the mandate sooner upon the request of the defeated party. The thirty days will have elapsed on May 19.

Georgia Counsel Surprised.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5.—The action of Attorney Louis Marshall of New York in asknig the United States Supreme Court to hand down without further delay the mandate in the Leo M. Frank case was a surprise to the local counsel for Frank. Attorney H. A. Alexander, of Frank's counsel, said:

"We have just been notified of the step taken in the Supreme Court. Frank's local counsel were not advised that the reported step was to be taken, but we understand that it was simply to inform the court that counsel for Frank had no mention to apply for a rehearing or to take any other step that might occasion delay, and that so far as they were concerned they had no objection to the mandate issuing at once. Those representing Frank's application before the Prison Commission and the Governor have no desire to hasten or retard the hearing before either the commission or the Governor. They wish, and expect the application to take the usual and ordinary course."

It had been expected that the usual thirty days would elapse between the court's decision and the handing down of the mandate. The present action paves the way for speedy action before the Georgia Prison Commission, and it is likely that Frank's petition for clemency will be passed upon by Governor Slaton before he goes out of office about the middle of June.

As soon as Frank is re-sentenced the Prison Commission, before which his application for executive clemency is pending, will take cognizance of the application and set a date for a hearing. It is expected that the re-sentencing of Frank will occur either next Saturday or Monday.

Because of the bulky record in the case it is understood that the Prison Commission probably will consider it at a special session. Should a special session be called Governor Slaton almost certainly would be called to pass upon the fate of Frank.

The prisoner's lawyers are busy preparing for the hearing. It is understood that the jurors who convicted Frank have been asked to recommend clemency, and it is reported that at least three of them have consented.

Frank's attorneys today obtained an order from Judge Hill turning over to them the affidavits and other documents used in making the motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The stenographic records of testimony also were procured by the attorneys. The move of procuring this data came as a surprise and was taken in some quarters to forecast an attack on the State's evidence at the hearing before the Prison Commission.

Slaton Guarantees Impartiality.

Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who arrived at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon from Atlanta, said:

"When the Supreme Court sends down the mandate the State Court will be called upon to resentence Frank. Then the case will be brought before the Prison Commission, who will investigate for themselves the records and facts, and when this is done the commission can recommend to the Governor pardon, commutation of sentence, or that there be no interference with the court's decree.

"When the case thus passes into the Governor's hands he will consider all the records anew. The recommendations of the commission do not bind the Governor in any way, though they must necessarily have a moral weight. The Governor has absolute power in the final stage of the case.

"The Prison Commission is now in session. The arguments before it will probably be heard the first week in June. Under the law a Judge cannot pass sentence of execution to be carried out in less than twenty days. If that interval does not afford the Prison Commission plenty of time for investigation and consideration it will probably report to me to that effect, and, as a matter of course, I would grant a respite until the case has been thoroughly gone into.

"It must be recognized that in a case like this, or any other that comes to them, the Governor and the Prison Commission are thoroughly impartial, and will do what they think right in view of the record and the evidence. What these last are, I do not know. I have many cases where sentences of execution had been passed come before me, and I have given both sides ample opportunity to be heard. The case of Leo Frank, in that respect, is just like the case of John Smith. The people of the United States can understand that the Governor of Georgia is a big enough man to enforce the law, or on the other hand to extend clemency, and that he will act according to his conscience. What his action will be nobody can state until after the arguments have been made."

Governor Slaton came up to hurry the engraving of Georgia State bonds, which are needed for an early delivery.

"The prospects in Georgia are now fine, and people are very hopeful," he said, in discussing business conditions.

His Inheritance.

We have inherited $1,000, but we'll see the paper in—the Sheriff's hands before we enlarge it with that money. We're goingto have one good time before we die.—Adams (Ga.) Enterprise.

Pronouncement on Grape Juice.

One of the dear sisters of the W. C. T. U. asks us to give grape juice a fair trial. We have done so and the verdict is guilty.—Houston Post.

Keep the Farm Dog Busy.

The old-fashioned farm dog used to have an easy time barking at passing vehicles, but since there are so many autos and motorcycles running about the country he is kept pretty busy.—Toledo Blade.

LAST RIPPER KILLING FORETOLD IN LETTER

Leonore Cohn's Mother Warned Two Days Before Charlie Murray Was Murdered.

MORE SUSPECTS ARRESTED

One Man, Seen Annyoing Children, Found to Have Stained Knife and Tobacco Can.

A letter, signed "Jack-the-Ripper," and threatening another murder more brutal than that of her little daughter, Leonore Anna Cohn, last March, which was received last Saturday by Mrs. Anna Cohn, 352 Third Avenue, just two days before little Charles Murray was slain by a ripper in the hallway of his home, 270 First Avenue, has furnished a new clue which the police are following with renewed hopes.

The letter is similar to scurrilous notes written to Mrs. Cohn soon after the murder of her daughter. When the first letters were received they were turned over to the postal authorities, and subsequently Edward Richman, 22 years old, an Austrian, of 433 East 136th Street, was arrested. He will be arraigned today before United States Commissioner Houghton on a charge of misusing the mails.

The letter received by Mrs. Cohn last Saturday was postmarked "New York, May 1, 1915, 7 A. M. Station F." Station F is in Thirty-fourth Street, near Lexington Avenue, not many blocks from the place where Leonore Cohn was murdered. The letter was dated April 30, 1915, and read:

Dear Mrs. Cohn: Just a line to let you know that the person that is accused for writing letters to you is innocent. I am the fellow that wrote you the letters, and as I sade befor a man that heeps his ears and eyes open and mouth shut will always get along and never get caught. Some day thats if I shal ever get the chair I may conffess. But as long as I am out thay can never get me. Kindly give the enclosed letter to the police and tell them that I wrote it. From
H. B. RICHMOND, Jack-the-Ripper.

The letter, which Mrs. Cohn was requested to turn over to the police, was inclosed in another envelope on which was written, "Give this to the police." This letter read:

Why don't you drop this case? You know that man cant get me in 100 years from now so its no youse in sirchen for me. I am a wise guy you know but wise guys never get caught. You may think that I am a fool to write you But am writing just to show that aint afrait Mr. Richmond is incent of the letter which you accuse him for writing to Mrs. Cohn. I am the one that wrote all of tham. As I told you in one of my letters that is gon to be an of the biggest murderes be cometed in N. Y. that was ever nown Now do you see I am troue
H. B. RICHMOND
JACK-THE-RIPPER

The man in the Tombs who is accused of writing the first letters to Mrs. Cohn was arrested late in the afternoon of April 29 by Acting Captain Gildea and four detectives of the Second Branch, on the complaint of Mrs. Cohn.

Richman's Visitors Watched.

It was learned at Police Headquarters that the prisoner was visited last Friday by a man who they say lives in West Fifty-third Street. When asked if the police were able to account for the movements of this man following his visit to Richman, neither Second Deputy Commissioner Lord nor Inspector Faurot would answer.

A young woman, who said she lived in Sixty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, visited Richman in the Tombs yesterday, and when she left carried a letter addressed to herself. She and the man who first visited the prisoner are being watched by detectives. Because of the similarity between the name of the letter writer, "Richmond" and the prisoner, Richman, the police ade trying to learn whether the prisoner wrote the last letter to Mrs. Cohn, and, if so, how he got it into the mail. They point out that the letter boasting of a second ripper crime was written on stationery such as may be obtained by prisoners in the Tombs.

The house-to-house search of the neighborhood in which Charles Murray was murdered was continued yesterday. Mamie Murray, the eight-year-old sister of the dead boy; Theresa Louisa Niedig, 247 Avenue B, who was attacked less than fifteen miuutes before Charlie Murray was murdered by a man, who dragged her into a hallway only a few doors from the place of the murder, and a thirteen-year-old girl who was attacked several nights earlier, assisted the detectives in their search. The little girls, accompanied secretly by detectives, walked the streets, hoping to induce the "ripper" to approach them.

In addition, detectives and twenty policemen in plain clothes made inquirles of every householder in the district. They asked particularly about men romers whol did their own washing, and searched every laundry in the neighborhood for bloodstained garments.

Find Stained Knife.

Early yesterday evening Inspector Faurot at Headquarters questioned Michael Tucker, 49 years old, a Slav, who said he had a wife and two children living in Passaic. He was arrested by Patrolmen Kelleher and Woole of the Oak Street Station, who said they saw him annoying children at Water and Oliver Streets. When the patrolmen first noticed him, he was thrusting out his hand in such a manner that they thought he had a knife. Then he beckoned to some children across the street, and put his hand into his pocket.

The patrolmen followed Tucker first to Cherry and then to Roosevelt Street, and when they saw him beckoning to children leaving Public School No. 114, they took charge of him. Kelleher said he asked Tucker what he was doing, and that he answered quickly: "Me no kill boy."

They found a large jack-knife in his pocket, and nothing else but a can of smoking tobacco. At the station they said he again prottsted: "Me no kill anybody; me no kill boy, me no kill girl."

Inspector Faurot examined the knife, and said there were stains on the blade which a superficial test made to appear like blood stains. There were similar stains on the tobacco can.

Tucker told the detectives he had lived recently in a Bowery lodging house, and they took him out to find it.

Detectives arrested several other suspects in the neighborhood of the Murray home yesterday. He was picked up in Stuyvesant Park, where children skating, said he had anoyed them. Another man, taken near First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, had a blood stain on his clothing, which, he explained, was caused by an operation he recently underwent at Bellevue. He showed documentary evidence of the operation, but the police held him until they could make further investigation. Another suspect was arrested near the Williamsburg Bridge plaza, where children who said he had anoyed them, pointed him out to the police.

The funeral of Charlie Murray will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, this time having been set so that his little friends attending the kindergarten at St. George's Church, where he was a pupil, may attend. Mgr. Murphy, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which the Murray family attends, will go to Calvary Cemtery for the final ceremonies.

SONGS OF SERBIANS DONE INTO ENGLISH

Montenegrin National Anthem a Composition of Nicholas I. of That Country.

DR. RYDER'S TRANSLATION

"Ho, Slavonian Heroes," the Patriot Call of the Pan-Slav Hymn—Many Copies Sold.

Under the heading "Songs of Serbia" there have been arranged and published with English words for the benefit of the women and children of Serbia the Pan-Slav, the Serbian, and the Montenegrin national anthems. The translations were made by Dr. Maxwell Ryder, and the music can be had by applying to Miss Caroline Dawes Appleton of 133 East Thirty-fifth Street. The Montenegrin hymn was written by King Nicholas I. of that country.

The English translation of the hymns reads:

Pan-Slav Hymn.

HO, SLAVONIANS!

Ho, Slavonian heroes!
Of God's flaming sword the wondrous children!
While this world and life endure,
And while God's hand still sways the thunder,
Stand ye fast, like fortress walls,
Earth's heroes all-prevailing!
Face the hounds of hell against you madly raging—
Slavic rights asserting!
May black night of death engulf the coward traitor
From thy ranks deserting!

Serbian National Hymn.

Lord of hosts, King of all, God of Righteousness,
Thou who from Peril hast saved us,
Hear, O Lord, this our prayer, Mighty Saviour!
Lead Thou us on to Glory and to Thee!
Serbia's King and Serbia's race, uphold Thou still!
Give Thou us strength, vict'ry shall be ours,
Lead Thou, we pray, our life we give,
Give, Serbia to Thee and to our King;
Our destiny is in Thy hand;
Uphold Thou our King! Our own brave King!

Montenegrin Hymn.

ONAM' ONAMO!

Far, far away, beyond the morning star,
Ruined all, yet glorious, still dear to me,
That palace grand our forefathers built,
Stands square up to heav'n to call us to arms.
Still calling, calling, O mighty Prisrend!
Sacred and holy to those I love,
Forefathers, heroes who gave me birth,
To Prisrend's palace, arm'd must I go!

Up to date it is said more than 10,000 copies of the words and music of the Slavic hymns have been sold.

Tannhauser with His Meals.

Hopeful Hank says: "Listening to a hair-lip fellow eating soup is another reason why I enjoy just a dash of Tannhauser with my meals."—Toledo Blade.

Thing a Girl Can't Understand.

Another thing a girl can hardly understand about her married sister is the way she will betray not a little enthusiasm when she comes upon an advertisement of a white enamel sink strainer reduced to 24 cents.—Ohio State Journal.

BARNES ON BOSSES, AS TOLD BY COLONEL

Continued from Page 1.

talks he had had with Mr. Barnes to show that as a lieutenant of Platt and leader of Albany County Mr. Barnes was dominant in the Republican Party. The Justice said he would allow the matter to go in, but as showing mitigation only.

"Now," began Mr. Bowers, "I will ask you to state any conversations you had with Mr. Barnes in 1899 or 1900 regarding the nature of a boss and regarding domination by a political machine."

The Colonel said he had had several such conversations, but he couldn't remember the exact dates. Many of them, he said, occurred in the Executive Chamber at Albany, when he was alone with Mr. Barnes or when others were in the room with them.

"I had one such conversation with Mr. Barnes," he said, "on a train between New York and Albany, but I do not remember when it was. One took place a few weeks prior to my appointment of Mr. Payn's successor, because I then told Barnes, after my conversation with Platt in which Platt told me—"

"Let's come down to something you haven't already testified to," interrupted Mr. Bowers. The Colonel looked pained for an instant, but began again:

Barnes's Theories As To Bossism.

"The substance of what I am about to say was told in several conversations I had with Mr. Barnes. He said that it was necessary that the head of a political organization should have complete control of the organization. He instanced Albany County as an example where it was impossible for the riff-raff to take an active part in politics without damage to the community if they were not responsible to a boss or a leader. He said that the riff-raff could not be trusted to handle political affairs; that they would misconduct themselves with regard to property, and that the Government could not go on.

"He said it wasn't necessary ordinarily for the boss to issue orders to the men in the organization, to the Legislators or to other public officials, that they found out for themselves very speedily what was going on. He said if the legislators didn't support the organization they didn't get their bills through, or a nomination, or funds to carry on a campaign if they were nominated. In most cases, Mr. Barnes said, these legislators speedily found out for themselves that it was to their interest to discover what the organization wanted them to do. I remember one particular phrase he used. It was: 'You know yourself, Mr. Roosevelt, that the Senator—meaning Mr. Platt—doesn't bully. He doesn't have to.'

"Mr. Barnes went on to say if a man wanted to go ahead he couldn't do it if he didn't do what the boss wished, but that it wasn't necessary for a boss to give orders. It was sufficient, he said, to have it understood that the man stood by the organization, and if he didn't stand by the organization he got punished. By that he wouldn't get a renomination and in this way he would be eliminated."

The Colonel had worked himself into a fervor. He stuck out his chin as he dwelt on Barnes's name, he leaned toward the Justice and he pounded his fists on the arms of his chair, using all the accompaniments that Mr. Ivins objected to so strenuously several days ago.

Mr. Barnes wanted to know if the witness had any of the same kind of conversations with Barnes after he became President. The Colonel replied that most of the conversations took place after the election of Governor Hughes, either at the White House or at Oyster Bay. It was about the time the Direct Primary bills were being discussed, anyway.

Mr. Barnum objected to any reference to the primary bills, and Justice Andrews told the Colonel to confine his remarks to what Mr. Barnes had said. Not to be daunted, the witness went on:

Direct Primaries Anti-Boss.

"The primary bills had been mentioned in the conversations. Mr. Barnes said the organization had complete control of the Legislature. He said that the effort to pass the primary bills was a general effort to break down party government, and that it was impossible to have party government without bosses. He said that the Democratic and Republican organizations should make common cause against the proposed primary legislation, and that the Legislature could not be allowed to pass the measures, as it would mean the destruction of party government. On one he managed to get it into the record again.

Mr. Bowers then read to the jury an article from The New oYrk World of May 4, 1913, in which mention was made of the Murphy and Barnes machines, and it was asserted that a perfect understanding and harmony existed between them. Still another article, telling of a combination of the two machines for the purpose of blocking legislation, was read. Mr. Bowers's purpose was to show that the articles influenced the Colonel's mind when he penned the alleged libel.

The lawyer wanted to know next if Mr. Roosevelt had read anything about a man named McCabe, who, he said, was at one time head of the Democratic Party in Albany.

"That," interposed Justice Andrews, "gets us back to the old question of local political matters in Albany which I have ruled out as not having any bearing either upon mitigation or justification. It is a very serious question and Mr. Ivins ought to be here."

"I believe your ruling was wrong," said Mr. Bowers, "and I would like to have the opportunity of arguing the matter now."

It was finally agreed that the court should wait for Mr. Ivins, and the Justice then asked Mr. Barnum if he cared to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Barnum asked that the cross-examination be reserved until tomorrow morning. The Justice consented.

Albany Journal Stockholders.

As soon as court opened this morning, the Roosevelt counsel took up the Albany printing matter. Mr. Ivins at the start agreed to stipulate that the session laws for 190 o 1904, inclusive, were printed only once each day during each year in The Albany Evening Journal, although the Journal was designated both as the "State" and the "County" paper, and that, while The Journal was paid both by the State and the County to publish the session laws, thus providing for two publications, the type was set up and printed only once each day.

"I agree to a stipulation," said Mr. Ivins, "that his statement is true, but I object because it is irrevelant."

The objection was overruled and the stipulation was read. Then Mr. Bowers read into the record the names of the stockholders of The Albany Evening Journal from 1897 to 1914. The list showed that the Barnes family had control of the paper, holding a majority of both common and preferred stock. There were 1,000 common and 600 preferred shares. William Barnes held 801 common and 28 preferred. Harry I. Barnes, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Grace Davis Barnes, Harriet L. Barnes and Mrs. David were the other members of the Barnes family holding stock, mostly preferred.

Other stockholders named were Chauncey M. Depew, Levi P. Morton, J. B. Lyon, the J. B. Lyon Printing Company, Oliver W. Quayle, Nathaniel Elsberg, R. C. Prun, Charles D. Hilles and Anthony N. Brady.

William J. Mussbaum, who had examined the books of the Journal Company, was called to testify as to the nature of the examination he had made. Mr. Bowers explained that he was attempting to show that on job printing contracts certain sums were paid to the Journal Company as commissions by the J. B. Lyon and Argus companies. Mr. Ivins objected. The court said that while similar evidence had been submited already, it was doubtful whether the books of a corporation were admissible as evidence without proof being brought to show that the plaintiff was aware of such payments.

"The mere fact that Mr. Barnes is an officer or Director of the company does not necessarily charge him with knowledge of the entries on the books of the corporation," said Justice Andrews.

"We are going to offer in evidence also the private account of Mr. Barnes to show that he had knowledge of it," said Mr. Bowers.

"Have you any officer of the company—a General Manager, Treasurer, or head bookkeeper—who can give responsible evidence on this point?" the court asked the Barnes counsel.

"No one is forthcoming," said Mr. Ivins. "Mr. Lindsay, the general manager, is dead, and the bookkeeper who was with the company for several years is no longer in its employ and cannot be located."

Barnes's Private Account.

Mr. Bowers said that he expected to be able t oshow that the surplus on the profit and loss account was transferred to Mr. Barnes's private account, and that, under the by-laws of the concern, hi sduties were such that inevitably he occasion Mr. Barnes said that the people could not be trusted to govern themselves and that they could not do without bosses."

The Colonel had made this remark by Mr. Barnes one of the points of his testimony when first on the stand, and now must have had knowledge of the details of the business.

It was an important point for the Roosevelt forces, for unless they could show that Mr. Barnes had knowledge of the commissions paid to the Journal company, he might not be held to be responsible for the acts of his subordinates. The Barnes forces have maintained that Mr. Barnes had no knowl edge of what was going on, and they have fought strenuously against his private accounts being admitted in evidence.

Addressing Mr. Bowers, Justice Andrews said:

"Your argument is that in the first place Mr. Barnes had supervision of the company, with the power to discharge employes, and that it was his duty to countersign checks, so that he must have seen all statements that came to the company; that he had a personal account in which he was credited with salary, cash, &c., from profits derived by the company, and that various sums drawn out by him were charged against his account, and that, therefore, to see that he was properly credited, he must have had knowledge of entries in the books of th company?

"Take any stockholder of any company; on the ledger he is credited with dividends and charged with various expenditures made for him; is he therefore charged with knowledge of all the entries of the books of the company in order to be sure that he was properly charged?"

Mr. Bowers replied that it would have been not only his duty but also his pleasure to see that the books were properly kept and the accounts made straight.

"Why wouldn't that apply equally to every stockholder?" asked the court.

"It would if he took his dividends," Mr. Bowers replied.

The court asked counsel to submit authorities on the question before the opening of the afternoon session and to suspend examination along that line for the time being.

Thousands Paid in Commissions.

Charles M. Winchester, Vice President of the J. B. Lyon Company, who had been on the stand several times, was recalled. He admitted that there was an account on the books of the J. B. Lyon Company showing payments made to his company by The Journal Company.

"When you did a piece of work for The Journal Company, for which you paid a commission, did you pay by check or by cash, or did you allow a deduction?" asked Mr. Bowers.

The witness said payment was made in different ways. Mr. Bowers then tried to find out just how much in commissions was paid to The Journal Company.

Q.—Did you ever pay as large a sum at once as $3,280.39? A.—Yes.

Q.—Ever pay as much as $14,000 for commission? A.—That was when I bought Mr. Barnes's (Lyon Company) stock and paid him $14,000 in cash and the rest in notes.

Q.—Did you pay as large a sum as that to the Journal in 1906? A.—I was not in the main branch of the Lyon Company at that time.

Q.—But you were general manager of the company? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was part of that Statework? A.—Yes.

Q.—And part of it county work, and again city work? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you billed the Journal Company for that work? A.—Usually—not always.

Q.—Why didn't you bill the State? A.—Any man who brings business to the J. B. Lyon Company gets a commission on it.

"If the Journal brought you business from the City of Albany or the State, and you billed the State, would you pay the Journal a commission?"

"I would like to explain that point."

"You may answer 'Yes' or 'No,' or say 'I can't answer,'" directed the court.

"I can't answer," said Mr. Winchester.

While it was not brought out today that the Journal Company received as much as $14,000 in 1906 for work it had turned over to the Lyon Company, Mr. Bowers hopes to be able to prove it later.

The witness said that at different times the Journal Company had brought to the Lyon Company work for both the State and the City of Albany, for which it had received a commission.

Q.—Will your books show these transactions? A.—I expect that they will.

Q.—Did you ever pay to or eceive from Mr. Barnes or the Journal Company any money not entered on your books? A.—No.

The witness said that the settlements with the Journal Company for work done for it were made once a year. He said he did business in his Journal dealings with Mr. Lindsay, now dead, and with a Mr. Fisher, who has left that company's employ.

Mr. Bowers directed the witness to produce all the ledgers and day books relating to the legislative printing, as well as all check stubs, vouchers, &c., showing payments to the Journal Company.

No Contract Talks with Barnes.

Mr. Barnum then took Mr. Winchester in hand for cross-examination. He asked if the McCarthy contract, which was discussed in the Barnes-Platt letters, had been assigned to the J. B. Lyon Company or to James B. Lyon individually. The witness said Mr. Lyon got it himself.

"Did Mr. Barnes ever come to you or talk with you about the McCarthy contarct?"

"Never in his life, or about any other contract."

The witness said he had a list of all the contracts awarded to the J. B. Lyon Company by the State for legislative and departmental printing from 1896 to date. He produced a list, and read the years in which contracts had been held by the Lyon company, and those in which they had been awarded to the Brandow Company, the Argus Company, Oliver A. Quayle, and others. In some instances, Mr. Winchester said, the printing had been leased or assigned to the Lon company. The Brandow Company, he said, and usually the Argus Company, did their work in their own plants. Sometimes, however, the Argus had called upon the Lyon company for assistance.

Q.—In certain years, when the contract was in other hands, you did none of the work? A.—No.

Q.—Have you any recollection of Mr. Barnes having used his influence with the Legislature to obtain public printing for the J. B. Lyon Company? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have absolute charge of all the printing contracts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Barnes ever talk with you in regard to charges that were to be made against the State for printing? A.—Never.

Q.—How many jobs have been given you since 1896 for departmental and legislative printing? A.—About 15,000 each year for departmental and from 200 to 300 for legislative printing.

The witness, on redirect examination, said that during the year 1914 the Lyon Company did business amounting to $1,300,000, of which $304,000 was commercial, that is, miscellaneous, including county and city printing, and of which $849,000 was legislative and departmental.

Michael V. Dolan of the Argus Company, recalled, told about the custom of keeping standing the type used for the printing of Common Council proceedings so that it could be used in printing the reports at the end of the year, thus saving the resetting of the type.

Edward T. Platt, recalled, was asked to explain why he had not brought all the Platt-Roosevelt letters called for in the first subpoena. He explained that they had been cross-indexed under "Roosevelt" and "President," and he could find only the "Roosevelt" files at first.

"I am not going to offer any of these letters in evidence," said Mr. Barnum, "nor read them to the jury. I just wanted to have it explained why they were not produced before."

The witness said that there were 353 letters in all, that 160 were from Roosevelt to Platt and 193 from Platt to Roosevelt, and that they covered the period from 1899 to 1909.

Hotchkiss Tells of Waste.

The first witness at the afternoon session was William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Superintendent of Insurance and ex-State Chairman of the Progressive Party. He said he made an investigation of the State Insurance office with regard to the printing of records in the early part of 1910. He pointed out that there was a provision in the law in 1908 requiring the printing of 4,000 copies of the annual report of the department and an extra 2,000 for distribution among lawyers and insurance companies, making 6,000 sets in all, or 30,000 books. When the witness was asked if he had taken any action in 1910 to have this arrangement changed the court asked Stewart F. Hancock, who was conducting the examination, what he expected to show.

"I expect to show," the lawyer replied, "that the State published 33 1-3 per cent. more copies of the report than it had use for, and that it was a waste and gave undue profit to the printers. I will also show that Mr. Hotchkiss tried to have the law amended so as to save the State's money—that he tried to get legislative bills passed; also that he tried to persuade the J. B. Lyon Company not to print the extra sets, but that the company refused to comply. I expect to show by Senator Burd, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, that it was impossible to get the necessary legislation through the Legislature."

Mr. Hotchkiss was then allowed to proceed.

"In 1910," he said, "we were getting at least 1,000 more sets of the report than we needed. They wer heaped up in a room in th attic of the Capitol. In 1911 there was a surplus of at least 1,500 copies, and the next year there were 2,000, or 10,000 books lef tover.

Mr. Hancock tried to get into the ree ord a letter the witness had written to Senator Burd, and in the argument that followed said: "I expect to prove that the Barnes influence was responsible for this great waste in printing."

The letter was excluded, but Mr. Hotchkiss was allowed to tell about a bill he had prepared and given to Senator Burd.

"Was the bill ever introduced?" the witness was asked.

"No," he replied. "Senator Burd said he couldn't get it out of the committee."

The witness said that Mr. Burd, shortly after that, told him he couldn't do anything to help him, as he couldn't get the bills out of his own committee.

Reform Always Sidetracked.

The witness then told how he had corresponded with the officials of the Lyon Company and how they had refused to cut down the number of books.

In 1912, the witness said, he prepared another bill reducing the number of printed reports needed from 4,000 to 2,000.

"Do you know what happened to that bill?" asked Mr. Hancock.

"Yes," replied the witness. "The bill was modified and became a law. The State printing law still required that 4,000 copies of the report be printed, however, and that number continued to be printed."

In 1913, Mr. Hotchkiss said, he tried again with another bill to reduce the number of copies to be printed from 4,000 to 2,000, but it was referred to the Senate Printing Committee and died there.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Bowers then took up the question of having the private books of Mr. Barnes examined. The argument went on for half an hour, when Michael V. Dolan, of the Argus Company, was recalled, and asked about payments he had made to the Journal Company for printing concessions.

"Did you in 1912 make a discount on the city work the Journal Company brought to you?" he was asked.

"I did," was the reply. After examining several ledgers the witness testified that such discounts were continued up to 1915.

Colonel Roosevelt was here recalled. After he had testified for half an hour Justice Andrews announced an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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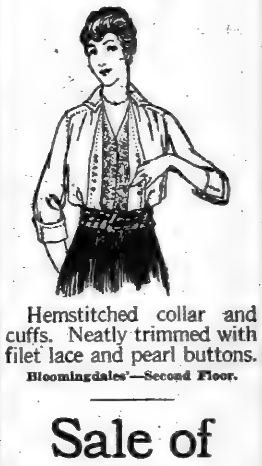

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Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects; in exact counterparts or clever adaptations of the best French styles.

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Of Georgette crepe, lace, chiffon and silk; suitable for wear with service or outing suits—or to complement the separate skirt for sports or utility wear.

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Mrs. Blatch Proposes Plan to Solve Puzzle—Insists That Women Must Have Fair Play.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—Advocates of woman suffrage served notice on the Constitutional Convention today that it must do nothing to interfere with a fair and unequivocal decision on the question by the voters at the polls this Fall. The ultimatum was delivered at a meeting of the Suffrage Committee held in the Senate Chamber for the purpose of hearing arguments on a resolution introduced by Herbert Parsons, committing the convention to the "hands off" policy.

A bare quorum of the committee was in attendance. Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, the Chairman, presided. A score of suffragists appeared to urge the adoption of the Parsons resolution, or some other resolution along similar lines. There were some women representing the "anti" movement in attendance, too, but they did not demand an opportunity to be heard. As a matter of fact the "antis" also want the question submitted to a referendum.

In speaking on his resolution Mr. Parsons said: "I have no pride of authorship. If any person can suggest a measure that will be an improvement upon my resolution I am quite willing to accept it. But if not, then I urge that my resolution be adopted without delay."

The Parsons resolution provides for three things. In the first place its adoption would pledge the Constitutional Convention to ignore the suffrage question. In the second place it would bind the convention to do no tinkering with Section 1, Article II, of the Constitution, which defines the qualifications of voters. In the third place it calls for the separate submission of the women suffrage amendment, on which two successive Legislatures have acted favorably, in accord with the wishes of the woman suffrage advocates, and the separate submission also of any other amendments to the suffrage clause of the constitution.

"Such action, said Mr. Parsons, "is necessary owing to the Constitutional necessity that any action by the Constitutional Convention ratified by the voters would supercede the amendment voted on by the Legislature, even though this was ratified too."

Mrs. Blatch's Argument.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, representing the Woman's Political Union, said that no amendment providing for Woman's suffrage should be submitted by the Constitutional Convention. The matter should be left to a referendum.

"Both the Republican and the Democratic State platform declared that the suffrage amendment should be submitted either by the Legislature or by the Constitutional Convention," said Mrs. Blatch. "In neither platform was there a suggestion that the amendment should be submitted both by the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention.

"Undoubtedly these definite declarations on the part of both parties were based upon knowledge of certain Constitutional complications which would arise were another course adopted, and on most honorable determination among the leaders of both parties to avoid jeopardizing a simple and unequivocal referendum on woman suffrage at the general election.

"In the Constitution of the State of Ne wYork there is a definite regulation of amendments submitted coincidently by the Legislature and a Constitutional Convention. I refer to Article XIV, Section 3, which says:

"'Any amendment proposed by a Constitutional Convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the Legislature, coincidently submitted to the people for approval at the general election held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety four or at any subsequent election, shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the Legislature.

"Were the Constitutional Convention to submit to the voters a woman suffrage amendment, such recommendation would not supplant that of the Legislature on the ballot, but both would appear with it causing obvious confusion.

"I feel full confidence that this committee will recommend the reporting to the Convention such a course of action as will not complicate the woman suffrage referendum by placing before the voters a second amendment, but will allow the amendment which has passed the Legislature to stand as the sole recommendation before the electorate on the question of extending suffrage to women.

"The problem before you of safeguarding the interests of our amendment and yet at the same time leaving the convention free to offer other than suffrage amendments to Section 1, Article II. is not difficult. The Constitutional Convention of 1894 set a precedent which can be followed. The revised constitution with the exception of Section 1, Article II. could be submitted in one ballot, and in a separate ballot the amendments coming from the convention to that excepted section could be presented. The legislative suffrage amendment would then stand alone on perfectly sound ground. Each amendment to Section 1, Article II. would be judged on its merits and would live or die according to its own carrying power.

"Perhaps no committee in the convention has a piece of work more important than this which falsi to you, of defining the relation of the convention, as Senator Rot says, to the suffrage amendment. In your work we feel sure you will be prompted by the desire to secure a referendum which cannot be challenged on the most important question which has ever come before the electorate of this State for decision."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the next speaker, said that there existed an alarming difference of opinion among lawyers as to how to avoid conflicting action.

"I have been told," said Mrs. Catt, "that if the amendment adopted by the Legislature should be ratified, a legal question might arise even though the Constitutional Convention had taken no action to duplicate or conflict with the amendment we want submitted. I have been assured, though, that the Constitutional Convention could go on record by adopting an order making the resolution adopted by the Legislature giving women the ballot a part of the Constitution, provided it was ratified at the polls.

Asks for a "Square Deal."

"One thing, however, I would like to emphasize. We do not want the Constitutional Convention to amend the suffrage clause in any way that will affect women's right to vote. We ask you for a square deal, and for nothing else."

The last appeal was made by Mrs. Edward Everett Hale, wife of Professor Hale of Union College.

"I am unaccustomed to speaking, and I know nothing about politics," said Mrs. Hale. "I want to give you the view of the plain woman on this matter. For years and years you have kept us in the nursery of the Judiciary Committee. Now you are letting us come down and take our dinner with you in the two houses of the Legislature. We feel that this is our coming-out party, and we are just as excited over it as a young girl would be over her first ball.

"We women have a great deal of respect for politics. You men, so to speak, are our Godfathers in politics. We must take our political morality from you. Just remember that, and that the best proof of your political morality is the keeping of your pledges to us who must depend upon you to do us justice in this matter of the ballot."

Mrs. Blatch said, after the hearing, that she and her sisters in the suffrage cause felt no apprehension with regard to the intentions of the Constitutional Convention or the good faith of either political party.

"The only alarm we feel," she said, "is because of the somewhat complex problem arising in connection with the form in which this question should be submitted so as to avoid confusion or the splitting of the vote or legal complications afterward."

It was learned tonight that William Barnes is the chief advocate of an educational qualification for the right to vote, and that the Honest Ballot Association, through Herbert Parsons, expects to offer an amendment increasing from thirty to sixty days the period of residence of an elector in an election district in order to have the right to vote.

ROOT OFFERS PRAYER.

Opens Constitutional Convention in Absence of Clergyman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—When the Constitutional Convention met this morning the clergyman who had been selected to offer the opening prayer was not present.

"The arrangement under which a clergyman was to appear here and open the session with prayer seems in some way to have failed," said President Root, when he ascended the rostrum.

Everybody was expecting the usual direction to the clerk to read the minutes of the preceding session, but Senator Root folded his hands, and with bowed head, offered prayer as follows:

"Almighty God, we pray Thee to guide our deliberations this day. Make us humble, sincere, devoted to the public service. Make us wise, considerate of the feelings and the opinions and the rights of others. Make us effective and useful for the advancement of Thy cause of peace and justice and liberty in the world. For Christ's sake. Amen."

TO REFORM SINKING FUNDS.

Wagner Proposes Plan to Lighten Tax Burden.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—Senator Robert F. Wagner introduced in the Constitutional Convention today two amendments to Article VII. of the Constitution, which deals with the manner of creating and maintaining the sinking funds for the amortization of the bonded indebtedness of the State. If some of the existing sinking funds there is now a vast surplus, owing to faulty methods of financing, and it was chiefly to correct this condition that the amendments were offered.

One amendment provides that t he highway sinking fund shall contain at the end of each year of the life of any highway bond issued one-fiftieth of the face value of such bond for each year it has been issued. The highway bonds run for fifty years. The amendment provides that any surplus now existing or which is created hereafter in the highway sinking funds shall be used to reduce the annual contribution to the sinking fund in succeeding years.

The other amendment provides that the ratio between the funds in the sinking fund at the end of each year and the face value of the bonds shall be equal to the ratio between the number of years elapsed since the issuance of the bonds to the total number of years for which they were issued.

"It is a matter of public knowledge that a large amount of money is tied up in those sinking funds in excess of the amount which should have been provided year by year for the redemption of the bonds," Senator Wagner said today. "This excess is due to blunders of the past.

"The only purpose of a sinking fund is to afford a prompt payment of het interest upon the bonds and to insure the maintenance of a sinking fund which will be sufficient to pay the bonds when they mature. The Legislature for some reason provided sinking funds which are today more than $30,000,000 in excess of the requirement."

Senator Wagner's amendments would relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation imposed by the present system.

Senator Wagner also introduced a resolution requesting the State Controller to inform the convention of the exact amount of bonds issued by the State for highway and canal purposes and the present condition of the sinking funds for the redemption of the bonds.

Senator James A. Foley of New York introduced an amendment for a new section, to be inserted in Article V., which would make the Public Service Commissioners constitutional officers and thus immune from molestation for political reasons.

Mark Eisner, Democrat of New York, introduced an amendment which would include moving picture shows in the clause of the Constitution which now safeguards the freedom of the press.

Ray B. Smith, Republican of Onondaga, presented a proposal which would render the tenure of all officers appointed by the Governor co-terminous with the Governor's own tenure of office. Another amendment offered by Mr. Smith would make three-fifths instead of a majority a quorum in either house of the Legislature on the final passage of bills.

WHITMAN MAY KILL THE POST ROAD BILL

Favors Protection of Old Albany Turnpike, but Is Puzzled Over the Method.

SUGGESTS ALTERNATE PLAN

May Make Road a State Highway—Village Officials Urge the Slater Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—After a public hearing on the Slater-Law bill, which would permit the laying of trolley tracks on the Albany Post Road, between Hastings and Ossinning, Governor Whitman said tonight that he either would veto that bill, or if he approved it, at the same time would approve the Hewitt bill, which would make that thoroughfare a State highway, in which case the sanction of the Highway Commissioner would be necessary before a trolley line could be constructed on it.

The bill, which is before the Governor for final action, has been opposed for years by the residents of Westchester County who have valuable estates along the historic turnpike. The bill has been before the Legislature since 197. It provides for the repeal of the so-called Burns law, prohibiting the laying of trolley tracks on that section of the Post Rroad, which is situated between Hastings and Ossinning. The Burns law was passed in 1896.

Again and again while the hearing was in progress, Governor Whitman indicated that he was in thorough sympathy with the plan to keep this stretch of road free of cars, but he thought this purpose could be accomplished by making it a State highway and without retaining on the statute books legislation which he appeared to regard as "special."

The bill was opposed at the hearing by men representing residents of the district affected by representatives of the Automobile Association of America, and the Automobile Club. Officials representing a number of villages along the route of the post road appeared to advocate the measure. They said that sentiment in Westchester County was overwhelmingly in favor of the bill, and submitted results of straw votes in support of their contention.

Courtland Smith of Dobbs Ferry, was the first to speak in opposition to the bill. He said the historic old highway should be kept free from encroachment by the trolley.

"The residents in the section of Westchester county along the Post Road where it is protected through the Burns law," he said, "have spent enormous sums of money in improving their estates because of protection afforded by the present law. It would be a breach of faith on the part of the State if this bill were to become law."

Paul N. Hayes of Scarborough spoke in a similar vein. He gave way to Frederick R. Toombs, a former Assemblyman, who said he was authorized to protest against the bill iby the Automobile Association. He filed a petition signed by 2,100 members of that association. Nelle Townsend, representing the Automobile Club, was the last speaker in opposition to the bill.

"I urge that it would be vandalism to permit trolley tracks on this historic old highway," he said.

"I quite agree with you," said the Governor, "but it is a question in my mind if the signing of the bill making the road a State highway would not provide the necessary protection. I do not know what to think regarding the propriety of a law affording an exemption for a short stretch of road after the manner of the Burns law and the wisdom of letting it remain on the statute books."

"We have not always had as good a Highway Commissioner as we have now," said Mr. Towner.

"There is a great deal in what you have said," said the Governor, with a smile.

Senator Slater, in advocating the bill, said that he introduced it because of a straw vote taken in the communities affected, which showed strong sentiment for the repeal of the Burns act.

"There were 3,066 votes in favor of demolishing the Chinese wall, which has been erected around this road by the Burns law to 767 against the proposition," said the Senator. "I contend that even with my bill signed, there would be ample protection. There would be four hurdles for any trolley concern to negotiate before it could obtain a footing on the Post Road. One would be the consent of the property owners, a second the permission of the villages along the route, a third the permit of the Public Service Commission, and a fourth the sanction of the Highways Commissioner. I maintain that all these four obstacles could not be overcome unless some really vital necessity with public sentiment behind it existed."

Assemblyman Walter W. Law of Westchester; Frank Pierson, President of the village of Tarrytown; Charles E. Milliard, a supervisor of the town of Greenburg; John F. Jenkins, supervisor of Ossining; Hugh Thornton of Dobbs Ferry, and Vice President Forsyth of the Westchester Board of Supervisors also urged the Governor to approve the bill.

Altogether Too Severe.

Up in Collin County a prominent farmer, business man and banker was convicted of killing a fellow man and given two years in the penitentiary. Why such severe punishment as this, when a slap on the wrist might have done just as well?—Houston Post.

Went Too Far.

Buck Kilby severely criticises Amos Livengood for his part in his recent trouble with his wife. "I don't blame Amos for whipping her," said Buck yesterday, "but when he tried to shoot her he went too far."—Topeka Capital.

Never Will Do It Again.

John Clark permitted a woman to faint in his arms at the Iron Mountain station last week and lost his watch and chain during the operation. We're safe in saying the next woman that faints in Clark's vicinity will drep the entire distance.—Malvein (Ga.) Meter.

TO SIGN OUSTER BILL.

Whitman Likely to Approve Industrial Commission Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—Representatives of labor organizations, at a hearing before Governor Whitman today, opposed the Spring bill establishing an Industrial Commission of three members, to take the place of the Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The labor men attacked principally the clause of the bill providing for court review of orders of the new commission. They asserted that this provision would result in delays in enforcing the laws.

"It is possible," the Governor agreed, "that this clause may open the door to delays too widely."

Commissioner of Labor Lynch, in opposing the measure, characterized it as "a most cumbersome engine, wonderfully evolved out of theoretical minds, for delaying the enforcement of the law."

James Hanley, the labor legislative agent, introduced a dozen representatives of labor organsiations, including Thomas V. O'Connor of Buffalo, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, who represented the longshoremen. James Cunningham, counsel for the Labor Department, one of the speakers, asserted that the rider in the bill which provides for an Advisory Board, would nullify all of the labor laws of the State. Thomas R. Parkinson, who if was asserted, drew up the bill, denied this, saying he made administrative changes only, and that it was in line with the laws in other States.

Governor Whitman after the hearing indicated that he would sign the bill. He also let it be inferred that if the measure became a law he would appoint Labor Commissioner Lynch and John Mitchell, a Compensation Commissioner, as members of the new commission. J. Mayhew Wainwright, who resigned as a Compensation Commissioner early in the Whitman administration, is another prospective appointee.

MAY VETO AUTO BILL.

Errors, Government Hears, Would Cost State $1,500,000.

ALBANY, May 5.—Governor Whitman today gave a hearing on the Hewitt bill, to increase the tax on motor vehicles, and place a $2 tax on motor cycles. He was informed that the measure, which was drawn by Republican leaders in the final days of the session, in its present form, would cause a loss of $1,500,000 a year to the States. Errors were made in the rush to get the measure through the Legislature.

Charles Terry, representing automobile dealers, told the Governor that the bill would exempt from taxation all motor vehicles which had been registered once, but not motor cycles. Such exemption, he said, would cause a loss of more than $1,500,000 a year in re-registration fees. The exemption, he explained, had come about by the insertion of the words "motor cycles" in the section providing for re-registration, and the neglect of the authors of the bill specifically to mention "other motor vehicles."

"If that proves to be the case," the Governor said, "I shall veto the bill. Otherwise, I think I ought to sign it."

$300,000 IN LEGACIES DIVIDED.

Public Bequests of Catherine Reilly Shown in Appraisal.

The exact amounts, aggregating approximately $300,000, bequeathed to religious and charitable institutions under the will of Catherine Reilly, who died at her home at 255 West 138th Street, on May 5, 1913, were disclosed yesterday when the appraisal of the estate was filed in the office of the State Controller.

The report shows the following bequests: Little Sisters of the Poor, $31,787; Xavier Free Publication Society for the Blind, $27787; St. Joseph's Seminary, $51,787; Seton Hospital for Consumptives, Holy Name Mission for the Bowery District, and St. Malachy's Home for Children, $26,787 each; the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ann, the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, St. Agnes Hospital, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Grace Institute, and the Misericordia Hospital, $5,000 each; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $10,000, and St. Patrick's Cathedral, $2,000.

There were fifty-three bequests in all, including $10,000 to Jennie Dorny, and $5,000 each to Kate McCormick and Mary Fay, friends of the testator.

Racing Receipts for Relief Funds.

The Westchester Racing Association has consented to donate a portion of its receipts of the opening day at Belmont Park, may 20, when the metropolitan racing season will start, to the Lafayette Fund, the Committee of Mercy, and the Blue Cross Association. These members of these three prominent war relief organizations are busily at work maturing their plans to make of this occasion a memorable success. Extra boxes are to be added for the opening day, so that there will be a hundred of them available. A number of the boxes already have been sold. Among those who have purchased them are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Oliver Harriman, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., C. K. G. Billings, Payne Whitney, Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar, Henry W. Marsh, Barron Andrews, John Magee, Gifford A. Cochran, Schuyler L. Parsons, James Butler, R. T. Wilson, Captain E. B. Casset, Allan Pinkerton, Walter Maynard, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, W. G. Loew, Oliver G. Jennings, Francis Roche, E. E. Bacon, Henry Case, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Victor Morawitz, Mrs. Henry Alexander, J. Sargeant Cram, Herbert Harriman, Spencer Eddy, J. H. McCullough, Pembroke Jones, Miss Barbara Rutherford, Mrs. L. Scott, Mrs. E. L. Tinker, J. S. Bache, Mrs. O. Smith, Amory Carhart, Preston Satterwhite, Walter Gurnee, Hamilton Cary, George Rose, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Clarence W. Mackay.

SAFFORD GUILTY, LAWYERS IN FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

of the jury remaining in the District Attorney's office with Mr. Wood, Mr. Hershenstein, and several other officials.

Mr. Wood did not make a formal statement after his encounter with Mr. Slade, but he denied striking the lawyer. He said that the lawyer had asked him what he considered an insulting question, and that he had ordered Mr. Slade out of the room. Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein and other witnesses also said that they did not see Mr. Wood strike Mr. Slade. It was admitted by most of the spectators that the two men had struck at each other, but it was asserted that none of the blows landed.

In the excitement immediately following the wrangle, when the court officers were trying to restore order, some one shouted, "Look out, some of those fellows carry guns," and apprehension of further trouble increased the uproar. But, as far as could be observed, no weapons were drawn.

Judge Hough told the jury before dismissing them that he would give their recommendation for leniency serious consideration. He then remanded Safford to the Tombs for sentence next Monday morning at 10:15 o'clock.

The jury retired with the case at 11:38 in the morning, and at 9:45 at night announced that a verdict had been agreed upon. They had taken out two hours for meals, so their deliberations consumed eight hours and twelve minutes. There was a rumor that one man had deadlocked the jury for that time, but the foreman stated after the verdict that all of the evidence in the case had been gone over carefully, and that this had required the eight hours and more. Judge Hough had gone home when the jury announced its readiness to report, so he had to be notified by telephone. It was 10:30 o'clock before he had taken his place on the bench.

Rae Tanzer's Trial Next.

Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein said late last night that the next prosecution in the Tanzer-Osborne ease would be that of Rae Tanzer for perjury committed at Safford's trial. She is under indictment for using the mails to defraud James W. Osborne, but the Federal authorities have her sworn statement that Mr. Osborne was not the man she knew as Oliver Osborne and with this they have her recent testimony that she was the man. An indictment for perjury, Mr. Hershenstein said, would be based on her testimony.

Miss Tanzer was not in the courtroom whe nthe verdict was returned. The only women present, who were close at hand in the encounter between Mr. Wood and Mr. Slade, were two whose identity was not learned.

When court opened in the morning, Judge Hough began his charge, in which he gave a resume of Rae Tanzer's story that to many established its own improbability. He first instructed the jury regarding the law in the case, saying particularly that the jurors must determine, first, whether Safford told the truth, and second, if he did not tell the truth, whether he knew this fact when he testified. The Judge characterized "a reasonable doubt" as a "doubt based on reason, not on kindness nor intellectual laziness," and he warned the jurors against attempting to examine the evidence from a legal point of view.

"Simply use the common sense God has given you," he explained.

Judge Hough said that one of the first questions to be considered by the jurors was the truth or falsity of Rae Tanzers' sszz sstozrzy.

"The truth of any allegation of fact," he said, "may be judged from two viewpoints: first, what is the inherent probability of the story told? and, second, what is the evidence for and against the tale told?"

Judge Hough's Advice.

"Let us consider," he continued, "the stories of the Tanzers and of Safford, so far as the two go together, in respect of inherent probability."

Judge Hough dwelt on the dangers of entanglements with women "to pocket, to reputation, and sometimes even to life." He heclared that one important question always was, What price would a man or woman probably pay to get what either wanted?

"Now apply these general reflections to the Tanzer story," he said. "We have shown to us a lawyer whose time is much occupied, who has been by counsel on both sides described as distinknown, professionally and politically, than are most of the members of my profession—a lawyer, who if not old, is elderly as 50, who is married, who has a son 17 years old. Such a man meets on the street a woman of 24, possessed of that degree of physical attraction that you have had an opportunity of seeing, speaking in the unlearned, if not the illiterate manner you may perhaps have noticed, and dwelling with three sisters in a remote portion of the city.

So inflammed is this elderly man that he took off his spectacles, without which his vision is defective, and he adorned himself with diamonds apparently on general principles; he accompanies his easy conquest to her Bronx home to take her on this Sunday excursion to Plainfield. He then promises marriage, though at what time and under what circumstances the celebration is to take place, we are not told—a promise incapable of fulfillment without bigamy, unless prefaced by a divorce, and he gives to his chance companion his genuine family name.

"Having thus done a number of things which most men would pronounce incautious, to say the least, before arriving at Plainfield, he struts about the hotel lobby in such manner as to impress Kitchen, Safford, and Lapp with his existence and importance. And all for what? From this evidence, the inference may be drawn—though this of course is for you to decide—that the talk about buying land and living in Plainfield seems to have been uttered solely to enable the man and woman without baggage to get the use of a room. The trick, if it was one, succeeded. And then this elderly, busy lawyer, sneaks off, having registered by his real last name.

"Now content with this expedition, this elderly gentleman parades the woman in the next few weeks and travels with her in public streets and cars in this city unmindful or reckless of the possible effect on an observer's eye of the extraordinary diminutive stature of Rae Tanzer.

Visits to the Tanzer Flat.

"Indeed, so attentive was he that during October, November, and into the early part of December, evenings were spent by this man at the Tanzer flat—meals taken with the sisters, a proceeding apparently decorously dull, for you will recollect that Rae Tanzer was only prevented from going with Oliver Osborne on the night boat to Albany by the difficulty of explaining such nocturnal absence to her sisters, before whom, apparently, the proprieties were to be observed. And then the last scene of this eventful history, the lawyer who ought to have been acquainted with the dangers, the expense, the general possibilities of * * * litigation in this State and city, drops the woman and continues to try to live his usual life in the community that contains this woman scorned.

"Whether you see the story that way is for you. If you do, or however you see it, you are asked: Do you think that this is a likely, probable, natural story? You are asked: Does it seem likely that such an elderly man would surely have to pay seem a little high? And, finally, you are asked: Does James W. Osborne seem to be the kind of man who would probably, if bad enough, be fool enough to do what this story attributes to him?"

In discussing the second viewpoint, that of positive evidence, Judge Hough said that considering the evidence of the visit to Plainfield, the testimony of Rae Tanzer and Safford stood opposed to that of James W. Osborne, Kitchen, and Lapp. He said that the testimony of Rae Tanzer and Mr. Osborne might be canceled, and that there remained the testimony against that of Kitchen and Lapp. The jury, he said, must determine which of this testimony was true.

Judge Hough drew attention to the fact that the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution was supported by alibis. He made no allusion to the testimony of James W. Osborne to the effect that Oliver Osborne called upon him at the Sherman Square Hotel and confessed that he was the O. Osborne who knew Rae Tanzer. Judge Hough made no point one way or the other of the fact that the whereabouts of Oliver Osborne were not known to any one connected with the case.

The maximum sentence that may be imposed upon Safford is five years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. It is thought by many that, in consideration of Safford's age, 60 years, and the jury's recommendation, a light sentence will be imposed.

James W. Osborne said he could not discuss the verdict because he was a Government witness in the case.

"The verdict speaks for itself," said United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall. "The Government considers Safford simply a tool of the Slades."

All of the others indicted in the case are out on bail.

EXTORTIONIST CONFESSES.

Three Persons Arrested for Threatening Columbia Professor.

Locked up in the detention pen of the Harlem Court are three Persians who tried to get back to Persia on money extorted by threats from the Rev. Dr. Abraham Yohannan, Professor of Oriental Languages at Columbia Uni-West, Thirty-seventh Street, whose arrest was reported in THE TIMES esterday morning, Joseph Minor and Joseph Musha, both of whom live in the furnished room house at 317 West Thirty-eighth Street, were arrested early yesterday morning, and Magistrate McQuade held each of them in $5,000 bail for further examination.

The case started last Saturday, when Dr. Yohannan received a letter in Persian written from 317 West Thirty-eighth Street, which read: "We are a number of young men desirous of returning to our country to help our people. If you can give us $200 at once, all right; if not, that is your fault, not ours. We care no more for our lives. When girls, women, mothers, and children are in the hands of the infidels, we might as well die, too."

Dr. Yohannan took the letter to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. Finally it was arranged at a man should call for the money Tuesday night at Dr. Yohannan's residence at 557 West 124th Street. The man who came was Joel Jacobs, well known to Dr. Yohannan. He said he had been sent for the money, and took $1000 in marked bills that Dr. Yohannan gave him. Then Detectives Hill, McManus, and Brancato, who were hiding behind a curtain, arrested him. He was questioned closely, and finally admitted that Musha and Minor were his confederates. The detectives thereupon went to the house at 317 West Thirty-eighth Street and found the two asleep, but with their suitcases packed and ready to get away.

The Professor did not know Musha and Minor, but had been well acquainted with Jacobs, who has lived in this country for several years and speaks English well. He is said by the police to be the ringleader. Dr. Yohannan had at his disposal a fund for the aid of Persians in New York, and had several times given small amounts to Jacobs.

SILENCE WINS A GIRL $10,000.

Angler's Legacy to Companion Who Kept Quiet Is Upheld.

A jury before Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday decided that the will of Jacob Hyman, who gave his estate to Miss Herta Gretsch and her two sisters, Helena and Elsa, was valid. Hyman lived with the Gretsch family at 42 Sydney Place Brooklyn. He died on Jan. 13.

Miss Herta Gretsch, while a young girl, often accompanied Hyman on fishing trips. Her sisters also went along, but Herta always obeyed Hyman's instructions to keep perfectly quiet while the fish were biting, and this won Hyman's admiration for her to the extent of his leaving her half of his estate of $20,000. The other sisters each receive one-fourth. After the will was filed for probate relatives of Hyman contested it. They alleged that the testator was mentally unsound.

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POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Imported Camel's Hair Blankets, $15.49

Verified Price Elsewhere $22.50

Made of fine Camel's Hair, which imparts a soft, velvety, warm finish that is unequalled in Woolen Blankets. The color is the natural rich brown, with either straight line or Grecian Key border in a darker shade of brown.

These are not only the warmest Blankets made, but they are the lightest in weight for their warmth.

Camel's Hair Blankets are considered a luxury —but at Macy's price, are a true economy.

MACY'S, BASEMENT, REAR.

B. Altman & Co.

are introducing a charming novelty in the

"Petit Trianon" Dresses & Skirts

in a variety of attractive models made up in pretty flowered prints and cretonnes. In some instances there are becoming shade hats and quaint reticules to harmonize with these dainty Summer garments, which will prove both comfortable and picturesque for the morning stroll on the beach or in the garden, or for boating, tennis, and all the pastimes of the contryside.

English-type Smocks, trimmed to match the "Petit Trianon" Skirts, over which they may be worn, are also being shown.

(Cotton Dresses, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.

The Most Notable May White Sale

In the History of GIMBELS

Today—and every day during the month of May, we shall present enormous stocks of the following Merchandise in *White* at Exceptional Economies:

Lingerie	*Dresses*	*Window Draperies*
Corsets	*Millinery*	*Handkerchiefs*
Negligees	*Separate Skirts*	*Silks*
Silk Petticoats	*Table Linens*	*Cotton Materials*
Blouses	*Bed Coverings*	*Embroideries*
		Neckwear

In fact, every section of the store contributes *White* Merchandise at Special Prices for this May Sale.

The Sale of $120,000 Worth (At IMPORT Prices)

Of China, Glass, Art Wares, Lamps In the BAWO & DOTTER Stock

Sweeps along with intensifying interest—the most sensational occurrence in the annals of the China and Glass business!

With such an enormous quantity of the finest goods to be disposed of (it required 3,157 roller truckfuls—think of it!—to bring it from the Bawo & Dotter building on 33d Street to GIMBELS), it is to be expected that we are still unpacking fine lots that had been overlooked in the bustle.

Come by all means for your share of this beautiful China and Glass—it is difficult to conceive that such an occasion will occur again.

The Bawo & Dotter Lamps, Marbles and Bronzes

Afforded some of the very richest advantages of the whole Sale. Fifth Floor

For Three Days—Special Offer

Men's Suits to Measure

At $19

This is a clean-up—earlier than usual—of our stock of custom tailoring fabrics, in Spring and Summer weights.

103 Patterns. Materials for 321 Suits.

They include about every sort of fabric that men are demanding for their new Suits this season:

Blue Serges Club Checks Glengarry and Tartan Plaids
Stripes Plain Grays Dark and Light Mixtures

Made up TO FIT YOU in single or double-breasted coat styles.

Sizes 44 chest or over, entail an extra charge of 10%.

It's a good scheme to order now, so as to have your Suit ready by Decoration Day.

Especially for young men—

Blue Serge Norfolk Suits

New Model, Belted Back, Patch Pockets ..... at $22.50

Fourth Floor

INSISTS MRS. CARMAN CONFESSED MURDER

Celia Coleman Unshaken in Her Testimony That Employer Told Her of Killing.

NEW WITNESSES FOR STATE

Mrs. Black and Daughter Say They Saw a Man at Window Just After the Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 5.—Celia Coleman, the negro maid who worked in the Carman home at the time Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey was shot to death last Summer, today repeated her revised story of the circumstances surrounding the shooting, which she told at the first Carman trial and in which she accused Mrs. Edwin D. Carman of murdering Mrs. Bailey. She caused no little surprise in the Supreme Court by withstanding nearly two and a half hours of the most severe rapid-fire cross-examination to which George Morton Levy, attorney for Mrs. Carman, was able to subject her.

The maid admitted, as at the last trial, that she had lied about what she had seen in the Carman house on the night of the shooting, and about the events that followed, when questioned about them after the crime had been committed and when she testified at the Coroner's inquest. Mrs. Carman and Dr. Carman had told her not to tell what she had seen, she said in explanation.

Justice Blackmar at 4 o'clock granted a ten-minute recess in anticipation of again holding court later than usual in his effort to have the case concluded by the end of the week. When court reopened District Attorney Smith called the girl to the witness stand. She said that she had been to her home in Charleston, S. C., and had returned to New York State on March 7. It took her only about ten minutes to tell her story under direct examination, and the story was the same as the one she told at last October's trial, except that the part of it regarding the disposition of the revolver with which she said the crime was committed and which never has been found was ommitted today.

Witness Angers Lawyer.

Mr. Levy, on beginning his cross-examination, spoke in a low, confident tone, but before Justice Blackmar called a halt with the girl still under cross-examination at 6:35 o'clock the attorney had lost his temper half a dozen times. He made her go into minute detail regarding everything she had said, quizzed her regarding the wording of her answers to questions both at the inquest and at the first trial, as compared with her wording of answers today, and for a while subjected her to the ordeal of volleys of questions on one subject and then an entirely different one, with no breathing space between, but he failed to make her alter her story.

The attorney for the defense did prove that Celia Coleman possessed little exact information regarding her family connections, and that she could not add figures accurately. She did not really know how old she was and she was almost devoid of an accurate idea of time. First she said she was 23 years old; next she said she was born in 1889, she thought, and she admitted, when asked how she calculated her age as 23, that she might be a little older. Mr. Levy made her tell where she had lived. According to her rambling account, she had lived in Charleston for the first two years of her life, in Georgia until she was "about 15," in Charleston again for twelve more years, she "guessed," then in Georgia for more than a year before coming to New York last Summer.

In answering Mr. Levy's questions, she seemed unable to estimate the length of time that elapsed between one incident and another, and acknowldged that she could not explain how her two cousnis in Freeport came to be related to her—her mother knew about that, she said.

Mrs. Carman Calm.

Mrs. Carman maintained her composure during the telling of Celia Coleman's story, but at the start of it put on the curved lens glasses which she has worn at several critical points in the trial and behind them, her eyelids were blinking rapidly all the time the maid was on the stand. Elizabeth Carman, 12 years old, daughter of the defendant, was in court for the first time at the present trial, and during that part of Celia's testimony which conflicted materially with the story told by Elizabeth on the stand at the last trial the little girl's face was colored a flaming red.

The maid's story was that she was at the kitchen sink washing dishes on the night of the murder, June 30 last, when Elizabeth entered into the kitchen and began chating about her school work. Mrs. Carman, dressed in a purple kimona, with a shawl over her shoulders, and wearing a cap, entered through the kitchen from the dining room, told Elizabeth to "stay back," and wen out of the kitchen door to the yard. Then Celia heard a crash of the breaking glass and a shot, she said, and went to the pantury, which opened into the doctor's office. It sounded as if the sound had come from there.

Mrs. Carman returned through the door she had left, excitetd, and with one hand under her shawl, and exclaimed: "I shot him! See!" She then revealed a revolver which had been hidden beneath her shawl, Celia said, and told her not to tell anybody. Celia said Mrs. Carman went to her room the next morning, shortly after 5 o'clock, and said:

"Oh, Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I hope God will forgive me."

Mrs. Carman then told her again not to say anything, according to the maid, and said that she would take care of her (Celia's) little boy if anything happened. After breakfast, she said, Mrs. Carman followed her to the kitchen and again told her not to tell anybody. Mr. Levy called the same day and asked her a lot of questions. The next day, which was Thursday, she said, Mr. Levy called and asked questions again, and then asked her to sign a paper, which he read her and which she signed.

Maid's Affidavit Produced.

The paper in question was produced by Mr. Levy. It was the affidavit in which Celia told substantially the story she gave a short time later at the niquest, and in which she said that Mrs. Carman had not run through the kitchen on the night of the murder. Celia surprised the audience by declaring yesterday that she remembered seeing only one sheet of yellow paper when she signed the affidavit, and the document produced by Mr. Levy yesterday covered these pages. At its bottom was a note that it had been sworn to before him as a notary.

Mr. Levy devoted many of his questions to the signing of this paper and the commentary was made among the spectators that he exonerated himself. Celia said he did not ask her as many questions as were incorporated in the document, but also said she did not tell him the true story of the night at that time. Frequently Mr. Levy shouted at the witness. He asked many questions on one point, and shouted more loudly when she had neglected to answer for a while, only to reply that she thought she already had answered his question several times. Once there were hot words between the District Attorney and Mr. Levy, when Mr. Levy shouted at her:

"Do you think this is a joke!"

The witness said she knew it was a very serious affair and the District Attorney, rising, and facing Mr. Levy, exclaimed:

"You seem to think it's a joke yourself!"

"Keep quiet, both of you," interposed Justice Blackmar sharply.

In one instance Mr. Levy seemed exasperated because Celia answered one of his questions more fully than its wording called for.

"Before I talked to you on Thursday, you talked to the District Attorney on Wednesday night, didn't you?"

"I talked to you Wednesday morning before I saw Mr. Smith," replied the witness.

Mr. Levy had the answer stricken out of the record. He then asked if he did not tell her to tell the truth when he first questioned her about the affair, and she said she did not remember.

The maid will be recalled for further cross-examination the first thing tomorrow morning, it is expected.

Two New Witnesses.

Two new witnesses who were neighbors of the Carmans last Summer, and who said they were on the front porch of their home, which was the house next to the Carman house on to west at the time of the shooting, were called to the stand by the prosecution today. It was reported that efforts to find and subpoena them for the first trial were fruitless. They were Mrs. May L. Black, now of 95 Rodney Stret, Brooklyn, and her daughter, Ruth H. Black, 16 years old.

These witnesses testified that they heard the crash of glass and an explosion, which they thought to be that of a stove, and walked to their eastern porch. They saw nobody and walked out under a tree on their lawn, between their house and the Carman house, they said. From there they saw a man of medium build and wearing a slouch hat standing by the Carman house. He walked away and had his back toward them all the time, making it impossible for them to recognize him.

There were two important features to the testimony of Mrs. Black and her daughter. One was Mrs. Black's assertion that the murder was a daylight crime. This was one of the new points which the District Attorney in his opening address, said he would prove. It has been fought over bitterly by the opposing sides for several reasons. If it were light, the prosecution contends, George Golder and Archer Post, the two witnesses who were in Dr. Carman's reception room at the time of the shooting, could have seen any man who fled across the Carman lawn and jumped the picket fence separating it from the Black lawn, when they went to the west side of the Carman house immediately after the shooting. The defense has, or had at the last trial, a witness who said he saw a man do this immediately after the shot was fired.

Another reason for the fight over the daylight feature lies in the fact that the policeman in charge of the Freeport police station on the night of the shooting reported that Dr. Carman did not notify the department of the crime until 9 o'clock, an hour and a quarter after, as the prosecution contends, the shot was fired. Mrs. Black was positive that there was sufficient light to see across the lawns.

The other significant feature of the testimony of Mrs. Black and her daughter was their assertion that no man can from the Carman house to their lawn, as contended. Their view was unobstructed, the said, and they were positive that they would have seen him if he had run in that direction. Mrs. Black was recalled, after she had seen Mr. Golder on the stand, and said that his general appearance was that of the man she saw by the Carman house. Both Mr. Golder and Mr. Post today testified that they had walked around on that side of the house after the shooting, and had walked back on seeing nobody. Mr. Golder, however, insisted that he had on a straw hat.

Frank Farrell, the tramp witness for the prosecution, who appeared at the first trial, but of whom trace has since been lost, had testified that he walked around the Carman house after the shooting and peered in the Doctor's window. He had on a slouch hat. Today's testimony did not settle definitely the question of which, if any one, of these three men the Blacks saw. At mid-day there was a rumor that Farrell had been found in Manhattan, but this was unconfirmed.

Weather Man a Witness.

Dr. James H. Scarr, District Forecaster of the Weather Bureau in New York City, was called into the Carman case for the first time by District Attorney Smith to describe from his record book, which he brought along, the atmospheric conditions on the night of the murder. He said that the sun set at 7:32 P. M., and that the astronomical twilight lasted until 9:31. From 7:45 to 8:15 or 8:30, the time in which it is understood that the crime was committed, he said, it would have been light enough out of doors to read ordinary print, or to see a figure several blocks away.

Mr. Levy, in cross-examining the weather man, added the first touch of merriment which characterized the day's proceedings.

"Are you the man who prepares the weather forecasts for the papers?" he asked.

Some of them," replied Dr. Scarr.

"That's enough," said Mr. Levy, dismissing the witness.

The laughter which Mrs. Carman's lawyer caused was stopped short by Justice Blackmar, who then asked if June 30 was a clear or a rainy day. Dr. Scarr said it was not rainy.

George Golder, who went to the Carman home for some medicine before the shooting and helped place Mrs. Bailey's body on a couch in the doctor's office after the shot was fired, spent an uncomfortable half hour during the District Attorney's rebuttal examination, following Mr. Levy's cross-examination. He said he saw two women in white when he entered Dr. Carman's office after hearing the report of the revolver, and saw a negro girl. At that time he didn't know Mrs. Carman and her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell, he said.

Today Mr. Golder's testimony indicated that neither of the women in the doctor's office was Mrs. Carman, but that one was her mother, Mrs. Platt Conklin, and the other was Mrs. Powell. Mr. Smith asked if he remembered pointing out Mrs. Carman at the Coroner's inquest and identifying her as the woman he had seen, and put other questions based on the stenographic report of the inquest, the most of which Mr. Levy objected. Mr. Golder said that he picked out Mrs. Carman at the inquest "by dumb luck," and that he made a mistake in identifying her as the woman in the office.

The Justice overruled so many of Mr. Levy's objections that he finally assumed a sing-song voice in doing it, and did not even look up from the copious notes he is taking on the trial.

At the inquest Mr. Golder, pointing to Mrs. Carman, said, "That is the one I took for the doctor's wife—she let me in at the door." Today he said positively that he was wrong then, but acknowledged that his recollection was fresher at that time than now.

Mr. Smith also elicited the information that Mr. Levy paid Mr. Golder for the time he lost from his work during the last trial.

Nurse Tells of Slapping.

Elizabeth Variance, the nurse who testified at the first trial that Mrs. Carman had slapped her face and Dr. Carman's face in his office in April, 1914, after he had handed her $15, offered the same testimony today, being called to help establish the prosecution's theory of jealousy as a motive for the shooting.

Hazel Coombes, the Freeport stenographer, who was in the doctor's waiting room, at the time of the shooting, repeated her testimony regarding the other persons she had seen there, and Gaston Boissonnat, the former manager of the dictograph company from which Mrs. Carman purchased a dictograph to listen to the doctor's conversations with patients previous to the shooting, repeated his story of the circumstances surrounding the purchase and installation of the instrument. Mr. Levy did not attack the personal character of this witness as John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's former trial attorney, did at the last trial.

Mr. Levy took exception to some of Justice Blackmar's rulings in the examination of this witness also, and the Justice began smiling when he replied, "All right," to the frequent exceptions.

Coroner Norton, who held the inquest; Frank C. Burrell, who installed the dictograph after Mrs. Carman had taken Dr. Carman away for a few minutes, Mr. Levy also shook hands with Mr. Bailey. Afterward asked if they had buried any animosity, Mr. Bailey said that it was the third time they had shaken hands, first on his arrival at Dr. Carman's house after the shooting, again at the first trial, and finally, to-day. Mr. Bailey said he felt no malice toward Dr. Carman.

At the conclusion of to-day's late afternoon session Mrs. Carman was asked how she felt.

"Satisfied," she replied in a colorless tone.

SUES FOR $1,050,000 ON WAR CONTRACT

Clairmont Wants Tjader to Deliver 700,000 Mausers and a Billion Cartridges.

RIFLES TO BRING $26 EACH

Cartridges Were Put Down at $36 a Thousand—None Was Delivered, Plaintiff Says.

Two actions were begun in the Supreme Court yesterday for $1,050,000 for profits that it was alleged would have accrued from the sale of rifles and ammunition if an agreement between Robert de Clairmont and Richard Tjader had been carried out. The former is the plaintiff, and he says in his complaint that about April 20 last he arranged with Mr. Tjader for the delivery of 700,000 Mauser rifles, 125,000 to be delivered between September and December of the current year and the remainder at the rate of 75,000 a month in 1916 until the contract was filled.

The rifles were to cost the plaintiff $25 each and he had a customer for them at $26, which would give him a net profit of $700,000. He had also contracted with Mr. Tjader, he says, for one billion rounds of cartridges for the rifles at $36 a thousand. The delivery of these wa sto begin immedately at the rate of 10,000,000 rounds a month and was to continue in varying quantities until December, 1916, when the order was to be completed. The net profit on the cartridges was to be $350,000.

Mr. Tjader's business is that of supplying military supplies. His office is at 17 Battery Place. No information concerning the suit was gathered there. Eliot Norton, counsel for the plaintiff, said yesterday that Mr. de Clairmont represented nobody but himself.

"My client," said Mr. Norton, "understood from Tjader that he had the rifles and ammunition to sell and Mr. de Clairmont went out to find a purchaser. Having found a market for the goods he called upon Mr. Tjader for their delivery and then learned that the latter could not make good. In these times of war contracts, when the profits are large, there are many brokers, and each is trying to make a lot of money. My client tried but the thing didn't go through. That's all there is to the suit."

MRS. SULLY'S SHOP FAILS.

Charged to Cook, Who Carried Off Recipe for Its Prize Cake.

Because the cook had left and taken the prize recipe, the Lady Baltimore Cake Shop, Inc., at 300 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Emma F. Sully of Watch Hill, R. I., is President, went into bankruptcy yesterday. No one in the place could remember what to put into Lady Baltimore cake. Mrs. Sully is the wife of Daniel J. Sully, one time "Cotton King," who failed in 1904 with liabilities of $6,000,000.

Maurice P. Davidson, the assignee, explained last night that when some of the help had been discharged several months ago they had spoiled the cake and the shop's reputation by "sabotage." Then the head cook left, taking with him the baking recipes, and the company could no longer fill its orders. The shop had a large patronage, it is asserted, and Mr. Davidson is anxious to find someone who knows how to bake Lady Baltimore cake. There will probably be a reorganization.

The Lady Baltimore Cake Shop was incorporated June 10, 1914, with a capital stock of $50,000. Besides Mrs. Sully, the officers were John L. Lordau, Secretary, and G. C. Ruggles, Treasurer. The liabilities are $10,000, with assets of about $3,000.

The failure of Mrs. Sully's cake shop recalls the venture of Mr. Sully in 1912 into the business of boarding house keeper at his home at Watch Hill, R. I.

CONSUL A SUICIDE AT SEA.

Naples Report That Our Lyons Representative Leaped Overboard.

NAPLES, May 4, (via Paris, May 5.)—The United States Consul at Lyons, one of the passengers aboard the steamship Sant' Anna, which has arrived here from New York, is reported to have committed suicide during the voyage by leaping overboard. He was on his way to his post in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The United States Consul at Lyons, France, was Frederick Van Dyne, of Chevy Chase, Md., a leading authority on international law, whose works on citizenship and naturalization are regarded as standards. Consul Van Dyne sailed from New York on the Sant' Anna accompanied by Mrs. Van Dyne. He had been in this country on leave of absence since November and for most of the time was in a sanitarium at Chevy Chase. He had suffered a nervous breakdown and had not fully recovered when he started to return to his post.

Mr. Van Dyne was born at Palymra, N. Y., in 1861. He came to Washington when a young man and was employed as a clerk in the War Department for several years. In 1891 he was appointed to a place in the State Department and won his way through efficiency to the office of Assistant Solicitor. He had served as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, and after another period of employment in the Solicitor's Office, was appointed Consul at Lyons.

Still Easy to Deceive Her.

In spite of the fairly thorough emancipation of woman, we have reason to fear that cigarette stains on the hands of bright young male offspring are still occasionally passed off upon her as walnut stains.—Ohio State Journal.

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Attend These Sales If You Want to Save Money

There isn't a single article you can mention for the home, for personal use, for outdoor life or sport, that you can't buy at GREENHUT'S during these sales (which are by order of the United States District Court) for MUCH LESS THAN YOU ARE ASKED TO PAY ANYWHERE ELSE.

When an occasion like this presents itself, sales arguments and figures are unnecessary. Just let us say that such sales have positively NEVER BEEN KNOWN in the history of New York retailing.

The bargains are so plentiful that they could not be listed, even in the smallest type, in several pages of newspaper advertising.

THE VERY LINES OF MERCHANDISE WANTED AT THE OUTSET OF SUMMER ARE OFFERED AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

In making such deep price-cuts in excellent, seasonable merchandise, we have not considered original cost or former selling figures.

BUY NOW—BUY LIBERALLY—THE MORE YOU BUY THE MORE MONEY YOU SAVE.

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists and Skirts
Girls' and Juniors' Coats, Dresses, Suits
Furs
Wrappers and Tea Gowns
Infants' Wear
Undermuslins, Corsets, Silk Petticoats
Bathing Suits
Hosiery and Knit Underwear **Shoes**
Ready-to-Wear Hats
Trimmed Millinery
Untrimmed Millinery
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs **Ribbons**
Vellings **Bridal Veils**
Handkerchiefs **Gloves**
Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks **Umbrellas**
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
Curtains, Draperies
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings
Refrigerators
Aluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware and all other Kitchen Supplies
Garden Implements, Etc., Etc.

The Greatest Convenience of Shopping Is
A Charge Account
We'll make it very easy for you to become a CHARGE CUSTOMER of "The Big Store," if you will call at our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps Free, Today
Distribution in Our Annex Building.
As many sets of these S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many as you please.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Founded 1850

Time brings out the great wearing values of our clothes and emphasizes the wisdom of using in them nothing but the best materials and workmanship.

Positive assurance of the longest wearing service and appearance plus faultless fashion, we believe, is what an overwhelming majority of good dressers demand.

Spring Suits $18 to $45
Spring Overcoats $16 to $40

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

RIKER-HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service

HOTPOINT WEEK SPECIAL

5.00 *El Grilstovo* 3.35

Ready any hour of the day or night

to prepare a meal—quickly, cleanly, economically. A combined electric stove and grill that gives double service—half the expense. El Grilstovo fries, boils, toasts and broils both over and under the glowing coals. Two operations at the same time at the cost of one. There's economy for you! You can cook tender, nicely browned waffles, bacon, eggs, chops, steak, vegetables and toast right on the table with a Grilstovo without unnecessary heat and with absolute cleanliness. Heavy family cooking never "feazes" El Grilstovo. While the meat is reaching perfection in the underdish, the vegetables cook on top.

1-3 Less This Week

If you have never known the convenience,

the comfort, the cleanliness and economy of cooking by electricity, come in and let us show you this El Grilstovo electric stove we are selling at **one-third less. This week only.** El Grilstovo is always handy and economical to use and a blessing during the hot weather. Just attach to any lamp socket and it is ready to cook. El Grilstovo is the latest "Hotpoint" product. Well made of strong nickel and steel and guaranteed against imperfection. At $5.00 this useful Grilstovo is cheap indeed, and this week only we will sell it one-third off, or

$3.35

EL TOSTO. Toasts two slices of bread at one time, while pot of coffee or tea may be kept hot on top. Price **$3.50**

$3.50 Hotpoint Iron $3

The heating element gives most heat at the point which in an ordinary iron first becomes cool. Has detachable switch plug and cool wooden handle. Metal tab at back acts as stand, permitting iron to tilt on end and thereby prevent scorching. Working face is highly polished nickel steel. Just imagine the comfort of ironing without a stove anywhere near, all through the hot Summer months. Two million Hotpoint Irons are saving labor in two million homes today. Now is your opportunity to obtain a $3.50 Hotpoint iron for only... **$3.00**

ALUMINUM ELPERCO. Aluminum electric coffee percolator. Starts to percolate, from cold water, within thirty seconds. Holds 6 to 8 cups. Guaranteed for 5 years. Price **$5.00**

EL TOSTOVO. Toaster and Stove. Makes two slices of crisp, delicious toast in less than a minute. Fries, boils, stews and pops corn. Price..... **$3.50**

UTILITY OUTFIT. A 2½-lb. Hotpoint Iron, with hole in rear for heating curling tongs; also inverted stand and dish with cover. Outfit packs in the dainty leather bag. Price..... **$5.00**

EL BOILO. An efficient Electric Immersion Heater, which is plunged direct into the liquid to be heated. Toilet size, $3.00; kitchen size, $4.00; crook-necked, for sterilizing, etc..... **$5.00**

ALUMINUM EL COMFO. Hot pad. Has removable and washable cloth cover. Has three heats which may be turned on and off at will. Price..... **$4.50**

Help Relieve the Sufferings of the Wounded Abroad

Conditions there are appalling. Thousands and thousands of wounded soldiers are dying in the trenches, by the wayside, and even in the hospitals, who need dressings for their wounds. The situation has been so acute that table linen, sheets, pillow cases, petticoats, shirts, linen and cotton of every description have been requisitioned for bandaging soldiers' wounds. Even this supply is now completely exhausted. Wounds are often months in healing, and constantly require new and clean bandages.

At the trifling cost of 50c you can help an unfortunate brother across the seas by sending a

B & B WAR BOX

which contains the following assortment of bandages and dressings, which have been sterilized to prevent infection:
¼-lb. absorbent cotton, 4 envelopes Handy-Fold Gauze.
Two 2-inch gauze bandages. 1 box adhesive plaster, 1 in.x1 yd.
B & B War Box is wrapped in heavy brown paper, tied with strong cord, and addressed to American National Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. All you have to do is fill in your name and address and the country you want it sent to. **We Pay the Postage.** Every box sent may be the means of saving a life, and will do a lot of good..... **50c**

HOUSEHOLD AIDS
Save Time and Energy

Ammonium Carbonate, 1 lb..... 25c
Art Gum, for cleaning wall paper, pictures, etc..... 5c, 10c
Babbitt's Potash, a can..... 10c
Benzine, pt. can..... 15c
Bijou Cleaning Fluid..... 15c, 25c
Boric Acid, 1 lb..... 20c
Borax, lb..... 12c
Borated Ammonia, pt..... 10c
Carbona..... 13c, 19c, 38c, 75c
Colorite, straw hat dye..... 19c
Chalk, 1 lb..... 10c
Castor Oil, 1 pt..... 30c
Diamond Dyes, pkg..... 9c
Dust Down..... 25c
Fuller's Earth Powder, lb..... 15c
Kleno-all, removes stains from clothing..... 10c, 20c, 39c
Liquid Veneer..... 21c, 42c, 84c
Linseed Oil, cleans woodwork, pt..... 30c
Major's Cement, for china, leather or rubber..... 10c, 14c
Oxalic Acid, 1 lb..... 40c
Paraffin Wax, lb..... 10c
Pumice Stone, powdered, lb..... 10c

Putnam Dry Cleaner
Quickly cleans gloves, laces, curtains, silks, etc..... 23c, 45c

Rainbow Dies..... 9c
Rat Cora..... 15c, 20c, 39c
Sal Ammoniac, 1 lb. (lump)..... 25c
Spirits of Turpentine (for removing paint), pt..... 25c

Kalamazoo Ice Blankets, of paper; save ice bills.. **10c**

Cedar-Chest Compound
Costs less than camphor, superior to moth balls. A compound of sweet lavender flowers, pungent chips of red cedar and naphthaline crystals. Most effective in keeping moths away when sprinkled among clothes, furs, woolens, etc., when packing. Each..... **15c**

CAMPHOR
Refined Japanese Gum Camphor, 16-ounce cakes in 1 lb. tin... **59c**

Tar Paper, per sheet..... 4c
6 for 20c; 13 for 39c
Moth Balls or Flakes, lb..... 12c

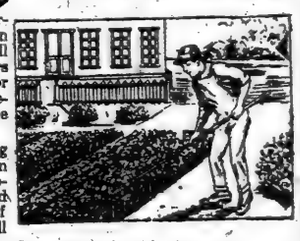
Delicious Soda and Ice Cream

served with pure fruit syrups and ice cream made from Borden's Grade A Pasteurized Milk. All sodas and sundaes served with clean, dry polished glasses, sundae dishes and spoons. Scrupulous cleanliness pervades the entire fountain. This week we offer a new relish.

Cocoanut Marshmallow Sundae, 10c

consisting of a ball of luscious ice cream covered with cocoanut marshmallow, such as only Riker soda fountains serve.

Ferry's Seeds



The reliable thoroughbred Garden Seeds; that most all professional gardeners have been using for fifty-eight years because they bring the best results.

No little farm or big lot is required when you buy Ferry's productive Thoroughbred Seeds; a patch of ground 25x60 feet will raise enough vegetables to supply a small family, and reduce the high cost of living.

Isn't that worth the slight effort of planting, to be able to go out to your garden and gather all the vegetables you want, all crisp, clean and fresh, for the table, and plenty left over to put away?

Just think, too, of the pleasure you will have watching them grow and gathering them in.

You'll never know just what a real pleasure it is until you "putter around the garden" digging, hoeing, planting and watering. It gives you the right kind of exercise, too, fills your lungs with fresh air and helps keep you in good health.

But good seeds are essential to a successful garden. We recommend Ferry's Thoroughbred Seeds—*No Weeds*—and every seed grows; per packet..... **5c up**

Here is a partial list of popular vegetables that may be easily grown from Ferry's Thoroughbred Seeds:
Beets, Lima and String Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Corn, Cauliflower, Cantaloupe, Lettuce, Onion, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Peas, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnips and Cucumbers.

For Reliable Goods and Prompt Service Go to
RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES
Mail Order Dep't, 200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DROP $5,000 LOOT WHEN BULLETS FLY

Policeman Chases Burglars Who Had Plundered Big Treasure House.

BOAT AWAITED THE BOOTY

Unguarded Building of Thomas G. Brown & Sons, Silversmiths, Entered Through Windows.

Three burglars who carried testing acids cut their way into a five-story treasure storehouse, at 547-49 West Twenty-first Street at daybreak yesterday morning, and were lugging away an enormous bag containing silverware valued at $5,000 when Policeman Benedict Brick spotted them. They ran, and he fired several shots at them. They escaped in Tenth Avenue, but had to leave their loot on the street.

It is supposed that a motor boat was waiting for them in the North River, only a couple of hundred feet away, for no automobile or other conveyance was in sight, and the heavy bag of plunder weighed 100 pounds or more.

The treasure house is a five-story brick building, barred and shuttered, and the sign says simply, "Thomas G. Brown & Sons." There is no outside indication that the manufacturing silverware business which was started in 1802, and which supplies much of the fine work seen in retail showcases in this city, Boston and Philadelphia, is carried on there. There was no watchman in the place, but one was hired yesterday, and went on duty last night. Thomas B. Brown, head of the firm, was at breakfast at the Union League Club, where he lives, when his superintendent, William Kroonbitter, notified him of the robbery. Until Mr. Brown went to the West Twentieth Street Police Station and identified the stolen articles, the police did not know where the plunder came from.

Burglars Enter Through Window.

There is an alley to the west of the Brown treasure house, and the burglars went twenty-five feet up this alley and made their first attack on a circular window in the wall. They cut an iron bar on the outside and then found that the window was build solid in the wall and could not be moved to give access to the steel shutters fastened on the inside. Then they went to the next window, cut one of the outside protecting bars and slipped it upward, making an opening about ten inches wide.

Breaking the sash and glass, they jimmied the lock from the steel shutters and pried loose the inside hook below the lock. Through this narrow opening one of the cracksmen got inside and handed out the articles to a man in the alley, while the third of the thieves presumably kept watch at the street entrance to the alley.

Apparently they took a careful survey of the stock stored in glass cases, but the burglars overlooked a chest of silver articles valued at $300. They jimmied the locks on two of the large storage cases and took what could most easily be melted into silver bullion. They left a dozen punch bowls, loving cups, pitchers and similar silver pieces which they had tested with nitric acid. A bottle of acid and a half-burned candle showed how they had worked. Some large articles that could not be passed through the window opening were left behind, but marred and broken by the thieves in the effort to bend the metal small enough to get it between the bars. A gold and silver punch bowl, 18 by 22 inches, and a silver bowl nearly as large, were damaged in this way.

There were finger marks on many of the pieces, but when the detectives from the Second Branch Burau sought to reduce them to fringer prints they found the thieves had donned canvas gloves before beginning work.

There were three safes in the storeroom, each filled with smaller silver articles and unmanufactured metal, but the thieves made no attempt to enter them. The firm will not know if the property recovered included all the goods taken until an inventory of the stock is made.

Policeman Shoots at Thieves.

Policeman Brick was patrolling Marginal Street about 6 o'clock when he saw a man at the Twenty-first Street corner, who turned and ran at once. He was probably the "lookout" for the burglars, who at that time were prepared to make a dash across the open space to their waiting bot. Brick ran to Twenty-first Street and saw his man, with two others, struggling with the bag of loot and trying to drag it toward Tenth Avenue. He fired his revolver in the air and the three dropped the bag and ran, the policeman in hot chase and shooting after them. One of the burglars threw off his overcoat as he turned into Tenth Avenue. Then all three darted into tenement house doorways and the policeman lost them.

ASTOR PLEA FOR MURIELLA.

So-Would-Be Extortioner Goes to Elmira Instead of Prison.

Vincent Astor, by a letter to Judge Swan in General Sessions yesterday, obtained a light sentence for John J. Muriella, the 18-year-old Italian boy, who admitted writing threatening letters to Mr. Astor. Muriella was arrested on April 16 in the Grand Central Station where William Debbyn, Mr. Astor's secretary, met him in response to a letter to the effect that he would kill Mr. Astor unless he received $500.

"Mr. Debbyn told me of his talk with you regarding the Muriella case," Mr. Astor wrote. "So far as my feelings are concerned, I am inclined to clemency, in view of his youth and since this is his first offense. Personally I would rather see him sent to a reformatory, where he would be taught a trade, than to State's prison. At the same time I do not want to make any recommendations to you, as you know so much more of cases of this kind than I do. I am sure that, with your great experience, you will render him absolute justice."

A probation officer reported to Judge Swann that Muriella was a victim of the drug habit. He had never been arrested before.

"In view of Mr. Astor's letter and the probation officer's report," Judge Swann said, "I will send you to the Elmira Reformatory. I will write a letter to the Superintendent, asking that you be kept from the other inmates and receive treatment which I hope will cure you of the drug habit."

VILLA CLAIMS NEW GAINS.

Says Carranza Lost 200 Dead in Latest Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5. — General Villa's successes in his campaign against Obregon, south of Leon, in Central Mexico, continues, according to information received at the Villa agency here today. In a message, dated yesterday, at Leon, received today by Enrique C. Llorente, this statement is made by General Villa:

"In a battle yesterday with Obregon forces, the enemy was defeated, leaving 200 dead and many wounded on the field. The fight took place south of Trinidad Station, which is on the main railway line between Leon and Silao."

The State Department and the Carranzo agency were still without information today regarding the great battle that has been in progress since last Friday, extending over a wide territory, between the Villa and Obregon forces.

Conflicting statements were issued by the Villa and Carranza agencies here tonight concerning the new revolution, alleged to have been started by General Rosalio Hernandez, the commandant at Piedras Negras.

"Reports emanating from San Antonio," said Señor Llorente, "to the effect that General Hernandez has started a new revolution, were branded as false by General Hernandez himself in a personal message this afternoon which he sent to me."

The Carranza agency said it had received this message from Eagle Pass, Texas:

"Rosalio Hernandez has been named General-in-Chief of a new faction, and is left in the Rio Grande region to protect the Madero mines and to cover the retreat of Raoul Madero. Colonel Peraldi surprised the Hernandistas at Muzquiz and captured forty horses and supplies."

This message, however, was sent from Eagle Pass last night, while Señor Llorente's message from General Hernandez bore today's date.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 5.—While a Carranza garrison of 2,500 men was parading at Agua Priesta today celebrating the Mexican Fifth of May holiday, a detachment of Villa troops, who said they were part of an advance guard, came in under a flag of truce and surrendered.

The said more Villa troops would desert José Maytorena.

CARRANZA'S MONEY DECREE.

Foreign Money May Be Imported and Exported Freely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 5.—A decree has been issued that foreign money may be imported and exported without restriction.

Legitimate paper coin is allowed to circulate freely. The exportation of coin is prohibited.

HIT THE TRAIL FOR KINSMEN

407 Respond to Sunday's Appeal for Relatives Who Need Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 5.—At the end of his sermon at the Tabernacle tonight, "Billy" Sunday asked those in the audience who had relatives needing help to stand up. Men, women, and children stood up all over the building and the tabernacle rang with shouts of "My papa," "My boy," "My husband." A little later 407 hit the trail.

Sunday preached at Montclair in the morning and "Ma" Sunday at Hackensack. The Montclair Theatre was crowded when Sunday touched on the subject of human vanity and one of his apophthegms was:

"The woman who is satisfied with compliments on her symmetry and her make-up has a brain made of oysters and sawdust."

Sunday was a great success at the Montclair Academy, where he said, after receiving a demonstration:

"If I had the church members lined up like you boys I would be all right."

His history on the baseball diamond was listened to with great interest here as it was expounded by Rodeheaver, the trombonist. Rodeheaver told how Sunday had made a circuit of the four bases in fourteen seconds, which was a world's record until Hans Lobert in 1912, made the four bases in thirteen and four-fifths seconds from a standing start.

Meantime "Ma" Sunday was leading a womaon's prayer meeting in the Presbyterian Church at Hackensack, which was crowded.

Back in Paterson again, Sunday was asked what he thought of Daniel F. Bradley, who was quoted as saying that the evangelist was only after money and had no more theology than a ditch-digger. Sunday said:

"If Bradley did support me and if Anheuser-Busch did support me, I would know that there was something the matter with my theology."

At the Paterson meeting Sunday said that, if he preached so as to please the Christian Scientists and Unitarians and saloon-keepers, when he got to heaven, God would say to him:

"Bill, step over to the left. Your elevator is going down in a few minutes."

Clergymen of Newark will meet at the Y. M. C. A. there tomorrow to decide whether they will join with laymen in asking Sunday to hold a revival in Newark. Several Newark clergymen are said to be opposed to inviting him.

JITNEY BUSES POPULAR.

Crowding the Electric Lines Very Hard in Vancouver, B. C.

Jitney buses have become very popular in Vancouver, B. C., since their introduction the first of the present year, and have greatly decreased the earnings of the electric cars, according to United States Consul General R. E. Mansfield.

At first, Mr. Mansfield says, a few taxicab drivers and owners of automobiles appeared in the streets with placards on their cars announcing 5-cent fares to various parts of the city along routes traversed by the electric tram lines. The almost instant success attained by the pioneers in the project, and the popularity of the jitney in competition with the street cars, encouraged others to engage in the business, and at the end of the first two months there were about 350 buses in operation on the city and suburban lines.

"The average daily earnings," Mr. Mansfield writes, "are reported to be $8 for each car. The report of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which has an exclusive franchise in Vancouver, for January of this year, shows that during the month there was a decrease of 1,138,333 in the number of passengers carried as compared with the corresponding period last year, when 3,364,062 passengers were carried.

"The question of responsibility, the regulation and control of the business, are questions that are occupying the attention of the municipal council. The innovation is meeting with strong opposition from the electric car company, but the sympathy and popular support of the majority of people who depend upon public service for transportation seem to be with the motor buses."

URGE FEDERAL LAWS TO GOVERN WORKERS

Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers Prefer Them to Varied State Regulations.

WILSON LAWS ASSAILED

Lincoln Cromwell of New York Severely Criticises Business Program of the Administration.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Federal, rather than State, legislation to govern the working hours of women and children and other measures affecting manufacturers were advocated in a resolution adopted at today's session of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in annual convention here. The resolution declares that the Federal legislation is necessary in order that "manufacturers in different States may be placed on an equally competitive basis." P. O. Withers of Mount Vernon, Ill., who led the discussion on the subject, was elected President of the association.

I. F. Stone of New York, in discussing the dye situation, said: "Aniline dyes can be manufactured in the United States successfully from American materials, irrespective of European conditions, if American consumers of colors are willing to pay prices which the extra cost of manufacturing under the present conditions make necessary, and trust to the future to develop the industry to such an extent that hey can work under normal condiions in competition with the world.

"If the consumers are not willing to do their part, then there is no chance for the manufacture to develop at present to any extent."

The policy of the Wilson Administration toward business was attacked by Lincoln Cromwell of New York, who said in part:

"We are rearranging business in its relation to private and national life. Public opinion says that we have finished our pioneer days, that the adventurer of the nineteenth century is not needed in the twentieth, and that to free us from the peril of monopolies we must curb the individual and control private enterprise. We have turned back the march of capital toward absolute power. Mr. Roosevelt denounced trusts and "put teeth" into the Sherman act. Mr. Taft prosecuted them in the Standard Oil, Tobacco, and fifty other cases. Mr. Wilson's administration has pushed its court work into new fields, declaring that a combination like the Harvester Company is contrary to public interest, however upright its management toward buyers, sellers, or employes. But it has gone much further. It has covered from Congress powers over business which no Federal Government ever had before, and which as they are used may either direct the vast energies of our trade along safe channels or become a Frankenstein to destroy our liberties.

"The Democratic party has endowed Mr. Wilson with authority never thought of by the earlier Presidents. He appoints a Federal Reserve Board with autocratic powers over the national banks, the use of their reserves and the rates of discount. His Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency laid out the Federal Reserve districts and named the reserve cities to please themselves. The President appoints the Interstate Commerce Commission, no wall-powerful under the Hepburn and Clayton acts. There is practically no appeal from its decisions. It controls railroad property worth $20,000,000,000, employing 1,600,000 people whose yearly wages are a third greater than the national debt. The Interstate Commerce Commission fixes the charges of the express companies, pipe lines and telegraph companies. Its rulings spell success or disaster to the whole country, and the trusts never in their boldest days dreamed of such power for their most experienced captains as we have given to the seven men named by the President of the United States for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Now we have a third commission, one appointed by the President to see that we do not cheat each other in ways that few of us ever heard about. It is to set up standards of fair dealings and may hale us before the courts for failing to live up to its conception of what is right. But it has much opportunity to b econstructive rather than critical, and it is fair to say that the Federal Trade Commission has made a promising beginning and may become of great value in solving our commercial problems."

Mr. Cromwell cited the treatment of the express companies, the Alaska Northern Railway case, and Government pay for postal services as three examples of mistaken Federal policy. He continued:

"This administration scorned the council of business men in framing its tariff law, warning them away from Washington as if, one and all, they were robber barons. It framed the income tax law in defiance of security experts, and nobody knows yet just what it taxes. It pronounced the Federal Reserce act 'a perfect measure' while it was in a form soggy with Bryanism, its notes redeemable in whatever happened to be currency, instead of gold, and it resisted the amendments which corrected this fault. It defied the warning of commercial bodies everywhere in its struggle to jam through the Ship Purchase bill, and it passed the Seaman's bill, which undoes our conventions with twenty foreign countries and creates new obstacles for ship owners. Add to this, while our revenues were rapidly shrinking, it appropriated the record sum of $2,231,000,000 in two years, and asked Congress for $34,000,000 more than it got.

"These are some of the performances of officials who would redeem America from business men. The robbery of a protective tariff was to be exchanged for a condition where everything sold cheaper, but wages were higher. Our factories were to run overtime on peaceful exports. Our farmers and merchants were to get money for the asking which was formerly kept back for friends of the Money Trust. An income tax was to trim the rich and lesen the burden of the poor. We were going to hearten 15,000,000 peons in Mexico by getting them ballots and making them owners of happy farms, and prove themselves such a model of peace on earth and mercy mild that war the world around would cease to be. I would waste your time by detailing the failure of every item in this program. No retail prices were reduced by the Underwoow tariff. It decreased our exports and increased the imports from the day it passed until the war broke out in Europe. Our factories have been on part time, and our workmen on bread lines. No man borrows easier or in any other place than before the Federal Reserve Banks were shifted on to the poor through higher rents and mortgage rates. There never was such a fiasco in government benevolence.

"How long nt will last, and how it will end, depends most on us business men, for the reconstruction concerns us most. We can survive it best by showing patience and good temper. The country wants a rest from legislation, and I doubt if any of the new laws except the tariff would be repealed by a Republican Congress. The income tax law may be changed, and its collection simplified, but such a tax is likely to remain on the books."

GERMANY FEARS NO FAMINE.

Food Regulations Will Conserve Supply Until Harvest Time.

The problem of food supply grows daily in importance in Germany and everything possible is being done by the Government to regulate the use, and to further the conservation of existing supplies, according to United States Vice Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., writing from Berlin.

In street cars, on billboards, and in the newspapers official notices have appeared, exhorting all to be sparing, and especially not to waste food, in order that existing supplies may last until the coming harvest. It is urged that bread be eaten only in small quantities, that potatoes be prepared in the skin, and all left over from the table be carefully retained and used.

The Bundesrat," continues Mr. Dreyfus, "has made these regulations: In milling flour, 82 per cent. of the contents must be extracted when rye is used, and 80 per cent. when wheat is ground. In normal times, only 65 per cent. and 70 per cent., respectively, were extracted, the remainder being converted into bran. In the future, wheat flour prepared and sold in mills must contain 30 per cent. of rye flour. No grain capable of being milled is allowed to be used for fodder.

"Wheat bread must contain 30 per cent. of rye flour, and up to 20 per cent. of potato flour may be substituted also for the wheat flour used. Rye bread must contain 10 parts of potato flour or potato flakes, or 30 parts of crushed or ground potatoes, to every 90 parts of rye flour. In the event that more than 10 per cent. of potato products are added, the bread must be marked with a 'K,' when this addition is less than 20 per cent., and with 'KK' when over 20 per cent. of such product is used. Instead of potato flour, barley, oat, or rice flour may be substituted."

Mr. Dreyfus thinks that the supply of wheat in Germany would be exhausted two or three months before the next harvest unless such regulations as outlined above had been adopted, including the substitution of rye flour and potato flour. Of the latter kinds, Mr. Dreyfus expresses the opinion that there are sufficient quantities on hand to last until the new crops come in.

"Many have erroneously thought that the 'war' bread, as it is called because of its large content of the less expensive potato flour, would be cheaper," Mr. Dreyfus says. "This is not the case, as the baking of bread made with potato flour takes longer and consequently equalizes the expense of the baker. Tests by the Public Health Service in Germany indicate that in taste, appearance, and consistency the bread containing potato flour is the equal of the pure-wheat bread and that only in its nourishing properties is this 'K' bread slightly inferior."

FAMINE IN DYESTUFFS.

All Countries Suffering from Their Dependence on Germany.

How materially the United States has been hampered by the inability since the war began to obtain from Germany and elsewhere in Europe the quantity of dyestuffs necessary for the various American textile, paint, varnish, and ink industries is set forth in a report recently made by the Secretary of Commerce.

The Secretary states that the American consumption of artificial dyestuffs attained last year a value of $15,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was supplied from domestic production, but the great bulk came from Europe, and from Germany alone $7,850,000.

"Since Aug. 1, 1914, in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe," writes the Secretary, "this foreign supply has been interrupted and constantly threatened with nearly complete cessation. Some important dyes are totally unobtainable. Prices have mounted from 25 to 50 per cent. on such dyestuffs as can be delivered. The importation of dyewoods has quickly increased. It is now four times as great as in normal times. Prices of these dyewoods have mounted. Fustic, for example, has doubled in price.

"A careful analysis of the situation shows that not only is the American supply and the limited American production of coal-tar dyestuffs completely dominated by the German industry, but that this is the case throughout the world. Even countries such as Great Britain and France, with ample supplies of crude material and highly developed industrial power, are in the same condition as the United States.

"In 1913 the total consumption of artificial dyestuffs in the world had attained a value of over $92,000,000. Germany furnished 74 per cent. of the entire amount and over one-half of the materials needed to make the remainder. The only country, in addition to Germany, manufacturing dyestuffs in any noteworthy manner for the world's markets is Switzerland. That country relies, however, for its crude and half-manufactured materials chiefly upon German sources."

NEW FISH IN THE AQUARIUM.

Three Hundred Tropical Specimens of Fifty Varieties on View.

Three hundred fish of fifty varieties were brought to the Aquarium yesterday from Key West in tanks on the Mallory steamship Comal.

The Curator at the Aquarium said these were some new and interesting specimens, including two jolt-headed porgies, so named because they jolt pieces of coral off with their heads and then eat it; one bat fish, with a head resembling a bat, which walks along the bottom of the sea with the aid of its dorsal fins; five blue angels, four black angels, two spotted morays, five shark suckers, twelve spiney lobsters, fourteen spotted snappers, seventeen white grunts, three black groupers, eight red groupers, four dog snappers, seven yellow tails, one cow turtle, and one nautilus, the delicately varicolored jellyfish which sets its sail and is wafted over the tropical seas by the trade winds.

Directly the nautilus sights danger ahead, in the shape of a ship or men in a boat ready to grab it in a bucket, the fish lowers its sail, douses the colors that shine in the sun, and becomes invisible below the surface until the danger is past. Sailors in the olden days called it the man-of-war fish.

ONLY TWO TYPHUS CASES.

Dr. O'Connell Denies That Twenty Patients Have Arrived This Year.

Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that there had been twenty cases of typhus and two deaths at Swinburne Island this year.

He added that there had been twenty cases and two deaths in 1914, following the Balkan war, but only two cases, and no deaths, since Jan. 1, 1915. The first was the third engineer of the Greek steamship Christoforos, who was taken to Swinburne Island last Saturday, and is doing well, and the other is Christos Kelepouris, the young Serbian who arrived yesterday on the Carpathia.

The latter is the first case to arrive in this country direct from the war zone.

Indicted on Fraud Charge.

George E. Mount, of Plainfield, N. J., who said he was an electrical engineer, was indicted yesterday in a charge of grand larceny, it being alleged he obtained through fraud $700 worth of leather belting from the Page Belting Company of 94 Warren Street. Attorneys for the company alleged Mount got a $42 commission for a "sale" to a fake firm.

TO DINE DR. JACOBI.

Hospital Physicians Will Honor Him on His 85th Birthday.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi will be the guest of honor tonight at a dinner in the Hotel Astor given by the physicians and officers of the Bronx Hospital on the occasion of Dr. Jacobi's 85th birthday. Eighty-five may seem an advanced age to many, but Dr. Jacobi feels that he is "only 85."

He has just returned from the dedication of the medical buildings of Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., and yesterday he asked to be excused when the subject of his birthday celebration was mentioned.

"I'm just like any other practicing physician of many years' standing," he said. "Surely you don't want me to talk about myself."

Gifts for Mrs. McDonald.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions sent to aid Mrs. Margaret McDonald: Mrs. R. B. $5; A. M. G., $1; L. M. B., $10; I. S., $5.

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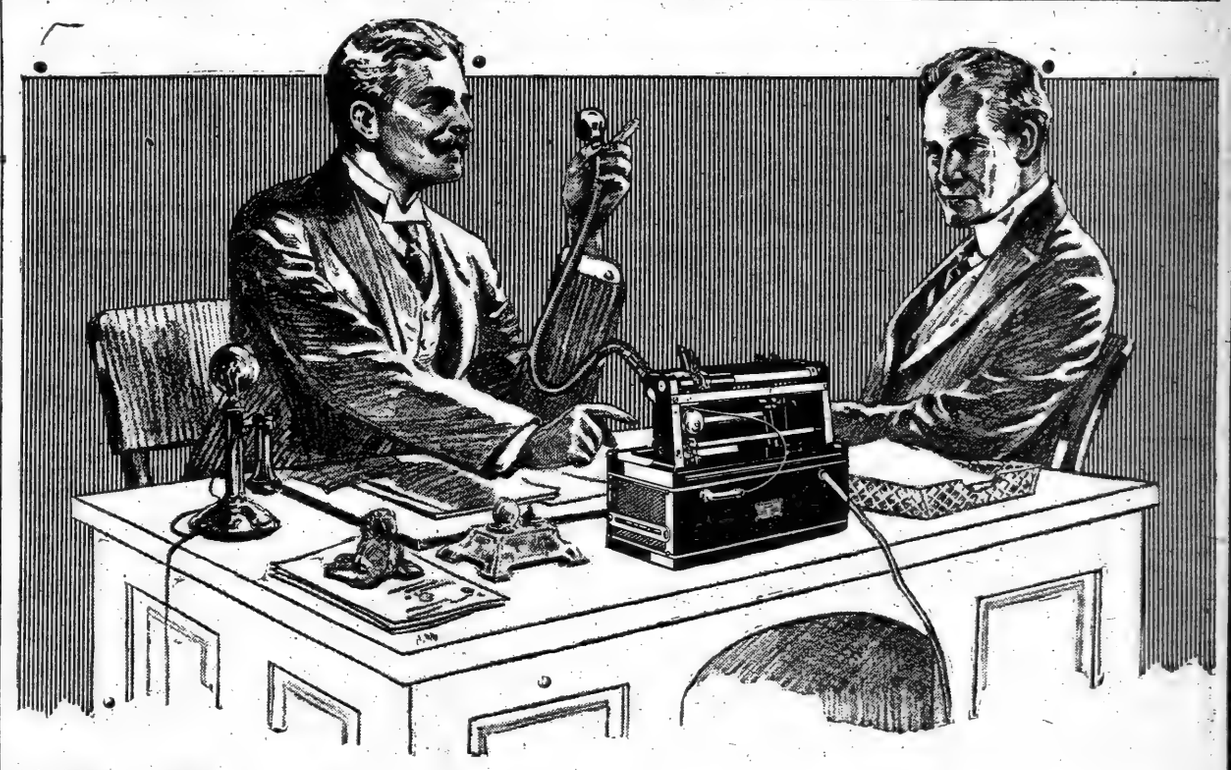

"Talk about your private secretaries—

"I don't know how on earth I could manage without the Dictaphone.

"It's always on the job—day and night, after hours, before hours, Sundays and holidays. It never gets tired or loses its edge. It takes what I dictate—ten-word memos, two-hundred-word letters, tabulations and statistics, or a five-thousand-word annual report—as fast as I can talk, or as slow as I want. And it gets exactly what I say every time, with every single correction: it never misses a trick. Interruptions don't make a bit of difference. And my typist takes the dictated cylinder and typewrites it just as I said it, down to the last period. I am through with shorthand.

"And that's only a part. It has cut my correspondence cost a full third and it gives my typists a chance to produce what I pay them for—finished typewriting. They write my letters *once*—on the typewriter. They earn their salaries now—and earn them easier, and do a sight more work and better work."

That's the man who wants his letters typewritten exactly as he dictates them. If you like to dictate notes of the subject matter of your letters and then have your typist construct them as she writes them—all right! The Dictaphone is just as convenient, just as time-saving, just as efficient for your kind of man.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

Don't call Barclay 6286 if that's the number you've got in mind. The Dictaphone has a new number. Now it's Worth 3272. Call that. Or, drop in at 83 Chambers Street—the Dictaphone's new and roomy offices. Or write, and arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

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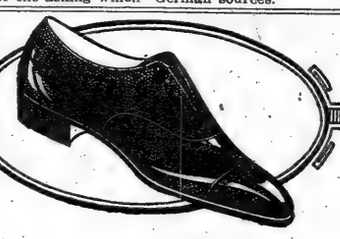

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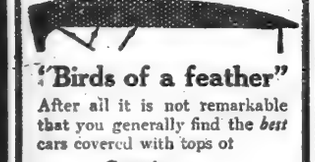

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TO RULE ON PARCELS CARRIED IN CARS

Commissioner Hayward Hears Complaints of Workmen and Tradesmen.

CALL ROADS' RULES STRICT

Witnesses Appeal Against Ban on Tools for Day's Work and Small Packages for Delivery.

Commissioner Hayward sat yesterday to balance the rights of the ordinary subway or elevated passenger, and the needs of the workingman and small tradesman, who finds it necessary to carry bags of tools or bundles of merchandise in the cars, as he cannot afford either the time or the money involved in expressage. The Interborough officials said they would do anything that the Public Service Commission considered reasonable.

Recently, according to several witnesses, the subway and elevated guards have grown more critical as to the size of packages, and a notice has been put up in the stations calling attention to the necessity of limiting the amount passengers may take with hem. A. G. Peacock, counsel for he Interborough, denied that there had been any change in its rules, or that the Central Federated Union had any justification for its recent resolution denouncing the company as trying to injure workingmen by depriving them of the right to carry tools on its trains.

Samuel Katz, a paper hanger of 778 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, testified that he had been excluded from the Subway because he had a board about five feet long. It was perfectly clean and dry, he explained, but Commissioner Hayward smiled.

Tabooed Sample Cases.

C. C. Hunt, of the Garment Salesmen's Association, said he had been turned back from the Subway with a sample case 30 by 18 inches, and he knew of others who had been refused leave to take with them a shirt-waist case about 18 inches every way.

Thomas B. Adams, a lawyer, of 165 Broadway, said that some time ago he had been greatly annoyed by a newsman at the Grand Central Station, who, he said, had pursued him with shouts as he ran down the platform to catch a train. Then he had seen the news men sorting their papers on t he trains and he said:

"When they throw them out, it's your time to jump. They don't care where they go."

Mr. Adams would not say that he had ever seen passengers standing up on account of the sorting of the newspapers, but they had had to move up close, he said. Then he had an argument with Victor Ridder of the Publishers' Association, who asked that the correspondence between himself and the witness be made part of the record. It appeared that the regulations of the B. R. T. permit the carriage of a newspaper bundle of not more than 24 inches in its greatest dimension, while the Interborough limits it to 18 by 12 by 15 inches.

Two representatives of the florists trade told Commissioner Hayward that if boys carrying floral pieces were kept from the Subway it would be the ruin of small florists in Harlem, and the plea of the paperhangers concerning their paste-board was urged by Frank Dullinger, secretary of the paperhangers' union.

Cake Specialist Was Sly.

Frank L. Lowter, who described himself as a cake specialist of 195 St. Nicholas Avenue, was frank in his admissions of how he dodges the ticket choppers.

"I've been pretty sly about it, your Honor," he said. "I wait till I see the chopper is busy and then slide by. But that's not business. We don't want to go, in fear and trembling; we want to know what we can do. I can't afford a special delivery of my own now, though I may yet have my own automobile."

Mr. Peacock took William Kelly of the Central Federated Union shaply to task for the resolution it had passed concerning the Interborough, but as a result of the clash Mr. Kelly promised to assist the commission in deciding the sort of tools a workman might carry. He objected to leaving the interpretation of the word "bulky" to the discretion of individual guards and ticket-choppers, and asked the commission to lay down some more explicit rules.

Harold A. Coe, a photographer often employed by the District Attorney's office, said that even though he explained that he was on official business, requiring haste, he had recently been refused admission with his camera at Worth Street and had been forced to walk to Brooklyn Bridge. He had appealed to the Interborough, but they had told him they could not issue a permit legally, although he often did work for them too.

Hand Baggage in Brooklyn.

Inspectors of the commission gave testimony as to what they had seen carried on the Brooklyn cars, and Commissioner Hayward looked astonished as he heard that baby carriages, a roll of carpet five feet long, a reel of zinc four feet long, water-coolers, soda fountains, a baby's high chair, and a big bundle of brooms had not seemed to strike the B. R. T. trainmen as out of the ordinary. There was even one case of a child's automobile that a passenger had wanted to take in the Subway.

Mr. Peacock, for the Interborough, explained that the company did not wish to be responsible for fixing the rule concerning bundles. Passengers were continually writing for permits to carry all sorts of things up to moving picture outfits, he said. As for tools the company did not want to be hard, but it could not permit saws, chisels, and so on which protruded from bags and endangered the other passengers to be carried.

The hearing was adjourned without a definite date for its resumption being fixed.

A Determined Woman.

A Memphis girl married a Mississippian while he was incarcerated in a county jail, it being necessary for him to extend his hand between the bars for the ceremony. When a woman is determined, even jail offers no refuge for her quarry.—Houston Post.

Boasting.

Prospective Purchaser—What is the minimum temparature in this section?

Realty Man—I don't know, but it's as minimum as it's anywhere else.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lightning and Music.

"Lightning struck a man who was practicing on a cornet in California." Extraordinary marksmanship; it has missed thousands of trombone players.—Toledo Blade.

Would Simplify Matters.

Austrian soldiers are now required to take the oath of allegiance to the Kaiser. Perhaps Germany will simplify matters by annexing Austria.—Baltimore American.

Dutch Diplomacy.

If little Holland avoids the pressure on both sides to shove it into this fight, it will score the biggest diplomatic success of the war.—Omaha Bee.

Epitaph from a Dictionary.

The new monument to Noah Webster at Amherst College is appropriately inscribed with extracts from his best known work.—Providence Journal.

UPHOLDS FAMILY DOCTOR.

Dr. Jacobi Advises Mothers Not to Run to Specialists.

The family physician is more to be trusted than the specialist, and for that reason poor mothers are advised by Dr. Abraham Jacobi not to imitate the "bad habits" of the rich, who prefer to have their children treated by the latter. Dr. Jacobi gave his views on this subject recently at a meeting of mothers and patrons at the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1,910 Madison Avenue.

"There are few families that could not receive sound advice from a doctor, a conscientious one, if they would only stick to him and establish friendly relations with him," said Dr. Jacobi. "If you imitate the bad habits of the rich who have lost such relations with a conscientious family doctor, preferring a good or inferior specialist for every limb or organ from their corns to the crown of their heads, you lose your best chance for honest dealing.

"I feel sure that sixty and fifty years ago, when I was largely employed by tenement house people who clung to me, I was of more service to my patients than when I became a sort of specialistic fancy.

"Many of our little patients are rickety or tuberculous. A large percentage of them suffer from those serious, even fatal, ailments. Many cannot be cured when once diseased; but the vast majority would never have been sick if their mothers had enjoyed better opportunities to learn a few facts.

"The rickety children suffer less from bad feeding than bad air and darkness and uncleanliness. Dark rooms, rooms without windows, rooms without open windows, should long ago have been considered a crime in this country. Even well-fed babies of well-to-do people become rickety if kept locked up at home. When half a century ago I preached that night air was better than no air, I was condemned as a heretic.

"If mothers want healthier children, they should follow some advice like this. I know all about it, having been a sort of mother ten thousand times. Nurse your own child to protect him against rickets or probably tuberculosis. Of one hundred mothers, ninety-five are able to do that. If, however, you have to feed cow's milk, never use it undiluted, and the best dilution is not water, but barley water or oatmeal water, sweetened, and with a trace of table salt. Never use raw milk. It must be heated. Raw milk, even the very best, even certified milk, of which only 14,000 quarts reach this city daily, should be treated as suspicious, and should be heated. If you will remember these few lessons, and act accordingly, you will protect a large percentage of the city's babies from such diseases as compel you to bring them here."

Frequently when Dr. Jacobi walks into a meeting where other doctors of his acquaintance are present they rise and salute him.

As to Kissing.

The Kings and high officials of Europe, when they meet, always embrace and kiss each other, no matter what their relations have been in the past or may be in the immediate future. This is a kiss of respect. It may be given on the lips, the cheek, the brow, or the beard and is nicely adjusted, according to the age and rank of the giver. From this close personal contact it passes through many forms: kissing the hand, parts of the clothing and even the ground trodden upon, according to the idea of respect or fear inspiring the one who performs the act.

The nations of the west have not adopted this ancient custom as a form of salutation, but have reserved it for the more tender relationships of life.—The Christian Herald.

A Sign of the Times.

One of the best signs is the decided change in public sentiment regarding the railways and the great industrial corporations. Instead of driving business out of the States, they are now being welcomed. The Missouri Supreme Court has just readmitted the International Harvester Company of America to do business in that State; the Ohio Supreme Court has dismissed the suit to oust the Standard Oil Company from Ohio, and the Federal District Court has dismissed the complaint of the Government against the great steamship lines on the charge that they were violating the Sherman Law.—Jasper in Leslie's.

Modish.

There was a young man of Naushon,
Who never cared what he had on.
He would breakfast in 'jamas,
And say, "They're no harm, as
They're worn by the ultra bon ton."
—Judge.

How the Whole World Knows.

"Newspaper work is not a get-rich-quick business," says The Worth Tribune, shamelessly sharing with the proletariat one of the most sacred of editorial secrets.—Kansas City Times.

Expensive Amusement.

Eight years ago two Kansas men went to law over $89. The suit has cost $20,000 so far. And yet some people wonder why young men want to enter the already crowded legal profession.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Unmitigated Nerve.

For unmitigated nerve, Moberly's Police Chief says, the man who wins "hands down" is one who paid with a worthless check a fine imposed in police court.—Kansas City Times.

Car Windows and Fussy Women.

Every street-car wnidow was made to puzzle the fussy woman, who doesn't know whether it goes up or down. All she understands is that if it is closed she wants it open, and if it is open she wants it closed.—Toledo Blade.

As It Should Be.

Kansas has a larger per capita wealth than any State in the Union, but it has fewer millionaires. "This," says The Garnett Review, judicially, "is as it should be."—Kansas City Star.

In the Kitchen.

"I suppose you help your husband a great deal in his magazine work?"

"Yes," replied the editor's wife. "I edit all his inside matter."—Judge.

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BACK TO ROADTOWN, J. E. LATHROP'S PLEA

City Planning Director Sees the Limit of Urban Life Possibilities.

SINKING IN SWAMP OF DEBT

Calls New York Overgrown and Growing Too Fast for Conveniences to Keep Up.

At a recent meeting of the Society of the American Renaissance in this city, John E. Lathrop, the Director of the only City Planning Exhibit in America, brought forth some astonishing figures of municipal extravagance in New York in the course of an address, which had for its object the advocacy of "Roadtown," the novel plan for city building which would make each city consist of but one street. The roadtown idea was originated by Edgar Chambless and has been widely discussed.

After defining the essential elements of urban or rural life in its most desirable form as "sufficient land on which to live; sufficient room in which to breathe; sufficient sunlight to keep life wholesome; sufficient water with which to keep clean; normal human comradeship; normal recreation to assist the re-creative forces, and a fair chance in the world for every man, woman or child," Mr. Lathrop went on to point out how far from these ideal conditions modern cities, notably New York, had fallen. He said in part:

"I am not the physician who, when he called, always sought to throw his patient into fits, because, as he averred, he was 'death on fits.' I am not erring by erroneously assuming that the creation of model city conditions would solve all the ills to which human flesh is heir. But I am confident that a very large part of our increasing social woes come from the breakdown of the thing we call a city, and its failure to meet the demands we have and should put on it.

"Our cities population increased 34.8 per cent. from 1900 to 1910, while the country as a whole increased only 21 per cent. City increase was 70 per cent. and country increase 30 per cent.; urban increase, then, was more than twice country increase.

"How does this work out practically? Is my assertion true that our problems are piling up faster than we solve them? Take city transportation. Ten years ago New York spent $90,000,000 for subways. The added facilities were absorbed in six months, and the cars were worse crowded than ever, and three years ago more subways were planned—$450,000,000 of them; or, in ten years, $450,000,000 of debts were provided for to solve New York's city transportation problem. Yet who does not know that the new subways will be absorbed as rapidly as each new unit is completed, leaving the city with an unsolved city transportation problem.

"The Croton water supply was provided at great expense. Immediately a new added supply was planned, and is just now coming into use, at a cost of nearly $200,000,000. Bridges have been built by New York which have cost nearly $100,000,000, and several more are planned, one alone—to New Jersey—to cost $42,000,000. Freight terminals are proposed for New York in Brooklyn to cost perhaps $100,000,000. The passenger terminals of the New York Central and Pennsylvania cost millions. The improvements to Riverside Drive and the covered freight tracks of the New York Central are to cost something like $50,000,000.

"The regular expense of New York City during the five years the subways and other betterments are to be built will be $200,000,000 a year, or $1,000,000,000. It is safe to assume that in this period still other added improvements will be projected which will aggregate $100,000,000.

"Controller Prendergast has stated that New York in this fiscal year has received more than $500,000,000 and disbursed more than $500,000,000. For the five-year period the total would be the unthinkable amount of $2,500,000,000, or at 5,000,000 population a per capita of $500!

"Now, as New York's population grows, the figures per capita are constantly increased. Unless something cures this ballooning tendency these charges per capita will reach $1,000, or twice a whole year's total income of the average representative adult worker in the United States.

"What is going on in this fashion? Is it pessimism to pause to consider? Is it not simple wisdom to do so? What business can endure when costs pile up faster than returns? What is the end of such a business?

"Bankruptcy! That's all! I know the thoughtless but enthusiastic city booster will decry this course of reasoning and brand the reasoner as a 'knocker.' But we are where we must stop to think, and think in terms of common sense, and common sense compels one to conclude that things cannot trend as they trend now without eventually making city life impossible."

BRITISH VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Observations on the Eve of the Continental War.

When Lord Haldane, speaking at Newcastle in 1906, remarked that the problem with which he, as War Secretary, was confronted was not so much one of the regular army as of a nation in arms, the people as a whole welded into one entirety, he told the writer of these notes that he hoped to see this ideal fulfilled in Great Britain. He believed the people would soon of their free will accept the obligation of universal military service without any necessity for resorting to compulsion. Since these words were spoken we have seen Australia and New Zealand willingly take upon themselves the obligation, but the mother country is not one step nearer the fulfillment of Lord Haldane's optimistic prophecy.

I believe the majority of the young men in Great Britain to be quite willing to do their share of military service if such service were made compatible with their civil obligations. That it has not been made sufficiently so is in a great measure the fault of the military authorities. It seems impossible for the military authorities to realize that in order to make military service palatable and to make a tolerable fighting man out of a citizen on the voluntary principle, it can only be done by the least possible infringement of his personal liberty, and by the least interference with the occupation upon which he and his family depend for their living. If their civil occupations permitted it the ranks of the special reserve and of the territorial force would, it is believed, be filled tomorrow. We require to take a leaf out of the Swiss militia system.

A very serious blot in our present military system is the prevailing epidemic of desertion, which, in spite of the amelioration of the soldier's condition, is unfortunately on the increase. In 1912 no fewer than 1,381 deserted; in 1913, the number was 1,552; and for the eight months ended 31st May, 1914, the total reached 2,067. During the past ten years, the number of regular soldiers who deserted reached the significant total of 30,491. There must be something radically wrong in the service when so many men after but a few months' experience of the "advantages of the army" are so anxious to be free of it. Whether it is due to the increasing disinclination to restraint, to the attraction of the Colonies, or to dissatisfaction with the prevailing conditions of service it is difficult to say offhand.

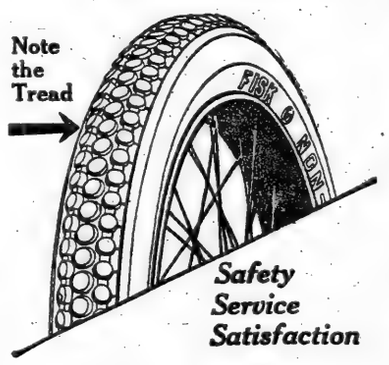
Desertion is more prevalent in time of peace in voluntary than in compulsory armies. One would naturally suppose that a voluntary soldier would have no desire to desert, while a compulsory soldier would have no desire to serve; but practical influences alter the case somewhat. For one thing the voluntary soldier in an army like ours often finds the conditions of service not quite up to his expectations. And it must be said that the attractive posters and alluring advertisements are not always models of accurate representation. In fact, they are frequently quite the opposite, although there is no necessity in these days to delude the recruit with exaggerated statements and empty promises. The system is mean without being economical, for desertion means loss of both money and men.

It has been said that so comparatively few have been the changes in cavalry tactics that the book written by Xenophon 2,200 years ago might be reproduced now and be by no means inapplicable. Probably no better history of cavalry has yet appeared than that published in 1877 by Col. G. T. Denison of the Canadian military forces. It is really the essay with which he won the first prize of 5,000 roubles offered by Alexander II. of Russia. A reprint of the book has just been published by Macmillan & Co., but unfortunately it does not go beyond the Franco-German War of 1870-1871, for the reason that the author sees no reason to modify the views he expressed forty years ago.

Col. Denison's appreciation of the power of the modern rifle appears to have rather blinded him to the fact that cold steel still has its uses. He attaches little or no importance to the sword or lance, and would substitute for them in close fighting the revolver, one of the most difficult weapons to use even on foot, and more difficult still to effect any result with when mounted. In spite of his examples of the value of the pistol in the American War, and of his free quotation of Erskine Childers—to whose views we attach no importance—we believe the sword and the lance to be both essential to the efficient armament of modern cavalry.

A recent Indian Army order compulsorily relegates to the unemployed list all Lieutenant Colonels of native infantry regiments at the age of fifty, and of cavalry regiments at the age of forty-eight, other than commandants. We do not think that any fault can be found with the authorities for deciding to alter the old system which has been in force for more than a quarter of a century. The additional Lieutenant Colonels at best were not necessary to the military efficiency of the unit. They were in a somewhat false position, an embarrassment to the regiment, and in a somewhat humiliating situation.

The new system, however, entails some hardship which it is hoped may be remedied to the satisfaction of the officers concerned. It would appear that an additional Lieutenant Colonel is equally in the way at forty-five as at fifty. Why not, therefore, allow all Lieutenant Colonels of twenty-six years' service, regardless of age, to reside out of India until their full pensions become due? These few years would help the individual to start a new career at home before too late, could injure nobody's prospects, and entail no additional cost on the Estimates.—London Globe.



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TO MAKE GARDENS OF TENEMENT ROOFS

International Child Welfare League Wants More Healthful Playgrounds.

TOPS OF RICH HOMES IN USE

One Woman Has Outdoor School for Her Children Far Above Noise and Dirt of Street.

Why cannot New York use its roofs as the roofs of the houses of the Far East are used, when in this city of dense population there is more need of fresh air than in any or the cities where people live more in the open? That is one of the questions the members of the International Child Welfare League, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, President, are asking. Individually some of them have put their own roofs to good service, but they would like to see the roofs of the houses of the poor, whose need is greatest, made useful to keep the little ones off the streets and to give the grown-up people a cool place to rest. The expense of railings and simple awnings for the tenements it is thought would be very little, but it has been difficult to formulate definite plans as yet.

It is the members of the league who have utilized their own roofs for their own children who are most anxious to have something of the same kind done for the poor. A birdseye view of the roofs of uptown city mansions would show more use of roofs than is generally known. The member of the league who has done most in this line has an open-air school for her children on the roof and, with a few children of friends, they spend a good part of their time for six months of the year there.

The school numbers from eight to a dozen children, varying from year to year. There are three children in the family having the little outdoor schoolhouse. This is on the very top of the house and is built a little up from the roof. One reaches the roof by a circular iron staircase to the top of the house, and the school is reached by half a dozen steps. It is on the south end of the roof, is covered over the top and has windows on the north side, but the south side is entirely open. The children are well bundled up and different instructors go to them there. There are regulation school desks and seats, and the school is conducted with care and thoroughness if less rigidity of discipline is necessary than where there are more pupils. The little people love the school and resent anything that takes them from it. They make more progress in the six months of their school year than many other children in the longer terms of regular schools the instructors say. At the same time they are kept in rugged health and a cold among them is almost unknown.

The outdoor life of the children in this family began with the eldest child, who, being delicate, was given a playground on the roof on an annex to the house. Here are still swings and sliding boards, where the children play when they like as well as in the school yard, which is the remainder of the roof, where their little school house is placed.

From this house one can look around on a little roof-top village. To a higher house one may look up and see an awning covering a large part of the roof. That is the home—not always occupied by him—of one of New York's best-known men. There is a little forest of trees on the roof of a multimillionaire's home. On another roof, upon which one can look down, there is a couch where a little invalid may be seen at different times during the day, and not far from the couch is a table with books. On still another roof a little girl may be seen at play sometimes, but there are no special provisions for a roof garden.

The idea of the mother who is especially interested in the roof garden for her own as well as for the poor little children of the city is that on the roof the air is clearer and purer, and also the children safe from harm. The last may not always follow, as she found even in her own home.

A child was playing on the roof with the nurse when a nurse from another house, also with a child, called down:

"Do you think you had better take your child in? This little boy is recovering from scarlet fever."

They did take the child in quickly and away from the house, which was closed until all danger from contagion in the neighborhood was passed.

That was one incident, but only good has resulted from the outdoor life which has been given the children. So this particular mother and other mothers in the league are anxious to have less fortunate women have something of the same chance for their babies, and they are looking for ideas to be developed.

TO UPLIFT WOMEN'S PAGES.

Y. W. C. A. for Moral Articles to Supplant "Love and Beauty Stuff."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 5.—The Young Women's Christian Association is preparing for an effort to supplant with morally uplifting articles the love and beauty themes now featured on the women's pages of many daily papers, according to the annual report of the National Board, as read this afternoon by Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris of New York, at the association's fifth national convention, which began a week's session here today.

"Love stuff," Mrs. Morris declared, "is detrimental to the character of the feminine readers of newspapers, and is unfit for young girls to read"

Psychopathologists at McAlpin.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Psychopathological Association took place yesterday at the McAlpin. Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen of Philadelphia, President of the association, presiding. Among the papers presented were: "The Necessity of Metaphysics," Dr. James J. Putnam, Boston; "The Application of Freudian Mechanisms to Other Emotions," G. Stanley Hall, Worcester, Mass.; "The Mechanism of Essential Epilepsy," Dr. L. Pierce Clark, New York; "The Philology of Hysteria," Dr. Trigant Burrows, Baltimore; "On the Grouping of Delusions Concerning Personality," Dr. E. E. Southard, Boston; 'Constructive Delusions," Dr. John T. MacCurdy, and Dr. W. T. Treadway, New York; "Narcissism," Dr. J. S. Van Teslaar, Boston.

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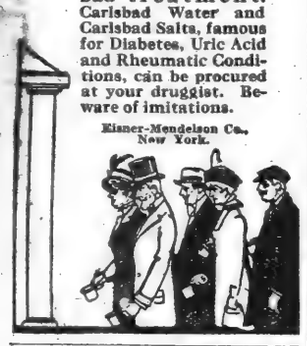

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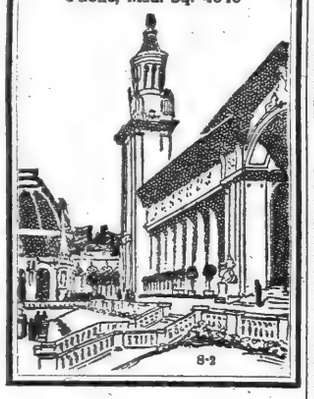

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SUBMARINES ARRIVE, FIRST OF BIG FLEET

Three Class D Boats, with Tenders, Steam Into the Hudson from Norfolk.

EXPECT TWO MORE TODAY

World's Best Under-Water Fighters to be on View—New York and Texas Will Welcome Visitors.

The vanguard of the Atlantic Fleet steamed into the Hudson yesterday afternoon. The first arrivals, which will be followed between now and Saturday morning by the superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, and predreadnoughts of the fleet as well as the destroyer divisions and the naval auxiliaries, were three submarines of the D class, the monitor Tonopah and the destroyer Macdonough.

The Tonopah was formerly the monitor Connecticut and is now the "mother ship" of the Second Division of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla. Lieutenant Thomas Withers is the division commander.

The Macdonough is one of two destroyers assigned to duty with the submarines as a tender. The ships in yesterday will anchor off 136th Street. Submarines E-1 and E-2 are also in this division, and will probably arrive today. The vessels in yesterday came from Norfolk.

The three submarines of the G class are now at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn and will steam to their review position in the Hudson between now and Saturday.

The other boats of the submarine flotilla coming to New York are the four vessels of the E class, which are now en route from the Winter submarine training base at Pensacola, Fla. With the K division is coming the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, the flagship of Commander Yates Stirling, the submarine Commander in Chief, and the destroyer Worden, which is the tender of the division.

The K boats are coming more than 1,200 miles under their own power, which is said to be a new record for submarine divisions. They are proceeding all the way on the surface and are commanded by Lieutenants J. O. Fisher, S. C. Grady, Radford Moses, and L. C. Dunn, with Submarine K-8, under Lieutenant Fisher, acting as division flagboat.

World's Best Submarines.

The Ks should be in the Hudson tomorrow morning. These vessels displace 450 tons each and are equipped with Diesel oil engines, capable of 14 knots on the surface.

The boats have a cruising radius of about 5,500 miles, or from New York to Queenstown and return, and it will be news to many that there are such submarines in the United States Navy. These are the latest and best of submarines, and according to their records this Winter are the equal of any submarines in the world.

The arrival in New York of the submarine flotilla will be the wind-up of a successful and strenuous Winter's work in Pensacola. The flotilla has been making submerged runs, firing torpedoes, and studying submarine warfare every minute. The K submarines are the only ones, however, that have been in Pensacola all the Winter, although the E boats had six weeks of work which added greatly to their proficiency.

The flotilla will be the biggest the navy of the United States has ever assembled, including the Second Division of D boats, Third Division of G boats, Fourth Division of K boats, flotilla flagship Prairie, Fulton flotilla repair ship, tenders Tonopah, Ozark, and Tallahassee, and the destroyers Macdonough and Worden.

Entertainment Program.

Finley J. Shepard, Chairman of the committee appointed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, announced yesterday that the program of entertainment for the enlisted men will be complete by the time the fleet arrives Saturday morning. It includes theatre parties, baseball games, and perhaps a smoker or a picnic or two. The officers and men have been invited by the Metropolitan Museum of Art to visit the museum, to which admission will be free to them. The Museum of Natural History has extended similar courtesies. The Botanical Garden also announced yesterday that naval visitors will be welcome, and the Zoological Park will admit men in uniform free on all days.

Because the battleships Texas and New York, the two latest additions to the navy, are the largest vessels in the world except the British Queen Elizabeth, many inquiries have been received as to where those ships will be anchored and whether visitors will be received.

As with the other battleships, visitors will be welcomed from 1 o'clock until 4:30 every afternoon, beginning next Sunday. The visitors who have left the landing places by 4:30 will be admitted to the ships, but at 5:30 all visitors must be prepared to leave, and no one must be on the ships after 6 o'clock. The New York will be directly off Eighty-sixth Street and the Texas off Ninety-first Street. The nearest landing place for both will be at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street.

Preparations are making for a gala night on Riverside Drive, Saturday, May 15. The fleet will be especially illuminated that night, and dinner to the officers of the fleet will be given by the Mayor's Committee at the Biltmore Hotel. There will be fireworks on all the floats from Seventy-ninth Street up to 158th Street. At various places along the Drive there will be band concerts.

JERSEY TROOPS STAY HOME.

Because of Money Shortage Officers Only Will Go to Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 5.—Because of the strict economy practiced by the Legislature in the matter of appropriations as the only way to avoid a bond issue or direct tax to meet the existing deficit, there will be no encampment at Seagirt this Summer of the five regiments of infantry in the National Guard.

Announcement of the suspension of the annual manoeuvres was made today by Adjutant General Sadler and Quartermaster General Murray, with the approval of Governor Fielder. This year's appropriation for the militia is $132,113 less than last year.

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers of all branches of the service will have their usual exercises, however. General Sadler announces instruction camps will be held at Seagirt in July, with officers of the field artillery going to Fort Sill in Oklahoma in June for firing practice and to Tobyhanna, Penn., for camp instruction. Cavalry officers will be instructed at Mount Gretna, Penn., and Port Myer, Va.; signal corps officers will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., while heads of the medical corps will be instructed at Tobyhanna.

FILM A FORCE FOR SOBRIETY.

Magistrate Talks on Decrease in Arraignments for Drunkenness.

Moving picture shows are aiding in solving the dring problem, according to Magistrate John A. Leach of Queens, in an address to the Men's Club in Astoria yesterday.

In the Second District, which includes Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond Boroughs, in 1907, when the total population of those boroughs was 1,775,000, there were 16,000 arraignments for intoxication. Last year in the same district with a population of 2,267,625 there were only 8,382.

"Every Magistrate in the city is commenting upon this remarkable decrease in intoxication," said Magistrate Leach. "In courts where there were from fifteen to twenty cases of intoxication a day it is now rare to hear more than three or four.

"We Magistrates agree in attributing this condition to education and to the publicity given by newspapers showing the general distrust of drinkers by employers, but principally to the moving picture theatres. The workingman who formerly went to the saloon as the 'workingman's club' now goes to the picture show and takes his family. That is now the chief amusement of the workingman, and not only the Magistrates have noticed the effect upon the liquor traffic, but saloon keepers themselves admit it."

BIG MEAT STOCK IN JERSEY.

Warehouses Hold 16,223,115 Lbs., Against 6,766,663 a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 5.—There were 16,223,115 pounds of fresh meat in cold storage warehouses in New Jersey on April 1 last, compared with 6,766,663 pounds on April 1, 1914, and 2,523,361 pounds on April 1, 1913. The figures were made public today by the State Board of Health, and the great increase is attributed to the war abroad.

The total amount of other foods in cold storage on April 1 last follows: Eggs, 1,738,590 dozens; broken eggs, 66,936 pounds; butter, 369,418 pounds; poultry, 6,264,841 pounds; salt meats, 614,636 pounds; fresh fish, 258,589 pounds; smoked fish, 198,400 pounds; dried fruits, 20,195 pounds; nuts, 100 pounds; green fruits, 61,044 packages; green vegetables, 23,243 packages; miscellaneous, 4,614 packages.

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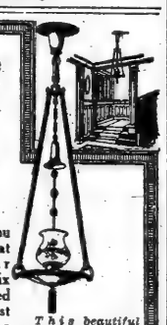

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TELEFUNKEN CHARTS AID MARCONI CLAIM

Diagrams Offered in Evidence Against Atlantic Communication Company.

DONE BY EXPERT ON VISIT

Noted Inventor to Testify Today in Patent Case—Damages and Injunction Asked.

Diagrams purporting to show the entire mechanical arrangements of the Sayville, L. I., wireless station, were introduced yesterday at the opening of the case of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company against the Atlantic Communication Company before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The Marconi company is suing for an injunction to prevent the German firm from sending or receiving messages with Telefunken instruments, which, they contend, infringe upon the Lodge and Marconi patents. They also ask for damages.

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless system, sat through the day's session, and probably will be called as a witness today.

Roy A. Weagand, an engineer for the Marconi company, supplied the first surprise, when, after testifying that he was a Canadian and a graduate of the University of Toronto, he told of his experiences at the Sayville wireless station. On October 27, 1912, he said, he visited the Long Island wireless plant, and from observation and investigation drew diagrams of the wireless outfit there. These drawings were submitted as an exhibit. The witness further testified that on June 29, 1914, he visited the West Street, Manhattan, station of the Telefunken Company, and made observations and later drawings.

On cross examination the witness admitted that he had spent only half an hour at the Sayville Station, but asserted he was able to draw the diagrams through his familiarity with wireless apparatus.

Julius Martin, assistant engineer of the Marconi Company, testified that he was familiar with all systems of wireless telegraphy. For twenty years he had served in the United States Navy, and between 1904 and 1912 he was engaged in wireless engineering in that service. He testified that he had assisted in the installation of stations at Radio, Key West, Norfolk, and various other points throughout the country. The greater part of his time was spent at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"Are you familiar with the Telefunken apparatus?" he was asked.

"I am."

"When did you see this system in operation?"

"On Aug. 18, 1914, on board the steamship Herman Fresch, coming from France. I studied the apparatus and found that a few changes in the receiving and transmitting apparatus had been made. The instuments differed in form from the Telefunken sets we had used in the navy, but the mechanism was the same."

On cross examination Mr. Martin told of the features of the different systems that had been tested in the Navy, naming the Telefunken, Marconi, De Forest, Tesla, and Shoemaker. Some of these names, he said, had since been changed. Pictures of the outfit on the Herman Fresch, showing the sockets for increasing the radius for messages from 200 meters to 4,000 meters were introduced as exhibits.

Frank Waterman, a nelectrical expert, who for eleven years was in charge of the work of the Westinghouse Company in this city, gave expert testimony on the Sir Henry Lodge patent, No. 606,104, and the Marconi patent, No. 763,772. His testimony was highly technical.

The Atlantic Communication Company is a New Jersey corporation, but is recognized as the American branch of the German Telefunken system. At the beginning of the war the Sayville agents were accused of violating the President's neutrality proclamation by sending messages to German warships. They were cleared of this charge, and allowed to continue business.

Both complainant and defendant presenting an imposing array of counsel. For the Marconi company the firm of Sheffield & Betts, and Livingston Gifford and H. G. Ogden appeared. The defendant corporation was represented by Kight Brothers, with Frederick P. Fish of Boston, Philip Farnsworth and Walter H. Pumphrey assisting.

BABY HEIR TO INCOME FROM $839,265 FUND

Widow of John R. Stevens Provides for Life for Lieut. Spafford's Daughter.

CHILD NOW 21 MONTHS OLD

Mother Died Last Year in Washington—Sisters and Nephews Remembered in Will.

Little Lucille Spafford, a year and nine months old, daughter of Lieut. Commander Edward E. Spafford, U. S. N., is heir to the income for life from a trust fund of $839,265 created out of the estate of her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Millan Stevens, widow of John Rhinelander Stevens, who died April 17, 1914. The fact came to public notice yesterday with the filing of the appraisal of Mrs. Stevens's estate in the office of the State Controller.

The report shows that the little girl's mother, Lucille M. Spafford, only daughter of Mrs. Stevens, died at her home in Washington on Feb. 20, 1914. Mrs. Stevens's home was at 14 East Sixty-third Street.

Under Mrs. Stevens's will, the fund is to be held in trust until the little girl is 21. In the meantime, she is to have as much of the income as shall be needed for her proper maintenance and education. All surplus income is to be paid to her when she arrives at full age, and she is to have the power of disposal of the entire fund at death. If she dies before attaining full age the fund is to be divided equally between St. Bartholomew's Church and the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary.

A life interest in $60,000 is left to each of three sisters of the testator. They are Jeannet Faulkner Webster, Sarah F. Millan and Ella Creighton Barker. The remainders from these interests pass into little Lucille's fund.

Edgar Arnold Hopkins and William Henry Hopkins, nephews, each receives $1,000. There are smaller bequests to employes and friends of Mrs. Stevens.

The net estate amounted to $925,169, of which $532,575 was in realty, $40,681 in bank deposits and $366,506 in stocks and bonds.

DOCTORS WIN OSIRIS PRIZES

Three Discoverers of Vaccines Will Divide $20,000.

PARIS, May 5.—The French Institute has announced that the Osiris prize, which this year amounts to 183,000 francs ($36,600) because no award was made in 1912, has been awarded chiefly for discoveries in medicine. Drs. Chantemesse and Vidal, discoverers of anti-typhoid vaccines, will divide 50,000 francs, ($10,000), while an equal amount will go to Dr. Vincent, whose researches resulted in the finding of ether vaccine.

Various ambulances receive 60,000 francs, ($12,000), and the remainder is placed in reserve.

In 1899 Daniel Osiris, the philanthropist who presented Malmaison to the French nation, gave into the keeping of the Institute of France a sum representing an annual income of about $3,500 for a triennial prize of $20,000, open to all countries, for the most remarkable work or discovery of general interest. M. Osiris died in 1907.

BUY EVENING STANDARD.

Edward Hulton & Son of Manchester Get London Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Chronicle says that Edward Hulton & Son, leading newspaper proprietors of Manchester, have purchased The London Evening Standard.

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IN June, 1819, one of our oldest savings banks in opening for business published this statement to the general public:

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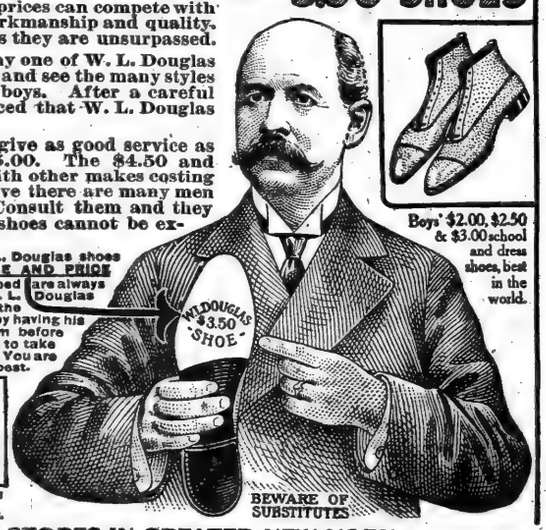

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*250 West 125th Street.
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YANKEES DROP TO SECOND PLACE—GIANTS BREAK PITCHER ALEXANDER'S WINNING STREAK

YANKS GLEAN THREE HITS OFF WYCKOFF

Oldring Slams Out a Homer with Runner on Base and New Yorks Lose.

The dilapidated Athletics spruced up yesterday at the Polo Grounds and in a neat, honest-and-true effort beat the Yankees by a mere eyelash, 2 to 1. Yes, it's difficult to believe that the Yankees were defeated, but, as Bill Donovan says, the best of them get it sooner or later. The main idea in the Yanks' defeat was a slim, modest youngster by the name of J. Weldon Wyckoff, who has been out of college such a short time that he still remembers his Latin and Greek.

J. Weldon can do other things besides read Sanscrit. He can pitch. He can do more than that; he can pitch so well that it's next to impossible to hit him. The Yankees got three hits off Wyckoff. One of these slams was a three-bagger in the ninth by Doc Cook. Doc scored on a wild pitch. If J. Weldon had not taken it into his head to get wild at that moment, the Yankees would have been ignominiously kalsomined.

Ray Keating pitched a pretty nifty game, too. If his name had been Mike instead of Ray he could not have pitched any better. Rube Oldring, the lucky citizen, was the only one who stood between Keating and victory. The manner in which Rube intruded into the picture, however, left no doubt in the mind of Mr. Keating that Oldring is a "bad actor," and altogether too familiar with the mysteries of the pitching art.

The one brief, gloomy moment of the game for the Yanks came in the third inning, when, with two gone, and all hope practically set aside for the day, Eddie Murphy poked a single to centre field. That poke in itself was nothing to crow about, but just lamp this next paragraph and you'll see it amounted to something, and that something was victory.

Oldring? Yes, the same Rube who made a record by churning the air at the world's series last Fall. Well, he closed his eyes and swung blindly at a hopper which Keating slanted at him. Rube's bat met the ball head-on and the leather flitted on its giddy way to the right-field grand stand for a home run. Right in front of Rube as he fox-trotted home was Eddie Murphy. Even the Athletics admit that Rube was lucky.

Keating did a fine bit of pitching in the ninth inning which proved that the moist ball spinner has a bunch of courage under fire. In that dizzy ninth, Schang singled and was forced at second by Lajoie. McInnis was as safe as a Government bond on Boone's bobble of a grounder. Then Jack Barry ambled, and filled the bases.

It was a tense situation, but Keating was as big as his job and bigger. Kopf lifted a fielder's delight right into Boone's mitt and Wyckoff fanned for the third out.

In the face of Wyckoff's speed and his variety of tangents, the Yankees had little chance to display any batting prowess. They hit like a team of one-armed men who were near-sighted and also afflicted with rheumatism. That isn't meant for a knock on the Yanks as much as it is meant for a boost for young Mr. Wyckoff.

It is very evident that young Wyckoff's folks must be very much tickled that their clever son got something from his college course besides a mere education. Why, just think of it, if he wasn't able to pitch he might be a school teacher or an expert on Egyptian hieroglyphics.

And speaking about those things, it's all right to study them, as Frank Fogarty says, "if they don't get on you." Oh, say, by the way, did you want to know how the runs were made? All right, pay a little attention. In the third inning, chapter, session, or stanza, or whatever you call it, "Peck" flipped Kopf out at first.

That Kopf is the man's right name, and not one of those hills in South Africa, as you may suppose. Well, after Kopf was out, Wyckoff hoisted an easy fly to Peck. Then along came Eddie Murphy with a single, crowded closely by Rube Oldring's jolt into the grand stand.

Nary a chance did the Yanks have until the ninth. High was then tossed out at first by Wyckoff, and "Wallie" Pipp pinged a pop to Oldring. Doc Cook flayed a triple to deep centre, and then scored when Wyckoff forgot himself and opened up a wild pitch. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	1	4	0
Strunk, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Schang, c.	4	0	2	5	2
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
McI's, 1b.	4	0	0	10	3
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	2	5
Kopf, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
W'koff, p.	4	0	0	2	4
Total	32	2	5	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
H'tz'l, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
High, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Pipp, 1b.	2	0	0	7	1
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	6	1
Sw'y, c.	2	0	0	4	3
K't'g, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	28	1	3	27	13

Philadelphia ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Errors—Barry, Kopf, Maisel, Peckinpaugh, Boone.

Three-base hit—Cook. Home run—Oldring. Stolen base—Lajoie. Double play—Barry, Lajoie, and McInnis; McInnis, Barry and McInnis. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 4; off Wyckoff, 5. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Keating, 4; by Wyckoff, 6. Wild pitch—Wyckoff. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans.

Red Sox Win on Wild Pitch.

BOSTON, May 5.—Boehling's wild pitch with Speaker, who had tripled, on third base, gave Boston the only run scored in the game with Washington today. Both Shore and Boehling pitched themselves out of several pinches. The fielding of McNally, the Red Sox recruit infielder, again was a feature. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
W'g'r, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
G'ner, 1b.	4	0	0	14	2
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
McN'y, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Cady, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Shore, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total	29	1	5	27	18

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
R'deau, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Henry, c.	2	0	0	5	2
McB'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	0
B'hl'g, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total	30	0	3	*25	11

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Gainer, Scott.

Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Gandil, Cady. Three-base hits—Lewis, Speaker. Stolen bases—Lewis, Rondeau, Morgan. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2; off Shore, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (Hooper;) by Shore, (Henry.) Struck out—By Boehling, 5; by Shore, 3. Wild pitch—Boehling. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

No Luck for the White Sox.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—Cleveland defeated Chicago 1 to 0 in a pitching duel between Morton and Scott. Each allowed only four hits. Cleveland scored the only run of the game in the ninth inning. With one out, Chapman tripled. Jackson and Graney were passed purposely. Smith batted for Barbare, and sent a sacrifice fly to left field. Every Chicago batter up in the second reached first base safely—one on a pass, two on hits, and one on an error—yet Chicago failed to score, having one thrown out at home and two at third. Catcher Schalk of Chicago had his left knee hurt by a foul tip. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'beld, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
R'gers, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1
C'pman, ss.	4	1	1	0	4
J'ks'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	3	1
B'b're, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
Sh'lds, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	8	3
Morton, p.	3	0	0	0	2
†Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Roth, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
F'lnier, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
J.C'ns, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
W'ver, ss.	2	0	2	2	3
Brief, 1b.	2	0	0	11	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	6	0
Daly, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Scott, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total	26	0	4	*26	8

†Two out when winning run was scored.
*Batted for Barbare in the ninth inning.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned run—Cleveland. Three-base hit—Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Brief, Quinlan. Sacrifice fly—Smith. First base on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Morton, 3. Struck out—By Scott, 7; by Morton, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Cleveland 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2. (Eleven innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh. (Postponed; cold weather.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3. Brooklyn, 0.
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 3. (Ten innings.)
Kansas City at Buffalo. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Newark. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Jersey City, 6; Toronto, 3.
Providence, 2; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 10; Richmond, 3.
Buffalo at Newark. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	15	6	.714
New York	10	5	.667
Chicago	11	9	.550
Boston	7	6	.538
Washington	8	8	.500
Cleveland	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	5	11	.133
St. Louis	5	15	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Chicago	12	6	.667
Boston	9	7	.563
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Brooklyn	7	11	.389
New York	5	10	.333
Pittsburgh	6	12	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	12	7	.632
Newark	11	8	.579
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	10	9	.526
Kansas City	9	9	.500
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Baltimore	9	12	.429
Buffalo	6	13	.316

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	5	1	.833
Jersey City	4	1	.800
Richmond	4	3	.571
Montreal	3	4	.429
Newark	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	4	.333
Rochester	1	4	.200

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

Tigers Win in Eleventh.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Detroit scored three runs in the eleventh inning and defeated St. Louis, 5 to 2, here today. The locals' errors enabled the visitors to tie the score, and Lowdermilk's weakening in the final inning gave Detroit two bases on balls and two singles, upon which they scored. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	0	0	2	5
Vitt, 3b.	2	2	2	3	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	3	2	1
C'ford, rf.	5	1	0	3	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	1	1	1
Kav'h, 2b.	5	1	3	4	2
J'bson, 1b.	6	0	3	10	0
M'Kee, c.	5	0	0	8	2
Dubuc, p.	5	0	1	0	1
Total	42	5	13	33	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
Aus'n, 3b.	4	1	2	4	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5
Kauf'n, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
E.W'r, cf.	4	0	0	0	1
Will's, rf.	5	0	0	1	1
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	5	5
Agnew, c.	4	0	2	5	2
Lowd'k, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	9	33	21

*Batted for Lavan in eleventh inning.
Errors—Jacobson, Lowdermilk, Lavan.

Detroit ......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—5
St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Shotten, Pratt. Stolen bases—Pratt, 2. Earned runs—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Austin, Kauffman, Lavan, McKee. Double plays—Pratt to Lavan to Kauffman; Austin to Pratt to Kauffman. Left on bases—Detroit, 15; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Lowdermilk, 9. Struck out—By Dubuc, 5; by Lowdermilk, 4. Passed ball—McKee. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes.

Bennie Kauff at Lenox Oval.

Bennie Kauff, who nearly broke into the Giants, will play at Lenox Oval on Sunday afternoon with the All Stars, when they play with the Lincoln Stars, the colored champions of the world, in the second game of a double-header. Kauff will play left field for his team. Andy Coakley, the ex-Athletic pitcher, will be on the mound.

More Red Sox Go to Their Farm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5.—Pat Haley, a catcher, and Walter Rehg, a utility player, have been obtained from the Boston American League team by the Providence Grays of the International League, it was announced today.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677
For Transmissions and Differentials
contains Dixon's selected flake motor graphite, the only form of graphite autos can digest. It costs more than ordinary greases and oils, but it saves hundreds of times its cost in repair bills. It reduces friction to the minimum.
Send for our Lubricating Chart. It shows where and how to lubricate a car.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Established 1827
Jersey City, N. J.

ALEXANDER GETS BUMPED BY GIANTS

Phillies' Great Pitcher Loses His First Game of Season—Umpires Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Grover Cleveland Alexander, the star twirler of the Phillies, lost his first championship game of the 1915 season and the Phillies slipped another cog in their rapidly reversing pennant wheel today, losing the final game with the Giants by a score of 4 to 2. It was a raw, chilly day, but enough heated arguments, hot tempers and spices were injected into the fracas to keep the small crowd of spectators warm, and some rank umpiring by a couple of Mr. Tener's arbiters helped along the discomfiture of the home rooters.

The arguments and poor work by the umpires, however, are given as no excuse for the defeat of the Phillies, who have lost four out of their last five games, but it gave the game an atmosphere of backlot pastiming. In the sixth, after the Phillies had suffered through the decisions of both Quigley and Eason, the former ejected Bobby Byrne for throwing his glove into the air on a disputed strike to Doyle. This was all right, but the same official, also Eason, permitted Captain Doyle to run three feet off third base toward the pitcher's box and hurl anything but elegant language at Alexander without even as much as a reprimand.

Quigley missed strike after strike for Alexander, who is known as one of the few pitchers who do not kick on eye-close verdicts. It was simply no use, however, for between the poor umpiring of Quigley and Eason, Alexander, who was not at his best by any means, was always in trouble, and was finally taken out of the game to allow Weiser to bat for him in the eighth.

The game was marked by good, bad, and indifferent playing, mostly on the part of the Phillies, who were in a badly shattered condition. Luderus was added to the hospital list during the morning practice, when Oeschger hit him on the elbow with a pitched ball. Whitted played first and covered the bag in splendid style. Niehoff was back on second and Paskert played centre-field. Nothing broke right for the Phillies, and everything went wrong for them, which was too much of a handicap for even Alexander to overcome.

The Phillies jumped out in front in the second inning, scoring a run on a pass to Cravath, an error by Lobert, and a sacrifice fly by Paskert, but from this on to the ninth inning they were helpless before the splendid pitching of Stroud, a recruit pitcher from Sacramento. The youngster used a slow curve which completely baffled the hard hitters of Moran's crew. Stroud curved the first strike over time and again, and it was not until the ninth inning, when it was too late, that the Phillies appeared to discover how to get at his delivery. One hit, a single by Byrne in the fifth, was all the Phillies made off Stroud from the third to the eighth inning, and by this time New York had a lead of 3 to 1.

A double by Doyle, followed by a short fly which Niehoff just failed to hold with one hand, tallied a run in the fourth. A pass to Doyle, a short single by Lobert, and Fletcher's sacrifice fly added one in the sixth, and Bancroft's fumble, a hit by pitcher, and Lobert's single gave another in the eighth. Oeschger pitched the ninth inning and doubles by Brainard and Meyers earned the Giants' fourth run.

E. Burns opened the Phillies' eighth with a hit and Dugey was sent in to run for the catcher. Weiser batted for Alexander and walked. Stock, who displaced Byrne, bunted a high bounder which Stroud fielded. Weiser held first and although Stock beat the throw, he was declared out, Dugey racing to third. During an argument among the New York players Weiser stole second, but with the chance to tie the score with a hit, Bancroft flied to Murray and Becker rolled to Doyle.

Cravath and Whitted started the ninth with singles, but Murray made a fine running catch of Niehoff's fly and Paskert popped to Lobert. Adams, who took E. Burns's place, reached first on a wild throw by Brainard, while Cravath scored. Manager Moran was forced to send in Baumgartner, a young pitcher, to bat for Oeschger, and, with a single needed to tie the score, he hit a grounder to Stroud, ending the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, cf.	4	0	0	6	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	2	0	3
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	3	2	1
Fl'cher, ss.	3	0	2	1	1
G. B's, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
R'tson, rf.	2	0	0	1	1
B'nerd, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Meyers, c.	4	1	2	4	0
Stroud, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Total	33	4	10	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Stock, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
B'cr'ft, ss.	4	0	1	3	4
B'ker, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
C'v'th, rf.	3	2	1	1	0
W'ted, 1b.	4	0	2	8	2
N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
P'kert, cf.	3	0	0	2	1
E. B'ns, c.	3	0	1	6	2
Adams, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Alex'r, p.	2	0	0	2	1
O'ch'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Weiser	0	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
‡B'mg'r	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	27	15

*Batted for Alexander in eighth inning.
†Ran for E. Burns in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Oeschger in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Brainerd, Bancroft.

New York.............0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—4
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Brainerd, Meyers. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Weiser. Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, Paskert. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Whitted. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 2; off Alexander, 2; off Oeschger, 1. Hits—Off Alexander, 8 in 8 innings; off Oeschger, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Robertson, Stroud.) Struck out—By Stroud, 4; by Alexander, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

Cubs Win with a Shut-Out.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Zabel shut out Cincinnati 5 to 0 today, and gave Chicago its seventh straight victory. Zabel held the visitors to five scattered hits, while his team mates fielded in spectacular fashion, two lightning double plays being a feature. Score.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Fisher, ss.	2	1	1	6	4
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	0	3	1
Zim'n, 2b.	2	0	0	2	1
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
W'ms, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Bres'n, c.	4	1	3	5	2
Ph'l'n, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Zabel, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total	28	5	9	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Kil'fer, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Grif'h, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Groh, 3b.	2	0	2	1	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	3	4
M'w'z, 1b.	2	0	0	9	1
*Wingo	1	0	1	0	0
†Brown	0	0	0	0	0
V. K'tz, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
Clarke, c.	1	0	0	4	1
Dale, p.	2	0	0	0	4
‡Two'bley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0	5	24	13

*Batted for Mollwitz in eighth inning.
†Ran for Wingo in eight inning.
‡Batted for Dale in ninth inning.

Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 .—5
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Bresnahan, Phelan. Stolen base—Bresnahan. Earned runs—Off Dale, 5. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, (2;) Groh. Double plays—Schulte to Bresnahan; Zimmerman to Fisher to Saier; Olson to Von Kolnitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 5; off Zabel, 3. Struck out—By Zabel, 4; by Dale, 2. Balk—Dale. Wild pitches—Dale, (3.) Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 8; St. Paul, 7.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Columbus, 3.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 9; Lowell, 2.
At Portland—Portland, 3; Lynn, 2.
At Lewiston—Lawrence, 3; Lewiston, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 10; Manchester, 2.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Birmingham, 4; Atlanta, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 4.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 8; Mobile, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 6; Nashville, 5. Chattanooga, 7; Nashville, 6.

NEW BASEBALL PEACE PLAN.

Federals to Enter National Agreement—Play in in World's Series.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special to The Chicago Daily News from a staff correspondent at Baltimore says, on purported Federal League authority, that peace in the basebll world is about to be brought about on the following terms:

The Federal League to enter the national agreement as a full-fledged major organization, participating in world's championship series; Wingo, Austin, Caldwell, Perritt, and other players who jumped to the Federals and then back to organized ball again, (excepting Walter Johnson,) are to bo to the Federals. No player is to be punished for attempting jumping.

The story says that the deal is to be perfected at once, and quotes an anonymous informant as stating that Judge Landis is prepared to withhold his decision in the baseball cases until June 1 to allow time for formal signatures to the agreement, which, according to the story, is to go into effect next season.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Charles Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federals, talking over the telephone from West Baden, Ind., said this afternoon:

"There will be peace, all right. The public is tired of baseball in the courts. Whether the agreement will call for three major leagues, or absorption of the Federals I don't know; others are carrying on the negotiations, but whatever the plan is I am ready."

JOHNSON MISUNDERSTOOD.

Baseball Leader Says He Was Misquoted in Peace Interview.

President Ban Johnson of the American League arrived here yesterday from Boston and right off the bat said that he had not only been misquoted in his interview in Boston, but was also misunderstood. Johnson's interview, stating that he had conferred with Federal League attorneys regarding the withdrawal of the suits between organized ball and the Federal League, has caused such a stir in the baseball world that Mr. Johnson is very anxious to tone down the effect of it.

Ther is no doubt, however, that Johnson and his attorneys and Phil Ball of the St. Louis "Feds," and his attorneys had a conference in Chicago and the advisability of dropping the suits now pending was discussed. Mr. Johnson, however, denies that any compromise was even discussed in relation to a settlement of the baseball war.

Holy Cross Surprises Fordham.

Holy Cross baseball team defied all tradition yesterday by defeating the Fordham nine at Fordham Field by a score of 5 to 3. It was the first time that the Worcester collegians have ever come out victorious over Fordham at the latter's field in the several generations of Maroon and Purple rivalry. Joe Martin, who scored a shutout over the Massachusetts nine last year, twirled for Fordham, but the visitors solved his delivery during the last half of the game. Daly started for Holy Cross and had considerable difficulty in finding the plate. After loading up the bases in the sixth he retired in favor of McCarthy.

Fordham scored first in the second inning. Kane singled, went to second on Viviano's sacrifice, and scored on a wild pitch by Daly. Holy Cross snatched the lead in the sixth, when four hits in a row, coupled with a poor throw to get Naughton at the plate, netted three runs. Fordham also scored in this inning, tying the tally after two men were out. Viviano and Kellither walked. Berrigan then doubled, scoring Viviano, while a pass by Daly to Martin filled the bases. McCarthy then went into the box and hit McGovern, forcing in the tying run. After that Fordham was helpless. Bunched hits by Holy Cross in the last two innings gave the visitors two more runs and spoiled a cherished Fordham tradition. The score:

HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, cf.	5	1	1	2	0
O'Ne'l, 2b.	4	0	3	1	1
Grany, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Has'gs, rf.	5	2	1	0	0
N'gh'n, 3b.	4	1	2	0	3
Devlin, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Murphy, c.	3	0	0	6	3
Griffin, ss.	3	0	1	3	3
Daly, p.	2	0	0	0	2
M'C'thy, p.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Curley	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	5	10	26	12

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'G'rn, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
K'nan, 2b.	5	0	1	0	2
Car'll, 3b.	5	0	0	0	1
Conw'y, c.	4	0	0	12	0
Kane, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Viv'no, rf.	2	1	0	1	1
Kel'er, 1b.	3	1	1	13	0
Ber'n, ss.	3	0	1	0	3
Martin, p.	3	0	1	0	6
*Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	5	27	13

Errors—Berrigan, Kiernan, Kelleher, O'Neill.

Holy Cross..........0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1—5
Fordham ....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

*Batted for Martin in ninth inning.
†McGovern out in the ninth, hit by batted ball.
‡Batted for Grany in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Naughton, Berrigan. Three-base hit—O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Naughton, Viviano. Sacrifice flies—Carroll. Stolen bases—Carroll, Kelleher. First base on errors—Fordham, 2; Holy Cross, 2. Left on bases—Fordham, 9; Holy Cross, 8. Struck out—By Martin, 10; by Daly, 1; by McCarthy, 3. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 3; off Daly, 6; off McCarthy, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McCarthy, (McGovern.) Wild pitch—Daly. Hits—Off Daly, 4 in 5 2-3 innings; off McCarthy, 1 in 3 1-3 innings. Umpire—Mr. Stockdale. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

N. Y. U., 8; Conn. Aggies, 3.

Exhibiting the best hitting shown by them this year the New York University nine defeated the Connecticut Aggies yesterday on Ohio Field by the score of 8 to 3. The Violet players took an early lead and retained it, Hagbloom holding the agriculturists to four hits and striking out eleven men, while the Violet players were gathering in ten hits from Anderson and Crowley. The score:

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lund, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Con'll, 2b.	1	0	1	0	1
Pfau, c.	4	1	1	12	0
Woolf, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
M'N'ly, ss.	3	1	1	0	4
K'feld, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0
Wat'rs, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
M'En'e, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Freitag, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0
H'gb'm, p.	3	1	1	0	3
Total	35	8	10	27	8

CONNECTICUT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cr'l'y, cf, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Dut'n, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
S'bury, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
D'k's'n, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Segel, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Brown, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
Miller, 2b.	2	2	1	2	1
Pattee, c.	2	0	0	4	0
And'n, p, cf.	3	1	1	3	1
Total	30	3	4	24	10

Errors—Woolf, Freitag, Dutton, Segel, Brown, (3,) Miller, (2.)

New York ....0 2 2 3 0 1 0 0 .—8
Connecticut ....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Hogbloom, Dutton. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Crowley, 2; off Hagbloom, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Connecticut, 2. Struck out—By Hagbloom, 11; Anderson, 1; by Crowley, 3. Stolen bases—Woolf, (2,) McNally, Kranichfeld. Umpire—Mr. Swenson. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

Reception for Tinker at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., May 5.—Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federal League Club, who brings his team here for a series of games with the Newark Federals this week, will find plans perfected for a celebration in his honor on Saturday afternoon. Steve Harter, Assistant Secretary of the club, is making all the arrangements for the affair. Oscar M. Gerstung of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and an associate of Harry F. Sinclair, whose money is backing the local baseball enterprise, has been named as Secretary of the club, and will represent the interests of Mr. Sinclair.

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LAFAYETTE BLOWS UP WITH SCORE TIED

Columbia Gets Three Runs and Victory in Seventh on Misplays.

Columbia scored a victory over the Lafayette nine yesterday afternoon on South Field by a score of 5 to 2, a lucky seventh inning enabling the Blue and White to break a tie and clinch the game. One hit and a series of weird misplays by the visiting nine in this frame gave the home team three runs. Only two runs were earned by the Columbia nine.

Lafayette outbatted the home team, but erratic work in the field proved the visitors' undoing. Two errors were made by English, the shortstop on the Pennsylvania team, and Hunt, in centre field, added to the distress by a wild throw and muffing an easy fly. The breaks were all in favor of the Columbia team, Dame Fortune smiling for the first time upon the Morningside Heights players.

George Smith pitched for Columbia, but he was not up to his usual form. Good support helped him out of more than one hole, one of the visiting batsmen being picked off at home after Shea's misplay threatened trouble for Columbia. He struck out nine batsmen, walked two and allowed nine hits.

In the fourth inning Myers, catcher of the Lafayette nine, was badly spiked when Page, in trying to get home on a grounder to second base, slid and caught Myers's forearm with his spikes. Myers was able to continue in the game after his arm had been bandaged.

The scoring started in the third inning, when Smith singled to right field, and scored on Watt's triple to the running track. Benson popped out, but Watt was able to score on the fielder's choice following Roseff's grounder.

Two bunched hits gave the visitors their only runs in the sixth frame. G. Brown drew a pass, and Edwards got on when hit by Smith. Hunt advanced both players with a sacrifice, and Helfrich scored them with his single.

The break came in the seventh. With two down, Benson drew a pass and went to second on G. Brown's balk. Roseff got on when English let a grounder through him, and both advanced on Hunt's wild throw. Friederich scored both with a single to centre. On Hunt's muff of Buncke's long fly, Friederich came all the way home. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	2	1	1	0	2
Benson, cf.	2	1	0	2	0
Roseff, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
F'd'ch, ss.	2	1	1	2	1
Buncke, 1b.	2	0	0	7	1
Page, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Shea, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Lane, c.	3	0	0	10	0
Smith, p.	3	1	1	1	3
Total	24	5	4	27	8

LAFAYETTE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Edw'ds, lf.	4	1	0	2	0
Hunt, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
Wright, c.	1	0	0	1	1
T'zell, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
Meyers, c, 1b.	4	0	2	4	2
Enki'h, ss.	2	0	0	0	3
Bl'b'n, rf.	4	0	3	1	0
T. B'n, 2b.	4	0	2	2	5
G. B'n, p.	3	1	0	1	1
*Forrest	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	2	9	24	14

*Batted for English in ninth inning.
Errors—Friedrich, Shea, Hunt, (2,) English, (2.)

Columbia ....0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 .—5
Lafayette ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Page, (2,) Watt, Buncke. Sacrifice hits—Benson, Shea, Page, Hunt. Three-base hits—Watt, Troxell. Two-base hit—Meyers. First base on errors—Lafayette, 1; Columbia, 1. Left on bases—Lafayette, 8; Columbia, 6. Double plays—T. Brown, English, Myers, and Helfrich. Struck out—By Smith, 9; by Brown, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Brown, 4. Hit by pitcher—By G. Brown, (Watt;) by Smith, (Edwards.) Balk—G. Brown. Passed balls—Myers, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mack and Dougherty.

Princeton, 3; Lawrenceville, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., May 5.—Lawrenceville School held the Princeton 'Varsity baseball team to three runs here this afternoon in a well played game. Davidson of Lawrenceville pitched the last four innings without alowing a run and giving only one hit. The score by innings:

R H E
Princeton ......0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 6 0
Lawrenceville ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 0

Batteries—Chaplin and Kelleher; Houghton, Davidson, Eastman and Hanger.

AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

R.H.E.
Lehigh ....0 0 2 0 1 5 0 0 .—8 9 1
Ursinus ......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—4 11 2

Batteries—Anderson and Lees; Ziegler and Stuart. Umpire—Mr. Fidler.

AT SOUTH ORANGE.

R.H.E.
Seton Hall....0 2 0 4 1 1 2 . .—10 16 2
Lebanon Val. 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—7 15 2

Batteries—Kerrigan, Dillon, and Fish; White, Schwartz, and McNelley. Umpire—Mr. Merity.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

R.H.E.
Toronto ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 6 2
Jersey City....3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—6 7 2

Batteries—Manning and Konnick; Thompson and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

Buffalo-Newark game postponed; wet grounds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

R.H.E.
Rochester ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 1
Providence ...0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x—2 5 1

Batteries—Hoff, Merche, Erwin, and Williams; Cooper and Kocher.

AT RICHMOND.

R.H.E.
Montreal .....1 0 4 4 0 0 1 0 0—10 9 3
Richmond .....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 3

Batteries—McGrainer and Howley; Harper, Morrisette, Andrews, and Schaufle.

Silk League Starts Off.

The Silk Baseball League, comprising eight teams in the silk trade, opened its season on Saturday to continue to Aug. 14, with fifty-six games. The scores of the league's first games were: L. & E. Stirn, 9; Fleitmann & Co., 1; Susquehanna Silk Mills, 22; Samuel Eiseman & Co., 14; L. Erstein & Brother, 21; Victor & Achelis, 3; L. F. Dommerich & Co., 3; and William Openhym & Sons, 2.

WILLIAMS HUMBLES YALE

Elis' First Defeat in Eight Games—Underwood Erratic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—Williams humbled Yale, 3 to 2, this afternoon, recording the Elis' first defeat in eight games this season and giving Williams a record of having won seven of their last nine annual matches with Yale, although all have been played on Yale soil. Yale's defeat was due to Underwood's erratic pitching in the second inning as well as to Williams's brilliant all-around playing.

Pitcher Stanley Young of the Purple figured in all the run getting. His overthrow of first base in the third inning in handling Easton's bund scored Le Gore from second and Johnson from first with all the runs Yale accumulated. Young batted the Yale pitchers for three hits, his first scoring Michler from third and Parsons from second in the first inning and his second single in the seventh driving home Parsons from third with the winning run. The score:

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Toolan, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Statler, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Clark, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Swain, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Michl'r, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
P'sons, 2b.	3	2	1	4	1
Powell, c.	1	0	0	5	3
B'b'gh, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Young, p.	4	0	3	1	6
Total	31	3	8	27	19

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L. Mid'k, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
H. Mid'k, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Milb'n, 2b.	2	0	1	1	0
Rhett, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Hanes, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Legore, ss.	4	1	1	3	4
J'nson, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Reilly, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Easton, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Bush, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Castles, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Hunter, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Und'w'd, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	34	2	11	27	11

Errors—Legore, Statler (2,) Young.

Williams ....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Yale ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—L. Middlebrook. Double plays—Young to Parsons to Brumbaugh; Legore to H. Middlebrough to Bush; Bush, unassisted. Stolen bases—Clark, L. Middlebrook (3,) Reilly. Sacrifice hits—Powell, Easton. Bases on balls—Off Young, 4; off Underwood, 3. Struck out—By Young, 3; by Underwood, 2; by Way, 4. Wild pitches—Young, 1; Underwood, 1. Left on bases—Yale, 8; Williams, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—2,500. Umpires—Messrs. tSafford and Bedford.

Neyland Stops Penn State Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 5.—Penn State bowed to the Army today, 9 to 4. The cadets' victory was made easy by the poor work of Wardwell early in the game, three runners tallying in the opener on two hits, three passes, a hit batsman, and a wild pitch. The Army put the game safely away in the fourth, when they found Wardwell for three singles, which, coupled with a steal, netted them two runs. State scored in the fourth and fifth, Sarcka and Oliphant contributing by some weird battery work. Again in the sixth, with two down, State loomed formidably and Sarcka was ready for the "hook," when a hot one off Crawford's bat put him out of business, caroming off his ankle and injuring him painfully. He retired and "Bob" Neyland took up the cudgels, with the bags full. The Army star hurler went in "cold" and passed the first batter, forcing in a run. After that Penn State was easy for the big Texan, and it was all over, so far as they were concerned. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh't, 3b.	4	1	3	0	4
Merr't, cf.	5	1	3	1	0
Hobbs, rf.	3	2	0	3	0
Brit'n, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
Olip't, c.	3	0	0	12	0
Brad'y, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Prich'd, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Coffin, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1
Sarcka, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Neyl'd, p.	2	1	0	0	0
Total	32	9	8	27	8

PENN. STATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'ford, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Blyt'e, ss.	3	1	0	1	2
Kom's, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
J'fson, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
K'nas, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Rob'n, 1b.	2	0	0	7	1
Weber, 3b.	4	1	0	2	0
Vogt, c.	3	2	1	8	2
Ward'l, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Total	34	4	6	24	8

Errors—Gerhardt, Britton, Prichard, Neyland, Blythe, Robinson, Wardwell.

Army ....3 0 1 2 0 2 0 1 .—9
Penn State ....0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—4

Stolen bases—Gerhardt, Merrillat, (2,) Oliphant. Sacrifice fly—Bradley. Two-base hits—Gerhardt, (2.) Hits—Off Sarcka, 5 in 5 2-3 innings; off Neyland, 1 in 3 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Sarcka, 6; by Neyland, 4; by Wardwell, 5. First base on balls—Off Sarcka, 4; off Neyland, 2; off Wardwell, 4. Wild pitches—Sarcka, Wardwell. Passed balls—Oliphant, (2,) Vogt. Hit by pitcher—By Sarcka, (Robinson, Vogt;) by Neyland, (Robinson;) by Wardwell, (Oliphant, Hobbs.) Left on bases—Army, 5; Penn State, 12. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Marshall and Cullum.

Brown Wins Game from Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., May 5.—Brown won from Amherst, 6 to 1, today, four hits in the second inning netting the visitors four runs, which decided the game. Amherst touched up Cram for seven hits, but the Brown pitcher kept them well scattered. Three-base hits by Babington and Cram of the Browns featured the batting. The score:

BROWN.	R	H	PO	A	E
Dyke, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
M'ray, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
J'ston, ss.	0	1	5	2	0
B'gton, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0
D'van, c.	1	1	10	3	0
And's, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
O'sby, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
C'well, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cram, p.	0	2	0	5	0
Total	6	7	27	13	1

AMHERST.	R	H	PO	A	E
S'm's, lf.	0	2	0	0	1
Widm'r, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Rome, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
G'd'ch, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
G'd'ge, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Syasey, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, ss.	0	3	2	3	0
M'roe, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
See, c.	0	0	12	1	0
R'son, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	1	7	27	14	3

Brown ....0 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—6
Amherst ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Goodridge. Three-base hits—Babington, Cram. Stolen bases—Goodrich, Robinson. Bases on balls—Off Cram, 2; off Robinson, 2. Struck out—By Cram, 7; by Robinson, 10. Sacrifice hit—Babington. Wild pitch—Robinson. Passed ball—See. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Reed.

Scores of Other Games.

At Swarthmore—Pennsylvania, 3; Swarthmore, 1.
At Andover—Phillips-Andover Academy, 6; New Hampshire State College, 1.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 13; Norwich University, 2.
At Amherst—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 3; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1.
At Annapolis—Navy, 7; University of Pittsburgh, 2.
At Brooklyn—St. John's College, 9; Stevens Institute, 6.
At Washington—Washington and Lee, 3; Catholic University, 1. (Twelve innings.)
At Medford—Boston College, 2; Tufts College, 1.
At Chicago—University of Chicago, 1; Hawaii, 0.
At Pottstown—Princeton Prep team, 9; Hill School, 6.
De Witt Clinton High School, 11; Holbrook School, 3.
At Garden City—St. Paul's School, 2; Morristown High School, 0.
Manual Training High School, 6; Bay Ridge High School, 2.
Bushwick High School, 3; Newton School, 1.
Adelphi Academy, 13; Boys' High School, 10.

DODGERS NO MATCH FOR BOSTON BRAVES

Bill James Pitches Stallings's Team to Victory in Last Game of Series by 6 to 1.

The Braves hopped out on Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon in full war paint and tomahawked Robbie's fond dreams of taking the series from the world's champions. When George Stallings left town last night another Brooklyn scalp was pinned to his belt. It was Big Bill James who wreaked vengeance on the Dodgers, the same Big Bill who chipped out a place for himself in the baseball hall of fame at the last world's series. From the way he pitched yesterday it might almost have been another championship. The Dodgers were as helpless as babes before his art and when the sun peeped out just as the game was drawing to a close it was to shine on a Boston victory by a score of 6 to 1.

The Braves had learned a certain amount of respect for the Brooklyn batsmen on Monday and they took no chances yesterday. The memory of the treatment of Dick Rudolph was too recent to be disregarded, and when they assigned James to do the twirling they were playing their best bet. It wasn't particularly cheering baseball weather, but the men from the Hub played in the same snappy manner that marked their work at the end of last season. It must have been that Brooklyn fans had an inkling of what was in store for their team, for they were conspicuous by their absence. Figuratively there was only a handful of people in the stands.

Sir Raleigh Aitchison essayed to bring another victory to the Brooklyn standard and he failed completely. He lasted the game out, but in the fifth it looked as if he would have to make way for another. It was this inning which brought the Dodgers to defeat. Four hits wents hot off the Braves' bats, a three-bagger by Cather making a clean-up when the bases were doing tenement duty. Four runs were scored, and with the visitors' infield tightened up to drum-head tension there was little hope that the Brooklyn batsmen would be able to slip over hits that would come anywhere near making it a close fight. The only run which the Dodgers sent across the rubber was in the second on two hits and an error by Magee. In no other inning were they able to get more than one safety. Twice James was touched for a double, once by Zach Wheat and the other time by Daubert, but the runners pined away on the bases.

In the third inning Brooklyn had a good chance to score, but the opportunity went by without a welcome. James, after he had struck out O'Mara, pitched eight successive balls to Daubert and Stengel. With only one out and Wheat and Cutshaw following, runs looked as sure as snow in Winter. But it was a false alarm. Wheat couldn't find the ball for anything but a long fly and Cutshaw followed the same path to oblivion.

The first Brooklyn run came in the second. After Wheat had flied out Cutshaw dropped a Texas leaguer over second base and went to second when Magee let the ball go past him. Myers flied out to left and Schultz drew a pass. Then came a sizzling double by McCarthy over the third sack good for two bases and Cutshaw scored.

The Braves started off great in the fifth. Smith and Maranville singled to left and Gowdy shot one past Daubert that scored Smith. James struck out and Moran hit to O'Mara, who threw out Maranville at the plate. Egan walked and the bases were full. Cather then crashed into the ball for a triple that made a clean-up. The final two runs were in the ninth as a result of a double by Maranville, a triple by Gowdy, and a single to centre by Moran. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Fitz'k, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Egan, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
Cather, lf.	5	0	1	5	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Mara'e, ss.	4	1	2	0	2
Gowdy, c.	4	1	2	5	1
James, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	38	6	9	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	0	2	5
Dau't, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
S'gel, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Schu'z, 3b.	3	0	1	3	0
M'C'ty, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Aitch'n, p.	3	0	0	0	4
*Hummel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	6	27	11

Errors—O'Mara, 2; Maranville, Magee.
*Batted for Aitchison in ninth inning.

Boston ....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2—6
Brooklyn ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, McCarthy, Wheat, Daubert, Maranville. Three-base hits—Cather, Gowdy. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Cather. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off James, 4; off Aitchison, 1. Struck out—By James, 6; by Aitchison, 4. Wild pitch—James. Passed ball—McCarthy. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Terrapins Win on a Homer.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Catcher Owens hit over the right field fence with two out in the tenth innig and enabled Baltimore to make it two straight from Chicago today, the score being 4 to 3. Two of Chicago's runs resulted from circuit drives by Zwilling and Beck. Score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
M'C'less, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
D'nc'n, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Swac'a, 1b.	4	0	1	15	1
Walsh, 3b.	5	0	1	3	5
Knabe, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
K'p'ck, ss.	1	0	0	2	0
Dool'n, ss.	3	1	2	1	3
Sim'ns, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2
Owens, c.	4	1	2	3	3
Suggs, p.	4	0	1	0	3
‡Zinn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	11	30	20

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'f'rd, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
W'kl'd, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Flack, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Zwil'g, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Wilson, c.	4	0	2	6	2
Zeider, ss.	5	0	2	4	3
Beck, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0
Tink'r, 3b.	3	0	2	1	4
Far'll, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Hend'x, p.	4	0	0	0	4
*Fischer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	11	†29	18

*Batted for Hanford in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Knabe in eighth inning.
Errors—Wilson, Beck, Ginker, Hendrix.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3
Baltimore ......2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Duncan, Walsh, Suggs. Home runs—Swilling, Beck, Owens. Stolen base—Flack. Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Swacina, Farrell, Owens. Double plays—Knabe, Swacina, and Doolan; Hendrix, Wilson, and Beck. Left on bases—Baltimore, 11; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3. Bases on balls—Off Suggs, 4; off Hendrix, 4. Struck out—By Suggs, 2; by Hendrix, 4. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Blanks Brookfeds 3 to 0—Magee Scouting.

While Manager Lee Magee was away yesterday scouting for new players, his proteges were shut out by St. Louis 3 to 0 at Washington Pak. It took St. Louis 8 innings to get started, but when they did go after twirler Ed. Finneran they scored three runs on six clean singles. In the eighth, three singles netted St. Louis one run, and three more safeties in the final inning scored 2 runs. Dave Davenport, who was on the firing line for the Westerners, pitched gilt-edged ball and only in the first inning was he in danger of being scored on. In the opening session the Brookfeds had a man on each base with one down, but Myers and Holt knocked out easy high ones that were gobbled up by the fielders, and left their team mates stranded on the bags.

Finneran pitched very creditably, as fas as as allowing any runs were concerned, until the eigth. In the fourth St. Louis had three men on bases but Bortch flied out to Anderson retiring the side and saved Finneran. Only one Westerner got on base in the next three innings ad he was left high and dry at second. But in the eighth things were different. Borton flied out Miller drove a hot one into left field and Chapman followed with another to the same place, sending Miller to third. Vaughn made it three straight into left and Miller tallied. Johnson and Davenport flied out and left Chapman and Vaughn on third and first.

In the ninth Bridwell and Tobin singled and each advanced a base on Drake's sacrifice. Borton stepped into one of Finneran's shoots and when it was returned from right field, Bridwell and Tobin had scored, but Borton was caught off second. The small gathering of fans called on the Brookfeds for one of those ninth inning rallies that have so often carried the Ward outfit to victory and Evans responded with a single. He took second on a passed ball but there he remained as Myers, Holt and Gagnier went out vainly trying for a safety.

In the fourth inning Davenport was hit in the back of the head by one of Finneran's offerings and the game was delayed for a few minutes. Davenport did not want a runner and went to first himself. He started for second when Bridwell hit a foul fly and turned on his ankle wrenching his knee. However, these few minor injuries did not interfere with his pitching ability: The score:

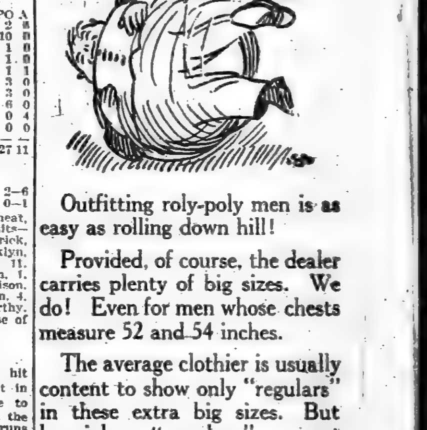
BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Dela'y, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2
C'per, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Evans, rf.	2	0	1	4	1
Myers, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Holt, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Gagn'r, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Land, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Lafitte, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Finn'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	0	6	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Brid'l, 2b.	5	1	2	2	5
Tobin, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Drake, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
B'ton, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Miller, lf.	5	1	1	4	0
Chap'n, c.	4	0	1	4	2
V'ghn, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
John'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
D'port, p.	3	0	1	1	1
Total	34	3	10	27	10

Error—Delehanty.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Lafitte. Sacrifice hits—Tobin, Drake. Stolen base—Delehanty. Left on basts—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 11. Struck out—By Lafitte, 1; by Finneran, 1; by Davenport, 5. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 2; off Lafitte, 2; off Finneran, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Finneran, (Davenport.) Wild pitch—Lafitte. Passed ball—Chapman. Hits—Off Lafitte, 2 in three innings; off Finneran, 8 in six innings. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.



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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. To-day. Tip-Tops vs. St. Louis Feds.

COFFEY KNOCKS OUT REICH IN THE THIRD ROUND—LAWN TENNIS—HARNESS HORSE CASES DECIDED

COFFEY KNOCKS OUT REICH IN THE 'THIRD'

Big Madison Sq. Garden Crowd Sees Heavyweight Bout—Ex-Amateur Seems Frightened.

Whatever visions Al Reich entertained for the heavyweight championship were effectually dissipated last night at Madison Square Garden, when he was knocked out in the third round of a scheduled ten-round bout by Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, after one of the most gruelling contests witnessed in recent years in this city between heavy men. For a short contest more actual blows were struck than the boxing patrons usually see in ten rounds. It was clean, hard punching, and every blow that reached its mark left its effect. The two boxers entered the ring with a grim determination to end the contest as quickly as possible, and as a result there was not a dull moment while the pair were in action.

Time alon saved Reich from a knock-out in the second round. A few seconds before the gong sounded Coffey staggered Reich with hard right and left smashes in the face, and then when the former amateur wa s all but helpless Coffey sent in a crushing blow that landed o nthe jaw. Reich went down, and was on the canvas-covered floor when the bell saved him. It is doubtful whether Reich woud have been able to stand off the rushes of the Roscommon Giant had there been another fifty seconds to the round, although he undoubtedly would have regained his feet inside of the regulation ten seconds.

Reich missed an opportunity to turn the tide in his favor in this round. Coffey had a decided advantage over his man in the first session of the contest, when Reich, acting under the advice of his seconds, changed his tactics when he face dhis opponent in the second round. Instead of waiting for Coffey to lead, Reich assumed the offensive, and, breaking through his opponent's guard, delivered a number of telling blows on the jaw. Before the middle of the round Coffey was staggering from the effects of the pounding he received. The finish appeared imminent, and Reid's supporters shouted to their man to end the contest, which to the majority of the spectators appeared an easy task. The former amateur neglected his gold opportunity and resorted to his defensive tactics. Coffey in wild desperation rushed Reich to the ropes, where he kept him until he was able to send him to the floor. This was Reich's first and only real chance to win the bout, and when he missed this chance he was an easy victim for Coffey.

A representative gathering witnessed the contest, reminding the patrons of the days of the Horton law, when the contests at the Garden approached the championship stage. Probably 10,000 persons, including about one hundred women, were crowded into the building. It was a demonstrative but orderly gathering. There was a crush at the gates, but the reserves under Captain Seaton formed the patrons who stormed the doors into a line which completely surrounded the Garden.

The match, which perhaps attracted more attention than any since the passage of the Frawley law, had been pending for months. Reich was hot on the trial of the Dublin giant, and for several weeks had a deposit of $2,500 in the hands of a sporting authority to clinch the contest, but it was not until Porky Flynn, a veteran of the ring, out-pointed the former champion a few weeks ago at the Federal A. C. that the former car conductor agreed to sign articles, which resulted in last night's contest.

Many ring experts went so far as to accuse Coffey of being afraid of Reich and so eager was the latter for the match that it was openly stated that unless he succeed in bringing Coffey to terms, an impromptu battle might take place in the street should the two men accidentally meet.

Therecords of the two men left little to choose between them. Coffey had been victorious over men of somewhat higher grade, but up to the Flynn contest Reich had done oil that had been asked of him and had appeared more rough and enduring than his conquerer. It was, however, conceded that Coffey's superior ring experience would be a valuable asset to him when the men faced each otoher.

n rectn form Coffey was the logical favorite and many bets of 8 to 5 were laid on him. That this confidence was justified was shown by the result, and as was predicted Reich proved to be an easy mark for Coffey's straight left, although when Al choose to take a hand in the mixing, he showed that he could punch just as hard and as straight as his opponent.

Coffey to a great extent depended upon his straight left in the first round, which served to weaken his opponent, and paved the road for the hard smashes which followed in the subsequent rounds. Reich showed that he had cultivated during his training a system to escape the thrusts of Coffey's powerful left, which proved the most serious obstacle to his coming out on top. Reich showed he possessed a dangerous right, which at times was more efective than his opponent's left, and while there was always a chance that he would land this and upset all predictions, he neglected to use it just at the time it would have done the most good. Coffey, on the other hand, realized that he possessed a knockout blow, and he was not slow to take advantage of it. He forced the fighting most of the time and when he did so he was all over his opponent, but Reich made the mistake in waiting patiently for an openine to let drive his powerful right hand, but with the exception of one brief spell, Coffey refused to be trapped.

Reich is somewhat of a mystery as a boxer to the patrons of the sport. There is no question about his boxing skill nor his ability to put plenty of steam behind his blows. This was shown when he assumed the aggressive in the second round and had Coffey in a bad way. But it was at this point when the finer nature of his makeup developed itself and proved that he lacks those essentials such as bulldog tenacity, rough aggressiveness and the nature which goes to make up the present-day boxer.

SPECULATORS ARRESTED.

Detectives Nab Ticket Sellers in Crowd at Coffey-Reich Bout.

As a result of the Coffey-Reich bout there was a big crowd around Madison Square Garden last night, and detectives were scattered throughout the crowd watching for attempts at ticket speculation. Eight persons were arrested by Detectives Noyes, Brady, Schmidt, and O'Brien of the Third Inspection District, charged with ticket speculation, and were locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The prisoners described themselves as Max Harris, 24 years old, painter, living at 210 West Forty-second Street; Harry Davis, 33 years old, salesman, of 220 West Forty-first Street; Samuel Blake, 41 years old, salesman, of 1,528 Brayant Avenue, the Bronx; Abraham Dubin, 32 years old, a clerk, of 302 West Forty-fourth Street; Benjamin Jones, 27 years old, a clerk, of 227 West Forty-third Street; Benjamin Cohen, 34 years old, a clerk, of 346 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn; Bruno Marken, 30 years old, restaurant keeper, of the St. Paul Hotel, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and George A. Cook, 18 years old, a clerk, of 214 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

The detectives asserted that the prisoners were selling $5 tickets on the street for from $7 to $8. Magistrate Ten Eyck, in the Nigth Court, discharged Jones, and fined Harris, Davis, Blake, Dubin, and Cohen $3 each.

FIGHT FILMS CASE LOST.

Federal Act Barring Them Constitutional, Says Judge Haight.

The application of T. Lawrence Weber for an injunction to restrain Frederick S. Freed, Deputy United States Collector of Customs of the port of Newark, from interfering with the plaintiff in entering through the Newark Custom House photographic films of the Willard-Johnson prize fight at Havana, Cuba, on April 5, was denied by Judge Thomas Haight of the United States District Court in his chambers in the Jersey City Post Office yesterday afternoon.

The application was made by Towne & Spellman of Newark on the ground that the act of Congress of July 31, 1912, under which the films were barred is unconstitutional because Congress exceeded its powers as defined in the commerce clause.

Judge Haight's decision says the constitutionality of the act of Congress of July 31, 1912, was the only question before him. He holds the act to be constitional. United States District Attorney J. Warren Davis and Joseph L. Bodine made the argument for the Government.

Benjamin F. Spellman of the plaintiffs' counsel said Judge Haight would sign appeal papers today and that the judge would facilitate the appeal so it may be heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Trenton next Monday. If unsuccessful there an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Weber said in his complaint that delay depreciates the value of the pictures, and that they would be worthless unless shown in the United States within four months.

ITALIANS WANT TO COME.

Athletic Team of Six Would Compete in National Championships.

Little hope is held out that any of the warring nations of Europe will be represented in the American national track and field championships to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August, but if the fair authorities will help defray part of their expenses a team of six of the best athletes in Italy will take part in the games. One of them will be Emilio Lunghi, the Italian middle-distancer, who in 1909, at Montreal, Can., made the world's half-mile record of 1:52 4-5. This mark has since been reduced to 1:52½ by Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania.

Last week S. Crine of the St. Bartholomew Club received a letter from Claudio Carpi of the Sport A. C., asking him to make whatever arrangements he could for the Italian athletes. Crine turned the matter over to Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, who has placed the Italian's proposition before the proper exposition authorities. All the foreigners ask is their transportation from New York to San Francisco and return. They will come across the ocean at their own expense.

In the team would be Carpi, a sprinter who has run fifty yards in 5 2-3 seconds and the century in 10 1-3. Another is Franco Giongo, also a short-distance man, who has been timed in 11 seconds for 100 meters, a very good performance; in 17 seconds for 150 meters, and 22 43-100 for 200 meters.

Then there is Lunghi, who claims the world's record for 1,000 meters of 2:31, although the American Almanac credits Mickler of Germany with the best mark of 2:32 2-5. Lunghi represents the Sport Pedestra of Genoa. Sperino Carlo of the Union Sport A. C., Busto, is a long-distance runner, and holds all the Italian records from 8 to 20 miles. He is desirous of competing in the Exposition Marathon. He has turned 18 kilometers or 18,000 yards in one hour. This is his best performance.

Another crack Italian who is desirous of making the long trip is Carlo Ondreoli of the International A. C., Milan, a jumper, who has a record of 6 feet 1⅝ inches in the running high and of 4 feet 6½ inches in the standing high jump.

The last of the squad is Guido Caldi, Atlantic A. C., of Bergano, whose premier performance is 2:01 43-100 for 800 meters.

The squad will be in charge of Carpi.

SHARP WORDS FOR A. A. U.

Terence Farley Criticises Committee for Action in Disputed Race.

The bitter feeling of the Irish-American A. C. against the Registration Committee of the A. A. U. as the result of the latter organization's decision in the much discussed "Fourteenth Regiment relay case" is reflected in the three pamphlets of testimony, and comment on the matter which was mailed yesterday to the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association who will decide whether the decision of the Registration Board should be set aside or the case reopened as the Irish-American Club has asked in an appeal. The Registration Committee also says a few warm things about the Winged Fist organization, but Terence Farley, as delegate for the Irish club, is more pointed in his comment.

In relating some of the "facts" in connection with the matter Farley says: "One of the sapien members of he Registration Committee 'butted in' and ordered the referee (A. L. Kline) to hold up the prizes and informed him that he had no right to allow the Irish team to compete in the final of the race. In obedience to his commands the prizes were held up. Thereupon the members of the Registration Committee 'investigated.' How the matter came up in the committee for action does not appear. There was no protest made to it, nor, so far as the record discloses, no complaint, but still it has seen fit to interfere in a matter in which we contend it had no concern. To speak plainly, it was none of their business." The Registration Committee member Farley refers to is John M. Connolly.

A mass of conflicting testimony appears in the pamphlets. Elliott Bigelow, who was picking third man in the race in question, gave testimony that it was a Millrose A. A. man who finished third, and not an Irish clubman. He informed the Registration Committee the man he picked for third bore the number 162 and was a Millrose representative, yet on the program 162 is indicated as H. Foster of the Salem-Crescent A. C., whose team did not take part in the disputed heat.

Road Drivers' to Hold Matinee.

The Road Drivers Association of New York will hold its first Spring matinee next Sunday afternoon over the Speedway Course. The prizes will be silver trophies and ribbons. Eleven brushes are on the program, all of which have filled swell. The opening event will be, the 1:13 trot.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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Special! Finer Office Coats, $1 to $5

NORWEGIAN EXPERT TRIUMPHS AT NETS

Miss Bjurstedt, Indoor Tennis Champion, Defeats Miss Ballin in West Side Tourney.

Favorable weather conditions brought out many of the contestants in the West Side Tennis Club Spring tournament yesterday on the club courts at Forest Hills, L. I., and several of the classes were advanced to the semi-final rounds. Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, winner of the national indoor championship of America, was again seen to advantage in her match with Miss Florence Ballin, sister of the former Princeton football Captain. Although the contest was decided in favor of Miss Bjurstedt in straight sets, it was one of the most interesting of the class.

Miss Ballin, who played from the back court, was unable to get her drives away from the indoor title holder, and many of her attempts to drop the ball in the deep corner of the court were frustrated by the speed and cleverness of her opponent. Miss Bjurstedt played a fast game in the first set, and won rather easily. As the second game progressed Miss Ballin improved and led, 4 to 1, when Miss Bjurstedt started a rally which carried her to 5—all. Miss Ballin played pluckily and at times outdrove the Norwegian player, but the latter seemed to have enough in reserve to enable her to score the points when necessary. Miss Ballin carried the second set to 9—7 before her opponent won.

In the second match of the women's singles Miss H. French won from Mrs. Robert Le Roy after a spectacular contest of three sets. Miss French secured the lead in the first set, which went to deuce; but dropped the second to Mrs. Le Roy. The third and deciding set was well contested, but Miss French's splendid net work gave her the victory.

By their victory over Mrs. R. J. Pope and Mrs. de Gersdorf in the womin's doubles Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Barger-Wallach reached the final round and will probably be opposed by Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin, who have already defeated two of the strongest teams in the tournament. The final in this match promises to be the best contested in the tournament.

A big gallery was disappointed in the doubles match owing to the defaulting of Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell and partner. Washburn and Shephard were drawn against Alexander and Hackett and a good match was expected. The summary:

Men's Singles, Class A, Second Round.—W. M. Washburn defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round.—Gustave F. Touchard won by default from M. Major, unfinished match.

Men's Singles, Class C, Second Round.—R. G. Cooke defeated F. W. Leask, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round—R. C. Fostley defeated R. G. Cooke, 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth Round.—H. L. Carr defeated H. C. Farrington by default; E. T. Crilley defeated O. L. Becker, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Class A, First Round.—Ralph L. Baggs and Mr. Baggs defeated Theodore R. Pell and partner by default.

Second Round:—Watson M. Washburn and Gustave F. Touchard defeated Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett by default; Ralph L. Baggs and Mr. Baggs defeated R. K. Tomlinson and Arthur B. Cragin by default.

Men's Doubles, Class B, Second Round—W. T. Ackerland and C. J. Post defeated C. C. Edwards and E. S. Moore, 6—2, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, Class C, Third Round.—O. L. Becker and E. T. Crilley defeated Mr. Worth and Mr. Cunningham, 6—1, 8—6.

Women's Singles, Class A, Third Round.—Miss Molle Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—3, 5—7; Miss H. French defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Women's Doubles, Fourth Round—Miss Edith White and Miss E. Gauthey defeated Miss Katherine Force and Miss Abby Morrison, 6—4, 9—7.

Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Barger Wallach defeated Mrs. R. J. Pope and Mrs. de Gersdorf, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0.

Bronx Tennis Championship.

S. Howard Voshell and Walter Merrill Hall, former holders of the Bronx lawn tennis championship, have entered the tournament which will begin Saturday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club at Mosholu Parkway and Perry Avenue. The entry list already received by A. J. Ostendorf, the referee, is larger than usual. It includes G. Carlton Shafer, who won the New Jersey State title last season; Wylie C. Grant, Arthur M. Lovibond, Dr. William Rosenbaum, Charles L. Johnston, Jr., former New England intercollegiate champion; Abraham Bassford, Jr., R. L. James, Vanderbilt B. Ward, who has paired with Allan Tobey in the doubles; King Smith, the regimental champion; Charles Chambers, Ralph L. Baggs, and Frederick C. Baggs, W. Halsey Wood, the former Columbia University star, and others. The tournament is the first of the championships under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, to be held in the Metropolitan district. Ostendorf has arranged to make the draw f or the singles tomorrow at 5 o'clock P. M. All of the matches will be the best two out of three sets, with the exception of the finals, which will be the best three out of five sets.

Barnard Tennis Team Wins, 3 to 2.

The Barnard tennis team won from the Ethical Culture tennis players yesterday by the score of 3 to 2. Barnard won the doubles and took one of the three games in the singles. N. Alexander and T. Isaacs of Barnard won from R. S. Goldman and W. B. Goldberg of Ethical Culture, 6—2 and 6—4. In the singles N. Alexander of Barnard won from W. B. Goldberg of Ethical Culture, 6—2 and 6—2; N. A. Pathcart of Ethical Culture won from W. Miller of Barnard, 8—2, 4—6, 8—6 and R. S. Goldman of Ethical Culture won from T. Isaacs of Barnard, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

Fordham and Stevens in Tennis Tie.

Fordham tied with Stevens Tech at tennis yesterday at the Fordham courts, by a score of 3 to 3. Each team took two of the singles and one in the doubles. The summarries:

Singles.—Moore, Fordham, defeated Appleton, Stevens, 6—3, 6—3; Benzan, Fordham, defeated Wiley Stevens, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5; Schuyler, Stevens, defeated Reilly, Fordham, 6—2, 4—6, 8—3; Williamston, Stevens, defeated Dodin, Fordham, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles—Wiley and Williamston, Stevens, defeated Moore and Benzan, Fordham, 6—3, 6—3; Dodin and Riley, Fordham, defeated Schuyler and Scott, Stevens, 6—1, 6—2.

Tennis at Westchester C. C.

An exhibition doubles match between Hackett and Alexander and Behr and Pell will formally open the tennis season of the Country Club of Westchester, near Hartsdale, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon. The contest will be preceded by a canoe race down the Bronx River, which runs alongside the clubhouse.

RUBIEN NAMES HIS AIDS.

Chairmen of Committees and Commissioners for A. A. U.

Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. yesterday asked approval of the various committees he has named to direct the affairs of the association for the ensuing year. Through Secretary Tully the Board of Managers and delegates at large are requested to express their opinion of the selections by mail. The Chairman of the different boards are:

Registration—Jacob W. Stumpf; legislation—Bartow S. Weeks; senior track and field—Terence Farley; junior track and field—F. J. V. Delany; senior cross country—George P. Mathews; junior cross country— Andrew F. Tully; gymnastic—Robert E. Moore; boxing—John J. Walsh; swimming—Otto Wahle; wrestling—Charles F. Ericksen; basketball—E. C. Gibney; district championships—Andrew F. Tully; club investigation—Hugh S. Quinn; finance—Harold J. Dibblee; record—Herman Obertubessing; officials—Herman Obertubessing; playgrounds, Manhattan—William J. Lee; playgrounds, Bronx—W. H. Brady; playgrounds, Brooklyn—C. F. Ericksen; factory and mercantile—A. Christe.

The District Commissioners are: Buffalo—Charles D. Reidpath; Rochester—John Burns; Syracuse—R. J. Kenefhick; Poughkeepsie—Vance C. Roberts; Troy—Lieutenant J. Livingstone; Middletown, N. Y.—Lawes Robertson; Ellensville, N. Y.—J. H. Stephenson; Albany—Frederick F. Mende; Schenectady—James P. Eaton; Yonkers—E. Wetmore Kinsley; Islip, L. I.—Ernest Spitzer; Queens County—Fred J. V. Delany; Richmond County—John Jones; New Jersey—Hudson County, Thomas A. Cassidy; Bergen County—Oscar Tuschow; Essex and Union Counties—Le Roy Fales; Monmouth County—Gus M. L. Sacks; Middlsex and Somerset Counties—Lester Stevens; Passaic and Morris Counties—Louis Kirsinger, Connecticut—Fairfield County—Dr. W. H. Donaldson; New Haven and Middlesex Counties—W. H. Hackett; Hartford and Litchfield Counties—John A. D. Ridder. Women's swimming events—Miss Katherine L. Mehrtens.

The handicappers are—erman Obertubessing, R. C. Campbell, Charles D. Reidpath, and John Burns. For swimming events Otto Wahle will look out for the handicaps, and Miss Mehrtens will have charge of the women's aquatic affairs.

Stevens Track Team Wins.

Stevens Tech track team defeated the athletes of the College of the City of New York yesterday at Castle Point Field in Hoboken, by the score of 75 to 37. Stevens outclassed City College in every event except the two-mile run and the quarter in which events the visitors took both places. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Moonan, (C.); second, Mesloh, (S.). Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Mesloh, (S.); second, Baiko, (S.) Time—0:24.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Vreins, (C.); second, Moonan, (C.). Time—0:53.

880-Yard Run.—Schaffer, (C.); second, Oetting, (S.) Time—2:11.

Mile Run.—Won by Howell, (S.); second, Rogers, (S.) Time—4:58.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Scalata, (C.); second, Weberpals, (C.) Time—10:25.

High Jump.—Won by Conrad, (S.) and Piquet, (S.,) tied, height 5 feet 4½ inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Alport, (C.); second, Phelps, (S., distance 19 feet 7 inches.

Pole Vault—Won by Stevens, by default.

Shot Put.—Won by Crosso, (S.); second, Rudnick, (C.,) distance 33 feet 10 inches.

Discus.—Won by Stretch (S.); second, Crosso, (S.,) distance 95 feet 5 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Stretch, (S.;) second, Moeller, (S.,) distance 121 feet 5½ inches.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Hoinkis, (S.;) second, Phelps, (S.) Time—0:17 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Hoinkis, (S.;) second, Lehman, (C.) Time—0:29 1-5.

Skating Races at Sheepshead Bay.

Roller skating races twice a month, with the best of the skaters that competed in Madison Square Garden last Winter, will be added to the list of attractions that the new Sheepshead Bay Velodrome will offer in addition to the bicycling cards this Summer.

George D. Grundy, promoter of the twenty-four-hour races in Madison Square Garden, will put on the roller contests, and Willie Blackburn, Arthur Launay, Jack Woodworth, Roland Cioni, Freddie Martin, Arthur Eglington, Frank Bacon, Billy Yale, and others have signified their intention of competing.

Manager Chapman of the Velodrome will, in a few days, announce the program for the opening night, May 22, and the entry blooks will be open for amateurs from that date. The track will be completed next week.

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Empire Tires
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NUCKOLS FINED, THEN REINSTATED

Driver of Trotters Again Placed in Good Standing by Board of Review.

After a two days' session the Boardl of Revie wof the Nationa Trotting Association finished its semi-annual meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. A number of interesting decisions were handed down in cases which had been hanging fire for several months. After settling a lot of other routine business, the Board adjourned to meet next November.

The most prominent case in which a verdict was rendered, was that of Vance Nuckos. The case arose from Nuckols refusing to hand over the horse, Andral, which he was driving at the Autumn meeting at Rockport, Ohio, when he was requested to do so by the judge.

Nuckols had won two heats with the horse and lost the third. Thereupon, R. S. Strader, who was the official, told him to turn the horse over to another driver. Nuckols refused to do so, and he was immediately suspended by Strader. The crowd took the part of the driver, and swarmed on the track, so that the racing could not be continued. Two of the judges then conferred and reinstated Nuckols, who not only drove the horse, but won the race.

At the meeting of the Board of Review last December, the Board ruled that the judges had power to expel a driver, but not to reinstate him, and ordered that Nuckols remain expelled. Yesterday the Board reinstated Nuckols after paying a fine of $100.

Alfred Lathrop, Canandaigus, N. Y., who was expelled in 1900 in connection with a "ringer" which was run at Baltimore, Md., during that year was reinstated. E. A. Maney, who had been under the ban since 1912 for running Jerry Junior as Jerald Junior at Potsdam, N. Y., was reinstated. Hal. Oatman, Fond du Lac, Wis., made an application for reinstatement. Oatman's offense was that of renaming and running the horse Joe Bailey as Franklin E. during the meetings at Salisbury and Baltimore, Md. The application was granted. R. Walters, Lisbon, Ohio, who had driven the mare, Carry M., in a race while she bore the name of Babe Actell, "to oblige a friend," was once more placed in good standing after a year's punishment.

The Alabama State Exposition Company of Montgomery, Ala., and its officers were suspended for the non-payment of premiums. The complaint was made by George Slyde of Jerome, Ala.

The European was entered into two cases before the board yesterday. The first was that of H. H. James, Hamilton, Ont., who was temporarily suspended for the non-payment of his entrance fees on the horse Vaster at the Columbus and Detroit meetings. The case was similar to that of S. A. Procter, Toronto, Ont., with his horse, Grand Opera. Both men applied for reinstatement. Their application was granted, as it was decided that their actions were the result "of an Order in Council of the British Empire."

J. Fortner of Brydon, N. Y., and the mare Brooklet Chimes, 2:13¾, alias Wilkalina, for starting out of its class and changing of its name at Courtlandt, N. Y., were expelled. Walter Jenkins, Findlay, Ohio, who was expelled in 1912 for hitting another driver during the Columbus meeting in that year, was reinstated.

The horse Charles H. started last year at Lancaster, N. H., according to evidence produced at the meting, turned out to be Tokio, 2:09¼, owned by S. C. Seavey of Plymouth, N. H. Tokio was bred by W. B. Dickerman, former president of the New York Stock Exchange and sold by him at the Madison Square Garden sale to Joseph Agostine. At the death of the lawyer Tokio was again sold, this time to A. E. Hallenback, a liveryman of Schenectady, N. Y., who traded him to a man named Proctor, who in turn had the horse shipped to his brother at Hillsborough, N. Y., and he sold him to S. C. Seavey. The horse was expelled and Seavey suspended until he returns the $45 which the horse won while in the hands of its various owners.

Pringle and Hoyt Golf Leaders.

Members of the New York Golf Club have completed their qualification round for the May tournament, and the first match round will be run off at the convenience of the contestants. J. M. Pringle and F. H. Hoyt, both with liberal handicaps, led the field in the medal round with respective scores of 88, 20—68 and 96, 28—68. The draw for match play in the first sixteen is as follows: Thomas McConnell, Mutchler vs. Lange, Linton vs. Mendel, Fitzpatrick vs. Davidson, Baker vs. Pringle, Turner vs. Truax, Long vs. Tiller, and Warner vs. Grover.

Semi-Finals in Panama Golf.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 5.—As a result of match play in the second round of the Panama-Pacific handicap golf tournament today Heinrich Schmidt, Claremont Country Club, will play Warner Sherwood of the same club, and H. E. Sanderson, San Francisco Golf and Country Club, will play M. A. McLaughlin, Midwick Club, Pasadena, Cal., tomorrow in the semi-finals to be played over eighteen holes on the Exposition course.

Fifth Straight Win for Kingsley.

Kingsley School scored its fifth straight victory yesterday, defeating Boonton High School at Essex Fells, N. J., 13 to 7. Boonton held a lead of 5 to 2 up to the eighth inning, when five singles, two doubles, a brace of bases on balls, and an error netted Kingsley eleven runs. Fields and Sterry were the points for Kingsley, and Henron and Cary was the pattery for Boonton.

Broadway A. C. Offers Good Card.

Two ten-round contests will be staged by the Broadway Sporting Club on Saturday night. Soldier Barfield, the welterweight champion of the United States Navy, will oppose Jack Toland of Philadelphia in the feature event, and Marty Allen and Bushey Graham, two promising featherweights, will appear in the second bout.

Harvard Crew in Time Trial.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5.—Harvard's football squad lost a prominent candidate today when it was announced that John A. Gilman, a tackle, had left college. Gilman's work was conspicuous on the 1913 team, but he was unable to play last Fall.

DOG SHOW AT THE McALPIN.

E. R. Wilbur's Heilborn's Queen Takes Highest Honors.

There was a slight falling off in the number of contestants in the fifth meeting of the Tog Dog Club at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, owing to the lateness of the season, but there were one of the most interesting of the series, enough dogs on hand to make the show. E. R. Wilbur's pretty Boston terrier, Heilborn's Queen, was adjudged the "best in the show," but her superiority over Mr. Poffet's Miniature Rival was not very marked. By scoring over all her other rivals, Heilborn's Queen gained the third leg on the Vermilax trophy for her owner. This trophy must be won three times by the same owner before becoming his or her personal property. Legs have been won on the big cup by Mrs. Brewster's Griffon Dora Dora and Mrs. Carl Erllman's Bow Gow of Croyden.

A victory that met with approval was that of Mrs. I. Paul's Bella in the Pomeralan division.

Other victors in winning classes were:

Pekingese.—Mrs. E. N. Hester's Broadcloth Beetle.

Ruby Spaniels.—Miss Lithaur's Tom Thumb.

Boston Terriers.—E. R. Wilbur's Heilborn Queenie.

French Bulls—Mr. Poffet's Miniature Rival.

Best Puppy.—Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Al Gee Tarza.

De Oro to Play Moore.

George W. Moore and Alfred de Oro will play their match for the three-cushion carrom billiard championship in the Concert Hall of the New York Theatre on the nights of May 17, 18, and 19. They will play 150 points each night. The match will be for a purse of $500 and the trophy, which must be continuously defended for twelve months. Moore won the title in the Chicago tournament, in which twelve players competed. He won nine games. Huey and John Daly won an equal number. Playing off the triple tie, Moore won both of his matches, while Huey defeated Daly. Moore's success in this tournament establishes his right to the leadership, for the time being, of the three-cushion experts. De Oro for twenty-eight years has been a remarkable match performer at pocket billiards and three cushions. The Lambert Trophy, which introduced a three-cushion championship, is his personal property.

Cutler Again Wins with Cue.

Albert G. Cutler of Boston won his third consecutive victory over Tom Gallagher in their five nights' 18.2 balk-line billiard match at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night by the score of 204 to 93.

Harvard Loses Football Candidate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5.—Over the same mile and seven-eighths course on the Charles River where Harvard will row Cornell on May 22, the Crimson varsity crew rowed a trial race against the freshmen today. The underclass men were allowed a start of two and one-quarter lengths and were nosed out at the finish. The Coaches expressed satisfaction with the varsity's showing. No time was announced.

COLUMBIA AT PRINCETON.

'Varsity Will Practice on Lake Carnegie for Race on Saturday.

Columbia's oarsmen will leave this morning for Princeton for two days of practice as a preliminary to the triangular regatta Saturday afternoon on Lake Carnegie. The Blue and White sweep-swingers will match blades with the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton eights. This will be Columbia's first contest of the season.

Jim Rice, coach of the Columbia crews, had the 'Varsity shell shipped to Princeton yesterday noon. He expects to get his men out on Lake Carnegie this afternoon, and will give them two workouts on Friday. The arsmen from Morningside Heights are all in good condition, and are counted upon to maintain Columbia's rowing standard.

Among those who will be taken to Princeton on the columbia squad are: Captain Sanborn, Francis Simonds, Robert Spurgeon, Albert Cronenberg, Henry Munroe, Norman Bratton, H. M. Tichborn, Oscar Myers, and Coxswain A. P. Paddock.

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THE PEACE OF THE ORIENT.

For two good reasons Japan ought to make a treaty of firm and lasting peace with Germany before she proceeds to enforce her ultimatum upon China. The first is that, according to the general understanding of the Western world, she is attempting to assume control of the Government, the fortunes, the destiny of the Chinese Republic in a distinctly German manner, in the manner which the great teachers of political theory in Germany have declared to be the true method of increasing the territorial domain, the commerce, and the power of a State. For a second reason, if she now proceeds by armed force to enforce the demands China has rejected, she will tear up, as unconsidered scraps of paper, two solemn treaties, one with Great Britain and one with the United States.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance of July 13, 1911, renewing with some changes the treaty of August, 1905, in its preamble declares one of the objects of the treaty to be:

> The preservation of the common interests of all the Powers in China by insuring the independence and the integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

In the Root-Takahira agreement Japan makes these same pledges to the United States. Sir EDWARD GREY said in the House of Commons on Tuesday that he was not aware that "any official and accurate version of the demands" made upon China by Japan had yet been published. That is very singular, but in spite of the assurances of Count OKUMA enough is known of the demands to give rise to grave apprehension that they are quite incompatible with the obligations Japan has entered into with Great Britain and the United States. Article V. of the demands, which China has rejected, would give Japan powers of control in the republic that could be regarded in no other way than as a diminution of sovereignty. The Japanese Minister of Justice, Mr. OZAKI, has said that Japan "is determined upon the acceptance of its program for solidifying the peace of the Orient." The peace of the Orient on Japanese terms is manifestly based upon the subjugation of China. If the republic grants these demands she will wear the yoke of Japan.

What China will do or can do in resistance to the aggressions of her better-organized, better-equipped, and, in the military sense, much more powerful neighbor, it is hard to see. In numbers China is immense, but her people lack that national consciousness, that common understanding and purpose that are of the very essence of power. Had they but a tithe of that patriotism which unites the German nation they would never be molested by Japan. Indeed one of the most disquieting aspects of Japanese domination is presented by the fear, and the very great probability, that it would be the Japanese policy to keep the Chinese people as they are, to obstruct progress, oppose enlightenment, and stand in the way of the advance of the Chinese toward their higher destiny as an intelligent people imbued with modern ideas and equipped with modern facilities of communication. All these would inevitably tend to make the subject State the master of its master, for if the spirit of progress should once seize hold of the Chinese people and they should move rapidly forward to the position the Japanese have taken with such marvelous promptness, there would be an end of Japanese control, and the terms of peace in the Orient would be dictated by China.

Out of this ill wind there may come both good and evil for us. We may lose our trade opportunities with China as they have existed and which we have hoped largely to extend. Opportunity may come in a new form—for the furnishing of capital, for instance. Japan has no supplies of capital commensurate with the needs she will have if she is to undertake the development of new industries in China. On the other hand, we may reasonably expect an abatement of anxiety as to our relations with the Japanese Government. The California land question remains to be adjusted, and there is the still more delicate question of the naturalization of Japanese in this country. With her new preoccupations and her new opportunities in China these matters will have a diminished interest for Japan. She will find abundant scope for all her expanding energies in the vast country which she evidently aims to bring within her sphere of influence.

Moreover, the present procedures of Japan in China and her apparent disregard of treaty obligations will array against her the entire Western world. If her aims and her methods actually are what from the evidence at hand they seem to be, and the desperate step taken by China in resisting her demands is the best possible proof of their unreasonableness, then it is difficult to see where in all Europe or in the New World she could look for sympathy or for any aid and comfort. Undoubtedly she has chosen well and shrewdly the occasion for extending her control over China. The tremendous struggle in Europe precludes any interference from that quarter, and from our complacent behavior when Secretary KNOX's plan for neutralization of the Manchurian railways was rejected and from our withdrawal of participation in the six-Power loan, Japan would be justified in assuming that we set no great value upon our present interests and prospective opportunities in the Far East.

THE ALBANY POST ROAD GRAB.

The determined campaign renewed yearly by traction interests of Westchester County resulted in the passage on April 22 last of the Slater bill repealing the Burns law, enacted twenty years ago, to prevent the construction of trolley roads on the crowded Albany Post Road. The restriction is more than ever needed now. If Governor WHITMAN should sign the Slater bill he would ignore not only the rights of residents along the Post Road in Westchester, who were invited by the State to build on the express condition that trolleys would not be permitted to invade that territory, but the rights and safety of thousands who use the road to its full capacity for vehicular traffic.

Narrow, steep, and winding in many places, a trolley line along this road between Yonkers and North Tarrytown would be dangerous. The Governors of the Automobile Club of America have shown that local residents have always opposed the legislative campaign; that the motor-bus service along the route, combined with the train service of the New York Central Railroad, is ample, and that the proposed line would be a menace. The Hewitt bill, a companion measure to the Slater bill, empowers the State Commissioner of Highways and village and town officials to permit the construction of tracks on the historic highway. Both bills are contrary to the public interest, and should be vetoed.

NON-POLITICAL BANKING.

The transfer of 123 banks of New Jersey to the New York Federal Reserve District is a matter of so little consequence to New York that it can be discussed with a spirit of detachment. On the other hand it is a matter of so much consequence to the country that its significance ought to be remarked. The change will cause the addition of $1,950,300 to the Federal Reserve banking capital of New York and will increase the deposits of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district from $103,837,000 to $107,001,000. There are several banking institutions in this Federal Reserve District with larger capital and deposits individually. In the aggregate the banking capital and deposits of New York are so large that the New Jersey resources, which are welcome, never would be missed. New York is not asking for the change of their banking relations. The amalgamation is at the motion of the small institutions, and is approved by a body of disinterested banking authority.

Therein lies the significance of the matter. The change is necessary because unnatural relations were established by political bankers. The change is ordered because the country's banking is now in the control of competent managers, who are bankers first and last and not politicians at all. There is not a whisper of politics accompanying the change, not even financial politics. The change is made because it is dictated by the currents of trade. New Jersey's money flows in and out of New York, and it is enabled to do its banking with New York. The transfer suffices to make the New York Federal banking district about twice as large as Chicago and as large as Boston and Philadelphia together. That is the result, not the cause, of the change. The cause of the change was the betrayal of the instructions in the Federal Reserve Bank law that banking relations should be established according to the habits of trade. Instead, they were established with deliberate intent to reduce the financial importance of New York. This is not the case in New York alone. It is the case throughout the country, and the reorganization must proceed along the lines indicated in the New York-New Jersey case.

The number of reserve districts was made so large that there was difficulty in finding the banking capital to sustain them. In some cases there was such an insufficiency of banking accommodation that it was necessary to raise the rates in order to send borrowers where there was a better supply of cash. In other cases the "mercantile, industrial, and financial relations" of the tributary territory were violated as seriously in principle as in the cases now remedied. At the same time with the correction of the boundaries of the New York district there are similar changes in the Richmond, Kansas City, and Cleveland districts. Decision was reserved in the cases of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh districts, and petitions from Wyoming and Nebraska were denied.

The subject is not altogether disposed of, and the change is likely to proceed further in two directions. Reorganization along banking and mercantile lines will still further weaken districts already weak, and they perhaps may disappear, thus lessening the number of reserve districts. As the Federal Reserve banks strengthen they are likely to establish branches. Thus the number of regional banks will be smaller and the localities with an ambition for individual representation in the Federal system will be gratified. The tendency is in the direction of strengthening the strong, with assurance that the strength shall be for service, not for oppression. The other idea, represented in the errors now corrected, was that strength was an evil, and that it was necessary to cripple it. That is the explanation of the creation of Federal districts which are scarcely able to sustain themselves, and the intentional degradation of New York. The attempt was so futile that New York is stronger after the attack, perhaps partially because of the attack.

When the nation's banking resources were gerrymandered there was talk only of New York's money trust oppressing the nation. Today the talk is of New York's banks and bankers serving the world instead of the nation. If that is accomplished in any degree it will not be the result of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, but the result of work done by dollars and brains. The time has come when the world cannot say that it is impossible for the world's central banks to deal with the United States because it has no representative bank. The time is past when it could be said that it was impossible for the United States to have a central bank because it had no competent bankers. The proof that it has them is in the enactment of the Federal law, and still more in the manner of its administration.

REMAKING THE COMMONWEALTH.

Grandiose measures for creating new departments and reorganizing the State Government, reported from the Constitutional Convention at Albany, are signs that the session is young. Delegate E. N. SMITH of Jefferson presents a short-ballot plan which retains the Controller and Attorney General as elective officials—why, Mr. SMITH cannot tell according to the short-ballot principle. Of course, partisan advantage would accrue in exempting from responsibility to the Governor the two men who have most power over the State's contracts and in enforcing its laws. The Smith plan will probably be swept off the boards, together with ex-Senator BRACKETT's amendment lengthening the ballot with the added offices of Superintendent of Banks, Insurance, and Prisons.

Numerous other amendments to overhaul the powers of the Executive and the Legislature, providing biennial sessions, lengthening terms, increasing salaries, establishing new sets of bureaus and divisions, granting woman suffrage, and effecting many particular reforms can be justified only by the belief that this convention has a great mandate of the people. Only 310,000 voters took part in the election authorizing the convention, and of them almost one-half voted against it. The great majority of the voters would be content if the convention did nothing, or did some one thing safely and well.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

The announcement that the State must borrow several millions for current expenses should not be mistaken for a justification of the direct tax. It is said that the money must be borrowed because of Governor GLYNN's veto of the direct tax last year. On the contrary, it is proof that last year's direct tax was unnecessary. The shortage is not in the amount which the direct tax would have supplied, but in the estimate of the proceeds of taxes, for reasons not within anybody's thought at the time of Governor GLYNN's veto. If the direct tax had been levied last year there is little doubt it would have been spent. The closing of the Stock Exchange and the conditions which that implies are responsible for the shortage which the State is about to make good by borrowing, not the veto of Governor GLYNN.

The manner in which the shortage is made good is the manner in which the canal crisis ought to have been met, and was not met through sheer obstinacy. The section of the finance law under which this temporary borrowing is authorized was called to the attention of the Executive and the lawmakers, and they declined to act upon it. They were wrong because the State cannot borrow so cheaply on its bonds as it can borrow at a bank for short-time accommodations. They were wrong because a shortage of $5,000,000 cannot justify a direct tax of $19,000,000. They were wrong because they ordered income to be spent on capital account contrary to the order of the people who must pay the taxes to make up the sums they ordered borrowed. They were wrong because the direct tax was ordered for purposes which cannot bear the light of day. That was proved by the manner in which the expenses were ordered. It promises to be further proved by the hearings ordered by the Governor.

Governor WHITMAN now has an opportunity to restore himself to the esteem of his townsmen and his constituents throughout the State by defeating his own proposals. It will be easy and simple for him to say that he does not recognize the things done as the things which he proposed, or even that he has changed his mind. The people who will escape the taxes will not lay it up against him.

Opponents of the Thompson bill regulating "jitney" buses in this State and requiring that drivers of motor cycles take out licenses for identification will try today to persuade the Governor to veto it. Their task will be difficult. Certainly they will fail to show that motor cycles do not cause many and grave accidents, or that there is any official means of identifying their drivers. The Chief of Police of Buffalo has published statistics showing that the "jitneys" are a menace when unregulated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Freedom of Speech is Precious.

One part of the London press is much excited because another part is severely criticising the policies and proceedings of the high officials who constitute what over there they call "the Government." Such attacks, at such a time as this, are bitterly denounced as aiding and comforting "the enemy" in a way that verges close to, if not into, treason, and the editors whom it offends are clamoring for an extension of the military censorship that would put England in the category with countries where—well, where newspapers are subjected to a much stricter and sterner control than has been exercised over them in England for more than a few centuries.

If that were done, the protesting journalists would probably, almost unquestionably, soon find themselves indignant victims of the very restrictions they now want imposed upon their neighbors, for they, too, have the critical faculty highly developed by long practice, and they could not long forego its exercise.

It is a notable fact that the denunciations now making are of the criticism, as such, rather than of its injustice, and there is implicit, though not explicit, maintenance of the contention that even if the Government has made mistakes, and no matter how harmful they may have been, no public mention should be made of them in a time of national peril. There is, of course, something in that view or theory, and it is both wise and patriotic to refrain from unnecessary fault-finding with those presumably carrying their huge responsibilities to the best of their ability. And this is especially commendable in speakers and writers who can hardly be as well or as fully informed as are the officials whom they judge. But judicious self-restraint is one thing, and a complete silencing of criticism by governmental power is quite another.

The latter condition exists, or seems to exist, in Germany, but none is readier than the London editor of whatever party to point out the dangers incurred by a people whose ruling caste can and does create an apparent unanimity of public opinion by penalizing all expressions of it not laudatory of or acquiescent to the Government's views and acts. It is strange that Englishmen, after complaining as loudly as most of them have of their censorship as it is, should now be demanding its extension on German lines.

Where Tips Land at Last.

Seldom if ever before has any employer admitted as frankly as did Mr. LINCOLN of the Pullman Car Company that where employés depend upon tips, as thousands of that corporation's employés do, it is really the public that pays their wages. Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, insisted upon putting it in that light, and Mr. LINCOLN agreed that "as a mathematical proposition it amounts to that." The wonder is, not that he manifested his realization of the somewhat humiliating element in the situation he reluctantly described, but that the many other indirect beneficiaries of the tipping system do not have and confess to the same feelings.

Between the man who takes tips and the man who will not take them there always has yawned and always must yawn an unbridged and unbridgeable social abyss. On the one hand is asserted superiority and on the other confessed inferiority, and the difference cannot be ignored or forgotten, even where the doctrine of equality is most vehemently preached and most sincerely practiced. Work—any work—honestly done for an agreed wage is honorable, but the tip is almost invariably the product of extortion or of servility, and whoever receives it, either directly or indirectly, is, to say the very least of him, put on the defensive and confronted by an extremely hard job.

The steamship steward, the hotel and restaurant waiter, the barbers—all the great and seemingly increasing army of tip hunters—are only collectors for folk who retain their self-respect and the respect of others by means of a laboriously maintained forgetfulness of the situation as it is. Yet the abolition of tipping seems to be impossible—that it is even really desirable is not quite sure. Some men will give tips just as some men will take them, and there is apparently no help for it. While those two classes exist, practically everybody else is compelled either to tip or to be tipped and to suffer the inevitable demoralization that follows in both cases.

A Controversy Seemingly Unnecessary.

If the nurses with hospital training are not seeking to monopolize the profits of their ancient name and profession, and if the nurses less well equipped have no desire to pass for what they are not—and these are the assertions that come from the two camps—what is there for them to quarrel about, and why do they not get together in demanding the passage of a law that will protect all their rights and the public safety at the same time?

The problem is apparently one easy to solve. It is a fact that nurses of unlike teaching and experience are of different competence and different worth. That fact could be recognized by dividing them into their several grades and allotting to each the right, and imposing on each the obligation, to put before or after their titles, when seeking employment, designations analogous to the "degrees" that separate other professional persons into higher and lower classes.

Nobody denies that the hospital is the best school for nurses or would withhold from its graduates the distinction and the recompense earned by the hardest kind of work. But there are other sources of instruction which has its merit and its uses, and the possessors of it are also deserving of just recognition and commensurate reward. They do not know everything, and are not for all "cases," but in their humbler way they can render efficient service and do something to prevent illness from being the grave disaster it so often is to people of limited resources.

Nothing would be begrudged to the regularly trained nurses except the exclusive use of the word "nurse." Reasonable and proper qualifications of the name might well be established, and when nothing more is demanded the chances are that it will be readily granted.

ART NOTES.

Allied Artists' Exhibition Opens Today—Municipal Art on View.

The exhibition of the Allied Artists of America opens today at the Fine Arts Building. The paintings are hung in panels and these panels are separated by strips of khaki-colored cloth. That is the only warlike suggestion in the room. The exhibits have been collected in the spirit of peace and their message is discreet and every whit as interesting as that which you read in the book of the Academy. The entrance of drawings, etchings, and that curious form of art known as the thumb-box sketch is an innovation or revival much to be commended. A fuller notice will be given to the exhibition later, but the public should be assured promptly, if it needs such assurance, that no futurists or cubists or modernists have broken down the American front on Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibition of the Allied Artists is one to be visited with a quiet mind and an appreciation of pleasant culture.

Civic Art Exhibition.

In the galleries of the National Arts Club the walls are covered with maps, photographs, and plans constituting the Civic Art Exhibition of the Municipal Art Society of New York. The chief purpose of the exhibition is to show what has been accomplished by the City of New York in recent years along artistic lines in the solution of the many problems connected with its municipal life. The revised seal and the new city flag are on view, and a little archaeological exhibit shows objects gathered from the battlegrounds of the Revolution and photographs of historic houses still standing, or until recently standing, in the older parts of the city. Some of these are so charming that it is difficult to turn from their eloquent age to the appalling newness of the plans not yet carried out for making over that which was badly made or that which has outgrown its usefulness.

Nevertheless the crux of the exhibition is the work of the Commission on City Plan. In order to realize its importance it is necessary to keep in mind its relation to the whole artistic life of the nation. The architectural embellishment of a city is widely recognized as a task for artists, but the architecture of the city itself has too long been left to chance and the politician. We now are beginning to see that upon the fundamental rightness of this architecture depend not only the health and comfort of the public, but its pleasure in its surroundings and its municipal pride.

Therefore the careful maps showing such preliminary data as the distribution of population, time zones, &c., call for the attention of every one interested in the development of the city. Unfortunately they also demand a grasp of the problems involved not to be expected from the casual visitor. The latter will get more in the way of conviction from such an exhibit as that most intelligently prepared by the firm of architects, McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, which shows their proposed changes in Brooklyn between the Borough Hall and the bridge. The plan emphasizes four points, the submerging of the elevated roads, the removal of the bridge station, the widening of Washington Street, and the provision of sites for future municipal buildings. A model is erected from the point of view of a person advancing toward the City Hall from the bridge, and the ample and interesting arrangement of the space at once enlists the eye.

THE TIMES WAR HISTORY.

It Will Become Invaluable, Chancellor Allison Thinks.

Chancery Court Chambers.
Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received and read most of Volume 1 of THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History of the European War, December, 1914, to March, 1915.

The volume, without more, ought to be read throughout Europe and America, for it contains much matter of history, written up by those who have witnessed the facts and events about which they write, or who have actual personal knowledge of them, and by some who were part of the affairs, occurrences, &c., set down.

I presume it will be, as it ought to be, translated into the tongues of all of the participants in the most cruel, savage, and stupendous war of all history.

The putting together of the facts of history in their chronological order and in their proper relations to and bearings at once makes the volume attractive to the reader and enables him to take a mental grasp upon the facts, greatly aiding him to retain them in his mind.

Of course, our "war between the States" (as Alexander H. Stephens entitles it in his two volumes) was a small affair as compared with the war now raging in Europe; but if such a volume as you have given to mankind concerning the European war had been made up as to the "war between the States" it would today be simply invaluable.

JOHN ALLISON.

P. C. and Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was interesting to read in yesterday's issue of your paper the notice from Washington that the United States has another new flag, known as the Panama Canal flag, consisting of a blue square bearing the letters P. C. in white. It looks as if originality had run out in Washington when they have adopted the church flag of the old Scotch Covenanters, which was a blue flag with white letters standing for "Preach Christ."

A DAILY READER.

New York, May 1, 1915.

THE DUNKIRK TARGET.

It Couldn't Be 300 Feet Lower Than the Gunner.

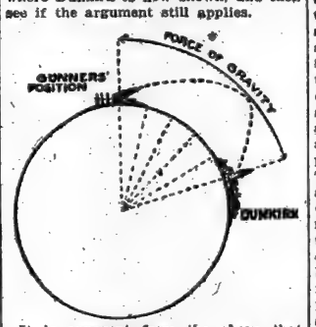
New York, May 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 1 I noticed the diagram showing the position of the German gunner which was referred to in the note as being 300 feet below that of his target, Dunkirk, 22 miles distant, due to the curvature of the earth's surface. From your diagram some readers might easily get that impression, but we know it to be untrue when considering the fact that all points on the earth's surface are, roughly speaking, equidistant from its centre, and that the force of gravity tending to draw all solid bodies toward this centre, acts with equal strength from all points on its surface.

If the assumption that a shell fired by the German gun toward Dunkirk would have to overcome a difference in elevation of 300 feet or more due to this curvature were true, it would mean that the centre of gravity were elsewhere than at the earth's centre, and that soldiers stationed in the vicinity of the gun would be unable to stand due to this impossible direction of gravity. Should these same soldiers be able to walk toward Dunkirk they would find themselves better able to stand as they approached that city, according to the argument.

I would suggest that the artist who made this diagram arrange it in such a way that Dunkirk come nearer the right-hand border and the gunners' position where Dunkirk is now shewn, and then see if the argument still applies.



It is apparent from the above that Dunkirk can be lower in relation to the gunners' position as far as the diagram is concerned, but the force of gravity remains the same.

N. EARLE TAYLOR.

Chautauqua Trains No Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you let me bring to your attention and the attention of Lucy P. Scott an error in her communication published by you Sunday, April 11? The letter in question, aiming to set forth the objections to unregulated and unstandardized practice of nursing and the abuses inherent in undertaking to make "nurses" by correspondence, says, "one of the largest of these schools is that of Chautauqua," &c.

Chautauqua offers no course in nursing by correspondence or otherwise. At Jamestown, N. Y., twenty miles from Chautauqua, is a correspondence school for nurses, which, although in no way connected with Chautauqua Institution, does style itself "The Chautauqua School for Nursing." Such trafficking with the name to which the institution alone has given value in the educational world by forty years of legitimate and successful effort is unwelcome to the institution. It is unwelcome precisely because the confusion that it is designed to create in the public mind not only lends false color of authority to the concerns profiting by it, but also makes Chautauqua liable to undeserved reproach for activities over which the institution has no control. Effective denial of responsibility is generally impossible, but an open arraignment like that to which you have just given space, we think, justifies our request that you print this disavowal.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION,
E. M. BLICHFELDT,
Manager of Publication Department.
Chautauqua, N. Y., May 1, 1915.

The Common Sense Nurse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know from experience with fourteen years of nursing, that the "public does not need protection by law" as much as the State registered nurse thinks she does. I am sorry the nurses are trying to legislate so much. I fear we lose the respect of the public. Nursing ought not to become political.

I am a State registered nurse. I don't see as it has helped me any. I am now Superintendent of a small infirmary. Whenever I have occasion to call for nurses I usually tell the registry to send me a woman with common sense, graduate or undergraduate, and nine times out of ten a practical, satisfactory nurse is sent.

A STATE REGISTERED NURSE.
Greenwich, Conn., May 3, 1915.

Is Saving Obsolete?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

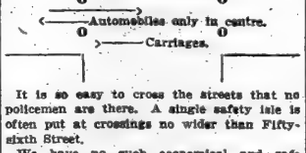
In these days of compulsory insurance, employers' liability, and particularly pensions of the old-age type is it to be assumed that the good old custom of our forefathers of saving up for a rainy day is passing? Is it no longer a sound doctrine to preach saving or is this now behind the times? It would seem from the way clerks and cash girls dress and spend and do not weigh well the value received that the uncertainties of the future were of very little moment to the great majority of our city population. "I cannot save; it takes all I get to live," is upon nearly every one's lips in nearly every walk of life. The small majority who have saved and are saving are scoffed at for being misers, and when one through thrift and sacrifice has amassed something toward unforeseen difficulties the envious eye, if not the hand, of the less cautious neighbor is upon it. I hope this thought will bring forth in the columns of THE TIMES some expressions of opinion to enlighten those old-fashioned ones who, like me, believe in saving.

New York, May 4, 1915. OPTIMIST.

Elevated Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the Champs Elysee, but little wider than Broadway at Fifty-seventh Street, are at every crossing two safety isles. The traffic runs thus:



It is so easy to cross the streets that no policemen are there. A single safety isle is often put at crossings no wider than Fifty-sixth Street.

We have no such economical and safe devices. But if tall buildings continue, a second-story sidewalk must come. The sooner the better. We see mention of killed and wounded in streets. How vast a number are almost run over, and that's no joke.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, May 1, 1915.

Mr. Bonheur to Dr. Dernburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Dr. Dernburg denied the story told in THE TIMES of May 3. The story appeared in the Paris Temps at least five or six weeks ago, and appeared there before I ever heard of it. I did not say that Colonel Roosevelt told me the story. I said that I heard it in his presence.

LUCIEN L. BONHEUR.

New York, May 4, 1915.

AS WAR REACTS UPON THIS COUNTRY.

The Possibilities of Disappointment in a Prosperity Built Upon the Misfortunes of Our Best Customers.

By VICTOR MORAWETZ.

New York, May 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is plain that up to the present time the war in Europe has not increased material prosperity in the United States. This is shewn by the widespread unemployment of labor, by the large falling off in the production of basic raw materials of industry, such as iron, steel, coal, and lumber, and by the prevailing general depression of business.

Are these conditions likely to continue as long as the war lasts? This will depend upon the effect of the war upon the aggregate production of wealth in the United States, for the material prosperity of the country at large depends upon the aggregate amount of wealth that is produced. An increase of the aggregate production of wealth will increase our prosperity, but a lessening of the aggregate production will diminish our prosperity, even though some kinds of production should be increased and some industries should thrive.

A large foreign trade balance in favor of the United States will not of itself bring us prosperity. In the future, as at the present time, a large trade balance may be more than set off by a lessening of production of forms of wealth that do not enter into foreign trade. In this connection it should not be overlooked that an increase of the prices of foodstuffs and other products does not represent a gain to the people of the United States, except as to the small portion of these foodstuffs and other products that can be exported. Most of the foodstuffs and other things produced by us are required for consumption at home, and any increase of their prices must be paid by the people of the United States. Thus, if 20 per cent. of our wheat crop should be exported, a 50 per cent. increase of the price of wheat would represent a gain to the United States of the increased price of only the 20 per cent. of the crop. The profit received by our farmers from the sale of four-fifths of their crop at the increased price would have to be paid by consumers in the United States, and principally by the laboring classes.

The war has not diminished our natural resources and has not destroyed any of our industrial plants, railways and other instruments of production and distribution; nor has it diminished appreciably the volume of labor available in the United States. If capital and labor could promptly be shifted to new forms of production, and if production could promptly be readjusted to existing conditions, the continuance of the war might not impair our prosperity, but, on the contrary, it might increase production and prosperity by furnishing us with foreign markets heretofore supplied by the warring nations. However, labor cannot easily be shifted from one industry to another and, as a rule, invested capital cannot be used for any purpose other than that for which it was originally designed. Thus, a coal miner or an ironworker cannot easily become a farmer, and a cotton mill or a lumber mill cannot be used for the production of shrapnel or of dyestuffs. A substantial readjustment of industry necessarily is a slow process and cannot be brought about without much suffering among laborers and much loss of capital.

Moreover, if production in the United States were readjusted to the existing conditions, which are only temporary, another adjustment, with all its attending unemployment and losses, would become necessary upon the re-establishment of normal conditions at the close of the war. Even if the United States should establish new manufacturing plants to supply the foreign demand for products which, but for the war, would be supplied by Germany or England, many of these plants would have to be abandoned at the end of the war when Germany and England again can resume their foreign trade. If the United States should build or buy ships and establish a merchant marine to take the place of the German ships which now are tied up and the English ships which have been withdrawn from trade for use as army transports, the ships built or bought by the United States probably could not be operated after the war except at a heavy loss, and all those employed in their operation would then have to find other means of earning a living.

Production in modern times is dependent upon an extremely complicated and delicately adjusted system of international trade and finance. The agricultural, industrial, and distributing industries of all nations have become closely interrelated and have become parts of one great mechanism of almost inconceivable complexity. Part of this complicated mechanism cannot be stopped without throwing the whole of it out of gear, or without causing a disarrangement of industry throughout the world. The disarrangement of international trade and finance must continue as long as the war lasts, and is bound to cause great economic losses not only to the nations at war but also to the United States and other neutral nations. Years would be required to adjust international trade and finance to fit the new conditions caused by the war, and another readjustment would be required when normal conditions are restored upon the return of peace.

Up to the present time the large balance of trade in favor of the United States has been paid by Europe, partly by liquidating floating debt due from the United States at the beginning of the war, partly by borrowing in the United States and partly by selling in the United States American securities held in Europe. The floating debt of the United States has now been satisfied, and it is improbable that the United States will extend much additional credit to the nations at war. Although, no doubt, European countries will obtain some further credits in the United States, the amount of the credits which they can obtain probably will be wholly inadequate to satisfy a trade balance in favor of the United States at the current rate, if this should continue much longer. None of the countries of Europe can afford to send any considerable amount of gold to the United States, as the gold held by their banks is necessary to support the artificial credit structure now existing in these countries. The currency of some of these countries already is practically irredeemable paper at a discount, and the entire credit structure in every country, except the United States, is in a shaky condition. The export by any European country of a large amount of gold would be likely to bring on a general financial crash. Europe is not in a position to increase her exports of anything, except securities and existing works of art. It seems to follow that if the war continues the time must soon come when Europe either must diminish her purchases in the United States, or must sell back to the United States a much larger amount of American securities.

It is not likely that Europe can diminish purchases in the United States; but if these purchases should be diminished production in the United States of war materials and other things exported would fall off, and the profits of those engaged in supplying these things would shrink. If, however, Europe should continue her large purchases in the United States and should increase the sale of American securities for that purpose, this would tend to increase the difficulty of raising capital in the United States for the development of new enterprises and for the enlargement of the facilities of our railroad companies and industrial concerns. It is true that at the present time money is easy in the United States, and that the balance of trade in our favor can be used to make payment for the American securities exported by Europe. But the use of our balance of trade to pay for securities sold by Europe would involve the absorption of capital needed in the United States for the further development of the country. Moreover, securities shipped to the United States for sale must be sold in the market to persons desiring them for investment and, if the supply of these securities should be largely increased, the investment demand probably would not absorb them without a fall in security values.

For the above reasons it seems unlikely that there will be a general revival of enterprise or expansion of business in the United States, or a healthy and lasting increase of security values during the continuance of the war.

The question remains, what will happen when the war ends? The nations of Europe then will endeavor as speedily as possible to readjust their disordered finances, to repair the ravages of the war, and to resume agricultural and industrial production at a normal scale. They will stop purchasing war materials and, as soon as they can raise new crops, they will diminish their purchases of foodstuffs. Probably there will be an immediate demand for agricultural machinery and for reconstruction material which Europe cannot promptly supply, and the demand for cotton and other raw materials will increase as fast as the manufacturing industries can increase their output. Increased European production of manufactured articles, however, will result in greater competition with similar articles produced in the United States for export or for domestic consumption. Some industries in the United States will gain while others will lose, but, as nearly always happens in case of a readjustment of industry, diminished profits, depreciation of invested capital, and unemployment of labor in some industries are likely to result, at least temporarily, in losses greater than the gains in other industries.

After our civil war Europe was in a position to make large advances to the United States, and our wealth was increased enormously through the construction of railways and other permanent works, and the rapid increase of the productiveness and value of our lands and other natural resources. Similar conditions are not likely to follow the present war. European countries will not be in a position to extend their credits. Their natural resources have already been developed, and there is no reason for anticipating that foreign or American capital will be directed to a greater extent than immediately before the war to the construction of new railways, or to the expansion of existing lines, or to the development of other new enterprises in the United States. It is possible that the expansion of credits permitted by our new banking and currency legislation and the large expansion of currency and of credits in Europe may result in rising prices and to consequent paper profits and apparent prosperity; but prosperity due to such a cause would be only temporary and inevitably would be followed by a reaction. Real profits and lasting prosperity must be based upon the creation of real and tangible wealth.

There can be no substantial increase of the aggregate production of wealth and no lasting increase of prosperity in the United States until after the return of relatively stable conditions in production and trade so that relatively stable employment can be provided for the available labor of the country. Even if international trade were a more important factor than it is in the creation of wealth and prosperity throughout the United States, no real and lasting increase of our wealth and prosperity can result, either during the war or afterward, from the misfortunes and impoverishment of our best customers.

VICTOR MORAWETZ.

MR. MULLER'S VISIT.

Denial That Its Purport Is Hostile to the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was painfully surprised to read in your edition of last Friday a letter purported to be from a retired journalist, in which is clearly revealed a misguided though perhaps bona fide intention of warning this country against the so-called A B C policy.

The retired journalist uses an almost hysterical phraseology to qualify the visit of Lauro Muller to Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile. Fear of the United States has not prompted this official's visit in South America, as these visits have been a common occurrence in the international life of the continent since 1880, and even before that. Above all the A B C is not and will not be an antagonistic power to the United States of America.

The A B C, it must be understood by [illegible] all Americans, has no policies, purposes; in one word it does not exist. Each of the nations composing the so-called group has an individuality of its own, a policy of its own, which are absolutely independent in every respect. The first external manifestation of the so-called A B C was the mediation on the eve of the casus belli with Mexico, and then it was merely an occasional [illegible] which ended the very day upon which its mission was fulfilled.

The only bond in common for these countries is the Pan-American feeling, which, by its nature, is an objective one, since it is the product of a huge community which comprehends all the Americas, North, Central, and South. Therefore, when we consider in the light of Pan-Americanism the pretense that there are other motives in this international courtesy, we find how lacking in reason are those misguiding warnings and how little they help [illegible] the good will among the nations.

The A B C, it must be understood by [illegible], May 1, 1915. E. G.

LOUIS C. CLARK, JR., WEDS MISS STOKES

New Yorker Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. C. Stokes In Old St. Peter's, Philadelphia.

A BREAKFAST AT 'LONE OAK'

Bride Is a Noted Cross-Country Rider—Bridegroom Is a Member of the Union and Other Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—Old St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, was the scene at noontoday of an attractive wedding, when Miss Frances tokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. C. Stokes of Germantown, became the bride of Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., of 21 West Forty-seventh Street, New York. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Edward M. Jefferys, assisted by the Rev. J. Andrews Harris, Rector Emeritus of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill. The bride, who was unattended, wore a handsome gown of soft white satin, trimmed with old lace and tulle. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. Her father gave her in marriage.

Mr. Clark had as best man his brother, Grenville Clark, an rthe ushers were Philip A. Carroll, Guy Carey, Reginald Fincke, Robert W. Goelet, Devereaux Milburn and Charles S. Sargent, Jr., all of New York; Henry C. Clarke, Edward Motley and Arthur Devens of Boston, and Walter Stokes, a brother of the bride, of thiscity. A breakfast at Lone Oak, the home of the bride's parents in Wissahickton Avenue, Germantown, followed the ceremony. After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in New York.

The bride is the grand-daughter of the late John Welsh, one-time Minister to the Court of St. James. She is a noted cross-country rider, and is fond of all outdoor sports. Mr. Clark is a graduate of Harvard, class of '02, and belongs to the Union, Metropolitan, Piping Rock, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs of New York.

Among the guests at the wedding was Henry White, former Ambassador to France, who paid a flying visit to this city in order to be present at the wedding of his friends.

SECRETARY DANIELS IS HOST.

Dinner Celebration of Capt. Winterhalter's Promotion to Rear Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels entertained at dinner this evening to celebrate the promotion of Captain Albert G. Winterhalter, U. S. N., to the rank of Rear Admiral. Admiral Winterhalter and his wife are among the closest personal friends of the Secretary and Mrs. Daniels.

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane were the guests in whose honor Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Delano entertained a dinner company of young people this evening in compliment to Miss Marion S. Scott of Chicago, who is the guest of the Misses Delano.

Among the dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club this evening previous to the semi-weekly dance were Dr. and Mrs. Frank Pleadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Kauffmann, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, and Captain and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley.

Mrs. William Burr Harrison entertained a luncheon company today for Countess Spotteswood Mackin, who is pasing the Spring in Washington.

Mrs. M. S. McCallum, who has recently returned to her Sheridan Circle home for the Spring season, entertained a dinner company of twelve guests this evening.

Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew are at the New Willard for a week's stay. Owing to the European war Mr. and Mrs. Depew will pass the early Summer at the White Sulphur Springs instead of making their annual trip abroad.

Mrs. Horace MacFarland has relinquished her apartment at Stoneleigh Court and with her young son has taken possession of a new home recently purchased at Chevy Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sumner Welles of New York are at the New Willard for a week's stay, en route from the South.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson returned from New York today to their Sheridan Circle home, where they will remain until after the Capital City Horse Show, which opens on Saturday. Other patrons of the Show, who, like Colonel and Mrs. Thompson, will entertain a succession of box parties, are Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, William Phelps Eno, Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Mrs. Alexander Mackey-Smith, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, General James A. Buchanan, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock.

$2,000 SADDLE HORSE FOR GIFT.

Birthday Present Awaits Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Jr., at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 5.—When Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., who lives at the Ritz-Carlton, New York, arrives shortly for the Summer she willl find awaiting as a birthday present a $2,000 saddle horse that her husband, who was here Sunday, bought for her from Walter Clark of Paris, Ky. The horse is Golden King II., son of a famous sire of the same name, owned by the Ashley Farms of Glen Falls, and was tried out by Mr. Ingalls here last Sunday.

The apple blossoms have come out on the many orchards surrounding Hot Springs, making the country unusually attractive for driving. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock were among those in the saddle today. They rode to Fassifern for luncheon, where Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Hammill also drove for luncheon with Miss Eleanor C. Hammill. Mrs. H. J. McBurney rode her horse over, accompanying her husband, who drove with Miss Marion Scott Key. Mrs. George Ellis, who leaves for New York tomorrow night with Mrs. Rawson Wood, rode to the Farm for supper and to spend the night. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hardenburg had as their guests at luncheon there today Miss Maud H. Clements, Randolph F. Purdy, Miss Miles Carpenter, and Miss A. F. Brookewell.

Mrs. William Earry Dodge, who has just arrived, played golf this morning. Others out were Miss Christine Biddle, Dr. Alexander Biddle, Miss Margaret Erhart, and C. D. Hine.

The New York arrivals included A. W. Burchard, Leroy Clark, T. W. Sanford, Maurice Coster, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Terry and Miss Terry, C. H. Wilcox, A. H. Strickler, and J. A. Perry. Others registering were Miss I. M. Humphreys of Washington, Herbert Lloyd and J. R. Williams of Philadelphia; George A. Cragin of Worcester, and G. F. Morrison of Newark.

BOYD—SHEBLE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Boyd of 46 West Seventy-first Stret, announce the engagement of Mrs. Boyd's sister, Miss Dorothy O'Dea to J. Howard Sheble, Jr., of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place in June.

COMMENTS ON PIGNATELLI.

Mrs. Waters, Bride's Mother, Says "I Hardly Know the Prince."

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., May 5.—According to Mrs. George Jason Waters, mother of Miss Ruth Waters, who was married yesterday to Prince Pignatelli in New York City, the couple will leave the Prince's home at Merrick, L. I., tomorrow for Hot Springs, Va., on their honeymoon. Mrs. Waters and her son, J. Behrens Waters, were seen in their automobile on Broad Street today.

Asked what her objections were to the Prince, Mrs. Waters said: "The Prince is 37 years old and a foreigner, and my daughter is just 22. He never said anything to me about wanting to marry my Ruth," she added, "and I hardly know the man."

When George Jason Waters, the bride's father, was asked tonight where his daughter and the Prince were he replied in a rather indifferent tone: "I have no idea where they are."

DWIGHT C. HARRIS TO WED.

New Yorker Engaged to Daughter of Col. Sir A. M. and Lady Foster.

LONDON, May 5.—The Morning Post announces the engagement of Dwight Carlton Harris, only son of the late D. M. Harris of New York, and Aileen Cavendish Foster, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir William and Lady Foster.

Mr. Harris's father died many years ago and he and his mother have spent much time abroad. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Ada L. Fanning. They formerly lived at 3 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Miss Foster is the eldest daughter of Colonel Sir William Yorke Foster and Mrs. Foster of Norwich, England. She is a sister of the late Lieutenant William Foster, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, who died last November from wounds received in action at Ypres. Her sister, Frances May, married Hugh Auriol Stanton of the Royal Scots and she has two unmarried sisters, Dorothy Harlie and Georgina Patricia. Her mother was Miss Aileen Ethel, the daughter of the late Colonel Augustus Berkeley Portman. Sir William Foster served in the South African war.

MISS WEHRHANE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Herbert G. Lord, Jr., on May 15.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wehrhane, to Herbert Gardiner Lord, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gardiner Lord of this city, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, May 15, at 4 o'clock, at Broad Acres, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

Miss Lucy Lord is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to include the Misses Elizabeth Griggs, Mally Lord, Virginia Gibson, Louise Wise of Wilmington, N. C., and Edith Greenough of Missoula, Mon. The flower girls will be the young Misses Katharine Huyck of Albany, N. Y., and Alice Parsons of New York.

Thomas Lord is to be best man, and the ushers chosen are William Baker Powell of Cleveland, Ohio; Truman Parker Handy, John Alden Cook, Warren Ridgeway Smith, John Bigelow Marsh, and Richard Norris Pierson.

A special train will convey the guests from New York, leaving the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad station at 3:15 for Orange, returning at 6 o'clock. Motors will take the guests from the Orange station to the Wehrhane country estate.

MR. AND MRS. TARTONI HOSTS.

A Recently Finished Portrait of Cardinal Farley Is Shown at a Tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Tartoué gave a tea with music yesterday afternoon at the former's studio, 6 East Forty-sixth Street, at which a recently finished portrait of Cardinal Farley was shown. Mrs. Henry Waters Taft and Miss Leary received with Mrs. Tartoué, and Mme. Namara-Yoye and Martin Richardson sang. A band of Neapolitan singers and players in costume also entertained the guests.

Among the guests asked were Mr. and Mrs. August Benziger, Mr. and Mrs. James Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Jose M. Ferrer, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Sr., r. and Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. Anna Worishoffer, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Dr. Joseph Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Leary, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Knoedler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gerli, Mrs. Marie Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Gourd, Mrs. M. R. artinez, Mr. and Mrs. George Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCall, Thomas F. Ryan, John D. Crimmins, Joseph P. Grace, Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, the Rt. Rev. T. F. Cusack, the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, and Dr. E. I. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes.

MISS SARAH C. POSNER WEDS.

The Bride of Gerald G. Freeman—Wedding Breakfast at the Ritz.

The marriage of Gerald Gerzion Freeman of London, England, and Miss Sara Clare Posner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Posner of 545 West 111th Street, took place yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Isaac Moses. The bride wore a blue cloth traveling gown with a blue hat, and carried lilies of the valley and daisies.

Her attendants were her two sisters. Mrs. Norman Levinson was the matron of honor, in blue taffeta and chiffon, and Miss Edith Posner, in blue cloth and chiffon, was the maid of honor. Mr. Freeman's brother-in-law, Isidore Smullyan, was his best man. A wedding breawfast for the bridal party and the immediate family took place at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are booked to sail Saturday on the Espagne for France, and will return later to make their home in New York.

B. N. Duke Leases Dugmore Estate.

Benjamin N. Duke has leased for the Summer the fine estate owned by Mrs. Lelia Dugmore, formerly Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, at Great Neck. It occupies one of the choicest locations on the north Long Island shore. The property, a short time ago, was reported as having been leased by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Dukes, it is said, will do a great deal of entertaining. Their son, Angier B. Duke, was married last week in Philadelphia to Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle, daughter of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, and after the wedding the engagement was announced of Miss Mary Duke to Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr. Mrs. Dugmore will receive a rental of $17,000 for the Summir occupancy of her place. Clifford van Schurman acted as the broker in the lease.

Mrs. Roosevelt Leaves Hospital.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was discharged from Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. She was operated on on April 15 and has been convalescing since. Her son, Archie, called for her at the hospital in a motor and they went to Oyster Bay. Mrs. Roosevelt fell from her horse in January and the accident is supposed to have necessitated the operation.

Hood-Robinson Wedding in London.

Announcements have been received in New York by their many friends of the marriage on April 17 in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Caterham, England, of Miss Marie Josephine Robinson, elder daughter of Archibald Robinson of Dublin, to Joseph Hood, Vice President of the British-American Tobacco Company. The bride's father is Justice of the Peace of Dublin.

C. A. Cady, Manufacturerer, Dead.

Christopher A. Cady, 71 years old, a wallpaper manufacturer of Boston, was found dead in his room at the McAlpin yesterday at 1 P. M. by a chambermaid. Coroner Healy and Coroner's Physician Roe said the cause was heart disease. Mr. Cady had breakfast in the hotel restaurant with John C. Lutz and George W. Phelps. To them he complained that he had not been in good health for six weeks, and, after the meal went upstairs to lie down. Mr. Cady's son, who is in business with him at 174 Pearl Street, Boston, came to New York last night.

ASKS SQUARE DEAL FOR THE HUSBANDS

Mrs. Thetta Quay Franks Criticises American Women as Inefficient Wives.

EXTOLS HOMEMAKER'S WORK

Pleads Before Housewives' Municipal League for Better Management of Household.

"Give the American husband a square deal," was the proposal made yesterday morning by Mrs. Thetta Quay Franks, in a lecture before the Housewives' Municipal League. The plea for the rights of husbands pleased Mrs. Franks's audience, which listened with approval as she brought the American housewife sharply to book for her shortcomings. Not only is the American husband being treated unfairly, she asserted, but in many cases he is treated dishonorably by the attractive creature he has chosen to be his helpmeet.

"'Helpless' describes it better than helpful," declared Mrs. Franks.

And it was the women of the wealthier classes, those of them who wash their hands of what Mrs. Franks termed their "sacred trust" by giving over the charge of their households to servants, who came in for the severest censure. Mrs. Franks shook her head sadly over the fact that the Mayor of this city had to appoint a committee of men to instruct women in the art of running their households economically and on a business basis.

"That report," emphasized Mrs. Franks, "was a serious arraignment of women. It startles one into a realization of the great numbers of women who are occupying positions of responsibility at the heads of households, and who are not worthy of the trust imposed in them. They are not giving their American husbands a square deal.

Commonplace Duties Neglected.

"Why is it that many women do not seem to realize the importance of the position of housewife, the oldest and the most vitally important profession in the world? It is the old story of the Wise and the Foolish Virgins repeating itself. Human nature has not changed so greatly in 2,000 years. The Foolish Virgins failed to have enough oil. Why? It was such a commonplace. Everybody had it, lamps were always filled with it, and so they did not take upon themselves the personal responsibility of seeing that it was provided. They left that to some one else in the same easy going way in which their sisters, nearly 2,000 years later, leave the daily ordering of their households to servants, and refuse to take the responsibility for what they consider commonplace details.

"The Foolish Virgins were careless, and they paid the penalty. Some one must always pay. The modern type of woman is equally thoughtless and careless, but it is her husband who pays the penalty in unnecessarily high living expenses.

"There is one point of difference between the ancient point of view and that of to-day. The Foolish Virgins said to the Wise Virgins, 'Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.' But the Wise answered: 'Not so; lest there be not enough for us and you.' To-day the Wise Virgins are saying to the Foolish Ones: 'Have you oil for your lamps? If not, get it now. You can buy perfectly pure oil at the lowest price from So-and-So. Be sure you are getting full measure. Buy it personally, and do it now.'"

Men Are Blamed.

But, however much Mrs. Franks may blame the American housewife for her extravagance and carelessness, she holds that it is the logical result of undervaluing the profession of housekeeping, and for this the men are responsible.

"The cause of women's indifference toward housekeeping," she said, "must be sought far back in the nation's history at the time when education was denied to woman because it might unfit her for the duties of housewife and mother. That attitude on the part of mankind debased to a low level of enforced ignorance what really should be considered one of the most important of functions. Although women have obtained their right to education, there still remains the remembrance that their profession was once considered so menial and unintellectual that a rudimentary education was denied them. Thus the mental attitude of mankind has become reflected in the attitude of women.

"In the past American men have not given American women a square deal in the matter of education, but they have seen the error of their ways and have made amends. In the past American women have not given American men a square deal in the matter of a business management of their homes. Will women be equally frank in acknowledging their mistake and equally generous in trying to make amends to men?"

Mrs. Frank not only asserts that the American household should be run on a strictly business basis; she has actually regulated hers so that it meets that requirement. The large Franks home at Llewellyn Park, with its constant stream of guests, requires six servants for its administration. Not only does Mrs. Franks keep itemized accounts of lump expenditures, such as the servants' wages, but the orders for the day and the menus in both dining rooms are listed according to a definite business system. At the end of the month Mrs. Franks's grocery bills must tally with the order lists in her account book, and every year she balances her books as carefully as any business man. This system she has outlined in a practical book, "Efficiency in the Household." This is the book which called forth warm approbation from Andrew Carnegie, a personal friend of Mrs. Franks.

Husbands Should Trust Wives.

"No man sits in his drawing room and manages his business successfully from that detached position," said Mrs. Franks. "It is just as important for the housewife to be closely in touch with her household staff. It is wise to have a small table in the kitchen or servants' dining room, which is the housewife's desk. The servant will very soon reflect the attitude of the mistress who takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of the household.

"How often have men said to their wives: 'My dear, if I managed my business as you manage your house, we should be bankrupt.' But the fact is the woman is often kept in ignorance of her husband's business plans and methods, just because he has little respect for her business ability. This reticence on the part of husbands is a great mistake. Much of women's extravagance is due to the fact that they think money is easily acquired. If they knew more about their husband's business affairs, they would appreciate the effort of money making, with its load of responsibilities, and they would look upon the spending of it as a sacred trust.

"To be a successful housewife requires all the intelligence that any woman can bring to bear upon the subject. She must have the business ability of a captain of industry, she must have the knowledge of a diplomatist, and she must have the sympathy which is best developed in her own important profession, that of the housewife."

May Close Mt. Vernon Theatre.

In reply to the declaration of F. F. Proctor, theatrical manager, that he would give shows at the Mount Vernon Theatre on Sundays, Mayor Edwin W. Fiske said yesterday that if the Proctor theatre was open next Sunday he would revoke its licenses. The theatre managr says that under a recent decision of th Court of Appeals in favor of motion-picture performances in Yonkers on Sunday, roctoPr's has the right to give Sunday shows in Mount Vernon. The church people of Mount Vernon are backing up the Mayor.

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home Shows men how mothers dream and plan for them. Price $1.00.

MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 9TH

E. P. DUTTON & CO., New York.

PORCELAINS BRING $10,488.

Lillian Russell a Purchaser at a Sale of Antique Chinese Art.

The first of the antique Chinese porcelains, pottery, carved jades, agates, rugs, and carpets of the collection of Loo & Cie, (Société Chinoise Léyer,) of Paris, was sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing returns of $10,488. There was an unusually large gathering of buyers for this season of the year, although many purchases were made through agents. Among pieces bringing the higher prices of the sale, Edward Getz paid $180 for a 17¼-inch famille verte club-shaped vase, the decorations, figures on horseback and women at a tea table in colors, K'ang-hsi, No. 46 on the catalogue. Another famille vert vase, an inch taller, and with two figure panels set in floral borders, No. 47, went to the Long Sang Ti Company for the highest price of the day, $310.

A pair of double gourd-shaped vases with luminous glaze of mottled sang-de-boeuf splashed over a sea-green ground, went to Getz for $180; T. Richmond paid $160 for No. 133, a pair of imperial yellow bottles with the Ch'ien-lung seal; a mirror black beaker, K'ang-hsi period, No. 159, went to Yamanaka & Co. for $155, and Koopman & Co. gave $190 for No. 161, a pair of pale celadon vases, Yung Cheng, enlarged tenpin shape, with the delicacy of clair-de-lune, 16¾ inches high. To R. H. Lorens, Agent, went No. 165, a pair of Ch'ien-lung jardinieres, oval, encircled by an Indian lotus scroll, exterior and interior with a rich bluish purple glaze.

Horace Harding was a purchaser and also James A. Burden, who paid $64 for No. 128, four yellow bowls, falt bottom raised on a deep foot, the imperial dragon and the flaming jewel etched in the paste on the bottom of the interior. Miss Lillian Russell paid from $200 to $300 for a dozen porcelains and a lacquer box. One of the cloisonnes, No. 222, a Buddhistic figure enthroned, went to A. P. Spencer for $112.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when the jades and agates, Chinese carpets and rugs will be sold.

A PERSIAN COUPE FOR $375.

Royal Cup of XI. Century Brings Top Price at Sale of Ancient Porcelains.

Continuing the sale of ancient Chinese and Persian porcelains, potteries, etc., at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon the returns for the day were $4,47, making a total to date of $6,846. J. P. Hawkins paid $122 for No. 187, a Persian narghila of the XVI. century, from the Exposition of Mohammedan masterpieces in Munich, 1910, ivory glaze, painted in blue, red, green and brown; a Persian bowl of the XI. century, excavated at Rhages, design in the centre showing a man on horseback, No. 192, went to W. H. Westcott for $120; L. M. Gorden gave $150 for No. 255, a Persian vase of the XII. century, salmon paste, decorated on the exterior with seven figure medallions, and on the interior with arabesque scrolls.

A royal coupe, Persian of the XI. century, No. 200, brought the highest price of the day, selling on order for $375. This was of ivory paste, with smooth glaze and relief decorations in red, blue and nauve enamels enriched with gold, Pufic inscriptions. It was excavated at Rhages. No. 262, a Persian bottle-shaped vase of the XIII. century, soft paste with a gray glaze and decoration in relief, birds in flight, excavated at Sultanabad, went to the Lotus Magazine for $120; No. 275, a XII. century Persian plaque, star shaped decorations, a wounded stag in relief on a foliated baskground, excavated at Veramine, sold on order, bringing $130. W. H. Westcott paid $122.50 for No. 307, a Rhodian plate, XVI. century, white ground decorated with flowers in colors.

At the third session of the sale, this afternoon, more potteries and porcelains will be sold with jades, snuff bottles, Persian pottery and Chinese lacquers.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Davis of Overbrook, Philadelphia, announced yesterday at a small luncheon the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary L. Davis, to James H. Work, Jr., of Lawrence, L. I. Mr. Work is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work, and belongs to the Rockaway Hunt Club and the Mayflower Descendants.

The Duchess of Manchester and the Duchess de Chaulnes left here yesterday for the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to spend the remainder of the month.

Mrs. William Jay, who has been at Aiken, S. C., is now with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Julian Day, who is to arrive here SEaturday from Europe on the St. Louis, will be with Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 43 East Sixty-eighth Street, for a short visit before joining her mother, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, at Litchfield, Conn.

Dancing in the open will be one of the attractions this afternoon at the Garden Gambol to be given at the Biltmore under the auspices of the Mayfair Relief Committee for the benefit of the convalescents and refugees from the war.

Mrs. Newbold Le Ro Edgar gave an informal reception and musicale yesterday afternoon at her town house, 125 East Fortieth Street.

"Watch Your Step" Ends Saturday.

Because her physician has advised Mrs. Vernon Castle to take a rest, "Watch Your Step" will conclude its long run in the New Amsterdam Theatre Saturday night. Once during the engagement the dancer was forced to give up her work for a week, and the strenuousness of dancing at eight performances a week and at Castles in the Air every night has made a rest at this time imperative.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Jeanette Cazeaux, a Parisienne prima donna, will make her debut in the title role of "Mlle. Nitouche" in the Century Lyceum tonight. Mlle. Cazeaux has sung in many of the opera houses of Europe, but her American career has been confined to concert work. She is a daughter of Mme. Marianne, a former star of the Theatre Antoine, and a granddaughter of Mme. Pilot-Christophe, who sang here with Adelina Patti.

The 1914 "Follies" ended their long tour in Milwaukee last night and left immediately for New York, to be here in time for rehearsals for the ball to be given Monday night in conjunction with the "Midnight Frolic." The company will arrive here tomorrow morning.

Emma Dunn will appear at the Palace next week in a comedy playlet by John Stokes, entitled "The Baby."

Admiral Fletcher and the officers of the Atlantic fleet have been invited to attend the opening performance in the New Brighton Theatre a week from Monday night. The day preceding the opening of the Summer season a special performance for the crews will be given.

Earl Derr Biggers's war play, "Inside the Lines," which will end its stay in the Longacre on Saturday night, will be presented with the same cast in the Cort Theatre, Chicago, early next season.

Marjorie Wood has succeeded Ruth Shepley in "It Pays to Advertise," in the Cohan Theatre, and Miss Shepley is taking a brief vacation at Garden City. Yesterday she made a flight in an aeroplane with Aviator Heinrich and she plans to fly again on Saturday.

An opportunity of seeing one of the new plays of Sarah Bernhardt's repertoire, in which she will appear here in the Fall, will be given at the special matinee of the Gamut Club in the Candler Theatre on Monday afternoon. It is Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagiles," and this will be its first performance professionally in New York.

A Rest Cure Comedy

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MEDICAL COMMENT ON SLINGSBY CASE

How a Noted Anatomist Deceived Himself as to the Identity of a Boy.

PHYSICAL FORMS INHERITED

But Real Resemblance to Parental Characteristics Should Not Be Expected Until Maturity.

"Teddy" Slingsby, the boy whose resemblance to his father recently won for him a fortune in the English courts, and who arrived here last week with his mother, Mrs. Charles R. Slingsby, furnishes to The Lancet of London a subject for critical comment on family resemblances. The editor tells of how a well-known anthropologist and anatomist deceived himself as to the boy's identity.

"Had the 'Slingsby case,'" says the writer, "been tried in less stirring times, it certainly would have attracted a greater share of public attention, particularly from those who are interested in the inheritance of physical characters. Justice Bargrave Deane recognized a close degree of resemblance between the boy defendant and his father, Charles Slingsby, particularly in the case of the lower jaw; Sir George Frampton detected a likeness between the ears of the boy and his mother. On the day on which the learned Judge gave his judgment a well-known anthropologist, an anatomist famous for his accuracy, descended in a lift with two men and a boy, all three of whom stared stolidly at the advertisements on the wall.

"One of the men was short and dark, the other fair and of medium height. The expert at once assigned the little boy as son to the fair man from their close resemblance. As the lift gates swung open the boy took the dark man by the hand and called him 'Dad,' while the fair man went his own separate way. In telling us his experience, he adds:

"'Another case of mis-identification came under my notice on the evening of the same day. An intelligent and experienced lady called on a friend, who took her up to the nursery to see the latest born. The visitor found two nurses and two babies, and exclaimed: "Well, I need not ask which it is; this one is your image." She then selected the wrong child.'

"From such cases one must conclude that general resemblances may prove misleading. But it is otherwise with particular features, such as the Hapsburg lip. Medical men are well aware of such features; a nose, an eye, or an ear may have such a pronounced shape that a family identification may be made with certainty. Individuals with pronounced features are in the minority. There is no question that such features may be and are inherited. In many instances the characteristic form is not apparent in the young; it becomes fully developed after adolescence, and this is especially true in the case of the nose, and is also the case with the lower jaw.

"The boy defendant is 4 years of age; in the next sixteen years his jaw will be remodeled over and over again to make room for the permanent molar teeth, the teeth which will replace his milk set, and to fit the growth of the upper jaw; it would be at maturity we should expect a real, not an apparent, resemblance of the paternal form of jaw to appear.

"The ear offers a more certain means of identification of likeness, but very few men have studied this complex structure so closely as to be in a position to offer an expert opinion as to degree of likeness. In the photographs which have been published of the parties in the Slingsby case an expert has little difficulty in recognizing what was apparently regarded as a striking feature of the 'Slingsby ear.' The resemblance lies in the degree to which the hinder border of the ear is folded over so as to form a welt.

"It is well known that the folding of the ear margin is a result of retrogression; the more the border is folded over the greater is the degree of developmental retrogression. There is no folding of the border of the ear in the more primitive apes; in some of the higher apes, especially in the orang, there is a high degree of infolding, for the ear of the orang is more retrograde than that of most human races. A considerable degree of infolding of the ear is so common that an anthropologist would give it only a slight value in working out resemblances.

"Sir George Frampton's method of observation we do not know, but we must admit that sculptors have certainly a right to express an opinion. It was Thomas Woolner who drew Darwin's attention to the presence of a nodule on the welt of the human ear which the great evolutionist recognized as a remnant of the ancient pointed tip. That all parties concerned in the Slingsby case should show a trace of the ancient tip is not a matter for surprise; the ear is exceptional which shows no sign of this ancient mark."

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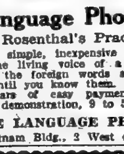

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RABBI SCHINDLER DEAD.

Teacher and Writer Who Introduced the So-called Reformed Judaism.

BOSTON, May 5.—Solomon Schindler, Rabbi-emeritus of Temple Israel, this city, and one of the best known teachers and preachers in New England, died suddenly today, aged 73 years. He introduced the so-called Reformed Judaism in this section. He was a native of Silesia, but had lived in the United States for nearly forty-five years.

Rabbi Schindler was graduated from Breslau University in 1862, afterward taking a course at the Teachers' Normal School in Buren, Germany. He came to this country in 1871 and became minister of the Congregation Adath Emuno in Hoboken, N. J., and in 1874 was called to Boston and became minister of the Congregation Adath Israel from which he resigned in 1894, becoming superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Boston in 1895. From 1899 until 1909 he was superintendent of the Leopold Morse Home, and then retired.

He wrote a number of books, among which were "Messianic Expectations and Modern Judaism," "Dissolving Views of the History of Judaism," and "Young West, a Sequel to Ballamy's Looking Backward." His three sons and a daughter survive him.

COL. LLOYD B. HUFF DIES.

Prominent Coal Operator Was a Son of the Late Congressman Huff.

GREENSBURG, Penn., May 5.—Colonel Lloyd Burrell Huff, a prominent coal operator, died at his home today of Bright's disease. Colonel Huff was President of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company and interested in large coal holdings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He was a son of the late Congressman George F. Huff. olonel Huff was born in 1871, and was formerly Lieutenant Colonel and Assistent Commissary General of the State of Pennsylvania under Governor Hastings. Mr. Huff was President of the Latrobe Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, the Greenwich Coal and Coke Company, the Allegheny Company of Washington, D. C.; a Director of the Acme Gas Coal Company, the First National Bank of Greensburg, The Tribune Press Publishing Company, and a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College. Colonel Huff is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Anton Weber.

Anton Weber, at one time auditor of the City of Brooklyn, and one of the best known Democrats in that borough, died yesterday at his residence, 459 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, in his eightieth year. Mr. Weber was born in Weinheim, Germany, where his father was Burgomaster of the town, and came to this country in 1847 and later engaged in the cracker and biscuit business. He was prominent in the affairs of the Old Volunteer Fire Department and for many years was foreman of the company to which he belonged. He was also the Past Master and an active member of Lessing Lodge No. 608, F. and A. M., and of the Brooklyn Saengerbund. He is survived by his widow and a son, Charles Weber, a clerk in the Flatbush Court.

William Leigh Anderton, Jr.

William Leigh Anderton, Jr., a former member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Tuesday at his home in Brentwood, L. I., in his 70th year. As a young man he was connected with the Wall Street firm of Cammann & Co., and ten years later helped organize the banking and brokerage firm of Brown, Anderton & Imbrie, at 38 Wall Street. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Brown & Anderton, and fifteen years ago joined the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Four years ago he retired. Mr. Anderton is survived by his widow, who was Miss Susie Philbin, a sister of Supreme Court Justice Philbin, and by two sons and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES E. WADSWORTH, a florist, for twenty years in business on Bridge Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, 197 Bridge Street, on Tuesday, aged 46 years. He was a native of Newburg, N. Y., and a member of the Sewanaka Democratic Club of the Second Assembly District.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. SCHWENCKE, wife of Arthur O. Schwencke, a druggist, died at her home, 339 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was born in Nova Scotia.

JAMES MADISON REED, 63 years old, an honorary member of Corner Stone Council, Jr., O. U. A. H., and Virginia Dare Council, Daughters of Liberty, is dead at his home, 885 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

WALTER CARR, a retired produce commission merchant, formerly head of the firm of Walter Carr & Co., which he organized with his brother in 1865, died on Monday at his residence, 154 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Carr had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years, and was born in Carlisle, N. Y. He was a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange and at one time one of the Board of Managers. He was twice married and is survived by his second wife, a daughter, Mrs. William K. Bedoux, and a son, Dr. Albert Carr of Dakota.

JACOB KEIM, 44 years old, employed as guardian in the Park National Bank in Manhattan, and active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,120 Jamaica Avenue.

ALEXANDER WATSON, head salesman of the Silk Department of Arnold, Constable & Co., and connected with that firm for thirty years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 272 St. James Place, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. Mr. Watson was born in Inverness, Scotland, and was a member of Richmond Hill Council No. 1,625, Royal Arcanum, and of Montreal Lodge of the same order. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Captain JOSEPH LADDS LUNT, for many years commander of steam vessels on Lake Michigan and for forty years employed by the New York Belting Company, is dead at his home, 406 Marion Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

GEORGE HENRY FREY, 53 years old, a retired box maker, died of heart disease on Tuesday at his residence, 1,438 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY M. BASS, widow of Albert R. Bass, died on Tuesday at her residence, 5 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fifth year. Her husband, who died five months ago, was the owner of a large section of Prince Street before it was acquired by the city.

PATRICK E. HART, father of the Rev. Patrick E. Hart, assistant rector of the R. E. Church of St. Catharine of Alexandria, Fort Hamilton Parkway and Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home in Fall River, Mass.

ALLAN EARLE WHITMAN, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hackensack Water Company and formerly a prominent resident of the Heights section of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home in Englewood, N. J., from heart disease. He was born in South Brooklyn forty-one years ago, and was married to Miss Ethel de Forest, a daughter of Robert W. de Forest of Manhattan, in 1907.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ADAMS.—April 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Perry Adams, a daughter, Phyllis Wick Adams. Foreign papers please copy.

Married

CLARK—STOKES.—On Wednesday, May 5th at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Edward M. Jefferys, Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. C. Stokes, to Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., of New York.

FREEMAN—POSNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Posner announce the marriage of their daughter, Sara Clare, to Mr. Gerald Gerzion Freeman. Atlanta papers please copy.

Brooklyn.

NEWMAN—ENGLE.—May 1, Ruth Engle to Frank H. Newman.

WOOD—GREY.—May 4, Elsie G. Grey to Robert L. Wood.

Died

ANDERTON.—Ralph Leigh, Jr., husband of Susie Philbin, in his seventieth year, on May 4, at Brentwood, Long Island. Funeral at Notre Dame Chapel, Morningside Drive and 114th St., Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

Died

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M., (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAILEY.—At Hopewell Junction, N. Y., May 4, 1915, Georgia Pierce, widow of Gilbert S. Bailey, age 78 years. Funeral services Friday, May 7, at Baptist Church, Croton Falls, N. Y., at 11:30 A. M.

BASS.—On Tuesday, May 4, Mary M., beloved wife of the late Albert R. Bass, in her 76th year. Funeral services Thursday, May 6, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, 5 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private.

BELL.—On Monday, May 3, at his residence 157 West 94th St., Captain William R. Bell, in his 90th year. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Thursday, May 6, at 11 o'clock.

BOSSERT.—Charles Emil of 123 West 121st St., suddenly, May 4, in the 54th year of his age. Interment private.

BRENNAN.—On Monday, May 3, at his residence, 245 West 76th St., William F., son of the late William and Catherine Brennan. Funeral services at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Thursday, May 6, at 10 A. M.

BRENNAN.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of William F. Brennan at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, N. Y. City, 10 A. M., Thursday, May 6, 1915.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

BURRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 4, 1915, at his residence, 160 West 54th St., New York City, Lee S. Burridge, son of the late Dr. Levi S. and Emma Frances Burridge, in his 54th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, on Friday morning, May 7, at 10 o'clock.

BURRIDGE.—Lee S., on May 4. Members of the Aeronautical Society of America and Aeronautical Engineers Society, A. S. of A., are requested to assemble at the rooms of the society, 29 West 39th St., New York, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M., thence to proceed in a body to his late residence, 160 West 54th St., to pay our respects to his memory. The service will be held at 10 A. M.
FREDERICK W. BARKER, Acting President.

CAMACHO-ROLDAN.—At his residence, 84 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., Monday, May 3, 1915, Miguel Camacho-Roldan, beloved husband of Elisa Camacho-Roldan, in his 81st year. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Ludlow St., Yonkers, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Ludlow Station on arrival of 8:58 New York Central train from Grand Central Terminal. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

CARR.—Entered into rest in Troy, N. Y., Monday morning, May 3, 1915, Joseph Bradford Carr, aged 22 years, beloved husband of Emily Maude Elliott and only son of Mrs. Urban Weldon and the late William Gould Carr, and grandson of the late Major Gen. Joseph Bradford Carr. Funeral services at the residence, 585 5th Av., North Troy, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CONNOLLY.—Mary J. Funeral from her late residence, 25 Fordham St., City Island, Friday, May 7; thence to St. Mary's Church, City Island, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul, 10:30 A. M. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CRIBBIN.—On May 4, 1915, Patrick J., beloved husband of Catherine C., (nee Plunkett,) and father of Edward, Gertrude, Katherine, Lucy, and Margaret Cribbin, in his 52d year. Funeral on Saturday from his late residence, 202 West 106th St., at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Ascension, West 107th St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. County Mayo, Ireland, papers please copy.

CROWE.—Suddenly, on May 5, May E. Crowe, nee Clinch, beloved wife of William F. Crowe. Funeral services at her late residence, 200 Alexander Av., Friday, 8:30 P. M. Funeral private.

FURNESS.—On May 5, 1915, Florence Mary Furness, in New York City. Services Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment private.

HERBST.—At Fordham Hospital on Tuesday, May 4th, Fredrick Conrad, beloved husband of Wilhemina Binger. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,644 Marion Ave., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; funeral Friday. Interment, Lutheran.

IRVING.—On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Elizabeth Scott, beloved daughter of Elizabeth Greacen and the late James Irving. Funeral service at her late residence, 41 West 130th St., Thursday, May 6, 8 P. M. Interment private.

KIRBY.—Bridget, widow of the late Michael Kirby. Funeral from her late residence, 1,125 Union Av., Thursday, May 6, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Augustine's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

LAMOND.—On May 4, at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, Michael H., beloved husband of Ella C. Lamond, of Portland, Oregon. Interment at Hood River, Oregon.

LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday, May 4th, 1915, L. Helen Livingston, widow of the late William Livingston, of New York. Funeral service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and 91st Street, New York, at 2 P. M., Thursday, May 6th. Burial private in Woodlawn.

LOESCH.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1915, aged 15 years, Marguerite Alva, beloved daughter of Otto E. and Mabel Clark Loesch. Funeral services at her home, 572 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 7th, at 8:30 P. M. Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penn., papers please copy.

LORD.—On Wednesday, May 5, at her residence, 7 Manhattan Av., Sarah S. Lord, in her 90th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

McAINSH.—At 360 West 23d St., New York, Elizabeth Grant McAinsh, beloved daughter of John and Jane McAinsh, aged 10½ years. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d (Campbell Building) on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Friends will please omit flowers.

MOUNT.—Annie Lawrence, May 4, at Bayhead, N. J., in her 67th year. Funeral at the Episcopal Church, Bordentown, N. J., Saturday, May 8, on arrival of 10:25 train from Trenton. Philadelphia and Norfolk papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on the 5th inst., Mary Fenton, daughter of the late James A. and Ellen Nichols. Funeral from 8,418 Bay Parkway, Bensonhurst, N. Y., Friday, May 7, at 9:45 A. M. Interment at Perth Amboy, N. J.

REINECKE.—Wed., May 5, 1915, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Lumby, Herman A. T. Reinecke, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral private.

ROGERS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Jennie Farrington, widow of the late David Rogers. Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, James E. Meade, 82 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., on Friday, May 7th on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 1:39, arriving at Montclair 2:17 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

SCHMELZEL.—Suddenly, at Hotel Netherland, May 3, William R. Schmelzel, son of the late George J. and Catharine L. Schmelzel.

SELDEN.—At St. Johnland, N. Y., Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Charles Selden. Burial at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M.

SEYBEL.—On May 4, 1915, at his residence, Hillandale, Port Chester, N. Y., Daniel E. Seybel. Funeral service at his late residence, Friday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 1:05 train from Grand Central Station. Interment at convenience of the family.

SPEITEL.—At his late residence, 135 East 57th St., Henry Speitel, aged 53 years. Funeral services at German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Thursday, May 6, 1915, at 1 P. M.

STARLIGHT.—On Wednesday morning, May 5, 1915, at the Hotel Savoy, Marks Starlight, beloved father of Dora Simon, Hattie Cohen, Hilda Wechsler, Abraham, William, and Benjamin N. Funeral services will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

STARLIGHT.—Members and seatholders of Temple Beth Israel are requested to attend the funeral of our late ex-Trustee, Marks Starlight, at our Temple, 72d St. at Lexington Av., on Friday, May 7, at 10 A. M. E. E. BLOCH, President.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 5, Alice Louise, sister of Mrs. Geo. W. Saxtan and James H. Taylor. Funeral services Friday, May 7, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 30 Virginia Av., Jersey City. Interment at Towanda, Penn.

URMY.—On Tuesday, May 4, at his residence, 19 Weiner Place, Tompkinsville, S. I., Andrew Van Orden Urmy, husband of Marie Augustine De Angelis Urmy, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Thursday evening, May 6, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

WARREN.—Killed in action in Northern France, on April 20, 1915, Captain Trumbull Warren, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; son of Sarah Trumbull Van Lennep and the late Harry Dorman Warren of Toronto, and grandson of Dorman T. Warren of this city. Memorial services will be held in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, May 9, at 3 P. M.

WHITMAN.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1915, at Englewood, N. J., Allen Earle Whitman, husband of Ethel De Forest Whitman, and son of Isaac A. and the late Cecelia R. Whitman. Funeral services at his late residence, Chestnut St., Englewood, N. J., on Friday, May 7, at 10:45 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WOODRUFF.—At his residence at Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, in his 79th year. Funeral at Litchfield Thursday, May 6, on the arrival of the 8:51 N. Y., N. H. & H. train from New York. Kindly omit flowers.

Died

WOODRUFF.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, May 5, 1915.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate CHARLES HORNBLOWER WOODRUFF, for many years one of the Board of Managers, at Litchfield, Conn., at 1 o'clock on Thursday, May 6.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

BAKER.—Joseph A., 453 East 136th St., May 4.

BAYLEY.—Fred W., 535 2d Av., May 2. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BROMMUND.—Emil A., 1,522 3d Av., May 4, aged 54. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BROWN.—George R., New Brighton, S. I., May 4, aged 47. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BUNKE.—Cecilie, May 4. Funeral 690 8th Av.

CODY.—Rosa M., 479 West 146th St., May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CONLISS.—James F., 486 East 56th St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRADY.—Francis J., May 3. Funeral 531 West 42d St., today, 10 A. M.

HANKE.—Amelia, 200 East 53d St., May 4, aged 52. Funeral private.

HOFFLIN.—Fannie, 337 West 14th St., May 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOLZMER.—Sadie, 325 West 41st St., May 4.

JORDAN.—Kate, 333 3d Av., May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KELLY.—Dorinda E., St. Francis Home, May 3.

LAMMERS.—Herman J., 638 Crotona Park South, May 3.

LONERGAN.—John, 62 Morton St., May 4.

McCAFFERY.—Edward, 119 West 130th St., May 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McGRATH.—Ellen, 67 West 102d St., May 4.

MOLLER.—Christian, 880 St. Nicholas Av., May 4, aged 86.

MULLER.—Lillian, 307 East 26th St., May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PAGE.—William, 83 East 136th St., May 3, aged 79.

PERRY.—Eleanor E., 1,125 Bryant Av., Bronx, May 4.

RAUF.—Anna L., 417 East 84th St., May 4, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RHOADS.—Emma, 1,324 Prospect Av., May 4. Funeral today.

ROONEY.—Thomas F., 224 West 4th St., May 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Elizabeth, 412 West 25th St., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Robert G., 259 West 15th St., May 3. Funeral tomorrow, 12:30 P. M.

STERN.—Aaron, 1,211 Madison Av., May 4, aged 59. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TIMLIN.—Charles A., 2,274 Morris Av., May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WHELAN.—Michael J., 1,898 Belmont St., Bronx, May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WILSON.—Margaret, 300 West 143d St., May 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BASS.—Mary M., 5 Hampton Place, May 4, aged 76. Funeral private.

BLIGH.—Mary, 351 5th Av., May 3, aged 62. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BERG.—Hans, Kings County Hospital, May 3.

BURNS.—James, 340 Bond St., May 4, aged 50.

DALY.—Frank, 104 2d St., May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Christopher, 293 7th Av., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—Edward F., 328 Willoughby Av., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FREY.—George H., 1,438 De Kalb Av., May 3. Funeral tomorrow.

GLEASON.—John E., 1,369 Atlantic Av., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAUSER.—Philip, 1,818 Stanhope St., May 4. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOGAN.—Thomas J., 367 2d St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—Nettie, 94 Lynch St., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEWIS.—Anna E., 375 Greene Av., May 2, aged 91.

LINNEKIN.—Sidney H., 419 East 23d St., May 4, aged 36. Funeral private.

LOESCH.—Marguerite, 572 Lincoln Place, May 5, aged 15. Funeral service tomorrow.

LUCAS.—Frederick W., 781 Woodward Av., May 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—John J., 716 Sackett St., May 4.

MARSHALL.—Alice A., 1,245 Halsey St., May 4, aged 24. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MATHISEN.—Arthur A., 4,916 8th Av., May 3.

NEWMAN.—Mary, 54 Sands St., May 4, aged 53. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PEASE.—Helen A., 177 Maple St., May 2. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

PURNHAGEN.—Mathias, 491 Herkimer St., May 4, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow.

RAWLINSON.—Montague J., 212 14th St., May 4. Funeral private.

REED.—James M., 885 Gates Av., May 3.

SCHUCHARDT.—Francis J., 9 Throop Av., May 3.

SCHULZE.—Gustave, 199 De Kalb Av., May 3.

SCHWENCKE.—Elizabeth M., 339 Ocean Parkway, May 4. Funeral tomorrow.

SHAW.—Adelaide, 2,419 84th St., May 4.

STERLING.—Fred B., 5,404 New Utrecht Av., May 4. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Antoinette, 407 Central Av., May 4, aged 87.

WADSWORTH.—Charles E., 197 Bridge St., May 4. Funeral private.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARRETT.—Richard, 34 Halstead St., Newark, May 4, aged 60. Funeral May 9.

BRAUN.—Adam E., 281 Bank St., Newark, May 5, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow.

CASHION.—Clarence, 198 Sherman Av., Newark, May 4, aged 6.

CORCORAN.—Michael, May 3, aged 71. Funeral 535 2d Av.

GALESSICH.—William J., 225 Madison St., Hoboken, May 3.

GARRY.—Elizabeth, 120 Grand St., Hoboken, May 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HART-BRAUNER.—Anne E., 509 Avon Av., Newark, May 4, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LUDWIG.—Florence A., 19 Linden Court, Jersey City, May 4. Funeral service tomorrow.

McCONNELL.—Lottie D., Newark, May 3, aged 29. Funeral notice later.

MATHES.—William J., 121 Wickliffe St., Newark, May 3, aged 49. Funeral service today.

MONYAGH.—John, 259 Varick St., Jersey City, May 4, aged 54.

MURPHY.—Joseph, 160 Fremont St., Jersey City, May 4.

NORMAN.—Isaac, 75 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 3, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NORTHDURF.—Henry C., 15 Vanderpool St., Newark, May 4. Funeral today.

RENNY.—Anna M., 708 Jersey Av., Jersey City, May 5.

RUDING.—Walter L., 332 Whiton St., Jersey City, May 4, aged 50.

SCHIRMER.—Barbara, 416 South 9th St., Newark, May 4, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow.

SCUDDER.—Maud, Newark, May 4, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SEIGFRIED-VREELAND.—Violet, Newark, May 4, aged 44.

SMITH.—Mary, 17 Merchant St., Newark, May 3. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Maurice J., Newark, May 4, aged 64. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

TAYLOR.—Alice L., 30 Virginia Av., Jersey City, May 5. Funeral service tomorrow.

TOHEY.—Fannie, 58 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, May 4. Funeral today.

VOORHEES.—Julia, 17 Orleans St., Newark, May 4, aged 48.

WHALEN.—John, 15 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

ZIMMER.—Mary, 78 Palisade Av., Jersey City, May 4, aged 45. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

BLEECKER.—William D., Clarenceville, May 3. Funeral today.

BOYLE.—John, 40 Maiden Lane, Astoria, May 2, aged 6.

DAVIS.—John, Woodhaven, May 2, aged 47.

FEALEY.—Katherine, Flushing, May 2, aged 80.

FRANK.—Meyer, Woodhaven, May 2, aged 44.

GOODE.—Eva D., 165 Radde St., Long Island City, May 2, aged 54.

GREENBERG.—Howard S., Jamaica, May 2.

HARRIS.—Helen E., Jamaica, May 3, aged 12.

HAUSER.—Edward J., Astoria, May 3, aged 5 months.

HOPKE.—Marie, Woodhaven, May 2.

KANE.—Mary L., Hollis, May 2, aged 63.

LINDHOLM.—Edward, Astoria, May 3, aged 4.

LINDSAY.—Edward, Flushing, May 2, aged 74.

LOGAN.—James, Woodhaven, May 2, aged 32.

LOWENTHAL.—Louis, Woodhaven, May 3, aged 61.

MULHEARN.—Mary A., Flushing, May 3, aged 60.

PORTMORE.—Albert F., Middle Village, May 2, aged 7.

REICHART.—Marie, Jamaica, May 2, aged 72.

REILLY.—Thomas, Corona, May 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STAMM.—Charles, Corona, May 3, aged 59. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

TOMKINS.—Elmore K., Corona, May 3, aged 32. Funeral today.

TOULONGE.—Pierre, Woodside, May 2, aged 42.

ZIMMERMAN.—Raymond, Springfield, May 2, aged 4.

In Memoriam.

BARNETT.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of our beloved mother, Tobie Barnett, will take place next Sunday afternoon, May 9, at 11:30 o'clock, at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn.

DOYLE.—Julia, mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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WESTINGHOUSE CO. TO REFUND BONDS

Purpose the Conversion of $19,476,000 Into Stock or Convertible 5s.

CHANGE INDENTURE CLAUSE

Does Not Require Additional Capital, Directors' Statement Says—Extensive Buying Follows.

Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company elected at a special meeting yesterday to alter the prevailing provisions for the conversion of convertible bonds into stock in a manner distinctly advantageous to holders of the bonds. The conversion price of 200 will, under the plan, be reduced to par for the rest of the year and thereafter will be 110. At the present time the owner of a $1,000 convertible 5 per cent. bond can get only $500 in stock in exchange. With the new plan in force $1,000 bonds will be equal to $1,000 in stock until Dec. 31, 1915.

Bondholders will be asked to consent to a change in the trust indenture under which the bonds were issued in return for the more favorable terms of conversion proposed. The clause in the indenture reads:

"The Electric Company will not issue additional stock entitled to preference or priority over its 'assenting stock,' nor distribute any capital stock by way of stock dividends nor issue any capital stock at a price more than 10 per cent. below the market price of the stock of the same class at the time the new stock is offered for subscription or sale."

As an incident to the plan, in case it becomes operative, either common stock of the company to the amount required for conversion under the plan or new bonds convertible into common stock at the reduced price will be offered to shareholders for pro rata subscription at 105. To the extent that stock or bonds are sold upon this basis the proceeds will be used to retire the present bonds at the redemption price. There are $19,476,000 5 per cent. convertibles outstanding.

The plan provides that new bonds may be exchanged for the old at par. Also, bonds presented for payment in cash will be paid off at 105, while the exchange may be made part for cash and part for new bonds. It was reported in the financial district that the company would shortly put out an issue of new convertible 5s, instead of selling stock.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will act as managers when the indicated new financing takes place and will decide what form it shall take. The Guaranty Trust Company has been designated as depositary for bonds in case an exchange for new securities is decided upon.

"The company will not require additional capital," said a statement by the Directors yesterday, "for its present volume of business or for any increase expected in the near future. It has made adequate provision without borrowing for the execution of the large orders recently received from foreign Governments. On the other hand, in case of the radical increase of business which may come with good times, the company would be handicapped in securing additional capital by the restriction cited in the trust indenture."

The convertible bonds were strong on the Stock Exchange after rumors went around of the proposed change of the conversion privilege. From 99¼ they sold up to 104 under extensive buying.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 4.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$665,888	$1,518,414	$175,809,951
Int. rev. (ord)	1,465,957	3,466,664	274,178,481
Cor. & inc. tax.	106,008	331,005	13,647,897
Miscellaneous...	195,047	594,901	58,151,769
Total recta...	2,432,896	5,910,986	521,788,080
Expenditures...	2,131,425	8,351,670	626,445,316
Surplus	301,471		
Deficit		2,440,684	104,657,236

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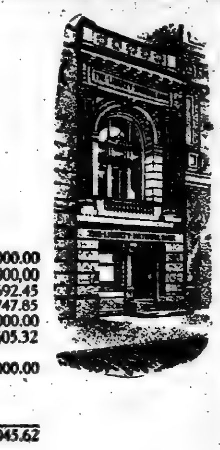
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

139 BROADWAY



RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$27,356,625.47	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U.S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00	Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
U.S. Bonds and other Securities to secure U.S. Deposits	519,648.14	Undivided Profits	901,692.45
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	4,872,274.51	Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	23,747.85
Due from Banks	435,258.28	Circulation	500,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,991,139.85	Deposits	37,693,605.32
Cash	6,444,099.37	Acceptances Based upon Imports and Exports	1,000,000.00
Customers Liability For Account Drafts Accepted	1,000,000.00		
	$43,119,045.62		$43,119,045.62

DIRECTORS

UNION N. BETHELL, Vice-Pres. American Tel. and Tel. Co.
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EDWARD E. LOOMIS, Vice-Pres. Del. Lack., and West. R. R. Co.
ARTHUR F. LUKE, Luke, Banks & Weeks
HOWARD W. MAXWELL, Vice-Pres. Atlas Portland Cement Co.
AMBROSE MONELL, President International Nickel Co.
EDWARD S. MOORE, Chicago
DANIEL E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
SEWARD PROSSER, President Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Member Executive Committee, L.V.R.R.Co.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Vice-President and Cashier
CHARLES H. SABIN, President Guaranty Trust Co.
CHARLES H. STOUT, New York
CHARLES H. WARREN, Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, President Chase National Bank

MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS INVITED

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts (notes held in bank) $1,995,839.83
Overdrafts, secured 5,390.16
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 200,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposit.. 25,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $18,000
Less amount unpaid 9,000
$9,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same 1,826.00
10,826.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank $250,000.00
Due from banks and bankers 701,932.46
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 2,002.18
Exchanges for Clearing House 382,876.41
Outside checks and other cash items...... 214.85
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.... 126.22
Notes of other national banks 9,700.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates 125,312.50
Legal-tender notes ... 58,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation) 10,000.00
1,540,164.62
Customers' liability against commercial letter of credit acceptances 4,357.14
Total....... $3,781,583.75

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $200,000.00
Surplus fund....... 100,000.00
Undivided profits $72,203.23
Reserved for taxes 1,100.00
$73,303.23
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid 30,022.19
43,281.04
Circulating notes $200,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 10,300.00
189,700.00
Due to banks and bankers $2,865.74
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check...3,024,027.32
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days....... 38,373.04
Certified checks 132,593.56
Cashier's checks outstanding 24,530.62
United States deposits 10,630.29
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days....... 13,100.00
3,246,120.57
Commercial letter of credit acceptances 2,482.14
Total....... $3,781,583.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
EDMUND J. LIEPMANN, Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 145.
Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER,
E. R. CARHART,
E. A. DE LIMA,
Directors.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $136,797,663.20
Customers' liability under letters of credit and acceptances ... 7,274,962.03
Total loans ... $144,072,625.23
Overdrafts, unsecured....... 14.23
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation 3,945,000.00
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable....... $100,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged 19,910,819.64
Total bonds, securities, &c. 20,010,819.64
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $2,100,000.00
Less amount unpaid 1,400,000.00
700,000.00
Banking house 2,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 11,262,442.20
Due from banks and bankers. 724,252.21
Checks on banks in the same city as reporting bank....... 5,399,985.25
Exchanges for Clearing House. 16,765,216.61
Outside checks and other cash items $8,907.55
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents...... 1,894.08
10,801.63
Notes of other national banks. 84,750.00
Federal Reserve notes....... 85,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates. 15,878,360.00
Legal-tender notes 2,371,360.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% on circulation). $197,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer 270,000.00
467,250.00
Interest accrued 370,162.21
Customers' obligations account bank's contingent liability.... 800,000.00
Total $224,948,039.26

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $25,000,000.00
Surplus fund....... 10,000,000.00
Undivided profits...$7,071,580.46
Reserved for taxes 528,319.64
Reserved for interest... 81,470.29
$7,681,370.39
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid... 62,957.51
7,618,412.88
Circulating notes. $3,945,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 58,000.00
3,887,000.00
Due to banks and bankers $82,308,286.29
Dividends unpaid. 14,925.50
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check....... 77,950,881.52
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 957,191.73
Certified checks. 4,408,893.47
Cashier's checks outstanding .. 4,043,564.59
Time deposits:
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice... 125,000.00
169,808,743.10
Letters of credit....... 3,636,639.37
Acceptances based on imports and exports 3,639,131.66
Unearned discount....... 558,112.25
Liabilities other than those above stated 800,000.00
Total $224,948,039.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of May, 1915.
E. H. CALLANAN, Notary Public Kings County,
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 47.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
CHARLES LANIER,
PAUL D. CRAVATH,
Directors.

[No. 1281.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts (notes held in bank) $1,652,656.49
Overdrafts, unsecured 231.46
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)....... 50,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 35,056.46
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $12,000.00
Less amount unpaid. 4,000.00
8,000.00
Furniture and fixtures....... 5,000.00
Other real estate owned....... 179,850.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.. 153,201.19
Due from banks and bankers (other than reserve agents).... 55,301.69
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank..... 12,533.15
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 142,084.23
Outside checks and other cash items... $28,706.46
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.. 958.54
29,665.00
Notes of other national banks.... 10,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates.... 322,754.50
Legal-tender notes....... 37,855.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5% on circulation) 2,500.00
Total....... $2,696,689.17

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $300,000.00
Surplus fund 70,000.00
Undivided profits $8,763.48
Reserved for taxes 987.50
Reserved for interest on certificates of deposit.. 777.30
10,528.28
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.. 7,595.12
2,933.16
Circulating notes 50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than reserve agents)....... 12.75
Dividends unpaid 235.50
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check...$2,078,433.75
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 9,500.00
Certified checks... 15,270.77
Cashier's checks outstanding 2,157.15
2,105,361.67
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days 163,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated (internal revenue)...... 146.09
Total....... $2,696,689.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
DAVID STRAUSS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. JOHNSON,
D. H. ROWLAND,
R. S. ROWLAND,
Directors.

[No. 1,461.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts....... $182,125,266.15
Customers' liability under letters of credit....... 9,772,961.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation 2,562,750.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation purchased with agreement to resell....... 1,000,000.00
U. S. and other bonds loaned.. 2,985,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand....... 348,150.00
Premium on U. S. bonds....... 4,855.81
Bonds, securities, &c....... 30,594,668.24
Capital set aside for South American branches....... 2,000,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank. 1,000,000.00
Securities purchased with agreement to resell....... 115,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures 5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers.. 22,951,900.26
Country checks, other cash items, and fractional currency 240,921.38
Exchanges for Clearing House. 31,795,258.98
Checks on other banks in this city 5,925,489.96
Notes of other national banks. 306,400.00
Federal Reserve notes....... 597,000.00
Lawful reserve, viz.:
Specie in vault..$82,788,435.80
Legal-tender notes in vault. 34,331,000.00
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank 27,326,660.40
144,444,096.20
Gold bullion....... 3,793,594.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) 178,137.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer..... 131,000.00
Total $447,872,950.21

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $25,000,000.00
Surplus fund....... 25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....... 10,449,529.55
National bank notes outstanding 3,562,750.00
Due to banks and bankers....... $168,199,621.50
Dividends unpaid 624,380.00
Individual deposits subject to check 181,299,365.76
Demand certificates of deposit 1,829,116.24
Certified checks. 4,378,664.76
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 6,632,621.69
Time deposits... 485,000.00
Time certificates of deposit...... 497,500.00
363,946,269.95
U. S. and other bonds borrowed. 5,592,850.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed 2,633,167.54
Acceptances based on imports and exports....... 4,126,009.93
Letters of credit....... 5,727,657.76
Other liabilities....... 1,834,715.48
Total $447,872,950.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. E. GREGORY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
SAM. SLOAN,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
EDWIN S. MARSTON,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts, (notes held in bank) $26,373,241.34
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value) $440,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned... 165,000.00
Total U. S. bonds.. 605,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 1,406,236.98
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $180,000.00
Less amount unpaid ... 120,000.00
$60,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same 4,205.00
64,205.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank. 2,730,534.18
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)....... 183,920.82
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 29,534.51
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 3,334,596.74
Outside checks and other cash items.... $8,406.27
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.. 1,606.10
10,012.37
Notes of other national banks.. 35,355.00
Federal Reserve notes....... 17,125.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates....... 6,206,869.25
Legal-tender notes 930,645.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation.. $22,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer 65,000.00
87,000.00
Accrued interest 72,920.13
Revenue stamps on hand....... 264.01
Customers' liability under letters of credit 71,147.50
Total $42,158,607.83

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund 2,000,000.00
Undivided profits $886,929.05
Reserved for taxes 14,400.00
$901,329.05
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.... 81,256.49
820,072.56
Circulating notes.. $440,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 35,002.50
404,997.50
Due to banks and bankers $18,163,494.17
Dividends unpaid....... 30.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check 16,512,760.52
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days... 22,403.71
Deposits held for acceptances 1,474,098.42
Cashier's checks outstanding 1,688,571.44
37,861,329.26
Letters of credit....... 71,147.50
Income tax withheld....... 1,032.01
Total $42,158,607.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
H. C. FOLGER,
FREDK. H. EATON,
EDWARD C. BODMAN,
Directors.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.
Loans and investments $5,025,894.15
Due from banks. 937,191.07
Cash and exchanges 1,506,915.04 $7,470,000.26

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock.... $300,000.00
Surplus and profits 639,908.53
Circulation 119,100.00
Deposits 6,410,991.73 $7,470,000.26

Henry M. Wells, Pres. D. Irving Mead, Vice Pres. B. P. Van Benthuysen, Cash. R. R. Wardell, Asst. Cash.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.
New York, May 5, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the ninth quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record as of the close of business May 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will not be closed.

J. DUNHILL, Treasurer.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has this day been declared upon each share of the Preferred Stock issued and outstanding, payable June 15, 1915, to stockholders of record June 1, 1915. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on June 1, 1915, and will remain closed until the opening of business June 16, 1915.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.
Dated, May 5, 1915.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.
43 Exchange Place
New York, N. Y.

The regularly quarterly dividend (Ninth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 18, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE BUTTERICK COMPANY.
Butterick Building,
New York City, May 5th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. on its capital stock outstanding, payable on June 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record on May 17th, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M.

S. D. WILDER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Crescent Pipe Line Company.
323 Fourth Avenue.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4th, 1915.

A dividend of Seventy-Five Cents (.75) per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Tuesday, June 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, May 24th, 1915.

For purposes of this dividend the transfer books will be closed from 5 P. M., Monday, May 24th, to 9 A. M., Wednesday, June 16th, 1915.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to this office not later than Monday, May 24th, 1915.

L. E. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company.
111 FIFTH AVENUE.
New York, May 5, 1915.

A dividend of 5% has been declared upon the Common Stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON, Cashier.
Dated, April 30, 1915.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

[No. 2,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts (notes held in bank) $110,560,389.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 3.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) $450,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) 50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)...... 200,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned 800,000.00
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged... 500,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds 96,997.95
Total U. S. bonds....... 1,596,997.95
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits. $3,285,500.00
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)....... 2,147,735.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 17,491,015.32
Total bonds, securities, etc... 22,924,250.32
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $600,000.00; less amount unpaid, $400,000.00. $200,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same....... 354,164.35
554,164.35
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.. $10,729,934.43
Due from banks and bankers..... 418,094.52
Customers' liability—letters of credit 405,367.72
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 1,668,960.05
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 8,726,568.00
Outside checks and other cash items. 28,706.02
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents 961.10
Notes of other national banks...... 182,500.00
Federal Reserve notes 75,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates 17,390,212.50
Legal-tender notes 2,826,958.00
42,453,462.34
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation..... $22,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer 284,000.00
306,500.00
Customers' liability—account of loans 5,783,851.22
Customers' liability for bills accepted 2,500,000.00
Total....... $186,679,619.11

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $5,000,000.00
Surplus fund 5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, $5,179,192.55; reserved for taxes, $65,335.64 .... $5,244,528.19
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid... 644,251.75
4,600,276.44
Circulating notes 450,000.00
Due to banks and bankers $100,601,936.13
Dividends unpaid.. 2,505.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check 49,584,284.38
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.... 78,087.16
Certified checks. 1,458,956.36
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 5,054,061.70
United States deposits 100,169.00
Postal savings deposits 3,003,778.03
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured 1,267,301.28
162,141,029.04
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days.. $148,424.12
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice.... 627,880.53
776,304.65
Loans for account of customers. 5,783,851.22
Bills accepted 2,500,000.00
Letters of credit....... 428,157.76
Total....... $186,679,619.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. M. CONKEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. M. CONKEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
GEORGE E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. BARTON HEPBURN,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
FRANCIS L. HINE,
Directors.

[No. 1,080.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.
1. a Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)....... $8,503,172.24
2. Overdrafts unsecured 3.46
3. a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation $492,500.00
b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits 995.00
Total U. S. bonds..... 493,495.00
4. b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits $125,790.00
c Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits 375,885.00
d Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded) 245,000.00
f Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 404,440.65
Total bonds, securities, &c. 1,151,115.65
5. Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $96,000, (a) Less amount unpaid, $64,000 $32,000.00
b All other stocks, including premium on same. 4,475.00
36,475.00
8. Due from Federal Reserve Bank 768,055.67
10. Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9) $646,135.52
11. Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.. 254,834.08
12. Exchanges for Clearing House 260,310.72
13. a Outside checks and other cash items 165.09
b Fractional currency, nickels, and cents 4,124.77
14. Notes of other national banks 20,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
16. Total coin and certificates....1,240,933.22
17. Legal-tender notes 130,000.00
2,556,503.40
18. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation) 25,000.00
Accrued interest receivable. 6,862.10
Total....... $13,540,682.52

LIABILITIES.
1. Capital stock paid in....... $1,000,000.00
2. Surplus fund 600,000.00
3. Undivided profits, $253,684.97; reserved for taxes, $6,259.65; reserved for expenses, $1,250.00....... $261,174.62
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid 67,784.09
193,390.53
4. Circulating notes $500,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 4,500.00
495,500.00
7. Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6) $5,446,175.41
8. Dividends unpaid 157.50
9. Demand deposits:
a Individual deposits subject to check 4,966,373.52
b Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 19,181.11
c Certified checks 51,631.61
d Cashier's checks outstanding... 25,518.58
e United States deposits 94,551.66
f Postal savings deposits 330,802.60
g State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources".. 250,000.00
10. Time deposits:
a Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days 68,000.00
11,251,791.99
Total....... $13,540,682.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 2,104.
Correct—Attest:
H. D. KOUNTZE,
T. IRVING HADDEN,
JOSE W. DIAZ,
Directors.

[No. 1360.]
Report of the condition of
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts (notes held in bank) $84,460,441.53
Customers' liability under letters of credit 765,287.40
Total loans..... $85,225,728.93
Overdrafts, unsecured 1,939.30
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) $5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits, (par value, $50,000) 49,500.00
U. S. bonds loaned.. 25,000.00
Total U. S. bonds 5,074,500.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits.... $1,296,214.85
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded).. 2,385,441.31
Other bonds loaned. 297,380.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks,) owned unpledged 7,887,216.23
Total bonds, securities, etc.... 11,846,252.39
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ...$720,000.00
Less amo't unp'd 480,000.00
$240,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same 110,067.05
350,067.05
Banking house 3,007,087.69
Other real estate owned....... 1,478,962.23
Due from Federal Reserve Bank. 7,003,908.14
Due from banks and bankers.... 1,983,010.86
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 105,840.36
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 14,179,461.86
Outside checks and other cash items...$1,222,343.92
Fractional currency, nickels and cents.. 2,850.09
1,225,194.01
Notes of other national banks... 120,900.00
Federal Reserve notes....... 30,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates.... 16,304,321.59
Legal-tender notes 500,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)....... 250,000.00
Total $148,986,294.32

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $6,000,000.00
Surplus fund 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits...$3,114,315.31
Reserved for taxes 94,548.94
Reserved for interest... 44,779.58
$3,253,643.83
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid... 2,358.42
3,251,285.41
Circulating notes 5,000,000.00
Due to banks and bankers $52,653,253.89
Dividends unpaid.. 2,286.75
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check....... 58,764,444.62
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 525,520.22
Certified checks. 7,931,587.78
Cashier's checks outstanding 3,336,134.13
Postal savings deposits 1,273,004.81
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources" 209,063.00
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days 175,000.00
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days 1,850,000.00
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources" 1,878,429.16
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice... 1,179,282.26
127,778,066.62
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same 190,000.00
Letters of credit and June acceptances, (Foreign Dept.).... 765,942.29
Total $148,986,294.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. S. HOUSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
HENRY AUMANN, Jr., Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
F. deC. SULLIVAN,
F. A. ROCKEFELLER,
ROBERT C. PRUYN.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts (notes held in bank) $25,916,584.14
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, $182.84 .... 182.84
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)....... 800,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits $110,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits.. 999,295.12
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged. 4,410,358.56
Total bonds, securities, etc... 5,519,653.68
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank...... $300,000.00
Less amount unpaid 200,000.00
$100,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same 3.00
100,003.00
Banking house....... 250,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 1,938,617.24
Due from banks and bankers... 639,656.35
Exchanges for Clearing House. 7,166,286.82
Outside checks and other cash items, $1,013,994.03; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $236.82 .... 1,014,230.85
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates.... 4,178,379.59
Legal-tender notes....... 680,630.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation) 40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer...... 84,000.00
Total....... $48,328,224.72

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in $2,000,000.00
Surplus fund 3,000,000.00
Undivided profits.. $1,753,918.28
Reserved for taxes 5,301.90
$1,759,220.28
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.. 89,756.79
1,669,463.49
Circulating notes.. $800,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 252.50
799,747.50
Due to banks and bankers..... 11,846,053.23
Dividends unpaid....... 1,063.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check.$18,031,866.37
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.... 570,110.19
Certified checks.. 4,127,555.42
Cashier's checks outstanding 1,274,798.36
United States deposits 109,985.41
Postal savings deposits 950,810.00
25,065,085.75
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days.... $410,000.00
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice 806,014.64
1,216,014.64
Letters of credit....... 1,435,870.00
Acceptances 1,235,485.11
Total....... $48,328,224.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[Seal.] JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
S. T. HUBBARD,
JAMES BROWN,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
Directors.

The Second National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FIFTH AVENUE and 28th STREET

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
May 1st, 1915

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, discounts and investments	$13,565,438.12	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
United States bonds and other securities to secure circulation and United States deposits.	785,000.00	Surplus and undivided profits	3,142,139.82
Banking house	1,171,950.09	Reserve for taxes	3,397.31
Due from banks	900,793.40	Circulation	685,000.00
5% Redemption Fund	34,250.00	Deposits	14,024,083.34
Due from United States Treasurer	73,000.00	United States bond account	835,000.00
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	1,003,000.00	Other liabilities	219,205.98
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	2,375,393.94		
	$19,908,826.45		$19,908,826.45

DIRECTORS

John W. Aitken, Daniel A. Davis, H. Blanchard Dominick, Frank A. Munsey, Edward H. Peaslee, Dwight S. Richardson, Percy A. Rockefeller, William A. Simonson, John J. Sinclair, Louis M. Starr, James A. Stillman, Percy S. Straus

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts....... $27,727,543.74
Overdrafts, unsecured....... 43.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)....... 50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value).... 1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits, (U. S. postal savings excluded) $99,500.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same.. 267,501.00
367,001.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $450,000.00
Less amount unpaid.. 300,000.00
150,000.00
Banking house 700,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 1,927,167.12
Due from banks and bankers.. 1,337,905.87
Outside checks and other cash items, $93,895.09; fractional currency, nickels and cents, $4,540.00 .... 98,435.09
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 72,372.80
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 1,631,304.36
Notes of other national banks.. 10,620.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Specie $1,189,900.00
Legal-tender notes 1,069,097.00
2,258,997.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation):.... 2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer..... 65,000.00
Total $36,399,890.27

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $1,500,000.00
Surplus fund 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits.$1,914,444.50
Reserved for taxes 40,100.50
$1,954,545.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.. 227,508.72
1,727,036.28
Circulating notes....... 50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers..... 13,630,166.74
Dividends unpaid....... 4,021.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check $12,599,850.88
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days... 618,000.00
Certified checks.. 110,357.82
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 58,773.64
United States deposits 1,000.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by Item 5 of "Resources" ... 70,005.91
13,457,988.25
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days....... 25,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding 5,678.00
Total $36,399,890.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public, 2,659, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD VAN VALKENBURGH,
WM. A. JAMISON,
Directors.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY.
Jersey City, N. J., May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts....... $4,156,446.68
Due from banks and bankers.... 3,227,221.41
Real estate and securities....... 564,030.00
United States Bonds....... 550,000.00
Cash 806,913.82
$9,304,611.44

LIABILITIES.
Capital $400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.... 1,271,223.41
Circulation 390,200.00
Deposits 7,243,188.03
$9,304,611.44

GEO. T. SMITH, President.
ROBT. E. JENNINGS, Vice President.
EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Cashier.
HENRY BROWN, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

[No. 1,499.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts, (notes held in bank) $32,437,311.01
Overdrafts, unsecured 9,702.44
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)....... 450,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 614,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ...$600,000.00
Less amount unpaid . 400,000.00
$200,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same 101,734.59
301,734.59
Banking house .... [illegible]
Due from Federal Reserve Bank. 2,257,365.07
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)....... [illegible]
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank. 239,786.54
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 68,091,787.91
Outside checks and other cash items, $9,378.14; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $6,510.00 .... 15,888.14
Notes of other national banks... 43,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:
Total coin and certificates..... 2,760,414.00
Legal-tender notes 640,438.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation) $22,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer 53,000.00
75,500.00
Total....... $106,979,290.82

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in....... $3,000,000.00
Surplus fund....... 7,000,000.00
Undivided profits $922,858.75
Reserved for taxes... 22,857.68
945,716.43
Circulating notes $450,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 1,000.00
449,000.00
Due to banks and bankers....... 4,386,777.12
Dividends unpaid 46,950.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check $75,350,541.02
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.... 600,300.00
Certified checks.. 15,593,055.63
Cashier's checks outstanding 1,362,789.45
[illegible]
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days... $25,000.00
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice 150,000.00
175,000.00
Federal income tax withheld.... 1,406.07
Letters of credit....... 50,577.10
State bank circulation outstanding 10,838.00
Total....... $106,979,290.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915. EDWD. P. BROWN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
CHARLES CHENEY,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Directors.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.
Statement of condition May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts....... $1,458,747.[illegible]
U. S. bonds....... 50,000.00
Stocks and bonds....... 251,195.[illegible]
Banking house and fixtures....... 155,421.[illegible]
Other real estate....... 6,934.[illegible]
Due from Federal Reserve Bank. 137,984.[illegible]
Due from banks....... 225,611.[illegible]
Cash .... 252,905.[illegible]
$2,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.
Capital $250,000.00
Surplus and profits....... [illegible]
Circulation 50,000.00
Deposits .... 2,214,830.[illegible]
Bills payable 75,000.00
Acceptances under letters of credit 7,496.27
$2,[illegible]

OFFICERS:
VINCENT LOESER, President.
OSCAR STINER, Vice Pres.
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.
H. V. B. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier.

FREE OF NEW YORK STATE AND NORMAL INCOME TAX.

First Mortgage Bonds

Paying 6½%

We are offering first mortgage 5% bonds covering property costing twice the amount of this issue.

Followed by $63,000,000 junior securities. Have sold fifteen points higher.

Write or call for circular.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

Investment Securities

26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

For Investors in Stocks

We recommend strongly the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan) This Company is showing a continuous and substantial growth in earning capacity. The sources of income are diversified. The duplication value of its property is materially in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock. Present price to yield well over 6%.

Send for our Circular No. A-45 which gives full information

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall Street New York

To Yield 5⅞%

We offer the bonds of one of the largest and strongest public utility corporations in the United States. Net earnings over twice annual bond interest. The number of the Company's customers has more than doubled in the past seven years. This issue is highly regarded and is held by several thousand different institutions and individuals, insuring a constant and ready market. We recommend this bond as a very attractive purchase at present price.

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-49

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco St. Louis

WHAT YOU MADE IN STOCKS

INVEST your profits in a sound short-term bond that will keep your money free for the even bigger opportunities that are coming later.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY BONDS

pay you full 6%, and mature at short periods to suit your convenience—from 3 months to 2½ years.

300 national banks, State banks, and trust companies, including the most prominent in New York and Chicago—have invested over $12,000,000 of their own money in these bonds during the past 8 years.

Full particulars at our offices, or, if you prefer, send for circular T6.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY

Capital and Surplus, $1,100,000

Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave. at 39th St.

$18,000.

Village of

Port Chester, N. Y.

5% Reg. Street Imp. Bonds

Due April 15th, 1916 to 1933, Inc.

Legal for Trust Funds and Savings Banks in N. Y. State. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits and for the investment of insurance companies.

To Yield 4.275%

Descriptive Circular on Request.

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Redmond & Co.

Investment Securities

33 Pine Street

New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Sharp Decline—Evidences of Investment Demand—War News Influence.

Three weeks ago the volume of trading in stocks for the year to date outran the total for the corresponding period last year. That was due to speculation. Yesterday the volume of bond sales on the Stock Exchange since the beginning of the year passed the total for the corresponding period a year ago. That very largely was the result of investment. It is easy to pick out in the Stock Exchange list of active bonds issues which are highly speculative, but, taking it all in all, and particularly considering it in the light of dealings in bonds off the Stock Exchange this overtopping of last year's transactions reflects the genuinely good demand which exists for investment issues.

This reminder of the existence of a broad investment demand came at an opportune time yesterday, for it fell in with a second severe break in stocks which, taken in conjunction with the decline two days earlier, was accepted as indicating that the market had definitely passed in to the second phase of a bull market, a period of liquidation of over-extended accounts built up during the prevalence of optimism which, though having solid foundation, allowed itself somewhat too free expression in the stock market. The day brought a specific indication of the ease with which high-grade issues are being taken in the fact that the underwriting of the Pennsylvania issue was over-subscribed yesterday in keeping with the expectations of the financial community formed even before it had learned of the exact terms on which this Pennsylvania bond would be floated.

Yesterday's reaction, which gained rapid headway in the late hours of the session carried the average price of fifty active issues 3⅞ points under the high price of the year, which was reached on April 30. The movement, which may be said to have started on March 19, and which reached its apex at the end of April, carried the general level of the market up over 12 points. It is necessary to co-relate the reaction of the last few days to that forward movement if one would form a correct judgment of how far the news has been responsible for the break in prices and how far that was the result merely of an over-extended forward movement. The "bad" news of yesterday was the war news. It is probable that in this category more influence was exerted by the threatened breach between Japan and China and the further news of German successes on both the eastern and western battle fronts than by any apprehension which was felt over the outcome of the Gulflight incident, although the gravity of the situation to which that incident has given rise remains to be determined. This was news enough to cause a renewal of the decline. Indeed, in the position in which the market found itself even less important developments, which the market might regard as unfavorable, would have sufficed to turn prices downward.

Just as the stock market ran ahead of the improvement which has been under way in business so now in going backward it is moving contrary to the course which trade at large is still following. The statistics of iron production for the month of April, which came to hand yesterday, reflected the further expansion in that basic industry last month, and there are indications that the improvement which these figures reflected is continuing. Steel trade advices suggest that the earnings of the Steel Corporation in April were better than those of March and that at the current rate the May earnings will be larger than those for last month, though that, of course, is subject to developments of a month which is still young. Profits of perhaps $3 a ton over those obtained in December and January is of much consequence to the steel trade, as it is also of consequence to the business situation as a whole, at least as an indication of the course of underlying influences.

If the stock market by outrunning its due relation to the progress of business exposed itself to the reaction which is now being seen, it is also true that, other things being equal, less liquidation is required to right the market position on this occasion than after most large forward movements in the past. This for the reason that when the recent rise started the market was in an unusually liquidated position. That fact was one of the things which made possible the rapid rise, and it is one of the elements which should now stand the market in good stead.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17½	17⅝	17⅜	18⅛
Atlantic Refining	570	580	585	590
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye P. L.	105	107	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	135	145	145	155
Continental Oil	230	236	232	236
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Eureka P. L.	223	227	225	230
Galena S. Oil pf	137	140	137	140
Galena S. Oil com	156	158	157	159
Illinois Pipe Line	129	131	132	134
Indiana Pipe Line	99	101	100	102
Inter. Petroleum	9⅝	9⅝	..	..
National Transit	30	32	33	34
N. Y. Transit	209	212	210	213
Northern Pipe Line	97	99	97	99
Ohio Oil	140	142	142	144
Penn.-Mex. Oil	62	65	..	..
Pierce Oil	12½	12⅝	12½	13
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	79	81	79	81
Prairie O. & G	302	308	310	315
Prairie Pipe Line	138	140	139	141
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line	218	216	214	217
South Penn. Oil	285	290	291	294
So. W. Penn. P. L	110	114	111	114
Stand. Oil of Cal	295	298	297	299
Stand. Oil of Ind	430	435	435	440
Stand. Oil of Kan	355	365	360	370
Stand. Oil of Ky	250	255	258	257
Stand. Oil of Neb	325	335	330	340
Stand. Oil of N. J	404	407	409	411
Stand. Oil of N. Y	186	188	190	191
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	81	82	82	83
Vacuum Oil	213	218	222	225
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.04	Ophir	.05
Belcher	.13	Overman	.02
Best & Belcher	.01	Savage	.01
Bullion	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Caledonia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Union Con	.17
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.18
Mexican	.27	Silver Bars	.50
Occidental Con	.79		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fract	.11
Jim Butler	.84	D'field Daisy	.05
MacNamara	.04	D'field B. B	.03
Midway	.17	Florence	.50
Mizpah Exten	.33	G'field Con. M	1.47½
Montana	.37	G'field Merger	.27
North Star	.10	Jumbo Exten	1.35
Rescue Eula	.13	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Exten	3.50	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Merger	.37	Vernal	.06
West End	.80	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.38	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.51	Manhattan Con	.01
C. O. D	.05	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9½	McKinney	32	35
Elkton	43	44	Old Gold	..	1½
El Paso	118	124	Portland	117	119½
Findlay	3⅜	5	Vindicator	166	169
Gold Sov	4½	5	Rav. B. H.	3¼	4
Isabella	17⅛	18	Golden C.	135	136
Jackpot	6⅛	8			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	884,328
Same day last year	178,515
Year to date	41,424,171
Same period last year	30,731,066
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.94 —1.14
Same date last year	68.32 — .13

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	96	16	Adams Express	91	91	91	91	...
35¾	36	4,320	Alaska Gold Mines	37¼	37¼	35⅝	35⅝	−1½
16	16½	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	17¼	15⅝	16⅛	−1⅞
49	49½	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	51	51	50¼	50¼	−⅝
72⅝	72¾	56,600	Amalgamated Cop	74	75⅛	72⅞	72⅝	−⅞
57½	58	1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	58⅜	59⅞	57⅛	57½	−⅝
46	46½	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48½	45¾	46	−2
39	39¼	28,700	Am. Can	41	41⅞	38⅞	39	−2
98½	99	200	Am. Can pf	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	−½
53¼	53½	4,700	Am. Car & Fdry	56	56	53⅛	53½	−1⅝
93	96	100	Am. Coal Products	95	95	95	95	−⅛
93	98	20	do., odd lot	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
107½	109	20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	...
50	50¼	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	52½	50	50¼	−½
6	6¼	500	Am. H. & Leather	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
31½	33	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34¾	34¾	32	32	−2¾
32½	33	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	33½	33½	32¼	32½	−1
11½	11⅞	500	Am. Linseed	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11¼	−⅜
49½	50	12,800	Am. Locomotive	53½	55	49½	49½	−3⅛
95	97⅛	300	Am. Locomotive pf	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97⅛	−⅛
25	27⅞	100	Am. Malt pf	27	27	27	27	−1
69½	70	3,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72⅛	72¼	69½	69¼	−2½
107	108	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	...
83	83⅜	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+⅜
35	37	300	Am. Steel F'dries	35	35	35	35	−1
109	110	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅞	112	109⅛	109⅝	−1⅝
114	114⅝	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	−½
121	121½	3,600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅝	122⅞	121	121½	−1½
234	236	400	Am. Tobacco	236	237½	235	235	+½
107	108	50	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	...
28	29	500	Am. Woolen	30	30	29¼	29¼	−1⅜
87	88½	100	Am. Woolen pf	88	88	88	88	−1⅛
34½	34⅝	6,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅝	36⅛	34⅛	34½	−1⅛
100⅝	100½	4,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102	100¼	100⅝	−1⅜
99⅝	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	...
109	111	200	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	−2
47	48½	10,500	Baldwin Loco	53	53¾	47	47	−5¾
74½	74⅝	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅛	76⅛	74½	74½	−1⅝
70⅝	71	300	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	70⅞	70⅞	−⅛
140	141½	6,600	Bethlehem Steel	135	144	134½	140	+5
111¼	112	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	−¼
89½	90	1,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90⅝	90⅝	89½	89½	−½
28	31	20	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
65¼	67	2,500	Butte & Superior	68½	69	65¼	65¼	...
16⅜	17	2,000	California Petrol	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	−⅝
42	44	100	California Pet. pf	42	42	42	42	−2
158½	159	9,950	Canadian Pacific	162	161⅝	158¼	158⅝	−3⅜
38	38¾	6,000	Central Leather Co	40	40⅝	38	38	−2
103	103½	900	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103⅝	104¼	103⅛	103⅛	+⅛
45	45¼	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼	46¼	45	45	−1
12¼	12½	200	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
32¼	33	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33¼	33¼	32	32	−1⅛
93¼	93⅝	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¼	94⅝	92⅝	93¼	−⅛
127	128	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128	128	128	128	−½
128	129	100	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	−1½
24	24¼	10,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24⅞	25	23⅝	24¼	−⅝
45⅝	45½	15,600	Chino Copper	46½	47¼	45	45⅝	−⅝
28½	29	5,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	31⅜	28⅝	28⅝	−2½
128⅝	130	2,600	Consolidated Gas	130	130	128⅝	129	−½
61½	62	500	Continental Can	63	63	61⅝	61⅝	−½
14	14⅛	2,900	Corn Products Ref	14⅜	14⅞	14	14⅛	−⅝
77¼	78	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	78	78	78	−1
77½	78	50	do., odd lot	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	...
23⅞	24	16,900	Crucible Steel	25	26	23⅞	23⅞	−⅝
88	90½	100	Crucible Steel pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+2⅞
57	59	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	58	58	58	58	−2
13⅜	13⅜	3,100	Distillers' Secur	14½	14½	13	13⅜	−1
91	91½	400	Du Pont Powder pf	91	91	91	91	+⅜
26⅝	27	17,400	Erie	28¼	28¼	26⅞	27	−1
42	42⅜	2,100	Erie 1st pf	43½	43½	42	42¼	−1⅜
35	36	100	Erie 2d pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	−⅛
210	217½	200	General Chemical	215	215	212½	212½	+1
210	217½	50	do., odd lots	218	219	218	219	...
108½	109	140	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	...
154	156	1,632	General Electric	157	157¼	154	154	−3
140⅜	141½	1,600	General Motors	146	146½	141	141	−3½
100½	101¼	200	General Motors pf	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	−⅝
48½	49	5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50⅜	51	48½	48⅜	−1½
102	102½	200	Goodrich pf	102¼	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	−¼
118⅝	119¼	2,000	Great Northern pf	120⅜	120⅜	119	119	−1⅛
33½	34	8,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	36½	36½	33⅝	33⅞	−2⅜
58⅜	58⅞	5,600	Guggenheim Explor	60½	60½	58⅜	58⅝	−1⅜
97½	98	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L.pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1
31⅜	31⅝	13,500	Inspiration Copper	32	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	−¼
20⅝	21	4,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	22	22⅛	21	21	−1
71	71½	2,100	Inter.-Met. pf	72¼	72⅜	71	71	−1¼
95	97	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	98	98	96½	96½	−1½
65	73	200	Int. Harvester Corp	70¼	70¼	70	70	−1½
10	11	200	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	−1½
38	40	100	Int. Paper pf	38	38	38	38	−2
65	70	100	Kan.C., F. S.& M.pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+3½
27½	27⅞	9,950	Kansas City South	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	27½	+¼
59¼	60	900	Kan. City South. pf	59⅝	60	59⅝	59¼	−¼
85	87	400	Kayser (J.) & Co	83⅝	85	83⅝	85	+1⅜
127½	132	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	129	130	129	129	+2⅞
100	110	55	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf	110	110	110	110	...
42	47½	500	Lackawanna Steel	46¼	47	45	45	−2¼
103	104	100	Laclede Gas	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	−⅛
140½	141½	2,600	Lehigh Valley	142½	142½	140¼	141	−2
222½	225	100	Liggett & Myers	222⅝	222⅝	222⅝	222⅝	−1¼
120	121	400	Louis. & Nash	121	121	120	120	−1
127¼	129½	100	Manhattan Elev	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	−½
50	51	7,100	Maxwell Motors	52	54½	50⅝	50⅝	−2⅛
84½	85	5,175	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	87	84½	85	−½
40½	41½	9,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	41½	44	40½	40½	−1
76⅝	77½	18,700	Mexican Petroleum	81	82⅝	76	77	−4½
84	90	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	85	85	85	85	...
25⅝	25¾	2,200	Miami Copper	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25½	−½
117½	118	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	117½	117½	117½	117½	−1
12½	13	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13⅜	12½	12½	−1
14½	14¾	5,500	Missouri Pacific	14⅝	15	14	14½	−½
51¼	52½	400	Montana Power	52½	52½	52	52	+1
100	102	100	Montana Power pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	−⅞
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+⅛
72	74	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73	73	73	73	...
14	16	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	15½	15½	15½	15½	−1⅜
63⅝	64½	5,300	Nat. Lead Co	67	67⅝	63⅝	64	−2⅛
14⅝	14⅞	1,800	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	−⅞
90	91	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	92	92½	90⅝	90⅝	−3½
87¼	88	3,200	N. Y. Central	88⅜	89	87⅛	87⅝	−1½
33	36	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	35	35	35	35	−1
66½	67½	3,635	N. Y., N. H. & H	67⅝	68⅛	66⅛	66⅛	−1⅜
30½	30⅞	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	32	32	30⅞	30⅞	−1⅜
15	25	100	Norfolk Southern	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−4½
104	104⅜	200	Norfolk & Western	104⅜	104⅜	104½	104⅜	−½
107⅛	107½	4,900	Northern Pacific	108⅝	108⅞	107⅛	107⅛	−1⅜
19⅞	20⅞	400	Pacific Mail	21½	21½	19⅞	19⅞	−2⅛
31½	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+⅜
31¼	34	20	do., odd lot	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	...
107½	108½	2,500	Penn. R. R	108⅝	108⅝	107½	108	−⅝
117½	118	400	People's Gas, Chi	118	118½	117½	117½	−½
22	25	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	22	22	22	22	−1
71	73	100	Philadelphia Co	72	72	72	72	−4
22⅝	22¼	4,000	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅝	23⅞	22⅛	22⅛	−⅝
92	93½	350	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	94	93	94	+1½
46¼	47	8,000	Pressed Steel Car	50	50¼	45⅛	46⅝	−2⅜
99	101	300	Pressed Steel C. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+1½
109¼	110	100	Public Service N. J	109½	109½	109½	109½	−¼
156	159½	300	Pullman Co	157⅞	158	157⅞	158	−3½
31	31½	1,700	Railway Steel Sp	35⅜	35⅜	32½	32½	−3⅞
22⅞	23⅛	13,100	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	24	22⅞	22⅞	−½
146⅞	147	58,640	Reading	148⅝	149⅝	145⅞	146⅞	−2
86	90	100	Reading 1st pf	86	86	86	86	+½
28½	29	3,450	Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅛	30¼	28⅝	29	−1
85½	86½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86	86	86	86	−1
½	⅝	200	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
¾	⅞	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
4½	4⅞	11,250	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4⅞	5⅜	4⅜	4⅝	+⅜
14½	15	5,625	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	13⅝	17	13⅝	14½	+1
5	5¼	350	St. Louis & San F	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
5	5½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	6½	5½	5½	−1⅛
15	15½	600	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	−⅞
36½	37⅞	400	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	37½	37½	−⅝
137	138	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	138½	138½	138¼	138¼	−½
34	36	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	35	35	35	35	−2½
90	90¼	8,400	Southern Pacific	91⅝	92	90	90	−1⅞
17⅝	17¾	2,500	Southern Railway	17⅞	18	17½	17⅝	−⅝
55	58½	400	So. Railway pf	56½	56½	55	55	−2
51	51½	100	Standard Milling	51½	51½	51½	51½	−½
72½	72⅞	9,950	Studebaker Co	74½	75⅜	72⅝	72½	−1½
32⅝	33½	1,000	Tennessee Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	−½
131	133	850	Texas Co	136	136	131	132	−4½
16⅛	16½	200	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
52	52½	3,340	Third Avenue	53	53	51⅝	52	−1½
100	101½	1,700	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	102	100	101	+1
97	98½	100	Twin City R. T	98½	98½	98½	98½	−⅝
62	68	100	Underwood Typew	66	66	66	66	−8½
6⅛	6¼	200	Union B. & P. Co	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	...
25⅝	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1⅛
127⅝	127⅞	40,000	Union Pacific	130¼	130⅜	127⅝	127⅝	−2⅞
81	81⅝	350	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81	81	−⅝
17	18	700	United Rys. Inv	18	18⅛	17	17	−2
34	35	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	36	36	34¼	34¼	−2¼
42	45½	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	44	44	44	44	−1
86	89¼	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	89	89	88	88	−1⅝
67	67½	5,380	U. S. Rubber	69	69	65¼	67⅝	−1⅛
56⅜	56½	156,200	U. S. Steel	58⅝	59¼	56⅜	56⅜	−1⅝
108¼	108⅝	500	U. S. Steel pf	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108⅝	−½
66	66½	28,400	Utah Copper	67½	68⅜	65½	66	−1⅞
33⅝	34¼	7,500	Va.-Car. Chemical	34	37	33⅝	34¼	+½
99	100	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	101	99	99	−1
1	1¼	300	Wabash	1⅜	1⅜	1	1	−⅜
2½	2½	1,000	Wabash pf	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¼	−½
67½	68	3,400	Western Union Tel	68	68⅞	67½	67⅝	−1⅛
98⅝	99⅛	84,200	Westingh. E. & M	102¼	103⅝	97½	98⅝	−2¼
125	130	100	Westingh. 1st pf	130	130	130	130	+13
3	4	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	...
120¼	123	1,320	Willys-Overland	121	122⅞	119⅝	119⅝	−½
103	104	500	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	103⅛	103⅛	103	103	−⅝

MORRIS & ESSEX BOND SALE

Lackawanna Indorsed Securities to be Offered to the Public.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western yesterday sold to Kean, Taylor & Co. $2,250,000 Morris & Essex first refunding mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds, due in the year 2000. They will be offered to the public in a few days.

These bonds are a part of a $35,000,000 issue authorized in 1900. There are nearly $25,000,000 outstanding, and the Lackawanna, after disposing of $2,250,000 of the bonds, still retains a considerable block in its treasury.

By the terms of the indenture the proceeds are to be used for the retirement of underlying bonds, and to reimburse the Lackawanna for expenditures on the Chester Railroad, a leased line of the Lackawanna system. The bonds are guaranteed, by indorsement, by the Lackawanna.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	74.16	72.79	72.80	−1.06
Industrials	69.08	66.33	66.10	−1.19

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 24	71.36	71.02	71.36	+.68
April 26	72.36	71.82	71.58	+.22
April 27	71.88	70.71	71.22	−.31
April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+.83
April 29	73.26	71.90	72.57	+.52
April 30	73.36	72.03	72.60	+.03
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	−.32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	−1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+.27
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	−1.14

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	69.94
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.30
Year, 1913	79.19	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. [illegible]	80.37	Sep. [illegible]	77.09

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

L. R. R. Traffic Picks Up.

A large number of freight cars, standing idle on the Pennsylvania's tracks and in shops, were called into use in April. Nevertheless, the system could have handled much more traffic than it had, as is evidenced by the fact that on April 30, there were 63,438 shop and good order cars stored away. This was a decrease for the month of 14,807. The better proportionate decrease in idle cars was shown on the lines east of Pittsburgh, which is probably accounted for by the fact that anthracite coal moves much more freely after the first of April when consumers are taking advantage of the year's lowest price. On the lines east there was a total of 27,327 idle cars at the end of the month, a decrease of 8,217; on the lines west 36,111, a decrease of 6,590.

N. Y. Central Debentures.

The new 6 per cent. convertible bonds recently sold by the New York Central through a J. P. Morgan & Co. syndicate were active and weaker yesterday in sympathy with the movement in New York Central. The day's sales totaled $704,000 at prices ranging from 103⅝ down to 102⅞. The "when issued" bonds were stricken from the list yesterday, and today the subscription receipts, first paid and full paid, will take their place. Bond houses were interested in the decline that came just before the close, in view of the fact that $5,000,000 of the $100,000,000 issue left with the syndicate have been taken up by one of the big distributing houses which will presumably place them with investors at the prevailing market price.

Frisco Reorganization.

A reorganization plan of the St. Louis & San Francisco, according to the latest reports from conference headquarters, may be expected in about three weeks. It is always three weeks where the Frisco plan is concerned. Three months ago the plan was promised within three weeks, and at the expiration of every three weeks since there have been new delays. The situation is so complex, the conference committeemen say, that rapid progress can not be expected. There are so many interests to preserve that it takes weeks for each new suggestion to go the rounds from coast to coast.

At least two fundamental plans of the reorganization plan seem to be agreed upon. There will be an assessment of $15 a share on the stock of the Frisco, and there will be a bond issue to provide for the refunding 4s and the general lien 5s. There is said to be absolute harmony among the various interests represented at the conferences and the plan which will be finally announced, it is argued, will have such backing that it cannot be easily upset.

A Few Days' Difference.

The reception accorded Butte & Superior shares on the Exchange yesterday was quite different from that when they made a false start last Thursday. Incidentally, the difference in prices on the two days showed how far sentiment may change in a short time. The initial price yesterday—the first day that Butte & Superior was officially on the board—was 68½, and this was the highest, later transactions carrying the price down to 65¼. Last week through a misapprehension of a provision of the stock's listing, a few sales were made before the Exchange authorities called a halt. The top price then was 72, but there was a far more generous atmosphere of bullishness about than yesterday.

Building Operations Improve.

The building trade gained ground in April, according to returns made to Engineering News. Seventeen cities in the Eastern States showed a gain of 28 per cent. in the estimated cost of operations from plans filed during the month, as compared with the same month last year. In the same cities in the first four months of the year the gain was about 14 per cent. In the South the ill-effects of the low prices for cotton are reported to be wearing off, for the April decline from the preceding April's record was less than had been expected.

Cutting Operating Expenses.

March earnings statements of two leading Southern roads, published yesterday, were much alike in the losses shown in gross revenues and in the reductions accomplished in expenses. The Atlantic Coast Line, one of the most conservatively managed properties in the country, suffered a decrease of $478,000 in its gross earnings, but cut $467,000 from expenses, and had left after payment of taxes within $17,000 of as much net as for the corresponding month of 1914. The Baltimore & Ohio had a loss of $740,000 in gross earnings and cut $1,018,000 from expenses, so that after taxes there remained an increase of $280,000 in the net operating income.

Overstaying the Market.

Any one can make money in a bull market, but it takes a real speculator to quit in time. It requires less will power to stand a recession of a point or two than to sell out to stop a loss. Not a few amateur operators who had profits a few days ago have overstayed their market, or had at yesterday's final prices, and easily won profits have faded away. The experienced trader never expects to get the top eighth when he sells. He takes a fair profit and is willing to have the buyer or his stocks get the balance.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	331	334
American Light & Traction pf	108	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	15	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	†49
American Power & Light	62	63
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	29	34
American Public Utilities pf	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	21	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	65	68
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf	59	61
Colorado Power	18⅛	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	82½	85
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1936	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	84	88
Dayton Power & Light pf	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	60	64
Gas & Electric Securities	85	95
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	21	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	30	33
Northern States Power pf	85	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48¼	49¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	21	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	70
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	3	5
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	32	34
United Light & Rys	48	52
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	71½	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70½	73
Utah Securities	16⅛	17⅛
Western Power	16⅛	17
Western Power pf	50⅛	52

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 5, 1915	$4,470,000
Same day last year	2,156,000
Year to date	287,189,200
Same period last year	264,981,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.35 + .01
Same day last year	87.45 + .05

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
5,000....77¼
2d Ser, German stamp
1,000....75¼
9,000....75
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
16,000s30f....96⅞
N Y State 4½s
10,000....109¼
1,000....109⅜
N Y Canal 4½s
10,000....109⅜
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
1,000....59
N Y City 4s, 1959
10,000....97¾
4½s, 1960
20,000....100⅝
1964
10,000....100⅝
4½s, 1963
2,000....105¼
Alb & Susq 3½s
1,000....85⅛
2,000....85⅛
3,000....85⅛
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000....102⅝
3,000....102
deb 5s
2,000....93
Am Hide & L 6s
5,000....102¼
Am Ice Secur 6s
2,000....89¼
Am Sm Secur 6s
10,000....105
Am T & T col 4s
7,000....89
conv 4½s
10,000....101⅛
10,000....101⅛
10,000....101⅛
5,000....100⅞
Armour & Co 4½s
8,000....92⅝
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
3,000....94⅛
31,000....94⅛
3,000....94⅛
adj 4s
1,000....84⅝
stamped
7,000....84⅝
conv 4s, 1955
2,000....101⅝
conv 4s, 1960
3,000....101⅝
5,000....101⅝
At, T & S Fe 5s
2,000....101
Trans S L 4s
7,000....88¼
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
10,000....92⅛
1,000....92
B & O pr lien 3½s
1,000....91¼
gold 4s
6,000....90⅛
1,000....90⅛
1,000....90⅛
conv 4½s
1,000....87⅝
35,000....87½
500....88
500....88
8,000....87½
53,000....87⅝
Beth Steel ext 5s
9,000....100½
1st & ref 5s
5,000....91⅜
2,000....91⅜
1,000....91⅜
500....91⅜
500....91⅜
2,000....91⅜
1,000....91⅜
5,000....91⅜
4,000....91
1,000....91¼
Bklyn City R R 5s
2,000....100⅞
B R T 5s, 1918
5,000....100⅛
31,000....100
5,000....99⅞
Bush Term 4s
3,000....85⅞
Bush T Bld gtd 5s
1,000....86⅛
Cal G & Elec 5s
26,000....94⅛
Canada So con 5s, Series A
3,000....104⅛
2,000....104
Cent of Ga Ry, Mobile Div 5s
1,000....103⅝
Cent Leather 5s
2,000....99⅝
5,000....99⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000s10f....89
10,000....89⅛
500....89
5,000s30f....88⅞
1,000....89⅛
10,000....88⅞
5,000s20f....88⅞
15,000....88⅞
5,000s20f....88⅞
15,000s20f....88⅞
gtd 3½s
12,000....88⅝
C & O conv 4½s
3,000....76¼
gen 4½s
1,000....87⅛
C, B & Q joint 4s
3,000....96⅞
26,000....97
16,000....96⅞
registered
1,000....96½
Ill Div 4s
1,000....94⅛
C & E Ill gen 5s
15,000....68
C & N W gen 3½s
3,000....82
gen 4s
8,000....94
Chi Rwys 5s
1,000....95⅜
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
8,000....91
gen 4½s
1,000....101⅛
1,000....101⅛
3,000....101
conv 4½s
1,000....96⅝
5,000....96
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
25,000....104
6,000....103¼
2,000....104
3,000....103⅞
1,000....103⅞
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000....83½
5,000....83
1,000....82⅞
18,000....82½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
10,000....66
deb 5s
3,000....52½
7,000....52
2,000....51⅞
Cin, San & C 5s
6,000....101
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s
2,000....84⅝
Con Gas conv 6s
116,000....117
5,000....116⅞
500....117¼
30,000....116⅞
5,000....116⅞
5,000....116⅞
5,000....116⅞
8,000....116¼
10,000....116¼
12,000....116⅞
Cumberld Tel 5s
3,000....96⅝
D & H 1st & ref 4s
3,000....94⅞
10,000....95
1,000 c....94⅝
1,000....94⅝
Det U Ry con 4½s
6,000....75
Dul & Iron R 5s
5,000....99¼
Du P de N P 4½s
1,000....90
10,000....89⅞
1,000....89⅞
12,000....89⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000....70⅝
1,000....70⅝
1,000....70
cv 4s, Ser A
3,000....64½
Series B
7,000....68⅝
5,000....69
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s
35,000....88
Gen Elec deb 5s
2,000....104
Granby Con cv 6s, Series A
11,000....104
25,000....105
1,000....104½
5,000....104⅛
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
1,000....76¼
500....76⅛
adj income 5s
1,000....27½
3,000....27½
1,000....27⅞
5,000....27⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
3,000....83⅞
Indiana Steel 5s
2,000....100
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
5,000....129½
4,000....128
conv 6s, 1922
5,000....130⅝
5,000....129⅞
5,000....130
10,000....130⅞
5,000....130
15,000....129⅞
25,000....130
27,000....128
500....129
500....129
5,000....128
10,000....127½
5,000....127
Inter-Met 4½s
10,000....78⅛
I R T 1st & ref 5s
20,000....98½
4,000....98⅝
Int Paper conv 5s
2,000....79⅞
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000....86¼
ref 4s
3,000....52⅜
5,000....52⅛
Kan City So 5s
15,000....91⅛
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
10,000....92⅞
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
5,000....72½
45,000....72¼
10,000....72⅛
21,000....72⅛
10,000....72⅛
5,000....72⅛
8,000....72⅛
1,000....72⅛
1,000....72⅛
Lacl Gas L of St L ref & ext 5s
1,000....100
L S & M So 3½s, registered
9,000....82
4s, 1928, reg
1,000s6f....92⅝
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000....106
Ligg & Myers 7s
1,000....123½
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000....122½
Lorillard Co 5s
2,000....100
Ligg & Myers 5s
1,000....100⅜
6,000....100⅛
registered
500....100⅛
L & N unifd 4s
6,000....94⅛
1,000 c....94⅛
N O & Mob 1st 6s
5,000....115⅛
Mich Cent deb 4s
10,000....83
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
5,000....54
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
500....76½
s f 4½s
2,000....68¼
1,000....66⅛
Mo P 1st con 6s
1,000....101
2,000....101¼
5s, 1920
3,000....91
Mo Pacific 5s
1,000....47½
conv 5s
2,000....43½
Montana Power 5s, Series A
12,000....91⅛
5,000....91⅛
9,000....91⅛
5,000....91⅛
N Y Cent deb 6s, when issued
55,000....103⅛
1,000....103⅛
25,000....103⅛
500....103⅛
62,000....103⅛
35,000....103½
27,000....103⅛
500....103⅛
49,000....103⅛
220,000....103⅛
39,000....103⅛
10,000 c....103
5,000....103⅛
10,000....103
53,500....103
54,000....103
35,000....102⅞
5,000....102⅞
10,000....102⅞
8,000....102⅞
gen 3½s
12,000s6f....80⅞
8,000 3....80⅞
5,000....80⅞
2,000....80⅞
deb 4s, 1934
2,000....87⅛
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
3,000....89⅛
23,000....89
1,000....89⅛
20,000....89⅛
M C col 3½s
3,000....71⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
5,000....102⅝
4,000....102⅝
pur money 4s
2,000....84
N Y, C & St L 1st 4s
1,000....93
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
5,000....111
N Y Rys adj 5s
2,000....52⅛
2,000....52⅛
15,000....52⅛
N Y Tel 4½s
10,000....97¼
N Y, W & B 4½s
2,000....78
Norf & W con 4s
5,000....93⅛
Nor Pacific 4s
102,000....92½
5,000s30f....92⅛
Nor Pacific 3s
6,000....65⅛
5,000s30f....65⅛
5,000s30f....65⅛
Pacific T & T 5s
7,000....97⅝
3,000....98
Penn conv 3½s
2,000....100
Penn R R con 4½s, temp ctfs f p
54,000....103⅝
62,000....103⅜
17,000....103⅝
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B
10,000....101
Public Service Corp sink fund 5s
3,000....88⅝
1,000....88⅛
14,000....88
Ray Con 1st 6s
10,000....118⅝
4,000....119
10,000....121
6,000....119⅞
12,000....117⅞
Reading gen 4s
1,000....94⅛
10,000....94⅝
1,000....94⅛
4,000....94⅛
6,000....94
Rio Gde W 1st 4s
5,000....73
St L & S F R R ref 4s, cfs of deposit
30,000....68
stamped
1,000....66
St L S W con 4s
2,000....62
Seab A L gold 4s, stamped
1,000....80¼
adj 5s
6,000....66⅛
4,000....66⅛
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
11,000....98
1,000....97⅛
So Pacific col 4s
2,000....85
conv 4s
5,000....83
6,000....82⅞
5,000....82⅞
2,000....82⅞
conv 5s
10,000....101
3,000....100⅞
2,000s30f....100⅞
2,000....100⅞
500....101
500....101½
1,000....100⅞
63,000....100½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
10,000s10f....88⅛
8,000....88
2,000s30f....88
500s20f....87⅝
39,000....88
3,000s30f....87⅝
1,000....87⅝
18,000s20f....87⅝
1,000....88
5,000s20f....87⅝
S F Term 4s
4,000....81⅛
5,000....81⅛
15,000s30f....81⅛
South Ry 1st 5s
4,000....100⅛
gen 4s
27,000....67
1,000....66⅞
Texas & P 1st 5s
1,000....94⅞
4,000....94⅞
6,000....95
Third Av adj 5s
23,000....78¼
Un Pacific 1st 4s
3,000....96⅞
7,000....96⅞
8,000....96⅞
1,000....96⅞
conv 4s
9,000....91⅛
5,000....91⅛
Un R Rs of S F 4s
5,000s5f....47½
U S Rubber 6s
3,000....103
4,000....103⅛
2,000....103
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
2,000....102⅞
1,000....102⅞
10,000....102⅞
14,000....102⅞
registered
500....102
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000....102
10,000....102½
10,000....102½
12,000....102
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
12,000....30½
1,000....31
15,000....30½
2,000....30⅞
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep stmpd
10,000....27½
5,000....27⅞
7,000....28⅛
5,000....28
6,000....28⅝
10,000....28⅛
6,000....28
11,000....27¾
6,000....27½
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
1,000....8⅛
4,000....8
Western Elec 5s
9,000....101¼
Western Md 4s
3,000....68½
West Shore 4s, reg
1,000....89
10,000....88⅞
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s
5,000....99¼
14,000....99⅞
7,000....99¼
63,000....99⅛
1,000....99⅞
100,000....100
30,000....100⅛
18,000....100⅛
82,000....100⅛
20,000....100⅛
10,000....100⅛
72,000....100⅛
13,000....100⅛
27,000....100½
10,000....100⅛
2,000....101⅛
5,000....101⅛
16,000....101½
1,000....101⅜
9,000....101⅞
13,000....102
1,000....101⅞
3,000....102¼
12,000....103
5,000....103⅛
1,000....104
3,000....103⅛
5,000....103⅛
28,000....103
5,000....103⅛
5,000....104
10,000....104⅛
8,000....104
13,000....104⅛
50,000....104
12,000....104⅛
218,000....104
35,000....103⅛
14,000....103⅛
10,000....103⅛
21,000....103⅛
13,000....103⅛
7,000....103⅛
25,000....104
47,000....103⅛
19,000....103⅛
8,000....103⅛
81,000....103⅛
10,000....103⅛
39,000....103
5,000....102⅞
1,000....102⅞
5% notes
5,000....100⅛
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
20,000....64⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	99	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	101¾
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101¾	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..			
4s, r, 1925	109⅝	110			
4s, c, 1925	110⅛	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag C pf	92½	93½
Am B Sug pf	83	88
Am B S & Fdy	100	102½
Do ctfs	100	102
Do pf	147	..
Do ctfs	147	150
A C & F pf	114⅝	116
Am Coal	80	..
Am Cot Oil pf	96	99
Am Exp	90	96
Am L pf	29½	31
Am Malt	5	5½
Am Snuff	155	161
Do pf	105	108
A T & C	60	68
Am Wr Pa pf	8	12
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	70
Assets R	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
Bald L pf	101¼	104
Batop M	1	1½
B Un G	129	129⅝
Bruns Ter	6	7⅛
B, R & P	86	90
Do pf	101	..
Canada So	56	60
Case (J I) pf	80	87
C R R of N J	300	330
C & S A Tel	120	125
Chi & Alt	..	9
Do pf	10⅛	..
C & N W pf	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om	120	130
Do pf	130	150
C, C, C & St L	32	38⅛
Do pf	55	65
Clev & P	159	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Do pf	101	103
Col & So	29⅛	31
Do 1st pf	51	55
Do 2d pf	40	50
Cont C pf	96	98
Crex Carp	50	60
S-Am Sug pf	96	99
D & Co pf	87½	92
Del & H	147	151
D, L & W	417	420
D & R G	7⅛	8⅛
Do pf	14	15
D M & Ft D	6½	7½
Do pf	30	..
Det Ed	114½	116
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U R	58	68
D, S S & A	4½	5
Do pf	8½	9⅛
East Kod	500	..
F M & S	12½	14
Do pf	..	30
Granby C	80	85
Hav E R, L & Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	114	118
Hock Val	..	115
Homest'ke	117¼	118
Ill Cent	108⅛	111½
Int Agric	5½	14½
Do pf	15	30
I H, N J, pf, ex d	109⅛	116
I H Corp, pf, ex d	102	112½
Int St P	6⅛	8⅛
Do pf	10	20
Iowa Cent	6	9
Do pf	15	22
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	106⅛	..
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	36	..
L E & W	8½	9½
Do pf	19	21½
Ligg & M pf	118	120
Long Isl'd	35	37
L-W Bis	20⅛	22
Do 1st pf	92	97⅞
Do 2d pf	60⅛	68
Lorill'd Co	172	180
Do pf	117	117½
M'kay Cos	80	82
Do pf	67½	68⅛
Man Beach	2	10
Man Shirt	57	60
Do pf	100	104
M Dep Sts	42	45
Do pf	96	98
Mich Cent	101	112½
M & St L	14	16⅜
Do pf	33	37
M, St P & S S M pf	125	130
Do l l	77	85
M, K & T pf	33	35
M Wd pf	..	112
Mor & Es	172½	180
M & E pf	66	..
N, C & St L	125	130
Nat B pf	120	121½
Nat En pf	82	87
Nat L pf	110	111
N C & S pf	106	107
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	23
Do 2d pf	5	7⅛
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	45	65
N Y, L & West	112½	122
N Y S R	..	53
N & W pf	85	89
North Am	75	77
N O T & Light	..	81
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	3	3¼
Pabst B pf	..	90
Pac T & T pf	90	94
Peo & E	8	16
P-M 1st pf	96	100½
P, C, C & St L	70⅛	71
Do pf	90	110
P, Ft W & C	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	159	..
Pitts S pf	74	80
Quicksilver	⅝	⅝
Do pf	1¼	1½
Rdg 2d pf	83	85
Rutland pf	13	25
St L & S F 1st pf	7	12
St L S W	17	18¼
Do pf	34	37
Sears-R pf	124⅝	125
S-S S & I pf	80	90
So P R S	37	61
Do pf	84	100
So R, M & Ohio ctfs	66	85
St'd M pf	65	69
Studeb Co pf	100⅛	102½
T P L Tr	102	..
T, St L & West	2	2½
Do pf	5½	6
Und T pf	98¼	102
Un Cig M	45	40
Do pf	103⅛	104⅝
Un Dr G	..	50
Do pf	80	85
U S C I P	14	16
U S Exp	65	68½
U S I A	41	43
U S R & I	40	45
U S R & Ref pf	1½	2½
U S R 1st pf	107½	107⅞
Do 2d pf	70	95
Va I, C & Coke	40	42
Va R & P	..	45
Vul Det	8	12
Do pf	..	35
W F Exp	90	97
W Md pf	35	40
Weym-B	225	280
Do pf	114	120
W & L E	2	4
Do 1st pf	8	12
W-Ov pf	100⅞	102½
Wis Cent	35	38¼
W'w'th (F W) pf	120¼	123

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
A. T. & T. s	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. Tob. sc	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅝	101⅛	4.20
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅛	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'17	99½	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅛	99⅜	4.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅜	4.95
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅛	2.75
Brook. R. T	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅝	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅞	92⅛	7.40
C. & W. Ind	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Chi. E. Rys	5	July, 1916	96	96⅞	7.75
City of Mont	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
C. P. R. & L	6	May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	5.98
Con. G., Balt	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Erie R. R	5	Apr., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	5.75
Erie R. R	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
Erie R. R	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.60
Gov. of Switz	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Gov. of Switz	5	Mar., 1918	97⅞	97⅞	5.85
Gov. of Switz	5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97⅛	5.85
Hav. El. Ry	6	June, 1915	99⅞	99⅞	6.25
Hocking Val	5	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅞	99⅞	5.10
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98	[illegible]
L. S. & M. S	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
Louis. G. & E	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.55
Mich. Ry	6	June, 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Minn. G. E	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pac. Ry	6	June, 1915	90	92	..
Mon. T. & P	6	Apr., 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav	6	May, 1917	96⅛	97½	7.55
N. Y. Cent	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.& H	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.81
North. St. P	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El	5	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
P. R. R. cv	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.90
P. S. C., N. J	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.65
Southern Ry	5	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry	5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99⅜	5.55
Suls. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅛	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt	5	Aug., 1918	96	97½	6.25
Union Typew	5	Jan.15,'16	98⅞	99⅛	7.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101⅞	102	4.30
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99⅛	5.25
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	100	6.00
West. P. Trac	5	Mar., 1917	96	99	..
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.60
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅛	6.75

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COTTON DECLINES ON LIQUIDATION

Market Rallies After Low Opening on Bullish Weekly Weather Report.

WAR NEWS DISQUIETING

Wall Street Houses Active in Selling—Sharp Break in October—Liverpool Market Weak.

Cotton yesterday shared in the decline which was general in other markets, and in spite of the fact that the undertone was steady after the first hour a flood of liquidation toward the close sent prices sharply downward to a net loss of about 40 points.

Liverpool was again very disappointing, although certain special conditions were believed to be responsible for the weakness in that market. According to private cables there was heavy selling against purchases of some of the cotton that had been seized by British war vessels, and which had been destined for the Continent. This seemed to be the most plausible explanation for Liverpool's poor showing.

After selling about 20 points lower, the market rallied on a bullish weekly weather report, but there was quiet selling by some of the bulls, who let go lines which had been accumulated at much lower prices. The moving cause of this liquidation was undoubtedly the report that Japan had sent a forty-eight-hour ultimatum to China, and that Japanese nationals had been instructed by their Consuls to leave China on short notice. Toward the close the liquidation became urgent, and the market presented a demoralized appearance.

October broke below the 10c level for the first time since the middle of March. Wall Street houses were particularly active in the selling. There was good buying by some of the trade interests on the decline, but demand was not sufficient to absorb these offerings except at recessions.

The weekly weather report stated that the weather had been unfavorable for the crop except in the central States. Continued wet and cloudy weather in Texas still further delays planting, and much replanting will be necessary. In the districts east of the Mississippi drought is hindering growth and delaying germination of late planted cotton. The report on Texas said that dry, sunshiny weather was badly needed. The weather details from Texas showed scattered showers, ranging from ⅛ of an inch to more than one inch at about forty stations.

Sentiment just now is very unsettled, and the market leaders are inclined to be governed by developments in international politics to the exclusion of almost every other feature.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 25 decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points decline; 10.05 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices while weak, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.72	9.30	9.43@9.46	9.82@9.85
July	9.96	9.63	9.63@9.65	10.06@10.07
October	10.28	9.98	9.98@10.00	10.38@10.39
Decem'r	10.47	10.18	10.18@10.19	10.58@10.59
January	10.50	10.20	10.20@10.21	10.63@10.64
March	10.71	10.47	10.42@10.44	10.84@10.85

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,372	5,378	2,267
New Orleans	4,670	2,996	5,902
Mobile	107	70	266
Savannah	2,680	2,807	1,337
Charleston	278	272	216
Wilmington	179	334	81
Norfolk	1,967	1,535	264

Total port receipts, 21,010 bales, against 10,454 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,281	745	54
Memphis	957	1,679	335
St. Louis	2	5,370	1,022
Houston	3,370	1,692	1,596

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,500 to 5,500	6,059	2,583
New Orleans	1,000 to 1,500	4,024	1,635

Total exports yesterday, 23,700 bales; so far this season, 7,342,496, against 8,292,650 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
525	New Orleans	9.25	318,488	155,576
—	Mobile	9.00	24,528	19,747
565	Savannah	9¾	109,428	61,486
91	Galveston	9.65	340,713	236,495
—	Wilmington	9¾	42,328	19,467
1,335	Norfolk	9.38	57,432	35,574
1,073	Augusta	9.43	116,070	38,621
1,100	Memphis	9.25	139,045	71,653
297	St. Louis	9⅝	30,383	29,469
854	Houston	9.50	116,800	92,075

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline, at 5.46d.

Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 19,000 bales, including 17,200 American. Closed barely stead.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.60
Chi. & Northw.	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi. Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.20	5.80
Chi., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.65	4.55
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.88
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.30
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., K. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.98	4.88
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Seab. Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.70
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
South. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅝	102⅝
6s, Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛
4½s, March, 1963	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
4½s, May, 1957	105¼	105½	105⅝	105⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	105¼	105½	105⅝	105½
4s, May, 1917	101	101¼	101¼	..
4½s, Nov., 1917	101	..	101¼	..
4¼s, March, 1964	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4¼s, March, 1963	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
4¼s, Sept., 1960	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4¼s, March, 1930-60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4s, May, 1959	96⅝	97¼	97	97⅝
4s, Nov., 1958	96⅝	97¼	97	97⅝
4s, May, 1957	96⅝	97¼	97	97⅝
4s, Nov., 1956	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97¼
4s, Nov., 1955	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97¼
4s, Nov., 1936	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97¼
4s, 1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	87	87⅝	87⅝	..
3½s, May, 1954	87	..	87⅝	..

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Tin	..	39.50	38.00	40.00
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Iron, No. 2 X Fdy.	13.75	14.25	..	..
Antimony, oth. br's	33.00	36.00	33.00	36.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅝@18⅞c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	5	0	76	0	0
Copper, futures	79	15	0	77	5	0
Tin, spot	161	10	0	160	10	0
Tin, futures	162	10	0	162	0	0
Lead	20	2	6	20	7	6
Spelter	05	0	0	66	0	0

Weekly cable to New York Metal Exchange reported antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £100; other brands, £05.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 and 6 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2½@2¾	8 and 10 mos.	3¾@4
4 mos.	2¾@3	11 and 12 mos.	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months....3 @3¼ | 6 months....3½@4
60 to 90 days........ 3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months....4 | 6 months....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79½	$4.79¼	$4.79½
Cables	4.79¾	4.79⅝	4.79⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.79⅞
Paris	5.32¼	5.39⅝
Berlin	.82½	.82⅝
Austria	15.50	15.55
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.28
Holland	.39½	+ 1/16
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.82¼	5.83
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.50
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.56	25.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅝	$4.75½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $409,493,709; balances, $23,747,590; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $147,806.

The local banks have lost $648,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.62½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, off 1-16; New York, 50c, off ⅛.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Absence of New Taxation in Budget Helps Tone of Trading.

LONDON, May 5.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. There was a good demand for Treasury bills.

The stock market was more cheerful as traders construed the war news favorably, and the absence of fresh taxation in the budget helped the tone. Investment stocks were steady and Consols advanced a fraction, but oil shares were offered and Chinese and Japanese bonds closed weak.

Most of the business in the American section was in Canadian Pacific, United States Steel, Southern Railway, and Southern Pacific. The closing was quiet and firm.

WABASH DIRECTORS SEEK REARGUMENT

Contend Pollitz's Judgment of $6,000,000 on Issue of Bonds Is Excessive.

WANT IT CUT TO $500,000

Briefs to be Filed with Appellate Division Tomorrow for Gould, Pierce and Jeffery.

Attorneys for George J. Gould, Winslow S. Pierce, and E. T. Jeffery, defendants in the suit brought by James Pollitz for restoration to the treasury of the Wabash Railroad of $22,000,000 alleged to have been lost in a Wabash bond issue, will appear before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court tomorrow and submit briefs asking for reargument of the case and for a modification of the judgment of the Appellate Division handed down on April 9. This judgment, concurred in by the full court, held that Messrs. Gould, Pierce, and Jeffery should pay back to the Wabash approximately $6,000,000, representing the interest paid out on the alleged illegal bonds which they, as Directors of the Wabash, had authorized.

It will be contended in the briefs prepared by Rush Taggart, the attorney for the Wabash Railroad Company, and by Pierce & Greer, attorneys for the three Directors, that the court erred in fixing the judgment at approximately $6,000,000. The lawyers, without yielding the right of the Directors to appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision as it now stands, or as it may be modified, will contend that the judgment should have been for approximately $500,000 instead of $6,000,000.

An affidavit of John C. Otteson, Secretary of the Wabash Railroad Company, forms the basis of the claim for a modification of the judgment. The act complained against in the Pollitz suit was the issuing of about $20,000,000 of refunding bonds and about $17,000,000 Wabash stock, and the exchange of these securities for old securities amounting to about $28,000,000. The court held that the new securities were illegal and that Messrs. Gould, Pierce, and Jeffery were liable for all interest paid out on them from 1907 to 1911, when the Wabash Railroad went into receivership. Justice Dowling, who wrote the Appellate Division opinion, had figured this interest at something more than $4,000,000 and had added nearly $2,000,000 more for interest due to date.

Mr. Otteson, in the affidavit which will be a part of the defendants' brief, contends that the interest on the old bonds which were retired would have gone on as usual if they had not been taken up. He figured this interest at about $3,500,000. Thus the lawyers will contend that the Wabash Directors, assuming the court was right in holding the new bond issue as illegal, should be liable only for the difference between the amount paid on the new bonds and the amount which would have been paid in event the old securities had not been retired. The actual difference between Justice Dowling's figures and those of Mr. Otteson is $423,252, which, with interest to date, would bring the judgment to about $500,000.

The attorneys for Messrs. Gould, Pierce, and Jeffery, it is understood, will ask that the case be sent to a referee for accounting, the referee's figures to be used for the enlightenment of the court in fixing the exact amount due the Wabash Railroad.

Objection to the demand for a reduction of the judgment will be made by J. Aspinwall Hodge, representing Mr. Pollitz. He will argue that the defendants are estopped from pleading non-liability for any part of the coupons paid on an illegal bond issue.

The Pollitz suit was started in 1907 and has been in many courts. Once it reached the United States courts, and there the Wabash Directors were upheld in authorizing the new securities. In the New York State courts the Directors have lost at every stage.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	A. C. L. of C.	114	114	114	114
96	Com. Credit pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
232	Cons. Power	106	106½	106	106½
56	C. Power pf.	114½	114½	114	114
100	Cosden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	Houston Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
133	Maryland Cas.	85½	86⅛	85½	86
15	Maryland Tr.	110½	110½	110½	110½
30	Northern Cen.	84½	84¾	84½	84½
500	Sapulpa Oil	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Cin. G. gr. 5s	94	94	94	94
4,000	City B. 4s, '61	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	City B. 4s, '58	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
6,000	C. & I. Ry. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
88,000	C. Power 4½s	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½
1,200	C. Pow. notes	100	100	100	100
2,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
500	Elkhorn F. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	M. D. & S. 5s	93	93	93	93
2,000	N. Ry. & L. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
25,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½
19,600	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61⅛	61½	61⅛	61½
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Aventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
60	Ahmeek	375	392	375	385
2,085	Alaska	37¼	37⅛	35½	35½
155	Algomah	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
1,025	Allouez	58½	58¾	58	58
640	Amalgamated	74	75	73¼	73⅜
5,741	Amer. Zinc	42½	43	40¾	41
1,460	Arizona Com.	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
100	Bonanza	50c	50c	50c	50c
8,881	Butte & Sup.	68	69	65¼	66
895	Calumet & Ar.	70½	71	68½	69
285	Calumet & H.	570	605	570	590
20	Centennial	22	22	22	22
198	Chino	46¼	47	46¼	46½
8,290	Copper Range	56⅜	58	55⅜	56
553	East Butte	13	13¼	12¾	13¼
804	Franklin	11	11⅛	11	11
785	Granby	85½	86½	84¼	84¼
225	Greene Canan.	31½	31⅛	31	31⅛
175	Hancock	22	23	22	23
400	Indiana	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
260	Inspiration	32¼	32¼	32⅛	32¼
665	Isle Royale	28¼	29¼	27½	27½
25	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Keweenaw	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
200	Lake	14¼	14¼	14	14
1,220	La Salle	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
425	Mass. Consol.	12½	12¾	12½	12½
185	Mayflower	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
852	Mohawk	74	76½	74	74½
1,895	New Arcadian	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
2,125	North Butte	34	34¾	33¼	33¼
50	North Lake	3	3	3	3
860	Ojibway	3	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
510	Old Colony	5⅛	5⅝	5	5⅝
855	Old Dominion	54	54	53½	54
80	Osceola	86	86	84	84
145	Pond Creek	15⅝	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛
839	Quincy	85½	89½	85	85½
280	Ray Consol	23½	24	23⅝	23⅝
100	Santa Fe	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Shannon	9	9⅛	9	9
811	Shattuck	28⅛	29	28	28⅛
370	St. Mary's Ld.	57½	60	57½	58
3,010	Superior & B.	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4
1,500	Superior Cop.	34	35⅝	33½	34¼
430	Tamarack	38½	40	38	38
270	Trinity	6	6½	6	6
200	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
1,145	U. S. Smelting	38½	39	37¼	37¼
60	U. S. Sm. pf.	46½	46¼	46½	46½
175	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
79	Utah Consol	13	13	12½	12½
625	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅛	65⅝	66
100	Victoria	3	3	3	3
450	Winona	4½	4⅞	4½	4½
180	Wolverine	63½	64	62	62

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Boston & Alb.	181½	181½	181½	181½
121	Boston Elev.	81½	82	81	82
10	Boston & M.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
68	Fitchburg pf.	70	70	69½	69½
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
875	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68	68⅝	66⅝	66⅝
10	Old Colony	151½	151½	151½	151½
35	W. E. St. Ry.	65	65½	65	65½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
382	Am. Ag. Ch.	58	59½	58	59
134	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92⅝	93	92¼	92½
10	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
200	Am. Pn. Svc.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
85	Am. P. Svc. pf	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
118	Am. Sugar	111½	111½	110	110
20	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	115	114¾	115
690	Am. T. & T.	122¾	122¾	122	122
33	Am. Woolen pf	88	88	88	88
104	A. G. & W. I.	9	9	9	9
421	A. G. & W. I. pf	20	20	20	20
100	E. Bos. Land.	11	11	10½	10½
250	Edison	241	241	241	241
62	Gen. Electric	157	157¼	154⅛	154⅛
53	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88⅝	88	88
5	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
30	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
15	Pullman	159	159	159	159
160	Reece Button	16¾	17	16¾	17
65	Swift & Co.	109½	109½	109½	109½
150	Torrington	34⅛	34½	34	34½
20	Torrington pf.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
385	United Fruit	140½	140½	139	139½
2,188	Un. Sh. Mach.	59⅛	59⅞	58¼	58¼
440	U. Sh. M. pf.	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1,665	U. S. Steel	58½	58⅝	56⅝	56⅞
183	Western Union	69	69	68½	68½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	68	68	68	68
16,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
3,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Swift 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
8,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	96	96	96	96
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Westing. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3½	4¼
B. St. Gas	.13	.15	Iron Bloss.	.59	.64
Begole	1	1⅛	La Rose	.52	.54
Bohemia	..	2⅝	Majestic	.45	.46
Boston E.	.30	.34	McK-D.	.30	.34
Butte & L.	.24	.26	Mex. Mets.	.18	.20
Calaveras	2	2⅛	M. of Am.	2	2⅛
Chief Con.	.90	1	N. Baltic	3⅝	3¾
Cornelia	8⅝	9	Nev. Doug.	.85	.87
Con. Ariz.	.75	.87	Ohio Cop.	.26	.29
Cortez	.20	.40	Oneco	2	2¼
Con. Cop.	1⅝	2	So. Lake	7⅛	7½
Crown Res.	.85	.95	Stew't M.	1⅛	1⅜
Davis-D.	1	1⅛	U. V. Ext.	3⅛	3⅜
Eagle & B.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Mets.	2	2⅛
First N. C.	2½	2⅝	Yukon G.	2⅝	2⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	39½	39½	39½	39½
10	Booth Fish pf.	78	78	78	78
135	Chi. P. Tool	60¼	60¼	59	59
105	Chi. Ry. Ser. 1.	88	88	87½	87½
1,444	Chi. Ry. 2s	24	25¼	24	25¼
5	Com. Edison	135½	135½	135½	135½
10	Ill. Brick	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
50	K. C. Ry. & L.	23	23	23	23
10	Mon. Ward pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
105	People's Gas	118¼	118¼	117	117
100	Rumely	5	5	5	5
5	Quak. Oats pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
108	Sears Roebuck	138¼	138¾	138	138
110	Stew. Warner	69	69⅛	68¾	68¾
146	Swift	109½	109½	109½	109½
10	U. S. Steel	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
223	Un. Carbide	169	160	158	158

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,500	Swift	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Amal. Copper	74	74	73⅝	73⅝
135	Am. Milling	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35	American Rys.	32	32	32	32
100	Am. Smelting	71½	71½	71½	71½
200	Baldwin Loco.	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝
100	Buf. & Sus. t.c.	13	13	13	18
9	Buf. & Sus. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
405	Cambria Steel	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49¼
10	Col. Fuel & I.	30	30	30	30
20	Cent. Leather	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
358	Elec. St. Bat.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52
100	Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½
165	Gen. Asph. pf.	66¼	66¼	66	66
15	Ins. Co., N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
115	Keystone Tel.	15	15	15	15
15	Kan. City Sou.	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28¼
875	Lake Superior	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
268	Lehigh Nav.	74	75	74	75
10	Lehigh Valley	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
6	Minehill	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
10	Norf. & West.	105	105	105	105
5	North Penn.	90	90	90	90
158	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼
300	Phila. Co.	36	36	36	36
204	Phila. Electric	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
286	Phila. R. T. t.c.	9	9	8⅞	9
65	Phila. Traction	76	76	76	76
325	Reading	74¼	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
10	Rock Island	24¼	24½	24½	24½
797	Tonopah Belm.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
185	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
989	Union Traction	34	34½	34	34
43	United G. Imp.	84	84	84	84
8,150	U. S. Steel	58⅝	59	56⅝	56⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$700	Am. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	Beth. Stl. ref. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½
25,000	Beth Steel 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
100	Int. Rys. 4s	60	60	60	60
5,000	Keys. Tel. 1st 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
8,000	Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	Leh. Nav. gen. con. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4s, '48	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Penn. R. R. con. 3½s, '15	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Penn. R. R. 4½s, 1960	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
500	Phila. Elec. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Reading gen. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Reading imp. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Schuylkill Riv. East Side 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s, t. c.	76½	76½	76½	76½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Sewer P.	20	20	19½	19½
150	Am. W. G. pf.	115	115	115	115
25	Caney R. Gas	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
300	Col. Gas & El.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½
4,032	Crucible Steel	24	25⅝	23⅝	23⅝
337	C. Steel pf.	87½	88	87½	88
50	Elk C. N. Gas	109¾	110	109¾	110
82	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47½	47½
235	Natl. Firepr'g.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
125	Natl. F. pf.	19¼	20¼	19½	20¼
90	Ohio Fuel Sup.	42	42	41¾	41¾
10	Oklahoma Gas	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
250	Pitts. Coal	23	24	23	24
300	Pitts. Coal pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
800	Pitts. Sil. P.	11c.	11c.	11c.	11c.
395	Pure Oil	15	15	14¾	14¾
85	Un. S. & Sig.	105¾	105¾	105	105
40	Un. Natl. Gas	131	131	131	131
4	U. S. Glass	18	18	18	18
70	U. S. Steel	57¼	57¼	56⅝	56⅝
190	West. Air B.	134¼	134¼	134	134
144	Westing. Elec.	51	51	50	50

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,500	Col. G. & El 5s	72	72	72	72
2,000	Pitts C. deb. 5s	95	95	95	95
3,000	West. P. Ry. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STEEL TRADE IS STRONGER.

Operations Show Improvement and Outlook Is Brighter.

Confidence is reported in steel centres this week that an improvement of buying will shortly appear. Operations by some of the leading producers are on a slightly higher scale than a week ago. The Iron Age says:

With little change in the rate of new buying at home, the steel trade has entered May with more grounds for confidence in the outlook than existed one month ago. In the main this is due to the very heavy foreign business distributed here in April and the further large volume on which negotiations are now being closed. To this is now added the belated promise of freer buying of railroad equipment.

Knowing that much more steel for export will be turned out at their mills in May and June than in March and April, steel makers have been little disposed to add to their bookings by price concessions. Hence with many of them April did not equal March in new orders or shipments. War and other export business becomes thus the pivotal factor at a time when hesitation might have developed in a purely domestic situation.

Steel works operations are now averaging nearer to 75 than to 70 per cent. The Steel Corporation's schedules for this week are at 73.5 per cent. of ingot capacity. Foreign orders may bring this up slightly as the month advances. The statement of unfilled orders as of April 30 is not likely to show much change.

The Iron Trade Review says:

April, in new bookings and specifications, proved a satisfactory month to steel makers generally, and May opens with better promise. Where some companies last month made some gains in bookings over March, others experienced moderate losses, so that the general net result is little changed. This ability of the situation to hold its own while railroad buying, manifestly poor, is in the process of recuperation, offers one of the most wholesome signs for the industry.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was badly disturbed by international considerations. The market gave way in the afternoon under heavy general selling, with the reaching of stop loss orders adding to the pressure. An adverse construction was placed upon the latest European war advices and attention was also devoted to the prospect of Japan serving an ultimatum upon China. In the early dealings there was a temporary rally from the closing levels of Tuesday. In some instances there were sharp advances, notably by certain of the specialties.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	37½	37½	37⅜	36⅛
30	Allis-Chalmers	17	17	15⅝	15⅝
16,100	Amal. Copper	74	75⅛	73	73⅜
110	Am. Beet Sug.	48¼	48¼	46	46⅛
1,820	Amer. Can	41½	41⅝	39¼	39½
70	Am. Car & F.	55⅜	55⅝	53⅜	54¼
100	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	52⅝	50¼	52⅝
20	Am. H. & L. pf	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34¼
100	Am. Ice Sec.	33⅛	33⅛	32¼	32¼
470	Am. Locom've.	53⅝	54½	49⅝	49⅝
690	Am. Smelting	72½	72½	69⅝	69⅞
40	Am. Sugar	111¾	112	109½	109½
190	Anaconda Cop.	35⅝	36	34⅝	35
80	Beth. Steel	144½	144½	140	140¼
710	Brook. R. Tr.	90⅛	90⅛	89½	89⅛
30	California Pet.	17	17	17	17
610	Can. Pacific	161½	162½	150	159
650	Cent. Leather	40⅝	40⅝	38½	38⅝
90	Ches. & Ohio	46⅜	46⅜	45	45¼
10	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
20	Chi., M. & St. P.	92½	93¼	92¼	93¼
160	C., R. I. & Pac.	25⅛	25⅛	23⅝	24¼
170	Chino Copper	46⅝	46⅝	45¼	45¼
430	Col. F. & Iron	31½	31⅞	28½	29⅛
90	Consol. Gas	130⅛	130⅛	129	129
50	Corn Products	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Crucible Steel	25½	25½	25½	25½
90	Dist. Securities	14¼	14¼	13	13
1,590	Erie	28¼	28¼	26⅝	27
140	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	42⅛	42¾
70	Goodrich Co.	50	50	48⅜	48⅜
90	Gt. North. Ore	35½	36	34¾	35¼
90	Inspiration	32	32	31¼	31¼
3,930	Inter.-Met.	22¼	22¼	20⅝	21¼
2,180	Inter.-Met. pf.	72¼	72⅝	71	71⅝
100	Kan. City So.	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	28
280	Lehigh Valley	142¼	142⅝	141	141
590	Mex. Petrol'm.	81	81⅛	76⅛	76⅛
70	Mo., K. & Tex.	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
320	Mo. Pacific	14⅝	15	14	14⅛
70	Nevada Con.	15	15	15	15
20	N. Y. Central	88½	88½	87⅝	87⅝
140	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68⅛	68⅛	66⅝	66⅝
50	N. Y., O. & W.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10	Nor. Pacific	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
80	Pacific Mail	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
50	Pitts. Coal	23⅝	23⅝	23	23½
400	Pressed St. C.	51	51	46	46⅛
290	Ray Copper	23⅛	24	23	23
12,680	Reading	148⅜	149⅛	145⅞	146⅜
50	Rep. Iron & S.	29⅝	29⅛	29	29
370	So. Pacific	92	92	90¼	90⅝
80	Southern Ry.	18	18	18	18
280	Studebaker Co.	74	75⅛	72⅝	73
80	Third Ave.	52⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
4,400	Union Pacific	130	130⅛	127⅝	127⅝
250	U. S. Rubber	69⅛	69⅛	65⅝	67⅛
31,780	U. S. Steel	58⅜	59⅛	56⅝	56⅝
610	Utah Copper	67⅛	68⅛	65⅝	65⅝
210	Va.-Car. Ch.	34	36⅛	34	35⅛
10	Wabash	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
110	Wabash pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	West. Un. Tel.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
4,420	Westing. Elec.	102	103⅛	97⅞	98⅛
88,960					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Atlanta	.37½	.37½	.37	.37
1,000	Blue Bell	.04	.04	.04	.04
800	Booth	.46	.46	.46	.46
500	Brunswick	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1,300	Jumbo Ext.	1.30	1.30	1.27½	1.27½
1,500	Kewanas	.16	.16	.16	.16
200	Mexican	.30	.30	.30	.30
900	Midway	.19	.19	.18	.18
1,100	Rescue Eula	.16	.16	.15	.15
200	Tonopah Ex.	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
500	Tonopah Mer.	.38	.38	.38	.38
400	West. End	.78	.78	.78	.78
9,200					

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

By Order of Executors.

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. General Mortgage, 4 per cent. bond, due March, 1958, coupons March and Sept., 91½.

490 shares Citizens Union Realty & Mortgage Co., $100 each, $50, lot.

120 shares J. Spencer Turner Co. 7 per cent. preferred, $100 each, 20.

30 shares Trinidad Sugar Co., $100 each, 105.

$1,000 Consumers Park Brewing Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1919, $500 each, $95, lot.

For Account of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

91 shares Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., new stock resulting from uncombined fractional rights to subscribe, sold by the company at an upset price not less than $100 per share, 150.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

$1,065,000 Deering Coal Company 1st mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, with April 1st, 1909, and subsequent coupons attached, $1,000 each, 20.

$3,000 Military Naval Corporation 5 per cent gold bonds, due Jan., 1920, interest Jan. and July, Jan., 1915, coupons on, $150.

50 shares Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co., $50 each, $190 per share.

2 shares Eighth Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each, 305.

3 shares United States Steel Corpn. preferred, $100 each, 108⅝.

52 Installment contracts on which about $8,030.48 is due, the said installment contracts being for the purchase price of shoe stitching machines sold by the Larsen Machine Co. under the foregoing patents, $2,100, lot.

United States Patents Nos. 882,395, 910,829—927,152 and 927,153, covering the Larsen Shoe Stitching Machine, $2,000, lot.

$15,000 Gates Coal & Coke Co. of Pennsylvania 1st mortgage 20-year 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb., 1930, August, 1912, and subsequent coupons attached, $10, lot.

100 shares American Transportation Co common, $15¼ per share.

10 shares National Transit Co., $25 each, $32⅝ per share.

13 shares Indiana Pipe Line Co., $50 each, $109 per share.

2 shares Yorkville Bank, $100 each, 530.

1,400 obligations of the Compagnie d'Eclairage de Bahia, 500 francs each, $2,500.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Cigar	114	117	114	117
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	75	80	75	80
Conley Foil	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	200	205	200	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	99½	101
Porto R.-Am. Tob.	195	200	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	310	325	310	330
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118¼	120	118½	120

FORM NEW McCRORY CO.

Five and Ten Cent Stores Now in $6,250,000 Corporation.

A new company, known as the McCrory Stores Corporation, a consolidation of the string of five-and-ten-cent stores of the old J. G. McCrory Company, has been formed with a capitalization of $1,250,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $5,000,000 common stock. The company will operate a chain of 118 five-and-ten-cent stores which are now located in this city, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh and other cities in the Eastern and Southern States.

It was announced yesterday that a syndicate of bankers, headed by Hornblower and Weeks and Charles E. Merrill & Co., had purchased and resold all of the preferred stock of the new company.

J. G. McCrory, head of the old J. G. McCrory & Co., started in the five-and-ten-cent store business in 1882 with capital of $2,000. He succeeded in building up one of the largest chains of stores in the country. In the last four years the number of stores increased from 69 to 118.

BRANCH BANK REPORT GOOD

National City Official to Report on Panama City and Havana.

Herbert R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank, who returned here yesterday from Central America on the Ward Line steamship Mexico, said that he had a favorable report to make on conditions for the establishment of branch banks in Panama City and Havana.

Mr. Eldridge was accompanied by Roger L. Farnham, another official of the National City Bank, who went to Cuba and Panama with him to assist in gathering material for a report on the financial conditions of both republics.

George M. Bradt, owner of The Havana Post, who was a passenger on the Mexico, said that Cuba was very prosperous at present on account of the high prices of sugar.

Approves Bond Issue.

ALBANY, May 5.—The up-State Public Service Commission today approved an issue of $13,000,000 fifteen-year 5 per cent. gold debentures of the Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad Company to take up short-term notes, the proceeds of which were used for improvements. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which owns the Harlem River Road, has agreed to take the entire new issue at par.

TO DROP HOLDING COMPANY.

American Coal Products Proposes to Adopt Old Name.

Arrangements are under way to effect a reorganization of the American Coal Products Company. At the last annual meeting many of the stockholders approved of such a plan, and a special meeting is to be called to get the consent of all of the stockholders. It is proposed to do away altogether with the holding company and to rename the company the Barrett Coal Products Company. The new company is to have the same capitalization as the present holding company, so that stocks can be exchanged, share for share. The present company is incorporated in New Jersey, and the advisability of incorporating in a different State will be considered.

The annual report of the American Coal Products Company and its subsidiaries, made public yesterday, shows net sales for 1914 of $16,160,686, a decrease of $240,980, compared with the previous year. The net income was $1,724,021, compared with $2,062,837. After paying dividends there was a surplus of $354,607.

While some depression resulted from the war, it was explained in a circular sent to stockholders that there had been increased activity in the chemical departments of the company due to contracts for explosive ingredients. Any loss in general business, the circular said, would more than be made up by the new chemical orders.

MANY UNDERWRITING BIDS.

Syndicate in the Pennsylvania's $65,000,000 Bonds Oversubscribed.

Applications for participation in the underwriting of $65,000,000 of new general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad poured in at such a rate yesterday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., syndicate managers, announced at the close of business the syndicate had been oversubscribed. It is expected the offering price of the new issue will be announced today.

Bond houses which expect to share in the underwriting were consulted yesterday regarding the price at which the new issue will be brought out. It was intended originally to make the offering price close to par, but reports yesterday made the probable price between 98 and 100. It was said last evening that the matter had not been settled, but that the price would be made on a basis to insure a quick distribution of the offering. The Pennsylvania shares equally with the syndicate in anything received more than 98.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"A light purse is a heavy curse."

THE desirability of a substantial *bank account* needs no argument. The advantage of carrying your account in a strong institution is also beyond question.

The *Franklin Trust Company* with resources of over $20,000,000 is amply able to supply your banking needs with precision and despatch. Our three offices, all centrally located, offer every facility for the speedy and efficient transaction of your business. Our 27 years' experience and the knowledge which our *Trustees* and *Officers* have of financial and business affairs are at the services of all our depositors.

ESTABLISHED 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague Street *Fulton St. Office:* 569 Fulton Street

$50,000
City of Oswego, N. Y.
4½s
Due $5,000 Annually May 1, 1920 to 1929
Exempt from Federal and New York State Taxes.
Price to yield 4⅛%
Rhoades & Company
37 Wall Street New York City

Specialists in
J. G. McCRORY COMPANY
When Issued
EHRICH & DREYFUS
Members of New York Stock Exchange
TELEPHONE BROAD 2145 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Tell us how much you can save every month and we'll tell you how much you can buy.
Send for Booklet 15, "Partial Payment Plan."
John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE, 74 BROADWAY, N. Y.
42d St. & B'way—Longacre Bldg., N. Y.
125th Street and Lenox Avenue, N. Y.
National State Bank Bldg.—Newark, N. J.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 WALL STREET

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BINGHAM & GARFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Convertible Gold Bonds, Due July 1, 1920.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided by Article V. of the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated July 1, 1910, made by the Bingham & Garfield Ry. Co. to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will redeem all the remaining outstanding bonds of this issue, amounting to Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($25,500) par value, on July 1st, 1915, at 110% of par and accrued interest to July 1st, 1915, at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. Coupons due July 1st, 1915, should be presented for payment in the usual manner. After July 1st, 1915, interest on the above bonds will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
May 4th, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
Notice of Thirteenth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 13, 1915, for the election of six directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors, or the Finance Committee, since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors and of said Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 12, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 28th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional numbers, denominations and maturities of the amendment ratifying same, and of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8828, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES,
May 1, 1915. Asst. Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee, under First Five Per Centum Fifty-Year Gold Mortgage of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, dated July 1, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it for the Sinking Fund on June 7th, 1915, of bonds secured thereby or Certificates of Deposit of Bankers Trust Company for such bonds, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of Forty-five thousand nine hundred sixty-five and 51-100 Dollars ($45,965.51). Offers should state serial numbers and whether Bonds or Certificates of Deposit are tendered.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Dated New York, May 3, 1915.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of June 17, 1915, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $46,598.12, the sum payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be receivd until 3 P. M. June 3, 1915.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1915.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on May 20th, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $38,782.99.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
May 1st, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York, from May 14th to 31st, 1915, both days inclusive.

J. G. WYLIE, Treasurer.

The Wise Investor Will Buy

when thoughtless liquidation forces good stocks below intrinsic value. This opportunity is presented by

United Cigar Stores Co. of Am.
Riker & Hegeman
United Profit Sharing Corp.
Anglo-American Oil
Galena Signal Oil
Computing-Tabulating-Rec. Co.

These stocks are worth materially more in our opinion than they are selling for now.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad Street Phone 5501 Broad

Bank Stocks

We Will Buy
25 American Exchange Nat.
20 Century
25 Chatham & Phenix
20 Fidelity Phenix Ins.
25 Mechanics of Brooklyn

We Will Sell
25 Astor Trust
15 Central Trust
15 Flushing National
15 German American Ins.
10 Mfgrs. Citizens Trust of B'kn.

Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Take advantage of present
Market Conditions
Turn your confidence in the soundness of the present market into cash. Use the exceptional opportunities now before you. Our latest Circular No. 679 tells about
Standard Motor Construction
Emerson Phonograph
Electric Boat
American Zinc
and other specialties.
Sent upon request
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

U. S. Steel Common
Is It a Purchase?
Our Special Review "T" explains.
Copy on Request.
Wm. S. Dugan & Co.
Established 1898.
Members { N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, N. Y. Curb Association
44 Broad St. New York.

Central Pacific Ref. 4s, 1949
Chile Copper Co. 7s, 1923
Japanese Gov't 2nd Series 4½s, 1925
Northern Pacific Prior Lien 4s
Crex Carpet Stock
J. C. McCrory Co. Com. & Pref.
Standard Milling Co. Com. & Pref.
Texas Co. Rights
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Phone 6951 to 6956 Broad

For Sale
100 Sh. Am. Sumatra Tob. Com. @ 22
100 Sh. Colonial Mot'n Pic. Corp. @ 4½
200 Sh. E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. Stk.
100 Sh. General Baking Co. Pfd. @ 54
100 Sh. General Baking Co. Com. @ 10
$10,000 Gen. Bak'g Co. 6s, 1936 @ 86½
50 Sh. Kentucky Securities @ 16
Will Buy
100 Sh. Internat. Agric. Corp. Com.
100 Sh. Internat. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
100 Sh. Amer. District Tel. of N. Y.
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
Tel. 3174-5-6-7 John. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

American Type Founders Pfd
Babcock & Wilcox
Bliss (E. W) Common
Mexican Lead Common
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Singer Manufacturing
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 8%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John, New York

West Va. Tract. & Elec. 5s
Peoria Railway 5s
American Public Utilities 5s
Waterloo Cedar Falls & Nor. 5s
Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. 5s
Galveston Elec. 5s
Salmon River Power 5s
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power 5s
Geo. Reith & Co.
50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3666 Broad.

6% Guaranteed 1st Mortgages
Amounts of $1600 to $2000
Now offered to conservative investors. Best class improved property as security. No charge made to purchasers by large corporation for guarantee of principal and interest. Details from Treasurer, Room 301, 189 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt, 7550.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Sharply Downward on a Smaller Volume of Trading Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 145,422 shares of stock and $135,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 34,663; railroads, 3,200; oils, 3,004, and mining, 104,465. The range of prices to all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,877	American Zinc.	48½	48½	40¼	41¼
159	†Electric Boat.	77	77	75	75
45	†Elec. Boat pf.	101	101	100	100
4,400	Emer. Phono...	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13½
20	Fisk Rub. T...	64	64	64	64
200	Inter-Con. Rub.	7	7	7	7
100	†Int. Mer. M. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,200	†Inter. Motors.	12	12¼	11¾	12
45	†Inter. M. pf..	28	29	28	29
4,200	†Inter. Petro'm.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
70	Kelly Spr. T...	135	136	132	132
5	K. S. T. new 1st pf.	84	84	84	84
120	Marconi of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
337	J. G. McCrory.	55	55	53½	54
145	J. G. McC. pf..	97½	97½	97	97
100	Man. Transit..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. Trans...	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	†Pyrene M. Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
600	C'p. of R. & H.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼
200	Riker & Heg...	6	6	6	6
200	Sterling Gum..	3	3	3	3
300	†Tob. Products.	56¼	56¼	56	56
6,000	Un. C. St. new.	9¾	10¼	9⅝	9¾
8,000	Un. Pr. Shar...	3¼	3¼	3	3
4,100	†World Film...	3½	4⅛	3½	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,400	Anglo-Am. Oil..	18¼	17½	17½	— ½
17	Atlantic Ref...	582	580	580	—10
4	Colonial Oil.....	140	135	135	—10
10	Cont. Oil.....	230	230	230	— 5
18	Cres. Pipe L....	41	40	40	— 1
210	Ill. Pipe Line...	134	130	130	— 3½
5	Ind. Pipe Line..	100	100	100	..
100	National Tran..	32½	32	32	— 1½
150	Ohio Oil.......	142	140	141	— 2
10	Penn. Mex. F..	64	63	63	..
125	Pierce Oil....	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
127	Prairie O. & G.	315	302	303	— 9
175	Prairie Pipe L.	141	138	138	— 1½
10	Solar Refining..	245	245	245	+ 5
110	South Penn. O..	294	285	285	— 8
22	South. Pipe L...	217	215	215	— 8
173	S. O. of Cal...	300	295	295	— 5
127	S. O. of Ind...	440	434	434	— 3
10	Stan. O. of Kan.	365	365	365	+ 5
10	Stan. O. of Neb.	335	335	335	+ 5
75	S. O. of N. J...	410	406	407	— 8
155	S. O. of N. Y...	190	187	187	— 3½
16	Un. Tank L....	82½	82	82	— ½
25	Vacuum Oil.....	223	215	215	— 9

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	In. Con., w. i...	25	25¼	24¾	24¾
1,400	I. C. pf., w. i..	75¼	75¼	75	75
300	Wabash, w. i...	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
200	Wabash pf. (a).	51	51	50	50
500	Wabash pf. (b).	27	27	26¾	26

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,600	†A. J., w. i...	15	15¼	14⅞	15
3,200	†Alta-C. M. Co.	80	83	80	83
5,500	†*Atlanta	36½	38	36½	38
2,600	†*Big Cotton'd.	12	12	12	12
1,300	†Booth	45	47	45	47
2,100	Braden Copper..	8½	8½	8	8
300	Buffalo Mines..	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
400	Canada Copper.	1⅛	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
2,500	Cashboy	6	7	6	7
3,500	†Chile Copper..	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20½
4,000	Con. Ari. S...	11/16	11/16	¾	¾
1,500	*C. O. D. Con..	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Con. Copper M.	2	2	2	2
400	Con. Nev.-Utah	3/16	⅜	3/16	⅜
450	Crown Reserve.	⅞	15/16	⅞	15/16
1,000	*Diam'f'd B. B.	3	3	3	3
1,500	Ely Con.......	10	10	10	10
2,400	†Emma Copper.	36	36	34	36
800	*Genesee V. C..	41	41	41	41
85	Goldfield Con..	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
4,500	†Goldfield M...	28	28	27	27½
800	*Great Bend...	10½	10½	10½	10½
400	Greene-Cananea	31	31	30½	31
2,600	*Iron Blos......	68	68	65	65
7,300	Jumbo Exten..	1 3/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 3/16
3,700	†Kewanas	15½	16	15½	16
1,450	La Rose Consol.	9/16	9/16	½	½
1,000	†MacNamara ..	4½	4½	4½	4¼
700	*McKin.-Dar'gh.	31	31	30	30
500	Nevada Hills ...	23	23	23	23
100	New Utah Bing.	1 7/16	1 7/16	1 7/16	1 7/16
100	Nipissing Mines	6	6	6	6
1,000	*North Star....	20½	20½	20½	20½
2,500	*†Oro	10	10	10	10
400	*Peterson Lake.	26	26	26	26
1,000	*Porcup. Imp'l.	6	6	6	6
1,800	*†Sells	33	33	33	33
2,000	*†Silver Pick...	9	9	9	9
500	South Utah	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
300	Stand. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,200	Stewart	1⅜	1 7/16	1⅜	1⅜
5,800	*Superstit'n Min	22	23	22	23
3,500	†Temiskaming...	37	37	35	35
400	Tonopah Belm't.	4 1/16	4 1/16	4¼	4¼
2,300	*Ton. Cash Boy.	7	7	6	6
1,000	Tonopah Exten.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
2,000	*Tonopah Merg..	38	38	37	37
600	*Ton. J. Butler	84	84	84	84
2,500	*Ton. Midway..	17½	18	17½	18
300	*Ton. Montana.	35	35	35	35
180	Ton. of Nevada.	7 5/16	7 5/16	7 5/16	7 5/16
150	Trinity Copper.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Tularosa	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
300	Tuolumne	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16
100	Un. Verdi Ext..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,000	*†Wasatch	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,350	W. End Consol..	79	82	79	82
4,500	W. End Exten.	5½	5½	5	5
200	Yukon Gold.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$70,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	117	117½	116¾	117
65,000	Pa. 4½s, w. i.	99	99	98½	98½

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 5. Bid.	May 5. Asked.	May 4. Bid.	May 4. Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf., when issued	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17	17½	17	17½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	18	18½	18	18½
Fisk Tire	64	66	64	66
International Nickel	142	146	142	146
Kelly Spr'gfield Tire, new, 2d pf	130	140	130	140
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	165	170	165	170
Manhattan Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Riker & Heg., new	..	6	5½	6
Savoy Oil	5	8	5	8
Un. Cigar S. pf., new	11¾	12	11¾	12
United Cig. Stores Co. of America	101	104	102	104
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
MINING STOCKS.				
Caribou Cobalt	48	55	8¼	8¼
Dia. B. B., asst. paid	3	4	3	4
Florence	55	57	50	55
Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6¼	6	6¼
Sandstorm Kendall	9	10	9	10
Tonopah Mining	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tuolumne Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210
Western Pac. 5s, flat	34	35	..	..

FOREIGN WOOLS ACTIVE.

Practically the Only Feature of the Market—Business Picking Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 5.—The American Cotton and Wool Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Foreign wools, Australian and Capes, were the only feature of the Boston wool market this week. Total sales for the week ran about 1,750,000 pounds, 75 per cent. of these being Australians and Capes, the balance in domestic, being largely pulled and scoured. There is a distinct feeling in the market that fine wools will continue for a long time to be valuable property.

"Coarse wools, which have been most desirable for army cloth purposes, have remained high because of the war. Wools around the world are 50 per cent. higher than the average price.

"Cotton goods are increasing in strength. The knit goods business holds strong. There is a strong feeling that the export trade in this line is going to increase wonderfully and that manufacturers in this country are going to do a large business all around the world. The whole spirit in the textile trade is optimistic."

Bank Clearings Increase.

Bank clearings in April reflect considerable improvement in general business conditions, the total at all leading cities in the United States, according to the statement compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., which includes returns from 129 leading centres, making the most favorable comparison of any month so far this year and amounting to $14,914,393,094, an increase of 0.7 per cent., as compared with the same month last year and 5.0 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913. Much the most notable improvement appears at New York City, that centre reporting increases of 3.8 and 9.4 per cent., respectively, as compared with the two preceding years.

Calumet Increases Dividend.

BOSTON, May 5.—The quarterly dividend rate of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company was increased today from $5 to $15 a share, the largest quarterly disbursement since 1913.

DEARTH OF SHIPPING.

Not Enough Available Tonnage for the European Trade.

Records at the Custom House show that practically all vessels sailing this port for ports of the Allies are carrying capacity cargoes. In many instances ships are leaving here with deck loads. Contractors furnishing supplies for the Allied nations said yesterday that American manufacturers have now arrived at a point where they are delivering for shipment their maximum outputs.

American shipping is said to be deterred at the present time from entering the field, owing to the restrictions made by the Government War Risk Bureau relative to vessels and cargoes engaged in the European trade. This action is also discouraging various interests from chartering vessels, while another strong factor in the situation is the attitude of Great Britain and France toward neutral ships and cargoes.

As illustrating the unusual conditions prevailing, the case of the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris was cited. This vessel, ordinarily employed between New York and South American ports, has been diverted for a special trip to Havre. The vessel brought up from the Argentine 6,703,075 pounds of fresh beef for the French Army.

Manifests of outgoing vessels made public at the Custom House the last few days reveal that the British Government, unwilling to wait for British vessels, is utilizing the regular Italian liners to take supplies to Gibraltar. One of these steamers, the Perugia, leaving for Genoa, had among other things, the following consignments for Britain's fortress: $25,000 worth of tobacco, including cigars; 646,801 pounds of bacon, and 23,800 pounds of lard.

TELEPHONE AS BUSINESS AID

Broadway Association Members Hear Talks on Its Benefits.

The effect of the telephone on the conduct of modern business was discussed yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Broadway Association in the Hotel Martinique. About 125 sat down to the luncheon, among whom were Acting Mayor Esterbrook, Aldermen Curran and Brush, and Senator Agnew of New Jersey, as well as twenty-five members of the Harlem Lighting Club.

A number of moving pictures to illustrate the working of the telephone exchanges were explained by W. C. Schmidt of the New York Telephone Company, and three-minute talks were made by O. J. Gude, John David, C. L. Littlefield of the New York Edison Company, Joseph A. Becker of the United Electric Light and Power Company, L. S. Quimby of the Broadway Trust, John F. Gerrity of the Great Northern Hotel, W. D. Rockefeller of the Hotel Imperial and C. A. Bird, representing the theatrical interests. Each of them explained how much work they found it necessary to do nowadays by aid of the telephone.

Small Bank Ordered Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—The Bank of Cape Vincent at Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, was ordered closed today by Superintendent of Banks Richards owing to its cash condition. The deposits totaled about $45,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Thirty-five corporations were formed today with aggregate capital stocks of $1,143,300. They included:

Aqua Realty Corpn., construction, real estate agency, $500,000; C. O'Shea, F. P. Briody, W. F. Conway, 967 Sherman Av., Bronx.

The New Milk Aerator Co., Syracuse, machine for milk aeration, $250,000; M. C. Greene, E. L. Hill, C. P. Deiong, 1,106 South Salina St., Syracuse.

Sunnyland Fruit Co., preserves, fruits, vegetables, confections, $100,000; R. M. Gluck, C. Hecht, E. F. Rice, 25 Broad St.

Magnesium Mfg. Corpn, iron steel, magnesium, minerals, lumber, coke, electrical goods, $100,000; J. L. Druck, L. F. Sniffen, R. W. Alley, 620 West 116th St.

New York and Havana Realty and Improvement Corpn, $50,000; W. J. Doyle, G. C. Lemnitzer, F. R. Greene, 27 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

Palace Players Film Corpn, motion pictures, films, $50,000; W. Grey Leslie, R. L. Noah, J. L. Hegeman, 15 West 65th St.

J. L. Blum Co., hats, machinery, apparatus, $25,000; L. J. Weber, W. A. Herrmann, J. J. Michael, 763 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Euclid Producing Co., theatrical, $20,000; M. A. Lembeck, B. R. Deming, W. Elliot, Bway and 39th St.

Rosenheim-Selkowitz Co., millinery, novelties, fancy goods, $15,000; H. White, H. Selkowitz, E. Rosenheim, 4 West 93d St.

Coldenham Farm Co., Coldenham, Orange Co., realty, construction, improve, cultivate land, $15,000; A. G. Quinn, H. E. Papenburg, C. A. MacHenry, 115 Bway, Manhattan.

Peterson, Sinclaire & Miller, sales agency for vendible articles, $10,000; T. H. Riggs Miller, R. O. Sinclaire, A. D. Peterson, 25 West 45th St.

Albemarle Bldg. Co., Brooklyn, contracting, construction brokerage, $10,000; R. H. Sternberg, R. Goldman, A. H. Jesselman, 335 Knickerbocker St., Brooklyn.

Choptank Farms Co., commission, farms, products, grain, storage, $10,000; C. Henry, C. Beakes 2d, S. W. Fleming, Jr., C. D. Steele 26 Lawn Av., New Rochelle.

Kirmss Art Bronze Co., art bronze, machinery, tools, $10,000; P. Bollig, Ludwig Stern, Edward Kirmss, 234 East 51st St.

The B. & L. Realty Co., realty, construction, $8,000; A. and M. Blaser, H. Lefkowitz, 10 East 108d St.

G. W. Bradley Ax & Tool Mfg. Co., New Windsor, iron, steel, other metals, machinery, $10,000; C. Hogue, L. A. Plass, J. E. Sloane, 15 West 8th St., Manhattan.

International Battery Co., electrical devices, machinery, $5,000; S. Fassy, S. J. and E. Grasi, 788 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Nielk Realty Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; J. Harris, S. and M. Simon, 288 South Ninth St., Brooklyn.

A. Perrin & Co., eye glasses, opera, field, glasses, cameras, postage stamp collections, $5,000; F. and A. Perrin and A. G. Canalizo, 1 East 28th St.

Scotmints Co., Walden, confections, bakers, grocers' supplies, $5,000; E. C. Georges, A. O. Briggs, L. Soroch, 543 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

The Wiener Busy Cloak Co., Brooklyn, ladies' garments, $5,000; A. Schmilowitz, D. Wiener, I. Lipnitzky, 145 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

S. Weinstein Bros. Construction Co., realty, construction, $5,000; A. Shabshelowitz, H. & S. Weinstein, 1,534 Charlotte St., Bronx.

Dreyer Drug Co., $5,000; A. and M. Spielberg, S. Dreyer, 861 Beck St., Bronx.

Oreste Rondinella & Co., general book store, $5,000; O. Rondinella, M. Bocchino, F. Mennillo, 118 Mott St.

Capital increases—Dunn-Salmon Co., Syracuse, $100,000 to $300,000; The Lansden Co., New York, $1,000 to $100,000; First Leaseholding Co., Manhattan, $55,000 to $110,000; The De Martini Macaroni Co., $25,000 to $100,000; New Amsterdam Casualty Co., New York, $600,000 to $650,000; The Red Creek Cold Storage Co., Red Creek, $25,000 to $50,000.

Capital reduction—Hudson Oil Co., New York, $200,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolution — The Bethlehem Printing & Mfg. Co., Albany.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 5.—Charters filed:

American Cleaners and Dyers, Inc., Newark, to conduct a cleaning and dyeing business, $25,000; Helen Jedell, Hyman Busch, Joseph J. Pallitta, all of Newark.

Crowell & Coe, Inc., Newark, real estate, builders, and contractors, $12,000; James A. Coe, Newark; Fred M. Crowell, Troy Hills; Henry W. Crowell, Bloomfield; M. Louise Coe, Newark.

Fitzgerald & Heenan, Atlantic City, to deal in dry goods, &c., $50,000; Thomas M. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; John J. Heenan, Atlantic City; John H. Flett, Atlantic City.

Ewing Heights Co., 33 Forst-Richie Building, Trenton, real estate, builders, and contractors, $25,000; registered agent, Leo F. Hughes. Concern to commence business with $1,500: incorporators, Clarence A. Mason, Hightstown, Leo F. and Terrence R. Hughes, Trenton.

Franklin Lumber Co., Newark, to deal in lumber, $100,000; Frank A. Willitts, Lester B. Compton, Benjamin Rachlin, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 5.—Charters filed:

Tiffany Motor Company, New York, to manufacture, sell, repair, let, rent, and lease motor phonographs; $500,000; Thomas M. Logan, Theodore H. Bame, New York; William R. P. Desassure, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.

Lady Mackenzie Film Company, New York, to produce films, plates, slides, and prints of photographs for motion picture films; $500,000; Grace E. Mackenzie, Lewis H. Rogers, Ballard McCall, Joseph T. Magee, E. M. Shelley, all of New York.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$4,508,141+	$363,549
Seven roads	5,351,501—	1,063,433
Total (sixteen roads).	9,859,642—	699,884

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	9,367	9,129	9,129
Gross	$8,856,419	$7,702,069	$7,129,695
Net after taxes	1,636,762	2,350,964	1,584,724
9 mos. gross...	70,218,094	72,757,326	72,501,538
Net aft. taxes..	22,505,378	23,861,718	24,416,538

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,282	1,282	......
Gross	1,168,884	1,450,078	281,194
Net after taxes	224,383	276,337	51,954
9 mos. gross...	11,065,189	12,496,260	1,431,071
Net after taxes	2,183,571	1,637,969	*545,601

RUTLAND RAILROAD for March—

Gross	264,771	263,623	*1,148
Net after taxes	46,150	84,430	38,320
9 mos. gross	732,433	760,645	28,211
Net after taxes	99,836	28,095	*71,741

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS CO. and subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Net sales	$16,160,596	$16,401,516	$240,920
Cost of goods sold	12,514,699	12,927,861	413,160
Gross income from sales.	3,645,843	3,473,654	*172,190
Other income.	760,273	938,234	177,961
Total income.	4,406,117	4,411,889	5,772
Expenses, &c.	2,682,095	2,349,051	*333,044
Net income..	1,724,021	2,062,837	338,816
Interest	210,781	254,611	43,831
Surplus	1,513,240	1,808,226	294,986
Reserves	220,000	470,371	250,371
Surplus	1,293,240	1,337,854	44,615
Applic. to minor interest.	12,764	14,069	1,304
Appl. to Am. Coal P.	1,280,476	1,323,785	43,310
Pf. dividends.	175,000	175,000	......
Surplus	1,105,476	1,148,785	43,310
Common divs.	750,869	744,751	*6,118
Surplus	354,607	404,034	49,428

*Increase.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT, consolidated earnings of subsidiaries for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	566,394	517,609	48,785
Op. exp. & txs.	310,505	300,303	10,202
Net earnings	255,889	217,306	38,583
12 mos. gross	6,763,516	6,066,859	696,657
Op. exp. & txs.	3,549,466	3,277,815	271,651
Net earnings	3,214,050	2,789,044	425,006

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	139,636	154,392	14,756
Net earnings	45,241	53,929	8,688
Sur. aft chgs.	4,790	13,521	8,731
Bal. aft dep.	578	13,156	12,578
9 mos gross	1,511,809	1,578,134	66,325
Net earnings	547,283	589,924	42,641
Sur. aft chgs.	188,512	246,652	58,140
Bal. aft dep.	156,640	248,511	86,871

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS for March—

Gross	95,759	97,316	1,557
Net earnings	34,249	33,952	*342
Sur. aft chgs and tax	1,858	1,490	*368
3 mos gross	272,864	274,298	1,433
Net earnings	97,218	95,368	*1,850
Sur. aft chgs and tax	620	†578	*1,198

*Increase. †Deficit.

GENERAL ASPHALT CO. and its subsidiaries for the twelve months ended Jan. 31—

Total rcpts	10,797,704	15,279,351	4,481,647
Net	810,700	1,303,754	193,054
Surplus	263,036	1,152,667	889,631

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gas earnings	3,970,662	3,747,350	223,312
Elec. earnings	2,394,523	2,372,691	21,832
St. rwy. earn.	1,448,585	1,419,829	28,756
Water earnings	46,115	44,686	1,429
Tot. gross ear.	7,859,885	7,584,496	275,389
Oper. exp.	3,940,988	3,730,228	210,760
Net earnings	3,918,897	3,854,268	64,629
Other income	482,833	441,840	40,993
Total income	4,401,730	4,296,108	105,622
Rts. & fixed c.	3,366,021	3,364,243	1,778
Other interest.	678,180	629,891	48,289
Balance	357,529	301,975	55,554

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for March—

Gross	254,656	250,185	4,471
Net aft. taxes.	104,329	89,934	14,395
Sur. aft. chgs.	65,104	50,440	14,664
12 mos. gross	3,075,551	3,017,220	58,331
Net aft. taxes.	1,211,552	1,056,390	155,162
Sur. aft. chgs.	735,736	568,547	167,189
Bal. aft. pf. di.	450,613	283,424	167,189

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	5,396,714	5,417,054	*20,340
Net	2,801,392	2,927,222	*125,830
Other income.	102,119	140,088	*37,969
Total income.	2,903,511	3,067,310	*163,799
Charges	1,094,140	1,219,206	*125,066
Surplus	1,809,371	1,848,103	*38,732
†Acquired su.		856,909	*856,909
Prev. sur.	1,313,457	294,749	1,018,708
Total surplus.	3,122,828	2,999,662	123,166
Dividends	1,647,431	1,686,205	*38,774
Surplus	1,475,397	1,313,457	161,940

*Decrease. †Excess in dividends received on stock of the Havana Electric Railway Company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Central and South American delegates to the Pan American Financial Conference will be entertained at luncheon today by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

A protective committee for the first mortgage bonds of the United States Reduction & Refining Company, now in receivership, has been formed. It consists of M. N. Buckner, Chairman; Wendell P. Bowman, and J. A. Hayes. The New York Trust Company is named as depository in the call for the bonds. The committee expresses fear that the July 1 interest on the bonds will not be paid.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has negotiated for the sale of 20,000 tons of steel rails to the Russian Government.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company will redeem $1,500,000 of its one-year 5 per cent. notes, due Dec. 15, on May 27, leaving the company free of all floating debt.

A reprint of the New York State tax law relating to secured debt is being distributed by Sidney Spitzer & Co.

E. H. Rollins & Sons are offering $900,000 Northern New York Power Corporation first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1915, and due, serially, to Jan. 1, 1940.

The Banking Law Journal has published a book on "The Law of Bank Checks," written by John Edson Brady of the New York Bar.

The Butterick Company yesterday declared a dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent., payable on June 1, to stockholders of record on May 17.

U. S. STEEL
Write for special letter
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y., N.Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years.

Auto-Sales Gum & Choc Stock and Bonds
Central Foundry Stocks and Bonds
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. Stock and Bonds
Citizens' Central Nat'l Bank Stock
Bank of The Manhattan Co. Stock
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co Stock
Salisbury & van der Kieft
Tel. John 1646 34 PINE ST., NEW YORK

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, May 1st, 1915. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-353. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1,086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., May 24, 1915. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 3, 1915, for furnishing Paints, Varnishes, Glass, &c., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Q. M., 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 10.30 A. M., May 24, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing annual supplies of kerosene, etc., anthracite coal, binding, clock winding, biological supplies, blue printing, subsistence for hospitals and burial of deceased aliens. For blanks and additional information apply to Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON May 1st, 1915, copartnership was formed by and between JOSEPH COHN and HORACE A. KAPLAN, to be conducted under the firm name and style of COHN & KAPLAN, successors to JOSEPH COHN CO., 584-586 Broadway.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CONNER, ELIZA ARCHARD, (June 4, 1912;) net estate, $14,269; Halsted Conner, son, receives $200 and life estate in $13,169; Laura Finnegan, sister, $800; Evangeline McKean, not related, $100; deposits, $2,910; notes and mortgages, $1,901; stocks and bonds, $11,766.

FIELD, EDWARD LOUIS, (Nov. 14, 1912;) net estate, $223.

FULLERTON, ALEXANDER, (July 21, 1913;) net estate, $21,899; Spencer Fullerton, brother, received $7,792; Walter Schuyler Ladd, not related, $6,648; Henry Hotchner, not related, temporary life estate in $2,652; Alexander Fullerton Knothe, not related, $2,810; Sarah E. Jacobs, not related, $1,000; Twain Michelson, not related, $1,009; after death of Walter Schuyler Ladd and Henry Hotchner, a remainder, appraised at $356, passes to Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras S., India; deposits, $695; personalty and mortgages, $5,557; stocks and bonds, $18,406; additional stocks, $2,273.

HOFFNOR, JOHN P., (Nov. 27, 1913;) net estate, $4,518; all to Theresa Josephine Johansen, daughter; Charles K. Johansen, son-in-law; John T. Hoffnor, son, and George C. Hoffnor, grandson; equity, $1,919, in 205 East 46th St., appraised at $7,000; deposits, $2,629; personalty and insurance, $376.

LEON, ALEXIS M., (Nov. 2, 1913;) net estate, $83,931; Mrs. Irene R. Leon, widow, gets life estate in $11,310; rest of estate passes to six children; undivided one-quarter interest in 166 East 32d St., $8,333; deposits, $842; personalty, $6,416; stocks and bonds, $39,918; debts amounted to $13,856.

REILLY, CATHERINE, (May 5, 1918;) (further details elsewhere;) net estate, $327,699; 403 East 22d St., appraised at $12,000; 578 First Av., $23,000; deposits, $133,627; mortgages, $175,640; personalty $1,762.

STEVENS, Mrs. ELIZABETH M., (further details elsewhere;) realty owned by decedent is appraised at $532,576; deposits, $40,681; personalty, $9,067; stocks and bonds, $366,506, and additional personalty, $966. Among parcels of realty were: 14 E. 63 St., appraised at $120,000; ½ interest in 69 South St., $16,500; ½ interest in 219 Front St., $4,500; ½ interest in 108 Murray St., $12,500; ½ interest in 103 Park Place, $13,500; ½ interest 162-163 West St., $18,450; ½ interest, land only, 233 to 239 Washington St., $31,500; ½ interest 116 Park Pl., $9,900; ½ interest 134-136 Park Pl., $12,600; ½ interest 223 Washington St., $11,250; ½ interest 253 Washington St., $11,250; ½ interest 348 Greenwich St., $18,900; ½ interest 219-223 E. 87 St., $19,800; ½ interest, land only, 1,585 Third Av., $20,250; ½ interest, land only, S. W. cor. Second Av. and 91 St., $30,375; ½ interest, land only, 1,768-1,770 First Av., $15,750; ½ interest, land only, south side 92 St., near First Av., $8,100; ½ interest in vacant plot south side 92 St., east of First Av., $12,150; ½ interest, land only, 486-438 E. 92 St., $8,100; ½ interest 440-442 E. 92 St., $8,100; ½ interest, land only, 415-417 E. 91 St., $8,100; ½ interest in fractional shares in pier, wharf, and bulkhead property Hudson River, foot of Murray St., $69,000; ½ interest in fractional interest in pier, wharf, and bulkhead property, Hudson River, foot of Barclay St., $51,750; entire value of the property at foot of Murray St. is placed at $867,000; entire value of the property at foot of Barclay St. is placed at $650,000; decedent owned life-size portrait of General Gates of the Continental Army, appraised at $350; a portrait of General Stevens is appraised at $40; largest holdings of stocks and bonds were: Bonds Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., $10,675; bonds Wabash R. R., $10,400; bonds Union Pacific R. R., $19,525; bonds Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., $19,175; bonds Central R. R. of N. J., $29,875; 161 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., $31,878; 446 shares Pennsylvania R. R., $24,474; 100 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., $13,450, and 62 shares National City Bank, $21,700.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARRINGER, MARTHA, (April 18;) personalty under $3,000; realty under $10,000; $2,000 each to nieces, Mabel, Caroline, and Electra; $5,000 in trust for sister, Julia B. Allendorf; residue to nephew, Theodore B. Barringer, Jr.

BROMBERGER, ABRAHAM, (April 14;) personalty, $3,000; all to widow, Ernestine.

CORBALLY, JOHN, (April 18;) personalty, $1,300; $100 to the Rev. J. B. Reilly; rest to relatives.

FRIEDLANDER, OSCAR O., (April 25;) personalty upwards of $10,000; realty, $1,000; all to children.

HUTTON, HENRIETTA, (Dec. 31, 1914;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; children, Henry A. Hutton, Jane Barron, and Annie Hutton, enjoy trust estate equally and their children take after them.

MASSEY, GEORGE, (April 29;) personalty upwards of $50,000; realty upwards of $10,000; all to widow, Edith O.

MILLAR, MARGARET HUGHES, (March 24;) personalty over $20,000; 1-3 each in trust for life to son, Edward A. Millard, in Philippines, and daughter, Margaret Millar Powelson of 840 Park Av.; 1-9 each to grandchildren, Millar Burrows, Edwin Grant Burrows, and Douglas Burrows; possible remainders to Roger Van Nest Powelson, Edward A. Millar, and Margaret H. Millar.

SOMERBY, CHARLES PERRIN, (no petition;) all to widow, Mary E., of 318 W. 45 St.

WARD, AMANDA R., (April 15;) realty, $1,000; all to widower, Julius A. Ward, D. D., 895 West End Av.

American Surety Company of New York

Organized April 14, 1884.

General Offices—100 Broadway

Financial Statement—April 30, 1915

RESOURCES

Real Estate—		
Home Office Building and Land, unencumbered	$3,200,000.00	
N. Y. City Water Front, unencumbered	215,000.00	
(Appraised Value by N. Y. Insurance Dept.)		$3,415,000.00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value, April 30, 1915		3,948,361.75
Mortgage and Collateral Loans, Judgments and Decrees		161,405.95
Cash in Banks and Offices		803,744.62
Premiums in Course of Collection	$845,904.47	
Less maximum estimated amount over 3 mos.	350,000.00	
		495,904.47
Accrued Interest and Rents		42,212.57
Salvage Recoverable		244,340.95
		$9,110,970.31

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Surplus	803,267.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	2,125,650.15
Reserve for Contingent Claims	925,748.77
Reserve for Expenses and Taxes	181,167.14
Reinsurances and Accounts Payable, not due	75,137.25
No deductions made for deposits required by insurance laws of various states.	$9,110,970.31

The regular examination of the condition of the American Surety Company of New York, which the law requires the Insurance Department of the State of New York to make, has recently been completed. In accordance with the established practice, this examination was made in conjunction with the Insurance Department of the State of Maryland.

The examination was made as of September 30, 1914. Its thoroughness is attested by the fact that it required the services of a corps of examiners for a period of more than three months to perform the work.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the Company's operations, the report does not contain a single unfavorable criticism of any feature of the Company's condition, business or management. The report concludes as follows:

"A thorough and comprehensive examination of the affairs of this company has been made and **the report shows the company to be in sound financial condition.** The surplus over all liabilities has been reduced from $657,685.84 reported by the Company on September 30, 1914, to $455,323.67, as a result of this examination. This is due to many changes as set forth in the preceding summary of changes.

"The Company's reserves for losses and claims are adequate, the increase in this reserve being due to delayed notices for losses, of which the Company had no knowledge on September 30, 1914.

"The management is efficient and conservative, great care being exercised in its underwriting, investigation of risks, and supervision of agents."

This Company is accepted by the Federal Government as sole surety on a larger bond than any other company. It is the largest Company in the world transacting a fidelity and surety business exclusively. It has forty Branches in the United States. More than 13,500 local representatives report through these Branches.

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President

New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company

Notice to Holders of First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Centum Gold Bonds of the Above Company, and to Holders of Unsecured Debts including Deficiency Judgments on Secured Debts, and to Holders of Preferred and Common Stocks of the Above Company:

A large majority of bonds already have been deposited subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of the above company, adopted by the Bondholders Committee and dated March 24, 1915, and in order that the holders of undeposited bonds, unsecured debts, including deficiency judgments on secured debts, and preferred and common stocks of the above company may have an opportunity of co-operating in the aforesaid Plan and becoming entitled to its benefits, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposits of bonds, unsecured debts, including deficiency judgments on secured debts, and preferred and common stocks of the above company, has been extended until **MAY 31, 1915.**

No deposits will be received thereafter except with the consent of the Committee, and upon such terms as it may approve.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary and Sub-Depositary.

Dated New York, May 6, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL,
ROBERT FLEMING,
A. H. S. POST,
FREDERICK WM. SCOTT,
T. NELSON STROTHER,
Bondholders Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary, 55 Cedar Street, New York.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 55 Cedar Street, New York.
MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, Sub-Depositary, Baltimore, Maryland.
BEEKMAN, MENKEN & GRISCOM, Counsel to Committee.

United States Reduction and Refining Co.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The United States Reduction and Refining Company having made certain defaults under the terms and conditions of its First Mortgage dated July 1, 1901, securing the above mentioned bonds, and a Receiver having been appointed on April 22, 1915, in a suit brought by The New York Trust Company, as successor trustee, in the District Court of the United States in the District of Colorado, for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and it appearing that the interest due July 1, 1915, on said bonds will not be paid, the undersigned at the request of the owners of a large amount of the bonds have agreed to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders. It is of the utmost importance to enable the Committee to deal promptly and effectively with the situation that bondholders act in concert for their mutual protection, and that they deposit their bonds with the Committee without delay.

The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, New York, has been appointed the Depositary of the Committee to receive deposits of bonds and to issue Certificates of Deposit therefor.

The Deposit Agreement has been prepared, under the terms and provisions of which the Committee will receive deposits of bonds, with July, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached. Copies of this Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 5, 1915.

M. N. BUCKNER, Chairman,
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
J. A. HAYES,
Committee.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel,
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, N. Y. City, Depositary.
CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary, 26 Broad St., New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 22, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. [illegible], Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION.

Notice of Third Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 13, 1915, for the election of six directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws, and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors, or the Finance Committee, since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors and of said Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago Office of the Corporation, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 12, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 341.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, (notes held in bank)		$3,557,000.47
Overdrafts secured, $15,511.10; unsecured, $384.95		15,896.05
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	$250,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits, (par value)	1,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	50,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		301,000.00
Bonds, securities, pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	$100,700.00	
Securities other than U. S. Bonds, (not including stocks) owned unpledged	290,304.01	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		391,004.01
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank ... $30,000.00; Less amount unpaid .. 15,000.00	15,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	7,100.00	
		22,100.00
Furniture and fixtures		38,193.13
Safe deposit vault		50,000.00
Other real estate owned		134,956.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.		340,039.05
Due from banks and bankers		656,202.56
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		18,215.49
Exchanges for clearing house		293,181.45
Outside checks and other cash items, $11,920.92; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $2,104.71		14,025.63
Notes of other national banks		12,820.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		247,775.00
Legal-tender notes		76,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		12,500.00
Total		$6,180,858.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, $156,106.19; reserved for taxes, $3,000.00; reserved for interest, $6,000.00	$165,106.19	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	9,715.02	
		155,391.17
Circulating notes		250,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$296,368.17	
Dividends unpaid	225.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	4,747,424.06	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	21,886.27	
Certified checks	33,914.89	
Cashier's checks outstanding	28,651.26	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured	100,000.00	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	46,000.00	
		5,275,467.67
Total		$6,180,858.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.

WM. M. CHRISTIE, Notary Public No. 87, New York County, Reg. Office No. 7,060.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES KAYE,
RICHARD B. KELLY,
HORACE F. HUTCHINSON, } Directors.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between JACOB DUNN and MAX DUNN, under the name of J. & M. DUNN, has been dissolved by mutual consent. JACOB DUNN assuming the payment of the liabilities.

[No. 9,360.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, (notes held in bank)		$8,290,389.35
Overdrafts, unsecured		340.75
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$459,342.89	
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	15,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	872,804.58	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		$1,347,147.47
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank. $102,000.00; Less amount unpaid 68,000.00	34,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	1,500.00	
		35,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Other real estate owned		56,654.04
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		657,827.61
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9).		1,315,780.10
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.		65,812.68
Exchanges for Clearing House		236,729.29
Outside checks and other cash items	$10,925.52	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,699.03	
		13,624.55
Notes of other national banks		20,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		12,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		[illegible]
Legal-tender notes		[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$20,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	30,000.00	
		50,000.00
Customers' liabilities, letters of credit		44,400.00
Total		$13,757,155.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits	$391,049.16	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Circulating notes		400,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)	$1,401,479.18	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	8,572,360.24	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	580,683.44	
Certified checks	56,838.60	
Cashier's checks outstanding	177,095.89	
Postal savings deposits	404,986.62	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	8,828.69	
		11,342,355.67
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$30,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	25,000.00	
		[illegible]
Liabilities other than those above stated, letters of credit		44,400.00
Total		$13,757,155.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of May, 1915.

E. SEARLE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. H. VREELAND,
MORRIS S. BARNET,
FRANK [illegible], } Directors.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. LABELS. WARREN WOOLEN CO., 40-42 W. 17TH ST., N. Y. C.

CONTRACTOR ON HIGH-GRADE WHITE VOILE COTTON DRESSES, WELL MADE AND DAINTY; ALSO MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE COLORED DRESSES. CALL AFTER 2, 39 W. 29TH, 9TH FLOOR.

MANUFACTURER looking for close-outs of goods, for high-grade athletic underwear, such as mercerized, silk striped, silk and cotton, &c. Address 1,261 Broadway, Room 901. Phone 9,275 Madison Square.

CONTRACTORS wanted on children's gingham dresses. Call 4 to 6 in the afternoon, 3d floor. S. D. Company, 115 West 27th.

DRESSES. Jobber open for immediate novelties; also looking at Fall samples; mail your card for appointment. L 155 Times.

ATTENTION.—JOBBERS' SILK KNITTED SWEATERS AND NOVELTIES; QUICK DELIVERIES; PERFECT SATISFACTION. D 268 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OPEN to purchase Spring suits, popular price goods in lots of 25 to 100 at a price for spot cash. Write, wire, or 'phone Kington, 2,824. H. A. Frankel, Front & Dauphin, Phila.

WANTED at once, jobs, ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. Rosenstein, 32 Greene St. Tel. 858 Spring.

500 COATS AND SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. MORRIS JAFFE, 40 TO 46 WEST 25TH ST.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' coats to close out. Cohen Bros., 121 Spring St.

1,500 ladies', men's and children's Raincoats to close out at reduced prices. DEFINE RAINCOAT CO., 108 West 25th.

STOCK LOTS of women's wear, worsted suitings, and broadcloths to close; off price. Write Box B 324 Times Annex.

A FEW hundred suits and coats for immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Louis Rothschild, 20 West 37th St.

MANUFACTURERS send samples best grade men's neckwear. American Bargain House, Torrington, Conn.

200 WASHABLE DRESSES in stout sizes of higher grade to be sold. Style Mfg. Co., 18 West 27th St.

YOUNG MAN desires position assistant to resident buyer; experienced cloaks, suits. L 148 Times.

COATS, 2,000 ladies' and misses', to close out, Slater Bros. Cloak and Suit Co., 47 West 24th St.

COATS for special sales; we have 300 good coats to close out. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard; Franklin 4343.

100 CLOTH SUITS to close out; very cheap; also Palm Beach suits. H. Greger, 82 East 31st St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

WILL sell big job of suits, dresses, and skirts. Jacob Cuthbert, 94 Clinton St., New York.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square; wants jobs house dresses; also basement dry goods.

QUANTITY of Summer weight Juilliard wool crepe to close out. Eclipse, 22 W. 27th.

JOBBER LOOKING at ladies' and misses' Fall Suits. 15 E. 26th St., Room 1811.

250 COATS, LADIES' AND MISSES', to close out. Kowstoff, 36 West 20th.

PALM BEACH suits for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 60 Grand St.

Auctioneers

Whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4348. Cash buyers all kinds of mdse.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

B. R. S. CO., 32 GREENE ST. Buys Mdse. for Cash.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks, Bags

Valises, Dress Suit Cases, Hand Bags, Pocket Books

AND OTHER

LEATHER NOVELTIES

Consisting of about 800 of the famous "BAL" FIBRE TRUNKS, also a stock of Wardrobe, Dress and Steamer Trunks, All Leather and Leather Lined Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Fitted Bags, made of Walrus, Seal, Alligator and Sole Leather, a line of Pocket Books, Coin Purses, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Bill Books, Toilet Sets, Music and Manuscript Rolls, Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets.

D. HARTMAN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell Tomorrow, Friday, May 7th, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom

15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

☞The above stock without limit or reserve. ☞For further information you may tel. Spring 4299.

1000 Doz. Men's Imported

Straw Hats

Selling Up to $36.00 Per Dozen Wholesale WILL BE SOLD TODAY

Thursday, May 6th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 394 Broadway, N. Y. C.

This Stock Comprises About 1000 DOZ. MEN'S ITALIAN STRAW HATS Salvaged, but mostly perfect, and all merchantable. In Sennets, Splits, Yeddos, Leghorns, Milans, and Fancy Braids, all made for 1915. ☞The above should command the attention of live retailers.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department, 394 B'way, N. Y. C. Tel., Franklin 42-43.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES District Court of New Jersey, in the matter of the A. J. ELLIS, INC., Bankrupts.—Largest and most complete new metal working and kalamein plant of its kind for manufacturing steel, door, window, safe and cabinets.

Machinery, Dies, Tools and Motors, Hardware and Paint Departments, 100 Ton Brass, Copper, Steel and Iron OFFICE FIXTURES,

HERMAN WITT, Bankruptcy Auctioneer, will sell today, May the 6th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. sharp, at River Road, West New York, N. J.

ELGIN L. McBURNEY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

For information inquire at 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., or 302 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Worth 3620.

NOTE:—Take West New York Ferry at the foot of West 42d Street, New York City, to West New York, New Jersey, walk 5 blocks [illegible]

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WILL CLOSE BROADCLOTHS, SILKS, TWEEDS AND LINENS, DISCONTINUED NUMBERS IN OUR COSTUME LINE, FOR CASH. ELLISON, 259 FIFTH AVE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Large quantity of millinery, trimmings, and gloves. A wonderful opportunity for BARGAIN BASEMENTS OR AUCTION STORES. 1 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 11th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday.....3½@4 " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

Mutual Company to Pay Dividend.

The Industrial Mutual Liability Insurance Association, which was formed to take over the risk in the so-called needle industries under the workmen's compensation law, will pay a dividend of 20 per cent. on all one-year policies terminating after June 30, upon the approval of the New York State Insurance Department. The members have been informed that the association has paid every claim in full which has been reported, and where the amount has been awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The dividend will be paid after a statement has been obtained from each member showing the payroll expenditure and an adjustment has been made of the yearly premium on this basis.

Will Relieve Conditions.

A manufacturer in the coat and suit trade said yesterday that the union's announcement, to the effect that an attempt would be made to establish the protocol in other markets outside of New York, should do much toward relieving the strained relations existing between the employers and the union here. If the unoin is successful, he said, it will mean removing one of the fundamental causes of unrest among the manufacturers themselves. They find other cities flourishing to their disadvantage, he said, because of the laxity of the union in not maintaining standard prices, hours, and other conditions. Consequently they are prone, even where the issue raised by the union is a justifiable one, to raise objection to whatever is put forward by the labor organization.

Accepting a Lower Price.

Factors in the piece goods market who have been following the army contract business closely are puzzled to know what the acceptance of a French contract by one house, at a lower price than was formerly paid, means. To add to the problem the new contract calls for a higher quality of goods, and they must be made at least 5 per cent. better. The price at the same time has been dropped from $1.30 a yard, the original price, to $1.25 a yard. Some sellers are inclined to believe that the contract represents merely an order taken for occupation purposes. Others are of the opinion that the falling off in the number of contracts made the mills anxious to secure business to the extent of granting concessions.

For Trade with Aleppo.

M. N. Demirjian, of Aleppo, Syria, arrived in this city yesterday, and was a caller at the local offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Demirjian, who represents several American firms in the Aleppo district, said yesterday that he is desirous of making connections with American manufacturers and exporters interested in sales in his section. Mr. Demirjian stated that while the war has brought trade to a standstill in Turkey so far as American goods are concerned, he is planning an energetic campaign at the close of hostilities. He is especially interested in hardware, machinery, building materials, canned goods, and general lines, finding a ready sale in and about Aleppo. While in town, he will make his headquarters at the Bureau.

Burlap Prices Move Up.

Prices on both light and heavy burlaps that are available for prompt delivery have moved up sharply in this market in the last week or so under the demand brought about by the heavy call for burlap bags from European sources. All sorts of this merchandise are scarce here at the present time and arrivals, from all accounts, are small. As a result, 7½-ounce, forty-inch burlaps have sold in this market in the last day or two at 6 cents even, with the selling basis of eight-ounce goods in the same width put at 6.10 to 6.15 cents. Certain lots of 10-ounce forty-inch goods are being offered here at 7.15 cents, and while sales of 10½-ounce burlaps in that width were made in the recent past at 7.10 cents, they are now being held at 7.25 or better by certain sellers. Offerings in the primary markets are said to be limited, holders of these goods wanting better prices for them.

Glove Duplicates Good.

Sellers of gloves in this market report good duplicate orders on fabric lines from the retail trade. Most of the gloves wanted are long ones, and the favorite shades seem to be all-white and novelties in black and white. The call for chamois gloves is reported to be fair to good. The Fall outlook for the domestic glove manufacturers is said to be very good, providing their operations are not hampered by a shortage of raw materials. French goods will be scarce, it is said, because of the dearth of workmen and glove leather in that country, and the apparent inability of German and Austrian manufacturers to get their goods through will limit offerings of these gloves here in the Fall, unless the war ends in the meantime. Current stocks of imported goods are fairly heavy here just now from all accounts, but they are not expected to last long if they cannot be replenished. Short gloves will lead the Fall demand from present indications, and many novelties are promised.

Button Shoes on the Way?

The opinion seems to be growing in the local shoe market that the fancy lace shoes of the moment will give way this Fall to the button type, and while lace shoes may lead in certain parts of the country, especially where the call for the more extreme novelties is good, it is anticipated that the bulk of the new season's trade will be done on button goods. However, uncertainty in the minds of the retailers as to just what will lead is keeping advance business back, aside from staple lines. The continuance of short skirts is expected to keep in demand the high shoes that have been popular this Spring, and colored effects are also touted, to keep their present position in the face of the endeavors of certain manufacturers to get back to blacks. Button shoes are also thought well of for men, especially cloth tops in staple and novelty colors. Another heavy run on spats is predicted when high-shoe weather comes around again.

Foreign Sardines Scarce.

Jobbers in imported sardines here and the handlers of the fish in Europe have about reached the parting of the ways. The canners in Norway have received such enormous orders from the countries at war, and at such prices that they are slighting the American trade unless wholesalers in this country evince a disposition to pay exorbitant prices for sardines. The Norwegian canners have informed the chief factors here that, if they are not prepared to meet the war prices now being obtained, no American orders will be filled. Jobbers said yesterday that they will exhaust such stocks as they have on hand before negotiating further with the foreign canners. The indications are, it was said, that the American or Canadian products may supplant the foreign products if the European canners refuse to make price concessions. Cables from France are to the effect that no sardines are to be had, nor are there any stocks of sprats of consequence. The Portuguese stocks also are low. The prices now asked abroad were described yesterday by jobbers in this city as "outrageous."

Not All Wash Dresses.

Not all of the dresses that are being offered here this season as wash dresses are really washable, according to a certain up-State buyer. Some of the more elaborate ones, he said yesterday, could hardly survive a trip through the laundry, but they would stand dry cleaning without danger. He thinks that for this reason some sort of a dividing line should be drawn between the real wash dress and the "cleanable" garment. Business on these goods continues active but, as most of the orders call for prompt delivery, the volume of them varies with the fluctuations of the thermometer. Models bearing the semi-tailored label are selling well for immediate delivery, probably as an offshoot of the suit demand this season. Some of them come close to being two-piece suits. Dainty dresses of the "fluffy ruffles" type are also being well taken. Stripes are good throughout, especially the new awning effects for use in pleated skirts, and black and white combinations in checks, stripes and coin spots are good, too. Voiles, organdies, gabardines and tub silks are being used widely by the cutters.

Sheetings Moved Freely.

Active buying of sheetings by the bag manufacturers was the feature of the gray goods market yesterday, there being little business to speak of on printcloths. The immediate needs of buyers of the latter goods seem pretty well filled for the time being, though the drop in cotton that occurred during the day was held responsible for a good part of the day's quiet on these constructions. Neither nearby nor future goods were wanted to any extent, but a few more goods were let out by second-hands at special figures. On the other hand, the bag trade was forced to turn its attention to sheetings by the scarcity of spot burlaps and the high prices that are asked for them in this market. Liberal sales of 3.50, 4.25 and 4.70-yard goods were made at 4⅞ to 5, 4⅛ to 4⅝ and 4 to 4⅛ cents, respectively. The demand for fancies and specialties kept up well and fine goods were not neglected to any great extent. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 65-56s	4⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅝c

Americans Buying Little Wool.

LONDON, May 5.—A smaller catalogue, consisting of 8,400 bales, was offered at the wool auction sales today. Fairly steady prices were realized at the recent reduction. Good wools met with a quicker sale. American buyers have purchased barely 2,000 bales so far.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. Fri. cloudy, followed by rain in w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs. Fri. cloudy; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga.—Fair Thurs. Fri. showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. Fri. showers in e., fair in cen. and s.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ala.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. showers; moderate s winds.

Miss.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Fri.

La.—Showers Thurs. Fri. cooler and probably fair; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. Fri.

E. Tex.—Showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair in w., showers in e., cooler; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds on coast.

W. Tex.—Rain Thurs., cooler in cen. and extreme w. Fri., probably fair.

Utah—Rain in n., rain or snow in s. Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ark.—Rain Thurs., cooler in e. and cen. Fri., fair in w., showers in e.

Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs., with rain in w. Fri., rain and cooler.

Ky.—Cloudy Thurs., followed by rain extreme w. Fri., rain, cooler in w.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. Fri., rain; moderate s. winds, becoming north and n. e. Fri.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs.; rain at night and Fri.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. and n. e. Thurs. night.

Ill.—Showers Thurs. in s. and Thurs. or Thurs. night in n. Fri., showers and cooler in s., gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming n. and n. e. by Fri.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled in n. Thurs.; probably showers; cloudy in s. Fri., fair in n., rain in s.; moderate s. w. to w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably rain. Fri., fair; moderate s. winds, shifting to w.

Wis.—Rain Thurs.; cooler at night. Fri., cloudy in n., rain in s.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. and n. Thurs. night.

Minn.—Rain Thurs.; cooler in e. Fri. fair, warmer in w.; moderate n. and n. w. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Iowa—Showers Thurs.; cooler in w. and at night in e. Fri. fair in w., showers in e.

Mo.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri. in e.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

Neb.—Rain, cooler in e.; rain or snow in w. Thurs. Fri. probably fair, warmer.

Okla., Kan.—Showers Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Eastern disturbance has passed into the ocean, but generally low pressure prevails throughout the country, without a barometer reading as high as 30 inches. There is a pronounced disturbance over Southern New Mexico, another over Northern Utah, and a moderately narrow trough extending from Northwestern Iowa to West Lake Superior.

As a result, unsettled weather prevails generally, except in the Atlantic States and the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, and rains have fallen over the greater portion of the unsettled area, with some snow in Southeastern Wyoming. There were also local rains in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the north upper Lake region and also in the South Plateau and over the area from Arizona and Southern Utah. Northeastward to Western Minnesota they have fallen decidedly to between thirteen and twenty-six degrees below the seasonal average.

There will be rain or snow Thursday in the East Plateau and Rocky Mountain region, and rain in the Central and South Plains States and the Missouri, Mississippi, and lower Ohio Valleys, and showers in the West Gulf States and the upper Lake region, follower by generally fair weather Friday west of the Mississipi.

There will be rain Friday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Lake region, and showers in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. In New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Western Plateau, region, and the Pacific States the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

It will be cooler Thursday in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest, and Friday in the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, and probably the upper Lake region. It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region.

Warnings of freezing temperature have been issued for Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; increasing cloudiness Friday.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday, Friday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Thursday; rain Friday or Friday night.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	48	4 P. M.	55	57
6 A. M.	53	49	6 P. M.	59	58
9 A. M.	58	53	9 P. M.	55	55
12 M.	60	54	11 P. M.	54	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday fas 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees, at 6 P. M.; minimium, 47 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.54 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:30—2,001 7 Av.; Bernard Ruster	Slight
8:50—121 Attorney St.; Rose Rech	Slight
10:00—201 W. 148 St.; Henry Schrieber	Slight
P. M.	
12:12—54 W. 65 St.; Mrs. Rose Polpella	Slight
12:35—334 E. 32 St.; James Sexton	Slight
1:30—785 Amsterdam Av.; John Coleman	Slight
3:00—131 8 Av.; John Long	Slight
3:25—151 Avenue C; L. Blau & Son	Slight
5:00—1,455 B'way; Mme. Polly	$25
5:05—122 W. 36 St.; B'way Construction Co.	Slight
5:15—36 W. 11 St.; Estelle Witte	Slight
6:00—117 Division St.; Dora Gitler	None
6:35—2,016 Prospect Av.; Max Bartholdi	Slight
7:15—438 E. 80 St.; Joseph Nagy	Slight
10:00—1,691 Amsterdam Av.; L. Moscowitz	Slight
11:10—1,780 Washington Av., the Bronx; Elizabeth Seligman	Slight

Political Hypotheses.

The Republican Chairman of Texas says with plenty of time and money Texas could be carried for the Republican ticket by 250,000 majority. Yes, and if we had 500,000 gallons of chloroform and a sufficient number of men to apply it right, we could carry Pennsylvania Democratic today by 500,000.—Houston Post.

Medical Note.

The inquisitive subscriber of Wharton wants to know in what part of the body will rheumatism hurt a Democrat least. If it is inflammatory, it will hurt a Democrat least if it is located in some Republican's hind leg, where the Lord intended it to be.—Houston Post.

Well Answered.

"Confound you, did you forget that you had two notes falling due yesterday?"

"Scraps of paper, my dear boy; scraps of paper."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Useful Life.

Local statisticians figure that Israel Giddings, who died the other day at the age of 72, whittled up 18,000,000 feet of timber during his life.—Topeka Capital.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Underlying conditions in the wheat market were again two-sided, owing to the conditions abroad and the favorable crop prospects in America, but the latter proved the dominant feature of the day, and after an early advance prices developed weakness, and at the close were 1@1½ points net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.68 and No. 2 hard at 1.70, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.65, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.67½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.64⅛	1.65½	1.02¼
July	..	..	1.40½	1.41⅝	94⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.62¾	1.61	1.61	1.62¼	92⅝
July	1.36¼	1.34¼	1.34⅜	1.35⅞	85⅝
September	1.25¾	1.23⅞	1.24	1.25	84⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was only moderately active and while firmness in Buenos Aires had a tendency to check selling, the weakness in wheat and a liberal interior movement caused an easier tone and at the close of the day values were ½ to 1c net lower. The local cash market was easy, No. 2 yellow corn quoted at 87¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	77¼	66⅝
July	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80	66⅞
Sept.	81½	80	80	81	65⅝

OATS.

The oats market was easier with wheat and corn closing at ¼ to ⅝c net lower. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 61 to 62c.; No. 2 white, 62 to 62½c.; No. 3 white, 60½ to 61½c.; No. 4 white, 60 to 61c.; fancy clipped white, 63 to 64c.; ordinary clipped white, 61½ to 68c., all elevator. Export sales were placed at 250,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	55	37⅞
July	54½	53⅞	54	54¼	37⅛
Sept.	48⅛	47⅛	47¼	47⅞	35⅝

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was again quiet, the total day's business amounting to 18,250 bags, and in the absence of demand prices were slightly easier under moderate local selling, closing 2 to 4 points net decline. On the spot trading was quiet with Rio grades unchanged on the basis of 7⅝c for 7's, while Santos was ⅛c higher at 10⅛c for 4's.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	6.20	6.20	6.18@6.20	6.20
June	6.26	6.25	6.26@6.27	6.30
July	7.48	7.40	7.40@7.41	7.42
August	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.48
September	7.46	7.40	7.40@7.41	7.44
October	..	..	7.45@7.46	7.49
November	..	..	7.50@7.51	7.53
December	7.57	7.55	7.54@7.56	7.57
January	..	..	7.59@7.60	7.63
February	..	..	7.65@7.66	7.68
March	7.72	7.70	7.70@7.73	7.74
April	..	..	7.72@7.74	7.76

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was weak and lower, closing at net declines of 8@9 points. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.50@6.60	6.57
May	..	..	6.50@6.52	6.57
June	6.73	6.72	6.65@6.90	6.74
July	6.88	6.80	6.80@6.81	6.88
August	7.03	6.95	6.95@6.97	7.03
September	7.12	7.05	7.05@7.06	7.15
October	7.13	7.13	7.07@7.10	7.16
November	..	..	6.80@7.00	6.88
December	6.93	6.93	6.80@6.95	6.90

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively quiet, and, after showing some firmness early owing to talk of a better cash demand and on firmness in the hog position, prices sagged off with grain and closed generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.32	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.17
July	10.47	10.32	10.33	10.45	10.35
Ribs—					
May	..	..	10.52	10.52	11.20
July	10.85	10.75	10.75	10.77	11.32
Pork—					
May	17.90	17.80	17.80	17.90	20.05
July	18.40	18.22	18.25	18.35	20.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,132 packages. A great deal of the stock reported today came in and was sold yesterday. Demand continues fairly good, though buyers are taking stock only against immediate needs. Possibly the tone is not quite so firm, but there is a possibility that all of the stock will be wanted this week. Receivers are anxious, however, to keep clean floors and are losing no opportunity to sell. There is a great scarcity of ladles and packing stock, and the feeling on such is firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27@28½c; thirds, 24@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,652 cases. The arrivals are lighter, and a large part of the finest selected stock is still going directly to storage warehouses. The offerings on the open market are of irregular quality, and the proportion of strictly fine goods is not large. General demand is good, and the market is showing a firmer tone, most noticeable on the highest qualities. The better grades are showing some improvement, although outside quotations are extreme. Nearby white eggs about steady, but there is still a large surplus over trade needs, and straight lots are freely offered at 23c and less. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¼@22c; storage packed firsts, 20¼@21½; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19¼@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16c; culls and poor checks, 10@15c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 22@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@23c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@20c.

WANT TO BE FAIR.

One-Sided Testimony Barred Out by the Appraisers.

Judge Sullivan, President of the Board of General Appraisers, made it plain yesterday that protests against tariff exactions coming before the lower customs tribunal will hereafter have to be bona fide cases in order to receive full consideration. The intimation was given during the trial of an importer's protest involving the classification under the tariff law of siboline or ripple cloth.

It seems that the testimony was one-sided and, had the Board made a decision on the question, it would have been obliged to bring in a verdict for the manufacturer-importer. F. W. Brooks, Jr., counsel for H. G. Porter & Co., Stern & Cohen, and C. Bahnsen & Co., the protestants in yesterday's case, started to register an objection, but Judge Sullivan said he was aware of the character of the case referred to by the Government counsel, and would not allow the Government to put in the evidence in the former case as its testimony in the present case.

The Board's Executive said the testimony taken in the case he referred to, was ex parte, and for the sole purpose of obtaining a ruling favorable to domestic manufacturing interests, and that protests of this kind would not receive serious attention from the Board. Judge Sullivan gave the Government one month in which to obtain witnesses to support the claim for the higher duty. The goods were assessed at 45 per cent. as pile fabrics, while the importers in yesterday's protests claimed that the fabrics are not of the pile variety, but should be admitted at 40 per cent. as mohair cloth.

Why Our Soldiers Desert.

Within ten years 46,000 enlisted men deserted from the United States Army. In 1911 the number of deserters was 7 per cent. of the enlistments. In 1913 it was 17 per cent. Yet we pay from two to five times as much as any European power for effective riflemen. What is the matter with Uncle Sam's service?

There was some hot talk at Washington a few days ago, when Congressman Gardner declared that the United States is wholly unprepared for war. Now whether or not our military force should be increased is a question over which there is room for argument. But every one must agree that the existing army should be made into an efficient machine. The many desertions indicate that something is wrong.

It has sometimes been remarked that the army has less democratic feeling than the navy. Perhaps this has something to do with the unpopularity of army service. Anyway, critics are complaining that when a private gets drunk he/is apt to get a stiff term in jail, while when an officer becomes overconvivial he may get off with a mere reprimand.

The United States Army officers are a fine appearing body of men, smooth, resourceful, brainy. Nevertheless, an offensive caste feeling may have grown up.

An Italian padrone may get work out of his so-called dagoes by swearing and cursing. The foreman of a shop of American mechanics gets results, not by loud talk, but by quiet firmness and even-handed justice. He associates with them on a common level.

Army officers are probably too much given to an air of aloofness and superiority. There are ways of maintaining discipline other than requiring the subordinate to salute and take a position as an inferior. Perhaps if there were more of a spirit of comradeship between officers and men, army efficiency would not be so upset by the incessant stream of desertions.—Easton Daily Free Press.

The Editor Likes It.

When an editor's personal mail includes an offer from a responsible brokerage house to sell him all or any part of 200 shares of United States Steel common at 50 and an advertisement of men's shoes costing from $6 to $10 a pair, he is so flattered that he feels for a moment almost like a power in the financial community.—Ohio State Journal.

Too Much Restraint.

The censors refer in their restrained way to what the armies are doing to each other as pushing, when we shouldn't think that speaking of it as shoving would involve the slightest exaggeration.—Ohio State Journal.

AWAIT CHINESE MERCHANTS

Mayor Appoints Welcoming Committee for Party Due May 30.

A party of Chinese merchants, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China, will reach this city about May 30, and will stay here seven or eight days. Mayor Mitchell has nominated a committee of business men to receive them and entertain them during their visit.

The Chairman is Willkam C. Breed and the other members are W. A. Marble, W. C. Mead, W. F. Morgan, and Silas G. Webb of the Merchants' Association; Seth Low, Welding Ring, Serene S. Pratt, E. H. Outerbridge, and James R. Morse of the Chamber of Commerce; E. P. Thomas, G. G. Allen, W. D. Straight, John Foord, and E. F. Cronkhite of the American Asiatic Association, and Alba B. Johnson, C. M. Muchnic, and E. V. Douglass of the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 6: Lieuts. M. Neumaier, 39 to 161; J. Rogers, 161 to 39; J. W. Costello, 161 to 168; G. P. Menegay, 168 to 161; Patrol. J. F. Haley, 277 to Det. Bu. as Act. Det. Sergt.; T. F. Powers, Det. Bu. to 29, designation as Act. Det. Sergt. revoked. Mtd. Patrol. with horses and equipments, from 38 to prects. indicated: R. F. Connolly, 62; B. A. Sattig, 65; J. J. Feehan, 66; T. J. McGlone, 66; E. J. Sullivan, 65; F. J. Conklin, 66; P. J. Maney, 66. From prects. indicated to 38: S. Fein, 65; R. J. Hamilton, 66; H. McCurdy, 66; Chas. McTiernan, 274; M. McGrath, 276; H. G. Reilly, Traf. D; H. Borst, 66; G. E. Monahan, 66; F. C. Trainor, 69; J. B. O'Brien, 274; W. J. Gould, 281. Mutual, 4 P. M., May 6: Patrol. H. G. Single, Jr., 285; to mtd. duty; H. C. Scheerer, 285, assign. to mtd. duty discontinued.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. R. B. Watt, 32, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 10; Patrol. F. A. Monahan, 7, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 3; E. S. Ryan, 13, and C. F. R. Barrois, 36, to 3 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 5; L. Halpern, 21, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 8 A. M., May 6; H. A. O'Brien, 28, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 8 P. M., May 4; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 6; A. W. Wallander, 39, to Tr. S., as Physical Instructor, 30 days, 9 A. M., May 7; I. F. Fudzinski, 163, to Det. Bu., 4 days, noon, May 4; J. Noll, 165, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 20 days, 4 P. M., May 4, temporary assignment to Det. Bu., discnd; W. P. Finnigan, 173, to Com. Office, as chauffeur, 10 days, 12 P. M., May 4; J. Lavelle, B. B. H. Squad, Det. Bu., 20 days, 4 P. M., May 4.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrol. T. H. Peyton, 2, to Det. Bu., 6 P. M., May 4.

Suspended Without Pay: Patrol: E. W. Vath, 38, 7:40 A. M., May 5; J. J. Sheehy, 161, 10:32 A. M., May 5.

Dismissed: 12:50 P. M., May 4, Patrol. A. W. Bossard, 40, neglect of duty, violation of rules and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Fire Department.

Appointed: J. A. Callahan as Ass't Insp'r of Comb. in Bu. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp'n, for a probationary three months, 9 A. M., May 3, at the rate of $1,200 a year, the same to continue until the establishment of the grade of position at $1,140 a year, when it shall be designated at the last-mentioned rate.

Transfer: Laborer G. D. Siegelbaum from Dept. of Docks and Ferries to Fire Department in same capacity at $3 a day, 8 A. M., April 30, and assigned to the Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., 56th St. Shops.

Dropped From Rolls: Temp. Lab. T. Clear, Bu. of Fire Al. Tel., (physical disability,) at 12 o'clock noon, April 30. Temp. Lab. J. Duck, Bu. of Fire Al. Tel., (physical disability,) 5 P. M., April 29.

Leave, Without Pay: May 1, to 15, inclusive, to Carpenter J. Balfe, Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs; May 1 to 15, inclusive, to Plumber J. J. Clampert, Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St. at time and date specified: May 10, 10 A. M., Eng. 25; 1 P. M., Eng. 222. May 11, 10 A. M., H. & L. 34; 1 P. M., Eng. 223. May 12, 10 A. M., Eng. 22; 1 P. M., H. & L. 129. May 13, 10 A. M., Eng. 42; 1 P. M., Hose, 6. May 14, 10 A. M., Eng. 52; 1 P. M., H. & L., 107. May 15, 10 A. M., H. & L. 24; 1 P. M., Eng. 282.

Revocation of suspension: 8 A. M., May 6, Fire., 1st grade, J. Broderick, H. & L. 26.

Dismissed: Lieut. W. R. Pelham, Eng. 157, 8 A. M., May 6, disobedience of orders, disrespect to superior, conduct prejudicial to good discipline.

Reinstated: Fire., 1st grade, G. Heckel, assigned to Eng. 14.

Temporary detail: 8 A. M., May 3, Fire., 1st grade, M. J. Callahan, H. & L. 27, to Office Chief of Dept., while on sick report.

Special leave without pay: Fire., 1st gr., N. F. George, H. & L. 34, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 6.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

PAUL WESSELS, baker and confectioner at Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $13,338 of which $9,122 is secured, and assets of $6,768.

ARTHUR J. WHIPPLE, salesman, of 300 West 109th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,744, and no assets.

CHAS. LOEB, butcher, of 896 Fox Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,078, and assets of $1,938 in accounts.

MARTHA BUTTNER of 457 East 182d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,752 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Ebling Brewing Company, $2,301.

HYMAN CHARY, worker on women's blouses at 589 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,163 and no assets.

LESTER H. NOLAN, grocer, at Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,876 and assets of $1,501.

IDA S. SULZER.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge to Ida S. Sulzer of 243 West Ninety-eighth Street, who filed a petition on May 1, 1914, with liabilities of $2,616 and assets of $1,512.

KLEINERT & ROSENBLUTH, INC., dealers in plumbers' supplies at 1,685 First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,868 and assets of $5,035.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SIDNEY, N. Y.—Floyd Scott, hardware dealer, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $10,425; assets, $8,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Axel L.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $503.36.
Bowen, Frank H.—C. C. Halgren, $685.78.
Baker, Martha—H. Hurley, $149.31.
Buckman, Nat C.—D. Kraft, $532.20.
Corrato, Michael, Alfonso Livarrese, Carrie Sandomenica, and Luigi La Femina—Z. Trofa et al., $224.41.
City of N. Y.—C. Peterson, $25,000.
Same—T. Murtaugh, $3,164.75.
Bates, Hester—C. T. Pegg, $2,801.20.
Same—E. F. Pegg, $5,043.31.
Bruyere, John P.—H. Surrell, $520.05.
Caldero, John—M. Kamenstein, costs, $172.48.
Dulfer, Justus—H. Balenzweig, $648.15.
Burns, Jesse D., or Jess D.—F. Vedder, $440.41.
Fenchel, Daniel—W. D. Applegate & Co., $254.29.
Franklin, George, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $500.
Edgemere Building Corp.—J. M. Seidenberg & Co., Inc., $168.76.
Follender, Ernestin—C. Weinberg et al., $131.90.
Freuhauf, Gus, or Gustav—E. Rosenberg et al., $119.13.
Dalton Adding Machine Sales Co., Inc.—R. H. Morgan, Jr., $101.21.
Ehrenreich, Pauline—Adjustment Realty Co., $178.40.
Beggs, Thomas R., and John A. McLain—F. Kalmbach, $2,574.06.
Eisenberg, Abraham M.—National Surety Co., $267.95.
Belt Line Ry. Corp.—S. Wiktor, $450.
E. J Russell Co.—Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., $126.16.
Groll, Peter J.—O'Neill-Adams Co., $163.33.
Guion, Louis—I. Oserman, Inc., $219.71.
Green, Samuel E.—J. C. Demorest, $228.41.
Glenn, Edward K.—Yellow Pine Co., $512.89.
Gray, Olin D.—Greenwich Bank of City of N. Y., $39,214.91.
Gallen, Samuel L.—Stratford Avon Co., $236.
Harrington, George, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $500.
Holmes, Arthur D.—R. L. Parker, $971.97.
Herbert, Frederick W.—George E. Loeffler Land and Improvement Co., $121.23.
Hanes, John J.—H. H. Cilvers, $104.64.
Hasinsky, Abraham, and Harry Etkin—W. S. Howell, $159.41.
Hanes, John J., and Frederick C. Simons,—H. H. Chivers, $257.11.
Koster, Charles—H. D. Berner and Winterbauer Co., $147.71.
Kiesewetter, Ernest A.—R. C. Wood, $265.99.
Kujawa, Frank—A. Bloch et al., $224.41.
London, Louis and Albert—J. Sciacca, $231.41.
Lubitz, Sam, and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—People, &c., $1,500.
Lunn, James A.—Bound Brook Co., Inc., $118.15.
Lewis, Israel, Sigmund Wurf and Max Bank—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $208.37.
Same—Same, $378.79.
Leo, Joe—Herbstone Realty Corp., $146.91.
Menkes, Jacques—Saks & Co., $155.73.
MacLeab, Arthur C.—H. M. Phillips, $214.81.
Morgenstern, Hans—E. Morgenstern, costs, $120.07.
Mayer, Christian—F. Lahr, costs, $107.64.
Mackay, Henry—J. Narzinsenfeld, $218.78.
Major, Joseph—W. O. Singer & Co., Inc., $105.53.
McKnight, Realty Co.—N. Y. Business Building Corp., $834.40.
Ideal Electric Cont. Co.—D. and M. Lamp and Lighting Co., $189.81.
Jupp, William O.—Hudson Mortgage Co., $153.31.
Krupnick, Benjamin—M. Bandler, $102.53.
McLain and Hanford Co., Inc.—Lebanon Valley Iron and Steel Co., $330.68.
Nathan, Rosetta—L. Shapiro et al., $1,107.56.
Nathan, Sigmund, and Harry Dittenhoeffer—H. Dworkowitz, $772.37.
O'Connor, Maurice J.—D. O'Leary, $240.95.
O'Neil, Daniel—Gibson Dist. Co., $147.46.
O'Rourke, Annie—D. Kahn, $143.
Same—Same, $469.67.
Post, Fritz A.—A. Goldberg, $1,153.90.
Poggenburg, Henry F. W.—J. Bischoff, $19,800.83.
Same—Same, costs, $150.
Paradise, Hartwig M.—G. A. Boehm, $286.31.
Quiren, Frederick W.—R. C. Wood, $265.99.
Rosenthal, David—Lord & Taylor, $515.19.
Rubenstein, Samuel—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y., $1,024.88.
Roncallo, Frank, and Gino Visentini—Pompeian Co., Inc., $7,138.62.
Rosenthal, Fishel—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $396.11.
Rothman, Baruch D.—M. Griffler, $137.78.
Schwach, Chas. K.—A. Hillyard, $1,379.01.
Samuel Sheindelman Co. and Sinson & Co.—Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, $1,060.82.
Schaefer, Philip—Nadig Realty Co., $212.91.
Selzman, Joseph—J. Greenberg, $199.40.
Stubenvohl, Minnie—M. Glaser, $202.34.
Sullivan, Michael G.—O. Meislin et al., $101.25.
Stewart, Thomas—H. C. Bennett et al., $178.82.
Sommer, Leon—G. Brauer, $193.62.
Schwartz, Joseph—S. Kraus Bro., $402.
Sternfeld, Chas. D.—McGraw Pub. Co., $476.82.
Seller, Chas. W., Jr.—Frank J. Lennon Co., $140.51.
Sittenfield, Sydney S.—L. Emery, Jr., $218.28.
Smith, Della McC.—D. Missnewitz, $178.58.
Schlessel, Moses—M. Voss et al., $181.23.
29th St. Construction Co.—J. F. Bieg et al., $115.89.
Tumulty, Thomas—R. Orteig, $122.74.
Ulrich, Pasco, and George S. Sekulich—People, &c., $100.
Werner, Frank—American Sign Co., $216.67.
West Side Garage and Motor Co.—J. Carr, $1,069.25.
Wohlgemith, Alfred—H. Baruch, $636.13.
Wilson, Bernard, and John J. Collins—C. Van Dyke, $836.84.
Witcoff, Selig—Weiz & Co., Inc., $182.17.
Whytock, Roslyn D.—M. K. Luster, $101.63.

In Bronx County.

Brenner, Samuel—J. Corn, $667.90.
Cohen, Jacob—M. W. Solomon, $1,219.77.
Capital Contracting Co., Inc.—Charles Weiland, Inc., $41.96.
Gigante, Ralph M.—American Medical Publishing Co., $145.19.
Hornickel, Elisabeth, as guardian—A. Berse et al., $42.25.
Heim, Sidonia—A. Sussmeyer, $119.40.
Hanafin, Jeremiah—J. Wenninger, $221.52.
Redican, George B.—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $308.92.
Stilwell, Stephen J.—M. Decker, $548.54.
Squeglio, Anthony—S. Teiber, $84.65.
Schwalbenberg, John—I. Marcello, $94.90.
Steinberg, Kate—E. Dunham et al., $5,735.17.
White, Solomon—I. Rosen et al., $41.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Barnieri, Joseph—L. I. Rosenzweig, April 28, 1915, (reversed,) $149.91.
Hough, Edward H.—Montana Realty Co., Jan. 12, 1915, $1,142.87.
Hempstead, Harry N.—J. Powers et al., April 5, 1915, $1,400.00.
Jester, Claude W., & Jester Co.—T. G. Priolean, March 5, 1915, $168.80.
Champion Coated Paper Co.—A. E. Whiting, March 5, 1915, $104.32.
Emery, Joseph H.—Wendalden Co.—April 17, 1915, $147.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.—S. Lewis, April 28, 1915, $268.32.
Kennedy, Nellie W.—J. Wielar, Sept. 19, 1912, $3,015.60.
Levin, David—B. Livingston, Feb. 6, 1915, $187.88.
Lucas, James—J. Dietz, April 12, 1915, $100.
Same—M. Dietz, April 12, 1915, $491.82.
A. T. Paull & Co., Inc.—M. Straus, Sept. 30, 1913, $119.56.
N. Y. C. & H. R. RR. Co.—A. P. Snow, June 25, 1907, $6,000.

In Bronx County.

Goodwin, Nat—Francis Motor Renting Co., Inc., April 21, 1915, $89.92.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cases Calling for the Interpretation of the Tariff.

Memorandum books with pencils attached, are not dutiable as entireties, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the protest case of B. Illfelder & Co. The books were in chief value of paper and the pencils of wood. Collector Malone assessed duty separately on the books at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, and on the pencils at 45 cents per gross, and 25 per cent. ad valorem under the pencil provision. The importers' claim was for a single tax of 25 per cent. as "books." Judge Fischer said there was nothing to show error in the Collector's action, and overruled the protest.

A. Held was sustained in claims for lower duty on merchandise described on the invoices as balsam peru, crude balsam, and Peruvian balsam. The Collector returned the product under the Tariff act as an aromatic substance with duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. While several claims were made in the protests, the board sustained the one for entry at 10 per cent. as crude balsam. A similar protest by Silva, Bussenius & Co., was also sustained.

Three decisions were made by the board affecting the classification of metal articles. W. C. Carey, Buffalo, imported ball bearings in completed form used in connection with shaft hangers. Duty was levied at 35 per cent. ad valorem as ball bearings, while the importer claimed a rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The board held that the bearings were properly assessed.

Frank S. Betz & Co. and V. Mueller & Co., Chicago, claimed that forceps, clamps, tweezers, needle holders, and like instruments entered under the tariff, were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures. The board disagreed, and affirmed the Collector's tax of 30 per cent. under the provision for "nippers and pliers of all kinds." The board declined to reverse the Collector's assessment on knife blades imported by George Quirk. The importer failed to appear at the time of the hearing.

Contentment.

"Contentment is always a comparative virtue."

"What do you mean?"

"Bigsby used up a dozen fifty-dollar tires from April to October, but he's tickled to death because he made his patched and busted garden hose last through the Summer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sad Blow.

A Louisiana man, recently returned from a trip to the city, says if the stickpin he bought as a souvenir isn't a diamond he has been "stung" for his fifty cents.—Kansas City Times.

One Thing Women Don't Do.

"It takes a woman to do fool things."

"It certainly does. But I never saw one buy a bottle of hair restorer from a bald-headed barber."—Houston Post.

It Made O'Toole Wrathy.

"How did the foight start, Maginnis?"

"O'Flaherty asked O'Toole to have a glass o' orange phosphate."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nothin' Serious.

"What did your father die of?" the doctor asked an Atchison negro, who was being examined for life insurance. "Ah don't know, boss," he replied, "but it wasn't nothing serious."—Kansas City Star.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; A. Polsky, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ALBANY—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, ready to wear; Wallick's.
ATLANTA—G. Frohsin, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain Store; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Mrs. L. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, piece goods; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Mfg. Co.; M. Cohen, overalls; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Rosenthal & Meyer; S. J. Rosenthal, caps, neckwear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss F. Levy, gloves; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; L. F. Hill, house dresses; M. F. Collins, J. Samuels, representing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, women's, children's wear; Miss E. A. Hand, children's wear; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—L. Lyman & Co.; L. Lyman, ribbons, flowers, feathers; 16 E. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, silks; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; E. W. Turner, dry goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—E. S. Bowman Co.; E. S. Bowman, mfrs. cotton, silk woolen waists, dresses; Herald Sq.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. B. Adam, representing; C. Tagg, dress goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, wash dresses; 31 Union Sq.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given; Miss Closay, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CANTON—W. R. Zollinger, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis; Mr. Smith, waists, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Black, leather goods, jewelry, neckwear, gloves; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—H. du Brock & Co.; L. E. Joseph, nainsook, organdies, nets, laces, zerling; 16 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Mrs. N. Graves, ladies' suits; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, ladies', misses', juniors' suits; 438 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Stern & Klein; J. S. Heilbroner, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, jobs leather goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—M. Goldberg, shirts; Breslin.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, wash dresses, jobs children's dresses; 31 Union Sq.
CONCORD—Parks-Belk Co.; L. J. Parks, dry goods, clothing, notions; Aberdeen.
DALLAS—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; M. L. Gans, notions, laces, embroidery; 75 Leonard.
DETROIT—Colonial Detroit Garment Co.; C. R. Cook, mfrs. misses', children's dresses; 31 W. 26th.
DETROIT—Sarason & Shetzer; I. Shetzer, dry goods; Latham.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, silks; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. Gay, representing; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits, furs; 1,270 Broadway.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. W. Morrell, clothing; 75 Spring St.; Algonquin.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen, & Co.; G. F. Kuebler, silks; 75 Spring.
HOUSTON—E. Alkemeyer Co.; A. A. Alkemeyer, ladies' garments; 40 Lispenard.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss A. d. Chalou, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,261 Bwy.
JACKSON—R. G. Valentine & Co.; R. G. Valentine, mfrs. muslin underwear, aprons; St. Denis.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; I. U. Gruff, silks; 75 Spring.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; G. Elder, domestics, linens, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.
MARION, Ind.—Boston Big Store Co.; Mr. Kinnear, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; A. C. Herzberg, waists, dresses, skirts; J. A. Moss, colored wash goods, linens; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS—Levy Bros.; Mr. Levy, jobs skirts; 303 5th Av.; Room 507.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; A. P. Convard, silks; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, silks; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. H. Cruikshank, general mdse.; Miss J. F. Kelleher, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs; 75 Spring; Navarre.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; N. Church, silks; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, Jr., domestics; 432 4th Av.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. McNelly, silks; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shortenberg & Robinson; M. J. Alderige, notions, jewelry; M. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. C. Burwell, silks; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Russian Fur and Cloak Co.; B. Cohen, cloaks, furs; Broadway Central.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEWPORT, ARK.—S. Heneman Dry Goods Store; M. Strauss, palm beach suits, dresses, skirts, neckwear; 116 W. 32d, Room 1,607.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Scott, silks; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. B. Cote, silks; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—B. & A. G. Ulman; B. Ulman, skirtings; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Goldbacher, millinery; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Schneyer & Co.; A. Schneyer, mfrs. waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, mfrs. waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Ransford, jobs coats, suits; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, jobs silk dresses; 1,270 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, silk dresses; Miss Gottlieb, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Herskowitz, upholstery goods, curtains; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; Miss N. McCarthy, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—M. Friedman & Co.; H. M. Friedman, men's furnishing goods; Albert.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. Callender, representing; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. S. Pomeroy, representing; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. C. Chenault, domestics; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Menter-Rosenbloom Co.; D. M. Brickner, woolens; 114 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. A. Sibley, representing; 432 4th Av.
RUMFORD—McKenzie Mercantile Co.; C. H. McKenzie, general mdse.; Breslin.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; R. E. Mansfield, silks; 75 Spring.
SAVANNAH—The Model; M. Strauss, Palm Beach suits, dresses, skirts, neckwear; 116 W. 32d, Room 1,607.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; C. Raymond, silks; 75 Spring.
SCRANTON—Goldsmith Bros. Co.; S. Goldsmith, dry goods; Marseilles.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Poole, dry goods; 116 W. 32d; Wallick's.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; F. G. Bull, hosiery, knit underwear; 116 West 32d; Wallick's.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; C. H. Chessman, silks; 75 Spring.
ST. PAUL—J. C. Greenberg & Co.; J. C. Greenberg, women's, misses' Fall pile fabric, cloth coats; 35 W. 31st, 7th floor.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; J. L. Seely, dress goods, silks; 320 Broadway; Herald Square.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; E. Bauer, cloaks, waists; 116 W. 32d; Latham.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss M. A. Murray, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 50 Union Square.
TOLEDO—Morgan & Anderson; D. F. Morgan, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
TORRINGTON, Conn.—Workman-Rowlinson Co.; R. Rowlinson, furniture; Murray Hill.
YORK—J. McLean & Sons; G. E. Kleinheist, white goods; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, silks; 75 Spring.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; Miss Rasbridge, waists; Miss R. Keely, infants' wear; W. E. Lewis, dry goods; 23 East 26th.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; J. Scott, silks; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, silks; 75 Spring.
WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. Wallace, silks, 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, upholstery gods; 2 Walker.

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

775—Leo M. Frank v. C. Wheeler Mangum.—Mandate granted, on motion of Mr. Brylawski for appellant.
260—A. R. Thayer v. City of Boston.—Dismissed.
268—Booth-Kelly Lumber Company v. U. S.—Argument continued.
259—Wells-Fargo & Co. Express v. D. W. Ford.—Submitted.
261—J. Sim v. W. Edenborn; and
262—T. P. Adler v. same.—Argument commenced.
263—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned for today.
Call for today: 283, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, (and 857 and 858,) 272, 273, and 274.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.
Lehigh, Wilkes-b Coal<Hartf & NY Trans.
Hartf & NY Trans<Plymouth.
Denton<Fulda.
Ryan<Mt Vernon Bk.
Rubinsky<Banner Rub
Auto Sales Gum Co<Ryede Spec Wks.
Thurlow<Wranget.
Macy<Brown.
Brokeim<Greenbaum.
NY C & H R RR<Banker.
Jenny Bow<US.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg.—At 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.
Murtha<NY, NH & H RR, (2)
DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar—For argument.
Re Moy You
Re Ug Yung
Re Moy Toon
US<1 Pearl-Shaped Diamond
US<1 Set Furs, Stole, and Muff
US<1 Pearl Necklace

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations—At 9:30 A. M.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Marconi Co< Atlantic Com Co

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Franklin<Pac Imp Co.
Wiley<Solvay Process.
Pearson<Reed et al.
Biondolillo<Erie R R.
Howland<Harder.
Bump<D, L & W RR.
James Lumber Co<Smith.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions—At 2 P. M.
Ettinger<Kramer
Todd<Brown
Small<Hausman
People, &c<Goodman.
Schleich<Schleich.
APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Berney<Berney.
Letuchy<Letuchy.
Cos Elec Lamp Co<E'right Co of Am.
Harrison<Vandenla Socy.
Mantner<Weissel.
Richardson<Richardson.
Re Mayor, Ald, &c.
Re Wyman.
Farash<Farash.
Kiernan<Kiernan.
Lewis<Lewis.
Macdonald<Cassidy.
Re Schultze, (Kreppel.)
Cavanagh<Sup Coun C M B Assn.
People, &c<De Villers.
Oppenheimer<CNY.
West End Trust Co<Mingle.
Am Pipe & Con Co<same.
Cohn<Marrin.
Canty<Kelly.
Arnona<Bartoli.
Met Sav Bk<Thedford.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co, (2.)
Adler<Adler.
Kolodne<Northwest M Life Ins.
Berkowitz<Aaron.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Titus<Cent Pk,&c,RR.
Re Phraner.
Revillon Freres<Rothschild.
Corry<I R T.
Blauvelt<Blauvelt.
Flaherty<US Award & Asses Co.
English Lumber Co<Barshelky.
Ruff<Brown.
Curtis<Curtis.
Carter<South Pac Co.
Walinsky<Lichenstine.
German Life Ins Co<Pearsall.
Blumberg<Sternecker.
Policastro<C S Sprague Co.
Wm Whitman Co<Michaels.
Defries<Finelite.
Montgomery Coop Co<Wasserman.
Meslansky<Empire Carrying Co.
Voska, F & S, Inc<Ruland.
Canet<Nichols.
Maloney<Rodgers & H, Inc, (2.)
City R E Co<Randegg Rty Co.
Trowbridge<Abrahams
Franklin Sav Bank<Witz.
Seymour<Romm.
Falk<Wheeler.
Kapferberg<Firestone.
Mechanics' Bk & Tr Co<Met Tr Co, (2.)
Dunn<Chisolm.
Murphy<O'Rourke.
Huguet<So Surety Co.
Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld.
Schulman<Wolfson.
Frey<E Regensburg & Co.
Myers<Bloom.
Re Wolfe.
Kinnicutt<Wellhart.
Bell<Bell.
Smith<Flint.
NY Sav Bk<Klein.
Toledo Tr, L & P Co<Smith.
Martin Mining & P Co<Condit.
Ketchum<Ketchum.
Nestler<Int R T.
Sussman<Sussman.
Krach<Krach.
Hess<Otto.
Matzold<Matzold.
Israel<L A Burke & Sons Co. (2.)
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Esterkes<Lieb.
Trotter<Lisman.
Kane<Kane.
Wartelsky<Frankenthaler.
Re Behrman, (Arnold.)
Pompeian Co<Roncallo
Brand<C, R I & P RR
Ger-Am Button Co<A Heymsfeld, Inc.
Carcosini<Berroni.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Webb<Valentine.
Hidden<Chica R I, &c, RR.
Pines<McCormick.
Roessle<Roessle.
Trificante<Trificante.
Guardala<Guardala.
Goldwurm<Goldwurm.
Podesta<Andriaccio.
Webb<Valentine.
Hungerford Brass, &c, Co<Security Bank.
Posner<Posner.
Gordon<Gordon.
Preferred causes:
Joline<Sanford.
CNY<Darling.
Crossin<Woolf.
Undefended divorces:
Morison,
Schmitz,
Van Note,
Loebner.
General calendar:
Kinsella<Imp Prop Co.
Dressler<Keystone Film, (2.)
Lee<Lee.
Baldwin<Gregory.
Cont C, L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Schnurmacher<Devlin.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.
Duffy<78th St & West End Av Co.
Tager<CNY.
Ladd<Un Royal Corp.
Vulcan Detinning Co<Assman.
Crandall<Du Vivier & Co.
Wallerstein<Goldschmidt, (2.)
Apfel<Flannery.
Tax Lien Co<Gourlie.
Slemo<Slemo.
Marsh<Hatheway.
Crippled Children's School<Dunbar.
White<Chambers.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Finn<Finn.
O'Loughlin<Beverwyck Co.
Salvin<Salvin.
La Croix<CNY.
Material Men's Mcht Assn<NY Mat Men's C Assn.
Harrison<Harrison.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Shedd Elec Co<Bally.
Haring<Drummond.
Coventry<Smith.
Dinitz<Goodman.
Hill<Hearn.
Cole<Anderson.
Miller<Roosevelt.
G Pisapia Co<Moskowitz.
Schnurmacher<Carroll.
Goodman<Schlesinger.
Melee<Stand Concrete Steel Co.
Kirshman<Rosenman.
Schulberg<Schachewitz.
Clear.
PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Horton<Int Brew Co.
Pelleteri<Man Brush Mfg Co.
Bennett<Chayes.
Milici<CNY.
Shaffer<Krechlin.
Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co. (2.)
Kunstler<Morgan.
Frank<Ruppert, (2.)
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Willner<I R T.
Michalski<Mason & H.
Healy<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Valich<Mugler.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford<Thomashefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Goldstein<Hoffman.
Case on.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Quill<Sheffield Farms S D Co.
Case on—Coroccio<Shults Bread Co.
No day calendar.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mullen<L C Frees Const Co.
Eberhagen<Mason Seaman Tr Co.
Rodrigues<Beach.
Sobotik<Int R T.
Lynch<N Y Times Co.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.
De Band<L I RR.
Leonard<I R T.
Lurich<Levy.
De Renna<Brown.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Voris<P McGovern & Co.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Cusumano<Rieger.
Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg
Chillan<Goldstein.
Forte<Asch.
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Bord Cond M.
Case on.
PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schwager<Wasserman.
Healy<Comstock & Co.
Marcus<Krinsky.
Apfel<NY Rys.
Case on.
PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VIII.—Recess.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Williams<Glassheim.
Niles<Riley.
Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.
Kobbe<Am Art News.
Silverman<S Bklyn Ry.
Reilly<Earley.
Cox<St L Home, &c.
Case on.
PART X.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Curzio<Ward Baking.
Smith<same.
Anderson<Noack.
Green<Consol Gas Co.
Gabriel<Graham.
N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co.
Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co.
Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c, Co.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co.
Larson<Nicholson.
Jenkins<Robinson.
Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
McSorley<BH RR.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
Clapper<CNY.
Arnheimer<Hess.
Carroll<Mantle Rty.
Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co.
Clear.
PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sullivan<Silverman.
Duhain<Pitts Const.
CNY<Smith.
Laskowsky<Altman.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Co.
Clear.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fischer<Schram.
Colt<Demarest & Co.
D'Utassy<So Pac Co.
Sides<Keller.
Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Barranger<Butler. No day calendar.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bridgeport Metal, &c, Co<Forsheim.
Sullivan<Bernstein.
Detroit Cad, &c, Co<Fogarty.
Hawes<Title Guar, &c.
Botgen<Howard.
Neebe<Levene.
Scharfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Borden<Newcomb.
Filkins<New Era Prod Co.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Kerny<Stewart.
Hayden<Pinchot.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Fried<Morana.
Jennings<Samson Car Coupler Co.
Case on.
PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Kelleher<Dugan.
Bdway R Co<Lawyers Title Ins & Tr Co.
Fried<Lafore.
Warner Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
May<Miller.
Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Johanna Regan,
Camilla M. Lathrop,
Emma Losee,
Morris Gersiansky,
Agnes Shields,
Emma R. Taylor,
Henry C. Bradford,
Carl H. H. Brandes,
Michael McGuire,
Mary M. Stewart.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will of Mary E. Pearce.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Essankey Amus Corp<Schleicher.
Perkins-Goodwin Co<Munro Pub Co.
Grossman<Wallner.
Dworsky<Advocat.
Snedeker<Finkelstein.
Gillan<Rothschild.
Ciuti<Brescia.
Pogenitsky<Weill.
Craig Fdry<Wolansky.
Echelman<McElfatrick
Bopp<Schwartz.
Ravenswood P M Co<Ideal Picture, &c.
Bernstein<Weiss.
Veronica Rty Corp<US Rubber Co.
Yurkowitz<Singer.
M & L Hess<Carstein & Linnekin.
Gross<Smith.
Bellok<Rosenthal.
Polsky<Fleischer.
Horowitz<Shapiro.
Alexander<Ungrich.
Straus<Zubrinsky.
Shapiro<Shapiro, (2.)
Stoller<Kaufmann.
Thedford Coal Co<Cassidy.
Silberman & Becker<Golden Rest Co.
Ditova<NY C RR.
Cherurg<Isaacs.
Fordyce<Wolf.
Phila & China Tr Co<Feldman & Sons.
Walsh<Trippel.
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Dobrowsky<N Y Rys.
Fallon<Hohn Bldg Co.
Pierfelice<F. F. Boulton Co.
Lempel<NY Rwys.
Rosen<Henig.
Bernheim<Int R T Co.
Newberger<Evans.
Alexander<Schrank.
Knaxler<Weinberg.
Badchan<Mandolowitz.
Lubin<Int R T Co.
Schwartz<same.
Lembeck & Beck E B Co<Larney.
Schwartz<Newman.
Moreno<NY Rwys.
Goodman<Weil.
Gorschevsky<Cohen.
McGowan<Nat F'proof
Kaiser<I R T.
Green<NY & H R M.
Tummel<Lannon.
NY Veal & Mutton Co<B & O RR.
Prudent<Henning, (2.)
McCusker<Griffiths.
Gaspari<NY Rwys.
Goodwin<Rty & Com'l
Vieter<Katz.
Flerek<Kachrowiez.
Kassep<Josephson.
Silverwald<NY Rwys.
Dance<Pittsburgh Con
Davidson<Aeolian Co.
Wighton<NY Rwys.
Foy<Schwartzwalder.
Stern<Plain Rty, (2.)
Morrison<Ludlam.
Bruni<Corsen.
Cohen<Kerchbaum.
Feldman<Holober.
Wolff<I R T.
Globe Ind Co<NY Rys.
Finnen<Mason-S Tran
Amdur<Kamrinsky.
Merrifield<N Eng SS.
Wesker<Kohn.
Zwillinger<NY Rwys.
Levine<same.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Levine<Trivers.
Cohen<M Richman Music Co.
Lehman<M Peristein, Inc.
Spector<Nirenberg.
Korn<same.
Talianoff<B Hyman & Shevell Co.
Groshut<Kinetophote Film Co.
Case on.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Amos<Rostbal.
Merrell Chem Co<Root.
Weber<Irving Hat Co.
Bethel Mfg Co<Merton
Schwartz<Gt Eastern Cas Co.
Hanifen<Dorfman.
Orbib<Wejdler Feather Co.
Belen & Co<Lipschitz.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, if counsel so request: Newman<Platzman. Man Leas Co<Jennings Case on.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Buckley<Colorado Realty Co.—Ellsworth J. Healy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Donnelly, J. — Mary Vaughn<Hannah Senft—Herbert J. Goodwin.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Minnie Rothenberg<Sarah Konovitz—Joseph Ravitch.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Felix Marcatie<Realty Holding Co.—William P. Rooney. John B. Wentworth<Hannes Jordan Co.—Henry B. Singer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Tiplady<Tiplady.
Davis<Barry.
Ulmann<Essert.
Smith<Wartell.
Simon<Sottong.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co.
No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schultz<McCrea.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Pedro<Crimmins Const
Gottfried<Lefrien.
Renig<A Bryant Co.
Prince<B R T.
Dietzel<CNY.
Helm<Brady.
Ronski<MacIntyre Ir Works.
Schneider<Int V Co.
Amsler<CNY.
Collins<Jacobs, (2.)
Same<Smith.
Morley<Knick Marble.
McNulty<Union Rwy.
Braun<I R T.
Sullivan<Piercy Co.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Henneberry<Harris.
Brann<I R T.
Highest number reached in regular order, 206.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Perkins<R & W Realty Co—Charles H Ayres.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Harlem Sav Bank of CNY<Arthur Richardson—James J Donovan.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Maurice Ginzburg<Isabella M Weeks—Alexander Karlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.
DECISIONS.
Link Realty and Const. Co., rspdt., v. Public Const. Co., applt., et al., def.—Reargument ordered and case set down for Friday, May 7.
Benedict Sahil, rspdt., v. William T. Scovil, applt.—Reargument ordered and case set down for Tuesday, May 11.
ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—Jenks, P. J.; Rich, Thomas, Carr, Putnam, JJ.—At 1 P. M.
Williams<Dickinson.
James<McMahon.
Louona Engine Co<Town of Newtown.
Baumann<Baumann.
Roughtean<Sarles.
Seiler<McGregor.
Douglass<CNY.
Dayton<Bailey.
Weber<Jacobs.
Reddick<N Y RR Co.
Allen<Whitney.
Schoenberger<Fey.
Peo<Bova.
Same<Gordon.
Re Bearns.
Goodchild<Moline Plow Co.
Jamison<Collins Co.
Croll<Kieley.
Brace<Bradley.
Rodzborski<Amer Sug.
Chambers<NY Theatre
Sutherland<Murray.
Harris<Glyndon Co.
Marcus<Cent RR of N J.
Catagano<Thompson.
Murphy<Goodheart.
Re Sire.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions:
Abramson<Abramson.
Co of Nas<Meadow Spring.
Packard<Roeper.
Re Robinson St (Raub.)
Re Amboy Road.
Mtg Holding Co<Frederick.
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)
White<Spaulding.
Bate<Bate.
Harasimowicz<Penn RR.
Satriani<McGovern.
Girdel & Brower<Williams.
Ill S Co<Santomassino
Bernhard<Natl Surety
Ricker<Ricker.
Re Securities Co of Bklyn.
Krack<Wmsbg Sav Bank.
Shetland Co<Brasch.
Henderson<Henderson.
Tuck<Lutz (2.)
Yunker<Yunker.
Youmans<Youmans.
Re Moretzky & Weil, Inc.
Re Bay 34th St (Pelton.)
Bk of Flatbush<Lutz.
Morrissey<Garfinkle.
Micciolo<Micciolo.
Regan<Regan.
Wechsler<Salomon.
Barre-Bernard Co<Garcia.
Unger<Woods.
Re W 28th St-W 29th St.
Kessler R Co<Eltoma R Co.
Molliver<Meyerhoff.
Pearl<Pearl.
Re P S Commn (NY & Q Co Ry Co) (3.)
Walsh<McNulty.
Mugler<Castleton H & R Co.
Ruff<Rosenberg.
Dolen<Bd of Educa.
Graff<Graff.
Re Foster Av (Hein.)
Schwartz<The Lirock, Inc.
Satriani<McGovern.
Ferlazzo<Ferlazzo & Co.
Eppoleto<Eppoleto.
Globe & R Fire Ins Co<Hunt.
Newman<City.
Walsh<Burke.
Ibert<Stehlin.
Unger<Woods.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Re Stein (Wayside Home) (Testimony.)
Wright<Bd of Educa.
Re Helfrich.
PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Licht<Licht.
De Santo<Fozzalari.
Morton<Morton.
Davidson<Klausner.
Gillman<Waldman.
Ritterbusch<Ritterbusch.
Lazarowitz<Wolf.
Rath<Temple.
Capasso<Realty & Com Co.
Posin<Bowery S Bk.
Sagana<Sagana.
Price<Price.
Silberberg<Weinber.
Assante<Assante.
Pearl<Pearl.
Casserly<Casserly.
Feiger<Feiger.
Davis<Davis.
Landes<Busch.
Schumm<Vollpel.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Creighton<Jenkins.
Cohen<Green.
Millhauer<Shakin.
Davis<Davis.
Offenhauser<CNY.
Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson.
Schumsky<F T B, Inc, & ano.
McLaughlin, Co<Casey & CNY.
Bilasewski<Bilasewski
Bashist<Bashist.
McDermott<Peo SNY.
Glass<Glass.
St Barnabas Luth Ch<Egan.
Spitz<Kunitz.
Hevenor<Hevenor.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2027.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.
Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Fuller<CNY.
Church<Seaboard Const Co.
Larkin<CNY.
Locascio<B H R R.
Moran<N Y Rys Co et al.
McNally<CNY.
Morisey<McMann & Taylor.
Kelly<Am F Prod.
Halleran<CNY.
Zackariason<Zobel et al.
Salzman<Nas RR.
Moshier<Nas RR.
Krebs<Castle Braid Co.
Wakely<Holm et al.
Fay<Paragon Met Cap
Blattner<B H RR.
Keller<B H RR.
Nolan<Levinkind.
Pitt Bridge & I Wks<Red Hook Light & P Co.
Israel<C I & B RR.
Miele<Lanigan Truck.
Goodman<Int R T.
Weinrich<Becker et al
Macaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Behlmer<Mod Woodman of Amer.
Byrnes<Co I & B RR.
Mehrenlender<Ind F Sons of Judah.
Weinstein<Lewis.
Flynn<McLaughlin et al.
Bryson<Barrett.
Mitchell<CNY.
Bongiorno<Farmer.
Furlong<Nas RR.
Restivo<Bradley Con.
Browning<C I&B RR.
Ferguson<Int R T.
Rooney<B H R R.
Robaey<N Y Cons RR
Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co.
Popolow<Hammen.
Cowell<CNY.
Kane<Sperry & Beale Co.
Saltus<Nas R R.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Liss<C I & B R R.
Gorbatoff<Droge.
Cangemi<B, Q Co & S
Martin<same.
Early<Int R T.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Kaplan<CNY.
Kaplan<Litowitz et al
Menzies<B H R R.
Stone<same.
Barry<same.
Dalton<CNY.
Fritcher<Perry.
Gonzeitis<Arbuckle et al.
Lipka<Breitman.
Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Feiden<Nas R R.
Pensick<B H R R.
Esposito<D'Ambrosio.
Curtis Lumber Co<Clarke.
Amn Servians Assoc<Union Sq Sav Bk.
Caramanja Buttafuocov<B H RR.
Christie<same.
Endrich<Dexter.
Hall<Goldsmith et al.
Reichel<Wollny.
Evans<Jacobs et al.
Woolherr<Doelger.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Greenberg<Bachman.
Pomerantz<Frank et al.
Rosenberg<Stickle.
Cook<Shirk.
Zelkiwitz<Int R T.
Ganim<Ganim.
Enterprise Metal Bed Co<Gately Furn Co.
Matthews<Nas R R.
Yakabovska<Szetna.
Blackman<U S Furnit Co.
Greenberg<Wood.
Belitzer<Wilson.
Emanuel<Arcanum Cafe.
Bishon<Nas R R.
Freedberg<same.
Koppel<C I & Gr Ry.
Nelson<Smith.
Swindell<CNY.
Cullen<Anheir et al.
Kesner<Finnegan.
Highest number reached in regular order, 6865.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Margaret Murphy,
Carrie Weishupt,
Emma V Rupolf,
Regina Schwanewedel,
John A Caulfield,
Aaron Bagully,
Elijah Taft,
John Gatyen.
Administration of:
John A Caulfield,
Moss Goodstein.
Accounting of:
John A Murphy,
John B Mellito.
Jennie L Williams,
Amanda M Hutson,
Peter J Hickey,
Levi Cohen,
John W Hopkins,
Sidney H Gardiner,
John S Andrews,
Elizabeth Feusch,
Samuel Lippmann,
Michael O'Brien,
Emma V Rudolf.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Glynn,
Agnes Fredericks,
Margaret Hogan.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Meissner<Owens.
Pearlman<Kosher.
McLeer<C I & B RR.
Defendorf<Poppke.
Schechtman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Dambrosio<Nas RR.
Crynes<same.
Gill<same.
Eyrne<same.
Silberman<NY ConRR
Ebert<B H RR.
Leiz<same.
O'Neill<Nassau RR.
Cooper<Pioneer I Wks
Fenchel<Lipsky.
Itzoritz<B H RR.
Abate<Padrone et al.
Wilson<Schinzel.
Meser<Lauer.
Hellman<B H RR.
Singer<Lipshitz.
Allegra<B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II.—Morschauser, J. Part III.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
People<Engle.
Flawn<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Butler<same.
Bajusz<Lawrence.
Orlando<Pitts Con Co.
Donnelly<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Cohen<NY, NH & H R R Co.
Healy<Bradley Con.
Grogan<Maxwell Briscoe Co.
Dunn<N Y C & H R R R Co.
The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Sweeney<Jackson, Inc.
Riddick<same.
Steffens<Osiel.
Carpenter<Wagner.
Fletcher<Yonkers R R
McCormick<same.
Hayden<C of N Roch.
Kaldenburgh<Stevens.
Bonngiovanni<Canavan Bros Co.
Naughton<Gordon.
Scully<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Loder<Dusenbury.
Barello<Bradley Con.
Mazel<NY, NH RR.
Ross<Rogers & Haggerty.
Ruppert<Hall.
Thomas<Burnell.
Baker<Outhouse.
O'Rourke<McMullen, S & T, Inc.
McQuade<Baker.
Wofsy<NY, NH RR.
Same<same.
Ross<Fiske.
Hollenbach<T A Gillespie Co.
Gebhard<NY, NH RR
Freauck<Pitts Con Co.
O'Donnell<Met Fire S W Co.
Mariotte<H S Kerbaugh, Inc.
Hogan<Red Hook L & P Co.
Young<P Chester Pub Co.
Same<Pelham Sun P Co.
Same<Sutherland, (3.)
Lane<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Fletcher<NY, NH & H R R Co.
Young<East State J.
Bergin<West Elec RR.
Greenlee<Todd.
Doern<Merritt & Gilbert Co.
Ferguson<Vil of Port Chester.
Jackier<Gironda.
Murphy<Murphy.
Wiener<Epstein.
Herrick<Crawford.
Fisher<Scrugham.
Allen<Braker.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1080.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Vinokur<Elia.
Johns<Santoro.
Gnap<Bottger.
Popalofsky<Simpson.
Roehrs<Bates, (2.)
Cimaglia<Saverino.
Stumpfel<Nelson.
Rochella Park Assoc<Kellock.
Davidson<Oler.
Osborn<Havey.
Duff<Hillahand.
Moran<Griffin.
Keefe<Liptok.
Keeler's Vans, Inc<Swanston.
Plaikey<Potter.
Lynch<West St R R.
Safford<Hough.
Bergen<Kenslake.
Olivio<Napolitano.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Following officers are detailed to enter next class at Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 15: Cav., First Lt. J. S. Greene, 10th; Inf., First Lts. T. C. Spencer, 2d; J. F. Franklin, 7th; C. A. Lewis, 9th; J. Blyth, 13th, and H. C. Rexach, Porto Rico Reg. of Inf., and 2d Lts. J. H. Muncaster, 4th, and R. H. Coles, 2d.

Orders of April 22 amended to read as follows: First Lt. H. L. Hodges, 1st Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., effective at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed June 20 to Lexington for duty.

Leaves: First Lt. H. H. Pritchett, 13th Inf., 2 months; Capt. W. F. H. Godson, 8th Cav., 2 months; Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., 2 months; Lt. A. S. Kuegle, Inf., 1 month and 6 days; Major T. G. Hanson, 8th Inf., 2 months; Capt. F. S. L. Price, 8th Inf., 2 months; First Lt. O. L. Brunzell, Inf., 1 month and 16 days; 2d Lt. J. A. O'Brien, Inf., 1 month and 15 days; First Lt. I. Longanecker, 2d Inf., 2 months; Capt. W. R. Gibson, 11th Inf., 2 months; Major L. R. S. Upton, 10th Inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. A. W. Cleary, 13th Inf., 1 month extension; First Lt. W. W. Harris, Jr., Signal Corps, 8 days, and 2d Lt. R. W. Wilson, 2d F. A., 2 months.

Navy.

Commanders—G. L. P. Stone, I. C. Wettenget, G. S. Lincoln, R. Earle, and D. W. Wurtsbaugh all commissioned.

Lt. H. L. Irwin, the Dubuque, to the Marietta.

Junior Grade Lts.—R. T. Merrill, 2d, G. D. Murray, D. C. Goodwin, E. L. Barr, J. H. Smith, H R. Bogusch, F. J. Lowry, F. F. Reynolds, and H. B. Berry all commissioned from March 17.

Ensign H. S. M. Clay, resigned.

Chief Boatswain J. Laven, the Brooklyn, to receiving ship at Boston.

Boatswain P. H. Bierce, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, May 24, to the Brooklyn.

Gunner A. Bouquette to New Orleans Station, June 20.

Chief Machinist B. B. Bowie, to the Prairie.

Marine Corps.

1st Lts. C. E. Nutting to Pensacola Barracks on arrival in U. S., and R. E. Davis to 4th Regiment, San Diego Barracks, on arrival in U. S.

Second Lts. D. L. S. Brewster, American Legation, Peking, to the U. S., and G. K. Shuter, the North Dakota, to Winthrop (Md.) rifle range.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vestal at Lynnhaven, Yankton at Hampton Roads, Pontiac at New York Yard, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin at Annapolis, Nashville at Guantanamo, Jupiter at North River, and the Vulcan at Jaffa.

Sailed—D-1, D-2, and D-3, Hampton Roads, for New York, and the Tennessee, Alexandria, Egypt, for Beirut.

The Mayrant has been ordered placed out of commission at New York Yard as expeditiously as possible.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 251, e s, 25x65; Leonard St, 69, n s, 40 ft e of Church St, 25x50; Stillman F. and Catherine Sperry to Isabel H. Cohen, Palisade, N. J., (mtg $60,000,) May 5; attorney, Arthur F. Du Cret & Co., 160 Broadway....$100
GROVE ST, 42-44, s s, 83 ft w of Bleecker St, 42x100; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Andrew Gardella, 116 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, mtg $54,000, May 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$1
HAMILTON TERRACE 51, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 25x96.6x25x98.7, (foreclosure April 20;) Theodore K. McCarthy, referee, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, May 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$16,000
LOT 229, Map 738A, North Marble Hill; Chancy A. Frees to Chancy W. Frees, 70 Terrace View Av, (mtg $7,000,) May 3..$100
MARBLE HILL AV, n w s, 359.3 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 55.2x100; Chancy A. Frees to Chancy W. Frees, 70 Terrace View Av, (mtg $7,000,) May 5....$100
NAGLE AV, n e corner of Arden St, 100x134x110x134; F. Monroe Dyer, Closter, N. J., to Tyndall Realty Co., Inc., 149 Broadway, all liens, April 19; attorneys, Merchant, O. & M., 149 Broadway....$100
SHERMAN AV, n s, 200 ft w of 204th St, 100x150; F. Monroe Dyer to Tyndall Realty Co., 149 Broadway, April 19; attorneys, Merchant, O. & M., 149 Broadway....$100
1ST AV, n w corner of 99th St, 40.11x100; Manhattan Avenue Holding Co. to Sallie Cohen, 169 Manhattan Av, and Pincus Cohen, 941 Avenue St. John, (mtg $31,000,) all liens, May 5; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway....$1
7TH ST, 143 West, n s, 201.4 ft e of Broadway, 18.1x100.5; A. Z. Mordecai & Son to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, mtge $20,000, May 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100
11TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue D, runs s 89.11x w 38x s — x w 34.4x n 90 to street x e 72.11 to beginning, with right, title, and interest to land in street; Samuel P. Schlansky to Dochtermann Realty Co., 457 East 10th St, (mtg $17,500,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1
12TH ST, s s, 338 ft w of Avenue A, 175x206.6 to n s of 11th St; Frank C. Schlitt to Gustave Herre, 17 Foxall St, Brooklyn, (mtg $135,000,) April 8, 1913; attorney, Frank M. Patterson, 66 Liberty St....$100
21ST ST, 208 East, s s, 105.1 ft e of 3d Av, 30.1x92; Isaac Goldberg to Clara Goldberg, 50 East 96th St, all liens, May 5; address, 31 Liberty St....$1
40TH ST, 228 East, s s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Sydney Ballin to International Real Estate Co., 505 5th Av, all liens, April 29; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St.$100
49TH ST, s s, 192.9 ft e of 7th Av, runs e to point 259 ft e of 7th Av x s 100x w 7x s 12.2 x14.6x n—x w 21.7x s—x w 21.7x n 104.3 to beginning; Catherine Ahearn to Meyersdale Co., Inc., 271 West 125th St, ½ part, all liens, Feb. 11, 1913; attorneys, Hallahan & Ahearn, 271 West 125th St....$1
60TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; J. Harvey Ladew, Glen Cove, L. I., to William Bruce-Brown, 13 East 70th St, May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100
70TH ST, 307 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Carrie Rothschild to Lena Levi, 60 West 120th St, mtge $16,000, May 4; attorney, M. I. Falk, 99 Nassau St....$100
99TH ST, 118 and 120 West, s s, 249 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11; William I. Young to Willard B. Young, 56 West 33d St, ½ part, all title, B. & S. & C. A. G., all liens, May 4; attorney, James E. Kelly, 45 Broadway....$1
112TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Catherine Ahearn to Meyersdale Co., 271 West 125th St, ½ part, all liens, Feb. 11, 1913; attorneys, Hallahan & Ahearn, 271 West 125th St....$1
118TH ST, 83 West, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Mary S. White to Sadie Seligman, 1,245 St. John Place, Brooklyn, mtge $9,000, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Sadie Seligman to Samuel Davis, 168 Lenox Av, mtge $9,000, May 5; attorney, same....$1
119TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Milton Realty Corporation to Edward and Auguste Roesler, Great Neck, L. I., trustees of Ottilie C. Recknagel, will of Aug. Roesler, (mtg $16,500,) May 4; attorney, John C. Travis, 2 Rector St....$400
127TH ST, 263 West, n s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 15.9x99.11; L. H. Sanford to Clara K. Worley, 43 West 128th St, (mtg $6,500,) May 5; attorneys, Dunlop & Smith, 63 Wall St....$100
152D ST, 625 West, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 25.5x100.10, (foreclosure April 5:) Orson A. Raynor, referee, to Lillian B. Kupfer, 44 West 97th St, May 5; attorney, Lawyers Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$17,150
215TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, 65x81.7; 215th St, s w corner of 10th Av, 60x99.11; Lawyers' Title and Trust Co. to Haven Construction Co., 149 Broadway, mtge $125,000, April 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 178th St, 50x100; Edw. Becker to Ermilie J. E. Ulrich, 788 East 175th St, (mtg $5,000,) May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,600
BAILEY AV, 2,892, e s, 25x100.7; also Bailey Av, 2,876, e s, 25x100.10; Harry Cahn et al. to Isaac Manheimer, 204 West 129th St, (mtg $12,000,) April 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100
BEECH COURT, s e s, being Lots 72 to 75, map of resubdivision; Lots 70 to 76 on map of subdivision, Plot 23, map of Clason's Point; Francis Trainor to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, May 3; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St....$1
BURNSIDE AV, n s, 90.11 ft w of Ryer Av, 28.8x73.8; Guiseppe Tannura to James Tannura, 2,737 Decatur Av, (mtg $4,500,) Jan. 19; attorney, A. Madio, 26 Court St, Brooklyn....$100
EAGLE AV, e s, 420.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; Realty Holding Co. to Mortgage Associates, Inc., 907 Broadway, Nov 15, 1913; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.$1
FAILE ST, e s, 383.4 ft s of Spofford Av, 20.10x100; Realty & Realization Co., Inc., to Margaret F. Johnson, 340 West 72d St, April 30; attorney, George F. Johnson, 230 5th Av....$100
FOREST AV, e s, 110.3 ft n of 163d St, 63.1 x irregular; Catharine F. Farrell to Julius J. Klasser, 952 Forest Av, April 19; attorney, Julius J. Klasser, 952 Forest Av.$100
GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, adjoining Lot 81, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; John E. Roeser et al. to Julius Schark, 1,620 University Av, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100
INTERVALE AV, e s, 250.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Gertrude F. Hickey to Daveck Building Co., Inc., 1,048 Morris Av, May 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100
LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; Isabella M. Meeks to Elise Halm, 424 East 149th St, (mtg $25,000,) May 3; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Elise Halm to Charles W. Hillman, 1,912 Daly Av, ½ part, May 3; same attorney....$100
LOT 255, map of Section A, Vipe estate; Willis P. Bowen to Minnie B. Bowen, 1,437 Bryant Av, July 23, 1914; attorney, Ferguson & F., 41 Park Row....$1
LOT 67, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Nunziata Fasulo, 255 East 152d St, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1
LOT 335, map of Tremont Terrace; Poplar Realty Co., Inc., to Sandor Rosner, 103 Av. D, (mtg $500,) April 29; attorney, F. M. Weiss & Co., 120 Westchester Square....$100
OLD FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner 173d St, strip 1.8x100.8; Christina H. Muller to Bingle Realty Co., 494 Willis Av, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1
PLOT begins at n s, lot 39, map of Clason's Point, 81.1, n e Clason Point Road, being part of lot 89, same map, 18.5x13.6x12.6; Porter Realty & Development Co. to Louise E. Monnot et al., 31 Rue Darn, Paris, France, June 24, 1914; attorneys, Ferguson & F., 41 Park Row....$1
PROSPECT AV, s s, 117.6 ft e from w s of City Island at high water mark, 100x110; also strip 16.6 ft wide, adjoining on n s; Catharine Ahearn to Meyersdale Co., 271 West 12th St, Feb. 11; attorney, Joseph F. Ahearn, 271 West 125th St....$1
ROBBINS AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100.10x92.1; Robert M. Silverman to Be Glad Construction Corporation, 725 Riverside Drive, 1-3 part, April 15; attorneys, Wechsler & K., 42 Broadway....$100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 796, e s, 50x100; Lewine & Kempner, Inc., to Banet Drescher, 908 Quincy St, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x100; Barret Dresher to Nathan Newman, 854 Intervale Av, (mtg $20,000,) May 5; attorney, J. W. Gottlieb, 50 Court St, Brooklyn....$100
THWAITES PLACE, s s, 92.6 ft e of Bronx Park East, 29.11x50.5; Charles P. Hallock to Arthur W. A. Weyers, 2,070 Honeywell Av, April 30; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St....$100
3D AV, 4,495, w s, 30x122.11; Charles Shapiro Co. to Lena R. Shapiro, 4,495 3d Av, May 1; attorney, Lena R. Shapiro, 4,495 3d Av....$1,000
136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Jacob E. Ryttenberg to Vito Corrado, 271 West 144th St, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
228TH ST, n s, being Lot 112, map of Wakefield; John P. Dunn, referee, to Herbert Reeves, 639 East 18th St, (foreclosure of transfer tax lien,) April 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,150

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 251, e s, 25x65; Leonard St, 69, n s, 25x50; Stillman F. Sperry to Rebecca D. Cohen, Palisade, N. J., May 4, due Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, F. Du Cret & Co., 160 Broadway....$4,000
DYCKMAN ST, e s, at centre line of 10th Av, runs n e 219 x e s, s w, a s w a w to centre line of Dyckman St, x n 66.3 n 125.4 x n 216; Harlem River Driveway s s, at centre line, Dyckman St, runs s 21.8 x e 6.11 x n 20.3; Harlem River Driveway, s s, 20 ft from centre line of Dyckman St, runs e 6.11 x s e 46 x s w 28 x n 47; Daniel E. Seybel to George C. Smith, 39 West 56th St, April 16, 1914, due April 16, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway....$20,000
GROVE ST, 42-44, s s, 83 ft w of Bleecker St, 42x100; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Lawyers Title, Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, May 3, 5 years..$40,000
SAME PROPERTY; prior mtg $40,000; Andrew Gardella to Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co., 17 West 120th St, May 4, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way.$14,000
LEXINGTON AV, 415, —x—; John E. Harrigan to Jacob Ruppert Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, April 28, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$10,168
PINEHURST AV, 70-72, w s, 159.10 ft s of 181st St, 50x113.4, prior mtg $23,000; Riverview Construction Co. to Morris Cohen and another, 560 West 180th St, May 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway....$10,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 99th St, 40.11x100; Sallie Cohen and another to Morris Cohen and another, 560 ft w of 118th St, May 5, prior mtg $31,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$3,000
12TH ST, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x106.6; Thilie Silverman to Esther Koppelman, 144 Rivington St May 1, install 6 p. c.; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St....$1,000
118TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av 20x100.11; Sadie Seligman to Mary S. White, Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 1, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$80,000
215TH ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 60x99.11; Haven Construction Co. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 20, 1 year, 6 p. c....$63,000
215TH ST s e corner of Broadway, 65x81.7; same to same, April 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.$62,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,892, e s, 25x100.7; Bailey Av, 2,876, e s, 25x100.10; Isaac Mannheimer to Harry Cohn, 2,540 Grand Av, and ano., April 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$500
BRONX PARK EAST, s e cor of Thwaites Pl, 50.1xirreg; Arthur W. and A. Weyers to Kath. O. Reiss, 1,822 Morris Av, May 1, 3 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St....$3,000
BURNSIDE AV, n s, 90.11 ft w of Ryer Av, 28.8x58x24x78.8; James Taimura to Maria G. Dolce, 69 Dwight St, Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 5 years; attorney, A. Madeo, 26 Court St, Brooklyn....$400
FORDHAM AV, w s, 25.2 ft s w of 173d St, 75.6x95.3x75.1x102.8; Bingle Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000
KELLY ST, w s, 252.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 87.6x100; Mott Avenue Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., May 3, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$67,000
MINFORD PLACE, 1,539 to 1,543, w s, 72.4x100; Theodore Kelpien to Arthur Knox, 75 Central Park West, prior mtg. $39,900, May 4, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,600
NELSON AV, 1,145, n w s, 48.8x96x50x111.9; James G. Bisland to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000
OLINVILLE AV, 3,759, w s, 100x100; Amelia J. Nickerson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 796, e s, 50x100; Banet Drescher to Lewine & Kempner, Inc., 135 Broadway, prior mtg. $12,000, May 4, due June 7, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000
17TH AV, n s, Lot 662, map of Wakefield, 100x114; North Borough Realty Corporation to Michael Eckes, 760 Jackson Av, May 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$4,000
136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Vito Corrado to Henry Powell, 435 Convent Av, April 30, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$7,750
143D ST, 314 East, s s, 15.6x100; Edward A. Whitfield to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, May 3, 3 years 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,313; Ganford Co., Inc., against United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co., owner; Edward J. Noble, contractor....$3,085
RIVINGTON ST, 6; Stanley and Patterson, Inc., against Caroline White, owner; Nathan Solomon, contractor....$110
77TH ST, 227 to 231 West; Willie E. Roys against Eva J. Coe, owner; Lewis C. Van Ripper, owner and contractor....$2,400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,573; Koster Cabinet Works, Inc., against Mitchel Marks et al., April 30, 1915....$186
FORT WASHINGTON AV, 35; Union Decorating Co. against L. & D. Realty Corp., Dec. 30, 1914....$58
LEXINGTON AV, 311; Litosilo Co. of N. Y., Inc., against Allerton Thirty-eighth St. Co. et al., Jan. 28, 1915....$1,745

Bronx.

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, —x—; Louis Kleinfield against Ward Baking Co. et al., May 3, 1915....$522

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

70TH ST, 305 to 309 West, two actions; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Directors Realty Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x60; George R. Smith against Tine Schattman et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Rider.
2D AV, s w corner of 97th St, 25.11x75; Anna E. Schmidt et al. against Albina Goldstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Petrasch.
7TH AV, s e corner of 59th St, 200.10x416.6; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, against Bankers Trust Co., trustee, et al., (action to determine claim;) attorney, H. Swain.
29TH ST, 5 and 7 West; United States Trust Co. of New York against E. A. L. Realty Co. et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.
WEST BROADWAY, 533; Franklin Trust Co., trustee, against Lillie S. Beall et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McKeen, Brewster & Morgan.

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 455.4 ft s of 166th St, 54.3x201.4; Charles Colgate against Young Realty and Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.
158TH ST, 795 East; Samuel M. Preiser et al. against 173d Street Improvement Co., (action to compel defendant to execute lease;) attorney, S. Greenbaum.
135TH ST, n e corner of Brown Place, 33.4x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Margaret A. Laphy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
HARRIET PLACE, e s, 264.6 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 50x98.2; also Turnbull Av, n s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x108; Edward O'Hara et al. against Colorado Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Harrison.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Subjects and weights for fire drill expert are as follows: Experience, 4; duties, 5; report, 1. Seventy per cent. general average is required. The duties are to drill and teach inmates the use of means of egress, to organize fire fighting brigades and to give instructions in fire prevention. The salary is $975 a year. The minimum age is 25 years.

To make available to all interested information concerning examinations under the municipal civil service, President Moskowitz has had a manual of information drawn up and distributed through all the branch libraries and similar institutions in the city. In it will be found a partial list of forthcoming examinations, as well as the subjects of the tests and the weights to be given for each of them. In addition, Mr. Moskowitz has fitted up a Bureau of Information on the fourteenth floor of the Municipal Building.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for physiologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,500 to $3,000 a year. The duties will be to take charge of investigations in the secretion of milk and will involve a general fundamental study of the factors controlling the secretion of milk. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and publications. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained of the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The elementary school Principals will hold a meeting at the Board of Education Hall at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The cornerstone of the new building of the Evander Childs High School, 184th Street and Morris Avenue, will be laid at 3 P. M. today by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education.

"The Private Secretary" will be given under the auspices of the Bushville High School Dramatic Society tomorrow evening for the benefit of the Students' Aid Fund.

Among the matters that will come before the Board of Education at its next meeting is a recommendation that the by-laws be amended so as to provide that regular teachers and teachers of special branches assigned to teach pre-vocational classes in elementary schools shall receive additional compensation at the rate of $200 a year.

A recommendation from the Board of Superintendents that the by-laws be amended in reference to the eligibility for license as laboratory assistant in high schools, has been referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:53 | Sun sets..7:00 | Moon rises..1:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:13	1:58	7:47	8:06
Governors Island	1:45	2:36	8:20	8:45
Hell Gate	3:35	4:26	10:00	10:25

Arrived—Wednesday, May 5.

SS Juan, Jamaica, April 30.
SS Bertha, Manzanillo, April 22.
SS Mexico, Havana, May 2.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, May 2.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, May 4.
SS Massapequa, San Juan, April 28.
SS Antonio Lopez, Havana, May 1.
U. S. S. Tonopah.
U. S. S. McDonough.
U. S. S. D-1.
U. S. S. D-2.
U. S. S. D-3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	April 27
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 24
Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Korona	Demerara	April 23
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Windsor Hall	Gibraltar	April 21
Oakland	Marseilles	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Petroleine	Algiers	April 21
St. Andrew	Liverpool	April 24
Galileo	Hull	April 22
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Advance	Balboa	April 28
Comus	New Orleans	May 1
El Sud	Galveston	April 30
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 3

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
City of Memphis	Rotterdam	April 22
Ardmore	Genoa	April 18
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	May 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 1
Brilliant	New Orleans	April 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 28
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Algonquin	Puerto Plata	May 2
Esperanza	Havana	May 4
Kansas City	Swansea	April 22
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Cloughton	London	April 27
Saxoleine	Bordeaux	April 22
Atherstone	Bordeaux	April 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frimley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Rio Janeiro	——	2:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Transylvania, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 5.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 410 miles E. at noon; due 6th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 6th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 805 miles S. at 7 P. M. 4th.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 200 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M. 4th.
SS Howick Hall, Cristobal to New York, was 500 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M. 4th.
SS Leelanaw, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:45 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 82 miles N. W. of Nassau at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 67 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 61 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 23 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 69 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 229 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 285 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 9 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 182 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 16 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 381 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 127 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 112 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles S. at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 130 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 205 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 168 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 110 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 8 P. M.
SS City of Memphis, Rotterdam to New York, was 300 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M. 4th.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, crossed Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Sant' Anna, at Naples, May 4.
SS Alliance, at Colon, May 5.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, May 5.
SS Bellasco, at La Plata, May 5.
SS Port Hunter, at Freemantle, May 1.

Sailed.

SS Orduna, from Liverpool, May 5.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa....May 6
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura....May 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura....May 7
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Canada Maru....May 9
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria....May 10
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai....May 21

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 30; Manila, April 5; Shanghai, April 10, and Yokohama, April 16—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 3, and mails dated Hongkong, April 6; Shanghai, April 9; Yokohama, April 17, and Honolulu, April 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on May 4. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 8.

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Fastest Steamers in the World
LUSITANIA, MAURETANIA
Regular Uninterrupted Service
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL

Transylvania	Fri., May 7,	5 PM
Orduna	Tues., May 10,	10 AM
Tuscania	Fri., May 21,	5 PM
LUSITANIA	Sat., May 29,	10 AM
Transylvania	Fri., June 4,	5 PM
MAURETANIA	Sat., June 12,	10 AM
Tuscania	Fri., June 18,	5 PM
LUSITANIA	Sat., June 26,	10 AM
Transylvania	Fri., July 2,	5 PM
MAURETANIA	Sat., July 10,	10 AM
Tuscania	Fri., July 16,	5 PM
LUSITANIA	Sat., July 24,	10 AM
Transylvania	Fri., July 30,	5 PM
MAURETANIA	Sat., Aug. 7,	10 AM

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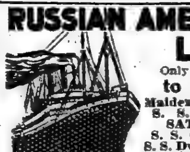
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Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
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S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
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Sailings for BORDEAUX
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ROCHAMBEAU....May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA....May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO....May 29, 3 P. M.
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MINNEHAHA....MAY 22
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N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric....May 14 | *Arabic....May 19
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Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
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Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
†EUROPA, MAY 8, NOON
*D. D'Aosta May 15, n'n | *Duca D'Abruzzi, Ju.5, n'n
†Stampalia May 22, noon | †Europa...June 12, noon
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*Potsdam, May 11, n'n | †Ryndam....May 25
†Noordam, May 18, noon | †Rotterdam....June 1
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
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TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
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New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

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Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
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Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

Portland, Me. All-the-Way by-Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8960—Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

ALBANY BOAT
S. S. "BERKSHIRE" and "Rensselaer" leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week-days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 10 P. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, week days, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
Tel. Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

FABRE LINES
12 Hours from PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
Patria (new)...May 8 | Sant' Anna...June 5
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To Charter—For Warship Celebration
Steam Yacht "GIRALDA"
135 ft. 150 passengers. Martin Bros., Sheepshead Bay. Tel. 1560 Coney Is.

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TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina....May 29 | Caserta....June 26
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $66 & $69 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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Weekly departures. Send for booklet.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

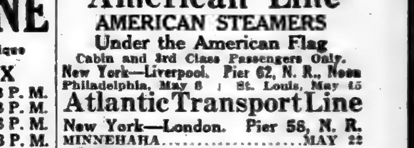
CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.
No Passenger Boat on Monday, May 10

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE, 8-10 Bridge St., New York.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines, City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, New York.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Beacon, Highland Falls, Cornwall, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.
LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK, N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.



THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixteen Lots Sold in Fordham Section of Bronx Near Concourse—Big Twenty-third Street Lease—$100,000 Purchase in Astoria, Queens—New $400,000 Loft for Printers.

Additional evidence of the realty and building activity in the Fordham Heights section of the Bronx in the vicinity of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse was given yesterday in the sale of a plot of sixteen lots which evidently forecasts important building improvements. That section of the borough has witnessed a number of large deals in the last few months, and only the preceding day plans were filed for ten five-story apartment houses to cost $240,000, just north of Fordham Road.

The recent deal, which is the largest single transaction in that locality for some time, involved the sale of the plot, 200 by 200, on the east side of Ryer Avenue, 99 feet south of 182d Street, and running through to Valentine Avenue, a frontage of 200 feet on each avenue. The property was sold through Achilles R. Scharsmith & Co. and David Kraus for Mrs. Fannie M. Wallace, to an investing client. The property was reported as having been sold a short time ago.

Important Lease on Twenty-third Street.

An important lease in the old Twenty-third Street shopping district was announced yesterday by the firms of L. J. Carpenter, and Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co., who leased to William Guerin & Co., now located at 33 Park Place, new quarters in the building at 43 to 47 West Twenty-third Street, running through to 24 to 28 West Twenty-fourth Street.

The lease, which involves the entire sixth floor of the remodeled building, formerly occupied by Horner & Co., furniture manufacturers, is for a long term of years.

Recently several important leases have been made on Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and on Saturday last the Cosmopolitan Garden, which occupies a portion of the old Stern store, was opened to the public.

Upper Manhattan Dwelling Sale.

John R. Davidson has sold for the Van Kannel Realty Company 519 West 141st Street, a four-story two-family dwelling on plot 16 by 99.11 to Alexander Charlton.

Plaintiff Buys Concord Hall Apartment.

The chief feature in the auction market at 14 Vesey Street yesterday was the sale in foreclosure proceedings of the nine-story Concord Hall Apartment House, covering a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 119th Street. It was formerly owned by the New York Real Estate Security Company, and the action was brought by Emily Loewy to recover a mortgage judgment of about $22,000. She was the buyer on a bid of $21,000, over prior liens, aggregating $351,000, with interest.

Twenty-second Street Tenement Sale.

Pease & Elliman have sold for G. F. W. Poggenburg the five-story brick tenement on a plot 25 by 100 at 405 East Twenty-second Street.

Bronx.

Duff & Brown Company have sold for Jacob Ryttenberg to a client for investment 250 East 136th Street, a five-story flat 25 by 100.

The Hermax Realty Company sold to an investing client of Paul Bultman 429 and 431 East 156th Street a five-story flat on a lot 50 by 100.

$100,000 Deal Near Astoria.

The G. X. Mathews Company, large builder in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, has purchased a large tract in Long Island City, with frontage on both sides of Eighteenth Avenue, between Jackson Avenue and Broadway. The consideration was about $100,000. The tract is part of the holdings of the Cabinet Land Company and a part of the old Bragaw farm, Astoria. Henry C. Johnson, Jr., acted as the broker in the deal.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation sold 159 Garfield Place between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a four-story, eight family apartment house on a lot 30 by 128 for M. Mulleo to a client for investment. Also 389 Tenth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a three-story apartment for E. O'Connell to a client for investment.

I. Salzberg sold for the C. W. Construction Company, to S. Robins, a three-story, two family stucco cottage, consisting of eighteen rooms, on a plot of 40 by 100, on the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, and Fifteenth Avenue.

New Jersey.

Frederick Knipping, Jr., has sold the two four-story brick store and apartment property on the northeast corner of Hudson Avenue and Eleventh Street, West New York, and a large residence property on Rockview Avenue, North Plainfield.

Twelve Tenements in Long Lease.

Henry London has leased for the East Eleventh Street Holding Company, the twelve five-story tenements, at 304 to 316 East Twelfth Street and 301 to 319 East Eleventh Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $60,000.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the corner store and the south half of the sixth floor in building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street to the Pullman Sales Company.

The Aeolian Company have leased for a long term from Andrew J. Bradley through M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, the entire upper part of Bradley Building 1, on East Tenth Street, Long Island City, comprising about 30,000 square feet. The premises will be used as a distributing station. J. A. Harrington represented the lessor.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years, for Lynn S. Hoe, the entire ground floor and basement at 2,861 Third Avenue, through to Melrose Avenue, to the A. S. Beck Shoe Company who, after extensive alterations will occupy the premises as a branch establishment.

Big Loft for Printing Trades.

The Birwin Realty Corporation, composed of Andrew J. Kerwin, and William H. Birkmire have filed plans for a $400,000 loft building at 221 to 231 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The new structure which is designed to meet the growing demands of the printing trade in this particular section will occupy a plot 103 by 98.9, now occupied by old four and five-story buildings. Plans for the new structure were prepared by Mr. Birkmire.

New Long Island City Building.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract by the Courtney Development Company for the construction of a new manufacturing building, located at Annabel and Gossman Avenues, Long Island City.

The building will be 235 by 265, part two stories and part one story, and is to be occupied by G. Schirmer, Inc.

An Effort to Lighten Tax Burden.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has issued a circular letter urging upon all property owners and taxpayers' associations the necessity of appearing in Albany at the series of public hearings to be given by the Governor next week upon the financial bills passed by the Legislature in the closing moments of the session, and now before him for approval.

During the controversy between State and city officials, as to the need of a direct State tax, the special committee of the Advisory Council upon this matter was assured by the Governor that these hearings would be granted to the property owners, in an effort to lighten their tax burdens.

Real Estate Notes.

Frederick W. Rothschild is not the President of the Red Shield Realty Company which sold the property at 124 to 128 West Forty-fifth Street on Monday last, he having resigned some months ago.

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, of which Joseph S. Schwab is President, has called a mass meeting for Monday night at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, to protest against the direct tax measure.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has moved its uptown office from 331 Madison Avenue to 693 Madison Avenue.

The Garrick Theatre property at 63 to 67 West Thirty-fifth Street has been transferred by Annie I. Harrigan to the Braham Realty Company. There will be no change in the character of the property at present.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 468, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100, nine-story apartment house; Emily Loewy against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; Strauss, R. & B., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $21,415.90; taxes, &c, $12,000; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $351,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000 over prior liens.

123d St, 204 West, s s, 96 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; New Church Board of Publication against A. G. Hoyt et al.; W. B. Safford, attorney; H. S. Goldstein, referee; due, $9,666.79; taxes, &c., $287; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

Lexington Av, 1,795, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x75, five-story tenement and stores; M. E. Weber against Hugh Reilly et al.; Forster, H. & K., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $21,470.12; taxes, &c., $603.30; to the plaintiff for $17,500.

By Charles J. Dunn.

178th St, 659 West, n s, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100, three-story dwelling; E. E. Odell against James Rowan et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; R. S. Mullen, referee, due, $5,615.37; taxes, &c., $227.70; to Charles Meisel for $6,225.

By Samuel Marx.

2d Av, 2,453, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105, six-story brick flat and stores; T. T. Brinckerhoff et al. against W. F. Crane, Jr., et al.; Deiches & G., attorneys; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $26,713.67; taxes, &c., $2,932.55; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6; two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to May 19.

By George Price.

Bronx Park Av, 428, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Conrad Miller, executor, &c, against Fanny Shapiro et al.; E. A. Acker, attorney; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $4,454.41; taxes, &c., $400; to Herman C. Schrader, a party in interest, for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 109 West, n s, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; L. A. Geiger against Charlotte Dahlgren et al.; Hill, L. R. & L., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; partition.

106th St, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story flat and stores; F. G. Wild et al. against Rubin Schlegman et al.; Winthrop Stearns, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $34,022.08; taxes, &c, $477.17.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 832 and 834, e s, 100.6 ft — of 13th St, 48x95.4x48x95.3, ten-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Isidor Bach et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $292,430.09; taxes, &c, $4,998.82.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

170th St, 580 East, s s, 90.7 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.8x—, two-story dwelling; 167th St, 841 East, n e corner Stebbins Av, 25x62.6x19x61.2, three-story tenement and stores; Dorothea Taylor against C. J. Herbst et al.; Phillips, M. & W., attorneys; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $1,214.25; taxes, &c., $733.40.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,428, e s, 25.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 25.1x90.10x24.7x95, 2 four-story tenements and stores; K. B. Murray against J. T. Gaffney et al.; S. W. Levine, attorney; A. U. Zinke, referee; due, $12,861.49; taxes, &c., $45.05.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

38th St, n s, 469.6 ft e of 8th Av, for a twelve-story fireproof store and publishers' loft, 102.10x94.9; Birwin Realty Corporation, 1,133 Broadway, owner; William H. Birkmire, architect; cost, $400,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, w s, 75.6 ft s of 47th St, to a five-story shop; H. A. Budd, premises, owner; A. N. Allen, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, w s, 46.2 ft s of 10th St, 23.1x95.10, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Archibald J. C. Anderson, 33 East 24th St, 21 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Man & M., 56 Wall St.....$25,000

HOUSTON ST, 329 East, all; Rund Realty Co. to Sarah Teitelbaum, 329 East Houston St, 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. M. Becher, 309 Broadway.............$2,400

LEXINGTON AV, 415, all; Fannie J. Kirkwood to John E. Harrigan, 59 West 36th St, 15 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av..........$5,400

NORTH MOORE ST, 42, all; Lillian S. Gillespie to Gabriel Nachman, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Reit & K., 309 Broadway..............................$3,500

PARK AV, 1,304 to 1,308, store, &c.; Charles G. Herbermann to Henry Frommer and another, 1,306 Park Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph Lewis, 40 East 98th St..$840

2D AV, 1,191, store and basement; William Stubenbord to Michael Muller, 1,191 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. J. Flood, 149 Broadway..................$2,200

7TH AV, 363, store and basement; Maurice Myers to John Pisacano, 333 7th Av, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Leon Frost, 135 Broadway..................$1,200

10TH ST, 264 East, store and basement; Herman Getzler to Louis Bar, 270 East 10th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. J. Volgyi, 331 East 13th St.....$480

34TH ST, 126 West, bootblack privilege; Hugo Olowson to Tony Etri, from June 1 to —; attorney, Nicolo Candeiora, 447 East 13th St ....$10 monthly

87TH ST, 177 and 179 East, store and first floor; Hy D. Greenwald to C. M. Sorenson Co., 177 East 87th St, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, H. Anderson, 287 Broadway. $2,250

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 965, store; Jorgensen Realty and Construction Co. to Abe Cohen, 985 Freeman St, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, M. A. Vogel, 60 Wall St.......$1,320

153D ST, 502 East, store, &c.; John L. Mead to Albert Danzig and another, 853 Sheridan Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1914, (5 years' renewal;) attorneys, Davis & M., 38 Park Row $600

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner 215th St, 81.7x65, and 215th St, s w corner of 10th Av, 60x99.11; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. loans Haven Construction Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments....$125,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

HEADQUARTERS

Investors with money to place on high-grade mortgages, and property holders desiring loans, find their wants most satisfactorily met through this company. Since the first of the year, more than

$1,000,000

have been distributed by us in realty loans and we are still in the position to invite further applications.

MORGENTHAU JR CO. 111 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Rarely, If Ever—

is a Subway Station corner with a net ground lease to one tenant sold at auction.

The plot on the northeast corner of 138th Street and Third Avenue is such a piece of Property.

On this corner, the tenant pays all taxes and expenses. He owns the building which secures the lease. Your rental is SURE and NET. This is a splendid piece for an investor.

This is better than a State or City bond, as the valuation will increase tremendously when the Subway is completed and when the term of the present lease expires the rental will increase in proportion.

THIS PROPERTY AS WELL AS THE FOLLOWING MUST BE SOLD FOR WHATEVER IT WILL BRING. THERE WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NO PROTECTION OR BY-BIDDING WHATSOEVER

MANHATTAN—438 and 440 West 57th St., near 9th Ave.; 402-404 Pearl St., running through to 10 New Bowery.

BROOKLYN—18 three-story private dwellings, Clinton and Harrison Sts., and Tompkins Place, to be sold separately.

Northeast corner of Myrtle Ave. and Jay St., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave., 327 to 333 Jay St.

BRONX—63 lots, to be sold lot by lot, on Mott Ave., 153d St. to 156th St. and Sheridan Ave.

QUEENS—2 two-family frame houses, 258 to 260 Academy St., Long Island City.

70% can remain on mortgage. **Titles insured free.**

At the absolute auction sale of the Estate of Arthur R. Morris, by order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, May 11th, 1915, at 12 M.

For maps and particulars apply to

J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3d Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.*
Lewis S. Morris, *Esq., Atty., 32 Liberty St.*
Agents and Auctioneers

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, MAY 11TH. ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE At 3268 Third Av., at 12 noon. NO. 2428 BEAUMONT AV., 33.33x100. Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR CO. 111 BROADWAY

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or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. & Av. K. Brooklyn.

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SEE **Kew Gardens** FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

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New Italian Villa

Greenacres, Hartsdale

(20 miles from Grand Central.) Eleven large rooms, 3 baths, all improvements.

Price Moderate—Terms to Suit. For full details consult owners.

Allied Improvement Corporation,

52 Broadway, N. Y. C. 'Phone, Broad 790.

Pelham Manor

On the Sound

at Entrance to Pelham Bay Park. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

10 to 11 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

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The finest highly restricted section of New Rochelle. 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172; garage. Price $10,500; easy terms.

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SUB-LEASE | At New Rochelle. | $2500 Rent reduced to $1500.

2 Acre Estate—15 room mansion; four bathrooms, gas, electricity, hot water heat, stable, garage, beautiful grounds; near the water.

JAMES D. McCANN

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Attractive dwelling, furnished; season; 10 bedrooms, 4 baths; large garage; Sound view; tennis court; vegetable and flower gardens.

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In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

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TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

2½ acres, 16 room modern mansion, four baths, all improvements; garage; price $35,000.

O'CONNOR & McCANN

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Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,

…guenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

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House, 14 rooms, 3 baths, beautiful lawn, trees, garden planted, tennis court, garage; rent, furnished, reduced to $2,000.

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Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. #1 W. 34th St

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DOUGLASTON PARK

Artistic nine-room house, on high terraced plot, 60x100. Large trees, view of Little Neck Bay. Garage. Cost, $9,500. Owner wants quick sale, so make offer. Photos and plans on request.

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Two choice plots, 60x100 and 80x100 (corner). Can be bought at prices of five years ago. Will be large increase in values as soon as contract for subway trains over the Long Island tracks is signed. The bargains are rapidly being picked up. Only a few left. Only 10% cash required, balance easy terms. Address T. E. Gressle, 547 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND

Large 7-room bungalow; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy; spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surrounding; lake boating, bathing, fishing. Price, $2,975. Easy terms. Owner, The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

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Visit Bellerose, the most exclusive development on Long Island; 28 minutes on electric train; new bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; price $6,500; easy terms; tennis court; other attractive offerings. Photographs.

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SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, Box 197 Times Downtown.

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On Property Anywhere on L. I.

ALFRED J. ENO,

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SEE THIS HOUSE.

6 rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach. Sell cheap. $100 cash, balance $12 per month. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St.

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COMMUTERS!

An estate, in closing, offers 20 acres and old buildings, fine land, location and orchard, directly at station, for $4,000. Also two other choice parcels, well fruited. Write or see me. My own farm is near these.

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Shorefront Bargain.

Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old-fashioned house, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 200 feet on Long Island Sound; $25,000.

John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N.Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A 6-ROOM STUCCO BUNGALOW

2 blocks from boardwalk and beach, Jersey Coast Resort. Price, $1,275. Easy terms.

W. WESTERFIELD,

45 West 34th St., Room 409.

NEW JERSEY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Ocean Gate" The Empress of the East Jersey Coast beckons you To Her Shores for Health—Profit & Pleasure

Finest bathing, fishing, sailing; boardwalk, yacht club, water mains, fire department, station on property.

Lots $100 up. Easy Payments—No Interest — No Assessments. Write or phone for particulars and free railroad tickets for next Sunday.

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45 West 34th St., Suite 408.

Phone "Greeley 4819."

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A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant big forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.

DON'T WAIT—LOOK NOW.

IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.

M. M. COSGROVE, 144 West 104th St., N. Y. Telephone, 4321—Bryant.

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at bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required; owing to financial conditions must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets; sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars, J. Browne, Room 316, 47 West 34th St., City.

I WILL TAKE LOTS

up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, half hour out. Appraised $9,000; will sacrifice now for $7,750. No cash required, payment of balance above value of your lots arranged like rent; title guaranteed. Builder, Box 143, Times Downtown.

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Fine, modern 8-room house, bath, electric light, gas, steam heat; all improvements; good location and view; 10 minutes from D., L. & W. R. R. Station and trolley; within commuting distance of N. Y. City; $4,400. For particulars, Owner, Box 30, Chatham, N. J.

$8,800 Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

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Choice Furnished Cottages for Rent. Complete list. Send for Booklet "T."

FERGUSON & SON 711 Mattison Av. Ph. 392, Asbury Park, N. J.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."

SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.

E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sage Foundation Homes Company

Forest Hills Gardens

A Forward Movement in Suburban Development

Successfully meeting a growing demand for a community in which design, engineering and stability of construction are the cardinal principles.

Ample capital to adequately work out its problems; protective restrictions, completed improvements, and property marketed on a fair basis, is the security offered to an investor at Forest Hills Gardens.

Obviously it is unwise to invest in a site or a home before having seen this property, and investigated the qualifications that determine Forest Hills Gardens' pre-eminence in suburban development. Houses nearing completion and plots of varying dimensions are offered for sale.

If desired, upon a small initial investment, convenient terms for the unpaid balance can be arranged, whereby the payments are extended over a period of years, approximating what would otherwise be rent.

Transportation, booklet, or any desired information may be secured by addressing Department S, Sage Foundation Homes Company, 47 West 34th Street, New York, or—

FOREST HILLS **LONG ISLAND**

BY LONG ISLAND (ELECTRIC) R. R. FROM PENNA. STATION.

15 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW KERN BUILDING

344-348 West 38th Street.

Located in the heart of the new west side printing and manufacturing district.

Strength—Rigidity—Fine Light—Low Insurance—Reasonable Rents. Pamphlet binder and photo engraver in the building.

For Plans and Rentals apply to George Kern, Owner, 496 Ninth Avenue; Brett & Goode Co., Agent, 2 West 45th Street, or Your Own Broker.

IDEAL FACILITIES FOR PRINTING TRADES

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES

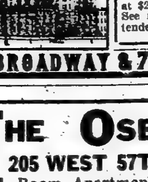
We have a number of attractive stores to offer on Broadway between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., River 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.

14 Room Apartment with **5** Master Bedrooms, having ideal servants' quarters.

To be rented furnished or unfurnished. Also

8 Room Apartment with **2** Baths. Extra servants' rooms.

Attractive Corner Apartments

9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.

High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.

RENTS REASONABLE.

WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Velasquez

605 West 156th St.

One Apt. 8 Rooms—2 Baths

One Apt. 7 Rooms—2 Baths

SUBLET TO OCT. 1.

—CONCESSIONS—

Situated directly opposite the Spanish Museum in Audubon Park and adjacent to Riverside Drive and Subway Station.

The Best Constructed House

On Washington Heights

ALTA VISTA

590 WEST 172ND ST.

Corner St. Nicholas Ave.

3 - 4 - 5 - 6

Extraordinarily Light, Airy Rooms. Foyer Hall in each Apartment. Elevator. All other modern equipment.

$33-$70

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.

5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

142 EAST 22D ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms and Bath.

Also desirable Studio, northern exposure. Steam heat, electric light.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS.

$21 To $45 a Month,

3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.

New Apartments Just Completed

Steam heat, hot water, electric light. Janitor service. Telephone in each apartment.

5-CENT FARE FROM MANHATTAN.

End of Queensboro Bridge, at 59th St. and Second Ave., via Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. Renting Office, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells this day, Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 258 West 69th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobiles; office furniture and fixtures; typewriters, machinery, tools, lathes, drill presses, welding outfits, motors, shafting, drills, scales, stock of automobile supplies and parts, engines, electric lamps, etc. Inspection 10 A. M.-4 P. M.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, 68 William Street, New York City, Trustee.

GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SHAKIN & FEINBERG, trading as BROADWAY PANTS CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 603 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of men's clothing, suits, coats, pants, woolens, linings, trimmings, fixtures, safe, &c.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR FISCHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 18, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 635 E. 5th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of collars, shirts, neckwear, desk, shelving, chairs, &c.

W. H. CULVER, Trustee.

CAHN, LEVENTRITT & GOETZ, Attorneys for Trustee, 128 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS COHN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 19, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of upholstery goods and supplies, office fixtures, etc.

THOMAS M. DOODY, Trustee.

JONAS, LAZANSKY & NEUBURGER, Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 21,565.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER FOX and JOSEPH BARBALAT, individually and trading as MEYER FOX, Bankrupt.

MEYER FOX and JOSEPH BARBALAT, individually and trading as MEYER FOX were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 28th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on May 17th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 5th, 1915.

No. 21,524.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GROVE STRAW HAT MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

GROVE STRAW HAT MFG. CO. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 27th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1915, at 1:30 P. M. Said creditors may attend; prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 5th, 1915.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schackno, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.

FRANK WHITNEY EMERY, LUCIEN OUDIN, Executors.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

THE EUROPEAN WAR IN PICTURES.

Ten earliest available numbers (slightly shop handled) of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial containing vivid scenes and pictures of the war produced by the new rotogravure process are now bound in one volume and sold for $1.00 at booksellers and department stores. Also sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We have a number of very desirable private houses for sale or rent; particulars on application. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d St.)

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

HOPKINS & BOYD Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Rents Collected; Property Managed. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room, semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60 A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2362 Cortlandt.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Dwelling with garage; thirty minutes from New York; Westchester preferred; principals only. G. D., 569 West 159th St.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apartment house to lease; high-class 7-story building, containing over 40 apartments in suites of 2-3-4-5-6 rooms and bath; fully rented. For full particulars inquire E. R., 46 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

OFFICES FOR RENT—Hudson Terminal Building. Private office, with use of reception room; unfurnished $350 per annum, furnished $400. Room 308, 30 Church St. Inspection Saturday, between 1 and 5 P. M.

AN UNUSUAL opportunity for small manufacturer; opposite all shipping facilities; 3 lofts, size 22x85 each; will separate; $30 each monthly; on West St., near Cortlandt. Apply 143 Liberty St., Room 636.

223 West 34th—Two small lofts, opposite Pennsylvania entrance; best advertising location; suitable for office. Apply in store on premises, or Room 401, 99 Nassau St.

Will share completely furnished office in Times Bldg., suitable for railroad or newspaper representative; references. 706 Times Bldg.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 382 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 48 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Private office, also desk room, Fifth Avenue Building. Room 552. Stenographic service.

Desk room, stenographer, telephone. Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St., Room 401.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

For Sale.

PERMANENT COUNTRY HOME, $6,500. EASY TERMS.

9 rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements, on large plot; newly built; less than hour from Broadway; easy terms to prompt buyer.

OPPORTUNITY, Post Office Box 180, New York City.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, furnished, for the Summer, a pleasant house in Orange, 4 minutes from the station, 45 minutes from New York; 16 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, cool location, attractive grounds. Apply to 149 Broadway, Room 614.

ATTRACTIVE, modern 10-room house, completely furnished, at Blue Point, south side of Long Island, 10 minutes' walk from station, near water; fine shade trees; good bathing, boating, fishing; modern plumbing, electric lights, hardwood floors, ample piazza; housekeeping unusually easy; all supplies brought to door daily; to let, furnished, or for sale. FRANK H. MARSTON, 209 W. 38th St., New York.

NEWPORT, R. I.

To let—Washington St., large furnished house, well shaded, directly on the bay, with pier and moorings for yachts, large stable with tenement, garage, boat houses, tennis court, &c.; a delightful residence; rent $2,000 and water rates. Apply to Richard C. Derby, 136 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

Catskill Mountains, Jefferson Heights.—Desirable furnished house, nine rooms, bath, electric lights, large veranda, garden all planted, fruit, garage, on State road, trolley line; $400. June to Oct. Mrs. J. E. Newkirk, Catskill, N. Y.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

GREAT NECK.—Completely furnished house at Elm Point; fine view; 600 feet from Sound; $1,500 season; open Sundays for inspection or telephone 256 Great Neck. Information from Arthur Grain, care Bank of Manhattan Company.

BURBANK COTTAGE.

Onota Lake, Pittsfield, Mass. 9 rooms, fully furnished; finest views in New England; boating, bathing, fishing. $400 season. C. A. Burbank, Box 815, Pittsfield, Mass.

Three-room furnished bungalow at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; commutation $5.25; less than an hour from B'way. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767.

For rent, June until October, Summit, N. J., furnished house, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; 10 minutes from station; garage. H 293 Times Downtown.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,527.

To Let—Unfurnished.

or Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, Complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, Defendant.—In Equity, 12-153.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Bronson Winthrop and William Mulvene, receivers of the property of the above-named defendant, and upon all the proceedings herein, it is

Ordered, That all of the creditors of defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and Southern District of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, their claims against said defendant, a copy of this order to be mailed by said receivers to all creditors appearing upon the books of the defendant corporation in the hands of said receivers and to all stockholders of the defendant corporation on or before the 1st day of April, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, That each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers as required by the provisions of this order on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, shall be and hereby are forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered, That the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week, beginning with the 1st day of April and ending with the 27th day of May, 1915.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. District Judge.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —JENNIE SCHMIDT, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. SCHMIDT, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for an Absolute Divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 26th, 1915,

FRANCIS P. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John J. Schmidt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Peter A. Hendrick, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 26th, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1915.

FRANCIS P. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Mortgage Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Want to borrow $2,500 on two-year second mortgage; equity in property ample security; will pay interest monthly and can make quarterly payments against principal if desired; principals only. Write for appointment to L 162 Times.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUND.
EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A LADY will rent her beautiful, unsurpassed view Hudson River Estate; one hour New York Central; 14-room modern house; spring water from private reservoir, garage, barns, orchard, vegetable garden. Bannon, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Sale or rent three beautifully located cottages, 9, 10, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; stables; photos and information. J. C. Emory, Seaboard National Bank, New York, or on premises. Brokers recognized.

For sale at a sacrifice, a 12-room stucco house at Dobbs Ferry; all improvements; ground 50x116; three minutes station; overlooking Hudson River; bargain; must sell. Particulars James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Attractive Scarsdale residence, desirable location; beautiful trees; twelve rooms; improvements; garage; rent furnished or unfurnished. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

Tarrytown—To rent, desirable house; block from Broadway and Main; unfurnished; 14 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity; plans, photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Reilly Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT,
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell new two-story bungalow, (exceptionally well built;) hot water heat and all other modern improvements. This is an opportunity to secure a beautiful home in the healthiest section of Long Island at actual cost to build. Easy commuting distance to New York City. For full particulars apply E. H. McWhorter, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

To Rent.—Summer home of Dr. Hough; to south of village of Vineyard Haven; on a hill overlooking Vineyard Haven Harbor; no finer view on Martha's Vineyard; home furnished; five large bedrooms, sleeping porch; fire places; delights of country with city conveniences; combination of country and sea shore. Z 232 Times Annex.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Must sell my little house and large plot, near trolley, station, and stores; near enough to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; full price, $990; $50 down, and $8 monthly. Call till 8 P. M. C. Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars, John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

BUNGALOW plot, 50x170, north shore, commuting distance, command sweeping views of sound; white sand beach; ideal spot for Summer; bargain; $600. Owner, 347 Fifth Av., Room 903.

18½ Acres, north country road, overlooking Sound, large buildings; residence, but suitable sanitarium or club; bargain; get description. C. W. Davis, Miller's Place, Long Island.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

New 7-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME NEAR COLLEGE at New Brunswick, N. J., near Rutgers College, 51 minutes from N. Y.; 5, 10, 20 or 50 acres, with modern improvements; house only 100 yards from Raritan River and canal; fine boating, swimming and skating; splendid trees; all cheaper than rent. Inquire of J. C. W., owner, Room 9,018, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The beautiful home, 42 Cleveland Lane; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; hardwood floors; drawing room parquet; hot-water heat; 3 baths and lavatory; electric light; sun parlor; 100 feet of wide porches; flowers, shrubbery, trees; for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address A. J. Ford, 439 5th Av., New York.

At WEST END, Hollywood, N. J., 5 minutes station, 10 minutes ocean; beautiful 3-story cottage; all improvements; completely furnished; large grounds; garage; five master bedrooms; $1,000 season. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway. Phone Barclay 6400.

SUMMER HOMES.
ASBURY PARK,
ALLENHURST,
DEAL.
CALVERT & SHUBERT,
622 Main St., Asbury Park. Opposite Depot.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—$500 down buys this new 8-room house, with all the comforts of a suburban home. Photo or call F. D. Osman.

Six-room stucco bungalow, on 3 acres, near Asbury Park; full price $1,400; easy terms. S. Kaufman, 71 West 35th St., one flight up.

ALL ABOUT NEAR-BY JERSEY.
Publicity manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church St., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE.
EUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Rockland County.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches; entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorothy, 357 West St., New York City.

FOR SALE.—Acreage, low price, for farm or estate, south exposure; pretty view, rich land. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $250 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

West Side.

A beautifully situated furnished apartment, 7 rooms, near corner of Riverside Drive and 116th St., to sublet reasonably to proper party for period of three or more months; can vacate immediately. Please address.
A. L., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. — By month or year.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, costly furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2-3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L" Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9735. Open evenings.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon, Apartment 73.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Attractively furnished apartment; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet from May 15 to Sept. 15; on 99th St., adjoining Riverside Drive; exceptionally cool in Summer; $125. Becker. Phone Cortlandt 8748.

SEE NAVAL PARADE.
5th Av. bus passes door; five-room apartment, Riverside Drive, furnished ready for housekeeping; $85 a month; references. Z 334 Times Annex.

Attractively furnished six-room apartment; piano, linen, silver, electricity; near Broadway. Inquire Superintendent, Apt. 1, 522 West 112th St.

Ansonia Hotel.—Three rooms, bath; seven windows facing Riverside Drive; from May 15, Oct. 1; reasonable rates. Apartment 1,610, before 11 A.M.

GRANT COURT
610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished five-room, high-class elevator apartment; linen, silver. Coyle, 208 West 81st. Phone 5520 Schuyler.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

Delightful outside bachelor suite; piano; elevator; references; Summer. Baxter, 58 West 57th.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; northerly exposure; telephone, electric light, excellent service.

Ideal Summer apt., southern exposure; off Hudson, 3 rooms, kitchenette; value $65; concession $45.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

Artistically furnished; five rooms, bath; excellent for two bachelors, dressmaker, or studio. 10 and 1. Berger, 320 West 96th.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Completely furnished three-room apartment, 141st St., near Broadway. Phone Haws, 7801 Audubon.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1181; appointment.

78TH, 250 WEST.—Four comfortably furnished rooms, baths, piano, until October. Hoar.

80th, 219 West.—Attractive, high-class furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms; $80.

110th, 430 West.—Four rooms, front, nicely furnished; June to September; hall boy.

Well furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment. 1 West 85th. Telephone Schuyler 8500.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms; reasonable rate. Meek.

Westchester.

Lady will sublet charming apartment, 5 rooms and bath, fully furnished, for Summer, $35 per month. Inspection by appointment. Bickford, Schnitz Apartments, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

Two rooms, bath, kitchen, (not kitchenette) to October first; phone; references; mention rent; Miss Baker, L 163 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartment to sublet, St. Andrew, corner 5th Av. and 127th; six outside rooms; every modern improvement; convenient to Subway, elevated or surface cars; furnished or unfurnished; any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Superintendent, 2 East 127th.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn in front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

DESIRABLE 3 & 5 ROOM APARTMENTS in modern, high-class building.
Spacious rooms, excellent values, $33 to $75.
Apply to manager, on premises,
105 EAST 15TH ST.

133-135 West 104th St.—Modern elevator apartment, six and seven outside rooms, near Subway and "L" stations; all night telephone service; rent $660 up.

APARTMENT TO LET, 1,142 Madison Ave., near 85 St.—Seven rooms and bath; all light; elevator; rent $60. Inquire of janitor.

MADISON AV., 167, S. E. COR. 33D ST, 8 rooms, bath, including service; immediate possession. Roome & Co., 177 Mad Av.

140th St., 505 East, near Brook Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,911, corner Tremont Av.—4 and 5 large, outside rooms and bath; all improvements; $20-$30.

West Side.

TO SUBLET
at attractive rentals
In THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., just north of 181st St.,
Attractive apartments of
4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
New, modern building ideal location.
KEMPE & CO., Agents,
S. W. Corner Broadway and 87th St.

I have the best 6-room apartment in New York, which I am unable to occupy and will sublet at a big concession; 3 baths. The Dallieu, 838 West End Av., corner 101st St. T. H. Beck, 52 East 19th St. Phone 6250 Gramercy.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

114th St., 618 West.—5-room and bath apartment; 2d floor; will sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1, 1916; rent $42; good opportunity; hall service and telephone switchboard. Mr. Goldman. Phone Morning 6137-J.

141st, 610 West.—To sublet unfurnished an elegant apartment of four large, light rooms and foyer; present tenant will give very liberal concessions. Apartment 3C.

Sublet, 804 West 180th, (Cor. Pinehurst Av.) —Six attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator apartment; sacrifice. Blondheim, Apt. 21.

140th St., 603 West.—Modern; five rooms, bath; all outside; facing Riverside Drive; occupancy immediate. Apt. 61.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Slightly used electric broughams, coupes, roadsters and victorias for sale at from one-third to one-half original cost; all cars guaranteed. E. V. A., L 136 Times.

Pierce-Arrow, (1913,) limousine, 38 H. P.; Packard, (1914,) touring, 38; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Reos, 1912, 1913, 1914, with and without self-starters. Reo Motor Car Company, 19 West 62d St.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Cole seven-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo touring, 1914, like new; BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Overland Touring, 1914; starter, like new. 1154 Intervale Av., Bronx, 3139 Melrose.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Beautiful Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Veriangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem, 156 East 120th St.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Will rent my beautiful Packard landaulet monthly; reasonable. Murray, 1364 Col.

Monthly.—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1568.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms; moderate rents. Consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; excellent location; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Four, also seven large, entirely light rooms; elevator; desirable neighborhood; moderate. 527 West 56th St.

92d St., 214 West.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

139th, 610 West, between Broadway, Riverside—Five large rooms; select elevator house.

Just one apartment, exceptional location, 9 rooms, reasonable. 126 Riverside Drive, (84th.)

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath, improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Zit. Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—Five-room apartment; 3 adults, American; within 10 minutes' walk of Madison Av. and 34th St. S 8 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

117-119 EAST 34TH ST.
Large single rooms; private bath; board.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; closets.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light; beautiful bath adjoining; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen with refined American; Subway and L.

72D, 253 WEST.—Second-story front room; superior table and appointments.

73D, 256 WEST.—Handsome large room, bath; well appointed house; superior table, also table guests; Summer rates.

73D, 136 WEST.—Connecting rooms, private bath; good table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table excellent; table guests; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent; transient; table boarders.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Floor, separately; exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

113TH, 625 WEST.—(Riverside) Special attention guests; Southern cooking; single rooms; reasonable.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience; meals optional; summer rate. 4914—Audubon.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.) —Beautiful Riverside; healthiest section; the Audubon, select family hotel; bright rooms; good board; low rates. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8667.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 346.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; board optional; private family. Phone Riverside 5868.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

40 Minutes to Wall St.—Spacious grounds, tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; five minutes' walk ferry. Telephone 2046 Tompkinsville. 228 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Splendid accommodations offered gentleman seeking refined surroundings; private family; convenient station and water. 34 Jackson St., New Rochelle.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D. L. & W. Station; telephone 3430 M Orange. D 262 Tims Downtown.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

Young couple wants home, pleasant surroundings in private family; commuting distance from Grand Central; please write full particulars. Paul Hunt, Box 91, Grand Central Terminal.

Couple and child, 18 months; Jersey farm; commuting distance New York. H 313 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Furnished large, small rooms; private bath; parlor floor; telephone.

41ST, (369 Lexington Av.)—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; closets.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large room with kitchenette; first-class house; modern improvements; reasonable.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

49TH, 45 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor in exclusive private home; bachelors, couples; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished second floor suite; moderate rates.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, airy, corner room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment. Martin.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; references necessary.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

118 WEST 89TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Just organized. Everything new. Special apparatus for hot-water supply. Most rooms with private bath, but some without. Men only and on approved references.
Phone Columbus 8775.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Luxurious, large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor floor.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—For gentlemen or couple; comfortable accommodations, conveniences; breakfast.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 121 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; gentlemen; would serve breakfast; very reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; Subway express; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Sunny front double, single rooms; private residences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 West.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select home with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; reasonable prices.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 13 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; running water; Subway; telephone; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near park; large rooms; electricity; $4.50, $7.

92D, 214 WEST.—Light, comfortable, modern; elevator; refined home; Summer rate. Mack.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, 2 housekeeping rooms; low rates.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

111TH, 515 West.—Outside double room; elevator; business woman. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

111TH, 606 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 15.

113TH, 622 WEST, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apartment 53.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive outside room; modern, Apartment 102. River view.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 3110.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Quiet outside room with small family for well-bred tenant.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $2 to $8.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY AND 151ST ST.—The Northold, Apartment 2B; exceptionally large outside room, (three windows,) bath adjoining; refined private family; tray breakfast if desired; references. Telephone Audubon 8110. Hope.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room; bath; conveniences; exceptional home; breakfasts; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, (Near Columbia.)—Sitting room, bedroom connecting; light, airy; view; suitable two ladies; Summer rates; excellent dining room in house. Telephone Morningside 3502. Brewer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 W. 69th).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room, running water, adjoining bath; gentlemen, Wise.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Large, attractive, light room; $5; board optional. Phone 2916 Riverside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WADSWORTH AV., 190.—Large room for two; also single room; one block 181st St. Subway; all conveniences. Allardice. 4224J Audubon.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Brooklyn.

ARE you looking for nice room reasonable? Call at 270 Gates Av.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman, 30, desires comfortable room, with or without board; homelike; no other boarders; between 50th and 80th Sts. L 153 Times.

COUPLE desires comfortable room with board below 42d Street East; references given and requested. L 149 Times.

Unfurnished.

Widow, middle aged; blind, but not helpless, wants three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; refined small family in country; owner. Permanent, 206 West 139th.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—In New Haven, Conn.—One of the most lucrative and high-grade dressmaking establishments in New England, with good-will, merchandise, machines, and complete equipment for a high-class, up-to-date business, including the real estate of most modern construction and located in a swell neighborhood; owners will remain a reasonable time to introduce purchasers; owners going out of business on account of intended residence abroad. Address Atty., P. O. Box 754, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale—A credit clothing store in coal region town, doing a good business, getting in good payments; only reason for selling, having trouble with managers and have no time to attend to store myself, being in same business. Write or apply for particulars to Max Albert, 405 West 6th St., Allentown, Pa.

Furnished room house in excellent repair and spotlessly clean, West 23d Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; must sacrifice owing to illness; 16 rooms, bath, etc. Splendid reputation. Write Mountain, K 26 Times Annex.

Automobile agency; opportunity open for energetic young man to become partner agency popular medium-priced car; investment $10,000; absolutely secured; references exchanged. H 314 Times Downtown.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats; good populated neighborhood, Brooklyn; extraordinary proposition; bargain. Call Room 606, 1,480 Broadway, 42d.

EUROPE.
Business man, leaving in about a week, is open for business or will look after your affairs; also private offer. L 156 Times.

Excellent opportunity for active man with some capital to engage as partner in bonaz embroidery business; plant equipped ready to operate. S 7 Times.

Thorough business man, good connections, will invest moderate amount, with services, in going business; give particulars. L 159 Times.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. Z 298 Times Annex.

Seat on Consolidated Stock Exchange for sale at $700. Bargain, L 128 Times.

Partner wanted in established shirtwaist business. L 161 Times.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonably. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 46th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE, UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
World renowned Reims firm has saved a large portion of its champagne stock, in spite of the war, and now offers to supply any demand, advantageous terms and prices; easily marketable. Apply to Mr. Bertrand, 33 Avenue de Saxe, Paris, France.

Contents gentleman's 14-room residence, Riverside Drive, for sale. S 4 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St.
80 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. — TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6236 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, (25;) 8 years' mercantile, manufacturing; experienced detail work appertaining bookkeeping; references; $15. H 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; stenographer; capable taking entire charge; excellent references; $14. H 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; salary, $10. W 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; controlling accounts, trial balance; modern methods; $12-$15. L 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, double entry, with personality and brains; references. T 171 Times.

COMPANION.—Charge of child or semi-invalid; experienced traveler. K 27 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER, cutter, and fitter, by day, $2.50. Miss Cleary, 863 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS.—North German, French, English branches, music, physical care; $40-$45. Berent, 333 West 23d St.

GOVERNESS wants re-engagement; French, German, English; city references. A. B., 235 East 60th.

HOUSEKEEPER or Companion.—Lady, 38 years old, experienced traveler and companion, wishes position in household where help is employed; references. K 24 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find position for a trained child's nurse; graduate London hospital; highly recommended. Inquire employer, 58 West 48th St., between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday to Monday, or by letter. H 290 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—A refined, educated young lady desires situation as confidential secretary-stenographer; well qualified to hold position of responsibility; ten years' experience; $20 to start; best of references. H 324 Times Downtown.

SPECIAL infants' nurse gives services for country surroundings; moderate terms. J. Box 44, Babylon, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious; good confidential assistant; highly educated, efficient; seven years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; excellent grammarian, mathematician; has brains; $12. H 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (19,) 2 years' experience, needs position; hours no consideration; high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping, familiar office details. H 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 8 years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; manage office; fluent correspondent; use discretion, common sense; age 25; unquestionable references; $15. G 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; neat, accurate typist; take dictation rapidly; pleasing personality; live with parents; $8. Daisy Olson, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary; confidential; above average in intellect; good grammarian, mathematician; highly educated; efficient worker; $12. G., 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Henrietta Torkony, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; understands switchboard; refined American girl; six months' experience; salary, $8; references. H 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; several years' experience; willing and reliable; excellent references; salary, $10. Christian, 1,818 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; law, commercial; best of references; salary, $10-$12; Miss M. Gerosa, 1,220 53d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; references; reasonable salary. Miss L. R., 192 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; thoroughly familiar office routine; competent; reference; salary $15. H 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence, office; accurate, quick grammarian, speller; $11. L 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 7 years' experience; excellent references. S., 256 West 109th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, conscientious, reliable, high school education; excellent references; $12. L 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat appearance; rapid, accurate worker; $10. H 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—1½ years' experience, thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, neat; $7. H 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut, quick comprehension, common sense; good grammarian; $8-$10. L 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TOUCH TYPIST; 20 years; 8 years' experience; reasonable. H 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business school graduate; neat appearance; salary, $6. H 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $8. H 319 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1909.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4875. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATOR
FOR THEIR
MILLINERY WORKROOM.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SLIP COVER AND AWNING OPERATORS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30, 1,000, $1.75, 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4549. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building.

Purchase and Exchange.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Maske, 596 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (19,) high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping and stenography, desires position as accountant's apprentice. H 307 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6910.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, senior, (38,) fifteen years' experience, desires position. A 288 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced assistant accountant desires position with certified accountant. K Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT (27), one who understands all modern methods; competent. H 203 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (senior,) at liberty; highest C. P. A. references. Barton, W 128 Times.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—24, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping in all its branches, trial balance, follow up accounts, &c.; good all around office man, 5½ years with last employer; excellent reference; moderate salary. A. A., care stationery store, 65 Rivington.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (30;) ten years' experience; expert and reliable; A1 references. Mulligan, 21 Morton Place, Jersey City.

BOOKBINDER desires position in any capacity of the paper branches; references. J. Molnar, 330 East 65th. Plaza 6138.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; references. H 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) 6 years' experience; double entry, trial balances; references. H 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man; thoroughly experienced and capable; moderate salary. W 41 Times.

BOY.—Very neat, reliable, intelligent Christian. W. C., 325 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OR OFFICE MANAGER FOR CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CONCERN; A GRADUATE CHEMICAL ENGINEER WITH SEVERAL YEARS' TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE AND FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN COST ACCOUNTING, SYSTEMATIZING, AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LINES; A TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE THAT HAS PRODUCED RESULTS. L 150 TIMES.

CARETAKER.—English couple would take care, keep clean, furnished or unfurnished house; no remuneration expected; highest references. Brown, 315 West 100th St.

CARPENTER, experienced, wants job business, house or private, per day or contract. Carpenter, 152 East 50th St.

CARETAKER, doorman, watchman, 50, wants position; 14 years last position. L 135 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single American; absolutely temperate; technical training and unquestionable refernce; excellent mechanic, roadman; formerly with Brazilian Governmnt. Address, Technical, Box 135 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, married, Danish, absolutely sober and honest, wishes position; private family; foreign, American cars; 7 years' experience; do own repairs; first-class references. Henry Kuhl, 1,278 1st Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. L 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position with private family, city or country; can give A1 references; strictly sober; willing. L 119 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; 9 years last place; last employer can be seen. G. C., 139 West 83d.

CHAUFFEUR, good references, careful driver, wants position; obliging, useful. J., 170 Academy St., L. I. C. L 141 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; good, careful driver, wants position with private family, city or country. Wallace, 124 West 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English, 29, married, no children; wife work, if necessary; first-class references. Write Edwards, 1,835 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) careful driver, wishes position, private or commercial; moderate salary; references. L 158 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) wishes private position; any car; careful; references. L 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; six years' best references; city, country; wages moderate. L 160 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—If you really need a satisfactory chauffeur address Chenery, 3,147 Broadway.

CHEF, private family, wants situation; good city reference. Bizet, 422 West 40th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER wants position; good practice and good references. Moccia, 300 West 49th St. Apartment 408. Tel. 7720 Bryant.

CORRESPONDENT, Druggist, English, Spanish, wishes position, wholesale drug firm; references. H 227 Times Downtown.

DRUGGIST.—Twenty years; New York State license; competent. Robinson, 211 West 80th.

ENGINEER.—Chief engineer, age 45, at present operating plant of large modern office building, desires to make a change, either as supervising engineer, chief engineer, or superintendent of one or more office or loft buildings; expert on building management, especially on electric, steam, and hydraulic plant operation and general building repair. Operating, H 311 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—First class; 20 years' experience; at present employed as assistant chief; boilers, elevators, electricity; references. H 305 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, licensed, 14 years' experience boilers, elevators, electricity. Secor, 262 Spring St., N. Y. C.

INTERPRETER, English, Spanish, Italian, wishes position in hotel; references. H 228 Times Downtown.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European; at residence. Phone, write for appointments, 12-1 P. M., F. Fues, 7 West 63d St. Telephone 3953 Columbus.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 24, good education; experienced; excellent references. H 282 Times Downtown.

ORGANIST, choirmaster, eight years' experience, independently situated, desires to take full charge of music in church in this vicinity. Artist, L 145 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Broad-gauge American, 37, married, 20 years' selling experience, at present sales manager corporation, desires opportunity progressive, high-class house. T 135 Times.

SALESMAN wants good staple line on commission; or office device; positive money saver; ten years' experience. K 28 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—City; energetic, experienced; moderate salary; drawing account; no canvassing. L 144 Times.

SALESMAN wants line for city or road; experienced; good references. H 309 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING clerk, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. H 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; educated young American; good address, rapid, accurate transcriber; familiar all office detail; first-class references. H 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Rapid, reliable; 10 years' experience; age 30 years; wishes position any capacity Summer months for board and lodging or equivalent. W 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; 4 years' practical exprience; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; moderate salary. H 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Andrew Bagley, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, transcribes accurately, wishes position in downtown office. H 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, rapid and accurate, desires position; references. H 315 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, five years' mechanical and large shop experience, at present serving as chief engineer's executive secretary, desires change with better prospects; U. S. or foreign; best references. Z 337 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; $10; references. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

YOUNG MAN desires position assistant to resident buyer; experienced cloaks, suits. L 146 Times.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—In a taxicab leaving Waldorf-Astoria Hotel about 8:30 P. M., Thursday night, April 29, and going to 56th Street and Fifth Avenue, small green valise, square in shape. Reward of $50 and no questions asked for return of bag and contents or for information leading to its recovery. Frank Presbrey Company, 456 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

LOST.—May 3, between 2:45 and 3:10 P. M., lady's open-face Elgin gold watch, with pin; back of watch engraved "A. J. S."; on 6th Av. surface car between 41st and 43d Sts., or between the car and Stern Brothers' or in the store. Suitable reward. Phone Madison Square 10030.

LOST.—Scarf pin, (pearl and diamonds;) safety clutch and jeweled tie clasp attached; also heavy gold monogram "H. D. V." Finder return to suite 1,103, 95 Liberty Street; receive reward and relieve anxious minds.

LOST.—April 4, possibly at Altman's store, lady's Tiffany gold watch and chain; monogram D Q G; reward. Return to 36 East 50th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST.—On West End Av., between 80th and 82d Sts., on Tuesday evening, a small oval pearl brooch. Return Mrs. Clark, 465 West End Av. Reward.

LOST.—May 3, 77th, 5th Av. to West 82d or Madison to 77th, gold filagree bar pin, with three or four pearls; $5 reward. Haldane, 72 East 77th.

LOST—Sunday, between Astor Hotel, Savoy Theatre, and Breslin Hotel, lady's mink neckpiece; liberal reward. J. F. Telephone 5800 Morningside.

LOST.—On April 20th, morning, blue lava cameo pin, between East 79th St., West 40th St. and Metropolitan Museum; reward. Phone 723 Lenox.

LOST.—A string of pearls on Thursday evening, April 29, on Park Av., between 61st and 63d Sts. Finder telephone Plaza 4614; reward.

LOST.—Old-fashioned solitaire diamond ring; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Return to Zelda Sears, Hudson Theatre.

LOST.—String of pearls. Thursday evening, April 29, Park Av., between 61st-63d. Finder telephone Plaza 4614. Reward.

LOST.—Gray suede box containing pendant, bracelet, rings, pin, at 92d, Columbus; reward. Buch, 661 Columbus Av.

LOST.—On May 3, bow-knot gold pin of pearls, with diamond in centre. Reward paid for return to Hotel Seville.

LOST.—Diamond Horseshoe front Belasco Theatre 2 P. M., Saturday; reward. H. SAMPSON, Douglaston, L. I.

LOST.—Double yellow parrot, vicinity 141st St. and Riverside Drive; suitable reward. 630 West 141st.

LOST.—Pearl scarf pin, with diamond, near Majestic Hotel; reward. W. E. F., Majestic Hotel.

LOST.—Saturday, gold link bracelet with amethysts. Reward return Bachia, 47 W. 16th.

LOST.—Diamond wishbone; liberal reward. Charles E. Stein, 315 West 99th St.

Found.

FOUND—A watch fob, Wanamaker's store, Friday. Apply Room 1,301, 60 Wall St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

W. E. LINN.—AM IN CITY AT MARGARET Louisa and must see you quickly. M. E. Brantley.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN; extra work evenings; must be reasonable; give particulars. Z 333 Times Annex.

BOY, about 18, in large office; must have good education and be capable of advancing; good opportunity; give education, experience, etc. L 152 Times.

DESIGNER wanted by Philadelphia house on popular-priced children's dresses; must be original and able to produce snappy styles; state full particulars, also salary expected; strictly confidential. Z 320 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By a manufacturing company, young man having a knowledge of draughting and able to turn out quickly neat sketch plans. Reply, giving experience, age, and salary expected, to H 320 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC MEN to learn our plan selling bungalow sites, near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA AND CUT-GLASS PACKERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening for a first-class man, well acquainted with the merchant tailoring trade in Baltimore, Washington, and Eastern Pennsylvania, to sell our line of tailors' trimmings; only experienced men need reply; answer by mail; reply kept confidential if desired; salary and commission. William Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.—Printing salesman wanted; an exceptional opportunity for a widewake hustler; out-of-town proposition; must be able to estimate on work; salary and commission. Address Z 338 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Experienced mechanical rubber goods, to call on contractors and hardware stores; salary or commission; references. L 138 Times.

SALESMAN.—Hustler for corsets, notions, and kindred lines; references required; good opportunity for right party; commission basis only. Z 335 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Excellent proposition for salesman having experience in selling pin tickets; salary, commission. Moesting Pin Ticket Co., 220 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, PACKER.—Thoroughly experienced, photographic supplies; references required; salary. Willoughby, 810 Broadway.

SHIRT SALESMEN.—Traveling shirt salesmen wanted—one for Middle West and one for near-by trade; highest-grade goods only; commission basis. Address Advertiser, Box Z 336 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for law office; must be young and have absolutely thorough English education; must be lightning rapid both in dictation and transcription. Apply in own handwriting, stating all essential facts, T. J. M., Room 987, 30 Church St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.
LARGE MANUFACTURER REQUIRES SERVICES OF ABLE SALESMAN TO ACT AS TRAVELING SUPERVISOR IN THE SOUTH; MUST BE YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, OF EXEMPLARY HABITS, AND POSSESS RECORD THAT WILL SUSTAIN CLOSEST INVESTIGATION; STATE AGE, FULL PARTICULARS OF EDUCATION, AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE CHRONOLOGICALLY AND LOWEST SALARY; NONE BUT TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, BOX 191 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—For export commission house doing business with the West Indies, South and Central America, industrious young man with thorough knowledge of Spanish, familiar with work relating to samples and catalogues for said trade. No others need apply. State age, experience, and salary expected. H 326 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ERNEST WILSON.—Employment expert removed to Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving, earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

MEN, mechanically inclined; there is positively no steadier and better paying profession than mechanical dentistry; taught in 1½ to 6 months; day or night; no book study; easy payments. Write for booklet. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, (FIRST & GREATEST,) 27 W. 45TH ST.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY. Great demand for mechanical dentists. BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL, EST. 1892. Now in New Bldg., 15 W. 44th. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

SAYS WAR MAY SHIFT DRUG CENTRE HERE

No Doubt of It if America Will Seize Its Chance, Expert Now Abroad Asserts.

BIG CALL FOR CHEMICALS

Raw Materials Near at Hand, Synthetic Skill Alone Lacking—Scarcity of Serums in Europe.

BERLIN, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war affords America an opportunity to become the drug and chemical centre of the world, in place of London and Amsterdam, if America but knows enough to grasp the advantage, in the opinion of Dr. C. E. Vanderkleed, chief chemist of a big Philadelphia manufacturing and biological chemical concern, who has been touring Europe for several months.

This possible leadership can come, however, only in case American chemists develop the ability to make synthetic chemicals, as Germany already has done, out of the raw and crude materials that come largely from South America and Central America, and that now, because of danger to shipping, are being sent in huge quantities to New York, instead of Amsterdam and England. Once America achieves some of the highly specialized German ability along this line, he believes, she will be able to compete for all time with the rest of the world, and attract to herself the lion's share of the raw materials so close at hand.

Dr. Vanderkleed's travels through Germany, Austria, Holland and Denmark have shown him that there is a scarcity of serums in practically all of the countries at war, as well as a scarcity of some opiates. There is consequently a market here for every ounce that can be made in America and shipped over.

Practically every laboratory in Europe, he finds, is manufacturing to the limit of its capacity serums for tetanus, dysentery and spinal meningitis, three o fthe great war scourges. Each country, however, is hampered by two things—the length of time that is necessary to produce serums of the requisite strength, and a universal shortage of the high grade horses used in the manufacture of the medicines. But Dr. Vanderkleed finds that all the nations seem to be fairly well supplied with the necessary vaccines, which can be and are being prepared in great quantities and in a comparatively short time.

The time difference between making the serums and the vaccines is due to the essential difference in the characteristics of the two medicines. The vaccine is but a quantity of the dead bacteria of a given disease which, when injected into the blood, causes no harm but does stimulate the growth of live anti-bodies that ward off the disease if it comes. The serum, on the other hand, takes from three to six months in preparation, and consists of a quantity of live anti-bodies that have been painstakingly brought up to a standard strength. They are created by inoculating sound and healthy horses with increasingly large doses of bacteria of a given disease. The animal, less subject than any other to the diseases, gradually and increasingly generates a powerful anti-toxin, and when in the proper state of health will eventually yield from three to four quarts of the serum.

Germany and Austra, Dr. Vanderkleed finds, manufacture great quantities of typhoid vaccine, and have on hand plenty of vaccine for cholera, plague and other diseases to which the soldiers may be liable. Following the example of the United States, these countries during the war have introduced compulsory vaccination against typhoid in their armies.

With the single possible exception of cocaine, Germany at least possesses all the opiates she needs. There are quantities of chloroform, ether, morphine and opium on hand. The cocaine is coming in from New York, which gets it in turn from South America. To some extent also there is a market here, Dr. Vanderkleed believes, for chemicals out of which can be made materials for combating the insect pest that is such a factor in the East.

CITY BREVITIES.

Edward Trainor of 320 West Forty-second Street was held in the Night Court last night for refusing to pay a taxicab bill of $46 which, the chauffeur said, was incurred while Trainor was visiting friends on Long Island.

Ten girls who escaped from the Magdalen Home a week ago were discharged in the Women's Night Court yesterday when they promised Magistrate Barlow that they would abide by the rules of the institution.

Ways and means for keeping the delinquent child from criminal life will be discussed tonight by the Public Education Association at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twkenty-second Street.

Agents of the Department of Justice reported yesterday that they had found $1,000 worth of morphine in a room at 146 East Forty-fourth Street. Later they arrested Charles Randall, who lives at 146 East Forty-fourth Street and had him held at Police Heeadquarters pending further inquiry.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Frederick Gugenhein, 23 years old, of 23 Beacon Street, Newark, who was arrested Monday, was identified yesterday by Henry Ring as one of the two men who robbed him in his grocery store at 480 Springfield Avenue on the night of April 15. Gugenheim was held in $2,000 bail.

NEWARK.—Pauline Blanker, charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with a matrimonial scheme, was arraigned before Judge Haight in the United States District Court yesterday, and entered a plea of not guilty. Angeli Guisti of West New York was convicted of taking money from those who wanted wives, and is serving a three years' sentence. He guaranteed to furnish the bride at a price. The woman arraigned yesterday is said by the Government officials to be the bride that was "sold" six or seven times.

NEWARK.—A bright yellow band sewed around the left sleeve will in the near future be an indication that the little boy or girl wearing it is suffering from whooping cough. This action was recommended by the Health Board pursuant to a suggestion from Dr. E. G. Wherry. To enforce the wearing of the yellow bands by those children who have whooping cough, the Health Board will enlist the aid of the City Council.

WEST ORANGE.—West Orange, the birthplace of the moving picture, is turning against its famous product. Last week the largest "movie" house closed its doors because of lack of patronage, and today the two remaining owners of picture playhouses asked the Town Council to reduce the license fee from $250 to $75. Unless the decrease is allowed the owners declare that they will have to close up shop.

TRENTON.—Delegates to represent New Jersey at the eleventh annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee, to be held in San Francisco May 29, were named by Governor Fielder yesterday as follows: Rev. Walter Reed Hunt, Orange; Miss Margaret MacNaughton, Jersey City; John A. Cullen, Newark; Miss Anna McIlvaine, Trenton; Mrs. George W. Prall, Lambertville, and Benjamin F. Edsall, Newark.

CAMDEN.—William S. Davison, general storekeeper and Postmaster at Oaklyn, was arrested by Post Office Inspectors yesterday and charged with embezzling $750 of the postal monies in his possession.

St. Peter's College Alumni Dine.

A hundred members of the Alumni Association of St. Peter's College of Jersey City, held their annual dinner in the Hotel McAlpin last night. Among the guests was Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson. The speakers included Rev. C. B. Pallen, Thomas F. Martin, Secretary of State of Ney Jersey; Rev. Myles A. Mc Loughlin, Joyce Kilmer, Nelson Hume, Charles B. Hermans, and Rev. James F. McDermott, President of the college. Joseph Egan, President of the Alumni Association, was toastmaster.

Reciprocity Club Chartered.

The Reciprocity Club of America, New York section, was incorporated at Albany yesterday. The principal office is in New York City and the particular objects are the promotion of business interests. The Directors are: Joseph F. Gleason of Larchmont, George M. Clark of Brooklyn, J. M. Kohlmeier, and George E. Van Vorst of New York; A. E. Foote of Elizabeth, W. S. Pitts of Richmond Hills, and A. W. Varian of Shoreham.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE SYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. Last Night Saturday, May 29. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:25. "NEW LAURELS FOR MISS ANGLIN."—Herald. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:20. LAST TIME SATURDAY NIGHT. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. FOLLIES BALL NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15 LAST 2 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 WEEKS. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, rain by tonight and tomorrow; moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,922. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

JAPAN TO PRESENT ULTIMATUM TODAY

Unless Last Efforts for Peaceful Settlement with China Succeed by 3 P. M.

SUNDAY THE OUTSIDE LIMIT

Tokio Ultimatum, Now in Japanese Minister's Hands, Expires at 6 P. M. That Day.

LAST HOUR CONCESSIONS

But Peking Refuses to Accept All Demands—Washington Hears of New Method of Negotiating.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, May 6.—The Japanese Minister received from Tokio by cable this afternoon the terms of an ultimatum to be presented to the Chinese Government. This will be communicated on Friday before 3 P. M., although no conference has been held since Saturday. Pourparlers have been proceeding between the Foreign Office and the Japanese Legation, the latter having intimated a readiness to lend its good offices in transmitting any overtures the Chinese Government desired to make.

Today the Vice Minister visited the Japanese Legation and intimated that China was ready to concede the Japanese demand for joint farming and manufacturing enterprises in Mongolia, and also the following: That disputes in Manchuria concerning Japanese settlers be tried in Japanese courts; that Japan take over the treaty rights in Shantung enjoyed by Germany; that Japanese might build schools, churches, and hospitals on land leased from Chinese, and that Japan might finance and construct the Nan Chang-Chaochow-Fu railway provided Great Britain would approve.

When the demands were first presented, China, while denying that Japan had any justice in seeking to impose them, agreed to discuss them from the point of view of friendly neighborly relations. As a result of the conferences, China has conceded practically all the demands which Japan had communicated to the powers as seeking. China strove to avoid committing herself on any points infringing her sovereignty or the treaty rights of other powers, though the Japanese pressed several demands which the Chinese held would, if agreed to, impair their independence as a nation and establish Japanese suzerainty.

Japan, however, insisted on the acceptance of the demands in toto, and the Chinese made further concessions, but again refused those which she deemed to affect her sovereignty.

China to Resist If Attacked.

As the outcome of a war campaign waged in Japan, the ultimatum was sent to M. Hioki, to be delivered on Friday. China will issue a declaration giving the history of the negotiations, explaining her position to the powers interested, and will resist if attacked.

The President and the Cabinet are unanimously determined to surrender no point impairing sovereignty or infringing treaty obligations. There is intense indignation at the high-handed action of Japan, which is regarded by the Chinese as that of a conquering nation, even less excusable than the action of Germany toward Belgium.

Foreign opinion throughout China is antagonistic to the Japanese attitude. Should the demands be assented to it is the general opinion that the door will be closed in China, and similarly in Mancuhria, to the detriment of American trade.

It is evident that Japan has contemplated war, as Japanese subjects have been called in from outlying portions of China and there has been a big exodus of Japanese from Peking in the last few days. The Chinese press unanimously urges the Government to remain firm, as further concessions would endanger national existence, and the position could not be made worse by fighting.

Should hostilities begin, the first point of attack will probably be Mukden, where 50,000 Chinese troops are stationed. A considerable number of Chinese troops are at Jehol, and five Japanese warships are off Chinwantao. In the event of Peking's being attacked, the Chinese Government, following precedent, will retire, probably to Sian Fu. Peking will be defended.

The patriotism of the Chinese is deeply stirred; and it is expected that the newly created Voluntary National Salvation Fund will be placed at the disposal of the Government. One Cantonese with property of $120,000 contributed $100,000. The President's masterly calmness inspires confidence in the administration.

China is on the horns of a dilemma. If the Japanese demands are granted revolution will ensue in China; if they are not granted, Japan will use military force.

(By The Associated Press.)

PEKING, Friday, May 7.—The Japanese Legation has informed the Chinese Foreign Office that Japan is unable to

Continued on Page 4.

Washington Announces Attitude toward China

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7. — The State Department issued today this statement on the attitude of the United States toward the Chino-Japanese negotiations:

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the United States in reference to the negotiations pending between Japan and China the following announcement is made:

At the beginning of negotiations the Japanese Government confidentially informed this Government of the matters which were under discussion, and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing thta she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China or interfere with the "open door" policy to which all the leading nations are committed.

This Government has not only had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China, but it has never been asked by either Japan or China to make any surrender of these rights. There is no abatement of its interest in the welfare and progress of China, and its sole interest in the present negotiations is that they may be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations and that the terms of the agreement will not only contribute to the prosperity of both of these great Oriental empires, but maintain that cordial relationship so essential to the future of both and to the peace of the world.

DEMANDS $100,000 OF EMMA TRENTINI

Wife of Rudolf Friml, an Opera Composer, Charges Alienation of Husband's Affections.

Papers in a suit for absolute divorce were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Rudolf Friml, wife of a composer of light operas, through Herman Roth, attorney, with offices in the Longacre Building. Simultaneously Mrs. Friml brought suit for $100,000 damages against Emma Trentini, prima donna, alleging the alienation of her husband's affections.

Mr. Roth said the defendants had been served with papers Sunday at midnight upon their return from a motor ride to the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street.

Mr. Friml is a Bohemian and came to this country six years ago as accompanist of Jan Kubelik, the violinist. It was while touring with Mr. Kubelik that he met Mrs. Friml, who was a Miss Stern, daughter of a wine merchant of Los Angeles, Cal., said to be wealthy. He gave up his work as an accompanist and remained in Los Angeles.

Arthur Hammerstein heard some of his [illegible] and [illegible] one day and sent for Mr. Friml. Mr. Hammerstein commissioned him to compose the score of an operetta, and "The Firefly" was the result. Miss Trentini was starred in this work, and its success led to the writing of "High Jinks" by Mr. Friml, in which also Miss Trentini was the prima donna.

In the complaints Mrs. Friml charges improper conduct on the part of the defendants since last December in several New York hotels, in the Hotel Statler, Buffalo; the Ritz-Carlton, Philadelphia, and at 600 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, where the Frimls had an apartment.

Until recently, when she retired from the cast, Miss Trentini sang the principal rôle in a current musical comedy. Mrs. Friml is at her father's home in Los Angeles. There are two children, the elder of whom is 5 years old.

BREITUNG GETS HUGE CONTRACT IN PERU

President Benavides Approves His $10,000,000 Irrigation and Colonization Scheme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, May 6.—President Benavides of Peru issued today a supreme decree accepting, with slight modifications, the contract proposed by Breitung & Co., Limited, of New York, for the irrigation and colonization of Peruvian coast lands. The Government will issue bonds to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling, ($10,000,000,) which Edward N. Breitung will negotiate. The bond issue matures in thirty years and the lands are to be sold on twenty-year payments.

Approximately 100,000 acres will be added to the cultivated area of the country. The company has until July 15 to examine and approve the contract and transfer the twenty-thousand-pound guarantee to Lima.

The negotiations for this, the largest transaction in the history of the republic, were conducted by Henry Clay Howard of Kentucky, ex-Minister to Peru.

When the foreging dispatch was read to him at the Hotel St. Regis last night Edward N. Breitung said he was very glad to hear that the contract had been signed by President Benavides, because that official's two predecessors had intended to do it, but were removed from office suddenly.

"The idea of irrigating and colonizing about 90,000 acres of desert lands back from the coast line of Perul, near Callao," he said, "originated with President Leguia about three years ago. He sent a representative to New York to have a plan drawn up. We had a plan made of the work necessary to be done and sent one of our representatives from Chicago, William Roher, to Peru, where he stayed eight months and drew up a contract which Leguia was to sign. Then the revolution came which made Billinghurst the President of the country, and the preliminaries had to be gone over again.

"Just as Billinghurst was ready to sign a contract with our firm he was removed from office and Benavides was elected in his place. Henry Clay Howard has been conoducting the negatiations in Peru, and we expect that he will return with the signed contract in the next two weeks. If it is satisfactory, we will sign it, and the work will begin at once. It will be of the greatest benefit to Peru, as it will put the country on the same footing agriculturally that it enjoyed before its conquest by the Spaniards.

"The idea is to colonize the coast lands with Spanish and Italian farmers who can stand the heat better than those from northern climates. Only a portion of the 90,000 acres will have to be irrigated, as it was all well irrigated lands many years ago. Experiments that have been made show that the land, when restored, will yield abundant crops of tobacco, South Sea cotton, coffee, cocoa and tropical fruits. It will mark the beginning of a new era for the people of Peru."

Mr. Breitung added that after the contract was signed by his firm he intends to make a trip to Peru to look over the land and the plan of the work that was necessary to be done to start the irrigation system.

BARNES WAS PAID BY PRINTER LYON

Books Show Salary Was $10,000—Counsel Will Try to Connect It with Contracts.

COLONEL QUICKLY EXCUSED

Disappointed When Ivins Omits to Cross-Examine Him—Missing Witness Appears.

"ALBANY VICE" EXCLUDED

Barnes Scores by Decision of Court Limiting Corruption Issue to State Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6.—Out of a bewildering mass of figures and documents counsel for Theodore Roosevelt, who is being sued by William Barnes, Jr., for alleged libel, in the Supreme Court here, produced evidence today tending to show that Mr. Barnes had a close-working arrangement with the so-called Albany printing ring, and that it netted him big profits.

It was shown that before Mr. Barnes became a stockholder of the J. B. Lyon Company, which obtained many contracts for legislative printing, he had been in the pay of James B. Lyon, and had received a salary of $10,000 a year for two years. John M. Bowers, counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, did not bring out the full significance of this bit of evidence, but he laid the foundation for further testimony along the same line. By the introduction of the salary in evidence the Roosevelt counsel expect to prove:

That during the two years ended Sept. 30, 1901, the J. B. Lyon Company got no legislative printing, but that all the contracts went personally to James B. Lyon, who was the head of a separate establishment.

That during these two years Mr. Barnes obtained the printing contracts for James B. Lyon and received $20,000 as salary or commission.

That at the end of the two years James B. Lyon became associated with the J. B. Lyon Company, and that, while Mr. Barnes's salary then ceased, in lieu of it, he received stock in the J. B. Lyon Company, and thereafter continued to obtain State printing contracts for the company.

Salary Evidence a Bomb.

The salary evidence had all the effect of a sudden bomb explosion in the Barnes camp. It was hidden away in the voluminous records of the private accounts of The Albany Journal Company, of which Mr. Barnes is President [illegible] and included the minutes of the Directors' meetings.

Mr. Bowers had been fighting for days to get the books accepted in evidence by the court. The Barnes forces had been fighting just as hard to keep them out on the ground that a stockholder and Director of The Journal Company—such is Mr. Barnes—could not necessarily be held responsible for the acts of the corporation.

Mr. Bowers had an expert accountant go over the records, and when Justice Andrews allowed them in evidence Mr. Bowers brought to light the fact that at a meeting of the Trustees of The Journal Company, held on Feb. 14, 1900, a resolution was passed accepting the offer of Mr. Barnes to assign to the company his salary claim against Mr. Lyon. As the resolution was read to the jury Mr. Barnes shifted uncomfortably in his seat. The resolution follows:

"WHEREAS, William Barnes, Jr., has offered to assign to the Journal Company a claim held by him against James B. Lyon for salary for the two years commencing Oct. 1, 1899, and ending Sept. 30, 1901, amounting to $20,000, in full for all claims of every name, nature and kind whatsoever now held by the said Journal Company against said William Barnes, Jr.; be it

"RESOLVED, that the Journal Company does hereby accept the said assignment and does hereby authorize the Secretary of the said company to accept the said assignment of said salary claim from William Barnes, Jr., and to execute in the name of the said Journal Company a full general release of the said William Barnes, Jr., from all claims of every name, nature and kind now held by the Journal Company against him, and that the acceptance of said assignments shall be in full satisfaction of all claims now existing.

Connecting this testimony with the letter which Mr. Barnes wrote to Colonel Roosevelt in 1899 when the latter was Governor, and in which Mr. Barnes frankly stated that the establishment of a State printing office would "ruin him financially," the Roosevelt counsel believe that their case against Mr. Barnes has been materially strengthened. Having opened the books of the Barnes concern, however, they are not going to stop until every record has been dragged into the light, if possible.

Barnes's Share of Profits.

To show how much Mr. Barnes profited as the majority stockholder of The Journal Company, Mr. Bowers had spread on the record today the amount of dividends the company paid its stockholders during the five years between April, 1908, and April, 1913. Each year a quarterly dividend was declared, making twenty in all. The total dividends amounted to $125,625, and of this amount Mr. Barnes's share was $86,850, leaving $38,775 to be divided among the other stockholders.

While the Roosevelt forces were jubilant over what the day had brought forth for them, William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Barnes, declared after court had adjourned, that in reality it amounted to very little, and that it would all be explained when Mr. Barnes took the stand. Mr. Ivins said:

"The testimony that is being brought out is offered as if it were the last word. As a matter of fact, it is only a single phase of the case from their point of view, without any connection with the libel, and is being admitted by the Judge subject to being stricken out hereafter."

The evidence regarding printing matters took up almost the entire day, and, shrouded in technicalities as it was, proved dry entertainment for the usual court-room crowd. The day started with high expectations, for it was believed that Mr. Ivins would put Colonel Roosevelt through another of his stiff cross-examinations, taking up the conversations the Colonel yesterday testified to having had with Mr. Barnes. Mr. Ivins, however, let the Colonel depart after he had answered a few perfunctory questions put to him by Mr. Bowers.

"Mr. Roosevelt came prepared to make some more speeches to the jury," the Barnes chief counsel explained later. "He had both sleeves filled up to the shoulders, but I decided not to give him a chance. I guess I rather disappointed him."

Throughout the day the Colonel seemed to take little interest in the proceedings. He read a magazine most of the time, and occasionally conferred with his counsel.

It was plainly an unhappy day for Mr. Barnes. He seemingly did not relish having the most intimate dealings of his

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

America's Attitude Toward China

Frederick McCormick writes of the part this country has played in affairs in the Far East since 1784.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

AMALGAMATED CO. SEEKS TO DISSOLVE

Directors Ask Shareholders to Wind Up $155,000,000 Copper Corporation.

OWNS ALL ANACONDA STOCK

And Business Can Be Carried On Better Under Montana Laws Than in New Jersey.

Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which controls through stock ownership the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and until recently held extensive mining properties, will ask stockholders at the annual meeting in June to dissolve the company. The reason, as outlined in a letter sent to shareholders by President John D. Ryan yesterday, is that the restrictive effects of the "Seven Sisters" laws in New Jersey, where the Amalgamated was incorporated, are such that the Directors think it best to wind up the company's affairs.

The Directors propose to distribute to the holders of Amalgamated shares two shares of Anaconda stock from the treasury to each share of Amalgamated and about $3 in cash. The cash will result, the letter states, from the sale of a sufficient amount of the Anaconda stock to bring the total held by the Amalgamated down to a figure which will admit of the distribution evenly. This will necessitate the sale of 250,179 Anaconda shares, and owners of Amalgamated stock of record May 17 will be permitted to subscribe for this stock at par on the basis of one share of Anaconda to each block of six shares of Amalgamated.

It is possible, the letter states, that when the time comes for dissolving the company, the distribution may be made share for share, as Anaconda stockholders are scheduled to hold a meeting on May 19 to act on a proposal to change the parity of their stock from $25 to $50 a share. This step, if taken, will not alter the Anaconda's capitalisation, but will divide the number of authorized shares in half.

[illegible] Company was organized in 1899. In 1901 the authorized capital stock was increased from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000, of which $153,887,900 was afterward issued all told. From time to time investments were made in stocks of other copper-producing concerns out of accumulated earnings.

"It was the declared policy at the time of the organization of the company," says President Ryan, "and that policy has been adhered to ever since, that such investments should be made as favorable opportunity offered, so that there should be no impairment of the value of the company's holdings on account of the depletion of mines of companies whose stocks this company held. The right to add to the investments of the company by the acquisition of stocks other than those already held was repealed by the Legislature of New Jersey in 1913, and although an amendatory act has been recently passed permitting New Jersey corporations to acquire the stocks of other companies for investment only, the right of this company to continue its policy and maintain the value of its stocks under the New Jersey laws is so doubtful and restrictive that the Directors do not feel at liberty to carry out that policy."

The letter recites that in 1910, when the Anaconda Company increased its authorized capital to $150,000,000, it sold stock and bought with the proceeds the physical properties and assets of the concerns in Montana whose stock control had been in the treasury of the Amalgamated. Wyoming properties were also acquired by the Anaconda at about the same time, and in 1914 the company paid the Amalgamated $30,000 shares of its stock and $9,059,888 for the International Smelting and Refining Company.

Assets—Cash and Anaconda.

Other important investments taken over from the Amalgamated in March of this year were the entire capital stock of the United Metals Selling Company, bought through the sale of $12,500,000 per cent. two-year notes; 150,000 shares of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, 30,800 shares of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, and stock of less important companies. A cash payment of $4,769,900 was made by the Anaconda for these purchases exclusive of the Metals Selling Company, and after the transactions were completed the Amalgamated was left with no assets except its Anaconda shares and cash. Its total holdings of Anaconda stock was 3,327,937 shares.

The Amalgamated shareholders will be benefited by the dissolution, says the letter, through a saving in taxes. With the Amalgamated holding only Anaconda stock and merely receiving and distributing dividends therefrom, the double taxes would amount, on the basis of the average earnings for the past three years, to more than $100,000, which, it is stated, in addition to the cost of the organization, can be saved. The Anaconda Company was incorporated in Montana. The letter states that it is better able to seek new opportunities for mining investments than could the parent concern.

The annual meeting of shareholders will take place on June 7, and the Directors will urge that final steps be taken then. The decision of the board to recommend dissolution did not come exactly as a surprise to stockholders, as the plan was known to be under consideration.

PAYING CITY TAXES EARLY.

Receipts So Far $3,515,809 Greater Than to Same Date Last Year.

The collection of this year's city taxes has begun very well. In the first four working days of May payments have amounted, less discount, to $18,033,545.59, or $3,515,809.90 more than in the first four working days of last year.

The money collected represents so far $10,161,284.24 on the first half year's taxes and $7,872,261.35 on the second half year. The money paid in equals 11.29 per cent. of the entire levy for the year, as compared with 9.73 per cent. of the levy for 1914 paid in the first four days of last May.

RIVAL SUES DUVEENS ASKS FOR $575,000

Gorer Says Art Dealers Called His Wares "Fakes" and Spoiled Sale to H. C. Frick.

DENIED HE WAS AN EXPERT

And Declared They Were the Real Judges of Art, the Complaint Sets Forth.

Henry J. and Joseph J. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, dealers in works of art and antiques, were sued yesterday in the Supreme Court for $575,000 damages by Edgar Gorer, also a dealer in antiques. There are two suits—one against each of the defendants. One, for $500,000, is against Joseph J. Duveen, and comprises six causes of action. Mr. Gorer describes himself as a resident of London, with a long experience in the purchase and sale of rare and valuable articles, with an office at 170 New Bond Street, London, and another one at 560 Fifth Avenue in this city. He says that for eleven years he has dealt "particularly in old Chinese porcelains."

He describes Joseph J. Duveen as a British subject, and says that the Messrs. Duveen have stores in London and Paris as well as in this city. Recently the defendants bought the Morgan collection of porcelains for $3,900,000, and they were the agents through whom Henry C. Frick bought the Fragonard panels out of the Morgan collection for $1,425,000. Mr. Gorer bases his complaint against the Duveens on statements he accuses them of making, and which, he says, practically destroyed his trade with Mr. Frick and other rich men.

Said Vase Was Not Antique.

Mr. Gorer says in his complaint against Joseph J. Duveen that in February last he endeavored to sell to Mr. Frick a "rare, unusual, and valuable antique Chinese vase or beaker of the Kang Hsi period" and that the defendant in the presence of Mr. Frick and of the latter's wife, Mrs. Adelaide H. Frick, said:

"That vase is not a genuine [illegible] does not belong to the Kang Hsi period, but has been manufactured within the last seven years, and is an imitation of the genuine article, and is spurious. Gorer has been imposed upon."

The plaintiff says that in making this and similar statements the defendant meant that he was not a connoisseur, that he did not understand his business, and that the statement would tend to injure him in his business affiliations and among his friends. He says that the criticism of him made it appear that he was ignorant of Chinese porcelains, and that the statement was false. On another occasion, in the same month, he says that he sent to the home of Mr. Frick, at Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, a vase for inspection, and that Mr. Frick refused to buy it because of the previous criticism of him by the defendant. Mr. Gorer says that he "has been deprived of the custom of Mr. Frick and of his profits which he would have made by the sale of the vase."

He also accuses the defendant of saying in the presence of Carmen Messmore and MacDermid Parish-Watson:

Denied Gorer Was an Expert.

"Gorer knows nothing about porcelains. The real judges are ourselves, my Uncle Henry and me, and we intend stopping Gorer putting these fakes on the market."

A similar statement, Mr. Gorer says, was made by the defendant in the hearing of a prominent merchant, and that he also said to Carmen Messmore and to several of his associates that "Gorer does not understand his business and I and Uncle Henry are going to stop him from bringing fakes over to this country."

Mr. Gorer says he had, and still has, two rare and valuable Chinese porcelain figures of the God Vajrapani of the Ming period, and of which the defendant said to Messmore:

"The two figures you had on exhibition in your Paris place last Summer are modern, and I will bet any one $10,000 to $100 that they are not over fifteen years old. Gorer is no judge of porcelains and in fact has only been in business eight years."

Mr. Gorer's suit against Henry J. Duveen for $75,000 is based on the single allegation that the defendant said during a conversation with some friends prior to January, 1914:

"That pair of green vases are modern. Gorer is well aware of the fact. He is dealing in fake things."

COLONEL DENIES PARIS TALE

Says He Gave No Talk to Temps Man—Recalls Wilson "Interview."

SYRACUSE, May 6.—An alleged interview with Theodore Roosevelt, printed in the Paris Temps today, was denied by him tonight. Colonel Roosevelt said he had made no statement on the war that had not been printed in magazine articles or books written by him.

Gabriel Alphaud, who claims to have interviewed Colonel Roosevelt, recently printed in the Temps what purported to be an interview with President Wilson, which the President promptly denied having given to him.

Interview Roosevelt Denies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 6.—The Temp's American correspondent describes a visit to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. He says the ex-President declared, "I would have protested if I had been President against the violation of Belgium with the utmost energy. To guarantee Belgian neutrality would have saved the United States to take a place in the combat beside the Allies. Perhaps that would have prevented the war. Even on Aug. 5 under the walls of Liege, the Germans had time for reflection. United States has, on the contrary, failed in morality. It would have saved Belgium. America had signed international agreements of 1907 and 1909 at The Hague, which formally guaranteed the inviolability of neutral territories. America had only to do its duty, but preferred to shirk it. Our pacifists have invented a formula, and hence the most just and most criminal of those which have lately deceived the people. They say 'peace by right.' We should say 'peace or war by right.' Peace if just; war if it is just. That is the truth."

RUSSIANS ARE BEATEN, LOSE TARNOW; RETREATING FROM MOUNTAIN PASSES; AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY SWEEPING ON

German Armies Operating on a Scale Unparalleled in the History of War

LONDON, May 6.—The Germans, in consort with their Austrian allies, are putting forth an effort, the extent of which has never been approached in the history of war. Throughout virtually the whole length of the eastern front they are engaged with the Russians, while in the west, in addition to their attacks around Ypres, they are on the offensive at many points. At other points they are being attacked by the French, British, and Belgians.

Far up in the Russian Baltic Provinces, heretofore untouched by the war, the Germans are attempting to advance toward Libau and Riga. On the East Prussian frontier they are engaged in a series of battles, and with a big gun are bombarding at long range, as they did Dunkirk, the Russian fortress of Grodno. In Central Poland they have had to defend themselves against a Russian attack. In Western Galicia they are attacking with all their strength the Russian flank and compelling the Russians to abandon the Carpathian passes which were gained at such cost during the Winter.

GERMAN GAINS NORTH AND SOUTH

Allies Lose Two Positions Near Ypres—Retake Hill 60 Trenches.

2,000 FRENCH CAPTURED

Result of Wednesday's Loss of Ailly Trenches—French Deny the German Claims.

LONDON, May 6.—Several successes along the western front are recorded in today's official German statements. Berlin reports that the Kaiser's forces have made progress southeast of Ypres, but makes no mention of the recapture by the British of more of the trenches [illegible] Hill 60, as claimed by Sir John French, who says that no German attacks occurred elsewhere on his front.)

Other German claims relate to successes in the Woevre, where the Berlin War Office reports that in an attack along the northern side of the St. Mihiel wedge the Germans took upward of 2,000 prisoners, and that they repulsed French attacks on the southern section of the wedge near Flirey. This, as usual during the last few weeks, disagrees with the French account of the actions, although the Paris communiqué admits that the positions lost in the forest of Ailly, near St. Mihiel, have not all been retaken, and that in Alsace the Germans have recaptured a position at Mameion.

Germans Take Two Farms.

Following is the Berlin official report:

Over the whole front artillery duels have taken place. We made further progress near Ypres (Belgium) and have taken the van Helpe farm and another farm near the Messines-Ypres Railway. We made 100 prisoners and took fifteen machine guns.

In the forest district to the west of Combres we made an advance and captured four French officers and 135 men. We also took four machine guns and a mine-thrower.

In our attack yesterday in the Ailly Wood we achieved our objective by forcing the enemy to evacuate his positions. More than 1,000 Frenchmen, among them 21 officers, were made prisoners. We also took two cannon and several machine guns and mine-throwers. The number of Frenchmen killed was extremely large.

The enemy attacked us in the region north of Flirey and near Croix des Carmes. North of the former place the enemy pushed forward as far as our trenches. At one point in this sector fighting continues. At all other points the French were beaten back. In the Vosges an advance against our position north of Steinbrück was repulsed.

Winning Back Hill 60 Trenches.

The British War Office tonight issued the following communication:

There is nothing to report on the British front except the recapture by us yesterday evening of more of our lost trenches on Hill 60, southeast of Ypres, and that fighting still continues in that locality.

Elsewhere the enemy has shown no disposition to attack.

The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities, reading as follows:

To the north of Ypres we repulsed with facility a night attack made by the Germans from Steenstraete.

To the south of Ypres, the Germans yesterday, at a point near Zwartelan, attacked the trenches of Hill No. 60, occupied last month by British troops. Their very violent onslaught, during the course of which they again made use of asphyxiating gases, made them masters in the beginning of this position, but our allies subsequently delivered a counter-attack and recaptured a portion of the trenches previously lost.

In the Forest Ailly the counter-attack delivered by us toward the end of the day made slight progress, and we recaptured a portion of the position where the German had succeeded in gaining a footing in the morning. During the night the Germans delivered a counter-attack against our position at Mamelon, to the east of Sillakerwasen, the summit of which they reoccupied. All the remainder of our gain in the direction of the River Fecht has been consolidated and maintained.

"Today was calm. There is nothing to report," was the Paris night bulletin.

TALKS OF YIELDING YPRES.

London Daily News Says the Eastern Salient Is in Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Daily News, in an editorial, says that the position at Ypres is again critical. Ow-

Continued on Page 3.

BRITISH CHAGRINED AT ALLIES' CHECKS

Gas Surprise Not Held Sufficient to Explain Reverse Near Ypres.

ITS IMPORTANCE ADMITTED

German Victory There Would Be a Second Fall of Antwerp, J. L. Garvin Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—It is unquestionable that British expectations have been grievously disappointed by the developments of the war since the partial success at Neuve Chapelle, and particularly by the reports to hand from both [illegible] The public generally had been led to believe that the month of May would be marked by an allied offensive movement on a grand scale. The multitudinous reports and rumors purporting to give definite details of the British preparations, the dispatching of troops, &c.," which have circulated from mouth to mouth, have been even more largely responsible for these high hopes than the predictions of optimistic newspapers, or even the prognostications indulged in by the official eye-witness, whose inveterate habit of looking only on the brightest aspect of the campaign has frequently been the subject of severe criticism.

Disappointed, Not Discouraged.

While it is true that disappointment prevails, it would be false to assert that there is any deep-seated discouragement. The struggle around Ypres and Hill 60 appears to the British public in the light of a test action. It is asked particularly how it comes about that that line cannot be held now when much greater forces are available. The factor of surprise by the German use of asphyxiating gases is not thought to be an adequate explanation, particularly as both the Belgian military authorities and the British Headquarters Staff were aware of their preparation over a month ago. This was shown by the official Belgian communique issued yesterday, and by The Associated Press, correspondent's report in American papers in the middle of April.

"The announcement that the Germans have recovered a footing on Hill 60," says J. L. Garvin in The Pall Mall Gazette, "is disturbing, and contrasts with the tone of the previous British bulletin. It is folly to say that Ypres has more political than military importance. The Germans would be more encouraged by success at Ypres than anything since the fall of Antwerp. If such an event occurs we must instantly recognise it and admit it as a grave defeat. In place of a party Cabinet a national Ministry ought then to be formed and a new military levy made."

Mr. Garvin disagrees with the view held in some quarters that the German attacks in Flanders are likely to lead to a German march on Dunkirk and Calais. "Successive defensive lines would have to be forced," he says. "It is almost a fortnight since the poison coup. At that rate it would take the enemy about a year to reach the Straits of Dover."

The view which finds most favor with the British press generally is that German Headquarters is exaggerating its claims of victories with a view to influencing neutrals and discouraging the Allies. (It may be remarked parenthetically that reports of immediate action by Italy seem to be restricted to the newspapers.)

German Claims and Wavering Neutrals.

Referring to the German claims, The Westminster Gazette says:

"We have only to look to Rome, Bucharest, and Athens to see what is at stake, what is the hour for the German cause, and why extravagant claims of victory are made in the official communiqués. For that very reason it is folly on our side to take these German claims at their face value, to give them the loud advertisement which the enemy most desires, and generally to produce the impression that we are in a state of alarm and agitation. That is the impression he wishes above all things to produce among the neutral nations at this moment; and we play straight into his hands if we help him in this effort.

The claim made in today's German wireless dispatches of the capture of Gorlice and the Russian withdrawal from Jaslo is admitted to place the situation on the eastern front in a more unfavorable light than British observers were at first willing to admit. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, today deduced that Germany was trying to make much more out of the victories in the Carpathians than they were worth, adding: "That's very definitely

Continued on Page 2.

Three Rivers Crossed and Gorlice, Jaslo and Dukla Also Taken.

MAY CAPTURE FLEEING ARMY

High Mountain That Protected Great Base at Tarnow Taken by Storm.

LINE SMASHED BY NEW GUNS

Czar's Legions Wither Under Terrific Fire of Austrian 42s and Smaller Howitzers.

TWO BALTIC PORTS MENACED

Russian Foreign Minister, Through Washington Embassy, Denies Foes Are Victorious in Carpathians.

VIENNA, May 6, (via London, May 7.)—The victorious advance of the Austro-German armies in West Galicia continues. The northern wing has captured Tarnow. The southern wing has crossed the Wisloka River and the Russians are retreating eastward of the Lupkow Pass. An official communication issued late this evening by the War Office says:

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the last Russian positions on the heights east of the Dunajec and the Biala Rivers were gained by our troops.

Tarnow was captured by us at 10 o'clock this morning.

The strategic achivement of rolling up a hostile battle front by a flanking attack, of which Chancellorsville is one example in modern history, is now in full progress in West Galicia. Favored by continued good weather, mile after mile of the Russian Carpathian front has been rendered untenable by the steady, unchecked Austro-German advance.

The Austrian cavalry and infantry followed the Gorlice turnpike. The supporting artillery dropped shells on the road from Zmigrod to Jasio, one of the principal lines of the retreat for the Russians in the Dukla region.

The Russian forces have been in full retreat since dawn of May 5, and are being closely followed by the Austrian Carpathian army, according to official advices reaching here. More than 50,000 prisoners have already been captured by the Austrians in West Galicia.

Think Russians Can't Escape.

Field Marshal von Hoetzendorf's plan is working out with precise regularity with respect to this section of the front. Confidence is expressed by headquarters that the principal portion of the Russian army under General Radko Dimitrieff, which is attempting to defend positions in the Carpathians to the west of Lupkow Pass, cannot make good its retreat. Detachments of this army may work their way out, but it is declared that the bulk of the army, with the heavy artillery and baggage, can scarcely succeed in avoiding capture, in view of Field Marshal von Hoetzendorf's rapid advance through the Gorlice breach in the lines.

On the northern front the Russians held on desperately to Tarnow and Wal Mountain—a fortified crest 1,500 to 2,000 feet high between the Biala and Dunajec Rivers—to enable them to get great quantities of stores accumulated behind Tarnow away and cover the retirement of the armies to the southward. The Russians fortified this mountain until it was a veritable Gibraltar, but the Archduke's men attacked it with a desperate valor and were well served by their artillery. This struggle may go down in history with that for Pultoff Hill, to the south of Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese war.

The question as to whether the Russians can make a successful stand on the line of the Wisloka River is the important one from the Austro-German military viewpoint. If they cannot, the breach in the Russian line is considered complete, and the situation for the Russian Carpathian armies will undoubtedly be critical.

Great Mortar Fire Overpowering.

The heaviest artillery was employed in these operations. The 42-centimetre mortars in action were, however, not the noted German guns, but of Austrian make. They were designed originally for coast defense purposes, but have been found exceedingly valuable for land warfare. They fire projectiles 880 pounds heavier than the German mortar and are understood to be comparatively mobile and quickly set up. The effect of these mortars during the artillery preparations for battle is described as overpowering. Shells from them have reached the supply depots behind Tarnow.

The Austrians are also equipped with highly effective smaller howitzers of a new type, which were put into the field during the later stage of the war.

The fighting is taking place in the difficult country of mountain spurs and foothills of the Northern Carpathians, and the successes of the Germans and Austrians are not being won without the hardest efforts. All hills and bridges in the rear of the original Russian lines had been fortified with triple rows of trenches, in preparation for such an emergency, and the Russians, with all the advantages of prepared trenches and good positions, are putting up a stubborn resistence.

Many unverifiable rumors concerning the number of prisoners taken by the Austrians are in circulation. Some report, say that the total number of prisoners reached between 100,000 and 150,000 today and yesterday, but the authorities themselves warn against credence being placed in any particular set of figures. Probably they themselves do not know within thousands

how many Russians have been taken prisoners.

The text of the War Office announcement of the operations issued today follows:

Forces of the Teuton allies are advancing successfully along the entire front in West Galicia. Troops of the enemy, still intact, are attempting, by taking up favorable defensive positions, to cover their hasty retreat.

The strong Russian forces in the Beskid region are being seriously menaced by the flank attack of our victorious armies. Already we have forced the fighting in the regions of Jasio and Dukla, and the engagement now in progress will complete the annihilation of the Third Russian army.

The number of prisoners in our hands has been increased to more than 50,000.

On the remainder of the front the situation remains unchanged.

In the Orova Valley a strong Russian attack on the hill of Ostry has been repulsed with great slaughter of the enemy.

Berlin Cheered by Victories.

BERLIN, May 6, (via London.)—The military developments of the last week have had a visible effect on popular feeling in Berlin, which is decidedly more optimistic. Operations in the Russian province of Courland, on the Baltic; in Galicia, and in Belgium indicate that German forces are taking the offensive on a large scale, and that greater events are to be expected.

Further developments in Galicia are awaited with breathless interest, as it is believed that the events on this section of the front may give a decisive turn to the entire Eastern campaign. The view held here is that the whole Russian position in the Carpathians has now become precarious.

The operations of the Austro-German force which is now threatening the Russian lines between the Dunajec and Biala Rivers is regarded as a first-class performance, from a German military standpoint, particularly as it is the result of a frontal attack against strongly fortified positions.

The Austrians crossed the Dunajec near its confluence with the Vistula, although the Russians were strongly protected behind a dike on the eastern bank.

The Austrians, behind a dike on the west shore, advanced pontoons by night, cutting through the dike and depositing the pontoons among high reeds along the shore. They refilled and resodded the cut each night. In this way a sufficient number of pontoons was concealed in three nights for effecting a crossing of the river. When these preparations had been completed a terrific artillery bombardment enabled the Austrians to bridge the stream with comparatively little loss.

The Austro-German attack near Gorlice is described as an unparalleled artillery performance. The Russians believed their position to be absolutely impregnable. The artillery of the allies, from 42 centimeters down, so completely overwhelmed the Russians, however, that the Austro-German infantry was able to take the opposing positions at the first rush.

Attack on the Nida a Blind.

These operations were veiled by a heavy bombardment of the Russian positions along the Nida River last week, the Germans and Austrians meanwhile bringing up a powerful force, including an enormous amount of artillery, to the Dunajec for the great push eastward toward Lemberg.

The Russians still hold one strong position on a range of hills, more than 1,000 feet high, near Tuchow, but this position is now threatened from both the north and south. Artillery is already preparing the ground for an attempt by infantry to dislodge the Russians.

In view of this situation it is generally believed in Berlin that the operations in Galicia during the next ten days will yield big results.

The War Office report of the latest operations there follows:

In the war area to the east of Tarnow and to the north of that place as far as the Vistula River, and on the right bank of the Dunajec River, fighting continued far into the night. The number of prisoners so far taken has reached to more than 40,000. It is worthy to note that this is the Russian front.

In the Beskid Mountains, on the Lupkow Pass Road, an attack is being made by the forces under General of Cavalry Von der Marwitz simultaneously with an attack made by the Austro-Hungarian army which is co-operating with the Germans. These attacks are progressing favorably.

The bulletin concludes: "We not only forced a crossing of the Wisloka at several points, but firmly put our hands on the Dukla Pass, the road and the place."

NO AUSTRIAN VICTORY RUSSIA DECLARES

Foreign Minister Sazanoff Issues Categorical Denial Through Washington Embassy.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Russian Embassy today received the following dispatch from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

PETROGRAD, May 5, 1915.

The reports from Berlin and Vienna of a victory gained by the Germans and Austrians in Western Galicia are absolutely unfounded. The battle that are proceeding now in that region give no foundation whatever to talk even of a partial success of our enemies. You are asked to contradict most emphatically the reports spread by the Germans.

(Signed) SAZANOFF.

PETROGRAD, May 6.—The following official bulletin was issued today:

In Galicia, the battle between the Vistula and the Carpathians was continued yesterday with great obstinacy. Covered by heavy artillery fire the enemy continued to concentrate forces on the right bank of the Dunajec. The enemy's main efforts were directed toward Biecz and Jaslo.

Our troops were severely tried, owing to the superiority of the enemy's heavy artillery; but the enemy also suffered heavily under our shrapnel and rifle fire when he attempted to attack.

In the direction of Stryi during Tuesday we developed our success on positions on Mount Makouwka. The number of prisoners we made in this action amounts to 2,000 men, including 40 officers. The retreating enemy was thrown back a considerable distance.

Along the course of the Upper Lomnia we also gained some successes yesterday morning.

TO ATTACK BALTIC PORTS.

Germans Plan to Capture Libau and Riga as Bases.

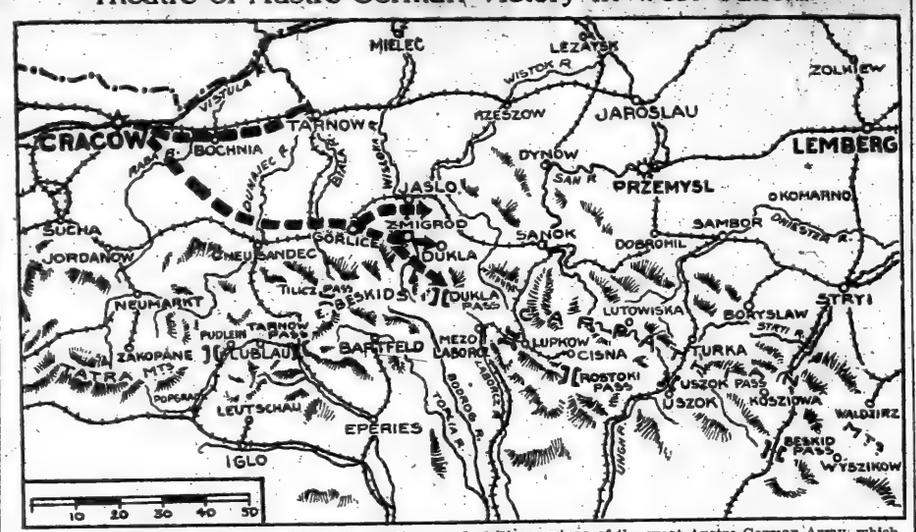
BERLIN, May 6, (via London.)—It is understood in well-informed quarters that the German troops in Courland are now nearing the Port of Libau, which probably will be attacked by land and sea. Field Marshal von Hindenburg himself is in command there. His design appears to be to take Libau, and probably Rige as well, and use these ports as bases for harassing Russian communications with Petrograd.

The Russians already have sent from Kovno reinforcements for resisting these operations, the results of which must soon be apparent.

The following report was issued today by the General Staff.

3-DAY TOURS
TO
WASHINGTON
May 13, 20 and 27
$13.50 $15.00 $16.00
(According to hotel selected)
All necessary expenses from New York. Proportionate fares from other points.
Descriptive foldar on request to O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent; 263 Fifth Avenue (Cor. 28th St.), New York, N. Y., or nearest Ticket Agent.
Tour to Pacific Coast via Attractive Scenic Routes August 7.
Pennsylvania R. R.

Theatre of Austro-German Victory in West Galicia



It is announced from Vienna that both the northern and southern wings of the great Austro-German Army, which was concentrated at Cracow, is succeeding in its task of rolling up the battle front of the Russians in Western Galicia. The heavy dotted lines on the map show the advance of the Austro-German Army.

The northern wing, after forcing the passage of the Dunajec River, and storming Wal Mountain, is reported to have captured Tarnow, the great Russian base in that region.

The southern wing, according to Vienna and Berlin reports, has crossed the Rivers Dunajec, Biala and Wisloka, captured the towns of Gorlice, Jasio and Dukla, and the head of the Dukla Pass, and forced the Russians to retreat far eastward beyond the Lupkow Pass.

This means, in the opinion of military critics the collapse for the time being at least, of the entire Russian campaign in the Western Capathians, and, in the view of military circles in Vienna, the probable capture of the bulk of the Czar's Army which has been operating in Western Galicia and through the Cartpathians in the foothills on the Hungarian side of the range.

Southwest of Mitau, south of Szadow and east of Rossieny (Russian Courland) fighting continued.

Northeast and southwest of Kalwarya our positions were attacked several times yesterday by strong Russian forces. All these attacks failed with very heavy losses to the enemy.

The enemy advanced against our bridge heads on the Pilica River without success.

Bombs were dropped on the fortified town of Grodno during last night.

PETROGRAD, May 6.—The following official communication was issued today:

An engagement took place yesterday near Libau (on the Baltic) with a German torpedo boat.

There were skirmishes, which resulted favorably for us, south of Mitau (Courland) and near the village of Besiagola.

On the right bank of the Orzica on the evening of the 4th we repulsed an impetuous attack by the Germans, which had been prepared for by a fierce fire lasting an hour and a half. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

East of the Mlawa Railway we succeeded, by a surprise attack, in the capture of the farm of Pomiczyn. Yesterday the enemy made incessant, but abortive, counter-attacks lasting six hours. In front of the farm, which still remains in our hands, the Germans left about a thousand dead.

All is quiet on the left bank of the Vistula.

ANSWERS ODENWALD NOTE.

State Department Tells Germany Steamer Disregarded Warning.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The State Department has replied to the German Ambassador's complaint that the German steamer Odenwald was "attacked" when she attempted to leave San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers.

The reply was not made public, but it is understood to be confined almost entirely to reports of the military and port authorities, telling how the Odenwald was warned not to leave port, and how when she did start out she was brought to by two blank shots, and fginally a solid shot fired across her bow.

HOME FOR WAR BABIES.

British Suffragists Plan to Adopt and Rear 50 Infants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Daily Chronicle says that while politicians and social reformers are inquiring into the mater of war babies, the Women's Social and Political Union is taking action. Mrs. Pankhurst told a Daily Chronicle representative yesterday:

"We mean to adopt fifty war babies and to take care of them until they are grown up enough to earn their own living. The only cases to be dealt with will be those in which it is impossible for the mother and child to be together.

"It isn't necessary to know how many war babies there will be," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "We know there will be many, and we want to bring some of them up in a home that will serve as a model to other social workers. The W. S. P. U. Children's Home will be looked after by a staff of efficient nurses, and a woman doctor will reside in the house. The experiment will be limited to girls."

GERMAN GAINS NORTH AND SOUTH

Continued from Page 1.

ing to the success of the new method of "frightfulness" adopted by the Germans in poisoning the air, the salient has become perilously narrow, and it would cause little surprise, though much regret, if it were found necessary to sacrifice it and readjust the line west of the town.

reithkopf, where guns of the enemy were captured.

"To sum up: During the last fifteen days the enemy has attempted a heavy offensive, which we speedily broke down. The total of the German losses on the heights of the Meuse, in the Woevre and the Vosges has been more than 35,000. At no part have they broken through our line. They have taken no important position from us. They have allowed half a dozen of their finest regiments to be decimated."

An official communication issued by the Belgian headquarters at Havre says:

The enemy's artillery has bombarded intermittently Ramscapelle, Oude Stuyvekenskerke, and territory beyond the Yser, to the north and south of Dixmude, and also the outskirts of Oostkerke and Reninghe.

FRENCH DENY GERMAN CLAIMS OF VICTORIES

Official Note Says the Foe Has Lost 35,000 in Two Weeks.

PARIS, May 6.—An official note issued to-night says:

"The German General Staff persists in giving false details concerning their offensive engagements. During the last fifteen days the enemy has suffered complete checks and severe losses.

"The German attack on April 22 by two army corps using asphyxiating gas bombs had as its object the piercing of the Ypres front. The greater portion of the prisoners captured from us were overcome by fumes. We suffered no check. The rapidity of our counter attacks prevented the enemy from attaining the left bank of the Yser Canal, and from establishing a strong position on the right bank.

"In these combats we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our actual front was established only two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) behind the original front. Our men are now provided with means to protect them against similar attacks with asphyxiating bombs.

"Being unable to pierce our lines and compel us to give up possession of Ypres the Germans used a marine gun, firing a distance of 38 kilometers (about 23½ miles) on Dunkirk. This gun, which ceased firing after two days, did damage of no military importance.

"On April 23 the Germans endeavored to retake Les Eparges with three divisions. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Rémy and Calonne and on Les Eparges heights, but the Germans were repulsed by counter attacks. The number of losses was shown by great heaps of bodies. It may be said that the three divisions were completely decimated.

"Important progress has been made by the Allies in the Bois Le Prêtre, the Bois d'Ailly, and Bois de Montmare. On April 26 the Germans attacked and captured the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, but their success was brief. We retook the summit the following day, forcing the enemy a distance of 200 meters beyond the crest. We also made progress in the region of Schnepfen-

PUTS BRITISH STRENGTH IN FRANCE AT 540,000

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu Hopes It May Soon Reach the Million Figure.

PARIS, Friday, May 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An interesting calculation of the approximate strength of the British forces in France appears in the Economiste Français from the pen of Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the famous economist and statesman.

He takes Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the British forces now abroad are equivalent to thirty-six divisions. "Some French newspapers," he says, "have supposed that a British division numbers 20,000 men, and that in consequence the total in question is 720,000 men. This figure is, in my opinion, exaggerated, and it would be nearer the truth to give 15,000 men with a division, the more so as this figure fits in with the declaration of Lord Kitchener, who spoke of an average of 30,000 men being sent each week across to the Continent. At 15,000 men a division we may reckon, then, that thirty-six English divisions in France and Belgium number about 540,000. By far the greater part of these are not at the front.

"The French Communiqué of April 26 measures the western front at 950 kilometers, (about 590 miles.) Any calculation of this kind is difficult, for the front consists of a very irregular line, full of salients and re-entrants. Supposing instead of 950 kilometers a total front of 800 kilometers, (496 miles.) The British troops would not seem to occupy appreciably more than 60 kilometers. From this we are entitled to conclude that if the British effectives in France have risen to 550,000 or 660,000 men—still more, if they have reached a higher figure—about two-thirds of them must needs be still in the second line or in camps.

"Nevertheless, our allies' troops are growing continually in numbers. The British Government, in order to facilitate the transport of troops, suspended a short time ago the regular shipping services between England and Holland. We may hope more and more that the British forces that are co-operating with our troops will attain the effective, so often indicated, of a million of men, and that that strength will be kept up."

ADVERTISEMENT.

"BEAUNASH" ON STRAW HATS

This Well-Known Fashion Authority Predicts Broader Brims and Lower Crowns.

In a recent issue of the Strauss New York Theatre Programs, "Beaunash," in his columns "What The Man Will Wear," writes:

"Straw hats show a tendency toward broader brims and lower crowns. This is the shape in sailor straws endorsed by the best-dressed men."

TRULY WARNER.

URGE THAT BRITISH USE POISON GAS TOO

Editor and Member of Parliament Demand Reprisals on Germany.

MOST VICTIMS SUCCUMB

Death Is Slow Torture by Suffocation, Says an Officer Who Has Watched It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Cabinet is now considering the question whether the Allies should employ poison gases against the Germans, according to The Daily Chronicle, which editorially argues that "it is clear from all the evidence that the German asphyxiating gases possess serious military importance, and the enemy will continue to use them, probably on a growing scale, whenever conditions are favorable. A new and formidable weapon has been introduced into warfare, and, much as we may regret its introduction and censure the gross breach of international faith by which it was introduced, neither regrets nor censure will win battles.

"Unless our troops are to feel that they fight an unfair battle, with one hand tied behind their backs—and that is a feeling which, if justified, might destroy all the morale of even the bravest soldiers—we must fight gases with gases, and do so with the least possible delay. We must arm our front with equipment at least as deadly as the German gas equipment, and, if possible, deadlier. This is not a matter to stand arguing about, posing pros and cons, whether in Parliament or elsewhere. In justice to our rown soldiers we need to act, and act promptly; and at the same time threreought to be as rapid a development as possible of defensive measures, not merely for the wearing of respirations, but of the spraying of alcohol, ammonia, and other chemical agents.

"Every humane person must deplore that warfare has entered on this new phase, but we cannot prevent its having entered on; all we can do is to see that our men are not put at a relative disadvantage by it. If normal weather returns, with the normal preponderance of southwest winds, the enemy may come to be sorry for their own barbarous innovation, but we cannot prevent the Allies are compelled to copy it will not in any sense exonerate Germany for having introduced it, nor take the crime of having introduced it out of the category of those things for which an account must be duly exacted at the end of the war."

Slow Torture, Says An Officer.

The Chronicle prints a letter from a British officer who visited in hospital some of the men who were disabled by gas on Hill 60.

"The whole of England and the civilized world," he says, "ought to have the truth fully brought before them in vivid detail, and not wrapped up as at present. When we got to the hospital we had no difficulty in finding out in which ward the men were, as the noise of the poor devils trying to get breath was sufficient to direct us.

"There were about twenty of the worst cases in the ward, on mattresses, all more or less in a sitting position, propped up against the walls. Their faces, arms and hands were of a shiny, gray-black color. With their mouths open and leaden-glazed eyes, all were swaying slightly backward and forward, trying to get breath. It was a most appalling sight—all these poor, black faces struggling for life—what with the groaning and the noise of the efforts for breath.

"There is practically nothing to be done for them except to give them salt and water to try to make them sick. The effect the gas has is to fill the lungs with watery, frothy matter, which gradually increases and rises till it fills up the whole lungs and comes up to the mouth; then they die. It is suffocation, slow drowning, taking in some cases one or two days. Eight died last night out of twenty I saw, and most of the others I saw will die, while those who get over the gas invariably develop acute pneumonia.

"It is without doubt the most awful form of scientific torture. Not one of the men I saw in the hospital had a scratch or wound. The Germans have given out that it is a rapid, painless death—the liars! No torture could be worse than to give them a dose of their own gas."

Marchand's
15 VOL. MEDICINAL
PEROXIDE of HYDROGEN
Ask for it by name—
It's your protection—
Our perfection.
50% stronger than ordinary kinds.
For 30 years, used by physicians surgeons and hospitals.
It's quality is greater than the difference in price.
Your Druggist Sells MARCHAND'S In the New "Locks-Kap" bottle.

The Brand that Guarantees Perfection
Bols'
Very Old Dutch Gin
"Yellow with Age"

WAR PREPARATIONS HURRIED BY ITALY

Carabineers and Customs Men Called to Colors and All Furloughs Stopped.

ARMY MASSED AT BRINDISI

Special Defense Measures to Protect Venice and Its Art Treasures —German Press Pessimistic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 6.—The diplomatic situation here seems unchanged, but one regulation after another is being issued, showing that war preparations are being carried out continually.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 5, via Paris, May 6.—At the same time that the negotiations between Italy and Austria are being continued, Italy's military preparations are being completed with as much energy as though the country expected to participate in war tomorrow.

All the Carabineers and the customs guards, who in Italy are attached to the army, have been called to the colors, and all military leaves of absence have been supressed.

The frontier of Italy on the Austrian side has been strongly fortified. All the passes are protected with intrenchments and wire entanglements. Concrete has been used in a number of places in the erection of barricades for the protection of the soldiers.

Special measures have been adopted for the defense of Venice and the art treasures in this city. The naval authorities are of the opin'on that long-range guns of large calibre are sufficient to prevent any hostile fleet from bombarding the city, but attack from aeroplanes is feared. To afford protection against the onslaughts of aviators anti-airship guns have been set up at several points around the city, and it is believed they will suffice to protect Venice from assault from above.

In addition to the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier, another Italian army has been brought together in the vicinity of Brindisi, on the Adriatic. This concentration is interpreted as a sign that Italy foresees the possibility of action in the Near East.

The Italian Government is also taking all measures possible in a diplomatic way in expectation of a possible outbreak of war.

Foreign Minister Sonnino has prepared a long statement for publication the moment Italy joins the Allies in case she decides upon this action. This statement is designed to justify Italy's action before the world. It sets forth the historical, racial, economic, and strategical reasons influencing the nation and dwells upon the "intolerable position" of Italy in the Adriatic and on her eastern frontier.

Riccardo Bollati, Italian Ambassador at Berlin and an intimate friend of Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, since the time they were both in Rome, has been bending every effort to preserve the neutrality of Italy. Duke d'Avarna, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, has been working in the same direction. He has been accused by Italians of having become Austrian in his sympathies, so ineffectively has he endeavored to bring about an Austro-Italian agreement.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 6.—Duke d'Avarna, the Italian Ambassador, conferred yesterday with Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. Much importance is attached to the interview, but no announcement has been made as to the result. The negotiations with Italy are generally regarded as having reached a critical stage.

GENEVA, May 6, (via Paris.)—Newspapers of Southern Germany, advices from Vienna say, discussing the Italian-Austrian situation, admit that it is "extremely grave for our ally and us."

RAIDERS SINK VESSEL CLOSE TO QUEENSTOWN

Submarine Shells Schooner Off Kinsale—Two Trawlers and Danish Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, May 6.—The schooner Earl of Latham was sunk today by a German submarine off Kinsale, on the Irish coast, thirteen miles southwest of Queenstown. The crew was permitted to take to the small boats, and was rescued by a trawler. The submarine fired nine shells at the schooner before she sank.

The Danish steamer Cathay, from Copenhagen for Chinese ports, was torpedoed late last night in the North Sea. She went down in twenty minutes. Her passengers and the members of her crew, totalling forty-three persons, took to the small boats, and all were landed safely at Ramsgate.

The trawler Stratton of Grimsby was sunk in the North Sea yesterday by the gunfire of a German submarine. The crew was taken on board the submarine. Afterward the seacocks of the trawler were opened, but this method of sinking the vessel proved too slow, and four hours later the Germans fired eight shells at the Stratton. The submarine commander said to the fishing skipper: "We don't want to hurt you, but you were taking food to England, and we must stop that."

The fishermen were then ordered to embark in a small boat which had been taken from the Stratton. They landed at Hartlepool today.

The trawler Merrie Islington was torpedoed by a submarine near Whitby, off the Yorkshire coast. A mine sweeper which picked up the crew was chased by the same submarine.

Notwithstanding the severe losses they have suffered, the trawlers continue fishing as usual.

The British steamer Cayo Romano, which left Newport News on April 19, was attacked by a submarine, a torpedo missing her by only a few feet. She escaped, aided by the fog, under a full head of steam.

KAISER IN BERLIN, GETS AN OVATION

Cheering Crowds Surround His Motor Car—Talk of Conference on Italy.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 6.—The Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant says it learns that Emperor William arrived in Berlin yesterday at noon from headquarters, and that he was enthusiastically cheered by the populace.

"From the station to the palace," the newspaper adds, "the Emperor's motor car could only proceed slowly through the dense crowds. The Emperor was looking fresh and well. The Empress was visibly moved by the great ovation accorded the Emperor."

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says it is reported in Berlin that Emperor William, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor and Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, have arrived in the capital in connection with the Italian situation.

CROSS DESERT TO VICTORY.

Botha's Forces Take Important Railway Stations in German Africa.

CAPE TOWN, May 6.—The following official statement was issued today:

"General Botha has occupied the important railway junction Karibis and other stations, (German Southwest Africa.) He expects to occupy Windhuk very soon. Large quantities of rolling stock, including seven locomotives, were taken at Karibis.

"The town was occupied after a forced march of thirty-five miles over a waterless waste, under conditions of heat, thirst, and hunger, which called for the greatest resolution and grit."

GUARDS EGYPT'S COTTON.

Great Britain Limits Exports to Specified Countries.

LONDON, May 6.—Great Britain has requested the Government of Egypt to prohibit the export of cotton to all ports other than French, Russian, Spanish, and Portugese ports.

Foreign Secretary Grey informed the House of Commons this afternoon that he expected this prohibition to become operative very shortly.

An official proclamation today prohibits the entry into Great Britain of Belgian banknotes. The prohibition of the exportation of British coal anywhere except to British possessions or to Great Britain's allies, also was officially gazetted today.

The Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords this afternoon said that the British Government hoped that the exportable margin of wheat in India would be sufficient to prevent anything like a panic in wheat in this country in the current year.

Government interference with the export of wheat from India, the speaker said, was due to the belief that unless some strong action were to be taken a serious position would be created in India, owing to the high prices to which wheat was advancing.

The Government was prepared, the Marquis concluded, to take as much wheat from India as it could get, in view of what the price of wheat was likely to be in this country.

BRITISH CHAGRINED AT ALLIES' CHECKS

Continued from Page 1.

a sign of weakness and lack of confidence."

Spencer Wilkinson, who ranks among the best war writers, has written an exhaustive study of the eastern situation, in which he points out that a successful attack on the Russian line from Malastow through Gorlice to Gromnik would force the Russians to withdraw at any rate their right wing from the Carpathians. "If the German announcements are confirmed," says Mr. Wilkinson, "Sunday's battle might prove decisive as regards the campaign in the Carpathians.

"If that should be the case the whole aspect of the war would be changed. The Russians in Galicia would be reduced to the defense of Przemysl and of its communications through Lemberg against an enveloping attack—no easy matter—and the Germans would be able greatly to reduce their forces in this part of the theatre of war. They would then be in a position to renew their attacks against Warsaw, which would be from their point of view the preferable course because success there would enable them to remain entirely on the defensive in the east and largely to reinforce their armies in the west."

Mr. Wilkinson concludes by calling attention to the fact that the German announcements were "clever, because they were made to appeal rather to strategists than to the public at large, and were evidently meant for the military chiefs of certain armies at present neutral."

PREPARES A REPRISALS BILL

Joseph King Will Advocate the Use of Gas by the British.

LONDON, May 6.—The suggestion that Great Britain adopt measures in retaliation for the use of gases in battle by the Germans took concrete form today. Joseph King, representing the North District of Somerset in the House of Commons, announced his intention of introducing a resolution on this subject on Tuesday.

The resolution sets forth "that this House agrees to such measures of retaliation as is essential to prevent success attaching to such gross and unparalleled violation of the rules of war; subject, however, to the condition that in the preparation of any gas used by his Majesty's military forces the utmost regard be paid to the dictates of humanity."

The summer glove for business men

More and more New York men are wearing Kayser Silk Gloves because of the real service and comfort.

You can slip your hand in and out of your pockets easily. Your hands will be cool and clean.

Being Kayser's they are pure silk and are guaranteed to wear and fit. They will hold their shape after washing, until worn out.

Kayser Silk Gloves
For Men
Plain greys, greys with black backs, other fashionable shades
$1.00-$1.50.
At Haberdashery and Department Stores.
(C) Julius Kayser & Co.

DARDANELLES GAINS PRAISED BY ASQUITH

Operations Being Pressed Forward Under Highly Satisfactory Conditions, He Tells House.

DESCRIBES THE LANDING

29,000 Men Put Ashore the First Day—Fierce Resistance of the Turks Causes Heavy Losses.

LONDON, May 6.—The operations in the Dardanelles are being pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons this afternoon in the course of a statement upon the combined naval and land attacks on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Premier spoke in part as follows:

"At daybreak of April 25 the landing occurred, the troops making use of six landing places. By nightfall 29,000 men had been disembarked in the face of fierce opposition by infantry and artillery intrenched behind successive lines of wire entanglements.

"The leading troops of the Twenty-ninth Division were held up all day to the west of Sedd-el Bahr, but at sunset they succeeded in a fine attack along the heights, which made possible the taking of a good position covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the division.

"The landing brigade of the Australian and New Zealand corps went ashore at Gaba Tepe at 4:30 o'clock in the morning in complete silence. The enemy opened a heavy fire at point-blank range, but the beach was rushed with good effect and the attack carried out with the utmost dash up the slope.

"The troops effected a landing at Kum Kale and advanced with great gallantry. Every report speaks of the magnificent co-operation of the naval forces. I regret the casualties were very heavy, including the death of Brig. Gen. Napier.

"During April 26 the disembarkation continued. The troops ashore were subjected to continuous and determined attacks from the enemy, but these in every case were repulsed with heavy losses. The Twenty-ninth Division, under command of General Hunter, with great valor carried the Turkish position at Sedd-el Bahr, which consisted of rocky ravines, ruined houses and wire entanglements.

"By evening of April 27 the 29th Division was firmly established across the Gallipoli Peninsula, having advanced two miles from the point of landing. They were joined by the French troops who, having fulfilled the task of silencing the hostile batteries on the Asiatic Coast which interfered with the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, had recrossed the strait. The Australian and New Zealand Corps defeated every counter-attack and steadily gained ground.

"The disembarkation continued on April 28 and 29. By May 2 a further advance had been made by the French and British troops on the southern end of the peninsula, and the Australian and New Zealand corps had been reinforced by the Royal Naval Division. The positions everywhere had been consolidated.

"In the successful performance of this, one of the most difficult operations of the war, a landing on an open beach in the face of determined opposition, the troops engaged displayed unsurpassed courage and skill.

"The operations are now being continued and pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions."

FLEET MAKING PROGRESS.

Heavy Attacks on the Forts and Land Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BEFORE GALIPOLI PENINSULA, Sunday Evening, May 2, (Special Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The past three days have seen continued progress by land and water. My own observations have been confirmed at many points by the refugees from various parts of the peninsula and by local traders who have been allowed to approach near the area of operations.

The prominent feature of the operations since my last message on Friday has been evidence of the great damage wrought by the guns of the fleet, aided possibly, by the artillery of the land forces, to the forts of the narrows region. I have already reported the burning of Maidos, on Thursday, and that everything in that particular spot has been battered and burned out of action, was clear from the fact that the town could still be observed on fire Friday afternoon.

Shortly after noon smoke began to arise from behind the ridge which hides Kilid Bahr from being seen from my vantage point. Added to the smoke from that particular spot were great clouds ascending from somewhere beyond Kum Kale, and the result was that for a time the whole theatre of fighting was enveloped in the densest curtain of smoke. About 3 o'clock, from yet another point, smoke began to pour upward. This, it is believed, was caused by the outbreak of fire at Boghali Kalessi. The various black streaks gradually died down till only one was left—that from Killid Bohr. At 4:30 o'clock black funnels were rising in tremendous masses and spreading over the entire peninsula. This continued till night.

The burning of villages and forts were also features of Saturday's operations. Early in the morning there was a noticeable concentration at the entrance of the straits of French and English battleships, and soon a vigorous firing comenced up the Dardanelles and against the Asiatic side. The Queen Elizabeth could be especially picked out. She was getting in most destructive shots at Boghali Kales, opposite Nagara, and spout after spout of earth and smoke shot up till it could plainly be seen that the place was on fire.

It was a wonderful sight. First one saw a vivid flash of fire from the snipe guns. Then, about twenty seconds later, the destruction on the far hillside, where the giant shell landed, could be noted with the naked eye. Then, following across the waves, went the noice of the 15-inch guns.

Midday brought another gigantic burst of smoke, and in the afternoon, from a position directly opposite the mouth of the strait, I could see plainly the shot from which it came. It appeared to me to be Chanak on fire. Far up the strait the warships were busily engaged and the smoke of the burning fort was like a volcano in activity.

It may be taken, therefore, as certain that the fleet has made considerable progress during the past few days. During the three days covered by this message, little activity has been observable on the southern part of the peninsula. The systematic bombardment of the wood and village, north of Tree Peak, appears to have driven the Turks have been driven back to that line.

In other zones of operations, further north along the ridges leading to the narrows, one can see that our forces are pushing forward, for the righting recedes further and further toward the blue straits. Now and again at times during yesterday's fighting it could clearly hear the pitter patter of the machine guns far up among the hills there, and the movement of troops were to be seen.

Late in the afternoon several battleships at the entrance began shelling the positions inland beyond Kum Kale and Erenkeui. This I took to be in order to facilitate the advance of the French troops which were landed at Kum Kale. For some hours that district was densely clouded with smoke and dust. The artillery could plainly be seen moving through these clouds, following the road leading north from Yenis-Hehr and along that leading to Erenkeui denoted the advance, I should think, of the infantry.

It was fascinating in the extreme to watch the dust, which signified the battle in that particular region, so near to the scene of Troyad, after centuries of quiet and ages remote from the making of history. This classic region has once more become the ground upon which Europe and Asia are striving in battle, and the history of epic magnitude is being wrought out.

ALLIES HELD, SAY TURKS.

Official Report Claims Peninsula Is "at Our Disposal."

CONSTANTIOPLE, May 5, (Via Wireless to Berlin and London, May 6.—The following official statement regarding the operations in the Dardanelles was issued this afternoon by the Turkish War Office:

"The unfavorable situation of the enemy in the Dardanelles remains unchanged. Reports from Athens regarding the occupation of Gallipoli and Nagara by landing forces are untrue.

"The Gallipoli Peninsula is entirely at our disposal for military movements. The enemy holds only two points on the coast. Sedd-el-Bahr and Aviburnu, thanks to the constant firing of his ships. The enemy is unable to make any moves against the Turkish encircling forces.

"The Asiatic coast has been freed of our enemies."

AUSTRIA HELD EX-SENATOR.

Spy Report Entangles Lafayette Young—Promptly Released.

VIENNA, May 6, (via London.)—Ex-United States Senator Lafayette Young of Des Moines, Iowa, accompanied by a former American Deputy Consul at Berne, Switzerland, was arrested at Innsbruck, Austria, yesterday on suspicion of espionage directed against Mr. Young's companion.

Mr. Young was promptly released, with apologies, after a few hours' detention in his hotel, but his companion was held in custody in the hotel until today before he was able to satisfy the suspicions of the authorities, who apparently had been warned to look for a man of the same name.

Mr. Young arrived in Vienna this morning. Speaking of the incident, he said he saw no reason for complaint. He left later in the day for Berlin.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6.—Ex-Senator Young left here for his European tour on Jan. 26, first visiting London, where he spent a month. He was in Belgium for ten days, and since has been in Paris and on the French battlefields. He was in the French trenches in the northern part of France on April 15, 16, and 17.

Mr. Young is in Europe in the capacity of war correspondent of his own newspaper, The Des Moines Capital.

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A ton of Anthracite Coal costs, on an average, $5.46—a ton of Bituminous about $3.75. And that Bituminous Coal, which costs an average of $1.71 per ton *less*, contains *more heat* than the ton of Anthracite.

There is no ordinance in the City of New York, or in any other city, that prohibits the use of Bituminous Coal. But the ordinance does say that smoke will not be permitted.

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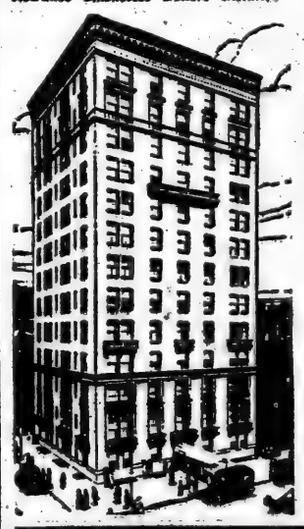

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Smokeless Boilers
are burning cheap bituminous coal, *smokelessly*, in some of the best buildings in New York City. And they are saving their owners hundreds of coal dollars every year.

As a matter of fact a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler saves fuel money in two ways. It permits the use of cheaper coal—and it gets a bigger percentage of the heat from the coal it does use.

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Ask our New York City Office.

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Steel Heating Boilers, Garbage Burners
New York City—47 W. 42nd St.

BREMEN BURGHERS PLAN A TRADE WAR

Organizing to Capture England's Commerce After Peace Is Concluded.

INDUSTRY ON A WAR BASIS

Times Correspondent Gets a View of the City's Orderly Adaptation to New Conditions.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BREMEN, April 8.—Bremen is certainly the most American of all German cities. You feel at once at home here, especially when you pass plate-glass windows on the main street painted with signs of American railroads, American express companies, and American bars; also when you discover that the proprietor of the corner cigar store is a German-American from Chicago and speaks with a nasal twang that makes you homesick. He admits his acquired nationality, however, in a whisper, so that a German customer may not learn his secret, adding, "It doesn't pay to be an American nowadays in Germany." The feeling against Americans because of the sale of ammunition and other war material to the Allies (fanned by the almost daily references to it in the German press) has spread even to Bremen, you note regretfully.

As far as appearances go, the ancient platitude about Berlin, "that you wouldn't know there was a war," holds good for Bremen. The life of the city seems to be continuing on orthodox lines. If there are no streams of American and other ocean travelers going and coming, the ticket windows and gateways at the railroad station nevertheless remind you of a bargain sale at a New York department store on Monday morning. Only the character of the traffic has changed. You see many sailors, going and coming, many in mufti, carrying pasteboard boxes—reserves for the Kaiser's young navy; officers of the hibernating merchant marine, with evidences of their new militant character; pursers who once smiled at $2 tips, now proudly wearing the little swords that look like paper cutters, which officers of the navy carry on land; wives, sweethearts, mothers, grandmothers, with quantities of baggage; but there is no confusion, because the Germans are orderly even when they get excited.

I was more interested in seeing the Bremen business men than the city; was particularly interested to find out how these merchants, whose business was as dead as the proverbial doornail, whose shipping had stopped like a clock that has run down, were taking it. I had occasion to meet a score of them in the Chamber of Commerce, leading exporters and shipping men; they were not only taking their losses gamely, without whining—they were full of fighting spirit. You find yourself, paradoxically, war corresponding on the water front.

"Mobilizing for a Trade War."

If the Bremen merchants are a fair sample of the general run of German exporters and shippers, the peace treaty that must come some time will be only the starting gong for a trade war to the knife against England and English goods. You feel that they would give away their goods to capture Britain's trade on the commercial battlefields of the world, if necessary. They make no attempt to conceal their bitterness of heart toward the arch-foe, England. One of them told me that the Bremen merchants were already mobilizing for the world trade war; that their committees were already at work, gathering statistics and formulating plans.

Most illuminating were the informal remarks of the chief spokesman of the Bremen merchants. When Germans feel intensely on any subject they generally orate, which makes the work of reporting easy; and what Eduard Achelis, Vice President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, had to say about his personal feelings gave you such a vivid insight into the war psychology of the German business men whose business has been stopped by the war that I asked him to "write it out and send it around to the hotel;" and so I offer TIMES readers, by way of a novelty, an interview with a German business man. Herr Achelis, who is known to the trade in America, said in part:

"Here in this building you find yourself in a house which since centuries has been the place where our leading men in trade and shipping life were wont to sit together in earnest deliberation over questions regarding Bremen's commercial interests and such questions as involve German national life. Never, however, in all these centuries, has so much serious and hard work been done here and questions of such vital importance been consulted about and solved, as during the past eight months, since the 2d of August, 1914.

"The greater the difficulties were which our enemies stirred up, the heavier the blows seemed to fall on our heads, as far as trade and shipping and industry was concerned, the more brutal Great Britain's means grew to encircle Germany and throttle her, to render impossible commerce and intercourse between the neutral countries and Germany, the higher has the German, the Bremen merchant, held his head and the more strenuous became his efforts to overcome all difficulties. He showed his absolute defiance against all the foul means and plots born in British brains and put into efficacy against our nation.

"While our gallant soldiers—husbands, brothers, and sons—are fighting against the enemy at the frontiers, east and west, while they strive to keep at bay the enemy's superior numbers, at home commerce and industry are doing an immense work, peaceful labor. From the very first moment it was evident that Germany's economic life could not be allowed to suffer, that it was to be furthered wherever and however it could be done. And the great task proved to be a full success. German commerce has done the utmost to provide German industry with such materials as German soil does not produce. Our soldiers could do their heart-breaking work, sure that neither poverty nor need would be the fate of their wives and children. They have all been fully provided for. And he who wanted to work has found more opportunities to do so than before.

Britain's Seizure of Colonies.

"To be sure, there are commercial interests which have come to a complete standstill; for instance, those which are focused in our colonies. In the most brutal, shameful manner have the English taken possession of these colonies; in the most shameful manner have they treated the German merchants, their employes, their wives. They had them transported back into the wilderness, and women and children shipped to England guarded by negroes.

"But even these merchants who seem to have lost everything are full of confidence and hope for a restitution of their rights and property in a future not too far away, and other men whose businesses are doing well now make new plans now already for enlarging their trade and widening their connections after a victorious and successful war.

"Bremen has always been accustomed to struggle hard for her life, being compelled to compete with mighty neighbors east and west—Hamburg, the Dutch ports, Antwerp. Bremen has learned to be strong in severe times, and just for that reason, that it never had time to enjoy a quiet life of prosperity, she was fully prepared for all emergencies—even the war! You will find on our faces the signs of earnest deliberation, as the severe time will have it. But at the same time you will find us full of confidence, of absolute certainty of a bright future, which confidence is founded in the unshaken belief of the impossibility of a defeat of our army and navy."

The Spirit of a Free City.

This militant merchant said they were all filled with the "true old Hanseatic commercial spirit," and although you had never met this particular brand in German before, you were inclined to believe him, and respect this fighting battalion of business men. The Hanseatic spirit seems to differ from the average German spirit only in being more intense, outspoken and aggressive—in other words, almost American; this probably because Bremen and others in the Hansa League are free cities, and because their business men have come in closer and more frequent contact with American ways of doing and talking.

I visited two factories here, said to be representative of Bremen's industries, and report on them only because they throw some first hand, authentic light on economic and industrial conditions in Germany. The first was the extensive plant of the Hansa Lloyd, one of the great German automobile manufacturing corporations. The Hansa Lloyd works were running at full capacity, and there was a reason—they were working almost exclusively for the army turning out military automobiles, &c. Here were long lines of heavy motor trucks, inspected, tagged, and ready for shipment, with scores of motor trucks in all stages of construction in the shops. Work was also being pushed on motor ambulances, and a new type of car, field post delivery automobile. Most interesting of all, by way of novelty, was a new war specialty of the Lloyd works—a light model motor truck with wheels as high as buggy wheels, specially designed for invading the mud roads of Poland. Specialization could go no further. In the repair room was a touring car with a past—a ramshackle, broken-down French machine, that looked as if it had fallen over a precipice and then caught fire. But its motor, they said, was still good, and the machine was worth salvaging and repairing. Unfortunately nobody on the premises knew the history of its capture.

Warning Against Spies.

The machine shops seemed to be about equally divided between making parts for war automobiles and haking shells. There was every evidence here of intensive manufacturing—and of working day and night and Sundays. My attention was not called to three placards of large size, printed in red, and hanging on the walls of the various workrooms, but the ytold their own story, and a most significant one. Thye were sponsored and signed by the military authorities. The first handbill called upon German workmen to fight for their Fatherland by holding their tongues, particularly those workmen employed in factories working wholly or in part for the Government. Spies, and particularly women spies, were known to be lying in wait to eavesdrop where honest working men gathered, in the hope of snapping up items of information about the manufacture of shells and other war material. A few indiscreet words might cost the lives of many of their somrades in the field. Silence yas a patriotic duty was the message of this placard.¼

The second was more important. It said in substance that factories working for the Government must make every effort to speed up their production to the maximum, and get the product out in record time. Its tenor was an appeal to workmen, foremen, superintendents and directors alike to work for the Fatherland by traveling at top speed and without let-up

The third indicated that Germany expected every workingman to do his duty either in the field or in the factory½ that when his turn came to be called to the colors he must report at once the moment he left his job. It gathered from this that there must be no useless loafing.

These three handbills (which were worth printing verbatim as quasi-historical documents, if you hadn't hesitated to take notes under the circumstances) gave you an inkling of how all German industry has been mobilized and was lined up in Germany's fight for existence. Yet there was nothing feverish, nothing exciting in the atmosphere of this big war material factory. War had proved to be the greatest efficiency expert—and here was the same quiet, smooth-running organization, painstaking and painfully thorough to the least little detail, just as you had found it at the front. What would probably have been heartbreaking to any one but Germans was to these workers merely 'discipline and duty.'

Machinists in Aprons.

I mention a visit next to a large coffee-roasting corporation, producers of a widely advertised caffein-free coffee, only because somewhat different conditions pointed the same industrial moral. Here one noticed that mostly girls and women were employed; there were even some pretty girl machinists in lac caps and long white aprons. It was a very up-to-date plant, for half of the machines and machine tools were of American manufacture. [Excision by censor.]

"This corporation publishes a weekly "war paper" for circulation among its employes, and a copy of April 2 gave you some interesting details as to the part this one corporation and its workpeople were playing in the war. The whole front page was devoted to a "nachruf" (roll of honor) and biographical sketch of their most recently fallen employe. The last page bore the rubric "Table of Honor" and the Iron Cross. It contained the names and rank of four employes who had fallen to date and of ten who had won the Iron Cross. Two full pages were devoted to an address list of its employes in the field and showed that 110 were with the colors on land and sea. A modest paragraph recited that the corporation had subscribed 300,000 marks ($75,000) to the second German war loan, its Directors individually 50,000 marks and its employes 50,000 marks. Another paragraph gave the names of eleven employes belonging to the Landsturm who had been called in in the preceding two weeks, with the remark: "To continue our busiess becomes thereby still harder. Of course, we had to look around for men to take their places; but substitutes are hard to find." The rest of the paper was chiefly filled with field post letters from its fighting employes.

This one corporation was worth a more extended study, as typical of German war industries generally. It gave you an interesting insight into the way German industry had adapted itself to war conditions, and also a clue as to the source—in part, at least—of Germany's financial and military strength.

To the neutral onlooker there is something almost pathetic in the way German industry is straining every nerve and tendon to keep up maximum production by increasing the efficiency of the survivors to make up for the lack of men. I was not surprised to learn that there was virtually no unemployment in Bremen. I had heard the same statement time and again from manufacturers and business men in Berlin. Labor, in fact, is much sought after and hard to get in Germany, and the workingman who has not yet been called to the colors is earning wages never dreamed of even in boom times of peace. What I had seen here also tallied up with what I had heard elsewhere; it is not too sweeping a statement to say that the Germans, with their peculiar talent for organization, are putting their industrial house in order and preparing to wage war as long as the enemy will keep it up. This is the clue you must follow if you want to understand social and economic conditions in Germany. It is a process of adaptation on a stupendous scale; but the Germans have gone about it so gradually that they are making the transition to the new State without any noticeable violent derangement in the whole complicated machinery of modern life—as yet.

Bremen's principal shock absorber in this difficult transition period is its "super-Red Cross Organization," which the North German Lloyd, whose shipping had been reduced to a state of suspended animation, turned over its whole palatial office building. The burghers of Bremen got away at the sound of the gun, and on the very day of troop mobilization mobilized their peace Red Cross, their women's organizations, their charitable and patriotic organizations, and other allied civic bodies into one big Central Help Committee, with subsidiary committees, to solve the new social and patriotic problems arising out of the war. The printed report of this super-Red Cross and its work to date looks like the annual report of a giant corporation to a small stockholder. One of its moving spirits, Pastor Frick, sketched out for me in popular form some of its activities, as follows:

The Bremen Red Cross.

The theory was to make all relief work concentric. It is run like a modern industrial corporation. There is an elaborate system of card-indexing and cross-indexing covering all aid given privately or publicly in Bremen, this for the purpose partly of gathering statistics as a guide to the future, partly to eliminate graft. It was found that before the card index was complete one woman had obtained Christmas presents from ten different sources, for example. The war Red Cross has fed 150,000 soldiers and sailors at the railroad station since the beginning of the war. It has established sleeping quarters at the station, with beds for 900. Pastor Frick told a humorous story about a bow-legged tramp who had toured all Germany, posing as a "war volunteer" reporting for cavalry regiment to join. When caught by the card index on attempting to play a return engagement in Bremen he remarked: "The food at Frankfort is the best."

Many tons of literature have been sent to the soldiers in the field. The demand for moral literature is great, and curiously enough, the classics and so-called heavy literature are preferred by the men in the trenches. The fighters appear not to want war literature at all.

The Red Cross has sent out altogether 150 freight-car loads of "Liebesgaben," or love gifts, each carload of an average value of 30,000 marks. It has also sent $75,000 worth of "ways and means for destroying vermin" in the field, which speaks volumes for Poland, for this is from one city alone!

It has equipped and is maintaining three hospital trains, given by private individuals, each at a cost of about 70,000 marks. Coffee and reading rooms have been established near the railrod station, which are visited on an average by 500 to 600 soldiers and sailors daily.

Its real work, however, is in caring for the families of the fighters in the field—a delicate task, for, as Pastor Frick put it, "there are no X-rays for people's hearts." The Red Cross gave away 20,000 meals a week at the start of the war, but found that it was making life too comfortable for the poor; many of the women getting up late, eating free meals, and then going to the "movies."

The Red Cross has departments for the unemployed, also for "war cripples," as well as a special department for needy musicians and artists. Assistance is being given to 2,000 families. Over 2,500 have received employment in special sewing and knitting rooms. Cooking schools for teaching thrifty war cooking have been established. These are only a few features of the activities of this amazing war organisation. Best of all, no peripatetic collecting for charity is allowed in Bremen. Once every month the city is canvassed for contributions of money and goods; so, whether you are a millionaire or a man of modest means, you know that you will be approached equally and democratically on the first of the month.

A German Confession of Faith.

I had occasion this evening to meet and talk with the Mayor of Bremen, half a dozen Senators of the Free and Hansa City, President F. Achells and General Manager Heinecken of the North German Lloyd and other hard-headed, confident business men worth knowing, who differed from their comrades on the front in East and West only in fighting at the water front in frock coats instead of field gray. The Mayor of Bremen, as we should call him, Dr. Buff, but who rejoices in the high title of "Pesident of of the Senate and Herr Burgomaster," is worth quoting in part, to round out this one-day study of Bremen and "get across" the Atlantic some of the atmosphere as I breathed it here. Mayor Buff referred grimly to the heavy sacrifices which the war had imposed upon Germany and the German people, and then he burst into the following interesting and quite characteristic (of the Germans) confession of faith:

"We have faith in his Majesty our Kaiser and in his Hauptquartier; we have faith in the courage and thoroughness of each one of our warriors in the field; in the force and preparedness to strike of our field-gray ones and our brave bluejackets, who sit in their submarines and now wage the 'hunger war' against England. We have perfect faith that this German Empire will not go to pieces, and that a friendly Fate will continue to watch over Germany's welfare in the interest of humanity.

"But we are waging war not only against our enemies, against brigades and divisions of Russians, English, and French, but since the beginning of the war we have had to fight against brigades and divisions of lies. That leaves us quite cool and unconcerned, but we regret that the people outside are not in a position personally to inform themselves as to the real state of affairs.

"Write them about our Hansa city, that the old Hanseatic spirit is marching with head erect and full of courage, with all Germany, looking toward a glorious, sunny future for our dear Fatherland."

Dr. Buff's few words will give THE TIMES readers a good insight into contemporary German psychology. More important for practical purposes was the fact that in the afternoon I had seen a brand-new regiment drilling on the banks of the Weser—and Bremen had already sent out at least three regiments into the field, of which I have personal knowledge, to say nothing of its sailors.

TRIES TO REASSURE DUNKIRK

Military Governor Belittles the Danger from German Guns.

PARIS, May 6.—General Eydoux, Military Governor of Dunkirk, issued a statement today to reassure the people of the city that there was no longer danger to them of a renewal of the bombardment such as was directed against Dunkirk on two days recently by the Germans. The statement says:

"The continued exodus of inhabitants as a result of the recent bombardment might cast doubts on the calm self-possession shown thus far. The positions of the Allies are intact, and the situation on the Belgium front is excellent.

"Measures have been taken to prevent a further bombardment by heavy guns. The result of these measures can be seen, and the inhabitants of Dunkirk need only to remain quietly at home Nearly all the victims of previous bombardments were killed in the streets, and all that is needed is to seek shelter if the bombardment is renewed."

SEES GERMAN PLAN TO DEFY THIS NATION

Alfred Noyes Shows Maps to Pilgrims of Proposed Colonies in South America.

ASSAILS GEORGE B. SHAW

With Viereck and Frank Harris, He Is Responsible for Confusing the Issues, Poet Says.

A warning that Germany has long contemplated establishing colonies in South America in disregard of the Monroe Doctrine was sounded yesterday by Alfred Noyes, the English poet, at a luncheon at which he and Sir Walter Raleigh, a direct descendant of the original Sir Walter, and Professor in Oxford University, were guests of the Pilgrims at the Whitehall Club. Mr. Noyes bitterly arraigned the whole place-in-the-sun policy of Germany and denounced the pro-German propagandists in this country and in England for beclouding the fundamental issues of the present war.

In proof of his assertion that Germany had designs on South America Mr. Noyes produced a small atlas published by a prominent firm in Germany and containing a map of South America with a score or more of places marked in red as proposed German colonies. Mr. Noyes explained after the luncheon that he was not sure whether the atlas had ever been used as a text book in the German schools, but that this did not seem unlikely in view of the fact that the book had been put out by one of the leading German educational publishers—Perthes.

Replying to the charge made by G. Bernard Shaw that England had played the part of hypocrite in the case of Belgium, Mr. Noyes said that far from being hypocritical England would insist upon reparation for the "unspeakable wrongs" of Belgium as one of the first conditions of peace. Germany, he declared, had no more right to be in Belgium today than to be in New England for the purpose of invading Canada.

Atlas Shows New Colonies.

"Once admit that right and there is nothing left secure either to ourselves or to the United States," he continued. "Do you think the Monroe Doctrine, for example, could escape? The Germans have no intention of colonizing on this Continent, they tell you. Well, it is fair once more to convict them out of their own mouths. I have in my possession an atlas published in Germany by one of the leading publishers—Perthes. This atlas contains a map of South America upon which between twenty-five and thirty places are inscribed in red as German colonies—not spheres of influence—but colonies.

"This map it might be well worth while to study as to whether it is preparatory to making much larger spaces red upon the Continent.

"And Germany," he added, "with her heel in a little neutral country whose neutrality she had guaranteed is now proposing the neutrality of the seas guaranteed by Germany. Historically, the British fleet has always been used to secure the freedom of the seas. The Germans were so free to go to India as Englishmen."

Mr. Noyes contended that this country had much in common with England in the present struggle. He pictured England as having reached the most democratic stage of her development waging war "against your old enemies, tyranny and domination of brute force."

He mentioned Shaw in England and George Sylvester Viereck and Frank Harris here as the men chiefly responsible for confusing the issues on the British side. Shaw, he said, had tried to show that the war was merely a fight of one military caste against another, while Harris attempted to explain it as a war "waged by the great landowners of England and the official aristocracy against the democracy of Germany."

"This campaign," he said, "has secured the great fundamental fact that it is the most democratic Government we have ever had; the Government that gave the old age pensions and home rule; that seemed on the verge of armed conflict with these reactionary elements in England—it was this Government, with its heart set above all things on the reduction of armaments and the devotion of all its resources to its own social needs, this Government, including the statesman who was mobbed for his bitter denunciation of the Boer War, that determined to uphold international law against force, and not to suffer the tyranny of the sword under any name. In that war, and on that fundamental basis, England and this great republic are at one. The neutrality observed by this country is a real and dignified neutrality, and every Englishman who understands it respects it."

Of Shaw, Mr. Noyes said he was one of the two greatest hypocrites in English literature. Of Viereck he said:

"After reading the published books of the editor of the Fatherland, including his 'Confessions of a Barbarian,' England is happy indeed in her enemies."

Expects a Long War.

Sir Walter Raleigh, who sails for home today, expressed the belief that the war would last much longer and grow ever more terrible. For this reason he urged the Pilgrims to bear in mind that in the thick of the fighting there was true courtesy being shown on both sides. During his brief visit here, he said, he had not noticed any particular difference between this country and England.

"I believe your traffic does go to the right instead of the left," he added, "and that you have more rocking chairs than we have. Also, I must say that the facilities for enjoying alcoholic liquor here are more spotted than at home."—this with a gesture at assorted brands of cocktails at the guests' table.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, who presided in the absence of Joseph H. Choate, President of the Pilgrims, introduced the speakers by declaring that for some months Americans had been trying to solve the problem how to be neutral though intelligent.

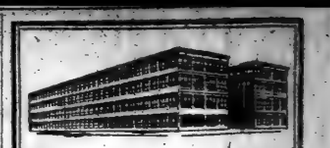
"Today," he remarked, "we gather here to show how to be intelligent though neutral."

He then proposed this toast:

To those great principles of civil and religious liberty, of representative government, and of the right of every man to control his own opinions, his own actions, and his own possessions, subject only to the equal right of every other man to do the same, which principles have brought the British Empire to its present broad place in the history of mankind and which have laid the foundation for the social and political fabric of these United States. May these principles win quick and peaceful conquest in the hearts and minds of every people on this globe.

The customary Pilgrims' toasts to the President of the United States and the King of England were drunk standing.

Among those at the guests' table were Bishop David H. Greer, Sir Arthur Herbert, Alton B. Parker, Admiral Usher, U. S. N.; Dean West of Princeton, Robert Bridges, E. H. Gary, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary; Sir Walter Courtenay Bennett, British Consul General; Cornelius Vanderbilt, George T. Wilson, Oscar S. Straus, and Major Johnson, representing Major Gen. Leonard Wood.



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Lockwood, Greene & Co., Architects

This Pierce-Arrow contract was secured against 12 bidders because of Turner's known ability and speed records.

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Turner starts on time, finishes on time—12 years without a penalty.

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RITZ
THE NEW
COCKTAIL
APPETIZING-DELIGHTFUL
HAS A FLAVOR OF ITS OWN.
For sale by Park & Tilford, Acker Merrall, Charles & Co.; Decker Stores in Jersey. Other dealers and cafes.
$1.00 A BOTTLE.
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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work. Heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Saks' Men's Suits at
$17.50, $20, $23 and $25

are Suits of sterling character, representing correctness of style, integrity of materials and skilled workmanship

Price aside, there are certain well-defined and indispensable requisites which must characterize every satisfactory Suit of men's clothing.
These requisites have been the constant study of the Saks Tailoring Organization for many years. We make Suits for men at a number of prices, from $17.50 up. It is of our Suits at $17.50, $20, $23 and $25 we desire especially to speak at this time.

135 patterns and colorings of fabrics alone

FIRST—These Suits are made after the patterns of the master designers, just as though they were the highest priced Suits we sell.
SECOND—We buy *direct* everything that goes into these Suits; every inch of fabric, every yard of thread, every button, every item of trimming.
THIRD—The tailoring and finishing is under our direct supervision. The famous Saks Tailoring Organization makes all Saks Clothing; we do not buy "here and there, hither and yon," of manufacturers whose standards vary and whose product smacks more of the hot iron and tailor's "goose" than of lasting goodness.
FOURTH—We maintain, the year 'round, a steadily employed corps of highly skilled tailors, harmoniously working under ideal physical conditions and according to modern executive methods. Nothing is "haphazard," nothing accidental. We simply plan to turn out the best Suits that can be built at each price *and then do it.*

these Suits are ⅛-, ¼- or ½-lined and are shown in every prevailing model

So then, if you will be good enough to come to the Store and ask to see the wonderful assortment of fabrics, colorings, patterns and styles in these Suits at $17.50, $20, $23, or $25, we will be sure to sell you one of them.
5th Floor.

Chauffeur's Suits at $25.00

Pleated, plain or Norfolk Coat, with trousers or breeches. All-wool whipcord or worsted serge, in Oxford gray. Made and finished as only Saks makes Chauffeurs' Apparel. Correct in style, a perfect fit assured, and satisfactory wear guaranteed. Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.

Straw Hats, "Front!"

OUR Straw Hats were designed a month ago, not a year ago, and designed to harmonize with the prevailing fashions in Summer Suits, Collars, Cravats. That means *becomingness.*

Besides broader brims and lower crowns, we show *every sort of shape,* having that tang of individuality which fences you off from "the crowd."

All braids—Sennits, Splits, Leghorns, Bangkoks, Milans—with our "tailor-made" ribbons.

$2, $3, $4, $5, $6

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

"Separate Shops" for Men
Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes of the better grade for Men, at popular prices

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Special for (To-day) Friday and Saturday

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

Men's Sack Suits
Mohair, Full or Half Lined; Unlined with Silk Sleeves
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds and navy serge; mohair, full or half lined; unlined with silk sleeves.
17.50 *Regular Price $21.50*

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
Unlined, Half or Full Lined
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
One, two, three or four button models, of English tweed, overplaids, tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna or navy serge, soft roll front; natural shoulders.
24.50 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th Street—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

FIELD CLUB Shirt
"STYLE REGISTERED"
Made by Franklin Simon & Co.
The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear with elbow, long or surgeon sleeves
Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, elbow or long sleeves, *also in white cotton pongee with surgeon sleeves,* with a collar that looks equally well worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis and all outdoor wear. 13½ to 18 neck.
Special 1.75

Men's Silk Mixture Shirts
Also a Number of All Silk Shirts
Negligee shirts of silk or silk mixture in neat stripes and desirable colorings.
1.65
Regular Prices $2.50 and $3.00

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts
Of fine quality satin striped silk crepe de chine.
Value $6.50 4.50

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th Street—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

Men's Low or High Shoes
Newest Lasts and Leathers
Black, tan or mahogany Russia calf, also patent colt, with same, tan or grey fawn genuine buckskin or cloth tops. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.
4.50 *Value $6.00*

Men's Low or High Shoes
Made by a Foremost Custom Shoe Maker
Mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe, fawn or lemon buckskin. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to D.
6.50 *Values $7.00 to $9.00*

White Buckskin Shoes combined with black or tan leathers, 6.50

PEOPLE OF JAPAN WANT NO MORE WAR

Famous Architect, Here on Business, Expects No Fighting with China.

SENTIMENT FOR LONG PEACE

Architecture Advancing in Mikado's Kingdom on Mixed Lines—Only One Skyscraper.

Ryutaro Furuhashi of Tokio, one of the leading architects of Japan, left last night for Pittsburgh to examine structural steel at the Carnegie works. He is the Japanese Commissioner of Architecture to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and designed the Japanese Building at San Francisco.

Mr. Furuhashi, who has lived several years in China, having been consulting architect to the Chinese Government, does not believe there will be more war in the Far East. "Perhaps it may be impossible to avoid some trouble," he said at the Imperial yesterday, "but it is a fact that the Japanese people do not want war. We have had enough of it to last for a long time. We want peace.

"Architecture in Japan has now passed the transition stage," said Mr. Furuhashi. "Naturally, we have been much influenced of late years by European schools and styles, and we have adapted ideas from the French and the English, and to some extent from the Americans. But we have had to fit them to our surroundings. I designed last year what is perhaps the nearest approach to an American skyscraper that exists in Japan, the Tokio Marine Insurance Building, but it is only eight stories high, though it goes up 130 feet and contains 650 rooms.

"In designing the Japanese Building for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, I took the outline of the old temple of Kiukaku, at Kyoto, which dates back to the twelfth century. The inside, however, I had to modernize. For one thing, it would never have done to insist that visitors to the building remove their shoes, so I put parquet floors in the building.

"While I was in China I designed a number of Government buildings in Peking, Hankow, and Nankin.

"We have adopted modern methods of construction in Japan in the new big buildings. We have abundant building material, except that American structural steel is better than what we have. I should say that of the foreign styles of architecture we rather favor the English.

"Many wealthy Japanese have in the last few years built mansions after the European style. With us an architect has to be a contractor as well as designer. I was educated at the Imperial University in Tokio, and there I had to become thoroughly familiar with European as well as with Japanese and other Oriental architecture.

"Last year I designed and put up for Baron Tokugawa a mansion of stone in the northern part of Tokio. It was something like a great English house, but I had to modify the style to Japanese requirements and ideas of decoration.

"While the Japanese workmen excel, I think, in joiner's work, the fittings in the house, and particularly locks, have interested me over here. Usually the lock on a Japanese door is a wooden contrivance, concealed in the door, and worked by a secret device. I have been up looking over the plant of one of your biggest lockmakers and found truly wonderful safety devices. I am not buying materials, I am simply looking things over. This is my first trip to New York, and I have been much impressed, but I don't know when we shall demand the skyscraper in Japan. The tendency to earthquakes is rather against tall buildings."

SWOBODA GERMAN OFFICER.

Alleged Spy's Adventurous Career as Recounted by Paris Paper.

PARIS, May 6.—Raymond "Swoboda," whose arrest was due to the fire in the steamship La Touraine, and who now is charged with espoinage by the French military authorities, once served as a reserve in the German Army, according to information the Petit Parisien says it has obtained.

"Swoboda" has led an adventurous life, the newspaper says, if stories told by his acquaintances are to be believed. He was born in San Francisco, but was taken by his mother to Switzerland at the age of 5, after she had had a disagreement with his father. From Switzerland he is said to have gone to Germany, where he became associated with a man named Schwind, under which name "Swoboda" attended various schools in Switzerland and England.

He attended the university at Heidelberg in 1897. About this time two German missionaries were murdered in China and "Swoboda" enlisted with other students in the punitive expedition which was organized. After ten months' military service he resigned from the army and was employed by various business houses in Hongkong, Canton, and Tien-tsin, working at one time for an American geologist who was prospecting for oil.

"Swodoba" finally entered the service of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, where he remained eighteen months. The Boxer rebellion then broke out, and he took service in the German expeditionary force, passing the examination for reserve officer.

When the uprising was quelled "Swoboda" again left the army and went to England, but after a short stay there returned to Shanghai and was re-employed by the Russo-Chinese Bank. He is then alleged to have become involved in an embezzlement after which he fled, was arrested, escaped, was recaptured, tried and sentenced in the German Consular Court.

Part of his term was served in a German fortress, but his sentenc is said to have been commuted, and he was released in 1904.

After his release from prison, his acquaintances assert, he came to France determined to start life anew, and took the name of Swoboda, which really was his, since he had not been adopted by Schwind. He had lived ten years in Paris and had built up a successful business as a broker when the war began.

Two Freed in Roseville Trust Case.

Frank Bruno and Antonio Miele, the West Orange constractors who were among those indicted in connection with the failure of the Roseville Trust Company and were placed on trial on Monday, were acquitted before Judge Osborne and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark yesterday. The indictment charged the men as partners with conspiring to default, alleging that they "procured the embezzlement" of $28,221.12. According to the State, the account was first carried by the bank as Miele & Bruno and later as the Frank Bruno Company.

Intelligent Floor Walkers.

Josiah Jenkins of Sedgwick thinks city store floorwalkers are possessed of intelligence which has never been appreciated, reports The Sedgwick Pantagraph. In a Wichita store the week before Christmas Josiah approached a floorwalker and asked where he could find a suitable present for his wife. "How long have you been married?" asked the well-dressed guide book. "Twenty years," answered Josiah. "Bargain counter to the left, clear back," directed the floorwalker.—Kansas City Star.

Where Woman Shines.

A woman may shine more or less at the polls shoving in a ballot, but she wears an aureole of glory and light when she stands in a clean kitchen with a cook apron on putting the imprint of her angelic fingers on the top of a corn dodger.—Houston Post.

JAPAN TO PRESENT ULTIMATUM TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

accept the further concessions offered on Thursday by China, and will present an ultimatum before 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon unless the twenty-four demands are accepted by China without qualification.

The Japanese Legation continued yesterday its efforts to persuade the Chinese Government to concede Japan's demands without the necessity of serving upon China the ultimatum of the Japanese Government, which was received early yesterday morning.

The Secretary of the Legation visited the Foreign Office and informed Vice Minister Tsao Yulin that the Legation had received the ultimatum and that it would be presented unless China agreed to Japan's twenty-four demands before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tsao Yulin immediately visited the Winter Palace, the residence of Yuan Sid-kai, and, after a conference with the Executive and other members of the Governmnt, convyed to the Japanese Lgation the following cncessions:

China's New Grants.

China reiterated, regarding Shantung Province, that she would grant Japan everything that already had been granted to Germany there by treaty.

China agreed to grant Japan the right to work mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia; that all disputes between the Japanese in Manchuria, of whatever nature, shall be under Japanese jurisdiction; that schools and hospitals may lease land from the Chinese, thereby reserving land ownership; to grant a concession to Japan to build the Nan Charg-Chaochow-fu Railway, if Great Britain consents to the release of China from the negotiations begun concerning this railroad two years ago. The Japanese say they requested the concession for this railroad in 1907.

The three stipulations China made to the demands in the nature of counter-proposals last Sunday were not withdrawn by China. These were that China asked the right to participate in an international conference for a rearrangement of the altered status of Shantung; indemnity for the losses incurred in consequence of the Tsing-tao campaign, and the restoration of the status of Shantung as before the war.

It is said that the Chinese Government has resolved to communicate with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France on receipt of the ultimatum, and that the nature of this communication will depend upon the nature of the ultimatum.

Ultimatum Expires Sunday.

TOKIO, May 6.—Official announcement was made here this afternoon that Japan had sent an ultimatum to China.

[As explained above, the presentation of the ultimatum is delayed.]

The Kokumin Shimbun states that in its ultimatum Japan stipulates that China must accept unconditionally the Japanese demands. The newspaper says in an extra edition that this was decided upon by the Imperial Council.

It is understood that the Japanese ultimatum demands acceptance by China of the Japanese demands within a time limit which expires at 6 P. M. of Sunday, May 9.

It is understood here that China, in one of the recent answers to the Japanese diplomats who are conducting the negotiations over the demands of Tokio, in addition to asking Japan to put in writing the promise to restore the Kiao-Chau concession to China, wanted Japan to agree to secure from the Allies the right for Chinese delegates to participate in the peace conference following the great war, to which gathering the question of the disposal of Kiao-Chau should be submitted. Japan likewise was requested to reimburse China for the expenses connected with and the damages arising from the campaign against Germany for the possession of Kiao-Chau.

Private advices have reached Tokio from Peking to the effect that Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, is anxious to avoid a rupture. These dispatches are declared to be reliable.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Tokio says Emperor Yoshihito gave his sanction to the ultimatum of China.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says the Japanese Legation has received instructions regarding the ultimatum. The correspondent adds that it is believed the Chinese Cabinet, in the event of the presentation of the ultimatum, will yield to main force.

JAPAN WOULD DEAL DIRECT WITH YUAN

Commissioner May Be Named as New Peace Effort—Bryan Explains U. S. Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Information has been received here from an authentic source that the Japanese Government has decided to make another effort to adjust with China the differences produced by the demands that have been construed in Peking as infringing on the territorial and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic. This information comes from a source that is in close touch with the situation, and for that reason it gave encouragement to those who are anxious that there shall be no hostilities between China and Japan.

These advices, which are considered of great importance, were received just prior to the announcement of the Japanese Government tonight that an ultimatum had been sent, and the delay in presenting the ultimatum, as reported in Peking advices, may be for the purpose of gaining China's consent to a new way of settling their differences.

According to this information, the Japanese Government will send to Peking a commissioner with plenary powers to deal directly with President Yuan-Shi-kai in the hope of reaching an agreement with him in behalf of his Administration that will harmonize the present troubles and obviate a resort to hostilities on Japan's part.

Reports reaching Washington are that popular feeling in Japan is inflamed, and there is a loud clamor for war with China. Knowledge of this condition caused those who learned of the understood intention of Japan to send a commissioner to deal directly with President Yuan, to express the fear that such a move would not meet with popular approval and that the Japanese Government would be compelled to demand that China accede to the Japanese conditions or take the consequences of refusal.

First Washington Statement.

For the first time since the Japanese-Chinese negotiations became a matter of interest in the United States, the Washington Government tonight made a definite statement concerning it. This statement recites that at the beginning of the negotiations the Japanese Government informed the United States confidentially of the matters under discussion and at the same time gave assurances that there would be no interference with the "open door" or the rights of either China or the treaty nations, including the United States. These assurances, which the statement does not in any way combat, are directly opposed to China's understanding of the Japanese demands, which she regards as infringing on her political and territorial rights.

The official statement of the State Department follows:

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the United States in reference to the negotiations pending between Japan and China the following announcement is made:

At the beginning of negotiations the Japanese Government confidentially informed this Government of the matters which were under discussion, and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing that she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China or interefere with the "open door" policy to which all the leading nations are committed.

This Government has not only had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China, but it has never been asked by either Japan or China to make any surrender of these rights. There is no abatement of its inetrest in the welfare and progress of China, and its sole interest in the present negotiations is that they may be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations and that the terms of the agreement will not only contribute to the prosperity of both of these great Oriental empires, but maintain that cordial relationship so essential to the future of both and to the peace of the world.

In some quarters here tonight the concluding portion of the statement was pointed to as being capable of the construction that the United States Government was inclined to believe that the Japanese demands would contribute to the prosperity of both Japan and China. If that is the meaning of the department this assertion is bound to bring criticism from Americans in China and a considerable body of people in this country who have a deep interest in the welfare of the Oriental republic as well as in the preservation of the rights that have been granted to the United States in its dealings with China.

No reason for issuing the statement was given and it can merely be surmised that the purpose of the Government was to make some explanation of its attitude toward the Japanese-Chinese negotiations at this critical time after having remained silent throughout the period of three months when Japan was pressing her demands at Peking, and China was hoping for some sort of assistance from the United States, the only great power not involved in war and able to act the part of a friend.

No Mediation Plan.

A few hours prior to issuing his formal statement, Secretary Bryan said that it was not true, as stated in a newspaper of Tokio, that the United States was endeavoring to mediate between Japan and China. With reference to the cabled report that Japan had delivered an ultimatum to China, Mr. Bryan said that the State Department had no such information. In making these statements Mr. Bryan confirmed a Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES today dealing with reports concerning American mediation and a Japanese ultimatum. Mr. Bryan had heretofore declined to discuss for publication in any way the matter of the negotiations between the two Oriental nations, in which this Government is reported to have taken a rather prominent part.

Announcement that a formal statement on the subject of the Oriental crisis would be issued tonight by the State Department came soon after visits of Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, and Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister, to Secretary Bryan. Viscount Chinda was with the Secretary of State for more than an hour. Nothing could be learned as to the purpose of these visits, but it was suggested that Mr. Bryan had called the two diplomats to the department to hand them copies of the statement that he issued tonight.

It is apparent from the formal statement that the United States Government has been cognizant of the terms of the Japanese demands since their delivery or since shortly thereafter.

The State Department has also been kept informed in regard to the progress of negotiations by Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking.

Significance is attached here to the fact that Minister Reinsch is to return to the United States. This became known today. The official explanation is that Mr. Reinsch is merely coming home on leave of absence, but it is considered strange that he should leave his post at this critical time in the history of China, with all that a war would mean to the many Americans in that country.

BRITAIN EXPECTS ADJUSTMENT

No Fears There That United States May Be Drawn In.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—Despite insistent reports to the contrary, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns tonight on unquestionable authority that no ultimatum has yet been presented by Japan to China on the former's demands, following their long period of negotiations. While secrecy is maintained by Sir Edward Grey as to the information given him by the Japanese Government, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is assured that the British Foreign Office is quite satisfied that the whole affair between Japan and China will be diplomatically adjusted.

So far as the negotiations have now gone between the two Oriental nations, the Foreign Office knows nothing that makes it believe the ultimate outcome will be anything but amicable. While China's reply to the modified demands of Japan is not entirely satisfactory to the latter, further negotiations, there is reason to believe, will adjust the existing points of contention.

It may further be stated that in the circles best qualified to form an opinion here, fears that have been expressed of the Chino-Japanese situation requiring active intervention by the United States are considered quite unjustified. British and American interests in China practically follow the same lines, and it is understood that both the London and Washington Governments have received full assurances that the territorial integrity of China and the open door will remain safe at Japan's hands.

British diplomacy, on the other hand, is not shutting its eyes to the facts that such reports as have been made public of the character of the Japanese demands on China and the mystery surrounding the negotiations have together caused considerable disquiet in influential British quarters with special interest in China. Such action as the Washington Government is taking in the matter is individual, and it is inferred here that Washington sees no more reason for alarm than does London.

No communication on the subject has been received here since February last, when Washington made certain inquiries, which presumably would have been repeated had the State Department not been thoroughly well acquainted with the facts of a situation which has given rise to the recent alarming reports.

At the American Embassy today THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learned that the embassy shared the feeling of the Foreign Office in expecting the trouble to be settled. The Japanese Embassy today preserved a sphinxlike silence. Inquiry about the ultimatum only brought a shake of the head from the Ambassador's secretary. The Ambassador resolutely declined to talk.

WAR MOVES IN MUKDEN.

Japanese Troops Take Up Positions—Hankow Prepares for Siege.

MUKDEN, (via Peking,) May 6.—The Japanese Consular orders issued on May 3 resulted in a general flight of Japanese from Mukden the following day. The value of a gold yen increased thirty silver cents and a rich harvest was reaped by exchange brokers. All Japanese civilians except a few bankers and railway officials now have left the city.

All classes of Chinese view the exodus with stolid indifference, not insulting or molesting in any way the persons leaving the city. Although the natives are deeply perturbed the city remains absolutely quiet.

Japanese troops occupy strategic positions in Mukden, while [illegible] soldiers are reported to be moving [illegible] to the south of the city. Many of the residents in that district are coming north.

HANKOW, (via Peking,) May 5.—The Japanese barracks here have been prepared for a siege. Following the Consul's advice many Japanese have left the city, although the Chinese appear wholly indifferent. Several prominent native residents were entertained at dinner last night by some of the leading Japanese citizens.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN DOUBT.

Shailer Mathews Suggests an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Shailer Mathews, Dean of the University of Chicago, who spent the month of February in Japan as an emissary of the Cederal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in the interests of a better understanding between the two countries, issued the following statement here today:

"Just how far Japan is planning to build up a sort of Asiatic Monroe Doctrine the future alone will enable us to see. Even if we knew the entire plan of Japan we should still need to form conclusions with great hesitancy. Our first attitude should be to understand; then, if necessary, to criticise.

"To bein in any sense a duplication of our Monroe Dictrine, Japan's policy for China should content itself with protecting China from being exploited and dismembered by European powers. That China is exposed to such danger is evident from her recent history. Further, in this danger to China, Japan undoubtedly sees danger for her own development, just as the United States sees danger in further European colonization in political control of the American continents. In thus protecting China, Japan would undoubtedly gain great commercial advantages, to which she may be said to be fairly entitled, in view of her geographical situation. But if Japan plans to control China politically, and if, while maintaining a technical integrity of the republic, she makes use of commercial concessions as excuses for interference with Chinese policies, she will be very far off from duplicating in Asia the Monroe Doctrine of America.

"Time alone can show whether Japan is to be moved by truly great statesmanship or whether she is to follow the short-sighted policy of taking advantage of the present European cituation to profit at the expense of China's weakness. * * * I feel that Japan has quite as much at stake in her policy as has China. At the very least, she will be determining what estimate the world at large is to put upon explicit promises of her statemens."

PREDICTS A WORLD WAR.

Professor Kuno Meyer Says United States Will Be Drawn In.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Prediction that a world-wide war was drawing near and that the United States would be drawn into it was made this afternoon by Professor Kuno Meyer.

Asked whether he thought China and Japan would go to war, Dr. Meyer said:

"I think so. This will be a whole century of wars. China and Japan will fight. The war will extend to the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. America will be drawn into it, despite her efforts to remain neutral. In fact, it will be a world-wide war between the white and the yellow races, as my Emperor has expressed it.

"This is a golden opportunity for Japan. She realizes that the European nations cannot interfere with her and that America will not. Those who think the statemen of various countries are suffering from an aberration will change their minds later on. It will be a question of superiority. There are so many underlying reasons for the great war that is to come that it will take a great deal of time to explain it all.

"It will not be a question of Belgium. Nor will it be a question of Serbia, nor will it be a question of Alsace and Lorraine. Enormous interests are at stake. The nations will fight for commercial development, and finally against England's control of the seas. That is one reason for the present war. Germany will not stand for it.

"America will try to remain neutral. Nations will gradually encroach upon her rights, and the United States Government will have to fight to protect her own interests."

PROFESSOR ANESAKI'S VIEWS.

Can't Indorse Japan's Policy if Reports Are True.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Masaharu Anesaki, exchange professor at Harvard from the University of Tokio, said today that he believed that the seeming crisis in the relations between Japan and China would prove to be merely "a passing phase," and that the questions at issue would reach a peaceful solution through diplomacy.

"I cannot believe," he said, "the reports of the high-handed manner in which Japan is said to have forced her demands upon China. If these reports are true I personally cannot indorse the Japanese policy."

Arrested as Drug Traffickers.

Detectives Charles Grand and Samuel Massan of Dope Squad 3 saw at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street last night a man whom they had been seeking as a cocaine peddler. They said he was approached by another man who said "Sell me some quick, or I'll die." The loon detectives followed the two men into a saloon on Forty-sixth Street near Eighth Avenue where, they said, they saw the sale consummate. The men were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where the alleged drug seller gave the name of John Sheehan, 305 Columbus Avenue. The other said he was Arthur Staffinger, 8 West 109th Street. Seven "decks" of cocaine were found on Sheehan, who was charged with selling narcotics. Staffinger was charged with having habit-forming drugs in his possession.

BARNES WAS PAID BY PRINTER LYON

Continued from Page 1.

business concern become public property. He sat with his back to the jury and the witness chair and dictated notes and instructions to Mr. Ivins's private secretary, Miss Cassie Doran.

Justice Andrews carried out his plan of adjourning at 4 o'clock in order to ease the strain on the lawyers, jurors, and others connected with the case. Mr. Bowers said tonight he did not expect to conclude his case before early next week. Today's proceedings ended with an expert printer, Henry J. Home, Chief of the Bureau of Printing of Columbia University, on the stand. Mr. Bowers expects to prove by him and another expert that the prices charged by the J. B. Lyon Company for public printing were greatly excessive and that the work done was inferior.

Gilbert C. Bishop, who was bookkeeper for the Albany Journal Company until two years ago and who is supposed to have an intimate knowledge of the business affairs of Mr. Barnes's publications, arrived here tonight. The Roosevelt counsel had tried to find Mr. Bishop for months, and the other day it was asserted in court that he had disappeared. As the only other person connected with the Journal Company who had an intimate knowledge of its affairs during the time under question, Mr. Lindsay, was dead, the Roosevelt counsel despaired of getting any witnesses to help them and were convinced that they must rely entirely upon the books of the concern. Mr. Bishop is expected to reveal secrets that the Roosevelt counsel could not possibly get in any other way.

Barnes and Albany Vice.

When court opened this morning Justice Andrews cautioned the jurors against reading newspaper accounts of the court proceedings, and asked them if they had read anything about the case since the trial started. Each one said he had not.

The session ended last night with Colonel Roosevelt being asked about conditions in Albany County and city, and this morning his counsel, Mr. Bowers, began a long argument that such testimony should be admitted as bearing both on the question of malice and on mitigation of the alleged libel, as it had been charged that Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy had entered into a political alliance. After citing a number of authorities Mr. Bowers said:

"Mr. Roosevelt will, if allowed, testify that he was informed that for many years Mr. Barnes had been building up an organization and machine in the City and County of Albany in alliance with one McCabe, who was the recognized organization Democratic leader in Albany, so that the two together might strengthen the organization of the other. We have been shown from the start of this trial that what we would have to prove would be conspiracy—an alliance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, but we feel that we have a right to show that Mr. Barnes was cognizant of a state of corruption existing and in acts of corruption performed in the City and County of Albany and to show that Mr. Barnes, in spite of protests made to him of existing conditions, had obtained positions for his own followers in gambling houses in that city."

Mr. Bowers read from the Colonel's article of which Mr. Barnes complains the reference to the "moral and political" resemblance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, and went on:

"If there is a domination of New York State by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy that domination exists as well in the furthest hamlet as in the great metropolis. I had believed until your Honor's rulings that almost any article which had a bearing on the question of malice should be admitted in evidence, and I now ask that you will extend the ruling recently made by permitting Mr. Roosevelt to give what he has been told as to an alliance existing in regard to conditions in Albany."

Court Rules for Barnes.

Justice Andrews ruled against allowing the evidence in question to be presented. He said:

"This is a question bearing entirely on the question of damages. I agree with you that the defendant has a right to give any evidence of any kind which will show that he believed that the charges when he made them were true. He may tell of anything which was said to him, or anything which he read, or anything which he learned from any source which led him to so believe.

"But, with regard to the admission of facts, they must have a direct bearing upon the accusations made. In this manner I believe that any information which Colonel Roosevelt may have received in regard to local affairs in the city and county of Albany, no matter whether he believed them or not, are immaterial and should not be received."

The jury, which had been excluded from the room during the argument, was brought back, and Mr. Roosevelt was recalled to the stand.

"At the time this article appeared there was an election coming on?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"A primary election in September and a general election in November," replied the Colonel. "In the Republican primaries the candidates for Governor were Messrs. Hinman, Whitman, and Hedges; in the Democratic primaries Messrs. Glynn and Hennessy, and—do you want me to name those mentioned in the Progressive primaries?"

"Oh, yes, that is still historical," said Mr. Ivins.

The Colonel named the Progressive candidates. Then Justice Andrews asked Mr. Ivins if he cared to cross-examine the witness.

"I don't know that I care to have anything more to do with Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Ivins with a smile. The Colonel looked startled, and what was almost a groan went through the courtroom. Many women had appeared, attracted by the prospect of another duel of wits between Roosevelt and Ivins. The Colonel reluctantly left the stand, and then, as if discovering an oversight, mentioned the fact that William Sulzer also had been a Gubernatorial candidate.

"Oh, we'll concede that he ran," said Mr. Ivins.

Fred C. Foster, Secretary of the State Printing Board, was recalled merely to say that the printing contract awarded to Oliver A. Quayle was performed in the plant of the J. B. Lyon Company, to the best of his knowledge, and that the Quayle Company had no plant of its own.

Delve in Journal Books.

The Roosevelt lawyers then took up the question of going into the books of The Albany Journal Company to show records of payments to or money received from The Argus Company and the J. B. Lyon Company. Mr. Ivins was asked to make certain concessions in order to save time, but he objected on the ground that an effort was being made to get Mr Barnes's private accounts mixed up with the others.

Stewart F. Hancock, local counsel for the Colonel, then asked to have admitted in evidence a list of the State contracts for departmental and legislative printing for he last fifteen years and also for the printing of the session laws for the same period. Mr. Ivins was asked if he would concede that on certain dates the Journal Company made payments to the Lyon and Argus Companies and that Mr. Barnes knew of the transactions.

"We will agree to nothing that these gentlemen ask," replied Mr. Ivins with some heat. "They are delving into our books and taking out whatever they want and taking an unfair advantage of us."

Mr. Bowers was on his feet immediately.

"No advantage is being taken of any one," he declared.

"You are doing that very thing now in the next room," shouted Mr. Ivins.

"You have the privilege of going on the stand and showing the court and jury if I have done so," Mr. Bowers retorted.

Justice Andrews ended the quarrel, and William J. Nussbaum, a certified public accountant who had examined the Journal books, was recalled to identify the dividend account running from April, 1908, to April, 1913, and the dividend check book, showing that all checks were signed by Mr. Barnes, thus proving that he had a knowledge of what was going on in the Journal office.

Mr. Ivins was willing to stipulate that the dividend checks were countersigned by Mr. Barnes as far back as April 10, 1901, but he objected to the matter being put in evidence, contending that it was not material. He was overruled, and the witness, with the help of Mr. Bowers, brought out the dividends for the five-year period.

Frequent "Melons" Cut.

The list showed that, besides the regular quarterly dividends, special ones were declared at the beginning of each year. The regular dividend, each quarter was $3,125, of which Mr. Barnes received $2,020 as his share. The first "melon" was cut on Jan. 11, 1909, the total being $13,125, of which Mr. Barnes received $8,080. Again, on July 10, 1909, Mr. Barnes received an extra share of $4,040. On Dec. 21, 1909 he received an extra 20 per cent. dividend, or $16,160. On Jan. 11, 1911, he received an additional $12,120. On Dec. 28, 1911 he received $6,060.

Mr. Barnes's regular dividends for the five-year period amounted to $40,400 and his extra dividends $46,460, making his total $86,860.

The next hour was taken up with an examination of the books regarding profit and loss, credit and other items. It all seemed a hopeless snarl, but when the lawyers got through Justice Andrews made one of his clearcut summings up. Addressing the Roosevelt counsel, he said:

"Now, let's see what you've got. You've got the fact that Mr. Barnes countersigned all dividend checks, and that dividend checks were transferred by some one to the ledger. You have got also the fact that the dividend credits were transferred from the profit and loss account and that the profit and loss account was referred in the books to the job printing account. Your contention is that Mr. Barnes had knowledge of this job printing account, because he countersigned these checks, and because, as President of the Journal Company, the by-laws requested him to have supervision. Now, what authority have you for bringing these books into evidence? We'll take a recess until 2 o'clock, and take the matter up then."

At the opening of the afternoon session William H. Van Benschoten of the Roosevelt counsel offered in evidence the minute book of the Journal Company, entries in which, made by the late John D. Lindsay, Secretary of the company, showed that Mr. Barnes had been present at the Directors' meetings. Mr. Barnes's counsel made one of their vigorous fights to keep it out. The court said:

"I question how far the minute books of a corporation are competent evidence against a third party. The book does not show that Mr. Barnes was present. It merely shows that Mr. Lindsay, who is now dead, said he was present. If you have any authorities I shall be glad to see them."

Minute Book Admitted.

Mr. Van Benschoten produced decisions in several similar cases, and the justice finally said: "I am inclined to think the evidence is competent."

The minutes showed that from 1897 to 1914 Mr. Barnes, as president of the company, was authorized to assign to the Albany County Bank various claims the company had against the State for printing; to receive and pay out money and to indorse checks and warrants. Dozens of such resolutions were read, during which a listlessness came over the court room. Mr. Ivins apparently fell asleep, Colonel Roosevelt read his magazine and the jurors yawned.

The next matter Mr. Bowers took up was the assignment of Mr. Barnes's salary claim of $20,000 for two years against James B. Lyon to The Journal Company. The reading of the resolution awoke the courtroom to new life. Mr. Barnes was seemingly perturbed. His lawyers worked hard to keep the matter out of the record. Finally Mr. Ivins agreed to submit that the assignment of the $20,000 claim was made in accordance with the resolution. He was asked to stipulate that it was an accurate transcript of the records.

"We do not," he replied. "We stipulate that it is on the minutes, nothing more."

Mr. Bowers had won his point in getting the matter before the jury and into the record, and now he turned to the report of the Bayne Committee that investigated Albany conditions, calling to the stand Arthur G. Warner, an Albany lawyer, who was associate counsel to the Bayne Committee. Testimony was read given by Michael V. Dolan before the Bayne Committee, in which he was asked if he believed it was fair to the City of Albany and of financial advantage to The Argus Company for The Argus Company to pay to The Journal Company 15 per cent. commission on all work it obtained from The Journal Company, and then the witness was asked if Mr. Barnes was present at the time and heard the evidence given. Mr. Bowers said he wanted to show that Mr. Barnes was present when Dolan's testimony was given and hence had full knowledge of the payments made, and that consequently it was his duty at that time to stop them.

"This examination is unfair," shouted Mr. Ivins. "Mr. Barnes was not permitted to have counsel at that investigation."

Mr. Bowers objected to such a remark being made before the jury. The court, after argument, decided to strike out the entire matter. Mr. Bowers remarked: "I merely wanted to show that in that year Mr. Barnes certainly knew from the testimony given that these commissions had been paid, as I guess I have shown it."

Burd Corroborates Hotchkiss.

The next witness was George B. Burd of Buffalo, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing at a time when William H. Hotchkiss was State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Burd testified that certain bills to change the law so as to diminish the amount of State printing had been introduced in the Legislature, but that the bills never had been reported out of Committee. Mr. Ivins's cross-examination was brief.

Q.—Did Mr. Barnes ever talk to you in any way, directly or indirectly, about these bills? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you ever talk to Mr. Barnes about any bills? A.—I did not.

Mr. Hancock then offered in evidence reports of the State Printing Board since 1899, and sought to show that Mr. Barnes had dealings with the members of the Board, made up of the Controller, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State. Mr. Ivins said that if the Justice allowed the matter in evidence it would be necessary to call as witnesses all the members of every State Printing Board during the time in question.

The last witness was Henry J. Home, the printing expert. He had barely started to testify when the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

HAIL DR. JACOBI AS LEADER.

200 Physicians Honor Him at Eighty-fifth Birthday Dinner.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi's eighty-fifth birthday was celebrated at a dinner given by the medical staff of the Bronx Hospital last night, which was attended by more than 200 members of the medical profession and their wives. Dr. Jacobi was hailed as one of the greatest leaders today in the field of medicine.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, the toastmaster, told how Dr. Jacobi had been born in Westphalia, Germany, educated at the University of Bonn; how he had spent a year and a half in a Prussian prison after his arrest in connection with the revolutionary movement in Germany at the time, and how he had come to this country sixty-two years ago. Dr. Warbasse said that Dr. Jacobi was a pioneer in the movement against child labor and against the overworking of women. The writings of Dr. Jacobi, he said, had showed more clearly than anything else on the subject the economic waste due to the overworking of women.

Nathan Straus said that his own work for the saving of lives of children through the pasteurization of milk had been done under the inspiration and guidance of Dr. Jacobi and would never have been accomplished without Dr. Jacobi.

Dr. S. W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, said the guest of the evening had been the leader of many reform movements and that he had been invariably in the right.

Acting Mayor George McAneny, a son-in-law of Dr. Jacobi, told how the death rate among children had been cut down in recent years and he said that Dr. Jacobi had played a great part in it. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, said that Dr. Jacobi's work could be clearly seen in the reduction of the death rate in the city.

Other speakers were Dr. M. Aronson, Dr. W. J. Robinson, Dr. H. Edwin Lewis, and Dr. Alexander Goldman. A bas-relief of himself was presented to Dr. Jacobi at the conclusion of the dinner.

To Arrest Those Who Litter Parks.

In order to facilitate the prosecution of persons who litter parks with refuse, paper, or rubbish, the Magistrates' Courts will sit next Saturday and Sunday from 3 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday assigned Magistrates to sit in West Farms Court, near the Bronx Park; West Side Court, near Riverside Park; Harlem Court, near Mount Morris Park, and Yorkville Court, near Central Park.

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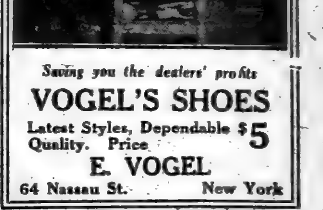

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URGES STATE BOARD OF CENTRAL CONTROL

Constitutional Convention Committee Hears Plan for Drastic Change in Government.

FIVE MEN TO CHECK UP

Proposal of Delaney, Ousted Democratic Official—Radical Rearrangement of Departments Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—The Committee on Governor and Other State Officers of the Constitutional Convention at its first meeting today received recommendations for the creation of a Central Board of Control in the State Government to have supervision over the letting of contracts, the purchase of supplies and the preparation of the budget, and for the grouping of the administrative activities of the State in nineteen departments to replace the 169 departments, commissions and bureaus now in existence.

John H. Delaney of Brooklyn, former Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, appeared before the committee as the advocate of these reforms. Mr. Delaney was ousted from office by the present Republican Legislature after a bill abolishing his department, which had been recommended by Governor Whitman, had passed the Legislature. He came before the committee today at teh invitation of the convention, which is controlled by the Republicans quite as overwhelmingly as is the Legislature. Mr. Delaney talked for nearly two hours to the committee. When he finished, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, who happens also to be Chairman of the committee, put through a vote of thanks to the former Democratic official.

Mr. Tanner's committee is more commonly known as the Short Ballot Committee.

The Central Board of Control, as Mr. Delaney conceives it, would be composed of five men, elected as are the Regents now at a join session of both branches of the Legislature.

"It might be suggested that the Governor should appoint them," said Mr. Delaney, "and I do not say that he should not have the power of appointing them, but the Governor surely should not have the power of removal over the members of the board. Taking everything into consideration, I think the other plan of having them elected by the Legislature is safer. They should be men of conscience and of common sense and should be removed beyond the possibility of political control or coercion. Even Governors have proved themselves at times too amenable to political influences for the good of the State."

"And, pray, where could you find five such men to take the jobs?" asked Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, one of the Republican Delegates at Large, with a smile of incredulity.

"Oh, the men could be found, all right," said Mr. Delaney. "I have abundant faith in human nature. I have found the average for integrity and capability among men pretty high. I tried to do my best when in office. And, let me add, while I found now and then a subordinate who ought to be removed, I can testify that a majority of the department heads were loyal to the best interests of the State as a rule. I found lots of confusion, many mistakes, and much waste; but I found very few crooks in the State service."

Mr. Delaney urged this distribution of the State activities:

1—Legislature.
2—Executive.
3—Secretary of State.
4—Controller.
5—Treasurer.
6—Attorney General.
7—Judiciary.
8—Board of Control.
9—Department of Banking and Insurance.
10—Department of Taxes and Revenues.
11—Department of Public Welfare.
12—Department of Public Utilities.
13—Department of Education.
14—Department of Elections.
15—Department of State Militia.
16—Department of Agriculture and Conservation.
17—Department of Public Institutions.
18—Department of Public Works.
19—Department of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Delaney expressed the opnon that the State Engineer should be the head of an adequate engineering bureau in the Departmnt of Pubic Works. All the functions of inspection which now are scattered through a number of departments, he thought, should be consolidated to prevent overlapping and annoyance to the owners of establishments which are subject to inspection. The Labor Department and the State Department of Health, under the present plan of government, each has inspection as one of its most important dutes.

"The Health Department inspects milk, the Agricultural Department inspects butter. Is there any reason why one department should not perform both of thee functions?" asked Mr. Delaney.

"There would be no such confuson under my plan," he contnued, "because the Labor Department and the Health Department would both be mportant divsons in the Department of Public Welfare."

"Do you think that the entire list of departments as laid out by you ought to be written into the Constitution?" asked ex-Secretary of War Stimson, who is a member of the committee.

"I do," said Mr. Delaney. "If you don't you will soon find that the Legislature would get to work and extend the list ad infinitum, as it has in the past, and possibly rearrange the entire plan. Experience justifies that opinion."

Another member of the committee thought that this plan would place tod many difficulties in the way of the Legislature's efforts to meet changing conditions.

"I have no such fear," said Mr. Delaney. "Let us look backward twenty years. Only one really important department has been created in that time for carrying out a new State policy—that of the supervision of public service corporations."

President Schurman of Cornell, Mr. Stimson, Chairman Tanner and half a dozen other men who will figure prominently in the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention piled Mr. Delaney with questions. Mr. Stimson thought the creation of a Board of Control, not directly answerable to the Governor involved a drastice change.

"This board would have power to overrule the Governor in some matters," said Mr. Stimson. "It would virtually create two governments of the State of New York."

"My point is that these men should be independent and beyond every form of coercion," said Mr. Delaney. "The Governor under the present system has or reject an item in the appropriation bill, but he cannot reduce it. In this respect his hands are tied now. The Board of Control should have the right to reduce items."

President Schurman asked Mr. Delaney why it would not be a good plan to have the Board of Control composed of the Governor and the members of the Cabinet he would have if the short ballot plan were adopted.

"No," was the reply. "These men would have the spending of money which is provided in the budget. The Board of Control would be expected to check up the expenditures in the interest of economy. The Board of Control should be independent and as it were stand outside of the Government or at least occupy a middle position between the appropriating power—the Legislature—and the departments which spend the money which the Legislature appropriates.

"Besides, you cannot make men run their own departments and an Efficiency Bureau at the same time and make a good job of it."

Mr. Delaney said that the Board of Control should have powers approximating those of the Board of Estimate in the New York City Government. It should have the necessary machinery to investigate demands for appropriations and the terms of contracts, as well as to test the quality of supplies purchaed by the State and the reasonableness of the prices.

"The Governor and the State officials do not, as a rule," he said, "know anything about such technical matters. Look, for instance, at our printing contracts. The State spends twice as much as it should spend for printing because there is no one who knows anything about the business with the power to check up these contracts, and because each department is permitted to its own buying of stationery and because of the absence of any standardization of supplies or uniformity of specifications."

MAY REDRAW DISTRICTS.

Convention Insurgents to Fight for Senate Reapportionment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—A clique among Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention mostly from up-State districts is planning to force the convention to undertake before its adjourns a new reapportionment of the Senate districts. The report came today as a surprise to President Root and other leaders.

It was learned tonight that ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who has shewn unmistakable symptoms of insurgency, is the leader of this new movement. The members of the Committee on the Legislatur and its Organization, of which he is Chairman, at a secret meeting held this week, practically reached an agreement in the matter. Senator Root is opposd to this plan, or to any other project that would tend to lend a political color to the convention.

A number of the leading delegates are known to be in thorough accord with Mr. Root. Nothing could arouse political passion to a great degree than the reapportionment project of Senator Brackett and his following. The leaders of the convention admitted with much concern tonight that the movement had gathered considerable strength.

The present State Constitution in Section 4 of Article III., provides that there shall be a reappointment of Senate districts by the Legislature in the yaer following the State census of every ten years. A census will be taken in this month and next, and under the circumstances the reappointment should be left to next year's Legislature.

The consensus at the Capitol tonight was that nothing but fear that the Assembly elections this Fall would result in a Democratic victory could have inspired the proposed action of Senator Brackett and his friends. The present Senate Districts were mapped out by a Republican Legislature, and are all that the Republicans could desire from a partisan point of view.

Should the men behind the reapportionment project succeed in forcing their plan through, it is almost certain that the present Constitutional Convention will be compelled to remain in session until late in September, a situation which Senator Root and other leaders that they could get together on a revised constitution before they are called upon to pass their verdict.

Secretary of State Hugo said today that the results of the census would not be available in tabulated form before Sept. 1, and any new reapportionment must be based on those figures. The revised Constitution must be promulgated and the Constitutional Convention adjourn at the six weeks prior to election, or action by the voters on the revsed Constituton must ge over for another year.

To meet the requirements of the law theh present Constitutional Convention must adjourn not later than Sept. 20. If Senator Root could have his way, the final adjournment would be reached in the latter part of August.

The question of equitable representation for New York City in the Legislature will come up in connection with any attempt to undertake a Senate reapportionment. Under the present Constitution the City of New York with fully half of the population of the State, is barred from having a majority in either branch of the Legislature. The Democratic delegates from New York now are preparing for a fight on what they regard as an unjust discrimination against the city.

PRAISE WAGNER AT DINNER.

Friends Nominate Senate Leader for Governor.

Seven hundred persons crowded into Yorkville Casino, in East Eighty-sixth Street last evening, and as many more tried in vain to get in to attend the dinner in honor of State Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate. Wagner was praised and lauded and a diamond ring was presented to him from his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly District, and then Senator Bernard Patten of Queens declared that he hoped to see Wagner the next Governor.

James M. Holland, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor, who said he had been asked by the Federation to extend its heartfelt thanks to Wagner and to Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, pointed to an electric sign over the speakers' table blazing forth "Our Bob," and declared that the Federation meant now to make Wagner "Our Bob, too."

Abram I. Elkus said that it was a high compliment that sluch a demonstration should be made so long after Wagner had begun his services in the Senate. Usually, he said, dinners had to be given soon after the honored one's election , and he added, referring to Governor Whitman:

"If the admirers of the man who now holds the highest office of the State got together at this time to give him a dinner there wouldn't be a corporal's guard present."

Mr. Holland attacked Mayor Mitchel's administration, recalling the request of the Mayor to employers last Winter not to cut down forces when lack of work would effect such hardship, and declaring that the Mayor then reduced the city payrolls.

Maurice Block, who is 25 years old and the youngest member of the Assembly, presided and among those present were Charles F. Murphy, Edward E. McCall, Thomas F. Smith, Senator Boylan, Justice Moss and Alderman Edward V. Gilmore, who presented the diamond ring. Ex-Governor Glynn telegraphedy regrets because of his wife's illness.

Jewish Publication Society to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America will be held at Dropsie College, Philadelphia, on Sunday, May 18. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Max L. Margolis and Horace Stern. The society announces the forthcoming publication of a new English translation of the Bible, the annual American Jewish Year Book, and of Max Radins history of the Jews among the Greeks and Romans.

CREDITORS DIVIDED ON SIEGEL'S OFFER

Bank Depositors at Stormy Meeting Fail to Agree on $150,000 Proposal.

MAY LET COURT DECIDE

Many Assert Sum Put Forward Doesn't Constitute a "Substantial" Payment.

Some 200 creditors of the bank of Henry Siegel met last night in the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, to consider the offer of Mr. Siegel to pay them $150,000 on account. There was much disorder at the meeting, as many persons tried to speak at the same time, and the Chairman, A. Schwartz, rapped in vain for order. The purpose of the gathering was to put before the depositors the result of the meeting between Mr. Siegel and a committee appointed to receive his offer. It was said by some of those present last night that they suspected that influences were at work to "upset plans already made." The creditors were divided in opinion also as to whether Mr. Siegel should go to jail or the depositors should save part of their deposits from the wreck of the Siegel enterprise.

No definite decision was made as to accepting the $150,000. Though the offer was not turned down it was thought likely that the matter would be left to Justice Clark of the Supreme Court of Geneseo, N. Y. A suggestion was also made that the money received should be used in insuring Siegel's life for a large amount, and for the benefit of his creditors. This suggestion received but scant hearing.

The first person to report last night was Henry Hagmaier, a member of the committee which received the Siegel offer in the office of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for Siegel. He asked Mr. Levy whether if the the offer was accepted Mr. Siegel would apply for discharge in bankruptcy and he was assured that Mr. Siegel would no nothing of the sort. Of the suggestion that a committee should be appointed to take the money and to see that it was distributed to the best advantage, Mr. Hagmaier said he thought it would be wise to ask Justice Clark first whethe he considered the sum as complying with his stipulation made after Siegel's conviction that he must make a substantial settlement with his creditors.

"A substantial amount is 15 per cent. a depositor called out.

At this many persons tried to talk at onc and Mr. Schwartz had trouble in restoring order.

Irving L. Coons went with Mrs. Emmeline Baker to the Hotel Majestic to see Mr. Siegel, and he told of that visit. Frequently he was interrupted, and more than once his version of what transpired was questioned. He said his object was to try to get Siegel to increase his offer. He reported that Siegel had admitted he knew the amount was n ota" dro p in the bucket." But he asserted the convicted merchant had said it was the best he could do, and was only possible because friends bad come to his assistance.

"He pays $75 a week for his rooms?" shouted a depositor, and again Mr. Schwartz had to restore order.

Mr. Coons said that Siegel told him that if his offer was accepted within thirty days he would be in business and would issue certificates to depositors the holders needed to dispose of them.

"If Henry Siegel goes to jail, then your chances are gone entirely!" shouted Coons above the din.

It was then W. Doyle who said he suspected that an influence was at work to upset plans for a settlement. Some one then put a motion to appoint a committee of five to handle the affair. Then another suggested a committee of ten.

It was only by persistent effort that William Henkel, Jr., who is counsel for the depositors, could get a hearing. He advised them to accept the $150,000 offer.

"What will you do?" he asked.

The answer came promptly: "Let him go to jail."

"Let's get our money," others called out, and for several seconds the contending parties shouted.

"If Siegel goes to the court and says he offered the depositors $150,000, and to devote a share of his earning to pay them, and they wouldn't accept his terms, don't you think they will be merciful with him?" asked Mr. Henkel.

"What do you want? To see him go to jail or to get the money?"

Shouts of "jail, jail," were mingled with cries for money.

Mrs. Emmeline Baker gave it as her opinion that the offer should not be accepted. She said that she had told Justice Clark that he was wrong in not naming an amount when he specified that Siegel was to have a chance to redeem his promise to make a substantial payment to the creditors. She said the Justice had told her that 15 per cent. was a substantial sum and that unless Siegel made such a payment he would go to the penitentiary.

"I believe if you hold out we will get more," she said.

At this point the arguments became general and those in attendance found groups arguing violently. Mr. Schwarts told the newspaper reporters that he wanted it made clear that a majority of the depositors were in favor of accepting the Siegel offer, but the meeting closed without any action on the proposal. There will be another meeting on May 20.

Two Railroad Men Battle for Life in a Baggage Car.

PASAIC, N. J., May 6.—Two trainmen on an Erie Railroad express this afternoon had a fight for their lives with a bull dog in the baggage car as the train was passing through Rutherford. The dog suddenly attacked the trainmen, who grabbed clubs and beat the animal off. hile one of them cowed the dog in a corner of the car, the other threw open the side door, and then they hurled him from the train.

The dog then ran through Rutherford, attacking several dogs and snapping at a number of children, until policeman Fisher shot the animal. The head was sent this afternoon to the Board of Health at Trenton to determine whether the animal was rabbid. It is said the dog was consigned eo a wealthy woman in Suffern, N. Y. There was no license tag or other mark of identification on the dog's collar.

City's Light Bill Cut $75,000.

Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity announced yestesday that a saving of $74,000 had been effected in the lighting of public buildings in the first three months of the year. This was accomplished by enlisting the aid of employes, especially janitors, in checking waste, and by replacing gaslights by tngsten lamps; 1,800 arc lamps on metered service were also replaced by nitrogen lamps.

Generous Hospitality.

Everett Blackman and Dudley McMillan entertained at a dancing party Friday evening at the home of Mr. Blackman on Ten Broeck Street. Ice was served throughout the evening.—Paris (Ill.) News.

The Dollar Dinner with Wine. Also a la Carte.

Two minds with but a single thought—
OUR SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) $1.25
5th Avenue Restaurant
Entrance 24th St.

SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE

When we get a contract we do not sit back and take it easy.

On the contrary, we sit up and take notice, and then get a move on.

And it is that very celerity of action which enables us to lead the world for rapidity of construction, itself one of the most vital factors in achieving economical results.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

URGE GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL

Educators Seek Constitutional Amendment to Provide for One.

At a conference of the Public Educational Association o nthe subject of delinquent children, held last night at the Russel Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street, Miss Olive M. Jones of Public School 120 said that, under the present system of studies in the public schools, the schools are making criminals of the children b yteaching them studies, which they are unfitted for or unwilling to learn. She suggested as the remedy that they should be prepraedl for dinsutries as eary as possible.

The meteing discusse the need for a constitutional amendment to provide for institutions, where delinquent girls may be sent for reform. At present, laws exist only for the care of delinquent boys.

What's the Answer?

While Mayor Cyrus Perkins Walker was addressing the Women's Betterment League last night on "Wine as a Destroyer," Hod Barnett requested to be allowed to ask a question. The Mayor said he would gladly answer it, and Barnett asked how many ham sandwiches there are in a pig.—Dallas (Texas) Bazoo.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Removal Sale (7) Friday Specials

Wash Dress Goods—*Savings 50% to 75%*

Novelty Ratines
Formerly 50c yard
Chiefly mixtures in a pretty snowflake pattern, comprising pale blue, pink, lavender, tan and grey combined with white; 41 inch.
18c

6500 Yards
Imported Ratines
Double width—Formerly 75c yard
Double width. A very superior medium weight grade in a beautiful range of the following plain colors: Pink, sky, Copenhagen, cadet, navy, delft, green, gray, chamois, tan, helio and white.
19c yard

Wash Fabrics
Formerly $1.00 to $1.50 yard
Extremely smart for afternoon dresses; patterns are chiefly pompadour and Boutonniere effects on white and colored grounds; 36 to 44 inch.
48c

NOTE—No Mail, Telephone or C. O. D. Orders Can Be Filled.

Another Most Important SILK EVENT

Friday and Saturday—6,500 yards of the season's most favored Taffeta Silks, Crepe de Chines and Striped Satin Messalines **at most unusual concessions in prices at the very height of the Silk season.**

PRINTED CHIFFON TAFFETA—26 inches; in a variety of fashionable color grounds; printed in small and medium floral designs. *Value $1.50 yard.* **95c**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.00 yard.* **68c**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.25 yard.* **78c**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.50 yard.* **95c**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—Imported; 39 to 40 inches; soft finish; high, brilliant lustre. *Value $2.25 yard.* **1,38**

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS—26 inches; a variety of small and medium checks. *Value $1.00 yard.* **68c**

CREPE DE CHINES—40 inches wide; a variety of colorings for evening and street wear. *Value $1.25 yard.* **95c**

STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—26 inches wide; fashionable colorings with various width stripes of white. *Value 85c yard.* **55c**

STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—23 inches; a variety of stripes on fashionable color grounds. *Value 75c yard.* **42½c**

Quick Clearance Sale of 875 Yards Fine Woolen Dress Goods

Formerly **1.25** per yard 1.75 to 3.50

This most desirable lot of fine Dress Fabrics consists of the highest grade Imported and Domestic makes and includes Cachemire de Soie, Striped Serges, Striped Mohairs and Wool Suitings, Brocades, Rose Silk Marquisette, also Basket Cheviot.

Other Dress Goods Specials

54-INCH CREAM SERGE—An unusual quality; for tailor suits and separate skirts. *Regular price $1.50 yard.* **95c**

46-INCH IMPORTED FRENCH SERGE—In midnight blue and black only; all wool; very fine grade. *Special price,* **1.00**

27-INCH WHITE WASHABLE CORDUROY—Another lot just opened; the ideal fabric for Summer suits and skirts; snow white and cream. *Special price,* **75c**

500 Children's Cotton Dresses

Smart, simple styles for girls 4 to 14 years.

350 DRESSES of Gingham, Percale and Repp. Values $1.50 to $2.50 **95c** and **1.65**

150 DRESSES of extra good Nainsook, trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. Value $3.00 **2.25**

Women's Jackets

For the Boudoir and Breakfast Room.
Smart new models—decidedly reduced prices.

DOTTED SWISS DRESSING JACKETS, with Valenciennes lace insertion. *Regular price $1.45* **95c**

DOTTED SWISS BREAKFAST JACKETS, Valenciennes lace edge and insertion at neck, sleeve and around bottom. *Regular price $2.25* **1.45**

VOILE HOUSE JACKETS, Bolero model; lace and ribbon trimmed. *Regular price $4.50* **3.25**

IMPORTED LINGERIE JACKETS, beautifully hand embroidered scallop and design; high roll collar and cuffs. *Regular price $7.50* **6.25**

Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Of pure Irish linen; hemstitched; ¼ and ½ inch hems. *Regularly $3.00 dozen.* **2.10**

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Of sheer and medium pure linen; ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. *Regularly $1.75 dozen.* **1.35**

Of pure linen; hand drawn; ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. *Regularly $6.00 dozen.* **3.95**

A Remarkable Reduction Sale Women's Silk Stockings

Averaging Less Than ⅓ Former Prices

PURE THREAD FRENCH SILK STOCKINGS—With openwork or embroidered insteps. Black only. *Were formerly $4.00 to $7.00 pair* — Now **2.00** Pair; 3 pairs for 5.85; 6 pairs for 11.50

PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS—With openwork or embroidered insteps; Black or White. *Formerly $3.00 to $4.00 pair* — Now **1.25** Pair; 3 pairs for 3.65; 6 pairs for 7.25

Arnold Constable & Co.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

"Not Again in a Generation"
Such Amazing Opportunities to Buy

Fine China and Glass As in This BAWO & DOTTER Sale

This war, which brought the downfall of Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., will also make it impossible to sell what China may be made hereafter at the old lower prices. When orders are filled, they will be filled at an advance of 10 or 15% in cost.

That is why these $120,000 stocks (figured at wholesale) of Bawo & Dotter, which we are selling at so much below old retail prices, are providing the greatest bargains that housekeepers, or seekers after fine wedding gifts, can hope to find duplicated in many years.

Today---These Superb Dinner Sets and Open Stock Patterns

The Bawo & Dotter stock, augmented by some new arrivals, fully in keeping with its great economies.

$75 French China Dinner Sets, $50
Rich ivory borders and fine conventional designs; half dull gold handles—a remarkably handsome service.

$200 French China Dinner Sets, $110
Broad gold encrustation on each of the 106 pieces; full dull handles—superb sets.
Other Dinner Sets at $29.50, $75 and $180; Bawo & Dotter's IMPORT prices, $55 to $360.

$65 French China Dinner Sets $47.50
A famous Limoges make, 100 pieces; border decorations and gilt handles.

French and Austrian China Open Stock Patterns
A good variety of pieces, from 10c to $1 each, including Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Ramikins, Platters, etc. All at about half Bawo & Dotter's cost to import.

"Elite" French Fancy China
Many fine pieces, at 25c to $5, including Bonbon Dishes, Salad Bowls, Chop Dishes, etc.—all at half import prices.

"Elite" China—Plain White, for Decorating
About 350 pieces, hardly more than one of a kind. Included are Bowls, Salad Dishes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, etc. At ¼ their actual import cost!

The Famous Wedgwood China at Half Price

Finest White China, with edges of cobalt blue and coin gold, in the characteristic shape illustrated.
Meat Dishes, $2.75 to $8.75; regularly $5.50 to $17.50.
Casseroles, $8.25; regularly $16.50.
Salad Bowls, $8.25; regularly $16.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50; regularly $5.
Fruit Saucers, $10 doz.; regularly $20.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, $15 doz.; regularly $30.
Plates, all sizes, $9.75 to $20 dozen; regularly $19.50 to $40. Fifth Floor

FOWNES SILK GLOVES FOR MEN

Stylish, comfortable and sanitary.
Worn by good dressers when heavier gloves are too warm.
Ideal for travelling.
Fownes quality and Fownes name in every pair.
Latest shades.
Double-tipped.
Ask your dealer.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Outfitting Girls for Summer

Out-of-door frocks of linens, chambrays, mullcords, pongees and China silks, for the little misses of six to fourteen.

Typical De Pinna productions for warm weather and the holidays at the seaside and in the country.

Assortments unusually large and attractive, to meet the extra demands of those who ordinarily visit Europe.

All the distinction of the foreign-made dresses and garments.

"Middy" Outfits

With that characteristic swing and grace which attaches to the English middy suits.

Regulation girls' middy outfits of white galatea, with white galatea or blue serge skirts—specially tailored—the same designs as in the De Pinna custom department.

White blouses with white or Navy trimming, with kilted skirts—unusually fine materials, well tailored.

Navy serge skirts tailored on detachable muslin bodies—exclusive De Pinna models.

Pongee middies, of imported Shantung silk—the complete suit—a De Pinna idea.

White China silk middy suits or separate blouses—ideal hot weather outfits.

Novelty Summer Dresses
French and English Models

Of imported linens, for girls from three to fourteen.

Sufficient variety of styles to meet every requirement and to becomingly dress any girl.

In white, rose, pink, blue, green or yellow.

Girls' Summer Hats

Panama hats in foreign blocks, designed to go with these Summer suits and dresses.

Leghorns, Milans and linens—every style of hat appropriate for general outing and sport wear.

DE PINNA
Boys' Apparel for Hot Weather

Palm Beach and English linen Norfolk suits, sizes 7 to 14—an assortment unlike any other in America.

Regulation English jumper suits for the smaller boys—4 to 10—of imported galateas and linens; prices, $3.75 to $6.

English novelty suits—very attractive in design and material, for the smaller boys, from 2½ to 6 years.

Of imported linens and poplins, fashioned in the foreign styles.

Boys' Summer Hats

An unusual selection of correct English shapes—from the English coast guard hat to the finest Panamas, Milans and linens.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

IN ANOTHER ATTACK

Beatrice Hunter, 6 Years Old, Saved from Young Man's Grasp by Mother.

NEW THREATS BY "RIPPER"

Mrs. Murray Collapses When Murder Letter Reaches Her as She Sits by Son's Coffin.

Beatrice Hunter, six years old, daughter of Hubert Hunter, 125 East Fiftieth Street, near Lexington Avenue, was seized and dragged into the vestibule of her home yesterday afternoon, a little after 4 o'clock, just as the body of little Charlie Murray, slain by a "ripper" in the hallway of his home, 270 First Avenue, last Monday night, was on its way to Calvary Cemetery.

The little girl was rescued by her mother, Mrs. Edna Hunter, who held her assailant and turned him over to a policeman of the East Fifty-first Street Station, called by a passing school boy.

The prisoner gave his name as Harry Newman, 16 years, a peddler, living at 419 East Fifty-sixth Street. He was found to have a peddler's badge and license and a knife, with one good blade 2 inches long and a larger blade broken off at the middle. At the police station Newman was questioned by detectives detailed to find the "ripper" who murdered Leonore Anna Cohn, in the hallway of her home, 352 Third Avenue, last March, and the Murray boy. He will be taken to Police Headquarters this morning and questioned further.

According to the police no evidence has been found against Newman to connect him with any other attack. He was held on charges made after Dr. Salzberg of Flower Hospital had treated Beatrice.

The little girl had not recovered from her fright last night when questioned by newspaper men. She is a pretty blue-eyed child with sunny hair cropped just above her shoulders, but she is frail and not in robust health. According to her mother she was operated on for appendicitis a little more than a year ago, and just before that she had a fall which broke her shoulder blade and impaired the use of her right arm.

Mother Near at Hand.

The father is a trainman on the New York Central Railroad, and had not returned home from work at the time of the attack. The mother works in a restaurant, the entrance of which is separated from the vestibule of the house by a thin partition. The Hunters live in a flat on the top floor.

At 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hunter was seated at a table in the front of the restaurant, next to the dividing wall. At a table across from her sat Mrs. Nellie Cameron and her husband, George, who run the restaurant. Beatrice and Eunice Cameron, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, were playing on the sidewalk in front of the restaurant, and were partly hidden from their parents by an iron railing.

Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Cameron first were attracted by the actions of two men on the other side of the street. They made motions with their hands and heads, as if they were trying to turn the attention of the two women toward the adjoining vestibule. Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Cameron both mistook the actions of the men for an attempt to flirt, and paid no attention.

Then both mothers and Mr. Cameron were startled by the screams of Beatrice. Mrs. Hunter ran into the vestibule, where she found her daughter in the clutches of the strange young man, partly concealed from persons passing by half of the double door, which was closed.

The young man released the child when Mrs. Hunter demanded: "What are you doing in here?"

"I'm looking for a ball," he said as he stooped in another corner and pretended to search the floor.

"What business have you looking for a ball in this vestibule?" demanded Mrs. Hunter.

Accused by Angry Mother.

"I was playing in the street and the ball came in here," he replied as he broke for the door.

Mrs. Hunter grabbed his arm just as escape was barred by Mrs. Cameron, who braced herself at the door.

Mrs. Hunter, a woman of medium size, shook the youth as she questioned him further, while Beatrice crouched terrified in a corner.

"You were not looking for a ball in here," she said to her prisoner. "You came here to harm my little girl."

Meanwhile a crowd of men, women, and children had collected. Mrs. Hunter became impatient because no one moved to call the police. "If no one will call a policeman," she pleaded, "won't one of you men hold this fellow until I can get one?"

No one volunteered to hold the prisoner, but a crowd of school children came by, and a boy among them ran and brought a policeman, who took Mrs. Hunter's prisoner to the station.

The little girl told her mother that the young man had tried to drag her to the back of the hallway where her screams might not have been heard.

"While I was playing out here on the sidewalk," she said, "a man stopped and said he was a peddler. He wanted to get in the house, and asked me to show him the door bell. Then he caught me by the arm and pulled me into the hall."

Asked if she was not afraid of the man, she shook her head. She was playing with her little chum, Eunice, and almost within reach were their mothers, and there was nothing unusual about the man.

Another Ripper Warning.

Warning of another ripper murder was received in a letter yesterday morning by Mrs. Nicholas Murray as she sat weeping at the side of her little son's coffin. Following police instructions, Mr. Murray wrapped the letter carefully in paper to protect any fingerprints or other marks it might bear and turned it over to Captain Gildea. Deputy Commissioner Lord said there was little significance to the letter, but he refused to tell its contents.

But the letter was read carefully by Mr. and Mrs. Murray, and this is their recollection of it:

Dear Mrs. Murray: I really feel sorry for you, as I sit in my room here in this neighborhood and watch this crowd of [illegible] again. While I feel sorry for you, you must understand that I must see blood and cut flesh. These police can never get me. I have them guessing. Lovingly,

R. F. C.

The letter was enclosed in an envelope on the flap of which were written the initials "R. F. C." The name "R. F. Crane" written there, too, was crossed out. The letter was written in pencil. The handwriting and that in letters addressed to Mrs. Anna Cohn, foretelling the murder of Charlie Murray, are being compared by experts.

The envelope bore the postmark, "N. Y. S," the stamp of the Pennsylvania Station Post Office. It was mailed at 7:30 P. M. Wednesday. When Mrs. Murray read the first paragraph she collapsed.

A crowd of thousands gathered in First Avenue near the Murray home when the funeral procession was preparing to start at 2 o'clock. A force of police held them back, and scores of detectives searcher for suspicious persons.

Crowd Threatens Violence.

Patrolman O'Connor arrested Emil Lerch, suspected of annoying children at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday morning, and was soon the centre of a threatening crowd thatm ade a call for reserves necesary. Lerch was taken into the rear yard of a tenement for safety till more policemen came and fought back the mob. He was released later.

In the course of the day detectives arrested several men whom they found idling or annoying children. On complaint of Father Curry of St. James's Church, Charles Holland, 40 years old, a rigger, of 12 Main Street, Port Richmond, S. I., was locked up in the Oak Street Station. Father Curry said the man han annoyed a little boy near his study. In Night Court he pressed the charge, and Holland was held pending an investigation.

Late last night Michael Futhlo, 35 years old, of 528 Market Street, Newark, was arrested in Brooklyn, charged with annoying children at Flatbush Avenue and East Twenty-sixth Street. The man wore dark brown clothes and a black felt hat and had a black mustache. When this description was furnished to Inspector Cray, he arranged to go to Brooklyn to see and question the prisoner. He decided to take with him one of the little girls who saw a man in the neighborhood of the Murray murder before and after the crime.

A Cold Douche.

John McDowell tells of a famous Princeton professor who supplied the pulpit one Sunday in the hamlet of Penn's Neck.

He preached his finest sermon and thrilled the congregation in the little country church as it had never been thrilled before. At the close of the service he was feeling particularly well satisfied with himself, when the leading elder approached and asked him:

"Well, Doctor, what's the damage?"—Newark News.

The Ideal Keyhole.

It is claimed that the phosphorescent keyhole has been replaced by one with a raised rim that makes it easy for even the most unsteady hand to force the key into it.

At the same time, the only keyhole that will fully meet all the nocturnal conditions will be the one that gets out of its frame and goes down town and hunts for its owner.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It Reminded Him.

He was listening open mouthed to the description of the way in which the great battleship fleet was preparing for its work of destruction.

"Hundreds of thousands of tons of fuel are necessary to keep those mighty fires going," the reader went on.

The listener slapped his knee.

"By gum," he cried, "that reminds me. I ain't got in my Winter supply of coal yet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Honorable Lassie.

Marjorie, aged 4, was in the library with her father while her mother was superintending the preparation of dinner. The attention of the head of the house was attracted by a scratching sound, and he looked up to find his daughter at work with a pair of scissors on the top of a polished table.

"Marjorie," he said, sternly, "go tell your mother what you've been doing!"

"I won't do it, papa," she said. "Do you think I'm a tattle tale?"—Judge.

Returning to Conservatism.

There are occasional exceptions, but in the main our girls' pendulums seem to be swinging back toward comparative conservatism in the matter of dress and we have faith to believe that they aren't going to go on an Annette Kellermann basis for a while yet.—Ohio State Journal.

Offends Her Local Pride.

An inquiry by Mrs. Homer Hooh: "Have all the men who hate to shave moved to the little town? Or, are they the only ones who have time to stand on the station platform and watch the train pull in? At any rate they are there and give their town a very shiftless, hairy appearance as viewed from the car window."—Kansas City Star.

Excursion Rates.

The excursion train was well filled. When the conductor came around, a comfortably seated passenger said to him, "Der ticket dakes me two vays for von price, don't it?"

"Yes," replied the conductor.

"Vell, den, shust dell me vich is der vay dot cost nodings, I vant to enchoy me der free ride."—Boston Transcript.

Tricked and Deceived.

An egg plant bearing tomatoes is a nature freak being exhibited by Thomas Hill, an expert gardener of Bevier. Mr. Hill is fond of conducting experiments with plant life, and explains that the misguided egg plant is the result of seed inoculation.—Kansas City Times.

Where's Mr. Stubbs?

What, in the meantime, has become of your old Armageddon friend, Walter Roscoe Stubbs? Boy, kindly page Mr. Stubbs. Call-l-l for Mis-s-ster Stub-b-bss! —Kansas City Star.

Disappointed Winner.

"Did you vote for prohibition?"

"I did," replied Col. Bottletop. "I thought it would please my folks and make no difference. I had no idea so many other people were going to vote the same way."—Washington Star.

Right Man in Right Place.

Officer (to reservist)—What business were you in?

Reservist—Furniture mover.

Officer—Ah! We'll put you in the van. —Boston Transcript.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for
Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

Paris-made Gowns and Suits
as well as copies and adaptations,
at greatly reduced prices

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

BANK SUIT AN ISSUE AT NEXT SESSION

House Committee Receives from Controller His Complaint Against Riggs Officials.

ASKS EXTENSION OF POWER

New Law Proposed Giving Controller Authority to Remove Bank Directors for Derelictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Developments of the last few days indicate that the controversy involved in the suit of the Riggs National Bank against the Secretary of the Treasury, Willim Gibbs McAdoo; the Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, and the Treasurer of the United States, John Burke, will be thrashed out in Congress next Winter.

To bring the Government's contentions before the legislative authorities early in the struggle, Mr. Williams yesterday sent to members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency copies of documents setting forth his view of the alleged misdeeds of the bank. These documents are to form the basis for requests for legislation of a drastic sort to extend in a far-reaching way the powers of the Controller, which officials of the bank in their suit declare already to have been oppressively used.

The recommendations now contemplated by Mr. Williams, which he has embodied in a formal report to Congress since his controversy with the bank developed, include a law permitting him to fine banks and individual officers for violations of "instructions or admonitions" the Controller not now penalized; for authority to declare vacant the office of any Director of any national bank who fails to take the oath and forward it to the Controller's office within thirty days of election; to remove, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, any officer or Director of any national bank violating major provisions of the law; and to make Directors who fail to attend a majority of their board meetings ineligible for re-election without the special dispensation of the Controller.

Two papers were sent to the Committee members. One was the statement issued to the press by Mr. Williams on April 12, following the filing of the bank's suit, in which he embodied excerpts from his correspondence with the bank and summarized his reasons for the action complained of, bringing in turn serious charges against certain officers of the bank. The other was a copy of the letter written by Mr. Williams to the bank on April 5, which was published from sources other than the Treasury Department some time ago. This letter goes at length into the transaction with the Crocker National Bank of Chicago, embodying correspondence on the subject running back to February, 1908.

Will Complicate the Situation.

As the first stage in the pending court proceedings probably will have been concluded before Congress reconvenes, Mr. Williams's sending of this correspondence now to the House Committee is taken to mean that, if the Government is successful in its defense, he will ask Congress to broaden his powers even beyond the point at present complained of. On the other hand, if the bank wins its suit, it is inferred that the Controller will ask Congress for any powers which the court may hold it not to possess under existing law.

"In either case the demand for new legislation would be made while the expected appeals from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. If the legislation were granted, it would make the proceedings before the court of last resort practically a moot case, except as to the particular fines under consideration. This is expected to complicate the political aspects of the fight in Congress, where a sharp cleavage already evident on general subjects in the House committee would, in any event, make a lively struggle almost certain.

Mr. Williams already has indicated clearly to Congress his views of the powers he thinks ought to be lodged in the office of Controller of the Currency. Last December, in his annual report, he made extended recommendations in this direction, and while it cannot be said they were aimed at the Riggs National Bank it was pointed out today that many of his recommendations fitted precisely his complaints against officers of that bank. And his controversy with the bank was even then of long standing.

Since shortly after the filing of the bank's suit, Mr. Williams has steadily denied himself to interviewers, with the general statement that he had nothing to say for publication, and today he made no exception to this rule. But when a message was sent to him referring to his communication with the House Committee and asking his plans for new legislation bearing on the subject of the correspondence he sent back word that his recommendations for legislation could be found in his December report.

Controller's Fining Power.

One of the important phases of the present case in court is the fining power of the Controller. In his report he recommended a wide extension of this power, in the following language:

"It is earnestly recommended that the law be so amended as to place within the power of the Controller's office to penalize, by imposition of appropriate fines, all infractons and volatons of the law and regulatons of the office; and it is suggested that these fines should be imposed upon the offending officials, as well as upon the bank. Certain violations of the law and regulations should be punshable wth imprisonment, as well as a fine, suits to enforce such penalties, [illegible] Courts."

Since the Riggs National Bank brought suit against the Treasury officials Mr. Williams has sent out circulars to all national banks calling for detailed information regarding overdrafts and other points already at issue with the Riggs Bank. According to officials of this bank, though Mr. Williams denies it, the new circulars were intended to give a general complexion to demands made previously upon the Riggs Bank alone. In his December report Mr. Williams made this recommendation:

"Serious losses have been sustained by many national banks from overdrafts. The efforts of the department have been, with some success, directed toward the abatement of this evil, but an amendment to the law authorizing this office to impose appropriate fines for disregard of its instructions or admonitions in this regard would be very beneficia, and is respectfully recommended."

In his statement to the press of April 12, Mr. Williams made much of particular activities of officers. In his report to Congress he referred to the inadequacy of redress through the courts for losses sustained by stockholders through the "negligence or misfeasance of directors." He recommended a standardization of banking by-laws by which, as already indicated, officers and directors of national banks could be held to a strict accounting.

The crowded calendar of Congress last session and the postponement of general legislation resulting from the pressure for the enactment of the ill-fated Ship Purchase bill left no time for considering most of these recommendations. But it is believed that they will be discussed at length next Winter. Even if Mr. Williams does not renew his recommendations, they probably will be brought up in connection with an effort expected from certain Senators to legislation theh Controller of the Currency out of the Federal Reserve Board, and probably even to legislate the office out of existence.

A Statistician.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "do you keep a dog?"

"Yes."

"An' a cat?"

"Several of 'em."

"An', I suppose, mebbe you have something to spare to feed a hungry wayfarer?"

"Yes. Are you hungry?"

"No. I'm compilin' statistics fur de Society of Useless Information to show de reckless extravagance of de rural population."—Washington Star.

A Language-Slinger.

T. J. Moll, who is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, recently met a man in the Court House who appeared to know him.

"You are running for something or other, aren't you, Mr. Moll?" he asked.

Moll told him he would like to be a Judge of one of the Superior Court rooms. The man asked Moll who his opponent was. Moll told him.

"Oh, yes, I know; he is the present incumbrance!" the man exclaimed.—Indianapolis News.

The Righteous Not Undone.

"I prayed for de rain ter fall an droun de wicked man," said the sable philosopher, "an' please God, it washed my own house fum de face de yeth! How come de par'r er de righteous work no contrary ter my unlimited understandin'. But anyhow Providence didn't git de bes' er de righteous dat time, kaze I don had de house insured fer twict what hit wuz wuth."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Office Seeker.

A man with a deep and steadfast longing for office will run excitedly around begging everybody he sees to sign his nomination petitions and then, when he finally gets enough signatures, will put on a clean shirt and announce that if the call of duty comes he will not disregard the summons.—Ohio State Journal.

Prayer.

If father gets the notion in his head that he is going to accomplish everything by prayer, it makes it hard for mother, who has to get up each morning in order that the children may have clothes and grub. I ain't knocking on prayer, mind you, but I don't pray for things that you can get without it.—Atchison County (Kan.) Mail.

An Editor in Distress.

We sometimes wonder if any one appreciates The Sunlight. If they do, why don't they say so by recommending it to a neighbor and securing for it a new subscriber? We sometimes wonder if any one owes The Sunlight any gratitude. If they do, why don't they say so and stimulate the soul of the editor, who needs sympathy and encouragement?—Arcadia (Kan.) Sunlight.

A Young Feminist.

"You can't teach a hen anything," her mother said "They have done more harm to the garden than a drove of cattle would You can teach a cat, a dog, or a pig someth but a hen—never!"

"H'm!" exclaimed the child, indignantly. "I think they know as much as the roosters!"—Youth's Companion.

Both Garrulous.

"Here's a writer says that it's the rich and the aristocratic who are the worst gossips and scandal spreaders."

"On the principle, perhaps, that 'money talks' and 'blood will tell.'"—Boston Transcript.

Partial Explanation.

The reason you can't get Central when a fire alarm is turned in is that everybody calls at once. Why you can't get Central other times isn't known.—Walnut Valley (Kan.) Times.

Good Cause for His Happiness.

"What makes Blinks so pleased, when his rich uncle didn't leave him a penny?"

"His lawyer promised him half, if he'd contest the will."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Surgical Forecast.

Surgeons having supplied one man with a steel backbone, reinforced concrete may come next.—Toledo Blade.

The Madison Pump

French gray kid vamp with genuine buck quarters to match

The tongue made as a continuation of the vamp gives the trim, graceful appearance that creates that subtle something called style. In this design there is no seam over the instep.

Good shoes are an economy

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

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Broadway, corner Canal St.
203 Broadway, near Fulton St.
397 Broadway, near Duane St.
10 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

GOV. WHITMAN HEARS FIGHT OVER JITNEYS

Friends of "Poor Man's Taxi" and Opponents Clash Over Legislature's Measure.

ENEMIES HINT AT JOKER

Lively Controversy Over Insurance Legislation—Hotchkiss Assails "Union" of Brokers in State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—Governor Whitman held a court of review today on several bills left by the Legislature for his consideration. The hearings began in the morning and lasted until late afternoon. Much interest centred in the hearing on the Thompson bill to compel the owners of Jitney buses to obtain the permission of municipalities and the Public Service Commission before operating.

Ex-Senator W. W. Armstrong, representing the Rochester Jitney Association of 600 members, opened the argument for the opposition. He said the bill was a bludgeon to remove competition. The jitney he described as the poor man's taxi, and said that if the fare were fixed at 10 cents there would be no opposition. The buses, he went on, should be regulated by the various cities.

He charged that a Mr. Newton of a Buffalo traction company had drawn the bill. This, Senator Thompson denied, saying that Ledyard P. Hale, counsel for the Public Service Commission had prepared the original draft of the bill.

Mr. Armstrong saidthat only vested interests would profit by the bil, and he appealed in behalf of the poor man. He also reminded the Governor of the big vote which Rochester cast for him. Ex-Assemblyman John J. McInerney and Bainbridge W. Colby, also argued in opposition.

David Robinson, Secretary of the Broadway Association of New York City, favored the bill, because it would tend to regulate traffic and protect life.

"Broadway is the greatest thoroughfare in the world," he said, "and to obtain the best conditions and enable [illegible] tions.

"As an example of the great traffic on Broadway, let me cite the count taken at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street and around Columbus Circle at a very light hour—3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There were 642 surface cars, 1,930 vehicles going north, and 1,329 vehicles going south."

Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the Safety First Society of New York City, favored the bill in the interest of safety to the traveling public and pedestrians.

"In justice to the people," he said, "the State should place certain restrictions on the operation of irresponsible Jitneys."

William Nottingham, of Syracuse, favoring the bill said that the transportation companies now in the field were called upon to bea heavy burdens in serving the public. Mayor Schoolcraft, of Schenectady favored the bill as a step in the direction of home rule for cities.

There was a quibble over the clause "the consent of the authorities as defined by the railroad law," which those opposing the measure called a joker. They held that under this clause a jitney owner would have to obtain the consent of property owners along his route.

Governor Whitman said he was afraid that such was the correct interpretation of the clause. Senator Thompson said that if that was the effect of the bill he did not want the Governor to sign it.

J. A. Admaill, representing Harris, Forbes & Co., brokers, said he spoke in the interest of traction investments. Since the introduction of the jitneys, he asserted, the busines sof traction securities had fallen off greatly.

There was a lively hearing over the Simpson bill, which provides that no Trustee, Director, or officer of a life insurance company shall require a borrower of such company upon mortgage to negotiate any insurance policy on the mortgaged property through a particular broker, or attempt to divert to any particular broker the patronage of borrowers from the insurance company, or refuse to accept a policy because it was not negotiated through a particular broker.

The measure was opposed by William J. Tulley, attorney for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who said it was directed against his company by a small cotorie of brokers, and would drive money out of the State. He said hat his company held mortgages on $215,000,000 of property in the United States and Canada, of which $180,000,000 was in New York City alone.

Lawrence McGuire, President of the New York Real Estate Board; William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; Leo S. Bing, representing builders of New York; Edward C. Doyle, and others opposed the measure, while Almet R. Latson, D. P. Driscoll, John A. Eckert, F. V. Waters of the Fire Protection Brokers, and John Kirkland Clark, urged its approval.

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Johann Hoff

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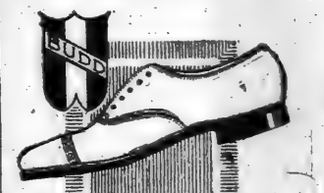

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Comparison will show you beyond the shadow of a doubt that there's no place in New York where you can effect such savings on the most wanted goods of all kinds for Spring and Summer wear as you can during these Trustees' Sales (by order of the United States District Court).

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It is of the greatest importance that our immense stocks be converted into cash at the earliest possible moment. As a consequence, we have made such price-cuttings as were never before known.

Every department contributes its share of bargains to this remarkable occasion, including:

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Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Shoes
Umbrellas
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
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Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles

For Today—Friday—We have planned Astonishing Big Sales of

Home Furnishings of All Kinds

Summer needs for City and Country homes. Also outdoor requisites. Particularly noteworthy bargains in China; Glassware; Lamps; Lighting Fixtures; Art Bric-a-Brac; Furniture and Bedding; Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs; Linoleums, Oilcloths; Curtains, Draperies; Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings; Refrigerators; Aluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware and All Other Kitchen Supplies; Garden Implements, Etc.

We repeat:—BUY WHATEVER YOU WANT AT GREENHUT'S during these Trustees' Sales. IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET TO DO SO.

Extra help to wait upon you; but, for the sake of your own shopping comfort, and to assist us in the important matter of PROMPT DELIVERIES, please shop as early in the day as possible.

The Greatest Convenience of Shopping Is
A Charge Account
We'll make it very easy for you to become a CHARGE CUSTOMER of "The Big Store," if you will call at our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps Free Today
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THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, today, Friday, May 7.

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HUNGARY CLAIMS LEAD IN THE WAR

Austria, When Threatened, Forced to Adopt Her Anti-Slav Ideals.

LONG THE EAST BARRIER

Jules R. Arbocz Even Declares That the Hungarian Premier "Conceived and Dictated the Ultimatum to Servia."

Amerikai Tudósito, or the American Hungarian Correspondent, in presenting the cause of Hungary to American readers, declares that due attention has not been given to the union of the Dual Monarchy and Germany or to the historical facts which made Hungary the senior partner of Austria in playing "a great part in the immediate beginning of the war" and which now force her "to continue to be an equally important factor in its progress and termination."

In any eventuality, Hungary is a force which cannot be ignored: "She has produced in the past and is producing today men of genius in statesmanship (Baron de Burian, a Magyar, has just succeeded Count Berchtold as the Common Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary,) in philosophy, in art, and in literature; she holds a high place in the European family of nations; her geographical position makes her a factor to be reckoned with in European politics."

"We do not," says the writer, Jules R. Arbocz, "wish to minimize the other causes, such as the fierce rivalry of England and Germany for the commercial supremacy of the world, or the ultimate inevitability of the conflict between Teuton and Slav; we merely wish to prove that in the forefront of the causes which brought about this world cataclysm stands the nation of Hungary."

M. Arbocz also proclaims the fact that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, whose influence is supposed to have placed Baron de Burian in power, both thought out and framed the famous ultimatum launched by Austria-Hungary against Servia on July 23, 1914.

Our argument, he says, stats in the last epoch of Europe's history, the climax of which was the exclusion by Bismarck of the Imperial Roman Haubsburgs from Teuton territory. Directly this was the cause of the present German Empire, and indirectly of the present Austrian Empire. At the same time Bismarck in his famous speech to the Haubsburgs advised them to build their sway on the base of Hungarian rather than Austrian traditions. The clear understanding of this historical fact will be sufficient in itself to reveal to us the most far-reaching among the preliminary causes of the war, because the ancient traditions of Austria were necessarily always directed toward the west, while those of Hungary were forever tending toward the east.

By western tendency we mean a traditional striving for the supremacy over the Teuton hegemony, a tendency which is anti-Hohenzollern and anti-Prussian; while eastern tendency implies supremacy over the Oriental Slav hegemony, and therefore is anti-Russian. Consequently if at the beginning of the war the Haubsburgs Empire would have stood by its old principles and not by the new, i. e. Hungarian ones, war the Haubsburgs' Empire would not now be fighting for the Germans but against them and on the side of the Russians, or at least they would be fighting for the overthrow of the Prussian hegemony and the Hohenzollern dynasty.

We can understand correctly this anti-Slav tendency of Hungarian tradition only when we examine carefully Hungary's natural position. The Hungarians, originating from the Finn-Ugot race-root, have absolutely no connection whatsoever with any of the peoples who now surround them geographically. Read her history; you will be forced to admit that it was she who in the great struggles of the past was the bulwark which was incessantly besieged. It was she who defended all Europe; she was the barrier against which dashed and were broken the westward-driving floods of Oriental barbarians.

It is quite clear that her motive in all this was not entirely altruistic, but was coupled with self-interest. A glance at the map of Europe will show why. The Carpathian Mountains, lifting their rampart-like forms in a huge semi-circle along the entire western frontier, are the great natural boundaries of Hungary. But the value of the Carpathians is not only strategic; it is also economic, as they save Hungary an untold military outlay for western fortifications. And when western civilization trumped it was the Hungarian nation that again held that shield and mediated with western and southern Europe and their eastern enemies.

At first the Servians, under the ill-fated Obranovitch dynasty, refused to aid or ally themselves with the Muscovites, preferring to side with Hungarian imperialism, which, like a tutelary spirit, insured them a normal progress toward national independence and the acquisition of Western culture. But when the political corruption triumphed in the assassination of the King, it overcame the better elements in Servian politics, violently assailed the unobtrusive but real religious spirit of the people, and, armed with violent and vile principles and absurdest slogans, quickly brought the foreign policy of Servia in a most precarious position. Having [illegible] their compact to the caller of the great Russian and anti-Slav aspirations, a policy blind, heinous, and degrading, they went further in their treachery and betrayed their ancient and true benefactor.

History also proves that it was the same Hungarian imperialism which protected Servia from the Turks. For was it not the immortal Christian hero Hunyadi, who victoriously drove back the Turks and so saved Servia? This policy of Hungarian imperialism is best stated by Louis Kossuth, who in his memoirs of the war of 1848-49 declares that that war was not fought by Hungary merely for her own liberty, but that if successful it was his intention to make a union of all the Balkan States by creating a United States of Europe.

And when on the eve of this great world-upheaval the rudder of the State was placed in the hands of Count Stephan Tisza, a statesman of unusual ability, his eye immediately pierced the surrounding mist. He saw that the going-around-the-wall of the Carpathians meant the destruction of Hungary's old, war-scarred fortifications, and he also saw that neither Hungary, Austria, nor Germany realized the dreadful proximity of the danger. It was he, the able helmsman, who fully comprehended that Hungary, on the very eve of this great accounting, was entirely unprepared, and that Destiny once more demanded of her that she live up to the glory of her great past, and make ready.

Concentrating all the powers of his great mind and iron will on the reorganization of the Hungarian State, he first put an end to the foolish internal political strife, and with the far-sightedness of a genius brought back the foreign policy of Bismarck. And when all the preparations were completed and the crisis was at hand it was Count Tisza who, before the body of the heir-apparent was cold, conceived and dictated the ultimatum to Servia, an ultimatum aimed exclusively at the Muscovite-Slav aspirations, which were not only banging against the Carpathians from without, but bombarding the country within.

Yet the immediate breaking out of the war was not due to Count Tisza but to those great historical factors in whose progress he, like every great figure in history, was merely the instrument. Count Tisza did no more than recognize the truth and play a part that was unavoidable. He did not delay until the enemy could unite all its strength against his country; he did not wait to see Russian armies marching up and down the Carpathian passes; but realizing the opportunity and anticipating the issues he struck the first blow!

Tolstoy once wrote that the real elements of power are not the individual peoples, but the antagonistic wanderlust of nations which were the direct cause of the movements of the human race ever since the beginning of the world. In this case it was the historical calling of the Hungarian people which was the innermost actuating cause of this great world-movement, a fact which cannot be ignored even though the American press does not care to occupy itself with a matter so trivial.

The time will come when we will be forced to admit that we, two thousand years after Christ, could not determine the real causes of a great world-war merely because we failed to see a geographical fact marked very distinctly on the map of Europe.

Mistake to Buy a Van.

A noticeable feature of modern caravanning is the large number of ladies who take to the road for rest and health seeking. Quite a third, if not more, of the members of the Caravan Club are of that sex, and are among its most active members. The usual places for camping, or pitching to be correct, are on the fields or farms and not on commons or roadside waste. Pitching on the latter may lead to unpleasantness, for during the night a band of gypsies may turn up and become close neighbors, and they are never desirable comrades on the road at close quarters. Farmers, as a rule, gladly welcome the gentleman gypsy, for it means cash sales of milk and dairy produce, and the Caravan Club has quite a thousand of such pitches registered throughout the country.

It is a great mistake to buy a van and rush off on the road. You never know what sort of the many types of van will suit you till you try, so it is always advisable to hire first and by experience determine whether you are suited to the life and whether the particular type of van you are traveling in suits you. A party of two, three, or four can travel cheaper in a caravan than one, for the expenses of vehicle and horse remain the same, whether one or more be of the party. And there is just one bit of advice the tyro in vanning may bear in mind. As health and strength depend very largely upon good cooking, in each amateur gypsy party should be included a good, all round, plain cook.—J. H. S., in London Morning Post.

Cause for Hurry.

The Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once.

His Wife—What is the matter with the boy?

The Doctor—I do not know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry up before she does it.—Hartford Times.

At Niagara.

"You had a day at Niagara, I understand."

"Yes, had a delightful time there, too."

"Falls were pretty fine, eh?"

"Why—er—we didn't see the falls. We spent all our time at the movies."—Judge.

Can't Scare the Missouri Cupid.

Cupid baffled the roarings of the March lion last Sunday at 5 o'clock in the evening, when Henry Elmer Tribble and Miss Mary Bessie Groves were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The wedding was simple, yet impressive.—Vandalia (Mo.) Mail.

HOW MARITZ TOLD THE BOERS TO REBEL

The Speech In Which the Mutinous Leader Denounced Great Britain's Rule.

BOTHA A MURDEROUS "DOG"

Ended Remarks with Tears, After Which He Arrested Those Who Refused to Follow Him.

MANCHESTER, April 20.—A remarkable document, from which extracts are given in this letter, has reached The Manchester Guardian from South Africa. It is the text of the speech that was delivered by the rebel leader, Lieut. Colonel Maritz, to his commando when, last October, he openly declared his revolt and asked those who were present to throw in their lot with him.

In the text is also included the short speech which Maritz made to the men who refused to follow him, and whom he thereupon declared to be his prisoners.

The correspondent who sends the documents is a well-known resident of Cape Town, and guarantees their authenticity.

The Guardian omits certain names from one passage, which make an accusation against prominent South Africans who took no part in the recent rebellion.

Colonel Maritz's Speech.

Maritz said in part:

"Burghers and countrymen, here I stand, and I stand alone before God and you. Alone? Yes, alone, and I want no one to go with me. I ask none of you to side with me; but here I stand for the welfare of my country, and what I have taken upon myself I am going to fight for; and if any of you think my cause is not the right one, or that I am turning traitor to my country and to you, send a bullet through my head, for then I am not worthy to live, and may God Almighty send a flash of lightning and wipe me out, here where I stand, if my cause is not a right one.

"My cause is this: Ever since the late war I have intended to free my country of the English and capitalists who rule us for their own benefits and pump from us and the poor of South Africa the little we have to satisfy their own avarice and line their own pockets with the little they take from us poor by means of tax, which must be pay.

"I don't see why we can't have our own Government and independant rule. Why must we, an independant nation, be ruled by another nation, and be trampled upon as if we were rubbish?

"See how men like General Hertzog and others have been treated—men who have done their utmost for our goodwill. See by what low means they (Generl Botha and party) have put General Hertzog out of the Ministery, the only man who acted and aimed toward the welfare of his nation. Yes, my burghers, see what has been done to the man who had the welfare of African nationality at heart.

"Botha, low, scandalous hound that he is, shall be brought to bay, and may God grant that I may meet him in a hand-to-hand fight, that I may just cool my burning heart.

"Yes, I call Botha a dog not worthy to be looked upon. Not only has he deceived his country, but even you, upon whom he is dependent for his vile work, which he wants you to commit. He called you up, not for war, but for a special peace training camp; and now that he has got you away from your parents he has given me orders to take you up to the border, there to die of hunger and thirst or be killed by the Germans. How can a man with common sense expect me to take you there, as unprovided as you all see we are here? The Germans are provided with numerous cannon and other big guns, and ammunition far superior to ours. How on earth can we think of fighting against such a power, we not even having one cannon for a defense? When I told him all this he had the flimsy excuse that we were not ordered over the border.

Botha a "Vile Dog."

"Yes, Botha is a vile dog; no less than a murderer. He wants to satisfy and please honor-seeking England, and I tell you I will no longer be ruled by such a shameless, honor-hunting, and at the same time vile Government as the Botha Government, and may God help me!

"It is more than a year since I corresponded with the German Governor, and now we have come to a conclusion and signed a contract by which I shall free my country. There are 6,000 German soldiers at my disposal, but I don't need them, because I depend on the South Africans to fight for their own independence. If America can have independence, why can't we have it too? And if the South Africans won't have it, then I'll say farewell to South Africa, and take up my abode in some other country where I need not submit to the vile English Government. The English King speaks of God being on his side, but I say he has no right to use the name of God, for where will you ever find a more uncivilized nation than the English? They still speak of civilization. You all know how matters stood in the last war. Just think of the 26,000 women and children. Can we ever forget that? You may, but I never shall.

"The German Kaiser has a most lawful right to use the name of God, for he is fighting to preserve right and peace, and on that account the German nation is the most civilized nation, and holds the greatest discipline of the world.

"Up to the present God has been guiding me, because ever since the idea dawned and I asked God to guide me and to put me right if I am wrong. I am not a man who goes about with my religion printed on my forehead. Still, I live in daily, yes, hourly communication with Him who grants me the right and time to speak this to you.

"When I last saw General Beyers I told him and General De Wet my plans, and they quite sided with me; so did [illegible], and the late General De la Rey. To the latter, in fact to all of them, I most humbly disclosed all my plans, because they are men whose only aim is for the welfare of the African nation. They knew everything long before the war, for when I was appointed to go to Pretoria to the Depot I told my plans, of which he fully approved. I can assure you I did not put on this uniform to serve England with, but I did it for the good will of my country, and now I am on the point to act.

"As you all know, I have a wife and two children, and I love them. Heaven knows I do, but my country comes before them."

Address to Prisoners.

With this, says the report, Maritz's tears overwhelmed him, and he ended his speech. He then called on all the men before him to step forward if they were prepared to stand by him. Those who refused he made prisoners, and to them he said:

"My dear men, I am sorry that I must take you in such a cool way; yes, I myself call it a base thing to do. I am sorry you can't be with your people there to offer your services, but as it is I don't want to shed unnecessary blood, for what could you few do against the lot here?"

Thereupon one of the prisoners answered.

"It was a mean trick you played us, seeing that we had the best of the situation. We could have defended ourselves with our Maxims."

This irritated Maritz very much, and he said: "Man, do you think I am afraid of a Maxim? I do not fear hell, much less a Maxim. I will give you a chance, though. I challenge any one of you to a revolver duel; then you can have your revenge on me. I am not going to have any of my men unnecessarily shot, but you can have it out with me."

A telegram from Pretoria on Feb. 10 said it was reported that the Germans had executed Lieut. Colonel Maritz.

JEWISH SCHOOLS CONTINUE.

Those in Turkey Unhampered by Government Despite the War.

That the Turkish authorities are placing no obstacles in the way of the activities of charitable and philanthropic institutions, even when these are controlled from enemy countries, seems to be indicated by a special report received yesterday by the American representative of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, an international Jewish organisation, with headquarters in Paris. The Alliance maintains 190 schools, most of them in Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, and other regions under Mohammedan influence.

The report, dated April 23 and sent by Jacques Bigart, Secretary of the Alliance, said in part:

"All our institutions in Turkey keep up their work. Primary, professional, and agricultural schools are open and active, and the conditions under which they are placed are practically satisfactory, even those of Syria. The Turkish Government has placed no obstacle against their progress. The expulsion from Palestine of non-Turkish Jews has not sensibly affected the situation of our schools there. The number of our pupils and teachers has even been considerably increased in localities by reason of the closing of Christian schools, which numbered quite a number of Jewish pupils.

"The unavoidable diminution of our resources has unfortunately constrained us to suppress soon after the beginning of the war certain activities of secondary activities, which, in the impoverished state of the Jewish communities, are scarcely able to be kept up without our financial co-operation."

Easily Fixed.

Lady—The set of teeth you made for me is too big.

Dentist—That's easily remedied, Madam. Get into the chair and I'll stretch your mouth a bit.—Boston Transcript.

Not a Good Precedent.

"Nero fiddled while Rome burned," said Mr. Growchar, "but that's no excuse."

"For what?"

"Your cook playing the piano while the turkey scorches."—Washington Star.

Established 1879

Best & Co.

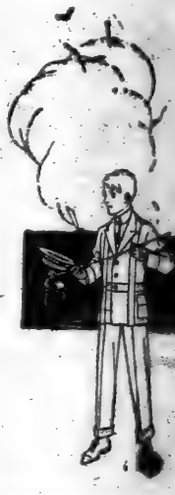
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

THE Best white sales now going on are not limited to underwear, but include dresses, blouses, and, so far as possible, a selection of articles from each department.

Primarily the reason for this is to acquaint just as many women as possible with the values found in *every* department at Best's.

The response to these white sales seems to prove that the policy is successful. The careful buying New York woman is evidently proving to herself that at Best's she finds exactly the merchandise she wants, that values are as stated.

The style, the materials, the prices are so *right* that Best's becomes her own particular shopping place.



Annual May White Sales

Continued This Week

At Prices Which Are One Third Below Regular

For Women and Children—Underwear, Dresses, Blouses, Skirts—Infants' White and Colored Dresses.

Remarkable Values in Children's White Wear

On the 3rd Floor

Muslin or Cambric Knickers; 2 to 10 years	.23	.35	.48	
Regularly	.35	.50	.75	
Drawers, embroidery ruffled; 6 to 16 years	.48	.58	.68	.78
Regularly	.75	.85	.95	1.10
Night Gowns, embroidery or lace trimmed; 4 to 16 years			.68	.88
Regularly			.95	1.15
Princess Slips, lace and embroidery trimmed; 2 to 16 years	.78	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly	1.25	1.50	1.95	2.50
Guimpes, of fine lawn, embroidery trimmed; 8 to 14 years			.98	1.15
Regularly			1.50 to 1.95	
Jumper Blouses, of fine lawn, trimmed with colored pipings; 6 to 12 years				1.00
Regularly				1.50
Little Children's White and Colored Dresses in a large variety of styles and materials; 6 months to 3 years			.68 to	3.95
regularly			.95 to	5.00
Children's Hand Made Dresses; 6 months to 3 years	Special		2.95	up

Women's Muslin Underwear

Gowns and Combinations	.98	1.95	2.95	
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95	
Envelope Chemises	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Regularly	1.50	2.25	2.95	3.95
Corset Covers	.75	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly	.95	1.50	2.25	2.95
Lingerie Petticoats, circular flounced	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Regularly	1.50	2.25	2.95	3.95

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

Combinations			2.95	5.00
Regularly			3.95	7.50
Underbodices	.98	1.95	2.95	
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95	
Gowns		3.95	5.00	6.50
Regularly		5.00	6.75	8.50
Petticoats		2.50	3.95	5.00
Regularly		3.25	5.00	7.50
Envelope Chemises	1.95	2.95	3.75	5.00
Regularly	2.95	3.95	5.00	7.50

Special Close Out Sales

Comprising assortments of the most recent styles selected from our regular stocks and marked at sweeping reductions to effect immediate disposal.

No Credits—No Approvals

Girls' and Misses' Suits

Sizes to 17 Years—4th Floor

15.00

Plain and dressy models; Girls' sizes, 12 to 15 years; Misses' sizes, 14, 16 and 17 years

Girls' and Misses' Coats

5.00

In the most desirable materials; for Girls, 3½ to 15 years; Misses, 14, 16 and 17 years—4th Floor

Fine Tailored Suits

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

18.50

Serges, gabardines, English mixtures and checks with satin or brocade linings; sizes 34 to 44

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Single Breasted or Norfolk Suits of fancy mixture cheviots, many of the Norfolk models with two pairs of knickerbockers; 7 to 17 years	6.75	9.75
Regularly	9.75	13.50
Reefers, of fancy mixture cheviots; 3 to 10 years		9.75
Regularly	12.50 and	15.00
Raglan Overcoats, of fancy mixture tweeds or cheviots; 6 to 16 years		14.75
Regularly		21.00

135 Trimmed Hats At Exactly ½ Reduction

For Girls and Misses—4th Floor

135 hats now in the regular stock (including some imported models) will be placed on special sale tomorrow, Saturday, at One-Half the original prices—reduction to be made at time of purchase

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

How Much Do You Pay for a Suit of Clothes?

You have seen clothes at $35 to $45 that you wouldn't wear on a bet.

Then, again, you've seen suits at $20, and even less, surprisingly smart and possessed of value far above what the price would indicate.

You can not safely judge clothes by how the price suits your eye. $35 or $45 in an advertisement beside a clever illustration may deceive the very elect.

And, by the same token, $19.75 might give one the equally erroneous impression that the suit didn't measure up to a high grade man's taste.

As a matter of fact, we show Suits for men and young men at $19.75 that you couldn't tell from suits priced $5 more at other shops, no matter how expert your judgment.

Men in the clothes business, seeing these Suits at $19.75, ask us: "How do you do it?"

And we answer with a hyphenated word, "Ready-cash." We buy for cash and we sell for cash. Your own business judgment knows what that means.

We ask you to compare suits at $22.50 and more elsewhere with these

Suits at $19.75

We omit descriptions—most descriptions sound alike, whatever the price. But we do emphasize that rich woolens, new and exclusive patterns and the smart, snappy styles good dressers like—are here in profusion.

Young Men's Smart Suits, $14.75

English soft roll sack Suits at this price are excellent value in style, fit, material and workmanship. We've seen Suits at $18.75 not nearly so attractive.

Youths' Suits (14 to 19) $12.75

Just so stylish as the very young man could want. English effects, large patch pockets, large rolling lapel. Sack and Norfolk models. Just right as a boy's first "long trouser" Suit.

200 of those smart Suits in our recent sale are left for Friday and Saturday. The values are extraordinary at $17.50.

MACY'S—FIFTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

So Many Women

And perhaps you are one of them, would like to acquire the well-defined waistline of the new silhouette, yet fear the discomfort of closer corseting. If so we would recommend a Redfern Corset—its skilled shaping gives it a happy combination of comfort and style.

You will find *discomfort is impossible* with a correctly fitted Redfern. The statement is sweeping, but true—you have only to be fitted to one at the Redfern Corset shop to convince you of its truth.

Redfern Corsets

Are found at all high class stores and at

The Redfern Corset Shop

Where both back and front lace models are shown and fitted from

$3 to $25

RAILROAD ACCUSED OF RULING A CITY

Ex-Mayor of Altoona Tells Industrial Commission the Pennsylvania Controls That Place.

ATTACK ON CONSTABULARY

H. Maurer, Socialist Member of State Legislature, Says Force Obeys Will of Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The most sensational testimony given at the Industrial Commissions hearing today, was that of ex-Mayor Samuel M. Hoyer, of Altoona, who told of the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the strike in that city in 1911 and the control that corporation is reported to wield in the affairs of Altoona as "a corporation-controlled" city. Mr. Hoyer said that George W. Creighton, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had suggested to him the arrest of strikers who were parading the streets. Mr. Hoyer said that such a move would lead to riot and bloodshed and was against the law. He testified that Mr. Creighton said "Well, what of that."

This same witness said that a special policeman had viciously assaulted a labor organizer and was arrested by the State authorities. He was placed under bail and never appeared for trial. After the strike was over, Mr. Hoyer asserted, Mr. Redding, Superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, came to him and said: "We have fixed the Judge and District Attorney and you are the only stumbling block to the return of the special policeman to his family here."

An attack was also made upon the Pennsylvania constabulary by James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in which he denounced the members of the State Police as "a cross between the Russian Cossacks and the Irish Constabulary," and "ex-United States soldiers and degenerate sons of the middle class and no-accounts."

This attack came toward the end or the day and after John C. Lamb, Assistant Superintendent of the police, and Deputy Attorney General Cunningham of Pennsylvania had been assured by Chairman Walsh that the subject would not be gone into today. These men, who were prepared to deny every assertion of the labor leader, were not present today, but will be heard tomorrow along with Captain John C. Groome, commanding the constabulary.

Constabulary Owned by Corporations.

While Mr. Maurer's attack was for the most part general, he cited several instances, such as the Bethlehem Steel Works and the Hazelton street car strikes where the police, he charged, worked for the corporations and shot down innocent men and women. The tenor of his testimony was that the State Police merely represented the corporations, and did very little duty outside of acting at strikes. Finally, under cross-examination, he said that he was opposed to State Police and the National Guard. He refused to disavow the dynamiting done by the McNamaras.

The testimony of Maurer was picturesque and highly interesting to many of those present, who included "Mother" Jones and many labor leaders of Pennsylvania, who have been repeating what Mr. Maurer told about, before the Pennsylvania Legislature for many years.

Simon C. Long, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, related how the railroad had fought its strikes, especially the strike on the Monongahela branch. His testimony for the most part was without incident, except when he attempted to give his views on workingmen's compensation. He said that W. H. Pierce of the Brotherhood of Federated Railroad Employes, after failing in his effort to organize the men on that road, had applied for a position with the railroad to look after its interest in the Legislature.

Touching upon the mediation and conciliation plan, Mr. Long said that he hoped the system could be improved. When asked what suggestions he had to improve it, he replied: "If I knew how to work out a system that would prevent the troubles between employer and employe I would patent it. Things are getting better, however, and labor and capital are nearer together."

Mr. Long said that the trouble with many compensation laws was that they tended to pauperize the beneficiaries, and added that in many States such laws were not successful. "What we want to do is to keep the people of this country out of the poorhouse," he said. "Why, in some sections of Pennsylvania, especially in the country, it is more disgraceful to go to the poorhouse than the jail."

E. B. Hunt, in charge of the relief work of the Pennsylvania Railroad, testified on that subject and the pension system.

Pennsylvania Railroad in Politics.

Mr. Hoyer, who was Mayor of Altoona in 1911, during the strike in the shops there, related in great detail the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials to stop the strike and to control politics in that town. He said that there was no disorder in the city, and that the labor organizers conducted themselves properly. He declared that a member of the American Federation of Labor had been ordered to leave one of the hotels because the proprietor was afraid that he would lose his license.

He then told of how a Pennsylvania Railroad policeman named Luther had viciously assaulted a labor organizer named Gallagher. The latter's life hung in the ballance for many weeks. Luther was arrested by the State authorities, but escaped after obtaining bail. He also said that G. W. Creighton, General Superintendent of the system, had hired all the halls in Altoona and the three towns near by to prevent the strikers assembling.

"Mr. Creighton suggested to me," testified Mr. Hoyer, "that I should order the arrest of the strikers. I told him that I had no authority under law and would not interfere with them as long as they were peaceful and orderly. We had quite a discussion about this, and I finally said to him that I would do my duty as Mayor even though I had to leave town next day."

"What charge did Mr. Creighton prefer against the strikers?" asked a Commissioner.

"None. He wanted them arrested, as he said, on general principles. Mr. Creighton kept insisting that I order the arrest of the strikers, especially some of the organizers. I said to him and bloodshed.' He said to me: 'Suppose there is.' That made me mad and I refused to listen to him further on this subject and ordered my police to see that order was preserved. Mr. Creighton is present, and if I am wrong he can correct me. He stated this opinion in the presence of the Chief of Police and others. He did not want apparently to settle the strike, only to get rid of the organizers."

Mr. Hoyer then told of a meeting at which, he said, he pleaded with Mr. Creighton to take back the men. This he declined to do, saying that the time for their return expired that morning. "I said to him: 'If you don't take the men back I will lead the strike myself.'" added the witness. This, and petitions presented by Altoona citizens, prevailed upon the road to change its order and the men were finally taken back to work.

People Treated Fairly.

After the strike, Mr. Hoyer said, Mr. Redding, Chief of Motive Power, asked him to "let up" on Luther, the officer who had assaulted the labor organizer. "Mr. Redding said to me, 'We have fixed the Judge and District Attorney, and you are the only stumbling block to Luther's return.' I said to them that I had no objection to his returning, as the city police had not arrested him, and it was a Commonwealth matter. The next day Luther returned."

Mr. Hoyer said that the Pennsylvania treated the people fairly in Altoona, and did not attempt to exert any more influence on politics than other corporations.

"Can any candidate be elected to office if opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad?" he was asked.

"Yes. The road does not take an active or offensive part in politics. Every time the foremen try to influence the workmen to vote for a particular man that fellow is usually defeated."

In one instance, said Mr. Hoyer, the Pennsylvania forced the passage of a bill over his veto which awarded a contract for about $300,000 to the highest bidder.

"What do you mean when you said you would do your duty whether you had to leave town or not?" he was asked.

"I meant that the road was powerful and you know what that means."

"What do you think of the assertion that the company had fixed the Judge?"

"I think it is a disgrace."

"Did Mr. Redding say who had fixed the Judge?"

"He said 'we.'"

Mr. Creighton here took the stand, and was about to explain his activity in the strike when he was asked to give way to Mr. Maurer. Mr. Creighton will resume his testimony tomorrow. Before he left the stand he did not get to that part of the testimony of Mr. Hoyer in which he was charged with suggesting arrests, even if bloodshed followed.

Against All State Police.

Mr. Maurer said he had been on the spot at all the labor disturbances in recent years and had observed the work of the constabulary closely. He charged them with being rough to the strikers, beating them, riding down old people, going into the houses of laboring people without any authority, and, in some cases, committing robbery, and in specified cases killing men without just cause.

When the constabulary is called into service in a strike area, Mr. Maurer said, the region was ipso facto under martial law, and the members of the force had the right, under the law, to enter houses without warrants to search for arms or for any other necessary purpose. They had the power to apprehend men and women without warrants or any process of law. Often, he said, the constabulary would perform their duties in citizens' clothes and try to incite the strikers to violence in order to beat them up and get them into jail.

He told of an appeal to ex-Governor Tener in connection with the strike at Hazleton and McAdoo, and the investigation that followed in which it was shown that members of the constabulary took the part of strike-breakers, and in one instance paid a fine for one arrested for violence. His efforts as a legislator to abolish the constabulary was told by Mr. Maurer.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, a member of the commission, asked Mr. Maurer what he would substitute in place of the constabulary, if it were to be abolished, and the witness answered by saying he would not have a soldier in the world if he could prevent it. "It is a crime the way we are killing each other," he declared.

Commissioner Weinstock wanted to know how he would deal with such labor methods as those pursued by the McNamaras. Mr. Maurer here showed some confusion. He did not disavow the crimes of the McNamaras, but he hardly wanted to make an answer that would defend them.

Commissioner Garretson asked which he thought worth more, "a house or the future of a human life and the future of all the innocent ones dependent on that life." Mr. Maurer said that under the moral law the future of a human life was surely worth more than a house or property of any kind.

Mr. Weinstock interposed the suggestion that if the house contained human beings and was dynamited the witness might think differently. "Oh, that is another kind of a house," replied Mr. Maurer.

The desire in New York, Illinois, and Virginia for a State constabulary, Mr. Mauer said, was not based on any history of industrial troubles that would justify such an organization. Those States had been quiet and law-abiding, and it was more the wish of private corporations than the people generally to have a State constabulary.

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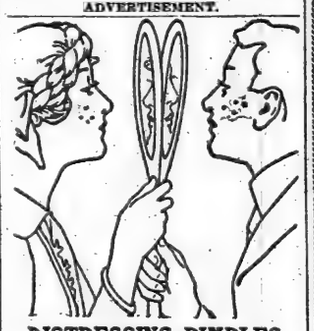


DISTRESSING PIMPLES

Removed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

Smear them with the Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Repeat on rising and retiring. These fragrant super-creamy emollients do much for the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Correct Dress for Men

Braided Edge Suits at $22

that will appeal to the man seeking most style and quality for the least outlay—one of *many* special offerings.

The Underprice Salesroom

in basement offers many a bargain to the man who is seeking a really good suit or overcoat, at *$10, $12.50* or *$15. Investigate if you're economically inclined.*

George G. Benjamin

Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

POLITICAL KILLINGS BEFORE GRAND JURY

More Indictments Coming in Second A. D. Feud, District Attorney Says.

OPPOSES SHOWING MINUTES

Prosecutor Compares Downtown Crime Situation to That Which Resulted in Rosenthal Murder.

Political murders in the Second Assembly District as a development of the Foley-Rofrano feud will result in many more indictments, Assistant District Attorney Delehanty announced in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Davis. The crime situation in the Assembly District, Mr. Delehanty said, is comparable with the condition in this city which resulted in the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

Gaetano Montimagno is to be tried next Monday for the murder of Michael Giamari, a Tammany election district captain, on March 8. Two other men, Rocco Carnivale and Frank Fennimore, who, it is charged, instigated the murder, were indicted as principals also. Yesterday their counsel, Lloyd P. Stryker, applied for an order to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. This brought out the fact that the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury have been delving deep into the political murders and assaults in the Foley-Rofrano district. Mr. Delehanty, addressing the court, said:

"These indictments grow out of a situation in this city which more nearly concerns—and I say this upon my responsibility as a public official—more nearly concerns the enforcement of law in this city than even the conditions which culminated in the murder of Herman Rosenthal in July, 1912, by a lieutenant of police.

"There are persons involved in the murder of Giamari and there is proof before the Grand Jury respecting the culpability of other persons whose guilt, in my opinion, can be demonstrated and shortly will be before a petit jury. There are proofs which will lead to persons not yet indicted and not yet in the tolls of the law. I say that the interests of public justice will be in a most unusual measure prejudiced if the Grand Jury minutes are made public."

"How do you answer that, Mr. Stryker," Justice Davis asked.

Mr. Stryker made no reply. Justice Davis continued:

"That appeals to the court very strongly because in the contest with organized crime in this county the people of the county are at a great disadvantage if informed of what occurs before the Grand Jury. I will reserve decision on the motion."

Montimagno is charged with shooting down Giamari at Chestnut and Madison Streets. Carnivale and Fennimore, it is charged, inspired the murder at conferences held in Brooklyn. The political feud in the Second District is between the adherents of ex-Sheriff Thomas F. Foley and the members of the Home Rule Club, who seceded from Foley's leadership.

Daniels Visits Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels and Commander Wuertzbaugh, his naval aide, visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis today as the guests of Rear Admiral Fullam, the superintendent of the Academy, and will remain at Annapolis until tomorrow. The primary object of the secretary's visit was to attend the regular Thursday night dinner of the graduating class which is in the nature of a course in after-dinner speaking and was inaugurated by the midshipmen to to acquire a certain facility and readiness of speaking in public prior to graduation.

Earth Shocks Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Seismographs at Georgetown University today between 7:25 and 745 a. m. recorded earth shocks of moderate intensity, estimated to have been about 1,800 miles from Washington.

He Visits Her in Baltimore—Engagement to Mrs. Astor Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Clarence H. Mackay, who arrived here yesterday with a party of New York friends, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor, spent most of today with his daughter, who is ill at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

"My daughter is not seriously ill," he said tonight. "She has a severe cold and then grip, and it entirely depends upon her condition how long I shall remain in Baltimore. I was summoned here when she became ill, and had her removed to Johns Hopkins Hospital. I am glad to say she is doing well."

The fact that Mr. Mackay and Mrs. Astor have been together a great deal recently has caused rumors of an engagement. A member of Mr. Mackay's party said tonight, that there was no truth in the rumor.

EFFECT OF ASQUITH SLANG.

"Deliver the Goods" May Prompt Balfour to Say "Get a Move On."

LONDON, April 28.—Premier Asquith has used the phrase, "Deliver the goods." The Premier is noted for his precise and classical English, and when he puts his seal on an Americanism it is in a fair way to become incorporated in English usage.

"Lloyd George," says one newspaper, "who is more forceful but not so classical, has talked about 'Push and go.' Now it remains for Mr. Balfour, if he can spare a moment from his new duties at the Admiralty, to tell us to 'Get a move on.' But our statesmen have yet some distance to go before they attain the homeliness of phrase of America's public men."

A Menace to the South.

The menace of suffrage to the Southern woman is so much greater than any corresponding benefit depicted by the suffragists that it is a marvel that any Southern woman can tolerate the thought.

The Bristow amendment gave to the knowledge and control of the National Government the voting lists and precincts of each State. The Mondell amendment, advocated by Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. McCormick, (the daughter of Mark Hanna,) and other negrophiles, would confer suffrage without regard to sex or color or locality. The Shafroth amendment would require the request from only 8 per cent. of the voters of the State to place their Mondell amendment before the people, and thus any State lining up would put its head in the noose of national control. There would be no possible way of controlling the negro vote as it is now controlled. We would be at the mercy of the party in power or the party that would soon get in power by purchase of negro votes.

The honest seeker after truth says at this juncture: "But our people would not stand for negro vote!" Ah, me! What does this mean? Do we want the power of might tested out again? Such would be the only way.

Miss Gordon said in Atlanta: "Of course, we prefer suffrage by States, but we will have it by national law, if we can't get it otherwise." This is the strong arm of militancy run riot.

Refusal on her part to sympathize with the President's grief because he had refused to advocate suffrage is feminism to a most savage degree of hardness.

No other argument need be advanced against suffrage in the South other than the necessity of maintaining State sovereignty. Any national law that shall further control State franchise would violate a State's autonomy.—A Southern Woman in The Chattanooga Times.

Cheap Enough.

V. K. Townsdin puts this notice in The Randall News: "I borrowed some man's wheelbarrow last Summer and the owner can have the same by coming for it and paying for this local."—Kansas City Star.

Some Other Man.

"Feyther," said little Mickey, "wasn't it Pathrick Hinry that said, 'Let us have peace'?"

"Niver!" said old Mickey. "Nobody be th' name of Pathrick iver said anything loike thot."—Ladies' Home Journal.

WIRELESS DEFENCE SET UP IN COURT

Intended to Show Differences Between the Marconi and Telefunken Systems.

EXPERT EXPLAINS DETAILS

Professor Braun, Inventor of the German Apparatus, Here to Oppose Charge of Infringement.

Counsel for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company rested its case against the Atlantic Communication Company yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The Marconi Company is suing for an injunction to prevent the German Company from using the Telefunken apparatus in this country, asserting that the German mechanism was an infringement on the Marconi and Lodge patents.

Contrary to expectations, Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless system, did not testify yesterday. The entire session of the court was taken up with the direct and cross-examination of Frank Waterman, an electrical expert, who testified for the Marconi corporation on the technical details of the Lodge and Marconi apparatus and the Telefunken patents. Mr. Marconi will probably be called in rebuttal at the close of the defendant's case.

Two complete sets of wireless apparatus have been set up in the courtroom by the defendant company to demonstrate the fundamental differences between its appliances and those of the Marconi system.

Professor Ferdinand Braun of the University of Strassburg, Germany, inventor of the wireless system, did not testify yesterday. Professor Braun said yesterday that he was certain the courts would rule that his inventions were entirely different from those of Marconi.

"I met Mr. Marconi in 1908 at Stockholm," said the German inventor, "when the Nobel conference divided the electrical award between Marconi and myself. I am sure that the Sayville Station will be kept open, and that the courts will decide in our favor."

Mr. Marconi stated that his company's case was as strong as the case against the National Electric Signalling Company. Aside from that he refused to comment.

Former Congressman Herman A. Metz was an interested spectator during yesterday's session.

The case will be continued before Judge Van Vechten Veeder today.

SNOW AND FROST IN WEST.

Heavy Windstorm Hits Oklahoma—Fear Felt for Crops.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—Snow fell in Northwest Kansas, a section of the Panhandle of Texas and at Denver, Col., during the last twenty-four hours. Killing frosts prevailed last night over Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, while Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, and a large portion of Kansas experienced cold rains.

Goodland, Kan., got an inch of snow, while flurries fell in the northwestern part of the State. Dalhart, Texas, reported a white blanket covered that section of the Panhandle this morning. Fears are felt for fruit trees there.

ARDMORE, Okla., May 6.—Three persons were injured and much property damaged here today by a heavy windstorm. It was reported that Wilson, Okla., near here, was hit by a storm which blew down forty buildings, but that no one was seriously injured. Winds of almost tornado proportions were reported over a wide section of Southern Oklahoma.

At Ringling a church was blown down. In the Petrolia oil fields near Wichita Falls, Texas, twenty-five derricks were wrecked and several houses damaged. The ward school here was partly unroofed and several children injured.

1915 Design

"Perfect"

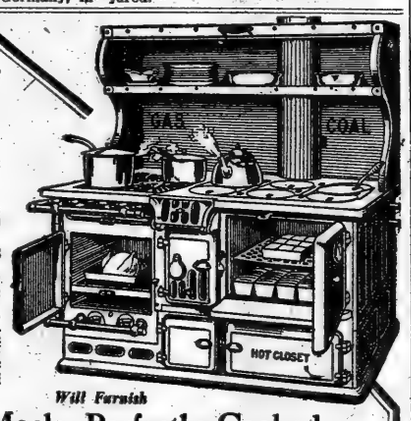
2 Fuel—2 Fire Economical

GAS AND COAL

Ranges

HOME HAPPINESS and GOOD FOOD, WELL COOKED, are very closely related.

The proper morning start in the kitchen is of the greatest importance to the comfort and health of the family.



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Also Richardson Steam and Hot Water BOILERS

Also "Perfect" Fresh Air HEATERS

Thousands of these popular goods in use—giving satisfaction.

These successful Ranges or Boilers or Furnaces should be installed in every new house—or put in when substituting new goods for old.

Architects specify them—Builders use them—because of their superiority. They please everyone.

Richardson & Boynton Co., Mfrs.

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Installed by all Plumbers and Fitters.

Give us an opportunity to convince you

Are you located in the Equitable? Are you thinking of locating in the Equitable? Do you appreciate the value of locating in the Equitable?

Do you know that even at this early stage of its existence, the Equitable Building has a roster of tenants which embraces many of the most-important and best-known names in the nomenclature of American business?

Give us at least an opportunity to lay before you those arguments and facts which have so readily persuaded others into a decision which we now urge upon you.

Building now open for tenants

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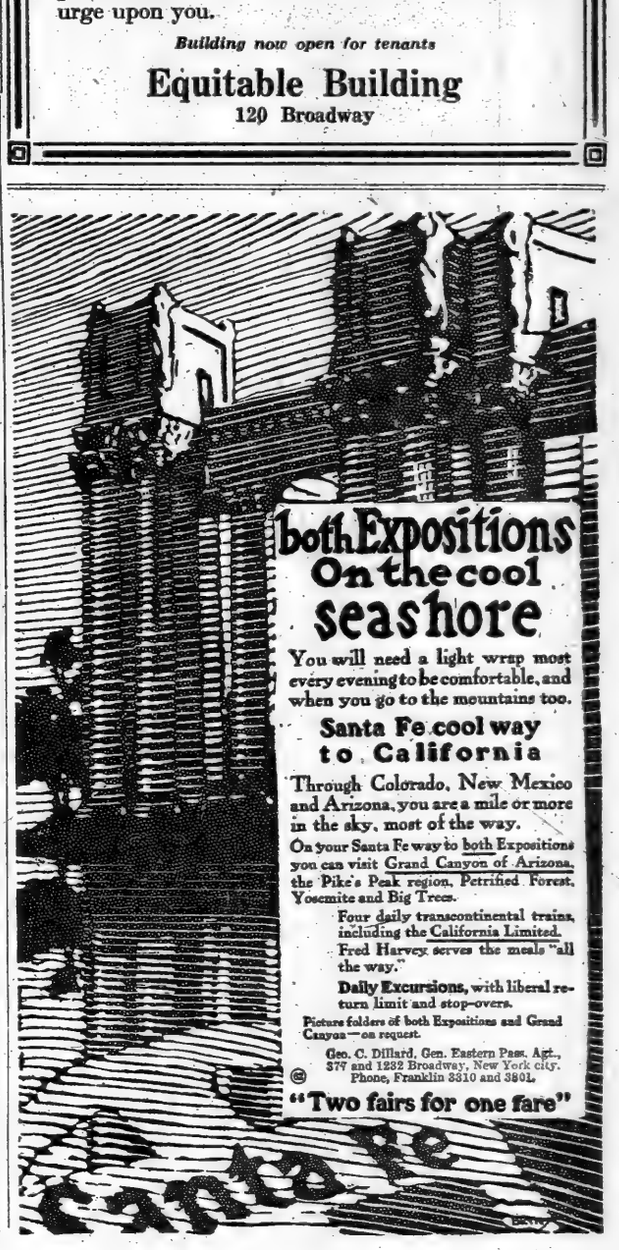

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You will need a light wrap most every evening to be comfortable, and when you go to the mountains too.

Santa Fe cool way to California

Through Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, you are a mile or more in the sky, most of the way.

On your Santa Fe way to both Expositions you can visit Grand Canyon of Arizona, the Pike's Peak region, Petrified Forest, Yosemite and Big Trees.

Four daily transcontinental trains, including the California Limited. Fred Harvey serves the meals "all the way."

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Picture folders of both Expositions and Grand Canyon—on request.

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"Two fairs for one fare"

Victrola IV, $15
Oak

No home need be without a Victrola—$15 to $250.

For Summer!

Victor IV (Illustrated Above) $15
Records as selected . . 9
Total $24

Go today to any Victor dealer and he will gladly demonstrate this wonderful instrument to you.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
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On GIMBEL Easy Terms of $2 Cash and $1 Weekly

This is a Victrola outfit for city apartment, summer cottage, or mountain camp—easily taken along with you, and brimful of entertainment.

Victrola VI $25
Records as chosen . . 9
Total $34

On the same convenient arrangement of $2 Cash and $1 Weekly

All the New Victor Records for May

GIMBEL BROTHERS

SPECIALIZED VICTOR SERVICE
BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

ENTIRE FLEET DUE EARLY TOMORROW

Acting Mayor Will Board Wyoming at 11 o'Clock to Welcome Admiral Fletcher.

WILSON LUNCHEON MAY 17

Navy League Arranges Ball for Visiting Officers—Ships to be Illuminated Saturday Night.

The Atlantic Fleet is now on its way to New York, and the superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, and pre-dreadnoughts of Admiral Fletcher's great command will probably be at anchor in the Hudson by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 11 o'clock Acting Mayor McAneny will go aboard the fleet flagship Wyoming, which will anchor opposite Eighty-second Street, and officially welcome Admiral Fletcher and his men. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Admiral Fletcher and his staff will return the Acting Mayor's visit. These courtesies will be followed by an illumination of all the fighting ships Saturday night, the illuminated column stretching from Eighty-second to 140th Street. The Wyoming will be at the southern end and the Louisiana at the northern end.

Finley J. Shepard, chairman of the committee for the entertainment of the enlisted men, said yesterday, in announcing additions to his program, that so many suggestions were being received, all tending to give the enlisted men a notable week in New York, that it would be necessary to refuse many.

"In the first place," said Mr. Shepard, "it is necessary to say that one of the objects of having the fleet here for a week is to give the enlisted men, who have been busy all Winter, a period of rest. At the request of the officers of the fleet this committee has, therefore, restricted the number of entertainments in order to allow the men as much free time as possible. If we were to follow our own inclination and accept all the invitations that come in, the enlisted men would be kept going from early morning until late at night for the full ten days, and would probably go out to sea on May 18 in need of a real rest."

The big night for the enlisted men, Mr. Shepard said, would be next Thursday night, and that for this part of the entertainment Madison Square Garden had been obtained. The program will include four boxing contests, in one of which Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, will appear; four vaudeville acts, and many athletic events, in the latter of which the bluejackets will take part. The entertainment will be exclusively for the enlisted men, and it is expected that about 15,000 will attend.

George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Dinner Committee of the Mayor's Committee, announced yesterday that, in addition to the dinner to be given in honor of the officers on Saturday, May 15, at the Waldorf-Astoria, there would be a luncheon in honor of the President at the Biltmore on Monday, May 17, immediately after the land parade. It is expected that there will be about 500 present, and the only speech will be that of President Wilson. George McAneney, Acting Mayor, will preside.

At the dinner there will be from 750 to 1,000 people present. Acting Mayor McAneny will preside, and the speakers will be Secretary of the Navy Daniels, representing the navy; Admiral Fletcher, representing the fleet, and General Leonard Wood, representing the army.

There will be one other speaker, whose name will be announced later. About 250 naval officers have been invited to this dinner, all of whom will appear in uniform. Invitations have also been extended to the members of the Cabinet and distinguished officials of the State and city.

The Navy League of the United States, from its temporary headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, plans a welcome to the fleet that will rival that of the city. The league activities began yesterday with a luncheon of the Maritime Section, Manhattan, which was addressed by the Field Secretary, Dr. Edward Breck, on the general military condition of the country, and the league's plans for the coming ten days.

The annual meeting of the league takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria. After the meeting the members will listen to a lecture by Dr. Breck, on "Battleships, Past and Present," illustrated with lantern slides.

The most important day of the fleet's visit to New York, from the standpoint of the Navy League, will be Friday, May 14, on the afternoon of which there will be a special reception for the league members and their friends on board the three flagships. The same evening there will take place at the Hotel Ansonia the annual dinner of the league, give in honor of the officers of the fleet, to be followed at 10 o'clock by a ball for league members and the officers of the fleet. Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher and many of the higher navy officers have already accepted invitations for both the dinner and the ball.

MAHARAJA TO SEE COUNTRY.

On His Way to Frisco in Private Car He Will Visit Big Cities.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has chartered a private car from the Pullman Company, and will leve next Wednesday over the Pennsylvania Railroad for California. Stops will be made at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Grand Canyon, Ariz., San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

After visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition the Maharajah will return to New York via Portland, Ore., Van Couver, B. C., and the Canadian Pacific Railway. He expects to sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder Mauretania on July 10. The Ranee Prem Kaur and his son, Karamgit Singh, will accompany him.

The Maharajah said that he wishes his son to have a good knowledge of the United States and Canada, and is taking him over the same ground that he himself traveled twenty-two years ago. The private car, with servants and meals for the two months, will cost the Maharajah about $7,000. One of the representatives of Thomas Cook & Son will travel with the party to carry out the arrangements at the various stopping points.

SAYS HE IS BITTER'S SON.

23-Year-Old Chauffeur Objects to Sculptor's Will.

Carl Bitter, 23 years old, chauffeur to a wealthy Manhattan family, appeared through counsel in the Surrogate's Court yesterday and asked for permission to intervene as a son of Karl Bitter the sculptor, in order to object to the probate of the sculptor's will. The motion will be argued before Surrogate Cohalan today.

No such person is mentioned in the will of the sculptor or in the petition asking for its probate. The only children named are Francis T. R., John F., and C. E. Marietta Bitter, all under 14 years of age. They enjoy remainder interests of the estate of more than $15,000 after the death of their mother, Mrs. Marie A. Bitter of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, who enjoys the income for life from the entire estate.

Jacquin Frank of 41 Park Row, attorney for the young man, said yesterday that his client was the son of the sculptor by a common law marriage which occurred twenty-four years ago. The young man was born on Aug. 29, 1892, in Palenville, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, the attorney said. The latter also referred reporters to the Children's Aid Society, where the records show that the boy was 15 years old on Jan. 30, 1908, when the society sent him to Texas, where he was provided with a good home. His father's name is given in the record as "Carl Bitter, sculptor, Hoboken, N. J."

The boy was sent to Texas at the request of his mother, who is recorded in the society's books as Mrs. Adelaide Omar. She is now the wife of Douglas E. Rockefeller, known on the stage as Douglas Omar, who is playing at a Coney Island show place, where he started to work on Saturday. The young man's mother assumes the stage name of Mlle. Margina. She lives at 351 West Twenty-fifth Street.

George H. Emerson, one of the executors of the Bitter estate, through his attorney, Charles Burlingham of 27 William Street, denies that the young man is the son of the sculptor.

BARNARD GIRLS GIVE PICNIC.

100 Settlement Children Entertained by Students—Close Elections.

The Philanthropic Association of Barnard College entertained more than 100 settlement children on their campus yesterday afternoon. The guests, who ranged from 5 to 10 years old, rolled on the grass and played all sorts of games. This exercise gave them huge appetites for the ics cream cones and lolly pops which followed.

Miss Carol R. Lorenz, President of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Beatric Lowndes, President-elect, aided by a number of other young women, conducted this picnic party.

The following student officers have been elected: Undergraduate President, Carol R. Lorenz, '16; Vice President, Ruth Salone, '16; Chairman of Executive Committee, Louise Talbot, '16; Treasurer, Elsie Oakley, '17; Secretary, Alldred Blont, '18.

Senior President, Mary Powell, '16; Junior President, Dorothy Connors; Sophomore President, Mary Griffiths.

Alumnae officers, for three-year term: President, Eleanore G. Lonria, '15; Vice President, Sarah S. Butler, '15; Treasurer, Elizabeth Palmer, '15; Secretary, Ray E. Levi, '15. Editor-in-Chief Mortarboard, Cornelia Geer, '17; Editor Bulletin, Carol Weiss, '16; Editor Bear, Katherine McGiffert, '16.

HUERTA HAS LECROIX HOUSE

New Home of ex-President of Mexico is Fine Long Island Estate.

The home at Forest Hills, L. I., that General Victoriano Huerta has leased is that of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lecroix, on Seminole Avenue. It overlooks the valley from Flushing Bay to the Highlands, and is one of the finest estates in that section of Long Island. General Huerta's wife, together with their thirty children and grandchildren, will arrive in New York the latter part of next week, and as soon as they are here the Huertas will move into the Lecroix mansion.

Abraham Z. Ratner, who is General Huerta's financial representative, said last night that he would open his new offices in the Adams Express Building a week from next Monday. Mr. Ratner will be the head of a banking and investment company to be known as the A. Z. Ratner Investment Company. General Huerta, according to Mr. Ratner, will not be a partner in the company.

JERSEY ELECTION ASSURED.

Governor Signs the Bill for a Vote on Woman Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—Governor Fielder today signed the bill passed at this week's special session of the Legislature, providing for a special election Oct. 19 on woman suffrage and other proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

The Governor will leave New Jersey Saturday for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and Senate President Edge will be sworn in as Acting Executive.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The recount of the Bayonne Commission Government vote was finished by the Board of Elections yesterday. Pierre P. Garven finished with a lead of 33, and Matthew T. Cronin with a lead of 25 votes over former Mayor Bart Daly, who had asked for the recount.

ELIZABETH.—Mrs. Mary Dowling and her daughter Annie, 4 years old, of 68 First Street, are in the General Hospital suffering as the result of burns from a fire in the yard of their home yesterday. The child may die.

SUMMIT.—The refusal of the strike-breakers yesterday to accept the proposition to work in night shifts has brought back the strike situation to the point where it was five weeks ago. The strikers had agreed to return to work if the strike-breakers worked alone in the night shift.

WHITEHOUSE.—Orlando Apgar, working in the W. H. Roger & Son's flour and feed mill, was caught in a grinding machine and killed before other men could shut off the power.

TRENTON—James R. Nugent, former City Counsel of Newark, was appointed yesterday as Supervisor of the Census for Newark.

TRENTON—With prominent guests from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey present, Mayor Donnelly turned the first shovelful of earth yesterday in connection with the construction of the city's first municipal dock.

TRENTON—New Jersey's new State-wide traffic law, applying to all roads and streets, went into effect yesterday.

TRENTON—According to a report filed yesterday there were forty-eight suicides in the State during the month of April. Cancer caused 390 deaths.

JUDGE INVESTIGATES SLADE-WOOD FIGHT

Safford's Lawyer Makes a Formal Complaint on the Row in the Courtroom.

ALLEGES HE WAS ATTACKED

District Attorney Marshall Making an Investigation as a Basis for the Judicial Decision.

Benjamin Slade, the lawyer who asserts he was struck by Assistant United States District Attorney Wood after Slade's client, Franklin D. Safford, had been convicted of perjury in the Federal Court on Wednesday night, appeared yesterday before Judge Hough in his chambers on the twelfth floor of the Woolworth Building and made a formal complaint of the alleged attack. Mr. Slade was accompanied by his brother, David Slade, and half a dozen witnesses to the encounter, who refused to give their names. Judge Hough heard the complaint and told Mr. Slade that he would take the matter under advisement and report his decision within a few days.

Shortly after the Slade brothers had left the Judge's chambers, United States District Attorney Marshall, Mr. Wood, and Joseph G. Cassell, who was juror No. 3 in the Safford trial and a witness to the altercation, went before Judge Hough. Mr. Marshall gave the results of an investigation he had made and promised the Judge to report to him again today or tomorrow after further investigation.

After seeing Judge Hough, Mr. Slade said he did not intend to institute any civil or criminal proceedings against Mr. Wood.

"My only purpose," he said, "is to call the attention of Judge Hough to the conduct of one of the officials in his courtroom. Mr. Wood's attack on me was unprovoked. As I was about to leave the courtroom after the verdict I saw Mr. Wood talking to juror No. 3, and I heard words that sounded like, 'You did a good job; thank you.' At the same time, Mr. Wood seized me by the right arm and then struck me with his right hand, the blow landing on my forehead. The juror shouted, 'It's an outrage,' and then several deputy marshals seized me and pushed me violently into the hall. Mr. Wood yelled, 'Throw him out,' and they did it. Talk about Siberia. I've been a lawyer for twenty years, but I never heard of anything like this taking place in a court building."

When asked to comment on the incident, Mr. Marshall said:

"I am going to make a thorough investigation to find out who punched, who was punched and whether there was any punching. I have had a talk with Mr. Wood and Mr. Cassell, and their accounts are different from that given by Benjamin Slade. Mr. Wood tells me that after the verdict he was talking to Mr. Cassell in the presence of Mr. Hershenstein and several others when Benjamin Slade, in a sneering manner, said, 'So you are having a private conference with the juror.' Mr. Wood said Slade pushed forward and that his attitude was insulting and aggressive. Mr. Wood says he thinks he then struck at Slade, but he is not sure whether he hit him or not. Mr. Wood admits he called to a marshal to put Slade out."

Mr. Cassell, who, besides having been a witness to the encounter between Mr. Wood and Mr. Slade, was the juror quoted as threatening to "punch in" the face of Harry J. Kendrigen, the foreman of the jury, said yesterday that he had made no serious threat at all.

"Why, Harry Kendrigen and I are old friends," he said. "After the little excitement at the court room door several reporters and a crowd of spectators were besieging me so that I could hardly move. Hendrigen managed to reach my side and said, 'Come on, let's get out of this.' Then, simply because every one seemed to be threatening every one else. I jokingly said, 'Look out, Harry, I'll punch your face in.' It was all a joke, and Kendrigen and I went home together."

Mr. Cassell added that there was no wrangling among the Safford jurors, but that the verdict had been reached calmly after an exhaustive review of the evidence in the case.

It was announced at the offices of Slade & Slade, 200 Broadway, that the Safford case was only the beginning of their fight, and a similar announcement was made at the office of the United States District Attorney. When Safford is arraigned for sentence before Judge Hough on Monday his case will be appealed, but beyond this Slade & Slade would not say what they intended to do. No official announcement was made by the Government, but it was understood that its next step in the case against David Slade, Maxwell Slade, McCullough, Safford, Rae Tanzer and her two sisters would be the trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury.

CITY BREVITIES.

At a dinner last night in the Hotel St. Regis a silver loving cup was presented to Michael Furst by the Justices of the Municipal Courts of Manhattan and Brooklyn in appreciation of his work as Chairman of the Board of Justices.

The first murder trial to be held in the old County Court House in many years began yesterday when the selection of a jury was begun to try Luigi Vitondo, charged with killing Genaro Alfano on Dec. 26 last. Justice Shearn will preside. Two manslaughter trials have already been disposed of. Both resulted in acquittal.

Charles Randall was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton yesterday, charged with having three bottles of morphine in his possession. He said he was holding them as security for a loan. It was necessary to give him a tonic before arraignment.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury announced yesterday that as a result of strong representations made to saloon keepers concerning their sale of liquor to the inmates of the City Home in Brooklyn and the Farm Colony at Staten Island, it is now impossible for even the employes to obtain drinks.

William Dehart of 90 South Avenue, Staten Island, an electrical engineer, while testing a punching machine yesterday was pulled into the machine when a cog caught in his clothing. He was terribly mangled before the machinery could be stopped.

PREPARES FRANK'S PLEA.

Prison Board Likely to Hear It on May 19—Classmates Sign Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6.—Although the State Prison Commission has set no date for the hearing of Leo M. Frank's petition for a commutation of his sentence and will not set a date until after Frank is resentenced by Judge Ben H. Hill, it is expected that the commission will consider Frank's petition about May 19.

This expectation is based upon the fact that the mandate of the United States Supreme Court reached Atlanta today. The hearing before the Prison Commission probably will extend over two or three days, and for this reason the commission will hardly delay it until its regular June meeting, the calendar for which already promises to be a heavy one.

H. A. Alexander, of Frank's counsel was at the courthouse today to obtain the record of the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Frank. This indicated that some of the evidence introduced at that hearing might be used before the prison commission.

Among the many petitions to the Governor for a commutation of Frank's sentence, which are being daily received at the Executive office, is one signed by the members of the Cornell Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Frank is a Cornell graduate and many of the signers, who knew him personally, prefixed to their signatures short notes to the Governor, dealing with the reputation of the man when he was their fellow-student at the university.

STARVING MAN ARRESTED.

Ate Twenty-three Rolls and Much Other Food at Policeman's Expense.

Detective Campbell found a middle-aged man begging yesterday morning on Cortland Street and placed him under arrest. On their way to the police station the man seemed unable to keep pace with the policeman, who asked him if he wouldn't hurry a little.

"I can't," the man said. "I'm all in. Nothing to eat for two days. I haven't had a really square meal for weeks."

The detective looked at the drawn face of his prisoner and decided that he was speaking the truth. eH took the man into a restaurant on Cortland Street and told him to order what he wanted. The prisoner studied at the bill and then looked appealingly at Detective Campbell.

"Go ahead," Campbell said. "Take anythin gyou want."

The prisoner ordered and Campbell watched him in amazement as quantities of food disappeared into his mouth.

"He started with two dishes of mush," Campbell said later before Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court. "Then he ordered six scrambled eggs. With them he ate twenty-three rolls and drank three cups of coffee."

The prisoner said he was Charles Euges, 55 years old, married, and with five children in Canada. He said he was once employed as a foreman in the Panama Canal construction. Magistrate Marsh sent him to the workhouse for thirty days.

POPE SENDS AN APPEAL.

Benedict XV. Writes of Need to Complete College at Rome.

The Rev. Charles P. Grannan of 113 East 117th Street, member of the Pontifical Biblical Commission, has received from Pope Benedict XV. an appeal for aid from the United States for the Collegio Pio Latino at Rome. The letter is in Latin and is signed by the Pontiff himself. Dr. Grannan has just returned from Europe.

The prelate urges the parishes of the United States to help complete the college in order to train more young priests at the Urban College for work in Latin-America.

"And although your skillful management has already borne fair fruitage," the Pope's letter reads, "still the circumstances of the institute are so straightened that the supply of ordained workers fails to meet the needs of the harvest, which increases day by day in the diocese of Latin-America. We are fully aware that the Bishops are laboring zealously to meet this deficiency and, while their efforts, as you know, benefit individual dioceses, it has nevertheless become evident that the welfare of th Univrsal Church requires us to secure for every diocese priests who have been thoroughly and soundly instructed in Catholic doctrine and discipline by Rome, the mother and mistress of all the churches."

HAMBURG LINE SHIPS SOLD.

Sarnia and Sibiria Purchased by Atlantic Fruit Company.

William G. Sickels, General Manager and Resident Director of the Hamburg-American Line, said yesterday that the two steamships Sarnia and Cibiria, owned by the company, had beensold to the Atlantic Fruit Company of 61 Broadway. The purchase price was paid on Monday last and the transfer of the ships from German to American registry is imminent.

The Sarnia was built in 1892, in England, and is a single-screw steamship of 3,402 gross tonnage, 350 feet long. The Sibiria was built in 1894 and is a single-screw steamship of 3,535 gross tonnage, 357 feet long.

In shipping circles it is believed that the ships were sold for $75,000 each.

RULE ON COMPOSITE CARS.

Service Board Orders Removal Regardless of Their Use on Elevated.

The Public Service Commission took action yesterday to prevent the Interborough from making the removal of the composite cars from the subway conditional on their use on the elevated lines.

The company has made application for permission to use the composite bodies; eliminated from the subway, on lighter steel frames on the elevated lines, and th Commission has that under consideration; but it is determined that, whatever may be its decision on this matter, the subway shall be cleared of all but steel cars forthwith.

STEVEDORE GENIUS SEES WEALTH NEAR

Courts Uphold Louis A. De Mayo's Patent on Device for Quick Coaling of Ships.

CUTS THE TIME IN HALF

Carries Fuel from Barge to Any Desired Spot in Vessel's Hold and Stows It.

Louis A. De Mayo has just won a long contest in the courts that makes valid his claim to being the inventor of a coal-loading apparatus that will reduce the time and cost of coaling vessels to about one-third of that expended under old methods. The inventor is nearly 61 years old. He came to this country as a boy before the mast and got a job as a longshoreman. Fifteen years ago he became a chief stevedore of the International Mercantile Marine.

It was his duty to see that vessels were promptly loaded and unloaded and coaled. This work was done then and is still done by means of a steam scoop with fifteen men to operate it, and the time consumed is from two to three days.

This was slow work and it bothered De Mayo. He finally conceived the idea that coal could be lifted from barges and placed in any desired part of the hold by a hollow steel tube carrying an endless chain of scoops that would discharge their loads through a movable arm into any opening in the side of the ship. He began to work out this idea with full knowledge that the upright must be movable so that it would rise and fall with the barge and ship.

Finally he finished a model. It represented an apparatus that, when finished, would weigh about seven tons. It could be picked up with a derrick on the vessel and set down in the barge of coal at the side of the vessel. On the chains holding it it would have free movement of ten feet up or down. The carrying chain was operated by electricity, and as the scoops were filled the weight of the apparatus would sink the upright still further into the load, and so find a supply until all the coal in a certain radius was transferred into the hold of the vessel. Then the upright could be lifted and dropped into another part of the load, and so on until the job was done.

Mr. De Mayo began work on this model in 1904, and the following year got out his first patents. Other patents covering improvements, were procured in 1905 and 1908. Then a few contracts were made with companies anxious to use the machine. Then came imitators, and the courts were asked to protect the inventor. George B. Holbert, Mr. De Mayo's counsel, said that the legal battle is about over. Judge Hand of the Federal Court, in a decision given in an action to restrain infringements of the patents, said:

"By means of these elevators the largest ocean liners can be coaled with 8,000 or 9,000 tons of coal inside of twenty-four hours. By reason of this fact and the apparent adaptation of all the elements set forth, I think the success is reasonably to be attributed to all the elements in co-operation."

Since Mr. De Mayo's rights have been confirmed, he has received offers for the use of his device which insure that he will soon be wealthy.

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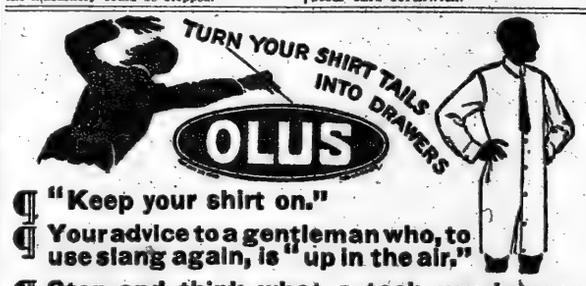

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CHANCE AND TINKER OUTGUESS 'MATTY'

"Big Six's" Wrist Motion a Sign as to How Cubs Should Hit.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

A simple twist of Mathewson's wrist partly caused New York to lose a National League pennant and incidentally helped the Cubs to land that banner and a world's championship.

As this story is to deal with the art of hitting it does not appear at first as if the foregoing had anything to do with the subject at hand, but, as a matter of fact, it has everything to do with it.

This can readily be explained by the simple statement that nine out of ten good hitters "call the turn" on a pitcher. "Calling the turn" really means either that you "outguess" the pitcher—that is, that you are able to guess correctly as to whether he intends serving you with a fast ball, a curve or a slow ball, or that you are able to tell what he is sending up to you by some motion he makes in the box when delivering the ball to the plate.

Now we come back to the original statement.

Much has been written and said about Joe Tinker's uncanny ability to hit the great Matty. I suppose this has caused as much speculation among close followers of the game as any other single topic concerning a man's hitting prowess.

Joe Tinker was able to hit almost any ball Matty pitched to him because he was able to tell what Matty was throwing by the queer twist the big New York pitcher gave his wrist when he was throwing his curve ball. Joe was death on Matty's famous "fadeaway" for this very reason. I also had the knack of reading Matty's pitching motions. Not one time out of ten could he "cross" me.

When the Cubs went to New York on that memorable occasion to play off the tie for the National League pennant, we faced a hostile crowd. The New York fans were raging because we had tied their team through that historic blunder made by Fred Merkle when he failed to touch second base.

There is no use to recall the story of that game. Sufficient to say that Joe and myself straightened out Matty's "fadeaway" at opportune moments, and the other members of the Cubs cut and slashed away at his offerings, at the same time displaying such brilliancy and dash in both attack and defense that the Giants were beaten. We jumped from there to Detroit and started our series with the Tigers which gave us a world's championship.

Cobb is a great hitter and the principal reason he is such a wonderful batsman is because he can "outguess" the pitcher. Cobb never did much hitting against Mordecai Brown, and one reason was because the three-fingered wonder had him guessing all the time he was at the plate.

A good hitter watches a pitcher like a hawk watches its intended prey. If you have been hitting against that pitcher in a number of games he knows your weakness. He knows what balls are hardest for you to hit. It behooves you to be on the watch for just that sort of a ball every time the pitcher winds up. Of course, he will "mix them up" on you, but you know that when he really expects you to hit he will put the ball in a certain place.

When I came into the big league I was weak on curve balls. I grasped my bat out toward the end of the handle and stood at the plate with my feet close together. Then I would take a good healthy swing at the ball. Generally when I hit it I would drive a long fly to left field.

Bill Lange, a great friend of mine, who was playing centre field on the team at the time, spoke to me about my method of hitting.

"You will have to change your manner of batting, Frank," he said, "or you will never be able to hit these pitchers."

Now a man who has the fault I had has to do two things. He has got to stand differently at the plate and also hold his bat differently. I began "choking" my bat and standing up to the plate with my feet well apart. When I stepped into a ball I never stepped over a foot with my left foot. I began chopping at the ball and hitting at it with a sort of cricket-like motion of the bat.

With long hours of practice and good coaching on Lange's part I soon began to hit. I changed myself in a short time from a left field hitter into a pronounced right field hitter, and then I entered the ranks of the .300 hitters, where I stayed as long as I played.

Of course the pitchers saw the change in my hitting and instead of feeding me on the curves they used to serve me, they began shooting them in close to me. I always waited for a ball to break before I hit it, and when the pitchers kept keeping them close in they began hitting me in the head, and for this reason I was always a target and was injured more times than I like to recall.

Long hitters or batters who drive the ball with terrific force grasp the bat well out toward the end of the handle. A man who chokes his bat does not hit them so far, as he chops at the ball. However, when a hitter chokes his bat he is able to judge a curve ball better.

Rhode Island Reform.

It is in Rhode Island, where the women do not vote, that a member has introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting them from wearing dresses that button up the back.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

More Iconoclasm.

A Michigan professor declares that it was impossible that Nero could have set fire to Rome; and if the whole truth were known it probably would be found that he was not much of a fiddler, either.—Kansas City Journal.

The Mistake for His Life.

The green-haired pup that was ushered into the world at Uniontown the other day made the mistake of its life by not waiting until March 17 to be born.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Dizzy Deluge.

Income Tax Regulation No. 1,945 is just from the press of the Treasury Department. It amends "all previous rulings, including the general regulations now in press." With this dizzy deluge upon us we may well be anxious to know about the next sailing date of the ark.—Providence Journal.

Room for Improvement.

Though Congress is trying to be as economical as possible, the probability that it is going to blow in about $50,600,000 on rivers and harbors shows that there is still room for improvement.—Indianapolis News.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

A Remarkable Field Ready for This Year's Race at Churchill Downs.

The $15,000 Kentucky Derby, which will be run tomorrow at Churchill Downs, marking the opening of the forty-first annual Spring meeting of the New Louisville Jockey Club, is attracting more interest this season than has ever attended the event in the history of racing in the Blue Grass State. Annually for many years past this event has been looked upon as the biggest race in the United States, and the glamour that surrounds this year's race eclipses the previous races by far.

The big stake will open the season for the New Louisville Jockey Club, which runs this year twelve racing days, winding up on Friday, May 21, when the Kentucky Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, will be decided. During the days between the running of the Derby and the Oaks five other stakes will be decided, all of which have long been fixtures at this, the greatest of all Kentucky tracks. These embrace the historic Clark Handicap and Frank Fehr Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Bashford Manor and Débutante. As a side issue to the big stakes to be run off during the twelve days of the meeting, each day there will be six overnight purses and handicaps, and seven such races on the days there are no stake events for decision, as this Spring, for the first time in the history of racing in Kentucky, the New Louisville Jockey Club will have a daily program of seven big races.

With such an attractive card, the coming meeting at Churchill Downs is drawing to Kentucky this season the stables of all the big figures of the Eastern turf, some of whom have never before raced horses in Kentucky, or, in fact, south of Maryland. Another feature of the meeting at Churchill Downs this season is the fact that, as a result of extensive improvements, especially in the grandstand and betting inclosure, between 8,000 and 10,000 more people can see the racing comfortably.

Racing at Churchill Downs now is the highest form of turf sport. Under the pari-mutuel system of betting the great gambling element has been practically eliminated. The plungers of bookmaking days have passed out of the game, and the sport is now on a basis which was but a dream of the real turfmen of long ago.

Looking backward over all the Derby races run in the United States it is difficult to find a counterpart of what the Kentucky Derby bids fair to be this Spring. It is very probable that even in numbers the field will break all previous records, while in class the like has never before been quite so great. The greatest number of starters that ever went to the post in this race was in its inaugural year, 1875, when fifteen three-year-olds faced the starter.

This season there are more than double that number in active training for the rich prize, and, up to date, none of this number has gone wrong in preparation. They embrace practically every performer in America that made brilliant turf history in 1914 as two-year-olds, and are as well the winners of all the big kindergarten stakes of their year.

It is now a certainty that the big field will come from the following eligibles for the event, and at the present moment it is impossible to say that any one of this number will not go to the post; Peebles, Last Coin, Kilkenny Boy, Regret, Prince Henry, Spun Glass, Phosphor, Sharpshooter, Trojan, Double Eagle, Ed Crump, Lindenthal, For Fair, Leo Ray, Chalmers, Little String, Sam McMeekin, Dortch, Garbage, Commonada, Liberator, Manager Waite, imp. Royal II., imp. First Fiddle, imp. Hanworth, Pif, Jr., Emerson Cochran, and Quincy.

So there might actually be twenty starters in the Derby this year as, besides the above, there are some unknown quantities in the event that may develop Derby form in either training or racing in the next ten days.

MOTOR BOAT RESTRICTIONS

Schuylkill Oarsmen Plan Protective Measures Against Larger Craft.

To better the conditions of boating on the Schuylkill River, committees of the Schuylkill Navy and the Schuylkill Nautical Association met recently in Philadelphia, and a series of rules were drafted for the control of all kinds of craft on the Schuylkill River. These regulations, if concurred in by the respective organizations, will be presented to the Park Commission with a request for adoption.

The plan under way is that power boats use the east side of the river going up and the west side coming down; that all boats remain, as far as practicable, fifty feet from all passing shells, and that passing boat house row they shall keep 100 feet distant from the clubhouse slips; that boats when passing shells reduce their speed to a point to make the least wash. The question of the speed regulations was left to the owners of power boats, to run their crafts so as to cause the least disturbance.

The rowing men conceded an important point to the power boat owners, by agreeing to open the course at least two intervals on race days, in order to permit power boats to make their way up or down the river to continue a journey. The plan is to allow the course to be open forty-five minutes after the start of the races, and at another period about one hour after the first interval.

It was also decided that in case of accidents between power boats, canoes, and rowing shells a committee is to be appointed by each organization to hear evidence jointly and fix the blame and responsibility. The resolutions also contain clauses requiring canoes and all kinds of boats to carry lights that may be visible from every direction. No boats are to be permitted to anchor at any time on the east side of Peters Island.

The Easiest Way.

Although many "experienced aviators" believe the proposed around-the-world flight to be entirely feasible, the aviator who prefers safety and comfort, if he undertakes the journey, will go by Pullman and first-class steamer, taking his flying machine along as excess baggage.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Who's Afraid?

According to Senator Smoot, Mexico has more cannon than the United States. And yet we go to bed at night without any fear that Mexico will come over and shoot us up before morning.—Kansas City Journal.

They Come High.

In the nursery rhyme "the king was in the parlor counting out his money," but he wouldn't be able to do it now in real life, all the money that any one ever heard of having been turned over to the star baseball players—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Candied Politics.

Champagne candy is said to be popular in Illinois, where the women have the ballot. Wonder how many gumdrops it takes to persuade a Bull Moose lady to vote the Republican ticket?—Knickerbocker Press.

ROWING—WOMEN'S GOLF—LAWN TENNIS RESULTS—BOXING

COLUMBIA CREW ROWS BEST ON LAKE

Pennsylvania Shows Poor Form, but Princeton Does Well in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6.—Of the three crews that rowed on Lake Carnegie today in preparation for Saturday's race, the Columbia eight looked the smoothest and showed the most finished watermanship. The Blue and White oarsmen, although of lighter build than the Pennsylvania or Princeton crews, showed every evidence of Rice's coaching. In this morning's workout the New Yorkers apparently had difficulty getting accustomed to the characteristic calm on Lake Carnegie, after the usual rough going on the Hudson. This afternoon there was a big improvement, and the crew swept through its time trial in almost perfect form. The men had plenty of reserve power at the finish, although they wound up with a hard spurt.

Pennsylvania took only one spin on the water today, the Red and Blue 'Varsity and Freshmen crews rowing over the mile and seven-eights course in the afternoon. Coach Nickalls's men gave evidence of a good deal of raggedness, their blade work showing a marked lack of smoothness in contrast with the work of the Columbians. The men were splashing at the finish, and indicated that Nickalls has a good deal of work ahead of him in the short time left before the race.

The Princeton 'Varsity and Freshmen crews had their usual daily practice spin. Neither boat rowed a time trial, however, and both took their work easily. The 'Varsity's form was better than Pennsylvania's and not quite so finished as Columbia's.

Tomorrow Columbia and Pennsylvania will take a morning spin over the course, with the probability that each will have a time trial in the afternoon. Princeton's work will be confined to the usual afternoon's practice.

The drawing resulted in Columbia obtaining the right, Pennsylvania the middle and Princeton the left course.

ONE JUDGE FOR BOAT RACE.

Harry A. Fisher to Officiate in Yale-Harvard Regatta June 25.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—The Harvard rowing authorities made public today the completed ararngements for the annual Harvard-Yale reagtta on the Thames River at New London, Conn., June 25.

The 'Varsity eight-oared race will be rowed up-stream, starting from the drawbridge at 4:30 P. M., and finishing opposite the Harvard quarters, four miles up the river. If weather or water conditions require, the race may be postponed from time to time until 6:30 P. M., after which it will have to go over until the following afternoon.

Owing to the uncertainty which resulted from the close finish last year, when Yale was declared a winner by 4 inches, only one judge will be stationed at the finish. Harry A. Fisher of Columbia, has been chosen for this position, with N. Otis Rockwood as a substitute. W. H. Mickeleham, an old Columbia oarsman, has again been selected as referee.

The two preliminary events, the races for 'Varsity substituted and freshman eights, will be started opposite the Navy Yard and will finish at the drawbridge. The substitutes' crews will be sent away at 10:15 A. M., and the freshman eights half an hour later.

The Crimson's rowing squad will leave for their quarters at Red Top, Conn., on June 7.

DARLING'S SCULL WINS.

Worcester Oarsman Champion of Harvard—Sophs Take Class Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—F. P. Darling of Worcester, won the single sculling championship of Harvard College in a race of a mile and seven-eighths on the Charles River basin today. With S. A. Robinson of Hawaii, who finished second, he will represent the Crimson in a race with the two leading Yale representatives on May 15.

The class championship was won by the Sophmore eignt, who defeated the Juniors by half a length, and the Senior crew by nearly five lengths. The Sophomores will race the champion Blue crew on the same date.

TRACK AND FIELD 'CHAMPS.'

Committees to Select Places and Dates for Seniors and Juniors.

A date for the senior Metropolitan track and field championships probably will be set at a meeting of the Senior Track and Field Committee called yesterday by Chairman Farley to be held next Thursday night at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters, 21 Warren Street. The chief question to be decided is whether the games should be contested before or aftr the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August. The majority of the committee favors holding them prior to the national sports, and also before the try-outs will be held for the national championships. These will take place in the latter part of June, and therefore it is more than likely that the seniors will be scheduled for about the middle of June.

As the Irish-American A. C. staged the sports at Celtic Park last June, the New York A. C. and Travers Island appear in line for them this Summer. The members of the committee who meet are Terence Farley, Chairman; J. M. Connolly, H. L. Dibblee, G. P. Mathews, H. J. Smith, P. J. Walsh, J. J. Archer, F. J. V. Delany, J. J. Deignan, Mathew P. Halpin, Arthur McAleenan, Sr., J. F. Reherman, P. A. Sayles, A. F. Tully, J. J. Walsh, W. H. Wilson, Bartow S. Weeks, and Herman Obertubessing.

Fred J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Junior Track and Field Committee, has not decided when he will assemble his associates, but the meeting will very likely take place the night after the senior session.

No clubs as yet have made bids for either of the championships, nor for the try-outs.

Crystal Flyppe.

"What is Flyppe's wife's first name?"
"Crystal. And it suits her."
"How so?"
"She's always on the watch."—Boston Transcript.

A Wise Editor.

To an inquirer who wanted to know the meaning of the wireless signal, "S O S," a Central Kansas editor explains that it is an abbreviation of Sinking Out of Sight.—Kansas City Star.

The Baneful Cigarette.

At last the whole question of what is the matter with Mexico has been settled. The City Commissioners of Denver in refusing to repeal the anti-cigarette ordinance declare the "cigarette is responsible for the Mexican turmoil."—St. Louis Republic.

He's Had His Turn.

"Why don't you see that your daughters learn to cook?"
"Why should I? They wouldn't cook for me. Let their husbands supply the material for them to practice on."—Pittsburgh Post.

Information Wanted.

And what has become of the old-fashioned little devil who used to bombard poor old teacher's shiny dome with spitballs?—Columbia State.

MERIT SYSTEM AT FORDHAM.

Plan to Elect Athletic Managers Each Year May Be Adopted.

The question whether Fordham will apply the new "merit" system in its choice of future athletic managers will be finally decided at the May meeting of the Maroon Executive Committee this afternoon. For some time there has been dissatisfaction among the students because of the men elected to the administrative berths at Fordham. Under the present system, which has been in vogue for years, one assistant manager would be elected in each branch of sport, and after the graduation of the manager the assistant would step into his shoes without any opposition. During the last decade, however, several men have gained the assistant managerships more through popularity than through real ability.

As a result of these conditions, Walter Lynch, the present baseball executive, has proposed a new rule, whereby three assistant managers will be elected. They will serve a year, helping the manager and competing against each other. At the end of the probationary period the assistant who has shown the most ability will be chosen by the Faculty Director and the Executive Committee to fill in the managership.

This plan has been before the students for a month, and, despite some strong opposition, has gained the support of the alumni and the majority of the undergraduates. Manager Lynch modeled his scheme after the plan used at Georgetown and Yale.

COFFEY "OUT STANDING UP."

Reich Might Have Won Had He Followed His Advantage in Second.

Billy Roche, the Madison Square Garden referee, declared last night that Jim Coffey was "out standing up" in the second round of his fight with Al Reich Wednesday night, and added that it only needed one more punch from Reich to "knock Coffey cold," when Apollo Al suddenly made the fatal mistake of changing his tactics. Said Roche:

"Coffey went back on his heels, his eyes were glazed and I was getting ready to count ten over his prostrate form. It was so abvious to all near the ring that another punch would have dropped Coffey, that I could not believe my eyes when I saw Reich back away instead of crashing in with the wallop that would have brought him a fortune. But, right there was shown the great improvement wrought in this Irish giant by working with Joe Jeannette. A year ago Coffey would not have come back. But last night the Celt took immediate advantage of Reich's momentary lapse of grit, shook his head as if to dislodge the cobwebs and then rushed Reich right off his feet. And there, less than a minute after I was getting ready to count out Coffey I stood counting over Reich when the bell rang. The blow that felled Reich in the second round really won the fight for Coffey in the third. I could see that Reich had not fully regained his head when the third started, and the men in Coffey's corner saw it, too, for they sent Jim out to win then and there. When Reich's guard was high I heard Joe Jeannette shout: 'In the body,' and Coffey brought over that terrific left swing that won him the best big fight I've seen in years."

The downfall of Reich and the rise of Coffey was the sole talk in sport circles yesterday. Everywhere sympathy was epressed for Maxey Blumenthal, Reich's friend, backer and manager. It is a fact that since Blumenthal took a liking to Reich as an amateur boxer that he has spent thousands of dollars, not counting his time, trying to make him world's heavyweight champion. He never took a cent of Reich's winnings, although the agreement between them called for "50-50."

"My half, when he's world champion," Blumenthal would say, "will repay me for everything." And Wednesday night, when the Irish hosts cut the leash on Bedlam, with the seconds working to bring Reich back to life, Maey Blumenthal stood up in the corner and smiled under the wallop fate had dealt him. Then he patted Reich on the shoulder and said: "Never mind, Al, we're still pals."

St. Nicholas Rink Bouts Tonight.

One of the best looking boxing cards arranged in some time is that for the St. Nicholas Rink tonight, where Jack Hemple, the California heavyweight, will box Jack Reed in the main ten-round bout. George Rodel, the "Boer Warrior," will endeavor to get into the limelight again, and will no doubt try and stop the so-called "Iron Man," Terry Keller, in the second ten-round go. One of the greatest little bantams developed in New York in some time, Willie Astey, is matched with the Corona Kid in the third tilt.

Gunboat Would Fight Willard.

An effort is being made to arrange a bout between Jess Willard and Gunboat Smith. Both men are now in Denver and the negotiations are being carried on by Johnny Corbett, the Denver promoter. Jim Buckley says that Gunboat is read and willing to take on Willard at any distance, and the winner to take all.

NEWS FOR THE BOXERS.

Jimmy Clabby is training at New Dorp, S. I., for his ten-round bout with George Chip, at St. Nicholas A. C., next Tuesday night. With Mike Gibbons to meet the winner at the Rink the first week in June, the boxers have an incentive to be at their best. Clabby expects to enter the ring at 154 pounds. Chip is putting the finishing touches on his training at his home in New Castle, Penn., and will arrive in New York a day before the contest.

Four ten and six round bouts are scheduled for tonight at the 135th Street A. C. The ten round contests will be between Johnny Clinton and Kid Carter, Negro Chink and Kid White, Eddie Clifford and Jimmy Harrington and Harvey Rose and Barney Williams. A special bout has been arranged between Bob Lee and Roy Bennett.

Soldier Bartfield, the U. S. Navy champion, and Jack Toland of Philadelphia, two good walterweights are scheduled to box ten rounds tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club.

The Irving A. C. will stage two ten round bouts for the weekly entertainment tomorrow night. In the first, Bushley Graham and Joe Black will clash, and in the windup Dan (Porky) Flynn of Boston and Jack Hemphill of California will be the principals.

The novelty of a woman in the corner of the ring, seconding a boxer, will be the attraction tonight at the Fairmont A. C. An admirer of Teddy Jacobs will assist in the duties of the seconds in his bout with Jack Sayles. In the main bout of the evening Jack Dorman of the Bronx will box Eddie Butler of Kansas City. The third ten round bout will bring together Eddie Morrisey of Yorkville and Peter Hartley of the Bronx. Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, will second Dorman in his contest with Butler.

Frankie Wagner of Jersey City and Kid Queens are scheduled to box ten rounds tonight at the Queensboro A. C. The semi-final bout will be between Larry Desmond and Frits Heather.

In spite of the fact that Madison Square Garden is billed for moving pictures and announcement had been made that there would be no more fights there until next fall, Nate Lewis, manager of Charley White, the Chicago lightweight, declared last night that he had been offered a bout with Willie Ritchie for White; in the Garden on May 19, provided Ritchie will listen to reason when talking terms.

Scotty Montieth takes Johnny Dundee to Cincinnat today, where Johnny boxes a third session with Frankie Callahan Monday night. Their last two battles were in New York and Brooklyn, The following Saturday night, May 15, Dundee is the headliner at the Irving Club show in Brooklyn against Tommy Houck, the tough Philadelphia lightweight.

Harry Pollock will very likely be named as the Manager of Mike Gibbons, the world's greatest middleweight, in a very few days. Gibbons and Jimmy Clabby will open the big Brighton Beach open air club on Decoration Day, with the winner to fight Young Ahearn at the second big show. The plans also include Coffey vs. Frank Moran on July 3 or 5.

Another Game for Cutler.

Albert G. Cutler won from Thomas J. Gallagher at 18.2 balk-line billiards last night by a score of 300 to 258. Cutler's high runs were 78 and 61, while his average was 12 12-24. Gallagher's high run was 69 and his average was 11.

WOMEN'S TEAM GOLF DOWN TO SEMI-FINALS

Englewood vs. Nassau and Tuxedo vs. Glen Ridge Remaining Matches.

Surviving teams in the championship tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association turned their attention yesterday to the third round, with the result that the semi-final matches in the chief division will be played next Thursday, as follows: Englewood at Nassau and Tuxedo at Glen Ridge.

In the consolation division, Scarsdale, through a bye, has an easy road into the finals, while Richmond County will go to Essex County for the other match.

The hardest contest of the day in the chief division was at Englewood, where the home combination nosed out Knollwood by one point. Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the association, proved a tower of strength for Knollwood, but Mrs. M. D. Paterson, formerly the chief executive, was weak at the finish, and her failure to defeat Miss Elsa Pickhardt was costly. Miss Louise Krug was also off her game, but her side, as it happened, carried her along. She lost to Miss Constance Roberson.

Glen Ridge trounced Montclair 11 to 1, the visiting four finding the breek which is used at no less than seven holes, too much of a mental hazard. There are no such holes at Montclair. In the third atch, for Nassau drew a bye, Tuxedo defeated Apawamis at Rye, 6 points to 3. All of the matches in the consolation division were by comfortable margins. The summary:

Knollwood.	Englewood.
Mrs. L. Swift.......3	Mrs. J. S. Irving....0
Mrs. M. D. Paterson.0	Miss E. Pickhardt..2
Miss C. Roberson....1	Miss L. F. Krug....0
Mrs. B. T. Fairchild.0	Miss G. Pickhardt...3
Total.........4	Total 5

Montclair.	Glen Ridge.
Mrs. R. O. Smith....0	Mrs. E. C. Koempel.3
Mrs. F. E. Donohoe.0	Mrs. R. L. Johnstone.3
Mrs. A. C. Aborn....1	Mrs. E. S. Mitchell..2
Mrs. J. W. Surburg, Jr. 0	Miss M. Johnstone..3
Total 1	Total 11

Tuxedo.	Apawamis.
Miss H. Alexander..0	Mrs. A. J. Morgan...2
Mrs. J. E. Davies...3	Mrs. T. G. Fines.....0
Miss J. Alexander...3	Mrs. C. H. Connor..0
Miss E. Cutting.....0	Mrs. C. W. Peck.....1
Total 6	Total 3

CONSOLATION DIVISION.

Hackensack.	Scarsdale.
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker..0	Mrs. W. J. Faith....1
Mrs. J. C. Barclay...0	Mrs. W. S. Bird.....3
Mrs. T. Nielson.....0	Mrs. J. A. Moore....3
Mrs. R. C. Gardner.3	Mrs. H. W. Ely......0
Total 3	Total 7

Westfield.	Essex County.
Mrs. Mettlach 1	Mrs. E. F. Sanford..0
Mrs. H. E. Manvel...0	Mrs. L. F. F. Wanner..........3
Mrs. H. Gardiner....0	
Mrs. A. R. Clement..0	Mrs. A. B. Holden...3
	Mrs. E. N. Loomis..1
Total 1	Total 7

Arcola.	Richmond County.
Miss Bertha Graham..0	Mrs. Isaac Harter...2
Mrs. W. D. Moffatt..0	Miss M. A. Irving...1
Mrs. Clarence Meeks..0	Mrs. W. I. Seaman...3
Mrs. W. H. Cane....0	Miss T. Lindenmeyr.3
Total 0	Total 9

The matches wer played on the links of the second-named club in each instance.

Novel Golf Course for Montrose.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 6.—Residents of the Montrose section of South Orange Village have arranged to lay out a miniature golf course on propertyat Irving Avenue and Scotland Road, in that village. The Scotland Court Golf Club has been organized and the following officers have been elected: President—County Park Commissioner Robert S. Sinclair; Secretary—Elroy Curtis; Treasurer—Frederick H. Smith, 3d. The Executive Board sonsists of Edward N. Loomis, Clarence B. Riker, and Samuel H. Davis. The idea of the miniature course was brought recently by Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair from the Bahama Islands. An expert was engaged and is laying out the course. Play will be started in July. It is believed the course will accommodate twenty members. It will be a nine-hole course, and th distance between the holes will be from ten to sixty-five yards, and it is figured it will take half an hour to make the course.

Ouimet Wins on Oakland Links.

Coming on from Boston a day ahead of time, Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion, played a social match yesterday over the links of the Oakland Golf Club. The title holder will leave this morning for Baltimore to take part in the invitation tournament of the Baltimore Country Club, beginning next Monday. Ouimet had as a partner his host, Paul H. Moore, and the pair played against Gardiner W. White and the home professional, Willis Collins. Only nine holes could be played in the morning, Moore getting 44, Ouimet 37, White 43, and Collins 39. Later, however, Moore and Ouimet won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Schmidt and McLoughlin Finalists.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 6.—Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Club of this city and H. A. McLaughlin of Los Angeles won their matches in the semi-finals of the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur golf handicap tournament today. They will meet tomorrow in final play. Schmidt won from Warner Sherwood, 5 and 4. McLaughlin defeated H. E. Sanderson of San Francisco, who started with a handicap of two.

L. I. Kennel Club Show May 12.

The final match of the Grand Challenge series given by the Long Island Kennel Club will be held at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street on Wednesday evening, May 12. It will be an open match show, and the grand challenge trophy will be awarded in addition to a number of special prizes.

Horace Mann Outdoor Games.

Horace Mann School will hold its first set of interscholastic outdoor games at Alumni Field, Broadway and 246th Street, Saturday afternoon of next week. Eighteen track and field events appear on the program. Among the schools which have entered teams are Poly Prep; Barnard, Holbrook, Ethical Culture, Hamilton Institute, St. Paul's and Trinity. Others are expected to enter before closing time. The Horace Mann trophy will be awarded the school registering the largest number of points, which will be scored on a five, three, two and one basis.

English Heavyweight Coming Here.

Frank Moran, Great Britain's heavyweight, is coming to the United States, and will meet all the contenders for Jess Willard's title at the Brighton Beach Sporting Club. Moran, who will attempt to fight his way to the championship, is at present showing in the music halls in England, and as soon as his tour is finished will come here to box the leading American heavyweights.

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CELESTINS

POINT JUDITH POLO WIN.

Aiken Team Defeated by Three-fourths of a Goal at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6.—The Point Judith polo team, with Alfred Collins, the South American explorer, in the line-up, galloped up from behind and defeated the Aiken quartet today at Bala by the score of 9¼ goals to 8½. The match was the first of a series for cups presented by the Philadelphia Country Club and marked the opening of the season in this city and vicinity.

Aiken had been conceded 4 goals by handicap, and held the lead until the seventh period, when goals by P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., and John R. Fell turned the tide and enabled the heroes of Narragansett Pier and Lakewood to score a victory by a three-quarter goal margin.

In the final period the teams galloped each other to a standstill, neither being able to score. Several times both goals were menaced, and once Charles Coxe Yarnall, who played at No. 1 for Aiken, carried the ball on a double pass, Seward Cary to Hopping, and drove it goalward. A skillful dribble took the sphere a few feet off the line, and another stroke would have won the match, but Yarnall's direction was faulty, and in an overanxious effort to clinch a victory he drove the ball outside the goal post. Scarcely a half minute was left to play, and the ball was carried up the field out of danger by Point Judith. The scores:

POINT JUDITH. H'cap.	AIKEN TIGERS. H'cap.
1—John R. Fell.... 3	1—C. C. Yarnall.... 1
2—P. S. P. Randolph, Sr. ... 2	2—E. W. Hopping.. 4
3—A. M. Collins.... 3	3—Seward Cary 1
Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr. ...4	Back—A. S. Perkins 2
Total..........12	Total.......... 8

Goals earned—Point Judith, 10; lost by penalty, ½ goal. Net score—9¼. Goals earned—Aiken, 5; allowed by handicap, 4; lost by penalty, ¼ goal. Net score—8½. Referee—R. W. Allison. Time of game—Eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each.

BRYN MAWR POLO WIN.

Tournament to be Held June 9 to 19—Cup Conditions.

Entries for the Bryn Mawr polo tournament at Bryn Mawr, Pa., will close this month. Blanks for team entries were sent out yesterday from the office of H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association.

The event will last two weeks, from June 5 to 19, inclusive. This annual tournament is rich in trophies, but the two most important ones are the Wootton Challenge Cup, presented by George W. Childs Drexel, and the Fox Hunters Club, which is donated by Robert E. Strawbridge. The former is open to teams of four under the handicap existing when entries close. No team will be required to give another team more then ten goals. It becomes the property of the club winning it three times. The Bryn Mawr team now has two legs on the trophy, the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and the Philadelphia Country Club has one victory each to its credit.

The conditions of the Fox Hunters Cup are virtually the same, with the only difference that no team will be required to give another team more than eight goals.

No regularly scheduled tournament will be held in Washington this season, but the Polo Club, of which Hugh S. Legareé is delegate, will give a horse show. The game is particularly popular at the National Capital, but there is generally difficulty in getting the teams there together, as the eligible players, composed mostly of army officers, never remain there long enough.

While no dates were allotted to Piping Rock, polo will start there in a few days, and practice and special matches will be played throughout the season. Notice will shortly be sent to every player in the association regarding the new rule passed at the last annual meeting in February respecting the registration of mounts, at the same time, when the height of the ponies was raised to 15.1.

All mounts player regularly before Jan. 15, 1915, are entitled to a certificate of registration without measurement. But ponies purchased or becoming the property of players after that date must be registered before June 15 or they will not be tligible to be played in association matches. It is the owners of the latter class that the Polo Association officials are particularly anxious to hear from.

Athletic Field for Manhattan.

Manhattan College is to have a new athletic field at 242d Street and Van Vortlandt Parkway. There is a plot of ground, covering fifteen acres, which will be used for the new field. It is planned to built a stadium and gymnasium in connection with the field. The matter is now in the hands of the Executive Committee. The Manhattan-Seventh Regiment game will be played tomorrow at the grounds of the Clason Point Military Academy.

TENNIS CHAMPION INJURED IN MATCH

Miss Bjurstedt Turns Ankle and Loses Doubles Title in West Side Tournament.

A twisted ankle cost Miss Molla Bjurstedt and her partner the women's double title of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. The Norwegian champion and Miss Florence Ballen opposed Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Marshall McLean in the final round of the domen's doubles, but Miss Bjurstedt with her ankle bandaged and limping badly as the result of her accident in a previous singles match, was heavily handicapped, and unable to play her brilliant game. She made a plucky fight, but in the end Mrs. Wallach and Mrs. McLean won, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

It was in the semi-final round of the women's singles that Miss Bjurstedt hurt her ankle. In racing across the court to reach a return from the racquet of her opponent, Mrs. R. J. Pope, she slipped and in an effort to avoid a fall twisted her ankle. In spite of the pain she continued the atch and easily won at 6—1, 6—1. In the lower half of the semi-finals Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss H. French in straight sets. In order to give Miss Bjurstedt all the rest possible Mrs. McLean agreed to play the final round tomorrow afternoon.

One of the best matches of the turnament was played between Watson M. Washburn, the former college player, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club. Although forty-two games were played only two sets were required to decide the contest in favor of Washburn by the score of 11—9, 12—10. Summary:

Women's Singles, Class A, Semi-final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. J. Pope, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. J. Pope, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss H. French, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Doubles, Final Round.—Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles, Class B, First Round.—Miss Smith and Mrs. Gifford defeated Miss Kortright and P. Hall, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round.—Miss Vander Hoef and E. S. Moore defeated Miss Ranney and S. F. Weaver by refault; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hill defeated Miss Wayland-Smith and Mr. Leask by refault; Miss Curry and Mr. Mellick defeated Mr. and Mrs. Conklin by default; Miss Taylor and Mr. Pope defeated Miss F. Ballen and C. G. Ballen by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and E. S. Moore versus. Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 9—7, 2—2; unfinished.

Third Round.—Miss Vander Hoef and Mr. Moors defeated E. Hildreth and Miss Morrison, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Singles, Class A, Second Round.—Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated C. Major, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6; Robert LeRoy defeated G. C. Shafer, 8—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Third Round.—Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Gustave F. Louchard, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Singles, Class C, Fourth Round.—Milne defeated Postley, 6—4, 13—11.

Men's Doubles, Class B, Third Round.—Froesbeck and Bishop defeated Myrick and Hildt, 6—1, 6—3; Henshaw and Watrous defeated Henry and Gatcomb, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Class C, Third Round.—Becker and Cutley defeated Kenyon and Kenyon, 6—3, 6—3.

FOOT RACE IN STREETS.

Record Entry of 1,500 Runners to Start in Evening Mail's Run.

With a record entry list of 1,500 runners, The Evening Mail Modified Marathon will be run through the city streets tomorrow, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks will start the runers on their long journey.

The runners will race along the Concourse to 165th Street, where they switch into Jerome Avenue, continuing along that thoroughfare to McComos Dam bridge, crossing the Harlem River, thence to 153d Street and Seventh Avenue to 110th Street, east along Central Park to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, west to Seventh Avenue to Fourteenth, down Fifth Avenue to West Fourth Street, across Lafayette Street to Elm Street, to Record Place, and into the park. The distance measures 200 yards over 13 miles, and the time limit will be 2 hours and 2 0minutes.

Fencing Competition Postponed.

The Dr. Smith "war of foils" contest, scheduled for last night at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, was postponed, as only one of the contestants put in an appearance. Two others were ill and one on his wedding trip. The events will be held in conjunction with the novice foils competition, which will take place on May 20.

Morristown Horse Show Dates.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 6.—Announcement was made today by the Horse Show Committee of the Morristown Field Club that the annual horse show would be held on its grounds on Oct. 7, 8, and 9. This will be the eighteenth show, and a few new features are to be introduced. As the International Show will not be held in London this year, owing to the war, many American breeders and exhibitors are expected to enter the local affair.

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NEW YORK CLUBS DEFEAT BOSTON'S TWO TEAMS—PHILLIES DEFEAT DODGERS

HIGH AND COOK SPILL RED SOX IN 13TH

Yankees Win Close and Hard-Fought Battle at the Polo Grounds, 4 to 3.

Those Yanks won another game up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, after fighting the Boston Red Sox tooth and nail for thirteen innings. Doc Cook, with a healthy smash to right, sent Hugh High over the plate with the winning run when one man was out in the thirteenth. The score was 4 to 3. It was the first extra-inning game of the season, and about 5,000 fans were worked up to mid-August enthusiasm over the tussle.

The Bostons looked like sure enough winners up to the ninth inning. At that time Boston was leading 3 to 2. In the last of the ninth, with two out, Daniel Boone set off some fireworks with a two-base slam to centre which scored Doc Cook with the tying run. About this time Cy Pieh went in to pitch for the Yankees, and too much cannot be said about Pieh's efforts in the pitching line. He held the threatening Red Sox in check and mowed them down in order when they had desperate designs on the game. He did a smart piece of work in the eleventh inning, when the Sox got two men on bases. Pieh tightened up and retired the side on strike-outs.

For Boston, the big left-handed pitcher, Babe Ruth, was all that a pitcher is supposed to be, and some more. He put his team into the running in the third inning by smashing a mighty rap into the upper tier of the right-field grand stand. Ruth also had two other hits to his credit. His pitching throughout was of high order, and it was only after the hardest kind of effort that the Yanks were able to break through his service.

Boston introduced an accomplished new infielder in McNally, who cavorted playfully around third base. Charley Wagner has returned to the game and is now playing second base and the Red Sox line-up looks like a formidable combination. The team is handicapped, however, because of the absence of Joe Wood, Vean Gregg and Leonard from active service.

Jack Warhop's pitching was not badly abused by the Bostons. They did not hit him very often, but when they did connect, the ball seemed to have every intention of going out of the lot. Ruth was the first batsman to face Warhop in the third inning and with no apparent effort he slammed a home run into the grand stand.

The Yankees tied the score in the fourth inning. Cook was safe on Wagner's error and he stole second. Peck popped to Wagner and Boone was safe on McNally's weird toss to first. As Nunamaker forced Boone at second, Cook scored. The Red Sox went to the front in the seventh. With one out, Bill Carrigan doubled to left. After Ruth struck out, and Hooper walked, Wagner jammed a hit to left, scoring Carrigan.

In the eighth, Boston got another. Duffy Lewis hit a double to left and Hoblitzel sacrificed. Scott's double to left centre sent Lewis home. The Yankees began to get busy in the eighth inning. With one gone, Maisel singled and stole second, going around to third on Carrigan's wild toss to second. As McNally was throwing out Roy Hartzell at first, Maisel scored.

The followed the giddy ninth when Dan Boone wrought havoc with Ruth's pitching. In that round, Pipp was an easy out at first and Cook was hit by a pitched ball. Cole stole second. Peck sent a high fly to Hoblitzel, and then Boone crashed his double to right centre, scoring Cook and tieing the score.

The Yankees had a splendid opportunity to win in the elefenth inning. Pipp opened the session with a single, and after two men had been retired, Ruth was fraid to take a chance with Boone, so he gave him an intentional pass, and, Nunamaker, following Daniel, hoisted a high fly to Hooper in right.

Pieh's great pitching saved the Yanks the game in the eleventh. Henriksen, pinch-hitting for Bill Carrigan, doubled and sent Scott around to third. Pieh then struck out the next two batters.

High opened the thirteenth inning with a single and stole second. After Pipp had struck out, Cook produced his timely single to right and High romped home with the game.

On Monday, a crowd of more than 8,000 sailors from the fleet will be the guests of the Yankee owners at the Polo Grounds. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	0	0	1	1	Maisel, 3b.	5	1	2	3	1
Wag'r, 2b.	5	0	3	4	2	Hart'l, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Sp'k'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	High, cf.	6	1	3	4	2
Lewis, lf.	6	1	3	2	0	Pipp, 1b.	6	0	1	14	0
Hob'l, 1b.	5	0	0	20	0	Cook, rf.	5	2	2	2	0
Scott, ss.	5	0	1	0	6	P'k'gh, ss.	5	0	0	2	6
McN'y, 3b.	6	0	0	2	5	Boone, 2b.	4	0	2	4	3
Car'gan, c.	4	1	1	3	1	Nua'er, c.	5	0	0	10	2
*Henr'n,	1	0	1	0	0	Warh'p, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Tho's, c.	0	0	0	2	0	†Mul'en,	1	0	0	0	0
Ruth, p.	5	1	3	1	3						
Total	46	3	12	37	20	Total	45	4	10	39	17

*Batted for Carrigan in eleventh inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.

Errors—Wagner, McNally, Carrigan, Ruth, Maisel, Pieh.

Boston ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Carrigan, Lewis, Scott, Boone. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Cook, 2; Maisel, Hooper, Hartzell, High. Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Hartzell, Hoblitzel. Double play—Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston 10. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 4; off Ruth, 3. Hits—Off Warhop, 10 in 8 innings; off Pieh, 2 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth (Cook). Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by Pieh, 8; by Ruth, 8. Wild pitch—Ruth. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney. Time of game, two hours and thirty-five minutes.

This Game Won in First Inning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 6.—Chicago defeated Cleveland 10 to 4, scoring six runs in the first inning on three passes, three errors, and three hits, and driving Mitchell from the box. Cleveland knocked Benz out in the fifth inning, but Cicotte, his successor, was a puzzle. Walker, who relieved Mitchell, was effective, and so was Coumbe, who finished, until the ninth, when Roth's triple cleared the bases. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felch, cf.	6	2	2	1	0	L'bold, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
Roth, 3b.	5	1	2	2	1	R'gers, 2b.	5	0	1	3	3
E.C'lins, 2b.	3	1	0	4	2	Ch'man, ss.	4	1	1	1	2
F'nier, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	Jackson, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
J.C'lins, lf.	5	1	0	2	0	Graney, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
W'ver, ss.	5	1	1	1	2	B'bare, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Brief, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0	Shields, 1b.	3	0	1	11	2
Daly, c.	4	1	3	4	0	O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	8	2
Benz, p.	3	0	1	0	2	M'chell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.	2	1	1	0	2	Walker, p.	2	0	0	0	3
						Coumbe, p.	0	0	0	0	2
						*Wood	1	0	0	0	0
						†Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	10	13	27	9	Total	35	4	8	27	18

*Batted for Walker in sixth inning.
†Batted for Coumbe in ninth inning.

Errors—Roth, J. Collins, Rodgers, Shields, 2; Mitchell.

Chicago ....6 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—10
Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0— 4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Fournier, 2; Brief. Three-base hit—Roth. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, 2. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Brief. Hits—Off Mitchell, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Walker, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Coumbe, 5 in 3 innings; off Benz, 7 in 5 innings; off Cicotte, 1 in 4 innings. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Walker, 1; off Coumbe, 1; off Benz, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Walker (Brief). Struck out—By Walker, 4; by Coumbe, 3; by Benz, 3; by Cicotte, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 7. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Severe Trouncing for Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6. — Washington overwhelmed the home club today by 11 to 2. The visitors made seven of their runs off Pennock in two innings, and also piled up four tallies in the third session off Bressler. Philadelphia was blanked for five innings by Gallia. Harper twirled the last four innings and yielded two runs. Barry was charged with four errors. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	5	3	3	2	0	M'phy, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
Milan, cf.	5	3	3	3	0	Oldr'g, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	Strunk, cf.	1	0	0	3	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	T'pson, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
G'dil, 1b.	5	0	0	8	1	Schang, c.	0	0	0	3	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2	Lapp, c.	2	0	0	8	2
R'deau, lf.	5	0	0	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1
Henry, c.	3	2	1	7	0	McI's, 1b.	3	0	0	8	2
W'ms, c.	1	0	0	1	0	Barry, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
McB'e, ss.	3	2	2	0	1	Kopf, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Neff, ss.	1	0	0	0	0	Pen'k, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia, p.	3	0	0	0	1	B'sler, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Walsh	0	1	0	0	0
Total	40	11	12	27	9	Total	33	2	8	27	12

*Batted for Bressler in ninth inning.

Errors—Harper, Schang, Lapp, Barry, (4,) Kopf.

Washington ......2 5 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—11
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1— 2

Two-base hits—Foster, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Moeller. Home run—Henry. Stolen bases—Milan, Foster, McBride, Moeller, Walsh, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice flies—Morgan, McInnis. Double plays—Neff, Morgan, and Gandil; Lapp and Lajoie. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Nallin, 2; off Harper, 2; off Pennock, 3; off Bressler, 3. Hits—Off Gallia, 4 in 5 innings; off Harper, 4 in 4 innings; off Pennock, 5 in 2 innings; off Bressler, 7 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 5; by Harper, 2; by Pennock, 3; by Bressler, 6. Wild pitch—Harper. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Boston, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit at St. Louis—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati at Chicago—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Kansas City, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; Newark, 3. (Ten innings.)
Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 1; Toronto, 0.
Rochester, 2; Providence, 0.
Montreal, 14; Richmond, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	15	6	.714
New York	11	5	.688
Chicago	12	9	.571
Washington	9	8	.529
Boston	7	7	.500
Cleveland	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	5	12	.294
St. Louis	5	15	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	5	.722
Chicago	12	6	.667
Boston	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
St. Louis	10	11	.476
New York	6	10	.375
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
Pittsburgh	7	12	.368

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	12	8	.600
Pittsburgh	12	8	.600
Brooklyn	11	9	.550
Newark	11	9	.550
Kansas City	10	10	.500
Baltimore	10	12	.445
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Buffalo	7	14	.330

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	5	2	.833
Providence	5	2	.714
Richmond	4	4	.500
Montreal	4	4	.500
Newark	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	4	.333
Toronto	2	5	.286

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.

College Player Breaks Leg.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—Wayne B. Wright, start pitcher of the Ohio State University baseball team, broke his right leg just above the ankle while sliding home in a practice game here today. Wright's home is in Ceredo, W. Va. He is a sophomore in the Engineering College.

Pirates Sell Pitcher Kelly.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Herbert Kelley, former left-hand pitcher of the Notre Dame University team, was sold to the Atlanta Cub of the Southern Association today by the Pittsburgh National League Club. Kelley goes to Atlanta under an optional agreement.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

R.H.E.
Toronto ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0
Jersey City...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 1

Batteries—Herbert and Kelly; Verbout, Sherman, and Reynolds.

R.H.E.
Rochester ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 9 0
Providence ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 2

Batteries—Palmaro and Erwin; Haley, O'Brien and Bentley.

AT RICHMOND.

R.H.E.
Montreal ...2 1 8 0 0 1 5 2 0—14 15 1
Richmond ..2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 9 17 2

Batteries—Lowd and Hawley; Sterzer and Krichell.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 10; Kansas City, 3.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 1.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 9; Columbus, 4.

New York State League.

At Albany—Utica, 4; Albany, 1.
At Troy—Troy, 7; Syracuse, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 5.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Scranton, 7.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Manchester, 3.
At Lewiston—Lawrence, 6; Lewiston, 5. (Ten innings.
At Lowell—Lowell, 8; Fitchburg, 5.
At Portland—Portland, 3; Lynn, 1.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Birmingham, 10; Atlanta, 5.
Memphis at Little Rock; postponed; rain.
At Mobile—Mobile, 2; New Orleans, 1. New Orleans, 9; Mobile, 6.
At Chattanooga—Nashville, 9; Chattanooga, 4.

GIANTS BUNCH HITS, BEAT BRAVES, 3 TO 1

Tesreau Wild, but Effective When He Gets Ball Over Plate—Tyler's First Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Jeff Tesreau's sore finger did not bother him much this afternoon, when he jumped the Giants into the winning column against the Braves by holding them to four scattered hits, not one of which counted toward the champions' short end of the 3 to 1 score. It was a fine day, and Jeff was well warmed up to his work, going strong for the entire route, and even when the Braves' early lead seemed good against the New Yorkers, who, try as hard as they might, could not seem to get any "breaks." Against Tesreau Stallings sent George Tyler, famous last year, but not quite up to the mark on the occasion of his first appearance on the big field this season. The Giants reached Tyler eight times, Fletcher being the only player to make more than one hti, only two of his three singles playing important parts toward the two runs which made up McGraw's winning margin.

Tesreau worked for the corners all afternoon, and was rewarded by fanning seven of the champions, although six of them drew tickets to big Schmidt's corner.

The Braves had plenty of action, and to beat them it was necessary for the Giants to head off two runners at the plate, Brainerdturning this trick on Tyler in the third inning just before Boston scored its only run, and in the seventh, Robertson'st splendid throw beating out Gilbert, who was trying to score from second on Moran's hit past Fletcher.

The Giants continued to show the fighting qualities that marked their work in their last two games against the Philadelphia leaders, and in spite of their handicaps, looked like a real ball club behind Tesreau. Boston scored the only run, which stood as tis lead up to the Giants' seventh inning, during its third batting session. Tyler was passed and then Jeff hit Moran, Egan going out by a sacrifice, Brainerd to Tesreau. Connolly also hit to Brainerd, whose throw to Meyers was a beauty, but with Moran on third the Braves pulled off the double steal for a run, Meyers throw going too low to Fletcher and the ball being dropped.

All of Boston's hits came after this and Tesreau always was safe, although plainly upset because the team behind him was not coming through with any runs. There were chances enough, but things broke decidedly wrong for New York.

In the second inning Fletcher singled only to be caught off first. In the fourth Lobert doubled to the banking after two were out, Fletcher then roiling an easy one to second base. In the fifth Burnes opened with a hit, but was forced, while in the sixth Tesreau was ticketed and then doubled up with Murray on a roller to Egan and Doyle's fine double was therefore wasted.

In the seventh, however, things got going for the Giants in earnest. Fletcher started with a hard single to right field and moved along, while Maranville was throwing Burns out at first base. Then Robertson came through with a triple to the right field corner which sent Fletcher dancing home with the tieing run. Robertson himself scored a moment later when, with the Braves' infield drawn in close, Brainerd punched a dinky hit over second base.

In the eighth the Giants got another run after Murray had struck out. Tyler hit Doyle, who was forced when Loubert hit to Egan, but Hans, however, moved when Gowdy, who had replaced Whaling, had a passed ball, and then Fletcher was on deck with another hit, a beauty, which sizzled past Maranville and on which it was an easy mater for Loubert to score. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, cf.	4	0	0	2	1	Moran, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2	Egan, 2b.	2	0	0	6	3
L'bert, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	Con'lly, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
F'cher, ss.	4	1	3	1	3	Magee, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Burns, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Sch'dt, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Ro'son, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
Br'erd, 1b.	4	0	1	7	3	Mar'le, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	10	2	Wh'ing, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Tesre'u, p.	2	0	0	1	2	Gowdy, c.	1	0	0	2	1
						Tyler, p.	3	0	0	0	1
						*Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	16	Total	27	1	4	27	12

*Batted for Whaling in seventh inning.

Error—Brainerd.

New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3
Boston ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Lobert, Doyle. Three-base hit—Robertson. Stolen bases—Moran, Connolly, Robertson, Egan. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Brainerd; Egan and Schmidt; Murray, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 8. First base on erors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 7; off Tyler, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Moran;) by Tyler, (Doyle.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; bq Tyler, 4. Passed ball—Gowdy. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Pirates Overcome Lead and Win.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Overcoming a three-run lead, Pittsburgh hammered out a 9 to 3 victory over St. Louis today. The wildness of Meadows and Griner aided the locals in scoring four runs in the fifth inning, enough to win the game. The locals added one more in the sixth and four more in the eighth. Adams was hit hard at the start, but held St. Louis runless after the fourth. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	5	1	2	4	0	Carey, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
Dolan, lf.	4	1	1	0	1	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Long, lf.	5	0	1	3	0	Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	0	5
Miller, 1b.	5	0	2	9	2	H'man, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	3	1	0	W'ner, ss.	3	2	1	5	1
*Gonzales.	1	0	0	0	0	Cost'lo, cf.	3	2	2	3	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	Viox, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
Butler, ss.	3	1	0	2	2	Schang, c.	2	1	1	1	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	4	1	Adams, p.	4	1	2	0	3
M'dows, p.	1	0	0	0	3						
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Rob'son, p.	1	0	1	0	1						
†Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0						
‡Betzel	0	0	0	0	0						
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
Total	36	3	11	24	14	Total	28	9	10	27	12

*Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Robinson in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Hyatt in eighth inning.

Errors—Huggins, (2,) Butler.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 4 1 0 4 .—9
St. Louis ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Baird. Three-base hit—Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Hinchman, Costello. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Stolen bases—Dolan, Miller. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. Double play—Miller, Butler, and Huggins. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 2; off Griner, 2; off Sallee, 2; off Adams, 5. Hits—Off Meadows, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Griner, none, (pitched to three batters;) off Robinson, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Sallee, 4 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Robinson, 2. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes.

STANDS FOR SOUTH FIELD.

Seating Capacity for Football, However, Will Be Only 5,000.

Work was started yesterday in the erection of permanent stands on South Field in pdeparation for the Columbia football games next fall. These stands will come in useful for the remainder of the baseball season this Spring, and in particular for the annual Commencement ay game with Pennsylvania and the annual stunts on South Field. When all the stands are erected, the full capacity of South Field will be only 5,000. It seems probable that on this account, if for no other, one of the limitations of the faculty committe will have to be eliminated as it is felt that the boom of the sport on Morningside Heights will compel greater accomodations and force the Blue and White to either the Polo grounds or a new stadium such as C. C. N. Y. now has for its games.

BENNY KAUFF REPENTS.

Seeks Reinstatement to Brookfeds—Acted on Poor Advice.

Benny Kauff, the Brookfed outfielder who caused such a commotion in baseball circles last week when he jumped to the Giants and was turned back to the Feds by the National League, has written a letter of repentance to President Gilmore stating that he is sorry that he violated rules, and asking that his suspension be lifted, as he is anxious to play with the Brookfeds as soon as possible. Kauff states that the whole affair was the result of a misunderstanding, and that the trouble was caused by his following the advice of older men in the game. He further states that the Giants would even now be glad to get him if the National Commission would allow them to have him.

While Kauff seemingly is on the verge of getting out of the trouble he caused last week, he is in danger of getting into more if he plays with the All-Stars at Lenox Oval next Sunday, as has been announced by the management of the All-Stars. Kauff, according to the notices sent out, is to play left field for the Stars next Sunday, but Business Manager Dick Carroll of the Brookfeds stated yesterday that Kauff had been forbidden to play with tht team, and if he did play he would be placing a lot more trouble on his shoulders.

Kauff's letter to President Gilmore follows:

I am anxious to play ball again with the Brookfeds and feel sorry that I followed the advice of older men in the game and took part in the recent trouble. Mr. Ward has treated me fairly, and has shown so much interest in my welfare that I am ready to show the fans that I am not ungrateful. Will you please raise my suspension and let me take part in the Brookfeds' pennant fight? Manager Magee has always used me squarely and is a hustler of my own style. The whole affair of last week was the result of a misunderstanding, and I put too much confidence in what baseball veterans and advisors told me. The Brookfeds are the best combination I have ever played with, and if you will act favorably upon this application I will at all times give my best services to the club.

Theatrical men and semi-pro managers have been claiming I would be with them, but if you will raise my suspension I will be in there working for the Brookfeds on the first opportunity I get. Regarding the National Commission's ruling that I am undesirable, I want to say that John McGraw and others in organiezd ball do not think so even now. If they could have got me away the National Commission would have found a place for me O. K. Please act upon this so that I can get into the game while the strong Western clubs are at Washington Park.

TIGERS LOSE IN TWELFTH.

Crawford of Penn State Smashes Out a Double, Scoring Two Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6.—Penn State won a twelve-inning game from Princeton this afternoon, 3 to 1. After the scoring of the early innings, the teams were deadlocked until the twelve, when Crawford hit a double to centre field, sending two runs home.

Crawford, besides his timely hitting, was the defensive star of the day. In the ninth, with two Tigers on the bases, he picked Scully's long hit out of the air while traveling at top speed. In the twelve he made two hard catches of fly balls that checked a Princeton batting rally.

Both Link and Hessellbacher pitched excellent ball, but the Penn State twirler was a degree more effective with men on the bases. The Tigers' lone run came in the first, when Hanks reached first on a safety and Scully drove him home with a three-base hit. The score:

PENN. STATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'ford, rf.	6	0	2	4	0	Hanks, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
Blythe, ss.	6	0	0	2	2	Scully, 2b.	5	0	1	1	6
K'nars, lf.	6	0	0	1	0	Gill, ss.	6	0	2	3	5
J'fson, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	D'gl's, 1b.	6	0	0	14	2
K'nas, 2b.	5	0	2	5	5	Driggs, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
R'son, 1b.	5	0	0	10	1	Shea, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Weber, 3b.	5	1	0	0	2	Cory, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Vogt, c.	2	1	0	12	2	Kel'her, c.	4	0	1	9	0
H'b'ch'r, p.	5	1	0	1	1	Link, p.	5	0	1	8	2
Total	44	3	5	36	13	Total	42	1	8	36	16

Errors—Blythe, Robinson, Weber, Gill, (2,) Douglass, (2.)

Pa. State...0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Princeton...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Gill, Hanks. Sacrifice hits—Vogt, Shea, Kelleher. Three-base hits—Crawford, Scully. Struck out—By Hesselbacher, 12; by Link, 8. Bases on balls—Off Hesselbacher, 5; off Link, 2. Hit by batsman—Vogt, (by Link.) First base on errors—Penna. State, 4; Princeton, 2. Left on bases—Penna. State, 9; Princeton, 12. Time of game—Two hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Keenan and Conahan.

Yale Wins Game at Start.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—By batting Pitcher Gerard for three runs in the opening inning, Yale secured a winning lead on Lafayette today and won, 5 to 2. Gerard was touched up for two more runs in the third inning, but the Elis did not hit him safely after the fourth inning. Spencer Pumpelly was found safely eight times and allowed eight passes, but the Yale fielders helped him out of repeated holes, fourteen Lafayette base runners being marooned. The rival shortstops, Legore and English, throttled several screaming bounders, and Reilly and Helfrich, the third baseman, pulled down almost impossible flies. The batting of Reilly, Legore, and Myers featured. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Edw'ds, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	M'br'k, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Hunt, cf.	2	2	0	2	0	M'burn, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
H'frich, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1	Hanes, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	2	6	2	Lagore, ss.	4	2	2	3	3
B'burn, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	Reilly, 3b.	4	1	2	3	8
Brown, 2b.	5	0	2	4	1	Easton, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
Troxell, 1b.	4	0	1	5	1	Bush, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Gerard, p.	3	0	1	1	1	Hunter, c.	3	0	1	7	1
English, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	Munp'ly, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	34	2	9	24	8	Total	30	5	8	27	13

Errors—English, Reilly.

Lafayette ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Yale ....3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Hunter. Three-base hit—Lagore. Home run—Reilly. Sacrifice hit—Hunt. Stolen bases—Millburn, (2;) Easton, (2;) Gerard. Left on bases—Yale, 5; Lafayette, 14. First base on balls—Off Pumpelly, 8; off Gerard, 4. First base on errors—Yale, 1; Lafayette, 1. Struck out—By Pumpely, 6; by Gerard, 3. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpire—Mr. Wilson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Harvard, 14; Vermont, 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Bunching hits with opponents' misplays, Harvard defeated University of Vermont today by the score of 14 to 2. In the seventh inning, Spear, the Vermont pitcher was upset by adverse decisions, and before he steadied down again Harvard had scored eight runs. There was much wrangling throughout the contest over the umpiring. The score.

R.H.E.
Harvard .... 2 0 4 0 0 0 8 0 .—14 10 3
Vermont ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0— 2 7 2

Batteries—Frye and Harte; Gallagher, Spear and Mayforth. Umpire—Mr. Brady. Time of game—Two hours.

Syracuse, 0; Michigan, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 6.—Michigan and Syracuse played an eleven-innin scoreless game here this afternoon. Ferguson held the visitors to three hits and struck out nine men. Slater yielded seven hits and fanned five batters. ..ot a man on the Syracuse team reached third base. Michigan opened the sixth and eight innings with three-baggers, but the succeeding batters failed to hit safely. The score:

R.H.E.
Syracuse ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Michigan ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 3

(Game called on account of darkness.)

Batteries—Slater and Morgan; Ferguson and Benton.

Koos Strikes Out Eighteen.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 6.—Koob struck out eighteen men today in a game which Western State Normal won from Ohio Northern 2 to 1. Score

R.H.E.
Ohio Northern 1 4 3
Western Normal 2 3 1

Batteries—Davis and Atkinson; Koob and Walsh.

Scores of Other Games.

At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury College, 5; New Hampshire College, 3.
At Summit Hill, N. J.—Carlton Academy, 13; South Orange High School, 3.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

TRIPLE PLAY STIRS BROOKFEDS' FANS

Tobin Makes Wonderful Catch, Hurls Ball to Infield, and Two Others Are Nailed.

A triple play started by Outfielder Tobin of the St. Louis Club, which was consummated by three other players, was a feature of the game played in Brooklyn yesterday, which the Brookfeds won by a score of 3 to 2. The play was so unexpected that two base runners were caught so far away from the bases they had left on a long fly to Tobin that it was a futile task they performed in trying to get back to where they had been anchored.

Quick Watson gave free passes to Evans and Myers, the first two men up in the sixth inning, and then Holt clouted the ball into deep right field. Mike Tobin at the crack of the bat turned and raced toward the brick wall, and when a few feet from it pushed his gloved hand up into the air and speared the ball. By the time Mike had brought down the long drive Evans had turned third and was dashing for the plate, and Myers was just about to turn into the home stretch. Tobin made a long throw to Johnson at short, who tossed the ball to Bridwell, doubling Evans, and the second baseman then threw to Borton, retiring Myers at first.

Don Morian allowed St. Louis one pass and three singles in the first inning, but he settled down after that session and pitched wonderful ball, no St. Louis player getting a hit during the remainder of the game, and only one man got on base on a base on balls, and he was caught attempting to steal second base. Only twenty-four batters faced Marion in the last eight innings, and the Brookfeds won, 3 to 2. The game was replete with fast, sensational fielding, but the feature was the triple play by St. Louis in the sixth inning.

St. Louis's two runs came in the first inning. Bridwell drew a pass and Tobin singled. Drake flied out to centre, but Borton singled, scoring Bridwell, and a moment later Miller drove out another single, sending Tobin across the plate. After that Marion had the St. Louis batsmen tapping out easy grounders or popping to the infield, Hartley being the only man who hit the ball to the outfield for St. Louis after the first inning, and he flied out to Evans.

Two of the Brookfeds' three runs were scored in the second inning. Hap Myers got a pass and Holt singled. Both men advanced a base when Gagnier went out, Bridwell to Borton. On this play Bridwell made a sensational stop of Gagnier's hot drive. The ball went skimming along the diamond between first and second bases and Bridwell knocked it down with one hand and recovered it in time to beat Gagnier to the bag. Land was an easy out, Bridwell to Borton, and then Watson passed Marion, loading the bases. Anderson came through with a scratch hit to first base, scoring Myers and Holt. Delehanty struck out, retiring the side.

Brooklyn added another run in the eighth and won the game. Delehanty walked, but was forced at second by Cooper. He went to second when Evans grounded out, Bridwell to Borton, and took third when Hartley let the ball get past at the plate. Hap Myers then stung the ball along the third base line and Cooper romped home with the run that won. Hap, incidentally, stole second base and was the only man who was able to get away with a pilfer. The score:

BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
An'son, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	Brid'll, 2b.	3	1	0	1	4
Del'ty, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	Tobin, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
Co'per, cf.	3	1	0	1	1	Drake, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Evans, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	Borton, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Myers, 1b.	2	1	1	12	1	Miller, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Holt, 3b.	4	1	1	4	1	Hartley, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Go'nier, ss.	3	0	0	3	5	Va'hn, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
Land, c.	3	0	1	4	1	John'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Marion, p.	2	0	0	1	2	Watson, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Totals	26	3	5	27	14	Totals	28	2	3	24	12

Brookfeds ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 .—3
St. Louis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Stolen base—Myers. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 1. Double plays—Vaughn to Watson to Borton; Marion to Gognier to Myers. Triple play—Tobin to Johnson to Bridwell to Borton. Struck out—By Watson, 5; by Marion, 2. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 6; off Marion, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, (Anderson.) Passed balls—Hartley, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

Rally in Tenth Beats "Peps."

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Pittsburgh triumphed in a tenth inning rally after fighting an uphill game here today: Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Scha'r, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
Berg'r, ss.	2	1	1	1	3	McK'e, 3b.	4	0	1	1	8
Mow'y, 3b.	4	2	1	0	3	Roush, cf.	5	0	1	5	0
Kon'y, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0	Lapo'e, 2b.	4	0	0	4	3
Oakes, cf.	5	0	2	2	0	Huhn, 1b.	5	0	0	7	0
Lewis, 2b.	5	1	2	1	5	Esm'd, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Kelly, rf.	4	0	2	5	1	Scheer, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
Berry, c.	4	0	0	7	2	Rariden, c.	2	0	2	8	3
Allen, p.	3	0	0	2	3	Mullin, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	10	30	17	Total	37	3	7	30	11

Errors—Konetchy, Lewis, Kelly, Allen, Huhn.

Pittsburgh ......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—5
Newark ....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Mowrey, Oakes. Three-base hits—Lewis, Roush. Sacrifice hit—Mowrey. Stolen bases—Esmond, Scheer, Kelly, Konetchy. Double plays—Kelly to Berry; Allen to Konetchy. Struck out—By Allen, 6; by Mullin, 7. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 4; off Mullin, 5. Batters hit—By Allen, (McKechnie, Rariden.) Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Four Homers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6. — Baltimore made a clean sweep of the series with Chicago by taking today's game 9 to 8. With Chicago four runs to the good in the sixth inning, Prendergast went into the box for the visitors. A double, a pass, and a single by Zinn, pinch hitting for Bender, netted Baltimore a run. Then Simmons, another pinch hitter, hit over the fence, sending in two runs ahead of him. Zinn broke the tie and won the game with a hit over the fence in the eighth inning. Walsh of Baltimore and Mann of Chicago also hit over the fence for home runs. Score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	H'ford, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
McC's, lf.	3	1	1	0	0	Mann, lf.	4	3	3	3	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Z'ling, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
D'can, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	Wilson, c.	4	2	1	8	0
Swac'a, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0	Zeider, ss.	4	0	1	0	4
Walsh, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2	Beck, 1b.	3	2	1	9	0
Knabe, 2b.	3	1	1	5	2	Tinker, 3b.	4	0	3	0	4
D'lan, ss.	3	0	1	0	4	F'rell, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Owens, c.	4	0	0	7	8	Brown, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Bender, p.	1	1	0	0	1	P'gast, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Zinn, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	J'nson, p.	1	0	0	0	1
§Simmons.	1	1	1	0	0	*Flack	1	1	1	0	0
						†Fischer	1	0	0	0	0
						‡W'kland	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	9	10	27	13	Total	34	8	12	24	11

*Batted for Brown in sixth inning.
†Batted for Farrell in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
§Batted for McCandless in sixth inning.

Errors—McCandless, Swacina, Owens.

Baltimore ....0 1 1 0 2 4 0 1 .—9
Chicago ....1 1 3 0 1 2 0 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Zwilling, Beck, Duncan, Knabe. Three-base hit—Tinker. Home runs—Walsh, Mann, Simmons, Zinn. Stolen bases—Meyer, (2.) Swacina. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 7. Sacrifice hits—Beck, (3.) Tinker, Hanford, Mann. Double plays—Owens and Knabe; Doolan, Owens, and Swacina. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Brown, 4; off Prendergast, 1; off Smith, 4. Hits—Off Brown, 4 in 5 innings; off Prendergast, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Johnson, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Bender, 11 in 6 innings; off Smith, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (Zwilling.) Struck out—By Bender, 3; by Brown, 3; by Johnson, 1. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Double Header at Buffalo Divided.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Buffalo and Kansas City today divided the first double header of the season on the home grounds, the visitors taking the first, 4 to 1, and the Buffalos the second, 4 to 1. Errors figured largely in the run getting in both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	D'ton, cf.	3	0	1	6	0
R'l'gs, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	D'ney, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1
Stov'l, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	L'den, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Per'g, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	Engle, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Kr'ger, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
K'w'y, 2b.	4	1	1	3	2	H'man, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Gilm'e, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Smith, ss.	2	1	0	1	2
East'ly, c.	4	1	2	6	3	Allen, c.	2	0	0	7	2
Main, p.	4	1	1	1	3	And'son, p.	2	1	1	0	2
						M'sh'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Agler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	7	27	10	Total	29	2	4	27	11

*Batted for Anderson in eighth inning.

Errors.—Easterly, Downey, Chase, Hofman, Smith, Allen.

Kansas City.........1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—4
Buffalo ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Chadbourne, Perring, Downey, Chase. Home run—Easterly. Stolen bases—Kenworthy, Gilmore, Easterly. Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 1. Sacrifice hits—Rawlings, Allen. Sacrifice fly—Stovall. Left on bases—Kansas City, 7; Buffalo, 3. First base on errors—Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—ff Main, 2; off Marshall, 1. Hits—Off Anderson, 4 in 8 inningh; off Marshall, 3 in 1 inning. Balk—Main. Struck out by Main, 7; by Anderson, 8; by Marshall, 0. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game, one hour and forty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Agler, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Raw's, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	Dalton, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Stov'l, 1b.	3	1	0	13	0	Louden, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Perr'g, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	Engle, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Kr'g'r, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Shaw, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	Dow'y, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4
Ken'y, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4	Smith, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Gilm'e, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	Allen, c.	4	0	0	2	1
Mast'y, c.	1	0	0	5	3	Krapp, p.	2	0	0	0	4
John'n, p.	2	0	0	0	3						
Bl'kb'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Good'n	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	27	1	3	24	15	Total	29	4	4	27	15

*Batted for Johnson in eighth inning.

Errors—Rawlings, (2,) Perring, Smith.

Kansas City ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Buffalo ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 .—4

Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Dalton, Perring. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2. Double plays—Downey and Chase; Krapp, Louden, and Chase. Left on bases—Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 7. First base on errors—Kansas City, 1; Buffalo, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 6; off Krapp, 6. Hits—Off Johnson, 2 in 7 innings; off Blackburn, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Johnson, 3; by Krapp, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe.

Changes on Fordham Nine.

Dissatisfied by the showing made by Fordham's baseball nine against Holy Cross last Wednesday, when for the first time a Maroon baseball team was downed on its own diamond by a nine from Worcester, Coach Warner made several radical changes in the Bronx line-up yesterday. Conway, who caught in every game this season, but who has been crippled by a torn ligament in the knee, has been shifted to first base. He is succeeded behind the bat by Viviano, who comes in from right field. Viviano is no stranger at backstop as he was regular catcher two seasons ago. Kellihar, who is an accurate thrower from the outfield, has been moved from first base to right field. It is also likely that Shankey will supersede Kiernan at second base.

TO SWIM AT PHILADELPHIA.

New York Women to Compete Against Quakers May 15.

Arrangements have been completed for the first intercity swimming meet between women since they were permitted to bbcome registered with the Amateur Athletic Union. A team from the National Women's Life Saving League will go to Philadelphia on May 15 to compete against the representatives of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde in the latter's pool. The following list of events will be contested: 160-yard relay for teams of four, 100-yard swim, 40-yard swim, plunge for distance, and rancy diving.

For the New York organization the following members are practicing, and nine will make the trip to Philadelphia: Misses Rita Greenfield, May Nerich, Charlotte Epstein, Millie Barteldis, Martha Hagstadt, Edna Cole, Elsie Sultan, Lucy Freeman, and Sophie Freitag, for the swimming, and May Waldis and Josephine Bartlett, for the diving.

The following members of theh Philadelphia organization will represent their organization: Misses Olga Dorfner, Agnes Hueber, Edna Dorfner, Margaret Majer, Alma Heckert, Emma Paessler, Elizabeth Becker, and Helen Pennypacker.

Robertson Intercollegiate Starter.

"Sparrow" Robertson is to succeed Sam See of this city as tarter of the annual intercollegiate track and field championships to be held this year at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, May 28 and 29, according to gossip in college athletic circles. According to the report Robertson was selected at a recent meeting of the Advisory Board of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. See has been starting intercollegiate championships for twenty years.

"The Sparrow" has been engaged as starter of most of the imprtant college meets this season. Saturday he will officiate at the Princeton-Yale dual meet and the following Saturday he will be starter of the games between Yale and Harvard. Next month Robertson will go to Chicago to start the annual track meet of the Western conference, which will be held on the field of the University of Illinois. The sports take place on June 4 and 5. Robertson attracted much attention from Westerners by his superb work at the conference meet last year, and his selection this Spring was the result.

Momument Writes from Trenches.

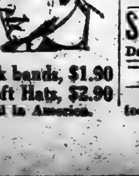
Fighting the Germans from the trenches in France is a more exciting "sport" than winning mile races, so Jack Monument, the old Irish-American A. C. athlete told Johnny McHugh of the Public Schools Athletic League in a letter received by him yesterday. The letter was written from "Somewhr in Franc," but presumably from a place where the fighting is best, for Monument is a trooper with the "Fourth Dragoon Guards, Squadron A, British Expeditionary Force in France," which has seen much active service. There are only a few words, hastily written on a page torn from one of Dieges & Clust's diaries of 1912. Monument said, "Will be seeing you as soon as the war is over, if I am still alive."

Funke Trapshooting Winner.

Nineteen men took part in the special 100-"bird" handicap shooting match at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's traps yesterday under ideal conditions. H. F. L. Funke and Tracey H. Lewis tied for the principal prize, with 100 "birds" each, and in the shoot-off Funke won. Lewis took the second prize, and L. V. Smull, with 99 as his score, won the third prize. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., tied him, but as he was scratch man the committee gave him the prize for high (scratch) gun. The prize for professionals went to C. F. Winslow.

Elimination Trials for Big Race.

The elimination trials for the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race will be held on May 20, 21 and 22, and the present entry of forty-one cars will be cut to thirty-three, meaning that eight will be eliminated at the trials. The car making the fastest time in the trials will be given position No. 1 in the race, next the pole, and the other positions will be assigned according to the best times made in the trials by the other cars. Frank Galvin, a former six-day bike rider, and George Babcock, the New England racing phenom, have been selected with Dario Resta to complete the Peugeot team for the race, and these men will start practicing on the track in a few days.



QUAKERS CLIMB AT DODGERS' EXPENSE

Switch Back Into Winning Stride and Humble Robbie's Boys by a Score of 3 to 1.

Pat Moran's boys got the Quaker City pennant special back on the rails again yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, and buffeted the Dodgers out of their path like chaff. The Philadelphians came into the city with a whoop, and started right in to show that those stories that they were side-tracked were all a myth. Robbie's team had been looking forward to greeting a lot of backsliders who wouldn't have enough energy to punish the leather if it was tossed over by an infant. The guess was about as bad as a weather prediction, and after nine innings of futile effort the Dodgers were counted out by a score of 3 to 1.

A couple of three-baggers in a sprinkling of seven hits, and two errors, were the deciding factors. It was Erskine Mayer who tossed the sphere over for the Quaker City men, and he did it so effectively that the Dodger batsmen could connect with only five safeties, and two of these came in the eighth inning, bringing in the sole tally for the Ebbets contingent. At all other times he held effectively in check the aspirations of the Brooklyn team.

Until the eighth inning even the most dyed-in-the-wool Brooklyn fan would have passed up the Dodgers for a two-cent piece. When McCarty, the first man up, bumped the ball on the nose for three bases they eradicated their despondent mood and looked as chirp as a bunch of kids. Even when Ed Pfeffer waved his bat wildly in the air without even a near approach to touching the ball they refused to be discouraged. That was only one out, and nobody had expected much better of Ed even though he had made one single.

When O'Mara stepped up and met one of Mayer's slants for a double to right centre there was the first real hearty cheer, for McCarty crossed the plate with a Dodger tally.

"Now they're off," shouted one hopeful. And right at this point is where Daubert and Stengel lost a great big basketful of Brooklyn admiration. The first named lifted a long fly that literally fell into Becker's hands. He didn't have to make a move. Then came Mr. Stengel, the most successful kil joy of all. He tapped one to Nichoff that brought the easiest sort of an out.

In the next inning Wheat tried his best to start something and shot one at Mayer that nine times out of ten would have been good for a sack. It was above the pitcher's head, but he shot up his gloved hand and speared the liner. The side went out easily after that discouragement.

Three double plays were put over by the Brooklyn team and one was a beauty. It came in the seventh and cut short the Quakers' ambitions with only one run. Stock lifted a long fly to Wheat, and Killifer, who was on third, starte dto come in, but Wheat's throw was too speedy and the runner was caught between the bases.

The first Philadelphia run came in the fourth inning. Becker dropped one over short for a base and Cravath walked. Pfeffer was getting a bit too anxious and he went wild, hitting Whitted. Nichoff shot one to O'Mara, which gave Brooklyn a chance to pull a double play, but Becker came to the plate. Paskert went out on an infield tap. In the eighth inning Paskert's three-bagger started trouble after Nichoff had been an easy out. Killifer walked and Cutshaw's fumble of Mayer's hit let Paskert score. Paskert and Killifer, with the latter at bat, tried to work the squeeze play, but it was a failure. If it had not been for McCarty's error Paskert would have been put. He was caught off the sack and with a chance to run him down between the bases, McCarty threw badly and hit the runner so that he was able to get back to third.

The final Brooklyn tally was the result of another three-bagger, this time by Becker. He zipped one to right and scored on Craavth's single to left. Whitted singled, but tried to stretch the hit and was caught. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	O'Mara, ss.	4	0	2	3	4
B.croft, ss.	3	0	0	2	6	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Becker, lf.	4	2	2	3	0	St'gel, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
C'vath, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	2	2
W'ted, 1b.	2	0	1	12	1	C'shaw, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Niehoff, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	Myers, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
P'kert, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	Sch'tz, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
Kil,fer, c.	3	0	1	4	0	McCarty, c.	3	1	1	1	1
Mayer, p.	4	0	0	1	3	Pfeffer, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	3	7	27	10	Total	31	1	5	27	15

Errors—Cutshaw and McCarthy.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Stock, Becker, Paskert, McCarty. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Schultz. Double play—O'Mara and Daubert; Cutshay, O'Mara, and Daubert; Wheat to McCarty to Cutshaw to McCarty; Niehoff and Whitted. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off Pfeffer, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Whitted.) Struck out—By Mayer, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

I. A. A. A. A. Games Next Winter.

Although the first indoor games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held here last Winter, were not highly successful, they will be held again next year, and the association has already secured an option on Madison Square Garden for the first Saturday in March. The committee in charge of these games confered with the Garden management early this week and were assigned the date they desired. Romeyn Berry of the Cornell University Club of New York, who was one of the leaders in the management of this year's meet, will continue in the directing of the sports and he promises a list of events that is bound to attract widespread interest. There will be a number of contests different from these of this year added to the program, and in fact, a general revision of the list will be made. The same policy of team competition will be continued, it is believed, and the games will not be called championships.

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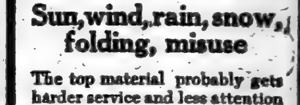

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

PLENTY OF WHEAT.

A wheat famine is one of the calamities that is not expected to happen. The present condition of Winter wheat in this country is excellent and the acreage is the largest ever sown. It is about 14 per cent. greater than last season's acreage, from which the yield was a new crop record. Therefore the reasonable probability is that there will be a large American surplus, which, added to 76,000,000 bushels available from India and 100,000,000 from Argentina, ought to make good the European deficiency for another year, if that shall prove to be necessary.

More convincing, perhaps, than anything of what has been said is the fact that on the grain exchanges May wheat sells 40 cents a bushel higher than the September option, whereas a year ago at this time, with an enormous Winter wheat crop in prospect, May wheat sold only 10 cents above the September option. On the September options wheat from the new crop will be in active delivery. Obviously the grain dealers expect wheat to fall between now and September, and for one or more of three reasons, namely (1) the prospect of a very large wheat production in the meantime, (2) the possibility that the Allies will force the Dardanelles and gain access to the more or less imaginary store of Russian wheat, and (3) the constant liability of peace. The first reason has been discussed. The second is perhaps rated beyond its importance. The Russian crop last year was short. The exportable surplus, therefore, is small, and the Government in any event would be likely to place an embargo upon shipments of food grain from the country. The third reason is the one that contains dramatic, not to say theatrical, possibilities for the grain trade. Every one knows, or at least believes, that peace coming suddenly would cause a violent fall in the price of wheat, and possibly one-half of the difference between the price of May wheat and the September option represents the grain market's precaution against that contingency. At all events, the shrewd grain trader's opinion, made up in several ways, is that there will be wheat enough in the world, and that the price is more likely to stay where it is or to fall than to go any higher, at least for a while.

THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

The result of the battle of Ypres hangs in the balance, but be that result what it may, it is a dating point for the British Empire. It may almost be said to be the rebirth of the empire, sharing the distinction with the battle on the Gallipoli peninsula. There first colonial blood has been shed for the empire's foreign wars in quantities sufficient to make history. Six thousand of Canada's best offered their lives for the empire's political policy around Hill No. 60. The list of dead has not yet been published for the Dardanelles attack, but the Australian and New Zealand colonies have received first news that they must face a calamity like Canada's. This is something different from the sending of forces to fight the Boers in South Africa, or even to defend the Suez Canal. Those are domestic concerns, and self-interest would impel the support of family institutions and property. But when colonials die by battalions, and on matters of foreign politics, the colonies assert their maturity.

The acceptance of such services is an implied promise to reward them in the only way possible. The colonials are not mercenaries. No monetary reward is to be considered. It is necessary that they should receive what hitherto has been jealously withheld—a place in the council of the empire. It may be taken as sure that the colonials will be consulted in the peace discussions, and hereafter there will be no war without consultation with

afterward to be funded. Great Britain met her own and a considerable proportion of her allies' expenditures by borrowing. In 1793, before the beginning of the war with France, the British national debt was £244,000,000; after the battle of Waterloo it was £826,000,000, an increase of £582,000,000 ($2,910,000,000,) or about 240 per cent. in a little more than twenty years. That is in strong contrast with an increase of more than 100 per cent. in one year of modern war. During the Napoleonic wars, as now, Great Britain assumed the giant's share of the financial burden. She was merchant, manufacturer and subsidizer for all the rest of Europe. The compensation was that her trade and manufactures greatly increased, owing to her superior facilities for producing and supplying the munitions of war to the enemies of France, as well as to her higher financial sagacity.

There was at that time no great non-European neutral like the United States to supply the wants of combatants. The fact that supplies are obtainable outside of Europe in immense quantities at the present time helps to make the fighting faster and more costly than was the case a century ago. Obviously, if the belligerents were thrown wholly upon their own resources they could not spend money so fast, or prosecute war on so vast a scale. And the rapidity with which destructive events take place under modern conditions will limit or modify the compensations that might otherwise be expected to accrue to Great Britain as the subsidizer of all anti-German Europe. During the Napoleonic wars trade had time in which to adjust itself to special opportunities, and so to get the full benefit of them. That is not now the case. The opportunities are sudden, volcanic, and will not wait. If British manufacturers cannot supply goods fast enough, the orders are sent abroad. And perhaps before trade anywhere can rationally adapt itself to the requirements of war the war will be over, having exceeded the ability of the people to provide, as rapidly as they are required, the means with which to continue it.

THE FEDERAL CLEARING HOUSE.

The banks of this Federal Reserve district are to give their replies on the 15th of this month to the proposal for the establishment of the Federal clearing system. In other districts similar proposals are in various stages of maturity. That is what the Federal Reserve Board referred to when it postponed further alterations in reserve district boundaries until the effects of intradistrict and interdistrict clearings develop.

Heretofore the New York Clearing House has been something more than an organization for swapping debits and credits on the spot instead of collecting them over the counter by messengers. Hereafter the New York Clearing House will be something less by the loss of the old representative position which it held when it alone spoke for united New York's financial interests. It is a distinct loss, and in some degree was inevitable. The old position of primacy among all American financial institutions might have survived as long as the national banking system, but it was doomed to go whenever this financial centre found a leader like the Bank of England. The London Clearing House is an important institution, but it never enjoyed the prestige of our Clearing House. It simply cleared, and did not aspire to functions of leadership. Those were resigned to the Bank of England, which is the bank of banks for Britain, and has been for the world, in some degree. It is to be hoped that our Federal Reserve Bank will come to like power and dignity.

THE MURDER MYSTERIES.

It is perfectly natural that there should be great excitement and apprehension in that east side neighborhood where the "ripper" has lately slaughtered two little children. A monster may be at large near the scene of the crimes, and the police are seemingly powerless to identify him or to obtain a clue to his identity. The testimony of medical experts that a creature capable of such atrocities might be a man of normal aspect, of generally good behavior, tends to increase the horror of the situation. The "ripper" murders unfortunately are only two of the recent murder mysteries which have perturbed New York. Within less than six months twenty murders have been committed in the city by persons still at large. HANEL, who killed JULIA HEILNER, seems to have slipped through the hands of the police. There are no charges of heedlessness against the department, but in spite of its recent general efficiency it is obviously unable to meet the present dangerous situation.

It is barely conceivable that the east side "ripper" may never be identified. The infamous "Jack the Ripper" of London was never caught. But this man has friends or acquaintances, he must have excited the suspicion of more than one person, and it seems that a competent detective system might put the officers on his trail. We cannot continue our existence comfortably when murders are committed at the rate of three or four a week and a large proportion of the murderers remain at large. The excitement will presently spread all over the city. We can understand that the Police Department feels that hostile criticism of its methods in such a crisis is neither helpful nor generous. The

to be sure, but their responsibility for the detection of criminals cannot, be denied, and it seems that more rigorous measures should be taken without delay to prevent the easy escape of dangerous criminals.

EDISON.

The tribute paid to THOMAS ALVA EDISON at the meeting of the Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall last night was not a unique incident in the career of our illustrious inventor. EDISON has been for many years a prophet not without honor in his own land. His contributions to the development of industrial civilization have all been too important to escape the notice of his contemporaries, and his commanding genius has been appropriately recognized many times and in many places. Not only as an inventor, but as the perfector of the inventions of others, Mr. EDISON has been of great service to his country and to the world. Besides his improvements in the means of telegraphic communication, the incandescent lamp, the phonograph in all its forms, and the kinetoscope, which made the moving picture possible, are directly due to his wonderful skill as an originator or adapter.

Therefore the Civic Forum and its distinguished speakers in honoring EDISON paid honor also to their country. For EDISON is fairly typical of the best there is in this country in energy, invention, intellectual alertness, and business capacity. At the close of his seventh decade he is happily still in the prime of life, his faculties were never more alert, and his good work for his fellow-men is not yet finished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Street Car Bundles Considered.

Few more difficult and embarrassing problems could have been brought before the Public Service Commission than that of deciding just what and how much, besides themselves, people shall be allowed to carry into our various kinds of street cars.

On the one hand, it would be the infliction of a general hardship and a serious disarrangement of universal and immemorial custom if everything in the nature of parcels and what is called hand baggage were excluded from public vehicles. Even such a docile population as ours would certainly revolt against such a regulation as that, and, if necessary, would fight for what it considers an ancient right.

On the other hand, there is a tendency on the part of many persons, from motives of industrial or commercial economy, to expect, demand, and, if permitted, to take, in return for their nickels, the transportation of freight more or less "heavy," and not infrequently in forms that are troublesome, dangerous, or offensive to a majority of the other passengers.

Somewhere between those extremes is the golden mean of compromise between nothing and anything, but where that line should be drawn is a question to which answers widely different and disquietingly vehement are sure to be given. The poor but honest workman will resent the banishment of the honorable tools of his honorable trade, and yet these, on account of their angular shapes and sharp or serrated edges, not to speak of their occasional uncleanliness, are about the worst nuisances that can be brought into a street car. Bothersome, too, are assorted tradesmen doing business in a small way, and unable or unwilling to maintain delivery wagons of their own. They contribute many large and ungainly bundles to the bumping and bruising of a crowded public, but they would utter short, sharp barks painfully audible to listening politicians if their accustomed privileges were abolished or even abridged.

So easily, therefore, can this particular—and really needed—reform be interpreted into an attack on "the poor" that any restrictive determination as to the permissible size of parcels in street cars is sure to excite a lot of resentment, and, unfortunately for the Commission, the resentment will not be without some excuse.

A Proposal Worthy of Attention.

From Chicago, where the wind blows and whence not a little of it comes, there arrives the interesting announcement that the Merchant Tailors' Association of the city has by formal resolution urged its Aldermen to wear evening clothes when they hold their sessions in the evening, as they usually or often do.

Superficial thinkers and hasty deciders will be apt to see in this device only an attempt by tailors for once to lighten their wonted solemnity by a gleam of humor. It doesn't take long to wait a minute, however, and he who thus judiciously delays the expression of his opinion will probably say, after that period of deliberation, that the tailors' word, like many another spoken in jest, is true—that it would be a good thing if the Aldermen of Chicago and elsewhere should heed the proffered advice.

Clothes do not make the man, of course, but it is of common knowledge and experience that they influence him in manner much and in conduct to an easily measurable degree. Aldermen in evening clothes would feel a certain compulsion or impulsion to live up to them, just as the possessors of old blue china are guided by it toward dignity and propriety.

Possibly there are Aldermen—in Chicago—who are as yet not very well informed as to what constitutes correctness in after-dark habilimentation, but they could all learn, as they have all learned many more difficult things than what shoes go with what coats and what ties with what shirts. Judges are not afraid to admit that robes increase the respect felt for learning, and Aldermen can well afford to confess a debt to the orthodox spiketail or clawhammer. Also they would better mind their P's and Q's, and other letters worthy of attention, when dressed in clothes long associated with courtesy and refinement.

This Name Has a Meaning.

Yesterday, as on not a few previous occasions, the dispatches from Rome and the from Chiasso, just across the border in Switzerland, directly contradicted each other as to the probability that Italy would take an immediate part in the war. That from the Italian capital, where, of course, it had been subjected to the strict censorship which began on March 22, declared on the authority of the well-known English correspondent, Dr. DILLON, that no understanding with Austria could possibly be reached, and that by May 12 Italy, as the only way to get the

THE GIANT'S SHARE.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer estimates that to defray the cost of twelve months of war, besides spending all available revenue, Great Britain will have to borrow the capital sum of $4,300,000,000. That does not include loans to her allies, all of whom she is assisting financially. It is but the sum in which Great Britain's direct share in the cost of one year's war will exceed the Government's current income. It will have to be added to the national debt, which will be more than doubled. At the beginning of the war the British funded debt was approximately $4,000,000,000. At the end of the year's fighting it will be, according to Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S estimate, $8,300,000,000.

The raising of this enormous sum will represent very largely the process of a people borrowing from themselves. Those who have saved capital, or those who do save it, lend to all the rest—that is, to the Government—on promise of repayment with interest. Therefore, neither the increase of the national debt nor the rate of its increase can be said to prove that the war is being fought on the credit of posterity. The English people may be saving capital even now at that rate, prodigious as it seems, or they may be saving a very large proportion of it, and drawing upon their principal, meaning by that their past savings, for the remainder. But it does mean that the British public is under a tremendous strain, of which there is no really comparable experience in economic history, and that it cannot continue for very long without impairing their ability to find capital in the future for works of peace. That is true, in some degree, of course, of all the belligerents. The rapidity with which the war is using up capital could hardly have been foreseen. The thing is without parallel.

Great Britain now is carrying the financial load just as she did a century ago. Europe then was fighting France as it is fighting Germany today. The analogies are very remarkable. France, under NAPOLEON, knew how to make war support war, at least in a considerable measure, and laid conquered territory under contribution. Austria, Russia, Spain, Denmark and other countries made large issues of paper currency, all of

MEXICAN PLOTTING.

Coincident with the publication of a new series of revelations of the crimes and cruelties practiced in Mexico since the beginning of the Madero régime, accompanied, of course, by violent denunciation of President WILSON'S policy, is the seeming preparation on American soil, and presumably with the co-operation of Americans, for a counter-revolution which is to overthrow the forces of all the contending leaders in the stricken republic and re-establish a Government similar in character to that which MADERO overthrew. Americans can have no quarrel with Mexicans about any Government they choose to set up, but it seems that the kind of rule with which PORFIRIO DIAZ managed to keep up a factitious peace for thirty years will not suffice for any country now, and whatever this counter-revolution might accomplish, we are quite confident that another revolution would soon ensue. Complicity of Americans in any warlike movement against any person or party in the country south of our border lacks proof, of course. Such complicity is only a matter of conjecture, though more or less vague indications of its existence are observable. The organization of foreign military movements on our soil, however, should cause general resentment.

Doubtless our Government does not lack information of the plans of the various conservative juntas in this city and elsewhere. That General HUERTA should be associated in the public mind with such a movement is inevitable. He has no reason to feel at home in any part of the United States, but he has been living in this city and receiving deputations of exiled Mexican statesmen and soldiers. PASQUALE OROZCO is here, and some of HUERTA'S other lieutenants in the day of his glory. HUERTA may be going to settle in Forest Hills, as his agents say, and play golf on the public links in the park all the rest of his life. He will be welcome if he remains peaceful and lawabiding. But if he is only here to plan an invasion of Mexico, to put either himself or ITURBIDE or another in power as Dictator, the sooner he gets on Mexican soil with all his dear old friends the better it will be for us, and for him and his associates, too.

THE ANCIENT FEUD.

Dramatic Criticism Has Come a Long and Parlous Way.

From the Outlook.

The critic in every generation has come in for his share of criticism. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in his comedy "The Critic," aimed some biting satire at those who write of plays. In "Fanny's First Play" George Bernard Shaw, himself once a critic, pokes considerable fun—and very good fun—at the members of the critical craft. He has one character in the play say of a critic, "Quite human. I was surprised." And in another place he has a character refer to a critic as a person who "is helped out positively by a slight turn for writing, and negatively by a comfortable ignorance and lack of intuition which hide from him all the dangers and disgraces that keep men of finer perception in check."

All of which is apropos of the agitation newly reopened by one play-producing firm in New York against dramatic critics. A number of commentators would seem to be of the impression that such opposition to unfavorable criticism of plays is a product of this time and has an unhealthy significance. A half-century ago, Taine, referring to criticism, wrote: "This trade of calumny was in vogue fifty years ago; in fifty more it will probably have altogether ceased." But within the last decade so distinguished a critic as William Winter has had to give way before the opposition of theatrical producers to his reviews of their plays. Such capable writers as Alan Dale, Samuel Hoffenstein, and Acton Davies fought against the opposition made by play-producers. Walter Prichard Eaton, a magazine writer of note, recently has been excluded from a New York theatre; and now Alexander Woollcott, the critic for THE NEW YORK TIMES, has had to appeal to the Supreme Court for permission to attend the performance at a theatre from which he had been barred by the management because of an unfavorable review written by him of a play the same managers had produced.

What makes this case of unusual interest is that THE TIMES has backed up its play reviewer by invoking the aid of the Supreme Court, and that the theatrical producers in question inserted an advertisement in several New York newspapers appealing to the public not to believe anything they read in the reviews of a play produced by them. This announcement had to do with a certain play which they feared the critics might misinterpret.

The fact of the matter is that the play in question is a stupid, inutile English version of a German farce that might better have been left unwritten. It lacks all the elements that would commend it to theatre-goers.

Children Should Go to Bed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have never seen attention called to the fact that the children of the poor have from infancy no regular bedtime. Your paper today gives an account of the terrible murder of a little 4-year-old boy who, with a boy of 5, had been playing outdoors at 7:30 in the evening. The 4-year-olds I know are in bed by 6:30. Often a toddler of 3 and his baby brother play in my hot, brightly lighted kitchen at 10 o'clock at night. With a half-mile walk before them, these children can scarcely be in bed before 11, and the experience is not an uncommon one for them, nor for thousands like them.

Why, then, should we wonder if boys and girls of 14 roam the streets at midnight, learning all manner of evil? M.

New York, May 5, 1915.

"THE WAR BABY."

Why was I called from out the voids of space
Along a starless way, without a trace
That sanctifies the coming of God's own?
For desolate I came
And find dim shame to mother me,
Paternity (like me) without a name;
An unknown grave, beside an unknown sea
Is all that fathers me.
Robbed of my birthright by a blinded Fate
To sate
The dull cupidity, the insatiate
World-greed of nations.

The red libations of the long-ago
To heathen gods and elements do show
More of humanity—are shorn
Of present-day atrocity and woe;
Once and for all their sacrifice was made;
The palpitating, bleeding heart was torn
And paid the toll for Present and for Past.
All that and more we pay, with our Today,
In levying tribute from the hosts unborn.

Brought from the void by desecration's call,
To fail on desolation emptier still,
No joy, no will did Fate instill
Within the hurried fabric of my loom,
My doom
To come unloved, unwelcomed,
Branded with sorrow to the inner core
Of my life's marrow. Horror and its toll
Have seared my soul.
White hate unbridled flamed.
The burden of the slain was ruthless lain
On me, Life's derelict.
In vain, defamed,
And helpless hands they place
The torches of a race
Inflamed with passion and self-centred end.
May Heaven itself forefend
Destruction's sowing
Where no man may save
The joyless harvest of a nameless grave.

MARY WASHBURN BALDWIN.

Why Do the Germans, Who Have Good Arguments, Invent Bad Ones?

Washington University, May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called by representatives of the press to an article about to appear in the next issue of the Fatherland which is to state that I possess positive knowledge of an existing understanding between the Allies and the United States against Germany, and that I derived my information from Charles W. Eliot, who received it from Theodore Roosevelt. If it were not so obviously to the interest of certain groups in this country to embarrass the Administration at Washington, and if they had not chosen to do so by making the most of the "assistance" which Americans are giving the Allies by the sale of provisions and munitions of war, this statement would be too absurd to notice; but under the circumstances I am anxious to state most emphatically that it in no respect accords with fact. I do not know of a present existing understanding between the Allies and the United States hostile to Germany; I have never talked with Dr. Eliot or heard him talk even on the general subject of international politics, either in public or in private.

I did make in "Pan-Germanism" and "Pan-Americanism" the statement that before the Spanish-American War there was an understanding between the United States and England, and probably France, relating to the situation as it then existed. Everything written in that chapter was meant to apply to the situation from 1897 to 1900.

It seems to me a pity, when there are so many cogent arguments on the German side, when there is so much easily supported by precedent and logic, that the German defenders should persist in raising issues so readily turned against them, and which rouse so surely imputations of bad faith and intentional deception. The only facts behind this tale are these. I made in a book published in 1913 the statement referred to, but explicitly applied it to conditions nearly twenty years ago; as a Harvard graduate, it was assumed I knew Dr. Eliot and had talked with him; clearly Dr. Eliot had talked with President Roosevelt, who ought to know the truth; therefore, I derived my information from these gentlemen. Now, it would seem to me that if the gentlemen who are responsible for this logic had exercised the slightest care they would have assured themselves that I knew President Eliot well enough for him to impart to me international secrets and had been with him at least once in a private conference for a long enough time for him to have told me this fact. Any one of his friends or mine could have informed them that Dr. Eliot had with me only that remote acquaintanceship which he has with nearly every Harvard graduate, and that our relations had never been close enough for him to have dreamed of imparting secrets to me. Indeed, I have never talked to him for more than a minute or two, or except in the presence of numerous people.

It seems to me that the fact to stress is the extremely slender foundation for a tale which is to demonstrate to the American people their national duplicity and our share in the infamy, if I may be pardoned for coupling my name with that of Dr. Eliot. How can the German defenders expect such a tale to be credited? How can they risk making such statements? Do they not see that the ultimate effect must redound to their own greater discredit, that many will charge them with intentional deceit? Besides, my statement in "Pan-Germanism" must be so obviously stretched to cover the case that the absurdity should be clear to the veriest tyro. Even if Dr. Eliot had told me that, it would not prove a present understanding of the United States and the Allies.

ROLAND G. USHER.

Protestant Presbyterianism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of Frederick J. Pohl in your issue of today, relative to the attitude of "the protestants" of the Presbyterian General Assembly (I wonder if he does not mean the New York Presbytery?) toward the Union Seminary candidates for the ministry is interesting. He asks if they know that in maintaining that attitude they are "insulting the intelligence of Columbia University men." Frankly, I don't believe they do. I strongly suspect that, in considering the weighty matters of business which come before them, this particular item has never occurred to them. And, further, now that the matter has thus been called to their attention, I am inclined to the belief that they will go right on protesting against admitting to the Presbyterian ministry those who do not accept the fundamental doctrines upon which the denomination is founded.

The right of these "thinking young men" to entertain any views on any subject whatsoever has never been questioned. It is when the beliefs thus cherished render them persona non grata to the denomination whose ministry they seek to enter that their right to such admission is not only questioned, but vigorously and persistently and, as I believe, wisely opposed.

PRESBYTERIAN.

New York, May 5, 1915.

Silence Concerning Lithuania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a very curious thing that your military expert, Walter E. Ives, avoids mentioning the real name of the country now invaded by the Germans in Northwestern Russia. The fact is that from Rosieny to Shavli - Ponievies - Dinaburg—all this way stretches the line which separates the Baltic provinces from Lithuania, comprising provinces Kovno, Vilna, Suvalki, and Grodno and rivers Dubisa, Niemen, Nevieza, Vilia, Musha, and Laivene. All these are in Lithuania proper and not related to Courland in any way, as Mr. Ives would tell us.

For political reasons—and, moreover, for militaristic reasons—Russia has informed the agents of the press that, taking Ossovets as a point, it is a German campaign in "Northern Poland." No such a thing! Suvalki, Kovno, Grodno, and Vilna, four great provinces, belong to Lithuania proper, having different language, literature, and institutions, and striving for ages to regain political independence, or at least autonomous government, with a Parliament in the ancient capital, Vilna. J. O. SIRVYDAS,

Assistant Editor Lithuanian Weekly Vienybe Lietuvainiku.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5, 1915.

The Friendless Sinking Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admitting that the serial-payment plan is not a "money-saving device," like a patented gas burner or a new leaching process, its real advantages over the sinking fund are still enormous. From a common-sense standpoint, the sinking-fund idea is intrinsically unsound. If you can pay part of your debts, why intrust the money to a third medium which shall eventually discharge your obligations? The sinking fund is a financial middleman; and if we may not have to pay him a profit, at least we must surely defray his expenses. The dangers of complexity, confusion, and maladministration attendant on sinking funds have been sufficiently emphasized to be familiar to every one. The serial plan is not a get-rich-quick scheme for saving millions without effort or sacrifice, but it is a direct and sensible method of discharging municipal obligations.

BENJAMIN GROSSBAUM.

New York, April 30, 1915.

In South Manchuria, Besides, Her People Have Been Unable to Compete Successfully with Cheap Chinese Labor.

BY CHUGO OHIRA.

New York, May 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not well informed as to the precise lines along which Japan is pursuing her demands with regard to Japanese emigration to South Manchuria. The negotiations are still in progress at Peking. This much, however, is true—it is no new policy, but was admitted as reasonable by the world at large when the late Marquis Komura, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared in his address to the Diet the Governmental policy for relieving the overcrowding at home by free immigration into South Manchuria and Korea, with the general approval of Japanese statesmen and people. Were this policy successfully carried out, the benefits to Japan would be immeasurable in the progress of industry and commerce, as well as in relieving the surplus population, which is such a serious problem for the Government, since the right of free immigration is denied almost the world over to the Japanese, excepting in the Far East, where they share equal privileges with Western peoples.

Although it is generally believed that the Japanese enjoy special privileges in Manchuria and have constituted a colony there, the actual conditions are decidedly otherwise. Why are the actual conditions of the Japanese in Manchuria so different from what they are thought to be?

1. In South Manchuria under the present conditions there is no room for the Japanese laborer; there is, however, opportunity for capital and the skilled laborer. The Japanese cannot compete with the Chinese laborer, as may clearly be seen from the following statistics, compiled by the South Manchurian Railway Company in 1913:

	Factory.	Harbor.	Mining.
Working hours, Japanese.	10.3	10.8	10.8
Wages per day, Japanese.	$0.68	$0.53	$0.56
Working hours, Chinese.	11	11	11
Wages per day, Chinese.	$0.25	$0.23	$0.18

2. There are no prospects for Japanese retailers, who are gradually pushed aside by Chinese, whose lower cost of living as well as keener sense in calculation enables them to outdo the Japanese in this line. For instance, in the streets about the locomotive works at Shakako of the South Manchurian Railway there are no Japanese retailers, despite the fact that residing there are 2,500 Japanese whose everyday needs are supplied by Chinese retailers.

3. Under these circumstances the only way open for Japanese immigrants is farming, but unfortunately this is not practicable in the present state of affairs, for, as a matter of fact, the only territories in Manchuria which serve Japan's colonization purposes are the Kwangtung Peninsula and the land belonging to the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Kwangtung Province, including the adjoining islands, covers only 1,303 square miles, of which but 299 square miles (23 per cent.) are available for farming, and in this small area there are 324,900 Chinese already working the land. This leaves no room for Japanese farmers. The land owned by the South Manchurian Railway outside this province, while it extends to a length of 680 miles, covers in all but 70 square miles. The major portion of this is utilized by the railway for streets, &c., therefore no large area can be leased out for farming purposes.

Thus far the Japanese farmers who have immigrated into this region are as follows:

	Kwangtung Province.	Outside of Kwangtung.	Jap. Under jurisdiction of Consulate.	Total.
Farmers	44	127	11	182
Number of people in their families	120	190	25	344
Stock farmers	1	1	5	7
Number of people in their families	7	4	20	31
Total	172	321	101	533

This negligible number of farmer immigrants is as nothing compared with the 34,711 Japanese (86,025, including the members of their families,) engaged in sundry occupations. This condition is entirely due to the fact that there is no land available for cultivation by them in the territory where Japanese have special interests.

Since there is no room for Japanese farmers in the region under Japan's influence, she will have to seek other fields for the purpose. The ways open are, to extend the dependencies of the South Manchurian Railway or secure the right for Japanese to own land for farming purposes in South Manchuria. The former, I believe, Japan would not care to ask, as it would in reality be little short of territorial expansion and would violate in spirit the two well-known principles regarding China. The latter under present conditions is not feasible. Although I do not know of the existence of any anti-alien land law in the Chinese Code, foreigners are not allowed to own land in South Manchuria. The only way open to Japanese farmers is in the interior of South Manchuria is to lease the farm land. But even this is not without hindrance, the lease to foreigners being granted only upon the indorsement of the Chinese authorities, who usually oppose it, either directly or indirectly. And even when the right to lease land is granted, it does not help very much in relieving the surplus Japanese population, since the lease is never granted for more than one year.

No wonder, then, that not the slightest result has been attained toward the solution of the most serious problem Japan has ever had to face—the relief of overcrowding at home. As a matter of fact, farming in Manchuria is still in its infancy. Although at present the soya bean and millet are practically the only products in Manchuria, according to the careful investigation of experts, the soil is susceptible of producing other useful products if the cultivation is properly conducted.

Should South Manchuria be developed by Japanese farmers, employing all their skill; scientifically attained, for the best use of the soil, the result would be greatly to the benefit of China and Japan, as well as other powers interested in trade in China, which has been the case in Korea since the Japanese occupation. Unless the Japanese are able to acquire freedom of residence and the right to own land, this cannot be accomplished. CHUGO OHIRA.

DIRECT BOND SALES.

Besides What Might Be Saved There Is a Social Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of Lawrence Chamberlain, representing the Investment Bankers' Association of America, published in your issue of April 15, commenting upon an article which appeared in THE TIMES of March 28, in which I outlined a plan for the city to establish offices of deposit and sell its securities direct to the citizens, I would like to make a few further remarks in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's letter.

The city sells an average of about $400,000,000 of its bonds and warrants yearly. To show what a small commission or difference in price in the disposition of these securities amounts to, I would point out that a commission or difference in price of ¼ per cent. would amount to $1,000,000, while a commission or difference in price of 1 per cent. would amount to $4,000,000. Now, if the city can save such large sums, which would otherwise go as commissions or profits to middlemen, why should it not do so? If the city trades directly with its citizens, the city and the citizens together get the entire benefit, and it is only a question of how much of the profits go to the citizens and how much to the city. Could not all these middlemen be eliminated by the city acting as a depository for the savings of the people? The city would thus have at its disposal large amounts of funds which could be invested in the securities that it issues that year, and it could be provided that this should be the sole kind of security in which the funds could be invested. In any event, the city would have at its disposal large amounts of funds. As an additional feature, any depositor depositing in small amounts could, when his deposits amount to $500 or $1,000, have the privilege of taking a long-term bond. The above plan properly worked out technically is so simple that there should be no question of it being easily and economically handled as far as management is concerned. It offers no complex problems as some undertakings do, and it should therefore merely be a matter of getting an efficient bank official of experience in this kind of banking to run such an undertaking.

But it is not only a question of the saving of commissions and profits. The main point, as previously outlined, is that by establishing these offices of deposit it helps the citizens—the middle classes and the people of small means—to safeguard their savings, giving them easy facilities for depositing their savings at any time, with the assurance that they are absolutely secure. It would thus stimulate the habit of saving, instead of having this habit discouraged by experiences with some of the less safe places of deposit, for the money deposited with the city would be absolutely secure beyond any question of doubt. Besides this, the city has a trade-mark and credit which for this purpose is an asset of incalculable value and which should be used for its benefit. The advantage in creating a larger feeling of ownership in the city and interest in its affairs on the part of its citizens has already been touched on in my former article.

I do not think that such a system would detract materially from the deposits in the savings banks or trust companies, (it might from some of the less secure small private banking houses,) as it is quite likely that savings and deposits would be stimulated and thus expand. It should eventually have a good effect on securities and the investment market.

A short time ago the city borrowed $100,000,000. Shortly after this loan was made there was a profit of $3,000,000 to the subscribers. At the time this loan was negotiated the trust companies and banks had to pay not over 3 per cent. on their deposits, while the city is paying 4 per cent. on the loan above mentioned for one, two, and three years. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York, May 4, 1915.

Short Division.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue you told of a man about to run away from his family with $95,000 in his possession, and of this sum he was only required to give his wife and children $15,000. Can any one tell me why this unjust proportion? I am not a suffragist, but this could almost make me one. C. A.

Far Rockaway, May 2, 1915.

A FULL HIGHWAY.

Reasons Why a Trolley Should Not Go On Albany Post Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is perhaps because I live in the western part of Putnam County that I have been particularly interested in the editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "The Albany Post Road Grab." May I add another reason why Governor Whitman should veto the Slater bill repealing the law enacted twenty years ago to prevent the construction of trolley roads on the crowded Albany Post Road? Through the construction of the State Road, the Albany Post Road from New York to Peekskill has once more become the main highway from New York City northward to all points on the east bank of the Hudson River. The traffic thereon is increasing daily. Although originally laid out under the Act of 1703 as four rods, sixty-six feet wide, that road is in many places much narrower. With the advent of automobiles moving at high speed, public safety requires provision for paths outside of the traveled way for pedestrians, and even sixty-six feet does not leave much for that purpose, and for the ditches requisite to proper drainage.

Apart from all this, however, there is a project on foot to build at the public expense a new highway from New York northward up the general line of the valley of the Bronx River. Desirable as that is, its construction will take time, and presumably cost millions. At least until that road shall be built the interests of the citizens of this State in every county require that what is left of the old Albany Post Road unhampered by trolley lines shall so remain.

My business experience included many years in railroad service. Without fear of contradiction, I will say that the most bothersome and most expensive railroad rights of way we had to deal with were those which had in the early days been obtained by franchises for laying tracks in public streets of what were then villages and small towns, and subsequently grew to be cities. As time goes by the trolley companies will, if they have not already, meet with like experience. Looking to the future, it is not to the advantage of any trolley company to be forced to lay its rails in and along a public highway. The wiser and cheaper course is to buy and own rights of way, on which trains can be safely moved at high speed. This is and has been done in other States, and should certainly be done in New York. It goes without saying that the Governor should veto the Slater bill.

Let me say, finally, that my home in Putnam County is not on or near the Albany Post Road. That and the State Road simply serve me, as they do thousands of others, as a public highway, to which purpose the land in the Albany Post Road was by our Provincial Legislature dedicated more than two hundred years ago.

STUYVESANT FISH.

New York, May 6, 1915.

Marked by a Dream.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course, the medical sharps know it all, but let me tell what happened to me. I had a strikingly vivid dream in which I saw and spoke to a dead friend, and she emphasized what she said by laying her hand on my hair, a trick the dead girl had when living. The subject of her speech has no value. But when I woke I could almost feel her touch still. In a day or two I noticed my hair looked queer where she touched me, and it faded until I had four bare, almost white, across my red mop. Just such as would be made by four fingers.

KITTY MONTROSE.

New York, April 30, 1915.

CALIFORNIA HEIRESS WEDS AT WALDORF

Miss Eileen Canfield, Daughter of Late Oil King, Marries J. H. Himes of Canton, Ohio.

ILLNESS DELAYED WEDDING

Bridegroom, a Steel Manufacturer, Was Taken Ill on His Way to Ceremony in Los Angeles.

Miss Eileen Canfield, daughter of the late C. A. Canfield of Los Angeles, Cal., who made a fortune in the oil business and is said to have left an estate of $25,000,000, was married yesterday in a private suite at the Waldorf to J. H. Himes, a steel manufacturer of Canton, Ohio. The wedding was to have taken place in Los Angeles, and the scene was shifted across the continent and the wedding postponed on account of the sudden illness of the bridegroom.

Mr. Himes met Miss Canfield during a trip to California about two years ago, and after he had won her consent to their marriage, the date of the ceremony was set for a month ago. Mr. Himes started for Los Angeles via Pittsburgh, and on his arrival at the latter city he was taken ill, and developed diphtheria. Friends telegraphed Miss Canfield, and, accompanied by her two sisters, Mrs. J. M. Danziger and Miss Dorothy Canfield, she started East, and reached Pittsburgh when her fiance was in a critical stage of his illness. She remained there until he became convalescent, and as soon as he was out of danger they decided that the wedding should take place in New York, and the honeymoon spent where he could recuperate. So she and her two sisters came to New York a little more than a week ago, and Mr. Himes arrived on Wednesday.

The parlor of Mrs. Danziger's suite had been lavishly decorated with American Beauty roses and orange blossoms, an orange tree in bloom being one of the main features. The bride wore a blue silk suit. The ceremony was performed by tht Rev. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Mrs. Danziger was matron of honor and Miss Dorothy Canfield was maid of honor. The best man was E. L. Diehl of Canton, Ohio, and E. L. Doheny of Los Angeles, who was an associate of the bride's father in the Mexican Petroleum Company and the California Oil Company, gave her away. During the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Himes left for Atlantic City.

VERA BLOODGOOD TO WED.

Will Marry Charles Scribner, Jr., on May 26—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Vera Bloodgood, daughter of Hildreth K. Bloodgood, and Charles Scribner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, whose engagement has just been announced, will be celebrated on Wednesday, May 26, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, 30 West Fifty-second Street.

Miss Bloodgood, since her début in society three seasons ago, has been identified with many of the horse shows in town and country, being a skilled horsewoman, and is fond of all outdoor sports. She has been spending the Winter in town with her sister. Her father's country estate is at New Marlboro, Mass.

Mr. Scribner is a Princeton University man, and belongs to the Union, Morris County Golf and Essex Fox Hounds Clubs. The Scribners' country home is at Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. Willets is to be her sister's matron of honor, and Mrs. George Saltonstall West, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler and Miss Mary Rand of Minneapolis will be the other attendants.

Clarence Van S. Mitchell will be Mr. Scribner's best man. The ushers selected include J. Macy Willets, R. Tailer Townsend, Nicholas Tilney, G. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia, Edward Law, Rudolph Rauch, Archibald D. Russell, Jr., and Philip Boyer.

HELEN M. SEIXAS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Gershom A. Seixas to Wed A. Stedman Hills.

Mrs. Gershom A. Seixas announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Mayo Seixas, to A. Stedman Hills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Hills of 1,114 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Miss Seixas is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Seixas and the late Gershom Arnold Seixas, for many years an attorney of this city. Mr. Hills was graduated from Harvard University, class of 1900, and from the Harvard Law School in 1905. He is a member of the Harvard Club of this city, the Amateur Comedy, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, the wedding, which will be solemnized shortly in All Angels' Church, will be a quiet one.

Snapping Bonbons Tell Engagement

The engagement was announced last evening of Frederick Godfrey Heller, elder son of Mrs. H. E. Heller of Barnet, England, assistant head of the passenger department of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of New York, to Miss Hazel May Austin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Austin of 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The guests were informed of the engagement through the medium of cards in snapping bonbons, in which they were inclosed, with the regular cap and motto. Among those at the bridge were guests from Canada, Chicago, and Larchmont. They included Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bain Force and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hawley Muir.

Lathrop-Starring Engagement Off.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Farquhar Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson P. Lathrop of 390 West End Avenue, to Mason B. Starring, Jr., has been broken by mutual consent. Mr. Starring was formerly of Chicago, but now lives in New York. The announcement of the engagement was made at a luncheon given by Mrs. Lathrop in January.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has leased Mrs. Lorillard Spencer's villa, Chastelleux, in Wellington Avenue, Newport, for the coming season.

Charles Stewart Davison will give a luncheon at Sherry's on May 12, for his cousin, Miss Gwendolyn Frothingham, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Frothingham, to be followed by a matinée party.

The wedding of Miss Mary Nammack, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Nammack of 42 East Twenty-ninth Street and John Neville Boyle will take place on Tuesday, May 11, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A bridal breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's father. The couple will spend their honeymoon in California and the Canadian Rockies.

A tea dance and sale will be held tomorrow afternoon in aid of the New York Home for Convalescents, at the Hotel Gotham, from 2 to 6 o'clock. Miss Mary Van Beuren Vanderpoel of 30 East Fifty-third Street is in charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. Colin Carter is the guest of Justice and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes in Washington.

F. C. TANNER TO MARRY.

Chairman of Republican State Committee Engaged to Jane Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—The engagement of Miss Jane Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden of this city, to Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was announced here today. Miss Ogden, a tall blonde, has been a favorite in the younger set of society both in this city and in New Orleans. She made her debut three years ago.

Charles Ogden, father of Miss Ogden, is a prominent architect at the Capitol. Miss Ogden is a graduate of St. Agnes School in Albany and spent two years in Miss Bennett's finishing school at Millbrook, N. Y. Two years ago she made an extensive tour of Europe, Egypt, and the Nile, and while abroad was received in audience at the Vatican by the late Pope Pius X. She is interested in many charities and during the last Winter formed a sewing class for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

Mr. Tanner, who is here as a delegate to the Constituional Convention, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., and is 37 years of age. His father, Edward A. Tanner, was President of Illinois College. The late Stewart L. Woodford, who was a Brigadier General in the civil war, and subsequently Lieutenant Governor of this State and United States Minister to Spain during the period preceding the Spanish-American War, was his counsin.

Mrs. Charles Ogden announced her daughter's engagement at a luncheon given at the Ogden residence. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of Govenor Whitman, attended the luncheon. The other guests included Mrs. Russel Sard, Hiland Batcheller, Moncure Carpenter, Frederick Peabody, Kenneth Ogden, Willis Hanson, Jr., Richard MacDonald Nelson, and the Misses Alice Williams, Dorothy Arnold, Eleanor Twining, Grace Carter, Ruth Peabody, Peggy Cox, Wynahda Boardman, Lila Paige, Marjorie Waterman, and Marjorie Whitney.

GET THEIR MARRIAGE LICENSE.

John F. Fisk, 3d, and Miss Alverta M. Holland to Wed May 12.

John Flanel Fisk, 3d, and Miss Alverta Mae Holland obtained a marriage license yesterday at City Hall from Clerk Skully and their wedding will take place on Wednesday, May 12, at the St. Regis.

Miss Holland, who is the daughter of Charles Wesley Holland of 449 Park Avenue, gave her age as 22 years and Mr. Fisk, who is a broker and whose home is at 1,414 South Pennsylvania Square, Philadelphia, gave his age as 24.

LOIS CAMPBELL WINS $18,000,000 WILL SUIT

Jury Decides She Is Traction Man's Daughter and Entitled to Share of His Estate.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—A unanmous verdict in favor of the defendants in the Campbell will case was returned by the jury here tonight. The verdct declares Lois Campbell, now Mrs. Burkham, to be the daughter of James Campbell and therefore entitled to the half of his $16,000,000 estate, which was willed to her.

Upon application of attorneys for the defense, Circuit Judge Kinsey immediately after the verdict was returned, dismissed the entire case, thereby denying the contestants the right to a trial upon their allegations that Campbell was of unsound mind and that he was unduly influenced in making the will by members of the Church to which the property eventually would go after the death of his wife and daughter. The contestants have four days in which to apply for a rehearing.

The jury was out two hours and fifteen minutes.

The contestants of the will of James Campbell sought to prove that Mrs. Lois Campbell Burkham was not his daughter but a child that he had adopted. In the course of the trial Mrs. Edith Blair of St. Louis testified that Lois Campbell was the daughter of her stepdaughter, a Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hicks, who was said to be now living in England as the wife of a Duke. She said that James Campbell had called on her and admitted that this was the parentage of Lois Campbell, and had asked her to remain silent concerning it.

The contestants in the case were the nephew, nieces, and only living sister of the dead capitalist, and their attorneys announced at the beginning of the trial that they would try to prove that Lois Campbell was a child from a foundling home in this city.

The widow, Mrs. Florence Campbell, would have been the gainer if the will had been broken, as she would have received outright one-third of the entire estate under the laws of Missouri. The will was filed in that State soon after the financier's death at his Summer home in Greenwich, Conn., on June 12, 1914. Campbell left the bulk of his estate to St. Louis University, a Jesuit College, to go to the institution on the death of the last child of his daughter, if she has children, and if not, upon her death. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Burkham are to receive only the income from the estate, which amounts to between $400,000 and $500,000 a year.

TO PROTECT FRENCH NAME.

Plan to Limit Its Use as Trade Designation.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Deputies decided today to recommend the passage by the Chamber of a law prohibiting the use of the designation "French" for products of business houses of which one or more of the directors are foreigners, which are not governed exclusively by French laws or which are branches of foreign enterprises. The same prohibition is to be extended to all products which are not made in France or the colonies.

Enterprises which under the restrictions will be compelled to drop the designation "French" will have a year's time in which to eliminate the word from their advertising, firm names and stationery.

OFFER 100,000 AUSTRALIANS

Events in the Dardanelles Serve to Stimulate Recruiting.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Sydney correspondent of The Morning Post says he understands that the difficulty of equipment which hitherto has restricted the number of men sent from Australia, is likely to be met by an arrangement with the War Office whereby the deficiencies in Australia, especially with regard to rifles, are to be supplied by the Imperial authorities.

Recent events in the Dardanelles have stimulated recruiting in Australia, and this is emphasized by the fact that there is no difficulty in obtaining large bodies of suitable men. The Prime Minister recently stated that the extent of Australian assistance in resources and men was unlimited. This statement, the correspondent adds, is likely to be converted into concrete form as a result of the discussions now taking place at Premier's conference. It is expected that a definite offer of one hundred thousand men will be made.

$10,000 FOR THE RED CROSS

Giver Withholds His Name—Money to be Used in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The American Red Cross Society was informed today that the largest single anonymous contribution it had ever received had been placed to its credit with the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia. The trust company in informing the Red Cross Society of the gift, simply said that the giver's name was not to be disclosed.

A contribution is a claer gift, with the single condition that the fund "be used on the field of action in the present European war, wherever the Red Cross Society may find the need most urgent and without regard to the nationality of those who may benefit by its aid."

RUSSIA AIMS BLOW AT IVAN NARODNY

Consul Prints Advertisement Repudiating Head of Russian Chamber of Commerce.

WARNS AMERICANS, HE SAYS

Asserts Promoter's Name Is Assumed and Says He Has No Connection with Czar's Government.

P. de Routsky, Russian Consul in this city, is sponsor for an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, in effect repudiating Ican Narodny, the Managing Director of the Russian Chamber of Commerce with offices at 141 Broadway, as a Russian citizen or as one having any connection with the Government of Russia. Here is the advertisement:

The Russian Imperial Consulate General at New York wishes to notify a ll whom it may concern that the person who, under the assumed named of "Ivan Narodny," represents himself as the Managing IDrector of a so-called "Russian Chamber of Commerce," with offices at 141 Broadway, is not registered as a Russian citizen, a nd, moreover, has absolutely no connection with any departments of the Imperial Government, the Imperial Embassy or the Consulate General.

M. de Routsky said last night that the advertisement was being published for the protection of American business men.

"The Russian Government takes no stand for or against any scheme or plans of Ivan Narodny," he said. "The advertisement is simply a warning for the protection of Americans that money invested in the so-called Chamber of Commerce is not guaranteed by the Russian Government."

M. de Routsky said that the embassy authorities at 22 Washington Square North had received many inquiries from persons approached by Mr. Narodny, who had been left under the impression that his enterprise had the backing of the Imperial Russian Government.

"This is done under orders," added M. de Routsky significantly.

"Orders from whom?" was asked.

M. de Routsky shrugged his shoulders. Michael M. Ustinoff, the Consul General, on whose authority M. de Routsky acted in publishing the advertisement, refused to be seen last night. He sent word by a butler that his business hours were from 10 to 2 in the daytime. A second request for information brought the message that the advertisement was self-explanatory, and said all that the Embassy wished said.

Mr. Narodny, who lives at 950 East 180th Street, the Bronx, said he could not understand such an attack on him. He laughed at the statement that he was not registered as a Russian citizen, inasmuch, he said, as he had been a citnzen of the United States for several of the seven years he had been in this country. He said he had been a political refugee from Russia, but hoped some day to go back. As for the charge that Narodny was not his own name, he laughed again and said it was the only name he knew.

"The Consulate is perturbed because we have declined to run this Chamber of Commerce according to its view," he said. "We organized in January and are doing well. Our desire is to foster trade between Russia and the United States, and we are ready to deal with anyone who will helps us do this. The Consulate refused its support when we declined to bar Jews," Mr. Narodny went on. "I don't know why I should be attacked except for the reason that I have been a Radical and a refugee and, of course, not persona grata at the Consulate."

In an article published some years ago over his own signature and purporting to be a chapter of a book Narodny was then writing, he told of his mysterious escape from Dom Predvaritelnavo Zakultchenia, where he was imprisoned as a political offender. A beautiful girl, with whom he communicated by letters tied to neck of a dove, was the means, according to Narodny, of his escape, and, after she had arranged for this, presumably by bribing high officials, he never saw her again. Narodny has frequently told of the confiscation of his estates in the Baltic provinces and of his hope some day of recovering his fortune.

BIG CRACKS IN ARMORY WALL

Found in Home of 14th Regiment in Brooklyn—Street Traffic Stopped.

Cracks, four to seven feet long, appeared yesterday in the Fifteenth Street wall of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Eighth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Brooklyn, and last night the police had Fifteenth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues closed to all traffic, except to persons living in apartments across the street.

Old residents of the neighborhood recalled that there had once been a swimming pool where part of the armory foundation is now built, and it is feared that the foundation may be found to be a bog. Government engineers will inspect the plant today.

The armory was built about twenty-two years ago. It is of brick and fronts for the whole block in Eighth Avenue, extending back into Fifteenth and Fourteenth Streets about 400 feet. The cracks are in the wall near the Seventh Avenue side. Policeman eKarns of the Fifth Avenue Station discovered them about 3 o'clock. Then there were only four or five. He notified Captain Barnes, who telephones to the Building Department, and within an hour Superintendent Patrick J. Carlin had men at work shoring up the wall. By nightfall several more cracks had appeared.

Mr. Carlin did not order the tenements opposite to be vacated, but he advised the guard at each end of the street to stop the Fifteenth Street crosstown surface cars, whose operation may have weakened the wall.

HELD HERE BY KIDNAPPERS.

Youth Tells Denver Police Bootblack Stole Him from Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 6.—Harry Dobson, who arrived here from New York City this morning, immediately called at Police Headquarters, where he said that he had been stolen from his parents when a child and made to work for an Italian bootblack in Manhattan ever since.

"I've had a hard time of it," he said, "and several weeks ago one of the older men told me I had been kidnapped from Denver. I ran away from my employer, and am here to try to find my parents. I believe I was born Feb. 12, 1894."

Dobson told the police he did not know his real name. He said he was a mere cvhild when kidnapped, had been made to work like a slave, but never received any money except for small incidentals. He "beat" his way to Denver.

Limitations.

They may invent airships that can cross the Atlantic in a day, but will they have Ritz-Carlton restaurants, gymnasiums, swimming-pools, golf links, big game preserves and other conveniences which the modern traveler regards as inseparable from comfortable ocean travel?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Didn't Catch Him.

This is to assure our Christian readers that we were not caught in a poker game. We left before the officers arrived.—Adams (Ga.) Eagle.

Successful Revival.

Writing of the big revival which has been in progress in Horton, the Fairbury (Neb.) Journal asserts that nearly five hundred "convicts" have been made, including the Mayor and two Councilmen.—Kansas City Star.

JAPAN WANTS ACTION.

No True Friendship Possible While America Continues Discrimination.

Relations with the United States continue to absorb a great deal of attention of the leading publications of Japan.

"Evidently there prevails," says the Japan Magazine, "a profound degree of dissatisfaction everywhere among the Japanese people with regard to conditions in California, and the misconceptions of the newspapers but add to the acuteness of the situation. If the vernacular press at all represents the nation as a whole, there is a very wide ignorance in Japan as to the American people. The fact that the Japanese press represents the American attitude as altogether unreasonable and unjust, while the United States seems quite unconscious of any such defection, is in itself sure proof that something is wrong somewhere.

"The reiterated statement in the press that in California there is express and deliberate discrimination against the Japanese is calculated to greatly prejudice the situation, since this point is not conceded by the people across the Pacific. It now appears more evident than ever that the Japanese must demand rights of naturalization in the United States before they demand rights of land ownership, seeing that the latter right is being more and more limited to citizens or those entitled to become such.

"The Kokumin Shimbun aptly says that it doubts whether relations with America can be improved by the present method of merely shaking hands and exchanging cordial compliments. In answer to Japan's complaints against injustice to her nationals, America merely sends over messengers to tell the Japanese how much America loves them, a policy which is obviously futile. The friendship of the two nations, continues the Kokumin, cannot be preserved for any length of time on a basis of discrimination. If America really cares for friendship with the Japanese she should accord them equal treatment with Europeans. So long as the Japanese are subjected to discriminatory treatment in any part of the United States there is no hope of any permanent friendship between the two nations, insists the paper.

"This is a very frank expression of opinion, and coming as it does from one of the foremost journals of the empire, it should not only carry weight but should be as frankly met and answered. Such expressions of opinion in Japan have been frequent and oft repeated, but no voice from the American side replies. There is no one even to ask the Kokumin to state clearly and specifically wherein there is direct or deliberate discrimination against the Japanese. It is clear that so long as America does not meet the charge and answer it Japan will feel more and more aggrieved and Americans will not be doing their country justice. If both parties would but cease discussing friendship between the two countries and deal definitely with the grievances advanced by Japan, there would be some hope of a solution. This can be done better in the press than by diplomacy. It is a public question and demands public treatment."

Of the view of the situation as seen by the Nichi-Nichi, another of the great Japanese dailies, The Japan Magazine says:

"While the outlook has thus improved, the Nichi-nichi is not so sanguine as to suppose that all difficulties have ceased or that peace is now assured. The anti-Japanese sentiment in America is only quiescent; it has yet to be completely rooted out. There are signs of movements in certain States toward greater restriction of Japanese freedom, and the Germans in America are doing all in their power to create misunderstandings between that country and Japan. Both in Australia and the United States the laws affecting Japanese are yet in force, and no stone should be left unturned to have them revoked or modified. Until such improvements are accomplished Japan cannot be too optimistic.

"Most of the respect shown to Japan today is not due so much to love of her as to fear of her great naval and military power. Until the west becomes acquainted with the real beauty of Japanese civilization it will not be likely to feel a proper interest in good relations with this country. This should be the work of scholars and religious teachers on both sides of the Pacific. As for China, she will not assume a proper attitude toward Japan until other foreign nations set the example."

LAWYERS GET $100,000 FEE.

Claflin Receivers Report $13,605,000 Business Done Up to Feb. 6.

Judge Hand approved yesterday the payment of $100,000 to Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, receivers' attorneys in the Claflin reorganization. He reserved decision on the application of the receivers, Joseph B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank, and Frederic A. Juilliard of A. D. Juilliard & Co., for $100,000.

It is expected that there will also be a payment of about $100,000, divided between White & Case, attorneys for the noteholders' committee, and Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel for the General Creditors' Committee. When all the fees have been paid, whatever remains of the $500,000 set aside by court order for the expenses of the receivership will revert to the Mercantile Stores Corporation.

Some facts concerning the work of the receivers were set forth in their application for fees. From June 24, 1914, to Feb. 6 last, they did a business of $13,605,000, and bought $9,275,000 worth of domestic goods and $293,000 of foreign manufacture. Thei gross receipts were from accounts receivable, $14,903; from European branches for goods sold, $350,000; from bills receivable, $488,000, and from other scources, $15,000. On Feb. 6 the receiver had on hand in cash $6,339,552, and since then they have made other large sales and collected other considerable sums.

$10,000 Verdict for a Workman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 6.—The suit of William H. Farrelly of Yonkers against the Bradley Construction Company for $25,000 damages for injuries he received in an accident in the new Lexington Avenue subway tunnel, which was tried yesterday before Justice Morschauser resulted in a sealed verdict for $10,000 being handed up this morning. Justiec Tompkins last month set aside a verdict of $3,500 on the ground that it was insufficient.

John Francis Quigley.

John Francis Quigley, Principal of Public School 1 of Long Island City for almost twenty years and prominent in fraternal and educational circles in Queens Borough, died in St. John's Hospital yesterday from hardening of the arteries. Mr. Quigley recently went to Florida to regain his health and returned to his home, at 16 Ely Place, Long Island City, five weeks ago. He was born at Potsdam, N. Y., in 1854, and after graduating from the Potsdam Normal School he began teaching. He also was admitted to the bar, and practiced for a short time. In 1898 he went to Long Island City as a Principal, where he remained ever since. Mr. Quigley was President of the Principals' Conference of the Borough of Queens, the Teachers' Association of the Borough of Queens, the New York Schoolmasters' Club, and the Sarsfield Club. He was a Past Grand Master and a charter member of Queens Borough Lodge, No. 878, B. P. O. E. a charter member, Past Grand Knight, and a District Deputy of Colon Council, Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Mr. Quigley is survived by his widow and son.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ALL CALL EDISON WORLD BENEFACTOR

Carnegie Hall Crowded as Dr. Butler Presents Civic Forum Gold Medal.

WILSON SENDS GREETINGS

Marconi Eulogizes Fellow-Inventor—Publicists and Scientists Add Praise—Poem Is Read.

"Inventor and World Benefactor" was the inscription on the gold medal of the Civic Forum which was presented to Thomas A. Edison last night in Carnegie Hall as a national testimonial. President Butler of Columbia University, who presided and made the presentation, said:

"This gold medal is not awarded for any particular achievement, but for distinguished services and great scientific achievements and in recognition of a great career, which has a place among the very highest in the roll of human history."

Not all the friends and admirers of the inventor and scientist who went to the hall to pay him honor were able to get inside. All the seats from gallery to stage were occupied when Mr. and Mrs. Edison walked with the speakers to the front of the platform. The great audience of men and women stood when Mr. Edison and the others on the stage arose as the presentation was made. Those who expected that Mr. Edison would talk to them were disappointed when he resumed his seat after a whispered conference with Dr. Butler, who announced:

"Mr. Edison has whispered to me that 'actions speak louder than words in appreciation.'"

President Wilson sent this message to Mr. Edison, through Isaac W. Seligman:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1915.

Please present my sincere and most cordial greetings to Mr. Edison this evening, and say how happy I would be if it were possible for me to be present to express my great admiration of his distinguished services and achievements.

WOODROW WILSON.

Ex-Presidents Send Greetings.

Letters from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President Wiliam H. Taft, Alexander Graham Bell, and others were read by Robert Erskine Ely, a trustee of the Forum. Those who lauded the work and personality of Mr. Edison n addresses were Ncholas Murray Butler, ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, George McAneny, Gugliemo Marconi, President Richard C. Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Charles A. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company; Dr. John A. Brashear, the Pittsburgh astronomer, and Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz.

Percy Mackaye recited a poem he had wrtten for the occasion. Here are the opening stanzas:

A thousand leagues on the Arctic sea
A ship went down through the frozen flo:
Captain and crew they watched her go:
They ran her colors free;
They cheered her lustily;
And far peoples chanted her praise with them
Where a phonograph from her plunging stem,
Pealed to the stars her requiem.
A thousand leagues through the Afric wood
A man went looting the jungle wealth:
Leopard nor lion could stay his stealth.
Nor sleeping death nor flood:
He drew not the monsters' blood,
But he led tthem alive through the scorching day
By a tap eof moving film, to play
With the wondering children of Broadway.
A thousand leagues, or a thousand years,
Are motes in the gaze of the seeking mind:
By its own radiance thought can find
Its way to ultimate spheres
Dark, till its beam appears
To blazen them. So on that beam hath run—
Round Arctic moon and Afric sun—
The electric mind of Edison.

The medal, which is one awarded annually by the Civic Forum for distinguished public service, was massive and elaborate.

"Master of Nature's Forces."

"The ceremony for which we have gathered here, with the public as the jury of award, is characteristically and significantly American," said President Butler. "We are gathered to award this medal to Thomas A. Edison, seer, wizard, and master of the forces of nature, who has bent them in many ways to the service, happiness, and uplifting of mankind. If the European war represents the triumph of brute force over the better nature of man, this award represents the triumph of man's better nature over brute force.

"I remember at the Centennial in 1876 the one object shown as the most remarkable invention of that time was a single arc light. If you would seek a monument of Mr. Edison, look about you."

Ex-Governor Fort said Mr. Edison was the "most modest great man of the present time."

"He has made more men and women and children laugh than any other man, and has made it possible for more people to be amused than has any one else in the history of the world," he continued. "Nothing is impossible to Edison. He is no eight-hour-day man. He has done all this by the hardest kind of work, day and night. There is nothing selfish about him; he cares nothing for money. All those who know him love him. Thomas A. Edison is an uncrowned king among men."

Mr. Marconi asserted that the entire world acclaimed Thomas A. Edison as friend and benefactor.

Edison's Definition of Genius.

President MacLaurin said:

"Some one asked Lord Kelvin why no one before Edison had invented so simple a thing as the feeder system. 'The only reason I can think of,' he replied, 'is that no one else was Edison.' Mr. Edison has proved himself a great force in education by giving so brilliant an exhibition of the method of science, the method of experimentation. His other great contribution to the progress of education has been his constant insistence on the gospel of work.

"Genius was long ago described as 'an infinite capacity for faking pains.' We all feel this to be inadequate, and Edison has put the underlying thought more accurately and more forcibly by his aphorism that 'genius is 1 per cent. inspiration and 99 per cent. perspiration.'"

Mr. Edison, after hearing his work and achievements praised, broke into a smile of satisfaction when Charles A. Coffin referred to his "charming human qualities."

Mr. McAneny said Edison was "one of the creators of the modern City of New York."

Sappokanican Club's May Party.

The Sappokanican Club for neighborhood improvement will give a May party to the children of Greenwich Village at Ernest Thompson Seton's place at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, May 15. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and others have obtained automobiles to take the children out. John L. Mannay, President of the club, asks that offers to lend additional cars may be addressed to him, at 27 Grove Street.

SUFFRAGE POSTERS ON VIEW

Reuben R. Purcell Wins First Prize in Design Competition.

At the gallery of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects are the designs submitted for the Woman Suffrage Campaign Poster Competition. They will remain on exhibition until May 18. Regarded as products of artistic training they are rather disappointing, and not many arguments in favor of the cause are lucidly presented. The color scheme imposed, ripe orange, black, and white, lends itself so successfully to salient effect that in this direction, at least, even the poorer designs would answer the purpose of directing attention to the date appointed for casting the vote.

One design, that contributed by Abbey L. Cleaves, shows a line of automobiles swinging along the way to the polls. The required legend, "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, Nov. 2, 1915," in bold black letters constitutes the rest of the design, which is excellent in every respect, but failed—probably for some technical reason—to gain an award.

The poster that won the first prize is by Reuben Randolph Purcell, and the theme of war is adroitly carried out, but bars it from the billboards, where it is forbidden to show firearms. Eugene Higgins and Anne Merriam Peck each show a reasonably good design, and Mary Lowell Boyd has one that is clever in detail and spacing, but vanishes from view on account of the absence of a clear bounding line.

Adelaide Everson and Nathalie Matson win secondary prizes and honorable mention is given to Frederic W. Freeman, Nancy Elizabeth Barnhart, Selma Hilborn, Mary M. Collins, Alabama Brenton, Elsie S. Newell, Helen A. Mitchell, and Mary L. Lloyd.

Mrs. Josephine Young Birney.

Mrs. Jasephine Young Birney of Ossining, mother of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, died yesterday morning at Roosevelt Hospital in her 68th year. She was taken to the hospital after attending the memorial services of her grand-daughter, Miss Josephine Churchill Nicoll, last Thursday, who died at her home on the Monday before, after a short illness. Mrs. Birney was operated on several days ago, and failed to rally. She was a daughter of the late Henry and Anne Mason Young, and was first married to Richard Cuyler Churchill, and was the mother of two children, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who was Miss Maud Churchill, and was married to De Lancey Nicoll in 1890, and Richard Churchill, both of whom survive her. Her second husband was the late William G. Birney. Her funeral will be held at the home of her daughter, 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Professor William B. Graves.

William B. Graves, professor-emeritus of natural sciences at Phillips-Andover Academy, died yesterday at Andover, Mass., in his eighty-second year. He was born at Fairlee, Vt., and was the father of Henry S. Graves, United States Forester. Professor Graves was graduated from Amherst in 1862 and, after teaching matematics at his alma mater, went to Phillips-Andover in 1866, where he remained until 1870, when he took the chair of natural sciences at Marietta College. In 1874 he went to the Massachusetts Agricultural College as professor of mathematicse and later returned to Phillips-Andover, where he taught until 1909 and retired. He was a member of the American Social Science Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. GEORGE P. GRIFFING, a well-known physician of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, where he had practiced for the last forty years, died on Wednesday night at his Summer home, in South Jamesport, L. I., from heart disease. Dr. Griffing was born in that town sixty-two years ago. He was a member of the Greenpoint Taxpayers' Association, and in early life was active in the civic affairs of Greenpoint.

HERMAN A. T. REINECKE, a retired watchmaker, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Lumby, in Bergen Beach, in his ninety-third year. Mr. Reinecke was a native of Brunswick, Germany, where he learned his trade. In 1843 he went to St. Thomas, West Indies, to manage a large jewelry business, and while there he became noted as a specialist in the adjustment and repairing of chronometers. Before starting in business for himself in this country Mr. Reinecke was for a time in the employ of Tiffany & Co., the Waterbury Watch Company, and the Seth Thomas Watch Company.

WILLIAM E. MEYERS, a civil engineer and member of the New York Association of Civil Engineers, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Wednesday from heart disease. Mr. Meyers was 65 years of age and lived at 558 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. His wife, a daughter, and three sons survive him.

CHRISTOPHER J. DONNELLY, a retired patrolman and a member of the Police Department Honor Legion and of the Life Saving Benevolent Association, is dead at his home, 298 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 42 years. Mr. Donnelly retired from the force only a week ago, after nineteen years of active service. In January, 1902, he rescued a drowning man at the foot of Washington Street, for which he received honorable mention and a medal.

Mrs. ADELAIDE LAURA SHAW, widow of George Shaw and the proprietor of the Hotel Ardmore, at Ocean Grove, N. J., which she ran for many years, died on Wednesday at her residence, 2,419 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, where funeral services will be held this afternoon.

Miss MARY FENTON NICHOLS, 45 years old, a daughter of James A. and Ellen Nichols, died of apoplexy on Wednesday at her residence, 8,414 Bay Parkway, Bensonhurst.

FREDERICK L. WANKE, a dealer in bakers' supplies and a member of Blucher Lodge, No. 426, I. O. O. F., died yesterday at his home, 440 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, in his thirty-fifth year.

Mrs. MICHAEL FARUELE, 62 years old, wife of a real estate dealer, is dead at her home, 1,650 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HARRIET S. KENNEDY, widow of George H. Kennedy, who before his death in 1910, was head of the iron firm of George H. Kennedy & Co. and for many years a Republican district leader in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her residence, 718 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

SIDNEY HAROLD LINNEKIN, 35 years old, a salesman in the paper trade and a son of Captain Orrington Linnekin, for many years a master of seagoing vessels, is dead at his home, 419 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush.

AARON STERN, an officer of the Supreme Court for twenty-two years and a former lieutenant of Larry Delmour, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,211 Madison Avenue, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in this city and was a member of the Mutual Aid Association of the Court of Records, Tammany Hall, Deborah Verein, and Aryeh Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I. His widow, a daughter and a son survive him.

HENRY SPEITEL, Superintendent of the Joseph Doelger Brewery for thirty-two years, died on Wednesday at his home, 155 East Fifty-seventh Street, in his fifty-fourth year.

JAMES MERRIT RICE, a retired builder, died Wednesday night at his home in Bon Air Park, New Rochelle, aged 91 years.

THOMAS EDWARDS, a hotel proprietor, of Rye Beach, died on Wednesday, in his 73d year.

Mrs. BRIDGET KIRBY, a resident of the Bronx for sixty-five years, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,125 Union Avenue, where she had lived for more than fifty years. She was the widow of Michael Kirby, a builder and contractor.

THEODORE RYDER, Chief Engineer of the General Meigs, the U. S. Quartermaster's Department vessel, died on Wednesday at his home in Highland Falls, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

CLARK—STOKES.—On Wednesday, May 5th at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Edward M. Jefferys, Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. C. Stokes, to Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., of New York.

UNDERHILL—MILLER.—At Jenkintown, Penn., Wednesday, May 5, Jeannette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Miller, to Lieut. James Latham Underhill, U. S. M. C.

Brooklyn.

KINSCHERF—HARTJEN.—May 5, Anna M. Hartjen to Richard G. Kinscherf.

Newark.

RUSHEN—RICHARDS.—May 4, Alfaretta A. Richards to Horace G. Rushen.

WHITEHEAD—HACKETT.—May 1, Emily Hackett to James Whitehead.

Died

ANDERTON.—Ralph Leigh, Jr., husband of Susie Philbin, in his seventieth year, on May 4, at Brentwood, Long Island. Funeral at Notre Dame Chapel, Morningside Drive and 114th St., Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

ANTHONY.—Thursday, May 6, at his residence, 325 West End Av., Henry Mark Anthony. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M., (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AYRES.—On Thursday, May 6, Kate Maria Ayres, daughter of Mrs. Maria Hildreth and the late Dr. William O. Ayres of San Francisco, Cal. Funeral services Friday evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Louis W. Butler, 324 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I.

BAILEY.—At Hopewell Junction, N. Y., May 4, 1915, Georgia Pierce, widow of Gilbert S. Bailey, age 78 years. Funeral services Friday, May 7, at Baptist Church, Croton Falls, N. Y., at 11:30 A. M.

BIRNEY.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, Josephine Young Birney, beloved daughter of Henry and Anne Mason Young, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, 23 East 39th St., on Saturday morning, May 8, at 10 o'clock.

BURRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 4, 1915, at his residence, 160 West 54th St., New York City, Lee S. Burridge, son of the late Dr. Levi S. and Emma Frances Burridge, in his 54th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, on Friday morning, May 7, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

CHAMBERS.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, Margaret Parr Chambers, widow of Rev. George S. Chambers, D. D., of Harrisburg, Penn. Funeral private. Interment at Harrisburg, Penn. Philadelphia and Harrisburg (Penn.) papers copy.

CHARLTON.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1915, Wallace Alexander, beloved husband of Mabel Vreeland Charlton. Funeral services at home of his mother, 824 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Friday, 8 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—Mary J. Funeral from her late residence, 25 Fordham St., City Island, Friday, May 7; thence to St. Mary's Church, City Island, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul, 10:30 A. M. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

COOPER.—Suddenly, May 5, at Stamford, Conn., Susan Thurston Cooper. Services at Kensico Cemetery Chapel, Friday at 3:15.

CRIBBIN.—On May 4, 1915, Patrick J., beloved husband of Catherine C., (nee Plunkett,) and father of Edward, Gertrude, Katherine, Lucy, and Margaret Cribbin, in his 52d year. Funeral on Saturday from his late residence, 202 West 108th St., at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Ascension, West 107th St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. County Mayo, Ireland, papers please copy.

CROWE.—Suddenly, on May 5, Mary E. Crowe, nee Clinch, beloved wife of William F. Crowe. Funeral services at her late residence, 200 Alexander Av., Friday, 8:30 P. M. Funeral private.

DAYTON.—At Montclair, N. J., May 6, 1915, Frances Chandler Dayton, widow of Dr. Jilson A. Dayton. Services at her home, 145 North Mountain Av., Saturday, May 8, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Mexico, N. Y.

EASTON.—On Thursday morning, May 6, Myra Easton. Funeral services at the home of her brother, 124 West 86th St., on Saturday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

ERLYNNE.—Roydon, May 7. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West Twenty-third St. (Campbell Bldg.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

FARNAM.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Eleanor M., wife of the late George W. Farnam, aged 72. Funeral services at her late residence, 179 Quincy St., on Saturday, May 8, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Bethel, Conn.

FOWLER.—Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at her home, Grace Baker, wife of W. G. Fowler. Funeral services at 2,086 Anthony Av., near East 180th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HAAS.—May 5, Louis, beloved husband of Clara, (nee Hahn,) father of Harold, Burton, and Cyril Haas. Funeral from his late residence, 1,800 7th Av., Friday, May 7, 2 P. M.

HAAS.—Louis. Members of Washington Lodge, No. 19, I. O. B. B., are earnestly requested to attend the funeral services of their late deceased brother, Louis Haas, from his late residence, 1,800 Seventh Av., Friday, May 7, at 2 P. M.

Dr. M. M. STARK, President.
I. IRVING LIPSITCH, Secretary.

HARGRAVE.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Mary, wife of William Hargrave. Funeral services at her late residence, 707 St. Nicholas Av., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

HERBST.—At Fordham Hospital, on Tuesday, May 4th, Fredrick Conrad, beloved husband of Wilhemina Binger. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,644 Marion Ave., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; funeral Friday. Interment, Lutheran.

LAHEY.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1915, John T., beloved husband of Teresa Lahey, nee McGovern. Funeral from his late residence, 929 East 167th St., Saturday, May 8, at 10 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. John Chrysostom, 167th St. and Southern Boulevard. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery. Hamilton, Ontario, papers please copy.

LAURENT.—Margaret, died on Wednesday at St. Joseph Institute, 118 Buffalo Av., Brooklyn. Funeral on Saturday morning, with a solemn High Mass at 9 A. M. Interment will follow in St. Raymond's Cemetery. Buffalo papers please copy.

LOESCH.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1915, aged 15 years, Marguerite Elva, beloved daughter of Otto E. and Mabel Clark Loesch. Funeral services at her home, 572 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 7th, at 8:30 P. M. Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penn., papers please copy.

LOUGHRAN.—On May 5, Mary, nee Gribbin, at her late residence, 405 East 139th, beloved wife of Patrick Loughran. Funeral Saturday, 9:30 A. M., requiem mass at St. Jerome's, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

MANN.—On May 6, Charles Clarke Mann. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,102 Newkirk Av., Flatbush, on Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.

MOUNT.—Annie Lawrence, May 4, at Bayhead, N. J., in her 67th year. Funeral at the Episcopal Church, Bordentown, N. J., Saturday, May 8, on arrival of 10:25 train from Trenton. Philadelphia and Norfolk papers please copy.

POLGLASE.—On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, William Austin Polglase, M. D., associated with the Kings County Hospital. Funeral private.

PURVIANCE.—On May 5, at Pacific Beach, Cal., Pauline Sainsbury, wife of Captain S. A. Purviance.

REINECKE.—Wed., May 5, 1915, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Lumby, Herman A. T. Reinecke, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral private.

ROGERS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Jennie Farrington, widow of the late David Rogers. Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, James E. Meade, 82 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., on Friday, May 7th on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 1:39, arriving at Montclair 2:17 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

SAYFORD.—At her home, 87 Montclair Av., Newark, May 5, Marion W. Sayford. Interment Saturday at Harrisburg.

SELDEN.—At St. Johnland, N. Y., Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Charles Selden. Burial at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M.

SEYBEL.—On May 4, 1915, at his residence, Hillandale, Port Chester, N. Y., Daniel E. Seybel. Funeral service at his late residence, Friday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 1:05 train from Grand Central Station. Interment at convenience of the family.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 6, at her late home, 435 East 57th St., Charlotte A. Smith, daughter of late John Milton and Jane B. Smith. Funeral services Saturday, 5 P. M. Interment private.

STARLIGHT.—On Wednesday morning, May 5, 1915, at the Hotel Savoy, Marks Starlight, beloved father of Dora Simon, Hattie Cohen, Hilda Wechsler, Abraham, William, and Benjamin N. Funeral services will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

STARLIGHT.—Members and seatholders of Temple Beth Israel are requested to attend the funeral of our late ex-Trustee, Marks Starlight, at our Temple, 72d St. at Lexington Av., on Friday, May 7, at 10 A. M. S. E. BLOCH, President.

STOWMAN.—On the 6th inst., at Montreux, Switzerland, Augusta Stowman, widow of the late Joshua S. Stowman, in her 65th year. Interment abroad. Baltimore papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 5, Alice Louise, sister of Mrs. Geo. W. Saxtan and James H. Taylor. Funeral services Friday, May 7, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 30 Virginia Av., Jersey City. Interment at Towanda, Penn.

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Shows men how mothers dream and plan for them. Price $1.00.

MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 9TH

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Waists ..... .95 to 18.00
Corsets ... 3.85 to 10.00
Infants' Layettes .. 6.95 up

Phone 5416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

Died

WHITMAN.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1915, at Englewood, N. J., Allen Earle Whitman, husband of Ethel De Forest Whitman, and son of Isaac A. and the late Cecelia R. Whitman. Funeral services at his late residence, Chestnut St., Englewood, N. J., on Friday, May 7, at 10:45 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—Theodore Chickering, suddenly, Thursday morning. Funeral services Boston, Sunday, May 9.

WICKES.—Entered into life eternal, at his late residence, 814 Gilbert St., Helena, Mon., on May 6, George Todd Wickes, son of the late Rev. Thomas Scudder Wickes and Julia Penniman Wickes. Funeral Saturday.

CALLAHAN.—Catherine A., 506 West 43d St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DREW.—Walter, 457 3d Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GOLDWATER.—Esther, 800 West 161st St., May 4.

HEFFEY.—William E., 255 William St., May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENRY.—Katherine, 507 West 29th St., May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KING.—Charlotte T., May 5. Funeral 131st St. and Amsterdam Av. today, 1 P. M.

KIRK.—Frances L., 1,109 Washington Av., Bronx, May 5. Funeral service today.

KONRAD.—Margaret, 193 West End Av., May 4.

LAUGHLIN.—Anna, 61 Southern Boulevard, May 4.

MAHER.—Catherine, 2,176 8th Av., May 4.

POLAND.—Catherine, 346 West 52d St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

POMMERENKE.—Frederick W., 966 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, May 4, aged 61.

ROONEY.—Thomas F., 224 West 4th St., May 3.

SAVER.—Thomas F., 431 West 57th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CORDORA.—Francis, 261 Hamilton Av., May 5.

EDDY.—Leonard, 2,114 Voorhees Av., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ENNIS.—Mary, St. Catherine's Hospital, May 4, aged 56.

FARUOLO.—Rosa, 1,650 60th St., May 4. Funeral today.

GARVIS.—Anne, 567 Dean St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

HEYNEN.—Caroline S., 1,106 Jefferson Av., May 4, aged 52.

HORNER.—Julia E., 1,373 St. John's Place, May 5, aged 39. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOUSER.—William, 763 Seneca Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Harriet S., 713 Monroe St., May 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—William, 906 Hancock St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Joseph F., 242 Albany Av., May 5, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McINTYRE.—Sarah A., 153 Jefferson Av., May 5. Funeral May 9.

MARTIN.—Emil F., 44 Sutton St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAYERS.—Elizabeth, 58 Meeker St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MYERS.—William G., 558 Lexington Av., May 4, aged 65. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NICHOLS.—Mary E., 8,418 Bay Parkway, May 5.

RAWLINSON.—Montague J., Jr., 212 14th St., May 4. Funeral today.

VIEMEISTER.—Charles L., 1,465 Greene Av., May 5, aged 56. Funeral private.

WANKE.—Frederick L., 440 Throop Av., May 6. Funeral May 9, 2 P. M.

WEBER.—Anton, 439 East 21st St., May 5, aged 81. Funeral service today.

WILCOX.—Karl E., 2,716 Av. F, May 5, aged 37. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WISHLADE.—Anna, 708 Ocean Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BROACH.—Cornelius V., 112 Lexington Av., Jersey City, May 5. Funeral service today.

DIETZ.—Daniel, Sr., 161 South 11th St., Newark, May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DYER.—John, Newark, May 6, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

EMERY.—Edwin J., Newark, May 4, aged 47. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GINDELE.—Isabell, 10 Kormorn St., Newark, May 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GRANT.—Celia, 756 West Side Av., Jersey City, May 5.

HALLIGAN.—Thomas J., Sr., 289 Peshine Av., Newark, May 4. Funeral today.

HARPER.—Elizabeth L., 326 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, May 6.

HEINSOHN.—William, 65 Park Av., Hoboken, May 4.

HUTH.—Adolph, 1,216 Washington St., Hoboken, May 4, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KEGRESSE.—Delima, 220 Ogden St., Newark, May 6, aged 61.

KENNEY.—Anna M., 708 Jersey Av., Jersey City, May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

KLINGER.—Albina B., 29 North 5th St., Newark, May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

LEEN.—Patrick, 235 1st St., Jersey City, May 5.

MacCONNELL.—Lottie, 822 South 18th St., Newark, May 5, aged 29.

MANLEY.—Jane, 143 Sheffield St., Newark, May 5.

MARCUS.—Edward, 116 Belmont Av., Newark, May 5, aged 79.

MUELLER.—Adolph, Hoboken, May 4, aged 52.

SCHIRMER.—Barbara, 416 South 9th St., Newark, May 4, aged 75.

SCUDDER.—Maude E., 18 West Kinney Place, Newark, May 4. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—Herbert, Brooklyn Hills, May 6, aged 13 months. Funeral private.

BARESCH.—Albert, College Point, May 4, aged 1.

BOLLER.—Sophia, Evergreen, May 4, aged 73.

CLEMONS.—Charles H., Woodhaven, May 5, aged 60.

CLUNE.—Catherine, Huntington, May 4, aged 29.

COLLINS.—Charles, Dunton, May 4, aged 48.

DEMOSCO.—Alexander, Whitestone, May 4, aged 4.

FRANCIS.—Clara C., Jamaica, May 4, aged 2.

HANAS.—Frank, Woodhaven, May 4, aged 32.

IRWIN.—James, 113 Pearsall St., Blersville, Long Island City, May 4.

JAFFE.—Hannah L., Rockaway Beach, May 4, aged 58.

KOEHLER.—Oscar, Union Course, May 4, aged 18.

KOLESBY.—Frank, Jr., Rockaway Beach, May 4, aged 32.

McGEE.—Thomas, Long Island City, May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—William G., Manhasset, May 5, aged 53.

MORRIS.—Lydia L., Morris Park, May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

WILD.—Annie M., Corona, May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WISHKOWITZ.—Yetta, Astoria, May 4, aged 89.

In Memoriam.

HEARY.—Luke, mass St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

McMONAGLE.—James R., mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

PATTERSON.—Catharine A., mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8:30 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

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ARGENTINA TO GET $25,000,000 HERE

London Will Supply Other Half of $50,000,000 Wanted by South American Republic.

RUNS 5 YEARS AT 6%

Being Offered in Britain at 99—National City Bank Handling New York End of Loan.

Negotiations between bankers in New York and London, on one hand, and Treasury officials of Argentina on the other, for a loan of $50,000,000 were so near completion yesterday that only the settlement of minor details was being awaited before making a formal announcement. The loan is to be shared equally and a public offering of the $25,000,000 taken here will be made shortly.

It was first proposed to meet the refunding needs of Argentina, amounting to approximately $40,000,000, by means of a running, short-term, or budgetary loan, similar to the arrangement made by New York City in anticipation of taxes. Afterward plans for a sale of $40,000,000 of long-term bonds were discussed, but were abandoned in favor of an issue of $50,000,000 in five-year notes, [illegible] take care of the maturing obligations and leave about $10,000,000 for other uses.

The American end of the transaction has been handled by the National City Bank, with which will be associated Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., and others. The offering price of the new securities had not been agreed upon last night, it was said. The English half of the loan is being offered in London at 99.

The entrance of New York bankers into Argentina's financing is regarded as a direct result of the establishment at Buenos Aires of a branch of the National City Bank, and it is expected to open the way for a larger share of South American trade.

British bankers are not allowed to make any loans outside of Great Britain during the war, except by special permission of the British Treasury. This permission was granted in the case of Argentina for two reasons. English bankers are anxious to retain their present commanding position in Argentina's trade, and more than half of the maturing obligations, for the refunding of which the new loan is being issued, are held in London. A large part of the money subscribed through New York will accordingly be placed to the credit of British banks here. Baring Brothers of London are handling the British end of the transaction.

Of the $50,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes offered here a few weeks ago by France only a little more than one-half were subscribed for by American investors. It is the belief of bankers associated with the Argentina loan of the same amount that this sale furnished no criterion of the probable reception which will be given the South American notes, since it has been made clear that the lack of popular support for the French offering was due to the fact that the money was for use of a [illegible] [re]sult in other South American financing operations here.

ENTERTAIN LATIN DELEGATES.

Talks to San Francisco Arranged by Chamber of Commerce.

The 147th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was converted into a reception to sixteen delegates from South and Central American countries to the Pan-American Financial Conference, who were headed by Samuel Hale Pearson, a Director in the Bank of the Nation of the Argentine. Following the usual luncheon, where the delegates met leading bankers and business men of the city, they were taken to a room off Secretary S. S. Pratt's office where special telephone wires had been placed at the order of President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company which connected with the long distance line to San Francisco.

Arrangements had been made for Mr. Pearson to talk with the representatives of the Argentine at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. All told fifty receivers were in the room and for more than an hour messages were interchanged between the South Americans in New York and their friends in the coast city, while officers of the Chamber of Commerce talked with members of the San Francisco Chamber. The delegates were much impressed with the feat of sending spoken messages 3,400 miles.

Mr. Pearson, introduced by Vice President John I. Waterbury, at the meeting in the Chamber said that bankers and business men of South and Central American countries hoped that the conference at Washington would reestablish the commercial integrity between the United States and the Southern republics," which was much greater fifty years ago than it is today.

"I suppose this is partly owing to the fact that your own country has grown so rapidly," he continued, "that it has required all its strength and all the support of the great American financial men to build it up. You have reached today, I won't say your limit, but a moment of great prosperity, and it is now the moment opportune to extend your wings to your neighbors and our smaller republics. We require the help of these great central financial men, and you will allow me to express in the name of myself and all of my colleagues the great appreciation that we feel to have been invited to the 147th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, where we find the financial brain of this great nation, and you will allow me to say that I do not say the first in the world, because as a financial centre I must admit that London has been for us always our help and friend. But I hope that in the United States, now at this moment that Europe cannot extend to us the forms of credit and help, we will find them here in New York."

Mr. Pearson concluded by saying that he desired to thank the National City Bank for opening the first branch of American banks in South America. Several other institutions, he said, had in the last few days opened commercial relations with the Bank of the Argentine.

The annual election of officers of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the selection of Seth Low as President for his second consecutive year. New Vice Presidents, elected to serve until May, 1919, were Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Hentz, and Eugene Delano.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$4,539,969	+$365,164
Eight roads	5,407,694	−1,067,741
Total (18 roads)	9,947,663	− 702,577

BOSTON & ALBANY reports to Public Service Commission for quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Oper. revenue	$3,702,610	$3,738,873	$36,263
Net	779,237	369,464	*409,773
Total deduc.	1,125,228	1,121,877	*3,351
Net (deficit)	345,990	752,412	406,422

*Increase.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,579,046	$1,680,465	$1,786,145
Net aft. tax	454,862	431,380	389,335
Other inc.	374,564	91,613	97,777
Total inc.	829,387	523,002	487,112
Sur. aft. chgs.	*245,681	†27,251	†66,856
Rental and skg. fund	20,000	20,000	20,000
Surplus	*225,681	†47,251	†86,856
9 mos. gross	16,599,627	17,974,190	18,853,734
Net aft. tax	4,757,442	4,774,851	5,352,289
Other inc.	1,496,063	1,301,757	1,236,801
Total inc.	6,253,505	6,076,608	6,589,090
Sur. aft. chgs.	*982,635	920,034	1,553,133
Rental and skg. fund	211,008	201,333	185,762
Surplus	*771,627	727,201	1,367,371

*Subject to adjustment because including interest upon adjustment bonds. †Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—(Approximate.)

		Decrease.
April gross	$4,327,106	$990,377
10 months gross	57,015,997	7,493,788

NORFOLK & WESTERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,424,120	$3,611,273	$3,568,831
Net	1,242,228	1,201,678	1,215,247
Sur. aft. chg.	808,443	877,775	854,193
9 mo. gross	30,838,953	33,110,034	32,942,971
Net	10,449,223	10,704,664	11,951,949
Sur. aft. chg.	6,993,948	7,424,412	9,015,438

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for March—

Gross	871,159	1,051,079	1,079,350
Net aft. tax	135,542	151,348	263,863
Other inc.	110,648	81,690	86,986
Total inc.	246,190	233,039	350,849
Def. aft. chgs.	19,825	16,177	*117,682
9 mos. gross	8,255,504	10,116,766	10,339,863
Net aft. tax	1,211,431	2,182,328	3,106,611
Other inc.	921,064	747,570	703,589
Total inc.	2,133,895	2,929,898	3,810,201
Def aft. chgs.	258,876	*633,965	*1,749,236

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES COMPANY for the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net loss from operation	*$89,763	$1,048	†$670,558
Other income	13,278	18,149	10,092
Total loss	76,485	17,102	680,650
Chgs., sk. fd., bd. redp. &c.	179,848	180,455	298,778
Net loss	256,333	163,353	†384,872

*After deducting manufacturing, selling, administrative, and other expenses. †Profit.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	63,222	62,498	724
Net after taxes	34,295	31,451	2,844
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,600	13,981	2,619
12 mos. gross	783,153	776,310	6,843
Net after taxes	410,065	421,866	*11,801
Sur. aft. chgs.	200,352	214,084	*13,732
Bal. aft. pf.div.	85,352	109,084	*13,733

*Decrease.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT, (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Subsidiary,) for March—

Gross	83,439	87,550	*4,111
Net after taxes	24,212	31,060	*6,848
Def. aft. chgs.	5,126	†3,384	8,510
12 mos. gross	1,052,266	1,202,708	*150,442
Net after taxes	348,183	487,319	*139,136
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,684	179,066	*175,382

*Decrease. †Surplus.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for March—

Gross	188,728	182,628	6,100
Net after taxes	78,470	62,874	15,596
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,506	*669	16,175
12 mos. gross	2,543,661	2,388,970	154,691
Net after taxes	1,102,388	1,021,309	81,079
Sur. aft. chgs.	346,086	286,707	59,379
Bal. aft. pf.div.	206,086	146,707	59,379

*Deficit.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$198,612	$227,920	$29,317
Net after taxes	77,668	85,491	7,823
Surp. aft. chgs.	13,005	29,236	16,231
12 mos. gross	2,552,109	2,736,341	184,232
Net after taxes	1,008,660	1,060,822	52,162
Surp. aft. chgs.	276,146	460,596	184,450
Def. aft. p. div	33,835	*112,930	†142,784

*Surplus. †Increase.

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT, (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary,) for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$175,946	$182,556	*$6,610
Net after taxes	67,549	61,540	6,009
Surp. aft. chgs.	25,585	20,263	5,322
12 mos. gross	2,226,710	2,218,531	8,179
Net after taxes	919,287	826,503	92,784
Surp. aft. chgs.	428,[illegible]	349,960	78,854
Bal. aft. p. div	308,823	234,969	73,854

*Decrease.

TORONTO RAILWAYS, (including subsidiaries,) for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$767,326	$777,683	$10,357
Net earnings	355,[illegible]	377,326	21,833
2 mos. gross	1,610,677	1,626,628	15,951
Net earnings	758,344	784,934	26,590

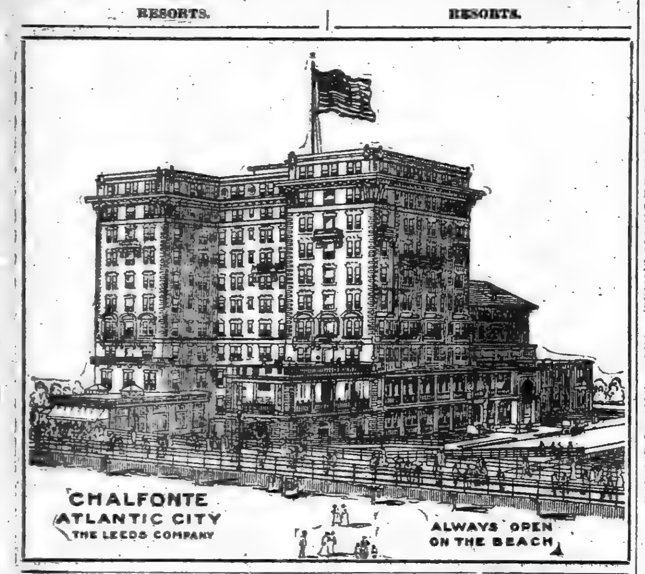
THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 5.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$620,958	$2,139,388	$176,430,904
Int. rev. (ord.)	927,125	4,093,790	274,805,537
Cor. & inc. tax	54,523	385,529	12,702,421
Miscellaneous	199,241	794,242	58,331,710
Total recpts	1,502,548	7,413,538	522,260,684
Expenditures	1,562,103	9,913,774	626,097,419
Deficit	59,559	2,500,236	[illegible]

RESORTS. | RESORTS.



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C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$22,497,340.92	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	77,535.00	
Total loans		$22,574,875.92
Overdrafts, unsecured		201.37
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,655,100.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		207,380.10
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$243,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	121,500.00	
	$121,500.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	23,500.00	
		145,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,810,853.74
Due from banks and bankers		564,055.64
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		381,420.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,543,561.23
Outside checks and other cash items	$146,692.59	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	7,790.54	
		154,483.13
Notes of other national banks		39,400.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		2,197,854.00
Legal-tender notes		184,825.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$82,755.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	72,000.00	
		154,755.00
Total		**$32,814,218.41**

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$708,422.19	
Reserved for taxes	30,000.00	
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	250,000.00	
Reserved for depreciation in securities	60,000.00	
	1,048,422.19	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	63,335.55	
		985,086.64
Circulating notes	$1,655,100.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	29,203.50	
		1,625,897.00
Due to banks and bankers	$5,281,092.78	
Dividends unpaid	738.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	18,768,129.80	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	242,497.37	
Certified checks	77,624.40	
Cashier's checks outstanding	124,604.22	
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	94,500.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,285,841.10	
		25,875,109.27
Letters of credit and foreign accounts		278,635.00
Total		**$32,814,218.41**

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: [Seal] OTTO L. DOMMERICH, GARRARD COMLY, EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Directors.

[NO. 8,226.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$1,072,088.73
Overdrafts, unsecured		7,257.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$50,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	1,150.00	
Total U. S. bonds		51,150.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$7,673.75	
4D—Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	$26,562.50	
Other bonds loaned	81,157.65	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		115,393.90
Subscriptions to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$24,300.00	
Less amount unpaid	12,150.00	
		12,150.00
Banking house, $75,248.33; furniture and fixtures, $7,135.14		82,383.47
Other real estate owned		11,709.07
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		77,368.71
Due from other banks and bankers		226,574.72
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		10,459.37
Exchanges for clearing house		66,060.82
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		2,832.52
Notes of other national banks		11,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates	$51,625.00	
Legal-tender notes	47,045.00	
		98,670.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		2,500.00
Foreign exchange		34,780.34
Total		**$1,882,378.94**

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Undivided profits	$61,498.60	
Reserved for taxes	1,751.92	
Reserve for interest	1,804.58	
	$65,055.10	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	195.18	
		64,859.92
Circulating notes		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$38,701.08	
Dividends unpaid	90.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	1,11[illegible].24	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	52,341.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,640.25	
Postal savings deposits	5,296.35	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by Item 4D of "Resources"	25,000.00	
		1,238,609.08
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		63,910.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		60,000.00
Total		**$1,882,378.94**

State of New York, County of Bronx, ss.:

I, HARRY KOLBE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY KOLBE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1915.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. WURZBACH, JOSEPH CLEMENS, GEORGE W. FENNELL, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$91,328,745.94
Overdrafts	1,119.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	375,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	3,424,960.17
Banking house	5,200,000.00
Due from banks and bankers	9,429,420.27
Checks and other cash items	134,480.40
Exchanges for Clearing House	17,410,156.41
Notes of other national banks	20,000.00
Federal Reserve notes	40,000.00
Nickels and pennies	3,773.88
Specie	18,186,213.00
Legal tender notes	773,361.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York	7,394,784.24
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	18,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)	142,000.00
	$149,132,574.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,298,718.74
National bank notes outstanding		305,000.00
Dividends unpaid		1,604.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$31,946,057.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,848.90	
Certified checks	6,707,222.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,542,473.32	
		46,200,602.12
Due to other national banks	$31,422,732.64	
Due to State banks and bankers	16,780,805.08	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	35,880,204.47	
		84,083,742.19
United States deposits		166,392.19
Reserved for taxes		76,425.18
		$149,132,574.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM WOODWARD, President of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of May, 1915.

W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest: E. HAYWARD FERRY, SAML. T. PETERS, EDWIN G. MERRILL, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$58,228,298.57
Overdrafts		6,654.70
United States Bonds on hand		32,020.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,077,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, Securities, &c.		48,074,932.90
Customers' liability account acceptances		750,000.00
Customers' liability account letters of credit guaranteed		3,000.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Specie	$26,330,407.16	
Legal-tenders and banknotes	880,876.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	374,061.05	
Exchanges	18,953,272.53	
Due from banks	874,342.16	
Demand loans	17,196,927.87	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	9,383,390.94	
		73,993,278.61
		$187,916,184.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus		15,000,000.00
Profits		6,064,408.20
Circulation		5,077,000.00
Deposits, banks	$79,910,995.98	
Deposits, individuals	69,224,780.59	
Deposits, U. S.	1,000.00	
		149,136,776.58
Bonds borrowed		825,000.00
Reserved for taxes		90,000.00
Reserved for depreciation		1,500,000.00
Acceptances		750,000.00
Letters of credit guaranteed		3,000.00
		$187,916,184.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. D. BACKUS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, May 6th, 1915. HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public N. Y. Co. No. 35.

Correct—Attest: THEO. N. VAIL, A. B. HEPBURN, GEORGE F. BAKER, Jr., Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 8, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.
120 Broadway, New York, May 3d, 1915.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at two o'clock P. M.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock P. M., May 11th, and reopen June 2d, 1915.

C. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER.

War Pictures, as published by The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. The volume consists of ten weekly issues, made up of shop-handled copies, and for that reason sold at the special price of One Dollar a Volume. At book and department stores or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PROPOSALS.

FORAGE, MARINE CORPS, QUARTERmaster's Department, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1915.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., June 17, 1915, and then be publicly opened for furnishing forage for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, at Portsmouth, N. H., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D. C., Winthrop, Md., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Pensacola, Fla., Bremerton, Wash., San Diego, Cal., Mare Island, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermasters, M. C., 1100 So. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 30 Annie Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered.

C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 8, 1915, for furnishing Paints, Varnishes, Glass, &c., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by De[pot] Q. M., 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The American Exchange National Bank

NEW YORK

(Comptroller's Call, May 1st, 1915)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts and Investments	$65,021,658.01	Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities to secure circulation and Postal Savings Deposits	6,800,105.94	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (after dividend paid today)	*4,818,085.15
Due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	1,169,727.41	Circulation	4,060,000.00
5% Redemption Fund	201,500.00	Time Acceptances	1,698,700.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	24,000.00	Letters of Credit	322,754.00
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	5,486,373.38	Deposits	79,879,[illegible]
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	16,746,838.14	Liabilities other than those above stated	2,255,000.00
Loans made for Correspondents	2,835,000.00		
	$98,324,902.88		$98,324,902.88

*Dividend of 5% $250,000 paid today.

A COMMERCIAL BANK

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT, PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, WALTER H. BENNETT, ROWLAND G. HAZARD, LEWIS L. CLARKE, EDWARD C. PLATT, R. FULTON CUTTING, CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JOHN T. TERRY, ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW

OFFICERS

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-Prest. GEORGE C. HAIGH, Vice-Prest.
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.
A. K. de GUISCARD, Asst. Cashier. ELBERT A. BENNETT, Asst. Cashier.
HUGH S. McCLURE, Asst. Cashier. WALTER B. TALLMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Accounts Invited — Foreign Exchange
Commercial Letters of Credit

[No. 7,203.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1-99,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$4,686,002.08
Overdrafts, secured, $252.37; unsecured, $284.03		536.40
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$400,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	14,500.00	
Total U. S. bonds		414,500.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$50,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	207,500.00	
Other bonds loaned	60,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,235,336.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		2,552,836.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$72,000	
Less amount unpaid	48,000	
	24,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	3,453.67	
		27,453.67
(6) Due from Federal Reserve Bank		520,619.14
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8)		530,797.10
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		151,134.58
Exchanges for clearing house		242,249.51
Outside checks and other cash items	$1,936.00	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,505.55	
		4,441.55
Notes of other national banks		29,040.00
Federal Reserve notes		545.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		683,805.00
Legal-tender notes		80,350.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		20,000.00
Total		$10,104,700.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$471,964.13	
Reserved for taxes	4,250.00	
Reserved for contingencies	3,887.91	
	$480,082.04	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	14,046.87	
		466,035.17
Circulating notes		400,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		2,140,516.13
Dividends unpaid		390.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$5,227,735.62	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	37,508.54	
Certified checks	133,836.46	
Cashier's checks outstanding	92,523.17	
United States deposits	34,751.01	
Postal savings deposits	257,103.00	
		5,783,457.80
U. S. bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished		60,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated		54,300.88
Total		$10,104,700.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1915.

[Seal.] FREDERICK B. BLACKMAN, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County. N. Y. Co. No. 20. N. Y. Reg. No. 7056.

Correct—Attest: HENRY L. JOYCE, G. O. WATERMAN, W. G. BESLER, Directors.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,

New York, May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,532,003.43
Due from banks	860,092.53
Cash and reserve	3,722,080.89
U. S. and other bonds	1,144,260.19
	$13,258,437.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,989,707.91
Circulation	126,100.00
Deposits	10,142,629.13
	$13,258,437.04

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$103,443,582.34	
Due from customers on account of acceptances	258,176.43	
Total loans		$103,701,758.77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		41,325.85
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		3,580,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$585,500.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	235,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	100,502.55	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		921,002.55
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$900,000	
Less amount unpaid	600,000	
	$300,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	16,469.89	
		316,469.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,634,640.82
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		9,283,538.57
Due from banks and bankers		3,402,324.96
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		458,461.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,383,030.21
Outside checks and other cash items	$11,855.48	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3,580.46	
		15,435.94
Notes of other national banks		275,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		11,298,262.40
Legal-tender notes		403,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$179,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	225,295.00	
		404,295.00
Total		$144,061,546.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$5,295,201.10	
Reserved for taxes	57,423.60	
	$5,352,624.70	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	13,609.96	
		5,339,014.74
Circulating notes—less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		3,580,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$69,700,296.68	
Dividends unpaid	3,080.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	44,761,541.99	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	604,205.00	
Certified checks	579,327.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,081,426.18	
United States deposits	550,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	223,248.30	
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	107,252.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	100,000.00	
		119,770,362.82
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		30,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Time acceptances		262,169.30
Total		$144,061,546.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. H. EWER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.

B. P. ROBBINS, Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest: CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, AUGUST BELMONT, STUYVESANT FISH, Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Community Mausoleum Construction Company, Inc., will be held in the office of the Company, Room 506, Times Building, Broadway and 42nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of the election to serve at the next annual meeting, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York City, May 6th, 1915.

CARL MANN, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915;

RESOURCES.

1. a Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$12,932,826.10	
Advances on letters of credit	51,420.58	
Total loans		$12,984,246.68
2. Overdrafts, secured, $380.33; unsecured, $735.46		1,115.79
3. a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$890,000.00	
b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	10,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		900,000.00
4. f Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		3,122,506.68
5. Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$120,000.00	
a Less amount unpaid	80,000.00	
		40,000.00
8. Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,310,727.89
10. Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9)		1,289,328.84
11. Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		342,209.80
12. Exchanges for Clearing House		4,111,216.19
13. a Outside checks and other cash items	$184,737.37	
b Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	6,940.00	
		191,677.37
14. Notes of other national banks		410,000.00
15. Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
16. Total coin and certificates		2,746,562.79
17. Legal-tender notes		609,011.00
18. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$44,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	46,000.00	
		90,500.00
War revenue stamps		137.82
Total		$27,960,100.51

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
2. Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
3. Undivided profits	$854,666.50	
Reserved for taxes	18,446.71	
Reserved for contingencies	2,674.50	
	$875,787.71	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	24.80	
		875,762.91
4. Circulating notes		890,000.00
7. Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)		1,296,718.12
8. Dividends unpaid		10,102.50
9. Demand deposits: a Individual deposits subject to check	$21,601,311.10	
b Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	75,506.58	
c Certified checks	147,206.73	
d Cashier's checks outstanding	324,521.68	
e United States deposits	6,818.83	
		22,065,364.92
10. Time deposits: a Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		30,000.00
11. U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		690,000.00
15. Income tax withheld		151.87
18. Letters of credit issued		51,420.53
a Liabilities other than those above stated, unearned discount		41,062.60
Total		$27,960,100.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Prest. of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Prest.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.

J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE, JOSEPH P. GRACE, EBEN E. OLCOTT, Directors.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$30,006,136.39
Overdrafts, secured, $6,885.42; unsecured, $1.50		6,886.92
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$2,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	1,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	39,990.91	
Total U. S. bonds		2,040,990.91
Bonds, securities, pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	$100,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,280,466.32	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		1,380,466.32
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$210,000	
Less amount unpaid	140,000	
	$70,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	110,728.00	
		180,728.00
Banking house		995,257.34
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,763,430.64
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		1,002,267.22
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		88,715.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,455,111.84
Outside checks and other cash items, $238,841.87; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $2,573.67		241,415.54
Notes of other national banks		[illegible]
Federal reserve notes		[illegible]
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		4,141,301.75
Legal-tender notes		[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		100,000.00
Total		$37,602,216.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$882,703.78	
Reserved for taxes	27,000.00	
	$909,703.78	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	236,559.11	
		673,144.67
Circulating notes	$1,979,800.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	27,100.00	
		1,952,700.00
Due to banks and bankers	$21,074,449.52	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	9,210,360.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	742,[illegible]	
Certified checks	320,615.83	
Cashier's checks outstanding	122,426.09	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item in "Resources"	50,000.00	
		31,526,271.94
Total		$37,602,216.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.

H. D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JOHN A. STEWART, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Directors.

Bonds the Savings Banks Buy

We have prepared a Booklet listing **Government, State, Municipal and Railroad issues** which comply with the provisions legalizing them for the funds of Savings Banks and Trustees in one or more of the following states:

New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont

Savings bank officers, trustees, and individuals in charge of the placement of current funds will find this Booklet of material assistance and benefit.

Send for Booklet AG-51

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

AHB

Good Short-Term Notes

selling below par will appreciate in price as they near maturity.

Our List T describes short term securities of established Public Utility Companies which possess marketability and stability and can be purchased today to yield .... **6½% to 7%**

Municipal Bonds

are much in demand at the present time by banks, institutions and individuals.

Our List TT describes several sound municipal issues, affording a wide choice of maturities, to yield .... **4.25% to 4.90%**

Both these lists contain many issues in $100 denominations.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Remunerative Investments

The fact that certain kinds of well secured mortgage bonds provide larger incomes than others equally well secured deserves the consideration of every investor. In our latest circular we describe a number of bonds of the kind which give the best returns that can be obtained from tested investments. We invite requests for this Circular No. 159.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia | Boston | Detroit
London William P. Bonbright & Co. | Paris Bonbright & Co.

The Successful Use of Money

on the part of investors means the purchase of well secured mortgage bonds at prices which yield unusually liberal returns and at the same time give promise of an ultimate increase in the principal invested. Send for our Circular No. 55, which describes bonds of this character.

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866
7 Wall Street, New York
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Municipal Bonds of Highest Grade

We shall be glad to send **OUR SPECIAL CIRCULAR "T"** describing different issues, which we own and offer for sale.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. | Boston

$100,000
State of Massachusetts Gold 3½s

Various maturities.
Price on application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange }

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover in Lighter Trading—Passing of a Holding Company—Foreign Loans.

There was much less trading on the Stock Exchange, and for the most part prices showed recoveries from the sharp break of the previous day. The decline of Wednesday, coupled with that of Monday, brought sufficient losses in a number of stocks to have caused further unsettlement yesterday under ordinary circumstances. Yesterday's firmness thus indicated that the market circumstances are somewhat unusual. They are unusual for one thing in that there appears to have been much less over-extention than is usual at the culmination of a prolonged forward movement. It is being said in the financial district, and probably said on good ground, that the increase in the floating supply of stocks during the recent advance was smaller in proportion to the rise than the increase in the supply of stocks on the occasion of any other advance in recent years. For the explanation of this fact we have to go back to the thoroughly liquidated position which existed at the start of the forward movement. A further explanation lies in the undoubted optimism of the public and in the fact that a great deal of the recent buying was done for the account of those outside of Wall Street. During a large part of the forward movement the public took more stocks out of the market than it brought into it. It may be that initial margins have been no stronger during the recent rise in prices than in other bull markets, but there has in all probability been less wild speculating of the pyramiding type, less use of paper profits, in other words, of the margining of additional commitments. There has surely been less objectionable manipulative operations, which frequently in the past created conditions which added greatly to the weakness of the market when a period of liquidation ensued after a large advance.

Had the market been as much concerned as some were disposed to think over the war news—had that, in other words, been the primary instead of the secondary cause of this week's reaction—it would be difficult to account for the steadying of prices yesterday. The uncertainty caused by the Gulflight incident has not been lifted, the danger of war between Japan and China has not passed and the war news from Europe is no more to the market's liking than it was early in the week. But the decline in the market had for the time being corrected the main forces making for reaction, and thus the downward movement ceased or, at least, halted, despite the fact that good war news had not ensued upon the bad war news of the earlier days of the week.

An announcement in which the stock market will take much more than casual interest is made by the Amalgamated Copper Company, which proposes to dissolve. Holding companies are no longer considered as necessary as they once were, and this company, one of the most conspicuous of the holding companies created during the period of industrial expansion a dozen or more years ago, now finds advantage to its stockholders in dissolving and distributing its assets. The property which the Amalgamated Copper Company represents will hereafter be owned by the stockholders directly through an operating company instead of indirectly through a holding company. It is an interesting illustration of a movement which promises to have further ramifications.

Argentina is again to borrow in this market by an issue of $30,000,000 five-year 6 per cent. notes which is to be taken half here and half in London. This is one of several Argentine issues which the British Treasury has permitted to be floated in the English market confessedly with the object of protecting the large financial interests which England already has in that country. May it not also be that in permitting this financing for Argentina England has an eye to avoiding the complete transfer of Argentina's financial dealings from London and the Continent to the United States? It is to be expected that our entrance into what is for us a new field will bring trade advantages in its wake and it is only natural that England should seek to safeguard her own trade and financial interests wherever she finds it possible to do so without conflicting with the supreme demands which the war is making upon her. So far as our own part in this proposed new financing is concerned it is worthy of note that this is not a war loan, although it is the war in Europe which leads Argentina to seek here the accommodation which under other circumstances she would almost certainly look for in Europe exclusively. Some of the war loans offered here have not received very hearty support and no doubt for the very reason that they were war loans. That is a fact which will have to be taken count of in any further financing for belligerent countries which may be publicly undertaken here. It is natural that more interest should be taken in financing which looks to the opening up of new trade opportunities than in financing which represents in the main an accommodation to countries which find it inconvenient to pay us for what they buy because they are at war.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

Far Eastern Situation Weakens Chinese and Japanese Bonds.

LONDON, May 6.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market developed irregularity. The Far East situation weakened Chinese and Japanese bonds and made Russian securities dull. Kaffirs continued firm and a good business was recorded in investment stocks, especially war loans. Coppers advanced early, but later declined.

American securities were moderately active with most of the business in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. Prices sagged in the afternoon and the market closed easy.

It was reported that another $2,500,000 in gold is being shipped from Paris to New York.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 6.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 57½ centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£730,000
Circulation, increased	259,000
Bullion, increased	989,488
Other securities, decreased	541,000
Public deposits, increased	3,008,000
Other deposits, decreased	1,901,000
Notes reserve, increased	613,000
Government securities, decreased	20,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.14 per cent.; last week it was 17.83 per cent.

Rates of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, decreased	22,896,000
Silver in hand, increased	841,000
Notes in circulation, increased	44,448,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	10,866,000
General deposits, decreased	22,163,000
Bills discounted, increased	13,611,000
Advances, decreased	8,214,000

Start Bank in Acquackanonk.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—The Clifton Trust Company, the only banking institution in Acquackanonk Township, formally opened its doors to the public at 9 o'clock this morning. The bank was started largely through the efforts of Major Isaac A. Hall, Paterson financier and manufacturer, who started the German-American Trust Company of Paterson many years ago. Interested in the institution are a number of Paterson and Passaic men and several from the township. William E. Hughey of Paterson is President and George F. Schmidt, Chairman of the Acquackanonk Township Committee, the township governing body, is Vice President. The bank started with a capital of $100,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	598,956
Same day last year	217,565
Year to date	42,028,197
Same period last year	30,948,681
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.49 + .55
Same date last year	68.16 — .16

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36½	36⅝	4,500	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅝	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ ⅞
16½	16¾	2,850	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16	16⅞	15¾	16	— ⅛
48	49½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	49	49½	48	48½	—1
74½	74¾	51,000	Amalgamated Cop.	73½	74¾	73	74½	+1¼
56½	56¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	57	57⅞	56¼	56½	—1
47	47½	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	45¾	47⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ¾
145	150	100	Am. B. S. & F.pf.t.r.	148½	148½	148½	148½	—1½
38⅝	39¼	23,610	Am. Can	39⅞	39⅞	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
98½	99½	100	Am. Can pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ½
54	54½	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54	53¾	54	+ ½
50¼	51	850	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+ ¾
5⅝	6¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
32¼	33	2,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	32¼	33	32	32¼	+ ¼
33¼	34	800	Am. Ice Securities	32¾	33¼	32¼	33⅝	+ ⅝
11	11¼	200	Am. Linseed	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
29	30	100	Am. Linseed pf.	30	30	30	30	—1
51⅜	51½	10,300	Am. Locomotive	49⅝	52¼	49⅝	51½	+2⅛
95½	96	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	—1
25	25¾	100	Am. Malt pf.	26	26	26	26	—1
70⅝	71	8,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69⅝	70⅞	69⅝	70¼	+1
108½	108¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	35	do., odd lot	108	108	108	108	...
155	161	50	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	155	...
35	37	200	Am. Steel F'dries	35	35	35	35	...
109¼	110	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref.	109¼	109⅞	109	109¼	+ ⅞
121½	122	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121½	122	121¼	122	+ ½
235½	239	100	Am. Tobacco	235¼	235¼	235¼	235¼	+ ¾
108½	109	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	109	108	109	+1
87	88	100	Am. Woolen pf.	88	88	88	88	...
35	35¼	8,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34¼	35⅜	34¼	35¼	+ ¾
101	101½	3,925	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	101⅝	100½	101½	+1
100⅝	100⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ½
50½	50¾	6,100	Baldwin Loco.	47½	51	47½	50½	+3¾
100	101	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
74¼	74¾	2,690	Baltimore & Ohio	73½	74¾	73½	74¾	+ ¾
70⅝	71	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	70½	70⅞	70	70⅞	+ ⅞
147	148	7,800	Bethlehem Steel	141	149½	141	147½	+7½
111¼	112	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
89½	89⅞	710	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	90	90	89½	89⅞	+ ¼
66½	68	1,100	Butte & Superior	68	68	66	66⅜	—1½
17	17½	500	California Petrol.	17	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
60	..	98	Canada Southern	60	60	60	60	...
159¼	159½	9,280	Canadian Pacific	159	160	158⅝	159¼	+ ¼
38⅝	39	3,800	Central Leather Co.	38⅛	39	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
103½	104	300	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103½	103½	103¼	103½	...
45	46	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	45¼	44¾	45	...
12¼	12⅜	200	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
31½	31¾	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
..	..	100	do., v. trust cfs.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	...
94	94¼	4,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93½	94¼	93	94¼	+ ¾
127	128	10	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
24	24¼	5,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24¼	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	...
46½	46¾	7,000	Chino Copper	45¾	46⅞	45⅜	46⅞	+ ⅞
100¼	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
29¼	29½	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ½
129	130	500	Consolidated Gas	129¼	129⅞	129¼	129⅞	+ ⅞
62	63	800	Continental Can	61½	62	61	62	+ ¾
95¼	98	200	Continental Can pf.	96	96	96	96	—1
14½	14⅝	2,400	Corn Products Ref.	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ½
76¼	77½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77¼	— ⅜
76¼	77½	50	do., odd lot	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
24⅝	24¾	6,800	Crucible Steel	24¾	25⅛	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅞
57	60	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	58	58	58	58	...
150	150½	200	Delaware & Hud.	150⅝	150⅝	150	150	— ¾
13	13¾	1,200	Distillers' Secur.	13½	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
91½	..	100	Du Pont Powder pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
26⅞	27	9,675	Erie	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
42	42½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅝
11	13½	100	Federal M. & S.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	—1
210	215	10	General Chemical	215	215	215	215	...
107	109	10	Gen. Chemical pf.	109	109	109	109	...
154½	155	200	General Electric	154¼	154⅝	154¼	154⅝	+ ⅝
143½	144	400	General Motors	141	144¼	141	144¼	+3¼
100⅝	101⅜	300	General Motors pf.	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	+ ¾
47½	48	7,675	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	48¼	48⅝	47	47½	—1⅛
119⅝	119⅞	1,700	Great Northern pf.	119⅝	119⅞	119¼	119½	+ ½
34⅞	35¼	4,500	G. N. certs.ore prop.	34⅞	35¼	34	35	+1½
60	60¼	1,600	Guggenheim Explor.	59	60¼	58⅞	60¼	+1¼
95	100	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L.pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ¼
109	110½	100	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	...
109	110½	20	do., odd lot	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
31⅝	31¾	10,000	Inspiration Copper	31⅛	32¼	31⅛	31½	+ ½
21⅛	21½	5,400	Inter.-Met. c. tr.cfs.	21	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
71	71½	1,800	Inter.-Met. pf.	71¼	72	71	71½	+ ¼
6¼	6¾	500	Int. Steam Pump	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	28¾	9,500	Kansas City South.	27	29⅛	27	28⅛	+1
60	60⅜	600	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	+1¼
83	86	15	Kayser (J.) & Co.	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
132	136	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	135	135	135	135	+6
45¼	45½	600	Lackawanna Steel	46	46	45	45	...
141	141½	2,800	Lehigh Valley	140⅞	141¼	140⅞	140⅞	— ¼
90	95	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
115	117⅛	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.pf.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	— ⅞
120	123	500	Louisville & Nash.	120½	120½	120	120	...
80	83	100	Mackay Cos.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅞
52	52¼	2,600	Maxwell Motors	51½	52¼	50½	52¼	+2⅛
84⅝	85½	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83½	84½	83½	84½	— ½
42	42½	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	40⅝	42½	40½	42	+1½
79¼	80	12,100	Mexican Petroleum	77	80	77	79½	+2½
25⅞	26	3,300	Miami Copper	25½	26	25¼	26	+ ½
12⅝	13	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	13	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
34	36½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	—1½
14¼	14⅜	3,200	Missouri Pacific	14¼	14⅝	14	14¼	— ½
118⅝	120	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	119	119	119	119	— ¼
120	121½	100	Nat. Bis. pf. s. 30 f.	119	119	119	119	...
71	74	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	74	74	...
17¼	17½	4,220	Nat. Enam. & St.	15¾	17½	15¾	17⅜	+1
82	87	10	Nat. Enam. & St.pf.	83	83	83	83	+2¼
65	65¾	2,700	Nat. Lead Co.	63⅞	65½	63⅞	65½	—1½
110	111	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
15	15¼	2,500	Nevada Consol. Cop.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
92	93	800	N. Y. Air Brake	91	93½	91	93½	+3
87⅝	88	1,600	N. Y. Central	87½	88	87½	88	+ ½
66⅞	67¼	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66½	67⅝	66½	67	+ ½
31	31¼	1,370	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30½	31¼	30½	31	+ ¾
104	104½	200	Norfolk & Western	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ¾
108	108¼	3,200	Northern Pacific	107⅝	108⅜	107⅝	108	+ ⅞
19⅝	23	500	Pacific Mail	19⅝	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
108⅛	108⅜	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	107⅞	108⅜	107½	108¼	+ ¼
86	100⅛	100	P., M. & Co. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	...
22¼	23	800	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	23	22¼	22½	...
49	49½	3,900	Pressed Steel Car	48½	49½	47¼	49½	+3⅜
108	109	100	Public Service N. J.	108½	108½	108½	108½	—1
154	156	200	Pullman Company	156	156	154½	154½	—3⅜
1¼	1½	200	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
32⅝	33	1,950	Ry. Steel Spring	32	32⅝	31⅝	32	— ¾
23½	23¾	4,300	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
147	147⅛	33,850	Reading	147	147½	146	147	+ ½
28¼	28¾	3,400	Republic Iron & St.	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ½
86	87	500	Republic I. & S. pf.	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	— ⅛
½	⅝	100	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
⅝	¾	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
5⅝	6	9,600	Rumely (M.) Co.	5	6¼	4⅞	6	+1¼
17¼	17⅞	6,120	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	16	18	15½	17⅛	+3
5	5⅛	1,300	St. L. & San Fran.	5	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
8	12	30	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8	8	8	8	...
15¼	15½	200	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	...
124½	125⅛	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Sears, R. & Co. s20f.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	...
35	36	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	35	35	35	35	...
78	85	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co pf.	85	85	85	85	...
90	90⅜	10,710	Southern Pacific	90	91⅛	89⅞	90¼	+ ¼
17⅝	17¾	1,873	Southern Railway	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ½
56⅛	58	200	Southern Ry. pf.	55	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅜
73¼	73¾	6,150	Studebaker Co.	72	74⅛	71⅝	73¼	+ ⅞
100½	102	400	Studebaker Co. pf.	100¼	101⅝	100¼	101	— ⅛
32⅝	33	800	Tennessee Copper	32½	33	32½	33	...
134	137½	200	Texas Co.	132	134	132	134	+2
16⅛	16½	200	Texas & Pacific	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	2,600	Third Avenue	52½	52⅞	52	52⅞	+ ⅞
5½	7	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	6	6	6	6	...
97¾	99	100	Twin City R. T.	97½	97½	97½	97½	—1¾
98¼	103	100	Underwood T. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
6	6¼	100	Union Bag & P. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	...
25¼	28	100	Union B. & P. C. pf.	26	26	26	26	+ ½
128⅝	128¾	27,850	Union Pacific	128⅜	129	127½	128⅜	+1
81	81½	600	Union Pacific pf.	81	81½	81	81½	+ ½
45¼	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	—2¾
100	104⅝	100	United Cigar M. pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅞
17	18	400	United Rys. Invest.	17	17	17	17	...
34½	36	500	United Rys. In. pf.	34½	34¼	34	34¼	— ¼
62	68½	100	U. S. Express	65	65	65	65	—1
39	40	400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	40½	40½	40	40	—5
86	89	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	88	88	88	88	...
67	67¼	4,500	U. S. Rubber	66⅞	67⅞	65⅝	67¼	— ⅝
107⅝	107⅞	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	56¾	97,550	U. S. Steel	57	57⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅛
107½	108	900	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108	107⅝	107⅞	— ⅛
67½	67⅝	26,100	Utah Copper	66¼	68¼	65⅝	67⅝	+1⅝
34¼	34⅝	1,300	Va.-Car. Chemical	34	34⅝	34	34¼	...
99	100	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
⅞	1	2,000	Wabash	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	2	1,500	Wabash pf.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
24½	25¼	100	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	...
68⅛	68½	1,000	Western Union Tel.	67½	68	67½	68	+ ¼
98¼	98⅜	46,700	Westing. E. & M.	99¼	100	97½	98⅜	— ¾
122	129	100	Westing. 1st pf.	129	129	129	129	—1
3	4	200	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	3	3	3	3	...
103½	104	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	103⅝	104	103½	104	+1

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Atlantic Refining	570	580	570	580
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	107	103	107
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	230	236	230	236
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	223	227	223	227
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	140	137	140
Galena S. Oil	156	158	150	158
Illinois Pipe Line	129	130	129	131
Indiana Pipe Line	99	101	99	101
International P.	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
N. Y. Transit	209	212	209	212
National Transit	31	33	30	32
Northern Pipe Line	97	99	97	99
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	62	64	62	65
Ohio Oil	140	142	140	142
Pierce Oil	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	70	81	70	81
Prairie O. & G.	310	315	302	306
Prairie Pipe Line	137	138	138	140
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line	213	216	213	216
South Penn Oil	289	293	285	290
So. W. Penn. P. L.	110	114	110	114
Stand. Oil of Cal.	296	298	295	298
Stand. Oil of Ind.	430	435	430	435
Stand. Oil of Kan.	360	370	355	365
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	325	335	325	335
Stand. Oil of N. J.	400	405	404	407
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	186	188	186	188
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	81	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	215	217	212	216

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An Office On Wheels.

A wealthy and aged man, whose infirmities make it impossible for him to get around without the help of an attendant, has worked a way out of his problem of transacting business downtown. A large limousine car has been fitted with a desk top reaching from door to door, and the owner sits back in his cushioned corner with his secretary facing him across the desk. People whom the financier desires to see are accommodated with a seat next to the secretary. It is a strange contrast that is furnished by the sight of the car drawn up in front of a safe deposit vault in Broad Street, with the owner checking up his bonds and clipping coupons, while a Socialist street speaker is holding forth on the crimes of capital before a crowd that ebbs and flows around the front wheels of the millionaire's portable office.

Looking Backward.

It is only by diligent search that any one can be found in the financial district now who was not urged by some one close to the Bethlehem management to buy that company's stock before the rise got under way. The post mortem price at which Tom, Dick and Harry were advised to purchase seems to have been 85 in each case. The amount of good information which has been wasted on unappreciative investors is appalling. It is certain that if every one who now remembers having been told about the Bethlehem rise had entered the market at the time, the upward movement would have started almost simultaneously with the European war.

Western Pacific Committee.

A protective committee for the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage bonds, on which interest was defaulted on March 1, has been formed by bankers interested in Western Pacific finances. Steps were taken a month ago to organize such a committee, but the plan of Rudolph Spreckels to let the State of California own and operate the Western Pacific delayed definite action. None of the bankers and railroad men closely associated with the Gould coast road ever believed California would take their troubles off their hands. They hoped Mr. Spreckels might be right, but when they heard what the citizens of California thought of the project they decided his plan was a failure. It is expected the protective committee, the membership of which has not yet been made public, will call for a deposit of the first mortgage bonds. Under the indenture no action can be taken in the court against the Denver & Rio Grande, which guaranteed the interest on the bonds, until Sept. 1—that is, six months after the first interest was defaulted. Lawyers say that in case of a second default on the Western Pacific bonds there must be another delay of six months before suit can be brought against the Denver for the second installment of interest. While Denver officials are free to say that the Denver cannot pay the interest, they maintain that no critical situation has yet arisen for the Denver Road. If the Denver passed into receivership, it is pointed out, it might get rid of the burdensome contract whereby it guarantees the interest on the Western Pacific bonds.

Rock Island Buys Rails.

H. U. Mudge and Colonel J. M. Dickinson, receivers for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, looked in at the Rock Island offices at 14 Wall Street yesterday. It was Colonel Dickinson's first view of the sumptuous suite, and he seemed much impressed. He wanted to get acquainted with all departments of the railway, he said. The receivers announced that the Rock Island would purchase 10,000 tons of steel rails for needed track improvement. Normal rail purchases of about 40,000 tons for the year, they said, would probably be made in the course of the year. Mr. Mudge said he had just come through a section of the cereal belt traversed by the Rock Island lines. Crop conditions were as good as in 1914, he said, and indicated a prosperous year.

Interborough Consolidated.

Holders of the preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company are showing less inclination to assent to the plan of consolidation into the Interborough Consolidated Corporation than was expected by the sponsors of the plan. It was said yesterday by a bankerholder who had consented and who was urging the adoption of the plan of reorganization that the greatest obstacle to overcome by argument was the wiping out of the 38 per cent. accrued dividends on the present 5 per cent. preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan. Under the proposed plan this accrued interest is renounced, but the new preferred stock is placed on a 6 per cent. basis. The banker referred to the accrued dividends as a "vision." The preferred stockholders never had a chance of getting their hands on those dividends, he said. "As a matter of fact, there is only one way of getting these accrued dividends paid up. By getting a 6 per cent. stock which will pay dividends in place of a 5 per cent. stock which does not pay dividends it is only a matter of time when the 38 per cent. will have been refunded. Presumably the holders of the preferred stock purchased it as an investment. This appeals to me as a good proposition from the investor's point of view."

Competition for Money.

With $100,000,000 of New York Central 6 per cent. debentures, $65,000,000 of Pennsylvania general 4½s, $25,000,000 of Argentine Government 6 per cent. notes and $30,000,000 of French Government one-year 5s all being offered in the space of a few weeks the investor does not have to accept anything but the highest grade of securities to obtain what would have been considered a dangerously high yield a few years back. So much borrowing on the part of corporations and Governments with good credit has left a bare market for many companies which would like to sell bonds, but which have a poor chance to place them with investors while more favorably known issues are succeeding one another. Formerly the railroad with a narrower margin of safety over its fixed obligations could finance itself by paying a high price for its money, but the interest rate has now been put so high on first class issues that the less desirable bonds would have to bear a rate at which it would be unprofitable to borrow.

TO SETTLE SIEGEL CLAIMS.

About 1,700 Creditors of Boston Store Will Divide $230,000.

BOSTON, May 6.—A final settlement of the claims against the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, on a basis of 27¼ per cent., was approved today by J. M. Olmstead, referee in bankruptcy. The settlement was effected through the withdrawal of a claim of $2,000,000 for the lease of the store buildings occupied by the company.

About $230,000 will be divided among

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 6, 1915	$3,817,500
Same day last year	1,628,000
Year to date	291,006,700
Same period last year	286,609,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.36 + .01
Same day last year	87.44 — .01

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Govt 4½s, ster loan
2,000.... 78
2d series, Ger stamp
1,000.... 74⅝
3,000s30f.... 75
23,000.... 74
10,000.... 73⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
10,000.... 97½
N Y City 4s 1957
10,000.... 97
N Y City 4s 1959
5,000.... 97
1,000.... 97¼
N Y City 4½s, 1960
9,000.... 100⅜
1964
2,000.... 100⅜

Am Ag Ch cv 5s
2,000.... 102
Am Cotton Oil 5s
5,000.... 93⅝
Am Sm Secur 6s
3,000.... 104⅛
6,500.... 104⅜
12,000.... 104⅜
Am Tel & Tel col 4s
2,000.... 89
7,000.... 88⅞
Am Wr Paper 5s
1,000.... 68⅛
Armour & Co 4½s
5,000.... 92¼
3,000.... 92⅜
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
1,000.... 93⅝
5,000.... 94
500.... 93⅞
5,000s20f.... 93⅞
6,000.... 93⅞
conv 4s, 1955
1,000.... 100⅛
1,000.... 100⅛
conv 4s, 1960
5,000.... 100⅛
5,000.... 100⅜
4,000.... 101¼
4,500s30f.... 101
5,000.... 100⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 5s
15,000.... 101
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
30,000.... 92
Atl Coast Line, Lo & N col 4s
5,000s30f.... 86⅜
5,000.... 87
1,000.... 86⅞
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
1,000.... 91⅛
5,000.... 91⅛
gold 4s
1,000.... 90⅛
2,000.... 90⅛
1,000.... 90⅛
conv 4½s
10,000.... 87⅞
18,000.... 87⅛
5,000.... 87½
Beth Steel ext 5s
3,000.... 100⅜
10,000.... 100½
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
1,000.... 91⅛
17,000.... 91
2,000.... 91¼
10,000.... 91
2,000.... 91⅛
1,000.... 91⅛
4,000.... 91⅛
500.... 91⅞
500.... 91⅞
14,000.... 91⅛
Bklyn R Trans 5s, 1918
8,000.... 100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
2,000.... 100
1,000.... 99⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000.... 103⅛
1,000.... 103½
Bruns & West 4s
1,000.... 92⅝
1,000.... 93
1,000.... 92¼
Bush Term 5s
1,000.... 86⅛
3,000.... 87
Cal G & El 5s
1,000.... 94¼
Cent Dist Tel 5s
1,000.... 99⅛
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
2,000.... 101
8,000.... 100⅜
Cent Leather 5s
3,000.... 99⅝
7,000.... 99⅛
Cen of N J gen 5s
1,000.... 115⅛
registered
1,000.... 115
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000.... 88⅝
20,000.... 88⅝
2,000.... 88⅝
10,000s30f.... 88⅝
6,000.... 88½
31,000.... 88⅛
2,000.... 88⅛
10,000s20f.... 88⅛
1,000.... 88⅝
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
500s30f.... 88⅛
18,000.... 88¼
5,000s20f.... 88⅛
10,000s30f.... 88⅛
Cent RR & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
12,000.... 92¼
3,000.... 92
7,000.... 92½
1,000.... 92¼
5,000s30f.... 92¼
Ches & O con 5s
5,000.... 104
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000.... 87½
1,000.... 88⅛
Ches & O, Big Sandy 4s
1,000.... 82
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000.... 92
5,000.... 91⅝
Chi, B & Q joint 4s
8,000.... 96⅞
1,000.... 97
2,000.... 96⅞
4,000.... 97
10,000 3.... 96⅞
1,000.... 97
1,000.... 96⅞
Ill div 4s
2,000.... 94⅛
Chi & E Ill con 6s
4,000.... 95⅝
1,000.... 99
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000.... 68
C & Erie 1st 5s
2,000.... 104½
2,000.... 104¼
Chic Gt Wn 4s
8,000.... 71
20,000.... 71¼
2,000.... 71
Chic & Northwn St L Peo & N W 5s
3,000.... 105½
Chic M & St P gen 4½s
2,000.... 101½
Chic Rys 5s
5,000.... 95⅜

Chic M & St P conv 4½s
5,000.... 97⅛
31,000.... 97⅛
26,000.... 97⅛
4,000.... 97⅛
24,000.... 97⅛
conv 5s ser B Sub Rects full paid
10,000.... 103⅝
10,000 c.... 103⅜
14,000.... 103⅜
10,000.... 103½
32,000.... 103⅜
32,000.... 103⅜
5,000.... 103⅜
5,000.... 103½
1,000.... 103⅜
2,000.... 103½
1,000.... 103⅜
2,000.... 103½
10,000.... 103⅜
C & P Wn 5s
1,000.... 102⅜
12,000s30f.... 102⅜
Chic R I & Pac 6s
5,000.... 102¼
C R I & P gen 4s
2,000.... 83
registered
8,000.... 81
Chic R I & P Ry ref 4s
10,000.... 66
6,000s30f.... 65¼
1,000.... 65⅜
deb 5s
4,000.... 52
C St P M & O 6s
9,000.... 117⅝
Clev Sh Line 4½s
10,000.... 93⅛
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000.... 91
5,000.... 91½
Colo & Southern ref & ext 4½s
1,000.... 84⅝
Con Gas cnv 6s
2,000.... 116¼
2,500.... 116¼
26,000.... 116½
20,000.... 116⅜
7,000.... 116⅜
27,000.... 116⅜
1,000.... 116½
Corn Prodt Ref S F 5s, 1934
3,000.... 95¾
2,000.... 95
Cuban-Am Sug col tr 6s
11,000.... 98
Cumberld Tel 5s
4,000.... 96⅛
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
8,000.... 94⅝
3,000.... 95
Del & Hudson lien eqpt 4½s
1,000.... 100¼
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s
5,000.... 46
Dul & Iron R 1st 5s
4,000.... 100
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
5,000.... 90⅛
Erie 1st con 7s
4,000.... 109⅝
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000.... 82½
Erie 1st gen 4s
4,000.... 69⅝
3,000.... 70
1,000.... 69⅝
Erie conv 4s Series B
10,000.... 69
Evans & Ter Hte con 6s
2,000.... 87½
Fla East C Ry 1st 4½s
18,000.... 88
Granby Consol conv 6s ser A
5,000.... 103½
Green Bay & W deb ctfs B
2,000.... 18⅜
Hoc Val 1st 4½s
2,000.... 93½
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s Series A
1,000.... 76⅝
22,000.... 76½
1,000.... 76⅝
adj inc 5s
10,000.... 27¼
1,000.... 27⅛
5,000.... 27¼
7,000.... 27⅜
1,000.... 27½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000.... 86
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
7,000.... 83⅝
15,000s20f.... 83¼
Illinois Central ref 4s
3,000.... 88
Wn Line 4s
1,000.... 88
Ill Steel 4½s
1,000.... 85¼
6,000.... 85
Indiana Steel 5s
5,000.... 100⅛
Insp Con Copper conv 6s, 1919
6,000.... 127
5,000.... 127⅝
conv 6s, 1922
23,000.... 127
7,000.... 127½
7,000.... 126⅛
10,000.... 128
5,000.... 127⅝
5,000.... 128½
20,000.... 129
Inter Met 4½s
1,000.... 78
1,000.... 78¼
4,000.... 78
18,000.... 77⅞
10,000.... 78
5,000.... 77⅞
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
5,000.... 98⅛
1,000.... 98⅜
34,000.... 98½
Iowa Cen 1st 5s
1,000.... 86⅛
Iowa Cen ref 4s
1,000.... 52⅝
K C Ft S & M 6s
1,000.... 107¼
4s
3,000.... 71½
Kan City So 5s
1,000.... 91⅝
1,000.... 91½
2,000s30f.... 91¼
Kan City So 3s
7,000.... 68¼
6,000s30f.... 68⅛
1,000.... 68
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
4,000.... 72⅝
1,000.... 72⅝
5,000.... 72½
Lacl Gas Light of St L 1st 5s
4,000.... 101
5,000.... 101½
L S & M So 4s, 1928
5,000.... 93
1,000.... 93¼
1931
1,000.... 92
10,000.... 92⅝

Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
2,000s20f.... 99⅜
Liggett & M 7s
1,000.... 124
Liggett & M 5s
1,000.... 100⅝
16,000.... 100⅝
Long Island gen 4s
5,000.... 87
Lorillard Co 7s, registered
500.... 122¼
500.... 122
Lorillard Co 5s
5,000.... 100⅜
1,000.... 100
Louisv & Nash unified 4s
8,000.... 94⅛
3,000.... 94⅛
Louisv & Nashv, S & N Ala 5s, 1963
1,000.... 102⅛
Louisv & Nashv & M & Mon 4½s
2,000.... 101
Mex Petro 1st ref conv 6s, Series A
5,000.... 105
Mich Cent deb 4s
2,000.... 83
Mil, L Sh & W 1st 6s
1,000.... 107⅝
Milw, Sparta & N Wn 1st 4s
8,000.... 91⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.... 78
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000.... 59¼
1,000.... 60
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
18,000.... 101¼
21,000s20f.... 100⅞
1,000.... 101¼
Mo Pac 4s
2,000.... 46¼
1,000.... 46½
2,000.... 46⅜
Montana Power 5s, Series A
2,000.... 91½
Nat Enameling & Stamping 5s
8,000.... 93⅛
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rects, full paid
110,000.... 102⅞
61,000.... 102⅛
8,000.... 102⅛
1,000.... 102⅛
11,000.... 102⅞
12,000.... 102⅞
1,500.... 102⅞
5,000.... 102⅞
16,000.... 102⅞
62,000.... 102⅞
65,000.... 102⅞
124,000.... 102⅞
20,000.... 102⅞
5,000.... 102⅞
45,000.... 102⅞
22,000.... 103
1,000.... 102⅞
21,000.... 103
81,000.... 103⅛
1st inst paid
5,000.... 102⅞
gen 3½s
12,000.... 80
deb 4s, 1934
2,000.... 87½
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
10,000.... 89¾
5,000.... 89
M C col 3½s
4,000.... 71
L S col 3½s
1,000.... 73
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
2,000.... 111
N Y Rys ref 4s
58,000.... 73
10,000.... 72⅞
10,000.... 73
5,000.... 73⅛
N Y Rys adj 5s
10,000.... 52⅝
15,000.... 52⅞
5,000.... 52⅜
7,000.... 52⅝
4,000.... 52⅝
25,000.... 52⅛
N Y Tel 4½s
4,000s20f.... 97¼
2,000.... 97⅛
Norf & Wn gen 6s
1,000.... 118
Norf & Wn con 4s
7,000.... 93½
1,000.... 93⅛
1,000s20f.... 93⅛
conv 4½s
5,000.... 104½
North Pac 4s
6,000.... 92⅝
5,000.... 92½
8,000.... 92⅛
1,000.... 92⅝
16,000s30f.... 92½
North Pac gen 3s
2,000.... 65⅛
6,000.... 65
2,000s20f.... 64⅞
1,000.... 65
18,000s30f.... 64⅞
1,000.... 65⅛
1,000.... 65
9,000.... 64⅞
1,000.... 64⅞
5,000s20f.... 65
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s
1,000.... 94
Ore & Cal 1st 5s
9,000.... 101
Or R & N con 4s
8,000.... 91¼
Ore Sh L 1st 6s
2,000.... 109
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
11,000.... 91
Ore-Wash RR & Nav 1st & ref 4s
1,000.... 86⅜
8,000.... 86
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000s20f.... 80⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000.... 98
5,000.... 97⅞
Penn conv 3½s
13,000.... 100
70,000.... 100⅛
Penn RR con 4½s, temp ctfs, full paid
23,000.... 103⅜
12,000.... 103⅜
37,000.... 103⅛
Penn Co gtd 3½s, 1916
4,000.... 99½
gtd 4s, Ser E
3,000.... 92⅝
Pub Serv Corp sk fund 5s
18,000.... 88
9,000.... 87½
Ry St Spring Int-O 1st 5s
1,000.... 91½
Latrobe Plant 1st 5s
1,000.... 96⅝
Reading gen 4s
4,000.... 94
8,000.... 94⅛
Jer Cent col 4s
12,000.... 93

Ray Con 1st 6s
4,000.... 115⅝
6,000.... 116
4,000.... 116⅛
1,000.... 116⅛
1,000.... 116
Rep I & Steel s f 5s, 1940
2,000.... 93⅛
2,000.... 93⅛
Rio Gr W 1st 4s
5,000.... 72⅞
2,000.... 73
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s
10,000.... 96⅞
St L & S F R R ref 4s, cfs of dep stpd
35,000.... 66
St L So W con 4s
4,000.... 62
1st 4s
3,000.... 77⅞
Seab Air Line gold 4s stpd
1,000.... 80⅛
1,000.... 80⅞
S C & Ga 1st 5s
10,000.... 100⅜
So Pac col 4s
1,000.... 84⅜
So Pac conv 4s
3,000.... 82⅞
7,000.... 82⅞
2,000.... 82⅞
3,000.... 82⅞
11,000s30f.... 82⅞
conv 5s
5,000.... 100⅜
11,000.... 100⅛
15,000.... 100⅛
35,000.... 100⅛
5,000.... 100⅛
1st ref 4s
5,000.... 87½
10,000s20f.... 87½
50,000.... 87½
5,000s30f.... 87½
5,000s30f.... 87⅝
4,000s5f.... 87⅝
1,000.... 87⅝
18,000.... 87⅝
5,000s20f.... 87⅝
1,000.... 87⅝
10,000s20f.... 87⅜
60,000.... 88
20,000s20f.... 88
S F Term 4s
10,000.... 81¼
10,000s20f.... 81¼
1,000.... 81¼
5,000.... 81⅛
5,000s30f.... 81
3,000.... 81
So Ry gen 4s
10,000.... 66¼
1st 5s
3,000.... 100⅜
Std Mill 1st 5s
1,000.... 82
Tex Co cv 6s
26,000.... 100
Tex & P 1st 5s
2,000.... 95
8,000.... 95⅛
Third Av ref 4s
5,000.... 81⅜
10,000.... 82
adj 5s
5,000.... 78⅜
16,000.... 78½
T, P & W 4s
1,000.... 64
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000s30f.... 96½
5,000.... 96½
3,000s30f.... 96⅛
5,000.... 96⅜
4,000.... 96½
conv 4s
32,000.... 91
3,000.... 91⅛
1st & ref 4s
2,000.... 92
United R Rs of San Fr 4s
10,000.... 48
2,000.... 47½
U S Rub 6s
3,000.... 103
14,000.... 103⅛
U S Steel Corp sk fund 5s
6,000.... 102¼
2,000.... 102¼
1,000.... 102⅛
11,000.... 102⅛
1,000.... 102⅛
3,000.... 102⅛
1,000.... 102⅛
1,000s30f.... 102⅛
1,000.... 102⅛
5,000.... 102⅛
2,000.... 102⅛
1,000.... 102⅛
10,000.... 102⅛
registered
3,000.... 101⅛
500.... 101⅛
500.... 101⅛
500.... 101⅛
500.... 101⅛
500.... 101⅛
500.... 101⅛
Va Ry 1st 5s
1,000.... 96⅛
2,000.... 95⅞
Va Ry & Pow 5s
4,000.... 88⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.... 94⅝
1,000.... 95
1,000.... 95½
ref & ext 4s
3,000.... 30
Eq Tr Co cfs of dep stpd
3,000.... 28½
West Elec 5s
6,000.... 101
1,000.... 101¼
W, N Y & Penn gen 4s
3,000.... 76½
1st 5s
10,000.... 102⅝
1,000.... 102⅝
W Union fund & real est 4½s
14,000.... 92½
W'house E & M 1st cv s f 5s
100,000.... 104¼
12,000.... 104
8,000.... 103⅞
27,000.... 103⅞
11,000.... 103⅞
5,000.... 103½
13,000s20f.... 103⅞
5,000.... 103⅝
1,000.... 103⅝
10,000.... 103⅝
25,000.... 103½
1,000.... 103⅝
5,000.... 103⅜
7,000.... 103⅝
3,000.... 103⅝
20,000.... 103⅞
2,000.... 103⅝
2,000.... 103⅝
2,000.... 103½
9,000.... 103⅝
1,000.... 103⅝
5,000.... 103⅝
15,000.... 103½
7,000.... 103⅝
18,000.... 103⅞
10,000.... 103⅞
20,000.... 104
2,000.... 103⅞
41,000.... 104
5% notes
7,000.... 100⅛
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
5,000.... 64½
W & S P 1st 7s
2,000.... 103⅜
Wis Cen gen 4s
3,000.... 86¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Thomas C. Hovey, head of the loan department of the Liberty National Bank, has been appointed assistant cashier of that institution.

As successor trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company, the Bankers Trust Company will receive until May 31 sealed proposals for the sale to it on June 24 of bonds to exhaust a sinking fund account of $49,652, at a price not exceeding 102 and accrued interest.

J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co. have issued a circular letter which discusses Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock.

The date for redemption of $1,500,000 one-year 5 per cent. notes of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is May 22, instead of May 27, as announced through an error by the company on Wednesday.

The Bondholders' Committee of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad announces that the time for further deposits of bonds, unsecured debts, and the preferred and common stocks has been extended to May 31. It is said that more than 85 per cent. of the outstanding bonds have been deposited.

Directors of the Tidewater Oil Company held their annual meeting in Bayonne yesterday and elected these officers: R. D. Brown, President; W. S. Brown, First Vice President and Treasurer; Dickson Q. Brown, Second Vice President, and George W. Webb, Secretary.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar	113	116	114	117
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	75	80	75	80
Conley Foil	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	197	203	200	203
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto R.-Am. Tob.	195	200	195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	310	320

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	328	332
American Light & Traction pf.	108	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	13	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	65
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	29	32
American Public Utilities pf.	64	68
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	65	68
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf.	60	62
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	*92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	65
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30	32
Northern States Power pf.	85	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20½	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	75	†76
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	25	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	9½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	25	30
United Light & Rys.	48	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71½	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70½	73
Utah Securities	16½	17
Western Power	16	17

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market—Price Movements Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 143,726 shares of stock and $102,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 29,005; railroads, 1,120; oils, 5,550, and mining, 108,051. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,650	Am. Zinc	41	42½	41	42½
450	‡Electric Boat	72	72	69	70¼
50	‡Elec. Boat pf.	99	99	99	99
2,500	Emerson Phono	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
100	‡Houston Oil	14	14	14	14
100	Int.-Con. Rub.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	⅞	1	⅞	1
100	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,200	‡Int. Motors	12½	14¼	12½	13½
50	‡Int. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
500	Manhat. Tran.	½	½	½	½
300	Marc. of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	‡Mays Oil	10	10	10	10
450	J. G. McCrory	54½	55	53½	55
745	J. G. McG. pf.	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
300	N. Y. Transp.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
60	‡PyreneMfg.Co.	10	10	9½	9½
300	Corp. of R.&H.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,900	Sterling Gum	3	3	2¼	3
500	‡Tob. Prod.com.	55½	55½	54	54
7,200	U. C. S., new	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
450	‡U.C.S.Co.,Am.	99	99	96	99
5,000	Un. Prof. Shar.	3	3⅛	2½	3
100	Way. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
2,500	‡World Film	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	17	17	—½
19	Buckeye P. L.	108	107	107	—2
10	Continental Oil	233	233	233	+3
3	Crescent P. L.	42	41	42	+2
150	Ill. Pipe Line	130	129	129	—1
4,000	‡Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
15	Nat. Transit	32	32	32	..
20	N. Y. Transit	208	208	208	—4
25	Northern P. L.	97	96	97	—1
60	Ohio Oil	141	140	140	—1
27	Penn. Mex. Fuel	65	64	64	+1
5	Pierce Oil	12½	12½	12½	..
175	Prairie O. & G.	310	300	310	+7
95	Prairie P. L.	188	187	187½	—½
11	South Penn. Oil	290	280	290	+5
24	Southern P. L.	216	215	215	..
37	Std. Oil of Cal.	298	294	297	+2
25	Std. Oil of Ind.	435	432	435	+1
2	Std. Oil of Kan.	360	360	360	—5
3	Std. Oil of Ky.	254	254	254	—1
7	Std. Oil of N.J.	407	406	407	..
17	Std. Oil of N.Y.	187	185	187	..
20	Vacuum Oil	215	214	214	—1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
—	Int. con., w. i.	..	..	..	24¾
800	Inter. Con. pf., w. i.	75	75¾	75	75¾
—	Wabash, w. i.	..	..	..	13⅞
800	Wabash pf. (a)	48	48	47⅜	47⅜
320	Wabash pf. (b)	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	†Alaska J., w.i.	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
3,500	†Alta-Con.	80	83	80	83
9,000	*†Atlanta	38	38½	36½	37½
2,500	*†Big Cot'nw'd	11	11	11	11
15,000	†Booth	51	51	49½	50
2,400	Braden Copper	8	8½	8	8½
400	*Caledonia M.	70	70	70	70
60	*Caribou Cob.	50	50	50	50
2,000	†Chile Copper	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
2,000	*Comb. Frac.	12½	12½	12½	12½
2,500	Con. Ar. Sm.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
1,000	*C. O. D. con.	6	6	6	6
100	Cons. Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Davis Daly C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Ely Consol.	10	10	10	10
2,400	†Emma Copper	35	36	35	36
400	*Florence	54	54	53	53
700	*Genesee V. C.	41	41	41	41
4,500	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,000	†Goldf. Mrgr.	27	28	27	27½
1,000	*Goldfield S.P.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,300	*Great Bend	11	11	9½	9½
50	Hollinger	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
700	*Iron Blossom	63	66	63	66
3,500	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,000	‡Kewanas	17	17	16	16½
350	La Rose Con.	½	½	½	½
100	Mason Valley	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,600	†McK.-Dar.	30	31	29	30
100	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
900	Nevada Hills	23	23	21	23
700	New U. Bing.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Nip. Mines Co.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
2,300	†North Star	20	20	19	19
1,000	Oro	10	10	10	10
1,800	†‡Sells	33	33	33	33
1,500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,600	†Super. M. Co.	22	23	22	23
100	†Temiskaming	37	37	37	37
191	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	†Tono. C. Boy	5	7	5	6¼
100	†Ton. J. Butler	84	84	84	84
500	Tono. Ext. en.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,900	†Tono. Merger	37	37	36	36
3,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	1	⅞	1
3,800	†‡Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	W. End Con.	82	82	79	80
1,000	†Yellow Tiger	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	‡Chile C. 7s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼
65,000	Penn. 4½s, w.i.	98½	98½	98⅜	98½
1,000	Pierce Oil 6s	79½	79½	79½	79½
6,000	W. Pac. 5s flat	34	34	34	34

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 6 Bid.	May 6 Asked.	May 5 Bid.	May 5 Asked.
Am. T. Soc. pf., w. i.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
B.-A. T. Co., ordn.	16½	17½	17	17½
B.-A. T. Co. ord. b.	17	18	18	18½
Fisk Tire	64	66	64	66
Internat. Nickel	142	146	142	146
Kelly Spring. Tire	130	135	131	133
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	83	84	83	85
K. S. T., new 2d pf.	130	140	130	140
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	165	170	165	170
Riker & Heg., new	..	6	..	6
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
United C. S. pf. new	11⅞	12	11¾	12
RAILROADS.				
Interbor. Con., w. i.	23	25	22	25
Wabash, w. i.	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
MINING STOCKS.				
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
C. O. D. Consol	5½	6½	5	6
Dia. Blk. B., ast. pf.	3	5	3	4
Greene-Cananea	30	31	30½	31
Kerr Lake	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Silver Pick	8½	9½	8	8
Sandstorm Kendall	8	10	9	10
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Tularosa	½	¾	½	¾
West End Extension	4½	5½	4½	5½
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Announce Price of $65,000,000 4½s to Public.

The $65,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, taken by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are to be offered to investors at 95½ and accrued interest, it was announced by the bankers last night. If the bonds are all sold at that price the railroad will receive an extra ¼ of 1 per cent. over the 95¼ per cent. guaranteed when arrangements were made for the sale.

The underwriting syndicate which included most of the active bond distributing houses, was closed yesterday, and subscriptions to the bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 11 or earlier. A first payment of $50 per bond will be required, the remainder to be paid on June 1. Both principal and interest of the bonds will be payable without deduction for any taxes which the railroad company may be required to pay, excepting the Federal Income tax.

The sale supplies the Pennsylvania with the balance needed to take up $87,000,000 of convertible 3½s on Oct. 1, and will leave a balance of more than $20,000,000 for improvements. President Rea says that no further financing will be done by the company this year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.80
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.75	4.55
Chi. & Northw.	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.25	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.88
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.53	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.80
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.30	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1914-'23	5	4.97	4.75
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.62
South. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.70

COTTON PRICES RISE AFTER WEAK OPENING

Indications That Urgent Liquidation Has Been Completed—Slump in Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL A SELLER HERE

Favorable View of Reports from Orient Contributes Largely to the Rally.

Yesterday's cotton market indicated by its action that urgent liquidation, which was the real cause of the decline, had been completed, at least temporarily. Liverpool showed striking weakness, and at the time the local market opened was 20 American points lower than due. The opening here was at a decline of 9 to 13 points, but first prices proved to be the lowest of the session.

During the first hour the market was highly unsettled and Liverpool was a large seller here. These offerings were well absorbed by shorts and new buyers, and with the close of Liverpool the local market made a good recovery with prices 30 to 35 points up from the lowest of the day. There was a reaction toward the close on profit taking by early buyers, and the undertone was described as barely steady.

Practically no features received consideration except the war in Europe and the threat of hostilities between Japan and China. The more favorable view ... the chief cause of the recovery.

Local bears are inclined to make a great deal of the possibilities that may arise from the sending of an ultimatum by Japan to China. Japan is a large buyer of American cotton and China is a heavy buyer of manufactured goods, not only from this country but from Europe. The Manchester market undoubtedly would be adversely affected by a way which would cut off consumption of cotton goods by China.

A great deal of the pressure that has come on the market recently has resulted from sales by Liverpool in an attempt to effect wider straddle differences between the two markets. Liverpool traders have sold heavily here and bought in Liverpool in the expectation of an increase in the discount of New York under Liverpool. This operation is believed to have been initiated at differences ranging around 110 points, but yesterday the differences narrowed to less than 100 points, while both markets were open. There is evidence of a very large Liverpool short interest here for straddle account.

There was no feature to the weather in the Eastern belt. Further rains were reported in Texas, while private wires reported snow at Dalhart and a two-inch rainfall at Gainesville, Texas; also heavy rains were reported all over North Texas.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 12 to 18 decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 10.05 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed barely steady:)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.62	9.27	9.54@ 9.56	9.45@ 9.46
July	9.85	9.50	9.74@ 9.75	9.65@ 9.66
Oct.	10.20	9.89	10.12@10.14	9.98@10.00
Dec.	10.40	10.13	10.32@10.33	10.18@10.19
Jan.	10.41	10.15	10.35@10.36	10.20@10.21
March	10.55	10.38	10.56@10.58	10.42@10.44

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,712	6,059	2,583
New Orleans	1,678	4,024	1,635
Mobile	223	491	180
Savannah	608	2,269	867
Charleston	547	503	282
Wilmington	1,252	814	41
Norfolk	1,736	2,201	1,169

Total port receipts, 13,476 bales, against 6,707 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	671	927	87
Memphis	627	1,297	579
St. Louis	359	2,255	2,816
Houston	4,589	4,004	2,834

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,200 to 9,500	7,107	3,711
New Orleans	3,100 to 3,500	7,642	2,160

Total exports yesterday, 33,787 bales; so far this season, 7,376,283, against 8,310,425 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
425	New Orleans	9.00	319,231	157,214
—	Mobile	9.00	24,376	16,674
12	Savannah	9½	109,986	62,353
100	Galveston	9.65	310,996	224,868
—	Wilmington	9½	43,580	19,508
187	Norfolk	9.25	56,031	36,358
555	Augusta	9.25	116,741	38,614
500	Memphis	9.25	137,587	71,817
—	St. Louis	9¼	30,742	29,591
20	Houston	9.50	113,906	90,934

The Liverpool market opened weak. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 22 points decline at 5.24d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales, including 7,000 American. Closed, near months easy; distant months steady.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Mexican	.27
Andes	.04	Occidental Con.	.79
Belcher	.13	Ophir	.08
Best & Belcher	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.10	Savage	.02
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.18
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver bars	.50

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.10
Belmont	4.25	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.83	D'field B. B.	.02
MacNamara	.04	Florence	.48
Midway	.18	G'field Con. M.	1.47½
Mizpah Exten.	.30	G'field Merger	.25
Montana	.37	Jumbo Exten.	1.27½
North Star	.19	Lone Star	.07
Rescue Eula	.13	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.37	Vernal	.05
West End	.76	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.43
Atlanta	.37	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.50	Man. Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.05	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¼	10	McKinney	32½	35
Elkton	43	43½	Old Gold	..	1½
El Paso	119	125	Portland	118	118½
Findlay	3⅝	..	Vindicator	168	169½
Gold Sov.	4½	5½	Rav. B. H.	3½	3¾
Isabella	17¾	18	Golden C.	185	186
Jackpot	6⅛	8			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Com'l Cr. pf.	26	26	26	26
10	Cons. Power	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Cons. Power pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
100	Cosden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20	Davison Chem. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
64	Fidelity & D.	138	138	138	138
20	H'ston Oil pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½
51	Md. Casualty	86½	87	86½	86⅝
10	Merc. Trust	181	181	181	181
10	Mer.-Mec. Bk.	29	29	29	29
150	Nor. Central	84½	84½	84½	84½
30	Un. Rys. & El.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
50	Wayl'd O. & G.	3	3	3	3
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Ana. & Pot. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Balt. El. 5s, sta	99	99	99	99
3,700	City Balt. 3½s, 1930	92	92	92	92
1,400	City Balt. 3½s, 1928	92	92	92	92
2,000	City Balt. 4s, 1962	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,700	City Balt. 4s, '61, P. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Davison Chem. 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
9,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4,000	Md. Elec. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
200	United Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84	84	84	84
20,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Adventure	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
30	Ahmeek	380	390	380	390
1,155	Alaska	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
150	Algomah	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
600	Allouez	54½	56½	54½	56½
590	Amalgamated	73½	74⅝	73½	74⅝
5,000	Am. Zinc	41	42½	40⅝	42½
25	Anaconda	34	34	34	34
660	Ariz. Com'l	7	7½	6¾	7½
50	Arnold	1	1	1	1
6,485	Butte & Super.	63½	67	63½	66⅞
900	Calumet & Ariz.	69	70	68⅝	69½
106	Calumet & Hecla	585	600	585	599
60	Centennial	20½	21	20½	21
70	Chino	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
1,382	Copper Range	56	57½	56	57½
375	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
385	Franklin	11	11⅝	11	11¼
905	Granby	84	84⅝	84	84⅝
60	Greene-Cananea	31	31½	31	31½
70	Hancock	22½	22½	22¼	22½
10	Indiana	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
185	Isle Royale	29	29½	28	29½
25	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Keweenaw	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
210	Lake	14	15	14	14⅝
265	La Salle	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
20	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
230	Mass. Consol	12	12½	12	12½
100	Mayflower	6	6	6	6
25	Miami	25½	25½	25½	25½
200	Michigan	2	2½	2	2½
495	Mohawk	74½	75½	74	75½
100	Nevada Consol	15	15	15	15
806	New Arcadian	10	10	9⅞	10
15	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
3,315	North Butte	32¾	34½	32½	34
65	North Lake	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
295	Ojibway	3	3¼	3	3¼
120	Old Colony	5	5¼	5	5¼
190	Old Dominion	53¼	54⅝	53½	54⅝
142	Osceola	85	88	85	85½
945	Pond Creek	16	16	15¾	15¾
268	Quincy	85½	88½	85½	88
48	Ray Consol	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝
825	Santa Fe	2⅝	2½	2¼	2½
335	Shannon	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
10	Shattuck	28½	28½	28½	28½
190	St. Mary's Land	57½	60	57½	59½
892	Superior & Bos.	4	4	3⅝	4
388	Superior Copper	34¼	34½	34	34½
45	Tamarack	38	38	37	37½
300	Trinity	5⅝	6¼	5½	5½
100	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
3,030	U. S. Smelting	37½	38	36⅝	37½
233	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46½	46½	46	46
450	Utah Apex	3½	3⅛	3½	3¼
65	Utah Consol	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
993	Utah Copper	66	68	66	68
270	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
105	Wolverine	62	64	62	64
10	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	RAILROADS.				
6	Bos. & Albany	182	182	182	182
110	*Boston Ele.	80¼	80¼	79	79½
548	Boston & Maine	36	37	36	36
10	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	106	106	106	106
5	Fitchburg pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
18	Mass. Elec. pf.	42	42	42	42
5	Nor. & Wor. pf.	150	150	150	150
154	N.Y..N.H. & H.	67	67	66½	67
3	Prov. & Wor.	210	210	210	210
49	Rutland pf.	21	21	21	21
13	W. E. St. R. R.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
3	W.E.St.R.R. pf.	85	85	85	85
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
5	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	93	93	93	93
15	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	109½
5	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
133	Am. T. & T.	121	122½	121	122½
60	Am. Woolen pf.	87	87	87	87
52	At. G. & W. I.	9½	9½	9	9
184	At. G. & W. I. pf.	20	20½	20	20
120	E. Bos. Land	10½	11	10½	11
92	Edison	240	241	240	241
37	Mass. Gas	87½	87½	87½	87½
10	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
90	McElwain pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20	Pullman	157	157	155	155
9	Reece Button	16½	16½	16½	16½
29	Swift & Co.	109	109	109	109
95	Torrington	34¾	35	34¾	34¾
752	United Fruit	139	139	138	138
919	United Shoe M.	58½	58½	57⅛	58
900	United S. M. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28½	28⅜
715	U. S. Steel	56⅛	57	56⅛	57
15	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
58	West. Union	67⅝	68	67⅝	68
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Am. A. C. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
2,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	100
16,000	A.G. & W. I. 5s	68½	69	68½	69
2,000	C. & W. M. 5s	70	70	70	70
5,000	M. G. 4½s, '29	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	N.E. T. 5s, '32	101	101	101	101
1,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	West. Elec. 5s	101	101	101	101
2,000	West. Elec. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.65	.85	Houghton	3¼	3½
Bay St. G.	.13	.15	Iron Blos.	.64	.69
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.55	.60
Bohemia	2⅛	2⅜	Majestic	.46	.49
Boston Ely	.30	.34	McK.-Dar.	.28	.32
Butte & L.	.24	.26	Mex. Met.	.18	.20
Calaveras	2	2¼	M. of Am.	3½	3¾
Chief Cons.	.90	.98	Nev.-Doug.	.79	.83
Cons. Ariz.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop.	.25	.27
Cortez	.30	.45	Oneco	2	2½
Cornelia	8	8¾	S. Lake	7¼	7½
Cons Cop.	1⅝	2	Stewart M.	1⅝	1⅞
Crown Res.	.85	.90	U. V. Ext.	3½	4
Davis-Daly	.99	1	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅝
Eagle & B.	1⅛	1½	Utah Met.	2	2⅛
First N. C.	2⅛	2⅝			

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	58	58½	58	58½
45	Chi. Ry. ser. 2	25½	25½	25½	25½
102	Com. Edison	135½	135½	135	135
15	Dia. Match	95½	95½	95½	95½
30	Ill. Brick	65⅝	65⅝	65½	65½
50	K. C. Light c.	20	20¼	20	20¼
50	Nat. Carbon	133	133	133	133
8	Peoples Gas	117½	117½	117½	117½
60	Public Ser. pf.	96	96	96	96
100	Sears Roe. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½
250	Stew. Warner	68⅜	68⅜	67½	68⅜
92	Swift	109½	109½	109½	109½
131	Union Carbide	158	159½	158	159
	BONDS.				
$6,000	Booth Fish 6s	87	87	87	87
2,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	75	75	75	75
1,000	Met. Gold 5s	75	75	75	75
4,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	West. Elec. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Amal. Copper	74	74	74	74
10	Am. Can	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39⅝
200	Am. Loco	50½	50½	50½	50½
39	Am. Milling	5½	5½	5½	5½
20	Am. Rwys	32	32	31	31
526	Baldwin Loco	48¼	51	48¼	51
390	Do pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101	101
31	B. & S. t.c. pf.	40	40½	40	40½
165	Cambria Steel	49⅝	49⅝	49	49½
31	C. Trac. N. J.	74	74	74	74
5	E Stor. Bat.	52½	52½	52½	52½
2	Gen. Asp. pf.	65	65	65	65
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
1,295	L. Sup.	7½	7½	7½	7½
150	Lehigh Nav.	74⅝	74½	74⅝	74½
200	Leh. V. Tran.	15½	15½	15	15
185	Penn. R. R.	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
2	Pa. Salt Mfg.	92	92	92	92
449	Phila. Elec.	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜
500	P. R. T. ctfs.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
15	Phila. Trac.	75⅝	76	75⅝	76
100	Ray. Cons.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
256	Reading	73⅛	73⅝	73	73⅛
30	South. Pac.	89⅞	91⅝	89⅞	91⅝
231	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½
15	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
195	Union Trac.	34	34	34	34
217	Unit. G. Imp.	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
5,895	U. S. Steel	57	57⅛	56⅛	56⅞
21	Do pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	West Coal	62½	62½	62½	62½
340	W.M.C.&S.t.c.	27	27	27	27
	BONDS.				
$1,000	B. L. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
4,000	Beth. Steel 6s	117	118	117	118
187	C. S. s., 1917	97	97	97	97
2,000	City 4s, 1943	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	E. & P. 4s	76	76⅝	76	76⅝
10,000	Har. E. 6s	98	98	98	98
2,000	Int. Rys. 4s	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
3,000	L. N. c., 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8,000	L. N. g. c. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5,000	L. N. Coal 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
4,000	P.RRc4½s,1960	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
16,000	Pa. Co. 1st 5s	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
87	P. C. s., 1918	93	93	93	93
2,000	Phila. E. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
300	Phila. E. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5,000	Read. gen. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94	94
5,000	Read. J. C. 4s	93	93	93	93
1,000	Stand. G. 6s	95	95	95	95
2,000	W.N.Y.&P.g.4s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
11,000	West. E.cv.5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
100	W. Co. 1st 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sewer P.	20	20	20	20
20	Citizens Trac.	51	51	51	51
80	Col. G. & E.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
1,282	Crucible Steel	24	24⅝	24	24⅝
95	Cruc. S. pf.	87½	88	87	88
30	Elk Nat. Gas	110½	110½	110	110
25	Harbison W.	48	48	48	48
45	Harb. W. pf.	99	99	99	99
65	Indp't Brew.	4	4	4	4
70	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47½	47½
40	Nat'l Firepr.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
75	Pitts. Brewing	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
50	Pitts. B. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½
200	Pitts. Coal	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
75	Pitts. P. Gl'ss	105	105	104½	104½
1,000	P. Silver Pick	11	11	11	11
676	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
25	Ohio Fuel S.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
95	Un. Nat. Gas	131	131	131	131
85	Un. Sw. & S.	105	105	105	105
115	U. S. Steel	56	56⅛	56	56⅛
150	Westing. A. B.	133	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝
120	Westing. Elec.	49⅝	49⅝	49	49
	BONDS.				
$7,000	P. Coal deb. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	W. P. Rys. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	99
2s, c, 1930	98	99
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101¾
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	88	90
Am Ag Ch pf.	92	93¼
Am B Sug pf.	83	85
A B S & Fdy.	99¼	102½
Do ctfs.	99½	102
A C & F pf.	115	116
Am C pf.	..	48½
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Pr.	94	96
Do pf.	107½	109
Am Cot O pf.	95	99
Am Exp.	88	96
Am Malt.	4⅝	5¼
A S pf. B.	82	84
Am Sn pf.	105	108
Am S Ref pf.	114	114⅝
A T & C.	60	61
Am Wool.	28	31
Am Wr Pa pf.	8	12
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98¼
Atl C L.	109	111
Batop M.	1	1¼
B Un Gas.	129	134
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf.	75	83
Bruns Ter.	6¼	7
B R & P.	88	90
Do pf.	101	..
But'k Co.	28	31
Cal P pf.	40	42
Case (J I) pf.	81	87
C R R of N J.	300	325
C & S A Tel	120	125
Chi & Alt.	7⅝	9
Do pf.	10¼	..
C, M & St Paul pf.	127	128
C & N W pf.	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	130
Do pf.	130	150
C, C, C & St L.	32	35⅝
Do pf.	55	65
Cleve & P.	159	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Col & So.	29¼	31
Do 1st pf.	50	54
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Crex Carp.	50	60
Cub-Am S pf.	96	99
D & Co. pf.	87⅝	92
D, L & W.	417	427
D & R G.	7⅛	7⅞
Do pf.	13	15
D M & Ft D	6¼	7½
Do pf.	30	..
Det Ed.	114½	115
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	60	68
D, S S & A	4½	5
Do pf.	8⅜	10
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	35	36½
F M & S pf.	..	32
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	102	102¾
Granby C.	75	100
Hav E Ry, L & P.	82½	85
Helme (G W) Co.	165	180
Do pf.	114	119
Hock Val.	..	115
Homest'ke.	117½	118
Int Agric.	6⅛	14⅞
Do pf.	17	30
I H, N J.	98¼	100
Do pf.	109	116
Int H O.	70	75
Do pf.	102	108
Int Paper	10	11
Do pf.	37	39
Int Stm P pf.	10	20
Iowa Cent.	6	9
Do pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	65	..
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	105½	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	86	..
K'gs Co El L & P.	123¼	124¾
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	109	110
Lacl Gas.	103	104
L E & W.	8	9½
Do pf.	19	21½
Ligg & M.	222½	225
Do pf.	118	120
Long Isl'd.	33	37
L-W Bis.	20½	22
Do 2d pf.	88	95
Lorill Co.	172	180
M'kay Cos pf.	67	68
Man B'ch.	2	3
Man Elev.	127	129½
Man Sh.	55	61
Do pf.	100	104
M Dep Sts.	42	44¾
Do pf.	96½	98
Mex P pf.	83	85
Mich Cent.	101	112½
M & St L.	14¼	16¼
Do pf.	31	37
M, St P & S S M.	117¼	118½
Do pf.	125	130
Do l l.	77	85
Mon Pow.	52¼	53
Do pf.	101	103¼
Mor & Es.	172½	179½
M & B pf.	66	..
N, C & St L.	125	130
N C & S pf.	106	107
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	22
Do 2d pf.	5	7½
N Y, C & St L.	32	34
Do 1st pf.	..	100
Do 2d pf.	45	65
N Y L & West.	112¼	122
N Y S R.	..	55
Norf South	15	20
N & W pf.	85	89
North Am.	73	76
N O T & L.	..	61
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	3	3½
Pabst B pf.	..	90
P T & T.	32	34
Do pf.	90	94
Peo G, C.	117	118
Peo & E.	8	10
Pett-Mull.	22	25
Phila Co.	71	73
P, C, C & St L.	70½	71
Do pf.	90	100
Pitts C pf.	91	94
P, Ft W & C.	150	..
Pitts S pf.	74	78
Pr St Car pf.	99	100
Q'ksil'r	½	¾
Ry St Spr pf.	91	97
Rdg 1st pf.	80⅝	90
Do 2d pf.	83⅝	85
Rutl'd pf.	15	25
St L & S F 2d pf.	3	6
St L S W.	16	17
Do pf.	34	37
Seab A L pf.	37	38⅝
Sears-R.	137	139
So P R S.	37	61
Do pf.	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs.	66	85
St'd Mill.	51	51½
Do pf.	65	70¼
T P L Tr.	102	..
Tob P pf.	100¼	101
T, St L & West	2	2½
Und Type.	62	72
Un Dr G.	..	50
Do pf.	62	65
U S C I P	13	19
Do pf.	40	45
U S R & I	38	44
U S R & Ref	..	1
Do pf.	..	2
U S R 2d pf.	70	95
Va R & P.	..	45
Vul Det.	8	12
Do pf.	..	35
W F Exp.	90	97
W Md pf.	35	40
Weym-B.	225	250
Do pf.	114	120
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 1st pf.	8	12
Wyllys-O.	119	121
Do pf.	100¼	102½
Wis Cent.	35	36½
W'w'th (F W) pf.	120¼	121½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Asked.	Wednesday Bid.	Wednesday Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100⅝	101	100⅝	101⅛
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6s, Sept., 1917	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4½s, March, 1963	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4½s, May, 1957	105	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957	105	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4½s, May, 1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4¼s, March, 1964	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4¼s, March, 1962	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4¼s, Sept., 1960	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4¼s, March, 1930-60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4s, May, 1959	97	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝
4s, Nov., 1958	97	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝
4s, May, 1957	97	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝
4s, Nov., 1936	96⅝	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝
4s, Nov., 1955	96⅝	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝
4s, Nov., 1956	96⅝	..	96⅝	97⅝
4s, 1918-1919	98⅝	..	98⅝	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	87⅝	87⅝	87	87⅝
3½s, May, 1954	87⅝	..	87	..

$3,500,000

NIPE BAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

Due May 1, 1925

The Company owns a sugar plantation and a modern sugar mill, situated on the shores of Nipe Bay, Cuba. The real estate comprises 127,789 acres, of which 36,936 acres are now under cultivation.

From a letter of Mr. Charles A. Hubbard, Treasurer of the Company, copy of which will be sent upon request, we summarize as follows:

Controlled by United Fruit Company through ownership of majority of capital stock.

Closed First Mortgage on all the Company's real estate, and all improvements thereon, including buildings, sugar mills, machinery, railways and wharves.

Present properties conservatively valued at more than $10,000,000, or about three times this First Mortgage Bond issue.

Average annual net earnings six years to June 30, 1914, were 3.77 times interest on these bonds. Estimated net earnings year ending June 30, 1915, $2,000,000, or more than eleven times this interest.

Annual Sinking Fund years 1918 to 1924 inclusive will retire $150,000 bonds per year, or 30% of the entire issue before maturity.

The legality of this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neare, of Boston. Our negotiable temporary receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the permanent bonds.

PRICE 94 AND INTEREST, YIELDING ABOUT 5¾ PER CENT.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

43 Exchange Place

BOSTON — NEW YORK — CHICAGO

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The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable, and upon which we have acted in purchasing these securities.

Before Making a Change in your banking arrangements, consult with our Officers who are always glad to outline our proposition for the handling of personal or business accounts.

Such consultation will be strictly confidential and will not place you under the slightest obligation.

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of the City of New York

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New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request

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Members of New York Stock Exchange

TELEPHONE BROAD 2145 — 25 Broad St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bers, denominations and maturities of the amendment ratifying same, and of the numthorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 9628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor-Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon, May 27, 1915, sealed proposals for the sale to it on June 4, 1915, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $49,652.09 in the sinking fund account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two percentum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Dated, New York, May 7, 1915.

Crucible Steel

Our recent letter analyzes the company's business and the probable effect of the war on the price of the common stock.

Write for it to-day or call at our office

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA

Members New York Stock Exchange

64 Wall St. — 'Phone Hanover 6666

Broadway Central Bank

Broadway at 97th St.

One Year Old Today.

Has gained **400 per cent.** in **deposits** since opening. Volume of business $17,000,000.

Your account solicited

Safe deposit and Silver storage vaults of latest construction with every protection.

Chino Copper Co.

We strongly recommend the purchase of the shares of this Company at the present market price. Send for our Revised Chino circular and let us help you to safely invest your money.

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WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Illinois Pipe Line	25 Atlantic Refining
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25 So. Penn. Oil	25 Galena Sig. Com.
25 S. O. of Indiana	50 National Transit
25 S. O. of Kansas	25 Northern Pipe L.
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New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

Pennsylvania 4½s (When Issued)

Pennsylvania Cons. 4½s, 1960

Bigelow & Company

25 Pine St. — Phone 6290 John.

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Standard Milling Co. Com. & Pref.
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Savage Arms Co.
J. G. McCrory Com. & Pfd.
Am. Power & Light Com.
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Phila. & Wn. Ry. Com. & Pfd.
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

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Chi. & Indiana Coal 5s, 1936
Sierra & San Francisco Pw. 5s, 1949
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Public Utility & Unlisted Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Will Buy or Sell
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Commercial Paper & Investment Securities
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Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. & Pfd.
Deere & Company Pfd.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

FOR SALE
50 American Type Founders, Pfd.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
200 Hudson Companies, Pfd.
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Our books are audited by Messrs. Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
Send for Our Weekly Market Letter 48 on Stocks, Free for Asking.

6% Guaranteed 1st Mortgages
Amounts of $1600 to $2000
Now offered to conservative investors. Best class improved property as security. No charge made to purchasers by large corporation for guarantee of principal and interest. Details from Treasurer, Room 801, 189 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt, 7550.

MATES QUIT MANY SHIPS.

Neptune Association Adopts New Policy in Strike.

Robert H. Cowan, Secretary of the Neptune Association, of 17 Battery Place, who is organizing the strike of masters and mates in the Atlantic coastwise service, said yesterday that the men had held a secret meeting on Wednesday night and decided upon new tactics.

"Our members have been playing into the hands of the companies," Mr. Cowan said, "by remaining on board until other officers could be obtained. From now on they will leave the ships on arrival in New York.

"The first, second and third officers of the Southern Pacific steamship El Sud quit work today, which prevented the vessel from leaving at 3 P. M., according to schedule. Three mates left the Clyde steamships Araphoe, Mohawk and Cherokee, the Mallory steamships Rio Grande and Lampassas, Southern Pacific vessels Comus, El Cid, El Valle, El Mar, El Alba and Momus, the Southern Steamship Company's Ossabaw and Altamaha and the Coamo and Massapequa of the New York and Porto Rico Company.

"Arthur McGray, President of the Neptune Association has called on Collector Malone to ask if he could not prevent steamships leaving that were short of their complement of officers."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	73.52	72.76	73.32	+ .33
Industrials	68.04	66.74	67.66	+ .76

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+ .89
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+ .52
April 30	73.50	72.03	72.60	+ .03
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	— .32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27
May 5	71.82	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May, 1914	69.75 May	18	67.48 May	9	69.17
May, 1913	71.26 May	26	69.45 May	1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17 May	2	80.03 May	31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr.	30	58.99 Feb.	24	70.49
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan.	31	57.47 July	30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan.	9	63.09 June	10	68.04
Year, 1912	83.32 Sep.	30	73.24 Feb.	1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan.	26	69.57 Sep.	25	77.60

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Thirty-nine corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $691,100, were chartered today, including:

Connex Engineering and Construction Co., $300,000; G. Lester, T. G. Davis, E. Downing, 112 West 39th St.

Universal Transportation Co., $75,000; S. Alex Cohen, S. Ranch, G. Frankel, 761 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

Covey Trading Corpn., agents, textiles, metal, rubber, glass, $25,000; D. G. Griffin, A. F. Cohen, A. G. Levy, Scarsdale.

United Orange Groves, Dansville, fruits, orchards, fruit beverages, $30,000; I. E. Burdick, W. W. Stokes, Bruiton Buckwalter, 30 West 44th St.

Standard News Film, motion pictures, films, theatrical, $50,000; F. R. Jones, H. G. Fink, E. Galinger, 27 William St.

Buffalo Photo Material Co., photographic material, supplies, films, $20,000; W. H. and E. H. Means, G. J. Mason, Buffalo.

Catskill Hardware Co., Catskill, contracting, plumbing, heating systems, autos, accessories, $80,000; H. C. Cowen, O. T. Heath, J. W. Cumming, Catskill.

Jessica Waist Co., men's and women's wearing apparel, $20,000; L. B. Ginsburg, S. Reutlinger, T. Kaufman, 15 Mount Hope Place, Bronx.

Rosenfeld-Shaffron Co., women's wearing apparel, $15,000; J. Rosenfeld, S. and M. Shaffron.

H. Horowitz & Co., petticoats, $12,000; H. C. Harris, J. W. Galomb, H. Horowitz, 62 Forsyth St.

Mortgage Co., realty, building, $10,000; L. H. G. Dethloff, H. S. Nadelweiss, J. Epstein, 69 West 38th St.

Subn. Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; J. R. Magee, M. R. Hartman, C. H. Ayres, 619 West 118th St.

Rotary Roaster Corpn., broiling, roasting, cooking devices, $10,000; W. P. Riley, J. T. Abeles, L. H. Sanders, 2 Rector St.

The J. Carneval California Produce and Commission Co., commission for fruits, vegetables, $10,000; F. Boving, F. and J. Carneval, 7,902 79th St., Brooklyn.

Thayne-Cowen Corpn., realty brokerage, construction, $10,000; J. S. and G. W. Cowen, W. C. Thayne, 68 Pleasant Valley Av., Stapleton.

Andrews Construction Corpn., realty, construction, engineering, $10,000; E. H. Mays, T. H. S. and W. Andrews, 367 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

Alpha Investing Co., realty, construction, building materials, $6,000; L. O. Cohen, A. M. Selikowitz, A. W. Hay, 157 West 123d St.

J. Beerman & Co., poultry, meat, provisions, live stock, farms, ranches, cold-storage warehouses, $5,000; B., J., and S. Beerman, 321 St. Nicholas Av.

Oderwald Iron Works, Astoria, structural and ornamental iron works, contracting, $5,000; H. A. Sherry, S. and J. Oderwald, 231 Elm St., Astoria.

The James T. Sayles Co., advertising agency, devices, novelties, $5,000; D. B. Sugerman, E. M. Sayles, H. E. King, 111 Chestnut St., Rochester.

The Little Hat Shop, millinery supplies, $5,000; A. Haas, P. Metz, B. Goodstein, 55 West 110th St.

Genesee Falls Water Co., Buffalo, $15,000; G. N. Cowan, W. J. Nevinger, F. H. Laird, Varysburg.

E. B. Cadwell & Co., auditors, appraisers, collection agency, commission, $5,000; J. Gru, H. G. Warnock, R. E. J. Corcoran, 40 Wall St.

Authorization—Travel Stamps, Richmond, Va., profit-sharing certificates, premium coupons, tickets, stamps, $500,000; repres., Mason B. Starring, Jr., 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital Increases—Duriron Castings Co., New York, $50,000 to $300,000; Evans & Wright, Brooklyn, $4,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Mount Repose Cemetery, Haverstraw; Consolidated Food Exchange, Manhattan; Philadelphia Motor Mart Co., Bronx; Interstate Film Co., Manhattan; Intercity Express Co., Manhattan; Theatre Carriage Service, New York; Rodney K. Haines Co., Manhattan; Harlem River Produce Dealers' Supply Co., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—Charters filed: Van Dyke Co., Montclair, to deal in perfumery, toilet preparations, &c., $2,000; Louis A. Van Dyke, Louis A. Sable, Northan Warren, all of Montclair.

Charles P. Taylor, Inc., Newark, to deal in electric motors, dynamos, &c., $100,000; Ralph H. Dixon, Aura M. Higbee, J. Fred Anderson, all of Newark.

Hartshorn Estate, Short Hills, to deal in real estate, &c., $200,000; Stewart Hartshorn, Johanna Hartshorn, Stewart H. Hartshorn, Cora L. Hartshorn, Johanna H. Hack, Harold W. Hack, all of Short Hills.

California Perfumery Co., Jersey City, to deal in perfumery, toilet preparations, &c., $5,000; Alexander D. Henderson, William Scheele, William H. Carey, all of Jersey City.

Bergen County Construction Co., Leonia, to deal in real estate, &c., $3,000; Abraham Strauss, Angelina Amoresi, John T. Lucia.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100¾	2.75
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.90
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101⅛	4.05
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅝	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99¼	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅛	99⅝	4.80
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.90
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.05
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅝	3.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅝	92	7.45
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96⅝	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	5.98
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅛	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅝	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	97⅞	5.95
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97⅛	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1916	98⅛	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	3.30
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1916	97	98⅛	8.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.30
Mo. Pac. Ry.	6	June, 1915	90	92	
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99⅛	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅞	97⅛	7.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	90⅝	100⅛	4.51
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100⅛	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	4.70
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.65
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.55
Suls. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97⅛	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	98⅝	98⅞	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅛	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅛	6.75

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.—			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2½@2¾
Ninety days ....2¾@2⅞

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2	2½	2

ON TIME.

60 days.......2¾@3 | 5 and 6 mos..3¼
90 days.......2¾@3 | 8 and 10 mos..3¾@4
4 mos.........3 @3¼ | 11 and 12 mos..3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3¾@4
60 to 90 days....................3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79 11-16	$4.79½	$4.79½
Cables	4.80	4.79⅞	4.79⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.79⅞
Paris	5.32½	5.31⅞
Berlin	.82⅝	.82⅞
Austria	15.60	15.65
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.28
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.83	5.82½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.63	49.75
Russia	..	42.60
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.50	25.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅝	$4.75¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $441,463,048; balances, $21,995,450; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $343,667.

The local banks have lost $466,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 50c, unchanged.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Although war considerations imparted much nervousness to the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, it was early noticeable that the urgent selling pressure of the day before was absent. The market tone was subject to abrupt changes during the day, but the general tendency was toward betterment. In a number of instances substantial price improvements were recorded. Trading was active, with commission houses busy with a heavy volume of orders, which included many fractional lot transactions.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
40	Allis-Chalmers	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
7,450	Amal. Copper	73⅝	74⅝	73	74¼
210	Am. B. Sugar	45½	47	45⅜	47
1,120	Am. Can	39¼	40	39⅛	39¼
40	Am. C. & F.	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
100	Am. H. & L. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
50	Am. Ice Sec.	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
240	Am. Loco	50	52	50	52
100	Am. Malt pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
610	Am. Smelt	68⅝	70⅜	69⅛	70⅜
30	Am. Sugar	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
110	Anaconda Cop.	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
10	At., T. & S. F.	101	101	101	101
170	Balt. & Ohio	73⅜	74⅛	73⅛	74¼
70	Beth. Steel	145	149	144	148
290	Brook. R. T.	89⅛	90	89½	89⅝
30	Cal. Pet	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
380	Can. Pacific	159⅛	160	158⅜	159⅜
210	Central Leath.	38⅜	39	38⅜	38⅜
50	Ches. & Ohio	45⅛	45⅛	45	45
100	C., M. & St. P.	93⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛
120	C., R. I. & P.	24	24⅛	24	24
110	Chino Copper	46	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛
250	Col. F. & Iron	29	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛
40	Corn Products	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
40	Dist. Securities	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
290	Erie	26⅜	27⅛	26½	26⅜
80	Erie 1st pf	42⅛	42⅛	42	42
140	Goodrich Co.	48⅛	48⅛	47⅜	48
70	Gt. North. pf.	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅛
110	Gug'heim Ex.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
30	Inspir. Cop	31⅛	32	31⅛	32
1,410	Inter.-Met	21	21⅜	21	21⅜
590	Inter.-Met. pf.	71⅛	71⅜	71	71⅜
270	Kan. City Co.	27	29⅛	27	28⅜
160	Lehigh Valley	140⅛	141⅛	140⅛	140⅛
30	Maxwell Mot.	50⅜	51	50⅜	51
30	Max. M. 2d pf	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
340	Mexican Pet.	77⅜	79⅜	77	79⅛
20	Miami Copper	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
10	Mo., K. & T.	12½	12½	12½	12½
320	Mo. Pacific	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
70	Nat. Enamel.	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛
20	Nat. Lead	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
270	N. Y. Central	87⅜	88	87⅛	88
130	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66⅛	67⅜	66⅛	67
150	N. Y., O. & W	30⅜	31⅛	30⅜	31¼
20	North. Pac	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
120	Pr. Steel Car	48	49	48	49
140	Ray Copper	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛
10,080	Reading	147	147⅜	146⅛	146⅞
40	Rep. I. & S.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
80	Rumely	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
290	Southern Pac.	89⅝	91⅛	89⅝	90⅝
70	Southern Ry.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
130	Studebaker	72	74⅛	72	73⅛
20	Tenn. Copper	33	33	33	33
80	Third Avenue	52	52⅜	52	52⅜
20	Union Bag	6	6	6	6
2,780	Union Pac	128⅛	128⅜	127⅝	128⅜
10	U. S. Rubber	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
18,710	U. S. Steel	57	57⅛	56⅛	56⅞
1,140	Utah Copper	66⅛	68⅛	66⅛	67⅜
40	Wabash pf	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,470	Westing. El.	100	100	97½	99⅛
51,790					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.38	.38	.37	.37
1,100	Booth	.50	.50	.49	.49
800	Con. Vir	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Dia. B. B.	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1,000	Elkton	.44½	.44½	.44½	.44½
500	Dr. Jackpot	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
600	G'field Merg.	.28	.28	.27	.27
300	Jim Butler	.84	.84	.84	.84
800	Jumbo Ext	1.30	1.32½	1.30	1.32½
500	Lone Star	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	Midway	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
300	North Star	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000	Oro	.10	.10	.10	.10
650	Tonopah Ext.	1.30	1.32½	1.30	1.32½
500	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80
9,850					

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

—CHARTERED 1864—
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Assets and Liabilities
The New York Times will publish the statements of out-of-town National Banks in the issue of Sunday, May 16th.
The New York Times has the largest circulation among investors and bank depositors, and leads in volume of bank statements.
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

$65,000,000

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

General Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 1965

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000. each with privilege of registration as to principal and exchangeable for bonds registered as to both principal and interest. Fully registered bonds re-exchangeable for coupon bonds.

Both principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in gold without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania, excepting any Federal Income Tax.

SAMUEL REA, Esq., President of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a letter dated May 6, 1915, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, writes in part as follows:

"In order to provide for its presently maturing obligations and future requirements, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to execute a mortgage, to secure an issue of bonds to be known as its General Mortgage Bonds, which is to cover, subject to prior liens for the retirement of which General Mortgage Bonds are to be reserved, all the railroad property and leaseholds of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company (excepting certain unimportant leaseholds), including the valuable terminals in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and other places in the State of Pennsylvania, and valuable rolling stock, shops and other equipment owned by the Company.

"The proceeds of the $65,000,000 bonds which you have agreed to purchase will provide the Company with the balance of funds necessary to pay off the Convertible Bonds which mature on October 1st, 1915; the other obligations maturing in 1915 and the cost of additions and betterments to its railroad and equipment planned for the balance of this year having already been provided for.

"The authorized total issue of the General Mortgage Bonds will be limited at all times to the then outstanding and paid-up capital stock of the Company, and the mortgage securing these bonds will be in such form and terms as shall be necessary in the opinion of counsel to make the bonds issued thereunder a legal investment for savings banks and life insurance companies under the present laws of the State of New York.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has at present outstanding $499,265,700 Capital Stock, and has uninterruptedly paid dividends on its outstanding stock since 1856, the present dividend being at the rate of 6% per annum.

"The gross income of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1914, applicable to interest charges, rentals, etc., amounted to $51,792,223, while the aggregate of these fixed charges for the year ended December 31st, 1914, including interest, rentals, etc., amounted to $17,701,458.

"The General Mortgage Bonds are issuable bearing interest at such rate or rates, and with such maturity or maturities, not earlier, however, than the maturity of the General Mortgage bonds now to be issued, as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

"Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 98½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

A first payment of $50 per $1,000 bond subscribed for must accompany all subscriptions. The balance of the amount due on bonds allotted upon subscriptions will be payable in New York Funds on Tuesday, June 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned. Pending the execution of the mortgage and the engraving of the bonds, temporary certificates of the Company will be issued.

If no allotment be made, the first payment will be repaid in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be alloted, the balance of the first payment will be applied towards the amount due on Tuesday, June 1, 1915. No interest will be allowed on such first payment. If any further balance remains, such balance will be repaid. Failure to pay the second installment, when due, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, May 7, 1915.

WABASH
Are the prospects of this railroad under the proposed reorganization plan encouraging enough to make it worth while paying the large assessment? An analysis of the past and prospective earnings in the current issue (out Saturday) endeavors to answer this perplexing question for Wabash security holders. There are many other interesting articles. So that you may know our paper better
Send for This Copy
The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

WHAT IS NEW HAVEN WORTH?
Is there any justification for the present price of New York, New Haven & Hartford stock? What is the intrinsic worth of this stock, and what will be its position after the disintegration plans have been completed?
These are some of the questions that Mr. Moody answers in a special analysis of the property which we have just issued. Mr. Moody has been absolutely right in his analysis of the New Haven road for the past seven years.
A few copies of this special study are available for those who make the first inquiries.
Moody's Investors Service,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52ND DIVIDEND
AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 29 earn from June 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York. 28th Year.

To the Holders of

HUNTINGTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. 6% COLLATERAL TRUST SERIAL GOLD BONDS, MATURING DECEMBER 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Gold Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1915, that said Huntington Land & Improvement Company has called for redemption on June 1st, 1915, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, face value, of said bonds, and upon said date the bonds hereinafter enumerated shall be due and payable. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated December 1st, 1913, said Trustee has selected the following numbered bonds for redemption:

1003,	1006,	1014,	1017,	1025,	1031,	1032,	1043,	1047,	1049,	1050
1052,	1069,	1089,	1090,	1103,	1104,	1114,	1128,	1129,	1137,	1138
1140,	1148,	1149,	1154,	1157,	1158,	1160,	1161,	1163,	1185,	1186
1191,	1192,	1205,	1200,	1210,	1215,	1221,	1224,	1226,	1229,	1240
1241,	1251,	1260,	1263,	1265,	1266,	1287,	1288,	1294,	1298,	1302
1303,	1308,	1322,	1338,	1340,	1341,	1347,	1351,	1352,	1353,	1376
1380,	1382,	1389,	1390,	1396,	1401,	1402,	1406,	1408,	1416,	1421
1424,	1429,	1454,	1459,	1462,	1464,	1475,	1476,	1479,	1484,	1485
1489,	1490,	1493,	1497,	1502,	1504,	1508,	1512,	1518,	1518,	1519
1522,	1524,	1528,	1529,	1537,	1540,	1542,	1543,	1545,	1547,	1548
1556,	1557,	1563,	1565,	1567,	1572,	1577,	1588,	1599,	1604,	1608
1613,	1621,	1630,	1632,	1633,	1634,	1636,	1646,	1652,	1659,	1660
1667,	1669,	1671,	1677,	1679,	1680,	1686,	1698,	1701,	1702,	1709
1710,	1711,	1721,	1727,	1728,	1737,	1738,	1739,	1750,	1757,	1760
1761,	1762,	1764,	1766,	1766,	1768,	1772,	1777,	1779,	1781,	1782
1784,	1790,	1791,	1704,	1798,	1809,	1821,	1827,	1828,	1829,	1831
1833,	1835,	1838,	1839,	1840,	1846,	1877,	1884,	1895,	1898,	1913
1921,	1933,	1938,	1953,	1956,	1958,	1960,	1962,	1963,	1990,	1991
1999,	2000.									

Upon presentation and surrender of said numbered bonds, and unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of June, 1915, at the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, said numbered bonds will be paid, together with a premium of one per cent. on the principal thereof, and accrued interest.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said June 1st, 1915, all interest upon said numbered bonds shall cease.

A. G. WALKER, Secretary,
Dated April 27th, 1915. Huntington Land & Improvement Company.

United States Reduction and Refining Co.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The United States Reduction and Refining Company having made certain defaults under the terms and conditions of its First Mortgage dated July 1, 1901, securing the above mentioned bonds, and a Receiver having been appointed on April 22, 1915, in a suit brought by The New York Trust Company, as successor trustee, in the District Court of the United States in the District of Colorado, for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and it appearing that the interest due July 1, 1915, on said bonds will not be paid, the undersigned at the request of the owners of a large amount of the bonds have agreed to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders. It is of the utmost importance to enable the Committee to deal promptly and effectively with the situation that bondholders act in concert for their mutual protection, and that they deposit their bonds with the Committee without delay.

The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, New York, has been appointed the Depositary of the Committee to receive deposits of bonds and to issue Certificates of Deposit therefor.

The Deposit Agreement has been prepared, under the terms and provisions of which the Committee will receive deposits of bonds, with July, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached. Copies of this Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 5, 1915.

M. N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
J. A. HAYES,
Committee.
CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary,
26 Broad St., New York City.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
26 Broad Street, N. Y. City,
Depositary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To the Stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the seventh day of June, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, immediately following the Annual Meeting, to take action upon the following Resolutions, duly adopted by the Board of Directors, at a Meeting duly held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on April 29, 1915:

"RESOLVED:

I. That, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of this Company, it is advisable and most for the benefit of the Company that the Company should be forthwith dissolved.

II. That a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company be and it hereby is called, for the purpose of taking action on the foregoing Resolution, to meet at the office of the Company, at No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the seventh day of June, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., immediately following the Annual Meeting.

III. That the Secretary give notice of said Meeting and of the adoption of these Resolutions within ten days from this date, by publishing the same in the Hudson Observer, a newspaper published in Hudson County, New Jersey, at least four weeks successively, once a week, next preceding the time appointed for holding the said Meeting, and by mailing a copy of the same to each Stockholder residing in the United States."

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

Dated, May 6, 1915.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 18, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

The Plan of Reorganization has been approved by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the Bankers of the Committee, who will act as Reorganization Managers thereunder and have formed a syndicate to underwrite its cash requirements.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their bonds upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to such Plan and Agreement and to the terms thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHANNES LUDEN, Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Issued by Central Trust Company of New York Under the Deposit Agreement, Dated December 20, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Pursuant to said Agreement dated December 20, 1911, the Committee constituted thereunder has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, and filed a copy thereof with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement, within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of December 20, 1911, holders of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
HENRY R. CARSE,
WILLARD V. KING,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY,
H. K. POMROY,
WILLIAM A. READ,
J. HERNDON SMITH,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Committee.
F. L. BABCOCK, Secretary.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company or its predecessor, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 19, 1911, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has adopted a Plan for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has filed a copy thereof with Columbia Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to the Plan unless within twenty days from the date of this notice they file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent therefrom and withdraw from the Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman;
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS, Committee.
PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, General Unsecured Indebtedness, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Committees and the Stockholders' Committee mentioned in the foregoing notices, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee and copies thereof have been lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds with either of the Bondholders' Committees and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their bonds, bearing the coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1912, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan, on or before June 1, 1915.

Holders of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company who have not already deposited their stock with the Stockholders' Committee and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their Certificates of Stock with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary for the Stockholders' Committee, on or before June 1, 1915. All such Certificates of Stock must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank and, if required by said Stockholders' Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped.

Holders of general unsecured indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company desiring to participate in the Reorganization must do so on the terms provided in said Plan and Agreement and in the manner hereafter to be announced by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York or of Central Trust Company of New York, or of Columbia Trust Company, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Joint Reorganization Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary of the Joint Reorganization Committee in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
J. HORACE HARDING,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
HENRY K. POMROY,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Joint Reorganization Committee.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
SPOONER & COTTON,
Counsel for Joint Reorganization Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Reorganization Managers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Northern Colorado Power Company

(Now named THE WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.)

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Preferred Stock and Common Stock and First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Redeemable Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above Company issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 22, 1913:

Holders of the above Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified to present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, in order to receive, on surrender of certificates representing deposited stock, the new stock to which they are entitled under the above Plan and Agreement, and, on surrender of certificates representing deposited bonds, the certificates of interest in new bonds and the cash representing the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds, to which they are entitled under the Plan and Agreement and the circular letter of the undersigned to depositors of bonds dated December 15, 1914. Certificates representing deposited bonds should be accompanied by properly executed certificates of ownership for the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

JOHN SEAGER,
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
Readjustment Committee.
New York, April 27, 1915.

Sinking Fund Purchase of International Agricultural Corporation First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund, bonds issued under said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $311,082.08, now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1915, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of one hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest. Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on or before May 15, 1915, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted, at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M. May 18th, 1915, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease. United States Treasury decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Corporate Trustee,
H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated May 1, 1915.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed **"Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds,"** will be received by **The New England Trust Company, Trustee**, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until **Tuesday, May 18, 1915**, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $20,009.07. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY
May 4th, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 487.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of Sixty-five (65) cents per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable May 25th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 20th, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
FRED CLARK,
Secretary.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.
New York, May 5th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15th, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 6th, 1915, and will re-open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 17th, 1915.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.
New York, May 5th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15th, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 6th, 1915, and will re-open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 17th, 1915.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
Engineers-Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (9th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 21, 1915.
A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS' & METALS NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the capital stock of this bank will be payable, free of tax, on and after May 11, 1915, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 8, 1915.
JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

TERRIBLE MINING CO.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. May 4, 1915.

A dividend of six (6) cents per share has been declared, payable May 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 10th, 1915.
A. HARRISON, Secretary.

PASSING EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is the best illustrated newspaper in the United States. Printed on fine paper by rotogravure process. It is a triumph of pictorial art. The war pictures give a graphic representation of the great conflict. On all news stands. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

...of the favorable prospects for the new crop, and after an early advance on firmness abroad, prices declined sharply, at one time showing losses of 1¼c to 2¾c. from the opening advance. Toward the close the market rallied on export sales, and final prices were ¾c. to 1c. net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red winter wheat was quoted at $1.67½ and No. 2 hard winter at $1.69¾, cost, insurance and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.64⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.66⅝, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	163½	164¼	102⅛
July	..	..	139¼	140⅝	94½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	161½	159½	160⅝	161	93⅝
July	134⅞	132⅛	133⅜	134⅝	85⅛
September	124⅛	122⅞	123⅞	124	84⅝

CORN.

The market for corn felt the influence of the decline in wheat and prices were easier, closing at ⅛ to ½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76¾	76⅛	76¼	76⅜	66⅜
July	79⅜	78⅜	78⅞	79⅜	65⅛
September	80¼	79¾	79⅞	80	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were easier, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on favorable reports regarding the progress of the new crop. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white, 62c; No. 3 white, 61c; No. 4 white, 60½c; fancy clipped, white, 62@63½c; ordinary cliped, white, 61@62c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	54¾	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜	38
July	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	54	37¼
September	47¼	46⅜	46⅞	47¼	35⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was somewhat irregular, but the tone was generally

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.20	10.10
July	10.30	10.20	10.22	10.32	10.27
Ribs—					
May	10.42	10.37	10.42	10.52	11.15
July	10.77	10.67	10.75	10.75	11.27
Pork—					
May	17.90	17.80	17.90	17.80	19.80
July	18.32	18.12	18.32	18.25	19.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was weak and lower throughout the greater part of the day under liquidation through local commission houses, and while there was a partial rally toward the close on covering, final prices were 3 to 9 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.43@....	6.50
May	6.46	6.43	6.45@6.47	6.50
June	6.59	6.59	6.57@6.62	6.66
July	6.74	6.68	6.71@6.72	6.80
August	6.88	6.86	6.87@6.89	6.96
September	6.98	6.93	6.97@6.99	7.05
October	7.03	6.96	7.01@7.03	7.07
November	....	....	6.77@6.93	6.80
December	....	....	6.75@6.80	6.50

COFFEE.

New crop coffee was offered in the local market for the first time yesterday, and, in absence of bullish developments to counterbalance the effect, prices were easier, closing 5 to 8 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and prices were unchanged on the basis of 7⅝c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	6.13@6.15	6.18
June	..	..	6.21@6.22	6.26
July	7.39	7.32	7.32@7.34	7.40
August	..	..	7.34@7.35	7.40
September	7.43	7.35	7.35@7.36	7.40
October	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.45
November	..	..	7.44@7.45	7.50
December	7.55	7.48	7.48@7.49	7.54
January	..	..	7.53@7.54	7.50
February	..	..	7.58@7.59	7.65
March	7.70	7.69	7.65@7.66	7.70
April	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.72

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,980 packages. Fresh supplies were very moderate and the market was well sustained on choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with demand fairly good. Secondary grades are quieter and a shade easier. Renovated firm, with stock cleaning up very closely. Ladles quite active. Packing stock in short supply. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27@28½c; thirds, 24@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 50,181 cases. Arrivals are again very large, but the storage packed stock is comprising a large part of the supply, and most of this is going direct to the warehouses for shippers' account. Offerings on the open market comprise only a ... Nearby white eggs about steady; much of the business is in range of 22@23c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed firsts, 20¼@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19¾@20½c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16c; culls and inferior checks, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 22@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@23c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@22c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e. Sat. showers and cooler; moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming n. w. Sat.

Ga.—Showers Fri. Sat. probably fair and cooler; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sat.

Fla.—Showers Fri., except fair in s. Sat., showers, except fair and cooler in n. w.; moderate winds Fri., except fresh to strong over n. w.

Ala.—Showers Fri., cooler in the interior; fresh to strong s. winds. Sat., fair.

Miss.—Showers and cooler Fri., with fresh to strong s. winds. Sat., fair.

La.—Showers and cooler Fri., with fresh shifting winds, becoming n. w. and n. Sat., fair, warmer in w.

East. Tex.—Showers and cooler Fri., with fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. Sat., fair, warmer.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri., warmer in n. and w. Sat., fair, warmer.

Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair in w., clearing in e. Fri.; cooler in extreme e. Sat., fair, farmer.

Ark.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat. fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Rain and cooler Fri. Sat., fair, warmer in w.

Ky.—Rain Fri, cooler in cen. and w. Sat. fair.

Ohio—Rain Fri. Sat. probably fair and cooler; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Ind.—Rain and cooler Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Ill.—Rain and cooler Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate, possibly fresh, shifting winds, becoming n. w. Fri. and light, variable Sat.

Lower Mich.—Showers Fri., cooler by night. Sat. fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds Fri., possibly fresh over s.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Fri. Sat. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Wis.—Rain Fri., cooler in cen. and e. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w. Fri. and variable Sat.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair in w., clearing in e. Fri., warmer in cen. and w. Sat. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair in w., clearing in e. Fri., cooler in e. and s. Sat. fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair, except showers in n.w., cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair, warmer in cen. and e.

Neb.—Fair, warmer Fri. and Sat.

Kan.—Fair Fri., warmer in w. Sat. fair, warmer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

M. J. & M. BLAKE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. J. & M. Blake, Inc., dealers in scrap iron and metals, at 601 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Thomas Blake, $1,000; James Keane, $2,000, and James F. Crotty, $50. Judge Mayer appointed Dean Nelson receiver; bond, $500. Michael Blake, the President, was also President of the Manhattan Rolling Mills which assigned on April 5, and President of John Leonard & Co. He was also formerly a Trustee of one of the largest savings banks in the city.

JOSEPH L. PLUNKETT, theatrical manager of 1,400 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,608 and no assets.

HARRY NADLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Nadler, as the Damitro Manufacturing Co., women's hats, 113 Prince Street, by Adolph Bradkin, $4,174; Solomon Bradkin, $32, and Morris Singer.

IGNATZ MARGARETEN, baker, 212 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $5,409, and no assets.

LEWIS COHEN, painters' supplies, 9 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $2,708, and assets, $819.

LESTER A. NOLAN.—Judge Mayer has appointed F. Stearns Edick receiver for Lester A. Nolan, grocer, at Nyack.

PAUL WESSELS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Wesley Barker receiver for Paul Wessels, baker, at Peekskill.

TOWER CONSTRUCTION CO., 1 Madison Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $40,398, and assets, $1,960.

PNEUMATIC CONCRETE PLACING CO., 45 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,714 and assets of $28,604.

C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., INC., harness, 128 Chamber Street, has filed assignment schedule showing liabilities, $21,468, and assets, $3,913.

A. BERNSTEIN'S SON & CO., INC., millinery, 7 Great Jones Street, has assigned to Wm. C. Rosenberg.

ANNA WEINSTEIN, millinery, 291 First Avenue, assigned to Nathan Goldman.

LOUIS KARPF, oilcloth, 49 Essex Street, has assigned to Samuel Mandelbaum.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—The Trombly-Allen Jewelry Co. of Worcester, against which bankruptcy proceedings were instituted April 8, filed schedules in the United States District Court today. The company admits debts of $67,391.70, and has assets amounting to $10,591.66, the latter consisting chiefly of debts due, amounting to $10,093.94. Three secured creditors have claims aggregating $12,736.68, the principal one being the Worcester Trust Co., $11,380. The Star Watch Case Co., Ludington, Mich., $32,996.14, is the principal one of more than sixty unsecured creditors, whose claims amount to $54,453.66.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—John F. Creamer, liquor dealer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $60,349, of which $570 is for taxes, $175 is for wages, $23,500 is secured, $28,245 is unsecured, and $7,859 is for accommodation paper. The assets are estimated at $31,950, of which $27,000 is represented in encumbered real estate, $1,500 in stock in trade, and $1,500 in license.

FALL RIVER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Henry C. R. Breault of this city, school teacher; liabilities, $2,036; assets, $80.

ROCHESTER—Oliver A. Miller, shoe dealer, voluntary petition; liabilities $13,421.52 and assets $50. Rochester, Buffalo, Boston, and New York wholesale houses are creditors.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, James N.—Hartman Wrecking Co., Inc., $123.86.
Burns, James E.—S. G. Shermer, $112.66.
Bermuda-American Steamship Co.—National Biscuit Co., $217.75.
Bruntel, Joseph H., and Nathan Sussman—L. Friedlander et al., $444.22.
Basch, Rudolph—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $2,022.66.
Bonis, Joseph J.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., $386.65.
Bloom, Simon J.—E. L. Richards, $103.69.
Baker, John—Daniel P. Boehm Co., Inc., $126.60.
Conen, J. Quintus—Surplus Assets Co., $100.31.
City of N. Y.—J. Gallo, $636.75.
Canessa, Antonio, Ciro Liquori, and Felice Caramanna—Park & Tilford, $219.81.
Cimino, Sebastiano—J. Cohen, $1,176.94.
David Killock Co.—Standard Electric Mfg. Co., $223.60.
Delker, William—T. F. Mulligan et al., $157.52.
De Forest, George B.—Lawyers Mortgage Co., $5,605.79.
Detroit Steel Products Co.—J. S. Sutphen et al., $352.92.
Eberle, Barbara—W. G. Holbrock, $130.08.
Fritz, Simon—Koshin, Blitstein & Co., $208.34.
Freeman, Samuel—E. G. Lyons, $296.45.
Frederick L. Cranford, Inc.—J. Puma, $600.
Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.—C. J. Holman, costs, $123.72.
Gray, William E.—American Surety Co. of N. Y., $208.13.
Goldfarb, Isaac—General Fish Co., Inc., $228.41.
Goldberg, David L.—E. T. Smith et al., $235.38.
Gasciogne, George—S. Echelman, $102.73.
Goldberg, Wolf—S. G. Siegel et al., $534.31.
Goldstein, Abraham J., Moses A. Goldstein, and Harry Ginsburg—L. A. London, $2,076.05.
Gavigan, James C., and Edw. L. Oldham—J. H. Buckman, $7,814.23.
Grannis & Warley Contracting Co.—W. H. Alcock, $297.34.
Griggs, John N.—Ricca & Son, Inc., $127.89.
Greenberg, Joseph M.—C. Lipschutz, $1,097.48.
Hillis, Thomas J.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.86.
Hugh W. Adams & Son, Inc.; Hugh W. Adams, and John Pirkl—D. R. Hanna et al., $1,842.50.
Heffernan, John F.—L. Ettlinger, $275.96.
Harlem Terminal Storage & Warehouse Co.—E. Bendheim et al., $1,708.13.
Herbert, Fred W.—E. May, Inc., $336.28.
Katz, Charles—Bloomingdale Bros., $4,058.78.
Kriterion Film Corp.—J. D. Lowder, $621.18.
Lintner, Adolph—S. Hochstadter, $195.66.
L'Hommedieu, Howard A.—Paul Ruinart Champagne Co., $579.78.
Same—B. Altman & Co., $217.76.
Lenkowsky, Louis and Hyman—M. Kaufman et al., $189.65.
McColgan, Joseph T., and Harry Dodds—A. Marcus et al., $1,236.
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. — A. W. Bascomb, $350.
Same—J. A. Bascomb, $1,891.50.
McNeary, Thomas—James Everards Breweries, $176.51.
McAllister, John—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $108.88.
Mulligan, Matthew—Degnon Contracting Co., $116.70.
McGovern, Thomas B., Jr.—E. F. Coombs, $1,138.51.
McFarlan, Nathan T.—James Everard's Breweries, $329.16.
Muller, Max, and Joseph Levy—People, &c., $300.
Mayer, Gus R.—Oppenheim Collins Realty Co., $151.80.
Matheson, George E. — W. W. Farley, $1,320.25.
Miller, Pauline—J. Cohen, $1,145.91.
Marshall, Thomas—Universal Folding Box Co., Inc., $115.19.
Nicoloni, Antonio—S. Levy, $478.21.
O'Brien, George J., and George W. Evans—J. S. Ashley et al., $100.90.
Orvis, Orland D.—M. F. Kelly, $659.40.
Owen, Cecil—P. Bradley, $1,154.29.
Poggenburg, Henry F.—J. Bischoff, $19,800.83.
Pacific Motor Car Exchange—A. S. Lewis, $225.97.
Peerless Construction and Repair Co.—B. Hughes, $862.88.
Pringle, John M.—R. W. Sayer, $905.29.
Same—Same, $1,978.07.
Reis Theatrical Enterprises, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $113.42.
Reichenbach, Frederick W.—A. Pardi Tile Co., $136.91.
Riley, Nicholas S.—M. F. Mulvihill, $200.
Rosenthal, Isaac and Michael—E. Junger et al., $167.37.
Rosenberg, Barnet—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $114.40.
Reiman, Ludwig—L. Wasserman, $494.40.
Roberts, Joseph and Annie—C. P. Goldsmith et al., $234.65.
Rackmelewitz, Nathan—C. Bayart, $164.38.
Siegel, Eva—G. F. Dobson, $1,459.63.
Scherrer, Harry—F. Forman, $953.65.
Schwartz, Nathan and Maurice—D. J. Gitto, $182.40.
Steinberg, David, and Joseph Kuttner—M. E. Crane, $3,268.40.
Slotopolsky, Nathan—Jefferson Bank, $322.45.
Stollerman, Solomon—E. L. Richards, $192.06.
Schachewitz, Joseph—Schulberg & Lazarus, $304.36.
Sawyer, Michael—N. Y. Telephone Co., $115.13.
Saltzman, Louis—M. Baraz et al., $153.
Silverman, Mendel—N. Y. Railways Co., $107.75.
Schneiderman, Samuel—Same, costs, $108.88.
Sussman, Nathan—L. Friedlander, $821.25.
Thespian Building Corporation—J. L. Birnbaum, $185.01.
Trivers, Nathan and Theodore—L. Levine, $1,015.02.
United Steam Laundry Co.—Baumann-McWhirter Chemical Co., Inc., $346.35.
Vogt, Robert—David Shannon Co., $1,952.30.
Vanderbeck, Gertrude A.—L. Kiernan, $112.15.
Wehrum, John H. and Mary—F. McCanna et al., $382.18.
Wilson, Bernard—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $343.16.
Zraick, Johon and Malaki M.—James Everard's Breweries, $550.75.

In Bronx County.

Barrick, Rosa L.—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $1,473.02.
Barnet, Miriam, and Herman Bass—City of New York, $152.76.
Cohen, Jacob—Village of North Pelham, $130.43.
Duifer, Justus—H. Balenzwey, $648.15.
Damielsen, Christian—City of N. Y., $17.72.
Hamilton, Harry T.—W. H. Souls, $66.37.
Harlem Terminal Storage and Warehouse Co.—E. Bendheim et al., $1,703.13.
Isaacs, John—T. C. Takami, $68.56.
Josephson, Sigmund and Hannah—Ginsburg Realty Co., $68.08.
Kornblum, Benjamin—N. Y. Telephone Co., $22.25.
Krilov, Jacob—Henry L. Hunter, Inc., $47.18.
Same—Harlem Valley Fruit and Produce Association, Inc., $64.73.
Luedeke, David—J. Greer, $29.72.
McDowell, William R.—B. V. Construction Co., $243.73.
Mayer, Christian—F. Lahr, $107.64.
Potter, Emily H.—J. G. Leikens, Inc., $187.77.
Quinn, Joseph F.—City of N. Y., $430.45.
Ringelstein, Karl—Harlem Valley Fruit and Produce Association, Inc., $221.14.
Reilly, Anna M.—W. A. Farrell, $182.54.
Rothkirch Building Co. and Herman Rothkirch—W. H. Caldwell, Jr., $6,335.59.
Schwach, Charles K.—A. L. Hillyard, $1,379.01.
Samuelson, Hyman and Rosa—M. Bregman, $192.06.
Same—B. Kaplan, $67.72.
Sherman, Harry—Harlem Valley Fruit and Produce Association, Inc., $153.71.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Fenn, Frederick W.—A. M. Gerbaulet, Aug. 25, 1914, $200.
Andriaccio, James G., and Anna Nicolini—J. F. Simonelli et al., April 21, 1915, $532.04.
Brody, Joseph, and Isidor Wolinsky—H. Suss, March 12, 1914, $103.06.
Zucker, Benjamin—A. Garlick et al., Nov. 11, 1914, $498.01.
Feder, Fannie—C. Demast et al., Dec. 1, 1908, (canceled,) $150.16.
Feinstein, Barnett, and Daniel Elkind—United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., June 18, 1914, $264.65.
Glaser, Bella—M. Shalwitz et al., Dec. 1, 1914, $295.72.
Maxwell, William J.—W. E. Winne, April 23, 1915, $119.51.
Meinhardt, Samuel—Sydney J. Stern Co., Inc., Feb. 4, 1915, $103.03.
Miller, John W.—Childs Co., April 21, 1915, $689.74.
Stephen Merritt Co.—Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., Sept. 4, 1912, $173.19.
Same—same, March 25, 1913, $223.30.
Stanley, Helen—Maison Agnes, April 21, 1915, $386.82.
Martin, Mary—S. Oransky, Dec. 19, 1914, (vacated,) $103.49.
Kronovet, Morris, and Julius Stoloff—M. Fitzsimons, April 22, 1915, (vacated,) $5,244.23.
Same—same, April 22, 1915, (vacated,) $5,070.03.
Carey, James A.—P. A. Meyrowitz, Jan. 26, 1915, $101.71.
Fullerton Weaver Realty Co.—S. Melton et al., June 7, 1912, $1,065.96.

In Bronx County.

Glaser, Bella—M. Shalwitz et al., Dec. 8, 1914, $295.72.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

This Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 8:15 o'clock

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

At Unrestricted Public Sale
Literature and Maps relating to Mexico, Central America, the Maya Indians.

This Evening at 9 and Tomorrow Afternoon at 3
Americana and Other Books.
The Sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So., N. Y.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
This Day and To-Morrow
May 7 and 8, at 2 P. M. each day.
ESTATE OF THE LATE
Augustus Cleveland Brown
By order of Theodore W. Morris, Jr., Executor, 2 Rector St., New York.
THE EXPENSIVE FURNITURE and Appointments
removed from 50th St. and 5th Av.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MERCHANDISE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL LARGE STOCK OF
Trunks, Bags
Valises, Dress Suit Cases, Hand Bags, Pocket Books
AND OTHER
LEATHER NOVELTIES
Consisting of about 800 of the famous "BAL" FIBRE TRUNKS, also a stock of Wardrobe, Dress and Steamer Trunks. All Leather and Leather Lined Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Fitted Bags, made of Walrus, Seal, Alligator and Sole Leather, a line of Pocket Books, Coin Purses, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Bill Books, Toilet Sets, Music and Manuscript Rolls, Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets.
D. HARTMAN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Today, Friday, May 7th,
at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom
15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.
The above stock without limit or reserve.
For further information you may tel. Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.
Today, Friday, May 7th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
1,500 Trade Lots
DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Men's & Ladies' FURNISHINGS
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
WEARING APPAREL.

ADVANCE NOTICE—$35,000 STOCK OF
Corsets
of the Kalamazoo Corset Co., manufacturers of the American Beauty and Madam Grace high-grade corsets, ranging in price up to $48 per dozen.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.,
At Their Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD'S SONS
JULIUS SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.
Will Sell at Salesroom, 94 BOWERY.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY,
At 12:30 P. M. Prompt,
BY THE ORDER OF
D. Silberstein's Sons, Pawnbrokers,
8 AND 10 SIXTH AVE.,
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES,
consisting of an exceptionally choice stock of
DIAMOND
AND PLATINUM
JEWELRY
in various artistic designs. The goods comprise fine SOLITAIRE CANARY DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS STONES, and are without doubt the choicest lot of precious stone jewelry ever offered to the public for auction.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANDEL HERTZ, Bankrupt.
CHARLES SHONGOOD
United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 7, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 580 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of
An Up-to-Date Stock of Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
Oxfords, Slippers, Fixtures, Etc.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 266 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WASH SKIRTS
WANTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES; MUST BE GOOD VALUES, PRICES RANGING FROM $8.50 TO $13.50 PER DOZEN; WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT. ADDRESS Z 344 TIMES ANNEX.

OPEN to purchase Spring suits, popular price goods in lots of 25 to 100 at a price for spot cash. Write, wire, or 'phone Kington, 2,824. H. A. Frankel, Front & Dauphin, Phila.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard; Franklin 4248.

OPEN to buy 500 pieces shantung at a price. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th.

CONTRACTOR ON HIGH-GRADE WHITE VOILE COTTON DRESSES, WELL MADE AND DAINTY; ALSO MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE COLORED DRESSES. CALL AFTER 2, 39 W. 29TH, 9TH FLOOR.

CONTRACTORS on wash dresses and waists; must furnish own samples; immediate orders. Call afternoons all week, third floor, 37 West 32d.

CONTRACTORS wanted on children's gingham dresses. Call 4 to 6 in the afternoon, 3d floor. S. D. Company, 115 West 27th.

ATTENTION.—JOBBERS' SILK KNITTED SWEATERS AND NOVELTIES; QUICK DELIVERIES; PERFECT SATISFACTION. D 263 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED at once, jobs, ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. Rosenstein, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

500 COATS AND SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. MORRIS JAFFE, 40 TO 46 WEST 25TH ST.

ABOUT six hundred yards broadcloth, gaberdines, broadtail plushes, to close out. Call 22-24 West 38th St., ground floor.

1,500 ladies', men's and children's Raincoats to close out at reduced prices. DEFINE RAINCOAT CO., 108 West 25th.

COATS for special sales; we have 300 good coats to close out. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

250 COATS, LADIES' AND MISSES', to close out. Kowstoff, 36 West 20th.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' coats to close out. Cohen Bros., 121 Spring St.

JOBBER looking on wash dresses. 37-39 West 28th St., first floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. LABELS. WARREN WOOLEN CO., 40-42 W. 17TH ST., N. Y. C.

PALM BEACH suits for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 60 Grand St.

500 COATS and suits to sell, very cheap; 7th floor, 130 West 17th.

MILLINERY MANAGER.—Wanted, a capable and successful millinery manager and buyer for a big position in retail millinery department, out of town; salary no object for the right man. Address, stating salary and references, strictly confidential, H 345 Times Downtown.

PREMIUM TRADE SALES MANAGER Can sell your goods to large number of first-class premium concerns; open for connection with responsible firm. Premium, Box 339 Times Downtown.

SILK OR COTTON AGENCY WANTED for Paterson, N. J.; I know every silk manufacturer thoroughly. Address P. O. Box 1,774, Paterson, N. J.

SKIRT designer and cutter wishes position; knows business thoroughly. Grupper, M 5 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday. 3½@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

American Arms for Australia.

Manifests of vessels leaving this port for Australia reveal that the Colonial Governments there are supplying their troops in part at least with firearms and ammunition purchased in this country. One of the last steamers to leave here for Sydney, the Port Curtis, carried rifles worth $10,033 and cartridges valued at $12,863. The same vessel also had aboard 96 automobiles appraised at $26,625. Other leading articles now being sent to Australia in fair-sized quantities are typewriters, shoes, chemicals, machinery of all kinds, petroleum, lubricating oil, and turpentine. Colors outgoing on one steamer had a value of $3,521.

A Puzzling Situation.

The clothing trade as a whole finds it difficult to explain the nature of the present demand in accordance with accepted standards. Usually, when a conservative spirit manifests itself among consumers, the demand is for something of a staple nature. This precedent, however, has been swept aside, and, though there is more than the usual economy, the retailers are buying not staples but, in many instances, anything that savors of innovation or novelty. An example is given in the falling off in the volume of serge suit sales. There seems to be no indication given at present of serges regaining their past popularity, although at the same time no other fabric has taken their place.

Cocoa Is Dull and Easier.

With the decline in the export demand for raw cocoa that has developed in this market in the last few weeks and the general paucity of demand from domestic users, prices on this commodity have taken somewhat of a slump of late. This has been aided by liberal receipts from primary points and a tendency toward easier prices there also. Despite the downward revisions in question, prices in this market still stand considerable above the levels which prevail in normal times. Present quotations range from 14¾ to 15 cents a pound for cocoa from Haiti and Jamaica to 20 to 21 cents a pound for the Maracaibo product. Stocks total approximately 40,700 bags, of which the Caracas and Sanchez grades make up more than half.

To Campaign Against Coupons.

Secretary Pinkham and John T. Kirby, field manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, have started on trips that will take them through the principal cities of the country, during which they will speak at meetings of retailers against manufacturers giving coupons. This is one of the first steps which the organization has decided upon in its campaign against premium giving. The subject of price maintenance will also be given publicity. Mr. Pinkham's trip will include Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and other cities on the Coast and in the Middle West. He will return by way of Chicago. Mr. Kirby will travel through New York State and Pennsylvania and will visit Minneapolis and St. Louis among other cities.

Silk Imports Again Decline.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, concerning imports of dutiable silks at this port during the four weeks ended April 24, show a drop as compared with April of last year. The respective totals were $1,694,095 and $2,164,733, of which fabrics woven in the piece contributed, respectively, $657,632 and $860,004. The only real gain of the month was shown in receipts of velvet ribbons, which increased nearly $70,000, and this was contrasted with a decline of more than $129,000 in the value of silk ribbons brought in during the month. Imports of velvet fabrics, artificial silk yarns, silk laces and trimmings, spun silk or schappe silk yarns, and thrown silks showed liberal declines for the month. Receipts of raw silks, on which no duties are charged, gained quite sharply.

Japanese Raw Silks Advance.

Prices on raw silks advanced 10 yen at Yokohama in the last week, and holders are offering less freely than was the case before the rise. Sales for the week amounted to 4,000 bales, which left stocks in the neighborhood of 11,000 bales. The Canton market is very firm, ... reluctant to sell. At Shanghai the market continues firm and unchanged, the American demand for steam filatures being good. Tsatlees and tussahs are quiet now. Prices are firm at Milan as a result of an active market, though business is rendered difficult by limited stocks. Practically all kinds of silks are being taken in this market, particular interest being shown in coarse sizes and Cantons.

Coverts for Fall.

A canvass of the clothiers on the situation in coverts for the Fall indicates that this particular fabric and garment will be largely featured by the retailers. The sudden dropping off of business on the garment this Spring, it was pointed out, was due entirely to the inability of the clothiers to get sufficient supplies of fabric. This obstacle will be removed for the Fall, although mill agents approached on the subject state that the manufacturers have been slow in turning in orders for the goods, and may be in the same fix next season as they fell into during the one past. One clothier said that there is comfort in the fact that the danger of ruinous price slashing through the use of very cheap fabrics is practically removed as far as coverts are concerned, since there is a wide difference between a good and a cheap grade of this fabric.

Will Probably Use Cotton.

An explanation of the lower prices made, although higher tests are required, for filling the French uniform cloth contract let out recently, was put forward by a selling agent in the piece goods market yesterday, who said that the answer is probably "cotton." The shoddy and waste market, he explained, has been advancing by leaps and bounds due to the big call for this sort of product. "If the mills decide to use cotton as a substitute for wool shoddy," he said, "they will be able to get higher strength tests and at the same time save on the manufacturing of the cloth. The shoddy used in making uniform cloth is now up around 20 cents a pound, whereas cotton for this purpose may be purchased for 10 or 11 cents a pound. There is no doubt in my mind that the mills for the very lack of shoddy will have to use cotton instead."

Jewelry Gains Are Slow.

While jewelry and silverware houses in the Maiden Lane district that have retail departments see a reflection of the returning of prosperity to Wall Street in this branch of their business, it is said by conservative and representative members of the trade that the gain reported from time to time in the wholesale end is small and slow. However, it is steady from all accounts, which is a basis for more or less optimism concerning the future. Not a great deal of local business is looked for during the first half of this month, it is said, but the June wedding season is expected greatly to stimulate sales during the last half. After that not a great deal of active buying is looked for until the buyers come in for their regular Fall stocking up which, it is anticipated, will be more liberal than for the last two years or so. Importers of gems also report a visible improvement in business, though it is not great. Quite a large part of the present business is being done on the so-called semiprecious stones, especially aquamarines.

Sheetings Continue Active.

There was further active trading on sheetings suitable for bag purposes here yesterday, the prices being the same as on the earlier days of the week. Even larger business is looked for on these goods shortly, as it was intimated yesterday in the trade that the bag makers had only begun to scratch the surface. The upturn in cotton had the effect of calling in quite a few of the printcloths that had been offered for sale by second hands at prices under the list figures, but there were several good-sized lots let out during the day by these operators. Chief among them were sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents, 39-inch 80 squares at 6⅛ cents, and 39-inch 72-76s at 5½ cents. Large bids of 4 cents were in the market for 38½-inch 64-60s for May delivery, but they were refused from all accounts. First hands had a fair call for goods for near-by delivery during the day, but bids for future shipments were none too numerous. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c	38½-inch, 65-56s....4⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s....3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5c	38½-inch, 60-48s....3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s....3c
38½-inch, 64-60s....4½c	27-inch, 66-52s....2⅝c

Will Fight Freight Advances.

The Silk Association of America has begun a campaign to offset the possibility of higher freight rates on shipments of various silks as a result of the Cummins law, which will go into effect on June 3 and which, it is contended, will give the railroads and other carriers a basis for raising their charges of transportation. The law provides specifically that after that date no common carrier, railroad or transportation company shall grant concessions in freight rates on account of being released from full liability on shipments, and the association officials maintain that it will particularly effect silk now being shipped at the first-class rate when the value is released to $1 a pound. To gather data with which to carry on the fight, President Charles Cheney has appointed a Committee on Transportation, which is sending out blanks to be filled in by the members of the association with information concerning loss or damage to raw silk, thrown silk or skein-dyed silk from 1910 to 1914, as well as claims and allowances for damage to raw materials shipped in that period. The committee members are Jerome C. Read, C. H. Cheney, C. E. Lotte, W. S. Roberts and P. A. Salembier.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ADAMS, JULIA B. (Nov. 7, 1914;) net estate, $89,069; George E. Adams, son, given life estate in $45,182 and $100 outright; Julia E. Adams, granddaughter, $35,797; Sarah Donnelly, not related, $5,000; Bertha H. Adams, daughter-in-law, $2,310; rest passed to other relatives and employes, 1,923 Madison Av., $10,000; deposits, $9,013; personalty and jewelry, $3,115; stocks and bonds, $74,260.

ALLEN, ETHAN (Dec. 7, 1911;) net estate, $145,033; Theodore F. Allen, brother, Adelaide Van Tine, sister, and Mrs. Julia Wasmer, sister, each received $14,691; Mrs. Beatrice R. Power and Mrs. Ella Louise Sands, not related, each received $14,691; Mary Allen, niece, Walter H. Allen, nephew, Aaron C. Allen, nephew, and Ethan Allen, nephew, each received $7,345; Walter H. Claggett, not related; Mrs. Maggie Russ, not related, and Mrs. Alice Claggett, sister-in-law, each received $5,000; Mrs. Ella O'Keefe, not related, received $2,500; four other nieces each gets $3,672; deposits, $3,051; mortgages, $25,337; stocks and bonds, $127,706, and claims, $5,200; most valuable holdings: 100 shares Parker-Washington Company, contracting engineers, appraised at $10,000; 300 shares American Smelters Securities Co., $25,537; 200 shares American Smelting & Refining Co., preferred, $20,000, and 7,000 shares Yukon Gold Co., $22,750.

BAKER, FREDERIC (June 15, 1913;) net estate, $237,929; Frances E. Baker, widow, was given $62,177 outright and life estate in $137,224; at her death the bulk of the remainder after the life estate passes to Presbyterian Hospital, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Free Home for Destitute Young Girls; Frances Lake Thacher, not related, is given $1,250; Bethlehem Mission School, $5,000; Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Delta Chapter of Psi Upsilon is to receive a deferred legacy of $3,000 at the death of the widow of the decedent; there are bequests to friends and relatives and to employes; equity, $12,000, in 508 and 510 Washington St., appraised at $32,000; half interest, $3,500, in equity in 516 and 518 Washington St., appraised at $57,000; half interest in premises at Southampton, L. I., $12,300; less a deduction of $250, for interest due; deposits, $809; insurance, personalty and claims $27,416; stocks and bonds, $193,077; interest in estate of Ellen F. Baxter, deceased, $6,713; largest holdings: 800 shares Baker & Williams, common, $48,000; interest in good will, $12,402; 600 shares Baker & Williams, preferred, $60,000; 325 shares New York & Harlem R. R. Co., $56,875, and 100 shares Northern Pacific R. R., $10,725.

BLACK, EMMA L. (Jan. 20, 1915;) net estate, $23,691; Fannie L. Black, sister, received $22,691; nephew and a niece were given $500 each; deposits, $671; personalty, $690; mortgages, $4,027; stocks and bonds, $20,000.

DREYSPOOL, ABRAHAM A. (July 3, 1910;) net estate, $21,014; $1,660 to four brothers and sisters; residuary estate is given to Mrs. Dora Dreyspool, widow, for life, and at her death to the five children; deposits, $672; insurance, $2,000; outstanding accounts, $368; business at 654 Broadway sold for $23,539.

PRINCE, SAMUEL F., Jr. (July 13, 1914;) net estate, $18,287; John F. Prince and Marguerite Prince, brother and sister, beneficiaries; deposits, $2,478; personalty, $322; stocks and bonds, $15,486.

Arrivals of buyers:

ALBANY—I. Milstein, general mdse.; Bwy Central.
ATLANTIC CITY—Herman Abrams, wash party dresses; 116 W. 32d, Room 1,007.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 226 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, children's, juniors' dresses; 1,270 Bwy; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; Bwy Central.
BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, dresses; Wellington.
BOSTON—W. Levy, hosiery, knit underwear; Wallick's.
BOSTON—Fashion Waist and Skirt Mfg. Co.; H. Richmond, waists; Union Square.
BOSTON—G. G. Bean, silk petticoats; Latham.
BOSTON—Jacobs D. G. Co.; H. Jacobs, dry goods; Wallick's.
BOSTON—Sterling Thread Co.; J. T. Leonard, notions; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co., Miss Webb, misses' dresses; 116 West 32d.
CAMBRIDGE, Md.—J. W. McCready & Co.; J. W. McCready, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Chas. H. Stevens & Bros.; S. Williard, jobs suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, furn. goods, wholesale; Room 425, 467 B'way.
CHICAGO—Vendome Furniture Co.; H. Meyers, carpets; Albert.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' frocks, dresses, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. J. Cohen, general mdse.; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Wetter, ladies' knit underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Alshuler, Dryer & Co.; A. Alshuler, woolens, trimmings; Imperial.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss Eascheim, misses' coats, suits; 40 East 22d.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss C. B. Murray, wash goods; 15 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; S. H. Halle, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hinkle & Wilker Co.; J. H. Wilker, cloaks, suits; Longacre.
DENVER—The Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co.; H. F. Baumann, jobs dresses, skirts, waists, suits, coats; 315 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Geo. Mayhew, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. L. Davis, infants' wear; 50 Union Sq.
DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; L. Newbrick, china, glassware; 20 West 22d.
ERIE, Penn.—R. D. Fleming Co.; R. D. Fleming, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Anderson & Newcomb Co.; R. R. Steele, notions; W. H. Newcomb, dry goods; Sherman Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; E. F. Gay, furniture; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, jobs suits; 116 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; J. J. West, house furn. goods, toys, china; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mr. Sadler, representing; 2 Walker.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets; W. H. Flack, laces; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—M. Ripps Co.; M. Ripps, dry goods; Breslin.
NORWICH, Conn.—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.
PEORIA—B. & M.; J. Bloom, ladies', children's garments; J. F. Tinnian, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, cotton dresses, jobs, silks, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores Co.; C. Kline, domestics; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH — J. Horne Co.; C. Meyers, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein Block Co.; S. Weill, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. M. Lindsay, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. K. Bigelow, representing; Mrs. Almy, ladies' wear; 2 Walker.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Marcus Co.; M. Raskin, wash dresses; Room 507, 303 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery, ladies' underwear, furnishing goods, gloves, corsets; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. L. Wilkinson, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobriner, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; W. Schnatzmeyer, domestics, linens, white goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—J. C. Greenberg & Co.; J. C. Greenberg, women's, misses' fabrics, coats, Fall; 35 W. 31st.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; T. J. Commerford, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss M. McDonald, misses' wear; M. E. Cohn, women's suits, bathing suits, wash skirts, dresses; E. L. Etchison, linens; 43 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss Hart, gowns, dresses, costumes; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY—Musler & Liebeskind; H. Musler, ladies' ready to wear; Broadway-Central.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; L. Lobar, waists, dresses; Breslin.

Better Demand for Crossbreds.

LONDON, May 6.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,900 bales. The selection was in good condition and the demand was better, especially for crossbreds, which recovered a part of their recent decline. Other wools were firm and in sellers' favor. American buying was slightly better.

Sheepskin Sale in London.

LONDON, May 6.—A sale of sheepskins was held here today. There were 9,370 bales offered. The attendance was good and the demand fair. Good combing merinos and crossbreds showed little change, but other grades declined from 5 to 7½ per cent. and were frequently withdrawn.

Wants to be Fair.

"Well, John, I am half a mind to invite the people next door to dinner tonight."

"What for?"

"Well, the grocer left their order here by mistake, and I think it only fair."—Indianapolis News.

IT'S WASH DRESS TIME
LET
NORTH SHORE
Wash Dresses that retail profitably at $1.00 to $7.50 help you plan your WASH DRESS SALES
Remember the "35's"
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We offer you beautiful showrooms, selling service, models to display your goods, advertising—all at a charge of a few cents a day. NO COMMISSIONS ON THE ORDERS WE SEND YOU.
We are now preparing for a BIG FALL BUSINESS and every live manufacturer should investigate the benefits he will derive by having his line with us.
Call or write for particulars now.
WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
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Open every day, 9 A. M. to P. M.

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A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
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To open bag release handle and press back lock.	AUTOMATIC LOOKING BAG	ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4678.
RUBBER STAMPS	Century None Better Made.	Stationers & Printers Dealers: Write for Agency to 318 Broadway, N. Y. C.
MIDDY BLOUSES	Look out for Infringers! The 3 IN ONE is patented and sold only by	Wm. Freedman 316 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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DRESS VALUE CREATOR
39 W. 32d St. In the Heart of the Trade

Dainty Graduation Dresses NOW at
in Lace & Nets. $7.50 to $12.50.
Rose Dress Co.
25-29 W. 31st St.
Confirmation Dresses $4.50 to $16.50

Jobbers: Our 1915 Pile Fabric Line now ready for inspection.
SILK COATS $4.75 Up Delivery NOW
G. Rodbell
Jobbing Trade Only.
158-164 West 27th St.

"Something New Always Shown"
Leaders in Voile Marquisette Organdie Dresses
HANDEL & CO.
Popular Prices.
40-42 West 27th

Immediate Delivery for SUMMER SALES
A Winner in Cotton Dresses at $4.50
A Silk Striped Voile that Competitors Can't Imitate.
Sol. Shapiro Mfg. Co.
Smart Dresses—Makers from $2.75 up.
116-118 W. 29th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW DOLL, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells today, Friday, May 7th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 129 Charlton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of part bbl. of thinner, paper, ceresine wax, molds, screens, racks, screw press, core dye, etc.
HAROLD S. GRAYEV, Trustee.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells this day, Friday, the 7TH DAY OF MAY, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at factory of Twombly Car Corporation, AVONDALE, NEAR NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile machinery, tools, office furniture, automobile parts and supplies, scales, fixtures, factory supplies, motors, milling machines, drills, presses, planers, shapers, lathes, shafting, blowers, belting, grinders, rugs, carpets, typewriters, etc. Inspection 10 A. M.-4 P. M.
FREDERICK W. STEELE, 68 William Street, New York City, Trustee.
GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. Y. CLOTH SPONGING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 18, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt.
GERALD B. ROSENHEIM, Trustee.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee, 71 Broadway.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,790.—ALEXANDER MAISEL, individually and as a member of MAISEL BROTHERS, MAISEL PRESS AND PRIZEFIT SKIRT CO., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 28, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,706.—ISAAC HELLMAN and SAMUEL HELLMAN, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of I. HELLMAN & SON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Hellman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and ther show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 19,738.—CARRIE GARDINER and GEORGE H. BURTON, individually and co-partners, doing business as Gardiner and Burton, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated April 20, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt theron.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,195.—SIDNEY BENNETT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Sidney Bennett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 14, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—FREDERICKA WEISL, plaintiff, against THE HERALD REALTY COMPANY, Valentine Gumprecht, Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz; the City of New York, Robert B. Stanton, Jr., James A. Kempster, Catherine V. Z. Jansen, Minnie C. Cox, Josephine A. Coale, Louis W. Levy, Laura M. Britten, Julius G. Kohlweiler, Mobilia Seymour, and Johanna Meyerdirks, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, February 18th, 1915.
MAYER L. HALFF, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of April, 1915, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1915, the original summons and complaint having been filed in the said Clerk's office on the 18th day of February, 1915.
Dated New York, April 8th, 1915.
MAYER L. HALFF, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19891.—BENZOINE HELLER and MORRIS LEIBOWITZ, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Heller & Leibowitz, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated May 3, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21414.—In the matter of O'NEIL MEREDITH MILLINERY CO., Bankrupt.
NOTICE is hereby given that O'Neil Meredith Millinery Co., Bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated May 6, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors, and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 17, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, May 6, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19109.—ARNOLD FRIED, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Arnold Fried, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21159.—HELEN PIASECKI, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Helen Piasecki, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 27, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 19,671.—JOHN A. ANGER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John A. Anger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 31, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 21,206.—HATTIE COHEN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Hattie Cohen, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 22, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21450.—OLAF OLSEN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Olaf Olsen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21411.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FRIED and MEYER COHEN, individually and trading as FRIED & COHEN, Bankrupts.
Joseph Fried and Meyer Cohen were duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 6th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated May 5th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Supreme Court: David Steckler of New York City, and Raymond K. Oveson of Boston, Mass., were admitted to practice.
[illegible]—Latta & Terry Construction Company v. British Steamship Raithmoor, &c.—Passed.
[illegible]—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Argument continued.
[illegible]—G. R. Bothwell v. Bingham County, Idaho.—Argued.
267—State Savings and Commercial Bank v. Alden Anderson.—Argued.
268—E. L. Brand, Jr., v. Union Elevated Railroad Company.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for May 7—268, 269, 270, 271, (and 857 and 858,) 273, 274, 276, 277, 279, and 281.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.
Lehigh, Wilkes-B Coal<Hartf & NY Trans. Hartf & NY Trans<Plymouth. Ryan<Mt Vernon Bk. Auto Sales Gum Co<Ryede Spec Wks. Macy<Brown. Brokelm<Greenbaum. NY C & H R RR<Banker. US<Marshall Underwood Co. Re Valentine Bohl Co. Lauston<Curtis.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Adjourned motions: Smith<Simons. O-So-Ezy Mop Co<Channell. Vane<Wood. Perrin<Blake. Takacs<P & R Ry. Small<SS Rossano. Barry<Hatheway. New motions: Kroeschell<Reid-Donald Co. Katz<Smith. Adamson<Quincy. Reducing Mach Co<Irving. Same<Whitington. Morris<Oltatecter. Precious W H Co<Fullerton. Sonneborn<Clyde SS Co. Wagner<Carpenter. Gen Elec Co<Sundh. Watson<Huntington. Miller<Sonn. Schultz<Whitcomb. Same<Am Surety Co. Monmouth Sec Co<Greenhut. Estabrook<Seward Dredging Co. Re M Jarmulowsky. Mooney<NY, NH & H RR. Van Novelly<Breitung. N & E R T Co<St Tug Bridgeton.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Bankruptcy Calendar.
Discharges: F. T. Cummins. John Seles. Michael Kantro. E. A. S. Barkelow. Harry Pesoroff. Motions: Herbert F. Abrams. H. P. Read L'd Wks. Terra Marine Co. Waters-Colver Co. J. A. Ganey. J. Parsons & Co., Inc. James L. Long, (2.) Berkman & Miller. Max Chessler. S. Davidson. W. V. B. Wright. Arthur H. White. C. E. Hopkins. Jacob Cohen. Cypress Knitting M., Inc. Samuel Pearl. Frank Goldstein. S. Bladey and Isidor Solomon. J. McGuinness. Abraham L. Kass. Frank H. Hurd. Kobre & Ginsberg, (4.) Charles Proper. East Brew Co., (2.) A. D. Matthews Sons, Inc., (3.) Ruderman & Enders.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Marconi<Atl Com Co. Case on.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
James Lumber Co<Sawtelle. Rich<Minolfi.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 10 A. M.
Motions: Peo.<Gabriel. Peo<Scott. Ratiner<Wonderl'd Amus Co. Motor Car Equip Co.<Hollsberg. Titus<Hatch. Fraser<Kuryman. Policastro<Sprague. Lindenberg<Hodgens. Jacobs<Kenyon. Hoffman<NY Rys Co. Farnum<Harrison. Ger-Am Coffee Co.<O'Neill. Zetten<Merrison. Watts<Doull Muller. Pollitz<Wabash RR Co. (3.) Lindeman<Richter. Glover<Nat'l Bk of C. Blumenthal<Wash H Hospital. Blumenthal<same. Avery<same. Blumenthal<same. Guentini<Thompson. Brown<Thompson. Schleich<Schleich. Stern<Met Life Ins. McCausland<Matthews. Ford<Wanamaker. Along-the-Hudson Co<Ayres. Dunn<Ruppert. St John<Reiss. Rock Isl Butler Co.<Rowland. Reanaut<CNY & Schneider. Shinnick<Clover Farms Co. (2.) Carnegie Trust Co.<Kinstler. Mason Seaman Tr Co<Mitchell.
Non Enumerated Motions—At 10:30 A. M.
Packard<Lawler. Barkley<Muller. Am Wet Wash Ldry Co.<Dube. Same<Lautt. Dudley<Dudley. Lewis<Schenck. Re Bart Dunn, as ex'r &c. of T J Dunn. Mandeville, as ex'r, &c.<Oench, as ex'r, &c. Savage<Scully. Flynn<Flynn. Schenstrom<Johansen. Republic Bag & Paper Co.<Hoffman. Jacobs<Selwyn & Co. Matter of McQuade<Morrow. Squires<Scheuer. Phillips<Am Fire Ins. Weil<Richardson. Norkus<Pitts Coal Co. Schnitzler<Waldes. Callahan Es<Man Ry. Corby Com Co.<Gillan. Allo<Benguiat. Blankfort<Fechter. Gregorio & Co<Malcke Bldg Corp. Ger-Am Coffee Co<Johnston. O'Neill<Melchner. Southern Leasing Co.<Ludwig. Publicity Leasing Co.<Ludwig. Werner<Werner. Minzensheimer<Freeger. Hurlburt<Stelle.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Miller<Miller. Re Bajardi. Fitzsimmons<Lord & Taylor. Gothelf<Levy. Wexler<Palliser. Heyman<Moerlbach Brew Co. Gotham Nat'l Bk<Martin. Gursky<Blair (2.) Norton<Higgins. Monroe<Chelsea Hotel Co. Pease<Int. R. T. Re Lochman (Paul.) Re Smith<Leftwich. Gowlan<McNulty Bros. Cohen<Finkelstein. Re Met. Rity Co. Albany Sav Bk<Edgar Const Co. Davidson<Gunsburger. Hill<Concrete Cement Age Pub Co. Singer<Kavner. Rosatti<Rosatti. Salaznaw<Schurmacher. City R E Co<Foley. Eisenbach<Arias. Lifschitz<H P Rose Co. Neuberger<Dammann. Freeman<Cent'l Stamping Co. Mann Band & Collar Co<Simon. Smith<Smith. Int'l Handkerchief Mfg. Co<Eckstein. Kelley<Kelley. Eagleton<Boom. Mut. Bk of Roseville<Irving Nat'l Bk. B La Montagne Sons<Lewis. Goodman<Abramowitz (2.) Dobbs<Dobbs. Wexler<Palliser. Re Norwalk (4.) Averill<Hennessy. Re Moses. Pierdon<Pierdon. Re Young. Diaz Bldg Co Inc<Empire City L Co. Finkelstein<Finkelstein. London<Feehan. Palmetto Prod Co<Lowry. Conklin<London. Sanford<Chardavoyne (2.) Barclay<Barclay. Nelson<Nelson. CNY<Effinger & Russell Co. Patti<Filippi. Fink<Barry. Solomon<Bernstein. Mut. Life<Renn (3.) Re Campbell (Moskowitz.) Dahlgren<Dahlgren. Wengraf<Wengraf. German<German. Farrelly<Moskowitz. Lasky<Petrava. Schlimonitz<Friedenreich. King<Chapin. Re Wagner (Freeman Rest Co. Doellinger<Doellinger. US Cas Co<Anderson Elec Car Co. Bitolio<Bradley Cont. Co. Adamens<Kroner. Boehm<Boehm. Public Bk<Malawista. Kellogg<Schmietz. Hendricks<Wainman. Parkin<Von Raitz (2.) Prager<Barclay. Friend<same (2.) Middleman<City R E Imp Co. Garber<I B Kleinert R Co. Muccio<Radice. People &c<Molenta. Re Leibjolz. Speed<Speed. Re Hahl. Re Gt North Trad Co. Montgomery Coop Co<Wasserman. Frey<E Regensburg & Son. Martin Mining & Pow Co<Condit. Dunbar<Murray. 50th St R E Co<Hutter. Re Shankin. German-Am Button Co<A Heymsfeld Inc. Obradowitz<Odell. Kobre<Kramer Cont Co. Re Shakin (2.) Bab<McGinn. Garginlo<Frenola. Hirshfield<Owners Stand Rlty Corp. Garginlo<Frevola. Felipe<Eckhoff. Montrose Rlty Co<Groenberg. Rodriguez<Rodriguez. Re Geo. Damon & Son<Horner. Downey<P. J. Carlin Const Co. Mac Gregor<Penn RR Co. W S Tire Co<Di Lello. Rosenbaum<Sternberg. Povinlak<Tarler. De Grauw<Parisi. Schwald<Schwald. Keese<Keese. Selmo<Selmo.
PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions: De Vito<Birnbaum. Re Netherland Av. Re Castle Hill Av. Newman<Herzfeld. Farley<Pucciarello. Marks<Abenhaimer. Fulton<Wall. Lowens<Lowens. Posner<Jackson. Pitts P G Co<Fitzgerald. Searles<Searles. Riley<Riley. Kaufman<Kaufman. Enumerated: Alpha Port Cement Co<Ill Security Co (2.) Preferred cause: Cressin<Woolf. Undefended divorces: Wolf. Schmitz. Loebner. Simpson. Polsin. Cramer. Wellington. General calendar: Kinsella<Imp Prop Co. Dressler<Keystone Film, (2.) Lee<Lee. Baldwin<Gregory. Cont. C. L. &c. Co<Kilpatrick. Sohnurmacher<Devlin. Casazzi<Bolognesi. Ladd<Un Royal Corp. Apfel<Flannery. Tax Lien Co<Gourlie. Siemo<Siemo. Marsh<Hatheway. Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld. Finn<Finn. O'Loughlin<Beverwyck Co. Salvin<Salvin. Material Men's Mcht Assn<NY Mat Men's C Assn. Harrison<Harrison. Redd<Hynes. Schnitzer<Nemeth. Cohen<Schwartz. Dabour<Dabour. Britt<Keyrouse. O'Donnell<same. Cranston<Cranston. Smith<Int R T Co. O'Beirne<Nixon. Ives<Smith & H Co. Sherry<Monzeshelmer. McNamee<Doctor. Delzio<Delzio. Clacher<NY Co N Bk. Guttenplan<Guttenplan. Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.
PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Kirshman<Rosenman. Haring<Drummond. Coventry<Smith. Goodman<Schlesinger. Heybeck<Wager. Bandler<Glassgold. S Wertheim Co<Healey. Joe Beck & Son<same. Thornton<Luthy & Thornton. Case on.
PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pelleteri<Man Brush Mfg Co. Bennett<Chayes. Milici<CNY. Shaffer<Krechlin. Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.) Kunstler<Morgan. Frank<Ruppert, (2.) Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY. Dunlevey<Fuller. Willner<I R T. Michalski<Mason & H. Healy<CNY. Murrey<Bklyn H RR. Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co. Valich<Mugler. McDonald<Bradley Cont Co. Shapiro<NY Rwys. Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR. Crawford<Thomashefsky. Cohen<Smith. Goldstein<Hoffman. Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co. Kelekian<Mosle. Bishop<Am Home Mag Co. Case on.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
D'Allesandre<Bonn. Persion<same, (2.) D'Allesandro<same, (2) Persion<same. Mattes<Aubeck. McKearney<N Y Cons R R. Kelly<Fed Print'g Co. Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Curtin<Van Beuren. Clear.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Eberhagen<Mason Seaman Tr Co. Rodriguez<Beach. Sobotik<Int R T. Lynch<N Y Times Co. Stein<Fuller's Expr. De Band<L I RR. Leonard<I R T. Lurich<Levy. Deperi<CNY. Macarovsky<Int R T. Voris<P McGovern & Co. Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel. Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg. Chillan<Goldstein. Forte<Asch. Amato<Hopper. Frank<Bord Cond M. Case on.
PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on: Schwager<Wasserman. No day calendar.
PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VIII.—Recess.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on: S. Lewis<So Brooklyn Ry. Case on: L. Lewis<same. No day calendar.
PART X.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Anderson<Noack. Green<Consol Gas Co. Gabriel<Graham. N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co. Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co. Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c, Co. Brosnan<Jenkins. Leichen<Progressive Cont Co. Larson<Nicholson. Jenkins<Robinson. Pettibone<Hammerstein. Brown<Degnon Cont. McSorley<BH RR. Holzer<A Mishler, Inc. Clapper<CNY. Arnheimer<Hess. Carroll<Mantle Rty. Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co. Case on.
PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Mendelson & Jaffe<Block. Sullivan<Silverman. Lenkowsky<Altman. Wood<Fiske. Maison Bernard, Inc<United Cigar Stores. Case on.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sides<Keller. Reilly<CNY. Cohen<Giant Silk Mfg. Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on: Barranger<Butler. No day calendar.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Botgen<Howard. Neebe<Levene. Filkins<New Era Prod Co. Selwyn & Co<Waller. Kerny<Stewart. Hayden<Pinchot. Schmidt<Siemund. Jennings<Samson Car Coupler Co. Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg. Werner<Martens. Jacobs<Dowling. Millett<Globe Ind Co. Talcott<Frank. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fried<Lafore. Warner Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co. May<Miller. Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar: Howard Ackerman. Julius Stern. Aida O Walker. Gussie Weis, &c. Peter Caffrey. David Weill. Herman F Cassebeer. Annie O'Neill. F P Pollocino. Johanna Wahl. John G Lindemann. Mary E Wasson. John Schnugg. Manuel J Suarez. David Frankel. George V Bartlett. Bertha Heidelberger. Mary McGuire. Engelbert Ihl. Abraham Straus. Frances L Bovich, inf. James Mulry. Augusta A Thorn. Mary G Pinkney. Thomas P Dinnean. Karl Bitter. Louis Frank. Theresa Wrestal, inf. Mary Stradinger. Thomas B McKenna. Louisa Rosenheimer. Peter Hartman. John Crowley. Julius L Rosenberg. Antoinette B DeWitt. William E Howland. Isabella H Ballentine. Arthur Pollack. Henry A Cordts, &c. Oscar Kuhn. Henry Zahn. Raffaele del Sordo. Leon Wechsler. Clarence G Clark. Charalambos A Mavroglannis. Sarah Hardy. Daniel Huber. Mary A Burgoyne. Leonidas A Van Praag. Mary Stradinger. Christine Hulsmann. William B Sorsby. Caroline G Ewen. Patrick Flynn. Christiana Hills. Solomon R Jacobs. Julia R Cohick. Margaret T Schley. Jacob Kahn. John McGuire. Catharine Condon. Charles D Usinger. Ernest Richter. Babatta Wendel. Eliza A Bridgham. Benjamin M White. D Ogden Mills. Caroline Herr. Moses Michaelis. Maurice B Mendham. Mary J Drummond (2.) Benjamin Baron. Estates of: Abraham B Frank (issue of fact.) Hester A Dunham (same.) Anna Goodman (same.) Alexander Mackenzie (same.) Wills for probate: Johanna Fitzgerald. William Byrne. Maria B Dawson. Samuel Grier. Sarah Mosier. Winslow P Lewis. Silvia C Mulligan. Dulany Howland. Karl Bitter. John Leonard. Michael McGuire.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Freedman<Parlaghy. Pierdon<Star Gold, &c, Works. Oliver<J & J Dobson, Inc. Grossman<Levy. Panetta<Osterman. Manix<Herbert Robertson & Co. Ruegger<Bauman. Bernstein<Randenberg. Cook & Bernheimer Co<Keller. Ruth<Israel. Russell Dist Co<Castellani. Ofner<Reichman. Casino<Caussias. Pagostin<Cohen. Myers<Gray. Hebron<Gimbernat. Wright<Fargo. Garrison<U S Motor Cab Co. Schutz<N Y Rys. Schmid<Lovitz. Rudini<No Brit, &c, Co. Korngold<Lenox Baths. Rabinoff<Chernick. Figona<Cooper Const Co. Keystone Tire, &c, Co<Bowman Auto Co. Beatty<Rosenberg. Progress Printing Co<Glazel. Grossfield<Brady. Smyth<Cozine. Gilmore<United Fashion Co. Mitchell<Apex Equip Co. Bruno<Duxlauer. Laco-Philips Co<Meeske. Harris<Toplitz. Rothblatt-Siegel Co<Katzen. Taylor<Frishman (2). Phila & China Tr Co<Feldman. Kosiarek<St Paul, &c Co. Gotthelf<Underwood Type Co. Medrush<Kalfus. Byard<Stevens & Stevenson Co. Ward<Roth. Upsher<Hawes. Hemmendinger<Allen. Blackman<Greene & Co. Wright<Israel. Conterno<Regent Photo Play Corp.
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Schwartz<Newman. Goodman<Weil. Silverwald<NY Rwys. Wighton<NY Rwys. Merrifield<N Eng SS. Zwillinger<NY Rwys. Lembeck-Betz E B Co<Larney. Gaspari<NY Rwys. Goodwin<Rlty & Com Co. Levine<NY Rwys. Herrman & Grace Co<Harder Rlty &c Co. Feliso<Eckoff. Evans<NY Rwys. Wachs<same. Lieff<Security Bk. Kupferman<Batchelor. Slumsky<Tombacher. Berger<Ocean SS Co. Steinmerman<Ocean SS Co. Bernstein<Lawles. Helgers<Cavanagh. Shapiro<Hirsch. Sulzberger & Sons Co<Einstoss. Mineralized Rubber Co<Detroit Oak B Co. Glsonia<NY Rwys. Bergman<same. Ambrose<same. Clavelleia<Barrett. Leichtman<Sterngold. Ginch<NY Rwys. Lanagan<Imp Rlty Co. Flaitman<Brown (2.) Berk<NY Rwys. Hutchinson<Stumpp. Pelligreno<Di Menna (2.)
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Groshut<Kinetophote Film Co. Schwarz<Simon. Case on.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Belden & Co<Lipschitz. Lack<Doniger. Vertondeg<Nat Surety Co. Siegel<Union Assur Society. Pepper<Kaplan.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, if counsel so request: Oppenheimer<I. Ollendorff Co. R. Reimer Import Co<Rosenzweig. Schroeder<Hamilton Bros. Voight<Roshbart. Scharps<Hazelton. Goldstein<Hill Button Works. Fehr<Regan. Wetter<Bohlmeyer. Case on.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—N Y Sav Bank<Kutner—Maurice S Cohen. [illegible]—Wm Allen. [illegible]—Patrick J. Walsh.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—N Y Sav Bank<Kline—Phoenix Ingraham. Franklin Sav Bk<Witz—Geo C Norton. Germania Life Ins Co<Pearsall—Elek J Ludvigh. Hess<Otto—Saul J Dickheiser.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re J R Torregrossa—Alfred H. Townley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co<N Z Granes Co—Percival Wilds.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
People<Sabatino. Mohr<Fries. Dunaiff<Moss. Kniffin<Roehrs. Perlmutter<Zwilling. Black<Bldg Assoc of Woodlawn Club. Creighton<Creighton (2.)
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pedro<Crimmins Const. Gottfried<Lefrien. Renig<A Bryant Co. Prince<B R T. Dietzel<CNY. Heim<Brady. Ronski<MacIntyre Ir Works. Schneider<Int V Co. Amsler<CNY. Collins<Jacobs, (2.) Same<Smith. Morley<Knick Marble. McNulty<Union Rwy. Braun<I R T. Sullivan<Piercy Co. Peterson<Union Rwy. Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson. Schenerman<Bernheimer. Henneberry<Harris. Brann<I R T. De Worth<Mount.
Highest number reached in regular order, 200.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Grower<Miller.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scanlon<Block—Joseph Edelson. McGuire<Rogers—Charles V. Halley, Jr. Ullman<Essert—Arthur N. Giegerich.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Charles Colgate<Young Realty and Construction Co.—William J. McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Griffith, as adm, &c,<Cupples.
ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 10 A. M.
Baumann<Baumann. Conway<Farnish Co. Link Co<Public Con. People<Bora. People<Gordon. Re Bearns. Jamison<Collins Co. Brace<Bradley. Strong<Gambler. Rodzborski<Amer Sugar Co. Chambers<N Y Theatre Co. Allen<Whitney. Harris<Glyndon Co. Dayton<Bailey. Barr<Gillespie Co. Levy<Morris. McLery<N Y C & H R RR. Edwards<same. Lembeck<Kats. Amanna<Vil of Mt Kisco. O'Connor<Webber (2). Kruch<N Y Cons RR. Greve<Graf.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.
Kadish<Davidson. Balchen<O'Dell. Kraus<Kranz. People<Greenfield. Rueger<Hunger. Thompson<C I & B RR Co. Gross<Polish Mech & T B Assn. Bell<Bell. Tyrrell<Bd of Education. Almsted<CNY. Hecker<Ocean Elec Ry. Schneider<N Y & L I Trac Co. Sundock<S & S Drug. Freestone<Freestone. Lindley<Nevin. Kranz<Kranz. Rothstein<Gill. Price<Price. Heller<Heller. Almstedt<CNY. Olsen<Olsen. Maier<N Y Rys Co. Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck (2). Hunt<CNY. Yovino<Orner. Evans<Graham. Bernhard<Bernhard. Damante<Biaggino. Lauterbach<Fallert Brew Co. Re Malbone St (Morano) (2). Home Life<Bklyn Nat Rlty Co. Schenkman<Schenkman. Sugar<Abelow. Travis<Travis. Brush<Boyd Const Co (2). Smith<Smith. Rogel<Lafayette Trust. Somerville<N Y Mun Ry Co. N Y Mun Ry Co<Kaplan. Re Stein (Wayside Home) (Test) 2 P M. Re E 45th St (Rumph). Nadolny<Singer. Re Roslyn Estates, Inc. Elson<Chary. Krinski<Menschel.
PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J. Mortgage Foreclosure: Broadway Svgs Inst<Everitt. Regular Calendar: Morton<Morton. Chudnoff<Gerber. Capasso<Realty & Com Co. Silberberg<Weinber. Assante<Assante. Pearl<Pearl. Feiger<Folger. Landes<Busch. Schumm<Vollpel. Wheeler<Wheeler. Cohen<Green. Milbauer<Shakin. Schumsky<F T B, Inc, & ano. Bilasewski<Bilasewski. Bashist<Bashist. McDermott<Peo SNY. Glass<Glass. Spitz<Kunitz. Gizzi<Gizzi. Balme<Balme.
The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day. No case will be set down for a day upon the call:
Rath<Temple. Posin<Bowery S Bk. Davis<Davis. Creighton<Jenkins. Offenhauser<CNY. Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson. McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY. St Barnabas Luth Ch<Egan. Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom. Havemeyer<Purdy et al Comrs. Roth<Roth. Close<CNY. Ingrisano<Ingrisano. Israelkowitz<Israelkowitz. Sabotnik<Sabotnik. Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co. Witschief<Buntin. Galvin<Richard. Glickstein<Glickstein. McElligott<McElligott. Manno<Perasso. Krause<Krause. Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum. D'Andrea<D'Andrea. Tate<Tate. Bell<King. Lachinsky<Lachinsky. Litwin<Litwin. Green<Green. Campiciano<Rotalo. Apfel<Apfel. Carter<Talmage. Lamphear<Lamphear. Alden<Nichols.
Highest number reached on the regular call 2,066.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.
Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Church<Seaboard Const Co. McNally<CNY. Kelly<Am F Prod. Halleran<CNY. Zackariason<Zobel et al. Salzman<Nas RR. Moshier<Nas RR. Krebs<Castle Braid Co. Wakely<Holm et al. Fay<Paragon Met Cap. Pitt Bridge Wks<Red Hook. Light & P Co. Israel<C I & B RR. Miele<Lanigan Truck. Weinrich<Becker et al. Macaluso<Traube Berger Co. Byrnes<Co I & B RR. Mehrenlender<Ind F Sons of Judah. Flynn<McLaughlin et al. Bryson<Barrett. Mitchell<CNY. Bongiorno<Farmer. Furlong<Nas RR. Restivo<Bradley Con. Rooney<B H R R. Robasy<N Y Cons RR. Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co. Popolow<Hammen. Cowell<CNY. Kane<Sperry & Beale Co. Saltus<Nas R R. Cangemi<B, Q Co & S. Martin<same. Early<Int R T. Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 10.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6885.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Actions triable by the court without a jury.
Paulsen<Hayes. Zimmermann<Chatkin. Serg. Jr<Mornat Rty Co. Warady<Hodgkinson. Lucchesa<Stoitsky. Slopkoff<Moskowitz Building Co. Grimm<Streep. Shapiro<Krimko.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Tompkins, J.—Special term for motions only.
PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Assignment of cases for today.
People<Engle. Flawn<N Y C & H R R R Co. Butler<same. Bajurz<Lawrence.
PART III.—Keogh, J.—Recess until Monday.

County Court.

Platt, C. J.—Special term for motions only today. Civil calendar will be resumed on Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate: John W Haff. To pay claim: Nellie Augustyn. Administrator's acc.: Julia Durkin. To compel payment: Augustus M Slater. Compulsory account.: Mary J. Harris. Accounting: Elbert Barhite. Mary G Barlow. William Klingstein.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COHEN, ANNIE, (April 23;) personalty upward of $5,000, all equally to sister, Amelia Cohen and testator's two children, Sidonia and Natalie; except $1,000, which is set aside for the use for life of her sister.

ECKMAN, FANNIE, (April 20;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty upward of $20,000; $100 each to grandchildren, William Hamerslough, and Janet and Arthur Herzog; $500 to sister, Ophelia Meyers; rest equally to five daughters, Helen E. Hendricks, Ruth Goldsmith, Hattie E. Weisz, Meta Hamerslough and Frances E. Herzog.

ELKAN, SOPHIE, (May 3;) personalty, $6,000; $1,500 each to Herman Elkan, Rose Hymans and Minna Cohen, brother and sisters; $500 to Rose Cohen; $1,000 to Nicolas Hyams, nephew; smaller bequests to others.

HEPBURN, CHARLES L. (April 16;) personalty, $2,500; all to widow, Elisabeth Newport Hepburn of 144 E. 22d St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:32 | Sun sets..7:01 | Moon rises..1:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:14	2:59	8:44	9:09
Governors Island	2:38	3:41	9:20	9:49
Hell Gate	4:43	5:31	11:00	11:29

Arrived—Thursday, May 6.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, April 24.
SS City of Memphis, Rotterdam, April 22.
SS Olinda, Puerto Padre, April 24.
SS Magda, St. Jago, April 20.
SS Saxoleine, Bordeaux, April 22.
SS Ardmore, Genoa, April 18.
SS Korona, Demerara, April 23.
SS Trubalgar, Sagua, April 22.
SS African Monarch, Penarth, April 21.
SS Santa Marta, Jamaica, April 28.
SS Saramacca, Puerto Columbo, April 29.
SS El Sud, Galveston, April 30.
SS Comus, New Orleans, May 1.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, May 3.
SS Moorish Prince, St. Nazaire, April 19.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, April 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Windsor Hall	Gibraltar	April 21
Oakland	Marseilles	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Petroleine	Algiers	April 21
St. Andrew	Liverpool	April 24
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Advance	Balboa	April 28
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	May 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 1
Brilliant	New Orleans	April 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Cymeric	Liverpool	April 28
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 28
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Algonquin	Puerto Plata	May 2
Esperanza	Havana	May 4
Kansas City	Swansea	April 22
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Cloughton	London	April 27
Atherstone	Bordeaux	April 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Transylvania, Liverpool	—	5:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Belizi	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
Potomac, Montevedio	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bantu, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 6.
SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 965 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 24 miles N. of San Juan at 7 P. M., 5th.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 10 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 213 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 87 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 142 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Canfield, Tampico to New York, was 60 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 152 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 163 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Sanmarcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 213 miles S at noon.
SS Algonquin, San Domingo to New York, was 325 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 525 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 10 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 110 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Christiansand, May 2.
SS Zyldyk, at Rotterdam, May 3.
SS Royal Prince, at Panama, May 6.
SS Vestus, at Havre, May 2.
SS Almirante, at Colon, May 6.
SS Kathlamba, at Calcutta, April 30.
SS City of Newcastle, at Yokohama, May 2.
SS Erbrigen, at Bahia, May 4.
SS Escalona, at Manchester, May 4.
SS Grangesburg, at Falmouth, May 5.
SS Coya, at Arica, May 4.
SS Navigator, at Genoa, May 3.
SS Menelaos, at Oran, April 30.
SS Tabor, at Oran, May 1.
SS Ville de Paris, at Havre, May 1.
SS I. D. S. Adolph, at Lynn, May 4.
SS Bellgrave, at Valparaiso, May 5.
SS Craster Hall, at Valparaiso, May 5.
SS Giovanni G., at Oran, April 30.
SS River Orontes, at Oran, April 30.
SS Tampo, at Savona, May 6.
SS City of Naples, at Port Said, May 6.

Sailed.

SS Arabic, from Liverpool, May 5.
SS Zacapa, from Colon, May 6.
SS Kazimbeo, from Colombo, April 30.
SS Skogstad, from Buenos Aires, May 1.
SS Nyanza, from Rosario, May 3.
SS Minas Geraes, from Bahia, May 4.
SS Justin, from Liverpool, May 4.
SS Cushing, from Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Strathallan, from Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Portuguese Prince, from Genoa, May 3.
SS Francisco, from Hull, May 4.
SS Purley, from London, May 5.
SS Iroquois, from London, May 6.
SS Tokushima Maru, from London, May 6.
SS Santa Rosalia, from Santos, May 5.
SS Isle of Mull, from Naples, April 30.

Passed.

SS Ronald Jail, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Maarlinsdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Polynesia, New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 18, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ... May 7
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Canada Maru ... May 9
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ... May 10
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ... May 21

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 30; Manila, April 5; Shanghai, April 10, and Yokohama, April 16—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 3, and mails dated Hongkong, April 6; Shanghai, April 9; Yokohama, April 17, and Honolulu, April 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on May 4. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 8.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Southwest disturbance of Wednesday night now extends in a trough from Texas to Wisconsin. Pressure is also generally low over the remainder of the country, except in the Atlantic States, and general rains have fallen over the Middle and Southern Districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward through the Mississippi Valley and also in the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. Over the remainder of the country the weather was generally fair.

It is much cooler immediately west of the area of the lowest pressure, with temperatures from 6 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average, while in the Northwest and extreme West and over the East portion of the country it is substantially warmer.

There will be rain Friday over interior districts east of the Mississippi River, reaching the Coast States Friday night, and continuing there on Saturday. In the interior the weather will be generally fair Saturday except in the extreme Northwest, where showers are probable.

It will be cooler Friday in the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys and in the Gulf States, and on Saturday in the South Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday over the west portion of the country. It will be cooler Saturday in the extreme Northwest.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, becoming east and south east Friday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, south east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, rain by night; Saturday rain; cooler in north portion.
Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday rain.
New Jersey—Rain Friday or Friday night and on Saturday.
Western New York—Rain Friday in West, and Friday or Friday night in East portion; Saturday rain.
Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday night in West, and Friday or Friday night in East portion; Saturday fair.
Northern New England—Fair Friday; Saturday rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	50	53	4 P. M.	73	68
6 A. M.	53	51	6 P. M.	74	68
9 A. M.	59	58	9 P. M.	67	63
12 M.	66	64	11 P. M.	67	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 5; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 5:40 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:25—3,406 Gunther Av.; Benjamin App	Slight
5:10—Hester & Essex Sts.; Public School 62	Slight
8:20—2,756 8 Av.; Jacob & Max Price	Slight
9:10—3,409 B'way; Ella Darg	Slight
9:12—348 W. 46 St.; Patrick M. Ale	Slight
11:30—789 Home St.; Dennis Doneder	Slight
P. M.	
1:25—305 Spring St.; Nelly O'Connor	Slight
2:15—642 Wash'n St.; Mrs. Brown	Slight
4:00—241 E. 148 St.; L. Lucci	Slight
5:45—143 W. 100 St.; Margaret Smith	No damage
5:50—76 7 St.; Thomas Bilk	Slight
6:15—125 5 Av.; Autron Bros	Slight
7:00—23 W. 30 St.; J. Silverman	Slight
7:30—816 E. 160 St.; J. Rosenfeld	Slight
7:45—197 2 Av.; Harry Eppstein	$100
10:00—642 Courtlandt Av.; Philip Weinborn	Slight
10:25—2,053 Lexington Av.; Frankenstein	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Orders of April 24, First Lt. H. C. K. Muhlenberg, inf., to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about Aug. 5, to join his regt., is amended to direct him to sail about Sept. 5.

Second Lt. B. D. Edwards, inf., will proceed on July 1 to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty until time for him to return to Harvard University by Sept. 26 to resume his duties.

Orders of April 16, relative to First Lt. H. D. Heydler, 60th F. A., amended to relieve him from duty at U. S. Military Academy May 22.

Following Captains are detailed to enter the next class at Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, reporting on Aug. 15 to the commandant there for duty: Cav., R. C. Foy, 3d; J. S. Parker, 4th; O. A. McGee, 5th; J. R. McAndrews, 6th; H. Gibbins, 9th; W. E. W. Mackinlay, 11th; J. M. Morgan, 12th, and C. A. Bach, 14th; Field Art., S. Frankenberger, 1st, and F. H. Gallup, 3d; Coast Art. Corps, O. Hope and L. S. Ryan; inf., J. R. Thomas, Jr., 1st; Carl A. Martin, 2d; F. C. Bolles, 3d; W. F. Nesbitt, 4th; W. D. Davis, 5th; J. D. Taylor, 7th; I. C. Welborn, 9th; T. J. Rogers, 10th; E. A. Meyer, 11th; S. A. White, 12th; C. M. Bundel, 16th; C. G. Lawrence, 17th; E. H. Andres, 18th; P. C. Galleher, 19th; E. M. Norton, 20th; J. L. Dodge, 22d; T. J. Powers, 23d; R. E. Longan, 25th; H. Graham, 26th; W. J. Lutz, 28th; M. N. Falls, 28th, and W. H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., and Major M. S. Jarvis, 26th Inf.

The following are detailed to enter next class at Army War College, and will report to President of the college in this city about Aug. 15 for duty: Q. C., Col. T. Cruse; Coast Art. Corps, Col. G. F. Landers, Major J. A. Shipton, and Major R. E. Wyllie; Corps of Engineers, Lt. Cols. H. Jervey and J. J. Morrow; inf., Lt. Col. F. L. Winn, 16th, and following Majors: C. S. Farnsworth, 16th; E. A. Lewis, 6th; W. Chase, 21st; L. Wahl, 3d; H. B. Ely, 7th; D. F. Harday, 17th; F. W. Kobbe, 18th; M. B. Stokes, 14th, and J. T. Moore, 16th, and cav., R. L. Howe, 11th, C. W. Fenton, 2d; E. D. Anderson, 6th; G. P. White, 9th; R. J. Fleming, 10th, and W. T. Johnson, 15th.

Name of First Lt. L. W. Moseley, 17th Inf., to detached, June 5, and name of First Lt. J. P. Bubb, inf., is removed, June 4.

First Lt. J. P. Bubb, inf., proceed on June 5 to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for assignment to a company for two months and twenty days, then return to West Point.

Following Second Lts. of cav. will be examined for promotion after July 1: J. B. Johnson, 3d; V. M. Whiteside, 5th; C. D. E. Hunt, 13th; N. B. Briscoe, 8th; E. E. Farman, Jr., 2d; R. D. Johnson, 7th; E. L. Franklin, 13th; G. S. Patton, Jr., 15th; R. S. Donaldson, 4th, and C. P. Stearns, 3d.

First Lt. L. H. Ball, cav., is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of the organized militia, June 7.

Capt. E. R. Gibson, 19th Inf., relieved from station at Frankfort, Ky., will proceed to Lexington and take station as Inspector-Instructor of organized militia of Kentucky.

Leaves: Capt. F. R. Curtis, 24th Inf., 2 months; Major J. K. Miller, 5th Inf., 2 months; Major L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps, 15 days' extension, and First Lt. H. B. Marr, 1st Field Artillery, 2 months.

Navy.

Junior Grade: Lts. C. T. Osborn, Naval Academy to Mayflower; H. B. Berry and H. R. Bogusch, the Alert to the F-2 and F-1, respectively.

Ensigns: P. M. Bates, the Alert to the F-3; H. Hogewoerf, to the Connecticut, May 12, and J. E. Austin, commissioned.

A. Surgeon, W. T. Stopes, M. R. C., New York Naval Hospital, to temporary duty, Newport (R. I.) Hospital.

Chief Boatswain J. P. Judge, to Washington (D. C.) yard, May 11.

Machinist M. Vogt, retired from April 30.

Carpenter C. P. Baker, Norfolk Yard to the Missouri.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Downes at Rosebank, N. Y.; Cincinnati and the Helena at Shanghai; Iris, K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8 at San Pedro; San Francisco, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, and E-2 at North River, New York City; Ozark at Tompkinsville, Prometheus at Mare Island, Nereus at Balboa, Arethusa at Key West, Kansas, Virginia, Florida, Delaware, Nebraska, Louisiana, and Texas at Hampton Roads; Utah, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Vermont at Norfolk, and Tonopah and MacDonough at North River.

Sailed—Nanshan, Acapulco, for Sorocco Island; Sylph, Washington for mouth of Potomac; Choctaw, Washington for Travis Point, Potomac River; Chattanooga, Mazatlan for Lapasas; Machias, New York Yard for Vera Cruz via Key West; Minnesota, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Culgoa, Hampton Roads for New York, and Rhode Island, Hampton Roads for Tangier Sound.

The Nashville, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Progreso, Mexico, as the relief of the Olympia.

On being relieved by the Nashville, the Olympia will proceed to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

The Marietta, now at Brooklyn Yard, ordered to Boston to relieve the Brooklyn on neutrality duty.

On being relieved, the Brooklyn will proceed to New York for temporary duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

Coast Guard.

First Lt. T. G. Crapster, to the Itasca for temporary duty; First Lt. of Engineers H. F. Schoenborn, to the Itasca for temporary duty.

Third Lt. J. R. Frost, temporarily detailed the Windom, to the Pamlico for temporary duty.

Second Lts. of Engineers: W. C. Maglathlin, preparatory orders to the Arcata, and A. H. Bixby, from treatment San Francisco Marine Hospital to 6 months' leave.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Subjects and weights are announced as follows for dietician: Experience, 4; duties, 6. Evidence of at least three years' practical experience in institutional dietary work in an executive or subordinate capacity is required. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $1,800 a year, with maintenance in the Department of Charities.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for mycologist in fermentation investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,800 a year. The duties will be the study of yeasts and other fermentation organisms in their relation to food and drugs. The position will call for constant co-operation with the various laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry in which fermentation problems are met. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. Applicants must not have reached their 40th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The closing exercises of the Washington Heights Evening High School, of which John T. Nicholson is Principal, will take place this evening. Mrs. Honore Willsie, editor of The Delineator, will address the graduates.

The monthly meeting of the Association of Instructors for Speed Improvement will be held on the afternoon of May 14 at P. S. 69, Manhattan.

The annual Spring dinner of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals will be held on the evening of May 20 at the Aldine Club, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

Evening Recreation Centre 62 will hold its closing exercises at P. S. 62, Manhattan, this evening.

There will be an examination on May 10 and 11, and Oct. 4 and 5, of applicants for free-hand drawing in the high schools. The salary is from $900 to $2,600 a year.

An examination for license No. 1 in the elementary schools will be held on June 7 to 9.

Promotion examinations to teach in grades 7A and 7B in the elementary schools will be held on Sept. 9 and 10.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. May 7: Lieut. J. D. Martin, 154, to D. B.; Sergts. C. P. Vosburgh and W. M. Kiely, 74, assignment changed from bicycle duty to motor cycle duty; Patrol. T. L. England, 2, to D. B., designated as Act. Det. Sergt.; J. Pessolano, D. B., to 31, designation as Act. Det. Sergt. revoked; H. Noas and J. A. Kilgallon, 39, to D. B., as Act. Det. Sergts.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. Wm. Walsh and T. J. Brady, 13, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 7; J. R. Buckley, 15, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M. May 7; F. F. Beston and H. Eberhardt, 31, to duty in plain clothes for 5 days, 4 P. M. May 5; W. Brod, 28, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 20 days, 8 A. M. May 7; J. J. Kilroy, 31, and J. E. Smith, 35, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, noon May 8; C. Gutrie, 35, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 8; G. P. Schmidt, 147, to 3d I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 7. To D. B. from precincts indicated, for 20 days, 8 A. M. May 9; J. J. J. Paton, 5; J. H. Fitzgerald, 7; J. P. O'Neil, 7; J. R. Leahy, 14; A. D. Sindt, 18; E. F. McEvoy, 21; P. Murphy, 37; L. B. Snowden, 39; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; C. F. Armstrong, 65; L. Lowenthal, 77; W. P. Dickson, 81; J. S. Maher, 146; W. S. Drum, 165.

Leaves without pay: Sergt. J. L. McNulty, 65th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 2. Patrol. E. G. Jaeger, 2d, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 9; J. Lennon, 35th, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 8; J. E. Dobbin, 36th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 13; M. M. McDonald, 43d, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 5; J. Shaughnessy, 148th, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. May 6; P. Lynam, 164th, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 3; J. H. Wixted, 167th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 8; J. F. McNally, 172d, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 5; D. Undermark, 172d, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 4; E. J. Mayer, 283d, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 4. Matron Maria A. H. Young, 155th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 5.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. F. J. Ross, 13, 6:20 A. M., Jan. 17, to 12:01 A. M., Feb. 4; H. C. Hagens, 15, 12 P. M., April 2, to noon, April 10; J. J. Muck, 31, 7:10 A. M., Feb. 24, to 12 P. M., March 30; T. F. R. McGuire, 33, 8 A. M., March 16, to noon, March 19; W. F. Barry, 40, 3:40 A. M., April 29, during disability; T. Fay, 42, 4:05 P. M., April 26, during disability; J. Daly, 62, 1:30 A. M., March 11, to 12 P. M., March 26; M. Imbriale, 149, 8:15 A. M., March 26, to noon, April 15; J. J. Keating, 151, 7:45 P. M., April 18, to noon, April 26; F. A. Timmas, 152, 4 A. M., April 5, to 12 P. M., April 16; W. G. Steinblinck, 153, 12:00 A. M., April 3, to 12 P. M., April 25; W. A. P. Harck, 166, 6 A. M., April 14, during disability; T. Anderson, Traf. Div., Subd. B, 2:30 P. M., April 28, during disability.

Reprimanded: Patrol. J. L. Coffey, 29, (absent from post;) J. A. Dooley, 31, (absent from fixed post;) P. Ronaghan, 32, (absent from post;) E. E. Gross, 36, (absent from trial room;) P. D. O'Connell, 37, (absent from outgoing roll-call;) G. Dapping, 37, (same;) W. D. Thompson, 38, (absent from post;) P. McGuire, 40, (improper patrol;) F. J. Barth, 42, (same;) O. Hinz, 42, (absent from post;) P. Conlon, 42, (same;) M. R. Slattery, 42, (same;) E. C. Blumler, 43, (same;) C. Wost, 61, (same;) J. L. Wendel, 65, (same;) W. A. Higgins, 148, (same;) A. H. Scheffler, 149, (same;) J. J. Clare, 149, (absent from special post;) Wm. Drinkwater, 153, (absent without leave;) J. J. Bindulski, 276, (failed to signal;) L. Moses, 292, (failed to relieve.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. J. J. Hogan, 10, (improper patrol;) Jas. Gillooly, 28, (same;) J. J. McCarthy, 31, (same;) W. P. Mitchell, 28, (conversation;) F. L. Siems, 38, (same;) M. J. Philbin, 65, (same.)

Fire Department.

Suspension 11:30 A. M., May 6: Fire. 1st g. J. Broderick, H. & L. 26.

Penalties imposed: Lieut. J. Kelly, Eng. 16, (violation of Section 122, reprimanded;) Lieut. J. Coady, Eng. 24, (neglect of duty,) fined one day's pay; Eng. of St. J. Gorry, Eng. 24, (neglect of duty,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. J. J. Craven, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. M. Hipp, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. G. J. Short, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 2d g. W. J. Kennedy, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 3d g. D. Walsh, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 3rd g. T. J. Bolger, Eng. 72, (absence without leave,) three leaves withheld; Fire. 1st g. H. E. Flynn, H. & L. 7, (violation of Section 152,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. J. Creighton, H. & L. 7, (reckless handling of tiller wheel,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. H. Monsky, H. & L. 7, (reckless driving,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. T. Kelly, No. 1, H. & L. 15, (conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman,) six leaves withheld; Fire. 1st g. A. Ungerer, H. & L. 23, (conduct prejudicial to the good reputation, order, and discipline of the Department,) three leaves withheld; Fire. 1st g. J. Broderick, H. & L. 26, (absence without leave, disobedience of orders, disrespect to superior officer,) dismissed at 8 A. M., May 7.

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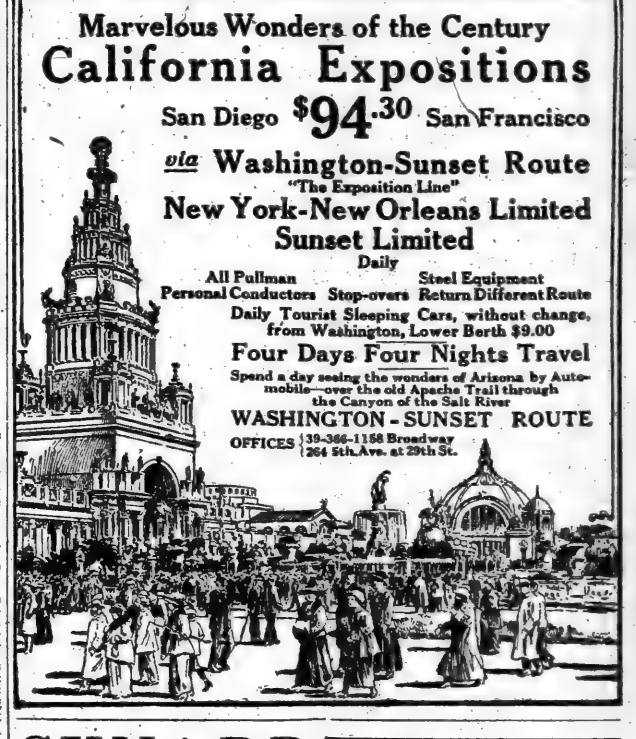

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Delightful Sail to Newburgh, P'keepsie and Return, $1.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Good restaurant, luncheon room, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Saturday, May 8, Str. Homer Ramsdell for Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M.
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Leaves West 130th and 96th Sts. every day, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., every two hours, starting with special trip Saturday, May 8, at 8:30 A. M., to meet the warships.

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S. S. "BERKSHIRE" and "Rensselaer" leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week-days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 10 P. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, week days, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
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Transylvania . Fri., June 4, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., June 12, 10 AM
Tuscania ..... Fri., June 18, 5 PM
LUSITANIA .. Sat., June 26, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Tuscania ..... Fri., July 16, 5 PM
LUSITANIA .. Sat., July 24, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 30, 5 PM
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*Cymric ..... May 14 | *Arabic ..... May 19
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RAILROADS.
LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Madison Avenue Apartment House Held at $180,000 Sold to John Volz—J. Louis Schaefer Buys West Side Dwelling—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Leases Newport Villa.

The realty market showed a very fair degree of activity yesterday. On the upper west side an unusually large residence was purchased by a buyer for occupancy. The east side Yorkville district furnished a good deal in the purchase by John Volz of the six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, fronting 50 feet on the avenue by 115 on the street.

It is known as the Clark apartment, and was purchased from the Salisbury Realty Company, of which Edgar A. Levy is resident. The property has been held at $180,000, and the brokers, McDowell & McMahon, state that it was an all-cash transaction.

Mr. Volz has been an active operator in the upper east side residential centre, having recently purchased the five houses known as the New England apartments, at 480 Park Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, with frontages on both those streets, and he also sold a short time ago the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street to the Ayer estate of Boston.

Deal on East Twelfth Street.

The seven-story flat 229 and 231 East Twelfth Street has been sold by Leopold M. Rothmann and others to the Meister & Bache Realty Company. The property, which was held at $100,000, occupies a plot 50 by 100.

Fine West Side Residence Sold.

A fine residence sale on the upper west side by a buyer for occupancy, something rather rare in the realty market there, was closed yesterday in the purchase of the five-story American basement dwelling at 327 West 108th Street by J. Louis Schaefer, Vice President of William R. Grace & Co. It was bought from Charles D. Wilder, Treasurer of the Butterick Company, who has lived there about thirteen years.

It has a frontage of 35 feet by 100.11, being near the Riverside Drive corner, and adjoins a 40-foot-front house owned by George W. Wilder, President of the Butterick Company. Mr. Schaefer a few days ago sold his Great Neck estate. The brokers in the residence sale were Slawson & Hobbs and Thomas J. O'Reilly.

Buys 57th St. Residence at Auction.

Frederick Sprenger of Bronxville purchased at auction yesterday in the Vesey Street salesrooms the four-story residence at 109 West Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.5, adjoining the new home of the Freundschaft Club, for $50,000. The property was offered at partition sale and was sold by Joseph P. Day.

Buyers of East Side Loft Site.

The H. V. Realty Company are the buyers of the property at 145 to 151 East Thirty-second Street, sold by the Milledge Realty Company. A twelve-story loft building with stores will be erected on the plot 99.1 by 98.9, by irregular. The Milledge Realty Company accepted in part payment fourteen six-family flat houses known as 80, 82, 84, 86, 90, 92, 94, and 96 Thirteenth Avenue, and 99, 101, 103, 105, 113, and 115 Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island City. William D. Bloodgood & Co. Inc., and John F. James & Sons negotiated the trade, which involved about $350,000.

Harlem Dwelling Sold and Leased.

Barnett & Co. have sold for a client to Jacob Brann, 23 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 17.6 by 50 by 100, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. The same brokers also leased the dwelling for the new owner to Frederick Suess for a term of years.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Anthony Avenue Improvement Company 311 and 313 East 176th Street, two brick two-family houses on a plot 65 by 126.3 by irregular.

B. Rosenblatt and A. Traube have sold for Isaac Lowenfeld to Jenny Fisch, 1,165 Fox Street, a three-story flat, on lot 25 by 69 by irregular, about 127 feet north of Home Street.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for The C. W. Construction Company to H. Levy, a three-story two-family stucco cottage, consisting of eighteen rooms, on a plot of 40 by 100, on the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifteenth Avenue.

E. J. Hollahan has sold the one-family brick house 572 Seventy-seventh Street, for the Floria Realty Company, to a client for occupancy. Also a lot on the east side of Narrows Avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, for Herman Breman to M. Dowd.

$27,000 Long Island City Deal.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have sold for cash a three-story modern factory building, 50 by 100, on the westerly side of Steinway Avenue, 100 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City.

The property was held at $27,000, the buyer being a large manufacturer of pure food products, who will improve the property and make several additions to the structure.

To Build 100 Houses in Long Island City.

The G. X. Mathews Company has taken title to about 160 lots on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Avenues, Long Island City, formerly the property of ex-Congressman William Willett of Far Rockaway. The lots are situated opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad holdings on Jackson Avenue and run to Broadway. The company will immediately begin the erection of 100 six-family houses, involving an outlay of close to $1,000,000, including the cost of the land.

Westchester County.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold for the estate of Edward C. Haviland to Joseph Brewster a tract of twenty acres on the south side of Westchester Avenue, Purchase Street section, Rye, N. Y.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold at Garwood a plot, 20 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue to E. Hilly, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Spruce Avenue to E. S. Gill.

Joseph Herzog has sold for D. Krones a three-story fourteen-room residence at 411 North River Street, Hackensack, N. J. The property fronts 175 feet on River Street and 175 feet on Main Street, by 250 feet deep.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Leases Newport Dwelling.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for Mrs. Lorillard Spencer her place known as Chastellux in Wellington Avenue, Newport, R. I., overlooking the harbor and bay, to Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York City for the coming Summer.

Drug Lease on Sun Building Site.

A lease was recorded yesterday from the Schulte Realty Company to the Riker & Hegeman Company of the store and basement in the building to be erected on the site of the present Sun Building, Nassau and Frankfort Streets. The store leased will be in the portion of the building 30 feet south of Frankfort Street. The lease is to run for twenty-one years from the completion of the building at $13,000 a year. The Schulte Realty Company took a long lease on the entire property last year.

Building Shows a Gain.

The building industries in the Eastern States continue to make gains, the latest reports from seventeen of the larger cities, received by The Engineering News, indicating a gain during April of 23 per cent. in the estimated cost of operations over the same month in 1914. A comparison of the first four months of the year also indicates an appreciable gain.

Commercial Leases.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for a term of years for A. H. Matthews, as agent, the entire building at 44 Sixth Avenue to John Dellavoure.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building 98 Front Street for Mary B. Caswell to the Waterbury Chemical Company.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for Nicholas Zaniek the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninetieth Street to Michael Papst for a term of five years.

J. K. Moors has leased the store at the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue for a term of years to Robert Ulmer's Son, haberdasher.

M. & L. Hess have leased to the Varga Jewelry Company, formerly at 324 Fourth Avenue, the store in the Windsor Arcade, 563 Fifth Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Edward C. McParlan for a term of years, to the Standard Lunch Company, the store and basement at 457 Fourth Avenue.

Real Estate Notes.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. have added to their Board of Directors Henry W. Eaton, President of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of New York, and Director in various other corporations.

The National Tax Association will hold its annual conference at San Francisco Aug. 10 to 14.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of Mrs. Charles Austin Bates's residence on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-third Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 109 West, n s, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; L. A. Geiger against Charlotte Dahlgren et al.; Hill, L. R. & L., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; partition; to Frederick Sprenger for $50,000.

106th St, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story flat and stores; F. G. Wild et al. against Rubin Schlegman et al.; Winthrop Stearns, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $34,622.08; taxes, &c, $477.17; to the plaintiff for $31,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 832 and 834, e s, 100.6 ft s of 13th St, 48x95.4x48x95.3, ten-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Isidor Bach et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $292,439.09; taxes, &c, $4,998.82; to the plaintiff for $260,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

170th St, 580 East, s s, 90.7 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.8x—, two-story dwelling; 167th St, 841 East, n e corner Stebbins Av, 25x62.6x19x61.2, three-story tenement and stores; to be readvertised.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,428, e s, 25.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 25.1x90.10x24.7x95, 2 four-story tenements and stores; K. B. Murray against J. T. Gaffney et al.; S. W. Levine, attorney; A. U. Zinke, referee; due, $12,861.49; taxes, &c, $45.05; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Broome St, 32, n e corner Goerck, 25x75, seven-story tenement and extras; sheriff sale of all right, title, &c., which Samuel Rauch had on Dec. 11, 1914, or since; Kaufman & G., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

168th St, 801 East, n w corner Union Av, 96.3x22.6x96.1x26.7; five-story flat; Helene Fuld et al. against G. C. P. Stolzenburg et al.; Kurzman & F., attorneys; Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due, $23,155.61.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av, x50x59.11x59.11; vacant; Park Mortgage Co. against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.83.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, e s, 25 ft n of 49th St, for an open-air moving picture show, 50x143; Barney Estate, 61 Broadway, owner; F. C. Bangs, Broadway and 42d St, lessee; G. C. Hartmann, 9 East 40th St, architect; cost, $750.

218th St, n s, 280.3 ft e of Bronxwood Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x28; Louis Satirano, on premises, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, 461 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Middletown Road, n s, 75 ft w of Edison Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23x33.6; Wellman Finance and Realty Co., Dorothea Hein, 120 Westchester Square, President, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, architect; cost, $5,000.

183d St, n w corner of Tiebout Av, for a one-story brick garage, 12.8x23; Wicklow Building Co., P. J. Dwyer, President, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $400.

Morris Av, e s, 177th St, to Mt. Hope Place, for four five-story brick tenements, 60x85.6 and 65x83; John W. Cornish Construction Co., John W. Cornish, President, 805 Tremont Av, owner; Frank J. Schefcik, 4,168 Park Av, architect; cost, $180,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West Broadway, 387 and 389, and Wooster St, 73 and 75, to a five-story loft building; L. L. Lorillard, 14 Wall St, owner; A. E. Nast, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 384, s s, 84.3 ft n w of West Broadway, runs s w 86x w 19.10x n 6.2x w 3.8x n 8x e 10.7x n 9.9x n e 78.9 to street x s e 21.1 to beginning; Harold G. Olena to Rose Korman, 8,813 17th Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, s. t., quitclaim, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Merchant, O. & M., 149 Broadway $1

CONVENT AV, e s, 679.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Clara F., wife of Hy. D. Winans to Cuthbert M. Wilmerding, 158 Madison Av, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 2,197, w s, 75.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; Raffaela Astarita Realty Co. to Enrico Viggiani, 2,167 1st Av, (mtg $27,500,) May 3; attorneys, Siegel, C. & S., 395 Broadway $1

1ST AV, 1,845, w s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x80; Frances, wife of Frank Mosner, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, (mtg $11,800,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way $1

6TH AV, 783 w s, 75.6 ft north of 44th St, 25x100; 6th Av, 785 w s, 75.5 ft s of 45th St, 25x100; 45th St, s s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6 x75.5; 45th St, 104 West, s s, 81.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x75.5; Susie E. Fitchett, Highland Falls, N. Y., to Kompesula Realty Co., 761 6th Av, (mtg $155,000,) May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

22D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Mary E. Heisler, administratrix of William Drescher, to Christopher J. Sparks, 517 West 169th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $428

24TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 26.8x98.9; Isidore Cahn to 228 West 24th St Corp'n, 52 Wall St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, May 1; attorneys, Rosen & Phillips, 52 Wall St $4,276

30TH ST, 38-44 East, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 72.7x98.9; Maria S. Simpson to 40 East 30th St. Co., 316 West 30th St, (mtg $130,000,) April 30; attorney, J. G. Roe, 128 Broadway $1

30TH ST, 437-39 West, —x—; Alfred H. Ackers to William D. Kilpatrick, 71 East 95th St, (mtg $33,000,) all liens, May 6; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary B. Scott to Alfred H. Ackers, 233 West 128th St, (mtg $33,000,) all liens, April 26; same attorneys $1

30TH ST, 437-39 West, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 50x109x50.1x104.10, (foreclosure March 31;) Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Mary B. Scott, Hempstead, L. I., April 14; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $33,000

82D ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 99.6x74.8x irreg.; Milledge Realty Corp'n to H. V. Realty Corp'n, at Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, Borough of Queens, (mtg $97,500,) Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

56TH ST, 77 East, n s, 83 ft w of Park Av, 17x67.1; Mary T. Rennard to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 7, 1911; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St $1

73D ST, 302-304 West, s s, 95 ft w of West End Av, runs s 24.4x w 20 x 77.10x w 20x n 102.2 to street x e 40 to beginning; Mary T. Rennard to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, Sept. 8, 1911; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St $1

112TH ST, 212 West, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11, (foreclosure April 6;) Theodore Sutro, referee, to Hugh P. E. Skelly, 24 West 83d St, May 6; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway $7,160

131ST ST, 51 East, n s, 175 ft west of Park Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Manheimer to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, and Junius J. Pittman, 2,341 Andrews Av, (mtg $19,000,) all liens, May 4; attorney Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100

131ST ST, 254 West, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11, (foreclosure April 27;) Thomas W. Churchill, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

Bronx.

AVENUE A, n s, being Lot 65, map of Jerome, 25x125; Eligio Cristantiello to Angelo Lombardi, 712 East 214th St, May 5; attorney, A. Cinchetti, 192 Broadway $100

BEAUMONT AV, 2,304, e s, 37.6x100; James Powers to Anna L. Garrabrant, Mount Hope, N. Y., March 10; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 81 Liberty St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna L. Garrabrant to Nettie Benenson, 1,550 Hoe Av.; May 1; same attorney $1

BRONX PARK SOUTH, s s, 75 ft W of Daly Av, 13.4x117.4; Margaret M. Chambers to Land Realty Co., 1,005 East 180th St, (correction deed,) April 16; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BRONX PARK SOUTH, s s, 75 ft w of Daly Av, 64.8x irregular; John A. Steinmetz to Land Realty Co., 1,007 East 180th St, April 16; attorney, same $1

BRONX PARK SOUTH, s s, 75 ft w of Daly Av, 38.10x122; Thos. E. Finucane to same, (correction deed,) April 26; attorney, same $1

GARDEN ST, s s, 358.7 ft E of Crotona Av, 100x50x87.3x13.11 to Prospect Av x44.10; Smada Realty Co. to Jewel B. Noble, 1,043 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $4,500,) April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 194, Map Harrington Estate; Mary E. Honahan to Margaret A. Cokeley, 2,880 Harrington Av, Nov. 28, 1914; attorney, T. Cokeley, 1,325 Ft. Schuyler Rd $100

LOT 11, Block 2,836, tax map; Charles H. Murray, referee, to Anna R. Crossin, 1,146 East 5th St., Brooklyn, (foreclosure of tax lien,) May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MAPLE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 213th St, 25x100; Caterina Pizzo to Anna Pizzo, 558 2d Av, March 5; attorney, C. Cianchetta, 192 Broadway $100

MORRIS AV, w s, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 100x115; William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co. to Ethel M. Sanders, 859 Home Av, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Ethel M. Sanders to William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., 267 East 164th St, (mtg. $15,000,) May 5; same attorney $100

RHINELANDER AV, n s, at n e side Bronxdale Av, 56.11x88.11; Wilhilmina E. Hoffman to Fred J. Hicks, 403 Audubon Av, May 1; attorney, Fred J. Hicks, 403 Audubon Av $100

ROBBINS AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100.10x92.1; Laura Gross et al., to Clemlit Realty Co., Inc., 3,432 Broadway, April 1; attorneys, Wechsler & K., 42 Broadway $100

TERRACE PL, s e side, 100 ft n w of Robbins Av, 115.6x—; Catherine O'Shaughnessy to Leandro Casanio, 359 East 150th St, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, s w corner of 182d St, 80x102.11; Harry N. French, referee, to Regina Hyman, 35 West 118th St, May 5; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Regina Hyman to Lears Corp'n, 74 Broadway, May 5; same attorneys $1

14TH AV, s e corner 2d St, being Lot 1,078, Map of Wakefield; Susanna J. Cowan to Edna R. Cowan, 226 East 198th St., (mtg $3,000,) May 3; attorney, Edna R. Cowan $2,000

214TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x100; Angelo Lombardi to Eligio Cristantiello, 706 East 214th St, (mtg. $7,000,) May 5; attorney, A. Cinchetti, 192 Broadway $100

220TH ST, 823 East, n s, 25x114; Guiseppe Bucci to Carl Czarkowski, 810 East 221st St, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

237TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Kepler Av, 20x100; also 240th St, s s, 96 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 20x100; also 240th St, s s, 116 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 20x100; George E. Buckbee to Henry Cleland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av, May 6; attorney, Henry Cleland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 136.10 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x—; John A. Phillips et al. to Jeanne R. Kalish, 1 West 83d St, May 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

BROADWAY, e s, 101.5 ft s of Hillside Av, 100.10x150; Kiowa Realty Co. to Louis Wechsler, 895 West End Av, May 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

CONVENT AV, 337, e s, 679.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Cuthbert M. Wilmerding to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, May 5, due, &c., as per bond $10,000

GROVE ST, s s, 83 ft w of Bleecker St, 42x100, prior mtg $50,000; Andrew Gardella to Giacomo Scala, 114 Christopher St, May 4, due Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $2,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 152d St, 42x100; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Timothy F. Fay, 208 Bay 28th St, Brooklyn, April 24, prior mtg $48,000, due April 30, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St. $4,000

16TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, 20x92; Margaret Donnelly and another to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, April 20, due as per bond, (supplemental mtg;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $24,000

25TH ST, s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; L. J. Percy to Alfred S. Ambler, 611 13th St, College Point, N. Y., April 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Bunker, 30 Church St. $1,000

30TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x109; Alfred H. Ackers to Mary B. Scott, Hempstead, L. I., April 26, due May 1, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $16,500

30TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x108.11; Alfred H. Ackers to Mary B. Scott, Hempstead, L. I., April 26, due May 1, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $16,500

168TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95; Jacob G. Fischer to Mary Wank, Larchmont, N. Y., May 6, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 450 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x123.10x25.9x130; also Murdock Av, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Terkel C. Christiansen to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association, 103 Park Av, May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 154 Nassau St $2,800

CROTONA AV, s e cor of 171st St, 100.10x37.2; Rosalia Weiser to David Coulter, Westfield, N. J., (prior mtg $10,250,) May 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. M. Crandall, 233 Broadway $1,000

EAGLE AV, 633, w s, 25x101.8; John Seipp to Louis Mattern, 403 East 102d St, (prior mtg $10,000;) April 10, 3 years, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Tausch & H., 45 Broadway $2,000

FOX ST, 811-19, w s, 100 ft n of Longwood Av, 100x100; Fox St, 839, w s, 33.4x100; Kelly St, 868 and 870, e s, 74.8x100; David Greenfeld to Arthur Knox, 75 Central Park West, prior mtg 116,500, May 5, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway $3,000

LAWRENCE AV, e s, 370.7 ft n w of Lind Av, 42.3x irregular; Franz Schuldes to Theo. Faulhaber, 96 West 163d St, Nov. 28, 1914, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Meckes, 958 Ogden Av $200

LOT 67, map of Allen estate; Nunziata Fasulo to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, May 4, 3 years; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St $307

MORRIS AV, w s, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 100x115; Ethel M. Sanders to Lawrence D. Frank, 69 East 92d St, et al., trustees, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, indicated by the co-ordinates 8,221.69 n and 584.77 w, 74.7x irregular, contains 10,265 square feet; Willett R. Skillman to Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St $4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same $4,000

3D AV, s w cor 182d, 80x102.11; Lears Corporation to Regina Hyman, prior mtg $60,000, May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Kate M. Bradley, 503 West 121st St, prior mtg $64,500, May 5, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same $4,000

169TH ST, 918-920 East, s s, 60x irreg; May Holding Co. to Ignatz Fischer, Baden bei Wein, Austria, May 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

214TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x100; Eligio Cristantiello to Angelo Lombardi, 712 East 214th St, (prior mtg $7,000,) May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Bowery $2,250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, 177 East, west store, &c.; Max Goldberg and another to Joseph Feldstein, 177 East Houston St, 5 years from May 1, 1915 ....$720

HOUSTON ST, 177 East, east store and four rooms on third floor; Max Goldberg and another to Isaac Grishman, 177 East Houston St, 5 years from May 1, 1915 ....$720

NASSAU ST, e s, 30 ft s of Frankfort St, store and part of basement and sub-basement; Schulte Realty Co. to Riker & Hegeman Co., 340 West 4th St, 21 years from completion of building $13,000

8TH AV, 2,721 and 2,723, store and part of cellar; Mary Lynch to George H. Huggard, 515 West 147th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Roy I. Guthman, 30 Broad St $1,800

9TH AV, 506; Joseph Stern to Solomon Slutzkin, 506 9th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915 ....$720

31ST ST, 5 to 9 East, fifth floor; American Real Estate Co. to Julius Cohen and another, 780 West End Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway $9,000

88TH ST, 44 West, all; Washington Trust Co. to Adolph W. Kempner, 44 West 88th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914 ....$2,400

98TH ST, 65 East, all; Sigmund Mayer and another to Rose Feldman, 156 Henry St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, D. Drangle, 90 Rivington St $1,950

104TH ST, 106 East, parlor floor; Koppel Sachs and another to Joseph Rosen and another, 22 East 115th St 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Nathan Littman, 46 West 117th St $180

121ST ST, 248 East, west store; Lawrence P. Kinsella to Ralph Nemser, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St $360

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,905, store, &c; C. J. Cary Building Co., Inc., to Herman J. Rosenthal, 1,404 Wilkens Av, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Leon Forst, 135 Broadway ....$960 to $1,500

WESTCHESTER AV, 998, cigar stand; William J. Nichols to Meyer Heller, 953 East 165th St, 7 years, from May 1; attorney, M. Asofsky, 204 East Broadway ....$250 to $300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 227 to 231 West; Empire City Iron Works against Eva J. Coe and Improved Property Corporation, owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, contractor $1,525

PARK AV, s e corner 84th St, 102.2x133.4; Frank O. Brunett against Esthold Realty Co., Inc., owner; Osborn Rea & Co., contractor $400

PARK AV, s e corner 92d St, 80x80; Frank O. Brunett against Esthold Realty Co., Inc., owner; Osborn Rea & Co., contractor ..$350

RUTGERS PLACE, 21 and 23; L. Frooks Engine Co. against Sarah Bimberg, owner; Charles Bimberg, owner and contractor.$225

55TH ST, 20 East; Ernest A. Turner against Jeanette Le B. Parsons and Joseph C. Mott, owners and contractors $7,617

77TH ST, 225 to 231 West, and Broadway, 2,184 and 2,186; Theodore C. Wood against Eva J. Coe and New York Improved Properties Co., owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, contractor $204

Bronx.

219TH ST, 918 East; Michael Birnbaum against John Locktevo, owner; Anthony Polzella, contractor $32

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 22d St; Fred Lauer against Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Co. et al., Feb. 11, 1915 ....$1,400

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 90th and 91st Sts; Louis Hershkowitz against Secured Holding Corp. et al., Dec. 24, 1914, (canceled.) $1,185

LEXINGTON AV, 1,275; Excelsior Metal Ceiling Co. against Ande Realty Co. et al., Dec. 21, 1914 ....$160

RIVINGTON ST, 6; Stanley & Patterson, Inc., against Caroline White et al., May 5, 1915 ....$110

142D ST, 146 West; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against 146 West 142d St Corp. et al., Nov. 28, 1913 ....$1,184

Bronx.

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1x100; Colwell Lead Co. against Hull Building Co. et al., Dec. 15, 1914 ....$2,900

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1x100; Murray & Hill Co. against Hull Building Co. et al., Dec. 15, 1914 ....$3,400

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1 x100; Noonan Building Material Co., Inc., against Hull Building Co. et al., Jan. 8, 1915 ....$2,377

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1x100; Gus Schlaier Eagle Wrought Iron Works, Inc., against Hull Building Co. et al., Jan. 13, 1915 ....$524

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

MURDOCK AV, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Terkel C. and Mary G. Christiansen, to erect one 2-story apartment, (3 payments) $2,800

FIELD PLACE, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 73.4x94.6; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans 173d St. Improvement Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment, with store, (16 payments) $70,000

184TH ST, s e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 61.2x73.4; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans 173d St. Improvement Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment, (16 payments) $70,000

KELLY ST, w s, 252.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 87.6x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Mott Ave. Realty Co., to erect one 5-story apartment, (10 payments) $50,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 87; Harold Nelson against Nathan Harrison Realties et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

5TH AV, n e cor of 19th St, 46.6x125; Alfred P. Gardiner against William P. Gardiner et al., (partition;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

24TH ST, 17 West; N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb against Paul Shotland et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. H. Comstock.

38TH ST, 410 West; Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. against Belle S. Taber et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

90TH ST, 69 and 71 West; Sadie Morris against William J. Jennings et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, S. B. Pollak.

108TH ST, 51 and 53 East; Henry S. Bowron against Compact Realty Co., Inc., et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,251 and 1,253; Samson Rosenfield against Rose R. Warner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

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SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

Attractive North Shore Home.

Right on the water; good beach; 4 acres; comfortable house; improvements; gardens; lots fruit and shade; sell at $9,500; particulars, photographs.
DANIEL M. GERARD, 1270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Six rooms and bath. Lot 60x100. In Douglaston Park, a restricted residential community. 22 minutes from Herald Square, on North Shore.
PRICE $5,800, WORTH MORE.
Terms, $500 cash; balance as rent.
Photo on request.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

5c Fare to Flushing By Dual Subway System

Two choice plots, 60x100 and 80x100 (corner). Can be bought at prices of five years ago. Will be large increase in values as soon as contract for subway trains over the Long Island tracks is signed. The bargains are rapidly being picked up. Only a few left. Only 10% cash required, balance easy terms. Address T. E. Gressle, 547 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 780 Gramercy.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOW.

Visit Bellerose, the most exclusive development on Long Island; 28 minutes on electric train; new bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; price $6,500; easy terms; tennis court; other attractive offerings. Photographs.
WHEELER & BUCHANAN, 347 5th Ave.

MODERN COTTAGE.

7 rooms, bath, improvements, good neighborhood, 30 minutes out. $100 cash, balance $18 per month.
COTTAGE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

$60 Month for Summer

Bargain, detached, furnished house, Flatbush; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 piazzas; plot 50x100. Rents at $80 unfurnished. Handsomest house on block, in most convenient, beautiful part of Flatbush; 2 minutes' walk from Beverly Road Station Brighton "L"; 15 minutes to Brighton Beach. 304 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
OCEAN AND PINES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "B. B."
RICHARD McNEELY AGENCY.

RYE, N. Y.

House, 14 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful lawn, trees; garden planted; tennis court, garage; rent reduced to $2,000 furnished.
Herbert A. Sherman, 41 E. 41st St.

Times Building
Times Square

Attractive offices and suites. Single Rooms from $30 a month. Opportunity for Dentists, Physicians, Engineers, or Draughtsmen to acquire accommodations in high-class building, and the most convenient and best known in New York.

Never Closed—Continuous Elevator Service.

Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The U. S. Government

Two Years Ago Paid $7,500 to $15,000 Per Lot for Lots on Mott Avenue, Between 149th and 150th Streets, for the erection of a Government Building.

WHAT ARE YOU WILLING TO PAY FOR LOTS
on Mott Avenue, three Blocks North?

63 Lots on Mott Avenue, opposite Siegel Park, between 153d and 156th Streets and Sheridan Avenue, will be sold separately for Whatever You Choose to Pay for Them.

Mott Avenue is the continuation of Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The Subway Station is at 149th St. and Mott Avenue. Property between Mott Avenue, 156th St. and 159th St. has recently been purchased for the erection of apartment houses. These lots will see a wonderful transformation within the next few years, owing to their accessible location, opposite a beautiful park.

POSSIBLY A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS—CASH—WILL SECURE ONE OF THESE LOTS. ***They must be sold for whatever they will bring. There will be absolutely no protection or by-bidding whatsoever.***

OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MUST BE SOLD UNDER LIKE CONDITIONS ARE THE FOLLOWING:

MANHATTAN 438 and 440 West 57th St., near 9th Ave.;
402-404 Pearl St., running through to 10 New Bowery.

BROOKLYN 18 three-story private dwellings, Clinton and Harrison Sts., and Tompkins Place, to be sold separately.
Northeast corner of Myrtle Ave. and Jay St., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave., 327 to 333 Jay St.

BRONX Subway Station corner, four lots, n. e. corner of 138th St. and 3d Ave.

QUEENS 2 two-family frame houses, 258 to 260 Academy St., Long Island City.

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free.

At the absolute auction sale of the Estate of Arthur R. Morris, by order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, May 11th, 1915.

For maps and particulars apply to

J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3d Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.* } *Agents and Auctioneers*
Lewis S. Morris, *Esq., Atty., 32 Liberty St.*

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Ocean Gate" The Empress of the East Jersey Coast beckons you To Her Shores for Health—Profit & Pleasure

Finest bathing, fishing, sailing; boardwalk, yacht club, water mains, fire department, station on property.

Lots $100 up. Easy Payments—No Interest — No Assessments. Write or phone for particulars and free railroad tickets for next Sunday.

I. BOOTH BROOKS,
45 West 34th St., Suite 408.
Phone "Greeley 4819."

★ A BARGAIN ★

A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant big forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.
DON'T WAIT—LOOK NOW.
IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.
M. M. COSGROVE, 144 West 104th St., N. Y.
Telephone, 4821—Bryant.

$8,800 Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

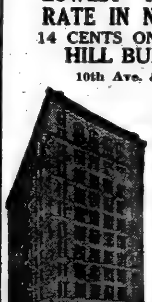
CRANFORD Houses and Bungalows, $100. Cash & $24 to $30 monthly covers prin. & int. Sewer, gas, electric, steam; hardwood floor, open fireplace, sleeping porch; on large plots, $3,000 up. Houses rent $25 to $35; n'r sta.; com'tn. 10½c. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

A 6-ROOM STUCCO BUNGALOW

2 blocks from boardwalk and beach, Jersey Coast Resort. Price, $1,275. Easy terms.
W. WESTERFIELD,
45 West 34th St., Room 407.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOWEST INSURANCE RATE IN NEW YORK
14 CENTS ON CONTENTS
HILL BUILDING,
10th Ave. & 36th St.



The most up-to-date loft building ever built — every available foot of space on an earning basis.

Adapted especially for Lithographers, Publishers, Printers.

7th and 8th floors for rent.

EXAMINATION WILL PROVE THIS.

Details from any broker or HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

YOU CAN LIVE IN AN ELEVATOR HOUSE

For same rent you are paying in a walk-up; high class, select, telephone, open plumbing, hardwood floors; large, sunny rooms; most wonderful bargains ever offered.
254-258 WEST 25TH ST.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

TO SUBLET UNFURNISHED

Apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood floors throughout; on 59th St. overlooking Central Park. Good location for physician. Rent, $125 per month. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone, Columbus 10111.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Grenville Hall

Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT;
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

272 WEST 128TH ST.
Second Floor Apartment to Let,
Comprising Seven Rooms and Bath.
Rent Very Reasonable.
Possession at Once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Forty Five East Sixty Second Street
(Adjoining Colony Club)

Seven Rooms Three Baths & Eleven Rooms Four Baths
$2300 to $4600

Just Finished Inspection Invited

Apply on premises or to Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Avenue

7, 8, 9 Rooms
2 Baths
$1,000—$1,200—$1,400
Every room large, light, well ventilated.
MODERN BUILDING.
Elevator, Hall and Telephone Service.
71 East 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

THE MARIE
61-69 East 86th St.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet; moderate terms; for convenience of locality this neighborhood cannot be equalled. Superintendent on premises.

27-29 EAST 27TH ST.
Desirable apartments of 3 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, electric light. RENT LOW; POSSESSION NOW. Also large studio on top floor, with north light, rent $600. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS.

$21 To $45 a Month, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath. New Apartments Just Completed
Steam heat, hot water, electric light. Janitor service. Telephone in each apartment.
5-CENT FARE FROM MANHATTAN.
End of Queensboro Bridge, at 59th St. and Second Ave., via Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave.
Renting Office, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

APARTMENT WANTED!
October 1st. 6 rooms, 2 baths. About $900. East side preferred. Modern building, not above 86th Street. K 32 Times Annex.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—In the matter of the Application of THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC., for authority to change its name to the Seebach Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that The Knapp Seebach Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, State of New York, at a Special Term Part I, thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an Order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Seebach Company, Inc."

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 15th, 1915.
THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC.,
By REINHARDT SEEBACH, President.
Office and P. O. Address, 182 Grand Street, New York City.
MARCUS SCHNITZER, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of JEAN, IMPORTER, INC., to SAMUEL E. A. STERN, for the benefit of creditors.

The undersigned assignee will sell at public auction by Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer, on Thursday, May 13, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 16 West 57th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the contents of the high-class dressmaking establishment of JEAN, IMPORTER, Inc., consisting of manufactured model gowns, wraps, blouses, skirts, millinery, broadcloths, satins, silks, velvets, chiffons, laces, trimmings, cut goods, Underwood typewriter, safe, office desks, chairs, partitions, sewing machines, mirrors, dress forms, settees, lounges, portieres and tables.

Inspection every day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated, May 7, 1915.
SAMUEL E. A. STERN, Assignee.
HENRY C. MOSES, Attorney for Assignee, 200 Broadway, New York City.

WAR PICTURES IN BOOK FORM.
Ten numbers, earliest available, of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, is sold at book stores and department stores at $1.00, or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Copying Paper, Rugs, and Jewelry Among Things Passed On.

D. F. Young, Jr., was overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers relative to merchandise returned by the customs officials as copying papers. Duty was taken at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff, while the importer set up the claim that the importation should be regarded as paper not specially provided for with duty at 25 per cent. The testimony was that the papers are used solely for copying purposes, and are put up in rolls and hermetically sealed to preserve them in a dampened condition until required for immediate use.

Thomas Meadows & Co. imported collapsible metal drinking cups in leather cases. The Collector returned the cups for duty under the tariff at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem as being fitted in leather containers. It was shown that the cups exceeded the cases in value. On this showing the board admitted the articles at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule.

Akawo, Morimura & Co. protested the Collector's classification of imported floor rugs. They were returned as manufactures of straw not specially provided for with duty at 25 per cent., while the importers claimed a rate of 3½ cents per square yard as rugs of straw not specially provided for. Judge McClelland said in his decision for the board that, but for the words in the paragraph describing the warp, the claim of the protestants would be well founded. It was conceded that these rugs do not have a warp made of the materials mentioned, but the importers' counsel contended that the provision for warp was not intended by Congress to apply to rugs and mats, but to matting only. The board disagreed, and held that the rugs in question are clearly excluded from classification under the paragraph claimed.

Massee & Co. were sustained in the contention that hammering machines with all accessories, including die stamps, are properly dutiable under the tariff at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "machine tools." It was shown at the trial that the machines in question are used in the manufacture of jewelry chains, are operated by other than hand power, and work upon metal with the aid of cutting tools. The action of the Collector in classifying the machines as manufactures of metal with duty at 20 per cent. was reversed.

The H. H. Tammen Co., Denver, protested the Custom House assessment on unfinished scarfpins, or scarfpin settings, lacking only the stones to make them complete articles. Duty was taken at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, as articles of personal adornment. The board decided that the claim for entry at 60 per cent. ad valorem as parts of jewelry applied to the goods in dispute. The Collector was reversed.

In deciding protests by Ferdinand Bing & Co.'s Successors, the board ruled that stars and decorations used by actors on the stage are not "jewelry" within the meaning of the tariff laws but, if imported under the Act of 1909, fall within the provision for military ornaments, with duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem.

Theodore B. Starr, Inc., imported ribbons, calendar covers and inserts separately packed. The Collector took duty on the ribbons at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, as manufactures of silk, while the calendar covers came in for a tax of 35 per cent. as manufactures of paper. The inserts were classified as printed matter, with duty at 25 per cent. Judge Fischer sustained the claim for entry of the booklets as entireties at 15 cents per pound as "decorated booklets," and ordered a reliquidation of the duties taken on the separate articles.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Second mortgage $57,500, on Manhattan improved, subject to a first mortgage of $400,000; appraised at $575,000; first mortgage to be reduced $25,000. Mortgage, 132 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS. ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

ABSOLUTE UNPROTECTED AUCTION. No. 115 East 64th St. High-class neighborhood, four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20x100, all improvements and in good condition. Owner once refused Fifty-six Thousand Dollars for it. Will be sold under foreclosure proceedings because of financial difficulties at the Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St., on Tuesday, May 11th, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. A great chance to make some money.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable private dwelling, select neighborhood; electric light, hardwood trim; excellent condition; reasonable. Sheeran, 1,250 Lexington Av., near 84th.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 28 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

HOPKINS & BOYD Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room, semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 69 A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elmhurst.—Beautiful, large house, with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d St., City. Telephone 1838 Madison Square.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

Will share completely furnished office in Times Bldg.; suitable for railroad or newspaper representative; references. 706 Times Bldg.

15th, 637-643 East, (between Av. B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings. BOHLEN, 296 3d Av.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 332 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, stenographer, telephone. Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St., Room 401.

Desk room in Fifth Avenue Building. Room 552. Stenographic service.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Hudson River. KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEES' SALE. SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of HARRY SIMON, trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., to MAX YULMAN & SAMUEL A. STILLMAN.—Notice is hereby given that we will sell at public auction, through Chas. Jacobs Co., all the assets of above assignees, consisting of a large stock of furniture, floor coverings, etc., on Monday, May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises 706 Ninth Av.
MAX YULMAN & SAMUEL A. STILLMAN, Assignees.
LEO SCHAFRAN, Esq., Attorney for Assignees, 51 Chambers St., New York City.
CHAS. JACOBS CO., Auctioneers, 10-12 Greene St., New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

For Sale or Lease.—Beautiful residence at Garden City; 2 years old; 12 rooms, 3 baths; third story, which may be divided extra rooms; also bachelor rathskeller; billiard tables and games; big inducement to buy. Write M 4 Times.

AT NORTH FREEPORT. New house; 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements, and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

Forest Hills Gardens (Sage Foundation).—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50% under present prices. Address F. H., 302 Times Sq.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT. Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

BUNGALOW plot, 50x170, north shore, commuting distance, command sweeping views of sound; white sand beach; ideal spot for Summer; bargain; $600. Owner, 347 Fifth Av., Room 903.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

New 7-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

At WEST END, Hollywood, N. J., 5 minutes station, 10 minutes ocean; beautiful 3-story cottage; all improvements; completely furnished; large grounds; garage; five master bedrooms; $1,000 season. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway. Phone Barclay 6400.

For Rent Furnished at Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J. 17-room house—2 acres—all conveniences; will rent for four months or by year. Main Line Erie, near station. Apply Miss J. Laughlin, 172 West 81st St. Phone 7885 Schuyler.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ATTENTION! Moved, must sacrifice my beautiful 6-room home; new high land; beautiful view; 4 minutes to station; stores; cost $4,500, price $3,200; easy terms. Mrs. Kinnier, Woodside Park, Winthrop, Mass.

RUTHERFORD.—Furnished 7-room house, rent, nearly new, corner, 10 feet frontage; shade, fruit and flowers; $45. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements, excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

Rutherford, N. J.—$500 down buys this new 9-room house, with all the comforts of a suburban home. Photo or call F. D. Osman.

ALL ABOUT NEAR-BY JERSEY. Publicity manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church St., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A, N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE. BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Rockland County.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches; entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only. Owner, care of W. S. Dorothy, 357 West St., New York City.

FOR SALE.—Acreage, low price, for farm or estate, south exposure; pretty view, rich land. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—At sacrifice, a very desirable farm. For particulars address O. Hubbard, South Canterbury, Conn. Box 93.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Farm, 30 acres, 13-room house, large barns, outbuildings; 25 miles out, West Shore, R. R.; extensive frontage on two State roads; 5 minutes to station; price $8,000, $4,000 cash required; no agents. Bargain, K 32 Times Annex.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

To rent, furnished, for season—Modern cottage, four bedrooms, servants' room, two bathrooms; garage; located on Peconic Bay at Good Ground; shore frontage. T. L. Jaques, 118 East 41st St., New York.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms, 2 baths; unsurpassed location, scenery; all city conveniences; garage; no mosquitos; magnificent trees; thirty minutes Grand Central; rent $150 a month. S 10 Times.

Three-room furnished bungalow at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; commutation $5.25; less than an hour from B'way. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Greenwich, Conn.—Rent, furnished; refined home; garage; sleeping porch; gardens. Albert Richardson.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,527.

To Let—Unfurnished.

or Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Attractive Housekeeping Apartments in modern fire proof building. 3 to 8 rooms, at moderate rentals; attractive ground floor apt. Especially suitable for physician. Apply to Supt., 39-43 East 27th St.

59th St., 17 East.—Studio apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, studio 28x14, until October or longer, $70. Telephone Plaza 8810 for appointment.

71st St. and Lexington Av.—Corner apartment, furnished; 7 outside rooms, bath; $75 monthly; Summer. Phone Rector 1877.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard 14-48 limousine and touring body car, in fine shape; can be bought with both or only one body; price is right. Hess, 427 W. 42d. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Sacrifice 1910 6-48 Pierce Arrow 4 door, 7 passenger touring; self starter, and electric lights, fully equipped, $600. H. J. S., 266 West 58th St.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Westcott Motor Car Co., 1,862 Broadway.—1915 Paige summer and winter bodies $950; 1914 White roadster; run 1,700 miles; $1,150.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week. Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Packard, 14-48, Limousine or Touring, finest equipment, for rent to responsible party, by month or season. Hess, 427 W. 42d St. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,332-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Packard seven-passenger; monthly or year. Sulkins, 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way, 9869 Col.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—A five-passenger touring car in exchange for printing. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A beautifully situated furnished apartment, 7 rooms, near corner of Riverside Drive and 116th St., to sublet reasonably to proper party for period of three or more months; can vacate immediately. Please address. A. L., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
By month or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A client wishes to sublet for the summer months his housekeeping apartment in West 72d Street, consisting of four rooms and bath, completely furnished and with the services of a maid; for further particulars, please apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street; Telephone 5700 John.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cosily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $50) Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon. Apartment 73.

Four-room apartment, newly furnished, less than year, will sublet four months or more; possession immediately. Apply after 11, May 7, Apartment 1, 150 West 87th St.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Attractive five-room front apartment; delightful view Hudson, Claremont, Palisades; electricity, shower; unusual opportunity; $60.

To Sublet.—Elevator apartment, 5 large, light rooms; southern exposure; outside; furnished or unfurnished. 601 West 177th St. Apartment 46.

Ansonia Hotel.—Three rooms, bath, including hotel service; seven windows facing Riverside Drive; from May 15, Oct. 1; reasonable rates. Apartment 1610 before 11 A. M.

Physician owning private house in the eighties, west side, would share office and waiting room with another. Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, Barrington, 203 West 81st. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

GRANT COURT 610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

West End-79th St.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 5398.

BIG CONCESSIONS. Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath, HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

All or part of eight room elevator apartment, June 1 to Oct.; comfortably furnished. Otis, 316 West 95th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1131; appointment.

80th, 219 West.—Attractive, high-class furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms; $80.

119th, 430 West.—Four rooms, front, nicely furnished; June to September; hall boy.

143d, 515 West.—Nicely furnished five-room apartment; elevator; conveniences. Apt. 34.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms; reasonable rate. Meek.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

114th St., 618 West.—5-room and bath apartment; 2d floor; will sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1, 1916; rent $42; good opportunity; hall service and telephone switchboard. Mr. Goldman. Phone Morning 8137-J.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS. 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner on premises.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST. Modern Apartment for rent; five all light rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

118th St., 405 W.—Unfurnished 5-room apartment; splendid view Morningside Heights; 1 block Columbia University; refined neighborhood.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

To Sublet—Unfurnished six-room apartment, 10th floor; splendid view of Hudson; half price to October. Apt. 104, 561 W. 141st.

Morningside Av., 50, corner West 119th St. 5 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $56, to sublet, privilege renewing lease.

140th St., 603 West.—Modern; five rooms, bath; all outside; facing Riverside Drive; occupancy immediate. Apt. 61.

Exceptional three-room apartment, eighth floor; southern exposure. 8F, 622 W. 141st.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments, apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—Five-room apartment; 3 adults, American; within 10 minutes' walk of Madison Av. and 34th St. S 3 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

8 EAST 45TH. Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

WAVERLY PLACE, 101, (Northwest Washington Square.)—Beautiful suites; private baths; excellent service; table.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, hot water; first-class; meals optional.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 49 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 331 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light; beautiful bath adjoining; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

73D, 136 WEST.—Connecting rooms, private bath; good table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large, small room, all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; table guests.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Floor, separately; exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractive front room; also small; Summer rates; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—(Riverside) Special attention guests; Southern cooking; single rooms; reasonable.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

123D, 114-116 WEST. A few vacancies in high-class house.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE BELMONT, 228 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.—40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds; tennis court; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; five minutes ferry. 2046 Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT," 182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON. 119 Locust Hill Av. Rooms single or en suite, with private bath; large verandah; high elevation; unobstructed river view; moderate prices. Phone 4484 A. C.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. B. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful country place, overlooking Hudson; shady grounds, tennis; large, airy rooms; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Phone 2065.)—Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

YONKERS—96 LOCUST HILL AV. Unexcelled home cooking; spacious dining room; every accommodation; attractive grounds. Telephone 2636.

Lady would like care of refined child, 12 or 13 years old; school within one block. Phone 3192W Yonkers.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, 225 Times Downtown.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Private family could accommodate people desiring quiet, homelike place. For particulars address Z 325 Times Annex.

MAIDSTONE INN. East Hampton, Long Island. Opens June 15. M. L. MAYO, Proprietor.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C., via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., private family would like gentleman to board; finest section; modern conveniences; near station; references. Address Box D Times, 2 Rector St.

East Orange, N. J., 11 North Walnut St.—Large, airy house; refined surroundings; home table; located 5 minutes from Lackawanna station. Phone 3471 Orange.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D. L. & W. Station; telephone 3480 M Orange. D 262 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE, (North Arlington Av., 86.)—Large single room with board; spacious grounds; private tennis court. Tel. 4779.

Ideal spot to spend the Spring months and enjoy nature at Red Chimneys, Englishtown, N. J. Terms moderate.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

MOTHER and CHILD—15 months, with private family, northern Jersey town. 115 East 83d St. N. Kraus.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Overlooking Union Square; Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano; elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

41ST, (369 Lexington Av.)—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

56TH, 73 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

60TH, 241 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; running water; all new furniture; parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business purposes; rates moderate.

60TH, 222 EAST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, light, clean, adjoining rooms; running water; $2 up; beautiful double parlor; suitable doctor; unusual opportunity.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 EAST 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS. The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,372, (90.)—Large or medium room; every convenience; adjoining bath; American physician's residence; gentlemen; $5 and $8; good location; no other roomers.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large room with kitchenette; first-class house; modern improvements; reasonable.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

48TH, 65 WEST.—COMFORTABLE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BATH; ALSO SMALL ROOMS; QUIET RESIDENCE.

50TH ST., 33-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; light housekeeping if desired; refined people; convenient all cars; private house; telephone.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

118 WEST 69TH ST., WEST HALL. Just organized. Everything new. Special apparatus for hot-water supply. Most rooms with private bath, but some without. Men only and on approved references. Phone Columbus 8775.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; will furnish to suit gentlemen; references.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Luxurious, large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor floor.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms, with bath; private house; references; gentlemen. Z 348 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 5 WEST. Sunny front double, single rooms; private residences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near Central Park; large room, with or without private baths; $5 up; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms, private baths; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third floor front; private bath; moderate rates.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, near park; large room, with, without private bath; electricity; phone; $5 up.

92D, 214 WEST.—Light, comfortable, modern; elevator; small family; refined home. Mack.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.) Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large front room; running water; refined, quiet, private house; subway, "L;" references. Riverside 8046.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

109TH ST., 200 WEST.—Elegant furnished large room, suitable for two; private family; elevator. Apartment A-4.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apartment 3D.)—Cool, attractive corner rooms, modern; subway.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 15.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; references required. Apt. 43.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; reference.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; high-class elevator apartment. Reasonable, 6 FW.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION; understands management of home; neat sewer; references. G. H., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—8 years' expert double entry; balance sheets; financial statements prepared; entire charge office; correspondence. L 170 Times.

CHAPERON.—Chaperoning in Annapolis now; seek traveling engagement for after June week, exposition, or Bermuda; will conduct party or independently chaperon; experienced; best references. Y 337 Times Annex.

COOK.—French Protestant, (38) cook or housework in Christian family, country preferred; references. 157 West 13th St. Chelsea 3626.

COMPANION, &c.—Cultured young lady desires position as traveling companion or governess; references. Address E. C. R., 2,010 St. Charles Av., New Orleans, La.

COMPANION, governess little child; young English lady, 21, seeks position; highest references. Bowden, 220 Audubon Av.; 3610 Audubon.

COMPANION.—Charge of child or semi-invalid; experienced traveler. K 27 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Lady wishes position as companion to adult or children; references. Z 345 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—North German; experienced; good sewer; fond of children; desires position; highest city references. E. S., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—Speaks 4 languages; musical; references; experienced. 235 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; good work; prompt delivery. 460 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find position for a trained child's nurse; graduate London hospital; highly recommended. Inquire employer, 58 West 48th St., between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday to Monday, or by letter.

NURSE.—Graduate of a New York hospital wants position; chronic case preferred; references. Apt. 26, 75 West 141st St.

NURSE, (infant's) experienced, light colored; references; $35. 53 East 61st St. Plaza 8356.

REFINED German girl desires position attending small child; city, country, travel; $30 per month; phone Morningside 1092. Else Juschke, 200 West 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Henrietta Torkony, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced, reliable; ambitious, conscientious worker; $7. H 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; intelligent; hard worker; accurate, competent; $8. H 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $12; references. H 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence, office; accurate, quick grammarian, speller; $11. L 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 7 years' experience; excellent references. S., 256 West 109th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut, quick comprehension, common sense; good grammarian; $8-$10. L 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $8. H 319 Times Downtown.

SUPERIOR Scotch Protestant wishes position as chambermaid; reference. M. K., 157 East 47th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Neat young lady desires position; thoroughly experienced. H 330 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; best references; assistant bookkeeper; all-around office work; moderate salary. H 321 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Washington Heights Department Store wants capable assistant buyer for its shirtwaist department; answer by mail only. Mrs. H. L. Thompson, 1,989 Amsterdam Av., City.

COMPANION for married lady from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; must make herself generally useful; must sleep at home; no application considered unless previously experienced; state age, salary, and references. Companion, 3,557 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St. Stenographer.—Good position for well educated girl, with good experience; salary $12 to commence.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FRENCH LANGUAGE for ladies or children; rapid progress; cultured linguist; refined accent; moderate. Parisienne, 46 Fifth Av.; telephone Chelsea 7489.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

141ST, (87 Hamilton Place,) between Broadway, Amsterdam.)—Desirable large bedroom; exclusive; elevator.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 3110.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

158TH ST., 550 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, bath; private family; elevator; phone. Apartment 4G.

BROADWAY AND 151ST ST.—The Northold, Apartment 2B; exceptionally large outside room, (three windows,) bath adjoining; refined private family; tray breakfast if desired; references. Telephone Audubon 8110. Hope.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 W. 69th).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS. each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3A.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 108th.)—Delightfully pleasant, well-kept, large room; running water; closets; overlooking Broadway; no other roomers; refined; references. Inquire hallboy. Riverside 8965.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A refined business woman desires large outside room in private house or apartment; rent not to exceed $5 per week; west side, below 137th St.; references exchanged. M 6 Times.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30, 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4542. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,181 Equitable Building.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Will sacrifice four framed French plate mirrors, each six feet square; splendid condition. Stewart, 114 West 72d St.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in preparation of balance sheets and financial statements, systematizing accounts, and writing up expense books, requires employment; highest references. K 31 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 81st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT desires position with company requiring accurate results. H 334 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, senior, (38,) fifteen years' experience, desires position. A 288 Times Downtown.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

AN industrial or mercantile concern might find my general traffic experience valuable; eight years' thorough railroad training in various positions; familiar with classification requirements; routing of freight to obtain lowest rates; auditing freight bills, handling claims for loss, damage or overcharge, general knowledge transportation. Z 301 Times Annex.

BALL PLAYER, 23, with minor league experience, wishes office position with large manufacturing concern in New York or vicinity; have 3 years' high school education; will play for concern's ball club. H 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (30;) ten years' experience; expert and reliable; A1 references. Mulligan, 21 Morton Place, Jersey City.

BOOKBINDER desires position in any capacity of the paper branches; references. J. Molnar, 330 East 65th. Plaza 6138.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; references. H 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced; controlling accounts; modern methods; references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man; thoroughly experienced and capable; moderate salary. W 41 Times.

BOY.—Very neat, reliable, intelligent Christian. W. C., 325 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

BUTLER.—Smart, young, married Englishman desires country place all year round, where can settle for number of years; will not travel; will be fully recommended; is free when suited. Z 354 Times Annex.

BUTLER.—Young Japanese desires position as butler; can cook; best references former employer. Mayo, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER, experienced, wants job business, house or private, per day or contract. Carpenter, 152 East 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, married, Danish, absolutely sober and honest, wishes position; private family; foreign, American cars; 7 years' experience; do own repairs; first-class references. Henry Kuhl, 1,278 1st Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, ten years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic, careful driver, A1 references, honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, Room 11, 39 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1,525.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, (27,) married, competent and responsible, sober, careful driver, good mechanic, experienced on high-powered cars, A1 references, wishes position; city or country. Address W 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. L 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; six years' best references; city, country; wages moderate. L 160 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Country; willing be generally useful; $12; best references. Potterton, 537 West 133d.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) wishes private position; any car; careful; references. L 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—By colored young man, position as chauffeur; 7 years' experience; have A1 references and temper. L 147 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER wants position; good practice and good references. Moccia, 300 West 49th St. Apartment 408. Tel. 7720 Bryant.

ENGINEER, licensed, competent, economical; general repairs, steam fitting; steady; sober; ten years' references from State institutions. A. E., 502 East 58th St.

ENGINEER.—First class; 20 years' experience; at present employed as assistant chief; boilers, elevators, electricity; references. H 305 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, licensed, 14 years' experience boilers, elevators, electricity. Secor, 262 Spring St., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED inside dress man; can take full charge cutting, shipping, and buying of materials; moderate salary. L 164 Times.

MAN.—Speaks English, Italian, Spanish, now employed as salesman with building concern, carpenter by trade, wishes position with reliable firm. Tranzell, 2,491 Cambrelling Av.

OFFICE MANAGER, American, 27; thorough commercial, legal training; bookkeeper, stenographer, typist; expert systematizer; assume entire charge office correspondence, collections; exceptional credentials. Efficiency, 500 Times.

SALESMAN.—City; energetic, experienced; moderate salary; drawing account; no canvassing. L 144 Times.

SECRETARY (25).—Excellent record as stenographer, office man, salesman; desires change; exceptional references. L 172 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. H 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Expert; 7 years' experience engineering and automobile lines; handle your correspondence and details; excellent references. H 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; educated young American; good address, rapid, accurate transcriber; familiar all office detail; first-class references. H 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office and general reporting; good English education; rapid and accurate typist; $15. Louis M. Phillips, 224 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1,319.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Andrew Bagley, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, transcribes accurately, wishes position in downtown office. H 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, correspondent, college student, wishes position, MORNINGS ONLY; references. S 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, rapid and accurate, desires position; references. H 315 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, five years' mechanical and large shop experience, at present serving as chief engineer's executive secretary, desires change with better prospects; U. S. or foreign; best references. Z 337 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 24, technical college education, office and factory experience; will start at bottom; references. H 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; $10; references. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED for New York Stock Exchange house. Address, Box H 344 Times Downtown.

BOY, experienced on making blue prints. Otto Coking Co., 6 Church St.

DESIGNER.—Experienced, for kimonos. Apply to Shaker N. Arida, 81-85 Washington St., City.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical draughtsman and designer at once; must be thoroughly experienced on general mechanical work; no beginners need apply. Otto Coking Co., 6 Church St.

ENERGETIC MAN to solicit among builders and architects, contracts for cold water painting; on salary and liberal commission until worth proved. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, Z 341 Times Annex.

ENERGETIC MEN to learn our plan selling bungalow sites, near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

MILLINERY MANAGER.—Wanted, a capable and successful millinery manager and buyer for a big position in retail millinery department, out of town; salary no object for the right man. Address, stating salary and references, strictly confidential, H 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by prominent manufacturing concern for the South; experienced in stationery line preferred; in reply state whether married or single, former experience, salary desired; references unquestionable. S 9 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Gold cuff link with small diamond, monogram G. B. F., between Guffanti's Restaurant, 7th Av., and 26th St., and Hippodrome, between 8:30 and 9 Wednesday evening; suitable reward if returned to G. B. Fawley, 1,134 Broadway.

LOST—Scarf pin, (pearl and diamonds,) safety clutch and jeweled tie clasp attached; heavy gold monogram "H. D. V." Suite 1,103, 95 Liberty St.; reward, relieve anxious minds.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, between 93d St. "L" station and Van Cortlandt Park. Finder will please communicate L 169 Times, Times Office. Suitable reward.

LOST—May 6, on Flatbush Av. surface car, brown leather traveling bag. Return Y. W. C. A., 376 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—April 20, morning, blue lava cameo pin, between East 79th, West 40th, and Metropolitan Museum; reward. Phone 723 Lenox.

LOST—A link earring, with three diamonds and sapphire, on Tuesday evening, Madison Av., near 37th St. Finder please return to 232 Madison Av. and receive reward.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST.—On West End Av., between 80th and 82d St., on Tuesday evening, a small oval pearl brooch. Return Mrs. Clark, 465 West End Av. Reward.

LOST—On May 5, between 11 and 12 A. M., gold engraved bracelet, on St. John's Place or subway; finder will be rewarded. D. Horwitz, 30 West 15th St. 6742 Chelsea.

LOST.—Neighborhood 42d St., diamond platinum bar pin, fluer de lis style; large, small diamonds; liberal reward. Phone Rogers, 9500 River.

LOST—May 4, possibly at Altman's store, lady's Tiffany gold watch and chain; monogram D Q G; reward. Return 36 East 50th.

LOST—Gray suede box containing jewelry; 92d. Columbus; reward. Buch, 661 Columbus Av.

LOST—Diamond and ruby flexible bracelet set in platinum; reward. Return Room 518, 1,476 Broadway.

LOST—Between 57th and 63d, on Broadway, diamond bar pin, 15 diamonds, leaf design; reward. Hibson Co., 237 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Diamond wishbone; liberal reward. Charles E. Stein, 315 West 99th St.

Found.

FOUND—A watch fob, Wanamaker's store, Friday. Apply Room 1,801, 60 Wall St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL CONSULATE General at New York wishes to notify all those whom it may concern, that the person who, under the assumed name of "Ivan Narodny," represents himself as the Managing Director of a so-called "Russian Chamber of Commerce," with offices at 141 Broadway, is not registered as a Russian citizen, and moreover, has absolutely no connection with any of the Departments of the Imperial Government, the Imperial Embassy, or the Consulate General.
New York, May 6th, 1915.

W. E. LINN.—AM IN CITY AT MARGARET Louisa and must see you quickly. M. E. Brantley.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale, in New Haven, Conn.—One of the most lucrative and high-grade dressmaking establishments in New England, with goodwill, merchandise, machines, and complete equipment for a high-class, up-to-date business; including the real estate of most modern construction and located in a swell neighborhood; owners will remain a reasonable time to introduce purchasers; owners going out of business on account of intended residence abroad. Address Atty., P. O. Box 754, New Haven, Conn.

Capable, active business man forced to dissolve present partnership on account European war, will connect with well-established concern, either jobbing or manufacturing, prepared to invest $5,000 to $10,000 right now; additional $15,000 when safety of investment beyond doubt. Offers only considered when open to full and detailed investigation; also only where active work to increase and develop business is more essential than investment. Z 342 Times Annex.

For Sale—A credit clothing store in coal region town, doing a good business, getting in good payments; only reason for selling, having trouble with managers and have no time to attend to store myself, being in same business. Write or apply for particulars to Max Albert, 405 West 6th St., Allentown, Pa.

Must sell, on account of illness, lease, complete furnishings, stock, of well-established country tea house, on main auto road, in Orange Mountains; sacrifice to quick buyer; immediate possession. Rock Spring Inn, West Orange, N. J.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Young man wishes to invest capital and services in established manufacturing business which can stand rigid investigation; principals only; no patents. Reply M 7 Times.

An importing and exporting concern, with offices here and in Europe, has excellent proposition for one with a few thousand dollars and ability. H 338 Times Downtown.

OFFER $10,000, WITH SERVICES. Experienced merchant will invest in successful business; confidential. Z 350 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with SMALL CAPITAL for manufacture of dresses and skirts; good opportunity for right man. K 30 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats; good populated neighborhood, Brooklyn; extraordinary proposition; bargain. Call Room 606, 1,480 Broadway, 42d.

Have $1,000 and services; want partnership in legitimate established business. L 171 Times.

$2,000 to invest with services; good business experience; state particulars; no agent. D 266 Times Downtown.

Seat on Consolidated Stock Exchange for sale at $700. Bargain, L 128 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Geschcheidt, 212 E. 32.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Wanted.—$300 for 3 months, security and pay commission. Hurry, L 167 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; must know how to estimate on cabinet work in all its branches; commission basis only. Apply by letter, Commercial Cabinet Mfg. Co., 38 Cooper Sq.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to carry line of kimonos and negligees for out of town; commission. Apply to Shaker N. Arida, 81-85 Washington St., City.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for law office; must be young and have absolutely thorough English education; must be lightning rapid both in dictation and transcription. Apply in own handwriting, stating all essential facts, T. J. M., Room 937, 30 Church St.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—Experienced cloak and suit window trimmer for out of town. Apply from 8:30 to 10 A. M., Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th St.

YOUNG MAN from 17-18 years old for electrical retail store; to start with small salary; must have good references and live with parents. L 168 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, $12; stenographer, $10; file clerk, $12. Brody Agency, 220 Broadway.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL AGENTS for Bronx, Yonkers, and vicinity, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Orange County; reliable men with some means only, desirous to get connected with first-class manufacturing concern in the oil and disinfectant line, need apply. L 176 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.—Big selling article of merit; sells to everybody; only high-class ladies and gentlemen engaged. Call Klein, 1,193 Broadway; Room 34.

MAID SAYS CARMANS TRIED TO BRIBE HER

Negro Sleuth Offered Her $300 to Change Her Story, She Testifies.

BAD DAY FOR THE DEFENSE

Prosecution Rests with Strong Case Against Woman Charged with Killing Mrs. Bailey.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 6.—District Attorney Smith brought forward the "surprise" today, which has been looked for since the beginning of the present Carman trial. Testimony was introduced to show that a negro acknowledged by George M. Levy, Mrs. Carman's lawyer, to be "affiliated" with the defense, went to see Celia Coleman, the negro woman formerly employed by Mrs. Carman in Charleston, S. C., after the first Carman trial, and said that Mrs. Carman would pay her $300 to change her story of what she had seen in the Carman house on the night Mrs. Lulu B. Bailey was murdered. George Hicks, the colored detective who, it is alleged, offered the bribe to the maid, also told her that he wanted her to get a divorce, marry him and go to New Orleans so that she would not have to attend a second Carman trial if one was held.

Mr. Smith succeeded also in getting into the record the testimony of George Toomer, a cousin of Celia Coleman, to whom, she testified, she told the real story of the Bailey murder two days after it occurred. The District Attorney rested the State's case this afternoon. The general feeling in the courtroom was that the State had vastly strengthened its case against Mrs. Carman since the first trial. After a brief recess, the defense began to present its case, and from the testimony introduced before court closed at 6:35 o'clock it appeared that Mrs. Carman's counsel would rely on the same evidence he introduced at the first trial.

The Defense Startled.

The bribery charge seemed to startle the defendant and her counsel. Mr. Levy made desperate efforts to have Justice Blackmar rule against it before the jurymen had heard the details from witnesses, and took exceptions to the rulings the Justice made in admitting the testimony. Then Mr. Levy sank back in a chair and rested his chin on one hand as the evidence was brought out. Mrs. Carman paled as Celia Coleman told of the alleged bribe offer, and George Toomer corroborated her story.

Mr. Levy, in opening the case for the defense a short time later, did not deny that Hicks had offered Celia Coleman a bribe and that he had asked her to marry him, but he said that the defense "didn't know anything about it and would try to find out."

Another feature of the trial today was the searching cross-examination to which District Attorney Smith subjected Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister and one of the witnesses for the defense. In this and his other cross-examinations today the District Attorney showed a fighting spirit which he lacked at the first trial and which seemed to disconcert the defense's witnesses greatly and to unnerve Mrs. Carman.

Celia Coleman was recalled to the stand when the session opened this morning for further cross-examination by Mr. Levy and stood several hours of questioning without changing her story. Some one sitting near Mrs. Carman accidentally dropped a knife or some other object to the floor while the colored girl was on the stand. Mrs. Carman jumped nervously, and then quickly regained the poise which she maintains in the courtroom. Celia Coleman told of the events following her departure from the Carman house in the custody of detectives. Mr. Levy made her answer many questions as to whether threats or influence had been used to make her change her story, but failed to gain any admissions of value to the defense.

The District Attorney was able to get in testimony regarding the attempted bribery through one of Mr. Levy's questions put to Celia Coleman. George Hicks, the colored detective, was formerly in the employ of the Burns Detective Agency, and was one of the negroes who had charge of Celia Coleman while she was being held as a witness for the Grand Jury, and before the first trial.

"Did Hicks ever tell you to change your story?" asked Mr. Levy, when questioning the servant about the story she told at the Coroner's inquest.

"Not before I testified before the Grand Jury," the woman replied.

After Mr. Levy finished his cross-examination Mr. Smith said to the witness:

"Celia, Mr. Levy asked if Hicks ever asked you to change your testimony. Now suppose you tell the jury if Hicks did ever ask you to change it."

"Yes, Sir," replied the colored girl.

"When?"

"Last December."

"Where?"

"Down home."

Fail to Bar Bribe Evidence.

Mr. Levy jumped to his feet and began to protest against the questions. Justice Blackmar quieted him and asked who Hicks was. Previously Hicks had been referred to as a detective working for the prosecution. "Hicks is now with the defense," said Mr. Smith. Mr. Levy admitted that Hicks was now "affiliated with the defense," but still fought against the admission of the testimony. Mr. Smith explained that his reason for introducing the evidence was to prove an attempt at bribery, and the Justice overruled objections.

"Hicks said Mrs. Carman would give me $300 not to tell the story again," said Celia, when permitted to answer more of Mr. Smith's questions, "and asked me to go to a lawyer and get a divorce, then to marry him and go to New Orleans, and not to come back."

Two witnesses heard Hicks make the bribery offer. Celia Coleman said, naming them as Toomer, her Freeport cousin, whom, it was later brought out, Mr. Smith sent to Charleston with Celia Coleman to report on any influences brought to bear on her there, and another negro named Flood.

Mr. Levy again questioned the girl, and in one of his questions the District Attorney found an opportunity to get Toomer on the stand, which John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's trial counsel at the last trial, succeeded in preventing. Mr. Levy asked Celia Coleman to whom she had told her present story of the things she saw on the night of the murder besides the District Attorney, before she was taken to the Grand Jury room. She replied, "to my cousin, George Toomer."

Mr. Levy asked if Celia Coleman had written to Mrs. Carman to learn if the bribe was "official." She had not, she said.

Told Cousin of the Murder.

Mr. Levy then objected when Mr. Smith began to question the witness about what she had told Toomer, but Justice Blackmar overruled the objection. It was the State's only opportunity to meet the defense's charge that Celia Coleman's present story was the result of influences brought to bear on her by the State after she left Freeport, the Justice said. Mr. Levy's argument that he didn't know of any other case in which such an exception had been made proved fruitless. Celia Coleman then told the story which she said she told Toomer before leaving Freeport. It was substantially the same as her present story.

Toomer, who works as a plasterer, lives in Freeport and came from Charleston, S. C., was the next and last witness for the prosecution. The old negro spoke with the quaint accent of the old South, and his shining black features were set off by a grayish mustache and large, old-fashioned "specs." He "guessed" he was 50 years old and said his mother was the cousin of Celia Coleman's mother. His story of Celia Coleman's visit to him on the Thursday evening following the shooting was the same as the woman's in practically every detail. He said that Celia Coleman told him she tried to prevent Mrs. Carman from entering the doctor's office after the shooting, while she had the revolver under her shawl, but that Mrs. Carman said: "I ain't gwine do anything mo'." Celia Coleman told him, he said, that Mrs. Carman went to the servant's room the morning after the shooting and said Celia was not to tell about the affair, that they "might lock her up and play ghosts on her."

Mr. Levy started his cross-examination by showing that the old negro couldn't trace his relationship to Celia Coleman, and afterward succeeded in making the old man very indignant. Under these circumstances Toomer barked his answers at the little lawyer in mirth-provoking fashion, sometimes indignantly, asking: "Who, me?" when Levy questioned him about his actions. Mr. Levy asked Toomer if he had anything to prove that Celia told him the story of the shooting on Thursday night, and the negro said: "Yas, I done wrote it down." He then hunted through his pockets until he found two much-folded pieces of notepaper and handed them to the lawyer. Mr. Levy offered them in evidence, but later withdrew them. Mr. Smith seemed as much surprised by the production of the notes as was Mr. Levy, and Toomer said he had not told anybody about them before.

On being questioned by Mr. Smith Toomer corroborated Celia Coleman's story about the proffered bribe. He said the offer was not made while he was in the room, but that "he never did trust dat nigger," and so listened outside the window while Hicks was talking to the woman. Hicks told Celia that they couldn't compel her to go back to New York, he said, and urged her just to "go before a notary and say she had made a mistake, and he could get some money for hisself and get $300 for her from Mrs. Carman." Celia, he said, asked him how it was that he wanted her to do this "when he done tell her befo' always to tell de truth." Then the District Attorney rested his case, though he is known to have several more witnesses to produce in rebuttal.

Mr. Levy in his opening address said he would show that it was some other person than Mrs. Carman who shot Mrs. Bailey. He would show that there was no jealousy, he said, and that the domestic relations of the Carmans had been happy. The defense would also prove that Mrs. Carman had never fired a pistol in her life, Mr. Levy promised. Then he continued:

Mrs. Carman to Testify.

"Mrs. Carman must sacrifice herself. She is going on the stand herself, and you can understand the delicacy of having to bare to you gentlemen all of the secrets of her life. She would tell all about having the dictograph installed between her bedroom and Dr. Carman's office, he said, and would testify that she had it put in only to verify stories she had heard about the doctor and to learn why his friends called him a devil, and used other terms of like kind in teasing him. Regarding Celia Coleman, he said: "We shall show you, gentlemen, that she is the most monumental liar of today," and that the seed of the story she told today had been planted while she was in the custody of detectives after leaving the Carman home. George Toomer helped in changing her story, he said. Mr. Levy said he would show that a "mysterious man" was seen lurking about the neighborhood on the night of the murder, and that a man was seen to run across the Carman lawn and jump the fence separating the adjoining lawn.

In regard to the bribery story Mr. Levy said:

"We don't know if Hicks offered $300 or 300 cents, but we don't want to keep anything from you, and he is here right now." Mr. Levy said that Hicks would be put on the stand "if he feels inclined" to tell about it.

Mrs. Helen Corby, daughter of Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, and her husband, Charles L. Corby, of 285 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, were the first witnesses called for the defense. They repeated the stories they told at the first trial, which were to the effect that Celia Coleman said, at the time of the shooting and on the following days, that she didn't know anything about the case. Mrs. Corby, who is young and was stylishly dressed today, began answering the District Attorney's questions smilingly, but his tactics had changed since he last examined her, and soon she was nervous and pale. She admitted that she had attended family conferences at which Mr. Levy was present, when the evidence in the case was discussed. Charles L. Corby, under cross-examination, seemed uncertain as to where some of the members of the Carman household were when he came to the house after the shooting, and said that although others were crying he saw no tears in Mrs. Carman's eyes.

Mrs. Carman's Sister Examined.

Mrs. Ida Powell was questioned sharply by Mr. Smith, and she looked nervously about the room while he was cross-examining her. Mr. Smith brought out the fact that she was divorced and that she was on most confidential terms with Mrs. Carman. But she said that Mrs. Carman had not told her of the dictograph or of her desire to overhear the doctor's private conversations.

Mrs. Powell said she did not know who the two girls were who ran out of the doctor's waiting room when they heard the shot fired. Then Mr. Smith asked sharply:

"The doctor never told you one of them was up in Canada and that he got a letter from her, and that it would disgrace her if she had to testify?"

"No," said Mrs. Powell.

"When you went to the doctor's office didn't you hear Dr. Carman say: 'Florence did it,'" shouted Mr. Smith, "and didn't you say: 'I think she's losing her mind?'"

"Oh, no, Sir," answered the witness.

During the examination of Platt Conklin, Mrs. Carman's father, Mr. Smith again drove home the fact that the household had gone to Mrs. Carman's room after the shooting. Mr. Conklin said that he hurried to the house as soon as he learned of the tragedy and "went to Mrs. Carman's room first." Elizabeth Carman, Mrs. Carman's daughter, was called as a witness by the defense, but after she had told her story Mr. Smith declined to cross-examine her. She is only 10 years old. Mrs. Platt Conklin, aged 73, again told her story and, under Mr. Smith's volley of questions, said she, too, went to Mrs. Carman's room. She said the door from the pantry to the doctor's office was locked, when Mr. Levy was examining her, but to Mr. Smith she admitted thta she wasn't sure of this. Celia Coleman says she entered through this door. The strain on Mrs. Conklin was great, and she called for water and smelling salts on leaving the stand.

Mr. Levy then called a new witness, John G. Haberle, a drug salesman. He told of having seen a woman disguised as a man lurking about the Carman house about a month before the shooting, but the Justice smilingly ruled this testimony out on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Levy also produced two negroes who said they were passing the Carman house on the night of the shooting when one heard a sound that might have been a shot, and saw a man run across the lawn and jump a picket fence. The other negro, however, said he didn't see the man, and neither witness knew what time it was when this happened. Miss Harriet R. Wallace of Freeport testified that after 8 o'clock on the night of the shooting she saw a man she didn't know loitering along a street near the Carman home.

Mrs. Carman is expected to take the stand the first thing tomorrow morning.

Red Men in Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 6.—The sixty-seventh annual convention of the Improved Order of Red Men met today at Entre Nous Hall with 450 delegates present. Past Chief Commander A. A. Cunningham opened the session, and Moyar Robert Fordyce welcomed the visitors to Paterson. Following the business session, the visitors were token for auto trips about the city. This evening they enjoyed an entertainment provided by the local lodge.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 6.—The annual report of Health Officer Frank J. Osborne, made public today, tells that an attack of scarlet fever in the Tremont School last year was traced to the child of a Christian Scientist, who came to Orange from another city and appeared in the kindergarten. The child was quarantined, but only after other children had contr cted the disease. One child died, and Dr. Eugene G. West contracted the disease while attending a patient and lost his life.

WANTS FAST SHIPS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Best Way to Get Trade Below Equator, Says Head of Ethelburya Syndicate.

THAT'S HOW EUROPE WINS

Importers of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro Find Trip to New York Tiresome.

Exporters engaged in the South American trade say that if the merchant of Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro had as much incentive to travel in the United States as in Europe a great deal of the business that now goes to European nations would come here. The chief incentive, it is said, need not be the prospect of a lively visit, but a quick, comfortable voyage from the southern port of departure to New York. As it is, many Argentinians and Brazilians who have business in this country go first to London or Havre and there transship to New York, because they can gain time in so doing and enjoy life in the big Atlantic liners.

O. H. Fuerth, head of the Ethelburga Syndicate, which has handled considerable financing for South American countries, is persuaded that if a single fast steamship, equipped as comfortably as the boats of the Cunard or White Star Lines, were to be run between New York and Buenos Aires for passenger traffic alone it would quickly bring a stimulus to our trade.

"It would be a losing venture, probably, for the ship owner," says Mr. Fuerth, "at least for a time, but the results in trade would be certain to follow. A few days ago I saw a friend, a prominent citizen of the Argentine, off for home on a boat sailing from Brooklyn. How he lamented the prospect. A voyage of twenty-eight days lay before him when he stepped aboard, and he spoke of what I have had in mind for some time, namely, that an effort to promote closer personal relations between the people of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, through faster traveling facilities, would help our sales greatly.

"There was nothing to be said against the boat he sailed on. It was built for trade purposes, because more profit lies in carrying hides and fruit and rubber than in transporting passengers. The steamship companies individually are out to make money, and their equipment, naturally, is of the kind that carries the most goods at the least expense. The majority of the passengers taken south or brought from the south are people who are enjoying vacation trips, and the time element does not enter into their plans.

"Far different conditions prevail among the vessels that sail between English, German and French ports and the River Plate. Many of them match the excellent North Atlantic liners in speed, and are fully as luxurious. The South American of means likes luxury, and he likes speed. I believe that a very important element in the hold obtained by European manufacturers on South American markets is the comfort and fast service that European steamships give their South American voyagers.

"A mercant of Buenos Aires, say, has decided that he wants to get away from his office for a while. A good time and relaxation awaits him in Paris—but he could enjoy himself equally in New York. Paris is only a few days away he will find on the boat several of his friends and their families. It is a pleasurable trip, and when he arrives the delights of the city do not take up all his time. He looks over the shops with an eye to finding goods to take back, or to order for future delivery. And every time he makes a satisfactory deal, he thinks more highly of Paris as a place for laying in supplies for his business.

"I know men in South American cities who would come to New York frequently for purposes of business that now go to Europe. When they do come, they always sail to London, and then take the other leg of the triangle to this port. There is always the chance that when they arrive in the British capital, with the intention of coming on to New York, they are influenced to transact their business there, and go back home without making the North Atlantic trip.

"It was not so very long ago that the Germans recognized the value of fast passenger vessels in promoting trade. I was in Para when the first Hamburg-American steamer came in to establish a regular servic. A strenuous rate-cutting contest followed among the lines engaged in the Para trade, but the Germans were quite willing to lose plenty of money to carry their point, and they succeeded.

"An effort to establish a government line of ships has been shelved in the United States. It seems to me that there is an excellent opportunity for starting a Government steamship service between hte Unitetd States and the countries to the south, with the primary purpose of giving South Americans a first-hand introduction to the American markets on a broad scale. There might not be much profit in it from the passenger business alone, but trade relations certainly would be strengthened and the American manufacturer would reap a great benefit."

WEIGHTED BODY IN RIVER.

Identified by His Niece as That of Harrold G. Olson of Chicago.

Garwood Coote of 340 Audubon Avenue was in a canoe in the Hudson River off Fort Washington Point yesterday when he found the body of a man with a stone tied around his neck. Policemen whom Coote called got the body ashore and had it taken to the Morgue, where Detectives Hawkins and Geary found papers in the pockets which led to the identification of the man as Harrold G. Olson, a designer of women's dresses, whose home is in Chicago.

The body was identified by Miss Helen Lundes of 413 West 146th Street, an iece of Olson. She said she had no idea of why her uncle had killed himself if it were true that he had tied the stone around his neck and jumped in the river.

She said he was single and well to do. She came here a week ago to look for him after he had disappeared from him home and had applied to the police for aid.

MRS. SHRADY'S HOME AFIRE.

Mistress Ill, Firemen Work Quietly to Avoid Disturbing Her.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., May 6.—When firemen were called to the residence of Mrs. George F. Shrady last night when a slight blaze was discovered in the kitchen, Thomas Johnson, superintendent of the place, asked the firemen to work quietly, as Mrs. Shrady was ill from heart trouble.

Chief James H. McCabe and Assistant Chief Coffee put the fire out while the rest of the firemen remained at the gate.

Mrs. Shrady returned from the South this week ill, and Johnson feared the noise and bustle of the arrival of the firemen might cause a relapse.

Born Soldier.

Willie Woodside is a born soldier. At the age of 8 Willie is already preparing for West Point, brushing his teeth regularly after meals.

"By the time you are a man there will be no more war," said his mother; "there will be no need of West Pointers then."

"Yes, there will," the boy answered. "They'll need 'em in parades."—Newark News.

An Impression of Mary.

Queen Mary impresses us as the kind of woman who, if she were in about the same sort of circumstances as the rest of us, would make King George carry out the garbage and empty it when the pretty young matron next door was out in her back yard and couldn't help seeing what was going on.—Ohio State Journal.

Liberty Is Not Quite Dead.

It is said that during the last five years Congress and State Legislatures have enacted 62,014 laws. Considering such marvelous activity in that direction, the citizen is pretty lucky to have enough liberty left to drink coffee from a saucer or swear when an automobile runs him down and trims off a leg.—Houston Post.

Baiting of Railroads.

"Our community thinks your railroad oughter furnish a couple more trains per day. We're going to take the matter to the Legislature, too."

"But very few people in your community ever travel."

"Maybe not. But we like to see the cars go by."—Judge.

Worth Remembering.

If you want to get a man's keenest attention, talk to him about something to eat or drink. If it is one of the dear sisters you are conversing with you will have to get your observations strongly concentrated upon babies or surgical operations.—Houston Post.

Liberal Adder.

Civil Service Examiner—How is it that every time you add up a sum the total exceeds the real amount, and is never less? What is your occupation?

Applicant—I'm a waiter, Sir.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pot and Kettle.

"Democracy is essentially corrupt," says a European critic of American affairs.

Maybe so, Professor, but look at the Krupption in your military monarchies. —Newark News.

100 CATS GUARD NEW YORK POLICE

Rats and Mice Routed by Valient Representatives of the Feline Tribe.

MEN NOW SLEEP IN PEACE

Station House Pets Credited with Wisdom Far Beyond Average of Their Species.

New York's police force is the owner of more than 100 cats, distributed among the various station houses where they have their own police duty to perform. This consists of ridding the houses of mice and rats.

Most of the cats wer econtributed by generous policemen. Others just naturally strayed into the stations. Were it not for the presence of these cats some of the station houses which are in the neighborhood of stables and rookeries would be overrun by rats. Policemen who have faced all kinds of danger unflinchingly do not hesitate to say that it makes them feel decidedly uncomfortable to be awakened from their slumbers by a rat who is using the floor of the dormitory for a playground, and that it is mighty reassuring to be able to drop off to sleep with the knowledge that the station house cat is faithfully patroling.

The station house cat, policemen assert, possesses characteristics distinctly different from those of the common house cat or any other species of the tiger family. For example he is not given to nocturnal prowlings. He spends most o his time in the station house, and when he does go out into the night he does not stray far. Most of these cats, police Lieutenants, who have studied them, assert, have a strong antipathy for an intoxicated person, and when such a prisoner is brought into the station the cats walk away in disgust. Instead of being called "Tommy" or "Kitty" they are usually addressed gruffly by the police as "You" and "Hey You."

In the Morrisania Police Station there is a beautiful white cat named Peter. He is the pride of the station house, and was born there five years ago when he was adopted by Lieutenant Peter Brady, after whom he was named. Peter has strong likes and dislikes. His favorite resting place is the top of the station house desk. When a Lieutenant whom Peter dislikes is on duty nothing will induce him to remain near the desk, but he will seek a far corner of the station. Peter was a great favorite with the late Lieutenant Frank O'Rourke. When O'Rourke wanted his pet he would blow a police whistle, which would bring Peter to the station. There was a certain Lieutenant that disliked Peter as much as the cat disliked him. This Lieutenant went in the back room of the station one night for a few minutes, leaving Peter in charge of the place. When the Lieutenant returned he found that the ink had been spilled all over the pages of the blotter. The Captain wanted to know how it had happened, and the Lieutenant blamed it on Peter.

There is a large gray cat in the Alexander Avenue station. Many names have been suggested for this cat, but as the men have not been able to agree on one they are now conducting a voting contest and the cat will be presented with the winning name. In the West 152d Street station there is a large cat, which spent his early life in a butcher shop. He makes daily visits to the butcher shops in the neighborhood, and when he is absent nad the police wan to set him on the trail of a mouse who is disturbingtheir equanimity they know that he can be found at a neighboring butcher's.

In a Brooklyn precinct there is a battle-scarred cat named Gray Whiskers. Some time ago an old building opposite the station house was being torn down, and under cover of night a regiment of rats swarmed from the ruins into the station house. The men in the dormitory were awakened by the sound of many feet and saw by the light from a full moon that the visitors were rats, and that they were being hotly pursued about the place by Gray Whiskers, which was giving them no quarter. No count was kept of the number of rats which Gray Whiskers dispatched, but those he failed to slay he routed completely from the station house, so terrifying them that, according to the police, no rat since has had the temerity to show his nose in the place.

The Right Sort.

A maid servant, thirty-two years in one home, willed her savings of $11,500 to her employer's family. May she never have to wash dishes in Heaven!—Newark News.

WORLD'S OLDEST LAWS.

Yale Professor Finds Prodigal Son Statute on a Tablet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Further translations of the oldest laws yet unearthed, those on the Babylonian tablets at Yale, were announced tonight by Professor Albert Clay. He translated two of the laws several weeks ago. Tonight he announced translations of seven more.

The third covers the case of the loss of a hired ship, through carelessness; the fifth refers to the repudiation of an incorrigible child; the sixth covers elopement; the seventh the enticing away, or the abduction of a girl after her parents had refused to give her in wedlock; the eighth deals with the killing of a hired ox by a wild beast, and the ninth the loss of a hired animal through neglect.

The fourth recites a law regarding a son who shall wish to depart from home and sets forth that a portion of his inheritance be given to him. Professor Clay points out that this law, which was enacted more than 2,000 years before Christ, really governed and applied to the case of the Prodigal Son.

IZZY THE PAINTER IN COURT.

Tells Jury of Firing Lichstein's Flat to Get the Insurance.

Isidor Steinkreitzer, known also as Izzy the Painter, who was sent to Sing Sing for not less than twelve and a half or more than twenty-five years when he confessed two years ago that he set more than seventy fires in tenements, appeared in court yesterday as the chief witness against Isidor Lichtstein, on trial for arson. Steinkreitzer told how four years ago he set fire to Lchtstein's apartment at 40 West 116th Street, and enabled him to defraud the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of $650.

Steinkreitzer was paroled last February. His confession two years ago led to the conviction of several insurance adjusters after the investigation of the "arson trust."

He said he was to get 10 per cent. of whatever Lichtstein collected. Lichstein and his wife were absent from the apartment when he fire to a bundle of rags coaked in benzine. Lichtstein had his furniture insured for $1,200, but he collected only $650. Steinkreitzer said he got $65.

SYNOD PRAISES WILSON.

His Course in Neutrality Indorsed by Illinois Episcopalians.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—A resolution expressing absolute confidence in President Wilson's conduct of the affairs of the nation "during one of the most difficult periods of its history," was adopted by the Episcopal clergy and laiety of the Diocese of Springfield at the annual synod meeting today. It was forwarded to the President by telegraph, accompanied by this message:

"We pray that your efforts to preserve neutrality with honor may be crowned with continued success. We rejoice that now as at the beginning of the republic, and during the perilous days of the civil war, the country has as its Chief Magistrate one that feels that he cannot succeed without the Divine aid which sustained Washington."

TO QUESTION HAMMERSTEIN

Court Orders Examination Before Trial of Trust Co. Suit.

Oscar Hammerstein must submit to an examination before trial in the suit of the Equitable Trust Company to restran him from selling the Victoria Theatre or from doing anything that might impair the value of 3,998 shares of the Hammerstein Amusement Company. The shares were assigned to the plaintiffs to guarantee the payment to Mr. Hammerstein's two daughters of $200 a week that the court directed they should receive.

In his answer to the suit Mr. Hammerstein admtted that he had not made the weekly payments snce January, 1912. He explained that in consideraton of a payment of $200,000 he had waved hs rghts n the United Booking Office, which controls the territory in which the Victoria Theatre is situated, and also explained that he had received a judgment against the Hammersten Amusement Company for $111,783, and that after the referee had ordered the sale of the properly public announcement was mad that he held a mortgage on it for $100,000. Consequently there were no bidders.

The Equitable Company says the only person seekng to force the sale of the Vctora Theatre property by foreclosure proceedngs s Mr. Hammerstein himself, and that if he succeeds the values of the shares of the amusement company will be wiped out.

Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court granted an application to examine Mr. Hammerstein. Further efforts to foreclose on the property have been enjoned.

Boy Suffers Series of Accidents.

HACKENSACW, N. J., May 6.—Danny Garofolo, 10 years old, fell from his bicycle this afternoon and broke his right arm. Before he could arise an express wagon ran over him, fracturing the other arm. On his way to a hospital the driver ran the ambulance up against the curb to avoid a collision, throwing the injured boy about cruelly. The child was on an errand to arrange for his father's funeral tomorrow.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THURSDAY EVE. MAY 13, at 8. GALA PERFORMANCE
For the BENEFIT of the DESTITUTE SEWING GIRLS of PARIS FUND
GEORGE BIZET'S OPERA. CARMEN
Mmes. Farrar, Alda, Sparkes, Braslau; MM. Martinelli, Amato, Leonhardt, Reiss, Segurola, Defrere. Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Polacco.
PRICES FROM $1 TO $5.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
LAST THREE TIMES INSIDE THE LINES
Opening Next Mon., "A FULL HOUSE" New Farce

ASTOR B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY. MATINEE, 2:30—25 AND 50c. EVS. 25 & 50c. CHOICE SEATS, 75c & $1.—Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
THE ETERNAL CITY
By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | BURLESQUE Mat. Today. | GOLDEN CROOK
SPECIAL Commencing Next Monday Afternoon THE BIG SUMMER PRODUCTION!
LEW KELLY AND THE BEHMAN SHOW
WITH A MULTITUDE OF GREAT NOVELTIES! NOTHING LIKE IT ON BROADWAY—Seats Now.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPPOSITE WEST 130th ST. FERRY OPENS TOMORROW

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c to 50c. "THE WOMAN." Salisbury's Wild Life Pictures. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

81st St. Thea., on B'way.—NOW. Wm. Elliott in "Woman & Wine" and a Chaplin daily. Mon., Tues., Wed., Emily Stevens in "Cora." Best V'dville 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10c, 15c, 25c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. THE CHALICE OF COURAGE. Beg. Sun., The Esterbrook Case.

"Gramatan"
An exceedingly smart
ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25
CLUETT-PEABODY & CO-INC-MAKERS

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Already a few adventuresome straw hats have been seen on the streets. Our show windows are full of them, in every known straw, weave or shape, and ready when you are. $2 to $6.

We've made up a limited number of special suits at $15. They would be extra good value at $20. But we can afford to sell them at $15 if they bring us new customers.

Take a look through our Furnishings Department.

B&K — Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Manhattan. Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29.
CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.
Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
"NEW LAURELS FOR MISS ANGLIN."—Herald
MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20.
LAST TIME TOMORROW NIGHT. WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
FOLLIES BALL NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3091 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:05. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50c-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Eves. 8:15.
TONIGHT 8:15, Sat. Night & Sat. Matinee
Arnold Daly IN BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY, "YOU NEVER CAN TELL"
Mon., Tues., Wed., "ARMS AND THE MAN."

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:30. Matinees TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
EAST 3 WEEKS ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30 Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25-50-75c.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."
NextWeek—VAN DEN BERG-CONGER Opera Co.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN-CHIN

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. | FRITZI SCHEFF | BESSIE CLAYTON | BLANCHE WALSH & CO. | Ida Fuller's Classic Revue
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Bernard Granville | Cecil Cunningham | Clifton Webb & Co., others
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Mme. Bertha Kalich & Co., Bert Erroll, Frank Fogarty, others

Theatre Francais Century Lyceum
W. 62d St. Coolest Roof in N. Y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Last Weeks "MLLE. NITOUCHE"
French Musical Comedy for Americans. Popular Prices. Orchestra 50c to $1.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9640 Columbus
NEW FACES NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE
WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels.
In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c — MAISON Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET — Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret

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Every Night After Theatre. Also Saturdays at 4:30 P. M.
THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK.
"THE WALLICK IS POPULAR BECAUSE IT IS GOOD."

Dancing in new Cafe Moderne, 10 to 1 nightly. New entertainment features each week. No admission charge. Sunday dinner with wine, $1.50.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites and booking of functions for Fall.

TO-NIGHT "KEEP SMILING." DANCING. BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. Cuisine said to be the best in New York and the most reasonable.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 800 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

"THE OLDEST TEA ROOM IN NEW YORK." Breakfast....35c-50c Luncheon.....60c Afternoon Tea, Strawberry Shortcake. Club Dinner.....75c & $1.00 DAILY & SUNDAY.
Miss Tucker. The Fernery 22 East 33d St. SMOKING IN THE CONSERVATORY.

Strand Roof Garden, BROADWAY, 47TH ST.
Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c 6 to 8 P. M.

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MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON. $1, Nine Lessons $5
Open daily 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
The Remey SCHOOL FOR DANCING
919 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

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LARGEST AND FINEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)....$540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)........$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)....$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
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TERMS REASONABLE.

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SPECIAL Spring offer, 11 A. M.-10 P. M. Private Practice or Instruction. All dances. Outside classes coached. Moderate rates.
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MODERN DANCES 30 East 34th St. Mur. Hill 3910. ST. JOHN STUDIO. Waltz Canter, Fox Trot, Opera Tango. Lady and Gentleman Instructors.

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BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price.

Lüchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Blue Serge WEEK
$25 Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits $19.50
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St. } (Open Evenings)
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; fresh to strong southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,923. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,000 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; AMERICANS ABOARD INCLUDED VANDERBILT AND FROHMAN; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT

Washington Deeply Stirred by Disaster and Fears a Crisis.

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE

Wilson Reads Them Closely, but Is Silent on the Nation's Course.

RUMOR OF CONGRESS CALL

Loss of Lusitania Recalls Firm Tone of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS

Reports That Liner Was to be Sunk Were Heard Before Actual News Came.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Never since that April day, three years ago, when word came that the Titanic had gone down, has Washington been so stirred as it is tonight over the sinking of the Lusitania. The early reports told that there had been no loss of life, but the relief that these advices caused gave way to the greatest concern late this evening when it became known that there had been many deaths. Although they are profoundly reticent, officials realize that this tragedy, probably involving the loss of American citizens, is likely to bring about a crisis in the international relations of the United States.

It is pointed out that the sinking of the Lusitania is the outcome of a series of incidents that have been the cause of concern to this Government in its endeavor to maintain a strictly neutral position in the great European war.

It is impossible to say tonight what effect the loss of American lives on the Lusitania will have on the Government. Judged from the little that can be learned it is a safe prediction that President Wilson will endeavor to ascertain all the facts, including evidence as to whether a German submarine was responsible for the sinking of the vessel, before proceeding to determine the course to be pursued. The news that many lives had been sacrificed, probably as many as a thousand, was given to him at the White House about 1 o'clock this evening, but no word came from him as to what effect this intelligence had on him.

The State Department tonight sent instructions to the American Embassy in London to send the names of any Americans who might have been killed or injured in the disaster. A bulletin from THE TIMES, saying probably 1,000 lives had been lost, was sent to the White House as soon as received and laid before President Wilson. The news that two torpedoes had been fired into the Lusitania by a submarine and that the Lusitania sank fifteen minutes afterward was also sent to the White House, but reached there after the President had gone to bed. The President retired about 11 o'clock.

Rumors of Congress Session.

There were reports this evening that Congress would be called in extra session, but these were not justified and the most that can be said is that while the Government is greatly concerned over the situation, it has shown no inclination toward excitement or taking hasty action.

This afternoon and early this evening officials were relieved over the reports that no lives had been lost. But in spite of the calmness in the upper official circle during this period, there was little effort elsewhere to conceal the view that even if no Americans went dow with the liner this Government might find itself face to face with a grave situation.

The statement from London that the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning were regarded as showing the delicacy of the situation, for this Government, in the warning it delivered to Germany concerning the proposed submarine warfare on merchant ships, laid down the principle that the obligation to visit and search a merchant ship before sinking or taking her captive was imposed on the German Government.

But it is too soon to say, or even to attempt to predict, wha course the United States Government will adopt. It is clear that the first move of the Government will be to ascertain all the facts obtainable and that the inquiry will be pursued, as far as possible, by officers of the United States. Until such an investigation has been completed and President Wilson and his advisers have determined what attitude the facts warrant the Government in adopting, no formal diplomatic action may be expected. For the present the higher officials content themselves with a refusal to answer questions as to the position likely to be taken and with expressions of the hope that the early reports that no lives were lost in the Lusitania are true. That was Secretary Bryan's way of treating the matter before the alarming bulletins began to arrive.

What impresses Washington most tonight is that the loss of American lives was apparently the result of the action taken in the face of the warning given to Germany that such an outcome of a German attack might bring about a rupture in the friendly relations between the two countries. The language employed in that warning note was regarded as too drastic by some public men here, but the defense of its use was that it would be better to be outspoken before any critical incident than to wait until it occurred, when public feeling in this country might be aroused to the highest pitch and demands made for redress against Germany.

While there was interest here in the last voyage of the Lusitania on account of the risk she ran, it was not an intense interest. The feeling among officials and others appeared to be that the Germans would not go to the extreme of sinking a passenger vessel with women and children and many American citizens aboard. Even the advertisement inserted in American newspapers last Saturday by the German Embassy, warning Americans not to take passage for Europe in the ships of Germany's enemies, did not cause any alarm here with particular reference to the Lusitania, although it produced a feeling of irritation.

President Wilson Shocked.

President Wilson had just finished luncheon and was preparing to go golfing when the first news of the Lusitania disaster reached the White House. It came in the form of a newspaper bulletin and was received by Rudolph Forster, the executive clerk to the President. Mr. Forster, who was in the executive offices, wrote a note to the President telling him of the report. It was said afterward that the President was greatly shocked and perturbed, but that he expressed thankfulness that no lives had been lost, as the bulletin had it.

The President canceled his golfing and decided to remain at the White House. A little later, when further bulletins were positive in stating that no lives had been lost, the President went motoring. Tonight he received press bulletins concerning the Lusitania in his study in the White House. These were sent to him from the telegraph room of the executive offices. It was said that he had no visitors during the evening. A bulletin saying that probably 1,000 lives were lost in the disaster was sent to him shortly before 10 o'clock.

Secretary Bryan was at luncheon at

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

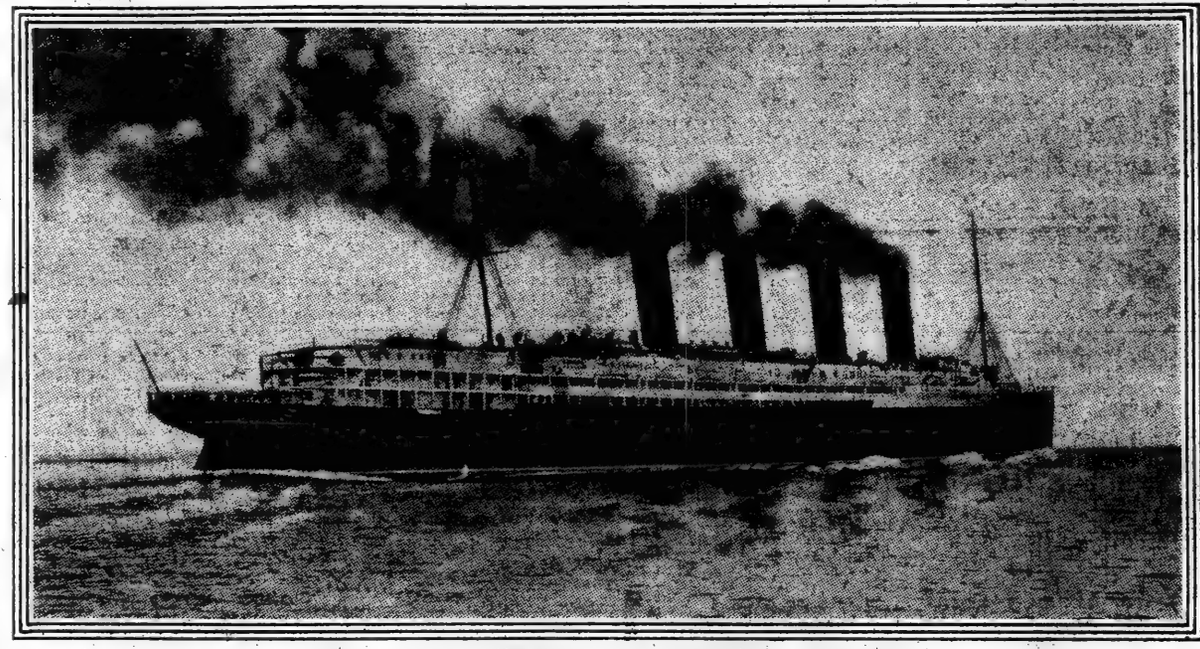
Roosevelt Calls It An Act of Piracy.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 7—Colonel Roosevelt tonight characterized the sinking of the Lusitania as "an act of piracy."

"I do not know enough of the facts," said the Colonel, "to make any further comment or to say what would be proper for this Government to do in the circumstances.

"I can only repeat what I said the other day when the Gulflight was attacked. I then called attention to the fact that months before the German war zone was established, and deeds such as the sinking of the Lusitania were threatened, that if such deeds were perpetrated they would represent nothing but mere piracy."



THE LOST CUNARD STEAMSHIP LUSITANIA

Cunard Office Here Beseiged for News; Fate of 1,918 on Lusitania Long in Doubt

Official news of the sinking of the Lusitania yesterday reached New York in fragmentary reports, and several hours elapsed between the first unverified rumor of the disaster and the cable messages that told at night of the saving of some of the passengers and gave meagre details of the most sensational incident of its kind in the war.

The early accounts that indicated all on board had been saved reassured hundreds of friends and relatives of passengers. Latery it was made known that lives had been lost and probably many persons had been injured.

Among the prominent passengers rescued was George A. Kessler. The list of those of whom no word was received included A. G. Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, Charles Klein, Justus Miles Forman, and Elbert Hubbard, besides persons widely known in society.

A cablegram sent to Farley Hopkins of The Yale News staff at New Haven, by his father, who was aboard the Lusitania, stated that the vessel was sunk not beached, that three hundred persons had been already landed, and that the rest in small boats were making for shore. The message reached New York at 8:15 o'clock and was signed "Lee Higginson & Co., London."

Message to Cunard Office.

The first word of the sinking of the Lusitania received here reached the local offices of the Cunard Line, 21 State Street, at 11:41 o'clock yesterday morning, but was not made public until late in the afternoon. The message, which was sent from the head office in Liverpool, read:

> The Lusitania, we regret to advise, an unconfirmed report states to have been torpedoed by a submarine at 2 P. M. Friday, ten miles from Kinsale, and sunk at 2:30. There is no news as to the safety of passengers or crew.

Following this dispatch there was a message which had been picked up by the wireless station at Land's End, evidently a distress call from the liner, which said:

> Come at once. Big list. Position ten miles west Kinsale.

A third dispatch from Queenstown stated:

> All available craft in harbor dispatched to assist. Weather here beautifully fine. Wind southeast, light.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the news of the sinking of the Lusitania had been spread in the city and the Cunard offices were besieged by relatives and friends of the passengers on board. Owing to the alterations in and additions to the passenger list on sailing day, last Saturday, it took some time to get the correct figures, which were finally given out as 290 first, 601 second, and 362 third class passengers. Of the cabin passengers thirty-six had been transferred fro mthe Cameronia on Saturday morning. This delayed the Lusitania's departure from 10 o'clock to 12:28.

1,918 Persons on Board.

The officers and crew numbered 665 men instead of the usual complement of 950, on account of fewer men being carried in the engineers' and stewards' departments. Thus there were in all 1,918 persons on board.

The Cunard agents told all inquirers that they would give out the messages as fast as they were received and had no intention of keeping back the news from the public. Several bulletins were received from the Liverpool office, but few of them contained any definite statements and they were cancelled, in some instances, within an hour. One received at 4 P. M. read:

> Motor fishing boats towing two boats filled with passengers, probably fifty. Tug Stormcock making Kinsale. Some passengers on board. Many rescue vessels are now apparently making Queenstown.

The first dispatch stating positively that the Lusitanit had sunk reached the Cunard office at 5 P. M. It read:

> Old Head Kinsale Station reports about twenty boats, all belonging to Lusitania, are in vicinity where sunk. About fifteen boats are making for the spot to resume.

An unconfirmed report was received late in the afternoon that all the passengers and crew had been saved in small boats and rafts. This information was given out to the people waiting in the Cunard office, and many of them went home. It was estimated that fully 500 inquiries were received by telephone and telegraph in the afternoon from relatives and friends of passengers on board. Long-distance calls were received from St. Louis, Atlanta, Montreal, and Toronto.

The next bulletin made public at the Cunard office was the following:

> Liverpool, May 7, 1:51 P. M., (New York Time.)
> Following received by Admiralty, Galley Head, 4:25 P. M.: Several boats, apparently survivors, southeast nine miles. Greek steamer proceeding to assist.

The next bulletin was:

> Liverpool, May 7, 2:33 P. M., (New York Time.)
> Queenstown wires Old Head: Large steamer just arrived in vicinity, apparently sending assistance. Tugs, patrols, &c., now n the spot, taking boats in tow. Motor fishing boat with two Lusitania boats bearing probably for Kinsale. We have wired Kinsale agents to render every assistance, to advise us if any boats are towed in there.

This was followed by:

> Liverpool, May 7, 4:04 P. M., (New York Time.)
> Cork newspaper reports that 300 passengers landed at Clonakility. Old Head wire begins: Cancel last message. Stormcock taking passengers and boats from motor fishing boat, proceeding Queenstown.

First News of Loss of Life.

The Cunard office at 9:25 o'clock at night received the following cablegram from the Cunard offices at Liverpool:

> Liverpool, May 7, 8:29 P. M. (New York Time.)
> Admiralty have had message from Queenstown saying between 500 and 600 landed at Queenstown, including many hospital cases, some of whom have died. Also number landed at Kinsale.
> CUNARD, Liverpool.

At the same time the Cunard Line gave out the following cablegram from its Liverpool office in reply to a private inquiry:

> Brethertons and family are safe.

The message evidently referred to Mrs. Cyril H. Bretherton of Los Angeles and two children, who were in the second cabin. Mr. Bretherton came here from Los Angeles with his wife and children for a visit to relatives in England. He remained in New York a long time before sailing.

A report that Cornelius Vanderbilt had received a cablegram from his brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, was denied by Mr. Vanderbilt when he called up himself to get news.

Robert S. Franks, Vice President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, who lives at West Orange, N. J., waited all afternoon to get news of his niece, Miss P. Hutchinson.

Toward evening the crowd diminished in the office, as it was believed that no more news would be received until this morning.

The Cunard Company gave out the following statement late in the afternoon:

> The Cunard Company's whole concern is with regard to the possible loss of life of passengers and crew. The material loss is covered by insurance. According to meagre reports so far received the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning, and sank within a very short space of time. A large number of ships are known to be afloat, and the weather is reported to be fine and calm. Every effort is being made to obtain further details, and all information will be published without delay.

The Cunard office gave out the following bulletin shortly before 10 o'clock at night:

> LIVERPOOL, May 7, 9:25 P. M., (New York Time.)—Queenstown wires that First Officer Jones states about 500 to 600 lives saved. This includes passengers and crew, and is the only estimate we are able to make. In the meantime we are going through hotels, lodging houses, &c., tonight, and will wire tomorrow fullest possible list. In the meantime injured and dead are taking up our attention.
> CUNARD, Liverpool.

Reports 450 Rescued.

The following was given out at the Cunard office at 10:30 o'clock at night:

> Liverpool, May 7, 9:43 P. M., (New York time.)
> Queenstown wires the tug Stormcock landed 150, including passengers and crew. It is reported that the trawlers Dock and India Empire have about 200 on board. The tug Flying Fish has 100, and three torpedo boats brought in 45 living and 4 dead. We are putting the survivors in

Continued on Page 3.

Loss of the Lusitania Fills London With Horror and Utter Amazement

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8.—Stupefaction is the word which best describes the first impression created by the news of the sinking of the Lusitania. People seemed unable to realize that at this stage of the world's progress such a deed could be committed as an act of war.

"I have no words for it," said Lord Rosebery, and everywhere one found the same sentiment repeated.

It was some hours between the time the first reports of the disaster were received at the Admiralty and the time the news was made public by a communiqué from the Press Bureau. During this interval the news spread quickly through official, Parliamentary, shipping, and newspaper circles.

At the Cunard offices in the later hours of the afternoon men rushed in asking, "Is it true?" When and how they heard the news was a mystery. Shipping offices could give little or no information until the official statement was issued that the Lusitania was sunk by a submarine at 2:33 P. M., eight miles south of West Kinsale.

Shortly after 7 P. M. a dispatch reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from Liverpool that it was stated that many passengers and crew were unofficially reported saved. But at that hour this information was without foundation. The chief reports here were to the effect that only 300 out of 1,900 souls on the mammoth liner had been saved. Seeing that the vessel had sunk so quickly, it was argued that the loss of life must have been great, that the torpedo must have created such havoc that an immediate heavy list would follow, and in that event the boats were already hanging out on their davits the difficulty of manning and filling even half of them in the time available would have been so great that the possibility of saving a majority of the people aboard was minimised.

When first moments of dull horror passed speculation began. One of the first theories advanced was that to have caught the Lusitania the German submarine could not have given the speedy liner any warning. Previously reported activities of German submarines in the waters to the southwest of Ireland encouraged the belief that several vessels of the underwater fleet must have been on the lookout for the Cunarder so as to demonstrate to the world that German warnings were not empty threats.

It was suggested that as the incoming transatlantic liners usually followed a certain distinct track, running close to the southern shore of Ireland it was an easy matter for two or more submarines to lie in wait for the Lusitania, and once she was observed to let torpedoes go at her vast length presenting a huge target.

Early in the afternoon it was not known at the Cunard offices where the Lusitania had met destruction. It was suggested that the company was unaware whether she was steaming to Liverpool by the north or south of Ireland and that her choice of course was probably directed by Admiralty orders received by her captain. That she was being convoyed was generally assumed, and as an addendum to this assumption, it was believed that Germany would invoke the fact of convoy as a reason wherefor no warning could be given.

Scene in the Strand.

There was a remarkable scene in the Strand when the news first became known. A newsboy shouting out the contents of a bill of an evening paper "Lusitania torpedoed and sunk, official!" was stopped outside the Hotel Cecil by a police constable, who refused to believe the news. He intimated the lad would be arrested if it were shown he was crying out false news. The boy promptly showed the policeman the official news of the disaster in the "stop-press column" and he was allowed to proceed. The incident attracted a huge crowd and in a few minutes the boy had sold all his papers.

The official news was first published at 5:45 P. M. and created a profound impression on the public, and especially in the west end hotels where the guests gathered round the newspaper managers. Many business men are at present staying at the Hotel Cecil, Savoy, and other big hotels in Northumberland Avenue and those who had expected relatives and friends to arrive in London today hurried in taxicabs to make inquiries at the Cunard offices. Americans in evening dress rose hurriedly from the dinner table when they heard the news and drove off to the shipping office in Cockspur Street. Americans did not attempt to hide their anger. A group outside the Carlton Hotel hailed a newsboy and on glancing at the official statement became infuriated, shouted and shook their fists in disgust.

Vain Inquiry At Ship Office.

Describing the scene inside the London Cunard office, says The Chronicle:

"One or two middle-aged ladies sat about quietly reading newspapers splendidly hoping against hope. Early in the long vigil the overstrung nerves of one young girl gave way and she shrieked in hysterics. She had a brother and sister on the vessel, but all she could be told was that the boat had gone down and that it was hoped that the passengers were safe.

"A Canadian officer from the War Office asked for news of Lady Allan and a General whom he thought were on board the vessel. He went away as barren of news as the others waiting uatiently around.

"One man told me quietly he had four friends on board who had persisted in spite of all warnings in sailing on the ship. In a corner sat an old, white-headed clergyman and his wife, waiting with tear-filled, tragic eyes for news of their son, who was returning from America on the torpedoed liner.

"Inquiries as to the safety of this friend and that relation were continually arriving by telegraph and telephone. The American Ambassador sent a representative to discover all that was known, and requested that he be kept in telephone communication.

"To every one the company officials were courteous and considerate alike, speaking in quiet reassuring tones, moving silently about the anxious grief-stricken crowds. On a long office counter newspaper men, British and American, quietly scribbled their messages. At intervals of an hour or so (they really seemed like days or years) cables carried across the counter, were hastily pasted on huge sheets of paper, and placed conspicuously on the walls. Every insertion was passed with miraculous rapidity from tip to tip, but mostly they left nobody much wiser or more hopeful.

"In the small hours of this morning the crowds were hardly less. Those who had left earlier in the night now returned and new watchers were constantly arriving. There could be no sleep for any of them this night."

BERESFORD BLAMES A LACK OF CRUISERS

Great Britain Needs More to Protect Her Trade Routes, Says Naval Critic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8.—Lord Charles Beresford, asked for an expression of opinion on the sinking of the Lusitania, said he thought it was due to a shortage of cruisers to protect the trade routes.

This had been his opinion for years, he said.

Admiralty Puts Embargo On News Dispatches

LONDON, May 8.—It is stated that the British Admiralty is not withholding any verified facts regarding the Lusitania, but declines to pass dispatches based merely on rumor.

It is expected that the Admiralty will issue a statement as soon as authenticated facts are available.

DEATH OF FROHMAN IS FEARED IN LONDON

"What Is America Going to Do About It?" Asks British Colleague of Manager.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—The theatrical world of London is stunned over the reported fate of Charles Frohman. Mr. Frohman is a familiar figure in the theatrical life of London, and theatre managers and players alike regarded him highly. Speaking tonight, Frederick Harrison, lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, after expressing his intense shock over the report of Mr. Frohman's drowning, asked abruptly:

"What is America going to do about the torpedoing of the Lusitania? What is Washington to say about the drowning of American citizens? Is America going to take it lying down?"

Mr. Harrison spoke of Mr. Frohman as one of his most intimate friends and a man whose loss the entire theatrical world, here and abroad, would feel keenly.

"Only three days ago I received a letter from Mr. Frohman, written in New York April 24," said Mr. Harrison. "In it Mr. Frohman, after speaking of his intention to make a trip to see me and other theatrical managers on business, wrote: 'I hope to see you soon.' From the letter I took it he was sailing within a few days.

"All I can say is that the theatrical profession loses a clever man and a very kind friend. Mr. Frohman had tremendous influence in the theatrical field and his energies were directed the right way. The sinking of the Lusitania is a terrible act and Germans ought to be held by America to the fullest accountability."

AMERICANS IN LONDON ARE DEEPLY STIRRED

A. J. Drexel Denounces Sinking of the Lusitania — Pinchot Refrains from Commenting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—Anthony J. Drexel, at his home in Grosvenor Square, denounced the sinking of the Lusitania to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as "the most infernal outrage that has happened during the war." Mr. Drexel sailed on the Lusitania for New York on March 13, when Captain Dow was in command. He came back on the American liner New York with Harry Lehr because of Mr. Lehr's fear of sailing on a steamer flying other than the American flag.

"I don't see how the American Government," said Mr. Drexel, "can do anything but go into the war itself. If the lives of its citizens are to be snuffed out this way by the Germans America must act sternly if Americans are to feel that the protection of their country means anything. Can it be that America will supinely allow the Germans to murder her citizens? For my part, I expect the Government at Washington to take drastic measures now with Germany. If it means war to protect our citizens, I'm for war. I feel helpless to express my feelings of dismay and horror over this damnable thing. How do we know the Germans will not torpedo a ship flying the American flag? Where is this terrible work of the Germans to end? What is to be done with the Kaiser, who has the blood of innocent American men and women on his hands! Is America to raise no voice in protest? Her protest must be in thunder tones, mute of cannon, that strike to the depths of the Berlin iniquity."

Gifford Pinchot, who says he still holds an official commission from the American Government in the war relief work, expressed himself tonight at the home of his brother-in-law, Sir Alan Johnstone, where he has been staying since the Germans escorted him out of Belgium, would not speak of the Lusitania case because of his connection with the Government.

"I wish I were able to speak, but I must remain silent," he said as tears came to his eyes. Mr. Pinchot had arranged to return to New York on the Lusitania a week from tomorrow, having got word from Washington several days ago that it was inadvisable for him to try to carry out his work in the war zone. When he heard of the torpedoing of the Lusitania Mr. Pinchot got into touch with the American Line to make reservation on the St. Paul tomorrow for himself and his wife. When he talked with THE TIMES correspondent tonight he was not sure he would be able to get the accommodations he wanted, and said he might have to postpone going.

"But I'll go back to New York on a steamer flying the American flag," he said.

Lord Rosebery said regarding the torpedoing of the liner: "The thing is beyond all expression."

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini; splendid tonic; delicious flavor.—Advt.

SOME DEAD TAKEN ASHORE

Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Kinsale.

STEWARD TELLS OF DISASTER

One Torpedo Crashes Into the Doomed Liner's Bow, Another Into the Engine Room.

BOATS PROMPTLY LOWERED

But Ship Goes Down So Quickly Many Must Have Gone with Her —No Officers Reported Saved.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

Passengers at Luncheon—Warning Had Been Given by Germans Before the Ship Left New York.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, which sailed out of New York last Saturday with 1,918 souls aboard, lies at the bottom of the ocean off the Irish coast.

She was sunk by a German submarine, which sent two torpedoes crashing into her side, while the passengers, seemingly confident that the great, swift vessel could elude the German underwater craft, were having luncheon.

How many of the Lusitania's passengers and crew were rescued cannot be told at present. Official statements from the British Admiralty up to midnight accounted for not more than 500 or 600, and unofficial reports tell of several hundreds landed at Queenstown, Kinsale and other points.

Up to midnight 520 passengers from the Lusitania had been landed at Queenstown from boats. Ten or eleven boatloads have come ashore and others are expected.

A press dispatch says seven torpedoes were discharged from the German craft and one of them struck the Lusitania amidships.

Probably at least 1,000 persons, including many Americans, have lost their lives.

Sank in Fifteen Minutes.

The stricken vessel went down in less than half an hour, according to all reports. The most definite statement puts fifteen minutes as the time that passed between the fatal blow and the disappearance of the Lusitania beneath the waves.

There were 1,253 passengers from New York on board the steamship, including 200 who were transferred to her from the steamer Cameronia. The crew numbered 665.

No names of the rescued are yet available.

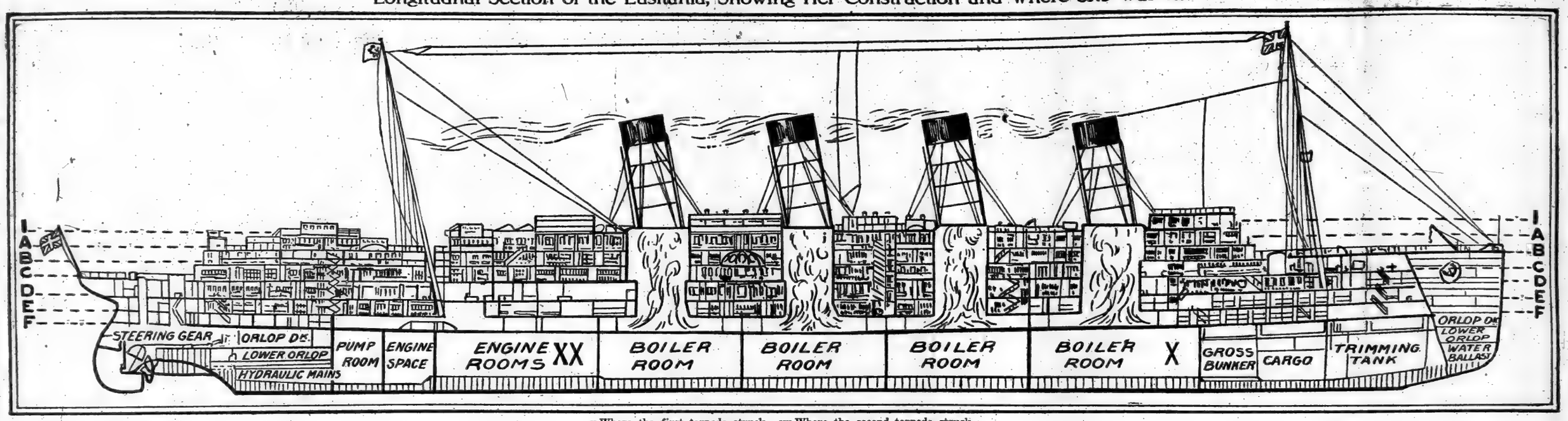
Story of the Attack.

The tug, Stormcock, has returned to Queenstown, bringing about 150 survivors of the Lusitania, principally passengers, among whim were many women, several of the crew and one steward. Describing the experience of the Lusitania, the steward said:

"The passengers were at lunch when a submarnie came up and fired two torpedoes, which struck the Lusitania on

PRESIDENT WILSON SHOCKED AND WASHINGTON FEARS THE DISASTER MAY CAUSE A CRISIS

Longitudnal Section of the Lusitania, Showing Her Construction and Where She Was Hit



x Where the first torpedo struck. xx Where the second torpedo struck.

NO. 1—Navigating Bridge, Officers' Rooms, Roofs of Public Rooms, Marconi House and Docking Bridge.

A, OR BOAT DECK—Captain's Rooms, First Class Library, Grand Entrance, Passenger Elevators, First Class Lounge, Music Room, Smoking Room and Veranda Café, Second Cabin Promenade and Lounge.

B, OR PROMENADE DECK—Forecastle Head, Head Front of Promenade Deck, Observation Corridor, First Class Staterooms, Regal Suites, En Suite Rooms, Grand Entrance and Passenger Elevators, First Class Staterooms, Dome of Dining Saloons, Second Cabin Promenade, Drawing Room, and Second Cabin Smoking Room.

C, OR UPPER DECK—Forward Capstan and Windlass Machinery, Third Class Smoking Room and Ladies' Room, Third Class Covered Promenade, Third Class Main Entrance, First Class Children's Dining Saloon and Nursery, Grand Entrance and Passenger Elevators, First Class Grand Dining Saloon, Engineers' Quarters, Second Cabin Main Entrance, Second Cabin Staterooms and Promenade.

D, OR SALOON DECK—Stewards' Quarters, Third Class Main Dining Saloon, First Class Staterooms, Grand Entrance and Passenger Elevators, First Class Grand Dining Saloon, Galleys and Pantries, Second Cabin Dining Saloon, Second Cabin Staterooms, Stewards' and Cooks' Quarters.

E, OR MAIN DECK—Seamen's Quarters, Third Class Cabins, Grand Entrance and Passenger Elevators, First Class Staterooms, Firemen's Quarters, Second Cabin Staterooms, Stewards' Quarters.

F, OR LOWER DECK—First Class Baggage Rooms, Third Class Cabins, Coal, Stores, Wine Rooms, Firemen's Quarters, Mail Room, Mail Sorting Room, and Stewards' Quarters.

BELOW DECK F—Boilers, Engine Room, Pump Room, Tanks, and Shaft Tunnels.

the starboard side, one forward and another in the engine room. They caused terrific explosions.

"Captain Turner immediately ordered the boats out. The ship began to list badly immediately.

"Ten boats were put into the water, and between 400 and 500 passengers entered them. The boat in which I was, approached the land with three other boats, and we were picked up shortly after 4 o'clock by the Storm Cock.

"I fear that few of the officers were saved. They acted bravely.

"There was only fifteen minutes from the time the ship was struck until she foundered, going down bow foremost. It was a dreadful sight."

At the time this dispatch was sent from Queenstown two other vessels were approaching the port with survivors.

The Cunard Line received a message saying that a motor boat, towing two boats containing fifty passengers, and two tugs with passengers, was passing Kinsale. A majority of the rescue boats are proceeding to Queenstown.

An Admiralty report states that between 500 and 600 survivors from the Lusitania have now been landed, many of them being hospital cases. Several of them have died. Some also have been landed at Kinsale, but the number has not yet been received.

Hit 10 Miles Off Kinsale Head.

This greatest sea tragedy of the war, because of the terrible loss of lives of non-combatants and citizens of neutral nations, took place about ten miles off the Old Head of Kinsale about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Liverpool quotes the Cunard Company as stating that "the Lusitania was sunk without warning."

According to a Queenstown dispatch the Lusitania was seen from the signal station at Kinsale to be in difficulties at 2:12 P. M. and at 2:33 she had completely disappeared.

This indicated, the dispatch added, that the liner was afloat twenty-one minutes after what evidently was the beginning of her trouble.

Official announcement was also made here last night by the Cunard Line that the Lusitania remained afloat at least twenty minutes after being torpedoed, and that "twenty boats were on the spot at the time." Sixteen more boats, officials of the line said, had been dispatched to the scene for rescue work.

As soon as the Lusitania's wireless call for assistance was received at Queenstown at 2:15 o'clock, Admiral Coke, in command of the naval station, dispatched to the scene all assistance available.

The tugs Warrior, Stormcock, and Julia, together with five trawlers and the local life boat in tow of a tug, were hurried out to sea. It was thought it would take most of them about two hours to reach the spot where the Lusitania was reported to be sinking.

One dispatch received here said the liner was eight miles off the Irish coast when she finally went down.

London Torn With Anxiety.

All the afternoon, following the first startling message from Ireland and the fragmentary bulletins, indicating a possibility of heavy loss of life, London waited with intense anxiety for further news.

This anxiety grew steadily through the evening as hour after hour passed without any definite statement from an authoritative source as to the extent of the disaster.

The Cunard offices, which will remain open throughout the night, were besieged by a great crowd, largely composed of women, many of them weeping bitterly as the hours passed and no definite news came of those aboard the Lusitania.

Accommodation was provided inside the offices for those who had relatives or friends on the steamer, while hundreds waited outside, eagerly reading the scanty bulletins which told of rescue boats arriving at Kinsale and Queenstown, but gave no names of the saved, and consequently did not allay the anxiety.

Flickering Gleam of Hope.

There was a gleam of hope in the general gloom soon after 8 o'clock, when this announcement was made unofficially:

The Cunard Company has definitely ascertained that the lives of the passengers and the crew of the Lusitania have been saved.

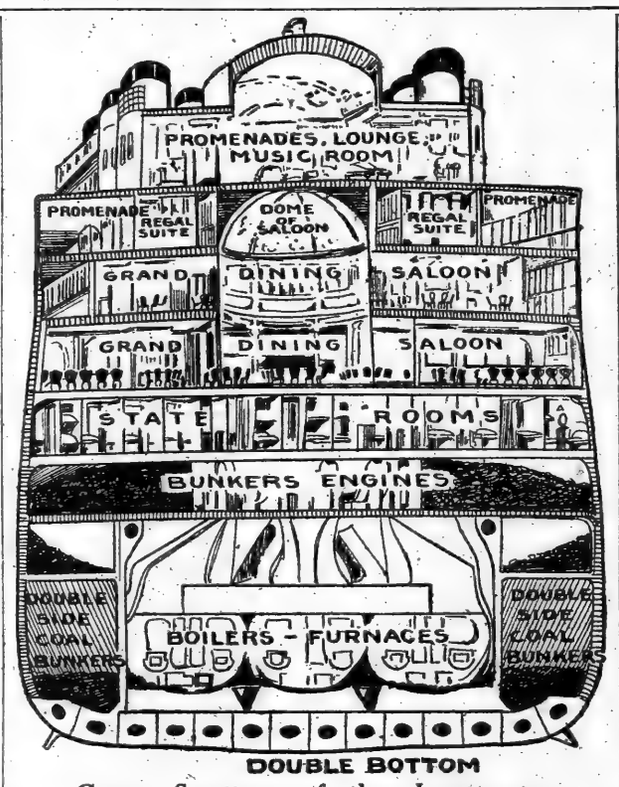
This was speedily proved untrue, however, but the more optimistic still refused to credit the early reports of the swift sinking of the big liner. It was believed that her watertight bulkheads would tend to keep her afloat, and if she floated a reasonable length of time before going down, it was possible that rescuing ships got to her side in time to save all on board.

Owing to the fact that all the news of the Lusitania came through the Admiralty, and that only fragments filtered through at intervals, the crowds got increasingly more impatient, though the Cunard officials posted quickly all bulletins received.

Late in the evening the Admiralty felt compelled to give out notice that it was not holding back any known facts, but did not feel justified in giving out rumors.

Americans Besiege Embssy.

The American Embassy and Consulate and the American newspaper offices were flooded with telephonic inquiries from



Cross Section of the Lusitania.

Americans as to the fate of the passengers on the Lusitania, but there was no definite news there until after midnight, and the only hope that could be held out was that some boats had landed survivors and others had been seen making for the shore. The Embassy decided to remain open all night, so that any news that was received could be made public.

Up to 1 o'clock no news tending to allay the public anxiety had been received in the city. Then dispatches, issued by the Admiralty, indicated that among the survivors landed at Queenstown were some injured, presumably by the explosion.

A later dispatch from the same source increased the apprehensions in this direction. Those wounded are being sent to the naval and military hospitals.

A press dispatch from Queenstown reported that 400 pasesngers and crew had been landed at Kinsale. This stated that none of the first-class passengers had been saved, but this is proved not true by private dispatches.

An Admiralty statement states, however, that the survivors from the Lusitania landed at Kinsale numbered about eleven.

A private telegram from Clonakiety to Dublin says that several hundred passengers had landed that from the Lusitania.

FEARED FOR LINER'S SAFETY.

Washington Heard Alarming Rumors Before the News Came.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Information gathered among officials of the Government and in diplomatic quarters confirms the belief that plans for the destruction of the Lusitania were made several weeks ago. First, the German Embassy was instructed to advertise in the leading newspapers of the United States warning passengers against travelling on ships belonging to enemies of Germany. Anonymous warnings then were said to have been sent to individuals who proposed sailing on the Lusitania. Most significant of all were letters received here from officials in Germany by individuals saying that the Lusitania surely would be destroyed.

From the day the ship sailed from New York officials here have received inquiries from many sources almost daily as to the safety of the vessel. One official was told with much positiveness today that this was the day selected for the destruction of the vessel.

The naval radio station at Arlington has been on the alert for news, and from time to time has been reported as having picked up messages saying the vessel was sunk. Inquiry at the Navy Department each time failed to confirm the reports, and they were not circulated because it was feared they would sprad unnecessary alarm.

At the German Embassy, while no comment was made as to whether it was known that the vessel was to be destroyed, it was said the Embassy knew the Lusitania carried arms and ammunition and, being advised of the resolution of the German Admiralty to attack ships that carried, officials had believed she would be attacked. At the embassy and among diplomats friendly to Germany there was a general satisfaction amounting almost to relief when the first reports came that no lives were lost, for it was urged that the purpose the German submarine campaign was only to destroy British commerce and ships, but no lives. There was a disposition on the part of the Germans to inquire also wether the Lusitania carried any guns on her decks, which might place her in the class of a warship and make unnecessary, according to the rules of international law, the giving of warning.

BULLETINS STIR UP WAR SYMPATHIZERS

Arguments and Fights Follow Sinking of the Lusitania —One Arrest.

The first reports of the sinking of the Lusitania, by a German submarine posted on the bulletin boards around the city caused great crowds to gather and stirred heated arguments and a number of personal encounters. The police stationed at these places had their hands full keeping the peace.

When Paul Zeider of 416 West 126th Street passed Times Square at 6:30 o'clock last evening he saw on the bulletin board the news that the Germans had sunk the Lusitania. He shouted: "Hurragh for the Germans!" and threw his hat in the air. There was an angry outcry, and a dozen men rushed for him. When Traffic Policeman MacDonald, stationed at Broadway and Forty-third Street, had shoved his way into the centre of the small riot, he had to call Patrolman Foley to help rescue Zeider. The German sympathizer failed to appreciate this service, and began struggling with the policemen. He was then taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and locked up on a charge of disarderly conduct.

In front of THE TIMES bulletin board, in Herald Square, in Park Row, and, in fact, everywhere people congregated to talk about the sinking of the Lusitania, there were angry arguments.

WILSON SHOCKED AT TORPEDO BLOW

Continued from Page 1.

the Shoreham Hotel when the first bulletin was received here. With him were Secretary Garrison, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Wilson, and Mr. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President. As the party finished luncheon and was leaving the dining room a newspaper man handed Mr. Bryan the bulletin telling of the sinking of the big Cunarder.

Bryan Hurries to Office.

It was read eagerly by all the Cabinet officers and Mr. Tumulty. Secretary Bryan hurried to the State Department and asked if any official news of the disaster had been received. Nothing had come, however. It was an hour later before the official news reached the Department.

This was in the form of a cable message from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, received at 3:05 P. M., and was as follows:

"The Lusitania was torpedoed off the Irish Coatst, and sunk in half an hour. No news yet of passengers."

This message was repeated to the White House over the Government telegraph wire.

No other official information came until after 9 o'clock tonight, when the State Department received this message from Consul Frost at Queenstown, Ireland:

"Lusitania sunk at 2:30. Probably many survivors. Rescue work progressing."

Secretary Bryan declined to comment on the Lusitania disaster when he was questioned by newspaper men. He expressed satisfaction over the reports that no lives had been lost, but he declined to go beyond that. His reticence was typical of the attitude displayed throughout official circles, where there was an evident appreciation of the seriousness of the situation.

May Group Protests.

In the absence of any authoritative statement of the Government's position, opinion here is inclined toward the view tha the United States will group the Lusitania case with those of the American tank steamer Gulflight and the British passenger steamer Falaba. In the sinking of the Falaba by a German submarine Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, lost his life. Two members of the crew of the Gulflight jumped overboard and were drowned when tha vessel was torpedoed, and the Gulflight's Captain died of heart failure sixteen hours afterward.

No representations have ever been made by the United States to Germany on the subject of Thrasher's death. An investigation is now being made by American officers in England and Germany in an effort to get at all the facts connected with the Gulflight affair, with the primary purpose of determining whether a German submarine was responsible for the attack on the vessel. It was suggested here this evening that when the Government came to make representations to Germany concerning the death of Thrasher it probably would include in its note references to the explosion against the bow of the Gulflight, provided evidence was obtained to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the injured had been done by a German torpedo, and to the sinking of the Lusitania, granted also that there was evidence of a German attack.

In grouping these three incidents the Government, it was said, would be in a position to maintain the contention that Germany had disregarded the warning of the United States concerning attacks by German submarines on American merchant vessels and on foreign vessels carrying American citizens.

In that warning, which was addressed to Germany in the form of a diplomatic note pertaining to the German war zone order, with its consequent submarine warfare against merchant vessels, this Government said that if a German war vessel should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, "it would be difficult for the Goernment of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments."

The War Zone Order.

To obtain an idea of the bases of the position that may be assumed by the United States Government, it is necessary to keep in mind the several diplomatic notes and certain occurrences that have to do with the German war zone order, which provided for hostile operations by German submarines against merchant ships of Germany's enemies. The points of these bases may be set forth as follows:

1. The German Government issued a decree providing that food supplies of the civilian population of the empire should be taken over and distributed by the Government.

2. Great Britain construed this action as meaning that all food supplies in Germany, or shipped to Germany for the use of the civilian population, were to be taken over by the German Government for the use of its armed forces. Great Britain then took action indicating that she intended to prevent any foodstuffs from going to Germany. Up to that time she had permitted foodstuffs for the civilian population to go to Germany if carried in neutral vessels.

Our Flag Protest.

3. Following the action of the British Government in detaining the Wilhelmina, an American ship loaded with food suplies from the United States for the civilian population of Germany, the German Government issued its war zone order, providing that a submarine warfare should be waged against British, French, and Russian ships within a prescribed area of water adjacent to the coast of the British Isles, and warned neutral nations that they should keep their merchant ships away from the war zone, on account of the danger that they might be mistaken for ships of the enemy and made to suffer the consequences.

4. The Lusitania, the vessel sunk today, flew the American flag on a voyage from New York to England, and Germany took advantage of this incident to justify the war zone order. The use of the flag was the subject of a protest by the United States to Great Britain.

5. The United States Government protested against the war zone order as far as it might apply to American ships, and insisted that the well-defined right of visit and search to determine the nationality, destination, and cargo of a merchant vessel should be exercised by Germany in order to prevent the possible sinking of an American vessel by a German submarine or other warship. At the same time, this Government warned Germany that friendly relations between Germany and the United States might be severed if a German warship should destroy an American vessel or cause the loss of American lives through sinking a vessel of other nationality with Americans on board.

6. The war zone order caused the British Government to issue the Order in Council providing for stopping all supplies to Germany, even if carried in neutral bottoms and intended for civilians.

7. The British passenger ship Falaba, bound for Africa, was torpedoed by a German submarine and Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned.

8. The American ship Gulflight was sunk off the Scilly Isles, supposedly by a torpedo fired by a German submarine, and two members of the crew were drowned. All others on the Gulflight were saved except the Captain, who died from heart failure.

Modus Vivendi Failed.

After the issuance of the German war zone order, and the promulgation of the British Order in Council, which carried into effect the practice of the British Government in nolding up neutral vessels with cargoes of foodstuffs for Germany the United States Government endeavored to effect an arrangement in the form of a modus vivendi by which American foodstuffs were to be permitted to go to Germany under a guarantee from the United States that they would be distributed only to non-combatant civilians. These negotiations failed.

Examination of the official British Admiralty chart of the south coast of Ireland in the Navy Department late this afternoon in connection with the various bulletins from London, Liverpool, and Queenstown threw considerable light on the difficulties that would be encountered in rescuing the 1,900 persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Lusitania. According to the only message that appears to have come from the Lusitania in the form of distress calls received by the Land's End wireless station the position of the Lusitania was given as ten miles south of Kinsale. Interpreted in the light of subsequent messages, this message from the Lusitania was accepted as meaning that her position was about ten miles south of Old Head of Kinsale, a rocky promontory on the Irish coast about six and one-half miles due south of the town of Kinsale, which stands in from the coast on a narrow harbor.

Struck in Deep Water.

The point given by the Lusitania is located in water 49 fathoms, or 294 feet, deep. The 40-fathom line, within which the water is less than 240 feet deep, is nearly 4½ miles from the coast at Old Head of Kinsale, the nearest point of land to the accident. The 30-fathom line, behind which the water is not over 180 feet deep, runs 1 2-3 miles from the coast at Old Head of Kinsale. The 20-fathom line, behind which the water is not over 120 feet deep, is a mile from Old Head of Kinsale, and the 10-fathom (60 feet depth) is a half a mile from Old Head. These measurements based on official soundings by the British Admiralty are sufficient to show the precipitous shelving of the ocean depths and the difficulty that would be encountered in trying to beach the Lusitania.

If the Lusitania was struck ten miles from Old Head of Kinsale, as indicated by the Lusitania's message, it would have been necessary for the giant Cunarder to travel not less than 8½ miles in order to reach water in which there would be a depth of 20 fathoms, or 120 feet, and this water would be too deep for beaching. The nearest point at which the Lusitania could reach water of not more than ten fathoms, 60 feet depth, would be 9½ miles from the point of torpedo attack, and within a half mile of Old Head of Kinsale. It is not thought that the Lusitania could have been beached at all off Old Head of Kinsale, the shores of which are of rock and almost vertical. To beach the Lusitania its Captain would have been compelled to steer into Courtmacsherry Bay, a large arm of the ocean, west of Old Head of Kinsale, and bounded on the west by a promontory known as Seven Heads. To be beached in Courtmacsherry Bay the Lusitania would have been forced to travel not less than twelve miles after being struck.

Twenty-eight Miles from Queenstown.

The air-line distance by watar from Queenstown to the place where the Lusitania was struck is shown by the British Admiralty chart to be twenty-eight miles from Queenstown. This means that vessels sent in the rescue fleet from Queenstown had to travel about sixty miles in making the round trip, and this could not be done in less than about six hours.

The three nearest points of the Irish coast to the point where the Lusitania was torpedoed were the promontories of Old Head of Kinsale, Seven Heads, and Galley Head. Old Head of Kinsale is fifteen miles southwest of Roche Point, the entrance to Cork Harbor, which leads to Queenstown and Cork. Seven Heads is seven miles west-southwest of Old Head of Kinsale and ten miles northwest of the point where the Lusitania was torpedoed.

Galley Head is ten miles west southwest of Seven Heads, and seventeen miles west-northwest of the point where the Lusitania was struck. Some of the wireless messages received at Liverpool came from the Admiralty wireless station at Galley Head, which is on the Galley Head promontory, just mentioned. One of the cable messages received by the Cunard Company in New York this afternoon from Liverpool stated that a Cork newspaper reported that 300 passengers had landed at Clonakilty.

This probably means that these passengers landed at Clonakilty Bay, which is situated between Galley Head and Seven Heads and fifteen miles from the point where the tragedy occurred. The town of Clonakilty is two miles inland from the head of this bay. There are two landing coves in Clonakilty Bay. These are Dunnycove Bay, on the west side of Clonakilty Bay, three and one-half miles south of the town of Clonakilty, and Barry Cove, on the east side of Clonakilty Bay, five miles southeast of the town of Clonakilty.

No Railroad There.

No railroad touches the shore of Clonakilty Bay. Any passengers landing on that bay would have to travel over rocky roads to Clonakilty, the end of the Clonakilty branch of the Cork and Bandon Railway. Once at Clonakilty these passengers, in order to reach Queenstown, woud travel over this branch railway to Clonakilty Junction, a distance of eight miles, then go eastward through Bandon to Cork, about twenty-two miles, and thence by rail about ten miles to Queenstown.

One of the Cunard Line's messages from Liverpool said the Admiralty wireless station at Galley Head reported having sighted several boats apparently containing survivors nine miles southeast and that a Greek steamer was proceeding to assist. Nine miles southeast of Galley Head would mean that these boats had gone considerably off their course, and would mean that their boats had drifted a little south of west about ten miles from the place where the Lusitania was struck.

The nearest point of approach to shore for persons in boats making away from the place where the Lusitania was struck would be Courtmacsherry Bay, ten miles distant from the point of attack, and five miles nearer than Clonakilty Bay. Courtmacsherry Bay is between the promontories of Seven Heads and Old Head of Kinsale, and there are many places on its shore where passengers in small boats might safely land. Arms of Courtmacsherry Bay are Seven Heads Bay, Boat Harbor, Garylucas, Ringalurisky Point, and West Holeopen Bay. Those who may have succeeded in landing on the west side of this bay would take the Owenkeagh Railroad from the town of Courtmacsherry to Ballinascarty, on the Clonakilty Branch Railway, and then go through Bandon to Cork. Those landing on the east side of this bay would have to travel by highway to the town of Kinsale, whence they could proceed by the Kinsale Branch of the Cord and Bandon Railway to Cork and Queenstown.

A high Government official, who is an expert in nautical and maritime matters, ventured the suggestion tonight that perhaps only half of the lifeboats of the Lusitania could have been used in the circumstances of the loss of the vessel as reported.

"The press and official dispatches agree that the Lusitania sank in half an hour," he said. "To have sunk so rapidly the Lusitania probably listed quickly and heavily. Otherwise the vessel, constructed as she was, would have gone down very slowly if she had settled straightaway without any heavy list. If complete developments show that the vessel listed rapidly it will probably be found that the lifeboats on one side were not used, or only part of them used. If the vessel listed to the starboard very quickly it would have been difficult to use the lifeboats on the port side because these boats would not reach the water. They would strike the side of the vessel and turn over. The lifeboats on the starboard side could have been, of course, used while the vessel was listing to starboard. The Lusitania was heavily bulkheaded. There were coal bunkers built along both sides to protect the machinery against shell attack.

But this coal would not give protection against torpedo attack. A torpedo tearing a great hole in the side of a vessel would let in the water, but if the hole were near the bunkers the coal would impede the inflow of the water somewhat. If the Lusitania settled straightaway without listing, I think it would have been possible to get off the 1,900 persons in half an hour, but it would be quick work and depend altogether on conditions met at the time. With the vessel listing, if only half of the lifeboats were used, that would account for heavy loss of life."

GERMAN EMBASSY HAD WARNED OF ATTACK—TURNER TOLD OF NOT BEING PROTECTED LAST TRIP

LINER UNPROTECTED, CAPTAIN COMPLAINED

"Admiralty Never Trouble to Send Out to Meet Lusitania," Turner Said.

WARNED OF MINES BEFORE

Officer Now Here Asserts the Only Vulnerable Spot Was Right Under Engine Room.

In spite of the warnings that had been received from time to time that the Germans would make an attempt to blow up the Lusitania, Captain William T. Turner expressed no fear for the safety of his ship when he sailed from New York last Saturday.

"I wonder what the Germans will do next?" was his only comment when he read the advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES sent out by the German Embassy warning Americans that they sailed at "their own risk" on British ships, which were liable to destruction in the war zone.

When Captain Turner was questioned by a TIMES reporter regarding the ship being met off the Irish coast by British torpedo destroyers, he replied:

"The Admiralty never trouble to send out to meet the Lusitania. They only look after the ships that are bringing the big guns over, like the Orduna and the Transylvania, last voyage. On the eastward trip I never saw a warship until we reached Liverpool. The ship is steaming under three sections of boilers, and will average about twenty-two knots if the weather is fine, which ought to bring her into Liverpool about Friday evening."

One of the Cunard officers now in port, who was on the Lusitania on her last voyage, yesterday confirmed Captain Turner's statement that the liner had not sighted a single warship before arriving at Liverpool.

Cautioned by Wireless.

"We received a warning by wireless from one of the warships stating that mines had been laid forty miles south of the Old Head of Kinsale and advising a strict lookout," he said. "Captain Turner is one of the best shipmasters I have ever known, courageous to the extreme, and always at his post, calm and confident in himself and his crew.

"We passed ten miles west of the Fastnet and about seven miles southwest of Kinsale, which lies about forty-seven miles east northeast of the Fastnet. Every precaution was taken by the Captain when we neared the danger zone. All boats were swung out ready to lower and life rafts and collapsible boats were uncovered and ready for launching. Two lookout men were posted on the foc'sle head, two more in the crow's nest, and two officers on the bridge. In addition either Captain Turner or J. C. Anderson, the staff Captain, were on the bridge when land was sighted until we reached Liverpool.

"You see that it is impossible for a master to take a ship into a harbor like driving an automobile into a town. Coming in from the Atlantic he has to get his bearings either from the Fastnet or Kinsale, and that is where the German submarines evidently laid for him. In my opinion the Germans had two or three submarines between the Fastnet and Kinsale, so that they could signal his approach if he managed to run past the first one and the other would get the ship.

"The after section of boilers on the Lusitania have been shut down since the beginning of the war and her average speed was not more than twenty-two knots, but in time of danger the Chief Engineer might make a spurt up to twenty-three for a little while. To sink the ship, the torpedo must have struck her right under the engine room, because that was her only vulnerable spot.

"The officer explained that the number of firemen and coal trimmers was smaller than normal on account of the boilers shut off, and there were fewer stewards, as the number of cabin passengers was fewer than usual at this season of the year.

Warning of Passengers Denied.

There were rumors before the Lusitania sailed that some of the passengers, including Charles Frohman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Charles Klein, had received telegrams warning them not to sail on the ship. This was denied by the agents of the Cunard Line, who sent a wireless message to Captain Turner asking him to investigate the rumor. At 11 o'clock last Saturday night a reply was received which read:

"No one received telegrams of the kind indicated. Turner."

On the previous voyage there were rumors that the Lusitania was to be attacked and A. J. Drexel, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr canceled their passages at the last moment and sailed on the American liner New York. Mr. Drexel told a TIMES reporter that he had not been warned in any way but had changed his ship on account of Mr. Lehr, who had weak nerves and did not like submarines. On the Lusitania's last voyage no one cancelled, and the passenger list was the biggest eastward sailing this year.

The color of the Lusitania's funnels was changed from red with black top to black by Captain David Dow last November, and her superstructure forward by the bridge was changed from white to gray, but afterward was restored to its original color.

It was Captain Dow who raised the American flag on the Lusitania nearing Liverpool on Jan. 30, which provoked considerable comment at the time, as it was stated that he had been ordered to do so by the Admiralty.

Captain Turner said on the last previous voyage of the Lusitania that the instructions issued by the Admiralty to all shipmasters nearing the danger zone were: "Show neutral colors or none."

The Lusitania carried life boats and rafts sufficient to accommodate 2,605 persons. These included twenty-two life boats which carried sixty-eight persons each; twenty Chambers collapsible boats, carrying fifty-four each; twelve McLean-Chambers collapsible boats with a capacity of forty-nine each; two Henderson collapsible boats, carrying forty-three each, and fourteen life rafts, with capacities varying from twenty to forty each. There were also nearly 3,000 life preservers on board.

The life-saving apparatus is examined every voyage in Liverpool by the Board of Trade officials when the boats are lowered into the water and the life jackets placed on deck for inspection.

Capt. Turner of the Lusitania and His Niece, Miss Desmore.

TURNER A SAILOR 46 YEARS.

Lusitania's Captain Is Commodore of Cunard Fleet.

Captain W. T. Turner, Commodore of the Cunard fleet, has been for years one of the famous skippers of the transatlantic trade. He is 59 years old, but looks twenty years younger, and since he was a lad has followed the sea. He is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve and was the first commander of the Lusitania's great sister ship, the Mauretania, when that famous craft went into commission. Just before the war started Captain Turner commanded the Aquitania, the newest and biggest of the Cunarders.

When the war broke out and the Cunard fast express service was reduced to one ship—the Lusitania—Captain Turner was assigned to command that vessel, and it was due largely to the great confidence of the traveling public in his seamanship and wisdom that the passenger lists of the lost Cunarder continued big despite the German threats and the submarine ring with which Germany is endeavoring to encircle the British Isles.

Captain Turner was born in Liverpool in 1856, and began his sea career as a deckboy on the clipper White Star, his first voyage being from Liverpool to Aden, around the Cape of Good Hope. He was then only 13 years old, and in the forty-six years that have elapsed since that time his life as a sailor has been uninterrupted.

When the White Star arrived at Guanape Islands in 1869 there was lying in that port the sailing ship Queen of the Nations, the skipper of which was his father. At the Guanape Islands the future Captain transferred to his father's ship, and early in 1870 he arrived back in Liverpool.

Saved from Sharks.

On his return to Liverpool Turner joined the sailing ship War Spirit, and subsequently served on the ships Duncraig, Royal Alfred, Prince Frederick, Thunderbolt, and Royal George, all of them full-rigged ships, and all of them famous in their day.

Once, when he was second mate of the Thunderbolt, bound for Calcutta, in the monsoon season, Turner was on the jibboom fishing for dolphins. A big comber gathered and he was swept into the sea. A life buoy was thrown to him by the mate who was on the poop deck, and Turner caught it and kept afloat for an hour and twenty minutes until a boat reach him. The ship was surrounded by sharks, but the noise made by young Turner kept them away until he was hauled into the jolly boat.

The Captain of the Thunderbolt, who was an old-school mariner, looked over the side as the boat came up to the jacob's ladder and exclaimed, "Is that you, Mr. Turner?"

"It is, Sir," replied the rescued second mate.

"Well, you can come on board and go to your bunk for three days. Empty your watch before you turn in," added the methodical skipper, "or the salt water may rust the works."

After he got to command sailing ships Captain Turner circumnavigated the globe several times, going out to New Zealand via Cape of Good Hope and returning via Cape Horn. After two voyages as a junior officer in the Inman line later the Leyland steamer Egyptian, he joined the Cunard service in 1878 as third officer of the Cherbourg, in the Liverpool and Mediterranean service. After two or three voyages Captain Turner felt the call of the clipper ship and left the Cunard Line to take command of the clipper bark James Kennedy of Liverpool, and later the Star of the East, where he remained until he rejoined the Cunard Company in his former position on the Cherbourg in 1882.

In April, 1903, he received his first command in the Cunard Line as Captain of the Aleppo, in the Mediterranean service, and later had the Carpathia, Ivernia, Umbria, Caronia, Carmania, Lusitania, and Mauretania.

The rank of Honorary Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve was conferred upon Captain Turner by King George when he opened the Gladstone Dock, Liverpool, in August, 1913.

Honored for Rescues.

Captain Turner holds the South African Transport Medal for services rendered while serving as an officer of the old Cunarder Umbria, and also the Shipwreck and Humane Society's Medal for saving a lad at sea. While in command of the Mauretania in 1912 Captain Turner rescued from the life boats, in which they had taken refuge, a part of the crew of the British steamship West Point, who had abandoned their ship and taken to the boats when the West Point was afire from end to end. For his services on this occasion he received an illuminated address from the Shipwreck and Humane Society.

Captain Turner is married and is the father of several children. One of his sons is now fighting in France as a member of the Honorable Artillery. Miss Mercedes Desmore, the actress, who is appearing in support of Miss Margaret Illington in Henry Arthur Jones's play "The Lie," is a niece of Captain Turner.

Among his brother captains in the Atlantic trade William T. Turner is looked upon as a first class navigator, a thorough seaman and the master of his ship. He may be classed as one of the last of the old school of mariners who were taught the sea in sailing ships. Although he commanded one of the finest ships in the world Captain Turner is one of the most democratic commanders afloat today.

Other Officers of the Liner.

Jaes A. McCubbin, the purser of the Lusitania, is the senior purser of the Cunard fleet and has been in the company's service for thirty-five years, during which he has become known to thousands of Americans. F. Draper is the assistant purser, and has a staff of four clerks in the office to assist in making out the manifests and ship's papers.

Dr. J. F. McDermott is a junor surgeon in the Cunard and was sent to the Lusitania to take the place of Dr. James Pointon, senior surgeon of the fleet who was laid up with rheumatism. J. Gerry is the assistant surgeon. Fred V. Jones, the chief steward, who was transferred from the Mauretania to the Lusitania, is one of the most popular chief stewards in the Atlantic service, and has been about twenty years with the Cunard Line.

171 ABOARD WERE AMERICANS.

Nationalities of First and Second Cabin Passengers Announced.

The first and second class passengers on the Lusitania, according to the Cunard office here, are divided into the following nationalities: British, 700; American, 171; Dutch, 5; Russian, 3; Greek, 3; Swedish 1; Mexican, 1; Swiss, 1; Italian, 1.

A table was prepared showing the nationality of the third-class passengers, bupt it was made on the assumption that the third-class passeengers of the Cameronia had been tionalities who, it was learned later, had not gone aboard the Lusitania. All of those who left on the Lusitania were provided with passports from their Consular representatives, which had been approved by the British Consulate here.

'DAMNABLE!' SAYS SUNDAY.

Evangelist Hotly Denounces the Torpedoing of the Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, May 7.—Told this afternono of the sinking of the Lusitania Billy Sunday flew into a rage and condemned the act as "damnable and hellish." He said:

"It's damnable, damnable; absolutely hellish. Such work deserves the righteous condemnation of every God-fearing person in Chritendom. I'd say the same thing if England did it instead of Germany. To think—only to think—that in these supposed civilized days any nation would endanger the lives of thousands of Christians simply because they were under an enemy's flag. Hellish."

Sunday's sermon today, "Modern Amusements," was delivered at both the afternon and evening services. Record crowds were there to hear his arraignment of the theatre, dancing, especially the modern kind, and card playing. 10,500 crowding in the Tabernacle in the afternoon and more than 12,000 the record since the opening of the campaign—forcing their way inside the doors in the evening. More than 5,000 were turned away and many were seated in the aisles down in the sawdust. A total of 593 hit the trail.

Collections today amounted to $1,115.88, making a total for the campaign of $26,487.57.

LINER AND CARGO WORTH $10,735,579

Cunard Company Carried Insurance of $7,500,000 on the Lusitania.

VALUE OF CARGO $735,579

Half the Guarantees on It Taken by Companies in New York, the Rest by Lloyds.

Hendon Chubb of Chubb & Son, marine underwriters, said yesterday that had the Lusitania been outward bound at the time of the attack the insurance companies' loss might have been increased greatly by shipments from England of gold and securities. As it was, she carried only about 1,500 tons of cargo, valued at $735,579. The principal items were meant for war consumption, including sheet brass, valued at $50,000; copper and copper wire, $32,000; beef, $31,000; furs, $119,000; copper manufactures, $21,000; military goods, $66,000, and ammunition, $200,000.

The mammoth liner's hull was valued at $6,500,000 and fittings increased her cost to nearly $10,000,000, so that the ship and cargo sunk off the coast of Ireland represented $10,735,579.

In addition to her usual insurance on the value of $7,500,000 at 3 per cent., the Lusitania carried an additional war risk at 1¼ per cent. for each round voyage. It is understood that the Cunard Line carried one-third of the insurance, the rest being divided among Lloyds and other underwriters.

About half the insurance written on the vessel's cargo was taken by local companies, the rest being carried by Lloyds. The rate was low, 1 per cent., which was based on the theory that the Lusitania was too fast to be caught by a submarine. It was thought by Mr. Chubb that developments would show the attack was made by more than one submarine, a contingency which the insurance men apparently had not taken into consideration. On the slower steamships under the British flag a rate as high as 1½ per cent. has been charged. On American vessels bound through the war zone the rate has been one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent. for war risks.

The first risk accepted after the news of the Lusitania disaster reached this country was on a slower English vessel, and the insurance was taken at 2 per cent. It was said that rates were not being quoted, but would be made to fit individual shipments regardless of possible further successes by the German submarines.

Following is the manifest of the Lusitania's cargo:

LIVERPOOL.		
Sheet brass, lbs.	260,000	$49,565
Copper, lbs.	111,762	20,955
Copper wire, lbs.	38,465	11,000
Cheese, lbs.	217,157	33,334
Beef, lbs.	342,165	30,995
Butter, lbs.	43,614	8,750
Lard, lbs.	140,063	9,000
Bacon, lbs	185,040	18,502
Casings, pkgs.	10	150
Cd. meat, cases	485	1,373
Cd. vegetables, cases	248	744
Cutlery, pkgs.	83	10,492
Shoes, pkgs.	10	726
Tongues, pkgs.	10	224
Oysters, bbls.	205	1,025
Lubricating oil, bbls.	25	1,129
Hardware, pkgs.	31	744
Leather, pkgs.	30	16,870
Furs, pkgs.	349	119,220
Notions, pkgs.	2	974
Confectionery, pkgs.	655	2,823
Silverware, pkgs.	8	700
Precious stones, pkgs.	32	13,350
Jewelry, pkgs.	2	251
Belting, pkgs.	2	1,243
Auto. vehicles & parts, pkgs.	5	616
Electrical material, pkgs.	8	2,411
Machinery, pkgs.	2	1,386
Steel and mfrs., pkgs.	8	354
Copper mfrs., pkgs.	138	21,000
Aluminum mfrs., pkgs.	144	6,000
Brass mfrs., pkgs.	95	8,304
Iron mfrs., pkgs.	33	3,381
Old rubber, pkgs.	7	341
Military goods, pkgs.	189	66,221
Dry goods, pkgs.	238	19,036
L. R. goods, pkg.	1	131
Wire goods, pkgs.	16	771
Reclaimed rubber, pkgs.	10	347
Staves, pkgs.	2,351	200
Brushes, pkgs.	4	342
Ammunition, cases	1,271	47,624
Salt, pkgs.	100	125
Bronze powder, cases	50	1,000
BRISTOL.		
Dental goods, pkgs.	7	2,319
Steel and mfrs., pkgs.	4	331
DUBLIN.		
Engines and material, pkgs.	2	140
GLASGOW.		
Notions, pkg.	1	479
KOBE.		
Liquid glue, pkgs.	2	124
LONDON.		
Books, pkgs.	9	845
Drugs, pkgs.	8	488
Wool yarn, pkg.	1	103
Shoes, case	1	274
Bronze powder, cases	16	887
Motor cycles and parts, pkgs.	8	1,650
Paintings, pkg.	1	2,312
Furs, pkg.	1	750
Printed matter, pkgs.	14	147
Leather, cases	89	31,517
Cartridges and ammunition, cases	4,200	152,400
Films, case	1	100
Machine patterns, pkgs.	3	1,500
Machinery, pkgs.	6	1,149
Electrical machinery, pkg.	1	1,616
Watch material, pkgs.	2	2,489
Electrical material, pkgs.	4	3,200
Auto. vehicles & parts, pkgs.	4	340
Optical goods, pkg.	1	1,315
Dental goods, pkgs.	10	3,982
MANCHESTER.		
Sewing machines and parts, pkgs.	20	380
Total		$735,579

It is understood that the munitions of war were accepted by the consignee on delivery at New York, and that the British Government took the risks.

STOCKS COLLAPSE ON LUSITANIA NEWS

Panic Conditions for Half an Hour, but the Market Closes with a Sharp Rally.

BETHLEHEM OFF 29 POINTS

Bankers Come to the Rescue with Supporting Orders for Big Blocks, Quickly Turning the Tide.

Panic conditions reigned in the stock market for a half hour yesterday afternoon following the receipt of dispatches confirming earlier reports that the Lusitania had been sunk. Stocks of all classes were thrown overboard in lots ranging from 100 to 5,000 shares each, and prices broke down with gaps of as much as 3 points frequently occurring between sales. Bethlehem Steel, which in the morning had sold up to 159, a new high record, slid downward rapidly until 140 was touched around 2:10 o'clock. The next sale was of 500 shares at 130, full ten points below its quotation a moment before, and thereafter the stock leaped about in a fashion to bewilder the most seasoned follower of market fortunes.

On the floor of the Exchange excitement gripped the brokers to a degree that had not been witnessed since the world was dumping its securities into New York last July, after England had declared war. The reporters who keep record of transactions at the different posts were swept off their feet in the swirling crowds of men. The ticker was worked at maximum speed, but was constantly ten or twelve minutes behind, a fact that caused much exasperation in brokerage offices. Numerous selling orders for Westinghouse, for instance, were placed when the tape recorded quotations high in the 90s, whereas the market at the moment had declined far below 90, and the sellers were forced to accept prices sometimes as many as 10 points under the expected figure. When quotations turned upward toward the close the reverse of this abnormal condition occurred and brought better prices than sellers had thought possible from the reading or the tape. At the period of greatest selling pressure it was said on the floor of the Exchange that prices for Westinghouse were being sent out fully twenty minutes after sales actually had taken place.

The sharp increase of business when selling became violent took many of the brokers around the busiest posts fairly off their feet. The pace was faster, than some of the old-time Exchange members had ever followed before.

The last hour brought a turnover in excess of 600,000 shares, which was more than half of the entire total of transactions during the session. Mistakes were made in the execution of orders, and this added to the general feeling of depression which pervaded the brokerage offices.

Many Heavy Declines.

Some of the largest declines from the best to the lowest prices of the day were 29 points in Bethlehem Steel, 21 points in Westinghouse, 11¾ points in Amalgamated Copper, 7 points in General Motors, and 6¾ points in Union Pacific. Banking support was accorded when it became clear that selling was getting out of hand, and in final transactions quotations moved with considerable vigor well up from the depths.

In this table is displayed the range over which leading stocks traveled and the net results for the day:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	74¾	63	68	6¼
American Can	39¾	30½	34	4¾
American Locomotive	53½	43	47	4½
American Tel. & Tel.	121⅝	120	120½	1½
Atchison	101¾	98⅝	99¼	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	74⅜	70	71⅞	3¼
Bethlehem Steel	159	130	145	29½
Consolidated Gas	128⅜	125¼	127	1½
Erie	27¾	24½	25½	1½
General Motors	144	137	137	7¼
Lehigh Valley	141⅞	136⅝	140½	¾
Mexican Petroleum	75	73	74¼	4
New York Central	87¾	85	86½	1½
New Haven	67¼	62	64½	2½
Southern Pacific	91	87¾	88⅞	1⅝
Reading	146⅞	141⅝	144	3
Tennessee Copper	33¼	30	30	3
Union Pacific	128⅜	122	125¼	3½
United States Rubber	66¼	57	62	5¼
United States Steel	57¾	51¾	54½	2¼
Utah Copper	68⅝	60	64½	3½
Westinghouse	100	79	92	6¾

Market Ignored Early Rumors.

A curious factor of the day's work was the apparent indifference with which rumors of the Lusitania's sinking were received by the market before the Cunard officials announced the catastrophe. As early as 10:45 o'clock vague stories were passed around by the cable clerks of at least one big international banking house that the steamer had been sent to the bottom. The story was quickly transmitted to the floor of the Exchange, but met with a cold reception. Business drifted along in rather slack fashion as to volume, although with a general firm tone of prices, until about 1:30 o'clock, when a statement from the Cunard office was sent out over the news tickers saying briefly that a rumor had been cabled from London that the Lusitania had been torpedoed.

Thereafter selling began to increase, but did not reach sufficient volume to weaken prices substantially for some time. In fact, Bethlehem Steel reached its highest point after many brokers had begun to wonder whether there was not some degree of truth in the reports.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the news ticker confirmed the report of the sinking of the vessel. The slaughter of quoted values began at once. The demand for stocks contracted as the urgency of sales gained force. Brokers reported that short sales supplied a comparatively small part of the total.

The selling represented mostly an outpouring of orders from frightened holders of "long" stock, who feared that international complications would result from the act of the German submarine. The further the decline went the greater it was accelerated through the uncovering of stop loss orders and the forced selling of stock on weakly margined accounts.

Market Closes with Rally.

Around 2:30 o'clock thefall was checked abruptly. Orders to buy blocks of 2,000 to 5,000 shares were hurried into the market, and the effect was immediate. Recoveries were general throughout the list, the vigor of the upturn in late dealings being displayed in a rise from the bottom of 1¾ points in fifty average issues that the international situation had not been affected by the loss of the ship. As to the tremendous decline of the day, it was generally considered to be due as much to the unexpected news itself as to the implied complications of a sort to depress securities values. The opinion of bankers the market had been carried into a vulnerable position through speculation for the rise during April and a part of March, and toppled of its own weight when selling appeared in quantity.

VICTOR RIDDER REGRETS IT.

But Says the Attack Was Justifiable—Dernburg Silent.

Victor Ridder, son of Herman Ridder, when he was asked yesterday about the sinking of the Lusitania, held that it was justifiable, although he admitted that it would have no material bearing upon the outcome of the war. It was justifiable, he said, as a reprisal on England's blockade of Germany.

"I am very sad," said Mr. Ridder, "as I hear of the loss of the Lusitania, but I still hope to hear there was no loss of life. It seems impossible that so great a ship could be sunk without loss of life. Personally I feel the same as I did when the news came of the loss of the Titanic.

"It is greatly to be regretted as the sinking of the ship has no material bearing on the war, one way or the other. At the same time, we Germans feel that he attack was justifiable, but entirely as a reprisal. England's efforts to starve out the German nation, and inevitably any Americans or neutrals, who may be in the country, is a good reason for German reprisals against England. If the English would lift their embargo on food supplies for Germany, then there would be no reason for the reprisals.

"Furthermore, sufficient warning was given by Germany that Americans, going into the war zone on British ships would do so at their own risk, much as if they went on a British battleship. It is a difficult matter to give warning after passengers are aboard the ship, for submarine commanders have no means of knowing whether the ship attacked carries a gun. Ordinary rapid firing guns can sink a submarine.

"My emotions are rather conflicting concerning the Lusitania's loss. Personally I deeply regret it and no German is doing such things because he wants to. Yet we cannot help feeling that at this time it was justifiable."

LIKE THE TITANIC DISASTER.

Crowds of Women Await News of Crew at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Scenes reminiscent of the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland disasters were to be witnessed in Liverpool tonight, where a large crowd, chiefly women relatives of the crew of the Lusitania, gathered outside the Cunard office anxiously awaiting the news of their men.

Little was available, however, but the people remained calm, although the strain was terrible.

So far as could be learned here tonight the Lusitania had no guns aboard.

DISASTER BEARS OUT EMBASSY'S WARNING

German Advertisement Practically Foretold Lusitania's Fate on Day She Sailed.

AND IS REPEATED TODAY

Passengers Also Said to Have Received Telegrams — Shipping Men Heard of Threats.

That the Germans intended to make an effort to sink the Lusitania had been the common impression in shipping circles for weeks. When the German Embassy advertisement, warning Americans not to go to Europe aboard vessels flying the British flag, was printed last Saturday many professed to see in that warning the promise of an early attempt on the part of German submarines to send the great Cunarder to the bottom.

The German Embassay advertisement appeared in the newspapers the day that the Lusitania left New York on her last voyage. Its appearance naturally attracted wide attention, and there was much apprehension felt among those shipping men who had maintained from the first that the Lusitania, despite her great speed, was not immune from submarine attack. A torpedo, they said, could travel faster than any ship, and should the Lusitania or any other liner pass within short range of a submarine all the speed in the world could not set those ships out of the way of a properly aimed Whitehead torpedo.

Advertisement Appears Again.

The German Embassy advertisement which it may be noted appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES for a second time this morning, and which caused so many persons to have what is sometimes termed "a hunch" that all would not go well with the great liner, reads:

NOTICE.

Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or of any of her allies are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or of her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915.

The Lusitania sailed from New York at 12:20 P. M. a week ago today, and the insertion of the advertisement was the subject of most of the conversations of those aboard her, as well as their friends and others who had gone to the pier to wish them a safe voyage. The passengers for the most professed to have no fear that the Lusitania was running any danger, and not one, so far as is known, canceled his passage because of the German Embassy's warning.

Expected a Convoy.

Charles P. Sumner, the General Agent in New York of the Cunard Line, was on the pier when the Lusitania sailed, and when asked if he considered that the German warning placed the Lusitania in peril, he replied that he did not. As for submarines, he added that he had no fear of them whatever, pointing out at the same time "there is a general system of convoying British ships," and adding that the British Navy was responsible for all British ships and "especially for Cunarders."

"The Germans," said Mr. Sumner, "have been trying to spoil our trade for some time. I anticipate that from this time on every German method that can be devised will be used to keep people from traveling on our ships."

Just before the Lusitania sailed there was a report that some of the passengers had received warnings in the form of unsigned telegrams that it would be best for them to sail by some other vessel than the Lusitania, and that the Lusitania would be torpedoed when she neared or got into European waters.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was said to have received one of these warning telegrams. The anonymous sender of the Vanderbilt warning was said to have worded the warning in this way:

"Have it on definite authority that the Lusitania is to be torpedoed. You had better cancel passage immediately."

Several other passengers were reported to have received similarly worded warnings, but none of them took the matter seriously and all refused to become alarmed.

Denied by Line's Agents.

When officials of the Cunard Line were questioned concerning these reported anonymous telegrams they said that investigation of the rumor was made before the liner sailed and that it was ascertained that not one of the passengers named had received any of any kind from any source as to any danger traveling by the Lusitania might entail. This denial was repeated at the Cunard Line offices yesterday.

After the Lusitania sailed, and up to the moment it became known that she had been torpedoed, reports were current that the Germans were about to deliver their heaviest blow against British transatlantic shipping.

A few days ago it was stated by a man who had followed the submarine activities of the Germans closely that the Germans would get her before three weeks. He said he did not expect the attempt to be made until the German Embassy advertisement had appeared three times, as promised, in the American newspapers. Similar prophecies came to the ears of at least one leading shipping man in New York, and there is reason to believe that London was informed of these gloomy forecasts concerning the safety of the big liner.

Following the fire on the French liner Touraine, which it was asserted was started by a German agent on board the ship, all ships flying the flags of the Allied nations have been closely inspected before sailing from New York. Al these lines are maintaining a secret service of their own and every passenger who is not known to the agents of the line, or their secret service men, is carefully scrutinized before and after boarding outbound vessels.

OTHER LINERS LOST IN WAR.

Oceanic Ran Ashore and Kaiser Wilhelm Was Sunk by Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Lusitania is the third big transatlantic liner lost since the war started. The two others were the White Star liner Oceanic, wrecked off the north coast of Scotland Sept. 8 last, and the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, converted into a German auxiliary cruiser and sunk by the British cruiser Highflyer Aug. 27.

A big liner became the mammoth Cunarder Aquitania, was severely damaged in a collision with the Leyland liner Canadian off the Irish coast in the latter part of last August.

INQUIRERS BESIEGE CUNARD OFFICE HERE

Continued from Page 1.

different hotels and boarding houses, but cannot give a list of the survivors, as the passengers are in such a state that their immediate wants must first be considered.

CUNARD, Liverpool.

Denial by Mr. Stone.

The first inquirers were assured by clerks at the Cunard office that there had been no loss of life for the reason that Charles P. Sumner, General Manager of the Cunard Line in Aerica, had received word from Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, that the Lusitania had been beached, and that all on board had been saved. This, according to employes in the Cunard offices, had been corroborated by Lloyds. Later in the afternoon Mr. Stone sent out a denial of this story from The Associated Press offices.

Inquiries were made from the Cuban Consulate for Julian de Ayala, Consul General for Cuba at Liverpool, who sailed on the Lusitania, and from a representative from the headquarters of the Carranzistas in this city. There were inquiries for Frederic G. Padilla, Consul General for Mexico at Liverpool, who also was on the Lusitania.

Many inquiries came in the afternoon for the safety of Charles Frohman. One of the first long-distance calls was an inquiry about Lady Allan and her two daughters. Reassuring replies were made to all these messages. Because of the optimistic reports in the day there were only a few inquiries in the evening, most of them by telephone.

More Rescues Reported.

At 10:42 o'clock at night the Cunard office received the following from Liverpool:

Mrs. J. T. Smith and George Kessler are safe.

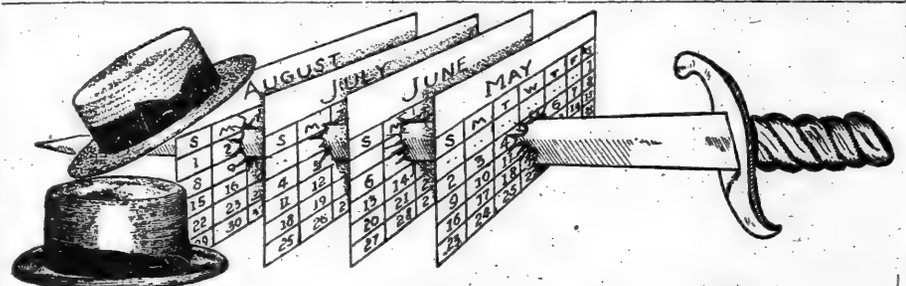
Mr. Kessler is George A. Kessler of the wine importing firm of George A. Kessler & Co., at 20 Beaver Street. The woman mentioned is on the passenger list as Miss Jessie Taft Smith of Bracesville, Ohio.

At 10:45 the following cablegram was received from the Liverpool office:

General Lassetter's wift and son are safe.

The wife and son of General Harry Beauchamp Lassetter of Sydney, Australia, were on their way to England, after a long visit with relatives at Los Angeles. General Lassetter has been promoted to the rank of General since the war began. Before the war, he was Colonel in command of the Second Australian Light Horse Brigade.

The Cunard office was closed at 11 o'clock at night.



ALL THROUGH THE SUMMER

and good at the end, Young Straws; stylish, comfortable, durable; light weight, light cost.

The Newport $2 — The Concord $3 — Leghorns $4 & $6
The Lorraine $3 — The Claremont $4 — Panamas $5 up

Exclusive Young designs, self-conforming, easy-fitting

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Qualities of Excellence are many in Poslam Soap. Pure, Wholesome, Delightful. Try it one month for Toilet and Bath.

POSLAM SOAP

At All Druggists. 25 cents & 15 cents.

In This Season of Shifting Standards

ONE looks across the seas—and wonders.

* *

The map of the world is shifting; but we must consider our Summer clothes—our comforts here at home.

* *

For we will see more of one another this Summer than ever before, even though our thoughts be serious.

* *

People who have been extravagant with the highest priced custom clothes, are economizing.

Those who spend moderately are looking at values more than ever.

* *

With both classes, Weber and Heilbroner

Summer suits at $20 to $40 represent the golden mean.

* *

Soft, beautiful fabrics, full of wear, and ready tailored to the tastes of gentlemen.

* *

Manhattan Summer shirts of silks, madras and flannels, $1.50 to $10.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1262 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave. Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

The "TAIHO" Straw Has Struck Broadway

THE "TAIHO" straw hat—pronounced as if it were spelled "Ty-Ho"—strikes the keynote for the new Weber and Heilbroner straw hat season.

* *

That season officially opens today. You can now don your new straw without feeling like a stranger in a strange land.

* *

"Taiho" is a Japanese word, describing the new braid from which these hats are made.

It literally means "great gun"—and this new braid is the great gun of the straw hat world.

It is a medium rough sennit, "picked up" by hand, giving it distinction from a machine-pressed hat, which always looks painfully perfect.

Weber and Heilbroner have the exclusive

right in America to use this braid, which was specially imported for these hats.

* *

Price, in several different proportions, $3.

* *

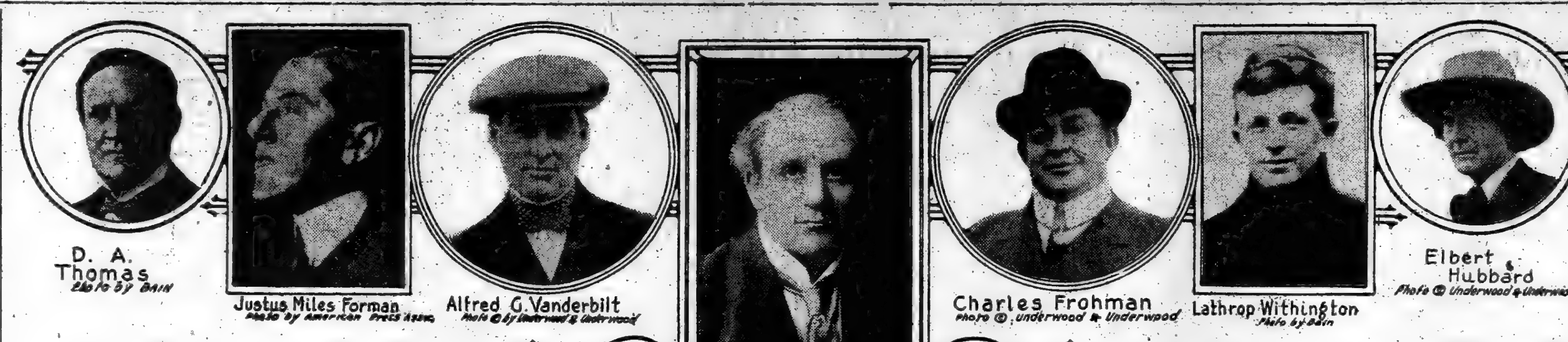
Here also is New York's representative assortment of smooth sennits, splits, mackinaws, Leghorns, Milans, Madagascars, Panamas and Bankoks, $2 to $50. Golf or motoring headwear in silk, felt and madagascar, 50 cents to $3.

Weber and Heilbroner

Hats at Nine of the Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 150 Nassau, 38 Nassau, 42d and Fifth Ave., 27 New

COMPLETE LIST OF PASSENGERS ON LOST LUSITANIA AND OF THE KNOWN MEMBERS OF HER CREW



D. A. Thomas. Photo by Bain.
Justus Miles Forman. Photo by American Press Assn.
Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.
Charles Frohman. Photo © Underwood & Underwood.
Lathrop Withington. Photo by Bain.
Elbert Hubbard. Photo © Underwood & Underwood.

Charles Klein. Photo by White N.Y.
J. Foster Stackhouse. Photo © American Press Assn.
Sir Hugh Lane. Photo © Champlain Studios N.Y.
Miss Eva Baker. Photo © Underwood & Underwood.

SOME LUSITANIA PASSENGERS

The total number of persons on board the Cunard steamship Lusitania was 1,918, of whom 1,255 pere passengers and 663 members of the crew.

Following is the iist of the passengers:

SALOON PASSENGERS.

A

ADAMS, Mr. and Mrs. HENRY, Boston.
ADAMS, A. H., New York.
ADAMS, W. McM., New York.
ALLAN, Lady, and maid, Montreal.
ALLAN, Miss GWEN, and maid, Montreal.
ALLES, N. N., New York.
DE AYALA, JULIAN, Cuban Consul General at Liverpool.

B

BAKER, JAMES, England.
BAKER, Miss M. A., New York.
BARTLETT, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. B., London.
BATTERSBY, J. J., Stockport.
BERNARD, OLIVER, Boston.
BERNARD, C. P., New York.
BILICKE, Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT C., Los Angeles.
BISTIO, LEONIDAS, Atlanta.
BLACK, J. J., New York.
BLOOMFIELD, THOMAS, New York.
BOHAN, JAMES, Toronto.
BOWEN, E. B., Boston.
BOULTON, ——, Jr., Chicago.
BRAITHWAITE, Miss, Morristown, N. J.
BRANDELL, Miss JOSEPHINE, New York.
BREDGE, Mr. and Mrs. ALLAN, New York.
BRODRICK, C. T., Boston.
BRODERICK-CLOETE, W., San Antonio, Texas.
BROOKS, J. H., New York.
BROWN, Mrs. F. C., New York.
BROWN, WILLIAM H., Buffalo.
BURNSIDE, Mrs., and maid, New York.
BRUNO, Mr. and Mrs. A. H., Montclair, N. J.
BYINGTON, A. J., London.
BYRNE, MICHAEL G., New York.

C

CHAGOT, D. L., London.
CHAPMAN, Mrs. W., Toronto.
CHARLES, J. H., Toronto.
CHARLES, Miss DORIS, Toronto.
CLARK, The Rev. COWLEY, London.
CLARK, A., Toronto.
COHEN, M., New York.
COLEBROOK, H. G., Toronto.
CONNER, Miss DOROTHY, New York.
COPPING, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE R., Toronto.
CRIGHTON, Mrs. WILLIAM, New York.
CROMPTON, Mr. and Mrs. PAUL, JOHN and ALBERTA CROMPTON, and infant and nurse; all of Philadelphia.
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto.
CROSS, A. B.

D.

DERNBERGH, R. E., New York.
DERAGE, Mrs. A., New York.
DINGWALL, C. A., Chicago.
DOUGALL, Miss C., Quebec.
DRAKE, AUDLEY, Detroit.
DUNSMUIR, JAMES, Toronto.

E.

EMOND, W. A. Quebec.

F.

FENWICK, JOHN, Switzerland.
FISHER, Dr. HOWARD, New York.
FORMAN, JUSTIN M., New York.
FOWLES, Mr. and Mrs. C. F.
CHARLES, F., New York.
FRIEDENSTEIN, J., London.
FRIEND, EDWIN W., Farmington, Conn.
FROHMAN, CHARLES, and valet, New York.

G.

GAUTLETT, FRED J., New York.
GORER, EDWARD, New York.
GRANT, Mr. and Mrs. MONTAGU, Chicago.

H.

HAMMOND, Mr. and Mrs. FRED, Toronto.
HAMMOND, Mr. and Mrs. O. H., New York.
HARNWICK, C. C., New York.
HILL, Mrs. C. T., London.
HODGES, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM S. and Children. W. J., Jr., and DEAN W., Philadelphia.
HOLT, Master W. R. G., Montreal.
HOME, THOMAS, Toronto.
HOPKINS, A. L., New York.
HUBBARD, Mr. and Mrs. ELBERT, East Aurora, N. Y.
HUTCHINSON, Miss P., Orange, N. J.

J

JEFFREY, C. T., Chicago.
JONES, Miss, New York.

K

KEEBLE, Mr. and Mrs. W., Toronto.
KELLETT, FRANCIS C., New York.
KEMPSON, Mr., Toronto.
KENNEDY, Mrs. C. HICKSON, New York.
KESER, Mr. and Mrs. HARRY J., Philadelphia.
KETCHUM, Mrs. H. W., New York.
KIMBALL, Mr. and Mrs. H. C., New York.
KING, T. B., New York.
KLEIN, CHARLES, New York.
KNIGHT, C. HARWOOD, Baltimore.
KNIGHT, Miss ELAINE H., Baltimore.
KNOX, S. M., Philadelphia.

L

LANE, Sir HUGH, England.
LASSETTER, Mrs. H. B., London.
LASSETTER, F., London.
LAURIAT, CHARLES E., Jr., Boston.
LEAROYD, Mr. and Mrs. C. A., and maid, Sydney.
LEART, JAMES, New York.
LEIGH, EBAN A., Liverpool.
LETTS, GERALD A., New York.
LOBB, Mrs. POPHAM, New York.
LOCKHART, R. R., Toronto.
LONEY, Mr. and Mrs. A. D., and maid, New York.
LONEY, Miss, New York.
LUCK, Mrs. A. C., and two children, Worcester, Mass.

M.

McCONNELL, JOHN W., Memphis, Tenn.
McDONALD, Miss FRANCES, Montreal.
McLEAN, WILLIAM, New York.
McMURRAY, L., Toronto.
McMURTRY, FRED A., New York.
MACLENNAN, F. E., New York.
MACCONNA, Mrs. HENRY D., New York.
MACKWORTH, Lady, Cardiff, Wales.
MASON, Mr. and Mrs. STEWART S., Boston.
MATHEWS, A. T., Montreal.
MATURIN, Rev. BASIL W., Oxford.
MAURICE, GEORGE, Toronto.
MEDBURY, M. B., New York.
MEYERS, H. H., New York.
MILLS, C. B., New York.
MITCHELL, JAMES B., Philadelphia.
MOODIE, R. T., New York.
MORELL, Mrs. M. S., Toronto.
MOSLEY, G. G., New York.
MUNRO, Mrs., Liverpool, England.
MYERS, HERMAN A., New York.

N.

NAUMANN, F. G., New York.
NYBLOM, GUSTAV ADOLPH, Canada.

O.

ORR, Dr. J. O., Toronto.
ORR, LEWIS F., and valet, Montreal.
OSBORNE, Mrs. A. B., Hamilton, Ontario.

P.

PADLEY, Mrs. F., Liverpool, England.
PADILLA, FREDERICO G., Consul General for Mexico in Great Britain.
PAGE, J. H., New York.
PAPPADOPOULO, Mr. and Mrs. M. N., Greece.
PARTRIDGE, FRANK, New York.
PAYNTER, CHARLES E., Liverpool.
PAYNTER, Mrs. IRENE, Liverpool, England.
PEARSON, Dr. and Mrs. F. S., New York.
PEARL, Major, and Mrs. F. WARREN, infant, and maid, New York.
PEARL, Miss AMY W. W., New York.
PEARL, Miss SUSAN W., and maid, New York.
PEARL, Master STUART DUNCAN D., New York.
PERKING, EDWIN, New York.
PERRY, FREDERICK J., Buffalo.
PERRY, ALBERT N., Buffalo.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE B., New York.
PIRIE, ROBINSON, Hamilton, Ontario.
PIERPOINT, WILLIAM H., Liverpool, England.
PLAMONDON, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES A., Chicago.
POLLAND, HENRY, New York.
POPE, Miss THEODATE, and maid, Farmington, Conn.
POWELL, GEORGE A., New York.

R.

RADCLIFF, N. A., New York.
RANKIN, ROBERT, New York.
REARDON, F. A., Toronto.
RENAN, Dr. OWEN, New York.
RHYS-EVANS, A. L., Cardiff, Wales.
ROGERS, Mr. and Mrs. F. A., Toronto.
RUMBLE, T. W., Toronto.
RYERSON, Mrs. G. STERLING, Toronto.
RYERSON, Miss LAURA, Toronto.

S.

SCHWABACHER, LEO M., Baltimore.
SCHWARTE, AUGUST W., New York.
SCHWARCZ, MAX M., New York.
SECOMBE, PERCY, Boston.
SECOMBE, Miss ELIZABETH, Boston.
SHIELDS, Mr. and Mrs. VICTOR F., Cincinnati.
SHYMER, Mrs. R. D., New York.
SLIDELL, M. T., New York.
SMITH, Miss JESSIE TAFT, Braceville, Ohio.
SONNEBORN, H. B., Baltimore.
STACKHOUSE, Commander J. FOSTER, London.
STEPHENS, Mrs. G. W.; infant, nurse, and maid, Montreal.
STEWART, DUNCAN, Montreal.
STONE, HERBERT S., New York.
VAN STRAATEN, MARTIN, London, England.
STURDY, C. F., Montreal.

T.

TAYLOR, R. L., Montreal.
THOMAS, D. A., Cardiff, Wales.
THOMPSON, Mr. and Mrs. E. BLISH, Indiana.
TIBERGHIEN, GEORGE, New York.
TIMIS, R., New York.
TOOTAL, F. E. O., London.
TOWNLEY, ERNEST, Toronto.
TROXLEY, E., Toronto.
THURTON, G. H., Melbourne, Australia.
TWENLOW, Miss MABEL, New York.

V.

VANDERBILT, ALFRED G., and valet, New York.
VASSAR, W. A. F., London.

W.

WAKEFIELD, Mrs. A. T., New York.
WALKER, D., New York.
WATSON, Mrs. WALLACE, Montreal.
WILLEY, Mrs. CATHERINE E., Lake Forest, Ill.
WILLIAMS, T. H., New York.
WILLIAMSON, C. F., New York.
WITHERBEE, Mrs. A. F., and Master A. L., New York.
WITHINGTON, LATHROP, Boston.
WOOD, ARTHUR, New York.

Y.

YOUNG, Mr. and Mrs. J. M., Hamilton, Ontario.
YOUNG, PHILIP, Montreal.

Transferred from Cameronia.

Aitken, James, Chicago.
Aitken, Miss C., Chicago.
Aitken, James, Jr., Chicago.
Aitken, Jarvie, Jr., Chicago.
Allen, John, Philadelphia.
Bingley, Katherine, New York City.
Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. H. B., Syracuse.
Buchanan, Mary, Pottstown, Penn.
Burgess, Henry G., New York.
Bushwell, Peter, New York City.
French, Miss G., Garfield.
Gallagher, Maggie, New York City.
Gatherwood, John, Philadelphia.
Gibson, M. O., New York City.
Hamilton, Mrs. John, New Haven.
Horsburgh, Miss Martha, New York City.
Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. George H., Atlanta.
Lee, Bridget New York City.
McClure, Margaret, New York City.
MacMardy, Mrs. Annia, New York City.
Muller, Capt. T. B., New York City.
Osborne, Mrs. T. O., New York City.
Pirie, Mrs. A., New York City.
Pirie, Master Arthur, New York City.
Pirie, Miss Margaret, New York City.
Proudfoot, Samuel, Monessen, Penn.
Reid, Peter, Chicago.
Robertson, Andrew, New York City.
Slimman, James, New York City.
Slimman, Margaret, New York City.
Stuart, Alexander, New York City.
Tierney, James, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Tierney, Miss Nina, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Wright, Robert C., Cleveland.

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS.

A.

Abercromby, R. F.
Abramowitz, S.
Ackroyd, Mrs. Han'h.
Ackroyd, Master Fred.
Adams, Mrs. A. E.
Adams, Miss Joan M.
Alston, Jos.
Abas, Mrs. B.
Adam, A. H.
Aitken, James.
Aitken, Jarvis, Jr.
Aitken, Jarvis.
Allen, John.
Abas, Miss Isabel.
Abas, Miss Beatrice.
Amery, Mrs. Phoebe.
Anderson, Mrs. Geo. A.
Anderson, Mrs. R.
Anderson, Miss B'rb'a
Arthur, George.
Arter, J. S.
Armitage, F. J.
Arnot, Robert.
Arthur, Miss Margaret.

B.

Bailey, W. G.
Bailey, Mrs. W. G.
Bailey, Miss L.
Baker, Miss Eva.
Banett, Miss May.
Barbour, Miss B.
Barber, Miss C.
Barker, Mrs. M.
Barker, Miss W.
Barker, Mrs. M.
Barker, Miss W.
Barr, James.
Barr, Mrs. James.
Barrie, Edward.
Baxter, William.
Baxter, Mrs. William.
Baxter, Master Wm.
Beattie, Rev. Jas. A.
Beattie, Mrs. Jas. A.
Beattie, Mrs. G. S.
Beattie, Allan M.
Beaumont, James.
Bilbrough, George.
Bingham, Miss A. W.
Birchall, Henry.
Bird, Mrs. Rose.
Bancroft, W. B.
Bartlett, E.
Bingley, Miss C.
Braddock, Sidral.
Brownlig, Thomas.
Booth-Jones, E.
Booth-Jones, Mrs. E.
Booth-Jones, Miss A.
Booth-Jones, Master Percival.
Booth, John.
Booth, Mrs. H., and infant.
Bourke, Miss.
Boyd, Miss Margt. L.
Brammer, Mrs.
Bretherton, Mrs., child and infant.
Brilly, Louis.
Brown, Dan.
Bull, Mrs. J. H.
Bullen, H.
Burdon, Mrs. A. S.
Burdon, Robert P.
Burley, Reuben.
Burley, Mrs. Reuben, and infant.
Burley, Miss Doris F.
Busvine, W. R.
Butler, Mrs.
Butters, Miss Margt.
Brownlig, Mrs. T.
Bryce, H. B.
Bryce, Mrs. H. B.
Buchanan, May.

C.

Callon, Patrick.
Campbell, K.
Campbell, W.
Campbell, Mrs. W.
Campbell, Miss T. S.
Campbell, Miss A. M.
Candlish, A.
Candlish, Mrs. A.
Carson, Miss H.
Cattley, Calin.
Chalmers, Mrs.
Chambers, Guy.
Chambers, Mrs. Guy.
Chantry, H.
Chantry, Mrs. Guy. and infant.
Charles, Miss E.
Chatt, Miss Anna.
Chirgwin, Mrs. F. and infant.
Catherwood, J.
Clarke, Mrs. Frank.
Clayton, William.
Clayton, Mrs. William
Cockburn, Guy R.
Colbert, William.
Colbert, Mrs. Helena.
Coleman, Miss Susan.
Collis, Edwin M.
Condon, Miss Della.
Costello, Miss Mary.
Cowper, Mrs. E.
Cox, Mrs. M.
Cox, Master Desmond.
Crosby, Miss Allan.
Crosby, Miss Annie.
Crosley, C.
Crosley, Mrs. C.
Cutchison, S.
Cutchison, Mrs. S.
Cutchison, Master B.
Clay, E. A.

D.

Dale, William.
Dalrymple, David.
Davey, Martin.
Davey, Mrs. Martin.
Davey, Arthur.
Davis, Miss Annie.
Davies, G. T.
De Broissiere, E. J.
Deirhurst, Thomas.
Dixon, A.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dixon, Master Stan.
Dodd, Miss Dorothy.
Dolphin, Miss A.
Donald, A.
Donahue, Miss Sarah.
Duncan, Mrs. R.
Duguid, George.
Dyer, Robert.
Dokerty, Mrs. M., and infant.

E.

Egana, Vincente.
Ehrhardt, H.
Elliott, Mr.
Elliott, Mrs.
Ellis, John.
Ellis, Miss H.
Ellis, Herbert.
Exeley, Miss Ida.
Ewart, Robert J.

F.

Fentenian, Miss N.
Ferrich, Mr.
Ferrieh, Mrs., and infant.
Finch, Mrs. Eva E.
Fish, Mrs. and infant.
Fish, Miss Irene
Fish, Miss Marion.
Foley, A. B.
Ferguson, John.
Foss, C. E.
Fox, Francis.
Fox, Mrs. Francis.
Freeman, John.
Freeman, Mrs. J.
Friedman, Samuel.
Frost, Mr.
Fyfe, Mrs. Jeanie.
Fulton, John N.
French, Miss C.

G.

Gadsden, A.
Gardner, James.
Gardner, Mrs. James.
Gardner, Eric.
Gardner, Master W.
Garry, Christ.
Gauthier, Carlos.
Gay, J. P.
Gilhooly, Mrs. Catherine.
Gill, Miss C.
Glisenan, Hugh.
Goodman, A.
Gallagher, Miss M.
Grandidge, Mrs. Lydia.
Gray, R. D.
Gray, Mrs. Florence.
Greenwood, Master R.
Grey, Master S.
Grinshaw, A.
Griffiths, D.
Groves, S.
Groves, Mrs. S.
Groves, Frederick.
Gwyer, Rev. H. L.
Gwyer, Mrs. H. L.
Grandidge, E.

H.

Haigh, J. H.
Haldane, W. R.
Hampshire, Miss E. E.
Hanes, J. A.
Hanson, Samuel.
Hanson, Mrs. S.
Hardy, Miss E.
Hare, Miss Bessie.
Harris, R.
Harris, Mrs.
Harrison, H. K.
Harrison, James.
Hastings, Mrs. Margaret.
Henderson, Master H.
Henderson, Mrs. H. R.
Hendrickson, R. I.
Henn, E. G.
Henn, Mrs. E. G.
Herket, Mrs. Florence.
Hamilton, J.
Hertz, K. C.
Hill, Mitchell.
Higginbottom, Miss M.
Hill, W. Spencer.
Hill, Mrs. R.
Henshaw, Mrs. M., and infant.
Hogg, Mrs. E.
Holborn, I. B. S.
Holland, Mrs. H. L.
Homewood, William.
Hopkins, Miss A.
Hopkins, Miss K.
Hopkins, D. T.
Horton, Mrs. E.
Hoskins, M. A.
Housnell, Edgar.
Hubbard, Frederick.
Hume, Miss Mary A.
Humphreys, H. G.
Hunt, Miss Isabella.
Hull, Miss G.
Huston, Miss Nellie.
Hoosburgh, H.
Hunter, G. H.
Hunter, Mrs. G. H.

I.

Inch, William E.

J.

Jackson, Isaac.
Jones, P. L.
Jones, Mr.
Jones, W. G.
Jones, I. T.
Jackson, Thornton.
Jones, Mrs. Ellen, and infant.
Jones, Miss G.
Judson, F. S.

K.

Kaltenbach, A. M.
Kay, Mrs. James.
Kay, Robert.
Kaye, Miss Catherine.
Keely, Miss Annie.
Kelly, Miss M. S.
Kelly, James R.
Kenney, Mrs. Margaret.
Kenney, Miss Mary.
King, Mrs. Frances.
Kinch, William.
Kinch, Mrs. E.
Kuebellick, S. M.

L.

Ladd, Owen.
Lancy, James.
Lancaster, Frank.
Lane, G. B.
Lambie, Mrs. Mary.
Lambie, Miss Eliz.
Lambie, Miss Mary.
Lancaster, Miss A.
Lancaster, Miss D.
Lauder, E. H.
Longdin, A.
Longdin, Mrs. A.
Larkin, Miss.
Lawerson, Edward.
Lawerson, Mrs. Edw.
Lawrence, Miss.
Lee, Miss B.
Lund, C.
Lertold Miss C. M. E.
Leverich, Mrs. R. T.
Leverich, Miss R. P.
Lewis, J.
Lewis, J.
Lewis, Miss Edith.
Lines, S. L. B.
Lines, Mrs. S. L. B.
Linlott, R. L.
Little, Mrs. M., & inf.
Lohden, Mrs. R.
Lohden, Miss Elsie.
Lovett, Miss Mary.
Loynd, David.
Loynd, Mrs. David.
Lucas, F. J.
Lund, Mrs. C.

M.

McAvoy, Henry.
McClintock, Miss M.
McColin, Mrs. J. A.
McCorkindale, Mrs. E. and infant.
Duncan, Master.
McClay, Miss Bessie.
McCready, Dr.
McDonnell, Miss K.
McFadgen, Hugh.
McGovern, Miss M.
McGinley, Patrick.
McIlroy, A.
McKinnon, Mrs.
MacFarquhar, Mrs. J. A.
MacFarquhar, Miss Grace M.
MacGregor, Mrs. B.
McKetchan, Mrs. E., and infant.
McKethan, Master J.
McLellan, Miss S.
McPartlin, Myles.
MacGregor, A. L.
Macky, J.
Macky, Mrs. J.
Mackay, H.
Mainman, A. R.
Mainman, Mrs. A. R.
Mainman, J. V.
Mainman, A. S.
Mainman, Miss Molly.
Mainman, Miss Eliz.
Mainman, Edwin.
Molloy, Miss Margaret
Manby, Miss Ada.
Marichal, J. P.
Marichal, Mrs. J. P.
Marichal, Miss W. Y.
Marichal, Master M.
Martin, Charles.
Martin, Miss R.
Mathewson, Mrs. M. E., and infant.
Matthews, R.
Matthews, Mrs. R.
Maycock, Miss M.
Menzies, Miss I.
Merihelna, Uno.
Myers, Ellason.
Michael, Dewi.
Middlemast, Mrs. E. L.
Milford, F. J.
Mitchell, A. J.
Mitchell, W. D.
Mitchell, Mrs. W. D., and infant.
Moffatt, Mr.
Moody, Mrs.
Moody, Miss.
Moore, John.
Moore, Mr.
Moore, D. V.
Moore, Edwin.
Morris, Rev. H. C. S.
Murray, Mrs. C.

N.

Naisch, Theodore.
Naisch, Mrs. Theodore
Neathy, Miss Freda.
Needham, Henry E.
Neilson, Henry.
Neilson, Mrs. Henry.
Neilson, Charles H.
Neimark, Abraham.
Neville, Albert.
Neville, Master C.
Neville, Mrs.
Neville, Miss Evelyn.
Neville, Miss Muriel.
Nicholson, C. D.
Nicoll, George.
Nicol, Mrs. Mary F.
Norman, Robert.
North, Miss Olive.

O.

O'Brien-Butler, T.
O'Donnell, Patrick.
Owens, Mrs. Hubert.
Owens, Master Ronald
Owens, Master Reginald.

P.

Page, Andrew.
Palmer, Albert.
Palmer, Mrs. Albert.
Palmer, Master Edgar.
Palmer, Miss Olive, and infant.
Palmer, Miss K.
Palmer, F. A.
Parlett, Mrs. Frank.
Parlett, Miss Enid.
Pavey, Miss L.
Payne, M. S.
Peacock, Edward.
Peacock, Miss E. F.
Peele, Mr.
Peele, Mrs., and infant
Phair, Rev. Canon E. E.
Pirrie, Miss Henrietta.
Plank, Mrs.
Potter, Walter.
Prescott, Mrs. B.
Press, Miss Mary.
Prichard, R. B.
Purse, Reginald.
Purse, Mrs. Reginald.
Pye, Mrs. C., and inf.

R.

Readdie, J. R.
Richard, Thomas H.
Richard, Mrs. T. H.
Richardson, Mrs. J.
Ritchie, W. J.
Robson, Miss A.
Rogers, Miss Elizabeth
Robinson, C. E.
Robinson, Mrs. C.
Robinson, Mr.
Robinson, Mrs.
Robson, Kenneth.
Rogers, R.
Rolfe, George.
Rooney, Miss Mary.
Rowell, T. R.
Ryan, Miss Mary.
Ryan, Miss May.

S.

Salt, Henry J.
Sandells, Mr.
Scott, George.
Scrimgeous, William.
Secchi, Mrs. P.
Semple, Mrs. A., and infant.
Shaw, Miss.
Semons, C. T.
Simpson, Rev. H. W.
Slater, F. W.
Smith, Albert R.
Smith, Mrs. R., and infant.
Smith, Mr.
Smith, George.
Smith, Mr.
Smith, Mrs.
Smith, Alfred F.
Smith, Mrs. A. F., and infant.
Smith, Miss Helen.
Smith, H.
Smith, D. J.
Smith, Miss S.
Smith, J. Preston.
Soreson, Soren.
Somollescu, David.
Spillman, John B.
Spillman, Mrs. J. B.
Stanley, H. W.
Stevens, Charles H.
Stewart, Mrs. C., and infant.
Stocks, Mr.
Stocks, Mrs., and child.
Stones, Norman.
Stones, Mrs. Norman.
Stevenson, Mrs. Janet, and infant.
Storch, L. R.
Stroud, Mr.
Stroud, Mrs.
Stroud, Miss Helen.
Sullivan, George.
Sullivan, Mrs. George.
Sullivan, Mr.
Sullivan, Mrs.
Surman, Mrs. Mabel.
Sutherst, T.
Sweeney, J. M.
Sweet, F. H.

T.

Taft, Sidney.
Tarry, Edward.
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Taylor, S.
Thompson, Mrs. M.
Thompson, Robert.
Thompson, Albert.
Tijon, W. E.
Tijon, Master H. W.
Thomas, Earnest.
Thomas, Mrs. Earnest.
Thurston, John.
Todd, David.
Tullock, James.
Tullock, Mrs. James, and infant.
Turpin, T. K.
Turpin, Mrs. T. K.
Tyers, F. C.

V.

Vance, John.
Varcoe, Mrs. John.
Varley, Miss Alice.
Venn, Harold S.

W.

Walker, J.
Walker, Mrs. J.
Walker, Miss Mary.
Wallace, Cyril J.
Wallace, Miss Marg't.
Wallace, Miss Delia.
Walsh, Miss Ellen.
Ward, Michael.
Ward, James L.
Warmay, Charles.
Warner, T. S.
Waters, Miss K. W.
Waters, Miss M.
Webb, Miss M.
Webster, F. G.
Webster, F. G.
Webster, Master F.
Webster, Master Wm.
Webster, Master H.
Weir, Mr.
Whalley, Robert W.
Whitehead, Miss F.
Whyath, Mrs. M. A.
Wickham, Mrs. N.
Wiggins, Miss A. V.
Wilde, Miss E. A.
Wilde, Miss A.
Williams, Mrs. Jane.
Williams, T. J.
Williams, Miss B.
Wilson, J.
Wilson, Mrs. P.
Wilson, Miss Sarah.
Winter, Miss T.
Wise, Sister Isabella.
Wolfenden, John.
Wolfenden, Mrs. John.
Woodcock, Miss S. E.
Woodsworth, Miss R.
Woolden, Mrs. E.
Wordsworth, O. B.
Wright, Miss Mary.
Wylie, Mrs. Emma.

Y.

Yardley, L. F.
Yeatman, C.
Yeatman, Mrs. C.

THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

A.

Agnes, Thomas W.
Ajunner, N.
Alexan, B.
Amexarof, B. D.
Anderson, L.
Andersdotter, J. B.
Andreatos, M.
Andrizen, A.
Antela, Aino.
Aprin, Joseph.
Ashman, H. C.

B.

Baba, Abraham.
Baba, Frank.
Baba, George.
Babba, M.
Babicyuk, S.
Baliecz, J.
Ballantine, Margaret.
Bannerke, J. P.
Barley, George.
Bartley, George.
Baum, D.
Beachwell, G. R.
Beauchamp, William.
Benjamin, I.
Bevan, Jack.
Bialana, S.
Bishop, William.
Blackshaw, Alice.
Blaukman, J.
Bodell, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Boreskevecz, F.
Boshop, J.
Boyle, I.
Boyle, Nicholas.
Bozenof, Dennis.
Bozenof, P.
Brown, C.
Brown, William.
Budren, A.
Burke, Ernest J.
Butler, William.
Byrne, Nellie M.

C.

Callum, A.
Canigan, Margaret.
Carantsos, G.
Careson, C. J.
Caton, G. T.
Catteur, Mrs. E.
Chanis, Aziz.
Charkowski, P.
Chuejsuk, F.
Chvanink, E.
Clift, Horace.
Connally, M.
Cook, W. G.
Cooper, Nellie E.
Coukhlin, J. J.
Cross, Charles.
Crutchley, W. H.
Cunniff, H.
Curley, Alice.
Czertowicz, M.

D.

Daranian, Elli.
Dawson, W.
Deikan, E.
Delaney, Mary.
Dhenin, E.
Dhenin, F.
Diomondis, F.
Ditson, Alfred.
Dowley, David E.
Doyle, Anna.
Doyle, M.
Driscoll, T.
Duckworth, Elizabeth.
Duncan, K. C.
Dunn, Thomas H.
Duplex, Kate.

E.

Edwards, I.

F.

Farrow, Robert.
Ferguson, Mary.
Ferrick, John.
Ferrick, Margaret.
Flaherty, Thomas.
Flynn, John.
Foulds, Andrew.
Frankum, J. W.
Freeley, Jessie.

G.

Galvin, M.
Gatley, John.
Gibbons, M.
Goodall, W.
Gonde, G.
Gordon, G.
Graham, G.
Granahen, M.
Grigorian, M.
Grinsted, Cyril.
Griwozuk, M.
Grosbie, Agnes.
Grover, George.
Gryszklemiz, A.

H.

Hamis, Charles.
Hancock, Thomas.
Hanley, Peter.
Harkins, Alexander.
Harrison, George.
Harvey, William.
Hawley, Rae.
Helden, Robert.
Henry, John.
Hogan, aJne.
Hook, George.
Houston, Frank.
Howard, William.
Hurley, Charles E.

I.

Ieisian, H.
Innam, John E.
Ireton, Ed.
Isherwood, Fred.
Ivanink, P.

J.

Jacob, B. J.
Jacobs, Libia.
James, Violet.
Jenkins, A.
Johansson, S.
Johnson, A. E.
Johnson, Herbert.
Jones, Evan.

K.

Kaperalia, N.
Karnejcsyk, A.
Kaisiarian, M.
Kelly, Annie.
Kelly, Maria.
Kenny, Agnes.
Kesketh, A. W.
Kevorke, A.
Killawet, W.
Kilkenney, Annie.
Kilkenny, D. Mc.
King, George.
King, Harry.
Koczurka, W.
Komaryshyn, H.
Kowertz, S.
Kozlowski, K.
Kulicz, Stegan.

L.

Lambert, John.
Leyland, William.
Lichaczew, I.
Light, Herbert.
Likivioki, A.
Lindley, Harry.
Lizawezink, Aleksy.
Lockhart, James.
Lockwood, F.
Logan, Ruth.
Logmetz, W.
Long, Harry.
Losewicz, F.
Lucks, T.
Lukeanowicz, W.
Lukes, Francis.
Lyons, Annie.

Mc.

McAfee, Thomas.
McAneny, John.
McClamond, S.
McCormick, A.
McCormick, Thomas.
McCready, R. G.
McKean, Jane.
McLaughlin, P. J.
McNally, Steve.

M.

Manks, G.
Marsh, Thomas.
Marshall, Fannie.
Martin, Laura.
Mason, J. H.
Michalkowicz, I.
Mallicz, Powell.
Marchewka, J.
Matthews, Thomas.
Meaney, George.
Middleton, Alice.
Moses, Janet.
Mozurka, I.
Murray, James.
Murray, Mary.
Muirhead, William.

N.

Neilson, Gerda.
Niebarsh, G.
Norman, Jasper.

O.

O'Connor, John.
O'Kelly, John J.
Oleszlo, John.
Oliver, Diego.
Oljinski, D.
Ordynek, A.
Owens, Patrick.

P.

Parkes, W.
Perks, Antonous.
Petrerick, A.
Petrosian, K.
Phillips, William.
Podrucheny, A.
Polubinski, W.
Pryor, John.
Pulik, M.

R.

Reid, Ellen.
Reid, J. H.
Richard, Frederick.
Robinson, A. W.
Rockshaw, E.
Rowen, A.
Riley, Eddie.

S.

Sargis, Pera.
Scott, Alice.
Seferian, L.
Self, J.
Shaikell, William G.
Sharp, Samuel.
Sharys, Annie.
Shkredoff, A.
Shkredof, Jacob.
Shurras, Robert.
Sidewell, George.
Sikora, Joseph.
Simpson, Ed
Skelton, F.
Smethurst, H.
Smith, Agnes.
Smith, George.
Smith, W.
Snowden, F. A.
Snowden, Thomas.
Sobolewski, M.
Solonia, S.
Spendley, Kate.
Stacey, J. V.
Stacknia, M.
Standfast, N.
Stankiewicz, Joseph.
Steele, George.
Stenson, Della.
Stephens, Ohan.
Stevens, George.
Stevenson, Hugh.
Stockton, A.
Stockton, A.
Stolarenik, V.
Strynechuk, S.
Strutz, T.
Swallow, A.

T.

Taylor, A.
Tayler, H. W.
Tohen, Nora.
Tucker, A.
Tudus, A.
Taracsewicz, I.
Thompson, George.
Tomens, E.
Tomoskewicz, John.
Topping, Margaret.
Travers, Jane.
Twahey, Margaret.
Twining, Ed.
Tyler, Samuel.

V.

Veals, Albert E.

W.

Ward, George.
Ward, Joseph.
Wardle, Frank.
Watson, Kate.
Webb, William.
Welsh, John.
Wilks, Alice K.
Williams, A.
Williams, D. B.
Williams, Joseph.
Williams, Thomas.
Wilson, W.
Woodworth, Robert.
Worrall, Fred A.
Wurazski, B.

Y.

Yohanan, A.
Yohanan, E.
Young, Charles.
York, William.

Z.

Zaliachanoff, V.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

Of the 630 members of the crew of the Lusitania eighty-three yere assigned to the deck, these including the captain and his staff, 307 were in the engineering force, and 240 were in the stewards' department. The list, so far as known, is as follows:

OFFICERS.

Captain—W. F. Turner.
Staff Captain—J. C. Anderson.
Chief Officer—J. F. Piper.
First Officer—A. K. Jones.
Second Officer—P. Hefford.
Third Officer—J. F. Lewis.

ENGINEERS AND HELPERS.

Patterson, George.
Cockburn, Andrew.
Smith, W. T.
Duncan, Alex.
Duncan, R. H.
Little, George.
Hetherington, W.
Fairhurst, W. G.
Cole, W. H.
Leech, T.
Wylie, R. G.
Duncan, P. R.
Jones, R. E.
Anderson, W. A.
Kelly, S. C.
Hayes, J. H.
Beggs, J.
Blyth, W. H.
Morrice, D.
Moffat, J. R.
Wheelhouse, A. F.
Lea, G.
Fenton, C. S.
Rogerson, J.
Hutchinson, George.
Latham, G. E.
Jones, W.
Gould, R.
Smith, G. R.
McLean, Robert.
Fitzgerald, John.
Shankey, John.
O'Hare, Owen.
Owens, Richard.
McEvoy, John.
Dalrymple, James.
Pumblett, James.
Griffiths, William.
Fairclough, Robert.
Gaul, R.
Southward, Henry.
Hughes, Owen.
Woods, John H.
Jones, Hugh.
Nelia, John.
Walsh, R.
McLoughlin, J.
Horigon, M.
Moran, James.
Donoghue, P.
Wiencke, B.
Larkin, James.
Brannan, Pat.
Ormrod, Thomas.
Ormrod, James.
Hordern, J.
Quine, George.
Ennie, J.
Fearon, P.

FIREMEN.

Carroll, P.
Evans, David.
Leathers, S.
Connor, Peter.
Breen, James.
Martin, A.
Grundy, George.
Burns, J.
Gee, R.
Farrell, John.
Casey, James.
Crumly, Stephen.
Heston, Patrick.
Dougherty, William.
McCarthy, Patrick.
Donnelly, John.
Ford, J.
Carney, Peter.
Cassidy, Bernard.
Coady, James.
Campbell, Patrick.
O'Hare, Patrick.
Butler, Joseph.
Grant, Patrick.
Madden, John.
Rice, Michael.
Rice, Stephen.
Stanley, A.
Sweeney, J.
Cooney, Michael.
O'Neill, Michael.
Doyle, John.
Cavanagh, Simon.
Doyle, Peter.
Fisher, R.
Needham, Patrick.
Molden, James.
Dunn, E.
McCabe, Joseph.
Crosse, Andrew.
Mitchell, J.
Kenny, J.
Coxboy, M.
Whelan, John.
Ralph, M.
Power, D.
Curran, O.
Sheridan, Jeffery.
Sheridan, Patrick.
Woods, James.
Toole, John.
Casey, Patrick.
Jones, John.
Ellams, William.
Devlin H.
Phillips, R.
McEvatt, Owen.
McGuinness, ——
French, J.
Thompson, G.
O'Hara, J.
Choen, Joseph.
Verbrucken, John.
Caesticker, C.
Hughes, W.
Toole, Patrick.
Barry, D.
O'Brien, Patrick.
Dunne, Thomas.
Rowan, F.
Lewis, G.
Burns, Joseph.
O'Toole, Patrick.
Carribine, B.
McCabe, James.
Keating, Phil.
Hanratty, B.
McDevitt, Michael.
McGeough, M.
Molloy, J.
Newby, J.
Collins, Patrick.
Jones, F.
Stafford, G.
McDonough, Patrick.
Donnolly, Peter.
Connolly, Francis.
Caughay, R.
Murphy, Thomas.
Burns, Timothy.
Shea, John.
O'Donnell, John.
Smith, I.
Lyons, James.
Orange, John.
Sullivan, I.
Sinnott, William.
Kavanagh, J.
Sullivan, Patrick.
Tigle, Thomas.
Marsden, M.
Johnston, William.
Ormandy, J.
Sutherland, R.
Cheslee, M.
Bendow, H.
Black, John.
Thomas, Frank.
Flynn, John.
Jones, Carl.
Bell, William.
Wilson, Henry.
McKenna, John.
O'Brien, Patrick.
Pethick, Harry.
Kelly, Thomas.
Plumma, Leslie.
Faraday, Henry.
Byrne, P.
Gall, Mungo.
Doherty, John.
Welsh, Thomas.
Kelly, J.
Quigley, Thomas.
Hearty, James.
Cashman, J.
Manning, J.
Loughran, C.
Gaskin, Henry.
McDermott, E.
Taylor, George.
Woolley, Joseph.
Murphy, C.
Guy, H. E.
Elliott, T.
Fenarr Marco.
Lobato, Antonio.
Watkin, Henry.
Fitzpatrick, Robert.
Hunry, Robert.

TRIMMERS.

Keegan, John.
Gaylor, C.
Davies, J.
Vose, James.
Griffiths, Samuel.
Colwell, W.
McCabe, John A.
Davies, John.
McBride, Peter.
Gardner, Alfred.
Edwards, Thomas.
Wilson, John.
Lewis, Joseph.
Webb, James.
Campbell, C.
Doyle, Joseph.
Comiskey, M.
Harris, James.
McAteer, Francis.
McAleer, James.
Kearns, William.
Timsen, Edward.
Turner, Joseph.
Morrissey, P.
Myles, Peter.
Thompson, Michael.
Kehoe, Denis.
Conlon, Bernard.
Dwyer, James.
McStay, John.
Wynn, Peter.
Rudden, Thomas.
Duggan, John.
Hamel, George J.
Jones, R.
Rafferty, J.
Grogan, James.
Cay, J. M.
Carlton, John B.
Hughes, David.
O'Connell, John.
Meadow, J. W.
McGirl, Patrick.
Boyle, Felix.
Reilly, C.
Duffy, B.
Thompson, William.
O'Brien, T.
Mitchell, James.
McGuinness, James.
Balcombe, Fred.
McDonald, J.
Molloy, Thomas.
Castello, Thomas.
McCaffery, R.
Moran, Patrick.
Duffy, M.
Grant, Henry.
Fisher, Thomas.
Brenman, T.
Hall, H.
McCarthy, John.
Whitfield, Thomas.
Miller, Thomas.
Malone, Daniel.
Finnegan, Edward.
Uncklan, F.
Singleton, Henry.
McCarthy, Denis.
Manning, John.
Rowe, John.
Brennan, John.
Chadwick, J.
Barrett, Daniel.
Scannell, Charles.
Hearty, Hugh.
Brawley, C.
McDonald, Thomas.
Lee, William.
Whelwell, A.
Harrison, Richard.
Wencke, Paul.
McAlnory, Thomas.
Kirk, Patrick.
Brannigan, T.
McCourt, T.
Bullock, John.
Best, W. T.
Craddock, C.
Hill, James.
McCarthy, T.
Smith, Thomas.
Deacy, John.
Hume, Archie.
Hibbert, L.
Frazer, T.
Cavanagh, John.
Taylor, John.
Brosnan, B.
Duffy, John.
Davies, Robert.
Adams, William.
Field, William.
Hinds, W. J.
O'Neill, Thomas.
McPolin, Charles.
Ward, Neil.
Welsh, C.

No Friend of the Ladies.

Laura Jean says girls must always remember that at best man is only an animal. There are times when we wish Laura Jean, Lillian Russell, Ella Wheeler, and Dorothy Dix would each buy a bale of cotton and be seated in Row Z, centre aisle.—Houston Post.

VANDERBILT LEFT HIS WIFE AT HOME

Wealthiest Youth in America Expected to Make Only a Short Stay Abroad.

BEST KNOWN AS HORSEMAN

Inherited $100,000,000 and Married Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim When Ellen French Divorced Him.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt inherited the bulk of the estate left by his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and which was said to have been from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000. Cornelius, the elder brother, had been cut off in his father's will with $1,000,000. Later Alfred gave his brother $6,000,000 and the will was not contested. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., had never forgiven his eldest son for marrying Miss Grace G. Wilson against his wishes.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was born in this city on Oct. 20, 1877, and was educated at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., and Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1899. While he was elected a Director in some of the corporations in which his father was interested, he soon became more prominently know in the social life of this city and Europe as a horseman. While he was a student at Yale there were rumors that Mr. Vanderbilt was engaged to Miss Ellen French, daughter of Francis Ormonde French. A month after his graduation Mr. Vanderbilt started with a party of friends for a trip around the world, which he said would take tko years. He had reached Japan when his father died, and he hurried back to this city.

Richest Youth in America.

When the will was read Mr. Vanderbilt found himself at the time the richest young man in America. The money did not become his absolutely at the time, however. Half of it—property and securities valued at more than $30,000,000—was paid over to him when he reached the age of 30, and the will provided that the rest should be his when he became 35.

His engagement to Miss French, who had also inherited many millions from her father, culminated in their marriage on Jan. 15, 1901, in the Zabriskie Memorial Church, Newport, by the Rev. George Brinley Morgan, cousin of Miss French, and the Rev. Charles E. Beattie, rector of the church. Miss French was given in marriage by her brother, Amos Tuck French, father of Miss Julia Estelle French, who later surprised the Newport set by marrying Jack Geraghty, the son of a liveryman. Miss Ellen French's maid of honor was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, now the Countess Széchenyi, and Reginald Vanderbilt was his brother's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary in Newport with a family dinner, but it was not many months before rumors of a separation were heard, and on April 1, 1908, Mrs. Vanderbilt began her suit for divorce. David McClure was made referee and the evidence was taken in secret. The name of the co-respondent was not made public, but the name of Mrs. Agnes Ruiz, wife of Antonio Ruiz, former attaché of the Cuban Legation in London, was mentioned in the mase. The divorce was granted and the papers were sealed. The wife took the name of Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Coaching Ventures Abroad.

After his divorce Mr. Vanderbilt spent much of his time abroad, particularly in connection with his coaching ventures and the International Horse Show. Some time before he had become one of the most prominent horsemen in America, his horses copeting and winning blue ribbons at every show of iportaance in the country. They also competed with success in London.

As a breeder of fine stock at Oakland Farm, near Newport, he spent much time and money in reviving interest in coaching. He started a coach line between London and Brighton, which attracted much attention at the time. As an automobilist he also figured prominently and imported costly machines and spent much money in breaking records.

The affairs of Mr. Vanderbilt also received much attention again when it became known in June, 1909, that Mrs. Agnes Ruiz, whose name had been mentioned in the Vanderbilt divorce case, had committed suicide in London. There was much publicity attached to this tragedy, and it became known that soon after the Vanderbilt divorce, Mrs. Ruiz had been divorced from her husband. She died on May 16 of that year, but the fact that she had ended her life did not became known until nearly a month later.

Mr. Vanderbilt married Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim in London on Dec. 17, 1911. He had first become acquainted with Mrs. McKim when she entered the Newport set. She had one of the finest suites in the Plaza and a country place at Irvington, which was her father's present when she married Dr. McKim. The McKims had a residence in Newport three doors away from that of William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. McKim announced that she was going to live apart from her husband, and asked for a divorce in Reno on April 30, 1910. Mrs. McKim announced that Mr. Vanderbilt did not enter into the case, and that she was basing her complaint on grounds of drunkenness and cruelty. Mrs. McKim was a daughter of Captain Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, who was divorced by his wife.

Married Mrs. McKim in England.

There were persistent rumors at this time that Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. McKim would marry. In October, 1910, after a trip to Japan, Mrs. McKim came to this city and Mr. Vanderbilt also came here. Both stayed at the Plaza, and they were much in each other's company. Mr. Vanderbilt leased the home of Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri at 11 East Sixty-second Street of Nov. 9, 1910. In the meantime there had been reports that Dr. McKim contemplated suit against Mr. Vanderbilt or Captain Emerson or both for the alienation of Mrs. McKim's affections, and later substance was given to these rumors by the announcement that a settlement had been arranged by which Dr. McKim agreed to abandon any idea of legal proceedings, growing out of the divorce which his wife had obtained in Reno.

Then was started a report that Mr. Vanderbilt was to marry Mrs. George Law, to whom he also had been attentive. Mrs. Law sailed hastily for Europe.

The wedding of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. McKim on Dec. 17, 1911, however, took their friends by surprise. It was performed in the Registry office in Reigate, a small town twenty-five miles from London. The secret was so well guarded that no one outside the two principals and the four witnesses, besides the Registry officials, was present.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Vanderbilt started every one talking in London by operating his coach line between London and Brighton over the Brighton Road. Stories about the first trip, made on April 22, 1908, were cabled to this country, and the coach meteor won world-wide publicity. Mr. Vanderbilt said it was "one of the greatest days of my life."

Member of Many Clubs.

Mr. Vanderbilt's two sons are William Henry, born Nov. 24, 1901, and Alfred Gwynne, Jr., born Sept. 22, 1912. He was elected to these clubs: Piping Rock, Knickerbocker, Riding, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Meadowbrook, The Brook, Turf and Field, Ardsley, Automobile of America, and Yale. He was elected a Director in these corporations: Fulton Navigation Company, Raquette Lake Railway Company, Raquette Lake Transportation Company, and the Fulton Chain Railway Company.

Mr. Vanderbilt was not accompanied by his wife when he sailed on the Lusitania. He expected to make only a short stay abroad.

THOUGHT STEWARDS STRUCK.

Crowd Sees Parade at the Cunard Line Office.

While the excitement over the Lusitania was at its height in the Cunard office at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, tweney-five cooks and stewards, in their working clothes, marched in a procession amid the crowd of people who were seeking information from the clerks. At first it was reported that the Italians had struck on board the Cunard steamship Carpathia because they were afraid that the ship would be blown up like the Lusitania.

One of the managers of the Cunard Line explained that the Carpathia, which arrived here three days ago from the Mediterranean, had been chartered by the Admiralty to carry Canadian troops from Montreal to England. On this account the Italian part of the crew were ordered to be paid off here and sent back to Naples. Their places will be taken by Englishmen who are coming out on the Saxonia, which arrives here on Tuesday under command of Captain J. W. T. Charles, formerly commander of the Mauretania.

DOUBT ONE TORPEDO SANK THE CUNARDER

Washington Suggests She Was Hit More Than Once—Perhaps Ammunition Blew Up.

HAD A LARGE CARGO ABOARD

Officers Expect England Will Now Demand Energetic Offensive by the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Naval officers here think the Lusitania was struck by more than one torpedo, if, as reported, she remained afloat only thirty minutes after the first explosion. The ship was so constructed, they say, that except under extraordinary condition a single torpedo could not sink her.

It was pointed out, however, that inside explosions following the attack might have aided in the work of destruction, as the ship is understood to have carried a large amount of war material for the Allies, including ammunition. Such explosions might have ripped open several compartments and so weakened others that they gave way under the pressure of inrushing water.

Some navy officers thought they saw in the warnings published in this country before the departure of the steamer that she would be attacked an intimation that the ship would be blown up from the inside during her voyage.

If all the passengers and crew of the ship were removed in boats after she was torpedoed, the officers and crew of the Lusitania accomplished an almost impossible task, some officers said. The ship carried the full complement of boats, both of the regular and collapsible type, and of life rafts required under American navigation laws.

A place for every person aboard the ship in lifeboats was assured, it is said, and undoubtedly all boats were swung out and provisioned as soon as the steamer cleared New York Harbor and remained so all the way across. It was suggested, however, that the task of getting into the boats nearly 2,000 persons, many of them women, hardly seemed possible of accomplishment in thirty minutes.

Officials recall that at the time of the Titanic disaster engineers said a similar accident to the Lusitania would have left the ship afloat and able to proceed under her own steam. She was a double-skinned vessel, with many water-tight subdivisions of her hold, and wing-bulkhead installations that gave added protection. The vessel's coal bunker lay outside these bulkheads, and it was held that the most powerful torpedo known could not tear open enough compartments to send the ship to the bottom.

Expect Demand that Fleet Act.

Navy officers predicted that one effect of the loss of the Lusitania would be a popular demand in England for energetic action by the fleet.

Some State Department officials were inclined to credit the reports that a German base for submarine raids had been established in a hidden cove, known only to native smugglers on the Irish coast.

The torpedoing of the British superdreadnaught Audacious off the Irish coast, generally supposed to have been the work of a German submarine, numerous raids on smaller craft in the same region and now the sinking of the Lusitania, in the opinion of these officials, indicated clearly that the German underwater craft were working from a nearby point.

Navy officials, however, did not share this view. They pointed out that the Lusitania was struck at a distance of less than 1,500 miles from the German coast. This would be easy cruising distance, it was said, for the newest American submarines.

Information has reached the Navy Department to the effect that some German submarines have circumnavigated the British Isles, making voyages of 5,000 or 6,000 miles. If this is true, and the report was apparently accepted at face value, the underwater ambuscade to which the Lusitania fell victim was a very simple matter.

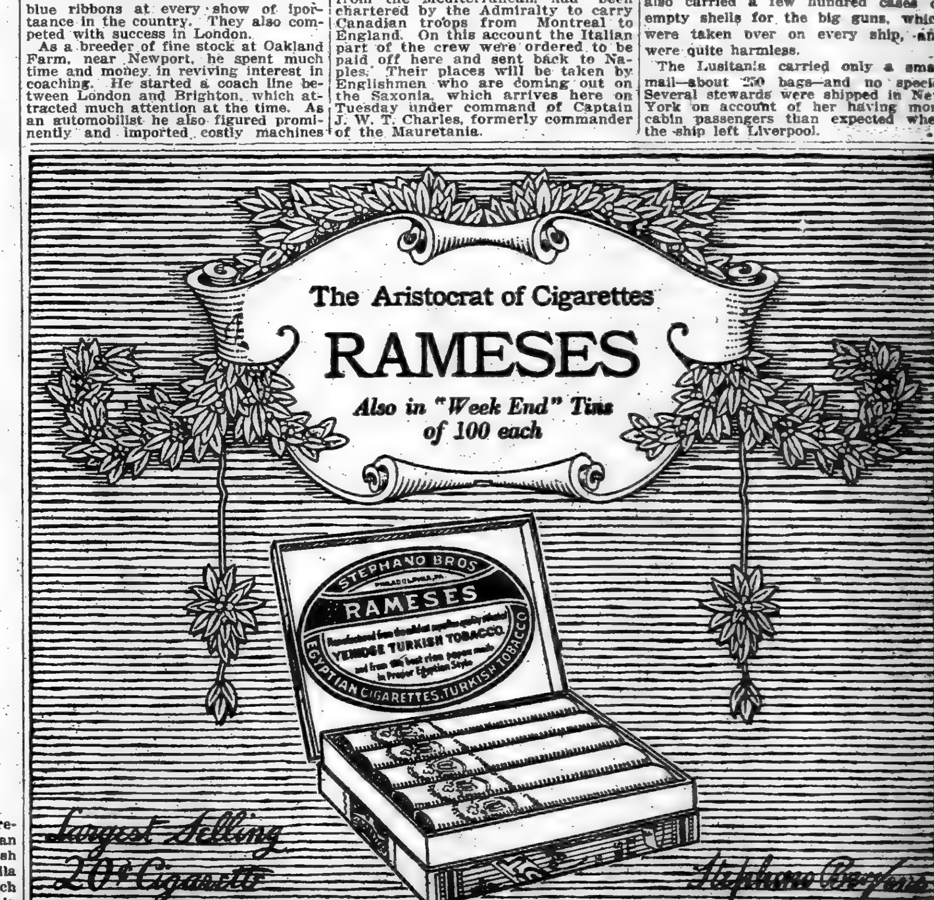
Germany is known to have put in commission several new submarine craft recently, and it was thought by navy officials that when the plan to sink the Lusitania was drawn up, it was decided to send several of these boats into the track which the liner would follow, to lie in wait for her. Judging by reports of her position at the time of the attack, it was said, the Lusitania followed her regular course on her last voyage.

NOTHING TO CAUSE EXPLOSION

Only Some Cases of Small-Arm Ammunition on Board.

Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said last night that there were some cases of small arms ammunition in the hold of the Lusitania, but nothing that would be likely to cause an explosion. She also carried a few hundred cases of empty shells for the big guns, which were taken over on every ship, and were quite harmless.

The Lusitania carried only a small mail—about 250 bags—and no specie. Several stewards were shipped in New York on account of her having more cabin passengers than expected when the ship left Liverpool.



ANOTHER CUNARD LINER SAILS AFTER HEARING OF SISTER SHIP'S FATE—92 SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK

Ninety-one Ships Sunk; More Than 1,200 Lives Taken By Submarines and Mines Under German Zone Decree

Ninety-one merchant vessels have been destroyed by German submarines and mines, and more than 200 lives lost, since the German war zone decree became effective on Feb. 18. The great majority of the vessels were British. The list follows:

1—BELRIDGE, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) February 19. (All saved.)
2—DINORAH, French, (torpedoed,) February 19. (All saved.)
3—BJARKA, Norwegian, (mine,) February 20. (All saved.)
4—CAMBANK, British, (torpedoed,) February 20. (Four dead.)
5—DOWNSHIRE, British, (torpedoed,) February 20. (All saved.)
6—EVELYN, American, (mine,) February 21. (One dead.)
7—REGIN, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) February 23. (All saved.)
8—CARIB, American, (mine,) February 23. (Not known.)
9—BRANK, Chinese, (mine or torpedo,) February 23. (All saved.)
10—OAKBY, British, (torpedoed,) February 23. (All saved.)
11—HARPALION, British, (torpedoed,) February 23. (Three dead.)
12—RIO PARANA, British, (torpedoed,) February 23. (All saved.)
13—DEPTFORD, British, (mine or torpedo,) February 23. (One dead.)
14—WESTERN COAST, British, (mine or torpedo,) February 24. (All saved.)
15—NOORSEDYK, Dutch, (torpedoed,) March 5. (Not known.)
16—TANGISTAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 9. (Thirty-seven lost.)
17—BLACKWOOD, British, (torpedoed,) March 9. (All saved.)
18—PRINCESS VICTORIA, British, (torpedoed,) March 9. (All saved.)
19—INDIAN CITY, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (All saved.)
20—HEADLANDS, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (All saved.)
21—ANDALUSIAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (All saved.)
22—FLORIZAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (One dead.)
23—INVERGIL, British, (torpedoed,) March 13. (All saved.)
24—HAANA, Swedish, (torpedo or mine,) March 12. (Six dead.)
25—ATLANTA, British, (torpedoed,) March 14. (All saved.)
26—FINGAL, British, (torpedoed,) March 15. (Six dead.)
27—LEEUWARDEN, British, (torpedoed,) March 17. (All saved.)
28—GLENARTNEY, British, (torpedoed,) March 18. (One dead.)
29—BLUEJACKET, British, (torpedoed,) March 19. (All saved.)
30—CAIRNTORR, British, (torpedoed,) March 21. (All saved.)
31—CONCORD, British, (torpedoed,) March 22. (All saved.)
32—MEDIA, Dutch, (torpedoed,) March 24. (All saved.)
33—HYNDFORD, British, (torpedoed,) March 26. (One dead.)
34—VOSGES, French, (torpedoed,) March 27. (One dead.)
35—DELMIRA, British, (torpedoed,) March 25. (All saved.)
36—FALABA, British, (torpedoed,) March 28. (111 dead.)
37—AGUILA, British, (torpedoed,) March 28. (23 missing.)
38—AMSTEL, Dutch, (mine,) March 29. (All saved.)
39—FLAMINIAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 29. (All saved.)
40—CROWN OF CASTILE, British, (torpedoed,) March 29. (All saved.)
41—EMMA, French, (torpedoed,) March 31. (Nineteen dead.)
42—SEVEN SEAS, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (Eleven dead.)
43—SOUTH POINT, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
44—NOV, Norwegian, (burned,) April 1. (All saved.)
45—SCHEILAND, Dutch, (mined,) April 1. (One dead.)
46—GLOXIANA, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
47—JASON, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
48—NELLIE, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
49—LOCKWOOD, British, (torpedoed,) April 2. (All saved.)
50—PARQUERETTE, French, (torpedoed,) April 2. (All saved.)
51—CITY OF BREMEN, British, (torpedoed,) April 3. (Four dead.)
52—HERMES, Russian, (torpedoed,) April 4. (All saved.)
53—OLIVINE, British, (torpedoed,) April 4. (All saved.)
54—AGANTHA, British, (torpedoed,) April 5. (All saved.)
55—NORTHLANDS, British, (torpedoed,) April 5. (All saved.)
56—ZARINA, British, (torpedoed,) April 7. (Nine dead.)
57—HARPALYCE, British, (torpedoed,) April 9. (All saved.)
58—FREDERICK FRANCK, French, (torpedoed,) April 11. (All saved.)
59—PRESIDENT, British, (torpedoed,) April 11. (All saved.)
60—WAYFARER, British, (torpedoed,) April 12. (All saved.)
61—ELLISPONTES, Greek, (torpedoed,) April 17. (All saved.)
62—VANILLA, British, (torpedoed,) April 18. (Crew lost.)
63—L. LAWRENCE, British, (torpedoed,) April 22. (Two dead.)
64—RUTH, British, (torpedoed,) April 23. (All saved.)
65—FRAEK, Finnish, (torpedoed,) April 23. (All saved.)
66—LILY DALE, British, (torpedoed,) April 29. (All saved.)
67—SVORNO, Russian, (torpedoed,) April 30. (All saved.)
68—LAILA, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) April 30. (All saved.)
69—EDALE, British, (torpedoed,) May 1. (All saved.)
70—GULFLIGHT, American, (torpedoed,) May 1. (Three dead.)
71—ELLIDA, Swedish, (torpedoed,) May 1. (All saved.)
72—BALDWIN, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) May 2. (All saved.)
73—AMERICA, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) May 2. (All saved.)
74—ELSA, Swedish, (torpedoed,) May 2. (All saved.)
75—MINTERNE, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (Two dead.)
76—CRUISER, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (Two wounded.)
77—SCOTTISH QUEEN, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
78—IOLANTHE, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
79—HERO, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
80—NORTHWARD HO, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
81—HECTOR, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
82—PROGRESS, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
83—BOB WHITE, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
84—RUTH, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
85—UXBRIDGE, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
86—CATHAY, Danish, (torpedoed,) May 5. (All saved.)
87—STRATTON, British, (torpedoed,) May 5. (All saved.)
88—EARL OF LATHAM, British, (torpedoed,) May 6. (All saved.)
89—CANDIDATE, British, (torpedoed,) May 6. (All saved.)
90—CENTURION, British, (torpedoed,) May 6. (All saved.)
91—LUSITANIA, British, (torpedoed,) May 7. (Probably 1,000 lost.)

MANY NEW YORKERS SAILED ON LUSITANIA

Charles Klein, Elbert Hubbard, and Justus Miles Forman on Passenger List.

HAD NO FEAR OF ATTACK

Most of the Travelers Were on Their Usual Lines of Business or Pleasure.

There were many prominent New Yorkers on the Lusitania when she sailed on Saturday for England. None of them seemed greatly alarmed by the warning issued by the German Government, and scouted the idea that the big liner would be attacked. The passenger list contains the names of about one hundred who registered from this city.

Charles Klein, who was on board, arrived here on April 15, coming from London on the White Star liner Adriatic. He announced that he had come to collaborate with Montague Glass on a new play to be named "Potash & Perlmutter in Society." He said he intended to stay here for a few weeks and then return to London to work on the new drama that he was writing, and had promised to have ready by January next.

During his stay here he was in conference with Selwyn & Co., and delivered to them the manuscript of a new play for Julian Eltinge called "Cousin Jane," and of "The Guilty Man."

Mr. Klein has lived alternately here and in London since the beginning of the war and was in England when the war began. In the confusion of the first recruiting he was drafted into the special police service in London, which was then filled with a million soldiers.

He was born in London in 1867 and educated at North London College. Before he became actively interested in the stage he was prominent as an amateur actor and as a close student of the drama. His reputation in this regard became known over here and when Mr. Klein first came to this city he was employed by Charles Frohman as a play reader.

Klein's Theatrical Successes.

His first play, "A Mile a Minute," was produced in 1890, and was followed two years later by "By Proxy." In 1893 "A Paltry Million" was produced, and then two years later came "The District Attorney," which was followed by "Dr. Belgraff" and "Heartsease," both of which were produced in 1896. The latter play was written in collaboration with J. I. C. Clarke. Mr. Klein then spent two years working on his next play, "The Hon. John Grigsby," which appeared in 1898. In 1900 "The Cipher Code" was produced, and a year later came "The Auctioneer."

Then three years after this came his great success, "The Music Master," in which David Warfield became a famous star. This play is known to practically every theatre-goer in the United States. In 1905 his play, "The Lion and the Mouse" was produced, and this was followed by "The Daughters of Men" in 1906, "The Step-Sister" in 1907, and "The Third Degree" in 1908. This play also became famous, as it was an exposé of the police methods in vogue in this city, which at that time were under severe criticism.

A year later "The Next of Kin" was produced, and in 1912 he adapted the "Ne'er Do Well." Mr. Klein is also the author of many librettos, among which are "The American Countess," "The Charlatan," "A Royal Rogue," "Mr. Pickwick," and "The Red Feather."

He is Secretary of the American Dramatists' Society and an officer in the Authors' Producing Company. Mr. Klein married Miss Lillian Gottlieb, who was a play reader for Charles Frohman, and has one son, Philip, who is associated with various theatrical enterprises here. He is a brother of Herman Klein, who was a vocal teacher in this city for many years and now lives in London. Another of his brothers is Manuel Klein, who was musical director of the Hippodrome and wrote the music of most of the big productions in that playhouse.

Mr. Klein's home in this country is at Rowayton, Conn., and in London at 8 Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

Elbert Hubbard Aboard.

Elbert Hubbard, one of the most prolific of the popular writers and lecturers in America was aboard the Lusitania. He was born in Bloomington, Ill., on June 19, 1859, the son of Dr. Silas Hubbard. He received a common school education, and in 1899 was awarded an honorary Master of Arts Degree by Tufts College, Boston.

The name of Elbert Hubbard for years has been identified with "Philistine," "Little Journeys," "Roycroft," and East Aurora, N. Y., where Mr. Hubbard has lived and from which place his many publications and the products of the Roycroft Shop have been distributed.

It was as the editor of The Philistine that "Fra Elburtus," as Mr. Hubbard styled himself, first attracted wide attention. In his earlier years he worked as a farmer, laborer, shepherd, and miner, and then he became in succession a printer, a newspaper reporter, and a dramatic critic, gradually, it would seem, approaching the independent and unusual literary life in which he became popular. It was while he was traveling for a business house that he "discovered" East Aurora, which is sixteen miles from Buffalo. He founded The Philistine there in 1894, and, meeting with success, opened the Roycroft shop for the printing of the little monthly.

While editing the Philistine, Mr. Hubbard wrote essays, most of which have been published as "Little Journeys" to the homes of authors, musicians, artists, philosophers, &c.

Opinions of the excellence of the work furthered and fostered by Mr. Hubbard have differed, but there has been no question about its unusualness. Both in his treatment of subjects and the physical mediums through which he had presented what he has to say, Mr. Hubbard has been striking.

Odd Dress Affected.

In personal appearance, Mr. Hubbard has been as unusual as his work. He has affected a modified Western style of dress, which, with his rather long hair and personal mannerisms, has marked him. But Mr. Hubbard has never been generally accepted simply as a eccentric literary man. His business sense has often been commented upon and, from the small beginning with the Philistine, he made himself practically the chief of a colony in East Aurora most of the members of which were his disciples.

In recent years Mr. Hubbard's name has been seen on many indorsements used by commercial firms as advertisements, and he has taken one side or another in many public discussions. This personal protaganism has been criticized in many places and has led to attacks on Mr. Hubbard. One of the strongest and most recent was in Harper's Weekly last January, when an article under the caption, "Elbert Hubbard's Price," correspondence was given between Mr. Hubbard and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in which Mr. Hubbard volunteered to write articles about the Colorado mine situation supporting the employers. In concluding the article the writer said that Mr. Hubbard's proposal was "to sell his opinion and to make an investigation in support of that opinion."

Mr. Hubbard's first wife was Mrs. Bertha Crawford Hubbard, a member of prominent Illinois family, whom he married in 1881. The couple had four children and lived together, chiefly in East Aurora, until 1902, when Mrs. Hubbard began divorce proceedings that were ultimately successful. She obtained the care of the two children and alimony.

In the divorce suit Mrs. Hubbard named Miss Alice L. Smith, a school teacher, as co-respondent, and in 1903, the year following the divorce, Mr. Hubbard announced his engagement to her, describing her at the time as his affinity. The marriage followed shortly afterward.

It was recalled yesterday that, before sailing on the Lusitania, Mr. Hubbard, when told of the German warning, said that he had no fears, but that the Kaiser probably would like to make him "look like a piece of Swiss cheese" because of a recent article in which he referred to "William Hohenzollern" as the man "who lifted the lid from hell." The present Mrs. Hubbard, who was with her husband, also said that she had no fear of submarines.

Robert E. Dearbergh is Vice President of the Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Company of 29 West Forty-second Street.

Charles F. Fowles, who was on the Lusitania with his wife, is the Treasurer of the Scott & Fowles Company, interior decorators, at 590 Fifth Avenue. He lives at 1 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Ogden H. Hammond, who was on the Lusitania with his wife, is the Secretary and a Director of the Standard Plunger Elevator Company of 115 Broadway and a Director in the Bernardsville, N. J., National Bank and in the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. His city residence is at 30 East Seventieth Street, but before sailing he took his three children to his country home in Bernardsville. It was said there last night that he and Mrs. Hammond had gone for their annual Summer trip abroad.

C. Cheever Hardwick, who lives in Oakwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J., is a member of the firm of Burr & Hardwick, importers, at 132 Fifth Avenue. It was said at his home last night that he had sailed for England on business.

A. L. Hopkins is the President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Dry Dock Company with offices at 233 Broadway. He lives at 270 Riverside Drive, where his wife said last night that she had had no word from him. The nature of his business abroad was not made public.

Thomas B. King, who lives in Grand View Avenue, Rye, N. Y., is a buyer for Brokaw Brothers. He was on his semi-annual business trip. He was on the Olympic last Fall when that ship rescued some of the crew of of the battleship Audacious and was later held in Loch Swilly.

Gerald A. Letts is an importer and dealer in antiques and rare art objects with a shop at 21 East Fifty-fifth Street. He is an Englishman, and sailed to join his wife at his home in London.

Allen D. Loney, retired from business, lives at the Hotel Gotham at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Sailing with him were his wife and a maid and his daughter, Miss Virginia B. Loney. They had gone for their annual visit to England and France.

Herman A. Myers, another passenger, is head of the feather house of H. & E. & S. Myers of 684 Broadway. He sailed for London on business, and at the time didn't seem to think that there was the slightest danger of the Lusitania being torpedoed. At his home, 605 West 113th Street, it was said last night that no word had been received from him.

Dr. F. Warren Pearl, who was aboard the Lusitania, was arrested last Autumn by the Germans at Helsingfors, and was at that time detained for several days as a spy and locked in a prison. He has a house in London, and was going there with his wife, who was Miss Amy L. Duncan, a sister of Stuart Duncan; his daughter, Miss Amy W. W. Pearl, and his son, Stuart Duncan Pearl.

Dr. Pearl was a Surgeon Major in the Spanish-American war. He is prominently known here in society, and has a home at 123 East Thirty-sixth Street. The story of his arrest as a spy was told by Dr. Pearl when he got here in December last. Soon after the war began he said he had endeavored to go to Petrograd, but was detained at Helsingfors. The officers who examined his passports and his papers which showed the rank he held in the United States Army, refused to let him go and searched him closely, even knocking the heels from his shoes. Then he was thrown into a prison room and forced to keep the lights on all night so that he could be watched. A man was also hidden in the wardrobe to observe his actions.

Dr. Pearl said that he was not permitted to see the American Consul or to telegraph to his wife. For five days, he said, he was kept in prison with sixty-five Russians, and expected to be shot. Finally he was released and made his way to Copenhagen, after Ambassador Gerard had interceded for him.

Dr. F. S. Pearson, who sailed with his wife for a short visit to England, is President of the Pearson Engineering Corporation, Ltd., of 115 Broadway. Dr. Pearson has been active for years in the financing of railways and was associated with Percival Farquhar in some of his deals. He was interested largely in Mexican railways, notably the Mexico Northwestern system.

Thomas Slidell is a member of the Knickerbocker Club.

Edwin Perkins lived last Winter at the Hotel Van Rensselaer, 15 East Eleventh Street.

Max M. Schwarcz, senior member of the cloak firm of Max M. Schwarcz & Co., of 141 Madison Avenue, lives at 137 Riverside Drive. No word had been received from him last night.

Among those on the Lusitania, according to the passenger list, was Edgar Gorer of the firm Gorer of London, dealers in Chinese porcelain. Just before sailing he began suit in the Supreme Court here against Henry J. and Joseph J. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, art dealers, for $575,000 damages. In his suit against Joseph J. Duveen Mr. Gorer charges that Mr. Duveen adjudged as of modern make a Chinese porcelain vase of the Kang Hsi period, thereby preventing a sale to Henry C. Frick. His suit against Henry J. Duveen is based upon the single allegation that Mr. Duveen in January, 1914, said that a certain pair of green vases were modern and that Gorer knew it. Mr. Gorer's office in London is at 170 New Bond Street.

Mme. Marie Depage, wife of Dr. Antoine Depage, surgeon to King Albert and in charge of the entire field operations of the Belgian Red Cross, was among those on the Lusitania. She is returning to Belgium after two months spent here, during which time she visited many places and collected nearly $100,000 for the field hospital work of King Albert's army. Dr. Depage is known in this country, where he was the President of the International Congress of Surgery in this city last year. Just before she sailed on the Lusitania Mme. Depage said that she was anxious to get back to Flanders, where at La Panne, Dr. Depage has established his field hospital. As assistant to her husband Mme. Depage is the housekeeper of the hospital.

Among those for whom inquiries were made at the Cunard offices was Dr. T. Houghton, said by officials of the company to be the son of a former Supreme Court Justice. Dr. Houghton was on his way to Belgium to the war hospital at La Panne. Dr. Houghton had a premonition of disaster and before embarking he made his will. With him went his sister, Mrs. George Don. Both are residents of Troy and have many friends in this city.

Several inquiries were made also for Cyril H. Bretherton of Los Angeles, who went with his wife and two children for a visit to relatives in England. Prior to sailing he made a long visit in New York.

Among the Brooklyn people known to have been passengers on the Lusitania were Robert Ewart, 37 years old, of 1,331 Broadway, and James A. Leary, 38 years old, of 404 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Ewart is the manager of a branch store of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. He started on a vacation last week, and was on his way to visit his mother in Ireland. Mr. Leary is a buyer for a Manhattan clothing house, and went abroad on business for his firm.

Miss Pauline Hutchinson is a niece of Robert A. Franks of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, a financial agent for Andrew Carnegie. Miss Hutchinson had spent two months at the Franks home and was returning to her relatives in Cheshire, England. She is about 20 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Veal were sailing for their home, outside of London, in company with Mrs. Veal's brother, Frederick R. Bailey. They had lived for three years in Orange, N. J.

Forman Going As Correspondent.

Justus Miles Forman, who sprang into the theatrical limelight recently as the author of "The Hyphen," which is now on at the Knickerbocker Theatre, was on his way to Europe as correspondent for several magazines. He was known for years as a writer of romantic novels and short stories, and to thousands who have not seen his first play, his name stands for entertaining fiction.

Mr. Forman was born in Le Roy, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1875, and was graduated until 1901 he attended the Ecole Julien, Paris, and from that time he traveled and wrote. He never married, and in recent years has maintained bachelor from Yale in 1898. From his graduation apartments at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street. He is a member of the Century and Yale Clubs.

As a traveler Mr. Forman has been energetic. He has journeyed extensively through Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific Islands. Much of the material in his novels and stories was gathered on these travels.

Mr. Forman's play, "The Hyphen," has been taken as an anti-German piece, or rather an attack on the German-Americans who have been active for the Fatherland. The author's sympathies for the Allies hve long been known to his friends, and they were not surprised, therefore, when the play appeared. They were surprised, however, that Mr. Forman should turn to playwriting, because he had never before been associated with the stage, except indirectly when a dramatization of one of his novels, "The Garden of Lies," done by himself in collaboration with Sidney Grundy, was produced at St. James's Theatre in London in 1905.

The novel of this play was published in 1902, and it was followed in 1903 by Journey and End. Mr. Forman's ability for rapid output may be seen from this list of his chief publications: Tommy Carteret, 1905; Buchanan's Wife, 1906; The Stumbling Block, 1907; Jason, 1909; Bianca's Daughter, 1910; The Unknown Lady, 1911; The Opening Door, 1913; Common Sense, 1914. In addition to these works, Mr. Forman has contributed frequently to Harper's, Collier's, McClure's and Windson, (London,) magazines.

Taste for Foreign Lands.

In his travels abroad Mr. Forman developed a taste for foreign countries, his chief interest centreing in France, England, and the East. He has been accustomed to spend much time at Chiddingford, Surrey, England, and in Paris, which is the scene of many of his novels and short stories. His inclination for the East is shown in the furnishing of his bachelor apartment. There Buddhas, Shinto gods, and Kwannons and kindred objects are in plenty, and in the midst of it all Mr. Forman has done much work sitting on a divan.

It has been Mr. Frohman's custom to spend six months of each year working in these quarters, and in that time he has generally completed a novel and a number of short stories. The other half of the year he has generally spent in England or traveling.

Mr. Forman's first appearance as an author was when he was studying art in Paris. He took it into his head one day, he said, to send "several fluffy little things" to Smart Set and his work was well received. In the first few years he often had as many as three stories in one issue of the magazine, using a separate name for each.

An unusual feature of Mr. Forman's work is that it is as popular in England as it is in America. The author's continental knowledge and appreciation enabled him to please Englishmen and Frenchmen as well as his compatriots.

Herbert S. Stone.

Herbert S. Stone, son of Melville E. Stone, of The Associated Press, whose address is given as 162 East Seventy-fourth Street, was on the passenger list. He is also known prominently socially in Chicago. He is a member of many clubs, among them the Manhattan, Players, the Brook and Church.

Lady Allan and Daughter.

Lady Allan, who was a passenger on the Lusitania with her two daughters, Miss Anna and Miss Gwen, is the wife of Sir Montagne Allan, one of the managing owners of the Allan Line which has had ships in service between for more than fifty years. Sir Montague came from Montreal with his family and accompanied them on board the Lusitania. He was one of the many who did not take the German warning seriously.

Commander Stackhouse.

Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, U. S. N., retired, who lives at the Lotos Club, sailed on the Lusitania in connection with his work for the Belgian Relief Commission. He said he expected to return in about two months. He had read the German advertisement that morning, but did not think it worthy of particular attention, as he thought the Lusitania too speedy for any submarine. He added that he did not believe the Germans would deliberately take a passenger liner that had Americans on board.

OUT-OF-TOWN PASSENGERS.

Many Cities Represented on the Lusitania's List.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Thirty-five Philadelphians, most of them traveling on business, were aboard the Lusitania. Seven of them had been transferred from the Cameronia, which was taken over by the British Government as she was about to sail from New York. The list of Philadelphians follows:

Harry J. Keser, Jenkintown, Vice President Philadelphia National Bank, and Mrs. Keser.
William S. Hodges, 2,926 West Lehigh Avenue, Paris, representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Mrs. Hodges and their sons, W. S. Jr., and Dean. W.
David Todd, 5,540 Woodland Avenue, florist.
Alexander Hawkins, 6,235 Woodland Avenue.
George Nicoll, 5,138 Funston Street.
Charles H. Robinson, London representative of the Walk-Over Shoe Company, home in Tulpehocken Street, Germantown.
Mrs. Charles H. Robinson.
Samuel M. Knox, 316 West Upsal Street, Germantown, President New York Shipbuilding Company.
James B. Mitchell, 5,330 Glenside Avenue.
Paul Compton, St. Martin's and Hartwell Lanes, Chestnut Hill, Vice President Surpass Leather Company; Mrs. Paul Compton, Stephen Compton, John Compton, Alberta Compton, Catherine Compton, Hamelly Compton, an infant, and the Compton nurse.
Mr. and Mrs. Papadopoulo.
James Baker.
Miss Isabella Hunt.
Alexander Harkins.
James Richardson.
The Rev. B. W. Maturin.
Margaret McKeever.
Robert Bacon.
Sarah Curran.
John Allen.
Frank Murray.
John Catherwood of West Chester, Pa., and Mrs. Catherwood.
Miss Dorothy Allen, Oxford Pike, near Leiper Street, Frankford, traveling with the Compton family.

The seven Philadelphians transferred from the Cameronia were Mr. and Mrs. Catherwood, John Allen, Frank Murray, Margaret McKeever, Robert Bacon, and Sarah Curran.

Mr. and Mrs. Keser had been accustomed to go to Spain yearly until two years ago, when they visited Germany, as they did last ear. Mr. Keser's son is a student in the Law School at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Keser was among the first who booked passage on the Lusitania. He was on business for the Philadelphia National Bank, but more than that officials of the bank would not say.

Mr. Hodges sailed, with his family, to Liverpool, en route for Paris. There he was to take permanent charge of the Baldwin offices in France, selling locomotives to the French Government and supervising the assembling of engines sent to that country knocked down. He had been the firm's Paris representative for six months, returning to this country a few weeks ago. When he sailed, with his family, on Saturday, he intended to make his home in Paris. He has been connected with the Baldwin works for fifteen years, and was their technical representative in China until a year ago. He was transferred to an office in Russia, and from there to Paris. Mrs. W. C. Hodges, Mr. Hodges's widowed mother, broke down and wept when told the ship had gone down.

William Stirling Hodges is 8 years old and Dean is 6. Before her departure Mrs. Hodges was asked whether she feared the trip. She laughed and said: "If we go down, we'll all go together."

Mr. Hodges was the organist in the Harper Memorial Presbyterian Church. He is 36 years old, and his wife, who was Miss Sarah Gressmer, is a year his junior.

David Todd sailed on the Lusitania to see his mother in Lincolnshire, England. He is 28 years old and had been in Philadelphia for two years. Until he left for England he was employed by George Hubert, a florist, at Fifty-fourth Street and Grays Avenue.

Miss May Davis, daughter of Mrs. Matilda Davis, with whom Todd boarded, was stunned when she was told this afternoon that the Lusitania had been sunk. "Mr. Todd left a photograph of himself with me when he sailed," said Miss Davis. "He said he was going to visit his mother in England and that he would write me frequently. I understood that he would return before the end of a year."

Mr. Knox went abroad on business. His wife and daughter remained at home. Mrs. Knox was at the Stevens School, 221 West Chelten Avenue, Germantown, this afternoon, attending a play given by the students, in which her daughter, Miss Jean Knox, was appearing. Miss Violet Oakley, the artist, and a friend of the family, heard of the sinking of the Lusitania, but she decided not to tell Mrs. Knox until after the entertainment. Mr. Knox is a native of Delaware and a former State Senator from Wilmington. As Republican leader, he ended the Addicks Senatorial deadlock in 1903, when the election of Senators Ball and Allee was brought about. He was always an active opponent of Addicks and became head of the shipbuilding company some years ago.

Mr. Compton is an Englishman, and he and his family were returning to England to make their home there. The house at St. Martin's had been shut up. At the Surpass Leather Company it was said that Mr. Compton had not given up his post with the concern.

Miss Allen, 29 years old, traveling with the Comptons, was graduated from the Girls' High School of this city, and from Mount Holyoke College, Holyoke, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Robinson had given up their home in Germantown. Mr. Robinson intended to establish himself in the shoe business in England.

The Rev. B. W. Maturin, formerly rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Twentieth and Cherry Streets, and now a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, occupied a cabin on the Lusitania. One week ago last Sunday he preached in St. Patrick's Church, Twentieth and Locust Streets.

Boston Woman on Wedding Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Henry Adams, a passenger on the Lusitania, is the son of Henry Adams of 108 Hunnewell Avenue, Newton. He had been in this country since last November, when he came on business connected with his London interests. He brought with him his son, William M. Adams, a youth of 19. Mr. Adams's home is Regents Park, London, where his wife, an American woman, now is.

Another passenger was Carlton T. Brodrick, son of Alfred H. Brodrick, President of the Chadwick-Boston Lead Company of 162 Congress Street, Boston. Young Mr. Brodrick makes his home with his parents at Newton Highlands. He i sabout 28 years old and unmarried. Mr. Brodrick went abroad on business.

Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., of the Charles E. Lauriat Company, booksellers, sailed unaccompanied for a few weeks' stay in London. It was an ordinary business trip.

The Mrs. Stewart S. Mason, mentioned as among the Boston people as a passenger, proves to be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsey of 225 Bay State Road. She was married to Stewart Southam Mason, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wilberforce Mason of Mansor House, Sproughton, Ipswich, England, in Emmanuel Church, this city, on April 21. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were on their wedding trip, bound for Mr. Mason's parents' home in Ipswich, where they were to make a visit before taking up their permeanet residence at Riverdale, Wodbridge, Suffolk.

Richard R. Freeman, Jr., is a Harvard graduate and son of R. R. Freeman of Wollaston, one of the most prominent Massachusetts golfers. He was on his way to Siberia to work as a mining engineer.

J. Harvey Page, booked from Boston, is Vice President of the Mark Cross Company and is in charge of the manufacturing end of the business in England. Heoften comes to the United States and visits in Cambridge. He married Miss Cora Powers of Cambridge and is about forty years old.

Miss Elizabeth Seccombe and Percy Seccombe are children of the late Captain W. S. Seccombe, formerly of the Cunard liner Cephalonia, and Mrs. Seccombe. They formerly made their home in thbe suburbs of Boston, but for some time have lived at Peterboro, N. H. The children are aboue seventeen years ald and went abroad to visit their old home in England.

Lothrop Withington is an uncle of Paul and Lothrop Withington, former Harvard football and crew men. Althouh he claims Boston as his home, he has spent many yeaers in Londan, and was on his way back when theship was torpedoed. He is known internationally as an expert on genealogy.

E. B. Bowen of Boston, whose name appeared in the list of saloon passengers, did not sail.

Miss Pope of Hartford a Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7.—Three persons from Hartford or its suburbs were aboard the Lusitania. No news has been received here concerning any of them, and the only answer that a message of inquiry to the State Department at Washington brought was a confirmation of the report that the vessel had been sunk and that the passengers were thought to have been saved. The passongers are Miss Theodate Pope and Proffessor Edwin W. Friend, both of Farmington, and Patrick J. McLoughlin of this city.

Miss Pope is one of the best-known women in Connecticut. She is a daughter of the late Alfred Pope, and is a landscape artist and architect of considerable reputation. She designed the buildings and grounds of the Westover School at Middlebury and many Connecticut estates. She has been an ardent suffragist and a progressive, and, being a woman of wealth, contributed largely to the Progressive Party funds in the last Presidential campaign. She is deeply interested in the study of psychic phenomena, and her trip to Europe was partly connected with this interest. She was to be a guest of Sir Oliver Lodge in England, and intended to study war conditions in Belgium.

Professor Friend is a Secretary of the Society for Psychic Research, with headquarters in New York, and a recognized authority on psychic phenomena, about which he has written much. His trip to Europe was with the view of getting data on certain psychic demonstrations in England. He was formerly a professor in a Western college, but has been living for the past year on the Pope estate in Farmington.

McLoughlin was formerly a waiter in a Hartford hotel. He has a wife and four children in Ireland, and was on his way to join them.

Montclair Travelers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bruno of this town, who were passengers on the Lusitania, live at 123 Elm Street. Mr. Bruno, who is said to be an English subject, is a marine insurance agent. He recently returned from a trip to England. The couple have two sons, Frank Bruno of Montclair and Henry A. Brune, Jr., an advertising man on a newspaper in Greenwich, Conn. The home of the Brunos on Elm Street is closed today, Mr. and Mrs. Bruno are members of the First Baptist Church in this town.

Passengers from Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—Trentonians on the Lusitania were: A. R. Foley, 713 Hamilton Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fox, 324 Cleveland Avenue; Mrs. M. Barker and Miss W. Barker, Atlantic Avenue; Mrs. E. J. Brammer and Miss E. Brammer, 5 Charlotte Avenue, and John H. Reed, Genesee Street.

Baltimore Students Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—C. Harwood Knight and his sister, Miss Elaine Knight, of Baltimore, passengers on the Lusitania, were on their way to Paris, where Mr. Knight expected to resume his study of the piano. For four years they have been in Paris, where they have an apartment, but returned to their old home here on the outbreak of war.

Henry B. Sonneborn, is in the coal business here and has interests in Paris, where he has made his home for three years. He is a son of Mrs. Wilhelmina Sonneborn, of Baltimore, who is very ill, and his sisters say that the strain has been sever eupon her nerves since the first report came that the Lusitania might be torpedoed. We was accompanied by Leo Schaarbecker of Peoria, Ill.

Captain Emerson, father of Mrs. Vanderbilt, called her by telephone at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, this afternoon and while Mrs. Vanderibilt said she had assurances that her husband was safe she was nervous, and prevailed upon her father to come to her at once. Captain Emreson left for New York on the 5 o'clock train.

Pittsburghers After Contracts.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—According to steamship agents here, twenty persons from the Pittsburgh district had booked passage on the Lusitania. In the number were eight first cabin, nine second cabin, and three third cabin passengers.

C. O. Andrews, manager of the J. J. McCormick Agency, said he was not at liberty to give the names of some of the first-cabin passengers, as he had promised to withhold their names. He said, however, that among them were several prominent steel and iron manufacturers bound for Europe to close contracts.

Among the second and third cabin passengers from Pittsburgh on board the liner were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brownlie, Miss Margaret S. Killy, Mrs. Margaret A. Anderson, Francis J. Lucas, Michael Ward, Charles D. Martin, Mrs. Jeannette Moses, and Miss Winifred Kilawee.

Going from Cincinnati to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7.—Among the passengers on the Lusitania were Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Shields, 3,406 Burnet Avenue, Avondale. Mr. Shields is in the liquor business at 119 and 121 East Pearl Street. Mr. and Mrs. Shields meant to sail from New York on May 8, but, according to a letter received by relatives, they decided to sail on the Lusitania and go from London to Paris, where Mr. Shields had important business.

Another Cincinnatian on board the Lusitania was Ralph Abercrombie, 21, a Scotchman, who was employed in the local freight office of the B. & O. S. W. R. R. Abercrombie quit work in Cincinnati about two weeks ago, informing his office friends that he had determined to return to England to enter the army.

Chicagoans on Last Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Piamondon of 1,344 Astor

Continued on Page 6.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Today Opens the Straw Hat Season

we show a stock comprehensive in assortment of styles, straws and the various braids of straw, and all sizes in all styles

We are proud of the Hats we have received from Cinelli & Sons of Italy, and from Blum & Koch and Balch, Price & Company of America.

Sennit or Split Straws, $2, $3, $4 and $5
Mackinaw and Milan Straws, $3, $4 and $5
Leghorns; (they give promise of being the most popular Soft Straw Hats,) **$3, $4 and $5**
Panama Hats from $5 upward

Special today
Men's Canes at 68c

A score of different woods. Sterling silver trimmed. Made up in the latest styles. There is not a cane in the entire lot of 1300 that is not a wonderful value at 68c.

Boys' Canes, 44c

Just like the men's canes, above, but Boys' sizes.

A sale today of
Men's Belts
very special at 95c

Sterling silver buckle, hand-engraved or plain, with place for monogram. Belts one inch wide, buckles 1¾ inches. Very remarkable value.

Jewelry Department.

The "Bogey" Sport Shirt

Exclusive with Saks & Company

Last year we introduced the "Bogey" Shirt. It was an instant success. This we took as an obligation to do still better. How our efforts succeeded you will surmise from a glance at the illustration, but, better, come to the Store and *see*.

Collar is convertible into the regulation soft collar

"Bogey" Shirts in blazer stripes, with white collar and cuffs, or white collar and sleeves; all-white Oxford cloth with athletic crotch attachment; also white with coin dots and white collar and cuffs (as illustrated).	**$1.75**
"Bogey" Shirts of all-white Oxford cloth	**$1.50**
"Bogey" Shirts of Oxford cloth, white or khaki color	**$1.00**

A very special sale for today
1000 Men's High-grade Union Suits
remarkable at $1.10 a garment

All-white sheer Panama cloth, fine white-striped Madras, pure Irish linen, white silk-striped mercerized pongee, silk-and-cotton fabric and silk-striped pongee.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, 75c
1560 of them at a remarkable price

Fine white checked lawn, striped Madras, "airy-knit" fabric, crepe, and nainsook; also genuine white soisette. Fancy colored striped pongee cloth.

A clearance of Men's Gloves at 55c

Broken lines of glace suede silk and chamois lisle. Very special value.

Kayser's Silk Gloves, for Men, at $1.00

Gray, with self-color or black embroidered backs.

A very special offering for today only
Men's Silk-thread Half Hose, 6 for $1.55
our regular stock price is 35c a pair

Summer weight, seamless, double sole and toe, high spliced, in all the most desired colors and white, tan or black. All sizes. HALF-DOZENS ONLY.

Exceptional value, today,
Pajamas, special at $1.00

Fine quality crepes, fancy trimming and neat feather stitching. Also fine Toga cloth, highly mercerized, in blue, tan, gray, or white, and various woven stripes.

Silk-and-cotton Pajamas very special at $2.15

Blue, white, helio, pongee color. Trimmed with double silk loops, extra fine buttons, and finely tailored.

An important special, today,
Men's Neckwear at 29c

Exceptionally well made, over the same models as our regular 50c Scarfs. A very remarkable price concession for one day's selling, only.

Men's Neckwear at 55c
Exceptional value

Crepes, grenadines, foulards, stripes and brochet figures. Made with the famous Saks service band.

LOST SHIP HAD HELD THE TITLE OF QUEEN OF THE SEAS

GOOD ADVICE

One of our clients who has for many years purchased our securities, writes:—

"I have been talking to a friend about your Company, as I consider your Guaranteed Mortgages the best investment for a woman who is alone, and could I dispose of my stocks and bonds without serious loss every cent should go into your 'Guaranteed Mortgages.'"

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

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HARPS

The perfect mechanical construction.
The absolute correctness of scale.
The unlimited guarantee.
The warrant to withstand climatic changes and the artistic beauty of

Lyon & Healy Harps

place them on a pedestal of their own.

Their QUALITY of tone
Their VOLUME of tone
Their PURITY of tone
is indorsed by the greatest living artists.

HARP PLAYING

is a very lucrative profession for young women.

A young harpist soon finds herself in demand as a soloist in Concerts and in Churches, and also as an accompanist.

The harp is easier to learn than either the violin or the piano.

A splendid assortment of

Second Hand Harps
Harps for Rent
Harps Repaired

Catalogue free for the asking.
Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan.
Prices range from $75 to $1,500.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

BLOOMINGDALES'

"Courtly" HOSE

WE chose the name "Courtly" because it seemed to us so suggestive of the delicate silken beauty of the hose.

"Courtly" Hose are of pure thread silk in all colors. In spite of their daintiness, they are woven to wear long and well. The "Courtly" habit is, indeed, an excellent hose habit. 79c.

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Keep baby's skin well by using Resinol Soap

The regular use of Resinol Soap is usually enough to prevent those distressing rashes and chafings to which most babies are subject. This is so, first, because Resinol Soap is absolutely pure and free from harsh alkali, and second, because it contains the Resinol medication, on which so many physicians rely for the treatment of skin troubles.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

"SPANISH IN A WEEK"
By T. S. ROMERO

Is the best text-book to the great language of Latin-America. Embodying a new method, scientific, exact, comprehensive. This book contains the elements of the language, with sufficient vocabulary to obtain a working knowledge of Spanish. Every word phonetically pronounced. Contains commercial information in Spanish and English of all Latin-America. Sent postpaid, cardboard, 50c.; cloth, 75c. Send this advertisement with your name and 50 cents in stamps; we will do the rest. ROMERO'S Spanish School, 203 W. 108th

OUT-OF-TOWN PASSENGERS ON SHIP

Continued from Page 5.

Street were among those on the Lusitania. Mr. Plamondon is President of the Plamondon Manufacturing Company, makers of machinery. Both are prominent in society. Mr. Plamondon belongs to the Chicago Athletic, Union League and South Shore Country Clubs, and Mrs. Plamondon to the Woman's Athletic. Their daughters are Mrs. John Henry Smith of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Allen B. Ripley, and Miss Marie Plamondon; the sons, Charles A. Plamondon, Jr., and Harold M. Plamondon.

"Father had to go to England on business," said Miss Marie Plamondon this evening. "He thought the ocean was safe from submarines, but mother, who was staying with my sister at Newark, wouldn't let him go alone. She joined him at New York and sailed with him.

"They were going to London, thence to Dublin, to consult about father's business, and then to Manchester, where he was to direct the opening of work on a large malt house. They expected to return to America in a month. On the boat with them was Mrs. Faber, wife of the leading man in "The White Feather" Company, now at the Princess Theatre here."

Mrs. Faber is known on the English stage as Winifred Arthur Jones. She is a daughter of Henry Arthur Jones, the noted British playwright, and has appeared in many of her father's plays.

Mrs. Catherine E. Willey is the mother of Mrs. Robert J. Thorne of Lake Forest, Ill., wife of the Vice President of Montgomery, Ward & Co. She has lived at the Continental Hotel, Paris, for the last six years, and comes to Chicago each year to visit her daughter. She left Chicago on Wednesday, April 28, for France, where she planned to enter the Red Cross service.

Miss Agnes Crosbie, 24 years old, is a member of the family of Ainslie J. Bell of Wilmette, Ill. "Miss Crosbie was on her way to Scotland for a visit with relatives," said Mr. Bell. "I have made every effort to get into touch with her, but, from the communications I have received from the Cunard Company officials, I am inclined to believe she is safe."

William Mounsey, 4,420 Laporte Avenue, with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lunn, were passengers on the Lusitania. They were en route to Liverpool to reclaim Mrs. Mounsey, who was reported lost on the Empress of Ireland a year ago, but who, it was said, had been traced recently to a sanitarium in Liverpool where she is in an enfeebled mental condition.

"Father had no premonition that anything would go wrong on this trip," declared William Mounsey, Jr., today. "He was so overjoyed at the prospect, faint as it was, that mother was to be rescued from the dead that he had not a moment's thought that a fate like hers would be also his.

"We have heard nothing. We are waiting anxiously for news."

Montague T. Grant, 1,412 Hyde Park Boulevard, accompanied by his wife, was on his way to Liverpool to visit three sisters whom he had not seen for many years. He is traveling salesman for the American Can Company.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bartlett, the latter a sister-in-law of Alfred S. Austrian, a well known Chicago attorney and member of the firm of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, were returning to London after a visit to Chicago. Mrs. Austrian and Mrs. Bartlett are sisters.

Mrs. G. Marks and her daughter were returning to their home near Bristol, England, after a visit of one year with her sons, Gilbert and Joseph Marks of 1,008 Montrose Avenue. Mr. Marks, who accompanied his wife and daughter to Chicago, returned to England last December. Mr. Marks has not received any direct cabled word from his mother

Going to Report on Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 7.—W. Broderick Cloete, who booked passage on the Lusitania from this city, made his business headquarters in San Antonio. He left for the East about two weeks ago, having come to this side in December last on the Lusitania. Mr. Cloete is a member of a London firm that has extensive holdings in the Mexican Republic in the way of mining properties and some plantations in the agricultural districts. Business in connection with these interests brought him to San Antonio, and he made several trips into the republic in recent months. He was on his way back to London to report on the Mexican situation. His home is on the outskirts of London, and it was his plan to speid the Summer there.

Among others on the Lusitania known in San Antonio was Federico G. Padilla, Mexican Consul General at Liverpool. He was on his way to Liverpool to take up his duties there in behalf of the Convention Government of the Republic. He is a brother of Fernando L. Padilla, who holds a similar office in San Antonio.

Two Aboard from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Blish Thompson of Seymour, who were the only known Indiana people on the Lusitania, were on a business trip. Mr. Thompson is Secretary and Sales Manager of the Blish Milling Company of Seymour, and one of the primary objects of his trip was to see the firm's London agents in regard to a large contract of flour for a Holland company. Mrs. Thompson was formerly Miss Maude Robinson of Long Branch, N. J., a member of the "Prince of Pilsen" Company before her marriage in 1904.

Returning from Cotton Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—John W. McConnell, a passenger on the Lusitania, left Memphis on April 28 on his way home to Manchester, England. Mr. McConnell had been here making an inspection tour for the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, a Manchester company, of which he is Vice President. Mr. McConnell is extensively interested in delta farm lands, and just before he left here had returned from Mississippi.

Mr. McConnell, according to local friends, is married and about 56 years of age, but has no children. His wife is at present at the family home, Knocknolain Castle, in Scotland. He is known in England as an influential baker.

H. K. Harrison, 37 years old, 5,826 Erie Street, Austin, sailed on the Lusitania for a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, at Castletown, in the Isle of Man. Mr. Harrison came to Chicago twenty years ago, and this was to be his first visit to his parents in seven years. He lived here with his sister and brother and was unmarried.

C. T. Jeffrey is an automobile manufacturer at Kenosha, Wis., and is well known to the automobile trade in this city, New York, and the East generally.

Miss Nellie Huston is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Huston of 7,225 Evans Avenue. She had spent eleven months in Chicago visiting her relatives. She was on her way to her home in Wallassey, England.

Miss Mary Nicol came from Scotland nine months ago to visit her sisters, Mrs. J. W. Young of 7,337 South Racine Avenue and Mrs. William McClelland of 7,331 South Racine Avenue. She was on her way to her old home in Scotland.

Harlan K. Bolton, Jr., is the son of Harlan K. Bolton, 1,411 North State Street. Mr. Bolton lived at the Blackstone Hotel when in Chicago.

One Chicagoan on the Lusitania was Patrick Callan of 3,028 West Taylor Street. Recently he received a letter from his aged father in Ireland, who is reputed to be wealthy, in which he urged his son, who is to inherit his property, to come to Ireland and help him get the affairs of the estate in order. "Father sailed on the Lusitania after receiving the letter," said Katherine Callan. "It was his intention to remain in Ireland for several months, when mother was to join him there."

Mrs. James Murray, 6,853 South Green Street, and her baby son, Walter, were on their way back to Castlegate, Lanark, Scotland, to visit her mother and let the neighbors in her natal town see her son. She had not been back for eight years.

Mrs. Charles Young, also of 6,853 South Green Street, was traveling with Mrs. Murray. They occupy a house together and Mrs. Young was also of Scotch birth. Their husbands are employes of the Chicago City railways Company.

A. Gadsden, who gave his address as 18 East Madison Street, was a chauffeur in the employ of F. J. Mackey, a wealthy man who had no definite home, living in Europe and America, lately in California. Gadsden lived in England.

PRESS CALLS SINKING OF LUSITANIA MURDER

Editorials in New York Newspapers Agree Torpedoing Was Crime Against Civilization.

Editorial opinions in New York newspapers this morning regarding the torpedoing of the Lusitania by the Germans were as follows:

The Slaughter of Neutrals and Non-Combatants.

From The Herald.

The civilized world stands appalled at the torpedoing of the Lusitania, with the terrible loss of life—non-combatants, many of them citizens of neutral countries.

If ever wholesale murder was premeditated this slaughter on the high seas was. By official proclamation of an intention to disregard all rules of blockade and all international law, Germany declared that her submarines would sink every ship that sought to enter or leave the ports of the United Kingdom and of France. By official advertisement signed by the Imperial German Embassy at Washington all passengers were warned not to take passage on British ships from the United States for England. By letter and telegram passengers were warned not to go by the Lusitania. The ship had been marked for slaughter. The warnings were disregarded, but she was doomed from the minute she passed out of the three-mile limit.

There may be a thouand dead, there may be fifteen hundred. The extent of the disaster matters little in an international sense. One American life lost makes another case against Germany similar to that of the Gulflight. But undoubtedly hundreds of Americans have been sent swirling to eternity by the German pirates.

Henceforth is international anarchy to be the controlling factor in marine warfare? Henceforth is piracy on the high seas to be recognized and go unprotested and unpunished? Henceforth is the wanton murder of neutrals and non-combatant passengers to be treated as regretable incidents and go at that?

It is for the neutral countries, and above all for the United States, to answer these questions. It is a time of gravity in American history unmatched since the Civil War.

This cold-blooded, premeditated outrage on colossal scale will cause such a blinding white light of indignation throughout the neutral portion of the world, unhappily growing smaller and smaller, that there can not conceivably be in Washington any thought of turning back from the note to Germany, sent Feb. 10.

In the note the United States informed Germany that it viewed the possibilities with great concern and requested Germany to consider the critical situation which might arise were the German naval forces in carrying out the policy foreshadowed to destroy any merchant vessels of the nation or cause the death of American citizens.

"Or cause the death of American citizens!"

Again in this communication the State Department informs the German Government that if German commanders should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights.

"Or the lives of American citizens!"

The Lusitania was a British ship, but this fact does not mitigate the crime of the Kaiser's navy against this republic in killing peaceful American passengers. Nor does the fact that warnings were given mitigate the crime; it rather increases its enormity. Americans had the right to go by any steamship they chose. They had the right to protection by this Government. No government can long last that does not protect its own citizens.

The grave crisis which was precipitated by the torpedoing of the Gulflight grows greater each hour as the tidings from Queenstown swell the list of the dead.

Calls It Unqualified Piracy.

(From The Journal of Commerce.)

The attack on the Lusitania was not war, it was simply attempted murder on a scale deliberately intended to inspire general consternation and fear; it was not the work of the naval force of a power bound by the conventions of law and humanity, it was plain and unqualified piracy.

The fact that it forms the climax of a long series of minor outrages, some of them from the neutral point of view still more lawless, merely increases the difficulty of the problem it presents. For Germany has made it sufficiently plain that she has merely contempt for the opinion of the rest of mankind when it runs counter to the dictates of her policy of savage reprisal. Clearly, nothing but the exercise of superior force can teach Germany to respect conventions heretofore sanctioned by the laws of nations, and with any protest of ours on this or other cases of German naval outrage, must arise the question of how much force we hold in reserve.

One thing may be accepted as certain: the American temper will not indefinitely endure these intentional outrages.

The Sinking of the Lusitania.

From The World.

Morally, the sinking of the Lusitania was no worse than the sinking of the Falaba.

In each case a passenger ship carrying neutrals and non-combatants was destroyed by a German submarine, and hundreds of helpless men, women, and children left to float or drown, as luck decreed. The destruction of the Lusitania makes a more dramatic appeal to the human imagination than did the destruction of the Falaba, but both were crimes against civilization in equal degree.

It is o fault of the German Government that anybody escaped from either ship. It is no fault of the German Government that every American on board the Lusitania is not lying at the bottom of the sea.

The German authorities claim in extenuation that fair warning was given to Americans by the German Embassy at Washington that the Lusitania was to be torpedoed. The fact that A formally announces his intention to murder B at 3 o'clock tomorow afternoon does not make the subsequent murder of B an innocent or a justifiable act.

What Germany expects to gain by her policy is something we cannot guess. What advantage will it be to her to be left without a friend or a well-wisher in the world? The war cannot last forever. Peace will eventually come, if only through exhaustion. What will be the attitude of the other nations toward Germany when the conflict is finished? How many decades must pass before Germany can live down the criminal record that she is writing for herself in the annals of history?

It has often happened that men in their desperation have become outlaws. But we recall no other instance in which a great nation has deliberately elected to become an outlaw. That is the tragedy of the insensate policy that the German Government is pursuing, and eventually the German people will pay a staggering price for their Government's folly. If the world is again to be ruled by barbarism, let it be a barbarism that does not masquerade as Kultur. Civilization might better perish than to survive on the terms that Germany offers to mankind.

After Effects.

From The Press.

Aside and apart from the question of the legal right of the von Tirpitz Admiralty to destroy the Lusitania or any British vessel that is hauled down but cannot be carried off as a prize, it is well worth considering whether such a shock to the world, as well as provocation to the Allies, will in the end work more to the advantage of the Germans or of their foes.

Grant that with every possible care taken to spare noncombatant life, there was nothing for the submarine to do but to destroy the huge transatlantic liner, since there was no way to get her into a German port, it is not at all sure that the results will justify the daring of the undertaking and the success of its fulfillment.

The British race, like the Germans, is never terrorized by anything. The loss of the Lusitania is the loss of a ship; little ships and big ships the English lose through the generations in war and in peace without dismay or even excitement. They do get from such mishaps a more stubborn purpose and a stouter grip at their work.

Then there is the very probable effect upon Italy. She is more likely to be swept into this war by events which appear for the moment to make against the Allies than by events which appear to make for them. On an easy job in the war, Italy could not, after it was over, ask a great deal of reward. On what at least seemed a hard one, she would be entitled to and would receive a large prize. And it must be evident to any thoughtful consideration that, whether she goes in or whether she stays out of the war, Italy in the long run has scarcely less than France to fear from the triumph of the Teutonic alliance, ready to edge her into the sea.

As Americans.

From The Tribune.

For every American citizen one fact will stand out clear and beyond all else this morning. In defiance, not alone of every principle of international law, but of every dictate of common humanity, American men, women, and children, citizens of this neutral nation, have been exposed to death, have, perhaps, been actually murdered by German war craft.

For this murder there is no justification outside of that law of necessity paraded by the German Chancellor in the opening hours, when the first German regiments rushed through Belgium to consecrate at Louvain the work of German kultur. The passengers, the American citizens, who embarked upon the Lusitania were protected by every rule and precedent of international law. They journeyed to an unblockaded port, and, thus journeying, were entitled to the protection supplied by the rules of civilized warfare.

The vessel on which they sailed was a fair prize for German warships. German sea power was entitled to capture the Lusitania if it could, to sink her if necessity compelled, but not until every non-combatant was taken from her decks, not until the safety of every life had been assured.

From this tragedy we shall now turn to Washington. More than a century ago, when this nation was weak and its people lacking in all the resources of a great power, it made answer to the pirates of the Barbary Coast, who asserted a prerogative less intolerable than that which is now asserted in Berlin and executed upon the high seas.

No voice will be raised, no effort will be made, to force the hand, to hasten the action of the President of the United States. But neither he nor any other official in our Government can mistake the temper in which their fellow-citizens will wait. They will wait with the casualty list in their hands. They will wait, fortified each day and each hour by new evidence and fresh details of the manner in which Americans, American women and children, have been exposed to death by German submarines. The nation which remembered the sailors of the Maine will not forget the civilians of the Lusitania!

Calls It Unqualified Piracy.

From The Journal of Commerce.

The attack on the Lusitania was not war, i twas simply attempted murder on a scale deliberately intended to inspire general consternation and fear; it was not the work of the naval force of a power bound by the conventions of law and humanity, it was plain and unqualified piracy.

The fact hat it forms the climax of a long series of minor outrages, some of them from the neutral point of view still more lawless, merely increases the difficulty of the problem it presents. For Germany has made it sufficiently plain that she has merely contempt for the opinion of the rest of mankind when it runs counter to the dictates of her policy of savage reprisal. Clearly, nothing but the exercise of superior force can teach Germany to respect conventions heretofore sanctioned by the laws of nations, and with any protest of ours on this or other cases of German naval outrage must arise the question of how much force we hold in reserve.

One thing may be accepted as certain—the American temper will not indefinitely endure these intentional outrages.

Premeditated and Dastardly.

From The Sun.

It is proper to keep clearly in mind the fact that the undersea attack on the Lusitania is of less importance to us, as an event involving international relations, than the recent sinking of the Falaba; that is, if it shall happily prove true that all the American passengers who sailed a week ago today on the great Cunarder escaped with their lives. If, on the contrary, any American citizen died in consequence of the torpedoing of the Lusitania the incident is in the class with the Falaba and technically possesses neither more nor less significance than that affair.

Yet when all this has been said the fact remains that no episode of the war has startled and aroused public opinion in this country in greater degree. The moral and intellectual effect is bound to be tremendous beyond measurement. The size, speed, and renown of the vessel, the general interest in her movements and fate, the elaborately advertised warning published a week ago by the German Embassy, coincidentally with the Lusitania's last departure from the port of which she was the pride and favorite, combine to intensify the horror with which American opinion regards this German innovation on accepted methods of warfare at sea. That it was premeditated we know; that it was reckless of innocent non-combatant lives we are sure; and "dastardly" is the word on millions of American lips this morning.

PRESS COMMENTS CONFLICT.

Divergent Views of the Sinking of the Lusitania.

Newspapers in various cities of the United States express conflicting editorial opinions of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. While some consider the attack as a hostile act on the part of Germany against Americans, others take the view that the sinking of the Cunarder is a natural and justifiable consequence of warfare. Following are some of the press comments:

Dangerous Possibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—The Record says editorially:

German submarine warfare has claimed its first big victim from Great Britain's merchant marine.

For Americans the important fact is that there were a large number of American passengers aboard, and that a number have lost their lives as a result of the torpedoing of the ship. And this possibility at once raises the question of the meaning which this country may be called on to give to the President's well-known words about "a strict accountability" for the loss of American lives.

It is true that these Americans were aboard an enemy's ship, but even neutral passengers aboard an enemy's merchant ships have rights under the laws of nations which cannot yield to the supposed exigencies of submarine warfare. And among these rights is that of a reasonable regard for their lives and safety. The situation is full of dangerous possibilities.

Tendency to Involve Us.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 7.—The Oregonian will say editorially tomorrow:

By sinking the Lusitania the Germans have shown their determination to destroy the commerce of Great Britain with neutral countries by any means and at all risks. The loss of many lives, even if neutrals, appears to be a matter of no consequence to them; or, if it is of consequence, they take the hazard.

Until all the facts are known it cannot be stated how gravely, in this instance, the rights of neutrals and the dictates of a common humanity have been outraged. But this latest event, which nearly concerns us, is an evidence of the war's tendency to involve us, strive as we may to avoid being drawn into it. In this respect we are in the same position as other neutrals, for the Germans in their war on British commerce have made war on the ships of Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. One would suppose that Germany had enemies enough to satisfy her, but she seems not to care how many are added in striking at those she already has.

Challenged Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich, May 7.—The Free Press will say editorially tomorrow:

The sinking of the Lusitania was the fruition of a scheme by the German Navy Department so carefully thought out and perfected that those privy to it were certain nothing could cause its miscarriage. They did not attempt to surround their enterprise with secrecy; they advertised it in advance, practically challenging Great Britain to prevent them from carrying out their program.

Knowledge of the scheme extended to Ambassador von Bernstorff in Washington, and caused him to insert an extraordinary notice in the Eastern papers warning neutrals from taking passage in vessels of the Allies going through the war zone. The same knowledge was the property of the underlings of the Embassy, and inspired an explanation that the Bernstorff warning was by way of easing the German conscience for anything that might happen.

Nothing has happened in the North Sea zone that has demonstrated more clearly the fact that the British no longer rule in their home waters. They have lost control of the seas where control is most vital to their interests. We may assume that it was chiefly to prove this in a striging way that the Germans destroyed the Cunarder. For as a practical war measure the sinking of the Lusitania was less important than the destruction of a food vessel would have been.

Germany's Policy "Piracy."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger will say editorially tomorrow:

The utter recklessness of the German submarine campaign against merchantmen, belligerent or neutral, reaches its appalling climax in the reported sinking of the Lusitania.

That, under the circumstances, all fraught with special honor, the lives were saved, is fortunate for Germany. If scores or hundreds of passengers, American as well as English, had been drowned, the cry for vengeance would have drowned out every voice in favor of negotiation or delay. The mere contemplation of such a contingency is staggering. There has been nothing like it before. One of the consequences of this war ought to be that nothing like it can ever happen again. Unless civilization is to relapse into barbarism, helpless non-combatants must not be exposed in such a fashion to the worst calamities of war.

Only one word characterizes adequately the policy of Germany in this matter. That word is piracy. There is no shadow of excuse for it in military necessity.

Lesson for United States.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—The Chronicle will say editorially tomorrow:

With the torpedoing of the Lusitania Germany scores her largest individual triumph in the war on British commerce. * * * Up till a few days ago British officials were boasting of the fact that the submarine blockade had not proved an effective bar to commerce, and expressed such confidence in the ability of large and swift vessels to elude under-water craft that it was announced the Mauretania would resume her regular transatlantic sailings.

The largest lesson of the Lusitania is one for the United States, and it is the reiterated truth that for defense purposes the dreadnought is junk. * * * Submarines and more submarines must be the keynote of American naval construction. * * *

The question as to whether there were American citizens on board the Lusitania does not call for discussion in this connection. Our people have had ample warning, and should know that when they step aboard a British ship they are consigning themselves to the protection of a nation which at present can offer very little security for those at sea.

"Brute Force" Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—The Republic tomorrow morning will say editorially:

The edifice of international law, that fabric reared by the efforts of statesmen through the centuries of war and peace, lies in ruins.

For the moment there is no law of nations. Brute force rules.

The edifice of international law will be re-erected; new sanctions will be provided; the excesses of the very madness of world strife will be reprobated by the common conscience of the race. The more inexcusable the outrages of the present hour, the surer the reaction and the securer the feet of those who will follow the ways of peace in centuries yet unborn.

"Germany Must Have Gone Mad."

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 7.—Discussing editorially the sinking of the Lusitania, The Times-Dispatch tomorrow will say:

Germany surely must have gone mad. The torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania, although it was well known to German authorities that there were many Americans aboard the ill-fated Cunard liner, evince a reckless disregard of the opinions of the world in general and of this country in particular—a determination to win by any methods and at any cost—only compatible with the assumption that blood lust has toppled reason from its throne.

Through centuries of incessant struggle, in the ascent of the race from savagery, civilization has wrung from war certain guarantees of the sanctity of human life. These guarantees are expressed in the code that enlightened nations recognize. They affect neutrals even more intimately than they do belligerents, nor can any belligerent, by its mere ipse dixit, destroy the neutral's privileges and rights.

When a man fires a revolver into a crowd, the law presumes he must have intended the natural consequences of his action. Germany so designed the bolt, and it is that design that fills the American heart with loathing and bitter resentment. It is for that intent that Germany must answer.

Shows the World Chaotic.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—Under the heading "The Two Ships," The Star will say editorially tomorrow:

Between peace and war there is the difference between the loss of the Titanic and the destruction of the Lusitania.

The whole world expressed horror and sympathy at the sinking of the Titanic. The normal universal brotherhood found expression then. The normal good that is in humanity showed itself then.

The destruction of the Lusitania shows the world chaotic; its normal human sentiments twisted by passion and by fatal, or fateful, influences. War is hell. It is organized murder. It is the frowning Providence, made the deliberate choice of man.

Calls the Situation Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—The Baltimore Sun will say tomorrow:

We refrain from expressing any opinion in such a serious hour as this as to the effect which the sinking of the Lusitania will have on our relations with Germany. The situation is too critical for passionate or vehement outcry. Whether any American lives were lost or not, we have arrived at a stage where we must have a clear understanding with Germany as to the future. We cannot allow American lives to be endangered in a species of warfare without precedent among civilized nations, and which is a distinct return to the most brutal practices of barbarism. Our Government will know how to deal with this case, and it will not need any urging from the press to do its full duty. We can safely leave it in the hands of the President, who fears God but does not fear man, and who will preserve the peace as long as it is humanly possible to do so.

One thing should not be forgotten in considering this latest German "triumph." It strikes a far more dangerous blow at Germany than at Great Britain. Americans may be deterred from traveling in British ships, but the sinking of the Lusitania will have absolutely no effect on the fortunes of the war. It will increase British ardor and stimulate British recruiting a hundred fold, and it will show the people of the allied countries that they have nothing to hope from German generosity or mercy in case of German success. The effect on the sentiment of the neutral countries will be to still further intensify anti-German feeling.

People Showing the Strain.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 7.—Under the heading "Tempting a Peaceful People" The State tomorrow will say:

The President, facing for his country an international problem of constantly and rapidly growing gravity, may rest assured that he will have the resolute support of his people in whatever steps he may think it wise and honorable to take. The people of South Carolina, to the last able-bodied man, would serve their country at his call.

That the temper of the people is showing signs of strain under the repetition of news reports of attacks on American vessels or other ships bearing American passengers is everywhere evident.

Effect on the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 7.—The Times Picayune tomorrow will say, editorially:

This newest war development brings the American Government face to face with something closely resembling a crisis. If the word had come instead that all were lost we have only to recall what followed the sinking of the Maine in Havana Harbor to gain some idea of the probable effect of such tidings upon the American population. * * * Another attack under like conditions might easily result in a sacrifice of American lives heavy enough to provoke a popular indignation that would sweep the most peacefully disposed Administration off its feet.

Yesterday's efficient rescue should give the President time and opportunity to form his measures without undue pressure from his people. The American majority, we think, will be content to await their Government's action. That the situation will have to be met firmly and with reasonable promptitude seems certain.

LINER'S LOSS FAILS TO HALT SAILINGS

Transylvania, with 879 Passengers, Departs for England After News Is Received.

After news had been received yesterday of the torpedoing of the Lusitania, twelve of those who had booked as passengers on the Transylvania canceled their bookings. Among these were Mackay Edgar of London, E. Larsen of London, J. C. Isbahl of this city, Miss C. M. Roberts of Montreal, William Sutherland of Chicago, R. T. Vanderbilt, an actor of this city; Miss Alda Smith of Montreal, Miss M. Adams of this city, A. Sibigny of Montclair, Miss Rowell Bate and E. Bate of this city.

Captain John Black of the Transylvania, who was for several months on the converted British cruiser Columbia, said before he left he believed his experience in cruising with the Columbia through waters in which submarines were stationed and his knowledge of the methods of fighting off submarines would enable him to take his ship through safely in case of a submarine attack.

"Do you expect to fly the American flag when you reach the war zone?" he was asked.

"No, Sir. I'll take my ship to port with the flag of England flying or none at all," he replied.

All precautions, however, Captain Black said, would be observed when the Transylvania reached the war zone.

Of the Transylvania's 879 passengers, 117 were in the first cabins, 310 in the second, and 452 in the steerage. Almost half the passengers were from Canada, it was said. There was little nervousness apparent among the passengers, all of whom had heard of the Lusitania's fate. The twelve last-minute cancellations, it was said, were not an unusual number. Four of those who canceled passage, officials said, did so because of illness. The reason why the others canceled was not disclosed.

Among the passengers were twenty-three nurses from the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal, going over to nurse the wounded Canadian soldiers. Four of them called up their parents in Montreal by long distance telephone and told them of the torpedoing of the Lusitania and asked if they should sail on the Transylvania and were told to put their trust in Providence and do their duty.

Sir Trevor Dawson, Managing Director of the Vickers Company, Limited, who is an ordnance expert and has been here on a mission for the British Government, sailed on the Transylvania for Liverpool with Sir Walter Raleigh. He would not express any opinion on the sinking of the Lusitania, but said that the war would be a long one. The British had plenty of ammunition for the big guns, he said, and were getting small arms ammunition from the factories in England and from this country.

The Transylvania sailed at 6 P. M. instead of 5 P. M. on account of some late cargo.

LIVERPOOL STAGGERED.

Weather Fine When the Lusitania Was Struck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Rumors about the Lusitania were prevalent two hours before confirmation, but were disbelieved. When they were confirmed the public were staggered.

The Cunard Company's first message from Land's End stated that a wireless from the liner had been received asking for help, as the vessel had a heavy list. The underwriters received the same message.

The next Cunard message stated that the liner was sunk by a submarine at 2:33 in the afternoon eight miles south by west of Kinsale Head.

The passengers, 290 saloon, 602 second-class, and 361 third. The crew totaled 665.

Subsequent messages stated that all the available vessels had gone from Queenstown to the scene for rescue work.

The liner sank thirty minutes after being torpedoed.

The Cunard's latest message from Kinsale state that twenty boats of all sorts, belonging to the Lusitania, were in vicinity where the liner was sunk, and fifteen boats were making for the spot to render assistance.

The weather was fine and the wind light.

A Cork message says 300 landed at Clonakilty. It is feared that there is heavy loss of life.

HARLEM GANGSTER KILLED.

Mollica Had Aspired to the Leadership of "Joe" Chuck's Band.

Carmino Mollica, said by the police to have been a gangster in Harlem, was shot and killed last night as he was called to the sidewalk from his coffee house at 335 East 108th Street.

After "Joe" Chuck was sent to the penitentiary for carrying a revolver a year ago, Mollica, who purchased Chuck's interest in the coffee house, had aspired to the leadership of Chuck's gang, the police say. Detectives Mancine and Fogarty of the Third Branch Detective Bureau said last night's shooting was not unexpected.

Patrolman Frank R. Siekman of the East 104th Street Station from Second Avenue saw the flash of the shot from behind a fence on the south side of 108th Street. Siekman also saw Mollica throw up his hands and drop to the ground. When he got to the place Mollica's assailant had disappeared. At the coffee house Mollica's wife said he had received a message to go to Second Avenue to meet some men.

FROHMAN SAILED TO SEE NEW PLAYS

Noted Theatrical Manager Was Eager to See Barrie's New Work, "Rosy Rapture."

WAS TO RETURN IN JULY

Planned Shorter Stay Than Usual to Get an Earlier Start for His American Season.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, sailed on the Lusitania to make his annual visit to London to see the new plays and look after his interests there. Only recently he produced a revue by Sir James Barrie, entitled "Rosy Rapture," and as this was the first work of the kind from the pen of Sir James he was anxious to see it. Upon sailing Mr. Frohman said he would return early in July, cutting his visit short in order to get his productions for the new season under way earlier than usual.

Charles Frohman was born in Sandusky, Ohio, June 17, 1860. His brother, Daniel, who is seven years his senior, came to New York in 1865, and from being a messenger for the editorial staff of The Tribune rose to the position of private Secretary to Horace Greeley. When Charles was a lad of 12, Daniel sent for him and secured for him a job as night clerk in the business office of The Tribune. He prepared in those early years for the long days of ceaseless activity that have since characterized his life, with hours of play-reading, followed by hours of rehearsing with only a few hours for sleep. Young Frohman attended school in the day time, and at night, till 4 o'clock in the morning, worked in the newspaper office. Two years later, when he joined his brother on The New York Daily Graphic, he pursued the same ardous course, working all day and selling tickets at Hooley's Theatre, Brooklyn, at night.

Frohman's Career in Chicago.

That was Mr. Frohman's entry into the theatrical business. In 1877 he went West to take charge of the Chicago Comedy Company, of which John Dillon was the star, and the following year, with William Haverly, he organized the Haverly Mastodon Minstrels, which he subsequently took to England for an engagement in London and a tour of the provinces. In the years immediately following he was associated with his brother Daniel in the management of the Madison Square Theatre, managed the tours of several of the Wallack successes, and established himself as a play broker.

It was in this last-named capacity that Mr. Frohman made his first real bid for fortune. In November, 1888, Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," was produced in the Boston Museum. In its original form the melodrama was not a success, and Mr. Frohman, who was the author's agent, suggested certain changes to Mr. Howard and secured the American rights. In its revised form "Shenandoah" was presented in the old Star Theatre by Mr. Frohman in association with Al Hayman and W. R. Hooley. Three years later the partners divided $150,000, after paying the author $50,000 in royalties.

Empire Theatre His Pride.

In recent years Mr. Frohman's activities have centred around his Empire Theatre. Here he made his most important productions and here his favorite stars have appeared. The Empire was dedicated Jan. 25, 1893, with "The Girl I Left Behind Me." During its first years Mr. Frohman conducted a stock company of great excellence in the Empire, but more recently, since the wane of the popularity of the stock company as an institution, it has been given over to the plays in which his favorite stars have appeared.

As regularly as Labor Day appears John Drew is presented in a new play in the Empire, so that the appearance of Mr. Drew in the latest things sartorial is considered as essential to the opening of a season as Labor Day itself. Then through the season follow as many of the Frohman galaxy as there is time for—Maude Adams in her Barrie répertoire, Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, Blanche Bates, William Gillette, Marie Doro, Otis Skinner and the rest. Just now there are ten of Mr. Frohman's stars appearing there in a revival of "A Celebrated Case." For this production Mr. Frohman and David Belasco, who were associated in the production of plays a quarter of a century ago, joined forces.

Produced Many Famous Plays.

His belief in the star system—there are more under the Frohman banner now than at any one time before—and his loyalty to the older school of English dramatists have been the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Frohman's career as a producer. Until recent years probably the majority of plays presented by him were by English or other foreign dramatists. All of the plays of Sir James Barrie have been produced by Mr. Frohman, and many from the pens of Henry Arthur Jones, Haddon Chambers, Arthur Wing Pinero, Hubert Henry Davies, and W. Somerset Maugham have first found their way to the stage through the Frohman study. Two of his most famous productions were plays by foreign authors—"Peter Pan," by Sir James Barrie, and "Chantecler," by Edmond Rostand.

Sice 1897 Mr. Frohman has made many productions in London, having held various playhouses in the British capital under lease during the intervening years. The Duke of York's, the Glove, Vaudeville, Prince of Wales, Comedy, and Aldwych Theatres have all been under his control at different times.

Mr. Frohman has maintained offices in London, and for some years he spent half of his time there. Since 1911, when he was taken ill with articulary rheumatism upon his return from abroad, he has spent most of his time in this country. In London he always occupied the same suite in the Savoy, overlooking the Embankment. He and Sir James Barrie have been great cronies since the production of the first Barrie play.

Noted for His Modesty.

Perhaps no New York theatre manager is as little known to his public as Charles Frohman. He has always avoided the spot-light, and it was only a few years ago that the first picture of him was published. This modesty was real, so real, in fact, that it amounted almost to a shyness. On first nights in the Frohman theatres a little man might have been observed sitting in a corner of a box resting his chin on the top of his cane and watching the performance intently.

The little man, suggestive of Napoleon in features because of the contour of his head and the close-knit, undersized body, was Charles Frohman—"C. F." as he is known among his associates, who worship him, "The Chief," as they say in London. And wherever two or three people of the theatre are gathered together, whether they be bill-posters or magnates, they will tell you that "C. F." is one of the squarest men ever identified with the show business.

Mr. Frohman has always been identified with the Syndicate group of managers, being, in fact, one of the organizers of this group, which for a number of years controlled the theatres of the country. In addition to the Empire, he leases the Lyceum from his brother Daniel, and is one of the lessees of the Knickerbocker.

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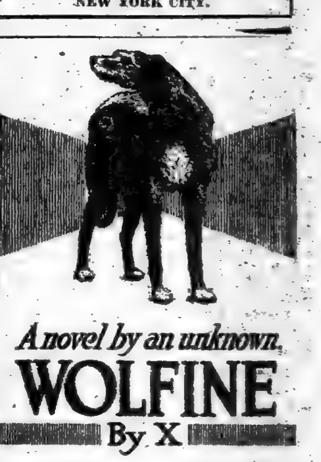

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Depended on Speed Against Submarines, but Used U. S. Flag Once When in Danger.

The sinking of the Lusitania came just seven years, seven months and twenty-three days after she was hailed Queen of the Seas upon her arrival off Sandy Hook on her maiden trip, six hours ahead of the fastest record made up to that time.

It was her great speed that was relied upon to save her from submarine attack, although in February last, on her way from Queenstown to Liverpool, fear of such attack caused her to raise the American flag, an act that roused astonishment on both sides of the ocean and resulted in a statement by the British Foreign Office justifying the use of a neutral flag under such circumstances.

Her first run to sea, when she was completed in the Summer of 1907 by the shipbuilding firm of John C. Brown & Co., at Clydebank, as England's challenge to the supremacy of the German transatlantic liners, carried her over the spot where she was torpedoed.

It was a 900-mile spin around Ireland, and the speed the Lusitania showed made all England joyful, because she promised to do what she had been built to do—to bring back to England the transatlantic record which the Germans had wrested and held for the ten years preceding.

The first four-propellered turbine steamship, which it was the delight of the English to describe as "a floating first-class hotel," the Lusitania was welcomed to New York on her first arrival by more steam whistles than had ever before disturbed the air above the lower bay.

The late J. P. Morgan went out to greet the liner on his yacht, the Corsair, while the crack steamship of the French Line, La Provence, preceded the Lusitania up the bay, by way of showing how great an advance "Big Lucy" was over the best ships of the older days.

Breaks Her Own Speed Record.

The Lusitania gained fame each year and twice managed to break her own records—once in 1908 and again in 1909. She brought to this country the first two-cent mail from England, and she was the first steamship from which a wireless message went out to the world that a dream of shipbuilders had been realized in a ship that could average over a whole day's run more than 25 knots. This great run was made on Wednesday, May 25, 1908, and the twenty-four hours average was 26 1-3 knots.

In the ship's early days a favorite device for illustrating her size was to print pictures showing the Park Row buildings, the Flatiron building, and the St. Paul building piled end on end. The Lusitania, sketched alongside the three, was just short of equalling their combined height. Another favored way of describing her size was to contrast her to the leviatnan which preceded her—the Great Eastern. Her length of 790 feet was a score of sixty-eight feet over the Great Eastern, her beam of eighty-eight feet, an increase of eight feet and her displacement of 45,000 tons, an increase over the Great Eastern of 22,300 tons. Her four screws gave an increase of 13 knots over the Great Eastern's speed of 13.

The Lusitania came sixty-seven years after the Britannia, the first Cunard steamship to cross the ocean, had attested Great Britain's supremacy in trade with the United States. At her launching 10,000 British throats sang "Rule Britannia" until they were hoarse.

From Friday, Sept. 13, 1907, the day of the Lusitania's first great triumph when she took from the North German Lloyd line the sea's speed laurels, men of the salt water on both sides of the Atlantic began to express forebodings about her. There was always present in the literature that grew up around her name, the undertone of foreboding because of the way "Friday the Thirteenth" came to be associated with her career afloat.

A Ship of Colossal Dimensions.

It was said that a third of the Lusitania's possible cabin room was sacrificed to spaciousness. Even with this sacrifice there was room for 500 first-class passengers, 550 second, 1,200 third, and a crew of 910 men, 3,160 souls in all. The cost of the Lusitania was never made public, although it was roughly estimated at $8,250,000 at the time of her launching. When she was fitted and ready for sea she was supposed to represent $10,000,000 invested.

The Lusitania's builders worked definitely, with Admiralty reports before them, based on experiments with the warship Monmouth, to get an increase of one and one-half knots over the speed of the North German Lloyd's champion of the transatlantic race course, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. To obtain this result the Cunard people installed additional furnaces and boilers to provide 52,000 square feet more heating surface than that of the crack liner of the Germans.

The double-bottom system was adhered to in the Lusitania, and doors connecting the various water-tight compartments, of which 170 were provided, were planned to be closed automatically from the bridge in a few seconds.

In the ship's hull 26,000 steel plates, many of which weighed five tons each, were used, while 4,000,000 rivets, weighing 500 tons, held them in place. There were eight decks, and everything about her was of colossal dimensions. Her rudder weight 65 tons, and the three anchors weighed 10 tons each. The main frames and beams, if put end to end, would extend thirty miles. There were 1,200 sidelights and windows, 5,000 incandescent lights, and 200 miles of electric wiring.

Dips Her Pennant to Mauretania.

The various records of the Lusitania became the wonder of the maritime world, but finally her glory as queen of the seas was taken by the Mauretania, her sister ship, which is now in the service of the British Navy. The trip which attracted the eyes of all the world to the Lusitania was made westward in 5 days and 54 minutes. The record that added even more to her fame was 4 days, 11 hours and 42 minutes, but the Mauretania made a trip in 4 days, 10 hours and 41 minutes—a record which still stands.

One of the eventful days in the Lusitania's career was Sept. 16, 1911, when she appeared bedecked in bunting from stem to stern, before thousands of spectators who lined the Battery, completing her third trip across the Atlantic in less than three weeks.

Inasmuch as she was the greatest prize the Germans could hope to win, the trips of the Lusitania since the war began have been watched with much concern. British shipping men insisted that it was safe for her on the ocean because the British fleet was keeping the German fleet in check, and had cleared the ocean lanes of hostile ships. They felt that her speed would carry her through, even if a submarine should try to sink her. Three days after war was declared the Lusitania left New York on one of her regular trips to Liverpool. She slipped out of the harbor in darkness, and it was reported while she was at sea that German warships had captured her and, subsequently, that she was fleeing to some American port.

On Dec. 24 last the Cunard Line paid $50,000 in premiums to insure the Lusitania for a voyage from Liverpool to New York and return, the policy being for $10,000,000. It was the largest sum ever paid for a marine policy.

On her first trips after the war began the Lusitania sailed with her smoke stacks painted plain black, so that she would not be so easily distinguished, but last November she came out again in the Cunard colors, which was taken as a sign of returning confidence, due to the freeing of the seas of German warships.

On Feb. 20 of this year the Lusitania arrived under merchantman's colors, discarding for the first time the blue flag of the Royal Naval Reserve which she was entitled to fly.

SECOND RACE AFTER TURNER.

Lusitania's Captain Dodged Submarines for Hours in January.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—Captain Turner of the Lusitania had a thrilling trip from New York last January, when he took the Transylvania of the Cunard Line on the run that ended in the steamer being hurried into Queenstown to avoid submarines. Captain Turner was put in command of the Transylvania while the Lusitania was used by the Admiralty as a transport. On the Transylvania's on the January trip were 200 first-class passengers, among them 49 Americans. The steamer left New York on Jan. 23, when the Germans were first torpedoing steamers off the British Isles. The steamer was heading for Liverpool on Sunday, Jan. 31, when early in the afternoon a British cruiser hove in sight. Then Transylvania was then sixteen hours from Liverpool. The cruiser wigwagged instructions for the Transylvania to alter her course and head straight for Queenstown. Word was conveyed that submarines had been active off the Rossiare and Wexford coasts, directly in the path to Liverpool.

Captain Turner was advised to speed up the Transylvania to her utmost as the only means of safety. That meant serious work for the Transylvania, which was built for Mediterranean service and was expected to make only 15 knots. As Captain Turner realized that the submarines were looking for his ship, he gave orders to the engine room to put on all steam and to keep all engines going. Within an hour the Transylvania was going at 18 knots, which Captain Turner had thought entirely too much to expect of her. The whole ship throbbed as the engines worked desperately for maximum speed. Along toward dusk came another British cruiser. This time flash signals were used, and the passengers, who knew something was up, gathered on deck to watch the interchange between the two vessels. The cruiser urged Captain Turner to get along as fast as he could, to hug the Irish shore, and to hide all lights. Out went all outside lights and inside only such lights as were needed for passengers to make their way were allowed.

Captain Turner appeared in the dining saloon that Sunday night while the Transylvania was speeding toward the Irish coast and tried to laugh off the fears of the passengers, who had begun to suspect that submarines were after the ship.

As the Transylvania neared the Irish coast searchlights from shore played on the water ahead and behind her, while the waves on the shore side danced in dazzling light. This play of light was meant to spot any submarines that might be near, while the cruiser escorting the ship watched the seaward side, and the huge guns of the Irish defenses poked their noses out ready to fire on any boat that might show the tip of a periscope.

The passengers joined in trying to spot submarines, and the run into Queenstown was most exciting.

Captain Turner beat the submarines that time and got the Transylvania into Queenstown at 2 o'clock the next morning with all safe.

The passengers were kept aboard the ship for five days, after which they went to London by way of Dublin and Holyhead. The Transylvania unloaded at Queenstown.

"I fooled 'em that time," was the boast of Captain Turner when he got the Transylvania into Queenstown.

While the passengers were detained aboard the Transylvania they heard that Captain Turner's run into Queenstown was made none too soon, for the submarines were understood to have been seen outside the harbor soon after the Cunarder got in.

LOOK NOW TO NEUTRALS.

British Expect Strong Action Against German Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8.—The London Daily News, in an editorial on the sinking of the Lusitania, says that nothing the Germans have done will send such fierce horror and indignation through the world as the sinking of the Lusitania. It continues:

"It raises for neutrals in its sharpest form a question of first importance, they, and in particular the United States, are bound to defend the lives of their own subjects, though they are not bound to defend the subjects of other States. Can they, after this, content themselves with the pretext that it is a question in deciding which they do not need the assistance or exhortation of a belligerent. It is too insistent, too formal for that.

"Our concern is different. It is first to register this latest and greatest outrage, and when it is in our power to do justice we must not content ourselves with punishing subordinates; there must be no head too high to fall for this. But that lies in the future. For the present we must take what measures we can to avert a repetition of the crime and disaster, and in every case we must defeat the purpose which inspired them.

"It is doubtless the hope of the enemy to convert the importance of their blockade into a reality by terror. They have mistaken the temper of the people of these islands, and all men, whatever their nationality, for whom civilization has a meaning. The traffic of the seas will continue as though no Germans lurked beneath the waters to commit murder, and the task of bringing the murderers to justice and ridding the world of this horror of brutality will be carried on with sterner and fiercer energy."

"It was known that the enemy intended making a dead set at transatlantic vessels," said Commander Carlton Bellairs, M. P., in an interview yesterday published in The Chronicle, "but I am certain that while the event may impress the imagination by reason of its size and the magnificence of the vessel, it will not impair the courage of any one here in the slightest particular."

It came as a surprise to him, Commander Bellairs added, that the Lusitania had been torpedoed by a submarine. Apart from the general assumption that the patrol system would provide for a safeguard of transatlantic shipping it was hard to believe that an enemy submarine could strike a vessel with speed to avoid her. The Lusitania had a speed of twenty-five knots, and it was generally assumed that any vessel over fifteen knots was practically immune.

"Of course it is possible," said Commander Bellairs, "that a submarine was lying in the Lusitania's course; but that was a set of circumstances that could not occur very often. We have lost two warships since the outbreak of the war in that way, but they were not at high speed, while the Lusitania presumably was traveling at high speed.

"Some time back there were a number of similar happenings off Beachy Head, but the Admiralty apparently took certain definite steps, and the sinking of vessels off that part of the coast ceased, and doubtless the same thing would occur on the west coast.

"I have long felt that a danger lies in the organization of German-Americans. Having regard to what has happened and what may happen, I feel that we ought to pass a law empowering our Consuls to refuse passports, except with sound reason, to all neutrals to travel by English ships."

Wanted in 'Frisco; Caught Here.

Detectives locked up in the Third Branch Detective Bureau in East 116th Street last night George Garfield, an architect, who, they said, was convicted of forgery in San Francisco, sentenced to four years in prison, paroled in June, 1914, and who violated his parole. Garfield married Ada M. Fletcher in San Francisco and they came here five months ago and went to live at 223 West 145th Street. Several days ago Mrs. Garfield was arrested in Wilkes-Barre in connection with the passing of a forged check. What she told the police then led to the arrest last night.

AGAIN BART DUNN IS LOST TO VIEW

Convicted Road Grafter Disappears from Jersey Sanitarium as Extradition Is Delayed.

SAID TO BE COMING HERE

Mysterious Woman and Auto Visit Institution at Butler, N. J., and Take Away a Man.

Where is Bart Dunn?

New York Stat authorities have been trying since December, 1913, to make the former Tammany politician serve a sentence for road grafting. While extradition papers from Governor Whitman were waiting to be acted upon next Tuesday, by Governor Fielder, Dunn left Gales Sanitarium in Butler, N. J., yesterday afternoon for a destination unknown, according to a dispatch to THE TIMES last night.

A limousine drove up to the sanitarium where Dunn was supposed to be under legal detention about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and a handsomely gowned woman entered the place. Two hours later she came out with a man, much bundled up, who was said to have been Dunn. The two entered the automobile, which left in the direction of New York City.

Inquiry at the sanitarium over the telephone last night brought the information that no one there really knew where Dunn was.

In addition to being supposedly under the watch of an officer at the sanitarium, Dunn was under $5,000 bond, furnished by Mrs. O. E. Lakeland of Summit, N. J., to whose home Dunn went last December after the Court of Appeals had upheld his conviction for grafting in the highway construction in Rockland County. He is said to be engaged to marry Mrs. Lakeland.

"This is news to me," exclaimed Mrs. Lakeland when told over the telephone last night that her fiancé was gone.

"It can't be true," said she. "He's a sick man; he can't get out of bed. Besides I am on his bond. I put him the sanitarium, and when he leaves I am the only woman who is going to take him away. I was talking to the doctor who has him in charge this morning and I was told that Mr. Dunn was in a serious condition. It can't be that he has left the sanitarium."

Louis Marshall is Dunn's attorney. Asked last night to throw light on Dunn's disappearance, he said he knew nothing of it.

Dunn was tried on charges preferred after the investigation of highway construction by Governor Sulzer. He was tried in December, 1913, convicted and sentenced to ten months in the penitentiary and $5,000 fine. It was after the conviction was upheld last December that he disappeared, forfeiting bail. In the early part of April he was found at the Butler Sanitarium, and put under detention on April 27. He had been stricken with pneumonia on a visit to the home of Mrs. Lakeland in December and she had put him in the sanitarium.

District Attorney Gagan of Rockland County asked Governor Whitman two weeks ago to sign extradition papers to bring Dunn within the jurisdiction of this State. Mr. Marshall said in Dunn's behalf that his client was a sick man, produced physicians' affidavits that Dunn was suffering from "depressed melancholia evidenced by muscular contractions and facial anxiety," and asked that the Governor wait six months to give Dunn time to get well. Mr. Gagan pointed out that under the New Jersey law a fugitive from justice could be held only thirty days. Governor Whitman signed the extradition papers several days ago.

Mrs. Lakeland, whom Dunn's New Jersey attorney, Randolph Perkins, says his client is to marry, is wealthy. She is the widow of William Lakeland, a horseman, who raised and raced thoroughbreds. She has devoted much time to raising dogs.

TWO FREIGHTERS SUNK OFF THE IRISH COAST

The Candidate and Centurion, British Craft, Blown Up by Submarines.

LONDON, May 7.—The British steamer Candidate was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday off Waterford, Ireland. The members of her crew were saved. The Candidate was outward bound when she encountered the submarine eighteen miles from Waterford. Members of the crew said the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

Four boats were launched from the Candidate. One of these was swamped, but the occupants clambered into the other boats. All of the crew, numbering forty-four, landed at Milford Haven.

The British steamer Centurion also was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast yesterday. Her crew was saved. The Centurion was attacked about the same time that the Candidate, owned by the same company, was sunk. The Centurion was bound for South Africa and the Candidate for Jamaica.

The British steamer Candidate was of 3,826 tons net register. Built in Glasgow in 1906, she was 398 feet long. The Centurion was 339 feet long, and her net tonnage was 3,854. Both were owned in Liverpool.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Leyland Liner Leaves Boston with 650 Horses for British Army.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 7.—The steamship Ninian of the Leyland Line, left this port today for Manchester with 560 horses for the British army, 16,000 bushels of wheat and a general cargo.

SEVEN KILLED BY TORNADO.

South Carolina Homes Wrecked and Much Damage Done to Crops.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 7.—Seven persons were killed, many seriously hurt, and much property destroyed late today by a tornado that swept over the Pee Dee section of South Carolina. Greatest damage was reported in Clarendon, Orangebury, Darlington, and Marlboro Counties. Houses were wrecked, trees uprooted, and crops injured in many localities.

At Manning, Clarendon County, parts of the business section were practically wiped out. Miss Clara Baggett, Beasley Davis, and a negro porter were killed there. Inez Tartand and her young brother perished on a plantation in Marlboro County. The almshouse of Marlboro County was wrecked, two deaths and several serious injuries resulting.

HUNTINGDON, Tenn., May 7.—Mrs. Lee Bunn and her child were killed and Mrs. E. Hilliated was probably fatally hurt last night when their homes, near Huntingdon, were wrecked by a windstorm.

Lena's Loss.

Miss Lena Patton took off her ring and laid it down Monday morning to cut some kindling wood, when a chicken spied the glittering object and swallowed it. She tried to catch the chicken but it ran into a bunch of others just like itself and she could not tell which one was which.—Pea Ridge (Ga.) Dispatch.

Y. M. C. A. AIDS SOLDIERS.

Rest Rooms and Social Centres Given to Kitchener's Army.

The work done among the volunteers of Kitchener's army in training on British soil by the Y. M. C. A. army camps is described in the April issue of The American Oxonian by W. F. Crossland, one of the American Rhodes scholars who found that service for the Y. M. C. A. was the only way in which they could serve the British cause without giving up their American allegiance.

The association's Board of Control got permission as soon as the volunteer army was started to place rest rooms, either tents or huts, to serve as social centres in the larger camps and to keep the men from indulging too freely in the life of the public houses. After inspection by a board of members of Parliament, including several Cabinet officers, it was decided to make the work permanent and to form a special arm of the service to accompany the army wherever it goes.

"Temporary marquees," writes Mr. Crossland, "have been placed in practically every camp in England, and are being superseded as rapidly as they allow by permanent frame buildings with kitchens and sleeping quarters for the staff. This is the social centre of the camp, and, to prevent it becoming a select club, non-members as well as members are welcome to all its comforts. Reading and writing rooms with games are provided for the Tommies, while off duty, and a piano, which always proves attractive to the soldier-musicians. A miniature post office does a thriving business; but perhaps the most popular and busy part of the whole establishment is the commissary—a counter where soft drinks, candy, cakes, tobacco, and hot coffee are served at a minimum charge of 2 cents, which does not often cover the outlay of the association. The services of all helpers except those of the camp leader and the cook are voluntary, and many workers now take their annual vacation in this way. Concerts and entertainments are organized, at which the officers are frequent attendants."

The workers at these camps, whether British or American, hold the temporary rank of Second Lieutenant during their terms of service.

LARGE SUBMARINE SEEN.

Described by Skipper of a Collier Who Met It Off the Irish Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"One of the U-boats, that is believed to have been lurking off the Irish coast, has been described by the Skipper of Collier Fulgent that was sunk by her. She is of the latest type, painted grey, over 400 feet long, carried six torpedo tubes showed no number and carried a powerful gun on deck. These details correspond to those of the submarine of the U-36 type. Such a vessel is as long as a modern destroyer and must displace about 1,000 tons. On effect she is sort of a submarine cruiser. The Falaba was sunk in Bristol Channel by one of these U boats.

"These vessels can keep the sea for many weeks without having to take on supplies of any kind. Their effective radius is about 4,000 miles, in other words, a modern German submarine could go from Liverpool to Newfoundland and back, or the equivalent distance from a German naval base, such as Zeebrugge. Their surface speed is supposed to be from 18 to 20 knots; when submerged considerable less, probably about 10 to 12 knots.

"As the Lusitania off Kinsale Head would be doing about twenty-five knots it might seem difficult for the enemy moving at only two-fifths of the speed to hit her. On the other hand, it should be remembered, that the German skipper had the advantage of knowing to a half an hour when and where his prey would be at a given moment; that he could be in wait, and that he could move athwart the liner's path so as to meet her.

"According to the German naval press, the latest U boats are fitted with double-acting oil engines of 1,000 horse power or more. These engines are as simple and run as smoothly as a marine engine and are as easily controlled.

"So strongly built are these craft that they can plunge to a depth of 150 feet, at which the water pressure is enormous. A security weight, as it is called, is carried of about five tons. This can be released from inside of the vessel at a moment's notice, and the effect is like that of dropping a mass of ballast from an airship. When in diving trim, that is to say when she is awash, an up-to-date U boat can disappear under water in fifteen seconds and re-emerge in twenty seconds. She can remain under water for a whole day and night or even longer."

STUDENTS LAUD WILSON.

Columbia Undergraduates Send a Memorial of Appreciation.

More than one hundred Columbia University students yesterday sent to President Wilson a memorial expressing their approval of his stand as to neutrality. Among the students who signed the memorial were Karl G. Karsten, President of the Anti-Militarist League; Walter H. Dwyer, Chairman of the Students' Board; Freda Kirchwey, Student President of Barnard College; Franklin G. Dunham, editor of The Spectator; H. C. Mellamed, editor of The Morning; Paul H. Douglas, President of the Socialist Club, and John Cover, President of the Common Sense League.

In their memorial the students said:

"We both for ourselves and for the great body of American students desire respectfully to acquaint the President of our highest regard for his strong adherence to the upright policy of neutrality, our fullest confidence in his wisdom and ability to maintain this wise course, and our devout gratitude that through the storm of European disaster the United States has so brave and true a leader."

Soldier's Mistake.

It is announced by cable that Mary Garden lost her entire theatrical wardrobe in France. Perhaps some wounded soldier mistook it for a first-aid package.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AUSTRALIA WARMS UP TO JAPAN AS ALLY

Amazing Shift of Public Sentiment from Distrust and Fear to Friendship.

GRATEFUL FOR NIPPON'S AID

Commission from Tokio, Seeking to Gain Trade Germany Had, Is Well Received.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, March 20.—Japan, not unnaturally, is seizing the opportunity presented by the Anglo-German conflict of trying to capture part of the big trade which Germany carried on with Australia, and is endeavoring at the same propitious time to bring about a feeling of greater friendliness between herself and the British Commonwealth in the South Pacific.

War and alliances, like politics, bring about odd situations—a fact which, without any disparagement of the Japanese, is illustrated by the state of affairs that now prevails in this quarter of the globe. Six months or a year ago no country was perhaps so unpopular with Australia as Japan. This dislike was not at all the fault of the Japanese, but was the outcome of a campaign of suspicion and apprehension, which reached a climax in Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton's speech of warning against Asiatics, delivered in New Zealand only a few months before the war began.

Australian newspapers, not only those of the laborite stamp, but others of more conservative temper, were active with editorials and cartoons against the Japanese. This was on the principle that inspires anti-Japanese agitators in California, but with the difference that Australia's Japanese population is virtually negligible, whereas California's is not. It is an open secret that the system of compulsory military training, set in motion about two years ago by the Commonwealth and now in full swing, had in view a hypothetical invasion by armed hosts of the Mikado. Moreover, the Australian Navy is popularly thought to have had its origin in the same distrust and fear.

But what a metamorphosis since August! Recently Andrew Fisher, the Prime Minister, and leader of the Labor Party, (albeit he is a moderate,) said in Melbourne, in answer to a question put to him in Parliament, that far from any effort being made to leave the Japanese flag out of decorations at public gatherings, the Australian Government knew no distinctions when it came to allies. This was true, and the red ball ensign of Nippon is more generally displayed nowadays in Australian cities, and with more amiability, so far as can be judged from surface conditions, than has been the case for a half dozen or more years.

Australia viewed with equanimity the occupation of the German Marshalls, Carolines, Ladrones, and Pelews by Japanese bluejackets several months ago, whereas under any other circumstances than the present there would have been a loud and angry outcry from the Commonwealth. In this matter, as in others, Japan showed tact and deference to Australian susceptibilities by withdrawing as soon as possible from those groups, and thus making the way clear for their military occupation by Commonwealth troops until the end of the war. This act of surrender was perhaps harder for the Japanese because it is the theory on some ethnological lines the Japanese race sprang from the more northerly of these archipelagoes, upon which still stand mighty forts and canals of an extinct people, and the Japanese are said to covet the islands on that account.

A Japanese trade commission has just come to Australia, headed by Dr. J. Miura, Secretary of the Imperial Department of Commerce, and including Mr. Apcar, who acts as interpreter when required, and Messrs. Matumora, Nakagawa, and Hishida, Tokio business men. It is here, largely owing to the representations of the Japanese Consul General, S. Shimizu, to the home Government, that the time was ripe for cementing commercial relations between Australia and Japan.

To the commission was given a reception a few days ago by the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. The tenor of the Japanese delegates' speeches related not to the obligations under which Great Britain was to Japan for the latter's victorious operations at Tsing-Tsao, or her naval co-operation in the Pacific, on the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, or the altered state of Australian public opinion, but to business pure and simple.

Consul General Shimizu said in an introductory way that in Japan could be manufactured and produced almost anything wanted in Australia, and as far as the Commonwealth was concerned the exports of wool from it to Japan, which had lately been very small, could be increased as much as thirty-fold. He also expressed a special desire on behalf of Japan for lead and zinc from the famous Broken Hill mines. He concluded by saying that he had in mind the mutual benefit of Japan and Australia and, incidentally, the benefit of the Allies.

Dr. Miura pointed out that rapid strides had been made of late in the development of commerce between Australia and Japan, and he had great hopes that Australian and Japanese business men would join hands and seize the very favorable chance now presented of enlarging these relations.

"On my part," said he "it is needless to say that I will do all I can to help the promotion of the trade, and I will work with the courage and patience of a soldier on the battlefield."

Psychological Moment.

When Bernard Smith was pulling a shirt over his head last Sunday morning prior to going to church, a pet dog belonging to the family ran in and bit him four times.—Mt. Carroll (Ill.) Democrat.

DISASTER IS CRITICAL FOR U. S., BECK SAYS

Tells Trust Companies We Must Await Full Facts About Lusitania.

QUOTES AMERICAN NOTE

R. C. Smith of Montreal Only Other Speaker at Dinner of American Bankers' Association Section.

James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who was the principal speaker last night at the annual diner of the Trust Companies of the United States, members of the Trust company section of the American Bankers' Association at the Waldorf, began his speech on "The United States" with reference to the Lusitania disaster.

"I address you at a time when it is embarrassing for anybody to say anything," he said. "If there ever was a time to which the saying, 'Silence is golden,' applied, it is the present. Our Government faces a situation which is perhaps more critical than any that has arisen during the war. We are all filled with horror at the disaster which we have learned of today, and perhaps many of us, with a measure of apprehension.

"The state of mind we should seek to be in can be illustrated by an incident of the life of our great President, McKinley. Shortly after the unfortunate happening in the harbor of Havana, when public agitation was running high, members of a commercial board of Cincinnati, I think it was, decided it was incumbent upon them to express to the President their feeling that the Government ought to take immediate action.

"When they had come into his inner room and he was about to receive them, President McKinley interrupted for a moment and said he had just been informed that Captain Sigsbee of the Maine had arrived and would like to speak to him before he addressed them. Captain Sigsbee entered the room and McKinley greeted him cordially, and then, in a tone which was so marked that no one in the room could escape the significance he meant to convey, the President said to him, 'Captain Sigsbee, you never did a better thing in your life than when you asked the American people to suspend judgment on this matter until the facts could be learned.'

Quotes "Rocking the Boat."

"That is the spirit we ought to show in this catastrophe, which has come nearer to us than anything which has yet happened in this war. At this time it is well for us to remember the words of President Wilson about 'rocking the boat.' In this period of excitement everyone should take care to do nothing that might rock the boat. But if we refrain carefully from rocking the boat, we have a right to expect that the captain on the bridge shall not sleep at his job. The captain and the crew must be alert to manage safely the course of the ship through the turbulent waters on which it has suddenly entered.

"No further remark on this subject is needed than that which our patriotic President made a few months ago, through the medium of the Secretary of State, addressed to a power which I need scarcely specify here. Let me read a portion of it to you."

Here Mr. Beck read an excerpt from the American note addressed to Germany by Secretary of State Bryan regarding the safety of American ships in the war zone. As he concluded the excerpt impressively with the words, 'to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas," there was a storm of appaluse.

"Let us be patient, therefore," the speaker continued, "until we are in possession of the full facts. We have not them yet. And in the meantime let us have confidence in the spirit expressed in the broad, brave, heroic resolution of our State Department.

"In the barnyard of the international States, if I may put it so, there is no more thoroughly domesticated bird than the American eagle. But it will be well to remember not to try to pull too many feathers out of his tail."

Washington and Genet.

The principal part of Mr. Beck's speech was devoted to a comparison of the international situation which faced the United States at the beginning of its history with the elements in the same situation as they exist today with reference to the European war. He said th's country was almost in the same position internationally today that it was during the great continental war that was occurring when it was first established, except that then it was an infant among nations and now it was the most powerful of the neutral countries.

"The distinguishing feature of the American republic through all its history has been the sobriety, the restraint, the patient tendency with which it has viewed every foreign crisis," he said. "'Tis we owe to Washington more than to any statesman, living or dead."

"When France, relying on the openly expressed sympathy of almost our entire people, which they had a right to feel because of the invaluable assistance France had given us during the Revolution and because we stood bound by treaty obligation in case of war to protect her possessions in the Western hemisphere—when France sent Genet over here to fit our privateers and organize expeditions, Washington protested. And when that rather tactless youth of twenty-eight had the hardihood to attempt to appeal over the President's head to what he thought would be the majority opinion, Washington expressed thoroughly his strong sense of outrage to the French Government and demanded that Genet be recalled, and he was recalled.

"The example of Genet should be a warning to any diplomat who attempts to appeal over the head of the President of the United States to the citizens."

Public Opinion to End War.

Mr. Beck read many letters of Washington on his foreign policy, in which he apparently laid down the principle of absolute political isolation. But the speaker argued that this principle should not apply nowadays and Washington would not have intended it at the present time, since we had outgrown the "infant republic" stage. Now Washington would have wished us to exert our moral strength to the utmost in aid of civilization.

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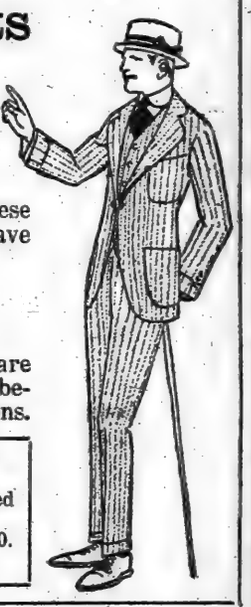

One of the best New York wholesale tailors has sent us a number of sample suits which bear out the GIMBEL-standard policy and have qualities usually found in $25 grades and better. To these we have added suits from our regular stock that have been selling at $22.50, $25 and more.

Altogether It Is a Splendid Collection of Suits at a Very Economical Price

The fabrics, patterns, colorings and styles are varied enough to please every man whose size is between 34 and 48, in regular, stout and long proportions.

Also Spring Overcoats at $16.75

Chesterfield models. FULLY SILK-LINED; silk-faced or plain lapels. Light or Oxford gray, sizes 33 to 48.
Tan Covert Overcoats and fancy Raglans; sizes 34 to 40.
Fourth Floor

Today Is Straw Hat Day!

Men— Your New Straw Hats Are Here—$2

They are the finest hats that we have ever sold for $2. The new styles are attractive, and you are bound to appreciate the comfort which the cushioned leather sweat-bands will impart. See them!—Domestic and imported straws.

Simple, Dressy and Ultra Models

to satisfy every whim and fancy. Plain and rough weaves with formally tailored bows. Milans, Leghorns, Sennits, Porto Ricans, Mackinaws, Split Straws; crowns and brims in all desired heights and widths.

Ask to see the "Aeroform" model, which is light as a feather and has self-conforming brim. Fourth Floor

New Shipment of Men's Negligee Shirts at 95c each

Worthy to Be Sold at $1.50

We sold the first lot about three weeks ago in no time. They are made by a leading manufacturer who makes nothing but high grade shirts.

Good choosing in woven and printed madras, mercerized materials and very desirable cotton repps, in the finest patterns and colors, with plenty of striped effects. Comfortable coat styles, with soft French cuffs, in sizes 14 to 17.
Main Floor

Men's $5 Low Shoes, $3.95 Pair

In New, Snug and Smart Models

It is a pleasure for men to be shod in such shoes as these, for the graceful outline and the comfortable fit add greatly to their style-qualities. Tan Russia calf, gun-metal, and patent colt, built on flat, smart English lasts, with low heels and wide shanks.

Men's High Shoes, Special at $3.95

In this season's best lasts; mahogany, Russia calf, tan and Russia calf, gun-metal, patent colt, in buttoned and laced models.
Second Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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Feature, for Saturday, in their Readjustment of Fashionable Apparel—

Town and Country Suits—$35 and $45
Formerly $50 to $68—Smart Suits for Misses and Small Women (formerly $45 and $50) at $28

Motor and Sports Coats at $35
Misses' Coats at $20 and $25

Blouses at $10 and $15
Heretofore $15 to $35—Of Georgette crepe, lace, chiffon.

Separate Skirts—of linen-serge, golrine, cotton mesh, Palm Beach cloth, cotton-gabardine, white or navy serge, and smart tweeds—$8, $12 and $15.

Semi-Dress and Street Hats—$10
"Earlier" models—*Heretofore $18, $20 and $25.*

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Turmoil

By Booth Tarkington

First as to the sales in thirty-eight places out of forty-two. These figures are the impartial dealers' reports to the May Bookman, regarded as official by the entire trade. For three months "The Turmoil" has been the best selling book in America.

The Primrose Ring

By Ruth Sawyer

"If you have a 'foolish sentimental' fondness for children, not only your own, but all the little folk who come stumbling into this awfully complex world of ours, step into the primrose ring, reach across it to this little heroine, and let her give you back again the heart of a child which you have lost somewhere along the Road of Growing-Old-and-Wise."

The Life-Builders

By Elizabeth Dejeans

Who is the more conservative—man or woman—when it is a question of home and marriage? This is the question which the author asks, the theme of her clean and earnest romance of a vital, gracious and graceful woman, who dreamed of marriage based on genuine love upon which husband and wife should build toward an ideal future. The author's handling of the question is unusual, but full of insight into the differences in masculine and feminine nature.

Bred of the Desert

By Marcus Horton

"Here at last is a story about a horse worthy to be classed with some of the notable interpretations of dog character and life in fiction. The sympathy and the verisimilitude with which it is written ought to bring it warm and quick welcome from all lovers of the horse, while the interesting story it tells with skill and color, humor and emotional suspense, may be trusted to find for it many admirers among those who like a well-told, absorbing tale."—N. Y. Times.

Pals First

By Francis Perry Elliott

If you are one of the many who are especially fond of mystery or detective stories, take advice and get a copy of "Pals First." This is a most baffling mystery story in which you either make up your mind quickly how the mystery is solved, or are convinced that the next page will disclose it. Nevertheless, you will have to read as far as page 321 before the author solves it for you, and then you will find it is not at all as you had imagined it would be. In addition to this, there is a very sweet love story.

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This is a romance, not a tract, though its story concerns a lovely girl who won a lover and lost a father to the Enemy of mankind—Drink.

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ITALY'S DECISION SAID TO BE WAR

Believed in London the Kaiser Will Declare Hostilities and Try Crushing Blow.

VIENNA GIVES FINAL TERMS

Austrians and Germans in Italy Fear the Worst and German School Is Closed.

ROME PARLIAMENT PUT OFF

Date of Opening Postponed from May 12 to 20—German Army Concentrating at Graz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8.—From an entirely trustworthy source it is asserted that Italy's definite decision to enter the war has now been taken.

It is added that the German Government is acquainted with the determination of the Rome Cabinet and it is considered more than likely that the Kaiser, following the line indicated in his minatory telegram to Ambassador Prince von Bülow, will declare war upon his former ally and simultaneously endeavor to strike a crushing blow at her.

ROME, May 7.—The date for the convening of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies has been postponed by royal decree until May 20. The original date set for the opening of Parliament was May 12.

The situation is rapidly becoming more tense. The press considers that only a miracle now can keep Italy out of the war.

Deputy Cirmeni today expressed the opinion that the action of the Government indicated that a rupture of negotiations with Austria was not only certain, but imminent, and the belief is expressed in diplomatic circles that the Italian Government, in view of the postponement of the date for convening Parliament, desires to confront Parliament with an accomplished fact.

King Victor Emmanuel as early as 8 o'clock this morning was in consultation with the Minister of War, General Zupelli, and an hour later Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino went into consultation. Shortly afterward the secretary of the German Ambassador, Prince von Bülow, arrived with a letter, the nature of which has not been disclosed. Finally a Cabinet council was held at the Ministry of the Interior and continued for several hours.

The Austrian Embassy has issued a denial that Baron Goluchowski has been intrusted by the Vienna Government with a special mission to Rome.

The railroad administration announces that forty passenger trains on the principal lines have been abandoned because of difficulty in obtaining coal.

The Italian Chamber adjourned on March 22 with a vote of confidence in the Government of 320 against 2—the strongest vote given to any Government in the history of United Italy. The last vote of confidence in regard to credits for national defense had been on Dec. 5, 1914, when it was 413 to 40.

The adjournment of March 22 had been preceded by a series of speeches both against and for intervention on the side of the Entente powers, the latter, according to the press, having provoked the most fervent applause, with cries of "Viva il Trentino," "Viva Trieste," "Viva il re," &c. At the last moment a jarring note was introduced by Signor Turati, who, in debating on the proposal of Premier Salandra to have the Chamber adjourn till May 12, suggested April 15. Signor Salandra then said:

"If the Government proposes a longer recess than usual it is because it is conscious of its duty to concentrate all attention on present problems, whether of internal policy, international policy, or foreign policy. The Government has had repeated evidences of the confidence of the Chamber, which has clearly expressed its readiness to leave the Government the most ample liberty of action. I feel sure I can declare that Parliament unanimously desires safeguarding the legitimate interests and just aspirations of the country."

The Chamber then adjourned until May 12. Italians in New York conversant with the debate of March 22 have declared that on that day the Government practically received from the Chamber a mandate to employ all measures to safeguard "the legitimate interests and just aspirations of the country" and that "ample liberty of action" could only mean intervention on the side of the Entente powers before the Chamber met again.

AUSTRIA'S FINAL TERMS.

Said to Have Been Delivered to Italian Cabinet Wednesday.

PARIS, May 7.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says the Austrian Ambassador is reported to have handed to Foreign Minister Sonnino at a conference yesterday afternoon the Vienna Cabinet's final proposals to Italy containing the extreme concessions the dual monarchy is willing to make.

While the utmost secrecy is observed regarding these concessions Austrians and Germans in Rome have lost confidence in a favorable outcome of the negotiations. Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, also called upon Baron Sonnino yesterday afternoon.

The Temps today publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Rome who says the impression prevails there that Italy is on the eve of a supreme decision. The negotiations with Austria clearly have reached a critical stage. In German circles there is great depression, and every one now is convinced that Italy will not recede and that Austria cannot satisfy her demands.

Rome, the correspondent continues, is waiting in feverish anxiety, as it is known that Germany is making her last effort with Austria. No one hopes for any result from this desperate attempt, and the "breaking of the thread still holding Italy to the central empires is expected at any minute."

Austria is continuing to make extensive preparations for defence against an attack by Italy, according to a dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Turin. Railway service was suspended for six hours last Friday and Saturday at Graz and Laybach to permit the passage of military trains carrying artillery and ammunition to Triest.

Considerable German forces are said to be at Graz awaiting transportation to Zagrab, Croatia, and thence to Bosnia and Dalmatia.

TURKS LED TRIPOLI REVOLT.

Italy to Ask the Porte for Immediate Explanations, Paris Hears.

PARIS, May 7.—Reports are current here that an official report to the Ministry of War regarding the attack on Colonel Miami's Italian force in Tripoli contains proofs that Turkish officers commanded the rebels, says a Petit Parisien dispotach from Turin, and that the Italian Government will ask the Porte for an immediate explanation.

Colonel Maimi's command was attacked by a rebel band south of Syrta on April 30 and forced to retreat owing to the desertion of irregulars to the rebels. The Italian losses were eighteen officers and 200 men killed or wounded.

GERMANS LEAVING ITALY.

School in Rome Closes Suddenly and Teachers Depart for Germany.

ROME, May 7.—Upon receipt of a dispatch from Berlin the German school in this city suddenly was closed yesterday afternoon.

The teachers, with a number of German newspaper correspondents and several German families, left almost immediately for Germany.

PARIS, May 7.—The Vatican has advised all German and Austrian ecclesiastics and theological students to leave Rome immediately, according to a dispatch to the Petit Parisien from the Italian capital.

SWISS BAN ON GERMAN NEWS.

Public Hotels Forbidden to Post Official German Telegrams.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 7.—The cantonal authorities in the Cantons of Berne, Zurich, Geneva, and Lucerne have issued orders that in the future no official German telegrams be posted in public in hotels in these Cantons.

The Swiss Federal authorities have taken no action against this giving out of German news. The measures are confined entirely to the local administrations.

Italian Powder Factory Blown Up.

ROME, May 7.—Ten persons were killed last night in an explosion which blew up a powder factory at Fontana Liri. The explosion caused a panic in the village and troops intervened to restore order. A rigid investigation is being conducted by the authroities.

KING SENDS FOR VENEZELOS

Ex-Premier of Greece Reported from Voluntary Exile.

PARIS, May 7.—A special dispatch from Rome says that former Premier Venizelos of reece, who is now at Cairo, has been recalled suddenly to Athens in view of events which are impending.

M. Venizelos and his Cabinet resigned when King Constantine declined to accept his recommendation that reece enter the war on the side of the Allies. He exiled himself voluntarily from his country when a question of veracity arose between the King and himself, declaring he would not return until he had been vindicated.

WHY DUNKIRK IS SAFE.

French Dropped 2,000 Shells on the German Big-Gun Battery.

PARIS, May 7.—A news dispatch received here from Dunkirk says the battery of 15-inch German guns which bombarded Dunkirk several days ago was located by an aviator who flew over the spot at a height of 450 feet.

The airman took photographs showing the exact position of the guns, after which 2,000 shells were fired on the casemates sheltering the guns, which are supposed to have been destroyed.

SPLIT THE CAROLYN'S CARGO.

Part of Cotton on Sailing Ship Goes to a Prize Court.

LONDON, May 6.—The American sailing ship Carolyn, from Savannah March 30 for Rotterdam, is now discharging her cargo of cotton at Leith, Scotland. Part of this cargo has been purchased by the British Government. The remainder of it will go to a prize court on the contention that it was destined for Germany.

SANITARIANS TO AID SERBIA.

Prof. Sedgwick's Party of Fifteen Will Sail May 15.

BOSTON, May 7.—Professor W. T. Sedgwick, Chairman of the Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology School for Health Officers, tonight announced his selection of a group of fifteen sanitarians for special service in Serbia. The party, which was formed in response to a call for help from Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard, who is at the head of the American Red Cross relief work in Serbia, will sail on the steamer Athenia leaving New York on May 15.

At the head of the group will be Edward Stuart, a member of the School for Health Officers.

RECEIVES PEACE WOMEN.

Congress Delegates Present Resolutions to Dutch Premier.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 7.—A committee from the recent International Congress of Women today formally laid before Dr. P. W. A. Cort Van Der Linden, the Netherlands Premier, the resolutions adopted at the congress.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Signorina Genoli of Italy, Frau Schwimmer of Hungary, and others of the delegates were received at the Ministry. Premier Van Der Linden afterward declined to comment on their visit.

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THE AWAKENING OF WOMAN

Suggestions from the Psychic Side of Feminism

By FLORENCE GUERTIN TUTTLE

"The whole book shows careful, orderly thinking, and it is written in good, clear English with a finish and style altogether admirable and workmanlike. . . . The chapter on Motherhood appealed most strongly to me, and I trust it will be widely read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by all who profess and call themselves mothers."

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SAY BRITISH LOST HILL 60 TRENCHES

Germans Report That They Hold to Position Against All Attacks.

DAY OF ARTILLERY DUELS

Combatants in the Woevre and the Argonne Apparently Merely Holding Their Ground.

LONDON, May 7.—That the Germans have recaptured Hill 60, to the southeast of Ypres, is to be inferred from these words in the Berlin official report:

"All attempts of the English at Ypres to wrest away from us Hill 60 * * * failed"—this despite the fact that French and British reports for days have mentioned the hill as the scene of fighting, with the British in possession of the major part of the trenches. Other gains "in the direction of Ypres" are also reported from Berlin, and the Germans are said to be holding the territory in the Woevre which they gained in recent attacks.

Berlin admits, however, that the French still hold part of the trenches which they captured at Flirey.

Beyond recording violent artillery combats north of Ypres and on the heights of the Meuse, and the repulse of minor German attacks last night near Peronne and Fort Beausejour, the French official reports have little to say.

The claims of the Germans, as set forth in their Berlin Headquarters report, are as follows:

All attempts of the English at Ypres to wrest away from us Hill 60, which since April 17 has formed the focus of fighting, failed. We gained further territory there in the direction of Ypres. During the battles there yesterday the enemy lost seven machine guns, one mine thrower, and a large number of rifles with ammunition.

During a continuation of their attack this morning the English again suffered further heavy losses.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle we maintained the fortified territory gained in the Meuse hills and southwest of the forest of Ailly.

At Flirey a small portion of a trench forming part of our position still is in possession of the French. Otherwise all their attacks were repulsed.

The attempt of the enemy to make an attack north of Steinbrück, in the valley of the Fecht, were checked at the outset by our fire.

The comparative quiet of the operations of last night and today, largely due to the bad weather, is thus described in the Paris official communiques:

(Night Report.)—Last night the enemy delivered two minor attacks—one at Frise, west of Peronne, the other in Champagne, around the Fort of Beausejour. He was repulsed both by gunfire and the bayonet.

The very bad weather this morning stopped all action. During the afternoon there was an artillery engagement of particular violence on the heights of the Meuse.

(Afternoon Report.)—The Germans delivered an attack yesterday at the close of the day at Bagatelle, in the Argonne. It resulted in a complete failure.

On the remainder of the front, particularly to the north of Ypres and in the region of Varquois, there have been violent artillery engagements.

VOTE CREDITS UNANIMOUSLY

French Deputies Cheer Minister Ribot's Patriotic Speech.

PARIS, May 7.—Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, addressing the Chamber of Deputies today on the financial situation concluded his speech with these words:

"In compete unity with all parties and with all quarrels put aside, we swear to pursue by every means and until victory the end we have in view."

The entire Chamber was on its feet in an instant and acclaimed the orator frantically. The credits asked for by the Minister of Finance were voted unanimously.

In explaining the financial situation of the country, M. Ribot said that the deficit at the end of April was 1,500,000,00 francs ($300,000,000), while the public up to the end of April had taken 1,200,000,000 francs ($240,000,000) in national defense bonds.

The expenditures were increasing. the Minister said, as it was impossible for the Government to stint its outlay during the war. He still had 400,000,000 francs ($80,000,000) to be advanced by the Bank of France under a previous agreement, and under a new agreement just signed, the advances to be made by the bank would be increased from 5,500,000,000 francs ($1,100,000,000) to 9,000,000,000 francs ($1,800,000,000).

Continuing, M. Ribot said that David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, had agreed to place 1,500,000,000 francs ($300,000,000) of French bonds in England to cover French purchases there, in the United States and in Canada, with the understanding that France should furnish sufficient gold to permit England to maintain exchange with the United States.

Speaking of the situation between France and the United States, the Minister of Finance said this was not so unfavorable as might be supposed, for the reason that exports had not suffered as much as had been expected. The Minister said Europe was taking from the United States from 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 francs ($140,000,000 to $160,000,000) in purchases per month.

MISERY IN WEST POLAND.

Great Suffering in Mine District Held by Germans.

WARSAW, May 7, via London.—A detailed report of the desperate situation prevailing today in the mining districts of Western Poland, now in possession of the Germans, has been received by the Rockefeller Commission which was organized to assist the suffering population of this region.

A comparison of food prices before the war with those which prevailed in January of this year show the following contrasts: Rye flour increased from $40 to $90 per ton, wheat flour from $60 to $102, buckwheat from $60 to $125, and peas from $60 to $250. Before the war a ton of straw cost $210; in January it brought $612, and the price of oats has increased 600 per cent.

Out of a population of 135,000 in the district of Sosnovits, 12,650 persons are now dependent upon charity. In Bendin there are 5,000 charity subjects out of a population of 50,000, and in Dombrov 5,000 out of a population of 60,000. These figures do not include the unemployed who are receiving assistance from their former employers. The unemployed so situated number about 45,000, or, counting their families, about 100,000 persons.

Continuing, this report says that during the last five months the population of this region suffered serious epidemics of typhus, scarlet fever, dysentery and cholera. Of cholera there have been thirty-five authenticated cases, and the death rate among noncombatants has increased from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent.

Two chief causes of the misery in this region have been the cutting off of imports, upon which this part of Poland always has depended, and the closing of the coal mines, which in normal times give employment to 50,000 men.

EX-KHEDIVE IN WANT.

His Egyptian Estates Seized, He Has to Borrow Money.

GENEVA, (via Paris), May 7.—This city is one of the few places in Europe where Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive of Egypt, appears to be welcome. The reason is that it is the headquarters of the National Egyptian party, headed by Ferrid Bey.

Distressing news reaches the party from the headquarters at Vienna and Constantinople concerning the indifference of the party followers toward the former Khedive. The enormous income which Abbas Hilmi used to receive from his properties in Egypt has been sequestrated, and his estates in Turkey today yield him nothing. Consequently he is hard put to it for ready cash, according to reports current here, and he has had to borrow to meet his personal expenses.

FAVORS WAR CONTRACT TAX

French Deputy Says His Bill Will Correct Notorious Abuses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 7.—Deputy Henri Connevol, the author of the proposed law to revise all State contracts and impose a retroactive tax on those over $1,000, publishes a letter in the Temps defending his proposal against criticism. He maintains the equity of his suggestion that those profiting by the war should pay a share of their gains, and says the bill simply puts in practice suggestions which have long been current among members of Parliament who have been dissatisfied with the conduct of Government business. He says it is notorious that scandalous abuses and illegal commissions have existed, and that his bill will cleanse the nation's business department.

The Temps reiterates the objection, which it considers fatal, that the Connevol bill would involve inextricable confusion and enormously damage the credit of France, especially abroad.

AERIAL BOMBS FALL IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Russia's Aviators Attack and Her Fleet Bombards Bosporus Forts.

STILL SHELLING STRAIT

Allied Squadron Firing Across the Peninsula—Turks Report Victories.

PARIS, May 7.—The first attack of the war on Constntinople is reported in an unofficial dispatch from Athens. It is said that three Russian aviators flew over the city, dropping several bombs which are believed to have caused extensive damage.

The message says also that the Russian Black Sea Fleet bombarded the Turkish forts on the left bank of the Bosporus on Wednesday. Several Russian shells fell within about ten miles of Constantinople.

DARDANELLES, Thursday, May 6, (via London, May 7.)—The artillery exchanges between the warships of the Allies and the shore positions of the Turks continue.

Some vessels are firing from the Gulf of Saros, making use of the incendiary shells. The town of Maidos was set on fire yesterday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5, (By Wireless to Berlin and London, May 7.)—The following statement regarding the operations in the Dardanelles was issued last night by the Turkish War Office:

"An enemy battalion was annihilated Wednesday as the result of an attack by our troops against his left wing.

"At Arl Burnu part of the enemy's strongly built intrenchments were captured.

"At Sedd-el-Bahr we inflicted heavy losses on the English and captured great quantities of ammunition. We have taken ten enemy machine guns."

PREMIER'S SON INJURED AT THE DARDANELLES

Lieut. Asquith Had Already Distinguished Himself at the Defense of Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—Chancellor Lloyd George announced at the anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund this evening that one of the Prime Minister's sons had been wounded, though not dangerously, in the operations at the Dardanelles.

This must refer to Arthur Asquith, who when the war broke out joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves and after a brief training took part with the Navala Division in the defense of Antwerp. He holds a Lieutenant's commission.

Even during that short campaign in Belgium Lieutenant Asquith earned no small reputation. His men described him as one of the most popular officers and among the hardest workers. "His first thought," one of the men said at the time, "is for the comfort and feeling of his men. He roughs it with the boys, who think the world of him. He takes his food with them and has the same as they have. Last time I saw him he was drinking his tea from a corned beef can."

ALLIES PAST THE NARROWS?

Forts Up to Nagara Thought to be Out of Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RABBIT ISLANDS, May 4, (via Mytilene, May 5, dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—Yesterday, the ninth day of the bombardment of the Dardanelles was marked by an interesting happening. Late in the afternoon, from a point farther north than this, I saw on three occasions warships pass the Narrows at Nagara.

The first to pass was a destroyer and the second was a cruiser. On the third occasion the ship I noticed was probably a cruiser returning. These ships could not possibly have been Turkish war vessels for they came and went without drawing fire and with the progress made by the Allied fleet in the destruction of the forts it is in the highest degree unlikely that Turkish ships would venture now so far down the Dardanelles.

It would appear certain, therefore, that the great Narrows forts of Chanak and Killd Bahr have been silenced, while those on both sides of the waterway up to Nagara are probably also out of action. But while the Turks still retain their hold on the land on both sides of the straits, thus being able to make use of mobile batteries, it is unlikely that the Allied fleet will pass the Narrows in force. Beyond that part of the strait are undoubtedly mine fields, and though the chain of forts comes to an end with Nagara, the shores beyond this side of the waterway will have to be thoroughly cleared.

The Turkish lines appear to be on the heights and slopes of Tree Hill, and the British are in the neighborhood of Anined Krithia. Landing here on an island in the Rabbit group I witnessed a heavy bombardment of Tree Hill. As far as could be seen the Turks intrenched there made no reply. The ships' fire thoroughly searched the whole position of the enemy.

At sunset, just when the ships' forms and the headlands flanking the strait were dying into deep shadows, an exciting encounter was seen. The Turks under cover of the dusk evidently brought a battery of guns down the road through the Mendere Valley to the Asiatic side, with a front toward Yeni Shehr. Suddenly two enormous sports of water flew skywards close to three battleships firing from a point near Sedd-el Bahr. One shot went too far, the second being short, but before the third shot, with which the gunner usually expects to hit, could be fired the ships had potted the battery and were pouring a deluge of huge shells on the d[illegible]s Turks.

It was sha[illegible]l exciting work. I could see th[illegible]y being chased by tremendous s[illegible]bursts, right up the valley toward, I should think, Yenkiss.

It was a splendid piece of gunnery by our ships. One has only to see the nature of the country on both sides of the Dardanelles front from a point close by to understand the great advantage the defending forces must have, and to realize how the complete forcing of the strait and the defeat of the Turks may be a costly and somwhat prolonged operation.

FRENCH LANDING A FEINT.

Navy Department Reports Success of the Asiatic Side Attack.

PARIS, May 7.—The Official Gazette of the Navy Department published today an account of the landing of French troops on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, which confirms previous reports that the purpose of this enterprise was to make a diversion while the main landing force was going ashore on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

A regiment of colonial infantry, with one battery of three-inch guns, debarked at Kum Kalessi, on the Asiatic side near the entrance to the Dardanelles. They marched upon Yeni Shehr, where they attacked a greatly superior force of Turks. Fighting continued from April 25 to 27.

The Official Gazette says the French took 500 prisoners and then retired to their ships, having fulfilled their mission of engaging the attention of the Turks while the main landing operations were being carried out in force on the European side.

Destroy Naval Guns Near Belgrade.

VIENNA, via London, May 7.—The following appears in the official bulletin issued by the War Office tonight: "During artillery engagements our mortars destroyed naval guns near Belgrade."

B. Altman & Co.

Young Men's Clothing Department
(Madison Avenue Section of the Second Floor)

An Initiatory Sale of Young Men's 2-Piece Flannel Suits

now being held,

should particularly interest the well-dressed man desiring a natty light-weight suit for Summer outing wear. The material (in plain colors or striped effects) is washable and non-shrinkable, skillfully tailored to meet the requirements of style and comfort; the Coats are skeleton model, sleeves lined with silk.

Specially priced at $14.50

Young Men's Suits

(Sizes 33 to 42 chest)

in smartly-tailored models that compare favorably with the best custom-made clothes, and featuring the new mixed fabrics now so popular, are exceptionally priced at $24.50

Many of the Coats are half-lined with silk; others have silk-lined yoke and sleeves, and all of the waistcoats have a silk back.

Any necessary alterations will be made without extra charge.

B. Altman & Co.

Balta Shoes for Men

possess a distinctiveness that must inevitably appeal to the man who recognizes the importance of correct footwear.

Men's Balta Low Shoes

in tan or black, will be specially priced to-day at $4.75

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

Men's Straw Hats

in all the latest approved styles for the Summer season, are now displayed in the Department for Men's Wear.

In the assortment, which is unusually comprehensive, are Imported Hats in a variety of novelty braids, and a large number of American-made Straw Hats, including Leghorn, Milan, split and sennit braids. A special feature is made of the new light-weight, self-conforming Straw Hats, which promise to become immensely popular.

There is also an extensive selection of Panamas and Bangkoks, at very moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

To-day is Straw Hat Day

We announce the formal advent of the light, comfortable, sensible headgear—The Straw Hat. Here, as usual, ahead of time. One of the greatest collections of imported and fine domestic Straw Hats shown in Greater New York.

And Here are the Hats

Straws for every taste and every type of man. At prices which emphasize Macy's determination to give men more value for less money.

Panamas	Leghorns	Sennit Straws	Split Straws	Bangkoks
$3.74	$2.97	$1.89	$1.89	$5.94
$4.96	$4.96	and	and	and
to $100.	$6.94	$2.74	$2.74	$7.94

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Men's Store 35th St. Special Entrance

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Use Men's Entrance On 38th St.

JAPAN AVERTS WAR WITH CHINA

Hands in Ultimatum Deferring Disputed Questions, Which Will Be Accepted.

A SURPRISE IN PEKING

Group V. of Demands, Which China Had Rejected, Will Be Discussed Later.

LITTLE DANGER OF UPRISING

Leaders Support President Yuan—Japan Continues War Measures While Awaiting Reply.

Supreme Effort for Peace, Chinese Minister Says.

By Cable to the Editor of The New York Times.

PEKING, May 7.—In spite of a long and painful effort to bring the negotiation to a peaceful settlement, we have been informed that Japan would present an ultimatum this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and we, as heretofore, are making a supreme effort to preserve the peace of the Far East.

LU CHEN-HSIANG,
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

PEKING, Saturday, May 8.—Japan's demands, modified in the ultimatum handed in yesterday afternoon by the withholding for future discussion of the whole of Group V., will be accepted by the Chinese Government and the crisis in the affairs of the two nations is averted for the time being.

The Attachés of the Foreign Office were at work all night translating Japan's ultimatum and drafting the terms of China's compliance with the demands, which will be submtited to Yuan Shih-kai and the State Council this morning at 10 o'clock. The reply will be delivered to M. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, this evening or Sunday morning.

The Chinese note will review China's case, answer the charges contained in the ultimatum, and accept the demands of the ultimatum without qualification.

The Government expects no serious revolutionary outbreak from the people. The military leaders have assured Yuan Shih-kai that their support would continue.

Japan's Change a Surprise.

The handing in of the Japanese ultimatum to China brought out knowledge on one point which has surprised Chinese officials as well as the members of the foreign legations here.

It seems that Japan, after insisting upon the acceptance of her demands, suspended in her ultimatum discussion of all of Group V., with the exception of the demand bearing upon Fukien Province, to which the Chinese had agreed in their reply of last Saturday. The records now show that China, Thursday evening, offered to concede to the Tokio Government more than the Japanese ultimatum now exacts from her.

It was learned that in the course of Vice Minister Tsao Yulin's last visit to the Japanese Legation he proposed verbally to meet the Japanese railroad demands; to grant school and hospital privileges; offered, to bestow land without compensation upon Japanese, and proposed to withdraw China's three requirements regarding Shantung Province, namely, the return to the status quo before the war, China's participation in the peace conference, and compensation for damages in the Kiao-Chau campaign.

China's Final Stand.

The final Chinese proposals, therefore, refused only to authorize Japan to supply half the arms used by China; to participate in the conduct of Chinese arsenals; to appoint Japanese advisers to China, and to preach Buddhism in the republic.

The Chinese dislike the requirement insisted upon by Japan that China recognize Tokio's right to reopen these questions at future date, but they will accept these features unless the few irreconcilables in the councils of President Yuan Shi-kai succeed before next Monday in altering the President's decision.

The ultimatum is a lengthy document. It complains of the Chinese attitude in advancing the argument that the Japanese position was designed in part for presentation to foreign countries. It is considered curious that the ultimatum is written only in Japanese, while all formal documents have been written both in Japanese and Chinese.

The Chinese public is quite unaware of the trend events have taken. Long lines of Chinese carts all day yesterday slowly dragged their way through the rain into the legation quarter and to the railroad stations, taking bullion and other articles of value to be placed under foreign protection.

Japan's Concessions.

TOKIO, May 7.—In presenting its ultimatum to China, Japan omitted from the present negotiations all items in Group V. of the amended list of demands, with the exception of the portion dealing with concessions in Fukien, on which an agreement already has been reached. The demands in Group V. are reserved for future discussion.

Group V. includes the stipulations against which China raised the most vigorous objections. The decision of Japan to defer these matters is made known in an official communication of 3,500 words which was issued here today in regard to the Japanese ultimatum.

The principal provisions of Group V. have to do with the appointment of Japanese military and political advisers for China and for Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war.

The Japanese Government has instructed Eki Hioki, Japanese Minister at Peking, to advise China to give due regard to Japan's wishes and to the conciliatory spirit of the Tokio Government, in view of which Japan believes China should give a satisfactory response.

In response to inquiries by The Associated Press, Japanese officials said they had heard nothing of any action on the part of the United States looking to mediation by that country between Japan and China. It was explained that Japan, having committed herself, must stand by her ultimatum.

If the situation should reach a stage in which mediation might be resorted to, these officials said, they believed the United States, if it took action, would first consult China. The question would then arise whether Japan would give its consent.

The impression prevails that the influence of the Elder Statesmen resulted in further concessions being made to China in the belief that the lasting interests of the empire could best be served by convincing the powers that Japan was guided by a spirit of justice and a desire for the preservation of peace in the Orient.

Japanese Push War Measures.

Pending the receipt of China's reply, military and naval preparations are being pushed vigorously. Five transports laden with troops have sailed from Hiroshima in the direction of China and numerous warships have left for secret destinations.

Waseda University has deprived Professor Ariga, Japanese Adviser to President Yuan Shih-kai, of his professorship and he has disappeared. Previously he had been denounced as a Chinese spy and the police were protecting him.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first Provisional President of China, has been seen frequently in Tokio recently. The Yokohama Hochi declares that if war between Japan and China develops, the revolutionists in China, who side with Dr. Sun, are likely to seize the opportunity to strike against Yuan Shih-kai.

Some Chinese are leaving Japan, while preparations are being made by many of those in Korea to depart from that country.

The press generally deprecates the necessity of further concessions to China. Some newspapers express the fear that the impression will go abroad that the Elder Statesmen are still the power behind the throne.

More than forty warships, including the battleship Hizen and the battle cruiser Kongo, are preparing at Sasebo for possible operations against China. A second squadron, under Admiral Nawa, has arrived and is hastily embarking supplies.

Rear Admiral Kamimura's fleet, including the battleships Sagami and Suwo, was ordered to the Gulf of Pechili to be in readiness to take aboard Minister Hioki in case of necessity.

HILLS ESTATE TO CHARITY.

$37,000 Is Left to Various Presbyterian Institutions.

From her net estate of $42,343 Miss Sarah B. Hills, sister of the late James R. Hills of this city, made the following bequests to charitable and religious institutions: Seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars to the American Sunday School Union, and $1,000 each to the American Tract Society, the Children's Aid Society, the Hampton Institute, the Woman's Union Mission Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and the Board of Home Missions of the same church.

The appraisal was filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday and showed stocks and bonds aggregating $26,164; bank deposits of $6,300, personalty amounting to $1,379, and realty, incluring 213-215 Van Brunt Street and 15 Rapelyea Street, Brooklyn, each property being appraised at $6,000.

There are bequests to five nieces and nephews. The will reads in part:

"I have made the bequests to the societies and institution in fulfilment of a most sacred trust received by me from my beloved brother, who made me his sole heir and soel executrix that I might enjoy the benefits of his estate and dispose of his property in accordance with the wishes he personally expressed to me. It is to the love and generosity of this beloved brother, and his faithful care of my property that I am indebted for nearly all I possess."

A considerable amount of property was disposed of by the testatrix while alive.

PROOF NEEDED TO CONVICT.

Court Rules "Psychology" of Magistrates Is Not Enough.

Even though a Magistrate's Court may be a "psychological laboratory for qualitative analysis" of the guilt or innocence of an accused person, there must be proof of guilt submitted before a judgment of conviction is valid, according to the ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday in reversing the conviction of Lawrence Fogel. The latter was arrested and charged with having been abusive and insulting in manner in the lobby of the Hotel McAlpin on Oct. 22, 1913, and also with having approached one of the hotel guests for the purpose of engaging in a game of chance in matching coins. He was convicted in the Magistrate's Court, which was sustained in the Court of General Sessions, but reversed yesterday in the Appellate Division.

In its decision the Court of General Sessions referred to the fact of the frequency with which unconvicted "crooks" parade before Magistrates, who in time become experts on that type of men. It also made the remark about the "psychological laboratory."

The Appellate Division held that there was not sufficient proof submitted to substantiate the charges against Fogel. The Appellate Court decision read in part:

"The courts have not yet reached the point where they will affirm a judgment of conviction simply because the defendant was, without his consent, made an exhibit in the case, or because the trial court is a 'psychological laboratory for qualitative analysis of the guilt or innocence of the accused person.'"

EXPLOSION AFTER SUICIDE.

Policeman Burned Severely on Entering Gas-Filled Room.

Patrolman Walter C. Rosendale of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was called yesterday to 238 West Thirty-eighth Street, where Solomon Goldberg, who has a laundry at that address, told him that he smelled gas coming from the room of a young man who rented the room yesterday.

Rosendale broke in the door of the room, and as he crossed the threshold he stepped on a match. There was a loud explosion and the policeman was burned severely. Firemen soon put out the fire which followed the explosion.

Dr. Dineen of New York Hospital found the body of a young man, fully dressed, lying on the bed in the room, and gas was escaping from a tube attached to a gas jet. Rosendale was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious.

The young man who killed himself gave no name when he rented the room. He left no letters, and nothing was found to establish his identity. He was about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighed 125 pounds. He had dark brown hair and wore a blue suit and a brown cap.

LEFT GAUZE IN A WOUND.

Mrs. Murname Sues Brooklyn Surgeon for Alleged Carelessness.

A suit to recover $10,000 damages because a wad of gauze was left in her wound after an operation was brought by Mrs. Margaret Murname of 656 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, yesterday against Dr. Lewis Wallace Pearson before Justice Isaac M. Kapper and a jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Late in the afternoon the jury was instructed by the Court to hand in a sealed verdict, which will be opened when Justice Kapper convenes court this morning.

An operation was performed on Mrs. Murname by Dr. Pearson on March 31, 1913, in the Samaritan Hospital. A second operation several months later, after Mrs. Murname became seriously ill, disclosed the wad of gauze. Dr. Pearson said he instructed an assistant to remove the gauze. The surgeon said he did not remove the gauze, nor see it removed, but explained that surgeons must depend on their aids to attend to these details. He disclaimed all responsibility for the neglect of his assistant in failing to follow his instructions.

Luncheon to Pan-Americans.

The Merchants' Association will entertain at luncheon at the Hotel Astor next Thursday representatives of the Central and South American Republics attending the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington. Among the speakers will be George McAneny, the acting Mayor; Collector Malone, Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, and Samuel H. Pearson, Director of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina.

RUSSIANS CUT OFF, AUSTRIANS REPORT

Complete Success in West Galicia Claimed by the German General Staff.

CZAR'S BIG ARMY IN FLIGHT

Petrograd Merely Says Fighting in Region "Has Assumed the Character of a Great Battle."

VIENNA, May 7, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

The Austro-Hungarian and German troops have crossed the Wisloka River in the district between Pilzno and Jaslo. The advanced troops are south of Jaslo.

Strong Austrian troops in the Dukla-Rymanow district bar the Carpathian roads along which the Russians in irregular columns are retreating in a northern and northeastern direction, pursued by the allied army advancing across the Beskids.

The number of prisoners and amount of booty are increasing. Our Tenth Corps yesterday captured five heavy and sixteen light cannon.

Our troops in the eastern section of the Carpathian front are repulsing, in the meantime, desperate Russian attacks, with heavy losses to the enemy. A Russian attack yesterday against Ostry Height was repulsed by our artillery. We captured 1,300 prisoners. Several detachments were annihilated by our flanking fire.

In Southeast Galicia all attempts of the enemy to take several vantage points have failed.

BERLIN, May 7, (via London.)—The German General Staff today issued the following in regard to the operations in West Galicia and the Carpathians:

In the southeastern theatre the battles on the right bank of the lower Dunajec ended yesterday in complete success for the allied troops. The enemy is engaged in the quickest possible retreat toward the east. Only a small division of the enemy on the Vistula still holds out.

Further to the south we advanced on the right bank of the Wisloka River in the direction of Wislok and across the Jaslinka. Many times parts of the right wing of the army under General von Mackensen came in touch with the Russian column coming from the Carpathian front, west of Lupkow Pass. The Russians are hastily retreating before the closely following Austro-German troops. With every step forward out booty increases.

VENICE, May 7.—Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of Staff of the Austrian Army, is credited by the Vienna Reichspost with having made all the strategic preparations for the Austro-German attack in the Carpathians.

This operation was carried out so nearly according to program, the paper says, that the Archdukes Frederick and Charles Ferdinand, Baron Conrad, and the entire General Staff went on a special train to witness the victory they felt certain the Teutonic allies would win.

Austro-Hungarian troops were used exclusively on the northern line, while the Germans supported them to the south.

PETROGRAD, May 7.—Concerning the fighting in the southeastern area, the War Office this evening issued the following:

In Galicia, between the Vistula and the Carpathians, fighting continues with the same desperation and has assumed the character of a great battle. In this region the arrival of several German army corps has been revealed.

In the direction of Mezo Laborcz we repulsed with the bayonet six vigorous enemy attacks. The number of the enemy's wounded and captured in the region of Makuvka is increasing.

In the valley of the Lomnitza we also have gained important successes.

CLAIM VICTORIES IN NORTH.

Both Russians and Germans Report Continued Success in Poland.

PETROGRAD, May 7.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

In the region of Mitau (Courtland) our troops have continued to press the enemy closely.

In the direction of Mlawa we have continued to develop the success recently achieved. In this district yesterday we occupied the villages of Marcisze and Grzymki, and repulsed three counter attacks. Repeated attempts of the German to recapture the farm of Pomicany were barren of results.

The enemy yesterday attempted to cross the Pilica in the region of Kozlovetz, but was repulsed by our fire.

BERLIN, May 7, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff:

The battles to the south of Szadow and east of Rossieny ended in a decided defeat for the Russians, who suffered heavy losses. In prisoners alone they lost 1,500 men, and are in full retreat.

South of Kalwarya, south of Augustowo and west of Przasnysz part of the attacks were repulsed by us with sanguinary losses. In these battles the Russians lost altogether 520 prisoners.

OCCUPY 46,000 SQUARE MILES.

More Than 5,000,000 Population in Russian Territory Held by Foes.

The German Information Service issued last night the following statement:

"Germans and Austrians occupy approximately 46,000 square miles of Russian territory, containing a population of more than 5,000,000, according to the Hahmburger Nachrichten, which quotes the war press headquarters reports. These are the different provinces: Kalish, 9,961.3 square versts, 1,183,800 inhabitants; Petrikau, 10,763 square versts, 1,981,366 inhabitants; Kielce, 4,434.3 square versts, 486,600 inhabitants; Radom, 1,646 square versts, 148,400 inhabitants; Warsaw, 5,832.5 square versts, 624,900 inhabitants; Plozk, 8,216 square versts, 555,000 inhabitants; Lomza, 2,816.5, 172,120 inhabitants; Suwalki, 5,412.2 square versts, 340,700 inhabitants."

ENGINEER SUES STOKES.

Bolton Says He Was Charged Falsely with Aiding a Trust.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, a consulting engineer, sued W. E. D. Stokes in the Supreme Court yesterday for $70,000 for damages. Mr. Stokes is accused of having said that Mr. Bolton was interested in an elevator trust, and that was why he was so active at a hearing before a special committee of the Aldermen on an ordinance to compel the placing of safety devices on all elevators.

Mr. Bolton said he was not in the employ of any elevator concern and that the alleged statement of Mr. Stokes greatly injured him.

CITY BREVITIES.

Only voters will speak today, "Testimony Day," at the Woman Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue. Speakers will be Mrs. Ariadne Holmes Edwards and Miss Helen Todd of California, ex-Police Commissioner George Creel of Denver, Mrs. Thomas Slack of Illinois, and Grace Benefiel Cotterill of Idaho.

Forty-five pupils in the trade school connected with Public School 95, at 16 Clarkson Street, spent yesterday inspecting the repair shops of the Consolidated Gas Company as guests of the company.

The American Civic League will hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union next Tuesday night. David M. Neuberger, President of the Everard Brewing Company and one of the active men connected with the brewing industry engaged in anti-prohibition propaganda, will be the principal speaker.

BRITAIN TO PROHIBIT SALE OF RAW SPIRITS

Government Abandons the Tax Plan—No Wine or Beer Duties.

LONDON, May 7.—The following official communication was issued this evening by the British Government:

"As most mischief is done by raw, cheap spirits of a fiery quality, the Government proposes to substitute for their taxing proposal a complete prohibition of the sale of spirits less than three years old.

"The trade will receive time to provide for storage.

"The beer duties are withdrawn without modification.

"The wine duties are withdrawn."

The proposals introduced in the House of Commons on April 29 by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, concerning the taxes on alcoholic beverages, provided for the doubling of the duty on spirits, the quadrupling of the duty on wines, and the institution of a graduated tax on beer. These proposals were strongly opposed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 7.—Under the heading "Is England Becoming Protectionist?" the Eclair in an editorial attacks Lloyd George's projected wine taxes (officially abandoned today.) The writer says the taxes will complete the ruin begun by Germans in the champagne district, and appeals to England to spare France's greatest industry. The rest of the press regards the situation calmly.

The usually well-informed Petit Parisien says that the French Government will propose a law interdicting the sale of all liquors containing alcohol. It is considered likely that the wine industry will receive compensations to enable it to face this prohibition measure, which will probably be only temporary.

Georges Clemenceau, in L'Homme Enchaine, devotes his leading editorial to a panegyric of Lloyd George, whom he compares with the French Ministers, to the latters' disadvantage. M. Clemenceau says the British Chancellor of the Exchequer recently wrote him thus: "Four years ago at Carlsbad you predicted what was coming. I did not believe you. Now I admit my mistake." M. Clemenceau says that Lloyd George is giving the world the supreme example of how England repairs her errors when once she begins to follow the right course.

CITY WOMEN'S CLUBS GAIN.

Thirteen Societies Join Federation at Thirty-seventh Convention.

Thirteen organizations were admitted to membership in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at its thirty-seventh convention, which was held at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

These were the Association of Women High School Teachers, Miss Gratia Coller, President; the Athene Club, Mrs. K. A. Martin, President; Columbia Lodge, No. 13, U. O. T. S., Mrs. Ruth S. Leon, President; the Contemporary Club, Mrs. Albert Beales, President; the Emanuel Sisterhood, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, President; the Flora Macdonald Society, Mrs. James Lambert, President; the Friday Afternoon Club, Mrs. J. Morton Halstead, President; the Friend in Need Club, Mrs. A. A. A. Brooks, President; the International Sunshine Guild, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, President; the Jennie Atwood Case Memorial Shakespeare Circle, Mrs. Helen Warburton-Joy, President; the Mundell Choral Club, Mrs. John J. Gilles, President; the Rutgers Alumnae Association of New York City, Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, President, and the Woman's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Otto Kempner, President.

Mrs. Eugene J. Grant of Brooklyn, the Federation President, presided.

Large cards bearing the word "Silence" were features of the convention. They were posted in the corridors adjoining the ball room, where the convention was in session and held up warningly by women ushers.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE FUND.

$105,800 Received—Campaign to Last Until June 1.

The Board of Managers of the campaign to obtain $150,000 to pay the debt on the new building of the Seamen's Institute, announced yesterday that subscriptions to the fund amounted to $105,800. These gifts of $100 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly	$5,000	Anonymous	$250
Anonymous	3,500	J. Chambers	250
In memory of J. Lee	2,000	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	200
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ladd	1,000	Mrs. G. Robertson	200
Miss M. Du Bois	1,000	A Friend	100
U. S. Steel Co.	1,000	Anonymous	100
J. Berwind	500	J. N. Wallace	100
Mrs. F. J. Shepard	250	T. J. O. Rhinelander	100
Whitlock Cordage Co.	250	T. B. Hasler	100
Whitlock Cordage Co., (in memory D. B. Whitlock)	250	Mrs. J. H. Aldrich	100
		Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Pyne	100
		B. Johnson	100
		H. S. Vanderbilt	100
		Mrs. J. A. Scrymser	100

The managers of the campaign announced that it would be continued until June 1.

MORATORIUM SAVED HOTELS

Without This Aid Most Paris Hostelries Would Have Failed.

Had it not been for the moratorium in France, most of the hotels in Paris would have had to fail, according to a letter received yesterday at the Plaza by C. Hauswirth, who was assistant manager of the Plaza Hotel, Paris, when the war started, from R. Armbruster, the proprietor of that hotel.

M. Armbruster says the Paris hotel managers are hopeful of some American travel this Summer. His hotel, which shut down at the beginning of the war, reopened in December, and now has forty guests at war prices, though work is proceeding on a 200-room addition.

WAR GIVES US IRISH SAND.

Subway Contractors Buy Ballast to Fill in Bronx Excavation.

As a result of the war, Irish sand is being incorporated with the soil of the Bronx. So light are the cargoes that are being sent to this country from Europe under present conditions that steamships have been forced to load sand as ballast.

Rodgers & Hagerty, Incorporated, who have the subway construction contract for the Lexington Avenue division running from 138th Street to 157th Street, obtained about ten scowloads of the sand, and floated it up to the Bronx.

Minister May Win Back Wife.

The suit of Mrs. Margaret Lee, wife of the Rev. Burton H. Lee, chaplain of Sing Sing prison, for a separation was to be tried before Justice Page in the Supreme Court yesterday. Many friends of both husband and wife were present in the courtroom, but the case went over until next week. It was said that a reconciliation might be effected.

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Everyman's Encyclopaedia

You need such an Encyclopaedia in your home, your office.
Complete in twelve volumes.
$6.00 net (boxed.)
Send for descriptive catalogue.
E. P. Dutton & Company
681 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Store Closes 6 P. M.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Removal Sale (13) Saturday Specials

A Great Saturday Event---3,000
Men's Summer Shirts

All are entirely new; the last of this season's best patterns and colorings; our own careful selections of the choicest foreign and domestic shirtings. The prices are decidedly unusual.

	Regularly	NOW each	NOW 3 for	NOW 6 for
ENTIRELY NEW SPORT SHIRT—Basket weave cheviot; round point adjustable collar	2.50	1.45	4.00	7.75
NEW SUMMER NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Mercerized pongee shirtings; direct copies of the finest pure silks	2.00	1.45	4.00	7.75
SILK STRIPED MERCERIZED SHIRTINGS—Newest shirtings shown this season	2.50	1.45	4.00	7.75
WHITE PURE SILK SHIRTS—Plain and self weaves; neckbands or collars on	4.50	2.95	8.75	17.00
FANCY PURE SILK SHIRTS—Bright and sombre satin stripes on unusually fine grounds	4.50	2.95	8.75	17.00
WEIGHTY PURE SILK SHIRTS—Comprising the season's newest and smartest colorings	5.00	3.25	9.75	18.75
HEAVY WHITE SILK SHIRTS—One of the highest grades of custom silk shirtings, collar or neckbands	7.50	5.50	15.00	28.00

"Distinctly different and most practical."

Women's and Misses'
"Waterberry"
TRADE MARK
Raincoats
Priestley's Cravenette

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly **9.50** *$15.00*

Lustrous, rubberless, dressy, light weight, adapted for motor, traveling and general utility wear.

NOTE—This coat is entirely controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States, and cannot be duplicated at any price anywhere.

Saturday Special of
650 Summer Dresses

The prices are strikingly exceptional considering the dainty models, the fashionable fabrics and colorings and high grade workmanship and finish.

For Women—Sizes 36 to 46 bust; made of gingham, percale, tissue and pique; dainty colorings and combinations.
Specially priced **1.50, 2.25** and **3.00**

For Misses and Small Women—Sizes 14 to 20 years; of fine voiles, tissues and muslins; several choice models, daintily trimmed. **5.65**

For Children—6 to 14 years; of gingham, repp and percale, a choice of dainty colors and combinations.
Values $1.50 and $2.25 **95c** and **1.65**

Women's Separate Skirts—of fine black taffeta silk, three choice models; spiral; the new shirred or plaited effect.
Actual Value $8.00 **5.50**

A Great Saturday Occasion in
Women's Summer Blouses

An unusually large variety of entirely new models for this occasion in which the values are particularly appealing.

Blouses — Georgette crepe, hemstitched and trimmed with filet lace; Crepe de Chine with eyelet embroidery on yoke and front; Crepe de Chine with invisible stripe, white and pale pink; Taffeta silk (washable) in Tailleur model; Specially priced at **5.50**

Blouses — Crepe de Chine in box plaited model; long sleeves; Octagon laces over pale pink Georgette; Picot ribbon trimmed; Fancy striped Voile with Organdie collar and vestee; Pussy Willow silk in Tailleur model; Specially priced at **2.95**

Blouses — Voile in blazer stripes, convertible collar; Tub silk in striped patterns; Madras and linen "Sport Shirts"; Marquisette, embroidered in colors; Voile, hemstitched, lace and embroidery trimmed; Specially priced at **2.00**

Blouses — All-over embroidered Organdie, hemstitched, short sleeves; Seed Voile, hemstitched and trimmed with lace; Linen blouses in all white and with contrasting collars; Organdie Blouses, embroidered front and collar; Specially priced at **95c**

3000 Pairs
Women's Hosiery
At Less Than Wholesale Prices

A most important section of our wholesale stock marked for quick disposal at these interesting prices. Sizes 8½ to 10 in regular widths, medium and Summer weights.

SILK LISLE—Summer weight; black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c pair*
ARTIFICIAL AND PURE SILK MIXED—Summer weight, long cotton tops; black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c pair*
EXTRA FINE GAUZE COTTON—Imported; black or white. *Regularly 35c pair*
IMPORTED LISLE THREAD—Extra fine gauze weight; black only; sizes 9½ and 10 only. *Regularly 50c pair*
FINE BLACK COTTON—Medium weight; lavender tops.

25c Per Pair, 6 pairs for 1.45

3600 Pairs
Men's Half Hose
Selling at Wholesale Prices

Plain colored art and silk mixed, styles best adapted for Summer wear; all are high class Hose; full range of sizes, 9½ to 11½.

PLAIN BLACK—With double soles; bright and lustrous. *Regularly 38c*
PLAIN TANS—Double soles; sheer Summer weight. *Regularly 38c*
PLAIN LIGHT PEARL GREYS—Most fashionable shade this season. *Regularly 38c*
NAVY BLUE SERGE COLORINGS—To match cravats or suits. *Regularly 38c*
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Colonel Must Prove Printing Fraud and Barnes's Knowledge of Its Existence.

COURT'S SWEEPING RULE

Testimony Stays in Record Only Provisionally—Is Basis of Justification Defense.

LYON WITNESS EXPLAINS

Asserts That Testimony as to Commissions Was Too Sweeping—Printing Expert Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 7.—The third week of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial ended this afternoon with the admission of John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Colonel Roosevelt to Justice Andrews that his case practically was completed and that he would finish it by noon on Monday.

Within that time, in order to show justification of the alleged libel, Colonel Roosevelt's counsel, according to Justice Andrews, must produce proof of three things: First, that the J. B. Lyon Printing Company of Albany practiced waste, extravagance, and fraud in connection with State printing contracts; second, that William Barnes knew of or shared in that extravagance and fraud, and, third, that it was brought about by the exercise of Mr. Barnes's political influence.

Justice Andrews made this ruling this afternoon after Mr. Bowers had argued long and earnestly that all matters relating to State and Albany County and city printing be received in evidence. The Justice told Mr. Bowers that he would permit the evidence to go into the record, but unless it was shown clearly that Mr. Barnes was connected with it in the manner indicated he would strike it all out. The Justice also ruled that the mere fact that Mr. Barnes was a stockholder in the J. B. Lyon Printing Company was not sufficient evidence to connect him with the printing contracts.

This ruling is by far the most important Justice Andrews has made since his refusal to dismiss the complaint, for it is on the printing evidence alone that the defense has depended to show justification. With this stricken out of the records the lawyers for the defense must rest their case entirely upon mitigation, in which event the Justice may direct the jury to bring in a verdict leaving to it to determine only the amount of money to be assessed against Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt's counsel plainly were taken aback at the attitude of the court. Although they had won a victory in getting the evidence into the record, it will be valueless if they comply with the ruling. Those who have followed the evidence that has been produced say that Mr. Bowers will have great difficulty in connecting Mr. Barnes with the printing scandals in the manner indicated by the court. Mr. Bowers contends, however, that there is already sufficient evidence in the record to show justification.

The whole matter will be argued on Monday, as the Justice told each side to go through the evidence and get it in shape for easy presentation. One crumb of comfort which the Roosevelt forces got out of the ruling was the statement of the Court that either direct or circumstantial evidence could be presented.

The Justice's decision sent the Roosevelt lawyers scurrying through the vast amount of evidence that has already been produced. Mr. Bowers will attempt to show that Mr. Barnes had knowledge of waste and corruption in printing contracts on these grounds; that he had been on the Lyon payroll for two years at $10,000 a year, and that, as it has been alleged, through his political influence, Mr. Barnes was able to obtain State printing contracts and turn them over to the Lyon concern; that he held 750 shares of stock in this concern, that his Albany Journal company obtained contracts for city and county printing and sublet them to the Argus and other companies and in that way received commissions; that the Lyon Company was able to outbid its rivals for Legislative printing and through subsidiary concerns obtain practically a monopoly of the work; that Mr. Barnes appealed to Thomas C. Platt to use his influence to get State printing contracts and that he also appealed to Colonel Roosevelt when Governor, not to establish a State printing house.

All these matters have been testified to in one way and another and coupled with the fact that he expects to be able to show that Mr. Barnes was dominant in Republican politics during this time, Mr. Bowers believes that Justice Andrews will allow all the printing evidence to remain in the record.

Ivins Pleases the Colonel.

It was a tiresome day for all connected with the case, for when the lawyers were not arguing, experts were going over the details of printing matters or digging out items from old ledgers and journals. One incident injected a bit of life into the proceedings. While a witness was giving expert opinion on the kinds of type used in printing State documents, William M. Ivins leaned over the shoulder of Colonel Roosevelt, and, presenting him a little green-covered book, said with his pervasive smile:

"I came across this yesterday, Colonel, and it struck me it was a first-class translation, and that if you cared to amuse yourself with anything of this sort while this uninteresting technical testimony is going on, you might enjoy it."

It was a translation of "The Acharnians" and other plays of Aristophanes. The Colonel's face lighted with joy.

"Thank you, thank you. I certainly am de-light-ed, Mr. Ivins," he said, beamingly.

For the rest of the afternoon the Colonel's chuckle proclaimed that he appreciated Mr. Ivins's gift.

The Roosevelt lawyers assert that they managed to establish today that the State was charged twice for bills and reports printed from type that had been set only once, and that the volumes thus turned out were mere reprints; that in printing the reports of the Albany Common Council meetings large type was used, thereby necessitating thousands of unnecessary pages; that a great deal of unnecessary matter was printed in the books containing claims against the Albany County Board of Supervisors, as the claims did not have to be printed, and that a great deal of the work turned out by the Lyon Company was much more costly than it should have been.

The morning session started with Charles M. Winchester, Vice President and General Manager of the J. B. Lyon Company, on the witness stand for the eighth time. He produced transcripts from the Lyon Company ledger of payments made to and received from The Journal Company for the years 1903 to 1912. The witness said that it contained the record of all transactions with The Journal Company that he could find.

The lawyers went over the items carefully, and at the afternoon session it was brought out that for job printing work and some special legislative printing, which The Journal Company had done, the Lyon Company received during the nine years $37,328.94. The witness said he had not brought with him the stubs of checks for 1906, but had brought all but two of the canceled checks to show payment.

Explains About Commissions.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he had not meant to testify the other day that his firm paid The Journal Company commissions on State work. He said:

"I intended to say that we paid The Journal commissions on work which can be given without contract. That work has never been under contract, according to the State law. This can be given by the departments to whomsoever they please. When The Journal got it for us we gave them a trade discount."

"Then you did not pay The Journal commissions on contracts the State made with you?"

"No, Sir."

"Or the county or the City of Albany?"

"No."

Mr. Winchester said that the J. B. Lyon company had at times had its bills for work returned by the Board of Supervisors and had then sent the bills to The Journal Company. He said that all claims against the City of Albany were passed on by a committee of the citizens before they were paid.

Henry J. Horne, Chief of the Bureau of Printing of Columbia University, then took the stand, and Stewart E. Hancock for the Roosevelt forces sought to show that it was not necessary to have claims printed in the journal of the Board of Supervisors of Albany. The court ruled that the witness was not competent to pass on such a matter. Mr. Ivins said that the claims were printed according to statute requirements. When Mr. Hancock continued to argue the court said:

"I will allow you a very wide latitude. I will allow you to put in this evidence, but I may rule later that it is not competent."

"But you can't blot out yesterday, and you can't create tomorrow," interposed Mr. Ivins. "Whether you strike this evidence from the record or not, once it is in it must leave an indelible impression on the minds of the jurors."

"I think that if I request this jury to disregard this evidence it will follow my instructions," said the court.

The witness was then asked to give his opinion concerning the "ecclesiastical records of the State of New York."

Mr. Hancock maintained that the company charged the State far more for the work than it should have done, and when Mr. Ivins objected the court said:

"I will receive the evidence, provided that you show that Mr. Barnes improperly influenced the State Printing Board to pay this bill in order to obtain an extra profit for the J. B. Lyon Company."

Most of the afternoon session was taken up by Mr. Bowers's argument that he already had shown Mr. Barnes's connection with State printing contracts and that the printing charges were justified.

What Colonel Must Prove.

"The question in my mind," said the Justice, "is simply this: You expect to show that the Lyon company was guilty of waste and extravagance in the printing of these records, and that their bills to the State were wrong, as the State was overcharged something like 25 per cent. The evidence would be competent if you showed, first, that the printing of the books were wasteful; if you showed that there was fraud, and if you showed that Mr. Barnes knew of the waste and fraud and that he used his influence with the members of the State Printing Board to get the contracts."

Mr. Bowers contended that he already had produced evidence to show that Mr. Barnes knew what the Lyon Company was doing when it printed the records and, as he said, overcharged the State. Again and again the Justice returned to the point that the defense would have to show specifically, either by direct or circumstantial evidence, that Mr. Barnes had knowledge of any corruption. Mr. Bowers wanted to know if the Justice's ruling applied simply to the printing of the ecclesiastical reports or to all the printing matter.

"You don't need to argue on the whole printing matter until you get in all your evidence on the subject," said the Court, "and you have marshaled all your facts. I prefer to wait until next week for that."

After the records of payments by the Lyon Company to The Journal Company for job work were put in evidence Justice Andrews asked Mr. Bowers:

"Now you are practically through with your case?"

"Yes, your Honor," replied Mr. Bowers.

The Court then asked both lawyers to get their evidence in such shape that they could present it in handy form when they argued on Monday as to whether or not the printing matter should stay in the record. Both agreed to do so and court was adjourned until Monday morning.

Elsberg Not a Stockholder.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 7.—The report of the proceedings in the Barnes-Roosevelt trial made it appear that Nathaniel Elsberg was one of the stockholders of The Albany Evening Journal from 1897 to 1914. According to the testimony Samuel Hessburg was the stockholder in question. Mr. Elsberg was not a stockholder.

SUBWAY MUST GIVE SEATS.

Health Board's Order Says Only One-third May Stand in Car.

The Board of Health issued yesterday its anti-crowding order to the Interborough concerning the Subway. It has laid down the same standard for it as for the street cars—that is, that sufficient cars are to be run to provide seats for at least two out of every three passengers. It is recognized, however, that there are certain hours of the day at which this is impossible, and the company is bidden in these to regulate the carrying of passengers so as not to permit more congestion than is inevitable.

The reason assigned for this order is the danger to health through overcrowding and especially the spread of diseases of the respiratory organs. It was pointed out yesterday that the Public Service Commission was already requiring the Subway in the non-rush hours to operate sufficient cars in each twenty-minute period to seat all the passengers, a much more stringent regulation than that of Commissioner Goldwater.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, has written to the Commissioner concerning the overcrowding order on the Sixth Avenue street cars. He said that he was running all the cars he could, but that it was not possible for the employes of the New York Railways Company to eject from the cars passengers who forced their way on when the Board of Health's limit had been reached. So he asked the Commissioner to place policemen or inspectors on the cars to enforce the Board of Health's order.

Dr. Goldwater replied to Mr. Shonts, saying his letter filled him with amazement, and the Board of Health could not recede from the position concerning the Sixth Avenue line it had taken.

Miss Jobe to Revisit Mount Kitchi.

Miss Mary L. Jobe, a noted woman mountain climber, has announced the completion of her plans for a second expedition to the new ice mountain in the Northern Canadian Rockies, which she explored and climbed to an altitude of 8,000 feet last Summer. She will again attempt the ascent of Mount Kitchi, the predominant northernmost peak of the Canadian Rocky range, and no one except Miss Jobe and her party, it is said, has set foot on the mountain. She will leave New York July 1.

JUSTICE INGRAHAM FAVORS THAW JURY

Head of Appellate Division Would Have Twelve Men Settle Question of Sanity.

GIVES VIEWS FROM BENCH

Court Hears Arguments on Writ Restraining the Beginning of Trial Set for May 17.

Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division George P. Ingraham went on record yesterday as being in favor of a jury trial in the Supreme Court to determine the sanity of Harry K. Thaw.

It was during the argument of attorneys for Thaw and the Attorney General's Office to have the Appellate Court determine whether a writ of prohibition should be made permanent, restraining Supreme Court Justice Hendrick from proceeding to a jury trial that the opinion of the Presiding Justice was delivered from the Bench.

"There is no question that jury trials," said the Justice, "under such proceedings as this have been had hundreds of times since I have been on the Bench." The Justice interrupted the arguments at one stage of the proceedings and, addressing John B. Stanchfield, attorney for Thaw, said: "You do not have to argue that further, so far as I am concerned."

Justice Hendrick, in the lower court, has already set May 17 for the beginning of a jury trial, and will proceed with it unless the Appellate Court makes permanent an alternative writ of prohibition, which at present restrains the impaneling of a jury in the case.

The contention of the Attorney General's office is that Justice Hendrick was without jurisdiction to have the case brought before a jury, and that the Justice alone could determine the question, without the help of a jury.

The State's brief reads, in part:

"There is nothing in the insanity laws which makes provision for a trial by jury in such a proceeding as that pending before Justice Hendrick. Those laws point to the conclusion that a jury is unauthorized and unwarranted. The responsibility and power are vested in the court or Judge alone to determine whether the prisoner shall be discharged. A jury trial under a writ of habeas corpus would be an anomaly. There is no authority for it under the common law. There is none for it under the statutes."

Mr. Stanchfield, in his brief, said:

"It was entirely proper and within the power and discretion of the court to bring the questions arising upon the issues in the habeas corpus proceeding as to the sanity of Harry K. Thaw, and to direct the submission thereof to a jury. The decision of Justice Hendrick was, therefore, in all respects in accordance with the law."

Mr. Stanchfield recited a number of precedents in his brief to support his contention.

He also quoted a decision of Justice Hendrick in the habeas corpus proceeding, in which the jurist said he would grant a jury trial as a "help" to him in deciding the sanity of Thaw and in an "advisory capacity."

"There was no intimation then," queried Justice Laughlin, one of the five Appellate Court Justices, sitting in the case, "that the Judge would override the powers allowed him in that decision, was there?"

"None whatever," answered Mr. Stanchfield.

NEW SECRETARY FOR BRYAN.

Mr. Schwind, a Texas Banker, Who Studied Law with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Bryan has a new private secretary, his fourth since he became Secretary of State. The new assistant is William F. Schwind, President of the First State Bank of Franclita, Texas. Mr. Bryan explains that Mr. Schwind is to serve only until a man whom Mr. Bryan wants for his permanent private secretary can take the position.

Mr. Schwind studied law in Mr. Bryan's law office in Lincoln, Neb., more than twenty years ago. He was a quartermaster in the Third Nebraska Regiment, which Mr. Bryan commanded in the Spanish war, and resigned his commission on the same day that Mr. Bryan quit the military service.

Mr. Bryan's latest secretary was Harvey B. Ferguson, an ex-member of Congress from New Mexico. He served two months with Mr. Bryan.

Mackey's Sentence 14 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 7.—George Mackey, 22 years old, an accomplice of Edward Westervelt, who is being held on a charge of killing the Chief of Police of Elmira, N. Y., was sentenced to a term of fourteen years on a burglary charge, by Judge Abram Klenert in the Common Pleas Court today. He was found guilty of stealing silverware and jewels valued at $1,000 from the home of Assistant County Prosecutor Munson Force last Winter.

SCRAPBOOKS AS EVIDENCE.

150 Papers Used in Court to Contest Marconi Company's Suit.

Yesterday's session of the trial of the injunction suit brought by the Marconi Telegraph Company against the Atlantic Communication Company in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, was given over largely to the hearing of testimony by Greenleaf Whittier Pickard, an expert for the defendant corporation. The plaintiff alleges an infringement of its patents by the Atlantic Communication Company at the wireless telegraph plant at Sayville, L. I.

There was a lively skirmish between counsel yesterday when the defense introduced more than 150 papers as exhibits, each of which is to be explained by Mr. Pickard. Counsel for the Marconi Company objected to the exhibits being introduced in bound volumes, but the court ruled that they could be so submitted, with the privilege to counsel of objecting to any part of the evidence as it was brought up by the witness. The exhibits consist of drawings, patent records and articles from electrical and trade publications.

Mr. Pickard, qualifying as an expert, said he was a graduate of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a fellow of the American Institute of Engineers. In 1899 he was appointed by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate radiotelegraphy, and he had also been connected with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Pickard used a drawing board three feet square to illustrate his testimony, and introduced each drawing as an exhibit.

The wireless sets which are to be used by the defense in court were connected up yesterday and made ready for operation.

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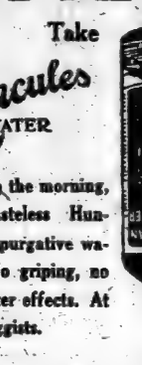

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QUIGG WOULD BAN ALL BOXING SHOWS

Moves Constitutional Amendment to Prohibit "Fighting Exhibitions" in This State.

TO REVISE MERIT LAW

Two Amendments Introduced in Albany Convention—Plan to Suspend All Impeached Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—Lemuel E. Quigg, once a leading figure in the Republican State organization, now a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Senatorial district which includes Columbia County, where he has a Summer home, introduced an amendment today prohibiting the passage of any law permitting prize fighting or the sale of tickets to prize fights or fighting exhibitions. The amendment was referred to the Legislative Powers Committee, of which William Barnes is Chairman.

"I consider prize fighting a brutal and degrading practice," said Mr. Quigg to THE TIMES correspondent. "Prize fights should be prohibited and I hold that the decent citizens of this State have the right to establish standards of morality through the Constitution."

Mr. Quigg told about reporting the Sullivan-Kilrain fight in New Orleans when he was a young reporter, and how the brutality of that contest shocked him.

"I have seen several exhibitions at Madison Square Garden," Mr. Quigg said. "I have not changed my mind about such contests. All these affairs are either fights or frauds, and in either event they ought to be stopped for the protection of the public. Prize fights tend to create gunmen and disorder.

"In this country Congress should order all the fighting that is to be done. In Germany all the fighting should be done by Mr. Hohenzollern, in Russia by Mr. Romanoff, and in England by Mr. Guelph, and so on."

"Do you expect that the Constitution will be amended in accord with your proposal?"

"If it ever comes before the convention it will pass," he replied with an air of assurance.

Mr. Quigg introduced an amendment to the civil service clause of the Constitution, making all appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State subject to competitive examination, except in the case of appointments made by the Governor, at the direction of the Legislature, or with the consent of the Senate.

Another civil service amendment was presented by Albert B. Unger, a Democrat from New York City. This provides for the appointment of the man at the head of the competitive list in all instances, except when a civil service commission, composed of four members selected on the bi-partisan plan, shall sanction an exception to the rule.

Ray B. Smith, Republican, of Onondaga County, introduced an amendment debarring officials against whom articles of impeachment have been filed from continuing in the exercise of their official functions pending trial. At present that restraint is imposed by the Constitution only in the case of Justices who have been impeached. William Sulzer continued to act as Governor after he had been impeached.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned today until noon next Tuesday.

MAY TAKE UP SUFFRAGE.

Debate Likely in Albany When Committee Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—It was predicted at the Capitol tonight that woman suffrage would become a live topic of debate in the Constitutional Convention before many days have passed. The clash may come next week when the Suffrage Committee, it is expected, will make its report.

The Parsons resolution, the essential feature of which the advocates of woman suffrage at a hearing yesterday approved, would commit the convention to a "hands-off" policy with regard to the suffrage question. It was learned today that the resolution was regarded by many delegates as too broad and that Louis Marshall had been asked to draft a resolution which the Suffrage Committee might report as a substitute. Mr. Marshall, while not denying that the request had been made, would not discuss the matter or make any manner of comment on woman suffrage.

"The convention has no right to remain silent on such a vital question as that involved in woman suffrage," said one of the most influential of the delegates today. This statement from a man close to the leaders of the Republican majority, following an intimation of President Root that he believed there should be a discussion of the question, has been accepted as an indication that a suffrage debate will not be long delayed.

Neither Senator Root nor any leader in the convention believes that a debate on woman suffrage would involve a breach of faith on the part of the convention. There is no intention on the part of the leaders to force a formal vote, and there is no doubt that the platform pledges of both Republicans and Democrats will be carried out to the letter.

WOMEN'S VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

W. T. Dunmore Would Have Them Decide on Question Before the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—Women would have the right to vote on the proposed suffrage amendment if the Constitutional Convention should adopt a proposal presented at the session today by Watson T. Dunmore, a Republican Delegate from Oneida County. Mr. Dunmore's proposal provides that no resolution or amendment for extending or enlarging the right to vote which may be adopted by the people shall take effect until after it has been submitted to the persons to whom it would extend the right of ballot and shall have been approved by a majority of them. The proposal directs the enactment of laws providing for the registration of such voters and the counting of the votes cast at such an election.

At the request of Register John J. Hopper of New York, formerly Chairman of the Independence League State Committee, Seth Low today introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to permit proportionate representation and preferential voting. Some of the leading men in the convention declare that the plan seems too fanciful to them, and Mr. Low, himself, declared that he was by no means committed to it. Under a system of proportional voting all the parties casting a vote of any size would have representation in deliberative bodies in proportion to the number of votes cast by the members in an election.

EXILED FROM THE STATE.

Court Suspends Sentence on Lawyer Who Must Leave New York.

On his promise to leave the State, George C. Jeffery, a lawyer, of 180 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, escaped a prison term yesterday after he pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree before County Judge Lewis. The court suspended sentence because it was Jeffery's first offense and he made full restitution to a woman client whom he robbed.

Jeffery was indicted on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree. The indictment charged him with stealing $583 from Mrs. Regina Leeks, which she gave him to pay off a mortgage on her property. When he was informed he would have to leave the State to obtain a suspended sentence he asked the court's permission to visit his relatives here occasionally. The request was granted. It is understood that a relative in the West has offered him a place and he has accepted it.

Woman, 101, Has First Auto Ride.

Sights of New York City and the lights of Broadway were revealed in bewildering confusion last evening to Mrs. Edward Conklin, 101 years old, the oldest resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. She was taken from her home on Franklin Street by a friend, Uriah Boch, in an automobile, across the Queensboro Bridge, then through Broadway and to the Pennsylvania Station. This was her first ride in an automobile. She was on her way to Boonesboro, Md., where she will make her home. Mrs. Conklin was born in lower Manhattan. In 1865, after the death of her husband, she went to Greenpoint to live. Only once or twice since had she made a trip to Manhattan, and hence nearly everything she saw was new to her.

LETTER THREATENS SLAIN BOY'S SISTER

Three More Communications Signed "Jack the Ripper" Received by Mrs. Murray.

ONE MAILED NEAR HER HOME

Truckman Identifies Italian as Man He Saw Near Scene of Crime on Day of the Murder.

A letter, threatening the death of Mamie Murray, the eight-year-old sister of little Charles Murray, who was slain by a "Jack the Ripper" in the hallway of his home, 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, last Monday night, was received yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Nicholas Murray, mother of the little girl. The letter was postmarked 2:30 P. M., and was delivered to the mother shortly after. Because it appeared that the writer could not be many blocks away from the Murray home, the police were notified quickly and Inspector Faurot, Acting Captain Gildea, and a squad of detectives immediately started to trace the letter.

Inspector Faurot, who has had charge of the "ripper" search from the beginning, is now devoting his time solely to this case. He makes his headquarters at the Second Branch, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Police Commissioner Woods late yesterday announced that the policeman who should catch the "ripper" would receive "honorable mention."

In the morning two threatening letters, similar to previous ones, were received by the distracted mother of the last "ripper" victim. These were turned over to the police before their contents were ascertained by reporters. When the last letter was received, however, a reporter for THE TIMES was talking with Mr. Murray. The letter was brought to the Murray flat by the postman and his rapping on the door attracted Mrs. Murray from another part of the house. She received the letter against her husband's protest. The postmark showed it went through Station D at Fourth Avenue and Twelfth Street, not many blocks away. It read:

Written on Typewriter.

May 7, 1915.

"Mrs. Murray: Your little girl will be killed in a few days if you do not call off the police. I remain, Jack the Ripper."

The letter was written with a black record typewriter ribbon on a sheet of ruled paper. The possibilities of finding the writer are greater because the typewriter will afford a better means of identification than handwriting.

The other two letters were received by Mrs. Murray in the morning delivery at 10 o'clock. One was mailed from the Hudson Terminal Post Office and the other from the General Post Office at the Pennsylvania Station. Mr. and Mrs. Murray were able to recall parts of these letters. Substantially one read:

"I am the man who killed your boy. The police are a lot of boobs, and I am going to do it again. (Signed) A, Rich."

The other contained this sentence: "I will do the same thing over again on Monday in the neighborhood of Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth Streets, between Fifth and Eleventh Avenues."

Inclosed in the latter note was a newspaper picture of little Charles Murray. These letters were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were photographed.

Early in the forenoon a young woman, dressed in a neat brown suit and wearing a hat to match, stationed herself on the sidewalk opposite the Murray home. A small girl, wearing a blue coat and blue hat, who arrived with her, crossed the street and walked up and down in front of 270 First Avenue. The child paced the sidewalk all day long, and watching her across the street was the young woman in brown.

When asked what she was doing the young woman said she had brought the child there as a "decoy for the ripper." They had come from the Bronx, she said, to "help catch the murderer." The young woman said she was Miss Anna Selzan, 384 East 158th Street, and her decoy was Margaret Berchers of the same address.

Cumonella Identified.

When Antonio Cumonella, 45 years old, a shoemaker, arrested at the Olive Tree Inn, East Twenty-third Street, near First Avenue, a little while after the murder of Charles Murray, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court, Detective McMullen said that the prisoner, before being informed of the cause of his arrest, had cried out: "Me no kill boy." According to the detective, he had protested his innocence constantly in his cell. The detectives further said that John Glibben, a truckman, 503 East Nineteenth Street, who saw a man leaving the hallway of the Murray home just before the body of little Charles was found, went to the prison and picked the shoemaker out of ten men as the one he had seen leaving the hall. Cumonella was sent to Bellevue for observation.

The detectives questioned several suspects during the day. James Mathes, 26 years old, of 294 First Avenue, was taken into custody by Detective Brady of the Second Branch while he was in front of the Murray home.

Patrolman Bowden of the West 100th Street Station arrested a man who said he was Lawrence Ellert, 40 years, for soliciting alms. According to the patrolman, the prisoner approached a number of little girls near Public School 166, 111 Eighty-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Magistrate Corrigan sentenced him to six months in the workhouse.

Harry Newman, 16 years, a peddler, living at 419 East Fifty-sixth Street, arrested Thursday afternoon, charged with an attack upon Beatrice Hunter 6 years old, 123 East Fiftieth Street, was held in $2,500 bail until Tuesday, when he was arraigned in the Yorkville Court.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD WINS

Court Upholds Its Right to Supervise Refunding Bonds.

The Appellate Division upheld yesterday the right of the Public Service Commission to supervise the issue of bonds as a refunding measure. The case came before the court on a writ of certiorari obtained by the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Railway Company.

The company applied for permission to issue $2,800,000 bonds, but Commissioners Eustis, Maltbie, and Cram maintained that the issue would make the total bond issue greater than the value of the property and that the company would be unable to pay interest upon it. Chairman McCall and Commissioner Williams, however, were in favor of authorizing the issue on the ground that, if the company were not immediately able to meet the interest, it would be by the time the first payments fell due.

The question divided the Appellate Division as it had the commission, Justices Dowling, Clark, and Hotchkiss favoring the Public Service Commission and Justices Scott and Ingraham the company. The prevailing opinion held that the commission had the right to supervise a reorganization by the consideration of three points: First, whether the issue was necessary for refunding purposes; second, whether the expenditure to be refunded was a capital charge as distinct from an operating charge; third, whether, if an operating charge, the issue might not be permitted under the exception clause of the statute.

So the writ of certiorari was dismissed with costs.

SPAIN ASKED HUERTA TO QUIT, BLANCO SAYS

His Presence Attacked in Congress and by Mob Demonstration in Madrid.

THEN NOTE FROM MINISTER

Mexican ex-President's Representative Promptly Denies Story Given Out by Carranza Bureau.

The Mexican Bureau of Information, in the new Equitable Building, gave out yesterday a statement which said that Pedro Gonzales Blanco, who was described as a distinguished Spanish writer and who is now in New York, was authority for the statement that General Victoriano Huerta, the former Mexican President who is now in New York, had left Spain following a communication he received from the Spanish Minister of the Interior that his (Huerta's) presence was not desired longer in the country. Abraham Z. Ratner, who is General Huerta's personal representative, when told last night of the statement, said it was untrue and that General Huerta's departure from Spain was not requested or hastened by any action of the Spanish Government.

The statement of the Mexican Bureau of Information reads:

"An entirely new version for the cause and reason of General Victoriano Huerta's sudden appearance in New York has been given by Señor Pedro Gonzales Blanco, a Spanish author now on a visit in this city. It was not Huerta's desire to see new sights that brought him here, nor was it his great love for the United States and its people, but something much more serious and, perhaps, embarrassing.

"According to Señor Blanco, who was in Madird at the time when Huerta sought shelter there after he fled from Mexico City, it was at the demands of certain high Spanish officials that Huerta was compelled to leave Madrid and move to Barcelona, and finally leave Spain.

"As soon as Huerta came to Madrid,' said Señor Blanco, 'Señor Rodrigo Soriano, a Deputy in the House of Congress, protested in the name of the people against Huerta residing in Spain. He accused him of having murdered defenseless Spaniards, women, and children. Huerta replied to the attack, claiming that the charges were without foundation. Señor Soriano replied with a long list of names and dates, showing that the accusation was just. This was followed by a demonstration of workingmen, who protested against Huerta. The police were called to suppress them.

"'Following this episode, Sanchez Guerra, Minister of the Interior, wrote to Huerta, giving him to understand, in very polite terms, that his presence in Spain was not wanted. That caused Huerta to leave Spain and come here. It was not his love of the United States that brought him here, but the hope that here he would be able to live in peace.'

"Señor Blanco expressed the opinion and belief that Spain would be the first Government to recognize the Carranza administration. He said that Spain is beginning to realize that Carranza is the most constructive man Mexico has had. In Europe all the powers are waiting for the next step to be taken by Spain in its attitude toward Mexico. Spain has suffered and was the cause of more suffering than any other nation. Therefore, if Spain recognizes Carranza Europe is certain to follow.

"Spain's friendship for the Carranza Government was demonstrated, Señor Blanco said, when it refused to sell to Felix Diaz 25,000 Mauser rifles for the purpose of starting a counter revolt against Carranza. Diaz offered to pay very high prices, but the Spanish Government would not listen to him.

"Señor Blanco is stopping at the McAlpin Hotel. He is on his way to Madrid. He is the translator of the works of Walt Whitman, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Max Stirner. He has written a number of philosophical works himself and is prominent as a writer and philosopher."

DUCKED THE SOPHOMORES.

New York University Freshmen Turned Tables on Tormenters.

New York University sophomores of the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science at University Heights received a shock yesterday after they had ducked in the fountain all those first-year men who had not been ducked last Fall by '18's men. The freshmen at the conclusion of the affair took the law into their own hands yesterday and thoroughly ducked nearly a dozen second-year men.

Then the freshmen surrounded Leslie McCrea, editor of next year's Violet, the annual junior year book, and though McCrea weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, they dragged him back to the fountain, which is just at the bottom of an embankment and at the end of the campus. Here the sophomores advanced in force; but too late. With seven freshmen holding him, the sophomore and future editor was pushed down the steep embankment and into the water.

John Quigley, the campus policeman, known to every student as "John," interposed 220 pounds of Irish brawn on the side of peace and finally managed to separate the classmen.

Olson Body Held for Autopsy.

An order from the District Attorney's office yesterday stopped the shipment to Chicago of the body of Harold G. Olson of 413 West 146th Street, designer and cutter of ladies' garments, which was found Thursday in the North River off 177th Street with a 40-pound stone tied about the neck. The body will be kept at the city mortuary until Dr. Otto Schultze, Medical Examiner of the District Attorney's staff, has made an autopsy to determine whether it is a case of murder or suicide.

BIG FEAST FOR SUFFRAGE.

Governor and City Officials to Attend Aster Luncheon.

The last big gathering of the suffragists until Fall will take place at a luncheon to be given today by the Empire State Campaign Committee at the Hotel Astor. Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman will be guests of honor. Mayor Mitchel, now in California, will be represented by President McAneny of the Aldermen. Other city officials who will attend the luncheon with their wives will be Controller William A. Prendergast, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherson, Commissioner Katherine B. Davis of the Department of Correction and Charities, Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, will preside.

Among the speakers will be the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, and Granville Barker.

The committee in charge of the luncheon include Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. John Blair, and Miss Clara Spence.

POLICE KEEP PHONE JOBS.

Board of Estimate Drops Plan to Put Civilians at Headquarters.

As a result of the disinclination of Police Commissioner Woods to entrust the secrets that are transmitted over the telephone wires running into Police Headquarters to outsiders, the Board of Estimate agreed yesterday to drop the plan to have civilian telephone operators.

At the present time the switchboard is manned by thirty-six patrolmen, who are not only expensive, but are needed on the street, and it was thought that when the budget for 1915 was prepared that the efficiency of the force would be improved and a saving made by the appointment in their place of civilian operators at $65 a month. The objection of Commissioner Woods was that if a civilian betrayed an official secret there was no way of disciplining him.

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We go on the principle that if you can please the clothes taste of young fellows who follow the styles, you can please anybody.

If there is one "live wire" who "wants what he wants when he wants it," it is the young man from 18 to 60 or thereabouts.

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The point we want to make here is purely on the basis of more for your money—first, last and all the time.

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For Men---Today
High Class Suits
At Very Special Prices

Splendid Suits of plaids, fancy mixtures, pin stripes, etc., in the season's best styles, including one, two and three-button soft roll effects. Sizes 34 to 44 ..... $17.50

Hand-Tailored Suits in a splendid selection of the smartest models and materials, including plain Oxford grays, hair-line stripes, Glen Urquhart plaids and mixtures, many of them half silk lined. Sizes 34 to 44 stout.. $25.00

Straw Hats
For Men and Young Men
All the new up-to-date models with stiff or flexible brim, of fine grade of Sennit, Split, Milan or rough Pineapple Straw
$1.65, $2.00, $3.00
Fourth Floor

Clearance Sale of
Men's Boots & Oxfords
Several lines to be discontinued
Mostly "Newark-Made"
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In plain blue and a wide range of checks, plaids, stripes and mixtures; made in one, two and three button models, in sizes 32 to 42 chest.

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Men's Silk Neckwear, at 35c each
Large Flowing End Scarfs and Bat Wing Ties, 6 for $2.00

Men's Negligee Shirts, in the most desirable materials, soft finish or laundered cuffs, at $1.10 each
Men's Silk Mixed Shirts, of silk and cotton, soft finish, with French cuffs, at $1.55 each
Men's Pure Silk Shirts, made of rich heavy silks, in the latest designs, at $3.35 each

Men's Underwear
Priced appreciably less than heretofore
Sleeveless Shirts and Knee Drawers of crossbar nainsook, each 35c
Shirts and Knee Drawers, of white cotton; shirts with half sleeves or sleeveless; regular or stouts, each 45c

Men's Silk Hose
At Remarkably Low Prices
Silk Plated Half Hose, medium weight, in black, white and colors, pair 22c
Pure Silk Half Hose, in black, white, tan, navy and gray, with extra lisle spliced soles, pair 37c

Men's Handkerchiefs
pure linen, with initial,
Very special at
$1.90 a doz.

Men's Smart Straw Hats
Are being shown, on the Main Floor, in Sennets, Splits, Milans, Mackinaws, Bangkoks, Leghorns and Panamas, at moderate prices.
To-day, officially opens the Straw Hat season

Men's Duplex Fabric Gloves
spear backs, in white, grey and tan; Value $1.00
at 55c a pair

BEGS THE POLICE TO FREE HIS BRIDE

French, Too Confident of Forgiveness, Loses His Wife at Her Father's Door.

PARENT LOCKS HER IN

After Ordering Son-in-Law from His House — Bridegroom Told to Go to Court.

Into the West Forty-seventh Street police station at 7:30 o'clock last night walked a young and very indignant young man. His eyes flashed and his fists opened and shut as he strode across the room to the desk where sat Lieut. Frye.

"I want some policemen," he told the Lieutenant, "and I want them quick."

"What for?" asked Frye.

"To help me rescue my wife," explained the young man.

Then he calmed down long enough to add that he was Berton French, 22 years old, and lived at 314 East Forty-second Street.

"We were married this very afternoon," he went on, reaching into his pocket and producing a document for Frye to read. It was a marriage certificate shewing that French and Miss Mabel Wood, 19 years old, of 450 West Forty-fifth Street, had yesterday been duly married by the Rev. William Montgomery at Second Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

French's voice shook as he unfolded the story of his matrimonial troubles to Frye. He had begun courting Miss Wood eight months ago, he said, and it was not long before it was mutually agreed that life would not be worth living unless she became Mrs. French. All of which seemed perfectly simple until Miss Wood's parents were consulted. They objected.

Thereafter French and Miss Wood carried on their courtship under difficulties. The young man tried to establish himself in the estimation of her parents, but without success. So they decided that the only way out was to take matters into their own hands, get a license, and be married, and then rely upon the traditional willingness of parents to forgive. Yesterday afternoon they met, and after getting the license at the Municipal Building, journeyed uptown and had the ceremony performed by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery. Then they hurried straight to the bride's home to receive the parental blessing.

The bride's father met them at the door. When he heard what had happened the flew into a rage.

"Get out of my house and never come back," French was told, and the next instant he found himself on the sidewalk—alone. Just how he got there he doesn't exactly recall, but the door was locked when he returned to the house so he determined to seek the aid of the police.

Lieutenant Frye expressed sympathy, but said he really couldn't turn out the reserves in such cases. He advised French to go to a Magistrate and get a summons. The young man seemed disappointed, but left the station promising to do so.

Est. 1788.

"Rab, is it really so that we can no refill a Carstairs bottle?"

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RAILROAD DENIES CHARGES.

Pennsylvania Superintendent Contradicts Testimony of Altoona Mayor

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Positive denial was made by G. W. Creighton, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, before the Industrial Relations Commission today that he had urged ex-Mayor Hoyer to make arrests in the Altoona strike in order to incite a riot. Today's session of the commission was devoted entirely to the situation between labor and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The statement, made yesterday by the former Mayor of Altoona, that Mr. Redding, Superintendent of Motive Power, had told him that the Pennsylvania Railroad had fixed the Judge and District Attorney so that no action would be taken against a railroad policeman who had nearly killed a labor organizer was denied by the witness. He said that he had talked with Mr. Redding over the telephone last night and that the former had positively denied having said anything of the kind.

"Do you think the Mayor would accuse an officer of your company that way if nothing of the kind happened?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"Mr. Redding told me that the charge was unqualifiedly false," said Creighton.

Chairman Walsh then asked Creighton to get an affidavit from Redding.

In testifying about conditions in Altoona Mr. Creighton said:

"Altoona is dominated by the Pennsylvania in a certain way, because the people are all affiliated with the company and would be with us if left to their own devices."

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman asked Mr. Creighton if the Pennsylvania officials tried to confer with the labor organizers at Altoona.

"Certainly not," said Creighton. "They were intruders who came to Altoona to stir up trouble because of failure to win a strike on the Western Division. We did not deem it our duty to consult with men of this character, whose business in our community was to disturb our peace."

"Did you ever try to convince the labor leaders that they were in the wrong?" Mrs. Harriman asked. "How did you know they would not reason with you if you never talked with them?"

"There was absolutely no reason to talk with them."

Commissioner Lennon asked what the Pennsylvania would do if he should go to Altoona to organize workmen. Creighton replied:

"We would do all we could to prevent organization of unions to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor or any organization which would subject us to sympathetic strikes or the closed shop."

SUFFRAGETTES RAISE SIEGE.

Women Leave Washington After Futile Attempt to See President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage announced this evening that "the suffragist siege of the White House was lifted today," and that the besieging force, consisting of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., and Mrs. Harry Lowenburg of Philadelphia, had returned to that city after another futile attempt to see President Wilson and get him to consent to receive a deputation when he visits that city next Monday. The siege was begun Wednesday, continued all day yesterday, and was resumed this morning.

Joseph F. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, told the two women today that the President could not see them today on account of the pressure of more important matters, and that his time would be so taken up in Philadelphia on Monday that it would be impossible for him to make an appointment for them there.

Mr. Tumulty's positive stand convinced Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Lowenburg that it was useless to continue the siege. Secretary Bryan was approached by them when he was leaving the White House and asked to intercede with the President in their behalf, but he said that he could not help them.

NEWARK INVITES SUNDAY

But Wealthiest Churches Are Against Proposed Revival.

By a vote of 52 to 8 the Ministerial Association of Newark, N. J., yesterday decided to invite the Rev. Billy Sunday to take charge of a campaign in that city when he had finished with Paterson.

The eight ministers who voted "no" represented the largest and wealthiest congregations in the city. They were the Rev. George P. Dougherty of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson of the First Presbyterian, the Rev. Otis M. Trousdale of the First Reformed, the Rev. Charles H. Stewart of the North Reformed, the Rev. Mercer G. Johnstone of Trinity Episcopal, the Rev. John J. Moment of the High Street Presbyterian, the Rev. Charles B. Condit of Trinity Reformed, and the Rev. Albert Farr of St. John's Episcopal.

Only two of the ten Episcopal churches in Newark were represented, and it was made plain that if Sunday did visit Newark the Episcopalians would neither close their churches or have anything whatever to do with his campaign.

CHARLTON EXPERTS DIFFER.

Court Alienist Decides Prisoner Was Only Party Irresponsible.

ROME, May 7, (via Paris.)—"I shall remember the time I have spent here as the happiest in my life," was the assertion made by Porter Charlton in reply to a question as to whether he was being well treated at the asylum where he is in custody awaiting trial on the charge of murdering his wife. He has prepared a long statement in his own defense, written in Italian.

Charlton's examination by expert alienists has been virtually completed. Dr. Valtorta, retained by the defense, has come to the conclusion that because of nervous excitement Charlton was entirely irresponsible when he killed his wife. Dr. Falciola, appointed by the court, has decided, on the contrary, that he was only partly irresponsible. In view of this difference of opinion a third expert, probably Professor Maggiotto, director of the asylum in which Charlton is confined, will be appointed.

He probably will require two months more for his examination, in which case the trial will not begin before December.

GUATEMALA'S COMMISSION.

Delegates to Pan-American Financial Congress Sail Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUATEMALA, May 7.—The Government of Guatemala has named the following persons to attend an American Financial Congress at Washington: Victor Sanchez Ocana, Carlos Herrera, Juan S. Lara, Francisco Sanchez Latour, Secretary of the commission, and Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta, assistant secretary.

The men named will leave by steamer tomorrow for New York.

JAPANESE TEA MEN STUDYING AMERICA

Hope to Increase Trade with United States, Which Takes One-half of Their Crop.

WE BUY 40,000,000 POUNDS

Sales Here Are Growing, Partly Because the War Has Curtailed the Exports from India.

Eight Japanese financiers and producers and exporters of tea registered at the Hotel Imperial yesterday under the guidance of Iwao Nishi, Chief Tea Commissioner for Japan to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Most of them come from Shidzuoka, which is the great centre of the tea-growing and manufacturing industry, and, with the exception of Mr. Nishi, this is the first time that any of them has ever seen New York.

Mr. Nishi, who comes from Tokio, is a representative of the Japanese Central Tea Association. Sentaro Ito is a special commissioner for that association. R. Amama is a representative of the Shidzuoka Tea Guild. K. Saka is Tea Commissioner representing Shidzuoka. K. Tamana is President of the Shidkuoka Gas Company. S. Mitsuhaski is the proprietor of the Tea Machinery Manufacturing Company of Shidzuoka and the inventor of many devices for preparing tea for the market. Kumajiro Sano is one of the largest paper napkin manufacturers in Japan and a member of the Prefectural Assembly of Shidzuoka. J. Oishi is the proprietor of the biggest hardware store in that city.

"Some of us are exhibitors at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and all are official delegates to the exposition," said Mr. Nishi. "The members of the party thought they would like to see something of the Eastern cities of the United States, and I agreed to act as leader of the expedition. We stopped in St. Louis on the way here, and after about a week in New York we are going to Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Chicago, and Seattle.

"The connection between Shidzuoka and New York is very close in a business way. Most of the members of the party have correspondents here. Of all the tea exported from Japan the most comes to the United States, and much of the rest to Canada. Japan produces from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 pounds of tea. Of this 40,000,000 pounds come to the United States and 5,000,000 to Canada. So you see that the United States is our biggest customer.

"We could send you more. In Japan about 250,000 acres of land is devoted to tea growing. We pick as much as we have a demand for from this country. It takes only about an hour by our modern methods to prepare the tea for market, and very little longer to refire it so that it will keep well during exportation. Of course, in the past we have turned out green tea for the most part. Lately we have begun experiments at making black tea, and have begun to turn it out in commercial quantities.

"As everywhere else, the war hit business generally in Japan very hard, but of late there has been considerable improvement in the general situation. The tea business, however, has not been hurt at all by the war. On the contrary, it has benefited considerably. One reason is that the United States has kept out of the trouble. Fo another thing, India and Ceylon have not been able to export as much tea as usual. The demand for Japanese tea in the United States has grown for this reason, and the outlook is for continued increase. There are almost 3,000,000 people employed in the tea industry in Japan.

"I am not of the opinion that there will be war between Japan and China," said Mr. Nishi. "It is evident that Yuan Shih-kai, the President of China, is holding off until the last moment in the fear that if he agrees too readily to the Japanese demands he may have a revolution on his hands. I am sure there is no intention on the part of Japan to violate Chinese integrity. As a matter of fact, it is our intention to maintain it.

"As for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, so far it has been satisfactory. In fact, in point of beauty and arrangement it is the finest international fair I have ever seen. However, people have not been coming to see it in the numbers that were expected, but it is hoped that this month and next will show a satisfactory attendance. Our Japanese exhibit has been very much admired. We hope to look over the gas works and some of the big industrial plants while we are in New York."

Preparations for Brooklyn Pageant.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds has invited Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt to represent Miss Brooklyn in the Brooklyn Historical Pageant to be held in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory week after next. This completes the list of five prominent women who are to appear as the daughters of Father Knickerbocker. Mrs. Inez Millholland Boissevain is to be Manhattan, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, President of the Alumni Association of the Morris High School, the Bronx; Miss Katherine M. Holt, Richmond, and Miss Edna Louise Beringer, Queens. Miss Recardia McGuick has been appointed to aid in the preparation of the music. Others who will take part are Mrs. Bentley Stevenson, who will be the Spirit of Nature, and David Porter, who is to enact the rôle of Henry Hudson.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The recount of the votes cast at a special election for five Commissioners completed yesterday, showed that ex-Mayor Matthew T. Cronin defeated Mayor Bart Daly by nineteen votes.

MORRISTOWN.—Judge Joshua R. Salmon yesterday granted liquor licenses to eight hotels along Lake Hopatcong. There has been a crusade against the granting of licenses because of alleged Sunday selling.

MILLBURN.—A group of buildings on Shunpike Road, Springfield township, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning with a loss of $10,000.

TRENTON.—Gov. Fielder esterday reappointed Harry E. Pine of Bridgeton and Benjamin Block of Elizabeth members of the State Board of Optometrists. William T. Sawyer of Elizabeth was renamed to the State Board of Public Accountants.

TRENTON.—Judge Marshall yesterday imposed fines of $200 on George M. Brewster, President, and Walter Scott, Secretary of the George M. Brewster Construction Co. of Bergin County for failure to honor a subpoena issued by legislative investigators who were investigating the State Road Department.

TRENTON. Mrs. Orville D. Oliphant, General Secretary of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said yesterday that she had settled out of court the $50,000 damage suit brought against the Missoulian Publishing Co. of Missoula, Mont., for the publication of a poem attacking her during a recent campaign against suffrage in Montana.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Leon Julosky, 16 years old, of New York, was arrested yesterday as a vagrant. He said he came to Atlantic City because he had heard that fortunes could be made at the seashore in one year. His father will come from New York to take him home.

PATERSON.—Ephrain Symington, 42 years old, a silk worker of 8 Dale Avenue, was killed last night by an express train while crossing the tracks of the Erie Railroad at Crooks Avenue.

DR. PARKHURST IN TRADE.

Said to Have Lent His Name to Build Up a Candy Concern.

Vice Chancellor Howell in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday granted a rule to show cause why the sale of the Franklin's Incorporated, a candy manufacturing corporation of New Jersey, should not be set aside and why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the business until "a new and fair election" of Directors can be had.

In the bill of complaint the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, one of the Directors of the concern, is alleged to have "loaned the use of his name" to carry out the scheme to dissolve the Franklin corporation and to organize in its stead the American Candy Manufacturing Company, as a corporation of Delaware.

The court order was obtained by Charles Jones, of the Newark law firm of Jones & Gleason, as counsel for thirty-four or protesting stockholders.

The bill of complaint says Dr. Parkhurst "agreed to loan the use of his name under the promise by N. A. Brown and others that when the company was incorporated under the new name, the said N. A. Brown would dispose of his (Parkhurst's) stock and thus relieve him of his investment."

It is also charged that Dr. Parkhurst sent out letters soliciting stockholders' proxies, representing that he was "in a position to look after your (stockholders') interest in a thorough, careful, conscientious way."

WITNESSES ACCUSE POLICE.

Chief and Sergeant to Explain Interest in Alienation Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 7.—Charged with interfering with the administration of justice, Chief of Police Patrick S. Kiely and Sergeant Morris Higgins of the Plainfield Police Department were summoned today to appear before Judge William H. Speer in Circuit Court next Friday and show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court. They are accused of intimidating witnesses in the $25,000 alienation suit brought by Mrs. Florence E. Roundey of Plainfield against Mrs. Mine Poineer. Mrs. Roundey also has begun divorce proceedings against her husband, John Roundey.

George Faturos, a fruit dealer, whose store is directly opposite Roundey's place of business, and six young women employed by Roundey are the witnesses in the case. According to affidavits made by Faturos and the six women, Chief Kiely told them they would be sent to jail if they testified at the trial. He also told them, it is alleged, that their fines for failing to appear as witnesses would be made up to them.

TIDE GOVERNS GUN TESTS.

Bethlehem Steel Company Fixes Hours to Suit Fishermen.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 7.—When the Bethlehem Steel Company obtained contracts from foreign Governments for war materials it came to Cape May and made extensive purchases of land along the shore of Delaware Bay for a proving ground where guns and ammunition could be tested. The firing at times has been so vigorous as to give rise to rumors that a battle was being fought on the Atlantic Ocean, which is only a few miles away.

Farmers and fishermen in the vicinity became aroused because the firing was often done without notice. They protested to the steel company and the authorities, with the result that at a meeting last night representatives of the company entered into an agreement whereby proper notice was to be given to fishermen and pleasure boats in Delaware Bay. The shooting hereafter will be done only two hours before and two hours after high tide.

LEPER ESCAPES FROM JAIL.

Supposed to be Now in Chicago or Some Near-by City.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Angelo Lunardi, the leper, who for the last three months has furnished a problem to the Federal, State, and local authorities of Highland Park, escaped from the jail there last night. This information was wired today to the State Board of Health, which immediately notified the authorities of Chicago and neighboring cities to make every effort to apprehend the man.

Lunardi was brought to this country on a North German Lloyd steamship from Italy. The Federal authorities ordered him deported, but because the steamship company had practically been put out of business by the European war, it could not comply with the order. Last week steps were taken to have him placed in a State institution for treatment.

JUSTICE A SUICIDE IN JAIL.

Shoots Himself as Grand Jury Considers Embezzlement Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., May 7.—While several witnesses were waiting this morning to appear against him before the Grand Jury, Justice of the Peace Charles G. Olah of Franklin, a prisoner in the county jail on two charges of embezzling cash bail deposited with him, shot himself three times through the chest just above the heart. He died in fifteen minutes.

Olah was arrested on April 29 on a charge of having embezzled $70 deposited with him by a prisoner as cash security after he had been arrested for assault and battery. The money was never returned, and a record of the case was never sent to the County Court. Olah furnished $500 bail when arraigned on this charge. On Tuesday the Justice was arrested a second time, being charged with misappropriating $100 cash bail.

On Tuesday bail was increased to $1,000; which he was unable to furnish, and he was locked up.

FIREMEN OVERCOME BY SMOKE IN SHIP

Five Dragged Out Unconscious from a Hold Where Resin and Oil Blaze.

ONE SAVED BY PULMOTOR

Others Also Resuscitated—Fire in Canastota Put Out After $50,000 Damage Is Done.

When a fire started at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in hold 5 of the United States-Australasia Steamship Company's vessel, the Canastota, an 8,000-ton steamship, tied up at Pier 37, Atlantic Basin, foot of Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, such heavy smoke poured from the hatch that the firemen could not enter, although they knew that 20,000 gallons of gasoline were stored in hold 3, only a short distance away from the blaze. Battalion Chief Harrigan, who responded to the alarm sent in by Captain Doty, the ship's commander, learned that 30,000 more gallons of gasoline were stored on the pier to which the Canastota was tied, and he sent in a second alarm.

Captain Doty had already had two lighters on which were 50,000 more gallons of gasoline, towed away from his vessel and Deputy Chief O'Hara, who came on the second alarm, ordered holes bored through the deck so that the blaze could be reached.

The fireboats William J. Gaynor and Zophar Mills three lines aboard the Canastota and presently several streams were pouring into the hold. The fire had made such headway, however, that suffocating smoke continued to rise until 3:30 o'clock, when the firemen determined to enter the hold.

Ropes were tied under the arms of men of Truck 131 and Engine 203 and they went down into the smoke, while their comrades held the other ends of the lines. As long as a line moved the firemen on deck paid it out, but once it stopped they began hauling in, and thus more than a dozen firemen were pulled out half conscious. Five were brought up senseless. They were John J. Ryan, Daniel W. Mortimer, and Edward Reardon, of Truck 131, and Peter J. Killen and John Klein, of Engine 203. Killen was so filled with smoke that Dr. Bienfield of the Long Island College Hospital used a pulmotor on him. All were resuscitated, finally, and sent to their homes. In another hour the fire was under control. The damage was estimated at $50,000. What caused the fire is not known.

Hold 5 was loaded with resin, parafin, wax, and oils. With the gasoline these were consigned to firms in Sydney, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand. The ship was to have sailed next Wednesday.

SEEKS $30,000 FOR BURNS.

Flawn Alleges Seven Pounds of Flesh Were Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 7.—During the trial before Justice Morschauser and a jury in the Supreme Court today of the action of Arthur Flawn against the New York Central Railroad Company for $30,000 damages for being burned by electricity, testimony was given to show that seven pounds of flesh had to be cut off the plaintiff's left arm and side as a result of the burns.

Flawn testified that on July 17, 1914, he was employed as a lineman on the Harlem Division. A lightning storm had burned out one of the transformers on Pole 82, which furnishes the electricity for the signal wires just south of Woodlawn Station, and as the trains were being held up, Flawn was told to rush the work of replacing the transformer. He said he had to walk about a mile along the tracks, carrying about one hundred pounds on his back, consisting of block and falls, wrenches, wire, and other implements, and when he reached the pole he was in a perspiration. He climbed the pole and dered him deported, but because the steamship company had practically been put out of business by the European war, it could not comply with the order. Last week steps were taken to have him placed in a State institution for treatment. just as he reached the damaged transformer he slipped and his body came in contact with a wire carrying a current of 2,200 volts, which burned deeply into his flesh, and he was thrown to the ground. It is charged that the wire was not properly insulated, and that the current should have been turned off.

The company contends that Flawn met with the accident through his own negligence. A steel pole with the transformers and wires attached was mounted in the courtroom to illustrate how the accident happened.

KIDNAPPED GIRL FOUND.

Foster Parents Charge Her Mother with Abduction.

SALEM, N. J., May 7.—After an eight months' search, which was carried through several States, Bertha May Griver, 9 years old, who was kidnapped from the home of her adopted parents near Elmer, was found today at Camden. The child's mother, Nettie Garrison, alias Read, was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing next Friday in Salem.

The child was taken from the New Jersey Children's Home Society when a mere infant and legally adopted by Howard Griver, a farmer. On Oct. 22 last the child was on her way to school when, it was alleged, she was kidnapped by her mother.

The girl appeared to be glad to get back home. She said she had been carried through various parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

WISH NO HUMILIATING PEACE

German and Austrian Socialists for Eventual Disarmament.

The attitude of the German and Austro-Hungarian Social Democrats with respect to the war is shown in a manifesto issued by them at a conference of the party representatives of the two countries held at Vienna on April 12 and 13. The statement, as published in Vorwärts and the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 21, reads:

"In spite of the long duration of the war the peoples in all countries are determined to defend their independence and integrity with all thir power. But the war—unprecedented in extent, violence, and duration—has everywhere brought upon humanity terrible misery, destroyed millions of lives, and annihilated immeasurable cultural resources that were the product of the labor of many generations.

"In a fateful manner the predictions of our most trusted experts in economics and history in all Socialist congresses have now been proved true; that the continued policy of world armament would lead to a world catastrophe.

"Naturally, the proletariat suffers most of all everywhere, especially under the economic results of the war. Therefore, in all lands, not only in belligerent, but aso lin neutral countries, the yearning must grow for an ending of the war and peace. Especially with the approach of the 1st of May there is revived the thought of the solidarity of all races. First of May there is revived the thought of the solidarity of all races, filling more than ever the hearts of the class-conscious workers of all lands.

"The Social Democratic parties, which have always, and in accordance with their constitution, worked for the fraternizing of the various races, are the chosen heralds of the yearning for peace. This, in the expression of the will and the power of self-assertion, not in any way of a feeling of weakness.

"But from this it necessarily follows that there must be only such a peace as humiliates no people, and that only such a peace can insure the permanent co-operation of all civilized peoples.

"The parties represented at this conference take thenr stand upon the platform of the resolution of the international Socialist congresses, particularly the Copenhagen Congress of 1910(and in that spirit deem the following assurances necessry upon conclusion of peace:

"The extension of international courts of arbitration to form obligatory institutions for the purpose of settling all disputes between the individual States. The submission of all State treaties and conventions to democratic control by popular representations. The international curtailment of armaments by treaty, with the goal of universal disarmament. The recognition of the right of all peoples to decide their own future.

"Furthermore, the representatives of the Social Democratic parties of Germany, Austria and Hungary, declares: The fact that the Social Democratic parties of the belligerent countries are defending their land and people, must be no o bstacle to the maintenance of the international relations of all Social Democratic parties with one another, nor to the continuation of the activities of their international institutions."

TO HEAR CITY ON TAX BILL.

McAneny Invited to Appear Before Governor Whitman.

Acting Mayor McAneny said yesterday that he had learned from notices in the evening newspapers that Governor Whitman had sent him an invitation to appear at the hearings, to begin next week, on the tax bill.

"I have not received the formal invitation," he said. "The city will be represented at all the hearings, and I shall go to Albany myself on some day that will be arranged. I presume that the Governor's invitation is in response to the letter Mayor Mitchel sent him just before he left for the West, in which he asked that the city might have a hearing."

JERSEY MAN 111 YEARS OLD.

Moses Robinson in Good Health, and Wife Died at 102.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—Moses Robinson of 551 South Clinton Street claims to be the oldest male resident of this State. This evening he celebrated the 111th anniversary of his birth, and he says he expects to live several years. His sight is fairly good, does not have to use glasses to read, and says his general health is good.

He was born at Dressa, Russia, on May 7, 1804, and spent his life, until about fourteen years ago, on a farm there. He was then brought to this country with his wife by their children. His wife, who died four years ago, was 102 years of age, and for fifty-two years before her death she had been blind.

BISHOP OPPOSES BILL.

Albany Prelate Argues Against Charity Accounting Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—Bishop Richard H. Nelson of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany appeared today before Governor Whitman in opposition to the Thompson bill requiring the filing in January of each year with the Secretary of State an annual report of the total receipts and detailed disbursements of charitable organizations. Julian Gerard of New York spoke in favor of the bill.

Senator Thompson some time ago gave as a reason for the measure that he wanted to discover from what source the money came to pay certain lobbyists who appeared before the Legislature every year. At the hearing today he said that while some of these organizations paid only 4 per cent. for administration, one society paid 65 per cent. of its receipts. Bishop Nelson said that the work required of him under the proposed law would increase his burden tremendously.

Mr. Gerard said it was the elaborate bookkeeping systems employed by many organizations that ate so deeply into the receipts. He contended that the people who gave to charitable organizations should be informed how their money was expended.

German Point of View.

The German point of view is nicely illustrated by the German editor who deprecates all attempts to influence the judgment of the world on behalf of his country, saying: "The German people, united with the German Emperor, are alone competent to decide."—Port Intelligence, Seattle.

King of the Vandals.

It is recalled as an historic fact, of some interest just now, that when Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, assumed the title of King in 1701, he hesitated some time between choosing the title of King of Prussia or that of King of the Vandals.—Post Intelligence, Seattle.

Philanthropy and Experimentation.

A French scientist claims to have devised a specific remedy for cholera; which would be returning good for evil with Austria. But specifics for cholera require a good deal of testing before pinning faith on them.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Deserved His Freedom.

Talk about hard times, here is a New York man supporting two women on $8 a week, his wife and his affinity—so his wife told the Judge, who discharged the man on the ground that anyone who could do that deserved his freedom.—Omaha Bee.

Relatively Big.

"Darling," whispered the ardent suitor, "I lay my fortune at your feet."

"Your fortune?" she replied in surprise. "I didn't know you had one."

"Well, it isn't much of a fortune, but it will look large beside those tiny feet."—Kansas City Times.

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CITY TO WELCOME THE FLEET TODAY

Sixteen Great Fighting Ships Will Anchor in the Hudson This Morning.

SUBMARINES ARE ALL HERE

Two Divisions of Under-Water Craft Arrive After an Unbroken Voyage of 1,200 Miles.

Today's Official Program.

9 A. M.—Fleet arrives and anchors between 82d and 155th Sts.

11 A. M.—Mayor calls on the Admiral in command of the fleet.

2 P. M.—Admiral lands at West 79th St. and is escorted by platoon of mounted police to the City Hall, to return the call of the Mayor.

8 P. M.—Fleet illuminates until 11 P. M.

The Atlantic Fleet, with the fleet flagship Wyoming leading the way, sailed from Hampton Roads shortly before noon yesterday. By 9 o'clock this morning the 16 superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, and predreadnoughts that will figure in the Presidential review of May 17, and again on the 18th, will, if everything goes well, be swinging at anchor in the Hudson, forming a great column of fighting ships that will stretch north from a point about opposite Eighty-second Street nearly to Fort Washington Point.

Final arrangements for the official welcoming of Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, and the officers and men under his command were completed yesterday afternoon. At 11 o'clock this morning Acting Mayor McAneny, accompanied by the Mayor's secretary, Theodore Rousseau, will proceed to the Wyoming, where Admiral Fletcher and his staff will be waiting. After a brief exchange of courtesies, the Acting Mayor will return to the City Hall. No salute will be fired as the Mayor goes aboard the flagship, but the band will play as he goes on board and again as he leaves.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Admiral Fletcher, accompanied by Captain H. McL. P. Huse, his Chief of Staff; Lieut. Commander T. A. Kearney, Lieut. Commander John Halligan, Medical Inspector L. W. Spratling, Pay Inspector J. J. Cheatham, Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller of the marines, and Lieutenants W. R. Furlong, F. J. Fletcher, and Aubrey W. Fitch, will return the Mayor's visit. A platoon of mounted police will escort the Admiral and his staff from the naval landing, at Seventy-ninth Street, to the City Hall. At the City Hall the Acting Mayor will deliver a short speech, formally welcoming the Commander in Chief and his men to New York.

While the fleet commander and the Acting Mayor are exchanging visits, the bluejackets on the ships will be busy stringing electric lights about the ships for tonight's illumination. The ships will all be outlined in electricity, every turret, funnel, mast, and hull standing out sharply, the result being a spectacle that, for beauty, can hardly be surpassed. The lights will be turned on shortly after dark and will be turned off at 11 P. M. Tomorrow night the illumination will be repeated during the same hours.

The Illuminated Column.

Here is the list of the illuminated ships, with their anchorages, the number of masts, funnels, and main turrets, the parts of the ship that will be electrically outlined:

Opposite Eighty-second Street.—The superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of Admiral Fletcher. Two lattice masts. Two funnels. Six main turrets each mounting two 12-inch guns, of which two are forward and four aft.

Opposite Eighty-sixth Street.—The superdreadnought New York, the newest of vessels of her type now in commission, flagship of the first division. Two lattice masts. Two funnels. Five main turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns, of which two turrets are forward and two aft.

Opposite Ninety-first Street.—The superdreadnought Texas. Sister ship of the New York and similar in all respects to that vessel.

Opposite Ninety-fifth Street.—The dreadnought Delaware. Two lattice masts, of which one is forward of the funnels and the otoher between. Two funnels. Five main turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns, of which two are forward and two aft.

Opposite 101st Street.—The dreadnought North Dakota. Sister ship of the Delaware and similar in all respects.

Opposite 106th Street.—The dreadnought Michigan. Two lattice masts. Two funnels. Four main turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns, of which two are forward and two aft.

Opposite 110th Street.—The dreadnought South Carolina. Sister ship of the Michigan.

Opposite 115th Street.—The pre-dreadnought Kansas. Two lattice masts. Three funnels. Two turrets mounting two 12-inch guns each, and four turrets mounting 8-inch guns, of the latter two on the starboard and two on the port side, fore and aft of the funnels. The 12-inch turrets are placed one forward and one aft.

Opposite 119th Street.—The dreadnought Utah. Flagship of the Second Division. Two lattice masts. Two funnels. Five turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns. Two of the turrets forward and three aft.

Opposite Grant's Tomb.—The dreadnought Florida. Sister ship of the Utah.

Opposite 133d Street.—The pre-dreadnought Virginia. Flagship of the Third Division. Two lattice masts. Three funnels. Two turrets, one forward and the other aft, mounting 12-inch guns. Superimposed on each of these turrets another turret mounting two 8-inch guns. Also two 8-inch turrets, one on the starboard and the other on the port side, and placed opposite the forward funnel.

Opposite 136th Street.—The pre-dreadnought Rhode Island. Sister ship of the Virginia.

Opposite 142d Street.—The pre-dreadnought Nebraska. Same as the Virginia.

Opposite 146th Street.—The pre-dreadnought Georgia. Same as the Virginia.

Opposite 151st Street.—The pre-dreadnought New Hampshire. Sister ship of the Kansas.

Opposite 155th Street.—The pre-dreadnought Louisiana. Flagship of the Fourth Division. Two lattice masts. Three funnels. Turret arrangement same as that of the Kansas.

Submarine Flotilla Complete.

The submarine flotilla, under command of Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., is now in the river, the flotilla having been completed with the arrival of the boats of the G and K classes Commander Stirling has the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, one of the ships that figured prominently in the taking of Vera Cruz last year, as his flagship. The K and some D and E boats came from Pensacola, Fla., under their own power, one of the longest continuous voyages ever made by vessels of the submersible type.

They made the 1,200-mile run from Key West, their last stopping place after leaving Pensacola, to New York without a stop. What these submarines have done is considered interesting in connection with the long-distance opurations of German submarines around the Scilly Islands and off the Irish coast.

The second division consists of the submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, and the Fourth Division of the K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6. At Pensacola, both flotillas, with their tenders, were engaged for the last four months in drills and exercises in co-operation with a mining division and the aeronautical corps stationed at the same place. This is the first occasion that these three elements of the naval service held joint manoeuvres.

Last Fall when the second division, comprising the D and E boats, was undergoing its routine annual overhaul at the Norfolk Navy Yard they were criticised as being in unseaworthy condition. Upon the completion of this periodical overhaul, which is given all vessels of the navy, they were assigned to continue their drills and exercises, and their achievement in making a steady run from Key West to New York was accomplished on the termination of these manoeuvres.

Baseball and Boxing for Sailors.

Finley J. Shepard, Chairman of the Sailors' Entertainment Committee, announced yesterday that R. B. Ward, the President of the Brooklyn Club of the Federal League, will give 3,000 tickets for the game this afternoon between Kansas City and Brooklyn at Washington Park, and 3,000 each for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. On Monday afternoon the American League will give 10,000 seats at the Polo Grounds for the game between New York and Boston.

The complete program for the sparring matches for the enlisted men at Madison Square Garden next Thursday night was announced yesterday as follows:

Battling Levinsky vs. Jim Coffey.
Benny Leonard vs. Jock Britton.
Young Weinert vs. Young Ahearn.
K. O. Brown vs. Marty Cross.
Sammy Robbeau vs. Kid Graves.
Sam McVea vs. Joe Jeannette.

During the time that the fleet is in the river the Fifth Avenue Coach Company will run a special observation service up and down Riverside Drive. Buses will be run at short intervals on the Drive, starting at Seventy-second Street Subway station and running to 135th Street. In addition, the company will operate a special service from First Avenue and Seventy-second Street, west to Riverside Drive and then to 135th Street. Both services will start about 7 o'clock in the evening and continue until after midnight.

The members of the Hotel Committee, of which Walton H. Marshall is Secretary, announced yesterday that the hotels represented on this committee, including the Astor, Belmont, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Plaza, Ritz-Carlton, St. Regis, Waldorf, Vanderbilt, Woodward, and Biltmore, will all maintain naval headquarters during the stay of the fleet, a notice of which will be sent to every officer of the fleet today. In addition each hotel will be appropriately decorated.

SUBMARINE EVADES MINES.

Successful American Experiment with Submerged Vessel.

Officers of submarines who have arrived in New York for the Presidential review told yesterday of some interesting experiments, in some of which the naval flying corps played a prominent part, during the recent exercises off Pensacola, Fla.

In the aeroplane experiments the division under Lieut. Commander Henry C. Mustin, chief of the aeronautic station at Pensacola, with Lieutenants Kenneth Whiting and P. N. L. Bellinger and Ensigns Richard C. Saufley and Godfred De C. Chevalier, tests were made with aeroplanes to discover, if possible, the presence of submarines. After the periscope was entirely submerged it was impossible for those in the aeroplanes to discover them. Days were taken for these tests in Pensacola when the weather was not favorable to either the flyers or the submarines. In some of these tests Commander Sterling and Lieutenant Morrison accompanied the naval flyers.

A submarine ran through mine fields with buoys placed representing mines set in Z shape. The submarine K-6, Lieutenant Joseph O. Fisher, U. S. N., commanding, submerged at a depth of 60 feet for a ruh of 1,000 feet, passed through the mine field without accident, proving the submarine can be operated successfully against mines in seeking the warship or harbor supposedly protected by them.

Submarines were submerged carrying their wireless standing on the outer deck. With this arrangement submarines can keep in communication below the sea. Heretofore the wireless apparatus was unshipped before submerging.

Mrs. Georgia Crossman Lee's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 7.—The will of Mrs. Georgia Crossman Lee of White Plains, which disposes of an estate estimated to be worth $100,000, was filed in the Surrogate's office today. The testatrix leaves $50,000, a bequest from her father, George W. Crossman, coffee importer, to her husband, Thomas Frederick Lee. The remainder of the estate goes to her son, William C. Lee.

Telephone Messages To the Warships

WHILE the Fleet is in the North River, this company will maintain public telephone stations, in charge of attendants, at various official landings along the water-front.

Telephone messages for those aboard any of the ships may be sent from any telephone to these stations. The attendant will write the message down, place it in an envelope, and the Naval authorities will deliver it by the next boat leaving the landing for the ship you desire to reach.

Stations will be open from 8:00 A. M. until midnight.

Just ask "Information" for the telephone number of the station nearest the ship you wish to reach, or call at any of our Commercial Offices and secure a list of the warships with the telephone numbers of the stations.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

DISGUISED SUITOR SHOOTS TWO WOMEN

Poses as Health Officer to Enter House from Which He Had Been Barred.

ACTRESS GAVE COSTUME

Grace Hawthorne, Arrested as Accomplice of Jersey Barber, Denies She Knew He Was Armed.

Disguised in wig and false whiskers and posing as an officer of the Health Department, Louis Felice, a barber of 77 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, obtained entrance yesterday morning to the home of Miss Margaret Cassidy at 749 Boulevard, Bayonne, shot Miss Cassidy and her sister, Mrs. Marion McGee. Neither was seriously injured, and their assailant was overpowered and turned over to the police. Felice was accompanied by a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Priscilla Sargeant, but afterward she said she was Grace Hawthorne, an actress, who in her day won a measure of fame on the stage.

The barber, the police say, met Miss Cassidy, who is 20 years old, several months ago. He fell in love, and three weeks ago asked her to marry him. She refused, and Felice threatened to "get even." When Felice met the actress at Forty-second Street and Broadway last Tuesday the plan for shooting Miss Cassidy took shape. Mrs. Sargeant says he told her that he was a member of the Felice family, several members of which had been on the stage. She says she took him to her home at 235 West Forty-sixth Street. The barber said a women owed him money, but he was never able to see her at her home. He was sure she was at home, and if he was provided with some sort of a disguise he could reach her and demand his money, he said.

Miss Hawthorne consented to furnish the disguise. She obtained for him a blue uniform, a pair of smoked glasses, and a cap. The beard and wig she fashioned out of material she had at hand. After a rehearsal in Miss Hawthorne's home she and Felice early yesterday morning went to the Cassidy home in Bayonne.

"Do you know who I am?" Felice asked Miss Cassidy when she opened the door.

Mrs. McGee, who had penetrated the disguise, called out to her sister to look out. Felice pulled off his wig and whiskers. "Yes, it's me," he said. The girl started to run, but Felice drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck her in the neck and she fell to the floor. Mrs. McGee, who had her 3-months-old son Woodrow Wilson McGee in her arms, started screaming from the room. Felice fired two shots at her, one striking her in the thigh. She sank to the floor and the child fell from her arms. Felice and his companion ran down the stairs to the street.

Dennis McGee, Mrs. McGee's husband, who had been asleep in another room, caught the pair about a block from the house and held them until Police Lieutenant Whalen arrived.

Miss Cassidy and her sister were taken to the Bayonne Hospital. Neither was seriously hurt. Felice was charged with atrocious assault and attempt to kill. The actress, who was held as his accomplice, says she did not know Felice was armed.

The name Grace Hawthorne was familiar to those who followed the stage thirty years ago. She was once the talk of London. She made her début in Providence in 1876, and after three months in small parts the illness of a leading woman gave her an opportunity and she emerged from unimportant parts to play Zoe in "The Octoroon," May in "Ticket of Leave," and other leading rôles. At one time she owned the lease of two theatres. With her husband, Bernard Sargeant de Santleys, a relative of the late Duc de Chaulnes, she came to New York in 1907.

ST. LOUIS BUYS AMERICANA.

Many Purchases from Heartman Sale Going to Missouri.

A sale of Americana by Charles F. Heartman at 36 Lexington Avenue last night realized $2,198. Mr. Jaffe of St. Louis gave $41 for the rare speech of Jonathan Shipley on the bill for altering the charter of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Dr. Joseph Martini paid $41.50 for Peter Martyr's "Historie of the West Indies," London, 1597. Mr. Brown of East St. Louis obtained for $42.50 Captain Hugh McCall's scarce "History of Georgia."

Mr. Jaffe paid $41 for the rare Venice, 1643, edition of the "Brief Relation" of B. de Las Casas, and $41 for a copy of the rare first Dutch translation of Louis Hennepin's "Nonvelle di Converte," Utrecht, 1698. The St. Louis Library gave $72 for the first Dutch edition of Hennepin's "Description of the Coasts of North America." Dr. Martini obtained the "Nouveaux Voyages" of N. Bossu, Amsterdam, 1777, for $32. Mr. Jaffe gave $55 for the "Memorandum Book" kept by General Philip Schuyler during the revolution.

To Try Roosevelt Cases in Mercer.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 7.—In an opinion by Justice Swayne the Supreme Court today allowed the drawing of a Mercer County jury to try the men indicted in Middlesex County in connection with the recent strike killings at Roosevelt. The Court held that the public mind in Middlesex was inflamed, and that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in that county.

LOW WAGES CAUSE CRIME.

Justice Russell Tells Women What Induces First False Step.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 7.—Chief Justice Franklin Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, New York, told the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here today, that the way to lessen crime was for employers to increase wages. Most criminals, he said, were mental defectives, and it had been his experience that the first false step was generally taken because of low wages and a desire to dress well and maintain a higher level than they could afford.

Juvenile crime, he contended, should be punished from the viewpoint of mental defection as it was a matter for pathologists and sociologists to deal with rather than the courts. In his opinion when employers realized the justice of raising wages there would be a marked falling off in the number of juvenile and other forms of crime.

Jonahan Day, head of the New York Labor Temple, seconded what Justice Russell said.

"You may conclude that I entertain socialistic views when I say that the need of today to contribute toward bringing the millennium to the labor world is that the captains of industry should share their profits with the employes who produce their wealth. Social justice would ask that this favor should be granted to the laborer."

A suffrage resolution will be introduced tomorrow, and the antis in the federation are making vigorous efforts to defeat it. They contend that the women's clubs should maintain strict neutrality on the issue.

MEXICANA BRINGS $3,253.

Rare Works in Spanish Auctioned Off at American Art Galleries.

The Mexican library of Paul Wilkinson was sold at auction yesterday at the American Art Galleries by Otto Bernet for a total of $3,253.

W. E. Gates paid $310 for Father Juan Coronel's "Arte en lengua de Maya recopilado," published at Mexico City in 1620, a work of the greatest rarity. He also gave $140 for the "Diccionario de lengua Sotzil," and "Diccionario del Convento de San Francisco," Yucatan. He obtained for $355 Father Maturino Gilberti's "Dictionary of the Tarascan or Michoacan Language," a wonderful sixteenth century manuscript.

W. H. Saville gave $100 for A. P. Mandsley's "Biologia Centrale-Americana." J. T. Medina's "Bibliioteca Hispano-Amercana" went for $64. F. W. Morris paid $40 for Antonio De Rimesal's "Historia de la Provincia de S. Vincente," published at Madrid in 1619, and $62.50 for the great "Motul Maya Dictionary." He also obtained for $28 the "Avedaño Chronicle," an unpublished manuscript.

M. H. Saville gave $37.50 for the "Boletin del Instituto Nacional."

SOUGHT TO AID THE NEEDY.

Hotel Clerk Thought at First Two Bankers Were Hungry.

Two elderly men approached the information desk at the McAlpin night before last, and stood by patiently until the last person who wanted to know where the lights of Broadway were brightest had gone. Then one of them nodded mysteriously to Leonard Dashiell, the clerk in charge, and leaned over the desk.

"Can you tell me, Sir," he said, in a whisper, "where is the nearest breadline?"

Dashiell looked at him in astonishment, for the two were well-dressed, and seemingly well-fed.

"A breadline?" he repeated, fumbling in his pocket. "Well, the Knickerbocker used to have one, but that has been discontinued. The nearest is some distance from here," and he told them how to get there. Then he drew a dime from his pocket and laid it on the counter. "You will need carfare," he suggested.

"Oh, that's all right, young man," said the other hastily. "Thank you just the same, but my brother and I happen to be bankers. We should have told you that we just wanted to see if there were any poor souls in need near by, so that we could go there and aid them."

And repeating their thanks, they walked away.

TO GUARD ICE CREAM SODA.

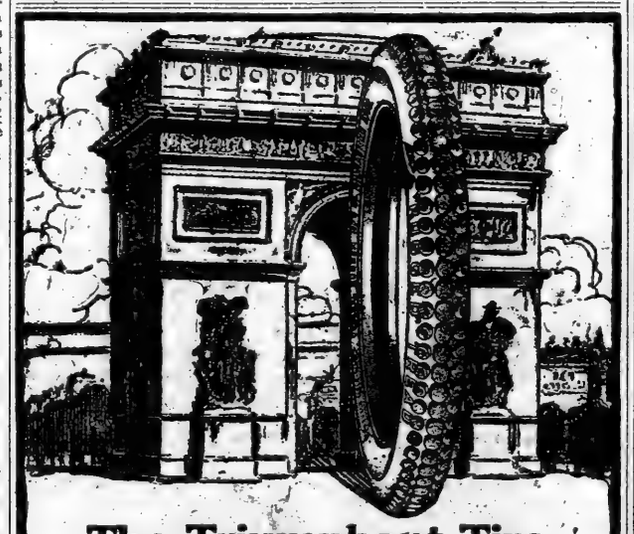
National Commission Aims to Standardize All Milk Products.

If members of the National Commission on Milk Standards who met at the Biltmore yesterday have their way, a time will come when persons who ask for ice-cream soda will know what they are getting. The commission wants ice cream labeled as such, and if it is something else they want that made known in some way. Butter and condensed milk, its members believe, should also be standardized and labeled and some means adopted of detecting substitutes.

The commission has, so far, had the co-operation of the New York City Department of Health in attending to the proper sanitary condition and grading of milk offered for sale, and it is said that ice cream, butter, and condensed milk have been neglected. Manufacturers and distributors of milk and milk products met with the commission yesterday.

Dr. M. J. Rosenau, head of the department of preventive medicine at Harvard, presided. Dr. Carl Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, explained the commission's object.

The commission will go into executive session today.



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Double-Cable-Base Rugged Tread

This exclusively Federal Double-Cable-Base construction *prevents* rim-cuts, side-wall blowouts just above the rim, tube-pinching and the danger of tires blowing off. It adds hundreds of miles to the life of every Federal Tire. And the Rugged Tread is genuinely *scientific* protection against skidding.

All Styles and Sizes. Also plain treads.

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PLAN AID FOR FRANK.

Chicago Women to Canvass City with Clemency Petitions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Plans for a "Leo M. Frank day," on which hundreds of women of all nationalities, equipped with petitions, will ask citizens of Chicago to sign protests against Frank's execution, are being completed by the Leo M. Frank Committee. It is likely that Monday, May 17, following the mass meeting in Powers's Theatre on Sunday afternoon, will be selected.

Among the speakers at the mass meeting will be Bishop Samuel Fallows, Charles G. Dawes, Patrick H. O'Donnell, ex-Judge McKenzie Cleland, the Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, the Rev. Johnstone Myers, and the Rev. S. J. Siedenberg.

Petitions will be circulated at the meeting and resolutions asking for clemency will be adopted and sent to the Georgia authorities. On the next day the women of the city will make a concerted effort to obtain signatures to petitions urging Executive clemency in behalf of Frank. The women will be scattered throughout the city. It is planned to have two women on each corner and eight women at each intersection of the loop. The same course will be followed in the outlying districts.

ALDRICH'S WILL FILED.

Left All of His Property to Family —$100.000 for Mrs. Rockefeller, Jr.

WARWICK, R. I. May 7.—The estate of Nelson W. Aldrich, for thirty years United States Senator from Rhode Isandl, is left to the family by his will, which was filed today for probate. The value of the property is not given. The will requests that his Warwick Neck estate be retained by the family.

The bulk of the property is to be held in trust until the death of the widow, or for twelve years if she should die within that time. The income is to go to her and seven of the eight children until the division of the estate, and then each of the seven children is to receive an equal share. The other child, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is left $100,000 outright.

ASTOR'S AIRBOAT WRECKED.

Machine Hits Sea Wall in Marblehead Flight—Aviator Hurt.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., May 7.—A hydro-aeroplane, built for Vincent Astor of New York, was wrecked during a trial flight here today. The aviator, Clifford L. Webster, sustained a fracture of the arm, but his companion, a mechanician named Carman, escaped unhurt.

The men were returning to the harbor from a trip over the ocean, and in an attempted volplane across the causeway connecting Marblehead Neck with the town the forward pontoon of the machine struck the sea wall. Both men were thrown from the machine, which was hurled across the roadway and fell on the rocks on the harbor side.

MRS. RINEHART INJURED.

Writer Thrown from Horse While Riding with Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—Mrs. Harry Roberts Rinehart, the writer, while horseback riding yesterday with her husband, Dr. Stanley M. Rinehart, was thrown from her horse and severely injured. The horse stumbled in a small creek ford about three miles north of the Rinehart home, and Mrs. Rinehart went over his head.

Dr. Rinehart brought his wife back to consciousness and then carried her in front of him on his horse. Emerging from the bride path through the woods, Dr. Rinehart hailed a passing automobile, which took the injured woman home.

FOR NEW $6,000 POLICE JOB.

Board of Estimate Favors a Fifth Deputy Commissioner.

The Board of Estimate approved yesterday of the grant of the salary of $6,000 for a Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner. The resolution will now have to go to the Board of Aldermen, who will be asked to authorize the issue of revenue bonds to provide the money.

The new deputy will have charge of the Borough of Queens, the traffic division, the training school, and parade and other permits. Commissioner Woods said he would not appoint a deputy until the Aldermen had acted.

THE BUS marked "Riverside Drive" carries you along the whole length of the fleet at anchor in the Hudson. Four solid miles of warships—*our* warships—seen best with plenty of time to see everything from a

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The dollar which you have to spend for your everyday necessities never went so far as it will during these most remarkable sales held by order of the United States District Court.

Every department in our two mammoth buildings participates; but today, Saturday, WEARING APPAREL OF ALL KINDS IS SPECIALLY FEATURED.

These sales (YOUR greatest money-saving opportunity) come at a time when stocks of Summer goods are at their best here,—when worthy and substantial merchandise of all kinds is shown in completest assortments.

So, WHY NOT DO ALL YOUR SHOPPING AT "THE BIG STORE" NOW—when your allowance will go further than usual?

Recent events have made it necessary for us to convert all our merchandise into cash as quickly as possible.

Everything you can possibly need for present use,—everything for the person or for the home AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE MATCHED ELSEWHERE.

Every department participates, we repeat, but specially attractive bargains today in

Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing;
Women's, Misses' and Juniors' and Children's Outer Apparel;
New and Beautiful Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery;
Waists, Skirts and Footwear;
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Headgear.

Waists and Skirts
Wrappers and Tea Gowns
Infants' Wear
Undermuslins, Corsets, Silk Petticoats
Bathing Suits
Hosiery and Knit Underwear Shoes
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs Ribbons
Veilings Bridal Veils
Handkerchiefs Gloves
Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks Umbrellas
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies

Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
Curtains, Draperies
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings
Refrigerators
Aluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware and all other Kitchen Supplies
Garden Implements, Etc., Etc.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

WAR BY ASSASSINATION.

From our Department of State there must go to the Imperial Government at Berlin a demand that the Germans shall no longer make war like savages drunk with blood, that they shall cease to seek the attainment of their ends by the assassination of non-combatants and neutrals. In the history of wars there is no single deed comparable in its inhumanity and its horror to the destruction, without warning, by German torpedoes of the great steamship Lusitania, with more than 1,800 souls on board, and among them more than 100 Americans. Our demand must be made, and it will be heeded, unless Germany in her madness would have it understood that she is at war with the whole civilized world. For many hours yesterday the hope was cherished that the passengers and crew of the ship had been saved, but later it was made certain that there had been an appalling loss of life, and then there was here full realization of the extreme seriousness of this latest act of barbarity and of its effect upon our relations to the war. It will stir the American people as they have not been stirred since the destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana, and Government and people will be united in the resolve that Germany must be called upon to bring her practices into conformity with the usages of civilized warfare.

Germany has wantonly and without provocation sent to their death a large, though as yet unknown, number of Americans. The American passengers aboard the Lusitania were going about their lawful concerns, they were entirely within their right, for no effective and lawfully established blockade annulled their privilege to take passage for England aboard a British ship. Had such a blockade been established, even, it would have been a monstrous crime for a German submarine to send the ship to the bottom without warning and without affording an opportunity to save the lives of the ship's company. The commander of the German submarine had a right to destroy the Lusitania, an enemy ship, since it is obvious that he could not with safety have attempted to take her as a prize to a German port, but it has always been the law of war at sea that the passengers and crew of a ship stopped or seized must be taken off before she is sunk. The loss of so great a number of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania shows that this humane rule was ruthlessly disregarded by the German Captain. It is an act, therefore, which falls clearly within the scope and intent of our solemn admonition to Germany.

It was on Feb. 10 that our Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to say to the German Government that "we could not assent to the policy embodied in its declaration of a war zone about the British Island and to request that Government "to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect to the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces * * * to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens." We further warned Germany that it would be difficult for this Government to view such acts in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, "which it would be very hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments." Proceeding then to employ a diplomatic formula rarely necessary in intercourse between two friendly nations, we further admonished the Imperial Government that "we should be constrained to hold it to strict accountability for such acts of its naval authorities, "and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

Germany has disregarded that warning. The series of acts which includes the attack upon the Cushing, the sinking of the Falaba, by which the life of an American passenger was lost, and the destruction of the American ship Gulflight flying the American flag, now reaches its culmination in the sending to their death by dastardly assassin methods of a large number of American passengers on the Lusitania. It is a matter of the gravest import for Germany that in this case there can be no disclaimer of responsibility.

The evidence of deliberation, of an intent to destroy this particular ship, is too nearly conclusive to be ignored. Upon the very day the Lusitania sailed the Imperial German Embassy at Washington caused to be published in the newspapers of this country an advertisement warning travelers that ships flying the flag of Great Britain were liable to destruction in the waters about the British Islands and that passengers "sailing in the war zone "on ships of Great Britain or her "allies do so at their own risk." There were other warnings. They were not heeded by the passengers who sailed on the Lusitania, simply because it was impossible for them to believe that a great civilized nation like Germany would wantonly destroy a merchant ship carrying only peaceable non-combatants. We have learned much about Germany since the war began, much that has shocked the world's sense of humanity, but this frightful deed was held to be within the domain of the incredible until it was perpetrated. It transcends in atrocity anything our Government could have apprehended at the time it issued its warning.

Now, as a necessary sequence of our note of Feb. 10 there must be a further communication to the German Government, and it must be something more than a protest. We must demand that Germany shall not continue to make war on us. We may present the demand with reasonable confidence that Germany will pay heed to it. She has done herself irreparable harm by her procedures in the war, beginning with the devastation of Belgium, and it is harm in this latest dreadful instance without any compensating gain. The Germans cannot advance their cause by forcing the world to perceive and admit that they are a people apart, that they are bent upon making war by methods and practices which civilized nations have long since renounced and condemned and by exhibiting a degree of brutality which is commonly associated with madness. It is not to be believed that either the German Government or the German people are wholly mad, and the notice we are compelled to take of the destruction of the Lusitania will, we hope, serve to recall them to sense and reason.

They cannot fail to understand the effect this deed will have upon public sentiment in the United States. While there may have been some among us who, up to this moment, were inclined to hold a suspended judgment as to the justifications and procedures of Germany, now the American people will be of one mind. We are proverbially a people not easily aroused to passion, there will now be little of that. The American people will feel that it is their duty to be calm, because the occasion is too serious for indulgence in vain excitement. And happily there is at the head of the nation a man of proved strength and balance. President WILSON, because of his strength and the habitual soberness of his judgment, will resist all promptings to unreasonable or hasty action. But he knows the people who have put him at the head of the nation, he will instinctively know and understand the feeling that pervades the country today, and he will respond to it by taking the firm, wise course which justice, right, and honor demand.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

There can be no doubt that the assembling in the North River this morning, between Seventy-ninth and 170th Streets, of the entire Atlantic fleet, commanded by Admiral FLETCHER, will be viewed by the multitude with a deeper and more solemn feeling than any previous naval demonstration in New York has inspired. Commonly, when our warships assemble here, other nations participate in the ceremonies, and their battleships and armored cruisers share with ours the public admiration. All the navies of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey are now employed in more serious business than a peaceful demonstration in foreign waters, while no other nation of Europe could have spared warships for this purpose now if any had been invited.

This assembling of the best part of our navy will have its social and festal side, it will be the occasion of ceremonial banquets and parades; if the program is carried out there will be much diversion for the officers and men of the fleet and the citizens as well. But in all the speech-making, in all the comment upon the ships and their armament, there will be an undercurrent of grave thought relating to the perils of the time, and, as the people view the naval pageant by day and by night from the river bank, they will be moved by a new sense of the significance of a great navy. No doubt the show as a show will be splendid and inspiring, but the demonstration means much more than that, whatever object may have been in mind when it was projected. There has been much talk about defects in our navy. It is the settled belief of many patriotic citizens who are not at all warlike in their tastes that we should have more ships and more men, that there is a scarcity of officers. We may be sure that the spectacle in the North River this week and next will convince everybody that the Atlantic fleet is a national possession which justifies national pride, that its great engines of war and its auxiliaries may be relied upon to defend us to the extent of their great strength in case of danger. Its presence here will prompt and justify a graver and more general consideration of the whole question of national defense.

CHINA'S HELPLESSNESS.

Now that Japan at the last moment has consented to withdraw Article V. of her demands upon China, a peaceable conclusion of "negotiations" that are unmatched in modern diplomacy becomes at once a probability. That was the article in which the Chinese Republic was asked to surrender sovereignty in its own affairs. It contained several stipulations, one of which, the most humiliating of all, provided that Japanese advisers should be received into the political, financial, and military councils of the Chinese. In withdrawing that article Japan was probably moved much more by signs of unfriendly opinion outside of Asia, especially in Great Britain and the United States, than by any threat on the part of the Chinese to offer physical resistance. That was hardly to be considered.

In numbers the Japanese are to the Chinese as one is to seven. In fighting strength they are so much superior that it would seem an act of sheer desperation for China to resist by force. Recent reports indicating that in the last extremity she might resort to arms rather than submit to the demands of the Tokio Government were received, indeed, by the world at large with real surprise. Everybody had taken it for granted that in the end, unsupported by any outside Power, she would confess herself helpless and accept Japan's terms.

The Chinese Army is a vague, inchoate thing. It had no plan of organization and actually no statistical existence until 1907, when an Imperial decree was issued calling for an army of thirty-six divisions of 10,000 men each, (360,000,) to be created by 1912, that is, in five years. There was to be compulsory service for ten years. But before 1912, and with only thirteen of the thirty-six divisions completed, the revolution took place, and the oldest monarchy in the world became a republic. Since the revolution there have been two rebellions. The military establishment has suffered from disaffections, lack of discipline, and inadequate revenues. Peking at one time and Nanking at another were looted by the troops. Repeatedly the army has preyed upon the people to whom it should have brought protection, thus depriving itself of civil loyalty and respect. It would be impossible for anybody more than to guess at the present available armed strength of the Chinese Republic. It might be 300,000 men. It could be half of that. The Chinese Navy is negligible. It consists of four cruisers acquired in 1898, several older and quite obsolete, some torpedo boats, and a few "modern" gunboats, built in Japan. Such is the available strength in arms of three hundred and fifty million people, constituting the most populous republic in the world and possessing the oldest continuous traditions of civilization.

Japan, with only fifty million people, is prepared at all times to put into immediate action an army of 600,000 men, perfectly trained and equipped. Back of that her resources in men are limited only by the sacrifice she is willing to make. Military training is both compulsory and universal. Every Japanese male person who is fit must give twenty years of military service—two in ranks with the colors, five in the first line of reserve, ten in a second line of reserve, and three in the line of home defense. Liability is from the age of seventeen to that of forty. The Japanese Navy consists of four dreadnoughts, sixteen pre-dreadnoughts, thirty-three cruisers, fifty-two destroyers, thirty torpedo boats, and thirteen submarines, and more building in the national navy yards. Twenty years ago Japan whipped China in one year, and lost only 20,000 men. China's loss in men is not so definitely known. It was very much greater and altogether futile, either from a military point of view or as a national experience.

BORROWERS OF TROUBLE.

Experience with real war has given those who have a choice a distaste for anything resembling war. Yet the makers of cotton goods, hosiery, underwear, and similar products are clamoring for what we used to call a tariff war. Nothing will save the country except "readjustment up-"ward to a basis of proper protection "of the textile tariff schedules, with "some form of supplementary legisla-"tion to prevent a flood of sacrifice-"for-ready-cash, cheaply made for-"eign goods." That is looking beyond present prosperity to future troubles, which may prove imaginary, and are unworthy of a nation so blessed as ours in comparison with every other. The nation is in no mood for a new tariff war on any grounds, least of all on the ground of insufficiency of protection to a trade to which the war has brought unlimited opportunities. The world's trade of manufactured cottons is over a billion dollars, and Europe, which raises no cotton, supplies 90 per cent. of it. This country supplies the world with its raw cotton, and only about 7 per cent. of its cotton manufactures. During the war Europe's exports of cotton manufactures fell off one million dollars a day, and the trade was derelict, at the mercy of the taker. No tariff ever did or ever can supply such a measure of "protection" as that. No tariff ever can create such an opportunity to capture world trade. Yet our cotton makers want a tariff war to protect them against future evils.

Are they blind to what is happening? The protection of the war will not cease with the war. The British makers of cotton machinery, employers of 50,000 men, are now making machinery for the production of munitions. The disorganization of trade is immeasurable, and cannot be made good with the cessation of hostilities. The interval is the opportunity of our cotton manufacturers to secure a foothold in the world trade, and they send up a cry for protection in the enjoyment of the domestic market. The nation will have no sympathy with such weakness and incompetence, such inappreciation of present prosperity, such apprehension of what may never occur. Protection for wallers and weaklings is not the nation's present policy.

There is a similar moral in other trades. The woolen trade is too well advised to pray for, or to wait for, higher protection to make profits. The woolen trade is taking profits while the taking is good. The American Woolen Company has taken orders for over seven millions of dollars of war supplies, and has just added a large order for military blankets. This single company's profits on war orders for six months are put at over a million dollars. The boot and shoe industry is similarly stimulated by orders in the millions, a better form of protection than any schedule ever written. An army uniform lasts about a month, whereas in ordinary life a man may buy two suits a year if he is pretty well to do. An army shoe lasts about six weeks, and military orders alone aggregate scores of millions of pairs. We are the world's producers of army shoes, the United States model being preferred by all armies. Five millions of pairs have been sold and shipped, and orders are coming in by the million pairs daily. We export the raw material for clothing, but we import the raw material for shoes, and sell the manufactured article, with results satisfactory to shoemakers at the machines and in the counting room. The makers of cottons who are praying for a high and higher tariff might better imitate the makers of shoes and woolen goods and get busy. The high and higher tariff cry is buried with the cry for cheap and cheaper money.

While our merchants, or some of them, are crying for help, the Germans are looking beyond the war and helping themselves into a state of preparedness for the prosperity they foresee, instead of submitting to present discouragements. For example, here is a current news item from the British press:

> ALBERT BALLIN, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, has made the statement that his company has recently closed a contract for seven new steamships, each with a carrying capacity of 17,000 tons, in order that Germany may be ready when peace is declared to take advantage of a trade boom throughout the world, which he maintains will follow.

And here there is a demand for Government help, for Government ships, supported by the Treasury, and supplying cheap freights at the cost of the taxpayers. It is not the time to feel either patience or sympathy with such attacks upon public resources for private profit. These are very good times for many, and might be good times for more if they wished. Work is the remedy for poverty. There are many idle who could work if other workers would let them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Corrosive Gases as Weapons.

If the introduction of poisonous gases in war were merely an addition of one more implement or device for killing men outright, with a brevity of suffering which in conceivable conditions could in this way be achieved, there would be no particular reason for criticising the invention or the inventors. Death by asphyxiation passes for humane and merciful in terminating the existence of sick, injured, or troublesome animals, and just why the putting out of the way of human beings, when considered necessary by the law, has never been so done is not easy to explain.

Perhaps it is because instant unconsciousness, the boon supposed to be conferred by the rope, the axe, and the electric current alike, cannot be thus given, and another possible reason is that we all know personally something about how it feels to be smothered, while experiences on the gallows or block, or in the chair, are never related or recalled. The real test, however, of a military expedient, as regards its greater or less "humanity," is how it affects those not immediately killed, and on that score the gases of which we are now hearing so much seem fully to justify the bitter denunciations which their use has excited.

The sufferings of men wounded by the familiar weapons, missile and trenchant, can, indeed, be severe and prolonged, but they have a certain tolerability for the mind, due in great part, perhaps, to the fact that they have been familiar all over the world for innumerable ages, and the responsibility for inflicting that sort of pain is so widely shared that for any people to condemn it would be for that nation to condemn itself. But not only are the sufferings of those who for awhile survive the inhalation of corrosive gases as yet unfamiliar; they are also, according to the victims and to expert observers, of a severity unparalleled in the dreadful annals of conflict.

There is, therefore, a double justification for the indignation which this method of fighting has aroused. Yet it is probably true that if one of the combatants insists on using the dreadful novelty, the others will be obliged in self-defense to imitate the deplorable example. That, as everybody says, is war.

Applying Morals to War Sales.

One of our readers attacks the statement that if the foreign Governments buying arms and other military supplies here have paid for them prices unreasonably high, the fault is their own, because they have employed dishonest or incompetent agents to make the purchases, and not that of the American manufacturers who supplied the goods. This critic says, truly enough, that to every conspiracy there must be at least two parties, but it is untrue that "a foreign agent could not possibly rob his Government if the American manufacturer did not aid and abet him."

There are several ways in which such stealing could be done with no more than the practically compelled acquiescence of the seller, and several in which the acquiescence could be defended as quite innocent. In some of these transactions, if all reports be true, there has been guilty knowledge of the agent's dishonesty, and, even active participation in a conspiracy and a sharing of the guilty profits. For that, of course, there is no defense. But there is little, if any, obligation on the American manufacturer to object to the size of the commission which an accredited agent is going to get, and he has at least a colorable excuse for adjusting his business to the long-established methods of the country with which he is dealing. Even the mentioned case of giving three invoices with medical supplies might be justified, despite the clear evidence of a double "graft," on the plea that only in this way could the desperate needs of a certain army be met.

Some American manufacturers have been credited with refusing orders out of which they knew or suspected outrageous gains would be made by agents or middlemen. The great majority have considered their moral responsibilities fulfilled when to any buyer they turned over goods up to specifications and at a price commensurate with the difficulties and risks incidental to this sort of trade. If these prices have been higher than those demanded in ordinary times, that does not prove them unfair or unreasonable. It is one of war's penalties, and there would be no virtue or utility in making war cheap.

Vindicated, But Not Absolved.

An ancient Babylonian tablet reveals the existence, something like 4,000 years ago, of a law which declared that the child to whom, on going away from home, there had been given what in the natural course of events would be inherited, could not, on the father's death, claim a further share of the paternal estate.

This law is cited as bearing on the case of the Prodigal Son in the parable, and as justifying or excusing the home-keeping brother for protesting against the warmth of the welcome accorded to the returned wanderer. It may do something in the way of proving the technical and legal correctness of that sulky youth's behavior, but it doesn't make him a bit more likable now and probably didn't when he was alive.

The situation was one in which he should have forgotten his rights and joined his father in being merely kind. The old law, though it differs from our own, at least in cases when there is no will, was commendable enough in its way, as law, and the enthusiastic reception of prodigals does naturally try the patience of boys who have worked hard on the farm and had few or no play days. Still, the Babylonians must have been as familiar as ourselves with the possibility of virtue making itself offensive and altogether too logical for the pleasing conduct of human affairs.

That was the fault of the good son, and is one for which no clay tablet will ever cause him to be forgiven.

"WASH DAY" SOLD FOR $100.

An Attractive Little Painting by W. M. Chase—A De Thoren for $125.

An interesting picture, "Wash Day," by William M. Chase, was the first picture to bring three figures at the sale of paintings by American and foreign artists at the Anderson Galleries last evening. This was an attractive little painting. The week's wash completed, most of the clothes are shown on the line, and a girl in a sunbonnet is at one side of the picture pinning on the last pieces. It went to Henry Schultheis for $100.

"A Sunny Morning," by Carleton Wiggins, went to H. E. G. Rohlfs for $92.50; "The Road Through the Fields," Daubigny, went to J. B. Shephard for $90; T. B. Ormond paid $100 for a "November Landscape," by Bruce Crane; the Holland Galleries gave $112.50 for "Landscape in France," by Leon Richet; a panel, "The Necklace," by Ignacio Leon y Escosura, went to Prinz Brothers for $105, and Mr. Schultheis paid $125 for "Horsemen Reconnoitring," by Otto de Thoren. "The Nautch Girl," exhibition picture by Frederic A. Bridgman, went to J. B. Elwell for $320.

The pictures are consigned by J. H. Andrews, E. T. Postlethwait, Mrs. Walter James, and others. Returns were $4,158.

At the sale of antique potteries and porcelains, Chinese and Persian, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon a Persian bowl, No. 586 of the catalogue, twelfth century, in soft paste with ivory crackle glaze, the design pleasingly simple in red and blue enamels enriched with gold, went to a buyer giving the name of Whitney for $115. The same buyer gave the highest price of the afternoon, $565, for No. 593, a royal Persian cup of the twelfth century. This was of creamy white paste with lustreless glaze and decorated with polychromatic enamels enriched with gold. The design shows in the centre of the cup a king, seated, surrounded by attendants. On the rim is a Cufic inscription on a light blue ground.

An 18-inch temple vase, No. 612, Yung Ching period, cylindrical body, decorated with carp in coral red on a powder blue ground, went to E. L. Baker for $105. A large blue and white jar, No. 665, pear shaped, decorated with the prunus blossom, went to Long Sang Ti Co. for $170, and B. M. Crawford paid $210 for No. 671, a Persian coupe, thirteenth century, decorated in dark green, turquoise blue, having four oblong panels with heart-shaped medallions.

The returns for the day were $3,747 and to date $14,625. The sale will be concluded this afternoon when Persian miniatures, manuscripts, and Indian paintings will be sold.

PAIN KNOWS NOT SEX.

Women Have No Monopoly in the Suffering of War.

New York, May 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting article by Miss Jane Addams entitled, "War's Debasement of Women," published in your Magazine Section of May 2, appears to contain an example of the common feminist fallacy which should never cease to be pointed out.

The fundamental assumption on which Miss Addams's article and similar articles are, to some extent, based, is that unusual calamities like the present war are peculiarly hard on women. "As women," says Miss Addams, "we are the custodians of the life of the ages, and we will not longer consent to its reckless destruction; as women we are particularly charged with the future of childhood, the care of the helpless and the unfortunate, and we will not longer endure without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty-stricken women and orphans which war places on us."

The implication, confirmed, indeed, by what Miss Addams says later, seems to be that women suffer peculiarly, while men, somehow, have small share in the enumerated hardships. Theirs alone is the joy of battle. A little reflection, however, will show the absurdity of this assumption. If women, as a result of this war, mourn the death of, say, 1,000,000 sons, the crippling for life of 2,000,000 more, the striking down by wounds and disease of another 3,000,000, with all the attendant horrors which fall upon countless individuals, precisely the same number of men thus mourned or thus become a burden to their families and to society have also suffered as individuals; that is to say, 1,000,000 men have been slain, 2,000,000 men have been crippled for life, and 3,000,000 men have suffered from wounds and disease. On the whole, it would seem that the men who have thus suffered, especially those who are maimed for life, have had quite as hard a time as the women whose sons, husbands, and brothers they are. Of course it is an open, various and probably unsolvable question as to whether, for example, a woman or her son suffers more when the latter's arm is blown off. One could hardly arrive at general conclusions on such matters. The real point is that there has been, is, and will be untold suffering which must be borne variously by all members of the community, both men and women, and for which men, as well as women, must in the long run pay.

It is probably unjust also to suggest that the great mass of men is really any fonder of war than are women, that therefore to put a stop to war is peculiarly a woman's question. The truth is that anybody of real sense, man or woman, would wish to put an end to war just as he would wish to prevent, if possible, the accidents and calamities of peaceful life. So far as an article like Miss Addams's tends to increase abhorrence of war, it is good, but it is unfortunate in that its by-product should contain a disjunctive feminist taint. Of course women ought to protest against war, but so ought men; and for very much the same reason. The line of cleavage is between good men and women on the one hand and bad men and women on the other.

W. T. BREWSTER.

The Tragedy of the Far East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as the Japan-Chinese negotiations are concerned, Japan is undoubtedly in the wrong. Viewed, however, in the perspective light, something might be said in behalf of that unfortunately militaristic nation.

Reverse, if you please, the positions of Japan and the United States or the British Empire, and let Japan enact exclusion laws, and build a tariff wall around her vast continent, colonies and dependencies against the British merchant and the American immigrant. While I do not claim that Japan, in the position of England and the United States might not be tempted to do exactly the same thing she complains of about them, I cannot imagine that England and the United States would sit meekly in the face of such apparently iniquitous mandate. May not what is unjust be rectified in a way fair, if not satisfactory to all parties concerned?

As a human, my heart bleeds for helpless China, but Japan alone should not be held to account for her crime. Without bread, without the means to earn bread, a Jean Valjean breaks into the baker's shop, a Japan into her brother's house. One is the French revolution and the other is the tragedy of the Far East.

JUNZO KISHI.

New Haven, May 5, 1915.

The Dangerous Spendthrift.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES "Optimist" has touched the social corruption spot that is carrying us rapidly toward what Herbert Spencer calls the coming slavery—socialism. Every family, however poor, that does not save part of its earnings is doing that which if all did would soon land the race in savage nakedness and homelessness.

R. G. ECCLES, M. D.

New York, May 6, 1915.

A Disclaimer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the mention of my name in the leading article in today's issue of THE TIMES, entitled "Mexican Plotters," and to sundry reports in the daily press, I beg to state that I have no connection with General Huerta, of whose plans, if it be that he has any, I am entirely ignorant.

E. N. YTURBIDE.

New York, May 7, 1915.

It Never Doesn't.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently overheard the master and engineer of a steamer arguing as to whether the full moon ever saw the setting sun. They could not agree, and as both became quite worked up over it, I hope you will shed a little light on the subject some of these mornings.

DAVID M. MAC LETCHIE.

New York, May 6, 1915.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

He bears a cross whose fathers knew the phrase
"Noblesse Oblige" and handed down to him
Those words like some brave banner he must raise,
Like some high altar candle he must trim
And keep forever burning steadfast, bright.

They do not lift their voices in acclaim
When he has wrought right well with fainting heart—
Has driven on through danger to his aim,
Achieved it, acted well a strong man's part.
That they accept as everlasting right.

They close his hands outstretched to grasp the prize
That may not justly, worthily, be won;
They close his heart to craft, and fix his eyes
Unwinkingly upon bright honor's sun,
That he may be found worthy in their sight.

What right have they, those men of olden days,
To stop in ghostly form from out the past—
In armor bright to block the pleasant ways
And lead him to a rugged peak, at last,
Where they have set an age-old beacon light?

O. C. A. CHILD.

THE CRUEL OUTLOOK FOR PEACE IN EUROPE.

No Way Remains But for the Allies to Agree Upon Terms and Strangle Germany Until She Accepts Them.

By GEORGE M. WRONG, Professor of History, University of Toronto.

Toronto, May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

References to the terms of the coming peace are so numerous that we shall do well to make a cautious survey of the outlook. Great Britain and France have not left the world in doubt as to their hopes. Long ago their Prime Ministers stated in almost identical terms the minimum terms of peace of the western allies if and when they were victorious. The terms involved four points: The restoration of Belgium, the security of the small nations of Europe, the ratification of the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine in the interests of France, (stated by M. Viviani to mean the recession of Alsace-Lorraine to France,) and the destruction of Prussian militarism. We do not yet know all that is in the mind of Russia in regard to the terms of peace, but we may be certain that she will fight tenaciously for the restoration of the old Kingdom of Poland under her suzerainty and for free access to the Mediterranean Sea.

The Allies have still a long way to go before they can enforce such terms. It is practically certain that they will not be willing even to negotiate as long as Germany occupies any part of Belgium or France. When Germany has come to the point of desiring peace she must withdraw to her own frontiers and remain on the defensive. Probably there will be no conference of the powers at which the terms of peace will be debated. We must not forget that in this war two opposing theories of political and national life are in conflict. Unless we are to have renewed war in a short time there can be no compromise. In the end either one theory or the other must prevail. Victorious Germany would have named her terms and would have trampled on the prostrate foe until he yielded. During the early days of the war Maximilian Harden, the most conspicuous journalist in Germany and a man who does not love Kaiserism, said that Germany would not even make peace; she would take what she wanted and then resume her normal life and let any one touch her who dared. It is unbelievable that, in case of victory, the Allies will consent to meet Germany in conference. She has offended too deeply against the conscience of the nations, she has scoffed too much at treaties, to be consulted now in regard to a treaty. The Allies will agree upon the terms to demand and they will do what they can to strangle Germany until she accepts their conditions. It is a hard and cruel outlook, but it would be folly and weakness to try to soften the picture. The issue was clear from the outset. The terrible nature of the task of the Allies is hardly less real today than it was then. Only one thing is different; the vast sacrifices already made demand a decisive result or they will have been made in vain.

The dream of a Congress in which polished gentlemen in black coats shall debate across a table the terms of peace and safeguards from future strife must probably be abandoned. The Treaty of Peace will, it is likely, be limited to two things, national boundaries and the indemnities to be paid by the vanquished side. Many people expect that, if victorious, the Allies could insist on some change of the form of government in Germany. But it would be extremely dangerous to attempt this. An attack from outside on the Hohenzollern dynasty might have the effect of rallying all Germans to its support. Even in the expected case of a decisive victory, the Allies will most likely make no attempt to dictate to Germany as to her form of government. The same thing is probably true as to her armaments on land and sea. A defeated Germany cannot, on the other hand, hope to retain her colonies. She will never recover her lost position in China; Japan will see to that. Nor will opinion in Australia permit that Germany should get back her lost islands in the South Seas. If, as now seems probable, British South Africa conquers German South Africa it is certain that the German flag will never be raised there again. It would be in the interest of the peace of the world that German East Africa should go to Italy, if she shares in the war, rather than back to Germany. The gambler who brought on the war staked everything on its issue and, if he loses, he loses his leadership in Europe and his dominions over the seas.

It is disappointing to have to admit that the peace will determine nothing in regard to armaments. But there will be no armed strife in Europe during at least a dozen years after this war, and it is then that the war on war can be carried on. Those years will show how real is the hoped-for change of heart in Germany as a result of the war. They will show how Russia is likely to use her expected access to the Mediterranean. We cannot now bind forces which we have no means of measuring. For Great Britain the most vital question will be that of sea power. It will serve no useful purpose to demand that, as a result of victory in this war, the German fleet shall be destroyed. What every Briton will demand is that the supremacy of the British fleet, as against that of any other European State, shall remain unquestionable. If, after this war, Germany still challenges Britain's mastery of the sea, this will only mean that another war must be fought. During these latter days Germany has been assuring us that commerce on the sea is not vital to her, and she is right; for eight months she has had no commerce on the ocean, and she is strong still. At the same time it has become clearer than ever that the loss of the command of the sea for even two months would ruin Britain. It is only Germany who has complained seriously of the British mastery of the sea, and no other European power will challenge it. Austria assuredly cannot. The Italians well know that, since the days of Cavour, the British fleet has been a real protector to their coasts and that Britain is the best friend of their ambitions in the Mediterranean. France, too, knows that her position in North Africa is really guaranteed by the British fleet. Last of all, Russia has no dream of rivaling Britain on the sea. The protests in Europe against so-called "navalism" is made in Germany, and the world only laughs scornfully when Germany adds that her protest is in the interests of the smaller States.

But sea power is world-wide in its sweep, and other continents, America, for instance, may wish to rival the strength of the British fleet. It is sometimes said that the British command of the sea is a menace to the United States which that country should resent. In fact, it is one of the chief safeguards of the liberty of America, as the history of the last hundred years abundantly proves. But suppose it is a menace. A Briton is tempted to ask what is the United States going to do about it? Will she build a great fleet to rival that of Britain on the sea? Nothing would please Britain more. The British know perfectly well that a great American fleet would be used for the same purpose as their own, to preserve the free commerce of the seas for peaceful nations. All Britons may well pray that the United States will so resent the power of the British fleet that she will try to rival it.

GEORGE M. WRONG.

ACADEMIC NEUTRALITY.

Note of a Beam in the Eye of the Columbia Professorate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Butler of Columbia University, in his annual report, calls attention to the shocking spectacle offered by some of the most noted scholars and scientists of the world who, with the advent of the European war, seem to have lost all sense of what is true, honorable, and becoming. It is indeed a disgraceful exhibition, and it makes us wonder what culture means. That such men living in either one of the countries involved may have their perception obscured by lack of perspective and by the heat of passion can be understood and, perhaps, condoned, but the same semblance of excuse can not be made for the same class of men identified with American universities. Yet, from a certain venerable ex-President of a famous university down to the hitherto obscure professor, each has grasped some more or less authentic fact that agrees with his likes or dislikes, and weaves around the same a fabric of argument and assertion. Very often this convinces the average reader or listener, because the writer or the speaker is one whose position entitles him to consideration.

Columbia University, in the last few years, has become especially prominent as a leader in the exchange of international thought, and it is, therefore, unfortunate that some of its teachers have failed to maintain the correct and impartial attitude which is necessary to inspire confidence in their discussions of the causes and effects of the present war. How little they sometimes apply their teachings to practice. For instance, we have been taught by one of the most popular professors at Columbia that, given a certain initial temperature, the efficiency of a heat engine is in proportion to the decrease in the temperature of the exhaust. Now, what must be our conclusion when this same estimable gentleman, while indulging in the very laudable process of defending the actions of his native country, exhales remarks about the enemy at a temperature far in excess of his normal one.

Then again a Columbia professor goes to a deal of trouble to show that Germany had no literature. Here once more we shall have to change our views as developed from our course in that branch of learning. Surely, the librarian should quickly proceed to discover to what nationality Goethe, Schiller, Heine, and a few others belong.

No opinions are worth consideration if they are not based on facts, not merely an isolated case, but a preponderance of them. Otherwise, such opinions can not but hurt the reputation of the man who expresses them. For instance, President Butler, in his address at the opening of the academic year, referred to a statement made to him by a German railway servant, that this is not a people's war, that it is a King's war; and he calls this the most significant statement he heard in Europe.

J. R. WEMLINGER.

New York, May 4, 1915.

Anything Is Possible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not possible for you to devote editorial space at this critical time, before people seek hot weather cover, to making another ringing stroke against extending the suffrage to women?

HELEN N. ATKINSON.

Upper Montclair, N. J., May 6, 1915.

DRUG VICTIMS.

A Physician's Plan to Temper the New Law to Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Federal anti-narcotic bill, known as the Harrison law, which recently went into effect, is one of the most cruel laws that have ever been passed by overzealous legislators. It cannot be denied that a drastic law is needed to eradicate the widespread evil which seems to be so deeply rooted in this country and is menacing the morals as well as the health of the people. But, considering all those who are addicted to drugs as sick persons, it is cruel to deprive them of that which is absolutely essential for their existence without giving them an opportunity to be cured of their terrible craving. Every person who is addicted to a drug is a sick person and should be considered as a patient, and not as a criminal.

Obviously something has to be done. Let all those who are victims of the drug habit be given an opportunity to be cured. Let the Federal, or State, or local government establish offices, say, in hospitals, where such people could be registered. There they should be able to obtain the drug for use in the presence of a physician, while, at the same time, sane and intelligent effort should be made to effect permanent cure. If drug habitues will learn that there are places where they can have the drug administered in a legal way and possibly be cured, they will undoubtedly flock there. There will no longer exist the necessity for them to break the law by trying fraudulently to obtain the drug.

At the same time the Government will round up all those who are at present addicted. Of course all the records will have to be kept secret and the poor sufferers assured that their names will not receive publicity. Many victims, who at present do not go anywhere for a cure because they do not want to be known as habitues, will in all probability go to institutions where they will be considered merely as numbers. Aside from that the great number of patients will afford ample opportunity for study, and better cures will undoubtedly be devised than are at present in existence. But, most important of all, the law will be made thoroughly effective; there will be no need of breaking it so long as those who are in need of a drug will be able to get it in a legal way. And honest physicians will no longer have to waver between the necessity of evading the law and the duty of alleviating suffering.

I. S. WECHSLER, M. D., Editor, Popular Health Magazine.

New York, May 3, 1915.

Our Interests in China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of May 5, entitled "The Peace of the Orient," you say:

> The tremendous struggle in Europe precludes any interference from that quarter, and from our complacent behavior when Secretary Knox's plan for neutralization of the Manchurian railways was rejected, and from our withdrawal of participation in the six-power loan, Japan would be justified in assuming that we set no great value upon our present interests and prospective opportunities in the Far East.

We cannot be too grateful to the Wilson Administration for discouraging our participation in the six-power loan, for otherwise we should find powerful financial interests, aided by race prejudice, stimulating public opinion in the present crisis unfavorably to the best interests of our country.

R. T.

New York, May 6, 1915.

JEROME TRAVERS TO WED MISS TIFFANY

Former Golf Champion Engaged to Daughter of Mrs. W. C. Tiffany of Newburgh.

MISS SMITH BETROTHED

Niece of Justice Whitaker to Marry John L. Kuschke—De Kay-Rous Engagement.

Several engagements of interest have been announced.

Mrs. Walton Cuyler Tiffany of Newburg, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorris Tiffany, t Jerome D. Travers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J.

Mr. Travers, up to last September, held the national amateur golf championship, which he won in July, 1907. He won it again in 1908, but lost it on Sept. 6, 1914, when he was defeated by Francis Ouimet at Manchester, Vt.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Beakley Smith, daughter of the late Mrs. J. Beakley Smith of Brooklyn, to John L. Kuschke of this city was announced yesterday at a tea given at the home of Mrs. Joseph Inness, 450 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Miss Smith's grandmother, with whom she makes her home.

Mrs. Inness is a sister-in-law of the late George Inness, the noted landscape painter. Miss Smith is the niece of Freling H. Smith of New York and of Justice Edward G. Whitaker of the Supreme Court. She is a graduate of Packer Institute, class of 1910.

Mr. Kuschke formerly resided in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and is a graduate of Cornell University, class of '09, and belongs to the Delta Upsilon fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Faculty of the New York Collegiate School of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Kay if 413 West Twenty-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Eckford de Kay, to Dr. Peyton Rous of 123 East Sixty-second Street. Dr. Rous is the son of the late Charles and Mrs. Rous of this city and Baltimore, Md. He is a member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Their wedding is set for June.

Miss de Kay's father is widely known as a writer on art, and was at one time Consul General at Berlin.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer Entertain at Dinner at Wayside.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair of Washington, D. C., have rented the Van Duzen Reed cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark arrived from New York today at their cottage.

The Rev. and Mrs. Frederic W. Goodman, who are visiting in New York, are planning a motor trip through the Berkshires before returning to Newport.

Mrs. George A. Lung entertained a card party at the Torpedo Station this afternoon.

Colonel George F. Landers, Coast Artillery Corps, commandant of Narragansett Defense District, with headquarters at Fort Adams, has been detailed for duty with the Army War College, at Washington, D. C., reporting for duty Aug. 15.

Pay Director and Mrs. Livingston Hunt gave a dinner at their residence tonight.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton are having a bungalow erected at Price's Neck, close to the Summer home of Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark arrive at the Warren cottage next week.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York, plans to arrive June 1.

Mrs. William Grosvenor comes to her Newport residence from Providence May 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertained a dinner company at Wayside tonight for Robert Lehr of Baltimore.

Mrs. Robert R. Hitt of Washington, D. C., has rented a residence on Harrison Avenue for the Summer.

Mrs. David King will occupy Kingscote next week.

Mrs. J. Nelson Brown of Philadelphia will spend the Summer in Newport.

Mrs. Stuyvesant LeRoy and Mrs. Pauline LeRoy French and family will arrive from New York next week.

Mrs. Horace Binney has cards out for a luncheon at Pine Lodge for next Monday.

EUROPEANS AT THE SPRINGS.

War Refugees in White Sulhpur Colony That Is Rapidly Increasing.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 7.—May has been considered an off month at White Sulphur in former years but not so this year, for many fashionable Americans who have annually gone to Europe in the Spring are forced to stay in this country by existing conditions, and the colony at the Springs is steadily increasing so that in a short while there will be a record-breaking number of vacationists here.

Not only is the colony made up of Americans, but there are many residents of the largest cities in Europe, who are refugees from the signs of strife.

The colony at the Greenbrier was increased by the arrival of several of these people, and a party comprising Madame D'Lay Albertina of Paris and her children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reynolds D. Albertina of London, and Miss Celia Lynds, also of London; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Eastwick of the latter city, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter of Paris, were here until recently.

W. De Lancey Kountze of New York returned to the Greenbrier today after an absence of two weeks in New York. He joined Mrs. Kountze, who remained here.

Motor trips between here and the Virginia Hot Springs continue to be popular, and today a party comprising Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kenge, Miss Beatrice Kenge of New York, Colonel Frank K. Quinn of Utica, N. Y., and the Misses Albert arrived in an automobile from the Virginia resort and took luncheon with friends here. Other arrivals at the Greenbrier today included Mr. and Mrs. John F. Archibald of New York and their three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Roddy of Atlanta, the Misses M. Y. and L. E. Wallace of Richmond, Va., W. W. Grier of Washington, and Colburn Haskell of Thomasville, Ga.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke will take possession of Mrs. Cyril Dugmore's place at Great Neck, L. I., which they have leased for the season, about July 1. The marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary L. Duke, and Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's uncle, James B. Duke, at Somerville, N. J., on June 16.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Lesley F. Bearson of 3 West 57th Street are leaving today for White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who has been at the St. Regis, left yesterday for her house in Newport.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Seton Porter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, and J. Horton Ijams will be celebrated at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in Trinity Church at Hewlett, L. I. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents at Lawrence, L. I.

Mrs. George Arents, Jr., entertained last night at her residence, 524 Fifth Avenue, with a dinner, followed by bridge.

SAIL TO NURSE WOUNDED.

Mrs. Conihe and Misses Tintor and Irwine to Serve in France.

Mrs. Warren McConihe and Miss Agnes Irwine are sailing today on the Patria, with Miss Annie R. Tinker, for Marseilles, to engage in ursing the wounded in France.

Miss Tinker, who went abroad early in the Autumn, was the head of the hospital at Ostend when the Germans took it. She came back later to New York, owing to the death of her father, Henry C. Tinker, who left her a large fortune. She was also engaged in hospital work with L adyPaget in England for a time, and it is possible she may start another hospital in France, and that Miss Irwine and Mrs. McConihe may assist her.

MISS HOLLAND'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to John Flavel Fisk, 3d, on May 12.

Miss Alverda Mae Holland, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wesley Holland of 440 Park Avenue, whose marriage to John Flavel Fisk, 3d, will take place on Wednesday, May 12, at the St. Regis, will have Mrs. Thomas Melish of Cincinnati as her matron of honor. The Misses Julia Bates of St. Louis, Sylvia Curtis of Plainfield, N. J., and Margaret Kelly of New York are to be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Fisk will have Thomas Melish as his best man, and the ushers are to be Roy Cox of Cincinnati, Thomas V. Stowell of New York, and Junior Carll of Garden City, L. I. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Miller of New Haven, a classmate at Yale of Mr. Fisk, who was graduated from that university in 1914.

Mr. Fisk is the son of John F. Fisk, Jr., of Cincinnati, and is in business in Philadelphia. He will take his bride to live in Winwood, a suburb of Philadelphia, after the honeymoon.

HOW MICROSCOPE EVOLUTED

Circulation of the Blood Shown by a Primitive Instrument in 1664.

No history of medicine would be complete without an account of the invention of the microscope. This was to medicine what the telescope was to astronomy. Single lenses were used by the Greeks and Romans, and before them by the Egyptians and Assyrians. Compound microscopes constructed during the seventeenth century were large and unwieldy, and were invented by Hans and Zacharius Jansen, in 1620, and perfected later with better objectives by Robert Hooke.

The instrument he used was about three inches in diameter, seven inches long, and provided with four draw tubes. It had three glasses—an object glass, a middle glass, and a deep eyepiece. The first simple microscope had the lens and the objective united closely together in an inch-long cylindrical tube allowing of no adjustment. The magnification was slight, (10:1,) and the instruments were mostly used as curiosities for looking at the wings of flies, fleas, and the like. For higher magnifying powers, small lenses with short focal lengths were made. These lenses were manufactured from glass, occasionally of rock crystal, by grinding, or were formed by fusion.

"It was with such simple lenses," said Dr. Mortimer Frank in an article on "Medical Instruction in the Seventeenth Century," in a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association, "that the first microscopic researches of scientific value were undertaken. Experimental physiology was now studied at all the universities, and by such early pioneers in the use of the microscope as Leeuwenhock and Malpighi Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was completed. It was reserved for Malpighi in 1664, seven years after Harvey's death, to demonstrate on the lungs of a frog, by the aid of this instrument, the connection between the arteries and veins, the only missing point in Harvey's discovery.

"In connection with the early investigators of the microscope stand the numerous physiologic discoveries by Wharton, Glisson, Nuck, Bartholin, and many others. Indeed, the seventeenth century is the era of the foundation of modern physiology."

GERMAN SCIENTIST ON GAS.

Says the Poisonous Effects Are Due to Carbon Oxide.

In connection with the charges of the use of asphyxiating gases, which were first alleged by the German military administration and have since been officially carged against the Germans at Ypres and elsewhere, the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 19 publishes an article about the poisonous effects of such gases, written by the Berlin pharmacologist, L. Lewin, for the Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift.

The poisoning, according to this authority, is always caused by carbon oxide, which is developed upon explosion of the shells.

"The effect, even if there is present only a slight percentage (.25 per cent.) in the atmosphere, consists of combination with the breathing substances of the blood, the red blood corpuscles (hemoglobins), into carbon oxide hemoglobins, which are then unable to absorb the oxygen in the lungs. Human beings are more exposed to the poisonous effects of the carbon oxide the more it is laden with carbonic acid, because the gas mixture then gains in weight and seeks the ground.

"For this reason it is quite possible that poisoning may take place in explosions also in the open air, as, for example, when a bomb falls into a trench. Even a shot fired at close quarters from an infantry weapon shows in the resultant wound clear evidence of carbon oxide effects. The same is true in the firing of machine guns and the turret guns of ships. There the men serving the guns are exposed to the effects of the carbon oxide gases, which not infrequently cause stupefaction and mental disorders. It has frequently been observed that the memory of persons present on such occasions is destroyed for years, a fact that cannot be attributed to the shock, but to poisoning."

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of their passengers are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool)—J. S. Allen, Bion H. Barnett, E. J. Berwind, Thomas Boardman, K. R. Bone, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, the Rev. M. P. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Carrigan, Mlle. Theodora Cavenel, H. C. Clarborne, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Coop, Raymond Curry, the Rev. David D. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Dixson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dougherty, Colonel E. E. Dravu, U. S. A.; George Easton, S. S. Follwell, Action Gerland, R. K. Gibson, C. H. Greer, J. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hash, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Levick, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Leverette, P. Lewitton, the Rev. M. McAuliffe, Mr. and Mrs. William J. W. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Bryan, Joseph Purdy, Captain David Roberts, Miss Ada Rehan, Vincent Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Underhill, Dr. A. Walters, and W. H. Young.

ESPAGNE, (Havre)—Mr. and Mrs. Owen F. Aldis, Ingersoll Amory, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bray, A. J. Bruno, Mr. and Mrs. L. de G. Beaubien, Daniel Conay, R. K. Dougherty, A. N. Decker, Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald G. Freeman, Lawrence Johnson, Jr., J. Le Febvre, Mr. and Mrs. Manchester, Louis Mathys, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pathe, Dr. Eduardo Ros, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Speek, Dr. R. L. Smith, Bouck White, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Warner.

PATRIA, (Marseilles)—B. F. Berry, George Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Jr., Count de Frise, Henry H. Getty, the Hon. and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Holden, Dr. Alden R. Hoover, J. E. Manheim, Robert Martin, C. C. Pinckney, Jules Ratzkowski, R. R. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Southwick, and Wells W. Valentine.

MAETERLINCK PLAY AT THE BANDBOX

One of Four New Pieces Given There by the Washington Square Players.

"MIRACLE OF ST. ANTHONY"

This and a Study in Sacrifice by Mrs. Stokes the Best Things in a Promising Program.

The Washington Square Players, that adventurous band that invaded the theatre last February, gave the third program of their season last evening on the stage of the little Bandbox in East Fifty-seventh Street. Again it is a shrewdly varied bill of one-act plays, and again so much good work is done in the staging and the playing of them that the first promise of the venture is renewed and increased interest attaches to the more ambitious plans they are already making for the theatrical season that begins with the coming Fall.

This time the plays are four. There is "In April," a drab little tragedy by Rose Pastor Stokes; "Forbidden Fruit," a bit of filagree brought over from the French by George Jay Smith; "Saviors," a play by Edward Goodman, director of the Players, and "A Miracle of St. Anthony," an ironic comedy by Maurice Maeterlinck, written long ago and now given in the theatre here for the first time. The first and last are the best of these.

The Maeterlinck play is their most impressive undertaking and their happiest achievement. It is really very well done. The story of "A Miracle of St. Anthony" begins when the blessed Saint, wistful, tired, and dusty, comes an unexpected and unwelcome visitor to the house in the Low Countries, where the Lady Hortensia lies dead and her relatives and friends are relishing the funeral feast, enjoying their unctous mourning and fondling the thoughts of their new inheritances.

The blessed saint, on his weary round of miracles in this unbelieving and inhospitable world, has come to resurrect the Lady Hortensia, and the play is an ironic study of the dismay in that lady's circle. Not the well-fed priest, but the servants in the house know the saint when he comes, and it is only the little grand-niece that makes no pretense to cover her disappointment.

Ralph Roeder, a pillar among the players who translated the Maeterlinck text and directed its staging, plays the rôle of the blessed saint. Josephine A. Meyer is capital as the comparatively honest old servant, and Robert Strange does a nice bit as the doctor. The setting is picturesque and most attractive.

The group work of the large cast is marked from time to time by a rude and disturbing change in key, and the whole presentation is hampered by a languor of performance. This disposition is in evidence throughout the evening, and should disappear with succeeding performances. These, by the way, commence tonight and continue on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of the next three weeks. Possibly another evening will be added.

TO END TYPHUS EPIDEMICS.

Discovery of Louse Transmission Will Aid in Its Eradication.

Among the brightest pages of the history of American medicine are those recording the work of American scientists on the part played by insects in the transmission of disease. The foundation of the later work on the transmission of disease was laid by Dr. Theobald Smith in his work on the transmission of Texas fever of cattle by the tick. That opened up and laid the foundation for practicall all subsequent work, both in the United States and abroad, in this important branch of medical science.

Since then other insect-borne diseases have been added to the list by American scientists—yellow fever through the work of Reid, Carroll, Lazear, and Agramonte; Rocky Mountain spotted fever by Ricketts, King, and McClintic; typhus by Anderson and Goldberger, Ricketts, and Wilder; Plague by McCoy, and anthrax by Mitzmain. By applying the principles determined from a consideration of the work of these investigators to the control of different diseases many of them have been brought under control or have been practically eradicated from this country.

By the application of measures based on the part played by the tick in the transmission of Texas fever of cattle the area of infection has been greatly reduced, and each year sees it still further limited. Since the brilliant campaign of the Public Health Service, under the leadership of White, in New Orleans in 1905 the South has lost its terror of a yellow fever epidemic. Outbreaks of bubonic plague are quickly brought under control by giving attention to the part of the rodent and the flea.

The most recent work of American investigators on insect transmission of disease, that of the conveyance of typhus fever by the louse, promises to have a vital part in the control of typhus in Serbia and Eastern Europe.

Inability of the louse to transport itself, except for very short distances, explains the many times observed fact of the short striking distance of typhus, and that it is those who come into intimate contact with the sick who are most likely to be attacked. As The Journal of the American Medical Association points out, now that the cause and the method of transmission are known, the disease should speedily lose its terrors in civilized communities.

A Sale for Home for Convalescents.

A sale and tea dance for the benefit of the New York Home for Convalescents will be given this afternon at the Hotel Gotham. The home is supported entirely by vountary contributions. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel is President of the Board of Managers, which is composed of Miss Louise Houghton, Mrs. William Brookfield, Mrs. James E. Pope, Mrs. Stuart Crockett, Mrs. John S. Sutphen, Mrs. George W. Smith, Mrs. H. C. Van Auken, Mrs. Russell W. Moore, Miss Helen D. Nelson, Miss Mary D. Martin, Mrs. W. Edward Vermilye, and Mrs. Walter M. Smith.

Lillian Emerson in Original Dances.

Miss Lillian Emerson, a young classic dancer, appeared yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre in a program of original dances. Her program was varied and she did the dances with a finish unusual to one so young. Max Jacobs directed the music. The affair was given under the patronage of Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mme. Frances Alda, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, rMs. Lawrence Townsend of Washington, and Mrs. Sidney Thayer and Mrs. John B. Thayer of Philadelphia.

A Benefit for Froebel Kindergarten.

The proceeds of the performance at the Colonial Theatre last night were given to the Froebel Kindergarten, which cares for children between the ages of 3 and 6 whose parents are unable to do so. Through the generosity of Dr. Wise of the Free Synagogue the society has its quarters at 155 Clinton Street. Isadore Montefiore Levy delivered an address.

Has Bought His.

We have a pretty well defined idea that we bought our bale of cotton last year when we purchased our all-wool Winter suit.—Ohio State Journal.

Not Thoroughly Confirmed.

"I see by the papers," remarked the Man on the Car, "that slender waists are being worn again, but in many cases the rumor hasn't been confirmed."—Toledo Blade.

BANS INCOMPETENT M. D.'S.

Tennessee Guards Itself—Massachusetts the Only "Easy" State.

Tennessee, after repeated attempts, has succeeded in obtaining a new medical practice act. This is of particular importance to medical education and medical licensure, not only in Tennessee, but also in the South and in the country as a whole. With the securing of this legislation, every one of the Southern States has provided for standards of preliminary education for those who are to practice medicine, and all Southern States now require that every candidate for the license to practice medicine must have been graduated from a reputable medical college.

In fact, this legislation closes what was perhaps the biggest wide-open door in the country whereby incompetent and untrained doctors could enter the medical profession. No longer, however, may the hordes of graduates of inferior colleges and—worse still—the hordes of those who did not graduate anywhere flock to Tennessee. Hereafter they are barred from the entire South, and for easy entry to the profession they must look elsewhere. They cannot go to Oregon, since Oregon also has amended its laws, requiring graduation from a reputable medical college. There is a chance in Colorado, but that chance is exceedingly slender, since in that State they must pass a severe examination—an examination that cannot be passed after a short course in a cramming school; they must take an examination which has been passed by only two undergraduates in nine years.

"No," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "hereafter they will doubtless flock to Massachusetts, a State apparently so complaisant in its learning as to see no need of protective laws against ignorance; they will flock to Massachusetts, the last State which continues to open its arms to those who avowedly have not completed their medical training, no questions, in fact, being asked regarding the applicant's educational qualifications. Possibly even Massachusetts may soon see the need for amending its laws so as to send all unprepared candidates back to the colleges and hospitals to complete their training before obtaining the legal right to preside over human lives."

SHAW'S TERMS OF PEACE.

Will Insist That Germans Produce His Plays if They Lose.

A letter written by G. Bernard Shaw to a friend in Vienna is published in the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten and in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 21. In the letter Mr. Shaw says:

"We are already on the way out of the first and worst phase. When reason began to bestir itself, I appeared each week in great open meetings in London; and when the newspapers discovered that I was not only not being torn to pieces, but that I was growing better and better liked, then the feeling that patriotism consists of insane lies began to give place to the discovery that the presentation of the truth it not so dangerous as every one had believed.

"At that time scarcely one of the leading newspapers took heed of my insistence that this war was an imperialistic war and popular only in so far as all wars are for a time popular. But I need hardly assure you that if Grey had announced: 'We have concluded a treaty of alliance with Germany and Austria and must wage war upon France and Russia,' he would have evoked precisely the same patriotic fervor and exactly the same democratic anti-Prussianism, (with the omission of the P.) Then the German Kaiser would have been cheered as the cousin of our King and our old and faithful friend.

"As concerns myself, I am not unqualifiedly what is called a Pan-German; the Germans, besides, would not have a spark of respect left for me if now, when all questions of civilization are buried, I did not hold to my people. But neither am I an anti-German.

"Militarism has just compelled me to pay about £1,000 as war tax, in order to help some 'brave little Serbian' or other to cut your throat, or some Russian mujik to blow out your brains, although I would rather pay twice as much to save your life or to buy in Vienna some good picture for our National Gallery, and although I should mourn far less about the death of a hundred Serbs or mujiks than for your death.

"I am, even aside from myself, sorry for your sake that my plays are no longer produced. Why does not the Burgtheater play the 'Schlachtenlenker'? Napoleon's speech about English 'Realpolitik' would prove an unprecedented success. If the English win, I shall call upon Sir Edward Grey to add to the treaty of peace a clause in which Berlin and Vienna shall be obliged each year to produce at least 100 performances of my plays for the next twenty-five years.

"In London during August the usual cheap evening orchestra concerts, so-called promenade concerts, were announced in a patriotic manner, with the comment that no German musician would be represented on the program. Everybody applauded this announcement, but nobody attended the concerts. A week later a program of Beethoven, Wagner, and Richard Strauss was announced. Everybody was indignant, and everybody went to hear it. It was a complete and decisive German victory, without a single man being killed."

N. Y. Motor Boat Club Fixtures.

The New York Motor Boat Club, at the foot of West 145th Street, will officially begin its season on May 22 with flag day. On the day following there will be races for cruisers making more than nine miles an hour for those making less than nine; for open boats, both over and for those under ten miles, and a relay race, with the contestants chosen in teams of three by the cofmittee at the last moment. As is true of track relays, the rule that the flag must be exchanged within certain limits will be enforced. Each boat will be required to go across the river and back, a distance of two miles. Twentyfive entries have been assured for the Decoration Day cruise, which this year will be to Croton, because of the fact that the Hudson River section of the American Power Boat Association has its review there at that time. On June 18 and 19 the club will hold its seventh annual Albany and return race. Chairman Scott has arranged three classes for this competition. Class A, for boats of forty feet; B, under forty feet and not in Class A, with a racing rating of forty; C, under forty feet, not in Class A, with a racing rating of less than forty; D, open boats. There will be a prize offered for each four entries. Class C will leave at 10 P. M., June 18, and the others at 1 P. M., June 19. This will give the slow boats two nights and a day out, and a thorough tryout. Ten owners have already signified their intention of entering the competition.

Cobweb Yacht Club Events.

The Cobweb Yacht Club has arranged a rather ambitious schedule for the season of 1915. It will begin with the Spring regatta over a triangular course of fifteen miles on May 31. The rest of the summer's activities will be: June 6, obstacle race; July 4, club cruise to Groton, with water sports; July 5, race from Croton to the clubhouse; July 18, race around Manhattan Island; Aug. 8, race to Rockland Lighthouse and return; Sept. 12, annual regatta, triangular course, fifteen miles; Oct. 18, race for Commodore's Cup, triangular course, fifteen miles.

South Atlantic Discus Record.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—A South Atlantic record was broken today in the trials of the South Atlantic Intercollegiate meet here. The discus throw was won by Barker of the University of Virginia, with a throw of 115 feet 10 inches. The former record was 114 feet.

Yale-Princeton Track Meet Today.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7—The Yale track team, fifty strong, left today for Princeton, for the annual dual meet tomorrow with that university. The men will spend the night in New York, going on to Princeton tomorrow.

Dartmouth Beats Brown at Nets.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—Dartmouth defeated Brown at tennis today, 7 to 2, winning four of the six matches in singles and all the doubles.

Made Him Uneasy.

Bix—I noticed you were very quick to give up your seat in the street car to that lady.

Dix—Yes, since childhood days I have never felt easy when I saw a woman with a strap in her hand.—Boston Transcript.

EXPERTS, NOT RIVALS, IS DUVEEN DEFENSE

Counsel for Art Dealers Says It Was a Duty to Criticise Gorer's Goods.

MUCH SPURIOUS PORCELAIN

Major Part of Their Business is to Give Advice to Patrons—Deny Reflecting on Plaintiff.

A statement issued yesterday in behalf of Henry J. and Joseph J. Duveen discloses what their defense will be in the suit for $575,000 brought against them by Edgar Gorer, a rival dealer in antiques. They will deny that they said anything reflecting upon the plaintiff, or his standing as an expert, or concerning any art objects in his possession, further than they were compelled to do by reason of the fact that the major part of their business lies in the giving of expert advice in matters relating to the value of antiques, paintings, porcelains, and other similar objects.

The statement was prepared at the office of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for the Duveens, and says:

The complete answer to these suits is apparent upon the face of the complaint. Messrs. Duveen, having large dealings with their valued customers, are often asked by these customers for an opinion on objects of art which are exhibited to the customers. Under such circumstances it is the plain duty of Messrs. Duveen to express their best judgment and they cannot do otherwise. By reason of their lifelong experience and the magnitude of their dealings they are in a position to know whereof they speak.

Their opinions, however, are given without regard to the identity of the owner of the objects, whom they frequently do not know, and often a sale is induced by reason of their favorable opinion, as has been the case in several instances with Mr. Gorer's goods. While Messrs. Duveen are not seeking litigation, they are quite prepared to justify and substantiate in the courts any and all statements which they may have made and opinions which they have given.

It was said, further, that a large amount of porcelain has been exhibited and sold in this city which, upon investigation, la ;ed the antiquity with which it was credited. Whenever a spurious piece is sold for genuine and its worthlessness is discovered, the sale of al sorts of antiques is greatly damaged. This was said to be a reason for the calling in of experts to examine art objects offered for sale and not as a reflection upon the plaintiff in the suit.

The intimation is that Mr. Gorer himself, as a large dealer in antiques, should be as greatly interested in the work of protecting buyers as the defendants. When a piece of porcelain is sold for a price above its actual value it hurts the business. The statement says that it "militates against both dealers and collectors, and both of them should use their best endeavors to protect themselves on this score."

Concerning the articles mentioned in Mr. Gorer's complaint, the statement says:

"As to these particular articles, they will be the subject matter of the litigation, and will be properly dealt with in court and at the proper time."

The articles mentioned were a Chinese vase of the Kang Hsi period and two green vases. Mr. Gorer alleges that the Duveens spoke disparagingly of all of these articles and also asserted that Mr. Gorer was not a real expert in antiquities. Mr. Gorer is abroad. His counsel are Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet. They said yesterday that the complaint of Mr. Gorer contained all the information that would be furnished at this time.

TYPHOID'S BIG AFTERMATH.

Death Rate of Survivors Doubled in Three Years Following Illness.

The number of deaths from typhoid fever during the acute stage of the disease is generally known, as well as the number of persons incapacitated as a result of typhoid and the financial loss to the community. But the after effects on the survivors have not been considered by the public. A study of 1,574 cases of typhoid fever in 1911 in the visiting-nurse service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company shows that 146 of the patients died while under treatment—a death rate of 9.28 per hundred.

The principal complications in the fatal cases were intestinal perforation and hemorrhage, meningitis, pneumonia, and heart involvement. Of the 1,428 who recovered from the immediate results of the disease, the death rate during the first three years was 54, or nearly twice the normal death rate of 26 for a similar group of persons who had not had typhoid. This increased rate was not uniform for all three years, being greatest during the first year following recovery, less during the second year, and still less the third.

As a cause of death among the fifty-four patients who died within the three years following recovery, tuberculosis heads the list, (39 per cent.,) with diseases of the heart following, (14.9 per cent.) In the United States each year 8,000 deaths occur among persons who have recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, but who, as a result of impaired vitality from the disease, succumb during the first or second year after recovery.

"Similar studies should be made of the after effects of other diseases," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "We know, for example, in a somewhat general way, that measles and whooping cough, as well as other diseases, are not infrequently followed by tuberculosis; but we have not had an accurate comparison of the actual to the expected mortality, and it is of importance that we should have such comparisons."

Henry Mark Anthony.

Henry Mark Anthony died on Thursday night at his home, 925 West End Avenue, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Providence, R. I. After being graduated from schools in Providence Mr. Anthony became identified with the Rumford Chemical Works in that city. Later he was sent to this city to manage the selling end of the business here and through the South, operating here under the name of the H. M. Anthony Company, commission merchants. In addition to this business, he represented Procter & Gamble, Libby, McNeil & Libby, and the New York Chemical Works. Mr. Anthony was a pioneer in the salmon trade, and brought to this city the first canned salmon, and represented several well-known Columbia River brands. He was a member of the New England Society and the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter.

Dr. William Austin Polglase.

Mr. William Austin Polglase, who died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan, on Tuesday, was the Deputy Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital for the last two years and regarded as an expert in lung diseases. Prior to his appointment to the Kings County Hospital Dr. Polglase held similar positions at the Cumberland Street Hospital and the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he was in charge of 1,700 tuberculosis patients. He came here several years ago from Detroit and resided in the doctors' quarters at the Kings County Hospital. His wife survives him.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK

LIEUT. GEN. DE HORSEY DEAD

An Officer of Famous Light Brigade in Charge at Balaklava.

LONDON, May 7.—Lieut. Gen. William Henry Beaumont de Horsey, an officer of the famous Light Brigade in its charge at Balaklava, died last night at the age of 89 years.

He entered the army in 1844, became a Major General in 1878, and retired in 1883. He was decorated for gallantry in the Crimean war.

Oldest Jersey Resident Dies at 110.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 7.—Max Levine, said to have been New Jersey's oldest resident, dies here tonight at the age of 110 years. M. O. Levine was a native of Russia and had lived here for half a century. He is survived by seven children, forty grandchildren, thirty thirty great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. Mr. Levine never wore glasses; but was able to read until a few weeks ago.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. THOMAS McMAHON, wife of a wholesale druggist of Manhattan, is dead at her home, 1,040 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, from tuberculosis. She was 32 years old.

TIMOTHY MATTHEW KELLY, 43 years old, a stationary engineer, died on Wednesday at his home, 20 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

Mrs. ANNA WISHLADE, widow of Robert Wishlade, for years head of a department in the Frederick Loeser & Co. store, died on Wednesday at her residence in Great Neck, L. I., and her funeral will be held today from the home of her son, Thomas R. Souther, 708 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Besides her son, she is survived by two daughters—Sister Immaculata of the Franciscan Order at Peekskill, and Mrs. Robert Cartwright.

Miss KATE MARIA AYRES, a daughter of the late Dr. William O. Ayres, formerly a professor of medicine at Yale College, and later Dean of the Faculty at the Tolland Medical College at San Francisco, died of heart disease on Wednesday at her residence, 324 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SUSAN B. WOOD, widow of Captain William H. Wood, a civil war veteran, died yesterday at the home of her son, 80 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-first year. She is survived by three sons—Amos C., a retired steamboat Captain; George A., with The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and Thomas C. Wood—and a daughter, Mrs. Anna Luckenbach.

PATRICK BURNS, 64 years old, for forty-two years in the packing box business, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 401 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Miss MARGARET LAURENT, for many years a teacher of French, German, and English in St. Joseph's Institute, 113 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the institute on Thursday from heart disease. She was 72 years of age.

WILLIAM F. BATES, chief clerk for Alderman Michael J. Hogan of the First District of Brooklyn and a nephew of the late Fire Battalion Chief Eli Bates, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his residence, 243 State Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years. He left a wife and a daughter.

Captain FREDERICK RUDOLPH, who died at his home in Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, was the Vice President of the M. F. Rudolph Company, coal dealers at the foot of Sackett Street, Brooklyn, and his funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, W. H. Rudolph, 125 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, tomorrow afternoon. Captain Rudolph was born in Long Island City 44 years ago, a son of the late Henry Rudolph, who was one of the first Aldermen of Long Island City and a well-known merchant. Captain Rudolph was a member of the Master Mates and Pilots' Association of New York and of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks.

WALLACE ALEXANDER CHARLTON, head of the claim department of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, is dead at the home of his mother, 824 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Charlton was 32 years old and a resident of Bloomfield, N. J.

The Rev. THEODORE CHICKERING WILLIAMS, a retired Unitarian minister and author, died on Thursday at his home in Boston, Mass. He was born in Brookline, Mass., fifty-nine years ago, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1876 and from the Harvard Divinity School six years later. Dr. Williams was pastor of the All Souls' Unitarian Church in Manhattan in 1882, and had served as headmaster of the Hackley School at Tarrytown and of the Roxbury Latin School. He was the author of "The Making of Man," "Elegies of Tibullus," and "Poems of Belief."

EDWARD W. BARRY, father of Edward P. Barry, a former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, died on Thursday at his home in Boston. He was 85 years old and a retired banker.

Mrs. CATHERINE HALLORAN, mother of William F. Halloran, manager of the Long Island News Company, died on Thursday at her home, 328 East Fifty-fifth Street. She was 74 years old.

GEORGE H. FREE, a manager of motion picture theatres, died on Wednesday in Peekskill, N. Y., where he had been manager of the Colonial Theatre. He was born in Tarrytown and lived at 5 New Street, White Plains. Mr. Free was 49 years old and an Elk.

Mrs. MARY E. CROWE, wife of William F. Crowe, associated with the H. B. Claflin Company for fifty years, died on Wednesday at her home, 200 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx. She was a daughter of the late Alexander Clinch, a pioneer feed merchant, and was 62 years old. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter and two sons.

JOSEPH ROSE DORMAN, a former member of the firm of H. J. Libby & Co., dry goods commission merchants, died yesterday in the rectory of the Holy Trinity Church at Roslyn, L. I., in his 77th year. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and in his early youth was an associate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. As a young man he came to this city and joined Libby & Co., from which he retired seven years ago. Mr. Dorman lived in Brooklyn until five years ago, and was a vestryman of the Holy Trinity Church of that city. He is survived by his daughter, who is the wife of the Rev. Clifton H. Brewer, rector of Holy Trinity Church at Roslyn.

SAMUEL ABRAHAMS, cigar dealer in the Grand Central Terminal for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 200 Clermont Avenue, in his 62d year. He was a native of Germany, and came to this country when a young man. Mr. Abrahams started in business on the site of the Hotel Belmont, later moving into the station when it was built. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

CHARLES CLARKE MANN, widely known among the bankers of this city as a credit man, died on Thursday at his home, 2,102 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fourth year. He was born in Malden, Mass., and was a son of Chauncey and Elizabeth Clarke Mann.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DAMM.—May, Astoria, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Damm, a son.
RUBIN.—May 3, 315 Central Park West, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Rubin, a daughter.

Engaged

COHEN—STERN.—Sadye Stern to Sol Cohen.
KUSCHKE—SMITH.—Ruth B. Smith to John E. Kuschke.
ROSENSTEIN—MARKOWITZ.—Leah Markowitz to Irving L. Rosenstein.

Married

BREITSTEIN—AMLIN.—May 2, Martha Amlin to Joseph Breitstein.
BROTMAN—KIRSTEIN.—May 2, Dorothy Kirstein to Abraham M. Brotman.
COHEN—MATZ.—May 2, Gertrude B. Matz to Michael E. Cohen.
FEDERMAN—FREEDBERGER.—May 2, Natalie Freedberger to Joseph Federman.
FEIN—BURSTEIN.—May 2, Bertha Burstein to Morris Fein.
LEVINSOHN—JARNOW.—May 2, Rebeccah Jarnow to Charles Levinsohn.

Brooklyn.

LIEBMAN—WEINSTOCK.—May 2, Hilda Weinstock to Julius Liebman.
MOSS—CONRAD.—May 2, Sophie Conrad to Maurice Moss.
SHEFSKA—LUBIN.—May 2, Rose Lubin to William Shefska.
WEINMAN—FOLLMAN.—May 2, Gertrude Follman to Dr. Ezekiel Weinman.
WOOD—GREY.—May 4, Elsie G. Grey to Dr. Robert L. Wood.

Long Island.

GEHRMAN—STILLWELL.—Huntington, May 1, Clara S. Stillwell to Dr. George H. Gehrman.
GLAAB—SCHNEIDER.—May 5, Stephanie E. Schneider to Charles Glaab.

Died

ABRAHAMS.—S. Abrahams, on Friday, devoted husband of Jennie (Crager) and beloved father of Charles C. and Minna A. Zucker. Funeral strictly private.

ANTHONY.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Henry Mark Anthony. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 925 West End Av., on Monday, May 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

All Books
All Languages
All Subjects
BRENTANO'S
Fifth Ave. & 27th St. N.Y.

Died

ASCHER.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Henry Ascher, in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,411 13th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 9, at 11 A. M.

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M. Aspinwall, (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., Monday, May 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BERCKMANN.—Elizabeth Berckmann, wife of Albert Berckmann, May 7, after short illness. Funeral from residence, 2,012 Gleason Av., Bronx, May 9, 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BIRNEY.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, Josephine Young Birney, beloved daughter of Henry and Anne Mason Young, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, 23 East 39th St., on Saturday morning, May 8, at 10 o'clock.

BOW.—Edward Herald, suddenly, on Thursday, May 6, at Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, aged 58 years. Funeral private.

BRONSON.—Ellen Phillips, wife of the late Henry T. Bronson and daughter of Samuel Phillips and Eliza Soper, May 6, at 201 East Rock Road, New Haven, Conn., in her 72d year. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BROOKE.—On Friday morning, May 7, 1915, at his residence, at Ardmore, Penn., in the 40th year of his age, G. Clymer Brooke, son of the late Edward Brooke of Birdsboro, Penn. Funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, on Monday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CHAMBERS.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, Margaret Parr Chambers, widow of Rev. George S. Chambers, D. D., of Harrisburg, Penn. Funeral private. Interment at Harrisburg, Penn. Philadelphia and Harrisburg (Penn.) papers copy.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, May 7th, at his residence, 131 East 91st St., William F., beloved husband of Agnes Sheehy Cunningham and son of Julia Cunningham. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAYTON.—At Montclair, N. J., May 6, 1915, Frances Chandler Dayton, widow of Dr. Gilson A. Dayton. Services at her home, 145 North Mountain Av., Saturday, May 8, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Mexico, N. Y.

DORMAN.—Joseph Rose Dorman, at Trinity Rectory, Roslyn, Long Island, in his 76th year. Funeral Monday, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Hartford and Philadelphia papers please copy.

EASTON.—On Thursday morning, May 6, Myra Easton. Funeral services at the home of her brother, 124 West 86th St., on Saturday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

ESCHENBACH.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Henry E. Eschenbach, aged 77 years. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 253 West 51st St., on Saturday evening, May 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ERLYNNE.—Roydon, aged 55. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GOLDWATER.—Suddenly, on May 7, Dora Goldwater, age 60. Funeral from residence of her daughter, Hulda Block, 2,200 83d St., Bath Beach, Sunday, 11 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

HARGRAVE.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Mary, wife of William Hargrave. Funeral services at her late residence, 707 St. Nicholas Av., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

LOUGHRAN.—On May 5, Mary, nee Gribbin, at her late residence, 405 East 139th, beloved wife of Patrick Loughran. Funeral Saturday, 9:30 A. M., requiem mass at St. Jerome's, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

MANN.—On May 6, Charles Clarke Mann. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,102 Newkirk Av., Flatbush, on Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.

MILLER.—Mrs. Anna E. Miller, formerly Anna M. Engel, beloved wife of Captain F. L. Miller, May 7. Funeral services Sunday at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 316 West 95th St., New York City.

MUELLER.—Suddenly, at Summit, N. J., May 7, 1915, Louise D. Rottger, widow of Col. John Mueller. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 18 Madison Av., Summit, N. J., May 9, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

PURVIANCE.—On May 5, at Pacific Beach, Cal., Pauline Sainsbury, wife of Captain S. A. Purviance.

TUZO.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, in Quebec, Canada, Henry Francis, beloved husband of Helen Stone. Funeral at convenience of family.

WHITE.—At his home, 119 Franklin St., Astoria, N. Y., on Friday, May 7, Robert King White, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria, on Monday, May 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

WICKES.—Entered into life eternal, at his late residence, 814 Gilbert St., Helena, Mon., on May 6, George Todd Wickes, son of the late Rev. Thomas Scudder Wickes and Julia Penniman Wickes. Funeral Saturday.

WILLIAMS.—Theodore Chickering, suddenly, Thursday morning. Funeral services Boston, King's Chapel, 3 o'clock, Sunday, May 9.

WOOD.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, John Wood, in his 98th year, at his residence, 55 Maple Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ZAHN.—On Friday, May 7, Jacob, beloved husband of Catherine Zahn. Funeral services at his late residence, 112 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J., on Sunday, May 9, at 3:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Jersey City at 2:32 P. M., Erie Railroad. Interment private.

CASSIDY.—Arthur, 163 West 129th St., May 6.
ESCHENBACH.—Henry E., 253 West 51st St., May 6, aged 77.
GOUGH.—Robert, 426 3d Av., May 6. Funeral today.
HAYES.—Elizabeth, 1,884 Lexington Av., May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HEINS.—Karl W., 307 West 13th St., May 6, aged 18 months. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JANETSHKA.—Marie, 1,683 2d Av., May 6, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
JENKS.—Sophia R., 76 East 125th St., May 6, aged 87. Funeral service today.
KLEEBLATT.—Abraham, May 6. Funeral 228 Lenox Av.
MAGUIRE.—Thomas F., 184 East 111th St., May 6.
NEIDECKER.—August, 1,160 Simpson St., Bronx, May 6, aged 43. Funeral May 10, 10 A. M.
ORTH.—Conrad, May 5. Funeral 240 East 21st St. today, 1 P. M.
POWERS.—Catharine, 234 East 89th St., May 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
RYAN.—William M., May 6. Funeral 334 West 42d St. today, 10 A. M.
VOGEL.—Anne M., 3,129 Broadway, May 6. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
WEIGELT.—Louis, 528 East 85th St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WIRTH.—Charles, 1,988 Valentine Av., Bronx, May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARRY.—John H., 178 Jackson St., May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
BATES.—William F., 243 State St., May 6.
BERBENICH.—Harry, 271 East 9th St., May 6. Funeral service today.
BRODIE.—Anne, 310 Patchen Av., May 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
BURKE.—Margaret, 208 Manhattan Av., May 6, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BURNS.—Patrick, 401 Lincoln Av., May 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CHRISTY.—Anna M., 1,849 Broadway, May 6, aged 8.
COLLINS.—John R., Kings County Hospital, May 6, aged 16.
COSTIGAN.—John J., 914 Jefferson Av., May 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DAEHNE.—Minnie, 67 De Sales Place, May 6, aged 45. Funeral service today.
DEVLIN.—Catherine M., 216 Park Av., May 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DOWNES.—Arthur, 867 Pacific St., May 6, aged 61.
DUGANNE.—Mary E., 677 Morgan Av., May 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FRATEUR.—Georgina E., 215 Rodney St., May 5, aged 33.
HARTMANN.—John, 816 Marcy Av., May 5, aged 64. Funeral service today.
HOLDSWORTH.—Zillah, 1,816 Av. G, May 6. Funeral tomorrow.
JORDAN.—Joseph, 1,009 Franklin Av., May 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KELLY.—Timothy, 20 St. Mark's Place, May 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
McBRIDE.—Catherine, 231 Driggs Av., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McMAHON.—Annie, 1,040 Herkimer St., May 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McNAMARA.—Patrick, 341 18th St., May 6, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MARTINSON.—Alfred, 15 Greene Av., May 7, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MEYER.—Charles, Jr., 271 Bergen St., May 6.
MORAN.—Grace E., 1,857 Benson Av., May 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MORISEY.—Grace, St. Mary's Hospital, May 6, aged 26.
NORRIS.—Mary E., 170 Schaeffer St., May 6, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
O'CONNOR.—Delia, 895 De Kalb Av., May 6, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RODGERS.—Lauretta, 201 Rodney St., May 5, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
ROOME.—Louisa, 182 Pulaski St., May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
RUDOLPH.—Frederick, 125 Ocean Parkway, May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RUSS.—Julia H., 395 Claremont St., May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
RYDER.—Earle B., 1,028 Jefferson Av., May 5, aged 20.
SIEGFRIED.—Gottlieb, Neptune Av., Coney Island, May 6, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow.
SHAW.—Adelaide L., 2,419 84th St., May 5. Funeral private.
STICHWEH.—Frederick, May 6. Funeral 607 3d Av.
STOREY.—Robert, 218 Chauncey St., May 6, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
THOMPSON.—Duncan, 162 Wilson St., May 5. Funeral service today.
WILLIAMS.—Louise A., 10 Raleigh Place, May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Died

WINSLOW.—Frederick, 628 Park Av., May 6, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WISHLADE.—Anna U., 708 Ocean Av., May 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
WOOD.—Susan B., 80 Hooper St., May 7. Funeral service tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALEXANDER.—Matthew R., 518 Mulberry St., Newark, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
BAKER.—John, 457 York St., Jersey City, May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BARRON.—Andrew J., Newark, May 6.
BRADY.—William, 110 Congress St., Newark, May 7.
BRUCKER.—Joseph, 70 Griffith St., Jersey City, May 6, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DING.—George, 345 Springfield Av., Newark, May 7.
DONOHUE.—Thomas, 407 York St., Jersey City, May 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DWYER.—John, Newark, May 6, aged 51. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.
FOURMAN.—Marie, 366 Littleton Av., Newark, May 7, aged 44.
GLAZIER.—Nellie, 20 Plum St., Newark, May 6, aged 71.
GLOCK.—Thomas, 111 Sherman Av., Jersey City, May 5, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GREEN.—Joseph H., 85 Lincoln Park, Newark, May 6.
HOYT.—Peter, 235 North St., Jersey City, May 5.
KAUFHOLD.—Henry, Newark, May 6, aged 27.
KEMBLE.—Mary, 278 Waverly Av., Newark, May 7. Funeral service tomorrow.
KLINGER.—Albina B., 29 North 5th St., Newark, May 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
KNAPP.—William A., 130 Pacific St., Newark, May 6. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
MacCONNELL.—Lottie D., 522 South 18th St., Newark, May 5, aged 29. Funeral today.
METZ.—Edson R., 24 Baldwin Av., Newark, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
RALCK.—Fredericka, 447 Central Av., Jersey City, May 5, aged 79.
REID.—James F., 409 Henderson St., Jersey City, May 5, aged 52.
SEYLER.—Hester, 245 Princeton Av., Jersey City, May 5. Funeral today.
VOLKLE.—Frank A., 514 Hague St., West Hoboken, May 5, aged 38. Funeral today.
WACKER.—Ruth M., 868 South 16th St., Newark, May 6, aged 15.
WOHLLEB.—Freida, 388 Palisade Av., Jersey City, May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

AVERY.—Mary E., Patchogue, May 5, aged 63. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
CRYSLER.—Caroline, Jamaica, May 6, aged 41.
GRIFFING.—Dr. G. P., South Jamesport, May 5.
HALLORAN.—Catherine, Flushing, May 5, aged 74.
HORGAN.—John J., 269 Academy St., Long Island City, May 5, aged 65.
KELLER.—Frances, Glendale, May 5, aged 39. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MATTHEWS.—Herbert A., 28 Chestnut St., May 6, aged 13 months. Funeral private.
MIDDLEBROOK.—Arthur T., Patchogue, May 5, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow.
NAEGLER.—Edward C., 810 Steinway Av., Astoria, May 5, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SWAIN.—Winifred, 62 Hallet St., Long Island City, May 5.
WHITE.—Robert K., Astoria, May 7, aged 77. Funeral notice later.
YATES.—George, Elmhurst, May 6, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

LEVI.—Sarah, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, tomorrow, 11:30 A. M.
MORAN.—Rose A., mass St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, May 10, 8 A. M.
SINNOTT.—Thomas G., mass Church of Our Lady of Victory, today, 8 A. M.

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YANKEES AND GIANTS DEFEATED BY BOSTON CLUBS—BOXING—GOLF

YANKS LOSE AFTER FEAST ON BOONE PIE

"Dutch" Leonard Pushes Ray Caldwell Into His First Defeat of Season.

"Dutch" Leonard gave the Yankees a hollandaise dressing at the Polo Grounds yesterday, not alone by his superior pitching, but also by his batting. Southpaw pitchers who are also batsmen are as rare as Java orchids. When "Dutch" got through with the Yanks they were clinging to the furthest point south of a 5 to 3 score. In the Yankee tumble Ray Caldwell went down for his first defeat of the season. These Yanks have been winning so often this season that not even a grouchy dyspeptic who had lost as much as a quarter on the game could complain if they lose once in a while.

Leonard's batting was confined to a three-bagger in the seventh inning, but his pitching was spread all over the whole nine innings. Cap Peckinpaugh did all he could to pilot the Yanks along to victory. He whaled out three hits, one of these a home run into the left field bleachers in the ninth inning but by that time the Bostons had the wrangle safely in hand.

Daniel Boone, the peppery second baseman, didn't play quite as well yesterday as he usually does, but he had a regular excuse. You see, yesterday was Dan'l's birthday. His twenty-second Summer in this vale of tears was observed with elaborate and appropriate ceremonies. The folks back home in Pennsylvania sent Dan'l a big box, overflowing with home cooking, so he had his birthday banquet up in the clubhouse at the Polo Grounds.

In the birthday box were raisin cakes and home-made pies of numerous styles. Cy Pieh tried to horn in on the pie on account of his name, but Dan'l made him eat a piece of angel cake. Not a crumb was left in the birthday box, so now you can understand why Boone didn't gambol over the greensward as playfully as usual.

Some time you just try eating a lot of cake and pie and see how many home runs you can make.

The second team of Giants, which now wears the uniform of the Rochester club of the International League, was at the game under the eye of John Ganzel. Sweet Piez looked longingly at the Polo Grounds and thought of how he might be playing there this season, if it wasn't for that twenty-one player rule of the National League.

Duffy Lewis tried to get smart in the second inning and attempted to stretch a single into a double, but Hartzell made a rifle ball peg to second base and cut Duffy down. Served him right, the smarty. The Yanks showed unbounded ambition in the second. With one out, Peckinpaugh got an infield hit, Mike McNally making a great stop. Boone got a single and Nunamaker walked, filling the bases.

Caldwell then promoted much to his own cause by slamming a single to left, which scored Peck and Boone. Maisel rolled a hot one to Scott, who threw Nunamaker out at the plate. Hartzell whiffed for the third out. Boston got one in the fourth, when Speaker got an infield hit through short and Lewis sacrificed. Hoblitzel went out at first, while Scott spanked a hopper down the third-base line for a single, and Speaker scored.

The Red Sox evened it up in the fifth. Thomas singled and Leonard forced him at second. After Hooper skied to Cook, Wagner was safe on Boone's fumble. Blame that one on the pie. Another run came in the seventh. Leonard tripled to deep centre and scored on Hooper's single.

Boston assumed the victory without the least bit of a doubt in the ninth. Thomas singled and Leonard filed to High. Then Harry Hooper whipped a home run into the right field grand stand, sending Thomas ahead of him. In the Yanks' half of the ninth, with one out, Peckinpaugh hit a home run into the left field bleachers.

Honestly, home runs at the Polo Grounds this season are getting to be as numerous as building lots on Long Island. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	1	2	3	0
Wag'r, 2b.	5	0	0	2	4
Sp'ker, cf.	5	1	2	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	2	5	0
H'litz'l, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
McN'y, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Tho's, c.	4	1	3	4	2
L'nard, p.	3	2	1	0	0
Total	37	5	11	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
H'tz'l, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
High, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	2	3	4	2
Boone, 2b.	4	1	1	1	5
N'm'r, p.	3	0	1	1	1
C'well, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	33	3	8	27	13

Error—Boone.

Boston ....0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2—5
New York ......0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hit—Pipp. Three-base hit—Leonard. Home runs—Hooper, Peckinpaugh. Stolen base—Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 5; New York, 3. Sacrifice hit—Lewis. Double play—Lewis and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 7. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Leonard, 2. Struck out—By Leonard, 4. Passed ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans.

Athletics Get Revenge.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Philadelphia knocked Bentley out of the box in less than two innings today and defeated Washington 4 to 1. Shawkey kept the hits of the visitors well scattered. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, rf.	3	1	1	4	0
Old'g, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
Str'k, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
Schang, c.	4	1	2	5	2
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	2	2	1
McI's, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Kopf, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Sh'key, p.	3	0	1	0	6
Total	27	4	8	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'l'er, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1
Shanks, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Henry, c.	3	0	1	2	0
McB'e, ss.	2	1	1	5	2
Neff, ss.	0	0	0	1	1
B'tley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Engel, p.	1	0	0	0	2
H'per, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
‡Rondeau	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	6	24	11

*Batted for Engel in sixth inning.
†Batted for McBride in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Hopper in eighth inning.
Errors—Foster, Henry, Walsh.

Philadelphia ......2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 .—4
Washington ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Kopf, Shawkey. Stolen bases—Walsh, Oldring, Schang, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, 2. Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Double plays—Foster and Gandil; Neff and Gandil; Shawkey, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Bentley, 1; off Engel, 3; off Shawkey, 2. Hits—Off Bentley, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Harper, 1 in 1 inning; off Engel, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Hopper, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Engel, 1; by Hopper, 1; by Shawkey, 5. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Tigers Terrors at Bat.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Detroit slugged Hamilton, Hoch, and Baumgardner alike here today and beat the locals 11 to 2. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	2	2	1	2
Vitt, 3b.	5	1	1	1	1
Cobb, cf.	4	3	3	0	0
C'ford, rf.	3	1	3	4	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Kav'gh, 2b.	5	2	2	0	5
J'bson, 1b.	5	0	1	9	0
Baker, c.	3	1	1	9	1
C'leski, p.	4	1	1	1	2
Total	38	11	15	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Pratt, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
K'man, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'ms, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
C W'r, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Agnew, c.	1	0	0	1	2
H'ton, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Hoch, p.	0	0	0	0	0
B'm'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
†Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	8	27	13

*Batted for Hamilton in sixth inning.
†Batted for Baumgardner in ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, Cobb, Veach, Lavan, (2.) Agnew.

Detroit ....3 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 1—11
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Kavanaugh. Three-base hits—Bush, Vitt. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2.) Bush, Crawford, Agnew. Earned runs—Off Hamilton, 3; off Hoch, 2; off Baumgardner, 1. Sacrifice hits—Veach, Baker, Vitt. Double play—Kavanaugh, Bush, and Jacobson. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleski, 2; off Hamilton, 2; off Hoch, 2; off Baumgardner, 2. Hits—Off Hamilton, 8 in six innings; off Hoch, 3 in one and one-third innings; off Baumgardner, 4 in one and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Coveleski, 9; by Hamilton, 1. Wild pitch—Coveleski. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 5; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1.
Chicago at Cleveland—Rain.
Detroit, 11; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 11; New York, 7.
Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn—Rain.
Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 1.
Pittsburgh, 10; Baltimore, 9.
St. Louis at Buffalo—Rain.
Newark, 5; Chicago, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 8; Richmond, 3.
Montreal, 10; Jersey City, 5.
Providence, 4; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	16	6	.727
New York	11	6	.647
Chicago	12	9	.571
Boston	8	7	.533
Washington	9	9	.500
Cleveland	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	6	12	.333
St. Louis	5	16	.238

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	5	.722
Chicago	12	7	.632
Boston	10	8	.556
Cincinnati	10	9	.526
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Pittsburgh	8	12	.400
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
New York	6	11	.353

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	13	8	.619
Brooklyn	12	9	.571
Newark	12	9	.571
Chicago	12	9	.571
Kansas City	10	11	.476
Baltimore	10	13	.435
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Buffalo	7	14	.330

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	6	2	.750
Jersey City	5	2	.714
Montreal	5	4	.556
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Richmond	4	5	.444
Newark	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	4	.333
Toronto	2	6	.250

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Newark.

Fordham at Columbia Today.

The college baseball championship of New York City will be decided today on South Field, at 3:30, when Fordham meets Columbia in their annual contest. Judging from comparative records the teams are very evenly matched. Captain Kane of Fordham and Captain O'Neale of Columbia have been natural baseball rivals since their first years in college ball, and both are very keen to top off their career with a victory. Both teams have men who are being looked over by the big league Managers. Connie Mack has his eye on Carroll, the Maroon third baseman, and Lee Magee, the Brookfeds' Manager, is casting longing glances at "Bobby" Watt the Columbia prototype of "Eddie" Collins. It will be an interesting feature to see these two collegians in action. The pitching dual will probably be between Walsh, the Fordham mainstay, and George Smith, the Columbia marvel.

Dartmouth Blows Up at Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—One bad inning, in which Dartmouth's errors were largely responsible for the scoring, gave Brown victory over her ancient opponents on Andrews Field today, 7 to 3. It was the first meeting of the ball teams of the two colleges in eight years and a large crowd turned out to watch the play. For four innings Dartmouth played errorless ball, but in the fifth the whole team went ballooning. Three errors, a base on balls, a man hit by the pitcher, followed by a single and a triple, sent seven runs across the plate for Brown. Dartmouth's runs, two of which came in the third, resulted from a couple of singles by Williams and Eskeline. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Brown	0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 .	7	7	1
Dartmouth	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	3	6	4

Batteries—Crowell and Donovan; Parrot and Thielscher.

Herrmann and Johnson to Confer.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, will meet Ban Johnson, President of the American League, here tomorrow. Mr. Herrmann arrived today. He declined to discuss the baseball situation further than to admit that he would see Mr. Johnson tomorrow.

Syracuse Wins in Eleventh.

LANSING, Mich., May 7.—Syracuse defeated Michigan Agricultural College, 4 to 3, in eleven innings today. Hits by Travis drove in the tying and winning runs. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
M. A. C.	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3	8	4
Syracuse	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	4	8	1

Batteries—Weeder and Bibbins; Nichols and Morgan.

Northwestern Gets Winning Start.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Northwestern University baseball team defeated the University of Indiana, 2 to 1, here today. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Indiana	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	3	1
Northwestern	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .	2	1	3

Batteries—Shively and Schmidt; Juel and Rogers.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	2	4	0
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 .	4	10	0

Batteries—Cook, Couchman, Kelly, and Konnock; Comstock, O'Brian, and Haley.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	4 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3	10	16	2
Jersey City	1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1	5	7	2

Batteries—Richter and Murphy; Jensen, Lane, and Reynolds.

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0	8	13	0
Richmond	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1	3	10	0

Batteries—Beebe and Lalonge; Sterner and Schaufle.

Only three games scheduled.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

GIANTS LOSE IN BIG BATTING GAME

Led Braves Twice, but Finally Had to Succumb to Defeat, 11 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—In spite of their ability to take the lead, twice by two runs and once by one run, against the Braves within the first four innings today, the Giants were unable to continue their aggressiveness, and, in a heavy batting match, saw the champions come through with a 11 to 7 victory.

It was a weird day for the pitchers, almost a hurricane blowing straight at the box through the natural flue caused by the location of the stands, and three New York boxmen and two Boston flingers were hit to every corner of the lot. Against Schupp, Fromme, and finally Ritter, the Braves corralled fourteen hits, one being a triple and six being doubles, while against Dick Rudolph and Pat Ragan the Giants made fifteen hits, poling four doubles and a triple for extra measure.

Early in the fray errors and bases on balls had an important part, while later, when the wind was at its highest, it played havoc and made the outfielders look like novices, so much of a mess did they make of judging the long hits. New York looked strong at the start, and had young Schupp been able to do his best work against the head wind there easily could be another story to tell tonight. McGraw pulled Schupp out of the game in the third inning when, with the Giants leading, 4 to 2, Smith drove out a double and Maranville made a single which, with a mix-up by Murray, gave the Braves the tieing runs. Then Fromme took up the burden, but in the fourth, when the Giants were a point ahead again, the Braves reached him for two singles and three doubles, the product being four runs, after which the Braves never were headed, although there was much hitting and considerable scoring by both teams before the festivities ended.

The Giants pounded Ragan even harder than they did Rudolph, but the Braves had the edge, and increased it from time to time to keep pace with the visitors' heavy execution with their war clubs. Finally Ritter replaced Fromme for New York, but the Braves made three singles and a double against him, thus keeping up their batfest to the finish.

In the first inning the Giants scored two runs on an error by Maranville and successive hits by Fletcher and Burns, while the home team tied the score in the second on a ticket to mith, Maranville's double and a single by Rudolph. In the third the Giants went ahead by two runs, again Egan allowing two bases on an error and Burns's double and a hit by Robertson following. Then, in the third, Magee's pass, Smith's two-bagger, and Maranviel's single, tied the score a second time, 4 to 4.

Again, in the fourth, with Ragan pitching, New York forced ahead, this time by one point only on Fromme's single, a pass to Doyle, and Lobert's hit, but in Boston's half of the fourth Ragan's opening single, Moran's sacrifice, Egan's single, and clean doubles by Connolly, Magee and Smith, netted four runs for the Braves and established them in an 8 to 5 lead. After this the Braves scored three runs and the Giants two, the Giants getting their men around in the seventh on doubles by Lobert and Burns and Robertson's hit to centre. A pass to Connolly was followed by Schmidt's triple in the sixth for Boston, and in the next inning, after Ritter had ticketed Maranville, Gowdy, Ragan and Connolly came through with singles and for two more runs.

The wind boosted the long hits far into the outfield all afternoon and the garden keepers had an awful time of it. Murray and Doyle did no hitting today, both passing up several chances to keep the Giants going, even when they were behind. Burns made four fine hits, and Robertson got three, while Maranville led the Braves' hitters with two doubles and a single. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'pat'k, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Moran, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
Egan, 2b.	5	1	1	1	3
Cather, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Con'ly, lf.	2	2	2	1	0
Magee, cf.	3	2	1	3	0
S'midt, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0
Smith, 3b.	4	2	2	2	1
M'v'le, ss.	4	2	3	3	4
Gowdy, c.	5	0	1	5	1
Rud'ph, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Ragan, p.	3	1	2	0	2
Total	37	11	14	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, cf.	5	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Lob't, 3b.	5	3	2	2	3
F'cher, ss.	5	1	2	2	3
Burns, lf.	5	2	4	2	0
R'tson, rf.	5	0	3	3	0
B'nerd, 1b.	5	0	1	9	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	2	3	1
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	1	0
F'me, p.	2	1	1	0	1
Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	7	15	24	12

*Batted for Fromme in seventh inning.
Errors—Murray, Fletcher, Egan, Cather, Maranville.

Boston ....0 2 2 4 0 1 2 0 .—11
New York ....2 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Maranville, (2,) Burns, (2,) Smith, (2,) Connolly, Magee, Brainerd, Lobert. Three-base hits—Schmidt, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Connolly. Sacrifice hit—Moran. Double plays—Egan, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off Schupp, 4; off Fromme, 1; off Ritter, 1; off Ragan, 1. Hits—Off Schupp, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Fromme, 6 in 3 1-3 innings; off Ritter, 4 in 2 innings; off Rudolph, 6 in 3 innings; off Ragan, 9 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Schupp, 3; by Rudolph, 2; by Ragan, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Reds Check Climbing Cubs.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Wildness of Chicago's pitchers gave Cincinnati an easy 9 to 2 victory today, the Cubs's first defeat in eight games. Benton was baffling with men on bases, but in stopping a line drive from Schulte's bat in the sixth he split a finger on his pitching hand and may be out of the game for weeks. Ames let down in the ninth. Herzog played in his first game since his suspension several days ago. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	6	0	3	2	0
H'zog, ss.	6	1	1	2	3
Groh, 3b.	2	1	0	1	2
G'ffith, rf.	5	1	2	4	0
Tw'bly, lf.	4	2	1	0	0
Wingo, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
W'g'r, 2b.	5	1	2	3	3
M'l'tz, 1b.	5	1	3	12	0
Clarke, c.	2	2	0	3	1
Benton, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Ames, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	12	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	2	0	1
Fisher, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	1	1	1
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	0	4	3
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
W'ms, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Bres'n, c.	1	1	0	6	1
P'elan, 3b.	2	1	0	2	3
Vaug'n, p.	1	0	1	0	1
H'ries, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Lav'er, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Corridon	0	0	0	0	0
†McLarry	1	0	0	0	0
‡K'sely	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	2	5	27	15

*Batted for Vaughn in fifth inning.
†Batted for Humphries in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Lavender in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, 2; Phelan, Vaughn.

Cincinnati ......0 0 0 3 2 0 0 2 2—9
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hits—Vaughn, Leach. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, 3; Herzog, Twombly, Phelan, Nnisely. Earned runs—Off Vaughn, 5; off Lavender, 3; off Ames, 2. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Twombly, Schulte. Double plays—Herzog, Wagner, and Mollwitz, 2; Humphries, Saier and Humphries; Clarke and Groh. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 5; off Lavender, 3; off Benton, 2; off Ames, 5. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 5 innings; off Humphries, 3 in 2 innings; off Lavender, 4 in 2 innings; off Benton, 3 in 5 1-3 innings; off Ames, 2 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 2; by Lavender, 6; by Benton, ; by Ames, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Pirates Take Three Straight.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 7.—Pittsburgh made it three straight victories today by winning from St. Louis by 6 to 4. The locals were outhit more than two to one, but McQuillan was strong in the pinches. Carey's home run in the sixth was the feature. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Dolan, lf.	5	1	1	2	0
Long, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
Miller, 1b.	5	1	1	9	0
W'son, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Beck, 3b.	4	1	2	1	3
But'r, ss.	4	0	3	3	2
Snyder, c.	4	1	3	7	2
Doak, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	4	13	24	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	1	9	1
Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	4	1
H'ch'n, rf.	3	1	2	1	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Cost'o, cf.	3	0	0	0	1
Viox, 2b.	2	0	0	2	5
Schang, c.	3	1	1	8	0
M'Q'l'n, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total	28	6	6	27	14

xBatted for Doak in eighth inning.
Errors—Wilson, Baird, Costello, Schang.

St. Louis ....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—4
Pittsburgh ....0 0 4 0 1 1 0 0 .—6

Two-base hit—Schang. Three-base hits—Beck, Johnston. Home run—Carey. Sacrifice fly—Baird. Stolen bases—Butler, Lond, Hinchman. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 5. Double play—Baird, Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis 1. First base on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Griner, 1; off McQuillan, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 4 in 7 innings; off Griner, 0 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Griner, 1; by McQuillan, 7. Passed balls—Snyder 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

JACK REED STOPS HEMPEL.

Ohioan Floors Californian in Eighth Round for Count.

Jack Reed of Toledo, Ohio, stopped Jack Hempel of California in the eighth round in the main bout last night at St. Nicholas A. C. Reed's weight was announced as 192½ pounds, while Hempel tipped the scale at 186. Reed had all the better of the bout from the start, until Hempel was counted out.

The Californian kept coming all the time with his head down, and he played for his opponent's stomach. Time after time Reek broke through his guard and brought his left up hard on Hempel's chin. In the fourth round Hempel stopped to hold an argument with Referee Billy Roche, and Reed politely stepped back not to interrupt the conversation.

A terrific right smash on the nose brought the blood spurting from Hempel's nasal organs, and he was very groggy. Reed also was leg weary. In the seventh Reed took a long leed. He had Hempel going again early in the eighth. A left hook to the stomach and a right to the jaw put an end to the contest. Hempel just flopped down and was counted out.

George Rodel, the Boer, stopped Ernie Stanton, a soldier from Governors Island, who was substituted at the last moment for Terry Keller, who failed to show up, and did not notify the club until just before the time for the bout to go on.

Stanton's eye was badly cut early in the first round, and the blood was streaming down his face before they had been boxing thirty seconds. Rodel played for the injured eye, and soon had the soldier in distress. Rodel took a big lead in the second, outboxing and outhitting his opponent in all the exchanges. The end came early in the third with a left to the jaw and a pile-driving right into the stomach, and Stanton crumpled up on the softest spot he could find in the ring.

The semi-final was a rattling ten-round bout between two bantamweights—Corona Kid and Willie Aste. Both boys were lightning fast. Aste had a shade on his opponent on points. In the sixth round their heads came together and Corona Kid's left eye went in mourning and almost closed, but he kept at his task and frequently made Aste cover up to avoid punishment. The rounds were about evenly divided.

NEW YORK BOXERS WIN.

Successful in National Championship Preliminaries on Coast.

All of the New York boys who took part in the preliminaries of the amateur boxing tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Thursday night were returned victors, according to advices received at Amateur Athletic Union Headquarters yesterday. William Spengler, the metropolitan heavyweight champion, was unable to compete, because his right hand was injured while he was training on the way to the coast.

Three national champions were disposed of in the preliminaries. These were Edward C. Carr of the Harmony Club, Boston, 175-pound class; Tony Vatlan, Lincoln Athletic Club, Brighton, Mass., 115-pound class, and Howard Root, Cleveland Athletic Club, 108-pound division.

Matty Herbert of the Union Settlement A. C., New York, who was defeated by Root in the finals of the national championships, turned the tables on the Cleveland boy in the 108-pound competition.

Allie Nack, another New Yorker of the Union Settlement A. C., triumphed over Jack Rhodes, the clever 125-pound boxer of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, while August Ratner of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association took the measure of C. Gaviatti of the Olympic Club, San Francisco.

In the heavyweight class, Arthur Sheridan of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, won from R. Peterson of the Olympic Club after the latter had defeated the national heavyweight champion, Ed Carr. A. Kaufman, also of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, scored over J. Vincelli of Salt Lake City in the 158-pound division.

All the New York boys are in fine condition, Spengler reported to the A. A. U. They will be tendered a dinner at the Olympic Club tonight.

Weir Stops Harris In One Round.

At the New Polo A. A. last night Hughey Weir knocked out Sailor Harris in the first round of what was to have been a ten-round bout. Another ten-round bout was scheduled between Jack Connors and Jack Elliott, but the latter refused to go on because of the small crowd present. In a preliminary six-round bout Tommy Mooney defeated Jack Novit.

Sailors to be Guests of "Feds."

The Brooklyn Federal League Baseball Club, responding to the request of Finley J. Shepard, Chairman of the Committee for the Entertainment of the Enlisted Men of the Atlantic Fleet, has extended to the sailors the courtesy of Washington Park, Brooklyn, during the review of the fleet at New York, and starting today will accommodate 3,000 of the sailors each day until the entire number of enlisted men will have seen the Federal League games. A special gate will be provided for their accommodation.

Wesleyan Downs Williams.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 7.—Heavy hitting by Wesleyan at opportune times was the cause of Williams's defeat here today, 8 to 4. Lanning, the Wesleyan pitcher, knocked in three runs. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	0 1 0 2 0 3 2 0 .	8	9	1
Williams	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	4	9	3

Batteries—Lanning and Chapin; Smith, Bowen, and Powell.

Iowa, 9; Minnesota, 7.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—In a conference game here today the University of Iowa defeated Minnesota, 9 to 7. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Iowa	9	10	6
Minnesota	7	5	7

Batteries—Deardoff and Foster; Pennington and Solon.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.
At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 4; Elmira, 1.
Other games postponed; rain.

New England League.
At Worcester—Worcester, 13; Fitchburg, 7.
At Lowell—Manchester, 10; Lowell, 9.
At Lewiston—Lynn, 12; Lewiston, 6.
At Portland—Lawrence, 4; Portland, 3. (Eleven innings.)

American Association.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 8; Louisville, 7.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 1.

Southern Association.
All games postponed; rain.

Scores of Other Games.
At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 8; Williams, 4.
At Brunswick, Me.—Tufts, 7; Bowdoin, 3.
At Exeter—Exeter, 13; Princeton Freshmen, 4.
At Horace Mann Field—Horace Mann School, 4; Berkeley School, 0.
At Columbia Oval—Hamilton, 10; Trinity, 6.

BROOKFEDS HIT BALL HARD; WIN, 4 TO 1

Kansas City Loses First Game of the Series at Washington Park.

The Brookfeds hit the ball hard when they did hit it at all at Washington Park yesterday and six of the twelve hits they made were for extra bases, and they won from Kansas City 4 to 1. Claude Cooper, who has been playing centre field since Benny Kauff was suspended, celebrated his last day in that position by getting a triple, two doubles, and a sacrifice in four trips to the bat. Benny's suspension has been lifted and he will be back in the centre garden this afternoon. Tom Seaton was on the firing line for Brooklyn, and although he allowed six hits, he tightened up like a clam when hits meant runs and the Westerners were able to push only one tally across the plate.

It was a cold, bleak day for baseball and with heavy clouds hanging low and a high wind blowing the fans sat huddled in the stands trying to keep warm. Kansas City scored their lone tally in the opening inning. Chadbourne, the first man up, walked, and stole second, getting away with the only steal of the game. Rawlings fanned, but Stovall gave the ball a healthy wallop into left field, scoring Chadbourne and coming up on third when the ball was returned to the infield.

Gene Packard did the flinging for Kansas City and his performance could not be classified as a howling success. Now and then, the Brookfeds would gather in two or three hits in a cluster, and it was only because of the gilt-edged, errorless fielding back of him that the Ward score was kept down to four runs. Although Gene was unable to hold the Brooklyn batters at bay, he had marvelous control of the sphere and did not pass a man.

In the second inning Holt, the first man up for the Brookfeds, singled to left, and then Gagnier slapped one to right, and both men romped home when Land landed on one of Packard's offerings for two sacks. Land never reached home. Seaton fanned, Anderson grounded out, Perring to Stovall, and Delehanty went out, Kenworthy to Stovall. In the next inning Brooklyn chalked up another tally on the scoreboard. Cooper banged out his second double and danced around eagerly on the path to third while Evans and Myers popped out. Holt, however, sent the substitute centre fielder home when he drove one over second into centre for a single.

Kansas City's fast fielding kept Brooklyn from scoring again until the eighth. Mr. Cooper, whose batting percentage for yesterday's game was just an even 1,000 per cent., stung the ball to the brick wall in right field for a triple in the eighth and crossed the rubber when Hap Myers tripled to the same place.

Manager Lee Magee, who has been out of the game for the past few days because of a sore finger, will probably direct his charges from the bench and coaching lines for several days to come, as his finger is still in bad condition. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
D'h'ty, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
C'per, cf.	3	2	3	1	0
Evans, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Myers, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Holt, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Gag'r, ss.	3	1	1	2	6
Land, c.	3	0	2	5	0
Seaton, p.	3	0	2	0	5
Total	31	4	12	27	16

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
R'l'gs, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Stov'l, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0
Per'g, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3
Shaw, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
K'w'y, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
G'm'e, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
East'y, c.	3	0	0	5	1
P'kard, p.	3	0	1	0	3
*G'dwin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	24	14

Errors—Delahanty, (2,) Gagnier.

Brookfeds ....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 .—4
Kansas City .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

*Batted for Packard in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Cooper, (2,) Land, (2,) Gilmore. Three-base hits—Cooper, Myers, Stovall. Sacrifice hits—Easterly, Perring, Cooper. Stolen base—Chadbourne. First base on errors—Kansas City, 3. Left on bases—Kansas City, 12; Brookfeds, 5. Double plays—Kenworthy and Stovall; Perring, Kenworthy, and Stovall; Holt, Myers, and Gagnier. Struck out—By Seaton, 4; by Packard, 4. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Delehanty.) Passed ball—Easterly. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Pittsfeds Win at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Pittsburgh defeated Baltimore today, 10 to 9. Three home runs were made, two by Baltimore and one by Pittsburgh. Manager Knabe was put out of the game in the first inning for disputing with the umpire. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
B'gh'r, ss.	2	3	1	2	4
M'rey, 3b.	4	2	2	1	4
K'tchy, 1b.	5	1	2	13	0
Oakes, cf.	5	1	3	1	0
Lewis, 2b.	4	0	0	5	5
B'dley, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Barry, c.	4	2	1	2	0
D'kson, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Lecl'r, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	10	12	27	16

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
McC'l's, lf.	5	2	1	2	0
D'can, cf.	5	1	1	4	0
S'cina, 1b.	2	2	2	5	0
K'p't'k, 1b.	2	1	1	6	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	1	3	1	1
Knabe, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Sim's, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
D'lan, ss.	4	1	2	2	4
Owens, c.	4	0	1	4	3
Bailey, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Quinn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Zinn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	13	27	14

*Batted for Smith in eighth inning.
Error—McCandless.

Pittsburgh ....2 6 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—10
Baltimore ....2 0 0 2 3 0 2 00 —

Two-base hits—Owens, Kirkpatrick. Three-base hit—Bradley. Home runs—Duncan, Berry; Walsh. Stolen bases—Swacina, Berghammer. Earned runs—Baltimore, 8; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hits—Dickson, Lewis. Double plays—Berghammer, Lewis and Konetchy; Mowrey, Lewis, and Konetchy; Owens and Walsh. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Leclair, 1; off Bailey, 2; off Smith, 4; off Dickson, 1. Hits—Off Bailey, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; off Smith, 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Quinn, 1 in 1 inning; off Leclair, 1 in 3 innings; off Dickson, 12 in 6 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Bailey, Berry. Struck out—By Dickson, 1; by Smith, 4; by Leclair, 1. Wild pitch—Leclair. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Finneran and Howell.

Newark's Good Start Triumphs.

NEWARK, N. J., May 7.—Newark amassed five runs in the first and second innings today off seven hits before Brennan was supplanted and while these were all the Peps got, they were sufficient to beat Chicago by a one-run margin. Tinker's men came along galloping in the last two innings and gathered four runs, but these fell short of victory. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Scha'r, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
M'K'e, 3b.	3	0	1	0	4
Roush, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Lap'e, 2b.	4	0	1	8	3
Huhn, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
Esm'd, ss.	3	1	2	3	8
Scheer, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Rari'n, c.	3	1	1	3	1
Moran, p.	1	0	0	1	3
Total	28	5	10	27	19

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ford, rf.	3	1	0	4	0
Mann, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Zwil'g, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
F'cher, c.	3	0	0	1	0
Clem's, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Zeider, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
Beck, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Fritz, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Farr'l, 2b.	2	1	1	5	5
Bren'n, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Black, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Wilson	1	0	0	0	0
**M'Con'l	1	0	1	0	0
†Jackson	0	1	0	0	0
‡Tinker	0	0	0	0	0
§Hendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	6	24	15

*Batted for Fischer in eighth inning.
**Batted for Beck in ninth inning.
†Ran for McConnell.
‡Batted for Blank in ninth inning.
§Batted for Tinker in ninth inning.
Errors—Schaefer, Roush, Laporte, (2,) Esmond, (2.)

Newark ....1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—5
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4

Two-base hits—Rariden, Roush. Three-base hit—Fritz. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Moran, Esmond. Double plays—Zeider to Farrell to Beck; Laporte to Esmond to Huhn; McKechnie to Laporte to Huhn; Fritz to Farrell to Beck; Esmond to Laporte to Huhn. Struck out—By Black, 1; by Moran, 2. Bases on balls—Off Black, 3; off Moran, 3. Hits—Off Brennan, 7 in one and one-third innings. Batter hit—By Moran, (Hanford.) Wild pitch—Brennan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt.

Early Risers Postpone Ride.

The visit of the United States warships to New York has caused the Early Risers' Riding Club to postpone the club ride until May 23. The battleships arrive in the North River today and will remain for eight days, during which time it is considered unsafe to ride along Riverside Drive to the Abbey until the ships have left their anchorage.

BALL GRABBERS, READ THIS.

Guy Clarke Fined $3 for Taking Ball Hit Into Polo Grounds Bleachers.

It isn't safe to try to get away with a ball when a home run is hit into the bleachers at the Polo Grounds. Yesterday in the ninth inning Peckinpaugh of the Yankees hit a home run into the left field bleachers and the ball was grabbed by Guy Clarke, a chauffeur, of 68 West Ninety-eighth Street, who tried to get away with the prize. Tom Kelly, one of the park policemen, tried to persuade Clark to give it up but he refused, so he was arrested by a policeman who was summoned from outside of the park.

In the Night Court Magistrate Sims told Clarke that he had no more right to take a baseball at the Polo Grounds than he had to take his (the magistrate's) watch. James McIlravy of the park police stated to the court that between twenty-five and thirty balls were lost at the grounds each week.

Clarke was fined $3.

WIFE DIVORCES "WILD BILL."

Donovan of Yankees Did Not Contest Suit at Reno.

RENO, Nev., May 7.—Helen M. Donovan, wife of W. E. (Wild Bill) Donovan, manager of The New York American, was today granted a decree of divorce in the District Court. Failure to provide since September, 1913, was alleged in the complaint. Donovan did not contest the suit.

The couple were married at Windsor, Ontario, March 14, 1905. Before her marriage Mrs. Donovan was Miss Nellie Stephen of Windsor. She was recently left a comfortable estate through the death of her mother.

GOLF HONORS FOR SCHMIDT.

McLaughlin Defeated in Panama Fair Final, 3 and 2.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 7.—Henrich Schmidt of the Claremont Country Club won first honors in the Panama-Pacific Exposition handicap amateur golf tournament on the Claremont links today by defeating M. A. McLaughlin of the Midwick Country Club, Pasadena, 3 up and 2 to play.

Fencing at French Y. M. C. A.

The annual fencing entertainment given by the Fencing Club of the French Branch Y. M. C. A. will take place this evening at the club's rooms, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, when the competition for the Saltus medals will be held. The fencers will have the opportunity to compete for the Saltus Cup and the special medal attached to it. Music will be furnished by the branch orchestra, and a supper for the fencers and their friends will be served at the conclusion of the entertainment.

Yacht Minerva in Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7.—The steam yacht Minerva went into commission today. It has been chartered by Alexander S. Cochran of New York. The crew of the cup yacht Resolute will come here from City Island next week, on the schooner yacht Irolita, which is to be the Resolute's tender.

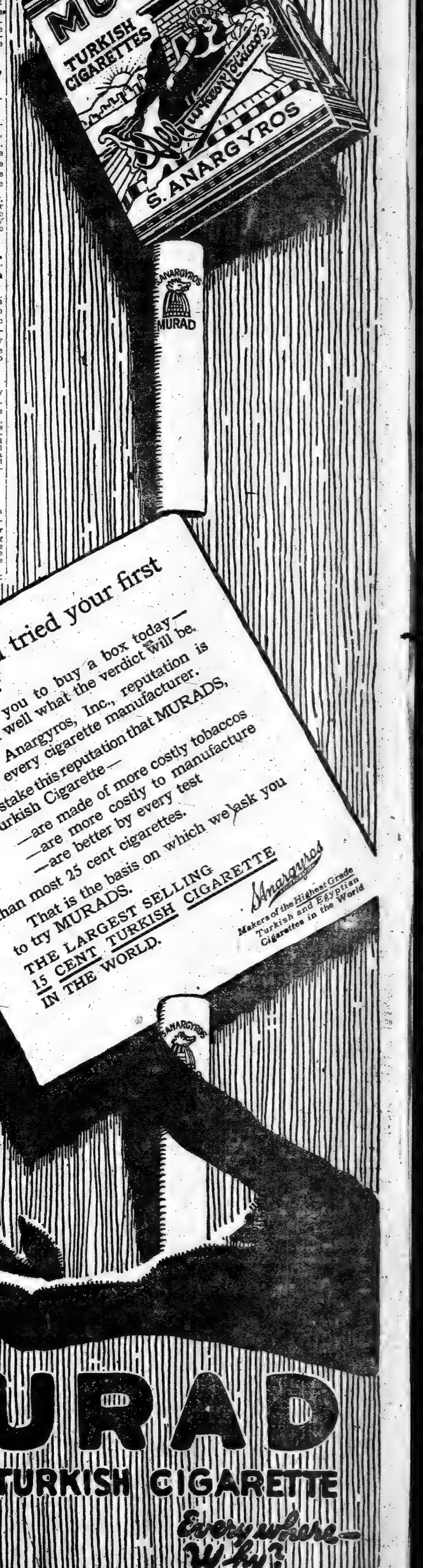
Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

The Broadway Sporting Club will stage two ten-round bouts tonight. Soldier Bartfield of Brooklyn and Sailor Jack Toland of Philadelphia, will appear in the wind-up, and Marty Allen will box Charley Barry in the semi-final bout.

The headliner for the Sharkey A. C. tonight will be a ten-round bout between Billy Bennett, a lightweight from Ireland, and Ritchey Regan of the West Side. Eddie Kelly and Buddy Ryan will clash in the second ten rounder.

Dan (Porky) Flynn and Jack Hemple of California will try conclusions in a ten-round bout tonight at the Irving A. C. In the first ten-round contest Bushey Graham and Joe Black will be the principals.

Frankie Wagner of Jersey City and Kid Queens are scheduled to box ten rounds tonight at the Queensboro A. C. The semi-final bout will be between Larry Desmond and Fritz Heather.



SCHOOLBOYS COMPETE AT LAWN TENNIS—TURF—ROWING—ATHLETICS

SCHOOLBOYS PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Bowman Leads in Tournament for Yale A. A. in Westchester County Championship.

Twenty-four high school boys competed in the tennis tournament of the Yale University Athletic Association for the Westchester County interscholastic championship yesterday on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge. The list included the best young players in the country, and several hard fought battles were witnessed. The incentive for the youngsters was the selection of the winner and runnerup in the tournament to compete at the Yale interscholastic championship at New Haven on May 22. Three players are left in the semi-final round and two in the round before the semi-final. The three semi-finalists represent Mount Vernon High School.

Herbert L. Bowman, winner of the junior metropolitan championship on the West Side Courts last Fall, is favored as the winner. He won three matches in impressive fashion and reached the semi-final round. In the first round he disposed of E. Preston of Irving School, 6—3, 6—0, and eliminated H. E. Caldwell, New Rochelle H. S., 6—0, 6—0. His match with R. S. Dubois, Yonkers H. S., in the third round, was a harder test, as he was forced to deuce set to win. Dubois played a plucky game against the champion, but the latter, in spite of strain of the two previous matches, successfully repelled his opponent's rallies.

H. W. Forster, Yonkers H. S., runner-up to Bowman in the championship, met his Waterloo in the first round at the hands of M. MacDuffie, White Plains H. S., in straight sets. The latter was put out of competition in the second round by W. B. May, Jr., Holbrook School, scoring but one game in two sets. May is expected to be finalist with Bowman, as he showed splendid form, and good knowledge of the finer points of the game in his two matches. The Summary:

Yale University A. A. Interscholastic Tournament.—First Round—M. MacDuffie, White Plains High School defeated H. W. Forster, Yonkers, High School, 7—5, 6—1; W. B. May, Jr., Holbrook School, defeated K. C. Porter, New Rochelle High School, 6—1, 6—2; R. G. Skinner, Peekskill Military Academy, defeated D. Maxwell, Irving School, 6—1, 6—4; Charles Sell, Irving School, won by default—H. E. Caldwell, New Rochelle High School, defeated E. F. Shoemacher, Irving School, 9—7, 9—7; H. L. Bowman, Mount Vernon, High School, defeated G. Preston, Irving School, 6—3, 6—0; R. S. Dubois, Yonkers High School, defeated W. E. Osgood, Pleasantville High School, 6—3, 7—5; R. C. Stiles, Peekskill Military Academy defeated J. P. McQuade, Mamaroneck High School, 6—4, 6—2; J. P. Kammerer, Pleasantville High School, defeated E. W. Noimoll, Holbrook School, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—V. Little, New Rochelle High School, defeated A. T. Mullins, Irving School, 6—4, 6—2; F. South, Mount Vernon High School, defeated B. Proctor, Mamaroneck High School, by default; W. B. May, Jr., Holbrook School, defeated M. MacDuffie, White Plains High School, 6—0, 6—1; R. G. Skinner, Peekskill Military Academy, defeated Charles Sell, Irving School, 6—3, 6—2; H. L. Bowman, Mount Vernon High School, defeated A. E. Caldwell, New Rochelle High School, 6—1, 6—0; R. S. Dubois, Yonkers High School, defeated R. C. Stiles, Peekskill Military Academy, 6—4, 6—0; J. P. Kammerer, Pleasantville High School, defeated M. Callahan, Mamaroneck High School, 6—2, 6—3; W. E. Trotter, Mount Vernon High School, defeated T. H. Bierce, Irving School, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round—F. Smith, Mount Vernon High School, defeated V. Little, New Rochelle High School, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; J. P. Kammerer, Pleasantville High School, defeated W. E. Trotter, Mount Vernon High School, 8—6, 6—3; H. C. Bowman, Mount Vernon High School, defeated R. S. Dubois, Yonkers, High School, 6—3, 7—5.

CHAMPION AGAIN LOSES.

Miss Bjurstedt's Injury Causes Her Defeat in West Side Tennis Match.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, national indoor champion, lost another match yesterday in the West Side Tennis Club tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., when, with E. H. Whitney as a partner in the first round of the mixed doubles, she was defeated by Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., after the hardest-fought contest of the tournament by the score of 9—7, 4—6, 9—7. Miss Bjurstedt was suffering from the injury to her ankle she received on Thursday, and was unable to cover the court with anything like her customary speed. In spite of the handicap the champion played a plucky game and forced the winners to forty-two games before a decision was reached. Miss Bjurstedt has now lost the women's and mixed doubles and will play Mrs. Marshall McLean this afternoon in the final round of the singles.

King Smith and G. Carter Shafer, the Seventh Regiment cracks, qualified for the final round of the men's Class A doubles through a straight set victory over Ralph L. Baggs and Frederick M. Baggs. The former pair easily outclassed their opponents, and they were not required to extend themselves.

Nearly all the classes had reached the final or semi-final round, and with fine weather the committee expects to wind up the tournament this afternoon. The summaries:

Mixed Doubles, Class A.—First Round—Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and E. H. Whitney, 9—7, 4—6, 9—7.

Second Round—Mr. and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan defeated Miss C. Peck and K. Peck, 8—6, 6—4.

Men's Singles, Class C.—Semi-Final Round—H. L. Parr defeated H. P. Guiler, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; E. P. Crilley defeated O. L. Becker, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles, Class A.—Semi-Final Round—King Smith and G. C. Shafer defeated Ralph L. Baggs and Frederick M. Baggs, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Class B.—Third Round—M. P. Ackerland and L. Clark defeated S. E. Davenport and H. C. Worth, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Groesbeck and Bishop defeated Henshaw and Watrous, 7—5, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, Class C.—Semi-Final Round—Dr. Barringer and S. F. Weaver defeated C. F. Miller and E. L. Satterlee, 3—6, 6—7, 7—5.

Columbia Tennis Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 7.—Columbia had little trouble in defeating Lafayette in tennis this afternoon on the Lafayette courts. The New York racquet wielders won every match except one in the singles, and thus finished with a score 5 to 1. The courts were wet and slow, but the play was interesting and much of the time hard fought. The best matches were the singles between Pardee and Smith and the doubles in which Burn and Pardee met Tunis and Lamb. Summaries:

Singles.—Tunis, Columbia, defeated Reynolds, Lafayette, 6—3, 6—1; Smith, Columbia, defeated Pardee, Lafayette, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3; Von Bermuth, Columbia, defeated Keller, Lafayette, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4; Burn, Lafayette, defeated Lamb, Columbia, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles.—Tunis and Lamb, Columbia, defeated Pardee and Burn, Lafayette, 6—3, 3—6, 6—8; Smith and Von Bermuth, Columbia, defeated Keller and Reynolds, Lafayette, 6—1, 6—2.

Cornell and Wesleyan Victors.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 7.—Cornell defeated Williams in a dual tennis match played in a drizzle of rain today, 4 to 2. The Ithacans won two singles and both doubles matches.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 7.—Wesleyan defeated Trinity at tennis here today, 5 to 1.

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BOARD OF OFFICIALS.

A. A. U. to Endeavor to Have Competent Men to Officiate at Meets.

Herman Obertubessing, Chairman of the recently appointed Officials Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., has asked the members of the board to name a date for their first meeting, which probably will take place during the third week of this month. There is no more important work to be done this Summer than the selection of a competent list of officials to serve at all games in this district, and it will be the task of Obertubessing's committee to make these selections. The committee is composed of Herman Obertubessing, John J. McHugh, J. P. Cooke, John M. Connolly, Jacob W. Stumpf, T. J. Sullivan, Fred J. V. Delany, and Mathew P. Halpin.

Each of these men will name his own choices for officials, and from the lot will be selected the standing list. Promoters of all meets throughout the Metropolitan Association will have to select at least two track judges, two field judges, two inspectors and two timers from the A. A. U. nominations, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual convention of the local organization.

In order to secure competent officials for meets not within reach of New York men, the Commissioners of the various districts will be asked to draw up lists of their own.

All the selections will have to be approved by the Board of Managers, and will be presented to them for a mail vote as soon as completed.

THREE BIG DUAL MEETS.

Yale, Cornell, and Penn Likely to Defeat Opponents Today.

The intercollegiate championship track and field timber of six of the leading candidates for the title this year will be on exhibition today, when three dual meets will be contested. Yale's strong squad will oppose Princeton on the latter's cinder path; Harvard meets the sturdy Cornell aggregation at Cambridge, and Dartmouth and Pennsylvania clash at Philadelphia. On the form shown by their representatives so far this season Yale, Cornell and Pennsylvania should be the victors.

The Elis will make their bid for the intercollegiate championship this year with a team that appears the strongest that has represented them in several years. Wilkie, Overton, Poucher, Loveman, Farwell, Oler, Roos and Talbot form a fine combination and appear much stronger than their rivals at Princeton. The Tigers' hopes depend on Roberts, Stewart, Cooley, Richardson and McKenzie.

Jack Moakley of Cornell has not shown his hand as yet this season, but reports from Ithaca indicate that he will have his usual strong aggregation in the field against Harvard. The Crimson athletes have not been on exhibition as a team this Spring.

Pennsylvania, with Meredith, Lippincott, Ferguson, Pecso, Lockwood, Kaufman and others of their calibre, will undoubtedly have little trouble disposing of Dartmouth.

COLUMBIA IN DUAL MEET.

Coach Wefers Takes Seventeen Men to Brown for Games Today.

Columbia's track team left last night for Providence for a meet with Brown this afternoon. It is the first time in a score of years that these colleges have been opponents in a track and field meet, though both annually compete in the intercollegiates. The Blue and White squad is in fine condition and confident of victory. No comparison can be made on the performances of either team to date. Columbia triumphed over Wesleyan last week by the score of 76 to 50, while Brown has defeated Amherst.

Coach Bernie Wefers of the Blue and White took seventeen men with him. He counts on winning many points with Captain Frank Brady in the hurdles, Graham in the running broad jump, Loescher in the high jump, Harvitt in the sprints, Whelan in the half mile, and Olmsted and Russell Beatty, intercollegiate champion shot putter, in the weight events. It will be Beatty's first appearance in a dual meet this season and he is out to break his own record.

Busy Day for N. Y. U. Athletes.

With every team engaged, New York University athletes have one of their most strenuous periods ahead of them today. Four athletic contests are scheduled. Both track and baseball teams will go to Rutgers. The baseball team has already lost one game to the New Brunswick representatives and will do their best to sway the tide in their favor. While the nines are batting, the track teams will also be engaged, and, as the Violet team is the strongest of several years, the New York University boys have hopes of taking the meet. The home campus will be the scene of two athletic meets, the hitherto undefeated tennis team meeting the Syracuse racquet wielders, while the freshman baseball nine will play Cooper Union.

Track Meets at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 7.—A track meet for students in the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League will be held at Oritani Field, Hackensack, tomorrow afternoon, under the auspices of the Princeton Alumni Association. Englewood, Rutherford, Passaic, Paterson, Nutley, and Dickinson High of Jersey City will be represented. There will be four contests for juniors. The annual interclass track meet of the Newman School will be held tomorrow afternoon on Newman Field.

Middlebury Athletes Win.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 7.—Middlebury College defeated St. Lawrence University in a track meet today, 71½ to 45½. Middlebury took eleven firsts in the thirteen track events. Jones, the college crack miler, lowered the local college record. Lee of Middlebury was the highest individual point getter, with 21 points.

Coyne Arrives in Chicago Afoot.

T. M. Coyne of Holy Cross Lyceum, this city, the amateur long-distance runner, who turned pedestrian to walk across the continent in time to participate in the Exposition marathon, arrived in Chicago on Thursday, and was the guest of the Illinois Athletic Club. Coyne left City Hall on April 1 and he expects to reach San Francisco during the last week of July.

Merit System for Fordham Managers.

At the May meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fordham University Athletic Association held yesterday it was decided that the proposed merit system to rule in the future elections of the various assistant managers should be put to a vote of the whole undergraduate body at the last mass meeting of the year on May 25.

RACING TO SAVE AMERICAN HORSE

Turfmen Hope for Less Stringent Laws Against Wagering.

With the opening of the metropolitan racing season only two weeks off and the Constitutional Convention at Albany in session, the opinion was expressed by a number of horsemen yesterday that the members of the convention during their deliberations would give some attention to the provisions of the Agnew-Hart anti-betting law, which has become so riddled by court decisions that its purport is not clear. These turfmen declare that the phraseology of the law has given to the prosecuting officers in various counties the privilege of interpreting its meaning to suit themselves.

In several cases the higher courts have maintained the right of the individual to make a personal wager on a horse race, but the Directors' liability clause must be reckoned with.

The court decisions to date have been gratifying to those who have always been on the side of law and order in sport, but it is believed by many that the situation would be more satisfactory if the Constitutional Convention should define the limitations of the law, so that the courts, the turf governors and the public may know exactly where they stand.

At the offices of the different racing associations in New York yesterday it was said the men most vitally interested in racing have not asked for any action on the part of the Constitutional Convention.

With more and better racing in prospect for this season, additional recruits of owners and patrons may be looked for, especially as the courts have given some degree of latitude for individual wagering. There has been a marked change of sentiment in connection with racing all over the United States. This is due in a great measure to the belief that the sport is essential to the continuance of horse breeding.

The war in Europe is exhausting the supply of desirable horses for cavalry and artillery purposes on the Continent and has caused this country to be overrun with commissioners who have early sought equine recruits in every section from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts. The alarm sounded some years ago, that the discontinuance of racing meant the death blow to the horse breeding industry was disregarded at that time, but today, with half the civilized nations at war, the appeal for horses of a certain type cannot be filled.

It is asserted, therefore, by breeders and turfmen, that what was considered at that time merely sentimental pleading, has become a stern necessity, affecting the country in a most important manner, through the sale of American brood mares. When the Jockey Club uttered its protest against the virtual confiscation of the $10,000,000 invested in racing properties and the breeders asked what was to become of their valuable stallions and brood mares and racing stock, their cry fell upon deaf ears.

Turfmen insist that time and altered conditions have brought the general public to a realization that racing is an institution worthy of assistance. Without racing they assert that the thoroughbred would deteriorate and there would be no incentive to preserve the best of the species.

FOURTEEN IN DERBY.

Best American Horses in Kentucky Fixture to be Run Today.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—Fourteen starters, the cream of American thoroughbreds, as judged by their two-year-old form, probably will face the barrier at Churchill Downs tomorrow afternoon when the forty-first annual renewal of the Kentucky Derby will be run.

The field is the argest in recent yearsl. The race is over a mile and a quarter course, and is for three-year-olds. Its value approximately is $15,000. Nineteen horses have been officially entered.

RACING AT WHITNEY ESTATE

Meadow Brook Steeplechases at Wheatley Hills Today.

The second amateur race meeting of the season will be held this afternoon on the estate of Harry Payne Whitney, at Wheatley Hills, L. I. The events are held under the auspices of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association. There are five races, the feature being the twenty-third running for the Meadow Brook Hunt Cup, to which has been added a $300 purse. The entries and weights follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Rats' Cup; purse, $800; Steeplechase Handicap for Hunters, about two miles and a half over the brush course. Web Carter, 160 pounds; Mandalay, 145; The Elephant, 148; Knight of Merci, 145; Guatemotzin, 145; Ben Cabell, 158; Duke of Duluth, 155; Gold Plate, 168; Conqueror, 160.

SECOND RACE.—High-weight Handicap; purse, $300; for three-year-olds and upward; about five furlongs. Rosa Russell, 140 pounds; Ambrose, 170; Mr. Specs, 168; Lokomis, 148; Culvert, 165; Herman Doyle, 145; Muskmelon, 155; Chopin, 156.

THIRD RACE.—Stewards' Steeplechase Handicap; purse, $400; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles over the brush course. Sandow, 185 pounds; Adventuress, 158; The Elephant, 153; Hiatus, 145; Fashion Wing, 148; Roland Pardee, 150; Overseer, 145.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-third running of the Meadow Brook Hunt Cup; purse, $300; for hunters; about three miles and a half over the post and rail course. Uncas, 157 pounds; Ironsides, 162; Nina, 155; Justinian, 162; Indicator, 172; Unico, 157; Gus Helm, 162; Toreador, 167; Descendant, 162; Talisman II., 167; Conqueror, 175; M. J. Shannon, 172.

FIFTH RACE.—The Richard Peters Challenge Cup; purse, $300; for hacks, hunters, army, and steeplechase horses; about one mile and a half on the flat. Zellwood, 148 pounds; Cloud, 175; Day Bell, 143; Exemplar, 142; Sandow, 140.

Yale Beats Penn. at Tennis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7.—Yale's tennis team defeated University of Pennsylvania here today, 4 to 2.

Colgate Men Best in Tennis Match.

UTICA, N. Y., May 7.—Colgate defeated the University of Vermont at tennis today, taking four matches out of six.

COLUMBIA PICKED TO WIN.

Pennsylvania and Princeton Crews, However, Strong for Today's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7.—Columbia is the favorite here tonight for tomorrow's triangular regatta between Columbia, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. The showing the Blue and White oarsmen made in their practice on Lake Carnegie this afternoon did much to strengthen the impression already current that Coach Rice's eight is by far the smoothest combination of the three entrants. Rice, however, is not displaying overconfidence. He is sure he has a good crew, but he is equally certain that he has two strong opponents in Princeton and Penn.

Pennsylvania had two rows on Lake Carnegie today. Both in the morning and afternoon they showed up a good deal better than they did yesterday, but it is still the general belief that Vivian Nickall's men are below Princeton and Columbia in form. The Quakers, however, have a rugged and strong eight, and this fact may serve to make up for what they lack in watermanship.

Princeton had its last workout late this afternoon, both the 'Varsity and freshman crews taking an easy paddle over the course. Dr. Spaeth, coach of the Tiger crews, had nothing to say about the prospects of his charges, but it is believed that Princeton has the best crew in recent years, and that Columbia will have the hardest kind of a struggle to defeat the Orange and Black boat.

"We are rowing two good crews tomorrow," said Rice tonight, "they're husky ones, and hard to beat, but we will be there at the finish. We have had a deal of trouble with the smooth water and the buoyancy caused by the shallowness of the lake, but those things won't prevent us from rowing a hard race tomorrow."

STANFORD CREW COMING.

Hopes to Make Better Effort in Race at Poughkeepsie.

Elated at the success of the two crews in the annual race on the Oakland estuary, the Stanford University people have decided to send a crew to participate in the races at Poughkeepsie this year. Three years ago a Stanford crew made this trip, but its backers were sadly disappointed by the fact that the Cardinal colors were nowhere in the race. This time better results are expected. The rowers from Washington had expected to win the championship of the Pacific Coast again this year. But Stanford showed surprising form and defeated both Washington and the University of California in the final struggle.

In 1912 a Sanford crew went to Poughkeepsie. The boys went early and for seventeen days trained faithfully on the new course. The climate was against them and they made a very poor showing. This year they will leave here June 14, arriving at Poughkeepsie four days later. That will allow them six days for training on the Hudson. F. L. Guerena, coach of the Stanford eight, was coxswain for the 1912 crew. He had the chance on the occasion of his former journey to learn what was wrong with the Californians, so he knows what must be guarded against. It is his idea not to have too long an interval between the arrival of the Westerners and their hard contest with the crack college oarsmen of the East. That is why the Stanford men will be on the scene only a week before the final contest.

Funds for the trip have been raised by an appropriation of $1,000 from the organization of students and $1,800 subscribed by friends.

During the intervening time the members of the crew will continue their training and rowing on the estuary at Redwood City. Guerena believes that the travel trip of four days will not do any harm and that the week at Poughkeepsie will put them in fine condition again.

The Stanford crew is made up as follows: John H. Goodman, coxswain; stroke, Rix Maurer; 2, Albert H. McEuen; 3, Charles H. Orme; 4, William H. Bloeser; 5, Gustav H. Jacomini; 6, W. A. Green; 7, F. N. Worth; 8, I. M. Hulsman. In addition two substitutes will accompany the crew, also Coach F. L. Guerena and Assistant Manager James H. Jeffers.

TIGER FOOTBALL ENDS.

Coach Rush Gave Candidates Severe Tests in Spring Practice.

PRINCETON, May 7.—Princeton's Spring football season, the busiest of any the Tigers have ever had, came to an end today, when Coach Rush out his charges through a regular four-period game. It is the first time since football was adopted at Princeton that Spring practice has meant anything more than a perfunctory ceremony—something that had to be gone through with in order to preserve football traditions. Rush had made it a good deal more than a ceremony, as the fifty men who reported daily during the past month will testify. There have been scrimmages twice a week, and they have been th kind of scrimmags that ordinarily are not held until the Fall season is well on its way. Every department of the game has been drilled into the men, from falling on the ball to forward passing and interference.

Moving pictures have played a big part in the Tigers' Spring work. Coach Rush has had pictures taken of various plays in scrimmage, with particular attention to the plays built around the forward pass. Rush will analyze these pictures, and they will form the basis of subsequent blackboard lectures to the men.

Football will be resumed at Princeton early next September. Practice will begin probably during the first week. Coach Rush and his squad of assistants will be in Princeton before that, however, to outline the plans for the Fall campaign.

Cutler Wins Billiard Match.

Albert G. Cutler and Tom Gallagher completed their five nights' exhibition match at 18.2 balkline billiards at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night, with the Boston billiard player again registering a victory over his veteran opponent by the score of 300 to 50. This is the worst defeat Gallagher has suffered during the exhibition, and it required just fourteen innings for Cutler to complete his string of 300 points. He scored high runs of 89, 86 and 55, with an average of 21 6-14. Gallagher's best run was fifteen points, and he averaged 3 11-13.

SKEE-BALL HAS ARRIVED.

Old Princeton Football Stars Open Room in Times Square.

Skee-ball, the fascinating sport which has found so much favor at the seaside resorts and in Philadelphia, was introduced to New York last night when the Manhattan Skee-ball alleys, under the proprietorship of Arthur, (Beef,) and Bert Wheeler, the Princeton football stars of some years ago, were opened on Seventh Avenue, opposite the Times Building. A representative gathering of clubmen tried their hand at the innovation sport and found in it a game that required much of the delicacy of billiards, even though it more nearly resembles bowling. Pat McDonald, the champion weight thrower, was doing his duty as one of the traffic squad at Forty-third Street and Broadway when he heard that skee-ball had made its début, and as soon as he was free tried the game. He says weight throwing is easy compared to making a good score on the alleys. There were a lot of others, too, who came to the same conclusion.

The new sport is really a variation of bowling with a hump two-thirds of the way down the alley that shoots the ball, which is about the size of a duck-pin ball, up to cups arranged on a sort of a large, grooved target. If you are lucky you may make a score of 200. But, just to show that a high degree of skill is called for, it is only necessary to say that a perfect count totals 450. You would like skee-ball as a pastime, and you would like it even though you were not a player, for it is as interesting to watch as to take part in. An automatic counter adds the total score as the player bowls, so that the spectator can see instantly how the game is going. From the indications last night, however, there won't be many spectators when there is a vacant alley. The game really gets one. You go up, confident that it is your turn to roll a high total, and you don't. But you can't discourage a skee-ball player.

The play for a real match calls for a series of ten frames of nine balls each. The best score that has ever been rolled stands to the credit of "Chief" Bender, formerly of the Athletics, who is the owner of an alley in Philadelphia. He rolled 3,500 in ten frames, and in one frame made the perfect score of 450.

SQUADRON A PLAYS POLO.

Blues Defeat Whites in First Practice Game, 5 Goals to 4.

Polo players from Squadron A played their first practice match of the season yesterday at Van Cortland Park, where the Blues defeated the Whites by 5 goals to 4. In spite of the fact that neither the players nor ponies were seasoned it was a good, fast game. Several of the players kept in condition during the Winter by playing indoor polo, and as a result unusual early season form was shown.

The best form was shown by A. C. Smith, J. F. Johnson and E. C. Eastman, each player scoring two goals. No penalties were registered against either team. The teams will practice at Van Cortlandt Park every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, weather permitting. The line-up:

Blues—W. P. Eaton, No. 1; E. A. Hurd, No. 2; A. C. Smith, No. 3; J. F. Johnson, back.

Whites—Captain R. S. Thomas, No. 1; L. J. Hunt, No. 2; E. C. Eastman, No. 3; Lorillard Spencer, back.

Goals—A. C. Smith, (2,) J. F. Johnson, (2,) E. C. Eastman, (2,) L. J. Hunt, R. S. Thomas, E. A. Hurd. Referee—F. Anderson.

Whatever your bent to keep young, we're bent on your having the correct equipment.

For golf—everything 'cept the links.

Clubs, balls, bags, shoes, caps.

Knitted Norfolks and knickers—designed by us and made by us.

Golf hose.

Scotch knit jackets and waistcoats.

"Gymkhana" sports shirts; also the one-piece shirt and drawer combinations.

English silk squares in the Paisley Shawl effects.

Soft collars; stocks.

Golf scorers.

For tennis—

"Gymkhana" sports shirts, flannel trousers, rubber-soled shoes, heavy woolen socks.

Nets, balls, markers and all the popular rackets, including our own "Gymkhana."

For baseball—

Uniforms, shoes, bats, balls, gloves, mitts, masks, and protectors.

For fishing—

"Gymkhana" rods and lines; reels—everything to lure the fish or comfort the fisherman.

For motoring—

Caps, goggles, dusters, "Scotch Mist" overcoats (rainproof), laprobes, steamer rugs, Pyrene extinguishers, Thermos bottles.

Camping and hunting supplies. "Evinrude" motors.

Canoes; "Explorer" bicycles and "Smith" motor attachments.

How about your straw? "*Officially*," the season opens to-day.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

There's something about them you'll like—

Twenty for a Quarter

We promise you something *unusual* in a cigarette. You'll find that we more than make good.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

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GUARANTEED TO BE PURE RYE WHISKEY

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

Manipulating Tobacco

From Kiup Kioy Noustratly & Kir

MY cigarettes tell the sweetest story ever told of quaint little Macedonian villages where the finest Turkish tobacco grows.

For my customers I buy the pick of each crop—tender sweet top leaves, and keep them 3, 4, 5 years to mellow before I make the glorious blend of all.

Connie Contopoulo brands are smooth and sweet and none can scratch the most sensitive throat. I promise you a delightful experience when you smoke my private Turkish cigarettes.

All Schulte Stores and Other Dealers.

SPECIALS 10 for 20c. OLYMPUS 10 for 10c. LEPTON 10 for 15c. DELIGHTS 20 for 15c.

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Summer hotels deep in the woods and lake country, but offering every summer sport and charming informal social life.

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Baseball, Washington Park, 3 P. M. to-day. Tip-Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.

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Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

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THE CATARACT HOUSE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

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ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. "A RESORT IN ITSELF." Near all Piers and Amusements. CAPACITY 600. Bookings for Summer may now be made.

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Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

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Atlantic City, New Jersey

The Leeds Company

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. R. HUKETSEN, Mgr.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

Marblehead, Mass.

THE ROCK-MERE

Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29

Faces all the Yachting

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EARLY GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. RED LION INN NOW OPEN.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

SPEND VACATION in Portland, Maine, or in one of the many cool resorts about it. World-famous scenic attractions and varied diversions make a vacation in Maine full of interest. Write for booklet to Chamber of Commerce, 7 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

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CAMP CATAMOUNT

A Berkshires camp, limited to sixteen girls. Boating, swimming, tennis, folk and aesthetic dancing; sketching, etc. Eight weeks. Fee, $100. Miss Alice Avery Crouch, Sea Breeze, N.Y.

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'New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel'

AT GREENWICH, CONN.,

Opens Saturday, May 29.

Fine auto run of 28 miles from town. Booking Office at The Vanderbilt, Park Ave. & 34th St.

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Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Beautiful New Casino, dancing afternoon and evening under the direction of Mr. William Pitt Rivers of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music by Jacobs' Orchestra. Open June 1st. Send for booklet. S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

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Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests. Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.

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Comfortable bungalow camp; near by; $100 for season to acceptable people. Address M. M., 76 Times.

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A Magnificent High-Class Hotel. Located on Ocean Front. Running Water in Every Room. New Tennis Court. Elevator. Orchestra. Dancing. Special Rates During June and Sept. Tel., 49—Arverne.

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Cottages and camps for rent.

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Delightful Spring Resort. Dry Air. Outlook of 35 Miles. Curative and Tonic Baths. Superior Cuisine. Good Roads. N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Madison Square 5230. HOWARD M. WING, GALEN MOUNTAIN CO. Manager. F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Mgr.

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Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd. Stock
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Bush Terminal Com. Stock
Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
Comput.-Tab.-Recording Securities
Continental Insurance Stock
Deere & Co. Pfd. Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
General Baking Securities
German American Insurance Stock
Germania Insurance Stock
Great Northern Paper Stock
Harriman National Bank Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Home Insurance Stock
Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
Interborough Rapid Transit Stocks
Mechanics Bank (Brooklyn) Stock
Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank Stock
National Fuel Gas Stock
New Jersey Zinc Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. & Pfd. Stock
Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally Strongly After Demoralization on News of Sinking of Lusitania.

All ordinary market perspective was lost yesterday in the face of the news that the Lusitania, with many Americans aboard, had been torpedoed and sunk. There were rumors of this even before the market opened, but they were not believed then nor were they until the report became so specific that it could no longer be ignored. When at last authentic confirmation came the market became demoralized. For half an hour it was practically in a panic. Then support came which first held the decline in check and then turned prices up vigorously. The close showed heavy losses, but they were much less than the extreme declines which had been recorded before support from many sources reached the market.

This very thing had been threatened, yet the news of it took the market completely by surprise. It had not been believed that it really could be. The worst possible consequences were immediately pictured, and, as is apt to happen under such conditions, conclusions were jumped at. Our note to Germany was thought of, and many were asking what effect this happening would have on our relations with that country. It was felt that much depended upon whether American lives had been lost or not, and that was information which the market did not have. The financial community hoped that none had been, but if did not know and it thought that it therefore lacked one essential fact for forming a judgment as to the probable aftermath. It was made plain at the close of the day that in important banking circles it was not believed that the destruction of this ship would lead to the graver consequences which the market had feared at the height of its own unsettlement.

Only very grave news would have been able to drive the market down as yesterday's was driven, and none was found to question the graveness of the day's happening, even barring the worst of its possible consequences. Such a market movement as this, however, has to be considered, not only in relation to the news which was its immediate cause but also in relation to the market's previous course. It took a sudden shock to concentrate in a single session, in fact, in a single hour, a decline so great but if spread out over a much longer period this decline would not have appeared out of proportion to the recent rise.

First and last the market had risen, taking the average of fifty issues, 14⅝ points from the low of the year to the high on April 30. This rise extended over a little more than two months. At yesterday's low price the general level of quotations had fallen a little less than 7 points, or in effect half of the previous rise. As much of a decline as that is not abnormal. This particular decline was abnormal in the element of the time it occupied, but not in respect to its extent.

Until the course of all market reasoning was torn from its normal channel some substantial reasons were being found for the firmness which prices were showing after their two days of sharp reaction and two days of succeeding moderate recovery. An excellent Government crop report was looked for and, as a matter of fact, though it necessarily failed to exert influence in the confusion of the afternoon's market, the expectations in this regard were more than borne out. The May report promises a crop of Winter wheat even greater than last year's yield. And in another quarter the day brought evidence of the favorable trend of events. That was found in the highly satisfactory response to the public offering of the new issue of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds. Subscriptions to these were coming in at a rate which indicated a large oversubscription of the issue.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2¼@2½
Ninety days ....2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1⅞	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾@3	5 and 6 mos	3¼@3½
90 days	2⅞@3	8 and 10 mos	3⅝@4
4 mos	3¼	11 and 12 mos	3⅞@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ....3 @3¼ | 6 months ....3½@4
60 to 90 days ....3 @3¼

Other Names.
4 months ....4 | 6 months ....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¾	$4.79⅜	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80⅛	4.79⅞	4.80⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅝	$4.80⅛
Paris	5.31¼	5.31⅛
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅛
Austria	13.70	13.75
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.28
Holland	.39⅜	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.83	5.82½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.43
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.50
Switzerland	5.31	5.30
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.45	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76¾	$4.75⅛	$4.76⅜	$4.75¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $414,520,093; balances, $14,408,419; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $463,704.

The local banks lost $54,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.62½@5.93¾.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅛d, off 1-16d; New York, 50c, unchanged.

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Receipts and expenditures for May 6:

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$748,942	$2,868,311	$177,179,847
Internal revenue, ordinary	920,749	5,014,389	275,726,336
Corporation and income	57,063	442,571	13,759,464
Miscellaneous	119,441	914,294	58,471,152
Total receipts	1,846,176	9,259,706	525,138,800
Expenditures	1,194,041	11,107,815	629,201,481
Surplus	652,134	..	..
Deficit	..	1,848,109	104,064,681

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,139,190
Same day last year	300,362
Year to date	43,162,317
Same period last year	31,248,993
Average price and change 50 stocks	68.04 —2.45
Same date last year	67.74 + .42

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33¾	34	10,400	Alaska Gold Mines	36⅝	36½	32¼	34	−2¾
14½	15	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16	16¼	13¼	14⅝	−1½
43½	48	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	49⅞	50	46	46	−3½
68½	68⅝	73,900	Amalgamated Cop	74⅝	74⅝	68	68	−6⅛
54	55½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	56¼	56⅝	55	55	−1½
43¾	44½	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	46½	47	42	44	−2¾
145	150	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	149⅞	149½	149⅞	149½	+⅞
33½	34	39,150	Am. Can	39	39⅝	30⅛	34	−4⅞
96½	96¾	500	Am. Can pf	97½	97½	97	97	−2
51½	52	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	54⅝	56⅝	50	52	−2
92	96	25	Am. Coal Products	95	95	95	95	...
107¼	109	25	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	...
47½	48½	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	50½	47½	47½	−3½
31	31¼	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	31⅝	32½	31¼	31¼	−1
31½	32	3,100	Am. Ice Securities	33⅝	33⅝	30	32	−1⅛
10	10½	1,100	Am. Linseed	11	11	10	10	−1⅛
27½	30	100	Am. Linseed pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	−1½
47	47¾	16,450	Am. Locomotive	52	53½	48	47	−4⅞
20	27	300	Am. Malt pf	23¼	25½	25	25	−1
66	67	5,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70⅝	70⅝	66	66	−4½
107	107½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	−⅝
80	84	100	Am. Smelt S. pf. B	83	83	83	83	−⅞
32	35	600	Am. Steel F'dries	34½	35	34½	34½	−⅞
106⅝	107	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109⅞	106⅛	106⅞	−2⅞
114	114¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	−½
120	122	2,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121⅝	120	120½	−1½
230	233	315	Am. Tobacco	235½	235½	234	234	−1½
108	109	53	Am. Tob. pf., new	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
32⅜	33½	15,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¼	35¼	32	32½	−2⅜
99¼	99½	4,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅝	101⅝	98⅝	99¼	−1⅛
98⅝	100	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	−⅛
109	111	100	Atlantic Coast Line	109	109	109	109	−1
49	50	8,650	Baldwin Loco	50⅝	52	41	50	−¼
71½	72	7,000	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	74⅝	70	71½	−3½
69	70½	600	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70½	69½	69½	−1⅛
1	1½	600	Batopilas Mining	1½	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
145	146	19,400	Bethlehem Steel	149½	159	130	145	−2½
87½	88	2,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅞	89⅞	86	87⅞	−2⅞
61½	62	1,400	Butte Superior	67½	67½	61	62	−4⅞
16	16½	2,100	California Petrol	17⅛	17⅛	16	16	−1¼
157½	157⅞	16,700	Canadian Pacific	158⅝	161	152⅞	157¼	−2
36¼	37	7,300	Central Leather Co	39	39	35	36½	−2⅛
103	104½	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
119	120	12	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	120	120	120	120	...
48	45	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¾	44¾	42	42	−3
12	12½	300	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	12⅞	12	12	−⅛
..	31	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32	32	30	30	−1⅞
92	93	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅝	93⅝	90	92	−2¼
127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	−1½
22⅝	22⅞	28,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24	24	21⅞	22⅞	−1⅛
44½	45	15,300	Chino Copper	46⅜	47	40⅝	44½	−1⅛
26⅝	27	5,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	28⅞	29⅛	24	27	−2¼
127	128	1,700	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	128⅝	123½	127	−2⅞
61½	62	400	Continental Can	62⅝	62⅝	61½	61½	−⅞
61½	62	25	do., odd lot	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	...
13¾	13½	3,400	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅝	12½	13½	−½
40	60	100	Crex Carpet	49	49	49	49	...
22	22½	11,150	Crucible Steel	23¼	23½	19	22	−2⅞
..	..	75	Crucible Steel pf	90	90	90	90	...
55	59	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	58	58	57	57	−1
146	150	400	Delaware & Hud	150½	150½	146½	146½	−3½
412½	425	100	Del., Lack. & West	417	417	417	417	−8
7½	9	200	Den. & Rio Grande	8½	8½	8	8	−1
12¾	13	1,500	Distillers' Secur	13½	13½	12¼	13	−½
12¾	18	10	do., odd lot	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	...
25½	25¾	19,000	Erie	26⅞	27½	24⅞	25½	−1¼
40	41	2,200	Erie 1st pf	42¼	42½	40	40	−3¼
30	36	100	Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35	−¾
149	153	1,100	General Electric	154⅞	154⅞	148½	149	−5½
139	140	2,200	General Motors	144	144	137	137	−7⅛
100	102	200	General Motors pf	101½	101½	101	101	−1⅛
45	45½	8,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	48	48⅜	39⅞	45	−2⅛
100	102½	100	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102	−⅞
116⅞	117	4,100	Great Northern pf	119¼	119⅞	116⅛	117	−2½
31½	32¼	8,200	G. N. certs. ore prop	35¼	35⅝	30	32	...
57⅞	58	7,200	Guggenheim Explor	60¼	60¼	56½	58	−2¼
97	100	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L. pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	...
117½	118	35	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	...
110	111½	300	Illinois Central	110⅝	110⅝	110	110	...
29⅝	30	20,900	Inspiration Copper	32¼	32⅝	26⅞	30	−1½
18⅝	18⅞	18,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	21⅛	21⅛	18	18⅝	−2⅝
66½	67½	7,400	Inter.-Met. pf	71½	71½	62½	67	−4⅞
96	98	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	98⅝	98⅝	96	96	−½
10¼	10½	200	Int. Paper	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
6	7	300	Int. Steam Pump	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	−⅜
26⅞	27	7,200	Kansas City South	28⅞	28⅞	26	27	−1½
59	60	700	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	58⅞	59	−1½
..	..	1	Kings Co. El. L. & P	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
125	134	500	Kresge (S. S.) Co	134	136½	134	135½	+½
104	108½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	109	109	109	109	...
41	45	1,800	Lackawanna Steel	46	46½	41	41	−4
102½	104	100	Laclede Gas	103	103	103	103	−⅞
140	141	5,400	Lehigh Valley	141½	141⅞	136⅞	140½	−¼
80	82⅞	100	Mackay Cos	80½	80½	80½	80½	−2⅞
127	129	200	Manhattan Elev	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	...
48½	49½	8,200	Maxwell Motors	53	53½	45	49⅞	−3
81	82	3,760	Max. Motors 1st pf	85⅞	87⅞	78	80	−4½
37	38	6,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	41⅜	43⅜	37	37⅝	−4⅞
40	42	200	May Dept. Stores	42	42	42	42	−2½
93	97	100	May Dept. St. pf	96⅝	96½	96½	96½	+1½
75	76	41,800	Mexican Petroleum	79	83⅝	73	75⅞	−4
83	85	800	Mex. Petroleum pf	85	85½	82	85⅞	+⅛
..	25	2,200	Miami Copper	26	26	25	25	−1
115	117	345	M., St. P. & S. S. M	117½	117½	117	117	−½
12	12½	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	12	12	−⅞
30	32	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	34	34	30	30	−3½
13½	13¾	7,800	Missouri Pacific	14¼	14¼	12⅝	13¼	−1
49½	50	1,200	Montana Power	53	53	49½	49½	−2½
118	120	150	Nat. Biscuit Co	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	−¾
..	..	100	do., s 30 f	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	...
120	121½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	+⅜
73	75½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	73	73	−1
14	16	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	17½	17¼	14	14	−3⅜
59	60	4,600	Nat. Lead Co	63½	65½	56	60	−5½
13⅝	14	3,300	Nevada Con. Cop	15½	15½	13⅛	13⅝	−1⅜
..	..	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	93⅞	93⅞	82	82	−11½
86⅝	86¼	4,300	N. Y. Central	87½	87⅞	85	86⅛	−1⅞
30	34	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	32	32	32	32	...
64½	64¾	3,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	67¼	67¼	62	64½	−2¼
28½	30	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	30	30	28	29	−2
103	104	1,700	Norfolk & Western	104½	104⅝	103	103	−1¼
74	75	400	North American	76	76	74½	74⅝	−2⅝
104½	105½	5,920	Northern Pacific	107	107	103⅞	105	−3
20	21	200	Pacific Mail	20½	20½	20½	20½	+½
31¼	35	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32	32	32	32	+⅝
107	107¾	1,700	Penn. R. R	108½	108½	107¼	107¼	−1
115	116	400	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	−2½
21	21½	2,300	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23⅝	21¼	21½	−1⅛
91½	92¾	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93⅝	93⅝	91¼	91¼	−2½
45	47	7,300	Pressed Steel Car	50½	51	43¾	45½	−4
150	157	400	Pullman Co	154½	154½	153	153	−1¼
29	30	2,200	Railway Steel Sp	32⅝	32⅞	28½	29½	−2½
91	98	200	Railway Steel S. pf	92	92	92	92	−2½
22¼	23	23,085	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	24¾	21¼	23	−⅝
143⅞	144	57,820	Reading	146⅞	146⅞	141⅞	144	−3
26	26½	2,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	28¼	28⅝	25	26	−2⅞
85	86	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85⅛	−⅝
⅝	¾	500	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
4½	4½	4,250	Rumely (M.) Co	6	6	4	4½	−1⅝
14½	15	8,500	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	17½	18	15	15	−2½
4⅝	5½	1,000	St. Louis & San F	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅝
9½	12	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−1⅜
5	6	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+½
14	14¼	600	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	−1
36½	37½	550	Seab. Air Line pf	37⅞	37⅞	36	36	−1½
135	137	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	137⅞	137⅞	136	136	−2½
88¼	88⅝	16,600	Southern Pacific	91	91	87¼	88⅝	−1⅞
17	17½	3,450	Southern Railway	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	−⅝
54	58	400	So. Railway pf	56⅛	56⅛	54	54	−1⅝
69	70	8,400	Studebaker Co	73¼	74	63½	70	−2⅞
100	102	100	Studebaker Co. pf	101	101	101	101	...
30	30¼	1,200	Tennessee Copper	33⅛	33⅛	30	30	−3
131	131½	900	Texas Co	134	134	131¼	131¼	−2⅞
15⅝	16½	500	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	−¼
49½	49⅝	8,250	Third Avenue	51½	52	47½	49⅝	−2⅜
96	99⅝	900	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	−1¼
6	7½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6	6	6	6	...
97	98	100	Twin City R. T	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	...
97	98	50	do., odd lot	98	98	98	98	...
6	6¼	300	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	−¼
125	125¼	73,400	Union Pacific	128¼	128⅝	122	125¼	−3½
80½	81½	400	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	80⅝	80⅝	−⅞
42	48	300	United Cigar Mfrs	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	−½
15	16	1,100	United Rys. Inv	17½	17½	15	15	−2
31	32	1,300	United Rys. Inv. pf	34	34⅛	31	31	−3¼
28	40	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	41	41	41	41	+1
61½	62	23,600	U. S. Rubber	66½	66½	57	62	−5¼
106	107	600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107⅝	107½	106	106	−1½
54¼	54½	213,400	U. S. Steel	56⅝	57¼	51¼	54¼	−2⅜
106½	107	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	107⅝	107⅝	106½	106½	−1⅛
64	65	43,700	Utah Copper	68¼	68⅜	60	64½	−3¼
30	32	1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	34¼	34¼	30	30	−4¼
97½	99	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99¼	99¼	97⅝	97⅝	−1⅝
¾	1	1,100	Wabash	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	...
1⅝	1¾	1,300	Wabash pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
22¼	25	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	−1
33	40	100	West. Maryland pf	35	35	35	35	−4
66	68	1,384	Western Union Tel	67¾	67⅞	65¼	65½	−2½
91	92	67,300	Westingh. E. & M	99⅞	100	79	92	−6⅞
118	123	500	Willys-Overland	121	123	119	119	−½
102	103	1,100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	104	104	102	102	−2
120½	121	50	Woolworth pf	120	120	120	120	...

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Money Market Not Disturbed by Repayment of Treasury Bills.

LONDON, May 7.—The money market was not disturbed today by the repayment of £15,000,000 ($75,000,000) Treasury bills which was reinvested in similar bills. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market opened dull. The principal business was in war loan and colonial issues, but the foreign section was cheered later by the better Far Eastern outlook and Chinese and Japanese bonds recovered from early weakness.

American securities, after a period of dullness, also brightened and the leaders hardened a fraction and closed firm.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, May 7.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 57½ centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Walter Kent, formerly with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Gartenlaub & Co., 5 Nassau Street.

The date for the sale of 6 per cent. bonds of the Indian Refining Co. to the Bankers Trust Co. is June 4, and not June 24, as stated yesterday.

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Fall Bookings Show Gain Compared with Last Year's Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The general tone of current dry goods business is encouraging. The cooler weather has had its effect in slowing up retail selling somewhat in the near-by territory, but shipments show a fair increase over those of the same period last year.

"The amount of Fall business that is being booked continues to show gains in comparison with the corresponding business of a year ago.

"Collections are satisfactory, reflecting favorable agricultural conditions."

N. Y. Central's Stock Increase.

ALBANY, May 7.—The New York Central Railroad filed with the Secretary of State today, after approval by the Public Service Commission, its proceedings of the stockholders' meeting on April 20, increasing the capital stock from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. The corporation tax fee paid to the Secretary of State on the increase was $50,000, the largest fee from a corporation received by this office in some time.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Pandemonium.

The stories that can be told of yesterday's half-hour market following receipt of the Lusitania news probably never have been equaled in all of the odd episodes in stock trading. The panic of 1901 and 1907 saw more serious losses, and the last days preceding war brought a more excited market owing to the tension everywhere, but for odd happenings it will be hard to duplicate yesterday's. The news came out of a clear sky when many stocks were close to the top of a sudden rise, and the downward movement of some of the specialties not only ignored fractions but skipped whole points. It was small wonder that seasoned office managers and floor members lost their heads and made mistakes, especially as the ticker was so far behind the market that quotations were a poor measure of what was happening at the time on the Exchange.

Bankers Disturbed.

Leading bankers who were seen after the confirmation of the Lusitania news had been received said that they feared no direct complications as a result of the loss of a ship on which most of them had made several trips, but that the effect on the public mind could not be ignored, and that they did not think the depression would wear off quickly. As one important authority phrased it, he did not anticipate any unpleasant exchange of notes with Germany over the attack on the Lusitania, which he regarded as within the announced policy of the German Government, but he feared the effect of the next disaster to an American ship, following on the disturbing news of the Lusitania. Another banker saw in the bad market break the result of one bad piece of news following the report of a bad Russian defeat. Wall Street still regards a victory on the part of the Allies as good news and a reverse as bad, on the theory that the struggle can have but one ultimate result, and that German victories but prolong the suffering.

Business Out of Hours.

Even the Curb market caught the fever yesterday, and for about two hours after the close a group of brokers carried on active dealings on arbitrage transactions with San Francisco.

Pennsylvania Bonds Selling.

It was not an auspicious day on which to start selling of $65,000,000 of new Pennsylvania bonds, but bankers handling the matter for the syndicate said that the response to the offering had been very large. Other bond men said that while the incident could not have failed to dull the edge of the market for the new issue, they expected to see the ultimate effect beneficial. They believe that one effect of the disaster will be to make domestic investments popular at the expense of foreign loans to belligerents.

New Westinghouse Bonds.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will issue early next week a circular describing the new convertible bonds to be offered shareholders for subscription when the company desires to raise fresh funds. The tentative plan announced on Wednesday for the retirement of the old convertibles made it appear that when the time came for new financing stockholders would be given the choice between new common stock and convertible bonds. The authorities have since decided to confine the offering to bonds, reasoning that subscriptions would run heavily to bonds any way. In addition to the attractive speculative possibilities entailed in the fact that the bonds would be a call at par on the stock for the balance of 1915, the convertibles would apparently appeal to buyers more than stock because of the higher yield at the proposed price of 105. This is based, of course, on the supposition that the dividend would be continued at the present rate of 4 per cent. a year while the bonds would, like the old issue, bear interest of 5 per cent.

Varying Values.

Many observers of the market in yesterday's hurlyburly were interested in the course of Amalgamated and Anaconda. Two shares of Anaconda together with $3 in cash and the proceeds of the sale of rights entailed in the disposal of about 250,000 shares of Anaconda stock are to go to each holder of Amalgamated in the dissolution. At the best prices for both there was only about 45 cents per share difference between the quotation for Amalgamated and the market value of its Anaconda and appurtenances. Two shares of Anaconda at the top figure of 35¼ were worth $70.50 and $3 cash brought it up to $75.20, as rights were theoretically worth $1.70 each. At the time these values stood in the market Amalgamated was quoted at $74.75 a share. At the low price of the break two shares of Anaconda with the cash and value of a right were worth $68.16 and Amalgamated at its lowest figure was quoted at $63, a difference of more than $5 a share against Amalgamated. Closing at $68 a share, with Anaconda at $32.50, the difference between Amalgamated and its equivalent in Anaconda and cash was cut down again to $1.25 in favor of the latter.

Chances for Arbitrage Dealings.

When prices were dropping most rapidly there was chance for arbitrage dealings between the floor of the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange, although it was not learned that the opportunity was availed of. Amalgamated Copper sold no lower than 66 on the Consolidated as compared with 63 on the big board. Union Pacific halted on the little board at 123⅜, in comparison with 122 on the Stock Exchange. The widest difference was in Bethlehem Steel, which reached a low level of 141½ on the Consolidated at a time when it was selling down to 130 further up Broad Street.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	17½	17¾
Atlantic Refining	565	575	570	580
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	104	107	105	107
Chesebrough Mfg	730	740	730	750
Colonial Oil	130	140	135	145
Continental Oil	227	232	230	238
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	45	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	223	227
Galena S. Oil pf	136	140	137	140
Galena S. Oil	155	158	156	158
Illinois Pipe Line	125	128	129	130
Indiana Pipe Line	96	100	99	101
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9	9¼	9⅛	9½
National Transit	30	32	31	33
N. Y. Transit	207	211	209	212
Northern Pipe Line	95	98	97	98
Ohio Oil	138	140	140	142
Penn. Mex. Fuel	63	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12½	12¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	79	81	79	81
Prairie O. & G.	300	303	310	315
Prairie Pipe Line	181	183	187	188
Solar Refining	235	240	240	245
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	213	216
South Penn Oil	285	290	289	293
So. W. Penn. P. L.	108	112	110	114
Stand. Oil of Cal	290	292	296	298
Stand. Oil of Ind	427	432	430	435
Stand. Oil of Kan	355	365	360	370
Stand. Oil of Ky	247	255	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb	320	330	325	335
Stand. Oil of N. J	400	403	406	409
Stand. Oil of N. Y	183	186	186	188
Stand. Oil of Ohio	417	424	430	435
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	80	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	208	214	212	217
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 7, 1915	$4,669,000
Same day last year	1,916,000
Year to date	295,675,000
Same period last year	288,525,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.16 — .20
Same day last year	87.36 — .08

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
2,000 ... 78
2,000 ... 75
2d Series, German stamp
12,000 ... 73½
9,000s20f ... 73½
1,000s30f ... 73⅝
1,000 ... 74
4,000 ... 73⅜
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
13,000 ... 97
N Y State 4½s
3,000 ... 109⅝
N Y Canal 4½s
14,000 ... 109⅝
N Y City 4½s, Nov, 1957
1,000 ... 105¼
4s, 1957
3,000 ... 97
4s, 1959
6,000 ... 97⅛
1,000 ... 97⅛
4½s, 1963
10,000 ... 105⅛
5,000 ... 105⅛
15,000 ... 105⅛
1,000 ... 105⅛
4½s, 1960
3,000 ... 100⅛
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
5,000 ... 93
conv 5s
1,000 ... 102
Am Cot Oil 4½s
1,000 ... 100⅝
Am Sm Secur 6s
2,000 ... 105
1,000s30f ... 104⅝
1,000 ... 105
500 ... 104½
2,000 ... 105
17,000 ... 104⅝
Am T & T col 4s
4,000 ... 89
conv 4½s
2,000 ... 100⅝
1,500 ... 100½
25,000 ... 101
10,000 ... 100⅝
45,000 ... 100½
5,000 ... 99⅝
6,000 ... 99
Am Wr Paper 5s
3,000 ... 65
Armour & Co 4½s
12,000 ... 92½
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 ... 93⅝
500 ... 94⅛
28,000 ... 94
11,000 ... 93⅞
13,000 ... 94
adj 4s, stpd
3,000 ... 84⅝
conv 4s, 1955
1,000s20f ... 101¼
1,000 ... 101⅝
conv 4s, 1960
2,000 ... 101⅝
2,000 ... 101⅛
12,000 ... 101
25,000 ... 100⅞
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
1,000 ... 92¼
13,000 ... 92
B & O pr lien 3½s
20,000 ... 91⅝
gold 4s
2,000 ... 90⅛
conv 4½s
1,500 ... 87½
1,000 ... 87½
7,000 ... 87
S W Div 3½s
12,000 ... 89
Beth Steel ext 5s
6,000 ... 100½
1st & ref 5s
43,000 ... 91⅝
14,000 ... 91⅝
500 ... 91⅝
6,000 ... 91⅝
2,000 ... 91⅝
59,000 ... 91
B R T gold 5s
1,000 ... 103⅝
5s, 1918
7,000 ... 100
15,000 ... 99⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
5,000 ... 103½
Bush Term 5s
1,000 ... 88
Canada So con 5s, Series A
1,000 ... 104
10,000 ... 104⅛
C of Ga Ry con 5s
3,000 ... 100⅝
Cent Leather 5s
3,000 ... 99⅛
3,000 ... 99⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,500 ... 88⅝
9,000 ... 88⅝
5,000 ... 88
gtd 3½s
3,000 ... 88⅝
25,000 ... 88⅝
C R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
4,000 ... 92¼
C & O gen 4½s
3,000 ... 87⅝
2,000 ... 88
conv 4½s
1,000 ... 76
5,000 ... 75⅝
1,000 ... 75½
Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000 ... 47¼
C, B & Q gen 4s
3,000 ... 91⅝
joint 4s
2,000 ... 97
10,000 ... 96½
registered
1,000 ... 96⅛
Iowa Div 5s
1,000 ... 102¼
Nebr ext 4s
3,000 ... 98⅞
C & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ... 68
Chi Gr Westn 4s
11,000 ... 70¼
3,000 ... 70¾
13,000 ... 70
Colo & So ref & ext 4½s
1,000 ... 84¾

Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 92
5,000 ... 91⅝
4s, 1934
1,000 ... 89
gen 4½s
17,000 ... 101
conv 4½s
8,000 ... 97⅛
10,000 ... 97⅛
5,000 ... 97½
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
52,000 ... 103½
1,000 ... 103⅝
5,000 ... 103⅝
1,000 ... 103⅝
10,000 ... 103⅝
5,000 ... 103¼
8,000 ... 103¼
10,000 ... 103
25,000 ... 102⅞
C & P Wn 5s
1,000 ... 102⅞
25,000 ... 102⅞
10,000s20f ... 102⅞
C & M Riv 5s
1,000 ... 104⅝
D & Gr So 5s
6,000 ... 100⅛
C & N W gen 4s
5,000 ... 94
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
4,000s30f ... 65½
10,000 ... 65⅛
3,000 ... 65
3,000 ... 64⅞
deb 5s
30,000 ... 53½
11,000 ... 52½
3,000 ... 52⅝
10,000s20f ... 52
1,000 ... 52¼
1,000 ... 52½
Clev Sh Line 4½s
1,000 ... 92½
Con Gas conv 6s
3,000 ... 116⅝
7,000 ... 116½
32,000 ... 116⅝
10,000 ... 116⅝
70,000 ... 116½
Consumers Gas of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931
3,000 ... 96½
Cumberld Tel 5s
1,000 ... 96½
D & H deb 4s, 1916
10,000 ... 99⅝
D & R G con 4s
14,000 ... 74⅝
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
500 ... 47½
7,000 ... 48
Detr Riv T 4½s
10,000 ... 90½
Du P de N P 4½s
14,000 ... 90½
2,000 ... 90
E Tenn, Va & Ga divisnl 1st 5s
1,000 ... 102⅝
con 5s
5,000 ... 104½
Edison El Ill of N Y 1st con 5s
5,000 ... 106½
Eq Gas of N Y 5s
1,000 ... 100½
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000 ... 109⅝
1st gen 4s
2,000 ... 70
1,000 ... 69⅝
F W & D C 1st 6s
5,000 ... 103⅝
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
17,000 ... 104
5,000 ... 103½
Gr Nor ref 4½s
3,000 ... 99⅛
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
20,000 ... 78¼
34,000 ... 76
adj income 5s
3,000 ... 27½
10,000 ... 27⅝
45,000 ... 27
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
5,000 ... 86
4s, 1953
5,000s30f ... 83⅛
ref 4s
1,000 ... 88
2,000 ... 87⅛
Ill Cent & C, St L & N O joint 5s, Series A
2,000 ... 100⅝
3,000 ... 100⅝
Indiana Steel 5s
1,000 ... 100⅝
1,000 ... 99⅝
1,000 ... 99⅝
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
5,000 ... 127⅞
conv 6s, 1922
2,000 ... 129
10,000 ... 128⅜
10,000 ... 128½
1,000 ... 129
5,000 ... 127⅛
15,000 ... 124
15,000 ... 126
25,000 ... 123⅞
13,000 ... 124
25,000 ... 120
6,000 ... 121⅛
10,000 ... 120
5,000 ... 122
10,000 ... 123
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000 ... 78
5,000 ... 77⅛
10,000 ... 77⅛
5,000 ... 77⅛
5,000 ... 77
I R T 1st & ref 5s
19,000 ... 98⅛
11,000 ... 98⅛
2,000 ... 98⅛
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000 ... 52
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ... 71¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
5,000 ... 72½

Kan City So 5s
5,000 ... 91½
2,000 ... 92
8,000 ... 91⅝
5,000 ... 91⅝
2,000 ... 91½
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ... 101
ref & ext 5s
1,000 ... 100
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1931
10,000 ... 92
Ligg & Myers 5s
1,000 ... 100⅝
Lorillard Co 5s
3,000 ... 100¼
Lorillard Co 7s
10,000 ... 122½
Louis & N unif 4s
2,000 ... 94½
7,000 ... 94½
3,000 ... 94⅝
Pens & Atl 6s
10,000 ... 108½
Manhattan con 4s
2,000 ... 90
Mer Marine col tr 4½s
12,000 ... 43
Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Series A
5,000 ... 107
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
3,000 ... 53
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ... 78
2d 4s
2,000 ... 60
Mo Pacific 4s
10,000 ... 46½
5s, 1917
5,000 ... 92½
1,000 ... 92⅛
Morris & Essex 1st & ref 3½s
2,000 ... 85½
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
1,000 ... 98
N Y Central deb 6s sub rcts f p
57,000 ... 103½
32,000 ... 103⅛
77,000 ... 103⅛
100,000 ... 103
7,000 ... 102⅞
500 ... 103⅛
160,000 ... 102⅞
5,000 ... 102⅝
100,000 ... 102½
25,000 ... 102⅝
231,000 ... 102⅝
105,000 ... 102⅝
102,000 ... 102⅜
92,000 ... 102¼
42,000 ... 102⅛
32,000 ... 102
27,000 ... 101⅞
60,000 ... 102
65,000 ... 101⅞
2,000 ... 101⅞
10,000 ... 102⅛
50,000 ... 102¼
20,000 ... 102⅜
60,000 ... 102¼
10,000 ... 102⅜
1,500 ... 102¼
39,000 ... 102¼
25,000 ... 102
5,000 ... 101⅞
65,000 ... 102
gen 3½s
2,000 ... 80⅛
3,000 ... 80
deb 4s, 1934
10,000 ... 89
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
10,000 ... 89½
35,000 ... 89
L S col 3½s
2,000 ... 73
N Y C & St L 1st 4s
1,000 ... 92⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
13,000 ... 102⅝
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
1,000 ... 111⅝
5,000 ... 111
5,000 ... 110½
N Y Rys ref 4s
1,000 ... 73
adj 5s
2,000 ... 52¼
2,000 ... 52½
10,000 ... 52⅜
1,000 ... 52
N Y Tel 4½s
5,000 ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 97⅝
Norf & W con 4s
1,000s30f ... 93⅛
1,000 ... 93½
conv 4½s
20,000 ... 104½
Poc, C & C 4s
3,000 ... 88⅝
2,000 ... 88⅝
Nor Pacific 4s
8,000 ... 92⅛
1,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 92⅛
5,000s30f ... 92⅛
10,000 ... 92
2,000 ... 91⅝
2,000 ... 92
gen 3s
8,000 ... 64⅞
2,000 ... 65
5,000s20f ... 64⅞
2,000 ... 64⅞
5,000s30f ... 64⅞
Oregon & C 1st 5s
1,000 ... 101
1,000s30f ... 101
8,000 ... 101
Oregon Short Line gtd ref 4s
2,000 ... 91
Pacific T & T 5s
1,000 ... 97⅛
1,000 ... 97⅛
1,000 ... 97½
Penn conv 3½s
16,000 ... 100⅛
Penn R R con 4½s, temp cfs f p
121,000 ... 103⅝
21,000 ... 103⅝
16,000 ... 103⅜
25,000 ... 103⅛
1,000 ... 103⅛
11,000 ... 103½

15,000 ... 103⅝
25,000 ... 103⅛
Penn 4s, 1948
5,000 ... 98
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A
1,000 ... 100⅝
Pub Ser Corp sink fund 5s
5,000 ... 87⅞
5,000 ... 87⅞
Ry Steel Spring, Int-Ocean 1st 5s
1,000 ... 91½
Ray Con 1st 6s
20,000 ... 122
1,000 ... 116¼
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
3,000 ... 93¼
2,000 ... 93⅜
5,000 ... 93⅜
St L & S Fr Ry gen 5s
1,000s30f ... 101
1,000 ... 101⅛
St P, M & M 4½s
1,000 ... 101⅝
2,000 ... 101⅝
San Fr & N P 5s
1,000 ... 100⅝
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
1,000 ... 98
1,000 ... 97⅞
1,000 ... 97⅞
So Pacific conv 4s
3,000 ... 82⅞
12,000 ... 83
14,000 ... 82⅞
2,000 ... 82⅞
16,000 ... 82½
conv 5s
10,000 ... 100⅝
500 ... 100⅝
2,000 ... 100⅛
6,000 ... 100⅛
1,000 ... 100⅛
18,000 ... 100
10,000 ... 99⅞
3,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 99⅞
11,000 ... 100
18,000 ... 100⅛
1st ref 4s
10,000s30f ... 88
20,000s20f ... 88⅛
16,000 ... 88⅛
20,000s30f ... 88⅛
15,000s20f ... 88
3,000 ... 88¼
5,000s30f ... 88
Term 4s
5,000s30f ... 81
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100½
4,000 ... 100
gen 4s
4,000 ... 66½
Stand Mill 1st 5s
1,000 ... 92
Tenn Coal, I & R gen 5s
1,000 ... 101
Texas Co conv 6s
7,000 ... 100
Texas & P 1st 5s
1,000 ... 95½
Third Av adj 5s
60,000 ... 78¼
Un Pacific 1st 4s
1,000 ... 96⅛
5,000 ... 96⅛
1,000 ... 96⅛
conv 4s
5,000 ... 90⅞
20,000 ... 91⅛
Un R Rs of S F 4s
3,000 ... 47½
3,000 ... 47
1,000 ... 46
U S Rubber 6s
7,000 ... 103⅝
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
6,000 ... 102¼
10,000 ... 102⅜
25,000 ... 102⅜
1,000 ... 102⅜
1,000 ... 102¼
8,000s5f ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102⅜
registered
500 ... 102
Var-Car Ch 1st 5s
3,000 ... 95½
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ... 96
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ... 102½
10,000 ... 102
3,000 ... 102¼
7,000 ... 102
7,000 ... 101⅝
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
22,000 ... 30
5,000 ... 29½
10,000 ... 29½
13,000 ... 27½
Equit Tr Co cfs of dep stpd
11,000 ... 28
19,000 ... 27½
9,000 ... 27½
Western Elec 5s
2,000 ... 101½
Western Md 4s
3,000 ... 66½
2,000 ... 67
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s
1,000 ... 76½
1st 5s
1,000 ... 102¼
10,000s5f ... 102½
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s
45,000 ... 104½
14,000 ... 104⅛
36,000 ... 104⅜
39,000 ... 104⅛
14,000 ... 104⅛
24,000 ... 104
2,000 ... 103⅞
15,000 ... 103⅞
22,000 ... 103⅞
30,000 ... 104
7,000 ... 103⅞
16,000 ... 103⅞
7,000 ... 103⅞
3,000 ... 103⅞
11,000 ... 103⅞
10,000 ... 102⅞
10,000 ... 103
10,000 ... 102
40,000 ... 101
29,000 ... 101½
5% notes
1,000 ... 100⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ... 86¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	99
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	102
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109⅝	110
4s, c, 1925	110⅝	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅛	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	85	95
Am Ag C pf	92	94
Am B Sug pf	80	85
Am B S & Fdy	..	102⅞
Do ctfs	98⅛	102⅛
A C & F pf	114½	116
Am Coal	89	..
Am Cot O pf	95	99
Am Exp	85	95
A H & L	5⅛	6
Am L pf	93	98
Am Malt	4	5¼
Am Snuff	155	160
Do pf	105	106
A T & C	60	68
Am Wool	28	31
Do pf	85	87¼
Am Wr Pa pf	8	12
Ann Arbor	..	20
Do pf	..	70
Assets R	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	[illegible]
Bald L pf	100	102¼
Beth S pf	111½	112
B Un G	128	134
Brown Sh	..	40
Do pf	75	83
Bruns Ter	6¼	7
B R & P	86	90
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	28	30½
Cal P pf	36	42
Canada So	59	..
C R R of N J	300	330
Chi & Alt	8⅝	9
Do pf	10⅛	..
C M & St Paul pf	125	127
Chi St P, M & Om	115	120
Do pf	125	150
C C C & St L	32	33⅝
Do pf	50	65
Cleve & P	153	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Do pf	100¼	103
Col & So	29	32
Do 1st pf	50	54
Do 2d pf	38	45
Cont C pf	96	98
Corn P R pf	76	78
Cub-Am S pf	96	99
D & Co pf	87⅞	91⅛
D & R G pf	13	14
D M & Ft D	6¼	7½
Do pf	31	..
Det Ed	114⅛	115
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	55	..
Det U R	60	66
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Kod	500	..
F M & S	11	13½
Do pf	25	32¾
Gen Ch	210	215
Do pf	108	109
Hav E R, L & P	81⅛	85
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	114	119
Hock Val	..	115
Int Agric	6	14⅝
Do pf	17	30
Int H N J pf	102	115
Int H Cor	70	73
Do pf	102	108
Int P pf	37	39
I S P pf	10	20
Iowa Cent	6	9
Do pf	15	20
K C Ft S & M pf	63	..
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	36	..
L E & W	8	9
Do pf	19	23
Ligg & M	222	225
Do pf	118	120
Long Isl'd	33	37
L-W Bis	20½	22
Do 1st pf	90	97½
Do 2d pf	80	88
Lorill Co	172	180
Do pf	115	117½
Louis & N	120	121
M'kay Cos pf	65	68
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Sh	55	61
Do pf	100	104
Mich Cent	101	112½
M & St L	13	16⅛
Do pf	31	40
M St P & S S M pf	128	125
Do l l	77	85
Mon P pf	101	102
May & Sa	172½	179½
M & B pf	66	..
N C & St L	125	130
Nat En pf	82	87
Nat L pf	106	110
N C & S pf	108	106
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	22
Do 2d pf	6¼	7½
N Y C & St L 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	35	65
N Y L & West	112½	122
N Y S R	..	83
Norf So	15	20
N & W pf	85	89
N O T & Light	50	61
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	3	3⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	10
Pett-Mull	22	25
Do 1st pf	86	100
Phila Co	71	73
P C C & St L	70½	70⅝
Do pf	90	110
P Ft W & C	159	..
Pitts S pf	74	80
Pr St Car pf	95	98
P S N J	106	110
Quicksilver	⅝	1
Do pf	1¼	1⅜
Rdg 1st pf	80⅞	90
Do 2d pf	83	85
Rock Isl'd	½	⅝
Rutland pf	15	25
St L S W	15	17
Do pf	..	37
Sears-R pf	124½	125
S-S S & I	33	38
Do pf	75	85
So P R S	37	61
Do pf	84	100
So R M & O ctfs	66	85
St'd Mill	48	51
Do pf	69	70
T P L Tr	102	..
T St L & West	2	2½
Und Type	62	70
Do pf	98¼	102¼
U B & P pf	25	28
Un Cig M pf	100	104⅝
Un Dr G	..	50
Do pf	62	65
U S C I P	13	16
Do pf	40	45½
U S Exp	64	68½
U S I A pf	85	89
Va I C & Coke	42	44
Va R & P	..	45
W F Exp	89	97
W E & M 1st pf	122	130
Weym-B	225	280
Do pf	114	120
W & L E	2	2½
Do 1st pf	8	12
Do 2d pf	3	4
W-Ov pf	100¼	102¼
Wis Cent	35	38½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101¼	102½
American Light & Traction	328	331
American Light & Traction pf	106	107½
Adirondack Electric Power	15½	16½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	65
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	29	32
American Public Utilities pf	64	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	20	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	65	68
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf	59	60
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	60	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	20
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	30	32
Northern States Power pf	85	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	68	70
Southern California Edison	75	†77
Southern California Edison pf	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	33	36
United Light & Rys	48	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	71½	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70½	73
Utah Securities	16	17
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf	59½	61

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000

Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank

We Invite Your Account

READJUSTMENT OF The Northern Colorado Power Company

(Now named THE WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.)

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Preferred Stock and Common Stock and First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Redeemable Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above Company issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 22, 1913:

Holders of the above Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified to present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, in order to receive, on surrender of certificates representing deposited stock, the new stock to which they are entitled under the above Plan and Agreement, and, on surrender of certificates representing deposited bonds, the certificates of interest in new bonds and the cash representing the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds, to which they are entitled under the Plan and Agreement and the circular letter of the undersigned to depositors of bonds dated December 15, 1914. Certificates representing deposited bonds should be accompanied by properly executed certificates of ownership for the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

JOHN SEAGER,
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
Readjustment Committee.

New York, April 27, 1915.

$300,000

CITY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SINKING FUND 4½% LOAN.

Sealed bids will be received until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, MAY 12, A. D. 1915, for all or any part thereof of $300,000 Wilmington, Delaware, Sinking Fund Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan. Said bonds will date from May 1, A. D. 1915, and be issued in denominations of Fifty Dollars or multiples thereof, and bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on October 1 and April 1, and to mature as follows:

$50,100 on April 1, A. D. 1938;
139,150 on Oct. 1, A. D. 1938;
110,750 on April 1, A. D. 1939.

These bonds are issued to provide funds for the use of the Board of Directors of The Street and Sewer Department, for curbing, guttering, grading, widening, paving and improving of streets and avenues and the building of sewers and conduits in the City of Wilmington, and are issued under authority of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, approved March 4, A. D. 1907, and under authority of an Ordinance of The Council of Wilmington passed April 15, A. D. 1915, and approved by The Mayor April 20, A. D. 1915, and, at the option of the purchaser, may be coupon or registered bonds.

All proposals must be accompanied by certified check payable to the order of "The Mayor and Council of Wilmington," for two per centum of the amount of bonds bid for, the same to be forfeited if the bidder fails to accept and pay for bonds awarded.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to settle for the bonds awarded, with accrued interest from May 1, A. D. 1915, at or before 12 o'clock, noon, May 26, A. D. 1915.

No bid of less than par will be accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bonds will be paid for and delivered to the purchaser at the office of the City Treasurer in Wilmington, Delaware, at the time hereinbefore mentioned.

All proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to James F. Price, City Treasurer, and marked "Proposals for Sinking Fund Loan."

Robert D. Kemp, John J. McGovern, John J. Monoghan, Commissioners of The Sinking Fund.
Weller E. Stover, George E. Grantland, James Kane, Finance Committee of The Council.

WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY. PROPOSAL FOR SALE OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the deed of trust dated May 12th, 1911, made by Weighing and Sales Company to Empire Trust Company as Trustee, all persons interested are hereby notified that there has been this day paid to the Empire Trust Company, as such Trustee, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) to create a sinking fund for the purchase and redemption of bonds, secured by said deed of trust. All persons interested are further hereby notified that pursuant to said deed of trust sealed proposals will be received by the Empire Trust Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, within six (6) days from the date of the last publication of this notice, offering for sale bonds of the Weighing and Sales Company secured by said deed of trust, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached.

All such offerings shall state the name and address of the persons offering the same for sale, the numbers and par value of the bonds so offered for sale, and the price at which the bonds, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached, are offered for sale, which price must be less than the par value thereof and accrued interest. Such offer shall be contained in a sealed envelope endorsed "Proposal for sale to sinking fund of bonds of Weighing and Sales Company," and must be received by said Empire Trust Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before May 14th, 1915.

The money so paid to the Trust Company will be used in the purchase of bonds under said offers at the best price obtainable. No proposals will be considered except such as strictly comply with this notice.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1915.
WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION,
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street,
New York City.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 8th, 1915. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Most Active Issues Show Losses Following News of Torpedoing of Lusitania.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 309,346 shares of stock and $382,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,355; railroads, 2,400; oils, 11,812, and mining, 263,779; rights, $17,132. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	Am. Zinc....	42	43⅝	37	39⅝
900	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	16	16	15½	15½
1,700	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. br.	18	18	17	17¼
950	†Elec. Boat..	74	76	70	70
100	†El. Boat pf..	97	97	97	97
3,000	Emer. Phon...	13¼	14¼	13¼	13⅝
600	†Int. M. M...	1	1	⅞	⅞
800	†I. M. M. pf..	5⅜	5¾	5½	5¾
1,200	Int. Motors...	14	14	11½	11½
365	†Interc. Rub..	7½	8	7½	7½
50	†Int. Mot. pf..	30	30	30	30
265	Int. Rubber...	7½	8	7½	7½
90	Kelly S. T. new 1st pf......	84	84	83	83
1,860	Man. Transit...	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
200	Marc. of Am...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
675	J. G. McCrory	55	55½	54	54
20	J. G. McC. pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
960	N. Y. Trans..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
100	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	C. of R. & H.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	U. C. St., new	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7,000	Un. Pr. Shar..	3¼	3¼	3	3
3,400	†World Film...	4½	4½	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,000	Anglo-A. Oil...	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
5	Atlantic Ref...	573	573	573	+ 7
50	Crescent P. L...	43	41	41	+ 1
5	Eureka P. L...	225	225	225	+ 5
300	Illinois P. L...	129	125	125	+ 5
7,900	Internat. Pet...	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
150	Nat. Transit...	31	30	30	+ 2
75	N. Y. Transit..	208	205	205	+ 3
130	Ohio Oil	141	139	139	— 1
5	Penn.-M. Fuel..	63	63	63	— 1
100	Pierce Oil	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
150	Prairie O. & G.	317	300	303	— 7
158	Prairie P. L.	137	132	133	— 5
130	So. Penn Oil...	293	285	286	— 4
18	Southern P. L.	213	210	210	— 5
7	S.w.Penn P. L.	110	110	110	— 4
224	S. Oil of Cal...	298	292	292	— 5
125	S. Oil of Ind...	434	428	429	— 6
10	S. Oil of Ky...	255	255	255	+ 1
25	S. Oil of N. J..	402	400	400	+ 1
210	S. Oil of N. Y.	187	184	184	— 3
15	Un. Tank Line.	81	81	81	— 1½
21	Vacuum Oil...	213	208	210	— 4

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,000	Amal. Cop. rts.	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜
132	Texas Oil rts...	5⅜	5⅜	5	5
	RAILROADS.				
700	Int. Con. w. i.	23½	23½	22¼	22¼
1,200	In. Con.,pf.w.i.	75⅞	75⅞	74	74
500	Wabash, pf. (b)	26⅝	26⅝	25	25
	MINING STOCKS.				
6,100	†Al. Jun. w. i.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	14
4,600	†Alta Con. M. Co.	80	83	80	83
700	Am. Mar. W.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
7,979	Am. Zinc & S.	42	43⅝	37	39⅝
15,700	*†Atlanta	37	37	34	34
2,600	*†Big Cot'w'd.	11	11	11	11
22,500	†Booth	48	48	43	43
4,400	Braden Cop....	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
500	Buffalo M....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,500	Cashboy	7	7	6½	6½
4,800	†Chile Cop....	20½	20½	20½	20½
5,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Canada Cop...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Con. Nev. U...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Con. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
50	Deme Mines..	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,000	*Dia. Black B. as'm't paid.	3	3	3	3
1,000	Ely Con.....	10	10	10	10
3,000	†Emma Copper	33	31	33	34
1,500	*Florence	55	55	51	51
200	*Gen. Val. C..	41	41	41	41
4,000	Goldf. Con....	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1½
800	*Gold. Florence	55	55	52	52
3,100	†Goldf. Merger	25	25	26½	21
10,000	*Goldf. Oro...	9½	9½	9½	9½
300	Gold. Sil. Pick	8	8	8	8
10,000	*Greenwater ..	2½	2½	2½	2½
10,000	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	†Kewanas	16	16	15	15
1,500	*McKinley-D..	29	30	29	30
100	New Utah B..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Nipis'g M. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
300	†North Star...	20	20	19	19
1,800	†*Sells	33	33	33	33
1,500	†*Silver Pick..	9	9	8	8
1,000	†Sandstorm K.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,200	*S. Mining Co.	22	22	20	20
450	Tono. Exten..	3½	3½	3⅝	3½
700	*Tono. Merger	36	36	36	36
1,000	*Tono. Mid'y..	17	17	17	17
6,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Tuolumne	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	†*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,800	West E. Con...	80	80	70	71
2,000	*West E. Ext..	4½	4½	4	4½
200	Yukon G. M...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	BONDS.				
$170,000	†Chile C. 7s.	116⅝	117	114½	114½
200,000	Pa. 4½s, w.i.	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98½
12,000	West. P. 5s.	34	34	33	33

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 7. Bid.	Asked.	May 6. Bid.	Asked.
Am. T. Soc. pf., w. i.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Fisk Tire	62	65	61	66
Houston Oil	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Internat. Nickel	142	146	142	146
Kelly Springfield T..	120	130	130	135
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	120	140	130	140
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	163	170	163	170
Riker & Hege., new.	5⅝	6	..	6
Savoy Oil	5	8	5	8
Tobacco Products....	54	55½	..	..
United C. S. pf., new	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Wayland O. & Gas..	2⅝	3¼	..	..
RAILROADS.				
Wabash, w. i.	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅝
Wabash pf. (a)	..	50	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Greene-Cananea	28	31	30	31
Kerr Lake	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
La Rose Consol	½	⅝	..	..
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Tonopah Mining	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
White Knob Cop. pf..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom..	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅝	2.75
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101⅛	4.05
Am. Tob. sc..	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.85
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
Argen. Gov...	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅝	101⅛	4.15
Argen. Gov...	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅝	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov...	6	Dec.15,'17	99⅝	99⅝	6.10
Balt & Ohio..	4½	June, 1917	99	99⅛	4.90
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅝	98⅝	5.90
Beth. Steel...	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅛	2.75
Brook. R. T..	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103⅛	5.55
Ches. & Ohio..	5	June, 1919	91	91⅝	7.50
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	3.85
Chi. E. Rys..	5	July, 1916	96	96⅝	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100½	3.98
Con. Power..	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	99	99⅝	5.75
Erie R. R....	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	3.10
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅝	5.90
Gen. Motors..	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅝	2.70
Gen. Rubber..	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅝	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.88
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	97⅝	5.95
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97⅝	5.65
Hav. El. Ry..	5	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅝	4.25
Hocking Val..	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv.....	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	99⅝	5.10
Lack. Steel ..	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.53
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E...	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pac. Ry..	6	June, 1915	89	92	...
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	6.40
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	96⅝	97	7.53
N. Y. Cent...	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅝	3.00
N. Y. Cent...	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
North. St. P..	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100⅝	4.20
P. R. R. cv...	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.70
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.60
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99⅝	5.55
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt...	5	June, 1918	96	97⅝	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	98⅝	99⅛	7.80
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	101⅛	102	5.00
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99⅝	5.25
Utah Co.....	6	Apr., 1917	98⅝	100	6.09
West. P. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.88
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅝	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.00	41.00	37.00	41.00
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Iron, No. 2X, fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony, oth. br's	34.00	37.00	34.00	37.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅝@19c a pound, up ⅛c in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	79 10 0	78 5 0
Copper, futures	80 15 0	79 15 0
Tin, spot	164 10 0	161 10 0
Tin, futures	164 0 0	162 0 0
Lead	20 2 6	20 2 6
Spelter	94 0 0	94 10 0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Transactions on the Consolidated Exchange reached the heaviest total since July 30 of last year, just before the European war cloud broke. Early in yesterday's session the market was hesitating and irregular, with some spots of special firmness showing. In the afternoon, however, when the report was received that the Lusitania had been torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland, the whole market crumbled under a rush of general selling, which gathered impetus as stop loss orders were uncovered all through the list. Commission house business was on a heavy scale, including the handling of a large number of odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold..	36	36	36	36
15,040	Amal. Copper	74⅝	74⅝	66	68¼
280	Am. B. Sugar	46⅝	46⅝	44	44
1,470	Am. Can....	39	39⅞	32	34
80	Am. Car & F.	55⅞	56⅝	51	51
60	Am. Ice Sec.	33⅝	33⅝	33	33
300	Am. Loco....	52¼	53⅝	44	47
500	Am. Smelting	70⅝	70⅝	66½	66⅝
60	Am. Sugar...	109⅝	109⅝	106	106
240	Anaconda C..	33⅝	34⅛	32⅞	32⅞
140	A., T. & S. F.	101⅝	101⅝	97	97
80	Balt. & Ohio.	74⅝	74⅝	70	71⅝
200	Beth. Steel...	150	155	141½	145
240	B'klyn R. T.	89⅝	89⅝	85⅝	86
100	Cal. Petrol...	17	17⅞	15⅞	15⅞
260	Can. Pacific..	160⅞	160	154	157⅞
1,150	Cent. Leather	38⅝	38⅝	35⅞	35⅞
120	Ches. & Ohio.	44⅝	44⅝	42	42⅝
140	C., M. & S. P.	93	93⅝	91⅝	93
670	C., R. I. & P.	23⅝	23⅝	21⅝	22
30	Chino Copper.	46⅝	46⅝	45	45
290	Col. F. & I..	28⅝	28⅝	24	25
20	Corn Products	14⅝	14⅝	13	13
30	Dist. Secur...	13	13	11½	11½
870	Erie	29⅝	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞
770	Erie 1st pf...	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40⅞
80	Goodrich Co..	48	48⅝	45	48
90	Gt. Nor. Ore.	34	34	30½	30½
20	Gt. North. pf.	119½	119½	116½	116½
170	Inspir. Copper	32	32⅝	27⅝	27⅝
2,160	Inter.-Met. ...	21½	21½	18	19
200	Inter. Met. pf.	71	71	63	67½
40	Kan. City So.	28⅝	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝
220	Leh. Valley..	141⅝	141⅝	136	136
2,800	Mex. Petrol..	79	83⅝	73⅝	75⅝
30	Miami Copper	25⅝	25⅝	23⅝	25⅝
890	Mo. Pacific...	14⅝	14⅝	12⅝	13
70	Nat. Lead....	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
90	Nevada Cop....	15⅝	15⅝	14	14
130	N. Y. Central.	86⅝	86⅝	85	86
180	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford..	66⅝	66⅝	62	63½
10	Nor. Pacific..	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½
10	Pitts. Coal....	23	23	21	21
240	Pres. Steel Car	50⅝	50⅝	46⅝	46½
70	Ray Copper...	24	24⅝	24	24⅝
20,640	Reading	146⅝	146⅝	141⅝	143⅝
150	Rep. I. & S...	28⅝	28⅝	25	25
10	Rock Island pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
80	Rumely	6	6	4⅝	4⅝
640	Southern Pac.	90⅝	91	87⅝	88
20	Southern Ry...	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
160	Studeb'r Co...	74⅝	74⅝	63⅝	65⅝
120	Tenn. Copper..	33⅝	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝
340	Third Av....	51⅝	51⅝	47	47
10,960	Union Pacific.	128⅝	128⅝	123⅝	125⅝
230	U. S. Rubber.	66⅝	66⅝	60	60
46,120	U. S. Steel...	56⅞	57⅝	51	54⅝
820	Utah Copper..	68⅝	68⅝	61	64
3,080	Westing. El....	99⅝	100	89	89
113,490					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Atlanta	.36½	.36½	.34½	.34½
1,200	Booth	.43½	.43½	.43½	.43½
1,200	Gold. Merger..	.24½	.24½	.22	.22
300	Iron Blossom..	.65	.65	.65	.65
300	Jim Butler....	.83	.83	.83	.83
1,800	Jumbo Ext....	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15
100	Mexican	.26	.26	.26	.26
400	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Montana	.36	.36	.36	.36
200	Tonopah Ext..	3.42½	3.42½	3.42½	3.42½
390	Union Con....	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	West End....	.75	.75	.75	.75
7,109					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	116	113	116
American Cigar pf...	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry...	75	80	75	80
Conley Foil	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M..	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf...	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F....	197	203	197	203
MacAndrews & F. pf..	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	195	200	195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	300	320	300	320
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	118½	120	118½	120

COTTON DECLINES 39 TO 42 POINTS

News of Lusitania Disaster Demoralized Market, Which Had Opened Steady.

LONG LINES SACRIFICED

Enormous Number of Bales Sold—In View of Conditions, Traders Consider Decline Trifling.

Demoralization as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania was pronounced in cotton yesterday, and practically every other feature was overshadowed by this event. Prior to the report of the loss of the steamship, which had on board several prominent cotton men, the market was steady with a good undertone. Another sharp decline in Liverpool was almost disregarded as the trade had begun to have a better appreciation of the weakness which has been so pronounced recently in the English market. The easy tone of Liverpool has resulted from the undoing of some very large straddle transactions which operation involved heavy sales in Liverpool against purchases in New York. For this reason Liverpool has slumped very sharply and the New York market has not responded to the decline.

The overshadowing influence of the Lusitania disaster injected the element of panic into the market at a time when prices were showing considerable steadiness. October was selling around 10.15 and there was a quick break of about 20 points. This was followed by a rally close to the 10c level, but another slump of 25 points or more occurred, which carried prices more than 40 points down from the high level of the session and established a net loss of 39 to 42 points.

An enormous amount of cotton was sold, and practically every old long line that had weathered previous declines was sacrificed. The market took this cotton in surprising quantities, and when one considers the panic which animated the frantic longs, the decline of $2 per bale may be considered trifling.

There are several features to be considered as a result of the sinking of the Cunarder. It ought to have a stimulating effect upon Liverpool after the first flush of demoralization subsides, as English importers may become imbued with the idea that further importations will become difficult. The liquidated position of the market in New York is a strong point in its favor. Further shipments of cotton for delivery on contract are no longer probable, and farmers are likely to stick pretty closely to the program of acreage reduction.

The intosight for the week was placed at 145,308 bales, against 101,632 bales last year. The total for the season was placed at 14,113,000 bales, against 14,234,000 last year. Spinners' takings were placed at 245,000 bales for the week, compared with 226,000 last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were: Unchanged 13 to 30 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 decline, 9.95 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices closed easy and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.53	9.14	9.12@9.15	9.54@9.56
July	9.77	9.31	9.35@9.36	9.74@9.75
October	10.16	9.67	9.73@9.74	10.12@10.14
Dec.	10.33	9.91	9.93@9.94	10.32@10.33
Jan.	10.36	9.95	9.95@9.96	10.35@10.36
March	10.57	10.15	10.17@10.19	10.56@10.58

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,066	7,107	3,711
New Orleans	8,305	7,642	2,169
Mobile	139	76	567
Savannah	1,333	3,162	2,676
Charleston	336	505	202
Wilmington	1,245	2,096	48
Norfolk	2,075	1,807	2,200

Total port receipts, 27,296, against 18,302 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	706	815	97
Memphis	400	4,944	835
St. Louis	....	2,148	1,085
Houston	4,028	356	1,466

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,500 to 5,000	3,800	5,081
New Orleans	4,000 to 4,300	926	1,452

Total exports yesterday, 31,958 bales so far this season, 7,406,241, against 8,318,300 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	1914.
283	New Orleans	9.60	222,855	155,791
—	Mobile	9.00	24,452	14,908
11	Savannah	9.50	91,223	62,875
—	Galveston	9.50	314,518	228,289
—	Wilmington	9.50	44,825	19,556
—	Norfolk	9.25	37,819	37,053
590	Augusta	9.25	112,291	37,862
525	Memphis	9.12	135,652	69,567
200	St. Louis	9.25	30,030	29,203
462	Houston	9.20	111,060	30,973

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a slow business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points lower at 5.19d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 52,000 bales, including 50,700 American. Closed very steady.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	73.02	70.35	71.44	—1.88
Industrials	68.73	62.52	64.65	—3.01

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+ .22
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+ .52
April 30	73.36	72.09	72.60	+ .03
May 1	72.94	71.96	72.28	— .32
May 3	73.32	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27
May 5	71.63	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 28	69.45	May 1	69.60
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	68.04
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.29
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.39
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.52	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
Buf., R. & Pitts	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.42
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.55
Chi. & Northw	1914-'23	4½	4.48	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.38	5.86
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.52	4.45
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	5.62	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	5	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'28	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.38	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.70
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
South. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.52	4.40
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.75

MINING CONCERN BANKRUPT.

Officers of the Seward Dredging Company File Claims.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Seward Dredging Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, by three of its officers, including the President, A. H. Burroughs. Vice President B. N. Duke of the tobacco family presented a claim of $9,676, and Treasurer T. P. Spencer's claim amounted to $1,050. These creditors, it was asserted in court, have other claims against the company.

The company was incorporated in Delaware in May, 1911, as a consolidation of the Nome Mining Company and several smaller concerns of Alaska, which operated placer and dredging claims. It was capitalized at $2,500,000 and had authorized 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds to the amount of $750,000. Most of the bonds, it was said yesterday, are owned by the three creditors who filed the bankruptcy petition.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.04	Occidental Con	.78
Belcher	.12	Ophir	.08
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.18	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.17
Crown Point	.12	Yellow Jacket	.18
Gould & Curry	.02	Silver Bars	.50
Mexican	.27		
TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.09
Belmont	4.20	Diamondf'd Daisy	.05
Jim Butler	.82	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.08
McNamara	.09	Florence	.47
Midway	.16	Goldf'd Con. M.	1.45
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldfield Merger	.20
Montana	.37	Jumbo Ext.	1.10
North Star	.18	Lone Star	.07
Rescue Eula	.13	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.37	Vernal	.00
West End	.71	Nevada Hills	.21
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.34	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.43	Manhattan Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.05	Manhattan Big F.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¼	9½	Jackpot	6½	8
Elkton	42½	44	McKinney	32⅝	35
El Paso	110	125	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	3½	5½	Portland	118	119
Gold Sov.	4½	5½	Vindicator	168½	170
Isabella	16½	17½	Gold. Cycle	170	185

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

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Administrator Guardian

Benjamin Franklin says:

"A light purse is a heavy curse."

THE desirability of a substantial *bank account* needs no argument. The advantage of carrying your account in a strong institution is also beyond question.

The *Franklin Trust Company* with resources of over $20,000,000 is amply able to supply your banking needs with precision and despatch. Our three offices, all centrally located, offer every facility for the speedy and efficient transaction of your business. Our 27 years' experience and the knowledge which our *Trustees* and *Officers* have of financial and business affairs are at the services of all our depositors.

ESTABLISHED 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street

Main Office: 166 Montague Street *Fulton St. Office:* 569 Fulton Street

Removal Notice

Geo. H. Burr & Co.

Commercial Paper

ANNOUNCE THEIR REMOVAL TO

The Equitable Building

120 Broadway

$65,000,000

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

General Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 1965

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000. each, with privilege of registration as to principal and exchangeable for bonds registered as to both principal and interest. Fully registered bonds re-exchangeable for coupon bonds.

Both principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in gold without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania, excepting any Federal Income Tax.

SAMUEL REA, Esq., President of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a letter dated May 6, 1915, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, writes in part as follows:

"In order to provide for its presently maturing obligations and future requirements, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to execute a mortgage, to secure an issue of bonds to be known as its General Mortgage Bonds, which is to cover, subject to prior liens for the retirement of which General Mortgage Bonds are to be reserved, all the railroad property and leaseholds of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company (excepting certain unimportant leaseholds), including the valuable terminals in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and other places in the State of Pennsylvania, and valuable rolling stock, shops and other equipment owned by the Company.

"The proceeds of the $65,000,000 bonds which you have agreed to purchase will provide the Company with the balance of funds necessary to pay off the Convertible Bonds which mature on October 1st, 1915; the other obligations maturing in 1915 and the cost of additions and betterments to its railroad and equipment planned for the balance of this year having already been provided for.

"The authorized total issue of the General Mortgage Bonds will be limited at all times to the then outstanding and paid-up capital stock of the Company, and the mortgage securing these bonds will be in such form and terms as shall be necessary in the opinion of counsel to make the bonds issued thereunder a legal investment for savings banks and life insurance companies under the present laws of the State of New York.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has at present outstanding $499,265,700 Capital Stock, and has uninterruptedly paid dividends on its outstanding stock since 1856, the present dividend being at the rate of 6% per annum.

"The gross income of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1914, applicable to interest charges, rentals, etc., amounted to $51,792,223, while the aggregate of these fixed charges for the year ended December 31st, 1914, including interest, rentals, etc., amounted to $17,701,458.

"The General Mortgage Bonds are issuable bearing interest at such rate or rates, and with such maturity or maturities, not earlier, however, than the maturity of the General Mortgage bonds now to be issued, as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

"Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 98½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

A first payment of $50 per $1,000 bond subscribed for must accompany all subscriptions. The balance of the amount due on bonds allotted upon subscriptions will be payable in New York Funds on Tuesday, June 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned. Pending the execution of the mortgage and the engraving of the bonds, temporary certificates of the Company will be issued.

If no allotment be made, the first payment will be repaid in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be alloted, the balance of the first payment will be applied towards the amount due on Tuesday, June 1, 1915. No interest will be allowed on such first payment. If any further balance remains, such balance will be repaid. Failure to pay the second installment, when due, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, May 7, 1915.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Cons. Power..	106½	106½	106	106
60	Cons. Pow. pf.	114	114	114	114
100	Cosden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Houston Oil...	14	14	14	14
60	Houston Oil pf	59⅝	59⅝	59	59
38	Maryl'd Cas'ty	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
52	Mercantile Tr.	180	180	180	180
785	Un. Rys. & El.	24⅝	24⅝	24	24
100	Wayl'd O. & G.	3	3	3	3
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Charleston Con. Elec. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	F'mont & Clark Trac. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s...	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½
10,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61½	61½	61½	61½
400	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84	84	84	84

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Adventure	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
40	Ahmeek	395	395	390	390
1,663	Alaska	36⅝	36⅝	33	34
25	Algomah	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
720	Allouez	56	57½	52	53
1,811	Amalgamated..	74½	74⅝	67	68
13,802	Amer. Zinc...	42½	43⅝	37½	39
100	Anaconda	34½	34½	34½	34½
955	Arizona Com'l.	7⅝	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Bonanza	.50	.50	.50	.50
10,963	Butte & Sup'r..	66⅝	67⅝	59⅝	62⅝
933	Calum. & Ariz	69⅝	70⅝	64½	65
27	*Calu. & Hec..	592	592	570	570
25	Centennial	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
820	Chino	46⅝	47	42½	45
2,485	Copper Range.	58	58	52	54
915	East Butte....	12⅝	12⅝	11¼	12
425	Franklin	11⅝	11⅝	10	10
675	Granby	85	86	80⅝	81½
35	Greene-Can. ..	31½	31½	31	31
40	Hancock	22⅝	22⅝	22	22
50	Indiana	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
45	Island Creek..	46	46	46	46
13	Isl'd Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
525	Isle Royale	29	30	27	28
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
90	Lake	14½	14½	12	12
145	La Salle	7½	7½	7	7
45	Mason Valley..	3	3	3	3
400	Mass. Cons....	12½	13½	12½	12½
10	Michigan	2½	2½	2⅝	2½
125	Mohawk	75	75½	72	73
1,095	New Arcadian.	10	10	8	8½
80	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4,500	North Butte...	34⅝	35⅝	29	32
100	North Lake	3	3	3	3
480	Ojibway	3½	3½	2⅝	3
25	Old Colony...	5	5	5	5
150	Old Dominion.	55	55	54½	54½
2	Osceola	86	86	86	86
250	Pond Creek	15	15	14½	14½
155	Quincy	89	90	85	85
290	Ray Cons.	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24
3,840	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
250	Shannon	9	9	8½	8½
383	Shattuck	28½	28½	27	27
100	South Utah	35	35	35	35
340	St. Mary's L'd	59½	60½	56½	56½
1,880	Sup. & Boston.	4	4½	3½	3½
320	Superior	35	35½	31	32
180	Tamarack	38½	38½	35	35
10	Tenn. Copper..	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
185	Trinity	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
700	Tuolumne	.40	.40	.40	.40
150	Union Cop. L'd	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	U. S. Smelting	38	38⅝	34	35⅝
126	U. S. Sm. pf...	46½	46½	46	46
210	Utah Apex....	3½	3½	2½	2½
580	Utah Cons.....	13	13½	12½	12½
540	Utah Copper..	68	68⅝	61	63
415	Victoria	3½	3½	3	3
100	Winona	4½	4½	3½	3½
135	Wolverine	64	65	60	60
	RAILROADS.				
10	Atchison	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
445	Boston El....	79½	79½	79	79
610	Boston & Me...	36	36½	33½	34½
15	Fitchburg pf...	70	70	70	70
10	Mass Electric...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5	Mass Elec. pf..	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
267	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	67½	67½	64½	64½
10	WestE.St.Ry.pf	85	85	85	85
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
80	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
50	Am. Pneu. S.pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
125	Am. Sugar....	110⅝	110⅝	106	107
175	Am. Tel. & T...	122	122	121	121
35	Am. Woolen pf	87	87	87	87
152	A., G. & W. I.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
525	A.,G.& W.I.pf	20⅝	20⅝	18	18½
10	East Boston L.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
101	Edison	241½	241½	240	240
34	General Elec...	155½	155½	155⅝	155⅝
330	Mass Gas	81⅝	81⅝	81	81
16	Mass Gas pf...	88	88	88	88
10	Mergenthaler	191½	191½	191½	191½
15	McElwain pf...	101½	101½	101½	101½
18	N. E. Tel.....	129	129	129	129
62	Swift & Co....	100⅝	100⅝	106⅝	106⅝
130	Torrington	34½	34½	34	34
10	Torrington pf...	29	29	29	29
217	United Fruit...	133⅝	133⅝	133	133
2,433	Un. Shoe Mach.	58	59½	56½	57
1,250	U. S. Steel....	56⅝	57⅝	51½	54
73	Western Union.	67½	67½	66	66
	BONDS.				
$300	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½
8,000	A.,G.& W. I. 5s	69⅝	69⅝	69	69
1,000	C.,B.& Q.lt. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s, 1929	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	N.E.Tel.5s, '32.	101	101	101	101
8,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	96	96	96⅝	96
500	Western Tel. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3,000	Westing. 5s....	104	104	104	104

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, May 7.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3⅛	3½
Bay S. Gas	.13	.14	Iron Blos.	.65	.75
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.55	.60
Bohemia	2¼	2⅝	Majestic	.43	.45
Boston Ely	.20	.30	McK.-Dar.	.28	.30
Butte & L	.22	.26	Mex Met	.18	.20
Calaveras	2	2⅛	Mines of A	2	2½
Chief Con.	.90	.95	Nevada D.	.79	.83
Con. Ariz.	.75	.87	New Baltic	2½	2¾
Cortes	.20	.40	Ohio Cop.	.22	.26
Cornelia	8	8½	Oneco	1½	2
Con. Cop.	1⅝	2	So Lake	6½	7½
Crown Res	.79	.83	Stewart M.	1⅛	1⅛
Davis-D.	.95	.99	Un V Ext.	3¼	3½
E & B B.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met.	2	2⅝
First N C.	1⅛	1⅛	Yukon Gold	2⅝	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
30	Am. Shipbuild.	36	36	36	36
15	Booth Fisheries	39	39	39	39
5	Booth Fish. pf.	78	78	78	78
275	Chi. Pneu. T..	59	59	57	57
375	Chi. Ry., 2s..	25½	25⅝	25	25
30	Chi. Ry. 4s....	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	Chi. Title & T.	209⅝	209⅝	209⅝	209⅝
33	Common. Edi.	135	135½	135	135
25	Goodrich	47	47	47	47
25	K. C. Ry. & L. Ctfs.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
41	Mont. W. pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
56	People's Gas..	118	118	117	117
5	Quaker O. com.	270	270	270	270
10	Rock Island....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
300	Sears-Roebuck.	138	138	136⅝	136⅝
508	Stewart War...	68⅝	69⅝	65	65
175	Swift & Co....	109	109½	109	109
720	Union Carbide.	159	160	154½	154½
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	City Rys. 5s...	98	98	98	98
5,000	Match deb. 6s.	102⅝	102⅝	102	102
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
310	Amal. Cop....	72⅝	72⅝	70⅝	70⅝
10	Anaconda	34½	34½	34½	34½
75	Am. Milling.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,800	Baldwin L....	50⅝	52	44½	46½
94	Buf. & S. pf.	40½	40½	40	40
2	Cambria Iron.	44	44	44	44
752	Cambria Steel	49⅝	49⅝	47⅝	47⅝
258	Elec. S. B....	52	52½	51½	51½
170	Erie	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Inter-Met.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	Keystone Tel.	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,600	Lake Sup.....	7⅝	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝
327	Lehigh Nav..	74⅝	75	74	74
25	Lehigh Val..	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100	Lehigh V. T..	15	15	14½	14½
74	L. V. T. pf.	30	30	30	30
15	Minehill	57½	57½	57½	57½
180	Mo. Pacific...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
25	New Con....	15	15	15	15
403	Penn. R. R..	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝
55	Pa. Steel pf..	52⅝	52⅝	51	51
30	Phila. Co.....	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
334	Phila. Elec...	24⅝	24⅝	24	24
410	P. R. T. t. c.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Ray Con.....	24	24	24	24
345	Reading	73⅝	73⅝	71⅝	71⅝
200	Studebaker	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
10	South. Pac....	89	89	89	89
545	Tono. Belm't.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
140	Tono. Mining.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
10	Union Pac...	127	127	127	127
72	Union Trac...	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
74	U. S. Imp....	84	84	83⅝	82⅝
16,245	U. S. Steel...	56⅝	57⅝	51⅝	54⅝
10	U. S. Rubber.	65	65	65	65
100	West. Elec...	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
230	W. Cramp & Sons	27	27	27	27
	BONDS.				
$10,000	A. G & E. 5s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
100	A. G. & E. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	B. L. 1st 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	118	119	118	119
15	Cam. S. scrip.	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,000	E. & P. tr. 4s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
3,000	Key. T. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
8,000	L. N. gen. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½
15,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	L. V. gen. con. 4s	90	90	90	90
2,000	L. V. 4½s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
13,000	Pa. con. 4½s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3,000	P. Co. con. 5s	81	81	81	81
7,000	Phila. E. 4s..	79	79	79	79
500	Phila. E. 4s..	80	80	80	80
5,000	Phila. E. 5s..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
300	Phila. E. 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94	94	94	94
2,000	Read. fm. 4s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Y. Ry. 1st 5s.	93	93	93	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Sewer Pipe.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
470	Columbia G.&E.	10⅝	10⅝	10	10
2,895	Crucible Steel ..	25	25	20⅝	20⅝
370	Crucl. Steel pf..	88	88	88	88
35	Elk Nat. Gas....	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
50	Harb.-Walker pf.	99	99	99	99
60	Indpdt. Brewing	4	4	4	4
20	Mfrs. Lt. & Ht.	47½	47½	47½	47½
85	Ohio Fuel Supply	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
50	Osage Nat. Gas	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
20	Pittsb'h Brewing	6	6	6	6
10	Pittsb'h Brew.pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
50	Pittsb'h Coal	23	23	23	23
25	Pitts. Pl. Glass.	105	105	105	105
165	Pure Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
35	UnionSwith & S.	105	105	105	105
80	U. S. Steel...	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅝
375	Westingh. A. Br.	133	134½	133	134
825	Westingh. Elec.	49⅝	49⅝	44	44

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

The firm of Keech, Loew & Co. has been dissolved on this date by mutual consent.

Mr. Frank B. Keech and Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew will sign as liquidating partners and agents for the firm.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.

FRANK B. KEECH,
WM. GOADBY LOEW,
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT,
C. H. WAINWRIGHT,
WILLIAM G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Frank B. Keech, Mr. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. William P. Wainwright, Mr. C. H. Wainwright, Mr. William G. Borland, and Mr. Charles C. West, heretofore partners in the co-partnership firm of Keech, Loew & Co., have, together with Mr. Charles N. Edge, this day formed a co-partnership under the name of F. B. Keech & Co.

This firm will occupy the offices at Number 7 Wall Street, New York City, formerly occupied by the firm of Keech, Loew & Co., and will there transact a general brokerage business.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.

FRANK B. KEECH,
CHARLES N. EDGE,
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT,
C. H. WAINWRIGHT,
WILLIAM G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew and Mr. George Collins Warren, Jr., have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Loew & Co., for the transaction of a general investment and brokerage business.

This firm will occupy offices at Number 2 Wall Street, and at Number 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.

WM. GOADBY LOEW,
GEORGE COLLINS WARREN, JR.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

A dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid June 1st to the holders of record at the close of business May 18th. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. May 18th, and remain closed until 10:00 A. M. June 2nd.

James L. Ashley,
Secretary & Treasurer.

New York, May 3rd, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bonds, denominations and maturities of the said amendment ratifying same, and of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8023, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6901 to 7000, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1930, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired. A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

Clark, Childs & Co.

Announce the Removal of Their Offices to

135 BROADWAY

Telephone Cortlandt 8820

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade

FINANCIAL.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $20,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 24, 1915.
E. T. HOLT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY, LTD.
Incorporated in Quebec.

Issue of $8,000,000 5% First Mortgage Bonds. To the Holders of the above Bonds.

In compliance with the terms of the Trust Deed, the Trustees for the Sinking Fund are about to apply the sum of $120,000 towards redemption of the above Bonds. The Trustees invite holders desirous of selling their Bonds to submit the price, inclusive of accrued interest from 1st May, 1915, at which they are disposed to sell, for delivery on or after 14th May, 1915. The Trustees do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender or to purchase the whole or any part of Bonds offered.

Tenders of Bonds in response to this advertisement should be addressed to the Trustees Executors & Securities Insurance Corporation, Ltd., Winchester House, London, E. C., or alternatively to their Agents, Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., Eastern Townships Bank Building, 263 St. James Street, Montreal.

Dated 4th May, 1915.

For and on behalf of
THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS & SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.
H. R. Boyce, Gilbert Tayler, } Joint Secretaries.

Western Pacific Railway Company

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company, Maturing September 1, 1933:

In view of the appointment of receivers of Western Pacific Railway Company, the undersigned, holding or representing severally a large amount of said bonds, and believing it of great importance that the bondholders shall be in a position to take prompt and concerted action with respect to the enforcement of their mortgage lien upon the property of said Company, the protection of their rights otherwise in the pending foreclosure suit and realizing, as far as possible, their claim against The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company (both under the guaranty of interest endorsed or agreed to be endorsed upon their bonds and the contract obligation with respect to the payment of such interest assumed by The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and pledged under said First Mortgage), as well as with respect to other matters, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of said bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with the March 1, 1915, coupons attached, under an agreement of deposit now on file in the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, the Depositary under said agreement, on or before June 1, 1915. Said Depositary will issue therefor its transferable certificates of deposit.

Deposits may be made also with the First Federal Trust Company, No. 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California; Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Illinois, and the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, agents of the Depositary.

Copies of the agreement of deposit and of an explanatory circular letter may be obtained upon application to any of the above-mentioned Trust Companies.

Dated New York, May 3, 1915.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman, 37 Wall Street, New York City.
C. LEDYARD BLAIR, 24 Broad Street, New York City.
I. de BRUYN, Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.
FREDERICK H. ECKER, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.
DAVID R. FORGAN, 105 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
A. M. HUNT, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.
STARR J. MURPHY, 26 Broadway, New York City.
JAMES D. PHELAN, Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM A. READ, 28 Nassau Street, New York City.
WILLIAM SALOMON, 25 Broad Street, New York City.
GEORGE WHITTELL, Whittell Building, San Francisco, Cal.
RICHARD B. YOUNG, 48 Exchange Place, New York City.
Committee.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON, 24 Broad Street, New York City,
CHARLES S. WHEELER,
JOHN F. BOWIE,
14 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.,
Counsel.

JOHN J. O'LEARY, 24 Broad Street, New York City,
Secretary.

PREDICT NEW RECORD IN WINTER WHEAT

Government Statisticians Revise Estimates and Prophesy a Yield of 693,000,000 Bushels.

CROP GAINS GENERALLY

Marked Improvement Noted in a Month — Farming Conditions Uniformly Favorable.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Rapid improvement in the condition of Winter wheat has increased the estimate of the crop by 74,000,000 bushels since the April estimate. The Department of Agriculture today reported an indicated production of 693,000,000 bushels, based on the condition on May 1. That would be 1.3 per cent. more than the record crop of 684,990,000 bushels produced last year.

Estimating on the April 1 condition, the Crop Reporting Board last month calculated that the crop would be 619,000,000 bushels, or 15 bushels an acre. Details of the report, showing conditions as of May 1, follow:

Winter wheat: Area to be harvested, 40,169,000 acres, compared with 41,263,000 acres sown last Fall and 36,008,000 acres harvested last year.

Average condition, 92.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 88.8 on April 1 last, 95.9 on May 1 last year, and 87.4, the ten-year May 1 average.

The condition is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 17.3 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail to harvest time. On the estimated area to be harvested, this would produce 693,000,000 bushels. The outturn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given, according as the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest is above or below the average change.

Rye: Condition, 89.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 89.5 on April 1 last, 93.4 on May 1 last year, and 90.0, the ten-year May 1 average.

Meadow (hay) lands: Condition, 89.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.9 on May 1 last year, and 88.6, the ten-year May 1 average.

Hay: Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 8,468,000 tons, or 12.1 per cent. of last year's crop, against 7,832,000 tons, or 12.2 per cent., on May 1 last year, and 7,969,000 tons, or 11.9 per cent., the five-year average on May 1.

Pastures: Condition, 87.2 per cent. of a normal, against 88.3 on May 1 last year, and 86.4, the ten-year May 1 average.

Spring plowing: Was 78.3 per cent. completed up to May 1, compared with 70.9 on May 1 last year, and 68.0 the ten-year May 1 average.

Spring planting: Was 65.3 per cent. completed up to May 1, compared with 56.4 on May 1 last year, and 54.8, the nine-year May 1 average.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, Sept., 1915	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
4s, Sept., 1916	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
4s, Sept., 1917	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
4½s, March, 1963	104⅝	105¼	105⅛	105¼
4½s, May, 1957	104⅝	105¼	105	105¼
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅝	105¼	105	105¼
4½s, May 1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	101	....	101	....
4¼s, March, 1964	100	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4¼s, March, 1962	100	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4¼s, Sept., 1960	100	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4¼s, March, 1930-60	100	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s, May, 1959	96⅞	97⅛	97	97⅜
4s, Nov., 1958	96⅞	97⅛	97	97⅜
4s, May, 1957	96⅞	97⅛	97	97⅜
4s, Nov., 1956	96	97	96½	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1955	96	97	96½	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1936	96¼	..	96½	..
4s, 1918-1919	99¼	..	99⅛	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	87⅜	..	87⅜	87¾
3½s, May, 1954	87⅜	..	87⅜	..

IMPORTS RISE A LITTLE.

Were $3,000,000 More Last Week Than the Week Before.

Imports at this port in the week ended May 1 took a jump of $3,000,000 over the week before, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. The entries had a value of $21,881,760, compared with $18,817,808 in the week before and $20,548,603 in the week before that. Dry goods imports showed a gain over the preceding week. Indigo was received to the value of $34,427, a better showing than for some time. Aniline colors were manifested at $5,235, and chemical salts at $8,523. Argols were appraised at $48,739. Dyewood imports were down to $520. No alizarine colors were reported, but alizarine assistant had a value of $1,935.

Jewelry, precious stones, and watches were appraised at $387,307, while hides and findings were returned at $2,651,673. India rubber, manufactures and waste had a value of $3,401,781. Wool receipts ran high with a value of $844,911, while sugar entries totaled $3,912,029. Coffee entries amounted to $1,597,079, and raw cocoa, $777,063. Cotton receipts aggregated $89,513, while fresh beef imports were the smallest for some time. Imports of gunny cloth were unusually heavy, being set down at $347,291.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $1,405,064, silk entries being appraised at $355,806. In the week before the consumption entries of dry goods were valued at $1,385,397, and at $1,789,538 in the corresponding week last year. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses reached $702,697, while the amount warehouse totaled $476,132. Last year the amounts were, respectively, $620,345 and $444,468.

ARGENTINE LOAN ON MAY 15.

Notes for $50,000,000 to Bear That Date, Announces Morgan & Co.

Formal announcement was made yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. concerning the $50,000,000 loan to be made to Argentina, of which $25,000,000 will be issued here, as follows:

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the First National Bank of this city and a group in London headed by Messrs. Baring Brothers, Limited, and Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., have jointly concluded arrangements with the Argentine Government for the purchase and simultaneous issue in this country and abroad of approximately $50,000,000 of Argentine five-year bonds.

The amount to be issued in this country is $25,000,000 and in London £5,000,000. The bonds will be dated May 15 and will bear interest at 6 per cent. After two years they will be internationalized as between the dollar and sterling issues.

The actual offering of the bonds in this country will be made through a selling syndicate to be announced shortly and to be made up of well known banks and bankers in this and other cities.

This loan has been under negotiation for some weeks and has been permitted by the British Government to be an exception to the prohibition issued against making of any loans of British capital outside Great Britain during the war. This will be the second large loan placed by Argentina in this country since Jan. 1. A group of banks and banking institutions, headed by the National City Bank, bought of the Argentine Government $15,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes about two months ago.

Big Business Helps Missions.

It has often been said that business in foreign lands has owed much to Christian missions in opening up new territory to trade. It now develops that missions will owe something to big business. It has been the custom for the home offices of the foreign missionary societies to pay their representatives in the field by foreign drafts. The war has made this method impossible. The treasurers of the various missionary boards at a joint meeting voted to appeal to some American mercantile house doing business in every part of the world. They decided to ask the Standard Oil Company to become the agent of the mission boards for the transmission of money to their stations in foreign fields, and through its Treasurer the arrangement was speedily made. The readiness of the company in doing this without compensation is indicative of the spirit of co-operation for the common good which underlies our great corporations.—Leslie's.

Mike and Mary Ann.

"Mike, get up and make the fire."

"Mary Ann, stop making incendiary speeches."—Philadelphia Ledger.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.

Owner Wants to Sell to Somebody Who'll Give It a Good Home.

Typewriters are very human. When they grow old they have to be humored.

I do not mean the pretty typewriters who ride downtown in the eight-two car and run through Bank Street and Clinton Street like wild things to reach the office before 8 o'clock.

Typewriters of that kind never grow old. Their vigorous morning exercise keeps them young.

In the interscholastic track meets the stenography schools are seldom represented. It is a good thing for the prep and high and manual training schools that this is so.

The average graduate of the stenography college can do her hundred yards in ten seconds flat, and come in at the finish as cool and fresh as a Jersey peach—which she generally is around here.

I refer, however, to the typewriter that has keys and a bell; keys that at busy moments stick down like ten-inch spikes and have to be pried up with a pencil at the expense of the pencil point, and a bell that forgets to strike—or, rather, goes on a strike—when you are in a hurry.

A ribbon also this typewriter has; not the headache sort of ribbon that the lady typewriters wear, but an inky one that looks like the flag of the German Empire.

This ribbon belongs to the I. W. W., and works only when it feels the need of a change; so that after you have clicked along for half a page, typing something with especial care for your favorite evening newspaper, you may discover that the ribbon has lain down to rest, feeling that it has run its course and earned a vacation.

In consequence of which indolence on the ribbon's part you have punched a hole through the cloth and written nothing for twenty or thirty lines, and the work is to do over.

* * *

Such a typewriter I have before me. I paid $18 for it. The man said it was a reconstructed typewriter.

When I recall that the reconstruction period in our republic was productive of much trouble and unhappiness and bitter feeling, I can understand the poetic fitness of calling this machine a reconstructed one.

Like a political machine, my typewriter will work nicely for you if you happen to know it. If you are acquainted with the devious ins and outs of a political machine, particularly the ins, if you are on good terms with it and do not mind more or less crooked work, you can get along with the machine well enough and even become its enthusiastic defender. So with my typewriter.

But you must humble yourself constantly before the machine. You must know, for instance, that whenever you strike the Capital G, the typewriter will expect you to shift the carriage back to zero, and reach around behind with the middle finger of your left hand, and poke the Cap G lever down into place. Otherwise the machine will go on writing Cap G every time you wish to write a lower case t.

I will now write Capital G and neglecG Go humor Ghe machine. You see Ghe resulG.

On occasions like Ghis I do noG swear aG Ghe machine, as rough wriGers like Jack LLndon and Alfred Henry LLwis mighG do. I push Ghe Cap G back inGo place and Ghank my sGars GhaG CapiGal G is one of Ghe leGGers leasG used.

Another whimsicality of my machine is that it is never satisfied to stop with a single Capital L unless coaxed. I always enjoy writing "LLEWELLYN PARK" on an envelope because my typewriter does its part so cheerfully. It enters into the spirit of the thing, as it were. In fact, it is so willing to give good measure that it will write "LLLLEWELLLLYN" if I do not watch it.

I should state, perhaps, that the carriage band slips off about twice a day and wraps itself six or eight times tightly around the ribbon bar at the back. Also that I dare not write "every" and "even" and "eleven" at top speed, because of a lifelong feud between the e and the v.

Then, too, the spring in the shift lever is worn out, making a rubber band necessary from the lever to the color knob, and this rubber band sometimes moves the color knob over when I am not looking, giving my compositions a gay and frivolous appearance that is very unpleasant when I am trying to convince the printer of my weight and seriousness.

With all its idiosyncracies, however, it is a fine old typewriter and very dear to me. It has helped me to write many charming and interesting things, and I feel genuine regret, now that I am obliged to offer it for sale.

Dr. Osler's theory does not apply to typewriters. Although my machine has celebrated its fortieth birthday it is still strong and active, and I am certain that if some charitable person will buy it and give it a good home and indulge its harmless eccentricities, it will more than repay his kindness. My only reason for parting with it is that my work has become too heavy to ask any machine to perform except a lusty young one in the possession of all its faculties.

OPPOSES WHEAT MONOPOLY

Paris Temps Criticises the Government's Proposals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 7.—The Temps sharply criticises the Government's reported intention to make a State monopoly of wheat, which, it considers, likely to cause unnecessary alarm throughout the country.

The declared object of the proposal is to prevent undesirable speculation, but the Government announces that the supply is "unquestionably in excess" of any possible demand. "Why, then," asks the Temps, "is a monopoly necessary? Surely an abundant supply is the best preventive of speculation."

Wants Due Notice.

The editor of this paper, Joseph O. Boehmer, is now attending a "dry farmers'" convention at Austin, under the direct management of Oscar B. Colquitt. In the meantime two amateurs are getting out this paper. Any complaint should be filed not sooner than Monday eve, which will give us a chance to get to the county line first.—Eagle Pass (Texas) News Guide.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

A. HARRY KENNARD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Harry Kennard, doing business as A. A. Kennard & Co., buyer and seller of eggs at 339 Greenwich Street. It was alleged that during April he bought $23,000 worth of eggs without paying for them, realized the cash value, and disposed of the fund outside of business. Judge Mayer appointed Herbert Gruber receiver, with leave to continue business ten days.

SIMON KLEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Klein, clothing manufacturer at 306 East Houston Street.

W. SCHWARTZ & SONS.—Barnet and Philip Schwartz, who compose the firm of W. Schwartz & Sons, contractors on cloaks and suits at 49 and 51 West Twenty-fourth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,821 and assets of $811.

LOUIS KARPF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Karpf, dealer in oilcloth at 49 Essex Street. He made an assignment on Thursday. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $3,000.

MAX LEIBOWITZ of 331 Bowery has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,522 and assets of $1,994.

LEWIS COHEN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Edwin H. Updike receiver for Lewis Cohen, dealer in painters' supplies at 9 Sixth Avenue.

MAISON BERNARD, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Maison Bernard, Inc., dealer in millinery gowns and furs at 330 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash, 10 cents note at three months, and 5 cents note at five months. Liabilities were $144,669.

W. F. VANDEN HOUTEN CO., printers, of 409 Pearl Street, have made an assignment to John A. Morison. The business was started forty-three years ago, and was incorporated in June, 1906, with capital stock of $75,000, and W. F. Vanden Houten is President. The company had a large plant.

SEXTON & PEREGO, manufacturers of human hair goods at 285 Columbus Avenue, have made an assignment to Nathaniel Cohen.

WILLIAM M. ASCH, manufacturer of women's hats, at 591 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max B. Friedman.

SEWARD DREDGING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Seward Dredging Company of 200 Fifth Avenue, which has been interested in gold mining in Alaska. It is a Delaware corporation, with capital stock $2,500,000, and a bond issue of $750,000. Ambrose H. Burroughs was President, Thomas P. Spencer Secretary, and Benjamin N. Duke, a Director.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows: Felix Capoblanco of Boston, contractor; liabilities $10,472, no assets. Arthur L. Strout of Nahant, building contractor; liabilities $17,490, assets $10,125.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Elgin Butterine Company of Elgin, Ill., voluntary petition; liabilities, $47,953; assets, $30,320. William M. Sangerman, trading as Williams Cloak Store, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Beshkie Hirshbaum & Co., and others; liabilities and assets not computed.

PARIS, Tex., May 7.—R. W. Dyer, incorporated, general dealer, failed, putting in a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He schedules list of liabilities of $27,000, with assets of $59,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 335 business failures in the United States during the week, against 374 for the previous week and 285, 243, 260, and 245 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 96, New England 44, Southern 77, Western 66, Northwestern 14, and Far Western 38. Canada had 40, against 54 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, May 7; the first name being that of the debtor:

Auerbach, Sidney—J. Talcott, $917.10.
Bonner, James F. and Charles J.—J. J. Masterson, $466.23.
Same—Gibson Distilling Co., $319.41.
Burrows Metal Mfg. Co.—J. R. Hogan et al., $364.62.
Brooks, Louis—J. Asch, $803.26.
Backer, Sarah—German Savings Bank in City of N. Y., $7,740.16.
Connaughton, Patrick J.—N. O'Reilly, $163.11.
Cole, Edith M.—C. H. Cole, $102.52.
Cleary, Joseph—Gibson Distilling Co., $200.15.
Douglass, John L.—Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y., $200.27.
Dolcemaschio, Giuseppe—S. Briones, $147.81.
Dorfman, Samuel, and Israel M. Oshinsky—J. E. Hanifen, $1,123.30.
Diemel, Olive—C. A. McMurray, $1,984.28.
Dargan, John C.—S. F. Kelleher, $2,630.
Donaldson, Walter J.—M. J. Maher, $107.73.
Di Milta, Domenick—Rockwood & Co., $144.09.
Franco-American Rubber Cloth Co., Inc.—I. Scheinman, $641.90.
Fenchel, Daniel—J. Dupont et al., $997.86.
Firstman, Murray D.—Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $1,546.13.
Gollick, Stanley—John C. Orr Co., $1,608.84.
Gans, Joseph, and Abraham Scheinberg—Einhorn, Frosch Co., $449.16.
Gilman, Deborah—N. Y. Telephone Co., $226.50.
Greenberg, Nathan—I. Lipschitz, $200.92.
Gellis, Philip, and Isaac Deutsch—J. Timpkins, $698.20.
Galliker, Adolo and Bertha Moclair—J. Bishop, $1,195.82.
Gaffney, John F.—S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer Co., $1,598.75.
Hawkins, Daniel A.—Merchants Bank of Canada, $623.22.
Hurwitz, Morris—Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $231.28.
Same—Same, $231.28.
Same—Same, $223.02.
Hurwitz, Morris—Market & Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $220.40.
Harris, Emanuel M.—Same, $611.08.
Hatton, Alice—F. C. Schmidt, $2,486.05.
Hayek, Andrew A.—P. Casey, costs, $106.13.
Same—T. H. Hunter, $107.63.
Heitshusen, John—Sternberg Motor Truck Co. of N. Y., Inc., $527.39.
Hartney, Thomas—Gibson Distilling Co., $337.26.
Healey, James J.—Joseph Beck & Sons, $268.02.
Independent Consumers Ice Co., Inc.—Interboro Brewing Co., Inc., $2,325.60.
Joubert, Eva M.—L. Selazo, $539.41.
John, Theodore—H. Clifton, $102.84.
Jobbons, Jacob—P. Herring, et al., $528.42.
Kimmel, Morris—United Cigar Stores Co., $1,300.15.
Kurtz, Herman J.—Bernheim Distilling Co., $121.41.
Langhorst, Wm. B.—Gibson Distilling Co., $998.95.
Lipschitz, Morris—S. W. Solomon, $713.47.
Lithauer, Edw.—Empire Trust Co., $160.29.
Lancaster, Alexander—C. Kuhn, $224.72.
Mislig, Michael—Standard Rubber Supply Co., $477.43.
Miller, Barnet—A. Shapiro, $125.55.
Morgan, Wm. E.—Lord & Taylor, $118.15.
Manheim, David—G. V. Morgan, $128.82.
Murphy, Patrick—Gibson Distilling Co., $991.15.
Nat. Buckman Co.—J. Lichtenberg, $474.92.
O'Farrell, Mary E.—M. Murphy, $338.24.
Quick, Mary & Henry L.—B. M. Wright, $2,637.03.
Quinn, Edwin A. A.—J. G. Goldenson, $232.35.
Puccio, Nicholas—R. E. Cochran Co., Inc., $189.04.
Pitou, Spiro, Jr.—G. F. Cornell, $2,163.99.
Reich & Co.—Flint & Kent, costs, $108.22.
Rosthal, Samuel—H. Amas, $2,082.18.
Red Horn Light & Power Co.—Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron Works, $3,002.90.
Rothstein, Lillian—J. F. De Beau, $456.69.
Ransome Concrete Machinery Co.—C. W. McDonald et al., costs, $601.97.
Rieger, Carlton A.—Dodge Pub. Co., $183.47.
Sacca, Gaetano; G. Sacca Co., Inc.—John Munroe & Co., $4,557.77.
Stratford Adv. Agency, Inc.—N. Y. Times Co., $356.59.
Sicard, Joshua—Malone Dairy Co., $180.46.
Steinbrucker, Louise—Henry Kayser & Fils, Inc., $714.09.
Schlegel Realty Co., Inc., and Marie Schlegel—B. Spector, $361.91.
Stillman, Abraham—Hamilton Pipe Works, Inc., $153.94.
Siegel, Hyman, or Herman Siegel, and Philip Lindenbaum—P. Krakauer, $164.32.
Sacharoff, Samuel—Market & Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $489.99.
Same—Same, $459.77.
Smith, Henry E.—M. Kniskern, $610.
Tilman Construction Co., Harry Turner, and William Turner—M. Tetelmann, $5,000.
Talbot, Edw. B.—J. A. Campbell et al., $112.60.
Ulrici, Harry H.—O. B. Ulrici, $910.
Goldberg, Barnett B.—City of N. Y., $367.35.
Godron, Theodore C.—Same, $364.98.
Kensch, Otto—Same, $126.90.
Leavy, Chas. S.—Same, $364.98.
Lichtenberg, Morris—Same, $362.98.
McCabe-Holland Co.—Same, $125.74.
Purdy, Wm. S.—Same, $259.28.
Root, Edwin B.—Same, $364.98.
Schneider, Alexander—Same, $259.28.
Wallace Smith Co.—Same, $154.62.

In Bronx County.

Bridgeman, William A.—Shatz-Canton Realty Co., Inc., $86.10.
Charnin, Harry—M. Lipsmar, $42.98.
Daily, Daniel J., James, and Daniel J., as exec.—R. Diez de la Cortina, $1,079.79.
Same—S. Williamson, $1,164.25.
Evrotas, Nicholas B.—J. Boocus, $82.52.
Fitzgerald, Mary A.—L. E. Muller, $544.62.
Greenberg, Nathan—I. Lipshitz, $200.92.
Gallagher, William P.—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $165.54.
Gulotte, Giuseppe, and Pietro Curringione—R. Penna, $41.72.
Heitshusen, John—Sternberg Motor Truck Co. of N. Y., Inc., $527.39.
Kujawa, Frank—A. Bloch et al., $224.41.
Kucker, Charles—R. Friedlander, $324.20.
Lo Sardo, Anthony—Schieffelin & Co., $102.06.
McManus, Hugh—E. D. Murphy et al., $314.65.
Miller, Pauline—J. Cohen, $1,145.91.
Nat Buckman Co.—J. Lichtenberg, $474.92.
Oppenheim, David—S. Ackerman, $295.16.
Reid, Josephine V.—G. Schupper, $34.72.
Rappolt, Herman A.—R. J. Lynch, $1,089.54.
Stewart, Clarence D.—P. Smith, $141.75.
Silverman, Louis, and Philip Lanzetta—P. Trewin, $510.
Schultz, William F.—B. F. Gerding, $148.48.
Thomas, George H.—Shatz & Canton Co., Inc., $899.82.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Coombe, F. Gaston, and H. Bernard—J. J. Guisand, Feb. 27, 1915, $1,527.23.
Same—Same, Feb. 27, 1915, $2,724.01.
Edson, Marmont—F. S. Bowser & Co., April 21, 1915, $2,562.68.
Flint, Geo. C.—City of N. Y., April 6, 1911, $373.03.
Gerrish, Wm. L., Jr.—B. Joachim, Dec. 7, 1897, $180.46.
Herzog, Aladar Walter—A. J. Schwabe et al., $174,548.04.
Lewis, A. W.—B. Joachim, Dec. 7, 1897, $180.46.
Murphy, James T.—Sweet Orr & Co., Inc., Aug. 1, 1914, $208.30.
McCay, Winsor—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., May 15, 1911, $263.06.
Nichols, James C.—H. A. Weiss, April 29, 1914, $376.88.
Phillips, Andrew—G. Phillips, March 2, 1915, $239.18.
Frederick L. Crawford, Inc.—G. Puma, May 6, 1915, $600.
Perkins, Julius A.—A. Whitehead et al., Dec. 14, 1911, $2,733.51.
Kraus, David—J. P. Smith et al., Jan. 12, 1899, (canceled,) $139.20.
Same—Locomobile Co. of America, Oct. 7, 1904, (canceled,) $447.37.
City of N. Y.—J. J. Doerr, July 9, 1914, (reversed,) $500.
Schanz, Joseph—J. A. Sotscheck et al., July 10, 1914, (reversed,) $242.36.

In Bronx County.

Biegeleisen, James Z.—L. Altman, April 20, 1914, $46.22.
Crimmings, Eliza, and Armand Wolff—C. Rheims et al., Feb. 18, 1915, $119.25.
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—I. Kurak et al., April 12, 1915, $1,270.15.
Ostro, David L.—M. Plum, April 23, 1915, $29.72.
Swartz, Henry—F. Brown, April 29, 1915, $191.63.
Weinraub, William Wolf—B. Kaplan, Jan. 27, 1915, $124.78.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The sinking of the steamship Lusitania had a disconcerting and almost demoralizing influence on the wheat market, and, while prices failed to show as violent fluctuations as might have occurred earlier in the season, there was heavy selling toward the close of the day and final prices were 1¼c to 2⅝c net lower. The market was heavy most of the day, with more or less liquidation for over the Government report, which was published after the close of the market, and sentiment seemed to lean to the bear side. The Government report made the finest crop prospect in regard to indicated yield ever issued by the department.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.65 and No. 2 hard at $1.67, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.62⅛, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.64½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Export sales for the day were estimated at 500,000 bushels.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.61	1.63½	1.02
July	....	....	1.37	1.39⅞	94¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.60½	1.58	1.58	1.60½	93¼
July	1.33⅜	1.30⅜	1.31	1.33⅞	85⅝
Sept.	1.24¼	1.22⅞	1.22⅞	1.23⅞	84½

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the decline in wheat and prices were lower, closing with net losses of 1 to 1½c. The rains over the West were considered favorable for the crop already planted, but it was feared that further planting would be delayed.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76½	75¼	75¼	76¼	68¼
July	79	77⅞	77½	78⅞	65¼
September	79⅞	78¼	78⅜	79⅞	64⅜

OATS.

The volume of business in the oats market was comparatively small and prices were fairly steady until late in the day, when there was quite active selling on the break in wheat and corn, and final prices were ½ to ⅝c net lower.

The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 61c; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 60½c; No. 4 white, 60c; fancy clipped white, 61½ to 63c; ordinary clipped white, 60½ to 61½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	54½	53⅛	53⅜	54⅜	37⅞
July	54⅛	52⅞	53	53⅞	37
September	47⅛	46⅛	46⅜	46⅞	35¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and prices were lower, owing to a decline in the price of live hogs and in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Saturday, 11,000. Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	10.20	10.15	10.15	10.22	10.05
September	10.45	10.40	10.40	10.47	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.75	10.70	10.70	10.75	11.07
September	11.00	10.95	10.95	11.02	11.20
Pork—					
July	18.27	18.17	18.17	18.32	19.67
September	18.67	18.62	18.60	18.72	19.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market were steadier early in the day, with comparatively little pressure to sell and on moderate covering. Later, however, selling increased on the weakness in lard and cotton, and toward the close the market was weak. Closing quotations were 6 to 13 points net lower.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.38@6.44	6.43
May	6.46	6.38	6.39@6.43	6.45
June	..	..	6.48@6.54	6.57
July	6.74	6.62	6.62@6.63	6.71
August	6.91	6.76	6.76@6.77	6.87
September	7.01	6.88	6.86@6.88	6.97
October	7.04	7.03	6.88@6.93	7.01
November	..	..	6.65@6.80	6.77
December	..	..	6.70@6.80	6.77

COTTON.

News of the Lusitania disaster precipitated a sensational break in the cotton market yesterday afternoon. It came toward the close of a day replete with disquieting rumors, which had already placed the market in a very nervous condition, and led to violent unloading, under which active positions declined about 45 points, or nearly $2.50 per bale from levels prevailing early in the day, with final prices only a little up from lowest and 39@42 points below the previous night.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to 30 points lower, Houston showing the maximum decline.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.45	9.14	9.12@9.15	9.54
July	9.77	9.31	9.35@9.36	9.74
August	9.68	9.68	9.47@9.49	9.86
September	..	..	9.57@9.59	9.96
October	10.15	9.67	9.73@9.74	10.12
December	10.34	9.91	9.93@9.94	10.32
January	10.36	9.95	9.95@9.96	10.35
March	10.40	10.15	10.17@10.19	10.56

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again narrow and, after showing some weakness at the start and a subsequent rally, prices late in the day were easy under liquidation prompted largely by the demoralized condition of the other commodity markets over the loss of the Lusitania, and at the close values were net unchanged to 5 points lower.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝c.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	6.08@6.10	6.13
June	....	....	6.16@6.18	6.21
July	7.32	7.30	7.29@7.30	7.32
August	....	....	7.32@7.33	7.34
September	7.38	7.32	7.33@7.36	7.35
October	....	....	7.38@7.39	7.40
November	....	....	7.41@7.42	7.44
December	7.46	7.43	7.45@7.46	7.48
January	....	....	7.51@7.52	7.53
February	....	....	7.57@7.58	7.58
March	7.64	7.63	7.63@7.65	7.65
April	....	....	7.65@7.66	7.67

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 6,220 packages. There was a short supply of high-grade fresh creamery and the market on such was firm. Possibly some of the sales to outside buyers were fractionally higher, but as a rule, receivers pieced the goods out in a manner to supply the pressing needs of regular trade, and there was not much disposition to disturb values. Rather more firsts and seconds offering and tone a little easier. Renovated well sold up and firm. Ladles and packing stock still favor the seller. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27@28½c; thirds, 24@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday were 22,069 cases. Arrivals are more moderate, and so large a part of the finest stock arriving is going directly to the warehouses that the offerings on the open market consist chiefly of the good, medium, and lower grades, for which values are irregular, showing a wide range, with only a moderate demand. There is considerable call for fancy stock, and such rule firm. Storage room, except for those who have engagements, is becoming scarce. Near-by white eggs of very fancy quality are meeting a fair demand, but only a small part of the supply is good enough to reach top quotation; most of the business in good-sized lots ranges 22@23c. High qualities of near-by brown eggs rule firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17½@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17½@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@17c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior checks, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@21c.

WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS.

Protective Committee, Headed by A. W. Krech, Is Formed.

Announcement was made yesterday that a protective committee for the $50,000,000 Western Pacific Railway first mortgage bonds, on which interest was defaulted on March 1, had been formed. Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, is Chairman of the committee. The other members are C. Ledyard Blair of Blair & Co., Star J. Murphy, representing Standard Oil interests; Frederick H. Ecker, William A. Read of William A. Read & Co., William Salomon of William Salomon & Co., Richard B. Young, L. de Bruyn of Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland; David R. Forgan of Chicago, and A. M. Hunt, James D. Phelan and George Whittell of San Francisco. John J. O'Leary, 24 Broad Street, is Secretary of the committee.

In a circular the committee asked for deposits of the bonds before June 1 with the Equitable Trust Company, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, or the First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco. The circular states that upward of $84,000,000 had been spent on the Western Pacific since the building of the road began. It is pointed out that the road never earned enough to pay the dividend on its first mortgage bonds. The deficit has been supplied from year to year by the Denver & Rio Grande.

A suit to foreclose the mortgage securing the Western Pacific defaulted bonds has been begun by the Equitable Trust Company, as trustees. The committee will now consider the advisability of holding the Denver & Rio Grande responsible for its guarantee of the March 1 interest. By the terms of the indenture, suit cannot be started until six months after any semi-annual interest is defaulted. In this case no court action can be begun before Sept. 1.

Referring to the probability of the purchase of the Western Pacific road by the State of California, the committee says that no news has been received to justify it in assuming that the property will go to the State.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Business conditions show comparatively little change, and though the recent cheerful outlook is maintained, conservatism goes hand in hand with increased confidence. The growing intensity of the war operations, including the sinking of an American ship, has caused considerable uneasiness and resulted in rather sharp irregularities in the stock market. The cost of the war, which in one country alone amounts in the first year to more than double the total Government debt created in this country during the civil war, naturally causes concern. This, however, has little or no effect on the immediate volume of trade, which continues to expand slowly. The heavy export demand, particularly of foodstuffs and war materials, is still the most striking feature; but it is noticeable also that domestic consumption is on a rising scale, although this is much more apparent in some directions than in others.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States were in much greater volume than for a considerable period, amounting to $3,782,106,792, an increase of 25.4 per cent. as compared with the $3,017,263,976 of the same week last year and of 23.3 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913, when the total was $3,066,634,475.

Bradstreet's says:

Undercurrents run in a favorable direction, though trends in certain lines and some sections, affected either by weather conditions or marked dependence on a particular commodity, still lag. But by and large, the outstanding factors indicate that industry has made further progress; steel mills are operating at close to 75 per cent. of capacity; buying of pig iron, helped by speculative purchases, has spread; plants making war supplies are pushed to the utmost; additional export orders of magnitude are pending, and unemployment is decreasing.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$4,539,969	+$365,164
Eleven roads	8,157,554	—1,394,256
Total (21 roads)	12,697,523	—1,029,092

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$11,294,971	$12,393,873	$12,226,238
Net af. tax	1,496,036	2,215,244	3,114,138
Other inc.	93,415	224,944	219,192
Total inc.	1,589,451	2,440,188	3,333,337
Df. af. cgs.	283,164	*827,574	*1,781,860
Pfd. div.	....	800,000	800,000
Com. div.	....	....	560,000
Deficit	283,164	*27,574	*421,860
Prev. surp.	1,874,202	2,021,334	2,071,008
Total surp.	1,591,038	2,048,908	2,492,868
Misc. cred.	9,237	4,788	99,000
Misc. debit	774	179,494	471,534
P. & L. sur.	1,599,501	1,874,203	2,021,334

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	29,914	30,310	396
Net aft. taxes	12,716	14,156	1,439
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,799	2,989	1,190
Gross, 3 mos.	82,886	83,937	1,050
Net aft. taxes	32,028	34,756	2,730
Def. aft. chgs.	792	*1,971	†2,763

*Surplus. †Increase.

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY for March—

Gross	93,284	103,555	10,271
Net after tax	24,116	36,980	12,864
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,410	23,351	12,941
12 mos. gross	1,276,581	1,299,756	23,175
Net after tax	441,490	480,499	39,009
Sur. aft. chgs.	279,492	317,581	38,089
Bal. after pf. dividends	204,492	242,581	38,089

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for March—

Gross	478,806	488,361	9,555
Net after tax	279,741	290,013	10,272
*Surplus	68,372	82,882	14,510
3 mos. gross	1,396,419	1,426,692	30,273
Net after tax	809,948	835,786	25,838
*Surplus	176,844	212,594	35,750

*Available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

HUNTINGTON GAS & DEVELOPMENT for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	20,440	8,708	11,732
Net after tax	12,239	4,709	7,530
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,527	3,584	5,943
12 mos. gross	154,988	57,640	97,348
Net after tax	90,858	27,633	63,225
Sur. aft. chgs.	66,996	20,891	46,105
Bal. after pf dividends	54,996	17,891	37,105

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY for March—

Gross	53,123	48,720	4,412
Net aft. taxes	17,529	8,862	8,667
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,866	†6,641	8,507
Gross, 12 mos.	691,967	674,232	17,735
Net aft. taxes	230,509	227,602	2,907
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,461	45,395	*1,934
Bal. aft. pf. div	7,641	9,395	*1,934

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
†Net earnings	704,734	801,441	778,928
Dividends	499,864	749,796	749,796
Balance	204,870	51,644	29,131
Deprec. mine equipment	100,272	9,900	....
Deprec. Steptoe plant	....	143,559	131,729
Ore exting	56,524	75,230	119,520
Surplus	48,074	*177,044	*221,117
Cop. produced, pounds	10,815,690	15,397,592	14,523,565

*Deficit. †Net earnings from mine investments and miscellaneous.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat., preceded by showers in extreme e. Sun. fair, warmer in w.; moderate w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ga.—Showers Sat., except fair and warmer in n. w. Sun. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat.; showers in cen. an n. e. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds, except n. w. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Sun.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex. and Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.

Ark.—Fair, warmer Sat. and Sund.

Tenn.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair, warmer in e.

Ky.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun., moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun. in w. and s.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate to fresh w. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate to fresh W. winds.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate to fresh W. winds; becoming variable Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers Sat. in N. E.; warmer; diminishing N. W. winds, becoming variable.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Sat.; Sun. fair; warmer in E. and S.

S. Dak., Neb., Iowa, Kan. and Mo.—Fair Sat., Sunday fair, warmer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wanted—A snappy, up-to-date line of ladies' shoes, in both welts and turns; novelty styles in grades that retail at $4, $5, and $6. Box Z 356 Times Annex.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 4th floor, 112 West 18th St.

Contractor wanted on middy blouses; bring samples of work. R. H., 23 West 32d.

CONTRACTORS on middy blouses and dresses wish more work from jobbers. N 177 Times.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. LABELS. WARREN WOOLEN CO., 40-42 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y. C.

ATTENTION.—JOBBERS' SILK KNITTED SWEATERS AND NOVELTIES; QUICK DELIVERIES; PERFECT SATISFACTION. D 263 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Large Order for Duck.

An order just received by the Columbia Mills Company of Columbia, S. C., for 250,000 yards of wide duck cloth weighing two pounds to the yard will occupy that concern for the next three months. The goods will consume about 1,000 bales of cotton and it will take 35 cars to bring the product to this city.

Glove Demand Picks Up.

During the last two weeks there seems to have been a greater inclination on the part of retailers to place their Fall orders for gloves. The manufacturers believe this is a sign that more general movement will follow with the object of replenishing stocks that are known to be low. In some quarters, however, where it would be natural to expect that orders would be more general on account of a manifest improvement in conditions during the last few months, there seems to be no change in the sentiment. An example is given in the backward fashion in which dealers downtown in the Wall Street district are placing their orders.

Insufficient Postage Evil.

So much trouble has been caused by short-paid postage on letters to foreign countries that the Post Office Department has felt it necessary to issue a letter calling attention to the matter, which is said to affect "very unfavorably the natural extension of our foreign trade." The only destinations to which the 2-cent letter rate applies are Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, the Canal Zone, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Leeward Island, Newfoundland, Germany, (by direct steamers only,) England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and the City of Shanghai, China. To all other places the rate is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction of an ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. Postage must be fully prepaid, or the letters become liable on delivery to a charge of double the amount of the deficient postage.

Cotton Goods Exports Fair.

While certain goods are moving well at this time, especially duck for commercial purposes, the present export trade in cotton goods can hardly be called more than fair. The situation in the Far East has put at an end any hope there may have been for a revival of China business in the near future, and, while sheetings are still going to the Red Sea districts, the quantities are not so large as they have been. South America is said to be taking narrow sheetings and drills well, but business in prints and other colored cottons is being hampered generally by the scarcity of certain lines, due to the dyestuffs shortage and the higher prices asked. Duck prices are higher also, but the mills are so well sold up on these goods from all accounts that new business is retarded more by the question of deliveries than by the increases asked. War duck shows little feature just now.

Pile Fabrics Are Active.

A nice general business on pile fabrics for the Fall season is reported in this market. Because of the war, the users of these goods will have to depend very largely on the domestic product and, for this reason, it has already been found necessary to make price advances on several lines. Some unusually good imitation fur effects are being put out this year, and the cutters are said to be taking them well for the various garments they make of them. They are also being bought by furriers who make the cheaper classes of goods and who use them for "fur" sets. Corduroys are actively sought for garment purposes, and velveteens are moving well. The demand for plushes is fairly good, but is said to be improving. Velvets are very good and there is every indication of an excellent season for them. They are among the goods which have been advanced in price.

Dress Linens Still Good.

While some slowing up in the demand for colored dress linens is reported in certain quarters of the local market, on the whole there is little fault to be found with the movement of these goods. They are getting scarcer all the time, and prices are firming up as the stocks dwindle. Blue, rose, pink, white, and other Summer shades are in demand, both from the cutting-up trade and the jobbers. A good retail demand for these goods is reported by the latter. Business on household linens is reported to have improved somewhat of late, most of the orders coming from jobbers and calling for delivery late this month or early next. Import business is badly hampered by the high prices asked for forthcoming goods on the other side, and some of the importers are unwilling to try for this business at the present time because of them. Little hope of lower prices later on is held out.

Brassieres Doing Very Well.

An excellent demand for brassieres is told of in this market, with the so-called reducing garment much in demand. Front fastened brassieres are meeting general favor, especially the surplice type. The various V-neck effects are wanted by buyers, as are rounded necks and low-cut effects with shoulder straps of ribbon. Some of the popular models show no shoulder straps at all. For wear with evening gowns, one model is offered which shows a cut in the back clear to the waist line, the cut being somewhat in the shape of a V with a very blunt point. All through the line there is a predominance of trimmings, in which ribbons, laces, and embroideries all share well. Even the cheapest brassieres are much bedecked. While some talk is heard of a revival of the corset covers of several years back, the general opinion in the trade is that, if they do return, they will not come in strongly enough this season to hurt the brassiere business.

Corset Specialties Numerous.

One of the features of the corset business this season is said to be the number of specialties that are being offered, they being made at once to conform to the particular physical needs of prospective wearers and the dictates of fashion. Another thing of interest is the reported tendency in some of the new models toward more fullness at the hips. While the increase in fullness has as yet been small, it is expected to be enlarged as the season advances and to become a definite feature of Fall models. This change in mode is thought to fit in very well with the curving in at the waist line in the present season's models. There is a good sale of unboned corsets for the natural figure type of women, many of them being cut rather low, while the stouter users of these goods are taking models with 4½ to 5½ inch tops. Misses' corsets are active, too, with the tendency toward models which use more boning than has heretofore been customary in these goods.

Gray Goods Buying Falls Off.

Except for rather good buying of sheetings for bag purposes during the early part of the day and good business on the kind of goods that is used in the making of the "athletic" type of Summer underwear for men, the gray goods market was not active yesterday. The Lusitania incident and its depressing effect on the cotton market put both goods, buyers and sellers at sea so far as the spot print-cloth market was concerned, and buying of this merchandise for the nearby deliveries was small. Buyers took advantage of the situation, however, to bid for goods for the later shipments and found some of the mills in a more receptive mood than has been the case of late. Some of them were willing to consider bids on goods wanted for June, July, and August shipment, and business was done for those deliveries at full prices. On the widest of the staple constructions there was a tendency to go further ahead than that in some quarters, and reports were in the market that business had been done on them for delivery in September and October. Leading commission houses quoted spot goods as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 66-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅝c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Fixed on Watch Fobs, Mesh Bags, and Cod Tongues.

The H. H. Tammen Company, Denver, was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment on watch fobs imported under the Tariff act of 1909. They were returned for duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. The importers went before the board with the contention that the fobs are commonly or commercially known as jewelry with duty at the rate of 60 per cent. The board agreed and reversed the Collector.

Snow's United States Sample Express Company imported under the act of 1909 women's mesh bags composed of white metal. Duty was taken at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the personal adornment provision. The board overruled the claim that the goods were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The Collector was affirmed.

Several protests were filed by Emrich, King & Schorsch. In some of the protests the board held the importers had no ground for action as the claims made for duty were the same as those assessed by the Collector. In other cases the board ruled that protests were made against merchandise not imported. In the latter instance the protests were also overruled.

The Maine Central Railroad Company, acting as forwarder, protested the Collector's assessment on cod tongues and sounds imported under the tariff. Classification was made at the appropriate rates as prepared fish, whereas the importers claimed free entry as fish unprepared. Judge Hay held that there was nothing in the record to offset the presumption in favor of the Collector's classification.

GREENHUT CREDITORS BUSY

Two Committees Will Investigate Bankrupt's Affairs Fully.

The Independent Creditors' Committee of J. E. Greenhut Company, of which William M. Ivins is Chairman, has sent a letter to the creditors in which it has expressed complete satisfaction with the choice of Walter C. Noyes, William A. Marble, and Alfred A. Cook as trustees in bankruptcy. However, it suggests that four matters call for special investigation by the merchandise creditors.

These are the large deposits of cash, which it alleges were made with banks and trust companies, which were heavy creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company, while the merchandise creditors remained unpaid; the large salaries paid the corporate officers, of which one is said to have been $100,000 and two $50,000 each; the issue of a large amount of second mortgage bonds four years ago for the purchase of real estate from persons connected with the corporation, and the difference between the most recent financial statements given to the mercantile agencies and the showing disclosed by the receivers' report.

These matters Mr. Ivins's committee says will be investigated fully as the Creditors' Protective Committee, of which L. F. Dommerich is Chairman, is also intent on a full inquiry.

Wool Prices Firmer.

LONDON, May 7.—A good selection amounting to 9,060 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. The smaller catalogues stimulated the demand, and the best grades of merino hardened. Queensland scoured realized 2s 5d, New South Wales scoured, 2s 3½d, and the others were firm.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of the Tremont stores, Boston, has been added to the list of Joseph J. Roeder, resident buyer, 303 Fifth Avenue.

The Carbondale Mills, Incorporated, of Carbondale, Penn., announce the removal of its offices and salesrooms to the Victoria Building, 230 Fifth Avenue. They manufacture knit specialties.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—F. W. McCarthy Co.; E. P. Reede, laces; 906 Broadway.
BOSTON—Goodwin Tailoring Co.; J. M. Goodwin, clothing, furn. goods; Marseilles.
BOSTON—R. & R. System Clothes; J. Conroy, clothing; Marlborough.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Hamilton Co.; W. B. Hamilton, millinery; Herald Square.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 220 5th Av.
COLORADO SPRINGS—C. A. Hibbard & Co.; C. A. Hibbard, cloaks, waists, millinery; 470 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—M. R. Sanders, general mdse.; Breslin.
DES MOINES—C. Silberman, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
HARTFORD—Davidson & Watts, Inc.; B. Rtzkowitz, Fall misses', juniors' suits, trimmings; 15 W. 26th.
LOS ANGELES—Muse-Faris-Walker Co.; B. Younker, domestics, flannels, linens, white goods; 116 W. 32d.
MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—R. Guinan & Co.; D. F. Guinan, clothing, carpets; Albert.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. T. Hotchkiss, furniture; 320 Church.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Manheim & Mazor; T. B. Manheim, jobs silk dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Waseca Mfg. Co.; A. Abrams, children's colored dresses; 1,182 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—G. Allen Co.; G. Allen, notions, laces, millinery; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—W. R. Hande, corsets; Marie Antoinette.
PHILADELPHIA—Miss L. Fillebrown, corsets; Marie Antoinette.
PHILADELPHIA—Manson Mfg. Co.; D. Manson, waists, dresses; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Smith & Hartnett; F. E. Smith, millinery; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Davidson & Son; A. Davidson, furs; Arlington.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftson, ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; T. Kaufmann, general mdse.; 95 Madison Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Levi, Strauss & Co.; N. L. Larson, furn. goods; 377 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—S. Kunst & Co.; S. Kunst, trimmings; Imperial.
PITTSTON.—H. Mitchneck Co.; H. Mitchneck, clothing; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Ackerman's; L. Ackerman, millinery; 364 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry, leather goods; A. Schuchat, china; 37 W. 28th.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; B. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.

Premium Trade Sales Manager

CAN SELL YOUR GOODS TO LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS PREMIUM CONCERNS; OPEN FOR CONNECTION WITH RESPONSIBLE FIRM. PREMIUM, BOX 389 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ST. GALL EMBROIDERIES.

Another Commission Is Appointed to Take Up the Matter.

It was announced yesterday that the new Federal Commission to re-investigate Swiss embroidery market prices for the purpose of fixing accurate duties will meet in Washington next Tuesday for a conference with Secretary McAdoo, Assistant Secretary Peters, and other officials of the Treasury Department. This commission, which, it is expected, will be charged with reviewing the work performed a year and a half ago by the so-called Wheatley Commission that was sent abroad to look into St. Gall values.

The commission consists of Judge Hay of the Board of General Appraisers, John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, and Assistant Chief of the Customs Division Ashworth. Appraiser Sague said yesterday that the plans for the latest investigation would probably be formulated at next week's conference in Washington. It is presumed that the commission will eventually go to St. Gall in order to investigate the embroidery industry at first hand.

The price at which Swiss embroideries should be allowed to enter this country, for dutiable purposes, has been a controverted one for nearly a quarter of a century. About twenty years ago George W. Whitehead, then a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, conducted an inquiry at the Swiss centre, and devised the so-called stitch-rate method of basing duties. Karl Kaufman, himself a manufacturer at St. Gall, was appointed a special representative of the United States to supervise shipments to this country. For some years there was little friction over the values at which the goods were being valued, but in 1913 difficulties again arose resulting in Mr. Kaufman's resignation.

The Wheatley Commission was then appointed and went to St. Gall, where it was reported clashes occurred between the members and the manufacturers. When the commission returned and filed its report it was said drastic recommendations were made which the Treasury Department seemed unwilling to adopt. At any rate, the report was never made public. Some surprise is caused in importing circles at the naming of another commission at this time in view of the disturbed conditions in Switzerland as a result of the war.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF ISIDORE I. HABER, RECEIVER.

435 shs. Sevilla Lumber Co., Inc., common.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.
6 shs. United Gas & Electric Co.
2 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
9 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
1 share Gray National Telautograph Co.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
4 shs. Copper Range Consld. Co.
2 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
6 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
7 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. Franklin Mining Co.
8 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
8 shs. Pullman Co.
8 shs. St. Mary's Mineral Land Co.
4 shs. Tamarack Mining Co.
3 shs. Niagara Falls Power Co.
$1,000 International Traction Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bd., 1949.
$2,000 New Jersey Steamboat Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$9,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. Ref. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$5,000 New York City 3 p. c. Corporate Stock, (Water Mains,) 1920.
$2,000 Ramapo Iron Works Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1989.
66 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
2 shs. Hudson County Natl. Bank, Jersey City.
2 shs. First National Bank, Jersey City.
3 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Berkeley Lyceum Asso., Ltd., ($65.38 paid in liq.)
20 shs. Cedarhurst Company and $96 Scrip.
9 shs. Ocean Causeway of Lawrence, L. I.
2 shs. Pembroke Sanatorium Co.
40 shs. Hercules Iron & Supply Co.
$250 Chamber of Commerce, N. Y., Building Fund Inc. Bd.
$1,000 Pomfret School Inc. Deb. 4 p. c. Bd., 1918.
$1,935.03 Note of Wm. A. Blanchard, dated Sept. 26th, 1909, at 6 p. c. interest, payable in 1 year.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$20,000 Interborough-Metropolitan Co. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Gold Bonds, due Apl. 1, 1956; Apl. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached.
$25,000 Central Electric Rwy. Co. of Kansas City, Mo., 5 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1914; May 1, 1914, coupon attached.
$2,000 Potosi & Rio Verde Rwy. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds; due Oct. 1, 1918; Apl. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached.
$33,000 State of Jalisco, (Mexico,) 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, issue of 1900, due Feby. 1, 1930; Feby. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached.
$20,000 Havana Tobacco Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Interboro Rapid Transit Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Cosmopolitan Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
51 shs. Corning Light & Power Corpn.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co. Guar. 7 p. c.
$1,000 Roslyn Estates, Inc., 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
$2,360 Elmhurst Syndicate Ctf. of Interest.
All the right, title, and interest in and to the following:
$500,000 The North American Smelter & Mines Co. Const. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., stamped. Credit allowed by District Court of the State of Colorado, Jefferson County, as of Aug. 11, 1913, $382.39 as to $1,000 bonds; $196.195 as to $500 bonds; $98.975 as to $250 bonds, together with any and all coupons which may accompany the same.
556,904 shs. The North American Smelter & Mines Co., of which 555,904 shs. are represented by actual stock ctfs. and 1,000 shs. by affidavits, etc., as to the loss of the certificates.
$6,622.51 Certificates of indebtedness, notes, and receipts for approved indebtedness of the aforesaid The North American Smelter & Mines Co.
All the right, title, and interest of the Reorganization Committee and of Margaret T. Dugan in and to all the real estate and personal property formerly owned by the said The North American Smelter & Mines Co. and acquired at foreclosure sale, and evidenced by a bill of sale from one George L. Irvins, Receiver of said Margaret T. Dugan, and a certificate of sale from the Sheriff of the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado, to said Margaret T. Dugan, and by a deed of said Sheriff to said Margaret T. Dugan.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Trade Auction Sale
$35,000 STOCK OF

CORSETS

Of the Kalamazoo Corset Co., Mfrs. of American Beauty and Madam Grace HIGH-GRADE CORSETS
Ranging in price up to $48.00 per dozen.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1915, 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., New York City,
COMPRISING 50,000 PAIRS CORSETS
All packed in boxes, in the American Beauty and Madam Grace brands of recent manufacture and up to the minute in styles, and made of the highest grade fabrics used in the manufacture of corsets, the largest quantity of which are in popular sizes.
TELEPHONE, SPRING 2248-2249.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 10.30 A. M., May 24, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing annual supplies of kerosene, etc., anthracite coal, binding, clock winding, biological supplies, blue printing, subsistence for hospitals and burial of deceased aliens. For blanks and additional information apply to Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 3 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 3, 1915, for furnishing Paints, Varnishes, Glass, &c., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Q. M., 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Abraham M. Beitler of Philadelphia and Frank M. Hardenbrock of Jersey City were admitted to practice.

276—Las Vegas Railway and Power Company v. The Trust Company of St. Louis County.—Dismissed, with costs.

268—E. L. Brand, Jr., v. Union Elevated Railroad Company.—Argument continued.

269—The Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Jersey City, v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Argued.

270—Hanover Star Milling Company v. D. D. Metcalf.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Monday, May 10: 270, 271, (and 857 and 858,) 631, 776, 273, 274, 277, 279, 281, and 283.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT, DECISIONS.

Charles Brock, applt., v. Ruel W. Poor et al., respts.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motions granted, with $10 costs, with leave to respondents to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Laughlin, J. Orders filed.

Jacob Rummell et al., aplts., v. Archibald Blanchard et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiffs to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Anna J. Fulton, applt., v. Anna E. Jones et al., defts.; Permilla A. Bunt, respt.—Judgment reversed to extent indicated, with costs to appellant, and judgment directed as stated in opinion. Opinions by Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

North American Wall Paper Co., respt., v. Jackson Construction Co., Inc., impld., &c., applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Samuel Daisimer, dec'd.—Order reversed so far as appealed from, with $10 costs and disbursements, and appraiser's report modified as indicated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Isaac Levison et al., plffs., v. Illinois Surety Co. et al., defts.—Exceptions overruled and judgment directed in favor of plaintiffs on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Scott, J., dissenting on ground stated in memo.) Settle order on notice.

Tina Pincus, applt., v. Louis Schlechter, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Louis Knee, &c., applt., v. Yankee Waist Co., respt.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs in all courts to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Hoevel Sandblast Machine Co., applt., v. Herman F. Hoevel et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Syenite Trap Rock Co., respt., v. John J. Williams, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

William D. Stewart, applt., v. Leopoldo Franchetti, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

William Slaviz, as admr., &c., respt., v. Wahlig & Sonsin Co. et al., applts.—Order reversed, with costs, and judgment reinstated. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., as Trustee, &c., respt., v. Pleasant Av. Realty Co. et al., impld., with Andrew Smith et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Johanna Von Meyer, individually, and as Committee, &c., respt., v. Katherin F. Lindemann, impld., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Alexander Thompson, decd.—Order and report of appraiser modified as indicated in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Edna E. Fairweather, as admx., &c., respt., v. John L. Sutphen et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Lawrence Fogel, applt.—Judgment reversed and relator discharged. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Assets Realization Co., applt., v. Mercantile Nat. Bank, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Theodore W. Stemmler, respt., v. Edward G. Alsdorf et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, motion denied, with $10 costs, and demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc., respt., v. Nat. Surety Co., applt.—Order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

James J. Duffy, applt., v. Long Island R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Mary Schiemann, as admx., &c., applt., v. Michael Naughton, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Clarke and Hotchkiss, JJ. (Hotchkiss and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Walter Melton, respt., v. Horace Havemeyer et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. James J. O'Brien, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Barney Goldman, respt., v. Max Cohen et al., applts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified, affirmed without costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., applt., v. Thomas Cully, respt.—Order reversed and case remanded to Court of Special Sessions with directions to pass judgment upon the conviction. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Sadie M. Begen, applt., v. Isabella M. Pettus et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

New York Electric Lines Co., applt., v. William J. Gaynor et al., &c., et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Butterick Publishing Co., respt., v. Mistrot-Munn Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Paul Timen, respt., v. James A. McCreery & Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward S. Cole, applt., v. Ida S. Harrison, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., applt., v. 119th Street Realty Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Moris Levitt, respt., v. J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur Scarlett, respt., v. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

In the matter v. West 172d Street.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, the objections interposed by owner of Damage Parcel No. 1A sustained, and the matter of fixing damage if any to said parcel referred to new Commissioners for action. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Solomon Silberstein et al., applts., v. Harry Blum et al., respts.—Determination and judgment reversed and judgment entered for appellants for the sum demanded in the complaint with interest, with costs to appellants in all courts. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Great Northern Trading Co.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs on the opinion of Percival H. Gregory, referee. Orders filed.

The Terpezone Co., respt., v. Knox Terpezone Co. of America et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Irma Saltzsieder, an infant, &c., respt., v. Frederick W. Saltzsieder et al., applts., impl. with Marie Saltzsieder, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment directed in favor of appellants as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Bertha Doppstadt as admx., &c., respt., v. The N. Y. Central & Hudson River RR. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Clarke, J., dissenting. Order filed.

Francis P. McNichol et al., applts., v. Margaret Flynn, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs, and judgment ordered in favor of plaintiff in accordance with the prayer of the complaint, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Kate F. Hanley, applt., v. James Butler, Inc., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Thomas C. Eastman et al., applts., v. Henry Budge et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Will E. Schoch, applt.—Judgments affirmed. No opinion. Orders filed.

George Keil, an infant, &c., respt., v. Benjamin H. Kaufman, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Agnes Smith, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry C. Quinby, respt., v. Edmund K. Stallo, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Catherine Toms, as admx., &c., respt., v. Post & McCord, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Robert L. Barclay, &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Samuel Bright, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Simeon M. Barber, applt., v. James A. Woolf et al., defts.; George B. Heath, purchaser, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

People ex rel. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., respt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., as Commrs., &c., applts.—Order reversed, with costs, writ dismissed, and assessment confirmed as levied, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Scott, JJ. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co. et al., relators, v. Public Service Commission, &c., respts.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Dowling and Scott, JJ. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

In the matter of The People, &c., by William T. Emmet, Supt., &c., re Empire State Surety Co.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion of Supt. of Insurance granted. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Dewsnap<Dewsnap—Harry Bijur.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Muccio<Radice—James A Farrell. Matter of Wagner—Timothy Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Stein<28 East 20th St Corp—Lawrence M Martin. Croker<Fay—Chas D Donohue.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Emigrant Ind Bk<Annie M Ivory—Wm Scherer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Magdalena Siemon<Marie Lutz—Edward J. Fitzgerald. Samson Rosenfield<Rose R. Warner—Harry Robitzek.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Matter of Gravenhorst—Peter L. Mullaly.

Kings County.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

Jacob Buchanan, plaintiff, v. Abraham Berman, rspdt.; Benjamin Erde, applt.—Motion to resettle order granted.

Alexander Dezendorf, rspdt., v. John F. Puple, applt.—Motion for stay granted on conditions.

Oscar Freid, plaintiff, v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., def.—Motion denied.

Charles A. Greve, applt., v. Frederick Graff, rspdt.—Motion granted.

Re judicial settlement acct. of Thomas J. McGowan.—Motion denied on condition.

Re opening Washington Av. from East R. to Jackson Av.—Motion denied.

Ermine Krevulin, rspdt., v. Solomon Present, applt.—Motion denied on conditions.

Lefstein & Rosenfeld, applts., v. Henry J. Hunt, rspdt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Vincent Lore, rspdt., v. Philip Federman, applt., (act. Nos. 1 and 2.)—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

George Nelson, rspdt., v. D. & R. Co., applt.—Motion denied.

Frank C. Otway, rspdt., v. Snare & Triest Co., applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

William H. Scofield, &c., rspdt., v. Dr. de Boris de Waltoff, &c., def; Dora A. de Waltoff, applt.; Same v. Mechanics Bank; Same v. Rebecca Wolper.—Motions denied.

William H. Scofield, &c., rspdt., v. Rebecca Wolpert et al., def., and John J. Bakerman, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

V. Sumo, &c., rspdt., v. Snare & Triest Co., applt., and Steel and Masonry Contr. Co., applt.—Motion to resettle order granted.

U. S. Title G. Co., rspdt., v. Arthur A. Brown, applt.—Motion denied, without costs.

Assets Coll. Co., applt., v. Equitable Trust Co., rspdt.—Order reversed and motion denied.

T. Bradley Barber, rspdt., v. A. W. Barber, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Emily J. Benham and ano., applts., v. Charter Features Corp., rspdt., and O. W. Remsay, def.—Order affirmed.

Lewis Breckheimer, rspdt., v. John T. Loew, applt.—Order reversed.

Walter L. Castle and Virginia Egbert, applts., v. Frank J. Armstead, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Max Chen, rspdt., v. Eagle Pencil Co. and Phil Berzheimer, applt., E. A. Belkna, def.—Order affirmed.

Jos. Fogarty rspdt., v. N. Y. Dock Co., applt.—Order affirmed.

Isaac Goldberg, rspdt., v. Georgia Bldg Co., def., and Verbewl R. and Const. Co., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Michael Greco, rspdt., and Agnes W. Evans, applt., v. Rose Becker et al., def.—Order affirmed.

William P. Harvey, rspdt., v. Mary E. Mooney, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Frederick Hese, &c., rspdt., v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Mary C. Hollaron, &c., rspdts., v. CNY., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Re J. M. Schaeffer for writ of certiorari.—Order affirmed.

William Junkerman, &c., rspdt., v. Tilyou R. Co., def., Samuel Jankelson, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed on reargument.

Rosie Kaplan, applt., v. C. I. & B. RR. Co., rspdt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted.

Peter J. Mealley, rspdt., v. John F. Arthur, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Mary Marshall, &c., applt., v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co., rspdt.—Order affirmed. No opinion.

Marx & Eowolle, rspdt., v. Amer. Druggist Syndicate, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed.

Olaf Moldstead, rspdt., v. Edward M. Timmins, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

John Neustadt, rspdt., v. Jamaica Estates, def., Edward E. Dean et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Peop.-Coat, A. and T. Co., rspt., v. Harry Light and Samuel Cohen, applts.—The parties hereto having stipulated in open court that this case may be disposed of by a court of four, the decision is as follows: Order denying the defendant's motion to vacate the order for their examination before trial reversed, and motion granted, and appeal from order denying defendant's motion to resettle dismissed.

People of State v. John Perez, respdt.—Case remitted to Special Sessions.

People of State, rspdts., v. John Roemer, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

People of State, applt., v. John Schwarze, rspt.—Order of County Court of Kings reversed, and judgment reinstated.

People of State, rspdt., v. Hyman Stehr, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed, and new trial ordered.

People ex rel. E. M. Franklin, rspdt., v. John T. Featherson, &c., applt.—Order reversed.

People ex rel. Lathrop Brown, rspdt., v. Adolph Freisch, Fred Austin, Gustav A. Brunger, J. F. Carwanka, Walter Cozzons, Fred A. Crombie, James Galagher, W. H. Gallock, Charles A. Hannagan, Farley J. Higgins, William Jenkinson, William M. Miller, Hugh M. O'Brien, Samuel A. Scott, rspdts.; Frederick C. Hicks, applt., 15 actions.—The parties having stipulated in open court that this case may be disposed of by a court of four, the decision is as follows: Order modified in accordance with opinion People ex rel. Brown v. Freisch, decided herewith, and as modified affirmed.

People ex rel. Elizabeth Forn rspdt., v. Daniel J. Hegerman, applt.—Order of County Court of Kings reversed.

People ex rel. Sella Wrubel, applt., v. Eddy Glickman, rspdt.—Order affirmed.

Charles T. Russell, applt., v. Bklyn. Daily Eagle, rspdt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed. Opinion per curiam.

Frank Smith, applt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry R. Teeke, &c., applt., v. John Milnes and John Milnes Co., rspdt.—Order affirmed, by default.

Henry R. Teeke, &c., v. John Milnes and John Milnes Co. (No. 2.)—Order affirmed, by default.

Sarah E. Van der Putten, applt., v. Nassau RR, rspdt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Westchester Mtge. Co., applt., v. Thomas D. McIntyre, &c., def., William H. Foster, rspdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DEITSCH, EDWARD J., (May 2:) personalty, upward of $10,000; all to widow, Florence B.

DORSEY, FANNY M., (March 18:) personalty, $5,000; to Fannie M. Myers all moneys in hands of Joanne A. Burke and the residue; Anna M. Robertson, $50 and opal ring; Edna Greenfield, $25 and diamond ring.

SCHRAMM, CLARA, (April 27:) $3,885 in personalty; $1,500 to sister, Emily Hoehn, and $500 to niece, Emma Hoehn; $1,000 to friend, Anna Merz; furniture, &c., to Salvation Army; anything left to be divided equally between the Salvation Army, the Wartburg Orphan Asylum of New York, and Herman Ridder, the editor, who is to distribute the latter third for the help of German widows and orphans of the present war.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—Fifty-one corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,616,750, were chartered today, including the following:

Herrick-Parmelee Co., realty, construction, $450,000; M. H. Landon, D. W. Jones, Parmely W. Herrick, 30 East 42d St.

General Zinc Co., mining, smelting, refining, oil, coal, natural gas, minerals, $250,000; J. A. Arroyo, A. C. Hammerand, L. C. Butler, 115 Broadway.

Overseas Transportation Co., passenger, freight, building, equipping, and chartering ships, $150,000; J. E. Bougie, Lydia R. Shield, A. Shirk, 323 42d St., Brooklyn.

Lighting Office Specialty Co., Rochester, office appliances, mechanical devices, specialties, $125,000; H. C. Nobles, G. B. Cogswell, W. B. Thurston, Livonia.

Madison Glue Mfg. Co., glue, gelatin, varnishes, $100,000; V. M. Tibball, W. C. Allen, A. V. McDermott, 44 Pine St.

Slocum, Avram & Slocum, laboratories, develop patents, conduct factories, laboratories, $100,000; G. H. Warren, M. S. and H. Jermain Slocum, Jr., 30 Church St.

Pneumatic Spring Equipment Co., pneumatic springs, tubes, tires, auto machinery, $50,000; H. Seibel, C. J. Beasley, J. L. Wehrmann, 450 East 176th St.

W. Hagelberg, Inc., lithographs and printing processes, $50,000; A. M. Grill, R. H. Raphael, J. Dreyfus, 527 West 110th St.

John F. Sarle Co., paper supplies, machinery, paper articles, $50,000; W. C. Ridgway, C. S. Warner, H. A. Sarle, 404 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge Specialty Co., sanitary bathroom specialties, household articles, $50,000; C. and H. Tschudin, O. H. Cacciola, 261 Broadway.

Trask Corporation, realty, construction, $50,000; E. J. Siess, A. C. and F. B. Merkle, 238 Broadway.

Interborough Bed Spring Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; F. Abraham, A. Levine, H. Garfinkel, 55 Union Av., Brooklyn.

Naols Corporation, Garrison, realty, construction, $21,000; E. L. Walker, H. R. Sloan, C. C. Auchincloss, 61 Broadway, Manhattan.

Gimonet Process Perfume Co., importer and exporter, materials, $25,000; F. Compagnolo, Nazzareno Rossetti, A. Gimonet, Arrochar, Staten Island.

Val O'Farrell Detective Agency, $25,000; F. J. and V. J. O'Farrell, Tracy H. Lewis, Great Neck.

The Ideal Heat and Draft Regulator Co., heating plants, $12,000; W. Holzer, P. Siegel, G. Wolf, 429 East 157th St.

Swiss Calibre Stone Cutting and Setting Co., precious stones, cutting, setting, $10,000; O. Zimmerli, S. L. Burri, R. L. Cuendet, 303 Fifth Av.

Emily Realty Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; A. Weidmann, E. H. and Richard B. Wilhelm, 6,735 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester Photoplay Corporation, Bronx, theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; E. Shaw, G. Richard Benda, S. Bergoffen, 1,524 43d St., Brooklyn.

George K. Webster, Inc., electric lighting supplies, fixtures, $10,000; M., Vladimir W., and G. K. Webster, 1 State St.

The Negreen Construction Co., contracting, realty, brokerage, $10,000; D. F. Nugent, J. F. Negreen, W. McDowell, 10 West Broadway, Nyack.

Donner Negligee Co., lingerie, ladies' clothing, $10,000; M. I. Deffley, E. and R. Donner, 2 West 119th St.

Pleasure Palace, motion pictures, $10,000; M. Raff, F. Weiss, L. Sussman, 1,500 Vyse Av., Bronx.

Keystone Printing and Systems Co., printers, booksellers, stationers, $10,000; D. R. Bernstein, B. Klinger, D. Rosenbaum, 242 Lafayette St.

Eugene T. Turney Co., Bronx, mechanical and electrical devices, novelties, $10,000; M. R. Musser, L. M. and E. T. Turney, 2,595 3d Av.

Louis Oxfeld & Sons, Brooklyn, realty, construction, building materials, $10,000; S. J. and L. Oxfeld, 361 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

George A. Griffin, Inc., optical goods, $7,000; M. R. and G. A. Griffin, Pinkus H. Gildbaum, 346 Broadway.

Ruland Realty Corporation, Utica, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; A. R. Moen, J. S. Anderson, I. Ruland, 155 East 72d St.

Brighton Recreation Co., Brooklyn, amusements, boating, bathing, seaside resort, $5,000; T. A. Claire, J. E. Kenny, C. J. Kean, 658 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

The Graham Wholesale Paint and Wall Paper Supplies, Brooklyn, $5,000; I. Felman, T. and S. Warhaft, 164 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Chas. Plunkett, Inc., brooms, dusters, $5,000; M. McCarthy, M. and C. Plunkett, 2,634 8th Av.

International Sheet Metal and Roofing Co., cement cornices, fireproof doors, $5,000; D. Gingold, L. Goldberg, A. T. Garfein, 867 Hunts Point Av., Bronx.

Magazine-Program Co., publisher, advertising, $5,000; M. B. Hofman, L. Levy, A. C. Bernstein, 309 Broadway.

Oxford Cloak Co., ladies', misses' cloaks, $5,000; D. and S. J. Littenberg, R. Mittenthal, 948 Kelly St.

Schores Jewelry Co., bronzes, clocks, marbles, novelties, $5,000; C. Heimans, M. Wexler, L. Feldman, 113 St. Marks Place.

Ruggles & Brainard, advertising, capital no par value; G. S. Ludlow, H. P. Ruggles, W. F. Brainard, 200 5th Av.

Chas. Bloch & Co., human hair, novelties, $5,000; S. N. Freedman, Rose and D. Bloch, 566 5th St., Brooklyn.

Istel Realty Corporation, realty, agency, $5,000; M. J. Gordon, S. Cohn, I. Zendman, 562 West 113th St.

Baus Piano Co., Wellsmore & Co., and Stoddard Piano Co., all of Bronx, musical instruments, each, $5,000; O., G. and J. Doll, Jr., 162 West 177th St.

418 First Avenue Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; M. J. Gordon, S. Cohn, I. Zendman, Jr., 562 West 113th St.

P. Van Derwerken Co., department store, $5,000; W. Millard, I. S. Lambert, P. Van Derwerken, 179 St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass.

Authorizations—Coats & Burchard, Chicago, Ill., appraisals and inventories, representative, Irene L. Guy, 128 Broadway, New York; and Delion Tire and Rubber Co., Jersey City, N. J., $700,000; representative, W. W. Thomas, 1,791 Broadway, New York.

Capital Increase—Sterling Leather Lace Co., Buffalo, $25,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—J. J. Cuneo Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Martin today:

Fred A. Martin Company, Plainfield, $500, to deal in insurance and real estate; William R. Coddington and Francis J. Blatz, Plainfield; Julius Stahl and William M. Smalley, North Plainfield.

Victoria Orchards, Inc., Camden, $25,000, to cultivate fruits and vegetables; George H. B. Martin, John A. MacPeak, and I. C. Clow, all of Camden.

F. and E. Realty Corporation, Newark, $2,500, to deal in real estate; Elizabeth M. Mayes, Emma L. Mayes, and Fred Mayes, all of Orange.

New Jersey Plastering Company, Newark, $50,000, to do plastering and metal lathing; Wilfred E. Benson, Orange; Michael McDonough, Newark; Alexander F. Cashin, Newark.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BALLANTINE, WILLIAM A., retired lawyer (Nov. 23, 1914;) net estate, $98,327; Mrs. Evelina Ballantine, widow, beneficiary; 286 West End Av., $35,000; 331 West 87th St., $25,500; 40 Perry St., $12,000; 90 North 3d St., Brooklyn, $4,000; cash, $200; jewelry, $70; stocks, $30,056.

BAUMGARTEN, MAURICE H. (April 22, 1914;) net estate, $52,663; Mrs. Helen Baumgarten, widow, gets $10,250 outright, and life estate in $42,414; remainder after life estate of widow passes to two daughters; deposits, $530; mortgages, $8,002; shares in estate of Samuel H. Spingarn, deceased, $9,550; claim, $2,135; insurance, $10,250; 200 shares Basch & Greenfield, $35,272; other stocks, $717.

BERNARD, Mrs. JANE B., widow of Charles H. Bernard (Jan. 6, 1915;) net estate, $47,517; William M. Bernard, Charles Bernard, and Robert W. Bernard, three sons, each received $15,839; three-fourths interest, $6,591, in equity in 381-382 Central Park West, assessed at $105,000; deposits, $2,839; mortgages and personalty, $40,399; stocks, $900.

CLEPHANE, JAMES O. (Nov. 30, 1910;) (supplemental report) increases appraised value of certain securities from $5,600 to $20,000, and makes total value of estate $216,487, net value $212,975.

EDWARDS, ANNIE M. (Nov. 16, 1914;) net estate, $17,178; Carrie McC. Edwards, Mary L. Edwards, Alice W. Edwards, and Harriet Fayes, four daughters, beneficiaries; deposits, $12; personalty, $965; stocks, $7,770; mortgages, $9,603.

FRANK, SAMUEL (March 6, 1914;) net estate, $83,688; Mrs. Ray Frank, widow, gets bulk of estate; half interest in 144 E. 24th St., $18,750; deposits, $1,612; personalty, $850; 150 shares Ess Eff Realty Co., $71,602.

HILLIARD, CAROLYN G. (May 18, 1914;) net estate, $61,871; Ernest Greenfield Hilliard, son, beneficiary; deposits, $3,048; personalty, $300; jewelry, $3,880; notes and mortgages, $58,143.

MALONEY, KATHERINE K. (Dec. 17, 1913;) net estate, $8,221; three daughters and two sons, beneficiaries; equity, $3,375, in 219 W. 127th St., appraised at $10,500; half interest, $7,427, in equity in 162 E. 33d St., appraised at $30,000; deposits, $1,229; personalty, $50.

WORTHEIM, LENA (March 5, 1911;) deposits, $864; net, $591.

CHAPIN, Rev. HENRY BARTON (July 7, 1914;) net estate, $14,747; Charles Brooks Chapin, Louis Ward Chapin, Henry Dwight Chapin, William Barton Chapin, and Robert S. Chapin, sons, beneficiaries; deposits, $1,138; mortgages, $4,104; insurance, $10,567; jewelry and personalty, $382.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.

The New York Times Current History, published every month, does every four weeks what historians do for the entire past. History of events passing before our view. The story of the war as continued month by month is the most fascinating study ever issued. May number ready. Sold everywhere—25 cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Middle West disturbance of Thursday night has moved almost due northward to Northern Lake Superior with greatly increased intensity, leaving a small secondary disturbance over Southern Alabama. No high pressure follows this disturbance and another disturbance of pronounced character has appeared over British Columbia. Pressure is also low over the east portion of the country, but high over the ocean.

Precipitation area from the Middle West disturbance during the last twenty-four hours covered the entire eastern half of the country, with heavy rains in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, but during Friday the weather cleared generally in the central valleys. In the West the weather was generally fair.

It is considerably warmer in the lower Missouri Valley, the Plains States, and the central Rocky Mountain region, and high temperature continue in the north plateau. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States it is temporarily cooler, owing to thunder storms.

Except for local rains Saturday in the New England and Northern New York and showers along the South Atlantic Coast, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday over the entire Northwest.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Northwest and Central West, and on Sunday in the central valleys and the upper lake region. It will be somewhat cooler Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh, mostly south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair weather, local rains central, and cooler west and north portions Saturday; Sunday fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday, cooler west portion; Sunday fair.

New England—Local rains Saturday; Sunday fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler east portion; Sunday fair.

Eastern Tennessee—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	57	4 P. M.	71	58
6 A. M.	61	57	6 P. M.	69	57
9 A. M.	67	62	9 P. M.	69	59
12 M.	70	63	11 P. M.	63	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature 64 degrees at 10:30 A. M., minimum 55 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity 57 per cent. at 8 A. M., 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05	2,076 Lexington Av.; Adolph Brussells Estate	Slight
12:30	129 E. 123 St.; Fred Stern	Slight
12:50	1,428 5 Av.; Julius Horowitz	Slight
1:45	135 E. 50 St.; Richard Troy	Slight
2:05	Front 75 So. Boulevard, (auto;) Leopold Haris	$5,000
3:05	622 W. 57 St.; Mason & Seaman Co.	$25
4:20	122 E. 116 St.; 5 and 10c Store	Slight
4:30	238 W. 38 St.; Solomon Goldberg	Slight
5:10	846 E. 172 St.; George Roberts Co.	Not given
10:13	303 3 St.; Rosa Getelman	Slight
10:25	73 Monroe St.; Mollie Weis	$150
10:40	402 E. 24 St.; Mary Cantier	Slight
10:40	361 E. 136 St.; Kate Cantor	Slight
11:05	523 W. 160 St.; A. W. Knight	Slight
11:55	303 E. 74 St.; A. Rosenthal	Not given
P. M.		
12:05	48-50 Watts St.; Germania Roofing Co.	Slight
3:05	977 Av. St. John; M. Ressler	Slight
3:25	63 Sheriff St.; Simon Rosen	Slight
3:30	226 Hudson St.; Angelo Galliassi	Slight
3:40	9 Henry St.; Jacob Moffitt	Slight
5:15	2,725 Amsterdam Av.; Jas. Thomas	Slight
6:00	1,107 1 Av.; L. Seteransky	Slight
6:05	326 W. 59 St.; Morris Leith	$100
6:15	277 Bowery; Joseph Whitman	Slight
7:00	231 W. 38 St.; John Bailey	Slight
7:05	30 Av. D; not given	None
7:20	306 W. 48 St.; David Israel	Slight
8:15	241 E. 110 St.; Morris Barron	Slight
10:15	840 E. 9 St.; J. W. Sulmann	Slight
10:30	42 Clinton St.; Isidor Berman	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., May 2, Andrew Bornkessel, Philip Korman, and George H. Shafer, patrol wagon operators, 40th to 37th; 4 P. M., May 8, William J. Ryan, 66th, to Marine Division.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. Albert L. Duffy, 149th, to D. B. for 20 days from May 6; Robert W. Hamel, 151; William E. Barrett, 277; and George Nuppenau, 283, to D. B. for 20 days from May 10; Anthony J. Terra, 29, to D. B. for 20 days from May 6; Frederick Coots, 172, station house att'dt, 10 days from 2:30 P. M., May 7; J. Wiley Kuhn, 274, to D. B., 5 days from 6 P. M., May 6.

Leaves of Absence without pay: Sergeant James L. McNulty, 65, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. May 10; Patrolmen Francis J. Dougherty, 2d, 1 day, from 4 P. M. May 16, 1915; James M. Hughes, 2d, 1 day, from 4 P. M. May 9; Edward J. Hoffman, 43d, 1 day, from 8 A. M. May 12; Michael J. Hansbery, 145th, 1 day, from 8 A. M. May 5; Ira B. Reeder, 167th, 2 days, from 4 P. M. May 11, and James Dowling, 276th, 3 days, from 8 A. M. May 7.

Fines imposed: Lieutenant Olaf G. S. Simonstad, 148th, March 18, absent from desk duty, 1 day; Patrolmen Hugh A. Flood, 4th, March 5, 1 day; George Richford, 6th, March 8, 5 days; Edward R. Decker, 6th, March 8, 5 days; Mark Johnston, 16th, Dec. 16, 1914, 3 days; James J. O'Brien, 16th, March 12, 3 days; Herman Schwartz, 17th, March 12, 1 day; Henry E. Freeman, 22d, March 12, 3 days; Elmo C. Hoagland, 23d, March 5, ½ day; Melville E. Noble, 26th, March 5, 2 days; Charles E. De Lancey, 29th, March 11, 2 days; Edward A. Cooke, 35th, Feb. 1, 3 days; Timothy M. Morrissey, 36th, March 10, 4 days; John P. Sallwey, 37th, March 12, 3 days; Martin A. Walsh, 79th, March 11, 2 days; William L. Heisterhagen, 62d, March 5, 3 days; John E. Wolfe, 62d, Feb. 2, 3 days; Michael H. O'Brien, 65th, March 10, 1 day; Charles J. Luzinski, 149th, March 9, 3 days; Thomas F. McQuillen, 150th, March 20, 3 days; Herman Crouse, 153d, March 25, 4 days; Frank J. Gehrling, 153d, March 26, 3 days; Maurice A. Corcoran, 156th, March 15, 2 days; Gustave E. Follmer, 164th, March 15, 3 days; Joseph Englert, 164th, March 15, 3 days; Charles S. McGowan, 172d, March 20, 4 days; Walter E. Rininsland, 172d, (2 charges,) Dec. 17 and March 15, 3 days; Chester A. Meisel, 281st, March 20, 2 days; Acting Detective Sergeant, first grade, William J. Enright, D. B., Jan. 11, 5 days.

Charges dismissed: John Howard, 143; George F. Mahoney, 143d; Arthur Szerlip, 146th; Valentine R. Raynor, 156th; Edward W. Dwyer, 156th; John Stossel, 165th; Arthur Scholz, 277th, and Louis W. Martin, 285th.

Relieved from suspension: John J. Gillen, 152d, to take effect 9:08 A. M. May 6.

Suspended without pay: John J. Gillen, 152d, to take effect 9:12 A. M. May 6.

Death: Sergeant James E. Liston, 26th.

General Order: 24 hours' leave of absence, with full pay, from 12:01 May 31 is granted to all members of the department who served in the Civil or Spanish war, in the Philippine insurrection, or in the regular army, navy or marine corps and were honorably discharged.

Fire Department.

Engine C. 54 will be equipped with tractored engine and regulation auto hose wagon, to take effect at 10 A. M., May 10. During alterations to company quarters the apparatus will be located as follows: Tractored engine will be located in the quarters of H. & L. Co. 4, 788 Eighth Av.; auto hose wagon in street in front of quarters, covered with tarpaulin.

Paragraph IV. of Special Order 74, dated May 4, in relation to the acceptance, to take effect at 8 A. M., May 8, of the resignation of Fireman (second grade) Garrett J. Walsh, Eng. 220, is revoked.

Fireman (third grade) George J. Scudder, Engine 222, fined $5 for loss of badge.

Revocation of temporary detail, to take effect at [illegible] A. M., May 10, 1915: Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, H. & L. 49, to Bureau of Fire Prevention as Theatre Inspector.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Fireman (first grade) Richard J. Meehan, Eng. 80, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., May 10; Lieut. George A. Buchanan, 18, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., May 10; Capt. Thomas O'Hearn, 78, 72 hours, from 8 A. M., May 7, and Fireman (first grade) Otto Schwarz, 76, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., May 9.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Spring reunion of the Associate Alumnae of Hunter College will take place in the college building at 2:30 P. M. on May 15. The program, from which the usual addresses will be omitted, will consist of an impersonation in full Oriental costume of the Chinese play, "The Yellow Jacket." A social meeting will follow the play.

The new P. S. 179, Brooklyn, Avenue C and East Third Street, is open for pupils.

The Board of Education will probably reject the offer recently made by the Teachers' College to use the Speyer School Building as an experimental high school.

The alumnae of the New York Training School for Teachers on May 23 will pay tribute to the memory of Sophie J. Nicolai, who died on April 3.

Arbor Day was celebrated with appropriate exercises in the public schools yesterday.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:51 | Sun sets..7:02 | Moon rises..2:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:14	3:53	9:37	10:06
Governors Island	3:56	4:37	10:14	10:40
Hell Gate	5:46	6:27	11:54	12:38

Arrived—Friday, May 7.

SS Vasconia, Shields, April 20.
SS St. Andrews, Liverpool, April 22.
SS El Paso, Antilla, May 1.
SS Richmond, Thameshaven, April 15.
SS Petroleine, Algiers, April 21.
SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez, May 1.
SS Oskeld, Matanzas, May 1.
SS Windemere, Vera Cruz, May 1.
SS Joi. di Giorgio, Baracoa, May 2.
SS Mexican, Philadelphia, May 6.
SS San Marcos, Charleston, May 4.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 6.
SS Oreland, Marseilles, April 18.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, May 4.
SS Signe, Puerto Padre, May 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Advance	Balboa	April 28
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Cymeric	Liverpool	April 28
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5
DUE TOMORROW.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 28
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Algonquin	Puerto Plata	May 2
Esperanza	Havana	May 4
Kansas City	Swansea	April 22
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Cloughton	London	April 27
Atherstone	Bordeaux	April 21
DUE MONDAY.		
Athinai	Patras	April 22
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 2
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Brazos	San Juan	May 5
Bayamon	San Juan	May 4
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 8
Saxonia	Liverpool	May 1
Byron	Rio Janeiro	April 23
Missouri	London	April 28
El Dia	New Orleans	May 5
El Sol	Galveston	May 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Potomac, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bantu, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 8 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 7 miles S. of Carysfort Reef at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 890 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 62 miles N. of Rebecca Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 196 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 122 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 23 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 16 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 143 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Philadelphia to New York, passed Overfalls at 7:10 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 285 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 618 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 26 miles S. at noon.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 70 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New, Sweden, at Gothenburg, April 30.
SS Ringhorn, at Skein, April 30.
SS Grib, at Ardrossan, May 4.
SS Tynhome, at St. Michaels, May 4.
SS Palermo, at Naples, May 6.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Naples, May 6.
SS Talaura, at Stockholm, April 27.
SS Cacique, at Bordeaux, May 2.
SS City of Macon, at Marmo, May 5.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, May 7.
SS Moglieff, at Vladivostok, May 6.
SS Roma, at St. Michaels, May 6.
SS Invertay, at Auckland, May 7.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, May 7.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, May 7.
SS Czar, at Havre, May 3.
SS Inverclyde, at Shanghai, May 5.
SS Tapajoz, at Rio Janeiro, May 4.
SS Minerva, at Kirkwall, May 4.

Sailed.

SS Indradeo, from Hongkong, May 6.
SS Melderskin, from Santos, May 6.
SS Minas Geraes, from Pernambuco, May 6.
SS Zaandyk, from Amsterdam, May 6.
SS Narragansett, from Liverpool, May 6.
SS Frederik VIII., from Christiania, May 1.
SS Cornelis, from Rotterdam, May 6.
SS Lutetian, from Rouen, May 6.
SS Helens, from Barbados, May 5.
SS Marchioness of Bute, from Barbados, May 6.

Passed.

SS Kioto, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 18, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura....May 7
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Canada Maru....May 9
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria....May 10
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai....May 21

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 30; Manila, April 5; Shanghai, April 10, and Yokohama, April 16—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 3, and mails dated Hongkong, April 6; Shanghai, April 9; Yokohama, April 17, and Honolulu, April 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on May 4. These mails are due in New York today.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that I will expose at public auction, at Room 905, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M., on May 24th, 1915, all the interest of Burritt S. Mills in the estate of James D. Layng, deceased, conveyed to me by Burritt S. Mills by assignment and mortgage, dated and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, N. Y., October 9, 1914.

New York, May 5th, 1915.

CHARLES R. HOFFMAN.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Captain J. A. Smith, infantry, is relieved from his detail as Major, Philippine Scouts, effective June 25. He will proceed to San Francisco after June 25 and report to commanding General, Western Department.

Captain G. Ordway, C. A. C., is relieved from assigned to the 126th Company and placed on unassigned list.

Orders of April 8 relating to First Lt. R. C. Cotton, 20th Infantry, and J. G. Taylor, Signal Corps, revoked.

First Lt. R. C. Cotton, 20th Infantry, is detailed for service in Signal Corps, effective May 6, vice First Lt. J. G. Taylor, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in that corps. Lt. Cotton will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Company E, Signal Corps.

Captain O. P. Townsend, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is relieved from duty at Philadelphia and from further duty on recruiting service, effective May 28, when he will join his regiment.

Order of Feb. 19, directing 2d Lt. A. S. Boyd, Jr., 12th Infantry, to join the 29th Infantry, after July 1, is amended to direct him to join that regiment on expiration of leave granted April 24.

Captain T. S. Moorman, Quartermaster Corps, will report to the Commanding General, Western Department and Third Division, for duty during absence of Major W. D. Newbill, Quartermaster Corps, on whose return Captain Moorman will resume his duties at Fort McDowell, Cal.

First Lt. C. F. Von Dem Bussche, 14th Infantry, on completion of his duties at Fort Missoula, Mon., will join his station for duty.

Captain P. Yost, General Staff, is relieved from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital and will proceed to Fort Bayard (N. M.) Hospital for treatment.

Name of Captain H. P. Hobbs, 17th Infantry, to detached, effective June 20, and name of Captain R. H. Westcott, infantry, removed. Captain Westcott is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of the organized militia, effective June 20.

Leaves: Captain J. P. Hasson, 6th Cavalry, 5 days, and Colonel E. E. Hatch, 4th Infantry, 2 months.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, commissioned.

Lt. Commander L. J. Wallace, the Brooklyn to the Connecticut.

Lt. J. W. Hayward, receiving ship at New York, to temporary duty the Brooklyn.

Junior Grade Lt. C. H. Davis, the Mayrant to the Warrington.

Ensign J. E. Austin, to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

Gunner L. T. Becker, to the Brooklyn.

Machinist D. McDonald, appointed, to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

Chief Carpenter R. H. Lake, the Missouri to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Marine Corps.

1st Lts. F. B. Garrett, 27th Company, New York Barracks, to 16th Company, 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; L. W. Hoyt, 32d Company, San Francisco, to 27th Company, San Diego, and H. T. Vulte, 27th Company, San Diego, to 32d Company, San Francisco.

2d Lts. H. D. MacLachlan, 82d Company, San Francisco, to 38th Company, American Legation, Peking, and D. H. Miller, Norfolk Barracks, to 17th Company, 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Rhode Island, at Travis Point, Potomac River; Minnesota, at Philadelphia; Chattanooga, at La Paz; Choctaw, at Washington; Beale and Lebanon, at Norfolk; Vestal, at Seawall Point; Prairie, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, and Worden, at North River, New York City; Hector, at Guam, and the Culgoa, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed: Mars, Mazatlan for Manzanillo; Leonidas, Cristobal for Survey Grounds, near Colon; Potomac and C-3, Cristobal for Almirite Bay; Nereus, Cristobal for Hampton Roads; Mayflower, Washington for Chesapeake Bay; Chauncey and Barry, Cebu, P. I., for Malampa, P. I.; Orion, Newport for Hampton Roads; Dixie, Boston for Newport; Fulton, G-1, and G-2, Charleston for New York, and the Baltimore, Norfolk for Chesapeake Bay.

The Proteus, now en route from Cristobal to Hampton Roads, has been directed by radio to proceed to Boston, then to Hampton Roads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following is the eligible list for Director, Bureau of Food Inspection: L. P. Brown, 90.60; Marion B. McMillan, 86.80; R. Allan, 85.80; J. E. Newman, 83.40; J. F. Atkinson, 81.40; O. E. Sudler, 76.50; B. E. Bisbee, 75.

These examinations have been ordered:

Examiner, fifth grade, mental test May 12; eighty-three candidates.

Examiner of Purchases and Supplies, mental test, May 20.

Swimming Instructor, mental test May 19.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for organic chemist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. Appointments will be made chiefly at the lower salaries mentioned, and only in exceptional cases of unusual qualifications, including considerable valuable experience, will a higher salary than $1,800 be paid. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, technical and professional experience, and publications and other evidence indicating ability to do research work. The degree of Ph. D. in chemistry from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SEE THE WARSHIPS
Battleships—Submarines—Destroyers
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
Will Encircle the Fleet, Lv. Pier 15, N. R., Fulton & Barclay Sts.
Special Service Sunday, May 9th.
10:00 & 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00 and 7:45 P. M.
MONDAY, MAY 10th to MONDAY, MAY 17th Inclusive. A. M. 10:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 4:00 and 7:45 P. M. on nights of Illumination, May 9, 15, 16, 17.
FARE, ADULTS, 50 cts.; CHILDREN, 25 cts.
TICKETS LIMITED.
Tickets and information at 171 Broadway and on pier. Telephone 6100 Cortlandt.
FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT.

Up the Hudson
Around the Warships
—SUNDAY— to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie and return $1.00
A delightful way to spend the day, viewing four miles of warships, and sailing up the historic Hudson on the great white flier "Trojan," returning on the world's largest and most magnificent river steamship "Berkshire." Music. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, 9:00 A. M., West 132d Street Pier, 9:30 A. M., returning 8:00 P. M. Phone, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Iron Steamboat Co.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 9TH, IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
Every hour on the hour from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. TO VIEW WARSHIPS and NIGHT ILLUMINATIONS 8 P. M. FARE Round Trip 50 CENTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE. Patrons are cautioned to purchase tickets at IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S BOX OFFICE. Take Subway to Manhattan St. or Elevated to 125th St. for WEST 129TH ST. DOCK.

STEAMER MANDALAY
MUSIC, DANCING, REFRESHMENTS.
Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
Leaving Pier, W. 131st St., Every Hour. Tickets on sale by Tyson Co. and at Pier.
MANDALAY LINE
Pier Telephone Morningside 4899.

SEE UNCLE SAM'S GREAT ATLANTIC FLEET
From the spacious decks of the new Twin-Screw Observation Steamer Babylon. Round trip fare 50c. Leaves daily and Sunday, ft. of 182d St., 10 A. M., 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15 and 9:15 P. M.; ft. West 96th St. 15 minutes later. Saturday and Sunday the fleet will be illuminated. Tickets for sale on docks and 1,472 Broadway. For other information phone Bryant 3156.

Around the Warships
Twin Screw Steel Strs. Nassau and Sagamore Leave West 42d St.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE PIER
50c 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. 7.45 P. M. on Nights of Illumination. Tel. 4811-4812 Bryant.

SPECIAL
Bear Mountain Steamer "HIGHLANDER"
Will Make Hourly Trips Around WARSHIPS
Leaving West 129th St. Pier Only. Tickets Limited to Half the Capacity.
McALLISTER STEAMBOAT CO.
Fare Round Trip, 50 Cents.

Around the Warships
50c Str. SYLVAN SHORE
Leaves bulkhead between W. 130th & 131st Sts. and pier foot of W. 96th St. every day at 10 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 8 P. M., starting with special trip Saturday, May 8, at 8:30 A. M., to meet the warships.

Up the Hudson Sunday
Delightful Sail to Newburgh, P'keepsie and Return, $1.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Good restaurant, luncheon room, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Saturday, May 8, Str. Homer Ramsdell for Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M.
Central Hudson Line

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 15 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80 Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

TO VIEW THE WARSHIPS
TAKE THE SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS "HALCYON" and "OBSERVATION"
Around Manhattan Island, passing fleet, daily from Battery Pier 10.30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
EXTRA BOATS AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

VISIT FLAGSHIP WYOMING.
STEAMER KINGSTON
makes frequent trips from Piers at 80th St. and 97th St., 12:30 to 6 P. M. Daily.
Will also make trip around the fleet during illumination, starting 7:30 P.M. Fare 50 cents.

To Charter—For Warship Celebration.
Steam Yacht "GIRALDA"
135 ft. 150 passengers. Martin Bros., Sheepshead Bay. Tel. 1550 Coney Is.

Trips Around BATTLESHIP FLEET
Beginning Sunday, 10 A. M., Steamer "CLERMONT" Will Leave Battery Every 2 Hours. Fare 50c.
NIGHT TRIPS DURING ILLUMINATION.

SAIL AROUND THE WARSHIPS on the New Jersey Central Steamer MONMOUTH.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.
No Passenger Boat on Monday, May 10

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Orduna . . . . . . Tues., May 18, 10 AM
Tuscania . . . . . Fri., May 21, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., June 4, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., June 12, 10 AM
Orduna . . . . . . Fri., June 18, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna . . . . . . Fri., July 16, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., July 30, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia, May 8 | St. Louis, May 15

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA . . . . . MAY 29

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric . . . . . May 14 | *Arabic . . . . . May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS
Special-Train Tours with escort on fully equipped Pullman trains of comfortably limited capacity leave July 3, 10, 31, via Grand Canyon and California Resorts, returning via Colorado Rockies. July 10 and 31 tours include also Yellowstone Park. Fully inclusive fares, with Pullmans, Hotels, Meals, etc., from $275
Early decision necessary to secure places.
Special-Car Tours de Luxe via Grand Canyon leave May 25 and weekly thereafter.
Travel Tickets only, at lowest fares by all routes, with or without Hotels, Pullmans, etc., as desired.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE

Neutral Flag
Route outside War Zone 250 miles north of Scotland.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
Daily Connections with All European Cities
HELLIG OLAV, May 13 | Frederik VIII., May 19
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . . May 8, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Portland, Me. All-the-Way by-Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8980—Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

FABRE LINES
12 Hours from PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
Patria (new) . . May 8 | Sant' Anna . . June 5
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
Roma . . . . . . June 15 | Roma . . . . . . Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina . . . May 29 | Caserta . . . . . June 23
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $10 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

GEORGIA—FLORIDA
Low fares to all points South.
Ocean Steamship Co., 301 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

RAILROADS.
LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK.
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

ADVERTISEMENT.
NOTICE!
TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.
IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

PASSING EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is the best illustrated newspaper in the United States. Printed on fine paper by rotogravure process, it is a triumph of pictorial art. The war pictures give a graphic representation of the great conflict. On all news stands. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated [illegible] Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Reviewing Our Consecration."
3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8 P. M.—"The Bible vs. Evolution."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Creation Pictures.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach, morning 11, evening 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Soul's Thirst and Its Satisfaction." 8—Second in popular course on "Forgotten Commandments," "Thou Shalt Not Judge."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. 7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"THE SHINING LIFE AND THE LIVING WORD." 8 P. M.—"THE SHEEP OF CHRIST; OR, CAN THOSE ONLY BE SAVED WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND CHOSEN OF GOD BEFOREHAND? IS FINAL UNBELIEF PROOF THAT THE UNBELIEVER WAS NEVER ELECTED? HOW IS IT POSSIBLE TO BE ASSURED OF SALVATION?" The Sunday evening evangelistic services in this church are marked with power. A cordial invitation to all.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—Rev. Alfred E. Alton, Professor Biblical Literature at Colgate. 11, "The Finest Art." 8, "The Secret of a Happy Home."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Leader. Topic: "What Is Friendship?"

MADISON C. PETERS, NORTH CHURCH, West 11th, near Waverly Place, 11 and 8; also Friday nights.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Love That Casteth Out Fear." 8 P. M.—"Aspiration"—Series "Life's Finer Forces."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. Harold Pattison preaches. 8 P. M.—Prof. Buchanan Morgan manuscripts.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH. (Swedenborgian.) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Church Service, 11 A. M. Mr. Philip Dresser will preach. Sunday School and Bible Class omitted.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D. D., preaching. 10:30 A. M.—Morning worship. Annual sermon before the American Seamen's Friends' Society. Subject: "Toilers of the Sea." 7:45 P. M.—Evening worship.—"An Evening Call."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. 11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park W. and 64th St. 11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE ETHICAL SOCIETY—WHAT IT MEANS."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE: "FOR PRISONER AND STATE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN, on "Mother's Day." All are welcome. Daily noon service, 12:30.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE. MADISON AV., Corner 60th St. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. Cuttis Lee Laws, D. D. 8 P. M.—Preaching by Rev. William J. Thompson, D. D.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.—11 A. M., Mother's Day; White Carnations Free. 8 P. M., Bishop Wilson. A. M. and P. M. Sittig Instrumental Trio.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 11 A. M., Rev. H. B. DICKSON of Philadelphia; 7:45 P. M., Service of Song; 8 P. M., Rev. C. F. ARMITAGE of Boston.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE MOTO KART COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 19, 1915, by order of the court, at 11:00 A. M., at 114 Hudson Av., Peekskill, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of an up-to-date plant of machinery for the manufacture of automobiles, automobile parts, tools, accessories, iron, etc., and also the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the real estate and factory building. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 8:58 A. M.
HENRY C. MacLEAN, Trustee.
A. M. SCHWARZ, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,193.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY BROD, Alleged Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Harry Brod, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Monday, May 17, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,605.—In Bankruptcy.—DANIEL W. GLUCK, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Daniel W. Gluck are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 18th, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 7th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,625.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. GRILL, Bankrupt. Creditors of said William H. Grill are hereby given notice that on April 30th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 18th, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M. Creditors may prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 7th, 1915.

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 33 to 36 West 43d St. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Trust as a Healing Power."

Four Saturday Morning Lectures, 11 O'clock. Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE. HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d, Central Park West. May 8th: "Youth and Its Secret." Soloist, Mme. Beatrice Goldie. Violinist, Aldo Ricci. Seats free. Public invited.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 East 41st St. Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "Wholeness." Speaker, Walter Newell Weston. Public Invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING. Sunday, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. Subject: "Daring to Live."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Church of the New Civilization. JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker. Subject: "The Race Need." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. West End Presby., Amsterdam, at 105. 8 P. M., Georgia's famous Temperance Orator, Hon. SAM SMALL.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., and Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., at 4:30 P. M.

"COME AND SEE." SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Seaside Home at Branchport, N. J. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work, 11; Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St., Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. 11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St. Ministers {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. HUGHELL E. W. FOSBROKE, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Mothers' Day Service at 4:30 P. M. Chancellor Brown of New York University will speak. Evening Service omitted.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., 7th Av.—Rev. W. H. MARQUESS, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Edw. L. Stoddard.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Charles A. Brown. (Service for Royal Arcanum.)
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ recital, 7:30; Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Confirmation, Bishop Burch.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Litany, Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector), 10:45. Vespers at 4. Ascension Day:—1st Vespers (Wed.), 5; Thurs., Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30; Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector), 10:45; 2d Vespers and Sermon at 8.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11.—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, address, Rt. Rev. H. R. Hulse, Bishop of Cuba.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street, Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.... 8 P. M.
ASCENSION DAY.
Morning Prayer: Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rector.... 11 A. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

EVERY SUNDAY, 4 P. M. Musical Vespers. Several Anthems, and Organ Recital by W. A. Goldsworthy, at ST. ANDREW'S COR. FIFTH AV. AND 127TH ST. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector, preaches at 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon. The Rector will preach at both services. Anthem, 4 P. M.: Excerpts from "The Resurrection," Gounod.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All seats free. All welcome. KARL REILAND, Rector. Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer and ANNUAL CHOIR SERVICE, 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. 11 A. M., Very Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, D. D., preacher.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—110th Anniversary Service, 4 P. M.—Musical Service.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—7th Regiment Veterans. 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector,) "Does God Take Vengeance?" 4—Evensong, Gaul's "The Holy City." 8—Hon. Alfred E. Smith, "The State Government as a Problem of the Constitutional Convention."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and CONCONE'S MASS. CONFIRMATION at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSION. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON. ASCENSION DAY at 7, 8 and (full Choral and Sermon at) 10:30, and Evensong at 5 o'clock.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min. 11 A. M., "Badges of Honor"; 8 P. M., "Home Influence," (Mothers' Day Service.)

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"A Defense of Heresy." 8 P. M.—"Let All the People Say Amen."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. The Choir will sing selections from the works of Frederick Stevenson.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn; Men's Meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

First German Spiritualist Church. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th & Madison Ave., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Sundays free. Seance Tuesday, 3-8 P. M. By tickets.

SPIRITUAL-ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning, evening. Evening theme, "The Undiscovered Country No Longer."

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "Reincarnation," by B. B. Gattell.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., The Kabbala, Mrs. Lambart-Taylor.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject, "WHAT IS FAITH?" Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M., "WILL OUR CIVILIZATION ENDURE?"

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "A SERMON IN VERSE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Standardizing Greatness."

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN, "Disarmament—Shall Our Nation Lead in It?" West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. & 8th Ave., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by the pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. E. H. Emmett, Organizing Secretary of the "Sunday" Campaign.

The Eighty-seventh Anniversary of The American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the CLINTON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (corner of Lafayette Avenue,) Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, May 9th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The Annual Sermon will be preached by the pastor, NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D. D., a Vice President of The American Seamen's Friend Society. Annual Members, Life Members, Life Directors, and all friends of the Society are cordially invited to be present. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Secretary.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Spiritual Regeneration," 3 P. M.

8th Ave. Mission, 290 8th Ave. Gospel meeting every night. Good singing. Testimony. S. Wray, Supt.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Streets, (Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway sta.) REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., of Yale, will preach at 11 o'clock. Sunday Evening Hometime, 7:45. DR. BROWN WILL LECTURE ON "THE GREATEST MAN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY." Two or three selections will be sung by the quartet.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"A Persistent Seeker." Evening—"In Him Was Life."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 80 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Can help you in your church work by RELIGIOUS MOTION PICTURES. Many churches using them. WHY NOT YOURS? For further information write us at above address.

A LIMITED NUMBER. War Pictures, as published by The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. The volume consists of ten weekly issues, made up of shop-handled copies, and for that reason sold at the special price of One Dollar a Volume. At book and department stores or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Real Estate Company Buys 1,150 Lots in Queens for Immediate Improvement—Hotel Walton on Columbus Avenue Sold—Butterfield Estate Resale on Twelfth Street—Suburban Market.

The big feature in the realty market yesterday was the announcement that the American Real Estate Company had purchased a tract of 1,150 lots in the Steinway section of Queens Borough and is planning an immediate development of the property. It is the largest deal of the kind of well situated property close to the Manhattan business centre that has been made in some time, and the entry of the American Real Estate Company as prominent developers of Queens property indicates the great confidence of the operators in the future of that rapidly growing borough.

For the last twenty-five years the buyers have been active developers in Manhattan, Bronx, and Westchester County, and their selection of Queens for building operations on a large scale is certain to exert a marked influence in the realty market there, both from a residential and business standpoint.

The property purchased comprises the Kouwenhoven estate, situated between Steinway and Fourth Avenues, with frontages on Flushing, Woolsey, Potter, Ditmars, and Wolcott, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues. It is a short distance from the East River near Hell Gate, and will be served by various lines of transit, of which the most important is the new Astoria branch of the Subway, with a station at Ditmars Avenue, and an express station at Hoyt Avenue within a block of the Flushing Avenue frontage of the property.

The elevated structure of the Subway extension is already erected along Second Avenue to the property, and a connection is now being constructed on Jackson Avenue and at the Bridge Plaza. It is expected that trains will be operated through the Steinway Tube by June 15, and that trains over the Queensboro Bridge will be running by the early part of next year.

The American Real Estate Company intends to begin at once the development of the property by erecting apartment houses for employes of neighboring factories and workers in Manhattan. The company proposes to do in Queens what it has done successfully in the Bronx.

E. B. Boynton, President of the company, expresses his belief, as the result of his study of business conditions, that the tide has turned, good times are ahead, and that this is the psychological time to begin constructive action in real estate operation and investment.

New Owners for Walton Hotel.

The eleven-story Walton apartment hotel on the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventieth Street, a plot 100.5 by 100, has been purchased by the Ambrose Realty Company, William N. Harte, President, from Ralph L. Spotts, executor of the estate of the late Harford B. Kirk. Title to the property passed yesterday subject to a mortgage of $435,000. The assessed valuation last year was $550,000.

Resale of Butterfield Estate Dwellings.

A quick resale of three old private dwellings in the Washington Square section, purchased at the recent sale of the Butterfield Estate by S. H. Stone, was reported yesterday by Pape & Brother.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from Julian H. Kean the six-story apartment house at 227 and 229 West 141st Street, on a plot 62.6 by 99.11 feet. The property has been held at $110,000.

There were two separate deals, the first involving 39 West Twelfth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.3, which was sold to Adam Goodman. The property which was held by Mr. Stone at $26,000 is assessed at $27,000 by the city for taxation.

The second deal involved 41 and 43 West Twelfth Street, two four-story and basement dwellings on a plot 27 by 52 by 37 feet. This parcel was held at $22,500 and has an assessed valuation of $18,000. The buyer is an investor.

Loans for New Buildings.

A $400,000 building loan has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Fred S. Godfrey for the sixteen-story building for moving picture concerns, to be erected on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 100.

A loan of $155,000 has been obtained by J. Langdon Ward, Louis C. Hasell, and W. Kintzing Post from the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company for the nine-story apartment to be erected at 743 Fifth Avenue, north of Fifty-seventh Street, a part of the old Mason-Jones estate.

Bronx.

Catherine J. Farrell has sold to an investor for all cash the two-family house with stable at 952 Forest Avenue. This is the first transfer of the property in twenty-five years.

Louis Reiss has sold for Daniel Underhill to a client, 280 East 160th Street, a one-family frame dwelling on a lot 65 by 120.

Lanter & Blackner have sold for Louis Ruchti the five-story flat, 616 East 151st Street, 27 by 100; also for Isabella Meeks the six-story flat at the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and 158th Street, on plot 51 by 100; also, to the McEvoy and Koester Construction Company the plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet south of 166th Street, which will be improved with two five-story new law houses.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company have sold the two-story and store brick building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 78 feet north of Dorchester Road, 20 by 100, for James Byron to an investor.

A. J. Waldron has sold the property at 526 and 528 Lafayette Avenue, 50 by 100 for the Realty Associates to a Manhattan builder, for improvement.

The Rockmore Realty Company has sold the southwest corner of Forbell and Atlantic Avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, 26 by 100 feet, to the Mildred Realty Company, also 40 Forbell Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, to Eugene Diamond, and 557 Enfield Street, a two-story brick dwelling, 18 by 100 feet, to Charles P. Grover.

Buy Site in Ridgewood for Twenty-seven Dwellings.

In the Ridgewood section of the Borough of Queens the Ring Gibson Company has purchased from the Realty Associates the northwest corner of Palmetto and Doubleday Streets, 200 by 100; and the southwest corner of Palmetto and Doubleday Streets, 340 by 100; comprising in all twenty-seven lots.

The purchasers intend to improve these plots immediately with twenty-five high class two-family dwellings and two three-family dwellings.

This sale is another indication of the increasing activity in the Ridgewood section resulting from improved transit facilities.

The new Fresh Pond Road Elevated station is located three blocks from the property sold. Ring Gibson Company have already built extensively in this vicinity, one of their principal operations consisting of two rows of eight-family houses on Madison Street, two blocks from the property they have just purchased.

Long Island City.

William D. Bloodgood & Co. have sold two-family dwellings on plot 50 by 95, 501-503 Tenth Avenue, also a single lot 25 by 100, south side of Webster Avenue, 75 feet east of Hancock Street, to an investor.

$150,000 Great Neck Estate Sold.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., has sold for Dr. H. B. Baruch, his estate at Kings Point, Great Neck, considered one of the finest water front properties on the North Shore. Dr. Baruch recently completed an Italian villa on the estate from plans by J. H. Friedlander. Miss Ida E. Bliss of Manhattan, the buyer, intends to occupy the house. It was held at $150,000. Dr. Baruch has taken, through the same brokers, the Lester place, at Bayshore.

Mme. Petrova Buys Flushing Residence.

Mme. Olga Petrova, the Russian dancer, has bought from D. E. Windle a residence on the corner of State and Twenty-third Streets, Flushing, and also eight lots adjoining.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold at Manhasset Park a stucco and shingle house on a plot 60 by 115 to C. W. Keay of Manhattan.

The Meister & Bache Realty Company have purchased thirty-eight lots at Edgemere, Long Island, one block from the Station. Fifteen lots on Wavecrest Avenue, eight lots on Rochester Avenue, eleven lots on Columbus Avenue and four lots on McKinley Avenue. The property will be improved with bungalows.

$200,000 Hoboken Trade.

David Engler has purchased from the Arbi Realty and Construction Company 141 to 155 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, six four-story apartment houses, 200 by 75, occupying the entire frontage on Palisade Avenue from Demott to Cortland Street.

The buyer gave in part payment 73 Adams Street, a four-story loft building, 25 by 100, and 400 to 406 Newark Street, six frame store buildings, 110 by 100, Hoboken. The transaction involved about $200,000.

New Jersey City Flat.

Maximilian Zipkes, architect, has completed and plans have been approved for the construction of a five-story apartment building to be erected at the corner of Glenwood Avenue and Hudson County Boulevard.

Westchester County.

At Cedar Knolls the First Mortgage and Real Estate Company has sold to Mrs. Florence K. Carleton of Manhattan a plot of land adjoining the new residence of Dr. J. Roswell Hasbrouck, on which she will build a stone and stucco residence to be completed by October 1. Also on Janvrin Avenue, adjoining Cedar Knolls, a plot of thirteen lots to Oliver M. Oake, on which he will build three dwellings for sale.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Mrs. J. Finelli her property on Gifford Street, Gifford Park, Bronxville, to William N. Perrin.

Commercial Leases.

The two old four-story buildings at 37 and 39 Old Slip have been leased by the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter for Ellen P. Auchmuty and F. Augustus Schermerhorn to Arnold & Aborn, coffee and tea importers. The buildings are now separate structures. They will be extensively altered and converted into one large structure.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,896 Broadway to the Paige-Detroit Company of New York, and the store in the Strand Theatre Building, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, to P. J. Miller.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for Manheimer Brothers the store at 149 and 151 West Twenty-seventh Street to Morris Rosensweig.

Pease & Elliman have rented for August Heckscher a store at 313 Madison Avenue to W. E. Morgan.

Manhattan Club Alterations.

Plans have been filed by the architects, Hoppin & Korn, for making alterations to the Manhattan Club, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, at a cost of $25,000. The changes will consist chiefly in rearranging partitions in the east end of the building on the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors.

New Street Paving.

The work of repaving the following streets with sheet asphalt will be started during the present month: West Twenty-fourth Street, west side of Sixth Avenue, to the east side of Seventh Avenue; West Twenty-fourth Street, west side of Eighth Avenue to the east side of Tenth Avenue; East Fifty-fourth Street, west side of Third Avenue to the east side of Lexington Avenue.

Brooklyn Flats to Cost $85,000.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for four three-story buildings to be erected on the northwest corner of Albany Avenue and Union Street, to cost $40,000, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation as owners; also five three-story buildings on the northeast corner of Sterling Street and Rogers Avenue, to cost $45,000, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation.

Real Estate Notes.

President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan has appointed B. Walter Barnett of Barnett & Co. a member of his West Side Public Improvement Commission.

Thomas J. O'Reilly negotiated the sale of the property at 327 West 108th Street reported Thursday.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have moved from 542 Fifth Avenue to new offices on the second floor in the building at 15 and 17 West Forty-fourth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Daniel Greenwald.

Broome St, 32, n e corner of Goerck, 25x75, seven-story tenement and stores; Sheriff sale of all right, title, &c., which Samuel Rauch had on Dec. 11, 1914, or since; Kaufman & G., attorneys, to Gabriello Diloso for $600.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

168th St, 801 East, n w corner of Union Av, 96x322.6x96.1x26.7, five-story flat; Helene Fuld et al. against G. C. P. Stolzenburg et al.; Kurban & F., attorneys; Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $23,155.61, to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

UNIVERSITY AV, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.7x77.1 to Ogden Av x50x59.11x59.11; vacant, adjourned to May 21.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Decatur Av, e s, 90.34 ft s of 197th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 6x56.7x56.11x85.10; Benenson Realty Co., (Benj. Benenson, 401 East 153d St, President,) owner; Tremont Architect Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 175 ft n of 172d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x87.10; Cedar Construction Co., (Jos. J. Lese, 35 Nassau St, President,) owner; Tremont Architect Co., architect; cost, $100,000.

Eastern Boulevard, s w corner of Fort Schuyler Road, for a one-story frame shed, 50x150; Ebling Brewery Co., 156th St and St. Ann's Av, owner; Chas. S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $700.

182d St, n s, 75.76 ft w of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Nivarb Realty Co., (Harry Lisman, 23 East 111th St, President,) owner; Chas. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $45,000.

Hayiland Av, n s, 191.36 ft e of Pugsley Av, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19x26; Mink Construction Co., (Adam Mink, 2,135 Gleason Av, President,) owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Newman Av, w s, 250 ft n of O'Brien Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19x35; Philip Dietrich, Clason Point, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,200.

Webster Av, w s, 154.80 ft n of Fordham Road, for a two-story brick store and office building, 12x95.9; Wedgewood Co., (Henry F. Kiel, 401 East 163d St, President,) owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Briggs Av, w s, 250 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x90; Briggs Building Co., Inc., (Patrick J. Mitchell, 1,979 Webster Av, President,) owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., architect; cost, $90,000.

Lenox Av, w s, 111th to 112th St, for a two-story-and-basement building; Grammont Holding Co., 215 West 96th St, owner; G. & E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

62d St, 12 East, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, owner; H. A. Jacobs, 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Greenwich St, 402 and 404, to a six-story tenement; Carmana Realty Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., owner; Friedmann, Robertson & Keeler, 90 West St, architects; cost, $6,000.

Madison Av, s e corner of 26th St, to a four-story and six-story club; Manhattan Club, premises, owner; Hoppin & Koen, 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 192-194, s s, 50 ft w of Macdougal St, 50x98; Giovanni Maccarone to Camillo Olivetto, 190 Bleecker St, and another, mtge $70,000, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

CATHARINE ST, 46, s w corner of Madison St, 64.4x70x irregular; Bernard F. Golden to John A. Weekes, 46 West 47th St, ½ part, all liens, June 15, 1911; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St....$1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner 70th St, 100.5x100; Ralph L. Spotts, executor, &c., of Harford B. Kirk, to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $480,000,) all liens, May 6; attorneys, Kendall & H., 233 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ambrose Realty Co. to Ralph L. Spotts, executor, &c., 340 West End Av, to Harford B. Kirk, mtge $400,000, all liens, May 7; attorneys, same....$100

DIVISION ST, 60, n s, 25.3x46.3x26.3x52, w s; Almira H. Dominick, individually and executrix of Francis J. Dominick, to Phillip and Louis Brenner, 60 Division St, May 7; attorneys, Reeves & T., 165 Broadway..$27,000

GOERCK ST, 90, e s, 81.3 ft n of Rivington St, 15.4x90.11; Esther, wife of Herman Gold, to Jacob Gold, 7 Lewis St, (mtg $7,000,) quitclaim, March 8; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway....$1

GRAND ST, 33, s s, s w corner of Thompson St, 24x79; Remark Holding Corporation to Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, 156 5th Av, (mtg $34,000,) Feb. 18; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St....$1

ISHAM ST, s w corner Seaman Av, n w line runs w 13.1 to w s Seaman Av x s 66.1 x e 8.7 to w s Seaman Av x n 61.5 to beginning; contains 697 square feet; City of New York to Charles Isham, Manchester, Vt., et al., trustees, will of William B. Isham, April 28; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St....$13.50

JOHN ST, 20, s s, 25x64; Liberty St, 146, s s, 71.5 ft w of Washington St, 25.2x54.8x25.5x54.11; Mary T. White et al., executors, &c., of Alfred L. White, to Mary T. White, 38 East 54th St, individually, ½ part, (mtg $110,000 on whole,) May 1; attorney, Seth S. Terry, 46 Cedar St....$90,000

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 282.7 ft s of Edgecomb Road, 50x90; Jumel Place, e s, 280.4 ft n of 167th St, 25x90, except strip on n 0.2x90; Elizabeth S. Stephens to James T. Barry, 1,149 Boston Road, (mtg $9,500,) all liens, April 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

PEARL ST, 96 to 100, s s, 57x70; Julius Oppenheimer to Gustav Freund, 4,759 Ellis Av, Chicago, Ill., ½ part, Jan. 2; attorney, J. J. Frank, 52 William St....$100

PLEASANT AV, 316, e s, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x98; Pleasant Av, 318, s e corner 117th St, (506 East,) 25.5x98; Conti Realty Co. to Hy. P. Berti, 127 East 52d St, all taxes, quitclaim, April 24; attorneys, Olcott, G., B. & McM., 170 Broadway....$250

POST AV, n w corner Academy St, 100x100; William H. Rolston to Post Investing Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, May 6; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St....$100

SEAMAN AV, w s, new line at w s Seaman Av old line x 158 ft n Emerson St runs n 140.7 x w 8.7 x s 140.3, containing 525 square feet; City of New York to Louis B. Rolston, Purchase, N. Y., April 30; attorneys, Geller, R. & W., 22 Exchange Place...$18.50

STANTON ST, 329, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 21x81.3x20.1x81.3, (foreclosure May 4;) Harry N. French, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St....$13,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 186.3 ft s of 145th St, 125x100; Dora Grasmuck to Placid Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 20; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 69.5 ft s of Lispenard St, 21.6x100; 62d St, n s, 177 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5; 124th St, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100x irregular; 3d Av, e s, 95.11 ft s of 103d St, 25x105x irregular; 1-3 of above and ½ as follows: 34th St, 311 East, n s, 121.5 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9; Washington St, w s, 40 ft n of Beach St, 20x62; Oliver H. P. Archer to Rebecca T. Archer of Los Angeles, Cal, (mtg $35,000;) April 27; attorney, M. S. Marden, 37 Liberty St....$1

8TH AV, n w corner 152d St, 42x100; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Anna V. Moritz, 2,210 University Av, (mtg $48,000,) all liens, May 1; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St....$100

11TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Abr. N. Sarasohn to Isabella Sarasohn, 200 West 113th St, A. T., B. and S., May 6; address, 309 Broadway....$100

12TH ST, s w s, 308.2 ft n w of 2d Av, 23.4x106.6; Herman and Bertha Sirotta to Tillie Silverman, 236 East 10th St, (mtg $23,750,) all liens, May 5....$1

21ST ST, s s, 552.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.9x92; 21st St, 40 West, s s, 569.7 ft w of 5th Av, 16.9x92; 21st St, 42 and 44 West, s s, 586.5 ft w of 5th Av, 33.7x92; Louis Sachs to Delora Holding Corporation, 38 West 21st St, (mtg $91,000,) May 7; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway....$1

26TH ST, s s, 257.1 ft w of 6th Av, 67.10x98.9; Fabian Construction Co. to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, mtge $250,000, all liens, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

30TH ST, 29-33 West, n s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 70x98.9; Gresham Realty Co. to Wallack Construction Co., 37 East 28th St, mtge $135,000, all liens, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

51ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 18x100.5; Joseph Sanames to Hannah Benaim, 448 West 123d St, May 6; attorney, J. F. Benaim, 115 Broadway....$100

78TH ST, 442 East, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; David Abraham to Meyer Delisky, 857 Crotona Park North, (mtg $13,200,) May 6; attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,503 1st Av....$1

87TH ST, 339 West, n s, 257 ft e of Riverside Drive, 18.6x100.8; Wilhelmina F. Reynolds to John D. Reynolds, New York City, (mtg $22,000,) all liens, Jan. 18, 1907; address 111 Broadway....$1

112TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Louis Epstein to Ida Ginsburg, 9,518 Farragut Road, (mtg $19,000,) April 19; attorney, Harry L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway.$100

125TH ST, 319 East, n s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 20x99.11; Mary A. Walters, Demarest, N. J., to Della Conlon, 388 Willis Av, (mtg $7,500,) May 6; attorney, Arthur D. Lyons, 261 Broadway....$100

135TH ST, 120 West, s s, 299.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Annie S. Mittell to Josephine A. Smith, Yonkers, N. Y., mtge $24,000, all liens, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

139TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Annie Walton to William Walton, 511 West 112th St, quitclaim, Feb. 15; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 53 Liberty St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William Walton to Annie Roberts, 7 East 109th St, (mtg $4,000,) March 5; attorney, same....$100

141ST ST, 227-229 West, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 62.6x99.11; Julian H. Kean, Union, N. J., to James Powers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., mtge $75,000, all liens, May 7; attorney, Paul A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 416.2 ft n of unnamed St, 20 ft wide at junction of Sedgwick and Bailey Avs., 38.11x75.3; Fordham Realty Co. to Edna A. Patton, 2,470 Webster Av, (mtg $600,) June 10, 1914; attorney, Henry D. Patton, 27 Cedar St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edna A. Patton to Leslie J. Tompkins, 1 West 68th St, (mtg $600,) May 7; attorney, same....$100

BAILEY AV, 2,888, e s, 25x100.7; Joseph McCue to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, and another, (mtg $6,000,) May 7; attorneys, Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St....$100

BROOK AV, 553, w s, 27.1x82.6x30.7x68.6; Arthur M. Levy, referee, to Bertha Kaufman, 1,496 Lexington Av, May 3; attorney, M. Sundheimer, 31 Nassau St....$5

GLEASON AV, s s, 25 ft e of dividing line, Lots 295 and 293, map of Unionport, being part of Lot 293, same map; J. Philip Van Kirk to Louis O. Van Doren, 299 Alexander Av, (mtg $9,600,) Feb. 19, 1912; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St..$1

HERSCHEL ST, 106, s w s, 25.4x irregular; James T. Brady, referee, to Kate J. Wolff, 1,061 Prospect Av, April 22; attorney, Joseph G. Quinn, Jr., 257 Broadway..$3,500

HERSCHEL ST, 103, s w s, 39.6x112.7; same to same, April 22; attorney, same....$3,500

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 75.9x88; Jacob Hirsch to James Lockwood, 517 Timpson Place, (correction deed,) May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LOT 62, map of Allen Estate; Mechele Cannizario to John Perasso, 103 Conselyea St, Brooklyn, May 5; attorney, John Perasso, 207 Union St, Brooklyn....$1

LOTS 109 and 110, map of W. F. Duncan; Frederick Albert to Emma Kneurtz, 3,587 Willet Av, May 6; attorney, A. M. Schwartz, 3,471 White Plains Road....$1

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 158th St, 53.3x101; Oliver E. Davis to Isabella M. Meeks, 1,090 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $42,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella M. Meeks to Louis Ruchti, 726 Home St, (mtg $48,000,) April 30; attorney, same....$100

MORRIS PARK AV, 667, 25x irregular; Harriet A. Landgrebe to William Landgrebe, 671 Morris Park Av, (mtg $6,500,) May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

PLOT 57, and north half of Plot 76, map of Arden property; Joseph R. Truesdale, (referee,) to Jane H. Pierce, (executrix,) 838 Riverside Drive, April 30; attorney, Jane H. Pierce, 838 Riverside Drive....$2,000

TILDEN AV, n e corner 2d St, 121x199 to Beach Av x2x181; Merchants' Realization Co., Inc., to Bernard Margulies, 245 West 118th St, May 6; attorney, Mark Hirsh, 116 Nassau St....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 109.3 ft s w of 149th St, 25x75; also 147th St, s s, 327 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Julius Henfling et al. to Bertha Henfling, 868 East 147th St, (mtg $4,000,) April 30; attorney, M. Kretsch, 534 Southern Boulevard....$100

UNION AV, n w cor of 158th St, 50x114.1; 173d St Improvement Co., Inc., to Helen Lacks, 17 West 34th St, (mtg $63,000,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner 178th St, 34x107.6; Clement H. Smith to George Wohn, 1,574 Crotona Park East, (mtg $8,000,) April 15; attorney, George Wohn, 1,574 Crotona Park East....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 204th St, 25x100; Mary A. Campbell to John A. McGreevy, 228 East 202d St, (mtg $1,750,) May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

WOODLAWN RD, n e cor of 205th St, being Lot 4, Block 3,341, tax map; William J. McKeown, referee, to Tax Lien Co. of N. Y., 68 William St, April 29; attorney, A. Weymann, 68 William St....$2,250

3D AV, w s, 110.1 ft s of 178th St, 68.1x irregular; Lidie R. McGraw and another to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, Feb. 27; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Thomas to same, March 5; attorney, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; A. Proal McGraw to same, Feb. 8; attorney, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore C. Bacon to same, Feb. 19; attorney, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Esther L. Bacon to same, Feb. 19; attorney, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Madeline McGraw to same, Feb. 19; attorney, same....$1

160TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Place, 65x120; Daniel O. Underhill to Elizabeth Roeder, 621 Courtlandt Av, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x110; Louis Ruchti to Isabella M. Meeks, 1,090 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $17,000,) May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

176TH ST, n s, 96.4 ft s w of Anthony Av, 50.4x irregular; James T. Barry to Olin J. Stephens, 125 East 146th St, (mtg $38,500,) May 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

260TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Liebig Av, 25x100; also 260th St, s s, 125 ft w of Liebig Av, 25x100; William P. O'Keefe to Hannah O'K. McArdle, Cold Spring, N. Y., (mtg $500,) April 15; attorney, A. J. Burns, 4 Hudson St, Yonkers, N. Y....$1

229TH ST, 848 East, s s, 30x114.6; William A. Burkhardt to Mary Jahelka, 848 East 229th St, (mtg $3,500,) May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$150

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BAYARD ST, s s, 80.3 ft w of Forsyth St, 23.8x38; Division St, 60, n s, 25.3x46.3; Philip Brenner & ano. to Almira H. Dominick, executrix, 44 West 48th St, May 7, due June 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$26,000

BLEECKER ST, s s, 50 ft w of Macdougal St, 50x98; Camillo Olivetto and another to Giovanni Maccarrone, 31 East 126th St, May 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, due as per bond; attorney, same, May 1....$4,000

CATHARINE ST, n e corner of Madison St, 19x101.9, leasehold; Eugenia B. Wylie to Elizabeth Dugan, 165 West 45th St, May 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$900

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 88th St, 46x95; Asher Simon Realty Co. to Pauline Harris, Rockaway Park, L. I., April 30, prior mtg $93,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St....$16,800

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 246.3 ft s of 145th St, 62.6x100; Placid Realty Co. to Dora Grasmuck, 207 Edgecombe Av, due March 1, 1917, Jan. 20; attorney, W. H. Ostrander, 99 Nassau St....$20,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 183.9 ft s of 145th St, 62.6x100; Placid Realty Co. to Dora Grasmuck, 207 Edgecombe Av, Jan. 20, due March 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. Ostrander, 99 Nassau St....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, May 7, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$30,000

5TH AV, e s, 62.3 ft n of 57th St, 19.7x100; J. L. Ward et al., trustees, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, May 6, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$155,000

6TH AV, 800; Hyman Ferdinand & ano. to Charles Greenstein, 312 West 15th St, May 6, installments; address, 359 West 16th St....$1,553

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 100.5x100; Fred S. Godfrey to Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Av, May 7, due Sept. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$400,000

39TH ST, n s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 70x98.9; Wallack Construction Co. to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, May 6, prior mtg $130,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$35,000

40TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft w of 5th Av, 62.6x98.9; 8 West Fortieth Street Corporation to Manton B. Metcalf et al., Orange, N. J., May 5, 5 years; attorneys, Spencer, O. & W., 27 William St....$643,500

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6; Jennie G. Lewis to Eliese Hauenstein, Harrison, N. Y., May 5, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond; attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway....$2,000

98TH ST, 308 East, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Thomas Corkery to Wannemacher & Weis Co., 406 East 122d St, May 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

139TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Annie Roberts to William Walton, 511 West 112th St, March 5, due Feb. 20, 1917, 6 p. c....$1,250

Bronx.

BECK ST, 776, e s, 25x100; Chas. Pietz to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, May 6, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$5,000

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 183d St, 95.9x27.4; Mendel Marcus to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, April 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levine, 258 East 138th St....$3,000

LOTS 52 to 55, map of Thos. O. Woolf; John Miller to Sophie Mayer, 2,001 Creston Av, Jan. 8, 1915, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Miller, 1,840 Weeks Av....$2,000

MARION AV, 2,472, e s, 50x106.4; Mary G. Dalton et al. to Josephine Riehm, 1,182 Tinton Av, (prior mtg $32,000,) May 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

MORRIS PARK AV, 667, n s, 25x95; William Landgrebe to William F. Landgrebe, 500 East 151st St, (prior mtg $6,500,) May 6, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 158th St, 51x101; Louis Ruchti to Isabella M. Meeks, 1,090 Southern Boulevard, (prior mtg $42,000,) May 1, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

PROSPECT AV, s w s, 40 ft s of 167th St, 40x100; Angel Construction Co., Inc., to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, May 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$35,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, May 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same....$35,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft s of 167th St, 40x100; same to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, May 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$35,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 167th St, 40x100; same to Crown Operating Co., Inc., 320 Broadway, prior mtg $45,000, May 4, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$5,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 167th St, 200 ft to 166th St, x100; same to same, prior mtg $227,000, May 4, demand, 6 p. c....$11,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to James T. Byrne, 1,120 Jackson Av, prior mtg $238,000, May 6, due Aug. 6, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$1,500

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 166th St, 40x100; same to Anna A. Bradford, Lenox, Mass., trustee, May 6, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same....$43,000

TINTON AV, e s, 76.5 ft n of 155th St, 25.6x97.7; Jas. P. Hay to Frederic C. Leubuscher, guardian, 5 West 124th St, May 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,300

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 204th St, 25x100; John A. McGrevy to Mary A. Connerford, 406 West 25th St, May 7, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$250

160TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Place, 65x120; Eliz. Roeder to Lewis B. Crane, 368 West 116th St, and another, executors, May 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 500, store and basement; Hughes Holding Co. to Joseph Daly, 366 Amsterdam Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St..$2,730

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,109 and 1,111, north store and basement; Pocahontas Realty Corporation to Vincent Benedetti and another, on premises, 5 years from July 1, 1915....$1,380

BROADWAY, 1,611, store; Churchill Corporation to Louis M. Cohen, 409 West 51st St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, H. J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St....$4,500

DIVISION ST, 50, store floor; Albert Stevane to Joseph Brenner, 60 Division St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, H. J. Krinsky, 346 Broadway....$3,300

JAMES ST, 56, all; Charles A. Faust to Thomas Scandone, 51 Oliver St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, N. H. W. Schutt, 39 Church St....$3,420

JAMES ST, 56, all; same to same, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, same....$3,420

LUDLOW ST, s w corner of Stanton St, store and basement; Morris Denbosky to Fannie Brennan, 204 East 7th St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Co., 128th St, and Amsterdam Av....$1,080

3D AV, 1,703, all; Charles V. Lamb to Abraham Reece, 115 East 96th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, S. R. Reece, 115 East 96th St....$2,200

3D AV, 416, all; Susan Mount to William Delveaux, 416 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St....$3,600

3D AV, 655, all; Edmund J. Curry and another, trustees, to Charles Hauserman, 655 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Joab H. Banton, 1 Liberty St....$1,800

4TH ST, 116 East, all; Sadie Harris to Benjamin Bernstein, 124 East 107th St, 3 years from March 1, 1915....$3,260

9TH AV, 323, store; Catherine M. Schwiebert and another, trustees, to John W. Lohmann, 323 9th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Henry D. Gobber, 259 West 139th St....$1,200

21ST ST, 36 East, store and basement; Minnie Lutynski to Stanley Skoblicki, 210 East 26th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Blandy, M. & S., 37 Wall St....$2,750

102D ST, 301 East, store; Harris Schoenzeit to Joseph Kerin, 303 East 102d St, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Peter Alpern, 5 Beekman St....$660

113TH ST, 41 West, all; Agnes Farrell to Congregation Beth Hamedresh Desfardim D'Harlem, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Morris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St....$720

Bronx.

MARMION AV, n e cor of Elsmere Place, —x—, all; Edmund Frances Realty Co. to Abe Sacks, 1,545 Fulton Av, 3 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway....[illegible]

3D AV, 2,649, all; Emilie W. Hobart to Minnie Newcorn and ano., 430 East 140th St, 5 years from May 11, 1916; attorney, Isidor Newcorn, 2,649 3d Av....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

46TH ST, 46 West; Gross & Schulman against A. B. S. Co., Inc., owner, (renewal)....$206

35TH ST, 420 West; Louis Schloss against Clara F. Geden, owner; M. Whitelaw & Co., Inc., contractor....$80

BROADWAY, n e corner of 77th St, 77.5x130; Fireproof Products Co., Inc., against Eva J. Coe and Improved N. Y. Properties Corporation, owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, lessee and contractor....$14

Bronx.

156TH ST, 417 and 419 East; Emma L. O'Connell against William A. Taylor, owner; Jacob Keller, contractor....$115

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

GREENE ST, 69 and 71; Koslow Iron Works, Inc., against Sixty Cliff Street Co. et al., Oct. 5, 1914....$240

97TH ST, 106 East; Rubin Schenkelbach against Eva Yankowitz et al., March 18, 1915....$47

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

BROADWAY, n w corner 207th St, 125x100; J. Allen Townsend loans Seaman Construction Corporation to erect a five-story apartment house....$90,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 183.9 ft s of 145th St, 62.6x100; Abel King and Isaac Schorach loan Placid Realty Co. to erect a six-story tenement....$30,000

207TH ST, s s, 100 ft n of Broadway, 50x125; J. Allen Townsend loans Seaman Construction Corporation to erect a five-story apartment house....$30,000

5TH AV, 743; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. loans J. Langdon Ward, Louis C. Hasell, and W. Kintzing Post, trustees, to erect nine-story stores and apartments....$155,000

7TH AV, s e corner 49th St, 100.5x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Fred S. Godfrey to erect a sixteen-story loft.$400,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SOUTH ST, 195; Kip's Bay Brewing and Malting Co. against Giovanni Castellano et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskus, Gordon & Hyman.

3D AV, s w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100; Helena D. K. Hulst against Joseph A. H. Pelletier et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leach & Williams.

11TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 98.9x150; Rutherford Realty Co. against McKeon Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

119TH ST, 324 East; Grace F. Lesster et al against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

119TH ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x100.10; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

134TH ST, 318 West; James K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gay & Goddard.

162D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.9; Adam Happel, Inc., against John P. Kane Co. et al., (counterclaim;) attorney, Phillips & Avery.

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 809 and 811; Magdalena Simon against Maria Lutz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 116.6 ft s of 188th St, 33x90; Michael Postiglione against Ida A. Holland, (action to compel specific performance of contract;) attorney, A. J. Romagna.

LOTS 430-431, map of Wakefield; Thomas J. Byrne against Ludwig Bach et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, L. F. Moynahan.

ROAD from East Chester to Westchester, to land of Captain Watson, containing 2 acres; Diedrich Behrens et al against Thomas B. Watson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

176TH ST, s s, 336.7 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.8x122.9; National Surety Co. against Carolina Wenninger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Page.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE
HENRY C. JOHNSON, Jr., Auction'r
Will Sell at Public Auction,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,
At 12 o'clock noon at Long Island Real Estate Auction Salesroom, Queens Plaza Court Building, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, under direction of LEO OPPENHEIMER, Esq.
A very desirably located
Corner Plot 100x150
6 Full Lots on the Southwesterly Corner of
Queens Boulevard,
(Formerly Thomson Ave.)
and Hulst Street,
LONG ISLAND CITY
(Formerly property of Lozier Motor Car Co., Bankrupt.) These lots are admirably and conveniently located for a large manufacturing or automobile company, only a few blocks east of the Packard plant and Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., on direct route of all auto traffic on Long Island and trolley road to 59th St., via Queensboro Bridge, near station of New Rapid Transit Route, affording easy access to New York and Brooklyn. On grade and ready for immediate improvement.
MUST BE SOLD—LIBERAL TERMS.
Maps and particulars of Leo Oppenheimer, Attorney, 60 Wall Street, New York City, or of the Auctioneer, 152 Fulton Avenue, Long Island City.

TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At 3208 Third Av., at 12 noon.
NO. 2428 BEAUMONT AV., 33.33x100.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR Co.
111 BROADWAY

Real Estate in All its Branches.
Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

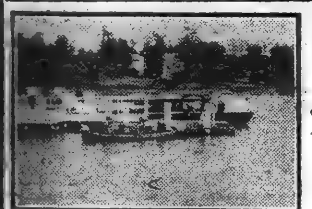
NO. 21331.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEADERTHAL & CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that Neaderthal & Co., Inc., alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated May 7th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 7th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DAVID SMITH and FRANK FREEDMAN, individually and as co-partners, doing business as FREEDMAN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that David Smith and Frank Freedman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 4th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 7th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,655.—In Bankruptcy.—LEWIS COHEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Lewis Cohen are hereby given notice that on May 6th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 18th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 7th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,650.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR J. WHIPPLE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Arthur J. Whipple are hereby given notice that on May 5th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 18th, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated New York, May 7th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.


THE HARBOR.

Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. #1 W. 34th St

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Shore Front on Huntington Harbor

Three acres. Old Long Island farm-house, nine rooms. Fine orchard. Year round home.

Price, $25,000, 20% reduction if sold before June 1st.

House now occupied by owner. May be seen any time.

Apply
S. A. EVERITT,
Huntington, N. Y.

5c Fare to Flushing By Dual Subway System

Two choice plots, 60x100 and 80x100 (corner). Can be bought at prices of five years ago. Will be large increase in values as soon as contract for subway trains over the Long Island tracks is signed. The bargains are rapidly being picked up. Only a few left. Only 10% cash required, balance easy terms. Address T. E. Gressie, 547 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 780 Gramercy.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOW.

Visit Bellerose, the most exclusive development on Long Island; 28 minutes on electric train; new bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; price $6,500; easy terms; tennis court; other attractive offerings. Photographs.
WHEELER & BUCHANAN, 347 5th Ave.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Bank Clerk wishes to dispose of a small bungalow. All modern improvements. Boating, bathing, and fishing; within easy commuting distance; also small water front building plot. No brokers. Address Easy Terms, Box 84 N. Y. Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's Farm Free and Clear

Worth $35,000.

Corner Larger Cross Roads, Far Hills, Somerset County, on Lackawanna Road; good buildings; all conveniences; fine condition. 83 acres choice land, no swamps or rock; elevation over 300 feet; heavy stream of water through property. Frontage 3,600 feet on State road; electric lighted to property. Telephone. Will consider small Manhattan or Bronx parcel part payment; must have $7,500 cash. Will leave mortgage for difference. Brokers can make full commission. See DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

★ A BARGAIN ★

A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant big forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.
DON'T WAIT—LOOK NOW.
IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.
M. M. COSGROVE, 144 West 104th St., N. Y.
Telephone, 4321—Bryant.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK
ALLENHURST—DEAL BEACH
INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Write for Booklet T.
Will meet trains by appointment.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW

Situated in the country, near New York, a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $7,500; terms arranged.
NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
West Nutley, N. J. 233 Broadway, New York.

$8,800 Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250 FINEST MODEL easy housekeeping Stucco Bungalow in Jamaica. Just completed; best residential section, 5 blocks north Jamaica's main station, trolleys to N. Y. and Brooklyn, handy to schools, stores, churches; terms to suit; plot 30x100; driveway for garage; 7 rooms, bath and finished attic; front and rear porches inclosed with screens and sash for summer and winter; coal and gas ranges, hot water heater attachment, steam heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, cold storage cellar, 2 toilets, large closets, vacuum cleaner attachment, built-in bookcases and buffet; house decorated throughout; beautiful street; no assessments; opposite a small park; don't fail to see; open every day; located DeGrauw Av. near Victoria St. Apply to J. P. STORMS, owner, DeGrauw Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

SEE Kew Gardens FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.

The finest highly restricted section of New Rochelle. 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172; garage. Price $10,500; easy terms.

JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

On Post Road **New Rochelle** Large Traffic.
Suitable for Restaurant, Tea House, etc. Corner residence, 9 rooms; near public park, bathing beach, and yacht clubs. Rent $75.
O'CONNOR & McCANN
221 Huguenot St.—Tel. 504—New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

AT RYE, N. Y.

Directly on Long Island Sound, with private beach at dock; modern stone and shingle house, 9 master's rooms, 6 servants' rooms, 5 baths, beautifully furnished; 6 acres, lawn, flower and vegetable garden planted; garage; one mile from station; 42 minutes from Grand Central Station; one hour by automobile. Rent $6,000.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. or 20 Nassau St.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT,
OCEAN AND PINES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "B. B."
RICHARD McNEELY AGENCY.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND FOR PHOTOS

or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

You can live near your business in a swell elevator apartment, save money and lengthen your life; large, light, sunny rooms; electric light, open plumbing, tiled baths, hardwood floors; lowest rents ever offered.

4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath.
254-258 WEST 25TH STREET.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM B. WARE, B'way & 86th.

57 W. 57th St.

One choice hotel apartment, 3 rooms, bath and hall. Complete service. Modern equipment. Exceptional restaurant facilities. At reduced rate. H. T. GALPIN, 57 W. 57th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Grenville Hall

Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT;
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

610 West 116th St.

2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

QUEENS.

$21 To $45 a Month, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath. New Apartments Just Completed
Steam heat, hot water, electric light. Janitor service. Telephone in each apartment.
5-CENT FARE FROM MANHATTAN.
End of Queensboro Bridge, at 59th St. and Second Ave., via Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave.
Renting Office, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

ABSOLUTE UNPROTECTED AUCTION.
No. 115 East 64th St.
High-class neighborhood, four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20x100, all improvements and in good condition. Owner once refused Fifty-six Thousand Dollars for it. Will be sold under foreclosure proceedings because of financial difficulties at the Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St., on Tuesday, May 11th, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.
A great chance to make some money.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 108th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Factory site, 4 lots, 80x100, at $1,000 each, adjoining Long Island R. R. freight station; near proposed station of subway now building; 5c. fare; good labor zone; rare bargain. 1,566 Flatbush Av. Lakin.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room, semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60 A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

Just completed, Goell's 1-family houses, garage space, East 23d St., Flatbush Av. cars to Vanderveer Place. Phone Flatbush 9445.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

AN UNUSUAL opportunity for small manufacturer; opposite all shipping facilities; 3 lofts, size 22x85 each; will separate; $30 each monthly; on West St., near Cortlandt. Apply 142 Liberty St., Room 636.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

Will share completely furnished office in Times Bldg., suitable for railroad or newspaper representative; references. 706 Times Bldg.

15th, 637-645 East, (between Av. B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings. BOHLEN, 296 3d Av.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 332 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room in U. S. Rubber Building. Room No. 701, 1,790 Broadway; stenographic service.

Desk room in Fifth Avenue Building. Room 552. Stenographic service.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Rockland County.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches; entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

Eight rooms, bath, two toilets, improvements, hot water heat, 24x16 living room, open fire, awnings, screens, shades, 28 miles, 45 minutes Hudson Terminal, 10 minutes station; good train service, West Shore; right-of-way to river, bathing, boating, fishing; rent $45. Phone 5127 Madison Square.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Moderate Summer rentals at Sound Beach, Conn.; houses, bungalows, and cottages, fully furnished, on and near the beach; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FURNISHED COTTAGES
to rent or sell in North Conway, Kearsarge, and Chocorua, White Mountains, N. H. For information address H. H. Randall, North Conway, N. H.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine house, garage; lot 106x150; garden, fruit; five minutes station; Sound; caretaker. Telephone 3844 South Brooklyn, or 1277 New Rochelle.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 800.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in; these lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. S 33 Times.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,600 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars, John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

19¼ Acres, north country road, overlooking Sound, large buildings; residence, but suitable sanitarium or club; bargain; get description. C. W. Davis, Miller's Place, Long Island.

BUNGALOW plot, 50x170, north shore, commuting distance, command sweeping views of sound; white sand beach; ideal spot for Summer; bargain; $600. Owner, 347 Fifth Av., Room 903.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

New 7-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Hackensack, N. J., 238 Stanley Place.—Short walk to trolley and railroad; gas, piano; good kitchen, porch, lawn, garden; 7-room detached cottage; well furnished; May to September. Telephone 567 South Brooklyn.

Plainfield, N. J.—$1,000 above $5,500 mortgage secures the biggest private house bargain right in the Watchung section; beautiful detached home at sacrifice. Moore, 12 West 31st St.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements, excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 180 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

Rutherford, N. J.—$500 down buys this new 9-room house, with all the comforts of a suburban home. Photo or call F. D. Osman.

Six-room stucco bungalow, on 3 acres, near Asbury Park; full price $1,400; easy terms. S. Kaufman, 71 West 35th St., one flight up.

ALL ABOUT NEAR-BY JERSEY.
Publicity manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church St., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Farm, 30 acres, 13-room house, large barns, outbuildings; 25 miles out, West Shore, R. R.; extensive frontage on two State roads; 6 minutes to station; price $8,000, $4,000 cash required; no agents. Bargain, K 32 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED, FOR INVESTMENT,
lots at Jamaica, Mineola, and Westbury; must be bargains, not high priced, and near trolley; cash. S 29 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

59th St., 17 East.—Studio apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, studio 28x14, until October or longer. $70. See superintendent at 15 East 59th St.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

A client wishes to sublet for the summer months his housekeeping apartment in West 72d Street, consisting of four rooms and bath, completely furnished and with the services of a maid; for further particulars, please apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street; Telephone 5700 John.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cosily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

To sublet, at 45 Pinehurst Av., northeast corner 179th St., completely and handsomely furnished, 6 rooms and bath in elevator apartment; all light; rent $55; this apartment rents vacant at $60. Key with superintendent.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

Entire floor in private house; desirable locality; 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, 2 south windows in living room overlooking old-fashioned garden; rental moderate. Address 18 West 8th St.

Five-room elevator apartment, May 15th or later, $55; extensive river view. Phone now or call Sunday, Swazey, 270 Fort Washington Avenue. Audubon 8061.

Ansonia Hotel.—Three rooms, bath, including hotel service; seven windows facing Riverside Drive; from May 15, Oct. 1; reasonable rates. Apartment 1610 before 11 A. M.

GRANT COURT
610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

To Sublet.—Elevator apartment, 5 large, light rooms; southern exposure; outside; furnished or unfurnished. 601 West 177th St. Apartment 46.

94th, 315 West.—5 rooms and bath; coolest apartment in town; ventilation north, south, east, and west; Summer rates; references required.

Furnished corner apartment; six rooms; cool; Southern exposure; reasonable. 575 West 159th, corner Broadway. Apartment 32.

Central Park West, 407.—Choice furnished apartment for season; eight light rooms and bath; balcony; terms moderate. Johnson.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment. Barrington, 208 West 81st. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

103d, 79 West.—Four rooms, all outside; completely furnished housekeeping; very reasonable. Korony.

Sublet, furnished 5-room apartment; very attractive; elevator, telephone, and electricity. 815 West 143d St., Apt. 34.

Attractively furnished five-room apartment; light and airy; splendid location; fine view; reasonable. The Rutland, 260 West 57th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard 14-48 limousine and touring body car, in fine shape; can be bought with both or only one body; price is right. Hess, 427 W. 42d. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Winton six-cylinder; newly painted; excellent running condition; bargain; $650. 1,976 Broadway.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Bargain.—Carter coupe, 1913; self starter; improvements. Ganson, 244 Keap St., Brooklyn.

S. G. V. raceabout; late model; mechanically perfect. Moody, Dreuco Garage, 5th St. and 7th Av.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; only 1,509 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915; like new; price $900. Everett Palmer, Coscob, Conn.

Cadillac, four passenger, electric starter; like new. 1,154 Intervale Av. Melrose 8289.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 128 West 52d St.

Packard, 14-48, Limousine or Touring, finest equipment, for rent to responsible party, by month or season. Hess, 427 W. 42d St. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Beautiful Limousine, Renault Landaulet, Packard, latest model, for hire by month. Talot, 300 W. 49th St. Bryant 7720.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard seven-passenger; monthly or year. Sulkins, 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—A five-passenger touring car in exchange for printing. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

32d, 7 West, (The Durham.)—Attractive, furnished apartments of two rooms and bath, with service, at moderate prices.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

70th St., 236 West.—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment; piano; new building. Apply Supt.

622 West 113th St.—7th floor; 6 rooms, all outside, with southern exposure and river view. Apt. 73.

Sublet, two furnished rooms and bath; May 20 until Sept. 22. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th. Apt. 305.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1131; appointment.

80th, 219 West.—Attractive, high-class furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms; $80.

119th, 430 West.—Four rooms, front, nicely furnished; June to September; hall boy.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

93d, 251 West.—Exceptional opportunity for Summer; 6 rooms; $50 month. Bolduan.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms; reasonable rate. Meek.

Brooklyn.

Well furnished modern flat, 5 rooms, electric light; vacuum cleaner; telephone service; moderate. Janitor, 315 68th St., Bay ridge, one minute from "L."

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

114th St., 618 West.—5-room and bath apartment; 2d floor; will sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1, 1916; rent $42; good opportunity; hall service and telephone switchboard. Mr. Goldman. Phone Morning. 8187-J.

180th St., 803 West.—Sublet, June to October, elevator apartment, four large, sunny rooms, furnished; telephone, piano; references required; seen Thursday, Saturday, Sunday. Janvrin.

To Sublet—Unfurnished six-room apartment, 10th floor; splendid view of Hudson; half price to October. Apt. 104, 561 W. 141st.

183d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms, all improvements; $32; near Subway.

Sublet, seven-room elevator apartment; very reasonable. 1,980 7th Av. Apt. 23.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 3-4-5 room apartments; every improvement; playground.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—Five-room apartment; 3 adults, American; within 10 minutes' walk of Madison Av. and 34th St. S 8 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; near Park; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

WAVERLY PLACE, 101, (Northwest Washington Square.)—Beautiful suites; private baths; excellent service; table.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

58TH ST, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable room in homelike house; table guest received.

71ST, 69 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen with refined Americans; Subway and "L."

72d, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single room; superior table board.

73D, 256 WEST.—Handsome large room, bath; well appointed house; superior table, also table guests; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; double, single front room; unsurpassed table; electricity.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 6 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent; transient; table boarders.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

113TH, 626 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

113TH, 625 WEST.—(Riverside) Special attention guests; Southern cooking; single rooms; reasonable.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

137TH, 296 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unexcelled Vienna table; reasonable; telephone.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience; meals optional; summer rate. 4914—Audubon.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order.
Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort.
Excellent chef and service; separate tables.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AVENUE, 47.
SUITES, WITH BATH; BACHELORS.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Double, single room; reasonable.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

44TH, (348 Madison Av.)—Studios, apartments; large and small rooms; furnished, unfurnished.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

60TH, 241 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; running water; all new furniture; parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business purposes; rates moderate.

60TH, 222 EAST.—Excellently well-furnished large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,372, (90.)—Large or medium room; every convenience; adjoining bath; American physician's residence; gentlemen; $5 and $3; good location; no other roomers.

LEXINGTON AV., 369.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; bright and clean; reasonable; phone.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 145.—Back parlor; kitchenette; running water; also other rooms; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large room with kitchenette; first-class house; modern improvements; reasonable.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

48TH, 65 WEST.—COMFORTABLE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BATH; ALSO SMALL ROOMS; QUIET RESIDENCE.

49TH, 45 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor in exclusive private home; bachelors, couples; references.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, airy, corner room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment. Martin.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2048.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; references necessary.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large room; private bath and alcove adjoining; service unrivaled.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LUXURIOUS, LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; PARLOR FLOOR.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 121 WEST.—Just opened large front rooms; running water; twin beds; smaller, $3 up.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms, with bath; private house; references; gentlemen. Z 342 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Sunny front double, single rooms; private residences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near Central Park; large room, with or without private baths; $5 up; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms, private baths; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—8 years' expert double entry; balance sheets; financial statements prepared; entire charge office; correspondence. L 170 Times.

COMPANION.—Charge of child or semi-invalid; experienced traveler. K 27 Times Annex.

COOK, PARLORMAID, LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to place her excellent cook, parlormaid and laundress, all of whom she highly recommends. Call Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1, at 11 West 49th St.

GOVERNESS.—North German; experienced; good sewer; fond of children; desires position; highest city references. E. S., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—Speaks 4 languages; musical; references; experienced. 235 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Frenchwoman, with boy 10 years old, desires position for small family; good cook and manager; no laundry; best references; speaks English and German. Mme. Louise, 83 Essex Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young lady, 18 years old, desires position; year and a half experience; references. Frances Pilloud, 292 West Houston St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; reliable; ambitious, conscientious worker; $7. H 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; best references; assistant bookkeeper; all-around office work; moderate salary. H 321 Times Downtown.

WOMAN of good standing, taste, and appearance, cultured, capable, fairly extensive acquaintance, wants remunerative employment afternoons. M 2 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 132d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, housework, small family; wages $12 monthly. Morgan, 111 West 16th St.

JANITRESS.—Single, without encumbrances, for small apartment house. Apply 16 West 47th St.

RAILROAD CLERKS.—Men experienced in freight rates preferred. L 173 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large second-floor front room; twin beds; gentleman; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; all conveniences; select house.

90TH, 30 WEST.—Bachelors; beautiful room, furnished or unfurnished; private house; electricity.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; near park; large rooms, with, without private bath; electricity, phone; $5 up.

92D, 214 WEST.—Light, comfortable, modern, elevator; small family; refined home. Mack.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room, high-class apartment; near subway. Morden.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

97TH ST, 229 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant airy room; moderate. Phone Riverside 9431. Apt. 4D.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

107TH, 220 West.—Room for gentleman; private family; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4749 Morningside. Talbot.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished immaculate rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 622 WEST, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apt. 53.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; references required. Apt. 43.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Columbus.)—Attractive, newly decorated, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Cozy light outside room; private bath; $4; elevator. Sander.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; reference.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; high-class elevator apartment. Reasonable, 6 FW.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Large room; one or two business women.

141ST, (87 Hamilton Place,) between Broadway, Amsterdam.)—Desirable large bedroom; exclusive; elevator.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 3110.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

158TH ST., 550 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, bath; private family; elevator; phone. Apartment 4G.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(FOR BACHELORS ONLY.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY AND 151ST ST.—The Northold, Apartment 2B; exceptionally large outside room, (three windows,) bath adjoining; refined private family; tray breakfast if desired; references. Telephone Audubon 8110. Hope.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; references. Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 W. 69th).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 87.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2861.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER,
age 25, married, desires position where good character and ambition count toward success; an accountancy student; several years' experience and at present connected with a large mercantile establishment; quick and accurate, and can furnish bonds if so desired. S 36 Times.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. H 356 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Very neat, reliable, intelligent Christian. W. C., 325 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; single; 31; total abstainer; expert driver and mechanic; twelve years' practical experience with foreign and American cars; knows the country well; especially valuable to tourists; employer's interests thoroughly safe-guarded; grant me an interview. John O'Brien, 1,104 Lexington Av. Lenox 8605.

CHAUFFEUR, 29; single; ten years' experience, foreign and American cars; expert mechanic; careful driver; A1 references, honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 37 East 42d St., Room 11. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR, Irish, good mechanic, long experience any make car, licensed England and N. Y. State, would appreciate steady position with private family; best reference. Owen Donohue, 30 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, married, Danish, absolutely sober and honest, wishes position; private family; foreign, American cars; 7 years' experience; do own repairs; first-class references. Henry Kuhl, 1,278 1st Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 103d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, 7 years' experience, good mechanic, wishes position in private family; 2 years last employment. G. L., Times, Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) wishes private position; any car; careful; references. L 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; all makes; 4 years last employer; best references. Louis Markus, 1,013 Fox St., Bronx.

CIVIL ENGINEER wants position; good practice and good references. Moccia, 300 West 49th St. Apartment 408. Tel. 7720 Bryant.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European; at residence. Phone, write for appointments, 12-1 P. M., F. Fues, 7 West 63d St. Telephone 3953 Columbus.

OFFICE BOY, 18, wishes position; two years' experience. Confal, 503 East 73d St.

SALESMAN.—Young, energetic man, 12 years' mechanical training, seeks position as automobile or steam specialties salesman. S 31 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced, wishes connection with reliable manufacturing concern. H 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
20, 4 years' office assistant, desires position with manufacturing concern; salary subordinate to advancement; good education; excellent references. "Ambitious," S 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN as houseman; can cook, dry clean, press; also licensed chauffeur; references; bachelors preferred. Hugh La Farge, 615 West 130th St., care of Currie.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position as assistant to resident buyer; knowledge of merchandise; experienced stenographer. S 28 Times.

YOUNG New York lawyer seeks retainer to South America for two years for American capitalists and business houses doing South American trade. H 359 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COMPANION.—Eastern manufacturer wants young man who speaks French, Spanish, German, and English as companion on South American trip; good salary, expenses, and bright future to a live young man; references essential. S 35 Times.

ENERGETIC MAN to solicit among builders and architects, contracts for cold water painting; small salary and liberal commission until worth proved. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, Z 341 Times Annex.

ENERGETIC MEN to learn our plan selling bungalow sites, near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

ENGRAVINGS.—Young man wanted who thoroughly understands the ordering of line and half-tone cuts; good opportunity. Address, stating fully experience, age, and salary. Z 357 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; must know how to estimate on cabinet work in all its branches; commission basis only. Apply by letter, Commercial Cabinet Mfg. Co., 38 Cooper Sq.

SALESMAN.—Out-of-town salesman to handle a full line of rompers on commission basis; a good line for the right party. D 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for skirts wanted for jobbing and manufacturing trade; drawing and commission for the right man. Z 364 Times Annex.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.

LARGE MANUFACTURER REQUIRES SERVICES OF ABLE SALESMAN TO ACT AS TRAVELING SUPERVISOR IN THE SOUTH; MUST BE YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, OF EXEMPLARY HABITS, AND POSSESS RECORD THAT WILL SUSTAIN CLOSEST INVESTIGATION; STATE AGE, FULL PARTICULARS OF EDUCATION, AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE CHRONOLOGICALLY AND LOWEST SALARY; NONE BUT TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, BOX 191 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time. See catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS wanted to sell programs for naval parade; commission basis. Call at Naval Program Co., 229 West 42d St., Room 84.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

DO YOU REQUIRE CAPITAL?
Will invest about $12,000, with services, in good business. Z 250 Times Annex.

$2,000 to invest with services; good business experience; state particulars; no agent. D 266 Times Downtown.

Moving-picture theatre, good paying, half interest for sale. Theatre, 254 West 116th.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 46th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Business Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4543. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,181 Equitable Building.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Long Island.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING REFINED HOME comforts, Write to "Private," 132 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN wants room in private apartment; board optional. S 34 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—May 5, diamond bar pin, in or near Maxon's, Lord & Taylor's, Olson's, Broadway-79th, Riker's 86th, Teachers' College, Broadway car; liberal reward. White, 118 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Scarf pin, (pearl and diamonds,) safety clutch and jeweled tie clasp attached; heavy gold monogram "H. D. V." Suite 1,103, 95 Liberty St.; reward, relieve anxious minds.

LOST.—Small cameo pin at "Castles-in-the-Air," on roof of Forty-fourth Street Theatre, on Thursday evening, May 6. Please return to Apt. 17, 471 Park Av. Reward.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, between 238 St. "L" station and Van Cortlandt Park. Finder will please communicate L 169 Times, Times Office. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST.—Bunch of keys on souvenir key ring, including hotel room key, between 34th St. and 11th Av., and Hotel McAlpin; reward. L. & F. Dept., Hotel McAlpin.

LOST.—May 4, possibly at Altman's store, lady's Tiffany gold watch and chain; monogram D Q G; reward. Return 36 East 50th.

LOST.—Open-faced gold watch and fob, marked "E. P."; Howard watch; suitable reward if returned. Peirce, 159 West 105th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and chain; Fulton St., between Smith St. and Lafayette Av., Bkn.; reward. Bartlett, 82 Lafayette Av.

LOST.—A suitable reward, two diamond bracelets, between 34th and 57th, 5th to Madison Avs. Breed, 18 East 57th.

LOST.—Gold watch, bracelet, monogram T. B., vicinity 114th; liberal reward. T. Blumenthal, 68 Lenox Av.

LOST.—Old gent's ring, with cameo, in envelope; liberal reward. Buskins, 185 6th Av.

LOST.—Gray suede box containing jewelry; 92d, Columbus; reward. Buch, 661 Columbus Av.

LOST.—Pearl breast pin, pearls set in circle; suitable reward. Sanford, 623 W. 57th.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Persons who have seen man hurt by automobile or jumping from truck near 26th St. and 10th Av. Dec. 3, 1913, will kindly communicate to
HARRY E. HERMAN,
170 Broadway.

Marie Malloy, communicate immediately, Dreicer, or Room 802, 2 Rector St. Colonel.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDRED UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Phone 2065.)—Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 2 hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

ROOMS and board in country; 14 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; private family; tennis. 10 Standish Road, Forest Hills, Long Island. Telephone Forest Hills 6424.

Far Rockaway, 80 Carlton Av.—Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486 F.R.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10, $12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house in desirable location; convenient to Lackawanna station; excellent table; references.

EAST ORANGE, (North Arlington Av., 36.)—Large single room with board; spacious grounds; private tennis court. Tel. 4779.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

MOTHER and CHILD.—15 months, with private family, northern Jersey town. 115 East 82d St. N. Kraus.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

For Sale.

PERMANENT COUNTRY HOME,
$6,500. EASY TERMS.
9 rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements, on large plot; newly built; less than hour from Broadway; easy terms to prompt buyer.
OPPORTUNITY, Post Office Box 186,
New York City.

To Let—Furnished.

Bronxville, N. Y.—To rent for season, large colonial dwelling, one of the most attractive and best furnished houses in Lawrence Park; large piazzas, lawn, and shade trees; beautiful and convenient location; 5 master's rooms, 3 baths, room for 4 maids, servants' dining room; garage and room for man. Mrs. Henry Tuck, Bronxville, N. Y.

At Lake Hopatcong, completely furnished, seven-room cottage, nicely situated; 150 feet shore and road front; dock; private family desired; water excellent; June 1st to Labor Day, $350. Mrs. Walter J. Knight, Box 64B, Wharton, N. J.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

GREAT NECK.—Completely furnished house at Elm Point; fine view; 600 feet from Sound; $1,500 season; open Sundays for inspection or telephone 256 Great Neck. Information from Arthur Grain, care Bank of Manhattan Company.

Sea Bright, N. J.—To rent for season; large, modern dwelling; very attractive; six masters', three maids' rooms, three baths; beautifully furnished; ideal location; ocean front; garage and quarters for men. Mrs. Henry Tuck, Bronxville, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains, Jefferson Heights.—Desirable furnished house, nine rooms, bath, electric lights, large veranda, garden all planted, fruit, garage, on State road, trolley line; $400, June to Oct. Mrs. J. E. Newkirk, Catskill, N. Y.

Hackensack, N. J., 238 Stanley Place, short walk to trolley and R. R.; gas, piano, good kitchen, porch, lawn garden; 7-room detached cottage, well furnished; May-September. May phone 567 South, Brooklyn.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For rent, delightfully situated furnished house; garage; Summer season or longer. For particulars address owner, E. B. McLaury, 16 Hemlock Place, or phone 2617.

Three-room furnished bungalow at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; commutation $5.25; less than an hour from B'way. Address Fox, 266 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767.

In New Rochelle, 10-room house in private park; 2 blocks from Sound; ample grounds; from June 1 to Sept. 1, $500 for period. No. 7 Neptune Av., New Rochelle.

or Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

Shelter Island, near water and Prospect Hotel, furnished 11-room cottage; sleeping porches; season, $550. Owner, Z 292 Times Annex.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 22 rooms. Box 1,527.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE, UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
World renowned Reims firm has saved a large portion of its champagne stock, in spite of the war, and now offers to supply any demand, advantageous terms and prices; easily marketable. Apply to Mr. Bertrand, 53 Avenue de Saxe, Paris, France.

Will sacrifice four framed French plate mirrors, each six feet square; splendid condition. Stewart, 114 West 72d St.

LOST HER POISE ONLY ONCE

Then She Admitted Watching Husband Through Window from Which Woman Was Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 7.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman lost the self-control which she had maintained since she was first put on trial for killing Mrs. Bailey, while she was being cross-examined as a witness here today by District Attorney Smith. Mr. Smith was questioning her about the day in April, previous to the shooting of Mrs. Bailey, when Mrs. Carman spied on Dr. Carman and Mrs. Elizabeth Varriance, a nurse, from the same window in the doctor's office, through which it is contended the shot was fired that killed Mrs. Bailey in June.

"And you wanted to go around and see what Dr. Carman and Mrs. Varriance were doing in the office, didn't you?" Mr. Smith asked the defendant, sharply.

"Yes, I did," she replied.

"And that is the same window through which the shot was fired that killed Mrs. Bailey, isn't it?" the District Attorney asked.

"That's the window that was broken," said Mrs. Carman.

"Isn't that the window through which the shot was fired?"

"I don't know," exclaimed the witness, reddening and beginning to tremble.

Mrs. Carman Confused on the Stand.

"Well, that's the window through which you looked!" declared Mr. Smith, bending over the railing toward the witness.

"Which time?" Mrs. Carman responded without the deliberation that had preceded most of her answers.

"Which time!" shouted the District Attorney at her almost before the words had left her mouth. "Did you look twice?"

Mrs. Carman was trembling now so that it could be noticed at the sides of the court room. She began to stammer a reply to the effect that she had not looked twice and then thrust her body forward over the witness stand and pointing her white gloved finger at Mr. Smith, said in a loud voice:

"But believe me, if I had done it I never would have gone to the same window."

It was the first time she had raised her voice on the stand. Before she had spoken in such low tones that the lawyers had to urge her to speak louder so that the jury might hear. The outburst left her red and nervous. Mr. Smith did not pursue the attack, however, and Mrs. Carman speedily regained her composure under a series of questions about the Varriance incident and other points.

After leaving the stand Mrs. Carman resumed her seat at the counsel table within sight of the twelve jurors. The table is flat against the jury box and Mrs. Carman could touch Juror No. 6 without moving from her seat. For a few minutes she chatted and was seen to smile, then she took what appeared to be a bottle of smelling salts from her satchel. Mr. Levy, her lawyer, asked Justice Blackmar to excuse a slight delay while he arranged his papers and Mrs. Carman put her handkerchief to her eyes. The jury, idle during the delay, gazed at her, and when she removed the handkerchief it could be seen that her eyes were red.

Defense Ignores Bribery Charge.

The defense closed its case without bringing to the witness stand the man who was charged with having tried to bribe Celia Coleman, the negro servant, to change her story so as to make it favor Mrs. Carman. One of the witnesses for the defense admitted in the afternoon that this man, known as George Hicks and Owens, a negro detective who was in the employ of the Burns Detective Agency last Summer and had charge of the colored maid, was in the Court House during the day. He was employed by the Carman lawyers to follow Celia Coleman to Charleston, S. C., after the first trial.

George M. Levy, Mrs. Carman's present trial lawyer, placed the responsibility for whatever instructions Hicks received on the shoulders of Surrogate John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's lawyer at the first trial, when he was examining Mrs. Carman yesterday, and said Mr. Graham was in Atlantic City now.

Dr. Edwin Carman, Mrs. Carman's husband, testified yesterday morning and repeated the same story he told at the first trial. On his cross-examination Dr. Carman admitted that he had stopped the authorities from examining his record books in their search for the names of the two women who fled from his waiting room after the shot had been fired. A detective told him to do this, he said.

Mr. Smith also questioned Dr. Carman about a woman to whom he referred as "Hazel Eyes," and asked if Dr. Carman had not told Mrs. Varriance since the first trial that Mrs. Carman mistook Mrs. Varriance for "Hazel Eyes" when she spied on her in April of 1914 from the office window. Mr. Levy's objection to the question was

she had not told Dr. Carman or anybody else about it. He said also that two days later he had told the District Attorney that he did not remember whether Mrs. Carman had told him of it.

Ferdinand Q. Morton, a negro lawyer, who examined Celia Coleman while she was being detained as a witness for the State, was very nervous under Mr. Smith's questions. A copy of the questions and answers at his examination of the colored maid fell into the hands of the defense, and it was by the defense that he was called as a witness. Mr. Levy objected when Mr. Smith asked Morton if it was not true that, after making the examination and failing to get any more information from Celia Coleman than she had given at the Coroner's inquest, he said that he did not believe she was telling the truth.

Saw a Man Run from Carman Place.

Rudolph Loewe, a baker of Freeport, who testified at the first trial, told again yesterday of having heard a shot on the night of June 30, of having seen a man run across the Carman lawn and jump the picket fence separating it from the Black lawn, adjoining. Mr. Loewe, however, was so deaf that both Mr. Levy and Mr. Smith had to stand beside the witness chair and shout the questions into his ear to make him hear them, and then he frequently got his answers mixed.

Mr. Levy then called Walter B. Cousins, a special policeman of Freeport, who had already testified for the prosecution. Mr. Smith in cross-examination asked him if Mrs. Carman's father had said anything to him when he reached the Carman home on the night of the shooting.

"He said, 'Keep this as quiet as possible,'" answered the witness.

Mr. Levy protested against the admission of the statement, and took exception to Justice Blackmar's action in overruling him. Mr. Cousins then said, in answer to more questions from Mr. Smith, that the record of the shooting which he left that night at Police Headquarters was not copied on the blotter the next day by the day man, Policeman John Dunbar, who appeared as a witness for the defense today.

Many Women at the Trial.

The courtroom was crowded in the afternoon with well-dressed women. It was reported that Mrs. Carman would testify during the afternoon, and the rules that had been established at the beginning of the second trial barring all but those who had business in the room were relaxed. Mrs. Carman was called to the witness chair at 3:15 o'clock and finished her direct testimony, in which she told the same story she had told at the first trial, at 3:52 o'clock. She was dressed in a blue tailored suit, with a white linen collar, and wore long white gloves and a light blue straw hat. Her narration of the things she did on the day of the murder seemed to lack some of the dramatic interest it contained at the first trial. But her own lawyer brought out the unexpected disclosure that there was an automatic revolver in her bedroom at the time of the shooting. Its calibre was not the same as that of the bullet found in Mrs. Bailey's body.

Mrs. Carman had said she never fired a revolver in her life, when Mr. Levy asked if there was one in her room when Mrs. Bailey was shot.

"Yes," she replied quite promptly.

Mr. Levy produced a weapon and the witness identified it as the one that, she said, was in a drawer of the chiffonier beside her bed at that time. She denied having authorized Hicks to bribe Celia Coleman to alter her story, but later, under cross-examination, said that she put her lawyers in complete charge of her case. She said in answer to questions put by Mr. Levy that it was Mr. Graham who sent Hicks South to visit Celia Coleman after Hicks had said that he was instrumental in having her change her first story and that he thought he could get her to tell "the truth."

Mrs. Carman acknowledged under cross-examination that she had been suspicious of her husband for about a year before the murder, and on being pressed for a reason for not asking Dr. Carman about his actions, said:

"I believe there is no man who would tell the truth to his wife about his relations with women."

James E. Stiles of The Nassau Post, a newspaper published in Freeport, was called as a witness by the prosecution to testify that he had jumped over the fence between the Carman and the Black lawns after the shooting and had broken a picket in the fence. The defense has attached great importance to the broken picket. Mr. Levy suggested that the jury should be taken to view the Carman house and grounds, but the Justice would not agree to this.

The attorneys for both sides will sum up today, and after Justice Blackmar's charge the case will go to the jury, probably early this afternoon. The feeling among those who have followed the proceedings is that the second trial will result in another disagreement. The first jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

Jersey Militiamen on 90-Mile Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 7.—One hundred officers of the First Brigade, National Guard, left the Fifth Regiment Armory here this morning for a ninety-mile ride, which will take them to New City, N. Y. They will pitch camp for a few hours there, and on Sunday will leave for the return trip to Paterson. The following officers of the Fifth Regiment, under the command of General Edwin Hine, are taking part: Chief of Staff, Major Alexander Grey; Brig. Quartermaster Harry A. Harris, Major J. T. Wyckoff, Lieutenant John Hinchliffe, Colonel Van Walraven, Lieutenant W. A. Casmus, Major Nolan, Major Loveland, Adjutant William M. Lord, Quartermaster John Malcolm, and Captain Lawrence Behm.

SAID STEEL CO. BACKED THEM

Postal Inspectors Find Plant for Making $595 Cars Is a Shed with One Tool Box.

Under the charge of using the mails to defraud, William J. Bailey, head of the Carnegie Engineering Corporation of 17 Battery Place, and Chauncey Holt, Jr., Secretary of the Chauncey Holt Company, printers at 27 West Seventeenth Street, were arrested yesterday after an investigation by Post Office Inspectors and detectives. According to Detective Hagen, the operations of the concern extended throughout the United States and into Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America, and involved receipts of $750,000. Hagen said the Russian Government had been in communication with the Carnegie Engineering Company regarding the purchase of a big consignment of automobiles.

The Government tauthorities asserted that the corporation sent circulars to practically all parts of the world, advertising a new automobile to be sold for $595, and to be delivered, free on board, Pittsburgh, Penn., on Sept. 1; advance orders would be accepted on deposit of $50 for each car, and, according to Hagen, some 15,000 orders were received. The cause of complaint against the corporation is the charge of Post Office inspector Hugh McQuillan that the factory of the corporation advertised at Kalamazaa, Mich., consistf of an abandoned sawmill, and its furnishings of a single box of tools. Though represented to have a capital of $1,000,000, the corporation, according to the Post Office authorities, seemed to have no assets evcept a suite of offices and stationery and equipment capable of keeping three stenographers busy.

Used Name of Carnegie Steel Co.

The circulars advertised the concern as having the backing of the Carnegie Steel Company, and went on to state: "Why say more? The name of Carnegie is known the world over."

According to Hagen the Carnegie Steel Company knows nothing about the corporation and never backed it, nor did any of the other steel concerns of Pittsburgh have knowledge of the New York company, though the detective says he visited Pittsburgh and made extensive inquiries.

The complaint against Bailey and Holt charges that the conspiracy to use the mails to defraud was entered into on July 21, in this city, and Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton said yesterday he had received more than a dozen complaints against the corporation. One of these came from William Lansford, Postmaster and proprietor of a general store in Palmisto, N. D. He notified Mr. Stanton that on April 15, in reply to a glowing prospectus from the Carnegie Engineering Corporation, he had sent his check for $50 as deposit on twenty-five cars. Then he had become suspicious. Mr. Stanton started the investigation which resulted in the arrests yesterday.

Two Arrested in Kalamazoo.

McQuillan went to Kalamazoo and, according to Detective Hagen, he reported by telegraph yesterday that he had found the factory to be practically nothing but a shed and had arrested two men whom he found there. Two men, not publicly identified, were mentioned in the charges against Bailey and Holt as having acted in concert with them. Meantime Hagen had finished his investigations in Pittsburgh, and yesterday Mr. Bailey and Mr. Holt were invited to the Federal Building, where they were arrested and taken before Commissioner Houghton. On the request of Mr. Stanton he held them for examination on May 14, fixing Bailey's bail at $5,000 and Holt's at $3,500, and

he said. "My brother has been drawn into this affair in which he is entirely innocent of any wrong doing or wrong intent, and I expect we shall have no trouble in showing this. As far as I know, now, however, nothing like three-quarters of a million is involved in the case. Why, my understanding was that only $3,000 had been received by the corporation in response to its advertisements, and it is by no means certain yet that the depositors of this sum will not receive their cars at the scheduled time.

Lawyer Denies Frank Charge.

"My brother is a printer, and his first acquaintance with Mr. Bailey came when the latter brought him an order for printing. They grew friendly, and Mr. Bailey talked his business over freely with my brother, suggested that he come in as sales manager. My brother had this under consideration as he has had it under consideration for months, but he had not affiliated himself with the company, was not an officer of it and never received a cent of salary. Why it is a fact that his whole printing bill has not been paid as yet.

"It was carelessness that brought him into the case at all. He believed in Mr. Bailey and, so far as I know, may now have no reason to disbelieve in his honesty. He conceived it quite likely that he would join the enterprise when it was on a surer footing and he failed to protest, therefore, when he noted some time ago that his name had been used on circulars as Sales Manager. He expected to hold this office soon, anyway, and while he thought it a little unbusinesslike did not object to this premature use of his name."

Mr. Holt said that so far as he knew the corporation might be in a position to deliver cars when it had advertised to do so, in which case he could not see how the case against Mr. Bailey and his brother could fail to fall down.

According to Mr. Stanton, the circulars represented that the corporation had better facilities than any other in the world for manufacturing automobiles, that it was closely associated with the steel industry and was known for its soundness throughout the world, and that besides automobiles it manufactured the Carnegie tractor, the Carnegie sharper and planer, the Carnegie industrial locomotive, the Carnegie wire rop, and the Carnegie steel well-drilling machine.

As a matter of fact, says Mr. Stanton, the company in its year of existence has built just one steel well-drilling machine, and that in an outside factory. According to the assistant prosecutor, Bailey's plan was to have various parts of an automobile made in different factories and then to assemble them in the Kalamazoo sawmill.

Bailey, according to the police, is President and Treasurer of the American Hardware and Machinery Export Corporation, which shares offices with the Carnegie Corporation, but the former corporation is not concerned in the present charges. Bailey is married and lives at Middletown, N. Y. Both he and Holt are 35 years old.

ARREST 4 IN STRIKE ROW.

Summit, N. J., Police Quell a Riot Near Silk Mill.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 7.—Guns, pistols, blackjacks, and clubs played a prominent part in a riot that started within a block of the Summit silk mill here this afternoon. Before the mêlée was ended four of the combatants were under arrest.

For the last seven weeks there has been a strike at the mill, and strikebreakers have been imported. Prominent men of the town have been trying to settle the strike, but have failed.

The trouble today occurred, it is said, when one of the strikebreakers struck a little boy who was playing ball near the mill. He ran home crying, and immediately the streets were swarming with strikers, their wives, and sympathizers. They attacked the strikebreakers and several shots were fired before the police arrived. No one was injured.

ADVERTISEMENT.

E&W
PORTWOOD

Blue Serge Week

Take no chances on Blue Serges. Be sure of their "stay-good-looking" quality by buying Hart Schaffner & Marx make.

$30 Silk lined Blue serge suits $21.50

$25 Blue serge suits $19.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
Broadway, below Chambers

MOHAWK

THE NEW SUMMER COLLAR MADE WITH TIE SLIDE SPACE

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

Real Sensational Values!

Our window display shows you the smartest and best straw hats we've ever produced.

It is no wonder crowds flock before them every minute of the day.

Unusual styles, values unequalled anywhere.

"The Stadium!" A diamond shape high-crown straw hat that has proven the rage.

The "Oliver Twist." This is so good that we've already told the factory "We want some more." $1.50 each.

IRVING STORES
NEW YORK
and PRINCIPAL CITIES

IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

'Round the Corner

Is more than a Straw Hat, it's an innovation. The corners, being round, give it the name "'Round the Corner."

It is the most becoming hat I have ever originated.

Built along unusual and refined lines.

It's style personified.

Four dollars' worth of style. Three dollars' worth of quality for $2

My windows mirror the thoughts of the correct dressers.

Truly Warner

New York and Everywhere

Mail Orders Prepaid

THE "CLASSIC"
Sarnoff
$2.
STRAWS.

Stores conveniently located. You should come to our Stores for the Straw Hat that will suit you best—

Our Quality and Styles are simply superfine and class with the best at twice our price.

STORES:

110 Nassau St. | 271 Broadway.
58 East 23rd St. | 1205 Broadway.
847 Prospect Ave. | 1435 Broadway.
463 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HOTEL WALLICK and WALLICK'S RESTAURANT

BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."

BROADWAY FROLICS

Every Night After Theatre. Also Saturdays at 4:30 P. M.

THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY

THE SUNSET

Restaurant and Café — Broadway at 178th St.

We wish to announce to our many friends and patrons that we have succeeded in obtaining the services of the famous chef,

Monsieur Andre Fox

eleven years chef of the Gilsey House; also of the Wolcott, New York, and the Auditorium of Chicago

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. Last Night Saturday, May 29. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:35. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:25. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. LAST TIME TONIGHT. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney. DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. FOLLIES BALL NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15 LAST 3 WEEKS. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:05. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50c-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. COHAN'S St. Thes., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9330 Columbus. Evgs. 8:15. TODAY—MATINEES AND NIGHT. Arnold Daly IN BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY, "YOU NEVER CAN TELL." Mon., Tues., Wed., "ARMS AND THE MAN."

BELASCO West 44 St. | LAST MAT. TODAY 2:30 | LAST TIME TONIGHT. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. | LAST 2 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. | WEEKS. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 43d St., W. of B'way. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee TODAY. MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP." NextWeek—VAN DEN BERG-CONGER Opera Co.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Wed. 2:15. The Song of Songs

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STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c-20c-30c. "THE WOMAN." Belasco-Fitzgerald's Wild-Life Picture. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

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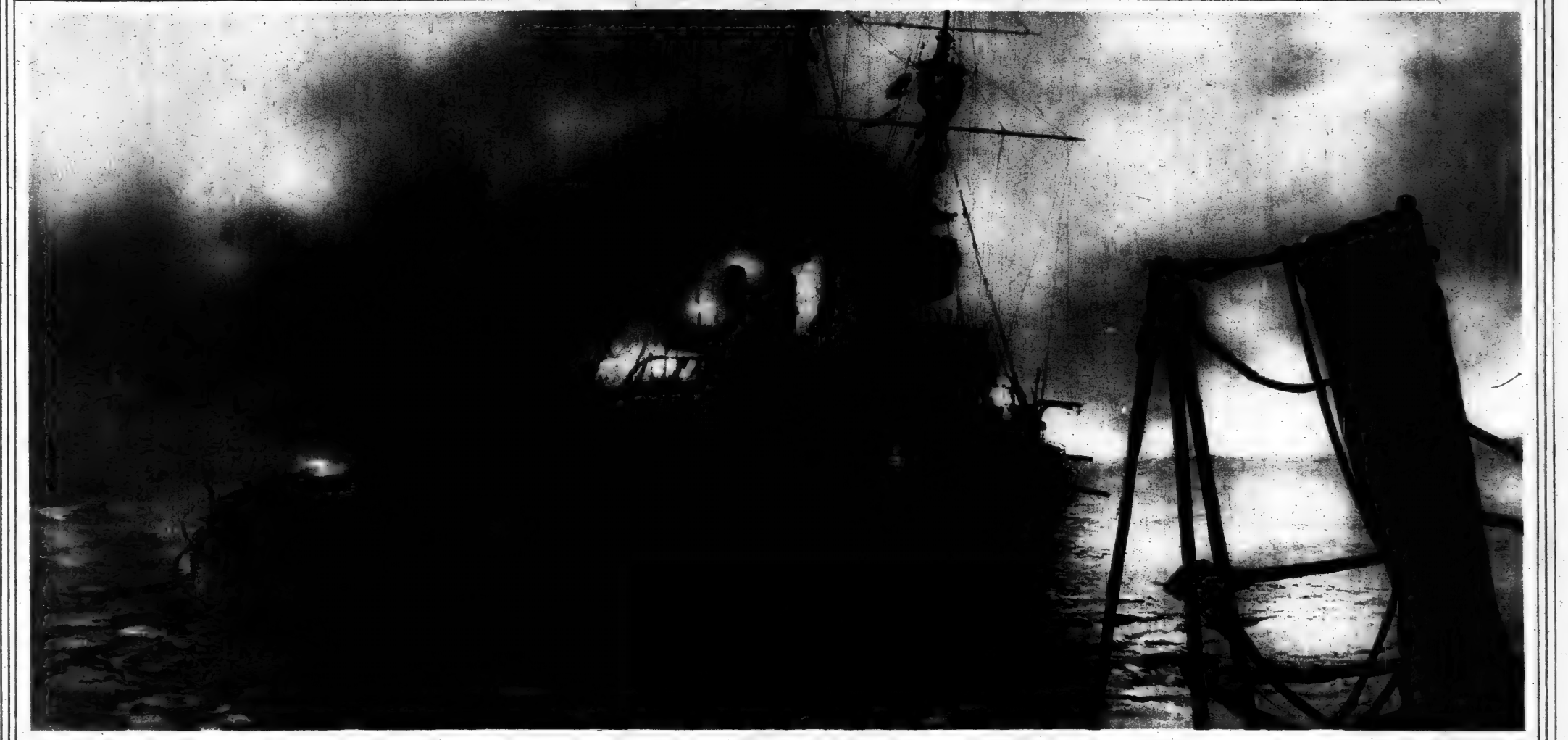
The New York Times

Sunday,
May 9, 1915



A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP IRRESISTIBLE ON THE AFTERNOON OF MARCH 18, AFTER A GENERAL ATTACK OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS ON THE FORTRESSES AT THE NARROWS OF THE DARDANELLES

(Photo © by Illustrated London News, Released Through International News Service)

WAR EXILED PEASANT FAMILY, RETURNING, FIND THEIR HOME TOTALLY DESTROYED AND WEEDS SPRINGING UP ON THE SITE

(Photos © by International News Service.)

PEASANTS NEAR ALBERT, FRANCE, LEADING AS NEARLY NORMAL LIVES AS POSSIBLE, WITH THE SHELLS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES BURSTING AROUND THEM. THE HORSES, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT YET BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO THE HEAVY EXPLOSIONS

ANGIER B. DUKE AND HIS BRIDE, FORMERLY MISS CORDELIA BIDDLE, AND HER ATTENDANTS

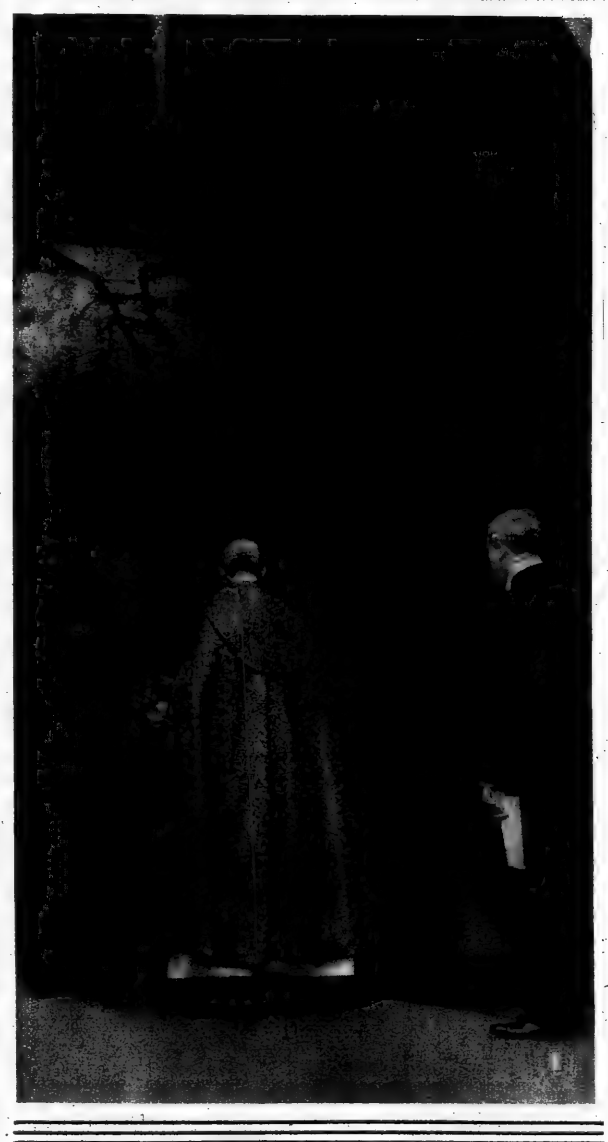
They are, left to right, standing, Miss Margot Ellis Scull, Miss Elizabeth R. Reath, Mr. and Mrs. Duke, Miss Ruth Cox, Miss Ellen D. Yuille; seated, Miss Hope T. Beale, Miss Mary J. Duke, fiancee of the bride's brother, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and Miss Charlotte Harding Brown.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MRS. NATHAN STRAUS, JR., FORMERLY MISS HELEN EMELIE SACHS *(Photo by Curtis Bell.)*

THE PENDANT—By R. F. MAYNARD

From the Second Annual Exhibition of the Allied Artists, Now Being Held at the National Academy of Design. *(Photo by Peter A. Juley)*



QUEEEN ALEXANDRA LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY After the Distribution to the Poor of Sixpence for Each Year of the Life of Her Son, King George V.

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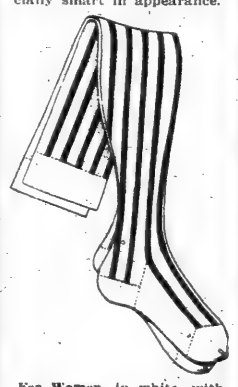

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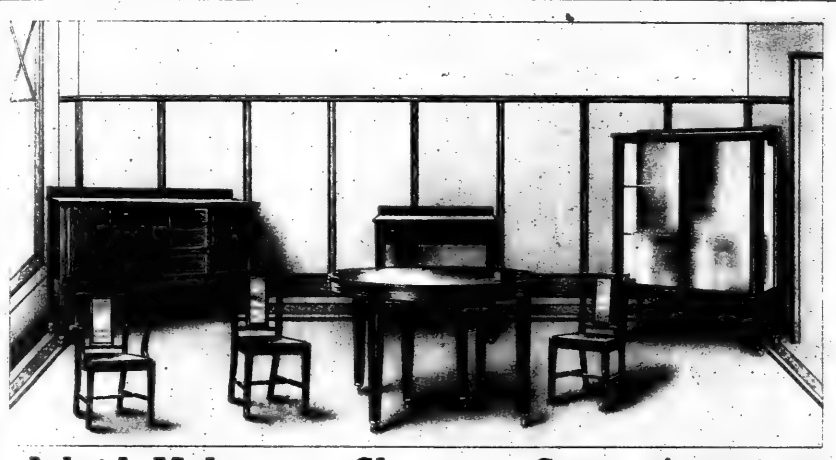

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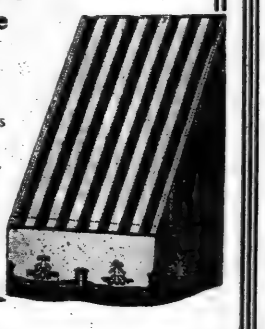

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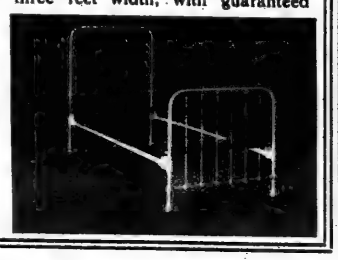

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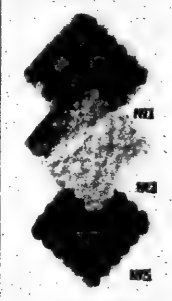

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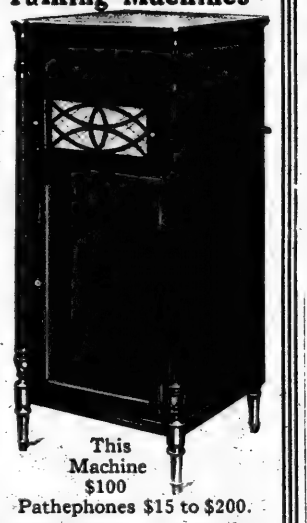

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Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., **Dining Room Suites,** 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., **Bedroom Suites,** Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

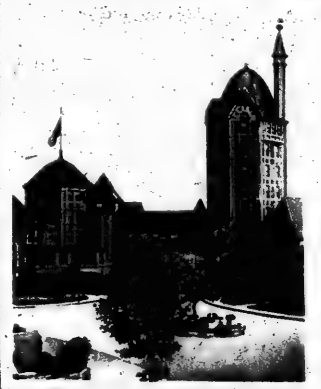
ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up.
in wide variety
CHAIRS, DESKS, TABLES, &c.

COTTAGE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Set of Photographic Reproductions MAILED FREE.

Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established* 1852
Main Entrance 115 & 117 W. 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

FOREST HILLS INN

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.



FEW people realize that such a charming hotel as Forest Hills Inn is located in the City of New York, within fifteen minutes of the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and 33d Street. A family hotel that has established an enviable reputation by its excellent table, good service, and competent management; and the rates are surprisingly low.

Billiard Room, Golf and Tennis

74 Electric Trains per Day

An attractive, illustrated booklet, upon request of the Management, or

Room 716, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

"The tips, Madam, are guaranteed to outwear the gloves"

"You will find this guarantee in every pair of Kayser Silk Gloves.

"They are the best gloves we can find for our customers because they are so well made and their quality is always the same. Our customers find that Kayser Silk Gloves fit so well that they wear much longer—not only the tips but every part of the Glove.

"Yes, Madam, the name 'Kayser' is in the hem in every pair and you can make no mistake in buying Kayser Silk Gloves."

Kayser Silk Gloves cost no more than the ordinary kind; two clasp gloves are always 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and up; twelve and sixteen button lengths are always 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up. The name Kayser is in the hem and with each pair is a guarantee ticket that the tips will outwear the gloves.

Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined.

© Julius Kayser & Co

Conspicuous nose pores

How to reduce them

Complexions otherwise flawless are often ruined by conspicuous nose pores.

In such cases the small muscular fibres of the nose have become weakened and do not keep the pores closed as they should be. Instead these pores collect dirt, clog up and become enlarged.

To reduce these enlarged pores: Wring a cloth from very hot water, lather it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in *very gently* a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, *stopping at once if your nose feels sensitive.* Then finish by rubbing the nose for a few minutes with a *lump of ice.*

Woodbury's Facial Soap cleanses the pores. This treatment with it strengthens the muscular fibres so they can contract properly. But do not expect to change in a week a condition resulting from years of neglect. Use this treatment *persistently.* It will gradually reduce the enlarged pores until they are inconspicuous.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in Greater New York, and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

DR. WALTER'S FAMOUS RUBBER GARMENTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Wear my famous Rubber Garments a few hours a day, and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear. By inducing perspiration these garments cause the safe and speedy reduction of all unnecessary flesh. They cover the entire body or any part. They are endorsed by leading physicians.

LONG JACKET

This garment is very effective where reduction is desired in the bust, hips, back and abdomen.

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism.

ETON JACKET

Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

BUST REDUCER, $5

Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

The reducing qualities of this garment are remarkable; at the same time it gives added comfort and style.

Write at once for further particulars.

CORSAGE

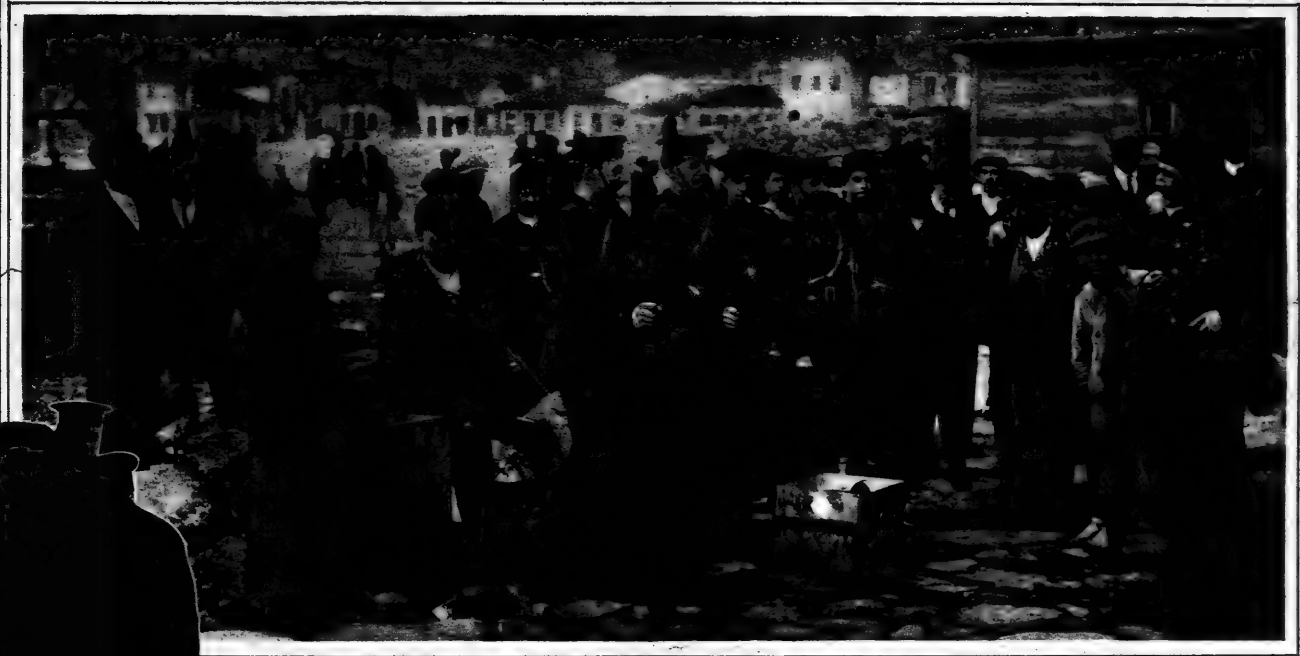
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reduces the bust, hips, and thigh. Neck and chin reducers, $3.00, as shown above, restore wrinkled and sagging muscles to a firm, healthy condition. Chin only, $2.00.

DR. JEANNE WALTER Inventor and Patentee

Dept. T. S., 45 West 34th Street, New York.

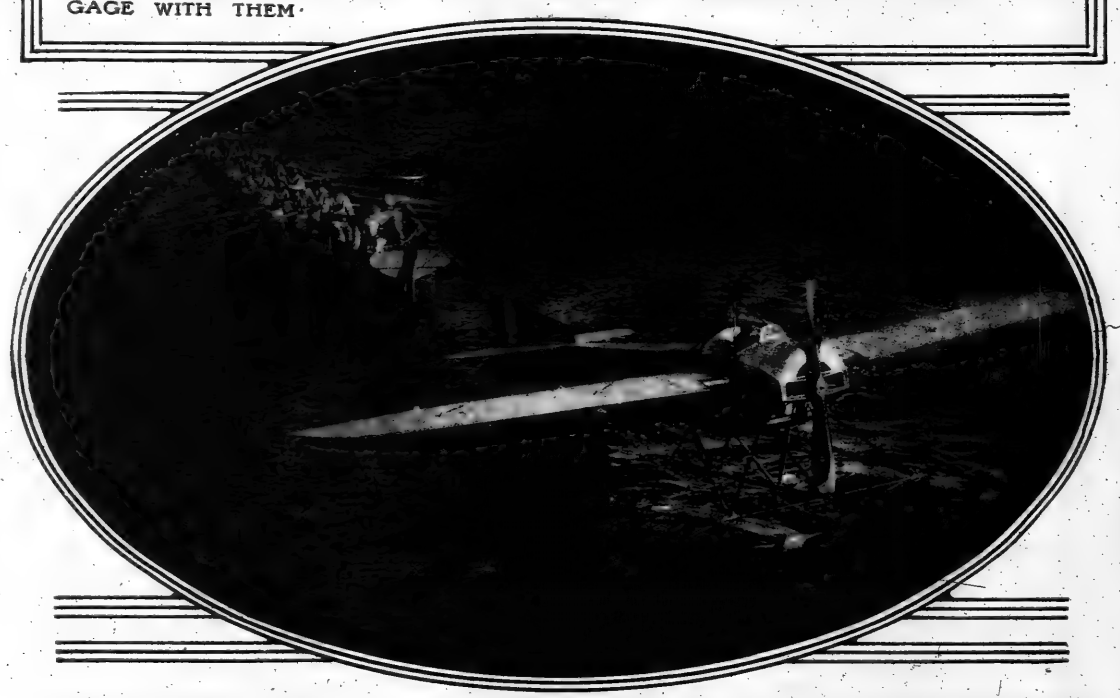
The New York Times

MEN OF A BRITISH WARSHIP, NOW IN THE DARDANELLES, GROUPED ABOUT A GASH IN THE SHIP'S DECK MADE BY A TURKISH SHELL
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)

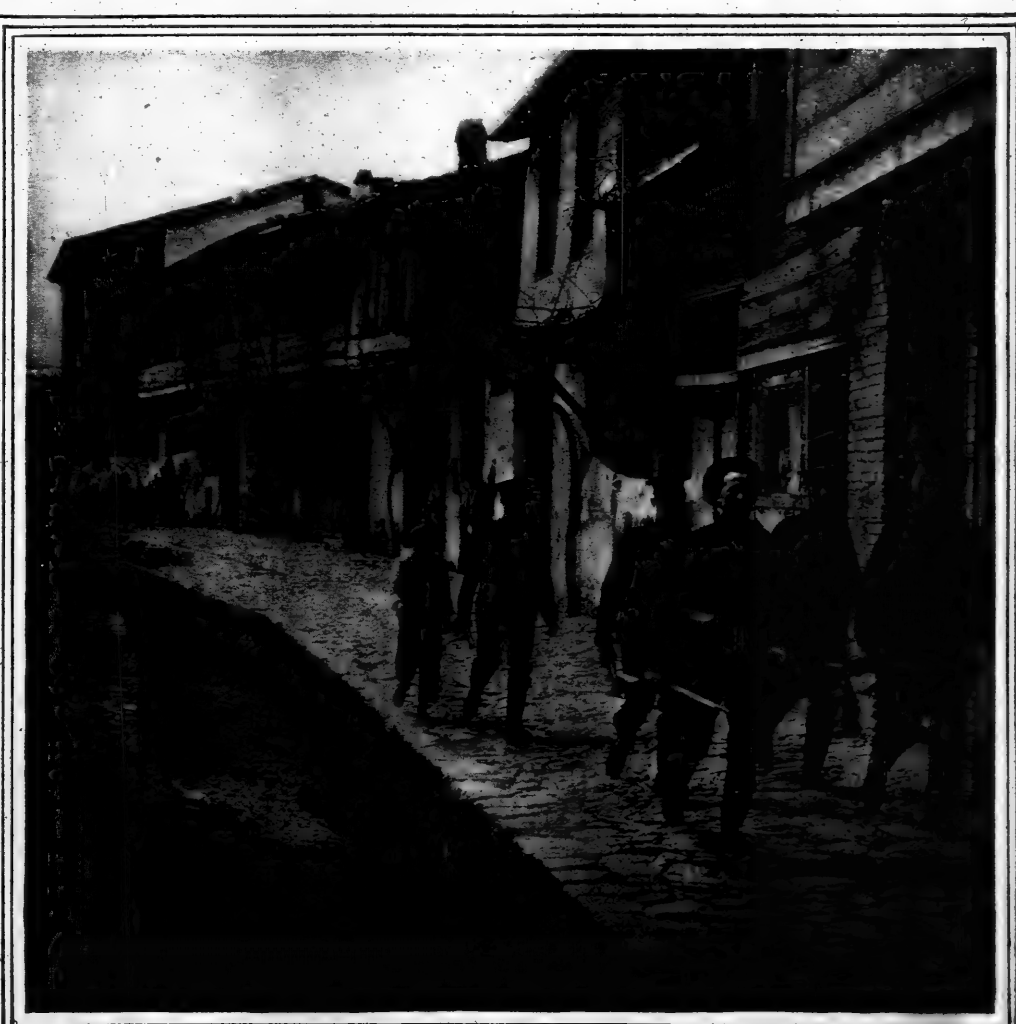


BRITISH MARINES ON THE SHORE OF THE DARDANELLES EXCITE THE INTEREST OF THE NATIVES

BRITISH MARINES, LANDING ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, TAKE THEIR BAGGAGE WITH THEM



SEAPLANE BEING TOWED TO ONE OF THE ALLIED WARSHIPS IN THE DARDANELLES AFTER A SCOUTING TRIP OVER TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



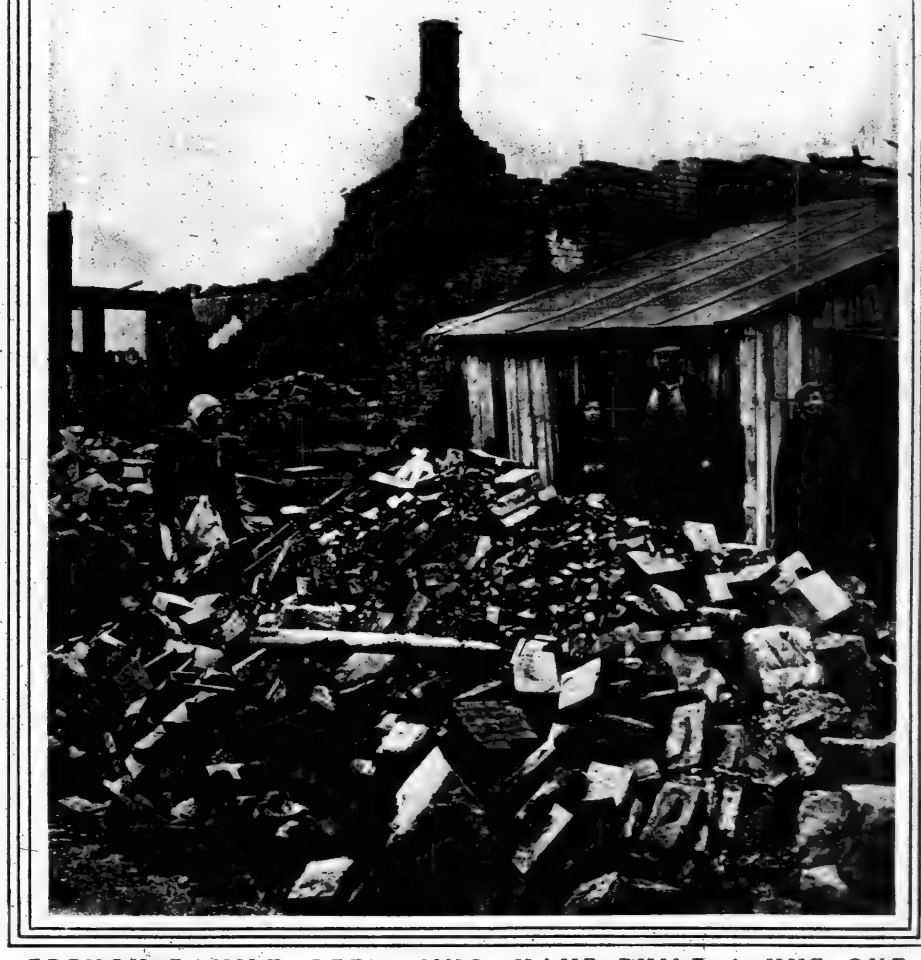
BRITISH MARINES MAKING A TOUR OF A WELL-NIGH DESERTED TURKISH VILLAGE ON THE DARDANELLES

AUSTRIANS FIGHTING FROM FOREST SCREENED TRENCHES IN GALICIA.

SHELL FROM THE GERMAN POSITION ON THE OPPOSITE HILL BURSTING IN FRONT OF A FRENCH "75" GUN WHICH IS FIRED APPROXIMATELY AT THE SAME TIME. ITS RECOIL IS PLAINLY SHOWN.

The German Crown Prince Congratulating His Men on a Victorious Assault. ←

(Photo from Henry Ruschin.)



FRENCH FAMILY, RETURNING, HAVE BUILT A HUT OUT OF THE DEBRIS OF THEIR RUINED HOME.

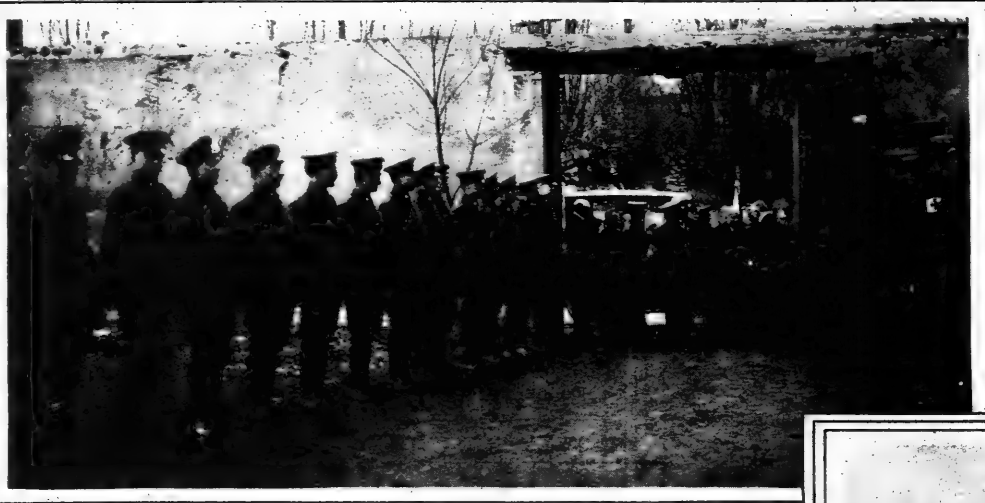
ALGERIAN SPAHIS CHARGING ACROSS THE FLANDERS SAND DUNES NEAR NIEUPORT.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

BAND OF THE IRISH GUARDS RECRUITING IN THE CITY OF CORK BEFORE GOING TO MACROOM, THE HOME OF MICHAEL O'LEARY WINNER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

German Soldiers in Quarters Cleaning Up and Reading the Home Mail After a Period of Fighting.

(Photo from Photothek, Berlin.)



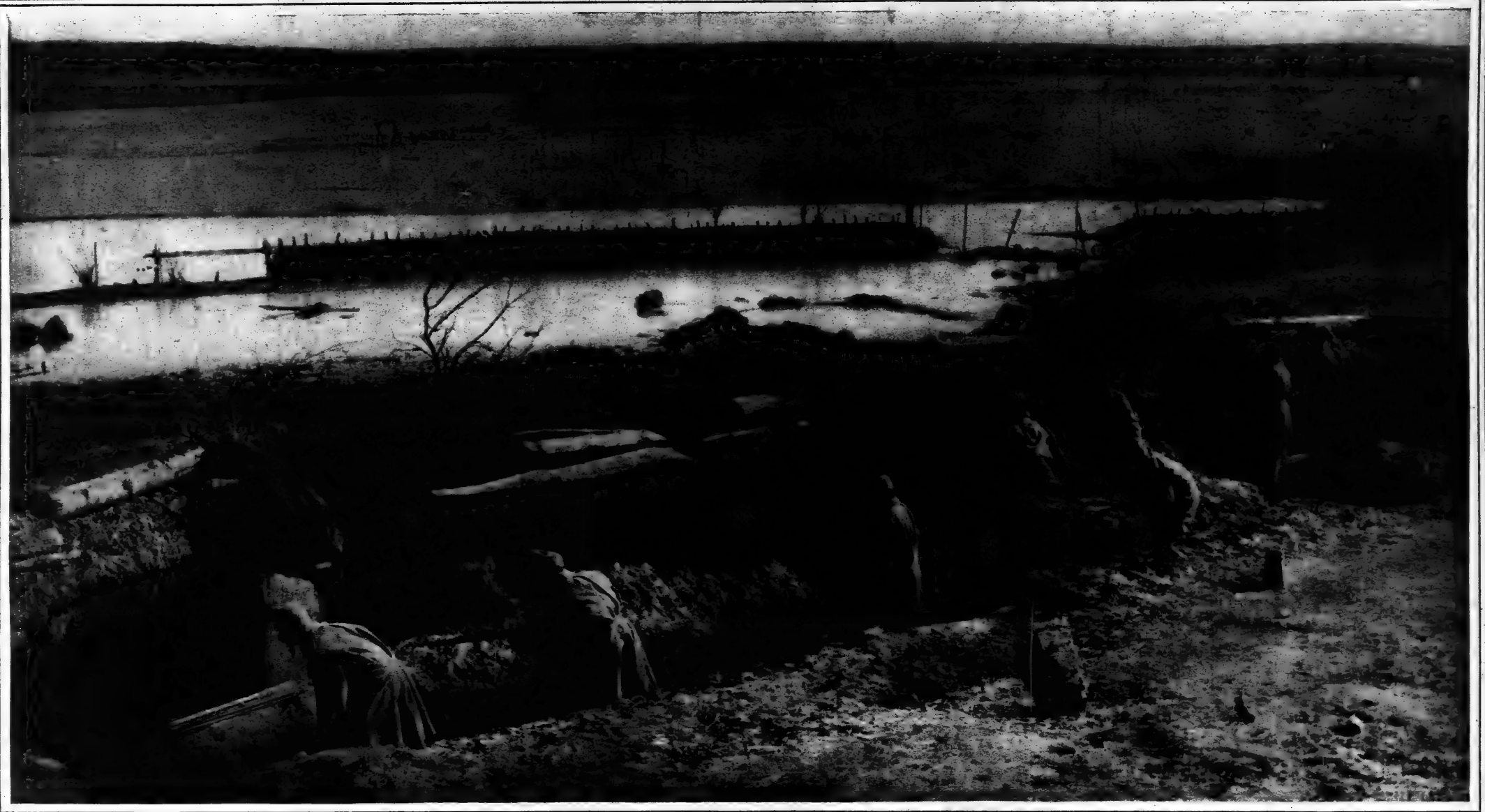
Lieut. Paul Sonnenschein, (Right) of the Twenty-third Austrian Artillery, Receiving His Copy of The Sunday Times at the Front in Hungary.

PRESIDENT POINCARE, ACCOMPANIED BY U. S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM GRAVES SHARP, ARRIVING AT MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY'S WAR HOSPITAL AT JUILLY, FRANCE.

Charles Dalmores, Formerly of the Manhattan and Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Companies, and Carlos Salzedo, the Harpist, Recovering in a War Hospital at Toul, France.

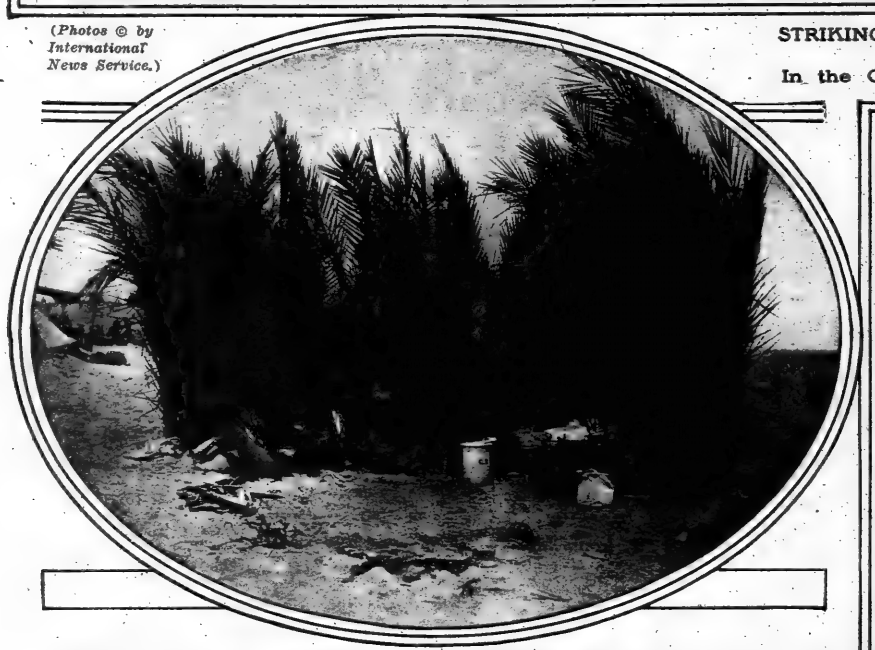
ENGLISH GIRLS, FOLLOWING A SUGGESTION OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TAKING THE PLACES OF MEN ON A FARM NEAR WINCHESTER.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

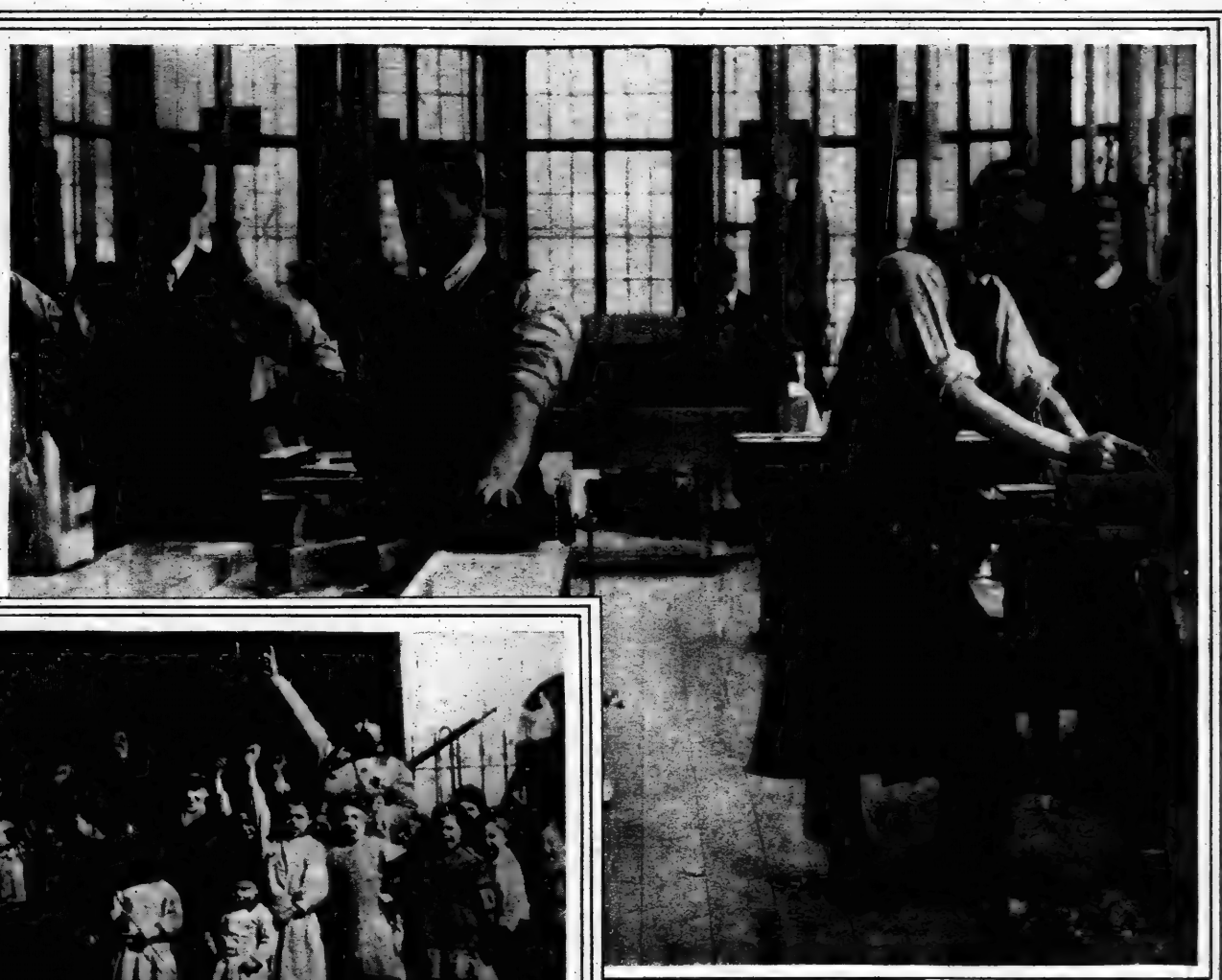


(Photos © by International News Service.)

STRIKING AUSTRIAN TRENCH SCENE IN THE FLOODED AND ALMOST IMPENETRABLE SECTION OF GALICIA OVER WHICH THE RUSSIANS AND AUSTRIANS ARE FIGHTING.
In the Centre and Background Stream-Fences Have Been Erected to Screen the Intrenchments from the Russians.



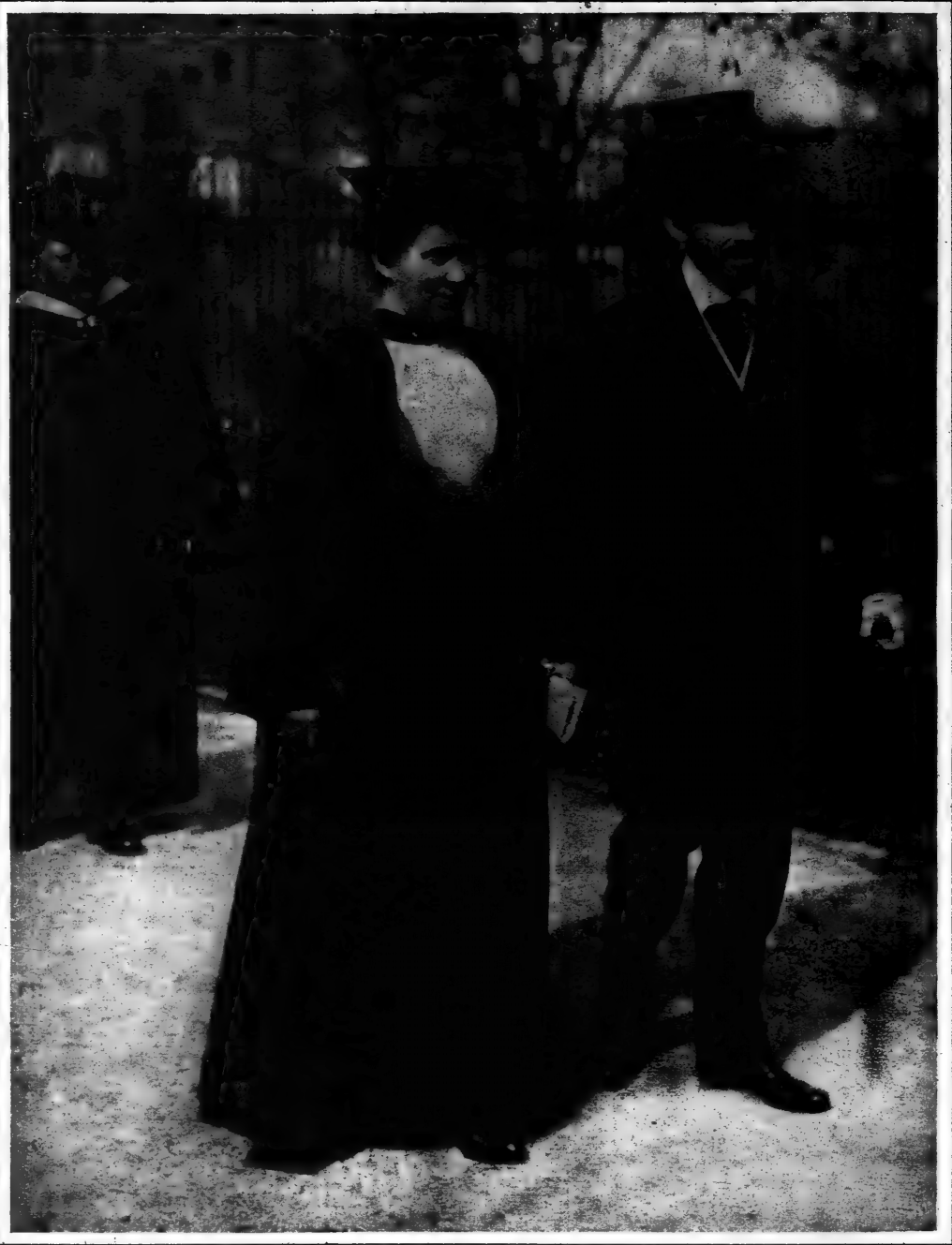
INGENIOUS CAMP KITCHEN NEAR ALEXANDRIA CONSTRUCTED OF PALM BRANCHES BY SENEGALESE RECENTLY SENT TO JOIN THEIR BRITISH ALLIES IN EGYPT.



Alsatian Children of French Parentage Cheering a French Regiment Passing Through Their Village.

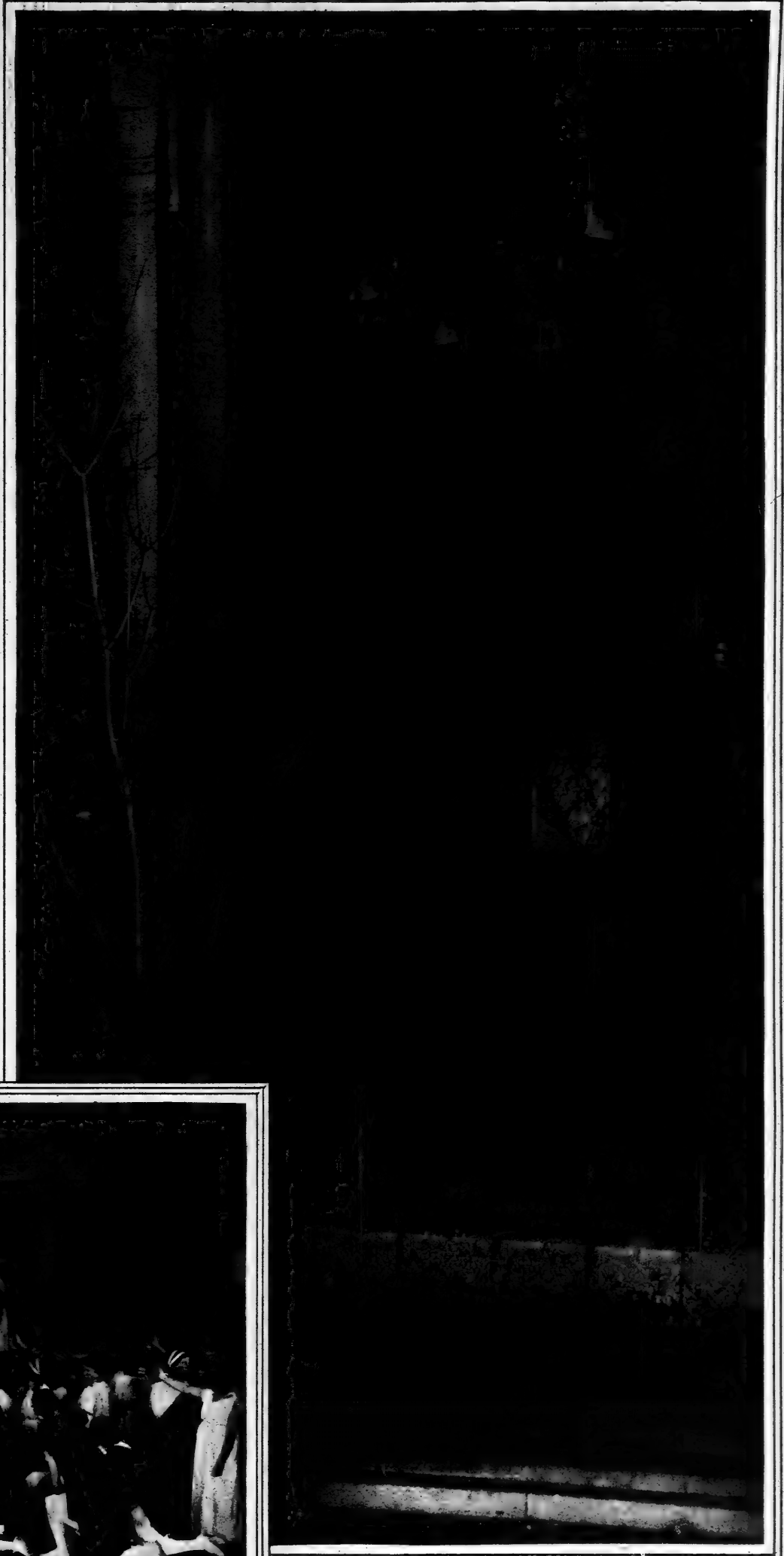
BRITISH SOLDIERS, WHO WERE BLINDED IN BATTLE LEARNING SELF-SUPPORTING TRADES AT ST. DUNSTAN'S, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH TROOPS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW WITH THE BRITISH IN EGYPT, INSPECTED BY GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.



PRESIDENT MARY E. WOOLLEY OF MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE AND PRESIDENT GEORGE McANENY OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AT THE BARNARD SILVER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Men of the Scroll and Key, One of the Three Yale Senior Societies Which Elect Their New Members on Tap Day, Thursday of This Week, Photographed at Midnight, Singing the "Troubadour Song" Before Their Building

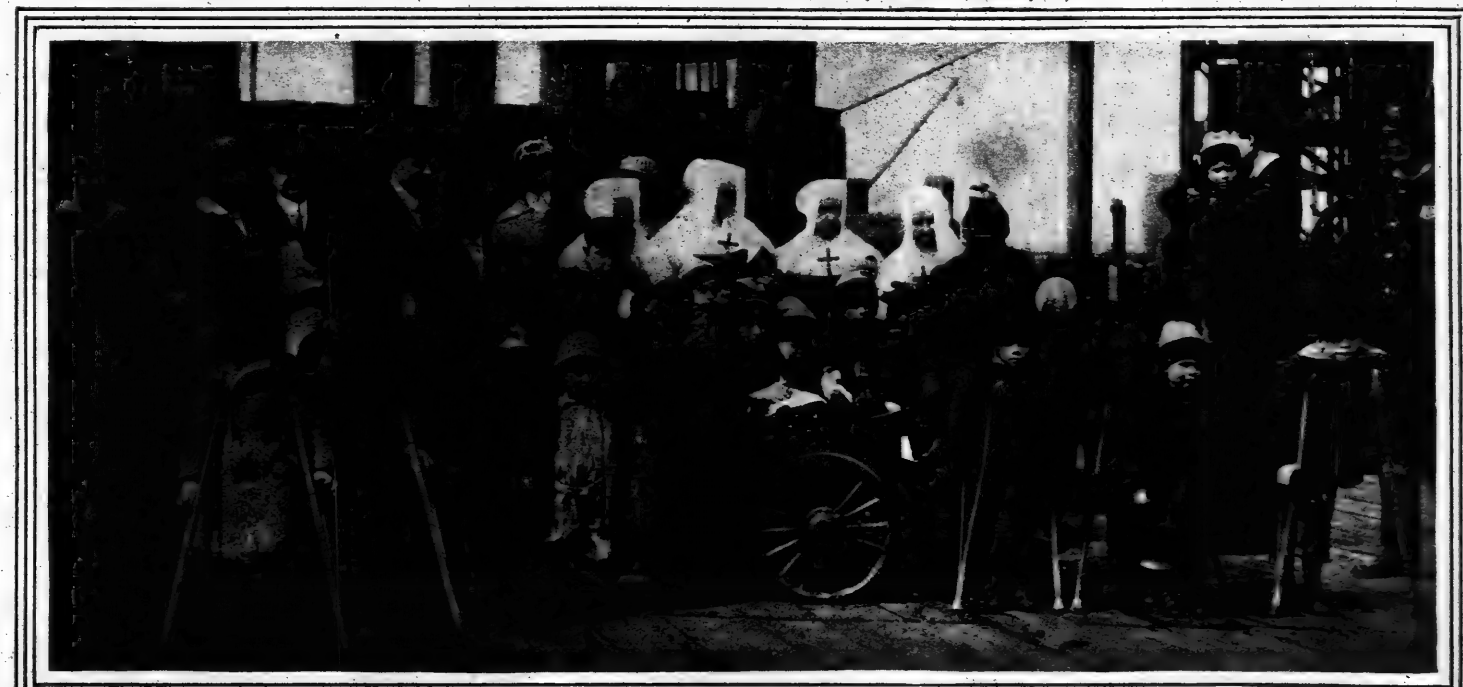
Every Thursday Night at 12:32 the "Keys" Men File Out, Face Their Building and Sing the Traditional "Troubadour Song." It is the Last of the Spectacular Observances of Any of the Yale Senior Societies, and Photographs of the Rite Have Rarely Been Permitted

Photo from W. J. Freeman, Jr.)

(Photo by Juley.)

Barnard Girls of the Sophomore Class Making Their Entrance in the Greek Games in Connection With the Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary

MISS CARRIE TAYLOR AS THE KING AND MISS JOSELLA VOGELLIUS AS THE QUEEN AT THE WELLESLEY MAY DAY CELEBRATION



LITTLE CRIPPLED WARDS OF THE CITY MAKING THEIR ANNUAL JOURNEY FROM RANDALL'S ISLAND, THEIR WINTER HOME, TO ST. VINCENT'S HOME, PORTCHESTER, L. I., FOR THE SUMMER

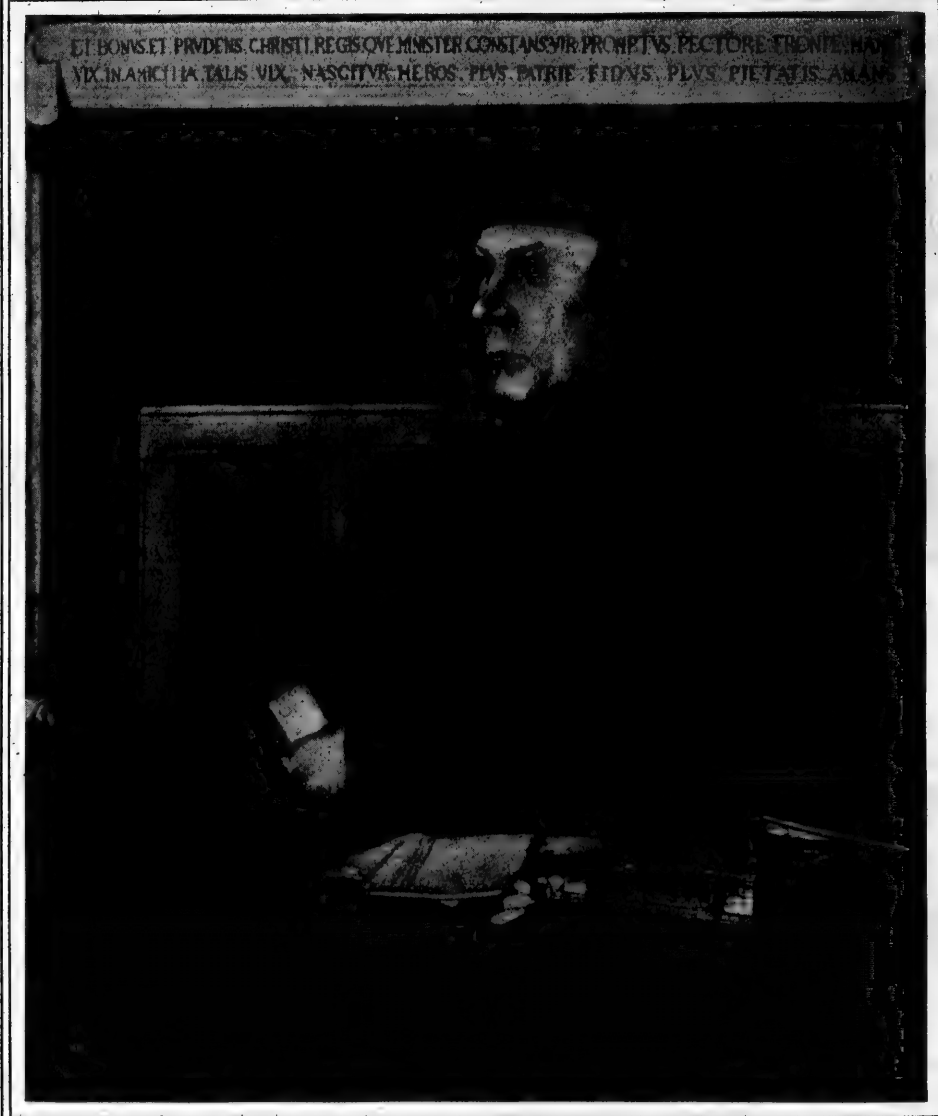
(Photos by International News Service.)

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE OPENING OF THE AMATEUR RACING SEASON BY THE ROCKAWAY HUNT CLUB AT HEWLETT BAY PARK
The Horses May be Seen on the Left Background, With a Part of the Crowd Massed Before the Hurdles in the Central Foreground. From a Photograph Taken Especially for The Times
(Photo by Wallace Photo Co., Inc.)

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE SIGNERS BESIEGE SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AT CARNEGIE HALL TO AUTOGRAPH THEIR PLEDGES
(Photo (©) by O. F. Browning.)

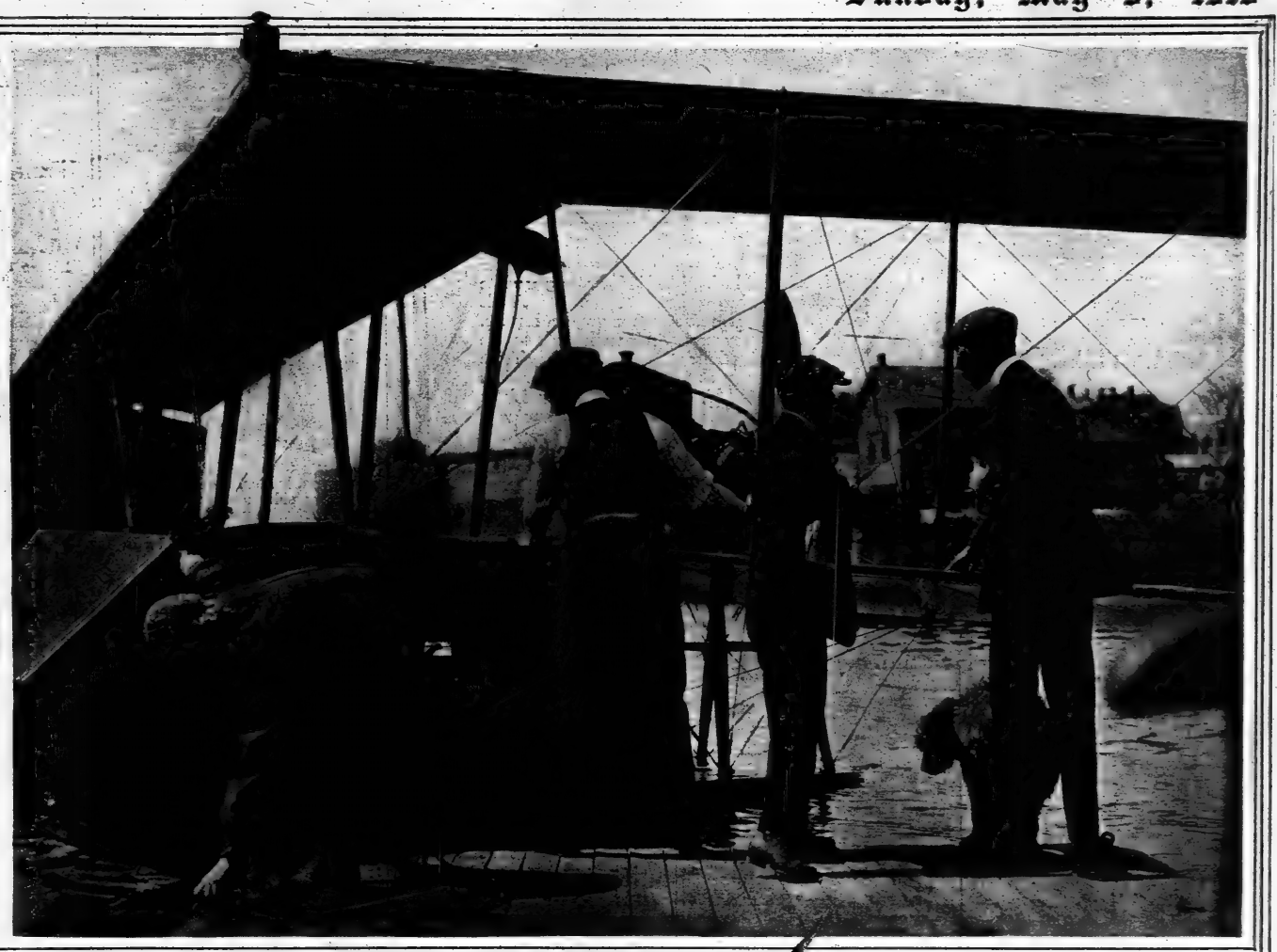
A Remarkable Jump in the Tally-Ho Hunters' Handicap of the Quorn Hunt Steeplechase at Loughborough, England, Showing Four Horses Taking the Water Jump Simultaneously
(Photo © by International News Service.)

SOCIETY GIRLS AND THEIR FIANCES AT THE ROCKAWAY HUNT RACES
They Are, Left to Right: Miss Margaret Andrews and Morgan Belmont, Miss Marie Taller and S. Bryce Wing
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

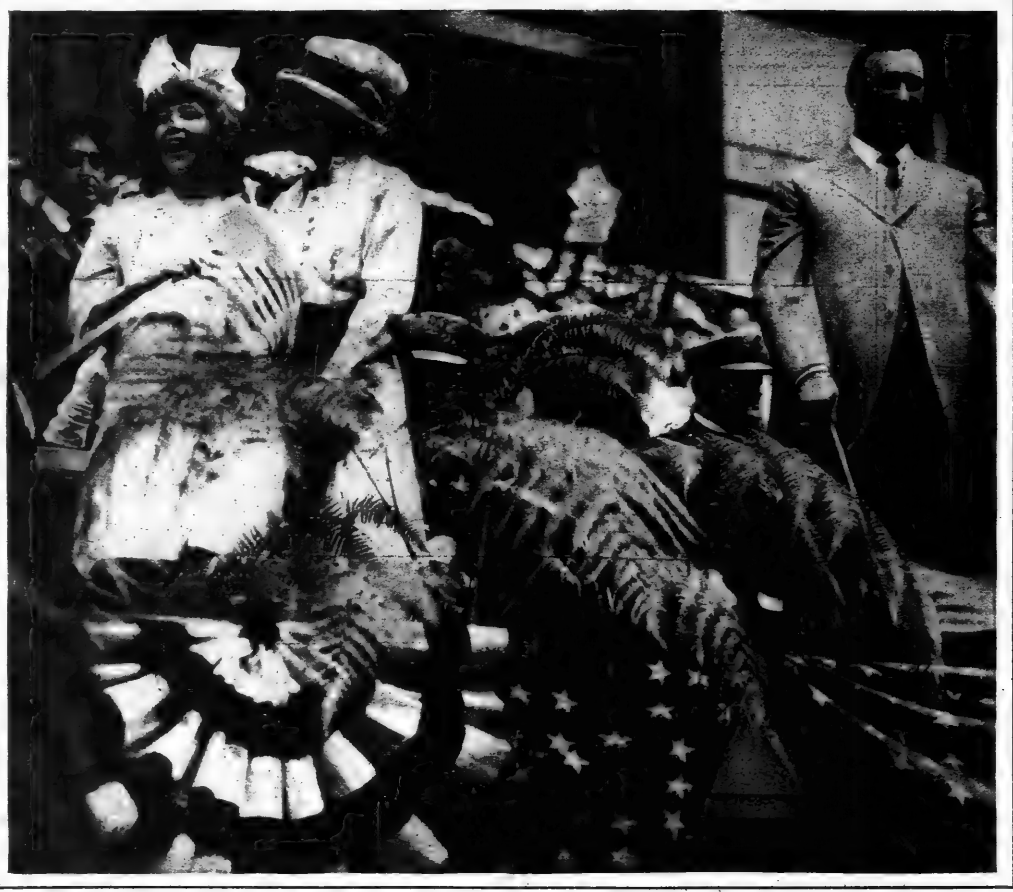


Holbein's Portrait of Thomas Cromwell Purchased by Henry C. Frick of New York
It Was Received Last Week from England With a Valuation for Shipment of $235,000, Though the Price Paid by Mr. Frick Has Not Been Announced. It Has Always Been in Private Collections, and Has Rarely, if Ever, Been Published Except in Art Catalogues

CARMEN SYLVA,
DOWAGER QUEEN OF RUMANIA. A New Photograph.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



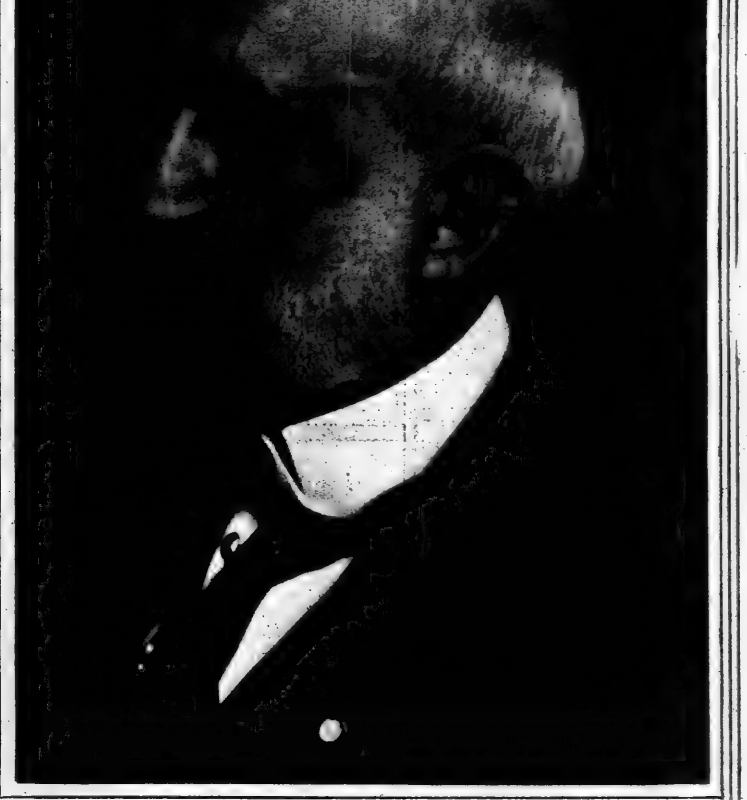
VINCENT ASTOR, ON THE RIGHT, INSPECTING HIS NEW $14,000 BURGESS-DUNNE FLYING BOAT AT MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Cabin, Seating Three Persons Comfortably, Is Luxuriously Appointed.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MAYOR WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON OF CHICAGO WITNESSING A "PROSPERITY PARADE" IN HONOR OF HIS ELECTION.
(Photo by International News Service.)

SCULPTURED GROUP BY LOUIS URICH, AWARDED FIRST PRIZE IN THE "YOUNG ARTISTS'" CONTEST ON THE THEME "WAR."
The Main Figure, Victory, on Horseback, Is Pressed Close by Death, Whose Arm, Grasping a Torch, Is Extended to Seize the Leader. From Beneath Them Stretches Out a Great Grasping Hand. Ahead of Them Is Life, Typified by a Kneeling Mother with Her Child. The Figures of Mourning Relieve the Four Corners of the Pedestal.
(Photo by W. Burden Stage.)

GIRLS OF THE GARDNER FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL IN THE GREEK PLAY "ACHILLES IN SCYROS," BY ROBERT BRIDGES, POET-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND, FOR THE SUNSHINE CHAPEL.
They Are, Left to Right—Misses Ethel Chard, Lavinia Henry, Dorothy Sauer, Betty Barnes, Marjorie Stralem, Isabelle Foye, Virginia Cotton, Margaret Case, Susie Lovejoy.



EX-SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AT EIGHTY-ONE.
From a Photograph Taken Especially for The Times on His Last Birthday, April 23.
(Photo from Pach Bros.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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This suite can be furnished in ivory, gray or white enamel, or in mahogany-finished birch. It is simple in line, substantial in construction, very low in price.

Other Hathaway specials this week are a 4-piece Mahogany Dining Suite at $267.00, a Library Table of solid mahogany at $39.50, a roomy, luxurious Davenport at $67.50, and a Couch-Hammock at $9.50. A large Willow Arm Chair in silver grey, with figured cretonne cushion of rose and green on a dark ground, is $11.25. Many Porch Chairs—one in Forest Green at $5.00.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind"

"Perfectly Beautiful"

That's what you say when you see and feel the new one-dollar

GOTHAM 100

Silk Stockings

Twice the usual amount of purest Silk—extra close weave and, always the Patented Gold Stripe, which stops numerous garter runs. They wear longer. A pair of GOTHAM 100 Silk Stockings is waiting for you at our shop—half way between 5th Ave. and Broadway.

Gotham Hosiery Shop
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No. 1223.

Creators of Exclusive Apparel

No. 1223 — Dressy Summer Frock, handsomely trimmed with washable ball fringe. Wide bands give the blouse charming coat effect and also trim the skirt. White crepe embroidery gives contrast. Wide velvet belt. In all colors and to fit all figures. Price, $16.50.

For the Young Miss
Charming dresses of latest designs.

For the Stout Figure
Perfect fit with perfect style.

For Normal Figures
Fascinating authoritative conceptions.

For the Expectant Mother
MME. LEONARD'S SELF-ADJUSTABLE MATERNITY APPAREL.
Write for Catalog T.

Leonard's
24 WEST 39TH STREET
Near 5th Avenue. Phone Greeley 3932.

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is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says
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By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this: it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

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SPECIAL: *Suits and dresses at about one-half of regular prices.*

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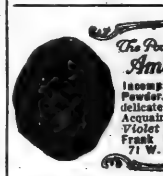

The Powder of Royalty
Ambre Royal

Incomparable French Face Powder. $1.75 the box. 6 delicate tints. Send 25c. for Acquaintance Box of 5 Violet products.

Frank M. Pringle Co., 71 W. 35 St., N.Y.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes

Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It rests the feet, prevents friction, blisters, Corns and Bunions and makes walking or standing easy. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet and prevents swollen, hot feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

"Do I What Rest and Comfort" FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail. Address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Trade Mark Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED.

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Collapsible
24" high. 19" shade.
Special at $4.50
Booklet "T" sent on request
Louis Hessler
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A Saving to You of $5 to $10

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Exercising various economies, we can and do sell duplicates of the dresses sold by the Avenue houses for 25% less than their prices.

Every garment we offer is beautifully tailored and gives you an individuality by the chic lines. Purchase money refunded guarantee on all sales.

In the past two weeks we have been unusually fortunate in obtaining some very pretty dresses for the Spring and Summer season for our patrons. The prices reveal wonderful values.

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SIZES 14 TO 44.
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Special one more week **$10.75**
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$19.50 *Very Special*

Artistic and Comfortable Colonial Arm Chair

Upholstered in good quality tapestry or velour, on the finest steel tempered springs.
Frame finished in antique mahogany. May be had as a rocker at the same price *$19.50*

Geiger & Braverman
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49-51 W. 23d St.

Smart New Modes in Hairdressing.

THE earliest indications of style tendency find their first expression in our smart new modes.

Our **Featherweight Transformations** supply the needed hair to lengthen the years of your youth. They are skillfully made on a fine net, of Superior, Soft, and Wavy French Hair, and can be dressed in any fashion as you would your own hair.

Illustrated Booklet "P" on request.

Massaging Hairdressing Hair Dyeing
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Without wearing ungainly shoes or uncomfortable supports. Absolutely new, painless treatment by electricity; raises the fallen arch structure to its normal position and strengthens the muscles to hold the bones of the foot in their natural places.

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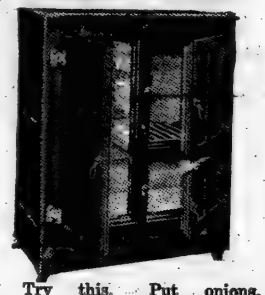

Try this. Put onions, bananas, butter, cheese, cream, side by side, and see if they come out with unspoiled flavor.

This is a severe test. No Refrigerator in the world will stand it except the

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

Condensing moisture transmits flavors. It also deposits germs from the air and ice and rots the food. The Syphon System keeps the air *dry*—so dry that you can strike sulphur matches on any inside wall of a Bohn Refrigerator. A uniform temperature of 40° is maintained, guaranteed to be 10° colder than any other refrigerator made.

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The "Flaxlinum" Insulation, which makes possible the world-famous Bohn Refrigerator cars, is used also in every Bohn Refrigerator for home use. It's the greatest heat-resisting lining ever made.

Call and see our large line, in both wood and white porcelain. Some of the best styles, including the one illustrated above, are now marked at attractive prices.

We can sell you a Bohn from $16 up. If you cannot call, write for our handsome catalog. We are the mfrs., not middlemen.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO. of New York, 53 West 42d Street.

Exquisite Nail Enamel

Zobright imparts a lasting satin finish and brilliant lustre. Not affected by water. Package of white cake, pink cake, and flexible "Velvedge" Buffer, 25c. (At all good stores.)

Exquisite Nail Polish

Rubigloss gives a bright pink lustre which lasts a week and will not wash off. Delicately fragrant. 2 sizes, 10c and 25c. (At all good stores.)

Prof. Theo. Miller, originator of the **"MILLER Non-Cutting System"** of Manicuring, has written a "Treatise on the Nails," which will interest all who care about the appearance of their hands. A copy mailed free on request.

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Trial Manicure Set, 25c—

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Other Sets to $3.50.

Remit direct to us.

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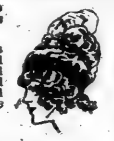
My Latest Creation, the
Transformation Simplex

is a revelation to women whose hair is thin or straight.



The *Transformation Simplex* is light and airy, with a perpetual loose wave—the kind of coiffure you will admire and *cannot be detected.*

Made only by

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French Hair Shop,
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3 STORES IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK

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Cast them in KATHODIAN BRONZE
Our process makes them indestructible and imperishable. We cast them in either genuine silver, plate, Etruscan gold finish or statuary bronze for **$5.00** The Pair

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DAINTY THIN SPACE SAVERS

"Note the Notch" for the loops.

Every one is looking for a hanger that saves space and keeps gowns from slipping off.

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Every Pair Guaranteed.
Send 25c. for sample pair.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nature Makes

the feet perfect—Blyn Plan Shoes keep them so. In most cases they bring back to natural shape the children's feet that have been distorted in other shoes.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoes

Patent Colt and Gun Metal
Sizes
5 to 8.... 1.75
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For Children

Button Blucher & Oxford Styles

10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

Feet weakened from overstrain find rest, strength and comfort in Red Cross Arch Support Shoes.

Flat feet are relieved from pain and the fallen arches are gradually raised to normal position.

Soft vici kid with the famous Red Cross flexible soles and orthopedic heels.

We are sole agents in Greater New York and Newark.

Red Cross Model 805½

$4

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East Side Stores: 3d Av. & 122d St. 3d Av., nr. 86th St. 3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts. 163 Bowery, nr. Broome

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Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

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Hair Goods.

My Latest
Invisible Side-Parted Transformation

is the most perfect and indispensable Hair-Piece designed for straight or thin hair.

It is of natural Wavy Hair, made entirely different than heretofore.

Specially Priced $10.00 up.
Puff Curls $5.00 up.

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Riker Bldg., Entire 3rd Floor.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

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The only corset of this kind made for its own purpose—can be worn at any time, allows one to dress as usual and preserve a normal appearance.

Call at my parlors or write for BOOKLET NO. 21. Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.

Similar corsets for ordinary wear for young girls, stout women and for invalids.

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CREME DE NEIGE $1.50 by Mail
A perfect face cream
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You've Often Said, with a Sigh.

Let me create a new gown from your favorite old frock. I will give it fashion's latest chic touches. Your best friend would not recognise it. Hand work only.

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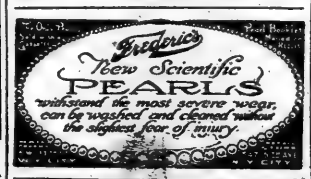

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PRICES SMASHED

Positively 70 different styles of electric and hand power Cleaners—the products of 46 different factories at an amazing slash in prices.

Model "D" Eureka Electric, latest 1915 model; list price, $40.00; our price, **$29.50**

We send it to you on
15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

That is exactly what we mean. We will send you a superb, easy gliding, deep cleaning Eureka Cleaner on 15 days' free cleaning trial. Remember, this free loan won't cost you a penny; we bear every expense. We consider the Eureka to be the best of all vacuum cleaners for home use. This free trial offer is for a limited time only.

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Extra Specials
Duntley Combination Carpet Sweeper and Vacuum Cleaner; list price, $9.50 **$4.95**
P. & W. Hand-Power Cleaner; list price, $7.50; special at..... **$2.95**

Also Rex, $4.75; Everybody's, $3.75, and 12 other styles, hand-power, from **$3.75** up.

Hydra "Water Power," regular price, $12.50; our price, **$9.85.**

The above is only a partial list. Call or send today for complete free price list No. 13. State whether you have electricity or not. We pay express charges anywhere. Address all mail to main office.

Muenzen Specialty Co.'s **"Vacuum Cleaner Shop"**
All kinds of Cleaners—At Cut Prices—At All Times

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A Gift that will last a lifetime.

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JACK'S IMPROVED PEDIC-ARCH SHOES LEAD IN FASHION, Give Complete Relief From Foot Troubles.

High and Low Shoes, the pair **$7 to $15**

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Our Only Store Estab. 1880
495 6th Av., Bet. 29th & 30th.

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MATERNITY CORSETS

Protect mother and babe; give necessary support; correct poise; relieve strain and harmonize figure lines throughout entire period. Have important feature found in no other maternity corset.

Give present Waist measure.

$3.85 Personal attention to mail or 'phone orders.

We are Originators & Largest Mfrs. of Maternity Apparel. Season Book sent out of town upon request to Dept. L-15.

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SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES AND WEDDING GIFTS.

SANDWICH TRAY Size, 11 in. diam. $3.50.

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Special Sale of Switches. Coronet Braids, Puffs, Transformation and Ventilated Pieces. Also GRAY SWITCHES FINE QUALITY, $5.00 UP

Hair Coloring, $5.00; Free Hairdressing with every purchase. Marcel Wave, Manicuring, etc., 25c. each.

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Importers of
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Established 1902

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Your teeth should receive the best the science of dentistry can provide when in need of treatment, to insure against the dangers of decaying teeth, or Pyorrhea. Modern Porcelain Work a Specialty. Consultation invited.

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GRAF'S "HYGLO"
REG U.S. PAT OFF
NAIL POLISH POWDER

GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Get your generous FREE sample of HYGLO by mailing us a card with your name and your dealer's. HYGLO is on sale everywhere. Valuable premium coupon with every package. Retails at 25c.

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Rebuilder of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

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A HAUNTING FRAGRANCE—a Mistlike Softness characterize this perfect powder for the face

Leichner's

IMPORTED ASPASIA POWDER

$1.50 at Department and Drug Stores. One of 140 Leichner specialties for the toilet.

The complete line of Leichner's Face Powders, Toilet Articles, Rouges and Theatrical Make-Up is on display and sale at R. H. Macy & Company, New York. "Nature's Beauty Helper"—the secrets of a famous Beauty, sent FREE to you. Send your name and your Dealer's.

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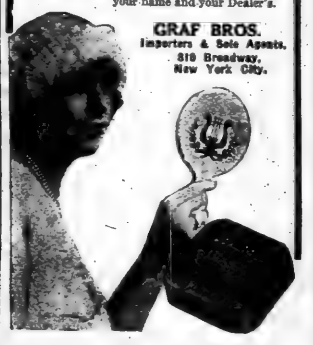

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The Trellis *one of the latest* **VAN RAALTE Veils**
MADE IN U. S. A.
Sold in all good shops.

The Standard Everywhere C B for the Woman of Fashion

REDUCE YOUR DOUBLE CHIN

After one month by strengthening chin muscles effect will be exhilarating. Prevents SNORING. Promotes Natural, Healthful Breathing. Free explanation, or send $1.50 for Cotton Appliance, 12.50 Linen, Light, durable, washable. CORA M. DAVIS, Dept. A., 17 E. 24th St., N. Y. City.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat cooler Sunday; Monday fair; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,924. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1915.—98 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FEW OF LINER'S 1200 VICTIMS FOUND; 100 AMERICANS DEAD; TWO SUBMARINES MAY HAVE ATTACKED THE LUSITANIA; PRESIDENT SEES NEED OF FIRM AND DELIBERATE ACTION

FROHMAN'S BODY RECOVERED

Found in the Temporary Morgue Established at Queenstown.

VANDERBILT IS GIVEN UP

Consul Telegraphs to London That He Is Believed to Have Gone Down with the Ship.

70 AMERICANS ARE SAVED

Klein, Forman, and Hubbard Not in the Lists—Probably 50 New York Victims.

WARNING SAVED A FEW

Some First Listed Did Not Sail—Two French and One American Liner Start for Danger Zone.

The latest estimate of lives lost as a result of the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Lusitania by a German submarine off the Irish coast yesterday is 1,189. It is believed that almost all, if not all, the survivors have been brought ashore, and there is little hope of recovering any other passengers alive.

Of the dead many are women. The stories from Queenstown describe the bringing in of the bodies of a great number of women, many of them still unidentified. The Queenstown docks are the temporary resting places also of the bodies of several children. One dead mother is still clasping in her rigid arms the body of her three-months-old baby.

When the Lusitania left New York May 1 she had on board 1,901 souls, 1,251 passengers and 650 crew. The passengers were made up of 291 in the first cabin, 599 in the second, and 361 in the steerage. The list of survivors shows so far that about 90 first-class and 75 second-class passengers were saved.

The first cabin passengers were at lunch when they heralded German attack sent the liner to the bottom. It is noticeable that comparatively few first-class passengers were saved.

The body of Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, has been recovered and taken to Queenstown, where it is now being embalmed. It was found in one of the improvised morgues of Queenstown this afternoon.

In these morgues there are 147 other bodies awaiting identification.

Among the well-known Americans whose bodies have not been recovered, and who consequently are believed to have perished, are Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Klein, the playwright; Justus M. Forman, and Elbert Hubbard and his wife.

The belief that Mr. Vanderbilt perished when the Lusitania went down was expressed in a message to Ambassador Page from the United States Consul at Queenstown.

Judging from the recitals of survivors, there was comparatively little panic on board the Lusitania when she went down. Nor is there anyhting to show that the rule of the sea favoring women and children in the work of rescue was violated. Many of the liner's lifeboats were rendered useless by the fact that she listed so sharply that they could not be used.

Many of the passengers did not believe the Lusitania would sink as quickly as she did. Consequently they did not join in the rush for the lifeboats, but evidently preferred to trust in their belief that the watertight compartments of the vessel would keep her afloat until such time as help came out from the Irish shore, less than ten miles away. It is related that some of the passengers even disdained to put on lifeboats when these were handed to them.

It is estimated that there were 188 Americans on board the Cunard liner. So far as could be ascertained at this time fewer than seventy Americans were saved. Consequently the dath list of Amricans is about 120. Of these it is believed that at least 50 were New Yorkers.

Bretton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant. The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 249 5th Av. Tel. 2250 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

Latest Lists of the Lost Liner's Survivors Show Few First Cabin Passengers Saved

FIRST CABIN.

A

ADAMS, Mrs. HENRY, of Boston.
ADAMS, Mrs. JANE.
ADAMS, WILLIAM McMILLAN, of New York.
ALLAN, Lady, of Montreal.
ALLES, N. N., of New York.
AYALA, JULIAN de, Cuban Consul General at Liverpool.

B.

BAKER, JAMES, of England.
BARTLETT, Mr. and Mrs. G. B., London.
BATTERSBY, J. J., Stockport, England.
BERNARD, CLINTON P., New York.
BERNARD, OLIVER, Boston.
BOHAN, JAMES, Toronto.
BOULTON, H., Jr., Chicago.
BOWRING, CHARLES W., New York.
BRAITHWAITE, Miss Dorothy, Morristown, N. J.
BRANDELL, Miss JOSEPHINE, New York.
BROOKS, J. H., New York.
BURGESS, HENRY G., New York.
BURNSIDE, Mrs. J. S., New York.
BUSWELL, PETER, (Cameronia,) New York.
BYINGTON, A. J., London.
BYRNE, M. G., New York.

C.

CHARLES, DORIS, Toronto.
CHARLES, J. H., Toronto.
CLARKE, A. R., Toronto.
CLARKE, the Rev. COWLEY, London.
COBORNE, Mrs. A. S., New York.
COLEBROOK, H. G., Toronto.
CONNER, Miss DOROTHY, New York.
CROSS, A. B.

D.

DALY, H. M.

E.

EWART, ROBERT, New York.

F.

FISHER, Dr. HOWARD L., New York.

G.

GAUNTLETT, FRED J., New York.
GRAB, OSCAR F., New York.

H.

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HARDWICK, C. C., New York.
HARRIS, DWIGHT C., New York.
HENKEN, FRANCIS.
HILL, Mrs. C. T., London.
HILL, Dr. C. T., Richmond.
HODGES, DEAN W., Philadelphia.
HOLT, W. R. G., Montreal.
HOME, THOMAS, Toronto.
HOUGHTON, Dr. J. T., New York.

J.

JEFFRIS, CHARLES T., Chicago.
JENKINS, FRANCIS BERTRAM, Chicago.
JOLIVET, Miss RITA, Chicago.

K.

KEEBLER, Mr. and Mrs. W. R., London.
KEMPSON, M., Toronto.
KENAN, Dr. OWEN, New York.
KESSLER, GEORGE A., New York.
KNOX, S. M., Philadelphia.

L.

LASETTER, Mrs. H. B., London.
LASETTER, L., London.
LAURIAT, CHARLES E., Jr., Boston.
LEAROYD, Mrs. C. A., (and maid,) Sydney.
LEARY, JAMES J., New York.
LEHMANN, DILAND, Liverpool.
LEHMANN, ISAAC, Liverpool.
LEHMAN, MARTIN, Liverpool.
LEVINSUN, JOSEPH, Jr., Liverpool.
LEWIN, F. GUY, New York.
LIGHT, HERBERT, New York.
LOBB, Mrs. POPHLM, New York.
LOCKHART, R. R., Toronto.
LONEY, Miss, New York.
LONEY, Mrs., New York.

M.

McCONNELL, JOHN W., Memphis.
MARSHALL, Miss FANNY, New York.
MITCHELL, A. J., Toronto.
MACKWORTH, Lady, Cardiff.
McMURRAY, L. L., Toronto.
MATTHEWS, A. T., Montreal.
MOSLEY, G. G., New York.

O.

ORR-LEWIS, F., Toronto.
OSBORNE, Mrs. A. B., (Irene,) Hamilton.

P.

PADLEY, Mrs. F., (Charles,) Liverpool.
PAPPADOPOULO, M. N., Greece.
PAPPADOPOULO, Mrs. M. N., Greece.
PARTRIDGE, FRANK, New York.
PAYNTER, CHARLES E., Liverpool.
PAYNTER, MISS IRENE, Liverpool.
PEARL, MAJOR F. WARREN, New York.
PEARL, MRS. F. WARREN, and two children, New York.
PEARL, STUART DUNCAN, New York.
PEARSON, Dr. F. S., New York.
PERR, FREDERICK J., Buffalo.
PERRY, FRED T., Buffalo.
PIRIE, ROBINSON, Hamilton, Ontario.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE B., New York.
PIERPONT, WILLIAM J., Liverpool.
POPE, MISS THEODATE, Farmington, Conn.
POSEN, ED, Farmington, Conn.

R.

RANKIN, ROBERT, New York.
RATCLIFF, N. A., New York.
RHYS-EVANS, A. L., Cardiff.
ROGERS, PERCY W., Toronto.

S.

SCHWARTZ, AUGUST W., New York.
SLIDELL, THOMAS, New York.
SMITH, MISS JESSIE TAFT, Braceville, Ohio.
STURDY, C. F., Montreal.

T.

TAYLOR, RICHARD LIONEL, Montreal.
THOMAS, D. A., Cardiff.
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THOMSON, MRS. E. BLISH, Indiana.
TIMMIS, R. J., New York.
TOOTAL, F. E. O., London.
TOWNLEY, EDWARD, Toronto.
TURTON, G. H., Melbourne.

V.

VASSAR, W. A. F., London.
WALKER, ANNIE, New York.
WITHERBEE, Mrs. A. S., New York.
WEIGHT, ROBERT C., New York.
YUNG, PHIAIE, Montreal.

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ADAMS, Mrs. A. E., Edmonton, Can.
ADAMS, Miss JOAN M., Edmonton, Canada.
AISTEN, JOSEPH.
AITKEN, Miss C.
ALLEN, JOHN.
ANDERSON, Mrs. R., Bridgeport, Conn.
ANDERSON, Miss BARBARA.

B.

BARNETT, Miss MAY.
BARRIE, EDWARD, New York.
BARTLETT, JOHN.
BEATTIE, Mrs. JAMES A., New York.
BERNARD, OLIVER.
BUCHALL, HENRY, Roslyn, Wash.
BUCHALL, INFANT (Probably child of Mrs. H. Booth).
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BRAMMER, Miss E., Trenton, N. J.
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BRILLY, LOUIS, Los Angeles.
BROWN, DAN T., Los Angeles.
BROWNLEY, Mrs. THOMAS.
BRYCE, Mrs. H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.
BYCE, MRS. H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.
CALLON, PATRICK.
CAMPBELL, ANNA MENA, New York.
CAMPBELL, W or Mrs. W., Chicago.
CANDLISH, Mrs. ARTHUR, Boston.
CANDLISH, ARTHUR, Boston.
CHAMBERS, GUY.
CHIBERDAT, H.
COCKBURN, GUY R.
COLLIS, EDWIN M., Chicago.
COWPER, ERNEST, Toronto.
CROSSLEY, CYRUS, Toronto.
CROSSLEY, Mrs. CYRUS, Toronto.

D.

DALRYMPLE, DAVID.
DODD, Miss DOROTHY, Edmonton, Canada.
DOHERTY, Mrs., and infant.
DOLPHIN, Miss EVA, St. Thomas, Ontario.
DONALD, A., Boston, Mass.
DUGUID, GEORGE, Pittsburgh.
DYER, ROBERT, Pittsburgh.

E.

EDGAR, H.
EGANA, VINCENTE, New York.
ELLIOTT, Mrs. A. W., Calgary, Canada.
ELLIS, JOHN, Edmonton, Canada.
EWART, ROBERT J., Brooklyn, N. Y.

F.

FISH, Miss Marion, Toronto.
FISH, Mrs. S. M., and two children, Toronto.
FOLEY, ARTHUR.
FOSS, CARL ELMER.
FREEMAN, JOHN, Falklain, B. C.
FROST, H. R., Regina, Canada.
FYFE, Mrs. JEANIE, Holyoke, Mass.

G.

[illegible]
GHISSEDOT, HERBERT.
GRAY, R. D., Los Angeles.
GRIFFITHS, C. N., Pittsburgh.
GWYER, the Rev. H. L., Saskatoon, Canada.
GWYER, Mrs. H. L., Saskatoon, Canada.

H.

HALDANE, JAMES, New York.
HALE, R.
HAMPSHIRE, Miss ELIZABETH L., Boston, Mass.
HARDY, Miss C., New York.
HARRIS, R., Montreal.
HENDERSON, MASTER HUNTLEY, Montreal.
HENDERSON, VIOLET, Montreal.
HENSHAW, Mrs. M., Saskatoon, Canada.
HERTZ, DOUGLAS C.
HILL, WILLIAM SPENCER.
HOGG, Mrs. ELLEN, New York.
HOLBORN, I. B. S., Yonkers, N. Y.
HOLLAND, Mrs. H. L., New York.
HOSKINS, A., Montreal.
HOUSNELL, EDGAR, New York.

I.

INCH, W. E.

J.

JONES, WILLIAM G.
JUDSON, F.

K.

KAYE, Miss CATHERINE.

L.

LANE, G. B.
LAUDER, E. H.
LINES, STANLEY B.
LINES, Mrs. STANLEY B.
LOHDEN, Mrs. R.
LOHDEN, Miss ELSIE.
LUCAS, F. J.
LUND, Mrs. C. H., Chicago.

M.

MAYER, H. T., and wife.
M'COLIN, Mrs. JAMES A., Ottawa,
M'CLELLIN, Miss SARAH.
McFARQUHAR, Mrs. J., Stratford, Conn.
McFARQUHAR, Miss GRACE.
MAINMAN, EDWIN.
MAINMAN, ELIZABETH.
MAINMAN, Miss MOLLY.
MARICHAL, J. P.
MARICHAL, Master MAURICE.
MARCHAL, Miss PHYLLLIS.
MARICHAL, Miss YVONNE.
MARTIN, Mrs. R.
MAYCOCK, Miss MAY.
MERHEINA, Mr. UNO.
MIDDLEMAST, Mrs. E. L., Regina, Canada.
MILFORD, FREDERICK J.
MITCHELL, A. J.
MOODY, META.
MOORE, D. V., Gaukton, S. D.
MOORE, JOHN, Manchester, Conn.
MORRIS, the Rev. H. C. S.
MURDOCK, Miss JESSIE.
MURRAY, Mrs. C.
MYERS, W. G. ELLASON.

N.

NEEDHAM, HENRY E.
NORTH, Miss OLIVE.

O.

O'DONNELL, PATRICK.

P.

PAGE, ANDREW.
PEACOCK, EDWARD.
PEACOCK, Miss E. F.
PLANK, Mrs. H., or DAVEY.

R.

READDIE, J. R.
RICHARDS, THOMAS H.
RICHARDS, Mrs. THOMAS H. and two children.

S.

SANDELLS, THOMAS.
SCOTT, GEORGE.
SCRIMGEOUR, WILLIAM.
SECCHI, HERBERT.
SWEENEY, J. M.
SWEET, F. H.
SIMPSON, the Rev. H. W.
SMITH, Miss HELEN.
SMITH, J. FRANKTON.
SORESON, SCREN.
STONES, NORMAN.
SWEENEY, JOHN M.
SWEET, F. H.

T.

TARRY, EDWARD.
TAYLOR, Mrs. A.
TIJON, W. E.
TURPIN, THOMAS K.
TURPIN, T. K.

W.

WEBB, Miss MINNIE.
WEBSTER, Master FREDERICK.
WEBSTER, F. G.
WEBSTER, Master HENRY.
WEBSTER, Master WILLIAM.
WHALLEY, ROBERT W.
WHITCOMB, HUGH.
WHITTECOMB, HUGH.
WILDE, Miss AGNES.
WILDE, Miss EVELYN.
WILLIAM, ROBERT.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT.
WILSON, J.
WILSON, Mrs. PATRICK.
WINTER, Miss T.
WOODWORTH, Miss RUTH.
WORDSWORTH, OSMOND BARTLE.
WYATH, Mrs. M. A.
YADSTER, A.

STEERAGE.

B.

BALLANTINE, MARGARET.
BOTTOMLEY, FRED.

D.

DHENIN, THOMAS.
DUGWORTH, Mrs. A. ELIZABETH.
DAWSON, WALTER.

G.

GRINSTED, S. C.

H.

HAMES, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES.
HARRISON, G. V.
HOOK, ELSIE.
HOOK, GEORGE.
HOWLEG, Mrs. ROSE.
LIGHT, HERBERT.

M.

MALICZ, POWELL.

S.

SHARP, ANNIE.
SHARP, GEORGE.
SHARP, MARY.
SHARP, RACHEL.
SIMPSON, EDWARD.
SNOWDEN, F. A.
SNOWDEN, THOMAS.
STACHULA, MICHAEL. (Given as Stenchie.)
STEEL, GEORGE.
STEPHENS, T. O.
STEVENS, GEORGE.
STOCKTON, ALFRED.

T.

TARACSEWICZ, IVAN, (given as Feresewich.)

W.

WARD, Mr. and Mrs.
WILLIAMS, EDITH.
WOODWORTH, ROBERT.

Y.

YOKOB, BABA JOHN.

THE CREW.

Captain WILLIAM T. TURNER.
First Officer JONES.
Second Officer LEWIS.
Quartermaster HUGH JOHNSTON.
Second Engineer T. LEACH.
Third Engineer, A. DUNCAN.
Carpenter, NEIL ROBERTSON.
Member of the Band ED. DRAKEFORD.

Seamen.

CLINTON, G.
GUN, C.
HENNEASEY.
HUME, J.
LOCKHART, H.
MALONEY, T. O.
MOORE, D.
MORTON, BELL.
McGUINNESS, B.
OWEN, N. T. J.
WOODS, J.

Stewards.

DARCY, JOHN.
PARRY, FRANK.
SHALDAT, GERALD.

Stewardesses.

BIRD, MAY.
DEWHURST, Mrs.
HULL, Mrs.
RENDALL, Mrs. CHARLES.
SIKKING, FLORENCE.

Firemen.

BOWAN, F.
BRIDGE, W.
BROWN, J.
CARROLD, T.
CASEY, J.
DONNERLY, P.
DYER, J.
ENGLISH, M.
FERNANDEZ, ED.
GARVAN, JOSEPH.
HUGHES, W.
MADDEN, THOMAS.
ROMER, F.
STANLEY, H.
TIERNEY, MICHAEL.
WARD, J.

Barkeepers.

BOYD, F. R.
NEWBOLD, H. A.

Trimmers.

BRENNAN, T.
CONLON, BERNARD.
EVANS, ROBERT.
LAWSON, THOMAS.
McCARTHY, PATRICK, greaser.
COWAN, A., lift attendant.
CLARK, ROBERT, bell boy.

LUSITANIA WAS NOT ARMED.

The British Government Formally Denies the Report.

LONDON, May 8.—The British Government today made the following announcement:

"The statement appearing in some newspapers that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false."

Dinners, $4.00 weekly. Luncheons, Breakfasts, $2.50 weekly. 200 W. 72d. Cuisine Specialty.—Advt.

HIT BY THREE TORPEDOES

So Say Several Survivors Adding Ship Was Struck on Both Sides.

CAPTAIN TURNER IS SILENT

Grieving for Loss of Ship, He Only Remarks "It Is the Fortune of War."

NO PANIC ON DOOMED CRAFT

Most of the First-Cabin Passengers Perished Through Belief That Ship Couldn't Sink.

QUEENSTOWN A BIG MORGUE

Survivors Haunt the Docks, Waiting and Watching for Friends and Relatives.

LONDON, Sunday, May 9.—From the scattered reports that reach here from many sources these points seem to be established in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania:

No warning of the attack was given.

Several torpedoes were hurled at the ship; some say four and others seven.

Two or at most three of the torpedoes struck the Lusitania.

One of the torpedoes entered No. 1 stokehold and another the engine room.

Conflicting reports as to the side struck suggest that more than one submarine may have participated.

There was no panic on the vessel, the crew going coolly about the work of preparing to save passengers.

Captain Turner promptly turned the Lusitania toward shore.

The heavy list due to inrushing water prevented the launching of many lifeboats.

Some boats were swamped after launching, the vessel being unable to slow up because of severed pipes.

Many passengers, expecting rescue by boats, put on no lifebelts, and perished.

Others on board, including members of the crew, were wounded or killed by the torpedoes.

The ship, sinking rapidly by the head, went down with stern in air ten or fifteen minutes after she was struck.

Capt. Turner, Shaken, Is Silent.

These are just the vague outlines of the great disaster of which no adequate account is yet available.

Captain Turner, commander of the Lusitania, one of the few officers saved, has refused so far to make any formal statement. He remained at his post on the bridge until the ship went down, and was rescued two hours later, wearing a life belt.

He was terribly broken down when he landed at Queenstown Friday evening, but his first remark as he went ashore was one of quiet irony.

"Well," he said, "it is the fortune of war."

After a strong cup of tea and a short rest he seemed to recover from his depression.

He secluded himself during the night in apartments over the Town Bank—but was able to be about in Queenstown in uniform yesterday.

He displayed great grief over the loss of his vessel, but expressed no opinion on the action of the Germans.

Seamen Saw His Arm Appear.

After remaining on the Lusitania's bridge until the structure was submerged, Captain Turner climbed up a ladder, as would a diver from a tank.

When he reached the surface he grasped an oar and then a chair. He clung to the chair for nearly two hours, and finally when the chair turned over, he flung up a gold-braided arm. This was seen by a member of the crew in one of the boats, and thus the commander was saved.

The various craft that went out from Queenstown, Kinsale, and other points along shore Friday afternoon returned to Queenstown during the night and early yesterday morning. All of them brought survivors in greater or lesser number.

Other boats which put out yesterday brought in mostly bodies picked up from the water at the scene of the disaster.

An uncounted number of those brought to land by rescue craft died afterward from their hurts or from exposure, so that at a late hour last night there were lying in temporary morgues, hotels, and even private houses in Queenstown, 159 bodies of victims, a large number of these being women and children.

Cannot Tell Coherent Stories.

Most of the survivors are still bewildered from their terrible experience, and their accounts of the sinking of the Lusitania are not entirely clear. One and all, however, unite in eulogizing the manner in which the ship's officers behaved.

Five minutes after the Lusitania was hit with the second torpedo amidships she had listed so perilously to starboard, according to one account, that all but two boats on the port side were jammed.

The work of getting as many people as possible, for the most part women and children, into the only boats that could be got clear, was at once undertaken by the Captain, officers, and men of the Lusitania.

The first boat launched was almost filled with children, with whom were a few women. It capsized as it struck the water, and all were swept away, although two stokers gave their lives in attempting to save some of them.

Practically all of the first cabin passengers aboard the Lusitania perished. This heavy loss of life is believed to have been due to the calmness they displayed in the face of danger.

Most of them were at luncheon when the steamer received her death blow, and they declined to join the rush for the boats and life belts. They believed that the Cunarder would remain afloat until assistance could arrive.

The loss of life caused by the torpedoes themselves and the explosions they caused must have been heavy. The number of bodies brought into Queenstown afterward bore evidence of the havoc wrought by the submarine's missiles.

Many passengers owed their rescue to life belts, which kept them afloat until they were picked up by boats.

Heart-Rending "Good-Byes."

The scene as the big liner sank beneath the waves is described by the survivors as heart-rending beyond words.

Battling for life, the passengers called to relatives and friends or bade each other good-bye.

The small boats which had got away from the side of the liner picked up a good many survivors, who, with life belts or clinging to wreckage, were floating on the surface of the water. But soon the boats were all crowded. These boats were in turn picked up by rescuing steamers, coming at full speed from shore points, but in many cases four and more hours elapsed before the rescuers reached the scene. In many cases the only work left for the rescue workers to do was to collect from the water the floating bodies of the dead. Several passengers were taken aboard trawlers so much injured that they died before they could reach shore.

A considerable proportion of those brought into Queenstown were members of the crew. These included Captain Turner, with the first and second officers. All the other officers are believed to have perished. One hundred and seventeen stewards and stewardesses of the ship's complement were saved.

There is no evidence, however, that the time honored rule of the sea, "women and children first," was not observed to the last. Ernest Cowper, a Toronto newspaper man, has paid tribute to the discipline of the crew.

On Watch for the Raiders.

Apparently, every precaution had been taken by the officers against a surprise attack by a submarine. Lookouts were constantly on the alert as the giant steamship speeded toward the Irish Coast.

The lookouts sighted the periscope of a submarine a thousand yards away, and the next instant they saw the trail left by a torpedo as it flashed on its course. Then came a terrific crash as the missile pierced the liner's side, followed almost immediately by another which littered the decks with wreckage.

Officers of the ship are quoted as saying that two other torpedoes were fired, but missed the ship. Another account says seven were shot at the Lusitania.

There was indescribable con-

Continued on Page 2.

Truthful, Balanced, Responsible, Unexcited. Get the Evening Post Sunday Extra to-night.—Advt.

President Calmly Considering His Course; Deliberation and Firmness Are Expected

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—After a conference with the President at the White House this evening, Secretary Tumulty said:

"Of course the President feels the distress and the gravity of the situation to the utmost, and is considering very earnestly, but very calmly, the right course of action to pursue. He knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

BRYAN STARTS INQUIRY

Directs Gerard and Page Both to Get Facts About Disaster.

ALL COUNSEL CALMNESS

White House Statement Voices the Deep Distress of the President.

SETS EXAMPLE TO NATION

Knows Country Wants Him to be Deliberate as Well as Firm.

GARRISON ABANDONS TRIP

Secretary of War Thinks It Best to Remain at Capital—Emphasize Gulflight Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—That President Wilson appreciates the gravity of the situation confronting the United States by the killing of American citizens through the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine was shown by the statement made by Secretary Tumulty at the White House tonight after a conference with the President, in which he said Mr. Wilson was considering very earnestly, but very calmly, the right course of action to pursue.

Until this was issued no word had come from any authoritative source in the Administration to indicate how the President and his advisers viewed the Lusitania tragedy. The President himself was inaccessible. He had seen no member of his Cabinet, nor had he shown a disposition to send a message to the country. He had gone golfing in the morning and motoring in the afternoon, following his usual Saturday practice.

"I am a schoolmaster, you know," he said once, "and I take a holiday on Saturday. "But what he did today was construed here as not having been done so much for recreation as to set an example to the country; to indicate that if the head of the nation was able to go about his affairs without excitement the rest of his fellow-citizens should do the same.

No Congress Call.

There is to be no extra session of Congress—at least THE TIMES correspondent has authority for the statement that the matter of calling Congress, the sole war-declaring power, to meet in Washington now, or in the immediate future, has not even been considered at the White House. Nor is it true, as reported this evening, that the President will call a special meeting of the Cabinet before Tuesday, the regular Cabinet meeting day.

It was said at the White House tonight, and officials seemed anxious to make the fact known, that the President had changed none of his plans on account of the Lusitania incident. He will keep his engagements to visit Philadelpia on Monday evening to address a meeting of newly naturalized foreign-born citizens, and he will adhere to his itinerary for his visit to New York to attend the review of the Atlantic Fleet week after next.

Ever since he received the news of the disaster the President has acted in a way to show a desire to encourage the country to be calm and to trust to his judgment as to the best course to pursue. He has had no conference with Secretary Bryan, who said today that he had not seen the President nor communicated with him, directly or indirectly, "by wire or wireless." The quoted words are Mr. Bryan's.

All the members of the Cabinet, while they were obviously grave, declined to discuss the Lusitania disaster or its possible effect on the relations of the United States with Germany. The only significant incident in connection with the way in which the Cabinet circle bore itself was the action of Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, in postponing indefinitely a trip to Alabama and Tennessee, on which he was scheduled to leave Washington today. He was to go to those States to examine river and harbor projects, which are within his jurisdiction, and he telegraphed to officials at the places he had expected to visit that he would be unable to keep his engagements. "At a time like this, I think I should remain in Washington," was his only comment.

"No Time to Rock the Boat."

Secretary Bryan was willing to tell of the dispatches he had received from

diplomatic and consular officers in England and Ireland giving information in regard to the lost and rescued Americans of the Lusitania, but he did not care to make any comment regarding the possible attitude of the United States Government. Asked for a statement that might be made to the country, Mr. Bryan finally consented to say this:

"The public does not need any advice. This is no time to rock the boat."

All these tend to indicate that sentiment in the Government circles concerning the Lusitania disaster has not crystallized to the point where the determination of any definite mode of procedure is in sight. Mr. Tumulty's statement in behalf of the President, Secretary Bryan's remark about "rocking the boat" and cautious expressions on the part of other officials all point to the view that the Administration will make no move until it has had ample time to ascertain all the facts connected with the tragedy, and to consider the consequences to this country of any radical step.

Bryan Starts Inquiries.

The first move to ascertain the facts has been taken. Secretary Bryan said today that he had sent instructions to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to obtain a report from the German Government in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania. While Mr. Bryan did not say so, this course showed that he was already satisfied of the truth of the reports from Queenstown that a German submarine had fired torpedoes into the big Cunarder.

Mr. Bryan said he had called on Walter Page, the American Ambassador at London, for a full report of all the circumstances connected with the sinking of the Lusitania. These two things were all that has been done by the State Department in connection with an investigation into the disaster, Mr. Bryan explained.

While he showed a disinclination to answer the questions of newspapermen, Mr. Bryan made exceptions in a few instances, but his responses were always cautious. Asked if he had been in conference with President Wilson he said that he had not, and added: "I think you had better give us a little latitude in our conferences, but it so happens that I have not communicated with the President directly or indirectly, by wire or wireless."

The German Warning.

To other questions Mr. Bryan replied that the State Department had discouraged, as far as it was possible, American citizens from going abroad excepton business during the war, and had advised naturalized citizens of the United States not to go abroad at all. Mr. Bryan answered in the negative a question whether he had ever had any communications with the German Embassy concerning the advertisement inserted by the embassy in American newspapers on the day the Lusitania sailed, and repeated in newspapers this morning, warning Americans not to take passage for Europe on British vessels or the vessels of Great Britain's allies.

The attitude of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan is taken to mean that the Lusitania tragedy will not become the subject of consideration between the President and his Cabinet until after full reports have been received from Ambassador Gerard, who is expected to give the German version of the affair, and Ambassador Page, who will furnish the official report of the British Government, and the accounts obtained by American diplomatic and consular officers in England and Ireland.

It is a very general opinion in Washington that the Administration is really waiting to ascertain the sentiment of the country with reference to the tragedy, with the idea of being guided by that, but nothing that was said or could be learned here today in official quarters took this view out of the realm of supposition. In brief, the only definite information as to the feeling in the Administration circle and the course that the President is pursuing is to be found in the statement made tonight by Secretary Tumulty in behalf of the resident.

Glad Congress Is Closed.

Enough developed today, however, to indicate that some or most of the highest officers of the Government are profoundly thankful that Congress is not in session. This is due mainly to a realization that the Lusitania affair would be almost certain to cause discussion in that body, and speeches there might tend to arouse the country and produce grave national feeling.

Public opinion was expressed today in Congressional quarters both friendly to and antagonistic to the Administration, that the sinking of the American oiltank steamer Gulflight a week ago was more important, so far as the effect on the relations of Germany and the United States was concerned, than the loss of the American lives in the Lusitania disaster. Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, one of the Administration's spokesmen, came out in a statement today in which he placed the Gulflight case in a more serious category than that of the Lusitania. Like Mr. Bryan, Senator Stone advised the American people not to "rock the boat."

Senator Stone said:

"The tragedy is, of course, to be profoundly regretted. If the reports as to the los of life are true, the sympathies of the civilized world will be deeply stirred. For us it seems to me that good sense dictates that we keep our heads until we get our bearings. It is a bad time to get rattled and act impulsively. 'Don't rock the boat.'

"Without expressing an opinion as to our relations to this event or as to our duty in the premises, there are some facts we cannot overlook and are bound to consider. We cannot overlook the fact that the Lusitania was a British ship, flying the British flag, and subject at any time to be put into the actual naval service of the Government. Indeed, it is stated that at the time she was attacked she was carrying military reservists to England for service in the British Army.

Mrs. Paul Crompton of Philadelphia and Her Six Children, All of Whom Are Believed to be Lost.

Photo by Matilda Well.

Were on British Soil.

"True, there were American citizens aboar, but it must not be forgotten that they went aboard a belligerent ship with full knowledge of the risk and after official warning by the German Government. When on board a British vessel they were on British soil. Was not their position substantially equivalent to being within the walls of a fortified city? If American citizens stay within a city besieged or threatened and the enemy attacks, what should our Government do if our citizens should be injured? I express no opinion at this time. I am merely suggesting reasons why we should maintain our equilibrium and not 'rock the boat' until we know what we are about.

"Aside from the possible loss of American lives, let us ask ourselves just where we come in.

"At the present moment, and with the light now before me, I confess that it appears to me that from our standpoint as a neutral nation the Gulflight case presents a more delicate and serious complication than the case of the Lusitania."

Won't Blow Over.

The anti-Administration view came from a high quarter, the identity of which it is not permissable to disclose. It was said there that "this latest outrage will not blow over in the public mind as the Administration appears to hope will be the case in the Lalaba and Gulflight and Cushing occurrences."

There was agreement, however, with Senator Stone that from the standpoint of international law and customs, the destruction of the Lusitania, a British ship, was not as significant to the people of the United States as the destruction of the Gulflight, a ship of American ownership and register.

According to a contention made in quarters critical of the policy that has been pursued by the Administration in dealing with the German war zone policy, it was pointed out that in one of The Hague agreements even the mail of neutrals, when carried on a ship of a belligerent nation, shall be free from seizure or destruction and must be forwarded to its destination by the nation which might capture the ship. The statement was made also that this agreement provided that neutrals on a captured ship should be free from seizure or detention as prisoners. This showed, it was argued, that the lives of neutrals should be held much more sacred, even if common humanity did not ordain that helpless non-combatants, and especially women and children, should have at least a chance for their lives.

Cargo No Excuse.

It was also asserted that the fact that the Lusitania carried large consignments of ammunition has no bearing on the situation in the light either of international law or the laws of humanity and civilization. The sinking of the Lusitania was designated as another step in Germanys movement to intimidate neutral nations.

Assertions of this charcter were coupled with criticisms of the Administrtion for its delay in demanding reparation in the alaba, the Gulflight, and Cushing cases, and in demanding also that there should not be any repetition of such occurrences. The Administration, it was said, would be greatly disappointed if it expected "this latest outrage to blow over.

The only outspoken demand for holding Germany to a strict accountability for the Lusitania's sinking came from Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Republican, who has been foremost in the movement to arouse sentiment in favor of putting the army and the navy in a better state of preparedness for war. Mr. Gardner visited the executive offices today to obtain a card of admission for some friends who wished to see the interior of the White House, and while there made a statement of his views concerning the attitude he thought the Government should pursue with regard to the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster.

"I sincerely hope," said Mr. Gardner, "that the President will not recede one inch from his notice to Germany that he would hold her to strict accountability if she blew up American citizens in her submarine warfare. If the President recedes, Uncle Sam will become in the eyes of the world nothing better than a great international bluffer."

Gardner Quotes Lincoln.

To a question as to how he interpreted the warning words "strict accountability" in the American Government's protest to Germany against submarine warfare on merchant vessels, Mr. Gardner answered:

"You remember the message which President Lincoln sent to Lord Palmerston when it was reported that a second Alabama was being fitted out. 'A second Alabama, your Lordship,' said Lincoln, 'means war.'

"I am no international lawyer, but if Roosevelt were President the words 'strict accountability' would have been defined beforehand, so that Germany would have known what they meant, and would have disregarded them at her own peril. Roosevelt might torpedo the Constitution himself, but he would not let anybody else torpedo anything American without knowing the reason why. If I were in the resident's place, I should demand that Germany make instant amends, and I should warn that nation that a recurrence of the outrage of yesterday would mean what Lincoln meant when he warned Lord Palmerston."

Provokes Tumulty.

Mr. Gardner's statement caused provocation at the White House. When Secretary Tumulty heard of it he said that the White House resented Mr. Gardner "using the Executive offices as an annex to his press bureau."

Opinion is growing here that when the Government comes to make representations to Germany concerning the Lusitania it will couple them with references to the death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, who was lost when the British steamship Falaba was torpedoed more than a month ago, and the sinking of the American steamer Gulflight with the consequent loss of three members of her crew.

Efforts to ascertain at the State Department today why the Government had not addressed a note to Germany on the subject of Thrasher's death, brought out no explanation. In some quarters here it is believed that the Government cannot make a legal case against Germany in regard to Thrasher's death, and that it is in the same position with reference to the deaths of Americans on the Lusitania, but nothing has come to light to indicate that this opinion has any substantial foundation in the manner in which the Administration regards the Thrasher and Lusitania cases.

CALIFORNIA MOVE TO BACK UP WILSON

Resolution in Legislature to Support Any Action He May Take in Lusitania Case.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 8.—A resolution "Relative to the President's request for an expression of public opinion" on the sinking of the Lusitania was introduced in the California Senate and Assembly today and referred to a committee. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Legislature convey to President Wilson the message that its people will indorse whatever action, no matter how severe he may deem warranted, and that the Legislature recommends immediate steps to increase the strength of the navy for adequate protection of the honor of the nation and the lives of its citizens."

SAW HELPLESS SCORES SWEPT TO THEIR DOOM

Women and Children Plunged in Mass as the Lusitania Heeled Up.

CORK, May 8.—"From the day we sailed we complacently spoke of the possibilities of the German menace, but no one believed it, for we scorned the idea of being torpedoed," said F. J. Gauntlett of Washington, who was traveling with A. L. Hopkins, a passenger who is among the missing, and S. M. Knox of Philadelphia, who was saved.

"A number of us were going over on business. It was shortly after 2—probably ten minutes past—and I was lingering in the dining saloon chatting with my friends, when the first explosion occurred. We knew at once what had happened.

"Shortly the ship listed perceptibly. I shouted to the others to close the ports. Some of us went to our berths and put on lifebelts.

"On making our way to the deck we were informed that there was no danger and we need not be alarmed, but the ship was gradually sinking deeper into the water and efforts were made to launch the boats.

"Fifty or more people entered the first boat, and as it swung from the davits it fell suddenly. I think most of the occupants perished. Other boats were launched with the greatest difficulty.

"Swinging free from one of them as it descended, I struck out, swimming strongly and steadily for a piece of wreckage which I observed. On reaching it I found it was one of the collapsible boats, but I had to rip the canvas with a knife before I could get it open. Another passenger climbed into it, and between us we were able to get about thirty people out of the water. While we were thus engaged I noticed that the Lusitania was gradually sinking.

"Women and children, under the protection of men, had clustered in lines on the port side, and as the ship made her plunge, down a little by the head and heeling at an angle of nearly 90 degrees, this little army slid down toward the starboard side, dashing themselves against each other as they went until they were engulfed."

Mr. Gauntlett said that he heard only one explosion, and the whole tragedy was over in twenty minutes.

TEXAS RESENTS ATTACK.

People Love Peace, but Won't Endure This, Says Lumberman.

John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, one of the leading lumbermen in the Southwest, who is at the Waldorf, said he believed he was echoing the sentiment of his section of the country in saying that while peace was desired by Americans, the Germans must be made to stop waging war upon American citizens.

SURVIVORS TELL HOW THEY ESCAPED

Some Jumped Overboard and Swam to Boats, Clinging Until Rescuers Came.

BELTS KEPT OTHERS AFLOAT

Suction of the Sinking Ship Carried Down Many Who Had Taken No Precautions.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 9.—Survivors of the Lusitania, who have been brought here give, in their stories of experiences, a thrilling picture of the disaster:

Clinton Bernard of New York City, one of the first cabin survivors of the Lusitania, had this to say:

"Although it was a tremendous shock to everybody, there was not so much excitement as one would expect in such a catastrophe. It occurred so suddenly that we had not much time to realize what was happening. When I saw the ship was sinking, I jumped overboard, just as I was. I had no lifebelt, but I picked up a bit of flotsam. Finally I got to an upturned boat and clung to that. Later, with some others who had swum to this boat, we managed to right it. Then we climbed in and started to rescue as many as we could reach.

Saw Submarine Only a Moment.

"The German submarine made no attempt to save anybody. We saw it for a moment just before it dived.

"The first torpedo struck us between the first and second funnels. The Lusitania shook, and settled down a bit. Two other torpedoes quickly followed, and soon finished our ship. Four or five of our lifeboats went down with her, and the tremendous suction as the liner was engulfed dragged many people down also.

"The noise of the explosion was not very great. The first torpedo burst with a big thud, and we knew that we were doomed. We had floated about two hours in our small boat before the first rescue steamers arrived. Previous to this time some small shore boats and fishing smacks came along and helped us."

Objected to Lifebelts.

The Rev. H. W. Simpson, a passenger in the second cabin, saved himself by clinging to an upturned boat.

"After a struggle we filled this boat with all we could rescue," Dr. Simpson said. "We tied a pair of trousers to an oar and hoisted it as a signal of distress. A big trawler came along and took us aboard.

"When we were struck I was in the saloon. Lifebelts were handed around, but the people did not want to put them on and they rushed off to the deck just as they were."

"I was talking with Mr. Winters of the Cunard Line when the ship was hit," said Charles C. Harnwick of New York, who has crossed the Atlantic sixty-one times. "Winters got into Boat No. 17, which overturned, and then swam to Boat No. 19. Most of the saloon passengers were at luncheon and the proportion saved was small.

"Mrs. M. M. Pappadopoulo, who was on her way to Athens with her husband, swam for a long distance toward shore before she was picked up. She believes her husband was drowned."

Bertram Jenkins of New York helped two women into a boat. This overturned as it reached the water, but later he saw one of the women, Miss Brandell, an opera singer, at Queenstown.

Boy's Story of the Wreck.

W. G. E. Meyers of Stratford, Ontario, a lad of 16, who was on his way to join the British Navy as a cadet, said:

"I had just gone to the upper deck after luncheon to play a game of quoits with two other boys. One of them, looking over the side, saw a white streak in the water and shouted:

"'There's a torpedo coming straight at us.'

"We watched it until it struck us, with an awful explosion. Then we rushed down to the boatdeck. Just as we got there a huge quantity of wood splinters and great masses of water flew all around us.

"A second torpedo struck us about four minutes after the first. I went below to get a lifebelt and met a woman, who was frenzied with fear. I tried to calm her and helped her into a boat. Then I saw a boat which was nearly swamped. I got into it and with other men baled it out. Then a crowd of men clambered into it and nearly swamped it.

"We got only 200 yards away when the Lusitania sank, her bow first. Many persons sank with her, drawn down by the suction. Their shrieks were appalling. We had to pull hard to get away, and as it was we were almost dragged down. We saved all the women and children we could, but a great many of them went down."

WERE SAVED BY LIFE BELTS.

Some Passengers Avoided the Boats and Thus Escaped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—William Browne of Alaska, one of the survivors of the Lusitania, told this story of his experience:

"The first thing I knew of anything wrong was when I heard the report of an explosion, and the word went around that the vessel had been struck. She was then heeling over and sinking fast.

"The crew were helping the passengers to get into lifeboats, the women and children as far as we could gather them together being put in first.

"I and others were holding on to the rails, and as there were a number running for the boats it was no good for me to try and get a boat. So I said to myself: 'A lifebelt is the thing for me.'

"I went down to the cabin and got one of the new lifebelts. I put it on and slid down a long rope to a boat on the port side, which was nearly at the level of the water. With some of the sailors we got her free and the boat floated. We had to bale her out, and in order to do so had to break in the heads of the little fresh water casks.

"When we had her baled out we got in as many people as we could. We were in the water rowing about for a couple of hours when we saw some steamboats coming along, and they picked us up."

Went Down Rope to Sea.

Dr. MacRedy, a young Dublin man, made this statement:

"I was on the deck about 2 o'clock. The weather was fine and bright and the sea was calm. Suddenly I heard a terrific explosion, followed by another, and the cry went around that the ship had been struck by a torpedo. She began to settle immediately and listed over so heavily to starboard that the port boats could not be launched. A lot of people made a rush for the boats, but I went down to my cabin, took off my coat and vest, picked up a lifebelt, and put it on.

"On getting up again I found the decks awash and the boat going down fast by the head. I slipped along to the rail, and, catching a rope, dropped into the sea. Soon afterward I was picked up by one of the boats.

"We hung around for some time, and eventually were taken up by one of the steamboats.

"Naturally there was excitement among the passengers when it was known that the vessel had been struck, but still they seemed to have great confidence in their ship, and though there was a rush for the boats, still there was no panic. All of the crew that I saw acted very well.

"Some of the boats, owing to the position of the vessel, got swamped, and one that I saw turned over no less than three times, but eventually was righted."

H. Smethurst, with his wife, were passengers. Mr. Smethurst said that he did not notice anything wrong until the vessel was struck and she began to settle. After three minutes she had listed so much that some of the passengers thought that she was going to capsibe. Yet several did not appeal to realize that the Lusitania could be sunk.

Mr. Smethurst got his wife into one of the lifeboats and waited on deck himself. Mrs. Smethurst appealed to him as she was going away to come with her, but he said that the women and children should go first. He remained on board, got a lifebelt, and later slipped into the water, being picked up by one of the boats.

They were rowing about, he thought, for two or three hours, and then they saw different steamers which came to their assistance.

SAW THE SUBMARINE 1,000 YARDS FROM SHIP

Ernest Cowper Watched Torpedo Coming—Story of Poison Gas in Missiles.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—A sharp lookout for submarines was kept aboard the Lusitania as she approached the Irish coast, according to Ernest Cowper, a Toronto newspaper man, who was among the survivors landed here.

He said that after the ship was torpedoed there was no panic among the crew, but that they went about the work of getting passengers into the boats in a prompt and efficient manner.

"As we neared the coast of Ireland," said Mr. Cowper, "we all joined in the lookout, for a possible attack by a submarine was the sole topic of conversation.

"I was chatting with a friend at the rail about 2 o'clock when suddenly I caught a glimpse of the conning tower of a submarine about 1,000 yards distant. I immediately called my friend's attention to it. Immediately we both saw the track of a torpedo, followed almost instantly by an explosion. Portions of splintered hull were sent flying into the air, and then another torpedo struck. The ship began to list to starboard.

"The crew at once proceeded to get the passengers into boats in an orderly, prompt, and efficient manner. Miss Helen Smith appealed to me to save her. I placed her in a boat and saw her safely away. I got into one of the last boats to leave.

"Some of the boats could not be launched as the vessel was sinking. There was a large number of women and children in the second cabin. Forty of the children were less than a year old."

From interviews with passengers it appears that when the torpedoes burst they sent forth suffocating fumes, which had their effect on the passengers, causing some of them to lose consciousness.

Two stokers, Byrne and Hussey of Liverpool, gave a few details. They said the submarine gave no notice and fired two torpedoes, one hitting No. 1 stoke hole and the second the engine room. The first torpedo was discharged at 2 o'clock. In twenty-five minutes the great liner disappeared.

FLAGS AT HALF STAFF HERE.

Morgan Firm and Others Show Respect for Americans Lost.

Flags at half staff hung from the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., Harris, Winthrop & Co., and other international banking houses yesterday out of respect to the Americans who went down with the Lusitania. At the Morgan offices it was said that the disaster was considered a national calamity, because more than 100 citizens of the United States evidently had lost their lives. Another element was that a score or more of those who were believed lost had been friends of members of the Morgan firm.

Gloom was mingled in the financial district with the spirit of celebration, because of the arrival of the fleet of war vessels in the harbor. Evidence of this was displayed outwardly. In Broadway buildings were decorated with flags floating from the tops of their staffs, while a block away, in Broad Street, sorrow was reflected in the banners at half staff.

A feeling of depression was discernible throughout the financial community, and anxious men in the large banking and brokerage houses asked many times by telephone for news from the Cunard office.

SURVIVORS HAUNT QUEENSTOWN DOCKS

Waiting and Watching for Relatives and Friends, They Refuse to Stay in Hotels.

CITY IS NOW A VAST MORGUE

Large Proportion of Dead Are Women—One Found Clasping Child in Her Arms.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 9.—This city never witnessed before such a sad day as yesterday, when the extent of the Lusitania tragedy became visible.

All through the day the bodies of victims were being brought in from the sea by trawlers and other craft. Most of these were of dead picked up in the water close to the scene of the sinking, and the town soon became a vast morgue, as it were. Of the dead recovered a large proportion are women.

The Cunard Line warehouse, which was used as a temporary morgue, was speedily filled, and sixty more bodies were taken to the Market Hall. Others were laid out in the military mortuary.

Additional dead lie in hotels and boarding houses, the victims of injuries and exhaustion resulting from the struggle for life.

The victims are being identified by means of letters and valuables. Each body, as it is received, is numbered and reverently laid on a platform.

Mother with Child in Arms.

At the Cunard wharf lies a mother still clasping in her arms the body of her three months' old baby. The bodies of several other babies have been found.

Two little children who were brought ashore clasped in each other's arms have not yet been identified.

The bodies of several handsome young American women are among those awaiting identification at the Market Hall. Some of them are wearing wrist watches which stopped at about 3 o'clock.

The spectacle at the Market Hall is poignant beyond expression. Most of the bodies there are of women. Some of them are without shoes, and others are wearing only one shoe, evidence of a hurried attempt to free themselves of hampering attire.

The naval and military authorities of Queenstown rendered every assistance possible in removing the dead and assisting the injured to hospitals.

The manager of the Cunard Line obtained hotel accommodations as well as rooms in lodging houses, and here the survivors were sent.

The women landing presented a pitiful appearance. Some of them were covered only with blankets. Others were only partly clad, having cast aside as much clothing as possible when they donned lifebelts.

Most of the men, women, and children helped ashore by local bluejackets still wore these belts. One woman more than 70 years old was taken from the water after having been kept afloat for some time by the lifebelt she wore.

Mrs. Stanley Lines, who was brought ashore in one of the ship's boats, immediately started a search of the city to find her husband. She learned at 4 o'clock in the morning that he was lying dead in one of the hotels.

Motor cars were brought into service to take the injured to hospitals. The less seriously injured were helped ashore by sailors and soldiers.

Both men and women rescued, if they were able to walk, refused to remain in their hotels. They haunted the docks, waiting and watching for friends and relatives.

SPEED OF LUSITANIA SWAMPED LIFEBOATS

Second Torpedo Cut the Steam Pipes, Making It Impossible to Slow Up the Ship.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—According to several members of the crew of the Lusitania, whose statements are corroborated by passengers, the swamping of the lifeboats was due to the high speed of the vessel.

They say that after the first torpedo exploded the Captain gave the order for full steam ahead, and that the vessel was making 21 knots when the second torpedo severed the steampipes from the engines. This made impossible the immediate slowing down of the engines.

The speed with which the Lusitania plunged ahead, notwithstanding her heavy list to starboard, caused the lifeboats to foul the davits.

THREE VESSELS SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA

Submarines Active Off the Scottish Coast—One Victim a Wilson Line Ship.

LONDON, May 8.—German submarines are now active off the English and Scottish coasts in the North Sea. A dispatch from Hull says the Wilson Line steamer Truro was sunk this afternoon by the German submarine U-39 off Day Island. No lives were lost. The crew of the steamer was landed at Rosyth Castle, Scotland.

A dispatch to the Central News from Aberdeen says the steam trawler Bennington, one of three which escaped from a German submarine on Sunday, was sunk by shell fire from a submersible off Aberdeenshire at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The crew was saved by a Norwegian steamer.

The British steamer Don of Goole has been torpedoed by a German submarine off Coquet Island, near the Northumberland coast. The crew was rescued.

FEW OF LUSITANIA'S VICTIMS FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

fusion in Queenstown yesterday in the face of the great tragedy, and the compilation of the list of the rescued proceeded very slowly.

The people of the Irish city opened their homes to those who had been saved, and everything possible was done for their comfort.

Few bodies were brought in after midday, and the hope that other persons than those reported alive were saved was practically abandoned.

The United States Consul at that port could account late in the day for only 51 Americans saved out of 188 who were aboard. His roll did not include the names of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, Elbert Hubbard, Justus Miles Forman, the author, or Charles Klein, the playwright.

The body of Dr. F. S. Pearson of New York and Lowell, Mass., was identified in one of the morgues in Queenstown last evening.

The first train loaded with survivors en route for London left Queenstown yesterday afternoon.

PERHAPS TWO SUBMARINES.

Dublin Dispatch Suggests Lusitania Was Hit on Both Sides.

LONDON, May 8.—The Star has a dispatch from Dublin, saying that it seems to have been established that more than one submarine took part in the attack on the Lusitania. The ship is said to have been hit on both the starboard and port side. The missiles killed many on board.

Among the dead brought in is a young stoker who took part in the naval fight off the Falkland Islands.

SAW DISASTER FROM SHORE.

Coastguardsman and Cork Farmer Say Ship Sank in Eight Minutes.

CORK, May 8.—A coastguard who witnessed the sinking of the ship, believes that she sank within eight minutes.

His story is confirmed by a Cork farmer, who was working near Old Head Kinsale, when he heard shots, and looking seaward saw a steamer with her bows in the air. He said that nardly ten minutes later she keeled over on her side and sank.

A resident of Ardfield estimates that the ship was five miles from shore when he heard the crash of the torpedo as it pierced her side. For a moment she seemed to move slowly straight ahead, then turned suddenly and then stopped, her bow sinking and the stern rising. Then she keeled over and disappeared from sight. Within a few minutes ten rescue boats had reached the spot where she went down.

TORPEDO PIERCED THE ENGINE ROOM

Reports Differ Widely as to Exact Circumstances of the Attack.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Lusitania was torpedoed while passengers were at luncheon, and no warning whatever was given. The vessel was struck near the second funnel, and at once began to sink by the head. A second, and some say a third, torpedo struck the ship, which in a few minutes began to list heavily, rendering the lowering of many of the boats impossible.

In about twenty minutes from the firing of the first torpedo the Lusitania sank.

The first torpedo passed clean through the engine room. One report says that both the first and the second torpedoes were fired at the starboard side while another states that one was from the port and the second from the starboard side.

One eyewitness says that before the liner made its final plunge the stern stood straight up in the air for several minutes.

One survivor states that the Captain, who was on the bridge at the time, gave the order not to lower the boats, but others say that no order whatever was given, and that it soon became a case of each for himself.

In all 500 people of many nationalities were landed in Queenstown, and 100 bodies have been brought here.

There was a great rush to the Cunard wharf as the first boat conveying rescued berthed. Stringent relations were enforced by the authorities to prevent any congestion that might hinder the facilities for removal of the rescued to the hotels.

As the survivors were landed the scene was most pathetic. Many were borne on stretchers. Some were dead. Others limped between naval men, and still more walked between lines of people who cheered them as they passed along, without coats or any comfortable apparel.

Most of the passengers landed from the Stormcock presented a very sad sight. Not one of them had any substantial garments on them, and the majority of the men were without their coats and carried lifebelts. Their appearance was dejected, but this was nothing compared with the women, who were without hats, cloaks, or wraps.

FIFTY NEW YORKERS LOST IN FIRST CABIN

Hope Abandoned for Justus Miles Forman, Edgar Gorer, and Dr. Fred Stark Pearson.

ALBERT L. HOPKINS MISSING

Mrs. Hammond Separated from Husband and Drowned When Lifeboat Upset.

There were about eighty residents of New York City on the Lusitania as first cabin passengers, and of this number it is probable that at least fifty have been drowned. Among this number are many persons of prominence in the city and outside of it. Not all of those whose names have not appeared on a list of survivors, however, should be counted dead, because it is said to be possible that some who have landed have been unable to report their safety.

It was generally accepted by last night that Justus Miles Forman, the author of many novels and the play, "The Hyphen," had been drowned. His name was in none of the lists of survivors, and none of his friends or relatives in this country, as far as coould be learned, had heard from him directly or indirectly. The chief facts of Mr. Forman's life were printed in THE TIMES yesterday.

Edgar Gorer, of the firm of Gorer of London, is also among the missing. While Mr. Gorer is a London man, because of his extensive activities in the field of art, he was well known here. He came to New York often on business or pleasure and was returning to London on the Lusitania after such a journey. William Perin, manager of Mr. Gorer's New York shop at 560 Fifth Avenue, said yesterday that he had received a cablegram from Mr. Gorer's London manager, saying: "No news." Just before sailing Mr. Gorer instituted suit against the Duveen Brothers for $575,000 damages because they had criticised Chinese porcelains Mr. Gorer was about to sell to Henry C. Frick.

Dr. Pearson and Wife.

Dr. Fred Stark Pearson, one of the leading consulting engineers of this country, and his wife are among those missing from the list of survivors. Dr. Pearson, whose office is at 115 Broadway, was the head of the Pearson-Farquhar syndicate, which has undertaken extensive engineering work in all parts of the world. With Percival Farquhar, his associate, Dr. Pearson lately became interested in the Mexican Northwestern Railway system and in an immense hydraulic engineering project in South America. Dr. Pearson was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1861, and after a common school education, worked as a ticket agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad. While employed by the railroad he attended Tufts College as regularly as possible, and by his interest in engineering attracted the attention of Professor Dolebar, who finally made it possible for him to become an enrolled student. It is said that while a student he invented an electrical device by which, when studying in his room, he was warned of the approach of trains demanding his presence at the station.

Dr. Pearson left the service of the railroad to become an instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he remained for a year, after which he returned to Tufts College to complete his course. He was graduated with diplomas in chemistry and civil, eletrical, and mining enginering. Aftr graduation he became the manager of the Somerville Electric Light Company, and later consulting engineer of the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company. In 1893 he organized the Dominion Coal Company, and in the following year he bbecame the chief engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in New York. The old Columbus Avenue and Lexington Avenue cable roads were constructed under his direction.

It was while associated with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company that Dr. Pearson invented a system of underground conduits for surface cars, and eighty-one miles of these conduits were constructed by him. In connection with this work he designed and superintended the erection of the 70,000 horse power electric station in Ninety-sixth Street, for which achievement he has been especially praised.

Dr. Pearson was one of the first to recognize the opportunities in South America, where his most recent undertaking was the construction of a railway, light, and power system in Sao Paulo, Brazil. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Civil Engineers, and many other technical societies; President of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, the Mexican Tramways Company, the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, the Mexican Light and Power Company, the Mexico Northwestern Railway Company, and a Director of the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company.

While considering himself a New Yorker, Dr. Pearson maintained homes at Great Barrington, Mass.; Coombe House, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, and 271 Calle Mailarca, Barcelona, Spain. He was amember of the University, New York Yacht, Engineers', and Railroad Clubs.

Mrs. Pearson, who is also missing, was formerly Miss Mabel Ward of Lowell, Mass. She married Dr. Pearson on Jan. 5, 1887.

Commander Stackhouse.

Commander J. Foster Stockhouse, R. N., retired, who is among the missing, had been over here raising funds for an expedition to chart unmapped islands in the Pacific Ocean, and, according to his friend, Henry R. Rittenberg, who finished his portrait just before he sailed, he had succeeded in getting promises of nearlyq $900,000 for his contemplated work. It was his intention to acquire and use the Discovery, the vessel of the Scott expedition.

"Commodore Stackhouse, who stayed at the Lotos Club while here, and who had many friends in Philadelphia and Chicago as well as in New York," said Mr. Rittenberg yesterday, "had a theory that the sinking of the Titanic was due to the iceberg that she struck being held on a submerged rock, and he believed that if surveys and soundings of the paths of navigation could be made it would result in tremendous benefit to the world.

"Robert E. Dearbergh, Vice President of the Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Company of New York, accompanied Commodore Stackhouse on the Lusitania, and it was their intention to get the Discovery and bring her over here and exhibit her in many cities which might be reached yy various waterways, and so add to the funds that had been raised. Mr. Dearbergh, an Englishman, was to have been one of the Discovery's company. Most of the others who had volunteered are at the front.

"The portrait I had painted was finished shortly before the departure of the Lusitania. I was to have sent it over on another steamer, but on their way to the pier last Saturday morning he and Mr. Dearbergh stopped here at my studio, and the Commander showed me a letter he had just got from his little girl, telling how she and her mother were looking forward to getting the portrait after his long absence. So he told me to wrap the portrait up and he would take it with him, and he did so. I asked him why he wanted to go over on the Lusitania, in view of the warning that had been advertised by the German Embassy.

"'Oh, the boat is too fast to be torpedoed. They can't get near her,' he replied. 'Besides, there are too many Americans on her, and they would not dare.'

"Commander Stackhouse had a letter from Sir Edward Grey to Secretary Bryan, and he met President Wilson, and dined with Colonel Roosevelt and ex-President Taft."

Albert Lloyd Hopkins.

Another well-known New York man still among the missing is Albert Lloyd Hopkins, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which built the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, lauached on March 16. Mr. Hopkins was on his way to Europe on business connected with the war, but the exact nature of the business was withheld at the offices of the Newport News Company, 233 Broadway. It was rumored, though not verified, that Mr. Hopkins's particular mission was to negotiate contracts for the manufacture of armor plate for battleships, a product his company has been licensed to manufacture since 1900.

Mr. Hopkins was 42 years old, and was educated at the Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. He associated himself with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company fifteen years ago. Previous to his election as President, he was the General Manager of the yards at Newport News and superintended the building of some of the largest and finest ships constructed in America.

The German converted cruisers, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prince Eitel Friedrich, are interned in the yards of the company at Newport News, and it was said yesterday that one of Mr. Hopkins's objects in going abroad was to have their status in relation to the company determined.

Mr. Hopkins's wife, who was Miss May Davies of Virginia, is at his home, 270 Riverside Drive. She said yesterday that she had tried to dissuade her husband from sailing on the Lusitania, but that he had considered his business so important that she had discontinued her objections.

Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond.

Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond or 30 East Seventieth Street and Bernardsville, N. J., is thought to have been lost. She sailed with her husband, who is Secretary of the Standard Plunger Elevator Company, the Bernardsville National Bank, and of several other institutions, and when the Lusitania was struck both of them, according to a cablegram from Mr. Hammond to his family, succeeded in getting into a lifeboat. But the boat capsized, the cablegram said, and Mr. Hammond was unable to reach his wife in the water. He was finally picked up and landed in Queenstown, but he was unable to find any trace of his wife. Mrs. Hammond's three children are at the home in Bernardsville. Mrs. Hammond was a member of the Colony Club.

Herbert S. Stone.

Herbert Stuart Stone, eldest son of Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, is also among the missing. Mr. Stone was formerly the head of the book publishing firm of H. S. Stone & Co., and he founded and edited two successful magazines, "The Cnap Book" and "The House Beautiful." Mr. Stone graduated from Harvard in 1894, and since then has been known socially and through his business connections in New York and Chicago. He maintained a New York home at 162 East Seventy-fourth Street, and was a member of the Players, Metropolitan, and Brook Clubs of New York, and the University and other clubs of Chicago. Mr. Stone's wife, who did not accompany him on the Lusitania, was formerly Mary G. McCormick.

Mrs. Kennedy and Daughter.

Mrs. C. Hickson Kennedy and Miss Katheryn Kennedy have not been heard from. They are nieces of Robert J. Hickson of Hickson & Co., ladies' tailors at 657 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Hickson made many eforts to obtain definite news yesterday without results.

Charles F. Fowles of Scott & Fowles, interior decorators at 590 Fifth Avenue, and his wife, who lived at 1 West Sixty-fourth Street, have not been heard from. It is feared that they have perished.

Thomas B. King, a buyer for Brokaw Brothers, 22 Astor Place, is thought by some to have been saved, by others to have been lost. Howard C. Brokaw received a cablegram yesterday which read, "Saved. Everything lost. No money." But the message was unsigned, and Mr. Brokaw did not know whether it came from Mr. King or James Leary of Brooklyn, who was also going abroad for Brokaw Brothers. Later Mr. Brokaw learned that Mrs. Leary had received the same message from her husband, and that Mrs. King, who is at her home in Rye, N. Y., had heard no word, so he concluded that his cablegram came from Mr. Leary. But he expressed the hope that it applied to both Mr. King and Mr. Leary.

Gerald A. Letts, an importer and dealer in antiques at 21 East Fifty-first Street, is another among the missing. He is an Englishman and was going to join his wife on the Lusitania.

Allen D. Loney, who drove his own automobile as an ambulance in France last Winter, is not named in any list of survivors, although his wife and daughter, Miss Virginia, are reported saved. The family spent the Winter at the Hotel Gotham, and were on their way to their English country house in Northampton.

Herman A. Myers, head of the feather importing house of H., E. & S. Myers, of 684 Broadway, is missing also.

Others Not Reported Saved.

Other New Yorkers not reported on any list of survivors were: Edwin Perkins of the Hotel Van Rensselaer; Robert Dearbergh, retired Vice President of the Thomas Farmogerm Company; Thomas Bloomfield of 24 Broad Street; A. H. Adams of the United States Rubber Company; Miss M. A. Baker, J. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dredge, Mrs. F. C. Brown, M. Cohen, Mrs. William C. Crighton, Francis C. Kellett, Mrs. H. W. Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kimball, William McLean, Fred A. McMurty, Mrs. Henry D. MacConna, M. B. Medbury, C. B. Mills, R. T. Moodie, F. G. Naumann, J. H. Page, Henry Polland, George A. Powell, Max M. Schwarcz, Mrs. R. D. Shymer, George Tiberghien, Miss Mabel Twenlow, Mrs. A. T. Wakefield, D. Walker, T. H. Williams, C. F. Williamson, and Arthur Wood.

HUBBARD JUST PARDONED.

President Restored Citizenship to Give Passport for Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The report trat Elbert Hubbard was among those lost on the Lusitania brought out today the fact that six weeks ago President Wilson granted a pardon to "Fra Albertus," who had been convicted of an offense against the postal laws, in order to restore his citizenship so that he could obtain a passport for the trip on which he lost his life.

As the story was told today for the first time, Mr. Hubbard came to Washington in March to obtain a passport. When he made his application he was asked the usual question whether he had ever been convicted of a crime and thereby forfeited his citizenship and he then explained that he had been charged two years ago with violating the postal laws and on the advice of his lawyer had pleaded guilty and had been let off with a fine. Subsequently, he said, he had learned that the offense to which he had pleaded guilty was a felony, and that he had been deprived of his rights as an American citizen.

When Mr. Hubbard learned that he could not obtain a passport he went to the White House and laid his trouble before Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President. He suggested to Mr. Tumulty that the only way to obtain the passport was through a pardon from the President for the offense of which he had been convicted. Mr. Tumulty was sympathetic and went immediately to the Cabinet room, where the Cabinet was in session, and laid the case before the President, Secretary Bryan, and Attorney General Gregory. He found a ready response to his statement of the plight in which Mr. Hubbard found himself. The Attorney General recommended a pardon, and the following day the pardon was granted. Mr. Hubbard had no difficulty after that in getting his passport from the State Department.

The official record in the case shows that on Jan. 11, 1913, Elbert Hubbard was charged in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, sitting at Buffalo, with having committed an offense against the postal laws, that he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 the same day. In February, 1913, President Taft declined to grant a pardon to Mr. Hubbard on the ground that the application was premature. On March 22, 1915, the Attorney General recommended to the President that Mr. Hubbard receive a pardon to restore his civil rights. The pardon was granted by the President on March 23 and the fact recorded in the Department of Justice on March 25.

Hubbard Foresaw Danger.

CINCINNATI, Ohia, May 8.—"I may meet with a mine or a submarine over there, or I may hold friendly converse with a stray bullet in the trenches." Thus wrote Elbert Hubbard to his friend, E. W. Edwards of this city, shortly before he boarded the Lusitania last Saturday.

The letter, now in the hands of Mr. Edwards, was one of the last things that Mr. Hubbard ever penned. He wrote Mr. Edwards about his plans for getting interesting inside news and views of the great war at first hand, and said he intended to "store the information in my head so as to escape the censor." He concluded his letter by saying: "I shall return June 20, perhaps."

THEATRE DISTRICT MOURNS FROHMAN

"There Was Only One C. F.," Says David Belasco in Tribute to His Memory.

BUSINESS TO BE CONTINUED

Ellen Terry and A. H. Woods Gave Up Passage on Lusitania—Cable from Mrs. Klein.

Expressionsof sorrw were heard on all sides in the theatre district yesterday over the fate of Charles Frohman, for the veteran manager was held in the highest esteem, not only by those who came in daily contact with him, but by hundreds of men and women of the stage to whom Mr. Frohman was merely a name to conjure with in their profession.

David Belasco, in association with whom Mr. Frohman made one of his last productions, wrote the following apreciation when it seemed almost certain Mr. Frohman's life was one of those sacrificed:

"I am heart-broken! My dear, dear old friend! My nearest and dearest friend! It is horrible to think that a man who was held in universal esteem and affection, who had thewarm, open heart of a child, who gave employment to hundreds, should have been done to death by such sheer brutality! There was and is only one 'C. F.' He did more for the theatre than any other man. He was in touch with the authors of the universe. He took America over to England and brought England bask to us. He filled a unique position in all countries and belonged to the whole world, which will grieve for him as I do now. My heart goes out to his brothers and sisters, to Miss Maude Adams, and all those associated with him, because his place can never be taken and they must forever mourn his loss.

"If a long night's vigil and tears could bring him back, Charlie would be with us now.

"If this be war, to needlessly take a life so useful and so precious, then I would like the chance to put a musket to my shoulder and shoot down the mad fiend who conceived the vile idea.

Daniel Frohman Dazed.

Daniel Frohman, the eldest of the three Frohman brothers, of whom the third is Gustave, was dazed by the shock. He was up most of Friday night receiving reports in his study above the Lyceum Theatre. The earlier reports that the passengers had all been saved had raised his courage and when the later news came he seemed scarcely able to grasp it. He retired early yesterday morning and did not leave his suite in the Lyceum till the afternoon. The two brothers were always on the closets terms, Daniel assuming a sort of paternal attitude toward his younger kinsman.

Mr. Frohman sailed on the Lusitania against the advice of his associates. All of the members of his executive staff did their utmost to dissuade him from embarking on an English ship, and so real was their fear that telegrams were sent Maude Adams and his other favorite stars on tour asking them to wire their pleas for him to take another boat. But he had crossed on the big ship many times, he had made up his mind to sail at that particular time, and nothing could avail to make him alter his plans.

John D. Williams, his business manager, Edward Sheldon and Paul Potter, the playwrights, went to the pier to see Mr. Frohman off. Mr. Williams said yesterday that Mr. Frohman's refusal to be deterred by warnings when he once had made up his mind to do a thing was characteristic of his career. His life, Mr. Williams said, was full of hazards taken and brought to a successful conclusion until this fatal one.

In the Frohman offices in the Empire Theatre Building the members of his staff hoped for a long time that the lack of definite news meant their chief might be among the survivors, but the hope was a faint one that bordered on despair. It was said the extensive nature of the firm's activities made it imperative that they be carried on without cessation, and that the theatres would remain open, as Mr. Frohman disliked heartily any show of pomp or circumstance. When his fate became definitely known, it was said, a search would be made among his papers for a will.

Many cable messages were sent to Mr. Frohman's London representative, but no answer came in the day.

A cable was received yesterday by Selwyn & Co., from Mrs. Charles Klein, who is in London, saying she had heard nothing definite about her husband, the playwright, who was among the missing. Philip Klein, their son, is in the French war zone taking motion pictures of the fighting.

A. H. Woods, the theatrical manager, had planned to sail on the Lusitania, but the receipt of a telegram of warning caused him to change his plans at the last minute. Ellen Terry, the famous English actress, foreswore the pleasures of a more luxurious passage on the big Cunarder and sailed the same morning on the St. Paul, of the American line.

MAUDE ADAMS WEEPS; DENIES SHE MARRIED

Grieving for Frohman, Actress Gives Performance—Says He Was Not Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—Maude Adams was informed of the death of Charles Frohman on reaching the Grand Theatre here for the matinee performance. On hearing the news she collapsed. Preparations were made to call off the performance, but before that was done, she revided and was persuaded to go on. Few of the audience knew the cause of the delay.

In the first act of "Quality Street" she appeared with eyes still puffed and tear stained, and her voice broke repeaeedly in the opening scenes. As the play progressed, however, she mastered her emotions and played the heart free, coquettish flirt in the last two acts with dash and abandon. At the close she refused to see any one and drove straight to her private car, the location of which has been kept secret during her stay here.

Through her manager, W. G. Newman, Miss Adams denied the rumors that she was married to Mr. Frohman.

"Of course," Mr. Newman said, "a warm affection had sprung up between them during the years they had been associated with each other, and the fact that neither had ever married no doubt gave rise to the absurd reports."

When Miss Adams was told that on account of the banks being closed the money could not be refunded to tonight's audience, she consented to appear again. The strain under which she was working, however, was apparent. She expects to continue her western

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'I'M NOT HERE!' CRIES COUNT BERNSTORFF

Harried by Interviewers Seeking Statement, Ambassador Goes to Washington.

CORNERED BEHIND A DOOR

"Let 'Em Think," Envoy Says When Told Americans Think He Should Say Something.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who arrived at the Ritz-Carlton at 6:30 o'clock on Friday night, spent most of yesterday in his room, in consultation with Haniel von Haimhausen, the counselor of the German Embassy, and his secretary, Dr. Edler. To requests for a statement of some kind, he kept sending down word that he was in Washington.

In spite of these projections it was the Count's physical body that was discovered coming out of the Ritz-Carlton just before 6 o'clock last night, for a NEW YORK TIMES reporter who addressed him politely was twice pushed back by the Count, who kept repeating, in spite of ocular and physical evidence to the contrary, that he "wasn't here."

It was only after repeated efforts to induce the Ambassador to say something had continued all the way to the Pennsylvania Station and into the train, where he was finally found concealed behind a door in the buffet smoking car, that he was induced to comply.

His only comment was to question reports that torpedoes from a German submarine had sunk the Lusitania. Previous to this, when one of the reporters had strongly intimated to him that the American people thought he ought to make some sort of statement, the Ambassador, his voice rising to a shrill falsetto, had shouted, "Let 'em think!"

When early in the day a TIMES reporter had sought an interview with Count von Bernstorff at the Ritz-Carlton, word had been sent downstairs that the Count said he was in Washington. At luncheon time he did not go downstairs to the grillroom, nor did he go to the Vanderbilt, one of his favorite lunching places. It was learned that he was lunching in his room with his subordinates. About the middle of the afternoon his valet went out, it was said, to engage accommodation on a Washington train for him. When the valet returned he said that the Count had left for Washington on the 1 o'clock train, and made his affirmation positive.

Von Haimhausen Mum.

Mr. von Haimhausen came out the hotel elevator at 3 o'clock, hurried out of the Madison Avenue door, and got into a taxicab. Before it drove off he was asked if he could make any statement about the sinking of the Lusitania. He was very polite, and replied, with a smile: "You had better see the Ambassador."

There are many ways of getting in and out of the Ritz-Carlton, as Count von Bernstorff long ago discovered. One is to go through from the Ritz-Carlton into Carlton House, and leave by the Forty-seventh Street entrance to the latter. Another is by Madison Avenue, and a third is the Forty-sixth Street main entrance. Also there is a door at the corner of the building in Forty-sixth Street by which, if one descends to the grillroom floor in the elevator.

The Count's method of departure was somewhat different. Punctually at a quarter before 6 o'clock his [illegible] started to make his departure by the grill room route, and just then [illegible] master's step sounded on the stairway overhead. The Count had got out of the elevator near the barber shop on the entresol, and was walking down to the ground floor. He left by the restaurant entrance in Forty-sixth Street.

Taxicab was standing near the corner. The Ambassador told the starter to call it. A reporter for THE TIMES approached the Count as he stood on the sidewalk, and asked if he would not make some statement in reference to the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Ambassador, whose face was set and stern, turned quickly.

"I'm not here," he cried, throwing out his hand. "I'm not here," he repeated, and turned to enter a taxi, which had just driven up. That vehicle, however, was occupied, and he hurried back to the vehicle on the corner, got in, slammed the door, and sank back.

A reporter approached the vehicle, and spoke to the Count, repeating the request for a statement. The Ambassador pushed himself further back into the rear of the car. The request was again repeated.

"Have you nothing to say?" pleaded one of the reporters.

A voice came from the cushions of the taxi. "I'm not here," it said. Yet it was the Count's voice.

Angered by Chauffeur's Delay.

The chauffeur had obligingly waited for the conversation to end. The Ambassador's face flushed with anger. He punched on the floor of the taxicab with his stick.

"Go on! Go on, Damn you!" he cried.

The taxi started off, followed by another laden with newspaper reporters. The Count opened the left-hand door of his vehicle, and leaned out.

"Faster, faster!" he shouted at the driver.

When he alighted at the Pennsylvania Station, he was again approached by the reporters, who plied him with direct questions.

"Do you think that the sinking of the Lusitania was justified?" he was asked.

"I will not say one word," he replied.

"Don't you think it was cold-blooded murder?"

"I've not a word to say at all. I am the representative of my Government, and I will make a statement when I am ready."

"Don't you know that more than 100 Americans have been murdered," demanded one of his inquisitors, "and that people think you ought to make a statement?"

"Let 'em think," replied the Ambassador.

These questions were put to the Ambassador as he was on his way to the ticket office.

"Do you know it is thought that the announcement of the German Embassy warning people from going in the Lusitania provoked the attack upon her and that you are regarded as murderers?" one reporter asked.

"I shall not say one word," repeated Count von Bernstorff, whose voice now rose shrilly.

After buying his ticket, he went to a telephone booth, with his escort, he still refusing to answer questions.

The Ambassador left the telephone booth so hurriedly he forgit to pay. A messenger boy ran after him, calling, "Five cents, there!" Finally the boy touched him on the arm. The Count turned angrily. Seeing that it was not a reporter who touched him, he put his hand into his pocket and gave the boy a nickel.

Knocks At Car Window.

Still under the escort of the reporters, the Ambassador crosed the station and approached the wrong platform entrance. A reporter set him right. He hurried down the steps and into the 6:08 train. He went through car after car, the reporters trying to attract his attention, and finally entered the buffet smoker, where he did not take a seat, but tucked himself behind a door. His progress through the car had attracted the attention of the passengers, who soon learned that he was the German Ambasador. Several persons on the platform banged on the windows to attract his attention.

A reporter penetrated to the Ambassador's temporary lair, and put another question to him.

"Don't you think that, in view of the intense public interest in the sinking of the Lusitania, you ought to say something?" he asked.

"Not now," was the reply. Then he continued: "Do we know exactly what happened?"

"Anybody who reads the papers knows that," replied the reporter.

"Do we know the Lusitania was torpedoed?" persisted the Ambassador, now turned interviewer.

"Has it not been officially stated that she was attacked with two torpedoes, one striking the engine room, and the other one of the stokeholds?" returned the reported.

"Where did you get your information? From then ewspapers, or from other sources?" the Ambassador asked.

"There is the statement from the Cunnard Line, and it is understood the British Admiralty has confirmed this," replied the reporter.

"What proof is furnished?" demanded Count von Bernstorff.

"We take it that you refuse to make a statement until you have received a communication from your Government," suggested the reporter, and the Count indicated that such was the case, and sank back in relief as the reporter hurried to get off the moving train.

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Wife of Lusitania's Richest Passenger Bears Up Under Strain of No News.

SEVERE SHOCK TO NEWPORT

Speculation as to Disposition of Great Fortune—Wealth Estimated at $70,000,000.

The hope that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt had been saved was practically abandoned last night by his wife and her father, Colonel Isaac Emerson, who waited for news at their apartments in the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Every effort had been made to get some definite word from England, and a cablegram was sent through the New York Central Railroad to the company's representatives in London to charter tugs and start on a search if such a course was permitted by the authorities.

Many called to see Mrs. Vanderbilt, among them Mr. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt, it was said late in the day, was bearing up bravely. She was told that there was still hope, but as the hours passed and no news was received she realized that the hope was all but vain.

The only direct report received by the family was a cablegram at 4 o'clock in the morning from Walter Webb-Ward, the Vanderbilt representative in London, and his message was not encouraging. He said that 600 persons had been saved, but that he could not find trace of Mr. Vanderbilt among them.

Colonel Emerson at last admitted that the only interpretation which could be put on the lack of news was that Mr. Venderbilt was lost. He felt, he said, that a man of Mr. Vanderbilt's prominence would be recognized, if he was saved, even though seriously injured.

Mr. Vanderbilt was the second son of Cornelius H. Vanderbilt, whose fortune was estimated at $100,000,000. His father cut off the eldest son, Cornelius, with $1,000,000 and left generous legacies to other children. The bulk of the estate, said to be then at least $70,000,000, went to Alfred.

Speculation As to Will.

There was much speculation yesterday as to who will inherit the bulk of the great fortune if Mr. Vanderbilt is dead. Mr. Vanderbilt has three sons, William H., by his first wife, who was Miss Ellen French; Alfred Gwynne, Jr., born Sept. 22, 1912, and George, born Sept. 24, 1914, by his second wife, who was Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim. While no definite information could be obtained yesterday, it was understood that Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will by which the larger part of the estate will go ultimately to his second son, Alfred Gwynne, Jr., and that there is also generous provision made for his last son.

The appraisal of the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, which formed the foundation of Alfred's fortune, showed that his heaviest holdings were in the New York Central securities. Two blocks of bonds represented nearly $10,000,000, and he had 40,468 shares of New York & Harlem Railroad stock, valued at that time at nearly $8,000,000. There were also 20,000 shares of New York Central stock, estimated at $2,740,000, and 16,250 shares of Chicago & Southwestern preferred stock, worth $3,315,000¼ Hise Union Trust Company stock was placed at $1,920,000. Other holdings were in many of the railroads of the country, in banks and various investments most of them considered highly profitabye. Here are some of the investments as listed when an appraisal was made:

West Shore Railroad, first mortgage bonds, $1,100,000; Beech Creek Railroad, first mortgage bonds, $1,080,000; Union Pacific first mortgage railway and land grant, 4 per cent. gold bonds, $520,000; New York Central, Lake Shore, collateral trust 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $4,875,000; New York Central, Michigan Central, collateral trust 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $4,875,000; Chesapeake & Ohio bonds, $470,000; Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad first mortgage bonds, $278,300; B. R. T. 5 per cent. bonds, $224,000; Columbia College mortgage, $400,000; 4,945 shares Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad stock, $989,000; 8,000 shares Pittsburgh & Lake Erie stock, $800,000; 7,027 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford, $1,520,677; 20,000 shares Wagner Palace Car Company stock, $3,770,000; 5,000 shares Delaware & Hudson Canal stock, $605,000; 2,100 shares Canada Southern stock, $4,109,000; 1,000 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock, $131,000; 33,500 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, $1,892,750; 32,000 shares Southern Railroad Company, $362,000; 7,350 shares B. R. T. stock, $712,000; 100 shares Chemical National Bank, $410,000; 100 shares National City Bank, $200,000; 2,500 shares Lincoln Safe Deposit Company stock, $318,750; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad loan equipment loan, $936,259.

One Son Chief Heir.

The stocks given represent some of the larger holdings of the Vanderbilt estate. The figures quoted were estimates by Charles O'Connell, the official appraiser, some years ago. It is said that many of the stocks have greatly increased in value, thus adding to the fortune of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt, father of Alfred, who died in 1899, in leaving mose of his estate to one son, Alfred, followed the example of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt (his grandfather) and William H. Vanderbilt, his father. In doing this, however, he left abundant legacies to all of his children, with the exception of Cornelius, who had met with his displeasure. His other children, aside from Cornelius and Alfred G., were Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, now Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Miss Alice Vanderbilt, who married Count Szechenyi. Miss Alice Vanderbilt inherited about $12,500,000.

The fact that the bulk of the estate had passed down through one son of each family strengthened the belief yesterday that Alfred G., Jr., would receive the greater part of the fortune. What provision, if any, Mr. Vanderbilt had made for his eldest son, William H., whose mother divorced him, was not learned. The first Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was Mis Ellen French, is wealthy.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for the reception and entertainment of the oficers and men of the Atlantic Fleet, did not participate in the welcoming ceremonies on the flagship Wyoming, and later at the City Hall, yesterday. Mr. Vanderbilt was to have accompanied Acting Mayor McAneny to the Wyoming and was to have been with him when he received Admiral Fletcher and his staff at the City Hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Vanderbilt said that he had decided not to take part in the ceremonies owing to the uncertainty of the fate of his brother Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

Sad Blow to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 8.—All sorts of people in Newport and about Portsmouth, where the Vanderbilt farm is situated, talked of nothing today but the death of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt, like his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who gave the Newport Hospital, the Vanderbilt Ward, and a memorial window in Trinity Church as memorials to her husband was generous to Newport. He gave the Young Men's Christian Association a fine new home a few years ago as a memorial for his father. He was a member of the Newport Casino, the Reading Room, the Newport Fishing Club, the Casino Club, and the Bailey Beach Association, and one of the large exhibitors at the Newport Horse Show and at the fairs of the Newport County Agricultural Association in Middletown.

All his life Mr. Vanderbilt had lived much here and at Oakland Farm, which passed to his ownership when his father died. Driving a four-in-hand through Newport was one of his pleasures, and he earned the title of Newport's best whip. It was Mr. Vanderbilt who revived coaching in England with his coaches Viking and Venture, which he drove from London to Brighton from Spring to July. He maintained a residence and stables in London where his coaching horses were taken by the British army for war purposes, and one of the noted house boats on the Thames was owned by him. Recently he purchased the steam yacht Warrior from his uncle, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and changed the name to Wayfarer, the same as his car. Many messages of sympathy went to Mrs. Vanderbilt from Newport and Portsmouth today.

May Affect Newport Season.

That the Newport season will be affected by Mr. Vanderbilt's death is probable because so many of the Vanderbilt family were to be here.

The death of Frederick Martin Davies in New York was not known to Mr. Vanderbilt, as he was on the sea at the time. The strongest friendship existed between these two men, who graduated from Yale together and had been chums ever since.

Horses from Oakland Farm which were started on the horseshow circuit in Washington this week by Manager Charles H. Wilson will be withdrawn.

Mr. Vanderbilt's first son, Master William H. Vanderbilt, is with his mother, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, at Harbour View.

SAYS 3 TORPEDOES STRUCK.

Cabin Steward Says Passengers Kept Cool in Face of Death.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—A cabin steward of the Lusitania today gave this account of the sinking of the vessel:

"The passengers, a large number of whom were seriously injured by the explosion of the torpedoes and by splinters from the wreckage, were all at luncheon. The weather was beautifully clear and calm. We were going at about 16 knots and were seven or eight miles south of Galleyhead when we were struck by one torpedo, and, in a minute or two afterward, by two more.

"The first explosion staggered us and the others finished us, shattering the gigantic ship. The Lusitania disappeared forever in twenty minutes after the first torpedo struck.

"It was a terrible sight, but the passengers were surprisingly cool.

"Nearly all the first-class passengers were drowned. Most of those saved were second and third class passengers.

"We did not get a moment's notice from the submarine. It appeared suddenly above the surface, on our starboard bow, and discharged a torpedo at us. The submarine disappeared as suddenly as it came into view.

"We saw the track the torpedo made in the water, and we got it fairly amidship. The Lusitania listed forward and started to settle. Then the submerged submarine discharged two more torpedoes, which also struck us, and our ship sank in twenty minutes.

"After the submarine dived it was not seen again. It went off after accomplishing its work and did not attempt to save men, women, or children, but left them to drown like rats in a trap when the great ship sank like a stone.

"The scene was a frightful one as the ship went down. A great many persons were carried down at once by the suction of the big vessel. About 100 persons jumped overboard and clung to floating wreckage or upturned boats, which were blown off the ship by the explosion.

"One of the cabin passengers, a Greek woman, was rescued after swimming a long distance in a sweater and trousers lent to her by a sailor. She fears her husband was drowned.

CANADIAN PRESS ASKS UNITED STATES TO ACT

Editors Call on President Wilson to Declare War on "the Mad Dog of Europe."

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, May 8.—Canadian editors in discussing the Lusitania disaster are practically unanimous in calling upon the United States to make war on Germany.

"What effect will this deliberate destruction of hundreds of American citizens in cold blood have upon public sentiment?" asks Sir John Willison of The Toronto News, who is the Canadian correspondent of The London Times.

"Can President Wilson forever stand aside while international law and international moral standards are cast to the winds by a brutal and infuriated people?

"If the American Republic continues to hold aloof, what standing will it have at the close of the war? If it persistently ignores continuous breaches of international agreements and conventions, what weight will it hereafter possess in the councils of the nations? What right will it have to participate in the peace settlement which will terminate the war?"

The Toronto Telegram says:

"The people of the United States may well hold President Wilson to a strict accountability. The passive attitude adopted by Washington in the face of continued floutings indisputably encouraged the Germans to the ruthless slaughter of scores of American citizens.

"The blood of these murdered victims cries for vengeance. If that cry is unheard, the people of the United States will always bear upon them the stigma of the greatest humiliation ever put upon a nation.

"If they tamely submit to the murder of their own flesh and blood, it would be to confess that in the United States is no spirit of manhood. The Stars upon Old Glory are obscured by the mire that the Huns have flung upon it. An indelible stain will remain if that mire is not speedily cleaned away."

The Toronto Star says:

"The crime that has occurred was planned, was known at the German Embassy in Washington, was known to the person or persons who sent those anonymous telegrams.

"What will the United States do about it? Here is the United States, the greatest of neutral nations, with the lives of her own people being sacrificed along with the non-combatants of other countries. * * * Can she any longer continue her amiable effort to so act as to please everybody and offend nobody while the world is being pulled down about her ears?"

The Toronto World, after recalling President Wilson's statements in February that, in event of loss of American lives, he "would take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property," adds that it will be interesting to know whether President Wilson and his State Department will act up to the letter and spirit of these brave words.

The Toronto Mail says: "The Washington Government cannot let these American citizens, who rely on its protection, go unavenged."

J. A. MacDonald, editor of The Globe, says: "But what of the United States? Does President Wilson propose to let German submarines destroy the lives of American citizens because they choose to cross the Atlantic in a passenger ship flying the British flag? Does he still think the mad dog of Europe can be trusted at large? Is it not almost time to join in hunting down the brute?"

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 8.—Commenting on the position of the United States as a result of the Lusitania disaster, The Ottawa Journal says, editorially:

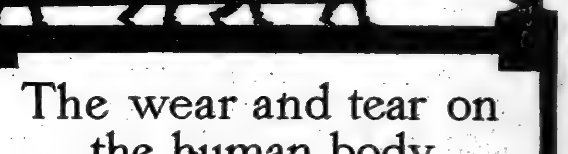
"Scores of innocent American lives were murdered by the Germans yesterday. President Wilson's note was a mere 'scrap of paper' to Berlin. The American nation has been insulted and outraged. The honor of the United States is at stake. Her Anglo-Saxon heritage is challenged. The eyes of the world are fixed upon America. If we know anything of the character of her people, they will not fail in this crisis in their history."

OUST NATURALIZED GERMANS.

British Members of Stock Exchange Show Feeling Over Lusitania.

LONDON, May 8.—The feeling of resentment against Germany over the torpedoing of the Lusitania was so strong on the Stock Exchange this morning that the British members united and turned all their fellow-members of German origin, and also all German clerks, bodily out of the house.

The British members have arranged to have petitions put up in every market on Monday asking the committee to exclude all such members from the house, and this in spite of the fact that the members of German origin all have naturalization papers.



The wear and tear on the human body

is so great that repairs must be constantly made to render the destructive process as slow as possible, and insure a reasonably long and healthful life.

The medical profession agree that no one thing hastens the deterioration of our organic life more than intestinal poisons—caused by malevolent microbes thriving in the lower digestive tract—which are absorbed by the blood, and gradually reach the vital organs, resulting in serious degeneration in the human system.

From these conditions arise serious diseases of the stomach and nervous system, biliousness, skin disorders and general indications of weakened vitality. The ingredients contained in

Intesti-Fermin Tablets

offer a remedial agent which tends to check and destroy these dangerous poisons and adds zest to life and efficiency to your daily efforts. These tablets are derived from sour milk ferments of Bulgaria—where the natives frequently live to be 125 years old—and contain the Bacillus Bulgaricus and Glyco-Bakter—the Bacilli of Long Life—combined in accordance with the instructions of the famous scientists of the Institute Pasteur, Paris, and endorsed by Bouchard, Massol, Tissier, Grigeroff and Combe.

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SINKING JUSTIFIED, SAYS DR. DERNBURG

Lusitania a "War Vessel," Known to be Carrying Contraband, Hence Search Was Not Necessary.

'AMERICANS USED AS CLOAK'

But Were Amply Warned—German Agent Also Upholds Hidden Attack on the Gulflight.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Justification of the sinking of the liner Lusitania by German submarinas as a man of war was advanced today by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Secretary and regarded as the Kaiser's official mouthpiece in the United States. Dr. Dernburg gave out a statement at the Hollenden Hotel following his arrival in Cleveland to address the City Club at noon on Germany's attitude in the present war.

Because the Lusitania carried contraband of war and also because she was classed as an auxiliary cruiser and was at the disposal of the British Admiralty, Germany had a right to destroy her regardless of the passengers, which included nearly 200 Americans, Dr. Dernburg said. Warnings given by the German Embassy in public advertisement before the sailing of the Lusitania, he added, together with the note of Feb. 18, declaring the existence of war zones, relieved Germany from responsibility for the loss of the many Americans.

The blowing up of the American tank liner Gulflight, carrying a cargo of oil for France, also was characterized as justifiable by Dr. Dernburg.

Dr. Dernburg's Defense.

Dr. Dernburg's formal statement, regarded as highly important in view of the fact that he is recognized as the official spokesman in the United States of the Imperial German Government, follows:

Great Britain declared the North Sea a war zone in the Winter. No protest was made by the United States or any neutral. Great Britain held up all neutral ships carrying non-contraband goods, detaining them, buying or confiscating their cargoes.

Great Britain constantly changed the contraband lists so no foodstuffs of any kind have actually reached Germany since the war began. International law says foodstuffs destined for the civil population must pas. It does not recognize any right to starve out a whole people.

As a consequence, and in retaliation, Germany declared the waters around England a war zone, and started a submarine warfare. It became known in February that British ships were flying the American flag as a protection.

Great Britain replied by officially declaring its purpose to starve 120,000,000 Germans and Austrians. The United States very thoughtfully tried to mediate, proposing that foodstuffs should be passed, and submarine warfare be stopped.

Germany agreed; England turned the proposal down. Then, in order to protect American passengers, they were warned by public advertisement of the danger of sailing under the flag of a belligerent.

Vessels carrying contraband of war are liable to destruction unless they can be taken to a port of the country that captures them. The right of search need not be exercised if it is certain such ships carry contraband.

Oil is contraband like war ammunition and all metals. The master of the Gulflight, (an American oil tank steamer sunk recently,) swore before custom officials to his cargo of oil for France.

The master of the Lusitania similarly swore to his manifest of cargo of metals and ammunition. Both the Gulflight and the Lusitania carried contraband when attacked, it is obvious.

The Lusitania's manifest showed she carried for Liverpool 260,000 pounds of brass; 60,000 pounds of copper; 189 cases of military goods; 1,271 cases of ammunition, and for London, 4,200 cases of cartridges.

Vessels of that kind can be seized and be destroyed under The Hague rules without any respect to a war zone. The Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser, a man of war. On the same day she sailed the Cameronia, another Cunarder, was commandeered in New York Harbor for military service.

The fact is that the Lusitania was a British war vessel under orders of the Admiralty to carry a cargo of contraband of war. The passengers had had full warning, first by the German note to England in February, second, by advertisement.

Germany wants to do anything reasonable so as not to make the United States or its citizens suffer in any way. But she cannot do so unless Americans will take necessary precautions to protect themselves from dangers of which they are cognizant.

What Germany has done, she has done by way of retaliation after her offer through President Wilson, regarding submarine warfare, was turned down and after Britain declared the war was directed toward the 120,000,000 innocent non-combatants, women and children.

Americans can do their own thinking when the faces are laid before them. I have really no authority to speak. But my mission in the United States is to inform your people of the German attitude. The German Ambassador, Count von Vernatorff, can speak only in official phrases. I talk straight out, bluntly.

Dr. Dernberg put much stress on the fact that the Cunard Line officials did not warn American passengers that the ship carried a large store of ammunition and other contraband of war.

Americans a "Cloak."

"Did they issue a warning? I would like an answer," said Dr. Dernburg. "If that warning was not given, American passengers were being used as a cloak for England's war shipments.

"It is not reasonable that such a vessel could not be sunk because there were American passengers on board. They had been warned by Germany of the danger.

"England could hire one American to travel to and fro on each of her ships, carry on shipments of arms, and place her men of war anywhere, if American passengers can be used as shields."

Asked whether he expected action by the United States, because of the Lusitania's sinking, Dr. Dernburg said:

"That is a question I cannot discuss. I can only say that any ship flying the American flag and not carrying contraband of war, is and will be as safe as a cradle. But any other ship, not so exempt, is as unsafe as a volcano—or as was the Lusitania."

Dr. Dernburg merely raised his eyebrows when he was told the Transylvania, another Cunard liner, sailed from New York on Friday night to cover the same route as the Lusitania.

"I can only say that the German warnings will appear henceforth by advertisement. That is significant."

Dr. Dernburg termed "irrelevant" the report that the Lusitania, at the moment of her sinking, was flying the American flag.

"The Germans know there is no American vessel of her size," he pointed out. "Germany, and I, very much regret if there was loss of life in the liner's sinking."

BERLIN HAILS NEW TRIUMPH.

Hundreds of Telegrams Congratulate Admiral von Tirpitz.

LONDON, May 8.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received today the following telegram from Copenhagen:

"Berlin newspapers print the news of the sinking of the Lusitania in colossal type and hail the successful torpedoing of the ship as a new triumph for Germany's naval policy. The general impression is that England has got what she deserves."

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a dispatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, which reads as follows:

"Hundreds of telegrams of congratulation are being sent to Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, on the sinking of the Lusitania, which is considered by the Germans to be an answer to the destruction off the Falkland Islands of the German squadron under the command of Admiral von Spee.

"The news of the loss of the Lusitania only became generally known to the public this morning. It was received with mixed expressions of amazement and enthusiasm. The newspapers praise the pluck and daring of the submarine crew."

The General News correspondent at Amsterdam quotes The Cologne Gazette as deprecating the drowning of non-combatants, and saying further:

"The news will be received by the German people with unanimous satisfaction, since it proves to England and the whole world that Germany is quite in earnest in regard to her submarine warfare. This weapon of ours may hit the enemy as terribly and as painfully as the 42-centimeter guns. Indeed it is a more terrible menace.

"England now knows that our submarines will not allow the best and most valuable prizes to escape their attacks, but will continue to destroy them whenever they meet them. The English, of course, will make a terrible cry about this so-called barbarous method of warfare by Germans, but will say nothing about the great quantity of war material for England and her allies which was on board the Lusitania.

"Moreover, at least two guns of 12 centimeters were mounted on the liner, which was so equipped as to be able to inflict mortal injury on any submarine she might be able to get near. This made it impossible for submarines to take any steps to save the passengers before torpedoing the ship." [The charge that the Lusitania carried guns is officially denied by the British Admiralty.]

IMPEACH BRYAN, SAYS VIERECK

Germans "Not a Nation of Poker Players," Editor Observes.

George S. Viereck, publisher of The Fatherland, yesterday gave out the following statement on the sinking of the Lusitania:

"The current number of The Fatherland, printed several days before the disaster that has overtaken the Lusitania, in discussing the fate of another ship torpedoed by a German submarine, contains the following prediction:

"'Before long a large passenger ship like the Lusitania, carrying implements of murder to Great Britain, will meet with a similar fate. If an American is foolish enough to intrust his life to an English ship, in spite of the explicit warning of the German Embassy he has only himself to blame if he meets with serious mishap.

"'Some time ago Mr. Bryan warned all Americans to keep away from the Mexican war zone. If Mr. Bryan were not utterly neglectful of his duties he would long ago have issued a warning both to American merchantmen and to passengers embarking for Europe to keep away from the war zone described by the German Government around England.

"'Germany is merely retaliating against the lawlessness of Great Britain. We have ignominiously accepted the arbitrary paper blockade of the Allies. We cannot now wave the American flag in the face of Germany.'

"Now that my prophecy has come true, I can only repeat what I have said editorially. Much as I regret the staggering loss of life, the facts absolutely justify the action of the Germans if the Lusitania was, indeed, torpedoed by a German submarine. Legally and morally there is no basis for any protest on the part of the United States. The Lusitania was a British ship. British ships have been instructed by the Admiralty to ram submarines and to take active measures against the enemy. Hence every British ship must be considered in the light of a warship.

"The Lusitania flew the ensign of the British Naval Reserves before the submarine warfare was initiated. Since that time she has hoisted many a flag, including the Stars and Stripes. She was under orders to fly either no flag or a neutral flag on that fatal trip. According to a statement issued by the advertising manager of the Cunard Line, the Lusitania when torpedoed was entirely out of the control of the Cunard Company and operated under the command of the British Admiralty.'

"The Lusitania carried contraband of war from this country to England. If this contraband had reached its destination it could undoubtedly have killed far more Germans than the total number of passengers lost on the Lusitania. As a matter of fact, it did actually kill the passengers by precipitating the sinking of the ship.

"It cannot be said that the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning. Ordinarily a half hour's warning is regarded sufficient. In this case the ship was warned of its fate four or five days in advance. We need only turn to the warning notice issued by the German Embassy on the day before the Lusitania left the harbor of New York.

"Instead of urging the President to take steps against Germany, we should impeach the Secretary of State for his neglect of duty in not warning all Americans of the peril of ocean traffic in the war zone, especially under the flag of a belligerent nation. If the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Mexican precedent, had issued such a warning, not a single American life would have been forfeited.

"Germany, provoked by England, which established a war zone as early as November and made the importation of foodstuffs into Germany practically impossible, decided upon a submarine warfare as a measure of retaliation. She was forced to do so by the signal failure of the United States to protect the common rights of neutrals. When Germany determines upon a plan of action she means business. The Germans are not a nation of poker players. Germany does not bluff.

"The sinking of the Lusitania is a terrific lesson, but in order to drive home its force more fully and to safeguard this country from further losses and from the danger of complications with Germany, the State Department should issue at once a formal notice admonishing American citizens to shun all ships flying the flag of a belligerent nation and all ships, irrespective of nationality, which carry across the sea the tools of destruction.

"I have just completed a canvass of the German-American publishers in this country. I think, therefore, that in thus stating the attitude of The Fatherland, I also voice the attitude of almost every German-American publisher in this country."

THINKS AMERICA "IMPOTENT."

Frankfurter Zeitung Counts on German Element Here.

The possibilities of a war between the United States and Germany in case of the destruction of an American merchant ship or the loss of American lives through the German submarines in the war zone, are deprecated as little more than ludicrous, in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 6, which discusses President Wilson's warning that he would hold Germany accountable in such an event.

"That Germania has lost a great part of her children to America has often been painfully felt over there," says the paper, which publishes its comment under a New York date line. "But the emigration has also its brighter side for the old homeland, and the last few days have given proof of that. When, after the announcement of the German military authorities concerning the war zone, President Wilson spoke in big tones about about the 'strictest accountability' which he would insist upon in case an American ship should be torpedoed, some of the newspapers discussed what might follow such an event.

"To be sure, they did not wish to admit, what was clear and palpable, but the manner and method in which the debate was conducted permitted it to be seen at once that a war between Germany and America, belonged, so to speak, to the impossible. Now as well as hereafter.

"At present America would be impotent anyway to undertake anything against Germany, for what America can do other powers can do much better. As a matter of fact, in a war, Uncle Sam and the Austrians would at present do little more than make faces at one another. But the chief reason why a war would be unthinkable, is the presence of an enormous German element in the United States. What could be done, for instance, with the 3,000,000 German-speaking immigrants? And what with their 9,000,000 children? And their grandchildren who in many cases still think along German lines?

"And if now a war should break out, the hosts of Russian Jews and their children, as well as the Irishmen with their descendants, would increase the obstacle which would be met by a people that goes to war only half-heartedly. I do not mean to say that these elements of the population are not loyally minded toward their new country; but even in the Anglo-American newspapers one can see the realization glimmer that even if only some of these millions would have to be brought into concentration camps, the American Army would not be enough to watch over them."

DEPRECATES TALK OF WAR.

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung Condemns "Jingoistic Spirit."

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday evening deprecated the possibility of war between this country and Germany as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania, saying, under the heading "The Lusitania's Sinking":

"If the same jingoistic spirit today ruled the nation as made use of the sinking of the Maine as a welcome excuse to lash President McKinley, Congress, and public opinion into a war that could have been avoided, the sinking of the Lusitania would have provided an opportunity for the same spirit. But America of 1915 is not the America of seventeen years ago. It has also learned something in the last nine months—what war may mean to a people. And so the passionate, wild tone of the press of New York, which speaks of 'War by Assassination' in THE TIMES and of 'Wholesale Murder' in Hearst's American today, may not be interpreted as showing that America is on the eve of a war with Germany because, unfortunately, with the British Lusitania hundreds of Americans, among them many well-known, prominent, useful citizens, had to lose their lives.

"Washington is—thanks, at least, to the fact that no sword-rattler rules in the White House—inclined to weigh matters carefully, to await the receipt of information, to find out what sank the Lusitania. And even if it should come to such a point that Congress, which alone has the right to declare war, should be convoked, the relations with the German Empire and people may become strained, but there will never be a break. * * * United States Senator Stone, who is at the head of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs, says: 'The loss of the splendid ship, the Queen of the Seas, lamentable as that is, does not as such concern the United States. The Lusitania was a British ship. Our concern is for the Americans that were passengers upon her.'

"If all Americans were saved, the sinking of the Lusitania—whose commander and owner consciously disregarded all warnings and smilingly declared, in the tone of the Captain of the Titanic, upon their departure: 'Would like to see the Germans that would dare to come up to a ship so fast and so well prepared for every sort of attack'—might have been hailed as a masterpiece of boldest warfare against a nation that had ceased to be mistress of the seas. But now the loss of the many Americans takes away much of the satisfaction. And still, if they again revert to the accusations against the Germans, who are defending themselves with all means in their disposal against the starvation that has been threatened them, the defense among just and unprejudiced Americans may not be gagged, even in the face of the loss of non-combatants. They had been warned. On their own risk, in foolish trust in the power of England that had for decades played the bluff of being unrestricted rulers of the sea, they depended upon the Union Jack, which is a signal to every German submarine for daring attack. Whether millionaires, shippers of arms, men and women of prominent society—war is no respecter of persons—all men are equal before the law of self-defense.'

"Lamentable as is the loss of so many useful human lives, even the sinking of the Lusitania could have its good side; might become the great penetrating lesson for the American people. In the misfortune, in the tears in thousands of families of America, it may realize the extent of the misery, the death by starvation which the people under whose flag the Lusitania sailed wished to provide for the 70,000,000 women and children in the German Empire. To ward off such misfortune, indeed, a Lusitania had to be sacrificed."

CALLED MURDER IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam Editors Beg Neutrals to Halt Germany.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 8.—"The torpedoing of the Lusitania," says the Telegraaf in an editorial, "was a deliberately staged reproduction of the Titanic disaster. It was a premeditated crime against a passenger ship on which were 2,500 non-combatants. It is no longer outrageous; it has become fiendish.

"Does there still exist something like conscience among the neutrals? The neutral powers remained silent when Belgium's neutrality was trampled upon, when the Germans carried out practices profaning international law, and when submarine assassins took their first victims. Will they now look on inactively?

"Only the spontaneous joint protest of the entire civilized world from which Germany has separated herself can be an answer to the latest provocation."

The Handelsblad says:

"The torpedoing of the Lusitania has caused a profound impression here. A people such as ours, that always has been a seafaring people, has the right, and it is its duty, to express its indignation at the barbarous manner of the German warfare on the sea, which violates that which always has been respected.

"Recently the Germans sank more than twenty defenseless fishing boats. Now without warning they sink a big mail steamer, the Lusitania. This act is opposed to every law and every sentiment of humanity. We raise our voice, however powerless it may be, in protest. A seafaring people that has any self-respect does not make a war of annihilation upon defenseless people."

The Tijd says:

"Neutrals who in these lamentable times have so often imposed restraint upon themselves in order to silence their feelings of horror and indignation must now acknowledge that another incident can be added to all the previous violations of laws, to the atrocious interpretations of treaties, and to the inhuman and devilish contrivances which Germany has been guilty of using in committing murder on a great scale.

"The commander of the German submarine which sank the Lusitania can look with pride upon his work. Is not this so, Satan?"

A dispatch from Cologne quotes the Cologne Gazette on the Lusitania incident as follows:

"There is no German living who will not regret this incident and pity the travelers drowned. They, however, are responsible for their own ruin, since they trusted themselves to a vessel which, it was well known, would pass through waters Germany had announced were the scenes of submarine warfare. If many Americans, and some Americans of high position, suffered by the destruction of the Lusitania, we are doubly sorry, but it was their own fault."

ROOT GRAVELY SILENT.

Ex-Senator Says He Feels That He "Should Say Nothing."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Ex-Senator Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, received with evident concern from THE TIMES correspondent reports of the sinking of the Lusitania indicating that the number of dead was much larger than early news had indicated. He declined to comment or to give an opinion on the probable effect the loss of many American lives would have on the future relations between this country and Germany.

"I feel that I should say nothing," said Mr. Root gravely.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES

Monday, May 10th

Taffeta Silk Boudoir Gowns

For Women and Misses.

Fitted model, of chiffon taffeta silk, in pink, rose, Copen, light blue or orchid; three scalloped taffeta ruffles with picot edge at bottom; neck and sleeves trimmed with taffeta frills.

Special **9.75**

Misses' English Garden Smocks

For Boating, Tennis or Garden Wear.

An Entirely New Fashion

A new seven-eighth length French artist smock of Union or French linen, in rose, delft, light blue, tan or white; hand smocked front, back and sleeves, with white artist collar; 32 to 38 bust measure.

4.75 and **6.75**

A New Sport Glove

of "Washable Doette."

SIX-BUTTON LENGTH SLIP-ON GLOVE.

Women's and misses' washable Doette gloves in white or putty color, with slide buckle, strap and clasp at wrist.

Special **.90**

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests

For Women and Misses.

Of pure glove silk, in pink or white, crochet top, reinforced (*wear guaranteed*).

Special **1.15**

Gauze-Lisle Combinations

For Women and Misses.

Of gauze lisle thread, crochet front, lace or tight knee.

Special **.95**

"Parfait" Silk Hosiery

Plain and Paris Clox Hose

For Women and Misses.

Black, white and all colors to match shoes and gowns; garter top.

Special **.85** 3 pair for $2.50

Women's Summer Brassieres

Of all-over Lace or Eyelet Embroidery.

One model of all-over needle lace, with ribbon drawn through top and shoulder straps; the other model of English eyelet embroidery.

1.00 *Regular Price $2.00*

Milanese Silk Sweater Coats

For Women and Misses.

In wistaria, rose, Copenhagen, pink, white, black or yellow, sailor collar and tie, two pockets, can be buttoned to neck, with belt.

Special **18.50**

Satin Bathing Dresses

Braid Bound Models—For Women and Misses.

In black or navy blue satin, with circular or pleated skirts.

Special **7.50**

Chiffon Auto Veils

With Picot Edge—For Women and Misses.

One and a quarter yard long Veils, of silk chiffon, in navy, green, white, black, brown, tan, light blue or pink.

Special **.95**

Monday at Special Prices

Separate Washable Skirts

For Women and Misses.

Ramie Linen Skirts
Three button front flare model, with two pockets and tab belt. *Special* **4.50**

"Dutch Boy" Gabardine Skirts
Of white English washable gabardine; "Dutch Boy" model, with pockets and four button belt. *Special* **5.00**

Striped Cossack Linen Skirts
Of white or putty color ground, with black stripe; button front model, with pockets and detachable belt. *Special* **5.75**

White Corduroy Sport Skirts
Of superior quality English corduroy velvet; button front, with pockets, wide detachable belt and new washable bone buttons. *Special* **6.95**

Real Fox Scarfs—*New Paris Fashion for Summer Wear,* **28.50**
Whole Animal Skin of Natural White Fox, Cross Fox or Dyed Blue Fox. *Value $45.00*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Special Offerings Monday

Women's Taffeta Silk Gowns—*New Models*

"Cheruit" Model Taffeta Gowns
Afternoon gown of taffeta silk, in navy, black, delft, gray, tan, bronze; or white scalloped bolero waist and flounce skirt. *Special* **18.50**

"Callot" Model Taffeta Gowns
Afternoon gown of taffeta in navy, black or white; shirred waist, wide ruffle trimmed skirt. *Special* **29.50**

"Jenny" Model Taffeta Gowns
Afternoon gown of taffeta silk, in white, gray, navy, Copen or black, ruffled waist and skirt combined with Georgette crepe. *Special* **39.50**

"Paquin" Model Taffeta Evening Gowns
In rose, blue, white or black, bodice and flounce skirt of shadow lace over Georgette crepe, silver embroidered girdle. *Special* **39.50**

Women's Blue Serge Suits

Tailored suits of navy blue men's wear serge or English gaberdine.

Special **24.50**

Women's Taffeta Silk Suits

Tailored suits of navy blue or black taffeta silk, also silk poplin.

Special **39.50**

Women's Silk Summer Coats

Taffeta Silk Dressy Top Coats
"Cheruit" model of navy blue or black taffeta silk, straight top coat, shirred from yoke, white faille collar strapped with black velvet bands. *Special* **19.75**

Black Charmeuse Silk Coats
"Paquin" model of black charmeuse silk, butterfly front, wide shoulder collar of black velvet, pompadour silk lining. *Special* **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Taffeta Silk Summer Coats
"Cheruit" model of chiffon taffeta in watermelon pink, Dutch blue, orchid or white, collar, cuffs and wide band around bottom of featherwight white fur, chiffon lined. *Special* **55.00**

Women's Paris Hand Made Waists

Of white or colored batiste, voile, linen, Georgette crepe or embroidered nets. Hand embroidered or trimmed with real lace.

7.50 **9.75** **18.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *Will Hold a Sale Monday*

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Waists—
in Flesh Color or White, Smocked or Jabot Models, Emb'd or Lace trimmed, Short or Long Sleeves. *Special* **5.75**

Women's and Misses' Shoes

Oxford Ties, Pumps and Boots, in all Fashionable Leathers.

6.50 **7.50** **8.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *Will Offer Monday*

Victorian Oxford Pumps—For Women and Misses.

New Model Oxford Pumps of Patent Leather, with Gray or Champagne Kid Back. Also Patent or Dull Leather, with Gray Kid or Buckskin Back.
Light Soles and Spanish Heels. *Special* **5.00**

Semi-Annual Sale

Women's Paris Made Lingerie

French Hand Emb'd Gowns
Of sheer nainsook, V neck model, kimono sleeves, hand emb'd. *Special* **1.95**

French Hand Made Gowns
Of nainsook, hand emb'd in eyelet or blind designs. *Special* **2.95**

French Hand Made Gowns
Of sheer batiste, hand scalloped and emb'd in dotted design. *Special* **3.95**

French Envelope Chemises
Of sheer batiste, hand emb'd around neck, scalloped bottom. *Special* **1.95**

Hand Made Combinations
Of sheer nainsook, fitted model, daintily hand emb'd. *Special* **2.95**

Shadow Proof Petticoats
Hand made, of nainsook, panelled, elaborately hand emb'd. *Special* **2.95**

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Night Gowns
In pink or white crepe de Chine; Empire model; trimmed with Val. lace shirred around waist. *Special* **3.95**

Night Gowns
In pink or white crepe de Chine; Empire model; yoke of allover shadow lace; wide satin ribbon. *Special* **4.85**

Underbodices
In pink or white crepe de Chine; cap sleeves to cover shields; elastic at waist. *Special* **1.95**

Envelope Chemises
In pink or white crepe de Chine; square or V neck, trimmed at neck and bottom with shadow lace. *Special* **1.95**

Combinations
In pink or white crepe de Chine; princess model; trimmed with shadow lace; ribbon straps. *Special* **2.95**

Petticoats
In pink or white crepe de Chine; two flounces of lace; ribbon and chiffon roses; chiffon underlay. *Special* **4.95**

Misses' Graduation and Class Day Dresses

Of lace, net, French organdie, cotton voile, Georgette crepe, taffeta silk or crepe de chine. 14 to 20 years.

18.50 **29.50** **49.50**

Misses' Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Taffeta Afternoon Gowns
Of taffeta silk, in navy, white, black, delft or gray; scalloped bolero waist and flounce skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Misses' Tub Silk Dresses
Of striped washable silk in light blue, navy or black and white stripe; embroidered batiste collar and cuffs; shirred skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **14.50**

Taffeta Evening Gowns
In pink, blue, peach or white; also pompadour silks, trimmed with lace, net or Georgette crepe. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Net Evening Gowns
Of embroidered white net over silk chiffon drop, Louis XV. bodice, of pink, blue or white taffeta silk; three flounce skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **22.50**

WEEP FOR THE DEAD AS BULLETINS GO UP

Steady Stream of Anxious Inquirers at the Cunard Line Offices All Day.

PROMINENT PERSONS CALL

Woman, Getting No News of Fiance, Faints—Man Grieves for His Wife and Son.

When the Cunard Line office opened at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning there was a group of anxious persons standing outside the doors. Although there was not a large crowd at any time at the office, a continual stream of persons called, all with inquiries about the Lusitania's passengers or crew. These inquiries were supplemented by a steady shower of telegrams from all over the country. Some were sent from Canada. While the employes were busy revising lists and answering questions the jingle of telephone bells played an accompaniment.

Before the clerks could give any definite replies as to who had been saved they had to go and examine carefully the cablegrams which had arrived after midnight. These continued at intervals all day, each giving a fragment of information as to the whereabouts of passengers.

The first message received at the line and made public was from the head office at Liverpool. It read:

A telegram to the following effect has been received from the Admiral at Queenstown: Torpedo boats, tugs, and armed trawlers from Queenstown are all in except the Heron. Landed from these were 695 survivors and 40 dead. Landed from steamers, 82 survivors. Landed at Kinsale, 11 survivors; 5 dead. Total survivors, 658; dead, 45. Numbers will be verified later. Possible Kinsale fishing boat may have a few more.

Only a few first cabin passengers saved. It is understood they thought the ship would float. She sank in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, and it was reported she was struck by two torpedoes. In addition to the foregoing it is just signaled that one armed trawler, probably the Heron, and two fishing trawlers are bringing in 100 bodies.

Survivors At Queenstown.

It was after 10 o'clock in the morning when the second cablegram received from Liverpool was posted. This was at once surrounded by the seekers after late news. It read:

Queenstown wires all passengers for Liverpool are now at station waiting for 3 o'clock connection for Holyhead. Will send you a complete list as soon as we can get it ready.

This promise of the latest list of survivors kept many about the office nearly all day, for it was not until late that the company gave out revised lists of the survivors among the passengers and crew. As fast as information arrived from Liverpool, clerks gave every one the benefit of the latest information. The Queenstown message would indicate, the clerks pointed out, that the first passengers landed on the Irish coast were in the station at Queenstown and were ready to leave for England and would arrive in London about 8 o'clock this morning.

By this time the crowd numbered about 150 persons in both the first cabin, second cabin, and steerage offices. This was the greatest crowd of the day, and included about half a hundred reporters. Most of the men and women who made inquiries for relatives or friends were very quiet, but a few manifested outward signs of grief. One woman fainted in the morning. Another became almost hysterical and several asked questions with tears streaming down their faces. Some sobbed with relief when they heard the names of loved ones read off in the list of those saved.

"You will have to wait for further news," was the often spoken advise, and frequently the persons spoken to retired to the row of benches along the wall to sit in dejection waiting, waiting for the news that in many cases never came.

"Your friend is not on the list of those saved," a clerk would say, and always as the inuirer turned away there would be a word of comfort in "no news is good news."

Just before noon an atractive looking young woman entered the office. She said she was Miss Gertrude Olgarden of 223 West 112th Street. She was very much agitated, her agitation increased so that she could hardly speak. She asked if Louis Brilly, a second cabin passenger, had been saved. The clerk turned away and examined the list.

"I am sorry," he said, "but his name does not appear on our list."

Woman Inquirer Faints.

Miss Olgarden threw up her hands as she leaned across the counter, shrieked and fainted. Several persons, among whom was a physician, carried the unconscious young woman to a settee, where they revived her by bathing her head and chaffing her hands. When she recovered she wept hysterically. She explained that Mr. Brilly was her fiance and they were to have been married on June 1, after he had closed a business deal in London.

The clerks tried to comfort her with the hope that his name might appear on the revised list of survivors and there was a possibility he might have been saved by some small boat now yet in port. They promised to let her know late news.

Another pathetic figure in the Cunard office, who sat for two hours, with tears running down his checks, was James Kay of 852 Rhinelander Avenue, the Bronx. He came to inquire for his wife and his son, Robert, 8 years old, who were in the second cabin. They were unaccounted for. His daughter, Margaret, who accompanied him, also was overcome by grief, and she was assisted to a bench in a corner, where she sobbed unrestrainedly.

An early caller at the office was Howard C. Brokaw of Brokaw Brothers, who enquired regarding two of the firm's woolen buyers, James Leary of Brooklyn and T. B. King of Rye, N. Y. He said he had received an unsigned cable reading, "Saved. Everything lost. No money."

The office could give him no news of the buyers at that time. Mr. Brokaw said he believed that if only one had got ashore he was Mr. Leary, because Mrs. Leary had received the same unsigned cable message.

F. J. Saunders, manager of John Dewar & Sons at 50 Bank Street, spent the morning in the office anxiously waiting for news of Alexander Campbell, general manager of the company. Mr. Campbell was on his way home from a voyage through India and Australia. Mr. Saunders was accompanied by Miss Friend. Mr. Campbell's sister-in-law, who lives at the Studio Club.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter Mr. Saunders said:

"We are very anxions for news and have cabled to the other side to the head office of our firm, but have had no reply. Mr. Campbell had intended to sail on the American liner New York on May 1, but changed his mind to go on the Lusitania, as he had several friends among the passengers, and she was expected to arrive thirty-six hours earlier at Liverpool.

Jested About Danger.

"I spoke to him just before the Lusitania sailed about the chances of her being overtaken by a submarine and torpedoed. He treated my remark in a humorous manner by turning to the bedroom steward with the remark, 'Have you got plenty of lifeboats here?' The steward laughed and replied, 'You don't want any life belts on this ship, Sir. We can run away from anything the Germans have afloat.'

"On his journey through India Mr. Campbell contracted jungle fever, and this was followed by a mild attack of typhoid in China. He was not very robust physically and could not swim, so I am very much afraid that his chances of being alive are very slim."

Among the women who came alone to the office in the forenoon was Miss Hilda Spong, the actress, who inquired after James McCubbin, the purser of the Lusitania, whom she had known for a great many years.

"I was very much upset," she said, "to hear that Mr. McCubbin had gone down with his ship. My fears were confirmed when I did not see his name among the list of the crew who were saved. He had spent all his life at sea working hard, and this was to have been his last voyage. Two days before the Lusitania sailed he told me, with great joy, that he had purchased a small farm near Golders Green, about twenty miles from London. There he intended to spend the remainder of his days in peace."

Another actress who called at the office was Miss Bertha Kalich, who inquired after her friend Miss Rita Jolivet, a French actress, who had been playing in New York. When she was informed that the name could not be found on any of the lists of survivors, Miss Kalich burst into tears. She had to remain in the office for fifteen minutes until she recovered her composure sufficiently to allow her to depart.

In that stream of inquirers htat passed into the office in the early afternoon was G. S. Lindgren of the local Weather Bureau. He was seeking some word as to the safety of his sister, Mrs. Aubry Miller of 602 West 137th Street. She was bound for Glasgow, he said, to visit her husband's relatives. Mr. Miller died three months ago and it had been his wish that his wife meet his relatives.

One of those who was saved when the Lusitania went down was Charles W. Bowring of Bowring & Co., owners of the Red Cross Line, 17 Battery Place, whose steamers ply between New York and St. Johns, Newfoundland. His safety was made known in this cable received by his wife at her home, 160 East Seventy-fourth Street, at 11 A. M.:

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—Torpedoed without warning, port side. Jumped overboard, starboard side. In water four hours. No ill effects. Queens Hotel.
C. W. BOWRING.

Mr. Bowring is President of the St. George's Society in New York and is also in charge of the Prince of Wales Relief Fund in America. He went abroad on business.

Revised Lists Given Out.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Cunard Line gave out a second list of the numbers they believed to be saved and revised figures as to those on the Lusitania. At that time they reported the list of survivors contained the names of 87 first cabin, 72 second cabin, 33 third class, 52 of the crew, and 6 unclasified. This number, they announced, was not to be taken as complete. The revised list of those on board was given out thus: Saloon, 290; second cabin, 590; third class, 361, and crew, 667.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Pennycook of 260 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, called to inquire about Mrs. A. Pirie and her two children. They were on their way to Glasgow. The family were among those who had intended to sail on the Anchor liner Cameronia.

In the crowd that passed at times up and down the hall outside the passenger offices were a young man and two tearful women. They inquired about Samuel Friedman of 1,531 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, who was in business with his father and brother at 491 Broadway. The young man was the brother and he said that Samuel Friedman had gone abroad on business.

"We never though such a thing could happen. It's terrible," cried one of the women as her tears fell.

In the afternon rumors were circulated that the American liner New York had been torpedoed off the Irish coast. This caused considerable excitement among the people waiting. The rumor was promptly discredited b ya cable message from Liverpool that the New York would reach that port at 5 P. M. today.

Allowing fifteen hours' steaming time from Cape Clear, on the Irish coast, the New York would not reach the danger zone until midnight, or about 7 last night, New York time.

Daniel Hare, in the automobile business, living at 204 West Seventy-eighth Street, called at the offices.

"I had booked passage and was to have sailed yesterday on the Transylvania," Mr. Hare said, "and heard the news of the Lusitania when I got to the pier. Several of the ship's officers assured me that the affair was a joke, and that the Lusitania could not have been torpedoed. I did not think it a joke because my sister Elizabeth was on board, and I have had no word of her. I canceled my passage before the Transylvania sailed."

Mr. Hare's sister sailed to visit her parents in Tuam, County Galway, Ireland. He was to have joined her there.

The Rev. Edward B. Smith, Chaplain of Governor's Island, inquired for news of Major Gen. F. Warren Pearl, who sailed with his wife, three children, and two maids. Mr. Smith had been sent by officers from Governor's Island. Major Gen. Smith retired from the army after the Spanish-American war to practice medicine. At the offices of the Foreign Legion, it was reported that he had been saved but this was unconfirmed.

Inquirers for Gem Merchant.

Harry Niemark of Belgium anxiously awaited word of his father, Abraham, who was before the German invasion a diamond merchant of Antwerp, and who had sailed for London with diamonds. Before the Lusitania left her pier he gave them into the keeping of the purser. The elder Mr. Niemark's family fled to London when the Germans captured Antwerp. Harry Niemark and his father came to New York three months ago, leaving their mother and sisters in London. They took rooms at 97 Division Street and a few weeks ago the father decided to return to London and dispose of the diamonds.

James Turner of Lansing, Michigan, sought news of his brother, Scott Turner, a civil engineer, who had booked on the Cunarder at the very last minute.

One of the inquirers who paid four or five visits to the office during the day was a young Englishman, who said his wife and baby were on the Lusitania, but declined to give his name to the reporters.

The Cunard agents were notified by the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blish Thompson of Indiana, first cabin passengers, that they had received cables telling of the safety of both.

Joseph Tibbetts, a steamship agent of Newark, said he had been unable to get any word of eight passengers he had booked, all Trenton residents—A. H. Foley, Mrs. Anna Barker and daughter, Mrs. Louise Bramme and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fox, and John H. Reid. Fox and Reid are master mechanics and were going to work at the Woolwich Arsenal in the manufacture of artillery.

Another visitor at the office was Mrs. M. Bate and her daughter Eleanor of Victoria, B. C., who canceled their passage on the Cunard Line and announced they intended to sail by the American Line to nurse Mrs. Bate's son who had been shot in France.

A well-dressed, middle-aged man who asked about the safety of Edwin W. Friend of Farmington, Conn., and Miss Theodate Pope, was informed that Miss Pope was safe and that Mr. Friend was not on the list of survivors.

"I knew he was dead before I came in here," he said as he turned away.

One of the passenger agents said that Mr. Friend had been secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, and Miss Pope is one of the Directors.

Among the many telephone messages received were many from members of the theatrical profession asking about Charles Frohman.

SAVED BY CHANGING SHIPS.

Clergyman Going to See Son Off to War Heeded German Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., May 8.—When the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received here it was generally believed that the Rev. W. M. Warlow, rector of St. James Episcopal Church in he adjoining town of Arlington, was among those who went down with the liner. He had gone to New York last week with the intention of taking passage on the Lusitania, but when he read the warnings in the newspapers he changed his booking to the New York of the American Line.

Before leaving for New York the rector told several of his parishoners that he dreaded the trip. He is a native of England and his only so, an officer in the British Army, is now stationed in Ireland. In order that he might see the young man before he was ordered to the Continent he took a two months' vacation.

SUBMARINES ALTER MARINE WAR CODE

American Admiral Thinks Powers Must Reach an Agreement Regarding Their Use.

ALL NEUTRALS IN PERIL

Under-Water Craft, Acting as Blockaders, a Menace to Everything Afloat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—An Admiral of the United States Navy, whose name is well known in this country and abroad, said today that the fate of the Lusitania would compel the powers ultimately to come to a clear agreement in regard to the use of the submarine.

"It has never been a part of our naval policy," said this officer, "to use the submarine in the way that it is being now employed by Germany. Our official definition of the function of the submarine has always been connected with the national defense. We have discussed their use in protecting our ports from naval attack by an enemy's ships, and we have considered the use of large, powerful submarines able to go far out to sea with the first line of defense, and there operate against the enemy's war vessels.

"The first submarines we built, however, were intended solely for use at short ranges in co-operation with our seacoast defenses in and just outside our harbors. I have never seen in any technical military paper or in any discussion of the submarine at the Navy War College or in hearings before the committees of Congress a plan of using submarines for the purpose of maintaining a blockade or for preying on an enemy's commerce. In the present war Germany is a law unto herself in this respect, and it must be admitted that, if her claim that the submarine may be used to maintain a general blockade such as was declared in February is admitted, there is force in the plea that the old rule as to giving notice must necessarily be broken.

"When, during the civil war, we maintained a blockade of the entire seacoast of the Southern States, we did so at the great cost of buying more than 700 vessels to be used as warships on blockade duty. Thousands of miles of coast line was patrolled, and the blockade was maintained effectively and contributed to the final result in a most powerful way.

"But we never attacked a merchant vessel in the manner in which the German submarines have been doing. The vessel that attempted to run the blockade was hailed in the usual manner, and if no satisfactory explanation of her voyage was forthcoming, she was taken in charge and her passengers and crew were dealt with according to the rules and useages of civilized warfare. No menace was ever offered to the lives of innocent passengers on even the worst blockade runners known.

"But it must be remembered that our war vessel was always in a position of superior strength, and ran no great risk in hailing a vessel suspected of a contraband purpose. The little German submarine, on the other hand, takes great risk in hailing a merchant vessel and probably in such a situation as that in the case of the Lusitania it was even more dangerous. In fact the Captain of a liner sailing recently announced that he would like to see not one submarine but a flotilla of them, and that if he did he would ram them and send them to the bottom. It is possible that this fact may have had an important effect on subsequent events.

"But the circumstance emphasizes that for the future conduct of war on sane and civilized lines of action, there must be an international agreement as to the submarine and the waters and conditions under which it may be used, together with very definite rules as to notification if the submarine is to be used as a commerce destroyer. All the interests of this country are against using the submarine in this way. It is practically impossible to preserve the rights of neutrals if the claim of Germany is conceded.

"Navy officers generally, I think, take the view that President Wilson has taken the right position in the protest made to Germany and they believe that the course now should be to stand squarely on that protest."

SAYS WE ARE UNNEUTRAL.

By Permitting Germany to Use This as a Base for Acts of War.

Charles Stewart Davison of 40 Wall Street wrote to Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department yesterday, urging that Germany had undoubtedly taken the position that the torpedoing without warning of passenger vessels of nations with whom she was at war was a permissible act.

"Any act done by Germany which tends to or is intended to accomplish that result is therefore an act of war,' within the meaning of the German definition. It follows that the act of the German Embassy in publishing broadcast in the United States simultaneously with the sailing of the Lusitania a warning to American citizens not to travel between England and the United States on any English vessel, was 'an act of war,' (more Germanico,) and that the territory of the United States was thus used as 'a base of war.'

"The same advertisement has appeared in the press again today. It is a repetition of 'an act of war' within the United States, and a repetition of the use of the territory of the United States as 'a base of war.' It is also the most recent of a long series of 'acts of war,' using the territory of this neutral nation as 'a base,' which have been committed by Germany. The permitting thereof by us is an unneutral act. A failure on the part of the Chief Executive to take actual measures to prevent such 'acts of war,' with the territory of the United States as their base, tends directly to embroil this country with other nations and involve this country in responsibilities hereafter. It would therefore, unless the reasoning is defective at some points, constitute a high misdemeanor within the purview of Article II., Section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, relating to the removal of the Chief Executive."

LAIR OF THE SUBMARINES.

Germans Believed to Have a Base at Wild Spot on Irish Coast.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Much confidential information has reached here of late as to the operations of German submarines and their bases of action. One base for six powerful submarines is said to be situated off Cape Finisterre, the rocky projection at the northwest "shoulder" of Spain. That point commands a great sweep of the Atlantic leading to and from England and French ports. But it is said to serve mainly for a watch on the British trade route running south along the coast of Spain to the Mediterranean, this being the great British highway of commerce with East India via the Suez Canal. The base off Cape Finisterre is thought to be too far south to have been the one from which the submarine dashed to launch its torpedoes against the Lusitania.

Another base is thought to be in or about Bear Haven, in Bantry Bay, at the southwest extremity of Ireland, fifty miles due west of the zone of the sinking of the Lusitania. The Irish coast at that point is wild and ragged, with deep and desolate bays and covers affording unusual opportunities for hostile craft to escape the vigilance of British destroyers.

Before the war, German ships were in the habit of carrying on manoeuvres in these bays, until the British Government put a stop to them. There is little doubt that during these manoeuvres opportunity was afforded for charting the locality and establishing a prospective base for use in war.

Bear Haven is an isolated point far away from railways, with Bear Island and a group of smaller islands adding to the natural defensive character of the locality for the hostile operations of submarines.

WAR TALK IS FREE IN TIMES SQUARE.

German Orators Find the Tide Turn Against Them in Debates at the Bulletin Boards.

MANY CHALLENGES TO FIGHT

But the Crowd Is Too Dense to Permit Blows—Women Take Part in the Argument.

The largest crowds that have gathered in Times Square since the war began stood all yesterday and last night around the bulletins on The Times Building. Between 1,000 and 1,500 people on the average occupied the platform at the north end of the building and on either side in Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Many were there to urge that the only course for this country was to declare war against Germany. The pro-German orators, a number of whom have not missed a day in Times Square since the war began, held, on the contrary, that the sinking of the Lusitania was justified, and that the warning advertisement by the German Embassy relieved the German Government of all responsibility. These conflicting views led to a great many more fist fights than usually occur in a day in Times Square, but none of the clashes were serious.

It was probably the first day, since the war began that the majority of the crowd was against Germany. Throughout the preceding months a number of Germans and Austrians of means and prominence have made a regular practice of arguing the Teutonic cause in Times Square. One of these is an Austrian importer, who comes with a lawyer's leather case filled with typewriteen excerpts from Jefferson on the subject of neutrality and paragraphs from newspapers and magazines. These he produces to prove his points, whenever one of his arguments is challenged. Then there are several Irish-Americans, who are rarely absent in the afternoon or evening from the platform in front of the bulletin board. They are nearly always the centre of a big group, and are the delight of several professionals who put the finishing touch to a harangue against the Allies by offering pamphlets for sale.

These form the skeleton of the Times Square crowd, and its body is made up under normal conditions largely of debaters, who have a German accent. That was all changed yesterday. Throughout the day the prevailing opinion among the various groups of arguers remained the same, though thier personnel changed, as some left and others came, and the German sympathizers seldom had control of a single group.

The anti-Germans sometimes took the position that the United States should declare war on Germany at once, and sometimes that the country could not do any more than protest, and that that would not make much impression on Germany. After the bulletin had gone up quoting Mr. Bryan to the effect that Americans at the time need not be advised not to "rock the boat," the Secretary's phrase was made much of by the advocates of peace.

"Don't rock the boat," was interjected freetently as a speaker demanded that we should go to war with Germany, but still more common even than this were the answering taunts. "If you say you are an American and talk like that you're a mighty poor one," or "If you go on like that you may find yourself in a detention camp before long."

Two extra policemen were stationed in Times Square last night, but were not very busy. There were more challenges than fights. Even when the will to fight was there, the jam was so tight that it was impossible to draw back an arm for a blow, and hostilities seldom got beyond light slaps, which proved nothing. In the evening a score or more of women joined the debating groups, and some had their say quite freely. Occasionally, however, they fled before the uncensored language of a few of the debaters.

Most of the prominent German cafés went through the day and evening quietly without demonstrations. At Luchow's the crowd was about the same in numbers and not more remarkable for enthusiasm than on previous nights. The same was true of the Kaiser Kellar, Hofbrau, and the Kaiserhof, the positions of which along Broadway give them a cosmopolitan character. The Bismarck at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue was quiet.

FRIENDS HOPE AND DESPAIR.

Many Chicago Families Fail to Get News of Missing Members.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Hope and despair by turns today gripped Chicago households of which members or friends were passengers on the Lusitania. To only a few the cables brought good news.

Of Charles A. Plamondon no word came. Cablegrams to all the cities to which news dispatches said the rescued had been taken brought no answer. Late in the afternoon Harold M. Plamondon sent a cable to Charles T. Jeffery, who was reported safe in early dispatches, but no word came back. If no news reaches him tomorrow morning Harold Plamondon will join his brother Charles in New York. Their sister, Mrs. J. Henry Smith, lives in Newark, N. J.

At the home of William Mounsey of 4,420 La Porte Avenue, William Mounsey, Jr., waited in vain for news of his father, sister, and brother-in-law. Then came a cablegram telling him of the safety of his sister, Mrs. C. L. Lund, but it held no word of the fate of William Mounsey, Sr., or of Mr. Lund. It was a year ago that tidings were awaited of the fate of Mrs. Mounsey, believed to have gone down with the wreck of the Empress of Ireland on the St. Lawrence. It was to verify a report that Mrs. Mounsey was safe in England that Mr. Mounsey, Mrs. Lund, and her husband had sailed on the Lusitania.

A cablegram to Queenstown elicited no information for Robert D. Thorne, Vice President of Montgomery Ward & Co., whose mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine E. Willey, was on the sunken liner.

"Arrived in Queenstown safe and well," was the cheering message that reached Alfred A. Austrian concerning his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. W. B. Bartlett, and Mr. Bartlett. A similar message was received by J. A. Rothschild of Rothschild & Co., a brother of Mrs. Bartlett.

The safety of Edwin M. Collis of the Commonwealth Edison Company was announced to Mrs. Collis at Riverside in the laconic cablegram, "Safe," from Queenstown.

Word of the safety of his brother, Dr. Howard Fisher of Washington, came early in the day to Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, former Secretary of the Interior. "Dr. Fisher was going to Belgium for hospital service," said Mr. Fisher. "He was accompanied by his wife's sister, Miss Dorothy Connor." Miss Connor's name appeared in the newspaper lists of the rescued.

The following cablegram was received by Ohan Stevens of 713 North Clark Street, from his son Thomas, who sailed on the Lusitania with a party of twelve other Persians to visit his grandparents: "Father am safe, Son Thomas."

The party of Persians was on its way to the scenes of recent Turkish massacres to learn the fate of relatives. In the party were John Jacob Baba, Ala Vard Yohan, Envin Yohnan, Aziz Ohanis, Nikola Kaperalia, Stephen Ohan, Pera Saejis and George, Frank and Abraham Baba. Johan Jacob and Frank Baba were reported safe in news dispatches, but no word has come to the north side Persian colony of the fate of any of the others. Ohan is a naturalized American citizen.

"It is a terrible blow to the Persians in Chicago," said Malik Hatam of 63 West Grand Avenue, "for on those who may be lost we depended for news of the wives, mothers, and sweethearts imperiled at home."

A cablegram, "I am safe," was received by A. P. Miacek from his uncle, Dr. Daniel Virgil Moore of Yankton, S. D. Similar word from Dr. Moore also came to E. E. Moore, general yard master for the Chicago Belt Railway, a brother of the surgeon, who was one of a party of American surgeons who had volunteered their services to the British War Office.

Officials of the Blish Milling Company in Seymour, Ind., received a cablegram announcing the safety of E. B. Thompson, Secretary and sales manager, and his wife.

LUSITANIA'S LOSS HITS STOCKS AGAIN

Slumps of from 2 to 5 Points Common, but Supporting Orders Buoy Market Up.

WAR TALK IS DISCOURAGED

Assurances from Washington Improve Sentiment, and the Closing Tone Is Firm.

The stock market yesterday gave further evidences of liquidation brought about by the sinking of the Lusitania, although no renewal of the violent decline on Friday made its appearance. It was evident from the opening gong to the close that supporting orders were in the market, and whenever particular stocks gave signs of marked weakness they were restored to an equilibrium by purchases in large lots. At the end of the session losses extending from 2 to nearly 5 points were rather common, with occasional declines of a greater extent than this. The standard issues, however, suffered for the most part only to the extent of good-sized fractions.

The opening brought severe setbacks for some of the issues which had been weakest on Friday. Westinghouse opened with 6,000 shares lumped in the first lot at prices extending from 82 to 85. At 82 the quotation was down a full 10 points from Friday's closing figure. Later steady buying carried the stock forward, and it ended the day with a net recession of a little more than 4 points. In Steel common 15,000 shares were down simultaneously at the start, with quotations ranging from 52 to 52½, as compared with 54¼ on Friday night. Thereafter the price advanced to 54¼, and closed at 53¾.

Sentiment in the Street was divided as to the influence on security values the sinking of the Lusitania would have if strong representations were made to Germany in regard to it. Brokers with affiliations in Washington received unofficial word in the morning to the effect that the Administration would discourage any talk of reprisals for the loss of American lives. Based largely upon this information, sentiment improved toward the end of the market session, and the closing tone was firm.

This was one of the messages received from Washington by a Governor of the Exchange, which was widely read on the floor:

The Administration will make every effort to discourage war or reprisal talk. The President does not regard the situation as more serious than the Gulflight case. No official statement likely today. The President will do nothing until the excitement blows over and all the facts are at hand. It is a certainty that this incident will not lead toward anything like war.

The President is not likely to call Congress in session, as that would only complicate matters. There is no basis in the situation for any alarm that would affect the stock market.

The statement of opinion was accompanied by the injunction that it was not official, but came from a source that pretty closely represented the Administration.

LLOYD GEORGE TO THE PRESS.

Quotes Lincoln's Words as to When the War Will End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 8. — David Lloyd George spoke last night at the annual dinner for the Newspaper Press Fund. He arrived late, just in time to make his address before the company separated. It was not a joyous banquet. The sinking of the Lusitania filled every mind and most people expected the Chancellor to refer to that news, but he did not and the THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed that he deliberately refrained from making any allusion to the tragedy. His audience derived the impression that, as one present put it, "official reticence at the moment and until all the facts are known best beseemed a British Minister, for the true word in this matter rests with America."

Many outbursts of applause marked this, one of the most ringing speeches Lloyd George has made in his whole career. His reference to the infamies perpetrated by Germany in the course of the war was greeted with particular applause, for the sinking of the Lusitania was felt to be perhaps the most wanton and inexcusable of all.

Although he made no direct reference to the United States, the Chancellor gave an American flavor to his speech by reference to Dr. Dernburg's explanations to the American people and by the following parallel:

"In this war it is the nation that endureth to the end that will win. How long will the war last? That is a question asked of me repeatedly. That question was put to Abraham Lincoln in another war, full of triumph, full of vicissitudes, full of moments of depression. 'When will this war end?' said some one to him, and his answer was, 'We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when it is attained.'

"That must be the sentiment of every true-hearted Britisher today. Under God, I hope it will never end until that time comes."

He said the freedom of Europe from the Prussian mania to dominate the world was the Allies' supreme object.

GROUP OF SUBMARINES OUT?

British Naval Writer Thinks One Could Not Have Caught Lusitania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 8.—Archibald Hurd, the naval expert of The Daily Telegraph, says:

"The assumption that a dead set was made on the Lusitania and that all the submarines of the latest type which were available were assembled for the purpose of attacking her is the only feasible explanation of the enemy's success. The liner, which had snatched the blue ribbon of the Atlantic from the Germans, must presumably have been steaming at least twenty-five knots when struck. Experience of the war had suggested that any vessel traveling at fifteen knots or more was immune from successful attack. The underwater speed of the swiftest German underwater craft is less than fifteen knots, and, therefore, there could be no hope in any circumstances of overtaking such an ocean greyhound, nor, except by luck, could a single submarine be in such a position as to enable her to close on her.

"It would, on the other hand, be useless to approach her quarry on the surface, as the moment the conning tower of the submarine was noticed the Captain of a vessel of such great speed as the Lusitania would change his course. Therefore, the assumption stands that there was a group of submarines distributed over a wide area through which it was thought the liner would pass. They were evidently waiting at rest until the moment came for one of them to launch her torpedo or torpedoes—for more than one of these were discharged—simultaneously.

"The submarine which happened to be on the course taken by the liner would see so great and towering a vessel as the Lusitania at a distance of fifteen miles or more on a brilliant afternoon such as yesterday. She may have had a ship flying a neutral flag acting as a lookout. Her Captain would merely have to choose his position and wait with the periscope alone above the surface, and then, when the Lusitania came on, launch his weapon or weapons."

FUR STORAGE & REMODELING
Dry cold air storage vault on premises. Furs stored and remodeled at moderate rates.
Telephone 7300 Murray Hill.

WHITE FOX SCARFS
25.00 29.50
Also cross and blue (white dyed) whole solid animal fox furs with head, paws and large brush tail.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Summer Fashions—Women's Tailleur Suits
White Gabardine, Golfine, Tussore & Guernsey Suits.....25.00 to 55.00
Palm Beach Cloth, Eponge, Plain & Striped Linen Suits.....12.50 to 35.00

TO CLOSE OUT—AN ACCUMULATION OF BROKEN SIZES AND SMALL LOTS ASSEMBLED FROM REGULAR STOCK
At Greatly Reduced Prices

145 Women's Tailleur Suits
A large variety representative of the season's desirable styles in serge, gabardine and checks. 15.00

100 Women's Tailleur Suits
A collection which includes many distinctive and best accepted styles of the season in correct fabrics and colors. 22.50

98 Women's Cloth and Silk Suits
Made of serge, gabardine, checks and faille silk in strictly t ailored and novelty styles designed on the newest lines. 34.00

75 Reproductions of Paris Model Suits
Two or three suits of a kind in various cloth and silk fabrics, also combinations of cloth and silk. 44.00

150 Misses' Tailleur Suits
Two or three suits of a kind in a variety of styles in serge and gabardine. Sizes 14 to 18. 15.00

Summer Fashions—Women's Smock Coats
VELVET, GUERNSEY SILK, TAFFETA, CREPE DE CHINE
18.50 29.50 35.00 47.50
Unusual and exclusive types for the country-side—models that incorporate many new style features. In white, purple, green, light pink, light blue, coral, orchid and gold.

50 Women's Smart Coats
Made of coverts, and black-and-white checks, in one of the season's smartest models. 16.50

35 Women's Black Silk Coats
A variety of styles in black faille, and charmeuse in dressy afternoon models. 28.00

New Models French Handmade Blouses
6.50 8.50 11.50
Just received by latest steamer a large collection of summer models in white handkerchief linen and batiste with lace, hand embroidery, colored edges or strictly tailored.
Choker collar and low neck.

Summer Fashions—Women's Frocks
12.50 22.50 50.00 125.00
Exquisite fancies of net combined with organdie, ruchings, ribbons, blind and Suisse embroidery, dainty blone net, hand embroidered handkerchief linen, colored batiste, linen-&-voile, net-&-linen, organdie.

Special Price Reductions—May Sale Lingerie
French Nightgowns.....1.50 to 97.00
French Chemises.....95 to 37.50
French Drawers.....1.10 to 16.50
French Combinations.2.00 to 37.50
Bontell Nightgowns...85 to 22.50
Bontell Chemises.....75 to 16.50
Bontell Combinations.95 to 18.50
Bontell Petticoats.....95 to 23.50

Striped Crepe Negligees
SILK LINED THROUGHOUT
3.95
Made of smart wide stripes in contrasting shades of corn, nattier blue, rose, sea-green, black and white.

Glove Silk Combinations
PURE GLOVE SILK
2.25
Made in white and pink, fully reinforced. Plain tailor finish model.

Hand Emb'd Pure Silk Hose
WITH HAND EMBROIDERED CLOX
1.25
In black or white, with single or double row of contrasting color embroidered clox.

16-Button Silk Gloves
MILANESE SILK
.85
Extra heavy quality silk, self embroidered in black or white.

French Nightgowns.....1.65
Of fine nainsook, hand embroidered front scallop and eyelets.

Elaborate French Nightgowns 6.95
Hand made, handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed.

French Chemises.....1.55
Of fine nainsook, with dainty embroidery, ribbons and Valenciennes edge.

French Envelope Chemises 1.75
Fine nainsook, with hand embroidery and lace trimming.

French Corsets
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
3.95 Formerly 6.00
9.75 Formerly 18.50
Made of brocade silks and handsome broche coutils.

Pussy Willow Undergarments
The "Maltese" Set
Made of the genuine Pussy Willow Taffeta in Greek design, trimmed with real Maltese lace and French roses.
The Gown 7.95
The Envelope Chemise 5.95

PHILADELPHIA SAILS WITH CABINS FULL

Nine Tickets Bought on Pier and Only Six Early Reservations Canceled.

ADA REHAN GIVES UP TRIP

Superstitious About May—Capt. Mills Sure Germans Won't Attack American Liner.

The sinking of the Lusitania made little difference to the number of passengers sailing at noon yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia for Liverpool. Of the original 407 booked for the cabin on Friday night, six canceled their passages through nervousness, but nine others bought tickets at the pier yesterday, bringing the total up to 410 in the cabin and 500 third class.

Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, who has made twenty round trips with Captain Arthur R. Mills on the Philadelphia, had reservations for herself and two maids, but canceled them because of her superstition regarding the month of May. It was on the same liner, when it was called the Paris, that Miss Rehan sailed years ago with Augustin Daly, who caught the cold on that voyage that caused his death.

Seventy-five American citizens sailed in the cabin of the Philadelphia and 100 in the third-class, the remainder being English, Irish, Scandinavians and Greeks. The rush for the third class accomodation had been so great Friday and yesterday that 150 were shut out on the pier, as the ship could carry only 550.

Among well known persons in the cabin were: Mrs. W. Waddington, widow of the late French Ambassador at Washington; Colonel E. E. Dravo, U. S. A., and Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Pirrie, relatives of Lord Pirrie, one of the Directors and head of the Harland & Wolf shipyard at Belfast. Mrs. R. Bate and Miss Eleanor Bate, who canceled their sailing on Friday on the Cunarder Transylvania, sailed on the Philadelphia.

Captain Arthur R. Mills, one of the best known American captains of this port, who has cammanded the Philadelphia for twelve years, in an interview with a TIMES reporter said he did not believe the German submarines would attack an American passenger vessel and sink her without warning.

"I realize," he said, "that under the international laws concerning naval warfare the Germans have a right to take off any passengers belonging to the Allies who may be on board, and any cargo consigned to a British port, but they have no right to injure the ship or drown the passengers or crew. I shall take every precaution on nearing the Irish coast. On American Line vessels it is the rule now for all boats to be swung out ready for lowering on sighting the Fastnet, off Cape Clear, and leaving Liverpool the same precaution is taken until the ships are clear of the Fastnet."

There was a large crowd on the pier, mostly relatives and friends of passengers, and many of the women were in tears.

On the pier was Dr. Sherman Dunn, dressed in the khaki uniform of an American Red Cross surgeon, who said he had been booked to sail on the Philadelphia with the twelve nurses of a field ambulance unit, but a cablegram was received on Friday ordering them to sail on the French liner Espagne to Bordeaux, sailing yesterday at 3 P. M. Dr. Dunn said the unit was ordered to Amiens, and later would go to the base near Ypres.

WILL SHUN STEAMER LANES.

French Liner's Captain to Decide on Course When He Gets to Sea.

The French liner Espagne sailed at 3:25 P. M. for Bordeaux with eighty first, sixty second, and 110 third-class passengers and mails. During the forenoon ten first cabin passengers cancelled their tickets on account of the sinking of the Lusitania. Among them was F. Aldis of Chicago, who was accompanied by his wife and chauffeur. He was taking over his automobile to make a tour through the Chateaux district in France and into Switzerland, but decided at the last moment to go later when there are fewer dangers in Europe and on the way. Louis Naghle of Montreal was another passenger who took his baggage off the ship.

Captain M. Laument, master of the Espagne, said that he would not decide upon his course to Bordeaux until after he got over towards the French coast. "I should not be at all surprised," he added, "if the German submarines attempted an attack on one of the French liners after blowing up the Lusitania. I have no intention of taking the beaten track as it is just possible that the Germans have a base off Cape Finisteree. It is no use trying to steam away if the Lusitania was not fast enough to elude them off the Irish coast. The Germans have not gained anything by their act which will only bring trouble on them. They have destroyed a fine ship worth $7,000,000 which has never been used by the British government as a warship or for the transportation of troops. She was a peaceful merchant vessel carrying neutral passengers going to Europe on business."

Bouck White, of the Church of the Social Revolution, who recently served six months in jail, sailed on the Espagne on his way to France, Germany and England to study social conditions, including the future of the war babies. Twenty women members of his congregation went to the pier with presents of fruit and flowers and begged him not to sail.

NERVE FAILS AT GANGPLANK.

Another Passenger Booked on the Patria Ill Abed of Worry.

The Fabre liner Patria sailed at 3:30 P. M. for Marseilles with forty-five first, forty second, and 400 third class passengers, after ten passengers had canceled their bookings.

One of these to back out was a valet, David Shandler, who was to have sailed with B. F. Berry of Washington for Naples. The party included Robert Martin and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Regona Paxton, all from Washington, going abroad for th eSummer to the Italian lakes and Switzerland. After reading the reports of the sinking of the Cunarded the valet became so nervous that when the time came for him to board the Patria he could not walk up the gangway, and his employer sailed without him.

Two others were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Stanton of Auburn, N. Y., who stayed in the city because Mrs. Stanton was so ill over the Lusitania disaster that she was unable to leave her bed to go to the steamer. Mr. Stanton went to the Fabre Line pier, South Brooklyn, to order the baggage to be sent back to his hotel.

David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Berlin, had booked a passage to Marseilles with his wife and maid, and went early to the Patria to look after an ambulance for which Mrs. Hill has contributed, which was to go on the ship to France. After remaining on board two hours Mr. Hill decided to cancel his passage and returned to New York.

F. H. Southwick, a New York broker, who sailed with his wife and chauffeur, said they were going to Switzerland to bring back an automobile that was commandeered last August. Ricardo Martin, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, sailed on the Patria with fifteen trunks for his annual trip to Europe.

TROOPS NOW A LESSER NEED.

Admiralty Orders Cymric Here for Ammunition, Food, and oMtors.

The 388 passengers who arrived late yesterday on the White Star liner Symric from Liverpool, did not hear of the loss of life on the Lusitania until the ship arrived at Quarantine, at 2 P. M. A wireless message was received by the Cymric on Friday evening, and was posted on the bulletin board yesterday morning, which said the Cunarder had been torpedoed, but that all the passengers and crew had been saved.

Miss C. A. W. Kindt, one of the cabin passengers, was requested to leave the country by the British Government, when it was found that she was born in Germany, and had not registered as an alien enemy. It was said that Miss Kindt attracted the attention of the authorities by her pro-German attitude.

Captain F. E. Beadnell, master of the Cymric, said that it was a great shock when he heard fro mthe pilot at noon that the Lusitania had been torpedoed with such a frightful loss of life because he believed that her speed would make her safe. He said the Cymric had not passed any war vessels after leaving Liverpool and did not meet any when she was eastbound last voyage. He took every precaution to have a double lookout and his boats swung out after the ship left the Mersey.

"West bound I gave the Irish coast a wide berth," the Captain added, "but east bound I have to make Kinsale or the Tuskar to get my bearings for crossing the St. George's Channel."

The Cymric was chartered by the Government to take troops from Montreal to England while she was on her way to New York, but the order was cancelled the same day by the Admiralty. It was decided that ammunition, motor trucks, and provisions were needed worse than the troops, and the liner will leave on Wednesday for Liverpool with 18,000 tons of cargo in her hold in addition to 150 armored motor trucks, valued at $4,000 each, on her decks. She is the largest cruiser among the International Mercantile Marine ships sailing between New York and Liverpool. In order to make room for this immense cargo her steerage passenger accommodations will be dismantled today.

CANADIANS REPORTED SAFE.

Lady Allan, Though Injured, and Daughters Were Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., May 8.—Many messages have been received today announcing the safety of Canadians. A. McKim, Limited, this morning got a cablegram from W. R. Keeble, saying that he and his wife are safe. He is London representative of McKim's. Another message said that Lady Allen and her daughters, Misses Gwen and Anna Allan had been saved. Lady Allan's back was injured.

Thomas Howe sent a message reading: "Safe at Queenstown." J. C. Eaton received a cable saying his sister, Mrs. J. S. E. Burnside, had been saved. There is no word yet, however, of Miss Burnside.

L. L. McMurray wired as follows: "Safe, well; will cable particulars tomorrow." He was a passenger some years ago on the ill-fated Republic. Percy Rogers cables: "Safe at Queenstown." Miss Kay sent the single word, "Saved." James Bohan's message was: "Safe and sound."

Mrs. R. R. Lockhardt received her husband's cable that he was safe at Queenstown. "We are safe," cabled Mrs. Lohden and children to her husband. J. H. Charles and daughter cabled, "Safely landed Queenstown."

A. J. Mitchell's message was, "Safe." He had been in shipwrecks twice before. A. R. Clark cabled, "Saved. Love to all."

The Red Cross Society received a cable saying, "Am safe." It is believed to be from Miss Laura Ryerson. There is uneasiness about Mrs. Ryerson. "Safe and well," said L. A. Hines and wife.

R. Rogers, editor of Jack Canuck, seems to have feared disaster, as shortly after he left New York he sent a wireless message to his barristers here saying, "Good-by. Look after my family if necessary." He has not been heard from.

Andrew Page of Medicine Hat, a third-class passenger, is safe. His brotsher received a cable from him this afternoon that he had arrived at Queenstown. Private advices announce the safety of Miss Violet James, a trained nurse of Edmonton. Others from Edmonton saved are Miss James, Miss Dorothy Dodd, also a trained nurse, and John Ellis, a carpenter.

In addition to Mrs. H. Cox and infant of Winnipeg, messages received tell of the safety of five other Winnipeg passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thomas, Mrs. H. H. Burdon and her son, T. Sandells, and A. H. Adams. There were about twenty-five persons from Winnipeg on board.

TREASURE ON SUNKEN LINER.

Cash and Paper of Chicago People Alone Represents $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—In the strong box of the Lusitania at the bottom of the sea off the Irish coast is approximately $5,000,000 of money, foreign exchange, and other valuables belonging to Chicago people.

Of this treasure $3,000,000 consists of foreign exchange belonging to the First National Bank. This paper was largely duplicated before it left the local bank, and it is not expected that the actual loss will be great.

Had the Post Office Department not prescribed shortly before the Lusitania's departure that mails intended for her be specifically directed to the ship, the amount of Chicago treasure aboard her would have been much greater. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Continental and Commercial National Bank are congratulating themselves that the bulk of their mails missed the liner.

RELIEF FUNDS OPENED.

Lord Mayors of London and Liverpool Move to Help Survivors.

LONDON, May 8.—The Lord Mayors of London and Liverpool have started relief funds for the Lusitania sufferers.

Members of Lloyd's said today they did not believe the sinking of the Lusitania would affect shipping, and declared that sailings would continue as usual.

This afternoon there are crowds before the windows of the Cunard offices reading the lists of survivors.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—A Lusitania Relief Fund has been opened here. Lord Derby subscribed £250, ($1,250.)

DENIES SUBMARINE'S LOSS.

Craft Defeated German Airship, Great Britain Asserts.

LONDON, May 8.—The British Admiralty this evening issued the following official statement:

"The statement published recently by the German authorities that a British submarine had been sunk in an encounter with a German airship is false. On the contrary, the submarine has now returned uninjured and reports that she damaged the airship by gunfire and drove her off."

Gimbels to Aid Survivors.

An offer of assistance to American survivors of the Lusitania was sent yesterday by Gimbel Brothers, the merchants. Louis E. Weber, London representative of the firm, was notified to aid wherever possible. Inquiries for Americans directed to the London bureau of Gimbel Brothers, Oxford Circus, London, it was said, would be received.

List of the Missing and Probable Dead of the Hundreds Who Were on the Lusitania

FIRST CABIN.

ADAMS, HENRY, Boston, Mass.
ADAMS, A. H., New York, N. Y.
B.
BAKER, Miss M. A., New York, N. Y.
BARNES, Mr.
BARTLETT, G. W. B., London, Eng.
BARLETT, Mrs., London, Eng.
BATES, LINDON, Jr.
BERNARD, C. P.
BILICKE, ALBERT C., Los Angeles, Cal.
BILICKE, Mrs., Los Angeles, Cal.
BALDWIN, H. B.
BALDWIN, Mrs.
BISTIS, LEONIDAS, Atlanta, Ga.
BLACK, J. J., New York, N. Y.
BLOOMFIELD, THOMAS, New York, N. Y.
BRODRICK, C. T., Boston, Mass.
BRODRICK-CLOETE, W., San Antonio, Texas.
BROWN, Mrs. M. C., New York, N. Y.
BRUNO, H. A., Montclair, N. J.
BRUNO, Mrs., Montclair, N. J.
BURNSIDE, Miss IVIS, New York, N. Y.
BUSWELL, P.
BROWN, H. H., Buffalo.
C.
CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., London, Eng.
CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, Mrs., London, Eng.
CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, London, Eng.
CHABOT, D. L., Montreal, Can.
CHAPMAN, Mrs. W., Toronto, Can.
COPPING, GEORGE R., Toronto, Can.
COPPING, Mrs., Toronto, Can.
CRICHTON, Mrs. WILLIAM, New York, N. Y.
CROMPTON, PAUL, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROMPTON, Mrs., infant and nurse, Dorothy Dallen,) Philadelphia, Penn.
CROMPTON, Master STEVEN, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROMPTON, Master JOHN, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROMPTON, Master ROMELLY, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROMPTON, Miss ALBERTA, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROMPTON, Miss CATHERINE, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto, Canada.
D.
DEARBERGH, R. E., New York, N. Y.
DEPAGE, Mrs. A., New York, N. Y.
DINGWALL, C. A., Chicago, Ill.
DOUGALL, Miss C., Quebec, Canada.
DRAKE, AUDLEY, Detroit, Mich.
DREDGE, ALAN, New York, N. Y.
DREDGE, Mrs., New York, N. Y.
DUNSMUIR, JAMES, Toronto, Canada.
E.
EMOND, W. A., Quebec, Canada.
F.
FENWICK, JOHN, Switzerland.
FORMAN, JUSTIN M., New York.
FOWLES, CHARLES F., New York.
FOWLES, Mrs., New York.
FREEMAN, RICHARD R., Jr., Boston.
FRIEDENSTEIN, London, England.
FRIEND, EDWIN W., Farmington, Conn.
FROHMAN, CHARLES, and valet, New York.
G.
GIBSON, MATHEW.
GILPIN, G. A., England.
GORER, EDGAR, New York, N. Y.
GRANT, MONTAGU T., Chicago, Ill.
GRANT, Mrs., Chicago, Ill.
H.
HAMMOND, Mrs., Toronto, Canada.
HAMMOND, Mrs., New York, N. Y.
HARPER, J. H.
HAWKINS, F. W., Chicago, Ill.
HODGES, WILLIAM S., Philadelphia, Penn.
HODGES, Mrs., Philadelphia, Penn.
HODGES, W. S., Jr., Master, Philadelphia, Penn.
HOPKINS, A. L., New York, N. Y.
HUBBARD, ELBERT, East Aurora, N. Y.
HUBBARD Mrs., East Aurora, N. Y.
HUTCHINSON, Miss P., Orange, N. J.
J.
JONES, Miss, New York, N. Y.
K.
KEEBLE, W., Toronto, Canada.
KEEBLE, Mrs., Toronto, Canada.
KELLETT, FRANCIS C., Toronto, Canada.
KENAN, OWEN, Dr., New York, N. Y.
KENNEDY, C. HICKSON, New York, N. Y.
KENNEDY, KATHERYN, Miss, New York, N. Y.
KESER, HARRY J., Philadelphia, Penn.
KESER, Mrs., Toronto, Canada.
KING, T. B., New York, N. Y.
KLEIN, CHARLES, New York, N. Y.
KNIGHT, C. HARWOOD, Baltimore, Md.
KNIGHT, Miss ELAINE H., Baltimore, Md.
L.
LANE, HUGH, Sir, England.
LEIGH, EVAN A., Liverpool, England.
LETTS, GERALD A., New York, N. Y.
LONEY, A. D., New York, N. Y.
LUCK, Mrs. A. C., Worcester, Mass.
LUCK, Master ELDRIDGE C., Worcester, Mass.
LUCK, Master KENNETH T., Worcester, Mass.
M.
McLEAN, WALTER, New York, N. Y.
MacLENNAN, F. E., New York, N. Y.
McMURTRY, FRED A., New York, N. Y.
MACDONA, Mrs. HENRY D, New York, N. Y.
MASON, STEWART S., Boston, Mass.
MASON, Mrs., Boston, Mass.
MATURIN, the Rev. BASIL W., Oxford, England.
MAURICE, GEORGE, Toronto, Canada.
MEDBURY, M. B., New York, N. Y.
MILLER, Capt. J. B.
MILLS, C. V., New York, N. Y.
MITCHELL, JAMES D., Philadelphia, Penn.
MOODIE, R. T., New York, N. Y.
MORELL, Mrs. M. S., Toronto, Canada.
MORRISON, K. J., Canada.
MUNRO, Mrs., Liverpool, England.
MYERS, HERMAN A., New York, N. Y.
MYERS, J. L.
N.
NAUMANN, F. G., New York, N. Y.
NYBLOM, GUSTAF ADOLF, Canada.
O.
OSBORNE, Mrs. T. O.
P.
PADILA, FREDERICO G., (Consul General for Mexico at Liverpool,) Mexico.
PAGE, J. H., New York, N. Y.
PEARDON, F. A., Toronto, Canada.
PEARSON, Dr. F. S., New York, N. Y.
PEARSON, Mrs., New York, N. Y.
PEARL, Miss AMY W. W., New York, N. Y.
PEARL, Miss SUSAN W., and maid, New York, N. Y.
PERKINS, EDWIN, New York, N. Y.
PERRY, ALBERT N., Buffalo, N. Y.
PIRIE, ROBINSON, Hamilton, Ont.
PLAMONDON, CHARLES A., Chicago, Ill.
PLAMONDON, Mrs., Chicago, Ill.
POLLARD, HENRY, New York, N. Y.
POWELL, GEORGE A., New York, N. Y.
ROBINSON, CHARLES E., Toronto, Can.
ROBINSON, Mrs., Toronto, Can.
ROGERS, F. A., Toronto, Can.
RUMBLE, T. W., Toronto, Can.
RYERSON, Mrs. G. STERLIN, Toronto, Can.
RYERSON, Miss LAURA, Toronto, Can.
SCHWARACHER, LEO M., Baltimore, Md.
SCHWARTE, August W., New York, N. Y.
SCHWARCH, MAX M., New York, N. Y.
SCOTT, A. J., Chicago, Ill.
SECOMBE, PERCY, Boston, Mass.
SECOMBE, Miss ELIZABTH, Boston, Mass.
SHILDS, VICTOR E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
SHIELDS, Mrs., Cincinnati, Ohio.
SHYMER, Mrs. R. D., New York, N. Y.
SIGURD, JACOBUS.
SILVA, THOMAS J.
SONNEBORN, H. B., Baltimore, Mr.
STACKHOUSE, Commander J. FOSTER, London, England.
STEPHENS, Mrs. G. W., and maid, Montreal, Can.
STEPHENS, Master JOHN H. C., and nurse, Montreal, Can.
STEWART, DUNCAN, Montreal, Can.
STONE, HERBERT S., New York, N. Y.
STRAATEN, MARTIN VAN, London, England.
STRAUSS, JULIUS, Hamilton, Ont.
STUART, ALEXANDER.
TESSEN, T. B., Philadelphia.
TESSEN, Mrs. ELLEN, Philadelphia.
TIBERGHIEN, GEORGE, New York, N. Y.
TOWNLEY, ERNEST, Toronto, Can.
TRUMBULL, ISAAC F., Bridgeport, Conn.
TURNER, SCOTT, New York, N. Y.
VANDERBILT, ALFRED G., and valet, New York, N. Y.
VERNON, G. L. P., London, England.
WAKEFIELD, Mrs. A. T., New York, New York, N. Y.
WALKER, D., New York, N. Y.
WATSON, Mrs. WALLACE, Montreal, Can.
WATSON, Mrs. ANTHONY, New York, N. Y.
WILLEY, Mrs. CATHERINE E., Lake Forest, Ill.
WILLIAMS, T. H., ew York, N. Y.
WILLIAMSON, C. F., New York, N. Y.
WINTER, —.
WITHERBEE, Jr., Master A. S., New York, N. Y.
WITHINGTON, LOTHROP, Boston, Mass.
WRIGHT, WALTER.
WOOD, ARTHUR, New York, N. Y.
YOUNG, J. M., Cleveland.
YOUNG, Mrs., Hamilton, Ont.

SECOND CABIN.

ABERCROMBY, R. F., Cincinnati, O.
ACKROYD, MRS. HANNAH, Brooklyn
ACKROYD, MASTER FREDERICK, Brooklyn
ADAM, A. H., Winnipeg, Can.
AITKEN, MISS C., Chicago, Ill.
ABAS, MRS. B., Boston, Mass.
ABAS, MISS ISABEL, Boston, Mass.
ABAS, MISS BEATRICE, Boston, Mass.
AMERY, MRS. PHOEBE, Toronto, Can.
ANDERSON, MRS. GEO. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ANDERSON, MRS. R., Bridgeport, Conn.
ANDERSON, MISS BARBARA, Bridgeport, Conn.
ARMITAGE, MRS. G. F., New York
ARNOTT, ROBERT, Harrison, N. J.
ARTHUR, GEO., Minneapolis, Minn.
ARTER, J. S., Seattle, Wash.
BAILEY, W. G., Nelson B. C.
BAILEY, MRS., Nelson, B. C.
BAILEY, MISS L., Nelson, B. C.
BAKER, MISS EVA, New York
BANCROFT, W. B., New York
BARBOUR, MISS B., Victoria, B. C.
BARBER, MISS C., Winnipeg, Ont.
BARKER, MRS. M., New York
BARKER, MISS W., New York
BARR, JAMES, Toronto, Ont.
BARR, MRS., Toronto, Ont.
BARRETT, MISS MAY, New York
BAXTER, WILLIAM, Welland, Ont.
BAXTER, MRS, Welland, Ont.
BAXTER, MASTER WM., Welland, Ont.
BEATTIE, REV. JAS. A., New York
BEATTIE, MRS. G. S., Winnipeg, Can.
BEATTIE, ALLAN M., Winnipeg, Can.
BEAUMONT, JAMES, Winnipeg, Can.
BILBROUGH, GEO., Smith Fall, Can.
BINGHAM, MISS A. W., Toronto, Can.
BIRCHALL, HENRY, Rosyln, Wash.
BIRD, MRS. ROSE, England
BOOTH-JONES, E., New York
BOOTH-JONES, MRS., New York
BOTH-JONES, MISS AILSA, New York
BOOTH-JONES, MASTER PERCIVAL, New York
BOOTH, JOHN, Brooklyn
BOOTH, MRS. H., Ottawa, Ont.
BOURKE, Miss, Winnipeg, Canada.
BOYD, Miss MARGARET L., Minneapolis, Minn.
BRADDOCK, SIDRAL, Hamilton, Ontario.
BROWNLIG, THOMAS, New York.
BULL, Mrs. J. H., New York.
BULLEN, H., Winnipeg, Canada.
BURDON, Mrs. A. S., Winnipeg, Canada.
BURDON, Master ROBERT P., Winnipeg, Canada.
BURLEY, REUBEN, Hamilton, Ontario.
BURLEY, Mrs., and infant, Hamilton, Ontario.
BURLEY, Miss DORIS F., Hamilton, Ontario.
BUSVINE, W. R., New York.
BUTLER, Mrs. M., Vancouver, B. C.
BUTERS, Miss MARGARET, Toronto, Canada.
CALLON, PATRICK, Chicago, Ill.
CAMPBELL, K., Boston, Mass.
CAMPBELL, W., Chicago, Ill.
CAMPBELL, Miss F., Calgary, Canada.
CARSON, Miss H., Sherbrooke, England.
CATTLEY, COLIN, Edmonton, Canada.
CHALMERS, Mrs., Winnipeg, Canada.
CHAMBERS, Mrs. B., Boston, Mass.
CHANTRY, H., Nelson, B. C.
CHANTRY, Mrs., and infant, Nelson, B. C.
CHARLES, Miss E., Boston, Mass.
CHATT, Miss ANNA, New York.
CHIRGWIN, Mrs. F., and infant, Havana, Cuba.
CLARKE, Mrs. FRANK, Toronto.
CLAY, Miss E. A., San Francisco, Cal.
CLAYTON, WILLIAM, Vancouver, B.C.
CLAYTON, Mrs., Vancouver, B. C.
COLBERT, WILLIAM, New York.
COLBERT, Mrs. HELENA, New York.
COLEMAN, Miss SUSAN, Brooklyn.
CONDON, Miss DELLA, New York.
COSTELLO, Miss MARY, New York.
COX, Mrs. M., Winnipeg, Canada.
COX, Master DESMOND, Winnipeg, Canada.
CROSBY, Miss ALLAN, Vancouver, B.C.
CROSBY, Miss ANNIE, Vancouver, B. C.
CUTCHISON, S., Hamilton, Ontario.
CUTCHISON, Mrs. S., Hamilton, Ontario.
CUTCHISON, Master BERNARD, Hamilton, Ontario.
DALE, WILLIAM, Toronto, Canada.
DAVEY, MARTIN, Vancouver, B. C.
DAVEY, Mrs., Vancouver, B. C.
DAVEY, ARTHUR, Vancouver, B. C.
DAVIS, Miss ANNIE, Welland, Ontario.
DAVIES, G. F., Wales, England.
DE BROISSIERE, E. T., San Francisco, Cal.
DEWHURST, THOMAS, Fall River, Mass.
DIXON, A., New York.
DIXON, Mrs., New York.
DIXON, Master STANLEY, New York.
DONAHUE, Miss SARAH, Boston, Mass.
DUNCAN, Mrs. R., Montreal, Canada.
ERHARDT, H., Toronto, Canada.
ELLIOTT, A. W., Calgary, Canada.
ELLIOTT, Mrs., Calgary, Canada.
ELLIS, Miss H., St. Thomas, Ontario.
ELLIS, HERBERT, New York.
EXELEY, Miss IDA, New York.
FENTENIAN, Miss N., Boston, Mass.
FERRIEH, A. H., Pentioton, B. C.
FERRIEH, Mrs., and infant, Pentioton, B. C.
FINCH, Mrs. EVA E., Boston, Mass.
FISH, Miss EILLENE, Toronto, Canada.
FOLEY, A. R., Trenton, N. J.
F.
FOX, FRANCIS, Trenton, N. J.
FOX, Mrs., Trenton, N. J.
FREEMAN, Mrs., Falklein, B. C.
FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL, New York.
FULTON, JOHN N., Montreal, Canada.
G.
GADSDEN, A., Chicago, Ill.
GARDNER, JAMES, Toronto, Ontario.
GARDNER, Mrs., Toronto, Ontario.
GARDNER, ERIC, Toronto, Ontario.
GARRY, CHRIST, Cleveland, Ohio.
GAUTHIER, CARLOS, Montreal, Can.
GRAY, J. P., San Francisco, Cal.
GILHOOLY, Mrs. CATH., New York.
GILL, Miss CATH., Gillespie, Ill.
GILSENEN, HUGH, Long Island City.
GOODMAN, A., Rochester, N. Y.
GRANDIDGE, Mrs. LYDIA, Yonkers, N. Y.
GRANDIDGE, Miss E., Yonkers, N. Y.
GRAY, Mrs. TERENCE, Los Angeles.
GRAY, Master STEWART, Los Angeles.
GREENWOOD, Master R., Boston, Mass.
GRINSHAW, A., Brooklyn.
GROVES, S., Toronto, Ontario.
GROVES, Master FREDERICK, Toronto, Ontario.
H.
HAIGH, JAMES H., Winnipeg, Cal.
HANES, J. A., Saskatoon, Canada.
HANSON, SAMUEL, Pawtucket, R. I.
HANSON, Mrs. Pawtucket, R. I.
HARE, Miss BESSIE, New York.
HARRIS, R., Montreal, Canada.
HARRIS, Mrs., Montreal, Canada.
HARRISON, H. K., Chicago, Ill.
HARRISON, JAMES, Bridgeport, Conn.
HASTINGS, Mrs. MARGARET, New Rochelle.
HENDERSON, Mrs. H. R., Montreal, Canada.
HENDRICKSON, R. I., Edmonton.
HENN, B. G., Saskatoon, Canada.
HENN, Mrs., Saskatoon, Canada.
HERBERT, Mrs. FLORENCE, London, Ontario.
HIGGINBOTTOM, Miss M., Fall River, Mass.
HILL, Mrs. R., New York.
HOMEWOOD, WILLIAM, Toledo, Ohio.
HOPKINS, Miss A., Boston, Mass.
HOPKINS, Miss K., Boston, Mass.
HOPKINS, D. T., New York.
HORTON, Mrs. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
HOSKINS, A., Montreal, Canada.
HUBBARD, FRED, New York.
HUME, Miss MARY A., Harrison, N. J.
HUMPHREYS, H. G., Los Angeles, Penn.
HUNT, Miss ISABELLA, Philadelphia.
HULL, Miss G., Winnipeg, Canada.
HUSTON, Miss NELLIE, New York.
I
INCH, WILLIAM E., New York.
J
JACKSON, THORNTON, Toronto, Canada.
JACKSON, ISAAC, Paterson, N. J.
JONES, P. L., New York.
JONES, T. R., Winnipeg, Canada.
JONES, I. T., Wales, Englan.d
JONES, Mrs. ELLEN, and infant, Toronto, Canada.
J
JONES, Miss GWENDOLYN, San Francisco.
K
KALTENBACH, Miss A. M., Toronto, Canada.
KAY, Mrs. JAMES, New York.
KAY, Master ROBERT, New York.
KEELY, Miss ANNIE, Toronto, Canada.
KELLY, Miss MARGARET S., Pittsburgh, Penn.
KENNEDY, Miss MARGARET, Boston, Mass.
KENNEY, Miss MARY, Boston, Mass.
KING, Mrs. FRANCES, New York.
KINCH, WILLIAM, Cleveland, Ohio.
KINCH, Mrs. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
KUEBELLICK, SAMUEL MAX, Montreal, Canada.
L
LADD, OWEN, Winnipeg, Canada.
LANCY, JAMES, Toronto, Ontario.
LANCASTER, FRANK, Toronto, Ontario.
LAMBIE, Mrs. MARY, Rosyln, Wash.
LAMBIE, Miss ELIZABETH, Rosyln, Wash.
LAMBIE, Miss MARY, Rosyln, Wash.
LANCASTER, Miss A., Montreal, Canada.
LANCASTER, Miss D., Montreal, Canada.
LONGDIN, A., Toronto, Canada.
LONGDI, Mrs., Toronto, Canada.
LAKIN, Miss M. M., New York.
LAWRENSON EDWARD Michel B. C.
LAWRENSON Mrs. ED., Michel, B. C.
LAWRENCE, Miss, Winnepeg, Canada.
LERTOLD, Miss CATHERINE M. E., Chicago.
LEVERICH, Mrs. R. T., New York.
LEWIS, J., New York.
LEWIS, Mrs., New York.
LEWIS, Miss EDITH, New York.
LINLOTT, R. I., Colgary, Canada.
LITTLE, Mrs. MARGARET, and Infant New York.
LOVETT, Miss MARY, Fall River, Mass.
LOYND, DAVID, Ottawa, Ontario.
LOYND, Mrs., Ottawa, ntario.
M
McEVOY, HENRY, New York.
McCLINTOCK, Miss MARGARET, New York.
McCORKINDALE, Mrs. ELIZABETH, and infant, Chrome, N. J.
McCORKINDALE Master DUNCAN, Chrome, N. J.
McCLAY, Miss BESSIE, New York.
McCREADY, Dr. R. J. R., Chicago, Ill.
McDONNELL, Miss KATE, New York.
McFAYDEN, HUGH, Galt, Ontario.
McGOVERN, Miss MAZIE, Newark, N. J.
McGINLEY, PATRICK, New York.
McILROY, A., Edmonton, Canana.
McKINNON, Mrs. ROBERT, Toronto, Ontario.
MacFARQUHAR, Mrs. J. A., New York.
McFARQUHAR, Miss GRACE, New York.
MacGREGOR, Mrs. B., New York.
McKETCHEN, Mrs. Elizabeth, and infant, Gillespie, Ill.
McKETCHAN, Master JAMES, Gillespie, Ill.
McPARTLIN, MYLES, New York.
MacGREGOR, A. L., New York.
MACKY, J., New York.
MACKY, Mrs., New York.
MACKAY, H., New York.
MAINMAN, A. B., Edmonton, Alberta.
MINMAN, Mrs. Edmonton, Alberta.
MINMAN, J. Y., Edmonton, Alberta.
MAINMAN, A. S., Edmonton, Alberta.
MOLLOY, Miss MARGARET, New York.
MANBY, Miss ADA, Montreal, Canana.
MARICHAL, Mrs., Kingston, Ontario.
MARTIN, CHARLES, Pittsburgh, Penn.
MATHEWSON, Mrs. M. E., and infant, Springfield, Mass.
MATTHEWS, R., Canada.
MATTHEWS, Mrs., Canada.
MENZIES, Miss ISABELLA, New York.
MICHAEL, DEWI, Pittsburgh, Penn.
MITCHELL, W. D., Newark, N. J.
MITCHELL, Mrs., and infant, Newark, N. J.
MOFFAT, WILLIAM, New York.
MOODY, Mrs., San Francisco, Cal.
MOORE, E., Winnipeg, Canada.
MOORE, EDWIN, Pawtucket, R. I.
N.
NAISCH, THEODORE, Kansas City, Mo.
NAISCH, Mrs., Kansas City, Mo.
NEATBY, Miss FREDA, Saskatoon, Canada.
NEILSON, HENRY, Brooklyn.
NEILSON, Mrs. HENRY, Brooklyn.
NEILSON, CHARLES H., Brooklyn.
NEIMARK, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn.
NEVILLE, ALBERT, Toronto, Ontario.
NEVILLE, Mrs., Toronto, Ontario.
NEVILLE, Master CHARLES, Toronto, Ontario.
NEVILLE, Miss EVELYN, Toronto, Ontario.
NEVILLE, Miss Muriel, Toronto, Ontario.
NICHOLSON, C. D., Edmonton, Canada.
NICOLL, GEORGE, Philadelphia, Penn.
NICOL, Miss MARY F., Chicago, Ill.
NORMAN, ROBERT, New York.
O.
O'BRIEN-BUTLER, T., New York.
OWENS, Mrs. HUBERT, Elwood City, Penn.
OWENS, Master RONALD, Ellwood City, Penn.
OWENS, Master REGINALD, Ellwood City, Penn.
P.
PALMER, ALBERT, Toronto, Ont.
PALMER, Mrs., and infant, Toronto, Ont.
PALMER, Master EDGER, Toronto, Ont.
PALMER, Miss OLIVE, Toronto, Ont.
PALMER, F. A., New York City.
PALMER, Mrs. New York City.
PARLETT, Mrs. FRANK, New York City.
PARLETT, Miss ENID, New York City.
PAVEY, Miss L., Fort Gui Appelle, Sask.
PAYNE, M. S., Springfield, Mass.
PELL, Mr., Vancouver, B. C.
PELL, Mrs., and infant, Vancouver, B. C.
PHAIR, Rev. Canon E. E., Winnipeg, Can.
PIRRIE, Miss HENRIETTA, Ottawa, Ont.
POTTER, WALTER, Calgary, Canada.
PRESCOTT, Mrs. BERTHA, Toronto, Ont.
PRESS, Miss MARY, New York City.
PRITCHARD, R. B., Montreal, Canada.
PURSE, REGINALD, Chattanooga, Tenn.
PURSE, Mrs., Chattanooga, Tenn.
PYE, Mrs. C., and infant, Edmonton, Canada.
R.
RICHARDSON, Mrs. JAMES, Philadelphia, Penn.
ROBSON, Miss A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ROGERS, Miss ELIZABETH, Toronto, Canada.
RITCHIE, W. J., Winnipeg, Man.
ROBINSON, T. H., Vancouver, B. C.
ROBINSON, Mrs., Vancouver, B. C.
ROBSON, KENNETH, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ROGERS, R., Toronto, Canada.
ROLFE, GEO., Hamilton, Ont.
ROONEY, Miss MARY, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RYAN, Miss MAY, New York City.
S
SALT, HENRY J., Boston, Mass.
SECCHI, Mrs. P., New York City.
SEMPLE, Mrs. A., and infant, Toronto, Ont.
SHAW, Miss E., Winnipeg, Man.
SEMONS, C. T., Buffalo, N. Y.
SIMPSON, the Rev. H. W., Roseland, B. C.
SLATER, F. W., New York City.
SMITH, ALBERT R., New York City.
SMITH, Mrs. R., and infant, New York City.
SMITH, B. G. W., Victoria, B. C.
SMITH, GEO., Rochester, N. Y.
SMITH, O. W., Victoria, B. C.
SMITH, Mrs., and infant, Victoria, B. C.
SMITH, ALFRED F., Ellwood, Penn.
SMITH, Mrs., infant, Ellwood, Penn.
SMITH, Miss HELEN, Ellwood, Penn.
SMITH, H., Todonto, Ont.
SMITH, D. J., New York City.
SMITH, Miss S., St. Thomas, Ont.
SMITH, J. PRESTON, England.
SOMOILESCU, DAVID, New York City.
SORESON, SOREN, Edmonton, Can.
SPILLMAN, JOHN B., Detroit, Mich.
SPILLMAN, Mrs., Detroit, Mich.
STANLEY, H. W., Trenton, Ont.
STEVENS, CHAS. H., Atlantic City, N. J.
STEWART, Mrs. C., and infant, Toronto, Ont.
STOCKES, GEO., Victoria, B. C.
STOCKES, Mrs., and child, Victoria, B. C.
STONES, NORMAN, aVncouver, B. C.
STONES, Mrs., Vancouver, B. C.
STEVENSON, Mrs. JANET, and infant, Cleveland, Ohio.
STORCH, L. R., San Francisco, Cal.
STROUD, E. P. W., New York City.
STROUD, Miss HELEN, New York City.
SULLIVAN, GEORGE, New London, Conn.
SULLIVAN, Mrs., New London, Conn.
SULLIVAN, F., Boston, Mass.
SULLIVAN, Mrs., Boston, Mass.
SURMAN, Mrs. MABEL, England.
SUTHERST, T., Canada.
T.
TAFT, SIDNEY, Boston, Mass.
TARRY, EDWARD, Toronto, Ontario.
TAYLOR, Mrs. A., Boston, Mass.
TAYOR, S., Boston, Mass.
THOMPSON, Miss M., Miami, Fla.
THOMPSON, ROBERT, Vancouver, B. C.
THOMPSON, ALBERT, Toronto, Ontario.
TIJOU, W. E., Toronto, Ontario.
TIJOU, Master H. W., Toronto, Ontario.
THOMAS, ERNEST, Winnipeg, Canada.
THOMAS, Mrs., Winnipeg, Canada.
THURSTON, JHN, Bridgeport, Conn.
TODD, DAVID, Philadelphia, Penn.
TULLOCK, JAMES, New York City.
TULLOCK, Mrs., and infant, New York City.
TURPIN, Mrs., Victoria, B. C.
TYERS, F. C., Nottingham, England.
V.
VANCE, JOHN, New York City.
VARCOE, Mrs., Kansas City, MO.
VARLEY, Miss ALICE, East Northfield, Mass.
VENN, HAROLD S., Montreal, Canada.
W.
WALKER, J., Toronto, Ont.
WALKER, Mrs., Toronto, Ont.
WALKER, Miss MARY, San Franciso, Cal.
WALLACE, CYRIL J., Holyoke, Mass.
WALLACE, Miss MARGARET, New York City.
WALLACE, Miss DELIA, New York City.
WALSH, Miss ELLEN, New York City.
WARD, MICHAEL, Pittsburgh, Penn.
WARD, JAMES L., Saskatoon, Can.
WARMING, CHARLES, Winnipeg, Man.
WARNER, T. S., London, Ont.
WATERS, Miss K. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WATERS, Miss M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WEBB, Miss M., New York City.
WEBSTER, F. G., Toronto, Ont.
WEBSTER, Mrs, Toronto, Ont.
WEBSTER, Master FREDERICK, Toronto, Ont.
WEBSTER, Master WILLIAM, Toronto.
WEBSTER, Master HENRY, Toronto.
WEIR, C. H., Victoria, B. C.
WHALLEY, ROBERT W., Victoria, B. C.
WHITEHEAD, Miss FLORENCE, Boston, Mass.
WYATH, Mrs. M. A., New Bedford, Mass.
WICKHAM, Mrs. N., Vancouver, B. C.
WIGGINS, Mrs. A. V., Toronto, Ont.
WILDE, Miss E. A., Paterson, N. J.
WILDE, Mrs. A., Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAMS, Mrs. JANE, Toronto, Ont.
WILLIAMS, T. J., Philadelphia, Penn.
WILSON, Mrs. P., Moosejaw, Sask.
WILSON, Miss SARAH, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WINTER, Miss T., New York City.
WISE, Sister ISABELLA, Havana, Cuba.
WOLFENDEN, JOHN, Pawtucket, R. I.
WOLFENDEN, Mrs, Pawtucket, R. I.
WOODCOCK, Miss SARAH E., Fall River, Mass.
WOODSWORTH, Miss RUTH, Toronto, Ont.
WOOLDEN, Mrs. E., Edmonton, Can.
WORDSWORTH, O. B., Toronto, Ont.
WRIGHT, Miss MARY, New York City.
WYLIE, Mrs. EMMA, Philadelphia, Penn.
Y.
YARDLEY, L. F., Toronto, Ontario.
YEATMAN, C., Montreal, Canada.
YEATMAN, Mrs., Montreal, Canada.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

A.
AITKEN, JAMES, Chicago.
AITKEN, JARVIS, Chicago.
AITKEN, JARVIS, Jr., Chicago.
B.
BINGLEY, Miss CATH., New York.
BUCHANAN, Miss MAY, Pottstown.
C.
CATHERWOOD, J., Philadelphia, Penn.
CATHERWOOD, Mrs., Philadelphia, Penn.
F.
FERGUSON, JOHN, New York.
FRENCH, Miss G., Garfield.
G.
GALLAGHER, Miss M., New York.
H.
HILL, MITCHELL, New York.
HAMILTON, J., New Haven.
HORSBURGH, Miss M., New York.
HUNTER, G. H., Atlanta.
HUNTER, Mrs., Atlanta.
K.
KELLY, JAMES R., New York.
L.
LEE, Miss B., New York.
M.
MILLER, Mrs. AUBREY, New York.
MANION, M., Troy, N. Y.
McCLURE, Miss M., New York.
McHARDY, Miss A., New York.
McKENZIE, Mrs. M. A., New Bedford, Mass.
MOUNSEY, WM., New York.
MUIR, MATTHEW, New York.
N.
NEGUS, EDWARD, New York.
P.
POOLE, Mrs. GERTRUDE, New York.
PARSONS, A. E., New York.
PIRIE, Mrs., and two children, New York.
PROUDFOOT, L., Monessen, Penn.
R.
REID P., Chicago.
ROSE, F. J., Baltimore, Md.
RICHARDS, Miss DORA, New York.
RICHARDS, Master PERCY, New York.
RICHARDS, Master CECIL, New York.
ROBERTSON, A., New Orleans.
S.
SLATTERY, C. J., New York.
SUMNER, THOMAS, Boston.
SMART, G. M., Vancouver, B. C.
SHINEMAN, JAS., New York.
SHINEMAN, Mrs., New York.
T.
TIERNEY, Mrs. JAMES, Pittsburgh, Penn.
TIERNEY, Miss NINA, Pittsburgh, Penn.
TWIGG, T. A., Winnipeg, Can.
TREVERROW, Mrs. C., Butte, Mon.
V.
VESCOVI, S. de, New York.
W.
WILLIAM, ROBERT, Calgary, B. C.
WARDEN, Mrs. CHAS., Lowell, Mass.
WHITCOMB, HUGH, Havana, Cuba.

TELL OF THEIR OWN SAFETY.

Survivors Send Messages to Anxious Friends and Relatives.

In addition to the lists of survivors published through the American Consul at Queenstown and other agencies, several who escaped drowning when the Lusitania sank sent private cable messages to friends and relatives in this country.

The safety of Lady Mackworth and of her father, D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal king, was announced in a cablegram from Cardiff, Wales, where Mr. Thomas and his daughter live, to R. M. Bryan of 29 Broadway. Rhys Evans, Mr. Thomas's secretary, was also saved.

G. B. Bartlett of London, notified Mrs. H. N. Rothschild of this city, by cable, that he and his wife had reached Liverpool safely. Mrs. Bartlett is the daughter of Mrs. Rothschild and was formerly Miss Irma Rothschild of Chicago.

George T. Turton, the Australian General Manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is safe in Queenstown, according to a cable received from him by Charles H. Holland, general manager of the Royal Indemnity Company of 84 William Street.

Frank Partridge, art dealer and interior decorator, of 741 Fifth Avenue, is safe. He was traveling with Edgar Gorer, who is among the missing. Alexander F. Otto, Mr. Partridge's New York manager, said yesterday that he had received a cablegram from Mr. Partridge containing the one word, "Saved." The message was dated from Queenstown, so it is supposed that Mr. Partridge is in that place. His wife and children are waiting for him in London.

George G. Mosely of the George C. Cholwell Company, tea brokers, of 126 Front Street, announced his safety yesterday in a cablegram to his firm.

Mrs. James Leary of Brooklyn received this cable yesterday from her husband of Brokaw Brothers: "Saved. Everything lost. No Money."

George A. Kessler, the wine importer, made known his safety to his brother-in-law, Samuel Roberts, by this cable from Cork, Ireland: "Saved. Unharmed. In water three hours."

Michael G. Byrne of 444 West Fiftieth Street was known to be well in Queenstown last night when his family received a cable message from him reading: "Safe here."

Wallace B. Phillips of 29 Lefferts Place, Brokolyn, announced his safety last night in a cable to his father, Henry W. Phillips, who lives at his son's home. The message read: "Safe. Uninjured." Mr. Phillips is associated with the Pyrene Manufacturing Company and left on the Lusitania to conduct business for that concern in England. He returned from London on the Lusitania on her last west-bound trip and sailed again despite the warning of the German Embassy, which he read with more amusement than apprehension.

Robert Ewart of 1,251 Broadway, Brooklyn, is safe in Queenstown, according to a message received from him by Frederick Smith, with whom he lives. "Am saved," the cable read. Mr. Ewart, who is the manager of a tea and grocery house in Brooklyn, was going abroad on his vacation.

N. N. Alles, reported saved, is auditor of the Hatel St. Regis Company. He is an Englishman, and was on his way to see his mother, who was reported to be dying. He has an estate in England. R. M. Haahn, manager of the St. Regis, received early yesterday morning a cable from Mr. Alles, dated Queenstown, which reported that he was safe and well.

Mrs. John B. Duncan, who lives at the Plaza, had received no word late last night as to whether two of her grandchildren, the children of Dr. and Mrs. F. Warren Pearl, had been saved. Reports in the newspapers indicated that Dr. and Mrs. Pearl had been saved, and one list of survivors had the names of the two children and also mentioned "children" after Mrs. Pearl's name. However, a cable received late in the afternoon from Dr. Pearl told that, while Mrs. Pearl, two children, and the nurse had been saved, the other two children were still missing. They were, respectively, 14 months and 2½ years old. The two saved are 3 months and 5 years old.

GOVERNMENT HEAVIEST LOSER

Liable for 80 Per Cent of $7,500,000 Insurance on Liner.

LONDON, May 8.—The Lusitania was insured for about £1,500,000 ($7,500,000.) Of this amount the British Government, under the war risk plan, will have to pay about 80 per cent. The cargo is said to have been insured almost entirely in American insurance offices.

OPERA HOUSE BARS GERMAN WAR SONG

"Deutschland Ueber Alles" Cut Out of Rally Program After Lusitania Deaths.

SUTRO SPEECH ALSO BANNED

Promoters Refused to Delay Benefit Out of Respect to American Grief Over the Irish Sea Tragedy.

Against the urging of the Metropolitan Opera House Directors, who nevertheless were bound by a contract made before the Lusitania was torpedoed, Germans, German-Americans, and sympathizers with the German cause met at the Opera House last night in numbers enough to fill every available seat and to occupy all of the standing room the police would permit to be filled.

The meeting was for the purpose of raising funds for the German Red Cross, and the entertainment provided consisted of a rendition of the opera "Die Fledermaus," with liberal interpolations in the second act.

In accordance with a protest from the Metropolitan Opera House management the interpolated numbers were radically altered at the last moment. A large amount of German bunting, with which the Opera House was to have been decorated, was left in the Opera House cellar. The song "Deutschland Ueber Alles" was stricken from the program, and Theodor Sutro, chairman and treasurer of the committee in charge, was forbidden to make a speech expressing sympathy with the relatives of victims of the Lusitania, in which, using Lincoln's words, "for charity to all and malice towards none," he sought to mould American judgment of the Lusitania's fate.

Because he was not permitted to make his speech from the opera house stage, Chairman Sutro gave out copies of it to reporters, with an explanatory note that he had been forbidden to deliver it by "the rules laid down by the Metropolitan Opera House Company."

Opera Management Grieved.

It was stated that the strong opposition of the Metropolitan Opera House management to giving the benefit performance last night was due, in part, to the fact that members of the Vanderbilt family, including Alfred Gwyan Vanderbilt, who perished on the torpedoed Lusitania, were among the heaviest c contributors to the Metropolitan Opera House when it was in financial distress, while William K. Vanderbilt was a member of the Board of Directors.

To forestall possible trouble Detective Captain Gildea had fifty detectives mingling in the crowd in front of the opera house before the performance commenced. He distributed his men in the audience after the performance commenced and kept them on watch while the distinguished German citizens, who were present, entered their automobile at the benefit's conclusion.

The program stated that the benefit was "under the protectorate of his Excellency, the German Tmbassador." A portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm II., in a field gray uniform, formed the frontispiece of the program, and it was announced that the German Government was officially represeted at the function by Captain von Papen. Ambassador von Bernstorff, it was explained, was absent because he had been suddenly called to Washington. William Bayard Hale, biographer of President Wilson, and the President's special envey for a time in Mexico, occupied a seat in the grand tier box with Captain von Papen.

Mr. Sutro Explains.

Beatween the acts of the opera most of the distinguished men present gathered in the foyer bemind the grand tier boxes and discussed the situation in tense but constrained tones. They considered the advisability of making a statement for the press, but Chairman Sutro finally approached reporters with a suggestion "that it was out of place to make any statements in the present state of public opinion."

"We did discuss with the Metropolitan Opera House management this afternoon the advisability of postponing the benefit performance," said Mr. Sutro, "but the committee decided that we could not do this at the eleventh hour. By way of explanation, I will say that as an American citizen and a resident here since my fifth year, I express the sentiments of all present when I saq we deeply sympathize with those who were unfortunately, as a consequence of this relentless war, lost on the Lusitania.

"If this performance could have been postponed at the eleventh hour I am sure it would have been, in accordance with our sentiments to do so. We seriously considered that step, but found it absolutely impossible. It is not from a feeling of levity or indifference in the face of this terrible bereavement that this performance must go on. I myself have personal friends among those lost, and I am therefore filled with deep sorrow. We are all deeply imbued with the spirit expressed in the words of Abraham Lincoln as the best guide of conduct for all American citizens in these troublesome times: 'With malice toward nene and charity for all.'"

Gadski Changes Her Song.

The feeling of those present, while ran high throughout the evening reached a moment of dramatic tenseness when Mme. Johanna Gadski came forward in the midst of a chorus number of "Die Fledermaus." Mme. Gadski was substituting for "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Her voice rang out with the words "Wie nachte mir der Schlummer," but there was an ovation at the moment the orchestra picked up the lyric strains of Weber's light-hearted song. Many men in the grand tier boxes stood while it was sung, as if it had been the piece for which it was substituted. Mme. Gadski was recalled time and again, but she heeded the injunction of the management and rendered for each encore some lilting lyric of love or adventure having nothing to do with war.

The principal members of the cast were Metropolitan pera House singers, but the chorus was composed of members of the German Liederkranz. Among the opera stars who appeared were Miss Frieda Hempel, Mme. Margarete Ober, Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, Albert Reiss, Max Bloch, Johannes Sembach, and Carl Braun. A quartet number, "Am Woerther See," by Mmes. Melanie Kurt and Marie Mattfeld and Messrs. Sembach and Braun, filled in as a substitute for German patriotic songs, which were to have followed the "Deutschland" number.

Among thoe holding Grand Tier and Parterre boxes were Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Paul Warburg, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. William R. Shepherd, James Speyer, Felix Warburg, George Ehret, Jr., Signer Gatti-Casazza and Adolph Lewisohn.

U. S. VICE CONSUL MISSING.

E. K. Foote Said to Have Left Chemnitz for America a Month Ago.

LONDON, May 8.—E. Kilbourne Foote, American Vice Consul at Chemnitz, is missing, according to an announcement made here today by the Central News.

This organization says Mr. Foote left his post a month ago for America. Nothing has been heard from him since, and it is thought that he has been stopped by the German authorities. Mr. Foote is a native of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department has no record of a leave of absence having been granted to Vice Consul Foote, without which officials say it would be most unusual for him to leave Germany. The department has had no word of Foote for some time, but was much interested in the report of his disappearance.

LUSITANIA'S FATE FORETOLD IN DECREE

Wording of War-Zone Order the Beginning of Our Correspondence with Germany.

BROUGHT SHARP WARNING

Nationality of the Ship May Prove a Vital Point in Diplomatic Action Likely to Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The controversy between the United States and Germany over Germany's disregard of American lives and ships on the high seas, which reached what might be called a climax with the sinking of the Lusitania and the killing of more than 100 citizens, began as far back as February, and an incident of it was the use at that time of the American flag oddly enough, by the Lusitania herself. Before that occurred, however, a serious cause for the subsequent controversy had been given by Germay, in her declaration of Feb. 4 of a war zone around the British Iles, to be effective on Feb. 18.

Formal expressions by the American Government regarding Germany's war zone proclamation indicate that the events of yesterday will be regarded in the gravest light here. Interest here now centres in the question whether the President's peaceable inclinations will permit him to express in regard to a particular accomplished fact the same stern disapproval he has already indicated to Germany such acts would call forth, if committed against citizens of the United States. One incident analogous to the sinking of the Lusitania was the destruction of the British ship Falaba, which resulted in the death of one American, Leon C. Thresher. But so far as the United States appears to have made no representations to Germany further than the general warning some months before the Falaba was torpedoed.

Every phase of yesterday's tragedy seems to have been deliberately contemplated by the German Govrnment at the time the war zon was proclaimd, and the death of neutrals, even the sinking of neutral ships, was admittedly within the realm of probable results of the German policy then instituted. It was to this phase of the German proclamation that the United States replied in a note extraordinarily firm in tone, and it is this phase of the German proclamation that the killing of more than 100 American passengers on the Lusitania now seems to illustrate.

Sinister Terms of Decree.

The German war zone proclamation read in part:

> The waters around Great Britain, including the whole of the English Channel, are hereby declared to be includtd within the zone of war, and after the 18th inst. all enemy merchant vessels encountered in these waters will be destroyed, even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers.
>
> Within this war zone neutrals vessels are exposed to danger, since, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the Government of Great Britain on the 31st ult., and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intened for enemy ships.

This announcement was made on Feb. 4. Two days afterward and before the American response was sent to Berlin, the Lusitania on her way from New York, steamed up the Irish Sea to Liverpool on about the same course she was following yesterday, flying the American instead of the British flag. On Feb. 10 Mr. Bryan made public notes to Great Brittain, deprecating such use of the American flag, and to Germany sharply protesting against the threat to American navigation apparent in the German proclamation.

The American note to Germany regarding the war zone is the sharpest American expression on international affairs since President Wilsonaddressed Congress for the overthrow of Huerta in Mexico. The only other approach to its harshness of language is an indirect reference to German procedure found in a note from Mr. Bryan to Sir Edward Grey on March 30. Both references are pertinent to the present crisis.

The German Government, in its note to Germany, said it felt it a duty to request the Imperial German Government to consider before action the critical situation in respect to the relation between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens. Further on the note says: "If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith, and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel, or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments."

An Uncertain Point.

These passages, and indeed, the entire note, leave uncertain whether the American Government regards the killing of American citizens under the terms of the German proclamation, regardless of the nationality of the ship on which they happen to be, identical with the sinking of an American ship with the incidental killing of her passengers or crew. In both places both offenses are mentioned as of equal gravity, but it must be noted that both are mentioned in close textual references to German neglect or ignorance of an American ship's nationality. If the Government does not now take vigorous steps regarding the American deaths on the Lusitania, it is expected that this failure to push the matter will be explained on the ground that the Americans were on a British ship.

In this connection, however, analogy is pointed out between the incidental killing of Americans on a foreign ship sunk in violation of the general principles of international usage, and the accidental killing of a man while the slayer is engaged in some other felony. At common law such an accidental killing would be murder of the first degree. And it is sugested that the killing of Americans incident to the improper sinking of a British ship without warning and without effort at rescuing the passengers and crew, would merit an equally harsh judgment under the rulings of international law.

The American Government, in its acts before the present crisis, has not seemed to admit the distinction Germans now make as to the nationality of the ship on which the killing occurs. In publishing its plocamation regarding the war zone, the German Government expressed the hope that "the neutral powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is more to be expected as it must be to the interests of the neutral powers to see this destructive war end as soon as possible."

Who Was to Be "Aided"?

Who was to be "aided" by the neutrals was not made clair, but presumably the agencies responsible for the proclamation. At any rate the United States has felt called upon to take no steps to discourage its citizens from embarking on British ships or sending their merchandise by them, and presumably felt that this was a safe means on transportation under the rules of civilized warfare.

As to the use of the American flag by British merchantmen, the United States pointed out to Great Britain the serious danger such a course would involve for neutral shipping. And while it did not expressly deny the propriety of such use of flage to escape capture, it requested that the British Government use its influence to discourage such a practice. The British Government defended its use of neutral flags, but denied any order for a general practice. Since then no more such instances have been reported, and the Lusitania at the time of her sinking was flying her proper pennants.

The next incident between the United States and Germany came from the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye on Jan. 28 by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. This occurrence really antedated the whole controversy regarding the war zone, but nothing was known of it before the German ship entered Hampton Roads bringing the Frye's crew as prisoners.

Eleven days after the sinking of the Frye and twelve days before the war zone proclamation was to become effective—on Feb. 6—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declared in a prepared statement that Germany did not "intend to molest or seize American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian populations of enemy countries.

As the Frye was loaded with corn consigned to order this statement would seem to make the sinking of the Frye an act of unauthorized personal piracy on the part of the Prinz Eitel's commander, Captain Thierichens.

But when the United States protested under the rules of international law, the German Foreign Office sustained the Prinz Eitel, admitting the American claim for damages, however, under an old treaty with Prussia, which American officials appear to have forgotten. Since then Germany has suggested that the question of damages be settled in a German prize court, and the last communication on the subject is the American objection to this procedure, favoring instead a settlement through ordinary diplomatic channels.

First American Victim.

The first instance of the killing of an American at sea by German naval forces occurred when the British passenger steamer, Falaba, was torpedoed and Leon C. Thresher, an American, was killed. The German Ambassador on April 6 gave out a statement on the subject, saying that the submarine requested the Falaba's officers "to put passengers and crew into lifeboats." The contention has since been made that the loss of life was due to delay on the part of the ship's crew, and emphasis has been laid, as it was by the German Ambassador, on the fact that some time for disembarking was allowed. As no warning was given the Lusitania, the Ambassador's defense of the killing of Mr. Thresher would seem to amount to a plea of guilty as to the Americans killed yesterday.

The next marine incident of this sort, and the last before the sinking of the Lusitania, was the explosion encountered by the American ship Gulflight off the Scilly Islands. A submarine was sighted about half an hour before the explosion, but her nationality was not ascertained, and there is nothing in the information so far published to establish whether the explosion was caused by a mine dragged from its moorings or by a torpedo fired from the supposedly German submarine. Investigations are still under way.

Shipments of Arms.

Coincident with these various incidents, each of which has occasioned a new phase of the controversy between the United States and Germany, ran an undercurrent of misunderstanding regarding the exportation of ammunitions from America for use by the armies of the Allies. This subject gained wide publicity last Winter when bills were introduced in Congress to prohibit such exports and large German-American delegations appeared before Congressional committees and argued for their enactment.

These bills had little support in Congress, and President Wilson flatly opposed them on the ground that the exclusive exportation of munitions to the allied armies was merely an accident resulting from the allied powers' control of the sea, while an embargo on such shipments would be deliberate violation of American neutrality in favor of the Teutonic empires.

The German Foreign Office, in most of its communications regarding the British blockade of German foodstuffs, has referred rather pointedly to the benefit accruing to the Allies from their easy access ot American arms factories. But these communications expressly admitted the propriety of such shipments and of the American course regarding them.

These admissions apparently would have put the whole question at rest, but early this month Count von Bernstorff published a memorandum on the subject, in which he seemed to appeal from the American Government to the American voters by saying that the "American people" could find a way to end the exportation of arms. This revived the whole discussion, and from many quarters were furious demands for the Ambassador's recall. Count von Bernstorff insisted, however, that he had merely acted on orders from his Government, and Mr. Bryan, instead of giving him his passports, replied in a gently worded note, personally written by President Wilson, explaining the American position.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Views Expressed by Papers Outside of New York.

Editorial comment on the sinking of the Lusitania, expressed by newspapers in other cities of the United States, follows:

Time to Keep Cool.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—The Sentinel tomorrow will say:

> For the American public and the American press that takes its tone neither from Downing Street nor Potsdam the obviously right word now is to leave to our own Government the internal aspect of this affair in so far as it is brought home to us nationally by the deplorable fact that a number of Americans, throwing to the winds prudence for themselves and for their country, and in spite of warnings from German sources and discouragements from their own State Department, took passage through the "war zone" on a British ship on whose customs manifest it was of record that she carried "5,470 cases of ammunition, valued at $300,000." * * *
>
> It is emphatically a time for our people to keep their heads, to refrain from snap judgments and wild talk, and to remember that the Lusitania affair, in so far as it concerns us nationally, is distinctly one for the handling and determination of their own Government, which knows all the facts in all their bearings and may be trusted to act with sobriety, patriotism, mature judgment, and for the best interests of the country and mankind.

Three Courses for U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, May 8.—The Dallas Morning News tomorrow will say editorially:

> Three possible courses of action suggest themselves. One would be to abandon the policy of neutrality for one of belligerence. Another would be to suspend diplomatic relations with Germany, and still another would be to league all self-respecting neutral nations in an attitude of protest against the barbarity of Germany. Either of the courses last named would probably be found preferable to that first named. To make war on Germany would be difficult, hedged in as it is already with enemies; and it would likewise be largely futile. To suspend diplomatic relations with Germany would signify that Germany had made itself an Ishmaelite among nations. To league the neutral powers in protest would have a like signification.
>
> Nor would the consequences of either course be trivial. To feel the condemnation it has incurred would intensify the humiliation and sting of defeat, and with that incitement lodged against it, even victory, if indeed the chance of victory has not been forfeited, could not erase the brand which would thus be put upon this, the author of this crime against civilization.

National Honor First.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., May 8.—The Post says editorially:

> It is infinitely better for a nation to perish from the face of the earth than to lose its honor, its manhood, or its self-respect.
>
> Peace at any price or craven cowardice is an unfailing sign of national or indivirual decadence. No nation that either refuses to protect its citizens or its honor can long endure or can ever become an important factor in the advancement of mankind.
>
> Let us hope that the great United States, richest and most powerful nation on earth, will not hesitate to demand an immediate and proper reparation for the barbarous and inconcelvable destruction of innocent American men, women, and children.
>
> There are worse things than wars; there are worse things than death.

VIEWS OF CONGRESS ON NATION'S DUTY

Senators and Representatives in General Advise Calm Waiting for Facts.

WILLIAMS IS ENRAGED

Times Gets Opinions on the Crisis from Leaders in the Country's Politics.

In response to a telegraphic request from THE NEW Y RK TIMES for an expression of their opinion as to what America's attitude should be on the sinking of the Lusitania, the following replies have been received from members of the last or the present Congress:

"Vandalism," Says Senator Williams.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., May 8.—It is an act of vandalism and a flagrant violation of the spirit and letter of the law of nations uselessly to sink a merchant ship filled with non-combatants, and especially when many of these must have been and were known beforehand to be citizens of a neutral country. Unless proper measures are taken by the destroying belligerent to save the lives of passengers, we ought to protest most firmly and obtain guarantees that like acts will not be repeated, as well as insist upon indemnity.

If the principle of indemnity be not conceded and satisfactory promises for the future given, we should mobilize our fleet. Neutrals have some rights, among them right of life, even under circumstances such as these. No military purpose can be served by blowing up a merchant ship, even when it is the property of subjects of a belligerent nation, without complying with the time-honored rule of all civilized nations requiring proper precautions to save the lives of non-combatant passengers, especially neutrals. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Hoke Smith Cites Warning.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—I do not regard the sinking of the Lusitania as likely to produce serious international complications between Germany and the United States. It was an English vessel carrying munitions of war. Americans had been warned generally to keep off English vessels in the war zone where the Lusitania was destroyed. They had been warned too keep off this vessel on this trip.

Germany had put the world on notice of the purpose to torpedo all English vessels found in a specified war zone as a retaliation for the exclusion by Great Britain from Germany of foodstuffs and other non-contraband commodities necessary for the use of the men and women of Germany.

We all condemn the heathen destruction of lives on the Lusitania. We should not forget the effort of Great Britain to keep food out of Germany and the number of vessels carrying cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States now held in English ports and prize courts in utter disregard of the rights of citizens of the United States.

The destruction of the English vessel is not so likely to produce international complications for the United States as the case of the Gulflight.—HOKE SMITH.

Senator Thomas's View.

DENVER, Col., May 8.—The attitude of the Government upon the sinking of the Lusitania should, in my judgment, be in accord with its note to Germany. The Lusitania tragedy differs only in degree from that of the Falaba. Apart from their greater fatalities neither may develop a condition so acute as the destruction of the Gulflight.

CHARLES N. THOMAS.

Lippitt Awaits Details.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 8.—In reply to your telegram I think the destruction of the Lusitania too serious a matter to form an opinion until full details are known and have been thoroughly thought over. If actually due to a submarine after the warning prevalent at the time of sailing, and if more than a strange coincidence, I suggest that the importance of such attacks on the ultimate results of the war have been underestimated.

HENRY F. LIPPITT.

McCumber Counsels Calmness.

WAHPETON, N. D., May 8.—People should remain calm until all the facts can be ascertained and weighed and until the rights and duties of both belligerents and neutrals can be made to conform to the new conditions and necessities of warfare. Matters at present should be left in hands of President.

P. J. McCUMBER.

Sherman Maintains Silence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—I believe the public interest requires a member of the Senate to preserve silence at this time. LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.

Says Trust the President.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 8.—I advise against hasty conclusions. Trust the President.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER.

Need Not Embroil Us.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., May 8.—The loss of American lives on the Lusitania is a matter of grave concern to our people, but it does not, under the circumstances, call for immediate drastic action on the part of the United States. It certainly ought not to embroil us in this foreign war.

The Lusitania was flying the British flag, and carrying munitions of war for the support of a belligerent. Neutral passengers, who, in the face of warnings, undertook this perilous voyage, certainly assumed some risk themselves, for which the entire nation ought not to be asked to suffer. Of course, the destruction of a passenger boat is horrible. War is always horrible.

This method of fighting is not humane—it is hardly civilized, but there is no such thing as humanity in civilized warfare. Our people may have the greatest confdence that the President will deal with this admittedly serious situation with a wise forbearance which will make for peace, without sacrifice of any of our real rights.

A. MITCHELL PALMER.

Bristow Calls It "Piracy."

SALINA, Kan., May 8.—The sinking of the Lusitania I regard as a crime more infamous than piracy and should be so treated by the Governments of all civilized nations. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.

Caleb Powers's Opinion.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., May 8.—This country is not the insurer of either the lives or the safety of the citizens, especially aboard foreign vessels, who of their own volition subject themselves to the dangers and perils of the war zone, and, while this country does and should deeply deplore the sinking of the Lusitania, yet it should not be involved in war by reasons thereof.

CALEB POWERS.

Leaves It to the President.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., May 8.—I have a very profound conviction as to what the attitude of our Government should be concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, but prefer to leave the matter entirely in the hands of President Wilson without venturing my own opinion until all particulars are known.

EDWARD W. POU.

Senator Oliver Non-Committal.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—I do not think it advisable to say anything at present.

GEORGE T. OLIVER.

Relies on President.

DUQUEEN, Ark., May 8.—The sinking of the Lusitania should be promptly investigated, but no hasty ill-advised action necessary. I have confidence in both the wisdom and ability of President Wilson to handle the situation.

OTIS WINGO.

Clark Reserves Judgment.

EVANSTON, Wis., May 8.—Have not sufficient information to warrant giving an opinion on the sinking of the Lusitania. C. D. CLARK.

Senator Hollis Silent.

CONCORD, N. H., May 8.—I do not care to express an opinion.

HENRY F. HOLLIS.

Advises Waiting for Facts.

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 8.—Relative to the sinking of the Lusitania, the attitude of the American people should be to reserve judgment until the facts are known and passed upon by the proper officials of our Government.

JAMES H. BRADY.

Trusts President Wilson.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—I think America's attitude on the sinking of the Lusitania should be that of a great, strong, and thoughtful nation, too conscious of its strength to be moved to hasty or excited action. I have supreme confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and his advisers, and in their ability to deal with the unfortunate situation in such way as to conserve both the honor and the peace of the United States.

JAMES M. GRAHAM.

Would Demand Reparation.

HAMILTON, Mon., May 8.—Replying to your inquiry of this date I think reparation and prevention of repetition should be insisted upon. I am willing to leave the handling of the matter to the Executive Department as long as Congress is not in session. Should Congress convene would then decide what course in my opinion it ought to pursue.

H. L. MYERS.

TAFT TRUSTS WILSON.

A Situation for Great National Concern, Says Ex-President.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—"The news of the sinking of the Lusitania as it comes this morning is most distressing," said former President Taft on his arrival from Madison today. "It presents a situation of the most difficult character, properly awakening great national concern.

"I do not wish to embarrass the President of the Administration by a discussion of the subject at this stage of the information, except to express confidence that the President will follow a wise and patriotic course."

BALDWIN URGES CAUTION.

Ex-Governor Thinks the President Needs No Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, former Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, an authority on international law, today made the following statement in relation to the sinking of the Lusitania:

"The Lusitania case presents in more imposing form the same question already raised by previous attacks on the vessels of a belligerent carrying Americans.

"Our Government announced some time since that it would be disposed to hold to a strict accountability a nation authorizing the sinking of an American ship, or one with American passengers sailing under the American flag, if that attack was made in what that nation had designated as a war zone, in which commerce with the belligerents were prohibited. The case now presented is an attack in such a zone of a foreign ship not sailing under American colors, though carrying some American passengers.

"A very great weight of responsibility has been thrown by this incident upon the President. He ought to be allowed to take the question up calmly and patiently, and I doubt if advice from the newspapers or any other private source is at present advisable. The State Department is well officered, and it may be presumed that whatever the President decides upon will be best course to pursue.

"It is important to remember that should this incident become the cause of difference between Germany and the United States there are other methods than war to which the United States could resort."

WOULD EXCUSE KAISER.

John Wanamaker Doesn't Believe He Ordered Sinking of Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—John Wanamaker said of the sinking of the Lusitania:

"It is partly my funeral, because three of my business family were on board the ship.

"I had the privilege of a quiet hour once with the German Emperor, and I do not believe that he is responsible for this catastrophe that involves the United States.

"Whoever are responsible for the conduct of the war must have lost their heads.

"Please spare me from talking further. The only one to speak now is the President of the United States. God help him."

GOV. DUNNE URGES CALMNESS.

Asks Citizens to Withhold Views and Leave Wilson Unembarrased.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—Governor Dunne today issued a formal signed statement urging calmness in the face of the sinking of the Lusitania.

"American citizens generally, and particularly those in public office outside of the office of the Secretary of State, should not in this grave crisis forestall or embarrass the President and the Department of State by giving utterance to their personal views in relation to this grave calamity," says the statement.

It closes with an expression of confidence in the Wilson Administration and faith that it will "avert the awful calamity of war with honor and credit to the American republic."

EDISON MOURNS FRIENDS.

Famous Inventor Too Shocked to Comment on Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 8.—"I am too shocked by the news of the sinking of the Lusitania to comment on it now. I had friends aboard, and I mourn their loss." This is all Thomas A. Edison would say when asked to make a statement on the sinking of the big merchantman by German submarines.

When seen by a reporter the famous inventor was at his desk in his laboratory scanning the latest reports in a newspaper. He raised his hand to warn the would-be interviewer to ask no more questions.

DENMARK IS SHOCKED.

"Ugliest, Most Cruel Result" of War, Says Copenhagen Paper.

COPENHAGEN, May 8, (via London.)—Commenting on the torpedoing of the Lusitania the Ekstrabladet says:

"The catastrophe must fill the whole civilized world with horror. It is the ugliest, the most cruel result the war has yet reported."

SEES MORE DRASTIC SUBMARINE POLICY

War on Merchantmen to Give Way to Terrorism, Says The Manchester Guardian.

PRESS RENEWS ATTACKS

More Expressions of Wrath and Bitterness on the Killing of Non-Combatants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 8.—The British newspapers continue to express their great indignation at the attack on the Lusitania and to heap reproaches on the Germans for their submarine war.

Change in German Policy.

A noteworthy suggestion is made editorially, by The Manchester Guardian. It says:

"The submarine blockade began on Feb. 18 and there is no doubt the experience of the first two months was very disappointing to German hopes during that time, although the German submarines destroyed some ships belonging to the smaller European neutrals, they attacked no American vessel, an immunity for which sufficient reason may be found in the threat of the United States to hold Germany accountable for attacks on her flag and citizens.

"We imagine that the discrimination between Norwegian ships and those which were either American or like the British Atlantic liners carrying a large number of American citizens was deliberate and that by the middle of April the German naval authorities had come to the conclusion that their blockade would be wholly ineffectual unless they could instruct their commanders to do as they had originally intended to do, and would always have done but for the American threat, to torpedo and sink all British ships without distinction, whether they were or were not likely to be carrying American citizens and possibly American ships as well.

"Otherwise, how did the German Ambassador at Washington, who was admittedly acting on instructions from Berlin, come to insert in American newspapers an advertisement, dated April 22, in which he solmenly warned Americans not to enter the war zone, and told them they would do so at their own peril? In theory they had been entering it at their peril ever since Feb. 18, and it was therefore unnecessary for the German Government to issue a special warning unles it had decided on the drastic application of its submarine policy without regard to American interests, but was nevertheless anxious, if possible, to avoid an open quarrel.

"At all events almost simultaneously with the appearance of the advertisement came the sinking of the first American steamer, the Gulflight, with the loss of three lives, and now comes this attack on an Atlantic liner leading to the death of many American passengers. We should say it is the beginning of a campaign in which American citizens are to take their chance of drowning in order to give the submarine a better chance of injuring this country. It is the application to the United States of the same doctrine of military necessity which has led to the use of suffocating gases, and the poisoning of wells, and we shall be astonished if Germany, having made a beginning, does not now devote a great deal of attention to the Atlantic routes."

The Kaiser's Inferno.

The Star editorial article says:

"In Dantes Inferno there are nine circles; in the Kaisers there are many circles. The Belgian crime is the central circle. Round it as war went on red circle after red circle spread in awful waves of ferocity. The world knows them all by heart. The Lusitania crime is only a new circle. It is no redder than the others; it is merely wider. It embraces the great free republic of the United States, which has pledged itself to hold the Red Kaiser to strict accountability

"America is the best judge of her own honor. She has striven nobly to preserve her neutrality, and the Red Kaiser has rained blows upon its fragile fabric. Will it bear this blow of blows? We shall see. But we are sure that the Germans have misread American character as fatally as they have misread the British character.

"The gospel of frightfulness will not prevail against the English-speaking races. For us there is one thing to do, and one thing only. We are a race of men and we will arm ourselves as no race has ever armed itself against an enemy of mankind. We will hold him with a bulldog grip, and, in Abraham Lincolns words, 'choke and chew' till the sure and certain end."

Hall Caine's Opinion.

Hall Caine, writing Reynolds' Newspaper under the title "The World is Listening," says:

"When three years ago the Titanic was sunk by an iceberg and many hundreds of precious lives were lost a great cry from the heart of humanity went up to God, asking why the blind and merciless powers nature had been permitted to overwhelm his children.

"On Friday, with malice aforethought, deliberately, wantonly, the Lusitania was sunk by a submarine. Many hundreds of innocent lives again were lost and the crime that man committed against man was wilful murder.

"What Great Britain and her allies have to say of this murder is being said today by shot and shell. What has America to say of it—America as a nation. American widows and orphans are weeping. The world is waiting and listening."

Walter Phelps Dodge, writing in The Observer, says:

"The dastardly crime resulting in the loss of the Lusitania will focus the dislike and contempt felt by all Americans without the hyphen for the Teutonic tumor that infests a part of the States. As an American from New England I am happy to place on record the contempt and disgust felt by Americans for the modern German and Prussian variety of microbe."

PROPELLERS IN SIGHT AS SHIP WENT DOWN

Cuban Consul de Ayala Says the Lusitania Sank Rapidly By the Head.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Julian de Ayala, Consul General for Cuba at Liverpool, in an interview given to The Liverpool Echo's correspondent at Queenstown, said that he was ill in his berth when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

He was thrown against the partition of his berth by the explosion, and suffered an injury to his head and had flesh torn off one of his legs.

The boat which Mr. de Ayala got into capsized, and he was thrown into the water, but later was picked up.

The Lusitania, Mr. de Ayala said, had a heavy list to port before she sank, and great difficulty was experienced in getting out the lifeboats.

Captain Turner thought he could bring the crippled vessel into Queenstown, but she began to sink rapidly by the head.

"Her stern went up so high," Mr. de Ayala added, "that we could see all of her propellers, and she went down with a headlong plunge, volumes of steam hissing from her funnels."

BRITISH NOTABLES BRAND IT AS MURDER

Lord Derby Says Whole Civilized World Will Unite in Abhorrence of Germany.

LOOK NOW TO AMERICA

Lord Charles Beresford Thinks Germany is Trying to Draw the United States Into the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 8.—Sir Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, sent today to the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES the following expression regarding the Lusitania disaster:

"My whole concern is so much for the innocent sufferers that it is utterly impossible for me to put into words what I feel about this exhibition of German cold-blooded barbarism. Apart from its terrible side, the outrage will only stiffen the backs of the British people to an even stronger determination to rid the world of this Prussian savagery."

"I think the Lusitania has been torpedoed deliberately for the purpose of making the United States declare war," said Lord Charles Beresford today. "I foretold the whole present situation in February, and gave my reasons for thinking that Germany meant to bring America into the war."

The following message was received from the Earl of Derby in response to a message from THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"With regard to the sinking of the Lusitania, I can only say I believe the whole civilized world will unite in abhorrence of this dastardly murder, for it's nothing else, and will wish well to Britain and her allies in their determination to stamp out this race of German murderers."

Bruce Ismay said: "In my opinion, the sinking of the Lusitania was a foul and dastardly crime."

The Lord Mayor of London said: "The City of London is filled with horror and indignation at this last outrage, which has shocked humanity, and wonders how long such wickedness will be tolerated by those in authority whose citizens are being subjected to this detestable method of warfare."

Diabolical, Say Mayors.

Joseph Hill, Mayor fo Derby, sent this message: "The townspeople of Derby are staggered by theis heinous and dastardly crime, a crime of the blackest dye, such as was never before recorded against any nation. No punishment that is known can be adequate. The retribution must surely be of the severest character."

William Don, Lord Provost of Dundee, sent this: "My feeling is one of profound sorrow for the loss of innocent lives, whatever their nationality. The dastardly action of Germany is a challenge to the civilized world. Good-bye forever to international law if the neutral nations do not demand satisfaction."

This message came from Mr. Gallagher, Lord Mayor of Dublin: "By the prearranged and wholesale murder of hundreds of non-offending passengers on the Lusitania, the Germans have passed the limit even of American patience. The crime is motiveless and purposeless. I trust our countrymen in America will now speak out against this capricious barbarism. It is time for America to act."

This is the expression of the Mayor of Stafford: "Germany has committeed a willful murder, and henceforth must be treated as an enemy of the human race."

The Mayor of Southampton wrote: "The destruction of the Lusitania is a most diabolical crime on humanity, and will create a burning anger which Germany will regret. The lurking murderers of the sea will be brought to judgment. This infamous crime will only nerve our people to such efforts as they have never yet used in the course of their history."

Sir William Haggard, the former British Minister to Brazil, expressed himself as horror stricken over the sinking of the Lusitania.

"What is America to do about it?" he asked. "Can she allow her citizens to be slaughtered on the high seas by the Germans? Are not her citizens entitled to protection and is not Germany bound to respect American rights? I should be amazed if America allowed the incident to pass. The whole world is aroused over the terrible work of the Germans and America must realize that she now has a part to play."

Pinchot Sails.

Gifford Pinchot and his wife were among the St. Paul's passengers. "I wish I could say what I think of the torpedoing of the Lusitania," said Mr. Pinchot, "but I am muzzled because I am still officially representing the American Government in the relief work for which I came, but which I was unable to perform because I could not stay in Belgium. All I can say is that the Lusitania incident is horrible, horrible. But I don't believe America will go to war on this."

Mr. Pinchot's sister, Lady Johnston, saw him off.

Norman Angell, in an interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES, urged an international court of neutral nations to investigate the Lusitania episode. He regarded it as the stern duty of President Wilson to initiate a thorough inquiry and advocated the President's calling upon the other neutral nations to join in the movement. Mr. Angell is on his way to America to spread a campaign among the schools, colleges and universities for an intimate study of foreign history in relation to the existing war. After the war was over, he said, the entire relations of all nations would have to be readjusted and a study of it, together with the history of all countries, would be a vital part of college curriculum. He expects to stay in America indefinitely.

"The sinking of the Lusitania is the climax of outrages of this inhuman warfare prosecuted by the Germans," said Mr. Angell. "America now must take cognizance of it. The protection of her citizens on the high seas demands it but America must not go into it hotheadedly. America must approach the investigation of the Lusitania case coolly, with the ultimate idea of ascertaining precisely what the Germans did and what the penalty must be. An international court of neutral nations ought to be organized immediately and an inquiry rapidly pushed. The international court might conclude that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was sufficient grounds for America and other neutrals to go to war with Germany. I fail to see how America can let this dastardly murder of its citizens pass." The suggestion of Colonel Roosevelt as a member of Mr. Angell's proposed court brought this comment: "I hardly think Colonel Roosevelt the man. He is too much of a Rough Rider. Ex-President Taft is more of the cool-minded American type I would suggest, but I hesitate to try to pick any individuals."

WILL FACE OUR ANGER.

Germany Fears Only God, Says the New Yorker Herold.

The New Yorker Herold said yesterday of the sinking of the Lusitania:

> Official England has declared many times that it is carrying on a war of anihilation against Germany; that it will never sign a peace treaty until the German Empirer lies shattered upon the ground, so that out of the ruins some sort of an impotent Federation of States can be pieced together. * * *
>
> The sumbarine campaign begun by Germany on the 18th of February at once excluded all chivalrous considerations, especially toward a people which has shown itself to be so notoriously perfidious and unscrupulous as England has done.
>
> Such considerations are the more out of place, since the British Government, with preference, uses the "Ocean Greyhounds" of its great shipping concerns for the swift transportation of great quantities of arms and similar contraband of war, which a generous America, in its remarkable "neutrality" places at its disposition.
>
> The German Government has in this case recently done an exceptional thing. It has, in an official advertisement made public throughout the entire nation, expressly and emphatically warned the traveling American public from using these British steamers. Every one not mentally blind must have known that it was impossible that such a warning could be meaningless and merely sent out to the empty air. The warning was almost brutally disregarded. It was called a "bluff," a "tactless," "impertinent" attempt to prevent American citizens from making use of their rights.
>
> And so the decree was fulfilled. Germany has no doubt lost, for a while, the very little sympathy which it enjoyed here. In fact, it has already had to be content with that.
>
> It will, as before, stand alone with its ally—and with its God! Him it fears—and nobody else on earth!

EXPECT MORE THAN PROTEST.

French People Eager to Learn What America Will Do.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 8.—The Lusitania "murder" is the sole topic in Paris. Every one is asking what America will do.

It is no exaggeration to say that France looks to America for something more than a verbal protest, however weighty, against the methods that have now cost American lives.

The general tone of the press is thus summed by the Temps:

"Let us have the courage to admit that from Germany's inhuman standpoint this crime is not useless. It may make some timid neutrals hesitate; it may strike the imagination of the feeble-hearted. But it only strengthens us in the sacred mission to save the world from the most relentless scourge that has ever devastated it."

PARIS, May 8.—The sinking of the Lusitania has aroused deep indignation here, where many passengers, notably A. G. Vanderbilt and Charles Frohman, were well known. The press characterizes the torpedoing of the steamer "as an act of supreme cruelty surpassing everything yet perpetrated and violating the most elementary sentiments of humanity."

The Matin expresses the opinion that the wave of indignation which will be provoked in America perhaps may lead Washington to take measures which will be unpleasant for Germany.

The Journal des Débâts, referring to the Lusitania says:

"The moment will come when the protestations of the human conscience will have their effect. Justice moves with heavy feet, but it manages nevertheless to find its hour.

"One is compelled today to ask the question whether Germany is not seeking to antagonize all the world in order to have an excuse in the eyes of its people for the inevitable capitulation. The torpedoing of the Lusitania is a military exploit of the same quality as the burning of Louvain and the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral."

La Liberté says:

"Germany's supreme act, coldly premeditated and prepared by its diplomats, puts the country definitely beyond the pale of nations. It is possible that there are still neutrals, that is to say indifferent people, who regard these events as Pontius Pilates?"

After characterizing the sinking of the Lusitania as a crime against all races at the same time, the writer of this editorial, Georges Berthoula, chief editor of La Liberté, asks whether the United States is now going to take its place beside the other opponents of Germany.

Leon Bailby, General Manager of the Intransigeant, writes:

"The Lusitania affair is all the more reprehensible in that one may defy the Germans to show in what way the destruction of this transatlantic liner can advance, even by one hour, the end of the war. Consequently it is a fruitless crime, without excuse. What is worse, the state of war is the pretext in this deed for commercial revenge."

The Temps says:

"In the universal terror which the Germans are organizing they seek to render all the elements their accomplices. Among all their crimes in air and on sea, no human being, traveler or simple pedestrian in the street, is any longer in complete security. To go and come has become sort of an act of faith, a manifestation of optimism.

"Let us salute with respect and pain the new victims of Germany. Let us think of the bereaved families. Let us admire the tranquil courage with which 1,300 passengers, in spite of the notice at the same time cunning and cynical, of the German Embassy, embarked on the Lusitania."

"ENDS BRITISH PRESTIGE."

German Professor Sees Proof of Navy's Inefficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Dr. Eugene Kuhnemann of the University of Breslau, Germany, a noted philosopher, now German Exchange Professor to American Universities, who delivered an address here on Friday on "German Militarism," declared today that the sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans within ten miles of the English shores "ended the prestige of the English Navy forever."

Regarding the loss of life he said:

"Americans abroad that ship were responsible to no one but themselves for their lives. Every passenger on board that ship was notified personally that the Lusitania was to be sunk. The German Embassy advertised the fact in the newspapers throughout the United States and all the passengers took the trip at their own risk.

"The torpedoing of the Lusitania proves two things: First, that Germany is determined and has the power to crush any nation that tries to starve her out; second, that the prestige of the English navy is gone forever.

"It is shameful that England, with its powerful navy, is not able to protect its own commerce. With all her navy, England has been unable to protect one lonesome ship within sight of her own shores when she had advance information that the ship was to be destroyed, and knew how eager the Germans wer to wreck it."

Dr. Kuhnemann said he expected the destruction of the Lusitania, as did all who realized the efficiency of the German submarine fleet.

ANOTHER CRIME, ITALIANS SAY

Press Foresees Serious Complications with the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 8.—The sinking of the Lusitania has created a feeling of consternation, as up to the present the Atlantic route has been considered comparatively safe. The opinion here is that it is another most deplorable crime which Germany, with her usual shortsightedness, has not hesitated to commit against a neutral country.

The press stigmatizes it not only as a crime of lese humanity, but considers it may gravely compromise relations between America and Germany, especially as there has been great loss of life. No news has yet reached here about the passengers and crew, so the anxiety is very great.

ROME, May 8.—The Giornale d'Italia says:

"That such a large proportion of the peaceful travelers on the Lusitania lost their lives sums up the atrocity of the crime, which struck down men, women, and children, persons of all ages, conditions of life, and nationalities, who could not assist or injure either belligerent. The warning published in America against leaving on the Lusitania shows that the crime was premeditated. Thus there are no extenuating circumstances.

"The Giornale d'Italia has received the impression that America will address Germany in the firmest language."

PAGE RUSHES AID TO THE VICTIMS

Two Military Attaches Sent to Ireland with Money for American Survivors.

ANXIOUS DAY IN LONDON

Crowds Seek News of Friends and Relatives at Hotel Bulletins and at the Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 8.—Ambassador Page dispatched Captains A. M. Miller and William A. Castle of the embassy early today to Queenstown with orders to aid American survivors of the Lusitania. Mr. Page gave them blank checks signed by himself in which to write in any amounts needed to supply cash to Americans who lost all in the sinking of the ship, also to look after all their wants even to purchasing clothes and paying hotel bills.

The Ambassador also instructed them to see that the bodies of Americans that reached Queenstown or any other point in Ireland were cared for until finally disposed of.

The attachés of the embassy were kept busy all today answering telephone calls of anxious Americans with friends or relatives aboard the Lusitania. American Consul Frost at Queenstown kept Mr. Page informed of the facts as fast as he got them all Friday night and today, Mr. Page in turn advising the Washington Government.

The two embassy army Captains at Queenstown will gather every detail of the facts for the further enlightenment of Washington.

Colonel E. M. House, the intimate friend of President Wilson, heard the details of the Lusitania's sinking but would not comment.

Anxious Hotel Crowds.

The bulletin boards in the Ritz-Carlton, Berkeley, Savoy, Cecil, and other hotels gave the latest details from the Cunard Line or the Admiralty on the Lusitania, and all day long these were surrounded by eager men and women.

At the Ritz, Miss Martha Allan, daughter of Lady Allan, waited all Friday night to hear whether her mother had met death. Early this morning her fears were allayed by a telegram from Orr Lewis of Montreal, a friend of the family, saying Lady Allan and her two daughters were safe and would be at the Ritz tomorrow.

Hugh Wallace of New York, stopping at the Ritz, exerted himself to ascertain if Mr. Vanderbilt, whom he knew intimately, had lost his life. After getting in touch with the officials at Queenstown, he sent a cable to the Vanderbilts in New York late today saying Alfred Vanderbilt undoubtedly had been drowned.

Charles Frohman had booked a suite at the Savoy by cable from New York before sailing on the Lusitania. Officials at the Savoy tonight said no word had come from Frohman, and they were convinced he had lost his life. At Mr. Frohman's office in the Duke of York's Theatre tonight it was also said no word had been received from him, which undoubtedly meant he had been drowned.

Samuel Knox, a well-known Steel man of New York was booked for the Carlton, but there was no word from him since the sinking of the Lusitania.

A. D. Loney and wife, with their daughter, Virginia, had booked accommodations at the Carlton. There was no word from Mr. and Mrs. Loney, but the daughter's name appears in the list of survivors. Mr. Loney left England a few weeks ago to bring his wife and daughter here. He had been engaged in Red Cross work, had given two motor cars and intended returning to the front.

SAD DAY IN LIVERPOOL.

Crowds Await News of the Crew and Passengers.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Rumford Street in front of the Cunard offices has been filled all day by a half stupefied crowd of relatives of members of the Lusitania's crew. Inside the offices relatives and friends of the first and second-class passengers moved to and fro in mournful quest of official information.

A. C. Luck, an American, watched the bulletin board all day long for tidings of his wife and two boys, Eldridge and Kenneth, aged 7 and 10. Although they were reported to have been saved, Mr. Luck was unable to obtain definite news of them. Meanwhile there came from California a cable message from Mrs. Luck's sister saying: "We hear that ours are safe."

Harwood Knight and his sister Elaine, of Baltimore, for whom inquiries have been made, are not on any list of survivors.

The Cunard Company sent a large office force to Queenstown early today to render assistance to survivors and obtain reliable information.

GERMANY AN 'OUTLAW NATION'

Sir George Foster, Canada's Acting Premier, Denounces "Piracy."

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 8.—Sir George Foster, acting Prime Minister of Canada, made the following statement today regarding the sinking of the Lusitania:

"It was a fiendish and altogether unjustifiable act, contravening all established usages of war, repugnant to the moral and humanitarian sense of the world. In the worst days of piracy pirates would have scorned such a deed. It appears to have been carefully planned by the German authorities at Berlin, aided by German representatives and adherents on this side of the Atlantic.

"The object was not to prevent contraband reaching Great Britain or to destroy enemy property. These objects could have been completely and easily attained without the sacrifice of a single life. The object clearly was to seize the best possible opportunity for the sudden and ruthless destruction of as large a number of non-combatants and neutral lives as possible, with the design of intimidating present and possible belligerents, and dramatically impressing the world with the quality of 'frightfulness' which the German war code inculcates.

"The warning of a half hour would have sufficed to have saved every soul of the 2,100 on board. Then ship and cargo could have been sent to the depths and the menace and power of the German submarine fully as well demonstrated. The latest villainy has undoubtedly shocked the world as the German authorities intended should be done, but they will find that again their methods have overreached the mark.

"The British people will not be intimidated by this dastard work. It will only add to the grim determination of Britain and her allies to pursue this war to the end. But to the neutral nations of the world this last act will come as crowning evidence of German character and policy and serve to stamp Germany as the outlaw nation of the Twentieth Century, to be viewed with suspicion and horror and righteous indignation by every well-constituted civilized people. For all this Germany must face a day of final reckoning. Many generations are likely to pass before the debt will be fully expiated and Germany reinstated into honorable fellowship with the nations of the word. There is only one field left for the German war lords to exploit. That is the field of private murder and assassination, which may not improbably be next entered upon."

BARNES MAY ENLIST TAFT AND ROOT

Unwillingly Consents to Call Them in Libel Trial if Lawyers Insist.

ODELL, TOO, ON HIS LIST

Lawyers Prepare for Printing Argument — Colonel Abandons His Horseback Ride to Study Case.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 8.—There is a prospect that both ex-President William Howard Taft and Elihu Root will be called to testify in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial, which will be resumed in the Supreme Court on Monday morning. Both will testify for William Barnes, the plaintiff, if they are called.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Root will be asked to appear as witnesses only in case Mr. Barnes's lawyers feel that their testimony will be vital to the case. Mr. Barnes is opposed to having them appear, but his lawyers may overrule him. He takes the attitude that he does not want to subject his friends to any embarrassment unless it absolutely is necessary. Neither does he want to injure the political future of any of his friends, a possible result if they appeared against Colonel Roosevelt, who still has a large political following.

The Barnes lawyers would not discuss today the possibility of Mr. Taft and Mr. Root being called, but it was admitted that if it came to the worst both men would be requested to appear. Neither will be subpoenaed as the Barnes lawyers feel that this is unnecessary, but they are sure that both men will come here if Mr. Barnes asks them to do so. Should Mr. Taft take the witness stand it is expected that he will throw light upon many events in the Colonel's political career. William M. Ivins, Mr. Barnes's chief of counsel, would like to know more about Mr. Taft's nomination for the Presidency of 1908, and whether the Colonel requested political favors. It has been charged that Mr. Roosevelt forced the nomination upon the party and used regular boss methods in doing so. Mr. Ivins also believes that Mr. Taft can dispute Mr. Roosevelt on many matters to which he has testified.

Elihu Root, Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, no longer is friendly with the Colonel, and should he take the stand many old political secrets undoubtedly would be revealed. Another witness who may be asked to testify is Senator J. W. Wadsworth. Still others who may be called are ex-Governors B. B. Odell, Jr., John A. Dix, and Martin H. Glynn. Otto C. Kelsey, former State Superintendent of Insurance, has been subpoenaed. Altogether the Barnes lawyers expect to call about twenty-five witnesses.

How many of these will be asked to take the witness stand will depend in a large measure upon the ruling on Monday of Justice William S. Andrews regarding the printing testimony that has been given. The Justice told John M. Bowers, senior Roosevelt counsel, on Friday that he would strike out all the printing testimony unless counsel could connect Mr. Barnes with the so-called printing scandals more closely than they have yet been able to do. The Justice said his mind was still open on the subject and he would hear arguments from both sides as soon as court opened.

The lawyers spent today in going over the testimony and marshaling the facts regarding printing so that Justice Andrews can pass upon it as quickly as possible. The Roosevelt attorneys realize how vital the ruling will be to their case, for should the testimony regarding printing be thrown out little if anything would be left them to show justification of the alleged libel and they would have to fall back upon mitigation evidence entirely and try to convince the jury that the Colonel did not utter the alleged libel maliciously. The Colonel is particularly exercised over the seriousness of the situation and instead of going horseback riding today he conferred most of the time with Mr. Bowers and his other lawyers.

Each side has a complete transcript of every word that has appeared on the record up to the present time, including testimony of witnesses, questions of counsel, and rulings of the court. Justice Andrews on Friday borrowed from one of the lawyers a copy of thecomplet testimony of Colonel Roosevelt, direct, cross, and re-direct, and he spent the entire day studying it.

Whether the printing testimony is permitted to remain in the record or not the defendant's case is practically completed. Mr. Bowkers has half a dozen witnesses remaining, but he thinks he can finish with them by Monday noon. If Justice Andrews strikes out of the record all the printing testimony Mr. Bowers may not call any more witnesses along that line, for it is understood that he has little more evidence that would be vittal. If it is allowed to remain he will call a few witnesses to help strengthen his case.

One of these witnesses will be Charles M. Winchester, Vice President and general manager of the J. B. Lyon Company, upon whom a subpoena was served on Friday nuight, ordering him to produce many more books which the defense hopes to establish were omang those printed by the Lyon concern with the name of The Albany Evening Journal upon them. Mr. Winchester testified on Friday that Mr. Barnes once sent for him and they had a conversation which resulted in the name of the newspaper being published in various books instead of that of the J. B. Lyon Company. Previously Mr. Winchester had been unable to recall conversations with Mr. Barnes. On Monday, Mr. Winchester will be asked to identify at least one book printed by his company for which The Albany Evening Journal received a commission. More of the private accounts of the Journal and the Lyon Company will also be examined.

As soon as the Roosevelt side is all presented the plaintiff will begin his rebuttal. Should the printing testimony remain in the record the Barnes lawyers will have to call many more witnesses than they otherwise would, because it will mean that the Justice has decided that enough evidence has been presented to connect Mr. Barnes with the operations of the so-called Printing Ring, and he will have to prove that he had no knowledge of the alleged wasteful and extravagant methods of the printing firms with which he was connected in their handling of State printing contracts. On the other hand, if the printing testimony is ruled out, Mr. Barnes's lawyers may not think it necessary for him to take the stand, and in this way the trial will be greatly shortened.

In any event, Mr. Barnes's attorneys believe that it will not take longer than the week to present their case, and that by the beginning of the following week the case will go to the jury.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ASBURY PARK.—Walter C. Bowen of New Brunswick, N. J., a sanitary engineer, died in the Spring Lake Hospital yesterday from injuries received two weeks ago in an explosion at the Ocean Grove sewage disposal plant.

GUTTENBERG.—Albert Rocare, 10 years old, was standing on a picket fence in front of his home at 30 Bergen Avenue yesterday viewing the May Day parade, when he slipped and impaled himself. He was taken to the North Hudson Hospital, where it is said he may recover.

FRANKLIN.—Mayor David W. McCarthy, who has held office since the incorporation of Franklin as a borough in 1913, has resigned. The Borough Council appointed its President, Elwood D. Shuster, as Acting Mayor. Mr. McCarthy was recently declared a bankrupt.

CAMDEN.—Edward Caldwell of 1,058 Francis Street was killed instantly yesterday when a wagon carrying two tons of ice, driven by his brother Walter, ran over him. The victim had alighted from the wagon to adjust the harness.

CAMDEN.—William Descalett, who lives at Third and Sycamore Streets, died in an ambulance yesterday after he had fallen from a wagon he was driving.

STATE POLICE HEAD ANSWERS CHARGES

Denies That Pennsylvania Constabulary Were Ever Used as Strikebreakers.

SAYS HIS MEN NEVER KILL

And That Nine Troopers Have Been Shot to Death by Rioters and 17 Injured for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Major John C. Groome, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania constabulary, and George C. Lumb, Assistant Superintendent, appearing before the Commission on Industrial Relations today, told of the accomplishments of the Constabulary and denied the assertions made by the labor leader, John C. Maurer, who testified earlier in the week, and David Williams, who was on the stand today, that the police were used as strikebreakers.

The testimony of these officials went into every feature of the work of the Pennsylvania police. The labor leader members of the commission did not press any questions after the testimony of Groome and Lumb.

"Of the 230 members of the State police, 225 are ex-United States soldiers, and 50 per cent. of these had records of excellence," said Major Groome. "Their records in the army show that they are not degenerate sons of the middle class."

Major Groome said that the statement of David Williams that a trooper had shot a citizen in Bethlehem was not true. The inquiry of the State authorities and the court records show that this man was killed with a .38-calibre bullet, while the revolvers of the troopers are .45 calibre.

The witness said that the troopers never killed a man unlawfully, and that nine troopers had been shot to death by rioters and seventeen injured for life. It was never shown that the troopers had shot a man while on riot duty, he said, and as soon as the troopers appeared order had invariably been established. He denied that the police were used as strikebreakers, saying that in the ten years the average time spent on riot duty was one day a year. The police made 24,000 arrests in ten years, from which there were 80 per cent. convictions.

David Williams, of Allentown, who was a striker at the Bethlehem Steel Works in 1910, made a number of accusing statements about the action of the police. He called Charles M. Schwab, "the star of Bethlehem." One statement he sought to offer was rejected by the commission. It was that inferior steel had been placed in certain Lehigh Valley Railroad rails and that these rails caused a wreck killing seventeen persons. Mr. Williams also said that the time had come when it was necessary for labor to arm itself. "The State Police are housed and dined," he said. "It is therefore necessary for us to protect ourselves."

Mr. Williams said that he wos opposed to a State police and National Guard. He testified that the conservative members of labor organizations in Pennsylvania favored arming themselves in order to protect themselves from the State Police.

The attitude of labor in Pennsylvania, according to Mr. Williams, is reflected in a resolution adopted by the last meeting of the State Federation of Labor instructing the Executive Council to consider the advisability of forming a semi-military organization in the ranks of labor. A report will bep resented to the federation on this subject at its meeting next week.

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On TUESDAY, May 11th

A Specially-prepared Sale of Bungalow and Morning Dresses

will constitute a highly important and seasonable event, affording an unusual opportunity for purchasing attractive and eminently useful Summer Dresses, made of fancy white crepes, dainty lawns and voiles, striped madras, pique and linen, at the extraordinarily low prices of

$2.00, $3.00, $3.85 & $4.25

(Department on the Second Floor)

"Petit Trianon" Dresses & Skirts

in a variety of attractive models made up in pretty flowered prints and cretonnes, are an interesting novelty just introduced by B. Altman & Co. These dainty Summer garments will prove both comfortable and picturesque for the beach or the country.

English-type Smocks, trimmed to match the "Petit Trianon" Skirts, over which they may be worn, are also being shown.

Bathing Costumes

that will appeal to the smart woman are shown in most interesting variety in the spacious Department on the Third Floor. Everything that is new and chic, in design, material and color scheme, is featured in this alluring collection, which represents the most advanced ideas of the best designers in Europe and America.

Imported Lingerie

made of the finest and sheerest fabrics and exhibiting the most delicate hand-wrought needlework, is shown in exclusive designs that must infallibly appeal to the woman of taste and refinement. Paris-made Nightrobes, Chemises, Combinations, Petticoats, etc., exquisitely embroidered and trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, are among the dainty Undergarments included in the collection.

New shipments of Hand-embroidered Lingerie imported from the Philippine Islands are shown in the same Department.

Thurm

15 East 52d Street

Absolute Clearance Sale

of

Gowns, Coats, Suits, Negligees Lingerie Dresses & Waists

Sale Prices

$45 up to $125

Formerly $135 to $385

Also

Extraordinary Reductions

in

HATS

Prices Formerly $25 to $75

Now $7 to $15

SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE AT SALE PRICES FOR MONDAY

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't (Third Floor)

Reductions have been made in the prices of

Several Hundred Women's Spring Suits

This Sale will afford an opportunity for purchasing fashionable Tailor-made Suits at

$21.50, $26.50 & $31.50

These prices being much lower than usual.

Important Reductions

have been effected in the prices of a number of HIGH-COST COTTON AND LINEN DRESSES

imported and American-made. These are now offered, on the Third Floor, at

$48.00, 55.00, 78.00 & 85.00

A limited number of dainty Frocks (sizes incomplete), the remainder of a recent special purchase, have been marked at the reduced prices of

$9.75, 11.00, 32.00 & 38.00

Exceptional Values are offered, in the Dress Goods Department, in

Sports and Walking Skirts

(semi-made) of homespuns, coverts, voiles and fancy checks, at

$5.75, $6.50 & $8.50

These Skirts are made in the fashionable flare models, and are eminently desirable for town, country and general sports wear.

An Important Offering of Women's Summer Blouses

specially priced at

$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.75 & $4.50

will comprise several thousand attractive Blouses in the advance styles for the approaching season, cleverly modeled in cotton voile, batiste, organdie and linen.

Also

Blouses of Net, French Crepe and Lace

in very dainty models, marked at the exceptional prices (in view of style and quality) of

$7.00, $9.00, $11.50 & $13.50

A Special Selection of Men's and Women's Hosiery

will offer excellent values at these prices:

Women's Silk Boot Hose, in black or white; with soles and deep tops of cotton, pair 42c.

Women's Silk Hose, in black or white; with cotton tops and soles . per pair 60c.

Women's Silk Hose, in white and all the fashionable colors . . per pair 80c.

Women's Silk Hose, in black only, per pair . . . . . 95c.

Men's Silk Half-hose, with cotton tops and soles; in black, white and the leading colors, per pair . . . . . 40c.
(Six pairs for $2.25)

Men's Cotton or Lisle Thread Half-hose, in black only . . . . . per pair 32c.
(Six pairs for $1.75)

A Spring Sale of Silk Parasols

will present a most attractive selection, including novelty and regulation shapes, the newest colors and color combinations, and some very smart effects in black-and-white; also a number of the shirred and Japanese Parasols that are to be in vogue. All of these will offer remarkable value . . . at $2.85

Also Silk Taffeta Parasols in all the fashionable colors; with 10-rib frame and ebonized stick, special at $2.00

Silk Petticoats for Summer

(featuring the new flare styles)

will be offered at decidedly low prices, considering their desirability.

Tub Silk Petticoats, in striped effects and plain white . . at $3.65

Silk Taffeta Petticoats (superior quality) in white and plain colors; with a circular, ruffle-trimmed flounce . . . . at $4.75

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, in white, pink and pale blue, trimmed with plaited ruffles of chiffon; and Petticoats in Pompadour silk taffeta, trimmed with scalloped embroidered ruffles . . . . each $7.75

Safety Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

Furs and Fur Garments repaired and remodeled

The Loggia The Mandarin
Tenth Floor
A Cheerful, Restful Retreat
Cuisine Incomparable
Dainty Dishes a la Carte, 11 to 5
Club Luncheon, 50c
Veronese Orchestra

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

38th Street Fifth Avenue 39th Street

Chickering Hall Recitals
at 3 P. M.
Tuesday, May 11th
Artists from the Granberry Piano School
Wednesday, May 12th
Edith Rubel Trio
Thursday, May 13th
Artists from the Studio of J. Massell
Friday, May 14th
Lecture Recital Mme. Anna E. Zeigler
Saturday, May 15th
Artists from the Studio of Claude Warford

New Lingerie from Paris

A late shipment of Imported Pieces enables us to offer the daintiest garments of distinctive and exclusive design—something to suit every woman of taste and fashion—at decidedly Special Prices.

Gowns

$1.95, $2.45, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, & $5.95

Extra Size Gowns

$1.95, $2.45, $3.45, $3.95, $4.45 & $6.45

Combinations ..... *$1.95, $2.95, & $3.95*
Chemises ..... *$1.25, $1.45, $1.95 & $2.95*
Drawers ..... *98c., $1.50, & $1.95*
Petticoats ... *$1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95 & $3.95*

House Gowns & Negligees

In the Latest Attractive Midsummer Models

Crepe-de-Chine, two-piece effect, pleated skirt, attractive chiffon coat hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Usually $24.00 ..... *$19.75*
Chiffon model, two-piece pleated slip lace trimmed, entire lace coatee, French flower garniture. Usually $22.50 ..... *$13.75*
Chiffon Taffeta, flowered effects, Empire model, self trimmed *$7.95*
Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, hand embroidered bodice, hemstitched crepe-de-chine collar and cuffs. Usually $8.00 ..... *$6.95*
Imported Albatross, Empire model, pleated skirt, detachable hand embroidered collar and cuffs. Usually $10.00 ..... *$7.95*
Imported Albatross, fitted or straight model, detachable hand embroidered collar and cuffs. Usually $7.00 ..... *$4.95*

Kimonos

Crepe-de-Chine, hemstitched collar and sleeves, Usually $5.00 ..... *$3.95*
Novelty Crepe in plain colors, elaborately hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed. Usually $6.00 ... *$4.95*
Albatross, scalloped trimmed *$2.65*
Japanese Crepe, hand embroidered *$1.75*
White Dotted Swiss, straight or fitted models, *$1.25, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95*
Prices according to models.

Silk Petticoats

A number of attractive models of Chiffon Taffeta, flare flounces, ruche trimmed; black, white and all the desirable shades, *$2.95, $3.95 & $5.95*

Plaid and fancy striped silks, edged with ruche *$5.95*
White Tub Silk, panel, ruffle trimmed flounce *$3.95*
Same model in extra sizes *$4.95*

Extraordinary Values in

Corsets & Brassieres

Redfern Corsets

Made of Broche, medium low bust, long skirt and well boned. Usually $6.00 } *$2.95*
Handsome Broche, medium bust and length, well boned, giving freedom over hips. Usually $7.50 } *$3.95*

Mme. Irene Corsets
at about half usual prices
Several models of coutil, fancy batiste and broche. Sizes incomplete.
$3.00, $4.00, $6.00 & $8.25

Imported Brassieres
Several models, hand embroidered and a number lace trimmed, ranging in price from
$2.95, $3.95 to $9.75

Special Values in Domestic Brassieres
(full range of sizes)
50c, 85c & 98c.
Second Floor

Women's Crepe-de-Chine and China Silk Dresses

Splendid Values at their respective prices

Smart Crepe-de-Chine Dress
Showing the wide circular skirt with yoke and waist fastened in front, Georgette crepe vestee and collar, long sleeves. These practical dresses come in navy and black ..... } *$22.50*

China Silk Dress
Full skirt with tucks in three tier effect, pique collar, cuffs and vestee; long sleeves. Black only ..... } *$22.50*

Afternoon Dresses
Are shown in new models and a great variety of materials and colors, at prices ranging from $29.50 to $175.00.
Third Floor

Taffeta Dress Silks

In the new striped effects

Navy and white, black and white and white and black, are being shown at very moderate prices.

Special Silk Values

Black Pure Dye Taffeta Dress Silks
40 inches wide ..... Usually $2.00 per yard } *$1.38*
Ground Floor

Attractive New Blouses for Midsummer Wear

Including the Sports Shirts and Middy styles, as well as the tailored and dressy models, are shown in profuse assortments, at very moderate prices.

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Bands of one inch satin ribbon attached with herringbone stitching, three-quarter sleeves. } *$3.95*

Flesh Georgette Crepe Blouses
Pleated front with black and white fancy buttons, full length sleeves ..... } *$5.00*

Crepe-de-Chine Blouses
Hemstitched model with double frill of chiffon cloth, three-quarter sleeves ..... } *$2.95*

Georgette Crepe or Crepe-de-Chine Blouses
Double frill model, high pleated military collar, long sleeves ..... } *$5.00*

Pongee Middy Sports Blouses
Laced front, patch pocket, long sleeves ..... } *$3.95*

Embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses
Straps across vest, pearl buttons, hemstitched organdy flaring collar and cuffs ..... } *$5.00*

Flesh Crepe-de-Chine Blouses
Convertible white Crepe-de-Chine collar fastened with black satin tie strings ..... } *$3.95*

Tub Silk Blouses
White or colored stripes, convertible collar, long sleeves ..... } *$2.95*

Fine Lace Blouses
Combined with self color satin and buttons, double military collar, long sleeves ..... } *$ .95*

Black or Tan Color Silk Blouses
Combined with self color chiffon cloth (one of the smartest lace blouses of the season) long sleeves and military collar ..... } *$9.75*

Lingerie Blouses

Striped and plain linen, plain and embroidered voiles, batiste and organdy.

White Linen, patch pocket model, large pearl button trimmed ..... } *$2.95*
Striped Linen, reversible collar and cuffs of white pique, crochet buttons ..... } *$3.95*
Coin Dotted Voile, hemstitched organdy collar, vest and cuffs ..... } *$1.95*
Tucked Batiste Blouses, yoke model, slashed flat collar and cuffs, finished with bows of black moire } *$4.95*
Attractive models of Striped Voiles and Organdy ..... } *$1.95*
Embroidered Voile or Batiste, elaborately trimmed with Venise lace ..... } *$2.95*

Third Floor

Splendid Values in Women's Suits & Coats

Distinctive Models and Fabrics at Very Low Prices

Fancy & Plain Tailored Suits
Reproduced from the latest foreign styles in a comprehensive assortment of the most fashionable materials and colorings of the season. Excellent values are offered at the prices quoted.
$22.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00

Charming Summer Suits
Of Palm Beach cloth and linens, in a selection of exceptionally smart models.
$12.50, $15.00, $16.50

Cool Linen Coats
For street and touring wear, in a number of smart models.
$3.00, $5.00, $6.00 to $12.50

Smart Practical Coats
In a large variety of models and materials suitable for street or travel wear.
$12.50, $19.50, $25.00, $29.50

Sports Coats
In new models and colorings
$12.50, $13.50, $19.50 $25.00

Fancy Silk Coats
Of satin charmeuse and silk poplin, attractively trimmed *$25.00*

Mohair Dusters
In black, navy and gray
$8.50 & $10.50

Separate Skirts—$1.95, $2.50, $3.25 to $8.50
In many new models and fabrics
Third Floor.

Remarkable Values in

Women's Sweaters

310 Sweaters marked at exceptionally Low Prices to close out quickly

225 Women's Sweaters
Fancy wool and worsted, rope stitch, plain and fancy weaves, in all the leading shades and white, with shawl, Byron and V neck, also some shetland weaves in angora finish. Usually $5.00 to $7.50 } *$3.25*

85 Silk Sweaters
Shawl collars, V neck, both fancy and plain weaves, all sizes, but not in every color. Usually $12.50 to $20.00 } *$5.00*
Third Floor

Extraordinary Values in

Imported Cotton Eponge Suitings

Black and White Eponge Suiting
40-44 inches wide, made in France, twenty-two different styles in checks, stripes and mixtures. Special, per yard } *38c*

Plain Colored Cotton Eponge Suiting
46 inches wide, made in France, in twenty-six of the leading shades. Special, per yard } *28c*
Second Floor

Women's Pumps & Oxfords

Final Clearance of Several Lines

Formerly $4.00 to $6.00—*Incomplete sizes*
$2.65

The assortment includes patent, bronze, black Russia and tan Russia leathers.

Colored Top Button Boots
In patent leather and Black Russia calf
$3.95
Usually $5.00 to $8.00

Women's Side Lace Boots
In gray and champagne kid (limited quantity)
$3.95
Second Floor.

Washable House Dresses

A large collection of exceptionally attractive new models, materials and colorings, including crepes, linens, tissues, voiles, lawns, ginghams, beach and Devonshire cloth, at prices ranging from 95c to $7.95.

Special Values for Monday

Fancy Striped Percale, collar, cuffs and bolero effect, edged with embroidery *95c*
Percale in Copenhagen blue, tan and helio, white embroidery collar *95c*
Dainty model of Dotted Lawn, white organdy collar and cuffs, full flare skirt with yoke *$1.25*
Striped Gingham, blue and white, gray and white and lavender and white, white pique collar and cuffs edged with embroidery, full flare skirt *$1.45*
Striped Cotton Crepe, collar, cuffs and vestee of contrasting color, yoke effect skirt *$1.95*
Striped Gingham in gray and white, lavender and white, blue and white and pink and white, white crepe collar and cuffs edged with embroidery, button trimmed skirt *$2.95*
Smart Linen model, white hemstitched organdy collar and cuffs, full flare skirt yoke effect, buttoned at side; white, Copenhagen blue, rose and tan *$3.95*
Second Floor.

"Lord & Taylor Linens"

At Remarkable Price Reductions

Table Cloths

Size 2 x 2 yards ..... $1.88 ..... Usually $2.50
Size 2 x 2½ yards ..... $2.35 ..... Usually $3.15
Size 2 x 3 yards ..... $2.80 ..... Usually $3.75

Napkins—$2.50 per dozen—Usually $3.75

Linen Sheets

$4.00 & $5.00 per pair—Usually $5.00 and $6.50
Linen Pillow Cases—$1.00 per pair—Usually $1.25
H. S. Huck Towels—$2.75 per dozen—Usually $4.20

A Manufacturer's Sample Collection of
Embroidered Irish Linens
At ⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

Linen Bedspreads—$7.15 to $38.50 each
Usually $12.50 to $62.50

Sheer Bed Spreads—$4.25 to $13.20 each
Usually $6.64 to $22.50

Linen Pillow Shams—$4.15 to $12.95 pair
Usually $6.75 to $19.50

Sheer Pillow Shams—$2.75 to $5.50 pair
Usually $4.40 to $9.00

Baby Pillow Cases—$1.75 to $4.95 each
Usually $2.75 to $7.75

French Pillow Cases—$1.30 to $1.90 each
Usually $2.00 to $3.00

Madeira Hand Embroidered Tea Napkins and Luncheon Sets

Tea Napkins—$4.95 per dozen—Usually $7.50
Luncheon Sets—$3.85 per set—Usually $6.00
Second Floor

Kayser Silk Gloves

Presenting every new and desirable style for Spring and Summer wear—White gloves with black points for street wear, novelty gloves for afternoon or evening wear, in fact, from our complete assortments you may select silk gloves for all occasions.

Short Silk Gloves, 50c to $1.50
Long Silk Gloves, 75c to $2.00
Ground Floor

Summer Rugs

At Moderate Prices

A most complete variety of Summer rugs suitable for all requirements, showing the inexpensive Hit & Miss Rag Rugs, the Art Cretonne Rugs in exquisite color effects, Japanese and Holland Rush Rugs (oval and oblong shapes), Algerian Fibre Rugs, Japanese Fibre Rugs (Oriental effects), Grass Rugs in both the Japanese and American makes—many of the designs and colorings are in exclusive Lord & Taylor effects.

Oriental Rugs

Of the less expensive qualities, suitable for cottage and bungalow furnishings, at
25% to 33⅓% Under Their Value

Scotch Weave Rugs

Excellent wearing rugs, combining most artistic effects in designs and colorings, at a very moderate cost. We can furnish these in any size from 3 to 12 feet wide and any required length (seamless) at
$1.50 to $3.00 Per Square Yard

Continuing the Sale of
French Chenille & English Wilton Rugs
Exclusive designs and colorings at about 25% Reductions.

Size 9x12 —Usually $55.00 & $60.00 ..... *$44.50*
Size 8.3x10.6—Usually $47.50 & $50.00 ..... *$35.00*
Size 6 x 9 —Usually $33.00 & $35.00 ..... *$22.50*
Fifth Floor

Summer Furniture

Chairs or Rockers
$6.75

Made of the best quality reed and rattan, furnished in Baronial brown or silver grey, cushions for seats and back included

Special Values in Bedding

Mattresses

$22.50 Hair Mattresses $18.00
$31.50 Hair Mattresses $24.00
$45.00 "L. & T." Superior Hair Mattresses $32.50
$15.00 Felt Mattresses $10.75
$10.00 Snow Flake Mattresses $7.50

Bed Springs

$7.50 Woven Wire Bed Springs $4.95
$10.00 Springs ..... $7.50 | $21.50 Box Springs $16.00
$16.50 Box Springs ..... $12.00 | $30.00 Box Springs $21.75

200 Pillows
Filled with live geese feathers; at the special price of ..... } *$1.45*
Sixth Floor

CHINESE ACCEPT JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Complete Surrender, Including a Promise to Consider Group V.

KIAO-CHAU TO BE RESTORED

Japanese Refugees, in Fear of War, Continue to Flock to the Coast.

PEKING, Sunday, May 9, (2:15 A. M.)—The Chinese Government has acceded to the Japanese demands as finally modified, foregoing even the right to be heard. In order to make the Chinese reply acceptable to Japan, the Government yesterday kept secretaries moving to and from the Japanese Legation, so that the legation's wishes might be ascertained.

At the beginning of the conferences last January, the Japanese Legation virtually specified who should act as the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. The Chinese acceptance of the demands is now being prepared under Japanese supervision.

When the Chinese Government presented the first draft of its reply the Japanese Plenipotentiaries objected to the long explanation contained in it. The Chinese then offered a brief blanket acceptance, but the Japanese again objected, requiring, instead, a categorical acceptance, including a specific undertaking for a future discussion of the articles of Group V. This is the group of demands that China declined to consider, the discussion of which, with the exception of the demand bearing on Fukien Province, Japan had suspended in her ultimatum.

To Restore Kiao-Chau.

The Japanese ultimatum makes an important point of Japan's intention to restore Kiao-Chau to China. It refers to the sacrifices made by Japan in the capture of Tsing-tao, but makes no mention of Great Britain's participation in this operation or of her right to participate in the adjudication.

With the exception of an unorganized boycott, there has been no movement against the Japanese resident in China, and there is no report of any attack on the Japanese.

From Dalny comes word that 20,000 Japanese refugees, with their belongings, are arriving there. Hongkong reports an exodus from Canton and other places. Shanghai reports that the Japanese are crowding the foreign settlement, and that trade is at a standstill.

TOKIO, May 8.—China has accepted the Japanese demands, according to a Peking dispatch printed in an extra edition of the Asahi.

The Foreign Office today issued a denial of the statement that during the negotiations Japan declined China's request to be permitted to take minutes of the conference on the Japanese demands. Denial also was made that China had ever demanded the restoration of Kiao-Chau.

Japanese War Preparations.

The semi-official press published today an outline of a program said to have been decided upon by the government for military and naval action against China in the event that an open rupture should occur. The program, as published in these newspapers, provided for the occupation by Japanese forces of the centers of wealth and political power of China. This penetration of Chinese territory would continue until the demands of Japan were granted.

Japan's aim in these operations would be to avoid bloodshed if possible. Chinese troops would be captured and disarmed, and not fired upon unless they offered resistance.

For the operations in the North of China, according to this program, strong forces would be landed in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, to occupy Peking, Tien-tsin and other important points and seize the railroads. In the South important moves would be made pointly by the army and navy. Chinese vessels would be swept from the coast. The chief base of operations would be established at Tien-tsin.

It is generally estimated here that China has about 450,000 troops under arms, 300,000 having had modern military training, while the remainder belong to the old school.

The General Staff has arranged to requisition all Japanese steamers of more than 1,000 tons in case of necessity. Plans also have been made to escort Eki Hioki, Japanese Minister to China, from Peking to Tien-tsin.

Diplomatic Usage Violated?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, May 8.—The Japanese ultimatum presented Friday afternoon, postponed the consideration of Group V of the Japanese demands, those relating to Fukien Province, which were to be considered separately. The document is very long, is in Japanese, and if not accompanied by a copy in Chinese. This is regarded here as a violation of diplomatic usage, enabling Japan to present her case to the powers two days before the Chinese can do so, since the latter are hindered by the necessity of translating document into Chinese and English.

The exodus of Japanese to the coast continues, while the movement of Chinese from Manchuria is significant. The presence of large numbers of revolutionaries is reported from Shanghai. The action of the authorities in digging trenches at the Kiangnan arsenal at Shanghai is very significant. The authorities do not expect disturbances among the Chinese troops in Peking, but the presence of the notorious anti-Japanese General Changh-sun at Soochow, with 30,000 troops of uncertain loyalty, constitutes a grave peril.

The extreme limit of the Japanese ultimatum was to have been 6 P. M. today. The chief stumbling block to an agreement has been Group V. in the schedule of the Japanese demands, which provided for Japanese advisers to the Peking Government, Japanese ownership of land in China, employment of Japanese in the judiciary and police systems of China, China's purchase of munitions of war from Japan, railway concessions to Japan, Japan's right to work certain mines, and China's agreement to the propagation of Buddhism in the republic.

China on May 2 agreed to the demands of Japan with the exception of those under Group V., and, in place of them, offered to make other concessions which were rejected by the Tokio Government. In the ultimatum finally handed by Japan to China on May 8 Japan modified her demands by leaving Group V. for future discussion.

FOOD DRINK
Bludawine
NO DRUGS NO ALCOHOL
MADE FROM FRUITS & GRAINS
SOLD AT FOUNTAINS, DRUGGISTS GROCERS AND
KANOUSE MOUNTAIN WATER CO.
90 CHURCH ST. N.Y.

THANKED BY SPAIN'S KING.

International Institute for Girls Wins His Approbation.

The work of the International Institute for Girls in Spain not only has furnished an educational model for the Spanish Kingdom, but has helped to bring about more sympathetic relations between the United States and Spain, according to a report just made to the Board of Directors of the institute by Miss Susan D. Huntington, its Director, now in this country on leave of absence. Miss Huntington quotes a letter from Senorita Maria de Maestu, Professor of Pedagogy in the Teachers' College of Spain, who has often acted in an advisory capacity to the Spanish Minister of Education. Regarding the institute she said:

"Those of us who are seriously engaged in matters of education, which is now the problem of our country, are the first to recognize the need of an institution like yours, a model for Europe, and we realize the need it fills, because it offers broad culture and contributes much to the improvement of the Spanish woman.

"This need is more and more noticeable because Spain is founding new educational centres and the International Institute is the most efficient complement of their varied endeavors. This explains why the most notable scholars lend their prestige as the professors of the university and other institutions have done. Many give their moral support and co-operate by lecturing at the institute. They all see in this work of yours a clear expression of the wish to establish more sympathetic understanding between Spain and America."

The private secretary of King Alfonso recently paid a visit to the International Institute, to express the thanks of the King for a rare manuscript returned by Miss Helen J. Sanborn, one of its Directors, through the institute to its rightful place in the Library of Columbus at Seville.

Information Wanted.

We hope one of our younger and prettier suffragettes will drop into our elegantly appointed office some day soon and, taking us by the hand in her sisterly way, explain how it is, if a woman has such a good sense of proportion, that a well-meaning man can be arraigned as severely for not remembering where the carpet sweeper is kept when his wife wants it as if he had been caught in the act of leading at least a double life, if not a triple one.—Ohio State Journal.

PERSIAN BOOK BRINGS $610.

Top Price Paid for "Khosreo and Shiron" at Sale of Antiquities.

"Khosreo and Shiran," a Persian book of the sixteenth century, the second of the five books of "Nizami," brought the highest price of the concluding sale of Chinese and Persian antiquities at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, selling, on order, for $610. This was No. 751 of the catalogue in tooled leather covers, the margins of the leaves beautifully decorated, and containing six miniatures.

Another Persian book, No. 744, "Duvan-Hafiz," with lacquered covers, two full-page unwans and five miniatures, with illuminated pages, also sold on order, bringing $171. The Koran, No. 754, with tooled leather covers, four superb unwans at the beginning and four at the end of the book, which was richly illuminated, went to B. M. Crawford for $350. W. T. Wallace paid $285 for No. 756, a leaf of the Koran in Cufic calligraphy, eighth century, written on parchment in black, with gold and red enamel decorations.

To A. Wilkes went No. 763, a miniature painting, early sixteenth century, "Joseph's Flight from Jerusalem," for $250, and, for $170, No. 767, a Persian portfolio of painted leather.

The returns for the day were $4,239, and for the entire sale, $19,514.

TELLS HOW TO VISIT FLEET.

The New York Times Prints a Complete Guide to the Warships.

The anchorages of all the ships that will figure in the Presidential review next week appear on the chart printed on Page 1 of Section 8 of today's NEW YORK TIMES.

That page is devoted entirely to the Atlantic Fleet, and gives a description of each of the ships, together with other interesting data concerning Admiral Fletcher's great command. The program arranged for the entertainment of the officers and men of the fleet and directions how to reach any ship in the Hudson River column, are also given on that page.

GEN. GOETHALS ARRIVES.

Canal Zone Governor Will Confer with Bryan and the President.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, arrived yesterday on the steamship Advance from Colon on his way to Washington to confer with Secretary of War Garrison on canal matters. He said that he would also confer with President Wilson on labor trouble that has developed in the Canal Zone over the rental of houses to workmen. General Goethals said he would stay in Washington for about two weeks. Landslides continued at irregular intervals in the canal, he asserted, and caused considerable delay to shipping.

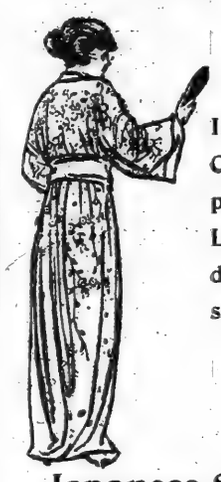
"The dredging is carried on steadily," the General added, "and we think that the end is in sight so far as the shiftings of slope land are concerned."

The question of policing with Americans the two terminal cities of Panama and Colon in order to prevent future disturbances between the American soldiers stationed on the Canal Zone and Panaman police will be discussed by General Goethals and the authorities at Washington.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street, New York

Will Place on Sale Monday

1000 Japanese Kimonos



Elaborately Hand Embroidered

Imported Japanese Crepe Kimonos, in Copenhagen, Rose, Pink, Light Blue and Lavender (*as illustrated*), with sash and full sleeves.

Exceptional Value

1.50

Japanese Silk Kimonos

Silk Lined Throughout

Hand Embroidered Silk Kimonos with sash; in Pink, Light Blue, Copenhagen, Rose, Navy and Black.

7.90 Value **4.95**

Corduroy Sport Skirts

Special for Monday

Washable Velvet Corduroy

Sport Skirt of White Corduroy, pearl button front model with patch pockets and belt.

Value 4.50

2.95

Sport Skirts of Large Checks.....6.90
Skirts of Striped Worsted.....7.90

800 Girls' Wash Dresses

Practical Tub Frocks (*three models as illustrated*) of Linen, Chambray, Repp and other materials, in white and colors. 4 to 14 years.

Exceptional Value **2.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street—New York

Especially Prepared Sale of

Women's Fashionable Pumps

Pump with sand color cloth quarter, patent leather vamp and heel foxing, diamond tip, Cuban LXV heel and hand turned sole. Special Value **4.00**

Sale of Pussy Willow Taffeta Underwear

At Unusual Price Concessions

An exceptional selection of exclusive models in Women's *Genuine Pussy Willow Taffeta Undergarments*, in pink and white.

Pussy Willow Underbodices.....Actual 2.95 Values.....2.00
Pussy Willow Nightgowns.....Actual 8.50 Values.....5.90
Pussy Willow Petticoats.....Actual 7.50 Values.....4.75
Pussy Willow Envelope Chemises.....Actual 5.50 Values.....3.50

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
Cleveland Buffalo Newark
34th Street—New York

Extraordinary Suit Sale Monday.

375 Women's High Cost Suits

To Close Out

Tailored and Trimmed Suits, the season's best models of Navy Blue Serge, Gabardine and other desirable fabrics, including stripes and checks; superior make and linings.

Formerly sold at 29.75, 35.00 and 39.75

18.00

145 Women's and Misses' Coats

Sport and Street Coats of Covert, Mixtures, Serge, Gabardine, Chinchilla, Silk Faille, Moire and Taffeta. Many silk lined throughout. Regular 20.00 and 25.00 Values. **15.00**

Women's New Model Coats

For Sport, Street, Afternoon, Travel and Motor Wear.

Coats of Covert and Gabardine.....15.00 25.00 35.00
Coats of Serge and Mixtures.....15.00 19.75 25.00
Coats of Chinchilla and Yama Cloth.....13.75 19.75 22.50
Silk Faille, Charmeuse and Taffeta Coats..22.50 29.75 35.00

Particular Attention Is Directed to

Women's Summer Dresses

Tailored Linen Dresses in Grey, Leather, Old Blue, Navy and White; very attractive model elaborately embroidered. Special **9.75**

Embroidered Voile Dresses in a variety of striking models, smartly trimmed with lace and ribbons; also hand embroidered. Special **15.00**

Summer Silk Dresses for afternoon or street wear of Foulard, China Silk, Crepe de Chine, Habutai and Taffeta in stripes and dots. Special **20.00**

Filet Net Dresses with heavy embroidered tunic and coatee effect blouse; underskirt of chiffon. Special **25.00**

The collection of higher cost Summer Dresses presents the newest and most practical ideas in fashions, offering many originalities in both style and materials

29.75 35.00 45.00

Summer Furs—Full skin effects, in White Fox, Red Fox and Dyed Blue Fox—$25, $35, $45.

Tourists desiring to anticipate next season's needs will find here advance Fur styles for the season 1915-16.

(Fur Dept., 6th Floor.)

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris
560-566 and 563 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Importers
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
Originators Introducers

Present, beginning Monday

Mid-season Displays of

Fashionable Summer Apparel

For the Races Coaching Parties
Polo Matches
Tennis Tournaments Lawn Fetes
Yachting Week-end Outings
Exposition Tours
Ocean Travel Commencements
Weddings
and Summer Social Affairs

Summer Gowns—of organdie, batiste, linen, lace, net, marquisette, silk voile, vivelle flannel and white serge, including exquisite hand-embroidered and hand-made effects—$45, $65, $75 up.

Summer Wraps—for afternoons and evenings, at the Summer Hotel or country home—*Coat, Cape* and "*Throw*" effects of soft satin, taffeta, faille, crepe ebussiant, lace and net in charming effects—at $65, $65, $75.

Fashionable Fur-trimmed Summer Wraps—$75, $125, $145

Coats—for *Motor—Steamer—Utility* in fashionable mixtures and plain materials—$35, $45, $50—of Shantung, taffeta, waterproof silks, golfine, white serge, white gabardine, llama wool, zephyr cloth, velour, etc.—$45, $65, $85.

Town and Country Suits

Of Ponjab, Shantung, striped Jasper Silk, taffeta, faille, satin and white serge—$55, $65, $95—of golfine, smart novelty cottons, Hop-sack and Ramie linens, Venetian stripe linens and Palm Beach cloth—$35, $45, $50.

Summer Blouses—of Georgette crepe, Shantung, linen, lace and net; in styles to complement the country outing suit, the golf or tennis skirt—or the semi-dress costume of cloth or silk—$10, $15, $25. Outing Blouses, $7, $10.

Silk Sport Coats—of guernsey silk, thread silk, Italian silk, satin, shantung and faille—$15, $22, $28 to $45.

Also Featuring Knitted Wool Sports Coats at $12.50

Also the new "Wellesley" Sports Blouse of Knitted Silk.

Special Displays of

Summer Millinery

Corday Hats of lace, tulle and leghorn—*Jetted Tulle Hats—Goura-Tufted Hair Hats*—Hats with helmet montures of fruit, flowers and thistles—*Shirred Tulle Hats* with picot edges—*White Hats* of gros-grain, French crepe, and kid—*Leghorn* and *Felt Hats* in smart combination effects—*Satin Hats*, much the vogue in Paris—$15, $25, $35.

OUTING HATS—Panama and Leghorn Hats with Algerian Bands, yarn-crowned "Rickshaw" Leghorns—soft edged Linen Hats—Dotted Swiss Hats—Tokio Hats of kid-and-hemp and other smart effects of Bangkok, Corded Silk and Velvet—and new styles in Quilted Motor Hats—$10, $12 and $14.

—Special Sale, Monday, of—
Imported Model Suits
at $75 & $95 heretofore $125 to $195

Original or duplicate designs by Paquin, Cheruit, Doeuillet, Jenny, Georgette, Bernard, Premet, Doucet, Callot, Lanvin, Beer, and other prominent designers.

Important reductions on Model Gowns.

KNIFE MAY BE CLUE TO RIPPER MURDERS

Weapon with Stained Blade Found Near Building Where Boy Was Killed.

MORE DETECTIVES AT WORK

Police Believe They Are Drawing a Cordon Around Man Who Murdered Two Children.

A hunter's knife, with a blade 6 inches long, covered with spots, which the police are examining for blood stains, was found yesterday on the roof of 507 East Seventeenth Street, a low one-story building, on the block just north of 270 First Avenue, where Charles Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray, was killed by a "Jack-the-Ripper" last Monday night.

The knife was found by William J. Rounds, engineer in the mineral water plant of Light & Brother at 503-507 East Seventeenth Street. He had trouble with a smokestack and went to the roof of the building to find out the cause. One of the first things he noticed was a big knife. It was lying on the roof near the front of the building and could have been thrown there easily by a person walking in the street.

Rounds thought at once of the "ripper" murders, and, going to the East Twenty-second Street Station, turned the knife over to those investigating the crimes. Detectives of the Second Branch Bureau were notified, and they examined the weapon.

Many other weapons have been turned over to the police by persons finding them, and the police believe that their honeycomb search of the neighborhood where the two crimes were committed is causing many persons to discard everything that might implicate them with either the murder of Charles Murray or Leonore Anna Cohn, who was killed in the hallway of her home at 352 Third Avenue.

A man, who said he was Hammond Sachs, was arrested by Detectives Whitman and Kazinsky of the First Branch Detective Bureau last night at Second Avenue and Fifth Street. The detectives said they were told the man was seen in East Sixteenth Street on the night Charles Murray's body was found. According to the police, Sachs admitted he had been arrested in Brooklyn once for annoying little girls and sentenced to a year in prison.

He told the detectives he was in Bayonne, N. J., all last week, and on Monday night went to Mills Hotel No. 2, Rivington and Chrystie Streets. A clerk at that hotel, however, said the name of Hammond Sachs did not appear on the register Monday night. Sachs was taken to the Second Branch Bureau and questioned by detectives.

The number of detectives searching for the ripper is being increased each day, according to Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lord. Inspector Faurot explained that this was necessary because there were new clues each day. The thorough search of certain parts of the city, simply as a matter of elimination, leads the police to believe they are making progress toward a solution of the crime.

Yesterday more than ten suspects were examined by the detectives looking for the ripper, and the movements of others taken into custody previously were investigated. None of these men has been connected with the Cohn or Murray murders, according to the police.

REPUBLICAN RULES JERSEY.

President of the Senate Acting Governor for Fielder's Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—Once again New Jersey has a Republican Governor, as well as a Republican Legislature. Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City, President of the Senate, was sworn in today by Chancellor Walker, as Acting Governor. He will serve until some time in June, when Governor Fielder will return from San Francisco.

"I take seriously my elevation to this great office," the Acting Governor said. "I am one of those accidents that are bound to occur, but I do appreciate the opportunity to preside over this fine old State."

The Acting Governor also gave immediate attention to the proposed abandonment of the national guard encampment at Seagirt. He conferred with Adjt. Gen. Sadler and then announced that while there would be no encampment, all of the officers and most of the privates would receive training in special schools of instruction.

ITALY ISSUES COTTON EDICT

Bryan Notified That Restrictions from Foreign Ports Begin May 10.

The Chamber of Commerce received yesterday the following telegram from Secretary of State Bryan:

"The following cablegram was received from the American Embassy at Rome: 'The Foreign Office informs me that all raw cotton shipped from American ports May 10 will be subjected to the provisions of the Royal decree of Nov. 13 last, and only such raw cotton as may arrive with bills of lading to the named consignee and final destination will be allowed re-exportation.'"

$500 Fire in County Court House.

Clouds of smoke from the County Court House in City Hall Park early last evening attracted a large crowd. Fire in the basement storeroom, where tools, waste, and paper are stored, caused $500 damage. Deputy Chief Martin ordered fire apparatus brought into the park. No records stored in the building were damaged, according to Thomas Wisker, the janitor.

E. CHARLES

62 West 47th Street

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Miss Marguerite's

Ready-to-Wear Dept.

Beginning This Week

We Will Offer Our FIRST SERIES of

The Society Woman's

Summer Frocks

At Prices Ranging from

$5.50 to $16.75

This Series Includes

Strikingly Pretty Summer Dresses

Of Exclusive Voiles, Linen, Pongee, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Taffetas, etc., in all the latest shades; also in white.

—ALSO—

Smart Suits

Of

Linen, Palm Beach Cloth, Pongee. Also Fashionable Sporting Suits for All Out-of-Door Wear.

Dressy Silk Suits

Real Value $45.00 to $50.00, Will Be Ordered in Your Size

From **$26.50** to **$39.50**

Extraordinary Values

On Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

The Finest Silks The World Produces

Selected fashions of the world's best creators are now on sale. Complete assortments of the latest Novelties in Silks and Satins, including fascinating new designs and gorgeous colors in Broche, Printed Pompadour Taffeta, Silver Metal Poult de Soie, Blazer Spots and Tile Checks.

First Exhibition and Sale

New 1915 Bathing Suit Silks

The largest and most complete variety of Plain and Novelty Bathing Suit Silks and Satins ever shown in this country, representing the foremost manufacturers of standard qualities.

1915 Model Bathing Suits made of these materials will be exhibited in the Silk Department.

25,000 Yards—Especially Desirable

New Summer Silks

Will Be Placed on Sale in the Following Weaves:

All Silk Salt Water Bathing Suit Satin, in Navy Blue or Black. 36 inches wide. formerly 1.50, yd., **98c**

Heavy Natural Ecru Tailleur Shantung Pongee,
36 inches wide.....formerly 1.25, yd., **85c**
42 inches wide.....formerly 2.00, yd., **1.15**
54 inches wide.....formerly 3.00, yd., **1.95**

Genuine Chinese Natural Ecru Pongee,
33 inches wide.....formerly 85c, yd., **58c**

Tub Shirting Silks,—Heavy Quality; Plain White or with Satin stripes; 36 inches wide. formerly 1.15, yd., **75c**

All Silk Crepe de Chine and Crepe Chiffon in White, Flesh, Pink, Navy Blue or Black. formerly 1.50, yd., **98c**

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta and Satin, 40 inches wide. formerly 1.50, yd., **98c**

1915 SUMMER WASH GOODS

10,000 Yards of Silk and Cotton Printed Pompadour Voile in a wide range of the latest color tints. 38 inches wide. formerly 65c, yd. **35c**

Imported Novelty Crepe and Voile, in the latest color combinations. formerly 1.50 to 3.00, yd. **95c to 1.75**

Imported White Ramie Linen Suiting,—pure flax; 45 inches wide. formerly 75c, yd. **48c**

Imported White Cotton Gabardine, 42 inches wide. formerly 95c, yd. **68c**

Extraordinary Values

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Bolero Jackets of Net, embroidered with soutache braid. regularly 2.50 to 5.00, **1.75 to 3.75**

Flouncings to match above, 24 inches deep.....yd. **75c** regularly 1.25

Flouncings to match above, 36 inches deep.....yd. **1.50** regularly 2.50

Embroidered or Braided Bands.....yd. **45c to 1.50** regularly 60c to 2.00

Cotton Ball Edging or Fringe.....yd. **15c to 1.00** regularly 25c to 1.75

Unusual Values

MOTOR VEILS

Chiffon Motor Veils,—single and double; various lengths. **95c, 1.50 and 1.85**

Barege Veilings in a variety of shades.....yd. **75c**

A large assortment of patterns in Washable Shetland Veilings; silk finish. regularly 50c, yd. **35c**

5,000 Pairs,—Specially Priced

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White and Fancy Colors. pair, **95c**; 6 pairs, **5.50**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—extra fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White and Colors. pair, **1.50**; 6 pairs, **8.50**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black, White and Colors. pair, **60c**

Special Values

STERLING SILVERWARE

Candlesticks,—plain designs, 6 inches.....each **2.50**

Flower Vases,—flare top; plain or pierced; 12 inches high. regularly 7.50, **5.00**

Bread and Butter Plates,—plain designs. 6 inches..each **3.25** regularly 5.00

Bud Vases,—plain design.....special **3.95, 4.95 and 5.50**

Marmalade Jars,—plain top; including spoon.....**1.50** regularly 2.50

TRUNKS AND BAGS

Decided Reductions

Open-top Wardrobe Trunks made of three-ply veneer, covered inside and outside with the best vulcanized fibre; reinforced round edges; best trimmings; hand riveted throughout; fitted with the most modern garment and chiffonier sections. 45-inch size. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

Dress Trunks made on best basswood frames, duck covered; hard fibre edges; strapped with leather; hand-rivetted trimmings; fitted with sectional and two dress trays; fancy lining. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches. **10.00** regularly 13.50 to 15.00

Cowhide Suit Cases made on double steel frames; reinforced corners; fitted with top pockets. Size 24 inches. regularly 6.50, **4.75**

Traveling Bags suitable for men or women; various models and leathers, including Walrus, Crepe Grain and Sole Leather; best frames and trimmings; leather lined and inside pockets. Size 14 to 18 inches. regularly 7.50 to 8.50, **5.75**

FURS STORED

At Moderate Charges

Remodelling & Repairing at Special Summer Rates

To facilitate prompt delivery in the Fall, customers are requested to send garments to be altered or repaired as early as possible.

Requests to call for goods will receive prompt attention. Greeley 6380.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street ***5th Avenue***

On Monday and Tuesday

50% Reductions
ORIENTAL RUGS

Offering the Most Extraordinary Values in Our History

100 Medium and Large Room-Size Rugs

Selected from the regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance to

½ Original Prices

These Rugs represent the finest weaves of the Orient, are beautiful in pattern and colorings, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

The following illustrate the remarkable range of sizes and low prices:

From a Bokhara Rug, size 8.3x9.2 ft.....formerly 130.00, at **65.00**
To a Fine Persian Mahal Carpet, size 14.3x24.5 ft.....formerly 1,200.00, at **600.00**

Unprecedented Values,—DOMESTIC RUGS

9x12 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs.....**26.50**.....formerly 39.50

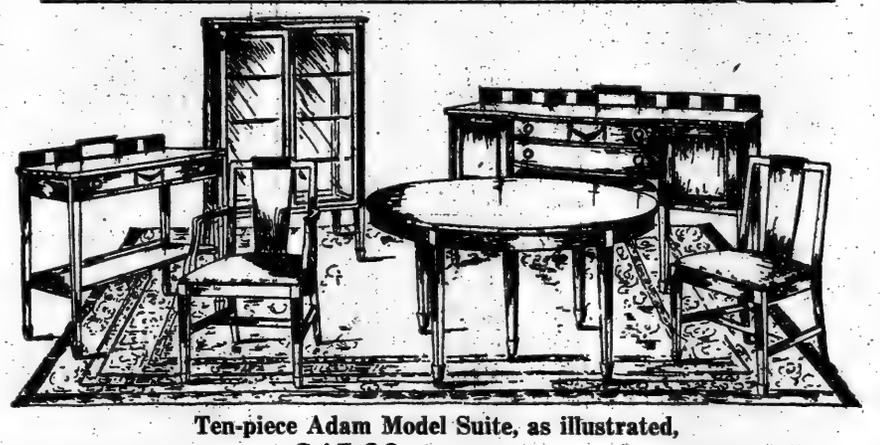
These rugs are woven in one piece; wide choice of patterns and colorings for parlor, library or dining room. The greatest rug value of the year.

8.3x10.6 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs, **25.00** regularly 34.00

36x63 in. Royal Wilton Rugs, **5.95** regularly 7.50

Special Sale

"McCREERY MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE



Ten-piece Adam Model Suite, as illustrated, 245.00, regularly 350.00

Suite, as illustrated, including Buffet, 60 inches long; China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair.

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. regularly 210.00, **149.00**

Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds. regularly 50.00 **25.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, in Circassian Walnut, or Mahogany, or finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 375.00, **250.00**

Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds.... regularly 60.00 **39.50**

WICKER FURNITURE

Very Special Prices

6-Piece Willow Suite, as illustrated, in any color stain.

Complete 52.00; regularly 72.00

May be had in Suite or Separate Pieces, as follows:

Sofa.....regularly 24.00, **17.50**
Armchair.....regularly 9.75, **7.00**
Arm Rocker.....regularly 10.50, **8.00**
Side Chair.....regularly 9.25, **6.50**
Side Rocker.....regularly 9.75, **7.00**
Table.....regularly 8.75, **6.00**
Lamp, extra.....regularly 20.00, **15.00**

Armchairs, made of Fine Imported Reed,—Natural or stained or enamelled any color. **12.75,** regularly 17.00

BLANKETS & BED SPREADS

Specially Low Priced

Jacquard Blankets,—full size.....pair **2.50 and 3.75**

White Blankets,—full size.....pair **3.75 and 5.50**

Comfortables,—cotton filled.....each **1.75 and 2.50**

Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed, full size.....each **1.25 and 1.65**
Dimity, hemmed, single size.....each **1.00**
Dimity, hemmed, full size.....each **1.20**
Dimity, damask patterns; full size.....each **1.45 and 2.75**
Marseilles, satin finish; scalloped; full size....each **3.25**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Greatly Reduced

Desk or Boudoir Lamps, finished in Antique Ivory, French Gray or White Enamel; 10-inch cretonne shade. formerly 3.00, **1.95**

Wicker Boudoir or Desk Lamps, with cretonne lined shade; to match any color wicker furniture. formerly 6.00, **4.50**

Wicker Table Lamps, with cretonne lined shade to match any color furniture. **12.00** formerly 15.00 to 18.00

Adjustable Wicker Reading Lamps, with cretonne lined shade. formerly 20.00, **15.00**

Floor Lamps, of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory, French Gray or White Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch cretonne Empire shade; newest patterns; 4-inch fringe. formerly 18.00, **9.75**

BUNGALOW DINNER SETS

Attractively Priced

These Sets are complete for six persons, and are selected from our open stock patterns; additional pieces may be had at any time.

English Porcelain,—Blue Willow pattern; 50 pieces. formerly 8.50, **6.00**

American Porcelain,—rosebud or green border design, in double gold lines; 50 pieces. formerly 10.00, **7.50**

English or American Porcelain,—Persian border or coin gold band, with coin gold handles. formerly 15.00, **10.00**

Saxony China or English Porcelain,—blue and green underglazed border pattern or conventional border design; 50 pieces. **12.00** formerly 16.50

Extraordinary Values

On Monday and Tuesday

To Close Out

85 Women's High Class Suits

35.00 formerly up to 75.00

Large variety of styles in Silk and Wool Fabrics.

115 Women's Smart Suits

18.50 formerly up to 35.00

Including Tailored and Fancy Trimmed Suits; the season's best models in Serge, Gabardine, Poplin and Hair Line Stripe Fabrics.

Unusual Offering

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Representing most recent style creations in new and desirable materials, including Novelty Crepe, Marquisette, Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, French Voile, French Linen and Cotton Voile.

Prices according to material

5.75 10.75 16.75 19.75 23.75

Special Sale

WOMEN'S SPORT & OUTING SUITS

Smart Models, appropriate for outing, golfing, travelling or general sport wear. Materials include Rajah and Japanese Tussahs, Homespuns, English Flannels and Knitted Cloths; wide range of colors. **25.00, 35.00, 45.00**

Mid-Season Clearance

WOMEN'S COATS

A collection of 500 Coats in the smartest models, newest materials and most popular colors. All sizes represented. Reduced for immediate clearance.

NO. C. O. D'S. NO APPROVALS.

Usually priced 40.00 to 45.00.....**19.50**
Usually priced 22.50 to 35.00.....**16.00**
Usually priced 19.50 to 21.50.....**12.50**
Also a number of Short Silk and Cloth Coats.....**5.75**
formerly 16.50, 19.50 and 22.50

MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

Specially Priced

Misses' White Dresses of Net or Voile; daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery. Size 14 to 18 years.
14.75, 16.75 and 18.50

Misses' Linen Dresses,—practical models in French or Ramie Linen in the most desirable colors. Size 14 to 18 years.
6.75, 8.75 and 10.75

Misses' Dresses of Striped, Figured or Novelty Voile; smart and effective models. Size 14 to 18 years.
6.75 and 8.75

Misses' Dresses of Plain, Plaid or Striped Taffeta, also White, Navy or Belgian Blue Crepe de Chine. Size 14 to 18 years.
18.50, 22.50 and 26.50

Misses' Separate Skirts of Imported Repp, Pique, Cotton Gabardine, Cordeline or Corduroy; stylish models. Size 14 to 18 years. **2.95, 4.75 and 5.75**

Misses' Suits of Palm Beach Cloth,—smart models. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **12.75 and 14.75**

Annual May Sale

"MME. IRENE" CORSETS

At About Half Usual Prices

The newest materials and models in a complete range of sizes.

Imported Coutil.....usually 5.00, **3.00**
Imported Figured Broche,—Pink or White.....usually 8.00 **4.00**
Imported Coutil with elastic inserts...usually 12.00, **6.00**
Imported Fancy Broche.....usually 12.00, **6.00**
Fine Imported Silk Brocade.....usually 18.00, **10.00**
Beautiful Silk Brocade.....usually 25.00, **12.00**
"Mme. Irene" Brassieres, made of Fine Tricot, with ribbon shoulder. Pink or White. usually 1.50, **1.00**

WOMEN'S DRESSY BLOUSES

Exceptional Values

Blouses of Cream Shadow Lace over chiffon cloth lining; finished with silver buttons.
5.00

Embroidered Filet Lace Blouses with fancy collar of Georgette Crepe, trimmed with lace; flesh ribbon underbodice.
6.95

Fine White Net Blouses, with side tucking; finished with frill of hand-embroidered net; three-quarter length sleeves; turn back cuffs.
9.75

Dressy Blouses of Georgette Crepe finished with embroidery and shadow lace.
6.95

White Georgette Crepe Blouses trimmed with fine hand-embroidery and veining.
11.75

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

Exceptional Values

100 Dainty Negligees of Crepe de Chine, prettily trimmed with lace and rosebuds; various colors. usually 10.50, **7.25**

87 Attractive House Gowns, trimmed models, in Pink, Light Blue, Rose, Yellow and Copenhagen Blue. **10.00** usually 16.50,

600 Morning Dresses,—copies of high class models in new materials. usually 7.50, **4.95**

1,500 House Dresses in pretty washable materials.....usually 1.50 to 3.75, **1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.50**

HAIR GOODS SALON

First Quality Switches made in three separate stems; all shades, including Gray.
Special **3.50** regularly up to 5.00

FREE MRS. CARMAN STAGE TEMPTS HER

Lawyer Says He and Woman Tried for Mrs. Bailey's Death Are "Broke."

FIND VERDICT IN AN HOUR

Jury Acts Quickly on Charge That the Case Hinges on Negro Maid's Story.

FORGIVES HER ACCUSERS

Defendant, Back in Her Home, Says She Looks Forward to Happiness Now.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 8.—A verdict of no guilty was brought in by the Carman jury at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, one hour and ten minutes after the jury had left the room. Shortly afterward Mrs. Carman's lawyer, George M. Levy, when asked if Mrs. Carman would go on the vaudeville stage said:

"As things stand now she has no intention of going into vaudeville. We can't tell what may come up, however. If some colossal offer comes along we can't tell whether we'll take it." The word "we," it was explained, was used in reference to the Carman family, and Mrs. Levy. Mrs. Carman stood beside her young attorney when he made the announcement, but she did not comment on it. Mr. Levy said in explanation of his statement: "Mrs. Carman, Dr. Carman, and I are 'borke'." Mrs. Carman testified yesterday that she had no money left.

The case went to the jury at 4:20 o'clock, after Supreme Court Justice Abel Blackmar had delivered a charge to the jury, in which he asserted that if the jurymen did not accept Celia Coleman's story as true they must acquit Mrs. Carman. Celia Coleman was the colored servant who worked in the Carman home when Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey of Hempstead was shot and killed in Dr. Carman's office on June 30. It was not until she had been taken from the Carman house as a witness for the State that she accused Mrs. Carman of the murder. On the second day after the shooting she signed an affidavit drawn up by Mr. Levy, in which she said she had no knowledge that Mrs. Carman was guilty.

Quick Verdict a Surprise.

Many of the persons who had crowded the courtroom while counsel for the defense summed up this morning and while the District Attorney delivered his argument this afternoon and the Justice delivered his charge left the Court House, anticipating a long wait before the jury returned. The jury at Mrs. Carman's first trial was out all of Saturday night and returned to the courtroom about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning to announce a disagreement.

When word was passed around the Court House corridors and in a lot next door, where some of the spectators had started a ball game, that the jury was about to return there was a rush for the courtroom. Mr. Carman did not take the seat which she occupied during the trial, but moved up to the railing near the jury's foreman, while other members of the Carman family grouped themselves around the counsel table. After the jury had filed into the box the Clerk, Samuel Ransom, asked if a verdict had been reached, and the foreman of the jury, Peter Roirbach, Jr., of Sea Cliff, announced, "We find the defendant not guilty."

Applause from the spectators, many of whom were neighbors of Mrs. Carman, followed the foreman's announcement. Mrs. Carman had already been assured by Mr. Levy that the verdict would be favorable, and she only smiled faintly when it was announced. The jurymen filed out of their box, and she shook hands with each of them in turn and thanked them. Standing beside her was her 10-year-old daughter, Elisabeth. Several of the jurymen smiled and patted the little girl on the head before shaking hands with the mother.

Mrs. Carman Returns to Freeport.

For a few minutes Mrs. Carman and members of her family received the congratulations of the friends that crowded about them. Dr. Carman did not seem at all surprised at the outcome of the second trial, and did not shake hands with Mrs. Carman and congratulate her. On leaving the courtroom Mrs. Carman returned to the county jail in the rear of the Court House to get her belongings, and then left in an automobile for Freeport. She said she had no definite plans for the immediate future, but would go away probably for a rest next week.

The foreman of the jury said that the juryman had decided not to talk about anything that had occurred while they were considering the verdict.

"We've had a hard test," he said, "and the less said the better."

It was learned that the jury voted for acquittal on their first ballot, which was taken at 5:17 o'clock after less than an hour's deliberation. District Attorney Smith said after the verdict had been announced:

"We would rather have had an acquittal than a second disagreement anyhow."

The same sentiment was expressed by William B. Bailey, the husband of the woman who was murdered in Dr. Carman's home.

In summing up the case for the defense at the morning session, Mr. Levy played on the sympathies of the jurymen, and at one time tears could be seen in the eyes of both Mrs. Carman and her little daughter, who sat in plain view of the jury box. He said the District Attorney had been unfair. He talked for two hours and twenty minutes, making a vigorous attack on Celia Coleman's testimony, but making no explanation of the testimony to the effect that an effort had been made by a detective employed by the defense to bribe the negro servant to change her story.

Levy Assails District Attorney.

The District Attorney, Mr. Levy asserted, had put "catch questions" to Mrs. Carman when she was on the stand, and the lawyer said that the emphasis Mr. Smith put on the fact that the Carman family had congregated in Mrs. Carman's room after the shooting was "eminently, terribly, unfair." He trusted, he said, that the jury would "throw all the mud out of the case." He called attention to the fact that the State had produced no actual eye witness of the shooting, and referred repeatedly to the "perjurious testimony of a South Carolina negress." She was letter perfect on her main story, he said, but weak on details. Celia Coleman, he said, had her present story of the shooting hammered into her by slow process.

Mr. Levy disposed of the bribery charge by saying that it was his opinion that Hicks, the detective whom the defense employed and who, two of the prosecution's witnesses testified, tried to bribe Celia Coleman, "ought to be tied in a bag with Celia Coleman and Toomer, the woman's cousin, and thrown into the river." Mr. Levy said that the reason he didn't put Hicks on the stand was because he couldn't believe him.

"If there was any mistake in sending this man South, blame it on Mr. Graham and on me, but don't blame it on that poor woman," exclaimed Mr. Levy.

"Mrs. Carman wants either liberty or death," he proclaimed. He said that to her Sing Sing would be the same as death.

Mr. Smith, the district attorney, after recess, divided the case of the defense into two parts. One he called "manufactured, made-to-order defense;" the other "a family defense." He said that the presentation of some of the testimony included in the first class was an insult to the intelligence of the jury and was presented to get the minds of the jurymen away from the point at issue, under pretense of reasonable doubt. He took considerable time to point out the difference between photographs of the Carman premises entered by the defense and prosecution, arguing that the defense had attempted to mislead the jury, and laid stress on contradictions in testimony offered by witnesses for the defense.

Smith Criticises the Police.

"Why is it that the defense has been so industrious to lead you away from the Carman household?" he asked. "Doesn't the evidence show that since the very night of the murder the attitude of the Carman household has been to lead attention away?" The rest of the defense, he said, was based on testimony offered by interested parties. Even without Celia Coleman, he said, one couldn't conceive any theory which would point to another than Mrs. Carman as the guilty person. The Freeport police, he said, had not done their duty after the murder, thus making it difficult to get evidence.

Mr. Smith said that Mr. Levy's assertion that he went to the Carman house after the crime to extend his sympathy was a "sham," and called attention to the fact that preparation of Mrs. Carman's defense was begun before she was accused of the crime. If Celia Coleman saw or heard nothing of the crime, as the defenseContended, he said, "why did Levy think it was necessary to get an affidavit from her?"

Justice Blackmar's Charge.

Justice Blackmar delivered a forty-minute charge to the jury in which he defined the four degrees of murder and manslaughter and told the jury to consider the testimony of character witnesses as direct testimony in favor of the defendant.

"After careful consideration of the case," he said, "I have decided that unless you accept the testimony of that colored girl, you've got to acquit the defendant." This, he said, was because her testimony was the only evidence offered to show that Mrs. Carman actually had fired the shot. The other testimony merely tended to show motive, he asserted.

Mrs. Carman, Dr. Carman, and Mr. Levy talked to reporters in the Warden's Office in the jail after the verdict had been announced.

"I am so happy I don't know what to do," Mrs. Carman said. "The Judge's charge was fine and fair, don't you think so? I had no doubt of the jurors, though, from the moment we started to put in testimony. The jury couldn't do anything but acquit. I couldn't be happy last Winter with the shadows of this suspicion hanging over my head, but now I shall be able to go away and be myself again.

"I have no particular ill-feeling against anybody now. Celia Coleman, I think, is not vicious. I believe that she probably meant well, but has told this story so often that she actually believes it herself now."

Mrs. Carman said that when the prosecution was putting witnesses on the stand she was worried, partly because she was unable to convince two jurous of her innocence at the last trial. Mr. Levy said that some friends had advised him to bring an action against Celia for perjury, but, he asserted, he would not waste time on it.

BEATEN SENSELESS SAVES FIRM'S CASH

Bookkeeper Holds Fast to $1,500 for Payroll When Attacked by Hold-up Men.

ONE ASSAILANT CAUGHT

Policeman Identifies Fugitive by Trousers Torn in His Struggles with His Victim.

While Albert Hiltpold, bookkeeper for the Samuel Cupples Envelope Manufacturing Company, at 7 to 11 Laight Street, lay unconscious yesterday just before noon in the hall leading to his firm's office, with one hand doubled under him holding the satchel with the money he had just drawn for the firm's payroll and the other holding a long strip of cloth which he had torn from the trousers of one of the two robbers who had attempted to hold him up, a mounted policeman was urging his horse through the traffic of Varick Street in pursuit of a man he had seen running from the building.

The fugitive gained headway, and the pursuer, who was Patrolman Blass of Traffic Squad A, jumped from his horse and continued the chase through the traffic on foot. He had gone half a block when he found the man he sought, crouching between two large packing cases on a truck which was drawn up against the curb. This man told Blass he was the driver of the truck, but when he saw that Blass noticed the tear in his trousers he jumped from the truck and hit the policeman in the face. Blass drew his pocket club, and used it so well that at Police Headquarters several stitches were taken in the prisoner's head.

When Blass brought his captive back to where Hiltpold lay, the bookkeeper, who had been by this time restored to consciousness, identified him as one of his assailants. It was found that the piece of cloth he had torn from the robber's trousers fitted the rent in the prisoner's clothing, and the material was the same as that of his suit. The prisoner said he was Joseph Berger of 53 East 103d Street, and he was locked up at Headquarters on a charge of assault and attempted robbery.

Hiltpold said his bag contained $1,500. His two assailants hid in the break of the stairway leading to the office, he asserted, and as he got to this place they sprang out at him. One was armed with an ordinary blackjack, and the other had a double-headed hammer wound with tape. With these they attacked the bookkeeper. He called for help before he seized Berger. In the fight he was severely beaten, but he held on to his satchel, and the robbers, alarmed by his struggles, ran from the building. Witnesses say the man who escaped joined another who had been waiting outside, both going down Thompson Street. As Berger ran from the building Patrolman Blass saw him and pursued him.

Hiltpold was treated by an ambulance surgeon and went home. The police say they found the two weapons used in the assault in the hall.

W. V. CLEARY AND OTHERS INDICTED BY JURY

Former Town Boss Who Killed Son-in-Law Is Still Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., May 8.—The Grand Jury of the Rockland County branch of the Supreme Court, which had been in session for the past month, returned over thirty indictments, five of which were against William V. Cleary, who shot and killed Eugene Newman in July last, and five others connected with him in official capacities. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins presided and fixed bail for the indicted ones.

The indictments found against Cleary included one for violation of the Sullivan law, which was actually returned last week, and on the strength of which a bench warrant was issued by Judge Mills, with which officers have been searching for Cleary without success. The indictments also included charges of grand larceny, embezzlement, and malfeasance in office.

Extra efforts will now be made to find Cleary, who has not been seen to enter or leave his home in New York City, which has been under surveillance for the past month.

Supervisor Josiah Felter, an eyewitness to the shooting, was also indicted on six counts, one of which was for grand larceny. Bail was fixed in his case at $5,000, which was furnished by his brother.

There were three indictments brought in against Overseer of the Poor Warren Baisley, who signed and indorsed checks to the amount of $7,000 at the request of Cleary. His bail was also fixed at $5,000, and was soon furnished.

Bernard J. Fox, another eyewitness, was indicted for perjury in his testimony at the time of Cleary's trial for murder. A bond of $5,000 was furnished for him by Henry Adler, a wealthy liquor dealer. The other two were Charles Seibold and Frank Hughs, each indicted for violation of the Sullivan law on the day of the shooting by taking a revolver from Fox immediately after Cleary shot Newman.

It was brought out before the Grand Jury that the amount of the poor funds that have been misappropriated by Cleary is considerably over $40,000.

ATTRIBUTE FIRE TO THIEVES

Dark Lantern Found in Ruins of Mineola Store.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 8.—The general store of Frederick Unser, one of the largest on Long Island, was wrecked early today by fire and water, and when firemen were searching the ruins they found a dark lantern. Mr. Unser said he had no such thing in stock, and it is believed now that burglars accidentally set the place afire. The store was robbed of $5,000 worth of goods a year ago. The damage today was estimated at $20,000.

Mr. Unser and his family were asleep in an extension and were aroused by Thomas Patters, who, returning from a dance, saw the fire and kicked on their door until the family awoke.

Fawn Swims Up to Babylon Landing

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., May 8.—A fawn, scarcely a year old, tried today to clamber up the boat float of Captain John Clunie café on Great South Bay. No one knows where it took to the water, but as a crowd of men ran out of the café the fawn slid off the float and swam under the State pier. It refused to come out until several men got into a rowboat and dislodged it. Then it made for the opposite side of the bay and, swimming so swiftly that it outdistanced the rowboat, it disappeared in the woods on the country place of R. H. McCurdy.

FURS STORED AND REMODELED AT MODERATE RATES

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Maillard

Luncheon and Tea Room
On the Fifth Floor

Announce for To-morrow, Monday, an Important Clearance of

Women's Distinctive Tailored Suits

At the most Decisive Price Reductions

Included are practically our entire stocks of Spring Suits, providing a very wide choice of the smartest and most desirable models of the season, arranged in five attractive groups, as follows:

at $16.75, 22.50, 27.50, 35.00 and 45.00

Equally large reductions will also be available in

Women's Separate Skirts, at $4.50, 6.50 and 9.75

comprising all the fashionable silk and wool fabrics, as well as combination effects.

Corsets and Brassieres

of very superior grades, offering unusual values for Monday

Corsets, of fine Coutil for average figures, at $1.35
Value $2.00

Corsets, of Broche Coutil, white, or pink; values $2.50 and 3.50.

at $1.95 & 2.85

Brassieres, of Cambric, trimmed with torchon lace and embroidery; Values 75c and $1.50,

at 50c and 95c

Summer Negligees

Are shown in dainty assortments of Dotted Swisses, Crepe de Chines, Charmeuse and Taffeta, in all the newest effects, attractively priced.

Monday, on the 2d Floor,

House Dresses

for Beach, Bungalow and Camp, of the most desirable cotton materials, full skirts, low or high necks; some hand embroidered, offering

Very unusual values

at 95c, 1.25, 1.95 and 2.95

Fashionable Colored and Black Dress Silks

Offering the most popular weaves for Spring and Summer wear, at extraordinarily low prices.

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 inches wide, in all the latest evening and street shades, also white and black, yard 95c
Regular price $1.50

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, in a full assortment of dark and light shades, also white, flesh and black, yd. $1.15
Regular price $2.00 and 2.25

Black Imported Satin Royal, 40 inches wide, very desirable quality, with suede finish, . . yard 1.58
Regular price $2.50

Imported Washable Striped Habutai, 36 inches wide, in black and white, navy and white and lavender and white combinations, . . . yard 58c
Regular price 85c

Very Remarkable Values in Traveling Bags

To-morrow, on the Main Floor, will include

Traveling Bags, of genuine black pigskin, walrus grain, leather lined, riveted frames, sizes 16, 17 and 18 ins., at $5.85
Traveling Bags, of black and tan russet, hand sewn frames, reinforced corners, sizes 16, 17 and 18 ins., at 6.50
Suit Cases, of black enameled duck, cretonne lined, light weight, 24 and 26 inches, ... at 3.50
Limousine Cases, of black morocco, silk lined, with nine celluloid fittings, ... at 4.95
Also Women's Hand Bags, of moire, in black and blue or genuine pin seal, in black, navy blue, grey and tan, inside frames, mirror and purse, $2.85, 3.90
Actual Values $4.50 and 6.00

Specials for :: Monday

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns
Very Special
at $2.85

Silk Parasols
in a splendid choice of models,
Very Special
at $2.95

French Blouses
of batiste and voile, handmade, sizes are incomplete
Reduced to
$3.95

Women's Gloves
of Milanese Silk, two clasp, Paris point backs, in ponge, black and white,
at 45c pair

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters
Very Special
at $6.75

Girls' Dresses
of Chambray, handsmocked; sizes from 6 to 12 years,
Very Special
at $2.75

Boys' Washable Men-o'-War Suits
Value $5.00
at $2.95

Bungalow Pillows
covered with cretonnes, filled with silk floss,
Very Special
at 90c

Wardrobe Trunks
three-ply veneer, covered with fibre,
Very Special
at $24.50

Women's Superior Quality Hosiery

A most exceptional offering Tomorrow, on the Main Floor, comprising the most favored weights of lisle and silk for Summer wear.

At Very Emphatic Price Concessions

Fine Lisle Thread Stockings, double garter tops, reinforced soles, in black, white and colors to match shoes, pr. 32c
Silk Lisle Thread Hose, extra fine, in black or white, with reinforced soles, pair 45c
Pure Silk Stockings, with deep lisle thread garter tops and lisle soles, in black or white, . pair 39c
Pure Silk Stockings, black or white, and colors to match shoe tops, pair 75c
Black Silk Stockings, extra fine quality, with silk spliced soles, . . . pair $1.15

Interior Summer Furnishings

At Reduced Prices

Figured Cream Madras Curtains, at $1.10, 1.35 & 1.95 pr.
Values $1.50 to 2.75

Heavy Washable Scrim, lace border effects, in white, cream and beige; values 30c to 50c yard.
at 23c, 29c and 35c

Washable Printed Table Covers, brilliant colors for porch or room,
at 55c, 85c to $1.95
Values 85c to $3.00 each

The Annual May Sale of

Misses' & Children's Underwear

of Cambric and Nainsook, will present the following striking values:

Misses' Drawers, - - at 39c, 50c and 65c
Misses' Gowns, - - " 69c, 88c and 1.10
Misses' Skirts, - - " 75c, 90c and 1.15
Misses' Combinations, - " 80c and 1.00
Children's Drawers, - - " 25c, 38c and 50c
Children's Gowns, - " 59c and 75c
Children's Skirts, - - " 39c, 55c and 70c
Children's Princess Slips, " 75c and 89c

And in addition, a special purchase of

Infants' White Dresses, 98c and $1.20

Hand-smocked or feather-stitched, Empire or yoke effects; sizes 6 months to 3½ years.

Household Linens at 25 Per Cent Off

To-morrow's offerings include many of the most desirable grades of Linens required for the outfitting of city and country homes, Bungalows, Yachts and Clubs. Unexcelled facilities for Monogramming or Hemming Linens either by hand or machine at the shortest notice.

Satin Damask Table Cloths, $1.75, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50
Napkins, . . doz. $1.95, 2.90, 4.40, 5.75
Damask Tea & Luncheon Cloths, hemstitched or scalloped, . . at 95c, 1.50 to 6.75
Damask Tea & Luncheon Napkins, hemstitched, . . doz. $1.95, 2.95 to 6.25
Linen Sheets, hemstitched, pair $3.95, 5.25, 5.90
Linen Pillow Cases, . . pair 95c, 1.25, 1.50
Huck Towels, . . doz. $2.75, 3.75, 4.75
Turkish Bath Towels, . doz. $2.75, 3.50, 4.75
Real Madeira Luncheon Sets, at $3.25, 3.95, 5.25

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue at 35th St.

Week Beginning

Monday, May 10th

Trimmed Hats $10.00
Dress and Tailored,

Dresses $65.00
Afternoon Wear,

Coats $35.00
Street, Motor & Sport,

Dance Frocks $65.00
New Models,

Blouses $15.00
Hand made & Embroidered,

Feather Boas $6.75
Solid Colors & Combinations,

Elegant Assortment of
SUMMER ACCESSORIES
Cotton and Linen Dresses
Neckwear, Belts, Parasols,
Sweaters and Separate Skirts

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

"SOROSIS" SHOES

Smart Styles

"SOROSIS" SIDE-LACE BOOTS

8.00

An attractive variety of the popular Side Lace Boots in many beautiful leathers and Combinations. Included are All Fawn Kidskin, Black Kidskin, White Kidskin Vamps with White Cloth Tops; Olive Kidskin Vamps with tops to match, and various other combinations.

George Bernard Co

CONTINUATION OF SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

With Many New Bargains

Suits . . . from $25
Evening Gowns . " $25
Street Frocks . . " $25
Waists . . . " 5

DERNBURG TAKES UP PEACE 'PRINCIPLES'

Believes Readjustment of Colonial Possessions Will Be a Prime Requisite.

THE "STRONG" NEED ROOM

Wants All Uncivilized Parts of the Globe Apportioned and Use of Colored Troops Forbidden.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, known as the unofficial mouthpiece of Germany, addressed about 500 members of the City Club this afternoon. He was applauded several times, and created laughter at one point, when he made a humorous reference to neutrality. An attempt to heckle him, started by two or three in the audience, failed completely.

"What about the Lusitania?" was the question hurled at him just as he closed his talk. The demand created a sensation in the audience, but there was loud hissing, and Dr. Dernburg paid no attention to the question.

Dr. Dernburg discussed the "principles" which would have to govern any peace negotiations. He said:

"The World war has broken all relations that existed between the warring peoples, especially in the nature of treaties. All treaties of commerce and navigation between Germany, Austria, and Turkey on the one side, and England, Russia, France, Belgium, Japan, Servia, and Egypt on the other, have ceased to exist. A number of other treaties, not directly between nations at war, have proven unsatisfactory; especially has the status of China been completely changed. The law of nations, notably the law regulating oversea commerce in times of peace and of war, has completely broken down. The rules of warfare are, so says each of the contending factions, most grossly violated by the other. The Geneva Convention has failed in a number of instances to protect the Red Cross.

"At no time during the history of the world has so complete a disorganization in one form or another of rights and regulations occurred. Every peace that is concluded must rearrange all these relations. It is even more than doubtful whether treaties regarding international civil law, as, for instance, the law on bills of exchange, extradition of prisoners, mutual help by courts, are yet subsistent.

"Never has the world had such a chance to start again to erect international relations from a rock bottom basis. It stands to reason that if the time for peace negotiations comes, they will last very long—indeed; and a very long period will intervene during which all intercourse will remain in a state of suspense.

"It is, therefore, most essential that the questions involved be broached on very broad lines. We must find principles that recommend themselves by their simplicity and usefulness to all the world and we must find guarantees that will prove reliable safeguards against any infraction of those simple principles, in order that a recurrence of this general upheaval can be successfully avoided for some measurable time.

The Principles Proposed.

"These principles are probably:

"First.—the recognition of the truth that strong nations showing great vitality and large increase are entitled to enough soil, air, and water, in order to maintain and advance their growing population. The lack of such proper adjustment of the conditions of the European powers during the last fifty years has been one of the primary causes for unrest in Europe and one of the principal dangers to the peace of the world.

"Second.—Since no readjustment of this kind can take place in Europe itself on account of national lines, it is necessary to seek the solution, first, by the apportioning of all uncivilized parts of the globe; that is, by a readjustment of colonial possessions, then by the creation of spheres of influence and non-interference with nations, who are willing to take and concede such spheres; further, by an open door and equal opportunity policy all over the globe; and, finally, the neutralization of all the seas and narrows, cables, and oversea mails of the world.

"This readjustment must be sanctioned through a simple and codified international law, safeguarded in a way that it cannot be broken without putting the infractor outside of the pale of international relationship, not only with the party attacked, but also with all the parties remaining neutral.

"Unless we go to the root of the whole trouble we shall never beable to come to something really permanent, stable, and satisfactory.

"It seems manifest that such a program would be greatly to the interest of the United States. It would certainly be to the interest of Germany, but I wish to show to you that it is also in the interest of the rest of the world, and that no great nation would be asked to give up anything which she holds by right.

Assails "Fortified" Sea.

"Of course, the dominion of the sea claimed and held by Enugland is nothing but a great wrong; it has never been sanctioned by any international law and is against the governing principle that o territorial right exists outside of the three-mile limit from the shores of each country. Yet, England has fortified the sea, (which is nobody's property in particular, but under the international law everybody's) by a number of sea fortresses, each being a coaling station, whence British men-of-war can get supplies, oil, and coal, and force her will upon the rest of the globe.

"Nobody can deny that, even in time of peace, traffic over-sea is carried on only by British tolerance and that by blocking up the arteries of trade Great Britain can force and has forced her will upon all the world. The British dominion, according to British theory, commences at the three-mile limit of every nation, as can be seen from the British men-of-war hovering outside Sandy Hook for months past. But, in the reconstruction to come, the world will not be "tolerated" on its property, but will own it in fee simple.

"It has been contended that Great Britain has exercised her dominion of the seas always in a tolerant way in times of peace and that she can be trusted to continue to do so. But how many of the ideas that Great Britain was believed to stand firmly for have been abandoned since the commencement of the war? Indeed, her whole policy has undergone a change. How she has treated international sea law the protests of the United States have sufficiently shown. For centuries back she has had the policy of the balance of power, but now she proclaims the crushing of Germany into a second-rate power.

"The Turks have been obliged to keep the Dardanelles closed at English command; now, unless she is shamming, as many believe, she is trying to break through the Dardanelles, in the interest of Russia. Has Great Britain not stood for an open door policy in China and for the preservation of the integrity of the Celestial Empire, and yet is she not now paying the full price to Japan for helping to drive the Germans out of the Far East? Has she not always considered herself a trustee of the white race in defending her superior culture and intelligence against the superior numbers of colored people of the world, and does she not now bring in Indians and negroes, Fiji Islanders, and all sorts of subject races in order that her sons may be spared to fight?

"Great Britain knows the crime she is perpetrating against the future of the white race; she knows the mentality of her colored allies, whom she is now teaching that they are the real thing, that the white cannot fight or decide their own feuds without the decisive help of the colored races. There are thinking Englishmen, experienced in colonial affairs, who know the enormity of the action, and they shudder in thinking out the consequences of the short-sighted policy.

"There will be a different Asia henceforth, and, instead of the beneficial and educational preponderance of the white race on the strength of its superior experience and its conquest of nature, there will be a constant menace from these people as a consequence of a policy that is sure to break up, at the very first opportunity, the British Asiatic empire.

"It must, therefore, be stipulated in any peace instrument that the use of colored troops in any struggle in which a white nation of the white race is a belligerent must not be permitted, and that furthermore the stipulation of Berlin and the Congo agreement shall be revised and strengthened, whereby colonial possessions are considered as neutralised and must be kept so during any war in which European nations are the principals.

Says World Trade Must Be Free.

"This is not the way to keep the white man's trust. No mission affecting the rest of the world can be conferred on Great Britain. So the dominion of the sea must be placed definitely in the hands of all the powers of the world. This world of ours is very narrow; its progress rests largely on the interchange of goods, especially raw stuffs against manufactured products. Every nation must import raw stuffs and pay either with exports of such or of manufactured goods. It can only be done across the sea and never efficiently unless there be an open door policy.

"This means that no nation should discriminate against any other nation and that no colonies should be permitted to do so, either as between their mother country and themselves, or as between the colonies and other nations. Only in this way a full development in the interest of every consumer and every producer is possible. The easier this change of produce, the smaller the barriers, the better it is. If for fiscal or for other reasons these barriers cannot be broken, they should be made equal to every comer.

"It is generally claimed that Great Britain is a free-trade country, but that is not so, though Great Britain is indeed open to all the world on equal terms. The dominions, however, are not open on equal terms; they have preferential tariffs from 10 to 15 per cent., in favor of their mother country, favoring British manufacturers, and as these dominions are a very large part of the globe, three times as big as the United States, the British Empire is not an open door proposition, but just those countries that can absorb manufactured produce are closed to the exporting nations, with the exception of the motherland.

"It follows also that cable and mails must b eneutralised so as not to be under the dictation of any one power.

"What is the alternative? If this program cannot be carried out, if we are not to have an open sea and a free intercourse, we shall have Chinese Walls around all the countries. It is very simple to see, if at all times the countries cannot rely on the importation of the necessary raw produce, food stuffs and the possibility of exports, they must become self-supporting and self-sufficient. If they cannot rely on getting the best goods from the cheapest markets, they must surround themselves with customs barriers and other devices to foster the home production of food stuffs at high cost, the production of substitutes for the best raw stuffs, and home consumption to the exclusion of imports.

"And since no nation can entirely subsist on that principle, they must go on to have enormous armies, and especially enormous fleets at sea, and spend the national resources in peace needlessly, for fear of a recurrence of this war. Then all the hatred and all the jealousy, all the uneasiness will remain.

Might Return Belgium.

"The decision whether there is to be a free and neutralized sea or a Chinese Wall will also be decisive regarding the fate of Belgium. If the sea remains fortified there can be no choice for Germany except to have her own sea fortdess as well, and since the only way of getting out into the high sea would be by way of Belgium, there would be no possibility of Germany's considering the return of Belgium to its former status. On the other hand, if the sea be free and neutralized, so that every craft, of whatever nation, could ply on it at any time, either in war or in peace, and if the Channel were neutral as well as the other narrows, the return of Belgium could be considered, it then not being any longer of vital interest to Germany, although popular sentiment might clamor for her retention, the country having been won in war by sacrifice of life and treasure.

"Therefore, this chance of regulating what has been in the light of events an unnatural status of world relations must not be allowed to pass by; because after all this world consists of men who have a right to happiness, security, and prosperity; and historical developments must be corrected, if it does not give these rights of nature to every peaceful and civilized citizen of the world, together with the freedom of institutions, without which none of these rights can be maintained, advanced, or enjoyed.

"The advancement of humanity rests on a good understanding between nations; all friction retards. The welfare of man increases as the necessities of life become abundant and cheaper, and as scientific progress safeguards life and limb by producing useful inventions. Spiritual progress follows physical development, and so, if we remove all the barriers which tend to keep the people against one another through ill-feeling, malice, and jealousy, we are really doing something for the progress of the world at large and bring nearer that brotherhood of men for which we pray, but which we have been unable to attain. May this great and momentous hour find a generation worthy of its task!

"I have been told that in discussing peace a nation shows its weakness, and that such talk can be helped. In the second place, I have always thought it profitable to speak out my conviction without regard to what inference somebody might draw from my doing so.

"I can do that so much the more freely since Germany so far has been entirely victorious, holding as very large share of the territory of the enemies, blocking the English fleet in its harbors, and being abundantly provided with men, means and money, while her enemies are predicting her early downfall and resort to every device in order to dupe public opinion abroad. I just invite you to an inspection of the map showing the German lines.

"So I feel justified to speak up at this time, not because I feel that my country is beaten, but because I feel she is the only strong one, who could speak up without justified misrepresentation."

Tomorrow, we offer

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

for street or evening wear

at very special prices

at $6.95

Coats of genuine Palm Beach cloth. Suitable for travel, motoring or country or seashore. Full-length, ripple model. Large Balmacaan sleeves, convertible collar and reveres. Large patch pocket, semi-belt. Sizes to 48.

at $15.00

Coats of black or navy gabardine, serge or cheviot. Eight newest models. Straight-line or belted effect. Also in taffeta or silk faille, black only. Beautifully trimmed and lined throughout.

Charmeuse Evening Wraps, $19.50

Three-quarters length. Rich, lustrous fabric. Beautifully trimmed with marabou. Large kimono sleeves with inverted pleats in back, finished with charmeuse-covered buttons, self cord at waist. Coral, Copenhagen, pink, white, light blue or black.

Specially offered tomorrow

Women's Washable Skirts, $3.95

in six charming models, all sizes

Cordeline, corduroy, pique or Palm Beach cloth. Tailored, button-front or side effects, patch or slash pockets. White and tans.

Tomorrow, this special offering of

PARASOLS at $1.95

A SPECIAL PURCHASE upon which we have put a price much lower than usual. A vast assortment of colors and color combinations. Extra wide silk and satin floral ribbon insertions are features of some. Many styles of plain or fancy handles.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The May Sale of Undermuslins

will continue tomorrow and through the week

The items mentioned are but specimens of the important economies provided. It is impracticable to give here more than mere suggestions. The offerings in the various sections are very comprehensive. Special prices throughout the various sections that are of extraordinary interest.

Nightgowns, $1.00
a very special price
Fine nainsook, elaborate lace trimmed yoke and sleeves of fisheye Val. insertion. Also white crepe with hemstitching and polka dots, in pink or blue.

Envelope Chemise
special at $1.50
Seco silk with lace trimming or sheer nainsook, hand embroidered design; ribbon beading.

White Petticoats, $1
remarkable value
Circular flounce with wide embroidery; ribbon drawn.

White Petticoats, $2
exceptional value
Circular flounces with lace or embroidery; ribbon beading.

Princess Slips, $2.00
very special value
Nainsook, full lace flounce, or sectional flounce with ruffle of embroidery.

Crepe de Chine Bodices
very special at 69c
Lace trimmed; ribbon straps.

Crepe de Chine Bodices
remarkable at $1.00
Lace trimmed styles, some with neat edging, others more elaborately trimmed.

Extra size Undermuslins in the May Sale
20 extra size styles at $1.00
Nightgowns Combinations White Petticoats Envelope Chemise Chemise
Excellent material, very neatly trimmed with pretty lace and good embroidery.

Extra size plain Nightgowns, special at 69c

Cold Storage for Furs at 2%
Send postal or 'phone for our automobile.
Repairs or alterations at lowest prices now.

Tomorrow, a special sale of

Women's DRESSES at $19.50

Net, lace, taffeta, crepe de Chine, for afternoon or street wear. Many suitable for graduation wear.

Latest models, showing the new pocket skirt and the three-tier pleated, scalloped or ruffled effects. Navy or black taffeta, Hague, silver gray, taupe or white crepe de Chine.

The net and lace combination Dresses are embroidered. The underskirts are of net, ribbon-trimmed. Some of the dresses have extra wide envelope tunics. Sizes 34 to 42.

Women's Summery "Tub" Dresses

in delightful "old fashioned" models

$5.00, $5.95, $7.50

Flowered or striped voiles, muslins and linens. Plain, full-circular 3- or 4-ruffled skirt. Also crinoline or tunic skirts. Very picturesque effects. Light, medium or dark shade, 34 to 44.

Special sale, tomorrow, only

Newest Silk Petticoats, $1.98

Polka dot foulard silk, made with full-pleated flounce and edged with ruching.

Silk Petticoats special at $2.98

Black-and-white striped silk, circular flounce, Vandyke pleated ruffle, with double pinked ruching of black and white.

Tomorrow, a very remarkable sale of

Trimmed Hats at $4.85

A wonderful assortment of late models. All have been made during the past ten days and

were made to sell for

$10.00, $12.50 and $15.00

$4.85

The most remarkable millinery values of the season, here or elsewhere. Scores of styles. The illustrations are of two of the Hats taken at random from among the many equally attractive.

Drooping Brim Leghorns, Sailors, Turbans, Pokes, Flare Brims and Shepherdess Styles in Fine Straws. Ribbon Maline, Shirred Chiffon, Flower, Velvet and Feather trimmings.

$4.85

Tomorrow, a special sale of

Gray Hair Accessories

All shades from iron gray to pure white, and experts will skilfully assist you in matching your hair.

Gray Wavy Switches, 18-inch,	$2.95
Gray Wavy Switches, 20-inch,	$3.95
Gray Wavy Switches, 22-inch,	$5.95
Gray Wavy Switches, 24-inch,	$7.45
Gray All around Transformations,	$5.95
Gray All around Transformations,	$9.95

An event for Monday Only

Pussy Willow Taffeta Blouses, $3.95

our regular stock price is $5.00

In the newest, very attractive stripes, of black or navy blue on white, also flesh or black.

Lingerie Blouses, $2.98
entirely new
Fine voile with new Priscilla collar and cuffs of awning stripe voile in smart colorings. Vestee effect of the awning stripe voile.

Semi-tailored Waists, $2.00
Linen in awning or blazer stripes. Also solid colors or white. A very special price.

Dainty Blouses, $2.00
entirely new
Fine voile, organdie or batiste, trimmed with fine Val., filet or Venise lace. Newest collar effects. Long or ¾ sleeves. Many styles.

Silk Waists at $2.98
Semi-tailored, in various satin-finish stripes; also in "tub" silks. A remarkable value.

An important special offering tomorrow

WOMEN'S Tailored SUITS

both plain and fancy styles

Suits at $17.50
Newest models of fancy coat suits, attractively trimmed with taffeta and fancy silver cording, and an abundance of fancy buttons. Flare or pleated skirt. Very remarkable value.

Suits at $27.50
Striking effects in charmeuse combined with wool fabrics, or vestee, collar and cuffs of smart, contrasting silk. Newest pleated and belted effects. Pleated, box-pleated or flare skirt.

The newest Sport and Travel Suits

Palm Beach, Cossack and Irish Linen Suits	$12.50 to $29.50
White Serge and White Golfine Sport Suits	$29.50
Plain Golf Cloths or Combination Sport Suits	$29.50
Japanese Tussah Sport Suits	$37.50

Two specials in Summer Negligees

Specially provided for tomorrow, Monday

POMPADOUR TAFFETA SILK NEGLIGEES, white chiffon col-

WHITE DOTTED CREPE NEGLIGEES, elastic at belt,

White "Iceland Fox" Animal Fur Scarfs

(Thibet Lamb) in conformity with the prevailing fad. For the Spring and Summer evenings. Very special Monday at **$5**

Special for Monday and Tuesday

C. B. Corsets at $2.65

In models for medium and larger figures. Fancy flesh broche, ribbon-trimmed.

"C. B." and "W. B." Nuform Corsets

Monday, very special at $1.35

White French batiste, low or medium high bust, curved waist lines; for misses, medium and stout figures.

Kayser BUT-I-NOL

Silk Stockings, $1.00 & $1.50

Black White Pink Sky Sand

Tomorrow, a special offering of

Misses' SUITS at $18.50

Tailored or dressy models, braid-trimmed Eton, pleated or mannish tailored coats, with detachable pique or striped silk vest and collar. Pleated or tailored skirts, braid-trimmed. Navy or black men's-wear serge or black-and-white check worsteds.

Misses' Sport Coats
special at $15.00
Three-quarters models of velvet, corduroy or Jersey cloth. White, putty, coral, emerald, new blue or copper. Lined throughout with flowered crepe or silk *peau de cygne.*
Summer silk dresses, **$15.00** to **$22.50.**

Misses' Summer Dresses
in distinctive styles at very attractive prices
Flowered or striped voile or crepe dresses, **$5.00, $7.50, $9.75** and **$12.95.**
Dresses of white voile, fancy crepe or net, **$10.00** to **$18.50.**

Misses' Washable Skirts, $2.75

Genuine Palm Beach cloth, corduroy, plain or two-toned eponge, and French or Ramie linen. Tailored models, with detachable belt, slashed or patch pockets.

For one day, tomorrow, only

Artistic Assortment of Fiber Furniture

Our assortment is the largest and comprises everything suitable for the Summer home; rockers, arm chairs, tea tables, settees, etc., at most attractive prices.
A representative will call to show styles and give estimates.

Also a full line of Knock-down Boats.

BROOKS MFG. CO.
114 Liberty St.
Telephone 5639 Rector. M. S. Baldwin, Mgr.

LIBAU CAPTURED, BERLIN REPORTS

Land Attack on Baltic Port Supported by Guns of Baltic Squadron.

GALICIAN DRIVE CHECKED

Petrograd Says Counter Attacks and Great Losses Have Weakened Austro-Germans.

TRAPPED DIVISION ESCAPES

Cuts Way Through After Being Surrounded—Germans Estimate 70,000 Russians Taken in a Week.

LONDON, Sunday, May 9.—Conflicting reports of the fighting in the Baltic provinces of Russia and in Western Galicia and the Carpathians continue to be issued by the War Offices of Berlin, Vienna and Petrograd.

An official bulletin issued by the German General Staff yesterday announced that on Friday the port of Libau was captured after an attack by land and sea. The Russian official announcement issued last night makes no mention of the loss of Libau, but says that a German torpedo boat was sunk by a mine during bombardment of the port on Friday by cruisers and torpedo boats.

While Vienna and Berlin announce that in West Galicia the victorious advance of the Austro-German armies continues; that all the passes in the Beskids with the exception of Lupkow have been taken and that Russian columns on the northern slopes of the Beskids are surrounded, Petrograd says that the Austro-German offensive is weakening after unsuccessful frontal attacks, that the Fifty-eighth Russian Division, under General Korniloff, was surrounded during the army's retreat in the direction of Dukla, but cut its way through, though with heavy losses, and rejoined the parent corps.

The German official estimate is that about 70,000 Russians have been captured since the end of April. Petrograd reports that the losses of the Austro-Germans have been enormous.

Libau Attacked by Land and Sea

BERLIN, May 8 (via London.)—Official announcement was made by the German War Office today in the following bulletin, that the City of Libau, Province of Courland, Russia, had been captured by the Germans:

In the Eastern theatre of the war:

The troops we sent against the City of Libau took possession of this town yesterday. Sixteen hundred prisoners, eighteen cannon, and four machine guns fell into our hands.

In the advance of our troops our Baltic Sea forces supported the attack by a bombardment from the sea.

Concerning the operations in West Galicia and the Carpathians the War Office issued the following:

The pursuit of the defeated army by the army under General Mackensen and such troops of our allies as joined this army was continued steadily throughout yesterday. Our advance forces crossed the river Wisloka in the neighborhood of Krosno yesterday evening.

The joint action of all parts of the army engaged in this advance led to the cutting off of not inconsiderable Russian forces. Consequently, the total number of prisoners taken in the Galician arena since the end of April should so far have been increased to about 70,000 men. Thirty-eight cannon, including nine of heavy calibre, have been taken from the Russians.

Wisloka River Line Reached.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 8.—The Austrian Official Press Bureau today gave out the following:

Headquarters in Galicia report that the victorious battel waged by the Austro-German troops in West Galicia continues. Advancing forces of Austrians and Germans have reached the Wisloka River from Jaslo to Pilsno, while detachments have obtained a firm foothold on the other bank.

All the passes in the Beskid Mountains, with the exception of Lupkow, are in the hands of the Austro-Germans. The Russian columns surrounded on the northern slopes of the Beskids are making desperate efforts to break through.

The fighting probably will last some time before the Russians are destroyed, as the battlefield is on most difficult ground.

The Russians are making fierce attacks in East Galicia in order to relieve the western front, but these attacks are unsuccessful.

Russians Report Successes

PETROGRAD, May 8.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

German cruisers and torpedo boats appeared in the vicinity of Libau yesterday and bombarded the port. One of the enemy's torpedo boats was sunk by one of our mines.

To the southwest of Mitau our offensive is developing successfully. There were engagements yesterday in the direction of Poneviej, Beslagola, and Rossieny, (in the Baltic provinces.)

To the west of the Niemen skirmishes of an obstinate character brought to light the fact that the enemy advance guards and outposts are in the district of the upper Szeszupe.

In the direction of Mlawa we repulsed yesterday a new German attack against the Pomicany farm.

On the left bank of the Vistula all is quiet.

Between the Vistula and the Carpathians obstinate fighting continued on Friday. The attacks of the enemy, which were made along most of the front and which were in the nature of frontal attacks, met with no success. The enemy, who has suffered enormous losses, is showing signs of fatigue, while our counter-attacks are becoming more frequent.

During our retreat in the direction of Dukla large forces of the enemy occupied the roads and surrounded the Fifty-eighth Division on all sides. Nevertheless this division, under the leadership of General Korniloff, cut its way through the ranks of the enemy and succeeded, with heavy losses, in rejoining its parent corps yesterday.

There has been only occasional firing in the direction of Stryi.

On Friday, on the upper Lomnitza, certain elements of the enemy which had ascended the mountain range of Yavornik were repulsed with heavy losses.

VALUE OF LIBAU TO GERMANY.

Capture Part of Plan to Cut Communications of Russians in Poland.

The taking of Libau, on the Baltic Sea, by the Germans, is not, in Russian opinion, frequently put forth in the Petrograd press, considered so important as a possible base for developing a naval campaign in the Baltic as it is in its strategic land aspects as opening the way to an assault upon the two northern lines of communication by which the entire Russian Army in Poland is fed.

Four years ago Russia began to construct a naval base at Libau, and up to July, 1914, had spent millions of rubles; but the shifting ground of the harbor caused the engineers to discourage the work. When the war broke the Government had removed most of its naval stores to Riga.

Riga, which the Germans will also attempt to capture, is, next to Petrograd, Russia's greatest port in the Baltic region. It is the capital of the Government of Livonia, on the Drina, five miles from the Gulf of Riga, and 312 miles southwest from Petrograd. Libau is 130 miles almost due west from Riga, whose connecting line from the base of the Courland peninsula, which is bounded on the west by the Baltic and on the east by the Gulf of Riga.

Libau was the principal port of departure for trade with Denmark, and, aside from its shipping interests, manufactured machinery and had a large number of flour and lumber mills. It was also a favorite watering place for the people of Courland.

Twenty-five miles southwest of Riga and 105 southeast of Libau is Mitau, near which the Russian cavalry raids reached in the first few days of the month. Mitau is 350 miles from Petrograd.

It will thus be seen that the line Riga-Mitau forms the common base of two triangles with the vertex of one at Libau and the vertex of the other at Petrograd. Southwest of this double triangle is Kalwarja, near Suwalki, where the Russian counter attacks were made to cut off the raiders.

An extension of the line Riga-Mitau, 157 miles northeast, would penetrate the forest of Peipus, which begins at Dorpat, is 300 miles long, and bars the old northern highway to Petrograd.

It has been assumed by the Russian General Staff that once the Germans develop their left to the line Dorpat-Riga-Mitau, possibly by covering Riga, they would endeavor to advance on Petrograd along two lines: One from the direction of Königsburg and Insterburg, through Wirballen, Kovno, Doinsk, Pskov, &c., skirting the Peipus forest on the south; the other, the main road from Revel via Narva, a much shorter distance, as it runs along the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland.

At the beginning of the war the Russian naval authorities came to the conclusion that Revel, which lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and not Libau, was the more suitable harbor for fortifications as well as a strategic base from which an army might operate against a force seeking either of the roads to Petrograd. A permanent army of 150,000 men was therefore installed there. A treble row of mines was laid from Revel to Hanga, the most southwesterly point of Finland, thus guarding the entrance to the gulf.

On the land side Revel was turned into a fortified camp, and so was Hanga, which together form the keys to Petrograd from the sea. They are like Gibraltar and Ceuta at the entrance to the Mediterranean.

DARDANELLES GUNS PARTLY SILENCED?

Forts Up to Nagara No Longer Reply to the Fire of the Fleet.

ALLIES TO LAND MORE MEN

A Belated Turkish Report Says the Allied Land Forces Were Defeated Wednesday.

PARIS, May 8.—A dispatch from Tenedos to the Havas Agency says that, athough the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts is being continued by the allied fleet, all of the Turkish batteries as far up the strait as Nagara, at the end of the narrows nearest Constantinople, have ceased firing, and apparently have been destroyed.

A message from Athens to the Havas Agency says that the bombardment of the Dardanelles fortifications, after being carried on all day Thursday, was resumed yesterday, and that the Allies are preparing to disembark another landing force.

The situation of the Greeks in Turkish Thrace is represented as critical, and thousands of them, including the entire population of many villages, are said to have fled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6, (via London, May 8.)—In one hour yesterday (Wednesday at noon the Turkish infantry broke down an allied attempt at a forward movement at Sedd-el-Bahr. Although the allied attack was well prepared for by the ships' guns, they were put to full flight. Near Avi Burnu the Turkish forces also were successful.

TURKS ADMIT HEAVY LOSS.

But Say They Checked Allied Landing Parties May 2 and 3.

DARDANELLES, May 5, (via London, May 8.)—The operations against the Gallipoli Peninsula are considered as one great movement against the strait. The landing points were Sed-el-Bahr and Gabatepel, where the fighting was very severe throughout the nights of May 2 and 3. The Turkish Headquarters says there has as yet been no decision, but that the situation is regard as favorable for the Ottomans.

The Turkish troops behaved splendidly, inflicting great losses on the Allies, but they suffered heavily themselves, especially in officers.

Headquarters says the Allies did not succeed in advancing, but that, on the contrary, the Turks moved their lines toward the coast, and this despite the fact that the British and French had every modern facility and made use of the heavy artillery of the fleet to assist the landing operations. The Turkish troops were unable to live within the range of the guns.

A captive balloon was of great aid to the Allies in informing them of the range for incendiary bombs, which burned the inner strait towns. Today a British airman dropped twelve bombs on the Asiatic coast, butonly slight damage resulted.

It is denied here that Turkish aeroplanes have been brought down at Tenedos, or that any of them have been hit. It is asserted, on the contrary, that Turkish fliers have successfully thrown bombs on the Allies' warships, wharves, and troops.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Ships Leave Baltimore with Large Grain Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The following vessels cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Sloterdyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain.

The Aldebaran, Swedish, for Aalborg and Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

ST. PAUL SAILS ON TIME.

No Reservations Cancelled on American Liner Coming This Way.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—The steamship St. Paul of the American Line sailed for New York on scheduled time today. There were no cancellations of passage on account of the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

On the Naming of Ships.

An esteemed headline writer speaks of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse as a one-time queen of the seas. It causes much rhetorical confusion to name boats after anybody but the ladies.—Newark News.

Established 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

THESE annual May white sales at Best's have been so well attended and so remarkably successful that it may be necessary to make it clear that there is just as wide a selection now as there was at the beginning of the sales.

The assortments have been added to by new lots, all from our regular manufacturers, and, in fact, planned for even before these sales started. But for our preparedness we would now be in the embarrassing position of holding sales when most of the goods had gone.

So if you have not yet shopped the white sales, there is still plenty of time to do it and to prove for yourself, too, that "you never pay more at Best's."

Important Sales for Monday

Continuance of Annual May White Sales—Fresh Stocks—All New and Practical Styles

At Prices Which Are at Least One Third Below Regular

Women's Muslin Underwear

Offering a large choice of new and thoroughly practical styles

Drawers, Lingerie			.50	.75
French			1.00	1.95
Crepe de Chine			1.95	3.25
Gowns, Lingerie		.98	1.95	2.95
French		1.95	3.95	5.00
Crepe de Chine		3.95	5.00	6.50
Combinations, Lingerie		.98	1.95	2.95
Crepe de Chine		2.95	5.00	5.75
Envelope Chemises, Lingerie	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Crepe de Chine	1.95	2.95	3.75	5.00
Corset Covers, Lingerie	.75	.98	1.50	2.95
Petticoats, Lingerie	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Crepe de Chine		2.50	3.95	5.00

Children's Muslin Underwear

Princess Slips, 2 to 8 years			.68	.98
Princess Slips, 10 to 16 years	.78	.98	1.50	1.95
Knickers, 2 to 10 years		.23	.35	.48
Drawers, 6 to 16 years	.48	.58	.68	.78
Gowns, 6 to 16 years		.68	.88	.98
Baby Waist Skirts, 1 and 2 years		.48	.68	.98

Women's and Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses

In a distinctive new style copying a recent French model, offer very excellent value at

11.50

Being of superior quality crepe de chine in navy, white or black; sizes 34 to 40—2nd Floor

Misses' Silk Suits

Feature several new and very smart, exclusive styles for dress wear at the attractive price of

35.00

Of Faille silk or Pongee, in sizes 14, 16 and 17 years—on the 4th Floor

972 "David Copperfield" Rompers

Will be placed on special sale Monday and Tuesday Only at

58c

The Regular Price Is 1.00

Of tan or blue striped chambray or striped crinkled seersucker, tan, blue or pink; large pearl buttons; 2 to 6 years

A Special Sale of Women's Neckwear

Offering exceptional values for Monday and Tuesday comprises:

Hand Embroidered and lace trimmed fine Organdie Vestees, white or cream, with smart, new flare collars **1.19**

Hand Embroidered, white or cream Brussels Net Guimpes, smart black satin buttons **1.35**

Will Close Out Monday

No Approvals—No Credits

A number of Tailor-made Suits and Coats selected from the regular stocks and now marked regardless of their former prices.

Women's and Misses' Fine Tailored Suits of men's wear serges, gabardines, English mixtures or checks, with satin or brocade linings; sizes 34 to 44 **18.50**
(2nd Floor Department)

Girls' and Misses' Suits in a number of plain tailored and dressy models; Girls' sizes, 12 to 15 years; Misses' sizes, 14, 16 and 17 years **15.00**
(4th Floor Department)

Having workrooms on premises, we give you style and individuality that "ordinary" ready-to-wear garments lack—at manufacturers' prices.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

Important Sale

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Negligees

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

SILK DRESSES of chiffon taffeta, plain, Cheruit stripes or checks; crepe meteor; crepe de chine; charmeuse. Values to $47.50.

14.45 19.85 24.85

SERGE DRESSES of shepherd check worsteds. Some hand embroidered and others combined with satin. Values to $44.00.

10.85 14.45 19.75

SUMMER DRESSES of sheer dainty striped voiles combined with linen; foulard voiles, plain and ratine voiles, marquisettes, nets, silk pongees, French, ramie and pongee linens. Values to $35.00.

5.95 9.85 12.75 18.50

CLOTH AND SILK SUITS of mixtures, gabardines, serges, black-and-white checks, silk poplin. (Prices range according to material.) Values up to $45.00.

14.85 16.85 19.85 29.50

STREET and SPORT COATS of taffeta, silk faille, covert cloth, serge, Palm Beach cloth, corduroy, shepherd plaids. (Prices according to material). Values up to $35.00.

7.85 12.75 16.75 24.85

NEGLIGEES and HOUSE GOWNS are our original specialty. We know your needs for home, boudoir or travel wear and have at all times the largest assortment for all figures.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY

Removal (6) Specials

6500 Yards

Imported Ratines

Double width—Formerly 75c. yard

Double width. A very superior medium weight grade in a beautiful range of the following plain colors: Pink, sky, Copenhagen, cadet, navy, delph, green, gray, chamois, tan, helio, and white.

19c yard

NOTE—Mail orders carefully and promptly filled.

6000 Pairs

Women's Stockings

Sizes 8½ to 10. Regular Width. Strongly Reinforced Heels and Toes.

35c pair

Regularly Sold at 50c and 60c pair.

SILK LISLE—Medium weight. Very lustrous. Black only. *Regularly 50c.*
IMPORTED COTTON—Medium weight. Black or white. *Regularly 50c.*
IMPORTED LISLE THREAD—Medium weight. Black only. *Regularly 50c.*
IMPORTED SILK LISLE—Extra long, wide top. White only. *Regularly 60c.*
FIBRE SILK AND PURE SILK MIXED—Summer weight. Black or white. *Regularly 50c.*
FIBRE SILK—Plaited. Medium weight. Black, white or tan. *Regularly 50c.*
FIBRE SILK—Plaited. Medium weight. Elastic ribbed tops. Black or white. *Regularly 50c.*

35c
3 pairs for 95c
6 pairs for $1.85

NOTE—The price per dozen will be $3.65. We reserve the right to limit the quantity to not over 3 dozen to any one customer, to avoid dealers taking advantage of this exceptional offer.

Women's & Misses'

Summer Underwear

Low Neck Models—Remarkable Values.

VESTS—Swiss ribbed gauze. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. *Regularly 35c.* 3 for 65c; 6 for $1.25. **23c**
VESTS—Extra fine silk lisle. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 50c.* 3 for 95c; 6 for $1.85. **33c**
VESTS—Glove silk, white or pink, reinforced. *Regularly $1.45.* 3 for $2.90; 6 for $5.75. **1.00**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed gauze. Medium sizes only. *Regularly 50c.* 3 for 80c; 6 for $1.50. **29c**
UNION SUITS—Glove silk, reinforced. White or pink. *Regularly $2.95.* 3 for $6.60; 6 for $13.00. **2.25**
BLOOMERS—Glove silk, reinforced. White or pink. *Regularly $2.00.* 3 for $4.35; 6 for $8.60. **1.50**

Men's Summer Shirts

Sport Shirts

For every sport occasion.

Four different styles, made of fine cheviot of basket weave. Adjustable high and low collar. Half and long sleeves.

Value $2.00.

1.45 each

3 for $4.00; 6 for $7.75.

Negligee Shirts

Pure close woven silks.

The advance mid-summer styles, multi-colors on white and tinted grounds, jacquard and rich satin stripes. Sizes 14 to 18.

Value $5.00.

3.25

3 for $9.50; 6 for $18.50.

A SILK EVENT

Six Important Specials

At most unusual concessions in prices at the very height of the Silk season.

PRINTED CHIFFON TAFFETA—26 inches; in a variety of fashionable color grounds; printed in small and medium floral designs. *Value $1.50 yard.* **95c**
BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.00 yard.* **68c**
BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.25 yard.* **78c**
BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.50 yard.* **95c**
BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—Imported; 39 to 40 inches; soft finish; high, brilliant lustre. *Value $2.25 yard.* **1.38**
STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—26 inches wide; fashionable colorings various width stripes of white. *Value 85c yard.* **55c**

Another Great Sale of Our

Celebrated "Clydesdale" Cotton

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Noted for superior quality, high grade finish and extra long service.

PILLOW CASES

Size 42x 38½	Plain Hem **18c** each	Hemstitched	**23c** each
Size 45x 38½	Plain Hem **20c** each	Hemstitched	**25c** each
Size 50x 38½	Plain Hem **22c** each	Hemstitched	**27c** each
Size 54x 38½	Plain Hem **25c** each	Hemstitched	**30c** each

SHEETS

Size 63x 99	Plain Hem **68c** each	Hemstitched	**80c** each
Size 72x 99	Plain Hem **75c** each	Hemstitched	**87c** each
Size 81x 99	Plain Hem **80c** each	Hemstitched	**92c** each
Size 90x 99	Plain Hem **85c** each	Hemstitched	**97c** each
Size 72x 108	Plain Hem **80c** each	Hemstitched	**92c** each
Size 81x 108	Plain Hem **85c** each	Hemstitched	**97c** each
Size 90x 108	Plain Hem **90c** each	Hemstitched	**1.02** each

NEW YORK HAILS ATLANTIC FLEET

Great Enthusiasm Displayed as Fletcher's Ships Enter the Harbor and River.

McANENY GREETS VISITORS

Boards Wyoming and Welcomes Admiral, Who Later Calls Upon the Acting Mayor.

15 BATTLESHIPS IN HUDSON

Form Imposing Line Off Riverside Drive—Citizens Rush to Inspect Sea Fighters Here for Review.

With the battleship Louisiana, flagship of Rear Admiral Walter McLean, commanding the Fourth Division of the United States Atlantic Fleet, leading the way, fifteen of the sixteen first and second line armorclads that are to figure in the two Presidential reviews of next week arrived in the Hudson shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was the home-coming of the fleet, so to speak, after an absence of three years, and the greeting the big fighting craft received as they swept slowly and majestically up the bay and into the Hudson was described by one of the officers as one of the most courteous and genuinely sincere ever accorded the great organization, now commanded for the first time by an officer whose rank is that of Admiral of the Fleet.

Every tug, every ferryboat, and every other kind of craft with a flag dipped its colors in salute as the ships that go to make up the "backbone" of America's defense swept by. The gunboat Dolphin was anchored down the bay as the fleet came in, and to her gunners went the honor of firing the first salute to Admiral Fletcher, the first time since Dewey returned from Manila, that a seventeen-gun tribute had been fired in this harbor in honor of an officer of the United States Navy.

Astern of the Louisiana steamed the New Hampshire, which a few years ago shared with the ships of the Louisiana and Kansas classes the distinction of being among the world's greatest fighting ships. With the coming of the "all big gun" ships of the New York, Wyoming, Florida, and Delaware classes the earlier types have all been relegated to the second line of the fleet.

Had everything gone as planned, the famous old Connecticut, which was "Bob" Evans's last flagship, as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, would have steamed astern of the New Hampshire. But this ship lost her chance to take part in the reviews on her way up from Guantanamo when one of the shafts was broken, and she had to limp into Philadelphia for repairs that will require several weeks to complete.

The Georgia a Beautiful Sight.

Trailing behind the New Hampshire was the Georgia, the first of the vessels with superimposed turrets, to appear in the Hudson. She made a particularly beautiful picture, owing to the fact that great clouds of smoked poured from her three funnels, the smoke disappearing astern in three giant black clouds. After the Georgia came her sister ship the Nebraska, whose official and enlisted personnel was saddened two weeks ago by the sudden death of her commander, Captain George W. Logan.

The Rhode Island, sister of the Georgia and Nebraska, which was expected to come in behind the Nebraska, was missing from the line-up when the fleet arrived yesterday morning, but she will be here bright and early tomorrow morning. The Rhode Island remained off the Virginia Capes, where her officers were testing a new type of navy shell.

The Virginia, another of the superimposed type, was the next ship in line, and from her masthead fluttered the two-starred pennant of Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, the commander of the Third Division of the fleet. The Virginia's more or less notorious goat, the same that got its name in the papers by eating up the mail of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder when that officer commanded the fleet, was on the gun deck forward as the Virginia proceeded up the stream.

Behind the Virginia came the first of the dreadnoughts, the Utah, like the Virginia, a flagship, flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush. The Utah was one of the ships that figured in the capture of Vera Cruz last Spring. Her superiority as a fighting machine over the ships that preceded her up the river was easily apparent, her five big turrets, two forward and three aft, as compared to the two each of the other ships, indicating what a dangerous enemy she would make if ever called into action.

Entire Line of Ships in View.

The Utah anchored opposite Grant's Tomb and by this time the Louisiana and the rest of the leading ships had stopped and the rattle of their anchor chains could be plainly heard on shore. The entire column of ships was by this time in view and those astern of the Utah were moving very slowly, all of them nearing anchorages, south of 129th Street.

The Florida, a sister of the Utah, and a New York Navy Yard built ship, which was Admiral Fletcher's Vera Cruz flagship, was behind the Utah, and astern of her was the predreadnought Kansas, the only vessel not of the dreadnought type now in the Second Division. The Kansas is one of the four veterans of the famous around the world cruise in the river, the others being the Virginia, the Georgia, and the Louisiana.

The two-funnelled, four-turretted South Carolina, one of the two original vessels of the dreadnought type in the navy was 500 yards astern of the Kansas, and just behind her was her sister ship the Michigan.

The North Dakota and the Delaware, sister dreadnoughts, each displacing 20,000 tons, and each mounting ten 12-inch guns in five turrets, next appeared. These two ships are easy to distinguish, owing to the fact that their masts are placed one forward of the funnels and the other in between the funnels. On all the other ships in the river the mast arrangement is one forward and one aft of the funnels.

The great Texas was next. She came to an anchorage opposite Ninety-first Street, and right behind her was her mighty sister, the new New York, the latter flying the red two-starred pennant of Rear Admiral Mayo, the commander of the First Division. These two are the crack ships of the United States Navy now in commission, and are the first to carry guns of the 14-inch type, the projectiles of which can be hurled twenty miles, and weigh 1,400 pounds.

Admiral Mayo, whose flagship the New York is, is the officer who brought the Mexican situation to a head last year when he demanded and did not get "that famous salute" at Tampico. Admiral Mayo's flagship is in plain view of the Ansonia, where General Victoriano Huerta, who as President of Mexico refused to order the salute, now makes his New York home.

Admiral Fletcher Comes Last.

There was just one more ship and she was the last to anchor and she stopped at a point opposite Eighty-second Street. From her mast was displayed a blue pennant on which could be plainly seen from the shore the four white stars, indicating that the office whose flagship the vessel was ranked as a full Admiral. It was the fleet flagship Wyoming, the sea home of Fletcher, the Vera Cruz victor, and the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. She anchored and the Hudson River armorclad column, with the exception of the Rhode Island, was complete. The great naval show of 1915 had begun.

On board the ships it seemed that everybody was busy. Officers scurried about giving commands, bluejackets and marines scampered about the decks. The electricians were hurrying about seeing that everything was in readiness to wire the ships for the night's illumination. Many bluejackets appeared at the gangways with suit cases. They were of the first furlough groups and some were going as far West as Chicago and Detroit to pay a hurried visit to their home folks. One young seaman who was going to a little town in Michigan to see his mother said he would only have twelve hours at home.

Before the warships had been at anchor fifteen minutes the shore boats, licensed to take visitors to and from the ships, at 25 cents each and no more each way, were running. From the first they all did a brisk business, despite the fact that it was after one o'clock before the visitors were welcomed aboard the ships. The police arrangements for handling the shore end of the visiting problem were perfect and Admiral Fletcher himself bore testimony to that fact.

Thomas Driscoll of 520 West Forty-ninth Street and Michael McGuire of 421 West Forty-fourth Street, reported at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last evening that George Fink of 515 West Fifty-second Street and Frank Brady of West Sixtieth Street were drowned in the Hudson shortly before noon, when a rowboat, in which all four had gone out to see the fleet, was overturned. Brady had caught a rope from a lighter in tow of a tug, said McGuire, when the sudden jerk threw them over. The Harbor Squad began a search for the bodies.

Sailor Sought by Woman, Dead.

It became known soon after the fleet anchored that the Wyoming had lost a few days ago one of her bluejackets, Seaman Frank Sell, of Allentown, Pa., who was killed in a rather peculiar way when the Wyoming was off the Virginia Capes. He was in his hammock, one end of which was made fast to a gun shutter, when the end of the hammock broke and threw the sailor against the shutter. Sell's skull was fractured and he died within a few minutes. His body is in the hospital Solace and will be sent to Allentown this week. Among the visitors to the Wyoming yesterday was a young woman who asked for Sells. When told he was dead she was deeply affected, but left without giving her name.

On all the ships yesterday the chief topic of conversation was the sinking of the Lusitania. Navy men, under the neutrality regulations are not supposed to talk about the war for publication, but it is not violating any confidence when it is stated that had the Kaiser visited the fleet yesterday he would not have been embarrassed so far as the overhearing of complimentary remarks is concerned.

The Auxiliary Division of the fleet will arrive in the Hudson this morning. This division comprises the repair ship Vestal, the mine-layer San Francisco, the supply ship Celtic, the fuel ships Cyclops, Neptune, Orion, and Jupiter, the hospital ship Solace, and the naval tugs Ontario, Patapsco, Sonoma, and Patuxent.

The destroyer flotilla will arrive on Wednesday, and with its arrival the fleet, as it will be reviewed by President Wilson, will be complete.

The Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution will give a breakfast in honor of Admiral Fletcher and his officers at Fraunces Tavern Tuesday at 12:30 P. M. The breakfast will be attended by about one hundred persons, including officers of the fleet, members of the Board of Managers, and distinguished guests. The committee in charge consists of Philip Rhinelander, Chairman; James M. Beck, Clarence W. Bowen, Lawrence L. Gillespie, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Robert Olyphant, President of the society.

Next Saturday the officers of the fleet will be entertained at luncheon at the Whitehall Club by the members of the Circumnavigators' Club.

McANENY WELCOMES FLEET.

Boards Wyoming as She Arrives and Is Later Visited by the Admiral.

When the flagship Wyoming dropped anchor off Eighty-second Street yesterday morning, the police boat Patrol, with Acting Mayor George McAneny, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary, on board, steamed alongside. The city's officials were received by Captain H. McL. P. Huse, Admiral Fletcher's Chief of Staff, the ship trumpeters sounding a salute as they ascended the gangplank.

Captain Huse escorted the welcoming party to Admiral Fletcher's cabin, where they were presented to the Commander in Chief and the other members of the fleet staff. Mr. McAneny told the Admiral how glad he and all New Yorkers were that the fleet was here.

Mr. McAneny's visit was brief and after a hurried inspection of the big superdreadnought and presentation to the ship's officers he boarded the Patrol and returned to the City Hall, where at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Admiral Fletcher returned his call.

Landing at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, the Admiral and his staff proceeded downtown under the escort of the mounted police. When they reached City Hall Park they found the plaza in front of the City Hall surrounded by a crowd assembled to see the finish of The Evening Mail marathon. A way was made for them by the police, and as the escort saluted they proceeded into the City Hall.

Acting Mayor McAneny and the members of the Board of Estimate were awaiting them in the Mayor's reception room. The proceedings were very brief. After the Acting Mayor had shaken hands with the Admiral and had the staff presented to him, he made the formal speech of welcome, in which he said:

Admiral Fletcher, I feel greatly honored, sir, in receiving you, your fleet, and your officers on behalf of the City of New York. I have had the pleasure of calling upon you on your entrance to our port this morning. I have witnessed one of the most magnificent spectacles ever seen in our waters and enjoyed your personal courtesy. May I again assure you that the whole city joins in extending this welcome? You have chosen our part for the review of the fleet by the President and for a week's stay with us. The city is tense in its expectancy, and I may assure you that while you are here the spirit of welcome will constantly go out to you. The great pride that we naturally feel in the navy will be intensified by this demonstration of its power; and added to it will, I am sure, be an even greater appreciation of that national security for which it stands. You will be entertained not only by the city government, but by these gentlemen, members of a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel, in whose absence I am receiving you. You have been acquainted with our plans. I need only add that the city government joins in this welcome, not only with enthusiasm, but with real satisfaction.

To this the Admiral replied by saying:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I thank you very much for myself and on behalf of the officers and men of the fleet for the great honor and all the courtesies that you are extending to us, and I accept these as an appreciation of the interest that the people are taking in the American Navy, and of their realization that the defense of our country lies first upon the water rather than upon land, and I think the people of this country are beginning to realize that situation, and I want to thank you for all the courtesies on behalf of the officers and men of the fleet.

The Admiral and his staff were then presented to the members of the Board of Estimate, and after chatting for a few minutes took their leave, returning to the landing place escorted as before.

CROWDS SEE FLEET ARRIVE.

They Throng Riverside Drive to See the Great Battleship Array.

Riverside Drive was crowded yesterday morning an hour before the battleship Louisiana hove into view in the van of the column of incoming battleships. From Seventy-ninth Street, just north of which the flagship Wyoming was to anchor, up to 135th Street, off which the little submarines are nestling close to their mother ships, men, women, and children were everywhere, and the eyes of all were turned downstream, watching for the fleet.

Just before 10 o'clock the Louisiana was seen far downstream, and behind her, as far as the eye could reach, ribbons of smoke indicated the positions of the other battleships. In a few minutes the entire fleet was in view in this order: Louisiana, New Hampshire, Georgia, Nebraska, Virginia, Utah, Florida, Kansas, South Carolina, Michigan, North Dakota, Delaware, Texas, New York, and Wyoming.

It was an inspiring spectacle, and from Riverside Drive everybody had a splendid view. It was not a demonstrative crowd, but it was evidently deeply impressed, and not a few of the spectators were thinking of the terrible struggle in Europe and the torpedoing of the Lusitania, and what an array of fighting ships really means.

By 11 o'clock all the ships were swinging at anchor, the column stretching from Eighty-second Street in a straight line north to Fort Washington Point. It is impossible to see the whole of such a line as this at the same time, but from any point along Riverside Drive at least half of the ships are always in view. A stream of automobiles and sight-seeing touring cars continually passed up and down the Drive as the ships were straining at their anchorages, and the vicinity of Seventy-ninth Street was the favorite place for those afoot to gather.

During the afternoon the crowds kept increasing and hundreds went out in boats to the fleet until 6 o'clock, when the ships were cleared of visitors. The police estimated that more than 100,000 people were on Riverside Drive, south of Grant's Tomb, and perhaps half as many more even north of that point. All classes of people were represented from the foreigner, who cannot yet talk English, to the died-in-the-wool American, who is proud of the fleet and all it stands for.

Flag venders, peanut peddlers, souvenir men, circulated among the crowds, and the flag men in particular did a rushing business. The most popular of their wares was a gold and blue pennant with the letters "U. S. A." and a picture of a dreadnaught upon it.

FIRED STORED DYNAMITE.

Two Schoolboys Blown to Death While Shooting at a Mark.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 8.—Earl Riordan, 17 years old, and Altmont Connelly, high school students, were instantly killed this afternoon when a barn, containing about four tons of dynamite, belonging to a local hardware dealer, located on the outskirts of the city, exploded. The bodies of the two young men were found 300 feet away.

A shattered rifle near Riordan's body leads to the supposition that he had been shooting at the building without being aware of its contents. Thousands of windows in the entire city were shattered by the explosion, which shook the town like an earthquake.

CATHOLIC ALUMNAE PLANS.

Mid-May Public Meeting Is Postponed Until October.

The New York Chapter of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae announces that its public meeting, planned originally for mid-May, is postponed until October. The applications for admission have been so numerous that all could not be provided for in the interval, and postponement was made to favor the out-of-town associations and give them more time in which to arrange for active participation.

The alumnae association of every college and high school under the Regents of the State of New York is eligible for membership, and application should be made to the State Governor, Miss Cecile Lorenzo, Ursuline Alumnae of New Rochelle, 280 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The Chapter includes the following associations:

From New York City—Alumnae of Mt. St. Ursula, Bedford Park; St. Gabriel's Alumnae; Ursuline Alumnae of New Rochelle, St. Angela's Alumnae of the College of New Rochelle; Villa Marie Academy Alumnae.

From Brooklyn Diocese—Alumnae of St. Joseph's, Brentwood, N. Y.; St. Augustine's Alumnae; the Visitation Alumnae; St. James Alumnae; St. Angelia's Hall Alumnae; St. Agnes's Alumnae; Alumnae of St. Francis Xavier's.

From Buffalo Diocese—St. Elizabeth's Academy Alumnae, Allegheny, N. Y.; D'Youville College Alumnae, Buffalo; Sacred Heart Academy Alumnae, Buffalo; Holy Angels Academy Alumnae, Buffalo; Miss Nardin's Academy Alumnae, Buffalo.

From Rochester—Nazareth Academy and Sacred Heart Academy.

From Plattsburg—Alumnae of D'Youville Academy.

FOUND DYING ON CAR TRACK.

Foul Play May Have Caused Death of Standard Oil Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 8.—Michael Shanahan of 12 McLean Street was found about midnight last night on the Newark-Paterson trolley line at Delawanna. It is uncertain whether he was struck by an automobile or trolley car or met with foul play.

The man was seen by Motorman Brooks of a Newark-bound car lying face downward on the track. He applied the air brakes, but the car struck Shanahan and carried him some distance on the fender. He still showed some signs of life and was rushed in an automobile to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died.

Shanahan had been employed at Elizabeth by the Standard Oil Company for some time, and had been in the habit of reaching his home in this city at 7 o'clock. His brother James said today he had never known him to stop at Delawanna.

This new Phonograph will play for you, like other phonographs or you may play it yourself by means of its wonderful patented tone-control. In either case the richness, the fullness, the sheer beauty of its tone, will amaze and delight you.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

The New Phonograph Made by The Aeolian Company

When You Play It

When you play the Aeolian-Vocalion by means of its wonderful new feature—The Graduola—you do not change the artist's interpretation. That remains always, in spirit, the same.

His phrasing, his tempo, are part of the Record. These you neither can, nor indeed do you desire, to alter.

But this you can do. You can give to the music new beauty and a new quality of *liveingness*. You can vary it in subtle details, just as the Artist himself varies his every performance.

You can shade and color the tones, now rendering this soft passage still softer. Again giving to these brave phrases still greater power and dominance.

Think what this means! Mastery of the Phonograph means mastery of *all instruments and voices*.

Do you love the violin? Then play violin Records, expressing your own musical instincts with the bows of the world's most famous masters. Do you wish to sing? The sweetest, best-trained voices in the world are yours.

Words cannot picture the charm and interest of the Aeolian-Vocalion with its marvelous new tone-control. You must hear it and play it yourself. Then you will comprehend why it has leapt into instant and amazing popularity.

When It Plays for You

When you let The Aeolian-Vocalion play for you—for like other Phonographs it will play itself—you are astonished at what sound like *new tones and effects*.

The music is richer and deeper and fuller than any you have heard before from a Phonograph. Nor do you hear any of those noises that have seemed to be inseparable from phonographic reproduction.

Every instrumental Record that it plays reflects its own distinctive tone-quality. The violin is truly a violin, with all the wistful, string beauty of that instrument. Clarionets, flutes, horns, all identify themselves the moment they are heard. While vocal Records sound like the veritable *living tones* of human beings, not like strident reproductions.

If you use The Aeolian-Vocalion for dancing, another phase of its superiority to other Phonographs becomes apparent. Its fullness and body of tone give it greater carrying power than other Phonographs possess. Without loudness or harshness, its musical strains pervade a greater area, reaching the ears of even those relatively distant from it.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made in a large variety of beautiful models. Its prices compare favorably with those of Phonographs of other make. One favorite style, costing $90, may be purchased for $8 down and $5 per month. All the different models are sold on equally moderate terms. Liberal allowances are made on Talking Machines of other make, taken in exchange.

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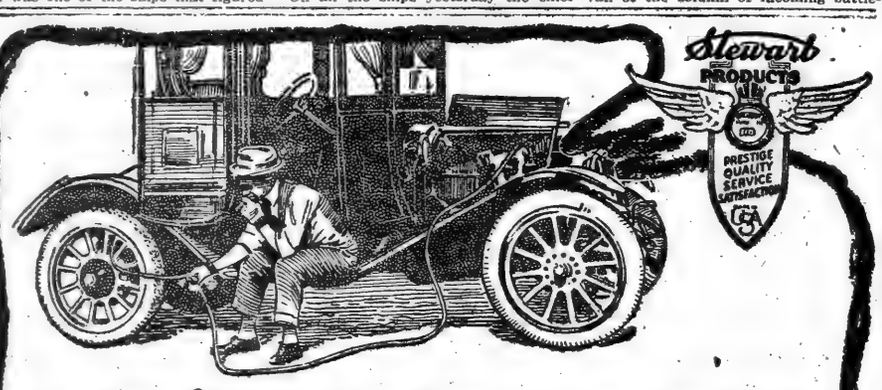

Let the *Stewart* Tire Pump do your Hard Work

EVERY CAR OWNER is invited to try our high-grade, motor-driven Stewart Tire Pump for 30 days. There is no obligation to keep it. You get your money back if not satisfied.

Hot weather is here.

You hate to pump up your tires by hand-pump even worse now in hot or rainy weather than in the cold weather.

So *why* perspire?

Why puff and blow and dirty up your clothes and be a "joke" on any highway doing the hard, back-aching work of hand-pumping flat tires?

Why not let your motor quickly do this most annoying job connected with automobiling—in the garage and on the road?

Then, if the Stewart Tire Pump doesn't prove itself to be the most satisfactory and comfortable necessity you have on your car, in saving work and time, as well as in keeping your tires properly inflated, and if you don't say yourself that the $15 price is the wisest expenditure you ever made for such a boon, all you need to do is to tell us so and you get your money back.

30 Days' Trial Offer—Your money back if not satisfied

The Stewart Tire Pump is of highest grade construction, beautiful, light in weight, can't strain your motor, oils itself. Can't overheat and force vaporised oil into your tires to rot them, and is "always on the job" with 100% efficiency and reliability.

Tire companies report that 90% of all tire troubles are due to tires not being pumped up sufficiently, which you won't do with a hand-pump. It's too back-breaking.

The Stewart will save its price in the additional mileage you'll get from tires properly inflated, which also makes riding and steering easier and consequently safer.

Put on any car—Old or New.

Have one put on your car today by any dealer, or at Stewart-Warner Speedometer Cor'n.

233 W. 58th St.

New York Telephone Columbus 6322

Complete with 15 ft. hose, air gauge, bracket and gears. All ready to install on your car.

$15

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Between 42d and 43d Sts.

Individual Hats for Individual People

At Greatly Reduced Prices

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FIRST SALE

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Commencing Monday, May 10th

Hats for Reception
Hats for Theatre
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Hats for Walking
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Hats for Mountain
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The collection embraces every fashionable shape and trimming and is, in a word, the most select stock to be found in the city at

Greatly Reduced Prices

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509 Fifth Avenue, Bet. 42d and 43d Sts.

SOUTHPAW'S ADVENT INTO THE GIANTS

George Wiltse Only One of Many Who Has Been High-Class Pitcher a Long While.

James Mutrie was the manager of the New York Giants away back when the game was young and New York was initiated into the National League with "Gentle Jeems" as its first big league manager. Mutrie had succeeded in landing two excellent right-handed pitchers in Tim Keefe and Micky Welch and cast his eagle eye about for a southpaw, and this was in 1885-86. The astute "Jeems" had lines out for several youngsters who threw a baseball from the larboard side. However, he selected one, a youthful Irishman, who had set the Eastern League all aglow with his wonderful hurling for Jersey City during the season of 1885. Michael Tiernan was his name and Mike was strictly left-handed in every respect, and the first southpaw pitcher to sign a New York National League contract.

The game did not have over a dozen good left-handed pitchers at that time and only seven were holding jobs in the major leagues. But managers began to appreciate the value of a clever left-hander on their line-up and Mutrie and several other big league leaders were scouring the country for this rare species of twirler. Mike Tiernan did not succeed as a pitcher; in fact, he did not pitch an inning of big league ball. His arm went back on him, which proved a blessing in disguise to both Mike and the Giants, for Tiernan developed into one of the greatest batsmen the game ever had, and possibly won more games for New York with his trusty bat than he would have won with a strong pitching arm.

During the season of 1886 Mutrie tried a couple of chaps who threw a baseball from the off-side by the name of Keach and Devlin. All that they had to recommend them was the fact that they were left-handed. In the season of 1887 Mutrie discovered a couple of budding left-handers who looked good from all angles. Billy George, a youngster with a delivery so wild that no batsmen could land on it, and no catcher could reach his wild flings, held on for a full season, but did not pitch in many games. A southpaw pitcher named Ledell Titcomb was the first one of that type to give the Giants and Mutrie any hope that they had at last found a pitcher of the left-handed variety who had ability and steadiness to fill the bill. Titcomb did remarkable pitching during the season of 1888, in fact, it was sensational.

Manager Mutrie tried for three seasons to develop these two left-handers into reliable workers, but George could not overcome his tendency to throw the ball over the backstop and Titcomb was too much of a comedian to take baseball seriously, but the fellow had rare skill and was a puzzle to all big league batsmen when he felt inclined to do his best. In the season of 1890 Mutrie signed the noted Jesse Burkett as a left-handed pitcher. Jess was left-handed, all right, as his record proved. In one game he struck out fourteen batsmen and then issued fourteen free passes to first. Burkett, like Tiernan, discovered while with New York that he was cut out for a swatsman instead of a boxman.

Mutrie failed to develop a good left-hander during the nine seasons he led the Giants. From 1891 until 1896 the New York management did not have a southpaw in sight—in fact, there was not enough left-handed hurlers in the league to go around. In no year from 1891 until 1896 did the league have more than nine southpaw pitchers, and it was then a twelve-club circuit. In the season of 1896 the New York management trapped two wild southpaws in "Cy" Seymour and George Doheny. In the try-out it was a swell race between these two for honors in the wild man's class, but "Cy" outdistanced Doheny in the finals. In the first game Seymour appeared in the box score accounted "Cy" as doing very well outside of walking seven batsmen, making two wild heaves, and hitting one in the five innings he worked.

Seymour and Doheny were the only left-handers of class on a New York line-up since its advent into the big league until George Wiltse made his debut as a Giant hurler. In the season of 1904 Wiltse began his remarkable career as a pitcher for New York. Without doubt, Wiltse was the most valuable left-hander that ever wore a Giant uniform. In the dozen seasons he pitched for them his average of games won totaled .620. He had remarkable control of the ball, issuing less than two passes per game and was as steady as the proverbial "Dutch" clock in other respects.

George Wiltse, while not a sensational pitcher, was the creator of many sensational pitching feats. His performance on July 4, 1908, in holding the Philadelphia team hitless in a ten inning game stands out as one of the most brilliant pitching feats in the annals of base ball. Wiltse has been twelve seasons service on the New York team and holds the record for all time for consecutive years service on one team among the southpaw contingent of base ball.

Wiltse practically had no trouble to hold the position of star southpaw pitcher of the Giants until the advent of Richard Marquard, which took place during the season of 1909. Mr. Marquard pitched such wonderful ball for the Indianapolis Club during the season of 1908 that it cost the New York management $11,000 to have him affix his name to a contract. Marquard failed to displace Wiltse as the star left-hander in spite of his great record and the enormous bonus paid for him. During 1909 "Hooks" Wiltse had the best or, rather, one of his best years while Marquard was considered a failure.

REAL TEST FOR PITCHERS.

Inventor Has "Automatic Umpire," Which Registers Strikes.

Umpire baiting as a sport gets its quietus in a little machine now being demonstrated at the Grand Central Palace by its inventor, H. E. Westgate, a Los Angeles newspaper writer and a baseball "fan" of the superlative degree. He has assumed pitching to be a science as well as a sport, and has a theory that every baseball pitcher can be trained to cut the corners of the home plate. Westgate having figured out that the average ball player is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and that the distance between his knee and his shoulder is 40 inches has assumed that all the successful batting done in a ball game is within a "strike zone" of 17 inches in width—the width of the home plate—and 40 inches in height.

So he has constructed an automatic umpire by means of which a pitcher can tell whether the ball he throws is a strike or a ball, as prescribed by the rules of the national game. On a board he has painted figures of the average batsman and a catcher in position to receive the ball. In its proper place is a reproduction of a home plate. Any ball thrown at the catcher which goes within the strike zone, and which would be a legal strike under the rules, hits a board so balanced that it will ring a bell, thus registering a strike. If the thrown ball strikes this board on which the catcher is painted so that one-half the sphere is inside the strike zone, there will be a strike registered by the automatic bell. But if two-thirds of the ball is outside that zone no strike is registered, the assumption being that a ball that is two-thirds of its diameter outside the points of the home plate is not a fair ball within the meaning of the rules.

Ball players are getting a lot of fun out of the machine, and some of them are having the conceit taken out of them when they try their hands at placing the ball over the plate. Its adaptability to practical tarining purposes remains to be shown. As a toy for the baseball player to fol with and possibly help his delivery, it is a source of joy, a means of checking exuberance of boasters, and at the least is a new indoor game that seems to promise good sport as well as practical training.

TREMAINE WINS AT TENNIS.

Kingsley Schoolboy Captures Columbia Interscholastic Tournament.

H. C. Tremaine of Kingsley School won the annual interscholastic tennis tournament held at Columbia University yesterday, earning the right to compete in the national scholastics, to be held in June at Forest Hills. Tremaine faced A. W. Shaw of Bayonne High School in the final round and defeated him in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. Some pretty tennis was displayed by both men, but Tremaine was the master at all stages. Both men had met hard opponents in the early rounds and as the pace had been a hard one, it was agreed that two best out of three rather than three out of five should determine the winner.

Tremaine played 112 games during the course of the afternoon's tournament. A. W. Shaw, runner-up to Tremaine, was runner up last year also, losing only to H. Beekman of Pawling School, generally credited as the schoolboy wonder.

Eighteen players were entered, the pick of the high and prep schools of New York and vicinity. R. B. Haines of Horace Mann, played good tennis, defeating all opponents until the semi-final, where he was defeated by A. W. Shaw after three hard sets, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Stuyvesant Wins at Nets.

Stuyvesant, last year's high school champion, defeated De Witt Clinton at tennis yesterday on the Riverside Courts, Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue, by 3 matches to 2. Clinton won two singles matches and Stuyvesant one singles and one doubles. The latter match was long drawn out, Gillespie and Jacobi defeating Rosenberg and Letson, 7—5, 12—10. The summary:

Singles—Blumenthal, Stuyvesant, defeated Webster, De Witt Clinton, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Fleishman, De Witt Clinton, defeated Green, Stuyvesant, 6—2, 6—2; Sorrin, De Witt Clinton, defeated Barrett, Stuyvesant, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—Gillespie and Jacobi, Stuyvesant, defeated Rosenberg and Letson, 7—5, 12—10.

N. Y. U. Defeats Syracuse at Nets.

The New York University tennis players, who have so far remained unbeaten this season, defeated Syracuse yesterday on the courts at University Heights by the score of 5 to 0. The up-State team did not win a single one of the matches, only one set in one of the doubles going to their credit. Captain E. J. Fixman, Roswell C. Peardon, and Chester Brown played star games for the Violet. Brown, a freshman, showed the best work of the day when he wore down a lead of five games to one which H. F. Candee of Syracuse held against him, and emerged the victor by 8 games to 6. Brown and Fixman had an easy time in their doubles, defeating their opponents 6—3 and 6—1. The Violet team made use of their new courts for the first time in yesterday's match.

CHANCE'S ADVICE TO THIRD BASEMEN

Peerless Leader Says Strong, Talented Fingers Are the First Requirement.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

A tip-top third baseman ought to have hands as deft as those of a society belle and as strong as the maulers on a village blacksmith. (Please don't laugh.) That looks like a pretty big order to fill, but when you have managed a big league club with a payroll full of "stars"—they are at least "stars" from a salary standpoint—you are used to giving big orders, seemingly impossible orders, with the hope they will be filled at least in part.

Boiling down, the gist of that statement of mine simply means that a cracking good third baseman—one who stands at the top of the list in the majors—has to possess the best pair of hands of any man on the team.

He has to possess a pair of digits which can stop balls which are driven at him with lightning speed and he has to be able to knock down balls which are driven to one side of him and at the same time receive the sphere and get it over to first in time to beat some ten-second man who is legging it for the bag.

Right now, before I go any further with this talk to future "greats," I want to give you young third basemen a pointer which will save your team many games and cut off many a run at the plate. When there is a man on second and the batter makes a safe hit, dash to your corner station and plant yourself on the inside of the bag. Be careful and do not stand on the base line.

When you have anchored yourself in that position you will find the runner will have to get back of you to reach the bag and that he will also have to make his turn for the home plate after he has crossed third base, and in doing so will lose at least fifteen feet. If you allow him to cut inside the bag he can make a sweeping run in rounding third.

A man on third must use great judgment in playing close in or deep for hitters. Of course, he plays in several feet closer for a left-handed hitter than for a right-handed one. He must be set so he can "get the jump" on the ball.

Big league managers generally judge whether a third baseman is good or not by the position he takes on the field. If he plays away back and is able to come in and cover a lot of ground on slow hit balls, there is little doubt in the manager's mind as to the ability of the player. The further back he can play the better third baseman he is.

A third baseman must have good use of his left hand. He plays close to the line, rarely going very far to his right for ground balls, but instead making his long jumps for the balls which are hit to his left. He has to be able to stick his gloved hand in front of the ball, stop it, recover it with his right hand, and get it over to the waiting first baseman in time to get the runner.

If there is a runner on second and the batter attempts to sacrifice him to third, the third baseman should leave the bunt alone and let the pitcher handle it. The pitcher should come over, get the bunt and shoot the ball to third.

One of the great faults of many infielders—a fault, I should say, possessed by three out of five of them—is that they do not get the ball away from them quick enough. Never take any more time than necessary in making a throw to first, or any other station on the infield, for that matter. Get the ball out of your hands and into some one else's as soon as you can.

I am going to cut this talk a little short so I can answer some of the queries young players have been asking me. A boy asks me what is good for a bruised hand.

Soak your hand in water as hot as you can bear it. Then paint the bruised portion with iodine. Rest your hand as much as possible and wear more padding in your glove. I judge the bruise is on the gloved hand, as there is where I used to get them. If your hand has been sore continuously for two or three years you may have to have an X-ray examination made of it if it does not yield to the treatment I have suggested.

Francis P. Hobart writes me that he won thirty-three out of thirty-four games last season as a pitcher, and that he is a good outfielder. He says he is 19 years old, 5 feet 7, and weighs 155 pounds. He wants advice about getting into professional ball.

My advice to young Hobart is to ask for a try-out with the best semi-professional team in a near-by city. If he makes good in that company he can then ask for a try-out with some minor-league team in some near-by State. The scouts will find him if he is good. He also wants to know if he is too small for a ball player. The answer to that is to glance at "Rabbit" Maranville, Evers, Tinker, Maisel, and a host of other players who are not big men but who are at the top of their class when it comes to playing ball.

LAWRENCEVILLE FIRST.

Takes Interscholastic Meet by Winning First Place in Six Events.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., May 8.—Lawrenceville School won the interscholastic track meet here today, with a total of 61½ points. Peddie Institute was second with 33 points, Pennington School third with 14 points, and Penn Charter School fourth with 12½ points. Trenton High School was fifth with 10 points.

Of the eleven events, Lawrenceville captured first place in six. Erdman was strong in the hurdles, winning both the 120-yard and 220-yard events. Funk was first in the shot put and second in the hammer throw. Walker won the pole vault, while the high jump was won by Quinn. McCaffey won the hammer throw.

The 100-yard dash was won by Greiner of Peddie in 0:10. The mile run was won by Barrick of Trenton High School in 4:45 3-5. Meredith of Peddie Institute proved the star sprinter of the meet and won the 440-yard event. Knipe of Pennington was the winner of the 220-yard dash in 0:22. Quinn's performance, which won the high jump, was 5 feet 6½ inches. The running broad jump was won by Marsh of Peddie, with 20 feet 2 inches.

Buddy Ryan Beats Eddie Kelly.

Buddy Ryan, the west side lightweight, scored a popular victory over Eddie Kelly of Harlem in the main bout of ten rounds at the Sharkey Athletic Club last night. Kelly incurred the displeasure of the spectators by using his elbows in the clinches, but he inflicted no damage by this proceedure. Each man weighed 135 pounds. The first three rounds, which were decidedly fast, went in Ryan's favor, while in the next three the advantage lay with the Harlem boxer. The seventh and eighth were also hard fought, with neither man having much the better of the tilt. Ryan came to the front again in the ninth, and in the tenth did more than hold his own, gaining the honors of the match. Richie Ryan and Billy Bennett were scheduled to box ten rounds, but the bout was cancelled.

Lee to Lead Columbia Swimmers.

John Charles Lee, a senior, was elected Captain of the Columbia swimming team for next year, at a meeting of the squad yesterday. The past season was Lee's first year at the sport, but he proved one of the mainstays of the Blue and White combination, scoring more points than any man on the team, with the exception of Hal Vollmer, the freshman swimmer. Louis Mouquin was re-elected Captain of the water polo team for next season. Mouquin is a senior and a veteran of three years on the team.

Union a Three-Time Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, May 8.—Union College was victorious in three athletic contests held here this afternoon, defeating Hamilton in baseball by a score of 4 to 3, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute by a score of 86½ to 36½ in a track meet, and Stevens in tennis by 4 matches to 2. The Hamilton game was one of the most thrilling ever seen on the campus. It was not until the tenth inning that Union managed to score the winning run.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS FORDHAM BY 6 TO 2

Smith's Curves Too Puzzling for the Maroon Batters, Except in Fourth.

Columbia trounced Fordham in an exciting baseball game on South Field yesterday by the score of 6 to 2. The Blue and White literally batted their way to a victory, banging out twelve hits, including two home runs, a triple, and a double, all of which figured in the run getting. Every man on the Morningside team got one or more hits, well scattered through the game, runs being scored in five different innings.

George Smith, Columbia's star twirler, was on the mound for the entire nine innings, and pitched masterly ball, with the exception of one bad inning, the fourth, in which the heavy Maroon batters obtained their two tallies. The big Blue and White boxman held his adversaries to seven hits, all of them singles, and in addition retired ten men on strikes.

The batting honors of the day fell to Friedrich, Blue and White shortstop, and Smith. The ex-Columbian batted safely three times in as many appearances at bat, while Smith contributed a home run and a double. The pitcher's circuit smash came in the home team's half of the fourth with the score tied and a man on base, and put Columbia in a lead that was never threatened.

Fordham's one big inning was in the fourth frame. Smith weakened to start the round and passed Kiernan. Carroll followed with an infield hit, and after Conway had filed out to Benson in centre field, Kane walked, filling the bases. An infield hit by Viviano scored Kiernan and Carroll and Maroon hopes ran high. Kelliher was hit by a pitched ball and the bases were filled again. Here Smith recovered himself and struck out both Berrigan and his pitching rival Walsh, ending the inning and the rally. After that, Pound Smith held the visitors well in check.

The victory gives Columbia the championship of New York City, the Blue and White having previously humbled in succession New York University, Manhattan College, College of the City of New York, and St. John's College of Brooklyn.

Columbia began scoring in the very first inning, Friedrich driving Watt home with a triple after the lead-off man had gotten on by an infield hit. Beck's home run in the third gave the home team another tally and Smith's four-bagger in the fourth with Lane on base, accounted for two runs. Another run was pushed across the plate in the fifth. Beck walked, was sacrificed to second by Friedrich, advanced to third on Buncke's out, and scored on Page's single. The sixth and last run came in the seventh when three hits produced but one tally. Benson singled to start, was sacrificed to second and scored on successive singles by Friedrich and Buncke, leaving Friedrich on third and Buncke on first. Buncke stole, but Page was out, hit by his own batted ball, and Shea ended the round by tapping weakly to Walsh, being thrown out by the pitcher at first. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	5	1	2	1	1
Benson, cf.	3	1	1	1	1
Beck, rf.	2	2	1	2	0
F'd'ch, ss.	5	0	3	1	1
Buncke, lb.	4	0	1	8	0
Page, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Shea, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Lane, c.	4	1	1	12	1
Smith, p.	4	1	2	0	3
Total.	32	6	12	27	9

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McG'n, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
K'nan, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
C'roll, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0
C'way, c.	4	0	2	1	1
Kane, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Viv'no, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Sh'key, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
K'her, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
B'gan, ss.	4	0	0	1	0
Walsh, p.	3	0	1	2	3
Total.	32	2	7	*23	7

*Page out in seventh inning; interference with ball.

Columbia	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Fordham	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Shea, Kane.

Home runs—Smith, Beck. Three-base hit—Friedrich. Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Buncke, Conway. Sacrifice hits—Benson, Friedrich, Beck. Left on bases—Columbia, 7; Fordham, 6. First base on error—Fordham, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 10; by Walsh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Walsh, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, Kelliher. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mock and Stockdale.

Georgetown Downs Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Georgetown University defeated the University of Pennsylvania baseball team here today by the score of 5 to 3. The visitors found Spielman's delivery easy in the first inning, and he was relieved by Wiesner. Kelly pitched fine ball for Georgetown and was well supported.

Score by innings: R. H. E.

Georgetown	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—5 9 0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3 4 0

Batteries—Kelly and Irwin; Spielman, Wiesner and Koons. Umpire—Mr. Fletcher.

NEWARK HIGH'S TROPHY.

Win Princeton Club's Annual New Jersey Interscholastic Meet.

The Central High School of Newark won the point trophy at the annual track and field meet of the Princeton Club of Newark held yesterday afternoon at the Newark Academy Field, Orange and First Streets, Newark. Eighteen New Jersey high and prep school track teams competed, but the Central lads got an early lead and were never headed.

Two meet records were made, one in the pole vault and the other in the one-mile relay race. Ralph Runyon of the Plainfield High School vaulted 10 feet 11¾ inches, which replaced the old mark of 10 feet 10¾ inches, made in 1910. The Bloomfield High School relay team won in 3:42 3-5, which also bettered the 1910 mark of 3:45¾, created by the Barringer High School runners in that year. Runyon was the individual star of the meet, for his work in the vault, the running high and broad jumps gave his school the only points scored by it, 14 in all. Runyon won the vault and high jump and was tied for first in the broad jump, dividing the points.

Central scored 38 points, and its closest competitors finished as follows in the point toal: East Orange High, 22; Bloomfield High, 15½; Plainfield High, 14; Newark Academy, 10½; South Side High, 11½; Barringer High, 8½; Montclair High, 6.

YALE'S INCENTIVE TO WIN.

Another Track Victory Over Harvard Will Give Elis Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—Yale's track team will make one of the hardest fights on record next Saturday to win the annual dual games with Harvard. Victory for the Elis means permanent possession of the cup, which must be won five times to guarantee its possession. Since the cup was offered Yale has scored four victories and Harvard only two. The fact that the cup will be fought on Yale's soil makes Yale especially eager to clinch possession of the cup, as Harvard will reign favorite in next year's meet, which will be held in Cambridge.

The cup, which Yale expects to win by a margin of only 5 or 6 points, is the third offered by alumni of the two universities. The first was put up in 1891 and was won by Harvard seven years later. Another was immediately offered, and was won by Yale. Yale has won twelve annual meets to Harvard's eleven. Harvard won the first three meets and Yale captured the last three. The closest meet was the last which Harvard won, the score being 52½ points to 51½ in 1910. The four alumni who have been at the head of the cup donations in track athletics have been Walter Camp and Harry Brooks of Yale, Evert J. Wendell and George B. Morrison of Harvard.

Harvard has three trump cards in the distance events. Johnstone has consistently jumped close to 23 feet in the broad jump, and is conceded first place. Camp, in the pole vault, is one of the most consistent campaigners in the country, and his record of tying for first place in the intercollegiates last year sets him down as favorite for the event in the meet next week. He is good for 12 feet 3 inches, while Heyl and Nick Carter of Yale are only consistent 12-foot men.

Minor points will decide the meet. Yale expects to score second and third places in the dashes with the veteran Tommy Cornell and with Charlie Stewart, a Southener, who was ineligible for the freshman team last year. Bingham and Willcox of Harvard are expected to push Wilkie to his limit in the quarter-mile, and Kent of Harvard to gobble second place in the mile.

The home track should count several points for Yale, and will probably decide the meet. A Yale forecast, claiming the meet by 6 points, a total score of 55 to 49, follows:

	Yale.	Harvard.
100-yard dash	3	5
220-yard dash	3	5
440-yard dash	5	3
880-yard run	3	5
One-mile run	6	2
Two-mile run	5	3
120-yard hurdles	5	3
220-yard hurdles	3	5
High jump	5	3
Broad jump	3	5
Shot-put	4	4
Pole vault	3	5
Hammer throw	7	1
Total	55	49

AMATEUR CYCLING BOOM.

Keen Competition Anticipated for Championship Honors.

Amateur cycling has increased to such an extent in the past few years that the season at hand will see a larger number of simon-pures battling for honors on the Sheepshead Bay and Newark tracks than ever before in the history of the game. An indication of the added interest among the amateurs was shown last Sunday at Newark, when sixty-four riders went to the post in the open-heat race, the class of riders and the good time made being an assurance that the competition for the title this year will be a close one.

An entirely new field will be seen this year in the dash for the championship, twelve of the leading riders last year turning professional, which leaves the struggle for first honors an open matter. Donald McDougall and Harry Kaiser have managed to uphold the East in annexing the title the past few years, Kaiser being the winner last year, but the influx of riders from the different parts of the country, as far West as San Francisco, means that the Eastern contingent will not walk away with the coveted prize without competition.

The star of the Western aggregation is L. H. Drury of San Francisco, who will be the favorite with the local bike fans on account of his keen speed and courage that he is noted for. The New York A. C. will be represented by a crack collection, the strongest pair to sport the club's colors being Frank Whitney and Eddie Kane. Alfred Lake will be another member in the race who is possessed of excellent qualities as a rider. The veteran, Adam Byerman, dean of the amateurs, is again in trim and is sure to be battling it out with the leaders.

Tim Sullivan of New Haven and John Dreher of Newark are two riders picked to be in the money in the final dash. Others who will be heard from are Tom Flannigan of Jersey City, Walter White of Newark, Chester Smith of Long Island City, Anthony Dasimone of the Century Road Club, and Thomas Grim of Irvington. Flannigan won the half-mile sprint at Newark last Summer from a field of fifty.

The Sheepshead Bay Velodrome will be ready for practice spins a week before the opening, May 22, giving the riders a chance to perfect their condition and be ready for the important events on the program. All of the crack amateurs will ride in the various events.

CLABBY AND CHIP AT RINK.

Middleweights to Clash Next Wednesday Night.

The Jimmy Clabby-George Chip match, at the St. Nicholas A. C. Wednesday night, tops the list of pugilistic attractions for the week at local clubs. These middleweight rivals are possessed of championship ability, Chip having held the title before he carelessly tossed it away in a bout with Al McCoy. Since that time Chip easily put McCoy out in a ten-round bout, giving him a more severe lacing than Clabby did last week. McCoy can hardly be considered as the legitimate holder of the title, and it is up to Chip and Clabby to fight it out for a match with Gibbons over the twenty-round route. The latter has already accepted terms to meet the winner.

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A Model Bill for All Legislatures in the United States

Suggested as a Means of Preventing Foolish Merchants Adding to Their Overhead Expenses.

A Bill to Prevent Merchants Adding to Overhead Charges and to Provide for Its Enforcement.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of ——, represented in the General Assembly:

Sec. 1.—That it shall be unlawful for any retail dealer in merchandise, which is to be offered for sale for profit, to offer for such sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, to any buyer whatsoever at a lower price than a scheduled price hereinafter provided for, unless he shall have obtained permission so to do, prior to making such offering, from a commission, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—That it shall be unlawful for any such dealer to advertise any sale of any merchandise, goods, or wares, of any sort or description, in any newspaper, periodical, or other paper or magazine of general circulation, or to advertise such sale on any bill board, poster, sign, or in any place where it may be read by any person whatsoever in any language ancient or modern. In construing this section it shall be taken to prohibit the use of any form of advertising or notice to the public whatsoever, which shall in any way add to the merchant's cost of doing business, and which does not at the same time add to the value of the goods, wares, or merchandise so to be advertised.

Sec. 3.—That it shall be unlawful for any merchant, who in his relations to the public offers or expects to offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, of whatever sort, kind or description, to maintain at his expense any reading room, rest room, writing room, or any other room which is designed for the convenience of his customers, either on the premises or off of the same, or to maintain or permit to be maintained any telephone booths, letter boxes, sub-postal stations, or to maintain or permit to be maintained any orchestra, or any other organization which is designed to furnish amusement for the said customer, or to maintain any system of free delivery of goods to said customer. It being the sense of this section that any sort of convenience for the benefit of the said customer adds to the cost of doing business and is therefore contrary to public policy, and calculated to stir up competition among the various merchants.

Sec. 4.—That it shall be unlawful for any merchant, who offers or expects to offer goods, wares, or merchandise for sale to the general public, to employ more than

Any information to said customer which can be construed in any way as intending to convey to said customer any service for which the said customer is not charged a fixed price, over and above the actual price to said customer of the goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be regarded as a violation of this act.

Sec. 5.—The governor shall appoint a commission to be composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are complied with. Said commission shall be appointed by the governor, only on the previous recommendation of the various retail dry goods associations of the United States, acting in conjunction with those department stores which shall have first qualified for the making of such recommendation, by having satisfied the aforesaid retail dry goods associations that they are willing to permit the aforesaid dry goods associations to do all the necessary thinking and planning for them.

The said commission shall have the right to summon any merchant to appear before it at any time that it shall see fit, to inquire into any action of said merchant, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said merchant has violated, or is about to violate, or ever has contemplated the violation of any of the provisions of this act, whether herein specifically set forth or which may be made by construction to be intended as a part of this act, but which through oversight or inadvertence the legislature of this state has omitted from the actual phrasing of this act. The commission shall also have the right to fix the price at which any merchant shall offer his goods for sale. There shall be no appeal from any of the decisions which the commission shall make, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the said commission is hereby vested with judiciary powers, and shall have the right to issue any summons, warrant, subpoena, subpoena duces tecum, writ of prohibition, quo warranto, mandamus, or any other form or kind of writ it may deem fit to issue, without regard to whether or not such writ was known to the common or civil law, or ever has been authorized by previous statute.

Sec. 6.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be imprisoned for the period of his natural life and ten years thereafter. And for the purpose of determining the guilt or the innocence of any such person, the commission herein constituted shall be empowered to act as witnesses, judge, jury and executioner. And in the event of the said accused being found guilty, it is the sense of this act that the Lord have mercy on his soul.

Sec. 7.—Whereas, there is a possibility that some of the provisions of this act will appear to be in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, or to other sections of the said constitution, or to certain sections of the Constitution of this state, any such section or amendments, or parts of the Constitution of the United States, or of this state are hereby suspended and declared null and void and of no

WEEK OF SUCCESSES FOR GERMAN ARMS ON EASTERN AND WESTERN BATTLE FRONTS

Defeat in Galicia May Cause Collapse of Carpathian Campaign.

HEAVY BLOW TO RUSSIA

Possibility That British Line May Have to be Straightened by Retirement to New Positions.

DANGER IN PRESENT STATE

BY A MILITARY EXPERT.

Before a thorough appreciation can be had of the possible moral and physical disaster that threatens the Russian arms as a result of the reported Austro-German success in Galicia, it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the Russian Carpathian movement and review briefly what the probable Russian plan was and the reasons why it was adopted.

When Przemysl capitulated Russia had to decide for her next move between two objectives, Cracow and the plains of Hungary. These were the only two logical movements of which the situation was capable. An operation against Cracow could be directed either from the west, using Przemysl as a base, or from the south, the latter involving first a method of holding in check the Austrian army which at that time occupied the northern slopes of the Carpathians.

Operations against either of these objectives, however, contained elements of unavoidable danger. A movement against Cracow, whatever the situation of the Austrian Army, meant that this army would be continually snapping at the Russian flank or snarling at its heels from Bukowina. To move against the plains of Hungary would mean exposing her lines of communication to serious if not fatal interruption in case the armies guarding them from the west along the Dunajec and from the east along the Stryi should give way. Russia selected the southern offensive as her choice, being influenced probably by the length of time necessary to bring an investment of Cracow wto a conclusion, by the political situation in Italy and Rumania, and by the opportunity of eliminating Austria from the war, a result that would be apt to follow a decisive defeat to practically the entire field army.

Russia's Strategy Sound.

Whatever Russia's objective was her strategy was sound. But weather conditions were all against her. The first month of the battle in the Carpathians was fought in heavy snow, the last two weeks in caseades formed by the melting snow and the Spring rains. The Russian advance, while steady, was slow. The passage of their transports retarded it, and the resistance was stronger and more sustained than had been anticipated. All conditions favored the defensive and Austria made the most of her opportunities.

Now, as to Russia's objective in this southern move. It is generally considered that it was the fertile plains of Hungary upon which not only Austria, but Germany as well, were largely dependent for their supply of grain. At the same time certain considerations make it entirely possible that the real object was an attack on Cracow from the south. Where either one of two conclusions can be drawn from the same premises it is no one's privilege to say which the Russian commander had in view.

To grasp the logic of this move as a prelude to an attack on Cracow, let us consider the position of the Austrian Army at the time Przemysl fell. This army generally occupied three sectors. The first, which was a part of the defense of Cracow, extended from a point on the Nida River due east of Czenstochowa, along the valleys of the Nida and the Dunajec to the Carpathians. The second, which defended the Carpathian passes, extended along the Galician foothills of these mountains, and the third north of Bukowina Province along the Valley of the Pruth.

For the Russians to have advanced directly on Cracow from Przemysl would, as stated before, have exposed the flank and rear of their army to an attack from practically the full Austrian strength. Their lines of communications would have been constantly menaced, and the further they advanced the greater the menace would have become. By moving south, however, their lines would be much shorter, they would be further removed from the forces of the enemy, and only a comparatively small part of the enemy's forces could be used in an attempt to cut them, the major part of such forces being engaged in defending the mountain passes. The passes through the mountains are few in number, and once taken could be held by a much smaller number of troops than was necessary to effect their capture.

Consequently, if Russia was successful in driving the Austrians south of the Carpathians, they could be held in that position through control of the passes, while the main Russian strength could then be hurled against Cracow. Austria's main army would thus be neutralized, and but a small portion of it would be between Cracow and a Russian advance from the south-east. Such a strategic plan is entirely feasible, and might readily have been in the mind of Grand Duke Nicholas when he started his army on its southern march.

Russian Line a Huge Crescent.

The preliminary conditions and possibilities of the Carpathian situation have been dwelt on thus fully in order that, while realizing to the fullest extent the seriousness of the present Russian position, we may see the situation in its true proportions. At the time the Austro-German movement against the Russian lines in Galicia was inaugurated, the general form of the Russian battle line was roughly a huge crescent. One horn of this crescent beginning on the Vistula near the small town of Nove Miasto, ran south along the Dunajec Valley to Bartfeld. The other horn, beginning just south of Stryi, followed the general line of the Stryi Valley, breaking westward toward Uzsok Pass. The line connecting the two horns ran along the summits of the Carpathians. The function of these two horns was solely to protect the lines of communications of the main Russian line along the Carpathian crests.

On April 21 the first intimation of a serious attack in force against the Russian communications was received. At that time the Austrian big guns opened on Tarnow and an attack was launched at Gorlice on the Dunajec line. The Austrian fire on Tarnow was sufficiently severe to cause the Russians to withdraw from the town, but the attack at neither Tarnow nor Gorlice was pushed, and was heard of no more until about a week ago. It should have served as a warning to Russia, however, and in some degree have prepared her for the blow which has just fallen. In addition, it was known that the Austrian forces around Cracow had been considerably augmented by German reinforcements.

The German leaders have, ever since the war began, exercised a predominant influence in Austrian councils of war and an enveloping movement involving an operation against lines of communications has ever been the favorite German strategy. All these considerations, well known to Russia, should have accentuated the danger, and should have prompted Russia to take the necessary steps to prevent the successful culmination of the Austro-German plans.

As to what has actually been accomplished through the attack along the Dunajec there is still considerable doubt. The Berlin and Vienna reports both sing a paean of victory, which victory is promptly denied by Russia, as well as by reference to the maps.

Political Situation Critical.

It must be realized that the political situation is extremely critical. The Italian Parliament convenes in the near future, and diplomatic negotiations between Germany, Austria, and Italy have reached a crisis. Notch great deal of influence will have to be exerted to cause Italy to decide one way or the other. A few weeks ago, when it seemed that Italy's decision was but a matter of hours, persistent official reports from Vienna announced and reannounced the complete defeat of the Russians, but the Russians still fought on and still gained ground. The same situation prevails now, and to arrive at the approximate truth, the effect of the political element onto the reports emanating from any quarter must receive careful consideration.

This does not mean that the reports that have reached us relative to the Austrian advance are all fabrications, made for political effect, with no basis of truth. This is far from being the case. Equall far from the truth are the reports of a total and ruinous defeat to the Russians.

On Monday, May 3, the first advices were recvier as to the general offensive against the Russians' Donajic line. Every day since, up to the time this article goes to press, Vienna reports further successes and a rigorous pursuit, sweeping on against a fleeing army. It sounds like a hopeless, disorderly rout. But let us see how much all this means when measured in miles on a map.

For example, the latest and greatest victory reported is the capture of Varnow. As stated abofe, on April 21 Vienna reported that, due to the fire of their heavy guns, the Russians were compelled to evacuate this town. The total gain during the week's fighting at this point has actually been less than five miles. This alone is sufficient to indicate the necessity of greatly tempering the claims of success before giving them credence.

That Russia is being pushed back along the Dunajec line is unquestionably true. The Austrians have forced the passage of the Dunajec River in the face of the Russian fire and have driven the Russians from the heights overlooking the river valley. Beyond all doubt the loss in prisoners and in equipment must be great. Equally certain is it that the operations in the Carpathians must come to an end. At the present time it is extremely probable that al lhighways and railroads running north from the Russian Carpathian positions are filled with transporth, heavy guns, and papaphernalia of allkinds, and that a general retreat to the plains is under way. Equally probable is it that this retreat will be accompanied by serious loss. But it is certain that when the political fog ban kis dispersed by a definite action on the part of Italy, so that we may see clearly through the mist, then tenor of the official reports will undergo a change.

Two Good Defensive Positions.

Between the present Russian position on the Dunajec front and the lines in rear of the Russian Carpathian positions, which are necessary to a Russian retreat, there are at least two good defensive positions. One of them is along the Wisloka River through Jaslo, the other along the Wisloka through Rzeszow. At both lines a stand can be made and a delaying action fought that will give Russia considerable time in which to reform her units and get her forces again under control. The last named line is fully fifty miles due east of the scene of the present advance, the first named about twelve. Russia will have ample time to reinforce her defensive line by drawing on her forces in the Carpathians before serious disaster can overtake her.

That Russia's attack in the Carpathians has in all probability failed must be generally admitted. Just what effect this will have on the eastern situation as a whole it is too soon to say. If the object of the Grand Duke Nicholas was to attack Cracow from the south his position will not be very different than it was when Przemysl fell. If the descent into the Hungarian plains was a necessary part of his plans, the total collapse of the campaign may have a very far-reaching effect, and may result in the abandonment of much of Galicia that has been taken at an enormous cost. Time alone can decide.

At the same time the Austro-German offensive along the Dunajec front has been under way, the German offensive along the Baltic has been continuously pressed. Just what the object of this move is or what it is hoped will be accomplished is somewhat difficult to see. The angle north of the line between Libau on the Baltic and Riga on the Gulf of Riga, being a productive agricultural country, will add somewhat to the visible sources of food supply. It may also at some future time serve as a base either for a movement against Kovno, an important point of support to the Russian line on the north Niemen, or, what might cause greater damage, for a movement against the flank of the entire Niemen line. In either case the Germans would be after the same objective—the Warsaw Petrograd Railroad.

Spasmodic disconnected attacks from Kalavarja to Plock have also marked the week, the offensive being taken first by Russia, then by Germany. As far as can be judged, however, these attacks have not been a part of any general plan and have served more to divert attention from the Galician fighting than to accomplish any direct purpose of their own.

On the Western Front.

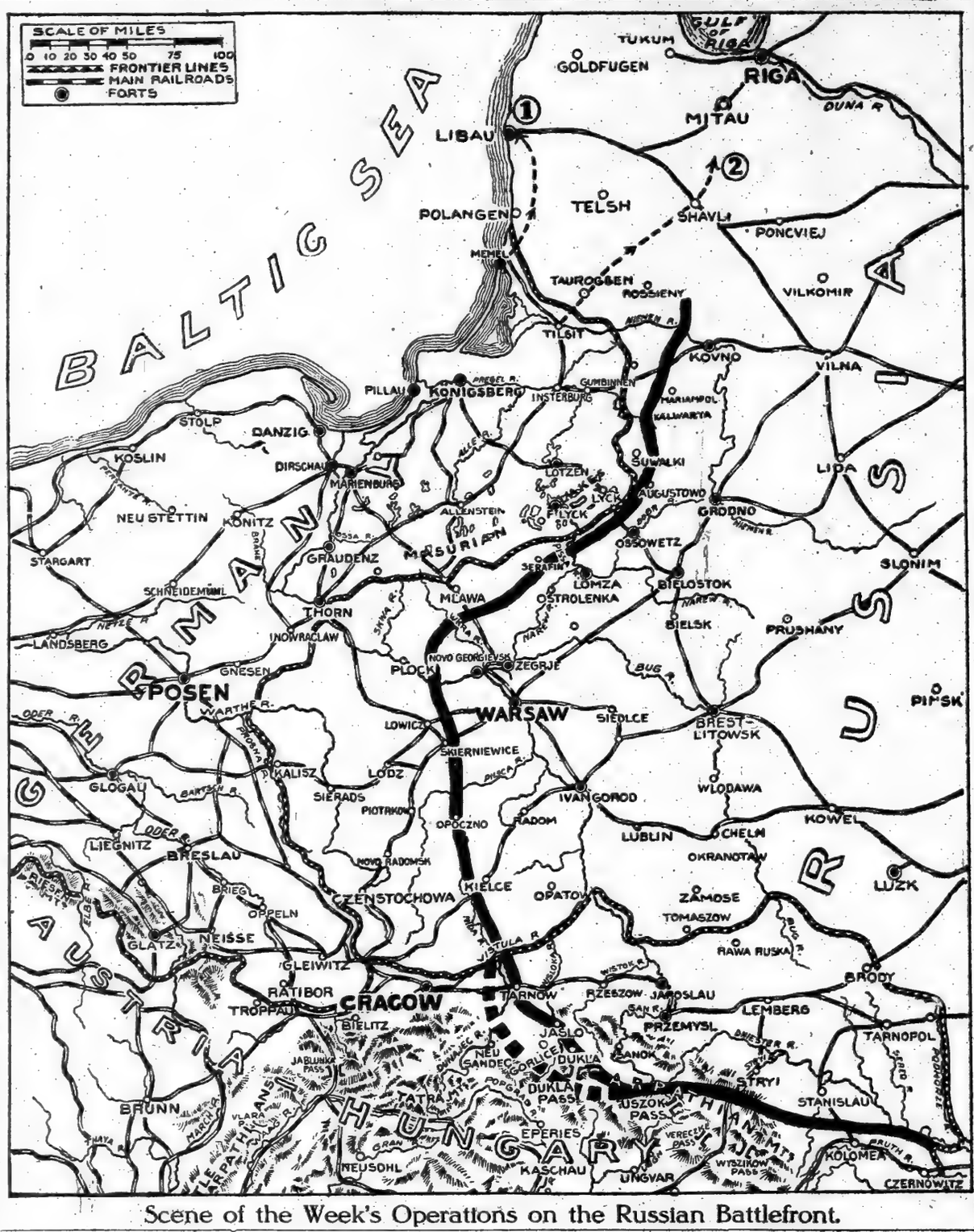
In the west from Flanders to the Swiss frontier the week has seen a great number of German attacks. Many of them have been of very minor importance and with no definite object of their own. Around Ypres, however, the German attack has been insistent and generally sustained with what small advantage there is resting with Germany. Directly east of Ypres the town of Zonnebeke has been wrested from the British defenders, a gain, however, of not more than a few hundred yards. The town is almost entirely without importance from a strategical viewpoint.

The British at St. Julien have also been bent back, and this, coupled with the giving way at Zonnebeke, creates a situation in the British line that is rather uncomfortable. In the operations of the last week in April the flank of the British just north of Ypres was driven back some distance. Their line at Ypres was thus converted into a rather sharp salient. At St. Julien the Germans have driven a small wedge toward Ypres, and it is this wedge that brings in the element of danger. By advancing beyond Zonnebeke and at the same time thrusting forward the apex of the wedge at St. Julien, the section of the British line between these points is in danger of being caught between the two blades of the shears. It would not be surprising if during the coming week the British were forced to eliminate the salient and straighten out their line by retiring to a new line back of the Haanebeek River, about two miles west of Zonnebeke.

The Situation at Hill No. 60.

Far more serious to the British, however, is the reported loss of Hill No. 60, which was taken by them some two weeks ago at heavy cost. This hill, as was noted at the time, is the highest point in that section of the lowlands, and was therefore of considerable importance. The Germans have obtained a secure foothold in their old trenches, and this gives them a favorable opportunity to reform on their old line. In fact, all along the western front the Germans have recorded small gains. In most cases they have been unimportant, beyond indicating the strength of the German offensive.

The result of the week's operations therefore on both eastern and western fronts is distinctly favorable to the German cause. The latest exploit of the German submarine flotilla, however, may readily result in complications with nations now neutral so serious in character that a year's such successes as the past week has witnessed will be utterly fruitless.



Scene of the Week's Operations on the Russian Battlefront.

GERMAN MINE SINKS A BRITISH DESTROYER

Rescuing Warship Driven Off and Eighty-eight Men Captured.

LONDON, May 8.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"While operating off the Belgian coast the torpedo boat destroyer Maori, Commander B. W. Barrow, Royal Navy, struck a mine about two miles northwest of the Wellingen Lightship.

"The crew took to the boats when the ship was sinking. The torpedo boat destroyer Crusader, Lieut. Commander G. L. D. Mebbs in command, which was in company with the Maori, lowered her boats to assist in picking up the crew of the Maori, but the enemy then opened fire from shore batteries, and the Crusader, after being under fire for an hour and a half, had to leave her boats and retire.

"It is reported from German sources that the crew of the Maori and the boats' crew of the Crusader—seven officers and eighty-eight men in all—were taken prisoners into Zeebrugge."

BERLIN, (via London), May 8.—An official communication by the German War Office announces the sinking of the British destroyer Maori in these words:

"The British destroyer Maori was sunk off Zeebrugge. The destroyer Crusader, which had come to its support, was forced to retreat and leave in the lurch lifeboats which it had launched.

"The entire crew of the Maori and the boats crews of the Crusader were saved by our own vessels and taken into Zeebrugge. In all there were seven officers and eighty-eight men."

The Maori was 280 feet long and of 1,035 tons displacement. She was built in 1909, and her complement was seventy-one men. She was armed with two 4-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

URGES A WORLD TRIBUNAL.

Justice W. L. Smith's Plan for Enforcing International Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Appellate Division, in participating in the laying of the corner stone of Albany's million-dollar Court House this afternoon, took occasion to refer to the conflict in Europe.

"Turn with me for a moment to the world's history and to the present spectacle in Europe, and we find a strange contradiction," said Justice Smith. "Rulers of nations who for themselves individually recognize the necessity of enforceable law, claim for the nations they represent the rights of highwaymen. The barbaric doctrine that might makes right is claimed for nations to be governing law. Weaker nations are the prey of the stronger and are absorbed by force against their will, with only pretext of right. Treaty obligations solemnly assumed are disregarded because inconvenient to be kept. A code of ethics which has arisen by common consent of nations and has been recognized as our international law, proves of no binding effect upon the consciences of nations. The term national morality has well nigh become a mockery. What is needed is an international court to which all international controversies must be submitted and invested with power to enforce its decrees.

"To establish such a court requires as a foundation an international confederation, with a constitution defining the exact powers conferred upon the government to be created. The problems presented by this plan are not of easy solution, but are of possible and probable solution in analogy with our Union of States. When our Union was formed a thousand objections were urged, which have been completely answered by the entire lack of friction between the States, except that resting upon the moral question of slavery, which once threatened our disruption. Armaments will then be limited not by the Constitution but by lack of necessity, because the rights of the constituent nations will be guaranteed by the central Government."

MORE CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Over 300 Names in the Latest List Issued at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 8.—Names of more than 300 members of the Canadian contingent serving in France were contained in a casualty list issued by the Militia Department today. Included in the list were the names of many missing soldiers of the Fourteenth Battalion, believed to have been captured by the Germans.

Six officers figured in the list. They were:

Killed in action—Lieutenant Alexis H. Helmer, Ottawa, First Field Artillery Brigade.

Seriously wounded—Lieutenant W. Ebschrieber, England, Second Field Artillery Brigade.

Suffering from gas fumes—Lieutenant Harry Scott Parker, Ottawa.

Wounded—Major David Andrew Clark, Toronto, Third Field Artillery Brigade; Lieutenant Robert Donald Thexton, Edmonton, Canadian Engineers, and Captain K. M. Perry, Regina, Thirteenth Battalion.

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We give you in it, as compared with others, 20 per cent more available tread rubber. The shape ends bulging, breaking or excessive grind. The compound minimizes friction.

The tire can't creep, as we press it on at a minimum of 50,000 pounds. It can't separate, for the tread, the backing and the rim are welded into lasting union.

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50 Tailleur Suits — *Formerly $29.75 to $42.50* — 18.50

45 Evening Dresses — *Formerly $39.75 to $50.00* — 18.50

47 Street & Afternoon Dresses — *Formerly $39.50 to $45.00* — 22.50

200 Blouses
Consisting of Laces, Voiles, Crepe de Chine and Lingerie. — *Formerly $5.75 to $10.50* — 2.95

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BIG REDUCTIONS

W. H. LEAVITT WEDS AGAIN.

Former Son-in-Law of Secretary Bryan Marries Clara Killins.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—William Homer Leavitt, an artist and the former son-in-law of Secretary of State Bryan, married Miss Clara Killins of Springfield at Pekin, Ill., on May 6, it was announced here today.

Mr. Leavitt married Miss Ruth Bryan on Oct. 3, 1903, who had just passed her eighteenth birthday, and she divorced him on the grounds of failure to properly support her, receiving her decree on March 9, 1909. She also received the custody of their two children, Ruth, then 4 years old, and Bradford Bryan Leavitt, who was 3.

Mrs. Bryan remarried a year after receiving her divorce, becoming the wife of Lieutenant Reginald Altham Owen of the Royal British Engineers, who was then stationed at Kingston, Jamaica. She was married for the second time in the same room in which she married her first husband.

Coming Weddings in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 8.—James Owen has issued invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Hildegarde Owen, to Willis Miley Rose of Washington, D. C. The ceremony will take place at St. John's Episcopal Church, Saturday evening, May 29. The Rev. John Jay Bridges, a former rector, will officiate. The best man will be James Dugald White of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Crawford of 22 Plymouth Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Deniston Crawford, to James Waugh Sanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Sanders of 85 Park Street. The wedding will take place on Tuesday evening, June 1, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the Rector, Rev. Wilson R. Stearly, officiating.

Two Montclair Engagements.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 8.—The engagement of Miss Charlotte Heins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold J. D. Heins of Clarewill Avenue, to Melville Cyril Bailey of New York, is announced. Another engagement announced here is that of Miss Katherine Harlow Whitacre, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Whitacre of New York, formerly of Montclair, to Cruger H. Cushman, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cruger Cushman of Edgecliff Road.

Miss Edith M. Haskin Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bussing Haskin of 34 West Eighty-sixth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith M. Haskin, to Hugh T. Porter of Ardsley, N. Y. Miss Haskin is the granddaughter of the late John B. Haskin, who was Congressman for two terms, one during the Administration of Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Haskin and their family will spend part of the Summer at their Adirondack camp, on Friends' Lake. It is planned to have the wedding take place in the Autumn at the city home of the bride.

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in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The Rip Van Winkle Express will make first trip from New York, Monday, May 24th, leaving Cortlandt Street 12:40 noon. West 42nd Street 1 o'clock P. M., daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

Ticket agents of West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets from New York to all points on Ulster and Delaware R. R. at one fare for round trip, account of Decoration Day, giving an opportunity to select your summer home. Tickets good for going trip May 28th, 29th and 30th, and good for return trip until June 1st, inclusive.

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	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:07	4:42	10:26	10:58
Governors Island	4:31	5:25	11:04	11:32
Hell Gate	6:41	7:15	12:44	1:12

Arrived—Saturday, May 8.

SS Cymric, Liverpool, April 28.
SS Kansas City, Swansea, April 22.
SS Tonawanda, Liverpool, April 22.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo, May 1.
SS Tropea, London, April 22.
SS Motano, Tuxpam, April 29.
SS Advance, Colon, May 1.
SS Randyk, Rotterdam, April 22.
SS Drunning Maud, Macoris, April 30.
SS Giuseppe G., Venice, April 10.
SS Gullfoss, Leith, April 4.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, May 1.
SS Parisian, New Orleans, May 1.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, May 3.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, May 5.
SS Malte, Havre, March 31.
U. S. S. Wyoming.
U. S. S. New York.
U. S. S. Texas.
U. S. S. Delaware.
U. S. S. North Dakota.
U. S. S. Utah.
U. S. S. Florida.
U. S. S. South Carolina.
U. S. S. Michigan.
U. S. S. Kansas.
U. S. S. New Hampshire.
U. S. S. Louisiana.
U. S. S. Virginia.
U. S. S. Georgia.
U. S. S. Rhode Island.
U. S. S. Nebraska.
U. S. S. Yankton.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Dunstan	Para	April 24
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Esperanza	Havana	May 4
Kansas City	Swansea	April 22
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Atherstone	Bordeaux	April 21
DUE TOMORROW.		
Athinai	Patras	April 22
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 2
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Antilles	New Orleans	May 5
El Sol	Galveston	May 4
Brazos	San Juan	May 5
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 28
Bayamon	San Juan	May 4
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 8
Saxonia	Liverpool	May 1
Byron	Rio Janeiro	April 23
Missouri	London	April 28
El Dia	New Orleans	May 5
El Sol	Galveston	May 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 7
DUE TUESDAY.		
Noordam	Rotterdam	May 1
Kelvinhead	Buenos Aires	April 16
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	May 6
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Taquary	New Orleans	May 5
Leelanaw	Galveston	May 5
Nueces	Galveston	May 5
El Dia	New Orleans	May 6
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Oregonian	Cristobal	May 5
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
El Alba	Galveston	May 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 9
DUE THURSDAY.		
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Gvoyazides	Las Palmas	April 29
Damara	Balboa	May 4
Caracas	San Juan	May 8
Radiant	New Orleans	May 5
Huron	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 10
Almirante	Kingston	May 8
Proteus	New Orleans	May 8
DUE FRIDAY.		
Maryland	London	May 1
Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
Gregory	Para	May 2
Panama	Cristobal	May 8
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Isle of Mull	Naples	April 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	May 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Potomac, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bantu, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 8.

SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 900 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 11th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 447 miles E. at 7:20 A. M.; due 9th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples to New York, was 790 miles E. at noon; due 10th, afternoon. Italian Lines.
SS Luna, Copenhagen to New York, was 280 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 10th, forenoon.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SS New York, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 9th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 80 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Topila, Galveston to New York, was 136 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 8 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 75 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 465 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 341 miles S. at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 480 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Canfield, Tuxpam to New York, was 37 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 529 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:20 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 255 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Canada Maru .... May 9
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria .... May 10
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai .... May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .... May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... June 8

OBITUARIES.

Robert K. White.

Robert K. White, who was for several years head of the bond department of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and a veteran of the Confederate army in the civil war, died of heart disease on Friday at his home, 119 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., where he had lived for forty-eight years. Although born seventy-six years ago in this city, Mr. White enlisted as a Confederate with an Arkansas regiment, having been in business in that State. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded, and later the Union forces took him prisoner. After the war he returned to New York. He was married in 1868 to Miss Alice Minturn, daughter of John Minturn of this city and New Orleans, and in 1869, joined the Stock Exchange, of which he was one of the oldest members. From then until his retirement seven years ago he was in the bond business continuously. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria.

Capt. Flemming Dies at Ypres.

Captain Herbert Flemming of the English Army died on Friday at Ypres, France, from wounds received during the fighting this week. He married Miss Olga Benkier of Madison Avenue, Flushing, last June, and left for the front at the outbreak of the war. Captain Flemming took part in many important engagements.

Obituary Notes.

MAX BARON, wealthy real estate operator and merchant tailor, is dead at his home, 112 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J. Mr. Baron went to Passaic twenty years ago. With Philip Simon he erected the Lawyers' Building, the largest and finest offict building in the city.

JACOB ZAHN, head of the firm of Zahn & Bowley, plate glass manufacturers of Rutherford, N. J., is dead at his home there. Mr. Zahn was born in Germany, and came to America when 11 years old. He worked for several years in a glass factory and then built a factory of his own. Twenty-five years ago, with Daniel Bowley, he built the present large factory at Rutherford.

EDMUND F. CHESHIRE, 66 years old, died yesterday at his home, 38 South Prince Street, Flushing, L. I. He was for a number of years a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, and was in charge of the "jubilee train," the first to run over the Whitestone division of the railroad. He was for forty years a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Flushing, and was a member of the Seventeenth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y. Four generations lived in the house where he was born. Besides his widow Mr. Cheshire left a son.

CYRUS L. AXTELL, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 76 Steuben Street, East Orange, N. J., aged 82 years. He learned the trade of mason before the war, and after it ended went into business for himself, retiring twenty years ago. He was a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. MARIE RAETZER, wife of Rudolph Raetzer, a New York importer, died Friday night in Mountainside Hospital. Mrs. Raetzer, who was 63 years old, lived at 285 Claremont Avenue.

WILLIAM BARRY, inventor of the stamp-canceling machine and other devices, died in Oswego, N. Y., yesterday, aged 74. He was born in Fort Covington, N. Y., and was a brother of the late Rev. Michael Barry, a noted Catholic priest in Oswego.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HELING, wife of Charles Heling, Superintenedent of Highways of the town of Babylon, L. I., died on Friday at her residence, in Lindenhurst, L. I., aged 32 years.

Mrs. MARY E. NORRIS, widow of John T. Norris and a daughter of Charles Todd, for thirty years with the Mutual Marine Insurance Company, is dead at her home, 170 Schaefer Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Norris was born in Manhattan seventy-one years ago, and is survived by a son, Frederick T. Norris.

GOTTLIEB SEYFRIED, a well-known hotel proprietor of Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island, died at his hotel, Neptune Avenue and Shell Road, Coney Island, on Thursday. Mr. Seyfried was born in Wuerttemburg, Germany, fifty-seven years ago, and was a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 182, I. O. O. F.; the Gravesend Volunteer Firemen's Association, and of the Schwabische Verein. His wife, two daughters, and two sons survive him.

Mrs. AUGUSTA STOWMAN, who died in Montranx, Switzerland, on Thursday, was the widow of Joshua S. Stowman, well known in the coffee trade in this country and for many years with the Arbuckle Brothers coffee firm in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Stowman lived for many years at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Mr. Stowman died in Switzerland in July, 1913, while traveling abroad.

JOHN HARTMANN, a retired cafe proprietor of Brooklyn and a member of Werder Lodge, No. 594, I. O. O. F., is dead at his home, 816 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Miss SARAH V. MORAN, 47 years old, a retired public school teacher, died on Thursday at her residence, 458 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn. Miss Moran had taught in the schools of Brooklyn for twenty years, and retired three years ago.

DUNCAN THOMPSON, 57 years old, a roofer, died on Friday at his home, 162 Wilson Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY ASCHER, an expert accountant with the New York Edison Company and a member of Fulton Council, Royal Arcanum, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 8,411 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year.

Miss EDELENE JEANNETTE BOOTAY, a daughter of the late Edgar Starr Bootay, a Wall Street broker, died of heart disease on Thursday at her residence, 591 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELLA OEHLERS, 59 years old, widow of August Oehlers, died on Friday at her home, 1,071 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last twenty-five years. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. DORA LIST GOLDWATER, widow of Samuel Goldwater, died on Friday at the home of her daughter Mrs. Hulda Block, 2,260 Eighty-third Street, Bath Beach, aged 60 years. Mrs. Goldwater became a Christian Scientist five years ago, and was an attendant of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Italia, at Gibraltar, May 7.
SS Oliver J. Olson, at Pisagua, May 7.
SS Gorredyk, at Rotterdam, May 7.
SS Auchendale, at London, May 8.
SS Mimosa, at Greenock, May 8.
SS Lapland, at Liverpool, May 7.
SS Bratsburg, at Rio Janeiro, May 7.
SS Giovanni G., at Venice, May 7.
SS Maartensdyk, at Weymouth, May 7.
SS Perugia, at Genoa, May 7.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, May 8.
SS Escalona, from Manchester, May 7.
SS Stampalia, from Palermo, May 7.
SS Czaritza, from Glasgow, May 8.

Passed.

SS Libra, New York for Naples, passed Sagres.
SS Ambra, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.
SS Isle de la Reunion, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Aymeric, New York for Bombay, passed Gibraltar.
SS Parkhaven, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Mammon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7 A. M. May 10, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.—Long Island.

MAIDSTONE INN, East Hampton, Long Island. Opens June 15. M. L. MAYO, Proprietor.

Apaquogue Inn, Easthampton, L. I., opens June 5th. A modern hotel of unusual charm; private baths. Special June rates. John H. Atwater, 1,335 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Belmar.

BELMAR, N. J., 210 Eleventh Av.—11-room house, all improvements, fully furnished; large porches, awnings, screens; just renovated; one block from ocean. Inquire or write J. WHITE.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Watchung, oldest and largest boys' camp in N. J., on Lake Hopatcong; high, healthful, safe; horseback riding and swimming taught to all; moderate rates; illustrated booklet. L. M. Wilson, 411 W. 57th St., N. Y.

Kyle Camp for boys; Catskills; model bungalows; no tents. Address Kyle School, Irvington, N. Y.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for process server and for dietitian will be received from May 12 to May 26.

The mental test for Assistant Fire Marshal will be held on May 25. There are 200 candidates.

An examination has been ordered for female hospital Superintendent.

An examination has been ordered for Deputy Superintendent of New York City Children's Hospital and School, Randall's Island.

Subjects and weights for male efficiency accountant, fifth grade, are: Experience, 4; duties, 6. The minimum age is 21 years. The annual salary is $2,400.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for metallographist, for men only, to fill a vacancy for service in the Engineer Experiment Station, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., at a salary of $2,500 a year. Competitors will not assemble for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. They must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The speed with which the motion picture industry now moves was illustrated last night in the Palace Theatre when pictures of the fleet entering the harbor and river in the morning were shown. The movies were taken from a specially chartered boat on which several Pathe camera men were stationed.

Three attractions ended their Broadway engagements last night. "Watch Your Step" departed the New Amsterdam; Frances Starr in "Marie-Odile" quitted the Belasco, and "Inside the Lines" ended its stay in the Longacre.

Rehearsals are in progress of "Ethel Hesitates," a new one-act play by Alice E. Ives, which will be produced soon in New York. The cast includes Miss Clara Blandick, who created the title roles of "Fraid Cat" in the recent production by William A. Brady; George B. Hubbard, formerly of "A Beautiful Adventure," and John D. Winninger and Douglas Hope. Charles Henry Dorr is associated with Mr. Winninger as business manager.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BRANOWER.—To Dr. and Mrs. William Branower of 1,815 7th Av., May 5, a son.

NEWMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Newman, (nee Annette Hirsch,) 150 West 87th St., announce the birth of a daughter, May 2.

SILVERMAN.—A daughter born April 28 to Mr. and Mrs. A. Silverman, 763 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Confirmed.

ZEITLIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zeitlin announce the bar mitzvah of their son Leo on Thursday, May 20, 1915, at Montefiore Congregation, Hewitt and Macy Places, Bronx. At home at 8 P. M., 850 East 161st St. No cards.

Engaged

ADLER—BARUCH.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Baruch of 706 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Reina, to Louis Adler. At home Sunday, May 16, from 3 to 6 P. M.

BICK.—Mrs. Fannie Bick annuls engagement of her daughter to Samuel Berman of 206 Broadway, 55 Lenox Av.

GOLDMAN—BERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Berman, 1,864 7th Av., New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Yetta, to Mr. David Goldman of New York.

LEFKOWITZ—WEISS.—Mrs. Rachel Weiss of 3,647 Broadway announces the engagement of her daughter, Sadie Leah, to Mr. Louis Lefkowitz.

VANDEWART — WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weiss of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter Lillye to Mr. Mark Vandewart of New York.

Married

BROWN—PITKIN.—On Saturday, May 8, at the residence of her parents, 116 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass., Helen Pitkin to Richard Lennox Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIBIAN—NEWMAN.—Mrs. J. C. Newman announces the marriage of her daughter, Lucile Marie, to Julian A. Gibian, both of Montgomery, Ala., on April 28, 1915.

IJAMS—PORTER.—On Saturday, May 8, at Trinity Church, Hewlett, L. I., by the Rev. William Poyntell Kemper, assisted by the Rev. Townsend Henshaw, Margaret Seton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, to J. Horton Ijams.

SIMPSON—EFROS.—May 2, Annette, daughter of Mrs. Charles Efros, to Mr. Walter Cecile Simpson.

STUDIFORD—PARK.—On Saturday, May 8, at the Englewood Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, assisted by the Rev. Robert Davis, Katharine Van Wyck, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Francis Park, to Hervey Studiford of New York.

Long Island.

PFUND—WIENCKE.—May 5, Astoria, Mabel A. Wiencke to Henry Pfund.

Died

ABRAHAMS.—S. Abrahams, on Friday, devoted husband of Jennie (Crager) and beloved father of Charles C. and Minna A. Zucker. Funeral strictly private.

ANTHONY.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Henry Mark Anthony. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 925 West End Av., on Monday, May 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M. Aspinwall, (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., Monday, May 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BRONSON.—Ellen Philips, wife of the late Henry T. Bronson and daughter of Samuel Philips and Eliza Soper, May 6, at 251 East Rock Road, New Haven, Conn., in her 72d year. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BROOKE.—On Friday morning, May 7, 1915, at his residence at Ardmore, Penn., in the 40th year of his age, G. Clymer Brooke, son of the late Edward Brooke of Birdsboro, Penn. Funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, on Monday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CLIFTON.—On May 8, 1915, C. Wharton Clifton. Services at his residence, 549 West End Av., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. New Orleans and Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLE.—At Sharon, Conn., May 7, Mary, widow of Roberts Cole and daughter of the late C. F. and Betsey Sedgwick.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, May 7, William F., beloved husband of Aghies Sheehy Cunningham and son of Julia Cunningham. Funeral from his late residence, 131 East 91st, Tuesday, May 11, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th. Interment Calvary.

DORMAN.—Joseph Rose Dorman, at Trinity Rectory, Roslyn, Long Island, in his 76th year. Funeral Monday, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Hartford and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ERLYNNE.—Roydon, aged 55. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Sunday morning, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

FLEMMING.—Died of wounds, near Ypres, on May 7, Captain Herbert Flemming, husband of Olga Bankier Flemming.

GOLDWATER.—Suddenly, on May 7, Dora Goldwater, age 60. Funeral from residence of her daughter, Hulda Block, 2,260 83d St., Bath Beach, Sunday, 11 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

HOETZEL.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Theresia Hoetzel, beloved wife of Max Hoetzel, in her 41st year. Funeral from late residence, 386 East 155th St., Monday, May 10, 1915, 1 P. M.

KAPLAN.—David, beloved husband of Annie Pollansk, father of Yetta Kaplan, Rica Shapiro, Florence Burgess, Annie Fellows. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., 2,248 5th Av.

KNIES.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Mary Knies, beloved wife of Jacob Knies, in her 75th year. Funeral at her late residence, 69 Mersereau Av., Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

McCREADY.—On Monday, May 10, the month's mind mass for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Mgr. Charles McCready will take place at Holy Cross Church at 10 A. M. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are invited to be present.

MILLER.—Mrs. Anna E. Miller, formerly Anna M. Engel, beloved wife of Captain F. L. Miller, May 7. Funeral services Sunday at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 316 West 95th St., New York City.

PURVIANCE.—On Wednesday, May 5, at Pacific Beach, Santiago, Cal., Pauline Sainsbury Purviance, wife of Captain Samuel A. Purviance, U. S. A., and daughter of Noel Evringham and Pauline Sainsbury.

RAETZER.—After a short illness, in the 64th year of her age, Marie Raetzer, beloved wife of Rudolph Raetzer. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 285 Claremont Av., Montclair, on Monday, May 10, 1915, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

RODRIGUEZ.—May 8, 1915, Fernando, beloved husband of Claire W. Rodriguez and son of Salvadore and Ellen McN. Rodriguez, aged 34 years. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Monday morning, 9:30. Interment Holy Cross. Automobile cortege.

ROMER.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Albert Vail Romer, son of Lucy E. and the late Wilbur F. Romer. Funeral service at his late residence, 75 West 126th St., on Monday evening, 8 P. M. Interment at Pleasantville, N. Y.

SAMUELS.—On Saturday, May 8, at his late residence, 1,281 Madison Av., Levi Samuels, beloved father of Sidney L., Fred H., Milton, Carrie S. Hyman, and Josephine S. Hyman. Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago papers please copy.

SKILLMAN.—On Saturday, May 8, Joseph Palmer Skillman, aged 83. Funeral service at his late residence, 81 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Tuesday, May 11, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 1:05 o'clock. Conveyances in waiting.

THEW.—At Lake Placid, N. Y., on Friday, May 7, 1915, Anna Crawford, wife of Gilmore E. Thew. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,006 5th Av., on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

VOLK.—Mary Elizabeth, widow of Frederic T. Volk, at her late residence, 3,916 Broadway, New York. Services at Washington Heights Baptist Church, Monday evening at 8.

WHITE.—At his home, 119 Franklin St., Astoria, N. Y., on Friday, May 7, Robert King White, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria, on Monday, May 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

WILLIAMS.—Theodore Chickering, suddenly, Thursday morning. Funeral services Boston, King's Chapel, 3 o'clock, Sunday, May 9.

WOOD.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, John Wood, in his 98th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 55 Maple Ave., New Rochelle, on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

ZAHN.—On Friday, May 7, Jacob, beloved husband of Catherine Zahn. Funeral services at his late residence, 112 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J., on Sunday, May 9, at 3:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Jersey City at 2:32 P. M., Erie Railroad. Interment private.

ALLISON.—Willard A., 1,219 Gilbert Place, Bronx, May 6, aged 5.
BRICKNER.—William H., Jr., House of Rest, May 6.
DANIEL.—Edna H., 305 West 148th St., May 6.
DAYTON.—Mary C., 64 East 120th St., May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
DAZIN.—Edward, 238 West 122d St., May 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
EAKINS.—Katherine, 501 Kosciusko St., May 7.
FITZHENRY.—Matilda, 234 West 10th St, May 8. Funeral May 11.
GAISEL.—Marie A., 97 West 163d St., May 7, aged 82. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
GUTHMAN.—Ray, 160 East 126th St., May 7.
HARRIGAN.—William, 305 East 124th St., May 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
HORGAN.—Daniel J., 352 East 41st St., May 7. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HUNEKEN.—Dora, 341 West 43d St., May 6. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
JENKS.—Sophia R., 76 East 125th St., May 7, aged 87.
KIERNAN.—James, 423 East 80th St., May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
LOOBY.—Nellie, 76 West 92d St., May 7. Funeral private.
McAULIFFE.—Margaret, 355 West 45th St., May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
MULLIGAN.—Harry S., May 5. Funeral 427 West 59th St., today, 11 A. M.
NORTON.—Mary F., 296 Avenue B, May 7. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
ROWE.—Dorothy, 412 East 83d St., May 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHUESSLER.—August, 457 West 44th St., May 7. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SPARKS.—Leonard F., May 7, aged 40. Funeral 2,343 8th Av., today, 1 P. M.
WEIL.—Maurice, 1,854 7th Av., May 7, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BAUSCH.—Henrietta, 880 De Kalb Av., May 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BOOTAY.—Edelene, 591 Marcy Av., May 6. Funeral private.
CULLEN.—William J., 60 Atlantic Av., May 8. Funeral tomorrow.
DANEHAUER.—Heinrich, 2,529 Myrtle Av., May 7, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DE KRUYFF.—Peter, 463 3d Av., May 6, aged 78. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DOUGHERTY.—Daniel, 719 58th St., May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
EBERT.—Elizabeth, Kings County Hospital, May 7, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
GARVEY.—Catherine, 919 Dean St., May 6, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
GILSON.—Eliza A., 72 Adelphi St., May 8, aged 84. Funeral service tomorrow.
GRIESHABER.—Anna M., 152 Lorimer St., May 7, aged 67. Funeral May 11.
HOADLEY.—Martha E., 82 Union Av., May 7, aged 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HOFFMANN.—Carrie, 1,916 78th St., May 7, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KENNEY.—Thomas F., 408 Cumberland St., May 7.
KERTSCHER.—Rose A., 121 Lincoln Av., May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
LAMBRECHT.—Elizabeth, 114 Van Sicklen Av., May 7, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LANZENDORFER.—Julia, 454 Onderdonk Av., May 7, aged 33. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McHUGH.—John, 243 Meeker Av., May 7, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
McINTYRE.—Sarah A., 453 Jefferson Av., May 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
MARLE.—Joseph H., Metropolitan Hospital, May 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MARTINSON.—Alfred, Norwegian Hospital, May 7, aged 26.
MENKHOFF.—August, 725 Greenwood Av., May 7, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MERZ.—John, 41 Eldert St., May 7, aged 58. Funeral service today.
MILLS.—Sarah E., 707 Sterling Place, May 7.
MORAN.—Sarah V., 548 77th St., May 6. Funeral tomorrow.
MORRIS.—Mary E., 170 Schaeffer St., May 6, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OEHLERS.—Eliz., 1,071 Halsey St., May 7, aged 59.
RUSS.—Julia H., 395 Clermont Av., May 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
SALA.—Adam, 25 Marion St., May 7, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SARATELA.—Alvara, 2,209 Beverly Road, May 6, aged 33.
STRUMPFLER.—Albert, 322 Stanhope St., May 6, aged 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
THEIS.—Catherine, 170 State St., May 7, aged 90. Funeral service today.
VAN KESTEREN.—John F., 168 Sterling Place, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WIESSEMEIER.—Josephine, 1,726 Harman St., May 7, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARRIE.—Emma, 264 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, May 7, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BOCKEL.—Jacob J., 103 North 4th St., Newark, May 7, aged 58.
CANTNE.—Joseph, 804 Hoboken St., West Hoboken, May 5, aged 14.
CLARK.—Annie, 26¼ Joseph St., Newark, May 8.
DELLORA.—Mary S. E., 283 Grant Av., Jersey City, May 7.
GINTY.—Veronica, 621 High St., West Hoboken, May 6, aged 9.
HARPER.—Elizabeth L., 326 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, May 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HEALEY.—Michael H., 108 Morris Av., Newark, May 8. Funeral May 11.
HEUSTEN.—John, 720 Traphagen St., West Hoboken, May 6, aged 2.
KAUFHOLD.—Henry, 390 Lafayette St., Newark, May 6, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MARTERSON.—Thomas, 270 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
SHEEHAN.—Patrick, 929 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SIGLER.—William T., 359 Woodward St., Jersey City, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
STURMWALD.—Elizabeth H., 329 New York Av., Jersey City, May 7.
TORVIN.—Lydia, Hoboken, May 6, aged 21.
WALLACE.—Ruth, 9 Marie Place, Newark, May 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

DORMAN.—Joseph R., Roslyn, May 8, aged 76.
KLIPPER.—Adam, Winfield, May 7. Funeral May 11.
O'CONNOR.—Mary, Flushing, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

KLINGENSTEIN.—Unveiling of the monument to the memory of the late Jacob Klingenstein, beloved husband and father, will take place on Sunday, May 16, at Union Fields Cemetery, at 3:30 P. M. If rain, then following Sunday.

NATKINS.—Unveiling of the monument to the memory of Simon Natkins will take place at Betholom Cemetery, Cypress Hills, (Shaaray Tefila Grounds,) on Sunday, May 9, 1915, at 3 P. M. In the event of rain postponed until Sunday, May 16, 1915.

HOPWOOD.—Mary E.; mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, tomorrow, 9 A. M.
McCOURT.—Mary; mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.
MORAN.—Rose A., in memory of; died May 12, 1914.
MURPHY.—Dr. Richard F., in memory of; died May 10, 1913.
O'NEIL.—Patrick; mass St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., May 11, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

NO CONNECTION WITH SMALL HOUSES USING THIS NAME. ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED
STEPHEN MERRITT Burial & Cremation Co.
ONLY TWO STORES, 8th Ave. & 19th St.
2343 8TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.
PRIVATE ROOMS AND CHAPELS FREE.
Largest and Most Reasonable in the Country.
TELEPHONE US. 123 CHELSEA.
P. W. RADCLIFFE, Pres.

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LOUIS ROTH Inc. Est. 1865. 393 7th Ave. Mad. Sq. 172.

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
600 acres. Permanent. Accessible by auto or trains direct from Grand Central Terminal. Office. 103 Park Ave.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office. 20 East 23d St., New York.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.
Boston—Copley Square.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Lost and Found

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

$200 REWARD
For single pearl earring with diamond top; lost in city May 7. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

GROCERY CHAIN FOR SALE.
Exceptional opportunity; cash business, no credit, horses, or delivery; economy system; business profitable, established; well stocked and managed stores; fullest investigation, principals only. Address A. A., Box 181 Times Downtown.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

137th, 237 West.—17 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; suitable for rooming, boarding; running water in each room. Apply to Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av. Phone Morningside 87.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment hotel to lease for long term; new, high-class, fireproof; located in finest residential section in city; contains 52 suites of 2 rooms and bath; will let to responsible party having cash security on most reasonable terms. D. E., 45 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME, BARGAIN, $6,800; easy terms; shaded corner plot, 125x152 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 500 ft. elev.; superb views; near golf course, country club; neighborhood tennis clubs; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna; near station; 8 rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, bath, immense return veranda, 2 pantries, laundry in concrete cellar; hardwood floors, trim; electric light, gas, craftsman fixtures, hot-water heat, airy attic; finely appointed grounds; every convenience, select residential neighborhood. E. A. Mc., Room 804, 41 Park Row. Tel. 8214 Cort.

Attractive Summit home, stucco and hollow tile construction; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, garage; all improvements; must sacrifice account of change in business; easy terms. H. C. Gilson, 239 Washington St., Jersey City.

AUTOMOBILE FREE WITH country home, 8 rooms; city improvements; 7 miles out, near trains and trolley; sacrifice $4,750; E. Z. terms. Herrich, Room 459, Fifth Avenue Building.

Attractive eight-room house; all improvements; hot water heating; 20 minutes from Manhattan. Address Apt. B, 3,750 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Ten-room, up to date; 75x180; finest section Flushing; near station; $11,000; bank mortgage, $7,500; reasonable terms. H., 1,114 2d Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished house at Katonah, N. Y. —Eleven rooms, four baths, five masters' rooms, stable, garage; electric light; abundant spring water. Service of man and horse, low rent; references required. Phone Chelsea 835.

For rent, furnished, for Summer, delightfully situated home at Greenfield Hill, Southport, Conn.; three baths, running water; garage. Address or phone L. S. Cobb, Bridgeport, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.—541 West 113th.—Cheerful, cool, elevator apartment; 6 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; May to October; reasonable. Ernst.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—OVER the Summer, apartment 1,109 at Hotel Berkley, Amsterdam Av. and 74th St.; two rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson River; rent very low; great bargain.

Exceptionally artistic, cool Summer apartment; southeastern exposure; six outside rooms, two baths; moderate rental to responsible party; first-class references. Daily, 10-12, 2-6. Mehlbach, 140 Wadsworth Av., corner West 180th.

Opportunity furnished apartment, near Riverside Drive; seven large, cool, outside rooms; seventh floor; Summer, $75 monthly. Telephone 4040 Schuyler. Graves, 320 West 83d St.

Entire floor in private house; desirable locality; 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; 2 south windows in living room overlooking old-fashioned garden; rental moderate. Address 18 West 8th St.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., 125.—Ten rooms and three baths; beautifully furnished, all light, outside rooms; to let, two or more months. Call or address Stewart.

136th, 623 West.—Owner will rent desirable couple bright, cozy, newly furnished four-room apartment; two doors Riverside; one block Subway; $45 monthly. Chitman.

A bargain, all or part of beautiful, cool, front 5-room apartment; beautiful location; worth investigation. 251 West 88th, corner Broadway. Riverside 2146. Towles.

To sublet, Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Columbus Av., for 4 months, beginning June 1; reduced rates; furnished or unfurnished; can be seen any time. Apt. 509.

A SUMMER BARGAIN.
Sublet attractive, cool 6-room bath apartment; fully, beautifully furnished; till Sept. 1. Apply 315 West 79th St.

Attractively furnished five-room apartment for rent, until Oct. 1; all outside rooms; $40. 274 St. Johns Place. Apartment 107. Phone 2602 Prospect.

172 West 79th.—Handsomely furnished 8-room apartment; 2 baths; all modern improvements; convenient to all car lines; $125. Whiteford.

Sublet until October, two large rooms and bath; concession. H. Cahill, Columbus 8400. Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th.

To sublet, furnished 7-room apartment, West 110th St., for Summer months; references required; seen by appointment. L 4 Times.

Bargain, beautiful, all-light, high-class, five-room apartment, sublet; piano; June to September. Hearne, 57 West 58th.

All light, well furnished 8-room elevator apartment to let for Summer; pianola. Whiting, 318 West 84th St.

84th, 150 West.—Attractive, well furnished seven-room; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone. Marcolle.

112th, 511 West.—Unusually attractive furnishings, including piano; cool, light; Summer. Snider.

Comfortable 5-room apartment, near Riverside Drive; $65 monthly. Sherborne, 310 West 95th.

Riverside Drive, 112.—Furnished eight-room apartment; river view; reasonable. 4320 Schuyler.

7 large rooms, 2 baths, attractive furnishings; reasonable. Bressler, 523 West 112th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath, improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; superior table; moderate.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

West Side.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Large bay window; front room; piano; private bath; superior table; parlor dining; also hall room.

88TH, 180 WEST, Bell 2.—Northern front parlor; couple, two friends; $20.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large second-floor room; private bath; single rooms; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, Broadway Subway, Beautiful Riverside, The Audubon.—Bright, cool rooms; good home board; delightful surroundings, porches, gardens; low rates. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 531. (86th St.) Comfortable; attractive room; excellent table; references; table guests entertained.

WILL board child or young person in private family; special attention to diet. Box N 168 Times.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Two young men wish meals with private family or homelike boarding house; convenient 37th St. and 5th Av.; state terms. P. W. Wollmer, 284 Lexington Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Large, small rooms, exceptionally clean; well kept house; telephone.

15TH, 105 EAST, Opposite Union Square.—Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano, elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 13 Park Av.)—Comfortable rooms, $3.50 up.

MADISON AV., 145, (32d.)—Large rooms, private baths, en suite; also small; telephone.

West Side.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; L, subway express; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

81ST, 169 WEST, The Engleside.—Beautiful medium-size room, $3.50; velvet rug, brass bed; guaranteed clean; telephone. Fuller.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electric lights; piano; references.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Outside rooms in attractive apartment for gentlemen. Call or telephone before 2 o'clock. Gerrans.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, well-kept rooms; private bath; private house; references.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; meals optional. 7C.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

103D, 81 WEST.—Furnished room for housekeeping; private family; L, subway; reasonable. Sheehan.

140TH ST., 608 WEST.—Front suite or single room; transient accommodated. Apt. 44.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished; no children; private family; near Subway; must see to appreciate. Hersey.

LARGE room, high-class business woman or man; no other roomers. Sunday or evenings after 7:30, Apartment 61. Telephone 1370 Audubon, 557 West 148th.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Large, sunny front parlor, with three windows, adjoining bedroom and bath; reference. Brennan, 131 East 43d.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife for private house; good references. Address H., care Watulik, 287 Audubon Av., New York City.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BUTLER.—French couple; wife chambermaid and laundress, man butler, useful man; go anywhere; reference. Write Strobel, 58 West 57th.

GOVERNESS.—High-class German governess, speaking French and English, wishes position to one or two children; best references. A. B., 233 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Experienced, competent woman, age 35, as housekeeper, or nurse and companion to invalids. Katherine Mahoney, 309 West 114th.

NURSE.—Competent nurse, German, would take position to small children; country preferred; references. W., 217 East 62d St.

NURSE.—Trained invalid's nurse; highest reference. 11 West 83d. Phone 5326 Schuyler.

NURSE.—Neat, reliable, light colored. Spence, 599 West 178th St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF HIGH-CLASS DESIGNER FOR THEIR MILLINERY SECTION. HIGHEST SALARIES. YEARLY POSITIONS. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN FOR THEIR MEN'S FURNISHING SECTION. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN FOR THE CARD ENGRAVING SECTION. THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ONLY NEED APPLY. Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. side.

SALESLADY.
Experienced young woman for specialty store selling gowns; permanent position; good salary to capable saleswoman. Smart, S 125 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AMERICAN, 23, colored, willing, desires position at absolutely anythink; good education; A1 references. Simmelkjaer, 204 East 80th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Light colored couple; suburbs, mountains; best reference. Write Canysbell, 1,511 S. Norwood St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; good, careful driver; wants position with private family; city or country. Wallace, 124 W. 84th, city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Handy man; single; wishes position; city, country; good reference. S 124 Times.

HOUSEMAN.—Japanese, experienced houseman, position; willing housework; city; best references. R., 798 Lexington.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ARTIST.—Young man for pen and ink pattern drawing. Give place of last employment. Also state age and experience. Reply by letter only to E. W., Butterick Building, New York.

HOUSEFURNISHING MAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to act as assistant buyer in large New York department store; good salary to right party; reply, stating experience. N 167 Times.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—By May 14, large unfurnished room, with bath and kitchenette, in apartment house or well kept private house, between Washington Square and 59th St. and 3d and 7th Avs.; exceptional references; rent between $25 and $35 monthly. Write E. H., 144 East 22d St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Touring car; seven-passenger; reasonable; reliable. Tel. Gramercy 5404.

For Hire.—1915 Packards; day, month. Wilmarth & Heinz. Phone 7458 Plaza.

WAR'S EFFECT ON OUR WOOL SUPPLY

Demands of 15,000,000 Men on Fighting Line May Curtail Goods for Civilians.

DYE FAMINE THREATENED

Merchants Think It Likely That Only Black and White Can Be Worn if War Lasts Long.

One of the leading wool firms of New York has come to the conclusion that as a result of the war persons will be wearing fewer suits next year, and will probably be paying more for them, and that it is far from impossible that colors will have disappeared and everybody will be wearing black and white. This conclusion was reached after making plentiful allowance for the factors that will tend to reduce the stringency, and represents a conservative view of the probable effect of the war upon American textiles. In detail the situation as viewed by an authority on the American domestic and foreign woolen trade is as follows:

The average life of a uniform in the trenches is only three weeks. After that a new uniform is issued, and what is left of the old one is burned. It cannot even be made up into "shoddy," for in the trenches it has become verminous and there is danger of contagion. Even on garrison duty the average uniform is worn out after six weeks' service.

15,000,000 Men to Clothe Now.

There are probably 15,000,000 men under arms by this time in the European armies, and each of them at the front would need seventeen or eighteen uniforms a year. Of course, the actual number used is not as high as this. In the first place, a large percentage is at all times on garrison duty. Moreover, it may be doubted if the Balkan and the Russian armies are as well supplied as they ought to be, and even in the west there was at first among the Allies an insufficient supply of uniforms.

But making all allowances for this, it is probable that each soldier will average nine uniforms a year. Comparatively few of these 15,000,000 men were more than two suits of clothes a year in time of peace, and many of them wore only one. Consequently it may be estimated safely that not less than 100,000,000 uniforms will have to be provided for every year of the fighting above the normal consumption in time of peace.

These uniforms are made of wool. Most of the Continental armies have always used all-wool uniforms. The British Army is clad in khaki, which was originally invented in India and was at first a cotton fabric. It was in cotton khaki that the American troops were dressed at first in 1898, but before the soldiers from the Northern States had been in the tropical camps very long it was found that, inasmuch as the cotton fabric was waterproof, the soldiers who perspired heavily found themselves in great discomfort on account of the lack of evaporation.

So a New York firm began to supply a wool khaki—in effect a light serge—and this wool khaki, porous and much cooler than its cotton predecessor, is now the suiting of the British Army, as well as of the American. This puts all the armies fighting in Europe on an all-wool basis; the 100,000,000 uniforms must come out of the world's wool supply. As an average of ten pounds of wool is used in making each uniform, there is a billion pounds of wool for this item alone.

But there is also the question of underclothing to be considered. Woolen underclothing is needed for Winter campaigning at least, and for that in hot weather as far as possible, and most of the peasants who are now in the fighting line never wore a suit of underclothes in their lives before they went to war. So here, again, is an enormous increase—almost as large as that required for uniforms—in the world's consumption of wool.

Supply Too Small Before the War

The normal production of wool the world over before the war was just about equal to the consumption and it had become a serious question in the minds of textile men what was going to happen in the course of the next half century. The population of the world was increasing, the area available for grazing purposes for sheep was constantly diminishing as the waste places filled up. The problem was just beginning to occupy the attention of men who were looking ahead into the relatively distant future when the war came on, and suddenly made it an acute question of the present. The result is already apparent in Europe in the shape of a 25 per cent. increase in the price of crossbred wools, from which uniform cloths are made.

In this country it has not yet been felt so much, but woolen men are convinced that by next Spring the pinch will be evident to everybody. Indeed, English manufacturers, from whom much of the local supply is obtained, have in many cases absolutely refused to quote prices for next Spring, although this is the season when American dealers are customarily arranging for their stock for the following year.

The British woolen industry has taken hold of the situation with great vigor, and has saved the present situation for Great Britain at the expense of other countries. Many American experts thought at the outbreak of the war that the English mills would hardly get enough orders to make it worth while to keep open, as they had an enormous Continental trade, especially with Germany. This huge export to Germany had been built up mainly by virtue of the German system of free ports.

German middlemen were enabled to import a varied stock of woolens into the free ports, cut the individual pieces up according to the needs indicated by their orders, and ship part of their goods into Germany, paying the import duties, while distributing the rest over the world at a profit. The efforts of the Merchants' Association to have New York made a free port are aimed at making possible such traffic here. At present goods may be brought over in bond, but this applies only to full cases of any one item; and the breaking up of individual pieces by which German dealers made most of their profits has been impossible.

The huge German trade built up by this system brought in consequence an enormous volume of woolen imports from British mills. With this business lost in a moment by the declaration of war many students of the situation thought that the British mills would be all but wiped out; but, instead, they have been working night and day to supply the enormous, the wholly unprecedented demands of the armies, which no one had foreseen because no such situation had ever arisen. Trade papers report that in the first week of last October the city of Huddersfield alone was turning out twenty-five miles of khaki a week, and this figure has probably been doubled by this time. Consequently, with all the British mills working to supply the Allied armies, it has been found next to impossible to get them to fill any orders for neutrals.

Raw Wool Cornered by the British.

The British Army has cornered the raw materials as well as the manufactured product. Australia and New Zealand are at present the leading producers of wool. The United States is going backward as a sheep-raising country; the Argentine is coming forward, but has as yet failed to equal either of the British dominions; Siberia, where anything is possible, has hardly even started. Shortly after the war started, an embargo was put on the export of wool from all British dominions; and while this has been somewhat relaxed now that the British Empire has assured its own supply for at least the next year, it is fairly certain that the embargo will again come down as hard as ever when there is need.

American woolen houses have had other troubles on account of the war. Instead of buying goods and leaving them in London for some months afterward, as has frequently been done in the past, American dealers have been having such pieces as they could buy shipped over at once and are holding them in New York. It is denied that there is any especial fear that the British Government will seize the goods; but it is pointed out that beside the constant possibility of danger from the submarine blockade, the turn of war operations may at any moment make shipment next to impossible. One instance has been mentioned of a shipment of woolens from Liverpool to London, destined for an American house, which lay at Clapham Junction, in the suburbs of London, for three weeks, while trains bearing troops and munitions of war were occupying the attention of the railroad authorities. A species of wool grown only in the Shetland Islands is much used in the better class of Scotch tweeds. But the Shetlands lie in the very centre of the area where the British battle fleet lurks much of the time; and the consequence is that for weeks at a stretch there is no communication between them and the mainland.

Demand Likely to Decrease.

However, it is not to be assumed that all America is suddenly going to be compelled to stay indoors for lack of clothes. While the prospects are bad enough, there are alleviating features. In the first place, there is not likely to be much of a stringency in this country for another year, and there is always a possibility that the war may be over by that time. Again, the increase in the price of woolens will not mean that the supply will suddenly disappear, but that the normal demand will be decreased until the supply will again cover it—in other words, that the man who now wears three suits a year will hereafter wear two.

The possibility of the substitution of cotton and other fabrics is not believed to offer much relief, according to the best authorities; persons who have become used to the advantages of wool in comfort and appearance would rather make their woolen clothes last longer than put up with an inferior substitute. The importation of increased quantities of wool from the Argentine, and the possible extension of sheep raising in the United States should the demand warrant it, is another way out which if the war is prolonged may ultimately solve the question. But in this connection it is pointed out that the nature of wool is determined not by the breed of the sheep, but by climatic conditions.

Take sheep from Australia and sheep from Kentucky and transplant them to the Shetland Islands and before long their wool will have in the main the same characteristics as that of the sheep which have been domiciled in the Shetlands for generations. So that while the development of other wool centres offers a possible ultimate relief of the stringency, it will mean that for the immediate future textile manufacturers must use raw materials with whose characteristics they are not yet fully acquainted and that the public will have to get used to doing without its favorite fabrics and putting up with substitutes which will be in all cases more or less strange, and usually less satisfactory.

Dye Supply Threatened.

As England has control of wool and woolen goods, so Germany dominates the market of the dyestuffs which are used to color the fabrics, and here, according to the same authority, conditions are no less serious. All the dyes in use in this country, and most of those used in England, come from Germany, and the supply is now practically shut off. The most obvious measure of relief from this situation is to go back to vegetable dyes, which up to about twenty years ago were in universal use.

For example, blue serge, now colored by coal-tar dyes, was formerly dyed with indigo. But indigo and many other vegetable dyes are inclined to crock—that is, to rub off with wear and to lose their effectiveness, which coal-tar dyes do not do. A public used to fast colors is not likely to be willing to go back to goods that crock. The natural effort of all countries outside of Germany is, of course, to manufacture substitutes, and the work that Edison and other inventors have already done in this line is known. But the difficulty is that the Germans have the facilities for manufacturing coal-tar dyes more efficiently and more cheaply than can be done elsewhere, and as soon as the war is over it is certain that they will be able to undersell all competitors.

Under such circumstances capitalists in England and America are unlikely to be willing to sink their funds into a venture which may be almost a total loss by the time it has got well started. In England there is a movement on foot to start a company with Government support to manufacture such dyes, but about the only hope for such an enterprise in this country would rest in the imposition of a heavy protective tariff on foreign manufactures. And while chemists and economists are trying to solve this question the price of indigo, the unsatisfactory substitute, has gone up in England to about six times what it was before the war, and men well informed are prophesying that within a year people will be wearing nothing but black and white.

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TODAY! of Wm. Rogers & Son Elegant Dessert Size
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THE INTERNATIONAL SOUVENIR SPOON COMPANY IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The lake disturbance has passed to the northeastward of Lake Superior, but showers continued in the Ohio Valley and the lake region. There were also showers in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, with more heavy rains in Georgia and Florida. There was no other precipitation of consequence.

It is much warmer in the extreme Northwest and cooler in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere temperature changes were not important.

Except for local showers Sunday in New York, Sunday and Monday in the Pacific States, and Sunday night or Monday in the extreme Northwest, fair weather will prevail throughout the country during the next two days.

It will be somewhat cooler Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and warmer in the plains States. It will be warmer Monday in the central valleys and lake region.

Frost warnings have been issued for the Wisconsin lowlands, Northern and Western Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Northern New Mexico.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, and South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	53	61	4 P. M. 56	75
6 A. M.	52	65	6 P. M. 58	72
9 A. M.	54	66	9 P. M. 58	70
12 M.	54	72	11 P. M. 58	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum, 59 degrees at 12:50 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M., 56 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.68 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:15	1,382 Park Av., Rose Feldman	$10
6:20	153 E. 84 St., E. Nachette & Son	Slight
P. M.		
1:56	953 Simpson St., Joseph Bailey	Slight
2:00	39 Riverside Drive, Haley Fiske	Slight
2:15	165 St. and Jerome Av., George Smith	Slight
4:07	161 Manhattan Av., Jacob Cohen	Slight
4:55	57-61 Greene St., Ault & Wiborg Co.	$500
5:00	158 W. 62 St., John Otto	Slight
6:00	County Court House	$500
6:30	492 E. 162 St., Henry Mandel	Slight
6:40	848 Lexington Av., Beekman Estate	Slight
6:40	132 W. 32 St., Stone Packing Box Co.	Not given
8:10	80 E. 10 St.; W. McCrotrin	Slight
8:25	823 E. 222 St.; Joseph Pane	$75
9:05	152 E. 79 St.; S. Rosenblat	Not given
10:25	205 Mott St.; Anna Dessmona	$5

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments—4 P. M., May 9: Patrol. W. L. Kennedy, 62 to 26, discont'd from mt'd duty; L. T. Olvary, stat. h. att., 156 to 165.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. T. A. Laven, 143, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M., May 10; F. A. Smith and J. F. Loregan, 168; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170 to 15 I. D., 1 day, 7 P. M., May 9. To 15 I. D., from pres'ts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 11: J. C. Jagel, 2; J. Vitale, 43; C. C. Kellermann, 22; T. L. Hoctor. To D. B.: F. A. Honahan, 7, 5 days, 4 P. M., May 9; L. Halpern, 21, 5 days, 8 A. M., May 11; H. A. O'Brien, 28, 5 days, 6 P. M., May 9; J. Harabes, 35, 20 days, 12 P. M., May 7; F. J. Sweeney, 89, 5 days, 4 P. M., May 11. For 20 days, 8 A. M., May 11, precincts indicated: J. A. Leonard, 13; C. Wuestenhoefer, 48; Michael Murphy, 17; G. L. Roeder, 48.

Leaves, (without pay): Patrol. W. P. Meaney, 10, 4 days, 4 P. M., May 11; C. E. Heinecke, 15, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 11; J. J. McCarthy, 31, 1 day, 10 P. M., May 7; E. J. Pearl, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 7.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. M. Gili, 26, 7:15 P. M., March 6, to 12 P. M., March 16. Act. Det. Sergt., Sec. Gr.: W. G. Herbert, Det. Bu., 8 A. M., April 29, to 8 A. M., June 28.

Fines imposed: Patrol. E. Carroll, 37, absent from outgoing roll call, 1 day; J. J. Coleman, 172, (complaint made while attached to 169 Precinct,) failed to keep portions of station house in clean condition, &c., 2 days; W. P. Ward, 279, (false statement,) 4 days.

Reprimanded: Lieut. T. J. Blunt, 285, (complaint made while temporarily assigned to 28), made entry in blotter not in chronological order;) Patrol. R. Graham, 26, (improper patrol, failed to be relieved properly;) W. Immich, 28, (absent from reserve;) J. E. Stanton, 31, (same;) F. W. Carmody, 39, (absent from post;) W. J. Miller, 66, (complaint made while attached to 7, quit post;) H. M. Moniz, 149, (absent from post;) G. F. Myers, 181, (complaint made while attached to 143, improper patrol;) J. Gribbin, 153, (complaint made in 169, failed to keep portions of station house in a clean condition, &c.;) L. Hesinger, 155, (absent from post;) J. J. Flood, 156, (same;) C. Kessler, 164, (same;) E. H. Pulch, 169, (same;) P. Smith, 171, (same;) M. J. Brick, 277, (same;) W. J. Forristal, 278, (same;) J. McKey, (absent from post in premises;) H. A. Bennett, 283, (same.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. F. J. Flanagan, 10, (failed to prevent burglary;) G. C. Witbeck, 10, (same;) J. Gillooly, 20, (failed to prevent, discover, or report burglary;) F. S. Haber, 20, (improper conduct;) S. J. Battle, 38, (same;) J. Boyle, 146, (absent from post;) L. O. Hellmuth, 159, (same;) C. A. Campbell, 275, (improper patrol.)

Resignation: Patrol. H. J. Nugent, 149, 12 P. M., May 7.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A 12-room house, 3 baths, in West Lawrence Park, Bronxville, New York. Price $25,000.

It's the Neighbors that count

Lawrence Park and Lawrence Park West appeal to certain people because there has been nothing hurried or bizarre in their development. They were laid out to attract discriminating people. You will find a house to suit if you belong here. For instance, *a 9-room house with 2 baths in Lawrence Park—6 minutes from station—28 minutes from 42d Street. Price $15,000—terms to suit.*

Spend the week-end at Hotel Gramatan and look at the property comfortably.

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NEW ROCHELLE

Great Bargain Owner Leaving Town, Will Sacrifice — Splendid home, near water, station, school, &c. First floor, reception hall, living room, dining room, open fireplace, butler's pantry, refrigerator room, kitchen. Second floor, four large bedrooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath, linen room, &c. Third floor, three large bedrooms, open attic. Hardwood trim throughout; gas, electricity; large plot, 70x216; garage. Price $12,500; may exchange for Jersey property in the vicinity of the Oranges.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 20 North Av. Telephone, 730. Office Open Sundays.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
OPEN SUNDAY FOR INSPECTION.
SOMETHING GRAND—FLUSHING
Corner Broadway and Highland Av., elegant 3-story French tile and cobblestone; 138 x112; 11 rooms, billiard parlor, 2 baths; steam heat, electric light; will sacrifice. Louis Haeberle, 58 Victoria St., Jamaica.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SHOREHAM COTTAGES
Finest section, Long Island, North Shore. As beautiful as Maine Coast and within two hours of New York.
Furnished Cottages, rental $300 to $1,500. Two handsome places for sale at bargain.
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11 Wall St. Shoreham, Long Island.
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Want to rent, for one year from June 1, in Pelham, New Rochelle, Spuyten Duyvil, high class modern dwelling, with garage on premises; house must have at least 6 masters' bedrooms and three baths, with all modern improvements, and be suitable for all-year home; rent not to exceed $2,000; send full particulars and photograph to
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
NEAR BROADWAY
204 WEST 109TH ST.
Four and five rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity, telephone, hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance; management of owners. RENT: $30—$44.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Major J. C. Gilmore, Jr., C. A. C., is relieved from duty, Pacific Coast Art. district, about July 5, then to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty as Fort Commander.

Major C. H. Hilton, C. A. C., is relieved from present duties in coast defenses of Puget Sound, about July 5, then to Fort Miley, Cal., as personnel officer on staff of commanding General, Pacific Coast Art. district.

Major J. M. Williams, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as Librarian, Coast Artillery School, and as Editor, Journal of the United States Artillery, about July 15, then to Manila for duty.

Lt. Col. H. D. Todd, Jr., C. A. C., from Fort McKinley, Maine, July 5, to Fort Monroe, Va., as Librarian, Coast Artillery School, and as Editor, Journal of the United States Artillery.

Lt. Col. G. F. Mauldin, C. A. C., from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., about July 2, then to Fort McKinley, Maine, as fort commander.

Name of Capt. F. S. Leisenring, 4th Inf., to detached, June 26, and name of Capt. A. Smith, Jr., Inf., removed.

Capt. F. R. Brown, 9th Inf., is detailed as Major of the Pacific Reg. of Inf., Aug. 23, vice Capt. A. C. Read, Inf., relieved. Capt. Brown will proceed to San Juan, for duty with Porto Rico Reg.

Following Corps of Engineer officers relieved from present duties and detailed to enter next class at Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the term beginning Sept. 1, reporting to Commandant Army Schools Aug. 25: Major W. W. Hatnum and Capts. D. W. C. Jones, E. L. Daley, and L. H. Watkins.

Orders of May 4 relating to First Lt. J. Blythe, 13th Inf., amended to read First Lt. J. Blyth, 30th Inf.

Capt. W. C. Harllee, Marine Corps, is detailed as Asst. Executive Officer of the national matches for 1915.

Following changes in assignment of officers of C. A. C. ordered to take effect May 25: Capt. L. Turtle, from duty on staff commanding officer, Coast Defenses of San Francisco, and assigned to 60th Co., and First Lt. J. P. Smith, from assignment to 13th Co., to unassigned list and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty on his staff.

Orders of April 16, relating to First Lt. W. D. Smith, 2d Cav., amended to direct Lt. Smith to proceed after July 15 to West Point for duty at Academy.

Major H. P. Howard, 14th Cav., to service in Quartermaster Corps, June 2.

Capt. J. Q. Adams, retired, relieved from duty at Culver Military Academy, Indiana, May 25.

Capt. J. Q. Adams is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Culver Military Academy, Indiana, May 26.

Major T. G. Hanson, 8th Inf., to service in Quartermaster Corps, May 11.

Col. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, from Detroit, Mich., July 1, then to New Orleans, La., for duty.

Lt. Col. C. L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, from St. Paul, Minn., July 1, then to station at Portland, Ore., for duty.

2d Lt. J. W. Heard, 14th Cav., proceed after July 1 to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in aviation section, Signal Corps, then to his station.

Capt. A. U. Faulkner, Field Art., is assigned to the Fourth Field Art.

First Lt. H. W. Wagner, 3d Cav., from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., June 20.

Leaves: Capt. W. R. Harrison, retired recruiting officer, 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Commanders: H. J. Ziegmeier, from command of the Denver to commander torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet; J. J. Raby, the Maryland, to Naval Academy, and M. E. Trench, Bureau of Navigation, May 19, to command the Denver.

Lt. Commanders: Barthalow, the San Diego to the Oregon as executive officer; D. F. Boyd, from command of the West Virginia to the Maryland as executive officer; D. P. Mannix, from command of the Warrington, to temporary duty the Brooklyn.

Lts. P. Rorschach to the Chicago, May 20; C. S. Joyce, from command of the Mayrant to command the Warrington.

Junior Grade Lts.: C. E. Pausland, the New York to the McDougal; D. T. Hedrick, the Benham to the New York; R. M. Elliott, the McDougal to Newport, R. I., torpedo station, and A. D. Turnbull to Boston Yard.

Ensigns: A. W. Dunn, the Arkansas to the Brooklyn; R. S. Haggard, the Michigan to the McCall; F. L. Riefkohl, the Mayrant to the Benham; P. Buchanan, the McCall to the Michigan; W. C. Barnes, the Paulding to the Utah; L. E. Denfee, to the New Jersey, and E. P. Lapham, the Utah to the Paulding.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Potomac and the C-3 at Almirante Bay; Yorktown at Topolobampo; Culgoa at New York Yard; Dixie at Newport; Eagle at Guantanamo; Mayflower at Annapolis; Orion at Hampton Roads, and the Glacier at San Francisco.

Sailed: Mars, Manzanillo for Balboa; Chattanooga, Pax for Guadeloupe; New Orleans, Acapulco for Manzanillo; Colorado, Mazatlan for La Paz; Chester, Philadelphia for New York; Rhode Island, Travis Point for Hampton Roads; Wyoming, New York, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Vestal, Solace, Yankton, Ontario, Patapsco, Paturent, and the Sonoma, Hampton Roads for New York; Tennessee, Beirut for Jaffa, and the Hannibal, New Orleans for Survey Grounds.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The evening high schools of the city will close on May 12.

The Child's Welfare League of Public School 4, the Bronx, publishes a magazine entitled Ungraded.

The Alumni Association of Public School 19, Manhattan, will meet in the school building, 344 East Fourteenth Street, on the evening of May 20.

The Mothers' Club of Public School 40, Queens, on the evening of May 28 will give an entertainment and fair for the benefit of the school.

On the evening of May 17 the Washington Irving Players will appear in two short plays in the Washington Irving High School for the benefit of the education department of the school.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLEN, THEODORE, (May 12, 1908,) net estate $12,481; Minnie T. Owens, adopted daughter, sole beneficiary; equity, $3,584, in 17 W. 3 St., appraised at $26,000; dwelling and land at Bayport, Suffolk County, N. Y., $18,000; jewelry, $85; stocks, $1,000.

BARRETT, Mrs. NORMA H., (July 13, 1914,) net estate, $160,721; Hooper C. Barrett, husband, given annuity of $3,000 and legacy of $300; rest passed to Carman H. Barrett and Hooper C. Barrett, Jr., sons; equity, $4,449, in 153 W. 64 St., appraised at $10,500; equity, $4,448, in 155 West 64 St., appraised at $10,500; equity, $4,449, in 157 W. 64 St., appraised at $10,500; deposits, $2,800; notes and mortgages and personalty, $27,915; rest of assets were stocks and bonds.

GEBHARD, FREDERICK, (Sept. 8, 1910,) (supplemental report.)

GUTERMAN, JACOB, (Nov. 22, 1914,) net estate, $89,544; Mrs. Dora Guterman, widow, was given life estate in $35,944; $500 was given to institutions, and rest passed to relatives: equity, $5,746, in 178 E. 95 St., appraised at $11,000; equity, $6,730, in 14 E. 114th St., appraised at $25,000; deposits, $40; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $27,401; stocks, $2,750.

HENDERSON, ROBERT, (Aug. 17, 1914,) equity in 466 and 468 W. 24 St., $2,150; debts and deductions, $2,442.

SMITH, ELIZABETH, (Dec. 21, 1910,) de-

SAMPSON, HENRY, (details elsewhere.)

WAGNER, FREDERIC C., (Oct. 20, 1914, net estate, $17,358; twenty beneficiaries, most of them related to decedent; largest share, bequest, $7,613, to Albert H. Hartel; deposits, $1,583; personalty, $569; insurance, $14,398; stocks, $3,000.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

PERREN, ABRAHAM E., (Feb. 3;) personalty, $400; realty, $1,500; all to widow, Anna M.

ROSENSTIEL, SARAH B., (no petition;) niece, Rosina M. Rosenstiel, gets $1,000 and all jewelry; maid, Annie Haverth, $200; brother, Charles A., gets $1,000 if he abstains from alcoholic drinks for five years after testator's death; brother, George W., gets $10,000 and all household furniture; nephew, Lewis S., gets $500; residue goes equally to brothers, Benjamin F., George W., Solon M., and Louis.

THOMAS, JOSEPH C., (Feb 26;) personalty over $5,000; Sidney Thomas, $3,000; Sophie R. Koppel, $1,400; Edwin P. Thomas, personal effects and life estate in one-fifth residue; Lucy E. Walker, four-fifths residue.

VAN SYCKEL, JACOB C., (April 1;) personalty, $600; realty, $3,000; all to son, George W.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HAVE GOT TO BE SOLD!

WITHOUT PROTECTION OR BY-BIDDING!

NO MATTER WHAT PRICE THEY BRING!

AT ABSOLUTE PUBLIC AUCTION!

In War Times like these

When few, if anybody, have any money,

When Nobody wants to buy Real Estate

These properties **MUST BE SOLD** so that the Societies, Associations, etc., may obtain their share, as directed under the Will of Arthur R. Morris.

DO YOU REALIZE WHAT THIS MEANS?

Do you see the opportunity it gives to a person **WITH A SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH** to obtain well located lots and good investment properties at a small percentage of their actual value?

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES TO-DAY:

65 LOTS ON MOTT AVENUE, opposite Sigel Park, between 153d and 156th Streets, to be sold separately—**BRONX.**
NORTHEAST CORNER 138TH STREET AND THIRD AVE. Subway corner. 4 lots leased to one tenant.
18 THREE-STORY PRIVATE DWELLINGS, Clinton and Harrison Streets and Tompkins Place—**BROOKLYN.**
NORTHEAST CORNER OF MYRTLE AVE. AND JAY ST., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave. and 327-333 Jay St.
438-440 WEST 57TH STREET, NEAR NINTH AVE.—MANHATTAN.
402-404 PEARL STREET, running through to 10 New Bowery.
2 TWO-FAMILY FRAME HOUSES, 258 TO 260 ACADEMY ST., Long Island City—**QUEENS.**

70% CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE. **TITLES INSURED FREE**

SAVING BANK BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSIT ON PURCHASE OF LOTS

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

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By order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor.

EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 VESEY ST.

Tuesday, May 11, 1915, 12 M.

Send for maps to

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GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The New Glories of Paris Will Be Disclosed in Tomorrow's Display

New Summer Millinery

at $8.75 to $28

This Display of Chapeaux will prove, as our hats have never done before, the superiority of GIMBEL Millinery.

The Parisian modistes have created new modes that are simple in contour but very elaborate—rather intricate—in detail. A notable example is the Reboux model, which is illustrated. It required one of our most skilled milliners three days to reproduce this hat. And yet our price is only $28.

Marie Louise's Compose Hat of Tulle and Twisted Swiss Straw
Leghorn Hats Appliqued With Flowered Cretonne
Reboux's Hats of Straw Appliqued With Eyelet Embroidery

are just a few of the new Parisian modes which we have faithfully copied—yes, faithfully copied—for our hats are of the same fine French materials as those adopted by the Paris modistes for their original models.

GIMBEL Hats at $8.75 to $28
Are Only Rivaled by Hats That Are $25 to $75 in Paris Third Floor

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.

Samples--For the White Sale

$1 to $10.50 Nightgowns at 65c to $7.50

85c to $7.50 Petticoats at 50c to $5.75

This purchase, from one of the best known manufacturers of Nightgowns and Petticoats, is a regular feature of the Gimbel White Sales.

Brides-to-be will find a wealth of beautiful things for the trousseau and at remarkably low prices.

The Nightgowns of nainsook and batiste, are simply or elaborately trimmed with laces, embroideries or ribbons, and are square, V or round neck.

The Petticoats of cambric or nainsook, have circular ruffles that are lace or embroidery trimmed.

All White Sale Undermuslins Are 20% to 40% Less Than Regular Prices
Second Floor

Exceptionable Washable Skirts For Women

At **$1.25** —White "Beach Cloth" in a severely tailored model that opens all the way down the front; patch pockets.

$1.50 —Skirts of the new unshrinkable "Flaxine"; in a semi-circular style with yoke.

$2.50 —Skirts of Ramie Linen, finished with belts and patch pockets.

$3.95 —Pique, Cordaline and Cotton Gabardine Skirts; with patch pockets and belts.

$5.75 —Skirts of Washable Bedford Cord; beautifully tailored and finished with belts.

Waist Measures—20 to 32 Inches.
Skirt Lengths—37 to 44 Inches. Third Floor

Women's Fine Silk Hosiery Black and Colors—$1 Pair

An excellent grade of stockings because of the close, fine quality of the silk; well-made and reinforced in the vital parts. Wide variety of fashionable shades is remarkable.

Fancy-Striped Silk Hosiery, 95c Pair
Specially priced lot, which embraces all the new boot effects.

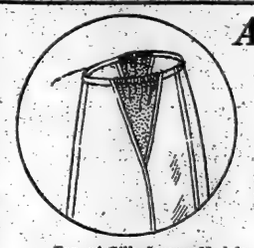
Women's Light Underwear

Silk Bloomers, Special at $1.75
From a well known maker; in black, pink and white.

$1.50 Glove Silk Vests, $1.25
Banded top; in pink and white.

Ribbed Lisle Union Suits, 50c
Plain and crochet tops, tight or umbrella knee. Main Floor

Another Big "Scoop" of The Most Famous $5 Fitted-Top Silk Petticoats at $2.20



Top of Silk Jersey Models. Patent Clasp Fasteners.

Top of Messaline Models, with Gusset of Silk Jersey.

The most advertised trade-marked Petticoats in the universe.

There are Petticoats and Petticoats with fitted tops, but women consider these the best. Experience has taught them to do so.

The Trade-marked Name of Seven Letters Signifies that these Petticoats Fit Perfectly

The superiority of their quality is as famous as their name and the perfect way they fit every figure. For what more can a woman ask? And especially when these Petticoats are to be sold for $2.80 less than regularly.

Eleven Styles in Messaline Petticoats. Fifteen Styles in Silk Jersey with Messaline and Silk Jersey Flounces.

Belgian Blue	Light Blue	Navy Blue	Tan	Pink
Plum	Grey	Havana Brown	Emerald	Russian Green
Cherry	Maize	Old Gold	Black	Changeable Colors

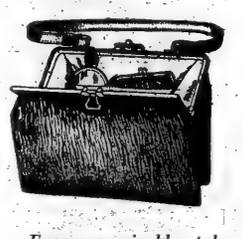
Trade-marked Label Is In Every Petticoat. Main and Second Floors

The May Sale of LEATHER GOODS Brings This Year's Best Values

Indeed we have excelled our previous efforts, because we secured the co-operation of several manufacturers who actually sacrificed their profits.

$2.50 to $3.95 Handbags, $1.65

All Brand New—No Odds—No Samples—No "Seconds"



Bright and Dull Pin Seal, Military Striped Leather, Pin Seal Dress Handbags, Block-bottomed Pin Seal Bags, Walrus Grain Shopping Bags, Black Seal Grain Shopping Bags, Two-toned Striped Silks, White Bengaline Silks, Black Moire Silks, Moire Silk Pouch Bags.

Every conceivable style, shape and color is represented. Fitted or unfitted models, with or without inside compartments.

Traveling Bags and Suit Cases—All Perfect

$3.95 Regularly $5 to $6 — **$5.50** Regularly $8.50 to $10

Traveling Bags, walrus, sole leather, morocco, seal and grain leathers, variously lined and reinforced. Suit Cases for all purposes, well-constructed. Black enamel, cowhide; plain or with straps.
Main Floor

The GIMBEL Daily Summer Delivery Service to New Jersey Coast Resorts

This splendid service, employing ITS OWN AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY WAGONS, is in full operation, in addition to the widespread Gimbel Delivery Service maintained throughout the year—the most complete of any New York store.

$3.50 "American Lady" Corsets at $2

This is an even better value than our regular $3.50 Corset, as we have had made up for us specially a corset on the same excellent model, but in an extra fine material.

In a lovely Jacquard material—pink or white—with an unusual bowknot design. The model has a medium low bust, medium length hip and back, six heavy web hose supporters, excellent for medium or full figures. Sizes 19 to 26.

$3 "C. B." Corsets at $1.75

In a very desirable model for small and medium figures. The deep elastic gussets to waistline give freedom when sitting and breathing. No hip boning, very flat back and front, but a slight curve at waistline. Sizes 19 to 26.

$5 to $6.50 "La Markette" Corsets, $3.75

Made of coutil, batiste and light Toile in flesh color and white—some are brocaded. The models are for slight, medium and full figures; have elastic gussets at top and at thighs. The corsetless top models have an elastic top. Sizes 19 to 30.

Pink Shop, Second Floor

White Dress Cottons At Big Savings

This is an important part of our May White Sale, and we have spared no means to present the best values in fabrics that bid fair to be very much in demand this season.

38c Yd.	48c Yd.	68c Yd.	95c Yd.
Regularly 50c	*Regularly 75c to 95c*	*Regularly $1 to $1.35*	*Regularly $1.75 to $2*
38-in. wide	*38-in. wide*	*38-in. wide*	*40-in. wide*

An unusually fine collection of Voiles and Crepes, variously embroidered, dotted, checked, striped, or in other effects. Many of the domestic weaves are excellent copies of imported materials. The groups at 68c and 95c are imported.

Long Cloths and Nainsooks Greatly Underpriced

GIMBEL Long Cloth
36-in. wide; 12-yard pieces.
$1.25 piece; regular $1.75.
$1.50 piece; regular $2.00.
$1.75 piece; regular $2.25.
$2.00 piece; regular, $2.50.

Fine Nainsooks
36-in. wide; 12-yard pieces.
$1.50 piece; regular $2.15.
$1.75 piece; regular $2.35.
$2.00 piece; regular $2.65.

Japanese Nainsooks
$1.75 piece; regular $2.15.
39-in. wide; 10-yard pieces. A soft silky finish.

Other White Cotton Goods 25c to $1.10 Yard

Domestic and imported weaves in great variety, including:

Piques, Repps, Ratines, Gabardines, Beach Cloth, Dimities, Madras, Ottomans, Organdies, Cheviots, and many others.

Second Floor

Wall Papers Reduced

At 18c Roll, Reg. 30c.
Imported oatmeal papers, 30 inches wide; full range of colors; just the paper for Summer homes.

At 10c Roll, Reg. 20c.
Dainty bedroom papers in flowered and striped designs; some are discontinued patterns.

Special at 50c Roll
Handsome reproductions of old Colonial papers in grays and blues; originals are in homes throughout New England.

We are doing Painting in many New York homes at most reasonable prices. May we figure on your work? Sixth Floor

Annual Spring Clearance of Suits For Young Girls and Women

At **$15** — **Were $20 to $27.50**

At **$25** — **Were $29.50 to $35**

At **$30** — **Were $37.50 to $47.50**

850 Suits all told! For this sale includes all the Women's Suits that were $20 to $47.50, and all the Young Girls' Suits that were $20 to $42.50 in our regular Salon Collections.

As this Spring Clearance is an Annual Event and as the generous reductions are made direct from our regular moderate prices, hundreds of women always await this Sale.

Regular GIMBEL MODES—No Job Lots

To emphasize this fact is just as important as to quote the economies, for GIMBEL Suits are well known for the fine character of their tailoring and the authenticity of their styles. GIMBEL Suits are either copies or modifications of the best Paris models.

French Serge
Men's-Wear Serge
Gabardine
Wool Poplin
Striped Worsteds
Checked Worsteds

In Models for Morning, Afternoon and Sport Wear

For Women Sizes 34 to 50 Included

Extra Saleswomen

For Young Girls Sizes 14, 16 and 18 Years

Third Floor

10,761 Cool Grass Rugs In a Splendid Summer Furnishing Sale

CREX Grass Carpets and Rugs TRADE MARK

"Willow Grass"

Two Carloads with Average Savings of 40 Per Cent.

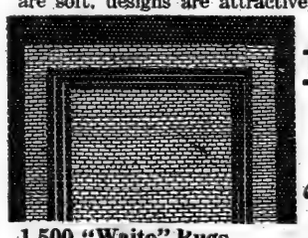
WAITE GRASS RUGS TRADE MARK

GIMBEL aggressiveness provided you with this splendid occasion just when Grass Rugs are going on the floors of thousands of homes.

Grass Rugs are the ideal floor covering for Summer—town house, bungalow, piazza or boat house. These are three famous kinds—widely advertised, well and favorably known. Colorings are soft, designs are attractive, durability is remarkable.

GIMBELS found the makers disposed to make sharp concessions on large orders. This wonderful Avenue of Summer Rugs is the splendid result, in comfort and money saving, for you who come here tomorrow.

But great as the quantities are, they will go quickly at these prices:



1,500 "Waite" Rugs, 18x36 in. **20c**

9 x 12 ft.
Plain CREX Rugs $3.75
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.
"Willow Grass" Rugs $1.50

2,500 "Waite" Rugs, 27x56 in. **30c**

Plain Rugs
9x15 ft., at **$6**, regularly $10.
9x12 ft., at **$3.75**, regularly $7.25.
8x10 ft., **$3.50**, regularly $5.75.
6x9 ft., **$2.25**, regularly $3.75.
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., **$1.50**, regularly $2.50.
3x6 ft., **65c**, regularly $1.15.
30x60 in., **45c**, regularly 80c.
27x54 in., **40c**, regularly 65c.
18x36 in., **15c**, regularly 30c.

Figured Rugs
9x12 ft., **$5.50**, regularly $8.25.
8x10 ft., **$4.25**, regularly $6.25.
6x9 ft., **$2.75**, regularly $4.25.
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., **$1.50**, regularly $2.75.
3x6 ft., **85c**, regularly $1.25.
30x60 in., **60c**, regularly 90c.
27x54 in., **50c**, regularly 75c.
21x45 in., **30c**, regularly 55c.
18x36 in., **20c**, regularly 35c. Sixth Floor

From England, In Time for the May Sale

54-in. Gabardine Mohair, 85c Yd., Instead of $1.50 Yd.

For that new Summer Suit or separate Skirt, this English material would be an excellent selection. It is a beautiful medium weight fabric, with a rich, lustrous finish, and has the fashionable gabardine weave with a smooth surface that sheds the dust. The colors are gray, navy, midnight blue and brown.

Semi-Made Skirts, $3.50, $4.75, $6 & $8 Ea.

Made of our finest materials. Therefore, if a waist or coat is wanted the material can be matched at the regular counter.

All that is necessary is to sew up the seams and the skirt is ready to wear. The sport models have the two large patch pockets, while the dress skirts are in various pleated effects.

$1.75 Shepherd Checks, $1.25 | **$1.75 Navy Blue Serges, $1.25**

Second Floor

Travel With These Genuine

INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

at $25 — Standard Price $50

at $35 — Standard Price $65 and $85

Whether bound to the Panama Exposition or to the Maine Woods, the convenience which these well-known trunks will provide on your vacation trip cannot be overlooked.

In Demi and Petite Sizes
In fact, just right even for your short and week-end trips.

Our "Exposition" All-Fibre Dress Trunks, at $10.50

The finest trunks ever offered at such low prices. All the best ideas of trunk-making are incorporated in its construction; every exposed part is protected by metal clamps; fully riveted; cloth lined; two trays. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.
Fifth Floor

"Alaska" & "Star" Refrigerators

Do Not Waste Ice—Keep Food Well

From economical and scientific standpoints these Refrigerators, made by the Alaska Refrigerator Company, have few equals. The white enamel-lined and porcelain-lined provision chambers are easily cleaned.

Star Refrigerators

Apartment House Style, with icing door front. Each one has white enamel lined provision chambers.

Height.	Ice Capacity.	Price.
50 inches	75 lbs.	$13.50
54 inches	100 lbs.	17.00
58 inches	140 lbs.	21.50

Side Icer Style, with white enamel lined provision chambers.

44 inches	80 lbs.	$17.50
45 inches	90 lbs.	19.50
47 inches	105 lbs.	25.00
49 inches	125 lbs.	28.00

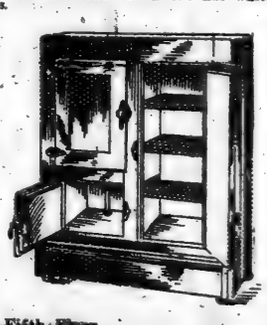
Alaska Refrigerators

Apartment House Style, all white one-piece porcelain lined provision chambers.

50 inches	75 lbs.	$18.00
54 inches	100 lbs.	21.50
58 inches	125 lbs.	26.00

Side Icing Style, with seamless porcelain lined provision chambers.

45 inches	100 lbs.	$30.00
48 inches	125 lbs.	42.00
50 inches	160 lbs.	46.00



Fifth Floor

The New York Times.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Second Week of the May Sale of White

We announce the arrival of new merchandise to swell the present stocks into as fine assortments as we had to offer the past week. And, at the same time, we present correspondingly choice attractions in White Outer wear for the summer days now at hand.

Sale of Drugs and Toilet Articles for Special Summer Needs Begins on May 12.

See Tuesday's afternoon and evening papers for complete enumeration of economies and make up your list of wants in advance.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Second Week of the Great May Sale of White

Boys' Hand-Embroidered Tub Suits, $4.96

Macy's Usual Price, $7.49

There are only 108 Suits in this lot. Taken from regular stock and marked down for this special sale.

The materials—white pique or repp, were imported and the beautiful embroidery which embellishes the garments was made by the deft needlewomen of Madeira.

These Suits are made in the Dickens, Middy, Russian and Sailor Blouse model, in sizes from 2½ to 9 years.

As will be seen by the illustration the Suits are of the kind which add greatly to the attractiveness of the little chaps.

A larger assortment than ever before of Boys' Washable Suits in new and exclusive models (not overlooking the staples) at from **94c** to **$4.96.**

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

White Suits and Skirts

For the Summer Wardrobe

Cool, crisp, smartly tailored Suits and Skirts of immaculate white,—fashioned to conform to the "silhouette" of the moment—flaring in line and extremely graceful.

Suits and Skirts without which no feminine wardrobe would be complete—and so inexpensively priced that they add a little to its cost though much to its charm.

White Linen Suits—for town or country wear; a model with jaunty coat, pleated at the back into a stitched belt and with straight loose fronts—decidedly mannish in style. Four patch pockets give it the desired "Sport Suit" air; collar, revers and cuffs are faultless in line and tailoring. The wide skirt buttons down the front with large buttons and is finished with a belt drawn through straps. Priced **$13.74.**

"Palm Beach Cloth" Suits—in white or in natural, ideal Summer Suits for shopping or sport wear, are cool and porous in weave, launder as well as linen, and retain their crisp, semi-lustrous finish. A rolling collar of blue linen finishes the strictly tailored coat, loose at back and very well cut; the flaring skirt is strictly tailored. Priced **$12.74.**

Cotton Gabardine Skirts—with huge patch pockets, buckled belt and buttoned fronts are **$4.49.**

Irish Linen Skirts with military pockets and cut pearl button trimmings are **$5.49.**

White Washable Corduroy Skirts, at **$2.86** and **$4.69** in narrow and wide ribbed effects;—ideal for Sports wear with trim tailored belts, pockets and large buttons.

Cream Serge Skirts—with gathered pockets and fitted girdles—button trimmed. **$4.89.**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Filmy Frocks of White

In Sixty or More Styles

White for summer daytime and evening Dresses;
White for the simplest and most elaborate Gowns;
White for the graduate; *White* for the bride.

A collection doubly interesting because Fashion has decreed a "white season" and these charming Frocks feature the latest fancies of Jenny, Premet, Martial-Armand and others, from whose models they have been adapted and copied.

NET—fine meshed and always delightfully effective makes the smartest luncheon, dancing and afternoon Frocks. For as little as **$11.74** there are net Dresses with quaint bolero bodice and flaring skirts of three accordion pleated ruffles.

NET and Point d'Esprit; net and wide bands of embroidered net lace, net with organdie embroidery in clever combination effects, in scores of lovely new models at **$12.74, $14.74** and **$16.74.** All with wide skirts and picturesque bodice effects.

Soutache Braid Embroidery—the very latest whim of Fashion—elaborates a net Frock of distinctive style at **$18.74.**

Sheer White Voile—filet lace trimmed or with net embroidered lace or with delicate colored voile—in adorable little Dresses, at **$11.74, $14.74** and **$16.74.**

More elaborate Dresses that would grace the garden party, the country club dance, or more formal occasions, at prices ranging to **$33.75.**

Wedding Gowns—in taffeta, "souris" and lustrous satins—in several exquisite models—with square short or long trains, filet, shadow lace and silk tulle bodice and tiny clusters of "valley lilies" adorning corsage and fastening the draperies are **$27.75, $28.75** and **$29.75.**

Macy's Third Floor, Broadway.

Rich Ostrich Neck Boas

Macy's Usual Price, $7.89

Special $4.96

We purchased 400 of these handsome Neck-pieces at a remarkable price concession. They are made of the best Ostrich stock and are very thick and full, finished with large Satin Ribbon bow. These are beautiful enough to be worn with any gown—on any occasion. They take the place of furs and are equally attractive. 24 inches long *(as illustrated)*.

White, Black, Navy, Pearl Gray, also White with Black.

Macy's—Second Floor, Feather Dept.

White Ribbons

in the May Sale Attractively Priced

Moire, Taffeta and Self Stripe Ribbons, all silk quality, 6 inches wide—also plain and Moire Taffeta (yard) 29c

White Satin Taffeta Ribbons; lustrous face, all silk quality.

3 inches wide (yd.) 18c
4 inches wide (yd.) 24c
5¼ inches wide (yd.) 29c
6¼ inches wide (yd.) 39c

These will make dainty sashes and rosettes.

Lingerie Ribbon, Washable

Satin with dainty bow-knot pattern—all silk quality. White and delicate colors.

No. 1 (10 yd. piece) 27c
No. 1½ (10 yd. piece) 36c
No. 2 (10 yd. piece) 54c
No. 3 (10 yd. piece) 74c
No. 5 (10 yd. piece) 96c
No. 9 (10 yd. piece) $1.64

Rosettes and Bows, tied without charge.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

White Laces

For Trimming Purposes

Hand-Crochet Picot Edging (yard), 10c

Usually called Irish Crochet; made by hand by the peasants in Italy—a dainty finishing edge that will wear like iron.

White and Cream Shadow Lace Flouncing (yard), 24c

17 inches wide; choice variety of designs.

Bretonne Nets (yard), 29c
Macy's Usual Price 49c

White or Cream; 72 inches wide; unusual quality.

Venice Lace Bands (yd.) 49c
Wholesale Prices were 65c to $1.20 yd.

An Importer's overstock purchased for cash at remarkable concessions. Included are Galloons and Edgings—3½ to 9 inches wide, in a variety of effective patterns.

Lace Flouncings (yard), 69c
Verified Price elsewhere $1.00.

White and Cream, Filet and Shadow Lace effects. This width (35 inches) is particularly desirable for the prevailing style of Summer frocks.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Women's Dainty Neckwear, 69c

The Puritan Collar *(illustrated)* of double organdie, extending out to the shoulders, adds a striking and tasteful touch. Has a long pointed front and is finished with the small crochet buttons.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Vests and Camisoles

At 98c—Glove silk Camisoles, finished with band top, ribbon shoulders, in white and pink.

At **$1.29**—Glove silk Camisoles, finished with band top and ribbon shoulders, embroidered in various designs, in white and pink.

At **$1.29**—Glove silk Vest, finished with crocheted tops, in white, pink and sky; reinforced arm shield. These Vests sell elsewhere at $1.50.

At **$1.98**—Glove silk Vest, finished with band tops, in white and pink, made extra long, re-inforced arm shield.

At **$2.39**—Glove silk Vests, finished with band top, in white and pink, made extra long, handsomely embroidered in eyelet effects.

At **$2.19**—Glove silk Vest, in white, pink and sky, band top, neatly embroidered, in regular lengths. These Vests sell elsewhere at $2.45.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Table Linens

A special purchase of extra heavy all linen double damask Tablecloths (from Ireland), full bleached and in several new patterns. Serviceable and durable, and at the price quoted exceptional values.

Cloths 72x72 inches $2.39
Cloths 72x90 inches $2.97
Cloths 72x108 inches $3.69

Napkins to match, 22x22 inches (doz.) $2.79, and 24x24 inches (doz.) $3.49.

Irish Damask Napkins
24x24 inches (doz.) $3.39

All linen, in six different all-over patterns. This is a heavy Napkin, especially good for hard wear.

Webb's Huck Towels
19x34 inches (doz.) $3.48

All linen, dew-bleached, heavy and absorbent. Plain white or with blue or red borders.

During the week there will be a special display in our Linen Department of natural flax color all linen Bungalow Tablecloths, plain or scalloped, at very special prices.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

French Underwear—A New Importation.

Trade conditions have curtailed the output of this loveliest of Lingerie, but have not affected its exquisite perfection. These latest arrivals—fashioned of sheer batiste and nainsook, hand-made in every tiny stitch are marvels of daintiness; delicate embroideries and rare laces, tiny tucks, dots and scallops are so artfully combined that they seem the work of fairy fingers. *Notable among the novelties are:*

"Chemi-Pantalons"—pretty and practical, with flaring drawer and bodice-top; sleeveless Night Gowns—distinctly Empire in style; Camisoles with tiny sleeves; Petticoats laced at foot and scores of charming models, all conforming to the fashionable "silhouette." All

Very Specially Priced for the May White Sale.

Petticoats—94c, $1.39, $1.94, $2.24, $2.69, $2.89, $3.49, $3.89, $4.49.

Pique Petticoats—$1.94 and $3.49.

Combinations—(skirt and corset cover models) $1.89, $2.24 & $2.89

Drawers—$1.29, $1.89, $2.49, $2.69, $3.89

Undervests—69c and $1.29.

Chemises—89c, $1.89, $2.49, $2.94, $3.89 & $4.24.

Combinations—(drawers and corset cover models) $2.24 and $3.49.

Night Gowns—$1.29, $1.69, $1.89, $2.89, $3.49, $3.74, $4.89, $6.89 and $8.74.

Corset-covers—$1.89, $2.24, $2.89, $3.49, $3.89, and $4.49.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

For the White Sale

New Blouses Four Models $2.79

Crepe de Chine in flesh or white, tailored model, with cluster tucked fronts, collar and cuffs. Crepe de Chine with "lattice" hemstitching, tailored model with convertible collar.

Flowered Chiffon in very dainty model with lace edged chiffon collar; handkerchief cuffs finish the short sleeves.

Lace and Chiffon Blouses of flesh, pink with creamy shadow and Maline lace in "bolero" model.

Two Models, $3.89

Georgette Crepe in tailored model, with round collar and pointed vestee.

Crepe de Chine Blouse finely tucked and with convertible collar and close fitting cuffs.

A Smart Model at $4.74

Blue and white or black and white cross-bar crepe de chine in frilled model *(upper illustration)*, jabot, collar and cuffs of white crepe de chine; tasseled tie of chiffon.

Smart Blouse of Georgette Crepe, $8.74

(Lower illustration) In white and delicate tints, tucked and hemstitched model with washable satin collar and cuffs.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Lovely Negligees of Crepe de Chine, $5.74

A picturesque Empire model *(as illustrated)* in dainty shades of pink and blue Crepe de Chine of lustrous finish and superior quality. Hemstitching, embroidered dots and pleated frills add to its daintiness.

Crepe de Chine Negligees, Coatee Model $7.24

A quaint little bolero model—the jacket edged with fine pleatings of creamy shadow lace, and finished with satin ribbon bows. The extremely wide skirt falls in graceful swirling folds from a sleeveless underbodice of white net.

In pale pink, blue, lavender. Simply charming.

Empire Negligees of French Pompadour Crepe $3.87

Of white cotton crepe, satin striped and patterned with soft pastel toned roses, these lovely Negligees have deep cape collar, revers and cuffs of white chiffon, embroidered and scalloped in heavy rope silk.

Negligees of Flowered Box-loom Crepe $1.69

In every new and wanted color. Negligees with accordion pleated skirt and simple bodice finished with hemstitched organdie collar and cuffs.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

White Summer Silks

Our Silk Department contributes its share of dependable merchandise in this great May Sale of White. In the few items mentioned below you will find opportunities for economical purchasing and a host of other good values awaiting you in the Department.

White Crepe de Chine (yard) 89c

Verified Price elsewhere $1.25. Excellent quality; 40 inches wide.

White Tub Silks (yard) 69c

Verified Price elsewhere $1.00. Satin Striped effects; good quality; 36 inches wide.

White Chiffon Taffeta (yard) 79c

Verified Price elsewhere $1.25. Dependable quality; 36 inches wide.

White Habutai Silks (yard) 49c

Verified Price elsewhere 65c. Excellent quality; 36 inches wide.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Period Dining-Room Suites

Impressive Values

These Suites possess all the impressiveness of much higher priced furniture, because the purchasing power of Macy's cash has actually brought within lower cost limits—the fine pieces that usually sell for more.

Since we need not reckon (as other stores must) the cost of credit in the price, these savings come to you undiminished. If your means permit the payment of cash, make full use of your big advantage over the credit buyer and profit by the uncommon economies Macy's Furniture Department offers. For instance—

Antique Dutch Suite, in gray fumed oak, ten pieces, at **$265.14.**

Ten-piece Suite in silver gray or fumed oak, at **$102.77.**

Chatelet Design, **illustrated**, in beautiful Scotch gray or fumed oak; chairs of gray, suite upholstered in gray Spanish leather; ten pieces complete, at **$186.00.**

Jacobean Suite in brown oak, 10 pieces, at **$197.68.**

Suite in Scotch gray; chairs upholstered in blue Spanish leather; 9 pieces, at **$209.49.**

William and Mary Period Suite in Butler oak and brown fumed oak, 10 pieces, at **$244.18.**

Netherland Dining Suite in driftwood gray finish; gallery back on china closet and buffet inlaid; chairs upholstered in gray Spanish leather, at **$264.94.**

Sheraton design in light fumed oak, 10 pieces at **$201.68.**

Dorothy Vernon Suite in Jacobean oak; chairs upholstered in figured tapestry; china closet with mirror back; oval dining table; ten pieces complete, at **$354.94.**

Adam Design in solid mahogany; chairs cane seated; ten pieces complete, for **$223.93.**

Ten-piece Mahogany Suite, Adam Design; ten pieces, at **$171.00.**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

See Our Grocery and Cigar Advertisement on Page 4 of This Section.

May Sale of White Wash Fabrics

Staple and Novel Weaves at Economy Prices

THOUSANDS of yards of fresh, crisp White Goods which nimble fingers will fashion into dainty garments for the Summer Wardrobe. The assortments are so large and varied that description is impossible—advantageous cash purchases of Manufacturers' overstock and our own merchandise make this an event of interest to every woman. Just a few suggestions below:

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1915.

THE LAW OF THE LUSITANIA CASE.

The rule of maritime warfare which imposes upon the commander of a ship of war the duty of providing for the safety of the passengers and crew of any vessel he may elect to destroy is plain, unmistakable in its application to every case, and it has been everywhere and by all civilized nations accepted as a binding obligation. The rule is of such universal acceptance and assent that the text writers for the most part mention it only in passing allusions, as when HOLLAND says that "if ship and cargo belong beyond question to the enemy" the captor may "after taking off the crew sink the ship." In the rules relating to the destroying of prizes adopted by the Institute of International Law at Turin in 1882, it was declared that "in any case the captor must remove the persons on board." The German Government in an official document at the beginning of the war railed at France and England for allying themselves with Russia, a nation of "unculture" and barbarism, yet in the Russian special instructions to naval commanders issued in 1900 it was declared that "the commander of the imperial cruiser has the right to burn or sink a detained vessel after having previously taken therefrom the crew." In all discussions of maritime warfare the obligation to save crew and passengers is assumed, precisely as in any comment upon criminal law it would be assumed that in all countries murder is made a punishable crime.

The man in the street may have some possible excuse for ignorance of this humane usage of war, but it is something more than surprising to hear from the lips of Senator WILLIAM STONE of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, these insinuated excuses or palliations of the dastardly crime committed by Germany in destroying the Lusitania without warning and with brutal indifference to the fate of her company that there are more than 1,400 names in the list of the [illegible]

We cannot overlook the fact that the Lusitania was a British ship flying the British flag and subject at any time to be put into actual naval service of the Government. Indeed, it is stated that at the time she was attacked she was carrying military reservists to England for service in the British Army. True, the passengers went aboard a belligerent ship with full knowledge of the risk and after official warning by the German Government. When on board a British vessel they were on British soil. Was not their position substantially equivalent to being within the walls of a fortified city? If American citizens stay within a city besieged or threatened and the enemy attacks, what should our Government do if our citizens should be injured?

We overlook nothing, we take full account of all the facts—that the Lusitania was an enemy ship flying the enemy flag, that she was carrying munitions of war to the enemy, and had on board reservists sailing for service in the British Army. These undisputed facts gave the commander of the German submarine the right to destroy the ship. Nothing could give him the right to destroy or to imperil her crew and passengers. Senator STONE stumbles into a comparison with the status of neutrals within the walls of a fortified city under siege. But international law requires the besieging force to give notice of bombardment. "The officer in command of an attacking force," so runs the language of The Hague Convention, "must, before "commencing a bombardment, in cases "of assault, do all in his power to "warn the authorities." Neither in law nor in custom is there any extenuation for this act of monstrous inhumanity, no exception, no condition, can be made to shield it from the full force and condemnation it deserves and has received. And the warning advertisement published by the German Embassy here, by [illegible] notice of an intent to commit a crime, is of no more avail for [illegible] than a Black Hand letter of threat.

The rule of mercy to the crew and passengers of captured merchant ships of the enemy rests upon the universal principle that the operations of war are carried on against armed forces, not against the enemy's peaceable citizens or subjects, certainly never against neutrals. It rests upon the principle of the instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field during the civil war, a code prepared by Dr. LIEBER and revised by the hand of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in which it was declared that men in arms remain "moral beings responsible to one another and to GOD." Germany snapped her fingers at the laws of war and at the law of morality when she did this deed of blood. She put herself outside the domain of law, and it is a frequent comment upon her behavior that by that act she confessed herself to be an outlaw nation. We know now how she makes war, how she intends to make war—that discussion is ended. Had we known on Aug. 1 what is now made so painfully clear to us we should beyond all doubt have taken a different course. We passed over in silence the lawless violence and carnage visited upon Belgium by the German invader, although many prominent Americans insisted that we should then have registered our firm protest against cruel spoliation in violation of neutral rights under treaty signed by the spoiler. We should have protested, doubtless, against the promiscuous sowing of mines in the North Sea by Germany, we should have shown less forbearance in the cases of the Frye and the Cushing, the Falaba and the Gulflight.

Now that we are warned that Germany has resolved to make war in disregard of the laws of GOD and man, like a Malay running amuck, we know what to do. The time for protests has passed. It becomes now our duty as a nation to demand that Germany shall find means to carry on her war without putting our citizens to death. It is a demand in which other neutral nations will have the right to join, for aboard the Lusitania there were Danes, Swedes, Greeks, Italians, and other neutrals. It may be said that in this demand we should call upon Germany to surrender her right to fight her enemy in her own way. It is precisely that. Her own way is that tigerish ferocity of which neither her neutrals nor her enemies have believed her capable. Beyond the pale of law she has no right, and she went far outside all law when she prearranged and executed the destruction of the Lusitania. It may be said that the presentation of such a demand might involve us in war with Germany. We are not of that opinion. There are measures short of war which may be taken to assert the rights and manifest the just resentment of a nation. And they are measures which the men of power in Germany would not lightly disregard unless they are lost in madness.

But if the dispatch without warning of torpedoes against the great Lusitania with 2,000 human beings on board is to be accepted as a true manifestation of the German spirit, if Germany proclaims it, if she has deliberately determined that all the world shall know that this is the way in which she proposes to make war, that this is her attitude toward law, this is the measure of her humanity, then all neutral nations are on notice that the complete defeat of Germany and eradication of the military spirit of Germany are essential to their peace and safety, and they will feel that they have tenfold greater reason for desiring, and in the extreme emergency for helping to bring about, that saving consummation.

PLENTY OF BREAD.

Nobody had ventured to hope for such crop indications as the Government report affords. On the largest acreage ever planted the Winter killing is the smallest known. The promise of Winter wheat is 693,000,000 bushels, against the promise of 619,000,000 a month ago. Last year's crop was thought wonderful, but this year's should exceed it. It would require only 200,000,000 bushels of Spring wheat in addition to equal last year's total, but the Spring wheat crop ought to be a record breaker also. The acreage is larger than last year, the sowing is further advanced and under better conditions of soil and moisture. Only abnormally bad conditions can prevent an aggregate of wheat above anything known. There will be less rejoicing over the question of what the crop will be worth. Only the farmers will be glad that the price on May 1 this year was $1.39, against 83 cents last year. It is a huge addition to the national assets, but at a price taken from those who can ill afford it at a time of distress throughout the world, which must be fed by us to an extent never before experienced.

Professor MALTHUS did not include the United States in his philosophy. He taught that the food supply of the world increases only in mathematical ratio, but that the ratio of increase of population is geometrical. Therefore the world would be hungry if it continued to have children. It is now only a few years since that doctrine was applied to the United States. A poor crop year was picked out, of course, since a year like this would not have supported the theory. The result of the figuring was that the population had increased 21 per cent. in a decade, while the yield of cereals had increased less than 2 per cent. Anybody can see that at that rate it would be necessary for Americans to emigrate to countries where the production per acre is double that of the United States. That seems precious foolishness now. The reason that the crops were bad about that time was only in part due to the weather. The price was too low to warrant production. At a price there is hardly a limit to what the earth of the United States can produce. In 1879 the value of farm produce was a little over $2,000,000,000. This year it will exceed last year's ten billions. And the farms have doubled in value. There is something over a billion of acres capable of cultivation and less than half a billion are under culture.

THE ADMIRALTY'S NEGLECT.

There was a firm conviction among the friends of the American passengers on the Lusitania, especially in view of the German threat to destroy her, that the British Navy would provide warships to convoy her to her port. Nobody believed that she would be permitted to enter the so-called war zone without due provision for her safety. The neglect of the Admiralty, either to send armored cruisers to meet her or to warn her Captain by wireless of the presence of German submarines in her course, seems unaccountable. The relative importance of the Lusitania in the British mercantile marine led Americans who had business interests to look after in England to believe that, however unsafe navigation of the waters around the British Islands might be, no effort would be lacking to insure the safety of that vessel, carrying more than 2,000 men, women, and children. But no word of warning reached Captain TURNER that the danger had increased in those waters, although twenty-two vessels, one American and two others of neutral countries, had been torpedoed between the day of his sailing and the destruction of his ship. It seems that the Lusitania should have been warned to change her course and seek a port on the west of Ireland or further north, if warships and destroyers could not be spared for her convoy.

There is only one possible explanation for the British Admiralty's neglect of its plain duty, which has resulted in such terrible fatalities. Perhaps the British Government could not believe, in spite of the many recent revelations of the unutterable brutality of the Germans, that any nation would be guilty of a crime so shocking, so unnecessary, and in violation of all the rules of warfare. If that is the explanation, an unfortunate delusion has been dispelled forever.

DANTE, MAGGIO 1265—MAY 1915.

Some time in the month of May, 650 years ago, the poet DANTE was born in the City of Florence. He wrote a little love story in verse and prose, in which autobiography and allegory are curiously blended, called "Life Made New"; a long epic describing his imaginary journey to "Hell," "Purgatory," and "Paradise," also allegorical and autobiographic, which he entitled "The Comedy," simply because it had a happy ending; several essays and letters on political and scientific subjects, and a few songs.

Some of these things he wrote in Latin, but those for which he is most famous he wrote in the speech of the people of Florence and the neighborhood—a speech which, fifty years before his birth, had not found expression through written words. In other parts of Italy people were speaking other languages, while those who could write at all still wrote in Latin; but DANTE so contrived to elevate the speech of the Florentines that he made it surpass them all, so that today it is the language of a great people.

But DANTE did more than elevate a language, for the steady growth of his fame through the centuries is more of a psychological than a literary or philological phenomenon. No one may place his finger on this or that phase of his work or character and say: "Here is the cause of his fame!" All form a part of the harmonious, completed whole—the romance of his youth, his fight with the Florentine Tammany in which he was defeated and driven forth with the sentence of death hanging over him, his wanderings and the legends inspired therefrom, and the alluring mystery of his life and writings, which have been productive of a bibliography in all languages so vast that it is only surpassed by that of the Bible.

But of all the multifarious qualities attributed to him by those who have attempted to add to human knowledge through his genius, that of prophecy, which the monstrous events of his six hundred and fiftieth anniversary bring prominently to the attention, is worthy of note. Everybody is more or less of a prophet, according to one's ability to learn lessons from experience, but the prophecies of great men receive more attention because they have been placed upon conspicuous record. Thus BENJAMIN FRANKLIN so placed his in regard to the future of the British Empire when he stood before the bar of the British House of Commons in February, 1766, and foretold a confederation of Commonwealths under one imperial head. DANTE in the first part of his "Comedy" foresees a deliverer who was to come to Italy. But even as late as 1840 that deliverer had not arrived, and CARLYLE then wrote of his absence in his "Hero as Prophet": "Italy, for example, poor Italy, lies "dismembered, scattered asunder, not "appearing in any protocol or treaty "as a unity at all; yet the noble Italy "is actually *one*: Italy produced "DANTE; Italy can speak."

Today Italy is on the point of swinging the balance of Europe. Without expecting too much from the Dantesque gift of prophecy, the following passage from "Purgatory" may at least be regarded as a remarkable coincidence. The shade of HUGH CAPET, a sort of left-handed cousin of an ancestor of the present German Emperor, thus speaks to the poet:

> I was the root whence sprang that evil plant
> Which casts such shade o'er all the Christian land
> That good fruit is but rarely plucked from it.
> But if Douai, Lille, Ghent and Bruges had
> The power, vengeance would be taken soon;
> And I implore it of the Judge of all.
> [Canto XX., Line 43, HENRY JOHNSON'S Translation.]

DANTE, in his Latin treatise on "Government," sees the vision of a world empire; and, if we take what he symbolizes under the terms of Emperor and Pope as the authority of the people and the authority of the people's conscience working in unison for universal harmony, we may see therein the great adjustment of tomorrow. For DANTE, in times of bloodshed and destruction similar to our own, wrote with clear vision:

> Of all things that are ordered to secure blessings to men peace is the best; by quiet the individual man grows perfect in wisdom; and society as a whole is best fitted in the tranquility of peace for its proper work, which may be called divine.

DRYASDUST SEEKS "ORIGINS."

Nothing alarms Dryasdust so much as a figure of speech or a nickname that does not rest on facts, mathematics, or statistics. Nothing so disturbs him as a phrase he does not understand; and he does not rest until he has evoked an "origin" for it. One of his worshippers writes to The World protesting against "to the manner born." It should be "to the manor "born—that is, born on the estate, and "therefore familiar with the place." "Manner," pursues Dryasdust, Jr., "is acquired, and one cannot be born to it." No, and one cannot be born with a silver spoon in his mouth; it would choke him, Dryasdust. Nevertheless, he is born with a manner, abhorrent as such flights of fancies are to your precise soul.

The original Dryasdust who invented this "origin" to plague unborn generations—for his descendants will be persisting in their pedantic folly about the phrase long after we are all dead—slid gracefully over the fact that when Hamlet used it he was not talking about a manor, but about a palace, in which the manner or custom of getting drunk was being punctiliously observed; he was, in fact, delivering a lecture on temperance, which he admitted was against the manner and custom of that palace. "Is it a custom?" asked Horatio, referring to the spree about to begin; and Hamlet said:

> Ay, marry is't:
> But to my mind—though I am native here
> And to the manner born—it is a custom
> More honor'd in the breach than the observance.

He went on to denounce this old manner or custom as a "hoary-headed revel" which made the Danes "traduc'd and tax'd of other nations," who "clepe us drunkards." However, what is that to Dryasdust? The fact remains, and it is the only fact that his eyes can see, that one can't be born with a manner. So, when some frisky and humorous Briton nicknamed melted cheese with the immortal and gloriously nonsensical title "Welsh rabbit," Dryasdust was pained and puzzled; it was not a rabbit, it was not any kind of game, it was cheese. Therefore he rested not until he had found an "origin"; and his descendants to this day painstakingly spell it "Welsh rarebit," and rest satisfied in the consciousness of culture. In our own time Dryasdust has outdone himself by seeking an "origin" for that profane British adjective "bloody"; it is, he joyfully trumpets after long subterranean delving, a "contraction of the mediaeval oath 'By our Lady.'" According to him, therefore, a mediaeval ruffler was wont to say, "Waiter, this check is "too by-our-Lady high; I didn't order "these by-our-Lady onions." Bosh, Dryasdust, bosh! Idioms, figures of speech, nicknames, and slang are made in no such way; often they have no "origins" at all, in any such sense as you use the word. Off with your strait-jacket, Dryasdust, and your blinders, and look about you.

CHARLES FROHMAN.

The loss of CHARLES FROHMAN will be deeply felt, and not only in the theatrical world of America and England, in which he has been a dominating figure for many years. He was energetic, indomitable, and sincere in his efforts to produce good plays as well as possible in view of the economic condition of the contemporary theatre, in his encouragement of dramatists and actors. He was in no sense responsible for economic conditions, he did not destroy the old stock company system, but did his best to keep it alive at some large pecuniary loss; he did not invent the system of traveling companies, he did not lay the foundations of the commercialization of the theatre. But with clear vision he saw, before others could see, the course theatricals were bound to take in this country unless all theatrical management was to be involved in ruin, and with an inborn skill of organization he met the situation and was instrumental in the upbuilding of the calling he had chosen.

Although he had the active help of others who were often men of keener business sense, it was his brain that conceived the plans of mutual cooperation which saved the theatre after the havoc of the dreary old Haverly days. He did more than that. He managed many theatres with skill, he gave to America the very best that the foreign stage produced in his time, not the erotic and degenerate, but the meritorious and wholesome. His influence extended in time to all departments of the theatre, transformed the careless and heedless thespians of old into practical folk. He made a business of theatricals, of course, but the theatre always had its business side, though it was often pretty poor business, driving most of the managers to poverty, while the actor, who lived to please, too frequently found it easier to please than to live. There are still evils to be remedied in the theatre. A successor to CHARLES FROHMAN will be sadly needed.

Mr. FROHMAN, though he kept himself in seclusion and avoided personal publicity all his life, was inevitably a man of many friends. All who ever had relations with him esteemed him. His courage and ambition were not more conspicuous traits than his probity and generosity.

ART IS TIMELESS.

Reply to One Who Thought It Was Losing a Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Martini's conception of a school of art is very curious. In fact any school based upon his premises and opinions would be incongruous and nearly useless!

Those main principles of construction, proportion, theory of color, values, which are the bases of all art production and which he justly says remain the same, are the only things that can be taught in a school—are the only things that should be taught—but they should be taught well and slowly.

Art is not in a race. It is not necessary for it to have any "pace." It cannot have it. All through the ages certain individuals appear with an extraordinary development of vision, hearing, sense of language or mechanics. They are the Michael Angelos, Beethovens, Shakespeares, Newtons, &c.; upon their original discoveries or combinations maxims and rules are formulated for the guidance (if such be possible) of the less gifted who elect to become art workers. Some of these less gifted individuals love their calling—most of them today are pursuing it for purely commercial reasons, and we have the manifestation of this fact glaring at us in the magazines, on the stage, and, alas! in our art shops and exhibitions.

I remember paying a visit to a great Western school of art and suddenly coming upon some students (men and women) at work upon a huge canvas in the so-called "decoration class." Great pots of lurid paint were on the floor and some of it had got on the immense canvas. There was no drawing, no design, but these students were expressing themselves, I suppose, and possibly having a good time? This school was keeping up with the "times" and the demand for large decorations! It had pace.

No! Everything that has to do with art education should be very slow, very careful, very painstaking, and be in no way concerned with the "times." The subject matter of art is negligible. It is the same always, a mere motive for the expression of the particular individual.

The elements of technique which may help to lead this individual on to his full expression are the only things that can be taught in schools. These elements remain almost fixed! They should be exercises in accuracy, patience, and sincerity! All taught slowly! Such teaching cannot impede the genius and may help the mediocre to become useful! ALBERT STERNER.

New York, May 4.

Running the Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The series of letters with "learned length and thundering sound" that are now appearing signed by ex-Secretary of the Navy Meyer certainly make it appear that Mr. Meyer had while at the head of the Navy Department a wonderful grasp of the detail affairs of his office. Mr. Meyer's office hours were from 11 A. M. to 1:20 P. M., and again from 4 to 4:30 P. M., when he came by on horseback and in riding boots, stopping at the department for this half hour to sign any mail that was ready for him. Mr. Daniels reaches the department at 9:15 A. M. and remains until 6 P. M., with fifteen minutes for his lunch, which is sent to his desk. Mr. Daniels puts in more time at his desk, sees more people and transacts more business in a day than Mr. Meyer ever did in a month. Furthermore, Mr. Daniels had more intimate knowledge of the detail affairs of his office after a month in the chair than Mr. Meyer did when he gave up the post.

B. U. S. N.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., May 4, 1915.

Ignoring the Devil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Attention has been frequently called in your columns to the "Rev." B. Sunday's seeming familiarity with God, but I have not yet noted any reference to his apparent familiarity with the devil also. How does he know that the devil (in company with Dean West) disapproves of his methods? And when he jollies his Satanic Majesty "in meeting," does he really think he sees him there? And if he really thinks he sees him there, by what line of thought does he conclude that his methods are not approved?

Personally, I do not care for our "reverend's" ways, and have not attended his meetings, but then, you see, the devil and I disagree on many points. J. R. P.

Newark, N. J., May 1, 1915.

The Persistent "September Morn."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with your correspondent, who complains of the tendency toward lewdness in the pictures of nude women so much in evidence in certain sorts of shop windows. The sad part of it is, however, that—providing he is right in ascribing it to the publication of "September Morn"—it would probably never have arisen had it not been for Anthony Comstock. READER.

New York, May 3, 1915.

THE EVICTION.

> In Killydart I stood beside
> A mountain torrent's downward tide
> Whose waves have fallen on my heart
> Since first I dreamed in Killydart—
> And that was long ago!
>
> In Killydart I sat between
> Two ruined walls, now mossy green,
> Which, once upon a happy time,
> Wore rosy vines and sunny lime—
> But that was long ago!
>
> In Killydart I stood today,
> Although a waste of sea away,
> And, dreaming, heard my mother call:
> "They're going to batter in the wall!"
> Och! that was long ago!
>
> For Killydart is now a grove
> Wherein his lordship's deer may rove,
> And I am singing for the Sword
> That once upheld the Irish Lord.
> But that was long ago!

FRANCIS CARLIN.

THE ABSENT BRITISH NAVY.

A Traveler's Testimony on the Lack of Protection to Shipping.

New York, May 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accusations amounting to criminal negligence are being hurled on all sides at the British Admiralty. Perhaps a simple statement of fact in connection with recent travel between the United States, England, and the Continent will not be out of place in reaching a just conclusion.

The writer left New York on the Baltic on March 8 last. On Feb. 18, the German war zone decree became effective. I was informed by one of the Baltic's officers that she carried a cargo of war munitions and material consigned to the British Government, amounting to the enormous sum of $2,500,000, and that the profit to the ship on freight alone totaled the large sum of $40,000. The decks were literally covered with armored motor lorries, nearly 200 in number. About 9 in the evening of March 11 shore lights were seen off the Irish coast. The next day was calm and brilliant and we reached Liverpool about 4 in the afternoon. The Baltic was the first large boat to sail into the war zone after the German decree became effective, and her freight capacity, (completely filled,) was greater than that of any boat entering the German self-inhibited area. At daybreak on the morning of the 12th I went out on deck, expecting to see a convoy of destroyers. The boat sailed her usual course and notwithstanding no convoy came in sight until about one hour from the bar at Liverpool, corresponding to Quarantine here, at which time a destroyer came to give comfort. On the very day that the Baltic reached the Irish Coast the English papers announced the torpedoing of the Indian City, the Headlands, the Andalusian, and the Florisan, all British merchantmen. These boats were torpedoed on the west, south, and east coasts of the British Islands. The Baltic came up the channel making under fifteen knots an hour.

During March and April I made a number of crossings to the Continent, via Folkestone-Boulogne, and not once was a convoy furnished.

I returned on the last voyage that the Lusitania made, and again no convoy was in sight.

Reliance on the possibilities of the ship's wireless would hardly be sufficient to exculpate the Admiralty, because obviously a submarine could torpedo successfully before a destroyer or like protector could reach the attacked vessel, and a wireless could only be of assistance in bringing aid after the vessel had been attacked.

It should be said in justice to the owners that on every boat I observed an ample supply of life belts and all life boats were swung out and life-boat decks cleared immediately upon leaving dock or on entering dangerous waters.

When will Britain awake and realize that the characteristic smugness that comes from her insularity is a very real danger to her?

BARNETT L. HOLLANDER.

Thoughts in a Death Chamber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I visited Sing Sing recently and had my first vital impression of the death chair and its surroundings. The barrenness of the death chamber; the fact that eighteen men were behind that wall awaiting abnormal extinction; the used appearance of the chair; the slate slab upon which the autopsy is held; the morgue at the side, and the cemetery on the hill—the sombre suggestiveness of these impressions aroused in me a deep regret that the money I spend in New York must go toward the enforcement of a law which makes all of them matter of fact.

If the people who spend money in New York could line up and pass through the death chamber at Sing Sing, built and maintained by their funds, I fully believe that the common mind would take that chair and all of its accompaniments used in the "extinction" and either dump them in the river or place them in a museum for the stimulation of the wonder, awe, and pity of posterity. There must be a more civilized method by which society can preserve its safety than the present slow, padded, guarded, and terrifying, though "well-fed," way which leads the cold-blooded murderer through that bleak and barren chamber and out onto that hilltop. ROBERT BERTRAND BROWN.

New York, May 7, 1915.

Pacifically Speaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the edge of a populous city there lies a park, fresh now in its garments of Spring. It borders on a river, and across the river are trees and grass-covered slopes. Everywhere the new life of May. The grass proclaims it, and the leaves and birds. In the midst of this scene of abundant and bounding life—for ten noisy days of jingoist patriotism—there come horrible, ugly engines of death—scores of them, dark and menacing. They are anchored in the middle of our beautiful river, a blot on the landscape, as well as a blot on our civilization.

Why are they here? Why, with their ten days of "ball games and theatre parties, afternoon and evening, for enlisted men"? Principally for the purpose of persuading some hundreds of peaceful-minded civilians to leave useful walks of life and take up the work of rendering more efficient these machines of death.

Society safeguards the imagination of youth by censoring moving-picture plays. Some day society will see to it that children and young men are not fired to enthusiasm for war by a holiday parade of dreadnoughts and submarines.

FRED'K J. POHL.

Columbia University, May 7, 1915.

Bach in Petrograd.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after the beginning of the war there have appeared reports in the newspapers to the effect that during the coming Winter no music of German composers would be played in the concert halls of Petrograd. I have before me a recent issue of the Petrograd newspaper Retch, on the front page of which there appears a prominent advertisement announcing that a concert is to be given in the Main Hall of the Conservatory for the benefit of war sufferers and that the program will consist of music by Schubert, Schumann, and Bach. This seems conclusively to prove that the Russian public is not so narrow-minded or "un-kultured" as suddenly to discriminate against those immortal Germans who have been so loved and revered in Russia prior to the war.

It would be interesting to know what fate had been meted out to works of Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakow, and Rachmaninoff in Berlin and Vienna. J. G. FOURMAN.

Motley's the Wear!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Daniel E. Motley has proposed a novel remedy for the benefit of mossbacks, who claim that they are unable to find work. It is embodied in a simple formula: The business world wants spirit. Age tends to sloth and broken-spiritedness, with a tendency, also, to put off. If you don't want to be put off—stay young. Motley's the only wear.

G. P. KNAPP.

Scranton, Penn., May 3, 1915.

A Bundle Car.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not have every tenth car a "bundle car," and require any person carrying bundles above a certain size (or style) to wait for this car? Of course, others than those carrying bundles might or might not be permitted to use such a car. A WOMAN.

New York, May 7, 1915.

MR. WICKERSHAM APPEALS FOR ACTION.

It Is Time for American People to Abandon a Sexless Policy and Be Virile or Sink to China's Level.

By GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Formerly United States Attorney General.

40 Wall Street,
New York, May 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The destruction of the Lusitania by the Germans, and the wanton killing of American men, women and children, without warning, brings sharply before the American people the question of how long the present sexless policy of the conduct of our affairs is to be continued. Germany has apparently decided to run amuck with civilization. It is now for the American people to decide whether this nation has any virility left, or if it is content to sink to the level of China.

A very clear course, it seems to me, is open for us to pursue: We should cancel all diplomatic relations with a country which has declared war upon civilization, recall our Ambassador from Berlin, and hand Count Bernstorff his passports. Congress should be summoned in extra session, and an appropriation of at least $250,000,000 asked to put us in a condition to protect our rights as a neutral civilized power. At the same time we should invite all neutral nations of the world to join us in a council of civilization to agree upon the steps to be taken to protect the interests of all neutral powers and their citizens from such wanton acts of destruction of life and property as those which Germany has been committing and which have culminated in the destruction of the Lusitania and of so many of her passengers.

Until now the national Administration has been proceeding not only on the basis of "safety first," but of safety first, last and all the time. The time has arrived when we must remember the truth of what Lowell so well expressed, that

> "'Tis man's perdition to be safe,
> when for the truth he ought to die."

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM.

THE CRIME IS WAR.

Why Rage Against the Germans for Breaking Its Rules?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not nonsense to rage against the Germans for breaking the rules of civilized warfare?

Civilized warfare! The very term is contradictory. It is like saying that one of the nine circles of hell is heavenly and is reserved for the good wicked souls who have been damned. It is a false and vicious logic which differentiates between murder and murder.

Civilized man should not complain when the rules of this game of murder are not observed, for such rules cannot and should not exist. It is a life and death struggle of brutish man in which there can be no fouls; every blow counts. If we tolerate war we must expect the commission of every outrage, every sin, and every crime. In fact, the greater the carnage of non-combatants, the greater the pillaging and burning of unfortified places, the greater the number of merchantmen and neutral vessels sunk, the better, for these horrible occurrences will perhaps at last open our eyes to the fact that what we want is not that unattainable thing—humane warfare—but a permanent peace. Let us pray for peace, for as a great English statesman said: "There never was a good war or a bad peace."

BARNARD, 1914.

New York, May 7, 1915.

TIMES HISTORY PRAISED.

Valuable for Future Historians, Says a Professor of History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you know, THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History has been welcomed by students and librarians. Evidently, to a collector of documents, the present war and the period from 1770 to 1815 show great contrasts. Today we are ready to pay all sorts of prices for contemporary pamphlets dealing with the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic period. The work which you are doing to preserve in convenient form the varied expressions of public opinion will be of undoubted value to future historical investigators; in the meantime current history, which as a whole represents so many points of view and so many aspects of the war, is of the greatest importance to every serious reader, and who is not serious in these days?

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

Montclair, N. J., May 3, 1915.

"Twilight Sleep" a Suffrage Plank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of us have been expectantly waiting to see what attitude our women suffragettes would take toward "twilight sleep," a matter of such vital importance to their sex, nevertheless the target of so much unreasonable and unrighteous opposition. We have been led to assume from the advocates of the cause of suffrage that their aim is entirely for the betterment of women kind. Surely nothing could be of greater importance for them to accomplish than the emancipation of their sex from that which has been and now is its greatest curse—the sufferings of childbirth.

Now, surely nothing could be possibly more convincing than for these same women to so demonstrate it by taking an active part and furthering the cause of "twilight sleep" in protecting it from its enemies and insisting on its proper place in the domain of medicine, thus proving most unmistakably their sincerity for the true welfare of their sex. EX-MEDICUS.

New York, May 2, 1915.

Christian Science Not Responsible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES will doubtless see the injustice of connecting the subject of Christian Science with the double tragedy that took place on May 4 in the home of one Thomas P. Smith of Brooklyn. The inference was that Smith was a Christian Scientist and that the study of the subject deranged his mind and led him to commit the terrible crime. But the fact is that Smith was not a Christian Scientist, did not attend a Christian Science church, and, so far as we have been able to find out, was in no wise interested in the subject.

ROBERT S. ROSS,
C. S. Committee on Publication.

New York, May 5, 1915.

Mark Hopkins's Due.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Sunday last was a striking example of the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. In an article purporting to give an account of Williams College there is no mention of Mark Hopkins, who, more than Ephraim Williams, and more than all others combined who have ever been connected with the college, gave it its reputation and standing. The writer of that article, had he happened to enter the Capitol of the United States, would have seen the head of Mark Hopkins placed there by the Government on the new bronze door of the western front. ALUMNUS 1870.

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1915.

The Fashion Plate Caricature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for publishing the article by Katherine Tynan about the "Leering Devils," in the Fashion Plates. These plates, suggesting costumes for sensible women are an insult to the intelligence of women. The matter is certainly in women's province and it argues much against them that they have submitted to this sort of thing.

EMMA M. DOWNING,
President, New York City Colony of the National Society of New England Women.

New York City, May 1, 1915.

Why?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 5 you published a telegram from Syracuse giving Colonel Roosevelt's opinion of the sinking of the steamer Gulflight. Would it not be wise for Colonel Roosevelt to finish with Mr. Barnes first, and then to tackle Germany?

F. J. JENNER.

New York City, May 6, 1915.

ALL THAT A GERMAN WANTS.

Prosperity, Appreciation, and Rich Matrimony in Latin America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I usually abstain from wasting my time by arguing against British hypocrites and forgerers of the truth, I wish you would allow me to correct through your columns Mr. Noyes, the English poet's, statement concerning "German colonies" in South America.

Mr. Noyes (who probably, like most Englishmen, does not speak and understand German) apparently spoke under the impression that he has made a great discovery of a German plot when he noticed the words "Deutsche Kolonie" or "Ansiedelung" on the South American map of the Perthes Atlas. Everybody who has lived or traveled in South America knows that the immigrants of different nationalities make their new homes in different parts of the country, so that one speaks of Spanish, Italian, French, Russian, Turkish, and English as well as of German colonies without the slightest idea of political aims or influence from the previous Governments of these immigrants. No South American native has or will ever have this foolish thought—it takes a British maligner to bring up such arguments as a cheap propaganda for England and a missile against German honor and good reputation—but one of those missiles that fail to explode.

For further information I would advise Mr. Noyes to study his Perthes Atlas, and especially the South American map in it, where he will find (besides the German "Ansiedelungen") "English Colonies," like "Hurlingham" (near Buenos Aires) and "Temperley," for instance, which by no means are regarded as more than quarters where Germans or Englishmen live as loyal citizens of the respective State.

Germany has no intention to rule South American lands as colonies which practically are property of the German nation. All we want is trade and a happy and prosperous life for our people who adopt a foreign country as their home. German goods are sold all over South America, Germans become landowners and marry rich South American girls, German system and efficiency are highly appreciated, German officers are instructors of nearly all the armies of Latin America—what more does Germany need!

No, Mr. Noyes, your argument is, mildly expressed, idiotic, and shows again why England is waging this war: for jealousy!

ERNST TICHAUER.

New York, May 7, 1915.

COST OF MAKING ICE.

A Producer Says It Will Be $3 Per Ton for the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last thirty years ice has been selling in New York City at approximately $3 per net ton or ten cents per hundred pounds to the dealer, with the exception that during such years that the ice crop failed; then price was regulated by the demand.

During the last ten years the important things in the manufacture of ice—namely, the coal and labor, which is 90 per cent. of the cost of ice—has almost been doubled in price. Plus this extra burden the manufacturer of artificial ice in New York City has been compelled under the State law during the last year to take out liability accident insurance at an enormous expense. To illustrate what I mean, the cost of a seventy-tons icemaking plant for this insurance during the last year has been over $600.

During the last year I have been operating this seventy-ton icemaking plant at an average price of about $2 per ton to the dealer, and at the end of the year I found that I had made no money. On May 1 all of my competitors raised the price of ice to $3, and I naturally followed suit.

During the Winter months the sale of ice is so light that all icemaking plants are operated during these six Winter months at a loss, and the only real harvest is during the Summer months; that is, as far as making enough money to pay for the Winter losses, plus a profit on the year's business. To be fair to every one, ice should be sold in New York City at $2.50 per ton in the Winter time and $3 per ton in the Summer time, regardless of the crop or any unforeseen conditions.

If the City of New York should start an artificial icemaking plant, such as has been suggested, it will no doubt find that its ice will cost it in the neighborhood of at least $3 per ton. ALBERT M. STADLER,
Proprietor S. & S. Ice Plant.

New York, May 7, 1915.

M. Blake Not in M. J. & M. Blake, Inc.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your columns of yesterday a petition in bankruptcy filed against M. J. & M. Blake, Incorporated, 601 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, and also a statement to the effect that I was President of said corporation and also President of the Manhattan Rolling Mill. I am neither stockholder, Director, nor officer of either M. J. & M. Blake, Incorporated, or Manhattan Rolling Mill, and I wish you would make proper correction. MICHAEL BLAKE.

New York, May 8, 1915.

Unexpected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when the average citizen is surfeited with fault-finding in most public matters it is a positive pleasure to be able to call attention to a striking instance of real efficiency and improvement in a public service. I refer here to the obvious improvement one notes in the present condition of Central Park. It has been many years since we have found our park so well cared for and attended. CHARLES B. SLADE.

New York, May 3, 1915.

Muzzle the Babies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in one of the daily papers that a young woman in Pittsfield, Mass., died at the home of blood poisoning which followed the bite of a baby. It seems she leaned over the baby, who bit her nose. The baby must have been mad. Now all babies should be muzzled. This should be a warning to all lovers of children to be careful of their bite.

Mrs. DONOVAN.

Cambridge, N. Y., May 6, 1915.

DISTRESSED ALBANIA APPEALS FOR HELP

Cablegram Sent to State Department Says Thousands Are Utterly Destitute.

MERCY COMMITTEE TO AID

Auxiliary Committees of Women Join Forces to Assist Non-Combatants of Belgium.

The various committees organized in New York, following the outbreak of the European war, for the purpose of collecting funds to be used in the relief of war sufferers in Europe, all reported increased amounts last week, although in most instances the number of donations had greatly decreased as compared with those received during the first six months of the war.

A cablegram which was sent to the State Department and given by the department to the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, was made public yesterday. The cablegram refers to the terrible sufferings of the Albanian people. The information was of special interest owing to the fact that very few facts had been received from Albania since the war started. The cablegram, which was addressed to Secretary of State Bryan, reads:

Encouraged by sentiments of uprightness and generosity of which chivalrous American people always were a shining example, the undersigned, unable to stand unmoved before the groans of thousands of their unfortunate brethren, venture to draw benevolent attention of the United States to the frightful suffering and hardships overwhelming poor Albanian refugees from the south who took refuge at Valona since last July in consequence of the insurrection brought on by Greek hands. Despoiled of their property by violence and plunder, driven from their homes by sword and fire, the Albanian refugees since last Summer are exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather and exhalations from the marshes of Valona, thrown over to utter destitution, the prey of famine and most deadly epidemics. In behalf of those spared by these two formidable foes of human life for even more horrible suffering, the undersigned have the honor humbly to pray the American Government and the many relief committees in the United States that they deign to cast a compassionate glance at the poor Albanian refugees at Valona and by prompt assistance save them from the sad extremity of ending with their own hands a life that has been made unbearable, as one of those unfortunates has already done.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $155,613.26. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

Norman D. Fraser $50	G. W. Gensemer $50
Wayne Knit'g Mills, Fort Wayne 100	Mrs. E. Randolf 50
C. H. Beckwith 50	W. E. Forbes 50
J. M. Palmer 20	Jacob D. Lit 25
A. W. Galloway 25	H. W. Cutler 25
S. O. Metcalf 250	H. Cunningham 20
H. H. Stambaugh 50	F. E. Calloway 10
Mary W. Garford 30	J. A. Campbell 100
Simmons & Co. 10	W. J. Harvie 10
M. T. Gay 50	P. B. Evans 10
J. H. Patten 10	Cornelia M. French, Concord, Mass. 25
J. W. Hollenback 25	Francis Farquhar 100
Annie W. Franchot 10	Ambrose Monell 200
S. W. Schuyler 10	T. M. Setcher 24
J. C. Thaw 50	Mrs. J. H. Whittemore 200
Winfield Smyth 10	J. D. Edmondson 20
The Akron Selle 10	Samuel Small 20
H. D. Sharpe 100	C. C. Smith 50
R. S. Brooking 25	Misses Wilson 10
F. A. Aldrich 10	Mrs. F. H. Lee 10
F. L. Smith 25	F. W. Bradley 200
G. B. Atkin 10	H. M. Garlich 10
W. H. Taylor 10	J. W. Ewen 15
Charles Creer 15	Miss L. Stebbins 20
J. W. Singer 15	M. H. Remich 10
F. W. Curtis 25	A. B. Fleming 25
A. Benbach 10	P. A. Hewins 50
H. E. Raymond 24	J. S. Hotchkiss 15
J. W. Gardner 250	James C. Potter 10
Citizens' Nat. B'k, Baltimore, Ohio 2	Mrs. M. C. Saville 10
J. W. Gardner 250	J. Dives 100
G. S. Talcott 10	Mrs. H. Satterlee 25
G. D. Williams 10	John E. Gill 12
Mrs. A. Randolf 25	John L. Emerson 10
C. M. Begote 15	

Belgian Commission.

Without the aid of the woman's organizations in the United States, the work of aiding the non-combatants of Belgium would show a vast decrease. From various parts of the country reports have come to Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, chairman of the Woman's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, showing that the women have been unceasing in their activities.

In New York State in particular the recent activities have been notable. A Utica branch of the Commission was recently formed, and the following officers have been elected: Bishop Olmstead, chairman; Charles J. Lamb, of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company, treasurer; Miss Ella Heffron, secretary.

In Goshen, N. Y., a similar committee was recently organized, and several hundred dollars were raised through a popular contribution, the proceeds of which were expended in food.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $1,035,072.82. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan and Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

Col. by Rev. M. Larsimont $3,000	Mrs. E. L. Breese Norrie $25
Flemish Tea Room 83	C. J. Crookall 10
Effie A. Carter 25	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee 25
J. A. Holzer 10	B. L. 10
Anonymous 10	Mary E. Stewart 10
Selmar Hess 25	Contr. through John Hirsoux 206
Frances E. Fraser 10	Matilda Brownell 115
May Day 15	C. A. Rogers 50
Prov. Journal 336	Prov. Journal 150
Bureau de Secours Belge, Woonsocket, R. I. 100	Belgian Rel. Fund, Prov., R. I. 100
Lincoln Circle, Wash., D. C. 10	White Plains Cong. S. S. 91
Go-Hawks' Happy Tribe, Des Moines, Ia. 40	The Current Event Club, Bunkie, La. 13
Mrs. W. D. Stockly 44	Emery S. S. 18
F. M. Thurber 100	H. D. Baker 10
R. E. Streit 50	John G. Gibson 10
Columbian Club 10	A. H. Jacot 10
T. M. Prudden 25	Mrs. S. S. Wise 25
Kate H. Kettlemore 10	Mrs. C. B. Spahr 10
D. T. Woodbury 10	Mrs. C. L. Carrick 10
Chinese S. S. of the Sumner Av. Bap. Ch., Brooklyn 14	Mrs. W. V. Lawrence 20
Lucky Blue Bird Club, Honesdale, Penn. 10	A. Bright 10
	S. A. Everitt 10
	Geo. White Alumni 25
	Young People's L., First Ger. New Church, B'klyn 11

Red Cross Fund.

The American Red Cross shipped on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday 123 cases of hospital supplies for Lady Johnstone's Hospital at Amiens, France. This was the second shipment within a week to this hospital, the two consignments being valued at $6,600.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York now totals $493,543.95. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Recent gifts of $10 or more follow:

J. W. Frothingham $250	G. White Alumnae Assn. $25
C. A. Munn 150	Anonymous 20
Dr. B. Dernburg 149	W. A. Wood, Jr. 10
F. S. Smithers 60	

For Women of France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $73,393. New subscriptions of $10 or more include the following:

C. G. Fowler $100	Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Boston $25
Miss C. C. Morgan 10	

Special Relief Society.

The Special Relief Society for the Convalescent Soldiers Abroad and the Unemployed at Home have sent cases of supplies to Serbia, Russian Poland, Tiflis, Austria, Montenegro, Belgium, and France. Contributions have been received from the following:

Mrs. A. S. Carhart $20	Mrs. S. Phelps $30
Mrs. Paul Morton 10	Mrs. F. G. Carey 20
T. J. O. Rhinelander 100	Miss M. H. Bullock 10
Mrs. W. Alexander 60	Mrs. J. Dilworth 25

Prince of Wales's Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief [illegible] M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is the Treasurer, now amounts to $119,006.23. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

British Schools and Univ. Club of New York $214	J. A. Stewart $10
D. MacDougall, D. Scott, W. Watts, J. Habden 16	J. Marwick 11
	P. I. Menzies 10
	Stewart Browne 25
	Anonymous 250

Serbian Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose total receipts have reached $53,184.16, announces the following new subscriptions:

Princeton Univ. $320	T. D. Palmer $100
Rhode Island 100	Selmar Hess 25
A. W. Claflin 10	Emily P. Dennis 25
Mrs. S. S. Wise 25	Alice E. Howell 15
Stamford Com. 50	J. H. McCune 10
A. L. Wright 6	Miscellaneous 41
Elinor McBride 15	M. B. L. Steedman 25
Mrs. I. M. Flower 25	M. C. Burns 20
Miscellaneous 2	C. K. Herrick 10
Baltimore Com. 170	Miscellaneous 52

Vacation War Relief.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, is now $93,740.15. Recent subscriptions of $10 or more are as follows:

Mrs. S. Phelps $12	Protective League $71
Ruth Harrison 25	Emergency Relief Com. 371
League of Catholic Women 350	Women's Confer. 220
Emergency Relief Com. 182	Lafayette Fund 282
Central Com. on Scholarship 69	Mrs. R. Bliss 3,453
	Mrs. W. Bliss 1,100
	Levy Brothers 22

French Wounded Emergency.

The fupnd of the American Branch of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, the Treasurer of which is Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is now $3,035.77. These new subscriptions are acknowledged:

Roselle E. H. Gows $25	Mrs. D. Breggs $50
H. G. Keasley 1	M. G. Van Rensselaer 60
Marie J. Roser 100	Miss Cortazzo 10
Mary V. S. Winthrop 25	Mr. Stillwell 50

Persian War Relief.

Money received during the past week to the Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, care Spencer Trask & Co., brought the fund to a total of $27,879.46. New subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. S. C. Sadtler $20	B. Van Wagenan $100
Mrs. W. L. McMillin 10	Mrs. H. S. Shepard 100
Mrs. S. J. Shedd 100	Mrs. H. Horton 75
Second Presby. Ch., Amsterdam, N.Y. 25	Mrs. A. R. Wilson 25
S. W. Fleming 10	Smaller amounts aggregating 13
Mrs. C. M. Holloway 10	Miss M. S. Atterbury 25
W. Greenough 10	Mrs. K. K. Allen 14
Rev. C. M. Haas 10	Presby. Ch., Laton, Cal. 10
Miss A. M. Wray 10	Presby. Ch., Camden, Cal. 10

Lafayette Fund.

Announcement was made yesterday that the total subscriptions to the Lafayette Fund for comfort kits for the French soldiers amount to date to $60,241.66. This does not include a vast number of articles of wear donated by individuals or the fully equipped field motor ambulance, also a private donation sent in the name of the Fund.

Another shipment of these comfort kits will go forward on the French Line steamship Espagne. There will be in the neighborhood of 1,000 of these kits, designed for the convalescent soldiers returning to the colors.

D. OF R. AT CHURCH TODAY.

Patriotic Society to Open Convention in Brooklyn Tomorrow.

Hundreds of women members of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will gather at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today for a religious service, which will open a convention to be held in the Hotel St. George, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Members of men's patriotic societies will be present at the service.

There will be a reception for the delegates, who come from every State in the Union, on Monday evening at the Hotel St. George, followed by a dance under the auspices of the Alice Adams Chapter. A dinner will be given Tuesday at the Hotel Bossert. A musicale and tableaux will be given Wednesday evening at the Midwood Club.

There will be an automobile parade on Thursday, when historical points of interest in and around Brooklyn will be shown to members of the convention. Thirty automobiles will be in line for this parade, led by Miss Catherine Cowenhoven's car. The women will retrace the steps of the British Army of 140 years ago. They will drive through Prospect Park and along the shore drive to Fort Hamilton, where they will inspect the fort. Colonel White, the new commandant, has arranged to have a dress parade and band concert for their entertainment. Special permission by General Leonard Wood has been given for the visit. In the old Kings County town of New Utrecht the daughters will take tea with Mrs. Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt in the Van Pelt manor house, which dates back to Revolutionary days, and see the old liberty pole which stands in front of the house. They will finish the sightseeing with a trip through Coney Island. On Friday the daughters will be given an automobile ride in the morning and a boat trip around the harbor in the afternoon, visiting the fleet in the Hudson.

The Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Don C. Seitz is Regent, is acting as host to the visiting chapters. Regents of some of the State societies who will be present are:

Mrs. William D. Wright, Denver; Dr. Marie Haslip, Indianapolis; Mrs. Don C. Seitz, Brooklyn; Mrs. Frank G. Onion, Baltimore; Mrs. Charles K. Bolton, Boston; Mrs. C. K. Scrugham, Minneapolis; Mrs. Horace S. Osborne, Newark; Mrs. Everett M. Raynor, New York; Miss Mary Hinton, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, Philadelphia; Mrs. Milano Pratt, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Henry Schintzer, Spokane; Mrs. Alice McIlvaine, Wheeling; Mrs. J. W. McCarty, Louisville; Miss Geraldine Stevens, Chicago, and Miss Martha Perrine, Dayton.

It is seven years since the daughters have met in the Metropolitan district of New York, and fourteen years since they have met on Long Island.

AUCTION FIRST EDITIONS.

Books of a Private Collection Sold at American Galleries.

The library of "a well-known private collector" was sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday. G. B. Woodward gave $32.50 for the "Odes and Epodes of Horace," the first book published by the Bibliophile Society. Mr. Van Dusen paid $53 for "André's Journal," printed by the same society. Mr. Woodward obtained for $35 the society's "Letters of Charles Lamb."

James F. Drake gave $22 for "My Book," by Eugene Field, printed on Japanese paper. A. E. Weadock paid $11.50 for Sidney Breese's "Early History of Illinois," with the important appendix, containing observations on the voyages and discoveries of Father Marquette and Sieur Joliet in North America. The Boston Public Library obtained for $10 George F. Kunz's "Gems and Precious Stones of North America." Henry Malkan bought for $9 a reproduction of the original edition of Edward FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyam" in exact fac simile.

John D. Crimmins paid $18 for the "Memoirs of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott," written by himself and extra-illustrated. E. Conway gave $26 for Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare," extra-illustrated. Mr. Malkan obtained for $23 a copy of the first edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The total was $1,076.

Need for Help Still Very Great

We spent last month $29,382.50 for the necessities of life given to 5,533 families.

We have in our care today 5,132 families. These can't help themselves just now because of unemployment, sickness, or some other misfortune.

The needy are not now suffering from the cold. There, however, is just as great a demand for food and other necessities as during January.

Won't you help?

Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,

SUFFRAGE LUNCHEON WINS $50,000 FUND

Quick Response by 1,400 Guests to Plea of Mrs. Chapman Catt for Money for Campaign.

$6,303 FROM A BALL GAME

New York Schoolteachers Make a Mass Contribution of $2,000, with a Promise of More.

At the biggest suffrage luncheon ever given, 1,400 men and women, who gathered as guests of the Empire State Campaign Committee yesterday afternoon in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, contributed $50,000 for the campaign for woman suffrage. Governor Whitman, who had promised to attend if possible, was unable to be present, but Mrs. Whitman was present, and was introduced as the "First Lady of the State." Borough President Marks and Commissioners Fetherston and Moskowitz were among those in attendance.

Mrs. Chapman Catt, Chairman of the committee, presided. Dr. Anna Shaw made an address. Granville Barker and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone also spoke. Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich assisted Mrs. Catt, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, in soliciting contributions. Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, occupied a place of honor at the guest table.

Every seat in the big ballroom was taken, and the crowds were so great that it was with difficulty the throng was guided through the big corridors into the ballroom.

The ballroom was simply decorated with an immense American flag over the speakers' table, and opposite was the Empire Campaign Committee banner, bearing the words "Vote Yes, Nov. 2." Flowers were furnished from the conservatories of members of the committee. A big bouquet of the "Mrs. Whitman" carnations, of a deep rose pink, was presented to the wife of the Governor. They were of the color first adopted by the anti-suffragists.

"It does not matter," said Mrs. Catt as she held them aloft. "Mrs. Whitman is not in sympathy with the color."

Tribute to the President.

The entire company rose to its feet out of respect to President Wilson when, in the course of his remarks, Mr. Malone referred to the war and the Lusitania disaster, which has brought it home to so many New York people, and said it was a time for patriots to stand by the head of the Government.

"This is no time for free speech," he said, "even from a man who has been President of the United States. It is a time, as the politicians say, to keep silence in seven languages."

It was after the addresses of Mr. Barker and Dr. Shaw that Mrs. Catt told the guests she had come to the luncheon to raise $35,000.

"You think we cannot do it," she said, "but you will see that it is quite as simple a matter as it was to get the $105,000 which we raised at a mass meeting last November."

Calls were made for pledges, and women suffragists from the different districts into which the State has been divided by the campaign workers announced the money to be contributed from their divisions. This was to bring the amount raised by the suffragists, with the $105,000 of last Fall, up to $140,000 before May 15, which will win a conditional pledge of $10,000.

"There were never so many people giving their services for any cause," said Mrs. Catt. "We have 2,000 women working without pay. We need money for railroad fares and for printers' ink. They ask us if we are going to buy votes. We need 900,000 votes, and with $150,000 we could pay 24 cents a vote.

Ball Game Produces $6,300.

"We are canvassing the entire State, and there is not a town in New York where we have been that there has not been a majority for suffrage. In one town all the people but six were for the women. If we have a clean vote we shall win next November."

Generous contributions began to come in. Albany, the district from which Mrs. Whitman comes, had $2,100 to offer; Miss Harriet May Mills, formerly State President, sent $3,000 from her district; Rochester gave $1,000, Buffalo $3,000, and there was applause when Westchester gave $6,600. The amounts from up-State totaled $20,290. Returns from the city were in equally generous sums, and there was applause when the women teachers made a large contribution for the first time in the history of the movement. They gave $2,000 and also offered workers. Miss Grace Strachan rose to tell the number of teachers from different districts who could be depended upon to work for suffrage.

"There are 7,892," said Miss Strachan, "and one-third of the schools have not been heard from."

The biggest single sum from the city came from the baseball workers, who are to have a share in the proceeds in a big game at the Polo Grounds May 18, for which they are selling tickets. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse announced $6,303 from that source.

"Don't hesitate," said Mrs. Catt. "It is a privilege to aid in turning this page of American history."

Contributions of $50 from different public schools came in, and those who had been keeping account announced the returns, $42,000, $7,000 more than had been asked.

Final Pledges for $3,700.

"That is good," said Mrs. Catt, "but we need more money."

James Lees Laidlaw of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, offered $1,000 for that organization. A member of a group of colored women arose and offered $10, "with expectations of giving more." A woman in the balcony promised $5. Other contributions came as Mrs. Catt smilingly told the big gathering it was positively having its last chance. The total was announced as $46,278.

"Three cheers for Mrs. Catt!" called a voice in the audience, and they were given with a will, to an accompaniment of waving handkerchiefs.

"How much would it take to raise that amount to $50,000?" asked a voice from the balcony.

"Just $3,722," was the answer after some calculation.

"I think the New York teachers would be safe in promising one-third of that sum," said the voice, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the audience. James Lees Laidlaw promised to raise another third, and Mrs. Catt the final third.

There was more applause when Mr. Malone in opening his remarks began with "Fellow citizens." Mr. Malone said he had been converted to suffrage seven years before while sitting beside Dr. Shaw at a dinner. Some one had recommended that the suffrage leader attempt his conversion.

"I am too good a suffragist to try and convert any man to anything before he has had his dinner," returned Dr. Shaw.

"I was converted then and there," said Mr. Malone, "by this exhibition of good sense and insight into human nature. Dr. Shaw did not mention suffrage once to me during the dinner."

Mr. Malone said the women at the luncheon had given him a liberal education in practical politics in their methods of raising money.

Plea by Dr. Shaw.

Mrs. Catt introduced the National Woman Suffrage President as the "woman who has made more suffrage converts than any other one person—Dr. 'Demosthenes' Shaw."

"There was never a class of people so well fitted for the ballot as the women," said Dr. Shaw. "I wish removed from [illegible] the curse of [illegible] domination, the brand of [illegible]. There may be many difficulties, and we may make mistakes, but I would rather be free to do wrong than to be compelled to do right. This is our hour. It is a time when women should forget everything except the second day of November. It is infintely greater than the Fourth of July. That freed a sex. Emancipation Day freed a race. Nov. 2 will free humanity. Keep your eyes on the goal. Congress meets in December, but our time comes in November, and no one who is not feeble in intellect will be led away."

Dr. Shaw referred to the women who, many suffragists believe, are confusing issues by turning their attention to the Federal suffrage amendment.

"Even if we should not succeed in New York," she said, "we shall have made a great gain for the next time, but there will be no next time. Don't let them say that the dear tender hearts of women should be thinking of peace or of charity. The vote will do more to do away with the need of charity than any other factor.

No New Heaven in Sight.

"If these were to be my last words I should say keep your eyes on the second day of November and your thoughts on every man, with no other word in your mind but yes."

"I hope you will not think there will be a new heaven and a new earth when women get the vote," said Granville Barker. "There will not be much change for a time. When the women voters get into the stride I think they will surprise you. I do not think they will show much sentimentality. I think they will be rather ruthless."

As the crowd poured out through the corridors the members of the Baseball Committee were on hand with tickets for the game and found many purchasers.

Many prominent people attended the luncheon, including the members of the luncheon committee, on which were: Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. John Blair, and Miss Clara B. Spence.

CAPITAL HORSE SHOW OPENS

Society Out in Force—Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sir James Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—General J. A. Buchanan, United States Army, retired, President of the National Capital Horse Show, and his fellow-officers of that organization are being congratulated tonight on the auspicious opening today of what is declared to be the most successful horse show given south of New York. All of the seventy-five boxes were occupied, with the grandstand and the promenade about the oval filled with interested spectators representing all the sport-loving element of Washington and near-by Maryland and Virginia.

The loss of the Lusitania caused notable absentees from the diplomatic circle, which is always a strong social feature at the annual exhibition of sport and fashion. The box reserved for President Wilson was occupied by his niece, Mrs. Perin Cothron, a guest at the White House, who, with several friends, was escorted by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician. Officers from Fort Myer in full uniform were present in larger numbers than ever before. The music was by the Engineers' Band from the Washington Barracks.

The withdrawal of Sir James, owned by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and entered in the gig horse class that came into the ring shortly after 3 o'clock, was an incident of the afternoon that cast a gloom over the members of the several box parties who understood the significance of the "scratch."

The appearance of E. T. Stotesbury's Ruby and Lasca, which later took the blue ribbon and $50, was greeted with great applause. A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville, Va., was also among the winners of this first session, taking a blue with his heavy harness pair.

Apart from the sport, in which the polo ponies and the military hunters held first place, was the flower sale in aid of the Diet Kitchen, which furnishes pure milk to Washington's poor babies. Notwithstanding the opposition in high places to the sale of the blue cornflower, which many persons consider the national flower of Germany, that distinctive blossom decorated the lapel of nine out of every ten coats seen at the show, and also appeared in large clusters in many of the boxes. The great number of men and women who wore or used the much-discussed blossom maintained, as have the promoters of the charity for which it was sold, that it had no national significance and was used merely to obtain contributions to the funds of a deserving charity.

Mrs. Richard Townsend, Miss Mary Gwynn, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mrs. Henry May, and Miss Isabel May were a few of the prominent cornflower wearers. In marked contrast, Mrs. Larz Anderson, wife of a former Minister to Belgium and one of the most generous contributors to the relief of that country, wore a large corsage of crimson roses.

The dressing was much less elaborate than in past years, with a marked preference for simply tailored suits of gaberdine or silk. Mrs. William Hitt, just back from a Winter in California, wore a battleship gray voile with satin facings of the same color, with mushroom hat trimmed in roses. Mrs. Joseph Leiter wore a pongee coat suit with large white hat. Miss Isabel May wore a gown of blue and white striped voile with military cape of blue cloth, the blue matching her cornflower bouquet. Mrs. Ned McLean wore a one-piece suit of dull pink, with hat to match trimmed in blue velvet ribbon. Mrs. Sheridan wore a gray silk suit with black hat. Mrs. William Du Pont of Delaware wore a brown silk tailored gown, with hat covered in yellow wheat.

To Meet to Oppose Direct Tax.

Acting Mayor McAneny on account of an official engagement with the officers of the visiting fleet will be unable to speak tomorrow night at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, to be held in the Hotel Majestic, to protest against the Direct State Tax. He will, however, send a letter explaining his views. A resolution will be offered calling upon Governor Whitman to veto all appropriation bills and the Direct Tax bill, now before him, and to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to go over again the appropriations for the coming year.

Bath Promoters to Meet Here.

The American Association for the Promotion of Hygiene and Public Baths will hold its fourth annual convention at the City Hall from Tuesday to Thursday. They will be welcomed on Tuesday morning by Borough President Marks. The annual address will be delivered by the President, Dr. Simon Baruch, at a public meeting in the Academy of Medicine, on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Baruch will give a reception to the members of the association on Tuesday evening at her residence, 51 West Seventieth Street.

MARGARET PORTER BRIDE IN COUNTRY

Married to J. Horton Ijams in Little Trinity Church at Hewlett, L. I.

THE WEDDING ATTENDANTS

H. Hobart Porter Gives His Daughter in Marriage—Reception at Lauderdale—The Guests.

The wedding yesterday afternoon of J. Horton Ijams, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tabb Ijams, and Miss Margaret Seton Porter, at Hewlett, L. I., was one of the largest of the Spring country weddings, and was attended by guests from town and the adjoining Long Island country estates. It was celebrated in Trinity Church at Hewlett, a charming little brown wood church set well back from the roadway in the midst of green lawns framed with many trees, showing all the different tints of Spring green in their foliage. The church was banked with marguerites and other white flowers, with masses of verdure here and there, and the wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. William F. Kempner, the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. R. Townsend Henshaw of Christ Church at Rye, N. Y.

The bride, who walked up the aisle with her father, H. Hobart Porter, who gave her in marriage, wore a soft white satin gown draped with old point lace, with a long court train falling from the shoulder. The corsage was low in front, but had a high Medici collar at the back, and the skirt was draped. A voluminous tulle veil was held in cap fashion about her coiffure with orange blossoms, and her flowers were a round bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Dorothy Dwight Porter was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a short, very full skirted gown of white net over pale green, showing five pale green ribbon tucks around it, and the quaint, low-cut green satin corsage had draped folds and short sleeves. Her large cream straw hat was rolled up at one side and trimmed with tea roses, and she carried an armful of tea roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Helvetia Orr of Chicago, Dorothy Anderton, Helen de Forest Griffin, Margaret R. Warren, Louise Dixon, and Gertrude B. Pardee of New York. Their frocks had high-waisted green satin corsages, with very full and short skirts of cream net, each banded with five pale green ribbons. Their large hats had cream straw crowns and frilled brims of cream net and were decorated with pinkish yellow tea roses. All carried large clusters of Ophelia roses. There were two little flower girls, Miss Katharine Delano Porter, the younger sister of the bride, and Miss Alison Philips, who wore short waisted frocks of white silk with wide pale green girdles and white tulle poke bonnets with touches of pale green in the ties and bows, and carried baskets of Spring flowers.

The bridegroom had Wilder Goodwin as his best man, and the ushers were Seton Porter, an uncle of the bride; William B. Boulton, Jr., Dr. G. Adams Leland, Jr., of Boston, Antonio Iazo, Sidney Henshaw, Ross R. Harrison, J. Fahys Cook, and Harry M. Addinsell.

From the litle church the guests who were not in their own motors, were carried in busses to the Porter country place, Lauderdale, at Lawrence, where the reception was held.

The bridal party, with Mrs. Porter, received in the large drawing room of Lauderdale, which is a large, rambling, picturesque structure with wide-long verandahs, and tables for the breakfast were set on the smooth level lawns under the trees, while in the house an orchestra played for dancing throughout the afternoon.

A special train left the Pennsylvania Station at 2 o'clock, and returning left Hewlett shortly after 6, but many motored down and left at their own convenience. There were many young people present.

Among those at the house were the Misses Susanne Warren, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Constance Peabody, Margery and Eugenie Rand, Roxana Wentworth Bowen, Caramal Carroll, Elizabeth Clapp, Coline Ingersoll, Barbara Shedd, Eleanor Keep, Amy Johnson, Elizabeth Kirlin, Elise H. Francke, Gertrude Welling, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Joy Williams, Emilia Ford, Emmalona Sizer, Estelle Clarke, Edith Farr, Sylvia Holt, Vouletti Proctor, Katharine Sands, Louis Herrick, Dorothy Verehane and her fiancé, Herbert G. Lord, Jr.; Beatrice Burrill and her fiancé, Whitewright Watson; Louise Tiffany Frank and her fiancé, Talbot J. Taylor, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard W. Wyeth, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Fairchild, (Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, who were married in April: Kenneth Clinton, Hugh Cotton, Harry Cushing, 3d, Whitewright Watson, Lauren Carroll, Oliver Wagstaff, Richard Stevenson, Charles R. Hickok, Irving Pardee, Ogden Rogers, G. Norton Miller, Jr., W. Montague Geer, Jr., Lewis A. Coffin, Jr., Harold Merrick, Morris Pryor, Frances M. Watrous, Horace Hatch, Paul Cushman, Shippen Davis, Ryland Sizer, Raymond Chauncey, and Theodore Potter.

MISS HOLLAND'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to John F. Fisk, 3d, on Wednesday.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Alverda Mae Holland, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Holland of Plainfield, N. J., and 449 Park Avenue, this city, and John Flavel Fisk, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fisk, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio which is to be celebrated on Wednesday at the Hotel St. Regis.

Miss Holland will have as her bridesmaids the Misses Margaret Kelly of New York, Sylvia Curtiss of Plainfield and Julia Bates of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Thomas G. Melish of Cincinnati is to be the matron of honor.

Thomas G. Melish has been chosen as best man, and the ushers will include Thomas V. Stillwell of this city, James H. Carll, Jr., of Garden City, and Rogers M. Cox of Cincinnati.

Mr. Fisk is a graduate of Yale University, class of '13.

MISS CARVER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Alex. B. Carver to Wed Alexander Bryan Johnson.

Mrs. Alexandtr Burton Carver of 619 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Corinne Carver, to Alexander Bryan Johnson, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams Johnson of 87 High Street, Yonkers, a grandson of Abijah Curtiss of Yonkers and a direct descendant of President John Quincy Adams.

Miss Carver is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Burton Carver, for many years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers. She has a brother, Alexander Carver, a sophomore at Princeton, and two sisters, the Misses Dorothea and Aninha Carver.

Mr. Johnson, who was graduated from Yale in the class of '11, has three brothers, William Curtiss Johnson, J. Q. A. Johnson, Jr., and Charles Adams Johnson, and four sisters; one, Miss Caroline Curtiss Johnson, is out in society; but the others are still at school. They are the Misses Abigail Adams Johnson, Mary Louisa Adams Johnson, and Martha Johnson.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Pinned Cards Tell of Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Edna B. Smith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram C. Smith of 96 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, to Walter R. Firth, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Firth of 171 Maple Street, was announced to Miss Smith's girl friends on Friday evening at a large card party and supper. The supper was served in Japanese baskets in picnic fashion. The guests had suspicions that their hostess was engaged and would announce her betrothal at the party, but not a hint was given until the girls donned their wraps after the party to go home, when each found pinned to her coat or wrap the cards of Miss Smith and Mr. Firth. Nothing has been said about the wedding date.

Mrs. Howland to Wed H. R. Bond.

Mrs. Bela P. Learnard of Norwich, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Learnard Howland, formerly of Washington, D. C., to Henry R. Bond, Jr., of New London, Conn. Mr. Bond is well known in New York, and is a member of the Yale, University, and Racquet Clubs. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

McFarlan-Bunker Engagement.

Mrs. Henry Halsey of Summit, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Caroline Nichols McFarlan, to Gordon Bunker, son of the late Major David Thayer Bunker of Boton, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

Belcher-Hull Wedding on May 29.

The wedding of Miss Helen Elizabeth Hull of Larchmont, N. Y., to Edwin Seymour Belcher of Brooklyn, will take palce on Saturday afternoon, May 29, at Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob G. Fischer of 114 West Eighty-eighth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Olga Fischer, to Dr. Edward A. Heinzer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heinzer, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Milne of Closter, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minetta I. Milne, to Charles M. Blackhall.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Grod of 474 West 158th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Naomi Lemberger, to Oscar Adler of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pitzele of 926 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Stella V. Pitzele, to Herman B. Rosens of New York. No date has been set for the marriage.

Dr. Warren Powers Laird and Mrs. Laird of Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Hall Laird, a debutante of the past Winter, to John Dashiell Myers of Philadelphia, but formerly of Washington, D. C. Mr. Myers is the son of Mrs. George M. Myers of Washington, a graduate of George Washington University and a practicing attorney.

ARRIVALS IN BERKSHIRES.

Mr. and Mrs. Haven and Mr. and Mrs. Parsons Among Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 8.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have arrived at Ingleside in Stockbridge for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ivison Parsons are also at their country place. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen arrived at Council Hill, in Stockbridge, tonight to pass the week-end. Dr. and Mrs. Caroll Dunham and Dows Dunham, Miss Sylvia Hyde of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor of Leicester, England, arrived at the Red Lion, Stockbridge.

The Misses Marie O. and Helen J. Kobbe of New York are at their country place in Stockbridge. Miss Virginia Butler has gone to Cantonsville, Md., to visit with the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Yardley.

Mrs. J. Murray Forbes of Boston arrived to pass the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake. Dr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt have arrived at their country place in Williamsville. Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, who has been in Stockbridge, has gone to Murray Bay, N. Y., where she will pass the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slater, Jr., are at the American Ambulance in Paris in the service of the Allies. Mrs. Slater is a nurse in one of the wards, and Mr. Slater is driving an automobile ambulance. The child of Mr. and Mrs. Slater is with its grandfather, William A. Slater, in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Slater may not be in Lenox this season.

Miss Ethel Reed F. Folsom, who has been in Paris as a nurse, is returning to Lenox.

MORE JEWS LEARN TRADES.

Hebrew Technical Institute Reports a Growing Attendance.

The commencement exercises of the Hebrew Technical Institute in Stuyvesant Street will be held at Cooper Union next Wednesday evening. The annual report of the institution states that it has 295 pupils—the largest number in its history.

The Directors say that if the Hebrew Technical Institute had in the thirty-one years of its existence done no more than to divert the constant stream of Jewish youth from law and medicine into the practical arts its mission would have been worth while. Seventy-five per cent. of those trained by the institute are working in lines for which they were prepared in the institute, demonstrating that Jewish mechanics can be successful. To accommodate many boys who have applied for admission an additional building has been put up at a cost of $150,000, $30,000 of which has still to be raised. Last year's expenditure amounted to $54,221, against an income of $51,866.

The institute has expended in the thirty-one years of its existence $1,200,000, and the combined earnings of its graduates last year amounted to $1,680,000. The pupils are employed in wood and metal working, tool, instrument, and pattern making, architectural drawing, carving, and electrical and other branches of engineering. Joseph L. Buttenweiser is President of the institute, Irving Lehman and Eugene E. Spiegelberg are Vice Presidents, and Mortimer L. Schiff is Treasurer.

SAMPSON LEFT $1,118,055.

Notes of $200,000 from Gorer in Art Collector's Estate.

Henry Sampson, the art collector, who shortly before his death on May 24, 1914, sold a collection of porcelains to Edgar Gorer for $300,000, left a net estate of $1,118,055, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Of the purchase price, the report shows, $100,000 has been paid, and notes for $200,000, indorsed by Dreicer & Co., are outstanding.

The widow, Mrs. Julia Page Sampson, receives a life interest in the house at 14 West Fifty-eighth Street, and the contents, which are appraised at $163,429, and the income for life from one-third of the residuary estate, which is valued at $926,210. One-third each of the income from the residue goes to the son, Henry, and the daughter, Mrs. Annie Gillette, for life. The children divide equally all the estate after the death of their mother.

The assets include stocks and bonds aggregating $683,654, realty amounting to $225,750, bank deposits of $42,126, the Gorer promissory notes, and furniture and paintings valued at $39,579. The paintings include works by George Inness, such as "Sunset," appraised at $1,200; "Approaching Storm," $4,500; "Landscape—Summer," $3,000; "Landscape and Sheep," $2,500; "The Housewife," by Joseph Israel, and a panel by M. Jacque, "Ploughing the Field," appraised at $1,500. There were also fourteen antique Moorish plates appraised at $1,500.

SOCIETY CIRCUS IN YONKERS

Clubs Combine to Raise Funds for Hospital Children.

Society in Westchester will take part in an amateur circus to be held in the Tenth Regiment Armory, Yonkers, next Friday and Saturday. The proceeds will go toward the establishment of a children's pavilion at St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers. The organizations co-operating in the circus are the Park Hill Country Club, the Amackassin Club, the Saegkill Golf Club, the Dunwoodie Country Club, the Nappackamack Club, the Palisade and Corinthian Boat Clubs, the Elks Club of Yonkers, the Hollywood Inn, the Fourth Separate Company of the Tenth Regiment, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Among those who will perform are the Misses Dorothy Jones, Madeleine Lowerre, Dorothy Ferguson, Marion Davenport, Mrs. H. H. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Scott, and Messrs. Charles V. Benton, Abner Howard, Elliott Pitkin, Wilson Taylor, Thomas Moore, and L. Griffith.

Celebrate Their Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. amuel Stein of 1,953 Morris Avenue celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last night with a dinner followed by a dance at the Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Stein was Miss Anna Blaywis of London, England.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cymric from Liverpool were:

A. M. Ansley, T. Ballinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barnett, Miss W. Best, J. Bunley, Mrs. M. E. Bishop, Mrs. B. Bond, Miss L. O. Brine, Mrs. M. A. Cawley, A. Cunningham, J. Hill Dawson, Miss M. A. Foody, Mrs. J. W. Forsyth, J. A. Gifford, Miss E. Green, Duncan Gray, B. C. Harrington, Miss M. Howitt, W. C. Jones, Mrs. M. Lawlor, Mrs. F. Lindsay, Miss Vivien Lorain, G. H. Mason, Miss E. Morrison, Herbert Parsons, J. Power, G. M. Richards, Alfred Smallwood, Mrs. S. C. Torrance, A. R. Walton, Miss Helen Ward, and W. G. Wright.

Obituary and death notices, Page 18, First News Section.

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FLEXNER HASTENS SERUM PRODUCTION

New Experiments Result in Making Antidysenteric Agent in Ten Weeks.

DEMAND INCREASED BY WAR

Rockefeller Institute Head One of the Discoverers of Bacilli Which Cause the Disease.

As the result of sudden demands made upon the resources of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research by the outbreaks of the European war, Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Institute, and one of his associates, Dr. Harold L. Amoss, have devised a method for the rapid production of antidysenteric serum. Formerly it took a year to produce an adequate serum in the horse. By the new method the same result can be accomplished in ten weeks.

The method of production is described in the current issue of The Journal of Experimental Medicine. The work leading up to the discovery was carried on in the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute.

"A side issue of the European war has been the unexpected and great demand for certain therapeutic sera," the physicians state. "Among those for which a sudden demand has arisen is the antidysenteric serum, of which in the recent past large quantities have not been needed. It is doubtful whether the serum was being produced in notable quantities in any of the countries involved in the war, so that when dysentery appeared among the troops engaged in the western campaign, supplies of the serum were sought outside.

"Among the early activities of the Rockefeller Institute was included a systematic investigation, in the eastern part of the United States, of the bacteriology of acute dysentery and related diseases of the intestine. An important incident of this investigation was the preparation and testing upon human subjects of the antidysenteric serum. Doubtless it was the knowledge of these results possessed abroad that led to the requests made upon the Rockefeller Institute for supplies of the serum. This demand, which was met subsequently as supplies then available, led us to undertake the improvement of the method of preparing the serum, with the particular object in view of reducing the period required for the immunization of horses.

Reinjections Are Helpful.

"The outlook for success in this endeavor was hopeful, since the experience of the past few years had shown that certain antisera could be prepared in small animals—the rabbit especially—in far shorter periods of time than had been supposed. We owe especially to the studies of Fornet and Müller, Bonhoff, and Tsuzuki, and Gay and his pupils the discovery of the fact that the injection of antigenic (immunizing) substances at brief intervals leads to intensification of the antibody (substances acting against bacterial poisons) formation. In this manner and through the successive daily injections of proteins, bacterial or body cells, we have applied the principles of this method to the immunization of a horse with several types of the dysentery bacilli, with the result to be described.

"Two distinct groups of bacilli capable of causing dysentery are now distinguished. As far as is known the members of the group bring about similar if indistinguishable intestinal lesions and clinical symptoms. As regards ordinary morphological and cultural characters the groups are also indistinguishable, while they are readily distinguished by their power to ferment certain carbohydrates and alcohols (especially mannite), and by the important fact that one group yields in the cultures a soluble toxin and the other does not. The original of the dysentery bacillus, the name of the Japanese bacteriologist who first isolated and studied the dysenteric bacillus. It happens that the Shiga bacillus possesses limited fermentative power and produces a soluble toxin.

"Dysenteric bacilli identical with the Shiga bacillus have been obtained everywhere in the Eastern, Western, and Southern Hemispheres in which they have been sought by bacteriological science. The Shiga bacilli constitute the original group of dysenteric bacilli. They also compose a homogeneous group since all the Shiga bacilli so far studied possess identical properties.

Called the Flexner Group.

"This is not true of the second group, which includes several quite well-defined varieties. The first representative of this group was isolated by Flexner in cases of acute dysentery occurring in the Philippine Islands. Hence in order to distinction to the Shiga group, it has become customary to speak of the latter as the Flexner group. But, as already indicated, the latter is heterogeneous and contains two or more other forms of closely related but nevertheless distinguishable bacilli, sometimes designated as Flexner and Strong. None of the varieties of this group yields a soluble toxin; and while they all show wider fermentation reactions than the Shiga bacillus, yet the several members differ in that respect among themselves. Very recently Sonne has described still another variant belonging in this group, which he cultivated from several cases of acute dysentery occurring in Copenhagen.

"But the most important distinguishing feature exhibited by the dysentery bacilli relates to their antigenic or immunizing properties. By employing specifically the agglutination test (aggregation of small masses of bacteria when the specific immune serum is added) and to a less extent the test of protection, the Shiga and Flexner groups are more distinct, and the several members of the latter group less sharply, separated from one another.

"As regards the practical question of the specific therapy of dysentery, the most important consideration is that of protection. It is manifestly impossible to undertake to discriminate in many instances among cases of dysentery occurring sporadically in endemics or epidemics, the particular dysenteric bacillus causing the infection before applying the serum treatment. Two ways of proceeding are, therefore, indicated; first, to determine whether an antidysenteric serum prepared with the bacilli of one group protects against the bacilli of the other group; and, second, ascertain whether an effective polyvalent antidysenteric serum suitable for use irrespective of the type of infecting bacillus can be prepared."

A polyvalent serum is a serum containing antibodies produced by the injection of several strains of the same species of micro-organism.

Injection of Horses.

Indeed, it has long been known that the dysenteric bacilli posses both common and specific antigenic (immunizing) properties; a certain amount of cross-agglutination and protection exists, which is more pronounced between the related members of the Flexner group than between the more widely separated Flexner and Shiga groups. Again, it has been found practicable to procure in a given horse by suitable methods of immunization antibodies for the two groups of bacilli, and in quantities which promise to suffice for practical therapeutic purposes.

"This fact is not only important as regards the treatment of cases of bacillary dysentery infected with a single strain—the rule among cases ordinarily arising—but is significant also in respect to the rarer instances of mixed strain infection, in which more than one member of the Flexner group, or in which the Shiga bacillus and a member of the Flexner group co-operate in causing the lesions and other effects of the disease.

"Hitherto horses have been injected with cultures or soluble products of the dysenteric bacilli over long periods of time. The injections have been made chiefly into the subcutaneous tissues, rarely into the veins. The severe reactions which intravenous injections often cause limited that method of immunization. The subcutaneous injections, on the other hand, are more readily carried out, but at the stage of the immunization process when large quantities of culture—or, in the case of the Shiga bacillus, soluble toxin—must be injected, large infiltrations may arise which sometimes ulcerate and depress the physical condition of the animals.

"The process of immunization is then halted until the ulcer heals and the general condition improves, entailing a loss of time; but in some instances a state of cachexia (condition of debility) arises, leading to loss by death. By employing the subcutaneous method of immunization, an active antiserum can be prepared in from about nine to twelve months.

Successive Inoculations Best.

"The process can be abbreviated by employing the method of successive intravenous inoculations over brief periods of time, with intervening periods of rest. The principles of the method are those developed by Fornet and Müller, Bonhoff and Tsuzuki, and Gay and his pupils. By injecting successively the several varieties of dysenteric bacilli, a serum possessing high agglutinative and protective value has been secured in a period measured by weeks rather than by months."

The method of making the cultures and injections into the animals are described in detail, as well as the method of determining the degree of immunity produced by the several successive inoculations. The authors continue:

"The therapeutic value of the serum was tested experimentally in guinea pigs and rabbits. The anti-infectious power was determined in the former and the antitoxic power for Shiga toxin in the latter animals. The protective value of the antiserum was compared with that of normal serum withdrawn from the horse before inoculation was begun. The anti-infectious power of the normal serum was determined with two minimal lethal doses of the cultures, and the antitoxic power with four minimal lethal doses of toxin. In the former instance, the total volume of each of the mixtures was two, in the latter one cubic centimeter.

"Normal horse serum exerts slight protection only against the infectious or toxic effects of the dysentery bacilli. The limit of activity for two minimal lethal doses of the living cultures and for four minimal lethal doses of Shiga toxin is about 0.5 of a cubic centimeter of the normal serum.

Comparing the Values.

"With this value are to be compared the values of the serum after ten weeks' immunization. For the corresponding Shiga and Flexner bacilli it is 0.008, and for the Shiga toxin 0.003 of a cubic centimeter.

"The protective and agglutination values resemble each other in appearing early and rising rapidly in the course of immunization. In view of this rapid development the serum should be suitable for therapeutic employment in man at the end of eight or ten weeks' immunization. Doubtless the continuation of the inoculations would result in still further accumulation of specific antibodies. But it seems safe to begin regular bleeding of the horses treated in the manner described at the tenth week of the immunization process and to carry out regular bleeding with intervening inoculation from that period on."

DARLINGTON WRITES OF DOCTORS' BILLS

Compensation Commissioner Says Infected Wounds Are on the Increase.

DEFORMITIES ARE FIXED

Suggests That Many Business Men Die Because of Haste in the Midday Meal.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission, and formerly Health Commissioner of this city, is the author of an interesting article on the workmen's compensation law from medical standpoints which appears in the current issue of American Medicine.

A year's experience in dealing with the administration of this law has revealed many things that are not apparent from a merely casual consideration of it, the doctor says.

One of the most vital phases of the problem of workmen's injuries, as shown by the examination of those applying for compensation in the last year, is the vast number of permanent deformities resulting from septicæmia, or blood poisoning, which could have been prevented if proper first aid had been rendered when the injuries were received. The medical examiners found that no less than one in six, or 17 per cent., were needlessly incapacitated for life as the result of preventable infection of wounds—largely the result of carelessness, it is stated, on the part of the physicians who were called to attend the injured workmen.

Dr. Darlington further states that autopsies should be performed in all cases of sudden death among workmen, to determine the actual cause of heart failure. He suggests the idea that many such deaths result from restricted diet, and adds that many sudden deaths of business men may be due to a failure to take time to eat a midday meal.

The commission holds that as a rule an injured workman should be allowed to have the physician of his choice. About $40,000, or 28 per cent. of premiums is paid annually to doctors in this State from the State Insurance Fund.

The Law Interests Physicians.

This is what Commissioner Darlington says:

"There are many things in the New York State workmen's compensation law—both in the law itself and in its administration—that are of interest to the physician. The law takes much from the lawyer and gives it to the doctor. Before passage of this law a large majority of these accident cases were treated at hospitals and clinics free of charge. Those treated in hospitals were largely charged against the city and were paid for by general taxation. Now the industry pays these charges. Formerly many who went to physicians' offices were able to pay little, if anything; now the law requires the employer to pay at reasonable rates for the physicians' services.

"Let me quote two sections of the law and comment a little upon them:

13. Treatment and Care of Injured Employes—The employer shall promptly provide for the injured employe such medical, surgical, or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital services, medicines, crutches, and apparatus as may be required or be requested by the employe during sixty days after the injury. If the employer fails to provide the same, the injured employe may do so at the expense of the employer. The employe shall not be entitled to recover any amount expended by him for such treatment or services unless he shall have requested the employer to furnish the same and the employer shall have refused or neglected to do so. All fees and other charges for such treatment and services shall be subject to regulation by the commission, as provided in Section 24 of this chapter, and shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living.

24. Cost and Fees—If the commission or the court before which any proceedings for compensation or concerning an award of compensation have been brought under this chapter determines that such proceedings have not been so brought upon reasonable ground, it shall assess the whole cost of the proceeding upon the party who has so brought them. Claims for legal services in connection with any claim arising under this chapter, and claims for services of treatment rendered or supplies furnished pursuant to Section 13 of this chapter, shall not be enforceable unless approved by the commission. If so approved, such claim or claims shall become a lien upon the manner fixed by the commission.

Doctors' Bills Discussed.

"Law must be interpreted in the light of reason. In deciding what is reasonable and proper each individual case must stand by itself upon the necessities of that particular case. The first question which naturally arises is, What may an employe request? May he request to be attended by his own physician? It is well known that confidence in one's physician is a good portion of the battle toward recovery. Is the request of an employe to have his own physician a reasonable request? The commission thinks that usually it is.

"Another problem on which the commission has frequently to pass is the amount of physicians' bills. These bills are not collected by the commission. If the employer or the insurance carrier protest the bill, the commission may pass upon the amount involved and state what it thinks is reasonable and proper charge. But the commission cannot enforce the payment. That is for a court to do. Under Sections 13 and 24 of the law, read together, medical service extending beyond sixty days may be made a lien upon the compensation awarded to the workman.

"As physicians' fees differ somewhat in different communities and under different standards of living, the commission has not adopted any general schedule of fees. Nevertheless, as it is necessary to calculate premium rates and the medical services in most cases is a part of the insurance, there must be some fee schedule for insurance carriers to work from. As a kind of index, it may be said that in the State Insurance Fund the amount calculated to be necessary to pay for the medical services is 28 per cent. of the sums collected. In other words, it is calculated that the amount paid physicians annually by the State Insurance Fund is $400,000.

"The second thing to which I would call attention is the large number of septic wounds. An observer at a public hearing of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission, noting the victims of accidents as they appear there, would be impressed with the large number of deformities of fingers and hands due to infection of wounds. Case after case has come before the commission where such poisoning has resulted in necrosis of bone and made necessary its removal; or tendons have been invested of their sheaths and become fastened to the tissues and will no longer function; or the muscle itself has been destroyed by an abscess; or nerves have been ruined, causing paralysis; or joints have become ankylosed and will not bend. As a result, fingers and the hands become deformed, twisted, and useles. Thousands of dollars in compensation have been lost, and many a good workman has been needlessly incapacitated for life.

"Of the 15,000 cases in which awards were made by the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission during 1914, 2,100 cases were examined by the Medical Department. Of these, a little over 17 per cent., or one in every six, were due to septic infection. Of the total number of cases the percentage of infection was probably much higher. Had it not been for such infection, the large majority of these cases would have recovered within the period prescribed by the law as the test for non-compensable minor accidents, to the manifest advantage of all concerned.

Infected Wounds Decrease.

"Where formerly in the American iron and steel industry about half of the wounds were infected, now little more than one per thousand cases of injury become infected. This shows what can be done in lessening such infection, in preventing loss of time, in saving payment of compensation, and, above all, in preventing the horrible deformities which mean so much in the life of the victims of accident.

"From the dressings removed in many cases it would seem to be carelessness or lack of interest on the part of the physician, for no physician could be quite so uneducated as to apply some of the dressings we have seen."

MONKEYS CRY OVER FINGER-PRINT TEST

Central Park Simians Weep Bitterly as Paws Are Recorded by the Police.

RECRUITS TO STUDY THEM

New Patrolmen Must Pick Lines of Animals from Those of Human Subjects.

Almost every monkey in the Central Park monkey house was led, crying and ashamed, up to a platter of black printer's ink yesterday afternoon. Then he had to watch, while his "fingers" were dipped in the ink and then pressed upon sheets of white paper.

After the ceremonies, the monkeys continued jabbering to themselves and inspecting their forepaws to see what had happened to them. Policeman Patrick Ryan, who had charge of the professional work upon the monkeys, announced that they had been "finger printed" and carried away a score or more sheets of paper, which he said would constitute a "Simian Rogues' Gallery," by which any roguish monkey that might escape from the zoo could be easily identified as zoo property.

But it seemed that making a Rogues' Gallery of the caged monkeys was not the primary object of the finger printing, as Keeper Snyder, who caught the monkeys and comforted them while they were "finger printed," insisted that they were held in the toils quite firmly already and were not likely to get abroad or fall into the hands of the police.

Just what the purpose of taking the finger prints was Policeman Ryan was reluctant to say. But he pointed out that the finger prints of "Bill" and "Bob," two baboons, were so near to the prints of the human finger that they could be sent in as human finger prints and would probably pass all examiners and be duly classified in the record.

There was a slight hint in the proceedings that the finger prints were to be assorted among human finger prints and turned over to policemen in the finger print school to see how easily they could pick out human finger prints from the monkey prints.

Lemur Has Least Humanlike Paw.

As the finger-print experts pressed the paws of the monkeys of the lower classes on the sheets of paper they obtained impressions less and less like the palm of the human hand. The last monkey they experimented with was a black-and-white faced lemur, the lowest member of the monkey family known.

When Keeper Snyder entered the lemur's cage to capture him for the finger printers, the lemur grunted, instead of crying like a hurt baby—as most of the other monkeys had done. The lemur's paw failed to show up prints that would pass as human at all. Instead of fingers composed of sweat glands and an infinitely large number of "whirls" and "delta" formation of lines, there was an appearance of a cat's foot, except that at the end of each division there was a round cushion in which the "whirls" shaped themselves in almost perfect circles.

Of all the monkeys submitted to the finger-print test Knocko, a two-year-old ring-tail monkey, showed the most grief. Maybe this was because Knocko was the first to be brought out of his cage, and hadn't heard in monkey talk, as the others seemed to later, that it was all right. Knocko opened a mouth that showed a fine dental display of "baby teeth," such as a young child might have, and sought to bite Keeper Snyder's wrist. Knocko did his best to clench his tiny fists, but for all that each one was printed on the paper, and then Knocko cuddled up on the arm of Snyder and seemed to take heart again. His cry changed to a chattering bit of patter that was immediately caught up and repeated through every cage.

Cagemate Would Save Mike.

Mike, from Java, came next, and it was a little hard to get him, for in his cage was also Jennie, who knew a cry of alarm when she heard one and was willing to fight for her cagemate. Mike did not utter a sound after he was taken out of the cage until curiosity caused him to speak up as he saw his finger prints. As they worked with his right paw he tried to reach the ink roller with his left, and then he squinted an eye at a ring on the finger of Miss Marion Sullender, who was filing the completed finger-print records. Mike tried to pick up the piece of paper containing his finger prints, and when he was taken back to his cage he spoke in a hopeful tone about it all that seemed to reassure the others.

Green Sallie, the next monkey surrendered without a struggle and submitted, with an alert twitching of her ears, to the whole proceeding. Snyder said she was the only monkey in the place with power to twitch her ears.

Maria, a German monkey that once was in a trained troupe, stood on her head as she saw Bill Snyder unlocking the door to her cage. But when Snyder caught Maria by the neck instead of handing her the goddies she had expected, she set up a loud lament. Seven tiny monkeys in a cage together took up the call, and it did not cease until Maria was back among her playfellows.

Policeman Ryan said he believed his finger-print series would lead all the first ever made in which a series was taken from the lowest to the highest of the monkey family. He said he was going up to the Bronx Zoo to take finger prints of the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the orang-utan, so that his finger print series would lead all the way up through the primates to the very top.

A curious thing about the monkey finger prints, Policeman Ryan and Miss Sullender agreed, was that the combination of "deltas" and "whirls" found normally on the finger tips of men, were found in the monkeys at the bases of the "fingers," and along the palms of the paws at the finger base line.

A special dinner of sweet potatoes was served to the monkeys as soon as the ordeal was over to restore them to good humor and a cheerful view of life.

ALLEGED BURGLAR IS SHOT.

Police Say Alfred Kneib Was Found in Gumprecht's Music Store.

Charged with forcing an entrance to the music store of Isadore Gumprecht at 1,713 Third Avenue, two men were arrested yesterday morning after one of them had been shot in the right ankle. The men described themselves as Charles Hoffman, 19 years old, of 1,807 Second Avenue, and Alfred Kneib of the same age, who refused to give his address. An additional charge was lodged against Kneib for violation of the Sullivan law, and he was removed to Reception Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious.

Patrolman Connors discovered the light in the store had been extinguished. He saw a form dangling from the transom. He grabbed the man, who proved to be Hoffman, and then rapped for assistance. Patrolman Hettrick and another patrolman from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station responded, and Hettrick climbed over the transom. Kneib, the police say, ran to the rear as the patrolman fired twice.

Kneib was found under a counter in the rear of the store, and on the floor was a loaded .44-calibre revolver, which the police say Kneib admitted was his. was his.

Hoffman was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in Harlem Court and held without bail for examination today.

City Club to Advocate Home Rule.

The City Club is forming a committee to advocate home rule before the State Constitutional Convention. The first meeting of the committee will be held on Friday night at the club, and a temporary organization will then be formed to represent the social, economic, and political forces of the city. The committee will be non-partisan, and those signing the circular inviting membership are William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union; Jacob C. Klinck, E. H. Outerbridge, and Joseph M. Price.

TO REWARD ABLE FIREMEN.

Committee Planning System to Recognize Efficient Service.

Bravery and efficiency in the Fire Department hereafter will receive due recognition in accordance with plans which are being made by a special committee of Fire Department officers. The members of this committee are: W. Holden Weeks and Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., Deputy Commissioners; John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department; Thomas Lally, Joseph B. Martin, Patrick Maher, and Thomas R. Langford, Deputy Chiefs; Henry P. Kirk, Chief of Battalion, and Michael F. Ruddy, Captain.

The purpose is to distinguish in a proper manner between those members of the Fire Department who perform conspicuously efficient service and those of mediocre ability. Under the old system the most highly efficient fireman received the same rating as the shirker. The committee will meet at Fire Headquarters at 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

Four Waterman Clerks Arrested.

Four men, charged with acting in concert in the theft of $500 worth of fountain pens from the L. E. Waterman Company, at 173 Broadway, were arrested in Broadway yesterday by Detectives Clare, Whalen, and Brown of the First Branch. The prisoners, all employes of the Waterman Company, are Archibald Christman, a clerk, of 1,125 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Joseph Grace, a clerk, of 191 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn; Joseph Cheudreux, a collector, of 710 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, and Christian Herfel, a clerk, of 98 Forbell Street, Brooklyn.

When the cold, snappy days are gone you will feel the reaction. Then is the time to take Hoff's Extract. It will assist digestion and build up the system.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Elsner Mendelson Co.
90 West St., New York

CHATHAM, CAPE COD

TWO MODERN PLASTERED COTTAGES

One 6 chambers, 2 baths, large living room, open fireplaces; splendid ocean view from all windows; broad piazzas, bathing beach, garage; pure water supply; 50 acres. Rent, $900.

One 5 chambers, 1 bath, large living room, open fireplaces; broad piazzas with splendid ocean view; fine sand bathing beach, pure water supply, garage, etc.; 50 acres; Rent $800.

Send for photographs, etc.

Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Sailing

N. A. ELDRIDGE, Chatham, Mass.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries FIFTH FLOOR.

Grape Juice

An exceptional offering of "Lily White" Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented, made from the choicest Concord Grapes, quart bottles; quality that generally retails at 50c a bottle, our regular price is 39c a bottle, this sale, dozen, $3.29; each, 28c; pint bottles, our regular price is 22c a bottle, this sale, dozen, $1.74; each, 15c

ON SALE MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY ONLY.

MACY'S "GENESTA" BRAND COFFEE—Finer than so-called Mocha and Java blends at much higher prices; roasted daily in our own laboratory; 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.49; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, Macy's usual price, $1.35, this sale, $1.12; 1-lb. cartons, beans, granulated or pulverized, this sale, 23c

"CURIO CHOP" TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 34c pound; for this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $1.29; pound, 28c

"RED STAR" BAKING POWDER—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit. Special prices:

½-lb. can, usually 14c; sale, 10c	1-lb. can, usually 24c; sale, 15c; doz., $1.69	5-lb. can, usually $2.50; sale, 28c; doz., $3.24	5-lb. can, usually $1.75; sale, $1.59; doz., $18.48	5-lb. can, usually $1.75; sale, $1.34

A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Packed in our factory; made of the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; the bran is removed by a special mechanical process; rich in phosphates; packed in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 19c; this sale, 15c a bag

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated, the sugar of perfection; 5-lb. cartons, for this sale, 32c a carton

PUFFED RICE—Made by the Quaker Oats Co., in large packages; dozen, $1.46; each, 13c

PETTIJOHN BREAKFAST FOOD—The celebrated cereal; carton, 11c

QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT—Large size carton; dozen, $1.04; each, 9c

BEST WHITE GRANULATED FARINA—1-lb. carton, 7c

CHESTER BARLEY—Large, perfect grains; pound carton, 9c

FINEST LOUISIANA WHOLE HEAD RICE—Packed in our own factory; this sale, 2-lb. bag, 18c

EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA PEELED PEACHES—Extra fancy stock. Our regular price for pound cartons is 29c; this special sale, 24c lb.

MACY'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Prepared in our own laboratory; 6-lb. cake, sale, 15c

NEW YORK STATE PEA BEANS—Packed in our own laboratory; 2-lb. cartons, 15c

WORCESTER "QUICK FREEZING" ICE CREAM SALT—Bushel bag, 49c

SEEDED RAISINS — Best quality California; full weight; cartons, 10c; dozen, $1.14

BONELESS FRENCH SARDINES—"Mevellec" brand; packed in pure olive oil; No. ½ can, 36c

LOG CABIN SYRUP—Town's brand; made from cane and maple sugar; gallon can, $1.34; quart bottle, 44c; pint bottle, 27c

"RED STAR" HAMS are the finest products of Western packing houses. We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. All hams offered in this sale and at any time at Macy's are first quality. Weights range from 10 to 12 pounds; this sale, 17½c

A SPECIAL SALE OF MATTHEWS-BLACKWELL, LTD., IMPORTED CANADIAN BREAKFAST BACON, "ANCHOR" BRAND—English cured. It is mild cured, in strips weighing 8 to 10 lbs. each; this special sale, per lb. 24c

A SPECIAL SALE ARMOUR'S "VERIBEST" BRAND OX TONGUE—In the large No. 2 can, containing 1 lb. 14 oz.; our regular price is 94c a can; for this special sale, dozen, $9.24; can, 79c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND JAMS—Guaranteed absolutely pure fruit, granulated sugar, with the addition of apple; including Black Raspberry, Green Gage, Pear, Gooseberry, and White Cherry; packed in large jars; Macy's usual price is 18c jar; this special sale, dozen, $1.69; each, 15c

A SPECIAL SALE OF MACY'S FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND LAUNDRY SOAP—The equal of any of the high price laundry soaps on the market. They are large cakes, each weighing from 14½ to 15 ounces; our regular price for case containing 60 cakes is $2.49; this sale, $2.12; case of 50 cakes, our regular price is $1.79; sale, $1.57

A SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH FIGS in glass jars, including figs in brandy, figs in juice, and figs in Maraschino; large glass jars, this sale, 79c each; medium size glass jars, our regular prices are from 69c to 89c a jar, at 49c a jar.

A SPECIAL SALE OF RICHARDSON & BOBBINS' TOMATO SOUP OR CHICKEN BROTH—With rice; packed in sanitary cans containing 14 to 15 ounces; this sale, dozen, 79c; each, 7c

CALIFORNIA CRAWFORD YELLOW FREE PEACHES—"Semi-Tropic" brand; packed in the large so-called quart can in heavy syrup; dozen cans, $1.89; can, 12c

FRENCH SARDINES, ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE, IN TOMATO SAUCE—Tins containing 4 oz., at $2.17 a dozen; can, 19c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY CALIFORNIA SEEDLESS ORANGES—Fancy fruit, large size; box of 1 dozen, 34c

FANCY GRAPEFRUIT — Ripe, exceptional flavor, large, juicy fruit; box of ½ dozen, this sale, 42c

EXTRA FANCY WINE SAP APPLES—Luscious fruit; for this sale, box containing 113 apples, $3.14; dozen, 39c

A SALE OF JERSEY TOMATOES, "AMERICAN BEAUTY" BRAND—They are hand packed, whole tomatoes, in extra large size cans; Macy's usual price is 15c per can; for this sale, dozen, $1.29; can, 11c

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON — "Lily White" brand; finest packed; none better at any price; 15 oz. tall can, 24c; dozen, $2.41

PRESERVED FIGS — In heavy syrup; cans containing 1 lb. 4 oz.; "Barataria" brand; dozen cans, $3.31; can, 29c

ASPARAGUS — "Royal Knight" brand; California white Asparagus No. 2½ large, square cans; special, 19c; dozen, $2.17

TUNA FISH — "Catalina" brand; delicious for salads; the fish are caught in the Pacific Ocean; 1-lb. can, 22c; ½-lb. can, 14c

A Special Sale of Cigars

Hand-made clear Havana Special Smokers, a Sanatella & Co., Tampa. Our regular price for a box of 50 is $4.96; this special sale, $3.96 a box

High grade Porto Rican Breves Superiores Manifactos. Our regular price for a box of 50 is $1.98; this special sale, $1.49 a box

See Macy's Large Advertisement on Page 1 of This Section.

RESORTS.

Vacation Fact Books

Essential to wise summer planning.

The practical facts needed for the best vacation arrangements in

NEW ENGLAND
The Vacation Land

Containing lists of summer hotels, boarding-houses and camps in over 1000 places, *with rates, capacity,* and other useful information.

The White Mountains, the Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Lakes and Woods, Berkshire Hills, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay, Mt. Desert and the ocean coast of five states are covered.

Sent free—state region you prefer. Address

Vacation Bureau

171 Broadway, Room 151, New York City

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Boston & Maine R. R. Maine Central R. R.

CHARITIES.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

THREE NEEDY CASES.

Mrs. B., age 32, has four children, eldest 8, youngest 1. Father has tuberculosis and can't work.

Mrs. L., age 28, deserted by husband. Trying to support four children by sewing.

Mrs. O., age 36, husband dead. Six children looking to her for food.

Will You Help One of These?

Please mark case you wish to assist and clipping with check or bill to us.

JEWISH BUREAU OF CHARITIES, Brooklyn.

ALBUM OF WAR PICTURES

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, ten earliest available issues, bound in book form, cloth, $1.00.

The vivid scenes of the unfortunate European War are graphically depicted by the new rotogravure process in **The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial** from week to week.

Nos. 3 to 12 of the weekly issues are now bound in one volume, Nos. 1 and 2 being out of print.

Sold at book stores and department stores or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00.

The New York Times

BUY UP PIG IRON FOR INVESTMENT

Pittsburgh Capitalists Purchase Between 75,000 and 100,000 Tons in Expectation of Rise.

BUILDING MORE SHIPS

Contracts Let for Three, Making a Total of 31 Called For Here Since the Start of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—Capitalists not connected with the steel making industry have shown their fatih in the future trend of the market by buying for investment between 75,000 and 100,000 tons of pig iron of various grades. Northern and southern iron were purchased by the speculators. This is not the first time that outsiders have entered the pig iron market when prices scraped the bottom. In almost every case such speculation has rebounded to the advantage of the investors if they did not hold stocks too long.

Pig iron has not been largely dealt in by those not in the business. During boom times, or when the market is very stiff, producers have refused to sell to speculators, making sure that consumers alone were the real buyers. In times like the present, when cash is the first consideration, furnace owners are glad to sell to any one.

All southern iron has been advanced from 25 to 50 cents a ton. No. 2 foundry is quoted at $10, Birmingham. Iron for prompt delivery can be had for $9.75, Birmingham, but for forward delivery the higher price must be paid. It is estimated that fully 250,000 tons of iron were sold by the Birmingham furnaces during April. Much of this has been purchased to be held for higher prices. One sales manager alleges his company has sold $1,250,000 in pig iron since the first of the year. Another claims to have closed sales amounting to 80,000 tons during April.

Northern iron has not been so active during the past week. The clean-up made by Buffalo furnaces several weeks ago took care of a large amount of the iron which will be required during the next three months. The valley furnace owners are not so pinched for cash as are operators in other sections of the country, and they refuse to let their iron go at the low levels, and are also holding up for better prices for forward delivery. Hence there has not been much speculative iron purchased from the valley furnaces. Basic is holding at $12.65, valleys, an increase of 15 cents a ton above former quotations. The Westinghouse Machine Company has closed for 4,000 tons of foundry iron for third and fourth quarter delivery at about $12.50, valleys. Sales by Chicago dealers during April were five times as great as sales made during last March.

Three more vessels have been contracted for, making a total of thirty-one since the beginning of the year. The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company received a contract for an 8,000-ton tank steamship from the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, making a third of this type being built for that company, and also a 7,400-gross-ton tank steamer for the Mexican Petroleum Company. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company will build a tank steamer for the Cuban Distilling Company. As a result 7,500 tons of plates will be required, of which 5,000 tons have already been placed. The Maryland Steel Company has under contracts seven merchant vessels, all taken recently.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed orders for 20,000 to 25,000 tons of steel, mostly plates, for the 2,100 cars to be built at Altoona. The Carnegie, Cambria, and another company divided the business. The Reading Railroad has placed an order for plates for locomotives to be built at its own shops. Plates are quoted at 1.20c. This had weakened to 1.15c, and it is said one western company is taking business on the basis of 1.10c Pittsburgh.

There is quite an active demand for light steel plates for car sidings, in which the mills in the Middle West are interested. Prices on light plates have been firmer as a result, although there continues to be a large idle capacity.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased 2,500 tons of No. 12 gauge sheets for siding for box cars being made at the Altoona shops. Owing to the price of spelter, galvanized sheets have been increased to 3.00c and above for No. 28 gauge. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company continues to quote 3.40c. In some cases sheet makers have stopped producing galvanized sheets, and in others they have refused to make quotations. As a result of the high cost of galvanized sheets, painted sheets are in better demand.

Tin plate has weakened somewhat, owing to the fact that the bulk of sales for the season's canning trade has been made. Tin plate mills continue to operate almost to capacity. It is reported that offers as low as $3.10 for base boxes have been made, although $3.20 is the nominal quotation.

Iron and steel pipe have advanced $2 a ton, resulting in an advance by producers of iron pipe. Wrought iron boiler tubes have been set up one point or $2 a ton. The last increase in pipe was made last February.

Steel bars are firm at all points, especially in the East. Agricultural implement makers are up against competition with the European allies in contracting for steel. Contracts will soon have to be placed for deliveries from July 1 to Jan. 1, and the base quotations are said to be 1.20c, Pittsburgh. As other steel products, notably, structural shapes, light rails, &c., are selling at less than steel bars, the spread is notable.

The large amount of steel being worked up into shrapnel and shells has been the cause of the higher cost of steel bars. It is reported that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company is negotiating for the buildings of the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, Springfield, Mass., to turn out some of the war orders booked. Bar iron is selling at 1.15c, Chicago mill. The American Steel & Wire Company is operating its plants at 90 per cent. of capacity.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special to The New York Times.

Andes	.04	Occidental Con.	.29
Belcher	.13	Ophir	.09
Best & Belcher	.06	Savage	.02
Caledonia	.15	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Union Con.	.18
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.02
Crown Point	.12	Yellow Jacket	.18
Gould & Curry	.02	Silver Bars	.50
Mexican	.28		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.08
Belmont	4.05	Diamondf'd Daisy	.05
Jim Butler	.79	Diamondf'd B. B.	.03
McNamara	.04	Florence	.46
Midway	.16	Goldfield Con. M.	1.45
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldfield Merger	.19
Montana	.36	Jumbo Ext.	.97
North Star	.18	Lone Star	.07
Rescue Eula	.13	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.37	Vernal	.05
West End	.70	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.20	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.37	Manhattan Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.04	Manhattan Big F.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9	9¼	McKinney	32	32⅝
Elkton	43¾	44	Old Gold	..	1½
El Paso	100	120	Portland	118⅝	119½
Findlay	3½	5	Vindicator	168	170
Gold Sov.	4	5¼	Rav. B. H.	3⅝	4
Isabella	16⅞	17⅛	Gold. Cycle	160	185
Jackpot	6½	8			

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, May 8.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	53	57½	..
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	55	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	107
Chace Mills	101½	..	..
Charlton Mills	86	90	..
Conanicut Mills	..	95	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Flint Mills	98	..	..
Hargrave's Mills	40	..	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	72½	75	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	75	..	..
Mechanics' Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	90	..	92½
Parker Mills	42½	..	42½
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	135	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnett Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	72½	75	..
Stafford Mills	71	75	71½
Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	75	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—Sales for the week:

Sales.		Price.
1	American Brass Co.	156¾
100	Amoskeag Mfg. Co.	67
25	Boston Belting Co.	116½@118⅝
50	Cordis Mills	140
4	Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	170
7	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	192
3	Lyman Mills	12
120	Pacific Mills	122½
1	Scoville Mfg. Co.	161

AUCTION SALES. | AUCTION SALES.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
Imperative Public Sale
TO CLOSE ESTATES & FOR ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE OWNERS
On Thursday and Friday afternoons
of this week at 2:30 o'clock.
Desirable Imported and American Made
Artistic Furniture
Suitable for City and Country Homes.
Costly Curtains and Draperies, fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Chickering Upright Piano, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, Fire Sets and other desirable objects of household Utility and Embellishment.
—ALSO—
The library of several private owners
Comprising Standard Sets in fine bindings, editions of esteemed authors, Valentine's Manuals, and first editions of Mark Twain and John Kendrick Bangs.
To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale
Friday afternoon of this week at 3 o'clock.
The sales will be conducted by
Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet,
of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

ON VIEW To-morrow and following days.
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St.
A Collection of Valuable
OLD JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS,
Representative of most of the important Artists of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Including Works by Kunimasa, Kiyonaga, Sharaku, Utamaro, Harunobu, Shigemasa, Yeishi and Hokusai. Also Ancient Paintings by Various Masters of the Ukiyoye and Buddhist Schools and a collection of
RARE OLD BROCADES.
The property of a Collector and consigned from Japan for dispersal At Unrestricted Public Sale On Friday and Saturday Afternoons, May 14 and 15, 1915, at 2 o'clock each day.
ALSO ON VIEW
An Important Collection of
Color Prints, Stencils and Old Chinese and Japanese Kakemonas,
The property of a local collector. To be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings, May 13 and 14, at eight o'clock each evening.
Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.

SELECT FURNITURE, LIBRARY, ETC.
PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer,
Will Sell by Public Auction,
on Monday, May 10, and Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at 11 A. M., on premises, No. 978 Park Place, Borough of Brooklyn, (between New York and Brooklyn Avenues,) property formerly belonging to Milton P. Bagg, deceased, consisting of Parlor Suite, Silk Brocade; Sterling Player Piano, (Circassian walnut case,) Music Cabinets, Rolls, etc.; Antique Mahogany Secretaire, Colonial Mahogany Library Table, Chiffonier, Dressers, Chippendale Mahogany Chairs, Walnut Bookcases, 8-pc. Set, Cut Velvet Upholstered; Marquetry Writing Desk, Genuine French Bronze Bust, with pedestal; Sheraton Mahogany Reception Room Suite, Vernis-Martin Curio Cabinet, Rosewood Serving Tables, Brass Bungalow Beds, Iron Cots, complete; Tapestry, Silk and Velour Cushions, Portieres, Hangings, etc., Three-fold Screen, Verdure Tapestry Panels; Austrian, Bohemian, Kurdistan, Turkish, Cabistan, Daghestan, Hamidad, Feraghan, Karaz, Kiva, Bokhara Rugs; Mosul and Bokhara Carpets, India Carpet Rugs, etc.; Bronze Electroliers, Bronze Repousse Plaques, Paintings by De Haven, Baird, Silva, etc.; Majolica, Chinese, Sang-de-Boeuf, Sevres, Bohemian Glass and Royal Worcester Vases; Jewelry, Silverware, Bric-a-Brac, Wines and Liquors, etc.
LIBRARY.
Large and desirable Library, consisting of works of Moore, Milton, Spenser, Dante, Macaulay, Daniel Defoe, Carlyle, Eliot, W. D. Prescott, Charles Kingsley, Champlain, Cooper, Victor Hugo, Thackeray, Tennyson, Edgar A. Poe, Irving, Mark Twain, Wordsworth, Scott, Robert Browning, Ruskin, Longfellow, Dickens, Hawthorne, Whittier, Bret Harte, etc., with bindings of Morocco, Half Morocco, Levant, and other bindings; Limited Editions, Editions de Luxe, etc.
JOHN N. BLAIR, Esq., Executor; Messrs. Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown, Attys. for Executor, 128 Broadway, N. Y. C.
PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126, New York City; tel. Barclay 6911-6912.
Exhibition Sunday, May 9th, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GAIN IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

New York Leads, with Increase of $3,800,000—System's Paid-In Capital About $53,500,000.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN LOANS

Loss of About $1,200,000 in Thirty-Day Paper—Acceptances Also Show a Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly summary indicates a substantial gain in the total reserves and in the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks. The only banks which fail to show increased gold reserves are San Francisco, Richmond, and Chicago. The largest gain of $3,800,000 was reported by New York, while Cleveland and Boston report gains in excess of $1,000,000 each. The total gain in cash was $13,300,000, an amount but slightly below the $13,800,000 paid in during the week by member banks on account of the third installment of their capital payments. The paid-in capital of the Federal Reserve system stands now at about $53,500,000. This total may show a further increase by about $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 after delinquent member banks shall have made their payments in full.

Loans and discounts show a slight decrease. The decrease affects mainly the holdings of thirty-day paper, which show a loss of about $1,200,000. The holdings of sixty-day paper show an increase of about $280,000, while the amount of ninety-day paper held decreased about $460,000. Agricultural and livestock paper, maturing after ninety days, to the amount of $2,300,000, of which over 70 per cent. is held by the three Southern banks, constitutes at present about 6.4 per cent. of the total amount of paper held by the banks. The only banks reporting considerable gains for the week in the amount of domestic discounts held are Dallas and San Francisco.

Acceptances amounting to $12,358,000 likewise show a decrease for the past week, constituting at present 34.9 per cent. of the total loan and discounts, as against 37.8 per cent. at the end of the previous week. The New York bank reports $5,100,000 of this class of paper, a decrease of about $600,000 for the week.

No change is reported in the amount of United States bonds held by the banks. Investments in municipal and kindred securities amount at present to about $21,500,000 and show an increase for the week of about $2,800,000, the largest gainers being the New York and San Francisco banks. All other assets, mainly because of the smaller amounts of Federal Reserve notes and national bank notes in the hands of the banks, show a decrease of $2,100,000.

Deposits decreased about $1,500,000, New York, Philadelphia and Dallas reporting the largest net withdrawals. Federal Reserve agents report an increase in the amount of notes issued during the week of about $1,900,000.

A statement follows of the combined resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks at close of business, May 7:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates	$244,034,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	34,021,000
Total	$278,055,000
Bills discounted and loans:	
Maturities within 30 days	15,513,000
Maturities within 60 days	12,334,000
Other	7,593,000
Total	$35,440,000
Investments	28,264,000
Due from other F. R. banks:	
Items in transit	10,139,000
All other resources	9,175,000
Total resources	$361,093,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$53,487,000
Reserve deposits	293,316,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	11,197,000
All other liabilities	3,093,000
Total	$361,093,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	82.9 per cent.
Cash reserve against net liabilities	94.5 per cent.

Cash reserve against liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 96.6 per cent.

The statements by districts follow:

FIRST DISTRICT—BOSTON.	
Total cash	$18,254,000
Gold	17,148,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,383,000
Deposits	17,801,000
SECOND DISTRICT—NEW YORK.	
Total cash	$117,043,000
Gold	95,804,000
Loans and rediscounts	5,501,000
Deposits	129,444,000
THIRD DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.	
Total cash	$20,555,000
Gold	16,904,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,907,000
Deposits	19,726,000
FOURTH DISTRICT—CLEVELAND.	
Total cash	$18,278,000
Gold	17,531,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,369,000
Deposits	17,086,000
FIFTH DISTRICT—RICHMOND.	
Total cash	$8,101,000
Gold	8,026,000
Loans and rediscounts	6,775,000
Deposits	7,755,000
Federal Reserve notes	4,875,000
SIXTH DISTRICT—ATLANTA.	
Total cash	$5,272,000
Gold	5,027,000
Loans and rediscounts	4,661,000
Deposits	5,524,000
Federal Reserve notes	3,768,000
SEVENTH DISTRICT—CHICAGO.	
Total cash	$38,930,000
Gold	34,880,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,181,000
Deposits	44,269,000
EIGHTH DISTRICT—ST. LOUIS.	
Total cash	$12,083,000
Gold	10,905,000
Loans and rediscounts	787,000
Deposits	13,910,000
NINTH DISTRICT—MINNEAPOLIS.	
Total cash	7,616,000
Gold	7,606,000
Loans and rediscounts	860,000
Deposits	8,968,000
TENTH DISTRICT—KANSAS CITY.	
Total cash	11,690,000
Gold	11,214,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,032,000
Deposits	9,786,000
Federal reserve notes	41,000
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—DALLAS.	
Total cash	9,080,000
Gold	8,572,000
Loans and rediscounts	5,432,000
Deposits	6,848,000
Federal reserve notes	2,518,000
TWELFTH DISTRICT—SAN FRANCISCO.	
Total cash	11,453,000
Gold	11,154,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,602,000
Deposits	12,219,000

KANSAS BANKS BOOMING.

Big Crops Send the Deposits Soaring Throughout the State.

Because of the biggest wheat crop Kansas has ever had or that was ever grown on a similar area of land and also because of the biggest war of the world, the deposits in the Kansas banks this year have broken all records.

W. F. Benson, State Bank Commissioner, recently gave out the compiled statement of the condition of the 940 State banks and trust companies. It showed actual deposits of $128,000,000, $10,000,000 more than was ever before reported by the Kansas banks; $21,000,000 more than a year ago and $15,000,000 more than two years ago.

The deposits in the 940 banks were $128,344,062.67. In the statement of Dec. 12, the deposits were $118,092,455.65. In March, a year ago, the deposits were $107,960,201.81. As well as the deposits the loan accounts of the banks showed an increase, which indicates that the business of the merchants, farmers and every one else was growing about as fast as the deposits.

The reserve accounts showed an increase over the December statement of 34 per cent. to 38 per cent. at the February statement, the highest legal reserve ever recorded in the State banks. The undivided profits and the dividends declared, but not paid, were materially decreased because of the regular dividend paying time following the annual bank meetings in January. The overdrafts were reduced more than $100,000.

FIRE PROTECTION.

President McAneny and Others to Discuss Methods at Convention.

The nineteenth annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association will be held at the Hotel Astor Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. About 500 delegates will attend. Robert D. Kohn, the architect, is President of the association, and Rudolph P. Miller, former Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings, is President of the New York Chapter. The total membership is about 4,000.

The chief feature of the week will be a luncheon on Wednesday, when the topic "Fire Protection and the Business Man" will be discussed by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, and Franklin W. Wentworth, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Fire Protection Association.

April Building Record.

Building operations in Manhattan during the month of April show a considerable gain over the same month last year, according to the statistical report given out by Building Supt. Alfred Ludwig. During April plans were filed for sixty-nine new buildings costing $5,834,740, as against forty-five costing $4,371,000 during the same month last year, thereby showing a gain of twenty-four in number of buildings, and $1,463,740 in moneys involved.

During the month plans were filed for one dwelling house costing $60,000, twenty-five tenement houses costing $2,255,000, eight store and lofts costing $285,000, six factories costing $606,500, one church costing $525,000, eight places of amusement costing $717,500, eleven stables and garages costing $49,200, and six other structures costing $6,540.

Dwellings Leased.

William R. Ware has leased the dwellings at 117 West Eighty-seventh Street for James A. Renwick to Dr. John Murray, at 302 West Ninety-third Street for Mrs. Agnes H. Moore to Charles Aelter, and at 23 West Eighty-third Street for E. O. Roessle to Ana de la Pena.

The three houses at 63, 65, and 67 West Ninety-fifth Street have been leased for the Colgate estate by the Broadway Sales and Renting Company to Catharine Watson of Washington, D. C.

$175,000 Montclair Deal.

The former William T. Evans home at Montclair has been purchased by Thomas F. Gladding. The property contains about seventeen acres, with five buildings, including the large residence which was once the home of the artist, George Inness, Jr. The property was sold by Klein & Jackson, who took it in trade from Mr. Evans a year ago. The consideration is said to have been about $175,000. Frank J. Reilly and F. M. Crawley Bros. acted as the brokers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BARRY BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael and Patrick Barry, doing business as Barry Brothers and engaged in the liquor business at Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue, at 216 West Eighty-fourth Street, and at 2,620 Third Avenue, by Sonn Brothers, with a claim for $1,737. Judge Mayer has appointed Francis Gilbert receiver, in $1,500 bond. The liabilities are said to be $5,000 and the assets $3,000.

JOSHUA SICARD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joshua Sicard, who conducts a confectionery store at 2,125 Broadway, by the following creditors: Orange County Milk Association, $266; Schall & Co., $129, and Max E. Sanders, as assignee of Louis Repetti, Incorporated, $200. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, about $7,500.

FRANK A. GRAFFONE, a stonecutter at 2,475 Hughes Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,453 and no assets.

MOSES A. GOLDSTEIN, residing at 567 West 172d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $72,003 and assets of $1,009. V. F. Bernesser is the largest creditor, with a claim for $14,854.

DO BYNS WEIL, Incorporated, dealing in ladies' apparel at 303 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,692 and assets of $4,815.

HARRY FRISCHMAN, a dealer in shoes at 179 Avenue B, has made an assignment to Max Cederbaum.

FLORA COHEN, a dealer in ladies' hats at 137 West 116th Street, has made an assignment to Simon S. Hamburgh.

BENJAMIN A. KINSIE, trading as Ben A. Kinsie & Co. at 204 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Edward Cavanaugh.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Petition of Kreeger Brothers et al. of New York to have Jacob Shapiro, 1,245 Milwaukee Av., adjudged a bankrupt.

CHICAGO.—Oscar Millsap, salesman, petition; liabilities $10,140, assets $82.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ashley, Herbert—H. Biendermann, $108.47.
Botfan, Sam. and Wolf Pierez—T. Howard, (costs,) $107.87.
Bowman, Myrtle—H. Olson, $128.74.
Brill, David—F. Fraas et al., $228.10.
Burchell, Beecher—F. Fraas et al., $220.61.
Brockbank, Harrison—W. D. Davies, $620.88.
Becker, Jennie—I. Aronson et al., $107.78.
B. Hyman and Shevell Co.—M. Talianoff et al., $703.10.
Collapso Products Co.—Brown Green Co., $174.12.
Clingen, John—W. J. Doyle, $1,652.57.
Emerson Cont. Co.—S. Carstang Co., $736.70.
Elder, John C.—Edward Thompson Co., $881.14.
Feinman, Isidore—M. Natowitz, $952.96.
Fox, John, or John, Jr.—Gimbel Bros. N. Y., $115.88.
Hardgrove, Oliver S., and Joseph H. McDermott—T. W. Kiley et al., $304.36.
Same—same, $340.13.
Hendelsman, Henry—L. T. Schwartz, $181.05.
Hecker, Frederick—N. Y. Railways Co., (costs,) $111.
Johnston, Frederick—I. Sanger et al., $151.43.
Keeling, Frederick J., and Alexander C. Bordingham—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $111.65.
L. C., Inc.—Henry Miles & Sons, $108.51.
Liebowitz, Samuel—M. Dresler, $181.37.
Marlash, Mary, and Michael—Great Central Palace Co., $119.65.
Martin, Samuel C.—L. Bamberg et al., $179.15.
Monopol Import and Export Union, Inc.—M. Delches et al., $194.13.
McClelland, Edith—G. E. Schanck et al., $107.88.
Steiter, Frederick—C. Weil, $591.35.
Sarasohn, Abraham H.—M. N. Krakower, $329.31.
Schorr, Benjamin—T. Woodbury, $438.83.
Thomas, George H.—Shatz & Cantow Co., Inc., $320.82.
Van Norden, Warner M.—Mercantile National Bank of City of N. Y., $24,770.09.
Whiting, Harry W.—C. M. Tice, $407.01.
Warnke, Alvin and Eva—Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $331.56.

In Bronx County.

Carr, Benjamin—I. C. Kerbel, $63.91.
Deady, Daniel J.—L. Neuburger, Inc., $166.72.
Di Menna Construction Co.—A. J. Romagna, $207.72.
Eberle, Barbara—W. G. Hollrock, $103.36.
Feuhy, James P.—John Eichler Brewing Co., $460.26.
Goldberger, Benjamin M.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $74.22.
Goldberg, Wolf—R. Hamburger, $81.72.
Kupperschmidt, Nathan—E. Fleischl et al., $47.02.
Kantro, Jacob M.—S. Halpern, $32.25.
Scheinberg, Beatrice and Louis—J. Pizer et al., $390.88.
Stollerman, Solomon—E. L. Richards, $192.06.
Stick, Sam—P. L. Liebman et al., $32.61.
Skiff, J. Edmund—J. Theosen, $26.
Sigalov, Aschel, and Mary Lockley—L. I. Bregman, $109.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

American Manufacturing Co.—City of N. Y., Jan. 25, 1912, $1,477.99.
Cochrane, Mary—S. F. Peavey, Jr., April 7, 1915, $350.
Gellis, Sarah—R. Levine, May 3, 1914, $809.88.
Ilsley, William C.—D. F. Moffatt et al., Dec. 17, 1900, $442.27.
Kershaw, Emely C.—M. Homburg, May 5, 1915, $224.41.

In Bronx County.

Marsella, Angelo [illegible], Nov. 30, 1914, [illegible].

ELEVATED CHANGES TO TAKE 7 MONTHS

Engineers Face a Difficult Task in Third-Tracking the Present Systems.

MUSTN'T DELAY SERVICE

Tracks Are Being Raised and Shifted Without Interrupting the Operation of Trains.

Within seven or eight months, it was announced yesterday by the Public Service Commission, the third tracking of the elevated roads in Manhattan and the Bronx will be partially completed and the new express service will be begun on some parts of the system. The lines to be enlarged thus are the Second, Third, and Ninth Avenue roads, of which the Second Avenue has no third track at all. On the other hand the Third Avenue line is now provided with a third track from Forty-second Street north and the Ninth Avenue from Christopher Street to 116th Street.

It has been found necessary for a complete third-track system to reconstruct a large part of the existing lines, and this has had to be done without in any way interfering with the operation of the train service. The work was designed by George H. Pegram, Chief Engineer of the Interborough, and has been approved by Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission. It is being carried out under the supervision of C. V. V. Powers, Division Engineer of the commission, by T. A. Gillespie & Co., Snare & Triest, and Terry & Tench.

More than 50,000 tons of new steel will have been built into the old structures before the work is complete, that is more than was used for the elevated extensions of the present subway, and to do this has involved many delicate problems. At 125th Street on the Second Avenue line a mezzanine express station has been constructed beneath the floor of the tracks. That involved raising the existing rail bed from 123d to 128th Street seven feet. This was done without interruption to the trains by jacking up the whole structure by easy stages, and afterward building supporting pillars beneath. Then between 133d and 143d Streets on the Third Avenue line the track on the elevated structure had to be moved thirteen feet sideways without interferring with the trains.

The construction of express stations has caused a great deal of difficulty on account of the narrowness of some of the streets in which they had to be built. This, in some cases, has been overcome by double-decking the structure for a short distance. The express station is elevated above the local tracks, and access to its platform will be obtained from the local platforms, which remain as they are.

One great improvement will bring the Second Avenue trains into the City Hall station, instead of as at present requiring the passengers to change at Chatham Square. At Chatham Square the Second Avenue station will remain where it is, but the Third Avenue station will be moved south to Mott Street. From there a new four-track line will be built to the Brooklyn Bridge.

At first all the tracks will be on one level, but gradually the two for Second Avenue trains will rise, until they will run into the City Hall terminal on the upper level of a double-deck structure, 20 feet above the lower level for the Third Avenue trains. When the engineering work is completed, the Interborough will try to mask the ugly contours of the line by an architectural treatment in harmony with the plans of the Bridge Department for the improvement of Brooklyn Bridge.

Over the Harlem River at Third Avenue also there is to be a great change. The present two-track L bridge is to be removed and replaced by a double-deck bridge, on the lower level of which the Third Avenue and on the upper level the Second Avenue trains will run. The express stations on the Second Avenue line will be City Hall, Chatham Square, Fourteenth, Forty-second, Eighty-sixth and 125th Streets. On the Third Avenue line they will be City Hall, Chatham Square, Canal, Grand and Houston, Ninth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, 106th, 125th, 138th, 143rd, 149th and 177th Streets and Fordham Road. On the Ninth Avenue line they will be: Cortlandt, Warren, Desbrosses, Christopher, Fourteenth, Thirty-fourth, Sixty-sixth, 116th, 126th, 145th and 155th Streets.

Besides these new express stations, reconstruction will take place at these local stations: 156th, 161st, 166th, 160th Streets, Claremont Parkway and 174th and 180th Streets. Work on most of them has been begun.

Many Jobs Are Offered.

Walter L. Sears, Superintendent of the city's Public Employment Bureau, has given out a list of "help wanted" calls which his bureau has the opportunity to fill. Those wanted are a sewing machine repairer, fifty sheet metal workers experienced on automobile radiators, horseshoers, tool makers, carriage painters, stripers on auto work, operators on wood molding machines, shirt maker, boat builders and helpers, lithographer on china and porcelain, college graduate as clerk, six experienced accident insurance solicitors, with references, for work in Hoboken at $15 a week to start; and women are wanted as operators on ladies' waists and underwear, flower makers, operator on Singer embroidery machine, housemaids at $12-$22 per month, laundresses and second girls.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Twenty-eight companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $690,700, were incorporated today, including:

Educational Films Corp. of America, motion pictures, $135,000; Tenbroeck, M. Terhune, D. M. Stewart, E. W. Hammons, 250 West 54th St.

Hickman Last Co., Brooklyn, shoe lasts, $100,000; M. J. Finkelstein, A. H. Slack, M. W. Wood, 233 Bway.

Klines Candy Stores, confectionery, real estate agency, brokerage, $100,000; T. P. Wadleigh, W. E. McCarthy, P. Kline; 2,512 University Av., Bronx.

Doolittle Ranch and Cattle Co., Elmira, meat, butcher, live stock, $100,000; H. S. Thayer, A. B. Sliter, J. Sloat Fassett, 100 Lake St., Elmira.

The Fast Press Co., Eddyville, printing presses, paper box machinery, $30,000; M. C. Lynch, F. E. Caye, E. Wald, 230 West 141st St., Manhattan.

Richard M. Cooley Co., trucking, transfer, $40,000; H. K. Tucker, P. A. O'Neill, R. M. Cooley, Pier 20, North River.

Trusty Devices Corpn., develop patents, inventions, $25,000; R. K. Stroud, C. H. Bayer, P. G. Hammar, 201 Central Park W.

Fay Motor Fabric Supply Co., auto goods, wares, merchandise, $20,000; A. D. Moritz, G. M. Hessler, E. M. Kunbark, 27 William St.

Munson Mill Mchy. Co., Utica, grain grinding, power and transmission machinery, mill supplies, $25,000; A. L. Williams, G. W. Lasher, G. A. Bowman, Utica.

Zendman Mfg. Co., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. S. Heimerdinger, J. Hirshfield, I. Zendman, Sr., 562 West 113th St.

J. G. Hayes & Co., Rome, contracting, construction, electrical work, $10,000; J. G. and Mrs. J. L. Hayes, Quay A. Stumpf, Rome.

Rex Talking Machine Co., Buffalo, talking and singing machines, $10,000; S. McKinan, E. and A. B. Adler, Greystone Hotel, Buffalo.

Ibero American Phonograph Corp., $5,000; T. F. Crimmins, P. Feiner, E. A. Brown, 135 Broadway.

Aelhewears Corp., Brooklyn, haberdashery, $5,000; C. D. Cella, S. J. Flash, J. L. Young, Bedford Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

The Taber Carburetter Co., Binghamton, $5,000; A. Ward and W. L. Ford, G. H. Taber, Binghamton.

R. & S. Trading Co., merchandise, act as agent, $5,000; W. F. Fisher, E. A. Lascels, A. Roos, 780 Riverside Drive.

Acorn Waist Mfg. Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Blumberg, F. Moskowitz, D. Glanz, 233 Broadway.

New Rochelle Autobus Corpn., New Rochelle, transportation, $3,000; T. Gilleran, J. W. and W. B. Gray, Beacon Hill, New Rochelle.

Patentee's Agency, capital no par value; N. A. Smith, E. J. Blomquist, H. O. Weaver, 60 Broadway.

Authorization—J. W. Wilbur Co., Boston, Mass., realty, broker, insurance, $100,000; H. Hendrickson, 104 State St., Albany.

Capital Increase—International High Speed Steel Co., New York, $100,000 to $350,000.

Capital Reduction—S. G. Mtzler Cigar Co., New York, $12,850 to $2,120.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Russian Tyre Sales Co.; The Near-Side Car Co.; Saugerties Up-to-Date Shoe Store Co.

SUE CLAFLIN CORPORATION.

McCreerys Seek Receiver for Their Building in 23d Street.

The Associated Merchants' Company, that is controlled by H. B. Claflin & Co., was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by the James McCreery Realty Corporation. The plaintiff asks for the appointment of a receiver for the premises in West Twenty-third Street recently occupied as a dry goods store by the Claflin Company under the name of James McCreery & Co.; for an order restraining the defendant or its agents from interfering with the property, and to compel the defendant to keep its agreement with the plaintiffs.

The realty company was incorporated in 1901 to handle the property owned by the McCreery estate. In November of the preceding year it completed arrangements for transferring to the Associated Merchants' Company the Twenty-third Street store. The complaint says that the defendant agreed to assume all the liabilities of the McCreery Company, amounting to about $1,000,000, and to take over the lease of the Twenty-third Street premises at a rental of $145,000 a year until 1921.

At the time the contract was made, the value of the good-will of the store, the use of the McCreery name, and the merchandise transferred were worth approximately $1,800,000, it is asserted. In 1906 the defendant moved the business to its present location in Thirty-fourth Street and has since used the Twenty-third Street property as a storage warehouse. This use of it, the complaint says, is greatly injuring it, and it is falling into disrepair.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1914 five-passenger touring. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Cadillac 1914 four-passenger touring. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Cadillac 1913 five-passenger touring. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Cole.

Cole, 7-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Fiat.

Fiat, classy roadster, very fast, excellent condition; cheap, quick buyer. Tremont 6019.

Hudson.

Hudson touring six-40, 1915; used slightly, about 1,000 miles; excellent condition; a bargain to quick purchaser. R. H. Rawlings, Mount Kisco, N. Y. Telephone 299 Mount Kisco.

In need of immediate cash; must sell my 5-passenger Hudson; almost new; electric starting and lighting system; $750 cash. Mrs. B.H. Strauss, 473 W. 158th St. Audubon 3980.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1913 touring; perfect; sacrifice; $450. Armstrong & Bell, 245 West 55th.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915; like new; price $900. Everett Palmer, Coscob, Conn.

Locomobile.

Locomobile—Six-cylinder touring car; good condition; complete equipment; $1,500. S 15 Times.

'13-38 LOCO. TOUR.; repainted; like new. Roskam-Scott, Broadway and 63d St.

Mercer.

'12 MERCER TOWN CAR; small, perfect; limousine; bargain. Roskam-Scott, Broadway and 63d St.

MERCER RACEABOUT; 1912; repainted; chauffeur's seat; extra equipment. Roskam-Scott; Broadway and 63d.

Mitchell.

Mitchell six cylinder, wire wheels; just overhauled; reasonable; Elite Garage, 241 West 107th Street.

National.

National, 1914, 50, 4-cylinder roadster; like new; $1,500. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

Oakland.

Overland Touring, 1914, with starter; BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY
14 "6-38" 55 Touring.
12 "6-38" Coupe Landaulette.
12 "6-48" Phaeton.
12-11 "30" h. p. Two Bodies.
12 "18" h. p. Landaulette, like new. Open and Closed Bodies at Cost.
All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled. PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Packard 1,488, limousine car, finished in dark red and black, upholstered in gray; extra seats face forward; car in fine condition throughout; exceptional opportunity to secure a Packard limousine of this model. Packard Motor Car Co., Broadway, at 61st St., New York.

Packard 14-48 limousine and touring body car, in fine shape; can be bought with both or only one body; price is right. Hess, 427 W. 42d. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Packard (1915) touring; 38 H. P.
Packard (1913) phaeton; 38 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Peerless.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1100 Schuyler.

Pierce-Arrow.

Sacrifice 1910 6-48 Pierce Arrow 4 door, 7 passenger touring, self starter, and electric lights, fully equipped, $600. E. J. S., 266 West 58th St.

Pierce-Arrow, beautiful limousine, for hire monthly; owner drives. Phone 4849 Morningside.

Pope-Hartford.

Bargain.—Pope Hartford, 1913, touring; equipment, electric lights. Gerlach, 383 East 136th St.

Pullman.

Pullman 5-passenger touring, like new; equipped with electric starter and light; $525. Armstrong & Bell, 245 West 55th.

Reo.

Reos, 1912-1913-1914, with and without self-starters.
Reo Motor Car Company of 19 West 62d St.

Reo Touring, 1914; like new, BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Simplex.

'13 SIMPLEX 75; self-starting, electric light; toy tonneau. VICTORIA top; perfect. Roskam-Scott, Broadway, 63d.

'12-38 SIMPLEX; toy tonneau; overhauled; repainted; new slip covers; like new. Roskam-Scott, Broadway and 63d.

SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 1912, 38 horse, with new body; bargain. Roskam-Scott, Broadway, 63d.

S. G. V.

AT BARGAIN PRICES.
New 36 H. P., S. G. V. Sedan; inside drive body; electric starting, lighting, and gear shift system; a real show car; S. G. V. 35 H. P. 5-passenger touring car; used as demonstrator; like new; electric starting and lighting system; these cars are both equipped with Quinby bodies.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

'14 S. G. V. TOUR., with new body; used little; bargain. Roskam-Scott, Broadway and 63d.

'14 S. G. V. Coupe; inside drive; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott, Broadway and 63d.

Stearns-Knight.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOY T; electric light; complete; $650. Roskam-Scott, Broadway and 63d.

Studebaker.

Apply Now.—Five-passenger Studebaker, 30, 1912; good condition; spare tires, demountable rims; $850; demonstration, 15 Branford St., Jamaica. Phone 1513M.

Studebaker 1913 touring, newly painted, overhauled; $375. Armstrong & Bell, 245 West 55th.

White.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Am in the market for a five or seven passenger touring car; must be late model, of standard make, fully equipped, low price; write full particulars; no agents. Purchaser, S 45 Times.

Will buy a 1914 S. G. V., White Lancia, De Dion, Renault 5-passenger touring car; answer with full description, lowest cash price. S 34 Times.

Wanted—A five-passenger touring car in exchange for printing. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9800.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles for Rent.

Will personally conduct 2 passengers in private touring car, with chauffeur, sightseeing social zone, Atlantic Fleet, 3 hours, 12 to 3, $10; including luncheon St. Regis, $15. Phone Wilbur, 1710 Chelsea, between 10 and 11 A. M., all week.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Beautifully equipped private Renault landaulet to responsible party on monthly basis at reasonable rate. Vesterdahl, 129 Sherman Av.

Packard landaulet or touring car to hire; day, week, or month. C. Gilardino, 250 West 38th. New York.

Packard, 14-48, Limousine or Touring, finest equipment, for rent to responsible party, by month or season. Hess, 427 W. 42d St. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1100 Schuyler.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Beautiful Limousine, Renault Landaulet, Packard, latest model, for hire by month. Talot, 309 W. 49th St. Bryant 7720.

Packard seven-passenger; monthly or year. Sulkins, 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9800 Col.

Beautiful Renault landaulet for hire, hourly, monthly. F. Bowcock, 346 West 23d St.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Will rent Packard six, 48, touring; day, week. Claterbos, 118 East 86th.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, hoods, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8194-3864 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,054 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels, High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1534.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Miscellaneous.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
USED CAR SALE
WITH REMARKABLE PRICE VALUES.
Largest Stock of Classy Used Cars Ever Assembled Under One Roof.
HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.
Abbott-Detroit, 1912 touring, $700; Buick, 1910 touring, $185; Cadillac, 1911 touring, $850; Cadillac, 1913 touring, $775; Chalmers, 1913 touring, $575; Chalmers, 1912 touring, $500; Cole, 1913 touring, $550; Cadillac, 1910 roadster, $350; Ford, 1914 landaulet, $400; Franklin Delivery, $250; Hudson, 1913 "37" touring, $650; Hudson, 1912 roadster, $475; Hupmobile, Haynes, 1910 touring, $250; Mercer, touring, $550; Marmon, 1912 touring, $550; Marion, 1912 raceabout, $350; Maxwell, 1914 touring, $400; Maxwell, 1911 roadster, $225; Maxwell, 2-cyl. roadster, $75; Oakland, 1913, 6-cyl. touring, $800; Overland, 1914 roadster, electric lights and self-starter, $550; Packard, 1909 touring, $575; Packard, 1912 touring, $1,600; Pierce Arrow, 1911 limousine, $1,000; Peerless roadster, $200; Reo, 1912 touring, $275; Stutz, 1912 roadster, $850; Stutz, 1913 roadster, $950; Westcott, 1912 touring, $275.
EASY TERMS ARRANGED.
We Are the World's Largest Dealers in ACCESSORIES
and carry at all times everything for the automobile. Write for our latest money saving "PRICE WRECKER" (it's free), containing 3,000 bargains.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
World's Largest Dealers,
S. W. COR. 56TH ST. & B'WAY, N. Y.
1,210 Michigan Av., Chicago.

24-passenger pay-as-you-enter type bus, mounted on gasolene chassis, 2-ton capacity; everything in first-class condition; ready for immediate service. General Motors Truck Company, 236 West 59th St., New York.

TWO new limousine bodies, latest style, ready to mount; our own make. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

Bargain.—Carter coupe, 1913; self starter; improvements. Ganson, 244 Keep St., Brooklyn.

Gentleman's roadster, classy and fast; $275. Armstrong & Bell, 245 West 55th.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Two imported German Shepherd dogs, (police dogs,) male and female; registered pedigrees; fine specimens; also registered male West Highland White terrier. J. R. Morris, Deerfield, Ill.

HOUNDS.—Trained on fox, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; absolute guarantee; 50-page catalogue; 5c stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Second mortgage $57,500, on Manhattan improved, subject to a first mortgage of $400,000; appraised at $575,000; first mortgage to be reduced $25,000. Mortgage, 132 Times.

Wanted.—Loan of $20 per lot on all or part of 350 lots in New York City; title guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Owner, S 74 Times.

Wanted.—$2,500 on second mortgage, valuation $18,000; first mortgage, $8,000, held by savings bank; renewed for three years. P. O. Box 97, Jamaica, N. Y.

Wanted—Loan of $22,000 on hotel property, 5 per cent. interest. Address Z 358 Times Annex.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 22D ST.

4½, 5% mortgage money; low fees on conservative loans. David Lion, 170 B'way.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUND.
EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

$10,000 cash, balance savings bank mortgage, buys handsome residence near Riverside Drive; 43 feet wide. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 103th St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

2-Family house, detached, 11 rooms, hot water heat, all improvements; desirable neighborhood; convenient to subway or "L"; excellent condition; cash $1,000; near 182d St. F. Schmidt, 2,163 Clinton Av.

Bronx, near Freeman Sta.—Brick, two-family house; steam heat, electricity, glazed verandas, place for automobile; built for owner, who leaves city; $2,000 cash, rest mortgage. Address, Box S 75 Times.

$35; one-family houses; all improvements. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., bet Jerome, 166th.

Private house, 10 rooms; 261 East 197th St., corner Briggs Av., Bronx.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SALE OR RENT WITH OPTION.
Block from Eastern Parkway Subway station; high elevation; refined neighborhood; bargain; beautiful American basement; 10 rooms; 2 baths; hot water heat; every modern improvement. P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Opportunity of lifetime, taken in foreclosure at price of mortgage; fine, large house; garage; 12 lots near Sea Beach new subway station; $8,300; worth double. Bargain, 110 Times Downtown.

Factory site, 4 lots, 80x100, at $1,000 each, adjoining Long Island R. R. freight station; near proposed station of subway now building; 5c. fare; good labor zone; rare bargain. 1,506 Flatbush Av. Lakin.

For Rent.—Beautiful one-family house, with all improvements, in Richmond Hill, to let; can be leased. 1,800 East New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale.—Will sacrifice beautiful one-family house in Richmond Hill section, with all improvements; no reasonable offer refused. 1,800 East New York Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Borough Park, Brooklyn, 1-family house; photo; particulars on application. W. H. Squires, 1,356 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Just completed, Goell's 1-family houses; garage space, East 23d St. Flatbush Av. cars to Vanderveer Place. Tel. Flatbush 9445.

Brick, 1-Family, [illegible]; 2-Family, [illegible]. Easy terms; write or call. [illegible] Hatfield St., [illegible] Brooklyn, N. Y.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sacrifice; bargain; easy terms; Jamaica; Hollis, 8 lots, 100 feet; 4 lots, 100 feet; 4 lots, 100; Locust Avenue, 2 lots, 50 feet; Saint Albans, 3 lots, 60 feet; Garden City, 10-room house, all improvements; all exceptionally well located; must sell at once. Room 1103, 120 Liberty Street.

Lovely home, completely furnished, at great sacrifice, 14 rooms, up-to-date, oak trim, large garage, barn, fruit, garden, Brightest man benefits by this rare bargain; immediate possession; attractive terms. P. O., Box [illegible], Jamaica, N. Y.

To raise $100 cash will sell my 2 Jamaica lots, which are free and clear, 1 block from trolley and 3 blocks from station, great bargain, balance easy. B., Jamaica, 172 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Modern cottage; 7 rooms, bath, improvements; good neighborhood; [illegible] minutes out; $100 cash, balance [illegible] per month. Cottage, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room house, $4,600; very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in Richmond Borough, N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5522 Hanover.

Staten Island, Grymes Hill.—Will sell or rent, furnished, for Summer, 12-room Queen Anne cottage, gas, electricity, and garage; beautifully situated; overlooking ocean, bay, Narrows; 10 minutes from ferry; rent $1,[illegible]. [illegible] Sunrise Terrace, Stapleton.

Two or four elegantly located lots, among refined neighbors; wonderful view of ocean; near trolley; only $285 each. Opportunity, 88 Times Downtown.

Pretty little bungalow on high plateau, overlooking ocean, fine fruit and shade trees; only $2,000. Suburbs, Box 115 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners, attention.—Would you like to have an established real estate agent live in your elevator apartment house and take personal charge of same? Results guaranteed; reference furnished. H 384 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, modern, easy commuting distance, June-Oct.; bathing; 4 adults, 2 children; reasonable; references. Address Quiet, H 201 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Owners.—If you desire to lease your elevator apartment, flat, or tenement, communicate with me for quick action. H 353 Times Downtown.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner elevator apartment house, below 125th St., equity $70,000 over 5 per cent. mortgage; income $10,000 over expenses; fine, large Broadway taxpayer, paying large profit, big future; Washington Heights; fine, large, Subway line, business corner elevator apartment house, equity $115,000 over 5 per cent. mortgage; income $15,000 over expenses; what is offered with cash? Have a number of other desirable exchanges; what have you got, what do you want? H. T. Wood, 60 Liberty St.

WANT good farm worth $10,000 or less in exchange for good paying Brooklyn corner (stores and apartments) rented $1,880; first mortgage $18,000, equity $17,000; owners only. Send full details to OWNER, [illegible] McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Will exchange the equity in a private house on the best street in Harlem for a suburban home or a small farm; first mortgage $15,000, 5 per cent., 3 years to run. Address Bargain, 81 Times.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Will rent for four months to responsible party a small, handsomely furnished house on Murray Hill. Apply room 503, 35 Liberty Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 94.—To rent or for sale, furnished, unfurnished; 14 rooms, residence.

Brooklyn.

House to let, furnished, from June 1 to Nov. 1, or longer; parlor, library, dining room, and kitchen, five sleeping rooms and bath, garage. 225 East 18th St., Flatbush. Call all week.

Completely furnished thirteen-room detached house, with garage, in Flatbush; spacious verandas, with awnings; near ocean. [illegible] Times

Charming eight-room cottage, Bay Ridge, rent for the Summer, completely furnished. J. B., 287 79th St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LOCATING ON CENTRAL PARK SHOULD LOOK AT NO. 6 EAST 86TH ST., OPEN. APPLY TO E. H. TAILER, 99 FRANKLIN ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

70 Riverside Drive.—Finest location; most beautiful house; rent $2,250; worth double.

Private dwelling, 12 rooms, bath, laundry; beautiful porch; $1,000. 310 West 142d St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

I have a charming new Dutch Colonial house; only $8,750; terms to suit; magnificent views over Westchester Hills; 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, 4 master's bedrooms, parquet floors, big fireplace, sleeping porch, basement, laundry and lavatory; plot 60x105; ideal living and social conditions; near trolley, 30 minutes from Grand Central; finest electric train service, 5 minutes from station. Mrs. King, [illegible] Av., Tuckahoe. Phone 427-W.

Ridge farm for rent, [illegible], 100 acres, mostly hay land, brook, some timber, good elevation; large, well built, shaded residence; good outbuildings, well fenced, 6 miles Peekskill Depot, 2 miles from trolley; settled section, healthy; cuts 30 tons hay; phone, within store deliveries; $300 rent; call personally. P. J. Curry Co., 116 Nassau St., New York.

For Rent.—Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City, thirty minutes Grand Central Station; attractive cottage, pleasant surroundings; [illegible] acre grounds facing [illegible]; [illegible] bath; suitable married couple, three children. 8 minutes' walk from station; city water and gas; rent, $1,300 per annum suitable party. Address F. Allen, 11 Wall St., New York.

White Plains.—Prettiest site in Westchester; 56 acres, overlooking Gedney Farms; fronting on 3 roads; old buildings; sacrifice; divide. Hartsdale.—High elevation; elegant surroundings; 23 acres overlooking Scarsdale Golf Links; no buildings; divide. P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Seven-room suburban home, 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; good location; fine grounds; city convenience; hennery, fruit trees, growing garden ready to enjoy; quick buyer gets bargain; $5,000; terms to suit; or will exchange for farm commuting distance. P. O. Box 457, Harrison, N. Y. Tel. Park 739J.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Sale or rent, the beautifully located cottages, 9, 10, 18 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; stables; [illegible] and information. J. C. Emory, [illegible] National Bank, New York, or on [illegible]. Brokers recognized.

For sale at a sacrifice, a 12-room [illegible] house at Dobbs Ferry; all improvements; ground 50x110; three minutes station; overlooking Hudson River; bargain; must sell. Particulars James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Dairy farm of 85 acres, beautiful land. State road; carrying 25 head stock, splendid modern buildings; orchard; commuting distance; spring water; large income; $22,000. S. J. McCord, [illegible], N. Y.

Tarrytown—To rent, desirable house, [illegible] from Broadway and Main; unfurnished, [illegible] rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity; photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

Elegant house, 12 rooms, all improvements, corner lot, 60x105; owner sacrifices; reasonable. Stern, 25 South 4th Av., Mt. Vernon.

Bronxville.—Furnished for the Summer, Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; [illegible] 100; chickens and garden; $250. E. G. Burtnett, Bronxville, N. Y.

Will sacrifice my new, beautiful [illegible] house at Larchmont; large plot; all improvements; near station. "Bargain," 188 Times.

Ideal home, exclusive Tarrytown section; 11 rooms; improvements; 187x187. Wiske, 1,[illegible] Broadway.

Nichols & Hollister [illegible] | [illegible]

Mount Vernon.

An exceptional opportunity to secure fine new home built for owner, who is unable to occupy; 10 rooms, 3 baths, stucco exterior modern; best restricted section; large plot convenient to everything; $17,500. C. H. Bard, 3 Depot Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PARK HILL.
Ten rooms, two baths; almost new; large porches; complete and perfect condition; artistic, sensible; rental, $1,300; would rent furnished for season. G 274 Times Downtown.

Scarsdale.

Attractive Scarsdale residence, desirable location; beautiful trees; twelve rooms; improvements; garage; rent furnished or unfurnished. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

[illegible]

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Rochelle.

...view Place, near Locust Av., block ...m Road; fine house, garage; lot 108x ...garden, fruit; five minutes station; ...; caretaker. Telephone 3844 South ...yn, or 1277 New Rochelle.

...Rochelle.—Furnished house, July and ...ust; 10 rooms, 2 baths, large porch; high plot; cool, shady; delightful Summ...ome; garage; rent $125 month. J. Price, 46 Lawton St.

Yonkers.

...ed house in South Yonkers for imme... occupancy; 50-foot lot; in desirable ...tial neighborhood; convenient to car ...rental, $75. Apply 11 St. Andrews ...Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell new two-story bungalow, (exceptionally well built;) hot water heat and all other modern improvements. This is an opportunity to secure a beautiful home in the healthiest section of Long Island at actual cost to build. Easy commuting distance to New York City. For full particulars apply E. B. McWhorter, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

"SOUTHAMPTON WATER FRONT BARGAIN!"

Southampton, 260 acres, Merrick Road, convenient station; enormous water frontage, beautiful beach, lake; picturesque, high, rolling; ocean views; telephone, electric light; $200 acre, worth double.

HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 300.

New twenty-room house near Great South Bay; all improvements; detached four-room bungalow and garage for two autos; suited for high-class all-year boarding house or private residence; would sell reasonable on easy terms or give long-term lease. Wm. Roth, owner, Sayville, L. I.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; on large plot; wonderful view of country; 3 blocks from water, dock, and clubhouse; great boating, bathing, and fishing; $200 down, balance easy. B., Shore Front, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

Manhattan Beach.—Semi-bungalow, eleven rooms, three baths; modern improvements; completely furnished; situated 61 Beaumont St.; will sacrifice for $5,000 cash and leave mortgage $3,500. Address Manhattan, 2,790 Broadway, city.

Must sell my little house and large plot, near trolley, station, and stores; near enough to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; full price, $900; $50 down and $8 monthly. Call till 8 P. M. C. Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT.—$30 a month buys new 7-room and bath house; city improvements; fine location; GREAT BARGAIN, $3,850, only $300 required. Address Frederick, 258 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Barclay 5686.

Must sell my little house and large plot, near trolley, station, and stores; near enough to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; full price, $900; $50 down, and $8 monthly. Call till 8 P. M. C. Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Kew Gardens bargain; new, beautiful, nine-room, two baths, Colonial house with every improvement; large plot; price, $10,250. Room 668, 101 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 6028 or 69 Richmond Hill.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; ...r house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trol...y, 5 from station, 10 from Sound. Sever...ce, 2 Rector St.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

...ungalow, near harbor, 5 rooms, bath; modern improvements; large veranda; 5 minutes from station; 50 minutes from city; $200 cash; balance, $18 per month. B., Bunga...w, 249 West 34th St.

HOME OPPORTUNITY.

...QUITY $5,000, EXCLUSIVE SUBURBAN ...operty; 16 minutes out on Long Island; auto and cash. S 100 Times.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

...ungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also ...ding lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft; low prices; easy terms. Send for par...rs. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

...EST HILLS GARDENS. (Sage Foundation)—Choice lots, highest point, 66x100; all contract for amount paid in; these ... to 30 per cent. under present prices. Times.

...7-room house; improvements; hardwood ...rs; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania ...; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, ... Av., Floral Park, L. I.

...nt for season, modern furnished cottage ... 2 bathrooms; on Peconic Bay, at Good ..., L. I.; shore frontage; garage. T. ...ques, 118 East 41st St.

...ert Bargain.—Large, attractive nine... residence, all improvements; garage; $2,000 cash. Owner, P. O. Drawer D.

...VILLE CENTRE.—Select corner plots; ...icted; 100x100; up-to-date houses. C. ... 45 Locust Av., Rockville Centre.

... two acres, Lynbrook, small house, ...; far below value; fine chicken farm. ...ms, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

...lows and cottages; all modern improve...ts; large plots; excellent location; ex...nal quality and price; would rent to ...ing buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridge... N. J.

...home sites, $500 upward. "Hills North... New Jersey," (dry air,) 33 minutes on ... residential section; electricity, tele... near station, school, &c.; easiest ... Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

...ll, N. J.—Only seven lots remain; now ...our chance to purchase at sacrifice; ...lot 50x150; every improvement; high ...tion; 2 blocks station; school, churches. John Hoyt, Jr., Oradell, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

Attractive cottage, 40 minutes Chambers St., 7 rooms and bath; all latest improvements; large plot; rent $30. Mrs. L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

RIVER EDGE.—Fine residence, 12 rooms, with every modern convenience; nice location; $65; possession now. Apply A. Z. Bogert, River Edge, or Jack, 206 B'way, N. Y.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements, excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 100 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

...udd Lake; beautiful lake front, 150x125 ...; shade trees, asparagus bed, berry ..., fruit trees; finest location. H. B., 412 ...ntial Building, Newark, N. J.

...dd Lake, N. J., bungalow, 7 bedrooms, ...; garage, tennis court, garden, boats; ...ocation. H. B., 412 Prudential Build..., Newark, N. J.

...le in Weehawken, the most accessible ...b of New York, within 2 miles of ... Square; two private residences. Ad... C., S 18 Times.

...le, road house, open all year, with ... square feet of mushroom farm; 8 ...of land. Address Henry Pedeflous, ...eld, N. J.

...00 cash, $20 monthly, buys new modern detached house, six rooms, bath, gas, elec... three blocks from station; price ...,000. Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—Furnished 7-room house, rent, nearly new, corner, 10 feet frontage; shade, fruit and flowers; $45. Van Mater, ...hafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Modern 17-room stucco house; $15,000 equity over $4,000 mortgage; cash required, $2,500; ...okers protected. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Fertile Farms.—Get free catalogue small Jersey Farms from Bray & Macgeorge, Vineland, N. J.

West Englewood.—Seven-room house; all improvements; $20. Address H. L., Times Harlem.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 3 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Eight-room residence, 125 North St.; highest point of Jersey City Heights; 20 minutes from New York; price $7,500. Emil Stohn.

Fertile Farms.—Get free catalog small Jersey Farms from Bray & Macgeorge, Vineland, N. J.

Two-story bungalow, furniture, boat, $650; easy terms. Beardall, Owassa Lake, New..., N. J.

Astonishing bungalow bargain! Five rooms, modern improvements; large plot; price ...300. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

...y little place; one acre; high ground; good five-room house; barn, well, fruit; near station; $2,000; easy terms. Evans, Lincoln ...k, N. J.

South Orange.—Plot 50x150; bargain. Owner, ...96, 51 East 42d St.

... Jersey Farms, from 50 to 300 acres. ...land Farms Co., Hightstown, N. J.

... ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J. ... Publicity Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S MODERN FRUIT FARM, CITY CONVENIENCES; STOCKED WITH POULTRY.

New, modern bungalow; hardwood floors; beautiful, large living room; open fireplace, gas throughout, range, gas range, porcelain sink, hot and cold water, pantry; splendid cellar under entire house, porcelain bath, washstands, toilet; everything complete; new, modern poultry house, 70 feet long, for 400 chickens; 5 acres of rich land, fruited with 400 elegant, healthy pear trees, 50 peach trees, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits; ½ mile to trolley, ½ mile to school; elegant neighborhood; beautiful shade, and privet hedge. Price for this complete poultry and fruit farm $5,500, which includes 200 White Leghorn pullets. Now is the time to locate. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Phila. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Gentleman's country home at Lebanon, N. J., on New Jersey Central, 25 acres, modern 12-room house, seventy-feet porch, good outbuildings; five hundred peach trees and other fruit in bearing; brook and tenant house, stock and crops included; three minutes' walk to depot; about eight hundred feet elevation; no mosquitos; pure air and water; view of twenty miles; this is a beautiful all-year home; owner has occupied nine years; immediate possession. Chas. L. Moffett, 171 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

AT OCEAN GATE, N. J.

Just a step to the beach, a plunge in the water, and the living in the great outdoors. This is the life. Beats all medicines higher than a kite. Excursion to this resort next Sunday. Splendid offer of beach and other lots on easy terms. Send for illustrated folder and free railroad tickets. W. Westerfield, Room 407, 45 West 34th St., city.

At Red Bank, N. J., ten minutes from station, 300 feet from trolley, eight rooms and bath, all improvements, including electric light, gas; 5 minutes from Shrewsbury River, on plot 100x350; will sacrifice for $3,500; $1,000 cash, balance 5 per cent. C. H. McQueen, owner, 402 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The beautiful home, 42 Cleveland Lane; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; hardwood floors; drawing room parquet; hot-water heat; 3 baths and lavatory; electric light; sun parlor; 100 feet of wide porches; flowers, shrubbery, trees; for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address A. J. Ford, 439 5th Av., New York.

AT RIDGEWOOD.—Attractive home on plot 60x440; house of 9 rooms, all improvements; stable-garage, poultry house; abundance of fruit, consisting of peaches, plums, apples, and berries; low price to prompt buyer. Write for further particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

DO YOU LOVE HILLS, WOODS, AND STREAMS? Then come to see me. Have place you will fall in love with. Picturesque bungalow, overlooking river, on Hook Mountain; brick fireplace, rustic porches; sell $675, terms; near stations Erie and Lackawanna; easy commuting. LANE, Room 324, World Building. Phone 4309 Beekman.

At Carlton Terrace, cozy cottage, 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; plot 50x100; fully improved; convenient to depot, schools, and stores; price $5,500; client desires quick sale; will sacrifice and make terms easy. The Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

For Sale—Gentleman's corner residence, Westfield, 30 minutes from New York City; sacrifice; attractive two-story and attic, eight rooms, two baths, with about ¾ acre; house been renovated in and outside; all modern improvements. Inquire Giese, 985 Simpson St., Bronx.

East Orange, 138½ South Munn Av.—Two-family house; all improvements; beautifully located; high and healthy; near trolleys, D., L. & W. R. R.; price $10,500; new; fine condition. Call or address 30 Whittlesey Av., East Orange. Telephone 3599 W. Orange.

At WEST END, Hollywood, N. J., 5 minutes station, 10 minutes ocean; beautiful 3-story cottage; all improvements; completely furnished; large grounds; garage; five master bedrooms; $1,000 season. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway. Phone Barclay 6400.

To Rent—Large 12-room house, 3 baths, 6 sleeping rooms; all improvements; hardwood floors, open fireplaces; garage; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; 25-mile view; seven minutes' walk station; rent $1,800. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES,
ASBURY PARK,
ALLENHURST,
DEAL.
CALVERT & SHUBERT,
222 Main St., Asbury Park. Opposite Depot.

For Sale.

BARGAIN; beautifully remodeled large stone dwelling; three acres; 15 minutes' walk station; 12 rooms, two baths; steam heat, city water; stable, outbuildings. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Twelve-room house, in good condition; steam heat, gas, electricity; large stable and grounds; near schools, railway station and golf links; owner left city. Address John M. Goodell, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Hackensack, N. J., 238 Stanley Place.—Short walk to trolley and railroad; gas, piano; good kitchen, porch, lawn, garden; 7-room detached cottage; well furnished; May to September. Telephone 567 South Broooklyn.

ATTENTION! Moved, must sacrifice my beautiful 6-room home; new high land; beautiful view; 4 minutes to station; stores; cost $4,500, price $3,200; easy terms. Mrs. Kinnier, Woodside Park, Winthrop, Mass.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Plainfield, N. J.—$1,000 above $5,500 mortgage secures the biggest private house bargain right in the Watchung section; beautiful detached home at sacrifice. Moore, 12 West 31st St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, a fine place for only $2,800; $800 down; 2-story, 9-room house, steam heated, fine large bathroom; stable and garage combined, woodhouse, 15 fruit trees in full bearing, nice lawn and shade trees, 1¼ acres; situated in pretty little village; 1¼ miles from trolley and station; also houses to rent furnished. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

COLONIAL MAINE SEACOAST SUMMER HOME (furnished) for sale LOW. Great living room, with fireplace; family hotel near; daily steamer; own bathing beach; yacht anchorage. Address PENOBSCOT, H 307 Times Downtown.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

MUST SELL TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Lot on Bronx Boulevard, Lesser Park; size, 50x40, Block 4,543, Lot No. 3; clear; no reasonable offer refused. Ringe & Ringe, 929 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Summer where it is cool; Georgian Bay; four acres on island; everything new; bungalow, furniture, fine launch, rowboat, dock, boats and pumping houses; $6,000; easy terms. Miss Russ, 20 East 29th St.

Farms.

Farm, 105 acres, good land; two large houses; large barns; trout stream; large pond, with waterfall; 75 horse power for electric lighting and other purposes; suitable for country estate, club house, or boarding house; located near railroad station; in Sussex County; no mosquitos. Address Wolff Bros., Paterson, N. J.

FARMS.—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain, and stock farms; biggest bargain; illustrated catalogue free. Wm. O. Grainer, 110 West 34th St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished house of seven or eight rooms, modern, with suitable grounds, by considerate, reliable couple with young children; state particulars. A 295 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Cottage, seashore, not over 2 blocks from ocean; commuting distance from New York; must have four master bedrooms; price $300-$400. H. F. Whitney, 530 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Wanted, furnished house for Summer within 50 miles north of city, with several acres of well-kept ground, near golf links. B 175 Times.

WANTED, FOR INVESTMENT,
lots at Jamaica, Mineola and Westbury; must be bargains, not high priced, and near trolley; cash. S 29 Times.

Summer cottage wanted, with garage; several miles from station; not more than one hour from city; L. I. R. R. or New Haven R. R. Address "Cottage," 658 West 51st St.

Suburban improved and unimproved, free and clear, for city. N 140 Times.

Wanted—Small furnished house within commuting distance of New York. S ... Times.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM.

A clean, well kept, farm of seventy-five acres, beautifully located in the Hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; high elevation, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; house has twenty rooms, two baths, hot water heating system; great, wide porches; surrounded by grand old shade trees; seven-room cottage for farmer; has been on the place for twenty years and will remain if wanted; complete set of farm buildings and complete equipment, horses, cows, carriages, farm machinery and implements; large apple and pear orchards; a gentleman's home and a productive farm, all in the very best of condition; offered for sale at one-third of its cost; no encumbrance; $15,000 cash required, balance mortgage.

Clarence I. Smith, Mahwah, N. J.

10 acres, well shaded, good farm house, old barns, large brook, orchards, fruit, wooded knolls, two miles macadam road, express depot; hour out; $4,500; 2 acres Hudson view knolls, wooded, near trolley and depot, $1,300; large lake, 50 miles out, $80 an acre, on State road, 2 miles express depot; large Hudson River Colonial manor house, $400 an acre, with brooks, timber, State road, 70 minutes from Grand Central; 1,509 acres, large brook, great elevation, State road, ten miles depot; hour out, $25 an acre; cheap farms, country seats, furnished lake bungalows; 12 acres, village farm, all improvements, large house, small pond, 3 orchards, State road; rent or sale; commuting distance; maps, photos; call personally.

J. V. ALEXANDER, 311 Madison Av.
247 Murray Hill.

Bargain, $1,500, fully furnished eight-room cottage, Mamakating Park, Shawangunk Mountains, Sullivan Co.; altitude, 1,640; half-acre plot; one-third mile from lake; splendid view; finest water; sanitary plumbing; large piazzas; use of park tennis courts, boathouse, casino, &c.; opposite Mamakating Inn and best location; no brokers. Isaac L. Miller, 20 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Only 45 minutes from New York; gentleman's country home; roomy house; steam heat, &c.; gardener's cottage, stable, garage, other buildings; 24 acres of grounds, woods, pond, brook; near country club. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Builder has 3 new houses, one of which must be sold; will sacrifice below cost; terms to suit. Onak Construction Co., Hain's Park, Mamaroneck, N. Y., or Hibson Co., 237 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.

Write to Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony for particulars about bungalows or cottages for sale and to rent; among the hills, by the lake. N. Y. Office, 40 W. 32d St. Mad. Sq. 9860.

Taken for debt! Orange Co. farm 185 acres, 10-room Colonial house, bath, heat; rare views; near station. Write for details and pictures. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Studio, 30x50, with 2 extra rooms; open fireplace; at Woodstock, Ulster County; $25 a month. V. K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.

Rockland County.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches; entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

Eight rooms, bath, two toilets, improvements, hot water heat, 24x16 living room, open fire, awnings, screens, shades, 26 miles, 45 minutes Hudson Terminal, 10 minutes station; good train service, West Shore; right-of-way to river, bathing, boating, fishing; rent $45. Phone 5127 Madison Square.

Farm, 30 acres, 13-room house, large barns, outbuildings; 25 miles out, West Shore, R. R.; extensive frontage on two State roads; 6 minutes to station; price $8,000, $4,000 cash required; no agents. Bargain, K 32 Times Annex.

Farm, 100 acres, 75 cultivated; large house, barns, outbuildings; seven cows, horses, chickens, implements; $4,200; cash, $1,500. Farm Service Bureau, 503 5th Av., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SHORE AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

7-acre farm, 5-room house; 1 mile trolley, $1,400.

55-acre farm; high elevation; spring; large house; consider exchange; $5,000.

Shore bldg. lot at Lordship Manor "on the Sound"; 50x150; $1,100.

Shore acreage; 33 acres; 1,100-ft. water front, L. I. Sound; few minutes' walk R. R. station and trolley; city water; electricity; golf links adjoining; could be developed; $15,000.

Shore residence, 100-ft. water front on Sound; wharf; house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, garage; $15,000.

M. B. Loller, Bridgeport, Conn.

WESTPORT and GREEN'S FARMS, 75 acres; good 10-room house; five fireplaces; fine shade; excellent outbuildings; $15,000; 56 acres; exceptionally high land; very near Sound; fine old house; good outbuildings; unusual shade; $20,000.

GREENFIELD HILL, (Fairfield,) 70 acres high land; good old house, barns, &c., $25,000.

WILTON, 266 acres; elevation, 640 feet; good old house, barns; two streams and a lake; $15,000.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Bethlehem, Conn.—Grand dairy farm; 10-room house, 4 fireplaces, large barns, 150 acres exceptionally good land, 1,200 ft. elevation, very sightly, well located for Summer residence or money making farmer; will keep from 30 to 50 head of cattle; five miles to trolley, 3 miles to station; mail delivery, near Washington; price, $5,500, including 17 head of cattle, tools, horse, hay, &c. Address, J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

45 acres; new two-story, 8-room house, bath; barn, wagon house, corn crib, 8 new hen houses, geese house; grand view of Berkshire; 2 horses, 5 cows, 5 heifers, 270 hens, 500 chicks, 6 geese, 15 goslings, all machinery, crops, 6 brooders, small tools; price $5,800; half cash. Particulars, catalogue,

DUHOT FARM AGENCY,
110 West 34th St., New York,
or Flemington, N. J.

At Revonah Manor, Stamford, Conn.—Choicest residential section in town; to let, furnished or unfurnished, a new ten-room residence, never occupied before; has two baths, gas range and coal range, two fireplaces, wide, cool verandas; garage for two machines; rent per year, unfurnished, $1,200; rent for Summer season, furnished, $1,000. Phone 7,425 Bryant, N. Y. Phone 2032-3 Stamford.

For Sale.—120-acre farm, 85 miles from New York foothills of Berkshires; 19-room house, all modern improvements, garage, barns, chicken houses, &c.; never failing springs, land under cultivation, half-mile railroad station; first-class condition; full particulars. Lima, Southbury, Conn., R. 3.

To Let.—Season, large farm house, newly papered and painted; big living room; hardwood floor, old-fashioned fireplace; orchard; plenty ground; garden; cow; $250; would sell with 100 or 200 acres. Hokanum Park Farms, Westport, Conn.

For Sale.—Ideal cottage or bungalow sites, magnificent views, beautiful farming section, desirable neighbors, artists and writers; commuting distance from New York. Hokanum Park Farms, Westport, Conn.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT

by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

Moderate Summer rentals at Sound Beach, Conn.; houses, bungalows, and cottages, fully furnished, on and near the beach; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

To Rent.—Ten-room cottage, with garage, near Beachside Inn, Greens Farms, Conn.; water front; good bathing; abundance of shade; spring water. Raymond Brothers, South Norwalk, Conn.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $250 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Stamford, Conn.—9 rooms, all improvements; private beach; furnished season, $800; others $300 to $3,000. Child's Suburban, 501 Fifth Ave.

Farms, Country Homes, 75 miles from New York. Booklet. A. W. Reynolds, Newtown, Conn.

Acreage, bungalow sites, farms for sale. Furnished houses, season, $125 to $750. Mrs. Berrell, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

Westport, Conn.—9-acre farm, good 7-room house; brook; mile to R. R.; $4,000. Child's Suburban Agency, 501 5th Av.

For Sale or Rent.—Fairfield, Conn.—Eight-room cottage, all improvements; reasonable. Room 801, 43 West 27th St.

Greenwich, Conn.—Rent, furnished; refined home; garage; sleeping porch; gardens. Albert Richardson.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 equity fine paying, eight family, Bronx; two blocks Subway; want three-family house; Yonkers preferred; free and clear lots or farm. Mrs. Bantell, 121 Morris St., Yonkers.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City we offer 90,000 square feet, light, airy steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

Modern stable, 5-story and basement, 40x100, block west of Broadway in 60s; electric elevator, suitable garage; long lease; reasonable rental. Full particulars apply Dryer's, 221 West 37th St.

AN UNUSUAL opportunity for small manufacturer, opposite all shipping facilities; 3 lofts, size 22x85 each; will separate; $30 each monthly; on West St., near Cortlandt. Apply 143 Liberty St., Room 636.

Am about to erect 8-story building suitable for printers; 200-pound floor load; west side, below 23d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; would like tenants for same. X 222 Times Annex.

34th St., 327-329 East.—Extraordinary light lofts; modern building; fireproof; low insurance; steam heat, elevator; reasonable. Lennig.

FLOORS AND WORKROOMS, WEST 23D ST.; SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; RENT $25 TO $35. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Southeast corner 106th St., Broadway; three desirable small light stores; new building; suitable any light business. Apply Samuel McMillan, 250 West 106th.

126th St., 104 East, Adjoining Harlem Station.—Large, light loft, 2,000 to 2,500 feet, storage or light manufacturing, $30 to $35. D. H. Scully & Co., 57 East 125th St.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

15th, 637-643 East, (between Av. B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings.

BOHLEN, 296 3d Av.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 332 Times Annex.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Decorative Commercial Artist.—Desk room, fine, light, new building. L. B., 340 Times.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Business building brokers. Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 Broadway.

Desk room, attractive office; superior service; reasonable; Suite 400, 51 East 42d.

Factory; 4 floors; 9,000 square feet; power if wanted; bargain. S 42 Times.

Business Building Brokers.—Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 Broadway.

Store.—Excellent store, basement, and loft; cheap. 109 Reade St., near Broadway.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE

Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To rent, fully furnished, not far from Granliden Hotel, cottage with wide piazzas, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, seven bedrooms, two baths; wide views; 600 ft. lake front. Mrs. J. R. Nilsen, 27 W. 88th St., New York.

ATTRACTIVE, FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SEASON; 11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND COMFORTS FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE; DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD. 17 LONGVIEW AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

HIGHLAND MILLS, Orange Co., N. Y.—Several cottages and bungalows, (two housekeeping,) nicely furnished; modern conveniences; meals at Hillcrest Hall (hotel;) golf, tennis, boating, fishing; 1,200 feet elevation; 49 miles from city. Harry A. Goff.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

MOUNTAIN STATION—SOUTH ORANGE.

To let, furnished, for July, August, and September, hollow tile and stucco house; nine rooms, three baths; all modern improvements; ideal location; $175 per month. Address Lackawanna H 361 Times Downtown.

BELLE ISLAND, South Norwalk, Conn.

One 12-room and one 9-room cottage, all furnished; all modern conveniences, electric light; private garage; bathing, boating, and club; rent reduced; photo and full particulars.

H. L. SHEPARD, BETHEL, CONN.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

GREAT NECK.—Completely furnished house at Elm Point; fine view; 600 feet from Sound; $1,500 season; open Sundays for inspection or telephone 256 Great Neck. Information from Arthur Grain, care Bank of Manhattan Company.

Sea Bright, N. J.—To rent for season; large, modern dwelling; very attractive; six masters', three maids' rooms, three baths; beautifully furnished; ideal location; ocean front; garage and quarters for men. Mrs. Henry Tuck, Bronxville, N. Y.

Maine Coast, Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

To Rent.—Long Lake, in the Adirondacks, large nine-room furnished lake shore cottage; modern conveniences; spacious piazzas; running water, boats, ice, and wood; unexcelled view; perfect sanitation; pretty fireplace in boathouse. Dr. John P. Brannen, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains, Jefferson Heights.—Desirable furnished house, nine rooms, bath, electric lights, large veranda, garden all planted, fruit, garage, on State road, trolley line; $400, June to Oct. Mrs. J. E. Newkirk, Catskill, N. Y.

Seven rooms and bath, completely furnished, to rent June 1 to Oct. 1, Ludlow Park section, Yonkers; 3 minutes from station, 28 minutes from Grand Central; reasonable. S 30 Times, or Phone Hubert, Gramercy 6250.

At Madison.—Colonial country house, 11 rooms, splendidly furnished, modern conveniences; country club, golf grounds; 10 minutes' walk; request full description; other summer homes for rent. William Hull, Madison, Conn.

Bungalow, 11 rooms, two baths, acreage, garden; rural, mountainous, modern; exclusive and restful; commuting; $500 four months, $600 five months. Phone 139 M., or write B., 45, Bound Brook, N. J.

At Montclair, N. J., for July and August, attractive ten-room house; all improvements; convenient to Lackawanna and Erie; $75 per month. Address Balcom, P. O. Box 1,122, New York.

To Rent.—Furnished cottage, beautifully located shore of Lake Waramaug, Litchfield County, Conn. Particulars Box K 222 Times Downtown.

Furnished, July 1 to Sept. 15, cottage at Holliswood overlooking Holliswood Park Gardens, L. I.; 10 rooms, bath, laundry; 2 toilets; fine view; all improvements; piano; $250. R. H. Days & Co., Hollis, N. Y.

At BLACK ROCK, near Bridgeport, Conn.; cottage, 12 rooms, fully furnished, all conveniences; location and surroundings finest in land; rent, $500 from June to November. Address owner, W. L. Miller.

Wainscott, Long Island.—House to rent, $600 for season; 3 minutes from ocean; 4 miles from Easthampton. Phone 3814 Schuyler, or Frank Hedges, Wainscott, Long Island.

Gt. Barrington.—Conveniently located eight-room house, bath, electricity, bathing, ice; all city conveniences, country comforts; quiet; photo; garage; $400 season. Renter, Z 360 Times Annex.

To rent for season, in the Berkshires, seven miles from Great Barrington, remodeled farmhouse, furnished, two baths; plenty of shade and fruit. Apply to Mrs. N. McCartney, 34 West 96th St.

For Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

Cozy bungalow, cedars, Mt. View, N. J.; 39 minutes to N. Y.; commutation 13 cents; boating, bathing, &c.; reasonable. E. Gerisch, 116 Judge St., Elmhurst, L. I.

For Rent.—At Stamford, N. Y., opposite Rexmere Hotel; 12-room cottage; all improvements; furnished. Address, P. J. Langier, 91 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.

Park Hill on the Hudson.—Exceptional chance, furnished house to let for the Summer to adult family. Apply Park Hill Av. and Rose Lane.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

One hour boat ride from New York City; 150 furnished Summer cottages, $200 up. B. E. Cohen, 1st Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

For Rent.—Furnished 8-room bungalow on Lake St. Catherin, Vt.; $250 for season; ice and fuel. M. W. Hicks, Granville, N. Y.

East Orange couple would rent, responsible party, new four-room apartment; large porch; 3 blocks Brick Church station; $40. COMFORT, 601 Ordway Building, Newark.

To Rent, Furnished—8 to 10 room houses, with one or two baths, large lots, garage, all improvements; $75 to $100 per month. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

WE NOW OFFER FOR RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER SEASON, THE NEW DWELLINGS BUILT BY US AT EDGEMERE CREST AND AT OSTEND, FAR ROCKAWAY; ALSO AT OSTEND, A DWELLING SUITABLE FOR BOARDING HOUSE. SEE LOCAL BROKERS OR EDGEMERE CREST CO., 30 E. 42D ST.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.
For rent for season.

Gentleman's private residence, 21 rooms, fully furnished, excepting linens and silverware. All improvements; large grounds, plenty of shade, private dock, fronting on the Shrewsbury River. Garage and caretaker. Address J. S. W. Thompson, 716 Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

NEWPORT, R. I.

To let—Washington St., large furnished house, well shaded, directly on the bay, with pier and moorings for yachts, large stable with tenement, garage, boat houses, tennis court, &c.; a delightful residence; rent $2,000 and water rates. Apply to Richard C. Derby, 136 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

Furnished house, beautifully located in hills of Westchester County, within five minutes walk of the Lake and Katonah Station, seven rooms, electric light, spring and village water, all conveniences; within commuting distance, 40 miles out, excellent train service; small garage; from June to August; bathing, fishing, good roads. R. H. Rawlings, Katonah, N. Y. Telephone 125 Katonah.

At Rangeley Lake, Maine, superb cottage, beautifully furnished, rent season, or sale bargain; every modern convenience, croquet, tennis, golf; quantities fruits, flowers, superb fishing, shooting, bathing, boating, automobiling. Particulars, D. B. Harrison, Suite 1,057; Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th Street, New York.

In the Berkshires, near Great Barrington, from June 1 to Oct. 1, a 10-room Colonial farmhouse, very well furnished; modern bathroom; vegetable garden planted; ice for use of tenant; chickens; fine spring water supplied by gasoline engine; large horse barn, can be used as garage. Address S. A. Pearson, Great Barrington, Mass., R. F. D. No. 3.

Beautiful large, airy stucco house, all improvements; convenient to trains, schools, and trolley; living and dining rooms, sun parlor, butler's pantry, and kitchen, first floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, second floor; 2 bedrooms, one bath, third floor; garage; abundance of fruit, flowers, and trees; lot 150x300. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For Rent.—Furnished season or longer; nineteen-room Colonial farm house, foothills of Berkshires; 85 miles from New York; all modern improvements; garage, barn, vegetable garden, &c.; house large, commodious rooms, open fireplaces; half mile railroad station; particulars. L. C. Lima, Southbury, Conn.

An exceptional opportunity for the right party; gentleman's home on the Great South Bay; fifty minutes from Penn. Station; two acres; twelve rooms furnished; modern improvements; tennis court; rose covered rustic arbor, electrically lighted leading to water; GARDEN PLANTED; shrubs, flowers; rent June to October; bargain. S 32 Times.

Bronxville, N. Y.—To rent for season, large colonial dwelling, one of the most attractive and best furnished houses in Lawrence Park; large piazzas, lawn, and shade trees; beautiful and convenient location; 5 master's rooms, 3 baths, room for 4 maids, servants' dining room; garage and room for man. Mrs. Henry Tuck, Bronxville, N. Y.

Berkshire Hills.—For rent, furnished house, 2¾ hours from New York; on high ground, overlooking lake; large lawn, vegetable garden, fruit, ice house, stable; dwelling has 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces, large veranda; golf and tennis convenient; owner will furnish cow and caretaker for place. Address Box 293, Lakeville, Conn.

THE BERKSHIRES,
Williamstown, Mass.

For Rent—A cool and comfortable, old-fashioned furnished house with modern improvements, nine rooms and bath, electric light; barn, garage; from June to or through November. Address S. Salter, 135 Main St.

To rent for season at Shelter Island Heights, Long Island, furnished cottage, 5 bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, laundry and bathroom, 2 toilets; hot and cold water, gas; two minutes' walk from Deering Harbor. N. C. Jones, 19 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 3067J.

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.

FOR RENT, for 2 or 3 months, 9-room furnished house, with barn attached; 5 minutes' walk from station, 35 minutes by Lackawanna to Hoboken; country conditions with city privileges; reasonable. Z 349 Times Annex.

Three-room furnished bungalow at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; commutation $5.25; less than an hour from B'way. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767.

To rent, furnished, in Northern New Jersey, within commuting distance of New York, charming house of 12 rooms, 3 baths, modern sanitation; garage, garden, shade trees; beautiful mountain and river scenery. Address Room 425, 500 5th Av., New York City.

For rent on the Hudson, for 3 months or year, artistically furnished house, 11 rooms and 2 baths; grounds; garage; veranda with fine view; 25 minutes Grand Central Station; 6 minutes from depot; terms moderate to right party. W. Laidlaw, Spuyten Duyvil.

Small furnished cottage, simple, comfortable, ideal location, forty minutes from city; modern improvements; no garage; near station and Post Office; delightfully secluded; for Summer, rent $75 a month. Address Box 116, Scarsdale, N. Y. Telephone 329W.

COOL HILLTOP HOUSE, furnished, Summer season, $225; eight rooms, four porches, vegetable, berry garden, gas, electricity; 14 minutes' walk to station; express service. Overstreet, 7 High St., White Plains, N. Y.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—House, fine location, nine rooms and bath; all improvements, garage; rent $500 season. John E. King, 84 William St., New York, or 6th Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Furnished house, two acres, Rockland Lake; seven rooms, attic; fishing, boating; abundant shade and fruit; barn; commuting distance, $275, May, October. H. Schedler, 71 Park Place, New York.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.

Will rent for Summer, furnished, my seven-room house; nicely situated; all conveniences; excellent train service; access to two stations. Address R. M. C., 236 Times Downtown.

For rent, June to September, furnished seven-room Summer residence, Rutherford, N. J.; sleeping porch; all improvements; 60 trains; $50 monthly. G. Y. Renshaw, 59 Wall St. Telephone Hanover 5140.

For rent, Summer or year, fully furnished, below Asbury Park, on MANASQUAN RIVER, eight rooms, two baths, studio, living room. C. H. Freeman, Brielle, Monmouth Co., N. J.

For rent for Summer months, fully furnished, modern house; screened porch; gardens; best neighborhood; 10 minutes' walk Lackawanna. Owner, 139 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J.

Three furnished cottages, pine regions; 7, 8, 9 rooms; shore, lake; St. Catharine, Poultney, Vt.; prices $200, $275, $300. E. L., care of Allen Agency, 116 West 32d St.

Sublet for summer or longer, furnished; separate floors, suites, or entire private house; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. 124 East 39th.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, 4 and 6 large rooms, neatly furnished; bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 season; views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona.

Furnished cottages to rent for Summer at Mantoloking, N. J.; ocean bathing, boating, and fishing; on Barnegat Bay. C. J. Hulse, Real Estate Agent.

At Beautiful Lake Hopatcong.—Furnished cottages and bungalows to let, very close prices; running water; booklet. E. S. Smith, Landing, N. J.

At Ballston Spa.—Beautifully furnished house, all modern improvements; ten minutes from Saratoga. Inquire Mrs. Lyman D. Sherwood, 64 High St.

Beautifully built and furnished 12-room cottage, garage, and ground to rent for Summer, or unfurnished for year. Rieser, Cedarhurst Park.

Attractive 10-room furnished cottage at Lakeside, N. J.; barn, boathouse, bathing, fishing, tennis. Mrs. Gordon, 101 West 93d St.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON LAKE GEORGE; WELL EQUIPPED. M. HYDE, CLEVERDALE, N. Y.

Cottages Everywhere.—Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, New England. Howe, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Greenwood Lake waterfront cottages, furnished, $200 to $500. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 ft. 20 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

Lake George, (Bolton.)—Three baths; electricity; beautiful grounds; garage. Howe, 35 Nassau St.

South Orange, New Jersey.—Furnished for Summer, house with six bedrooms; cool location. Phone 325-J, South Orange.

For Summer, beautifully furnished nine-room house, two baths; large grounds; South Orange; $100 month. Z 307 Times Annex.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Seven-room cottage, furnished; ideal location; rent reasonable. Address O. T. M., 696 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Cozy ocean front bungalows, bathroom; $150 season; camps, $65. S. W. Ball, 198 B'way, N. Y.

Furnished houses to rent for season; $700 to $1,500. The Ludlaw Ins. Agency, Oyster Bay, L. I.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. B. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

CLINTON, Conn.—Furnished cottage, island, $150 season. Buell, 4 Manhattan Av.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

WATER WITCH CLUB.

A restricted colony of homes, situated on wooded hill in Highlands of Navesink, 260 feet above the sea; overlooking New York Bay and ocean; attractively furnished cottages for $550 to $1,100 for season; 1 hour and 20 minutes from New York via Sandy Hook route. Apply to E. C. Poillon, 103 Park Av. 'Phone Murray Hill 1850.

LOWER ADIRONDACKS.

Furnished house, six rooms and bath; all improvements, situate in fine grove on Adirondack Lake, 44 miles from Saratoga; price for season $300, includes fresh vegetables from owner's garden, ice, wood, and Superintendent's services; conveniently situated to railroad depot and accessible to Schroon and Lake George. For further particulars, R., Room 1,211, 160 Broadway, or Charles F. Noyes & Co., 92 William St.

FULLY FURNISHED.

Fully furnished attractive 14-room house, pleasant grounds, trees, &c.; five months, from May, $150 month; also spacious residence; 3 baths, electricity, ample grounds, garage and tennis court; rent $200 month, 6 months or year lease. Bellows & Warren, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.

Hackensack, N. J., 238 Stanley Place, short walk to trolley and R. R.; gas, piano, good kitchen, porch, lawn garden; 7-room detached cottage, well furnished; May-September. May phone 567 South, Brooklyn.

NEW ROCHELLE.

For rent, delightfully situated furnished house; garage; Summer season or longer. For particulars address owner, E. B. McLaury, 16 Hemlock Place, or phone 2617.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE.

With ample grounds, garden planted, fruit and shade trees; extensive view of the river and mountains. Has 11 rooms, bath, gas and all improvements. Dr. Lyon, Peekskill, N. Y.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS

for rent furnished for the Summer at a moderate rental; 6th and 7th floors west; 7 rooms. 105 East 53d St. Apply 10 East 45th St. (Telephone Murray Hill 3100.)

DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
CHARLES S. BROWN CO.

125 EAST 57TH ST.

Cool, handsomely furnished apartment to sublease to Nov. 1 or for shorter period; 9 rooms and bath; large, airy, and light; splendid location; a rare opportunity; rent, $175 per month. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.

Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.

Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Sublet—St. Andrew, 5th Av., 127th; six outside rooms; every modern improvement; convenient Subway, elevated, surface cars; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable offer accepted. Supt., 2 East 127th.

111 East 56th.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, 1st June; ten rooms, bath; central, desirable location; light, airy rooms; $50 furnished, $40 unfurnished. Apply McKay.

Attractive apartment, sublet, furnished, to Sept. 15; delightful locality; very reasonable terms; references required; on view Monday. Haldane, 72 East 77th. Phone Lenox 7657.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $150 PER MONTH. 27 EAST 62D ST., SEVENTH FLOOR. M.

59th St., 17 East.—Studio apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, studio 28x14, until October or longer. $70. See superintendent at 15 East 59th St.

Studio apartment, furnished, for Summer; references required; near Park. Phone Plaza 7491.

Two rooms and bath; electric light; moderate rent. 937 Madison Av.

56th St., 109 East.—Sublet furnished studio apartment, two rooms and bath; service.

West Side.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Eight rooms, 3 baths, furnished or unfurnished; can be seen by appointment. Apartment 92, 460 Riverside Drive.

101st, 211 West.—Sublet five rooms and bath, nicely furnished; elevator; top floor; $50; immediate possession. Barrison.

Sublet, 2 and 3 room apartments; attractive Summer rate. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St. See Manager.

80th, 150 West.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment; extra maid's room and bath; $100 monthly. Mendelson.

Will sublet one room and bath apartment, furnished or unfurnished; maid service. 309 West 86th, 5E. Superintendent.

94TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, complete, 2 flights; telephone; immaculate. McIntyre.

211 West 101st.—Fifth floor front, (52;) five rooms and bath; June 1, Oct. 1; $55 per month.

Attractive, outside, 7 rooms; bath, pianola; Summer bargain. 746 St. Nicholas Av., Apt. 7.

STUDIO ON WEST 57TH ST.
WM. B. MAY & CO., 717 Fifth Av., near 56th St. Phone Plaza 270.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

Sublet two rooms and bath; $50 month. Apartment 211, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

Bargain.—Double bedroom, parlor, bath, sublet Summer; five windows facing south; maid service. Apartment 711, 170 West 74th.

Morningside Drive.—Sublet till October, my six-room furnished front apartment, very reasonable to adult family. N 171 Times.

728 West 181st.—Completely furnished four-room elevator apartment, May-October; reasonable. Superintendent.

105th, 230 West, corner Broadway.—Five-seven large, light rooms; exceptional; first apartment; pianola; Subway; $60-$65. Trobert.

Wanted—Business, professional woman, share cozy furnished apartment; reasonable. D Times Harlem.

70th St., 236 West.—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment; piano; new building. Apply Supt.

Sublet, two furnished rooms and bath; May 20 until Sept. 22. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th. Apt. 305.

Four rooms, bath, well furnished; two bedrooms; $70 monthly till October. Koch, 600 West 115th.

Riverside Drive, 610.—Attractive 4-room apartment; reasonable; call Tuesday. Apt. 33.

Riverside Drive, 548.—All, part seven-room apartment; overlooking Hudson; cheap. Byrne.

124th, 520 West.—Attractive high-class elevator apartment; 3 rooms; complete; reasonable.

Most attractive three-room apartment in the city to sublet. No. 604, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1131; appointment.

430 Riverside Drive.—My home; delightfully furnished four rooms and bath, piano included; rent $65. Kohler.

95th St., 336 West.—Sublet, attractively furnished six-room apartment; light, sunny; near river. See Superintendent.

Eight large, sunny rooms; beautiful view; reasonable. Alexander, 327 Central Park West.

93d, 317 West.—Attractive four-room housekeeping apartment suitable for two; Summer.

Bargain.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; investigate. Apt. 14, 216 W. 99th.

87th, 251 West.—Attractive corner apartment, seven rooms; 2 baths; exceptional bargain.

110th, 430 West.—Four rooms, front, nicely furnished; June to September; hall boy.

Well furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment. 1 West 85th. Telephone Schuyler 8500.

118th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

512 West 123d.—Apartment 37; Summer months; four rooms, outside; cool; elevator.

78th, 250 West.—4 completely furnished rooms; bath, piano, until October. Hoar.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, service included in rent. Alexander, 257 West 86th.

180TH, 825 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 all outside rooms; bath. Apt. 52.

305 West 72d.—Well-furnished five rooms; two baths; $125. Apt. 32.

Five corner rooms; beautiful outlook on Columbia field. 500 W. 114th St. Wheeler.

109TH, 238 WEST.—Six light rooms; bath, elevator; costly furnished. Apt. 12A.

To Sublet—Studio apartment from June 1. Call 402 Carnegie Hall.

Six exceptionally bright rooms and bath, completely furnished. Lewis, 605 West 112th.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway,
110th St. and Col. Av.

1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS

on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A DELIGHTFULLY COOL SUMMER APARTMENT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO SUBLET FROM MAY TO OCTOBER; SIX LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; ALL OUTSIDE; CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND ELEVATED; PRICE $125. APPLY ANY TIME, APARTMENT 8B, 150 WEST 80TH ST.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.

Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

To sublet, at 45 Pinehurst Av., northeast corner 179th St., completely and handsomely furnished, 6 rooms and bath in elevator apartment; all light; rent $55; this apartment rents vacant at $60. Key with superintendent.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Delightful elevator apartment, four handsome, large, outside rooms, foyer hall; closets; shower bath, neatly furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate, pretty home; immediate possession. Markham.

Riverside Drive apartment of seven rooms and two baths, for rent from July 1st or earlier, furnished or unfurnished, for three months; unfurnished by the year. Apply Apartment 9E, 788 Riverside Drive, corner 156th St.

Four large, light-room apartment; delightfully cool; especially adapted for people of refined tastes; all modern conveniences; from June 1 to October; reasonable terms; references. 598 West 177th St. 3800 Audubon.

SUBLET APARTMENT.

803 West 180th St.—Handsomely furnished, high-class six-room apartment, sublet at sacrifice; must be seen to appreciate. Superintendent.

Duplex apartment; exceptionally cool; 9 large rooms; fully furnished; telephone, piano; twenty outside windows; May 15 to Oct. 1; reasonable to proper party. Burt, 745 St. Nicholas Av.

Rent for Summer, furnished apartment five rooms and bath; high-class elevator house; block from drive, convenient Columbia College; reasonable right party. Sergeant, 180 Claremont Av.

Extra large, seven-room apartment; all outside rooms; completely furnished, from May 15 to Oct. 1; elevator and phone service; desirable party only; references required; moderate terms. Russell, 402 West 153d St.

Furnished Suite.—Parlor, bedroom, use of kitchen and bath, for desirable couple; reasonable rent. Apply at Apt. 7E, The Riverview, corner Broadway and 149th St. Phone Aud. 8615.

To sublet, attractive apartment, furnished; 2 very large rooms, kitchen, bath; June 1st to Sept. 28th; reasonable rent; references. Apply Apartment 55B, 438 West 116th. St.

Will sublet furnished apartment, two corner rooms, with bath, 9th floor, June to October, $100 per month; high-grade restaurant in building; 74th St. West. S 16 Times.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside. Apartment 6C.

3 rooms, 2 baths, light housekeeping; south-west exposure; 10th floor; maid service; light free; references. Ludwig Stern, Hotel Apthorpe, 94th St., Broadway. Apt. 101. Phone 3680 River.

SACRIFICE BELOW UNFURNISHED RENTAL, SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; RIVER VIEW; TWIN BEDS; LIBRARY. ERNST, 603 WEST 138TH.

For Summer—Cool, well-furnished five-room elevator apartment; May 15th or later; $55; extensive river view. Swazey, 270 Fort Washington Av. Audubon 8081.

Three rooms, kitchenette; newly furnished; opposite Columbia; dining room in house; $50; unfurnished, $45. Upington, 438 West 116th.

Four-room apartment to sublet until Sept. 20, in most desirable small-apartment building in lower New York; $65 month. X 221 Times Annex.

4 or 5 rooms, completely furnished; elevator apartment; telephone; from May to October or to suit; call any time; $35 or $40. 540 West 165th St., Apt. 6.

120th West, 414 Morningside Heights.—Gentleman wanted to share furnished apartment or rent one room; references required. Apt. F-9.

Furnished three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; free electricity and maid service; eighth floor; southern exposure; cool and quiet. Smith, 58 West 57th St.

94th St., 314 West.—Apartment six cool rooms; newly furnished; piano, elevator, telephone; May to November or less; rent reasonable. See Superintendent on premises.

55th, 321 West.—Two unusually large rooms, bath, kitchen; all outside; newly furnished, complete; June to October; seen after 1 P. M. Fancher.

149th, 537 West, Washington Heights, near Riverside Drive.—Modern six-room elevator apartment; cool, quiet, refined; references. Woodland.

Attractively furnished apartment; 6 large, outside rooms; sublet to Sept. 15; $125. "Manhasset," corner 109th and Broadway. Phone, Riverside 9400; Apt. 3CC.

414 West 121st.—June to October, four rooms, bath, modern elevator apartment; southern exposure; one minute from Columbia; reasonable rate; references. Apt. 56.

Corner suite, Central Park West, Seventies; three rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; electricity, maid; $50 month; bargain. S 73 Times.

Attractive 5-room apartment; large, light, airy rooms; next Riverside; sublet, furnished for Summer; references required. E. Smith, 321 W. 94th St.

Special concessions for cool, light, six-room apartment; rent all or part; every modern convenience. Telephone 3451 Audubon, or apply Apartment 76, 561 West 141st St.

86th St., 204 West, near Broadway.—Eight large, airy rooms, comfortably furnished; elevator; rent $80. Honigman. Phone Schuyler 5200.

315 West 99th off Riverside Drive.—Five-room, modern apartment; sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1. Call, 9 to 6 o'clock, Apartment 21.

95th St., 251 West.—Seven light rooms, well furnished; Broadway outlook; moderate. Telephone Riverside 5422, or see Superintendent.

121st, 509 West.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, Drive, Columbia grounds opposite; 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, restaurant, roof garden. See Yetman.

119th, 435 West.—Three desirable outside rooms; view Columbia campus; every housekeeping convenience; elegantly furnished; piano. Apt. 8 M.

A.—A.—100th, 301 West—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure; telephone; elevator; night, day service; must be seen to be appreciated. Apartment 4A.

To Sublet—A furnished six-room apartment, with two baths, from June 1 to Sept. 1. Apply Apartment 1A, 515 West 110th St.

Attractive furnished apartment to October; 5 rooms; electric light, elevator; river view; breezy; $50. Pray, 601 West 136th.

A very pleasant five-room apartment, $45 until October 1; all outside rooms. Apply FILES, 561 West 180th St.

Sublet, furnished 3-room apartment; very attractive; elevator, telephone, and electricity. 515 West 143d St., Apt. 34.

Beautifully furnished elevator apartment; 6 rooms; reasonable. 503 West 11th, phone Morningside 5222.

Greenwich Village, Washington Square neighborhood; five cool rooms, bath; north light; June-October; $33. Turrell, 35 Charles St.

160th, 555 West.—Broadway; completely furnished; 4 rooms; elevator apartment. Apt. 5.

25 St. Nicholas Terrace (128th)—3-room apartment in new elevator house for Summer; $38 monthly. Apt. 29.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Five rooms, June-September; furnished house Rockland Lake. Collins.

Two rooms, bath reasonable. Evelyn, Columbus Av. and 78th St.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, six-room apartment overlooking Morningside Park; all light. Avery, 50 Morningside Drive.

616 WEST 116TH ST.

Apartment to let; reasonable; neatly furnished; possession at once. Apply to Supt.

119th, 430 West. Apt. 68.—Two front rooms, overlooking Columbia College Campus; modern conveniences. Apply phone operator.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Bargain, six large, sunny rooms, facing Broadway; elevator; completely furnished, to October; $50. Apt. 68, 555 West 151st.

Sublet.—105th St., 131 West, attractively furnished six-room, bath, elevator apartment; all car lines. Apartment 3, east.

Three-room furnished apartment to sublet for Summer months. Apply Donald Hyde, 610 West 116th St.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.

Two rooms and bath, southern exposure. Suite 608, Algonquin, 59 West 44th.

150 West 87th St., Apt. 6A.—To responsible party, beautifully furnished new five room apartment; block subway or L.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
By month or year.

Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.

Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

$8, $10, AND $11 WEEKLY.
COVERLY, 36 WEST 124TH ST.

Ideal furnished apartments of four and five rooms and bath; clean, cool, comfortable, well kept house; all conveniences; telephone; near all cars. Superintendent, or phone 8650—Morningside.

Unusually attractive furnished apartment consisting of 7 light rooms and 2 baths, artistically and completely furnished, southwestern exposure; beautiful view of the Hudson River; exceptional rate; from June until September. E. A. Williams, 601 West 113th St., New York.

Fort Washington Av., 97, (corner 163d St., half block from Hudson River.)—Five large rooms, with foyer, well furnished, with pianola; will sublet to responsible party very reasonable. Call all week at house, or 621 Broadway, Room 822. Telephone 7410 Audubon, H. Hertz.

THE ALCAZAR.

215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9725. Open evenings.

A client wishes to sublet for the summer months his housekeeping apartment in West 72d Street, consisting of four rooms and bath, completely furnished and with the services of a maid; for further particulars, please apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street; Telephone 5700 John.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, costly furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

WEST END AV. AND 90TH ST.

To sublet, strictly high-class, costly furnished duplex apartment; 10 rooms, 3 baths, living room 29x18; from May 15 to Sept. 15 or less; reasonable rent to responsible party. Inquire Superintendent, 272 West 90th St.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,

Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

548 Riverside Drive, opposite Claremont Inn.—To sublet for Summer, six furnished rooms; cool and light; beautiful view of Hudson; low rent to right party. Apply Apartment 5A.

69th, 131 West.—Bachelor apartment, luxuriously furnished, one or two rooms, with bath; all modern conveniences; private house; exceptional opportunity; fine table; references exchanged.

West End Av., 451, (cor. 82d St.)—7-room apartment, furnished; 6 outside rooms; lots of light and air; ideal location; very reasonable rent to right party. Apply janitor or Apt. 3, East.

Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; bath; lovely location, 414 West 120th; near Morningside Drive; for three months; $75 monthly; references; call mornings. Apt. CI.

Six rooms, artistically furnished, opposite Central Park; all light, airy rooms; three months from June; rental $40. 1 West 101st St. Phone Riverside 4945.

Owner absent, will rent five-room apartment, furnished, to couple until Oct 1; cool, quiet, desirable; near Subway, uptown. S 19 Times.

Ansonia Hotel.—Three rooms, bath, including hotel service; seven windows facing Riverside Drive; from May 15, Oct. 1; reasonable rates. Apartment 1610 before 11 A. M.

A sunny, cool, 6-room apartment to sublet for Summer; delightfully furnished; high-class elevator house; one block from "L" station; rent $80. Apply 7 West 92d St.

GRANT COURT

610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT; SUBLET REASONABLY FOR SUMMER; REFERENCES. APARTMENT 27, 700 WEST 180TH.

EXCEPTIONAL four-room, front apartment, Summer or longer; near Columbia University; refined people. Telephone Morningside 1013, Apartment 3.

Physician owning private house in the eighties, west side, would share office and waiting room with another. Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

To Sublet.—Elevator apartment, 5 large, light rooms; southern exposure; outside; furnished or unfurnished. 601 West 177th St. Apartment 46.

Beautifully furnished five-room apartment for Summer months; overlooking Hudson River; call Monday. Apt. 46, 3,677 Broadway.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; northerly exposure; telephone, electric light, excellent service.

Bronx.

Choice location Fordham Heights, "L" Subway, Harlem Railroad Station; six rooms, porch, well furnished; all conveniences; June-October; $40 month. 2473 Valentine Av.

Brooklyn.

To sublet, June 1, Sept. 1, completely furnished 5-room apartment; electric light, parquet floors, vacuum cleaner; 15 minutes Brighton Beach; four blocks Prospect Park; 5 minutes Ebbets Field; $50; references. Bradley, 15 Hawthorne St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Sublet 5-room apartment, furnished; elevator; finest view in Brooklyn; June to October; $60 per month. Underhill Av. and St. John's Place. Telephone Prospect 7786, Apartment 27. By appointment only.

Westchester.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT CONTAINING SIX OUTSIDE ROOMS; EAST AND SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSURE; DELIGHTFUL AND COOL IN THE SUMMER; DINING ROOM AND BALCONY OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND; TEL-ELECTRIC PIANO, VICTROLA, BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE, ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER, DISH-WASHING MACHINE, AWNINGS, SCREENS, AND ELECTRIC FAN; IDEAL NEIGHBORHOOD; THREE-MINUTE STREET CAR RIDE TO DEPOT; FAMILY LEAVING FOR SUMMER HOME; WILL RENT TO REFINED AND CULTURED PEOPLE ONLY; ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH; JUNE TO AUGUST. ADDRESS MRS. H. S. McCORMACK, BEACON HILL, OR TELEPHONE 1359-M, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—Furnished three or four room housekeeping apartment, (kitchen); parties leaving city for the Summer can secure a tenant with satisfactory reference; rent must be low. Address, S 115 Times.

Graduate nurse wants to share or take small apartment with nurse or refined lady; terms reasonable. S 44 Times.

Completely furnished apartment of 4 rooms and bath, 94th St. and Riverside, $40 a month; references. X 219 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

Six rooms and bath; new house; facing mountains; modern improvements; piano, screens, sleeping porch; convenient for commuter; rent $40; small family; reference. 634W Plainfield.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., (AT 87TH ST.)

Seven rooms, corner, modernized, elevator and attendants, parquet floors, electric lights, tiled bath; rent $1,200.

Superintendent or agents, 507 5th Av.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

Lexington Av., (807, near 62d St.)—Four rooms and bath; large and light; rent, $40. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone Bryant 7632.

29th St., 128 East.—Corner; 6 light rooms; bath, steam, hot water.

Louis Carreau, 796 6th Av., (45th St.)

Floor private residence; several spacious rooms; light housekeeping. Owner, 160 East 61st.

121 Madison Av.—Duplex and nonduplex housekeeping apartments.

West Side.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z. Box T 23 Times.

Seven rooms sublet; elevator; large, light, airy; great sacrifice. 604 West 162d.

27TH, WEST, 361.—HIGH-CLASS Elevator apartments; 5 outside rooms; $40.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

113th, 536 West.—Seven rooms, front; $5 month; June to October. Lichtenstein.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath. $45 to $55.

For other Want Advertisements see Page 18, Main News Section.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

40 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, at 152d St.
Six-room elevator apartment; all improvements; cool in Summer; windows opening on north, south, east and west.
5th Av. stages pass door; 6 minutes to 6th and 9th Av. express station; large concessions; will rent furnished until Oct. 1, or unfurnished on long lease.
Possession given on two weeks' notice. Apt. 5 C.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

To Sublet.—May 1 to Oct. 1; unfurnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; top floor, "Sutherland," 158th and Riverside; all outside rooms; overlooks Hudson; leased at $110; sublet very reasonably. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished corner apartment, 320 Manhattan Av., opposite Morningside Park and cathedral; seven rooms and bath; newly decorated; $40 per month till October. Superintendent. 8500 Cathedral.

White Court, 107th St., 203, (Between Broadway and Amsterdam.)—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms and bath, large and light, $75; select tenants; references required. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone Bryant 7632.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

180th St., 808 West.—Sublet, June to October, elevator apartment, four large, sunny rooms, furnished; telephone, piano; references required; seen Thursday, Saturday, Sunday. Janvrin.

90th St., 141-143, Between Columbus and Amsterdam.—8 rooms and bath; large and light; all improvements; select tenants. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone Bryant 7632.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS. 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner on premises.

To Sublet.—Cheerful, sunny apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; concessions for the Summer; management of owner. "Antlers," 603 West 111th St.

160-4 SHERMAN AV. 2, 3, 4 rooms. $16 to $28.

Beautiful six-room apartment; sublet, unfurnished, until Oct. 1 or longer on account of going away; will sacrifice. H. M. Bishop, 601 West 113th St.

80TH, 210-212 WEST. Adjoining Broadway; choice apartments; bath, steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; 6 rooms, $31-$36.

148th St., 545 West.—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms; 6th floor; excellent light; sublet until Oct. 1 at sacrifice. Green.

To Sublet—Unfurnished six-room apartment, 10th floor; splendid view of Hudson; half price to October. Apt. 104, 561 W. 141st.

Morningside Av., 50, corner West 119th St. 5 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $50, to sublet, privilege renewing lease.

To Sublet.—Apartment, 5 large rooms; 9th floor; beautiful view; very reasonable. Apt. 92, 260 Convent Av., Washington Heights.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32. 6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35. 868 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

Manhattan Av., 500, (121st.)—Single flat, 7 rooms; storage room, bath; all light; newly decorated; all improvements; $33.

206 St. Nicholas Av.—Bath, steam, hot water; good section; $20. Premises or Louis Carreau, 796 6th Av., 45th St.

603 West 140th.—Modern rooms, bath, all overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson; sublet; immediate occupancy. Apt 61.

Will sublet six large outside rooms, top floor; elevator; ideal location; $55. Apartment 64, 409 West 129th St.

Four, also seven large, entirely light rooms; elevator; desirable neighborhood; moderate. 527 West 56th St.

A.—Four large rooms, 2 baths; corner apartment. Apply at office on premises. 2,200 Broadway.

92d St., West, 231—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath, improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

180th, 804 West, (Pinehurst Av.)—Seven outside rooms; elevator apartment; big inducements.

Sublet six large, light rooms; 3d floor; elevator service. 461 West 150th St., corner Edgecombe Road. Apply to Superintendent.

Victoria Apartment, (elevator,) 551 West 157th St.—Four fine rooms and bath to Oct. 1 at special price. Apply Delan.

Studio, 4th St., 151, corner 6th Av.; studio with skylight, $30. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone Bryant 7632.

7 light front rooms, 2 baths, foyer; regular rent $100; concessions 15 months to Oct. 1, 1916. 521 West 112th. Pollak.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

183d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms, all improvements; $32; near Subway.

Exceptional three-room apartment, eighth floor; southern exposure. 8F, 622 W. 141st.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Sublet four rooms, high-class elevator; southern exposure. 362 West 148th, (Broadway.)

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Horatio St., 26.—Attractive apartments; four rooms, bath; all improvements; low rent.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Ave: Dean Street, 1,303, near New York Ave. Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 5 rooms, $44-45. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8338 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4-5-6 rooms, $26-$34-$42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 3-4-5 room apartments; every improvement; playground.

New Jersey.

PROSPECT COURT APARTMENT, corner Mt. Prospect and Bloomfield Avs.; modern improvements; rents reasonable.

NEWARK, N. J., 42 Mapes Av.—Upper apartment, two-family house; eight rooms, bath; all improvements; excellent trolley service; five minutes' walk Newark Lehigh Valley Station and beautiful Weequahic Park; lake, golf links, tennis courts, and boating; rent $45; references required.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Small furnished apartment, west side, Nineties; permanent. Z 309 Times Annex.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two or three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, preferably in vicinity of Gramercy Park or Washington Square North; rent less than $1,000. W., 886 9th Av.

WANTED.—Five-room apartment; 3 adults, American; within 10 minutes' walk of Madison Av. and 34th St. S 8 Times.

Now or Oct. 1, five-room apartment downtown, Manhattan; give full particulars. N. O., 211 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDRED UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

PRIVATE FAMILY would like gentleman to board; bright room; homelike; modern conveniences; near train, trolley, and beaches. 169 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

Large furnished room for one or two; board if desired; facing two streets; finest house in Livingston, Staten Island; reference required; private. 382 Benut Av.

Spanish teacher sublets splendid room; lessons optional. 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I., near ferry.

THE BRIGHTON, 418 RICHMOND TERRACE, NEW BRIGHTON. — LARGE ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; REASONABLE.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths, excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L" or trolley to South Ferry.

THE BELMONT, 228 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.—40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds; tennis court; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; five minutes ferry. 2046 Tompkinsville.

LADY owning home, artistically furnished, will let to young man, furnishing references, exceptional room, bath; ocean view; trolley, 20 minutes from ferry; breakfast; reasonable. Phone 243R New Dorp.

GRYMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 8 acres of shady ground; own vegetables; refined home; can accommodate a few desirable guests; excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

Private English family will board one or two gentlemen; near station, opposite cricket and tennis club; references. Livingston, 69 Livingston Place, West New Brighton, S. I.

Attractive home, overlooking lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aquahonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and all-year-round home; combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds and large verandas.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.
LARGE ROOMS, AMPLE CLOSETS, SUPERIOR TABLE APPOINTMENTS; OVERLOOKING BAY; FIVE MINUTES FERRY. 298 TOMPKINS AVENUE.

LARGE ROOM; vegetables; shaded grounds; tennis; near beach. Jenkins, The Beechwood, Rosebank.

Westchester County.

Wanted—A few select people; not a boarding house in any sense of the word; unusual surroundings; large rooms; all improvements, three spacious drawing rooms; delightful grounds; shady seats; fruit and vegetables raised on place; colored chef; service of the best; price reasonable. 138 West 4th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2808-J Mount Vernon.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

ALL LARGE CORNER ROOMS, with board, with and without private baths; all known improvements; large, shaded grounds; own vegetable gardens; cow and chickens; ideal location on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk Travers Island; thirty-two minutes to city; table the very best; reduction for May. Herrick, W 28 Times.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.
Choicest location on Chester Hill; old-fashioned home; spacious ground with fruit trees; house surrounded by large verandas; also garage; superior table and service. 1436 Mount Vernon; 138 Summit Av.

YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.
119 Locust Hill Av.
Rooms single or en suite, with private bath; large verandah; high elevation; unobstructed river view; moderate prices. Phone 4484 A. C.

At New Rochelle. — Beautiful Rochelle Heights; splendid board for Summer or longer with private family; every conceivable comfort. Particulars, address Suite 1,057, Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St., New York.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Superior accommodation can be had by couple of gentlemen in private family; best location; good piazza; twelve minutes depot, five from water. J., New Rochelle Post Office. Telephone 544-W.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will take adults as paying guests for Summer; excellent table; garden, fresh eggs; near station; large grounds; bathing. Kendall, Post Road, Rye.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations, wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Party having home, all modern conveniences, located on water, would take few boarders, with first-class references, for Summer. Address Box 302, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Pelham Heights; thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; private family offers unusual accommodations; no children; near golf. W 95 Times.

Boarding Department, Noble School for Little Girls.—Resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains. Cornelia Camp.

Chappaqua. — High elevated farm; large, shaded grounds; hour from Grand Central, mile from depot; free transportation. Mrs. W. Hall.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains.—Beautiful, central location; large, sunny, double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2381.

Bronxville—Double and single rooms; commuters; private family; large house; high elevation; near station and Hotel Gramatan; ten minutes from golf links. S 19 Times.

Woodland Lake Hotel, Ardsley, N. Y.; commuting distance; excellent accommodations; daily, weekly automobile parties; reasonable. Reinhardt. Phone Dobbs Ferry 100.

Splendid accommodations offered gentleman seeking refined surroundings; private family; convenient station and water. 34 Jackson St., New Rochelle.

Beautiful country place, overlooking Hudson; shady grounds, tennis; large, airy rooms; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

YONKERS—96 LOCUST HILL AV.
Unexcelled home cooking; spacious dining room; every accommodation; attractive grounds. Telephone 2636.

Private home, delightful situation; five minutes to station; reasonable. Foote, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

PEPPERDAY INN, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Phone 2065.)—Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

Devereaux-on-the-Sound. — Neptune Place, New Rochelle. Superior accommodations; references. Telephone 91M.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Lady would like care of refined child, 12 or 13 years old, school within one block. Phone 3192W Yonkers.

New Rochelle.—Private family accommodating two gentlemen; call Sundays. 84 Edgewood Park.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL.
On the Hudson. Telephone Kingsbridge 360. Address M. Huntington.

Excellent accommodations; modern house; superior table. 136 Cottage Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

Bay View Villa, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

NEW BRIGHTON, (VILLA ALICE)
NICE COMFORTABLE ROOMS IN PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY WITH GOOD GERMAN COOKING; TERMS MODERATE. 365 VESTERVELT AVE.

Private family having large house and grounds with all improvements, situated on the Lake of Renkonkoma, L. I., wants one or two couples as boarders; only refined people wanted. X 220 Times Annex.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 2 hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

ROOMS and board in country; 14 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; private family; tennis. 10 Standish Road, Forest Hills, Long Island. Telephone Forest Hills 6424.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Private family could accommodate people desiring quiet, homelike place. For particulars address Z 325 Times Annex.

Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, 16 Boulevard, Smith.—Attractive location on Sound; sleeping perches; 25 minutes Pennsylvania; excellent meals; references.

Permanent home for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms, porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

Rockaway Park, 46 Second Av.—Comfortable, cool room; balcony; facing ocean; $150 until October; excellent board; very reasonable.

Comfortable rooms, excellent table, reasonable rates; near station and beach; half hour from city. Shanks, 30th St., Beechhurst.

Delightful rooms, excellent table, private house; large grounds; easy commuting. Dane, Douglaston, L. I.

Mac Levy, Physical Culture Farm, Babylon, L. I.—Interviews, gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York City. Tel. 8686 Madison Square.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

22 Storm Av., Arverne, L. I.—Select accommodations for few refined guests. M. St. John.

Graduate nurse, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalid. Address, 141 86th St., Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE ON OCEAN; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 80 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, K 214 Times Downtown.

Inwood, bordering Far Rockaway.—A few guests taken; luxurious, high-class private home; large garage, tennis, garden; 3 minutes from beach, 4 minutes' walk from trains, 40 minutes from New York. Beulah Villa, McNeil and Broadway, Far Rockaway.

ROOMS AND BOARD, Forest Hill Garden; beautiful bedroom and living room or will divide to suit; meals optional; no other boarders; two blocks from West End Tennis Club; one block from depot; exceptional accommodations for particular persons. Phone 6519W Forest Hills.

Refined, homelike family have excellent room and board in modern cottage with porch and garden for two people in a very healthy and select neighborhood; near station and water; $10 each. Wood, 5 Jackson Place, Port Washington, L. I.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., City.

Rosemary Farm, Monticello, N. Y. — Ideal place for rest or recreation; bracing atmosphere; excellent board; plenty milk, eggs; bungalows for outdoor sleeping; modern improvements; terms moderate; telephone. A. Ackland.

Will take three or four adults in private home for summer; 2 large rooms, private bath, garage; extensive grounds, vegetable gardens, beautiful view of Catskill mts.; Rondout Valley, N. Y. N 176 Times.

J. E. Cobb offers 10 people board; $7 per week; The Riverside, Constable, Franklin Co., N. Y.; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk; and cooking that inspires the appetite.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

COMMUTERS' HOME, Maple Hill house, Madison, N. J.; hour out Lackawanna Railroad; commutation $8.20 monthly; five acres; lawns and gardens; beautiful surroundings; house all improvements. Phone 177R Madison.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C., via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A QUIET RESTFUL FAMILY HOTEL IN MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTIONS; RATES MODERATE.

LOOK, COUNTRY BOARD $5.00!
Two adjoining rooms, well furnished, on farm cottage, large acreage, three minutes from trolley, two miles from Morristown; ideal for invalids and children. Address, Practical Nurse, Morristown, N. J.

A private family of two, occupying handsome cottage in Elberon, New Jersey, would accommodate five or six couples for the summer; convenient for commuter; references exchanged. X 203 Times Annex.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D. L. & W. Station; gentlemen only; telephone 3430 M Orange. K 216 Times Downtown.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Avenue.

East Orange, N. J., 11 North Walnut St.—Large, airy house; refined surroundings; home table; located 5 minutes from Lackawanna station. Phone 3471 Orange.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathaway Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

Private family can accommodate three couples; all improvements; large rooms, large porch near Mononomock Inn; terms $8 each. Tel. or address A. M. Pearson, Ravine and Westover Av., Caldwell, N. J.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location, near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

BRICK CHURCH.—Will share the comforts of refined home, (mansion); large beautiful dining room; unusual opportunity. 57 Washington St., East Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

EAST ORANGE, North Arlington Av., 39-41, The Stansbury.—Beautifully furnished, large and small rooms; first-class table; 4 minutes to station; terms moderate.

THE ELLSWORTH
Can accommodate 35; verandas, lawns, tennis; near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

At beautifully located large private house, every modern convenience; most substantial table, garage, stable. Caldwell, H 358 Times Downtown.

Montclair.—Convenient, healthful, beautiful, desirable rooms with board, large piazzas, trees, central, modern, homelike Randall Valley Road, corner Claremont.

TRUELL COURT, PLAINFIELD, CENTRAL AV., 4TH ST.
EXCLUSIVE. TEL. 186.

East Orange, 41 South Walnut St.—Nicely furnished rooms; $4 to $5 weekly; convenient trolley and Lackawanna.

Commuting distance; excellent table; refinement; reasonable. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, (North Arlington Av., 36.)—Large single room with board; spacious grounds; private tennis court. Tel. 4779.

Cedarwert Inn, North Caldwell, N. J.—600 ft. elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

CONVALESCENT, semi-invalid, child, or nervous patient can secure accommodations in trained nurse's well appointed home. Cheerful, congenial company; quiet village; beautiful country; Berkshire Hills. Excellent care, fresh country products, New York physicians' references. Rates according to amount of care. Box Z 283 Times Annex.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

At 19 Union Place, Norwalk, Conn., May to October, large, pleasant front room, bath adjoining; in house with private family; excellent table; easy commutation distance; near small park; ideal location for young married couple; moderate terms; references; two smaller rooms, July to September.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Lady with attractive Summer home will accommodate few select couples who wish quiet, refined surroundings for summer; own garden, vegetables, golf, tennis, and salt water bathing; commuting distance. L 30 Times.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
The Packard, Pequot Av.; select location; $2 per day up. Address Mrs. Rippin.

East Norwalk, Conn.; commuting easy; on beach; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Schimmel.

Maine.

BOARD in beautiful country home near Kennebec River; modern house; farm products. Write for booklet, Winfield S. Wright, Woolwich, Maine.

New Hampshire.

Wonolancet House.—No. Sutton, N. H., on Keyser Lake; large airy rooms; best country food; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; open June 1.

Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA, PENN., Woodleigh—Beautiful modern home; owner trained nurse; excellent table; attractive rooms, steam heat, open fires, baths; good surroundings for country life, fishing, boating, automobiling, horses; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman, semi-invalid, and friend, room with two beds, or two connecting rooms; private bath, good board, with nurse or doctor, where he can be cared for when friend is away; massage perhaps; in country, where they have automobile or horses preferred; price must be reasonable. Z 355 Times Annex.

FAMILY THREE (3) ADULTS, TWO (2) CHILDREN, desire two rooms, bath, with board; Westchester County on Sound preferred; state rates, location and size of grounds. F. A. Reilly, 137 So. 3d av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

In Bloomfield or Montclair; convenient to Lackawanna; gentleman wants room and board; must be moderate and have accommodations for motor cycle. K 248 Times Downtown.

Young man, American, wants board, country, private family; homelike surroundings; commuting distance of N. Y. Write, stating particulars, H 337 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires board and residence during Summer months with refined family; tennis, bathing opportunities conveniently near. M 8 Times.

Board wanted entire Summer, young man, in private family, at seashore, within commuting distance of Lower Manhattan; references. S A Times Harlem.

MOTHER and CHILD.—15 months, with private family, northern Jersey town. 115 East 82d St. N. Kraus.

Two rooms and board for adults, within commuting distance city. A 298 Times Downtown.

By young married couple; Edgemere, Arverne, or Rockaway Park; state price, full particulars. Miller, 223 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

Commuter (Jewish) wishes country board for Summer, near city. L 1 Times.

Room near seashore; two Jewish young men; private family preferred. W 145 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; near Park; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Cool, airy rooms; first-class; board optional; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; references.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 331 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

58TH ST, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large second-floor room; also single room; excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; balcony overlooking Park; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; electric light.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable room in homelike house; table guest received.

68TH, 82 WEST.—Nicely furnished, attractive front rooms; board optional.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen with refined Americans; Subway and "L."

73d, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single room; superior table board.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, single room; well appointed house; park, Riverside; all cars.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; also table guests; Summer rates.

73D, 168 WEST.—Large room, board; modern improvements; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Double and single rooms; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; double, single front room; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent French cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single room; exceedingly homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity, telephone; private bath.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; private house.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished front suite in modern exclusive home of unusual excellence; superior table; Summer rates; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

89TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive home offers large, small room, all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; table guests.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Floor, separately; exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; shower, electricity; unusually fine table.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractive front room; also small; Summer rates; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric light, telephone; near park; reference.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Accommodations for those desiring quiet, well-ordered house.

96TH, 54 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Desirable location; good table; terms moderate.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

115TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

117TH, 421 WEST, Near Amsterdam.—Large room, with board, private house; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Beautiful room; every convenience; meals optional; summer rate. 4914—Audubon.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8887.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

PARK, (THE,) North West Washington Square, 101 Waverley Place.—Select apartment hotel.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 345.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (3 D.)—Beautiful, large rooms; running water; superior board; shower.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

SELECT house, Central Park West; gentlemen or couple; private family. S 82 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

JAPANESE gentleman desires board and room with refined American people. S 117 Times.

LADY, semi-invalid, wishes room, board, care; home of nurse or sanitarium; state lowest terms. B. S., 309 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Double, single room; reasonable.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

18TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

34TH and PARK AV., (13 Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished; $5 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

40TH, 5 EAST, (273 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

43D, 136 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; bath; telephone; private family; references. Sullivan.

44TH, (348 Madison Av.)—Studios, apartments: large and small rooms; furnished, unfurnished.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large room, with private bath; private house.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms; parlor floor and one flight; all conveniences; kitchenette; Summer prices; French house.

60TH ST, EAST, (Between 5th and Park Avs.)—Gentleman wishes another to share with him apartment in exclusive residential hotel; $7 week; advertiser 25 years of age; college graduate; Christian. S 58 Times.

60TH, 241 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; running water; all new furniture; parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business purposes; rates moderate.

60TH, 222 EAST.—Excellently well-furnished large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

74TH ST., (near Madison Av.)—Gentleman wishes another to share with him unusually attractive 2-room and bath apartment; light, airy rooms; piano; exceptional place for right person; $7.00 a week, with breakfast. Artist, S 25 Times.

136TH, 410 EAST.—Front, back parlors and hall room, newly furnished; running water, bath, telephone; $2, up; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

LADY residing two blocks east from park offers extra large room, suitable two, or wishes permanent person liking French cooking and conversation. S 70 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 369.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; bright and clean; reasonable; phone.

MADISON AV., 561, (Near 56th.)—Small, well furnished room; all conveniences; $4.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Airy rooms; running water; bath; electricity; kitchenette.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 145.—Back parlor; kitchenette; running water; also other rooms; reasonable.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; closets.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

40TH, 120 EAST. — Furnished large, small rooms; private bath; parlor floor; telephone.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large room with kitchenette; first-class house; modern improvements; reasonable.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

48TH, 65 WEST.—COMFORTABLE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BATH; ALSO SMALL ROOMS; QUIET RESIDENCE.

49TH, 45 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor in exclusive private home; bachelors, couples; references.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 54 WEST.—Small front room, running water, electricity; congenial location; only $4.50.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold running water; connecting bathroom; gentleman.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

57TH, 264 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, airy, corner room, adjoining bath; modern apartment. Martin.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2048.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; references necessary.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front, back parlors; singly, suite; references; telephone. Hanshe.

65TH ST., 75 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished double room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; private; $3 and $5; breakfast optional. Inquire Toan.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large room; private bath and alcove adjoining; service unrivaled.

69TH, 1 WEST. (Central Park West).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

69TH, 139 West.—Well furnished light rooms; baths each floor; Summer rates.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; will furnish to suit gentlemen; references.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 230 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

76TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Room, four windows; southern exposure; all conveniences. Winton.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well appointed; all conveniences; reference desired; gentleman.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LUXURIOUS, LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; PARLOR FLOOR.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 161 WEST.—Desirable medium single, also small room; reasonable; private family.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

72D, 121 WEST.—Just opened large front rooms; running water; twin beds; smaller, $8 up.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 186 WEST.—Connecting rooms, private bath; good table; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms, with bath; private house; references; gentlemen. Z 343 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Sunny front double, single rooms; private residences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near Central Park; large room, with or without private baths; $5 up; telephone.

75TH, 40 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive, large rooms; phone; all conveniences.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; excellently kept house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select room with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly opened large, small rooms, private bath, Summer rates.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; large closets; bath adjoining; airy; sunny. Schuyler 5503.

79TH, 225 West.—Small, light room at subway; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; reasonable; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST. — Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; telephone. L. references.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; gentleman; ground floor.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 78 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; every convenience; reasonable; private family. Meehan.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Outside large single room, refined, private, $3.50. Apt. 4.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large hall room; conveniences; near Park; reference.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly opened; large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

85TH, 130 WEST.—First-class house; large rooms; fine location; moderate; telephone.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; running water; Subway; telephone; references.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third floor front; private bath; moderate rates.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; all conveniences; select house.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Newly furnished house; near park; large rooms, with, without private bath; electricity, phone; $5 up.

92D, 204 WEST.—Pleasant front room; three windows; single rooms; Subway. Possons.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large front room; private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large front room; running water; refined, quiet, private house; subway, "L;" references. Riverside 8046.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Front hall room, third floor, near bath; telephone; references.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Pleasant room to let to gentleman; private family.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room, high-class apartment; near subway. Morden.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH ST, 229 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant airy room; moderate. Phone Riverside 9481. Apt. 4D.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.—Large, smaller rooms; reasonable; owner's residence.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful room; gentleman; dressing room, bath; phone; $6.50; also large room.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Family of two let parlor and bedroom, splendidly furnished; cool; near Broadway; $8 weekly. Helm.

197TH, (Creston Av., 2,744.)—Combination bedroom and sitting room, with kitchen; newly furnished; adjoining bath; reasonable; private family.

107TH, 220 West.—Room for gentleman; private family; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

109TH ST., 200 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, suitable two; private; conveniences; elevator. Apt A4

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apartment 3D.)—Cool, attractive corner rooms, modern; subway.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

111TH ST., 503 WEST.—Beautiful dainty, comfortable rooms, elevator apartment; $3.50 to $7.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Double outside; high-class elevator; business woman. Apt. 6.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Large south room, modern conveniences; refined; references. Apt. 88.

113TH, 537 WEST, corner Broadway.—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator apartment. Pfeiffer.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished immaculate rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; elevator; reasonable; table. Chambers.

113TH, 622 WEST, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apt. 53.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; references required. Apt. 48.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two airy rooms, suitable two gentlemen; moderate; apartment.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Desirable outside room, adjoining bath, in high-class, modern apartment; every convenience; private family; references. Apartment 82.

114TH, 610 WEST. — KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Attractive room; private; convenient Subway, elevated; $4.50. Apt 36.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Columbus.)—Attractive, newly decorated, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Cozy light outside room; private bath; $4; elevator. Sander.

121ST, 420 WEST, (Apart 53.)—Light room, large closet; elevator; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Very attractive front, double; $4.50; board optional; elevator, Gayer.

121ST, 203 WEST.—Beautiful large room, running water; every convenience; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; reference.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; high-class elevator apartment. Reasonable, 6 FW.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; all conveniences; references.

122D, 523 WEST.—Elegant room, suitable two, single room, also two-room suite, $8 up; elevator; telephone; bath; near Columbia. Mapes, Telephone Morningside 5550.

122D, 560 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room, overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

122D, 526 WEST.—For business or college girl; $1.75; references. Apt. 7.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Facing River.)—Elegantly furnished single, double; $5, $7; shower; Subway block; telephone; elevator. Apt. 51.

141ST, (87 Hamilton Place,) between Broadway, Amsterdam.)—Desirable large bedroom; exclusive; elevator.

141ST ST., (94 Hamilton Place.)—Pleasant, cool, independent room; electricity; $4; gentlemen. Schaffer.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 8110.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Large room; excellent location; private house; convenient subway; telephone.

147TH, 408 WEST.—3 furnished rooms, private house, suitable for housekeeping. Call from 1 to 5.

158TH ST., 550 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, bath; private family; elevator; phone. Apartment 4G.

160TH, 564 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Broadway corner; front parlor, finely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; private family; reasonable.

169TH, 606 WEST.—Room with private family; board optional. Apartment 26.

180TH, 825 WEST.—Share small apartment, or single room, housekeeping. Apt. 32.

183D, 578 WEST.—Room in private house; private family.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(FOR BACHELORS ONLY.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

APARTMENT, large, light, furnished room, bath, 114th, near Drive; refined business woman; no other roomers; references. S 114 Times.

A Riverside Drive apt.; fine location; outside room; running water in same; bath opposite; $5; private family; home comforts; board optional. Phone Riverside 2916.

BROADWAY AND 151ST ST.—The Northold, Apartment 2B; exceptionally large outside room, (three windows,) bath adjoining; refined private family; tray breakfast if desired; references. Telephone Audubon 8110. Hope.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Not needing all my large apartment will rent room adjoining bath to business man or woman; references. Vosburgh, telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St.)—Large, nicely furnished, front rooms; single, en suite; elevator. Apt. 19. Phone 4848 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; exceptional home; breakfasts; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.)—Finest in city; $5; private family; references; fifth south.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple having charming apartment, would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; references. Fisher.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (near 122d St.)—Exceptionally desirable for Summer; outside rooms, newly furnished; overlooking Riverside Drive; single, double; elevator. Elliott, Apartment 34.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

HOME PRIVILEGES to refined lady; beautiful front room; housekeeping privileges; with two teachers. Telephone Morningside 1018. Apt. 3.

Large room, facing park, at corner 106th St. and West End Av.; third floor, north; $7 weekly.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room, running water, adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Attractive, cool; privilege parlor, kitchen; reasonable; ladies. Apt. 3.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (620 West 115th.)—Apt. 23; large, pleasant room; high-class elevator apartment.

SOUTHERN lady and daughter having lovely Broadway apartment would rent one room; delightful exposure; bright, sunny, cool; gentlemen preferred. Address S., 2,274 Broadway.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

WADSWORTH AV., 190.—Attractive single room; all conveniences; 181st Subway. Allardice. Audubon 4224J.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 160.—Nice small room for nurse or business woman. Apartment 17. Seen before 9, after 5.

WEST END AV., 543. — Rooms, private bath; also small room; reasonable; reference.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS for 1 or 2 gentlemen; board if required; residential section of Dyker Heights, facing bay and golf links; cool breezes in Summer time; choice of three car lines; frequent service morning and evening; terms for rooms, $3 or $5 per week, according to choice of rooms. Address 1,317 85th St., Brooklyn. Phone Bath Beach 1450.

Long Island.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING REFINED HOME comforts. Write to "Private," 132 Times.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION, 1915. I can supply visitors with inspected rooms; reasonable rates. Mrs. S. R. Davison, 717 Phelan Building, San Francisco.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3A.

West End Av., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TWO YOUNG MEN desire room, board optional, private family preferred; below 23d St. N 174 Times.

Unfurnished.

BUSINESS WOMAN wishes outside, unfurnished room, west side, with private family or business woman. M. J., 307 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

PARTNER wanted in manufacturing ladies' bathing suits; have patent garments. K 223 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, 600 seats, Brooklyn, doing good business; cheap to quick buyer. S 94 Times.

$2,000 to invest with services; good business experience; state particulars; no agent. D 266 Times Downtown.

Artistic infants' novelty business, established six years; will sell stock, good will at sacrifice; cash. X 223 Times Annex.

Partner, clean-cut, legitimate enterprise; investigation courted; exceptional returns; money secured; no brokers. S 112 Times.

Would invest $3,000 paying established business; state particulars; salesman, accountant. K 239 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman desires connection; has large clientele; secures results quickly. S 50 Times.

Business man will invest few thousand dollars and service in successful jobbing or manufacturing business. S 41 Times.

Looking for business or partner; rigid investigation; have money. S 48 Times.

Mail order house wants good household specialties. H 348 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers, sales agents wanted for new up-to-date specialty. S 27 Times.

Going West.—Young man solicits commissions, all or part time. S 91 Times.

Do you know book trade? Can you make limited investment? S 132 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Advertising man with unusual merchandising and sales promotion experience at his command, at present employed, will handle other work on part time. S 37 Times.

I have got the business; have you got a printing plant that will produce not less than $100,000 the first year? If you have and are interested in a partner I will decrease your overhead, increase your profit, and guarantee the accounts from my share of the business; plants incumbered by mortgages do not answer. K 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.
Young man, college graduate preferred, with selling ability, is offered position with established bond house. For the right man there would eventually be an interest in the firm. Address Bonds, D 287 Times Downtown.

A practical mechanical engineer of financial responsibility is organizing a company in an active growing suburban community for the purpose of manufacturing ice; he desires to meet a party with $15,000 to $20,000 who desires not only a business investment, but an active participation in a responsible business venture. Z 361 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with $5,000 to finance company selling new device for making very best grade of pure butter without churning; awarded medal by Franklin Institute; indorsed by Good Housekeeping Magazine; in daily use at McAlpin Hotel and Wanamaker's restaurant; no chemicals or process used; fully protected by patents. W 59 Times.

South American business man, leaving Saturday, May 15, for Peru and Chile, representing American manufacturers, has an opening for some few more good representations, confidential missions or commissions; first-class references. Write Mr. Alex, Pan-American States Association, twenty-second floor, Hotel McAlpin.

Gentleman has $5,000 to $10,000, and expert financial service to invest in established successful enterprise that will pay him $7,500 or more yearly; no prospects considered; answers treated confidentially and only definiteness will receive attention. Genuine Box 410 Times.

Head of New York corporation, experienced traveler, having sold in Europe for years, will guarantee minimum amount of sales for manufacturers who desire representation; will maintain offices London, Paris, Petrograd; write for information. Export, K 222 Times Downtown.

Fifty thousand dollars will buy interest in commision business; investment under control of investor and may be withdrawn at any time within reasonable notice; the best returns commensurate with safety; none but principals need apply. Address K 42 Times Annex.

Owner's illness makes necessary sale of modern, fully equipped furniture factory in Northern New York; advantages are: Cheap lumber, power, and freight rates; entire output sold to one concern or through salesmen; profits $12,000 per year; if closed within 30 days, $15,000, one-half cash. Owner, Z 351 Times Annex.

Unusual chance.—Man of publishing ability can have managing position and share in business; men without experience and responsibility not considered. Periodical, S 59 Times.

ONE OF 10.
Would you be one of 10 to invest $500 each in company where ability, experience, and honesty govern and which requires money for expansion along lines that have already proven effective with limited capital? K 36 Times Annex.

Splendid Opportunity.—A large corporation desires representative for negotiations of difficult nature; one who has been successful as a salesman and understands dealing with men of affairs will please apply, stating age and references. K 209 Times Downtown.

California, 90 acres Tokay vineyard, near large city, free and clear; electric switch; value about $45,000; leased three years 5%, 6%, 7% per annum; part cash, balance mortgage, or exchange for Eastern property or high grade security; photos. X 227 Times Annex.

Shoe manufacturer wants two exceptional business men to invest $15,000 each to reestablish a shoe manufacturing concern in business over 50 years. Address Manufacturer, Box D 271 Times Downtown.

Boarding house for sale, two connecting, of long standing, beautifully furnished; every room occupied; refined clientele over 15 years; exceptional opportunity; cash basis only; references; first-class neighborhood; express stations. Address Halana, 56 Times.

Rare opportunity for man to become actively interested in a well growing, established manufacturing concern; must have cash capital $15,000; valuable patents and orders on hand; staple business, with no season. L 190 Times.

$20,000 to $25,000 required by an established paying manufacturing business; owners bear highest reputation for honesty and ability and look for these qualities in a third party; interest active or inactive. J. T., 234 Times.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

Wanted, from responsible manufacturers, information of household articles which can be obtained in large quantities, suitable for sale in a country-wide selling campaign by large corps of bright salesmen.

We require $5,000 to expand our business, which with limited capital has proven successful that with amount mentioned could make our business national in scope. K 35 Times Annex.

Successful, old-established hardware and farming implement business at Middlebury, Vt.; one of State's largest stocks; present owner must retire through ill health. K Times Annex.

A.—Partner, conservative and reliable, to assist buying, cash, paying mercantile business, earning large profits; trial allowed; $3,500 required; reference exchanged. Reasonable. S 123 Times.

Automobile agency; opportunity open for energetic young man to become partner agency popular medium-priced car; investment $10,000; absolutely secured; references exchanged. H 314 Times Downtown.

Exporters and manufacturers desiring representation abroad by live agent having excellent business connections, familiar with European markets, correspond with Schachtsiek, 429 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROAD SILK MILLS.
Two energetic salesmen desire few more accounts; only dependable merchandise solicited; satisfactory arrangements assured; communications confidential. S 69 Times.

Exceptional opening for capable salesman who can invest $10,000 to $15,000 in old-established 4-color printing company. Big business in sight. Crittenden, 1,226 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
For Sale—Advertising business at a sacrifice; established since 1900; can net proper party $10,000 yearly; will bear closest investigation. K 213 Times Downtown.

Am owner of large plot of ground in best locality in Bronx; worth $30,000; am now conducting moving picture business; intend to make improvements; want partner with $15,000. Valentine, Box 623 Times Downtown.

A business established five years in good condition desires congenial associate, who can invest $3,500; object expansion; references exchanged. Mercantile, K 238 Times Downtown.

Party able to invest $5,000 and services can secure substantial interest in manufacturing business; references given and expected; principal only. K 244 Times Downtown.

Young man wishes to invest capital and services in established manufacturing business which can stand rigid investigation; principals only; no patents. Reply M 7 Times.

Manufacturing business desires industrious partner; investment required; long established; am alone; have A1 mercantile standing; exceptional. X 204 Times Annex.

Business man, moderate capital, clean record, desires connection with reliable manufacturing, jobbing, or wholesale business; no schemes; state particulars. S 21 Times.

Manufacturers who desire to maintain branch offices, selling organization throughout Europe, minimum cost, reply to B. C., K 281 Times Downtown.

Groceries, delicatessen, saloons, hotels; $500 upward. Bronx Business Exchange, 4205 3d Av.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats; good populated neighborhood, Brooklyn; extraordinary proposition; bargain. Call Room 608, 1,480 Broadway, 42d.

Partner wanted with $2,000 by manufacturer with machinery and an established business to attend to selling; investment secure. D., 46 West 4th St.

Stock, bond salesman, large producer business, desires connection; reputable proposition. H 352 Times Downtown.

Executive, salesman; will invest $5,000, services; going or contemplated business. S 107 Times.

PARTNER desired for established lunch and tea room; shopping district. K 37 Times Annex.

SALESMAN will pay $100 for position with wholesale firm. Salesman, K 210 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST discovered process making fast dye, superior to aniline dye; $50,000 needed; principals only. Address Chemist, S 78 Times.

WILL INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000.
Must be paying business where advertiser can be active. Z 250 Times Annex.

For other Want Advertisements Page 18, Main Se

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A business enterprise with complete plant in operation, fully paid for and no debts, requires additional capital to exploit its product, which allows handsome margin of profit and which sells readily in Greater New York. Fullest investigation invited. Young man who can take active interest in sales promotion preferred. $15,000 to $20,000 is required. Do not respond unless you can stand the rigid investigation we invite for ourselves. Address M. Co., Box M 1 Times Uptown.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

Gentleman alone would associate himself with a paying fruit or other farm business on Long Island, which can demonstrate a return on small investment and provide living and compensation for care of business end of enterprise. Only people of refinement and cleanly habits and surroundings considered; place must be attractive inside and out, and have modern improvements. Do not wish to buy, but to join successful established business after living some months with same. Full information, 450 Times.

INDUSTRIES WANTED BY NEW ENGLAND CITY.
Entire absence from labor troubles on account of diversified industries; plenty of skilled mechanics; excellent banking facilities; splendid shipping point.
Tax exemption on all industrial property ten years; factory erected to be paid for in ten annual installments; interest, 5 per cent. Z 352 Times Annex.

I have a lease for prominent booths in 2 PUBLIC MARKETS to be opened in the most important street in the BRONX and on the WEST SIDE in vicinity of 50TH ST.; I want to connect with a man who understands the BUTCHER BUSINESS thoroughly and can put in the business $2,000; I will provide all additional capital required. Address Capitalist, Box 149 Times.

A.A.—Corporation established 1906, has broadly patented article in great public demand, and is seeking additional capital to increase output; daily use by public during past years proves steadily increasing sales. Profits unusually large; contracts with important railroads already closed; money needed only for manufacturing; officers and directors well known, financially reliable; demonstrations given; past records open; details to principals only. Vice Pres. K 227 Times Downtown.

TWO SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN CONNECTED WITH A FOREMOST CONCERN MANY YEARS, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH MODERN BUSINESS METHODS AND COVERING THE MOST IMPORTANT TERRITORIES, DESIRE TO ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH A PRACTICAL MAN WHO IS WELL VERSED IN HIS PARTICULAR LINE OF MANUFACTURING. BEST STANDING AND REFERENCE REQUIRED. ANSWER S 26 TIMES.

For Sale, in New Haven, Conn.—One of the most lucrative and high-grade dressmaking establishments in New England, with good-will, merchandise, machines, and complete equipment for a high-class, up-to-date business, including the real estate of most modern construction and located in a swell neighborhood; owners will remain a reasonable time to introduce purchasers; owners going out of business on account of intended residence abroad. Address Atty., P. O. Box 754, New Haven, Conn.

Capable, active business man forced to dissolve present partnership on account European war, will connect with well-established concern, either jobbing or manufacturing, prepared to invest $5,000 to $10,000 right now; additional $15,000 when safety of investment beyond doubt. Offers only considered when open to full and detailed investigation; also only where active work to increase and develop business is more essential than investment. Z 342 Times Annex.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Jewelry.

[?]monds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. [?]el, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Physical Culture.

[?]ROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, [?]ding athletic instructors and exponents of [?]rapathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. [?]ength doubled in one course. Undue [?]sity reduced without dietary restrictions. [?] West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Business Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

[?]commodations to rated concerns secured in [?]anks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers', wholesalers' outstandings, in[?]es, rents; confidential. Wolf, 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1,029.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30, 1,000, $1.75, 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4543. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $3 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.
SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!
No. 4 Underwood, $43.75.
No. 5 Oliver, without B. S., $30.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $35.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $37.50.
No. 6 Remington, $22.50.
If you can't call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.,
966 Broadway, at 23d St.,
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St.,
90 Nassau St., at Malden Lane. Tel. 5408 Franklin
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

I pay highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myors, 115 University Place. 2208 Stuyvesant.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A LADY wishes to place a very good cook and a waitress, either together or separately, for the summer; call on present employer, 136 East 65th Street, Monday or Tuesday morning next, between nine and twelve o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED lady's maid, will do light chamberwork if required; seen Monday after ten o'clock; city reference. 18 East 56th St.

AS LADY HOUSEKEEPER to gentleman; town or suburb; where servants kept; capable, experienced; can give highest references. Kindly address S 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; hard worker; thoroughly experienced; good reference; salary, $15. Address M., Room 710, 299 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' manufacturing experience, (19,) competent, reliable; $10. H 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; capable taking entire charge; references. $14. H [?] Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; trial balance; [illegible] H 3[?] Times [illegible]

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $7. Miss X., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—A fast worker; can give satisfaction; 4 years' experience, with best references. D. Friedman, 326 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-Stenographer, controlling accounts; take full charge; competent stenographer; experienced business woman; excellent references; $25. H 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—8 years' expert double entry; balance sheets; financial statements prepared; entire charge office; correspondence. L 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, reliable, seeks position; satisfactory work, as records will attest; no objection to country. S 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S, office assistant, typewriter, experienced young lady; references. K 203 Times Downtown.

CHAPERON, &c.—Young French Parisian lady, speaking English, wishes to give lessons; best references from English and American schools; will act as chaperon to young ladies, as secretary, or a lady's companion. Z 233 Times Annex.

CARETAKER.—Lady wishes to place for Summer capable, reliable young married woman as caretaker; employed in family many years previous to marriage. Mrs. A. H. Williams, 31 West 12th St.

CHAPERONE.—Head health department girls' boarding school would chaperone to Exposition, Cal., after June 15. Z 311 Times Annex.

CHAPERON, companion, en route to Pacific Coast June or July; educated woman; experienced traveler. Z 362 Times Annex.

CHILD'S MAID.—Young American girl would like position as child's maid; willing to go to country; call. Katherine Murphy, 1,146 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Expert at filing; quick and accurate at figures; good penman; desires position where these qualifications, combined with conscientious work, meets with appreciation. F. B. J., 162 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 906.

COLORED GIRL wishes washing to take home, or half time. Johnson, 131 West 53d.

COMPANION, NURSE.—Educated American; experienced housekeeper; competent manager; generally useful with children, elderly people, invalid; country; references. Nurse, care Locke, 466 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION.—A competent woman, well educated and traveled, good swimmer and experienced in woodcraft, wishes to join force of Summer camp for young people. Address Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

COMPANION.—A very desirable girl would like position as traveling companion; capable of taking charge; under some conditions would consider paying part of own expenses. Z 359 Times Annex.

COMPANION, &c.—Cultured young lady desires position as traveling companion or governess; references. Address E. C. R., 2,010 St. Charles Av., New Orleans, La.

COMPANION.—Refined educated young lady would like position as companion to lady; no objection to traveling. L 109 Times.

COOK, PARLORMAID, LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to place her excellent cook, parlormaid and laundress, all of whom she highly recommends. Call Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1, at 11 West 49th St.

DRESSMAKING.—House dresses, sacques, kimonos, misses' dancing school dresses; all styles; out by day; reference. Address Mrs. Nichols, 346 East 138th St.

DRESSMAKER and Talloress.—First class; by day; thorough and responsible; will go out of town. S 716 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Street, evening, tailor gowns, waists; home, out. Ryan, 76 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; out by day; city or country; references. S 118 Times.

GOVERNESS.—North German young lady desires place as governess to children between 8 and 12 years; willing to travel; recommendation from present position. Please telephone 2461 Stuyvesant, or address K 220 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Teacher of experience, to chaperon 2 or 3 children to the California Exposition; good references. Address C. E., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—North German; experienced; good sewer; fond of children; desires position; highest city references. E. S., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—Not nursery; French diplomee; excellent musician; German; highest references prominent families. F., 874 West End Av.

GOVERNESS.—North German, French, English branches, music, physical care; experienced. L. Berens, 333 West 23d St.

GOVERNESS.—English; fluent French; tennis; backward pupils specialty; reference exchanged. S 90 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes to accompany a patient to the Panama Exposition; small salary. Z 347 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A cultured, experienced managing housekeeper, understanding cooking; would like to take charge of large private establishment, country preferred; care of linen, animals, &c.; city references. Housekeeper, 233 East 60th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Frenchwoman, with boy 10 years old, desires position for small family; good cook and manager; no laundry; best references; speaks English and German. Mme. Louise, 83 Essex Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat colored girl, housework, small family; sleep in; references. Jackson, 61 West 99th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5807.

INTERPRETER or TRANSLATOR. — Lady desires position, interpreter or translator Italian, French, Spanish, English. S 95 Times.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS.—Swedish; good sewer and tucker; would like to travel. Johnson, care McNally, 1,103 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Young colored woman; first-class laundress; work home. 215 West 29th.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her excellent lady's maid; wages $30 a month. Call Monday or Tuesday mornings, May 10, 11, between 9 and 1 o'clock, 962 Lexington Av.

NEAT colored woman, house-worker, small family; city reference. Smith, 105 West 53d.

NURSE-MASSEUSE.—English-speaking Norwegian desires position of entire charge of child or lady during Summer months; doctor's references. Address M. Arneson, General Delivery, Trenton, N. J.

NURSE.—Light colored; thoroughly efficient; many years' experience; entire care infant; excellent care and present references; $35. Care of Superintendent, 600 West 147th St. Audubon, 2730.

NURSE, experienced as companion-attendant; care elderly lady or chronic invalid; salary second consideration; references required. Z 251 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Elderly nurse, take out baby days. Address, call Turner, 204 St. Nicholas Av.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER with lady as useful maid, seamstress; references present employer. Write Louis XIV., Madame, 240 5th Av.

SECRETARY.—Australian girl, competent stenographer, desires position as secretary; references. S 90 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER; American; five years' experience; salary reasonable; references. Helen Hohly, 3,436 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; brainy; charge correspondence, office; accurate; grammarian; $10-$12. S 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate worker; $10. K 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut, quick, comprehension, common sense, good grammarian, $8-$10. S 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, good speller and transcriber; Christian; $6. H 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with office routine; 4 years' experience; salary $10. K 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper, high school graduate; 1 year's experience; $7. H 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut, quick apprehension; good grammarian, speller; $8-$10. S 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; reliable; ambitious, conscientious worker; $7. H 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; conversant with office routine; A1 references; $15. A 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business school graduate, neat appearance; salary, $6. H 312 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Six years' insurance experience; beginner in stenography; age 24; bill, file, rapid; references; $10. K 235 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; best references; assistant bookkeeper; all-around office work; moderate salary. H 321 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING done evenings at home, place of employment. Advertiser, 325 West 20th St.

WET NURSE.—Young healthy mother would like position. S 63 Times.

WOMAN of good standing, taste, and appearance, cultured, capable, fairly extensive acquaintance, wants remunerative employment afternoons. M 2 Times.

WOMEN to go out, hand and machine sewing. 88 Horatio St. Peters.

YOUNG WOMAN wants a position in an engineer's office; am one who believes in concentration when working, but do not believe in listing qualifications; let me verify them. S 22 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in stenography, office details, desires position out-of-town hotel for Summer; references. X 217 Times [illegible]

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Seven years' experience; capable of taking full charge; thoroughly familiar with office routine, follow-up system, use of dictaphone; Christian; best references; salary, $18. K 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary. Christian; above average in intellect; six years' engineering, manufacturing experience; handle mail independently, intelligently; need employment; trial appreciated; $12. H 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Good knowledge bookkeeping; nine years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly familiar all office details; desires permanent position with reliable concern; salary $15; best references. Schnitzer, 440 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, seeks permanency where competency, intelligence are mandatory; American, refined office assistant; will do utmost to please; $8. A 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; conscientious; pleasing personality; accurate; painstaking; excellent references. F. S. N., 162 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' manufacturing, automobile experience; quick grasping ideas; operates switchbord; versed in up-to-date office methods; American; $8; references. Advertiser, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian; businesslike; refined; seven years' practical experience; manage office; high school graduate; standard operator; conversant office details; trial appreciated; $15. Store, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, experienced, take dictation rapidly; neat rapid typist; live with parents; $10. Claire L. Boehm, 224 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience with one firm, desires position; willing and accurate; salary $8-$10. F. B. L., 162 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

HOUSEWORKER. — Capable houseworker; a very competent colored girl; excellent cook; neat, clean; thoroughly trustworthy; personal references; city or country. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St., near Broadway.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5062 Riverside,) 101 W. 95th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

WORK WANTED FOR

Stenographer	Clerical workers
Factory workers	Shop workers
Telephone operators	Dressmakers
Saleswomen	Seamstresses

350 of these are in our workrooms; also 150 experienced clerical and office workers in our Trade Extension Room at 395 4th Av.
Records of all applicants carefully investigated.
VACATION WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE'S FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR WOMEN,
38 West 39th, 1st floor. Greeley 3494.
All available at short notice.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A PROMINENT RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT
REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF
AN ASSISTANT BUYER
FOR
WOMEN'S DRESSES AND GOWNS.

This is a very large department and requires the services of a woman of exceptional ability, thoroughly experienced in merchandising and accustomed to high-class retail trade.

Steady position, good salary, and a wonderful opportunity for advancement to a woman possessing initiative and executive ability and who can show results.

Please state in full experience. All replies will be held confidental. Address "Assistant," Box 120 Times.

ARTIST wanted, weeks, illustrating, 25 cents hourly; bring work. Bickham, 449 Riverside, 116th.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. and 35th Street,
Require an experienced biller. One accustomed to Ellis billing machine preferred.

COOK, &c.—Competent general servant; cook and laundress; two in family; references required. X 216 Times Annex.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Experienced; reference; apply before 8:30 Monday; absolutely no applicants after 8:30. Scotmints Co., 22 East 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; would like more customers; good fitter, remodeling a specialty; $2. M., 353 West 14th.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; first-class fitter; $3. Butler, 301 West 118th.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO
REQUIRE
FIRST CLASS
WAIST DRAPERS
AND
FINISHERS
FOR THEIR
SPECIAL ORDER WORKROOM.
Only those accustomed to first-class work need apply.
8-10 WEST 38TH ST.,
(5TH FLOOR.)

GIRL, refined, willing, to take care of two children, 2 and 3, for 2 months in country, beginning June 1; enclose references and state money expected. Z 353 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Summer boarding house, 100 guests, on ocean, half hour from city, requires woman capable entire management; catering, renting rooms, correspondence, employing, managing help, with successful record in own house; state age, weight, nationality, experience, references, salary expected. Waves, K 215 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS wanted for country home on Long Island, about 45 minutes from city; small family; the work is reasonably light and excellent quarters are provided for the help; good wages. Apply any time Monday, Rosenbaum, 301 West 106th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—No servant; educated; experienced; refined; under forty. Phone Bayside 2988.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse, trustworthy, many years of experience in housekeeping, plain sewing as well as nursing; desires position, refined, small family, where superior ability and loyalty would be appreciated; references exchanged. Address Efficient, 852 Columbus Av., advertising agency.

STENOGRAPHER
to act in the capacity of executive secretary in a well-known advertising agency organization; must have speed, with accuracy, a grammatical scholar; the position will pay you what you make it worth; your application must give all details of ability, experience, age, &c. K 40 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent American over 21 years; apply in own handwriting, stating past experience and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, X 325 Times [illegible]

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced Underwood operator; state experience, references, length of service with each firm, age, salary, and nationality in writing. S 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Woman of experience for high-class position; competent in both branches; references. H 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 77 Times.

TRIMMER.
AITKEN, SON & CO. require an experienced trimmer of high-class tailored hats for wholesale trade. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary expected.
417 5th Av.

TWO WOMEN wanted of strong personality, culture, and executive ability to take charge of two small groups of children in a Jewish orphan asylum of the very highest type; good salary. Apply on Sunday, between 6 and 8 P. M. at 470 West 145th St.

WASHING.—Colored woman wants plain washing, have personal references. Joseph, 118 West 137th St.

WE still need one educated, refined woman for responsible position promising rapid advancement in salary to competent person. Call Monday, F. H. Dike, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY stenographer wanted; Underwood machine; salary, $10 per week; typewrite application. S 93 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, (Employment Agency.) —Reliable domestic help. 10 East 43d St., third floor. Telephone 8947 Murray Hill.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST.
STENOGRAPHER for manufacturing house in western part of New York State; salary, $16.
BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced handling controlling accounts and capable handling large department; good salary.
TYPIST, familiar with statistical reports for engineers; salary, $75 month.
SECRETARY and STENOGRAPHER, well educated, able to take dictation in either French or German, as well as English; salary, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, Spanish and English, for position in Chile; salary, $1,400 year.
BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER for downtown Brooklyn position; salary, $13.
BOOKKEEPER for hotel in Bermuda; salary, $20 month and board.
Several good stenographic positions at salaries from $10 to $15 for well-educated girls of above the average personality and experience.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time. See catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

FILING, indexing, and cataloging taught; positions guaranteed. M. Hull, Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway. 4968 Cortlandt.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations. MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL, Northeast corner Madison Av. and 58th St.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT of considerable business experience, thorough knowledge of modern accounting and cost accounting; university degree; employed at present with progressive manufacturing concern, desires chance for advancement. S 68 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager.—Expert accountant; thoroughly versed in modern methods, costs, &c.; efficient executive; very broad business experience. Address Accountant, P. O. Box 2, Station R, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly capable, all branches; peresent charge accounting department; good reason for making change; highest references. S 105 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Audits, systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 8070.

ACCOUNTANT desires position with company requiring accurate results. H 334 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 22 years of age, educated, good appearance, desires employment in advertising line; four years' office and accounting experience; fair salary. Address B. B., 212 88th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, (26,) presently copywriter with agency, desires similar connection or corresponding position with manufactory; eight years' general business experience. K 241 Times Downtown.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, with executive experience, seeks magagerial position; able director of accounting and manufacturing departments; trained in modern methods of promoting business, developing efficiency; highest references; interview solicited. Burton, S 87 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, (29,) two years' varied experience in manufacture men's and women's ready-to-wear, desires position with chance for advancement; hard worker, possessing common sense, whom you can implicitly trust. Integrity, L 165 Times.

AMERICAN, experienced in manufacturing, selling, advertising, speaking Spanish, German, French, desires to connect with progressive concern; can invest if required; highest references. S 86 Times.

AN industrial or mercantile concern might find my general traffic experience valuable; eight years' thorough railroad training in various positions; familiar with classification requirements; routing of freight to obtain lowest rates; auditing freight bills, handling claims for loss, damage or overcharge, general knowledge transportation. Z 301 Times Annex.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY capable construction executive is looking for a position where opportunity is limited only by his capacity, ability proven on building, bridge, subway, and general railroad construction; now employed as Superintendent and can handle one or a dozen jobs efficiently; compensation on salary or percentage basis. H 207 Times Downtown.

BALL PLAYER, 23, with minor league experience, wishes office position with large manufacturing concern in New York or vicinity; have 3 years' high school education; will play for concern's ball club. H 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent; experienced in all branches, including corporation accounting, financial statements, &c.; quick and accurate; recommended by present employer; good reason for making change. S 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—24, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping in all its branches, trial balance, follow up account, &c.; good all around office man; 5½ years with last employer; excellent references; moderate salary. B. B., care Stationery Store, 55 Rivington St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—25, clean-cut, 8 years' experience; excellent credentials, education, desires connection; moderate salary. Ernest Townsend. Telephone Audubon 2390, 540 West 145th St.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, nine years' experience, payroll, sales and purchase ledger, and controlling accounts. X 210 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (26;) take full charge; trial balance, financial statements, credits, &c.; 8 years last position. S 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced; controlling accounts; modern methods; references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) experienced, well educated, references, desires responsible position. K 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; long experience; accurate figurer; competent correspondent; moderate salary. K 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, employed, desires position with opportunity to sell. H 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 27; understands shipping and importing; best references. L 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible]

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER,
age 25, married, desires position where good character and ambition count toward success; an accountancy student; several years' experience and at present connected with a large mercantile establishment; quick and accurate, and can furnish bonds if so desired. S 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 32, office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. H 356 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OR OFFICE MANAGER FOR CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CONCERN; A GRADUATE CHEMICAL ENGINEER WITH SEVERAL YEARS' TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE AND FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN COST ACCOUNTING, SYSTEMATIZING, AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LINES; A TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE THAT HAS PRODUCED RESULTS. L 150 TIMES.

BUTLER, &c.—Hungarian, refined young couple as butler, wife first-class cook or maid, looking for job in private house; references. Balassa, 186 2d Av.

CLERK.—Young man, (28,) wishes a position of responsibility in a progressive firm; seven years' experience as cost clerk in large printing house; understands bookkeeping and office detail in general; A1 references. Address K 218 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT on books, or any light duties; hall attendant; anything bring in living; country preferred. S 62 Times.

COACHMAN, WATCHMAN, useful respectable man; one place eight years; references. S 71 Times.

COLUMBIA GRADUATE desires secretarial, tutorial, or literary work in evenings; competent stenographer and typewriter. Address D 270 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; single; 31; total abstainer; expert driver and mechanic; twelve years' practical experience with foreign and American cars; knows the country well; especially valuable to tourists; employer's interests thoroughly safeguarded; grant me an interview. John O'Brien, 1,131 Lexington Av. Lenox 5881.

CHAUFFEUR.
Colored, American, desires position with private family; trustworthy, reliable, temperate; 6 years' experience operating foreign and domestic automobiles; personal city references. J. T. Boyd, 366 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR. — 26, ITALIAN-AMERICAN; EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE DRIVING SEVERAL MAKES CARS; DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH PRIVATE FAMILY. MARCHESE, 414 WEST 53D ST., CITY.

CHAUFFEUR, Irish, good mechanic, long experience, any make car, licensed England and N. Y. State, would appreciate steady position with private family; best reference. Owen Donohue, 30 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, (27,) married, competent and responsible, sober, careful driver, good mechanic, experienced on high-powered cars, A1 references, wishes position; city or country. Address W 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Nine years' experience; wishes position, private family; city or country; good mechanic; good references. Hammond, 505 West 164th St., city. Phone 569 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR.—Educated, refined young man, experienced, desires position as chauffeur in country, with wife as nurse or companion; highest references; wages $70 per month and board. L 129 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 103d St.

CHAUFFEUR.
Married; reliable; good mechanic and driver; six years' experience; can drive and take care any make; moderate salary. John Rusinko, 22 Croton Terrace, Yonkers.

CHAUFFEUR, five years with last employer, wishes to make change; attend own repairs; sober, reliable driver; reason for leaving, present employer going away; colored. Jackson, 74 Dewy Av., Jamaica, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, wishes position with private family; can make himself generally useful around city or country residence; best references from former employer. K 217 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, Swedish, experienced, desires position private family; drive and repair any car; at present employed; references. Lofgren, 147 East 40th St. Murray Hill 4662.

CHAUFFEUR. — FRENCH, MECHANIC, WISHES POSITION; FIRST CLASS REFERENCES. ARTHUR, 169 AMSTERDAM AV., N. Y. CITY.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; 7 years' experience; good mechanic; wishing position private family; 2 years last employment. G. L., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 3 years' experience, mechanic and careful driver, desires position with private family only; private reference. S. B. F., 206 East 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (35,) married, wishes steady position; four years seven months last employer; experience foreign and American cars; A1 reference. 848 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 27, no children, six years' driving, four years one family; best reference; city or country; own repairs. Audubon 1460. Smith, 554 West 181st St.

CHAUFFEUR, (34,) expert mechanic, careful driver, A1 references, wishes position, country or city. Address R. P. Platt, Bay Shore, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—By colored young man, position as chauffeur; 7 years' experience; have A1 references and temper. L 147 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Four years; Cadillac, Overland, Ford, &c.; city, country; private. Johnson, 147 E. 30. Telephone 1276 Mad. Sq.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) wishes private position; any car; careful; references. L 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; experienced, any make car; city or country; careful driver. Thompson, 90 West 134th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; city or country; 5 years' experience; any car; best references; moderate salary. A. Forcht, 102 1st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; all makes; 4 years last employer; best references. Louis Markus, 1,013 Fox St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience; drive, care for any car; two years last place; city or country. Z 340 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, machanic, Swiss, 14 years' best references, seeks first-class position only. Haltiner, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR; drive any car; own repairs; city or country; reference. S 103 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; own repairs; city, country; reference. 41 West 99th. Thorne.

[?] ENGINEER wants position; good practice and good references. Moccia, 300 West 49th St. Apartment 408. Tel. 7720 Bryant.

COACHMAN.—Married, no children, wishes position; 20 years' experience; can also drive car; gentleman's country place preferred; best references. Durcan, 309 West 47th St.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Man (40) seeks position as collector, watchman; useful shipping department; Christian; sober; cash security if required; references. Box 16, 1,508 2d Av.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Young man, 25, wishes position collector, salesman; references. Ambitious, 1,921 3d Av.

COLORED MAN and wife, or singly, in private family; city or country; any kind of work; good references. Perry Wharton, 165 West 53d St.

CREDIT MAN.—Experienced accountant and office manager, possessing all requisites you expect of the man in charge of your office; experience in the dry goods line. S 67 Times.

ELECTRICIAN with experience and ability desires position; capable of taking charge or supervising. K 243 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, Columbia graduate, at present employed, seeks position of greater responsibility; have had three years' experience in executive positions in factories; experienced also in designing machinery; full knowledge of mechanical engineering, chemistry, &c. M. L., Times Harlem.

ENGINEER.—First class; 20 years' experience; at present employed as assistant chief; boilers, elevators, electricity; references. H 305 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING, graduate, want position requiring technical training. S 80 Times.

EVENING employment wanted by capable gentleman; anything. A 294 Times Downtown.

EXPORT, thoroughly experienced young man, married, seeks connection requiring executive ability; can carry some trade and furnish highest references; an interview will demonstrate worth. K 205 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, &c.—Man, 30, wishes position with construction or other company as foreman or timekeeper; practical executive; held similar positions. J. J. Kehoe, 239 West 34th St., city.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly competent; agricultural; capable entire charge gentleman's estate; temperate, active; highly recommended personally. S 55 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 37, single, university educated, English, teacher's diplomas for English, French, German, Dutch, navigation, and shorthand; also for English, French, German, commercial correspondence, business training, and general business practice; Fellow of British Commercial Academy, former Principal of commercial college and for years instruction in modern languages at British Naval and Military College, wishes position as private secretary, correspondent, or any other office position; had practical office [illegible]

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

GOOD CHINA AND GLASS STOCK MAN; best references. Samuel Donohue, 466½ East 58th St.

GROCER.—Young man, thoroughly conversant with all details of grocery business, at present connected with large house as grocery buyer, seeks change, details of which could be given upon personal interview; can point to best of New York houses as reference. X 213 Times Annex.

HOTEL CLERK.—Bookkeeper; city or country; references. Pierce, 328 West 56th St. S 20 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Managing housekeeper, English, Protestant, accustomed to large households; unquestionable references, English and American. A. Y., S 14 Times.

INVESTIGATOR.—Young man, 29, single, would accept worthy proposition go to exposition, California offered; experienced investigator, confidential, &c.; nine years' business experience; would act as escort, guide, &c.; reference. K 234 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE desires position with private family; city or country; well educated; high character; references. A 1,042 Amsterdam Av.

LIVE, YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (32,) thoroughly experienced in general trade and merchandising, seeks engagement requiring executive ability; can offer red-blooded ideas and suggestions for increasing business, brainy work, highest references; salary least object until worth has been demonstrated; interview appreciated. K 204 Times Downtown.

MAN, 25 years old, office executive and selling experience, wishes to affiliate permanently with reputable business house or business man, where appearance, personality, and brains are a requisite. X 214 Times Annex.

MAN, good business address, conversant with fire insurance brokerage business, licensed, wants position with large company to solicit new accounts through agents and personally; big following. S 102 Times.

MANAGER.—Sales and advertising manager can create business, extend sales and prepare advertising with a "punch"; possesses executive and managerial ability; married; age 30; clean-cut, successful record; wants new position with greater opportunity. S 53 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 29.—Thorough commercial training; practicing lawyer five years; bookkeeper, typist; assume charge correspondence, collections. S 24 Times.

ORGANIST, choirmaster, eight years' experience, independently situated, desires to take full charge of music in church in this vicinity. Artist, L 145 Times.

PLUMBER.—Licensed; will supervise your work few hours each day. A 289 Times.

PUBLICITY MANAGER, specializing in correct constructive publicity for financial institutions, knows how to exercise care and skill in establishing business extension and publicity department in any business; open for engagement. Address for interview, Integrity, L 137 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES.—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH GOOD BUSINESS TRAINING, SALESMEN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONED CREDENTIALS AS TO THEIR CHARACTER, ABILITY, ETC., ARE DESIROUS OF ENTERING THE SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD AS REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS; ARRANGE FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEW. X 209 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES MANAGER.—Position as sales manager or salesman in mechanical or machinery line by married man; have traveled greater part of States east of Colorado, and Canada; thoroughly acquainted with this class of trade; looking for opportunity for larger field, as present line is too limited. S 17 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 30, college graduate, 9 years' experience in office detail and salesmanship, wishes to locate with old-established firm; will accept moderate salary until ability is proved; willing to invest; references furnished. S 97 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man (21) wishes position with electrical manufacturer or public utility company in which he can work up as salesman; technical graduate; at present employed as electric motor salesman. S 119 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, modern merchandiser; six years' road experience; large following premium users; can lay out and execute selling campaign; open for connection. K 38 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.—Broad-gauge American, 37, married, 29 years' selling experience, at present sales manager corporation, desires opportunity progressive, high-class house. S 84 Times.

SALESMAN, estimator, heating apparatus; five years' experience; acquainted with architects. L 320 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—See my advertisement under "Bookkeeper." H 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; educated young American; good address; rapid, accurate transcriber; familiar all office detail; first-class references. H 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY. — Young man, 22 years old; 5 years' valuable experience; efficient; at present employed. X 212 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 893 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, trained advertising business, experienced stenographer, capable assistant, wants position. K 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; rapid stenographer and neat, accurate typist; energetic and willing; $9. Charles Cormier, 224 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

SWISS, speaking French, German, English, thoroughly experienced in travels, music, desires position as musician and attendant on private yacht. 527 East 78th. Apt. 21.

SUPERINTENDENT, GARDENER.—First-class, practical and experienced in every branch. S 72 Times.

THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT
WITH
ADVERTISING ABILITY
Is open for good proposition with a concern who appreciates real services; he is a married man who has specialized in this line and can write strong persuasive copy; original ideas come to him with ease, and he can handle most difficult correspondence; prefers to connect with textile house, but would consider a different line. K 34 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

TUTOR, &c.—College student, junior, will tutor children; has knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; to act as private secretary; will go anywhere; June 7 to Sept. 21. S 39 Times.

TUTOR. — Columbia student, experienced with boys, desires work as Summer tutor; can prepare for college. K 252 West 130th St.

TWO JAPANESE want positions; one cook, other housework. S 51 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Man, 35, reliable, intelligent, willing, seeks employment country boarding; moderate. S 98 Times.

VALET, &c. — Japanese wishes position as valet; if necessary, do plain cooking; or clubhouse worker. George N., 798 Lexington Av.

VALET.—Houseman valet, useful, handy around private place; understands automobile; references. S 79 Times.

WILLING TO DO ANYTHING.
Am 21; intelligent, energetic, ambitious; have had varied experiences; you will not be disappointed; excellent references. S 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 4 years office assistant, desires position with mercantile or manufacturing concern; salary subordinate to advancement; good education; excellent references. Ambitious, S 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 2½ years' experience on efficiency systematizing and costs in factories and offices, take anything where there is a future. S 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN as houseman; can cook, dry clean, press; also licensed chauffeur; references; bachelors preferred. Hugh La Farge, 615 West 130th St., care of Currie.

YOUNG New York lawyer seeks retainer to South America for two years for American capitalists and business houses doing South American trade. H 359 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, technical college education, office and factory experience; will start at bottom; references. H 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has finished course in bookkeeping and typewriting desires position with chance for advancement. S 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; $10; references. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires position in bank, office, or on a farm. C. S. Palmer, College Pt., L. I.

YOUNG MAN, educated, versatile, seeks opening; salary subordinate. H 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, versatile, seeks opening; publishing, newspaper, film preferred. K 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN; energetic, conscientious worker; highly indorsed by former employer. S 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, with knowledge of music, literature, seeks position. S 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes a position at anything. Dolan, 171 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position where future is assured. S 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) not afraid of work, de[illegible]

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF PARTICULARLY GOOD ADDRESS; MUST BE AMBITIOUS, NOT AFRAID OF WORK, AND OF GOOD EDUCATION. CALL 8:30 MONDAY. ROOM 1,154, 11 BROADWAY.

A BRIGHT MAN with newspaper experience who knows requirements of newspaper picture morgue; bright future for the right man. Apply Marceau, 258 Fifth Av.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Preferably one familiar with wholesale, jobbing and manufacturing trade; commission basis; excellent opportunity for an energetic salesman. Box X 201 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN, well educated and able to write a good letter, in publisher's office; state age, experience, and salary desired. Future, H 372 Times.

AN EXPERIENCED PERSON wanted capable of taking charge of a silk lamp shade factory, to leave city. Z 348 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY; EXPERIENCED; ALSO TO ASSIST IN OFFICE MANAGEMENT; YOUNG MAN PREFERRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE ALL PARTICULARS AND SALARY DESIRED. APPLY BY LETTER WORTHINGTON, CARE OF R. F. CO., 128 WYTHE AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly reliable, experienced bookkeeper; not too young; must show highest references and be able to verify work for monthly audit; very desirable position for right man. Call Sunday, 2 to 5, manager's residence, 116 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, with experience keeping customers' ledger in department store; must be thoroughly capable; state age, reference, experience, salary. P. O. Box 244, Dover, N. J.

BRIGHT BOY about 16 to assist in shipping department wholesale ribbon house. Address by mail only. Wertheimer Bros., 19 E. 24th St.

COLLEGE MEN WANTED.
This is a fine opportunity for two or three young men to qualify for positions in one of the largest and most progressive business houses in New York.
Qualifications:
1. You must be a college graduate, under 30, and at least a year out of college.
2. You must be ambitious and industrious.
3. You must be satisfied to begin with a moderate salary.
THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE PROGRESS YOU CAN MAKE.
In replying, mention your college, date of graduation and complete business experience. Replies treated in confidence.
Address Ambitious, N 173 Times.

COMPANION.—Eastern manufacturer wants young man who speaks French, Spanish, German, and English as companion on South American trip; good salary, expenses, and bright future to a live young man; references essential. S 35 Times.

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS.—We have a market for original and clever sketches of children, heads, and fashion figures; will pay well for those accepted. Write for particulars. X 215 Times Annex.

ENERGETIC GENERAL MANAGER AND AUDITOR FOR RETAIL SHOE BUSINESS WANTED; MUST BE OF FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY. ADDRESS "CHAIN STORES," K 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENERGETIC MEN to learn our plan selling bungalow sites, near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, entry clerk by woolen importing firm; must be a good penman, quick and accurate; knowledge of typewriting desirable; give reference and salary expected. B. M., 330 Times.

EXPERT COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER. —Must be efficient in artificial light work under all conditions; practical test will be required; splendid opportunity for right man as motion-picture photography will be taught; write age, salary required, experience, and all particulars to K 207 Times Downtown.

FLOUR SALESMAN wanted, acquainted with large bakers, to sell flour, car lots, on commission. Address Mill, Bison, Kansas.

FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT HOUSE.
Boy wanted, 14 to 16 years of age; must be accurate at figures and have a knowledge of German. Apply in own handwriting, K 219 Times Downtown.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY POSTED IN BOOKKEEPING; MUST HAVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. APPLY G. & L., 129 DUANE ST.

LATIN SCHOLAR.—To verify translation 70 words; English to Latin; state charge therefor. S 66 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE MEN,
looking for a live proposition. If you can give evidence of your ability I will put you in the way of writing life insurance from the start; our original methods of securing live leads have succeeded in quadrupling the business of this agency; the company to connect with is the one doing business now; drawing account against commissions. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, New York.

MARINE refrigerating engineers wanted; two first class, familiar with Hall's system; in replying, state age, experience, nationality and salary wanted. H 369 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—A large manufacturing corporation located near New York requires the services of a thoroughly experienced correspondent for its Sales Department. Applicant must be conversant with mechanical subjects and experienced in sales organization details; technical training preferred but not essential; salary. Address, Technical, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN FOR MEDIUM SIZED TOWNS SOUTH, EAST, AND MIDDLE WEST, CALLING ON HIGH-CLASS GENTS' FURNISHERS AND DEPARTMENT STORES, TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF BATHING SUITS, SILK AND WOOL MUFFLERS; COMMISSION BASIS; NO APPLICATION CONSIDERED UNLESS PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND REFERENCES ARE STATED. X 218 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN of proven ability, and preferably experienced in general soliciting, will find a steady money-maker on the sale of "Winston's Cumulative Encyclopedia." Annual revision service, perpetually up to date; selling plan that gets the orders; circularizing with leads; highest commissions. Mr. Mansfield, 501 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted on a new proposition; abundance of leads; good seller despite business conditions; we require men of good character who can furnish first-class references; commission. The Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 16 E. 40th St., city.

SALESMEN.—Men wanted to sell Wood's Locktite Self-Vulcanizing Fabric Patch, the greatest patch on the market; sells fast; big money; commission; good territory open. Write W. C. Wood Co., 40 North 10th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

SALESMEN—REAL SALESMEN.
Opportunity to earn $50 per week and more on high grade proposition; service indispensable to all shippers; no competition; commission basis; references required. Room 808, 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN—Acquainted with the Hardware trade, paints and oils, to sell a well-known auto body and furniture polish already on the market; to a live man liberal commission will be made. Address A. C., 360 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—For city, New York State, Pennsylvania; Middle and Far West; straight commission; either as side line or exclusive; big selling doll line. Address Confidential, N 169 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted to sell good line of ribbons to department and dry goods trade; must have trade; commission basis; good future assured to the right men. X 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; must know how to estimate on cabinet work in all its branches; commission basis only. Apply by letter, Commercial Cabinet Mfg. Co., 38 Cooper Sq.

SALESMAN seeking exclusive territorial rights with long established manufacturers, supplies; give experience, earnings; liberal commission basis. N 170 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on manufacturers, take exceptional side line; sold from picture; no samples to carry; commission. S 76 Times.

SALESMAN wanted with established trade in essences; essential oil line; only first-class men need apply, by mail. Dr. K., 3,393 Broadway.

SALESMAN for skirts wanted for jobbing and manufacturing trade; drawing and commission for the right man. Z 364 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Men carrying laces, embroideries, and neckwear preferred on commission for a well-known veiling and knitting house. L 77 Times.

SALESMEN to sell tools and supplies to machine shops, and factories; must have established trade; salary or commission. Address Box D 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell tire specialty, Greater New York and vicinity; commission basis; a money-maker for a hustler; state former connection. Box N, 175 Times.

SALESMAN.—A capable, hustling man to sell A1 advertising proposition on salary or commission. M. H. Siegel, 80 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—New office, centrally located; large life insurance company offers big future; commission basis, assist. S 38 Times.

SALESMEN to sell splendid novelty; big demand; unusual opportunity; commission. S 65 Times.

SHIRT SALESMEN.—Traveling shirt salesmen wanted—one for Middle West and one for near-by trade; highest-grade goods only; commission basis. Address Advertiser, Box [illegible]

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Friday evening, diamond circle pin, platinum setting, one diamond missing from the circle, at Hotel Belmont or going from hotel to Fulton Theatre, West 46th St., or going from theatre to New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St.; $25 reward.
CASHIER, Hotel Belmont,
42d St. and Park Av.

$100 REWARD
for diamond brooch, all platinum open fretwork design; lost Wednesday morning, April 21, from 72d St. and Park Av. to Manhattan Hotel, thence to 5th Av. and 40th St., to Huber, the decorator. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. at 48th St.

LOST.—May 5, diamond bar pin, in or near Maxon's, Lord & Taylor's, Olson's, Broadway-79th, Riker's 80th, Teachers' College, Broadway car; liberal reward. White, 116 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Small cameo pin at "Castles-in-the-Air," on roof of Forty-fourth Street Theatre, on Thursday evening, May 6. Please return to Apt. 17, 471 Park Av. Reward.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, between 93d St. "L" station and Van Cortlandt Park. Finder will please communicate L 169 Times, Times Office. Suitable reward.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

REWARD.—Diamond bar pin, lost Saturday morning, 74th and 78th Sts., Park and Madison Avs., 76th St. to 5th Av. 20 East 76th St.

LOST—April 20, morning, blue lava cameo pin, between East 79th, West 40th, and Metropolitan Museum; reward. Phone 723 Lenox.

LOST.—Neighborhood 42d St., diamond platinum bar pin, fluer de lis style; large, small diamonds; liberal reward. Phone Rogers, 9500 River.

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LOST.—Lady's gold watch, Jerome Av. to Brooklyn, Wednesday. Emmons, 220 Sumpter St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold watch, bracelet, monogram T. B., vicinity 114th; liberal reward. T. Blumenthal, 68 Lenox Av.

FOUND.—Cameo pin; returned upon proof of ownership and paying advertisement. S 108 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Orange Angora Cat, near 9th Av. 23d. Mackinnon, 364 West 23d. Chelsea 1747.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Persons who have seen man hurt by automobile or jumping from truck near 28th St. and 10th Av. Dec. 3, 1913, will kindly communicate to
HARRY E. HERMAN,
170 Broadway.

EX-CHIEF BOATSWAIN WILLIAM SPICER, also Fred Hunt, chauffeur; E. P. Myerson, drug salesman, communicate immediately. GEORGE HIRAM MANN, attorney, 1 Liberty St.

ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM
corner apartments; every improvement; $55 to $65.
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LARGE MANUFACTURER REQUIRES SERVICES OF ABLE SALESMAN TO ACT AS TRAVELING SUPERVISOR IN THE SOUTH; MUST BE YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, OF EXEMPLARY HABITS, AND POSSESS RECORD THAT WILL SUSTAIN CLOSEST INVESTIGATION; STATE AGE, FULL PARTICULARS OF EDUCATION, AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE CHRONOLOGICALLY AND LOWEST SALARY; NONE BUT TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, BOX 191 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TRAVELING SALESMAN handle side line, attractive soldier game; small box; money maker; commission basis. Write United States Soldier Co., 100 Hudson St., N. Y.

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Correspondent.—Experienced only in organization and direction of department for promoting sales with premium concerns; apply by letter. Other openings.

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BOOKKEEPER, experienced in woolens, $20.
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STENOGRAPHER, in English and French, $1,300 year.
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STOREKEEPER, middle aged, must be a machinist, $15.

OPENINGS.—Accountant, $35; stenographer, $15; salesman, (South;) clerk, (Summer hotel;) other clerical, executive, and office positions. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EXPERT TUTORS, carefully selected; regents, college preparatory subjects; moderate rates. H 218 Times Downtown.

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MEN EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Enormous demand for mechanical dentists; taught 3 to 6 months to any one; day or evening; no book study; best paying branch of dental profession; students qualified in short time to earn $30 to $100 monthly while learning. Established 1892.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
Dept. T. Now in new bldg., 15 W. 44th.
Oldest—Largest—Most Reliable.

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Merchants & Bankers' Business School,
Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS for Kings County; men or women; guaranteed household necessities; constant repeat orders and large commissions; insure permanent lucrative income; write for appointment. Young, Box 36, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEWING GUM.—Sell to dealers; clean, profitable business built up quickly with our novel packages; popular flavors. Write today. Helmet Gum Co., Cincinnati.

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AGENTS wanted to sell programs for naval parade; commission basis. Call at Naval Program Co., 229 West 42d St., Room 34.

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For other Want Advertisements see [illegible]

The New York Times.

S SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1915. S

YANKEES WIN—GIANTS LOSE TO BRAVES—PRINCETON BEATS COLUMBIA AND PENN CREWS

YANKS HEAP UP TEN RUNS IN AN INNING

Three Red Sox Pitchers Chased During New York's Terrific Bombardment.

The Yankees hatched the biggest inning in captivity at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It started against the Boston Red Sox in the fourth inning and lasted almost all afternoon. The trouble was, the Yankees refused to be put out. At one time it looked as if Boston would have to call the fleet over from the Hudson River to stop the Yankees, but finally, after they had scored ten runs and sixteen batsmen had faced a phalanx of Red Sox pitchers, "Wild Bill" Donovan got softness of the heart and called his pack off. The score was 10 to 3.

That fat inning was enough for any team for one day, so the Yanks did not break any harness trying to score any more. During the other eight innings the Boston team was fairly respectable. If they could cut out those bad innings now and then the Red Sox wouldn't lose so often. Ray Fisher did the pitching for the Yankees and won his fifth straight victory of the season. His record thus far is unblemished.

No record was taken of how long it took to play that overgrown inning, but one fan left the park early in the inning and went down to his Harlem flat at 125th Street, had a light luncheon, and when he got back it was still the fourth inning. President Ban Johnson of the American League was at the game, and when the inning was over he said he was going to present the Yankee and Red Sox players with new watches so they could see how the time flies during the afternoon.

Another thing, on account of the length of the long stanza the treatment of the hot dogs and sandwiches was something extremely unhumanitarian. Bill Evans, the umpire, says if they have many more innings like that the baseball season will be over about next Christmas. A pencil and a score card are no good in keeping track of an inning like that. It requires an expert accountant and an adding machine.

It's no easy matter for a ball player to get two hits in one inning. Indeed, some players can't get two hits in two weeks. Yesterday, however, Doc. Cook and Roy Hartzell each got two hits in the fourth inning. Hartzell and Hugh High each scored two runs in that same chapter also.

Manager Bill Carrigan of the Red Sox used up all his pitchers who were in good health and then had to call upon his concalescent invalid, Smoky Joe Wood, to come in and halt the Yanks in their turbulent career. First came Ray Collins, who wasn't very good; then came Carl Mays, who wasn't either. He was even worse.

The next figure stalking across to the pitchers' box, Mr. Toastmaster and fellow members of the Society for the Suppression of Employment, is Mister "North" Shore. Mr. Shore extends something like six feet, six inches, due north from his feet, and hence his nickname. Shore was with the Giants once upon a time, but Manager McGraw found out about him before he became a member of his baseball family.

Shore remained in until the inning was over and Joe Wood appeared and made it possible for the crowd of about 10,000 to get home in time for church today.

The frivolous fourth follows: Hartzell singled and High was safe on Wagner's error. Pipp singled, scoring Hartzell. Cook singled and the bases were filled, with no one out. Oh, yes, Collins was out—on his way to the clubhouse—but none of the Yankees were out.

Carl Mays started pitching with an underhand ball. Peckinpaugh forced Cook at second and High scored. Boone rolled to Scott, who tried to force Pipp at the plate, but the lanky first baseman was safe at home. Nunamaker singled, scoring Peck. Fisher singled, scoring Nunamaker.

This is a fine parade, but is there no end to it?

The line of march proceeded around the base paths. All that was lacking was a brass band, so that the players could keep in step. They were stepping on each other's heels. Battalion after battalion of Yankee players went by, and the big crowd gave them each a cheer.

More of it. Fritz Maisel singled. Then Carl Mays was sent to the concentration camp. "North" Shore then came into the carnival. Hartzell, the second time up in the inning, singled and scored Fisher, sending Maisel to third.

Maisel, saturated with the idea of moving ahead, couldn't keep still. So, as Shore was winding up his arm like a windmill, Maisel stole home. If the Boston players had worn any jewelry, Maisel would have stolen that, too. It was easy.

High walked and Pipp then flied to Speaker. Don't get impatient, this is still the fourth inning. Cook singled and filled the bases again. Hurrah! The game had taken on a close resemblance to dear old cricket. Peckinpaugh walked, pushing Hartzell in with another run.

Take heart, the end is soon coming. Boone got a single to deep short and scored High. Then Nunamaker grounded to Dick Hoblitzel and it was all over.

If you'll just trouble to run back you will find that the Yanks did not score fifty runs during that inning, but only ten.

Boston got two runs in the fourth on a pass to Speaker, Lewis's double, and errors by Nunamaker and High. Wood scored in the seventh on a single, aided by errors by Boone and Peckinpaugh. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b	5	1	3	0	1
H'tz'l, lf	2	2	2	2	0
High, cf	4	2	0	3	0
Pipp, 1b	5	1	2	12	0
Cook, rf	5	0	2	1	0
P'p'gh, ss	4	1	0	3	2
Boone, 2b	4	1	1	1	5
N'm'r, c	4	1	1	5	1
Fisher, p	4	1	2	0	3
Total	37	10	13	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, 2b	2	0	0	2	0
J'vrin, 2b	3	0	0	1	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Lewis, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Cady, c	2	0	0	5	0
H'lit'l, 1b	3	1	2	8	0
Scott, ss	4	0	0	1	3
McN'y, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Thomas, c	2	0	0	1	0
Wood, p	2	1	1	0	1
Collins, p	0	0	0	0	0
Mays, p	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	0	0	0	0	0
H'ksen, lf	3	0	1	2	1
Total	34	3	7	24	6

Errors—Wagner, Speaker, High, Peckinpaugh, Boone, Nunamaker.

New York	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	..	—10
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Pipp. Stolen base—Maisel. Earned runs—New York, 7; Boston, 1. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Hartzell. Double play—Henriksen and Cady. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Hits—Off Collins, 3 in three innings, (none out in fourth;) off Mays, 3 in one-third inning; off Wood, 4 in four innings; off Shore, 3 in two-thirds inning. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Collins, 1; off Shore, 2; off Wood, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Collins, 1; by Wood, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Athletics' Infield Saves Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—A batting rally in the seventh inning gave Philadelphia a victory over Washington today, 5 to 3. Wyckoff was hit hard, but was saved by brilliant support by Lajoie, Barry, and Kopf. Gallia was effective except in the seventh inning, when Philadelphia secured four runs on four hits, a pass, and two errors. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	1	0	0	0
Strunk, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Schang, c	4	0	1	6	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	4	2
M'In's, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Barry, ss	3	0	2	3	6
Kopf, 3b	4	1	2	2	1
Wyck'f, p	2	0	0	1	1
Pen'ck, p	1	0	0	0	0
‡Lapp	1	0	1	0	0
§Davies	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	3	0	1	0	1
Milan, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Fost'r, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
M'rg'n, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
Gandil, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Shanks, lf	3	1	1	2	1
Henry, c	4	1	2	4	0
M'B'de, ss	2	0	0	2	4
Neff, ss	0	0	0	0	1
Gallia, p	3	0	1	0	1
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
†Rondeau	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	24	13

*Batted for McBride in eighth inning.
†Batted for Gallia in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Wyckoff in seventh inning.
§Ran for Lapp in seventh inning.
Errors—Foster, (2,) Gallia, Schang, Kopf.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Walsh, Schang. Stolen bases—Gandil, Barry. Earned runs—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Sacrifice fly—Moeller. Double plays—Barry, Lajoie, and McInnis, (2.) Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; off Wyckoff, 2. Hits—Off Wyckoff, 8 in seven innings; off Pennock, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pennock, (Shanks.) Struck out—By Gallia, 4; by Wyckoff, 4. Wild pitch—Wyckoff, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Tigers Lose to Browns.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Timely hitting enabled the locals to defeat Detroit today, 6 to 4. The visitors were unable to hit Weilman in the pinches. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	1	3	0	1
A'tin, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Pratt, 2b	5	0	1	4	5
Kauf'n, 1b	4	1	1	8	1
C.W'r, cf	3	2	2	5	1
E.W'r, rf	2	2	1	2	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Agnew, c	3	0	0	7	1
Weil'n, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	31	6	11	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	2	0	0	4	1
Vitt, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Cobb, cf	4	1	1	3	0
C'ford, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Veach, lf	2	2	1	3	0
Kav'h, 2b	4	0	1	0	3
J'bson, 1b	3	1	1	8	0
Baker, c	4	0	1	4	2
Boland, p	2	0	0	0	4
Dauss, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Dubuc	1	0	1	0	0
†Fuller	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	24	13

*Batted for Boland in the seventh inning.
†Ran for Dubuc in the seventh inning.
Errors—Baker, Dauss.

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Austin. Three-base hits—Veach, Kavanaugh. Stolen bases—Shotton, 2; C. Walker, E. Walker. Earned runs—Off Boland, 4; off Weilman, 4. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Austin. Double plays—Lavan to Pratt to Kauffman; Kavanaugh to Bush to Jacobson; Lavan to Kauffman. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 5; off Dauss, 1; off Weilman, 5. Hits—Off Boland, 8 in 6 innings; off Dauss, 3 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—by Boland (Agnew). Struck out—By Boland, 3; by Dauss, 1; by Weilman, 5. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

White Sox in Batt'ing Mood.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.—Wild and ineffective pitching on the part of the Cleveland pitchers allowed Chicago to win today, 10 to 5. Faber of Chicago was hit harder than usual, but his team's lead allowed him to remain in the box. In the seventh inning, Cleveland had the bases filled with none out. Faber steadied and struck out Chapman and Jackson, while Graney grounded to first base. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felch, cf	5	1	2	4	0
Roth, 3b	4	2	1	1	1
E. C's, 2b	3	1	0	1	3
F'nier, rf	4	2	3	3	0
J. C's, lf	4	1	2	2	0
W'ver, ss	5	1	2	2	3
Brief, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
Schalk, c	4	1	1	5	0
Faber, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	36	10	12	27	8

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf	4	1	2	2	1
T'ner, 2b	4	1	1	1	2
C'man, ss	5	2	2	0	1
J'kson, rf	4	0	2	1	0
G'ney, lf	5	0	0	1	0
B'bare, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
Sh'ds, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
O'Neill, c	4	0	0	11	1
M'ch'l, p	1	0	0	0	3
Jones, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Wood	0	0	0	0	0
H'stad, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Smith	1	0	1	0	0
Steen, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	9	27	12

*Batted for Jones in seventh inning.
†Batted for Harstad in eighth inning.
Errors—J. Collins, Brief, Barbare, O'Neill.

Chicago	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	—10
Cleveland	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Fournier, (2,) Felch, Jackson, Turner, Leibold. Three-base hits—Roth, J. Collins, Weaver, Barbare. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, J. Collins. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Roth, Weaver, Jackson. Double play—Weaver and Brief. Hits—Off Mitchell, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Jones, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Harstad, 4 in 1 inning; off Steen, 1 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Faber, 3; off Mitchell, 4. Hit by pitched balls—By Jones, (E. Collins;) by Faber, (Wood.) Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Mitchell, 2; by Jones, 1; by Harstad, 1; by Steen, 2. Wild pitches—Mitchell, 2; Steen, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 9. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

TINKER RUPTURES SIDE.

Chifed Manager May Have to Give Up Ball Playing.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago team of the Federal League, has suffered a rupture in his right side and will be out of the game as a player for a month, if not for life, according to a dispatch to The Chicago Daily News from Newark, N. J., from a staff correspondent.

Before he left Chicago Tinker was warned to rest, owing to pains in his side, and his physician told him the penalty for disobedience would be an operation.

In the course of practice yesterday he felt something give in his side. He became nauseated and left the field, but directed the game from the bench. Toward the end of the game he came to bat as a pinch hitter and was struck by a pitched ball. Last night the case was diagnosed as rupture.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 13; Cleveland, 11.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 6; Louisville, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 1.
At Minneapolis—St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 4; Syracuse, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Utica, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 2.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lynn, 6; Lewiston, 5.
At Manchester—Manchester, 7; Lowell, 6.
At Portland—Lawrence, 4; Portland, 2.
At Fitchburg—Worcester, 3; Fitchburg, 2.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Chattanooga, 8; Atlanta, 5.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Nashville, 3.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 9; Memphis, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Little Rock, 3.

Pitcher Hamilton Suspended.

ST. LOUIS.—Earl Hamilton, pitcher for the St. Louis Americans, was fined $500 and indifinitely suspended today for his long delay in getting into condition. Hamilton has not pitched a full game this season.

COLLEGE PITCHERS THAT HAVE SHOWN REAL ABILITY

Duncan Chaplin Princeton

W. H. Deyo Princeton

Virgil Link Princeton

Robert R. Neyland, Jr. West Point

George Smith Columbia

APA ©

SCHAUER'S WILD PITCH BEATS GIANTS

Braves, with Their Usual Speed, Come Out Victorious in the Eleventh.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—Although the Giants fought harder today than yesterday and "Rube" Marquard worked like a winner until he was replaced by a pinch hitter in the eighth, John McGraw's ball club was unable to take the measure of the Braves in a thrilling eleven-inning game, which Pitcher Schauer finally tossed into the discard with a wild pitch.

The Braves, getting two runs in the eleventh, whereas the Giants made only one, won the match, 4 to 3, and thus have a 4 to 1 edge over the old champions in the year's series so far. Today the new champions had mighty little on McGraw's men except an eleventh-hour punch, and this was truly characteristic of the speed which they developed for so many of last season's finishes.

Marquard in his seven innings' work allowed the Braves only three hits; two of them coming together in the fifth and the other in the sixth, providing the Braves with a run and a 2 to 1 lead after an eror by Third Baseman Lobert. In the eighth when Grant batted for Marquard Manager McGraw was chased out of the grounds for disputing a decision and later Schauer, taking up the burden, pitched fine ball down to the eleventh, the Giants tying the score in the ninth and looking good for the game when combined hits in the eleventh put them one ahead.

In the eleventh, however, the Braves got to Schauer for three hits, having made only four during the preceding ten innings against the two New York flingers. These did not do all the winning, however, for with men on third and second, and one out in the eleventh, Schauer let loose a wild pitch which was all that was necessary to hold the Giants in last place.

The Braves' action in the last inning came quickly enough. Gowdy led off with a double to left centre and Strand, who ran for him, moved up to third when Lobert failed to cover ground fast enough on a bunt by Pinch Hitter Gilbert. Moran then tapped a dinky one over Lobert's head to bring Strand home with the tying run and to advance Gilbert to second. Egan then sacrificed and it was immediately after this that Schauer made his fling to the backstop, thus delivering the solar plexus to himself.

The Giants outhit the Braves 12 to 7 today, doubling up the safties in three different innings and each time getting a run. The visitors drew away by a point in the second inning when Robertson doubled to left field and was brought home by Meyers's clean drive to centre. In the meantime Smith had thrown low after taking a drive from Brainerd, but Marquard spoiled chances for more runs by hitting into a double play. In the fifth Magee doubled to the bank and Schmidt bunted safe, Magee then scoring, while Fletcher was figuring on pulling a double play on Smith's bounder and without giving Sherwood a chance to get home.

In the sixth the Braves went ahead on Gowdy's single, two plays to first and Lobert's low throw to first on Egan, who should have easily been the third out. The McGraw mix-up took place in the eighth, and the Giants' leader seemed well within his rights. After Brainerd had singled and Meyers had fanned, Eddie Grant, batting for Marquard, hit to left field. Brainerd raced for third, but Cather drove the ball to second base to head off Grant. Eddie looked safe enough, but the umpire did not think so, disagreeing with McGraw, who, as is usual in such cases, got the worst of the argument which ensued. This surely hurt the Giants' chances to win. In the ninth, however, New York tied the score as Schmidt lost Doyle's liner, Larry advancing on Lobert's hit, and then, after Lobert had been doubled up with Fletcher, coming in on Robertson's right field hit.

In the tenth it was necessary for the Giants to make two plays to the plate in order to head off runs, a pass and a single making all the trouble, but Lobert and Schauer doing the stop act beautifully.

In the eleventh the Giants looked good again when, with two out, Fletcher doubled and scored on Burns's hit. It wasn't in the cards, however, and Boston went in to hit Schauer for the finish. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'pat'k, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Moran, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Cather, lf	3	0	0	0	1
Con'ly, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf	3	1	1	5	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
M'v'le, ss	4	0	0	5	5
Gowdy, c	4	1	2	6	2
Hughes, p	3	0	0	0	0
‡Gilbert	1	1	1	0	0
§Strand	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	4	7	33	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, cf	5	0	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	2	2	3
Lobert, 3b	5	0	2	0	1
F'cher, ss	4	1	1	2	6
Burns, rf	4	0	1	2	0
R'tson, lf	4	1	2	2	0
B'nerd, 1b	4	1	1	14	3
Meyers, c	4	0	1	7	3
M'q'd, p	2	0	0	1	1
Scha'r, p	1	0	1	0	3
*Grant	1	0	1	0	0
Total	39	3	12	†31	20

*Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Hughes in eleventh inning.
§Ran for Gowdy in eleventh inning.
Errors—Lobert, (2,) Schmidt.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Robertson, Magee, Fletcher, Gowdy. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Double plays—Maranville and Schmidt; Smith and Schmidt; Brainerd, (unassisted;) Maranville, Egan, and Schmidt, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Schauer, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 3 in 7 innings; off Schauer, 4 in 3 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Marquard, 3; by Schauer, 1. Wild pitch—Schauer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Cardinals in a Slump.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—Pittsburgh won its fourth straight game from St. Louis today by a score of 3 to 2. With the score tied in the ninth, Viox tripled and scored on an out, giving the locals the game. The batting of Dolan and Hinchman featured. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	0	3	0
John'n, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	3	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	1	3	3	1
W'ner, ss	3	0	2	1	6
Cost'o, cf	3	0	1	0	0
§Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Sche'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Viox, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
Schang, c	3	0	0	6	1
Mam'x, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	34	3	10	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	3	0	0	0	3
Dolan, lf	5	2	3	2	0
Long, cf	5	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b	3	0	1	9	1
Hyatt, rf	3	0	0	8	0
Beck, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
B'ler, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Snyder, c	4	0	2	7	2
*Betzel	0	0	0	0	0
Gonz's, c	0	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	2	0	0	0	2
†Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Rob'n, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	2	6	‡26	13

*Ran for Snyder in ninth inning.
†Batted for Perdue in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Costello in eighth inning.
§Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Butler, Baird, 2.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hits—Snyder, Johnston, Hinchman, Viox. Sacrifice hits—Snyder, Johnston, Hinchman, Viox. Home run—Dolan. Sacrifice hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Dolan, Miller, Hyatt, Butler, Hinchman. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 3. Double play—Robinson, Snyder, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 1; off Mamaux, 6. Hits—Off Perdue, 7 in 6 innings; off Robinson, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Perdue, 3; by Robinson, 1; by Mamaux, 4. Wild pitch—Mamaux. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Orth. Time—Two hours and forty-three minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	5	3

Batteries—McTague and Kennock; Schultz and Haley.

AT JERSEY CITY.

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	7	6
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	7	2

Batteries—Miller and Howley; Wiltse and Reynolds.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	— 6	8	0
Richmond	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	— 6	12	1

(Called on account of darkness.)
Batteries—Fullenwider and Lalonge; Russell and Schaufle.

AT NEWARK.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	—	6	11	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—	4	7	2

Batteries—Herch, A. Williams, Hoff and R. Williams; Chabek, Schacht and Heckinger.

College and School Scores.

At Worcester—Harvard, 5; Holy Cross, 3. (Ten innings.)
At Springfield—Springfield College, 5; Rhode Island State, 2.
At Amherst—Amherst, 7; Massachusetts Agricultural, 1.
At Hartford—Trinity, 6; Williams, 1.
At New York—Columbia, 6; Fordham, 2.
At Medford—Tufts, 8; Brown, 0.
At Waterville—Colby, 3; Bowdoin, 2. (Twelve innings.)
At Middlebury—Middlebury, 3; Norwich, 0.
At Easton, Penn.—Bethlehem Steel, 8; Lafayette, 3.
At Orono, Me.—Bates College, 6; Maine, 1.
At Worcester—New Hampshire State, 6; Worcester Tech., 5.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 5; Rensselaer, 1.
At New Haven—Pennsylvania freshmen, 4; Yale freshmen, 3.
At Andover—Phillips-Andover, 7; Princeton freshmen, 0.
At Trenton—Rutgers Prep., 7; Pennington, 2.
At Morristown—Trinity, 6; Morristown, 8.
At Ossining—Holbrook School, 7; Ossining School, 1.
At Tarrytown—Barnard School, 9; Hackley School, 4.
At Simsbury, Conn.—Westminster School, 8; Cheshire School, 2.
At Flushing—Commerce High School, 18; Flushing High School, 4.
At Montclair—Montclair Academy, 3; Bordentown Military Institute, 2.
At University Heights—Cooper Union, 14; New York University freshmen, 7.
Indiana University-University of Chicago game at Chicago postponed; rain.
At Bay Ridge—Seton Hall, 6; Crescent A. C., 4.
At Pawling, N. Y.—Pawling School, 11; Williams freshmen, 0.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 10; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3.
Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 4; New York, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburgh, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Newark, 2; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.
Montreal, 5; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 6; Richmond, 6.
(Called in ninth; darkness.)
Rochester, 6; Newark, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	16	7	.696
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	13	9	.591
Boston	8	8	.500
Washington	9	10	.474
Cleveland	9	12	.429
Philadelphia	7	12	.368
St. Louis	6	16	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	6	.684
Chicago	12	7	.632
Boston	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	10	9	.526
St. Louis	10	13	.435
Pittsburgh	9	12	.429
Brooklyn	8	12	.400
New York	6	12	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	8	.636
Newark	13	9	.591
Brooklyn	12	10	.545
Chicago	12	10	.545
Kansas City	11	11	.500
Baltimore	10	14	.417
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Buffalo	8	15	.348

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	7	2	.778
Jersey City	5	3	.625
Montreal	6	4	.600
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Rochester	3	4	.429
Richmond	4	5	.444
Newark	2	4	.333
Toronto	2	7	.222

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Newark.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
(Two games.)

VARDON AND RAY NOT COMING

English Golfers Change Plans After Sinking of Lusitania.

LONDON, May 8.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the professional golfers, have canceled their golfing tour to the United States. They had booked to sail for New York May 15 on the Lusitania, but the loss of the vessel decided them to abandon their trip entirely.

MANY STARS AMONG COLLEGE PITCHERS

Neyland of Army, Smith of Columbia, and Deyo of Princeton Show Real Ability.

Not in many years has a college baseball season developed so many pitching stars as this Spring. Already the performances of many college twirlers have attracted much attention, and games with an unusual number of strike outs and a minimum of hits have been frequent.

Some of the present crop of college youngsters have displayed talent which has attracted the attention of many of the major league scouts. To enumerate all the sterling pitching performances of the collegians this season would consume considerable space, but the achievements of just a few of the more prominent college players proves that this is an unusual year for high-class college boxmen.

The pitcher whose work has attracted more attention than any of the others is Robert R. Neyland, Jr., of West Point. He has established a new record of twenty straight voctories, which is one better than the mark of nineteen straight attained only among the major leaguers by Rube Marquard and Pat Keefe, both of the Giants. Neyland's record was not made, however, in one season. His winning streak began away back on May 24, 1913, when he shut out Notre Dame. The last team to defeat Neyland was Fordham on May 17, 1913. And he has been winning ever since.

Last Spring he pitched in nine games and won them all. This year he has won nine straight, beating New York University, Stevens, Rutgers, Lafayette, Harvard, Seton Hall, Lehigh, Georgetown, and Washington and Lee.

Neyland has beaten the navy twice, and expects to do it again when the army plays the navy at West Point on May 29. His best record was made against Colgate last year, when he pitched a no-hit no-run victory, 8 to 0. Only thirty men faced him. Neyland comes from Greenville, Texas, and he was developed at West Point by Sammy Strang, the former Giant, who has been coaching the army team for several seasons. Neyland is a six-footer, and weighs 175 pounds. He is also a star football player and the heavyweight champion boxer of the corps of cadets.

Columbia also has a pitching star in George Smith, who has been mainly responsible for Columbia's fine showing on the diamond this Spring. This year Smith has won four games out of five, among the teams defeated being Williams, one of the best of the season's college teams. Smith is a right-hander. He is a curve-ball pitcher, has a fine change of pace, and a telling crossfire delivery. Against Wesleyan, two weeks ago, Smith struck out seventeen batsmen and allowed only four hits. Smith comes from Port Chester, N. Y., and has been picked as an unusual pitcher by such good judges as Andy Coakley and Jack Chesbro. It is not Smith's intention to go into professional baseball.

Princeton, this season, has the strongest pitching staff in years in Deyo, Link and Chaplin. Deyo last season shut out Yale with three hits. He has been keeping up his fine work this season. He shut out Cornell, 1 to 0, allowing about two hits. Link this season won over Williams, striking out fourteen men. He also defeated Virginia, allowing but one hit, while only twenty-nine men faced him. Chaplin only last week pitched a sensational one-hit game against Lawrenceville, fanning eighteen batsmen.

There are also many other college pitchers who have done splendid work this Spring. Way, of Yale, has shown superior form, and the Blue depends on him for its big games. A youngster named Moore from Bates pitched a fine one-hit game against Harvard. The Crimson also has a good man in Frye, while Young of Williams and Bailey of Holy Cross have done excellent work during the season.

PRINCE HAL'S HUNT CUP.

Society Gets Up Early to See the Maryland Trophy Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—Prince Hal won the second annual Maryland Hunt Cup renewal which was at four miles, for Gresham H. Poe at Pimlico before breakfast this morning. Jervis Spencer, Jr., had the mount and rode Prince cleverly from start to finish.

Mullinahone owned and ridden by Albert G. Ober, Jr., finished second and about fifteen lengths back of the winner. G. Bernard Fenwick piloted Induction into third place, being less than two lengths behind Mullinahone. Kings Lynn, who was coupled with Mullinahone and ridden by B. Blakistone, was fourth, while Whipperpool, with Sidney Waters in the saddle, pulled up after going three and one-half miles.

Several hundred society persons were on hand to see the running of this classic event.

When the horses returned to the judges' stand Mr. Poe, the owner of Prince Hal, and Mr. Spencer, the rider, were presented with two handsome silver cups. In addition, a purse was divided for the first time $300 to the winner, $100 to second and $50 to third.

At the start Induction went to the front. At the end of the second mile Mullinahone went to the front. When the fourth and last mile was started the riders urged their mounts along a trifle faster and, going into the back stretch, less than two lengths separated the first and fourth. At the half-mile post Prince Hal set a fast pace and, entering the home stretch, pulled away without apparent effort. Mullinahone was ridden hard the last furlong to stall off Induction's determined effort, which he did nobly because Induction was made too much use of in the first half of the contest, and had nothing left toward the end.

Prince Hal was sired by Judge Morrow, which won the the Brooklyn Handicap and several other big stakes during his time upon the turf in the nineties. Many of the speculators had picked Prince Hal to win because of his breeding.

Talisman won the first renewal of the race last year, and the time was 8 minutes and 1 second, which is claimed to be a world's record. The official time today was 8 minutes and 3 3-5 seconds. The first mile was traveled in 1 minute and 58 2-5 seconds.

REGRET WINS DERBY.

H. P. Whitney's Filly, First of Her Sex to Capture Kentucky Classic.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Harry Payne Whitney's chestnut filly Regret, ridden by Jockey Notter, won the Kentucky Derby, valued at approximately $15,000, at Churchill Downs here today.

Regret was the first filly ever to score a victory in the forty-one years' history of the stake. She defeated sixteen other starters. Her time for the mile and a quarter was 2:05 2-5. Pebbles was second and Sharpshooter third.

TWO TITLES FOR NEW YORK.

Herbert and Ratner Win Amateur Boxing Honors at Fair.

Two first and three second places were taken by representatives of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. in the finals of the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur boxing tournament in San Francisco, which were decided Friday night. Matty Herbert of the Union Settlement A. C., 108-pound metropolitan title holder, triumphed in the final of his class over T. Farren of San Francisco, and in the 145-pound division August Ratner of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. won from A. Askins of Boston in the deciding bout.

Allie Nack, Union Settlement A. C.; A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, and Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, are the New York boys who were defeated after reaching the finals. Nack lost to H. Gleason of Seattle in the 135-pound class, Kaufman finished second to G. Meyers of San Francisco in the 158-pound division, and Sheridan was beaten by O. Larue of San Francisco in the heavyweight class.

The A. A. U. report of the bouts, sent by William Spengler, the New York heavyweight, who did not take part in the tournament owing to a broken hand sustained while training, states that Sheridan was in very poor shape, weighing only 164 pounds. When he left New York he tipped the scales at 177 pounds.

In other final bouts T. Maloney of Philadelphia won from B. Baird, Seattle, in the 115-pound class, and J. Morretto, San Francisco, defeated H. Crowley of Boston at 135 pounds.

NEW HAMMER MARK.

Maine University Man Throws Missile 173 Feet 7 1-4 Inches.

ORONO, Me., May 8.—Throwing the hammer 173 feet 7¼ inches, H. H. Bailey of University of Maine made a new Intercollegiate Amateur Association of America record today at a dual track meet, in which Maine defeated Bates, 87 to 39.

The former record was 173 feet 6 inches, made by Lee Talbott of Pennsylvania in 1910.

Yale and Williams Tennis Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 8.—Williams and Yale fought to a 3 to 3 tie on the tennis courts here this afternoon. Summary:

Captain Cutler, Williams, defeated Captain Stoddard, Yale, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4. Maynard, Williams, defeated Cunningham, Yale, 9—7, 6—3. Rockwood, Williams, defeated Tilton, Yale, 6—4, 6—4. Kelly, Yale, defeated Patton, Williams, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Doubles.—Stoddard and Cunningham, Yale, defeated Cutler and Maynard, Williams, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1. Tilton and Kelly, Yale, defeated Rockwood and Temple, Williams, 6—4, 7—5.

Columbia Tennis Team First.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 8.—Columbia University this afternoon had little trouble in defeating the Lehigh University tennis team by a score of 6 to 0. Columbia captured the four singles and two doubles matches, not, however, without a hard fight—especially the singles matches of Lamb versus Purple and Tunis versus Teeple, which went to extra sets.

PRINCETON OUTROWS COLUMBIA AND PENN

New Yorkers Foul Flag and Lose by Length and a Half—Quakers Last.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—Princeton defeated Columbia and Pennsylvania in the Childs Cup regatta race on Lake Carnegie this afternoon. The Tiger crew swept over the finish line a length and a half ahead of Columbia, which beat out Pennsylvania for second place by a remarkable last-minute spurt. The Blue and White eight came up from behind with a rush and, rowing at top speed, went past the Quaker boat, and were gaining rapidly on Princeton when the latter went over the finish line.

Poor judgment on the part of Paddock, the Columbia coxswain, was costly to his crew. Paddock steered his shell so close to the course flag at the half-mile mark that he fouled the flag post. The accident did not mar the easy smoothness of the Columbians' stroke, but it retarded the boat for a fraction of a second, long enough to let Princeton draw away from the New Yorkers. Coach Rice in an interview after the race blamed this occurrence together with his men's poor start for the loss of the race.

Pennsylvania got away to the best start, the Quakers rowing a vigorous thirty-six. Columbia was second, considerably behind Pennsylvania, and Princeton was a poor third. This order remained unchanged up to the half-mile mark, when Columbia's boat ran foul of the course flag. Princeton jumped ahead of the Blue and White oarsmen and started to overhaul Pennsylvania. The Quakers were then rowing thirty-six while Princeton and Columbia were both keeping a steady thirty-four. Nearing the half-mile mark the Tigers lowered their stroke to thirty-two, but there was more power in the Princeton boat, and at the three-quarter mark the Orange and Black shell shot into the lead. A mighty cheer went up from the Princeton undergraduates who lined the banks and it grew in volume as the Tigers increased their advantage.

Princeton was two lengths in the lead as the crews passed the mile and a half mark. Both the Tigers and Columbia were rowing 32, while the Pennsylvanians, who were being hard pressed by the Blue and White boat, had dropped. A mile and three-quarters Columbia raised the stroke to 33, and immediately the New Yorkers started to gain. Princeton was still rowing strongly, and it was apparent that the Tigers could not be beaten.

Another hundred yards and Paddock called for another spurt from Columbia. Myers sent the stroke up to 36, and the Blue and White shell seemed fairly to lift through the water. Pennsylvania raised the stroke to 36, but the fast-flying Columbians were not to be denied, and they steadily cut down the Quakers' advantage.

Fifty yards from the finish line the Columbia shell poked its nose in front of Pennsylvania; from then on the advantage swayed back and forth between the two crews varying with the alternate strokes. Columbia's ten last strokes at the finish, however, gave Rice's men a lead of two feet. Princeton went over the line five and four-fifths seconds ahead of Columbia.

All the crews were fresh at the finish, the Tigers in particular being in excellent condition. No time was taken for the race.

Princeton's freshman crew was beaten by the Pennsylvania freshmen by two lengths. Poor steering by the Princeton coxswain was responsible for the crew's defeat. The Tigers' yearlings led by two lengths at the mile mark, but from there on the boat wandered aimlessly over the course, and they were easily defeated. The Princeton second freshman crew won easily from the Northeast High School of Philadelphia by four lengths.

The three 'Varsity crews were boated as follows:

PRINCETON.
Bow—J. C. McKibben.
2—R. A. Cochran 3d.
3—J. M. Heffron.
4—E. H. Lee.
5—S. M. Robinson.
6—R. Quinby.
7—T. J. Hilliard.
Stroke—O. S. Putnam, (Captain.)
Cox.—H. D. Sparks.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Bow—Gotham.
2—Butler.
3—Woll.
4—Pepper.
5—Scott.
6—Merrick, (Captain.)
7—R. Littleton.
Stroke—Chickering.
Coxswain—Foster.

COLUMBIA.
Bow—Simonds.
2—Spurgeon.
3—Monroe.
4—Sanbron, (Captain.)
5—Cronenberg.
6—Bratton.
7—Tichborne.
Stroke—Myers.
Coxswain—Paddock.

YALE SOPHS THE WINNERS.

Class Champions Will Row the Harvard Class Victors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—Yale's sophomore crew by defeating the juniors at the annual Spring Regatta, held on Lake Whitney today, won the class championship and will race the winner of the Harvard class series at Cambridge. The sophomores won by a boat length over a one and one-sixth mile course in 6:34.

The race was rowed twice. In the first race the juniors crowded the sophomores so close to the shore that the oarsmen had to stop rowing, so Coach Nickalus ordered the race rowed over.

The first Yale freshman eight defeated the Rockrimmon Boat Club of Springfield, Mass., by five lengths in 6:2[illegible]. The Springfield (Mass.) High School won from the second freshman eight by a scant quarter of a length in 6:32½.

A unique feature was an exhibition race between th first and second 'Varsity eights, the oarsmen wearing high silk hats and false whiskers. The first eight won by an eigth of a length in 6:10.

Fordham Changes Baseball Coach.

The Fordham baseball rooters received a shock yesterday when Jack Warner, the former Giant catcher, who has been coaching the Bronxonians, resigned his position over the Maroon ball tossers just two hours before the game with Columbia at South Field. Although at a loss for a short while, Manager Walter Lynch immediately set to work and signed up Billy Lush to succeed Warner. The new coach had only half an hour to get ready and take over his charges before they started the first game for the new Peizer, with 82—13—69, qualified for the finals to the field just before the game opened and had only a brief chance to see his future charges in practice. Lush is an old hand the coaching game, having had charge of Yale for five years. Last year he assisted Andy Coakley at Columbia, and, strange enough, his first task yesterday was against his former superior.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 15 MAIN NEWS SECTION.

DODGERS DOWN PHILLIES—HARD HITTERS IN BIG LEAGUES—YALE AND HARVARD VICTORS

COOMBS CONQUERS QUAKER BATSMEN

Old Athletics' Twirler Pitches Great Ball for Dodgers and They Beat Phillies, 3 to 2.

For once Connie Mack's judgment appears to have led him off the wrong trail. He thought Jack Coombs was one of the "has beens" of baseball, and right there is where the Quaker City expert blundered. At the close of the 1911 season, during one of the world's series games, Jack passed out as a winning pitcher. He strained himself then, and until this season the once great pitcher joined the ranks of those who have conquered and then fallen by the wayside. His arm was gone, and he was a baseball relic. Banking on the old adage that a man never comes back, Connie finally disposed of him to Brooklyn. But the old saying for once played tag with Connie, and yesterday Jack Coombs, for the second time this season, passed a defeat to the men who trail Pat Moran around the circuit. In other words, the Dodgers won from Philadelphia by a score of 3 to 2.

If there is any doubt that the great pitcher has, for the present at any rate, proved his worth let it be said right here that there was enough of discouragement in yesterday's two-hour session at Ebbets Field to have brought tears to a less experienced campaigner. And just when everything looked the blackest was when Jack sent the slants across in the most effective manner. The first untoward happening came in the second, and a Brooklyn defeat was just ready to respond to a call from the wings. Wheat had gobbled a liner by Paskert, and then Killifer rolled an invalid down to Schultz. The Dodger third baseman, in the exuberance of his spirits, tossed the ball far over Daubert's head and the runner reached second. Then Rixey popped a lofter behind O'Mara. He ran back for the catch and then let the ball trickle through his hands, and Killifer was on third as a result of the error. Then came a short single past Cutshaw, and the bases were full, with only one out. With this discouraging outlook ... tightened up. Bancroft couldn't ... all past Daubert, and Killifer ... out at the plate. Becker ... out to Daubert unassisted.

... Philadelphia run came as a ... a pass, which Coombs handed ... A single to left by Bancroft ... to second and he reached third ... r's infield out. Cravath's sac... to centre brought Stock home. ... Second Quaker run, which came ... fifth, should never have been ... there had been a little hustl... the part of the Brooklyn outfield. ... oft walked but was caught steal... and Becker flied out to center. Mr. Cravath caught one of ... b's pets for a circuit of the bases. ... hit was a long low one and Myers ... a desperate try to get it. The ... went by him, however, and rolled ... to left center. The runner was ... around the bases like a truck ... and if the relay in had been ... safe and fast the runner would ... been an easy out or at least held. ... As it was, the final throw ... wide of the plate. Whitted, ... man, passed the bat ineffect... through the air. In all, Coombs ... pitched for only five hits and for ... than one in any inning.

... two innings Brooklyn went out ... a struggle. In the third, how... the Dodger sluggers put a micro... Rixey's delivery and solved it ... action. Schultz, the first man ... ed one to short center for a base ... Miller sent another safety to ... Coombs hit one to Bancroft and ... double dragedy was enacted. ... as out at second and Coombs ... ed out at first. A passed ball ... Schultz get to the plate. ... singled to Bancroft, beating ... but Daubert was an easy out ... to Stock.

In the fifth inning that Brooklyn won the game. When Otto Miller drove out a three bagger to right field the big crowd of fans voiced wild approval. Coombs flied out to Bancroft. Mr. Ollie O'Mara then came up and dropped a funny sort of a double just inside the foul line in right field. He couldn't have picked out a better place and Miller strolled home. Robbie put Eddie Zimmerman in to bat for Stengle and he justified the choice by singling to right and scoring O'Mara. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'ra, ss.	4	1	2	1	0	Stock, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1	B'cr'ft, ss.	4	0	1	1	1
Steng'l, rf.	2	0	0	2	0	Becker, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	C'v'th, rf.	3	1	1	3	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	5	0	W'ted, 1b.	2	0	0	8	1
Cu'w, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Myers, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	Pask't, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Sch'tz, 3b.	3	1	1	4	2	Kil'fer, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Miller, c.	3	1	3	4	1	Rixey, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Coombs, p.	3	0	0	0	0						
Total.	31	3	8	27	7	Total.	33	2	5	24	9

Errors—O'Mara, 2; Schultz, Miller.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	.	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—O'Mara (2); Miller. Three-base hits—Miller. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Stolen bases—Wheat, Whitted. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, ... Double play—Bancroft, Niehoff and Whitted. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 3; off Coombs, 5. Struck out—By Rixey, 4; by Coombs, 1. Passed balls—Killifer, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. ... and Eason. Time of game—Two ...

CHAMPION LYON'S BIG DAY.

New York A. C. Trap Shooter Scores at Club's Final Event.

With the exception of the annual championship shoot of the organization that is to be decided next Saturday, the trapshooting season of the New York A. C. came to an end yesterday at Travers Island. The hero of the afternoon was George L. Lyon, who won the championship of America last week. The new champion was in remarkably good form and took the high scratch prize with the remarkable score of 99 out of a possible 100 targets.

The win did a good deal for Champion Lyon. Not only did it give him the high scratch prize yesterday, but it also gave him the prize offered for the best scratch score during the season. Furthermore, it gave him the season's long run prize, he making 72 straight targets without a miss. Prior to the shoot, H. L. Spotts was leading for the prize, with a score of 66. Champion Lyon also was the winner of the Club and the Travers Island Trophies yesterday.

C. J. Stein annexed the last leg on the Monthly Cup. The win gave him the permanent ownership of the trophy. The Accumulation Cup went to R. R. Debacher, and F. Fowler was the high novice gunner. The high handicap prize was won by W. R. Delehanty, and C. W. Billings won the Variety Cup.

Being the final shoot of the year, the prizes were awarded in all of the other events that have been running throughout the season. R. L. Spotts annexed the cup for the gunner who won the most high scratch prize during the Winter. He had captured the event six times. The high handicap prize went to W. R. Delehanty. He took the trophy after a shoot-off against C. J. Stein. Both had won the event four times. The Accumulation Cup went to R. L. Spotts, with four wins, and C. W. Billings won the Variety trophy.

TRAPSHOOTING AT SEA.

Naval Officers Practice en Route to New York for Fleet Review.

U. S. S. SOLACE, AT SEA, May 7.—Trapshooting is as rapidly growing in favor as a sport with naval officers as it is among sportsmen on land. Nearly all battleships carry a trap and a supply of clay "birds," and officers practice when daily drills are over, shooting from the side of the ship. With the vessel under way the sport is attractive, even though the usual sixteen-yard rise cannot be had, as the wind and the motion of the vessel compensate for the lack of distance of rise of the targets.

The Red Cross Gun Club of the Hospital Ship Solace, had a twenty-five-"bird" practice shoot en route to New York today, and the following scores were made: Surgeon Garton, 20; Surgeon Strine, 23; Paymaster Williams, 23; Surgeon Garrison, 15, and Surgeon M. E. Higgins, 22.

The sport is new to most of the club's members, as the club was only organized when the Solace joined the fleet at Guantanamo last February. A three-man team defeated the team from the U. S. S. Florida during the stay in Cuban waters, but only by a close margin. The club challenges any navy team for a match at any time.

Bayside Trap Shooters in Front.

The gunners of the Bayside Yacht Club had no great difficulty in winning the last leg for the Orpheum Trophy yesterday. The cup, which was offered for interclub competition among the yachting organizations of Long Island, has produced good sport. The Bayside nimrods have led since the start, and they did not need to come to the firing line at the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday had they so desired. However, their full shooting team was on hand and took the shoot by a score of 443 out of a possible 500 targets.

The Bensonhurst Yacht Club finished second with a score of 436 targets to its credit. Then came the Port Washington Club with a score of 417 targets. The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club did not qualify. In the same order the four clubs finished the series. In addition to the interclub shoot, the Bensonhurst Yacht Club offered prizes for both scratch and handicap gunners.

Fifty-two gunners reported. The high scratch gunner was J. S. Fosdick, Bayside Yacht Club, who had 93 out of 100 targets. His individual scores were 25, 22, 24, and 22. Six gunners tied for the high handicap prize. They were Van Pelt, Dreyer, D. E. Smith, Smull, Hewens, and Nash. The shoot-off was taken by Van Pelt, with Dreyer second and D. E. Smith third.

THE SILK BASEBALL LEAGUE.

AT BAY RIDGE FIELD.

										R.	H.	E.
Susq. Silk Mills	0	1	6	2	4	8	.	.	—	21	21	2
Fleitmann & Co.	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	—		8	8	4

Batteries—Susquehanna, Roberge, Schnibbe, and Kreusler; Fleitmann, Engel, Brady, and McInerny.

AT FLEITMANN OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
L. & E. Stirn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	2
S. Eiseman & Co.	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	—3	9	2

Batteries—Stirn, Klayburn and Prill; Eiseman, O'Mara and Wing.

AT ST. ANNE'S OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
W. Openhym & Sons	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	4
F. Vietor & Achelis	4	2	0	0	3	4	5	4	.	—22	18	2

Batteries—Erstein, Arisohn and Witzbach; Dommerich, Klein, Goldsboro, and Kapp.

AT NORTH SIDE PARK.

										R.	H.	E.
L. Erstein & Bro.	1	0	5	1	9	2	0	4	0	—22	17	4
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	4	—12	9	13

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Per Ct.
Susquehanna Silk Mills	2	0	1.000
L. Erstein & Bro.	2	0	1.000
Samuel Eiseman & Co.	1	1	.500
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	1	1	.500
Frederick Vietor & Achelis	1	1	.500
L. & E. Stirn	1	1	.500
Fleitman & Co.	0	2	.000
William Openhym & Sons	0	2	.000

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

BROOKFEDS LISTLESS WITH TARS AT GAME

Benny Kauff with Wardmen Again, but They Lose to Kansas City.

Kansas City won from the Brookfeds at Washington Park yesterday, and, although the Kawfeds were able to get hits when they were needed, the Brookfeds assisted largely in their own defeat by bad base running and poor fielding. Benny Kauff, the contract hurdler, was back in centre field for Brooklyn, and he made two pretty catches. He fanned the first time up, drew a pass on his second trip to the plate, made a scratch hit scoring two runs on his third attempt, and was an easy out on a ground ball to first when he went to the plate the fourth time.

A large number of sailors from the North Atlantic fleet were scattered throughout the stands, and the tars were easily the most enthusiastic rooters at the contest. In their honor a special entrance gate was draped with American flags, and a large flag hung across the front of the stand.

Twice during the game, with one man down and runners on first and second, the Brookfed on second tried to steal third, but was nailed, and a moment later a hit was made in each case, scoring the man from first. Brooklyn, through this kind of base running, was deprived of two runs. Not only was the Brookfed base running poor, but the Ward outfit lacked "pep" in the field, and these conditions, coupled with the ability of the Kawfed batters to nick the ball for a safety when it was needed, proved the undoing of Brooklyn.

In the fourth inning Catcher Easterly of the Kawfeds was banished from the game by Umpire Corcoran for disputing a decision.

In the fourth inning Perring gave the ball a long ride into left field, and it bounded off the top of the fence in front of the centre field bleachers back into the field, and the Kawfed third sacker got around to third base. Perring, by the way, had a perfect batting score yesterday—a triple, two singles, and two sacrifices in five attempts at the bat. Kenworthy, who covers the second station for Kansas City, accepted ten chances, several of which were extremely difficult. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Chad'e, cf.	4	0	0	2	1	And'n, lf.	5	2	2	3	0
R'lings, ss.	4	1	1	4	5	Dele'y, 2b.	4	0	2	3	4
Stov'l, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1	Kauff, cf.	3	0	1	3	1
Perr'g, 3b.	3	2	3	3	0	Evans, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
Shaw, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	C'per, 1b.	4	0	2	10	2
Ken'y, 2b.	2	1	0	3	7	Holt, 3b.	3	0	2	1	3
Gilm'e, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	Gag'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	0
East'y, c.	1	1	1	2	1	Land, c.	4	1	2	5	0
Brown, c.	3	1	2	1	2	Upham, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Cullop, p.	4	1	2	1	2	Finn'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Wilson, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*West'l	1	0	0	0	0
						†Myers	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Chouin'd	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	8	11	27	20	Total.	35	5	13	27	13

Errors—Chadbourne, Cullop, Land, Delehanty.

Kansas City	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—5

*Batted for Upham in fifth inning.
†Batted for Finneran in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Rawlings, Shaw, Easterly. Three-base hits—Evans, Perring. Sacrifice hits—Gilmore, Chadbourne, Perring. Sacrifice fly—Perring. Stolen bases—Rawlings, (2,) Stovall. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Kansas City, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 9. Double plays—Kenworthy to Rawlings to Stovall. Struck out—By Cullop, 3; by Upham, 1; by Wilson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 2; off Finneran, 1; off Wilson, 3. Wild pitch—Cullop. Hits—Off Upham, 7 in five innings; off Finneran, 4 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Buffeds Split with St. Louis.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—St. Louis and Buffalo divided the double bill here today, the visitors taking the first game, 6 to 5, and the home team the second, 4 to 2. Plank got a try-out in the first game, but he failed to show form and retired in favor of Groom. Russell Ford pitched winning ball in the second game, and his two-bagger in the seventh inning scored two of the Buffalo's tallies. Score:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—6	11	0
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—5	12	2

Batteries—Plank, Groom and Chapman; Schulz, Ehmke, Marshall, and Allen.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	5	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	.	—4	9	1

Batteries—Crandall and Hartley; Ford, Bedient, Allen, and Blair.

Chifeds Blanked on Tinker Day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 8.—Newark, with Earl Mosely pitching, hung over a string of zeroes on the Whales today in a 2 to 0 game. It was the first workout for Mosely, who has been afflicted with a sore arm, after a lay-off of nearly a month. It was Tinker day, and Joe was presented with a floral gift by local admirers, but it was a rather sad occasion for Tinker, who limped painfully as he approached the plate before the game to accept the present. Joe admitted that the outlook for his future activity in baseball is none too bright, as he is suffering from a rupture which was aggravated when he came to bat and swung at a wide curve ball here on Friday. In today's game Mosely took McConnell's measure. Mosely had the Whales guessing, and the only member of the opposing club who could touch him was Flack, who made a trio of safeties. A sensational one-handed catch by Wickland of a foul from Laporte's bat was a feature. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'll, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	W'l'd, rf. lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'K'le, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	Flack, lf. rf.	3	0	3	1	0
Roush, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Zwil'g, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	2	7	2	Fischer, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Huhn, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0	Zeider, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
Esm'd, ss.	3	1	1	2	3	Beck, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Scheer, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	Fritz, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Rar'd'n, c.	2	0	0	6	2	Far'll, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Mosel'y, p.	2	0	0	0	1	M'Con'l, p.	4	0	0	1	4
Total.	29	2	7	27	9	Total.	31	0	5	24	11

Errors—Zeider, McConnell.

Newark	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hit—Moseley. Stolen bases—Roush, Laporte, 2; Fritz, Campbell, McKechnie. Double plays—McConnell to Beck; Zeider to Farrell to Beck. Struck out—By McConnell, 3; by Moseley, 5. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 1; off Moseley, 5. Wild pitches—McConnell, Moseley. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Newark, 5. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Terrapins Sluggish on Bases.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—Poor base running cost Baltimore today's game, Pittsburgh winning 4 to 2 in ten innings. Walsh tied the score in the ninth with a home run drive over the fence. An error by Owens permitted the visitors to score twice in the tenth session. Both Hearne and Quinn pitched good ball. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4	9	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2	6	8

Batteries—Hearne and Berry; Quinn and Owens.

HARVARD IN THE TENTH.

Holy Cross Beaten in Pitchers' Battle by Score of 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 8.—Harvard defeated Holy Cross 5 to 3 in a ten-inning game on Fitton Field today. The victory was an eleventh hour win for the Crimson, errors by Murphy and Long allowing them to tie the score in the ninth, after two men were out. The Cambridge players sewed the contest up in the tenth, Mapan lead off with a triple followed by singles by Nash and Hardwick and a sacrifice by Garnet gave Harvard a two-run lead. Mapan, the Crimson pitcher, had the better of the pitcher's battle after the first inning, when he allowed Holy Cross three runs by uncorking a couple of wild heaves after Garnet and Harte had both miscued. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A	HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abbott, 2b.	5	0	0	2	1	Long, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Mahan, p.	5	1	1	0	4	O'Neil, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Nash, 1b.	4	2	2	11	0	Gran'y, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Garn't, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Car'll, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.	4	0	0	10	1	Hast'g, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
H'dw'k, lf.	5	0	2	2	1	Nort'n, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
B'kley, cf.	5	0	0	2	0	M'phy, c.	3	0	0	7	3
Reed, ss.	2	1	0	2	2	Devlin, 1b.	4	0	0	18	1
Phil'ps, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Grif'n, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
Beal, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3	Wal'ce, p.	2	0	1	0	3
*Frye	0	0	0	0	0	‡McC'thy	1	0	0	0	0
†Collidge	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	35	5	6	29	12	Total.	29	3	3	30	16

*Batted for Keenan in ninth inning.
†Ran for Frye in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Griffin in tenth inning.

Errors—Barnett, Long, O'Neil, Norton, Murphy, Devlin, Griffin, (2.)

Harvard	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	—5
Holy Cross	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hit—Mahan. Sacrifice hits—Long, Murphy, Wallace, Norton, Garnett, (2.) Stolen bases—Long, Nash, Coolidge. First base on balls—By Mahan, (Graney, Wallace, Griffin, Long.) By Wallace, (Garnett, Frye, Beal.) First base on errors—Holy Cross, 1; Harvard, 3. Left on bases—Holy Cross, 5; Harvard, 7. Struck out—By Mahan, 6; by Wallace, 4. Double plays—Harwick to Abbott; Griffin to O'Neill to Devlin. Passed ball—Harte. Wild pitches—Mahan, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Nash, Reed, Harte. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Murphy.

Violet Loses Again to Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 8.—For the second time this season Rutgers defeated N. Y. U. in baseball, this afternoon's score being 9 to 0. Waterfield, Rutgers' freshman pitcher, was hit hard, but brilliant support by Twing, Durand, Howlett, and Gilliam prevented the New York team from scoring. Hagabloom started in box for N. Y. U., but was relieved after the first inning. Rutgers hit the ball hard throughout. The score:

RUTGERS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gill'm, cf.	2	2	2	2	0	Lund, 2b.	5	0	1	2	2
B'wn'g, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1	Pfau, c.	4	0	2	7	2
Howl't, lf.	4	1	2	1	1	E.W'f, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Twing, ss.	3	2	1	1	5	M'N'y, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Berg, c.	4	0	3	8	2	Kr'f't, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Lyons, rf.	4	3	3	0	0	W'ters, cf.	4	0	3	2	0
Dur'd, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4	M'Int'e, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Hruby, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2	Freit'g, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2
W'rf'd, p.	4	0	1	0	0	Hag'm, p.	0	0	0	0	2
						Geno'e, p.	3	0	2	0	0
						W.W'f, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	9	15	27	15	Total.	37	0	12	24	10

Errors—Rutgers, 1; N. Y. U., 5.

Rutgers	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	.	—9
N. Y. U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Trinity Overwhelms Williams.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8.—Playing errorless ball and hitting Young freely, Trinity won from Williams here today, 6 to 1. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Trinity	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0		—6	8	0
Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	6

Batteries—Swift and Carpenter; Young and Powell

WRECKING CREWS IN BIG LEAGUES

Famous Combinations of Hitters Recalled—Detroit Leads Now.

Crawford, Cobb and "Peek-a-Boo" Veach, the famous fence-busting crew of the Detroit Tigers, are just tearing things loose in all of the Western ball yards this Spring. If they can maintain the pace all past records will be dimmed, or totally eclipsed. Perhaps the greatest slugging trio the game ever had were Ed. Delehanty, Sam Thompson, and Larry Lajoie. These three were on the line-up of the Philadelphia Nationals from August of 1896 until midsummer of the following season, and generally followed each other on the batting list.

In a game played during the Spring of 1897 between the Giants and the Phillies with the score 7 to 6 in favor of the Giants and the Phillies at the bat in their half of the ninth with two out, the big slugging trio gave an exhibition of how they were in the habit of pulling games out of the fire. "Mush" Delehanty singled, Lajoie singled and Thompson tripled, and the game was over. These three great hitters made about half of the base hits credited to the whole Philadelphia team during the time they were on its line-up.

Since 1907, Crawford and Cobb have formed the nucleus of the fence-busting brigade, using, in different seasons, such swatsmen as Rossman, McIntyre, Veach, and even used little Donnie Buch as the third party one season. During the season of 1909 Cobb, Crawford and Bush made 546 of the 1,355 base hits credited to the whole Detroit team. The best efforts of Crawford, Cobb & Co. were made during 1911, with J. Delehanty as filler in. This great trio made 649 base hits. The total number made by the team stood 1,546. There are just four records in the history of the game which excel the above-mentioned record, and they were all made during the season of 1887, under the four-strike rule.

One of the slugging combinations to make a record was "Tip" O'Neal, Robinson and Charlie Comiskey of the St. Louis Browns. In the season of 1887 these three made 700 hits. The best record ever made in this respect was created by Pete Browning, "Red" Mack and Hub Collins of the old Louisville Club in 1887. They raised the St. Louis combination's mark by twenty points, making 720 hits, which is the record for all time. The old Baltimore team of 1895-6-7 had a great slugging combination in Keeler, Jennings and Kelly. In these three seasons they averaged over 600 hits each season. The great trio of the Philadelphia Nationals from 1891 until 1895 were Delehanty, Thompson and Hamilton, and later Lajoie was added. They were wreckers of ball games, also of the hopes of many hurlers.

New York had three batsmen who made the welkin ring with their terrific batting from 1886 until 1890. The names of Roger Connor, Jim O'Rourke and Mike Tiernan were feared by all hurlers. Less than a dozen seasons ago Mike Donlin, Mertes and Browne were the slugging triplets. Between them they cleaned up 524 hits during the season of 1905. The bunched sluggers on the Giant line-up last season were Becher, Doyle and Burns, with Snodgrass, Fletcher and Merkle on the secondary line of offense. But when the residents of old Manhattan Isle want to take a slant at a real batting combination they have to meander over the bridge and gaze upon Jake Daubert and his able assistants, Wheat and Stengel.

Honus Wagner, Clarke, and Leach were the clean-up crew for Pittsburgh for several seasons, with Beaumont helping out. For a couple of seasons back the Pirates have had no heavy slugging contingents. Cincinnati in the season of 1903 had a squad of heavy swatsmen who were the equal of any in the game that year Mike Donlin, Jake Beckley, and "Cy" Seymour. These three made 517 hits during that season, almost half the total number the entire team made. Cincinnati has been looking around ever since trying to get a trio their equal.

In the American League teams having a battery of heavy artillerists are scarce. The great trio of sluggers who carried the men of Mack on to many victories are scattered. Collins, Baker and McInnis were a much-feared combination, and hurlers had good reasons to quake when facing them. For four seasons this bunch have led all slugging trios in the American, but the Detroit three have held the honor in five different years, Crawford and Cobb always forming the main offensive force. Lajoie and Flick of the Clevelands, with a third party, were a big force in winning games for their team.

NEYLAND'S IN AGAIN.

West Point Pitcher Chalks Up His Twentieth Straight Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 8—"Bob" Neyland, the crack army pitcher slipped over his twentieth straight victory today, defeating Washington and Lee, 9 to 5, in a free-hitting game on the plains.

The Army lads pounded Jennings hard throughout, and put the game in their locker in the third. Until then the "Generals" had all kinds of trouble solving Neyland's delivery.

The Cadets' early lead came as a result of the consistent hitting of Gerhardt, Merrillat, Oliphant, Bradley, and Prichard all landing on Jennings in the opener for safe drives. Hits by Britton and Oliphant and Prichard's sacrifice fly gave them two more in the third. This proved to be enough to win, and after that Neyland took things easy.

The Army team now has an even dozen victories to its credit, without any defeats, as its record for this season. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	W. AND L.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh't, 3b.	5	2	3	1	1	Young, cf.	5	2	1	2	1
Mer'l't, cf.	5	1	2	1	0	Colv'e, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
Hobbs, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	Gal'g'r, ss.	4	1	2	1	2
Brit'n, 1b.	5	2	2	7	0	Bailey, 1b.	4	1	1	8	1
Oliph't, c.	5	1	2	12	0	Har'son, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
B'dley, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	Sw'l'nd, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Pric'd, ss.	3	0	2	1	2	Bagley, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Coffin, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1	Smith, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Neyl'd, p.	4	1	0	0	4	Brown, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
						Jen'gs, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total.	40	9	16	27	8	Total.	36	5	9	24	11

Errors—Gerhardt, Prichard, Colville, (2,) Sweetland, (2.)

Army	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	.	—9
Wash. and Lee	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	—5

Stolen bases—Merrillat, Hobbs, Britton, Colville, Young. Sacrifice hits—Hobbs, Prichard. Two-base hits—Merrillat, Bailey. Three-base hit—Bradley. Home run—Young. Double play—Coffin to Britton. Struck out—By Neyland, 12; by Jennings, 6. Bases on balls—Off Neyland, 2; off Jennings—1. Passed ball—Sweetland. Left on bases—Army, 7; Washington and Lee, 6. Time of game—One hour forty-five minutes. Umpires—Cullum and Marshall.

Milburn's Homer Wins for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—Yale's nine won a hard-earned victory over the University of Vermont team here today, 2 to 0. The work of the pitchers, Way for the Blue and Gilbert for the visitors, was effective throughout. From Way Vermont recorded only three scattered hits, while Gilbert allowed Yale only four, neither twirler giving a base on balls. Yale scored its two runs in the sixth. Middlebrook beat out a bunt to first. Milburn, the former Exeter star, drove the ball between right and centre fields for a home run, scoring Middlebrook. In the ninth inning Reilly, Yale's third baseman, badly injured his hand and was replaced by Rhett. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	VERMONT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'br'k, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	G'gher, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Milb'n, 2b.	3	1	1	2	5	Ridlon, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Haines, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	Maiden, ss.	2	0	0	7	3
Legore, ss.	3	0	1	0	3	M'f'th, c.	3	0	0	3	4
Reilly, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	L'han, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Easton, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Merrill, 1b.	3	0	1	6	1
Bush, 1b.	2	0	0	11	2	M'nane, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Hunter, c.	3	0	0	6	1	T'nler, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Way, p.	3	0	0	1	3	G'bert, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Rhett, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	27	2	4	27	15	Total.	28	0	3	24	10

Errors—Milburn, Way, Ridlon, Maiden.

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Home run—Milburn. Sacrifice hit—Maiden. Stolen bases—Legore. (3.) Double play—Ridlon, Maiden, and Merrill. Left on bases—Yale, 2; Vermont, 5. First base on error—Vermont, 1. Struck out—By Way, 4; by Gilbert, 2. Wild pitches—Way, Gilbert. Umpire—Mr. Wilson.

Tufts' Great Team Wins Again.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 8.—Tufts, playing errorless ball, shut out Brown by the score of 8 to 0 today. Whittaker, for Tufts, kept his opponents' hits scattered. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Tufts	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—8	10	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	4

Batteries—Whittaker and Carroll; Crann and Feinberg.

CORNELL BATS DEYO HARD AND WINS

Princeton's Crack Pitcher Gets a Lacing in the Sixth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 8.—Cornell pounded out a victory over Princeton this afternoon after the Tigers had taken an early start, the Ithacans winning by the score of 8 to 3. A batting rally in the sixth and seventh innings gave the Ithacans a well-earned triumph. Princeton found Russell for six hits and three runs in the first two and one-third innings, but Steve Regan then went on the slab for the Cornellians, shutting out the Tigers and allowing them only one hit for the balance of the game.

In the sixth inning Clary's three-base hit drove in two runs and hits by Donovan, Mellen, Bills, and Keating, together with Princeton's errors gave the Cornellians three more. In the seventh they got two more on the Princeton errors and Keating's hit. Two double plays, in which Mellen figured largely, and a sensational running catch by Driggs, Regan's liner, which caught Sutterby off second base, were features. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burpee, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	Hanks, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
D'van, 2b.	4	2	2	1	0	Scully, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3
Mellen, 3b.	5	1	0	3	2	Gill, ss.	4	1	1	2	1
Bills, ss.	3	2	1	3	5	D'glas, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Clary, c.	4	1	1	11	1	Driggs, c.	4	1	1	2	5
K'ting, 1b.	4	1	2	9	1	Shea, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Gordon, cf.	3	0	1	0	0	Cook, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Sut'by, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	Salmon, c.	4	0	0	7	2
R'sell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Deyo, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Regan, p.	4	0	1	0	1	*Greene	1	0	0	0	0
						†Chaplin	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	8	10	27	10	Total.	33	3	6	24	14

*Batted for Deyo in ninth inning.
†Batted for Scully in ninth inning.

Errors—Burpee, Donovan; Scully, Gill, Douglas, Shea, Salmon.

Cornell	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	.	—8
Princeton	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Douglas, Clary. Stolen bases—Burpee, Keating, Gordon, Sutterby. Double plays—Clary and Mellen; Driggs and Gill; Mellen and Keating. Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Regan, 8; by Deyo, 7. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 2; off Deyo, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Regan, (Deyo, Douglas, Scully.) Passed balls—Clary, 3; Salmon. Left on bases—Cornell, 7; Princeton, 7. Hits—Off Russell, 6 in two and one-third innings; off Regan, 1 in six and two-thirds innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Flynn and Hoagland.

Twelve-Inning Tie Game.

Manhattan College and the Seventh Regiment struggled through twelve innings of their baseball game yesterday only to have darkness end it a tie, 2-2. The game was a pitchers' battle between Farrell and Drake. Farrell struck out eighteen men, while Drake was especially good with men on bases. The score:

MANHATTAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	SEVENTH REGT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Suarez, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3	Ralli, ss.	5	0	1	2	1
M'phy, cf.	5	1	2	1	0	Bryan, cf.	5	0	0	1	0
Barry, c.	5	0	2	15	6	Beav's, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3
Dow'g, rf.	4	0	1	3	1	Flynn, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
O'Con'r, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	Morr'n, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
S.Hou'n, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	Gorsch, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
C'frey, 1b.	5	0	0	12	0	Cr'w'y, 1b.	5	0	1	16	0
M'tin, 2b.	5	0	0	3	1	Lewis, c.	4	0	1	11	2
Farr'l, p.	4	0	1	1	3	Drake, p.	4	0	2	1	8
Total.	40	2	7	36	16	Total.	42	2	9	36	17

7th Reg't	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Manhattan	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Barry, Ralli.

Three base hit—Barry, (2.) Earned runs—Manhattan, 1; Seventh Regiment, 1. Left on bases—Seventh Regiment, 2; Manhattan, 7. Stolen bases—Morrison, Suarez, Downing, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Houlihan. Struck out—By Drake, 9; by Farrell, 18. Bases on balls—Off Drake, 2; off Farrell, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Farrell, 1. Wild pitch—Drake. Passed ball—Barry. Umpire—Mr. McNally.

Interhouse Baseball at N. Y. U.

Delta Upsilon, 17; Faculty, 0.
Psi Upsilon, 8; Delta Signa Phi, 1.
Phi Gamma Delta, 10; Pi Kappa Alpha, 2.
Gould Hall, 17; Leta Psi, 3.

CRESCENTS BEAT CORNELL.

Lacrosse Game Marred by Accidents—Capt. Cyplot of New Mooners Put Out of Play.

Several accidents marred the second period of the annual alcrosse game between the Crescent Athletic Club and Cornell University at Bay Ridge yesterday. The Brooklyn clubmen had no great difficulty in winning by a 7-to-1 score. However, as play drew toward a close, Ted Cyplot of the Bay Ridge twelve received a nasty smash over the head and had to retire.

Captain H. Taylor of Cornell also was hurt and gave up playing. The Crescents were the masters of the colleagues from the opening whistle. They had a comfortable lead of four goals to one at the end of the first period, and added easily to the score in the second period. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Crescents.
Bush	Goal	Bass
Grimes	Point	Maddern
Spiegelberg	Cover point	Wall
Hart	First defense	Dobby
Williams	Second defense	Liffiton
H. Taylor	Third defense	Andrews
Collins	Centre	R. Taylor
Vanarman	Third attack	Cyplot
Graham	Second attack	O'Rourke
Kent	First attack	Kerr
Thomas	Outside home	Hallock
Gargulio	Inside home	Kennedy

Score at end of first half 4 to 1 in favor of Crescents. Goals—Kerr (2,) Taylor (3,) Kennedy, O'Rourke, Hallock, for Crescents, and H. Taylor, for Cornell. Substitutes—Etler for Wall, Andrews for Cyplot, Hartdegen for Hallock, Magee for Kerr, Niel for R. Taylor, on Crescents, and Banarman for H. Taylor. Gargulio for Banarman, Trethaway for Gargulio, on Cornell. Referee—E. Bass, Crescent A. C. Timekeepers—Mr. Blue, Cornell. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Indians Beaten at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 8.—The Carlisle Indians were shut out today by Lehigh in a rough la crosse game, 3 to 0. It was the Indians' first defeat of the season. Carlisle led for the first ten minutes of play, but after that the tide changed under Lehigh's skillful attack and stolid defense. The first-half score was 2 to 0. Chaffing under certain defeat, the Indians roughed it up in the second half, with Lehigh joining in, and the game was called by mutual consent six minutes before actual time was up. Jay added another score in this half on a pretty pass from Kerby.

Stevens, 5; Rensselaer, 1.

The Stevens Tech baseball team easily defeated the team of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Castle Point Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 5 to 1. By clever fielding and good pitching Stevens held their opponents scoreless till the ninth inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
R. P. I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	4	3
Stevens	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	—5	5	1

Batteries—Farris and C. Woodworth; Belloff and Lenthe.

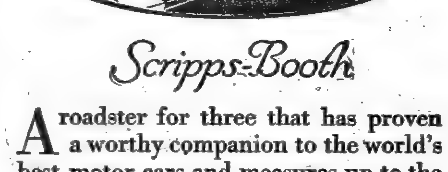
Oyster Bay Yachting Season.

The yachting season at Oyster Bay will open on May 29. Colgate Hoyt, Jr., Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Stawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, has announced the racing dates for the season. The feature will be the regatta each week for the new Nut class. The boats will race each Saturday, together with the old 15-footers of the club. The annual open races for all classes will be sailed on June 26. The annual Autumn races for all classes are scheduled for Sept. 4. The 50-footers of the New York Yacht Club will sail for the Robert Carter Memorial Cup on June 26. The Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup will be given this year as a special prize to the Nut boat having the best percentage for the season, based upon the series races.

Jersey Anglers Cared For.

The New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission has recently stocked the Walkill River with rainbow trout. A large consignment of pickerel, black bass, and yellow perch have been taken from the Boonton Reservoir and put into the lake at Weequahic Park. The bass measured about 8 inches and weighed about three pounds, while the pickerel measured from 10 to 16 inches long. The pickerel season opens in New Jersey on May 29. A petition is now in circulation in Newark directed to the Essex County Park Commission for an extension of the fishing hours in conformity with the State law. The anglers want to be allowed to fish from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Baseball, Today, Federal League Park. Newark vs. Chicago, 3:15. Hudson Tubes Direct.—Advt.



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KOLEHMAINEN AGAIN WINS FOOTRACE TO CITY HALL—YALE AND CORNELL ATHLETES TRIUMPH

KOLEHMAINEN WINS EVENING MAIL RACE

Little Finn Shakes Off Gianakopulos When Ready and Wins in a Jog.

For the third time in three successive years Hannes Kolehmainen, aptly termed the "Flying Finn" of the Irish-American A. C., yesterday won the fifth running of The Evening Mail's "modified marathon," contested through the streets of New York from 184th Street and the Grand Concourse to the City Hall. Nick Gianakopulos, the big Greek athlete of the Millrose A. A., was the nearest rival to Kolehmainen as the Finn sprinted across the finish line amid the plaudits of almost 20,000 persons, and back of Gianakopulos was Fred Travelena of the Mohawk A. C. Almost a third of a mile was the margin by which Kolehmainen triumphed, and a like distance separated Gianakopulos from Travelena.

It is estimated that more than a million persons lined the course, which measures approximately thirteen miles, and a good portion of this number was crowded into the lower downtown streets, where a cordon of automobiles literally had to plow a path through which Kolehmainen could pass. Police arrangements for the race could not have been better, being directly handled by Commissioner Arthur Woods, but the narrowness of some of the downtown thoroughfares was responsible for the congested conditions.

About 1,200 athletes of all descriptions and abilities were lined up at 184th Street and Grand Concourse when Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks fired the starting gun, but not more than three-quarters of that immense field went the full route.

Kolehmainen's time of 1:14:09 3-5 fell more than five minutes behind his record performance of last year, but was very good considering the humidity and heat of the day. Many of the less trained athletes collapsed during the race and had to be attended by physicians stationed along the route of the contest. None of the lads needed serious treatment.

What the spectators thought of Kolehmainen's ability was well exemplified when they queried the standing of the leaders. No one asked "Who's first?" but everybody wanted to know who was second. And throughout the entire race the same answer had to be given.

The "Flying Finn" went out in front almost with the crack of the gun, and at his shoulder was Gianakopulos, who remained there for almost seven miles. At no time in the early stages of the race could Kolehmainen get more than three yards away from the sturdy Greek, but after passing the eighth mile Gianakopulos tired and the task of the Finlander became lighter. When he was aware he had Nick beaten Kolehmainen took things easier, and that, too, is responsible in a measure for the slow time.

The fight for third place was one of the real features of the race. Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C. held this position for the biggest part of the distance, but in the closing stages he was passed by both Travelena and Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A., who gained athletic recognition through his victory in the Brooklyn to Sea Gate marathon.

Acting Mayor McAneny, Rear Admiral Fletcher and his staff of the Atlantic Fleet, which arrived here yesterday, waited at City Hall some time to see the finish, but left before Kolehmainen bounded past the judges.

The winner's time at points designated as mile posts was: First mile, 4:39; second, 10:31 3-5; third, 15:53 3-5; fourth, 21:05; fifth, 26:38; sixth, 32:11; seventh, 38:07 1-5; eighth, 43:56; ninth, 49:45 3-5; tenth, 55:34; eleventh, 1:01:18 3-5; twelfth, 1:07:38 1-5; thirteenth, 1:13:24 4-5, and the finish, 1:14:09 3-5.

The course led from 184th Street and the Concourse down to 167th Street, where a sharp turn took the runners into Jerome Avenue, continuing along that wide thoroughfare to Central Bridge, crossing the Harlem River. The route then was down to 158d Street, where a turn was made into Seventh Avenue, to 110th Street, then east and along Fifth Avenue. At Fifty-seventh Street the next turn wsa made to Seventh Avenue, thence to Fourteenth Street, east to Fifth Avenue again, to Washington Arch. After passing that arch the line of running was to West Fourth Street, to Lafayette Street to Elm Street and into the City Hall Plaza. The most difficulty was encountered by the runners on Fourth Street and Elm Street.

Though no official anouncement could be made last night because of the difficult task of checking the men who finished, the Mohawk A. C. probably will win the team trophy. Representatives of this club finished third, sixth, ninth, nineteenth, and twenty-third. Summary of the first fifty runners to finish:

No.—Runner. Club. Time.
1—H. Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C. 1:14:09 3-5
64—N. Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A. 1:16:41
48—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C. 1:18:08 2-5
55—C. Pores, Millrose A. A. 1:18:38 1-5
51—H. Honahan, New York A. C. 1:19:01
46—T. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C. 1:19:04
405—O. Laakso, Unattached 1:19:09
471—G. Becker, Unattached 1:20:11
39—J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C. 1:20:23
801—L. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L. 1:22:09
50—H. Ackerman, New York A. C. 1:22:27
521—J. Phillips, Bronx Church House 1:23:00
787—C. Louth, St. Anselem's A. C. 1:23:39
1,006—R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. 1:24:09
529—F. Ruggerio, Bronx Church House 1:24:31 3-5
466—Mike Walsh, Unattached 1:24:42
582—J. J. Cullen, Bronx Church House 1:25:08
904—V. Schwartz, Brooklyn Eve. H. S. 1:25:16
33—C. Eriksen, Mohawk A. C. 1:25:38
168—L. Dutka, Hungarian A. C. 1:25:48
792—R. Brand, St. Anselem's A. C. 1:25:53
946—M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C. 1:25:54
42—H. Jameson, Mohawk A. C. 1:25:58
774—J. McNeill, Presentation Club 1:27:07
1,004—M. Lynch, Carroll Institute Wash. 1:27:28
46—J. Cerino, Mohawk A. C. 1:27:31
877—W. McGuire, Jr., Ozanam A. A. 1:27:48
119—V. Voterietsas, Greek-American A. C. 1:28:12
35—F. Vergano, Mohawk A. C. 1:28:18
38—J. Muzzca, Mohawk A. C. 1:28:25
434—D. Fleming, Unattached 1:28:28
519—F. Dunn, St. Agnes A. C. 1:28:44
104—J. Courgis, Greek-American A. C. 1:28:53
651—H. Robinson, Seward Park A. A. 1:28:55
836—H. McGinn, Paulist A. C. 1:29:00
869—D. Finkelstein, Eve. Rec. Centre 19 ....1:29:02
57—J. Best, Millrose A. A. 1:29:16
1,003—D. Healey, Carroll Institute, Wash. 1:29:19
796—G. Jockers, College Point Y. M. C. L. 1:29:26
798—F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L. 1:29:44
66—F. Kieser, Morningside A. C. 1:29:52
28—W. Franz, Mohawk A. C. 1:29:53
907—E. Dorgan, Brooklyn Eve. H. S. 1:29:56
440—A. Ridgeway, Unattached 1:29:58
823—C. Velloto, Ozanam Assn. 1:29:59
949—H. Hartman, Union Settlement 1:30:00
800—J. Soukop, College Point Y. M. C. L. 1:30:01
824—J. Venturini, Ozanam Assn. 1:30:07
157—J. Lamberti, Rose A. C. 1:30:19
530—J. Stack, Bronx Church House 1:30:36

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Adv. 106

MAKES BROAD JUMP RECORD

Worthington of Dartmouth Does 23 Ft. 2 In.—Team Loses to Penn.

HANOVER, N. H., May 8.—The track and field athletes of the University of Pennsylvania defeated Dartmouth in their third annual track meet here today by a score of 64½ to 52½. All the events were closely contested, and out of thirteen numbers Penn got first place in seven, while Dartmouth took first in six.

Pennsylvania was unusually strong in the sprints, and Paterson of the Quakers was first in the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, his team mates also finishing in second and third places in both events. It was Dartmouth's failure to score a place in the sprints which put the Green out of the running. Ted Meredith of Penn won the 440-yard run, finishing ahead of Riley of Dartmouth in the good time of 49 3-5. Meredith also won the 880-yard run in 1:58.

The one-mile run was won by Tucker of Dartmouth, with Peeso of Penn second and Granger of Dartmouth third. Dartmouth took all three places in the shot-put and the broad jump.

In the later event Worthington of Dartmouth jumped 23 feet 2 inches, establishing a new college record. Larry Whitney won the shot-put, with Spears of Dartmouth second and Smith of Dartmouth third.

WILLIAMS DOWNS AMHERST.

Annual Meet Goes to "Purple" by the Score of 71 1-6 to 54 5-6.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 8.—Williams defeated Amherst here today in the annual dual track and field meet between the two old rivals, 71 1-6 to 54 5-6. Hindered by a heavy track and a ten-minute downpour in the middle of the meet the times were on the whole slow. The events, however, were with slight exception closely contested. General scoring ability in all the events, a clean sweep in the 220 and 8½ points in the pole vault accounted for the Purple's victory. At the end of four events the score was tied 18-18, and at the eleventh event Williams had a meague advantage at 52 2-3 to 46 1-3. From then on the home team drew ahead. The two-mile furnished the most exciting race of the day. Shriver of Wiliams went out in front at the start and opened up a twenty-yard lead, but after a lap and a half Welles of Amherst drew up to even terms. It was nip and tuck until the last half lap, when the Williams cross-country champion let out a beautiful sprint and came down the home stretch a winner by twenty yards.

Fordham Crew to Get Action.

Following the decision not to let the Fordham freshman crew go to New Haven to compete against the Yale first year boat yesterday Manager McCormack has entered into negotiations to have the Maroon and Blue freshmen race on May 22. This course would give Fordham's freshmen a chance to get into shape and also to send their shell to New Haven. If these negotiations go through the Fordham freshies will race the Yale and Columbia first year boats in the same week in their first year of existence. Coach Rice of Columbia says the two crews will compete in the Decoration Day regatta. Last week the Fordham "Prep" and freshman crews had several time trials and although the speed shown was nothing to boast of the Maroon coach is looking for considerable improvement.

55 MILES
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On May first 137 FRANKLIN dealers, in different parts of the country, attached a separate tank, containing exactly one gallon of gasoline, started the car, and ran it until the gasoline gave out.

The highest mileage, 55, was obtained in New Haven, Conn. The lowest, 18.3, in Oil City, Pa. In New York the mileage was 35.2 on a single gallon.

National Average

—this remarkable record of 32.1 miles on one gallon—was obtained under *average* conditions — some places cold, others warm — some fair weather, others wet weather —some places calm, others windy.

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CORNELL ATHLETES TAKE HARVARD MEET

Ithacans Win After a Close Struggle by the Score of 59 1-3 to 57 2-3.

BOSTON, May 8.—Harvard and Cornell fought right down to the final event in their annual dual track and field meeting in the Stadium this afternoon, the Ithacans winning finally 59 1-3 points to 57 2-3, but only by getting a man into a triple tie for second place in the final event of the program, the pole vault. Harvard needed all the points in this event in order to win, but after J. B. Camp of Harvard had won first place at 12 feet 3⅝ inches, A. L. Milton of Cornell forced himself into a tie with Greeley and Haydock of Harvard, each man clearing 12 feet, and each, therefore, drawing 1 1-3 points in the score. These points of Milton's were the ones, therefore, which won for Cornell.

The Ithacans found Harvard much stronger in several events than expected. In the half mile Speiden was beaten by Bill Bingham in 1:56 1-5, and in the two-mile run Potter was beaten by 60 yards by C. Southworth of Harvard, who was indeed a dark horse, Southworth's time being 9:33 1-5. Both he and Bingham made dual games records. Also in the quarter W. Willcox of Harvard won a great race in 0:48 3-5, while in the mile run Windnagle clipped another old dual record, his time being 4:22 4-5.

Richards of Cornell won three events and 15 points for his team, taking the high and broad jumps and the shot put. In the high jump Richards's 6 feet ⅛ inch was a record, while in the hammer McCutcheon, also of Cornell, set a new games mark of 154 feet 3¼ inches. Bingham ran a wonderful race against Speiden in the half mile, the Cornellian leading by 15 yards around the final turn, but Bingham overhauled him and won by an inch and a half.

Teschner, the Harvard sprinter, failed to come through today, being beaten in 10 seconds flat in the 100 by Ingersoll of Cornell and by Foley of Harvard in the furlong in 0:21 4-5. The hurdling was none too good. Summary:

Mile Run.—Won by L. V. Windnagle, Cornell; W. W. Kent, Harvard, second; J. S. Hoffmare, Cornell, third. Time—4:22 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Willcox, Harvard; A. Biddle, Harvard, second; W. D. Grim, Cornell, third. Time—0:48 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by A. L. Lukens, Cornell; H. E. Millard, Cornell, second; M. P. Robinson, Harvard, third. Time—0:15 4-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by K. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, distance, 154 feet 3¼ inches; W. S. McCormack, Cornell, second, distance, 143 feet 5 inches; H. S. Sturgis, Harvard, third, distance, 140 feet 7½ inches.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. H. Ingersoll, Cornell; E. A. Teschner, Harvard, second; J. L. Foley, Harvard, third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run.—Won by W. J. Bingham, Harvard; C. L. Speiden, Cornell, second; F. W. Capper, Harvard, third. Time—1:56 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. Richards, Cornell, height 6 feet ⅛ inch; J. B. Camp, Harvard, second, height 5 feet 11 1-8 inches; J. O. Johnstone, Harvard, third, height 5 feet 9½ inches.

Shot Put.—Won by A. Richards, Cornell, distance 44 feet 7¼ inches; K. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, second; distance 42 feet 2 inches; R. J. Moore, Cornell, third, distance 42 feet ¼ inch.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by C. Southworth, Harvard; O. F. Potter, Cornell, second; A. P. Eldred, Cornell, third. Time—9 minutes 33 1-5 seconds.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by H. S. J. Smith, Harvard; W. H. Starr, Cornell, second; P. M. Rice, Harvard, third. Time—25 1-5 seconds.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. L. Foley, Harvard; E. A. Teschner, Harvard, second; J. S. Lewis, Cornell, third. Time—21 4-5 seconds.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. Richards, Cornell, distance 21 feet 11¼ inches; J. O. Johnstone, Harvard, second, distance 21 feet 9⅝ inches; W. T. Wright, Harvard, third, distance 21 feet 7½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. B. Camp, Harvard, height 12 feet 3⅝ inches; second place tied between M. L. Greeley and G. G. Haydock, Harvard, and A. L. Milton, Cornell, height 12 feet.

Lafayette Loses First Dual Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 8.—Lafayette had the first dual track meet of the season on March Field this afternoon and lost it to Swarthmore by the score of 60½ to 51½. The meet was close and exceedingly interesting. The result was not decided until the last event, when the situation was that whichever team should win first place in the broad jump would win the meet. Many of the events were run exceptionally well. In the 220-yard race Brechtell of Lafayette beat Blackwell of Swarthmore by the merst margin imaginable. Brechtell also ran a pretty race in the quarter. The prettiest race of the afternoon was performed by Maxwell in the low hurdles. Gowdy and Hunter were Swarthmore's most substantial point winners. Lafayette was deprived of the services of Captain Boyce, who is sick.

Wesleyan Wins Track Meet.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 8.—Wesleyan won the annual dual track meet with Trinity here today, 83 to 43. One college record was broken, Captain Cashman of Wesleyan, going the two miles in 9:53 4-5. The previous record was 10:04, held by Cashman.

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match.

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, well made and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought.

A light-weight Double-breasted Spring Overcoat.
A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches.
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BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

COLUMBIA ATHLETES FIRST.

New York Lads Beat Brown in Dual Meet, 70 to 56.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—Columbia defeated Brown here this afternoon 70 to 56 in a dual meet, portions of which were hotly contested and in which Russell C. Beatty, of Columbia, and Joe Halloran, of Brown, divided the individual honors. Each man made 11 points for his team.

Columbia got away with 10 first places in the various events and of these Beatty won the shot put and discus throw and was third in the hammer throw. Halloran won the quarter mile run and was second in the 100 yard dash and the 220 yard dash.

In the quarter mile, Halloran barely beat Captain Larry Hall, of Brown. This was one of the best races of the day, Hall barely nosing out Fred Whelan, of Columbia.

There was a stiff breeze across the field and a track heavy from the rain of the night and early forenoon made the going slow for the athletes.

The half mile run proved to be the hair raising event of the meet, S. Whelan, of Columbia, and Al Koop, of Brown, fighting it out from start to finish. Koop made the pace and kept the lead until almost at the wire. In the last ten yards Whalen let out an extra spurt and passed the Brown man, winning by a scant margin.

The high jump produced an interesting situation, three men tying for first place at 5 feet 7¼ inches. Loescher, of Columbia, and White and Chaplin, of Brown, getting the same mark. The points in this event were divided, but on the jump off Loescher won the medal.

The mile run furnished another good race, Koop, of Brown, running strong all the way. The five entrants were bunched from the start until nearly to the finish, Koop winning by a narrow margin with Gertz, of Columbia, a close second.

FIELD DAY AT BARNARD.

Tennis Finals Won by Helen Gilleaudeau, the Champion.

Barnard College held its annual Field Day yesterday afternoon on Milbank Quadrangle.

With all Columbia leaning out of the windows across the way and an enthusiastic and admiring crowd of parents and proud relatives, the young women athletes showed their powers of endurance in racing, jumping, putting the shot, and other sports.

The feature of the day was the tennis match between Helen Gilleaudeau, 1915, who has held the championship ever since her freshman year, and Constance Mordecai, 1916, which was won by the former.

Marjorie Hellas received the gold medal for winning the greatest number of first places. Among those receiving bronze medals were M. Hellas, R. Jensen, E. Haring, J. Dixon, D. Keck, and M. King. C. Hausle and D. Keck each received a silver medal for tying in second place.

The sophomore class won the point banner with a score of 42.

N. Y. U. Athletes Lose to Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 8.—Rutgers won easily the track meet with New York University today by the score of 72 to 40. Bowles of Rutgers won the 100-yard dash in ten seconds, equaling the college record. Talman of Rutgers broke his shot-put record with a toss of 41 feet 8½ inches and Coleman broke Rutgers' record in the quarter mile, the new mark being 51 4-5 seconds. New York won both long distance runs. Lent, New York University's star half miler was sick and unable to compete, and Wittyen of Rutgers won easily over McDowell, New York University. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Bowles, Rutgers; Crowther, N. Y. U., second. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Crowther, N. Y. U.; Reed, Rutgers, second. Time—0:23 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Coleman, Rutgers; Bowles, Rutgers, second. Time—51 4-5.

Low Hurdles.—Won by Many, N. Y. U.; Segur, Rutgers, second. Time—0:26 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Wittyen, Rutgers; Abt, Rutgers, second. Time—2:00 3-5.

Two Mile Run.—Won by McLane, N. Y. U.; Houghton, N. Y. U., second. Time—10:59 3-5.

High Hurdles.—Won by Campbell, Rutgers; Many, N. Y. U., second. Time—0:16 1-5.

One Mile Run.—Won by MacDonald, Rutgers; Racossin, N. Y. U., second. Time—4:48 1-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Garret, Rutgers; M. J. Follensbee, Rutgers, second. Distance, 118 feet.

Shot-Put.—Won by Talman, Rutgers; Nash, Rutgers, second. Distance—41 feet 8½ inches.

Discus Throw.—Won by Nash, Rutgers; Talman, Rutgers, second. Distance—127 feet 6 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Many, N. Y. U.; Campbell and Nash, Rutgers, tied for second. Jump—5 feet 7¾ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by McGowan, N. Y. U.; Ashman, Rutgers, second. Height—9 feet 8 inches.

Phillips Exeter Athletes Win.

EXETER, N. H., May 8.—The athletes of Phillips-Exeter Academy defeated the Harvard freshman team 70½ to 37½ in a dual track meet here today.

YALE'S ATHLETES WIN AT PRINCETON

Eli Sprinters Nearly Make Clean Sweep in Dashes in Dual Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—Yale won the annual dual track meet with Princeton today by a score of 62 to 42. The Elis had a more evenly balanced team and, securing an early lead, kept the advantage to the end. The Tigers excelled in individual performances, Captain Mackenzie establishing a Princeton record of 4:30 for the mile and Stewart equaling the Princeton mark of 0:24 4-5 for the 220-yard low hurdles.

Yale was strong in the sprints and took all but a single place in the 100 and 220 yard events. Moore was the lone Tiger to secure a point, running third in the 220-yard dash. He gave Cornell and Treadway a hard fight, but his efforts in the quarter-mile had tired him, and he was unable to meet the Yale men's final sprint. Moore had a neck-and-neck tussle in the quarter with Val Wilkie of Yale. The Eli runner was a bit stronger in the final dash to the tape and finished five yards in the lead.

Hayes of Princeton ran the prettiest race of the day in the half-mile. He stayed behind Loveman of Yale until half way around the last lap. Then the Tiger cut loose a sprint that the Yale man was unable to meet. Loveman's attempt to keep even with Hayes overtaxed his endurance, and he was beaten out for second place in the last hundred yards by Cooley of Princeton.

An accident to George M. Church, Princeton's best entry in the high hurdles, probably cost the Tigers a first place in the event. Church was leading in his heat when he stumbled as he was about to take a hurdle and was beaten out by three Yale men. Captain Shedden of Yale won the final heat, closely pressed by Stewart of Princeton.

Yale took all three places in the two-mile run and the high jump, as well as in the hundred. Overton, the winner in the two-mile, ran as he pleased from the start and could have done much better than the time he required, 9:44 4-5. The summary:

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Overton, Yale; second, Holden, Yale; third, Frost, Yale. Time—9:44 4-5.

Shot-Put.—Won by Longstreth, Princeton; second, Clendenning, Yale; third, Heyniger, Princeton. Distance—41 feet ⅝ inch.

High Jump.—Won by Oler, Yale; second, Davy, Princeton; Potter, Story, and Grant, Yale, tied for third. Height—6 feet.

Half-Mile.—Won by Hayes, Princeton; second, Cooley, Princeton; third, Loveman, Yale. Time—1:55 3-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by Oler, Yale; second, tie between Hampton and Matthews, Yale. Distance—22 feet 4¾ inches.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Stewart, Princeton; second, Sheddon, Yale; third, Crawford, Princeton. Time—0:24 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Mackenzie, Princeton; second, Athe, Princeton; third, Poucher, Yale. Time—4:30. Breaks Princeton's record by one and three-fifths seconds.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Wilkie, Yale; second, Moore, Princeton; third, Richardson, Princeton. Time—0:49 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Sheddon, Yale; second, Stewart, Princeton; third, Frederick, Princeton. Time—0:16 1-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Treadway, Yale; second, Ricketts, Yale; third, Stewart, Yale. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Treadway, Yale; second, Cornell, Yale; third, Moore, Princeton. Time—0:22 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Tie between Carter, Yale; Johnson, Yale; Baker, Princeton, and Cary, Princeton. Height—11 feet 9 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Lougbridge, Yale; second, Nourse, Princeton; third, Gennert, Princeton. Distance—149 feet 8¾ inches.

880-Yard Run—Won by Hayes, Princeton; second, Cooley, Princeton; third, Loveman, Yale. Time—1:55 3-5.

New York Elks Billiard Victors.

Under the guidance of Rudolph P. Domschke, the New York Inter-Elk Pocket Billiard team, composed of Fred Unger of Montclair and Thomas F. Plunkitt of Brooklyn, last week invaded Chester, Pa., to play the Chester team in the regularly scheduled inter-city pocket billiard match. Two contests were held, the New Yorkers coming off victorious in both instances. In the first game Unger defeated Charles A. Bennett of Chester in one of the most exciting struggles played since the league has been organized. The Pennsylvanian virtually had the game won, when Unger made a sensational stroke and won out by one point. The score was 150 to 149. Plunkitt's victory was comparatively easy, as he defeated his opponent, John A. Malloy, by 150 to 89.

By winning these two games, the series is now tied, necessitating a play off at either Philadelphia or Norristown Elks Club, which it is more than likely will be staged on a Sunday, to give those in attendance an opportunity to visit Atlantic City in the afternoon as the guests of the seashore lodge. Fifty members of the New York lodge went with their team to Chester, and the trip was voted one of the most enjoyable of the season.

POLY PREP BOYS BEST.

Brooklyn School Wins Horace Mann School Track Meet.

Athletes from Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn carried off the honors at the first annual interscholastic track and field meet of the Horace Mann School at Alumni Field, 234th Street and Broadway.

The point score was, Poly Prep, 91; Horace Mann, 62; St. Paul's, Garden City, 24. The other schools which competed were Holbrook, Trinity, Ethical Culture, and Hamilton. B. Levinson of Poly Prep was the hero, as he took three firsts—the 100-yard senior dash, 220-yard dash, and the running broad jump. He was also on the winning relay team, his school easily taking this race.

A. Kieser, St. Paul's, with a splendid burst of speed in the last hundred, captured the 600-yard race in the fast time of 1:20 2-5; J. Hamilton of Poly Prep was a close second.

The 880-yard senior run went to Holbrook School when F. Stewart just nosed out V. Raymond of Poly Prep in a gruelling and exciting race. It was nip and tuck for the first quarter of a mile, between these two boys, and most of the time they were running abreast. Stewart shot ahead fifty feet before they came to the tape, but Hamilton hung on and was only beaten by a yard at the finish.

George Bronder, Poly Prep, the national javelin champion, easily captured the 12-pound shot put, and also won the discus throw. In the pole vault the same school took all eleven points. The event was won by R. MacDonald at 10 feet 3 inches, J. Brotherhood, M. Page, and V. Newton, from the same institution, all tying for second place at 10 feet

Yale Freshmen Best Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—Yale freshman track athletes swamped the Princeton youngsters here today by the score 69½ to 34½ points. The Eli lads captured nine firsts, eight seconds, and tied for second in the hammer throw. Captain Farwell of the Blue and Gurney were easily the stars of the meet. Farwell won both the hurdle races in fast time, and Gurney captured both the sprints.

In the quarter-mile and high jump Yale took all three places. In the 440 run Orr, Walker, and Williams, all formerly of Exeter, won first, second, and third places, respectively. Orr made the distance in the fast time of 49 4-5 seconds.

The mile event was the most closely contested and was a spectacular race. Underwood of Princeton and Rolf of Yale ran close until a few yards from the finish, when Underwood beat Rolf to the tape by three feet. In the broad jump Clark of Yale won, making 21 feet.

Princeton was strongest in the half-mile run, the pole vault, and the shot put, taking first place in each of these events. Becker of Princeton ran a fine race in the 880, winning over Whittemore of Yale in 2:00 1-5.

DUAL TENNIS MATCHES.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—Princeton's tennis team defeated Pennsylvania 5 matches to 1 here this afternoon. The feature of the match was the defeat of Captain Church of Princeton by Davis of Pennsylvania in the singles. Church, fresh from running in the Yale-Princeton track meet, was too tired to play his best game, and was a rather easy victim for Davis's steady, consistent playing. Church came back in the doubles and, paired with Kidder, won from Davis and Rowland in straight sets. The summary:

Singles.—Davis (Penn.) defeated Church, (Princeton,) 6—4, 6—3; Kidder (Princeton) defeated Rowland, (Penn.,) 6—4, 8—6; Vandeventer (Princeton) defeated Disston, (Penn.,) 6—3, 6—4; Coffey (Princeton) defeated Replogle, (Penn.,) 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles.—Church and Kidder (Princeton) defeated Davis and Rowland, (Penn.,) 6—4, 6—0; Cooper and Vandeventer (Princeton) defeated Disston and Replogle, (Penn.,) 7—5, 6—1.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 8.—Harvard's undefeated tennis team won all nine matches from Dartmouth today. R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national lawn tennis champion in singles, dropped only two games in his match with T. C. Pray of Dartmouth.

AMHERST, Mass., May 8.—Cornell tennis players defeated Amherst both in singles and doubles today.

Tie in Interscholastic Meet.

Englewood High School and Passaic High School tied with 300 points each for honors in the northern New Jersey interscholastic meet at Hackensack yesterday afternoon, given under the auspices of the Princeton Alumni Association. Several new records were made.

H. Rundell of Passaic did 20 feet 5⅝ inches in the broad jump. The former record was 19 feet 8 inches. Roberts of Englewood did 5 feet 8¾ inches in the senior high jump against the old mark of 5 feet 5 inches. Brown of Englewood covered the 300-yard run in 0:37 4-5, as against the old time of 0:38 2-5. V. Woodruff of Nutley, who won three firsts, reduced the mile run record from 4:51 3-5 to 4:50.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities in these leagues, including games on Thursday, May 6:

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Fournier, Chicago	17	46	11	22	2	0	.478
Cobb, Detroit	21	66	24	26	9	1	.394
Moeller Wash	12	36	10	13	4	2	.361
McInnes, Athletics	18	68	4	24	0	2	.358
Veach, Detroit	21	80	12	28	4	4	.350
Strunk, Athletics	18	63	8	22	1	2	.349
Crawford, Detroit	21	81	10	28	4	0	.346
Kavanaugh, Detroit	21	74	12	25	2	3	.338
A. Williams, Wash.	11	33	5	11	1	2	.333
Graney, Cleveland	20	69	9	23	2	1	.333
Jackson, Cleveland	20	74	13	24	4	0	.324
Lewis, Boston	15	56	10	18	4	1	.321
Lajoie, Athletics	18	68	4	21	1	2	.309
Rogers, Cleveland	16	46	8	14	3	2	.304
Maisel, New York	16	67	18	20	12	0	.299
Oldring, Athletics	15	57	9	17	0	2	.298
Boone, New York	16	54	6	16	3	3	.296
Schalk, Chicago	20	56	8	18	0	1	.286
Hartzell, New York	12	43	5	12	1	4	.279
Pipp, New York	16	61	12	17	3	0	.279
E. Foster, Wash.	17	68	9	19	3	1	.279
Kauffman, St. L.	20	74	7	20	0	2	.270
Chapman, Clev.	20	78	10	20	5	1	.256
Wagner, Boston	15	47	5	12	0	6	.255
Pratt, St. Louis	20	67	11	17	3	4	.254
E. Collins, Chicago	21	63	21	16	6	3	.254
Roth, Chicago	17	63	11	16	3	0	.254
Smith, Cleveland	14	20	0	5	1	1	.250
Cook, New York	16	60	11	15	6	2	.250
Milan, Washington	17	64	8	16	3	2	.250
Speaker, Boston	15	51	7	12	6	3	.235
Brief, Chicago	21	64	7	15	3	6	.234
Shields, Cleveland	20	64	4	15	3	2	.234
Shotten, St. Louis	19	64	7	15	4	0	.234
E. Walker, St. L.	10	26	3	6	1	0	.231
Austin, St. Louis	20	70	8	16	0	6	.229
Jacobson, Detroit	10	22	1	5	0	0	.227
Janvrin, Boston	10	31	2	7	0	1	.226
McAvoy, Athletics	10	31	1	7	0	0	.226

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher and Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Avg.
Dauss, Detroit	7	5	0	23	13	34	1000
Fisher, New York	4	4	0	11	12	27	1000
Boland, Detroit	6	4	0	10	6	21	1000
Caldwell, New York	3	3	0	11	16	24	1000
Benz, Chicago	4	3	0	11	5	19	1000
Pieh, New York	1	1	0	6	0	2	1000
Leverenz, St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1000
Boehler, Detroit	2	1	0	0	2	0	1000
S. Jones, Cleveland	3	1	0	4	7	7	1000
Comstock, Boston	3	1	0	1	3	10	1000
Mays, Boston	3	1	0	2	0	6	1000
Shaw, Washington	3	1	0	6	11	7	1000
Faber, Chicago	8	5	1	27	22	38	.833
Morton, Cleveland	6	4	1	22	15	29	.800
Gallia, Washington	4	3	1	13	2	25	.750
McHale, New York	3	2	1	8	0	28	.667
G. Foster, Boston	5	2	1	6	3	23	.667
Pennock, Athletics	5	3	2	21	21	25	.600
Russell, Chicago	6	3	2	29	11	29	.600
W. Johnson, Wash.	6	3	2	21	8	32	.600
Dubuc, Detroit	6	3	2	17	7	37	.600
Laudermilk, St. L.	8	3	3	32	34	33	.500
Coveleskie, Detroit	5	2	2	15	11	29	.500
Shore, Boston	5	2	2	18	9	34	.500
Keating, New York	2	1	1	6	10	7	.500
Wolfgang, Chicago	4	1	1	9	4	10	.500
Ruth, Boston	4	1	1	8	10	20	.500
Boehling, Wash	5	2	3	17	23	38	.400
W. Mitchell, Cleve.	7	2	4	20	18	26	.333
Coumbe, Cleveland	8	1	2	14	9	30	.333
Shawkey, Athletics	5	1	3	18	11	17	.250
Wellman, St. Louis	6	1	3	15	9	52	.250
Steen, Cleveland	7	1	3	13	8	34	.250
Wyckoff, Athletics	6	1	4	17	29	31	.200

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Schang, Pitts	11	28	3	11	0	1	.423
Groh, Cincinnati	20	67	10	28	3	3	.418
Luderus, Phila	16	53	9	21	2	3	.396
Goode, Chicago	19	79	18	29	2	0	.367
Doyle, New York	16	62	9	22	2	0	.355
Killifer, Philadel	16	52	8	18	1	2	.346
J. Smith, Boston	17	64	9	22	2	2	.344
T. Clarke, Cincin	14	32	5	11	2	1	.344
Whitted, Phila	17	61	6	21	4	3	.344
Saier, Chicago	19	71	19	24	6	0	.338
Costello, Pitts'gh	10	15	3	5	1	1	.333
Merkle, New York	12	39	5	13	2	3	.333
Williams, Chicago	19	63	8	21	2	4	.333
Lobert, New York	16	64	10	21	2	1	.328
Connolly, Boston	10	34	7	11	1	4	.324
Fisher, Chicago	19	71	15	23	2	7	.324
Huggins, St. Louis	19	59	15	19	3	0	.322
Wingo, Cincinnati	11	25	4	8	1	0	.320
Long, St. Louis	20	72	9	23	4	3	.319
Zimmer'n, Bklyn	10	22	2	7	0	1	.318
Meyers, New York	16	51	7	16	0	0	.314
Snyder, St. Louis	17	51	5	16	1	3	.314
Schmidt, Boston	17	67	11	21	0	3	.313
Leach, Cincinnati	20	64	16	20	5	1	.313
Bescher, St. Louis	14	48	8	15	5	1	.313
O. Wilson, St. L.	20	65	9	20	3	5	.308
J. Miller, St. L.	21	72	9	22	6	4	.306
Killifer, Cincin	20	70	11	21	2	5	.300
Daubert, Brooklyn	16	58	7	17	0	1	.293
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	19	70	6	20	2	2	.286
Niehoff, Philadel	13	46	8	13	1	2	.283
S. Magee, Boston	17	60	10	17	1	5	.283
Moran, Boston	17	61	13	17	3	1	.279
Wagner, Pittsburgh	20	58	9	16	1	2	.276
Schultz, B'klyn	19	70	6	19	2	2	.271
Myers, Brooklyn	19	74	6	20	1	3	.270
Carey, Pittsburgh	20	75	10	20	3	2	.267
O'Mara, Brooklyn	18	76	8	20	1	2	.263
Mollwitz, Cin	20	69	4	18	6	3	.261
Hinchman, Pitts	20	69	7	18	1	4	.261
Becker, Phil'phia	16	54	10	14	4	1	.259
Maranville, Boston	17	62	5	16	2	4	.258
Baird, Pittsburgh	13	35	2	9	2	1	.257
Cravath, Phila	18	59	9	15	1	0	.254
Bancroft, Phila	18	63	12	16	2	3	.254
Bresnahan, Chi	16	52	6	13	7	2	.250
Griffith, Cin	20	73	3	18	0	5	.247
Herzog, Cin	18	69	8	17	5	0	.246
Fitzpatrick, Bos	14	41	10	10	2	5	.243
Fletcher, N. Y.	16	58	7	14	1	2	.241
McCarthy, B'klyn	13	42	2	10	2	2	.238
Johnston, Pitts	20	68	10	16	4	6	.235
Olson, Cincinnati	20	69	4	16	2	4	.232
Gowdy, Boston	17	52	8	12	3	1	.230
Wheat, Brooklyn	19	72	9	16	1	0	.222
Hummel, Brooklyn	12	18	2	4	1	1	.222
Burns, New York	16	60	3	13	1	2	[illegible]
Robertson, N. Y.	14	42	3	9	4	0	[illegible]
Snodgrass, N. Y.	10	31	0	6	5	0	[illegible]

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Pierce, Chicago	4	3	0	10	3	9	1000
Schneider, Cin	6	2	0	7	16	22	1000
Lavender, Chicago	1	1	0	3	5	8	1000
Stroud, New York	3	1	0	[illegible]	4	10	1000
James, Boston	3	1	0	[illegible]	5	13	1000
Ritter, New York	4	1	0	[illegible]	3	15	1000
Ragan, Boston	5	1	0	7	8	11	1000
Standridge, Chi	6	1	0	8	23	27	1000
Alexander, Phila	6	5	1	36	7	43	[illegible]
Mayer, Phila	5	4	1	15	5	32	.800
Hughes, Boston	4	3	1	10	8	22	.750
Tesreau, N. Y.	4	3	1	24	12	26	.750
Zabel, Chicago	6	3	1	17	27	28	.750
Vaughn, Chicago	6	4	2	32	13	43	.667
Chalmers, Phila	3	2	1	9	5	23	.667
Crutcher, Boston	3	2	1	3	6	21	.667
Meadows, St. L.	4	2	1	2	11	19	.667
Doak, St. Louis	5	2	1	13	13	41	.667
Mamaux, Pitts	6	2	1	12	8	12	.667
Dale, Cincinnati	9	2	1	7	10	19	.667
Dell, Brooklyn	5	3	2	13	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perdue, St. L.	4	2	2	6	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harmon, Pittsburgh	4	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams, Pittsburgh	5	2	[illegible]	7	12	36	.500
Benton, Cincinnati	8	2	2	[illegible]	11	24	[illegible]
Rixey, Phila	2	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Demaree, Phila	2	1	1	3	4	15	.500
Coombs, Brooklyn	3	1	1	2	12	9	.500
Strand, Boston	4	1	1	12	3	21	.500
Lear, Cincinnati	4	1	1	11	6	24	.500
Neihaus, St. Louis	5	1	1	10	13	15	.500
McQuillen, Pitts	6	1	1	10	8	30	.500
Appleton, Bklyn	6	1	1	4	10	18	.500
Rudolph, Boston	5	2	3	15	10	35	.400
Griner, St. Louis	7	2	3	10	13	23	.400
Marquard, N. Y.	3	1	2	14	8	21	.333
S. Smith, Bklyn	3	1	2	2	6	18	.333
Douglass, Cin	3	1	2	12	17	23	.333
Ames, Cincinnati	7	1	2	10	6	26	[illegible]
Sallee, St. Louis	6	1	3	8	5	30	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Including Games May 5.

Players, Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
L. Magee, Bklyn	16	60	15	25	10	1	.417
Fischer, Chicago	14	34	5	13	1	1	[illegible]
Kauff, Brooklyn	14	45	12	17	9	2	.378
Cooper, Brooklyn	19	41	11	15	6	2	.375
Hanford, Chicago	16	46	13	17	5	1	.370
D. Jones, Pitts	12	44	5	16	1	0	.364
Scheer, Newark	19	61	15	22	3	1	.361
Mann, Chicago	11	28	8	10	1	2	[illegible]
Duncan, Baltimore	21	80	14	28	4	2	[illegible]
Zwilling, Chicago	19	67	10	23	3	5	[illegible]
Easterly, Kans. C.	15	39	4	13	0	2	[illegible]
A. Wilson, Chi	12	39	2	13	1	1	[illegible]
R. Myers, Bklyn	13	31	8	10	2	2	.323
Rariden, Newark	15	53	6	17	1	0	.321
Laporte, Newark	19	72	12	23	4	4	.319
Walsh, Baltimore	21	80	7	25	0	3	.313
Tobin, St. Louis	18	65	9	10	3	4	.308
Blair, Buffalo	13	39	4	12	0	1	.308
Engle, Buffalo	19	72	10	22	2	0	.306
Gagnier, Bklyn	16	40	7	12	2	1	.300
Downey, Buffalo	18	60	10	18	3	1	.300
Gilmore, Kan. City	18	70	8	21	3	3	.300
Huhn, Newark	19	64	10	19	3	1	.297
Zinn, Baltimore	17	61	7	18	0	3	.295
Campbell, Newark	16	68	11	20	4	3	.294
Hofman, Buffalo	16	58	7	17	3	1	.293
F. Smith, Buffalo	17	55	5	16	2	0	.291
Wickland, Chi	11	31	7	9	1	0	.290
Reed, Brooklyn	10	31	2	9	1	2	.290
Mowrey, Pittsb'gh	19	69	9	20	5	4	.290
Konetchy, Pitts	19	69	13	20	0	5	.290
Evans, Brooklyn	19	66	17	19	4	2	.288
Borton, St. Louis	18	59	7	17	2	6	.288
Doolan, Baltimore	21	75	9	21	3	3	.280
Schaefer, Newark	19	68	14	19	2	2	.279
Flack, Chicago	14	40	9	11	6	1	.275
Chase, Buffalo	19	77	12	21	4	2	.273
B. Meyer, Balt	21	75	13	20	3	2	.267
Simmons, Balt	12	15	1	4	0	1	.267
Berghammer, Pitts	19	64	16	17	2	6	.266
Lewis, Pittsburgh	16	49	5	13	1	2	.265
Shaw, K. C.	10	23	4	6	1	1	.261
Owens, Baltimore	21	69	11	18	2	3	.261
Farrell, Chicago	19	63	8	16	1	3	[illegible]
Oakes, Pittsburgh	19	66	4	16	1	5	.242
Kelley, Pitts	17	56	0	14	3	0	.241
Holt, Brooklyn	17	50	6	12	1	6	[illegible]
Stovall, K. C.	18	67	5	16	1	1	[illegible]
C. McDonald, Buf.	13	21	4	5	0	0	[illegible]
Vaughn, St. L.	10	21	1	5	0	1	[illegible]
Perring, K. C.	18	63	4	15	1	2	[illegible]
Chadbourne, K. C.	17	68	9	16	5	1	[illegible]
Kruger, K. C.	15	56	4	[illegible]	1	2	[illegible]
Hartley, St. L.	13	39	1	9	0	1	[illegible]
Drake, St. Louis	18	65	8	15	1	3	[illegible]
Kenworthy, K. C.	16	52	5	12	0	2	[illegible]

Pitchers' Records.

Pitchers, Clubs.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Allen, Pittsburgh	6	5	0	19	17	19	1000
Mullin, Newark	2	2	0	5	7	13	1000
Prendergast, Chi	4	2	0	10	10	22	1000
Johnson, K. C.	5	4	1	18	5	41	[illegible]
McConnell, Chicago	6	4	1	9	13	29	[illegible]
Kaiserling, Newark	4	3	1	9	7	34	.750
Moran, Newark	5	3	1	18	16	34	.750
Plank, St. Louis	4	2	1	14	5	21	[illegible]
Dickson, Pittsburgh	5	2	1	11	9	22	[illegible]
Hearne, Pittsburgh	5	2	2	[illegible]	5	28	[illegible]
Packard, K. C.	5	2	1	7	9	26	[illegible]
Hendrix, Chicago	5	3	2	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Groom, St. Louis	6	3	2	29	15	38	[illegible]
Lafitte, Brooklyn	7	3	2	10	26	42	[illegible]
Bedient, Buffalo	7	3	2	19	16	46	[illegible]
Suggs, Baltimore	7	3	2	6	18	50	[illegible]
Seaton, Brooklyn	8	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quinn, Baltimore	7	3	3	17	14	51	[illegible]
Davenport, St. L.	3	2	2	32	15	29	[illegible]
R. Johnson, Chicago	5	2	2	14	11	29	[illegible]
Upham, Brooklyn	6	2	2	7	15	29	[illegible]
Cullop, Kansas City	6	2	2	15	11	37	[illegible]
Smith, Baltimore	9	2	2	15	14	50	[illegible]
Bluejacket, B'klyn	2	1	1	2	12	13	[illegible]
Reulbach, Newark	2	1	1	2	6	17	[illegible]
Whitehouse, Newark	3	1	1	6	8	17	[illegible]
M. Brown, Chicago	4	1	1	10	15	19	[illegible]
Crandall, St. Louis	4	1	1	10	10	16	[illegible]
Finneran, Brooklyn	4	1	1	4	5	19	[illegible]
Rogge, Pittsburgh	6	2	3	[illegible]	12	26	[illegible]
Schulz, Buffalo	6	2	4	24	27	39	.333
Falkenberg, Newark	4	1	3	9	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bailey, Baltimore	4	1	3	10	16	27	[illegible]
Main, Kansas City	5	1	3	8	8	21	[illegible]
Krapp, Buffalo	7	1	4	11	25	26	.200

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AMATEUR RACING AT WHEATLEY HILLS—WOMAN'S METROPOLITAN HANDICAP GOLF LIST—TENNIS

MPERS ENTERTAIN AT MEADOW BROOK

ver Performances by Steeplechasers at H. P. Whitney Farm Unmarred by Falls.

For a time yesterday there was some doubt as to whether the races of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association would be run over the course which had been laid out on the farm of Harry Payne Whitney at Wheatley Hills, L. I. Mr. Whitney had gone to Louisville, Ky., to see his filly Regret run for the famous Kentucky Derby, and the Stewards of the association hesitated about running the races when it seemed probable that Mr. Whitney's brother-in-law, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, was among the ill-fated passengers of the Lusitania. But when word was received from an unidentified source that Mr. Vanderbilt had been saved it was decided to go ahead with the day's sport as outlined.

A perfect racing day it was, and this brought out an even larger assemblage than was in attendance a year ago when the Meadow Brook races were run over the Whitney farm for the first time, and when Mr. Whitney had open house for all the countryside and entertained every one who wished to visit the grounds and enjoy the sport. The four-in-hand turnouts were missing from the grounds this year, but the number of equestrians and equestriennes, the latter with straw hats, was greater, and gave a picturesque note to the grounds, fringed with automobiles, dotted with cherry and apple trees in full bloom, and gay with the Spring costumes of women from near-by country places.

It was a day marked by clever performances by the steeplechasers, who are this year to play a more important part than they have in a decade in racing contests. Only one of the starters fell, and that was a stumble rather than a fall, for James Park, who was riding the horse Gus Helm when he made his blunder, caught him, remounted, and finished in the race none the worse.

What was expected to be the principal event of the meeting, the run of three and a half miles for the Meadow Brook Hunt Cup, was restricted to a struggle between three starters, the other nine, which included Foxhall Keene's Toreador, winner of the Rockaway Cup a week ago, declining to accept the issue against J. A. Devereaux's Conqueror, which had been brought up from Philadelphia specially to win the cup. Conqueror did all that was expected of him, with his owner in the saddle, and won in the most impressive fashion from Whitney Kernochan's Nina, the latter tiring under the pace which Conqueror set. It was plain that Conqueror was so completely in a class by himself that he could have won by any distance his very skillful rider wished. Conqueror made his own pace, and loped along over the hills and through the valleys as if the race for the cup was only a holiday for him. Gus Helm, the other starter, was never in the hunt at all, as the two competitors so hot-footed it as to make it impossible for him to keep company.

The Elephant and Adventuress made the prettiest race of the day in the run of two miles over brush for the Stewards' Handicap. They seesawed in the lead all through the running, with Adventuress having a bit the best of it most of the time, though H. Tucker, who rode her, was not able to keep her from going wide at the jumps. That Chandler, a professional jockey, ... to save considerable ground. He took advantage of the opportunity, eased ... count whenever Adventuress ran and so had enough left to catch her when she led over the last obstacle and started up the hill for the finish.

There was a hurrah sort of finish, and the result might have been different had Tucker turned in his saddle to see where the Elephant was. He found out when Chandler stole up on the inside of the track and literally snatched victory from defeat by catching the mare and beating her home by a head right on the finishing line. It was a very clever and exhilarating bit of horsemanship.

In the race for the Rats' Cup, a run of two miles and a half, James Park, riding his own horse, Duke of Duluth, had a pretty tussle with F. Ambrose Clark, riding his good jumper, Knight of Merci. The natural order of precedence, a Duke before a Knight, was maintained through most of the journey, Web Carter alone of the starters being able to get into the head of the procession at any part of the journey. The Duke retained his supremacy through the last mile and, well in hand, won by three lengths at the end.

Cloud, which won the Richard Peters Challenge Cup last year, came back again this year, beating Zellwood out in a pretty finish at the end of a run at a mile and a half, after both had disposed of Sandow, which was some horse yesterday, and leader at the end of a mile and a quarter. He could not hold out for the final quarter, however, and so his colors were lowered to Cloud.

Culvert, which semes to have a monopoly of the dash races, won the five-furlong sprint, by coming away from Mr. Specs so fast in the last furlong as to make the latter look as if he were a cart horse. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Rats Cup; purse, $300; for registered hunters; about two miles and a half over brush. No time taken.
Duke of Duluth, James Park's b. g., aged, by Royal Flush-D. A. R., 155 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Mr. James Park)....1
Knight of Merci, F. Ambrose Clark's b. g., 6, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Mr. Clark)..2
Web Carter, Greentree Stable's b. g., aged, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5. (Mr. C. L. Appleton).3
Gold Plate and Ben Cabell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap; purse, $300; for three-year-olds and upward; about five furlongs. No time taken.
Culvert, A. L. Kramer's b. g., aged, by Bridgewater-Black Wings, 160 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Mr. John Tucker)....1
Mr. Specs, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 163, 4 to 5 and out, (Mr. T. Wright) 2
Chopin, Allan Pinkerton's b. g., 5, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Mr. B. B. Lewis).........3
Ambrose, Lokomis, and Rosa Russell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Stewards' Steeplechase Handicap; purse, $400; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles over the brush course. No time taken.
The Elephant, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's b. g., 6 years, by Orlando-Olive Fant, 153 pounds, 6 to 5 and out, (Mr. Chandler)..1
Adventuress, Leonard Jacob's b. m., 6, 153, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Mr. H. Tucker)..2
Overseer, W. H. Henry's b. g., 6, 145, 8 to 5 and out, (Mr. Henry)...........3
Roland Pardee refused the jumps and did not finish.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-third running of the Meadow Brook Hunt Cup; purse $800 and plate; for horses that have been hunted with a recognized pack; about three miles and a half over the post-and-rail course. No time taken.
Conqueror, A. J. Antelo Devereaux's ch. g., 6 years, by Contestor-Duff, 176 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, (Mr. Devereaux) 1
Nina, Whitney Kernochan's b. m., aged, 3 to 1 and 1 to 3, (Mr. Kernochan)....2
Gus Helm, H. E. Dreicer's b. g., aged, 162, 5 to 1 and even, (Mr. J. Park)....3

FIFTH RACE.—Dichard Peters Challenge Cup; purse $300, with cup to rider of winner; for registered hacks and hunters; about a mile and a half on the flat. No time taken.
Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, by Albert-Scotch Lassie, 175 pounds, 2 to 5 and out, (Mr. John Tucker).......1
Zellwood, Leonard Jacob's b. g., aged, 148, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Mr. H. Tucker)..2
Sandow, Mortimer L. Schiff's ch. g., 4, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Mr. T. Wright).......3
Exemplar also ran.

BOWMAN TENNIS CHAMPION.

Junior Title Holder Captures Westchester Interscholastic Final.

Herbert L. Bowman, Mount Vernon High School, won the interscholastic tennis championship of Westchester County yesterday on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, defeating in the final W. B. May, Jr., Holbrook School, in straight seats, at 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. Both Bowman and May will play in the Yale interscholastic championship at New Haven the latter part of the month.

The victory of Bowman, who won the metropolitan junior championship at Forest Hills last Fall, was expected, as the Mount Vernon youngster showed to advantage over the other contestants. In the semi-final Bowman won from J. T. Kammerer, Pleasantville High School, while May qualified for the final round by a straight victory over Francis Smith, who is Bowman's teammate. May, who is a peculiar player, holds the racquet with both hands, but Bowman, by playing his shots to the right side of the court, made it almost impossible for his opponents to return them. The summary:

Westchester County Interscholastic Tennis Championship.—Third Round—W. B. May, Jr., Holbrook School, defeated R. G. Skinner, Peekskill Military Academy, 6—3, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—W. B. May, Jr., Holbrook School, defeated Francis Smith, Mount Vernon High School, 6—0, 6—3; Herbert L. Bowman, Mount Vernon High School, defeated J. T. Kammerer, Pleasantville High School, 6—3, 8—3.
Final Round—Herbert L. Bowman, Jr., Mount Vernon High School, defeated W. B. May, Jr., Holbrook School, 6J3, 6J2, 6—1.

Women's Tennis Tomorrow.

Several of the holders of national championships and others who have won the titles in other days appear in the list of competitors for the Women's Metropolitan championship tournament, which will begin tomorrow morning on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I. The interest chiefly centres upon Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian player, whose progress through the national indoor tournament to victory was somewhat sensational. Miss Bjurstedt's best weapon, her powerful forehand shot, is certain to be tested to the limit in this meeting, for among the more than forty competitors entered are the leading racquet wielders in this section of the country. The doubles, which will start on Tuesday, and the mixed doubles, scheduled to begin Wednesday, promise sport above the average. Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin will pair. Miss Wagner is to team with Mrs. Theodore Casebeer and Mrs. McLean with Mrs. Wallach. In the mixed doubles Miss Sheafer is to have Edward H. Whitney as her partner and Miss Bjurstedt pairs with Watson M. Washburn. The appointment of Mrs. Frederick Schmitz as referee is a guarantee of the systematic running off of the matches.

Holmes Wins on Weeburn Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 8.—An eighteen-hole handicap was played on the Weeburn links today with the following results: A. Holmes, 79—3—76; F. A. Lockwood, 87—10—77; M. R. Hitt, 95—17—78; W. N. Travis, 94—16—78; H. S. Miller, 93—15—78; S. M. Pierson, 83—5—78; Robert Hunter, 80—0—80; W. D. Bascom, 104—24—80; George A. Sherrill, 98—18—80; T. F. Gillespie, 85—5—80; H. N. Knapp, 100—19—81; A. S. Schoonmaker, 106—24—82; J. J. Clooman, 94—12—82; J. H. Staub, 90—8—82; F. Schavoir, 90—7—83; W. D. MacDonald, 88—4—84; E. L. Schofield, 94—10—84; W. T. Baldwin, 94—8—86; H. S. Cummings, 94—7—87; A. S. Pitt, 95—7—88; C. D. Lockwood, 108—17—91.

MISS HYDE HEADS METROPOLITAN LIST

Over Five Hundred Women Handicapped This Year—Miss Hollins at "1."

Radical alterations have been made in the 1915 handicap list of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, announced yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, of the Montclair Golf Club. Last year Miss Marion Hollins, then the metropolitan champion, was placed alone at plus one and Miss Lillian B. Hyde at scratch.

Since then, however, Miss Hyde has won the title and as a result her name appears alone at the head of the list in a scratch position, while Miss Hollins shares a place at handicap 1, with Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn.

Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of Baltusrol and Plainfield, who was given one stroke last year, but who did not play to any extent, is treated more liberally and placed at two. Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield is advanced from three to two, a consideration also given to Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl.

The growth of golf is shown in the increased size of the handicap list, for in this year's roster there are more than five hundred names handicapped to 25. The list up to 10 follows:

Scratch—Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore.
Handicap 1—Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook.
Handicap 2—Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl; Mrs. T. H. Polhemus, Richmond County; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol; Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield.
Handicap 3—Mrs. A. G. Cahn, Century; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie; Mrs. Florian Krug, Englewood; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood.
Handicap 4—Mrs. J. B. A. Fosburgh, Ardsley; Mrs. Fraser, Cranford; Mrs. Maurice Heckscher, Piping Rock; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau.
Handicap 5—Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss, Tuxedo; Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie; Mrs. Donald G. Geddes, Nassau; Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, Hollywood; Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County; Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Essex County; Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis; Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol; Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood; Miss Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County; Mrs. Lloyd Wimpfheimer, Deal.
Handicap 6—Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview; Mrs. T. Forrest, Knollwood; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale; Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond County; Miss Louise F. Krug, Englewood; Miss E. Marcus, Ocean; Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock; Mrs. C. W. Rendigs, Midland; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County; Mrs. Wyant D. Vanderpool, Morris County.
Handicap 7—Mrs. A. C. Aborn, Montclair; Mrs. Henry Alexander, Piping Rock; Mrs. D. C. Arnold, Westfield; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford; Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair; Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge; Mrs. F. T. Hayes, Midland; Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, Greenwich; Miss Edith Hillier, Cranford; Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County; Mrs. Paul Nickerson, Cranford; Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge; Mrs. J. Noyes, Montclair; Mrs. Walter Perry, Baltusrol; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood; Mrs. C. S. Russell, Ardsley; Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford; Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Englewood; Mrs. H. Shubert, Fairview; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview.
Handicap 8—Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack; Mrs. P. Boyer, Piping Rock; Mrs. J. E. Davies, Piping Rock; Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwancy; Miss Marie Harrison, Baltusrol; Mrs. H. A. Mauvel, Westfield; Miss J. Michlen, Greenwich; Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Baltusrol; Mrs. T. Nielson, Hackensack; Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Flushing; Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County; Mrs. J. R. Shoaf, Englewood; Mrs. Mortimer M. Singer, Montclair; Mrs. W. Solomon, Century; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Nassau; Miss Maud K. Wetmore, Baltusrol.
Handicap 9—Mrs. E. S. Bayer, Century; Mrs. E. T. Benjamin, Century; Mrs. Theodore Cassabeer, Oakland; Miss Inslee, Upper Montclair; Mrs. C. H. Connor, Apawamis; Mrs. C. A. Dickson, Forest Hill; Mrs. W. B. Donnell, Oakland; Miss M. Downey, Apawamis; Miss M. Einstein, Century; Mrs. W. L. Erdmann, Hollywood; Mrs. A. Forsch, Century; Mrs. E. A. Hellman, Century; Mrs. L. W. Hornblower, Essex County; Mrs. M. R. Howe, Sleepy Hollow; Mrs. A. Jaretski, Century; Mrs. W. J. Judson, Apawamis; Mrs. G. H. Levy, Century; Mrs. G. G. Symmes, Apawamis; Mrs. J. Mayer, Essex County; Mrs. A. E. Mattach, Westfield; Mrs. B. M. Mitchell, Yountakah; Mrs. E. S. Mitchell, Glen Ridge; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck; Mrs. C. W. Park, Apawamis; Mrs. W. H. Powers, Apawamis; Miss Carolyn Putnam, Shinnecock Hills; Mrs. C. S. Russell, Ardsley; Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill; Mrs. Clifford Seasongood, Hollywood; Mrs. C. M. Sheafe, Apawamis; Mrs. B. L. Tim, Hollywood; Miss A. Wight, Greenwich; Mrs. J. T. Williams, Dunwoodie; Miss H. Finchell, Upper Montclair.
Handicap 10—Mrs. A. D. Aldrich, Nassau; Mrs. D. R. Aldrich, Scarsdale; Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo; Mrs. F. Bach, Century; Mrs. Barr, Westfield; Mrs. William Beard, Nassau; Mrs. C. R. Caskey, Scarsdale; Miss Julia Edey, Westbrook; Mrs. Charles Fair, Nassau; Miss C. Foster, Morris County; Mrs. S. L. Fuller, Apawamis; Mrs. H. Goldsmith, Hollywood; Miss G. Gould, Siwanoy; Miss Louise Graham, North Jersey; Mrs. J. J. Grumbach, Century; Mrs. Joseph Josephy, Inwood; Mrs. W. E. Loughman, Englewood; Miss Gertrude Noe, Westfield; Mrs. Louis W. Noel, Nassau; Mrs. Perkins, Westfield; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood; Mrs. M. S. Porter, Siwanoy; Mrs. J. Otis Post, Morris County; Mrs. Frederick H. Potts, Lakewood; Mrs. Roy A. Rainey, Nassau; Mrs. James Rosenberg, Inwood; Mrs. E. Scott, North Jersey; Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Scarsdale; Miss M. Shearer, Essex County; Mrs. A. Shraf, Englewood; Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau; Mrs. L. A. Strouse, Century; Mrs. J. W. Surburg, Jr., Montclair; Mrs. Thomas Travis, Montclair; Miss M. Van Boskerck, Plainfield; Mrs. W. W. Vaughn, Hollywood; Mrs. G. Vietor, Morris County; Miss J. Weil, Fairview; Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, Forest Hill.

Best Ball Foursome at Essex.

In the best-ball foursome tournament at the Essex County Country Club of Orange yesterday O. N. Weston and A. B. Pratt, with 78—10—68, and C. A. Whelan and C. H. Pelzer, with 83—13—69, qualified for the final play-off for the cup, which will be contested at a later date.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Fox Hills Spring Tournament—Foursomes, Sweepstakes, and Handicaps.

The first round of match play in the Spring tournament at Fox Hills was completed yesterday, the principal development being the defeat of the medal winner, Thomas D. Conroy, by Chisholm Beach, the margin being 7 and 6. Waddell Catchings won the handicap with a net 72, while Class B of the same competition was won by George E. Armstrong, with a net of 70. The match play summary follows:

First Sixteen.—W. W. Van Loan beat A. S. Jackson by default; Chisholm Beach beat Thomas D. Conroy by 7 up and 6 to play; H. G. B. Riley beat H. L. Wyatt 1 up; Lloyd Tefft beat H. S. Ives by default; August F. Kammer beat E. C. Johnson by default; W. L. Richards beat W. Roy Barnhill, 2 up and 1 to play; B. S. Bottome beat B. T. Allen, 3 up and 2 to play; J. W. McMenamy beat Austin F. Palmer by default.
Second Sixteen.—A. M. Williams beat R. A. Sasseen, 4 up and 3 to play; George G. Worthley beat C. Just, Jr., 1 up; T. W. Pennock beat A. Anderson, 6 up and 4 to play; A. H. Mais beat H. A. Seffer by default; J. R. Percival beat E. H. Sykes, 1 up; S. G. Sullivan beat H. B. McClellan, 1 up; Milward Prain beat A. H. Pogson, 6 up and 5 to play.
Third Sixteen.—J. S. Primrose beat Ralph Trier, 4 up and 3 to play; W. J. Elias beat A. S. Rasquin, 1 up; T. M. Rendig beat W. J. Bolger, 5 up and 4 to play; F. T. Gause beat F. H. Wooel, 3 up and 2 to play; George E. Armstrong beat Dr. C. R. Fletcher, 5 up and 4 to play; F. W. Keating beat H. E. Franck, 5 up and 4 to play; J. D. Barnhill beat Thomas Jackson, 2 up and 1 to play; E. M. Stone beat Percy E. Parker, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fifty-odd golfers teed up in the qualifying round of the tournament for the George C. Austin medal yesterday at the Englewood Country Club. Those who have previously won a medal were not eligible. Conditions call for sixteen to qualify for match play on the following Saturdays, and there was a six-cornered tie for the last position. This will be decided later and the draw made up.

Best ball foursomes were in order at the Essex County Country Club yesterday, the club rule that scores of 72 or under shall count as 72 causing a tie for first place between O. M. Weston and H. E. Pratt, with 78-10-68, and P. K. Whelan and E. H. Telzer, with 82-13-69.

Members of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club took part in sweepstakes in two classes yesterday, the winner in Class A being Joseph Pickhardt, Jr., with 83-7-76. Harry Chalmers captured the prize in the second division, returning a card of 86-16-70.

Members of the Country Club of Glen Ridge took part in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two classes. In the first division W. A. Le Messena, with 87, 14—73, captured the award in Class A, while the Class B leader was H. M. Edwards, with 97, 23—74.

Medal play handicap in two classes was the chief competition on the cards at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. In the Class A division A. Schwinn, with 90, 15—75, captured the prize, while H. O. Ely, with 99, 23—76, led in the second set.

More than a hundred members turned out at the Apawamis Club yesterday to take part in a sweepstakes. E. J. Laidlaw, with a card of 87, 10—77, proved to be the winner.

Two ball sweepstakes was on the card at the Nassau Country Club, William Beard winning with 99, 24—75.

At the Dunwoodie Country Club the first round of match play for the May Cup was competed for yesterday. In the red card competition the winner in the A division was George S. Brown, with a card of 90—16—74, while S. Stewart, with 88—18—70, captured the prize in the B set.

Members of the North Jersey Country Club took part in the first round of match play for the May Cup. There also was a bogey competition, in which William F. Wund finished 4 up in Class A, while L. G. Beaumont captured the prize in the second class by finishing 3 up.

Golfing members of the Ardsley Club took part in their annual team match yesterday, the Bunker Dodgers, headed by Anson F. Robinson, playing against the Brook Jumpers under the captaincy of Townsend Horner. The Jumpers won, 24 to 18.

As in the past, the Nassau system of scoring was used, but stymies were eliminated, which permitted the participants to take part in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap also on the card. Carman Messmore was the winner of the handicap with a card of 80—11—69. There also was a putting match, in which the successful man was Townsend Horner, who won with 35 putts.

Following the day on the links, the losing team entertained the winner at a beefsteak dinner in the clubhouse, and the prizes were distributed by Robinson, the toastmaster. The winner of each individual match was presented with an Ardsley Club bronze medal.

Penn Golfers Easy for Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—The Princeton golf team won from Pennsylvania on the local links this afternoon, taking every match. Counting by the Nassau system the score was 11 to 0. Rose and Peacock, Princeton's first pair, had a best ball score of 71 for the round, while Washburn and Fay were not far behind with a 72. The summary:

PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Ross and Peacock, (4 and 2)	3	Dyer & Webster	0
Washburn and Fay, (3 and 2)	2	Colket and Wallace	0
Barber and Lowrie, (3 and 2)	3	Gay and Townsend	0
Smith, (7 and 5)	3	Heyburn	0
Total	11		

AGITATION FOR NEW CREW COURSE GROWS

Pelham Bay Only Suitable Waters Available for New York Oarsmen.

Agitation for a permanent rowing course in New York City has reached a place at last where definite action will soon be taken, one way or another. The question has frequently been brought up before, but the supporters were as badly scattered as the opponents and nothing was accomplished. At one time, it went as far as a public hearing before the Board of Estimate, but there were not more than a score of suppliants present, and the proposition was dropped.

Last year there was a concerted movement started. Three rowing associations—the Hudson River, Harlem, and Long Island—consolidated. Their main purpose in so doing was to better the scattered interests, and especially to make progress toward a permanent rowing course. Especial emphasis was placed upon the desirability of a permanent course.

The history of almost any rowing club that has been in existence for a quarter of a century is interesting. Waverly, for instance, now located at the foot of 167th Street, has had to move eight times since it was organized, in 1859. Richard Sturcke, President of the New York Rowing Association, declared at the organization meeting for a permanent course last Monday night that his club had been kept poor largely through repeated moves from places leased from the city.

Sentiment at the meeting of a committee of thirty appointed by President Sturcke was undivided that there must be a move from Harlem. Although all the committee was not present, President Sturcke had letters from all except four favoring the movement sponsored by the association. All those present agreed that the President voiced the proper sentiment when he said that the purpose was to "make haste slowly—but make haste." The Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association, represented by its Purser, Clemens Schroeder, placed itself on record as in favor of Pelham, and joined forces with the New York Rowing Association.

The possibly available alternatives for a new course seem to be: Newark, the east or west shore of the Hudson above Fort Washington Point, and Pelham Bay. Newark was dismissed at the organization meeting as being out of the Manhattan district; the east shore of the Hudson was declared under control of the New York Central at any time it chooses to erect bulkheads there, and the west shore, where the Columbia crew rows, and where the American Canoe Association has held its meets, was reported by Mr. Schroeder as out of the question. Representing the Hiawatha Canoe Club, which lost its clubhouse in a wind storm last Winter, Mr. Schroeder had approached the Interstate Park Commission for permission to build along the Palisades and had been told that it would not be considered, nor would a single large clubhouse for many clubs be allowed.

This process of elimination left only Pelham. The objections which have been raised to Pelham Park course have always been that those clubs now housed permanently on the Harlem would be put to too great expense in moving, and that the time in transit was too great.

In the first place, Pelham would be a permanent course. It is entirely within the property of the park owned by the city, and it will, therefore, never be sold, traded or otherwise used for new purposes. There is room for a mile and a quarter course, which Mr. Sturcke declares could be made better than Philadelphia's, which is now generally acknowledged as the most satisfactory in the country. It is close to golf, tennis and baseball accommodations arranged by the Park Commission, and it has no sewage and no commerce to interfere with the rowing. If the city's permission can be obtained, the course can be completed for not more than $200,000. The rowing clubs represented by the Permanent Rowing Course Committee have 100,000 voters, according to an estimate made by Chairman Sturcke.

Just what steps will be taken has not yet been decided, but Olin J. Stephens, the permanent Chairman, sent a letter to last Monday's meeting suggesting that the matter be taken up through the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, followed by a public hearing. James Miller of the New York A. C. advocated a trip to be made by the Board of Estimate, the Mayor, and perhaps the park officials, piloted by the committee, to the present course and to the Pelham one. Mr. Miller said that the Subway planned for the district would have a station at Westchester Street, not ten minutes from the proposed clubhouse.

When Chairman Stephens has completed his appointments to committees definite action will begin. The interest in the Harlem regatta on Memorial Day is already greater than it has been in recent years, and gives good omen of a revival in the rowing game of New York City.

FOR BRONX TENNIS TITLE.

Seventy-seven Players in Tourney on Bedford Park Courts.

Many of the best racquet wielders in the metropolitan district competed yesterday in the annual tennis championship of Bronx County on the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club Courts, Moshula Parkway, Bronx. Seventy-seven players are entered in the singles and a record list is expected in the doubles, which close tonight.

Among the leading players are S. Howard Voshell, present champion; Vanderbilt Ward, former title holder; Arthur M. Lovibond, Walter Merrill Hall, G. A. L. Dionne, Wyle C. Grant, Ralph L. Baggs, Dr. William Rosenbaum, G. Carleton Shafer, King Smith and Abraham Bassford, Jr.

Dr. W. Rosenbaum and Dr. W. Krugler played their match on the New York A. C. courts at Travers Island, owing to the limited number of courts at Bedford Park. Dr. Rosenbaum won after two well contested games. The match between Vanderbilt Ward and Benjamin M. Phillips was one of the best of the two rounds decided. Ward won two out of three sets at 6—1, 7—9, 6—4. All the other matches were decided on straight sets. The summary:

Bronx County Tennis Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round—S. Clark defeated Franklin P. Adams, 6—3, 6—2; Louis Graves defeated T. F. Walsh, 6—4, 6—0; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Dr. W. Krugler, 6—4, 6—4; Vanderbilt Ward defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4; William Loeb defeated J. W. Fox by default; Allen Toby defeated G. B. Raymond by default.
Second Round—Harold Swain defeated B. J. Baldwin, 6—3, 6—3; Harry J. Steinkamp defeated E. H. Janes, 6—2, 6—1; W. M. Fisher defeated E. Barlow, 6—3, 7—5; W. Halsey Wood defeated Edmund W. Peaslee, 6—1, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated A. V. N. Hoffman, 6—0, 6—1; G. G. Greuz defeated Paul Gould, 6—4, 6—0; Lincoln Reimer defeated V. C. Arguimbau by default; E. Henderson defeated Sigmund Spaeth, 6—3, 6—4; Wylie C. Grant defeated Paul L. Treanor, 7—5, 6—3; E. H. Whitney defeated Walter Touissant, 6—2, 6—4; R. L. James defeated F. Radel, 6—1, 6—0.

Hackett and Alexander Win.

After losing the first and second sets by big margins, H. H. Hackett and Fred Alexander, former national doubles tennis champions, yesterday rallied and took the next three sets from Karl Behr and Theodore R. Pell in an exhibition match which opened the season of the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale, N. Y. The score was 2-6, 1-6, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4. Hackett and Alexander appeared certain to be defeated after they dropped the first two sets, but they broke down the attack of their opponents in the third set, which was bitterly contested. It took three hours and a half to play the match.

INDOOR CHAMPION WINS OUTDOOR FINAL

Miss Bjurstedt Defeats Mrs. McLean in Hard Match on West Side T. C. Courts.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, of Norway, national indoor champion defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean in the final round of Class A singles on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday in straight sets by the score of 6—3, 8—6. Miss Bjurstedt showed little ill effects of her accident, which injured her ankle three days ago, and played very close to her real form. Mrs. McLean played her usual sterling game, and at one stage of the contest appeared likely to make a triple defeat for the Norwegian expert.

The match attracted a big gallery and brought out all the best playing qualities of the contestants for final honors. Miss Bjurstedt won the first set with little effort, but in the second set Mrs. McLean assumed the offensive and kept her opponent busy in all parts of the court. The score was brought to 6—all when Miss Bjurstedt broke through Mrs. McLean's service and followed with a victory of her own, which gave her the match.

In the mixed doubles Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., won two matches and reached the final round. In the first contest they disposed of Mrs. R. A. Pope and Hugh Tallant, and in the second they won from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy. In the final round Mrs. Weaver and Mr. Bull will play Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, who qualified through a victory over Miss May Ballin and A. F. Sweetser.

Darkness prevented the completion of the men's singles and doubles. These will be decided sometime this week. Robert Le Roy was successful in his match with King Smith. In the men's doubles Watson M. Washburn and Gustave F. Touchard had an unexpected hard match in the semi-final round, when Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major forced them to three hard sets. Washburn and Touchard lost the first set and, with the second at deuce, rallied and captured the set and match by a small margin.

Miss Helen Simpson won the Class B singles title and Miss Marion Vanderhoef and E. S. Moore carried off the honors in the doubles of the same class. The summary:

Men's Singles, (Class A,) Third Round.—Robert Le Roy defeated King Smith, 6—3, 6—4.
Men's Doubles, (Class A,) Semi-Final Round.—Watson M. Washburn and Gustave F. Touchard defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major, 3—6, 10—8, 6—3.
Men's Singles, (Class C,) Final Round.—H. L. Carr defeated E. T. Crilley, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.
Men's Singles, (Class B,) Semi-Final Round.—C. B. Plimpton defeated F. E. Ferris, 6—2, 7—5; L. I. Grinnell defeated M. T. Ackerland, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.
Women's Singles, (Class A,) Final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, 6—3, 8—6.
Women's Singles, (Class B,) Final Round.—Miss Helen Simpson defeated Miss Jeanette Chappell, 6—0, 6—1.
Mixed Doubles, (Class A,) Second Round.—Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Hugh Tallant, 6—0, 6—2.
Semi-final Round.—Mrs. S. Fullerton Treaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss May Ballin and N. F. Sweetser, 6—4, 6—3.
Mixed Doubles, Class B, Third Round.—Mrs. E. Smith and R. W. Gifford defeated Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hill, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Curry and H. A. Mellick defeated Miss Simpson and N. Johnson, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.
Semi-final Round.—Miss Marion Vanderhoef and E. S. Moore defeated Mrs. Smith and R. W. Gifford, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Curry and H. A. Mellick defeated Miss M. Taylor and R. A. Pope, 6—0, 8—6.
Final Round.—Miss Marion Vanderhoef and E. S. Moore defeated Miss Curry and H. A. Mellick, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Schedule of Woodmere Tennis Club.

In addition to the closed events, the tennis schedule of the Woodmere Club for the season of 1915 includes inter-club matches with the Fairview Country Club, and suitable dates are being arranged with several of the other Long Island clubs for inter-club matches.

The championship of Long Island in women's singles and doubles is an annual feature, and this event was won last year by Miss Clare Cassell, who will defend her title again. The open tournament in men's singles and doubles for the Woodmere Challenge Cup will, as usual, be the feature event of the season, and most of the ranking metropolitan players have signified their intention of competing, especially as this tournament does not conflict with any other metropolitan tournaments being held at the same time, as the Longwood event at Boston.

Previous winners of the Woodmere Challenge Cup included G. A. L. Dionne and Maurice Galvao, who is at present at the front with the German army.

Fordham Beats U. of V. at Tennis.

The Fordham tennis team added another victory to its list yesterday by shutting out the University of Vermont at the Fordham Courts by a score of 6 to 0. Fordham had things all its own way, Taggart of Vermont being the only one of the visitors to win a set. Taggart, teamed with Booth, also made a hard fight in the doubles, but the Vermonters were unable to connect with the speedy drives of Moore. Binzen starred for Fordham. Summaries:

Singles.—Binzen, Fordham, defeated Down, Vermont, 6—2, 6—4; Dodin, Fordham, defeated Robbins, Vermont, 6—4, 6—4; Reilly, Fordham, defeated Taggart, Vermont, 6—8, 5—7, 6—3; Moore, Fordham, defeated Booth, Vermont, 6—2, 6—3.
Doubles.—Binzen and Dodin, Fordham, defeated Robbins and Down, Vermont, 6—3, 6—2; Reilly and Moore, Fordham, defeated Booth and Taggart, Vermont, 6—4, 8—6.

New Tennis Club in Yonkers.

The Nappeckamack Club of Yonkers, which last year leased a portion of the Valley Farms tract in South Yonkers, has put in playing condition four excellent courts and has under construction four others. Although organized late last year the club rounded out the season with a substantial fembership, and the Membership Committee, of which Edward Jones is Chairman, is conducting a strurdy campaign for an increased roll. Among the players known in the suburban tournaments who have taken membership in the club are E. W. Salter, formerly of the Oritani Field Club of Hackensack; Malcolm Bonney(Gardner Dean, formerly of Dunwoodie, and Joseph Butterfield. All have competed in the Hudson River tournaments, and these, with others, promise an active season for the club. Tournaments are being planned for all the holidays and inter-club tournaments are promised throughout the season.

Narragansett Bay Y. C. Schedule.

The Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association has announced the schedule for the coming season, which will open at Fall River, Mass., on May 31. The schedule includes fifteen championship races. The association voted that no prizes will be awarded by the clubs during race week—July 17 to 24, inclusive—except place burgees. The association offers a prize for the yacht in each of the classes making the best showing during race week.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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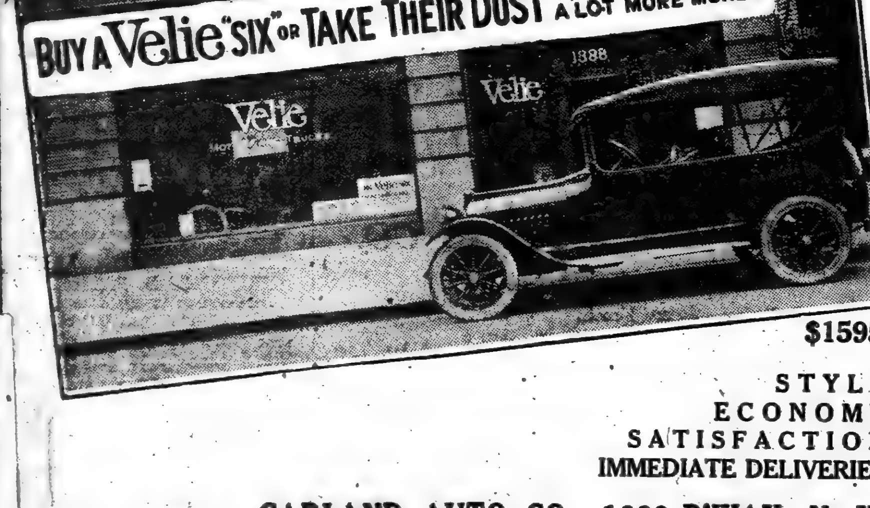

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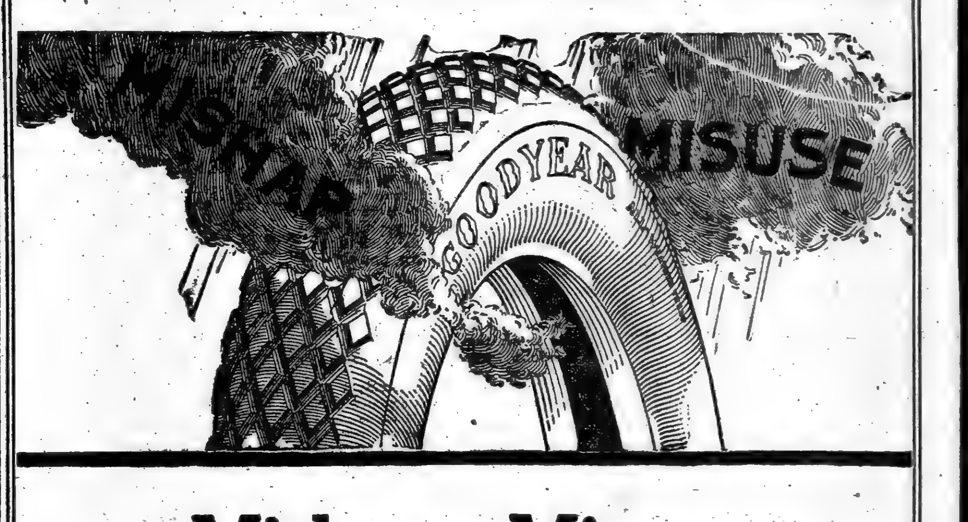

Mishap—Misuse

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When you join the army of Goodyear tire users, do not expect the impossible. No tire ever built is exempt from mishap or misuse. Goodyears sometimes meet ill-luck, like others.

But they average best. That is amply proved, and there is ample reason for it. Some give wondrous mileage, some meet accidents. But on the whole they mean much lower tire bills, much less trouble.

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Remember, please, that men have tested nearly five million Goodyear tires, on perhaps 500,000 cars. The tests have covered 15 years. And long ago those tests placed Goodyears at the top.

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The Goodyear Fortified Tire has five exclusive features. One combats rim-cuts, one blowouts, one loose treads. And all in the best ways known. One is the ideal anti-skid—our All-Weather tread—very thick, very tough, with sharp, resistless grips. And one gives security.

Note that all these features belong to Goodyear alone. They are extras on which we spend millions of dollars. And those are the main reasons why Goodyears rule.

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On February 1st we made another big price reduction—our third in two years, totaling 45 per cent. Never has any tire offered such value as Goodyears give today. That results from our mammoth output.

We count all motorists among our coming friends. Tires which excel in so many ways appeal to all tire users. Try them and judge them fairly. Any dealer will supply you. (274)

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Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure.
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Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires.
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The New York Times
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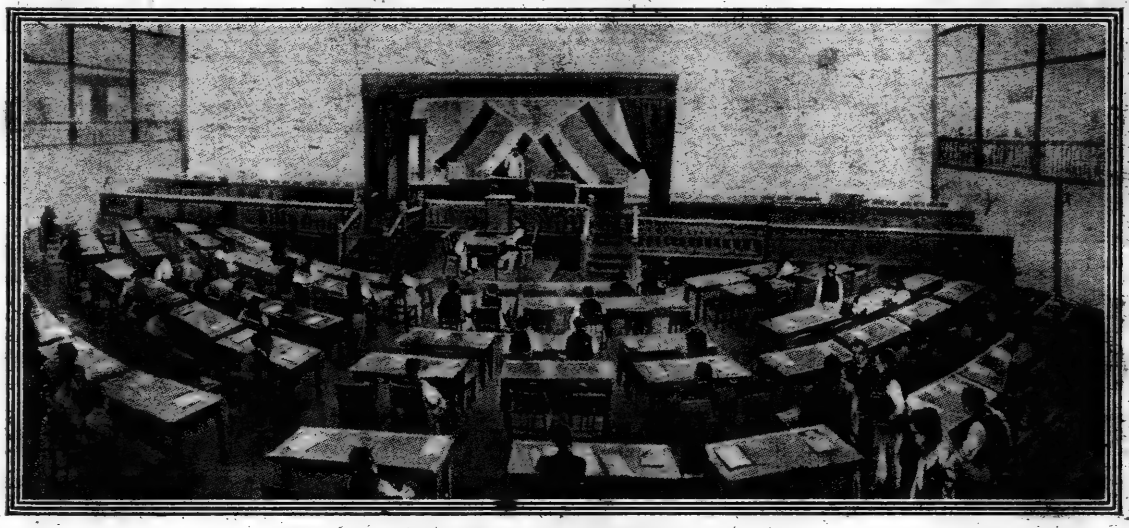


The Interior of the Chinese Republican Parliament.

AMERICA'S OBLIGATIONS IN CHINA

Dissolution of All International Treaties Through Japan's Onslaught Upon Peking and the Operation of Her Policies.

By Frederick McCormick.

THE words of the ancient sages are remembered in Cathay—China is "eating the bitter sausage."

No less than forty-four treaties are dissolving before Japan's continental policy exemplified in her demands upon China and her onslaught upon Peking.

Europe is mad and America is hypnotized.

Present or future leadership of East Asia, or the control of development there, especially the foreign control of China, involves the oldest foreign commercial and other national foreign rights and interests of the United States. The connection of our country with East Asia, especially China and the mainland, is identified with our national origin and birth. And we were involved there before the existence of any other international power in East Asia save Russia. If there is any place abroad where we can justly and rightly interfere in foreign affairs it is in East Asia.

In the start off, 1784, which was the real beginning, ours were sea-legs and we took to the water. We were shipmakers, our first important export was ships, and the only international and foreign thing we could do was in ships. We went, in as straight a line as a ship can take, to China. Canton was our aim—we waited not for charts—we took our school geographies from the little red schoolhouse down the road and fetched up on the Pearl down Whampoa way—there by the pagoda, and we got there in 1784.

We entered China, carrying with us the principle of complete submission to China's laws on the principle that "be they ever so unjust we will not resist them." In 1821, two years before the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, the last act of ours in adherence to that principle was performed in surrendering, at Canton, Terranova, a sailor, to punishment by Chinese law. In 1844 we wrote extraterritoriality into the treaties of China—extraterritoriality, the right of responsibility of foreigners only to their own laws, free right of trade and of travel, freedom from taxation, and in certain cases and to large classes universal right of free residence and free exercise, with no native restrictions, of volition and vocation—the instrument that is the means and defense of all interference in China's internal affairs. By it seventeen nations in specific terms were let into China, "each one of which nations must consent to the abrogation or modification of the doctrine [of extraterritoriality] before China can exercise the functions of an independent sovereign power."

Building Up.

Without burdening the reader with the treaty phraseology, which he can observe at his leisure, I will quote from T. R. Jernigan, our eminent ex-Consul General and international lawyer of Shanghai, who has witnessed fifty years of our treaty's operations in East Asia:

"The Government of the United States was the first to declare itself clearly and definitely with reference to extraterritoriality and its application to China," says Jernigan. The American-Chinese Treaty of July, 1844, set up the rights of foreign merchants and missionaries—"the first unequivocal announcement of the principle was made in this treaty by the Government of the United States."

Our participation and interference in the affairs of China, internal and external, have expanded from that until the present moment. In 1859 we rewrote and expanded the treaties, being the first to extend the rights of missionaries in China to superiority over the Chinese, and causing these rights to be incorporated at the same time in the French and British treaties and in others later. The rights of missionaries were the basis of the access to the interior of China soon enjoyed not only by the missionaries of all powers but by all travelers and merchants—all of whom enjoy extraterritorial immunity and protection.

The principles of the open door, already bespoken by Commander Kearny of the East India squadron, also were formally set up with the writing of our first treaty with China. This principle and the principle of the right to exercise interference in China's internal affairs went hand in hand. We proceeded to build up both of these together. In 1868 we signed the Burlingame Treaty for wider intercourse with Chinese in this country, but in 1880, on account of the greater benefit to China and in great contrast to that, we revised it to our own advantage and in further defense of extraterritorial rights exercised in the interior of China.

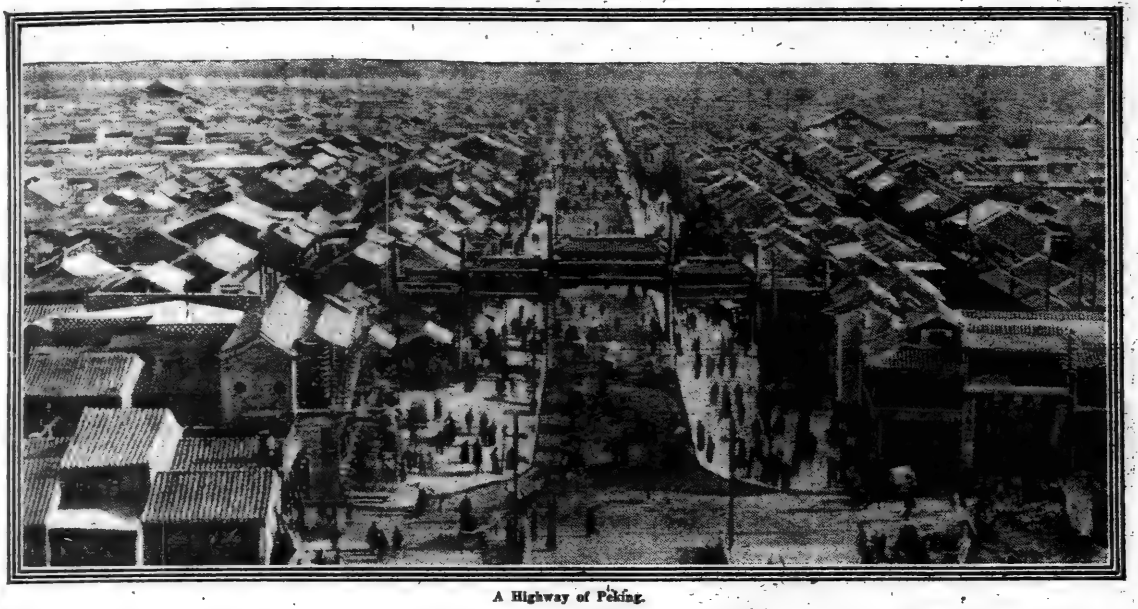
In 1899 and 1900, under the direction of John Hay, our Government secured the formal adhesion of the great powers to the written principles of the open door, namely, equal rights of all nations in China and the integrity of China's territory and the preservation of her sovereignty within it. Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan adhered, and the other protocol powers followed, making eleven more conventions added to the seventeen commercial treaties, in all twenty-eight, in support of the principles of the open door and in defense of the right of interference in China's internal affairs established by the American treaty of 1844.

In 1901, with ten other powers, we signed the protocol for the adjustment of China's obligations entailed in the Boxer uprising, and by its terms, solemnly binding ourselves to those powers and to China, we specifically obligated ourselves to interfere in China's internal affairs for forty years. That omnibus protocol treaty fixed the amount of the Boxer indemnity and made one of its securities the salt revenues, one of China's incomes associated in peculiar intimacy with China's most officially private internal affairs. The protocol is a sheaf of eleven treaties, which, added to the twenty-eight, make thirty-nine treaties in support of the principles of the open door, all in declaration and defense of the practice of interference in China's internal affairs whenever in the minds of the treaty powers it seemed necessary to do so.

In emulation of our action in 1844 in first formally enunciating and setting up the principles of the open door and the principle of extra-territoriality in China and of thirty-eight subsequent treaties and conventions, two Russo-Japanese alliances, two Franco-Russian alliances, and the Root-Takahira agreement again re-established and confirmed the principles of the open door in China and the right of interference exercised under the principle of extraterritoriality, making in all forty-four living treaties, embodying the two cardinal principles governing all her foreign relations, and underlying the political existence of China, for which we are directly responsible. Therefore in a time like this we have certain definite, unmistakable, and unavoidable responsibilities and obligations in China.

Breaking Down.

This was the building-up work. The breaking-down processes were already exercising their influence. The fundamental weakness of the plan of relations between China and the powers to which we first gave form was extraterritoriality. Not content with this license, dissatisfied powers commenced the alienation of China's territory and the dividing of her sovereignty, thus exercising administration and control not only over their own people within her boundaries but over numbers of China's people and considerable areas of her territory. There followed certain breaks in the defenses of the open door doctrine. In 1904, unable to restrain two of the East Asian alliance powers, Russia and Japan, from military occupation of all of Korea—suzerain to China—and the Manchu



A Highway of Peking.

Kingdom of three Chinese provinces adjoining, we made the insidious war zone agreement, which, though restricting land military operations within China's borders, at the same time sanctioned in them a flagrant violation of China's integrity and neutrality. This was followed in 1909 by our acquiesence in the rights claimed by Russia and Japan of sovereignty in the railway zones throughout Manchuria after heroic, though futile, effort by Secretary Knox in the proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways to stay the processes of disintegration of the principles of the open door.

In 1912 the Anglo-Japanese and Franco-Japanese allies, having now become the four Manchurian allies associated for the remaking of international relations in East Asia, Central Asia, and Europe, we finally abandoned our Korean treaty, which had become a mere scrap of paper. We saw that the mutual interests of the powers and the preservation of China must be based upon rearrangement and readjustment to the interests of the Manchurian allies of the open door principles. Secretary Knox made a final great effort. He sought to unite the capitalistic powers, causing them to pool their industrial and commercial interests in China and to submit them to joint and associate control in order to insure their own material interests in China and the security and welfare of China. Six powers united in this revision of the principles of the open door presented by us and devised on the immemorial principles of our intercourse with all powers in China, both those of the open door and of extraterritoriality.

We were then face to face with a new era. A change in our Government at a period of resentment and feeling against finance and capital and the so-called money power resulted in the repudiation by our Government of the means secured by the coalition of the six powers for sustaining the open door policy and saving China. The coalition of the six powers was based on the principle that the prosperity and development of China were the source of their best interests there, and it provided loans to China for developing her resources and making competent her administration. It involved associate supervision in co-operation with China of the work of development and administration. It had the great advantage over the menacing wildcat system of the past known as the "gun-boat policy" that it provided legality and control in the interference in China's internal affairs, while the worst that justly could be said against it was that it promised to China such benefits as the administration under Lord Cromer had conferred upon Egypt in the financial and industrial direction of that country, or the rehabilitation of Turkey by the commission method.

Without questioning the motives and good faith of any one concerned, it may be said that on March 18, 1913, President Wilson gave the deathblow to this defense and salvation of the principles of the open door doctrine and to our railway concessions all north of the Great Wall, by withdrawing support of the loan and repudiating the Government's position. The President's words were:

> The conditions of the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself; and this Administration does not feel that it ought, even by implication, to be party to those conditions. The responsibility on its part which would be implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan might conceivably go the length in some unhappy contingency of forcible interference in the financial and even the political affairs of that great Oriental State, just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligations to its people. The conditions include not only the pledging of particular taxes, some of them antiquated and burdensome, to secure the loan, but also the administration of those taxes by foreign agents.
>
> The responsibility on the part of our Government implied in the encouragement of a loan thus secured and administered is plain enough, and is obnoxious to the principles upon which the Government of our people rests.
>
> The Government of the United States is not only willing but earnestly desirous of aiding the great Chinese people in every way that is consistent with their untrammeled development and its own immemorial principles. The awakening of the people of China to a consciousness of their possibilities under free government is the most significant, if not the most momentous, event of our generation.

President Wilson's declaration was the most important policy advanced by our Government since the declarations of 1900 secured by it from the powers, again setting up the open door doctrine. It traversed at least the practice respecting East Asia of every other President since Polk.

On Jan. 26, 1914, in New York, Secretary Bryan made an authorized official explanation of President Wilson's reversal of the Government's policy respecting the loan and the means taken for defending the principles of the open door through industrial development and control of the physical forces that were directing China's fate. Said he:

> The President's policy contemplates the formation of an environment which will encourage the growth of all that is good * * * the Government, while it cannot create trade, can give to trade an environment in which it can develop. * * * If by a cultivation of higher standards of morals we can assist any people anywhere to improve their moral standards, we shall not be without our reward.
>
> Whether we view the world, therefore, from a purely material standpoint or from the standpoint of religion, we must, if our force of reason is intelligent, reach the same conclusions, viz., that we only build enduringly when we endeavor to raise the level upon which we all stand.

An honest and able effort was made by the hearers of these words to know and realize what they meant, and concurrence of the best opinion resulted in the conviction that the Secretary, and before him the President, meant that promotion of the material interests of our country represented by trade with and industrial development in China had its basis in the securing first of the moral and religious welfare of the Chinese people. In this Secretary Bryan traversed the principles upon which had acted our Secretaries of State who preceded him back to John C. Calhoun, notably William H. Seward, who forty-four years ago, at Hongkong, on the scene of the first co-operation of missionary moral and religious and commercial enterprise for the promotion of commerce and the welfare of the Chinese people, said:

> The Christian religion, for its acceptance, involves some intellectual and social advancement which can only be effected through international commerce. I look therefore chiefly to commerce for the regeneration of China—that commerce to come across the American Continent and the Pacific Ocean.

In referring to the forces which guaranteed the continuance and increase of that commerce, Seward named the material necessities first, and said there was "no assignable measure to the future expansions of the intercontinental regenerating commerce." Through commerce, Seward saw China's salvation.

Parting of the Ways.

The defects of President Wilson's statement as showing our relations with China and the powers, China's position then, and her abject condition as the largest nation in a now thoroughly sad world, are only too evident. The course of action ever has led to conflict and "forcible interference." Taxes ever have been "antiquated and burdensome." All taxes on foreign commerce, part on native commerce, and all postal revenues in China were administered by foreign agents. The practical conditions of China's problems may be obnoxious, but they have not deterred our missionaries, traders, and financiers from needful and essential efforts to better them. The "untrammeled development" of the Chinese people has never had any existence, it is something unknown, and the fact that there was no prospect of it was the cause of the financial measures of safety and progress devised by the Governments. China's development is entirely due to pressure of the West and the operation of the principles of the open door and of extraterritoriality and the consistent interference and influencing of China's intimate internal and external affairs by foreign powers.

The "immemorial principles" of our Government in its relations to China and the powers have been those of intelligent acceptance of the practical conditions and inevitable facts of extraterritoriality, which we have steadily practiced since not later than July, 1844, and in principle since 1821. Extraterritoriality as practiced in China by first treaty sanction of the United States for seventy-one years is in effect the supreme law of interference in China's affairs, especially her private internal affairs. They are not only the steel, concrete, and granite sills of all China's commercial and industrial development, but they underlie the development of Siam, they supplied the modern foundations of the Empire of Japan, while our vast missionary establishment in China, involving more wealth and exerting a more extensive benevolence and practical support to the Chinese people than all other missions in China combined, has as its cornerstone the exercise of rights alienated from China, gripping her innermost vitals—and forming the widest of all scars across her corporal sovereignty.

But we did not intend that the exercise of interference should be followed by the alienation of territory and the transfer of administration. Now that it has come, we face a parting of the ways, and those friends of China who have placed their faith upon this Government may prepare to take a last look at what they have stood for, because forty-four treaties molded by us to inclose her are turning to scraps of paper.

Industrial and administrative progress, sought for in the American loan policy of 1912, adopted by the six powers, and material interests represented in trade prevail in molding the fate of China. The practical affairs that are deciding the future of China and the interests of all powers there are the material interests of Japan directed by diplomacy and enforced by the moral and military support of her allies.

In contrast to the Government's views, in the present emergency the moral interests at stake represented in our missions in China immediately appealed to Washington for intervention. Two commissions from China visited the President and the Secretary of State. Their whole need was the six-power loan—the operation of the combined forces of the material interests of the great powers. The theory and ideal of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were found to have no more weight in East Asia than in Belgium.

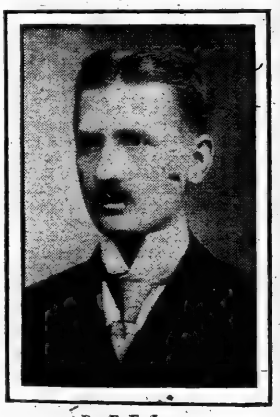
Our movement into foreign affairs was so rapid that Washington's words were hardly cold before we were involved in the Pacific in the course which he proscribed in the Atlantic. Almost at once we were involved, as we now know was inevitable. We shunned the Atlantic and we have tried to ignore the Pacific, and the present situation is the rebound of what has been regarded as our immemorial principles.

Good-bye, John.

A policy that forced Secretary Root to abandon contention against Russia's administration of Harbin, and Secretary Knox to acquiesce in Russian and Japanese claims to sovereign authority in the railway zones of Manchuria, the abandonment of our treaties with Korea, of our railway concessions north of the Great Wall, the alienation of Outer Mongolia, and forcible demands of extension of special rights in agreement with a policy based on principles the opposite of those of the open door and equal rights, a policy that aims at and seeks the undermining of all treaties in China, and their rewriting as those with Korea are rewritten, and of Manchuria as well, leaves nothing of our rights in China unscathed. It is not necessary to ask if our rights and interests are transgressed by Japan.

NEW GUN THAT SHELLED DUNKIRK

Germans Produce One Which Hurls Missiles 21 Miles, the Impelling Power Being a Highly Explosive Gas Mixture.



Dr. F. E. Junge.

THE new gun which Germany brought into use for the first time on April 30 against Dunkirk threw its missiles from twenty-one to twenty-three miles, establishing a record as the greatest long-range firing ever known in actual warfare.

Dr. Franz Erich Junge, a German naval constructor who has been in America for some time as consulting engineer for German and American industrial concerns, said last week, in discussing with a TIMES man some of the features which have aroused the attention of war experts, that he did not believe the limit of long range firing had by any means been reached. He also explained several things about the mechanism of Germany's latest long distance gun which clear up some of the erroneous ideas about it.

"This latest German gun, which has been tried out against Dunkirk for the first time," said Dr. Junge, "is one of the new 50-centimeter type about which much has been heard but little definite information generally known. The radical difference between this and other long-distance guns lies in the impelling power, which is derived from a highly explosive gas mixture, thereby doing away with enormous charges of powder and reducing to a considerable degree the cost of operating.

"This mixture is prepared by compressing air to very high pressures and injecting oil into it at the proper time, thus obviating the use of a large charge of powder for each firing of the gun. Not only does it reduce the initial cost, but it facilitates the working of the gun.

"The construction of the modern gun is based upon the same lines as the construction of the internal combustion engine, so much so that even the designers of internal combustion engines become designers of large guns. The big gun is practically a cylinder with a piston in it, but with this difference from the engine—that the gun piston is the projectile itself. Also, like the engine, guns must be cooled by water and oil.

"Another important feature of this latest gun and one which has not been generally appreciated is that it is possible to use projectiles of different calibre. For long-distance firing a smaller projectile is used, while for attacking fortresses at shorter range the large 50-centimeter calibre projectile can be used. This is managed by the use of different cylinders. Let us say that the 50-centimeter gun is built for firing missiles of three different sizes. It is evident that a projectile of about twelve-inch calibre was fired in the long distance attack upon Dunkirk. At the present state of gun-firing ability that is the largest-sized projectile which can reasonably be fired for such a long distance. The heavier weight of the larger projectiles makes a carrying distance of twenty-three miles impossible now."

The ability of this so-called Dunkirk gun to use different sized cylinders readily explains some of the confused views which have prevailed about this instrument of destruction. The ordnance experts at Washington, in discussing the twenty-three-mile feat a few days ago, were of the opinion, and rightly, that a gun of no greater calibre than twelve inches could have been used successfully in the attack on Dunkirk, stating that it would be impossible to attain a distance of from twenty-one to twenty-three miles with the fifty-centimeter projectile, equal to 19.6 inches. Dr. Junge's explanation that a twelve-inch cylinder may be slipped into the gun shows how a missile of that calibre may be fired from a gun constructed to fire a missile of nearly twenty inches.

It is of interest to note, as contrasted with the twenty-three-mile carrying ability of the new German gun, that the American army experts have made elaborate computations of what might be accomplished by the latest American twelve-inch coast defense gun, and it has been shown that when fired at an angle of 45 degrees such a gun has a range of 55,000 yards, or over thirty-one miles.

"No actual limit can be placed on the long-range firing possibility of big guns," added Dr. Junge. "With a more powerful explosive force behind the projectile, it would naturally carry further. This is what has given the new German gun the ability of successful long-range firing."

Dr. Junge was asked if he thought successful long-range firing could be accomplished for distances of fifty to one hundred miles. He admitted the difficulties at such distances both from the heavier weight of the projectile and the effect of air currents in swerving the missile ever so slightly from its course and thereby preventing, at abnormal distances, the unerring accuracy now obtainable for distances up to twenty miles and over.

"Why may it not be possible, in the wars of the future, if there are any," he said, "to use air torpedoes for such distances? Experiments have been under way for some time in German factories in the construction of air torpedoes. Like the torpedoes shot from the submarine, they all possess a propelling force of their own, set in motion as soon as they are shot into the air. Let us suppose this may be possible, and then place an aeroplane or Zeppelin equipped with a strong wireless electric plant above the line of flight of these destroying air torpedoes.

"We have already demonstrated the ability of guiding boats by means of electric waves, and why could not the flight of these huge air torpedoes be guided with accuracy to their striking point, 100 miles or more distant? We are just beginning to appreciate the remarkable possibilities in the use of electric waves upon other bodies, and that is one point for future scientific development which will be one of the heritages of the war."

Dr. Junge takes a deeper interest in submarines than in big guns, and he made the interesting statement that four of the newest German oil engines of large horse power have been completed here by the General Electric works, from German designs, for the United States Government.

"This war is a struggle of machinists," said Dr. Junge. "It is the superior individual intelligence, coupled with the better system of organization, which will decide the issue. The naval contest, particularly, will be influenced largely by the technical equipment of the respective fighting crafts, especially by propelling machinery, because speed and radius of action are, next to attacking armament, the principal factors forcing the decision.

"The motive power equipment of the German war vessels, and particularly of the submarine boats, is based on a German invention known as the Diesel oil engine. In fact, the navies of all countries are bound to use this engine, unless they want to drop hopelessly behind in the race of efficiency, for steam power, though simpler, gives only one-third of the cruising radius.

"This engine has, of late, been improved, or, rather, has been replaced by a superior type, known as the Junkers engine, which possesses all the economic advantages of the Diesel engine without any of its drawbacks. This engine, of which several have been acquired by the United States Government, burns crude oil and Mexican oil, using only four-tenths pounds per horse power, and the oil gives the vessel practically an unlimited cruising radius if the storage capacity is sufficiently high.

"The new German submarine cruisers now in course of construction will be able to go 10,000 miles without replenishing, thus becoming an attacking weapon of the first order. If necessary to replenish with fuel away from the base of supplies the oil may be obtained from submerged tanks located at convenient points in the ocean, their longitude and latitude being known only to one navy. These submerged tanks will be fitted with an electric appliance arranged so as to respond to or synchronize with the wireless electric waves from the submarine, causing the tank to rise to the surface. These tanks have water compartments in which more water may be pumped after a supply of oil has been taken. They have been designed and are in existence, but whether in actual use or not I cannot say."

One of the lessons of the war, said Dr. Junge, which is going to command greater attention in the future than most persons realize is the necessity for submersible boats of different fighting abilities.

"I am a great believer in the submarine," he added, "and, indeed, no one can have followed the events of the present war on the water without coming to that conviction. The war has proved, I think conclusively, that the attacking armament is stronger than the defensive armament. The guns have been more powerful than the armor plate. This is bound to exert an important influence upon the tactics of naval warfare especially.

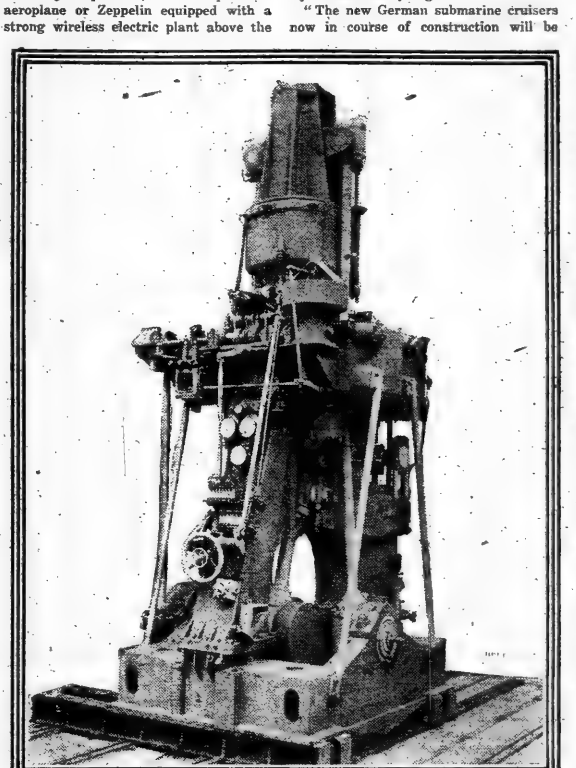
"The two tendencies, as I view them, will be to build bigger and more powerful guns, and make a radical change in the type of fighting vessels. I firmly believe that the naval warfare of the future will be conducted entirely by submersible boats. We are building larger submarine craft all the time, and it is not inconceivable at all to predict that the time will come when large-sized fighting craft will be able to be submerged. It may be too much to predict that such immense boats as the largest dreadnoughts can be successfully submerged, but boats of that type are likely to be absolutely useless before long.

"Experiments are now being conducted on the plan of submerging fighting boats of the size of the average light cruiser. They may be equipped with collapsible gun decks or other disappearing devices inclosing everything watertight when beneath the surface. Such boats need not have a great moving ability under water; their chief purpose will be to keep out of sight when a stronger hostile force appears. If the German boats, for instance, that were sent to the bottom off the Falkland Islands had been able to submerge they could have kept out of sight until the English force passed.

"One blessing of militarism is that it will exercise, after the war, a favorable influence on peaceable industrial development, thereby increasing the means of communication and contact between various nations. This tendency is now being shown, although little public attention can be devoted to it until more peaceful conditions prevail, in the preparations virtually completed in Germany to construct a large passenger ocean liner driven exclusively by oil motors, one having a capacity of 50,000 horse power and propelled by engines having 100,000 shaft horse power, or sufficient to develop a speed of twenty-seven knots.

"The power plant in this boat will weigh 9,000 tons, including the auxiliary engines, propellers, shafting, &c. The engines will consume about 6,400 tons of crude oil on a return trip from Hamburg to New York. This boat will be of the size of the latest German steamers, such as the Vaterland, but a staff of only about eighty men to work the engines will be required. The future profits to be derived from the use of motor equipment instead of steam in ocean liners will consist less in the reduction of the fuel bill than in the saving from the elimination of from 200 to 400 coal stokers and firemen.

"The designs for this large oil motor boat are completed, but, of course, no effort at actual construction can be attempted until we have peace."



The New German Gun That Is Being Us ed to Shell Dunkirk.

Convalescent Soldiers Being Transported in an Ox Cart in Serbia.

SERBIA BATTLES WITH TYPHUS

Young American Sculptor, Working with the Red Cross, Writes of Conditions in the Fighting Zone.

The article which follows is a portion of a letter written by Cecil Howard, a young American sculptor well known in Paris, to a friend in the French capital. The letter is dated at Vrnjatchka Banja, Serbia, on March 26. Mr. Howard, who is now with the British Red Cross in Serbia, is a sociétaire of the Salon des Beaux Arts. His sister is Miss Kathleen Howard of the Century Opera Company.

By Cecil Howard.

WE have seen something of the Serbian soldier. He is a well-built and rather handsome fellow dressed in all sorts of outlandish garments, unless he is a more recent recruit, in which case he has a very neat uniform of a particularly good warm gray color. From the time our train crossed the frontier we heard a good deal of scrambling about and talking going on outside on the steps and on top of the cars, and later discovered that, while we had spent a sleepless and shivering night in our overcoats and blankets inside the train, fifty or sixty Serbian soldiers had been hanging on outside, and showed up smiling and cheerful in the morning.

As we stopped at dawn, I went down the platform the length of the train and saw that we had several trucks of artillery on behind, also filled with soldiers. One had two rifles on his back and was guarding three Austrian prisoners, one of whom had his arms bound behind his back. This is really all we have seen of troops on the move in Serbia, and we have heard less.

At Gevgelija, however, we first heard of some other troubles of Serbia. We met at the station some American doctors who are working there. They told us of crowded hospitals and the difficulties of caring for thousands of sick and wounded without nurses and in filthy old buildings. We were duly warned against the great enemies—lice and overwork. Five of their staff were down with "it" and one was dead. Their last words to us as the train pulled out were: "Remember, the treatment is five drops of tincture of iodine twice daily." "It" is typhus.

We reached Nish, were formally received by representatives of the Serbian Government and the Service de Santé, &c., and spent a day sightseeing. It is a place of wide mud streets and low whitewashed houses with a few shops where you can buy most things you don't want and some that you do. The sights are chiefly bullock carts—the eternal Serbian bullock carts, driven by peasants in brown sacking and weird footgear, consisting of socks outside the trousers, and sandals. The socks are a great feature and one of the most remarkable things in Serbia. They are half an inch thick and have color schemes like the Salon des Indépendents in all its glory.

Another great feature is the Austrian prisoner, whose acquaintance we made at Nish. There are some 60,000 of them and they seem to do most of the hard work of the country—cleaning streets, mending roads, building, and working as orderlies in the hospitals. They are most convenient but a mixed blessing, as the Serbs say it is they who brought the great trouble into Serbia—typhus, which has been on the rampage all Winter.

Typhus is a disease of dirt, overcrowding, and underfeeding, and is carried from the sick to the well by lice. This sounds soft enough for clean people, but in Serbia it is not always easy to keep clean, and a louse or two is almost unavoidable, when nursing dirty patients in old and filthy buildings.

The death rate has been rather high at Nish and Ouskoub, particularly among the prisoners. Some English and American doctors have also succumbed. The great trouble is that the various hospital staffs are much too small to tackle the thousands of patients or to undertake thorough cleansing of the hospital buildings. On the main street of Nish is a coffinmaker's shop doing a humming trade, with dozens of plain board coffins out in front on the sidewalk. On the hill outside the town we saw rows and rows of little wooden crosses and picked up plenty of cartridge cases, mostly Turkish ones. These are being used by the Serbian Army now and were captured in the last war.

On arriving at Vrnjatchka Banja, after another night in the train, changing at Kruchevatz, which is about thirty miles from here, the first thing we did after the official reception was to visit all the available buildings in the town and pick out the Sanatorium, a new building with water supply, bath tubs, and electric light, for our main hospital. In time of peace this village is a Thermal station and health resort. There are hot springs and big hotels, so is well adapted for a hospital town.

When our sanatorium was in running order and filled with about sixty cases taken from the numerous native hospitals in the village, we took over three other buildings, which we fumigated and cleaned and made into two convalescent hospitals and a clearing house. The last is for the purpose of receiving and sorting out the newly arriving patients—bunches of 150 or so, usually—where the typhus suspects are kept till the disease declares itself fully, or the incubation period, two weeks, has elapsed, when they are sent on to the other hospitals or the typhus barracks, which are now taken over by the Bennet party, (Sir Thomas Lipton's crowd,) and made clean and efficient.

Now that all new patients arriving in the village are bathed and clearly clothed and the typhus cases are sorted out, the epidemic is on the wane, and very few cases have been contracted here. Two Greek doctors, who were running a hospital here when we arrived, have fallen victims, and one died. One of the Bennet party also developed a slight case soon after arrival, but is now well. Most of the present cases are Austrians recently arrived with the infection on them.

There are two English missions here in Vrnjatchka Banja now—ours, which is organized and directed by Dr. Berry of the Royal Free Hospital, London, and consists of twenty-six members, and Captain Bennet's, which was sent out by the British Red Cross Society on Lipton's yacht. Their mission is chiefly medical, while ours is surgical, and we generally divide work. They run two surgical hospitals and the typhus barracks.

We have taken over the bathhouse of the village—a large pool filled by the hot springs—for a washing house for new patients, and it is a great sight to see them arriving through the snow in bullock carts to be put through the mill of clipping and scrubbing in batches of fifteen or twenty at once. The bad cases are washed on tables and the light ones are pushed into the pool to soak.

We couldn't do half what we do without the Austrians. With the Bennets, we have about sixty of them. It was a fine sight when we picked them out from a bunch of about 150 lined up for our inspection, like a slave market, asking searching questions and feeling muscles. Most of the prisoners seem to be Bohemians, Bosnians, Tzchecks, Croats, &c., and I imagine they were easy captures. Half of them speak Serbian and few speak good German. One of ours, a Bohemian, was a waiter at the Carlton in London before the war, has also been in America, and speaks good English, French, Italian and German. We also have carpenters, stone masons, engineers, &c. The engineers of the sanatorium were taken prisoners by the director of the sanatorium in person during the great Austrian retreat.

The Serbs are very proud of their success over Austria and say that with 500,000 men they would be in Vienna in a month. Maybe they would. They seem a fine lot of men and are renowned for being able to take care of themselves and for not bothering the Government about food or clothing. Give a Serbian soldier a loaf of bread and he will march and fight for two days. Give him nothing at all and he will say it is hard luck, but he will march and fight just the same. This is their boast, and it seems to be no more than the truth.

Some of them are very brave fellows, as we can see in hospital, many preferring even rather serious operations without anaesthetic and standing it without a wink.

The man who is in charge of the commissariat post of the hospitals of this district—Neuhut by name—is a great card. He found it convenient to spend five years in America after the assassination of the late King and his wife, so speaks broken American most fluently.

The Serbs about here think us all rather mad, and can't understand why we work so hard. They are especially astounded by our willingness to do hard labor. One day we were digging a ditch for drainage and a Serb who was driving an ox-cart stopped and sat down to watch us for an hour or two. Finally he said: "You work too hard," and went on down the road with his oxen, playing a naif tune on a sort of double flute, like you see in Greek drawings of fauns.

There are many funerals, of course. The coffin shop in the backyard of one of the hospitals is a busy spot, and on the hillside beyond the village there are rows and rows of wooden crosses with names and dates painted on them. A fresh row of graves is dug every day and usually filled the next.

The Serbians are great on going out in bands of fifty or sixty, working independently almost, and foraging for themselves. They are very fond of hand grenades and bayonet fighting and seem brave as lions. One can quite believe that in their own rather wild country they are practically invincible. They are a cheerful and sympathetic lot, and we find them very easy patients to handle. The Government and military authorities fall in with all our plans, making everything as easy as possible for us.

One thing you may not have heard. I have it on good authority that there are English, French, and Russian soldiers in Belgrade, and have been for some time. They are gunners sent out with their own guns, about fifty each of English and French, and a good many more Russians.

Convalescent Soldiers Dancing Before Going Home.

GEN. FOCH, NEW MASTER OF WAR

A Great Figure Has Arisen in France, Second Only to Joffre—He Has in Him Something of the Napoleonic

"FIND out the weak point of your enemy and deliver your blow there," said the Commander of the Twentieth French Army Corps at Nancy at a staff banquet in 1913.

"But suppose, General," said an artillery officer, "that the enemy has no weak point?"

"If the enemy has no weak point," returned the commander, with a gleam of the eye and an aggressive tilt of the chin, "make one."

The commander was Foch—Ferdinand Foch—who has recently flashed before the world as the greatest leader in the French Army after Joffre, and who in that remark at Nancy gave the index to the basic quality of his character as a General. General Foch is today in command of the northern armies of France, besides being the chief Lieutenant and confidant of Joffre. Joffre conceives; Foch, master tactician, executes. He finds the weak point; if there is no weak point, he creates or seeks to create one.

When King George of England was at the front in France recently he conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath—the highest military distinction in the form of an order within the gift of the British Crown—on two Frenchmen. Joffre was one. The other was Foch.

"Foch? Foch? Who is Foch?" asked the British public, perplexed, when the newspapers printed the news of the granting of this signal honor.

"Foch is the General who was at the head of the French military mission which followed our army manoeuvres three years ago," replied a few men who happened to have been intimately acquainted with those manoeuvres.

"But what has that to do with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath?" asked John Bull. And the manoeuvre experts not being able to reply, the English newspapers demanded from their correspondents in France an answer to the query, "Who is Foch? Why the Grand Cross?"

And the main features of the answers to that query were these:

Foch is the "greatest strategist in Europe and the humblest," in the words of Joffre.

Foch is the hero of the Marne, the man who perceived on Sept. 9 that there must be a gap between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon Army, and who gathered enough artillery to crush the guard in the St. Gond marshes and forced both the Prussians and the Saxons, now separated, to retreat.

Foch is the man of Ypres, the commander who was in general control of the first successful fight made by the French and the British, aided by the Belgians, to prevent the Germans from breaking through to Calais.

Foch, in short, is one of the military geniuses of the war, so record observers at the front. He is a General who has something of the Napoleonic in his composition; the dramatic in war is for him—secrecy and suddenness, gigantic and daring movements; fiery, yet coldly calculated attacks; vast strategic conceptions carried out by swift, unfaltering tactics. Foch has a tendency to the impetuous, but he is impetuous scientifically. He has, however, taken, all in all, much more of the dash and nervousness and warmth of the Southern Latin than has Joffre—cool, cautious, taciturn Joffre. Yet both men are from the south of France. They were born within a few miles of one another, within three months of one another, Foch being born on Oct. 2, 1851, and Joffre on Jan. 12, 1852.

Most writers who have dealt with Foch agree on this as one of his paramount characteristics—the Napoleonic mode of military thought. When Foch was director of the Ecole de Guerre, where he had much to do with shaping the military views of many of the men who are now commanding units of the French Armies, he was considered to be possessed of almost an obsession on the subject of Napoleon. He studied Napoleon's campaigns, and restudied them. He went back much further, however, in his choice of a master, and gave intense application to the campaigns of Caesar. Napoleon and Caesar—these were the minds from which the mind of the Marne and Ypres has learned some of its lessons of success.

General Ferdinand Foch.

Here Foch invites comparison with another of the dominant figures of the war—General French. For French is described by his biographer as "a worshipper of Napoleon," regarding him as the world's greatest strategist, and in following out and studying Napoleon's campaigns French personally covered and studied much of the ground in Belgium over which he has been fighting. French is a year younger than Foch. They are old friends, as are French and Joffre, and Joffre and Foch.

The inclination of Foch to something of the Napoleonic is shown beyond the realm of strategy and tactics. Foch is credited with knowing the French soldier, his heart, his mind, his capabilities, and the method of getting the most out of those capabilities, in a way reminiscent of the winner of Jena. And Foch knows not only the privates, but the officers. When he went to the front he visited each commander; the Colonels he called by name; the corps commanders, without exception, had attended his lectures at the Ecole de Guerre.

As for the men, Foch makes it his business to get into personal contact with them, as Napoleon used to do. Foch does not hobnob with them, there is no joking or familiarity, but he goes into the trenches and the occupied villages and looks the men over informally, inspects food or equipment, makes a useful comment or two, drops a phrase that is worth repeating, and leaves behind him enthusiasm and respect. The Paris Figaro says that he has the gift of setting souls afire, of arousing that élan in the French fighter which made that fighter perform military miracles when the "sun of Austerlitz" was high. It has been declared by a French writer that Foch knows the human element in the French Army better than any other man living.

With all his knowledge of men, his power of inspiring them, Foch is quiet, retiring, non-communicative, with no taste for meeting people in social intercourse. His life has been monotonous—work and work and work. He has the reputation of being a driver; he used to be particularly severe on shirkers in the war college, and such, no matter what their influence, had no chance of getting a diploma leading to an attractive staff position when Foch was Director. When he was in command at Nancy and elsewhere he used to work his staffs hard, and they had to share much of the monotony of work which has been chiefly Foch's life. He did not go in for society, merely making the formal calls required by the etiquette of garrison towns on the chief garrison hostesses, and giving dinners two or three times a year to his staff.

Foch, indeed, with his quiet ways and his hard work and his studying of Napoleon and Caesar, was characterized by some of the officers of the army as a pedant, a theorist, and these held that Foch had small chance of doing anything important in such a practical realm as that of real war.

Because of his Directorship of the Ecole de Guerre he was known to many officers, but as far as France at large was concerned his name was scarcely known at all last August. Yet officers knew him in other lands besides his own. His two great books, "Principles of War" and "Conduct of War," have been translated into English, German, and Italian, and are highly regarded by military men. He has been ranked by the Militär-Wochenblatt, organ of the German General Staff, as one of the few strategists of first class ability among the Allies.

Foch is a slim man, with a great deal of nervous energy in his actions, being so quick and graceful in movement, indeed, that a recent English observer declares he carries himself more like a man of 40 than one of 64. His gray blue eyes are particularly to be noticed, so keen are they. His speech is quick, precise, logical.

So little has Foch been known to the French public that it has been stated time and again that he is an Alsatian. He is not, but comes of a Basque family which has lived for many generations in the territory which is now the Department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, directly on the border of Spain. Foch was born in the town of Tarbes in that department. Joffre was born in the Department Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Spanish border to the east. Foch's father, Napoleon Foch, was a Bonapartist and Secretary of the Prefecture at Tarbes under Napoleon III. One of his two brothers, a lawyer, is also called Napoleon. The other is a Jesuit priest. Foch and these brothers attended the local college, and then turned to their professions.

In 1870 Foch served as a subaltern against the Germans, as did Joffre. After the war Foch began to win recognition as a man of brains, and at 26 he was given a commission as artillery Captain. Later he became Professor of Tactics in the Ecole de Guerre, with the title of Commandant, where he remained for five years, and then returned to regimental work. It was when Foch reached the grade of Brigadier General that he went back to the War College, this time as Director, one of the most confidential positions in the War Department. From this post he went to the command of the Thirteenth Division, thence to the command of the Eighth Corps at Bourges, and thence to the command of the Twentieth Corps at Nancy.

At the time that Foch was appointed Director of the Ecole de Guerre, Clemenceau was Premier, and upon the latter fell the task of choosing an officer for the important Directorship. There was keen competition for the position, many influential Generals desiring the appointment, and in consequence much wire-pulling went on. The story goes that Clemenceau, a man of action, became impatient of the intrigues for the post, and determined to make his own choice unhampered.

According to the story, Clemenceau, after a conference one day upon routine business with Foch, asked the latter to dine. The Ecole de Guerre was not mentioned during the meal, the men chatting upon general topics. But as the coffee was being brought on, the Premier turned suddenly to the General and said, brusquely:

"By the way, I've a good bit of news for you. You're nominated Director of the Ecole de Guerre."

"Director of the Ecole de Guerre! But I'm not a candidate for the post."

"That is possible. But you're appointed all the same, and I know you will do excellent work in the position."

Foch thanked the Premier, but he still had some doubts, and added:

"I fear you don't know all my family connections. I have a brother who is a Jesuit."

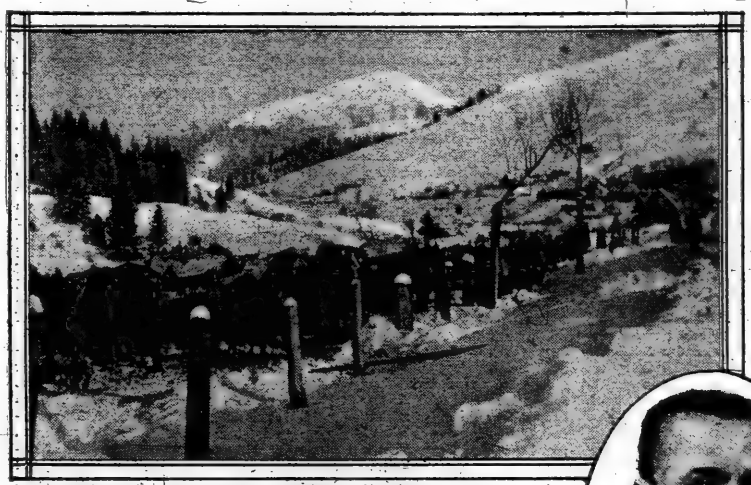
"Jesuit be d——!" the Premier is reported to have roared in reply. "Oh, I beg your pardon, Mr. Director! You are the Director of the Ecole de Guerre. All the Jesuits in creation won't alter that—it is a fait accompli."

Among the confidential bits of work worthy of note that Foch has done for the War Department is the report he made upon the larger guns of the French field artillery, which have done such execution in the present war. For many weeks Foch went around the great Creusot gun works in the blouse of a workman, testing, watching, experimenting, analyzing.

Foch was one of the high officers in France who was not in the least surprised by the war and who had personally been holding himself in readiness for it for years. He felt, and often said, that a great war was inevitable; so much used he to dwell upon the certainty of war that some persons regarded him as an alarmist when he kept declaring that French officers should take every step within their power to get themselves and the troops ready for active service.

LITTLE KNOWN LAND OF BUKOWINA

Now the Battleground of Austrians and Russians, Sandwiched in Between Galicia and Rumania



Convoy of Austrians in Bukowina

The Late Ferdinand Burg and Wife

Count Johann Meran, Austrian Gov. of Bukowina

By a Veteran Diplomat.

FEW Americans had ever heard of the Duchy of Bukowina before the outbreak of the present war or were aware that there was any such a title in existence as that of Duke of Bukowina.

It is a dignity which is comprised among the many honors of the venerable head of the House of Hapsburg, and Bukowina itself is one of the Crown lands of the Austrian Empire, sandwiched in between the Province of Galicia and the northwestern frontier of Rumania, among the southern spurs of the Carpathians. It is densely wooded with red-hued beech trees, from which, indeed, its name is derived, and is inhabited by a population which springs from the same stock as the Rumanians and speaks the same language, being descended from the Roman Emperor Trajan's Italian settlers in his Danubian colony of Dacia.

In olden times it was part and parcel of Moldavia, and for a prolonged period its City of Suczava was the capital of Moldavia. It then became an autonomous dependency of the Sublime Porte. When Empress Catherine II. declared war upon Turkey, in 1769, her troops seized Bukowina, but restored it to the Sultan on the conclusion of peace in 1774. In 1777 the Porte was induced to cede it to Austria, and ever since it has been a Crown land of the House of Hapsburg and a source of great revenue by reason of its immense salt mines at Kaczyka, the largest, richest, and oldest in the world.

So much for the Duchy of Bukowina, which for the last eight months has constituted one of the principal battle grounds of the warring armies of the Czar and of Emperor Francis Joseph. They have moved backward and forward through the duchy, like the ebb and flow of a sea—but of a sea the waters of which are not blue, but stained red with the human blood of untold thousands.

The same stretches of territory have been fought over again and again, and during the fray the unfortunate inhabitants have seen not only their property and their possessions destroyed but even the very trace of their homes obliterated by shot and shell and fire. Perhaps no portion of the Dual Empire has suffered more cruelly from the present war, and its starving, destitute people, hard working and thrifty, though illiterate, are even worse off and more worthy of pity and commiseration than the Belgians.

For whereas the latter have all along been within the reach of that American aid which has been so generously accorded, and have been in a measure shielded by the German invaders, not from motives of humanity, but from those of self-interest, the unfortunate Bukowinians are so remote from the United States and their duchy is to such an extent inaccessible under present conditions, that, even with the best of intentions, the Austrians and the Russians would alike find it difficult, if not impossible, to furnish the necessary means of conveyance of American relief to this stricken corner of the Carpathians.

Although a portion of Bukowina is held by the Russians, who have secured possession of the great salt mines, and the remainder is the scene of continual fighting, yet the Austrian civilian Governer, Count Rudolph von Meran, who had every excuse for leaving the duchy when it was invaded by the Russians, and for abandoning it to the Austrian military authorities, who had suspended all civil administration and justice for martial law, remained on at his post, devoting himself entirely to the task of relieving the distress and the destitution of the unhappy Bukowinians, with so much unselfishness as to win the admiration of friend and foe alike.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the manner in which he fulfilled his self-imposed task of mercy is the fact that the Russian commanders have made no attempt to arrest him or even to interfere with his work in any way, realizing that it is a work purely of humanity. Indeed, they have treated him with wonderful consideration, and in many instances have endeavered to facilitate his mission by intrusting him with the distribution of such food as could be spared from that required for the maintenance of the troops. As for Emperor Francis Joseph, he has signified his appreciation of the Count's activities by raising him to the rank of a member of his Privy Council and by bestowing upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

Count Rudolph von Meran is allied to Emperor Francis Joseph by ties of kinsmanship, for he is a grandson of Archduke John Sebastian, by the latter's marriage with the Tyrolese peasant girl, Anna Plochel, in 1827. Their marriage was one of the most popular romances of the reigning house of Austria-Hungary. In 1825 Archduke John Sebastian, at the time a bachelor of about forty years of age, was on his way from Vienna to Frankfort to preside, in the name of his cousin, Emperor Francis, over the deliberations of the Diet of the German Empire.

On arriving at the little village of Brandhofen, in Austrian Tyrol, in his traveling carriage, he found the necessary relay of horses but no postilion. The Archduke's arrival was totally unexpected and the postboy was therefore working in the fields at some place several hours distant. The Postmaster's daughter, Anna Plochel, knowing that her father would incur punishment, and probably dismissal, for his failure to provide a postilion for so important a personage as the cousin of the then reigning Emperor of Austria, immediately decided to undertake the duty of the missing postboy, arrayed herself in his habiliments, mounted man-fashion the off-horse of the imperial postchaise, and galloped off.

As Anna was a remarkably pretty girl the Archduke was attracted first to the features and then to the figure of his postilion, and at the end of the relay asked for an explanation. He was so much touched by the girl's devotion to her father that he interested himself in her behalf, caused her to be educated for the space of two years in a neighboring convent, and then married her morganatically, securing for her from the Emperor the title of Baroness von Brandhofen. On the accession of the present Emperor to the throne, in 1849, he advanced his uncle's peasant-born wife to the rank of Countess von Meran, with remainder to her son Francis, father of Count Rudolph von Meran, Governor of the Duchy of Bukowina.

The union between the Archduke and the Postmaster's daughter was a wonderfully happy one in every respect, and the village Countess bore herself with so much simplicity, modesty, and freedom from all affectation as to win the affection and regard of most of her imperial relatives, which she retained until her death at an advanced age, in 1885, the late Empress Elizabeth in particular frequently visiting her in her Tyrolese home.

This favor of the reigning house was continued to her son, who was created a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, an honor ordinarily restricted to Princes of the blood, and to the most powerful nobles of the realm, but which has likewise been bestowed upon the present head of the Meran family, namely, Count Johann von Meran, elder brother of the Governor of Bukowina.

Another romance of the House of Hapsburg has just been brought to a close through the death at Munich of one of its most clean-lived, amiable, and popular members, who passed away in the Bavarian capital, with several Archduchesses at his bedside, all of whom, as well as several Archdukes, subsequently attended his funeral in the picturesque churchyard of Meran, that is to say, in the vicinity of his castle of Rothenstein, where he had made his home after his marrage.

A nephew of the Emperor, and youngest brother of Archduke Francis, who was murdered in last July at Serajevo, Archduke Ferdinand was third in the line of succession to the throne, when he abandoned all his rights to the throne, his prerogatives, and status as a Prince of the blood, his commission as Lieutenant General of the army, and his various military honors, in order to wed on a footing of perfect equality Berta Czuber, daughter of the universally respected Court Councilor and Professor of Mathematics of the University of Vienna, Emanuel Czuber.

Unlike the two other Archdukes who were forced to surrender their rights to the throne, and their rank as members of the reigning house of Austria-Hungary, on contracting marriages on a footing of equality with women who did not even belong to the aristocracy, Archduke Ferdinand forfeited neither the affection nor the good-will of his uncle, the Emperor. Nor was he exiled from the territories of the Dual Empire. Indeed, he contracted his marriage with Berta Czuber with the full sanction of the venerable sovereign, who bestowed upon him a large allowance from his privy purse. The Emperor also offered to bestow a nobiliary title upon the ex-Archduke and upon his consort. But this was declined by his nephew, who, in entire agreement with his wife, declared that, having given up his imperial status, he would prefer to remain a member of the same bourgeoisie as that to which his wife belonged and to be known as plain "Herr Ferdinand Burg."

The now widowed Frau Ferdinand Burg is a tall, blonde woman, who had been engaged to the Archduke for some ten years previous to their marriage. She had, however, manifested so much tact and discretion and kept to such a degree in the background, though a striking figure in her plain black but perfectly fitting dresses, that none save the few initiated were aware of the fact that she was the betrothed of Archduke Ferdinand, although there was a general impression that he was involved in some sort of a romance.

He never, however, gave cause for the slightest kind of scandal. His life was wholly free from reproach. He was not only a good soldier, but also a very clever one, being the only member of the imperial family who had specialized in military engineering, and he was extremely popular with his fellow-officers and the men under his command, by reason of his kindliness, his freedom from all hauteur, and his camaraderie. He was gifted, too, as a painter, and as a musical composer, and produced several operettas and waltzes, under the name of "Ferdinand Holzwart." He made the acquaintance of his wife while in garrison at Prague, at the time when her father was pro-

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH TURKEY?

Gustave Hervé, Well-Known French Socialist Editor, Says Constantinople Should Go to Russia and Rest Be Divided Up.

Widespread interest is being aroused by the war articles of Gustave Hervé, the famous French Socialist editor. Recently Hervé, whose hostility to the French Government in former years caused him to spend much time in prison, wrote an article in his paper, La Guerre Sociale, on how Poland should be divided up after the war, which was reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES. *The articles translated below appeared in recent issues of Hervé's paper.*

The French Censor objected to some of his statements and caused them to be eliminated when the proofs were submitted to him before publication, so that there are two small gaps in the portion dealing with Constantinople.

By Gustave Herve.

I.

IF one were to apply in letter and spirit the French principle of the sovereignty of peoples, which gives to them the right to shape their own destinies, it would be necessary to say to the various races of the Turkish Empire, once Constantinople were taken:

"You are free. How do you wish to govern yourselves? What independent nations do you wish to establish?"

At such a question most Turkish subjects would open their eyes wide with astonishment.

To them, the national idea is something so vague! Most of them have such a dim consciousness of their own nationality! And, when all is said and done, there is so little that is really national among them!

All of them are Levantines, inhabitants of the lands of the Levant. Our forefathers of the Middle Ages thought the Levant the end of the world; to them it was more mysterious and strange than the Far East is to us of today.

How many races are jumbled together under the appellation of "Levantines." There are Jews, Syrians, Arabs, Armenians, Greeks, Turks. If only they lived together in certain regions, one might distinguish modern nations in embryo, just as, when the Turks ruled the Balkans at the beginning of the nineteenth century, one could detect the germ of the little Greek, Serbian, Bulgarian, and Rumanian nations.

But in this case there is no such thing. Every big city is a salad of nationalities. Take Constantinople. It has 450,000 Turks, 200,000 Greeks, 150,000 Armenians, 60,000 Jews, 150,000 Europeans of all nations. These figures are only approximate, Turkish statistics being marvels of inaccuracy.

What could be more cosmopolitan than the city of Smyrna, with its 220,000 inhabitants—Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Turks, and Latins from France and Italy, vaguely called Franks? And there is the city of Beirut, with its population of 140,000, where all the races and religious sects of the Levant are flung pell-mell, to such a point that the Gods of the Mohammedans, of the Greeks, of the Armenians and of the Jews, would have all the trouble in the world to sort out their flocks.

If the European troops should be withdrawn after the destruction of the Turkish Empire, you would see the whole of the unfortunate Levant a prey to complete anarchy and Europe would be obliged to intervene again to restore order.

The best course under the circumstances in the interest of the Levantines themselves, as well as of European peace, is to apportion amicably among the victors all the territories of the Sultan, dividing them into zones of protectorate and influence. Each European nation profiting by thus succeeding to the Turkish Government should bind itself to respect the local autonomy and religion of its protégés and to make their political rights gradually equal to those of its own nationals.

If the Bulgarians take part in the war within a few days on the side of the Allies, who will dispute their acquisition of Adrianople and all of European Turkey as far as the Enos-Midia line, which they wrested from the Turks in 1912 and the Turks took back in 1913?

The coast of Asia Minor is largely Greek, as are also most of the neighboring islands. If M. Venizelos returns in time to power, and is backed by his country, who can refuse him these lands on which Hellenic genius has left such a strong imprint for two thousand years. But Greece must hurry if she wishes Smyrna, for it must have aroused the desires of plenty of others.

Since her last war against the Turks, Italy has kept twelve little Greek islands south of Smyrna, including Rhodes; it is understood that she would not be displeased at acquiring the south coast of Asia Minor, with the inland regions back of it. It is added that when she learned that Greece was sulking she cast very longing eyes toward Smyrna. Poor Bülow—he had nothing to offer Italy but the unfortunate Trentino, which, she knows, will come to her by force of circumstances in a few weeks, with Trieste into the bargain!

I do not think that the Allies will dispute the assumption by France of a protectorate over Syria and Palestine, with Damas, Aleppo, and Beirut. Since time immemorial this has been a zone of French influence. These regions have been under a vague sort of French protectorate since the sixteenth century. In 1862, in fact, an expedition was undertaken to save the Christians of Lebanon from being massacred by the Mohammedans of the neighborhood, since when there has been a Christian Government in Lebanon.

Throughout Syria the Jesuit fathers and the monks of other Christian sects have, through their schools, spread the French language in the entire region, and the schools of the French and Israelite Alliance have aroused affection for lay and republican France.

Would there be any objection if the French Republic turned over Palestine to those Jews who have preserved a consciousness of Jewish nationality and who dream of reconstructing on the lands of their fathers their country which was destroyed 2,000 years ago by the sword of a conqueror?

Armenia is that jumble of mountains and plateaus contiguous to Caucasian Russia. The Armenians, who belong to a separate Christian Church, have been persecuted to such a degree by their Turkish masters, especially by the Mohammedan mountaineers of their country, the Kurds, that they would look upon the formation of an autonomous Armenia, under the suzerainty of Russia, as a deliverance. I do not wish to contradict them.

As for our English friends, surely you would not have them cede their share to others. They will take Mesopotamia, with Bagdad and the main line of the great Bagdad Railway, which will be the most direct route to India, together, perhaps, with a protectorate over Arabia, and Mecca, the holy city. I ask you to believe that, no matter what happens, they will have no cause for complaint and will not receive, by any means, the smallest share.

Poor Turks! After this dismemberment all they will have left will be the interior of Asia Minor. There are three or four million Turkish peasants there, who are good and peaceful folk, and as I am not so cruel as to wish that the last shreds of their independence be taken from them, we shall—if diplomacy is willing—allow a little inoffensive Turkish nation to continue to exist in the heart of Asia Minor.

There remains Constantinople with its strait.

Who is to have this tidbit?

II.

CONSTANTINOPLE for whom?

For the Russians, by all means.

I know that this calm statement will exasperate more than one of my political friends. I am running directly counter to preconceived ideas. To all liberals and democrats of France and England it is a foregone conclusion that to give Constantinople to the Russians would be the abomination of desolation; that, simultaneously with such a step, Europe would become Cossack.

To keep from drinking that cup of bitterness do you know the ingenious scheme which they are letting simmer at the bottom of their hearts? It is this:

Constantinople is to be made a free international city and the strait is to be internationalized and neutralized. An international committee is to watch over this little neutral State; it will not tolerate any fortifications either on the Dardanelles or the Bosporus. In this way everybody will be happy.

The Russians who, by virtue of earlier treaties had not the right to send their fleet out of the Black Sea, will then be able to send it into the Mediterranean whenever they wish. Never again will the closing of the strait bottle up, at Odessa and Nicolaieff, the merchant vessels filled with grains for which the strait is the only exit.

And the Balkan States would also be satisfied. Of course, the Bulgarians would prefer to have Constantinople as a capital; so would Greece. But while waiting the fulfillment of their overambitious dreams, Constantinople, neutralized together with the strait, would permit them to continue cherishing their hopes for the future—and, anyhow, the menace of the Russian colossus would be eliminated.

So all would be for the best in the best of all possible worlds.

This solution of the problem has only one defect: Russia would not accept it.

(*Here the censor has removed part of a paragraph, referring apparently to Russia's various attempts to get possession of Constantinople.*)

If the Russians are not there it is solely, because throughout the nineteenth century France and England have prevented them. Now that they are the allies of France and England, now that France and England need them to crush Germany, and all the neutrals, Greeks as well as Bulgarians and Rumanians, are hesitating on the brink of war, can you hope, you who are the friends and allies of the Russians, to make them forego the prey that they covet so ardently?

If nobody but Russian diplomats cherished that dream one might possibly try to thwart its realization. But all the youth of Russia have been brought up with the idea that Constantinople is the goal of the entire foreign policy of Russia. Read what Russian papers are saying at this moment; liberal and democratic papers are in agreement with the conservative sheets. Not only the Russian Government, but the whole mass of Russian public opinion believes that Constantinople should be Russia's share of the spoils of Turkey.

Even the poor mujiks of Russia know in a confused way that Constantinople must belong some day to Holy Russia. They know very little, but they know quite well that on the day when the Turks entered Constantinople centuries ago this city was in the eyes of Christians of the true religion—meaning, of course, their own—the holy city, the Rome of the Orthodox Church, of which they are the most faithful of adherents. They even know that on the day when the Mohammedans entered the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople on horseback, killing every one in their path, there was an Orthodox priest praying beneath the sacred dome. When the infidels arrived a great miracle happened. The walls of the holy basilica suddenly opened, the holy priest entered, the walls closed about him. He is still there, and, on the day when the Christians recapture Constantinople, he will emerge to bless the Czar of Holy Russia and his faithful Orthodox followers. All of which is the proof, vouchsafed by Heaven, that Constantinople must become one of the holy cities of the true Church and of its temporal head, the Czar of all the Russias.

What is the meaning at bottom of all these legends, fostered by the Russian clergy; what is the meaning of that persistent Russian policy of working toward the realization of the dream of Peter the Great and Catherine II.?

What can it be except that possession of the strait is of vital interest to this nation which will soon have 200,000,000 inhabitants, and which can have no other outlet for its great agricultural and richest region?

In 1902 Turkey was at war with Italy. The strait was closed. Russia's grain could not leave the Black Sea. Almost immediately afterward Turkey went to war with the Balkan States. Again the strait was closed, again there was commercial ruin in Russia. And now her merchant vessels are bottled up once again!

It will be in vain to tell the Russians that when the strait is neutralized there can be no such bottling up.

(*Here again the censor has stricken out part of a paragraph, which concludes "if they prefer to have the keys of their house in their pocket who can blame them?"*)

It may be that this would hardly meet the desires of the Balkan States, especially of those who want Constantinople for themselves. Perhaps the Russian peril would become more serious for them in case Russia should some day turn her power against them. But the danger for them, in such a case, would not be the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. The danger is that Russia, with or without Constantinople, is a colossus with 200,000,000 inhabitants, whereas they are put pigmies.

As to the naval powers of the Mediterranean who have looked with apprehension for a long time on the possibility that the Russians might get Constantinople because, in so doing, Russia would become a Mediterranean naval power, how is it they do not see that, with or without Constantinople, the mere neutralization of the strait, by opening the Mediterranean to the Russian fleet, would make Russia a great Mediterranean power whether they wished it or not?

Instead of haggling with the Russians about Constantinople and trying to prevent the inevitable, free England and the French Republic ought rather to speak these simple words to a friendly and allied Government: "By allowing you to establish yourselves at Constantinople our people are giving you a token of confidence and friendliness. They feel sure that you, in return, will give to the liberal public opinion of the West those moral guarantees which will constitute, in Western eyes, the most splendid conquests of this war for the liberation of nations."

If a Russian Government really resuscitated Poland by granting it full autonomy, gave the Jews equal civil and political rights, declared broad political amnesty and, in accordance with the promises of October, 1905, made of the Duma a body really representing the Russian people, would you have the slightest objection to giving Constantinople to such a Government?

EUROPE

By William R. Fox.

THE kneels, beholding War, between
Foul pests and famines, stalking by;
And sees her fields incarnadine;
Her cities flaming; black the sky!
Imploring hands she clasps on high;
"Great God, what does it mean?" her cry;
"Great God, what does it mean?"

Take heart, sad mother! soon ascends
For thee an Easter dawn, whose sun
Discerns where'er thy realm extends,
No hand uplifting sword or gun!
Dividing lines and loathings none!
Thy twenty nations shall be one,
And all their races friends!

The feverish pangs that on thee prey,
And torture now, are but the thrills
Of dying greeds and hates that slay
Each other—so the great God wills!
The sloughs of all thine ancient ills
Are failing with the bane that kills,
Foredoomed to pass away.

Then, glorious mother! round the girth
Of this, our globe, from pole to pole,
The peoples all who owe thee birth,
The children of thy flesh and soul,
Will joy to view thee grand and whole,
Around thy brows an aureole,
Amidst the league of earth!

snow squalls are disagreeable, but they alternate with moments of sunshine, and that is sufficient; one takes note of the sunshine alone. Everybody is in the open air; neatly dressed, the children in their new clothes walk back and forth and rest.

I would almost say they are content, if I did not see so many women and children in mourning; if I did not meet each moment groups of wounded out for a walk—wounded of all ages and from all branches of the military service, especially infantry, artillery, Alpine chasseurs, cuirassiers, African troops, Garibaldians, a few cavalry, and sailors. Some carry their arms in slings, or have their heads bandaged. Others walk with canes or crutches.

All are to be pitied, are they not? But they do not ask too much pity. None of them is tragic, often they are gay. They are satisfied, doubtless, to be alive. They are content with what they have. The soldiers on leave are quite numerous. They walk about with their families or sweethearts, or in little companies, with frank and healthy faces. There is no more any drunkenness.

Some leave the street cars or the subway to inspect the German flags and cannon in the Invalides. Others simply watch the Seine, more animated than ever with its multitude of barges aligned four or five deep along the quays, and the constant activity of the little boats which pass each other, and the tugs towing barges full of provisions, reassuring for our food supply. Even the boxes of the booksellers scattered along the quays near the Institute attract the saunterers as in normal times as well as the little carts of the flower merchants from the south, who offer, as in former years, their bouquets of violets, carnations, and mimosas.

The Place de la Concorde is quite lively; the schoolboy battalion of the 1916 class has just saluted the statue of Strassburg, which is always adorned with fresh wreaths.

People are walking up and down the avenue of the Champs Elysées.

However, automobiles, which are countless during the week, are not in evidence on Sunday and leave room for strollers. The aeroplanes, which on week days fly in numbers before my window, remain in the hangars today.

One of the attractions of the promenade is the early shrubbery, which is already becoming green and sets the example of confidence.

It is astonishing how marvelously well Paris is cared for. My street has been remacadamized, though quite far from the centre—what luxury! Would it have been done in time of peace? The avenues are sprinkled and swept as ordinarily; what is more, the ground around our shade trees is spaded; their Summer leafage is prepared for. Those which are withering are replaced. I ask myself if I am not dreaming! But no, decidedly Paris remains Paris. Many people are in the churches. A holiday is more painful than other days, for mothers who see youths busy about them while they lack knowledge of their own sons, or knowing, weep.

The churches are wide open to them; they go there to pray in silence and to meet each other. The religious feeling is always latent and responsive; souls that are most rebellious to clerical domination are perhaps most mystic, most exalted—in the same way that those who love peace best are the best prepared for sacrifice.

Even our polemics of the newspapers—if they have not entirely lost their venom and their perfidious insinuations—have at least lost their evil influence.

The most irritating subjects are discussed without ill-feeling, except perhaps the subject of the return to France by Caillaux, whose adversaries persecute him by all possible means to the point that he may suffer the same fate as Jaurès; those who claim to lead the Nationalists discuss the conditions of peace which they advocate, which in plain terms would make war eternal! Barrès allots to France the left bank of the Rhine and all the rest of Germany which might be desired. All those who favor war and believe in the efficacy and profits of war will never consent to a peace without clouds for the future.

Hervé replies to them in very sober language that we have had quite enough of German Pan-Germanists, and we do not wish to see their like in France; that after the war we wish peace and a permanent peace. All this, moreover, is written without troubling the general calm, I would almost say the extraordinary peace of mind of the public. We have better things to do than to quarrel among ourselves. Each man holds himself ready for important duties, for what is essential, and, above all, to aid in the national defense.

When the time comes to decide on the terms of peace I hope that France, which has never ceased to love peace, and which in spite of and even because of the war, clearly loves peace more than ever, will be on the side of justice and reason against the violent and foolish, just in the same manner that today she is wholly against the Germans. She will comprehend that if we yield to the temptation to abuse their defeat, the war will not be ended, but will only be suspended to begin again at the first opportunity. She will comprehend that we must make an absolute end of Prussian militarism, but that it is impossible to make an end of a people.

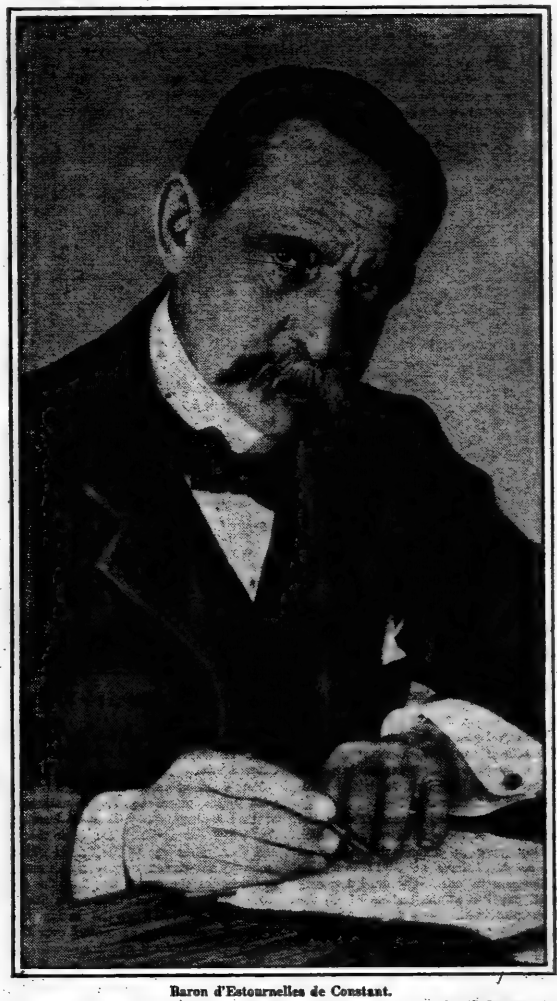
We anticipate serious trouble in France in this question, but I hope for the best. I have confidence in the wisdom we shall gain from our sufferings.

At Paris the most astonishing thing to me is the Parliament, which, of course, is as divided in opinion as ever, but nevertheless acts irreproachably. The Chamber of Deputies is perfect in behavior and very dignified, in spite of the badly restrained outbreaks of the chauvinists.

The Chamber begins to be popular. Among those of its members who have been killed are some who belonged to the most progressive parties, those who were most hostile to the law of military service for three years. No longer does any one dare to reproach them with an alleged lack of patriotism.

As for the Senate, it is beyond belief. My colleagues are old. I cannot be suspected of judging them with too great favor, since they have always opposed me more or less.

I was born in a class which they dislike. I was elected contrary to their methods and their prejudices. And nevertheless I admire them for their discipline and for the self-denial imposed upon them by the people whom they represent. With the élite of the Senate I take part in the sessions of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is the committee, in fact, which at the proper time will take into consideration the treaty of peace. Many of its members have suffered personally, have been ruined and plunged into mourning. One would hardly notice it. They are the ones who would afford strength to the Government if signs of weakness should appear. They would inspire it with the will to go to the extreme limit, in order to make a permanent end of war, in order not to disappoint the nation and the world with an imperfect and precarious peace.



Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.
(Copyright Paul Thompson.)

The committee is enthusiastic for the expedition to the Dardanelles. It seem there rightly an action without precedent which promises incalculable results. Its thirty-six members have unanimously understood and affirmed the necessity of carrying this enterprise to a successful conclusion in order to gain an additional and irresistible impetus toward peace. What a change this is from the past! And the various diplomatic bodies do not hesitate. There is perfect agreement among all the French, as among the Russians and the English, in face of the astounded Balkan nation, that the eternal problem must be solved once for all.

German militarism has worked the miracle of bringing about a holy union between France, England, and Russia. It has reconciled hostile forces within these nations. But most remarkable of all, it forces us to solve the question of the Orient. This curse of pan-Germanism has one good effect in that it unites the entire world, except the neutrals, to protest against its crimes.

German militarism will have even disciplined the English suffragettes, which is not the least of its miracles. In this, too, I see a new symptom of progress. Up to the present time we have all presented this argument against the feminist propaganda: "You do not fight; therefore in time of peace you may not claim the same rights as men, for you have not the same duties." This argument no longer carries weight. On the contrary, the war will furnish to the suffragettes a new and perhaps most potent argument. They will retort: "We have done our duty doubly; we have protested during peace and for peace, but we have served during the war."

They have not limited themselves to urging their husbands, brothers, sons, and fiancés to take up arms against German militarism. They have themselves volunteered by thousands. Their work in the war will prove of high value, because in our ordinary affairs they will carry on those forms of work which they perform already in preference to men. They will be excellent telephone and telegraph operators, weighers, accountants, nurses, chauffeurs, &c. Their courage and devotion are undoubted.

In all the countries, in all the armies of the belligerents, Germany included, the value of the services rendered by women during the war cannot be estimated, but, after the war, when the spirit of custom will try to oust them, it will fail, in the same way that it has been nonplused by the heroism of the so-called anti-militarists who have fought against war during times of peace, but who are unanimous in the determination to conquer in the war which has been forced upon us.

Great changes will result from this war. We were not wrong when we warned the Conservatives, and when we said to them "Take care! War will bring nothing but trouble to you. For you more than for any others it will be a bad business. All the world will pay the penalty in sacrifice and irreparable losses, but in addition the rich will necessarily bear the heavier portion of the burden of taxation and reform."

With a little foresight and energy, with a little confidence and devotion, these reforms might have been made at small cost, without the necessity of such a war.

But all that is retrospective. As a matter of fact, we accept our mourning, suffering, and ruin, and we will accept them to the end, provided that civilization profit thereby, and that German militarism disappears from the face of the earth.

In this merciless war, where, democrats and autocrats, we fight beside our allies for the existence of the small nations, and consequently for the rights of neutrals, perhaps the saddest thing is that the neutrals themselves, in fear of being compromised or impoverished, try to maintain a balance between the strong and the weak, between the German armies and the people of Belgium, between the invader and the invaded, between violence and justice. By abandoning each other and their own cause the neutrals, we are told, seek a means of appeasing the monster, and at need they nourish him with their wheat in order to save their commerce and their ships.

What shipwreck! More irremediable than that of all their merchant fleets! The voluntary shipwreck of their faith in the treaties which they have signed—the shipwreck of their vows!

THE RECKONING

By W. C. Smith.

WHAT will the reckoning be,
When the fortress falls,
And the last dreadnought of the sea
Looms silent by shot-scared walls?
When the last long line of men have faced
the guns and died,
When the last beautiful death-winged bird
is tied,
When the lust for blood and the maw of greed
lies satisfied,
What will the reckoning be?

O dreamer, yea with lowered head;
O mother, there beside your cherished dead;
O trooper, long by bloody butchers led,
What will the reckoning be?

What will the reckoning be?
Bugles to cease—
To other, statues there beside the sea
To butchery well done.
And empty stools beside a lonesome cottage
hearth,
And misery and want and woe where once
was mirth,
The awful aftermath of war upon the earth.

fessor at the university there, and was a frequent guest there at the Czuber family table.

Ferdinand avoided publicity as far as possible after his marriage, and only came to the fore on one occasion, namely, at the funeral of his eldest brother, Archduke Francis, at Artstetten, overlooking the Danube, last Summer, being present by the special invitation of his uncle, the Emperor. Garbed as a civilian, and in deep mourning, he took his place, not among the Princes of the blood and dignitaries of the empire, following the hearse, but beside his stepmother, the widowed Archduchess Maria Therese, and his two sisters, the Archduchesses Maria Annunciata and Elizabeth Amelia, the latter married to Prince Aloys Liechtenstein, and his aunt, Duchess Charles Theodore of Bavaria, widow of the so celebrated oculist brother of the late Empress of Austria.

In spite of the many Princes and Princesses of the reigning house of Austria who supported his widow, Frau Ferdinand Burg, at the funeral; in spite, too, of the beautiful floral tribute bearing an autograph inscription to the effect that it was a token of affection to a dearly loved nephew from the old Emperor, no official cognizance whatsoever was taken at Vienna of the demise and of the obsequies of Ferdinand Burg, nor were any military honors rendered at his funeral.

For he had to such an extent ceased to be a Prince of the blood, and had so completely descended to the rank of the bourgeoisie, that no mention of his name will be found in the official list of the members of the sovereign House of Hapsburg in the current issue of the Almanach de Gotha and of other standard works of reference. His name had, since his marriage, as completely disappeared therefrom as if he had departed from the land of the living for full four years prior to his actually succumbing a fortnight ago to an affection of the heart brought on by muscular rheumatism and phlebitis.

I may add that Frau Burg inherits her husband's private fortune, his town house at Munich, and his castle and estates at Meran, in addition to which the Emperor has intimated to her his intention of continuing to her the handsome allowance which he accorded to his nephew Ferdinand. No children were born to the union, which was one of wholly unclouded happiness.

Less fortunate than Archduke John Sebastian and Archduke Ferdinand was the late Archduke Henry. For when in 1868 he married, without the consent of his cousin the Emperor, the popular Viennese actress Leopoldine Hofmann, he was banished from the Dual Empire, and it was only four years later that, on the birth of their only child, Marie Raineria, at Lucerne, the Emperor, at the instance of his consort, Empress Elizabeth, relented sufficiently to bestow upon Leopoldine Hofmann the title of Baroness von Waideck, which was likewise to be borne by her daughter.

Archduke Henry and his wife and child continued to make their home in Switzerland, and it was not until 1891 that a complete reconciliation was brought about between Henry and Emperor Francis Joseph through the intervention of Empress Elizabeth, who was the most kind hearted of women. On the invitation of the Emperor, Archduke Henry arrived in Vienna, with his wife and daughter, after an absence of nearly twenty years from the capital, and took up their residence in the Hotel Sacher. The Archduke visited the Emperor within a few hours after his arrival, at the Hofburg, receiving from him not only a full and complete pardon, but also the restoration of all his honors and dignities. The interview between the two cousins was most cordial.

But it was the last that ever took place. For on the following morning Archduke Henry was seized with a violent attack of illness, and a few hours later his wife was likewise prostrated thereby. The sufferings of the Archduke and the Baroness were very brief, and on the same evening they succumbed within an hour of one another, leaving their only child, the pretty eighteen-year-old Marie, an orphan and alone in the hotel.

The suddenness of her parents' death, the loneliness of the young girl, who was without any relatives on her mother's side, and whose bereavement was rendered doubly cruel by the fact that it occurred at the very moment when brighter prospects seemed to be opening up to the little family, after their many years of exile, aroused universal sympathy, nowhere more so than among her imperial relatives. Archduke Henry's brother, Rainer, at once came forward with his wife, and, being childless, gave her a home beneath his roof, and adopted her as their daughter, while the Emperor settled upon her a large sum of money, at the same time creating her a Countess of Waideck in her own right.

A year later Marie contracted, with the consent of the Emperor and with that of her adopted parents, the kindly Archduke and Archduchess Rainer, a marriage with the Duke della Grazzia, Prince of Campofranco, who, like herself, has royal blood in his veins, for his father was the offspring of the royal French Duchesse de Berry by her second marriage.

It may be recalled that this daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies, after the murder of her husband, the Duc de Berry, son of Charles X. of France, at the opera in Paris, contracted a secret marriage with an Italian diplomat of ancient family, the Marquis Lucchesi-Pali. By him she had a numerous family, her eldest son by this union being, therefore, half-brother of the French Prince in whose favor his grandfather, Charles X., abdicated the French throne in 1830, and who reigned as a child for about twenty-four hours as Henry V. Subsequently known as the Duc de Bordeaux, hailed by the Royalists of France as their lawful sovereign, he died in Austria as the Comte de Chambord.

Archduke Rainer passed away last year, leaving a considerable portion of his enormous fortune to his niece and adopted child Marie, Duchesse della Grazzia, and she will receive a still further addition to her wealth on the death of her aunt, the aged widow of Archduke Rainer. She divides her time with her husband and her now 20-year-old daughter between her beautiful places at Brunnsee, in Styria, and at Botzen, in Tyrol, while her Winters are mostly spent in her magnificent palace of Vendramini, on the Grand Canal in Venice.

Still another romance of the House of Hapsburg, which has attracted very little attention abroad, was the quiet marriage three years ago of Archduchess Eleanor, daughter of Archduke Charles Stephen, to an officer of her father's steam yacht, Lieutenant Alphons von Kloss of the Imperial Austrian Navy. The union was contracted with the full consent of the Emperor, and with that of the Archduchess's parents, and has turned out very well indeed. The Archduchess, who was not called upon to sacrifice her imperial rank and status, but only her place in the line of succession to the crown, makes her home entirely at Pola, on the shores of the Adriatic, and has not been seen at the Court of Vienna since some months prior to her wedding. Her father is the sailor member of the reigning house of Austria and a brother of the Queen Mother of Spain and of Archduke Frederick, the Generalissimo of the Austrian Army.

If Archduke Leopold Salvator, and his sister, Archduchess Louise, were deprived of their membership of the imperial House of Hapsburg, and of all their rights and prerogatives as such, and have been, moreover, exiled from the Dual Empire, it is because the mesalliances which they contracted, in defiance of the prohibition of the Emperor, were attended by a series of the most unsavory scandals. These have received so much publicity in the American press that they do not need anything more than passing reference here.

Archduke Leopold Salvator, who bore a most unpleasant reputation even before he forfeited his rank, and who was to a great extent an object of ostracism on that account, married, first, a Viennese variety showgirl, whom he then divorced. After that he contracted another marriage, with a chambermaid of a second-class Munich hotel, who now in her turn is suing him for maintenance and desertion. He bears the name of Leopold Wolfling, and has secured naturalization as a citizen of Switzerland.

His sister Louise, while still Crown Princess of Saxony, eloped with her children's Belgian tutor to Switzerland, where she had herself photographed with him in the most shameless fashion for the illustrated newspapers and then, after all sorts of "adventures," one more discreditable than the other, married the Florentine pianist, Toselli, from whom she is now judicially separated. She has still further aroused the indignation of her royal and imperial relatives by the publication of a singularly scurrilous book, in which she endeavored to hold the reigning houses of Austria and of Saxony, as well as all of her other royal and imperial relatives, up to the obloquy of the world. She bears the title of Countess Montignoso.

This brief sketch would not be complete without the mention of the missing Archduke John Salvator, the exact causes of whose exile from Austria, deprivation of Austrian citizenship, and compulsory abandonment of his rank and titles, as well as of his place in the line of succession to the throne, still remain shrouded to this day in as great a mystery as that which envelops his ultimate fate. It is generally understood that he laid himself open to charges of high treason against the Imperial Government, in connection with certain ambitious intrigues in the Balkans, which proved a source of no end of trouble to the Emperor.

The fact remains that it was only several weeks after his exile had commenced and after his abandonment of the titles and status of an Archduke for that of plain John Orth had become public that he married, in London, Marguerite Stubel, a Viennese actress. That he was deeply in love with her it is difficult to believe. Certainly his letters written at the time of his marriage, copies of which I have before me, do not convey that idea. Quite the contrary.

It may be recalled that, purchasing a sailing ship, he sailed with his wife for La Plata. He safely reached the latter place, where most of his crew deserted him, on account of the eccentricity which he had displayed on the voyage across the Atlantic. He got together at La Plata a scratch crew, recruited from the scum of the port, sailed thence in 1891 for Valparaiso, via the Strait of Magellan, and has never been heard of since.

BARON DE CONSTANT ON FRANCE

He Discusses the Effects of the War on Various Phases of the National Life.

The letter which is herewith presented was written recently in Paris by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator of France, to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Through the courtesy of Dr. Butler, THE NEW YORK TIMES *is enabled to give the letter to its readers.*

By Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

EACH day death claims new victims among us. The best of our young men are the ones chosen.

Many have been killed and we know some who have been wounded many times in seven months. Many of the wounded who were cured at Créans sent us regular reports, like children, but now they no longer give signs of life; the packages which we sent them to alleviate the hardships of life in the trenches are sent back to us in lieu of letters, which proves, alas, too clearly that they no longer have need of anything.

However, a letter from one of these young men whom we had believed to be lost was received recently, but the letter was dated from a city in the south of France, from a hospital where he lies wounded anew.

The son of my sister, Mme. de Saint Gervais, is recovering; the war has strengthened him; tomorrow he will be stronger and healthier than heretofore.

He is not content to exist; he lives in full measure and it is both beautiful and sad to see this youth depart again to face the same perils. May he not meet the fate of his cousin, the son of my other sister, Mme. Maspéro. Hardly recovered from his wounds, he returned to the firing line two weeks ago. He took his place again in the same trench before which he had fallen three months previously. He wrote to his mother when he arrived at his post; since then she has been entirely without news from him. Today I am informed that he has been killed.

How shall I break the sad news to his mother? His death is a terrible misfortune for the family, and still more so for the nation and for science. He was a young savant, son of a great savant.

Yesterday there lay before him a glorious future which today is only a memory. It is to be feared that his father, who is aged and seriously ill, may not survive this sorrow. Every day I hear of similar losses; young Chevillon, Deputy from Marseilles, the son of Denys Cochin, Deputy from Paris; the sons of Pierre Leroy Beaulieu and of Joseph Reinach have been killed—and how many others! My brother-in-law, Dr. Albert Robin, telephones me that his son André, Captain of Infantry, has been seriously wounded.

And all this time the Germans are finishing the Cathedral of Rheims! In a single day they have fired 1,500 shells into that unfortunate city. They imagine that they are crushing us. They send us messengers, neutrals, pretended friends to spy out our state of mind, looking for the time to propose peace to us.

Thus I received a visit from the former American Senator Beveridge, who had spent a month with his friends in Germany, whence he brought to us, quite inappropriately, all the time-worn and well-known themes against the Russian alliance. He has just now discovered the anomaly of that alliance between a democracy and an autocracy. He forgets that the repeated threats of the Pan-Germanists have forced us into the arms of Russia. In face of the present crisis of what avail is discussion with regard to major force and legitimate defense?

I have simply replied to him that we were forced into the war and that sacrifices no longer count with us. The more we have wished for peace, so much the more will we fight those who have made it impossible. It is not I alone, it is all France which speaks thus; and if every day I see the sufferings which my country accepts, I see equally that in her eyes these sufferings represent the price of peace. The more she will suffer, the less will France be willing to have suffered so much for nothing.

* * *

All the crimes of German militarism will react against itself; it is digging its own grave while it believes that it is crushing us. It leaves us no alternative other than to crush it or to disappear ourselves.

But for a country where for centuries the energies of all the Old World have gathered and grown together, to disappear is impossible. On the other hand, militarism is only a system, an extraordinary machine, but a machine which has served its time. At Créans and in the provinces, I was in a good position to estimate the inexhaustible resources which remain to France, inured to suffering by all her endless wars of the past, beginning with the Hundred Years' War; but in Paris I see still better her true strength, her sacred fire, and her confidence in the future, confidence impalpable as the morning breeze, but which would revive the dying.

This confidence is in the air, in the eyes of the passers, and even in inanimate objects; I cannot explain it; only a hostile stranger would be insensible to it. Yet it is everywhere in the smallest details of our life.

For example, today is Sunday. Well, it is simply a usual Sunday. The weather, moreover, is not good; the

ish, and their expressions were never of anger, but only of profound regret that one of our States should have adopted toward their nation a policy of offensive discrimination.

"There can be no question of the profundity of Japanese gratitude for the services which we in the past have rendered them. We introduced Japan to the outside world. They regarded us as their sponsor in the court of nations.

"Suddenly they felt that we had slapped them in the face.

"They did not understand.

"But even in the face of their bewilderment I did not find them resentful. They were grieved and hurt.

"That Japan has not been more resentful is proof of a great restraint, of an admirable reserve upon the part of both her people and her Government.

"A part of this undoubtedly is due to their remembrance of our friendship of the past, a part of it is due to the Oriental capacity to bide their own time.

"The Japanese are a very proud people. They have a tremendous sense of national loyalty; they have grown in strength, and their adaptation and development of modern civilization has been perhaps the greatest marvel of the modern world.

"They prevailed amazingly in their war with Russia, and we cannot expect them to go on forever in their endurance of treatment which they feel is, and which actually is unworthy of them.

"It is desirable above most things for us to be at peace with all the world. I do not mean that I would willingly indorse a national course which would reduce us to a condition similar to that of China, rendering us incapable of defending ourselves from aggression.

"But I maintain that the last thought any good American should tolerate should be the thought of any war for which blame in the sense of moral responsibility could be attached rightfully to us.

"I think, however, that we have today a responsibility toward Mexico much like that which we rightfully acknowledged concerning Cuba, and it is my belief that we may have to do with Mexico what we did with Cuba."

At this point in the conversation I interrupted Mr. Wickersham to explain the plan which Henry Ford had suggested to me in Detroit a week or two ago—the sending down to Mexico of commercial and agricultural missionaries for the purpose of assisting the misguided population toward a realization of the superiority of peace over war.

"Mr. Ford's suggestion," said Mr. Wickersham, "is that of a kindly and wise man. There can be no doubt that this plan would have been the most desirable, the wise and possible plan a few years ago. But I do not believe it to be a practicable plan now.

"With regard to Mexico, also, we have made a grievous mistake. We have let things there run into anarchy and we must recognize this error, I believe, before the European war is over, or suffer in accordance with its magnitude.

"When Europe has the opportunity to turn its attention from warfare on its own continent to consideration of the destroyed and endangered properties of its citizens in Mexico, I fear that our opportunity for an effective and quick settlement of the Mexican situation according to the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine and the highest humanitarian ideals may have passed.

"To my mind the ineffective intervention we attempted was a mistake. Practically it amounts to about this: We made ourselves responsible for Mexican conditions, and then ran away from that responsibility."

"Suppose I definitely ask you exactly what you would do, if you had the Mexican affair in charge?" I suggested.

Mr. Wickersham smiled. "Today," he answered, "I can more readily say what I would not have done. Accepting the situation as it is, I find your question very difficult to answer without having at hand information which is not at my disposal, but which the Government at Washington must have.

"In general I think the Government of the United States must begin to feel some weighty sense of its obligation to stop the destruction of life and property and the slaughter of men which has been going on in Mexico.

"I see no way in which that object can be accomplished save by the occupation of the strategical places in Mexico by the military and naval forces of the United States; not for the purpose of making war, but for the purpose of restoring peace.

"I believe that the process we should have to follow, in the achievement of this end, would be in some sense analogous to that which we followed in similar work in Cuba and the Philippines.

"The object to be achieved is exactly the same as that which we had to attain in Cuba: the abatement of an international nuisance and menace.

"Accompanying our operations should be, I think, some declaration similar in purport to the joint resolution of Congress, adopted April 20, 1898, which announced, with respect to Cuba, that we had no intention of assuming permanent sovereignty, but that, on the other hand, we intended to withdraw as soon as the object of our intervention had been accomplished.

"The Mexicans are a wonderful people. Porfirio Diaz had Mexico pacified. If, having achieved this, he had but recognized the possibilities of his great nation and admitted into a share in the Government men who would have worked toward its development in the interest of the whole people rather than toward its exploitation for private benefit there never would have been a Madero uprising.

"Diaz made the mistake of ruling Mexico with an iron hand—we have made the mistake of letting Mexico get out of hand completely.

"I by no means mean that we should forthwith make war on Mexico. There is no need for making war on Mexico. But we must not abandon Mexico to the mistakes and corruption of those of her own leaders who see an opportunity for personal enrichment and glorification in a continuation of their present tactics of destruction of the lives and properties of their own countrymen, and of foreigners who have gone within their boundaries to invest and work.

"Law and order in Mexico can come only through the intelligent use of the power of the United States toward the establishment of a good government there, capable of managing its own affairs.

"The situation is not at all analogous to those conflicts of race ambition or those struggles between autocracy and democracy, or to any other of the irreconcilable conflicts which are at the bottom of the present European war.

"Happily the Americas are free from all those temptations and all those conflicting ambitions which have made a shambles of Europe, and it seems to me that the way in which a future free from such things best may be achieved, must lie in putting down conditions of anarchy, in the imperfectly civilized territory lying to the southward of us, and so related to us by proximity that we must accept a moral responsibility for its condition.

"Our position at this time is especially important, because at any moment we may be called upon to meet an unannounced opportunity to help toward peace in Europe. Despite the irritation existing against us in all European countries, which is inseparable from our necessarily neutral attitude, they all know that we have no axe to grind in relation to the European conflict.

"It is therefore highly probable that the moment may not be far distant when we may be able to serve in bringing the warring nations together upon some basis of settlement.

"This makes it especially desirable that we shall leave nothing undone which would indicate our incompetence to handle delicate situations well upon this continent."

U.S. SHOULD BUY LOWER CALIFORNIA

So Believes Jacob H. Schiff, Who Recently Visited the Pacific Coast--The Reasons Why.

The article which follows appeared in The San Francisco Argonaut of April 24, and is reprinted here because of its general interest.

LONG ago it was said of Benjamin Franklin that such was the temper of his mind, such his practical wisdom, that he could not go a day's journey by stage coach, or sail across the English Channel, without making observations of benefit to mankind.

This remark is called to mind in connection with the visit to California of Jacob H. Schiff, the eminent international financier. Mr. Schiff recently spent a month in California, dividing his time pretty evenly between the southern and central districts of the State. His visit was one of recreation, yet he came naturally into contact with leading men of affairs in every community, and he found time to formulate judgments both definite and wise concerning many things which through their very familiarity make small impression upon our own people.

In the course of his visit Mr. Schiff discussed wisely many of our interests and problems. Among other things, and perhaps most important of all, he has set forth his views with respect to that part of Mexico which lies immediately south of California—the long tongue of land known as Lower California.

This territory, Mr. Schiff pointed out, ought to be acquired by the United States. His argument is convincing. The detachment of Lower California as related to Mexico, he pointed out, renders it of little value to that country. From Mexico it may be reached only by a water route or by a roundabout journey through United States territory. It produces little or nothing, and has as related to Mexico small value of any kind. It is rather a source of trouble than of profit.

The United States, on the other hand, owing to the relationship which the Colorado River bears to the Imperial Valley, which lies almost wholly north of the international boundary, would gain large benefits through the acquisition of Lower California.

This statement calls for explanation: The Imperial Valley is truly an imperial territory. It comprises an area of tillable land aggregating some 750,000 acres. Of this area approximately one-third, or 250,000 acres, is under cultivation. Water sufficient to irrigate two-thirds of this area—possibly the whole of it—may be drawn from the Colorado River.

But here there arises a serious problem. The Colorado, after passing the international boundary in its flow toward the Gulf of California, has abandoned its original channel and flows into a sink known as Volcano Lake; and from Volcano Lake its natural flow is not southward to the gulf, but northward through the Imperial Valley and into the Salton Sink. There has been constructed across the northern end of Volcano Lake a mudbank or dam by which the waters are restrained and carried to a level which artificially forces the overflow southward into the gulf.

The sole protection of the Imperial Valley is this mud dam at the northern end of Volcano Lake. To make the Imperial Valley secure calls for two large constructive enterprises—(a) an enlargement of the Volcano Lake dam, estimated to cost, this year and next, approximately $1,000,000; (b) construction of a permanent restraining work at the point where the Colorado leaves its original channel and flows toward Volcano Lake, estimated to cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

These constructions are too vast for private enterprise. They demand resources which the Government alone would be able to supply. That the Government would build these works is a practical assurance except for one fact, and that fact is a very serious one. The site of the Volcano Lake dam, likewise the site of the necessary restraining works on the Colorado River, lie in Mexican territory. The lands to be protected are American territory, and the points at which the projected constructions must be carried out are upon foreign soil and outside the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

Nothing is more certain than that, left to the course of nature, the Imperial Valley must ultimately be overwhelmed by the overflow waters of the Colorado River. So great is the volume of silt carried by this river that each season marks a distinct rise in the bottom level of the lake. Engineers observing the progressive rise in the lake and noting the inadequacy of the existing dam easily calculate the time when in the normal course of events the lake must break through the barrier and flow northward over the fields of the Imperial Valley. An exceptional flood might at any time work this tremendous mischief.

The value of the Imperial Valley is practically incalculable. Speaking broadly, it contains an area of cultivated or cultivable territory equal to all that region which lies between the Tehachapi Mountains and the international boundary. Its development has in a sense only just begun; its possibilities are prodigious. Every consideration that appeals to national interest, and to sympathy with an already large and energetic community, may be urged in behalf of the enterprises essential to local conservation.

As we have already said, Lower California is of little or no value to Mexico. If in that country there were a government controlled in its policies by considerations of common sense it would unquestionably be more than willing for a reasonable compensation to cede to the United States a territory in its own possession valueless, but in that of the United States of very great value.

Two practical difficulties lie in the way of a consummation thus supported by many sound arguments. First of all, there is now no government in Mexico qualified to make such a transfer. Second, there is a clause in the Mexican Constitution preordaining that anybody, with or without official authority, who may transfer any part of the national territory to another country, shall be guilty of high treason. But for this last-named restriction it is probable that before now offer of the territory of Lower California would have been made to the United States.

Usually, when there are great and obvious occasions, ways may be found to do by extra-legal processes acts technically in conflict with established law. There is not in Mexico such profound respect for constitutional limitations as to stand forever a bar against a transfer justified by a multitude of sound reasons and opposed by none.

Mr. Schiff, regarding the matter in all its aspects, declared himself as not without hope that a consummation so devoutly to be wished from every standpoint may be brought about. His judgment should have weight with both countries. It ought to stir in our people a lively sense of a great national necessity; and it ought, if there shall arise in Mexico any authority competent to be dealt with, to promote willingness to consider proposals looking to the transfer of Lower California to the United States.

At the very least, Mr. Schiff's understanding of a serious situation and his recommendations of a project of distinct national advantage ought to have weight in promoting some solution of a great and pressing problem. Somehow, in some way, the Government should arrange for the protection of the threatened Imperial Valley. If there be no authority in Mexico with which we may deal, then the Government of the United States ought to take the matter in hand upon its own initiative, put in the necessary protective works, leaving final adjustments with Mexico to be made when that country shall have attained an era of peace.

JAPAN AND MEXICO BIG PROBLEMS

Former Attorney General of the United States George W. Wickersham, Discusses Our Relations to Both Countries

By Edward Marshall.

JAPAN wants to be our friend, not our enemy, and that friendship should be secured for all time by some Congressional action which will force the people of the nation, which means the people of the various States and the Legislatures of the various States, to respect the terms of national treaties—that is the burden of a very important statement made to me by Hon. George W. Wickersham, lately Attorney General of the United States, the other day.

In Mexico it may be our duty to establish real police power, treating her somewhat as we treated Cuba after the Spanish War.

If we do not do this we may find ourselves, after the European war has ended, with a good deal of trouble on our hands, including many European lives and millions of dollars' worth of European property to answer for. That, also, is the opinion of the man who recently held the high position of chief legal adviser to our Federal Government.

"I am not a peace at any price man," Mr. Wickersham declared. "I will not say that my belief is that war is to be avoided under all conceivable circumstances.

"I do see, however, every reason in the war in Europe to make Americans anxious to keep out of war and the vast waste which general and continual military expenditure must entail. But there are some things which we must consider very carefully.

"Was it not Lowell who said that it is man's perdition to be safe when for truth he ought to die? Every good American believes that as heartily as he believes that peace with honor is to be desired above most things.

"There has been no war talk in the United States since our armed dispute with Spain save that which has concerned Japan and Mexico.

"I cannot conceive of any set of circumstances likely to arise which would justify an armed conflict between this country and Japan.

"I, myself, visited Japan two years ago, and chanced to be there just at the time when the California controversy was most acute. It was my good fortune to come into contact in Japan with men of all classes, among them members of the Government and others of the most highly educated and otherwise most eminent classes.

"Certainly I found among these men no hint of anything which possibly could be construed as enmity to this country. More than one assured me, honestly, I am certain, that they regarded the United States as the best of Japan's friends, and that the action of the California Legislature had come upon them as a slap in the face from a teacher and companion might come upon an individual.

"These men did not know then and they do not know now why the people of California suddenly began to exhibit such marked antagonism toward them. They were bewildered.

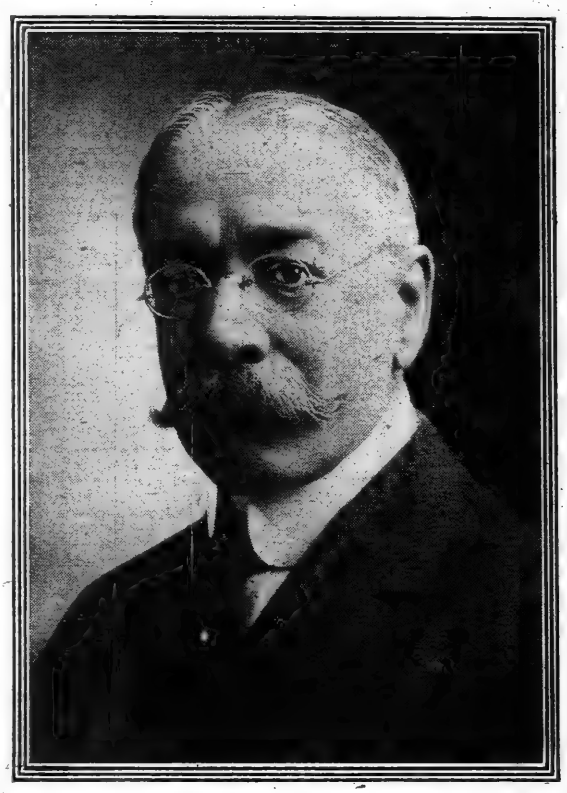
"Through all the period of extreme animosity upon the part of the newspapers of California, not a person whom we met in Japan showed us anything but extreme courtesy.

"The fact that I had previously held a portfolio in the American President's Cabinet was accepted as a reason for treating me with noteworthy politeness, although the necessity for so doing was not actual.

"I was merely on a pleasure trip around the world, but I was shown substantially all the consideration which could have been extended me had I been the nation's guest.

"My analysis of the attitude of California toward the Japanese leads me to believe that two causes are at the bottom of it.

"One of these is economic. The Japanese farmer and laborer came to this continent from a country accustomed to intensive cultivation of land, long hours of labor patiently and tirelessly fulfilled. Naturally he was prepared to pursue the same course here without protest and even without dissatisfaction.



Former Attorney General G. W. Wickersham.

"This led him to the introduction here of habits of work which instantly made him a dangerous and unpleasant competitor of the resident American business man and laborer.

"I think we may accept this as the root cause of the dislike of him which quickly grew up among the people of the coast. I have no doubt that this willingness to work very hard for very small pay lies at the bottom of all the antagonism which now exists, although with perfect honesty some citizens of the coast now ascribe other origins to their dislike of the Japanese.

"There is one other cause which I think also has had its influence on the matter, and that is the color question. It may be that we are more sensitive than others to prejudice against those of a color different from our own.

"We have ten millions and more people of African descent already in this country and we have found their presence here a serious complication in our national life.

"Their enfranchisement after the civil war has given rise to difficulties that all thoughtful men recognize as serious. Perhaps in this may have originated the widespread feeling which undoubtedly exists that we ought not to again add to the complexity of our electorate by giving the franchise to more people of other than the Caucasian race.

"The two causes I have mentioned, I take it, may be accepted as explaining whatever feeling exists against the Japanese in this country.

"Of course, however, the discriminatory legislation which has been enacted against them by the California Legislature has been offensive to those at whom it is aimed and to their nation. It would be unreasonable to expect otherwise.

"Already I have said that I feel not the slightest fear that the two countries ever will be involved in war; but I believe the obligation of restoring the very friendly feeling toward us which at one time existed in the hearts of the Japanese people rests upon us, not upon the Japanese.

"I feel that we must come to recognize through Congressional action our national responsibility for the inviolability of treaties which the nation has entered into.

"As a nation we cannot make a treaty with Japan guaranteeing the nationals of that country like treatment here to that which our nationals are given there, and then, when one of the States which make up our nation violates that treaty, say that we are sorry, but that the error, having been committed by a State, cannot be corrected by the nation, because the nation has no control over the States which make it up.

"You see, a foreign nation cannot negotiate with one of our States. All international negotiations must be conducted between nation and nation, not between one nation and an integral but small part of the other.

"Such a course would be perfectly untenable, and no course would be more reasonably apt to goad the injured nation into war than a continual irritation of its national pride similar to that which must result in Japan from discriminatory legislation against the Japanese like that of California and Arizona, especially when followed by the popular applause which has been given to it in various sections, and many newspapers of this country.

"If Congress will pass legislation enabling the Federal Government to enforce compliance by our own people with the terms of all treaties into which the nation has entered, and through criminal proceedings to punish violations of them by any citizen, it will be possible for the National Government immediately to take such steps as may be necessary to control one of the principal present influences tending toward Japanese irritation against us.

"At present the Federal Government is without power to act effectively, although the necessity for such power has been urged often."

"Could there be any Constitutional objection to such legislation?" I inquired.

"None whatever," Mr. Wickersham replied. "The Constitution and laws passed and treaties entered into pursuant to it constitute the supreme law of the land, State laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Suppose we had an act of Congress providing that any one doing anything to impair or violate a treaty between the United States and a foreign power is guilty of a misdemeanor, and also giving the Federal Government the power to file a bill in equity to enjoin any violation of treaty rights.

"That would accomplish everything which is necessary to prevent such unfriendly and offensive acts toward a foreign power with whom we have treaty relations. And such legislation in no sense would be in restriction of State rights, it would simply provide ways and means for enforcing the constitutional rights of Congress to safeguard the nation as a whole against untoward acts by single States or groups of individuals.

"It is a curious thing that Congress never has passed legislation adequate to the enforcement of the second section of Article VI. of the Constitution, which says that: 'This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, any legislation passed by any of the federated States to the contrary notwithstanding' * * *

"The Constitution also has empowered the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, and, by Section 8 of Article I., has clothed Congress with power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying them into execution.

"To my mind it seems essential that something of the sort should be done as soon as possible. The enactment of such legislation unquestionably would be one of the greatest safeguards against war.

"Any action tending toward the impairment of treaties or the destruction of the lives or property of foreign nationals by States or citizens of this country might be checked through the application of such legislation, which also should provide punishment for those threatening or attempting such impairment or destruction. It would throw negotiations concerning violations of the sort into the hands which should be in control—those of the national Governments involved.

"No one State or group of States should have the right to perform acts likely to give rise to international offense without the sanction of the Federal Government.

"A group of States was refused the right to secede in 1860. It cost four years of time, unnumbered lives and uncounted treasure to establish the principle forbidding it. The matter to which I now call attention should be settled amicably, and promptly, before it spreads beyond the reach of peaceful methods of control.

"For us, as a nation, to make a treaty, without having, as a nation, any means whereby we may enforce observance of it by our own people until such time as it may be repealed or modified, while, at the same time, as a nation, holding the other contracting nation or nations strictly accountable for its observance—is bad international business and bad international morals.

"As a matter of fact, the Japanese have been extremely long suffering and patient, and, also as a matter of fact, our Federal Government has been extremely long suffering and patient.

"In April and May, 1913, when the situation was at its most acute stage in California, when the legislation which could not fail to be offensive to Japan through its open discrimination against her people was under consideration, Secretary of State Bryan went to the Coast for the especial purpose of inducing the California Legislature and Executive to delay or withdraw the proposals.

"His presence in the State somewhat curbed the ardor of the men in the lead of the anti-Japanese movement, but as soon as he had gone the measure was put through the Legislature and promptly signed by the Governor.

"I have said that I was in Japan at the time when the anti-Japanese agitation in California was at its height. The news of the passage and signature of this bill reached Japan while I was there.

"I must admit that the attitude of the Japanese was admirable. Not knowing the Japanese language, I was able only to converse with those who spoke Eng-

HE PASSING SHOW

IMPRESSIONS OF THE

THE "OPEN" DOOR OF CHINA

STOCK REPORT.
A STRONG BEAR MOVEMENT WAS NOTICED EARLY THIS WEEK

U.S. "BE
PATCH

escaped and the target was placed between the child and the radiator the object was located with great ease. That aid was eliminated. Then some difficulties were apparent in definitely pointing out the target.

"I attended the world congress in Naples in 1909 and was deeply interested in the reading of a paper which was entitled 'Touch at a Distance.' The paper was a report of manifestations of the phenomenon among blind children in Italian institutions, with no attempt at scientific explanation. Since then the subject has been taken up by the French Academy. But this avenue of research has hardly been entered; the subject is worthy of the finest scientific study, and I hope to find time myself to go into it more fully.

"That it is an unusual development of the external sensory nerves would seem to be indicated by a rather common experience among people who see. When you pass, for instance, through an absolutely dark hallway into an equally dark but open space beyond, there is a consciousness of a sense of freedom. And, again, as one approaches a solid wall in the darkness or with the eyes shut, there is a feeling of obstruction. It is very difficult to say what that feeling is.

"There is reason to believe that the ears enter largely into the sixth sense as manifested by the blind, although the ears do not enter wholly into its operation. I have taken a very bright boy, for instance, into a large hall in which the target has been placed. When his ears are plugged with wet cotton, he has seemed quite unable to locate the object. Other blind folk have seemed quite confounded in working out the experiment when their faces have been covered with a veil, although no cotton has been placed in their ears.

"It is very probable that the pressure sense, excited by the slight compression of the air between the solid surface and the surface nerves both of the face and the tympanum, enter largely into the phenomenon."

The intelligent sympathy, the tender regard, and the long patience with which the training and the development of the blind is directed in the institutions for these unfortunate children in this country, particularly in New York State and at the Perkins Asylum in Massachusetts, is, in great measure, a direct development of the humanity of St. Basil of Cappadocia and the raging indignation of the French philanthropist, Valentin Hauy.

It is recorded that in the fourth century, St. Basil opened the first hospital for the blind at Caesareo. There are isolated cases of care for the blind during the fifth century in the refuge opened by the hermit St. Lymner at Syr, in Syria, and of a hospital in the seventh century opened by St. Bertrand, the Bishop of Le Mans. There is no mention of a public hospital again until 1260, when Louis IX. established the Hospice de Quinze Vingts at Paris for 300 of the blind. This hospice still assists the adult blind; the appointments to its care are now vested in the Minister of the Interior for France.

Something, of course, might well have been done; there was no lack of guides to the way. The book on the training of the blind, which caused his imprisonment in 1670; the success Jacques Bernouilli, a Swiss, had in teaching a blind girl to read, in 1676, and Diderot's work on the blind which caused his imprisonment in the Bastile, were not put to their proper work of humanity for many, many years. Rousseau visited Diderot in prison, having read his book, and suggested that the blind might be taught to read embossed printing.

There came a day in 1771 when all the countryside was at festival at the fair at St. Ovid. A showman was doing an enormous business and the laughter of the crowd rang through the groves. Valentin Hauy heard it. He sought its cause. Here were a score of blind men and women, dressed in peacock feathers, decorated with asses' ears, their garb fantastic and ridiculous, their faces painted. Hauy listened to the ribald laughter of the merrymakers, amused by the grotesque antics of the blind. But he read the pain on the sightless faces and was indignant.

"Oh, the inhumanity of this!" he exclaimed. "I shall make these blind to read, and they shall produce harmonious music."

On his way to his quarters the plaintive appeal of a child's voice before a cathedral door of Paris stopped Hauy. The child was a little blind beggar, François le Sueur, and he stood by the stone columns of Saint Germain des Pres that day for the last time. Little François became Hauy's pupil. He learned to read. He learned music. He became something of a help to himself.

It was through him that Hauy invented his system of reading for the blind. The lad one day recognized a letter embossed on a card. The embossed method was then used. In 1785, the first school for the blind was established through Hauy's efforts, and there the system of raised printing was in use. Louis XVI. became interested the next year, and in 1791 the school known as the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles passed under the protection of the State.

It was there in 1834 that Louis Braille, himself a pupil at the institution and later a teacher, perfected the system of raised dot printing that has been, according to Dr. T. R. Armitage, the greatest contribution to the training of the blind. Dr. Armitage developed the Braille system for the teaching of literature and music. Since then, the New York point system has been invented, and that has displaced the Moon alphabet, which in its day was very helpful.

Probably the work which most startles the visitor to a blind asylum, after he has recovered from the wonder of seeing the blind children work out their geometrical problems with a steel pencil in a slate of soft red clay, dropping perpendiculars and striking tangents with unfailing accuracy, is the work of the blind boys and girls in the gymnasium. Educators have realized that it is of first importance to take the flabbiness out of the muscles of the blind. And it is startling to see blind boys work as fast on the parallel bars as athletes with sight, and to watch the feats of equilibrium which they accomplish with surprising ease and certainty.

The Batavia school is justly proud of a pupil who is now working regularly in a New York State machine shop. Recently the Superinendent of the plant sent to Batavia a picture of the lad at work on the gear-box and rear axle of an automobile. The special plea to the public to allow the blind to tune pianos is meeting a ready response. The musically gifted blind make excellent piano tuners; pianos are tuned by ear, not by sight, and the blind man's hearing is always more trustworthy.

In big factories where there is routine work, such as folding boxes and wrapping small machine parts, blind girls and boys are finding work other than the broom making to which they were apparently condemned a few years ago. Since the addition of the dictaphone to the office equipment, dozens of blind girl stenographers throughout the country have been engaged by business men, who have acknowledged their pleasure at putting their humanity to the test. The blind stenographers, according to reports at the Batavia school, have, with the use of the dictaphone, "made good." Every girl in the Batavia school is taught cooking; they leave for their homes equipped to be quite independent.

"I have always been glad to know," Dr. Lewis said recently, "that the education of the blind has not been a charity in this country. I wish, however, that the country might rouse itself to a realization of the economic loss involved in blindness—blindness of the preventable kind.

"On an average it costs the State but $40 a year to educate the normal child. It costs $350 a year to educate the blind child. There are 6,000 blind in the institutions of this State. There are probably 50,000 in the whole country.

"The very regrettable feature of blindness is that fully 25 per cent., some estimate 40 per cent., of blindness is preventable. It results from the disease called baby's sore eyes, or ophthalmia neonatorium. A drop of nitrate of silver in the baby's eyes will effectually prevent any blindness from this cause."

Dr. Lewis has urged at the national sessions of the American Medical Association that midwives—largely responsible for blindness—should be required to report immediately every case of sore eyes; that the association back a nation-wide campaign to have prepared and distributed free of charge by local health departments the right quantity of these silver salts, which Crede, the French scientist, discovered as the perfect cure.

HARVARD TIES THE CAN TO SLANG

Crimson Wallopers *of* the Spheroid to Pull Only High-Brow Stuff--How Rough Stuff Might Be Sidetracked.

WHEN Harvard University found that its students were describing, in the undergraduate publications, their adventures in baseball in terms not to be found in that triumph of Harvard scholarship, the Oxford Dictionary of the English Language, that venerable institution of learning did not attempt to remedy the supposed evil in the right way. It essayed to abolish baseball slang. It might better have abolished baseball.

For the game of baseball, resplendent as are its virtues and powerful as are its charms, is after all justified chiefly by the picturesque and romantic literature which it inspires. There are in existence sound citizens who attend baseball games as infrequently as they attend, say, husking bees or bull fights. But there is not one of them who cannot, if he will, take pleasure in the amazing verbal dexterity of the men who for months find daily new and entertaining variants for "Mr. Dusenbury hit the ball into left field."

Recently there came to the shores of this country an English journalist, Cecil Chesterton, who never had seen—and never has seen, up to the time of writing—a game of baseball. Yet Mr. Chesterton found in the sporting pages of American metropolitan newspapers a strange and subtle delight. Avidly he read, without the slightest idea of its significance, such baseball news as was published during his stay in the United States. To repeat to him such a phrase as "The southpaw bunted the spheroid" was to earn his gratitude. For he, like every connoisseur of words, appreciated what is really the poetry of the baseball game—which is totally different from its mere history.

It is easy to imagine a baseball game described literally and prosaically, in the new Harvard manner. It is easy, but unprofitable. The directly interpreted score card—which is the sort of description to be expected—will be of interest only to those who have witnessed the game described, or to those who habitually witness such games. And these surely constitute the smallest and least deserving part of the sporting writer's constituency.

The alleged reform, however, is not directed exclusively, or even directly, at the men who describe the game. It is to affect chiefly the players. The youths who on the diamond defend the honor of Harvard are no longer, we are told, to relieve their nervous tension by such simple and endearing expressions as "'at a boy!" They are to maintain an academic silence, or to utter dignified and stimulating phrases, such as "Courage, my comrade!" and "You have succeeded in disturbing the equanimity of our rival's pitcher!"

It is said that the originator of this linguistic revolution is no be-spectacled professor, but an undergraduate, in fact, the Harvard catcher, John Waterman. That he himself fails to appreciate the joy which the language floating up from the dusty diamond gives the enthusiastic occupants of the bleachers is readily understood. For he has been of the performers, not of the audience, and the audience at a baseball game is an audience in the original sense of the word—it desires to hear as well as to see. It wishes to hear and to absorb into its own vocabular such novel and striking phrases as may be generated in the heat of the fray.

The objections to baseball slang which come from New England's chief factory of sweetness and light are that it is meaningless, that its constant reiteration is tiresome, and that it serves no useful end. The answer to the first objection is that it is true only in part, and that it would not be worthy of serious attention even if it were wholly true. Baseball slang cannot be meaningless. Like all slang, either it expresses an idea more vividly than it is ordinarily expressed, or else it expresses an idea in such a way that it will be understood only by those whom the speaker desires to understand it. In neither case can it be correctly termed meaningless.

The second charge, that its constant reiteration is tiresome, is undoubtedly true, and undoubtedly irrelevant. The constant reiteration of the axioms of geometry is tiresome, the constant reiteration of the greatest lines of Homer is tiresome. Shall these, therefore, be abelished? There are many undergraduates who are wearied by their reiteration even more than they are wearied by the reiteration of baseball slang. As a matter of fact, one of the most obvious reasons for the rise of baseball slang is the desire to avoid monotony—the same thing must be said many times, and naturally the desire arises to say it in a new way.

The third charge, that it serves no useful purpose, is answered, perhaps, in the reply to the first objection. The slang poured out in a steady stream by the players relieves their nervous tension and presumably encourages and directs those to whom it is addressed; at any rate, it certainly increases greatly the spectators. And if there were no spectators there would be no baseball—professional or intercollegiate. And the slang of the sporting page is America's most piquant contribution to the English language.

Harvard's extraordinary pettish ness regarding slang is due to that university's somewhat touching belief in the truth of an ancient epigram. The epigram is, "Slang is language in its shirt-sleeves." Now, this is a perfect epigram, for it is terse, striking, and utterly false. Slang is no more language in its shirt-sleeves than trigonometry is mathematics in its shirtsleeves. Slang is language decked out in its gayest attire, deliberately picturesque, aware that the eyes of the world are upon it. Slang is language not in comfortable negligee, but in elaborate holiday dress.

What Harvard confuses with slang is merely slovenly English—a language clipped and abbreviated by lazy people.

Slang is seldom a matter of abbreviation, and this fact should clear it of the charge of slovenliness. Readers of that most delightful of lexicographical works, Henley and Farmer's "Dictionary of Slang," learn of such elaborate variations of language as "back-slang" and "rhyming-slang." The significance of the term "rhyming-slang" is obvious; "back-slang" consists of reversing the usual pronunciation of a word. For instance, centuries ago, the bravo who swaggered through London's Alsatia called his purse a "srup," his hat a "tah," and a sedan chair a "drof."

Why cannot Harvard find in "back-slang"—which is ancient and English—a welcome substitute for the novel Americanisms it is rejecting? When the young gentlemen who sport the crimson are engaged in that modification of the venerable game of rounders which the vulgar slangily call baseball, they and their companions on the bleachers (no, on the seats reserved for spectators) are henceforth to refrain from such cries of encouragement as "Soak it on the bean!" They are to be permitted to exclaim "Hit the ball!" May they not be allowed the diversion of using "back-slang," which really is almost classical now? It is to be hoped so. In the days to come the welkin will ring (as welkins will) with shouts of "Tih the llab!" and, pleasantest of all, "Llik the veripmu!"

Blind boys playing checkers in State School for Blind at Batavia

TESTS TO PROVE

That Human Beings Have

A SIXTH SENSE

Blind Children at Batavia Point Out Objects Some Distance Away and Scientists Are Studying the Question of How They Do It.

OPENING the front door of your home you have stepped briskly into the pitch black vestibule, a hand extended to the knob of the inner door. On other nights, you have grasped it firmly and entered as noiselessly as a fish moves in water. This night an indefinable feeling catches you sickly in the diaphragm, and arrests your step. Your derby sounds a hollow clack on the floor as you bring up nose, jaw, and chest to a straight line of star-scattering pain. Untamed expletives explain that some one has left the door ajar. But at that moment you have discovered your undeveloped sixth sense.

It is this sixth sense which for the next few years doubtless will actively engage the scientific study of ophthalmologists, otologists, neurologists, physiologists, and psychologists. Men like Dr. F. Park Lewis of Buffalo will be concerned, however, not with the manifestations of this sense of touch at a distance in those who see, but with the blind children and adults in the State institutions.

The discovery of this sixth sense was announced in a paper read at the world congress of medical men in Naples in 1909. The French Academy has considered its stages of development in blind children and adults, but the phenomenon has not yet been studied scientifically. Dr. Lewis, who brought the announcement to America and who has conducted some researches at the Batavia School for the Blind, intends to work out the theory of sight through skin much more fully during the next few years. He will probably lead the scientific study in this direction.

How wonderful this sixth sense is in the blind boy and girl was demonstrated by Dr. Lewis, who, by the way, is a well-known ophthalmologist, at the one hundred and ninth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York held recently in Buffalo.

In his paper on the blind child Dr. Lewis said that this unusual condition could only be explained as a consciousness of approaching, or a sense of the nearness of an object having a reasonably large surface. He said:

> Clearly it is a perception of the approach of this material object through some sense other than that of conscious sight, hearing or personal contact. This power in the blind is due to an unusual development of the external sensory nerves.

In other words, the facial nerves of the blind have probably become so delicate in perceptions as to afford these unfortunate children a sight by the skin.

While Dr. Lewis hurried away from the Sixty-fifth Regiment Armory, where the sessions were held, to testify in the Federal court against an eye-disease remedy, the surgeons and physicians adjourned to the sloping lawn before the entrance of the great brown-stone armory. There C. A. Hamilton, Superintendent of the Batavia School for the Blind, was playing a game of tag with a half dozen of his little charges. The armory stands on a hill and the lawns gently slope down to the street. The day was bright and sunny, a brisk Spring breeze tempering the warm sunshine.

Arranging the children in a row, back of which stood the medical men and some 200 men and women who were attracted by the preceding day's announcement of the test, Mr. Hamilton walked noiselessly over the velvet grass and placed a standard about fifty feet away from the nearest child. To the standard he affixed a folding cardboard target, opening it to its widest area of sixteen square feet. So that none of the blind children might locate him, he walked backward from the target after placing it, made a circuit of the crowd and in that gentle voice which tells of those years of patient, gentle effort in training the blind child he announced his approach from an opposite direction.

"Charley," he said, taking a boy of fourteen by the arm of his white blouse, "I have placed a target out on this lawn. I want you to find it, will you?"

The boy, one of the brightest in the Batavia school, smiled, happy at the chance. He walked confidently beside Mr. Hamilton into the bright sunshine of which he had no eye sense. For Charles Ralyea was born blind and has no light perception that his instructors have ever been able to discover. He is now fourteen years old and is proficient in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and music. In the development of the sixth sense he is the best example at the Batavia school.

When the lad was about twenty feet away from the target, Mr. Hamilton stopped him and turned him toward the armory gates with his back toward the target. Mr. Hamilton left him to rejoin the several hundred physicians interested in the test.

"Has he found it?" a little blind girl asked as she heard Mr. Hamilton talking beside her.

"Not yet, Alice. He's feeling for it now. He'll find it all right and then you must try."

The blind boy in the blinding sunlight turned about in all directions. He thrust his head far forward, smiling happily. He was pointing exactly as a setter does for game. The sensitive fingers were working rapidly, thumbs rubbing finger-tips, as he raised his hands to his waist. The neck craned; the cheeks were extended first in this direction and then in another. The boy moved forward against the breeze. He was walking in the direction away from his target. He stopped when about fifteen feet away from the target, sensed again as the pointer might, and turning shot an index finger toward the target.

"There! There!" he called gleefully, "There it is!" and as the men and women and physicians applauded, Charles Ralyea walked to his target, stepping cautiously until he touched it lightly. The blind children standing near Mr. Hamilton clapped their hands softly.

Mr. Hamilton was not entirely satisfied that he had convinced the skeptical among the medical profession. The breeze playing against the target might have been an aid to the happy blind boy. So he placed the target this time, after he had folded it to a smaller size, so that it would not form a wind break for the boy. This time, after a little delay in sensing the presence of the target, Charles Ralyea pointed to it again, at a distance of twelve feet. In this experiment, he had stood between the breeze and his object. Folded to a size one foot wide by two feet high, the target was placed in still another position and at ten feet the blind lad pointed to it.

The other children were tugging at each other's pocket and dress and at Mr. Hamilton's coat tails for a chance, and one by one, with greater delays than in the demonstration of Charles Ralyea, they pointed the location of the cardboard on the standard.

"How did you know where the target was, Charles?" a physician asked.

"I just felt it, Sir. I don't know just how," the boy answered.

"That's the way I do," a girl piped up. "I feel the target. Charley can tell when the target isn't on the stick, can't you, Charles?"

There stood the standard on the lawn about twenty feet from the children. Mr. Hamilton had removed the target. Charles was led out again to locate it. The head is thrust forward; he points sensitively. Evidently this is difficult and the child fears failure, for the sensitive fingers are working nervously again. He points his finger straight out to the north, in the direction of the standard, and has a moment of uncertainty.

"It must be the stick," he says in a hesitant voice. "I don't feel the target."

Dr. Lewis explains that this public demonstration, which seemed to the awe-struck spectators something akin to miracle, may have been particularly successful because of the breeze which ruffled the lawn. These delicate facial and tympanum nerves may have been helped in sensing location by the slight compression of air between the object sought and the child seeking.

Because of the interest which Dr. F. Park Lewis has taken in trying to find an explanation for the phenomenon, an elaborate series of experiments has been conducted at the Batavia School for the Blind. The same sixth sense has been noted, however, in the children of higher mental development in the institutions in New York City and what has been accomplished there by the children in sight by skin was reported by Dr. Arnold Knapp and Dr. James F. McKernon of New York. What wonders may be accomplished for the greater comfort and happiness of the blind through a scientific knowledge of the seat and the development of this sixth sense, Dr. Lewis does not venture to predict.

George Ralyea of Highland born blind, actually locating the target by the sixth sense

Touch at a distance has been remarked during the last few years in several of the quickest-witted children at the Batavia institution. On the walks taken regularly by the blind children with their teachers and supervisors it has not been unusual to get this startling answer from a child, born blind, walking in a total darkness through which no light perception has ever penetrated.

"What have we just passed?" the teacher asks.

"We are passing a building, I think. This is a vacant field, isn't it?" the child answers.

"That phenomenon," Dr. Lewis says, "has been evident with the blind child in many ways at the Batavia school. There are several there who have little difficulty in knowing when they are before a house and in distinguishing their location before a building from a stand in front of a vacant lot. Some have known when the object before them has been a tree, and probably still more remarkable has been the ability to distinguish when the object has been a tree and when it has been a post. That is probably explained by the fact that the post leaves an open space above the height of the head.

"When the experiments in discovering the sixth sense were first started at the Batavia school, we were startled to find that the test of locating the target was universally done with little difficulty. We sought a reason for this because we wished to determine whether the sense depended wholly on hearing. Then we discovered that the highly developed sense of hearing had helped all the children to find the target. A slight hissing was made by the steam in the radiators, and when any of the steam

SIAMESE TWINS TO BE SEPARATED

Two United Little Cuban Girls Arouse Interest of Famous Surgeons—Operation May Sever the Link That Binds Them.

By Van Buren Thorne, M. D.

ACCOUNTS of the successful separation of so-called "Siamese twins" are rare in medical literature. Occasionally one of the pair survives operative interference. Usually, however, the anatomical bond of union involves interdependence of one or more of the physiological functions, and this renders surgical intervention impossible.

While the medical literature of all countries contains records of the birth of united twins, the number of such cases seems to be on the increase. In any event, more such births have been reported in the last ten years than in the twenty previous years.

The rarity of successful separations in these cases attracts wide attention to a proposed operation of this kind. A review of the literature on the subject indicates that the actual conditions found at the time of operation involved complications of a nature unsuspected when surgical interference was decided upon. This, in the writer's opinion, accounts for the high mortality following these operations.

The latest case of fusion of twins to attract public attention is that of two little Cuban girls, Guadalupe and Josephine Honojosa. They were born on Nov. 15, 1912, and are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Diego F. Honojosa. Those who saw them recently at Houston, Texas, describe them as bright and beautiful children, normal in every way except for an abdominal union.

These children were on their way to the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn., where, it is reported, they are to undergo operation. The Mayos had not seen the children, but they had been furnished with a physical description of them by surgeons who had examined them. As a result the parents received a letter from the distinguished Minnesota surgeons which contained this statement: "By every law of humanity the children should be separated, and we think that it can be safely done."

This encouraging opinion was responsible for the journey which is now in progress by easy stages.

Guadalupe and Josephine are united at the middle of their abdominal walls by a muscular band of considerable elasticity and about thirteen inches in circumference. When standing in a natural position they are, therefore, face to face. Usually they are very good friends and willingly dance together upon request. The band of union, however, is sufficiently flexible to permit them to walk side by side, their arms around each other's waist, and they can change from one side to the other without inconvenience. It is also possible for one of them to lie on a couch while the other stands on the floor. In this position they form an X. It will be seen, therefore, that the muscular band is very elastic indeed.

The X-ray has demonstrated that there is no bony union of these twins, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that an attempt to dissect them apart will show fusion of their livers, or that parts of the intestines of each are contained in the abdominal cavity of the other. This has proved to be a complication in at least one recent similar case in which death of one of the twins followed surgical separation.

The problem of personality is readily settled in this particular instance, for, on occasion, they quarrel after the manner of normal children. Sometimes one cries while the other laughs, and, again, one sleeps when the other is wakeful.

The children weighed twelve pounds at birth. They weigh nearly fifty pounds at present. They have an elder brother and a younger sister, both normal children. Their mother is about five feet tall and frail of figure. Their father is a man slightly above the average height, and both parents are normal in every way.

Such unions as these, or, rather, the more intimate anatomical and physiological fusion of twins, is responsible for speculative inquiry not only among eminent men in many branches of science, but among theologians and the exponents of the law. For instance, have these double children dual personalities? Have they one soul or two? Shall they be treated collectively or as individuals in their relation to the law?

Guadalupe and Josephine Honojosa.

Such cases are of profound interest to biologists, psychologists, anatomists, and physiologists. The cause of such variants has been a subject of deep study. The most common explanation is that fused twins are the result of double development from a single germinal cell.

Dr. H. H. Wilder of Smith College read a paper on the origin of these abnormal types at a meeting of the American Society of Zoologists held at Johns Hopkins University in December, 1908. It was entitled "Cosmobia; a Theory Concerning Certain Types of Monsters." After describing several varieties of these, and considering double monsters which are symmetrical in appearance and anatomical structure and those which are not symmetrical, he said:

> It seems that both classes of monsters are due to the same or a similar cause, and that normal individuals also belong in the same general series. To such individuals, both less and more than unity, including also normal forms, the term "cosmobia" or "orderly beings" may be applied.
>
> These forms are held to be due to some fundamental cause inherent in the germ itself, that is, in the egg or the embryo in the early cleavage stages, and must be carefully distinguished from all deformities that are due to external or later developing causes not germinal.

The most famous prototypes of partially fused children were those who were responsible for the general acceptance of the name "Siamese twins" for these unfortunate cases. Chang and Eng were born in Siam in 1810 or 1811. Later in life they were exhibited to all the world of that day that went to circuses by P. T. Barnum.

Chang and Eng attained worldwide fame and satisfied the curiosity of tens of thousands of persons eager to see the "freaks." They lived to be elderly men, dying at the age of 64, but the tragedy of their deaths indicates the real pathos of such an unfortunate existence. Eng saw his brother die beside him. The horror of the situation and the knowledge of his own inevitable and impending fate drove him into a state of delirium from which he was mercifully delivered by death a few hours later.

The original Siamese twins, in the writer's view, settled once and for all the question of dual personality in fused twins with two distinct heads. It is reported that they grew to dislike each other. Sometimes one of them became intoxicated, whereupon the other became ill. They married sisters, and left twenty-two children.

The repeated occurrence of Siamese twins in recent years is noted in the medical journals of various countries.

Dr. Dudley W. Boswell reported in The British Medical Journal for Nov. 12, 1910, that Siamese twins were born at Lowestof, Suffolk, England, in March of that year. They died during birth. They were united from their breasts downward. It was found that they were perfectly formed above their diaphragms, including their upper extremities. Each had one perfect leg, but the other two were fused. Many of their organs, which were normal, were double. These children were girls.

Dr. W. H. Sharp of Parkersburg, W. Va., reported in The West Virginia Medical Journal for April, 1907, the birth of two boys who were fused as though hugging each other. They were dead. Their chests and abdominal walls were united. Their legs and arms were distinct and perfect.

The birth of twins blended in the thorax was reported by Dr. Peter Horrocks in the "Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London for 1905."

The American Journal of Clinical Medicine in the issue for May, 1913, records the birth, near Eastman, Ga., of twin boys fused from the middle of the trunk downward. They had but two legs, although heads, arms, and the upper parts of their bodies were normal. Their lives were sacrificed to save the mother.

The editor of the publication remarks that this is a case of "ischio-theracopagus-tetrabrachius." The name indicates the nature of the union. He writes that it is the same kind of union as that of the Tocci brothers, who were born in 1877, and were still alive in 1913.

Several similar cases of thoracopagus are to be found in the literature, among them "Rita-Christina," born in 1829, and "Marie-Rose" Drouin, born in 1878. These pairs of children lived eight and seventeen months, respectively.

In cases such as these the organs in the thorax are usually double or partially double. Two hearts may be inclosed in one pericardial sac. They have duplicate digestive tubes until toward the lower end, including two stomachs.

The editor of The British Medical Journal discussed the problem of personality in connection with these abnormal unions in the issue of June 10, 1911. He took as an example the so-called pygopagus twins known as "Rosa-Josepha" Blazek. Pygopagus twins are those joined at the hips. They are usually back to back, and such was the case with Rosa-Josepha.

The public first heard of these girls in 1891, when they were 13 years old. They were natives of Bohemia. The editor describes them as "intelligent young girls of different tastes." The variation of tastes was manifested in several ways. For instance, one liked beer and the other wine. One was very fond of a certain salad, but the other wouldn't eat it.

Public attention was not attracted to Rosa-Josepha again until they were 31 years old. In the Spring of 1910 they entered a hospital at Prague, where, on April 17 of that year, Rosa gave birth to a normal healthy boy. Dr. Trunecek, who was the attending physician, found that the twins were united posteriorly by the sacrum, (a broad curved bone in the lower part of the back formed by the welding together of five originally separate vertebrae,) which was common to the pair.

While Rosa-Josepha were appearing at a music hall in Berlin a warrant was issued for one of them for her failure to pay a judgment obtained against her in a suit for breach of contract. The warrant was served, and, of course, both were locked up. The innocent one thereupon brought an action for false arrest and imprisonment, the outcome of which was unknown to the editor at the time of writing. His speculative interest in Rosa-Josepha also leads the editor to inquire whether or not a man would become a bigamist by marrying one of them.

A Paris cable of Christmas Day, 1913, told of the arrival there of twin girls a month old, born face to face, and joined by an abdominal muscular strip an inch thick.

On Jan. 5, 1914, the twins, who had been named Madeleine and Suzanne, were exhibited at the Paris Academy of Medicine by Dr. Gustave le Filliatre. They were in excellent condition and were being prepared for the necessary operation. The physicians who examined them at the Academy meeting decided that they were possessed of physical, physiological, and psychic duality.

The operation was performed on March 4, 1914, when the twins were about four months old. The operator was Dr. le Filliatre, and he was assisted by Dr. Risacher, Dr. Victor Delauney, and Dr. Delauney's wife, who is also a physician. Instruments specially constructed for the operation were used, according to the cabled reports.

The cutting was done under local anaesthesia, cocaine being used. When the twins were carefully dissected apart it was found that (as in other similar cases) part of the small intestine of one of the children was within the abdomen of the other.

The dissection was successfully accomplished, and it was believed for a day or two that both would survive. The death of Madeleine from convulsions was announced on March 7, three days after the operation. It was stated later, however, that her death was not due to the operation, but to meningitis. According to the last reports Suzanne was as healthy as any normal child.

CHAMBERS TELLS WHAT GENIUS IS

Says Inclination to Write, Something Worth Writing, and Knowledge of Craft Constitute Author's Equipment.

By Joyce Kilmer.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY'S great predecessor in the relentless pursuit of the "right word" was, teachers of literature tells us, the unsentimental Gustave Flaubert. But these academic gentlemen, who insist that the writer shall spend hours, even days, if necessary, in perfecting a single sentence, seldom produce any literature. I asked Robert W. Chambers, who has written more "best sellers" than any other living writer, what he thought of Flaubert's method of work.

He looked at me rather quizzically. "I think," he said, with a smile, "that Flaubert was slow. What else is there to think? Of course he was a matchless workman. But if he spent half a day in hunting for one word, he was slow, that's all. He might have gone on writing and then have come back later for that inevitable word."

"But what do you think of Flaubert's method, as a method?" I asked. "Do you think that a writer who works with such laborious care is right?"

"It's not a question of right or wrong," said Mr. Chambers, "it's a question of the individual writer's ability and tendency. If a man can produce novels like those of Flaubert, by writing slowly and laboriously, by all means let him write that way. But it would not be fair to establish that as the only legitimate method of writing.

"Some authors always write slowly. With some of them its like pulling teeth for them to get their ideas out on paper. It's the same way in painting. You may see half a dozen men drawing from the same model. One will make his sketch premier coup; another will devote an hour to his; another will work all day. They may be artists of equal ability. It is the result that counts, not the method or the time."

"And what is it that makes a man an artist, in pigments or in words?" I asked. "Do you believe in the old saying that the poet—the creative artist—is born and not made?"

"No," said Mr. Chambers, "I do not think that that is the truth. I think that with regard to the writer it is true to this extent, that there must exist, in the first place, the inclination to write, to express ideas in written words. Then the writer must have something to express really worthy of expression, and he must learn how to express it. These three things make the writer—the inclination to say something, the possession of something worth saying, and the knowledge of how to say it."

"And where does genius come in?" I asked.

"What is genius?" asked Mr. Chambers, in turn. "I don't know. Perhaps genius is the combination of these three qualities in the highest degree.

"Of course," he added with a laugh, "I know that all this is contrary to the opinion of the public. People like to believe that writers depend entirely upon an inspiration. They like to think that we are a hazy lot, sitting around and posing and waiting for some sort of divine afflatus. They think that writers sit around like a Quaker meeting, waiting for the spirit to move them."

"But have there not been writers," I asked, "who seem to prove that there is some truth in the inspiration theory? There is William de Morgan, for example, beginning to write novels in his old age. He spent most of his life in working in ceramics, not with words."

"On the contrary," said Mr. Chambers, "I think that William de Morgan proves my theory. He really spent all his life in learning to write—he was in training for being a novelist all the while. The novelist's training may be unconscious. He must have—as William de Morgan surely always has had—keen interest in whatever is going on around him in the world. That is the main thing for the writer to have—a vivid interest in life. If we are to devote ourselves to the production of pictures of humanity according to our own temperaments, we must have this vivid interest in life; we must have intense curiosity. The men who have counted in literature have had this intense, never-satiated curiosity about life.

"This is true for the romanticists as well as the realists. The most imaginative and fantastic romances must have their basis in real life.

Robert W. Chambers.

"I know of no better examples of this truth than the gargoyles which one sees in Gothic architecture in Europe. These extraordinary creatures that thrust their heads from the sides of cathedrals, misshapen and grotesque, are nevertheless thoroughly logical. That is, no matter how fantastic they may be, they have backbone and ribs and tails, and these backbones and ribs and tails are logical—that is, they could do what backbones and ribs and tails are supposed to do.

"In real life there are no creatures like the gargoyles, but the important thing is that the gargoyles really could exist. This is a good example of the true method of construction. The base of the construction must rest on real knowledge. The mediaeval sculptors knew the formation of existing animals; therefore they knew how to make gargoyles."

"How does this theory apply to poets?" I asked.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Chambers, "but it seems to me to apply to all creative work. The artist must know life before he can build even a travesty on life."

I called Mr. Chambers's attention to the work of certain ultra-modern poets who deliberately exclude life from their work. He was not inclined to take them seriously.

"There always have been aberrations," he said, "and there always will be. They're bound to exist. And there is bound to be, from time to time, attitudinizing and straining after effect on the part of prose writers as well as poets. And it is all based on one thing—self-consciousness. It is self-consciousness that spoils the work of some modern writers."

I asked Mr. Chambers to be more specific in his allusions. "I cannot mention names," he said, "but there are certain writers who are always conscious of the style in which they are writing. Sometimes they consciously write in the style of some other men. They are thinking all the while of their technique and equipment, and the result is that their work loses its effect. A writer should not be convinced all the while that he is a Realist or a Romanticist; he should not subject himself deliberately to some special school of writing, and certainly he should not be conscious of his own style. The less a writer thinks of his technique the sooner he arrives at self-expression.

"It's just like ordinary conversation. A man is known by the way in which he talks; that is his 'style.' But he is not all the while acutely conscious of his manner of talking—unless he has an impediment in his speech. So the writer should be known by his untrammeled and unembarrassed expression."

I asked Mr. Chambers what he thought of the idea that the popularity of magazines has vitiated the public taste and lowered the standard of fiction.

"I do not think that this is the case," he said. "I do not see that the custom of serial publication has harmed the novel. It is not a modern innovation, you know. The novels of Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot had serial publication. But I do believe that the American public reads less fiction than it did a generation ago, and that its taste is not so good as it was."

This was a surprising statement to come from an author whom the public has received with such enthusiasm, so I asked Mr. Chambers to explain.

"In the days of our forefathers," he said, "this was an Anglo-Saxon country. Then the average intelligence of the nation was higher and the taste in literature better. But there came the great rush of immigration to the United States from Europe, and the Anglo-Saxon culture of the country was diluted.

"You see signs of this lowered standard of taste in fiction and on the stage. The demand is for primitive and childish stuff, and the reason for this is that the audience has only a sort of back-stairs intelligence. If we had progressed along the lines in which we were headed before this wave of immigration, we would not be satisfied with the books and magazines that are given us today.

"Of course the magazines are mechanically better today than they were a generation ago. Then we had not the photogravure and the halftone and the other processes that make our magazines beautiful. But we had better taste and also we had more leisure.

"I remember when one of the most widely read of our magazines was a popular science monthly, which printed articles by great scientists on biological and other topics. That was in the days when Darwin was announcing his theory of evolution—the first great jolt which orthodoxy received. People would not take time to read a magazine of that sort now. They are so occupied with business and dancing and all sorts of occupations that they have little leisure for reading."

Mr. Chambers stopped talking suddenly and laughed. "I'm not a good man for you to bring these questions to," he said, "because I never have had any special reverence for books or literature as such. I reverence the books that I like, not all books."

"And have you such a thing as a favorite author?" I asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Chambers. "Dumas."

During the 1890s Mr. Chambers was an art student in Paris, and he has many interesting memories of the French and English writers and painters who have made that period memorable. He knew Paul Verlaine, (whose poetry he greatly admires,) Charles Conder, and Aubrey Beardsley.

"One day," he said, "I was out on a shooting trip—I think it was in Belgium—and I met a young English poet, a charming fellow, whose work I was later to know and like. It was the poet who wrote at least one great poem—'Cynera'—it was Ernest Dowson.

"I knew many of the Beaux Arts crowd, because my brother was a student of architecture at the Beaux Arts. And they were a decent, clean crowd—they were not 'decidents.' I do not take much stock in the pose of 'decadence,' nor in the artistic temperament. I never saw a real artist with the artistic temperament. I always associated that with weakness."

Mr. Chambers, although he has intimate knowledge of the Quartier Latin, has little use for "Bohemia."

"What is Bohemia?" he asked. "If it is a place where a number of artists huddle together for the sake of animal warmth, I have nothing to say against it. But if it is a place where a number of artists come to scorn the world, then it is a dangerous thing. The artist should not separate himself from the world.

"These artistic and literary cults are wrong. I do not believe in professional clubs and cliques. If writers form a combination for business reasons, that is all right, but a writer should not associate exclusively with other writers; he should do his work and then go out and see and talk to people in other professions. We should sweep the cobwebs from the profession of writing and not try to fence it in from the public."

To the somewhat trite question as to the effects of the war on literature, Mr. Chambers made first his usual modest answer, "I don't know." But when I told him of the author who had dogmatically stated that war always stops literature, and that the civil war had produced no writing worthy of preservation, Mr. Chambers reconsidered.

"Did he say that the civil war had produced no literature worthy of preservation?" he said. "He must have forgotten that the civil war caused one man to make contributions to our literature as valuable as anything we possess. He must have forgotten Abraham Lincoln."

Before I left, I mentioned to Mr. Chambers the theory that literature is better as a staff than as a crutch, as an avocation than as a vocation. This, like the "inevitable word" theory, is greatly beloved by the college professors. Mr. Chambers said:

"I disagree utterly with that theory. Do you remember how Dr. Johnson wrote 'Rasselas'? It was in order to raise the money to pay for his mother's funeral. I believe that the best work is done under pressure. Of course the work must be enjoyed; a man in choosing a profession should select that sort of work which he prefers to do in his leisure moments. Let him do for his life-work the task which he would select for his leisure—and let him not take himself too seriously!"

latter"s rascal brother. Incidentally, da Ponte rescues a fair Neapolitan Princess fleeing from an odious husband, but the Council of Ten relieves him of his charge and shuts her up in a convent. Then he reverts to his former sweetheart and her parasitic brother and finally, being caught in an unpleasant affair, is banished from Venice.

He traveled to Goritz with no other baggage than a Horace, a Petrarca, and a Dante annotated by himself. Here he takes his first lessons in German from a kindly landlady, whom he has serious thoughts of marrying, for she was a "generous and virtuous person." At length, however, he decides that marriage is not for him, and he breaks all ties by fleeing to Vienna, where he is received by the Court Composer, Salieri, through whom he is introduced to the entourage of the Emperor.

A charming picture is given of his due of wits with the Abbé Casti, who became his rival in seeking a Court position. In Vienna he met Mozart and suggested to him that operas might be made out of two French plays then in vogue. It is curious to read in da Ponte's Memoirs of the simple manner in which he puts forward the composer's claims to future greatness:

> I had readily understood that after the sudden and universal success of "Il Nocce di Figaro" that the wonderful musical genius of Mozart demanded a dramatic theme that should be at once vast, multiform, and sublime. I suggested "Don Juan," and the idea completely seduced him.

Da Ponte told his New York pupils that before sitting down to write the libretto for this opera he steeped himself in the "Inferno" of Dante in order to obtain the proper horror and grandeur for his background. One may well believe it.

A wonderful sidelight is thrown on the Vienna Court of the period with its jealousies and intrigues, all crowned by the machinations of da Ponte's enemies, when the old Emperor died and Leopold, his successor, turned the poet out. At Trieste, while waiting for a reconciliation with the new Emperor, he married his "beautiful Rosellana of England," who was able later to help him much through "her own honorable industry."

At length he had to abandon all hope of peace with Vienna, and, armed with a letter of introduction to Marie Antoinette, he started for Paris. He got as far as Spires when he learned that Paris "was in the hands of the French and Antoinette was a prisoner in the Temple." So he went to London.

There he became poet to the Italian opera, and sold and printed books until, having indorsed the notes of a friend, he was once more obliged to move on, this time "pursued by twelve bailiffs," to Gravesend, where he embarked on a Nantucket vessel for America. His wife was already here visiting her family, which, in the meantime, had migrated to America.

Of his first years in New York little is known. After having gathered together a few hundred dollars by teaching his beloved Dante, he twice embarked in business and lost his savings. This happened at Elizabeth, N. J., and at Sunbury, Penn. In 1818 he was again back in New York. The manner in which he paid his creditors year after year down to the uttermost farthing shows that he had a good head for mathematics but a poor one for finance.

And now, at last, at 54 Chapel Street, he settled down to a life that was most congenial to him. He sold and imported books and spread the knowledge of Dante through a constantly widening circle. He was sought and beloved by the very best people, whether among the social lights or those of learning, and nowhere does a taint of Molmenti's libel seem to stick to him.

What sort of man did he appear to them to be? In an address delivered before the New York Historical Society in 1857, Dr. Francis said:

> Many of this assembly, and particularly the ladies who now grace this audience, must well remember their old teacher, Signor Lorenzo da Ponte, so long a Professor of Italian literature in Columbia College, the stately nonagenarian whose white locks so richly ornamented his classical front and his graceful and elegant person. He falls within the compass of this imperfect address from his "lonely conspicuity," for the taste he cherished, and the industry he displayed in the cultivation of Italian letters; more than 2,000 scholars having been initiated in the language of Italy by him, and he is still more interwoven with our theme by his enthusiastic efforts to establish the Italian opera among us.

Da Ponte, as has been shown at the threshold of this article, was very jealous of his title of being the first to impart a knowledge of Dante to this country. He was equally anxious to attract the attention of the great ones in Italy to his labor here. In the second edition of his Memoirs he writes, apropos of having sent some notes on Dante to Signor Biagioli:

> Since, however, Signor Biagioli has neither received me "con seno aperto" nor considered me worthy of a reply, I knew to my shame that he neither placed me among the scholars of Italy (and on this point I acknowledged him to be right) nor did he believe my observations worthy of being reported by him. * * * Perhaps he thought it strange that an insignificant language master, who has now been living for more than fifteen years in America, dares to hold opinions different from his own on the interpretation of Dante. But you know well, dear Signor Biagioli, that the good Homer sometimes nods, and that a man without eyes found a horseshoe which others had not found with their eyes.

Da Ponte really was no pedant; if he had been he could certainly not have appealed both to the popular and learned appreciation of New York as he did. His criticisms on Dante show a wonderful grasp of the thought and idiom of the Tuscan of the "trecento," and some of them have since been put forward by Da Ponte's own countrymen as their own. Aside from his pupils his chief mediums for communicating with the public were pamphlets and the newspapers, whose editors always received his messages with respect and usually gave some word of editorial praise—and, of course, there were lectures, both in English and Italian, all usually later to be printed in pamphlet form in both languages. Here is a specimen of his English:

> With her good fortune, Italy for 500 years has preserved her charming language. That language which, from its united sweetness, delicacy, force, and richness, compares with every ancient language and surpasses every modern tongue; which equals in sublimity the Greek, the Latin in magnificence, in grandeur and conciseness the Hebrew, the German in boldness, in majesty the Spanish, and the English in energy. That language, in fine, which Providence bestowed on the Italians because so perfectly adapted in its almost supernational harmoniousness to the delicacy of their organs and perceptions, to the vivacity of their minds, and to the complexion of their ideas and sentiments, and which was formed so justly to illustrate their character. . . .
>
> The minutes of Columbia College, whose buildings were then situated in Park Row, are curiously pointed in regard to the nature of his professorship there. There are only twelve entries. They begin in 1825 and end four years later:
>
> May 2, 1825—A letter from Mr. da Ponte was received asking permission to instruct the alumni of the college in the Italian language and to make use of some part of the building for that purpose. The above letter was referred to the Standing Committee.
>
> June 6, 1825—(At this meeting the report of the Standing Committee was laid on the table for further consideration.)
>
> Sept. 5, 1825—Resolved, That a professorship of Italian Literature be established in this college, but that the professor be not considered one of the board of the college, nor subject to the provisions of the second chapter of the statutes.
>
> Resolved, That the attendance of the students upon the said professor be voluntary, and that the hours of attendance be appointed by the professor, under the direction of the President.
>
> Resolved, That Signore da Ponte be and is hereby appointed to the said professorship, and that he be allowed to receive from the students who shall attend his lectures a reasonable compensation; but that no salary be allowed him from the college.
>
> Dec. 5, 1825—(Da Ponte offers to sell 263 volumes of Italian works to the college for $364.06. Referred to a committee, C. C. Moore, Chairman.)
>
> Jan. 2, 1826—Favorable report; the books are bought for the library.)
>
> Jan. 5, 1829—Ordered that $50 be paid to Signore da Ponte in addition to what he has already been paid for making the catalogue of the college.
>
> Nov. 3, 1829—(Da Ponte offers more books.)
>
> Nov. 12, 1829—(Thirty-three volumes bought of da Ponte for $140.)
>
> Nov. 30, 1829—A proposition was received through the President from Signore Da Ponte offering to add a number of Italian books to the college library upon condition of his having a certain number of pupils provided him to instruct in the Italian language. Whereupon—
>
> Resolved, That it is inexpedient to accept of the proposition of Signore da Ponte.

Da Ponte was then in his 81st year. Naturally his old pupils began to fall away from him and it was increasingly hard to get new ones. At one time he thought of returning to Italy so that his ashes might commingle with those of Dante, but the gift of $50 from an anonymous benefactor dissuaded him. He speaks of this episode in his "Storia Americana, ossa il Lamento" published in 1835:

> I remain. I will try to be known through the testimony of persons worthy of belief. It is my intention to publish fifty letters from distinguished persons in Europe. They are all precious to me for their contents and the names of those who wrote them; but the name of the benevolent American donor is, to me, the gem of the collection, both from the moment in which it was, and by all it says. One such citizen ennobles any place. New York may boast of many such—with her will I leave my ashes, as I have given to her thirty years of my life. Perhaps those ashes will receive, even from the ill-disposed and the ungrateful, "the vain comfort of late sighs."

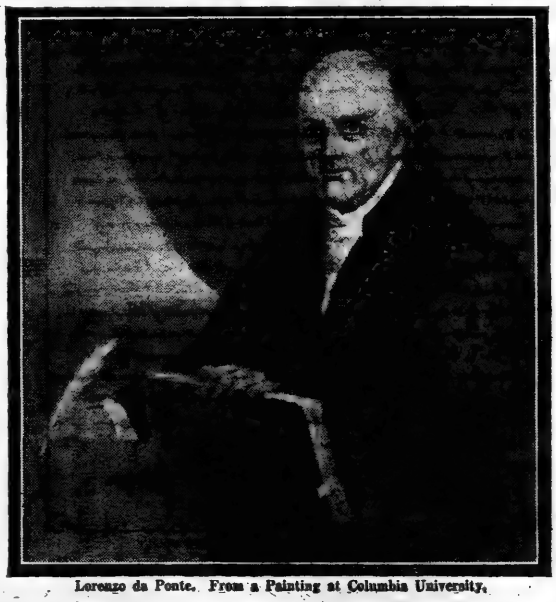
The last scene is all that the Danteist could have wished. Samuel Ward, who was later to be known as "America's Unofficial Ambassador to the Courts of Europe," thus described it in The New York Mirror of August, 1838:

> Two days previous to this event (the burial) his sick chamber presented an interesting spectacle. Dr. J. W. Francis, his friend and kind physician since the old operatic days, and to whom the aged poet had in gratitude addressed a parting ode on the day preceding, perceiving symptoms of approaching dissolution, notified his numerous friends of the change in the venerable patient.
>
> It was one of those afternoons of waning Summer when the mellow sunset foretells approaching Autumn. The old poet's magnificent head lay upon a sea of pillows, and the conscious eye still shed its beams of regard upon all around him. Besides several of his countrymen, were assembled some remnants of the old Italian troupe, who knelt for a farewell blessing around the pallet of their expiring bard; among them might be seen the fine head of Fornasari and Signor Bagioli's benevolent countenance. All wept as the patriarch bade them an affectionate and earnest farewell, and implored a blessing on their common country. The doctor, watching the flickerings of the life-torch, stood at the head of the couch, and a group of fearful women at the foot, completed a scene not unlike the portraiture we have all seen of the last hours of Napoleon.

It had been da Ponte's desire to have the services at his home and then his body quietly laid to rest. His friends would not have it so; and arrangements were made at the Cathedral to have the funeral there. There, all the ceremonial that was possible for an historic and spectacular mother-church to bestow was da Ponte's. Doubtless many who came had never before entered a Roman Catholic edifice.

Among the names of note borne by those who witnessed the last rites in the Cathedral and then joined in the procession to the cemetery were Dr. Francis, Clement C. Moore, Samuel Ward, the Hon. G. C. Verplanck, and Pietro Maroncelli, the fellow-prisoner of Sylvio Pellico of Austrian persecution fame.

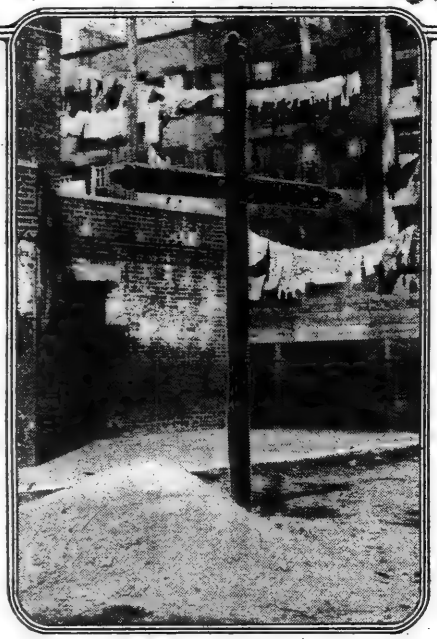
Dante. From Grotto's Fresco in the Bargello.



Lorenzo da Ponte. From a Painting at Columbia University.

THE 650TH ANNIVERSARY OF DANTE

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



Where Lorenzo da Ponte was buried.

Italians playing "Boccie" on site of old graveyard.

It Will Be Fittingly Observed in America, Which Also Celebrates the Centennial of Dante Scholarship Here.

By Walter Littlefield.

If Europe were not now in the throes of war, this month of May, 1915, would be marked by pageants and other exercises in the great universities, in commemoration of the 650th anniversary of the birth of Dante Alighieri. As it is, the great poet's anniversary will be celebrated more extensively in the United States than anywhere else.

The exact date of Dante's birth is not known, so the celebrations will not be simultaneous. But Yale, Vassar, Leland Stanford, De Witt Clinton, and other universities and schools will each at some time during this present month do honor to the immortal author of the "Divina Commedia."

As a matter of fact, this country has a special link to Dante in Lorenzo da Ponte, one time professor at Columbia University.

In 1865 the people of Ceneda in Veretia, wishing to do honor to the 600th anniversary of Dante's birth, as well as to their illustrious citizen, erected a monument to Lorenzo da Ponte, the librettist of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "Il Nozze di Figaro" and sometime Latin Poet to Joseph II. of Austria. But the connection between the Florentine and the Venetian does not rest alone on the fact that both were poets, for da Ponte, a century ago, was first to introduce Dante to Americans by imparting to them a knowledge of the Italian language.

After a career as professor, linguist, philosopher, and poet among the highest and lowest in Europe for over half a century da Ponte arrived in New York, in June, 1805, with little else than a box of violin strings in one pocket and a copy of Dante's "Commedia" in another. Here he was to teach successfully, both privately and as the first Professor of Italian at Columbia College, and to try business unsuccessfully, but to find before his end the full expression of that untranslatable Italian word, "simpatia." He was proud of his mission as the first Danteist in this country and was jealous of his title to it, for he once wrote: "In twenty-eight years I have instructed 2,500 persons in my language, which I and none other introduced in America."

New York is today, in point of population, the second Italian city in the world. When da Ponte arrived here there were only three Italian families of image makers, and he tells us that after a careful search he was able to find only one book printed in the Italian language—"a very bad copy of Boccaccio."

Da Ponte died, in his ninetieth year, at 91 Spring Street, on Aug. 17, 1838. On the 20th his funeral was held with great pomp in the Cathedral in Mulberry Street, after which a procession, headed by a banner with a Latin inscription telling of his attainments, bore his body to the old Roman cemetery on Eleventh Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, where it was left in the vault of a friend, with the intention of later placing it in its own grave with more conspicuous ceremonial. There is no record that this was ever done.

Today a sensitive passerby might stand aghast at the seeming desecration of the place, for the mounds have been leveled and most of the gravestones have been removed. But in the surrounding tenements dwell thousands of da Ponte's countrymen, and on pleasant afternoons the "dialetti" of the language he loved so well are heard, as the young men play the Italian game of "boccie" over his ashes. After all, this may be the monument that he would wish. His composer, Mozart, in far-off Vienna, has not perhaps one so worthy. No one knows his burial place.

Evidently Pompeo Molmenti, the historian of Venice, had never heard of da Ponte's honorable American career of thirty-three years, for in his "Storia di Venezia" he dismisses him briefly and lightly as an adventurer, not of the Casanova type, but as the type drawn by Goldoni in his "Avventuriere onorato" and personified by Guglielmo—a schoolmaster, doctor, secretary in the courts; then a comic playwright and merchant, who flees to Palermo to escape his creditors, where he marries a wealthy widow and abandons the girl of his heart:

> De Ponte is really much nearer this type of adventurer—not bad at heart; but devoid of any fine feeling and ready for any transaction or arrangement. He was born at Ceneda in 1740, and belonged to a Jewish family, called Conegliano, converted to Christianity; he took the name of Lorenzo da Ponte, then Bishop of Ceneda, and after finishing his studies he entered holy orders.
>
> In 1773 he went to Venice, where he paid more devotion to the beautiful eyes of Angiolina Tiepolo than to his sacred calling. He became reader in Humanity in the Seminary of Treviso, and taught doctrines little pleasing to the Government, which dismissed the troublesome abbé without ceremony.
>
> He returned to Venice as tutor to the sons of Giogio Pisani, but presently left for Dresden and Vienna, where he was gladly welcomed by Joseph II. and wrote several dramas for music, among them "Don Giovanni" for Mozart. On the death of the Emperor, in 1790, he fell into embarrassments, though they did not prevent him from marrying an English brunette, who persuaded him to abandon his clerical garb.

The foregoing strongly reminds one of the adage of the prophet and his own country; still, we may be grateful for one piece of information hitherto never imparted, not even by da Ponte himself: this is the family name "Conegliano." It has been disputed that da Ponte ever took holy orders or was of Jewish origin.

It cannot be ignored, however, that in a pamphlet issued in Lisbon about 1803, he is attacked as "The celebrated Lorenzo da Ponte, who having been Jew, Christian, priest, and poet in Italy and Germany, found himself to be a layman, husband, and an ass in London"; that Clement Clarke Moore, the pioneer Hebrew lexicographer of the United States, and a trustee of Columbia College, to whom da Ponte probably owed his appointment as professor, often consulted the Venetian; and that in a lecture, "Sull' Italia," delivered in this city in 1821, da Ponte amazed the learned ones in his audience by fluently quoting Exodus in the original Hebrew. Finally, Dr. J. W. Francis, who was da Ponte's New York physician for several years, speaks of his consummate knowledge of Hebrew and Latin in his "Old New York."

Here in New York between the years 1820 and 1823 da Ponte wrote out in Italian for the benefit of his pupils the story of his life. He called the work his "Memorie." It was first printed in 1823 and then in a larger revised edition in 1829-30. Scarcely a copy of either remains. The work has, however, been translated into French and German, but never into English. In his preface to the French edition the celebrated de Lamartine writes:

> The Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini are not more ingenuous or amusing. . . . These undiscoverable memories were buried in that American forest which we call New York. No one would ever have unearthed them there, where the most precious manuscript will never have the weight of a dollar.

At the end of his volume da Ponte writes:

> At the end of my career of eighty-seven years I have occupied my leisure by composing these Memoirs. I know that the critic will reproach me for a style which is neither brilliant nor firm. I would answer that I am not dealing with a personage but with a very modest man, whose life, passed in a small circle, has created no stir; and so I write of him in simple language, setting down the truth and the events thereof in the measure of their importance.

Da Ponte tells us that he lost his mother at the age of five and that, as he could not endure his stepmother, it became necessary for him to go away:

> At this time Mgr. Lorenzo da Ponte was Bishop of Ceneda. He was a man of great piety, in abundance of toleration, and endowed with the rarest of Christian virtues. Moreover, he had great affection for our family. I went resolutely to him and begged him to place me, together with one of my brothers, in the school which he directed. My request pleased the venerable prelate. He saw on our side a lively desire for knowledge joined to an excellent disposition. He granted with joy this desire, and even went so far as to take upon himself the very considerable expenses of our tuition. The progress which we made was in accordance with the hopes of our benefactor.

Here, in two years, the youth learned to write Latin with ease and elegance. Four years later, his patron having died, the student took his name out of gratitude, and went to the seminary of Porto Gruaro, where a little later he held a professorship of rhetoric. Then came his remarkable experiences in Venice, strongly suggestive of those of that arch-adventurer Casanova, and in which love and gambling colored most of the episodes.

Here, too, we have the principal dramatis personæ of the comedies of the time—the trusting, deceived lover, the mercenary, deceitful sweetheart, and the

Heaven, and sincerely wish you may enjoy every species of Felicity.

Go. WASHINGTON.

July 24, 1789.

Following this letter in the scrapbook is a copy of Thomson's reply to the President, on the back of which the cautious Secretary caused Alden, the Deputy Secretary mentioned in the letter from Washington, to sign a full receipt for all the Congressional papers and books.

The next letter received by Thomson from Washington also reflects great credit not only on the opinion of the ex-Secretary held by the President but on Washington's epistolary style. As has been noted, Thomson had won the confidence of the American Indians, and the letter relates to one of the various missions to them with which he was intrusted during his long life. It runs:

Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1793.

Dear Sir,

The Western Indians having proposed to us a conference at Sandusky in the ensuing spring, I am now about to proceed to nominate three commissioners to meet and treat with them on the subject of peace.—What may be the issue of the conferences is difficult to foresee, but it is extremely essential that, whatever it be, it should carry with it the perfect confidence of our Citizens, that every endeavor will have been used to obtain the peace which their interests would permit.—

For this reason it is necessary that characters be appointed who are known to our citizens for their talents & integrity, and whose situation in life places them clear of every suspicion of a wish to prolong the war, or say rather, whose interests, in common with that of their country, is clearly to produce peace. Characters uniting these desiderata do not abound, some of them too are in offices inconsistent with the appointment now in question—others under impediments of health or other circumstances so as to circumscribe the choice within a small circle.

Desirous in the first instance that you should be in this commission I have mentioned these difficulties to shew you, in the event of your declining, how serious they are, and to induce you to come forward and perform this important service to your country—a service with which its posterity and tranquility are intimately connected.—

It will be necessary to set out from this place about the first of May. The route will be by the North River and Niagara.—It will be safe, and the measures for your comfortable transportation & subsistence taken as effectually as circumstances will admit.—

Will you then permit me, Sir, to nominate you as one of the Commissioners with a certain reliance on your acceptance? Your answer to this will oblige

Dear Sir

Your most obed. and
Very Hble. Servant
Go. WASHINGTON.

Charles Thomson, Esq.

The intimacy of Thomson and Benjamin Franklin appears throughout their correspondence. In Thomson's scrapbooks there are several letters from Franklin and copies of letters to him, extending over many years and quite without the formality which breathes from the Washington epistles. The following letter, sent by Franklin from Passy, while he was on his memorable mission to France, shows that the philosophic statesman and his upright friend were not above enjoying a chuckle even in the midst of the solemnest matters:

Passy, June the fourteenth, 1784.

Dear Sir,

I received yours of April 19th with the Information you obtained from our old Neighbour Reuben Haines respecting Marggrander, for which I thank you. I am much pester'd with Applications to make such Enquiries and often obliged to promise that I will transmit them: but I would not wish you to take more Trouble than to ask Questions of the Members of Congress or others that fall in your way, and communicate to me their Answers if of any Importance. I have also a multitude of Projects sent to me with Requests that I lay them before Congress; they are Plans and Schemes of Government and Legislation, Education, Defence, Manufactures, Commerce &c. form'd by People who have great Good will to us but are totally ignorant of our Affairs and Circumstances, whence their Projects are for the most part wild and impractical, or unfit to be presented to Congress as not pertaining to their Jurisdiction. I have therefore not forwarded them; but will now and then send some of them for your Amusement if you should ever have any desire to see how people make Shoes for Feet they have never measured.

As your Letter mentions nothing of publick Affairs I imagined I might have had, by the same conveyance, some Dispatches from Congress perhaps in the Care of some Passenger; but a fortnight has passed since the Arrival of the Pacquet boat and no letters appeared; so that I have nothing from Congress later than the fourteenth of January and continue in great uncertainty as to my Return.

Mr. Norris came here after residing some time at Liege. He staid but a week or two at Paris and then removed to a Country Town not far distant where nothing but French was spoken in order to improve himself in that subject. He seems a sensible discreet young Man and I shall with pleasure render him any service that may be in my Power.

The King of Sweden is now at the Court enjoying the various Splendid Entertainments provided for him. The Danish Minister is astonished that the Congress are so long without taking any notice of the proposed Treaty. With great Esteem, I am ever,

My Dear Friend
Yours most affectionately,
B. FRANKLIN.

Still more characteristic of Franklin and corroborative of the intimate terms upon which he and Thomson stood is another long letter by him to the Secretary of the Congress. It was written when Franklin was far from pleased at his treatment by his countrymen. With its laborious penmanship, capitalized nouns and quaint turns of expression, it is one of the chief treasures of the Thomson scrapbooks.

Franklin unburdened himself thus:

Philadelphia, December the 29th 1788

Dear old friend,

Inclos'd I send a Letter to the President of Congress for the time being, which, if you find nothing improper in it, or that in regard for me you would wish chang'd or amended, I would request you to present. I rely much on your friendly counsel, as you must be better acquainted with Persons and Circumstances than I am, and I suppose there will be time enough before the new Congress is formed, to make any alterations you may advise, tho' if presented at all it should be to the old one. In the Copy of my letter to Mr. Barclay you may observe that mention is made of some considerable "Articles which I had charged to my Accounts with Congress but on which I should expect from their Equity some considerations." That you may have some Information what those articles Are, I enclose a sketch of my Services to the United States, wherein you will find Mention of the extra Services I perform'd that do not appertain to the Office of Plenipotentiary, viz. as Judge of Admiralty, as Consul before the Arrival of Mr. Barclay, as Banker in examining and accepting the multitude of Bills of Exchange, and as Secretary for several years, none being sent me, tho' other Ministers were allowed such Assistance. I must own I did hope that, as it is customary in Europe to make some liberal provision for Ministers when they return home from foreign service, during which their absence is necessarily injurious to their private Affairs, the Congress would at least have been kind enough to have shewn their Approbation of my Conduct by a Grant of some small Tract of Land in their Western Country, which might have been at least of some Honour to my Posterity and I cannot but still think they will do something of the kind for me, whenever they shall be pleased to take my Services into Consideration, as I see by their Minutes that they have allowed Mr. Lee handsomely for his Service in England before his Appointment to France, in which Service I and Mr. Bollan co-operated with him and have had no such Allowance; and since his Return he has been very properly rewarded with a good Place as well as my friend Mr. Jay: tho' these are trifling compensations in comparison with what was granted by the King to M. Girard on his return from America. But how different is what has happened to me. * * *

This is all for yourself only as a private Friend for I have not nor ever shall make a public Complaint; and even if I could have foreseen such unkind Treatment from Congress as their refusing me their thanks would it in the least have abated my Zeal for the Cause and Ardour in support of It. For I know something of the Nature of such changeable Assemblies and how little Successors are informed of the services that have been rendered to the Cause before their Admission, or feel themselves oblig'd by such services and what Effect in obliterating a Sense of them during the Absence of the Servant in a distant Country the artful and reiterated malevolent insinuations of one or two envious and malicious Persons may have on the Minds of Members, even of the most equitable candid and honorable Dispositions. And therefore I would pass these Reflections into Oblivion.

By the way, can you inform me what became of two Founts of Script Types, of Mine, which were Da'd in printing the Congress Paper Money. I do not find them here, and they cost me Forty Pounds Sterling. I sent two to the Board of War, a Collection of Precedents us'd in the British Offices, which I had been told were lost in the Removal to Baltimore. Do you know whether they have ever been recovered? They cost me 10 Guineas.

When I was sent to France I put all the Cash I could raise into the Loan Office. The paper was then of equal Value with Gold or Silver and indeed part of it had been received from Congress in Discharge of a sum in Gold which I had advanc'd to the Army in Canada. I see by the Minutes of Nov. 1782 that Mr. Lee's Certificates were order'd to be paid in Sterling at the Rate of 4/6 a dollar. I suppoee there must have been some Circumstances attending his Certificates which intitled them to such Favours, and I wish to know what they were. My Certificates, I am told, are now worth but about a Sixth Part of my original Loan.

My good Friend, excuse if you can, the Trouble of this Letter and if the Reproach thrown on Republicks, that they are spt to be ungrateful, should ever unfortunately be verified with respect to your Services, remember that you have a Right to unbosom yourself in communicating your Grief to

Your affectionate, ancient Friend
& most obedient humble Servant
B. FRANKLIN.

Thomas Jefferson also knew Charles Thomson well. The two men were much interested in all sorts of scientific and other dear matters, allusions to which abound in their correspondence. On one occasion Jefferson expounds his theory of the creation of the earth; on another Thomson asks "if any invention has been made for finding the distance of ships at sea," adding what most of us would have added before Marconi: "This would be like seeing out of sight."

The most interesting of all Jefferson's letters preserved in the scrapbooks is one dated "Monticello, Jan. 9, 1815," in which Jefferson writes:

I retain good health, and am rather feeble to walk much, but ride with ease, passing two or three hours a day on horseback, and every three or four months taking a journey of ninety miles to a distant possession, where I pass a good deal of my time. My eyes need the aid of glasses by night and with small print in the day also; my hearing not quite so sensible as it used to be; no tooth shaken yet but shivering and shrinking in body from the cold we now experience, my thermometer having been as low as 12° this morning. My greatest oppression is a correspondence afflicting me laborious, the extent of which I have been long endeavoring me to curtail. This keeps me at the drudgery of the writing table all the fine hours of the day, leaving for the gratification of my appetite for reading only what I can steal from the hours of sleep. Could I reduce this epistolary corvée within the limits of my friends and affairs and give the time redeemed from it to reading and reflection, to history, ethics, mathematics, my life would be as happy as the infirmities of age would admit, and I should look to its consummation with the composure of one "qui summum nec metuit diem nec optat."

So much as to myself; and I have given you this string of egotisms in the hope of drawing a similar one from yourself. I have heard from others that you retain your health, a good degree of activity and all the vivacity & cheerfulness of your mind, but I wish to learn it more minutely from yourself, how has time affected your health, your strength, your faculties & spirits? What are your amusements, literary and social? Tell me everything about yourself, because all will be interesting to me, who retains for you ever the same constant & affectionate friendship & respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

A final proof of the high esteem in which Charles Thomson was held is the fact that David Ramsay, the historian, submitted to him the manuscript of his History of the Revolution for suggestions and corrections. Thomson was not in the least afraid of making them. He took special exception to Ramsay's version of the battle of Bunker Hill—or Bunker's Hill, as it was then called—and expressed his objections to the historian without mincing his words. Below is what Thomson wrote on the subject to Ramsay, that portion dealing with the alleged firing upon the British by the people of Charlestown must be of special interest just now when similar accusations are being hurled at civilians in various parts of Europe.

New York, Nov. 4, 1788.

Dear Sir,

Your description of the works on Bunker's hill are in my opinion too much exaggerated and the firing upon the british from the houses in Charlestown is a circumstance which is denied. The account you have given corresponds with that of the enemy. To save their honour it was necessary to make the works as formidable as possible and to take off from the odium of burning towns at that early stage of the war. It was thought necessary to represent that the Americans fired from the houses. I have conversed with Mr. Gorham on the subject and he informs me that soon after the Americans sat down before Boston Gen. Gage sent for him and informed him as an inhabitant of Charlestown that in case the Americans approached Boston from that side he would be under the necessity of ordering that town to be burned; and that he could not be justified by the laws of war to suffer it to stand to cover the approach of the enemy. This information Mr. Gorham communicated to General Ward who then commanded the American forces: and as it was made known to the inhabitants of the town. As soon as our troops took possession of the hill all the inhabitants of the town instantly fled & left their houses empty. He did not believe there was a single gun fired from any of the houses. From this you see it was a premeditated act, justified by the rules of war and not depending on the firing from the houses.

As to the works on Bunker's hill, how was it possible such as are described could be erected in a space of three or four hours? The truth is our people marched over the causeway & took possession of the hill late at night, instantly broke ground and threw up some slight redoubts of earth. They were discovered at daybreak and a detachment was immediately sent to dislodge them. This detachment landed at a point on the bay at a considerable distance from the town. Upon seeing the number of our troops on the heights they halted and sent back for reinforcements. Upon this our troops immediately pulled up the post & rail fences which enclosed the lots between the town and the bay and set them down again in two parallel rows at a small distance from each other, extending from the earthen redoubt on the right to the town and on the left to the bay. The space between the two lines they filled with hay which had been lately mowed and remained on the lots in cocks. These were the formidable works behind which they sheltered themselves and waited the assault of the enemy.

FAMOUS THOMSON PAPERS SOLD

Correspondence of Secretary of First Continental Congress Includes Letters from Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson.

THREE letters in the handwriting of George Washington and many more written by Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, James Monroe and other famous Americans are among the treasures brought to light here a few days ago when the correspondence of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the First Continental Congress, was rediscovered after having lain hidden for years. The letters, contained in two stout, old-fashioned scrapbooks, were sold by one of Thomson's descendants to a dealer.

Charles Thomson planned to write a history of the American Revolution based on the copious notes kept by him in his official capacity. But in later life he thought that parts of this history would be distasteful to the families of some of the chief actors, so he destroyed his notes and correspondence covering the years of the Revolutionary War. As a result of this, the few remaining papers from his pen possess great historical value.

Thomson was an important figure in the American Revolution. He knew practically all its leaders, some of them—including Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin—intimately. He was a man of unswerving rectitude, so much so that it became common in his time to say that a statement "was as true as if Charles Thomson's name was to it."

His honesty of character won him the confidence of the American Indians; in one of the letters from George Washington to him the President begs him to undertake a mission to some of the tribesmen. In 1756 Thomson was adopted into the Delaware nation, which bestowed upon him the appellation "man of truth."

He served as Secretary of the First Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789, refusing to take a cent of payment for the first year of his services. After retiring to private life he devoted considerable time to writing. Among his works are "An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians," and a translation from the Greek of the Holy Bible, which won him high repute for scholarship. He died in 1824 at the advanced age of 95 years, having outlived most of the celebrities with whom he corresponded. Among these, in addition to those already named, were John Jay; Nathanael Greene; David Ramsay, the historian; George Clinton, Governor of New York; Henry Laurens; George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Thomas Mifflin; John Dickinson, and Abraham Baldwin. Letters to and from all of these are contained in the two scrapbooks unearthed the other day.

These scrapbooks have lain in a vault for over thirty years. The letters in them were seen in 1825 by John F. Watson of Germantown, Penn. Watson visited Thomson just before the latter's death in 1824 and in the following year was allowed to look over the Thomson papers by John Thomson, a nephew of Charles. Watson wrote a monograph giving excerpts from the letters for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1853.

In 1878 the text of the Thomson papers, including the letters which passed between him and celebrities of early American history, was reproduced in a publication of the New York Historical Society. This text was taken from copies of the papers made for William B. Reed, a collector. After that the Thomson scrapbooks dropped out of sight until their sale a few days ago.

Though somewhat tarnished and faded, most of the letters are in a good state of preservation. They speak eloquently for the good penmanship of our forefathers. Except for somewhat strange punctuation, and some unfamiliar flourishes and quirks here and there, the letters of George Washington, Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and their contemporaries are easier to read than most of the hurried, irregular scribbles which we of today perpetrate. And there is in them a courtly leisureliness, a careful turning of phrase, rarely met with nowadays.

Washington's letters in the Thomson scrapbooks are, of course, of the greatest interest. Copies of them are preserved at Washington, but these yellowed old sheets, carefully pasted in his scrapbook by Charles Thomson a century and more ago, are the actual pages on which the pen of the Father of his Country rested, on which he declared himself Thomson's "obedient servant" and set down his signature. The first does not take up any important matter, but is especially interesting in that there is allusion in it to Washington's mother, of whom so little is known.

It is dated "Mount Vernon, twenty-second January, 1784"—the year after the close of the Revolution—and runs:

Dear Sir: The original letter and other papers from the Chevr. de Heirts respecting the order of the Knights of Divine Providence, were transmitted to Congress without a copy being taken; I am a little at a loss therefore in what manner to direct my letter to him, more especially as I had a faint recollection that there is a mode pointed out for the address by the secretary himself—let me pray you, therefore, my good sir, to examine into this matter and after giving my letter another cover to put it into the proper channel for conveyance.

If my commission is not necessary for the files of Congress I, should be glad to have it deposited amongst my own papers.—It may serve my grandchildren some fifty or a hundred years hence for a theme to ruminate upon if they should be contemplatively disposed.

We have been so fast locked in snow and ice since Christmas, that all kinds of intercourse have been suspended; & a duty which I owed my mother, and intended ere this to have performed, has been forced to yield to the intemperance of the weather: but as this again must submit to the approaching sun, I shall soon be enabled, I expect, to discharge that duty on which nature and inclination have a call; and shall be ready afterwards to welcome my friends to the shadow of the vine and fig tree; where I hope it is unnecessary to add, I should be exceedingly happy to see you and any of my late masters, now representatives.

Mrs. Washington, if she knew I was writing to you in the style of invitation would, I am certain, adduce arguments to prove that I ought to include Mrs. Thomson; but before she should have half spun the thread of her discourse, it is more than probable I should have nonplussed her by yielding readily to the force of her reasoning. With sentiments of sincere regd: & esteem,—I am—D. Sir Yr. most obed. servt.

G°. WASHINGTON.

The next letter from Washington to Thomson was written after the faithful Secretary of the Continental Congress had announced his desire to retire to private life. With its old-fashioned courtliness and tone of stately compliment it must surely have filled its recipient with pride. Washington wrote:

To Charles Thomson, Esqr.

Sir,

I have contemplated the note wherein, after mentioning your having served in quality of Secretary of Congress from the first meeting of that body in 1774 to the present time, through an eventful period of almost fifteen years, you announce your wish to return to private life:—and I have to regret that the period of my coming again into public life, should be exactly that in which you are to retire from it.—

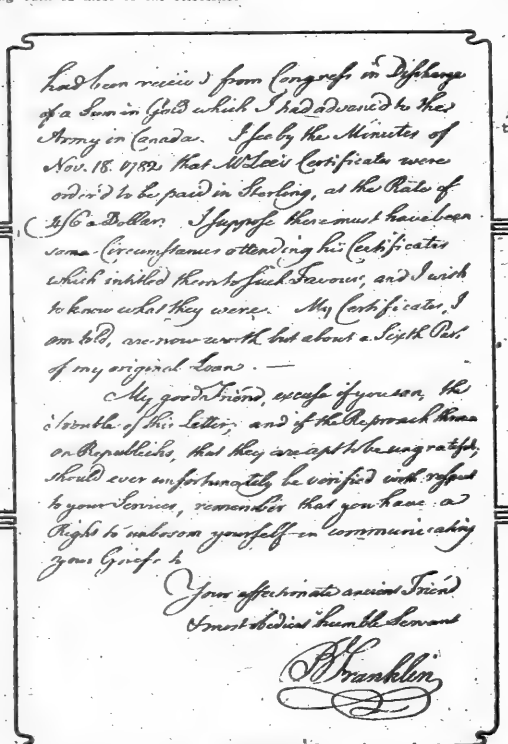
The present age does so much justice to the unsullied reputation with which you have always conducted yourself in the execution of the duties of your office and posterity will find your name so honorably connected with the verification of such a multitude of astonishing facts, that my single suffrage would add little to the illustration of your merits.—Yet I cannot withhold any just testimonial in favor of so old, so faithful and so able a public officer which might tend to soothe his mind in the shade of retirement.—Accept, then, this serious declaration, that your services have been important, as your patriotism was distinguished; and enjoy that best of all rewards, the consciousness of having done your duty well.

You will be pleased, Sir, to deliver the books, records & papers of the late congress, the Great Seal of the Federal Union—and the Seal of the Admiralty, to Mr. Roger Alden, the late Deputy Secretary of Congress, who is requested to take charge of them until further directions shall be given.

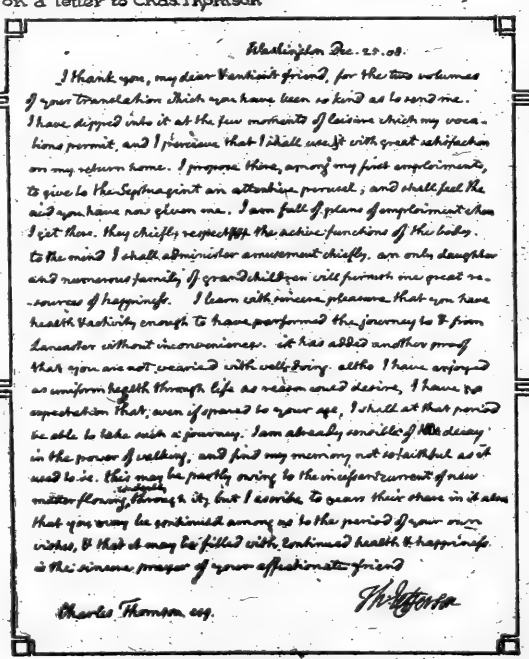
I beg you to be persuaded that it will always afford me real pleasure to extend whatever encouragements may be consistent with my general duties, to such particular Persons as have long been faithful & useful servants of the Community.

I finally commend you to the protection of

Signature of George Washington on a letter to Chas Thomson



Page from a letter by Benjamin Franklin.



Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Charles Thomson.

Her work is constructively strong and is scrupulous in detail. Her frogs and turtles in a lily-pad fountain show not only the closest observation of the creatures in life, but a clear appreciation of their sculptural quality. On the base of a little bronze frog mounted separately the sculptor has incised decorative leaves, and here she misses somewhat the crisp distinction of her style, scribbling in place of writing. Her work promises so much in the direction of personal force that one is tempted to overemphasize the importance of minor defects which interrupt the generally excellent impression. It is an impression into which everything should be made to play.

Miss Eberle shows a figure of a laborer on a larger scale than most of her work and very serious in conception. Obviously she has been enlisted by the informal aspect of a man in clothes molded by his occupation to his large-boned figure. The face is fully characterized. The suggestions of the grotesque in the deviations from conventional precision are given just their right value. All that lacks is, unfortunately, the essential mastery of anatomical truths that cannot be contradicted by external accidents of appearance. In every figure, courtier or peasant, the ball and socket joints explain the possibility of free movement in various directions. In Miss Eberle's laborer the sense that these joints exist and play their responsible part in his activities is altogether absent. He is not that marvelous and intricate architecture of bone and muscle which is man, but an abridged mannikin of unrelated parts. Miss Eberle's talent is great, and she has many charming creations to her credit. She has made certain types her own. Her old women of the east side, her sweeper, the children swinging about to hurdy-gurdy music, these linger in the mind as true expressions of life. Her researches into this new type have led her somewhat astray, but she has the determination without which an artist is nothing, and it presently will be seen that she has conquered her difficulties and forced her idea of a man stamped with the impress of toil into sculptural form.

Among these objects of bronze and clay three versions of a young child in the early stages of learning to walk strike a sharp note by the brilliancy of the white marble in which they are cut. The modeling is excellent, certain without meticulous finish, and each of the three poses is animated and spontaneous. Our keen white light is, however, unfavorable to marble, and the material here, as in Northern and Central France, seems baldly to stare from any environment in which it is placed.

A much more ingratiating effect is gained by the use of such stone as that in which Mrs. Whitney has cut the head and shoulders of a stalwart and aspiring youth. In cold marble it might suggest the fixed mood which, even at its highest, is petrifaction in art. Bronze would dress it too elaborately in light and shade. This gray, quiet stone, with its slightly roughened surface, expresses intensity without surplusage. What easily could have dropped to rhetoric becomes eloquence.

The relief by Sara Morris Greene, two heads in a frame of vines and grapes, is the most impressive thing in the room. The artist has varied the scale of her finish to create a broad range of values. The bold, deep modeling of the heads, powerfully defining their structure, is contrasted with the shallow modeling of the chest and arm, which, nevertheless, keeps the suggestion of force and muscular reactions. The greatest individuality is given to the features and their rough blocking out in this preliminary study breaks the light and shade into large general masses, which are lightly troubled by the minor variations of the surfaces and textures. A vigorous free work, based on remarkable mastery of modeling.

Another very fine example of a large treatment of form with interesting variety in light and shade is found in Olga Popoff Muller's "Breton Group," a mother, father, and child, in a massive composition with few holes and extreme simplicity of contour. The wide, heavy skirts of the woman and the thick material forming rugged inflexible folds accentuate the essentially monumental character of the group, but over these rude garments and over the vaguely defined heads the light plays with exquisite subtlety a complicated game of hide and seek and adds the element of surface beauty to the material.

These two works in themselves are sufficient to lift the exhibition far above mediocrity, and there are many others showing sufficient grasp of sculptural problems to establish a fairly high level. Of animal sculpture there is little, but a zebu by Grace Johnson has subject novelty. There are bird baths and sundials; Janet Scudder's "Girl with Fish," Harriet W. Frishmuth's graceful double fountain in the theme of a girl riding a dolphin, Edith Woodman Burroughs's "The Water Baby" fountain; there are vases of unusual design, such as "The Flower Bearer," by Mrs. Guinness; there are clever candlesticks by Annetta Saint-Gaudens; there is a design for a clock by Isabel Kimball; there are terminal figures for a garden by Mabel Conkling, and other indications that sculpture is actually entering into the daily life of house and garden. There are also, of course, portraits, Anna Coleman Ladd's portrait of Mrs. Robeson Sargent perhaps the most striking, in part because of the boldness of the characterization, and in part because of the rather unhappy color in which the artist has chosen to show it. The tendency toward experiment in color is, however, another favorable sign of the times, showing that the sculptors are breaking useless bonds and feeling the full and many-sided significance of their work. Taking it all in all it is an exhibition of genuine interest and promise. And if one must say anything about the irrelevant fact that the exhibitors are all women it may be got over by noting that the best things in the exhibition prove women capable of sustained attention and steadily directed effort.

"Marabou," by Eugenie F. Shonnard. (In Exhibition of Sculpture by Women.)

Relief, by Sara Morris Greene. (In Exhibition of Sculpture by Women at the Gorham Gallery.)

Art and the War in France.

M. Henry Lemonnier in the Figaro reminds his readers that the thirty-fourth Salon of painting and sculpture opened Aug. 10, 1793, amid war and invasion, with the Terror at full flood. Probably, it continues, there will be no Salon in 1915, the greater number of artists having gone to their duty in the army. Those who are kept out of the war by reason of their age or other incapacity should, however, follow the example of the poets and prose writers in recording the great events in which their country is nobly bearing her part; should balance savage destruction by creating works of beauty and serenity. Benezech's appeal to the artists of France in 1796 is recalled, and it is urged upon those of the present day, as poignant as any known to the past, to study contemporary life and types, to watch the women in the streets assuming the burdens of the men; the eating places, the ambulances, the wounded, the bereft, and to draw their inspiration from this tense and significant life of today. It is not uncommon to see among the women of the middle classes sad, dignified faces like those of Philippe de Champaigne's portraits; among the working classes individuals recalling the melancholy gravity of Le Nain, and in the workrooms young girls bent over their sewing as in the pictures by Chardin. The only thing absolutely necessary, M. Lemonnier insists, is that the art thus produced shall be free from superficiality, shall have nothing of stupid anecdote or vulgar sensation; that it shall express something that has filled the mind, heart, and vision of the artist, and then, he says, who knows if a national art may not be born as in earlier times of national peril and triumph, of events that submerge the soul only to revive and exalt it? M. Lemonnier, no doubt, is right in exhorting his countrymen to heroic efforts, but the passion that gets itself expressed in art is a remembered passion recalled with calculation and interpreted with a cool brain and even pulse.

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Paintings by American Impressionists and Post-Impressionists.
2 WEST 47TH STREET

EXHIBITION OF ALLIED ARTISTS

Art at Home and Abroad

The New Show in the Fine Arts Building Practically an Extension of the National Academy Exhibition in Appearance.

THE Allied Artists of America have opened their second annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Building and the visitor accustomed to the appearance of the seasoned galleries will reflect that the new exhibition might very well pass as an extension of the Academy, with a little more room, greater discretion in hanging, and perhaps more homogeneity in the collection.

Nothing in the way of a sensation should have been expected. The aim of the young society is merely to give a group of artists additional opportunity to present their work. As already has been stated, there are no prizes, and there is nothing in the way of each having his chance. When the space came to be apportioned each exhibitor drew from a box a little gelatine capsule filled neither with sedative nor tonic, but with a small paper bearing a number. In several instances works were withdrawn because the artists thought a certain space would look better with fewer pictures. F. Luis Mora drew a panel number designating a place other than that occupied by his Spanish girl in the Vanderbilt Gallery, but he was given the central position by a consensus of opinion. All of which means that the members of the society are working together in harmony, and also that they are something of a relief to the Academy itself, which is not so put to it to get everything hung when another chance is in view for those who may be crowded out. Whether this is all there will be to the story after two or three more years have passed is problematical, but the exhibition as it hangs reflects a peaceful and modest spirit and contains some excellent work.

It especially expresses the peculiar American note of sensitiveness that makes itself felt through the hubbub of foreign galleries and that corresponds as little as possible to the popular idea of Americanism. It is Americanism, however. Frenchman, German and Englishman each wears in public a certain shell of indifference which as yet has not formed about our national temperament, however indifferent we may strive to appear. This sensitiveness gets into our art sometimes to its detriment, but on the whole to its salvation.

Mr. Mora's "Zana," for example. It is the kind of thing that makes the average artist think first of how dazzling pigment can be got to look. The black shawl with its bright flowers, the creamy flowered shawl of the background, the gay fan, the glowing face framed in black hair—how easy it is to reconstruct it in terms of either Spanish or French art. Perhaps only an American would treat such a subject with such a defference. The long, slim feeling hand that droops with a languor that has no sleep in its passivity, the head delicately enveloped by a mild atmosphere, the fan taking its place quietly in the scheme, the expression bearing out the mood of the painting, faintly quizzical, friendly, tender, ever so little withdrawn. It is a lovely picture, but not one to scream out its charm across a gallery.

A wholly different impression is given by Christina Morton's bold studies of red-haired girls in strong light. The drawing here is direct, the color rather violent. It is fresh work by a painter deeply interested in her technical problems and as such is good to look at, but it tells you comparatively little about anything except the technical problem. Mr. Mielziner's portrait of Professor Julius Sachs of Columbia, on the other hand, tells you a great deal about both the artist and his sitter, and the rich vigor of the browns is notable. Brown is a color so difficult to put into a picture without losing the sense of color that a triumph in this direction always calls for applause.

Portrait of P. Zimmerer, by Henry Salem Hubbell. (At Allied Artists Exhibition.)

G. L. Nelson has a portrait of a woman and child in which he seems less at home than usual with his medium. In another canvas, a mediaeval-looking boy turning about from a table on which a dish of oranges makes a decorative yellow patch, he is master of himself again and has achieved an effective decoration.

Other portraits that are interesting are Orlando Rouland's, especially his alert lady in gray, with pleasantly interrogating eyes, Henry Salem Hubbell's casual and entertaining portrait of Mr. Zimmerer, which was seen at the National Arts Club, and Benjamin Kopman's sad-eyed woman holding a blue flower. In this last research into character is pushed so far that portraiture is inevitably inferred, but the landscape, the red orb in the sky, the second figure fleeing toward the horizon, the bits of bright herbage in the foreground, all wear a teasing look of significance and symbol, dissociated from life.

The centre gallery contains thumbox sketches, drawings, and etchings, and lends to the exhibition the agreeable lightness of mood brought by these side issues in the mighty business of art. It is apparent again, as it has been many times before, that these side issues occasionally eclipse the more emphatic business in aesthetic importance. Ledyard Towle's group of studies, for example, his jewels of color picked up in the neighborhood of Washington Square and the streets of the lower city, his entertaining whimsical drawing called "The Merchants of Bagdad," are much more nearly a complete and satisfactory expression of his artistic idea than his large red-haired lady in black and white gazing into a mirror at a somewhat overgrown reflection of her face while a cockatoo plucks at her powder puff. There is merit in the big picture and some very adroit passages of color, but it is not a whole thing, a work marching straight to its destination from the moment of its forming in the mind of the artist.

G. L. Nelson's chalk drawings also are more expressive than his larger paintings, and Arthur Crisp's show the kind of work done by an artist for his own deep edification and instruction. "The Embrace" is a true sketch, without effort or pretense. The study by F. Edwin Church of a little nude crouching on a sofa, the color pretty well scraped out, leaving the ghosts of color that so often come enticingly into a sketch, far surpasses in interest the larger finished version of the same subject, in which the colors reach a slightly shrill pitch, and the modeling of the little figure is too soft. Kopman's etchings, again, suggest the romantic mood without rousing the sense of incongruity that rules his lady in a landscape, his "Scissors Grinder" giving to a prosaic and ordinary subject an indefinable hint of mystery and vision.

The landscapes are numerous, and include many ways of looking at nature. Lester Boronda sees the color of lighted boats reflected in blue water, with a close notation of values; and George Elmer Brown strikes a full note in his picture of boats at a wharf. George Burr, Paul King, De Witt Parshall, Harry Hoffman, Alexander Gringer, Clarke Voorhees, Jules Turcas, Edward Potthast, Ernest Peixotto, G. Glenn Newell, Edmund Greacen, Ernest Albert, Chauncey Ryder, represent as many styles of painting and habits of seeing.

In genre also the pendulum of style swings from Maynard's girl in a hammock to Fehrer's girl at a tea table done in large, square touches. It only remains to repeat that nothing startling, nothing sensational, nothing very new is revealed by this exhibition of the Allied Artists, but much that is pleasant to see is there to be seen. Probably if we are to have an art that moves us deeply we must begin by feeling rather deeply in daily life. And these deeper feelings, when they come, must be expressed in an idiom made up of a dozen languages each become our own. It is a problem that hardly can be satisfactorily solved in advance of history, what this art of ours will grow into, but many of us are haunted by the conviction that the war will prove an element of inspiration after we have got beyond the mere news of it.

The Annual Exhibition of Sculpture by Women, Now Open at the Gorham Galleries. Much Creditable Work and Some of High Quality.

Sculpture by Women.

At the Gorham Gallery the annual exhibition of sculpture by women is under way, and the work in the main is interesting, although few achievements detach themselves from their background with special salience.

The time of the year and a wholesome tendency to meet a practical demand account for the preponderance of fountain figures and compositions.

Anna Vaughan Hyatt, who has been too much occupied with her Jeanne d'Arc to do anything else of decided importance, sends a delightful sketch for a fountain, in which the spray, starting from the rim of the bowl, curves in toward the central figure. This figure—long, slender, and gracefully poised—holds in its hands a pliant stem of flowering vine, and birds are fluttering about it. The idea is daintily suggested, but calls for thought in the working out.

Miss Shonnard's "Marabou" designed to be executed in stone for gate posts, combines monumental character with an acute reading of the idiosyncrasies of the bird.

"Zana," by F. Luis Mora. (On View at the Allied Artists Exhibition.)

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

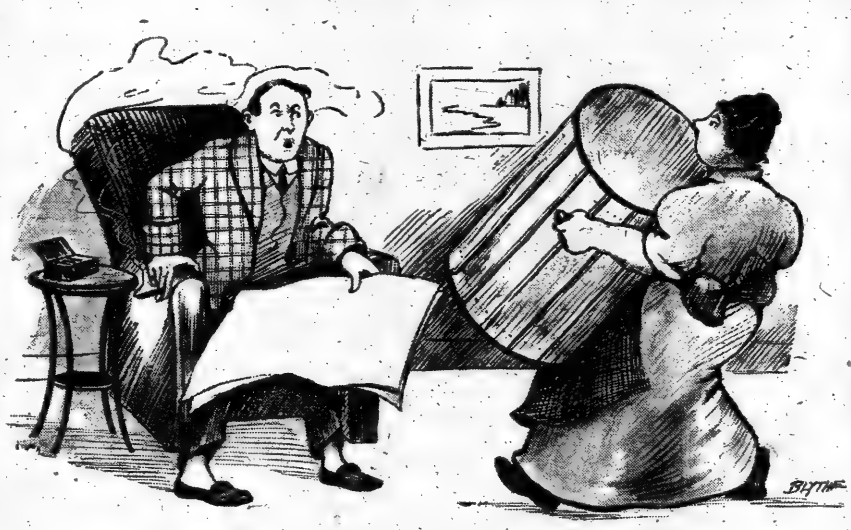
The man who feels that he is a law unto himself always respects the law.

Gossip will generally get there without the aid of a special delivery stamp.

The great trouble about taking a chance is that you can't always put it back where you found it.

A fellow sometimes doesn't know whether he is really engaged, or whether he merely has an option on the girl.

Ambition is the yeast that causes a man to rise to the occasion.



"Here is the ash receiver you called for, Sir."

About the only things some people never put off till tomorrow are the disagreeable things they can do today.

Many a man sings his own praise whose musical education has been sadly neglected.

Few things are so futile as a bachelor and a married man giving each other advice.

The only time many a fellow uses his head is when he wants to butt in.

Every fellow tells a girl he isn't worthy of her, but he doesn't expect her to believe him.

Behind Time

THERE is a Chicago man, dwelling in one of the suburbs, who goes into the city every day to look after a mail order business.

One afternoon last Winter he took the train for his home, but a terrific snowstorm was raging, and about half-way to his suburb the train was snowed in. All night the passengers were imprisoned. Early in the morning they managed to reach a nearby telegraph station, from which the Chicago man sent the following message to his office: "Will not be in the office today. Have not got home yesterday yet."

Even.

THE conscientious girl worried so much over having paid for two eggs with bad money that soon the unconscientious girl also developed a conscience.

"It really is too bad that you cheated the poor man," she said, the next time they met. "I think I feel almost as bad about it as you do."

"Oh, don't worry," said the conscientious girl. "I am glad of it now. Both the eggs were bad."

A Square Deal.

WHEN the jury in a Western court found the accused guilty of the crime charged, the prisoner rose in the dock and dramatically exclaimed:

"May Heaven strike me dead if I am guilty!"

The Judge waited a few minutes, and then said:

"Prisoner at the bar, since Providence has not seen fit to interfere, the sentence of the court will now be pronounced."

What More Could Be Asked?

"Robert," said his father, "I thought I told you yesterday to clear up the yard."

"Well, I did," declared Bobby, virtuously. "I fired everything over the fence soon as I got home from school; but the kid next door throwed 'em all back after dark."

The Puzzling Point.

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principle and workings of his biplane)—Now you understand it, don't you?

Young Lady—All but one thing.

Aviator—And that is—?

Young Lady—What makes it stay up?

Safest Plan.

"I want to knit socks for the European soldiers."

"Well?"

"What color would you select?"

"Better make 'em some neutral tint."

In the Trenches.

"No blankets, Captain."

"Well, boys, we'll just have to cover ourselves with glory."

The Two Kinds.

An optimist is a person who smiles at knocks; a pessimist is a person who knocks at smiles.

A Spring Pome.

'Twas in the gloomy Autumn when I walked about the Zoo.
The creatures had the blues, except the leaping kangaroo.
"How can you be so cheerful at this dismal time?" I cried.
"It's always Spring with me, my friend," the kangaroo replied.

FOOTWORK

It really almost makes me smile,
So wonderful the treat,
To see an athlete run a mile,
And only move two feet.—N. Y. Times.

Yet does he only move two feet?
The problem grows more hard
Because, in fact he moves three feet
In running every yard.
—Hempstead Inquirer.

Come, now! The problem's not so hard,
In error do not fall.
Eleven feet in every yard
He'll move—he's six feet tall!

The Gentle Cynic.

Life is a hurdle race over the ifs and buts.

Any woman can manage a man, if she can only prevent him from knowing it.

Don't accuse a man of dumb luck who has sense enough to keep his mouth shut.

Anticipation is one of the greatest pleasures in life. If we could afford to buy a lot of the things we want, we wouldn't want them.

How It Paid Him.

Hewitt—Do you think that writing poetry pays?

Jewett—In a way; had it not been for my work in that line, I should never have known the real benefits of fasting.

The Problem Play.

A curious thing concerning plays
I can't quite figure out, for though
The one that has a long run stays,
Yet that's the one that is a go.

"Mummy, dear, when shall I be old enough to have short skirts like yours?"
London Mail.

Arbitration

A PEACEABLE man in a steel town of Pennsylvania came upon two youths fighting. "Let me beg of you," he earnestly besought, "to settle your dispute by arbitration. Each of you choose half a dozen friends to arbitrate."

Having seen the twelve arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way rejoicing. Half an hour later he returned that way, and was horrified to find the whole street fighting, while in the distance police whistles could be heard blowing and police rushing to the spot from all quarters.

"Merciful Heavens! What's the matter now?" the peacemaker asked of an onlooker.

"Shure," said the man, "the arbitrators are at work!"

Expert in Silver Linings

Hall—Blythe is a pretty optimistic character, I hear.

Wall—I should say so. If he failed in business, he'd thank Heaven he had his health; if he failed in health, he'd thank Heaven he had his business, and if he failed in both, he'd say there was no use having one without the other.

Easily Achieved.

Mr. Jackson—De doctor dun tell me, Chloe, dat if Ah ain't careful Ah'll have to be spendin' twenty-four hours a day in bed.

Mrs. Jackson—Huh! Dat would jest be addin' a couple ob hours a day to yo' regular occupation!

From Many Sources

Ready for the Circus.

Freddie—Are you the trained nurse mamma said was coming?

Nurse—Yes, dear, I'm the trained nurse.

Freddie—Let's see some of your tricks, then!—Seattle Star.

Awkward.

Pupil—Teacher, may I be absent this afternoon? My aunt's cousin is dead.

Teacher—Well—yes—I suppose so; but really I wish it was some nearer relative.—Topeka Journal.

Beneath Him.

Farmer—I'll give you $5 a month and your board!

Applicant—Aw, shucks! What do you think I am, a college graduate?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

He Meant Well.

Mrs. Dubb—I've saved that rose you gave me last month, Miss Anteek, for though it is withered it still reminds me of you.

Miss Anteek—Sir!—Boston Transcript.

How It Sounded.

Bacon—What is your daughter doing at the piano?

Egbert—Sounds as if she was setting her class yell to music.—Yonkers Statesman.

Quite Remote.

"Shure, then, you are related to Barney O'Brien?"

"Very distantly; Barney was me mother's first child—I was the sivinteenth."—Passing Show.

Fragile.

Governess—How many commandments are there, Peter?

Peter (glibly)—Ten.

Governess—And suppose you were to break one of them?

Peter—Then there'd be nine.—Cartoons.

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

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DANTE AND AMERICA

Professor Johnson's Translation of the "Commedia" a Notable Tribute from This Country to the Italian Poet on His 650th Anniversary

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD

LA COMMEDIA DI DANTE ALIGHIERI. The Divine Comedy. Translated by Henry Johnsen. Pp. 444. Royal Octavo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

SIX centuries and a half from the date of birth seems to be a fair period in which to judge of the greatness of a poet, even though the judgment be based upon particular as well as general definitions of the word "greatness" and "poet." But whatever be our favorite definitions, whatever our predilections in regard to language and literature, there are certain facts in regard to Dante and his "Commedia" which cannot be ignored in pronouncing a personal opinion.

No work, except the Bible, has such an enormous bibliography as Dante's poem, and no work, with the exception of the Bible, has been translated wholly or in part into so many languages, although there is one language which possesses only a single canto of the "Commedia" and a complete translation of Homer. That is the Icelandic. In English there are twenty-four complete translations of the "Commedia"; in German nineteen; in French sixteen; in Spanish six; in modern Greek, Russian, Danish, Dutch, Hungarian, and Portuguese two; in Bohemian, Polish, Rumanian, and Swedish one. In the Latin language there are four versions. In twenty-eight languages and fourteen dialects of Italy the Tuscan of Dante appears in citations of varying length.

The canto in Icelandic is the Fifth of the "Inferno," which includes the famous story of Francesca and Paolo. That episode has been productive of more translations, inspired more stories and plays, than any episode to be found in the works of any other poet.

What may be said to be the popular appreciation of Dante in England began with H. F. Cary's translation of the "Commedia" completed in May, 1812, but prior to that date, from Chaucer down, the story of Dante's influence on English literature, resulting in translations, commentaries, imitations, and plagiarisms, has been faithfully chronicled by Paget Toynbee in two large quarto volumes of nearly 1,500 pages ("Dante in English Literature, from Chaucer to Cary," 1909.)

In 1660 a discussion took place among Thomas Fuller, Robert Herrick, Jeremy Taylor, Abraham Cowley, John Milton, Izaak Walton, Robert Boyle, John Dryden, and others as to who was the greatest world-poet. The records of the discussion have been lost, but it is known that Homer came in for first place and that after him trailed Virgil, Horace, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Dryden himself. The name of Dante did not appear.

Today critics would still unhesitatingly give Homer first place, while national and popular appreciation might imitate them and then consign the second place to Shakespeare, Dante, or Goethe; or, not imitating them, claim first place for their national favorite among the last three. In any case, however, the world's stupendous biblioteca danteseca would have to be taken into account.

The foregoing properly arouses curiosity as to what American scholarship has contributed to the study of Dante and what has been the popular appreciation thereof. Here, as elsewhere, except possibly in Italy, scholarship and popular appreciation developed along separate paths, occasionally in conjunction, but more frequently widely divergent. Of the twenty-four complete English versions of the "Commedia" four are the work of American translators, but the work of American commentators being put forth principally in the lecture room or through special publications is not so obvious. It has, however, very often received high academic recognition in Italy. As to the popular appreciation of Dante, although that has placed itself on record by a profusion of fragmentary translations, original poems, and essays, its inspiration has not, I believe, so often come from Dante himself as from the English Cary and the wonderful pictures which usually accompany him from the hand of the French artist, Gustave Doré, which may be obtained, to suit any taste and purse, at the book counter of any department store. The verses and pictures by D. G. Rossetti and other Pre-Raphaelites have also been a strong formative influence, although not so much so here as in England.

In the circumstances, it would be most difficult to define the formative influences of popular American appreciation of Dante or justly appraise their worth. With American scholarship it is another matter. Before, however, I attempt to chronicle some of the deeds of American Danteists, it cannot fail to be of interest to dwell for a little while on something which, in this the 650th anniversary of Dante's birth month, may serve to bring the scholar and the admirer into closer, more sympathetic communion than they have hitherto enjoyed. This something is a new translation of the "Commedia" by Henry Johnson.

The occasion met and the great effort made by the translator would in any case render his work conspicuous. To me, however, it seems to be more than this. To me it is the most satisfactory rendering, all things considered—fidelity to word and spirit and nature of metrical vehicle—that has hitherto appeared in the English language. The translator's remarkable familiarity with both the Tuscan and the English idiom has enabled him to make an almost line for line construing and almost, also, to place, in the context, his words where Dante placed his, while the smoothness of verse and simplicity of thought are rendered beyond all praise by his evidently careful selection of Anglo-Saxon words rather than those of Latin or Norman origin. And finally the question may be asked: Is it scholarly restraint or a sublime disdain of all commentators which has caused him to remain obscure where Dante is obscure? Nowhere does he by ingenuity or subtle use of word or emphasis attempt to reach the unattainable. He leaves as it is Pluto's warning signal to the boatman, Phlegyas: "Pape Satan, Pape Satan, Aleppe!"

In the Italian language stress, cadence, and sound so harmonize or supplement each other in verse that very often the spoken phrase bears the correct meaning to a hearer entirely unacquainted with the language. For this reason the dictum of Longfellow pronounced long ago has hitherto been held to be correct:

> In translating Dante something must be relinquished. Shall it be the beautiful rhyme that blossoms all along the line like a honeysuckle on the hedge? It must be, in order to retain something more precious than rhyme, namely, truth,—the life of the hedge itself.

If it be the ideal of the translator to produce upon his reader's mind the same effect as the original composer produces upon his reader he can no more ignore a careful selection of his vehicle of expression than can an original poet in choosing a meter that shall aid his theme. Certain meters are almost equally effective in all languages. The English blank verse, the French alexandrine, the Italian terza rima are not. Dante wrote his poem in the last. Professor Johnson chose the first for his translation. From Byron down there have been many attempts to make Dante's terza rima sing in English. The last was a tour de force performed by John Pyne, who not only transplanted the terza rima but grafted upon it Dante's original rhymes—a unique, curious, and not altogether unpleasing performance. Other translators who have affected the meter of the original have been C. B. Cayley, J. J. Chapman, E. R. Elliaby, F. K. H. Haselfort, W. Pike, and E. H. Plumptre, all in complete renderings of the "Commedia." T. W. Parsons, as did Longfellow, tried it and then abandoned it, the former for the quatrain of Gray and Dryden, and the latter for the blank verse of Marlowe. A. J. Butler, J. A. Carlyle, H. F. Tozer, and Charles Eliot Norton translated the "Commedia" into prose, the last with a Biblical simplicity that is pleasing to ear and understanding.

But with the medium of expression chosen in defiance of, or in sympathy with, Longfellow's judgment, or possibly with the hope of rendering that judgment nought, translators have not been insensible to other influences as contributory elements of their inspiration. Parsons, who is recalled as "The Poet" of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," did much of his work in Tuscany itself; Longfellow did his at the breakfast table; Norton in his study with James Russell Lowell leaning over his shoulder.

Professor Johnson has chosen blank verse for his translation of the "Commedia." He was born nearly sixty years ago in Gardiner, Me., was educated at Bowdoin College, at three German universities, and through several years of European travel and study. He belongs to certain societies whose object is the cultivation of the fine arts. He has written original verse and has edited and translated that of others. He has been Professor of Modern Languages at Bowdoin, and enjoys close affiliations with Yale. And now I believe he has succeeded better in transplanting the blossoms of the Dantesque honeysuckle hedge than have any of his predecessors.

As most persons are familiar with the opening of the

(Continued on Page 183)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

Samuel Merwin's "The Honey Bee"—Books by St. John G. Ervine, James Oppenheim, Warwick Deeping, Erskine Childers, and Others

THE HONEY BEE. By Samuel Merwin. Illustrated by H. M. Crosby. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

THIS is Mr. Merwin's fourth book since he took up for the second time the writing of fiction, with a new attitude toward that art. As a very young author he wrote several novels that were chiefly concerned with plot and incident. Then, after a number of years devoted to newspaper and magazine work, he turned his attention again to fiction. The volumes that have since come from his pen have shown a steady advance in artistry, in sureness of method, in the ability to sense and reflect those tiny facets of character in which dwells so much of the life-giving quality. In his later books he has given evidence of an increasing feeling for character, and this appears in "The Honey Bee" with such richness and variety, such strength, sureness, and clarity of conception, and such delicacy in handling as to make the novel much bigger and more vital than any of its predecessors.

The book does not pretend to be anything more than a story, and one feels all through that the author was interested in it solely as a story, a tale in which the people themselves and not a preconceived plot should be the source of all the action and all the developments. Nevertheless, as a study of the character of a successful business woman and of her attitude toward life, it is a reflection of one phase of the present day that has sociological value. Hilda Wilson, the heroine, is perhaps the truest, most convincing, and most alive modern business woman that has found her way into fiction. At the beginning of the story she has fought her way up to an important position in a huge New York department store. For some years she has been at the head of the department of women's apparel, and is now upon one of her semi-annual inspection and buying visits to Paris. The scenes of half or more of the book are laid in that city, and the action is concerned almost entirely with an amusingly diverse group of Americans temporarily sojourning there for equally diverse reasons. One of the most important is Blink Moran, middleweight prizefighter, in the portrayal of whose simple, solid, straightforward character Mr. Merwin has done a commendable piece of work. Admirably adroit and plausible he is also in developing the curious situation which comes about between Blink and Hilda, reaching it by gradual steps, each one logical and convincing. The entanglement which results will recall "Cashel Byron's Profession" to devotees of George Bernard Shaw, although the two episodes and the treatment of them are widely divergent. Mr. Shaw was intent upon setting forth a theory, while Mr. Merwin is modestly endeavoring only to portray the interaction between two strong characters and the response of temperament to its environment. The prizefight between Blink and the famous French champion which Hilda witnesses and Mr. Merwin describes with a graphic and picturesque and very human pen is an essential part of their story, of the influences that are at work upon them, but one wonders why the author allowed it to usurp so much space. For he gives it such extended attention as to put it out of proportion to its importance in the action.

The Hilda of the early pages of the book is a capable, practical woman, absorbed in "the bright, busy surface of her life," rather inclined to hardness and intolerance, and decidedly of conventional temperament. But the long untroubled deeps of her nature are stirred by the plight of an unfortunate morsel of a baby whom the "Texas Twisters" company of dancers are trying to take care of and by means of paregoric and candy are blundering toward an early grave. And after a time comes a call out of the past to which her moved and gentled heart makes quick response. Harris Dorsey comes subtly into the story. One learns of him through the briefest of far-off glimpses almost from the start. The long letter which Hilda receives from him after many years of silence is a really wonderful document in its revelation of character and in its unconscious setting forth of the heights to which a human soul may reach by making sacrifice and denial and service a means of enrichment of the heart. The chapters which tell of their meeting in London are unique in current fiction in the attitude of the two toward each other, but they have in them the feel of real life

AMERICA AND WAR

Books on This Country's Relation to Europe's Conflict

THE GAME OF EMPIRES. By E. S. Van Zile, L. H. D. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

THE DOCTRINE OF INTERVENTION. By Henry G. Hodges, A. M. Princeton: The Banner Press. $1.50.

THE WAR FROM THIS SIDE. Editorials from The North American. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE United States stands today the greatest and most conspicuous of the powers not involved in the great war. It has benefited by its geographical isolation and the diplomatic independence that has resulted from that, and so it may fairly hope to remain until the end, unaffected directly by the strife of peoples. It may hope, but it cannot be sure, and because of this uncertainty many patriotic Americans are today looking anxiously to the condition in which we are to play our part worthily in the world strife, should the call come.

One of the most remarkable of the books dealing with this subject is "The Game of Empires" by Dr. Edward S. Van Zile. He has written to prove, as Colonel Roosevelt has said in a letter prefixed to his volume that "preparedness for war is in reality preparedness against war," and he has done it by rehearsing the events of the last few months to show how the passions that have plunged Europe in bloodshed might produce the same effect in America or any other country.

As he writes, it is of course apparent enough that the sympathies of Dr. Van Zile are with the Allies entirely, but his object is not to thrash out the threadbare controversy concerning the responsibility for the war, but to show that those who trust in treaties or conventions are leaning upon a broken reed. Corsica for a time, he says, has conquered Galilee; Germany has intoxicated her soldiers with the dream of world empire as with hasheesh, and the war of wars is here.

Then, as Dr. Van Zile passes from the statement of the events of the last ten months to draw his lesson from them, he notes the similarity between gods of Germany and Japan. Efficiency seems the leading characteristic of both, and before the need of securing efficiency every restraint, religious, moral, or humanitarian, must give way. Yet America, he points out, has so far applied efficiency only to the arts of peace and the methods of business and not to preparation for war, and he expresses the hope that betrays a fear that surely the United States could never share the fate of the unhappy Koreans.

As he thinks of that peril Dr. Van Zile is led to an attack upon the present Administration. He asserts that the efficiency of the United States Navy has been in some mysterious fashion impaired, and he holds up to scorn "The Head Usher and his Assistant." He tells how President Wilson congratulated Congress in December that there was "no reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened," and then, in the next breath, went on to urge the importance of foreign commerce and the need of enlarging it, as though it were not that very foreign commerce which had been one of the potent causes that had stirred up the present war.

The President's speech, says Dr. Van Zile, and the attitude toward foreign affairs of his assistant, Mr. Bryan, caused a vague uneasiness throughout the nation at its unpreparedness for war, and it is to rouse this into action that he has written. His essays—for each of his chapters is cast in the form of an essay—his quotations from speakers and writers of note and his allegorical method of giving the event with which all are familiar a general significance, make the book well worth studying.

One may not agree with Dr. Van Zile that the institution of woman's suffrage would have a restraining effect upon such a war of ideals as this—for have not the women of the warring nations shown themselves at least as determined as the men?—but one can agree with him as he pronounces the Religion of Valor not more evil than the Religion of Avoidance. The Religion of Valor has driven Germans to live dangerously and to march to their destruction; the Religion of Avoidance has permitted men to shut their eyes to plain facts and shirk their responsibilities. Between them lies a golden mean, which Dr. Van Zile says the clear-minded, open-eyed, patriotic American should seek, so that he may stand sufficiently strong and sufficiently prepared to meet the dangers and duties they may bring him, ready to fulfill his lofty mission as a freeman.

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From time immemorial nations have intervened in the affairs of others and for all time to come they are sure to continue to do so. At this present time, however, the problems involved in intervention are of peculiarly poignant interest to the United States by reason of her international relations. Last year she was intervening actively in Mexico; today she is doing her best to escape intervening in the great European war; next year she may find that she has been forced to intervene in both Mexico and Europe. Consequently the interesting study of the theory, the law and the morals of intervention, published by Henry G. Hodges of the University of Pennsylvania, as "The Doctrine of Intervention," is particularly timely.

In the first place Professor Hodges has examined the general principles of intervention, both political and non-political, and has discussed such subjects of direct interest to the United States as the neutralization of canals and intervention in behalf of oppressed nationalities and religions as the Jews. Then he goes on to consider special forms of intervention, such as the recognition of belligerency or independence, and comes down to an account from his point of view of the relations of modern states towards a number of the problems of current interest.

Thus he describes the origin and development of the Monroe Doctrine and points out that it has been now so long established that it has acquired, largely for selfish reasons, a much more ready acceptance from the statesmen of Europe. He admits that it usually involves an intervention to put down another intervention, but it is recognized as of the highest political importance. Mr. Hodges, however, admits that to the negative side of the doctrine has been added a positive side, the duty of the United States as it prevents European nations from intervening in American affairs to see that they are treated fairly, and he suggests that it might be well if the United States in fulfilling this function were to act in concert with some of the leading South American nations.

As Mr. Hodges reviews the policies of European States with regard to interventions, he does not acquit England from many interferences in the affairs of her neighbors when they seemed advisable to her, but it is against Germany he directs his strongest strictures. Non-intervention with her, he declares, has been unknown, and the great difficulty has been to find some pretext suffi-

(Continued on Page 181)

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and real people and also they breathe much spiritual beauty.

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Mr. Merwin writes in a simple, direct style that apparently aims only to say clearly and trenchantly the essential things; and if sometimes it lacks in polish and dignity it is always graphic. And the story of modern life which it clothes is an interesting and significant tale, worth reading and worth thinking about afterward. It puts Mr. Merwin among the ranks of those who must be reckoned with when American novelists are under consideration.

ALICE AND A FAMILY

ALICE AND A FAMILY. By St. John G. Ervine. The Macmillan Company.

WHILE Mrs. William Nudds lay dying she asked Alice Corken to look after her family. For, as she explained, referring, of course, to her husband, "'E's that 'elpless!" Now, the family consisted of the above-mentioned Mr. Nudds, casual laborer; his thirteen-year-old son, Herbert, known as 'Erbie, and his three daughters, Jane Gertrude, Violet, and the as yet unnamed baby, whose arrival had caused the death of Mrs. Nudds. Moreover, Mr. Nudds had recently had "'a naccident" and seriously injured his arm, so that altogether the adoption of this family was quite a serious undertaking for a girl of about fourteen or fifteen. But Alice was entirely equal to the situation. In fact, we are thoroughly convinced that she could have managed a whole townful of families without any great difficulty. She began her care of the Nuddses by having a spirited encounter with the undertaker's assistant, who later exclaimed feelingly: "Ain't she a reg'lar one!" the result of which was that Mrs. Nudds's funeral was conducted with a simplicity that "scandalized East Street and the surrounding neighborhood," and incidentally saved the Nudds family from being plunged fathoms deep into debt. Of course, Mr. Nudds protested, exactly as 'Erbie had already done in the matter of the Post Office and the half sovereign, but Alice was firm. It was she who prevented the Nudds family from falling to pieces and placed it, so to speak, upon its feet. The way in which she did this forms the thread of the story.

As a picture of the lives of a section of the London poor, this novel somewhat resembles the work of W. Pett Ridge. It is anything but a dismal tale, although its characters regard fresh eggs for tea and meat every day at dinner as the very height of luxury. The key in which it is pitched is that of comedy and the reader who cannot chuckle over many of its pages must be pitiably devoid of that sense of humor which Mrs. Corken cultivated so sedulously, although, as she warned Bill Shoreham upon one memorable occasion, it was necessary for any one possessed of it to be extremely careful, lest they some day find themselves laughing "a noller laugh." Mrs. Corken was Alice's mother, and she was quite worthy of the distinction. True, East Street had once declared her to be "a narpy," but as East Street had not the very remotest idea of what a harpy was, the denunciation should not be taken too seriously. She was an excellent, very sensible woman, and was even willing than Shoreham should, as she expressed it, "jawr about the world when the eggs is boiled." For Shoreham was a Socialist, the son of a rich man and a Cambridge graduate, who had greatly excited East Street by coming there to live. Alice herself was inclined to think that when a man preferred to live in Walworth, who, if he chose, might live in Kensington, it was probably desirable, "in the interest not only of the man himself but of the entire community, that he should be put in some safe place." However, he proved useful in the matter of the insurance agent, and made a very practical suggestion about the all-important shop, in consideration of which Alice very kindly forgave him his eccentricities.

There is not a single character in the book that is not well portrayed, from 'Erbie, who so quickly learned the wisdom of yielding to Alice, to Keating, the van man, in whose "poor, limited brain there was a big vision of a reconciled world," and Mrs. Squibb, the possessor of pronounced opinions upon the beneficial effects of "a little drop"—opinions which she aired with such constancy that the reader cannot help agreeing with Mr. Nudds's statement that if her late husband "didn't commit murder, then 'e bloomin' well ought to 'ave, an' it ought to 'ave been 'er." But real as they all are, it is Alice who dominates the book. Shrewd and sensible, warm-hearted and sharp-tongued, literal and efficient, a born dictator, yet capable of stooping to diplomacy when she can achieve her end in no other way—how masterly was her use of that dreadful "stoo"!—it is very easy to understand why they all feared her a little, loved her a great deal and leaned upon her completely. Mr. Nudds once made a futile attempt at rebellion when her orders ran counter to his expressed declaration that he "didn't 'old with foreigners," but it was not long before tinned salmon and Mrs. Squibb brought him to terms. Of course Mr. Toop was quite right when he called her "a holy terror," and her methods with Jane Gertrude and Violet would probably have failed to win the approval of child culturists, though no one could deny that they were efficacious.

The book is very unlike "Mrs. Martin's Man," which was Mr. Ervine's introduction to the novel reading public. It is not so ambitious, and it is written in a different style, and in a very different vein. Its people are simpler, their feelings more on the surface; there are no such records of spiritual experience as may be found in the earlier published, though we suspect not earlier written, book. Both novels, however, are conscientious, artistic. The author apparently writes in both instances of what he knows; of a social environment with which he is thoroughly familiar. Alice and her adopted family are interesting, flesh-and-blood persons. They are not idealized, nor moralized over, nor used as the means of illustrating any especial doctrine; they are just presented, with clearness, simplicity, truth, and that charm which is the result of the large sympathy which sees and understands their pathos and their comicalness, their virtues and their failings, their prejudices and their generosities. St. John Ervine has firmly established his claim to a place in the ranks of those younger writers to whom we look for the worth-while novels of the future.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SANDS

THE RIDDLE OF THE SANDS. By Erskine Childers. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35 net.

AS indicated by the date of the Preface, the events related in "The Riddle of the Sands" belong to a year previous to 1903, when two young Englishmen, cruising among the sandy islands of the German coast, discover bit by bit a deep-laid and startlingly original plan for a German invasion of England. At once falling under suspicion in the matter of spying, these discoveries are not made without much thwarting and many perils. The story of these unfolds itself in a manner so leisurely and convincing that it is difficult to believe it other than a record of actual experience. Its maps and the frequent reference to them give still greater verisimilitude to the tale. In truth, although the incidents are largely fictitious, and a slender thread of romance runs through the book, its whole point and purpose is to demonstrate the menace of a German descent upon unprotected English coasts, and the method of its easy accomplishment. The Epilogue sums up and emphasizes the conclusions of the story. The author—once a clerk of Parliament and now a member of the British Aviation Corps—has made by the views set forth in this tale such a profound impression upon the Government that it has "actually altered the whole plan of England's military defense." So the publishers assert.

Of course, at the present crisis, the thesis of the book is one of profound interest, and the novel is well worth reading, were it for this alone. The author's reasoning is cogent, his conclusions irrisistible. Very noteworthy is his high estimate of the power, the prevision, and the energy of the German Government, as contrasted with Great Britain's apathy and lack of organization.

Every advantage, moral, material and geographical, possessed by Germany, is utilized to the utmost, and every disadvantage of our own turned to account against us. Two root principles pervade it, (the scheme of invasion,) perfect organization, perfect secrecy.

He describes Germany's "marvelous awakening in the last generation under the strength and wisdom of her rulers; her intense patriotic ardor; her seething industrial activity, and, most potent of all the forces that are molding modern Europe, her dream of a Colonial Empire, entailing her transformation from a land power to a sea power."

Like his hero, Davies, Mr. Childers has "not a particle of racial spleen in his composition." It is evident that Davies expresses his creator's sentiments when the frank young fellow exclaims:

"We can't talk about conquest and grabbing. We've collared a fair share of the world, and they've every right to be jealous. Let them hate us, and say so; it'll teach us to buck up, and that's what really matters.

He does not omit a deserved tribute to the ability and patriotism of the Kaiser, a "fine fellow . . . who works like a nigger for his country, and sees ahead."

Apart from the political significance of the book, "The Riddle of the Sands" is fiction of a high quality. Its style and its permeating atmosphere of the sea suggest Conrad; and, like Conrad, the author takes us so thoroughly with him that our hearts beat with those of the perplexed voyagers, and we even share the smells and flavors of their cramped little yacht. Robinson Crusoe itself is not more real than is this record of the deeds and dangers of the intrepid pair, at once suspecters and suspects.

THE BELOVED

THE BELOVED. By James Oppenheim. B. W. Huebsch.

THE tale of the courtesan who, redeemed through love, eventually rises to the most sublime heights of self-sacrifice, is one which has been told innumerable times. In poetry and legend, problem play, short story and novel, she has appeared and reappeared. It is therefore no surprise to meet her again in the person of Trixie, later Beatrice Dargan, the heroine of Mr. Oppenheim's new novel, "The Beloved." Trixie is a nameless child of the gutter, aged 18, in whose life there has been but one lovely thing—the memory of a golden-haired actress who petted her during a few short weeks spent in the country. Save for this one brief episode, her existence has been a prolonged horror. The underworld claimed her as soon as she was born, and held her fast until the hour when at Devlin's cabaret in the hot, smoke-filled cellar she first encounters Ralph Hardy, aged 21, who has just come from Massachusetts and the care of a gentle, exquisite, high-bred mother, to try his fortunes in New York as a poet and short-story writer. The little "movie" actress, "Trixie," half repels, half fascinates him. Presently he begins to divine her latent abilities, and it is he who first de-

(Continued on Page 182)

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DOSTOEVSKY

New Translation of "The House of the Dead"

THE HOUSE OF THE DEAD. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. From the Russian by Constance Garnett. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THERE are a few books in every literature which carry an air of finality with them; they have covered the subject so fully, they are so completely its last word, that if a later author wishes to treat of it, he cannot hope to succeed except by frankly announcing himself as an imitator. "Robinson Crusoe" is pre-eminently a book of this sort, so is "Don Quixote," and so is "The Vicar of Wakefield." To the list—which might of course be considerably extended—must be added Dostoevsky's "House of the Dead."

Though the present translation by Constance Garnett is the first really adequate one, the book is already fairly well known to English and American readers, and has proven of peculiar interest to them. In fact, there is something about this long, garrulous, simple, poignant "document", which makes it much more closely of kin to the elder English novel than is nine-tenths of our present fiction, supposedly in the line of direct descent.

One wonders occasionally, by the way, about the legitimacy of that descent, but this is neither the time nor the place for its discussion. We merely throw the question out, in passing, for the consideration of literary eugenists.

If we fail to see the relationship—for it was not altogether accident which related "The House of the Dead" in the reviewer's mind with two eighteenth century English novels and a Spanish one which especially appealed to the eighteenth century English reader—it may be because we are accustomed to regard Dostoevsky, and with truth, as a great psychologist, while Defoe and Goldsmith would very likely have repudiated the title, had it been invented then. But the quality preceded the label, and the man who recorded the eventful life of Moll Flanders knew the human heart as accurately, though perhaps not so extensively, as the historian of Raskolnikov's Sonia.

In one sense, "The House of the Dead" is a less important work than "Crime and Punishment" or "The Brothers Karamazov"; in another sense it is even more important. For, though in itself rather a fragment of autobiography than a novel, relating as it does in terrible and dispassionate detail the story of four years' prison service in Siberia, it does much to explain the obscurities and incongruities in the novels. We have most of us wondered at Dostoevsky's tender-hearted murderers, marveled how such bad people could possibly be so good and such good people so extraordinarily bad, and finally concluded that the Russian character must be very, very different from ours. In "The House of the Dead" we are brought down to bed rock, as it were; past the differences in the social strata, past even the fissures that divide race from race, down to the common humanity which, for some reason, reveals in misery, rather than in prosperity and happiness, its basic oneness. And having once realized the Russian character at its lowest terms as not intrinsically different from our own, we are able to build up again, in a way, to the strange, emotional, half-devil, half-angel souls that throng the pages of the novels, with a better understanding of them and a closer sympathy. To any reader who is inclined to make a study of Dostoevsky we should recommend a reading of "The House of the Dead" first of all, and a frequent reference back to it afterward, for in it is to be found the germ of all his later work.

From another point of view the universality of "The House of the Dead" is shown by the fact that this record of an experience of over sixty years ago, in the depths of a wilderness, under a system worse than mediaeval, might have been written today, in New York State, as far as the pertinence of its conclusions upon crime, its causes and remedies, are concerned. Sentences like the following have a very modern ring:

> All these people were kept at work by force, consequently they were idle, consequently they were demoralized; if they had not been depraved beforehand, they became so in prison. * * *
>
> Prisons and penal servitude do not reform the criminal; they only punish him and protect society from further attacks on its security. In the criminal, prison and the severest hard labor only develop hatred, lust for forbidden pleasures, and a fearful levity. But I am firmly convinced that the belauded system of solitary confinement attains only false, deceptive, external results. It drains the man's vital sap, enervates his soul, cows and enfeebles it, and then holds up the morally withered mummy, half imbecile, as a model of penitence and reformation. * * *
>
> Idleness alone would have developed in the convict here criminal propensities of which he had no idea before. Without labor, without lawful normal property man cannot live; he becomes depraved, and is transformed into a beast.

Yet, in spite of Dostoevsky's views, so far in advance of his time, in favor of humanizing the penal system, he never sentimentalized the criminal, as some of our latter-day theorists are in danger of doing. He emphasizes the fact that though "the convict likes it much better when one trusts him, one may even win his affection by doing so," still they "do not like to be treated too familiarly and too softly by their officers. They want to respect those in authority over them, and too much softness makes them cease to respect them. The convicts like their commanding officer to have decorations, too; they like him to be presentable, they like him to be in favor with some higher authority, they like him to be strict and important and just, and they like him to keep up his dignity."

He also points out the trait, common to all criminals, of contempt for the honest man. On one occasion the author questioned a famous robber, who talked freely enough until he discovered his interrogator's object:

> When he realized that I was trying to get at his conscience and to discover some sign of penitence in him, he glanced at me with great contempt and haughtiness, as though I had suddenly in his eyes become a foolish little boy, with whom it was impossible to discuss things as you would with a grown-up person. There was even a sort of pity for me to be seen in his face. A minute later he burst out laughing at me, a perfectly open-hearted laugh free from any hint of irony, and I am sure that, recalling my words when he was alone, he laughed again to himself, many times over, perhaps.

And again,

> It is remarkable that the convicts rather looked down on peasants, though half of them were of the peasant class.

A still commoner trait is that of self-justification:

> In the course of several years I never saw one sign of repentance among these people, not a trace of despondent brooding over their crime, and the majority of them inwardly considered themselves absolutely in the right.

Of course, this inclination is not peculiar to convicts, but wherever we find it in combination with criminal desires, it constitutes the true danger to society. It is not so much what the criminal does, as his state of mind, that threatens. The man, whoever he may be, convict or not, who considers himself cleverer than his neighbor because he can destroy instead of build up, and who, when he is caught destroying something valuable, whether it be a man's life or a woman's ideal, and is made to suffer for it, pities himself and blames society, is a rotten branch that only fire can cleanse.

Yet in spite of the interest and value attaching to "The House of the Dead" as a social document, it remains pre-eminently a work of art. The infinite detail, which, might become wearisome in a novel, in this simple record grows, little by little, into a structure of life. Not only the writer but the host of his fellow "unfortunates" become as vivid to us as our own friends. It is a depressing, even a horrible, history, but agony is never piled on for the sake of the thrill. It remains a sober, balanced narrative; and if there is incorporated in it a tale as monstrous as that of "Akulka's Husband," it is related so simply, so wholly without sensationalism, so exactly—to hark back to our first comparison—in the best manner of Defoe, that it takes its place naturally and without violence among a host of other episodes, some sad, some tragical, some farcical.

One of Dostoevsky's critics has said that no human being is commonplace to him—which comes very close to the secret of his power. For a man has to be a long time dead to be really commonplace. As long as there is life in him, whether of the body or the soul or of reputation, he is bound to affect us, and Dostoevsky realized this, and makes us realize it.

HELEN BULLIS.

AMERICA AND WAR

(Continued from Page 179)

ciently elastic to be stretched into a casus belli.

For Mexico a long chapter is necessary, and Mr. Hodges has reviewed her history from the time of her independence from Spain. He quotes statistics to show the preponderance of American over other foreign interests in her commerce and population, and he insists upon the proximity of the two countries to show that the United States must ever have a peculiar right to be considered in Mexican affairs. Having established this, Mr. Hodges repudiates the idea that we can stand by and watch our neighbors go to rack and ruin without action, but he is not convinced that the time for intervention is come yet. When it does come it will be a duty, not a privilege, and he holds that, with the aid of other representative nations of this hemisphere, we shall be required to step in and restore order.

Finally, Mr. Hodges takes up the instances of intervention that were seen in Europe last Summer. Russia was right, he concludes, to intervene for Serbia, and England for Belgium; Austria was wrong to intervene in Serbia, while France, England, and Japan merely carried out the provisions of the treaties by which they were bound. As for the United States, she stands today in a position of peculiar delicacy and is forced to deal with frequent unwarranted acts on the part of the belligerents with as much self-restraint as she can. How it will turn out it is impossible to say, but Mr. Hodges suggests we may well remember the remark of Baron de Nolken to John Adams during the Napoleonic wars: "Sir, I take it for granted that you will have sense enough to see us in Europe cut each other's throats with a philosophical tranquillity."

***

In any history of the war a consideration of the effect on American public opinion of the events as they occurred will be of considerable value to the historian. Even now, as we look back over the crowded months that are past, it is interesting to recall the different currents of feeling that swept over us as we heard of this or that development.

Naturally, the place where these varying influences are recorded is the daily newspaper, and in no part of it so clearly as among the editorials. Consequently, the collection of editorials from The Philadelphia North American is welcome. It has been published under the title of "The War from This Side," and it should prove of much value to those who are studying the great conflict or merely wish to recall quickly the course it followed.

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HARPER'S BOOKS

The Turmoil

By Booth Tarkington

First as to the sales in thirty-eight places out of forty-two. These figures are the impartial dealers' reports to the May Bookman, regarded as official by the entire trade. For three months "The Turmoil" has been the best selling book in America.

The Primrose Ring

By Ruth Sawyer

"If you have a 'foolish sentimental' fondness for children, not only your own, but all the little folk who come stumbling into this awfully complex world of ours, step into the primrose ring, reach across it to this little heroine, and let her give you back again the heart of a child which you have lost somewhere along the Road of Growing-Old-and-Wise."

The Life-Builders

By Elizabeth Dejeans

Who is the more conservative—man or woman—when it is a question of home and marriage? This is the question which the author asks, the theme of her clean and earnest romance of a vital, gracious and graceful woman, who dreamed of marriage based on genuine love upon which husband and wife should build toward an ideal future. The author's handling of the question is unusual, but full of insight into the differences in masculine and feminine nature.

Bred of the Desert

By Marcus Horton

"Here at last is a story about a horse worthy to be classed with some of the notable interpretations of dog character and life in fiction. The sympathy and the verisimilitude with which it is written ought to bring it warm and quick welcome from all lovers of the horse, while the interesting story it tells with skill and color, humor and emotional suspense, may be trusted to find for it many admirers among those who like a well-told, absorbing tale."—N. Y. Times.

Pals First

By Francis Perry Elliott

If you are one of the many who are especially fond of mystery or detective stories, take advice and get a copy of "Pals First." This is a most baffling mystery story in which you either make up your mind quickly how the mystery is solved, or are convinced that the next page will disclose it. Nevertheless, you will have to read as far as page 321 before the author solves it for you, and then you will find it is not at all as you had imagined it would be. In addition to this, there is a very sweet love story.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1915.

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CURRENT HISTORY

OUT of the avalanche of books and pamphlets already produced by the war, it is not likely that more than a small proportion of either will recommend themselves as worthy of study or even casual perusal to the future historian. Stupendous events create automatically a plethora of literary material, from which the contemporary writer finds it difficult to select just that vital substance that will appeal to a posterity anxious to obtain a clarifying view of the period through which we are passing. It is doubtful, however, if the war has furnished so far a more important document in military history than Field Marshal Sir JOHN FRENCH'S official report of the battle of Neuve Chapelle contained in the May number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY. Coming from the commander of the British expeditionary forces, this report becomes an inside view of this decisive engagement, and, aside from its summary of the action, is particularly interesting as an expression of the highest expert opinion on the factors that promise victory or defeat in the present combat. We have heard, of course, from various sources and in a sufficiently vague way that the war is a test of endurance. But on just what lines of actual fighting the test is to be made is not, as a rule, explained. Sir JOHN FRENCH, summing up the Neuve Chapelle experience, indicates the clue to the whole matter:

> In war as it is today, between civilized nations armed to the teeth with the present deadly rifle and machine gun, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable. For the slightest undue exposure the heaviest toll is exacted. The power of defense conferred by modern weapons is the main cause for the long duration of the battles of the present day, and it is this fact which mainly accounts for such loss and waste of life. Both one and the other can, however, be shortened and lessened if attacks can be supported by a most efficient and powerful force of artillery available; but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary, and a most liberal discretionary power as to its use must be given to artillery commanders. I am confident that this is the only means by which great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss.

Authoritative articles on other aspects of the war are given in this number of THE CURRENT HISTORY in accounts of the surrender of Przemysl, the battle of the Dardanelles, the final installment of the French official history of the battle of the Marne, the drink problem in England, American neutrality, pan-American relations, &c.

THAT excellent sailor, J. E. PATTERSON, who left a nautical career to win the laurels that have deservedly come to him in the field of fiction, objects to the classification of Mr. YOUNG E. ALLISON'S "Derelict, a Reminiscence of 'Treasure Island,'" published recently in these columns, as a "Chantey." Mr. PATTERSON, writing to The London Book Monthly, in which the "Derelict" was reprinted, "admits readily that as a landsman's rum-and-blood ballad of the sea Mr. ALLISON'S is the finest I have ever seen." But it is not a "Chantey." Chanties, we are told, except for the Elizabethan ones, are invariably "made by sailormen and cottonstuffers" merely as "rhythmic helps to work"—a statement, by the way, corroborated by some interesting examples given in "The Harbor" by Mr. POOLE. Here, for instance, is the beginning of a true Chantey, the best of the kind, declares Mr. PATTERSON, that he has ever heard:

> (*solo*) "Today I saw two little black pigs.—
> (*chorus*) To me way-O, *Maria!*
> (*solo*) Today I saw two little black pigs.—
> (*chorus*) To me way-O, *brandy!*
> Brandy br-andy, *br-r-r-andy!*"

Of course, Mr. ALLISON'S "Derelict" is not in the least like that. It has, moreover, certain "literary" touches that are distinctly without the savor of the sea. Mr. PATTERSON, in this aspect of the case, finds subject for merriment in the appearance—in a Chantey—of such terms as "murk sunset," "scullion," "twice ten turns of a hawser's bight," "whist," &c. All of which means that "Derelict" cannot be considered a "Chantey." It remains a fine seafaring ballad that carries on the spirit of STEVENSON'S four lines excellently—and that is, perhaps, a more desirable distinction than to be "a rhythmic help to work."

THERE is probably more idealism—we are not at all sure that the term is accurately descriptive—than the average reader will find it easy to assimilate in the view of the war given by Mr. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS in his article "Why?" appearing in the current number of The North American Review. "My own neutrality," Mr. HOWELLS assures us, "is of such measure and make that I would have our nation bear everything from the belligerents short of invading our shores after sinking all our ships." But we are not to suppose from this theoretical instance of forbearance that Mr. HOWELLS is neutral in his sympathies. "Germany is wrong," he declares, "and England is right; and that is why we must wish England well, whatever becomes of our questions and protests." This positive attitude is further emphasized by Mr. HOWELLS'S summing up of his position:

> Meanwhile the great Because which answers my Why is that England is—
>
> the land that freemen till,
> That sober-suited Freedom chose,
> The land where, girt with friends or foes,
> A man may speak the things he will—
>
> and that in Germany he may not without danger of going to jail for it.

ACCORDING to the program for its annual convention to be held in New York this week, the American Booksellers' Association will take for its theme this year "Selling More Books." Fifteen years ago this organization was started for the purpose of raising the business of bookselling to a higher degree of efficiency than it had hitherto enjoyed. The need for concerted effort and the enlightenment that comes from a discussion of topics of mutual interest had appeared to the first promoters of the movement matters of vital importance to the continuance of bookselling in this country as a profitable occupation. Since its initial meeting the association has steadily grown, and, judging from the discussions held during previous conventions, its influence becomes increasingly stimulating and widespread. Like every other business, the selling of books involves problems of an essentially practical nature. In the consideration of these problems it is hoped that the American Booksellers will enjoy as pleasant and profitable a session of their association this year as they have in the past.

ALTHOUGH it is not likely that the "Imaginary Conversations" will ever lose their unique position in English literature, one hears but little nowadays of their leonine author, W. S. LANDOR, the poet's poet, as some of the critics have called him. He is the subject of a reminiscent sketch by the Marchesa PERUZZI DE' MEDICI, appearing in The Cornhill Magazine. The Marchesa was a young girl at the period of which she writes—she was EDITH STORY then—but she draws a vivid portrait of the pathetic old man who was given asylum in her father's villa near Siena, brought thither as a sort of outcast from his own home by BROWNING. LANDOR was, of course, as the Marchesa pictures him, as hopelessly at variance with the modern world as he was with his own household. But his unwavering championship of pagan classicism exerted a potent influence on those literary contemporaries who knew and revered him, extending through them into the next generation.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended May 5, Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

FORTY YEARS ON THE STAGE. By J. H. Barnes. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

A book of reminiscences by an English actor, born in 1850, who went on the stage in 1871, and who has played with Mary Anderson, Sir Henry Irving, and other leading actors of the period.

NAPOLEON AND WATERLOO. By Captain A. F. Becke. 8vo. London: Kegan, Paul Trench, Trubner & Co. Two volumes. $8.

Deals with the Waterloo campaign from Napoleon's standpoint. There are maps, plans of battles, &c.

HUGH. By Arthur Christopher Benson. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

An informal biography of the late Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, by his brother.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ARKANSAS. By Powell Clayton. 8vo. New York: Neale Publishing Company. $2.

The author was appointed Brigadier General by Lincoln. His book is largely his personal reminiscences of the war.

FINLAND. By Helen Gray. 12mo. New York: Neale Publishing Company.

A study of Finland under Russia in comparison with the South of the United States.

MY SCHOOL DAYS. By Wade H. Harris. 12mo. New York: Neale Publishing Company. $1.

Experiences in the South during the Reconstruction period.

STONE'S RIVER. By Wilson J. Vance. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.

Description of the battle that was, according to the author, "the turning point of the civil war."

CLASSICS OF THE BAR. By Alvin V. Sellers. 12mo. Baxley, Ga.: Classic Publishing Company.

The third volume of the series of "stories of the world's great legal trials and a compilation of forensic masterpieces."

THE RE-MAKING OF CHINA. By Adolph S. Waley. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1

A study of some of the recent problems growing out of the changes incident to the new era in Chinese history.

Poetry and Drama

PLAYS OF THE PIONEERS. By Constance D'Arcy Mackay. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Contains five pageant plays from American history arranged for outdoor production at local festivals.

POEMS OF EMILE VERHAEREN. Translated by Alma Strettell. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.

Besides the selections from the poetical work of Verhaeren, contains a biographical introduction and portrait of the poet.

LOVE'S CREED AND OTHER POEMS. By Albert Edmund Trombly. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

A collection of lyrics by the author of "The Springtime of Love and Other Poems."

POEMS OF S. H. M. BYERS. 12mo. New York: Neale Publishing Company.

A selection, including "The Happy Isles" and "The March to the Sea."

K'UNG FU TZE. By Paul Carus. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A dramatic poem picturing Confucianism in its origin.

LOVE IN DANGER. By Mrs. Havelock Ellis. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.

Three one-act plays presenting three problems in married life.

THE MAN ON THE HILLTOP. By Arthur Davison Ficke. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

A collection of thirty-eight poems, forming the eighth published volume by this author.

VISIONS OF THE DUSK. By Fenton Johnson. 12mo. New York.

A book of verse, having for its theme the Southern negro. The author is a negro poet, born in Chicago. He has published an earlier book, "A Little Dreaming."

TIDES OF COMMERCE. By William Cary Sanger. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A book of school and college verse.

ZORABELLA. By C. Victor Stahl. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.

A poetic drama of the time of the Lydian Queen, eight hundred years before the Christian era.

NATURE'S MOODS. Compiled by Leonard Stowell. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

An anthology of verse, with full-page color illustration.

FATHER TIERNEY'S POEMS. 12mo. New York: Neale Publishing Company. $1.

A collection of published and hitherto unpublished verse.

THE MODERN DRAMA SERIES. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. Lovers: The Free Woman: They. By Maurice Donnay. $1.50.

Three typical Donnay dramas, translated from the French, with an introduction by Barrett H. Clark.

Essays and Criticism

THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN. By William H. Holtzclaw. 8vo. New York: Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

The author, a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute, is Principal of the Utica (Miss.) Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Men and Women. Booker T. Washington writes an introduction.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By William A. MacCorkle. 12mo. New York: Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

A study of the Monroe idea in its relation to the Republic of Haiti, by a former Governor of West Virginia.

European War Books

SEEING IT THROUGH. By A. St. John Adcock. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company.

Describes how Great Britain answered the call to arms.

GERMAN CULTURE: PAST AND PRESENT. By Ernest Belfort Bax. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.

A history of German manners and "kultur," showing the influence of Prussian militarism on Teutonic civilization.

WAR AND WORLD GOVERNMENT. By Frank Crane. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.

Includes the author's editorials on the war and comprises a plea for universal peace.

THE EUROPEAN WAR OF 1914. By John William Burgess. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Causes, purposes, and results of the war as viewed from the standpoint of an American who views the success of the Allies as "a menace to the freedom and prosperity of the world."

THE INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. By Lionel Cecil Jane. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

Written some months before the war, the book indicates, from historical considerations, the imminence of a general European conflict.

WAR DIARY OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN. By Jouett Jeffries. New York: The Fatherland Corporation.

Covers the period from June 28, 1914, to Nov. 17.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE. By George H. Maxwell. 12mo. Washington: Rural Settlements Association.

Advocates the Homecroft Reserve System, as opposed to some of the militarist programs for assuring peace in this country.

FAMOUS DAYS AND DEEDS IN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. By Charles Morris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A history of Belgium and Holland. The last chapter describes these countries as the seat of the present war.

Fiction

FIFTY-ONE TALES. By Lord Dunsany. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

The author, who is the eighteenth member of his family in the Irish peerage, is noted for his fanciful and unusual stories.

THE LITTLE MAN AND OTHER SATIRES. By John Galsworthy. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.30.

Studies, more or less satirical, of various aspects and types of modern life.

FIDELITY. By Susan Glaspell. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

A novel of self-sacrifice in the life of two lovers.

MERRY ANDREW. By Keble Howard. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.

Story of the adventures in London of a young man fresh from college.

THE GREENWOODS. By Lucile Gilman Lyon. 12mo. New York: Neale Publishing Company. $1.25.

The title is the name of a child who is one of the principal characters in this novel.

WAITING. By Gerald O'Donovan. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.40.

Story of family life in an Irish agricultural district, in which is considered the problem of mixed marriages, by the author of "Father Ralph."

THE GRAYON CLUE. By Minnie J. Reynolds. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35.

A story of the "realities" of American life." The heroine is a clever detective.

JEAN BAPTISTE. By J. E. Rossignol. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A story of French Canada by the author of Little Stories of Quebec.

ONE MAN. By Robert Steele. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Described as "the genuine confessions of a real man."

Science and Art

AN AMERICAN FRUIT FARM. By Francis Newton Thorpe. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

An illustrated record of successful fruit farming for more than a quarter of a century. The author belongs to the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association.

THE THEORY OF PERMUTABLE FUNCTIONS. By Vito Volterra. 12mo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1. (Vanuxem Lectures.)

Lectures in mathematics delivered at Princeton University, October, 1912.

THE NUTRITION OF A HOUSEHOLD. By Edwin Tenny and Lillian Brewster. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

Gives the practical result of recent scientific investigations into comparative food values. Aims to put within reach of the housekeeper better food at lower cost.

THE NORMAL LIFE. By Edward T. Devine. New York: Survey Associates. $1.

The substance of a course of lectures, delivered this year, on the general theme of social construction.

THE WELL-CONSIDERED GARDEN. By Mrs. Francis King. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The author is President of the Women's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association and writes from a long experience in gardening. There are thirty-two full-page illustrations and four color plates.

A SECOND COURSE IN HOMEMAKING. By Mabel Hyde Kittredge. New York: The Century Company. 80 cents.

Contains 200 inexpensive cooking recipes.

HERMAIA. By Colin McAlpin. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

A study in comparative aesthetics.

CAMP CRAFT. By Warren H. Miller. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Written by a well-known sportsman and writer, contains practical information and advice regarding life in the open.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RURAL CREDITS. By James B. Morman. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The principles described are applied in Europe and suggested for this country. Published in the Rural Science Series.

CONSERVATION OF WATER BY STORAGE. By George F. Swain. New York: Yale University Press. $3.

Addresses delivered before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, 1914, by Gordon McKay, Professor of Civil Engineering in Harvard University.

Philosophy and Religion

THE CHRIST OF THE MEN OF ART. By J. R. Aitken. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Ideals of Christ as shown in various schools of art. Contains twenty photogravure reproductions, twenty-eight in half-tone.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SERMONS. By members of the university faculties. Edited by Theodore Gerald Soares. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

Collection sermons by professors in the divinity and allied departments.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

D. P. C.—Can you tell me anything in regard to poems by Henry Vaughan, (Silurist,) also information of the author?

Henry Vaughan and his twin brother, Thomas, were born on April 17, 1622, at Newton-by-Usk, Brecknockshire, Wales. They were descended from Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine, who fell at Agincourt. Henry left Oxford without a degree, and spent some time in London in studying law at the wish of his father, but ultimately turned his attention to medicine. He died on April 23, 1695. He was twice married. He published a small volume entitled "Poems With the Tenth Satyre of Juvenal Englished" in 1646, and another volume, "Olor-Iscanus," a collection of some select poems and translations, deriving its title from the principal poem on the River Usk, was published in 1651 by his brother Thomas. In 1650 appeared "Silex Scintillans, or Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations," by Henry Vaughan, Silurist. In 1655 a second part of "Silex Scintillans" appeared. It contains the crown of all his poetry, "They Are All Gone Into the World of Light." He had also published a small volume of devotions, "The Mount of Olives," in 1654, and "Flores Solitudinis," three religious tracts, in 1652. In 1655 he also published "Hermetical Physick." In 1678, in "Thalia Redivivus," by "J. W.," appeared other poems by him. His position among British poets is not only high, but in some respects unique. The title of "Silurist," which he assumed, had a topographical significance.

H. M. A.—I am interested to know something about the life of Edward Sheldon, playwright, author of "Salvation Nell," "The Nigger," and "Romance."

Edward Sheldon was born in Chicago Feb. 4, 1886, and is the son of Theodore and Mary (Strong) Sheldon. He was graduated from Harvard in 1907. Besides the plays you mention he has written "The Boss," "The Princess Zim Zim," "Egypt," and "The High Road." He is a resident of this city.

M. G. O.—Can you tell me the probable value of the works of Alexander Pope, in six volumes, well bound in brown leather, printed upon tough paper for J. Balfour, Edinburgh, in 1764?

It is worth about $5.

L. D. A.—Can you tell me the value of a copy of the first issue of The New York Herald in good condition?

It is not of special value. Nos. 1-165, in one volume, brought $12.50 at the Frederickson sale.

G. H.—Can you tell me of what value is The London Register, 1702, January to June; The Edinburgh Magazine, Vol. II., July to December, 1785, and "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," 1859?

"The Professor at the Breakfast Table," first edition, was published in 1860, and is worth from $3 to $3.50. The newspaper and the magazine are not of special value.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

OLIVE WHITE.—In reply to "H. H. P." in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 18, I would say that the poem inquired for, "The Sobbing Sea," was written by the late Francis S. Smith, one of the proprietors of Street & Smith's Weekly. It was published in book form in the early 80s.

ADELA F. SMITH.—In your issue of April 18, C. K. McDermott asks for the author of the following quotation:

Merciful wind, sing me a hoarse rough song,
For there is other music made tonight
That I would fain not hear.

The lines are by Jean Ingelow in her poem, "Brothers and a Sermon," and can be found in any collection of her poems.

A. McKIE.—Referring to the inquiry of "G. L. G." for the poem entitled "Mother," it is as follows:

It is a wonderful thing, a mother;
Other folks can love you, but only your mother understands.
She works for you, looks after you, loves you,
Forgives you anything you may do, understands you,
And then the only thing bad she ever does to you is to die and leave you.

The author of this poem is Baroness von Hutten.

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Howard Raymond, New York; Martha M. Adams, Flushing, L. I.; Frederick N. Boschen, Montreal, Canada; Reginald A. Kenney, Utica, N. Y.; John MacDonald, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. J. Campbell Smith, Orange, N. J.; Anna A. Kistinger, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Katharine Murray Lawton, Middletown, Conn.

L. C. A.—In reply to the query of "S. F. B." in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 18, would say that the poem, "The Mother Job," is by Jane Burr, and is as follows:

It really isn't hard to be a mother,
There really isn't very much to do,
The days are just exactly like each other—
You simply shut your eyes and wander through!

For six o'clock is time enough for rising,
And getting all the children washed and dressed,
And breakfast cooked—it really is surprising,
But mothers never seem to need a rest.

The lunches must be packed and jackets rounded,
And everybody soothed and sent to school.
To say that mother rushes is unfounded—
She's nothing more to manage, as a rule.

Unless it is to finish piles of sewing,
And cook and wash and iron and scrub and sweep,
To order food and keep the furnace going—
And then perhaps to hide herself and weep!

And when at last she's tucked them under covers,
And seen to doors that Dad's forgot to lock,
Triumphantly, at midnight, she discovers,
She's nothing more to do till six o'clock.

A copy of this poem was also received from "A. F. C. L.," Hartford, Conn.

E. D. S.—The poem asked for by E. G. Frank is "The Queen's Marie," and may be found in "The Oxford Book of English Verse," where it is No. 375. The stanza quoted is the nineteenth of the long poem, which is printed as anonymous, and runs as follows:

Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
The night she'll hae but three;
There was Marie Seaton and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael, and me.

Miss Caroline Bensel has written in reply to the appeal of E. G. Frank that the lines quoted above can be found in the poem entitled "Marie Hamilton," in "Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland," compiled and edited by John S. Roberts, published by Frederick Warne & Co., London, England. Marie Hamilton, according to the ballad, was one of the four Maries attending Mary, Queen of Scots, at Holyrood, and was hanged in Edinburgh for a crime. Lady Wardlaw of Pitreavie, who died in 1727, and who wrote "Sir Patrick Spens" and other ballads, was the author.

In the "Book of Scottish Poetry," edited by Sir George Douglas, there is an anonymous poem entitled "Lament of the Queen's Marie," which is based on the fate of Marie Hamilton, and which runs as follows:

"O ye mariners, mariners, mariners,
That sail upon the sea,
Let not my father nor mother to wit,
The death that I maun die!"

When she cam to the Netherbow port,
She laughed loud laughters three;
But when she cam to the gallows foot,
The tear blinded her e'e.

"Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
The night she'll hae but three;
There was Marie Seton, and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael and me."

Information about the poem was also received from Norma B. Kasti, New York; Lillian Cassow, Douglas Crawford, Andover, Mass.; "B. P. H.," Waterbury, Conn.; Adrienne C. Soldin, Ridgewood, N. J.; Leila Taylor, New York; "N. G. T.," Westmount, Quebec; M. B. Gookin, Boston, Mass.; A. W. Morford, New Monmouth, N. J.; G. H. B. Nicolson, New York, and M. C. Kimball, Waterbury, Conn.

APPEALS TO READERS

A. D.—Can any of your correspondents inform me where I can find a poem called, I think, "A Thousand Years Ago," the first verse beginning:

Thou and I in spiritland a thousand years ago.

E. S. H.—I would very much appreciate information as to where the following quotation can be found, also the author's name:

That you shall find the lodges of the wise,
The farthest camp of the delightful fires,
By marching two by two, not one by one.

J. O. H.—Can any of your readers give the authors of the two poems or songs quoted herewith:

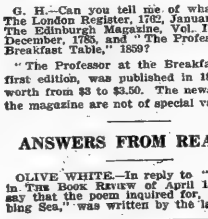
All the world is glad, my Love,
And all the world is fair;
Scented are all the woodland ways,
And golden-rimmed the lengthening days,
And oh! the nights are rare.

Six purple violets
Hanging in a row,
Carrying good wishes
Everywhere they go.

H. R. H.—Somewhere in the Centennial days, (1876-1885,) a pleasant bit of verse was published telling, as I remember it, how a little girl tossed a rose to the French General Rochambeau as he rode by her door. It began:

It was many and many a year ago,
That the General Count de Rochambeau, &c.

I thought it was in St. Nicholas, but thus far I have not been able to find it. Can any of your readers help me?



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DANTE AND AMERICA

(Continued from Page 177)

"Inferno" I may as well show what I mean by quoting a dozen lines from that:

Half-way upon the journey of our life
I roused to find myself within a forest
In darkness, for the straight way had
been lost.
And, oh! how painful telling what it was,
This forest wild and rough, hard to pass
through.
The very thought of which renews my
fear!
So bitter is it, death is scarcely more;
But yet, to treat of the good that I
found there,
I speak of other things that there I saw.

What Dante wrote was:

Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
Mi ritrovai per una selva oscura,
Che la diritta via era smirrita.
E quanto a dir qual era è cosa dura
Questa selva selvaggia ed aspra e forte
Che nel pensier rinnova la paura:
Tanto è amara che poco è più morte:
Ma, per trattar del ben ch'i'vi trovai,
Dirò dell' altre cose ch'io v'ho scorte.

The fidelity to word is most remarkable, while the obvious change in tense offers a striking illustration for correct comparison between Tuscan expression and our own. Let the reader familiar with the happiest and most subtle tropes of the original turn to them and I think he will read with satisfaction, if with no stronger emotion, Professor Johnson's rendering. For example, a few lines further on in the same canto:

Allor fu la paura un poco queta
Che nel lago del cor m'era durata
La notte ch'io passai con tanta pieta.

Which our translator gives:

Then was the fear a little quieted,
Which in my heart's lake had not
ceased throughout
The night that I had spent so piteously.

Or, taking the closing stanza of the Fifth Canto, the last line of which has been so often admired by critics because the words, their position, and their cadence suggest by sound as well as by meaning the falling of a man already dead:

Mentre che l'uno spirito questo disse,
L'altro piangeva sì, che di pietade
Io venni meno sì com' io morisse;
E caddi, come corpo morto cade.

While the one spirit had been saying this,
The other wept so bitterly, that I,
As I had died, for very pity swooned;
And fell, as falls the body of one dead.

Cary gives the passage:

* * * While thus one spirit spake,
The other wail'd so sorely, that heart-
struck
I, through compassion fainting, seem'd
not far
From death, and like a corse fell to the
ground.

And Longfellow:

And all the while one spirit uttered this,
The other one did weep so, that, for pity,
I swooned away as if I had been dying,
And fell, even as a dead body falls.

And Parsons:

* * * She stopped—
The other ghost so moaned, that pity
struck
My senses numb, and like a corpse I
dropped.

And finally Plumptre:

And while one spirit told the story, still
The other wept so sore, that, pitying, I
Fainted away as though my grief would
kill.
And fell, as falls a dead man, heavily.

But Professor Johnson's publication celebrates an anniversary other than that of Dante's birth—the end of the first centennial of American Dante scholarship. The fifteenth annual report of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., published in 1896, contains "An Historical and Bibliographical Study" of Dante in America. An "American Dante Bibliography" which is appended shows the record of over 500 publications dealing with the poet written by Americans and printed in this country during the nineteenth century. Since then the number of Dante publications has been nearly doubled, so that the century closes with around 1,000. I doubt if any country, unless it be Italy, can show so many within the same period.

What has been the inspiration for this mass of literature, particularly that which has been of some use to the student? A century ago modern languages had not been placed upon the curriculum of any American college. In society an occasional French, Spanish, or Italian adventurer was captured, and for a time held classes in his mother tongue until a more lucrative position as dancing or riding master opened to him.

One of these adventurers was Lorenzo da Ponte, a Venetian. Already famous as the librettist of Mozart, he took his mission more seriously than did his after colleagues. A versatile, temperamental, and magnetic genius, he taught the men and women of New York society and then became a professor without salary at Columbia College—the first Lecturer on Dante in this country. Through him the College Library laid the foundations of its Italian library and through him the Library of Congress secured a rare and superb copy of the "Commedia." It is worthy of note that he taught his pupils Italian from the pages of Dante. Aside from several comments and translations which he succeeded in having published in the local press of his time, he translated into Italian terza rima Byron's "The Prophecy of Dante," which was published in 1821 with a prefatory letter to Lord Byron and a dedication to Miss Julia Livingston. Just before he died in this city in 1838, at the age of 89, it was his proud boast to write: "In twenty-eight years I have instructed 2,500 persons in my language, which I and none other introduced in America." The last phrase he emphasized by having it printed: "Che I O, E NON ALTRI, introdussi in America."

A little before da Ponte's death, Pietro Maroncelli, the fellow prisoner of Silvio Pellico at Spielberg, was teaching Italian at Cambridge. It is significant that one of his pupils was the mother of Charles Eliot Norton. Through Maroncelli's influence Pietro Bachi, a man with a mystery, but beloved by all with whom he came in contact, was appointed instructor in Italian at Harvard College in 1826. His work is said to have been an invaluable supplement to the lectures by Professor George Ticknor and Ticknor's successor, Longfellow, both of whom were serious and enthusiastic lovers and teachers of Dante. After them came Lowell and Norton, the former famous for his essay on the poet and the latter for his translations, and both for the gift of imparting a lasting appreciation of their subject to their students.

Two other Americans whose work is perhaps better known in Italy than America were Richard Henry Wilde and Thomas W. Parsons, the latter of whom I have already mentioned in regard to his translation of "The Commedia," which unfortunately he never lived to complete. Wilde made translations of several of Dante's sonnets and wrote a "Life and Times of Dante," which to this day has found no publisher. He is chiefly famous, however, for his discovery of the Bargello portrait of Dante in Florence in 1840. He was a dilettante rather than a scholar. Parsons was both dilettante and scholar, besides being a poet. Thus while he often labored diligently to make clear a Dantesque obscurity he could not always refrain from stamping it with his own individuality.

Four notable contributions were sent out from America to Florence on the occasion of the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's birth in 1865. They were Norton's essay, "On the Original Portraits of Dante"; Botta's "Dante as Philosopher, Patriot, and Poet"; Longfellow's "Inferno," and Parson's "Seventeen Cantos of the Inferno." Italians have paid Parsons high tribute for his work.

In these later days the study of Italian has become so common at American institutions of learning, and there are so many Italians among us, that it would be unjust to cite a few names and ignore others whose influence on American Dante scholarship has been perhaps as great, although performed less conspicuously. Most of their names are to be found upon the membership list of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., whose annual reports and monumental concordances have aroused the admiration and esteem of the scholars of Italy. And although Harvard, Yale, and Columbia have magnificent biblioteche dantesche, it will injure no one's vanity to say that the Willard Fiske collection at Cornell University surpasses them all, both in rarity and usefulness.

LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 178)

clares that she can if she pleases become a famous actress. Which of course is her ultimate destiny.

There are big possibilities in the theme, and Mr. Oppenheim seems to have had a fine conception of the character of fierce, passionate, uncompromising Trixie—a conception which he has not succeeded, to use the theatrical phrase, in getting over. The trouble with the book is that it is written throughout in too ecstatic a key; when the big moments come there is nothing left with which to lift them above the rest; it is all on one rhapsodic level. There are rhapsodies over youth and love, the movies, New York by night, the ocean, the universe at large, the crowds at Coney Island, &c., with scarce a chance to breathe between them. Taken alone, some of these would be good; coming as they do one after another, without pause and without rest, the general effect which they produce is hysterical rather than lyrical. This would not be a matter of any great importance were it not for the talent which the author undoubtedly possesses. When he drew wise, big-hearted Dr. Rast, he proved that he could create character, but Trixie is written about in a way which makes her merely a creature out of a phantasmagoria. There is good stuff in this novel, but it is lost in the multiplicity of more or less ecstatic outpourings.

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A famous novelist is sitting in his study hard at work in the middle of the night, when his door bell rings and in rushes a woman who tries to tell him something, but faints in the middle of the sentence. He hurries out for help and in five minutes returns to find the woman choked to death beside his study table, where she had tried to write her message but had left only some disconnected words, "your wife" and "Mr. King." Who this "Mr. King" is and what he is doing, it is soon perceived, furnish the mystery of the story. A little later it is found that he has some connection with what the detective calls "a swell dope shop," which after much labor and nosing about is unearthed in what had purported to be the premises of a ginger importing concern. A labyrinth of cellars, which in centuries past had been the vaults or crypts of a monastery, has been fitted up with Oriental luxury and magnificence, and the Chinese master of the place has sent out his lures and gathered in customers from the social circles of wealth and position. So much they find, but "Mr. King" is still a mystery.

It is a good detective story, having the necessary swift action, perilous and complicated happenings, and plot of mystery. But, in addition to these things, it has uncanny developments, touches of the lore of mystic Eastern cults, Oriental color in the midst of drab London, that gives it a certain exotic, horrifying atmosphere.

BAR-G RANCH

STEVE OF THE BAR-G RANCH. By Marion Reid-Girardot. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.

With its scene laid among the mountains and plains of Colorado, "Steve of the Bar-G Ranch" tells a story of cowboy activities, work and play, love and life, as these things were in the days of the recent past, while the big ranches still pastured their droves of cattle and the farmer and the barb-wire fence had hardly ventured beyond the eastern slope of the Rockies. The aim of the author has been more to make a true and graphic picture of that life than to tell a closely woven story. He has provided plenty of stirring incident, by means of which he develops a plot of some complication, but he narrates these events with such detail as to make his pages a panorama of cowboy life rather than the moving picture of swift action along whose lines most authors of Western stories fashion their tales of ranch-life.

The author says that many of the incidents in his novel are from life as he himself saw it in the cowboy West of a few years ago, and that some of his characters are taken from real individualities whom he once knew. Nearly all of his people do have this tang of reality, and the accounts of cowboy sports and diversions and incidents of ranch life seem to be faithful and graphic pictures. The story is concerned with the rivalry of two brothers in love, in ranch sports, and, indeed, in all the phases of their life and of the almost tragic consequences to which it led. A teasing, coquettish young woman helps matters along. A great number and variety of characters take part in the action, and the story as a whole moves with much dash and go and is full of the piquant flavor of the life its describes.

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THE PRETENDER. A Story of the Latin Quarter. By Robert W. Service. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35 net.

An affluent and facile author of best-sellers becomes weary of both his fame and his fortune, and leaving them behind, takes passage in the steerage of an Italian steamer; then, with a new pen-name, he begins his literary life over again in the Bohemian world of Paris. He tells his own story; and what he thinks of himself is obvious from the title. His readers will judge him more leniently. He is afflicted with an incurable sentimental-tommy-ness, at once making a drama of every situation with the Ego as the protagonist. A pretender he undoubtedly is, but—as is, perhaps, the case with all his kind—he is a pretender first to himself. Many and varied are the parts he plays. In affairs of the heart he is the pursued more often than the pursuer, but he never fails to respond to a lady's wishes, be they only evident or plainly expressed, with the result of entanglements not a few. He is married in his happy-go-lucky, careless way to a pathetic little French girl, merely to escape a situation which the turning of a page would have shown him did not exist; and then comes the prettiest part of the story, "Little Thing's" devotion to her inadvertent spouse; his efforts, poor and obscure as he had elected to be, to "make good" a second time as a popular writer; her thrifty and beautiful ordering of the little menage in the Latin Quarter; the joys no less than the pangs of poverty; and the brilliant and erratic circle of which the author was speedily made free. In passing there are many rapid-fire comments upon things literary and artistic; many clever inversions of accepted ethics; and all sorts of episodes, some of which are of the nature of excrescences that might well be removed to the betterment of the story. The situations are so kaleidoscopic and so sudden that there are times when the reader's panting imagination toils in vain after the too vivacious fancy of the writer. By and by, when things seem to be going upon velvet, we are led, to our dismay, into the saddest of tragedies—the pretender, with many sins upon his head, at last commits one that is unpardonable; and then—lo! presto! that lightning-change artist cuts his final antic, and, laughing in our faces, grants us the happy ending.

The author has succeeded in capturing the fascination of Paris. The charm of that atmosphere and the delicately drawn and touching figure of "Little Thing" are the highest achievements of this very clever and unusual book.

FREELANCE IN KASHMIR

A FREELANCE IN KASHMIR. By Lieut. Colonel G. F. MacMunn. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Far from the beaten track of novels runs this story, a historical romance having a scene and a flavor quite its own. Its scene is mainly among the mountains and vales of Kashmir, its time a century ago, and its people and its incidents sufficiently based upon historical events to add to their seeming of reality. It deals with happenings in Hindustan and Kashmir in the years of the conquering of India by the English, and among its characters are some of the important men and women, native, English, and halfbreed, who had a share in those events. The author has evidently spent much time in that region, studied its lore with deep interest, known its people, and felt to the full the fascination of its half-understood mysteries. His hero is a young halfbreed, the son of an English officer and an Afghan Princess, who with a handful of followers sets out to find an employer for his sword. Service with the Begum Somru takes him to Kashmir and gives him many and surprising adventures. A curious cosmopolitan medley of characters crowds the pages—an Indian swami, a Jesuit priest, Rajput natives, Afghan Princesses, a Persian courtesan, a Turkish noble, an English officer, a mysterious Afghan having profound knowledge of Masonic lore. The story moves very slowly and with much description that evidently is born out of intimate knowledge of the country and the people, but if one wants a novel that is markedly different from most brands of fiction and possessed of the richest and most distinctive sort of local flavor this historical romance will give him piquant entertainment.

MARRIAGE BY CONQUEST

MARRIAGE BY CONQUEST. By Warwick Deeping. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25 net.

Just so surely as Maggie Tulliver found that in novels "the blond-haired women carry away all the happiness," have we found that the swashbuckler hero invariably wins over the man of books. Mr. Deeping reverses this hoary custom, nor does he hold to the notion which has cropped up in fiction now and again since the days of the cave-man, that the argument of the club is the most efficacious in wooing, as in war. His Sussex Squire, with his "iron wrist and mesmerizing eye," is but a brute and a bully; while the scholarly lover, although on as free and easy terms with classic tongues as old Sam Johnson himself, and so far in advance of his time that he refuses the arbitrament of the duel, is, nevertheless, no anaemic bookworm, but a man, every inch of him, full of good red blood. The heroine is remarkably fine, a woman of spirit and fire, as fearless as she is charming. The humble pair are no less well drawn; and the author shows an independence in love-making as well as in lovers, by utterly refusing to take advantage of various openings for misunderstandings and subtle self-tormentings on the part of both gentle and simple, and permitting no cloud to mar their trust in each other. He carries his sturdy commonsense even into the "taking-off" of a parlous villain, making shrewd "Miss Quickly" exclaim: "Let them bury the scoundrel, and forget all about it. Bless me, there is too much fuss made at times about a clean and sensible murder."

It is impossible, having once begun "Marriage by Conquest," to lay it aside until the last sentence has been read. Only after we have come from under the spell of the dramatic plot do we appreciate that in both conception and execution it is a book of very unusual merit and originality—a most refreshing departure from old conventions and modern morbidness.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

Fiction for May and Other Timely Publications

At the end of this week Doubleday, Page & Co. will have ready "The Man Who Rocked the Earth," by Arthur Train and Robert Williams Wood, a tale of many marvels induced by scientific agencies and their effect upon the human race. Mr. Wood, the co-author, is Professor of Experimental Physics at Johns Hopkins and is the author, in addition to works dealing with his scientific specialty, of two little books of humorous verses and illustrations, "How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers" and "Animal Analogues."

The Century Company promises for May publication "Diantha," by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, the story of a modern Cinderella who, because she is not handsome, lacks the good times which her beautiful twin sister enjoys. A mystery story called "The Brockle-bank Riddle," by Hubert Wales, will also be brought out soon by this house. The "riddle" of the story is concerned with the reappearance in his London office of a man who had died during the ascent of Mont Blanc and whose body had been cremated.

"The Primrose Ring," by Ruth Sawyer, described as a grown-up fairy tale, is ready for immediate publication by the Harpers.

A collection of short stories by Helen Mackay, whose "Houses of Glass" attracted attention, is listed for May publication by Duffield & Co. It is called "Accidentals" and its tales are said to be very unconventional. Some of them deal with situations since the war began in France, which has been Mrs. Mackay's home for years.

The Appletons will publish tomorrow "The Forest of Swords," Joseph A. Altsheler's new volume in his series of novels for young people dealing with the European war.

"America Fallen: The Sequel to the European War," is the title of a novel by J. Bernard Walker which Dodd, Mead & Co. have ready for immediate issue. It describes the capture of America by a foreign power and the forcing of this country to foot the bill for the European struggle.

Mitchell Kennerley has ready for publication at once "One Man," by Robert Steele, which tells in autobiographical style the story of the life of an ordinary American to his middle age. Mr. Kennerley will also publish, within a week or two, "Mountain Blood," by Joseph Hergesheimer. Its scene is in the mountain region of Virginia, and it tells the story of the life and death of a mountain stage driver.

Within a week or two Mitchell Kennerley will have ready Frank H. Simonds's "The Great War: The Second Phase," taking up the story of the European struggle where it was left by Mr. Simonds at the close of his first volume, which attracted much attention last Fall. It ended with the fall of Antwerp, and the new book will carry his review and discussion of developments up to about the first of April.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish this week "Dye Stuffs and Coal Tar Products," by Thomas Beacall, a volume which will have much interest for all who are concerned over the difficulty, since the war began, of getting dye materials from Germany. It is a practical book, dealing with the nature and manufacture of dyes, inks, and synthetic products.

Walter Tallmadge Arndt, Executive Secretary of the Municipal Government Association of New York State, is the author of "The Emancipation of the American City," which Duffield & Co. have in train for early publication. It is a study of the principles underlying home rule in cities and of the agencies a city should possess in order to give the best possible service to its citizens.

On May 12 the Macmillan Company will publish "The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," by Williford I. King of the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, which deals in an untechnical way, but largely by means of statistics, with such questions as the increase of riches and of poverty, the distribution of wealth and income, and economic and social tendencies. The work is a new volume in the Macmillan Citizen's Library Series.

Although James T. Young's "The New American Government," which this house will bring out at the same time, is intended primarily for college students, the author has prepared it for the use also of general readers who are interested in the activities of government. It deals with present problems, applies the test of results, and depicts the government as it is at the present time. The author is Professor of Public Administration in the University of Pennsylvania.

The John C. Winston Company lists for publication this month "Ireland: Vital Hour," by Arthur Lynch, M. P., a discussion and criticism of the present state of Irish affairs said to be of a conciliatory and unifying nature. The author points out what he conceives to be the true way for Ireland to attain concord with England.

"Streetland," by Philip Davis, will be the next title in Small, Maynard & Co.'s Welfare Library Series. It will be ready soon and will discuss the problem of city children and their play in the streets.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have published "Rabindranath Tagore," by Basanta Koomar Roy, an authentic biography of the Hindu poet by a native Hindu who is his personal friend. Information about India makes a background for the life of the poet and an estimate of his work.

The Scribners will publish in the latter part of this month "John Huss: His Life, Teachings, and Death After Five Hundred Years," by David S. Schaff.

James Barnes's account of his trip "Through Central Africa, from Coast to Coast," will be published tomorrow by the Appletons. The journey, which was made two years ago, was westward from British East Africa through Abyssinia and Uganda and then down to the Congo, following Stanley's trail on the Emin Pasha relief expedition. The author was accompanied by Cherry Kearton, the famous photographer of wild animal life, who has furnished more than a hundred illustrations. The expedition was governed by the principle that there should be no slaughter of animal life that was not absolutely necessary.

The traveler who stays on this continent this Summer and goes northward will find a useful handbook in Ruth Kedzie Wood's "The Tourist's Maritime Provinces," which describes picturesque and little-known sections in Halifax, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE

New York Times Review of Books:

WITHIN a week I asked at one of the leading libraries of New York for a certain book written by Robert J. Burdette, and after some index consultation it was reported that the book was not in the library, nor was there any book in the library written by that author. Yet Robert J. Burdette was one of the master humorists of American literature, a writer of humor that not only lay along the lines of smiles, but touched as it passed the lines of tears. No writer of humor has done that as Burdette did it, except it is James Whitcomb Riley in his plain verse—not in his poetry—but Burdette was not only a master of prose, but of verse as well. For a number of years he lived in California, where he died last year, and now his latest and last book, "The Drums of the 47th," has been issued by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, copyrighted by his widow, Clara B. Burdette, who says in the foreword:

> Historians prepare themselves for their tasks by much reading and by the study of great events. * * * The author of this volume acquired his preparation when he himself was a maker of history. The facts told here are not compiled from other men's records, but are released from an unfading mental gallery of pictures made at a time when young life was most impressionable and the flashlights of events most unerring.

At 18 "Bob" Burdette, as he was always known, enlisted in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry in 1862, and fought through the civil war, taking part in over twenty battles and innumerable skirmishes, and it is out of these experiences he writes this book. There is in it the pathos and the humor of every soldier's life, the tragedy and the comedy, and it is human always and living with the truth that can be written only out of experience. It is in no sense a "funny" book, but the humor is so mixed with the pathos that the reader's tears are chased away by the smiles that must come. Never anywhere in its pages does the boy forget the mother at home anxiously waiting for him, and his tribute to the mothers of soldiers is something to be written imperishably.

At this time the book is of unusual interest, and, with so many writers writing of the present war, it is well for readers to compare not only the events of war, but the manner of telling of them.

Now that Burdette has gone, his works should live after him, and there should be a collection of his writings in prose and verse published as a permanent contribution to the literature of the time, that those who have not known him should know him and those who followed him should have a material foundation for their admiration and their love, for no author was ever more loved by his readers than was Bob Burdette.

New York, April 28. W. J. LAMPTON.

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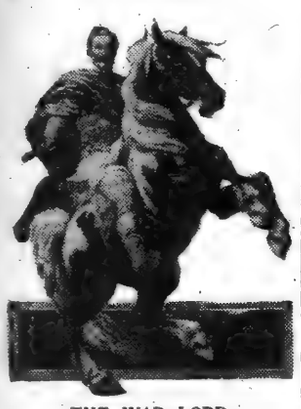
Section 7

X SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1915. X

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE KAISER, BY DR. MORTON PRINCE

A Careful Study of His Sentiments and His Obsession Made by One of the Foremost Medical Psychologists in the World, Who Bases His Interesting Series of Deductions on the Acts and Recorded Utterances of the German Emperor.



THE WAR LORD.
A Painting Made Under Instructions by the Kaiser.

I.
THE KAISER'S ANTIPATHY

IN the psychology of the Kaiser there is nothing that is more dominant than his increasing and virulent antipathy to a great body of citizens constituting no less than one-third of his empire—the Social Democrats.

We have all read of the Kaiser's hatred of the party known as the Social Democratic Party. We have read the epithets which he has constantly hurled at them, and of his antipathy to their creeds. "Traitors," "a plague that must be exterminated," "a horde of men unworthy to bear the name of Germans," "foes to the country and empire," "people without a country and enemies of religion," he has called them.

To a delegation of striking miners he said:

> For me every Social Democrat is synonymous with an enemy of the empire and of his country. If, therefore, I believe that there are any Socialist tendencies in the movement, (the strike of 100,000 men,) stirring up to unlawful resistance, I shall act with merciless rigor and bring to bear all the power at my disposal—which is great.

Again:

> The doctrines of the Social Democrats are not only opposed to the commandments of God and Christian morality but are also altogether unpractical, being equally injurious to the individuals and the whole community.

So violent is the hatred of the Kaiser toward this party that he even has thought it might come to suppressing it by the army. He said to the young soldiers at Potsdam:

> For you there is only one foe, and that is my foe. In view of our present Socialist troubles, it may come to this, that I command you to shoot down your own relatives, brothers, and even parents, in the streets, which God forbid; but then you must obey my orders without a murmur.

Why so much feeling? Why such recurrent outbursts of anger and hatred against a political party which in numbers is twice as large as any other single party in the empire, a party which in 1912 cast 4,250,000 votes and which was represented in the German Parliament in 1912 by 110 members, the representatives of over 21,000,000 people, nearly one-third of the population?

These are strong words of the Kaiser's I have quoted. They are not mere invectives uttered during the heat of a political campaign. They are not to be classed with those emotional castigations with which political stump-speech orators, working themselves up to a state of passionate indignation, flay their adversaries, and which are promptly forgotten as soon as the campaign is ended—albeit the Kaiser is essentially a stump-speech orator.

We have all learned not to take seriously the ephemeral indignation of the political orator. But the Kaiser's denunciation of the Social Democrats is the expression of an antipathy which is fixed, deep-rooted, persistent, and is a part of his personality, for it has manifested itself in the form of recurrent attacks of anger and hatred ever since he came to the throne, twenty-seven years ago. It is like unto an obsessing idea, common enough, which, fixed deep down in the mind, rises in consciousness whenever its object presents itself.

Fixed antipathies are always, for the psychologist, objects of interesting study, but for others, even in an Emperor, they are little more than matters of intellectual curiosity unless the antipathy is one of practical political import, one that affects the policies of Government and the course of history.

If the antipathy of the Kaiser were only of that trivial kind common to many people, which is manifested as a dread of snakes, or of death, or other banal object, its study would be of little practical interest excepting for its victim, William II. himself, although the revelation of its origin and meaning would give an insight into one component, however unimportant, of an exalted personality.

The periodical recurrence of the antipathy and the psychological reactions to which it gave rise would probably affect the happiness of no one but himself and the unhappy members of his family who would have to bear the brunt of it. No one is interested in other people's symptoms.

But it is different when such a recurring antipathy is of a political nature. Then by a study of the underlying causes of this oosessing idea we not only can obtain an insight into important components of the psychology of a great historical character, but we should expect to find the true motives which have determined those policies of Government, and the course of history, which have been the direct result of the antipathy.

The Kaiser's hatred of the Social Democrats has had momentous practical consequences. It is safe to say that it has been more than any other single factor the motive which has determined him to maintain, against the progressive spirit of modern civilisation, the present autocratic system of government, to resist all liberal attempts to change the Constitution so as to give responsible representative government to the people and to defend what he claims as his prerogatives. It has determined other tyrannous measures which have suppressed freedom of speech and the press and banefully oppressed the liberty of the German people. I refer to the law of lèse-majesté.

This law, a return to the feudalism of the middle ages, is the means the Kaiser employs to punish those who talk back. He may insult his subjects, call them all manner of names, misrepresent their principles, their purposes and ideals, excite animosity against them "as enemies to the country and religion," but if they answer back they are met by the law of lèse-majesté, and this law is enforced, as every one knows, with merciless severity to suppress political opponents.

Against the Democrats the law has been used as a weapon of suppression, though without success. Under this law statistics showed that up to 1898, during only the first decade of William II.'s reign, more than 1,000 years of imprisonment had been inflicted upon offenders. A recent responsible writer asserts that up to 1914 the sentences had reached 30,000 years, but I do not know upon what authority these figures are based.

It is not surprising that editors of Social Democratic newspapers, many political leaders of the party, and writers for the Democratic press have been among those who have served terms in prison for lèse-majesté, or offense against the press law.

There have been times when scarcely a week passed without three or four trials. But against the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag when making use of their prerogatives as elected representatives of the people, this law has not been sufficient to satisfy the Kaiser's animosity. So on one occasion when they refused to rise and cheer him, in response to a demand, the Kaiser had introduced, through his Chancellor, a bill to permit the criminal prosecution of these delegates. To its credit, be it said, the majority refused to permit this encroachment upon its rights.

It is safe to say that such a criminal law and its abuse for political purposes in England would cost the King his crown.

To this antipathy of the Kaiser may also be traced in large part responsibility for the consolidation of the autocratic and military party in Germany. For, by suppressing the political power of the only militant party that has opposed this autocracy, the Kaiser has been enabled to solidify his power and intrench himself with his army as the dominating political force which has determined the foreign policies of the empire.

It is safe to say that if the democracy had been in power, or if the constitutional system of government had been such that the Social Democratic Party, in and out of the Reichstag, could have made its influence felt, the foreign and military policies and methods of the Government would have been far different and there would have been no war. Germanism and Pan-Germanism would not have threatened the world.

More than this, it is impossible, I believe, for any one to study the internal politics of Germany without arriving at the firm conviction that the elimination of German militarism, for which the war is being waged, and therefore the hope of permanent world's peace, must rest upon the German democratic party. From this viewpoint, the study of the Kaiser's antipathy for the Social Democratic Party offers a most fruitful psychological study.

Why, then, I repeat, so much feeling when the Kaiser thinks of the Social Democratic Party? Why such hatred of it? Why such anger? Why such a personal attitude?

To explain it on the ground of differences in political principles, as a political antipathy intensely expressed in terms of an intense emotional personality, is a superficial and inadequate psychological explanation, although it is commonly satisfying as a political explanation. The two are not synonymous. The reasons for this distinction will appear as we proceed.

If the party represented only a small band of criminal agitators, of militant anarchists, let us say, who sought by assassination and terrorism to destroy the existing Government, such an attitude of mind would be easily comprehensible and would need no analysis. But the Social Democratic Party in 1888, on the accession of William II., on the basis of one voter in every five of the population, represented less than 4,000,000 subjects, and in 1912 over 21,000,000, a third of the total population. It is, therefore, representative of a large part of the public opinion of the empire, and, above all, of the working classes. Indeed, it is the largest political party in the empire. Criminal agitation is, therefore, out of the question.

In other countries political feeling in times of crises often runs high, and at times statesmen, rulers, leaders of political parties generally have strong political bias and feel intensely hostile to their political opponents; but they do not regard them as foes of their country, and God, and religion, to be crushed by every force in the power of the Government; and they rarely carry their hostility, and anger, and hatred into social and industrial life, as has been the case with the German Emperor.

Furthermore, the persistency of the Emperor's antipathy is remarkable. It is like an obsession. He has retained, undiminished, his hatred of the Social Democrats from his accession to the outbreak of the war, and has never ceased to angrily stigmatize them with such emotional epithets as I have cited.

Now it is probable, owing to a psychological law, that when strong emotion, out of all apparent proportion to the cause, is excited by some object, that object has struck some sentiment, a "complex" of ideas and emotions deeply rooted in the personality, but not squarely admitted and faced by consciousness. Examples of this we see every day.

A strong protectionist inveighs with intense anger against the principle of free trade and the political party that advocates this principle in its platform. The reason he consciously gives is the economic disadvantage which, he apprehends, will result to the country at large. But though this may be a reason, or rather one reason for his political opinion, it is not the real reason for his *emotion*—his anger and his invectives.

These are due to the fact that the free-trade doctrine strikes a chord within him which resonates with selfish fear for his own business interests, and the reaction of this chord is anger. In other words, to use a homely phrase, while apparently speaking from the viewpoint of political principles, he is really "talking out of his pocket." But he does not squarely face and perhaps is only half conscious or entirely unconscious of this fact. This selfish viewpoint is his "unconscious attitude of mind."

Now, is the Kaiser's antipathy to the Social Democrats merely the expression of an academic disbelief in Marxian principles of socialism and a disbelief in the practicability of such principles if applied by the State to political government? Or are these only ostensible reasons for his antipathy? If the latter, a study of the Kaiser's mind ought to reveal deep-rooted sentiments of another kind which will explain his emotional reaction. But in that case, for a complete explanation, we must inquire what there is that is peculiar in the political tenets of the Social Democracy that touches these sentiments and excites the reaction. In other words, it is a question of the Why.

These questions rise above a banal curiosity to inquire into a peculiar personal dislike of an Emperor, however that might be justified by the exalted world-position which he occupies. They are important in that, if pursued, they may lead to a deeper understanding of his personality, and they may unfold both his viewpoint of government as exemplified by the German system and the antagonistic viewpoint of the German Democracy, which for many years has been striving against the power of the Emperor to force its ideals and aspirations upon the autocracy that rules Germany.

All these questions are involved in the psychology of the personality of the Kaiser. The political questions are involved, for no personality can be understood apart from its environment to which it reacts, and which is largely responsible for the formation of "sentiments."

The sentiments are of prime and fundamental importance in the formation of a personality. I use the term "sentiments" in a psychological sense and not in accordance with popular restricted usage. I shall have occasion later to explain how sentiments are formed after we have become acquainted with some of the Kaiser's mental attitudes.

Meanwhile I would simply explain in justification of this inquiry, that character depends upon the psycho-physiological organization of ideas, derived in the broadest sense from life's experiences, with the innate primitive instinctive dispositions to behave or react to given situations, (i. e., to react to the environment.)

Thus, on the one hand, sentiments are formed which characterize our attitude toward life, including therein our personal, social, political, and industrial relations to the world about us, and on the other the inborn natural instincts of man are harnessed, controlled, and repressed or cultivated and given free rein. Upon the development of sentiments, therefore, not only the behavior of the individual depends, but the whole social organization. Of course, in a brief article of this kind we shall be obliged to limit ourselves to a few of the sentiments involved in the questions placed before us and therefore to a very limited study of the Kaiser's personality.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR
A Recent Photograph.
(Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

II.
THE KAISER'S PREROGATIVES.

LET us go back to the year 1888, when the Kaiser came to the throne. In his very first speech to the Prussian Diet he proclaimed with noticeable emphasis that he was "firmly resolved to maintain intact and guard from all encroachment the chartered prerogatives of the Crown." ("The Kaiser," edited by Asa Don Dickenson, page 113.) It was noticed that he laid marked stress on these words, so that it was publicly commented upon by those who heard him. This intention to defend his prerogatives the Kaiser has consistently maintained ever since, and more than once has proclaimed. What are the "prerogatives" about which the Kaiser took the very first opportunity to warn Germany and about which he has been so tenacious? They can be briefly stated.

In the first place, we must know it is the Kaiser's prerogative not to be responsible to the people or to Parliament, but only to himself. He does not derive his power from either, but he reigns by his own right. This is his prerogative. Furthermore, he not only reigns, but it is his prerogative to govern. The King of England reigns, but, as has so often been said, he does not govern. In England the responsibility for governing rests entirely with the Ministry, which in principle is only a select committee of Parliament. It is the English Parliament, therefore, and practically the elected House of Commons that governs.

In the second place it is the Kaiser's prerogative to appoint a Chancellor to help him govern. He has no Cabinet, nor Board of Advisors. The Chancellor is responsible only to the Emperor. Parliament may be entirely opposed to him, but in such case he does not necessarily resign, as would the British Prime Minister, nor is it the customary usage. He may not have been a member of Parliament when appointed. The Kaiser alone may dismiss him, as he dismissed Bismarck. The Emperor may disregard him and his advice, if he likes; so that in practice he may be his own Chancellor, as it is commonly said in Germany he has been ever since Bismarck's dismissal and as Bismarck foretold would be the case.

A third prerogatives is to appoint the Ministers, the heads of the great departments—Navy, Foreign Affairs, Colonies, &c., who are under the Chancellor. Thus all executive power resides in the Kaiser. Parliament has none. We may say it is the Kaiser's prerogative to be the administration.

A fourth prerogative is to be Commander in Chief of the Army and to have absolute authority over the forces of the army both in peace and in war. (Art. 63 of the Constitution.) It is his prerogative to "determine the numerical strength, the organization, and the divisional contingents of the imperial army"; also to appoint all superior officers. (Art. 64.) That the Kaiser regards this as one of his most cherished prerogatives the world well knows.

A fifth and exceedingly powerful prerogative is to appoint and control the seventeen members of the upper house—the Bundesrat, or Federal Council—the most powerful upper house in the world. The Kaiser thus has the votes—only fourteen being required—to defeat any amendment to the Constitution, and in practice he has always controlled a majority of the Council, which has been the creature of the Kaiser throughout its history. With the consent of the Council he can declare war, but, as the Council is a lady of easy consent, this limitation need not bear hardly and the wooing need be but short and light.

A sixth prerogative is to initiate all legislation, although indirectly, through his controlled Federal Council, of which the Chancellor is President. The lower house, the Reichstag, elected by the people, cannot initiate legislation, so well did Bismarck fix the Constitution for the benefit of Prussia and the Kaiser.

All measures must originate in the upper house, which can also veto them when amended in the Reichstag, and can dissolve the latter (with the Kaiser's consent) if it doesn't like its ways. (Think of the House of Lords dissolving the Commons!) The Kaiser has thus very great power in controlling legislation. (With almost innumerable parties, none of which has a majority, in the House, log-rolling under an astute Chancellor has been raised to a fine art, which would make an American State Legislature blush like a neophyte.)

The Reichstag, however, can refuse to vote supplies and to pass measures favored by the Kaiser. The elected representatives of the people can thus talk, resolve and criticise, and refuse to follow the Kaiser and thus create a public opinion which he may or may not dare to oppose, but they can do little more.

III.
THE KAISER'S DIVINE RIGHT DELUSION.

FINALLY; the Kaiser claims that his prerogative to govern is derived from God, granted by the Almighty to his house, the house of Hohenzollern. This is far from being meant as a figure of speech or mere rhetoric, or an allegorical expression of religious responsibility for duties to be performed. It is a deep, all-abiding belief and principle of action.

It is difficult for us Americans of the twentieth century fully to grasp this belief in a present-day man of boasted culture, from whom we expect common sense. We may laugh at it, but in its practical consequences it is no laughing matter. It is fundamental to the Kaiser's viewpoint and to an understanding of his attitude toward his subjects and the world. Another sovereign derives his right to reign, if not to govern, from the Constitution of his country, which means in the last analysis by contract with his people.

But the German Emperor refuses to acknowledge any responsibility to the people, or any dependence upon the people or the Constitution or contract, for his right to govern. He derives this right directly from God. Whatever rights and powers the people possess descend from the Kaiser, who grants them through the Constitution; the rights and powers of the Kaiser do not ascend from the people, as in a democracy.

The concentration of irresponsible hereditary power in one man and those appointed by him is plainly an autocracy. "The Divine right of Kings to rule" is a doctrine dating back to the Middle Ages, and is by Americans naively supposed to have ended with the dissolution of the "Holy Alliance," whose designs upon South America gave rise to our Monroe Doctrine in 1823.

This doctrine of Divine right, then, is one of the prerogatives, if not in his mind the great prerogative, which the Kaiser announced he was resolved to defend. And it does not belong to the present Kaiser alone, but was possessed, as he claims, by his long line of ancestors of the House of Hohenzollern, and will descend to his successors of this house. It is the prerogative of his house. He announced:

> It is the tradition of our house that we, the Hohenzollerns, regard ourselves as appointed by God to govern and to lead the people whom it is given us to rule, for their well-being and the advancement of their material and intellectual interests.

And again:

> I look upon the people and nation handed on to me as a responsibility conferred upon me by God; and that it is, as is written in the Bible, my duty to increase this heritage, for which one day I shall be called upon to give an account; those who try to interfere with my task I shall crush.

And again:

> I regard my whole position as given to me direct from heaven, and that I have been called by the Highest to do His work, by One to Whom I must one day render an account.

This claim as German Emperor, or as King of Prussia, has been announced again and again by the Kaiser, and his words have been quoted by the press, by magazine writers and pamphleteers and bookmakers unto weariness of the reader.

The prerogatives we have briefly summarized are imperial, but be it noted they are double-headed in that—mutatis mutandis—they also belong to William II. as King of Prussia so far as the constitutional relations of the kingdom to the empire make them applicable.

The odd notion of Divine right the Kaiser picked up from his grandfather, William I., who, when he was crowned King of Prussia at Königsberg, to show he was above the Constitution which his predecessor had granted the people, raised with his own hands the crown from the altar, "set it on his own head, and announced in a loud voice, 'I receive this crown from God's hand and from none other.'"

And, referring to this historical incident, the present Kaiser, William II., in a speech, now historic, at the same place, said:

> And here my grandfather, again, by his own right, set the Prussian crown upon his head, once more distinctly emphasizing the fact that it was accorded him by the will of God alone, and not by Parliament or by any assemblage of the people or by popular vote, and that he thus looked upon himself as the chosen instrument of Heaven, and as such performed his duties as regent and sovereign.

From a psychological point of view, it does not matter—any more than it signified anything to the Kaiser and his grandfather—that, as a matter of fact, the first ruling Hohenzollern of Brandenburg, Elector Frederick I., acquired his title to the Electorate by taking and foreclosing a mortgage on the province, and a rather poor title at that, as there was already a mortgage on the property which it was convenient to repudiate. Perhaps royal second mortgages—like marriages—are made in Heaven, and thus they become "Divine rights."

What does psychologically matter is that the present Kaiser has persuaded himself, forgetting all about this business transaction, that his early Hohenzollern Shylock (in foreclosing the mortgage) "felt within himself the call to journey to this land" of Brandenburg—plainly a Divine call—and "was convinced that the task [of governing] was given him from above." (Kaiser's speech, Feb. 3, 1899.)

What counts psychologically is that the Kaiser believes that a Divine right to rule is his prerogative. How, in this age, a man who has shown such marked ability in certain directions can be such a fool—I mean psychologically, of course—as to persuade himself to believe such stuff, is another story that would make an interesting psychological study in itself, and in the last analysis could probably be traced to sub-conscious wishes or dreads which have produced this conscious delusion, just as such subconscious processes determine the delusions of insane people.

Our conscious thoughts are much more determined by subconscious processes, of which we are unaware, than we realize.

One great popular delusion is that our minds are more exact logical instruments than they really are, and we stand in awe of the minds of great men, thinking that because they are superior in certain directions, therefore they are superior in all other directions of their activities where they claim superiority; whereas, as a matter of fact, a man may be eminently superior in certain fields of mental activity and psychologically a perfect fool-thinker and fool-performer in other fields.

Helmholtz said of the eye that it was such an imperfect optical instrument that if an instrument maker should send him an optical instrument so badly made he would refuse to accept it and return it forthwith. He might have said the same thing of the human mind. It is a very imperfect instrument of thought. All we can say of it is, that though a poor thing, it is the best we can get. The deeper insight we get into the mechanism of the human mind, the poorer thing it appears as an instrument of precision.

The most curious part of this whole divine right business is that in Germany, with all its "Kultur," there has been scarcely one single voice among all the people of Germany publicly to deny this claim, excepting the voice of the Social Democracy; or if there has, it has been like a voice crying in the wilderness—or perhaps from behind prison bars, where such rashness brought the prisoner, condemned under the feudal law of lèse-majesté. We shall presently see what the German democracy thinks about it.

IV.
THE GERMAN AUTOCRACY AND THE ARMY.

THE practical upshot of this whole German system of government, in which imperial prerogatives and an impotent opera bouffe Reichstag are essential ingredients, is that the Kaiser with his Chancellor and the Ministers of the several departments, (Foreign Affairs, Navy, Post Office, &c.,) a beaurocracy responsible only to the Kaiser, constitute an autocracy independent of Parliament and the voters. Consequently the Government is intended to be and is for the State, by the State, not of the people, by the people.

The Kaiser's point of view of his own place in the State is shown by some of his sayings: "There is only one master in this country—I am he and I will not tolerate another." "There is no law but my law; there is no will but my will," he told his soldiers, and, "The King's will is the highest law" he wrote in the Golden Book of Munich.

And so, as a German Professor, Ludwig Gurlitt, has said:

> He regards his people, the masses, as children not yet of age, and thinks the Government competent to prescribe the course of their social and cultural development—a profound and fatal mistake * * * a mediaeval idea!

Autocracy makes for efficiency, but it also makes for the suppression of the aspirations of the people and self-government. But if the Kaiser, the bureaucracy, and an associated [illegible] maintained the traditions of a Divine right to rule.

V.
THE KAISER'S SENTIMENTS.

WITH the meaning of all these prerogatives in mind, let us look a bit more closely into the psychology of the Kaiser. In doing so let us bear in mind that in the doctrine of Divine right we see developed in the Kaiser a strong sentiment of the most personal kind, of birthright, of self-interest. And, besides this, in all the other prerogatives which the Kaiser has so defiantly resolved to defend against all encroachments, we also have sentiments of self-interest—sentiments of possession, of rights pertaining to self.

All these sentiments are bound up with a consciousness of his own personality (a "self-regarding" sentiment) with his ego. And there is a great deal of ego, of consciousness of his ego, in his personality. Perhaps his enemies would say, as was said of the great orang-utan, Bimi, in Kipling's tale—Bimi, who also wished to crush his enemies in furious outbursts of jealous rage—"there is too much ego in his cosmos."

Now, as a matter of psychology, "sentiments" are of tremendous importance as factors in personality and as forces which determine attitudes of mind, reactions of the personality to the environment and conduct.

Upon the formation of "sentiments" the character of a person and his social behavior fundamentally depend. And by the formation of sentiments in the course of the individual's mental development the primitive innate instincts of human nature are harnessed and brought under control and their impulses given proper direction. Thus their primitive impulses are repressed or cultivated according to the ideals of society. Otherwise, driven by the impulses of our innate instincts, we should all run amuck through society.

We must understand, then, a little more precisely what, psychologically and technically speaking, a sentiment is. I am not using the word in the popular sense. Without going into the psychology deeply, we may say that a sentiment is an idea of something, as its object, organized or associated with one or more instinctive emotions which give the idea impulsive force.

In the personality of every human being, and the same is true of animals, there are a number of emotional instincts. These instincts are characterized by a particular emotion which each possesses, and may be named indifferently, for our present purposes, either after the emotion itself or after the biological aim which the instinct serves.

Every person, for instance, possesses a pugnacity instinct of which the emotion is anger. Other such instincts are fear, parental feeling, disgust, curiosity,

(Continued on Page Following.)

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PSYCHOLOGY OF THE KAISER

(Continued from Preceding Page)

self-assertion, self-abasement, reproduction, and so on. All such instincts have a biological function in that they serve either to protect, like anger and fear, the individual (and the species) from danger against its enemies and prevent its extinction, or, like the parental and reproductive instincts, serve to perpetuate the species, or like the curiosity instinct, to acquire knowledge and learn by experience, and so on. Emotion, as the very word itself indicates, moves us—i. e., it is a force that impels toward some end and the emotion of each instinct carries it to fulfillment.

When an emotion—i. e., instinct—has been excited by some object, whether it be a material thing, like a snake, or another person, or something mental—an idea of a material object or a thought as of a possible danger to the individual, or of a political principle—the emotion may become so associated with and bound to the object that whenever the object is presented in consciousness the emotion is excited. This particularly happens when the emotion has been frequently excited by the same object.

Thus a person may acquire a fear of snakes, or thunderstorms or hatred of a person. Two or more emotional instincts may be thus associated with a given idea as their object.

Now, when an idea always excites one or more emotions, so that the idea is always accompanied by the same emotional reaction, the whole is called a sentiment. Thus we have the sentiment of love of a mother for her child, of hatred of a tyrant, of disgust for a vicious person, of pride of self, and so on.

Practically, psychological analysis shows that the organization of a sentiment is more complicated than such a simple association would make it, and that the sentiment is deeply and widely rooted in a number of ramifying, previous mental experiences of an emotional kind. This is expressed by popular language when we say a given sentiment is deeply rooted in a person's personality. The mechanism, as I have stated it, however, is sufficiently accurate for our purpose. The emotions serve to give their ideas great intensity and driving force for action.

With these general principles in mind, one has only to read the Kaiser's speeches to recognize that his ideas of himself and of his prerogatives, which he jealously defends, are organized with instinctive emotions of great intensity—emotions belonging to greed of possession, and pride, and self-assertion, (or self-display,) and pugnacity, and vengeful emotion, and jealousy. These ideas are therefore sentiments deeply fixed and organized in his personality, and given great driving force by their emotions, which tend to carry them to activity and fruition.

Hence it is that the Kaiser's sentiments of himself and his prerogatives exhibit great intensity of feeling and determine his conduct to assert his rights and to exercise and enjoy them by being his own Chancellor and ruling the army and empire, and, if need be, to defend them most vigorously.

VI.

THE KAISER'S SELF-REGARDING SENTIMENT.

BUT we must leave these traits of the Kaiser's personality for the immediate issue of our study. One sentiment, however, ought to be considered more intimately if certain of his most notorious peculiarities are to be understood. I refer to what has been called the "self-regarding" sentiment.

Every person possesses such a sentiment, although it varies according to the ingredients that enter into it. Professor William McDougall, one of the most eminent of contemporary psychologists, has analyzed this sentiment, and attributes it to the biological instincts of self-assertion and self-abasement compounded in varying proportions with the idea of self. (These instincts are common to animals as well as men and have a biological end.) We thus get different types.

When the first instinct of self-assertion—also called self-display—with its emotion of positive self-feeling is the chief instinct, then we have a type in which pride is the main characteristic of the idea of self. When the second instinct (with the emotion of negative self-feeling) is happily blended in the sentiment, we have a type of self-respect.

To illustrate the former type, Professor McDougall (Social Psychology) draws the character of an imaginary Prince in whom the first instinct is the dominating one. It is interesting to see how perfectly his picture represents the Kaiser:

> Imagine the son of a powerful and foolish Prince to be endowed with great capacities and to have in great strength the instinct of self-display with its emotion of positive self-feeling. Suppose that he is never checked, or corrected, or criticised, but is allowed to lord it over all his fellow-creatures without restraint. The self-regarding sentiment of such a child would almost necessarily take the form of an unshakable pride, a pride constantly gratified by the attitudes of deference, gratitude, and admiration of his social environment; the only dispositions that would become organized in this sentiment of pride would be those of positive self-feeling or elation and of anger, (for his anger would be invariably excited when any one failed to assume toward him the attitude of subjection or deference.)
>
> His self-consciousness might be intense and very prominent, but it would remain poor in content; for he could make little progress in self-knowledge; he would have little occasion to hear, or to be interested in, the judgments of others upon himself; and he would seldom be led to reflect upon his own character and conduct. The only influences that could moralize a man so endowed and so brought up would be either religious teaching, which might give him the sense of a power greater than himself to whom he was accountable, or a very strong natural endowment of the tender emotion and its altruistic impulse, or a conjunction of these two influences.
>
> A man in whom the self-regarding sentiment had assumed this form would be incapable of being humbled—his pride could only be mortified; that is to say, any display of his own shortcomings or any demonstration of the superiority of another to himself could cause a painful check to his positive self-feeling and a consequent anger; but could give rise neither to shame nor to humiliation, nor to any affective state, such as admiration, gratitude, or reverence, in which negative self-feeling plays a part. And he would be indifferent to moral praise or blame; for the disposition of negative self-feeling would have no place in his self-regarding sentiment; and negative self-feeling, which renders us observant of the attitude of others toward ourselves and receptive toward their opinions, is one of the essential conditions of the influence of praise and blame upon us.

The inordinate cultivation in the Kaiser of the self-regarding sentiment with the shallowed instinct of self-display also explains, psychologically, the manifestations of certain traits which have amazed the world. I mean his colossal vanity as manifested by his fondness for dressing himself up in all sorts of uniforms and constantly changing his costumes—on occasions as often as five or six times in a single day, and even during the course of a Court reception—his fondness for having himself photographed or painted, or his portrait made as busts, lithographs, medals, basreliefs, always posing in heroic attitudes for the purpose.

It is interesting to compare the snapshots of the Kaiser with the posed photographs, (there are thousands of photographs of him,) and not only as himself, but in the heroic character of a Roman Emperor mounted on a charger, and again in imitation of the Emperor Charlemagne.

It explains his self-assumption to be an artist—a painter, a musician, a composer, an architect, an art critic, a preacher, and Heaven knows what else. It also gives a psychological explanation of his inability to stand personal criticism, and for his vain obtuseness in not being able to understand how any one should not look upon him excepting with reverent awe.

One of his subjects had been sentenced to prison for hinting something disrespectful about his sovereign:

> William was genuinely amazed that such an unnatural crime could ever have been committed. He "read and reread the papers in the case with the closest attention"; and finally said to the waiting official: "It would seem that this man hitherto has not been a criminal—son of respectable parents, himself in a respectable walk of life, with a good education. And yet—how do you explain this—this insult to the Anointed of the Lord? Strange! Strange!"

On another occasion:

> After reading a speech of the Socialist Leader Bebel, containing some animadversion upon himself, he turned to the officer in attendance with clouded brow and flashing eye, and remarked in a voice trembling with passion: "And all this to me! To me! What is the country coming to?" (The Kaiser.)

This self-regarding sentiment is also at the bottom of that dominating trait—love of power—which has led him to aspire to world power and to believe that with his army and with a stronger navy, toward the upbuilding of which he has directed untiringly his energies, he could conquer the world. It even led him to think of fighting the United States, for when we were engaged in war with Spain he declared, as I have authority for saying, "If I had had a larger fleet I would have taken Uncle Sam by the scruff of the neck."

Such, and other manifestations of the Kaiser's self-regarding sentiment, due to the impulsive force of its highly developed instinct of self-display, (self-assertion,) would make this element of his personality an interesting psychological study by itself. I merely wish now to point out that it is the extreme type of this sentiment that is responsible for many of his extravagances of speech and action, and that it plays a part, as we shall see, in his reactions to democracy.

Now let us return to the Kaiser's hatred of democracy. This also is a sentiment organized with several emotional instincts, &c., which we need not bother about here. That he has a hatred of democracy is obvious.

But why?

To know that he has a hatred is not enough. We want it explained, to know why. It is not a sufficient explanation to say that he disbelieves in the principles of democracy. That would not be sufficient to account for the development of the sentiment of hatred and for the reaction of anger which democracy excites. What created the hatred? For so much emotion there must be a deeper-lying cause—some hidden sentiment which, we may suspect, conflicts with the sentiments of his cherished prerogatives and his self-regarding sentiment.

We want to know the Why. With this object let us consider the object of the hatred—the aims of the party of democracy, one of the great political forces in Prussia and the empire, one with which, as we have seen, the Emperor has been passionately in conflict since his accession to the throne. We cannot understand the psychological reaction of the Emperor without understanding the aims and the potential power of this political force. For this purpose I shall have to ask the reader to bear for a moment with a slight digression, keeping in mind what has been said about the Kaiser's sentiments until we return to our main theme.

VII.

AIMS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY

WHAT does the Social Democratic Party stand for and in what respect are its aims antagonistic to the Emperor's prerogatives and the German system of government? The party is widely regarded in the United States, I am constrained to believe, as the party of socialism. But this idea needs considerable modification. Indeed, so much so that the party would, if its aims were understood, receive the moral support of Americans.

Socialism has an ominous sound to American ears. The word has a stigma for many and is calculated to repel. At one time in its early history Marxian Socialism, formulated by Marx himself as "the social ownership of the means of production and distribution," was the dominating aim of the German Socialist Party.

But times have changed. The aims of the party have undergone various metamorphoses as the result of conflicts of factions within, fusions and political evolution. Since the Kaiser came to the throne in 1888 a revolution has taken place in the aims, methods, tactics, and programs of the party. In accordance with this change, in 1890, the name was changed to the Social Democratic Party. Socialism has been relegated to the background and democracy has become the paramount aim and issue.

In other words, the principles of the Socialist, Marx, have given place to those of the brilliant democratic leader, Lassalle. Both men are dead, but democracy survives. As one authority (S. P. Orth) puts it, "Marx is a tradition, democracy is an issue."

Today one hears very little of Marx and a great deal of "legislation" based on democratic principles:

> The last election, [1912,] with its brilliant victory for Social Democracy, was not won on the general issues of the Erfurter program, but on the particular issue of the arrogance of the bureaucracy and ballot reform.

Marxian propagandism has been sloughed off. But even if the Democratic Party still stood for socialism as its paramount aim this fact would not necessarily make it antagonistic to the Emperor's prerogatives or the German system of government. The State might become engaged in all sorts of individual enterprises without the fundamental structure of Government becoming altered. As a matter of fact, Germany is today the most socialized nation in the world.

The State owns railroad, canal and river transportation, telegraph and telephone systems, harbors and parcel post. It conducts banks, insurance, savings banks, and pawnshops. It administers sick and accident insurance and old-age pensions. The municipalities own public utilities of all kinds, theatres, markets, and warehouses.

The State, or municipality, obviously might go further and administer iron, coal, and manufacturing enterprises; it might undertake all sorts of socialistic functions without altering one whit the prerogatives of the Crown, or of Parliament, or of the relations of the Government to the people. Governmental autocracy would still exist and very likely would administer these industrial enterprises with the same satisfying efficiency with which it administers everything else it has taken hold of.

The intense anger and hatred with which the Emperor reacts to the Social Democrats cannot, therefore, be explained by the principles of socialism per se, although he may disbelieve in extreme Marxian socialism. Even if these were still the aim of the party, there must be some other explanation that a Social Democrat should be stigmatized as an enemy of the empire, of religion and God, to be shot down by the army if his party became too strong.

Let us examine then the demands as given in the latest program (1912) of the Social Democrats and some of the legislation for which they have fought. The demands are given in fourteen articles.

Number one demands equal opportunities for all, special privileges to none—good American doctrine. Number two relates to reform of the ballot laws and has been the main immediate issue. "Universal, direct, equal, secret ballot" is demanded—also American doctrine. Owing to the present inequality of the ballot the Democrats have been badly handicapped in that they cannot elect their proportionate number of representatives.

Number three relates to the existing system of government. A true Parliamentary Government is demanded, and a Ministry like that of England responsible to Parliament, instead of the present autocratic system by which the Ministry is responsible only to the Emperor. Also, it is demanded that "the power to declare war or maintain peace" be given to the lower house, (Reichstag.) Consent of the Reichstag to all State appropriations, (as with the House of Commons and the American Congress.)

Numbers four and five relate respectively to the organization of the army and reform of administrative justice, abolishing class privilege at law, &c. Number six demands the "right to combine, meet, and organize." Number seven relates to the establishment of a National Department of Labor, factory inspection, and a legalized universal eight-hour day, &c. Number eight relates to reform of the industrial insurance laws, and lowering the age of old-age pensions from 70 to 65, &c.

Number nine: complete religious freedom. Separation of Church and State. No support of any kind for religious purposes from public funds—good American doctrine again. Number ten demands universal free schools. Number eleven relates to reform of taxation demanding abolition of indirect taxes and taxes on necessities of life and reduction of tariff on those schedules which encourage trusts.

Number twelve supports "measures that tend to develop commerce and trade." Number thirteen: "A graduated income, property and inheritance tax" in order to dampen "the ardor of the rich for constantly increasing army and navy." Number fourteen: "International improvements and colonization"; but the "cessation of foreign colonization now done for the purpose of exploiting foreign peoples for the sake of gain."

The first thing that will strike the reader is the absence of anything essentially socialistic in the principles formulated in this program. They are rather what we in this country would call "Republican," "Progressive," and "Democratic." They are not nearly as socialistic as many of the functions now undertaken by the German State. With the exception of those articles that relate exclusively to German conditions (such as numbers four and eight) and the abolition of indirect taxation, they express good American doctrine and are, for the most part, axiomatic in this country.

No American and no Englishman would see anything in them to get excited about, although he might hold a different opinion about the expediency of one or the other demand. Undoubtedly the spirit of German democracy goes further than the program, especially in particular parts of Germany; nevertheless this program formulates the demands of the national party.

Between the American Republic and German democracy there is, or should be, a bond of common sympathy, a bond of common political ideals and common purpose—the love of political and religious liberty, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press without fear of imprisonment or punishment under "lese-majesté" or any power of the State; the emancipation of mankind from the tyranny of autocracy; the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" according to the dictates of the individual conscience; the rule of the people and not of an autocracy, the subordination of the State to the will of the people—and to this end government based not upon an army, but upon public opinion as expressed by the votes of the people.

When these ideals and purposes of the German democracy are realized in the United States, American public opinion will have the strongest ties of sympathy with the great masses of Germany, struggling for these ends against an intrenched "State."

Between German democracy and American public sentiment there can be no conflict. It is only with the autocratic classes that there can be antagonism, but the autocratic classes mean the State as an artificially created entity isolated from and distinct from the masses of the people.

Why, then, does the Emperor almost alone, of American Germans, react to them with such passion, such anger, and such dread? On psychological grounds we can anticipate that such emotion must be for personal reasons and because they strike some intense emotional sentiment.

We find the key to the puzzle when we come to examine Articles 3 and 4. Number three has been the paramount issue of the democracy—it is its foundation stone. Number two, the reform of the ballot, while the main political issue of the day, is only a means to this end.

The fundamental issue is (1) a true Parliamentary Government, with parliamentary power in conformity with modern democratic ideas, such as obtains in England; and (2) the abolition of a Chancellor and Ministry appointed by the Kaiser and responsible only to the Kaiser and the substitution of a Government responsible to Parliament. Thus the Government and the army would be responsible to the people and rest upon public opinion.

This democratic principle seems to our ideas not only harmless enough, but a matter of course and only the expression of the age we live in. But to the Kaiser it means a personal cataclysm. It means the abolition of the greatest of the Kaiser's prerogatives; it means the denial of the Divine right of Kings; it means the downfall of the House of Hohenzollern, in that it means the reduction of the prerogatives of the house to reigning without governing.

He could be no longer his own Chancellor, as he is recognized generally to be today in fact. His wings would be clipped. He would be shorn of autocratic power. He could no longer dictate policies of government. The will of the people would rule. What would be the use of a "Divine right" to sit as a social ornament upon a throne and watch the people rule?

Furthermore, his "self-regarding sentiment," characterized by the instinct of self-assertion and the emotion of pride, would receive an unbearable rebuff. He would no longer be the central figure in Europe, overlording all other rulers by his personality, his autocratic power, and his prerogatives. The conflict between the Kaiser and the democracy thus becomes a personal conflict on his part.

VIII.

THE KAISER'S OBSESSION A SUBCONSCIOUS PHOBIA.

GATHERING together the facts which we have collated, we have found in the Kaiser intensely strong sentiments of his prerogatives, an almost abnormal self-regarding sentiment, and a powerful political party acting in antagonism to those sentiments and threatening in case of success to rob him of his prerogatives.

Now, with these facts in mind, let us analyze the antecedent contents of the Kaiser's mind a little more intimately. If he has been a thinking being at all, we know, in view of the political and historical facts we have studied—any assertion to the contrary would meet with incredulous skepticism—there have been thoughts, however fleeting, of what would happen to himself and his house if the democratic reforms should prevail; thoughts of being robbed of his prerogatives, robbed of his power to rule the Kingdom of Prussia, to rule the Imperial Bundesrat by his power as King of Prussia, to rule the Reichstag through the Bundesrat; thoughts of being robbed of the prerogatives to be his own Chancellor, to appoint his own Ministry, to control the army to be independent of Parliament and public opinion and the public will—in short, to be an autocratic ruler of the Kingdom of Prussia and the German Empire by Divine right.

And there has been a full realization of the increasing power of democracy, steadily growing in numbers, and rising, swelling, year by year, like a great irresistible tidal wave, threatening sooner or later to carry all before it and overwhelm the system of autocracy. And against this growing avalanche of ballots of the democracy he sees no defense for himself save the army, and so he calls upon his soldiers to be prepared to "shoot down your own relatives, brothers, and even parents in the streets," when he shall give the word of command.

Such thoughts and such realizations of future danger could not but excite the biological defensive instinct of fear. And this instinct, being associated with its object, the idea of democracy, forms a sentiment, the fear of democracy. This sentiment is further associated with or crystallized about other egoistic sentiments of self and his house and his prerogatives. Hence it may be described as a fear of democracy because of the danger to himself and his House of Hohenzollern, a fear of being deprived by the hands of the democracy of his prerogative to be an autocrat. It is a fear of democracy, not for Germany but for himself. He fears for his own life, so to speak, for, if you rob him of his prerogatives, do you not take away that which to him is his life?

This does not mean that he is aware of this very personal egoistic or egocentric fear-sentiment. He undoubtedly would not admit it to others, nor is it likely that he could, even if he would, admit it to himself, because it has not been squarely faced, but has been thrust aside, repressed by the pride of his self-regarding sentiment and not allowed to come to the full light of consciousness. Though not recognized by himself, it is there all the same, repressed into the subconscious, or, if you prefer, in the background of the mind, (which, after all, is a part of the subconscious.)

Repressed into the subconscious, it is there necessarily intimately systematized with, and has deep roots in, the many associated antecedent thoughts that, as we have seen, gave rise to it. So long as these so-called psycho-genetic thoughts are there unmodified—conserved also, like a phonographic record, in the subconscious—he could not get rid of his fixed fear of the democracy if he would.

In this light his famous declaration of his prerogative, "I am the Supreme War Lord," receives deeper meaning when at the same time we remember he is the head of that autocracy that wields the power. We can see into the background of his mind. He sees the danger, we see the fear. We see, too, in the background of his mind a realization of a growing democracy, and we find there upon what methods he relies if the German democracy should win at the polls and change the Constitution. To oppose the will of the people he has the army. And we see into his inner consciousness when he prepared (as already quoted) the minds of his young soldiers for "the day."

IX.

THE KAISER'S ANTIPATHY A DEFENSE REACTION.

NOW let us go one step further. Although this egocentric sentiment of fear for himself and his dynasty is repressed into the subconscious, it is not for that reason inert and incapable of affecting his conscious processes. On the contrary, as we are forced to believe from the result of psychological investigations into such conditions of personality, it determines many of his conscious processes of thought, of his political principles and his activities against his most dangerous political enemy.

In the first place, it induces a defense reaction of an intensely emotional character which aims to direct his activities in a direction that will protect him against the dangers of democracy. This defense reaction is anger and the sentiment of hatred.

It should be explained that psychological analysis of the emotions goes to show that the sentiment of hatred is made up of several emotions associated with its object, of at least fear and anger and vengeful emotions, which last also includes anger besides that most conspicuous trait of the Kaiser—the self-regarding sentiment.

The way the defense reaction comes into play is this: The instinctive emotions and their sentiments are awakened and recur from time to time whenever the subconscious egoistic sentiment or any of its associated psychogenetic thoughts—those of his possible fall from power—is touched. The sentiments of fear he will not admit to himself, and they are repressed as such; but the fear-emotion appears in consciousness disguised as hatred, of which it is a component. Anger against and hatred of democracy is prepared to admit. They are fully faced and rise into the full light of consciousness, although their real underlying cause is hidden.

Such an intensely fixed emotional idea, (hatred,) recurring whenever its object is presented to consciousness, is, in principle, an obsession, although it may not be so beyond control as to be pathological. But, as in the Kaiser's case, it may be only the apparent obsession, i. e., a defense reaction to the real obsession hidden in the subconscious. The Kaiser's actual obsession is a subconscious phobia, a fear of democracy for himself and his house.

It is interesting to notice in this connection how the national hatred of one nation for another is recognized by popular language as a phobia or fear. We speak of an Anglo-phobia, of a Russophobia, to describe the hatred of, let us say, Germany for England and Russia. Though the nation would not admit being afraid, nevertheless, by the very term employed, it is popularly recognized that the hatred is really though unconsciously the expression of a fear.

In the case of the Kaiser's phobia of democracy, the impulsive forces of the biological instincts of pugnacity, (anger,) fear, self-assertion, &c., provide the energy of the fighting spirit and carry to fruition his political ideas aimed at repressing the Social Democrats. This is exemplified by the Kaiser's exhortations, threats, and epithets hurled in his speeches at these alone of his political enemies, and by the laws enacted and the use of the lese-majesté to suppress them. By suppressing the Social Democracy he is defended from his peril. Hence, as I have said, anger and hatred is a defense reaction.

There are other ways in which the Kaiser's subconscious phobia unconsciously determines his mental behavior—by this I mean his modes or reasoning, his political principles and activities. As is well recognized not only by psychologists but by popular notions, such a repressed, unadmitted sentiment becomes a motivating force, a subconscious motive that directs our conscious reasonings.

Thus the Kaiser rationalizes, as psychologists say, his political objections to democracy—that is, unwilling to admit his real objections, he finds and formulates logical reasons why democracy is wrong and why his own opinions are right, really believing in them, perhaps, as God-given. Saving the introduction of the Deity, this is nothing more than what every one does who is unconsciously influenced by subconscious motives of which he is unaware.

When we say that a person is unconsciously influenced by this or that, unconsciously governed by a prejudice or sentiment like jealousy or fear or ambition or what not, we mean that he is governed by a motive which is subconscious, which he will not admit to himself, and of which he is therefore unaware. It determines his thoughts just as the hidden works of a clock determine the movements of the hands and chimes.

THE MORAL.

WHAT is the moral of all this? Surely the insight into the Kaiser's mind which a study of his sentiments and his phobia has given us reveals something more important than the mere personality of an exalted personage—exalted in the eyes of the world. It gives us an insight into the political forces which are wrestling within the German Empire for those ideals for which humanity has been striving through all the ages. And it reveals the forces upon which the world must count to overthrow Germanism.

If the powers of Europe want lasting peace through the overthrow of autocracy and militarism [illegible] Germanism, the character of the Kaiser points the way [illegible] of the democracy.

Mail and Telephone Orders will be carefully and promptly filled.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

Bamberger's—the Most Popular Restaurant in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J.

Thousands of Yards of Silks In Our Finest Sale

We are out to break our silk selling records of a year ago. And we are going to accomplish this feat, because we have gathered for this sale an immense assortment of thousands of yards of silks in the season's most popular weaves. And we are marking the prices so low that the unusual nature of this sale will strike every woman forcibly who reads this announcement. Every item is specially reduced for this sale.

Women wait for the Bamberger sale of silks, because they expect and receive far greater values than others are able to give. We have held many silk sales, but this sale offers you more than any of the past events. Prices in every instance are lower than ever. You can depend upon Bamberger silks, both from a quality and a price standpoint. Handsome savings will be pocketed by those who attend this sale tomorrow.

Extraordinary Values in the Season's Most Favored Weaves

Black Shantung 98c—Thirty-six inch black silk Shantung, of nice, soft quality, for coats and tailored suits—jet black—special price, yard.....98c

Black Taffeta 89c—Good quality soft, lustrous taffeta with perfect chiffon finish—36 inches wide—special price, yard.....89c

Black Duchess Satin 98c—Beautiful crow black satin of splendid quality, 36 inches wide—a grade that will wear satisfactorily—per yard, special..98c

Black Chiffon Taffeta 98c—An exceptionally good quality—heavyweight, rich, lustrous finish and perfect black—36 inches wide—per yard, special.....98c

Black Satin Messaline 98c—This 36 inch black messaline is of splendid quality, lustrous and richly finished—36 inches wide—special, per yard..98c

Black Satin Superior 98c—A silk that will give good service—forty inches wide—for blouses and dresses—perfect black—special price, yard.....98c

Black Silk Faille 1.18—Soft finished faille of nice weight, heavy cord effect—thirty-six inches wide—a very popular weave—special, yard..1.18

Salt Water Satin 98c—Here's a satin made purposely for bathing suits—it is 36 inches wide and of excellent quality—special, per yard.....98c

40 in. Summer Silk 1.09—Very popular silk for frocks and blouses—wanted street shades and dainty designs—will not spot with rain—special, per yard.....1.09

Striped Tub Silks 69c—Tub silks are extremely popular for women's waists and blouses and men's shirts. 32 and 36 in. widths—various patterns—special, yard.....69c

Black and White Checked Silk 1.09—Fashionable silks in the most popular size checks—36 inches wide—excellent quality, special price, yd. 1.09

36 in. Failles 1.29—We are showing all of the most fashionable colorings in this very popular silk—36 inches wide—for special selling, yard.....1.29

All Silk Crepe de Chine 1.29—Superior quality crepe de chine, 40 in. wide, in a good assortment of shades—very heavy—for this sale, special, yard 1.29

40 in. Satin de Chine 1.19—A beautiful, lustrous finished material that will wear well, in a large variety of staple and new colors—special, per yard.....1.19

40 in. Crepe de Chine 1.00—This is a nice grade of crepe de chine and the color assortment is most desirable—while it lasts, special, per yard..1.00

36 in. Chiffon Taffeta 89c—Soft, lustrous finished chiffon taffeta, in a good variety of popular shades—for waists and dresses—per yard, spec. 89c

36 in. Dress Messaline 69c—This silk is of nice quality and comes in the new shades as well as in black and white—very special for this sale, yard...69c

36 in. Striped Messaline 59c—About one thousand yards of pretty striped messaline, in street shades — neat stripes—while it lasts, special, yd. 59c

Three Specials in

Window Shades

This is a golden opportunity for the housekeeper to save money on her purchase of new shades for either the country or the city house.

Window Shades at 25c
American Holland shades, in ecru, green and white; mounted on strong rollers; full size; special price for this sale only at, each, 25c.

Window Shades at 49c
Lonsdale Linen Holland shades, of an exceptionally good quality; full size and mounted on strong spring rollers; ecru, green and white; special, 49c.

Window Shades at 35c
Albert Holland shades, in white, green and ecru colors; mounted on good strong spring rollers; special price, 35c.

FOURTH FLOOR, MARKET STREET

Summer Skirts

We have arranged a splendid assortment of lightweight trotteur skirts for your selection, in plain and fancy taffeta, golfine, golfo (which is different from golfine), and all other popular materials, as follows:

New Trotteur Skirts of Taffeta, at 6.00
Smart and distinctive, two models, one of fancy striped taffeta, the other of taffeta combined with serge. Stunning for immediate wear. Exceptionally priced.....6.00

Golfine Tub Skirts, at 5.00
Golfine is a washable corduroy of good weight. Patch pockets, belts, pearl buttons, deep hems and other fashion features. Very special.....5.00

Golfo Skirts, Very New, 6.98 and 7.98
A striped material, washable, in two chic models, modishly tailored; slit pockets; fashionable belts. Very cheap at.....6.98 and 7.98

New Tub Skirts, Priced 1.00 to 7.98
Smart tub skirts in ramie linen, crepe waffle cloth, khaki, pique and other materials, including the genuine Palm Beach cloth.....1.00 to 7.98.

The Sale of White

begins its second week at Bamberger's Monday, after a week of most remarkable selling. Never in the history of the house have we held a white sale of muslin underwear that has achieved the success this sale has. Fresh stocks here Monday, replenished assortments, everything as spic and span as the day the sale started. By the looks of things, next week bids fair to outstrip the first week.

In the sale are

Gowns
Corset Covers
Combinations
Envelope Chemises
Petticoats
Crepe de Chine Wear at Attractive Pricings

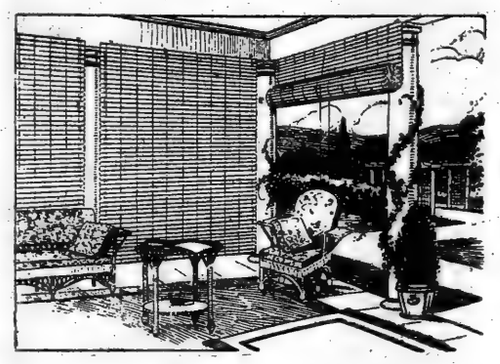
$1.00 Brassieres
New Spring Models, 69c
(As Illustrated)

Style 1—Strong muslin with deep eyelet embroidery trimming back and front. Round neck.

Style 2—Body of batiste. Wide linen cluny bands back and front. "V" shaped. Same lace at bottom. Satin bow in front.

Style 3—Trimmed all around at top and bottom with strong band of embroidery. Cluny edging at neck and armholes.

These are $1.00 brassieres, and if you are getting ready for warm, coatless weather you must not miss this sale, for they are truly lovely under sheer blouses. Very special tomorrow at 69c.



Yes, "Vudor" Porch Shades

Keep Out the Sun, Let in the Air, and Assure You Privacy and Comfort.

You need never offer an apology for a Vudor shade, for they will always remain trim and neat. Their wide slats are painted either olive green, mottled brown and natural, or plain brown. They are weatherproofed and will not warp out of shape. Ideal for use on sleeping porches. With Whip Cord Attachments at the following prices:

4 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in., priced at 2.25 | 8 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in., priced at 4.25
6 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in., priced at 3.25 | 10 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in., priced at 5.50

Also Shades 12 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in., priced at 7.50

We are the sole Newark Agents for these shades.

FOURTH FLOOR, MARKET STREET.

In the Heart of New Jersey

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

Easy to Reach from Everywhere

Gloom Cast Over Society by Lusitania Disaster—Officers of Atlantic Fleet to be Entertained—Society Pays Homage to Real Prince from India—Opening Day of Racing Season to be a Gala Society Event

SOCIETY is now passing through what is known as "the little season," a delightful interval between the post-Lenten gayeties and the opening of the outdoor social season, which, of course, means residence in the country or at the seashore, and all the allied pleasures and recreations.

It is a sort of mysterious period, for one never knows when it begins and when it ends, although to a great extent it is connected with the weather. A cold and drab Spring and a backward season, when Spring lingers in the lap of Winter, serves to prolong the little season. Informalities reign, however, while it lasts, and that is probably the reason why it is productive of so many small but interesting events.

The Lusitania disaster has cast a mantle of gloom over society, and many private entertainments are to be abandoned.

About this time of the year society is in a state of unrest, and there is much coming and going. The Summer villas must be looked after, and the gardens, and a certain amount of time given up to plans for the social campaign of the heated term. The town houses remain open and everybody, even while visiting and gadding about, still manages to keep in close touch with friends in town. So this is the reason why a hostess, wishing to give a luncheon or dinner, by verbal invitation, often over the telephone, is able to assemble a distinguished gathering, an almost impossible feat during the rush of the Winter season. There are no clashing dates to contend with, and the indoor gayeties are practically at a standstill. People are really glad of the opportunity to go somewhere, and they keep dropping in informally at these small affairs, and probably have a more enjoyable hour or so than at the large and formal functions of the big season.

Society will do its part in the entertainment of the officers of the Atlantic Fleet, which anchored yesterday in the Hudson, and a notable week is promised.

This is also the season when New York opens its door for distinguished visitors. The Panama-Pacific Exposition is attracting many notable visitors from the other side of the world despite the war, and society, of course, is extending the glad hand. A much-feted and picturesque group of visitors include the Maharaja of Kapurthala, his wife, Princess Prem Kaur, and their son, Prince Karimjit Singh. The Maharaja is one of the few ruling Princes of India who has been largely entertained by New York society, and he is a favorite also in the capitals of Europe. When society goes around the world it always knocks at the door of the Maharaja's palace in Kapurthala, where it is sure to find hospitality and all the luxury and brilliance of Arabian Nights entertainments.

While the entertaining here during the week for the royal group has been rather informal, a representative gathering of society has marked the luncheons and dinners given in their honor. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman are among the hostesses who are entertaining the Maharaja, and Robert Goelet will probably give a small dance for the party before they leave on Wednesday on a chartered private car for the Pacific Coast, returning in July to sail for England. Yesterday they were the guests of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association's meet on the Whitney estate at Westbury, L. I.

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THE outdoor events now are taking chances with the weather man, but so far none of the scheduled affairs has been marred by the rain. Polo will begin at the Piping Rock Club this week, also the racing season at Belmont Park, on Saturday, when the meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association will be held. The opening day of the metropolitan racing season, on May 20, promises to be one of the brilliant outdoor social affairs of the Spring. A portion of the receipts on that day are to be donated by the Westchester Racing Association to the Lafayette Fund and the Committee of Mercy, which have done a vast amount of relief work for the war sufferers, and the Blue Cross Association, which is looking after the war horses disabled in the great conflict.

Many private parties are being made up for the day. The Motor Car Touring Society, of which Albert Eugene Gallatin is President, will attend as the guests of Mr. Gallatin. Extra boxes are to be added for that day, so there will be a hundred of them available, such is the demand for them. Among those who have purchased boxes are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. Ogden Mills, H. P. Whitney, August Belmont, Oliver Harriman, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Pembroke Jones, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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HERE and there through May are scattered society weddings, and no matter what may be said to the contrary the brides are still wary of May weddings, which proves that the superstition of the Middle Ages has not wholly disappeared.

The weddings are being celebrated now to a large extent in the country, with a background of Spring verdure and flowers. Yesterday, at Hewlett, L. I., Miss Margaret Seton Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, was married to John Tabb Ijams, both being prominent in the younger generation.

An interesting wedding last week was that of Mrs. Mabelle S. Moore, widow of Clarence Moore, victim of the Titanic disaster, and Aksel Christian Wichfeld of this city, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mr. Wichfeld, who is a Dane by birth and education, lives at the Ritz-Carlton and first came to this country four and a half years ago with Mrs. Henry P. Loomis of Tuxedo Park, who had been visiting his family abroad with her children. He is a nephew of the Danish Minister, Constantine Brun, now in Washington, his mother being Mrs. Brun's sister. His father was Court Chamberlain for many years to the old Danish King, father of Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie, and two of his aunts were ladies-in-waiting to the Danish Queen, at the same time. One of his aunts is now head of an ancient castle, much like Hampton Court in England, provided many, many years ago by a Queen of Denmark as a home for all unmarried women of the Danish aristocracy. An elder brother is attached to the Danish Legation in London at the present time, thus serving his country during the war.

On May 26 will be celebrated the wedding of Miss Vera Bloodgood, daughter of Hildreth K. Bloodgood of this city, and Charles Scribner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, of New York and Morristown, N. J. The couple's engagement was announced last week, the date of the wedding and the bridal attendants being announced at the same time. The ceremony is to take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, in West Fifty-second Street, with whom Miss Bloodgood has been passing the Winter.

Mrs. Willets is to act as matron of honor, and the other attendants will be Mrs. George Saltonstall West, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler, and Mrs. Mary Rand of Minneapolis. Clarence Van S. Mitchell will be Mr. Scribner's best man, and the ushers will include J. Macy Willets, R. Taller Townsend, Nicholas Tilney, Edward Law, Rudolph Rauch, Archibald D. Russell, Jr., Philip Boyer, and G. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia.

Arrangements have been completed for the wedding of Miss Mary Nammack, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Nammack of this city, and John Neville Boyle, which is to be solemnized on Tuesday, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Only relatives and intimate friends are to attend, and it is expected that Cardinal Farley will officiate. A bridal breakfast will follow at the home of the bride in East Twenty-ninth Street. Later the couple will leave for the Pacific Coast and the Canadian Rockies on their honeymoon. Mr. Boyle is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '06, and also of the Columbia Law School. He was Captain of the Columbia crew in 1907 that defeated Harvard University. After serving as Assistant United States District Attorney, he is now a member of a law firm of this city.

A suburban wedding on Saturday, for which a special train will convey the guests from New York, will be that of Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wehrhane, and a débutante of last Winter, and Herbert Gardiner Lord, Jr., son of Professor Herbert G. Lord of Columbia University and Mrs. Lord. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock at Broad Acres, the Wehrhane house at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

Miss Lucy Lord, the bridegroom's sister, is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Elizabeth Griggs, Mally Lord, Virginia Gibson, Louise Wise of Wilmington, N. C., and Edith Greenough of Missoula, Mon. The young Misses Katharine Huyck of Albany and Alice Parsons of this city are to serve as flower girls.

Thomas Lord will be best man. The ushers will include Truman Parker Handy, John Alden Cook, Warren R. Smith, John B. Marsh, Richard N. Pierson, and William B. Powell of Cleveland, Ohio.

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DULLNESS has settled down in the ranks of the young people more than among the older folks. Several weeks have passed now, with little or no dancing. Perhaps what some people term the worldly pleasures have had a setback under the influence of the near-by evangelistic campaign of Billy Sunday. This is hardly likely, though, because the evangelist has been bearding the lion in its den, as it were. His knocks against the sins of society are frequent and well aimed, yet on his third Monday visit to the city he had luncheon in the very midst of society's realm, in upper Fifth Avenue. As the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, at their palatial town house, 856 Fifth Avenue, he expressed himself afterward as having "a mighty fine time." In addition to a small group of prominent men, there were present also Mme. de Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador; Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, and Mrs. Claus Spreckels.

With Billy Sunday lunching on Fifth Avenue and General Victoriano Huerta, the ex-President of Mexico, leasing a fine residence on Long Island for permanent occupancy, stranger things may happen, but society seems prepared for anything nowadays. The presence of General Huerta and his family on Long Island, however, will, no doubt, add to the picturesqueness and novelty of the approaching Summer season, as they will, no doubt, be seen at many of the outdoor affairs.

Mrs. Emily A. Bassbor, widow of C. Hazeltine Bsshor and mother of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has sold her country place in Dorchester County, Md., and is to make her permanent home in this city.

According to the will of Lieut. William L. Breese of the Royal Horse Guards of the British Army, who was killed at the front in France in March, he left his entire estate, valued at $60,000, to his wife, who was Miss Julia Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish. He left two sons, Hamilton Fish Breese and William L. Breese.

A son was born last week to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Stevenson was formerly Miss Emily Randolph. The christening of Viscount Forbes, the infant son of the Earl and Countess Granard, took place in London last Tuesday. The child, the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, received the name of Arthur Patrick Hastings.

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ALLIANCES between prominent families in New York and Philadelphia seem to be on the increase. The Duke-Biddle alliance was one of the first of note. Last week the engagement of Miss Mary L. Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Davis of Overbrook, Penn., to James B. Work, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work of Lawrence, L. I., was announced. Mr. Work is a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club and the Mayflower Descendants.

From the Pacific Coast comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Enid Shaw, daughter of the former Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, and Mrs. Shaw, to John McMillan, a banker, of this city. The wedding will probably take place in this city in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Kay have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Eckford de Kay, to Dr. Peyton Ross of 123 East Sixty-second Street, who is a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The wedding is set for June.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Beakley Smith of Brooklyn and John L. Kuschke of this city has been announced. Miss Smith is the daughter of the late Mrs. J. Beakley Smith and a granddaughter of Mrs. Joseph Inness, a sister-in-law of the late George Inness, the famous landscape painter. She makes her home with her grandmother. Mr. Kuschke is a graduate of Cornell University, class of '09, and is a member of the Faculty of the Collegiate School in New York.

Judge and Mrs. Joseph F. Mulqueen have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary K. Mulqueen, to Thompson Bertrand Graham. From Albany comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Jane Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden of that city, prominent in Albany society and an ardent charity worker, to Frederick C. Tanner of New York, the Republican State Chairman.

Mrs. Gershom A. Seixas has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Mayo Seixas, to A. Stedman Hills of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Hills of Boston. Their wedding will take place shortly in All Angels' Church, and will be quiet owing to the recent death of the bride's father. Mr. Hills is a Harvard graduate and belongs to the Harvard Club of this city, the Amateur Comedy, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

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JUNE weddings are to be numerous, according to the plans now being announced.

The marriage of Miss Mary L. Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, and Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia, is to be celebrated on June 16 at the residence of her uncle, James B. Duke, at Somerville, N. J., one of the finest estates in that part of the country. Miss Duke's father has recently leased Mrs. Cyril Dugmore's place at Great Neck, L. I., for the Summer and will take possession on July 1. The property was first reported as having been leased to Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The wedding of Miss Elinor Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, and Malcolm Douglas Sloane, son of the late William Douglas Sloane, will be quietly celebrated on Thursday, June 3, at the home of the bride's parents, 24 Gramercy Park. Mr. Sloane has taken an apartment at 585 Park Avenue, where it is supposed the newly-weds will make their home.

Miss Lisa C. Suydam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam, and Paul Renshaw, whose engagement was recently announced, are to be married on June 2, at the home of her parents, 918 Madison Avenue.

Two out-of-town weddings in June of interest to New Yorkers will include that, on June 5, at Beverly, Mass., of Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, and Elliot C. Bacon, son of the former Ambassador to France; and also that of Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse, the composer, and Junius Spencer Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, which is to be celebrated on June 15, at Boston.

Plans have been announced for the wedding of Miss Frances Staunton Peck, the daughter of Staunton Peck, formerly of Chicago, but now of Philadelphia, and Vivian H. Egleston, son of the late George W. Egleston. It will take place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 1, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, and the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton will perform the ceremony.

Miss Peck will have Miss Ada Norfleet of Memphis, Tenn., as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Edna Moverly, formerly of Chicago, now of New York, and a cousin of Miss Peck; Miss Sarah Margaret Rowe of Pittsburgh, Miss Ruth Teal of Portland, Ore., and Miss Alice De Lamar of New York.

Mr. Egleston will have Lawrence C. Hull as his best man, and the ushers selected are Thomas Bloodgood Peck, uncle of the bride; Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Reginald Lanier, and Harold Stuart.

The reception will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, 111 East Thirty-fourth Street, with whom Miss Peck has spent the Winter.

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SOCIETY is completing plans for the Summer, and the resorts are preparing for an active season. Newport especially is looking forward to a most brilliant Summer, and almost every cottage or villa has been taken. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has just leased Mrs. Lorillard Spencer's villa known as Chasteleaux. This is the first time that Mrs. Spencer has rented her villa. Last season Mrs. Vanderbilt occupied Beechwood, the house belonging to Vincent Astor. Mrs. George T. Bliss has leased the Huntington place, recently bought by L. Cass Ledyard, at Newport, and Miss Helen O. Brice has leased the Bancroft place, while Mrs. Kingsland Bradford has rented the Dr. W. T. Bull estate at Middletown, R. I. August Belmont, Jr., has purchased the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Knapp near Bay Shore, L. I. Mrs. Herbert G. Lord and Mrs. Gordon Wordell are among those who have taken cottages at York Harbor, Me.

Hundreds of New Yorkers are now attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition and visiting at other points in California. Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Marjorie Curtis, and Miss Louise Parsons are among the recent arrivals there.

Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford gave a dinner last Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria, followed by dancing in the grill room. The Duchess of Manchester and the Duchess de Chaulnes have gone to the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for the remainder of the Spring season. Miss Frederick Pearson and Miss Lesley E. Pearson left yesterday for that resort.

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SOCIETY is to have a gala night this week, when the Metropolitan Opera season is reopened for one night, for a benefit performance of "Carmen," with an all-star cast. Thursday, May 13, is the date selected, the original date having been changed three times during the past few days in order to make possible the securing of the most famous operatic stars and the full Metropolitan orchestra and corps de ballet.

The list of patronesses is headed by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and the entire proceeds will go to the Sewing Girls of Paris Fund, of which Condé Nast is Chairman in this country. This charity is for the thousands of young "midinettes," who sew on the gowns in the establishments of the famous Paris couturieres, and who are now for the most part out of employment. All of the principals in the production have donated their services.

Mr. Nast, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Treasurer of the fund, and Frank Crowninshield, together with others of the committee, are organizing the affair, and have obtained the consent of all of the Metropolitan boxholders to donate their boxes for resale. Pretty young débutantes, appropriately costumed, will sell programs. Despite the fact that it is to be an all-star production, the scale of prices is to be less than the regular opera schedule.

Miss Farrar is to sing the title rôle, and Mme. Alda is to be Micaela. Martinelli, Amato, Miss Leonora Sparkes, Andreas de Segurola, Miss Sophie Braslau, Robert Leonhardt, Albert Reiss, and Désiré Defrère are the other artists.

A concert will be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday afternoon, the proceeds to be devoted to the work of the Girls' Protective League and Employment Exchange. The artists will include Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, and Francis Rogers. Miss Charlotte A. Barnes of 10 East Seventy-ninth Street is receiving applications for tickets. The headquarters of the league are at 162 Madison Avenue. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and Mrs. Robert S. Brewster are among the patronesses.

Miss Isabella F. Dunning

PHOTO BY DELLAS STUDIOS.

Miss Mary L. Duke.
(PHOTO BY MISHKIN)

Miss Abigail A. Cambell.
(PHOTO BY MISHKIN)

The engagements of the Misses Mary L. Duke, Isabella F. Dunning, and Abigail A. Cambell were recently announced.

WINDOW BOXES
Complete, 3 ft. long.
PRICE, $2.50.
Plant Craftsmen
New York Office,
16 EAST 33D STREET.
Phone 133 Murray Hill.
No stock in the city. All plants fresh from nurseries.

MICHAEL
Tailleur pour Dames
Wishes to announce the absolute clearance of all Models, commencing May 10th, and following days.
Unique opportunity for excellent bargains.
734 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
AT 57TH STREET

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
"THE HOME OF TRUTH"
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th Street. Lex. to 3d Av. Phone Plaza 5900
Condensed List of Store News and
Bargain Specials
Suggestions only are given here of the vast number of attractively priced items we have prepared for Monday's and Tuesday's selling. Hundreds more in the store.
Bloomingdales' Annual May Sale of
Drugs and Toilet Goods
Begins To-morrow, Monday, and Continues Throughout the Week
A sale including standard articles radically reduced as well as many preparations made in the Bloomingdale laboratory under expert supervision.
There are many articles in this sale you will require on your vacation, and during the hot weather. Buy them during this week. The savings are exceptionally worth while. Included are:
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Direct from Japan. Excellent quality of fine light material for Summer wear at seaside or mountain. Suitable for dresses, suits, coats, auto dusters, waists, and specially men's shirts and pajamas. The yard, 33 inches wide 55c
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STYLES NOW BEING ARRANGED FOR GIRL GRADUATES

Dresden Silks with Groups of Flowers in Pastel Colors, Soft Frilled Satins and Striped Silks Replace Stiff, Heavy Goods—Organdies, Fine Net and Flowered Muslin Are Prominent Materials for Which Early Summer Fashions Will Be Notable.

JUNE suggests such charming thoughts, its very name is a conjurer of mental pictures, of blue skies and roses, new leaves quivering in the sun and green lawns turned silvery under the moon. Sixty days instead of thirty would be none too many for this queen of the calendar.

All sweet things are sacred to it. Roses, the most fragrant of all flowers; strawberries, the most delicious of all fruits, and the sweet girl graduate, the dearest of all girls.

June is the month of the girl graduate, the time when she invades adult society, pushes aside its maturer functions, and monopolizes its attention with the ceremonial of her commencement and its attendant festivities. Morning, afternoon, and evening entertainments are dedicated to her, both before and after the momentous day when her precious badge of membership among the initiated is publicly presented to her. There is a lot of hard work to be accomplished first, of course; examinations, terrifyingly final, loom large in her thoughts. But, larger yet, if she is a true daughter of Eve, looms the problem of her gowning during this important period.

For the past few years this matter of appropriate clothes for a girl graduate has been a difficulty. Our garments have been too Oriental, too magnificent, too sophisticated, for the age which is no longer childhood nor yet quite womanhood.

This difficulty has been more keenly felt by Americans than by any one else. The jeune fille of France is kept so rigidly in the background, hemmed in by convention, educated in seclusion by the most proper of governesses. She never "graduates" in a series of special functions, with festivities and gayeties especially arranged for girls. So the problem of her clothes is a less complicated one for her French mother to consider.

The German "backfisch," as she is familiarly called in the Fatherland, monopolizes scarcely more of the clothes designer's consideration than her French sister. She is kept to serge and sailor dresses, like her English prototype, the "flapper." It is only in America that the young girl is a definite and conspicuous factor in the lives of her elders. Her gayeties, and the clothes she wears to them, are matters of intense importance to the family and to the whole circle of her acquaintance. If there are no special designs for her in Dame Fashion's mode books, then she willfully adopts those intended for her elders. Up-to-date, fashionable garments she must have, and so, in recent years, we have seen not only "mutton dressed as lamb," but lamb decked out as mutton, which is an even sadder spectacle to those who dislike the inappropriate.

The season of 1915 has been gracious to the young girl. Never were styles so appropriate to her. Visions of the age of innocence must have floated before the eyes of their designers. All that suggests youth triumphant, from many a historical epoch of costume, is revived today, touched with modern genius, and given to the world as the "Fashions of 1915."

YOUTHFUL FROCK, PINK AND WHITE.
Pink and white checked linen with sleeves and front of white linen.

The short, voluminous skirts, sometimes seven whole inches from the ground; the tight little bodices, with their artless round waists or old-fashioned pointed basques; the demure collars and cuffs—all these are features of the new designs that seem to demand the adolescent figure to wear them properly.

Even materials are youthful. Gone are the gorgeous brocades, stiff with threads of precious metal. Gone are the swathing lines of satiny drapery, which accentuated the lines of the form they were supposed to conceal. Gone are the dignified silken trains sweeping behind us. In their places are Dresden silks, with groups of flowers in pastel colors, crisp taffetas trimmed with prominent ruches, soft frilled satins in shades of pink, blue, and lavender, striped silks that look as if they came from the wardrobes of our grandmothers. For more summery days there are artless flowered muslins, lace in small and dainty patterns and fine weaves, and that most girlish of all materials, white organdie.

For the graduation ceremony itself this last material is surely the most alluring. The days of elaborate gowns of valuable fabrics, rich laces, complicated embroideries, and stiff satins are long gone by. Simplicity and youthfulness are the keynotes of these gowns today. They must be frilly to date themselves of this season, but what girl is averse to furbelows? Skirts in tiers of flounces, three or four, gathered upon a soft, thin foundation, are popular and charming. In the bodice part a soft pale shade in taffeta silk may be introduced in the form of a half-fitting basque. Old rose, nattier blue, nile green, maize, are some of the colors which suggest themselves to combine with white. If such a basque is used it may take the form of a pointed bodice or a little coatee with a sash belt and peplum below the waist. Sometimes there is a little moyen age affair, cut straight, continuing below the waist, the lower edge finished in square tabs, the fronts laced together with a cord or ribbon of the same color. The skirt material is introduced again as sleeves, or collar, or soft surplice fronts between the fronts of the basque.

Other materials besides organdie are employed to carry out these models. Fine net is very satisfactory for a ruffled skirt. It has no crispness to lose in damp weather, and does not require frequent pressing in order to look well. Flowered muslin is another idea revived from the civil war times which has inspired so many gowns this season. These last are perhaps colorful enough to be employed alone, or with only a sash belt of soft satin ribbon at the natural waistline. These colored belts, by the way, are a pretty adjunct of a Summer gown which has returned to us again. Several of them in different becoming shades may be worn in turn with the same white gown. The effect is very young, indeed too young for any one older than a preparatory school graduate.

With her net and taffeta gown the girl may wear stockings of the same color as her bodice, and black slippers laced with black or colored ribbons. Her hat may be of the shepherdess variety, simply trimmed with a wreath of silk or satin flowers, very small and conventional, the shade that she has chosen to predominate. Or the hat may have a ribbon band and streamers of the favored color.

A dainty calling gown will be required for the dances which are sure to make part of the graduate's entertainment. Here she will probably choose taffeta, as crispness is the quality most to be desired in such a frock. A full, short skirt and a pointed bodice, the upper part brightened by tulle or chiffon, is the most desirable model to choose. A new tendency in these skirts is to confine their bouffant desires somewhat by tucking them up under the hem and catching them into place with a rosebud.

A fascinating frock would be a pale turquoise taffeta with a voluminous skirt restrained in this way with pink roses. The bodice would be fitted with old-fashioned darts to the figure, and pointed in front. The top part would be fine white lace over flesh pink chiffon, and a rose or two would be tucked into the corner of the square décolletage.

BLUE SERGE WITH BRASS BUTTONS.
Blue serge coat suit trimmed with brass buttons and collar embroidered in gold. Model by Georgette.

Another charming idea for a taffeta evening frock is to cut away the taffeta around the bottom of the skirt and replace it by a circular flounce, not gathered but set in plainly, of double chiffon, which allows a skimpy petticoat of white lace looped with tiny pink rosebuds to peep coyly through it.

Daytime garments must also be considered, and here, among the new suits, it really seems as if choice were made far easier for the subdébutante than for her older sisters. The models are flagrantly, flauntingly youthful. There are little plaid silk affairs with very short, jaunty jackets of grosgrain silk in a plain shade to wear with them. Plaid is an almost certain success for the very young girl, and a great risk for her elders. Kilt skirts suspended by bretelles of the same are plain white linen blouses, and worn with little dark blue silk coats with brass buttons are charming for girls.

With such a blouse she should wear the new collar, which seems designed especially for her. It is called the "Eton," and is an exact replica of that worn by the schoolboys of that famous institution. A French designer gave it its name. In fact, English names have been largely used to designate the new Paris models this year for the first time in sartorial history. The English and French, having been the "dearest enemies" of each other during nearly 1,000 years, now find themselves, apparently much to their mutual satisfacton, fighting like brothers on the same side. A reflection of this state of affairs is shown in the names of the new Paris clothes.

One of the best of the imported suits bears the name "Rugby." The Eton collar has been adopted with enthusiasm, and another English idea has found its way via Paris to us in the cricket blazers which the French houses are offering to their girl patrons as sport coats. These are manly affairs, single breasted, with real pockets, made in wide stripes of two colors, and worn with the white skirts and blouses which become almost a uniform later in the season.

By the way, the latest material for these separate skirts is white corduroy. In a soft, wide-welted variety, it is newer than either linen or duck. The new model has pockets buttoned down with brass buttons. For country club wear nothing is smarter than a corduory skirt, with a handkerchief linen blouse striped with a hairline of color—say Dutch blue. With this are worn an Eton collar and a big bow tie of striped silk. Choose your school or college colors if you will or a fanciful combination which will carry out your color scheme. The belt for this costume may be of various styles. The wide leather belt, particularly becoming to a young, supple figure, is again in favor, and is made in charming colors. Indorsed by the most fastidious wearers is the military belt of striped ribbon with a regulation military buckle.

The shoes for a sports costume deserve an article to themselves. The newest are of white buckskin combined with colored leather. The toecaps and the strap across the vamps, which are familiar features of the rubber-soled, heelless, buckskin shoes, are now made of another leather, dark blue, green, or black patent leather. If you have chosen blue as your color, take these shoes in blue and white and wear with them white stockings with heavy clocks of blue.

In young girls' hats the wide Reboux sailor undoubtedly leads in favor. It is severely plain this year, worn rather tilted, and trimmed with a band and flat princess bow of striped or checked belting ribbon. Newer perhaps is a sort of baretta of black satin. This has a tight straw band around the head, and the satin is cut in four sections and pointed in front and behind and at each side. Charming are the woven silk caps, ending in a tassel, which are pulled over the crown of a sailor hat and dangle off the brim at one side.

The cricket blazers are the newest of the sport coats, but the vogue of the sweater is by no means at an end. The variety of these useful garments is greater than ever. Some models are very elaborate affairs of knitting, combining two colors in stripes and squares, in an endless variety of patterns. But the simpler the better for the young girl. A solid color with white edges, or a white with colored borders, or one of the new tapestry edges, may be worn for all kinds of occasions. They may be found to suit every purse in fine Jersey silk with tasseled sashes and wide collars, costing a small fortune, or in the humbler, but at the same time warmer, wool in beautiful colors. The new ones open down the front for a short distance, close again with crocheted buttons, and are put on over the head. Nearly all of them have pockets in which one can bury one's hands on a chilly morning.

The one-piece gowns of linen and washable materials which the French houses are sending over all look as if they were designed for the jeune fille, so her American cousin should have no difficulty in suiting herself in these. Jeanne Lauvin, the costumer of youth, is responsible for many of the best of them. They show the same salient characteristics, the same "milkmaid" effects as the more elaborate confections. Two materials are often combined for them. A white linen, elaborate enough for an afternoon occasion, of rather fine material, has a ruffled skirt and plain bodice, with trim belt and long sleeves, and all the edges everywhere are bound with a bias fold of colored linen, in a half-inch width.

A checked linen is trimmed with plain, and a plain one with plaid, and so it goes. Plain white ones have buttons to enliven them; and colored leather belts are used with good results. Skirt pockets make such frocks practical and help to ornament them at the same time. Smocking has been revived as a trimming, and delightful results are achieved by this means with washable colored threads. Altogether it is the age of girls, and they have been honored as never before by the attention of the great French arbiters of fashion. Small wonder if they feel flattered by it, and important.

FACTS ABOUT SPRING FASHIONS

Bound with Leather.

A FROCK of Georgette crêpe is made with three ruffles on the skirt, each bound with a narrow edge of black leather. The same black leather is used for a belt and to bind on the bodice.

Braid-Bound Frocks.

A good many of the new models are bound with braid. There is an interesting white piqué model, imported by Jeanne Lauvin, that shows a binding of black braid. The result is startling and really very attractive. And Lauvin, who seems to like braid for binding, has a charming coat suit for a young girl, blue bound with white. There are also some good models of serge or gabardine with jackets and skirts bound along the edges with black silk braid.

Fruit-Trimmed Ruffs.

Neck ruffs of tulle and ribbon are much worn and they are especially becoming with the frocks of the season. They are made in brown, dark blue, black and sometimes white. And some of the smartest and newest have a line of tiny flowers, in different gay colors, or small fruits, cherries or apples, placed at regular intervals all around the neck. Some of these ruffs are made to flare out and up and down only at the back. A band of velvet ribbon clasps the throat in front and holds them in position.

Draped Skirts Again.

That there is not perfect satisfaction, either in the minds of their makers or of their wearers, with the full, short skirt, is shown by several apparently unimportant details of fashion. One of these is that the designers, some of them, are experimenting with a draped skirt—a skirt unlike the draped skirt of a couple of seasons ago, that was slashed and narrow, but a full skirt, draped in most interesting fashion. This skirt is usually rather long, but its fullness is so arranged around the ankles that when its wearer steps the skirt rides up to the height of the shoe tops. When she stands still it falls to its lower level. The new skirt is sometimes draped under a pointed tunic or overskirt, sometimes it is draped under a straight back panel.

Point d'Esprit Again.

Point d'esprit is used to good effect in some of the afternoon frocks of the Summer. It is elaborately made up, as a rule, over satin foundations, trimmed with much lace. But with all the elaboration of making and trimming it retains its characteristic daintiness and charm.

Silver Buttons Still Used.

Silver buttons, that made a strong appearance last year, are still used, and perhaps the military influence on clothes has given them a stronger appeal than they had then. They are ball-shaped, usually, although sometimes the old flat ones are used. Brass buttons, too, are a good deal used, sometimes with good effect on white linen suits.

Colored Handkerchiefs.

Colored handkerchiefs are perhaps more usual nowadays than plain white ones—at least handkerchiefs showing some color, even if only a little. There are pretty ones of crêpe de chine in plain light colors—yellow, pink, violet and blue. There are others with colored borders, and many with colored embroidery.

Striped Silks.

There are a great many striped silks this Spring. Usually one stripe is decidedly wider than the other—the narrower one is of the hair or pin stripe variety. Some new silks are of tan, a rich shade, striped with brown or black. Then there are striped pongees, striped with light blue or pink or green. There are black and white and blue and white in endless variety, too.

THE PUMP OF 1915

THERE is one pleasant thing about the pump of this Spring of 1915. If the foot is once persuaded to squeeze through the narrow ankle opening it is likely to stay in place.

Yes, the pump of 1915 clings tenaciously to the foot, for the reason that it is built well up over the heel and the instep. It is no longer the low-cut pump that is cut out almost to the toes. It fits smoothly and snugly well over the instep and holds itself in place.

And really this new pump is not so difficult to get into. A shoehorn is absolutely essential. But then, even a pump cut out over the instep ought always to be adjusted with the help of a shoehorn. And as for toe room, there is as much of that in these new pumps as there is in any of the season's shoes. Although they are all cut on an apparently narrow last, they are quite comfortable.

Many inexpensive little shoehorns are sold, and one might well invest in several of these, so that one will always be on hand. Some with handles that are shoe buttoners are sold in little leather cases. The handles fold shut and so make the shoehorn very small and compact. The cheapest of these costs less than twenty cents. It is small enough so that it could be easily carried in the handbag.

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NO WOMAN WILL EVER DO WITHOUT IT
AFTER SHE LEARNS WHAT WEARING IT MEANS

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NEW!

Bandlets before adjustment correspond to relaxed abdominal muscles which cause bearing-down pains and backache

Complete uplifting, supporting and reducing action of "Wonderlift" Bandlets

Bandlets when adjusted restore abdominal muscles to natural position and action

As it appears correctly fitted on the figure

IT LIFTS and SUPPORTS the most important vital organs.
★ ★
REDUCES the size and LESSENS the weight of the body.
★ ★
RELIEVES and CURES the physically weak.
★ ★
SECURES and RETAINS physical health and beauty.
★ ★
CREATES style and MAINTAINS a symmetrical and fashionable figure.

This corset is a priceless gift to womankind. The introductory price barely covers the initial cost of making, saying nothing of the years spent in perfecting this great invention. $5.00

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Several hundred that are to be withdrawn from their collection will be offered at

Substantial Reductions

A number of stunning

Hats

will be offered during this sale at the special prices

$10 and $15

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street
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THE STAGE AS THE SEASON WANES

Elizabeth Nelson in "A Full House," Longacre.
© Hall's Studio.

Lillah McCarthy in "Iphigenia in Taures." ~Yale Bowl~

Fania Marinoff in "Arms and the Man" Park.

Olive May in "The Show Shop" Hudson.

Vivian Rogers in "It Pays to Advertise" Cohan's

Emma Dunn Palace

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Undependable Curtain—
"Children of Earth"—Some Cousinly Confusion.

WHEN the theatrical millennium is here, the cut-throat ticket, like Wallack's, will be a thing of the past, the busy speculator will have gone to his reward, and the good company of playgoers will be animated by that fine friendliness to which Augustus Thomas's memories turned with affection and regret at a recent notable farewell. And in those happy days not only will every curtain rise at the appointed hour, but every patron will be in his seat to witness that pleasurable and not unimportant preliminary to the evening's entertainment.

This matter of the curtain's rising is not one of all obliterating consequence, but it counts. Indeed, when "What's the Matter With the Theatre" comes to oe written, there must be some paragraphs reserved for it in that chapter devoted to the gradual attrition or nibbling at the playgoing public by the irresistible forces of stupidity.

Managers and playgoers alike are to blame, but only the managers can lead the way in the abatement of the nuisance. It cannot be done overnight. The task is not easy. Like all the problems of the New York theatre, it is complicated by the circumstance that Broadway's playgoing public is a distractingly conglomerate and ceaselessly shifting population. Not the neglible first act of the Sardou convention nor the occasional curtain-raiser of the London stage now offers adequate solution. Probably the way out lies through a concerted determination to announce exactly and truthfully the moment of the curtain's rising, and then a resolute insistence that the patron see all of the first act or none of it. Such conversion will take time. It is a matter of education and this part of the millennium could be hastened by the sweet uses of advertisement. (In their own programs, if they like. Who cares?) Certainly the first stern exclusion of the tardy ones would raise a hubbub that could be heard as far as Timbuctoo and would serve arresting notice that a new order of things had gone into effect.

Granted that the late comers thus ruthlessly penalized would bluster and sulk. Granted that some would flounce out of the theatre vowing as loudly as possible that they would never, never darken its doors again. And what if they did obey so naughty an impulse? How many patrons have been lost under the present order? Who knows? What of the literal soul who has assumed that the curtain would rise as advertised and, as reward for his punctuality, has bored in his seat for an irrevocable quarter of an hour without even an orchestra to console him? What of the peace-loving playgoer whose first act memories are ever of large women occupying his knees in passing and of large men stepping callously on his toes? And how do these memories affect his decision the next time there is an evening free and the choice is between the play and a rubber of auction?

There is altogether too much uncertainty about it. There must be some consideration surely for the reviewer who, earlier in the season, reported querulously that, assuming an 8:15 announcement meant an 8:30 curtain, he had come at 8:45 only to find that he had been cruelly betrayed into hearing the overture of an indifferent musical comedy. Surely there should be some amends made to the distinguished and quite inconsolable critic from Morningside Heights who, feeling recently that to attend the first act of "Ghosts" on a fine Spring afternoon was rather more than he could bear, came thirty minutes late only to find that the first act was still a matter for apprehensive anticipation.

But these memories invite a consideration of the first-night problem, which, while acute enough in all conscience, is, like the Metropolitan's, very special. The first-nighters are an incorrigible lot, but for the rest, while the way out is hardly so easy as rolling off a log, a good deal can be done. The sheer novelty of truth in the announcements and a little compulsory education would do much. The theatre-going public must be taught better habits. Particularly those who make up what the managers like to call the "carriage trade" must be taught better manners.

Merely to abide sternly by the advertised hour for the curtain's rising is not enough. That is done faithfully and stubbornly at the Metropolitan, and while the puzzling problem of the Opera House is a peculiar one, it is sufficiently illustrative. The music-loving public is gloomily resigned to hearing the first and last scenes of the operatic masterpieces to the accompaniment of lisping silks, shuffling feet and clattering seats. If your neighbor boasts that he once listened undisturbed to the great last act of "Boris Godunow," he may have gone of a Saturday night, but the chances are he has been abroad. And the occupants of the more modest seats at the Metropolitan never miss a chance to tell the story of the skeptical boxholder and patron of music who said he had been told Caruso sang a splendid aria in the first act of "Aida."

If the problem of the theatre curtain hardly matches that of the great golden draperies at the Opera House, it is pressing enough to deserve consideration. If, in the near future, the managers come to an agreement about the cut-throat ticket, they might, in that moment of harmony, take up once and for all the question of the tricks and manners of the tardy playgoer. The millennium may be lost in the mists of the future, but the first week in August is just around the corner.

***

ARTHUR HOPKINS is one of those younger and more adventurous producers toward whom the American theatregoer has begun to look hopefully, and many should find both entertaining and suggestive the article printed elsewhere on this page wherein the producer of "The Poor Little Rich Girl" writes something of his own little private system of picking plays.

In paying his disrespects to the present public, he brings forth as a double illustration of its discouraging and benighted taste not only the brilliant success of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" and "Androcles and the Lion," but the dismal failure of "Children of Earth." Now, Mr. Hopkins is entitled to his own preferences, but this implicates Mr. Ames. Graphically the writer pictures Alice Brown's play gathering dust in the ever hospitable storehouse, and its producer sitting with head bowed in his hands, wondering, wondering. The posture is hardly characteristic, the picture just a little unconvincing. Mr. Hopkins has a right to say he liked "Children of Earth," but what is his warrant for saying Mr. Ames did? There is here the distinct suggestion that Mr. Ames thought the prize play was a fine play and one the public would take to its heart. Which seems very, very doubtful.

***

THE columns of the London newspapers are not the most cheerful reading these days, but they have their bright spots and here is one of them.

"The writers had the signal advantage of the assistance of that celebrated American detective, William J. Burns." Thus Fred Terry in The Daily Telegraph on the eve of the recent London production of "The Argyle Case." And he goes on to say: "It was he, as you doubtless remember, who ran to earth the dynamitards during the labour troubles in America, when every bit of structural work in process of erection was wrecked by dynamite, and wholesale anarchy prevailed in nearly every State."

At the Folies Bali.

A unique entertainment will be given at the Danse des Follies above the New Amsterdam tomorrow night, when Flo Ziegfeld's company that has been presenting the 1914 "Follies" on tour the past year will join forces with "The Midnight Frolic" company in a program of acts taken from both entertainments. The entire cast and chorus of the road organization will take part, and many of the principal comedy scenes and ensemble numbers will be given. Dancing will precede the performance.

EURIPIDES FOR THE ELIS

THAT upstanding bowl under the inverted blue bowl of the Yale sky will be used for the first time as a place of dramatic entertainment next Saturday afternoon when Granville Barker will make his first American production of a Greek tragedy in it. The performance will be the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides, and the performance will be the first of a series of presentations of it and "Trojan Women" to be given by the Barkers in the amphitheatres of the Eastern colleges.

Among the 10,000 or more spectators who will assemble in the bowl for the performance will be many from New York, who will make the pilgrimage to New Haven by motor or train. The tragedy will be performed in the late afternoon, according to the ancient custom, on a stage pladed in the centre of the bowl. It was designed by Norman Wilkinson, who did the decorations for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and is modeled after the stages of the ancient Greek amphitheatres. It is a portable stage that will be dismantled and shipped from stadium to stadium. Mr. Wilkinson also designed the costumes, and the coloring will be one of the chief beauties of the spectacle.

There will be an orchestra of fifty musicians, under the direction of Elliot Schenck, to play special incidental music composed by Professor David Smith of Yale.

Lillah McCarthy will play the rôle of Iphigenia, and other principals will be Edith Wynne Matthison, Chrystal Herne, Gladys Hanson, Alma Kruger, Mary Forbes, Lionel Braham, Ian Maclaren, Leonard Willey, Claude Rains, and Philip Merrivale. These, with a score of young women who will compose the chorus, went to New Haven last night to continue rehearsals through the week.

After the performance at Yale Mr. Barker and his company will go on to Cambridge for presentations in the Harvard Stadium on May 18 of "Iphigenia in Tauris," and May 19 of "Trojan Women." Dates of the other performances will be the College of the City of New York, "Trojan Women," May 29; "Iphigenia in Tauris," May 31; "Trojan Women," June 2; "Iphigenia in Tauris," June 5; University of Pennsylvania, "Iphigenia in Tauris," June 8; "Trojan Women," June 9; Princeton University, "Iphigenia in Tauris," June 11, and "Trojan Women," June 12.

BONSTELLE CELEBRATION.

Jessie Bonstelle, who played a brief engagement in stock in the West End Theatre recently, has just celebrated her one thousandth appearance as a stock actress in Buffalo. Miss Bonstelle chose Hazelton's "Mistress Nell" for the occasion, that being the play in which she made her first appearance in Buffalo nine years ago. The esteem in which she is held there was reflected in a diamond and platinum pendant presented by Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann and 400 residents.

Miss Bonstelle has a list of 6,000 subscribers for a New York season, and she is looking for a more centrally located theatre than the West End.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"A FULL HOUSE"—A new farce by Fred Jackson, tomorrow night in the Longacre Theatre.

"IL TROVATORE"—Verdi's opera revived by the Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company as its opening offering tomorrow night in the Standard Theatre.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—Annual Summer burlesque production tomorrow afternoon, featuring Lew Kelly.

"777:10"—A farce in German, Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre.

SUMMER is impending in the theatres. The cretonne chair coverings are being brought out in those playhouses which contemplate remaining open during the heated season, while in the box-offices of some of the others the treasurers are making sacrificial offerings of cut-rate tickets for the continuance of cool weather, knowing that with the arrival of a stretch of warm days their doors will automatically shut. Tomorrow will usher in the first of the crop of warm weather entertainments, the group including a farce, an opera and a Summer burlesque production.

The title of the farce H. H. Frazee has prepared for his Longacre Theatre suggests the title of the one that kept the playhouse open during the vacation period last year. It is "A Full House," although it has nothing to do with cards as was the case with "A Pair of Sixes."

The title of Fred Jackson's new farce refers to the crowded home of the Howells following a hurried trip of Mr. Newly-wed Howell to Boston. Mr. Howell is a lawyer and the day after his wedding is called to Boston to look after the affairs of young Ned Pembroke, who is in love with his wife's sister and is trying to settle a previous affair with a member of the chorus. On his way home Howell mixes traveling bags with a thief, which leads to many complications when he arrives home.

The cast includes Herbert Corthell, May Vokes, George Parsons, Elizabeth Nelson, Ralph Morgan, Edgar Norton, Clarbourne Foster, Maude Turner Gordon, Ida Darling, Claire Weiden, Bernice Buck, Charles Goodrich, and Arthur P. Hyman. Edgar MacGregor staged the play.

The Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company will begin a limited engagement in the Standard Theatre tomorrow night. The repertoire will embrace both grand and light opera, "Il Trovatore" being chosen for the opening bill. José Van den Berg will conduct an orchestra of twenty-five and the chorus has been recruited from the chorus singers of the Metropolitan.

In the principal rôles of the Verdi opera will appear Henri Barron, Leon Fastovsky, Bettina Freeman, Eva Quintard, Alan Turner, Gilbert Wilson, Irvin Myers, Hallie de Young, Florence Wallace, and Marie Cressie. Mlle. Orchidee will be the premiere danseuse. The following week "The Mikado" will be sung with Mana Yucca in the rôle of Yum Yum.

In recent years burlesque has undergone a noticeable and commendable change. The best burlesque shows today are almost entirely devoid of the vulgarity that used to be deemed essential to their success. The Columbia Theatre management has done much to bring about this happy condition of affairs, so that the line of demarkation between some of the burlesque entertainments presented there and the less elaborate musical comedy productions of the rest of Broadway is rather indistinct. The Columbia takes special pains with its Summer show, as it is designed to attract the general public. Tomorrow afternoon the Summer production will be made. The Behman company, with Lew Kelly at its head, will be seen in the new entertainment.

A performance of playlets to be given in the Candler Theatre tomorrow afternoon by the Gamut Club will be of special interest, because the program will include Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagiles," one of the new numbers of Sarah Bernhardt's repertoire, in which she will appear here in the Fall. The cast will include Hannah Toback, Grace Fisher, Bernice Golden, Olive Oliver, Mary Ward Holton, Anna Tose McIntyre, and John S. O'Brien. "The Courtship of Then, Now, and Tomorrow," a comedy playlet by Anna Wynne, and "Self-Defense," by Anna Moore, will complete the program.

A farce of the race track entitled "777:10," that has been acted with great success in Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich, will be presented Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre, by Rudolf Christians and his German stock company. Director Christians will play one of the principal rôles, and others in the cast will be Hertha Schoenfeld, Miss Rub-Foerster, Iffl Engel, Aranka Eben, Flora Arndt, Richard Feist, Heinrich Matthaes, Ernst Robert, Christian Rub, and Otto Meyer.

This will be the last week of the engagement of the Zuro Grand Opera Company in the People's Theatre. The repertoire for the week will be: Monday night, "Lucia"; Tuesday, "Aida"; Wednesday and Saturday, "Carmen"; Thursday, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Friday, "Masked Ball"; Saturday matinée, "Traviata."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Eternal City." (Film.)
Bandbox—Playlets and pantomimes.
Candler—"On Trial."
Century Lyceum—"Mlle. Mitouche."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Song of Songs."
Empire—"A Celebrated Case."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Margaret Illington.
Hudson—"The Show Shop."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Lyceum—Margaret Anglin.
Park—Arnold Daly in Shaw.
Republic—"The Natural Law."

IN OTHER THEATRES.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON THEATRE—The Lexington Players beginning a Summer stock season, the Dickey-Godard melodrama, "The Misleading Lady," as the opening offering, the company, including William Corbett, Frances Ferne, Harry McKee, J. Irving White, John Dilson, Jack Roche, William B. Lyons, Franklyn George, Vida Greig-Sidney, Roxane Lansing, Florence Norton, Meta Lund, and Carrie Belle more.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE—Vaudeville programs with these featured numbers: Twenty-third Street Theatre, "In Springtime," a musical comedy in miniature; Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, the Keystone Trio; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, Percy Waram and company in a comedy sketch entitled "Laying Off."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"The Tempters," a burlesque entertainment in two parts, the cast including Charles Baker, Cora Williamson, and Max Fields.

EDEN MUSEE—New naval groups in the World in War and motion pictures of life on board American men-of-war.

HOW TO PICK A POPULAR PLAY

By ARTHUR HOPKINS

Among the younger producers of plays none has shown more imagination in his choice of subjects than Arthur Hopkins. It was he who produced Eleanor Gates's fanciful drama, "The Poor Little Rich Girl," two seasons ago, while this season he picked the most novel and successful play of the year, Elmer Reisenstein's "On Trial." In the following article Mr. Hopkins points out some of the difficulties that confront the producer in trying to solve his eternal question of what the public wants, explains the system by which he chooses manuscripts, and makes a few pointed observations on the playgoing public itself.

THERE is probably no less scientific activity in modern business than play reading. Why many plays are produced, and why others are rejected, seems an unanswerable enigma. No producer can tell, except in the vaguest generalities, what he seeks in plays. Some are so bold as to state what sort of play the public wants and what sort it doesn't, though the past history of great successes would go far to indicate that the public has not the slightest idea what it wants until it sees it.

It may be generally agreed that the public will not be bored, though it is easy for a producer to make a mistake as to what will or will not bore the public. Of course, the simplest forms of entertainment are the farce with continuous action or the melodrama with many situations. As an author departs from farce to comedy, seeking to make his action more logical, his characters more reasonable, and his dialogue more thoughtful, he hazards being a bore. If he can largely dispense with physical action and give general mental and emotional stimulation through active dialogue, he then has entered the plane of the better dramatists, and in the end may be a Shaw or a Schnitzler.

In the same way, the author who can dispense with the artificialities of melodrama and still construct natural situations of great dramatic appeal, built upon logical recognisable human conflicts, has left the primary grade of dramatist and may reach the heights of a Strindberg or a Sudermann.

Agreed that the public will not be bored, we come to the next proposition, which is that the public likes something new. I think this is more true of the American theatre-going public than of the European. In a city so overcrowded with theatres as New York, plays are quickly forgotten, unless they have some feature that lifts them above the others, something to talk about that sticks in the auditor's mind and crops out occasionally in his conversation.

It is sad to relate, but it is undeniably a fact, there is very little intelligent discussion of the theatre in America. The most superficial matters, such as the leading lady's husband or the amount of the author's royalties, relegate to the background all of the really interesting affairs connected with the present-day change of drama and the theatre. Perhaps this unfortunate and exasperating superficiality on the part of the public is the fault of the managers. Whatever the cause, it is there and must be reckoned with; so the producer who seeks to have his plays talked about will try to find a novel phase, which is easy of gasp and discussion, and there is a chance that the deplorably superficial chatter about the theatre will talk him into a success.

This all seems rather sordid, and it is. But the sordid views will hold until some means is found of developing a theatre-going public that really loves the theatre and understands good drama—a public that will liberally support a fine play like Alice Brown's "Children of Earth"—to my mind the best play written by an American since Eugene Walter's "The Easiest Way"—a public that will not be plunged into such maudlin comments as "Isn't it perfectly bully?" and "Isn't it amazingly naïve?" and "Isn't it a perfect scream?" such as filled a theatre for the last few months when a woman bit actors in the neck—not that they didn't deserve biting—and when a lion turned its head inquiringly—though there was ample ground for his wonderment. And during these amazingly intelligent observations "Children of Earth" was resting in the storehouse, with Winthrop Ames, one of the few idealists among producers, holding his head between his hands and wondering.

But there are many straws which show a wind springing up that will soon bring better things to the theatre. It is a matter of only a short time when America will take its place in the theatre, as it is gradually doing in all the other arts. In the meantime, producers must feel their way or be swept under.

Ordinary plays spell failure—the successes must have talking angles—new treatment, new theme, or especially fine acting, such as that of Ellis Ferguson in "Outcast."

The new idea is the new authors' chance, for new ideas rarely spring from old heads. As this year's great successes have been scored by new authors, so next year's successes will be. Producers must go through all the new material that comes, for there lie the needles in the dramatic haystack. How a producer can intrust his play reading to a hired reader, I am at a loss to understand. It seems to me, the producer's chief service to the theatre and the public is the finding of new plays, the unearthing of new authors. The entire success of the theatre depends upon them. I would rather produce an unknown author's first success than a famous author's last one.

Ideas, ideas, ideas—that is all that is sought. No plays are right when first written. Few plays are anywhere near right. At least, I've not found one, but if they have the idea, they soon can be made right.

Any good producer should be a good collaborator, willing to take off his coat and work many hours with an author who has an idea. It is surprising how rapidly ideas come to an author when he is stimulated by some one who believes in him and will work with him, condemn him, praise him, help him, and gamble on him.

So far as I know, no one has yet evolved any sort of test to which new manuscripts shall be submitted. For my own guidance, I have worked out a crude formula which I have found rather helpful in the past. I have divided the qualities which I consider chiefly desirable into four classifications, viz: Novelty, Human Interest, Acting Opportunity, Production Opportunity. I give them each equal value, viz:

Novelty	25
Human interest	25
Acting opportunity	25
Production opportunity	25
Total	100

Assuming that 100 is a good play, it is then desirable to have your elements add up to a point much higher than 100. Of course, the appraisal of the various qualities is largely guesswork, but, at least, one can arrive at some adjustment. Taking a play like "Within the Law," for instance, the chart would read something as follows:

Novelty (above average)	40
Human interest (above average)	35
Acting opportunity (unusual)	50
Production opportunity (average)	25
Total	145

My estimate of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," before production, was as follows:

Novelty	50
Human interest	50
Acting opportunity	50
Production opportunity	50
Total	200

of "On Trial":

Novelty	90
Human interest	30
Acting opportunity	90
Production opportunity	50
Total	150

of "Evangeline":

Novelty	50
Human interest	25
Acting opportunity	25
Production opportunity	50
Total	150

In this case I erred completely as to the novelty. I believed the visualization of this most widely read of American stories would arouse enough curiosity to prove a novelty. There proved to be none whatsoever, either before or after the opening. I knew the second day of the advance sale and three days before the opening that the production was doomed to failure. The box-office told me.

I again made the same mistake in my charting of "We Are Seven." I believe there was considerable novelty in the first travesty on Eugenics—at that time a widely discussed subject. This phase of the play aroused not the slightest interest.

So, even with charts, we are finally driven to guessing. However, I consider the chart invaluable. I have worked out a number of ramifications which I will not outline here, as they would be rather dull. I am sure this method has pointed out to me many times the fundamental failings of plays, which otherwise might have escaped me.

A new play entitled "The Happy Ending," which I am to produce in October, I have charted as follows:

Novelty	60
Human interest	50
Acting opportunity	40
Production opportunity	60
Total	210

You may check me up on this next Fall, I hope I am right.

Actors' Fund Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund for the election of officers will be held Tuesday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre.

ACROSS THE FOOTLIGHTS IN NEW YORK

Inez Buck with the Ben Greet Players.

THE LONDON STAGE

AS interesting as any item in the chronicle of the Spring season in London is that which records the abrupt and unexpected withdrawal from the Prince of Wales's of "He Didn't Want to Do It," the farce by George Broadhurst and Walter Hackett, of which such glowing reports were sent over following its first production a few weeks ago.

"The piece had an excellent send-off," reports The Daily Telegraph, "but its decreasing hold upon the public is only a further proof that the 'spoof' play, however it may be favored in America, is not destined to enduring popularity."

So they call the "Seven Keys to Baldpate" type a "spoof" play. And they don't like it. Aside from this, it seems that Joseph Coyne was wanted for the "Watch Your Step" engagement at the Empire.

"David Copperfield" stayed at His Majesty's from the Christmas holidays until mid-April, when it was followed by a two weeks' revival of "Oliver Twist," with Sir Herbert Tree appearing once again as Fagin and with Lyn Harding and Constance Collier as Bill and Nancy, the rôles they had when the Dickens melodrama was last played in New York. Last Tuesday Sir Herbert produced "The Right to Kill."

Of the thirty entertainments listed in the London amusement calendar, a full dozen are plays already familiar to those who have done their theatregoing on Broadway. To these, "On Trial" and "The Argyle Case" were recently added. "Excuse Me" was not favorably received, and "Seven Days" fell very flat indeed, according to all reports. "Potash and Perlmutter" and "Peg o' My Heart," of course, continue.

Incidentally, there has been a new play by J. Hartley Manners, the author of "Peg" and the husband of Miss Taylor. "The Panorama of Youth" is the title, and it had the advantage of a cast including Sir George Alexander, Madge Titheradge, and Owen Nares. But it was not received in kindly fashion by the London critics. "It all left us quite cold," says The Times, and The Post expresses the fear that Sir George has gone to much pains for little purpose. "The play may best be briefly described as 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' arranged for the use of schools." At a recent benefit matinée, Miss Taylor appeared in Mr. Manners's "Happiness," the best of the playlets she gave last season on special occasions at the Court.

Nor was much enthusiasm accorded to "Advertisement," the latest play by B. Macdonald Hastings, author of "The New Sin," seemingly it is a sort of "Tonio Bungay" for the stage.

There are star casts and star casts, but seldom is one so distinguished assembled as that which gave the benefit performance recently at Drury Lane for the American Women's War Relief Fund. The play was a "Masque of War and Peace," written by Louis N. Parker. Here is the cast:

Canada	Mme. Edvina
France	Mme. Rejane
Courage	Miss Lily Elsie
Hope	Miss Edna May
Air	Mlle. Adeline Genee
Nature	Lady Tree
War and Peace	Miss Constance Collier
Fire	Miss Elsie Janis
Earth	Miss Kate Rorke
River Thames	Mrs. Langtry
Hate	Miss Ethel Levey
Britain	Miss Lilian Braithwaite
Pity	Miss Fay Davis
Japan	Mme. Hanako
Belgium	Miss Dorothy Parker
Serbia	Miss Jessie Winter
Montenegro	Miss Christine Silver
Herald	Miss Viola Tree
Russia	Mlle. Liskoff
Water	Mlle. Verbist
Frightfulness	Mr. Norman McKinnel
Soldier	Mr. Owen Nares
Sailor	Mr. J. V. Bryant
Aviator	Mr. Basil Gill
New Era	Miss Renee Mayer

Mary Garden, Laurette Taylor, and Arthur Bourchier helped in the early part of the program.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

MRS. ALMA HANLON KINGSLEY, wife of Walter J. Kingsley, general press representative of the United Booking Offices, has answered the call of the stage, a call which came naturally to her since for many generations the Hanlons have been associated with the theatre. Mrs. Kingsley, who takes her maiden name for professional purposes, has been engaged as leading woman by Pathe Frères.

For many years Mrs. Kingsley's mother, Mrs. Helena Reynolds Hanlon, was leading woman at the Gaiety Theatre, London. The Hanlons have long been known as pantomimists, such famous productions as "Superba," "Fantasma," "Humpty Dumpty," and "Beauty and the Beast" being theirs.

Alma Hanlon is abundantly endowed with the type of beauty that makes for success in the movies. She has what is known in the studio as pictorial beauty, which for screen purposes is considered the most effective.

TRY this on your table d'hôte vocabulary. It is a rhapsody on Elsie Janis, written by Dario Nicodemi, the French dramatist whose play, "The Shadow," was acted here recently by Ethel Barrymore. Mr. Nicodemi was also one of the co-authors of John Drew's play, "The Prodigal Husband," though this should not discourage readers from trying their correspondence-school French on what he has to say about our own Little Elsie, who is repeating her great triumph of last year in the Palace Theatre, London. Writes Mr. Nicodemi:

L'Elégance et l'Originalité ont eu envie de dire un dernier mot et, ensemble, ont prononcé le nom d'Elsie Janis. Mais, avant de parler de cette gracieuse personne il convient de dire quelques mots sur la puissance et l'étendue de son succès. Son nom est magique, à Londres, depuis quatre mois. L'Etranger qui arrive dans la cité "vaste agitée et monotone" de Thackeray n'en entend point d'autre; le grave portier de l'hôtel ne lui recommande ni une pièce en vogue, ni un théâtre à la mode; il lui dit simplement: Elsie Janis. Dans le monde l'engouement pour la jeune Américaine est indescriptible; les jeunes Miss rêvent du mariage qu'elle fera et dont, succès et gloire seront parrain et marraine. On parle des Ducs disponibles. Après Edna May, Gabrielle Rey, Olive May, Lily Elsy qui, toutes allèrent de la scène aux plus somptueux mariages, on attend maintenant le tour d'Elsie Janis. On l'admire, on la jalouse, on l'acclame. Elle a vingt deux ans! D'aucuns m'ont affirmé que jamais Londres n'a été ni aussi unanime ni aussi enthousiaste dans le consécration d'un succès.

Je n'ai pas exagéré en disant que l'élégance et l'originalité étaient les déesses tutélaires de la jeune actrice. Aucune phrase, aucune image ne sauraient donner l'impression de légèreté de ce corps long et mince, ni de la grâce ailée de ses attitudes. Peu de virtuosité classique dans ses danses, mais une fantaisie incomparable, la folle joie du mouvement, l'enchantement, d'une ligne infiniment changeante et toujours harmonieuse. C'est l'impressionisme de la danse.

Et lorsque Elsie Janis chante le charme s'accentue encore. Elle dit à merveille, d'une si claire et pudique ingénuité qu'on n'en saurait parler sans la gâter un peu. Son visage délicat et fin, et ses yeux aux regards interminables, s'y prêtent. J'imagine qu'Anna Judic en sa jeunesse chantait ainsi. Mais, où la triomphante Américaine fait ressortir sa personnalité avec le plus charmant génie et un sens irrésistible du comique, c'est dans les travestis et les imitations, deux genres qui m'avaient été, jusqu'à présent, particulièrement odieux.

MRS. A. M. PALMER went to see "A Celebrated Case" the other night. Mrs. Palmer is the widow of the manager who first produced the play in New York in January of 1878 in the Union Square Theatre, and the performance at the Empire was the first time she had seen the play acted since the night of its American premiere.

Thomas F. Shea, business manager of the Empire, made the first draft of the melodrama in long hand. After the performance Mr. Shea took Mrs. Palmer behind the scenes, where she met the players. She told them that play productions today not only scenically but in the matter of acting were vastly superior to anything put upon the stage a quarter of a century ago.

"Naturalness, fine poise and amazing conviction," she said, "has superseded what was then so fondly and carelessly referred to as histrionism which often meant bombast rhetoric and artificiality. They were fine, large-souled, wonderfully intelligent people, the actors of those days, but love their memories as we may, we have to admit they had not the extraordinary capacity for effecting real illusion of scene such as is accomplished night by night by the actors of today."

The Hot Dogs Are Snapping.

Palisades Park on the Hudson opened for the Summer yesterday with a blare of bands and a display of new attractions. The claim is made that everything to amuse will be found in the park, including the ocean, a small portion of which is pumped daily into a large bathing pool a hundred feet above the river.

Program of Classic Dances.

Teresa Cerutti and some of her pupils will give a program of ancient Greek and Egyptian dances Friday afternoon in the Bandbox Theatre.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—Gertrude Hoffmann and company in a song and dance revue, in which Miss Hoffmann gives imitations and original dance conceptions; Brice and King in songs and dances; Emma Dunn and company in "The Baby," a comedy playlet by John Stokes; Leon Rothier, Metropolitan baritone, in a program of operatic selections, with Lina Coen at the piano.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—George East and company in a dancing act; an acrobatic performance by the Royal Morocco Arabs; a new Chaplin comedy film.

CHARLES KING'S histrionic ambitions were born when he was an office boy in the employ of William A. Brady some ten years ago. Mr. King used to contemplate the actors who poured endlessly in and out of the Brady offices, and they seemed to him such a carefree lot he determined to become one himself.

He got a job singing from the gallery to the soubrette in a vaudeville act, and he was so pleased with his efforts that he organized the team of Higgins and King for an appearance amateur night in Miner's Bowery Theatre. Mr. King's mother made suits for the boys and they practiced some songs and dances. Their act was so good that they not only won the gold watch offered as the first prize, but a contract to play a year in one of the Miner burlesque shows. The Higgins of the team was Tom Higgins, now a vaudeville actor.

At the end of that year Mr. King and his sister, Nellie, went into vaudeville with a singing and dancing act.

ELIZABETH BRICE was appearing in "The Mimic World" in the Casino seven or eight years ago. Miss King had been on the stage a number of years, her most important engagement being as understudy to Grace Van Studdiford in "The Red Feather." Mr. King was also a member of "The Mimic World" company, and at the close of their engagement in the musical comedy the vaudeville team of Brice and King was formed. Except for the interval of a season when Miss Brice appeared in "Tantalizing Tommy" and Mr. King in "The Little Millionaire" the two have been together ever since in musical comedy or vaudeville.

Marjorie Bentley in "Chin-Chin."—Globe.

THE MOVIE HERE TO MAKE THE SPOKEN DRAMA BEHAVE

So Says Daniel Frohman, Who Believes That the Popularity of the Motion Picture Has Already Reached Its Zenith.

THE appearance of the movies on the amusement horizon and their swift rise to the position of a serious rival to the legitimate drama has been the most important development of the last decade in the mimic world. Some years ago when the building of new theatres suddenly became the favorite outdoor sport of the managers, Daniel Frohman, then one of the most experienced managers and producers, saw the handwriting on the wall and predicted desperate days ahead for the drama. Mr. Frohman proved his faith in his own prophecy by leasing the Lyceum Theatre and retiring temporarily from the producing field.

He did not care to be inactive so he applied his skill and experience to the making of moving-pictures, and as Director of the Famous Players Film Company became one of the pioneers of the high-grade photo-drama. Mr. Frohman has never lost his interest in the acted drama and he has already announced his intention of producing plays in the Lyceum again next season. His experience and proved skill as a producer of both screen and stage drama qualify him to analyze their interrelationship and to outline possible further developments in the newer art of the cinema. Here is the analysis he made recently of the screen situation.

The rapid development of the motion-picture industry has brought it to a condition analogous to that of the legitimate theatre some years ago. The reports of vast sums made in the business has attracted outside capital and there are now numerous purely speculative, wildcat concerns cropping up with no other purpose than to fleece the gullible public. The method of these companies is to put on a few pictures, sell their stock, and let the devil take the hindmost investor and any of the others who aren't lucky.

Among the ranks of the honest firms an alignment similar to that pertaining in the legitimate theatre is working itself out. Gradually the producing companies are developing individual specialties till one company makes only features pictures on a large scale; another confines itself to comedy films, another to photoplays. Some of the larger producers, of course, have departments for all of these. Among legitimate producers we find a similar division, different producers specializing in musical comedy, serious drama, or farce and comedy.

The picture theatres themselves are rapidly being classified so that the public recognizes the different houses as identified with certain program types. The advent of the big theatre, of which the Strand is the best known, has done much to elevate the standard of entertainment offered by eliminating entirely the dull show and the cheaper-grade theatre. For when people can see the best pictures amid palatial surroundings as cheaply as in unattractive and insanitary holes-in-the-wall they naturally choose the former.

The producers will soon face the problem of the legitimate managers—that of securing proper material for their cameras. Till now they have had the world and the literature of the ages to draw on, but this storehouse is rapidly being exhausted. When it is gone new sources will have to be developed and new authors trained. Their success will depend upon the skill of the scenario writers in giving fresh treatment to old themes and subjects, just as the modern dramatist succeeds or fails according to the degree of new life he gives to the dry bones of the drama. For the material of the dramatist consists of the world-old emotions of the race.

The moving picture is now at the zenith of its power. Its public is at its maximum, for practically the world and his wife goes to the movies. When one theatre alone entertains 10,000 people a day, as does the Strand, and even the smallest village on the plains has its movie house, it is evident there can be little growth in the size of the daily audience.

So the problem of the cinema is not to increase its public, but to hold it. This it will do by perfecting still further its already marvelous art. The synchronizing of sound with motion on the screen, a device by which the explanatory matter now printed on the film may be spoken so that the picture will not be interrupted, the reproduction of color, and the giving of a stereoscopic quality to the pictures are improvements on which many men are at work and which eventually must come.

But the moving picture raised to the nth degree of perfection can never completely supplant the spoken drama. This is because, while sound and motion may be synchronized eventually so the figures on the screen will give every appearance of speaking, that human quality we call personality can never be completely translated by the lens and transmitted to the audience through the medium of the screen. Only the presence of the living player can communicate the player's magnetism to the audience.

So the mission of the movie is as a corrective to the drama of flesh and blood. It has come to make the legitimate stage behave. When plays are good, people will go to them, as the half dozen theatres that have been crowded all season prove. When plays are bad, people will go to the movies, as scores of half-filled or empty playhouses on the one hand, and crowded movie houses on the other, prove as clearly.

ALAS FOR BURLESQUE!

In this extract from his preface to "The Theatre of Ideas," a burlesque allegory recently published by the George H. Doran Company, the English dramatist tells why he has never ventured to write a burlesque for the English stage.

By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

OF the productions of the late Victorian stage, Gilbert's burlesques were, if not the greatest, yet certainly the most charming, the nearest to perfection, on the whole perhaps the most satisfying. But Gilbert never dared to smite the great vices and insincerities of his time. Perhaps he was not aware that they existed. He would not have been successful in the theatre if he had attacked them. So he merely scratched at small social and political foibles and infirmities, and he remains a delightful dilettante in satire. A measure of Gilbert's views and aims is given in the fact that he never allowed a word or an idea to stray into Savoy opera that could give his young lady of 16 a hint that she was not a large wax doll. It is not a complete view of human life which proclaims that we are all large wax dolls. If we wish to take Gilbert for a great satirist, a great burlesque writer, we must not mention Aristophanes, Rabelais, Swift, Butler of Hudibras, Butler of Erehwon, or Lord Byron.

I have long cherished three hopes for myself which I fear will never be realized—to stop a night at Dijon on my way southward and drink a bottle of old Burgundy at the Cloche Hotel—to get a week's leisure to read Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity"—and to write a burlesque for the English stage.

What a jolly, riotous, instructive art burlesque might be on the English and American stage! What a roaring feast of healthy laughter it might provide for our citizens! Comedy pricks us with a rapier through our correct conventional every-day dress. Irony kisses us on the cheek while it slyly stabs us under the fifth rib. Burlesque strips us bare to the skin, and then lays on with bludgeons and clubs and nine-tails, while it romps and shouts around us. Comedy can best deal with knaveries and follies and vices and shams as they are shown in individuals. Burlesque can best deal with knaveries and follies and vices and shams as they are shown in communities.

How many falsities and solemn fooleries and hypocrisies rankly flourish in English and American life, and call loudly for the reckless, boisterous whacks and thumps that only burlesque can administer!

Every discerning American who visited England in the ten years preceding the war must, I am sure, have been struck with the immense possibilities that English life offered to the burlesque writer. But in place of genuine burlesque we had the witless banalities and sniggering indecencies of musical comedy, supported as it was by all that was powerful and fashionable in the press and in society. We trust that war will cleanse away many of our English falsities and fooleries and hypocrisies. But burlesque would have been much cheaper and more amusing—though perhaps not so effective or permanent.

If I had followed my natural bent I should have planned "The Theatre of Ideas," within a succinct framework, and written it as a play. But what dramatist today, with any knowledge of what burlesque is, would be so foolish as to produce a burlesque of national and municipal follies and knaveries and shams, with the certainty of thereby damaging his reputation with playgoers and ruining his manager? I have therefore thrown "The Theatre of Ideas" into narrative form.

Phoebe Foster in "Under Cover."—Cort.

NOTES ON THE SCREEN

VITAGRAPH—"The Goddess."
STRAND—"Fanchon the Cricket."
ALHAMBRA—"Les Miserables."
BROADWAY—"Little Sunset."
81ST STREET—"Cora."

A screen arrangement of George Sand's "Fanchon the Cricket" will be the feature offering in the Strand Theatre this week. The picture was produced by the Famous Players Film Company, and for it Mary Pickford, Jack Standing, Lottie Pickford, and Gertrude Norman acted. A new Keystone comedy and new travel, scientific, and topical pictures will be included on the program.

***

The first chapter of the new Vitagraph serial, "The Goddess," will be shown this afternoon in the Vitagraph Theatre. The picture is based on a scenario by Gouverneur Morris and Charles W. Goddard and is considered by the Vitagraph Company one of its greatest achievements. Anita Stewart, Earle Williams, and Paul Scardon acted the principal parts. "The Esterbrook Case," "The Story of a Glove," and "Mr. Jarr Visits His Home Town" will be other pictures shown.

***

The opening of Madison Square Garden as a movie theatre has been set for Saturday, May 22. The Garden will be the largest picture theatre in the world, having a capacity of 12,000 with the new arrangement. A novel method of cooling the great auditorium will be used. Ice-making machines will be installed and at intervals throughout the arena miniature icebergs will stand. Over these breezes from fans will blow. The pictures will be projected nearly 300 feet, the longest projection ever attempted.

***

The Alhambra Theatre will temporarily change its policy tomorrow from vaudeville to moving pictures. The first film shown will be an arrangement for the screen of Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Misérables."

***

"Little Sunset," the feature of the Broadway Theatre's new bill, is based on one of Charles E. Van Loan's baseball stories. For the picture the Bosworth Company secured the services of some of the best-known league players, who will be instantly recognized by fans of the national sport. A new program of music has been arranged by Paul Esen.

***

The first half of the week in the Eighty-first Street Theatre the principal film offering will be "Cora," a melodrama of modern life. Emily Stevens acted the principal rôle before the camera. "The Butterfly," taken from Henry Kitchell Webster's story, with Howard Estabrook and Barbara Tennant in the leading rôles, will be shown the second half of the week.

***

The first motion picture of a Sunday school ever made has been produced by Essanay. The film was made for the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. It shows the Brasil, Ind., Sunday school of 3,500 members, the largest in the world.

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J. MONTGOMERY FLAGG A MOVIE HERO

ALL of the episodes attendant upon the making of a motion picture are not recorded on the film. In the photographing of every movie there are countless little happenings which, if they are caught by the camera, are carefully expurgated by the director with his shears when he edits the picture.

"Runaway June," a Reliance film serial now being shown in more than 3,000 theatres, is in thirty reels and in photographing it there were more than the usual number of amusing sidelights. In one of the studio scenes showing the lobby of a hotel a clerk was needed. James Montgomery Flagg, the artist, chanced to be in the building and he was drafted for the rôle. Mr. Flagg had not acted for pictures before, but, being a versatile young man never averse to showing his own handsome face either in his sketches or in public, he assumed the part with the assurance of a veteran. So the steinbloch Mr. Flagg and his famous sophomore hair are seen in the picture.

The scenario called for many busy New York corners in the auto chase. The result was that the difficulties of the directors were greatly increased. The chase is from Grand Central Station, up Fifth Avenue and through the Park to Riverside Drive. It was easy enough to run autos past such corners as Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, but those who have seen the film observe how naturally the policemen held up the pursuers and allow June's auto to slip through the traffic lines. These policemen were not players, but were the policemen regularly stationed at these posts, who were drilled by the Reliance's directors. Each of the policemen who figured in the picture received from $5 to $10 for a few moments' acting. To use cameras at these congested points proved the real difficulty. The camera man could not work in the centre of the street, and he could not work upon the sidewalk. So the cameras were placed in covered wagons with aperatures for the lenses.

The auto work was highly dangerous at times, particularly when the machine was driven off a steep bank and allowed to turn over. But the company got through it without other than minor injuries.

The real adventures began when the company went to the Bermudas. In one scene Norma Phillips was working along a rocky shore. The scenario placed her upon a rock which was rapidly becoming submerged by the tide. After Miss Phillips had been filmed other scenes were made along the rocky inlet. The Directors in the company had entirely forgotten the star in their enthusiasm over these other scenes. When they left her she was standing in water up to her knees; when they finally happened to think of her they found her standing pluckily on the rock, the water up to her waist.

They asked her why she had not called for help.

"I knew the scenario called again for me in fifteen or twenty minutes, and I felt sure that you would remember me then," she answered.

Another scene called for considerable fighting in the water on the part of the men. To make the pictures more realistic they shouted to one another and uttered various battle-cries. Arthur Donaldson could swim but little. After a time he was in serious danger of sinking. His appeals for help, however, went unregarded in the general stress of the water battle, as his fellow-players regarded them simply as a part of the proceeding. It was not until the scene was over and the actors were climbing into a boat that they noted Donaldson did not swim to the boat.

"Why don't you come along?" some one shouted.

"I can't, I'm just about sinking," Donaldson returned.

They hauled him aboard very quickly after that.

WHEN EAST MEETS WEST.

CUSTOMS are different in Kapurthala. One night last week the Maharaja of Kapurthala, his wife, Princess Prem Kaur, and their son, Prince Karimjit Singh, were members of a theatre party for a performance of "Watch Your Step." The party occupied a box, and it was noticed that when the curtain fell at the end of each act the Prince and another young man of the party sprang to their feet and remained standing during the entr'acte like soldiers at attention. None of the rest of the party stood, and as soon as the orchestra returned to the pit the young men resumed their seats.

During the performance Frank Tinney addressed his joke about the thirst born of seeing some one leaning on the rail of a box to the Maharaja's party. He chanced to catch the Princess resting her arm on the box rail, and, looking at her, said: "Please don't lean on the bar, you make me thirsty."

In Kapurthala the comedian would no doubt have been led forth at sunrise and shot or fobidden to mention the name of his — motor during the rest of his life for his impertinence. But being outside his own domain the dusky ruler only showed his pearly teeth in an expression not a smile, while the Princess's face remained immobile.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—Eva Tanguay in a program of new songs and a wardrobe of new gowns; Taylor Granville and company in a melodramatic playlet, "The Yellow Streak"; Hallen and Fuller in a farcical sketch, "The Corridor of Time."

PROSPECT THEATRE — Pat Rooney and Marian Bent in their offering, "Twenty Minutes of Pat and Marion"; Jack Ryan and Harry Tierney, in a singing act; Claire Rochester in a program of songs, and Joseph Jefferson and company in "Poor Old Jim."

BUSHWICK THEATRE—Bessie Clayton in her dancing number in which the dances of several periods are illustrated; Ben Welch in one of his character monologues; Diamond and Brennan offering their musical skit "Niftynonsense."

SPREAD OF "HONOR SYSTEM."

123 Colleges and Universities Are Using it Now in This Country.

Students of 123 universities and colleges of the United States are under the honor system, according to a bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. Of these 37 per cent. are situated east of the Mississippi and south of Mason and Dixon's line; 4 per cent. are in New England; only some 6 per cent. are women's institutions, and 65 per cent. are co-educational.

While the University of Virginia has almost universally been credited with being the originator of the honor system, the bulletin shows that priority is claimed by William and Mary College in Virginia. This institution is declared to have had an honor system in a certain form as far back as 1779 and to have introduced it through its graduates into the University of Virginia. The honor of establishing the system has also been claimed for the University of South Carolina.

Among the institutions of this country that have the honor system in one or all departments are Princeton, Cornell, Barnard College, Washington and Lee University, Smith College, University of North Carolina, Stevens Institute of Technology, Swarthmore College, Beloit College, Wesleyan University, and the Randolph-Macon Woman's College of Lynchburg, Va. Among those reported as having it "in spirit but not in form" are Albion College, Michigan; Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania; Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, and Rose Polytechnic Institute, Indiana.

"There are institutions where peculiar conditions militate against the adoption of the honor system," says Dr. Baldwin, compiler of the bulletin. Theological seminaries and certain military schools are cited in this connection. St. Joseph's Seminary, St. Joseph, Mo., reports that "the naturally good character aspiring for the priesthood does not require the honor system." Again, in certain military institutions a "breach of honor is considered so serious an offense as to have definite penalties already provided," and no honor system is deemed necessary.

Some institutions frankly oppose the honor system. Among these are Brown University, Ohio University, Vassar College, Bowdoin College, Clark College, Goucher College and Trinity College, Durham, N. C. The President of Clark College declares that "to ask a student to sign a pledge that he has not cheated if an examination is like asking a reputable man to hang up a sign in his store that he does not use short weights."

A few institutions are mentioned as having tried the honor system and declared it a failure. Among these are Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn.; the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. The bulletin gives as types of consitutions for the conduct of honor systems those of Princeton and Cornell Universities.

Miss Kingston's Last Performance.

In the Neighborhood Playhouse tonight Gertrude Kingston will give the last of a series of performances of G. B. Shaw's comedy "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." The play was written for Ellen Terry, and, after her retirement from the stage, Miss Kingston was the only actress Shaw would permit to play it.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE SERMON, by Professor Lucius Hopkins Miller of Princeton University, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. MacDowell's "Legend," "A Deserted Farm," and "Melodie To a Water Lily," among the numbers.

WAR, by Professor William J. Durant, 5 P. M. "My Mother and Yours," by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

Monday.

WORK OF UNITED STATES FISHERIES STEAMER FISH HAWK, LONG ISLAND SOUND, 1914, by Dr. C. H. Townsend; discussed by Dr. Charles H. Davenport; "Geographical Distribution of the Bryozoa of Atlantic Coast of North America," by Professor Raymond C. Osburn; Section of Biology, New York Academy of Science, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

SEA GARDENS OF TROPICAL AMERICA, by Dr. M. A. Howe, illustrated, Torrey Botanical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY, by M. Emile Lasaga Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

Thursday.

JASSIDS OF LONG ISLAND, by C. E. Olsen; "The Medico-Entomology of Pliny," II., by R. P. Dow, Brooklyn Entomological Society, Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Avenue, 8 P. M.

Saturday.

HOW TO COLLECT AND STUDY THE LOCAL FUNGI, by Dr. W. A. Murrill, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M. Illustrated.

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Lonesome Lassies, Brooks & Bowen, Joe Whitehead, Chas. B. Lawlor & Co., Bessie Remple & Co., Bessie Kaplan, others.
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6 Peaches & Pair, Burns & Kissen, Bicknell & Gibney, &c., Petrova in "Heart of Painted Woman."
58TH ST. NEAR 3RD AVE.
"Fair Co-Eds," Jean & Jean, Brown & McCormack, Gallagher & Martin, Ivy & Ivy, Feature Films.
125TH ST. LEX. AVE.
Eva Fay, Harvey De Vora 3, Ethel Hume & Co., Boyle & Patsy, Clara K. Young in "Hearts in Exile."
SOLOMON BROS. PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPPOSITE WEST 130TH STREET FERRY
NOW OPEN 50 NEW ATTRACTIONS. Free Circus & Vaudeville.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Everybody Is Going to the Big
Brooklyn Pageant
23D REGIMENT ARMORY
Fri. & Sat. Evgs. and Sat. Mat.,
May 21 and 22
2,000 Actors in the Cast
SEE The Battle of Long Island, The Calico Ball, Famous Characters in History, Red Legged Devils, Civil War Survivors.
HEAR The Chorus of 1,000 Sing Patriotic Airs, Band of 60 play stirring music.
Seats on Sale at Department Stores and elsewhere.
BUY NOW

B. F. Keith's ORPHEUM Matinee Daily.
CONCERTS TODAY. 2:15, 8:15.
Starting Monday Matinee, May 10th, Return by Popular Demand
"THE EVANGELIST OF JOY,"
EVA TANGUAY
In New Songs with Appropriate Costuming.
TAYLOR GRANVILLE & CO.
in his latest success, "The Yellow Streak."
Hallen & Fuller—Geo. Howell & Co.
Tighe & Babette, 3 Du Callan, Burke & Lorraine, The Gaudsmidts, Antwerp Girls.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year).....$365
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year).....$730
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)....$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $7.00 PER WEEK.
E. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 4275—Morningside.

CORT WEST 48TH ST. WED. & SAT. MATINEES
UNDER COVER
WITH
WILLIAM COURTENAY

STANDARD B'way and 90th St. Phone Riverside 42. Evenings and Sat. Mat., 25, 50 & 75c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:30
VAN DEN BERG-CONGER CO., Inc., Presents VERDI'S MOST POPULAR OPERA (in English)
Il Trovatore
WITH SPECIALLY SELECTED ARTISTES AND CHORUS & ORCHESTRA OF 25
WEEK OF MAY 17TH, "THE MIKADO."

EDEN MUSEE 23 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. Admission Every Day 25c
World in Wax
Now Group "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

STRAND ROOF GARDEN
Broadway at 47th St.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 75c.
6 to 8 P. M.
Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
PERFECTION IN FOOD AND SERVICE
INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENT
Famous for Dinners and Suppers
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Superior Seven-Course Luncheon, 75c (Music)

HOTEL WALLICK and WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
BROADWAY FROLICS
Every Night After Theatre. On Sundays, Entertainment Commences at 11 P. M.
THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY

Jansson wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS
BROADWAY AND 30TH ST. Telephone, Madison Square 3207-3208.
BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN $1.00
The famous "Münchner Märzenbier" now on tap.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th St.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner (Noon to 10 P. M.) $1.00
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11:30 P. M.
TOO MUCH MUSTARD
SUNDAYS, 7:30 AND 10:30 P. M.

DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c
Maison Arthur
5 East 45th Street.
Cuisine Francaise
No Cabaret

TO-NIGHT "KEEP SMILING," DANCING.
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS.
Cuisine said to be the best in New York and the most reasonable.

CHURCHILL'S
Broadway at 49th Street

Carlton Terrace
Broadway and 100th Street
HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West at 72d St.
Dancing in new Cafe Modjeska, 10 to 1 nightly. New entertainment features each week. No admission charge. Sunday dinner with wine, $1.50.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites and booking of functions for Fall.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $2 and up.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths
Breakfast.....35c-50c
Luncheon.....50c
Tea with Waffles.....50c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Daily, Sundays.
The Fernery
Miss Tucker 22 East 35th Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves.
Smoking in the Conservatory.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave., 81st to 82d St.
Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00
Dancing Every Evening.
Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.
GERMAN SPOKEN.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND THE HUDSON RIVER—THE VERY CENTRE OF THE NAVAL REVIEW.
Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath; all suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York Club's
BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

HOTELS—OUT OF THE CITY.
HOTEL GRAFTON
WASHINGTON, D. C., AMERICAN PLAN.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietor.

The "Exceptional" School
G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.
The American Authority on Modern Dances.
FIFTH AVENUE N. W. Cor. 46th Street—Thorley Building NEW YORK
Telephone Bryant 6231
The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's fashionable and well-to-do people.
To date, more than 18,000 discriminating New Yorkers are numbered among Mr. Wilson's pupils.
TERMS MOST REASONABLE.
Write for information about our TEACHERS' NORMAL COURSE.
(C) 1914 Learn the Newest The Syncopated Walk

The A. ALBERT SAATO Academies of Dancing
B'way, 86th to 87th Sts. Phone 6485 Schuyler.
THE DANCES OF TODAY
Taught Privately or in Class. Booklet Sent.
MODERN DANCES 2 Studios 1947 Broadway, bet. 63d & 64th Sts. Full Info. at ST. JOHN STUDIO
Waltz, Castle, Fox Trot, Opera, Tango, Lady and Gentlemen Instructors.
HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
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Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Entire 44th floor. 12 dances taught. Summer rates. Each pupil has private room. Use one to begin at Majestic.
MISS EMMA HOFFMAN, 30 E. 59TH ST.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S $1, Nine Lessons $5
PRIVATE LESSONS.
Open daily 10 A.M. until 10 P.M. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed in 6 to 8 Class Lessons, $1.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors always with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6:30 P. M. and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11:30 P. M.
The Reisley SCHOOL FOR DANCING
246 West 59th St. (Columbus Circle) Phone 6780 Columbus.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.
MISS BOBBY BURNS

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

ADVISE MECHANICAL TEST FOR ALL MOTOR VEHICLES

Technical Committee of Safety First Society Makes Broad Recommendation—Acting Mayor's View—Impractical, Says R. H. Johnston.

At the instigation of the Safety First Society of this city an examination has been made of the automobile which caused the death of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, by the Automobile Technical Committee of the society, working in conjunction with Assistant District Attorney J. Ward Folette. As a result of the investigation of the automobile in question, an antiquated car owned by Edgar K. James of 416 Madison Avenue, the committee, composed of George H. Robertson, Chairman; David Beecroft, and Joseph Tracy, has recommended that the Police Commissioner appoint a board of automobile examiners to test the mechanical fitness of motor vehicles to be operated in the streets.

The committee in its report described the automobile which ran into Mr. Bitter on Broadway on the evening of April 9 as follows:

"It is a Buick runabout of obsolete model, date of manufacture and model number unknown to your committee. It has a two-cylinder, double-opposed horizontal motor in front, double-chain drive, and apparently has been remodeled since it was built. A noticeable feature was the manner in which the two individual seats were located upon the rear of the body, the driver's seat being altogether too close to the steering wheel for safe operation and control of the emergency brake lever.

"It is equipped with steel-studded tires on both the front and rear left wheels and smooth-tread tires on both the front and rear right wheels, the rear right tire having been worn to the fabric. The automobile has a wheel base of 81 inches and weighs as follows: Empty, 1,240 pounds; weight over front axle, 740 pounds; weight over rear axle, 680 pounds."

Driven at fifteen miles an hour, the committee found that the car could not be stopped, with both brakes set and the rear wheels locked and sliding, short of thirty-seven and one-half feet. Its four findings from the investigation and test and its recommendation, in full, were:

"Because of the peculiar construction of the car, it was impossible to manipulate the steering wheel and emergency brake at the same time.

"The foot brakes were inadequate, owing to the impossibility of complete application because the movement of the brake pedal was restricted, due to improper adjustment of the brake rods.

"The emergency brakes were adequate.

"Owing to the unequal balance or weight distribution over front and rear axles, it was absolutely impossible to control the operation and stoppage of the automobile."

"As a result of the examination of this automobile, your committee would recommend that the Police Commissioner appoint a board of automobile examiners, composed of experienced automobile engineers and operators, to examine the mechanical details of motor vehicles, which are essential factors of the safe operation of same."

When an expression of opinion on the proposal to have a board of examiners established was sought from George McAneny, Acting Mayor, yesterday, he said:

"The circumstances attending the death of Karl Bitter—the time and place at which the accident happened, the fact that it happened under bright lights in a crowded thoroughfare, and the high esteem in which the victim was held by the entire community—serve to drive home to us with peculiar force the need for stricter control of automobile traffic.

"For years the State and the city, with authority divided between them, have been stumbling along in the effort to afford adequate protection for pedestrians. The State issues licenses for cars and chauffeurs, but it does not enforce strict standards either in the mechanical quality of the automobiles of the skill of those who drive them. The city issues licenses for certain kinds of cars, such as taxicabs, and requires the drivers of these vehicles to measure up to a proper standard of skill; but it does not exercise any control over the vast majority of either automobiles or chauffeurs.

"Thus there is a hiatus in Governmental control. The task now ahead of us is to close this up—to subject every man or woman who drives an automobile to strict regulation, and at the same time allow on our streets no automobile that does not reach a high mechanical standard.

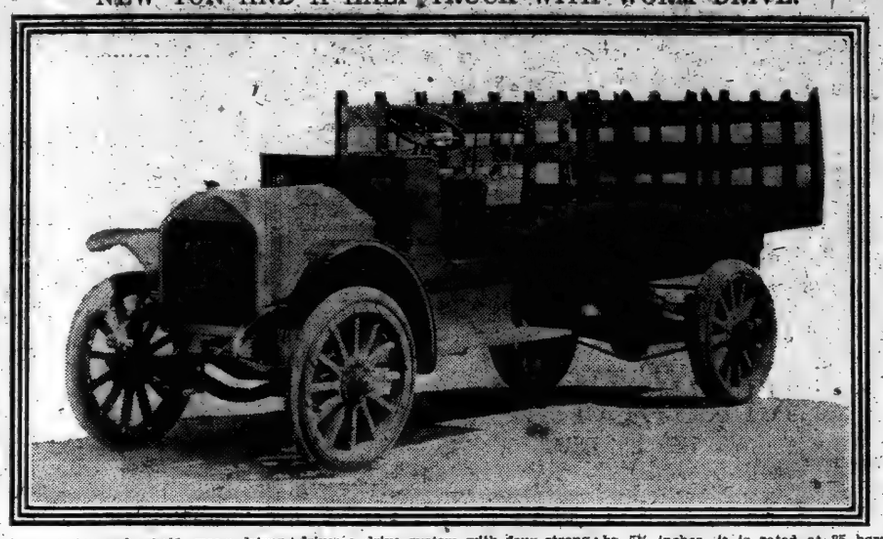
"I am not prepared to say now exactly what form I think the control should take—whether there should be some new commission or department or whether existing agencies should be intrusted with the regulation. I incline to the opinion, however, that the city, as far as its own territory is concerned, should fill all the gaps left by the State, and that, following the enactment of a proper ordinance by the Board of Aldermen, either the Department of Licenses or the Police Department, or both acting together, could meet the demands of the situation."

R. H. Johnston, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association of this city, said that he believed the committee's suggestion to be impracticable. He pointed out that with a thorough inspection of each car once a year—which he believed to be entirely inadequate for the purpose—a force of about forty Inspectors would be required, whereas if the inspection were quarterly, as in the case of taxicabs, about 120 Inspectors would be required.

"I do not believe in general laws to cover specific cases," said Mr. Johnston, "and I do not believe in adding to the already overheavy burden of the taxpayers by creating a force of Inspectors such as is proposed here. Moreover, they would not accomplish the desired purpose. How about the cars coming into Greater New York from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, or a dozen other near-by cities and towns? They would be subject to no inspection under this proposal, and unless the inspection were complete and thorough it would defeat its own ends.

"The law at present makes it mandatory to have adequate brakes. I am heartily in favor of such a provision, but I think a special inspection of all cars to be quite unnecessary. The car which was in this most regrettable accident was of exceptional construction. I do not believe there are 100 cars out of the 45,000 or so in the city which have the majority of weight over the front axle. Moreover, the rebuilding of the body and seats had made the proper use of the brakes impossible. To create a large board of Inspectors, with their necessary superiors and office machinery, at a cost to the city of perhaps $300,000 a year, to meet such exceptional cases as this would be absurd, it seems to me. Finally, it would not safeguard the public from the out-of-town machine."

NEW TON AND A HALF TRUCK WITH WORM DRIVE.



A new ton-and-a-half worm-driven Garford, shown above, is being shipped to purchasers. Shipments of this one model alone are now going forward at the rate of from three to five a day. Although the motor is placed under the hood, instead of under the cab, as in the heavy-duty models, the curved steel dash with inset lights is still retained, as are many construction features of this make.

The points which receive first attention are the full floating rear axle, embodying the latest practice in worm drive; a drive system with four strong universal joints, and an oiling system combining both splash and force feed. Regular equipment is right-hand drive, although left drive can be furnished.

The frame is of pressed steel, hot riveted, and has a channel section reinforced with cross members and gusset plates. There is space back of the driver's seat for bodies of all capacities and designs suited for loads within the carrying capacity of the truck. The chassis complete, with full equipment and driver's seat with cushions, one seat having its back hinged to facilitate entrance to body, retails for $1,800. The motor, with four en bloc cylinders, 3⅝ by 5½ inches, it is rated at 35 horse power. The valves are fully inclosed on the right side of the motor, all gas passages being inside of the main cylinder casting.

The crank case is an aluminium casting of good proportion. The oil base and gear case are also of aluminium. Except for the fan and the magneto drive, no moving parts are exposed. The fly wheel is inclosed in the crank case, which is attached to the clutch housing, which in turn incloses the multiple dry disk clutch. Ignition is by high tension magneto. The carburetor is of the Rayfield automatic float feed type, hot water jacketed.

INTEREST IN ORPHANS' DAY.

Contributions Received from Distant Cities—Plans for Outing.

That Orphans' Automobile Day, which originated in New York City in 1904, has become known throughout the country cannot better be exemplified than through the fact that last week S. S. Toback, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Orphans' Automobile Day Association, which conducts the outing each year, received cash contributions from persons residing in St. Augustine, Fla.; Seattle, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and other distant cities.

This year's outing, at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, on June 3, bids fair to be the largest ever conducted by the association. Working in conjunction with the association in preparing entertainment for the children are several officials connected with the Department of Parks Recreation Bureau, of which William J. Lee is Supervisor. Mr. Lee and his staff of assistants are planning a program of games for both the boys and girls who will participate in the outing. Thus far twenty-two institutions have applied to the association to take their wards on the outing.

To Discuss Speed Governors.

Two papers on the much-mooted topic of automatically governing the speeds of motor vehicles will be presented at the May meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, to be held at the Automobile Club of America May 20. Theodore Douglas will speak on "Governing the Speed of Motor Trucks," and Frank H. Trego on "Governing Gas Engine Speeds."

Anticipated Use of Motors in War.

Six years ago the Automobile Association of England transported a battalion of the Guards at war strength, with full equipment, ammunition, machine guns, &c., from London to Hastings and back again, in order to prove the utility of motor transport for military purposes. The great majority of those who took part in these peace manoeuvres are now doing the work in actual warfare. Time has indeed changed the opinions of the scoffers of that early effort. The Germans took a great interest in it at the time, and reproduced, not only a map of the route in most of their newspapers, but the positions of the imaginary invading troops, destroyed railways, the battlefield, and other details.

EQUAL BRAKE ACTION IS VERY IMPORTANT

Its Lack Will Cause Uneven Tire Wear, Says Brokaw—Some Common Causes.

Motorists who find that one rear tire is more worn than the other would do well to investigate the adjustment of their brakes, according to H. Clifford Brokaw, Principal of West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

"If the brake band on the left side of the car, for instance," said Mr. Brokaw, last week, "grips tighter than the band on the right side, the left wheel will do most of the work of stopping the car, causing that tire to drag. Frequently one band will not hold at all and as a result the opposite tire gets all the stress.

"Even on cars provided with equalizing bars, which are designed to distribute the braking power evenly on both wheels, there is a danger of excessive tire wear. Much of this is due to grease accumulating on the brake band on the right-hand side. Driving as we do on the right-hand side of the road, the car is thrown slightly to that side because of the 'crown' of the road. Grease escaping from the differential housing then gets on to the right-hand brake band and, no matter how well the equalizing bar may be working, the grease on the band lets that wheel slip, while the band on the left side grips tightly, thus throwing all the strain on the left-hand tire.

"It sometimes happens, also, even with an equalizing bar, that one side will be linked up too tight. One wheel will sometimes lock and slide along the street while the other runs free. The tire on the side that locks is then very quickly worn out. If either rear tire shows more wear than the other it would be well to investigate the brakes."

Motor Cycle Race to Coast Planned.

A transcontinental dispatch race by relays of motor cycles over the Lincoln Highway is being planned for July. President Wilson will by asked to start the relay from the army post at Governors Island; it will end at the Presidio, San Francisco. The aid of the War Department is expected.

Take Your Car Away the Same Day You Buy

Oldsmobile

4-CYLINDER 5-PASSENGER

MODEL 42

REPLICA OF THE FAMOUS $3,000 OLDSMOBILE SIX CYL.

Roadster & Touring $1,285 F. O. B. Factory

THE pinnacle achievement in Automobile manufacture—it has positively been the wonder selling sensation of the year. Has shattered all OLDSMOBILE Sales records.

Having just secured a large stock from our factory branches we absolutely

Guarantee Immediate Deliveries

5-PASSENGER TOURING 2-PASSENGER ROADSTER
COUPES SEDANS LANDAUS LIMOUSINES

ANY MAKE CAR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

OLDSMOBILE CO. of N. Y., 225 W. 58 St.

BRANCH 1800 BROADWAY PHONE COLUMBUS 9680

The Easiest Riding Car In The World

MARMON 41

[This is an advertisement written by a Marmon owner. His enthusiasm is based upon the actual "proof by performance" of his own car. Read what he says:]

Marmon "41" has met every demand for—

High Gear Records,

Speed and Distance Records,

Road Records under adverse conditions,

All accomplished with a *stock car*.

62.89 miles in one hour, with top and windshield raised, and carrying five passengers. A record.

Marmon "41" will do *everything* required of it, up the mountains, on the speedway, in the heaviest traffic, with an ease that will surprise you.

Built to last for years by a company which has been in business for over sixty years, Marmon "41" excels in durability, safety and comfort.

We will be pleased to make any test you may demand.

The Marmon "41" is at your service.

MARMON NEW YORK CO.

1855 Broadway

Telephone: Columbus 1583

Over Sixty Years of Successful Manufacture

The Automobile of Today

Enjoy your trips to and from business; enjoy riding in a safe and silent car; enjoy the full pleasure of motoring during this beautiful Spring weather.

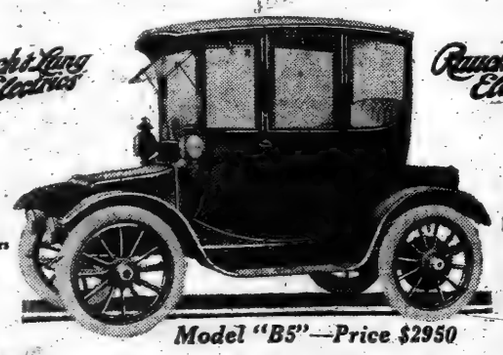
A chauffeur is not needed with the Rauch and Lang electric automobile. Simply push the lever ahead to start, and pull it back to stop.

This car is ideal for suburban use, trips to the seashore, daily shopping, pleasure drives and evening parties. Any member of the family may drive with safety and no possibility of soiling the daintiest of gowns or wraps.

Standard Tread—Top Mounted—Worm Drive—Revolving Seats—Luxurious Equipment. Demonstrations by appointment.

The Electric Garage provides full garage service for electrics, including electric current, for $40 monthly. Arrangements may be made to have the car delivered and called for daily, for $1.50 weekly. This is a convenience equal to having one's own chauffeur. The Garage is splendidly located at 62d Street and Central Park West.

Rauch & Lang Electrics



Rauch & Lang Electrics

Exclusive Coach Manufacturers for 60 years

Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Pleasure Automobiles

Model "B5"—Price $2950

The Rauch & Lang Carriage Co.

Cloyd Y. Kenworthy, *Eastern Distributor*

17 Central Park West, New York City

Telephone 7110 Columbus

—and now we wish we had made more—

Indeed we DO!

Twice as many Sixes wouldn't have been too many.

For here in Detroit, at the Studebaker plants, watching the wires coming from dealers begging for more Sixes, it just seems like every man who wants a Six—wants a Studebaker.

Over a year ago, when the 1915 SIX had been finally approved, we arranged to manufacture all the Sixes that we thought we would be able to sell.

Rumors of war and all that. Business prophets talking "hard times," too. But we went ahead and started manufacturing a lot more Sixes than we built the year before.

For this Studebaker SIX always has been one of the fastest-selling Sixes on the market. But now, months before the season ends, we wish we had built more. For there's going to be a shortage—and a BIG shortage of Studebaker Sixes this year. And the man who wants a Studebaker Six had better see his local dealer AT ONCE.

It is a mighty attractive car. Long and massive in looks—low-lying but graceful in every line and finished as mighty few cars are finished.

And then, too, this SIX has MADE GOOD. It isn't in the experimental stages. It was the FIRST Six ever built to sell at less than $2,000—and it has been on the roads, in use in 20,000 owners' hands for THREE YEARS now—longer than any of the other Sixes that followed it down from the high prices. So Studebaker has had experience that other manufacturers won't have had for a year or two to come.

The remarkable balance of the car, its silent and velvety motor, its noiseless gears and marvelously EASY-riding qualities—they haven't just "happened." They have all developed thro' the years of study that Studebaker has been able to center on this SIX.

But when you go over this SIX in detail, you'll readily appreciate the reasons for its popularity. And our advice is: if you want one, see your Studebaker Dealer EARLY.

Studebaker Features

Electric Lighting and Starting—Full-Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.

Studebaker ROADSTER, . . . $1385
Studebaker FOUR, ... 985
Studebaker SIX (7-passenger), 1450
F. O. B. Detroit

Studebaker

SIX $1385

New York Showrooms—56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters—1495 Bedford Avenue.

In these days of strenuous price cutting competition among automobile makers it is natural that many resort to a less expensive top material than

Genuine

Pantasote

Therefore all the more credit is due to the manufacturers who *are using* Pantasote Tops, *in spite of* the expense, because of the superior *service* it gives the purchasers of their cars. It is certainly good evidence of the desire to give full value.

When cars of the character of Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Marmon, Hudson, Chalmers, etc., are equipping with genuine Pantasote Tops there can't be any question of its superiority—in the matter of perfect shelter, perfect appearance, greatest resistance to weather, use and wear.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

The Verdict

—convincingly and overwhelmingly for Goodrich

The B. F. Goodrich Company *alone* through the daily press of *January 31st* gave to the consuming public the *most sweeping reduction* ever made in tire prices. This established the *only genuine Fair-List* in existence on non-skid tires today.

Goodrich prices were dated February 1st, in ordinary course. Other tires were reduced in prices *a few days later* and the reduction *dated back* to February 1st.

Every *real* price-reduction on tires has followed the lead of Goodrich.

We knew we were right. We knew that the dealers would know it as soon as our plan was put to the test.

Hundreds of dealers who have been dividing their business have notified us that they have decided to sell Goodrich "Fair-Listed" Tires exclusively.

Tire *Standards* have from the first been set by Goodrich Products.

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires are today, as they have always been, the *Standard* by which the merits of *all* Non-Skid Tires are measured.

Only 5% PLUS for the Best Non-Skid

Goodrich Safety Treads give more mileage than our own (or any other) smooth tread tire, at only the 5% more cost to you. Note comparative table of prices on Non-Skid Tires showing other brands that cost from 10% to 90% more than Safety Treads

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30 x 3 -	$ 9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30 x 3½ -	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32 x 3½ -	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34 x 4 -	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36 x 4½ -	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37 x 5 -	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

Goodrich "Fair-Listed" Prices constitute the *standard* by which the prices of other tires *must* be judged.

Goodrich *Leadership* is more firmly established today than it has ever been in the past.

Goodrich Tires are *better* this year than we have ever been able to make them before.

The clippings reproduced show how the great newspapers, their automobile editors, and the automobile trade journals as well as tire dealers and car owners helped us to carry this "Fair-List" campaign to a successful issue.

You *know* the superiority of Goodrich Tires. You also know about Goodrich "Fair-Listed" Prices—the prices that have knocked out the padding for the *benefit of Tire Buyers*. You know, too, that the verdict is overwhelmingly in favor of Goodrich Safety Tread Tires.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, Ohio
Makers of Everything that's Best in Rubber

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Goodrich FAIR-LISTED Tires

Goodrich Fair Price List Being Heartily Indorsed

GOODRICH CO. SETS STANDARD TIRE PRICES

Declared Against "Padded List" System

NEW PRICE SYSTEM DISCUSSED BY TITUS

TIRE-BUYING IS PUT ON ONE-PRICE BASIS

DEALERS FAVOR GOODRICH PLAN

Tire Men Indorse "Fair List" Price Innovation and Consumers Everywhere Recognize How It Benefits Them.

NO CHANCE OF BEING "STUNG"

Car Owners Pay Same Amount Country Over for Standard Product—Move Includes Material Reduction.

Motorists Laud Stand Taken By Goodrich

REDUCTION INCREASES ORDERS

REAL PRICE OF TIRES.

Dealers Commend the Goodrich Company for Its Endeavor to Eliminate Discounts and Such Nuisances from the Trade.

MEANS SECURITY TO BUYERS

ROWEN ON TIRE PRICES GIVES GOODRICH PL

Chicago Manager Announ List That Carries "Only Moderate but Real Profi to the Dealer."

BIG REDUCTIONS AI

By E. G. Westla

DEALERS ENDORSE GOODRICH FAI

Thousands Are Said Commended Com on New Polic

NO TIRE WAR IN

GOODRICH PRICE PLAN INDORSED

Tire Buying Put on One-Price Basis Under "Fair List" System.

NEW GOODRICH PRICE PLAN

Tire Official Gives Reasons f Recent Sensational An nouncement by Akron Manu facturers of Interes Motorists.

MOTORISTS LAUD GOODRICH STAND

at Tire Reduc- nufacturers n Line.

FAIR PRICE LIST OF GOODRICH IS APPROVED

Dealers Indorse Goodrich "Fair ist" Price Pla

GOODRICH FAIR LIST PLAN.

It Insures to Motor Vehicle Owners Price That Are Standard.

MOTORISTS LAUD GOODRICH STAND

TIRE REDUCTIONS MEET GENERAL FAVOR AND MANUFACTURERS FOLLOW

EXPLAIN PURPOS OF NEW TIRE LI

Goodrich Officials State Prices Follow End of Di count System

TIRE PRICES ARE INDORSED BY AUTO MEN

USERS PROFIT BY TIRE REDUCTIONS

adjustment of Prices Has Been Going on Since

GOODRICH PLAN WELL ENDORSED

XPLAIN PURPOSE F NEW TIRE LISTS

drich Officials Sta

INDORSE SYSTEM OF FAIR PRICE LIS

Auto Dealers Said to B Business Methods of Goodrich Co.

TIRE PRICE-CUTTING WAR THING OF PAST

Manufacturers Fall in Line With Goodrich "Fair List" Movement.

'PRICE-CUTTING' TIRES NOW O

Goodrich Manager Hear able Comment from ers Everywhere

MOTORISTS LAUD GOODRICH STAND

OTORISTS LAUD OODRICH STAND

pany Causes Others to Line by Reductions in nusually Low

'GOLD STANDARD' GOODRICH TIRE PRICE LIST OUT

Goodrich Stand on Tire Prices Lauded By Auto Magazine

RICE LISTS R AUTO TIRES

GOODRICH "FAIR LIST" ELIMINATES DISCOUNTING

OFFICIAL SAYS NEW PLAN PROTECTS CONSUMER AGAINST PADDED PRICES.

FAIR-LIST PRICES ON TIRES PRAISED

HERE IS THE FIRST "GOLD STANDARD"

Goodrich Announcements of Tire Valuations fo Benefit of Motorists.

MOTORISTS LAUD GOODRICH STAND

Enthusiastic at Tire Reductions—Other Tire Manufacturers Fall in Line.

R LIST' TIRE CES HELP TO WER UPKEEP

ughes of Goodrich Says Lower Quo- Many Peo- utos.

LEGITIMATE TIRE DEALER ADVANCES

Fair Methods In Sale of Tires Make a Dealer Come Into His Own.

PRAISE GOODRICH TIRE REDUCTIO

Leading Tire Company Thanked for Setting "Gold Standard."

"FAIR LIST" PLAN SUITS TIRE DEALER

One-price Basis Finds Endorse ment from Handlers and Consumers.

ODRICH CUTS SE DISCOUNTS ROM PRICE LIST

GOLD STANDARD IN TIRE VALUES

Goodrich announcements of and tire

TIRE PRICE CU BOOSTS SALES 20 PER CENT

IRE MEN'S FAIRNESS ATTRACTS ATTENTIO

Aggressive Methods Used Taking the Public Into The Confidence.

NEW GOO TIRE PRICES

Fair Listed Prices for Dealers and Consumers.—Effective February 1.

Goodrich sets nre prices on a fair basis to dealers and customers, effecting a big saving for tire users and guaranteeing better business basis for all tire dealers—fairer treatment to con-

ERS FAVOR OODRICH FAIR LIST

ficials Receive Words of Praise for New Plan.

LIKE FAIR LIST PLAN

ers and Owners Endorse rich Idea.

TIRE DEALERS INDORSE FAIR LIST PRICE PLAN

Goodrich of Great Benefit to Both User and Distributor.

FAIR LIST PRICES PLEASE THE PUBLI

Required Goodrich Leader Help To Overcome Padded Price-lists.

TIRE PRICE WAR ENDED

Goodrich a Other Makes Virtually Put on One-Price Basis. Dealers Everywhere Approval. war is over.

GOODRICH PRICE LIST IS PRAISED

DEALER SAYS PADDED PRICE LIST MUST GO

Dealers Indorse Goodrich "Fair List" Price Plan

Every Buyer Can Be Sure He Is Getting as Value as Another.

IRE DEALERS OF COUNTRY DECLARE WARFARE IS PAST

EGITIMATE DEALER COMES INTO HIS OWN

Goodrich Aims to Protect Agent and Buyer

ELECTRIC TAXICABS FOR ALL LARGE CITIES SOON

Investigation of This Type of Car Leads Experienced Taxi Operators to Plan Large Installation—Low Maintenance Cost Obtained.

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

The fitness of electric taxicabs for city traffic is fast establishing itself in the minds of many taxi and rental service owners. One of the foremost advantages that recommends it is its low operating cost. That it is cheaper to run than either gasoline or horse-drawn vehicles has been proved. Electric current is cheap, while the modern powerful storage battery is wonderfully efficient. Tire expense of an electric is reduced to a minimum, and its simplicity of mechanism eliminates heavy repair bills. This is of vital importance in a business based wholly upon running vehicles for profit and where economy is of more importance than running a private pleasure car as a luxury.

The most extensive application of "electrics" to taxicab service at present occurs in Berlin, where about 600 electric taxicabs are in use. The Germans have approached the subject of transportation and traffic with the same scientific skill that characterizes all their organizations of worldwide industries, and the electric vehicle has been favored by the Germans only after it has been put to the test and answered most thorough requirements.

Probably the best example of electric taxi development in the United States is in Detroit—the home of the gasoline car. There one of the oldest taxicab companies in America is now operating a fleet of 10 "electrics," which is being increased to 70 or more. It was only after much experimentation that this company became convinced that the old-style cab had grave faults, and began a campaign for "better taxis." The first "electric" with which this company experimented showed a mileage of 1,375 in one month, and by the time it had run 12,000 miles it had proved itself beyond a doubt. In all this time this car had not had any accidents or repairs, and had gone through mud and high snow banks and over the roughest kind of pavements. That it was the most popular taxi in the service and was always in demand proved that the public wanted electric taxis, and they got them.

There is now concrete evidence that the next few months will witness an initial installation of electric taxicabs on a large scale in New York. The company responsible for this introduction will shortly thereafter extend its service on a large scale in all the principal cities in this country. The writer had an interview recently with E. P. McDowell of New York, formerly President of the Renault Taxi Service Company and later President of the Motor Taximeter Cab Company. Mr. McDowell has been identified with the rental of cabs for many years and has had experience with both gasoline and horse-drawn vehicles.

"The first taxicabs," he said, "were introduced into the United States from Paris and London about nine years ago, and at the beginning were a great success. They were such a novelty and the rates seemed so low that it was almost impossible to supply the demand. This resulted in the formation of numerous taxicab companies. Very naturally competition became keener and profits smaller, due chiefly to the fact that dead mileage increased. The public had learned gradually to hire a taxi to go from point to point knowing that after paying and dismissing the chauffeur, another cab could easily be procured if desired. They had learned not to pay for waiting time, which had usually been done before.

"A great many taxi companies of the get-rich-quick type sprang up with alluring prospectuses to entice investors, and very soon over forty companies were operating in New York City. However, they existed for only a short time, ending in bankruptcy and losing all the investors' money. The legitimate taxicab companies greatly suffered during this time of instability and speculation, and by 1913 only eight companies were operating out of nearly fifty that were in business in 1911.

"In 1913 the public agitated a movement for cheaper rates and one of the New York papers started a campaign for low rates and abolishment of private taxicab stands in front of hotels, clubs, &c. This was finally accomplished about Aug. 1, 1913, and former private stands were thrown open to the individual or public chauffeur, and the rates were reduced. After one year's trial this has been a decided failure. In the first place, many chauffeurs had been discharged from various companies for dishonesty and bad conduct, and after the city's ordinance had been passed these men bought cheap, second-hand cars and started in business. These very men are today a constant menace to the safety of the public. Not only are the lives of their passengers often endangered—as the police court records will show—but, pedestrians are in just as great danger from the incompetent and reckless driving of many taxicab chauffeurs.

"The rates having been arbitrarily reduced, it was impossible for the taxicab companies to renew their equipments and keep up to their former standards of high-class service, which cost 32 cents per mile. This figure is entirely accurate, as I know from my own experience, having owned and operated the best foreign and domestic gasoline cars for several years.

"From my past experience I have also found that one of the most uncertain expenses in operating the gasoline taxicab is the cost of damage and accident claims. The use of excessive speed by chauffeurs, in streets where traffic is congested, coupled with the carelessness of pedestrians, is a source of many bad accidents in New York.

"A short time ago my attention was called to the fact that Mr. Scriminger of Detroit, perhaps the oldest taxicab operator in this country, was fast discarding his gasoline taxis for electric taxis. This created a great impression on me. I at once started an investigation, with the following results: I became convinced that the only safe and sane cab for city use is the electric taxicab. Its advantages are numerous. I have observed that the 'electric' has by far the lowest operating cost. The cost of current is low, repair expense is marvelously low, and the life of an 'electric' is from ten to fifteen years or more. The electric taxicab maintains a good average speed, running smoothly and silently, without the sudden spurts caused by the whimsical chauffeur. Simplicity and positiveness of control insure instant stopping and there is no lost time in traffic on account of changing gears. The 'electric' starts as quietly as it stops and is well under way before the other cars have 'picked up.'

"Another advantage which should appeal especially to the patrons of taxicabs is the absolute cleanliness of the 'electric.' There is no oil, no engine dirt. There is none of that penetrating gasoline odor and smoke. The passenger is able to sit back comfortably and enjoy his ride without exhaust explosions or grinding of gears. He can converse easily in ordinary conversational tones.

"Not one of the least advantages is to the chauffeur himself. Any operator who has driven a gasoline taxicab through the crowded, congested streets of New York will tell you that it is like getting a vacation to drive an electric taxi. The importance of this ease of operation has a direct bearing on accidents. The over-strained and tired-out chauffeur is much more likely to be involved in accidents than the operator who has not been overtaxed.

"In several months of tests over stiff hills and in city traffic I have maintained an average of 59 miles on a single charge. Experience has shown that the average daily mileage of an active taxicab for a ten-hour day is about 35 miles, well within the capacity of one battery charge. With the charging facilities now available, the electric taxi may be boosted at relatively high current while waiting at stands for calls, which enables it to obtain almost unlimited daily mileage.

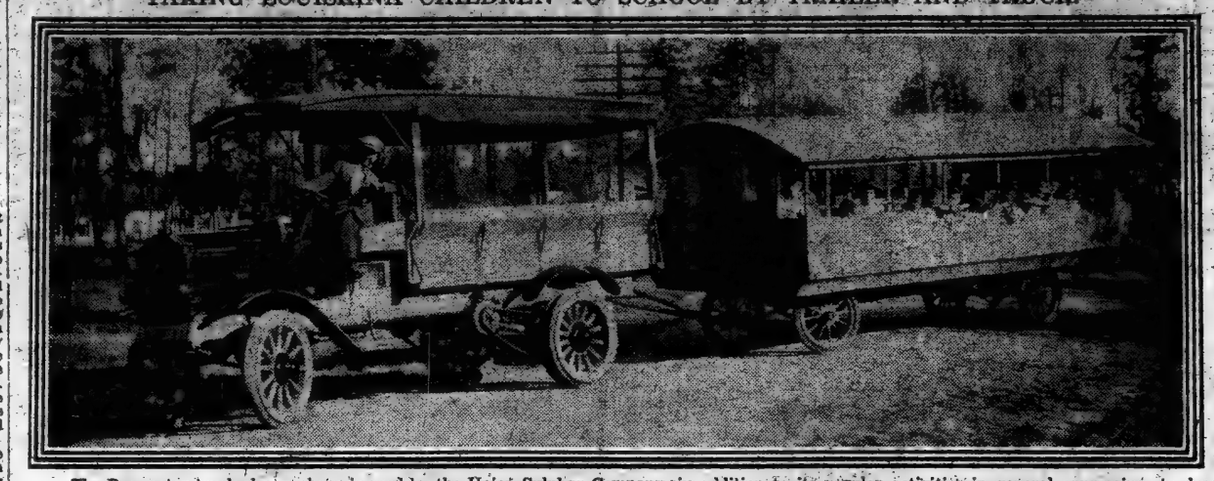
"It is interesting to note that some of the large gasoline taxi fleets have only about 65 per cent. of their entire equipment, including taxis waiting at stands, in operation at any one time, while the remaining 35 per cent. are either inactive or in the repair shop. Add to this the fact that gasoline taxis are usually operated only eleven or twelve hours a day, and it will be realized that there is a large amount of inactive investment, which naturally influences the operating costs considerably. It is quite possible to operate the electric taxicab twenty or more hours a day with two shifts of chauffeurs. But this method, although tried in the operation of gasoline taxicabs, has never proved successful.

"I am so positive of the future of the electric taxicab that I have recently been successful in interesting a number of prominent owners of gasoline equipments in a company about to be formed. These men are just as enthusiastic as I am over the prospects of introducing the electric taxi on an extensive scale. We are assured that this system will eventually become national in scope and our plan is to have an electric taxi and rental service agency in every large city in every State of the Union.

"I have been experimenting with several makes of electric vehicles for the past few months and I am agreeably surprised to find that they can be operated for something in excess of 20 per cent. less cost than a gasoline car. They are well constructed and there is continuous improvement in design and speed. They are much lighter in weight than formerly. A lower rate of insurance is a thing that will further reflect the economy of operation. Insurance companies will be compelled to give justifiable, preferential rates."

In various recent tests which the writer has observed the electric taxi proves its ability to pass through the most congested parts of New York with far greater ease than the average gasoline taxi. On Fifth Avenue, where traffic regulations demand constant stopping, the performance of the "electric" was admirable. It responded readily to the driver's touch and started as quietly and easily as it stopped, picking up and getting under way in remarkably short time.

TAKING LOUISIANA CHILDREN TO SCHOOL BY TRAILER AND TRUCK.



The Reo motor truck shown above is used by the Union Sulphur Company, in addition to its regular activities in general expressing, to drag a trailer night and morning between the company's mine and the High School at Sulphur, La. Sixty children are transported in this way.

TO OPEN TOUR SEASON IN NEW ENGLAND

Annual Meeting of Three A's in Boston Expected to Act as Start of Heavy Travel.

New England is looking forward to an increased number of road visitors despite the fact that this year the call of the Pacific Coast is being really recognized for the first time. In entertaining the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Automobile Association, May 17 and 18, Boston will signalize what might be considered an official opening of the road season in New England.

Lewis R. Speare, formerly President of the A. A. A. and the present head of the Massachusetts State Association, has arranged for a local committee, of which Chester I. Campbell is the Chairman. This committee will take in hand the historic ride over the route once followed by Paul Revere, which will take place on the morning of the second day, with moving-picture accompaniment, in order that the event may be reproduced in the Three A clubs throughout the country.

The Massachusetts Automobile Club

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

As a measure of efficiency of an automobile, the May "how far on one gallon" demonstration by Packard dealers in every part of the United States and many points in Canada proved that the gasoline tank was a pulse of the car. Final reports from the 137 participants show the grand average to be 22.1 miles per gallon of gasoline. A few years ago such a record for six-cylinder cars was undreamed of. The high record of the demonstration, secured at New Haven, Conn., under the official supervision of Professors Lockwood and Prentice of Yale University, was fifty-five miles on one gallon.

W. H. Yule, branch manager of the B. F. Goodrich Company, told last week of the results of the "fair-list" issued by that concern. "Haggling has been done away with," he said. "People who purchase tires now can have the satisfaction of knowing that they pay exactly the same prices that their friends and neighbors will have to pay. It is no longer possible for Brown to buy his tires for less than Jones will be charged. Both find it possible to buy tires for much less than they were obliged to pay before the announcement of the 'fair-list,' no matter what kind they select. Not the least of the benefits derived from this method of dealing is to be found in the fact that the tire purchaser is relieved of the necessity of shopping around and wasting time in his efforts to satisfy himself that he is getting an honest price."

As a step in its policy of selling only at wholesale, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company announces simultaneously the discontinuance of its retail store at 1,972 Broadway and the opening of a service station at 207 West Fiftieth Street instead. This will be conducted for the convenience of the New York City trade, to insure quick delivery of automobile and truck tires. The business in Greater New York will continue under the direction of F. W. Smith, present branch manager, with the general oversight of J. W. Hobbs, New York district manager.

The Times Square Auto Company has arranged to have built in Detroit 10,000 light cars called the Mecca, the first of which is now here. The car sells for $695, and is a thirty horse power, five-passenger machine, low hung, and weighing 1,800 pounds. It is fully equipped.

Block & Landrup, at Copenhagen, handling such cars as the Rolls-Royce, Berliet, and Sunbeam, have added the Scripps-Booth to their line. They have requested that twenty of the latter cars be sent across as their opening order for the 1915 season.

"Just why," said Frank Carrie, manager of the Marmon branch in this city, yesterday, "our New York car should have nearly doubled the record of the Chicago car in the recent mileage test under crowded traffic conditions, making more frequent stops, is puzzling the mechanical experts. The two most plausible reasons I can think of are, first, a better carburetor adjustment on the New York car, and, secondly, that traffic conditions are probably handled better in this city. While the stops of the New York car were more frequent, the stops were of shorter duration than in Chicago, thanks to the more efficient handling of traffic on New York City's streets."

The Republic Rubber Company, manufacturer of "staggard tread" tires, announces that arrangements were recently made with Harold H. Wilcox and M. R. Clodio to handle these tires in Newark, under the trade name of Republic Tire Agency, 64 Halsey Street.

H. C. Bradfield of Indianapolis is now associated with the King Motor Car Company of Detroit, manufacturer of eight and four cylinder automobiles. His special duties will be to keep in close touch with the dealers.

Announcement is made of the removal of Pullman Sales Company, Eastern distributor for Pullman motor cars, to the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. A new service station has been established at 1,700 Broadway.

A unique device used on all Inter-State cars is a webbing between the body and the frame to eliminate squeaking and creaking when the car receives strains and road twists.

The Reo Motor Car Company has sent to the laboratory of Columbia University a four-cylinder chassis, which will be used by that institution for analytical purposes.

Stearns KNIGHT CARS
Rebuilt and Guaranteed

The phenomenal success of the REBUILT STEARNS KNIGHT has been so marked that we are taking orders every day on future "trade-ins."

1913 5-Pass. Touring
Newly painted maroon, black moulding, electric lights, dynamo, complete equipment; ready for immediate delivery.

1912 5-Pass. Touring
Painted Napier green, red running gear, now being overhauled in our shops. Ready for demonstration Tuesday. Electric lights, dynamo; complete equipment.

THESE CARS AT DEALERS' PRICES:
1913 Hudson "54," touring, 6-cyl.
1912 Buick "41," limousine.
1913 Cadillac touring.
1910 Cadillac toy tonneau.
1914 Abbott-Detroit limousine, electric lighting and starting.

F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

The tread of this tire is impregnated with strips of rubberised canvas, and rubber between the canvas binds the tread together and prevents it from splitting, peeling off, or coming apart like other tires. It takes more than 1,500 miles of road service to wear off one layer. Count the many thousand miles you can run. Each layer is a non-skid—no chains are necessary. Don't buy any tires until you have examined this tire. Write for free booklet, telling many other important features and money proposition.
THE CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO.,
60 Genesee St.,
Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN
through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several graduates will testify to our superior facilities for teaching complete course, $50; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for prospectus.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School, 225 W. 57th St. (At Broadway.)

Kor Ker PUNCTURE CURE
Seals Punctures Instantly
TRADE MARK Registered U. S. Patent Office. Formula Patented.
No More Tire Troubles. Pump up your tires once and forget them, as you have always wished you could.
Kor Ker Puncture Cure
Seals All Punctures. Overcomes Slow Leaks. Preserves the Tube. Not a filler.
Occupies but 6% of air space. Does not interfere with vulcanizing. Lasts forever.
Write for Efficiency Booklet Akemo Mfg. Co.
S. G. EBERT, Mgr. N. Y. Sales, 1123 Broadway, New York.
Service Station, Imperial Garage, 233 E. 39th St., N. Y.

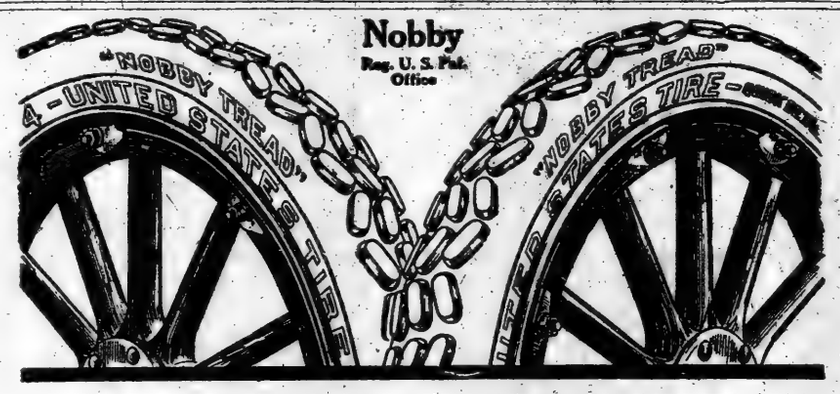
Receiver's Sale of Automobile Tire Factory

The manufacturing plant of Century Rubber Company will be sold at auction on premises, near Netherwood Station, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, May 21, 1915, at 2 P. M. Report of sale to be presented to U. S. District Court for confirmation at Federal Building, Newark, N. J., on May 24, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE INVITED.

For particulars address
FRANK P. McDERMOTT,
Receiver,
75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

Nobby
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office



8,000 Miles
10,000 Miles
12,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of "Nobby Tread" users are averaging 8,000, 10,000, and 12,000 miles.

This wonderful anti-skid tire properly inflated is constantly giving these enormous excess mileages over and above its extraordinary adjustment basis of 5,000 Miles.

We would be glad to consult with any "Nobby Tread" users who are not securing these excess mileages.

"Nobby Tread" Tires

Today through sheer merit alone, "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

United States Tire Company
Broadway at 58th St., New York City

"Nobby Tread" Tires are sold by Leading Reliable Dealers. Do not accept substitutes

United States Tires
Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World
(Employing 55,484 Men)

for the man in doubt

The Car You Can Afford

The smart, speedy Saxon costs little at the start and next to nothing to run. It has swept away the last barrier to the *pleasure* of *everyday* motoring.

Think of what a Saxon means to you—speedy transportation—when and where you will—health—recreation and business utility—all the joys of owning and driving an automobile—at the cost of a few cents a day. It makes no difference whether you are wealthy or in moderate circumstances. The Saxon is *the car* for the man who must practice economy. It is also *the choice* of many millionaires. It is the car for *you!*

Any day that you can spare the time—we'll show you all the fine points of the Saxon by actual demonstration. When shall it be?

There is an opportunity for live aggressive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory still open. Write or call for further details.

Saxon Motor Co., of New York,
251 West 57th St., New York.
Tel. 7811 Columbus.

"AIR-IN-AL"
SEALS PUNCTURES INSTANTLY.
$5.00 Per Car!

Anyone can install *Air-in-al* in fifteen minutes, in all four inner tubes.

We guarantee *Air-in-al* to be non-injurious to rubber, paint, varnish or clothing and can be removed from same with cold water. Use *Air-in-al* and ride on AIR, with no further dread of punctures.

Occupies only 5% of the air space in the tube.

Lasts longer than any similar compound—there's a reason.

Send for Circular Today.

Guarantee
We guarantee that AIR-IN-AL is non-injurious to rubber, paint, varnish, or fabric, and that we will replace, free of charge, any inner-tube should it prove defective by the use of AIR-IN-AL.

Woodbridge Chemical Co., Inc.
OFFICES,
U. S. Rubber Co. Bldg., New York.
Service Station, 229 W. 54th St.
Laboratories, Woodbridge, N. J.
CHOICE TERRITORY OPEN FOR LIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY
Starting Lighting

"Follow Me!"

Says Little Ampere:
"You never can tell from the front seat what's going on in your battery box."

I'm on my way to the nearest Willard Service Station to get some advice about my battery.

If you want to be sure of your starting and lighting system, you'll find this the best road to travel.

ARE YOU COMING?

NEW YORK CITY—Willard Storage Battery Co., 228-30 W. 58th St.
NEW YORK CITY—I. C. Scudder, Apthorpe Garage, 214 W. 80th St.
NEW YORK CITY—Bronx Storage Battery & Engineering Co., 2682 Third Ave. at 142nd.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—L. & M. Auto Specialty Co., 1104 Lexington Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Martin-Evans Co., 1186 Bedford Ave.
GLEN COVE, L. I.—Magneto & Storage Battery Repair Co., School St.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—LeRoy C. Stewart.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—H. A. Brown.
KINGSTON, N. Y.—Eagle Garage.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Hempstead Battery Co., 306 Fulton Ave.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Mt. Vernon Charging Station, 57 N. Third Ave.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper, Inc., 10-12 Lander St.
OSSINING, N. Y.—Ossining Garage.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Peekskill Garage and Supply House, 324 Washing St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—E. R. Pease, 290 Main St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A. A. Seeley, Jr., 614 Smith St.
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—F. L. Rader, 1214 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.
TROY, N. Y.—Hinsdill Electric Co., 540 Fulton St.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Wm. Shrive, Inc., 64 Warburton Ave.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Wm. P. Varley, 30 W. Palisade Ave.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Elizabeth Stor. Bat. Co., 220 Union St.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—H. G. Kotten Co., West Side Ave. and Penna. R. R.
NEWARK, N. J.—Electric Garage Co., 128 Washington St.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Depot Garage, 30 French St.
PATERSON, N. J.—Edmund E. Mayer, 9-11 Bank St.
WEST END, N. J.—R. V. Dorbeck, Brighton Ave.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Kilpatrick & Hotz, 95 Cannon St.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fuller Storage Battery Co., 62 Ann St.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Kirk's Garage, 213-19 Crown St.
NORWICH, CONN.—Walter P. Moran, 100 Franklin St.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Standard Engineering Co., Inc., 36 Center St.
STAMFORD, CONN.—Fairbanks Rlwy. Co., 426 Atlantic St.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Chas. Burns, Pearl Street, P. O. Square.

Says Little Ampere:
Owning a Willard battery puts you in the "Big Wire" class.

Put It Up to the Maker

That's what you do when you come to us for storage battery service. No one else could have as strong a desire to help you get complete satisfaction out of your starting and lighting battery.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-230 West 58th Street

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

A Spring Morning Afoot

It was good to be alive. A liquid-throated robin called me early in the morning and I went forth to welcome the Spring!

I followed the winding roadway out from the pretty little village and into the country lanes.

A blue-bird sang a lilting tune to me, the world was in its young-season's gown. New grass in the meadow was showing green, and I leaned over the bank to smile at the brook where Jack had raised his pulpit. The morning breeze was soft and comforting—it was early Spring in Westchester!

The village was Bronxville, and my abiding place was the Hotel Gramatan, in Lawrence Park,—a stone's throw from the pretty station, and yet high above the smooth-running electric trains,—built on the up-ended rocks of rugged character, yet screened by the green of the season.

The Gramatan is exclusive. No hotel in the hill-country is so accessible from New York. Its cuisine is famous, its rooms well-appointed. Here one finds the luxuries of New York mingled with the freedom of the country. The huge foyer is a friendly meeting-place for congenial people.

For the sport lover, golf and tennis are almost at the door; and riding and driving horses, and automobiles are at the call of the guests.

A file of reliable information concerning the HIGHLY RESTRICTED properties in the neighborhood is available for home seekers. A week-end at the Hotel will acquaint you with their advantages.

An illustrated booklet mailed on request.

Hotel Gramatan
Lawrence Park,
Bronxville, N Y.

BEVAN HOTEL

Larchmont on the Sound.

Seashore and country combined. Forty minutes from Grand Central. Always cool. Excellent table. Fresh vegetables. Golf, Bathing Tennis, Horseback Riding. Diet kitchen and French nurses for children. Rooms with private bath. Moderate Rates. Opens May 29th. Music, Dancing. ALBERT E. COPELAND, Formerly Majestic, N. Y.; Annex, Chicago.

ROYAL VICTORIA

AND COTTAGES
LARCHMONT ON SOUND
NOW OPEN

Most delightful health and pleasure resort; situated directly on the water; modern; complete in every detail. Service and equipment refined. Quiet and exclusive. 40 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Write for descriptive booklet. Telephone 360 Larchmont. M. C. WILCOX, Proprietor.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 48 minutes to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; outdoor sleeping porches; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates, $8 and up. Bungalows. Booklet.

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O-TE-SA-GA

On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.

6¼ Hours by Rail from New York City.
GOLF June 15 to October 1 MOTORING
TENNIS Booking Offices, BOATING
The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., New York.

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PARIS, FRANCE

PARIS OPPOSITE TUILERIES GARDENS. SPECIAL WAR RATES AT

Hotels ST. JAMES and D'ALBANY

Full South. 300 Rooms. 100 Bathrooms.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION and completion of Municipal Court Building in the City of Detroit addressed to the Department of Public Works of the City of Detroit, and endorsed "Proposal for Municipal Court Building," will be received at the office of the Commissioner, City Hall, Detroit, until 10:00 A. M. on the ninth day of June, 1915.

Except where otherwise noted in specifications, each proposal is to include the entire Building Work and Mechanical Equipment.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) Dollars as surety for the acceptance of the contract, payable on its face to the Department of Public Works of the City of Detroit.

The accepted bidder will be required to furnish two bonds each in a sum equal to the full amount of contract.

Proposals shall be made in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, on file in their office, copies of which may be secured upon the payment of a deposit of $25.00.

The Commissioner reserves the right to re-...

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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DIRECTLY ON OCEAN,
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Special Rates for June.

35 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Running water, and long distance phone in every room. Private baths. Elevators. American Plan. Select and distinctive diversions.

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Sea Gate, New York Harbor.
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On the ocean front, convenient to city; 45 minutes by private boat from Battery; rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Spacious Sun Parlor, tennis, boating, swimming. Special rates May, June, and September.

F. P. WILLIAMS, Manager.

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ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Opens Saturday, May 29, 1915.
A Magnificent High-Class Hotel. Located on Ocean Front.
Running Water in Every Room.
New Tennis Court.
Elevator. Orchestra. Dancing.
Special Rates During June and Sept.
Tel., 49—Arverne.
WALDMAN & GEIGER, Mgrs.

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SAG HARBOR, L. I.

Opens for the 17th successful season May 20th, with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York & New London boat.

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DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK.
Special Rates for May and June.
Telephone 201 Long Beach.

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NOW OPEN
Amityville, Long Island, on the Water.

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High-class Cottage; 100 feet from ocean; free auto transportation to and from station.
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Com-for-table

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Call 1200 Far Rockaway, L. I.

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PAVILION HOTEL

AND COTTAGES
SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 24TH, 1915.

The celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, last season being the largest in its history, has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged to supply the increased demand; opens May 12th. Sulphur, Pine Needle, Douches, Steam Massage, Inhalation, Nauheim Baths for treatment of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SKIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS, MALARIA AND HEART DISEASE. Folders on application.

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Finest Hotel in the Adirondacks.

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LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.
A Select and Restricted Resort.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.

Lake Placid golf links on hotel grounds. Boat houses on two lakes. Finest garage in mountains. Grand orchestral concerts. Dancing. All outdoor recreations.

A few elegantly furnished Cottages, overlooking Lake Placid and Mirror Lake, for rent; 12 to 14 rooms; all conveniences; ice and wood. Booklet.

STEVENS HOTEL CO., Lake Placid, N. Y.

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In Health There Is Safety.

The
Jackson Health Resort
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Write for literature.

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Upper Saranac Lake. Camps to rent.
Harrington Mills, Manager.
Until June 1, The Grafton, Washington, D.C.

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HOTEL FERNCLIFF,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

45 miles from N. Y. City. 1,000 ft. elevation. All amusements. Orchestra in attendance. Special attraction over Decoration Day. Write for information. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.

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The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions
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Includes stop-over privileges at

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The St. Charles

Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.

Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at

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"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel,"
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OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.
Send for Booklet.

500 IDEAL SUMMER RESORTS
Handsomely Illustrated Brochure
with information regarding summer resorts in Vermont and on Shores of Lake Champlain, with hotel, farm and village home accommodations, sent on receipt 4c. stamps ...

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Planning a Pleasant Summer?

REST—HEALTH—RECREATION
AT THE FAMOUS
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
The Great White Sulphur Springs

The Berkeley-Waiontha Hotel

will open in June in connection with the Bathing Establishment, which gives Nauheim Treatment, also electrical baths in the treatment of

RHEUMATISM,

diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys. The waters of the Springs are indorsed by foremost physicians as being unsurpassed for their medicinal qualities, which other waters fail to show in their medical analysis. Now booking engagements for the coming season. Apply to

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The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills.

New GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft. Opens June 17. Scenery Unequalled. 15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling tournaments. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up.

Special attractions and inducements for the younger set.

HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop. Tel. Col. 3320. At Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

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Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.

Situated in a park of 25 acres. Magnificent mountain and valley views; fine cuisine; vegetables from hotel garden; private bath suites; outdoor sports; boating, fishing; garage. Booklet. May and June rate, $10 weekly.

Open May 15. P. G. Cornell, Mgr.

THE REXMERE

Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.
Opens June 24. C. W. PECK, Prop.

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Come to

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Drink the N. Y. State Reservation Mineral Waters and take the Baths.

Hotel American

(Opposite Congress Spring Park)
OPENS IN JUNE

Reasonable rates. All modern improvements. For terms and Booklets apply to

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"DR. STRONG'S."
Established 1855.

Is the only place in America where the Nauheim Baths are administered with a natural brine and a naturally carbonated water the same as at Nauheim.

Write for full particulars.

John B. Yates, President.
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Open May 28 to October 1.
Special Rate over Decoration Day.

Modern hotel, finely appointed; electric lights, ELEVATOR, steam heat; beautifully located in the mountains of Orange County, 63 miles from New York City; rooms en suite, with or without bath; excellent cuisine; vegetables from own garden; golf links on hotel ground; tennis courts; orchestra concerts daily; dancing every evening; grill room; fine roads for motoring; fireproof garage, livery; illustrated booklet; special rates for June and September. BERKELEY S. DAVIS, New York Office, Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th St. Tel. Mad. Square 9900.

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Open May to November; steam heat, electric light; private cottages with hotel service. Suites with bath; nine-hole golf course at hotel door; garage; tennis, boating, fishing; 49 miles from New York; 1,200 feet elevation; 250-acre farm; booklet. HARRY A. GOFF, Highland Mills, Orange County, New York.

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Altitude 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address until June 25,
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Whiteface Inn

DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK
Cottages and camps for rent.
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Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.

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High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required. June 1 to Oct. 1. Address R. D. Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

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THE THOMPSON HOTEL

Lake Mahopac N. Y.
OPENS MAY 27th
EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

NEW YORK—Dutchess County.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Will Open for the Season MAY 12, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

BOOKLET THE **CATARACT HOUSE** BOOKLET
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

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Now open. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special May and June terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests. CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

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Delightful Spring Resort. Dry Air. Outlook of 35 Miles: Curative and Tonic Baths. Superior Cuisine. Good Roads. N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Madison Square 9230.

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PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

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ON FOREST LAKE.

Opens June 19th. Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates.

ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner,
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MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
Opens June 24th

25 miles from New York City. Accommodates 350. Most charming resort on bank of Delaware River. Rooms en suite, with bath. Orchestra, dancing, baseball, tennis, golf, fine roads, saddle horses, boating, bathing, fishing.
No Mosquitoes.
Send for illustrated booklet.
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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
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"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths.
Orchestra. Open all year.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

LORAINE, St. Charles place, and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

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Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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America's Famous All-Year Resort.

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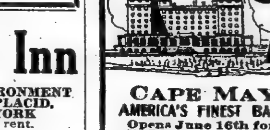

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AMERICA'S FINEST BATHING BEACH
Opens June 16th for the Season
300 ROOMS 150 BATH ROOMS
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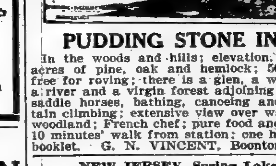

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In the woods and hills; elevation, 675; 12 acres of pine, oak and hemlock; 500 acres free for roving; there is a glen, a waterfall, a river and a virgin forest adjoining; tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing and mountain climbing; extensive view over water and woodland; French chef; pure food and water; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; booklet. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

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Essex & Sussex

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The Hotel de Luxe of the Atlantic Coast.
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A seashore resort of refinement.
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Directly on the ocean. All bathrooms equipped with hot and cold sea water. Tennis courts. Excellent Golf Course. Grill. Noted Orchestra. Social diversions.
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F. T. Keating, Personal Representative.

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HOTEL PANNACI

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will be opened for the Summer season Saturday, May 22nd, by its new proprietors,
A. V. SEIDLER & A. C. KELLY
of the Simpson-Crawford Restaurant and formerly of
HOTEL NASSAU, Long Beach.
Bookings at Simpson-Crawford Restaurant. Phone Chelsea 2100.

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Fronting the ocean—30 minutes from the heart of New York.

At Brighton Beach, N. Y. SEA END OF OCEAN PARKWAY.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

200 rooms; private baths; running hot and cold water in each room; every convenience and comfort; Sun Parlor overlooking Ocean; Orchestra.

Exceptionally Low Terms for May, June and Week Ends.
An Ideal Spot for Auto Tourists—Garage on Premises.
RESTAURANT—SHORE DINNER—DANCING.
Every Evening Ernest Evans & Co. in Stupendous Ballet Revue.

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90 Minutes from Broadway via Erie R. R.

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Handsome illustrated Booklet on request. Member EMPIRE TOURS.

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24 DESIRABLE COTTAGES,

7 to 12 rooms each, furnished or unfurnished, $200 to $900 for the season. Cottages contain all modern improvements and are delightfully located in Idle Hour Park, surrounding the INN. Meals at the INN if desired.

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Catskill Mountain House

ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET. ELECTRIC LIGHTS. — OPENS JUNE 30TH. — FOREST PRESERVE 2,780 ACRES. TWO BEAUTIFUL LAKES.

Extensive pleasure grounds. Golf Links Free to Guests. Canoeing, new Bowling Alleys, Billiards and Pool. Scenic Automobile Rides. Dancing every week-day evening. Ballroom 65x40 feet. Magnificent Oak Floor. Morning Concerts. 4:30 to 5:30, "THE DANSANT."

All the plumbing modern. Rooms en suite, with private bath. Public Baths on each floor. Many rooms have lavatories with hot and cold running water.

Powerful searchlight—its range is 12,000 square miles, a light that casts its rays into five States.

Pure Water from a Spring in the Midst of a Spruce Forest.

SPECIAL WEEKLY OR SEASON RATES.

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GEORGE H. BEACH, Manager.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	THE KIMBALL	Geo. W. Sweeney, Mn'g Director
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.	RED LION INN / HEATON HALL	Allen T. Treadway, Prop.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.	THE GREYLOCK	Henry N. Teague, Lessee
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54th & 55th Streets, West of Broadway, New York City

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Summer Cottages

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Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

The most delightful Summer resort on the Atlantic Coast.

Fully furnished, electric lights, gas, modern plumbing, purest artesian water; everything to be desired for comfort, convenience and enjoyment.

From $250—$2,000

The highest point of coast between Maine and Florida. One hour from New York, via Sandy Hook Steamers. Golf, Tennis, Clubs, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Motoring. The famous Ocean Boulevard starts here.

Write for particulars.

PUBLICITY BUREAU DEPT. T.
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD LODGE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., (Mrs. Youenes, Manager.)—Marine and country view; attractive rooms; cuisine and service a specialty.

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Monmouth Beach Inn

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Will open under management of Muriel Spencer Stadler
June 10, 1915.

Modern Hotel; Suites with private bath, hot and cold water and telephone in all rooms; desirable and accessible; train and boat service; American plan and restaurant; magnificent bathing pool and surf bathing; Thes Dansants in Pavilion; orchestra; golf and tennis; boating; garage; stable.

Furnished non-housekeeping cottages adjoining; service and meals from hotel. Apply rates, booklet and particulars, New York Office, 435 5th Av.

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TAKANASSEE HOTEL

West End, New Jersey.

Summer season 1915,
Under the management of
ERNEST FRIBOURG AND GUILLAUME DUCHESNE

Assuring their patrons a continuance of its excellent cuisine and hotel service. N. Y. Booking Office, 25 Broad St., Room 1036
Telephone 4171 Broad.

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Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.

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Ideal Spring Resort. Golf.
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BEECHWOOD VILLA
First-class House, Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.
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Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.

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A COMPLETE home hotel; charming location; rooms, single and en suite; private baths; telephones; near Brick Church Station; 30 minutes to Broadway; illustrated booklet.
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Large families welcomed; bungalow furniture ...

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SUMMIT, N. J.

Highest elevation within 45 minutes of MANHATTAN.

40 trains daily each way. Monthly commutation $7.65. Hudson Tubes to Lackawanna R. R.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

Surrounded by acres of lawns and shade trees, this hotel has an established reputation among those who enjoy comfort, a homelike atmosphere, and excellent service at moderate cost. The locality is noted for its dry, invigorating and health-producing air, beautiful drives and easy access to the city.

WILLIAM N. SEVERANCE, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

NEW PROFILE HOUSE

AND TWENTY COTTAGES.

A picturesque colony of handsome cottages connected with a charming hotel in the far famed Franconia Notch of the White Mountains. *Season, July First—October First.*

Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage, Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing.

For fifty years under the management of

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Booking Office in charge of E. B. RICH, Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass.

A Delightful Place to Spend Summer

WAUMBEK

and Cottages Jefferson, N. H.

Located in the heart of the White Mountains. Open June 27th.

Arrange to send your family here. They will enjoy the luxuriant breezes of summer time; they will relish the palatable meals we serve; they will find opportunity to have numerous pleasures—"all in all"—it's a summer treat. Well-kept, 18-hole golf course. On famous scenic auto routes.

CHARLES V. MURPHY, Mgr.

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Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

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Watch Hill House

MASTUXET AND NINIGRET LODGES **THE COLONIAL** AND COTTAGES
WATCH HILL, R. I.
EVERY ROOM WITH WATER VIEW.
OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.
Always Cool; No Flies or Mosquitoes.
18 Hole Golf Course. Golf School New Feature.
Surf and Still Water Bathing.

Sailing and Fishing. New Patent Tennis Court. Obstacle Putting Course. Excellent Garage. New Tea Room. Modern Dancing. Kalkoff's Famous Orchestra. White Service Throughout.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Dr. Osler's Age Limit.

INQUIRER.—What age did Dr. Osler give as the one at which men should be chloroformed?

Dr. Osler's "two fixed ideas" with regard to age limits and usefulness were, first, "the comparative uselessness of men above 40 years of age," and, second, "the uselessness of men above 60 years of age and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, in political, and in professional life if, as a matter of course, men stopped work at this age." He quoted Anthony Trollope's "admirable scheme" by which men of 60 retired for a year of contemplation, after which they were chloroformed. But he did not himself assert that men should be chloroformed at that age, or any other. The words in quotations, above, are from the speech at the Washington's Birthday exercises at Johns Hopkins University, 1905, in which Dr. Osler expressed his opinion as to "age limits."

The Eastern Question.

ISAAC E. REBBI.—In order to settle an argument, I should be grateful for an answer to the following questions: What is the "Oriental Question" and who is really responsible for it? Is there any difference between Ottoman and Turk?

The "Eastern Question" is the expression used in diplomacy from about the time of the Congress of Verona (1822) to comprehend the international problems involved in the decay of the Turkish Empire and its supposed impending dissolution. In other words, it is the "Turkish Question" that is meant by the phrase. It is impossible to place "responsibility" for the existence of the problems involved; the question has its roots far back in the ancient rivalries of Greek and Asiatic ideals; but in the modern sense it dates to the treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji in 1774, which marked the definitive establishment of Russia as a Black Sea power; the treaty of Bucharest, 1812, marked Russia's place as protector of Christians in Turkish dominions. The questions involved in the rise of Japan, the awakening of China, and the interests of Europe and the United States in the Orient are known as the "Far Eastern Question." The Encyclopaedia Britannica, which may be consulted at the Public Library, contains detailed explanation and discussion. An excellent reference book is "The Ancient Question," by Prince Lazarovich Hrebelianovich. "Ottoman" and "Turk" are synonymous terms; the former is the name given to the Turks years ago from the name of their ruler, Othman.

"Peter Pan" at Christmas.

INQUIRER.—Will you please tell me whether "Peter Pan" was produced in London last year at Christmas time?

"Peter Pan" was produced as the children's Christmas play in London as usual, opening Dec. 23.

Passenger Boats to South America.

R. C. V.—Is a steamship company operating at present with a passenger service through the Panama Canal between New York and Chile? If so, is the company American or foreign?

The only passenger service operating through the Panama Canal at present is between New York and San Francisco.

Japanese Immigration.

READER.—Are the Japanese, under the present law, excluded from Panama?

With the purchase of the "Canal Zone" from Panama it was understood that it was not open for settlers, but was to be reserved permanently for the use of the canal. The Treaty of 1911 with Japan made no mention of immigration, but Japan herself agreed, in a statement signed by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, to prevent its laborers coming to this country.

Count Tolstoy's Prophecy.

T. H. G.—Please quote Count Tolstoy's prophecy that he sent to the Czar in which he prophesied the European war, stating what time he made this prophecy, how long before his death.

Count Tolstoy's prophecy is too long to reprint here. It was published in the Sunday Magazine Section of THE TIMES on Aug. 16. Tolstoy described the Supervenus of Commercialism advancing with her three torches—war, bigotry, and hypocrisy—and the destructive power of commercialism in art, morality, and ideals. The war would break out, he said, in 1912, and would become a catastrophe in 1913; in 1915 a new Napoleon was to appear; about 1925 better religious ideals would bring a change for the better, and victory for the forces of right and idealism would result. He wrote this prophecy in the Autumn of 1910; he died Nov. 19, shortly after the prophecy was written. He was, as a matter of fact, too ill to write it himself, and it was dictated.

Direct Election of Senators.

CAROLYN HOAG.—Will you kindly give me the following information: When was the amendment made to the Constitution choosing Senators by popular vote? What objections were raised to the Legislatures' choice of Senators, as formulated in the Constitution? When was this question first agitated?

The immediate adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment was made possible April 8, 1913, when the Legislature of Connecticut passed the bill ratifying the proposed amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people and bringing the number of State legislative votes to the three-fourths required for constitutional amendment. The other States passing the bill were Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Proposals for the amendment have been made to Congress for more than sixty years, urging a more direct, representative method of choosing Senators; but it was not until June 24, 1911, that the Senate was induced, for the first time in its history, to give its consent to the change, and the proposed amendment was submitted to the State Legislatures.

Harlem Park Trotting Course.

In reference to the recent query on Mount Morris Park we have received the following from Richard Webber, Vice President of the Harlem Board of Commerce:

Harlem Park Trotting Course lay to the (true) north of Mount Morris and extended from the foot of the hill (inside the present park, about opposite the middle line of the block between 121st and 122d Streets). The most (true) northern point was between 123d and 124th Streets, perhaps one hundred and five feet west of Seventh Avenue.

In shape it might be termed elliptical. The (true) western line was parallel with and about four hundred feet east of Harlem Creek. This line crossed Lenox Avenue between 120th and 121st Streets, and Seventh Avenue just above 122d Street. The (true) eastern line crossed the easterly side of Seventh Avenue between 124th and 125th Streets, touched 125th Street and ran for (roughly) two hundred and sixty feet with the southerly side of that street, crossed the westerly side of Lenox Avenue between 124th and 125th Streets, crossed 124th Street midway between Lenox Avenue and Mount Morris Park West, and crossed the westerly side of the latter between 123d and 124th Streets.

In reading this it must be remembered that our streets and avenues do not run true east and west, or true north and south. Speaking generally, the streets run northeast and southwest and the avenues southeast and northwest. I believe they are a few degrees less than these directions—if I am expressing myself properly.

I have seen this race course mentioned on various maps and in various books, I think, but the only thing I have handy is a "map of the upper part of the Island of Manhattan above Eighty-sixth Street, arranged to illustrate the Battle of Harlem Heights. Lithograph by W. C. Rogers & Co. for Joseph Shannon's Manual [of the Corporation of the City of New York] 1868."

The Belgian Nation.

S. KAHAN.—We have heard of the Belgians' fighting quality. It would be very interesting if you would publish in your widely-read paper some particulars of the Belgian military system, the ordinary habits of the people, the education they give their children, the popular amusements of their country, whether or not they are fond of sport, and whether they give much time to it. All these things would be interesting to know at this time.

The "citizen army" of Belgium is the creation of a law of 1909, under the provisions of which the men who were to be ready to be "called to the colors" in time of war were to be trained as fully equipped soldiers. The term of service, with the passage of the new law, was reduced, but emphasis was laid upon training and the improvement of the physical standard of the army. Belgium, like the other Continental nations, has of course the "conscript" service law. Its peace strength is listed at 42,000 with reserve forces of 180,000, bringing the total war force up to 222,000.

The Belgian people are thrifty, industrious, a "nation of workers," said to be secretive and reserved, self-controlled to the point of stolidity, essentially practical, very proud, very brave. In proportion to its territory and population the commercial activity of Belgium is immense, but its basis of prosperity has always been in the laborious and skillful tillage of the land. Its agriculture made Belgium rich before a mine had been excavated, and it has been to the harvests that the nation has in times past owed its recovery from the ravages of war. The mineral wealth—especially in coal—of the nation is considerable. The system of education in Belgium is simple, comprehensive, and free, and the State gives instruction not only in academic branches, but in such practical matters as cooking, sewing, agriculture, and industry. Primary education continues until the pupil is 12, and is compulsory; secondary education takes the pupil to the entrance of the "superior" or university training. Until the outbreak of the war there were four great universities open in Belgium—Ghent, Liége, Brussels, and Louvain. There were also two special schools for military education—the Ecole Militaire in Brussels and the School of Cadets at Namur—and special schools have existed for the education of the blind and deaf. Belgium is the country of the "Kermesse," and village and community fêtes and fairs have flourished since ancient days among the people. The nation is also very fond of music, and the concert is always the most popular entertainment. Sport has greatly progressed in Belgium in recent years. Sensational progress especially has been made in rowing. Football, hockey, and other "English sports" were introduced about thirty years ago. Swimming is popular, and most of the towns have swimming baths. There are first-rate golf links near Antwerp, and golf is one of the most recently imported sports. As fencers, the Belgians are said to excel all nations except the French, and possibly the Italians. Wild boar hunting and horse racing are popular with those who can afford these sports. The introduction of Swedish gymnastics into the army and the progress of sport in general are, without doubt, responsible for the increased physical force of the army men.

It is impossible to give an adequate account of Belgian life and habits in so small an amount of space as that of the Query Column. This probably answers your questions, and for further information there are several books which can be consulted in the Public Library.

Fuel.

HARRY COLEMAN.—Will you kindly publish an account of the advantage that coal has over wood as a fuel, and also the advantage that wood has over coal?

Anthracite coal, which contains above 90 per cent. of pure carbon, burns with a very small amount of flame, producing intense local heat, and no smoke. It is especially used for drying hops and malt, and in blast furnaces where a high temperature is required, but is not good for reverberatory furnaces. The semi-anthracite coals of South Wales are especially valuable for use in marine steam boilers, as they burn more readily than anthracite and with a larger amount of flame, while giving out a great amount of heat and practically without producing smoke. Coals richer in hydrogen, on the other hand, are more useful for burning in open fires, where a long flame is required. Wood being essentially a flaming fuel, is admirably adapted for use with heat receiving surfaces of large extent, such as locomotive and marine boilers, and has the advantage of being very clean in use. Owing to the large amount of water present, no very high temperatures can be obtained by the direct combustion of wood.

The Iron Cross.

J. L. R., Connecticut.—Will you please give a short history of the origin of the German decoration called "The Iron Cross"?

The Prussian "Iron Cross" is given to officers and soldiers for distinguished service in war. It was founded, in the midst of the enthusiasm of the German war of liberation movement, March 10, 1813, and was revived in the Franco-Prussian war, July 19, 1870. The cross is a Maltese cross of iron edged with silver. The war of liberation crosses (1813-1815) have the initials F. W. (Friedrich Wilhelm) in the centre, a crown in the upper limb of the cross, and the date in the lower. Those of the "war of unity" (1870) have W. (Wilhelm) in the centre, crown and date as in the earlier medal. There are certain distinctions between the Grand Cross, which is worn at the neck, the First Class Cross, which is worn as an order suspended from a ribbon, and the Second Class Cross, which is worn on the breast.

"Deutschland Ueber Alles."

J. L.—Will you kindly print a translation of the German national song, "Deutschland über Alles"?

The translation of "Deutschland über Alles" is as follows:

DEUTSCHLAND, DEUTSCHLAND,
LAND OF ALL LANDS.

Deutschland, Deutschland, land of all lands,
First and foremost in the world,
When thy children face united
Every foe against thee hurled,
From the Meuse unto the Memel,
To the sea, with flags unfurled:

Deutschland, Deutschland, land of all lands,
First and foremost in the world.

German troth and German women,
German wine and German song,
Shall retain their ancient glamour,
Though the years be dark and long.
Noble deeds they shall inspire
In our hearts, and make us strong:

German troth and German women,
German wine and German song.

Brotherhood and right and freedom
Bless thee, German Fatherland,
For this goal we strive together,
One and all, with heart and hand,
For upon these mighty pillars
Evermore thy weal must stand.

Bloom and flourish in that glory,
Flourish, German Fatherland.

The Soldiers at War.

M. E.—Can you tell me the approximate number of soldiers engaged in the war?

Approximately 20,000,000 men have taken up arms in the warring nations.

San Francisco Through the Canal.

SUBSCRIBER.—Could you favor me with a list of the steamship lines operating from New York City to San Francisco through the Canal?

The following steamship lines are operating regularly through the Panama Canal: The Luckenbach Company has a boat at fairly regular intervals, carrying first class passengers only, rates $125 up; the American-Hawaiian Line has a sailing about every five weeks, carrying first class passengers only, rates $150; Panama-Pacific Line, which commences operation May 1, carrying first and third class passengers. Further information may, of course, be obtained from the company offices of each line, or from a tourist agency.

American Steamship Lines.

J. L. B.—I am desirous of knowing whether there are any steamship lines carrying passengers and freight sailing from New York or any other port in the United States to European waters that are, and were before the recent act of Congress permitting foreign steamships to come under American registrations, owned and directed by United States citizens. I would also be pleased to know if the steamships St. Paul and Philadelphia are owned by a United States company, doing business under the laws of the United States, which would make it a strictly home-owned company.

The American Line, operating at present between New York and Liverpool, and owning the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York, and Philadelphia, is the only line answering your description, as a steamship line carrying passengers and freight from an American to a European port, owned and directed by United States citizens under the laws of the United States.

Belgian Neutrality.

H. L. M.—What is the correct name and date of the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Belgium?

The treaty of April 19, 1839, was signed by Prussia, France, England, Austria, and Russia. In it these powers declared themselves guarantors of a treaty concluded on the same day between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands, providing that "Belgium forms an independent state of perpetual neutrality." It is referred to in diplomatic correspondence as the Treaty of 1830.

Monism.

THOMAS J. O'CONNOR.—Can you inform me where I can secure information regarding advanced monism, which I hear discussed everywhere?

Philosophers at the present day are inclined to despise realism on the ground that its differentiation of body and soul, natural and supernatural, ignores the unity of being. Indeed, in order to oppose this unity of being to the duality of the realists, modern materialists and idealists alike choose rather to write themselves down as monists and describe realists disparagingly as dualists. Those who believe only in body and those who believe only in mind, therefore, can alike be called monists. The following quotation from an encyclopedia gives probably the briefest possible statement of the monist theory and its exponents. For detailed information any of the authorities mentioned may be consulted at the libraries: "Monism is the philosophic view of the world which holds that there is but one form of reality, whether that be spiritual or material. The aim of knowledge is explanation, and the dualism or pluralism which acquiesces in recognizing two or more wholly disparate forms of reality has in so far renounced explanation. To this extent monism is justified; but it becomes mischievous if it prompts us to ignore important differences in facts as they present themselves to our intelligence. All forms of monism, from Plotinus downward, tend to ignore personal individuality and volition and merge all finite existence in the featureless unity of the absolute; this, indeed, is what inspires the passion of the protest against monism. Turning to the historical forms of the theory, we may class Plotinus as a mystical monist; he attains to the One which is the All by an act of mystic union raising him above the phenomenal sphere. Spinoza is a materialistic monist with an inconsistent touch of mysticism, and a certain concession, more apparent than real, to the spiritual side of experience. Hegel's is an intellectualist monism, explaining matter, sensation, personal individuality, and will as forms of thought. The doctrine of Schopenhauer and von Hartmann is a monism of cosmic will which submerges the individual no less completely than Hegelianism, though in a different manner. Haeckel's monism is mere materialism dignified by a higher title. Those who maintain that all these forms of synthesis are hasty and superficial stand by the conviction that the right philosophic attitude is to accept provisionally the main distinctions of common sense, above all the distinction of personal and impersonal; but to press forward to the underlying unity so far as experience and reflection justify." Metaphysics generally recognizes a materialist monism of body, an idealistic monism of soul, and a realistic monism of substance, which is also a dualism of substances.

A Russian Calendar Date.

A TIMES READER.—Will you kindly tell me what the English calendar date was for the Russian date of Nov. 10, 1893?

The English calendar date for the Russian date of Nov. 10, 1893, was Nov. 22, 1893.

Historical Questions.

L. D.—I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES for many years, and notice that the paper answers questions. Will you kindly answer the following for me: What year did the English start war with America? Has the United States had more than two wars with England? Who started the Boer war? What were the atrocities the Belgians committed in the Congo war?

The American Revolution began in 1776. There have been two wars between England and the United States—the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

The Boer war was the outgrowth of friction between the agricultural native population of the Transvaal and the foreigners who came into the country with the discovery of gold; negotiations with England over a franchise right for British residents came to nothing, and both sides determined on war. On Oct. 9, 1899, the Boers sent the British an ultimatum, which the latter refused to consider. Two days later the Boers invaded Natal.

The "atrocities of the Congo" were the crimes and devastations attributed to the treatment of natives in the Belgian Congo, where, although slavery had been prohibited by the Congress of Berlin in 1885, the cruelest forms of enforced labor were said to exist during the exploitation of the African territory by King Leopold, and the first years of the rubber and ivory industries in the Congo Free State. Aug. 18, 1903, the English Government issued a note to the powers, charging that the object of Leopold's administration of the Congo was not so much the care and improvement of the natives as the collection of revenue; that this object was pursued by a system of forced labor, different only in name from slavery; that the demands on each village were exacted with a strictness which constantly degenerated into great cruelty; that the men composing the armed force of the State were in many cases recruited from the most warlike and savage tribes, who not infrequently terrorized over their own officers and maltreated the natives without regard to discipline or fear of punishment. July 23, 1904, King Leopold named a Commission of Inquiry, composed of a Belgian, an Italian, and a Swiss, whose report was published Nov. 5, 1905. The outcry against Leopold's management was at its height in 1906. The King had carried on the Congo industries and Government as his personal affair. With the outcry against his methods he was forced to relinquish his personal claims. The Belgian nation annexed the Congo shortly before Leopold's death.

Jewish Girls in Russia.

P. A.—I will be glad if you will reply to the following questions, as the matter is one in which many readers are interested: Are Jewish girls, not of the first or second-class merchants' guilds, but girls of decent families, allowed to live in Moscow or Petrograd if they wish to live there, or must they apply for the "yellow ticket" and live under the same conditions as a prostitute? I refer to the girls from within the Pale. If Jewish girls of poor families that graduate from high school and are not fortunate enough to be of that percentage which are allowed to enter college wish to have a college education in Moscow or Petrograd, under what conditions could they enter? Must they also apply for the "yellow ticket"? If the "yellow ticket" does not exist, when was it abolished?

Jewish girls, from the Pale, are not allowed to live in Moscow or Petrograd. Jewish girls that graduate from high school are allowed to take their college education in Moscow or Petrograd, and can live there as long as they attend the university. Their entrance is subject to the general laws governing the education of Jews in Russia. As to the "yellow ticket"—which has not been abolished—this is the passport of a prostitute in Russia. No one who is not a prostitute is under any order or necessity for applying for it. There have, however, been cases where Jewish girls, in order to acquire the "right of residence" in Moscow or Petrograd which such a passport gives, registered as prostitutes and obtained "yellow tickets."

Citizenship.

S. L.—Will you kindly tell me whether a child born in the United States is a citizen regardless of whether his parents are naturalized? Would a person born of Chinese parents be eligible to the Presidency of the United States?

A child of alien parents, born in this country, is by the fact of his American birth an American citizen. There is no law qualifying this citizenship for the children of Mongolian parents, although naturalization is denied to Chinamen, and in the strict letter of the law there is no denial of the eligibility of the American-born child of Chinese parents to the Presidency. It is scarcely necessary to point out the impossibility of such a condition. Chinese immigration is, of course, forbidden by law.

W. B. TWINER.—Is a child born of American parents in a foreign country eligible to the Presidency of the United States when he attains the age of 35 years and has lived for fourteen years in the United States?

The child of American parents, born in a foreign country, is considered "native born" by virtue of his parents' citizenship, and is thus eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

The Greatest Convenience of Shopping Is

A Charge Account

We'll make it very easy for you to become a CHARGE CUSTOMER of "The Big Store" if you will call at our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Astonishing Sacrifices of Seasonable Merchandise.

Prices Cut Deeper Than Ever

Every article of Apparel, Household Goods, Outdoor Accessories, Table Supplies, etc., included in these greatest-of-all money saving events.

Just Think for a Moment!

Is there anything you need for immediate use? Is there anything you are likely to need during the near future? Make out a list of all these things and come here to GREENHUT'S immediately, and YOU WILL SAVE A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY ON EVERY PURCHASE YOU MAKE—FOR THESE ARE WONDERFUL DAYS FOR SHOPPERS.

Wonderful Bargains for Everybody!

Recent events, as you know, have made it necessary for us to dispose of everything in our two mammoth buildings, under price.

Ready cash must be realized; and to secure it as quickly as possible, we have arranged SENSATIONAL SALES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT—CUTTING VERY DEEPLY INTO OUR OWN ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

THE MONEY-SAVING IS SIMPLY ASTONISHING. And don't for a moment lose sight of the fact that STOCKS OF SUMMER MERCHANDISE ARE NOW AT THEIR VERY BEST.

(These Trustees' Sales are by order of the United States District Court.)

Notable among the departments in this sale are:

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists, Skirts; Girls' and Juniors' Coats, Dresses, Suits; Furs; Wrappers and Tea Gowns; Infants' Wear; Undermuslins; Corsets; Silk Petticoats; Bathing Suits; Hosiery and Knit Underwear; Shoes; Trimmed Millinery; Ready-to-Wear Hats; Untrimmed Millinery; Flowers, Feathers and Novelties; Lace Robes; Laces and Embroideries; Trimmings; Ribbons; Veilings; Bridal Veils; Ladies' Neckwear; Collars and Cuffs; Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Dress Goods; Silks and Velvets; Wash Goods; Linings; Fancy and Domestic White Goods; Staple and Fancy Linens; Blankets; Comforters; Art Embroideries; Umbrellas; Leather Goods; Notions; Hair Goods; Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps; Men's Furnishings; Jewelry; Silverware; Clocks; Cutlery; Books; Commercial and Social Stationery; Sporting Goods; Automobile Supplies; Cameras and Photo Supplies; Toys; Trunks; Bags and Suit Cases; Baby Carriages; New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos; Music Roll Cabinets; Player-Piano Music Rolls; Sheet Music and Musical Instruments; Sewing Machines; Horse Goods; Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles; Groceries; Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles, etc.; Wines and Liquors; Conservatory Supplies; Growing Plants; Seeds; Canary Birds; Furniture and Bedding; Carpets; Oriental and Domestic Rugs; Linoleums; Oil Cloths; China and Glassware; Lamps and Lighting Fixtures; Art Bric-a-Brac; Curtains; Draperies; Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings; Refrigerators; Wooden Ware; Enamel Ware; Aluminum Ware; Tin Ware and All Other Kitchen Supplies; Garden Implements, etc.

There isn't a single article you could name for the person or for the home, that isn't included in this enormous distribution of Summer merchandise. WHATEVER YOU NEED FOR NOW AND MONTHS TO COME IS HERE AND IN WIDEST VARIETY.

Extra salespeople at your command to make choosing easy, and agreeable. But do your shopping early in the day—this will assist us in giving you prompt deliveries, etc.

Such a profusion of bargains has never been known in the history of New York retailing.

Summer Seashore and Country Delivery Service

Embracing 733 Towns and Covering an Area of 1,000 Square Miles.

This service has already been inaugurated for the coming season, and affords the maximum of convenience for our customers.

All deliveries made within 24 hours after purchase of goods. Merchandise bought up to 6 p. m. delivered the following day.

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter.

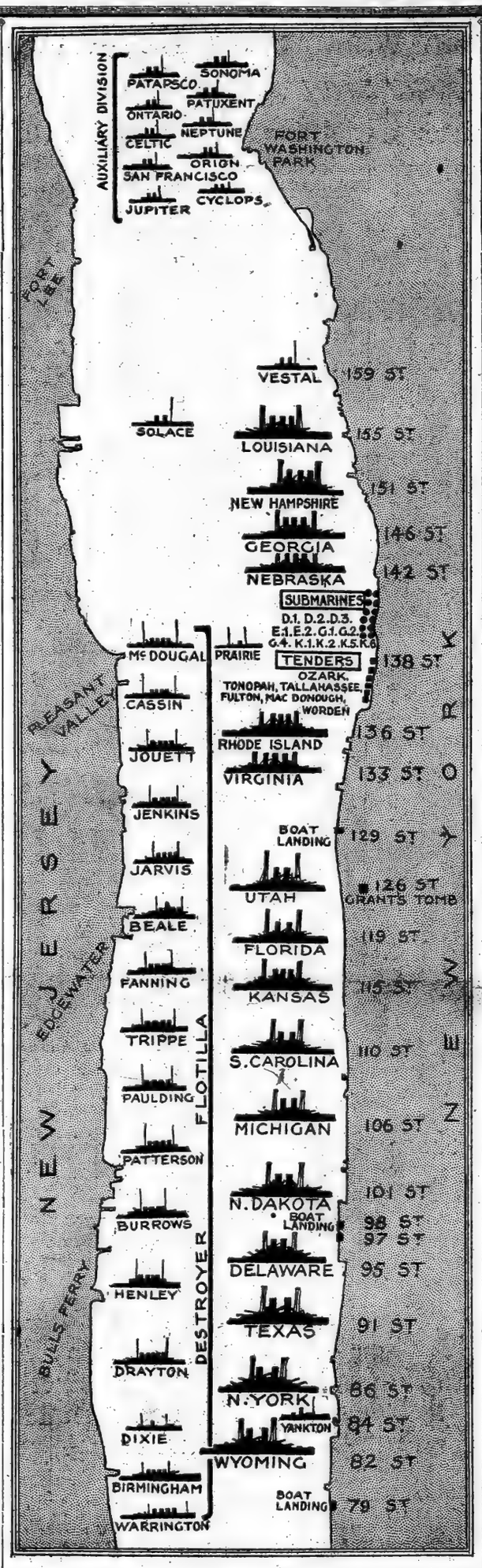
The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1915.

HOW GREAT WAR FLEET IS PLACED IN NORTH RIVER

Position of Each Ship and How Visitors May Get to It—Program Arranged for Entertainment of Officers and Men Here.

STREET.	VESSEL AND DESCRIPTION.
(Anchorage to be designated. On day of review under way off Statue of Liberty.)	**MAYFLOWER—The President's Yacht.** Purchased 1898. Displacement, 2,690 tons. Manned by 166 officers and men. Lieut. Commander Robert L. Berry commanding.
Seventy-ninth Street (Mid-stream.)	**BIRMINGHAM—Scout Cruiser.** Flagship of Captain Sims; authorized by Congress April 27, 1904; commissioned, 1908; cost, $1,896,289; main armament, two 5-inch and six 3-inch guns, two 22-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 18 officers and 355 enlisted men. Commander William V. Pratt, commanding.
Eightieth Street (New Jersey side.)	**WARRINGTON—Destroyer.** Armament, five 3-inch guns, three 18-inch torpedo tubes; cost, $664,000; tonnage, 742; manned by 4 officers and 84 enlisted men. Lieut. Commander Daniel P. Mannix, commanding.
Eighty-first Street (Mid-stream.)	**DIXIE—Auxiliary Cruiser.** Used as tender; acquired by purchase in Spanish War; manned by 12 officers and 300 enlisted men. Commander Hutch I. Cone, commanding.
Eighty-second Street (New York side.)	**WYOMING—Superdreadnought, flagship of North Atlantic Fleet.** Flagship of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the fleet; authorized by Congress March 3, 1909; commissioned Sept. 25, 1912; cost, $9,899,514; tonnage, 26,000; speed, 21.65 knots; six turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery, twelve 12-inch and twenty-one 5-inch guns; equipped with two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 68 officers and 1,033 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Herbert O. Dunn.
Eighty-fourth Street (New York side.)	**YANKTON—Gunboat.** The fleet tender purchased by Navy Department; built, 1893; tonnage, 750; armament, four 3-inch guns; complement, 5 officers and 90 men. Commander, Lieutenant Aubrey W. Fitch.
Eighty-fourth Street (New Jersey side.)	**DRAYTON—Destroyer.** Armament, tonnage, and personnel same as Warrington; cost, $644,000. Commander, Lieut. Commander Charles S. Freeman.
Eighty-sixth Street (New York side.)	**NEW YORK—Superdreadnought.** The newest vessel of the first line now in commission; flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo; authorized by Congress June 24, 1910; commissioned April 15, 1914; cost, $11,047,585; was built by the Government at the New York Navy Yard; tonnage, 27,000; speed, 21 knots; five turrets, each mounting two 14-inch guns main battery, ten 14-inch guns and twenty-one 5-inch guns; equipped with four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 53 officers and 970 men. Commander, Captain Thomas S. Rodgers.
Eighty-eighth Street (New Jersey side.)	**HENLEY—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $648,000. Lieutenant Henry D. Cooke, commanding.
Ninety-first Street (New York side.)	**TEXAS—Superdreadnought.** Authorized by Congress June 24, 1910; commissioned, March 12, 1914; cost, $10,736,276; speed, 21.05 knots; tonnage, armament, and torpedo equipment, same as that of the New York, of which she is a sister ship; manned by 53 officers and 970 men. Commander, Captain Albert W. Grant.
Ninety-second Street (New Jersey side.)	**BURROWS—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $665,000. Lieutenant Joseph F. Daniels, commanding.
Ninety-fifth Street (New York side.)	**DELAWARE—Dreadnought.** Authorized by Congress June 29, 1906; commissioned, April 4, 1910; cost, $8,069,201; tonnage, 20,000; speed, 21.56 knots; five turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery consists of ten 12-inch guns and fourteen 5-inch guns, two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 53 officers and 890 enlisted men. Commander, Captain William L. Rodgers.
Ninety-sixth Street (New York side.)	**PATTERSON—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $637,000. Lieutenant John H. Newton, commanding.
100th Street (New Jersey side.)	**PAULDING—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $644,000. Lieutenant G. R. P. Rodgers, commanding.
101st Street (New York side.)	**NORTH DAKOTA—Dreadnought.** Authorized by Congress March 2, 1907; commissioned, April 11, 1910; cost, $8,519,441; speed, 21.01 knots; tonnage, armament, and torpedo equipment, same as that of the Delaware, of which she is a sister ship; manned by 53 officers and 892 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Josiah S. McKean.
104th Street (New Jersey side.)	**TRIPPE—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $659,500. Lieutenant Ralph A. Koch, commanding.
106th Street (New York side.)	**MICHIGAN—Dreadnought.** Authorized by Congress March 3, 1905; commissioned, March 1, 1910; cost, $6,795,337; speed, 18.75 knots; tonnage, 16,000; four main turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery of eight 12-inch guns and secondary battery of twenty-two 3-inch guns, two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 50 officers and 758 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Albert P. Niblack.
108th Street (New Jersey side.)	**FANNING—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $630,500. Lieut. Commander William N. Jeffers, commanding.
110th Street (New York side.)	**SOUTH CAROLINA—Dreadnought.** Authorized by Congress March 3, 1905; commissioned, March 1, 1910; cost, $6,683,874; speed, 18.86 knots; armament, tonnage, and torpedo equipment, same as that of the Michigan, of which she is a sister ship; manned by 50 officers and 758 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Robert L. Russell.
112th Street (New Jersey side.)	**BEALE—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $654,000. Lieut. Commander Walter N. Vernon, commanding.
115th Street (New York side.)	**KANSAS—Predreadnought.** Authorized by Congress March 3, 1903; commissioned, April 18, 1907; cost, $7,543,404; speed, 18.09 knots; tonnage, 16,000; two main turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch guns; secondary battery of eighteen 3-inch guns; equipped with four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 56 officers and 905 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Henry F. Bryan.
119th Street (New York side.)	**FLORIDA—Dreadnought.** Was Admiral Fletcher's flagship at Vera Cruz; authorized by Congress May 13, 1908; commissioned, Sept. 15, 1911; built by the Government at the New York Navy Yard; cost, $10,241,667; speed, 20.75 knots; tonnage, 21,825; five turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery, ten 12-inch and sixteen 5-inch guns; equipped with two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 53 officers and 890 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Hilary P. Jones.



Statistics Concerning Ships Now Lying Off the City—Regulations Governing Visitors and Those Taking Them to the Fleet.

STREET.	VESSEL AND DESCRIPTION.
124th Street (New Jersey side.)	**JARVIS—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $640,000. Lieutenant Reed M. Fawell, commanding.
126th Street (New York side.)	**UTAH—Dreadnought.** Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush; authorized by Congress May 13, 1908; commissioned, Aug. 31, 1911; cost, $8,188,970; speed, 21.09 knots; tonnage, armament, and torpedo equipment, same as that of the Florida, of which she is a sister ship; manned by 53 officers and 890 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Albert Gleaves.
128th Street (New Jersey side.)	**JENKINS—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $654,000. Lieutenant Frederick V. McNair, commanding.
132d Street (New Jersey side.)	**JOUETT—Destroyer.** Same class as Warrington; cost, $654,500. Lieutenant I. F. Dortch, commanding.
133d Street (New York side.)	**VIRGINIA—Predreadnought.** Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman; authorized by Congress March 3, 1903; commissioned, May 7, 1906; cost, $6,581,834; speed, 19.01 knots; tonnage, 14,948; four main turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 6-inch guns; secondary battery of twelve 3-inch guns; equipped with four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 56 officers and 858 men. Commander, Captain Volney O. Chase.
136th Street (New York side.)	**RHODE ISLAND—Predreadnought.** Authorized by Congress June 7, 1900; commissioned, Feb. 19, 1906; cost, $6,419,262; speed, 19.01 knots; armament, tonnage, and torpedo equipment, same as that of the Virginia; manned by 56 officers and 857 men. Commander, Captain William M. Crose.
136th Street (New Jersey side.)	**CASSIN—Destroyer.** Armament, four 4-inch guns and four 18-inch torpedo tubes; tonnage, 1,020; cost, $761,500. Lieut. Commander Arthur Crenshaw, commanding.
138th Street (New York side.)	**PRAIRIE—Auxiliary Cruiser.** Flagship of Commander Yates Stirling, commanding the Submarine Flotilla; purchased 1898; tonnage, 6,620; armament, ten 3-inch guns; one of the vessels used in taking of Vera Cruz in 1914. Lieutenant M. Milne, commanding.
138th Street (New York side.)	**MACDONOUGH—Destroyer used as submarine tender.** Authorized by Congress, 1909; cost, $281,000. Ensign George M. Cook, commanding.
138th Street (New York side.)	**WORDEN—Destroyer used as submarine tender.** Sister of the MacDonough; cost, $286,000. Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith, commanding.
138th Street (New York side.)	**D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, G-1, G-2, G-4, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6—Submarines.** Submarines of the D Class cost $380,000 each; E Class, $375,000 each; G Class, over $400,000 each; K Class, newest and most powerful of the submarines in the Hudson, over $450,000 each.
138th Street (New York side.)	**TONOPAH, OZARK, and TALLAHASSEE—Submarine Mother Ships.** The Tonopah cost $1,619,052.88, the Ozark, $1,623,879.30, and the Tallahassee $1,512,179.76; they are sister ships of 3,225 tons, and each mounts two 12-inch guns and four 4-inch guns; each vessel is manned by eighteen officers and 210 enlisted men; Lieutenant Elmo H. Williams commands the Tonopah, Commander Orton P. Jackson the Ozark, and Commander Robert W. McNeeley the Tallahassee.
138th Street (New York side.)	**FULTON—Submarine Tender.** Authorized by Congress in 1911; 1,408 tons. Lieutenant James D. Wilson, commanding.
140th Street (New Jersey side.)	**McDOUGAL—Destroyer.** Cost, $810,000. Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer, commanding.
142d Street (New York side.)	**NEBRASKA—Predreadnought.** Authorized by Congress March 3, 1899; commissioned, July 1, 1907; cost, $6,832,796; speed, 19.06 knots; armament, tonnage, and torpedo equipment same as that of the Virginia; manned by 56 officers and 859 enlisted men. Commander, Captain George W. Logan.
146th Street (New York side.)	**GEORGIA—Predreadnought.** Authorized by Congress March 3, 1899; commissioned, Sept. 24, 1906; cost, $6,546,034; speed, 19.26 knots; armament, tonnage, and torpedo equipment same as that of Virginia; manned by 56 officers and 860 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Robert E. Coontz.
151st Street (New York side.)	**NEW HAMPSHIRE—Predreadnought.** Authorized by Congress April 27, 1904; commissioned, March 19, 1908; cost, $7,129,903; speed, 18.16 knots; tonnage, 16,000; two main turrets, each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch guns; secondary battery of eighteen 3-inch guns; equipped with four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 56 officers and 904 enlisted men. Commander, Captain Edwin A. Anderson.
155th Street (New York side.)	**LOUISIANA—Predreadnought.** Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean; authorized by Congress July 1, 1902; commissioned, June 2, 1906; cost, $7,367,132; speed, 18.82 knots; tonnage, 16,000; four main turrets each mounting two 12-inch guns; main battery of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch guns, and secondary battery of eighteen 3-inch guns; equipped with four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; manned by 56 officers and 907 enlisted men. Commander, Captain George R. Cooper.
155th Street (New Jersey side.)	**SOLACE—Hospital Ship.** Built 1896; by naval men generally considered entirely out of date and inadequate for services required; tonnage, 3,300; flies International Red Cross emblem; no armament. Commander, Medical Inspector R. M. Kennedy.
159th Street (New York side.)	**VESTAL—Repair Ship.** Repair ship; built New York Navy Yard, 1904-06; tonnage, 12,563; cost, $1,754,121. Commander U. T. Holmes, commanding.
Fort Washington Point (New York side.)	**CELTIC—Supply Ship.** Built 1891; acquired by purchase; tonnage, 8,000 tons; armament, two 6-pounders. Lieut. Commander W. B. Wells, commanding.
North Fort Washington Point (New York side.)	**SAN FRANCISCO—Mine-laying Cruiser.** Authorized by Congress, 1887; tonnage, 4,083; cost, $1,738,257; one of the ships of the famous White Squadron, and the only ship of that squadron to figure in this year's mobilization; armament, eight 5-inch and four 6-pounder guns; manned by 12 officers and 200 enlisted men. Commander Reginald R. Belknap, commanding.
North Fort Washington Point (Anchorages not designated.)	**ONTARIO, PATUXENT, PATAPSCO, and SONOMA—Naval Tugs.**
North Fort Washington Point (Anchorages not designated.)	**NEPTUNE, ORION, CYCLOPS, and JUPITER—Fuel Ships.**

PROGRAM AND BOAT REGULATIONS

SUNDAY, MAY 9.—Auxiliary division arrives and anchors. Submarine flotilla arrives and anchors. Special service in many of the city churches for the officers and men of the fleet. 8 to 11 P. M., the fleet is illuminated.

MONDAY, MAY 10.—Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon. Theatre parties for enlisted men in the evening.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.—Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon. Theatre parties for enlisted men in the evening. 9 P. M., reception to officers at the New York Yacht Club.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.—Destroyer flotilla arrives in the North River. Vestal, San Francisco, Jupiter, Neptune sail for war problem. Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men in the afternoon. Theatre parties for enlisted men in the evening. 8 P. M., informal dance on the Granite State given by the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of New York.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.—8 P. M., athletic and vaudeville performances for enlisted men.; 9 P. M., reception at Union League Club for officers of the fleet.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.—2:45 P. M., Navy League visits Wyoming, New York, and Utah; 8 P. M., Theatre party for officers of the fleet; 8 P. M., theatre parties for enlisted men of the fleet.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.—2 P. M., Baseball parties and theatre parties for enlisted men; 7 P. M., Dinner at the Waldorf for officers of the fleet; 8 P. M., theatre parties for enlisted men; 8 to 11 P. M., fleet will be illuminated; 8:30 to 9:15 P. M., exhibition of fireworks from floats on the Hudson; band concerts on Riverside Drive.

SUNDAY, MAY 16.—Special services in many of the city churches; 8 to 11 P. M., fleet will be illuminated.

MONDAY, MAY 17.—9 A. M., naval brigade lands at West Twenty-third Street; 10 A. M., parade starts. The route of the parade is as follows: Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, Fifty-ninth Street to Central Park West, Central Park West to Seventy-seventh Street, Seventy-seventh Street to North River; 10:30 A. M., the head of the parade passes the official reviewing stand; 12 M., brigade embarks at West Seventy-ninth Street; 12:30 P. M., official luncheon in honor of the President at the Biltmore; 3 P. M., the President hoists his flag on the Mayflower and receives flag officers and Captains; 3:30 P. M., the Mayflower gets under way, followed by the Dolphin and Yankton, and the President reviews the fleet at anchor, passing between the battleships and the shore, thence around the end of the fleet and back between the battleships and the destroyer flotilla, returning to anchorage; 7:30 P. M., the President dines on board the Wyoming; 8:30 P. M., boat races by crews of the fleet; 8 to 11 P. M., the fleet will be illuminated.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.—9 A. M., the Mayflower, Dolphin, and Yankton get under way and proceed to a point near the Statue of Liberty, anchoring there; 9:30 A. M., the fleet gets under way, speed 10 knots; 10 A. M., the fleet passes in review.

Launching of the Arizona.

On Wednesday, May 19, there will be launched at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn the 31,500-ton superdreadnought Arizona, a sister ship of the great Pennsylvania, which was launched at Newport News, Va., a few weeks ago. This new fighting machine will have a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns mounted in four turrets, three guns to a turret, which arrangement represents a new departure in American naval armament.

In addition to her main battery of 14-inch guns the Arizona will also carry a secondary battery of twenty-two 5-inch guns. She will have four 21-inch torpedo tubes. The estimated cost of the Arizona is about $13,000,000, and when in commission she will be manned by about 1,000 officers and enlisted men. She is 600 feet long and is expected to develop a maximum speed of 21.5 knots an hour.

The launching ceremony will be attended by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and a large number of prominent naval officials from Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and other points, as well as by the official representatives of the State and City of New York. It is expected that more than 20,000 persons will be in the Navy Yard when Naval Constructor Bailey gives the command to "saw off."

Miss Esther Ross of Arizona will name the great fighter as she starts on her way to the water.

BOATS FOR VISITORS.

ON boats carrying passengers between warships and the shore, the fare shall not in any case exceed 25 cents each way. The fare out is to be collected upon embarkation of the passengers, and the fare back during the return trip, and no tickets of any sort shall be sold, nor shall return trip fare be collected on the outward passage.

The operators of boats and float permittees will be responsible to the Dockmasters that they continue their service each day until ships which they serve are cleared of visitors, and a failure to fulfill this rule will disqualify them for future operation.

Float permittees of the Park Department or Dock Department will not permit other than boats with a number issued by the Department of Docks and Ferries to use their floats during the visit of naval ships for the purpose of transporting passengers to and from warships or around the warship. The penalty for violation of this rule will be immediate revocation of their permit and removal of the float.

Boats will promptly clear gangways and landing places upon the direction of authorities on the ships and Dockmasters, so that traffic may be conducted as expeditiously as consistent with safety.

The Police Department will prevent the sale of tickets, will keep floats cleared of all except the number of persons who can be accommodated in the launches actually at the float, will keep order on the docks, and will prevent, as far as it is in their power, violations of these rules. All violations shall be promptly reported to the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Steamboat Inspection Service will advise the Department of Docks and Ferries as to the safe carrying capacity of boats whose owners are applying for numbers to enable them to operate, and will have representatives on the floats where crowded conditions are liable and see that no more than the number are carried by the various boats.

How to Reach the Ships

Battleship Squadron.

Ship	Location.	Boat Landing.
Wyoming	82nd Street	79th Street
Yankton	84th Street	
New York	86th Street	97-98th Streets
Texas	91st Street	
Delaware	95th Street	
North Dakota	101st Street	
Michigan	106th Street	
South Carolina	110th Street	
Kansas	115th Street	
Florida	119th Street	
Utah	Grant's Tomb	
Virginia	133rd Street	129th Street.
Rhode Island	136th Street	
Nebraska	142nd Street	
Georgia	146th Street	
New Hampshire	151st Street	158th Street.
Louisiana	155th Street	

Auxiliary Division.

Vestal	159th Street	158th Street.
San Francisco	Washington Park	
Celtic	Washington Park	
Solace	155th Street	
Ontario	Washington Park	
Patuxent	Washington Park	
Patapsco	Washington Park	
Sonoma	Washington Park	
Cyclops	On east side of river to northward of Fort Washington Point under direction of Division Commander.	158th Street.
Orion		
Neptune		
Jupiter		

Destroyer Flotilla.

Birmingham (Pennant Ship of Commander Sims.)

Warrington	Trippe	Jouett
Drayton	Dixie	Cassin
Henly	Fanning	Macdonough
Burrows	Beale	Tallahassee
Patterson	Jarvie	McDougal
Paulding	Jenkins	

All anchorages are west side of river from 79th Street to 140th Street, except No. 53 (Yankton.) Landing to be assigned by Flotilla Commander.

Submarine Flotilla.

Prairie (Pennant Ship of Commander Stirling.)

Tonopah	Ozark	Fulton
D—1	G—1	K—1
D—2	G—2	K—2
D—3	G—3	K—5
E—1	G—4	K—6
E—2		

East of battleships from 134th Street up. Tenders alongside dock at 138th Street if possible. Use the landing at 134th Street.

FACTS ABOUT THE WARSHIPS

OF the famous fleet that encircled the globe in 1908, under the successive commands of Rear Admirals Evans, Thomas, and Sperry, all of whom are now dead, five are in the column now at anchor in the Hudson. They are the Louisiana, the Kansas, the Georgia, the Virginia, and the Rhode Island. The fleet tender Yankton, then commanded by Lieutenant W. R. Gherardi, now naval attaché in Berlin, also went around the world with the fleet.

The newest vessels in the fleet are the superdreadnoughts New York and Texas and the submarine tender Fulton.

The weight of a 14-inch projectile is 1,400 pounds, which means that a 14-inch broadside from either the New York or the Texas would weigh 14,000 pounds. To fire such a broadside would cost the Government about $7,700.

The submarine motherships Tonopah, Ozark, and Tallhassee were originally named the Nevada, the Arkansas, and the Florida. They all lost their State names so that they might be given to vessels of the superdreadnought type.

To keep a battleship of the Atlantic fleet in commission costs on an average $828,778.78 annually. Of this more than $700,000 is the pay of officers and enlisted men. The rest goes for repairs, equipage, &c.

The annual cost of keeping a submarine in commission is $31,168, of a torpedo boat destroyer $101,333, of a submarine tender $187,473, of a hospital ship $215,424, of a supply ship $172,702, of a monitor $120,390, an armored cruiser $561,013, a second class cruiser $84,215, and a gunboat $107,690.

The pennant of an Admiral shows four stars on a blue field. Those of Rear Admirals two stars on a blue field. The four-starred pennant flying from the Wyoming indicates that the superdreadnought is the fleet flagship of Admiral Fletcher, the commander in chief.

The dreadnoughts Florida and Utah were the two first-line ships that figured most prominently in the capture of Vera Cruz last year. The Florida was Admiral Fletcher's flagship during the first two days' fighting, which ended in the taking of the Mexican port.

The oldest battleship in the Hudson is the Georgia, which was authorized March 3, 1899, and the keel of which was laid Aug. 31, 1901. The Virginia, a sister ship of the Georgia, is the second oldest. The Virginia's keel was laid May 21, 1902. The keel of the Nebraska, the third oldest battleship in the column, which is also a sister ship of the Georgia, was laid July 4, 1902.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie figured in the Vera Cruz fighting, and with the Chester and the San Francisco, the last named also in the Hudson River column, bombarded the Vera Cruz Naval Academy, from the building of which came the most stubborn of the resistance to the landing of the Americans.

The San Francisco, now a mine-layer, was one of the ships of the old White Squadron. She was authorized by Congress in 1887.

In the fleet now in the river there is a total of twenty 14-inch, one hundred and six 12-inch, fifty-six 8-inch, thirty-six 7-inch, forty-eight 6-inch, one hundred and thirty-three 5-inch, twenty-four 4-inch, and two hundred and thirty-eight 3-inch guns.

The silver services on the battleships in the Hudson are estimated to be worth in excess of $150,000. In each instance the service was presented to the battleship by the people of the State in honor of which the ship is named.

Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief, is a native of Iowa. Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding the First Division, is a Vermonter; Rear Admiral Boush, commanding the Second Division, is from Virginia; Rear Admiral Coffman, commanding the Third Division, is also a Virginian, while Rear Admiral McLean, commanding the Fourth Division, is from New Jersey.

Captain William S. Sims, commanding the torpedo flotilla, was born in Canada, and Commander Yates Stirling, commander of the submarine flotilla, was born in California.

The fuel ship Jupiter is one of the finest vessels in the world of her type. She is electrically propelled.

The little four-funneled, yachtlike vessel from which the steamer of Captain Sims flies is one of the three scout cruisers in the navy. The others, the Chester and the Salem, are not here.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

NO type of naval craft has figured so prominently in the present great conflict in Europe as has the submarine, and for that reason it is safe to say that no ships in the Hudson will attract more attention than the little under-water fighters of the Atlantic submarine flotilla, under Commander Yates Stirling, Jr. Some of these little battleship wreckers have come more than 1,300 miles under their own power in order to appear in the Presidential review—a feat that is in itself a record breaker for vessels of their type.

The submarines in the Hudson number an even dozen and are of the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions of the flotilla. They represent the best of the D, E, G, and K classes. There are three of the Ds, two of the Es, three of the Gs, and four of the Ks in the Hudson River line-up.

In the First Submarine Division are the three submarines of the D and the two of the E class. The D vessels cost $380,000 each and those of the E class $375,000 each. The commanders of the D vessels are Lieutenant Earle C. Metz, Lieutenant P. K. Robottom, and Lieutenant Rush S. Fay. The two E vessels are commanded by Lieutenant Thomas Withers and Ensign Charles M. Cooke.

In the third division are the three submarines of the G class. G-1 cost $450,000, G-2 cost $410,000, and G-4 $437,500. The commanders in the order named are Lieutenant Joseph M. Deem, Lieutenant Ralph C. Needham, and Lieutenant Ernest D. McWhorter.

The K vessels are the newest and most powerful of the underwater craft in the Hudson. Of the four vessels that are in this division, K-1 and K-2 each cost $469,000, and K-5 and K-6 cost $478,000 each. The commanders are Lieutenant Lucius C. Dunn, Lieutenant Radford Moses, Lieutenant Holbrook Gibson, and Lieutenant Joseph C. Fisher.

The flotilla also includes three mother ships and three tenders, in addition to the flotilla flagship, the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The mother ships, alongside which the submarines gather at night like chickens, are the monitors Ozark, Tonopah, and Tallahassee, while the tenders are the new Fulton, and the torpedo destroyers Macdonough and Worden.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys Thirteen-story Structure in the Midtown Loft Zone.

PROPERTY HELD AT $600,000

Buyers for the Uptown Private Dwellings—Active Bronx and Suburban Buying.

The market closed strong yesterday after a fairly active week with a $600,000 deal in the midtown loft zone and several private dwelling transactions.

The last deal involved the thirteen-story store and loft structure at 131 to 137 West Thirty-fifth Street, which has been purchased by an an investor for cash. It is fully rented and occupies a plot 75 by 98.9, immediately adjoining on the west the old Herald Square Theatre. That property, with the remainder of the Broadway front up to Thirty-sixth Street, is to be improved with a big mercantile building.

The McMorrow Company acquired the Thirty-fifth Street site in 1913 from the Henry Morgenthau Company, in exchange for the Columbus apartment at Broadway and 157th Streets, and erected the building, which was completed for the Fall renting of 1914.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

William B. May & Co. have sold the three-story and basement private residence, 128 East Seventy-fourth Street, 18.9 by 50 by 102.2, for Bertha Lewy, to a client who will make extensive alterations to same. This block is being rapidly improved by the remodeling of many of the old houses. On the block of the east are the residences of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Seymour L. Cromwell, Stowe Phelps, and Professor William Sloane.

The Hall-Berwin Corporation has sold for the Wilmurt Realty Company, represented by H. Nelson Flanagan, 163 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 19 by 100.5. The buyer is Louis H. Chalif, who recently purchased, through the same broker, the adjoining dwelling at 165 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Chalif now owns a plot 39.10 by 100.5, and anticipates, in a short while, erecting a modern building for his own occupancy.

Walter V. Reynolds has sold to Frank Hayden 282 West 127th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 99.11, near Eighth Avenue.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company has sold 1,045 and 1,047 Lexington Avenue, two three-story dwellings, each 17 by 55. The new owner will alter them into stores and dwellings.

Sale in Times Square Section.

Thomas Killilea has sold 125 West Forty-fifth Street, a four-story building, on lot 19.2 by 82, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The seller acquired the property in 1901.

Buys Tenth Avenue Tenement.

The five-story tenement at 329 Tenth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 24.8 by 70, has been sold by Cosby & Blewly to James Dunphy.

Bronx Borough.

The five-story new law flat at 1,394 Franklin Avenue, on plot 37.6 by 100, has been sold by Richard Dickson for James T. Barry to an investor. Mr. Dickson has also sold for John Miller the southwest corner of Eastburn Avenue and 174th Street, 81 by 95, and for the same owner a plot 50 by 95 on the east side of Eastburn Avenue, about 226 feet south of 175th Street. The purchaser intends to erect a new law apartment on the site.

The block front on the south side of Lafayette Avenue, from Longfellow to Whittier Avenue, has been sold by John A. Steinmetz for Edward Ruehl.

The plot of five lots on the northeast corner of Creston Avenue and 183d Street, 123 by 95, has been sold by Richard H. Scobre for the estate of Richard Webber to an investor.

Brooklyn.

The two-story residence at 1,480 East Eighteenth Street, between Avenues N and O, on plot 33 by 100, has been sold by the Midwood Associates to Mrs. Mary E. Hill for occupancy.

James M. Hawley has sold for Reinhold A. Schiesing the premises at 334 Seventeenth Street, to Gustav Leide, and for George Berkobein and John Schelpp the property at 1,666 Grove Street to Thomas Tutty.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold five lots on the northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Dyker Heights, for William Rafferty to an investor.

The Westwood Realty Company has sold 466 East Seventeenth Street, a one-family detached house on plot 60 by 100, for A. B. Doggett to a client for occupancy; also 628 East Twenty-sixth Street, a two-family detached house on plot 40 by 100, for Frank L. Bryant to a client for occupancy.

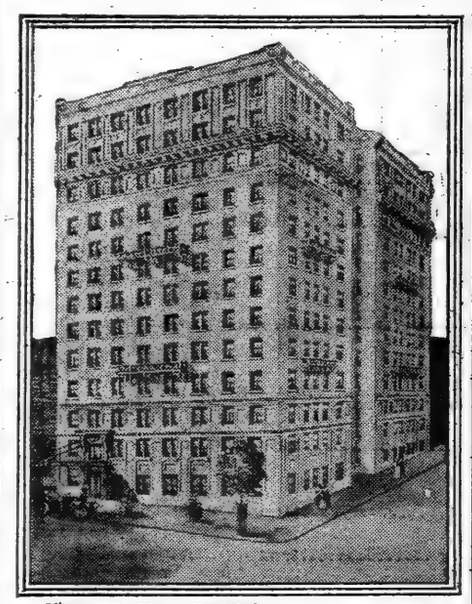
Sales in Newark.

The firm of Louis Schlesinger has sold for Mrs. Mary E. Campbell and Miss Kathryn Stokesberry to Dr. Fortunato Soriano the dwellings at 49, 51, and 53 Eighth Avenue, on a plot 76 by 180. The same firm has also sold for Miss Catherine Demarest the three-story factory at 91 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, southeast corner of Lafayette Street, erected for N. J. Demarest & Co., harness manufacturers, about a quarter of a century ago. The buyer is Patrick J. Kelly. The plot is 30 by 129. The building has been leased to the Glacey Paper Box Company.

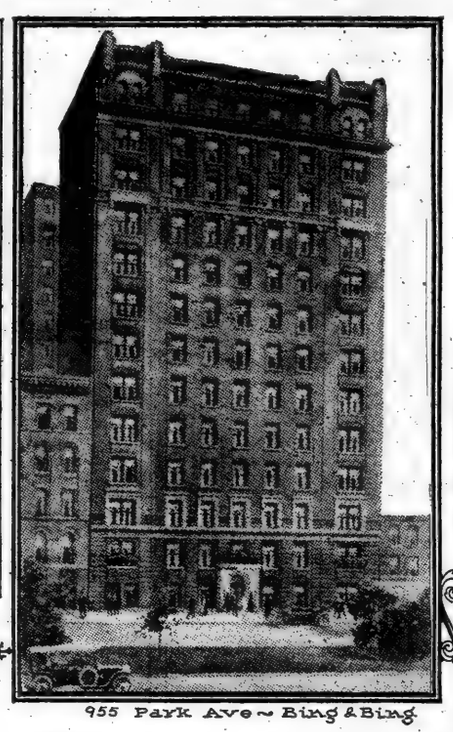
Feist & Feist have sold for the estate of Forman [illegible] the brick dwelling at 2[illegible] to Miss Mary T. Flo[illegible] 25 by 80 feet.

EASIER FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN LOANING MARKET GIVING IMPETUS TO MANY NEW APARTMENT OPERATIONS

West End Avenue and Upper Washington Heights the Chief Centres of Activity on West Side—Two Broadway Block Fronts Under Improvement—Park Avenue the Centre of Interest on the East Side.

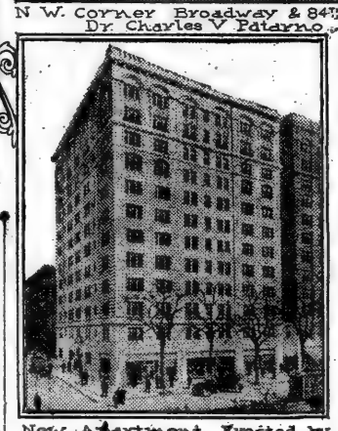


The Della Robbia
N.E.cor. 96th St. & West End Ave.
Harry Schiff, Builder

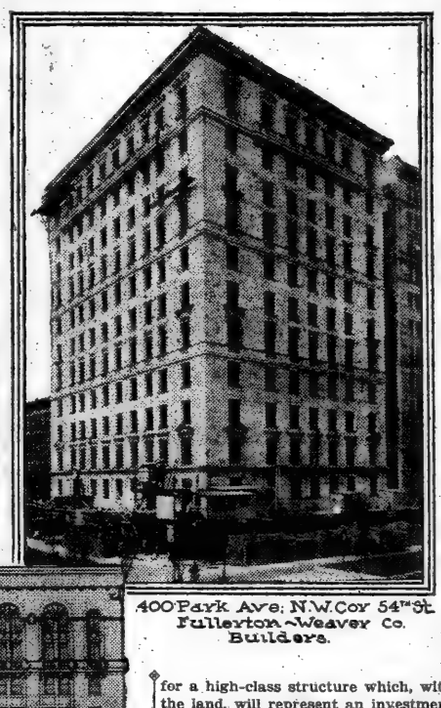


955 Park Ave ~ Bing & Bing

N.W. Corner Broadway & 84th Street
Dr. Charles V. Paterno ~ Builder



New Apartment Erected by Jacob Axelrod, S.E. cor. Broadway & 89th St.; Geo. F. Pelham.



400 Park Ave; N.W. Cor 54th St.
Fullerton-Weaver Co.
Builders.

13 Story Apartment N.W. Cor. West End Ave & 89th St.
Albert Saxe, Builder
Emery Roth, Architect.

WITHIN the last few weeks the loaning market for new apartment house operations both in Manhattan and the Bronx has been more favorable from the builders' standpoint than was the case during the greater part of the Fall and Winter. The large loaning institutions have shown a greater readiness since the first of the year to put money out on permanent loans in good localities, and to this fact is evidently due the realty activity in some prominent apartment house centres.

On the west side, below 110th Street, while there has been no great activity, several high-class buildings are now nearing completion for Fall occupancy and others have been planned. West End Avenue has furnished most of the big sales for apartment house improvement. That thoroughfare is rapidly becoming, to the west side, what Park Avenue is in the elegance of its multi-family dwellings to the east side.

It is no easy matter to accumulate a large plot on West End Avenue, for the apartment building movement there has been so active within the last half dozen years that most of the available corners have been removed from the market. The past few months, however, have witnessed some good deals and nearly half a dozen new parcels are under improvement or will be in the near future.

Among the noteworthy operations are the new twelve-story house on the northeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, just finished by Dr. Charles V. Paterno, and a similar building on the northwest corner of Broadway, covering the entire Eighty-fourth Street frontage between the two avenues. Dr. Paterno recently acquired a big plot on the southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street for improvement with a big apartment, to cost, with the land, over $1,000,000. On the northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, Albert Saxe is erecting, from plans by Emery Roth, a thirteen-story house on a plot 44 by 90, to cost about $250,000, having a single apartment on a floor.

Harry Schiff has just completed a fine apartment on the northeast corner of Ninety-sixth Street. Among recent sales for future improvement have been the northwest and northeast corners of Seventy-fifth and Eightieth Streets, respectively, while on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, three big houses are being erected by a syndicate represented by Mullikin & Moller.

On Broadway there has been little building activity outside of the Alameda—the Paterno house on the Eighty-fourth Street corner—and the new operations just started by Jacob Axelrod on the block front on the east side, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, where two twelve-story houses, to cost over $1,500,000, will be ready for occupancy in the Fall. On the easterly block, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, contracts have been let for the completion of the big apartment to cost $1,500,000, for which Vincent Astor had plans filed over a year ago.

Another unusual operation is the twenty-story hotel apartment to be known as the Hotel des Artistes, recently started on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, near Central Park West. It is being erected by a co-operative syndicate of artists and will be the finest building of its kind in the world, the cost exceeding $1,000,000. Edwin A. Browning's four apartment hotels in the Seventy-second Street centre, three of which are nearly completed, are a distinctive feature in that choice residential centre, as each covers a plot of but twenty-five feet, while being thirteen stories in height. For the fourth one, the plot at 31 West Seventy-first Street, purchased a few months ago, has been excavated for the new building.

North of Ninety-sixth Street the busiest centre for new apartments has been the upper Washington Heights section, especially on Fort Washington Avenue and Riverside Drive above 160th Street. Three big six-story houses have been started covering the northeast corner of the Drive and 161st Street, and 300 feet adjoining on the street, to cost over $500,000. The northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street is also being improved, and eight five-story structures are under way on Haven Avenue, between 178th and 181st Streets, costing nearly $700,000. A big plot, 100 by 128, on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 144th Street, was recently acquired by Michael V. Paterno for improvement with a fine thirteen-story building.

On the east side Park Avenue has been the centre of interest in prospective apartment house operations. Some big investment deals have also given a stimulus to the market, including the purchase by William Ziegler, Jr., of the fine house on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-second Street, representing over $1,500,000, being the biggest apartment house deal of the season outside of the recent trade for the Chatsworth, at the foot of West Seventy-second Street. Julien T. Davies, a few months ago, bought the new house on the similar corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street. Both of these buildings were erected by Edgar A. Levy, and he has just purchased the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street for a high-class structure which, with the land, will represent an investment of over $1,000,000. In the same vicinity Bing & Bing, who have been very successful and active operators, have bought the northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street. They also own the southeast corner and it is expected that building operations will begin on both corners in the Fall. The Bings have lately finished a twelve-story house at 955 Park Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-second Street.

One of the finest houses on the avenue and which, although not yet completed, has been over three-fourths rented, and at big prices, is the building at 400 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street. It is being erected by the Fullerton-Weaver Realty Company, which has built some of the best houses on the thoroughfare within the last four years, and every one has been successfully rented. One of their new houses, opened last Fall, on the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, was sold a short time ago for about $1,200,000.

The 400 Park Avenue house is close to the extensive Goelet holdings. The Ogden Goelet estate finished last Fall a large building on the southwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street. Robert W. Goelet, by his recent purchases, now owns the two block fronts on the west side from Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth Street, and recently enlarged his northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street to a frontage of 125 feet on the avenue by 108.9 feet on the street.

TRADE BARRIER IN BAKER PURCHASE

Choice Murray Hill Block Front Now Secure from Business Invasion.

INVESTMENT A GOOD ONE

Projected Apartment on Old South Church Corner Evidently Abandoned.

One of the most interesting deals of the past week, revealed through the transfer records, was the purchase by George F. Baker of the former Dodge residence on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Title to the house, the home of the late Miss Grace H. Dodge, was taken in the name of Mr. Baker's daughter, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, while Mr. Baker took title to the stable in the rear, now used for light business.

One feature that makes the sale interesting is that its object was evidently to restrict the encroachment of trade, as its purchase gives the Baker family ownership of the entire westerly block front between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, their holdings representing an assessed valuation last year of over $1,500,000. The immediate Thirty-eighth Street corner, owned by George F. Baker, Jr., has a frontage of 147.6 feet on the street by 74.4 feet on the avenue, but the former includes the two private residences at 13 and 15 East Thirty-eighth Street.

It was this corner that figured several years ago in one of the largest restrictive purchases in the Murray Hill section. It is just outside the zone covered by the Murray Hill covenant, and in order to prevent the erection of a large apartment it was bought by Mr. Baker, Jr., and remained vacant for three or four years. The original intention was to have the corner improved with private homes, but no one was found to undertake expensive residential operations in a growing business district. The result was a compromise, as shown in the dignified four-story building now on the site, designed for professional offices, and which has been well rented.

Mr. Baker occupies the large house in the middle of the block and adjoining him is the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew. The next house on the corner was the late Miss Dodge's home, 262 Madison Avenue, 45 feet front, one of the fine residences of that former select home centre.

It is a safe prediction that offers for business uses will eventually be made, and evidently to prevent the erection of a tall commercial structure on a well situated corner close to the busy retail centre of Fifth Avenue, Mr. Baker took the property. The recorded transfers indicate that he got it at a very reasonable figure, the total consideration for the two parcels being $350,000, or a trifle less than $40,000 under the assessed valuation for 1914. Brokers who are familiar with the values and demand for choice parcels in that neighborhood consider that the Baker interests made a very neat investment.

Just above the Baker block the two fine old houses on the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, each fronting 27 feet, will be torn down early in July for the twelve-story building to be erected on a long lease by Mrs. Lillia B. Hyde, the owner of the corner, for the International Correspondence School. About half of the building will be used by the school and the remainder will be leased for business. F. E. Townsend, the architect, filed plans a few days ago. The estimated cost is $285,000, and it will be ready for occupancy in May, 1916. It will mark another radical change in the choice residential section of upper Murray Hill.

Adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-second Street August Heckscher is preparing to erect a big office building, and one of the old Madison Avenue structures covering the site has already been torn down. The handsome Havemeyer residence on the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street has been in the market for some time, without any restrictions against trade, as the result of a discovery by the lawyers of the estate a few months ago that the corner was originally sold by the Murray family without restrictions.

The fate of the old South Reformed Church building on the opposite corner, within the restricted zone, remains undecided. The owners of the property who took it with the understanding that it would be freed from any restrictions against an apartment house have apparently, now that the case has been decided in their favor, abandoned the idea of erecting the contemplated apartment. As the old restriction will surely hold good in those blocks for perhaps many years against trade interests, it is hard to predict what would be a remunerative improvement of the old church corner. Meanwhile, according to a sign on the property, the owners are willing to sell.

Sale of Forty-fourth Street Loft.

Herbert A. Sherman has been instructed by Supreme Court Referee Augustine R. McMahon to dispose of the new twelve-story loft building, Nos. 15-17 West Forty-fourth Street, on May 24. The sale is the result of a judgment in foreclosure in favor of Viola Flannery vs. the 15 West Forty-fourth Street Company amounting to $160,000. The prior liens amount to $275,000. It adjoins the St. Nicholas Club and the old Parkside Lyceum.

TO PROTEST STATE TAX.

Mass Meeting at Majestic Hotel Tomorrow Evening.

Members of the Real Estate Protective Association, Inc., and taxpayers in general are being urged to attend a mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the above association Monday evening, in the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, to "protest against the iniquitous, extraordinary, and unnecessary direct tax measure, now in the hands of the Governor, the signing of which will spell confiscation and fasten upon the taxpayers of New York City, alone, an obligation to pay a sum exceeding $21,000,000."

The notice continues: "History will repeat itself here and show that whenever a direct tax is levied a sum from 25 to 35 per cent. in excess of the amount required will be collected from the taxpayers. A direct tax is invariably levied with the intent and purpose of bringing in enough money to take good care of and to fulfill promises made to the political machine, to provide for extravagant expenditures to carry out schemes and projects.

"Without a doubt, the imposition of this direct tax will cause to be collected, in the entire State, a sum exceeding $30,000,000, 70 per cent. of which will come from New York City. Thus this city, instead of paying, as now erroneously urged, $14,000,000, will be required to pay not less than $21,000,000."

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Edward Dunn his apartment in 535 Park Avenue, at Sixty-second Street, to Malcolm D. Sloane, also for the Park Avenue Company, controlled by Edgar A. Levy, in the new building under construction at 525 Park Avenue, the southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, an apartment of twelve rooms and four baths to Ernest Hopkinson of the United States Rubber Company.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments in the new building at 390 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to Mrs. Charles E. Wilmot; also in conjunction with J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company to William E. Curtis and Miss Elizabeth Curtis; also in conjunction with Pease & Elliman to Louis M. Greer. This building, which will not open until the Fall, is now about 60 per cent. rented.

DEMAND FOR SMALL FLATS IN LONG ISLAND CITY

The Constantly Growing Army of Workmen in New Industrial Centre Starts a Building Boom That Promises to Break All Records in the Borough.

The growing importance of Long Island City as an industrial centre with its constantly increasing army of workmen has created a demand for small, private dwellings and three and four-room flats that has far exceeded the supply.

Several large plots of land adjacent to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza were sold to builders last week for immediate improvement, and other deals are under way, but it will be months before the supply will be found equal to the demand.

Discussing the situation yesterday William D. Bloodgood of the firm of William D. Bloodgood & Co., said:

"There is a strong and immediate demand here for flats in the modern type of buildings and this demand is not in anticipation of the influx of those now living in Manhattan's too congested tenement districts, but simply to house the workers now employed in the many large industries already located here.

"Strengthening my observation of this scarcity of supply are the statistics recently compiled by manufacturers here who are very anxious to have their employes situated near their work in comfortable quarters. These figures show that, from a total of over twenty-five factories, only 54 per cent. of the employes lived here and the remainder were obliged to make expensive and uncomfortable trips daily.

"In these days of efficiency this is no longer a matter to dismiss as unimportant, but plays a strong part in relation to the employe and his work. An investigation of this astonishing and illogical condition showed the absence of sufficient modern apartment houses to be the cause.

"Apartments here to be suitable must not only give good rooms, light and air, &c., but must be moderate enough in price to be popular with the working class. Land is too high, it is true, in Long Island City to be considered for improvement with one or two-family houses and be within reach. However, viewed for apartment purposes, where four-story buildings housing twenty or twenty-four families can be erected on a plot of ground 50 by 100 feet, it shows a handsome return to the builder, even when the apartments are rented for as low as $13 for three rooms and $16 for four rooms and bath.

"The secret of this is owing to the fact that lots can now be bought in improved streets in Long Island Ci as cheap as $2,000 and $2,500 per lot.

"It would seem that now would be the time for the investors and operators to build while these low prices exist, for it is needless to state that they will not remain long, when lots for similar purposes in Manhattan are bringing three and four times as much, and not nearly so desirable from point of neighborhood.

"The most popular type of flat house is that containing three or four rooms and bath with hot water supply; the tenants heating the apartment at their own cost during the short Winter season, as there is a general aversion among this class of tenants to pay for steam heat that they consider they are not utilizing about eight months of the year. The benefit is mutual; the saving effected by the tenants is reflected in a greater degree to the landlord, who, not alone has saved the installation of an expensive plant and the heavy consumption of coal, but does away with expensive maintenance costs.

"I do not mean by this that steam heated apartments are not desirable, for we have a number located in streets further away from the industrial zone that are highly successful, bringing from $5 to $7 per room, and with waiting lists; however, the building of these houses does not remedy the situation in regard to the great mass of workers here, who are entitled to and should be accomodated, and I feel that the utterance of THE TIMES in bringing to light the facts in this relation, will bear fruit and attract those people who will be quick to recognize Long Island City as a fertile field for this type of operation.

"By this I mean not alone the builder and buyer, but, also that equally important member of the triangle—the lender. Without his assistance, and in spite of the demand, it is impossible to accomplish anything.

"It is gratifying, however, to say that we are steadily finding new funds for this purpose almost daily, the lenders being attracted by the unusual stability that the security offers, realizing the internal strength here without even counting upon the wonderful future that exists for Long Island City on the completion of the transit facilities that will bring us within five minutes' ride of Grand Central or Times Square, with a 5-cent fare over Greater New York's subway systems.

"I have yet to see in Long Island City a flat house offered at foreclosure sale for default in its first mortgage. I do not believe such a case has ever happened."

The feature of the week in the Queens market was the announcement that the American Real Estate Company had purchased a tract of 1,150 lots in the Steinway section and is planning an immediate development of the property. It is the largest deal of the kind of well-situated property close to the Manhattan business centre that has been made in some time, and the entry of the American Real Estate Company as prominent developers of Queens property indicates the great confidence of the operators in the future of that rapidly growng borough.

For the last twenty-five years the buyers have been active developers in Manhattan, Bronx, and Westchester County, and their selection of Queens for building operations on a large scale is certain to exert a marked influence in the realty market there, both from a residential and a business standpoint.

The property purchased comprises the Kouwenhoven estate, situated between Steinway and Fourth Avenues, with frontages on Flushing, Woolsey, Potter, Ditmars, Wolcott, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues. It is a short distance from the East River near Hell Gate, and will be served by various lines of transit, of which the most important is the new Astoria branch of the subway, with a station at Ditmars Avenue, and an express station at Hoyt Avenue within a block of the Flushing Avenue frontage of the property.

The elevated structure of the subway extension is already erected along Second Avenue to the property, and a connection is now being constructed on Jackson Avenue and at the Bridge Plaza. It is expected that trains will be operated through the Steinway Tube by June 15, and that trains over the Queensboro Bridge will be running by the early part of next year.

The American Real Estate Company intends to begin at once the development of the property by erecting apartment houses for employes of neighboring factories and workers in Manhattan. The company proposes to do in Queens what it has done successfully in the Bronx.

E. B. Boynton, President of the company, expresses his belief, as the result of his study of business conditions, that the tide has turned, good times are ahead, and that this is the psychological time to begin constructive action in real estate operation and investment.

Cassidy's Club at Auction.

Joe Cassidy's Democratic Club house in Court Square, Long Island City, will be sold at auction by Henry C. Johnson, Jr., next Tuesday. It is being sold under proceedings instituted by the Long Island City Savings Bank on a mortgage judgment of $12,000 with interest.

Corse Estate to be Liquidated.

On Tuesday, May 11, at noon, in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, Joseph P. Day will offer at trustee's sale, for the estate of Henry Corse, deceased, the southwest corner of Washington and West Eleventh Streets and the adjoining parcel known as 718 Washington, and 348-350 Washington Street.

TO SPEND $1,100,000.

Important Public Improvements Planned for White Plains.

Definite steps were taken by the Westchester County Board of Supervisors during the past week to spend $1,100,000 for a new addition to the White Plains Court House and for the erection of a county penitentiary and workhouse on the Alexander Smith Cochrane farm, near East View.

The newly created Building Commission, consisting of Robert S. Brewster, Chairman; Arthur V. Lawrence, and George Merts, submitted recommendations to the supervisors regarding the new buildings and they were unanimously approved by the supervisors.

Part of the front of the old Court House will be razed and in the place a new addition of two groups of buildings of granite will be erected to cost about $600,000. It is proposed to demolish the present structure back as far as the County Court room. The Surrogate, District Attorney, and Supreme Court librarian will be forced to vacate while the work is going on. There is now the old County Court building with the new wings adjoining, and when the new group is completed there will be four buildings joined together with the historical old White Plains Court room in the centre. This was built in 1855.

April Building Report.

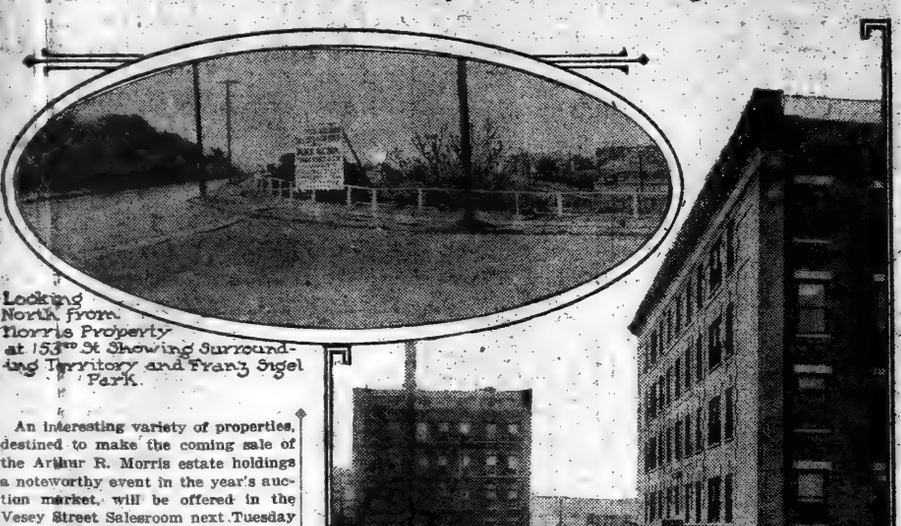
Reports to Bradstreet's Journal as to building show that while the percentages of decrease are being whittled down, current building operations, taking the country as a whole, are still well below corresponding periods of previous years. Reports this week (eighty-four cities reporting) show a total expenditure of $50,004,987 for April, as against $53,366,635 for April a year ago, a decrease of 6.3 per cent.

It will be recalled that in February and March the decreases were in the neighborhood of 12 per cent., and in January the loss from a year ago was 8.3 per cent. In the last quarter of last year, however, the decrease from the like period of 1913 ranged from 13 per cent. in November to 39 per cent. in December. In April this year only twenty-nine out of the eighty-four cities reporting, or about one-third, showed gains.

Building expenditures for four months of the calendar year 1915 aggregate $216,780,605, a decrease of 16 per cent. from a year ago, which in turn lost 11 per cent. from 1913.

CHOICE PARCELS IN AUCTION MARKET

Morris Estate Offering This Week the Largest Individual Sale of the Year—Realty in Four Boroughs.



Looking North from Morris Property at 153rd St Showing Surrounding Territory and Franz Sigel Park

Apartment Houses just North of Morris Prop

An interesting variety of properties, destined to make the coming sale of the Arthur R. Morris estate holdings a noteworthy event in the year's auction market, will be offered in the Vesey Street Salesroom next Tuesday by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, the latter being the auctioneer.

Arthur R. Morris was a descendant of Robert Morris of Lancasshire, England, and Pennsylvania, and one of the seigners of the Declaration of Independence. Arthur Morris early became interested in religious matters and in 1871 went as a missionary to Japan, where he lived up to the time of his death.

By his will he directed that his properties be sold and the proceeds be given, among others, to Christ Church of Yokohama, Japan; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the Evangelical Education Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, American Church Building Fund, and others.

The properties to be sold reflect the good judgment of Mr. Morris in making investments, and include in Manhattan 402 and 404 Pearl Street, running through to 10 New Bowery, a six-story loft, of which early possession may be obtained, if desired; also 438 and 440 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story double apartment house, on lot 50 by 100.

In Brooklyn the properties include 69 to 75 Myrtle Avenue and 327 to 333 Jay Street, a group of three-story business buildings, to be sold as one parcel; 206 to 224 Harrison Street, 301 to 305 Clinton Street, and 10 and 12 Tompkins Place, a group of eighteen three-story private dwellings in an old residential neighborhood. These will be sold separately.

In the Bronx the holdings include the ground occupied by the business building at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 138th Street, facing in the traffic centre the plaza formed by the junction of Third, Morris, and Lincoln Avenues and 138th Street. The building is owned by the tenant, who holds the land under a lease having eleven years to run, with the privilege of two renewals of twenty-one years each on the basis of reappraisals.

Other properties in the Bronx are the sixty-three lots bounded by 153d Street and 156th Street, Mott and Sheridan Avenues, opposite Franz Sigel Park, within two blocks of the Mott Avenue station on the extension of the Lexington Avenue Subway line. They will be sold separately.

In Queens are the two frame dwellings at 258 and 260 Academy Street, adjacent to the Plaza and the industrial section of Long Island City.

In the opinion of Messrs. Day and Davies this sale will be one of the most attractive offered to the realty buying public during the year. It is the belief that all of the parcels will be picked up at bargain prices, on account of the war times, notwithstanding the fact that they promise early increases in value from the accessibility of their location and proximity to important arteries of rapid transit.

FACTORY FIRE ESCAPES.

Important Decision Just Rendered by Court of Appeals.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has called to the attention of property owners the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, in the case of Amberg vs. Kinley, whereby it is declared that failure to provide fire escapes, as required by Section 82 of the labor law, establishes a conclusive proof of negligence against such persons not complying with this provision.

The section of the labor law prescribes the following requirements with regard to fire escapes on factories: "Such fire escapes as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Labor shall be provided on the outside of every factory in this State consisting of three or more stories in height."

The property owner possessed a large modern building for drying oiled hides, 123 feet long and 43 feet wide, commonly termed a tannery drying loft. The first floor of this drying loft was of the ground, with only two board floors above, the third story being only sixteen feet from the ground.

Notwithstanding the moderate height of the building the court primarily held that it was three stories high, within the meaning of the labor law. Though tan bark was banked around the building outside to the top story, thereby indicating its low structure, this fact was not regarded of sufficient weight to exclude the building from the operation of the labor law.

There were seven bents in the building and on the second and third floors there were ventilators in each bent. These ventilator openings were 8 feet wide and 3 feet high. Although on a level with the floor they were provided with a pair of shutters fastened at the top on hinges, but they could be easily swung outward at the bottom. However, no fire escapes were provided on the building, the owner not feeling it necessary doubtless, with a building the third floor being but sixteen feet from the ground with seven avenues of escape on the second and third floors through the ventilator openings, 8 by 3 feet.

Two employes were engaged at work in taking the hides soaked with oil out of a wheel barrow on the first floor, loading them on a truck, taking them up by elevator to the top or third floor, and there hanging them on pegs in the beams of the ceiling to dry. One afternoon they took a truck loaded with hides and placed it on the elevator. Then one of the employes left the building and did not return for ten minutes, when he found the loft in flames. It burned very rapidly and was consumed. After the fire the body of the other employe was found among the embers on the ground, under the place where he and his co-employe had been hanging the hides on the third floor before the fire, and the truck was not far from the body. Circumstantial evidence adduced would thus tend to prove that the deceased employe was on the third floor hanging hides at the time of the fire.

The court held that it was not necessary on the part of the representatives of the deceased, in an action of damages against the property owner, to prove that he had negligently caused the death of their testator in order to establish the liability of the property owner. Mere non-compliance with that provision of the labor law requiring fire escapes was sufficient to determine conclusively negligence on the part of the property owner, although the building was provided with stairs, elevators, windows, seven ventilator openings, was steam heated, and there were no stoves in it. Failure to provide a fire escape thus establishes the negligence of a property owner, as a matter of law, even under conditions as stated.

STEINWAY TUNNEL.

Proposed Connection at the Grand Central Subway Station.

An important conference was held Thursday by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, with officials of the city and the Public Service Commission, to secure immediate action on the proposed connection between the Steinway Tunnel and the Grand Central Subway Station, and also to secure the early operation of the Second Avenue elevated trains across the Queensboro Bridge. The members of the Chamber who were present at this conference represented many millions of dollars of investments in real estate and factories in different parts of the borough.

The meeting was held in the office of Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission. Acting Mayor George McAneny, General Manager Frank T. Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Chief Engineer Alfred Craven of the Public Service Commission were present, in addition to a committee from the Queens Chamber of Commerce, which included John Adikes, Chairman of the Transit Committee; M. J. Degnon, John J. Kindred, E. A. MacDougall, Stuard Hirschman, Walter I. Willis, and F. R. Howe.

Assurances were given by both Chairman McCall and Acting Mayor McAneny that steps would be taken at once to have the necessary connection built; in order that the thousands of passengers using the Steinway Tunnel daily would not be compelled to walk a distance of 900 feet through the traffic at Forty-second Street, to the nearest entrance of the present subway.

The urgency of starting this work immediately was pointed out by General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Company, who stated that orders had been given to have the Steinway Tunnel ready for the operation of shuttle service by June 15.

When the Steinway Tunnel is finally placed in operation, after almost eight years since its completion in 1907, a storm of protest will come when it is realized that passengers will be carried only as far as Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, and that unless the connection which is proposed by the Queens Chamber of Commerce is built, they will have to walk for the next two or three years, from Third Avenue to Madison Avenue, carrying a transfer that will enable them to continue their ride in the subway. If the connection with the present subway is started now it will be ready by June, 1916, and save eighteen to twenty-four months of inconvenience to the traveling public.

To Sell 400 Jamaica Lots.

An important sale of Jamaica property will be held by the William P. Rae Company on May 29 and 31. It will sell at auction the undeveloped portion of the Jamaica Hillcrest tract, being about 400 of the 1,400 lots acquired for development about four years ago. One of the features will be the ability to buy on the installment plan. One may pay all cash and get a rebate, or may allow 60 per cent. to remain on mortgage for a period of years. The installment plan provides for payments of $5 or $10 a month on each lot.

NATIONAL TAX CONFERENCE.

Experts to Discuss Problems at Annual Gathering in California.

The National Tax Association will hold its ninth annual conference at San Francisco Aug. 10-14, including a joint session with the American Economic Association, which will hold its annual meeting during the same week. The sessions of the conference will be arranged to permit time for delegates to visit the exposition.

The conference is composed of members of the association and official delegates appointed by the Executives of the various States and the Canadian provinces, Presidents of universities, and associations of chartered accountants. Professor E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University is President, S. T. Howe, Chairman of the Kansas Tax Commission, Vice President, and T. S. Adams of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, Secretary.

Much importance attaches to the conference this year, in view of the widespread and increasing interest shown in the subject of taxation, a feature of which will be the report of the Committee on the Federal Income Tax, of which Professor E. R. A. Seligman is Chairman. Another important report will be that of the Committee on Increase of Public Expenditures, of which Dr. T. S. Adams is Chairman, who will discuss a concise, carefully devised plan for checking waste and introducing economies in fiscal affairs. Judge Oscar Leser of the Maryland Tax Commission will have charge of this session.

Numerous special topics will be discussed, including classification of taxable subjects, efficiency in the collection of taxes, taxation of car companies, tax-limit laws, and valuations of corporations by Public Service Commissions.

The report of a committee on situs of intangible property will present the latest thought on that important subject. The usual review of legislation in the various States by M. M. Flannery of the Federal Trade Bureau will be of particular interest, in view of the large number of legislative sessions held this year.

BUILDING ELEVATED LINE.

Work on Ely Avenue Section in Queens Borough Started.

The work of erecting steel for the Ely Avenue elevated structure of the dual subway system in the Borough of Queens was started last week by Terry & Trench, sub-contractors for the steel work.

A large crowd of persons watched the first steel upright pillar hoisted into place near Nott Avenue by a traveling crane. By evening half a dozen uprights were in place on each side of the street and the cross-sectional girders had been laid across.

It is planned to put up the section of the elevated railroad on Ely Avenue and Davis Street from Nott Avenue to the railroad yards first. Then the structure will be continued north on Ely Avenue to South Jane Street, where it will connect with the approach to the Queensboro Bridge.

The steel work for the connecting link between the Second Avenue "L" and the Plaza has also been begun at Jackson Avenue. A traveling crane has been placed on the completed part of the "L" at the foot of Second Avenue and it is now lifting the steel members into place, working along Jackson Avenue to the Plaza.

LONG BEACH IMPROVEMENTS

Unanimous Approval of Street Expenditure and School Budget.

Several very beneficial improvements are under way at Long Beach, L. I., which will add materially to the attractiveness of that popular resort. As a result of the recent vote authorizing an expenditure of $200,000 for street repair and sewer extensions, about 244,000 square yards of streets, including the laying out of some new sections, will be well paved with macadam or brick, most of the work being of the former material.

This appropriation was voted for by the resident property owners, the only ones qualified to vote on matters of local improvements involving the expenditure of money and the raising of bonds. Of the ninety eligible voters, fifty voted and the decision was unanimous.

John G. Gerhard, President of the Board of Trustees of Long Beach, said that little street work had been done for five years and the expenditure of the money was absolutely necessary. Included in this work is the improvement of the parking spaces along the main boulevard and other localities. The popular boardwalk will also be improved by a concrete paving for the greater part of its three-mile length, this being done by the Estates of Long Beach.

At the recent election a school tax budget of $18,985 was adopted. This, says President Warren E. Burns of the Board of School Trustees, is $5,000 less than last year's budget, making a reduction in taxes from 36 cents to 28 cents per hundred.

"The assessed valuation of the school district," adds Mr. Burns, "is $7,000,000. The number of pupils has been erroneously stated as twenty. There were, however, forty-six pupils registered last year and it is expected that the total registration for the coming year will be over sixty pupils."

SUBWAY ENTRANCES.

Advisory Council Opposes Use of Sidewalks on Nassau and William Streets.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests: "The Advisory Council is opposed to the use of the narrow sidewalks on William Street and Nassau Street for subway entrances and exits. Furthermore, it believes that as there will be stations for the William Street route at Fulton Street and Wall Street only, and at the former point the traffic must be handled through entrances on the easterly side of William Street only, entrances 6 feet 6 inches in width or less than 5 feet high net inside measurement, will be insufficient to handle the traffic from Brooklyn as well as upper Manhattan.

"The Advisory Council urges that the question of the width of entrances and exits be given most careful consideration, and entrances adequately provided for.

"Provided no other and better method for handling this situation can be devised, the Advisory Council urges that private property be secured, either by private contract or condemnation, for the purpose required, and that in any event the matter be settled at the earliest possible date, so that proper and economical arrangements can be made for these entrances and exits, while the subway work is being done."

Country Dwellings Leased.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Richard A. Monks his country place in North Street, Greenwich, Conn., for the Summer season, to Charles R. Sherlock, and also at Greenwich for Charles A. Baker his property in Brookridge Drive for the season to Henry J. Eckstein.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased for the Summer season for George C. Clausen, the estate known as the Satterlee Place on Ridge Street, Port Chester, adjoining the residence of John J. Downey, to Martin Carey, general counsel to the Standard Oil Company.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased the Bradish Carroll House adjoining the Richmond County Country Club at Dongan Hills, S. I., to William Peake of this city.

Charles Field Griffen & Co., have leased the country estate of John Sherman Hoyt at Darien, Conn., to Mrs. A. Remsen, who will occupy it for the Summer.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for George M. Cumming, his country place at Irvington-on-Hudson, to Walter E. Beer, for the season. The property consists of a large brick residence, stable, garage, and about three acres, fronting on Broadway.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, Valley View Farm, at New Rochelle, N. Y., for the estate of T. A. Maitland to Mrs. Vere Sinclair of New York City.

John F. Scott, in conjunction with Douglas L. Elliman & Co., has rented for Herbert A. Weeks his cottage known as Meenahga on Hollywood Crossing, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mrs. John Meyerkort, and for the estate of Mrs. George H. Adams a country place on Bannister Lane, Lawrence, L. I., to J. Augustus Barnard.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for W. Gould Brokaw his place at Great Neck, L. I., to Harry F. Guggenheim and have subleased for C. M. Fleischmann his residence at Convent, N. J., to Henry Mellon.

John F. Scott, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, has rented for Herbert A. Weeks his house known as Keewaydin on Briarwood Crossing, Cedarhurst, L. I., to James F. Curtis.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Mrs. Julia C. Jayne her country place Blithles, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, to Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr. The property contains a large residence, stable, and about four acres, on Warren, McKee, and Pleasant Avenues.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has leased for Dr. Kahler his residence at 39 Brunswick Road, Montclair, N. J., to Edward J Barber.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. M. A. B. van Orden the dwelling at 191 Highwood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., to Percival Clow.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the Summer the property of Dwight Holbrook at Scarsborough, N. Y., consisting of about one acre, large dwelling and outbuildings, to T. Gruen of this city; for Bertrand F. Bell his country estate, known as Elm Ridge Farm, Scarsdale, corner of Wilmot and Beraud Roads, to Norvin R. Lindheim of this city, and for Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud her country estate at White Plains, N. Y., known as Hillair. The tenant is a New York banker.

Chas. Field Griffin & Co. have leased for T. L. Hopkins his large country estate on the sound at Greenwich, Conn., to Louis J. Ernst.

CHANGE IN MORTGAGE LAW.

Relates to Rights of Owners to Require Assignments.

Holders of mortgages and owners of real estate will be interested in Chapter 493 of the Laws of 1915, now signed by the Governor, which relates to the right of owners to require the holders of mortgages to assign them on the demand of the owner of the land.

Walter Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, in speaking of the amendment, called attention to the fact that under Section 275 of the real property law, as originally passed, if the holder of a first mortgage had made an additional loan which was represented by a junior mortgage or mortgages, or had some other lien against the property, the owner of the land might demand an assignment of the first mortgage and leave the holder with his subordinate mortgages or liens as first liens on the property. In other words, they might be in danger of being cut off if he did not protect his claim on a subsequent foreclosure.

This situation has been met by the new enactment which adds to the section giving the owner the right to have mortgages assigned to his nominee, a provision that the mortgage holder shall not be required to execute and deliver an assignment of his mortgage where he has a junior or subsequent mortgage or other lien on the same property. Under this new provision if an owner desires an assignment in place of a satisfaction of mortgage he must pay off the entire claim of the mortgage holder against the premises.

Chance to Buy at City Island.

Joseph P. Day has been appointed agent to sell more than 1,000 lots forming the Syndicate Properties on City Island. The sale will be conducted through a corporation now being formed under the name of City Island Homes, Incorporated. The greater part of the tract is water-front property, affording good bathing facilities.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 56.7 ft n of 31st St, 18.4x87; Mary C. Duncan, widow, Philadelphia, Penn., to Lillian C. Rainbow, 50 West 33d St. Feb. 27, 1914, all liens.....$1

MONROE ST, s s, 98.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 18x98; Aaron Adler to Samuel Kleban, 515 West 139th St, (mtg $18,000); Max Ortman et al. to same, all title, (mtg $26,500;) attorney, same.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; Cabot Real Estate Co. to Victor de la Montagne Earle, 260 West 72d St., S. & S., May 8; S. & S., attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 35 Liberty St.....$1

36D ST, 315 East, n s, 195 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; John M. Woolsey et al., heirs, &c., of William W. Woolsey, to Patrick Toner, 309 East 33d St, all title, B. & S., C. A. G., all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Marie de H. Woolsey, heir of William W. Woolsey, and another to same; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Convers R. Woolsey and another to same, March 30, B. & S., C. A. G.; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth G. Gilman and another to same, April 9, B. & S., C. A. G., 1-20 part; attorney, same.....$400

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth G. Gilman, executrix, to same, 1-20 part, A. T., April 9; attorney, same.....$400

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas H. Yardley et al. to same, A. T., B. & S., and C. A. G., March 29; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isabel R. Marble et al. to same, A. T., B. & S., and C. A. G., March 29; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth G. Woolsey to same, A. T., April 26; attorney, same..$322

33D ST, n s, 163 ft e of 2d Av, 0.3x98.9; Laura S. Walsh to Patrick Toner, 309 East 33d St, April 22, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

33D ST, n s, 147 ft e of 2d Av, 84x98.9; Patrick Toner to Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary for Italians, 309 East 37th St, May 7, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

33D ST, n s, 163 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Esther E. Cohen to Patrick Toner, 309 East 33d St, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

55TH ST, 147 East, n s, 208.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.8x100.5; Mary J. Duncan, Philadelphia, Penn., to Lillian C. Rainborn, 50 West 33d St, all liens, Feb. 27, 1914..$1

104TH ST, 54 East, n s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; William Jacobson to Emilio Piergiorgi and Joseph Dellavalle, 303 East 104th St, (mtg $10,000,) May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, 288 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Rudolph A. Seligman to Mathilde A. Moller, the Apthorpe, 79th St and Broadway, (foreclosure April 27,) May 5; attorneys, Millar & B., 55 Liberty St.....$21,000

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,523-5, w s, 80x100; Julius Martenson, 2,220 Ams Av, May 1; attorney, Harry R. Burnstene, 346 Broadway.....$1

CHATTERTON AV, s s, 154.9 ft e of Av D; also 140.4 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x106; Mary Mueller et al. to Joseph Kessler, 54 West 118th St., (mtg $4,500,) April 29; attorney, Joseph Kessler, 54 West 118th St., Exchange

HUGHES AV, 2,141, e s, 16x89; Dominic A. Trotta to Nettie Heller, 1,727 Anthony Av, (mtg $4,000,) Dec. 9, 1914; attorney, M. Heller, 5 Beekman St.....$100

JACKSON AV, 1,120, e s, 22.7x87.6; Reville-Siesel Co. to John A. Schappert, Jr., 624 East 89th St, May 4; attorney, John A. Schappert, Jr., 624 East 89th St.....$50

MARLAN ST, s e s, lot 299, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; William W. Pentield to Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 173.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; Arthur A. Steiner to Jesse Steiner, 346 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $13,000,) May 6; attorney, A. S., Steiner, 1,482 B'way.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jesse Steiner to White Plains Av, 30x114; Edward Curley to Annabella Peebles, 313 East 138th, (mtg $5,000,) May 7; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

RIVINGTON ST, 134, n s, 22x78; William Edelstein to Leon J. Levien et al., executors, 256 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, May 7, prior mtg $18,000; 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Levy, G. & G., 816 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$8,500

LUDLOW ST, e s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 40x65.7; New York and Westchester Suburban Land Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, April 30.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Charlotte H. Bloch, 62 West 96th St, May 7, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

10TH ST, n s, 197.8 ft w of University Place, 24.5x52.11; Sarah A. Lyons to James A. Benedict, Katonah, N. Y., May 7, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, James H. Robertson, 63 Wall St.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 27; north part of store; Philip Segal to Samuel Sones, 27 Bowery, 1 year from May 1, 1915; attorney, P. P. Cappet, 44 Bowery.....$840

BROADWAY, 1,611, corner store; Louis Cohen to Sy A. Horwith, Inc., 5 4-12 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, H. L. Sperling, Register's Office.....$6,000

MOTT ST, 51, all; Raffaele Pavero to Wong Wing, 59 Mott St, 10 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$2,200

87TH AV, 758, store floor, extension, and basement; Adelbert Huber to Albert Berg, 758 8th Av, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1914, attorneys, Jaburg Brothers, 10 Leonard St.....$1,800

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, 668, all; John L. Mead to David Schloss, 1,539 Minford Place, 3 years from May 15, 1915; attorney, David Schloss, 1,539 Minford Place.....$210

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

96TH ST, foot of North River; Calumet Iron Works against Curtis Blaisdell Co. et al.; June 3, 1914, (canceled).....$3,994

Bronx.

BEACH AV, 1,491; Bernard J. Reynolds against Annie P. Marcella et al., Sept. 10, 1914.....$88.50

LAFAYETTE ST, 1,430; Sam. Davidson against Lisbon Realty Corporation et al., Oct. 19, 1914.....$82.95

MECHANICS' LIENS.

2D AV, n w corner of 1st St, 35.9x70; Louis Pollinger against Isaac and Katie Hirschhorn, owners; David Weinberg, contractor.....$200

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Charles Grossmurth against Eva J. W. Coe and Improved New York Properties Corporation, owners; Lowis C. Van Riper, contractor.....$949

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; George H. Storm & Co. against same.....$228

ELDRIDGE ST, 241; Max Garfinkel against Joel M. Chasin, owner; Leon Krans, contractor.....$47

MORTON ST, 9 and 11; Greenberg Construction Co., Inc., against Estate of Miriam L. Trigg et al. owners and contractors.....$986

WEST END AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100.10x124.10; David Kraust against Essie Construction Co., owner; Farber Contracting Co., contractor.....$100

1ST ST, n e corner of Extra Place, 22x25; Newman Dunn against Moses D. Barnes, owner; Gordon Bros., contractors.....$65

22D ST, 22 East; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Co. against Frances A. Lawrance, owner; Post-Knight Co., Inc., contractor.....$275

56TH ST, 432 West; Max Zweidling against Hanis Hausman, owner; Wolins Bros. Co. and A. Stern, contractors.....$17

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MORTON ST, 9 and 11; Greenberg Construction Co., Inc., against Benjamin N. Trigg et al. Action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, C. C. Young.

Bronx.

Webster AV, s e corner of Welch Av, 36.3x91.1; Mary E. Wilkinson against John J. Wilkinson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 188.5 ft n of 179th St, 18.8x118; Dorothea Bauer against Emily B. Silber et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Miller.

STEBBINS AV, s s, 150 ft n of 169th St, 50.7x128.9; Philip Rhinelander, as executor, against Stebbins Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.

STEBBINS AV, s s, 200 ft n e of 169th St, 50x131.3; Philip Rhinelander, as executor, against Stebbins Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 100 ft n e of 169th St, 50x122.9; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Stebbins Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vermilyea Av, s s, 175 ft e of 204th St, for a five-story tenement, 50x116; Becker Building Corporation, 811 Ritter Place, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects.....$40,000

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

124th St, 74 West, to e, five-story tenement; Estate of L. Bittroff, premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 233 East 78th St., architect.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, May 10.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Grand Blvd and Concourse, n e corner 197th St, x100, vacant; 197th St, E, n s, — e Grand Blvd and Concourse, 25x100, vacant; 197th St, E, n s, 95 ft e of Creston Av, 95.4x140x62.1x140.3, vacant; Isaac E. Dutey, et al., against Concourse Building Co., et al.; Hirleman & V., attorneys; J. A. Gainey, referee; due, $1,346.50; taxes, &c., $1,158.80; subject to four mortgages aggregating $8,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tiebout Av, 2,235 w s, 250.8 ft south of 183d, 18.3x74.10x18.5x76.3, two-story dwelling; W. D. Lent against Edmondson Construction Co., et al.; J. H. Shafter, attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $4,377.90; taxes, &c., $318.30.

By George Price.

Graham St, 1,806, e s, 61.5 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x96; C. J. Wacker et al., against Anna Soell et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $3,578.71; taxes, &c., $362.53.

Crotona Parkway, e s, 170 ft n of 176th St, 31.2x16.7x27.2, gore, vacant; A. F. Ostrowe against Estelle Eveson, et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; G. A. Steinmuller, referee; due, $656.48; taxes, &c., $50.

Tuesday, May 11.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pearl St, 402-4, e s, 61.3 ft n of New Bowery, 25.3x61.8 to 10 New Bowery x36.10x87.1; six-story loft and store building; executors' sale; also 57th St, 438-40 West, s s, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; 5-story flat; also, Brooklyn—Myrtle Av, 69-75, n e cor of Jay St, 71.8x110.2; 3-story buildings with stores; also

Brooklyn—Harrison St, 206-24; Clinton St, 301-11; Tompkins Place, 10-12; thirteen 3-story dwellings; also

Long Island City—Academy St, 258-60, s s, 182.6 ft e of Webster Av, two 2-story frame dwellings, each 25x100.1; also

3d Av, n e cor of 138th St, 27.9x102.1x irregular; fee only; 3-story building; also

Block bounded by Mott and Sheridan Avs, 153d and 156th Sts; 61 lots; executor's sales, estate of Artur B. Morris.

5th Av, 73, n e cor of 15th St, 38.6x125x irregular; 11-story loft and store building; M. O. Sage against William McBrien et al.; De Forest Bros., attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $406,790.57; taxes, &c., $326.11.

64th St, 115 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x160.5, 3-story dwelling; U. S. Savings Bank against A. J. Kramer et al.; Merrill & B., attorneys; Henry Hofheimer, referee; due, $31,431.71; taxes, etc., $641.50.

94th St, 55 West, n s, 485 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8, 4-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against M. T. Van Epps et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Kjeln, referee; due, $149,-084.42; taxes, &c., $4,442.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

165th St, 200 East, s s, block front between Sheridan Av and Sherman Av, 200.11x16.2x 201.10x54.1, vacant; Ida Lyons against Fram

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,

Real Estate Auctioneer.

(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.) will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1915,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE,

Estate of Ann Wiley, Deceased,

325 WEST 34TH ST.,

four story and basement brownstone building. UPPER FLOORS rented as flats; five rooms and bath each floor.

Size of lot 21x98.9.

Deyo & Bauerdorf, Attys. for Executors, 111 BROADWAY.

"PENN" TERMINAL ZONE PLOTS

259-261-263 West 37th St.

Valuable plot, 80 ft. x 98.9 ft., with three 4 story brick dwellings thereon.

265-267 West 40th St.

Valuable plot, 50 ft. x 98.9 ft., with two 5 story brownstone and brick flats, with three apartments on each floor of 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Savings bank mortgages on both properties.

R. A. B. Dayton, Esq., Atty., 15 William St.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1915,

Executors' Sale

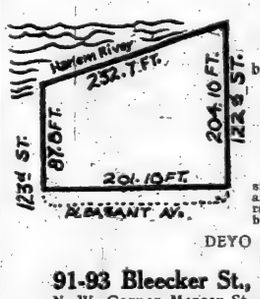
Estate of Thos. Patten, Dec'd,

by order of T. G. & W. R. Patten, Executors.

Entire Water Front Block,

122d to 123d Sts.,

and Harlem River,



size 282.7 ft. on Harlem River x 204 ft. on 123d St. and 87.8 on 122d St. x 201.0. Splendid location for railroad freight terminal, coal or builders' material business or factory.

DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

SAME DAY.

91-93 Bleecker St.,

N. W. Corner Mercer St.

Two 5 story store and loft buildings, on plot 50x146.10x irreg.; only two blocks from new Broadway Subway.

F. H. PATTERSON, Esq., Attorney, 55 LIBERTY ST.

314 Second Avenue,

Near 18th St.

4 story and basement brownstone dwelling, 16 rooms and bath; size 17x60.

METCALF B. HATCH, Esq., Atty., 5 BEEKMAN STREET.

Executor's Sale,

Estate of James H. Londergan, dec'd.

E. S. Bainbridge Ave.,

148 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard; vacant; size of plot 100x118.

CHAS. F. KELLEY, Esq., Attorney, 203 Broadway.

53 Acres

WHITE PLAINS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About 539 Lots

and 2 dwellings, outbuildings, etc.

Property has large frontage on Main Road from White Plains to Harrison.

Near N. Y., West. & Boston Terminal

on Westchester Avenue in White Plains. High land, with large road frontage, also valuable water rights. Splendid chance for large developer or investor.

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DOUGLAS, ARMITAGE & McCANN, Attorneys, Woolworth Building.

MAPS, &c., FROM ATTORNEYS OR AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.

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HENRY C. JOHNSON, Jr., Auction'r

Will Sell at Public Auction.

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LONG ISLAND CITY

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Maps and particulars of Leo Oppenheimer, Attorney, 60 Wall Street, New York City, or of the Auctioneer, 152 Fulton Avenue, Long Island City.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
at 189 Montague St., B'klyn, N. Y.
119 32d st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 208 Broadway.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR ©
111 BROADWAY

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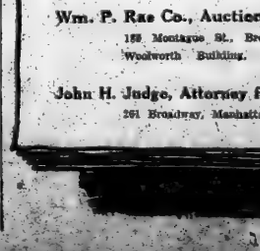
Wm. P. Rae Co., Auctioneers,
189 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Woolworth Building, Manhattan.

John H. Judge, Attorney for Trustees,
261 Broadway, Manhattan.



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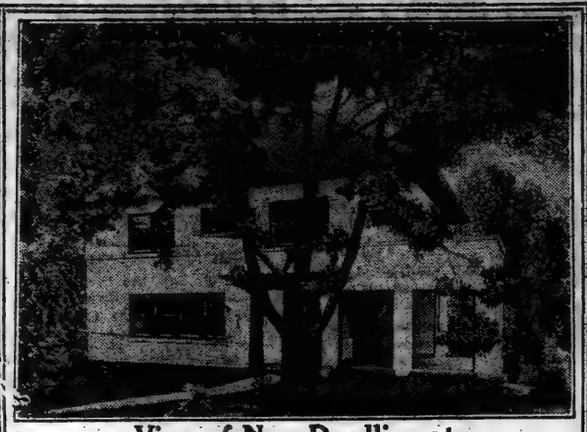

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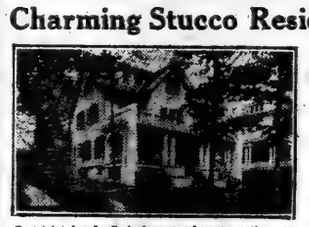

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$3,000 Cash, Balance Easy Terms.

Will buy for $17,500 new Colonial stucco dwelling built to sell for $20,000, with tile roof, 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, electric light; fine plot of land, high elevation; surrounded with high-class homes. Take Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to City Line on Shady Lane on Van Cortlandt Terrace. See DAVID STEWART on premises, or 200 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester County Property

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

New Rochelle	Hastings	Bronxville
Larchmont	Dobbs Ferry	Scarsdale
Mamaroneck	Ardsley	Hartsdale
Rye	Irvington	White Plains
Port Chester	Tarrytown	Chappaqua
Greenwich	Scarborough	Mt. Kisco
Belle Haven		Bedford
Southfield Point		Briarcliff Manor
Stamford		
Noroton		

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

YONKERS—HASTINGS

Prices of lots and cost of erecting houses on restricted properties along the Hudson, and also on other properties in Larchmont, New Rochelle, The Pelhams, White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale, and Mamaroneck furnished on request.

House plans and specifications made to order at reasonable cost. Sketches and estimates furnished free, houses erected under contract price or percentage basis. Building operations financed.

ROUSSEAU COMPANY

Designer and Builder of Distinctive Country Houses.

2 East 23rd St. Phone Gramercy 5635.

AT PHILIPSE MANOR ON HUDSON

Train service almost to your door. We are just about to start a ten-room Colonial house; three baths. View of river. Ready for occupancy September 1st. Changes may be made new to suit purchaser. Price to immediate buyer, $9,750. $500 cash required. $75 per month monthly payment. Call or write

PHILIPSE MANOR BOOTH,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.

ALONG THE HUDSON

SALE OR RENT

Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley on Hudson, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarsborough, Ossining, Croton, Peekskill, Garrison, Cold Spring, New Hamburg, Staatsburg, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, &c.

KENNETH IVES & CO.

7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6067.

GEDNEY FARM BARGAIN

Colonial house nearing completion, near Gedney Farm Hotel and Golf Club, can be purchased now at $15,000 and finished to suit purchaser. About 50x175. Only small cash payment required. Representative may be reached from hotel.

One house left for rent at $1,000 per year; ten rooms. Bargain. Call or write

GEDNEY FARM BOOTH,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.

SCARSDALE.

I will sell at exceedingly low prices several beautiful building plots in the highest and choicest section of town, eight minutes walk from Harlem Station. I have just installed water, sewers, gas and electricity, macadam road, sidewalks and gutters, so that buyers will enjoy every city convenience. David Welch, owner, Scarsdale, N. Y.

LARCHMONT AND VICINITY

Attractive High Class Properties
SALE OR RENT
GRIFFIN & [illegible]
Bank Bldg., Tel. 352, Larchmont, N. Y.

Remodelled Homestead

30 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. City

On pretty plot of ground 4 min. walk from R. R. station. Splendid train service to Manhattan and Brooklyn. In the country and in the city.

$2,500, Easy Terms, Like Rent, Buys It. Balance $8,500 on Permanent Mortgage.

TEN beautiful large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, cement cellar. Flowers, trees and shrubs.

Nothing Like It Near the City.

Write or tel. R. L. KILBY, 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, for pictures and plans. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

$6,250 FINEST MODEL easy housekeeping Stucco Bungalow in Jamaica. Just completed; best residential section, 5 blocks north Jamaica's main station, trolleys to N. Y. and Brooklyn, handy to schools, stores, churches; terms to suit; plot 30x100; driveway for garage; 7 rooms, bath and finished attic; front and rear porches inclosed with screens and sash for summer and winter; coal and gas ranges, hot water heater attachment, steam heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, cold storage cellar, 2 toilets, large closets, vacuum cleaner attachment, built-in bookcases and buffet; house decorated throughout; beautiful street; no assessments; opposite a small park; don't fail to see; open every day; located DeGrauw Av. near Victoria St. Apply to J. P. STORMS, owner, DeGrauw Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Six rooms and bath. Lot 60x100. In Douglaston Park, a restricted residential community, 22 minutes from Herald Square, on North Shore.

PRICE $5,800, WORTH MORE.

Terms, $500 cash; balance as rent. Photo on request.

J. W. DOOLITTLE.
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

DOUGLASTON PARK

Artistic nine-room house, on high terraced plot, 60x100. Large trees, view of Little Neck Bay. Garage.

Cost, $9,500. Owner wants quick sale, so make offer. Photos and plans on request.

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SEE

Kew Gardens FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

A SELECT HOME

with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club and dock, tennis court, &c., restricted neighborhood; this locality is the show place of the North Shore of L. I., suitable for all-year home; every improvement; elegant drives, macadam roads, sidewalks, curbs, sewers; beautiful shade trees; 2 minutes' walk from depot, 35 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; this home can be bought at a sacrifice; $500 cash required; title guaranteed. A. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$50,000 Annual Net Income

Twenty-story prominent 5th Av. corner. We can induce the owner to take old property that can be improved.

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ALL PRICES

New Rochelle, Pelham and other Westchester Villages.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
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SCARSDALE

BRONXVILLE WHITE PLAINS

SALE OR RENT

KENNETH IVES & CO.,

7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6067.

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For sale or rent in Westchester's choicest Villa Colony, Colonial Heights, large twelve-room house, Spanish red tile roof, garage, all city improvements; porches extend on three sides; magnificent view over Bronx Valley. Tucker, Tribune Building.

For sale, or will rent to the right family; on heights,

Overlooking Hudson at Dobbs Ferry.

New hollow tile and stucco semi-fireproof house, 11 rooms and 3 tiled bathrooms, shower; open fireplaces; 3 concrete piazzas, 2 sleeping porches; hot-water heat; 2-car garage; old trees; beautiful location and views; 10 minutes to Dobbs Ferry station; near Miss Master's School for Girls; owner, who built house for home one year ago, now leaving State; 38 minutes by express.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
Tel. Murray Hill 6067. 7 East 42d St.

Larchmont on the Sound

Best residential section; sewer, water, gas, electricity; short walk to station and bathing beach.

Artistic Bungalows, Semi-Bungalows,
$5,000 TO $6,000.
On Terms Like Rent.
For Photos and Information,
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40 West 32d St., N. Y. C.
'Phone Mad. Sq. 9866.

IT SMACKS OF HISTORY—

A fine old Hudson River estate; 100 acres kept up 100 years; on the water and fronting on Albany Post Road; large residence remodeled; complete set of outbuildings; all in perfect order; brooks, glen, fruit, shade, &c; will be sold at sacrifice.

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Tel. Murray Hill 6067. 7 E. 42d St.

INVESTMENT vs. SPECULATION

Money put into real estate at LITTLE NECK HILLS, Third Ward, Borough of Queens, NEW YORK CITY, 27 Minutes from Pa. Terminal,

is in no sense a risk. It is an investment of the first order, which is as sure to pay handsome profits as if the money were already collected.

With the completion of the Long Island Railroad's connection between Little Neck Hills and New York City, via the Dual Rapid Transit System now under consideration by the city officials, and the inauguration of the FIVE-CENT FARE, property values are sure to advance materially.

Couple this fact with the attractive residence features of this community, and it will be self-evident why you cannot go wrong if you select a plot here, either for investment or home building purposes.

Located at an elevation of two hundred feet, with beautiful shade trees, rambling hills, winding drives, graded streets, water, sidewalks, curbs, electric lights, and every feature which makes suburban life worth while, Little Neck Hills gives every assurance of becoming one of the most popular of the city's home sections.

You can buy a 6, 7 or 8 room bungalow or semi-bungalow, ready for immediate occupancy, from $4,650 to $6,750, (small initial payment,) or you can build one to your order, in either case, you can pay for it with the money you now pay for rent. Write for booklet.

$3,500 ON EASY TERMS
Colonial All-Year Home—Near the Water

PLOT 200 BY 125 FEET
Ready to Live in Now. Price $8,500. Easy Terms.
$5,000 CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STA. 51 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R.R. TO N.Y.

Superb views; lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Clubs.
Central hall, music room, very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen. Six large bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths, fine closets and linen presses—ample storage. Two beautiful verandas, sleeping porch and open terraces. Fine, unusually well built, treble house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience; perfect heating plant, electric light, extra toilet, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood.

12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.
For further particulars address
RAYMOND F. BARNES — Telephone 1521 Cortlandt — 170 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR
FOR SALE.
$8,500—TERMS TO SUIT.
New house, containing 8 rooms and bath; hardwood floors; electric light and gas; combination coal and gas range; hot water heat; large porch; high ground; desirable neighborhood; extensive view; easy access to station, churches, tennis courts, golf links; good public school, kindergarten to 4th high; pure water supply from concrete intercepting wells.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON
Have modern, thoroughly constructed home; will be sold at reasonable terms much below cost.
ALSO
Two family house, modern, on a good street; bona fide buyers will get a bargain.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Builder and Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

COUNTRY PLACE — Near Pleasantville, N. Y.
Less than 1½ mile from station. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Charming old house, recently remodelled throughout, containing 10 rooms, 3 baths; very large living room. Garage, stable. High elevation and fine views.
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Sacrifice — A Sub-Lease to Oct., 1916 — New Rochelle
Beautiful home, 12 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity; garage; large plot; Summit view. Rent $75.00. Paying $90.00.
★ O'CONNOR & McCANN ★
321 Huguenot St. Tel. 394—New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Residential Properties, sale or rent. Unfurnished or furnished, $150—$2,500.
JOSEPH ELSENER,
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Crestwood on Bronx Parkway
Semi-bungalow, six rooms, sleeping porch; first-class equipment; just completed; price reasonable.
WALES & SWEET, Crestwood, N. Y.

RYE—ON SOUND
SALE OR RENT
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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ALONG THE SOUND.
Handsomely furnished dwelling, for season or year; 15 rooms, 4 baths; large garage; stables, gardens, tennis court.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

SCARSDALE.
Immediately at station; stucco residence; living room, dining room, large library, six bedrooms, two baths. For sale at most attractive price and terms.
Joseph Elsener, (Tel. 267) Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island City.
Those who have read news of Long Island City Sales published during the past week cannot fail to be convinced that this section is now being recognized by the largest operators in Greater New York.
We represent owners in every section of Long Island City. We have all kinds and character of properties—for residence, business and factory—for sale.
Our list is large and contains a few bargains, but, generally speaking, property in this section is strongly held.
Buy now. The advance must come.
Burton Thompson & Co., Inc.,
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ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Ramsen St., Brooklyn.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND.
Large 7-room house; steel cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy; spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surround. Use lake boating, bathing, fishing; price, $4,000; easy terms. The Sunrise, Oakdale, Long Island.

High-Class Home, Bargain.
At Hollis Park Gardens, exceptionally attractive home; 30 minutes out; artistic Italian villa style; 11 rooms, two baths, large living room, billiard room, sun parlor, hot water heat, electricity, gas; two-car garage, slated, lighted; plot 100x110; artistic plantings, trees and shrubbery; asphalt boulevard. Original cost $25,000; sell at loss account ill-health; photographs on request. Franklin Ward, owner, 526 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone Hollis 6317-W.

ONE ACRE OF LAND
Fronting on two fine streets, with brand new 6-room house; only 30 minutes from New York on the south shore of Long Island; macadamite, water, gas, and cement cellar; large porch around house; you can raise enough vegetables and chickens to pay for this; only $150 cash needed; balance $20 per month; greatest bargain today. Phone or write FREDERICK, 258 Broadway, New York. Phone 3466 Barclay.

Seven-Room House Cheap
You can buy this house for less than it costs you to pay rent; only $100 cash needed, then $20.4 month; it has 7 rooms, all improvements; gas, electricity, hardwood floors, block way; stores and churches near; commutation New York only 15 cents trip; 50 minutes from Penn. Station on South Shore Long Island, near bay; 30 houses built this year; select place to view, and full particulars for the asking. SCHNEIDER, Room 405, 11 Warren St., New York.

GARDEN CITY HOME SACRIFICED
Unfortunate business circumstances place delightful home on market at low price; $4,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths; large, sunny living room; open fireplace; electric lights, gas, power; 4 bedrooms; newly decorated, painted; plazza; privet hedge; shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf near by; easy terms.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Long Term Leases
For industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial district; 10 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Realting Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. Gramercy.

LONG BEACH.
For sale. Bungalow, one block from ocean; five bedrooms, two baths; spacious living room, dining room, two sun parlors; cost $12,000; will sacrifice; offer considered. Apply OWNER, 1 Walnut St., Long Beach. Phone, 184—Long Beach.

FOR SALE LOTS — APPRAISALS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY — On Property Anywhere on L. I. — ELMER J. ENO, 318 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Shore Front on Huntington Harbor
Three acres. Old Long Island farmhouse, nine rooms. Fine orchard. Year round home.
Price, $25,000, 20% reduction if sold before June 1st.
House now occupied by owner. May be seen any time.
Apply
S. A. EVERITT,
Huntington, N. Y.

EXECUTOR MUST SELL
To Close Estate of Late Owner.

Splendid water front property on Long Island Sound; handsome, all-year residence; 14 rooms; all improvements; only 10 minutes to station, and 30 minutes to Penn. Terminal; with 2½ acres of fine lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, greenhouses, stable; 150 foot water front; bath houses and bathing beach; private dock; deep anchorage.
Any Reasonable Offer Considered.
EXECUTOR, Box 189 Times Downtown.

GREAT NECK
26 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Fifty-two acres, six minutes' walk from Great Neck Station. 1800 feet frontage on Broadway, elevation so high that the sky line of Manhattan is visible. Purchase price $115,000.
Upon these 52 acres is a large house with 14 rooms and 2 baths, and outbuildings, and is considered an ideal home location.
Property is worth $200,000. Has water, gas, electricity, close at hand is the Great Neck Golf Club, tennis courts, polo grounds, and excellent facilities offered by Manhasset Bay and Little Neck Bay for swimming, boating, sailing, etc.
If you are interested in securing a suburban home I offer houses from $3,500 to $150,000, and plots from $1,000 up.
FRANK CROWELL, Great Neck Station.
Tel. Great Neck 174.

BAY SHORE, Long Island
Furnished Cottages $300 up

The Bay Shore Chamber of Commerce has prepared a large, handsome, beautifully illustrated booklet which describes the boating, bathing, fishing, duck shooting, horseback-riding, racing, tennis, golf, polo, ice-boating and other attractions this wide-awake community offers in more varied form and greater quantity than any other near New York. It tells of our exceptionally cool and comforting summer temperature—*10 to 15 degrees cooler than any other point south of Cape Cod*—and geographical reason for this phenomena.
May we send you the booklet?
Sec'y, Chamber of Commerce, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.

QUOGUE Long Island
75 miles seaward from New York; highly exhilarating atmosphere; an ideal resort; ocean bathing, sailing, fishing; a gentleman's estate, consisting of nearly 20 acres of woodland and waterfront on Shinnecock Bay; large house, city water, gas, two baths, telephone, &c.; commodious barn and boathouse.
For Sale or Rent—Reasonable Terms.
A. A. TUTHILL,
Real Estate, Quogue, L. I.

Port Washington, L. I.
ON BEAUTIFUL MANHASSET BAY
overlooking Long Island Sound; a delightful Summer or all-year-round Residence on the northeast corner of Shore Road and Prospect Av.; only 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York, on the north shore electric division of the L. I. R. R.; 26 trains each way every day; house has all improvements and is less than a mile from station; 100 feet of shore front goes with the property; a rare opportunity to pick up a bargain; price $22,000; easy terms; will rent furnished for $1,500. Address OWNER, 907 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

QUALITY BUNGALOWS
FIT FOR A QUEEN.
Spanish Mission, 7 rooms. Ideal bathroom, decorations, steam heat, gas, extra improvements, verandas, large gardens, 5 minutes' walk station; near bay; fishing. Seeing is believing. Lowest possible prices; easiest terms. Write or call, A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118—Wantagh.

TRUE DUTCH COLONIAL.
The most popular and beautiful type of Colonial; period; 7 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, parquet, decorations, open fire place, broad piazza, shrubbery, hedge, &c.; plot 80x100; tennis club, &c.; $7,500, easy terms.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

DOUGLAS MANOR.
The ideal North Shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; 9-room stucco house with 2 baths; 2 large plots overlooking bay and Sound, and one on the shore, at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston.

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WATER FRONT acreage, Manhasset Bay, Sands Point, L. I. Private beach, all improvements. Attractive prices.
S. Osgood Fell & Co.,
Tel. 5610 Bryant. 17 West 44th St., N. Y.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
Bank Clerk wishes to dispose of a small bungalow. All modern improvements; Boating, bathing, and fishing; within easy commuting distance; also small water front building plot. No brokers. Address Easy Terms, Box 84 N. Y. Times.

SMALL FARM
Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash; balance $22 per month; 1 hour from city. SMALL FARM, 107 Times Downtown.

FOR $8,000
You can own this stucco house, on plot 60x150, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, Parquet floors, beamed ceiling, Hardwood Trim, Steam Heat, Gas, Electric Light, Open Fireplace. Best quality of workmanship. Completed for immediate possession. Attractive Terms.

WESTFIELD, N. J.,
is 38 minutes, via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty St.
Streets macadamized, CEMENT walks and SEWERS. High class, restricted neighborhood. Other houses $6,500 to $20,000. Reasonable terms. Houses to rent $35.00 per month and upward.
OTHER HOUSES READY FOR INSPECTION.
J. E. GRAPE, 30 Church St., N. Y. Phones { 1527 Cortlandt. 94 Westfield.

Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot, overlooking the water; 8 blocks from station at

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND
26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33rd St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, $6,000 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. Booklet No. 2 sent upon request.
Address P. P. EDSON Sales Manager
MALBA ESTATES CORP.
Associated with Realty Trust
60 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

A Builder's Bargain
9-room house, 30 minutes out on L. I.'s picturesque North Shore, overlooking the Sound. Established social centre; with country club, golf course, and all water sports. House is artistic and modern; new building. BUILDER WILL WAIVE HIS PROFIT to immediate, desirable purchaser. Address BUILDER, A 292 Times Downtown.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I.
Large country home, on South Country Road, near Great South Bay; handsomely furnished; 15 rooms, 4 baths; gardener's cottage, greenhouse, stable and garage combined; for rent for the season; very reasonable.
JOHN V. S. ODDIE,
Real Estate, 542 5th Av.
Tel., Bryant—7632.

RENT FOR SEASON.
Colonial cottage with 1½ acres of beautiful shade trees. Large living, dining and music room, model kitchen. Four master bed rooms and maid's room; garage and chauffeur's room; within walking distance of the Great South Bay; fine bathing beach with private bath privilege; reasonable.
M. C. HEINEN,
Brightwaters, Long Island.

Long Island Home at Cost.
To QUICK purchaser, 9-room house now building will be sold by builder at COST of labor and materials. In established social centre, 5 minutes from station, overlooking L. I. Sound, 30 minutes from Herald Square. Will complete details to suit YOUR taste. RARE CHANCE to save builder's profit. Address BUILDER'S BARGAIN, A 291 Times Downtown.

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Properties for sale or for rent.
Glen Cove, Roslyn, Piping Rock
Burton Thompson & Co., Inc.,
7 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone, 4042—Rector.

BARGAIN SNAP ! ! !
A beautiful 7-room house on large plot of best fertile land on Long Island for only $2,100; $150 cash; balance $15 per month; two blocks from school, stores, and churches; short walk to depot; only 50 minutes from New York on South Shore; I furnish free transportation to see it; act at once. W. ADELSHEIM, Room 403, 256 Broadway, New York.

Attractive North Shore Home,
Of the old-fashioned Long Island type; 10 rooms and bath; every improvement; garage; 10 acres land; fine old trees, shrubbery; very convenient Huntington Country Club; offered great sacrifice; photos, particulars and terms.
Daniel M. Gerard,
1,270 Broadway, (33d St.,) N. Y.

Overlooking Huntington Bay.
Attractive house in Bay Crest; 10 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement; private bathing beach, canoe, sloop, privilege; and country club; $7,500; immediate sale; terms.
Daniel M. Gerard,
1,270 Broadway, (33d St.,) New York.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco house; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
H. G. KNOWLES, 33 Park Av., New York City.

FOR RENT
Furnished or unfurnished, 2 new nine-room Cottages, all modern improvements; in Lake and Bay Section of beautiful Brightwaters, L. I.; exceptional location. Inquire, Rent Dept., T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 W. 34th St., New York, or at office on property.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
Country estate, Huntington; excellent neighborhood; 5 acres finest land, old-fashioned homestead, 12 rooms, bath, furnace; barn, poultry house; artesian well; 300 peach, 90 apple trees, shrubbery, shade; easy commuting, only mile station; price $7,500; bargain. THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

ATTENTION, SUBDIVIDERS.
Level tract of 200 acres in Hempstead Town, corner, long highway front. Ideal for subdivision.
Price, $350 Per Acre.
THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

SEE THIS HOUSE.
Six rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. A. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St.

FULL ACRE $245.
43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; 50c and one-half acre from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $5 per month; 1 hour from city. GREAT BARGAIN, 348 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Shore Front Cottage in Stratford, Ct. "On the Sound"
20 Minutes by Direct Trolley from Bridgeport

FOR SALE or FOR RENT
This handsome furnished cottage on the shore of Long Island Sound, opposite Fort Jefferson, L. I., is offered at an attractive price. It has 8 large rooms, 2 baths, gas, city water and a garage. Lot is 100 ft. x 140 ft. Located at
LORDSHIP MANOR "On the Sound"
about one hour and 15 minutes from New York City. This house is one of the finest on this beautiful property—the best shore property in Connecticut.
Write for prices and terms.
W. J. HISTON, Wilkenda Land Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

SHORELANDS
A BUNGALOW COLONY
Monmouth Beach, N. J.
Nearly a mile of shore front; a carefully restricted residential park, where prices are still low. The proximity of the ocean to the famed Shrewsbury River at this point affords both surf and still-water bathing, yachting, canoeing, fishing, crabbing; in fact, all the outdoor sports can be enjoyed to the limit; club house for owners and their friends only; every owner enjoys actual water front privileges.
A Charming Bungalow
Living room, 24x13, with large open fireplace, beamed ceiling, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, and bath on first floor; two bedrooms on second; all improvements, including gas range, electric lights, &c. Lot 75x150, overlooking the ocean and Shrewsbury River, within minute walk of club house and shore. This and several smaller bungalows for sale at attractive prices and terms. Booklet and photos on request.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Room 2,507 Woolworth Bldg.
Phone 7294 Barclay.

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NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB.
13 miles from Broadway; 120 trains daily; 600 ft. elevation; pure air and water; social and athletic clubs; schools of admitted superiority; properties for sale $5,000 upward, for rent $40 upward; illustrated Booklet A on request.
Telephone, Montclair—3281.
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Hughes Building,
Montclair, N. J.

A 6-Room Stucco Bungalow
2 blocks from Boardwalk and beach. Jersey Coast resort. Price $1,275. Easy terms. W. WESTERFIELD, 45 W. 34th St., Room 407.

100-Acre Fully Equipped Farm.
GROWING CROPS, STOCK & TOOLS.
Beautiful 2½-story, 8-room brick house, (cost $4,000;) lawn, ornamental shade trees; 8 outbuildings (good;) 200 bearing fruit trees; never-failing brook; 3 horses, 1 mule, 6 cows, bull, 2 heifers, 17 pigs, 6 sheep, 9 geese, 5 ducks, 100 chickens; 12 acres wheat, 10 tons hay, 1,000 bundles cornstalks; all farming machinery, tools, and growing crops at present; quick possession; immediate income to quick buyer; $6,500. Particulars. William O. Grafner, Room 708, 110 West 43th St., New York.

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Neglect to insure the title to real estate has caused many a heartbreak. We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages safeguard savings.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

Hoboken Factory
FOR SALE OR LEASE
30,000 square feet. Plot 125x100. Good power plant. Modern building.
Write for particulars.
Lispenard Day — 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

101-ACRE
Grain, Dairy and Potato Farm.
122 acres tillable, 30 pasture, 15 woodland; quality soil; never failing stream; 200 fruit trees; first-class 12-room house, bath, hot and cold water; barn for 25 cows, 10 horses, 10 outbuildings, first-class shape; Trenton nine miles; Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania, and town of 6,000 population two miles; milk shipped on trolley that passes farm; 8 horses, 9 cows, 100 chickens, 8 pigs, 9 guinea hens, all kinds of machinery, potato planter, gasoline engine, thrasher, food grinder, 23 acres wheat, 18 acres oats, crib corn, two bins oats, hay everything $12,000; $4,000 cash; worth $18,000. Particulars, pictures, catalogue, BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 West 34th St., New York, or 57 Main St., Flemington, N. J.

Absolute Auction Sale
PLAINFIELD, N. J.; CLINTON AV.
100 Little Farms—¼ Acre Each,
May 20, 21, 22, at 1:30 P. M., on premises. Level, lawns, improvements; select location. Former Price $1200 Each. Maybe I Won't Get a Quarter as Much.
Easy Terms.
Take W. Front St. trolley to Clinton Av., walk two blocks west to our tent.
GEO. G. BAKER, Auctioneer, 1 East 42d St. 'Phone, 5517—Murray Hill.

A Little Gem Country Home.
Modern Dutch Colonial House, half acre beautifully shaded land with fruit and berries; three minutes from station, Lackawanna R. R.; hour out, easy commutation; high, healthful country, superb mountain views; house has seven rooms, bath, steam heat, open fireplace, electric light and water supply; a pretty country at a low price; terms like rent. W. F. Brower, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 9084 Madison Square.

Commuter's Home Sacrificed
At Madison, finest home town Lackawanna Railroad; commuting trains often as trolleys; less than hour Broadway; elevation 400 feet; attractive new house; beautifully situated; extra deep plot; rich land; exceptionally well built; 9 rooms, 2 baths; laundry; laundry; glass-enclosed verandah; sleeping porch; laundry; hardwood floors, trim; every improvement; must sell; $7,500; terms; photo. ALLABOUGH & SON 156 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

★ A BARGAIN ★
A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.
DON'T WAIT—LOOK NOW.
IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.
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45 acres; 2 miles from this choicest town; fine, picturesque location; charming Colonial brick mansion, 13 rooms, bath, heat; Kewanee water supply, gas; good outbuildings; large stream through property; large, profitable apple orchard; a bit of woodland; perfect condition; $12,000; choice bargain.
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Gentleman's Country Estate, 10 acres. Residence, stable - garage, hennery, tennis court. Every variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Offered at most attractive price. Might lease, furnished, for Summer.
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Seashore Cottages and Bungalows
FOR RENT
CALL UPON OR ADDRESS
R. C. LOVE, Avon-by-the-Sea. 'Phone 1271R.

Why Pay Rent for Summer?
when $200 down buys year-round 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 10,000 square feet ground; Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St.

$8,800
Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

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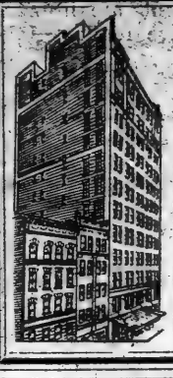
Choice Furnished Cottages for Rmt. Complete list. Send for Booklet "F."
FERGUSON & SON 711 Mattison Av. Ph. 392, Asbury Park, N. J.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
SEND FOR BOOKLET
SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT
E. V. PATTERSON & SON.



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Located in the heart of the new west side printing and manufacturing district.
Strength, Rigidity, Fine Light, Low Insurance, Reasonable Rents. Pamphlet binder and photo engraver in the building. For Plans and Rentals apply to
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OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL
AN UPPER FLOOR
(25x110 FEET)
For High-Class Retail Trade.
Ready for immediate occupancy. All decorations, dressing rooms, lighting fixtures, carpets and portieres are already installed.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Subway Station Store Corner
2 floors, 24x75; gross space, 4,000 feet, at
25 cts. Per Sq. Foot
Suitable any business.
Plot 20x100, vacant, adjoining. (Also cor.), can be improved if more space is desired. OWNER, 8 51 Times.

For RENT
216 East 42d St.
2 Story and Basement
Building Contains 7500 Sq. Ft.
Will Alter to Suit.
Apply
CROSS & BROWN CO.,
18 EAST 41ST ST.
Tel. 4000 Murray Hill.
Note—Full commission to brokers.

Sublease 46th St. Store.
Store on 46th St., right off 5th Av.; 2 years' lease from May, 1915. Size 35x65, with basement and large mezzanine. ACTUAL Value $5,000; can be had for $3,500 per year.

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VERY LIGHT LOFTS
IN MODERN NINE-STORY BUILDING,
416 BROADWAY,
CORNER CANAL ST. LOW RENTALS.
I. H. POLLACK,
30 East 42d St., or Your Broker.

TO LEASE—STEAM HEATED
PARLOR FLOOR STORE
Electric Light.
161 WEST 34TH ST.
Apply on premises, or
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We have a number of attractive stores to offer on Broadway between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply
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EXCELLENT LIGHT; LARGE ELEVATOR; HEAT; 25x95.
BROWN, 304 EAST 40TH ST.

430 Columbus Avenue.
Apartment hotel, furnished, consisting of restaurant on ground floor, 20x30, with full equipment. 24 rooms and 12 baths above. Will lease to a responsible tenant for term of years.
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STORE—115 Feet Deep
42 UNION SQUARE
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, (72d St.)

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LOW RENTALS—COMPARE.
534-550 W. 58th St.

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In the heart of South Norwalk, Conn., has an elevation of 180 feet and commanding views in every direction. All city improvements installed without cost to purchaser. Excellent train service to and from New York. Taxes exceedingly low.
Avail yourself of our present pioneer prices and favorable terms.
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STAMFORD, CONN.
FORECLOSURE SALE
OF THE
MANOR SCHOOL PROPERTY,
consisting of 13 acres, school buildings and gymnasium, residence and annex.
All to Be Positively Sold
At Public Auction
ON THE PREMISES
Monday, May 10, 1915,
At 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.
Particulars of
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"Holmealea,"
named by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, at DELL HOLMES, at Pittsfield, Mass.
Among the hills. Elevation 600 ft. 20 miles from Providence; 2 hours from Boston; 4 hours from New York; 8 acres, partly landscaped. Well-appointed dwelling; master's and 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch. Furnace, electric lights; spring water. Gardener's cottage. Stable. Fruits. Garden. Golf and lake near. Select environment. For sale, $11,000. For rent, furnished, $500.
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To Let with Privilege of Purchase.
A notably attractive house and about ten acres, all shore front, with ledges, bathing beaches, moorings, brook and grove, at mouth of river and facing Long Island Sound, fifty miles distant from Grand Central on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; ready for immediate occupancy.
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Choice Estates for Sale.
Complete renting list; furnished, unfurnished places.
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I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in
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FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE PROPERTIES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone or write for my special list.
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Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 458.

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Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old fashioned house, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 200 feet on Long Island Sound; $25,000.
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Twenty acres, bordering lake; fruit, shade trees; eight-room house, piazza, barn, clapboarded, painted. Write for particulars. Jennings Farm Agency, Winchester, N. H.

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Service and meals from hotel.
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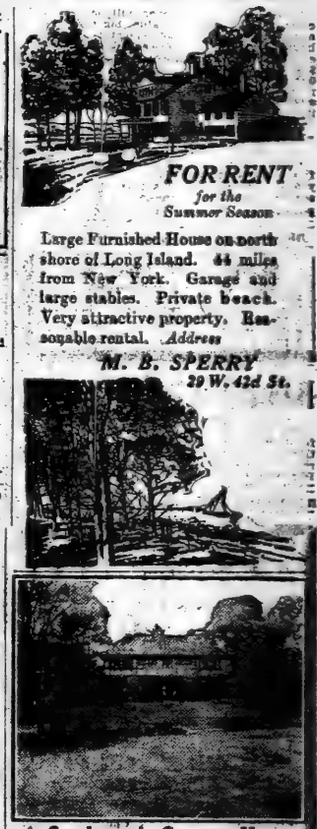
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT
LET ME SEND YOU BOOKLET "S. L."
P. C. BROWN, Spring Lake, N. J.

NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT.
PEQUOT COLONY
Furnished Cottages to Rent.
Address 331 Ocean Ave., New London.



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Large Furnished House on North shore of Long Island. 44 miles from New York. Garage and large stables. Private beach. Very attractive property. Reasonable rental. *Address*
M. B. SPERRY
29 W. 42d St.

A Gentleman's Country House
in one of New England's most beautiful villages, Belmont, Mass., to rent for the Summer. 7 miles from Boston, 3 miles from Cambridge. Only a few miles from Lexington and Concord on direct auto road; and but 25 minutes from Boston by trolley. Surrounding country most delightful in New England. House attractively furnished, open fireplaces, 6 master bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, gardens, etc.
Apply to LORING UNDERWOOD,
15 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

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Beautiful Summer House.
Handsomely furnished, twelve large, light rooms, including two sleeping porches; huge fireplaces; spacious veranda. Best residential section. Golf and Tennis Clubs near by. Moderate rent. Owner, L 174 Times.

Directly on Long Island Sound, with private beach at dock; modern stone and shingle house, 9 master's rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; 6 acres lawn, flower and vegetable garden planted; garage; one mile from station; 42 minutes from Grand Central Station; one hour by automobile. Rent $6,000.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
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Furnished or Unfurnished.
At Hollis Park Gardens; 30 minutes out; high-class home; Italian architecture; 12 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, sun parlor, screened throughout, hot water heat, electricity, gas; two-car garage, lighted, heated; plot 100x110; improved; paved street; near station; moderate rental.
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FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT
OCEAN AND PINES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "B."
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Handsome country house on an acre of ground, 9 bedrooms, four bathrooms. Situated in the best part of Bayswater, Nassau County, L. I. Rent $1,000 for season. Rent with or without furniture. Apply to De Pinna, Telephone [illegible]

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The Apartment Home of New York.
7 to 11 rooms, 2 to 4 baths.
Rental $2,100 upwards.

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New Structure.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

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Fireproof construction.
Ideal location;
10 rooms, 3 baths, 9 closets.
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Overlooking Manhattan Square Park; 7 and 8 extra large rooms, 2 baths.
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Broadway and 71st St.
Magnificent Apartments.
7, 8, and 10 rooms.
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Barnard
106-110 Central Park West,
South Corner 71st St.
Ideal location.
Apartments comprise 6 to 9 rooms.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500, including refrigeration.

The Cherbourg
1 West 92d St.
9 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Elevator apartments; all improvements; excellent view of Central Park and reservoir; reasonable rents.

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350 West 88th St.
Adj. corner Riverside Drive.
Eight-story modern fireproof.
9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.
Attractive rental.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
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AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
LARGEST 5 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK

THE COLOSSEUM
435 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 116TH ST.

Notice size of some of the rooms:—
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Chambers, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21.
Also Some 8 and 10 Room Suites to Rent From Oct. 1st.

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THE REGNOR
601 WEST 115TH ST., COR. B'WAY.
A Few Desirable Apartments, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Baths.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners & Builders,
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86th Street
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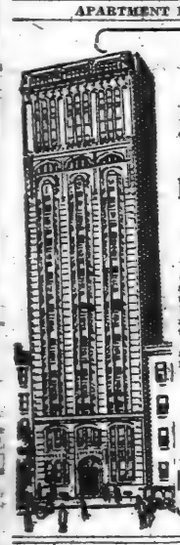

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Located on a quiet, exclusive street right in the centre of the hotel, shopping and theatre district.
Splendid light and view on all four sides.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Baths.
Reasonable Rates.
Write or phone
Raymond W. Jones
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26 WEST 27TH ST.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
FURNISHED APARTMENT, TWO ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN SERVICE INCLUDED.

THE DURHAM,
7 East 32d St.,
One door from 5th Av.
Newly decorated, painted and attractively furnished Apartments, two rooms and bath; moderate prices.

The Sevillia
APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 W. 58TH ST.
Very desirable furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath. Also one of 3 rooms and bath, from June 1st for Summer months.

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3-story, box-stoop, private House; 19 feet front; 10 rooms and bath. Owner will make necessary repairs. Immediate possession. Caretaker on premises. Desirable and convenient location; liberal concessions to responsible tenant.
HOUGHTON COMPANY
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Lake Hopatcong.
SUMMER COTTAGES AT MOUNT ARLINGTON, elevation 1,200 feet; lake 10 miles long, with 60 miles shore.

Cottage, 10 rooms, bath	$650
Cottage, 9 rooms, bath	450
Bungalow, 6 rooms, bath	350
Cottage, 8 rooms, bath	300
Cottage, 10 rooms, boathouse, garage	1000

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 508 5th Av.

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QUEENS.

$21 To $45 a Month, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath. Just Completed
New Apartments
Steam heat, hot water, electric light. Janitor service. Telephone in each apartment. 5-CENT FARE FROM MANHATTAN. Subway or Queensboro Bridge to 59th St., and Second Ave., via Jackson Ave. Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 39th St. and Jackson Ave. Renting Office, Jackson Ave. & 39th St.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.
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Corner 107th Street
Four 8-room apartments with prices ranging from
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All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
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247 FIFTH AVENUE,
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Exclusive Duplex Apartment

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
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New Twelve-Story
Fireproof Apartment Building.
Six, seven and eight rooms, all with three baths; rents $1,800 to $2,400.
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39 WEST 27TH STREET.
Duplex Studio and living apartment with bath; large north light; open fireplace; suitable for artist, architect, or any business requiring large space with exceptional light.

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N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT., ON PREMISES.

YOU CAN LIVE NEAR YOUR BUSINESS IN A SWELL ELEVATOR APARTMENT, SAVE MONEY, AND LENGTHEN YOUR LIFE; LARGE, LIGHT, SUNNY ROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, OPEN PLUMBING, TILED BATHS, HARDWOOD FLOORS; LOWEST RENTS EVER OFFERED.
4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH. Supt. on
224-236 WEST 25TH ST. Premises.

THE LORING
202 WEST 74TH ST.
SIX ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
Immediate Occupancy.
Apply on premises, or to
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, 74th St.

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Since we have only one price, our asking price is our getting price.

Dickering and concessions are entirely eliminated.

We know exactly what the rent of an apartment should be—and we get it. Is our policy right?

Our success is the most unanimous "yes" you ever heard.

If you want an apartment

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
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The new apartments at 310 and 320 West 86th St. 6-7-8 Rooms and 3 Baths $1,850. to $3,200. are now open for inspection.

Our representatives will be at the building every day including Sundays.

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7 & 8 rooms & 2 baths; $1,200 upward.
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5 and 6 rooms and bath; $660 upward.
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Seven rooms and bath, $900 upward.
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NO. 550 WEST 156TH ST.,
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Inspection invited. Supts., on premises.
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THE GRAMONT
215 W. 98th St., N. E. Cor. B'way
2 BLOCKS FROM 96TH STREET EXPRESS STATION.
Choice Apartment ready for immediate occupancy.
6 Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths.
Servants' Quarters with Bath.
FINEST FIREPROOF HOUSE ON BROADWAY.
Apply Superintendent, On Premises.

230 WEST 108TH ST.
FOUR, FIVE, SIX ROOMS, UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NEWLY RENOVATED AND DECORATED; ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; RENTS MODERATE.
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Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM E. WARE, B'way & 86th.

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The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 95th Street.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive.
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $40

TO SUBLET UNFURNISHED
Apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood floors throughout; on 86th St. overlooking Central Park. Good location for physician. Rent, $125 per month. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone, Columbus 10111.

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One choice hotel apartment, 3 rooms, bath and hall. Complete service. Modern equipment. Exceptional restaurant facilities. At reduced rate. H. T. GALPIN, 57 W. 57th St.

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An Apartment House Out of the Ordinary
If you are hunting a Real HOME—
With courteous service—
With all possible conveniences—
With an air of refinement and luxury—
Where the location is really ideal, then—
YOU ARE HUNTING
LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th Street
6 & 8 Room Apartments, 1 & 2 Baths
Apply to GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.
Phone Murray Hill 1986. 51 E. 42d St.

236 West 70th St.
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STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE
BLOCK, JUST A STEP TO
SUBWAY & "L"
NEW HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
TO SUBLET,
4 Rooms and Bath
Rent $900.
Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park. (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

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Apply D. Kempner & Son,
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Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180th St., Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
One Apartment, Six Rooms and Bath, $50
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

610 West 116th St.
2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished. Summer rates.
Phone Morningside 3640. THOMPSON.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605 W. 113th St., B'way & Riverside Drive.
One 6 and 8 room Apt.; rooms large and light; all modern improvements. Apply superintendent or Joseph Ats, 34 Church St.

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Stony Point, 751 West 180th St.
4 and 5 Rooms, $35 to $40.
Delightful, spacious apts., with every imp't.

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RENTING 182 West 72d St., near Broadway. TEL., DEPT. A Selected List of West Side Apartments for Rent. 7240 COL.

Terrace Court,
202 Riverside Drive,
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High-class modern fireproof house; large rooms, overlooking Riverside Park.
9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
$1,600 to $2,300.

Hamilton,
420 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 114th Street.
One of the finest apartment houses in the City. One corner apartment. Every room outside, southern and western exposure.
8 rooms and 3 baths.
$2,300.

La Rochelle,
57 West 75th St.,
N. E. Cor. Columbus Ave.
Imposing modern fireproof building; extra large rooms, convenient to 72d St. "L" station and 72d St. Subway station.
7 rooms and bath.
$1,400 to $1,800.

498 West End Ave.,
Southeast Corner 84th Street.
New twelve-story fireproof apartment. Convenient to subway station. Bright, sunny, outside rooms.
6 large rooms, reception room and 2 baths.
$1,800.

105 West 72d St.,
Near Subway and "L" stations.
New fireproof building. Large rooms a feature. Southern exposure.
5 rooms and 2 baths.
$1,700 to $1,900.

349 West 85th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
Very desirable apartments, with large rooms; convenient to Broadway and 86th St. subway station.
8 rooms and bath.
$1,400.

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1 West 83d St.
North Corner Central Park West.
Remodelled, modernized and renovated throughout. Two apartments have been made over into one, having
9 very large rooms, 2 baths.
$2,500.

375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
Very desirable apartments with fine hardwood trim; all modern appointments.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$840 to $1,200.

4 and 12 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station, 93d St. and Columbus Ave.
7 rooms and bath.
$900 & $1,000.

The Oregon,
162 West 54th St.,
Corner 7th Ave.
New 13-story fireproof building; a few choice housekeeping corner Apartments, in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
$900 to $1,700.

Georgean Court,
58 Central Park West,
South Corner 60th St.
One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements.
8 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
$2,000 & $3,600.

The Cornwall,
255 West 90th St.,
N. W. Corner Broadway.
New high-class fire and sound proof apartments. Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths and large reception room.
$1,700 to $2,500.

Yorkshire,
562 West 113th St.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
New, modern, fireproof house; all improvements, including vacuum cleaning system, &c.
One apartment 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100. Specially arranged for doctor or dentist.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$1,200 to $1,600.

Stuart,
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
Rooms large and light, well planned; private house block; convenient to subway express station at 96th St. or "L" station at 93d St. and Columbus Ave.
9 rooms and bath.
$1,400.

The Barleford,
49 Claremont Ave.,
S. W. Corner 119th St.
A high-class modern home, with all improvements; excellent location.
One corner apartment 7 rooms and bath.
$1,200.

Vernon,
350 West 71st St.,
Near Riverside.
A modern building, with large, light rooms; convenient to 72d St. Broadway subway express station.
8 rooms and bath.
$1,100.

Woodmere,
561 West 141st St.,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
New ten-story fireproof building, equal to any apartment on the West Side; every room large and light; private houses on either side; two elevators, &c.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
$690 to $1,000.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.
For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2756—Murray Hill.

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

West Side, Above 116th Street.

THE FORTRESS
N.W.Cor. 169 St. & Ft. Wash'ton Av
A distinctive elevator Apartment House, with moderate rentals; large, sunny rooms, plenty of closets; offering 5 and 6 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5969.

9 & 10 Rooms—3 Baths
Overlook Apartments
802 West 181st Street
COR. PINEHURST AVENUE
MODERATE RENTS
Resident Management—3652 Audubon.

547 West 157th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS,
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Asking $900; Concessions.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

THE LAVALETTE
New 6-story elevator apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
One block from Dyckman St. Subway station—6 rooms, two baths, $46; suitable for dentist. On premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. 5969—Hanover.

WESTWOOD COURT,
W. 180th St. & Ft. Washington Ave.
Delightful 6 rooms; every improvement; modern; high class; $60; owner's management.

REAL HOMELIKE APARTMENTS
These new 5 and 6 room apartments, with every modern improvement, at $40 to $50 monthly, offer every feature of a real home; owner's management. Corner West 180th St. and Haviland Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rooms $1020 to $1200 per annum
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rooms $1600 to $2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
140 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

3565 Broadway,
Northwest Corner 146th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
10-story, fireproof and sound proof. One block from Subway and surface cars.
A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION.
Apartments all facing front, beautifully arranged, with spacious closets. Excellent river view from each room.
Suites of 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $550 to $1,150
Apply on premises or to owners.
Broadway & 146th St. Corporation
629 West 151st St. Phone 8819 Audubon.

Edmund Francis Court
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av.
& 150th St.
New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
All outside rooms.
Rents Reasonable.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 160th St.

Prince's Court
3920 Broadway, Cor. 164th St.
One 5-Room Apartment.
RENT $720 PER ANNUM.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

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This is the most complete apartment guide published. It contains exact floor plans, descriptions, etc., of some of the most desirable apartments in New York.

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340 Madison Ave. Near 43d St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
119 West 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av.,
NEW BUILDING, COR. 84TH ST.
NOW OPEN. INSPECTION INVITED.
8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,600 to $4,300.
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An Apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. open for inspection.

955 Park Av.,
Near 82d St.
In Course of Construction.
7-9-10 Rooms
2-4 Baths.
$2,200-$3,500.
Will Be Ready June 1st. Leases from Oct. 1st.

970 Park Av.,
Corner 83d St.
5-8 Rooms
2-3 Baths.
$1,800 to $2,900.
For Rent from Oct. 1st. Immediate Possession Can Be Arranged.

1,155 Park Av.,
Corner 82d St.
In Course of Construction.
6-8-9-12 Rooms
2 to 4 Baths.
$1,200 to $3,900.
Will Be Ready June 1st.
Leases from Oct. 1st.

Brentmore,
98 Central Park West
(Corner 66th St.).
5-7-9 Rooms
2-3 Baths.
$1,800 to $4,250.
Will Be Ready, For Rent from Oct. 1st.
Immediate Possession Can Be Arranged.

Amherst,
204 West 110th St., Between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.
7-8 Rooms
3 Baths.
$1,600-$1,800.
Unusually Large Rooms.
Ample Closets.
For Rent from Oct. 1st.

Strand View,
309 West 99th St., Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms
2 Baths.
$1,400.
For Rent from Oct. 1st.
Earlier Possession May Be Arranged.

Apply ON Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

OFFERS a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

Let Us Send You Our List to Aid You in Your Selection.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

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Telephone Murray Hill—1481.

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525 Park Avenue
Southeast Cor. 61st St.
New Apartments.
Now Open for Inspection.
9 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
An Apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.
Rental $3,700 to $6,000
APPLY
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave.
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Ave.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

High Class Elevator Apts.
ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
BROCKTON 681 W. 180th St., N.E. Cor. B'way.
Extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms $40 5 Rooms $50
SWAMPSCOTT 600 W. 180th St. S.E. Cor. Bwy.
6 Rooms, $52.50 to $58.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4,249 BROADWAY AT 191ST ST.
3,759 BROADWAY AT 156TH ST.

The Best Constructed House On Washington Heights
ALTA VISTA
590 WEST 178ND ST.
Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
3-4-5-6
Extraordinarily Light, Airy Rooms.
Foyer Hall in each Apartment.
Elevator. All other modern equipment.
$33-$70
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

7, 8, 9 Rooms
2 Baths
$1,000—$1,200—$1,400
Every room large, light, well ventilated.
MODERN BUILDING.
Elevator, Hall and Telephone Service.
71 East 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WE OFFER
Exceptional
APARTMENTS
IN THE
Schermerhorn
MADISON AVENUE,
ENTIRE BLOCK
82d-83d Sts.
9 ROOMS,
Foyer and 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

No. 1281 Madison Avenue
Cor. 98th St.
A Handsome 7-Story Brown Stone Front Corner Apartment House, North of 96th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; ELEVATOR SERVICE.
For RENTING Apply on Premises.
DUFF & CONGER, 45 West 34th St.

COTTON IS STEADY AT HIGHER LEVEL

Market Opens 4 to 10 Points Up and on Heavy Trading Closes with a Gain of 10 to 15.

ENGLISH DEMAND IS STRONG

Experts Think the Panic Features Due to the Lusitania Tragedy Are Things of the Past.

Whether as a result of support or buying based on the general belief that cotton was cheap around present prices, the market yesterday showed impressive steadiness in view of the panic conditions which prevailed Friday afternoon. The showing of Liverpool had a reassuring effect. The undertone in the English market was steady. Spot cotton was dull. The contract market was 3 to 5 English points higher than due.

The opening here was steady at an advance of 4 to 10 points, and there was heavy trading, with leading interests large buyers. A private cable received from Liverpool said: "Provided that no unfavorable developments occur between the United States and Germany, we have a very favorable opinion of the market."

There was a general disposition among cotton men to believe that no principle of international law was involved which would lead to more than diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Germany. This, of course, was a legal view of the situation and was quite apart from the pronounced feeling of reprobation and horror over the sinking of the Cunarder.

The tragedy was strongly brought home to Cotton Exchange members by the fact that James J. Black of the firm of Richardson & Raili, who had been in America for about two weeks and returned on the Lusitania, was believed to be among the missing. His firm cabled that no word had been received from him, and great anxiety was felt. Mr. Black was among the keenest students of cotton in the Liverpool trade, with a large number of friends both in New York and the South.

The cotton trade is disposed to believe that the panic features of the situation have passed and that the actual cotton outlook has not been affected in any way by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Fall River printcloth sales for the week were 150,000 pieces against 110,000 pieces last year. Trade reports at the week-end are somewhat unsettled owing to the decline in raw cotton.

The weather map yesterday showed good rains over the eastern belt, with 3.68 inches at Atlanta, 2.85 at Macon, and 1.10 at Augusta.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 9.85c. for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed steady:)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.27	9.16	9.23@ 9.27	9.12@ 9.15
July	9.52	9.34	9.46@ 9.47	9.35@ 9.36
Oct	9.88	9.75	9.85@ 9.87	9.73@ 9.74
Dec	10.09	9.96	10.07@10.09	9.93@ 9.94
Jan	10.10	10.00	10.09@10.00	9.95@ 9.96
March	10.32	10.22	10.32@10.34	10.17@10.19

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,314	3,800	5,081
New Orleans	4,309	926	1,452
Mobile	165	250	1,457
Savannah	2,022	2,624	1,905
Charleston	416	401	212
Wilmington	542	986	31
Norfolk	1,034	924	299

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	578	451	103
Memphis	323	1,236	888
St. Louis	702	2,038	366
Houston	3,042	1,659	938

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,700 to 8,700	2,867	2,835
New Orleans	1,800 to 2,500	1,304	3,675

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,051	New Orleans	9.00	318,950	154,235
....	Mobile	9.00	24,227	16,433
....	Savannah	9.50	89,810	57,360
39	Galveston	9.40	31,878	232,136
....	Wilmington	Normal	45,367	17,587
127	Norfolk	9.00	56,837	36,852
....	Augusta	9.25	112,141	34,695
150	Memphis	9.12	134,581	68,268
....	St. Louis	9.125	29,406	29,195
16	Houston	9.20	107,899	89,655

The Liverpool market opened weak. There was a small demand business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline, at 3.15d. Sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 17,000 bales, including 14,500 American. Closed quiet.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Were Unsteady Last Week, with Foodstuffs Much Affected.

Wholesale commodities prices showed considerable unsteadiness last week, according to Dun's list, but the advances and declines were about equally divided in number. Foodstuffs were quite generally unsettled, with the number of upward revisions exceeding the downward by a small margin.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to May 7, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.35	$7.10	$5.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.08¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10	.10	..
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼
Butter, creamery, extra, lb.	.31	.30½	.26½
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb.	.17½	.17¼	.19
Eggs, Western, 1sts, doz.	.19½	.19⅝	.20½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10	.10	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07¼	.07¾
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	7.75	7.75	4.50
Flour, Spring, clear, bbl.	7.00	6.85	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.70	1.75½	1.04¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.84¾	.85½	.76⅝
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.62	.62½	.44½
Cotton, midd. uplands, lb.	.10	.10.5	.13
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.25	1.20	1.05
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.21½	.20½	.18½
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.21	.20½	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	14.25	14.25	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	20.00	20.00	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.21	.21	.14½
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.18¾	.18¾	.14¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.04.1	.04.1	.03.9
Tin, New York, lb.	.39	.39½	.33½
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbls.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.50	6.15	7.25
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.30	7.55	8.55
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.60	7.40	5.10
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	10.05	10.02½	9.97½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	10.25	9.75	11.00
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	19.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05½	.05½	.05¼
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.60	.60	.74
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	3.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.14
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.12½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.25	1.25	2.50
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.31.5	.31.7	.23.4

There was some upturn in flour prices here during the week, in spite of the easing off in wheat, Winter patent advancing to $7.60 a barrel and Spring clear moving up to $7. The only decline in the major provisions at Chicago was shown on live hogs. Mess pork was steady and unchanged, while the rest of the items advanced. Bacon advanced here. The shortage of supplies affected some of the dairy products, notably butter and cheese, to the extent of advancing prices, while too heavy receipts of eggs had the effect of forcing prices down.

There was not much change in the price position of the fresh and dried fruit markets, and what change there was was upward. The same held true of vegetables. There was general weakness in spices, and, while the principal grades of raw sugar declined, there was no change in standard granulated. Teas and coffees were unchanged. In the grain market there were declines in wheat, corn, oats, and malting barley, while advances were shown on rye and timothy hay.

One of the chief features of the week's changes was the general decline in the domestic wools, the only grades not showing a decline being coarse Wisconsin and Illinois. Cotton also broke quite sharply under the influence of events beyond the control of American interests. Burlaps went up on both the light and heavy goods under the scarcity of spot supplies and the excellent demand for them. Spot jute declined, and while fair Manila hemp, spot, went down, spot midway advanced.

From all accounts, the metals markets took on a firmer tone during the week, concessions being difficult to obtain. Prices on refined iron bars at Philadelphia moved upward, and in the minor metals a decline in tin was offset by advances in antimony and spelter. No. 1 kip was the only grade of hides to show a decline, while advances were recorded on No. 1, native packer; No. 1, Texas; heavy native cows and branded cows. Leather showed no change.

Drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils together showed twenty-three changes, of which twelve were upward. None was very important. The remaining changes were divided between an advance and a decline in the point market and an advance in the price of the best Chinese raw silk.

WHEAT.

The very bearish Government report of Friday, in connection with the Lusitania disaster, had a very depressing effect on the wheat market Saturday, and closing prices, which with the exception of July were around lowest of the day, represented a net loss of 2¾@4½c per bushel.

Cash wheat here was weak, with No. 2 red quoted at $1.60½ and No. 2 hard winter at $1.62½, cost, insurance, and freight on track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.58½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.62, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.58	1.61	1.02
July	..	..	1.34¼	1.37	94⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.57	1.53¼	1.53¼	1.58	93⅞
July	1.30	1.25¼	1.26⅝	1.31	85½
September	1.22	1.19⅝	1.19⅞	1.22⅝	84⅝

CORN.

With weather conditions very favorable over the belt for the completion of corn planting, that market shared the wheat heaviness on Saturday and closed ¾ to ⅞c net lower. Broomhall reported that there was an improved demand at Liverpool, with Plate offers very light and American offers free. No. 2 yellow here was quoted at 85¼c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Corn—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74¾	73¾	74⅛	75¼	66⅝
July	77¼	76⅝	76⅞	77½	65¼
September	78⅛	77⅜	77⅞	78⅝	64½

OATS.

Weakness was general in the oats market most of the session, although prices rallied a little near the close, and were finally ½ to ⅝c net lower. Standard, 60½c; No. 2 white, 61c; No. 3 white, 60c; No. 4 white, 59½c; fancy clipped white, 61 to 62½c; ordinary clipped white, 60 to 61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53⅜	52½	53⅜	53⅝	37⅝
July	52⅞	52½	52½	53	37
September	46	45½	45⅞	46⅝	35¼

PROVISIONS.

Following the grain markets, provisions were weak and lower on Saturday with a fair business, including considerable liquidation and commission house pressure. On the decline packers bought lard and ribs, but this failed to permanently check the break, and final prices were around the lowest of the day.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	10.12	9.72	9.82	10.15	10.02
September	10.35	10.02	10.02	10.40	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.65	10.55	10.55	10.70	11.07
September	10.90	10.82	10.85	10.95	11.20
Pork—					
July	18.10	18.00	18.00	18.17	19.65
September	18.52	18.40	18.42	18.60	19.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

An irregular market prevailed in cottonseed oil on Saturday, near months being 2 to 9 points lower, while more distant deliveries closed 2 to 4 points net higher. The weakness in near positions was influenced by a poor spot demand and lower lard prices.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.25@6.45	6.38
May	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.35	6.39
June	6.52	6.52	6.40@6.50	6.48
July	6.66	6.55	6.60@6.62	6.62
August	6.81	6.77	6.78@6.79	6.76
September	6.93	6.90	6.89@6.91	6.86
October	..	..	6.92@6.95	6.88
November	..	..	6.68@6.90	6.65
December	6.80	6.79	6.77@6.80	6.70

COFFEE.

The coffee market was lower yesterday, under scattered selling, which appeared to be most generally attributed to the unsettling influence of Friday's developments. The opening was 5 to 11 points lower, and active months sold about 8 to 15 points under Friday's closing figures during the middle of the morning. Slight rallies followed on some positions, with the close showing a net loss of 6 to 17 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	6.00@6.05	6.08
June	..	..	6.10@6.15	6.16
July	7.20	7.16	7.18@7.20	7.29
August	..	..	7.19@7.21	7.32
September	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.21	7.35
October	..	..	7.24@7.25	7.38
November	..	..	7.27@7.28	7.41
December	7.36	7.35	7.30@7.31	7.45
January	..	..	7.36@7.37	7.51
February	..	..	7.42@7.43	7.57
March	7.55	7.55	7.48@7.50	7.64
April	..	..	7.50@7.52	7.67

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,866 packages. Quite a sharp demand for high-grade fresh creamery, and the stock was absorbed as fast as it was unloaded. Prices were firmly maintained, but receivers made no effort to advance values, feeling that we are right on the eve of very much larger supplies. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27@28½c; thirds, 24@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,295 cases. The market is closing fairly firm on the highest grades of fresh stock showing a good proportion of full, stong bodied eggs. Qualities are running rather poorer than usual at this season, and medium and undergrades are of very irregular value, with only a moderate demand. The sales reported are chiefly in the range of previous quotations. Storage room is getting scarce, and a good many dealers are unable to take care of stock arriving intended for storage. Dirties and checks are firm in the very highest grades, but much of the supply is more or less defective and having very irregular value. Nearby white eggs in large supply, and while a moderate proportion of the finest goods is worked out at top quotations, a large part of the supply has no outlet above a range of 22@23c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17½@18c; fresh, dirties, No. 1, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@17c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior checks, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@21c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Following an opening rush of selling, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied well. There was evidence that strong supporting orders had been placed and that also many "bargain hunters" had been attracted to Wall Street by the big break in prices on the news of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Trading was active, although not on as heavy a scale as Friday, with commission houses handling a good volume of orders which included a great number of transactions in odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
20	Allis-Chalm	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,580	Amal. Cop.	66	68¼	66	67½
240	Am. B. Sug.	43¾	44¾	43	44½
330	Amer. Can.	34	35	33	33¾
40	Am. Car & F.	49	51⅜	49	51⅜
20	Am. Cot. Oil	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
90	Am. Ice Sec.	30	31	30	30⅞
140	Am. Locom.	45	47½	45	46⅞
320	Am. Smelt.	64⅞	66⅝	64⅞	66
20	Am. Sugar	107	107½	107	107½
180	Anac. Cop.	33	33¼	31½	32¼
150	A., T. & S. F.	99	99½	98¼	98½
100	Balt. & O.	71½	72⅝	71½	72¼
10	Beth. Steel	142	142	142	142
80	B. R. T.	85	87½	85	87
90	Calif. Pet.	15½	16	15½	16
200	Can. Pac.	155	157½	154½	156⅝
790	Cent. Leather	35	36⅞	35¼	36
190	Ches. & O.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
300	C., M. & St. P.	90	92	90	91⅝
20	C., R. I. & P.	21½	22⅝	21½	22⅝
370	Chino Con.	41⅝	43⅜	41	45
60	Cal. F. & I.	25½	26	25½	25⅝
20	Consol. Gas	127	127	127	127
30	Corn Prod.	13	13	13	13
290	Erie	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25¼
30	Erie, 1st pf.	39½	39½	39	39
210	Goodrich Co.	42¼	44	42¼	44
130	Gt. North. O.	31	32½	31	31½
270	Gt. North. pf.	115½	117⅝	115½	116⅝
180	Insp. Cop.	27½	29⅞	27½	28⅞
1,330	Inter.-Met.	18	19⅝	18	19½
420	Inter.-Met. pf.	65⅞	68⅝	65⅞	68½
20	Lehigh Val.	140	140	140	140
50	Max. Motor	48	48	48	48
40	Max. Mot. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85⅞
290	Mexican Pet.	74⅝	76½	73½	75½
200	M., K. & T.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
490	Mo. Pacific	13⅛	13½	12⅝	13⅛
40	Nat. Lead	59½	59½	59½	59½
40	Nevada Cop.	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
250	N. Y. Central	85	85½	85	85½
290	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63½	65½	62⅝	64⅞
60	Nor. Pacific	103⅝	105½	103⅝	104⅞
60	Pennsylvania	107	107½	107	107½
60	Pitts. Coal	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½
40	Pr. Steel Car	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46½
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½
150	Ray Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
8,060	Reading	143⅞	144	141	142⅞
50	Rep. Iron & S.	25⅝	26½	25½	25½
150	Southern Pac.	86⅞	88⅝	86⅞	88½
30	Southern Ry.	16⅝	17	16	16⅝
80	Studebaker	65	68⅝	65	68⅝
60	Tenn. Copper	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞
230	Third Avenue	47⅞	49⅛	46⅞	49¼
2,080	Union Pacific	123⅞	125½	123⅞	124½
190	U. S. Rubber	59⅞	62	59	61½
8,530	U. S. Steel	52⅝	54	52½	53⅝
1,230	Utah Copper	61	64½	60⅞	63½
40	Va.-Car. Ch.	30	30½	30	30½
20	West. U. Tel.	64½	64½	64½	64½
680	Westingh. El.	87	89⅞	86⅞	88½
27,810					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Atlanta	.33	.33½	.33	.33½
200	Belmont	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
1,000	Dr. Jackpot	.09	.00	.09	.09
300	Elkton	.44	.44	.44	.44
900	Goldfield Mer.	.21½	.21½	.21	.21
1,600	Jumbo Ext.	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.07½
500	Lone Star	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	Ophir	.10	.10	.10	.10
800	Oro	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.37½	3.37½	3.37½	3.37½
300	Union Consol.	.19	.19	.19	.19
200	West End	.70	.70	.70	.70
7,700					

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Old Dominion Produced 1,338,000 Pounds Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—The local office of Mass Consolidated has this week received a telegram from the mine Superintendent, saying that the diamond drill struck water in the old Evergreen mine and that the new No. 8 lode continues to "look fine." The drill referred to is located on the sixth level west from B shaft, and has been drilling up through the lode in an endeavor to strike the old Evergreen openings so as to drain them.

The April output of Old Dominion was 1,338,000 pounds of copper, which compares with 603,000 pounds in March and with 2,779,000 pounds in April last year. Hancock's April output is estimated at better than 110,000 pounds. More than 400 tons of rock are going to the Franklin mill daily. April production of the Lake Superior mines is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds. Wolverine's output for April was 456 tons of mineral, against 415 in March. This is the largest output since June, 1914.

EAGER DEMAND FOR BONDS.

Pennsylvania Issue Goes Fast in Spite of Lusitania Tragedy.

The offering of $65,000,000 4½ per cent. general mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad has not been seriously interfered with by the break in the market on the Lusitania's loss, it was said yesterday. Up to 2 o'clock Friday, when the news arrived, subscriptions were being received at a very rapid rate. It was at first feared the depression caused by the tragedy would delay the sale, but the subscriptions were coming in yesterday morning at a rate which led the bankers to believe that the books would be closed tomorrow. The date set for expiration of the offer was May 11.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are managing the syndicate, which embraces a large number of bond distributing houses.

Good Apple Crop Aspects.

Reports from all apple producing sections of the country, except the Northwest, says The Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record, indicate that there is a prolific bloom on every variety, and that the outlook points to a large yield this year. Advices from Western New York state that many localities will have fully as many Baldwins as last year, and all signs point to a much heavier yield of greenings. Advices from the Northwest are somewhat conflicting. The crop there, according to the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, will be shorter than that of 1914, which comprised about 14,000 cars. The crop in the Yakima Valley is estimated at only 60 per cent. of that of 1914. Other experts say that Washington and Oregon will have fully as many apples as last year. In Colorado and California, where orchards have been well cared for, a good crop is expected.

HUDSON NAVIGATION Co.
WORLD'S LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMSHIPS
DAILY SERVICE
ALBANY TROY
TELEPHONE SPRING 9400
ONE WAY $1.50
LEAVE PIER 32 N.R. FOOT CANAL STREET 6. P.M. WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS 9 A.M.-10 P.M.
W. 132° STREET 6:30 P.M. WEEK-DAYS 9:30 A.M. 7:30 P.M. SUNDAYS
ROUND TRIP $2.50

See the Warships
Battleships — Submarines — Destroyers
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
Will Encircle the Fleet, Lv. Pier 15, N. R., Fulton and Barclay Sts.
Special Service Sunday, May 9th, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4, & 7:45 P. M.
Monday, May 10th to Monday, May 17th Inclusive. 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. and 7:45 P. M. on nights of illumination, May 9, 15, 16, 17.
FARE, ADULTS, 50 cts. CHILDREN, 25 cts.
TICKETS LIMITED.
Tickets and information at 171 Broadway and on pier.
Telephone 6100 Cortlandt.
FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT.

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
COMMENCING TODAY, (SUN.,) MAY 9
STEAMERS ROSEDALE, ISABEL and CIMBRIA
West 129 St., West 79 & West 23 St.
ON THE NIGHT OF ILLUMINATION BOAT WILL LEAVE EACH OF ABOVE PIERS AT 8 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50c.

Around the Warships
50c Str. SYLVAN SHORE
Leaves bulkhead between W. 130th & 131st Sts., and pier foot of W. 96th St. every day at 10 A. M., 1, 3, 5 & 8 P. M. Perfect view from all points on steamer.

Iron Steamboat Co.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 9TH, IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
Every hour on the hour from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. TO VIEW WARSHIPS and NIGHT ILLUMINATIONS 8 P. M. FARE Round Trip 50 CENTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Patrons are cautioned to purchase tickets at IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S BOX OFFICE. Take Subway to Manhattan St. or Elevated to 125th St. for WEST 129TH ST. DOCK.

VISIT FLAGSHIP WYOMING.
STEAMER KINGSTON
makes frequent trips from Piers at 80th St. and 97th St., 12:30 to 6 P. M. Daily.
Will also make trip around the fleet during illumination, starting 7:30 P.M. Fare 50 cents.

STEAMER MANDALAY
MUSIC, DANCING, REFRESHMENTS.
Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
Leaving Pier, W. 131st St., Every Hour. Tickets on sale by Tyson Co. and at Pier,
MANDALAY LINE
Pier Telephone Morningside 4399.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 8:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

Around the Warships
Twin Screw Steel Strs. Nassau and Sagamore Leave West 42d St.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE PIER
50c 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. 7.45 P. M. on Nights of Illumination.
Tel. 4811-4812 Bryant.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80 Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 36d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

SEE UNCLE SAM'S GREAT ATLANTIC FLEET
from the spacious decks of the New Twin Screw OBSERVATION STEAMER BABYLON. Round trip fare, 50c. Leave daily and Sunday foot of West 132d St., 10:15 A.M.; 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15 and 9:15 P.M.; foot of West 96th St. 15 minutes later. TONIGHT THE FLEET WILL BE ILLUMINATED. Tickets for sale on docks or 1472 Broadway, or R. H. Macy & Co., Bureau of Public Service. For other information phone Bryant 3156.

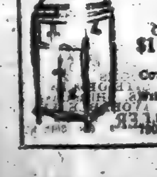
HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

TO VIEW THE WARSHIPS
TAKE THE SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS "HALCYON" and "OBSERVATION"
Around Manhattan Island, passing fleet, daily from Battery Pier 10:30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 2271.
EXTRA BOATS AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

Today up the Hudson $1
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return.
Good restaurant, lunch room; moderate prices; music; 150 miles on palatial
STR. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Central Hudson Line

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete stock of records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 632 Cols.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,923 B'way, near 64th.
790 9th Av., near 53d St.



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ALL the Wonderlands and places of interest and charm in the Great West are included in the itineraries of Our Tours, among them the following:
THE PANAMA EXPOSITIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO
MISSION PLAY — GRAND CANYON — YOSEMITE VALLEY
YELLOWSTONE PARK — COLORADO ROCKIES — CANADIAN ROCKIES
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK — ALASKA — PANAMA CANAL
Travel de Luxe with experienced escort. Next departure May 25 and weekly thereafter. Fully inclusive fares that cover ALL EXPENSES from $345
SPECIAL-TRAIN TOURS with Escort on luxuriously equipped Pullman trains to the Expositions leave July 3, 10, 31 via Grand Canyon and California Resorts, returning via Colorado Rockies. July 10 and 31 tours include also the Yellowstone Park. This method of travel offers exceptional advantages at fully inclusive moderate fares. $275 up, including Travel Tickets, Pullmans, Hotels, Meals, etc.
TRAVEL-TICKETS at lowest fares, with or without reserved Hotels, Pullmans, etc., as desired. Travel service absolutely the best for individual or party travel. Fully equipped Offices at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago for your convenience.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM GIVING FULL PARTICULARS | TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE WITH OR WITHOUT HOTELS
THOS. COOK & SON
Official Railroad and Steamship Ticket Agents
245 Broadway (Opp. City Hall Park) — 264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.) — 2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
A Charming Voyage Via The Panama Canal
ABOARD THE LARGE AMERICAN TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER
580 Feet Long, 60 Feet Broad — "KROONLAND" — 22,000 Tons Displacement
FROM NEW YORK
MAY 22, 10:00 A. M.
Highest Standard Cuisine and Service
Deck Swimming Pool—Professional Orchestra
First Cabin, $125 up. Intermediate, $60 up.
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE, 9 Broadway, New York—Tel. Rector 9000.

119 Conducted Daily Independent
CALIFORNIA TOURS
Including GRAND CANYON, YOSEMITE VALLEY, YELLOWSTONE PARK, PANAMA CANAL, ALASKA, CANADIAN ROCKIES, GLACIER PARK.
SPECIAL LOW RATES AND DE LUXE TOURS
First-class throughout—Best hotels—Largest choice of routes, via Rail or Steamer.
All expenses included except meals at San Francisco.
1st Tour, including Yellowstone Park and Canadian Rockies, leaves June 9.
Through Cars Without Change from Coast to Coast
Insure the success of your trip by arranging it through the
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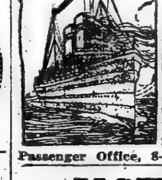
Officially appointed General Tour Agents of both California Expositions.
Established 1875. Pioneers in American Travel.
396 Broadway, New York — Telephone 4530 Franklin.



Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin Screw Str. Kristianiafjord May 22
16,000 tons displ't.
Under Neutral Flag and route north of Scotland, away from War and Mine Zones. Scandinavia Direct. Close connections for the Continent.
1st class, $81.50 & up. 2nd class, $65.50 up.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton AMERICAN Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$110 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—May 11, May 25, June 8.
SYDNEY—May 11, June 8, July 6.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside War Zone 250 miles north of Scotland.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
Daily Connections with All European Cities
HELLIG OLAV, May 13 | Frederik VIII., May 19
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . June 5, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
*DUCA D'AOSTA .... MAY 15, NOON
†Stampalia, May 22, noon | †Europa ... June 12, noon
*Duca D'Abruzzi, Ju. 5, n'n | ‡Ancona ... June 15, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.
No Passenger Boat on Monday, May 10.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
First Up-trip May 14; Down May 15.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Orduna ...... Tues., May 18, 10 AM
Tuscania ..... Fri., May 21, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., June 4, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., June 12, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., June 19, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., July 17, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 30, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis, May 15 | St. Paul, May 22
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA .... MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric ..... May 14 | *Arabic ..... May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
18 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso.
SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
Also Express Services to
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*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
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SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.

The Transatlantica Italiana
DIRECT Regular Service Between NEW YORK and GENOA via NAPLES.
The New Twin Screw Steamer, 10,000 tons.
Dante-Alighieri Sailing FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 JULY 29
Saloon Rates $95.00 UP.
PHELPS BROS. & Company, Gen. Agts., Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place.

FABRE LINES
12 Hours from PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA .. June 5 | PATRIA (new) .. June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA ...... June 15 | ROMA ...... Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO BRAZIL.—Neutral passenger steamers. Lloyd Brazileiro, 17 State St., N. Y.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA

JOHNNY CANUCK.

The Invasion of Canada

This summer, Canada expects to be invaded by an army of American Tourists—thousands strong. And a big section of that army will come because of the unique attractions of the Niagara-to-the-Sea trip.

If you like old-world quaintness, you can get it in Quebec. If you like excitement, you'll get it in the St. Lawrence Rapids. If you like lakes and rivers and islands, you'll enjoy every mile of our 800 mile trip. You'll admire our beautiful hotels at Murray Bay and Tadousac.

Citizens of the United States require no passports; no restrictions; all is "plain sailing" for the tourist. Come and enjoy your vacation to the full in this sunny vacation-land of the North. First of all, get the book entitled "Niagara to the Sea." Send 6c. in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Fares from Niagara Falls:
To Montreal and return $18.55
To Quebec and return $25.90
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

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of
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Allen County, Ohio	4.40%
King County, Wash.	4.60%
Tampa, Fla.	4.75%
Richland Dist., W. Va.	4.75%
Gainesville, Fla.	5.00%
Lumberton, N. C.	5.15%
Laurinburg, N. C.	5.15%
El Centro Sch.Dist.,Cal.	5.15%
Eufaula, Okla.	5.50%

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Stock Market Observations

SEND FOR CIRCULAR A-290

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Again Follows Sharp Break — The Investment Demand for Bonds.

When the Stock Exchange adjourned on Friday the financial community was still entertaining the hope that the sinking of the Lusitania had not resulted in the loss of life. That hope contributed not a little to the vigor of the upturn which occurred in the last half hour of that session. This hope was shattered by yesterday morning's news and the market was, in consequence, subjected to another sharp setback. Opening prices in the leading active issues showed losses of from 1 to 3 points, and in some issues the declines were still larger. This selling was met in a way which indicated pretty plainly that supporting orders were in the market. The volume of liquidation was not so great as to overbear this support. The market was held practically at the opening prices and then moved upward not as rapidly as it had in the last thirty minutes on Friday, but nevertheless with a good deal of strength.

The possible rupture of relations with Germany as a result of the killing of many Americans in the sinking of the Lusitania was discussed, but the prevailing opinion was that a rupture would not occur. Yet there were many who were disposed to wait on the news from Washington at the beginning of the week, and even more, perhaps, on Germany's reply to the representations which every one expected would speedily be made by this Government. In high banking circles the belief was expressed that Washington would handle the matter in a way which would avoid an open breach, and that view was a substantial influence in steadying the market after the first drop in prices. There was clearly shown in the financial district a purpose to be calm in the face of the extreme resentment aroused by the sinking of a passenger ship without warning, and by the killing of many of its passengers and crew; but along with this purpose went a clear recognition of the graveness of the situation which this loss of many Americans has created.

Many stocks failed to recover the full amount of their initial decline, but nearly all closed substantially above the low for the day. The volume of trading was large for a half holiday, but was well under the dealings in the last hour on Friday. Practically no news exerted any influence apart from the various considerations connected with the Lusitania incident. That news found reflection in the bond market, as well as in the stock market, but despite this fact excellent progress was made in the placing of the new Pennsylvania issue of $65,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds. Naturally the very rapid response which was made to this offering during the early hours of Friday was checked by the news of the Lusitania, but the rate at which subscriptions continued to be received yesterday indicated the likelihood that the whole issue would be covered by Monday. The likelihood of this being true was being commented on in the bond circles as a striking proof of the substantial proportions of the current investment demand. It will be no small accomplishment for the investment market to absorb a $65,000,000 issue in forty-eight hours in the face of the most disturbing news from the American point of view which has grown out of the war in Europe.

The bank statement showed a loss in cash of $4,700,000 and a reduction of $1,400,000 in other reserve which, together, resulted in a decrease of $7,700,000 in surplus. deposits being slightly smaller than a week ago. Loans increased $14,800,000 despite the stock market liquidation of the week. The most severe of that liquidation, of course, did not occur until Friday and did not find reflection in yesterday's bank return.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Resources of a Rich Nation.

The ability of the United States to provide funds for an emergency has never been tested to its full possibilities. When the question of the wisdom of bringing out an issue of $25,000,000 of Argentine bonds at a time when it is not improbable that the Government may have to raise a large sum through bond sales was broached to a banker yesterday he said that the money absorbed by the latest foreign offering would be so small in relation to the investing power of the hundred million people in this country as to make little difference. "Consider the civil war financing," he said. "The national wealth at that time was estimated at $16,000,000,000, and with a large part of the country engaged in financing the Confederacy there was little trouble in raising $2,000,000,000, almost entirely at home. With the wealth of the United States today estimated at $150,000,000,000 our resources for war are tremendous."

***

Too Many Eggs in One Basket.

The shock of the Lusitania disaster has taught many people that it is better to take small profits in the stock market than to try for big stakes on insufficient capital. The more conservative houses have been demanding from 30 to 50 points margin on issues such as Westinghouse and Bethlehem, which had advanced so rapidly as to make it certain that the stocks had not become distributed, but many persons were carrying these and other issues on as little as 10 points. A speculator whose commitments were divided between the war issues and the more settled railroad shares was not sold out Friday because his equity in the latter protected the broker, but many wealth hunters who had placed their all on one or two issues were sold out in the first downward rush of the market.

***

M. K. & T. Improves.

The outlook for the success of the announced plan of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Directors for a rearrangement of the company's finances, under which it will be possible to pay off the extended $19,000,000 note issue before the end of the year allowed by the extension, has been bettered by continued improvement in earnings. Since the beginning of the current calendar year the revenues have been on the up grade. April showed a gain in gross of $269,000, making the total since July 1 over $804,000. At this rate the surplus over charges for the fiscal year ending June 30 next promises to be at least twice the $340,000 shown last year. It is expected that the refunding of the notes can be accomplished without adding to the fixed charges either through a new issue of income bonds or of preferred stock.

***

Crop News Effect Neglected.

The stock market community was still too nervous over the destruction of the Lusitania yesterday to take account of developments of favorable import. Hence references heard to the excellent crop report were rather listless in tone as compared with worded conjectures about the possible action of the State Department because of the loss of American lives. The effect of the crop news is not likely to be lessened by delay in its recognition. Great crops do not always point the way to bull markets, but their influence in lending real stability to security values has been proved too often to be destroyed by a less permanent factor.

***

Discussion of the War Stocks.

It was difficult to say yesterday whether the blow struck at British commerce worked to depress the "war stocks" especially. Bethlehem Steel, American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, and other issues whose companies have secured large orders from the allied powers were decidedly weak, but there were other issues weaker. The theory upon which the war stocks were sold was, of course, that increased submarine activity might prevent free shipments of munitions from this country to Europe, and that the profits of the manufacturers would suffer. The subject was discussed in many commission houses. It was stated by traders who had looked into war contracts that few of those actually signed could be affected by retarded shipping, as the goods were to be made and paid for, whatever circumstances arose.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	564,303
Same day last year	150,685
Year to date	43,726,620
Same period last year	31,399,628
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.60 — .44
Same date last year	67.87 + .13

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	85	100	Adams Express	80	80	80	80	—16
33⅝	33⅞	10,900	Alaska Gold Mines	32	34½	32	33⅝	— ⅜
14½	14¾	2,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	13⅞	15	13⅞	14¼	— ¾
46	46½	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	46	46	46	46	...
68	68¼	27,100	Amalgamated Cop	65⅝	68¾	65⅝	68⅛	+ ¼
53	54	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	53	53½	53	53½	—1⅞
44	44½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	43	44½	43	44	...
33¼	33½	19,000	Am. Can	32	34¼	31½	33¼	— ¾
96½	98	200	Am. Can pf	97	97⅛	97	97⅛	+ ⅛
51	51¼	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	47⅞	51⅛	47⅞	51	—1
107	108	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
47⅛	48⅛	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅝	48⅛	46⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
30½	31	550	Am. H. & Leath. pf	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
30½	31	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	30½	31¼	30½	30½	—1½
10	10¼	400	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10	...
45½	46	6,500	Am. Locomotive	45	47½	44¾	45¼	—1¼
96	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96	96	96	96	— ½
4	4⅝	100	Am. Malt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
65⅞	66	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65	66¾	64½	65⅞	— ½
107	107½	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	106¼	107⅞	106¼	107	+ ⅛
119½	120	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¼	120⅛	119⅛	120	— ½
229	230	500	Am. Tobacco	230	230	229½	229½	—1½
107	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1½
84½	87	200	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	85	—3
32⅞	32¾	10,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	31⅝	33	31⅝	32¼	...
99	99⅜	5,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	98⅛	99⅜	98⅛	99	— ⅛
98⅝	100	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
106	108	100	Atlantic Coast Line	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅞
46	46½	1,700	Baldwin Loco	45	47	45	46½	—3½
100	102	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	100½	100½	100	100	—1½
72¼	72½	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅞	72½	70¼	72¼	+ ¾
69	70	200	Baltimore & O. pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
140½	141	3,800	Bethlehem Steel	144½	144½	139	140⅝	—4⅞
111¼	112	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
87	88	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	88	85¼	88	+ ⅛
58½	59½	3,100	Butte Superior	59½	61⅛	59	59	—3
16	16½	900	California Petrol	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16¼	+ ¼
156	156½	4,900	Canadian Pacific	154	156⅞	154	156⅛	— ⅞
36⅛	36¼	4,400	Central Leather Co	35½	36¼	34¼	36¼	— ¼
102½	103½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅜
300	330	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J	300	300	300	300	—25
43⅝	44	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	44¼	43½	44¼	+2¼
11	12	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	31	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
91	92	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90	91⅞	90	91	—1
125	128	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	—2⅝
22⅝	23	6,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22	23	21⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
43	43¼	9,500	Chino Copper	41	43⅜	41	43⅜	—1½
26¾	26½	2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	25½	26½	25¼	26¼	— ⅛
126	126½	1,700	Consolidated Gas	126	127	126	126	—1
60	61½	200	Continental Can	61½	61½	61	61	— ½
12½	12¾	1,900	Corn Products Ref	13	13¼	12½	12½	—1
75	79¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅝
75	79½	20	do., odd lot	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	...
22⅛	22½	4,600	Crucible Steel	20½	23	20½	22½	+ ⅛
96	99	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	96	96	96	96	—2
147	154	100	Delaware & Hud	146½	146½	146½	146½	...
12½	13	1,000	Distillers' Secur	12	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
25	25⅛	12,400	Erie	24⅛	25¾	24⅛	25	— ½
40	40⅝	2,700	Erie 1st pf	39⅛	40½	39	40	...
151	152	1,000	General Electric	147⅞	151¼	147⅞	151¼	+2¾
138½	140	1,500	General Motors	138½	140	138	139	+2
97½	99	700	General Motors pf	98⅛	99	98	98	—3
43½	44	6,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42	44½	41	43½	—1¼
101½	102¼	300	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102	...
116	117	2,700	Great Northern pf	115⅞	117¼	115⅞	116¼	— ⅝
31½	32½	4,900	G. N. certs. ore prop	32¼	32⅝	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	57	3,000	Guggenheim Explor	56⅜	57⅛	56½	56⅞	—1⅛
117	120	100	Homestake Mining	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
107	107½	400	Illinois Central	108	108¼	108	108	—2
29⅛	29½	10,600	Inspiration Copper	27⅜	29½	27⅜	28⅞	—1⅛
19¼	19⅜	8,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	18	19⅜	18	19¼	+ ¼
68	68½	4,400	Inter.-Met. pf	66	69	66	68	+1
95	95½	400	Int. Harvester, N. J	95	95¼	95	95	—1
101	..	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
9⅜	10	100	Int. Paper	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
38	39	200	Int. Paper pf	37	38	37	38	...
5¾	6¼	100	Int. Steam Pump	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
26½	27	2,200	Kansas City South	26¾	27½	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
59½	60½	100	Kan. City South. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
134	135	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	135	135	135	135	+ ½
41½	43	300	Lackawanna Steel	40	41⅞	40	41⅞	+ ⅞
101	102	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	—1
7½	10	100	Lake Erie & West	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
139	140	2,200	Lehigh Valley	139	140	138⅞	139	—1½
119½	120	600	Louis. & Nashville	120	120	119¼	119⅝	— ¼
77	80	100	Mackay Cos	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
125	128	100	Man. Elevated	128	128	128	128	— ⅛
47	48	2,600	Maxwell Motors	47⅛	48	46⅝	47⅛	—2⅝
82	82½	3,200	Max. Mot. 1st pf	78	83	78	82	+2
38	38⅝	2,600	Max. Mot. 2d pf	38	38¾	38	38¼	+ ⅛
74⅛	75½	10,300	Mex. Petroleum	74⅛	76⅞	74	75	— ⅛
24½	25	2,600	Miami Copper	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
12	13	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
30¼	33	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	30¾	32	30¾	32	+2
13	13⅛	2,500	Mo. Pacific	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅛
49½	50	700	Montana Power	49	50	49	50	+ ⅛
98	101	100	Mont. Power pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
120	135	150	Nash., C. & St. L	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ⅛
117½	120	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	—1¼
70½	71	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72¼	72¼	70	70	—3
14½	15	200	Nat. Enam. & St	15	15	15	15	+1
58½	59	3,100	Nat. Lead Co	57	59½	57	58½	—1½
14⅝	14¾	1,600	Nev. Con. Copper	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	+ ½
85	86	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	81	88	81	86	+4
85¼	85¾	2,700	N. Y. Central	85	85⅝	84¼	85⅜	—1⅛
64⅛	64½	2,080	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	65	62½	64⅛	— ⅜
29¼	30	600	N. Y., O. & W	29	30	29	29¼	+ ¼
103	104	200	Norf. & Western	103	103	103	103	...
74	75	100	North American	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
104¾	105½	4,110	Northern Pacific	104	105⅛	103⅝	104⅞	— ⅛
3	3¼	200	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
19⅞	21	200	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
89	94	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
107	107½	3,248	Pennsylvania R. R	107	107½	107	107½	— ½
115⅞	116	400	People's Gas, Chi	115¼	115⅞	115	115⅞	+ ⅜
115⅝	116	50	Do, odd lot	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
21	21½	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ½
91½	91½	300	Pitts. Coal pf	91½	91½	91	91	— ½
44½	45	2,700	Pressed Steel Car	44	46	43⅝	44¼	—1
152⅝	157½	100	Pullman Co	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	29¼	800	Railway Steel Spg	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	— ¼
22⅝	23	7,050	Ray Consol. Cop	22	23	21⅞	22⅝	— ⅛
142¼	142½	30,300	Reading	142	143⅞	141	142⅝	—1⅛
25¼	25¾	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	25¼	26¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛
84	85	700	Rep. I. & S. pf	84½	84½	84	84½	— ⅛
⅝	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4½	4⅞	1,400	Rumely (M.) Co	4⅜	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
11	12	3,200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	13	13	11	11¼	—3⅝
4⅜	5¼	200	St. L. & S. Fran	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
13½	14	200	Seaboard A. L	14	14	14	14	...
35½	36	200	Seab. A. L. pf	35¾	36	35¾	36	...
135	136	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	135	135	135	135	—1
88¼	88½	11,900	Southern Pacific	87	89	86⅝	88¼	...
16⅞	17	1,400	Southern Railway	16	17	16	16⅞	— ⅛
53	58	400	Southern Ry. pf	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
66½	67½	3,000	Studebaker Co	65	69	65	66⅝	—3⅜
30	30½	1,100	Tennessee Copper	29	30½	29	30½	+ ⅛
129	130	800	Texas Co	128	130	126½	130	—1½
48⅝	49	4,425	Third Avenue	47¼	49⅛	47¼	49	— ⅛
5	6¼	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	...
124⅜	124½	30,000	Union Pacific	123	125¼	123	124¼	— ⅛
81	81½	100	Union Pacific pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
81	81½	20	Do, odd lot	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	...
..	..	100	Do, warrants	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅜
13½	17	300	United Rys. Inv	14	15	14	15	...
31½	33	500	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	30¼	31½	30¼	31½	+ ⅛
62	68½	100	U. S. Express	64	64	64	64	—1
84	94	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	87	87	87	87	—1
61	61½	4,200	U. S. Rubber	60½	61⅞	59	61	—1
106	107	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106⅞	106	106⅞	+ ⅞
53⅝	53⅞	119,000	U. S. Steel	52	54⅛	52	53⅜	— ⅛
106⅝	108	500	U. S. Steel pf	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	20,500	Utah Copper	61	64½	61	63½	—1
30	30¼	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
41	42	100	Va. Iron, C. & C	42	42	42	42	...
⅞	1⅛	300	Wabash	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	1,500	Wabash pf	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
65¼	66	1,900	Western Union Tel	64⅞	67	64⅞	65¼	— ¼
87⅞	88	39,200	Westing. E. & M	82	89¾	82	87⅞	—4⅛
120	130	40	Westing. 1st pf	120	120	120	120	...
3	4	100	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	...
116	119¾	200	Willys-Overland	118	118	118	118	—1
32¾	35	100	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	—2½
101	102	300	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	100¼	101	100¼	101	—1

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.88	70.63	71.34	— .10
Industrials	64.71	62.50	63.87	— .78

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 1	72.04	71.00	72.28	— .32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27
May 5	71.02	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45
May 8	68.28	66.50	67.60	— .44

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May, 1914	69.15 May 18		67.48 May 9		69.17
May, 1913	71.25 May 26		69.45 May 1		69.89
May, 1912	83.17 May 2		80.08 May 31		80.10
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30		58.99 Feb. 24		67.60
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31		57.47 July 30		60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9		63.09 June 10		68.04
Year, 1912	85.53 Sep. 30		75.24 Feb. 1		78.89
Year, 1911	86.51 Jan.		69.57 Sep. 25		77.00

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 123,504 shares of stock and $375,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 20,880; oils, 6,572; and mining, 98,042; rights, $3,120. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,675	Am. Zinc	37	38⅝	37	37⅞
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ord. b'r	16¼	16⅛	16½	16⅞
500	Emerson Phon.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
250	†Int. Motors	11	12⅝	11	12⅝
20	†Int. Mot. pf	29	29	29	29
35	Kelly S. Tire	125	128	125	127
300	Man. Transit	¾	¾	¾	¾
101	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	50	55	50	55
200	N. Y. Trans.	12	12½	12	12½
1,200	Riker & Heg.	7½	7⅞	6⅞	7
3,600	Sterling Gum	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
5,000	U. C. St. new	9⅜	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜
4,200	Un. Profit S.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
2,800	†World Film	4⅛	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
350	Ang.-Am. Oil	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅜
3	Atlantic Ref.	560	560	560	—13
25	Buckeye P. L.	106	105	105	— 2
25	Cont. Oil	228	225	228	— 5
170	Illinois P. L.	130	124	124	— 1
140	Indiana P. L.	98	95	97	— 3
4,400	†Int. Petrol.	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
150	Nat. Transit	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
180	Ohio Oil	138	135	138	— 1
5	Pen. Mex. Fu.	62	62	62	— 1
360	Pierce Oil	12½	11⅞	12½	
165	Prai. O. & G.	305	299	300	— 3
3	Solar Ref'g	235	235	235	—10
145	So. Penn Oil	285	275	285	— 1
20	S. W. P. P. L.	112	110	110	
110	St. O. of Cal.	291	286	290	— 2
55	St. O. of Ind.	425	418	420	— 9
60	St. O. of N. J.	403	399½	401	+ 1
120	St. O. of N. Y.	182	178	182	— 2
50	Un. Tank Line	80	78	79	— 2
34	Vacuum Oil	207	201	205	— 5

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Amal. Copper	1½	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
120	Texas Oil	5	5¼	5	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,300	†Alaska Juneau, w. i.	14½	14⅝	13¼	14
2,800	†Alta-Con Mining Co.	82	83	82	83
5,500	*†Atlanta	34	34	31½	32
1,800	*†Big Cot'w'd	11	11	11	11
2,000	†Booth	42	42	40	41
3,000	Braden Cop.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅝
1,000	Cashboy	7	7	7	7
2,300	†Chile Copper	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
2,000	Ely Con.	8	9	8	9
3,800	†Emma Cop.	34	35	34	35
250	*Florence	50	50	48	48
2,500	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1½	1⅞	1⅞
4,700	†Goldfield Mer.	21	21	20	20
422	Greene-Can.	31	31	29	29½
500	*Great Bend	10	10	10	10
14,700	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,500	†Kewanas	15	15	14	14
1,600	*Lone Star	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,000	*McK.-Darragh	30	30	28	30
1,000	*Nevada Hills	22	22	22	22
200	New U. Bing.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
7,200	*†Oro	8⅛	9	8⅛	9
2,150	†Sands. Kend.	7½	7½	6⅞	7½
2,200	*†Sells	33	33	33	33
2,000	*†Silver Pick	8	8	7	7
1,200	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1¼
2,200	*Superstit. M.	21	22	21	22
320	Tonopah Belm.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
200	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	*Tonopah Mer.	36	36	36	36
2,400	*Tonopah J. B.	81	81	77	77
200	*Tonopah Mid.	16	16	16	16
500	*Tonopah Miz.	27	27	27	27
250	Ton. of Nev.	7½	7½	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	*Tonopah R. E.	13	13	13	13
1,100	Tuolumne	½	½	½	½
300	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
500	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
1,200	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	West. End C.	70	70	67	70
2,600	*W. End Ext.	5	5	5	5
200	Yukon Gold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$47,000	†Chile Cop. 7s	114⅜	114⅜	113⅞	115½
310,000	Penn. 4½s w.i.	98⅝	98⅝	98	98⅛
18,000	W. P. 5s flat	32½	33	32½	33

*Sells cents per share. §Odd lots. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 8. Bid.	May 8. Asked.	May 7. Bid.	May 7. Asked.
Am. T. Soc. pf., w. i.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord	15	16	15⅞	16⅛
Electric Boat	69	71	69	71
Electric Boat pf.	97	100	97	100
Fisk Tire	62	60	62	60
Houston Oil	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine	⅝	1	⅝	⅞
Inter. Mer. M. pf.	5	5⅜	5	5⅛
Inter. Motors pf.	28	30	28	30
Internat. Nickel	142	146	142	146
Inter. Rubber	7	7	7	8
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	82	84	82	84
K. S. P. new 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	165	170	165	170
Marconi of America	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp. pf., w. i.	97	98	97	98
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
Riker & Hege., new	5½	6	5⅝	6
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Products	54	55½	54	55½
United C. S. pf., new	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	90	92	90	..
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼

RAILROADS.

Interb. Con., w. i.	21	25	21	23
Inter. Con., pf., w. i.	73	75	72	74
Wabash, w. i.	11	13½	..	13½
Wabash pf. (a)	45	50	..	50
Wabash pf. (b)	23	26	..	25⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska, Juneau, w. i.	13⅝	14½	14	14¼
Con. Ariz. Smelt.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Dia. Bl. B, asst. pd.	3	4	3	4
Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
La Rose Consol.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Stand. Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
White Knob Cop., pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2⅝@3¼
Ninety days .... 2⅝@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾@3	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 and 10 mos.	3½@4
4 mos.	3@3¼	11 and 12 mos.	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ....3 @3¼ | 6 months ....3¼@3½
60 to 90 days .... 3 @3¼

Other Names.
4 months ....4 | 6 months ....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80⅛	4.80⅛	4.80⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅝	$4.80⅛
Paris	5.31⅛	5.31⅛
Berlin	.82⅛	.82⅛
Austria	15.70	15.75
China—		
Hongkong	44.85	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.25
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	32.50	..
Calcutta	32.50	..
Italy	5.88	5.82½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.43
Yokohama	49.37	49.43
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.00
Switzerland	5.30¼	5.29⅛
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.45	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅞	$4.75⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $283,843,170; balances, $19,108,431; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $978,865.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 50 premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.02½@5.03⅛.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 50, unchanged.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 8, 1915	$3,706,000
Same day last year	1,001,500
Year to date	299,381,700
Same period last year	289,527,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.95 — .21
Same day last year	87.34 — .02

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.81 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

N Y State 4s, 1962
10,000....100⅛
N Y State 4½s
5,000....109
N Y Canal 4s, 1961
4,000....101
N Y Canal 3½s, May, 1964, reg
1,000....89
4s, 1959
28,000....97
4½s, 1960
4,000....100⅝
1964
2,000....100⅞
4½s, Nov, 1957
7,000....105
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
5,000....93
Am Sm Secur 6s
20,000....104⅜
Am T & T col 4s
21,000....88⅛
conv 4½s
20,000....99
1,000....99⅞
10,000....99⅞
25,000....99⅝
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
11,000....93⅛
30,000....93⅛
5,000....93⅜
46,000....93⅜
19,000....94
conv 4s, 1960
25,000....99⅛
5,000....100
B & O pr lien 3½s
4,000....91⅜
gold 4s
25,000....90
conv 4½s
5,000....87
2,000....86⅞
10,000....86⅞
Beth Steel ext 5s
3,000....100
8,000....100⅛
1st & ref 5s
86,000....91
Bklyn U El 1st 5s
1,000....99⅜
Buff & S Ir deb 5s
3,000....78
Cent Leather 5s
8,000....99⅛
2,000....99⅜
5,000....99⅛
8,000....99⅛
C of N J gen 5s
5,000....114⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s
12,000....88
10,000s20f....87⅛
10,000....87½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000....104¼
conv 4½s
4,000....75½
C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000....91⅜
joint 4s
2,000....96⅜
3,000....96⅛
2,000....96⅜
1,000....96⅛
22,000....96½
8,000....96⅛
Ill Div 4s
1,000....94⅛
Ill Div 3½s
1,000....83⅜
Chi Gr Westn 4s
5,000....70
1,000....69⅞
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
3,000....91
conv 4½s
5,000....97
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
120,000....102½
10,000....102⅛
47,000....102⅛
25,000....102⅛
54,000....102⅛
2,000....102⅜
33,000....102⅛
3,000....102⅛
3,000....102⅛
8,000....102⅛
42,000....102⅛
Chi, Rock Isl & Pac Ry ref 4s
10,000....64½
deb 5s
5,000....51½
1,000....51¼
9,000....51
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000....71¼
Colo Industrial 5s
10,000....72¼
Colo & So ref & ext 4½s
2,000....84¼
Con Gas conv 6s
6,000....115⅝
35,000....115
Dist Sec Corp 5s
12,000....52
Dul & I R 1st 5s
5,000....99½
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
1,000....104
Erie cv 4s, Ser A
1,000....63
Series B
1,000....68
1,000....67
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
11,000....100
4,000....100⅛
6,000....100½
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
1,000....75¼
3,000....75
adj inc 5s
2,000....26½
2,000....26⅛
Ill Cent ref 4s
2,000....87⅜
Ill Cent & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Series A
3,000....99
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
2,000....119
2,000....121
8,000....120⅛
10,000....120
conv 6s 1922
25,000....119
10,000....118⅜
5,000....119
25,000....119½
1,000....120
17,000....121
1,000....122
15,000....121
2,000....121½
12,000....121
Inter-Met 4½s
6,000....76
2,000....76⅛
6,000....76
10,000....76⅛
2,000....76⅜
I R T 1st & ref 5s
5,000....98⅛
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000....51½
2,000....50
Kan City So 3s
2,000....68½
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928
2,000....93
4s, 1931
1,000....91⅜
L & N unifd 4s
10,000....94⅛
19,000....94⅛
5,000....94
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
2,000....42½
5,000....42
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
1,000....32½
Mo Pac 1st 6s
1,000....101½
Mo Pacific 4s
1,000....46
National Tube 5s
1,000....98
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub r, full pd
50,000....101½
10,000....101⅝
75,000....101½
21,000....101⅛
47,000....101¼
50,000....101⅝
9,000....101⅛
50,000....101⅝
12,000....101½
104,000....101⅜
6,000....101⅛
51,000....101⅜
50,000....101⅛
1,000....101½
127,000....101⅜
5,000....101¼
2,000....101⅜
100,000....101⅛
20,000....101
20,000....101⅜
5,000....101⅛
30,000....101⅜
150,000....101⅛
5,000....101⅜
25,000....101⅜
75,000....101⅞
108,000....101⅜
3,000....101⅛
115,000....101⅜
10,000....101⅞
deb 4s, 1934
5,000....86
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
10,000....110½
registered
1,000....109½
N Y Rys adj 5s
23,000....51½
5,000....51
2,000....51⅛
5,000....51¼
8,000....51
N Y Teleph 4½s
4,000....97
N Y, W & B 4½s
8,000....76⅝
Norf & W con 4s
2,000....91⅞
conv 4½s
2,000....102
Pocah C & C 4s
8,000....86¼
Nor Pacific 4s
10,000....91⅛
2,000....91¼
3,000....91⅜
Ore R & N con 4s
20,000....91
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000....97½
1,000....97⅝
5,000....97½
Penn R R con 4½s, temp ctfs, full paid
12,000....103⅛
5,000....103⅛
20,000....103⅛
73,000....103
10,000....103
15,000....103⅛
30,000....103⅛
2,000....103⅜
Ray Consol 1st 6s
3,000....116
3,000....117⅝
5,000....118
Reading gen 4s
1,000....94
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
4,000....93
St L, I Mt & So unif & ref 4s
1,000....67
St L S Fran Ry gen 5s
8,000....101
St L S W 1st 4s
9,000....77
Seab A L adj 5s
10,000....65¼
18,000....65½
So Bell Tel & T 1st 5s
4,000....97⅛
2,000....98
South Pac col 4s
25,000....84
14,000....84⅛
5,000....84¼
conv 4s
26,000....82
conv 5s
25,000....90⅛
5,000....100
1st ref 4s
1,000....87⅜
2,000....88
S F Term 4s
1,000....81
4,000....80½
South Ry gen 4s
5,000....66
1,000....65⅞
Stand Mill 1st 5s
1,000....92
Texas Co cv 6s
5,000....99⅛
5,000....99⅝
2,000....100
24,000....99⅞
20,000....100
10,000....99⅞
1,000....100
Tex & Pac ref 4s
1,000....85
Third Av ref 4s
2,000....81½
adj 5s
18,000....77
Union Pac 1st 4s
2,000....96⅞
conv 4s
2,000....90½
[illegible]....90
1st & ref 4s
[illegible]....90⅛
[illegible]....91
U R of S F 4s
2,000....45½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
67,000....102⅛
1,000....102⅛
98,000....102⅛
14,000....101⅞
25,000....102
1,000....102
10,000....102⅛
Wab ref & ext 4s
4,000....28
20,000....27
Eq Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd
5,000....27
Western Elec 5s
5,000....100⅛
West Shore 4s
9,000....92⅛
W'house El & M 1st cv sf 5s
45,000....101
1,000....101⅛
1,000....102
10,000....101⅜
4,000....102
7,000....101⅝
9,000....101⅞
6,000....102
3,000....101⅞
13,000....101⅛
5,000....101⅛
7,000....101⅛
23,000....101⅛
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000....86⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	98	99
2s, c., 1930	98	..
3s, r., 1918	101¼	101⅞
3s, c., 1918	101¼	..
4s, r., 1925	109½	110
4s, c., 1925	110½	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	98	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	98	..
Pan. 3s, r., 1961	101¼	101⅞
Pan. 3s, c., 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf	92	96
Am B Sug pf	80	84
Am B S & Fdy	97	102½
Do ctfs	97	101½
Do pf ctfs	145	150
A C & F pf	115	116
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Pr	92	96
Am Cot O pf	95	99
Am Exp	80	95
A H & L	5¼	6
Am L pf	28	30
Am M pf	20	25
A S pf, B	80	84
A S & R pf	103¾	107½
Am Snuff	150	155
Do pf	105	108
Am St Fd	30	34
Am S Ref pf	113½	114⅝
A T & C	60	65
Am Wool	27	30
Am Wr Pa pf	7⅛	11
Ann Arbor	..	20
Do pf	..	70
Assets R	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	95½
Batop M	1	1⅛
B Un Gas	127	132
Brown Sh	..	40
Do pf	75	83
Bruns Ter	6⅛	7
B, R & P	86	90
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	28	30
Cal P pf	36	42
Canada So	58	59
Case (J I) pf	80	82
C & S A Tel	119	122
Chi & Alt	8	9
Do pf	11	25
C & N W	126½	127½
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	130
Do pf	125	150
C, C, C & St L	32	35⅝
Do pf	58	60
Cleve & P	159	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Do pf	100	103
Col & So	29	32
Do 1st pf	50	54
Do 2d pf	38	45
Cont C pf	94	97
Crex Carp	45	60
Cub-Am S	52	58
D & Co pf	..	90
D, L & W	412½	427
D & R G	7¼	9
Do pf	12½	15
D M & Ft D	..	6½
Do pf	30	..
Det Ed	114⅛	115
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U Ry	58	68
D, S S & A	..	4½
Do pf	..	8⅝
Du P de N Pow pf	91½	..
East Ked	500	..
Erie 2d pf	31	34
F M & S	11	12⅛
Do pf	25	32½
Gen Chem	205	212½
Do pf	108	109
Granby C	50	100
Hav E R, L & P	75	..
Do pf	92	100
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	114	119
Hock Val	..	115
Int Agric	5	14⅝
Do pf	17	30
I H N J, pf	101	..
Int H Cor	70	75
Int Stm P pf	10	20
Iowa Cent	6	9
Do pf	15	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	63	..
Kan C So pf	59½	60½
Kayser (J) & Co	82	86
Do 1st pf	106½	..
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	36	..
K'gs Co El L & P	123½	124½
Kresge (SS) Co pf	104	110
L E & W pf	19⅛	22½
Ligg & M	222	225
Do pf	118	120
Long Isl'd	32	37
L-W Bis	29	20⅛
Do 1st pf	90	97⅝
Do 2d pf	60⅛	68
Lorill Co	162	178
Do pf	110	117
M'kay Cos pf	65	68
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Shirt	55	65
Do pf	100	104
M Dep Sts	41⅝	42
Do pf	94	98
Mex P pf	80½	85
Mich Cent	101	112½
M & St L	12½	16⅛
Do pf	30	40
M, St P & S S M	113	115
Do pf	125	130
Do l l	75	85
Mor & Es	172½	179½
M & B pf	66	..
Nat B pf	117	121½
Nat En pf	82	87
Nat L pf	108	110½
N C & S pf	105	107
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	18	22
Do 2d pf	6½	7⅛
N Y, C & St L	..	32
Do 1st pf	..	106
Do 2d pf	35	65
N Y, L & West	112½	122
N Y S Rys	..	53
Norf So	15	20
N & W pf	85	89
N O T & Light	50	61
N W Tel	105	..
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & T	31¼	32
Peo & E	8	10
Pett-Mull	22	25
Do 1st pf	86	100¼
Phila Co	71	73
P, C, C & St L	70	71
Do pf	90	110
P, Ft W & C	137	150
Pitts S pf	74	80
Pr St Car pf	95	99
Quicksilver	⅝	¾
Do pf	1⅛	1⅝
Ry St Spr pf	91	98
Rdg 1st pf	80⅛	90
Do 2d pf	83⅛	85
Rock Isl'd	½	⅝
St L & S F 1st pf	7	10
Do 2d pf	5	5⅛
St L S W	15	17
Do pf	..	37
Sears-R pf	124	125
S-S S & I	30	38
Do pf	78	82
So P R S	50	61
Do pf	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs	66	85
St'd Mill	49	50
Do pf	64	70
Studeb Co pf	99	100¼
Texas Pac	15	16½
T P L Tr	102	..
Tob P pf	97⅛	99
T, St L & West	2	2½
Do pf	6	7⅛
T C R T	97	98
Und Type	55	70
Do pf	98⅛	102½
Un B & P pf	23	28
Un Cig M	44	48
Do pf	103½	104⅝
Un Dry G	..	50
Do pf	62	65
U S C I P	13	16
Do pf	40	45½
U S I A	34	40½
U S R & I	38	45
Va-Car Ch pf	96	99
Va R & P	..	45
Vul Det	8	12
Do pf	..	35
W F Exp	85	95
West Md	23	23½
Do pf	30	36
Weym-B	225	280
Do pf	114	120
W & L E	2	2½
Do 1st pf	9	12
W-Ov pf	100¼	102½
W'w'th (F W) pf	120	122

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	17¼
Atlantic Refining	555	565	565	575
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	104	106	104	107
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	130	140
Continental Oil	225	230	227	232
Crescent Pipe Line	38	41	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	45	50	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil	153	157	153	158
Galena S. Oil pf	135	138	136	140
Illinois Pipe Line	123	126	125	128
Indiana Pipe Line	95	97	98	100
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	8½	8⅝	9	9¼
National Transit	30	31	30	32
N. Y. Transit	205	210	207	211
Northern Pipe Line	95	95	95	98
Ohio Oil	137	140	138	140
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	63	64	63	64
Pierce Oil	11⅞	12¼	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	80	79	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	300	305	300	303
Prairie Pipe Line	130	132	131	133
Solar Refining	232	238	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	210	215
South Penn. Oil	282	285	282	290
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	108	111	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	288	291	290	292
Standard Oil of Ind.	420	425	427	432
Standard Oil of Kan.	330	340	335	345
Standard Oil of Ky.	247	252	247	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	315	325	320	330
Standard Oil of N. J.	399	402	400	403
Standard Oil of N. Y.	181	183	183	186
Standard Oil of Ohio	427	433	427	434
Swan & Finch	117	123	120	125
Union Tank	79	81	80	82
Vacuum Oil	205	210	208	214
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
6s,	Sept.,	1915	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
6s,	Sept.,	1916	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞
6s,	Sept.,	1917	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s,	March,	1963	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
4½s,	May,	1957	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
4½s,	Nov.,	1957	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
4½s,	May,	1917	100⅞	101½	101	101⅛
4½s,	Nov.,	1917	101	..	101	..
4½s,	March,	1964	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4½s,	March,	1962	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4½s,	Sept.,	1960	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4½s,	March,	1930-'60	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s,	May,	1959	..	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛
4s,	Nov.,	1958	..	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛
4s,	May,	1957	..	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛
4s,	Nov.,	1958	..	96	97	96
4s,	Nov.,	1955	..	96	97	96
4s,	May,	1956	..	96⅛	..	96⅛
4s,	1915-1919		..	90⅛	..	90⅛
3½s,	Nov.,	1954-5	..	87	..	87⅛
3½s,	May,	1954	..	87	..	87⅛

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts	1914-30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.25	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.80	4.60
Chi. & Northw.	1914-23	4½	4.45	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½@5	..	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.75	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'20	5	5.10	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.85	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-23	5	5.75	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-24	5	5.25	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1914-23	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.75

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Cigar	111	116	112	115
American Cigar pf	90	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	75	80	75	80
Conley Foil	310	330	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	125	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	109	111	109	109
MacAndrews & F.	197	203	195	200
MacAndrews & F. pf	100	101	99⅜	100⅜
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	193	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob	300	320	305	320
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf	118⅜	120	118	120

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 7.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$788,986	$3,677,297	$177,868,834
Int. rev. (ord.)	851,780	5,866,270	278,578,067
Corp. and income tax	60,398	302,970	12,819,863
Miscellaneous	667,172	1,539,456	58,146,324
Total receipts	2,370,336	11,385,994	527,412,088
Expenditures	2,224,710	13,035,377	631,436,223
Surplus	151,625	..	..
Deficit	..	1,650,383	103,912,135

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The Immediate Future

Our views are plainly — even bluntly—set forth in a brief letter just out. Yours for the asking. Inasmuch as our "DAILY DISCUSSIONS" have attained a country-wide vogue, a perusal of this important letter may be worth while.

It treats of last week's reaction, its cause and its probable result. Just say "Send me your letter as to the FUTURE." Free.

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A Timely Suggestion

Something that you ought to consider carefully in these unusual times. Our special Circular No. 689 is exceptionally newsy. It tells about the legal action of the *"Independent Retailers"* against the **Whelan Companies.**

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Braden Copper — McIntyre
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Established over 19 years.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

ARGENTINA'S NOTES AT 99.

Its $25,000,000 6 Per Cent. Issue to be Offered Tomorrow.

The $25,000,000 of five-year 6 per cent. notes issued by the Argentine Government through J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the First National Bank in this country, simultaneously with the offering of a like amount in pounds denomination by Baring Brothers and Morgan, Grenfell & Co. in London, will be publicly advertised tomorrow at 99. At this price the yield is 6¼ per cent. The offering to investors will be made in this city by the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and Harris, Forbes & Co., but the other bankers reserve the right to share in the syndicate's takings. In Chicago the offering will be made by the Harris Trust and Savings Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

The price to those members of the syndicate who sell bonds will be 96, and to those who only share in the underwriting 96½. The net price made by Argentina has not been made public.

It is provided that after May 15, 1917, the dollar notes may be exchanged for the English notes and the pound notes for the dollar denominations, on the basis of $4.86 for exchange. The offerings here and abroad are to be kept entirely separate, and not to be shifted according to the demand in each country.

The proceeds of the loan, excepting only about $5,000,000, are to be used for refunding purposes, including payment for the $5,000,000 of Argentine 6 per cent. one-year notes sold here and maturing Dec. 15 next. Subscriptions to the new notes based on the early newspaper stories have been sifting into the banks for several days.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bers, denominations and maturities of the auamendment ratifying same, and of the numthorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 28, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KITTANNING FACE BRICK CO., INC.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kittanning Face Brick Co. will be held at the office of the company, 1,133 Broadway, on Monday, May 10, to transact whatever business that may come before the meeting.

EDWARD H. CRANWELL, President.

FOR SALE.
WATER-FRONT PROPERTIES AND FACTORY BUILDINGS
In the Ports of
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, PROVIDENCE, &c.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, SPECIALIST,
Water-Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites,
16 WALL STREET, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, May 8, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$30,152,000	$1,822,000	$704,000	$787,000	$4,000	2,027,000	$26,718,000	$1,216,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	24,989,000	1,571,000	344,000	1,036,000	28,000	1,702,000	23,705,000	......	1,963,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	98,018,000	6,280,000	1,308,000	5,871,000	100,000	6,771,000	93,806,000	4,874,000	5,000,000
National City	221,429,000	79,308,000	27,044,000	9,781,000	207,000	29,521,000	299,356,000	1,069,000	3,563,000
Chemical National	33,990,000	1,776,000	357,000	999,000	54,000	2,362,000	27,930,000	175,000	449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	10,019,000	780,000	137,000	348,000	12,000	745,000	9,881,000	68,000	496,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,956,000	56,000	47,000	282,000	10,000	153,000	1,904,000	149,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	67,097,000	4,324,000	932,000	2,309,000	90,000	5,478,000	65,637,000	945,000	4,063,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	166,971,000	12,395,000	2,901,000	4,348,000	......	11,384,000	151,940,000	125,000	3,887,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	28,377,000	1,550,000	396,000	631,000	214,000	2,118,000	23,208,000	457,000	1,199,000
Hanover National	96,234,000	10,496,000	943,000	3,785,000	18,000	7,840,000	100,776,000	......	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	24,520,000	1,093,000	256,000	1,251,000	80,000	1,792,000	21,282,000	1,380,000	1,647,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,760,000	827,000	726,000	575,000	78,000	862,000	8,782,000	......	126,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	29,318,000	1,408,000	1,243,000	775,000	5,000	1,806,000	25,320,000	......	50,000
National Park	111,999,000	8,067,000	601,000	2,928,000	314,000	8,763,000	108,585,000	207,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,902,000	95,000	42,000	134,000	10,000	159,000	1,942,000	......	50,000
Second National	15,456,000	1,108,000	221,000	501,000	80,000	1,003,000	12,931,000	......	685,000
First National	128,716,000	21,698,000	678,000	2,838,000	59,000	9,196,000	126,276,000	......	5,077,000
Irving National	50,140,000	7,229,000	878,000	3,658,000	18,000	4,268,000	57,576,000	91,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,638,000	525,000	122,000	436,000	156,000	651,000	9,360,000	......	200,000
Chase National	135,264,000	10,839,000	8,145,000	3,471,000	93,000	10,882,000	148,120,000	776,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,029,000	901,000	571,000	863,000	258,000	1,150,000	16,196,000	30,000	890,000
Garfield National	8,699,000	571,000	209,000	582,000	49,000	742,000	8,411,000	......	350,000
Fifth National	4,422,000	105,000	94,000	341,000	10,000	339,000	4,697,000	46,000	250,000
Seaboard National	28,664,000	3,283,000	804,000	1,736,000	18,000	2,739,000	33,520,000	......	405,000
Liberty National	31,129,000	1,432,000	486,000	2,167,000	54,000	2,461,000	31,621,000	1,628,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,261,000	737,000	119,000	189,000	42,000	520,000	7,229,000	......	400,000
Union Exch. National	10,302,000	195,000	202,000	726,000	33,000	683,000	9,721,000	76,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,451,000	240,000	212,000	475,000	62,000	563,000	7,721,000	6,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	36,600,000	8,490,000	532,000	1,878,000	156,000	......	41,400,000	......	......
Bank of America	31,623,000	3,723,000	1,344,000	1,138,000	31,000	......	30,109,000	......	......
Greenwich	10,430,000	948,000	230,000	554,000	280,000	528,000	11,227,000	81,000	......
Pacific	4,995,000	297,000	684,000	106,000	158,000	......	4,732,000	......	......
People's	2,090,000	229,000	127,000	100,000	27,000	......	2,362,000	20,000	......
Metropolitan	12,241,000	981,000	591,000	571,000	68,000	......	10,459,000	......	......
Corn Exchange	73,736,000	7,695,000	2,281,000	3,556,000	1,256,000	4,000,000	83,642,000	......	......
Bowery	3,511,000	304,000	22,000	55,000	54,000	187,000	3,117,000	......	......
German-American	4,919,000	653,000	149,000	94,000	14,000	200,000	4,881,000	......	......
Fifth Avenue	15,186,000	1,802,000	457,000	937,000	94,000	......	15,873,000	......	......
German Exchange	3,646,000	480,000	113,000	179,000	76,000	217,000	4,619,000	......	......
Germania	5,807,000	567,000	87,000	136,000	100,000	263,000	5,698,000	......	......
Bank of the Metropolis	13,824,000	1,571,000	460,000	881,000	327,000	......	13,366,000	......	......
West Side	4,339,000	304,000	222,000	132,000	28,000	190,000	4,358,000	......	......
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,919,000	2,082,000	535,000	640,000	136,000	......	13,458,000	......	......
State	18,451,000	1,075,000	536,000	536,000	536,000	1,200,000	20,125,000	8,000	......
Security	11,010,000	640,000	100,000	333,000	161,000	617,000	9,388,000	3,201,000	......
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	28,949,000	1,498,000	210,000	459,000	127,000	1,072,000	21,434,000	5,079,000	......
Bankers Trust	157,277,000	12,746,000	14,000	274,000	19,000	6,471,000	129,415,000	29,102,000	......
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	44,951,000	2,769,000	129,000	119,000	227,000	1,603,000	32,059,000	11,556,000	......
Astor Trust	21,927,000	1,361,000	8,000	140,000	160,000	839,000	16,880,000	5,004,000	......
Title Guar. & Trust	36,192,000	1,663,000	115,000	228,000	187,000	1,078,000	21,561,000	832,000	......
Guaranty Trust	255,462,000	23,935,000	10,326,000	6,496,000	472,000	......	200,611,000	27,567,000	......
Fidelity Trust	8,355,000	420,000	134,000	129,000	29,000	370,000	7,001,000	80,000	......
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,163,000	1,090,000	190,000	104,000	45,000	680,000	13,608,000	527,000	......
Columbia Trust	64,743,000	3,562,000	105,000	417,000	312,000	2,176,000	43,523,000	18,515,000	......
People's Trust	18,280,000	1,255,000	103,000	285,000	200,000	874,000	17,488,000	861,000	......
New York Trust	48,483,000	3,302,000	179,000	112,000	10,000	1,712,000	33,854,000	5,353,000	......
Franklin Trust	16,398,000	862,000	115,000	125,000	145,000	620,000	12,395,000	3,844,000	......
Lincoln Trust	11,076,000	630,000	43,000	289,000	73,000	503,000	10,055,000	1,018,000	......
Metropolitan Trust	39,736,000	2,198,000	213,000	541,000	188,000	1,563,000	31,261,000	5,117,000	......
Broadway Trust	15,389,000	919,000	60,000	501,000	326,000	771,000	15,418,000	45,000	......
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,407,897,000	$180,771,000	$45,722,000	$53,773,000	†$2,131,000	$118,570,000	$1,467,101,000	$13,318,000	$37,842,000
State banks	263,827,000	31,841,000	8,470,000	11,826,000	3,502,000	7,342,000	278,414,000	3,310,000	......
Trust companies	788,581,000	58,210,000	11,944,000	10,219,000	2,520,000	20,332,000	606,563,000	114,600,000	......
Agg., 61 members	$2,460,305,000	$270,822,000	$66,136,000	$75,818,000	$8,153,000	$146,244,000	$2,352,078,000	$131,228,000	$37,842,000
Change	+49,367,000	+4,899,000	−625,000	−7,051,000	−710,000	−4,138,000	+27,799,000	+5,140,000	+45,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,390,877,000	$182,761,000	$45,550,000	$58,847,000	†$2,010,000	$119,550,000	$1,458,776,000	$13,264,000	$37,866,000
State banks	262,622,000	31,396,000	8,086,000	11,234,000	3,413,000	7,179,000	275,716,000	3,317,000	......
Trust companies	791,931,000	59,343,000	12,705,000	4,067,000	2,375,000	20,355,000	610,636,000	115,666,000	......
Agg., 61 members	$2,445,430,000	$273,500,000	$66,341,000	$74,148,000	$7,798,000	$147,084,000	$2,345,128,000	$132,247,000	$37,866,000
Change	+14,837,000	+3,717,000	−1,786,000	−6,680,000	−170,000	−4,488,000	−3,202,000	+4,922,000	+3,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures.

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits......$264,078,180
Net time deposits......665,900

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.			Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$280,266,000	$118,570,000	Net demand and time dep.	$264,744,080	$134,091,920	−$21,166,300
State banks	55,639,000	7,342,000	Net demand deposits	50,114,520	12,866,480	− 155,760
Trust companies	82,893,000	20,332,000	Net demand deposits	90,984,450	12,240,550	+ 10,242,450
Total	$418,798,000	$146,244,000	Total net deposits	$405,843,050	$159,198,950	−$11,079,610

Actual Figures.

Net demand deposits......$262,579,680
Net time deposits......663,200

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.			Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$287,158,000	$119,550,000	Net demand and time dep.	$263,242,880	$143,463,120	−$13,986,620
State banks	54,129,000	7,179,000	Net demand deposits	49,628,880	11,679,120	− 685,860
Trust companies	78,490,000	20,355,000	Net demand deposits	91,595,400	7,249,600	+ 6,885,950
Total	$419,777,000	$147,084,000	Total net deposits	$404,467,160	$162,393,840	− $7,786,530

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, May 8, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,179,100	$133,000	$74,600	$416,400	$342,900	$3,501,600
Century	8,320,800	427,500	492,800	1,317,100	795,700	10,888,500
Colonial	7,803,000	400,300	701,300	680,700	270,400	9,223,700
Columbia	6,558,000	693,000	191,000	1,054,000	17,000	7,911,000
Fidelity	1,136,000	99,300	42,000	212,700	....	1,387,300
Mutual	4,631,000	688,000	106,000	1,504,000	....	6,971,000
New Neth.	3,842,000	298,000	99,000	567,000	458,000	4,507,000
Sherman	1,880,000	407,100	64,400	....	231,200	2,501,600
23d Ward	1,888,500	166,900	57,500	349,900	25,500	2,471,900
Wash. Hgts.	1,667,000	130,000	60,000	244,000	....	1,714,000
Yorkville	5,214,411	513,445	179,730	205,334	678,982	6,474,677
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,680,000	240,000	42,000	594,000	228,000	4,789,000
Mechanics'	14,666,800	1,449,000	531,200	1,505,700	2,732,000	22,376,100
North Side	3,050,533	234,688	164,226	523,748	86,932	3,818,215
Nat. City	5,002,000	283,000	57,000	427,000	518,000	6,041,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,718,000	316,000	415,000	1,577,000	1,371,000	7,289,000
Hudson Co.	3,709,169	125,424	10,876	1,145,839	174,641	3,940,403
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,886,200	155,300	38,200	652,500	433,400	5,247,900
Second Nat.	3,930,458	145,421	43,046	511,767	65,292	4,432,300

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$7,012,700	$567,600	$1,817,300	$1,248,100	$7,968,500
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,673,454	244,387	883,540	2,069,860	2,470,159

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,682,900	$178,500	$59,500	$161,500	$25,400	$2,127,500
B'way Cen.	676,800	46,300	38,400	78,000	37,009	780,000
Bronx Boro.	1,769,504	30,923	110,983	144,048	52,574	2,084,970
Bryant Park	1,193,800	82,400	105,600	322,200	....	1,383,700
Chel. Exch.	2,399,000	140,000	245,000	322,000	242,000	3,085,000
Gotham Nat	2,143,200	358,500	60,700	....	620,800	3,234,200
Harriman N.	13,262,100	1,259,600	147,300	....	537,300	17,864,500
Inter. Bank.	2,066,500	153,600	45,500	567,200	119,900	2,844,700
Public	7,941,800	594,600	340,800	1,182,800	420,000	9,416,700
W'chester Av	802,200	37,300	31,600	50,200	89,900	882,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	464,600	20,000	22,900	60,200	....	417,800
Bk. Fl'bush.	916,000	45,000	44,200	86,600	....	1,008,000
Homestead	663,100	42,900	36,200	72,500	....	635,700
Montauk	589,200	40,050	31,350	125,600	....	718,100
Peoples Nat.	1,212,544	16,342	118,775	176,930	52,044	1,779,480

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$18,471,000	$1,413,900	$9,384,100	$8,113,100	$26,857,700
Central	87,739,180	10,236,285	25,958,624	16,859,692	107,944,690
Equitable	70,603,000	5,851,400	25,224,000	11,753,000	95,249,000
Farm. Loan.	95,176,000	8,554,600	33,991,000	26,968,700	134,636,100
Fulton	7,788,800	728,000	1,369,900	808,700	8,738,590
Hudson	3,121,600	331,600	1,885,500	300,400	4,299,200
N. Y. L. Ins.	34,802,500	2,902,600	1,744,900	2,442,500	33,816,300
Transatlantic.	2,774,900	65,500	1,021,500	1,638,800	3,626,700
Union	55,791,000	6,284,926	13,839,602	5,102,532	70,320,486
United States	65,966,200	4,500,000	8,945,100	14,760,900	68,609,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,885,098	1,388,925	3,124,749	1,291,150	19,606,981
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,331,800	822,900	1,510,000	624,400	11,820,400

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$25,020,209	Lincoln	$12,501,200
Bankers	178,643,000	Metropolitan	38,320,900
Broadway	19,902,200	New York	44,745,100
Brooklyn	28,111,000	Peoples	18,878,800
Columbia	68,551,938	Title Guarantee	29,452,900
Fidelity	9,277,000	United States Mortgage	67,498,000
Franklin	18,694,000		
Guaranty	293,075,000	Total	$858,469,047
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,797,800	Change	+54,229,756

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$4,539,969	+ $365,164
Fourteen roads	8,618,906	−1,430,337
Total, (24 roads)	13,158,875	−1,065,173

Public Utilities.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. for year ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$4,584,241	$3,962,034	$622,207
Exp. and taxes	2,068,692	1,918,635	150,057
Net earnings	2,515,549	2,043,399	472,150
Fixed charges	1,416,738	1,232,110	184,628
Surplus	1,098,811	811,289	287,522
Pf. dividends	587,069	580,263	6,806
Balance	511,742	231,026	280,716

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER for February—

Gross	437,854	538,236	*100,382
Net aft. taxes	190,558	278,247	*87,689
Surp. aft. chgs.	8,007	103,367	*95,360
12 mos. gross	6,079,892	6,760,919	*681,027
Net after taxes	2,844,584	3,442,900	*598,316
Surp. aft. chgs	655,155	1,391,686	*736,511

Industrial.

UTAH COPPER CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	Mar. 31, '15.	Dec. 31, '14.	Increase.
Milling profit	$1,691,728	$673,590	$1,018,138
Rents, &c	16,510	27,295	*10,785
Nev. Con. div	250,125	375,188	*125,063
Bin. & Gar. Ry. divs	209,052	......	209,052
Total income	2,167,415	1,076,074	1,091,341
Dividends	1,218,368	1,218,368	......
Surplus	949,048	†142,294	1,091,341

*Decrease. †Deficit.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	May 17	June 8	June 7
American Beet Sugar Co.	May 1	May 26	May 25
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Apr. 20	May 20	May 19
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Apr. 20	May 20	May 19
Canada Southern Railway Co.	May 3	June 3	June 2
Central & South American Telegraph Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	Apr. 19	....	May 20
Delaware & Hudson Co.	May 1	May 12	May 11
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Co.	May 3	June 4	June 3
General Electric Co.	Apr. 10	May 12	May 11
Guggenheim Exploration Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
Hackensack Water Co.	May 8	....	May 10
Havana El. Ry., Light & Power Co.	Apr. 24	May 21	May 20
Interborough-Metropolitan Co., pf.	....	....	June 1
Int.-Met. Co. vot. tr. ctfs. for com. stock	....	....	June 1
Int.-Met. Co. vot. tr. ctfs. for pf. stock	....	....	June 1
Inter. Harvester Co. of N. J.	Apr. 12	Apr. 26	May 13
Inter. Harvester Co. of N. J.	May 5	May 14	May 13
Inter. Harvester Corp.	Apr. 12	Apr. 26	May 13
Inter. Harvester Corp.	May 5	May 14	May 13
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.	May 1	May 17	May 11
Mexican Telegraph Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
New York & Harlem R. R. Co.	Apr. 28	May 19	May 18
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.	Apr. 28	May 12	May 11
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	May 22	May 27	May 26
Philadelphia Co.	May 18	....	June 7
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	Mar. 18	Apr. 7	May 19
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula	May 10	....	May 20
United Dry Goods Co.	Apr. 28	....	May 19
U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	May 5	....	May 25
Woolworth, F. W., Co.	Apr. 28	May 20	May 19

Information on Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	May 17	June 8	June 1	June 5
Granby Con. Mining, S. & P. Co., Ltd.	May 15	....	May 25	June 1
Texas Co.	May 13	....	May 25	June 4

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

At the close of business May 7, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates	$95,808,675.00
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	21,238,832.95
Bills discounted and loans	5,500,518.36
Investments	9,380,328.48
Due from other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	8,494,063.42
Total	$140,397,418.21

LIABILITIES.

Reserve deposits	$129,443,522.55
Capital paid in	9,943,816.59
All other liabilities	1,010,079.07
Total	$140,397,418.21
Federal reserve notes outstanding	27,040,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	181,300.00
Gold and lawful money	26,858,700.00
Total	$27,040,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,460,305,000	+$49,367,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	418,798,000	− 2,955,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve Bank	118,570,000	− 3,010,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	27,674,000	− 1,128,000
Net demand dep's.	2,352,078,000	+ 27,799,000
Net time deposits	131,228,000	+ 5,140,000
Circulation	37,842,000	+ 45,000

(a) Of which $346,640,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $565,042,000; excess reserve, $159,198,950; decrease, $11,079,610.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,445,430,000	+$14,837,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	419,777,000	− 4,720,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve Bank	119,550,000	− 1,784,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	27,534,000	− 2,704,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,345,128,000	− 3,202,000
Net time deposits	132,247,000	+ 4,922,000
Circulation	37,866,000	+ 3,000

(b) Of which $347,648,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $566,861,000; excess reserve, $162,393,840; decrease, $7,786,530.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$571,554,400	+$1,697,400
Specie	45,713,700	+ 575,900
Legal tenders	9,360,800	− 54,100
Total deposits	706,678,900	+ 3,973,900
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	587,045,100	+ 554,200

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,969,700	11.05
Deposits in banks and trust companies	17,549,500	17.67
Total	$28,519,200	28.72

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$44,104,800	9.49
Deposits in banks and trust companies	106,502,600	22.86
Total	$150,607,400	32.33

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $179,126,600; increase, $3,093,600; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.80.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts	$342,336,500	+$3,242,300
Gold	42,189,200	+ 1,507,100
Cur. and banknotes	22,974,100	− 2,251,200
Deposits	465,090,800	+18,083,500
Reserve on deposits	100,618,900	+ 1,295,600

Percentage of reserve, 27.7.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and inv'm'ts	$1,248,886,300	+$29,447,700
Gold	99,056,600	+ 8,428,100
Cur. and bank bills	28,001,500	+ 8,874,500
Deposits	1,484,527,700	+ 68,468,000
Reserve on dep'ts.	323,096,400	+ 18,354,300

Percentage of reserve, 28.5.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
May 8	$2,635,666,916	$4,191,965,926
May 1	2,022,910,416	3,391,978,510
April 24	2,107,454,671	3,509,895,649
April 17	2,139,444,667	3,638,157,298
	1914.	1914.
May 9	$1,736,452,134	$3,158,737,187
May 2	1,948,430,876	3,405,793,260
April 25	1,993,530,993	3,379,394,563
April 18	2,077,532,728	3,630,693,725

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 8.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 35 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 58 centimes.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the past week:

RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Catawissa pf.	2½	—	May 19	May 8
C., N.O. & T.P.	3	—	June 9	*May 29
C., N.O. & T.P.	2	Ex.	June 9	*May 29
Do pf.	1¼	Q	June 2	*May 22
STREET RAILWAYS.				
C.A.R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	June 1	May 15
Ill. Traction	¾	Q	May 15	*May 1
Nor. St. Elec.	1	Q	June 1	*May 15
Wash'n (D. C.) Ry. & El.	1¼	Q	June 1	May 15
Do pf.	1¼	Q	June 1	May 15
BANK STOCK.				
Mech. & Met.	3	Q	May 11	May 8
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Alas. P. Ass'n.	1½	—	May 10	*Apr. 30
Am. C. Oil pf.	3	S	June 1	May 14
A. D. T. N. Y.	1	Q	May 15	*May 1
Am. Radiator	4	Q	June 30	June 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	May 6
Am. Sm. & R.	1	Q	June 15	May 27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 14
Am. Tobacco	5	Q	June 1	*May 15
Beatrice Cr'y	2½	Q	May 12	May 4
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 12	May 4
Br. C. F. & P.	1¾	—	May 21	May 9
Butterick Co.	¾	Q	June 1	*May 17
Cal. & Hecla	$15	Q	June 18	May 8
Caney R. Gas	2	Q	May 20	May 10
Crescent P. L.	75c	Q	June 15	May 24
Diam. Match	1½	Q	June 15	*May 31
Fair. Gas pf.	1¾	Q	May 20	....
Gen. Asph. pf.	1½	Q	June 1	*May 15
Gen. Develop.	1½	—	June 1	May 20
Home. Mining	65c	M	May 25	May 20
Int. Nickel	5	Q	June 1	May 13
K. C. E. L. & P.	2	Q	June 1	May 21
Lalee of the W. Milling	2	Q	June 1	May 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 22
Lindsay Light	½	Q	May 31	*May 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 31	*May 15
Niles-B.-P. pf.	1½	Q	May 15	May 6
Pr. & Whit. pf.	1½	Q	May 15	May 6
St. O. of Cal.	2½	Q	June 15	May 20
St. O. of N. Y.	2	Q	June 15	May 28
Studeb. Corp.	1¼	—	June 1	May 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 20
Ton. Ext. Min.	5	Q	July 1	....
Ton. Ext. Min.	5	Ex.	July 1	....
Un. C. St. pf.	1¾	Q	June 15	June 1
White (J. G.) Manage't pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 18
Do Eng. pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 21

*Holders of record; books do not close.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅝	4.15
Am. Tom. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	6	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅜	101⅛	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99	99⅜	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98⅛	99	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	97⅞	98⅜	5.10
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅛	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	103¼	5.65
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90⅞	91½	7.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	3.85
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	5.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	5.98
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99⅞	5.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅝	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅞	97⅞	5.95
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.70
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98½	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.75
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99½	99⅞	5.15
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100½	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	88	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99⅞	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96	97	7.65
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101	2.65
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	4.05
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	104¼	104⅜	4.05
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅝	4.70
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.05
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96⅛	98⅜	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101½	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98½	99⅛	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	May, 1917	96	98	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Trading Depressed by Lusitania Disaster—Money and Discount Rates Quiet.

LONDON, May 8.—The stock market was depressed by the Lusitania disaster, which was the chief topic of conversation, and business in practically all sections was dull. Japanese and Chinese bonds hardened a fraction and Russian issues were better, but the war loan was easy. Cunard shares were nominal at 42s. 6d.

American securities reflected yesterday's decline in Wall Street, but only a few markings were reported as New York is unable to sell here under the Treasury regulations. Prices hung around parity and closed dull.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	326	330
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	15½	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	81½	83
American Public Utilities	29	32
American Public Utilities pf.	64	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	20	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	65	68
Cities Service	51	52
Cities Service pf.	57	60
Colorado Power	19	19½
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	51	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79¼	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30	32
Northern States Power pf.	85	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	47	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	70
Southern California Edison	75	†77
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	29	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	33	34
United Light & Rys.	47	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71½	73
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	16	16½
Western Power pf.	60½	61

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

TENNESSEE SELLS BONDS.

New York Syndicate Takes Entire Issue of Securities.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—The State Funding Board has sold $11,781,000 in 25 1-3-year average funding bonds to a syndicate composed of Redmond & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., White, Weld & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., and Rhoades & Co., all of New York. The bonds were sold at a rate averaging 4.28 per cent.

The bonds include a $5,370,000 issue at 4 per cent. and an issue aggregating $6,411,000 with interest at 4½ per cent. The two issues were taken by the syndicate at par, and, in the opinion of bankers, the State disposed of the bonds on excellent terms.

Two other New York syndicates were bidders, one headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., and the other by N. W. Halsey & Co.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—Louis Bacon to Edward S. Bennett, Detroit, Mich; Henry J. Topping to James B. Bell, Secor & Bell, Toledo, Ohio; Ed. Norton to David A. Noyes, Noyes & Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

New Partnership.—Secor & Bell, May 6, 1915, Toledo Ohio; J. K. Secor, James B. Bell, L. B. Beckwith.

Change in Firm.—Brown & Coombs, Charles A. Kollstede, admitted.

New Addresses.—O. S. Campbell, at F. B. Keech & Co., 7 Wall Street; Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, at Trippe & Co., 15 Broad Street; Huette Cammack, at J. P. Benkard & Co., 80 Broadway; F. B. Sproule, 120 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—Thomson & McKinnon (new) Grand Rapids, Mich., Fred G. Fisher, Manager; H. B. Slayback & Co., Vanderbilt Hotel, N. Y., Charles G. Nichols, Jr., Manager; Tailer & Robinson (new), Sherry's 44th Street and Fifth Avenue, N. Y., Resident Partner; Logan & Bryan (new), Dixon, Ill., C. D. Anderson, Manager; Hurlburd, Warren & Chandler (new), Grand Rapids, Mich., Allen G. Thurman, Manager; White, Weld & Co. (new), New Haven, Conn., Burnside Winslow, Manager; Charles H. DeWitt (new), 50 Broadway, N. Y., Charles H. DeWitt, Manager.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2½	1¾	2	1909	2⅛	1¾	2
1914	2	1½	1¾	1908	2	1½	1¾
1913	3	2	2⅝	1907	3	2	2
1912	3	2½	2⅝	1906	5	2⅝	4
1911	2½	2	2⅛	1905	3¼	2½	3
1910	6	3½	4½	1904	1¼	½	1

Our New Rates

Manufacturers and Jobbers:

You can assign your open accounts to us without disturbing your relations with your customers. As you make all collections for us, no notice of the assignment is given to your customers on your invoices or otherwise.

Our **Total Charges** for Services, including Interest (which alone is ½ of 1 per cent. a month), Exchange, Postage, etc., are now only 1-30 of 1 per cent. on the face of invoices for **Each Day from Date of Our Purchase Until Paid, Plus ½ of 1 Per Cent. on the First $100,000 Gross Business** purchased within any successive twelve months' period.

On all business **in Excess of $100,000** purchased within a year, this is **Only 1 Per Cent. a Month** figured to the **Exact Number of Days,** instead of a **Much Higher Rate** figured in **15 or 30 Day Periods, "or Fractional Parts Thereof,"** which prevailed with practically all Companies prior to the **Reduction in rates first announced by us.**

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY
A. E. DUNCAN, President
Cash Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $150,000
Home Office: BALTIMORE
NEW YORK 536 Singer Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 516 Stock Exchange Bldg. BOSTON 1036 Old South Bldg.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	Amalgamated	66	69	66	68
100	Allouez	52½	53	52	53
125	Algomah	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
55	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
25	Anaconda	33¼	33¼	32½	32½
1,450	Alaska	33	34¼	32	33¼
25	Adventure	2½	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
7,600	Am. Zinc	39	39	37½	37½
10	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Bonanza	55c.	55c.	55c.	55c.
5,205	Butte & Sup.	58	61¼	57	59
745	Calumet & Ariz.	64	66	64	65¼
25	Calumet & H.	560	560	560	560
1,430	Copper Range	51⅝	53¼	51	52½
125	Centennial	19	19	19	19
180	Chino	42	43⅜	42	43⅝
100	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
900	East Butte	11½	12	11⅝	11½
75	Franklin	10	10⅝	10	10⅝
935	Granby	81	81	80	80½
140	Greene-Can.	30	30	28	28
25	Hancock	20	20	20	20
65	Isle Royale	27	28	26½	28
50	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
20	Indiana	7	7	7	7
80	Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
100	La Salle	6¼	6½	6½	6½
70	Lake	12	12½	11½	12½
400	Mass. Con.	11½	12½	11½	11⅝
125	Mayflower	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
295	Mohawk	70½	72½	70	71
3,400	North Butte	30	32½	29	31
15	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
30	Nipissing	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
755	New Arcadian	8	8⅝	8	8¼
80	Old Dominion	52	52½	52	52¼
55	Osceola	80	81	80	81
120	Old Colony	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
140	Ojibway	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
700	Pond Creek	13½	15	13½	14½
105	Quincy	83	86	83	84½
125	Ray Con.	22	22⅝	22	22⅝
100	Santa Fe	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
210	Shannon	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅜
360	Superior	30	31½	30	30⅝
425	St. Mary's Land	56	56	55	55
625	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
275	Shattuck	27	27	26½	26½
30	Tamarack	35	35	34	35
220	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5	5
100	Tuolumne	38c	38c	38c	38c
325	Utah Apex	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
2,110	U. S. Smelting	35	35¼	34	34⅝
55	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46	46	45	45
140	Utah Con.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝
160	Utah Copper	61	64¼	61	63½
80	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
75	Winona	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
295	Wolverine	59	59	57	57
	RAILROADS.				
70	Boston & Me.	33½	34½	33½	34
2	Boston & Prov.	232	232	232	232
5	Boston Elev.	79	79	79	79
200	N.Y., N. H. & H	62⅞	65	62⅛	64½
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
505	Am. T. & T.	120	120¼	119⅞	120¼
10	Am. Wool. pf.	86	86	85	85
31	Am. Agr. C. pf.	92½	93⅛	92⅛	93
155	Am. Sugar	106	107⅝	106	107½
10	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
45	Am. P. Svc. pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
5	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
6	Edison Electric	240	240	239	239
20	Gen. Electric	148⅛	151	148⅛	151
6	Mass. Gas	81⅝	81⅝	80½	80½
16	Mass. Gas pf.	42	42	42	42
100	Torrington	34	34	34	34
961	United Fruit	130	133	130	132
460	U. S. Steel	52½	54½	52⅛	53⅞
410	United Shoe	56	58	56	57½
245	United S. pf.	28½	28⅞	28⅛	28½
55	Western Union	65	66	65	66
10	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
	BONDS.				
$500	A. G. & W.I. 5s	68½	68½	68½	68½
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	71	71	71	71

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3½	3⅞
Bay S Gas	.13	.14	Iron Blos.	.60	.70
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.55	.60
Bohemia	2½	3	Majestic	.44	.45
Boston Ely	.20	.30	McKin-Dar	.28	.30
Butte & L.	.23	.25	Mex Met.	.17	.19
Calaveras	1⅝	2	Mines of A	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.90	.95	Nev-Doug.	.70	.75
Con. Ariz.	.80	.90	New Baltic	3	3½
Cortez	.20	.40	Ohio Cop.	.22	.26
Cornelia	8⅝	9	Oneco	1⅜	2
Con Copper	1⅝	2	So Lake	6⅞	7
Crown Res.	.80	.90	Stewart M.	1⅛	1¼
Davis-Daly	.95	1	U Verde E	3⅛	3¼
Eagle & B.	1⅛	1⅜	Utah Met.	2	2¼
1st Nat C.	2	2⅛	Yuk Gold	3⅝	3⅞

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Com. Credit	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
10	Cosden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5	Md. Casualty	86½	86½	86½	86½
26	Mer. Trust	180	180	180	180
25	P. W. & P.	66	66	66	66
550	Supulpa Oil	3	3	3	3
278	Un. Rys. & E.	24	24	24	24
10	Way. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
	BONDS.				
$25,000	C. B. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
15,000	C. B. 4s, '61, D. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
100,000	C. B. 4s, '62	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
9,000	Con. Coal 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,060	Con. Pow., n	100	100	100	100
1,000	N.& C. 1st 5s	106	106	106	106
16,000	Un Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81¼	81¼	81	81
6,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. S. B. c.	35	35	35	35
200	Chi. P. Tool	55½	56	55	55
215	Chi. Ry., S. 2	25	25	25	25
20	Edison Co.	135	135	135	135
8	Peo. Gas	117	117	116½	116½
503	Sears, Roeb., c.	136	136½	135	135½
255	Stewart War.	63	66	63	65½
204	Swift & Co.	109	109	109	109
100	U. S. Steel, c.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
123	Union Carbide	152	158	152	158
	BONDS.				
$5,000	B. F. deb. 6s	88	88	88	88
1,000	Chi. Ry's 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	Chi. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101
3,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
1,000	P. & T. 4.40s	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Gas, N. J.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
60	American Rys.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝
21	Amer. Rys. pf.	100	100	100	100
10	Cal. Petrol.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
970	Cambria Steel	47½	48⅞	47	48½
100	Erie	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
80	Elec. Storage	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
10	Gen. Asp. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
1,075	Lake Superior	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7
50	Lehigh Nav.	74⅞	74⅞	74	74
30	Lehigh Valley	70	70	70	70
200	L. V. Tran. pf.	30	30	29¼	29¼
695	Phila. Rapid Transit ctfs.	8	8¼	8	8
414	Penn. R. R.	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
100	Penn. Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
1,455	Phila. Electric	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
8	Phila. Traction	76	76	76	76
8	Penn. S. Mfg.	92	92	92	92
200	Pressed Steel	44	44	44	44
178	Reading	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝
10	Studebaker	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1,845	Ton. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
180	Ton. Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
184	Un. Gas Imp.	83½	83½	83	83
5,182	U. S. Steel	52	54⅛	51⅝	53⅞
885	Union Traction	33	33	32	32
20	W. J. & Seash.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
	BONDS.				
$3,000	L. Val.con.4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s, '60	103	103¼	103	103¼
1,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	81	81	81	81
1,000	United Ry. 4s, t. c.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	Phila. Co. scrip, 1918	98	98	98	98

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
35	Columbia Gas	10¼	10¼	10	10
1,070	Crucible Steel	21½	23	21½	22
145	Crucible S. pf.	85	86½	85	86½
70	Harbison-W. pf.	98	98	98	98
145	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47	47
10	Ohio Fuel Oil	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
80	Oklahoma N. G.	62	62	61	61
10	Osage N. Gas	69	69	69	69
350	Pitts. Coal	21½	21½	21½	21½
1,215	Pure Oil	14½	14½	14	14
10	Pitts. Plate G.	104½	104½	104½	104½
102	Union S. & Sig.	103	103	103	103
30	Westingh. A. B.	130	130	130	130
542	Westingh. Elec.	44	45	44	44

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VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Crop conditions are so important a factor in the nation's business welfare that the reports just made as to wheat and cotton were scanned with interest by others than those whose attention is usually directed toward them. The surplus of production in both of them forms the bulk of what goes up to make the balance of trade in favor of this country, with all that this implies in the stimulation of business in many lines. As things look at present, the prospects are good for another bumper wheat crop and a good foreign market for what will be grown. As to cotton, the best evidences are that the yield will be smaller than usual, and, while it is liable to show a small production per acre, it will probably be the cheapest crop raised in many years. Coincidentally with this information as to crops come reports from different portions of the country of improvement in general commercial business, the latest being from the Southwest and extending to the Pacific Coast.

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Raw Material of the Textiles. No material changes occurred during the past week as to the raw material of the textiles. The flurry over an expected clash between Japan and China led to some weakness in the quotations for cotton, and these, in turn, were reflected in the easing of prices on certain constructions of printcloths. The mills, however, are in general holding firmly to the advanced prices. In bleached goods an exceptionally good business has been done, and the demand for fancies has been very gratifying. Colored goods are, of course, held very strongly, because of the dyestuffs situation, and certain kinds are only doled out to regular customers as needed. Large sales of duck continue, and a further big demand for cottons has come from the bagmakers, whose supplies of burlaps have been curtailed. The only speck of trouble that appears on the horizon for the cotton manufacturers is the British embargo on exports of Egyptian cotton. This is needed for use in certain directions, and also for mixing with the domestic article in certain others. It is believed, however, that the embargo will be modified, so far as this country is concerned, in the same manner in which that of wool was some time ago, and as natural indigo has just been. It is too soon to judge what effect, if any, will be caused by the uneasiness arising from the sinking of the Lusitania, but the course of the cotton market yesterday did not indicate it would result in depressing prices. The situation in raw silk promised to be complicated somewhat by the Japanese trouble, since most of the supplies of the article come from Japan. Should Italy be involved in the European war, that will be a disturbing factor, so far as Italian silks are concerned.

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As to Wool and Woolens. There has been a decided easing up, so far as regards wool. This has been shown in the auction sales of the article in London, and not less so in the more conciliatory attitude of the wool growers out West. Great Britain seems to have on hand an ample supply for all war purposes, and shipments have been frequent and heavy. There is also a lot of wool yet available in Australasia and elsewhere. Large shipments have been coming into this country, in conformity to the plan worked out by the Textile Alliance, and the domestic makers of woolens have ceased to worry over the outlook. They are buying sparingly of Western wool and are keeping an eye on the prospects for the sale of cloths. The way that repeat orders for the heavyweight season have come in gives promise of good business. Before long, also, prices will be fixed for the Spring (1916) fabrics, for which already there is a disposition to bid.

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Quaker City Atmosphere. There seems to be something in the atmosphere of Philadelphia which is conducive to pessimism and which brings persons subjected to its influence to the frame of mind of the elderly lady who opined she was "enjoying poor health." Nothing else, apparently, will explain the change of view of persons who come there full of confidence and soon lapse into a dejected condition. It was from that centre of satisfied gloom that came, some months ago, a piteous plea from the knit goods men, who averred that the lowering of tariff rates had destroyed their business and urged an immediate restoration of higher duties, lest they be forced to the wall. When the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, however, sent an expert commissioner to investigate the conditions, with a view to affording relief, the complaining manufacturers promptly sent a delegation to Washington asking that the investigation should not proceed. In explanation they stated that the ruin had not come as yet, but would at some time in the future, they were convinced. They had taken counsel of their fears. The same feeling was in evidence during the past week at the convention of the knit goods and hosiery manufacturers held in the same city. One of the principal speakers, who came from another city, deplored the effects of the tariff on the industry represented, and this was made the key of other utterances to the same purport. Yet this very speaker, at a meeting of the knit goods people in this city only a few months ago, had stated that the new tariff had not hurt the business. At the time he made the last-mentioned statement trade in the lines was very much less than it is now. Meanwhile, too, not only has the domestic business improved greatly, but the exports of these goods have been increased nearly 400 per cent., while imports have decreased. It is barely possible that something else than atmosphere may explain the discrepancy of the statements made, perhaps the disposition to talk politics instead of business.

***

Knit Goods Industry. Everybody present at the convention was aware of the fact that there are more knitting mills in the country than suffice to supply the needs of the people of the United States. More of them are coming into being every year, despite all the talk that they are not a paying investment, and this has continued to be the case ever since the Underwood tariff went into effect. Unless, therefore, a foreign demand can be stimulated, all of the mills cannot run on full time the year around, even though a tariff were in force which would shut out all foreign competition. This, although one of the principal troubles in the trade, was not alluded to. In order, however, to export, it is necessary that the goods shall be put down in a foreign country at as low a price as foreign competitors can do it. If this can be done, no tariff is needed to prevent foreign competition in this country. In certain lines of hosiery there is a good export trade now, and even in underwear American goods are finding a market abroad. The situation is full of hope that, even after the conclusion of hostilities abroad, much of the trade will be retained. That mills which are turning out more goods than this country can use will content themselves with limiting their output and the wages of their men just to hold the home market and uphold a high tariff is possible, but hardly probable. It does not look like good business.

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Prospects for the Future. Conjecture has been rife on what is to happen to trade and industry here and abroad after the war. All kinds of theories have been advanced, and the belief in certain of them is responsible for some of the apprehension which exists and acts as a damper on enterprise. One great fear seems to be that the industrial nations of Europe, more particularly Germany, Great Britain, France, and Belgium, will, the moment hostilities cease, begin feverishly to try and regain the trade they have lost and will sell their manufactured goods at any price they can get, even below cost. Those who believe this are urging an increase in the tariff, and fear that otherwise this country will be swamped with cheap foreign goods that will be the despair of the domestic manufacturer. As against this theory, however, are certain economic circumstances. At present, in all the warring countries, wages are exceedingly high in the various handicrafts. It will be an impossibility after peace comes to reduce them to the level they had before the war. Then, too, many of the skilled workmen will be dead or crippled, and this fact will also tend to keep wages high for those who remain and are competent. The large war taxes which will have to be levied will call for an amount of taxation on industries that must affect the cost of production in practically every line of industry. Most persons are convinced that the costs of production will be raised almost to, if not quite equal to, those in this country. If the results are anything like what followed the close of the civil war in this country, there will be less, rather than more, to fear from foreign competition after the war than there was before. On the other hand, there will be a great demand from the devastated cities and towns for materials for rebuilding, much of which must come from this country. In anticipation of such demand, American contracting firms have had their representatives abroad for some time, to go over the ground and make arrangements in advance.

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New Kinds of Exports. Students of trade statistics nowadays meet with surprises in examining the figures of exports from this country. The most obvious one, of course, is the great increase in the shipments of grain and other foodstuffs, horses, munitions of war, certain kinds of leather, and knit and woven fabrics of cotton and wool. To these increases repeated attention has been called from week to week and at other stated intervals. As significant, at least, is the appearance in the lists of exports of articles which hitherto have not so appeared. Three of these are worthy of mention. They are babbitt metal, of which 432,031 pounds, valued at $72,570, were exported in the eight months ended with February; bauxite concentrates, of which 7,170 tons, worth $318,348, were so shipped, and soda salts to the value of $1,048,194. In connection with these may be set forth the fact that the substances grouped in the Commerce Department's reports as "other chemicals" increased during the eight months about $5,000,000 over the corresponding period the year before, or about 100 per cent. Much of the shipments of the soda salts is caustic soda, for which France is the best customer, although many other countries have also called for it. The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter announced in its last issue that inquiries have even come from Great Britain, which has usually been the great factor in the export of the article. Foreign engagements during the past month, according to the same paper, are estimated at about 50,000 tons, while the annual capacity of the plants making it in this country is only about 200,000 tons, of which 175,000 is the normal domestic consumption. Some residuum of this kind of trade is bound to stick even after the war is ended.

SILK BUYERS ARE NOT PROTECTED

Why the Chops or Marks Affixed to the Raw Material Cannot Be Relied On.

In buying Japanese raw silk, the manufacturers have to depend upon the good faith of those who supply them, or upon their own knowledge of silk quality and value. But the system of handling raw silk in the domestic manufacturing trade makes it impossible for the buyers to become judges of the products they use, except in a very indirect and unsatisfactory way. As a device to protect the manufacturers, "chops" or brands were adopted to denote various grades and qualities of silk. These chops fall under two classifications, the original chop or brand of the reeler himself and the private chop of the importer, guaranteeing, through inspection, a certain quality.

There are a number of silk manufacturers who still insist upon original chops, and think by getting these brands that they are running no chance of being imposed upon. As a prominent silk importer pointed out, however, the manufacturer has absolutely no protection either by reason of the original or the private chop. These brands may be manipulated in such a manner that one season they will represent a certain grade of raw silk and a short time afterward another. Take the case of the manufacturer who demands an original chop, which, for the sake of example, may be designated as three stars. He orders fifty bales of the three-star brand. Of the fifty bales of this chop, which the importer buys to fill this order, a certain percentage will be imperfect and not up to the quality of the rest. This holds true in all branches of production or manufacturing. There may be eight bales of that fifty-bale order that are imperfect. If the reeler wishes to use good faith in the transaction, he will inform the importer that there are eight bales below quality. Granting that he does, the importer has yet to determine whether it is good policy to inform his customer that part of the silk is not up to standard.

The ethics of the question demands, of course, that he make known the imperfection of those eight bales, and yet such information given to the manufacturer, especially if the market has declined between the placing of the order and the shipment, may mean a cancellation of the entire contract. What is to be done? The importer is tempted to accept the forty-two bales of silk up to grade, and the eight that are not, in the original chops, and tender them to his customer in New York, thus indirectly compelling the buyer to accept poor silk. If he wishes knowingly to substitute any silk the mere requirement of an original chop of a filature does not prevent him from doing so. He has ordered in the past silk from that same reeler, but has substituted his private chop for the three-star emblem. He has those chops on hand, and all that remains for him to do under the circumstances is to use up those guarantee tickets on the imperfect silk that has been shipped to him without the three-star mark. He then pockets the difference between the price of the silk substituted and that paid for the good silk. It is impossible for the reeler to know whether his product gets to the manufacturer labeled the way it was shipped. He may protest that deception was used and yet he has no way of tracing his product. The importer, for instance, ordered in all 100 bales. Half of this quantity he put out under his private chop, so he may use the original chops from fifty bales on silk from another reeler.

Besides this possible manipulation on the part of the importer, there are other conditions that detract from any value that might originally have been placed in the chop as a guarantee. There are so-called original chops that are merely the brands of rewinders, Japanese merchants who have not a basin in which to reel silk. A silk importer tells the result of an investigation he conducted into one such case.

"There was a certain very popular chop introduced to the market here not long ago," said he, "and such a large quantity of silk under this brand was sold that we determined to investigate. I went to see this man in order to make arrangements for marketing his product. He wanted us to take 15,000 bales. This, of course, was an impossible quantity for any one reeler to turn out, and, as I soon learned, he was merely acting as the marketing agent for a large number of small reelers. His chop then represented nothing more or less than the silk he bought from numerous small filatures in a certain district. He was concerned merely with the inspection of silk and its rewinding into skeins suitable for export, silk being sold in longer hanks for the export than for the home trade. This shows the fallacy of placing any dependence on chops. They are changed constantly. If a dealer goes out of business and his chop has attained a certain degree of popularity, it is adopted by another dealer. If a brand loses its reputation, the same silk is marketed under another chop. In fact, it is possible to buy chops in Japan in much the same way as post cards, and from the same sources.

"The private chop of the importer, however, assures much greater protection to the manufacturer. The importer has no interest in the chop of the reeler. If a complaint is made that a certain brand is deteriorating, he sympathizes with the manufacturer, shrugs his shoulders, and advises switching to another brand. This in turn may not come up to standard. The importer, however, is not greatly disturbed. The burden of blame rests upon the reeler, not on him. With his private chop it is a different matter. When the importer guarantees the quality of a certain silk and gives his guarantee that the silk has passed inspection, he has something to lose if it falls into disfavor. Immediately he sets his home office on the task of improving the silk and making more careful inspections."

The question of putting faith in chops, whether original or private, takes on a broader meaning, however, when viewed from the aspect that such guarantees have to be trusted in place of sure and certain knowledge of quality and value. As stated before, the system in vogue among manufacturers at the present time renders it next to impossible to obtain an adequate knowledge of the raw product. The importer, it seems, calls up the manufacturer when a certain shipment has arrived and receives instruction relating to the throwster who is to prepare the silk. The throwster checks off the shipment and employs a common process, although the silk may vary in one lot from the other. In short, the same process being applied to varying silks naturally makes the result vary, and, therefore, causes trouble to the manufacturer, though the silks may be fully up to grade.

With the foreign manufacturers a different system is followed. The silk is sold to the throwster abroad who has a definite result to be obtained when he orders it. He wants a certain strength or a specified amount of elasticity. He puts the silk through tests before preparing it, in order to see if the product is suited to his purpose. When his analysis is completed he varies his process in accordance with his findings on the silks, always keeping in mind the final results. Consequently, though he gets all up-to-grade silks, yet varying in merits, he always obtains the same results. Thus the European consumer of Japanese silks is able to get better results than his competitor in this country.

Wool Prices Hardening.

LONDON, May 8.—At the wool auction sales today a medium selection of 7,800 bales was offered. The demand was good. Withdrawals were small, owing to the recent hardening of the market. Crossbreds and medium fine grades are now only from par to 5 per cent. below the last sales, and the inferior grades from 5 to 7½ per cent.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Sugar, Paper, and Bagging Among the Things Considered.

The Franklin Sugar Refining Company, Philadelphia, after asking the Collector to make a re-test on imported raw sugar, which it was claimed by the importer was returned at too high a classification, refused to accept the results of a second test made by the Government officers. In accordance with the practice of the Treasury Department, the duty was based on the average of the two tests. An appeal followed to the Board of General Appraisers, which yesterday overruled the contention that the second test was faulty, and affirmed the Collector.

F. Bertuch & Co., Philadelphia, imported straw pulp, which was claimed to be free of duty under the terms of the Canadian reciprocity law dealing with paper and wood pulp. Judge Somerville held that the provisions of the reciprocity act do not apply to straw pulp, and affirmed the Collector in taking the regular duty provided for in the tariff act. Several decisions were made dealing with importations claimed to be exempt from duty under the Canadian convention. M. Gottesman & Son was sustained in claims affecting wood pulp from Norway, but overruled regarding importations from France. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher were denied free entry on paper from Germany on the ground that it was worth over 4 cents per pound. Similar action was taken in the case of O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, relating to German wood pulp.

Oberle & Henry, New Orleans, failed in the opinion of the board to make good their claim for free entry of cut sugar bags. They were returned at 10 per cent. as waste not specially provided for, whereas the protestants claimed free entry as waste bagging. Paragraph 566, under which exemption was sought, provides for waste bagging used chiefly for paper-making. While the importers testified that this particular shipment was sold to a paper mill, presumably for the purpose of paper-making, there was no positive testimony that merchandise of this kind is chiefly so used. The Collector was affirmed.

The Holtz & Freystedt Co. lost in claims for allowance in duty on account of breakage in shipments of brandy. The Collector reported that the cases alleged to have contained the broken bottles were not under examination by Appraiser Sague, nor was any shortage reported by the discharging officers. The importers' testimony was not convincing. In view of the report and evidence the board affirmed the Collector.

TESTING TARIFF ON DYES.

Cases Involving Duties on Them Before the Appraisers.

Importers of coal tar products from Germany have begun proceedings before the Board of General Appraisers, having for their purpose the letting down of the tariff bars on certain derivatives used in various industries other than the textile. The wide increase in the application of the colors in controversy to industrial uses, coupled with the fact that the present tariff carries for the first time a provision for "color lakes" as against the word "lake" formerly used in tariff acts, are understood to be responsible for the latest litigation under the coal tar schedule of the law.

The Bayer Company, one of the largest importers and handlers in this country of German dyestuffs and chemicals, appears as the protestant in the test case, which is likely to have a run before the Customs Court of Appeals. The products in controversy are chiefly used in making printing, lithographic, and typewriter inks, as well as paints. Collector Malone classified them as coal tar colors under a long-established practice, and took duty under the present tariff at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The Bayer Company relied at the hearings on the claim that most of the products are properly dutiable as pigments at 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 63. As to some of the importations, it was insisted duty accrues at 20 per cent. as "color lakes."

Also involved in the firm's protests is a group of indigo colors likewise assessed by the Collector at 30 per cent. under the coal tar paragraph. John Francis Strauss, of Strauss & Hedges, counsel for the Bayer concern, told the board that these last named products should properly be admitted under the tariff free of duty as dyes obtained from indigo.

At the present time the Customs Court has before it a test case brought by Herman A. Metz, as President of the Farbwerk-Hoechst Company, looking to the judicial construction to be given the term "color lakes" as appearing in the tariff, which when decided, may be a determining factor in the disposition of the color lake contentions advanced by the Bayer Company in the case now under consideration by the board. Two weeks were given the opposing counsel in the Bayer case to file briefs, after which the board will promulgate a decision.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Limited, but Prices Generally Well Maintained.

FALL RIVER, May 8.—There was restricted trading in the cotton goods market this week. The easing off of cotton had the effect of causing buyers to withdraw from the markets, and many will keep out until conditions become more favorable for buying. Prices have been generally well maintained, but there are cases where slight concessions have been made.

As has been the case for some time past, buyers confined their attention for the most part to wide and medium wide goods, although there was a fair quantity of narrow goods sold. The whole cloth situation is strong, although not active. The fine goods markets are doing a fair amount of business and reports show that some of these mills are making fairly good profits.

The feature of disturbance in the textile trade is the big strike at the Fall River Iron Works Mills owned by M. C. D. Borden & Sons of Worth Street, New York. A strike was ordered among the union weavers, because, it is alleged, some of the weavers were required to run their looms during the noon hour. As the result of the strike, other departments in six of the big mills of this corporation closed down. The week closed in the cotton goods markets with the demand somewhat light.

Gray Goods a Little Easier.

Prices on spot printcloths have eased off a little as the result of events of the last few days, and it is now possible to get these goods from first hands at a sixteenth to an eighth less than figures which prevailed at the beginning of the week. While the mills were more willing yesterday to take bids for the later deliveries at the figures suggested before the break in cotton came, they steadfastly refused to accept offers for such deliveries at the new prices. Large bids of 4¾ cents were made and refused during the morning for 39-inch. 68-72s for June-November delivery, and bids of 6 cents for 80 squares met a similar fate. Spot sales of 38½-inch. 60-48s were made at 3⅞ cents. For the most part the usual Saturday atmosphere prevailed in the market. Spot prices were:

39-inch. 80-80s....6⅝c	38½-inch. 64-56s..4c
39-inch. 72-76s....5⅝c	38½-inch. 60-52s..3¾c
39-inch. 68-72s....4¾c	38½-inch. 60-48s..3⅞c
38½-inch. 64-64s..4¼c	27-inch. 64-60s....3c
38½-inch. 64-60s..4⅛c	27-inch. 56-52s....2⅝c

More Cotton Used in Mills.

FALL RIVER, May 8.—The official statistics showing the number of bales of cotton forwarded to the cotton mills of this city for nine months of the current cotton year have just been made public. The statement shows that since August, 1914, to April, 1915, the total of 366,182 bales of cotton were received against 328,190 for the corresponding period a year ago, a difference of 37,992 bales.

MAKING TARIFF RATES UNIFORM

Increased Duties Obtained from Changes in Classification of Imports.

The activity displayed of late by the Treasury Department in raising duty by changing classifications under the tariff law is proving disquieting to importers, who claim that there is now no telling over night how long an apparently established rate on a given line of goods will remain. Merchants have been for some months at a loss to account for the upward movement in rates, and in some quarters the tendency has been to blame domestic manufacturers for some of the advances.

Some of the changes made recently calling for higher duties than those heretofore prevailing under the present law are as follows: Seamless rugs, formerly no uniformity, now 50 per cent. ad valorem; balbuse gum, formerly free as crude rubber, and now 15 per cent. ad valorem as a non-enumerated manufactured article; meat balls, bouillon tablets, Bavarian sausage, and other meat products, formerly free as "prepared meat," now 15 per cent. as articles non-enumerated; chrysarobin, formerly 10 per cent. under the chemical schedule, now 15 or 20 per cent. ad valorem, depending upon the weight of the package. Also, beets, whole or sliced, in hermetically sealed tins, formerly 5 per cent. as "beets of all kinds," now dutiable as vegetables, cut, sliced, or prepared, 25 per cent. ad valorem; orange-wood sticks, used by dentists, clock and watchmakers, formerly at varying lower rates, now 15 per cent. as non-enumerated articles; nose glasses and stages for microscopes, formerly 20 per cent., now 25 per cent.; die-cut labels, formerly 15 per cent., now 25 per cent., and a great variety of "parts" of articles enumerated under Paragraph 356, formerly at lower rates and now 60 per cent. ad valorem. Another higher classification is Japanese white oak flooring, formerly free, but now 15 per cent. ad valorem. Other changes in classification imposing higher rates will be announced shortly.

Under former tariffs the charge was frequently made by importers, and often substantiated, that at the behests of the manufacturers duty rates were raised by the Treasury Department to ward off foreign competition. It was supposed that under this Administration, acts of the kind complained of could not occur, and there is no evidence to be had showing that the manufacturers have influenced the department in any of the advances made under the present tariff.

From what could be learned yesterday from officials of the local customs, it would seem that the movement came from the Treasury Department itself. As explained, the Government was confronted last Fall with an unforseen situation as a result of the European war and the attendant drop in revenue from falling imports. Secretary McAdoo and his assistants reached the conclusion that it would be necessary to scan minutely the various schedules of the tariff with a view to ascertaining whether customs officials throughout the country were taking the duties contemplated by Congress on the different lines of imported merchandise.

Among other things, it was decided to form a so-called Classification Committee at this port, whose duty it should be in conjunction with the Comparative Valuation Report Bureau, already located here, to study the rates on goods and recommend such changes as in the judgment of the committee individual cases warranted. The committee was appointed last November, and quietly settled down to its work without its formation being generally known outside immediate customs circles.

This committee, which appears to have developed into a powerful factor in Treasury administration of the tariff in a comparatively short period of time, consists of E. H. Allendorf, Deputy Collector, Liquidating Division, Collector's Office; John Bangs, Deputy Naval Officer of the Port, in charge of liquidations, and G. W. Wolf, Deputy Appraiser of the Port. This committee, it seems, is among other things charged with going over the reports received from the Comparative Valuation Report Bureau, particularly in cases where it develops that customs officers at the several ports of the country are returning identical merchandise at different rates of duty.

Mr. Wolf said yesterday that the committee is meeting regularly once a week and sometimes oftener, as occasion requires. He said: "The work we are charged with is voluminous and requires detailed study. So far as lies in the committee's power, it is trying to solve classification puzzles in a manner harmonious with the intent of Congress, and at the same time fair to the importing interests. A great many variations in classifications on the same merchandise are found at the different ports, and after due consideration the committe reports to headquarters in Washington what it thinks the proper rate should be on a given line. The accuracy of the committee's work may be gauged by the fact that the Treasury Department has so far adopted our recommendations with only one exception."

At the present time the committee appears to exert a good part of its energy in "rewriting" the tariff schedules upward. It was pointed out, however, at the Custom House yesterday that the committee had more than justified the reason for its appointment, and that importers dissatisfied with the increased rates of duty recommended by the committee and indorsed by the Treasury Department, had their remedy in appeals to the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court, where full adjudication can be had. Customs attorneys said the committee's activities were not unwelcome to them, as they made for more litigation.

The Treasury Department officials are reported as of the belief that many of the higher rates recommended by the committee and put into effect by the department will stand the test of the courts and result in the tariff materially increasing its powers as a revenue-maker. In any event the Government will be the gainer for the present at least, as it collects the higher rates and holds the money so obtained until final adjudication is reached in any given controversy.

Some Vagaries of Trade.

The annual report on the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States," a writer in Commerce Reports points out, discloses some unusual and unexpected facts. Thus, a quarter million dollars' worth of women's dress models were imported from France, one-half million dollars' worth of iodine from China, and trophies and other prizes to the value of $100,000 were brought from Europe by Americans. Two million dozen eggs were imported from China and 3,000,000 more from other countries, over half a million palm leaf fans from China, and $1,000,000 worth of human hair from Germany, France, and other countries. Then, as instances of the strange vagaries of foreign trade, there were sent from here last year, watches to Switzerland, coffee to Mexico, cotton goods to England, chinaware to China, electric motors to France, telephones to South Africa, canned salmon to Scandinavia, lard to Greece, German silver to Germany, rubber shoes to Brazil, poultry to Turkey, elevators to the Netherlands, and bathtubs to Egypt.

Active Demand for Waists.

Waist manufacturers find that the demand this season is of a well-sustained and profitable character. A variety of styles is being taken and the good business that is being done may be largely attributed to this. Just now Japanese and tub silks are the principal fabrics used, and they are sold chiefly in white and flesh tints. The semi-tailored design is a popular style.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. [illegible] West [illegible] Street.

TANK STEAMER FOR WINE.

The California Product Will Be Brought Here That Way.

A novel scheme for the transportation of California wines to this city, for distribution all over the world, has been decided on by the California Wine Association. The object of the plan is to increase the use of these wines throughout the globe by eliminating the high freight charges which now work to the advantage of the European growers, and it includes the shipment of the domestic wines to this city in a specially designed tank ship. The wine will thus be carried much after the manner of transporting oil.

According to a trade authority the vessel in question is designed to make six round trips a year between this city and San Francisco, and will carry 4,200,000 gallons of wine here during the twelve months. Because the association's members ship about 10,000,000 gallons of wine here during the course of the year, it is said to be planned eventually to put two other and similar vessels in this service. Solid freight will be carried on the return trip to avoid the expense of sailing back empty. Oil fuel will be used, and enough of it will be carried to bring the vessel from San Francisco to this city and then back to Balboa, where the supply will be renewed.

The present plans call for the discharge of the wine at some central distributing point in this city, where it will be placed in barrels or bottles, according to the needs of the trade. The wine will be kept at an even temperature during the trip, and special means have been taken to guard against its contamination by sea water. Each tank will have an independent pumping system that will discharge the wine at the rate of approximately 10,000 gallons an hour. The tanks will be loaded by the same system.

A reduction of about 40 per cent. in the freight rates is expected to result from this bulk carrying of wine, and this is expected to lower the selling cost of the wine abroad to such an extent that a considerably improved business will be done.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS.

New Directory of Them in Preparation by the Government.

E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is sending letters to the various commercial organizations in an endeavor to get the material necessary for the revision of its directory of the National, State, and local business organizations of the country. It is the desire of the bureau to make the new directory as nearly complete and accurate as can be done in order to make it of as great value as possible to the business world generally.

The work of revision is being undertaken at the suggestion of many business organizations, which point out the value of the directory, and a portion of the bureau's staff has been given over to it. Prompt and full information concerning the various bodies is urged. On a form sent out with the letters, definite information is sought regarding the primary purpose of the various associations, whether there is an official journal, and the bureaus or departments maintained over which salaried officials preside. The latter information was not furnished in last year's reports to the bureau. Information is also desired as to whether the associations are affiliated in any way with any organized effort, bureau, school, or association, in behalf of vocational guidance, industrial education, or placement, and if so the method of co-operation.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A new Lehigh Valley Railroad barge station will be opened tomorrow at Pier 44, East River, between Gouverneur and Jackson Streets. It will be used chiefly for the delivery of flour and other package freight.

According to La Prensa of Buenos Aires the manufacture of cigarettes in Argentina last year reached a total of 550,000,000 boxes, while 300,000,000 cigars and 9,920,700 pounds of leaf tobacco were produced.

A meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, New York branch, will be held Thursday night at 8:15 P. M. in the Engineering Societies Building. C. E. Clewell, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania, and E. H. Bostock, will be the principal speakers. Norman Macbeth will preside.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, women's, misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 38 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. W. Moorehouse, house furnishing goods, china, glass; 37 West 26th.
CONCORD, N. C.—Parks, Belk Co.; J. Parks, dry goods, clothing, notions; Aberdeen.
LOUISVILLE—Schulman & Rosenthal; L. A. Rosenthal, manufacturers dresses, suits, skirts; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; J. Sullivan, assistant merchandise manager; Latham.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
QUINCY, Ill.—Reib's; J. J. Reib, suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists; 353 4th Av.
TACOMA—Feist & Bachrach; T. Feist, dress goods, millinery, ready to wear; Marseilles.

THE CLIMB OF ANTIMONY.

Something of the Part This Metal Plays in the World.

One of the freaks of the European war reflected upon this country is the amazing upheaval of metal values. Just before the war tin, which is looked up to as the highest priced of all commercial metals, sold at about 31 cents per pound, and antimony, looked down upon as a metal almost too cheap to bother about, sold for as little as 5½ cents per pound. Neither of these metals is produced in this country, England being master of the tin situation, while antimony's mastery was divided between England, France, Spain, Austria, China, and Japan, none of whom took particular pride in their lowly offspring.

Immediately upon the declaration of war the price of tin jumped. Two weeks after England stepped into the fray it doubled to 62 cents and, for a time, even brought 65 cents per pound. Poor old antimony struggled to rise, encouraged by the knowledge that it is an indispensable element in the manufacture of ammunition but, although by a supreme effort it raised itself to 13 cents, the world's immediate supply was so great that it soon fell four rungs of the ladder and then, for a while, hovered between 9 and 13 cents, until the first of the year. About that time all eyes were centred on spelter, which suddenly started on a spectacular rise from 5 to 14 cents, and nobody seemed to take notice of antimony's renewed effort until, during intermission at the spelter circus, people looked about, and there was friend antimony solidly perched upon the fortieth rung of the metal ladder, looking down with a grin upon high-brow tin, which was sitting disconsolately a rung below.

The use of antimony is to harden the softer metals, such as tin and lead, in the manufacture of shrapnel shells, babbitt for machinery bearings, type metal, and castings of all kinds. In its pure state it cannot be employed for any useful purpose, owing to its extreme brittleness. Its value in alloying, however, is great, not only because it hardens metal, but because of its low melting point.

The scarcity of this commodity here is even much more serious than that of dyestuffs, which received so much interest of late, for, while the shutting off of our dyestuff supply may affect our aesthetic taste, the shutting off of antimony would affect practically every convenience we have learned to enjoy. There isn't a home, rich or poor, that hasn't dozens of things in which antimony is an essential ingredient. The very power which furnishes electricity for light and for driving the cars is dependent upon great wheels which are run upon babbitt bearings made of tin and antimony. Every wheel that turns runs upon similar material. The newspapers we read are printed with type, of which antimony is a most important part. In fact, it might be said that the whole world's comfort rests upon this metal, heretofore so little known about by the public.

About the only plan to relieve the present situation would be to mine and refine the material here. But that is easier said than done. In a country with such vast mineral resources as ours, a quantity sufficient for our needs could undoubtedly be mined, but to prepare facilities for refining the ore would involve a considerable expense and a good deal of time. And after the war, the expensive refineries would be a white elephant, as the price would surely be forced down by European and Asiatic competitors, who have demonstrated that they can mine, refine, and ship the metal for less money than we could afford to handle it.

And, meanwhile, antimony users are adjusting telescopes to their eyes to get a better view of its lofty position, wondering whether it's going on another upward climb.

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No bid of less than $275,000 will be received, and $50,000 in cash or certified check will be required as a deposit in advance from any bidder before his bid will be received.

Full information can be obtained on application at the office of the Company, 76 Atherton Street, Jamaica Plain District, Boston, Mass.; Telephone, Jamaica-787; or Isaac Rich, Auctioneer, 21 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.; Telephone Main 4901.

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TELEPHONE, SPRING [illegible]

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,925. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SURVIVORS SAY LUSITANIA IGNORED PERIL; INQUIRY ORDERED; A. G. VANDERBILT DIED BRAVELY; 107 AMERICANS PERISHED; ALL EYES ON THE PRESIDENT, WHO KEEPS HIS OWN COUNSEL

WILSON CALMLY CONSIDERS

He Weighs Problem Alone, Gratified by Nation's Attitude.

ALOOF FROM HIS ADVISERS

Cabinet Members Not Yet Consulted—Messages Pour Into White House.

LOOK TO U. S. PRESTIGE

High Officials Understand All Neutrals Are Watching Our Course.

GUARD GERMAN EMBASSY

Von Bernstorff Receives a Letter Saying the Place Is to be Blown Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—So far no word has come from the White House or other authoritative quarter as to what course the Administration will take with reference to the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster. This causes no surprise, for it is now understood that President Wilson has not determined on a line of action and will not attempt to do so until he has all the facts at hand and has refreshed his memory as to the events involving the United States that have led up to the sinking of the great ocean liner.

That the foremost members of the Administration look with horror on the attack on the Lusitania is clear. Not that any of them is expressing himself even privately to persons having no connection with the Government, but it is apparent from the views of lesser officials, who reflect the opinions of their chiefs, that throughout Administration circles sentiment is condemnatory of the sinking of the Cunarder without warning or affording the opportunity to the passengers to escape, as required by the rule of international law, to which this Government has already expressed its adherence in a communication to Germany.

To what extent the personal condemnation of the destruction of the Lusitania will influence the action of the President and his advisers is something, however, that cannot be foretold.

Nation's Prestige Involved.

The impression was gathered today that one of the most serious aspects of the problem being considered by the President—that is, the problem of the course to be taken by the United States—involved the question of the national prestige. Officials are not unmindful of the criticism that it has contented itself with protests over the various acts of the European belligerents that have apparently infringed the rights of this Government as a neutral. Nor have they overlooked the fact that in the note to the German Government remonstrating against the implied threat to extend the submarine warfare to American merchant vessels, very strong language was used, language, in fact, that has been construed as a declaration of an intention to take positive action if American ships were sunk on the high seas or American lives destroyed. It has not been overlooked that certain German newspapers, described as radically anti-American, have asserted that the Government of the United States would be satisfied with the payment of money as reparation for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster, and that in England the question is being asked significantly: "What will America do?"

Eyes of World Are on Us.

In the minds of some people here, these things indicate that if this Government does not take a strong stand in communicating with Germany on the subject of the killing of Americans on the Lusitania the impression may be created throughout the civilized world that the United States will not resort to the use of force to support its protests against acts of any of the European belligerents directed against citizens of this country, no matter how serious and illegal these acts may be. This situation, it was intimated today, must be taken into consideration by The President and his advisers when they come to discuss the policy that the Government should pursue in dealing with the Lusitania incident.

Washington is wondering more than ever today over the fact that Presi-

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United States Must Act at Once on Lusitania, Says Colonel Roosevelt

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 9.—Theodore Roosevelt expects the United States Government to take immediate action because of the sinking of the Lusitania. Colonel Roosevelt said that if this Government was to hold Germany "to strict accountability," as it promised to do in the event American citizens were killed in the submarine war, it could only mean that "action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay."

This is the Colonel's statement:

"On the night of the day that the disaster occurred I called the attention of our people to the fact that the sinking of the Lusitania was not only an act of simple piracy, but that it represented piracy accompanied by murder on a vaster scale than any oldtime pirate had ever practiced before being hung for his misdeeds.

"I called attention to the fact that this was merely the application on the high seas, and, at our expense, of the principles which when applied on land had produced the innumerable hideous tragedies that have occurred in Belgium and in Northern France.

"I said that not only our duty to humanity at large, but our duty to preserve our own national self-respect demanded instant action on our part and forbade all delay.

"I can do little more than reiterate what I thus said.

"When the German decree establishing the war zone was issued, and of course plainly threatened exactly the type of tragedy which has occurred, our Government notified Germany that in the event of any such wrongdoing at the expense of our citizens we would hold the German Government to 'a strict accountability.'

"The use of this phrase, 'strict accountability,' of course, must mean, and can only mean, that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used, and having used it our own self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

23 Identified American Dead; 81 Survivors; 102 American Cabin Passengers Lost

The list furnished by Consul Frost at Queenstown gave the American loss as 107. The bodies of 23 have been identified. The survivors total 81.

Identified American Dead.

ARTHUR, GEORGE.
BRODERICK, C. J.
BROWN, W. H.
BROWN, MRS. MAY.
BUSWINE, ROBERT. (Probable.)
CALLAN, PATRICK.
COMPTON, MISS.
ELLIS, EDWARD.
FROHMAN, CHARLES.
FOLEY, ARTHUR.
GRUNSTON, MISS MARY. (Probable.)
HARE, BESSIE.
JONES, P. L.
KING, T. B.
McBEYTH, MISS.
McDOUGALD, MRS. AMELIA.
MERRIMAN, J. V.
PEARSON, DR. F. S.
PLOMONDON, CHARLES.
SAMUEL, or SAMEUILSCO, DAVID.
SPILLMAN, J.
TURNBULL, J. B.
WALKER, W. W.

American Survivors.

ALLES, N. N.
BARRETT, MARY.
BERNARD, CLINTON.
BILICKE, MRS. A. C.
BOWING, CHARLES.
BRANDELL, JOSEPHINE.
BROOKS, J. H.
BYINGTON, MR.
BRYNE, MICHAEL G.
CANDLISH, MRS. ELLEN.
CANNON, OWEN.
COLLIS, ED. M.
DOHERTY, MRS. WILLIAM.
INFANT OF MRS. WILLIAM DOHERTY.
DONALD, A. D.
DYER, ROBERT.
ERHART, MRS.
FOSS, CARL E.
GAUNTLETT, FRED. J.
GRAB, O. F.
HAMMOND, OGDEN H.
HARDWICK, CHARLES C.
HARRIS, DWIGHT C.
HENDERSON, HUNTLEY.
HENDERSON, VIOLET.
HILL, C. T.
HOGG, MRS. ELLEN.
HOLLAND, MRS. NINA.
HOUGHTON, DR. J. H.
JEFFERY, CHARLES T.
JUDSON, FRED S.
KESSLER, GEORGE A.
KAY, ROBERT.
KNOX, S. M.
LAURIAT, C. E., JR.
LEARY, JAMES J.
LEHMANN, J.
LEWINSON, J., JR. (Also spelled Linnsen.)
LIGHT, HERBERT.
LINES, STANLEY L. B.
LINES, MRS. STANLEY L. B.
LOCKHART, R. R.
LONEY, MISS.
LURD, MRS. C. H.
McADAM, WILLIAM McM.
McDONNELL, KITTY.
McFARQUHAR, GRAVE.
McFARQUHAR, MRS. J. A.
McMURRAY, L. L.
MARTIN, MRS. LAURA.
MAYCOCK, MAY.
MILFORD, FRED J.
MITCHELL, A. J.
MOORE, DR. D. V.
MURRAY, MRS. C.
NAISCH, MRS. THEODORE.
O'DONNELL, PATRICK.
OWENS, MRS. CIS.
PEARL, AUDREY.
PEARL, STUART D.
PEARL, MAJOR F. W.
PEARL, MRS. F. W.
CHILD OF MR. AND MRS. F. W. PEARL.
ANOTHER CHILD OF MR. AND MRS. F. W. PEARL.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE.
POPE, MRS. THEODATE.
PYE, MRS.
RANKIN, ROBERT.
SHARP, MRS. SAM.
SHEPPERSON, ARTHUR.
SLATTERY, PATRICK.
SLIDELL, THOMAS.
SMITH, MRS. JESSE TAFT.
STEPHEN, THOMAS O.
SWEENEY, JOHN M.
THOMPSON, MRS. ELDRIDGE.
TOOTAL, FRED. E. C.
WILLIAMS, EDITH.
WITHERBEE, MRS. A. F.
WOLFENDEN, MRS. JOHN.
WRIGHT, R. C.

Cunard List of 102 American Dead.

A Cunard Line list sent out last night of the Americans in the first and second cabins contained the names of 159. Eliminating those appearing in the list of survivors leaves the following list of 102 Americans dead of first and second cabin passengers:

First Cabin.

ALLEN, DOROTHY B.
ADAMS, A. H., New York.
BATES, LINDON, New York.
BAKER, Miss A. M., New York.
BISSINGE, ALBERT C., Los Angeles.
BALDWIN, H. B.
BALDWIN, Mrs.
BLOOMFIELD, THOMAS, New York.
BRODERICK, C. D., Boston.
BRODERICK, CLOETE W., San Antonio.
BROWN, Mrs. M. C., New York.
BYINGTON, A. J., London.
CRICHTON, Mrs. WILLIAM, New York.
FORMAN, JUSTUS M., New York.
FREEMAN, RICH. R., Jr., Boston.
FROHMAN, CHAS., New York.
FRIEND, EDWIN W., Farmington, Conn.
HODGES, WILLIAM S., Philadelphia.
HODGES, Mrs. WILLIAM S., Philadelphia.
HODGES, Master W. S., Philadelphia.
HODGES, Master DEAN V., Philadelphia.
HOPKINS, A. L., New York.
HUBBARD, ELBERT, Aurora.
HUBBARD, Mrs. E., Aurora.
HICKSON, Miss KATHERYN, New York.
KENAN, Dr. OWEN, New York.
KELLETT, FRANCIS C., Toronto.
KENNEDY, Mrs. C. HICKSON, New York.
KESER, H. J., Philadelphia.
KESER, Mrs., Philadelphia.
KING, T. B., New York.
KLEIN, CHARLES, New York.
KNIGHT, C. V. HARWOOD, Baltimore.
KNIGHT, Miss ELAINE H., Baltimore.
LONEY, A. D., New York.
LONEY, Mrs., New York.
LUCK, Mrs. A. C., Worcester, Mass.
LUCK, Master ELDRIDGE C., Worcester.
LUCK, Master KENNET T., Worcester.
MACDONA, Mrs. HENRY D., New York.
MEDBURY, M. B., New York.
MILLER, CAPTAIN J. B.
MILLS, C. V., New York.
MYERS, HERMAN A., New York.
MYERS, J. J.
PAGE, J. H., New York.
PEARSON, Dr. F. S., Lowell, Mass.
PLAMONDON, CHAS. A., Chicago.
PLAMONDON, Mrs., Chicago.
SCHUBACHER, LEO M., Boston.
SCHWARCZ, MAX, New York.
SHIELDS, VICTOR E., Cincinnati.
SHYMER, Mrs. R. V., New York.
SILVA, THOMAS J.
SONNEBORNE, H. B., Baltimore.
STONE, HERBERT S., New York.
TESSEN, T. B.
TESSEN, Mrs. T. B.
TURNBULL, ISAAC F., Bridgeport, Conn.
VANDERBILT, ALFRED G., New York.
WILEY, Mrs. C. E., Lake Forest, Ill.
WILLIAMSON, C. F., New York.
WITHERBEE, Master A. S., Jr., New York.
WITHINGTON, LOTHROP, Boston.

Second Cabin.

BANCROFT, WILLIAM B., New York.
BRETHERTON, PAUL, Los Angeles, Cal.
CALLAN, PATRICK, Chicago, Ill.
CANDLISH, ARTHUR, Boston.
CATHERWOOD, JOHN, Philadelphia.
CATHERWOOD, Mrs., Philadelphia.
COLBERT, WILLIAM, New York.
COLBERT, Mrs. HELENA, New York.
CONDON, Miss DELLA, New York.
DAVIS, Miss ANNA, Welland, Ontario.
FERGUSON, JOHN, New York.
FOLEY, ARTHUR R., Trenton, N. J.
FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL, New York.
GARRY, CHRIST., Cleveland, Ohio.
GILSENAN, HUGH, Long Island City.
GRAY, Mrs. TERRANCE, Los Angeles, Cal.
GRAY, STEWART, Los Angeles, Cal.
GREENWOOD, RONALD, Boston.
HUME, Miss MARY A., Harrison, N. J.
KELLY, Miss MARGARET S., Pittsburgh.
LEVERICH, Mrs. R. T., New York.
LEVERICH, Mrs. R., New York.
MacHARDY, Mrs. ANNIE, New York.
McGOVERN, Miss MAZIE, Newark, N. J.
McPARTLIN, MYLES, New York.
MOUNSEY, WILLIAM, New York.
NAISH, THEODORE, Kansas City.
SALT, HENRY J., Boston, Mass.
SAMEILESCU, DAVID, New York.
SHINEMAN, JAMES, New York.
SHINEMAN, Mrs. JAMES, New York.
STEVENS, CHARLES H., Atlantic City.
TAYLOR, STANLEY, Boston.
VANCE, JOHN, New York City.
WARD, MICHAEL, Pittsburgh.
WOLFENDEN, JOHN C., Pawtucket, R. I.
WORDEN, JANE, (Mrs. CHARLES.) Lowell, Mass.

LUSITANIA WAS UNARMED

Collector Malone Says She Was Examined Before Sailing.

DENIAL BY CUNARD MEN

Never Carried a Gun and Never Was in British Admiralty Service.

'HELPLESS AS A FERRY BOAT'

Munitions of War on Board Non-Explosive and Carried as Regular Commerce.

ROBERTS EXPLAINS FLAGS

Carried Only the Pennant of a Merchantman and the Usual House Mail Insignia.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, gave an official denial yesterday to the German charge that the Lusitania had guns mounted when she left this port on Saturday, May 1. He said

"This report is not correct. The Lusitania was inspected before sailing, as is customary.

"No guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament. No merchant ship would be allowed to arm in this port and leave the harbor."

This statement was given out by the Collector yesterday morning at his home, 230 Riverside Drive.

Herman Winter, Assistant Manager of the Cunard Line, 22 State Street, who was on the Lusitania for three hours before she sailed for Liverpool, denied the report that she ever carried any guns.

"It is true," Mr. Winter said, "that she had aboard 4,200 cases of cartridges, but they were cartridges for small arms, packed in separate cases, and could not have injured the vessel by exploding. They certainly do not come under the classification of ammunition. The United States authorities would not permit us to carry ammunition, classified as such by the military authorities, on a passenger liner. For years we have been sending small-arms cartridges abroad on the Lusitania.

"The Lusitania had 1,250 steel shrapnel cases, but they were empty. There was no explosive of any sort aboard. As to the report that the Lusitania had guns aboard, I cannot assert too strongly that it is positively untrue. There were no guns whatever aboard. The Lusitania was an unarmed passenger steamer. Furthermore, she never has been armed, and never carried an unmounted gun or rifle out of port in times of war or peace."

Defenseless as a Ferryboat.

"Then you unqualifiedly declare that the Lusitania was not armed against submarines?" he was asked.

"The ship," Mr. Winter replied, "was as defenseless against undersea and underhanded attack as a Hoboken ferryboat in the North River, would be against one of the United States battleships."

Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said yesterday that he was prepared to testify under oath in any court and from his personal knowledge, that the Lusitania did not carry any guns when she sailed from New York at 12:28 P. M. on May 1, for Liverpool.

"It is my invariable custom to go through the passenger ships every day they are in port," he said, "and I made my last inspection of the Lusitania on sailing day at 7 A. M. There were no guns or plates or mountings where guns could be fitted on the Lusitania nor have there been since she has been in the service. The ship has never carried troops or been chartered by the British Government for any purpose whatsoever.

"In order that there should be no mistake about the ensigns flown by British merchant vessels, the Admiralty ordered after war had been declared that only the red ensign, a square red flag with the union jack in the corner, should be shown at the stern of a merchantman, and the white St. George's ensign by all war vessels, whether armored or unarmored. These are the only two flags that are hoisted on British ships today, with the exception of the company's house flag, when they are entering port or passing at sea, and the mail flag on the foremast, which every steamship flies coming in to denote that she has mails on board.

"Before the war both the Lusitania and the Mauretania flew the blue ensign of the Royal Naval Reserve, which any British merchant vessel is allowed to do if her commander and officers and two-thirds of the crew belong to the reserve."

ADMIRALTY TO AVOID ANSWERS TO CRITICS

Unofficially, It Is Stated That Complaints Are Based on Slight Knowledge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—From an un[illegible]

New York Times correspondent learns that it is unlikely that the Admiralty will at present take any official cognizance of the criticisms which are being made in the English and American press and by survivors of the Lusitania. That is to say, no official reply in the form of rebuttal or explanation will be issued. These criticisms, according to THE TIMES informant, are based upon imperfect knowledge or inadequate appreciation of the circumstances.

A chief complaint is that the Lusitania's course and her speed on entering the war zone were dictated by the Admiralty. Next it is alleged that so important a vessel should have been convoyed through dangerous waters. It is also stated that as German submarines were presumably known to the Admiralty to be lurking in Southwestern Irish waters, the Lusitania should have been ordered to take another course to Liverpool.

To the last criticism the question is added why critics assume that the course south of Ireland was any less dangerous than the course around the north of Ireland would have been. The quiescence of the German submarines for a period prior to the sinking of the Lusitania gives color to the idea that the German Admiralty had been mobilizing its submarine forces for one particular purpose.

The question of the Lusitania's speed in the war zone is another point on which individual judgment has a wide field of operation, but one point is suggested in this connection. In reckoning what a submarine commander must do and at what angle he must discharge a torpedo so as to hit his target the rate at which the latter was moving through the water must be a prime consideration.

It is suggested that Captain Turner may have argued that the submarine officer would assume the Lusitania would put on top speed in dangerous waters and so calculated that by going at 16 or 18 knots a torpedo, fired at him under the belief that he was travelling at 25 knots, would miss.

With regard to the question of convoy, there are many considerations which, according to THE TIMES informant, should occur to all who have studied the existing conditions of naval warfare. One of them is that to the British Admiralty the sinking of the Lusitania is only an incident (however important and regrettable) in the general scheme of operations for which it is responsible. General military considerations must determine the Admiralty's actions.

It may be said here that among naval and shipping men the criticisms, now being leveled at Captain Turner, are generally regarded as uninformed or at least premature.

CALLS SINKING A NAVAL DUTY

Frankfurter Zeitung Hails Submarine's Exploit as "Extraordinary Success."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Times quotes this editorial in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"The Lusitania has been sent to the bottom. That is the announcement which must arouse measureless horror among many thousands.

"A giant ship of the British merchant fleet, a vessel of over 31,000 tons, one of the most famous of the fast steamers of the British-American passenger service, a ship full of people, who had little or nothing to do with the war, has been attacked and sunk by a German torpedo. This is the announcement which in a few words indicates a mighty catastrophe to a ship with 2,000 people aboard.

"We always feel that it is tragic and all too hard when war inflicts wounds on those who do not carry its weapons.

"We lament similarly the fate of the unfortunate villages and towns where war rages and the innocent victims of bombs who, far behind the trenches, and often without our being able to estimate the meaning of this murder, are snatched from the ranks of the unarmed.

"Much more terrible is the fate of those who on the high sea, many hundreds in number, suddenly see death before their eyes.

"A German war vessel has sunk the ship. It has done its duty.

"For the German Navy the sinking of the Lusitania means an extraordinary success. Its destruction demolished the last fable with which the people of England consoled themselves; on which hostile shipping relied when it dared to defy the German warnings.

"We do not need to seek grounds to justify the destruction of a British ship. She belonged to the enemy and brought us harm. She has fallen to our shots.

"The enemy and the whole world were warned that he who ventured to trust himself within her staked his life."

LUSITANIA HEROINE IS A GIRL OF 14

Kathleen Kaye Helped Fill a Boat, Pulled an Oar and Coolly Aided Survivors.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—The brief time elapsing between the torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania was enough to develop a heroine in the person of Miss Kathleen Kaye, 14 years old, who was returning from New York, where she had been visiting relatives.

With smiling words and reassurances she aided stewards in filling a boat with women and children. When all were in she climbed aboard the lifeboat as coolly as an able seaman. One sailor fainted at his oar as a result of a hard race to escape swamping. The girl took his place and rowed until the boat was out of danger.

News among the survivors bears as little sign of her terrible experiences as Miss Kaye, who stands [illegible] comforting [illegible]

VANDERBILT SAVED WOMAN

Gave Her His Life Belt, Though He Could Not Swim.

BATES DIED AIDING OTHERS

Klein, Forman, Frohman, and Miss Jolivet Faced the End Together on Deck.

STONE PARTED FROM FRIEND

Queenstown Still Filled with Survivors Too Ill to be Moved and Some Will Die.

MORE BODIES IDENTIFIED

Hope Abandoned for Those Now Missing—Many Tell How They Escaped Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 9.—Two survivors of the Lusitania disaster have given testimony that Alfred G. Vanderbilt died heroically; that he went to death to save the life of a woman.

Thomas Slidel, a friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, who lives at the Knickerbocker Club in New York and was traveling with him, told of the sacrifice first. Then tonight Norman Ratcliffe, who lives in Gillingham, Kent, and was returning from Japan, offered verification. Mr. Ratcliffe was rescued, after clinging to a box in the sea for three hours. With him was a steward of the Lusitania.

"This steward," Mr. Ratcliffe said, "told me he had seen Mr. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania's deck, shortly after the ship was struck, with a life belt about his body. When the ship gave every indication that it would sink within a few minutes, the steward said, Mr. Vanderbilt took off his life belt and gave it to a woman who passed him on the deck, trembling with fear of the fate she expected to meet. The steward said Mr. Vanderbilt turned back, as though to look for another belt, and he saw him no more."

Vanderbilt's Last Moments.

Telling of his last moments on the ship and his last sight of Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Slidell said:

"I saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt only a few minutes before I left the ship. He was standing with a lifebelt in his hand. A woman came up to him, and I saw him place the belt around the woman. He had none for himself, and I know that he could not swim.

"Only the day before we had been talking of a day and a dawn some years ago when we went down the bay at New York in his yacht and waited to welcome and dip our flag to the Lusitania on her maiden voyage. We saw the first and last of her. Vanderbilt, who had given largely to the Red Cross, was returning to England in order to offer a fleet of wagons and himself as driver to the Red Cross Society, for he said he felt every day that he was not doing enough."

Frohman's Face Calm in Death.

Oliver O. Bernard, scenic artist of Covent Garden, said:

"Only one or two of the shining marks which disasters at sea seem invariably to involve have lived to tell the Lusitania's tale. Vanderbilt the sportsman is gone. Genial Charles Klein the playwright is gone. That erratic American literary genius, Elbert Hubbard, is gone, and with him a wife to whom he seemed particularly devoted. And Charles Frohman is gone.

"Frohman's was the only body I could recognize in the Queenstown mortuary, and perhaps it will interest his many friends in London and New York to know that the famous manager's face in death gives uncommonly convincing evidence that he died without a struggle. It wears a serenely peaceful look.

"Frohman must have found it more difficult for him to take his place in a lifeboat than any other man on the ship. He was quite lame, and hobbled about on deck laboriously with a heavy cane. He seldom came to the general dining saloon, either out of sensitiveness or because of distress caused by his leg.

"I last saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt standing at the port entrance to the grand saloon. He stood there the personification of sportsmanlike coolness. In his right hand was grasped what looked to me like a large purple leather jewel case. It may have belonged to Lady Mackworth, as Mr. Vanderbilt had been much in company of the Thomas party during the trip, and evidently had volunteered to do Lady Mackworth the service of saving her gems for her. Mr. Vanderbilt was absolutely unperturbed. In my eyes, he was the figure of a gentleman waiting unconcernedly for a train. He had on a dark striped suit, and was without cap or other head covering."

734 HAVE BEEN SAVED, CUNARD LINE SAYS

Announces That 144 Bodies Have Been Recovered—Loss May Drop to 1,154.

The Cunard Steamship Company last night announced the receipt of the following cablegram from Liverpool:

"Up to midnight Queenstown advises total number of survivors 764, including 462 passengers and 302 crew.

[If this report is correct and the total on board 1,918, the number of dead is cut to 1,154.]

"One hundred and forty-four bodies recovered, of which 87 identified and 57 unidentified. Identified bodies comprise 65 passengers 22 crew.

"Number of persons injured, 30 passengers and 17 crew."

The Day at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—Twenty-three miles from this port as the crow flies, an irregular smear of flotsam on a calm sea marks the grave of the Cunarder Lusitania, the first transatlantic liner sunk by a German submarine. One hundred and forty-nine of the 1,273 persons who perished with her lie in improvised [illegible] in an old building bordering [illegible] town Harbor. They [illegible] placed at rest or [illegible] landing.

[The estimate of the dead is based on the statement that the liner carried 1,918 passengers and crew. Reports from London that she carried 2,160 are believed to be based on a wrong impression that she carried all of the Cameronia steerage passengers when that liner's sailing was suspended. All of them were not taken.]

The 645 survivors here are quartered in hotels, residences, and hospitals, some too badly hurt to be moved. The injuries of some are so serious that additional deaths are expected, and nearly all are too dazed to understand fully what has happened.

Captains Miller and Cassel, Attachés of the American Embassy in London, arrived here this afternoon and conferred with Consul Frost.

Little Hope for More Survivors.

Most of the survivors were leaving Queenstown today. There is little hope here that additional survivors will be found. A tender cruised about the scene of the disaster all last night, but reports today that no bodies had been found. The search, however, will be continued.

D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal owner, left here this afternoon for Cardiff, with his daughter, Lady Mackworth, who is still very ill as a result of three hours spent in the water. Mr. Thomas declined to relate his experiences, saying that he had too easy a time to be interesting.

Just as a boat was being lowered on the starboard side an officer ordered him to take a vacant seat. This boat got away without any trouble and was one of the first to be picked up.

Mr. Thomas assisted in every way those who were endeavoring to locate the missing American passengers. He said that as a result of his investigations he was convinced that more than 60 per cent. of the American passengers perished.

Lady Mackworth will be accompanied across the Channel by Dr. Howard L. Fisher of New York, who is being warmly praised for his work among the sick and wounded survivors, he himself having been in the water for three hours before he was rescued.

No passengers could be found who had seen a submarine after the torpedoes were fired.

All the American dead have been laid out together, the bodies draped with American flags, by order of the American Consul.

The body of Mrs. R. D. Shymer of Chicago and New York was identified this afternoon.

Representatives of the Pearson family today claimed the body of Dr. F. S. Pearson. They also visited the morgues, searching for the body of Mrs. Pearson, who is missing.

Marine Superintendent Dodd of the Cunard Line declared today that he had little hope that any survivors would turn up at isolated parts along the coast. He believed that the death list would remain about the same as had been estimated. The only problem now was to identify some of the

Continued on Page 4.

ATTACK LINER'S HANDLING

Passengers Ask Why She Didn't Change Course and Run at Top Speed.

CRITICISE LACK OF CONVOY

And Assert That the Suggestions That Passengers Be Drilled Were Ignored.

CAN'T GET US, SAID CAPTAIN

Reported to Have Told Committee So—Kessler Talked with Him About Speed and Drill.

QUESTION OF BOAT ORDERS

Some Say He Ordered That None be Lowered, Even After First Torpedo—Perhaps Misunderstood.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 10.—Survivors of the Lusitania arriving in London yesterday from Queenstown told some of their tragic experiences to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

They forcibly expressed the opinion that the Lusitania was badly handled in being run [illegible] known submarines were waiting. Although not for a moment attempting to shift the blame from the "murderous Germans" for the sinking of a [illegible] passenger steamer, they insisted that the officers of the steamship, knowing that submarines were lurking off the Irish coast, ought to have taken a different path to avoid all danger.

The criticisms of the 100 survivors among whom were fifty Americans were in main as follows:

First—That the Lusitania steered straight into the way of the submarines by Captain Turner not running the ship in a more southerly course as he approached the Channel.

Second—That instead of the Lusitania being speeded at the top speed of 25 knots an hour she slackened speed on nearing the Irish coast, thus allowing the submarines more time to do their deadly work, her speed at the time she was torpedoed being estimated by the passengers at approximately 15 knots an hour. [Statements have been made on good authority in New York that the after section of the Lusitania's boilers were shut down and that consequently she could not make over 22 knots or in a brief spurt 23 knots.]

Third—That despite the knowledge of the proximity of submarines, which had been seen off the Irish coast twenty-four hours before, no convoy was given the Lusitania.

Fourth—That the Lusitania's officers were apparently oblivious to the contingency of a submarine attack in failing to have the passengers drilled, the officers being accused of giving no heed to passengers' suggestions that a drill was needed so as to know what to do in the event the vessel was torpedoed.

Upon the points of criticism thus raised by the survivors the American Embassy is conducting an investigation through its two military Captains who were dispatched yesterday to Queenstown. Although it is admitted that the outcome of the inquiry will in no way affect the responsibility of neutrals, the investigation will embrace all the facts.

Two trainloads of the survivors arrived at Euston Station at 7 o'clock in the morning and another at noon at Paddington. Bedraggled and weary they came from the trains, many of them wearing ill-fitting clothes which were given them at Queenstown in the rescue.

Ambassador Page met at Euston Station when the first train came in. He had been up nearly all night. He offered aid to all the Americans who arrived, but none needed further help than had been given by the American Consul at Queenstown.

There was not a passenger among the men and women survivors who plainly showed the physical effects of their harrowing experiences. Nearly all had been in the water from one to three hours.

A throng of nearly 200 sightseers or reporters waited at Euston and Paddington Stations to interview survivors or ask about loved ones of whom no word had yet come.

The scenes at both stations were [illegible] in the extreme. [illegible]

Many men survivors brought along the life preservers they wore when the Lusitania sank. The preservers were wrapped in brown paper or steamer rugs.

Kessler Talked with Captain.

George A. Kessler of New York, in an interview, gave some pertinent facts on the question of drill and the ship's speed, telling of talks with the Purser and Captain Turner. Mr. Kessler said:

"On Wednesday I saw the crew taking tarpaulins from the boats and I went up to the Purser and said:

"'It's all right drilling your crew, but why don't you drill your passengers?'

The Purser said he thought it was a good idea, and added, 'Why not tell Captain Turner, Sir?'

"The next day I had a conversation with the Captain, and to him suggested that the passengers should receive tickets, each with a number denoting the number of the boat he should make for in case anything untoward happened. I added that this detail would minimize difficulties in the event of trouble.

"The Captain replied that this suggestion was made after the disaster to the Titanic. The Cunard people had thought it over and considered it impracticable. He added that, of course, he could not act on the advice given, because he should first have the authority of the Board of Trade.

"I talked with the Captain generally about the torpedo scare, which neither of us regarded as of any moment. The Captain (you understand, of course, that we were smoking and chatting) explained his plans to me. He said that they were then slowing down, (in fact, we were going only about 18 knots,) and that the ship would be slowed down until they got somewhere further on the voyage, and then they would go at all speed and get over the war zone.

"I asked him what the war zone was, and he said 500 miles from Liverpool.

Going 18 Knots When Struck.

According to the next day's run, about two hours before the [illegible] occurred, we were about 380 or 390 miles from Liverpool. So we were in the war zone, and we were making a speed of 18 knots at the critical moment.

"For the two days previous, as well as I remember, the mileage was 506 and 501, and on Thursday the mileage was 480. On Friday I was playing [illegible] when the pool was put up on the day's run, and I heard twenty numbers go from 480 to 499. I thought it would be a grand speculation to buy the lowest number, as we were going so slow. I did buy it, and paid $100. The amount in the pool was between $300 and $350, and when the pool was declared, I was the winner.

"The steward offered to hand over the money if I would go to his cabin, but I said that he could pay me later.

"Shortly after the steward had left [illegible] and looked out to sea. I saw all at once the wash of a torpedo, indicated by a snakelike churn of the surface of the water. It may have been about thirty feet away. And then came a thud."

Mr. Kessler told of the general rush for the deck and the second explosion. Then he continued:

"Mr. Berth and his wife, from New York, first-class passengers, were the last ones I spoke to. I should say that all the passengers in the dining saloon had come up on deck. The upper deck was crowded, and, of course, the passengers were wondering what was the matter, few really believing what it proved to be. Still they began to lower boats, and then things began to happen very quickly.

"Mr. Berth was trying to persuade his wife to get into a boat. She said she would not do so without him. He said, 'Oh, come along, my darling; I will be all right,' and I added to his persuasions.

Boat Upset by Liner's Keel.

"I saw him help her into the boat with the ropes of the davits. I fell into the same boat, and we were slipped down into the water over the side of the liner, which was bulging out, the list being the other way. The boat struck the water, and after some seconds (it may have been a minute) I looked up and cried out, 'My God, the Lusitania is gone!'

"We saw the entire bulk, which had been almost upright just a few seconds before, suddenly lurch over away from us. Then she seemed to stand upright in the water, and the next instant the keel of the vessel caught the keel of the boat in which we were floating, and we were thrown into the water. There were only about thirty people in the boat, and I should say that all were stokers or third-class passengers. There may have been one or two first-class: I cannot recall who they were.

"When the boat was overturned I sank fifteen or twenty feet. I thought I was gone. However, I had my lifebelt around me, and managed to rise again to the surface. There I floated for possibly ten or fifteen minutes, when I saw and made a grab at a collapsible lifeboat at which other passengers were also grabbing. We managed to get it shipshipe and clamber in. There were eight or nine in the boat, all stokers except one or two third-class passengers.

"It was partly filled with water and in the scramble which occurred the boat was overturned, and once more we were pitched into the water. This occurred, I should say, eight times, the boat usually righting itself. Before we were picked up by the Bluebell six of the party of eight or nine were lying drowned in the bilge water which was [illegible] them."

[illegible] asked what he thought the effect of the sinking would be on the United States, Mr. Kessler answered: "My God! what can America do? [illegible] will bring back these people [illegible] was cold-blooded, deliberate murder, and nothing else—the greatest murder the world has ever known. Will going to war mend that?"

[illegible] question whether the loss of [illegible] That is a very serious question, and I hesitate to give an opinion on matters which are purely technical.

"Still, it seems to me as a landsman, and one who has crossed the ocean a great many times, that the safety of the Lusitania lay in speed. We were in the war zone by 140 or 150 miles, and every moment that we dawdled at 15 or 18 knots was an increase of our risk of being torpedoed.

"Again, (and of course I merely make the comment,) I cannot understand why there were no destroyers or patrol boats about, as we certainly had been led to expect there would be when we reached the war zone.

"The ship was torpedoed at 2:05 P. M. My watch stopped at 2:30. It was 5 o'clock when I was picked up by the Bluebell, and it was 10 o'clock before we were landed in Queenstown.

"I see that it was stated that there were two Vanderbilts on the liner. There was only one—Alfred Vanderbilt. I knew him as a friend. I greatly regret to learn that he has been drowned."

Mr. Jenkins's Strong Views.

Francis Jenkins of New York was one of those who talked emphatically on what he styled the failure of the Lusitania officers to avoid the submarine danger.

"It was outrageous that the Lusitania pushed ahead right into the path of danger," said Mr. Jenkins as he limped from the train at Euston, having been injured when a lifeboat crashed into the side of the steamer as it was lowered.

"It seems to me the Cunard officials did not use judgment to protect the lives of passengers. The utmost confidence, even to the point of boasting, was assumed by the ship's officers on the entire run about the unlikelihood of the ship being torpedoed.

Some of the most prominent passengers went to Captain Turner three days before the Lusitania was sunk, told him there was considerable talk among the passengers about submarines, and asked if it was not advisable to have a boat drill, so the passengers would know how to escape if the ship was torpedoed. The Captain coolly replied that he was not worried about the danger and that he would get the Lusitania into port safely.

"'A torpedo can't get the Lusitania,' said the Captain. 'She runs too fast.'

"The Captain, however, said that he would speak to the first officer about a drill. I don't know if he did speak to the first officer, but I do know that there was no drill. This was commented on by the passengers as we neared the Irish coast on the very day the Lusitania was torpedoed.

"We all marveled, too, that the Lusitania actually cut down her speed as she approached the coast. Every one knew that that was the path of danger, and we fully expected the ship to be speeded to the utmost. Instead, she reduced her speed so much as to make the passengers talk of it. I spoke to one officer, and he replied that there was no chance of a submarine getting the Lusitania, and her speed didn't make any difference. That appeared to me to be a strange attitude to take.

"We were also amazed over the fact that there was no convoy for the ship. The general opinion was that torpedo-boat destroyers would accompany us through the danger zone.

"A few of us suspected shortly after noon that a submarine was after us when the ship gave a sudden turn. We looked for a submarine, but didn't see it. The Lusitania did not quicken her speed.

"I call the management of the Lusitania bad."

Canadian Also Critical.

R. T. Taylor, a hat manufacturer of Montreal, dwelt upon the lack of a convoy as a "mistake." He also spoke of the failure of the Lusitania to go at top speed, saying:

"How the Lusitania's officers can account for letting her creep through waters known to be dangerous is beyond me. It showed, to my mind, a queer lack of the simplest precautions. I fail also to understand why she took the course she did, knowing that submarines had been there the day before.

"Who blundered? The rescued passengers at Queenstown to whom I talked all commented on the Captain daring to run the Lusitania at slow speed and in the course he pursued. Nothing, of course, can shift the blame from Germany for willful murder, but the point I make is that more care should have been exercised by those on whom the lives of the passengers depended."

Britisher Joins In.

A. J. Byington, a rubber merchant of London, returning from Brazil, expressed amazement that the Lusitania maintained comparatively low speed in approaching the Irish coast.

"It looks to me," he said, "as if the Lusitania officials imagined that she was too lucky to be torpedoed. Instead of running 15 or 18 knots an hour, she ought to have been pushed to the limit, as that, we all understood, was the one means of safety upon which she depended.

"Another point which I think ought to be emphasized is that the Germans showed utter disregard for life by not giving time for the passengers to get off.

"No ships of any kind were in sight for ten or fifteen miles. The Germans had it all their own way. They could easily have allowed the Lusitania's passengers ample time to get into lifeboats and row away before shooting their torpedo. There was no opportunity for anything to happen to the submarine if she were delayed. It shows that they didn't care a rap about the loss of life in their murderous work."

Mr. Byington jumped into a lifeboat which was filled with so many passengers that the ropes broke. As the boat fell into the water it capsized, and nearly all in it were drowned. Mr. Byington, who had a life preserver, swam to another boat. This later capsized. Then he got into another boat and helped to row it ashore.

A brave figure among those waiting for the survivors at Euston was Mrs. F. Chatham Stephens of Montreal, daughter of A. E. Kemp, whose father is a financial hero after fighting at the front. Mrs. Stephens went to the station to seek news of her eighteen-month-old child, John, who was being brought on the Lusitania by his grandmother, Mrs. G. W. Stephens of Montreal. Neither the name of the grandmother nor that of the boy is on the list of survivors or dead. The young mother, although distracted by lack of word, kept up courageously.

Describes Ship's Last Agony.

Thomas Slidell of New York tells this story of the sinking of the ship:

"The torpedo hit the vessel almost amidships. A majority of those at luncheon in the saloon arose at once to go to their cabins for lifebelts and other things, but I do not think many of them ever reached the deck, for while they were in the lower part of the ship the second torpedo exploded, and I believe they were killed in their apartments downstairs or were rendered unconscious.

"Those who were not killed must have suffered many minutes of agony, trying to fight their way up to the decks. The companionways were all askew, and in the corridors it was only possible to get along by walking in the angle of the floor and the wall.

"It took me a good many precious minutes to get from my cabin to the deck, and I saw others in worse plight.

"I noticed then how few saloon passengers there were on deck. Somehow it seemed that when it came to rough and tumble flight they were too slow to realize their danger and seize their opportunity. The people who were saved and saved themselves were practical people and those who were physically fit. First-class passengers were also at the disadvantage that their families were scattered all over the vessel on one deck or another, and many lost their lives looking for others instead of seeking their own safety.

"The people behaved admirably. As far as possible, the starboard boats were filled, but the time was terribly short, and every second the Lusitania, like a street of mansions shaken by an earthquake, was falling further and further over on her starboard side. It was impossible to fill boats to capacity. They had to be got away quickly, for the giant funnels of the vessel and her superstructure were coming down nearer and nearer to the water every instant.

"A woman who had just taken her place in a boat looked up and saw those giant gray tubes lowering, and she cried out, 'The funnels, the funnels!' The cry and her fears were not without good reason, for the funnels were surely pressing many to death, inch by inch.

"The ship slipped over and the davits fouled several boats which were not clear, as the monster lay for a moment almost on her side.

"I had slid down a rope into the sea and I struck out, swimming away from the vessel, calling to others near to avoid the stern for fear the aerated water, caused by the churning screws, would prove a death trap, as it did to many.

"When I had got clear, I turned to look at the 'Lucy' in her last agony. I think the engines must have stopped when she was hit, but, going as she is said to have been going, at nineteen knots, water pouring in on her starboard side gave her a pull that way, with the result that she traced a circle of foam on the sea before she sank. First she settled down slightly by the bows and lost speed. Then, quite slowly, but with increasing speed, she began to list till she lay over on her side and still with her nose well down in the water.

"At last, when she was flat, or nearly so, she took another move and reared almost perpendicular, with her stern in the air, as the Titanic is said to have done before she plunged to the bottom."

Amazed to Be Alive.

Lady Allan of Montreal, and her two daughters, all of whom were rescued, were a matter of solace.

"We were warned by the German Government," said he, "and I, for one, do not want any official action by my country."

HAS CONFIDENCE IN TURNER.

Cunard Line Chairman Deprecates Premature Criticisms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 9.—In reply to a dispatch informing him of the criticisms made by survivors of the Lusitania, A. A. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Company, telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES London Office as follows:

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—I shall not attempt to draw any conclusions until all the facts are known, and I therefore deprecate the criticism, which can only be based on assumptions. Meanwhile I can only state that I have completed confidence in Captain Turner's judgment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 10.—A. A. Booth, discussing with The Daily Mail representative the controversy which will arise both as to the protection afforded the Lusitania by war craft and the precautions to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster, said:

"This is a matter which rests exclusively with the Admiralty. It is a matter, moreover, which cannot intelligently be discussed by a layman, especially when he is without the facts. Too many considerations which are obviously beyond our power to measure enter into the question to justify the expression on our part as to ways and means for preventing the repetition of Friday's horror.

"We may rest assured that the Admiralty is doing and will continue to do what it regards as necessary and practicable."

I asked whether any special precautions had been taken by the Admiralty to safeguard the Lusitania against the fate which overtook her, Mr. Booth replied, "We are without knowledge on this point."

LONDON, May 9.—The Lusitania was not in the British Navy list for April among the merchant vessels commissioned as naval auxiliary craft, and the officials of the Cunard Company deny that she ever was used for that purpose.

SAYS TURNER ORDERED NO BOATS BE LOWERED

J. J. Leary Positive But Order May Have Referred Only to Port Side.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—"Captain Turner, after the first torpedo was fired and following an examination, declared that the lifeboats should not be lowered, as the ship was in condition to make the Irish coast."

This statement was made today by James J. Leary of Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, who states that he was standing near the ladder leading to the bridge, and heard the Captain say that the ship was not mortally hurt.

"I was standing with T. B. King, a Director of the firm of Brokaw Brothers, whose body I have just identified," said Mr. Leary, "when I felt the shock from the first torpedo. The Captain ordered an examination.

"On receiving the report, he said in our hearing that he had closed certain bulkheads which would render the ship seaworthy long enough to reach an Irish port, and that, consequently, he would not order the lowering of the boats.

"Captain Turner had barely finished speaking when a second explosion was heard. Within five minutes I was in the sea, fighting to keep my head above the water. I had on a big life preserver, but a piece of wreckage had become fastened to my leg and was dragging me down.

"When my strength was almost exhausted I worked my foot clear and swam to an overturned lifeboat, to the sides of which twenty persons were clinging.

"One by one, weakened by chill and exhaustion and buffeted by the waves, they dropped back into the water to be seen no more, until only six of us were left. We were picked up by a trawler four hours after the ship sank. I do not know how many times I was [illegible]

SHIP'S DISCIPLINE SHARPLY ATTACKED

Dr. Fisher of New York Blames Cunard Line and the Admiralty.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—Dr. Howard L. Fisher of New York, who is a brother of Walter L. Fisher, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and was aboard the Lusitania on his way to Belgium for Red Cross duty, criticised the ship's officers. He said:

"It is not true that those on board were unconcerned over the possibility of being torpedoed. I took the big liner to save time, and also because in case of a floating mine I felt that she would have more chance of staying up. But, like everybody else aboard, I felt sure that in case of being torpedoed we would have ample time to take to the boats.

"I do not know what case is being made out for the Cunard people, but I cannot say that either discipline or precautions were up to the standard.

"When I heard the crash I rushed to the port side. No officer was in sight. An effort was being made to lower the boat swinging just opposite the grand entrance. Women, children, and men made a mad scramble about this boat, which was smashed against the side, throwing all the occupants into the sea.

"Then two big men, one a sailor and the other a passenger, succeeded in launching a second boat. Much to my surprise, this amateur effort was successful. This boat got away, and carried chiefly women and children. This boat was successfully launched on the port side.

"We then saw our first glimpse of an officer, who came along the deck and spoke to Lady Mackworth, Miss Conner, and myself, who were standing in a group. He said: 'Don't worry; the ship will right itself.'

"He had hardly moved on before the ship turned sideways, and then seemed to plunge headforemost into the sea.

"I came up after what seemed to be an interminable time under water and found myself surrounded by swimmers, dead bodies, and wreckage. I got on an upturned yawl, where I found thirty other people, among them Lady Allan, whose collarbone was broken while she was in the water.

"Another passenger on the yawl, a man whose name I did not learn, had his arm hanging by the skin. His injury was probably due to the explosion which followed. This arm was amputated successfully with a butcher's knife by a little Italian surgeon aboard a tramp steamer which picked me up.

"This tramp was flying the Greek flag, hence the report that a Greek steamer was on the scene. It was midnight before I arrived at a hotel in Queenstown. There I found neither dry clothing nor a bed, but was compelled to sleep on the floor of the hotel parlor."

Speaking with considerable bitterness, Dr. Fisher concluded:

"I do not see how the Cunard Company or the Admiralty can hold themselves free from blame for this tragedy. The authorities allowed a great ship, loaded with a valuable cargo, to proceed through known dangerous waters without a single torpedo boat as a convoy."

Dr. Fisher added that he knew that most of passengers were below at food.

The affidavit of Mrs. Smith is as follows:

Was first-class passenger Lusitania on Friday, May 7. Was in reading room about 2 P. M., when board noise and ship seemed to lift. Shortly afterward another explosion occurred.

Went toward my state room. Was told not to hurry, as there was no danger. Had beforehand got lifebelt ready in cabin. Now put it on and went upper deck.

Steward helped me into boat, hanging in davits. Between forty and fifty people got in. Boat was lowered and we pushed off. Rescued two ladies and one man from water.

I did not actually see ship sinking. Rowed away, and were taken in tow fishing boat, and afterward transferred to patrol boat, which landed us Queenstown 8:10.

Was met on wharf by Consul, who took me Consulate, and then placed me with Mrs. Townsend, American lady of Scranton, from whom and husband have experienced much kindness. Did not see submarine.

Perhaps Order Was for Port Side.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—A. J. Mitchell of Toronto was in the storeroom of the Lusitania when the torpedo struck the ship. He ran out and assisted two children and Mrs. Ellen Hogg of New York into a boat and then got into the boat himself. He said:

"I heard an order from the bridge not to lower the boats on the port side, where the ship was high out of the water. This was misunderstood to mean that no boats were to be lowered, and several valuable moments were lost."

LONDON, May 9.—Dr. J. T. Houghton of Troy, N. Y., stated that when the first torpedo struck the ship an officer of the vessel told him there was no danger and that the Lusitania would be headed for Queenstown and beached there. Meanwhile, the officer said, the boats were being got ready for an emergency.

"Then," continued Dr. Houghton, "the big liner was hit again, this time forward of the main bridge, the first torpedo having struck her amidships. The second attack was more deadly than the first, as quite suddenly the steamer began to settle by the head.

"Orders quickly came from the bridge to lower all the boats, and the work was at once begun. Women and children, who were terror-stricken, were rushed into the boats, but, as some of them were not lowered successfully, many of the occupants were thrown into the water."

A press dispatch from Dublin quotes James Brooks, an American passenger, as saying there:

"I heard the Captain order that no more boats be launched, so I leaped into the sea. After I reached the water there was another explosion, which sent up a shower of wreckage."

Isaac Jackson of Paterson, N. J., described the difficulty experienced in the attempts to get out the boats from the steamer. He stated that when the people got into the boats to await events officers ordered them out, telling them there was no danger.

"So we got out and stood talking and waiting until the ship went down," said Mr. Jackson. "I think that as she had ceased to heel over beyond a certain point the officers thought she would keep afloat."

INQUIRY ORDERED BY BOARD OF TRADE

Lord Mersey to Preside at Investigation—Officials Silent as to Catastrophe.

LONDON, May 8.—It is officially announced that the British Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania.

Lord Mersey has consented to conduct the inquiry.

Pending the inquiry official opinion as to how the Lusitania came to be caught, and why so many lives were lost, remains a secret. The general unofficial opinion is that several submarines were assigned to the task of attacking the liner, and that they manoeuvred her into a position where she could not escape.

Passengers say that for some time before the first torpedo was fired the Lusitania had altered her course, and they ascribe this to the fact that one of the German submarines had shown herself, sending the big liner in the direction where other underwater craft were waiting to strike with their torpedoes.

These submarines, naval experts think, are of the latest type, with a displacement of probably 1,400 tons. They are much more powerful than any possessed by other navies.

Lord Mersey conducted the investigations into the sinking of the steamers Titanic and the Empress of Ireland.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN LIVE

Traveling Companions Saved by Boats After Giving Up Hope of Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, May 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This morning I had a talk with two young women who traveled from New York on the Lusitania and were rescued at the last moment almost by a miracle. Their experiences may be taken as a sample of what hundreds of other women had to endure on that fatal Friday afternoon.

The young women, Miss Barrett and Miss Macdonald, were traveling together in the second-class cabin. Miss Macdonald was floating about for three and a half hours before she was picked up, and this morning she had hardly recovered from the effects of her terrible experiences.

Miss Barrett, who carries a bold spirit in a slight frame, was able to give a perfectly connected and vivid account of what happened. She said:

"We had gone into the second saloon and were just finishing lunch. I heard a sound something like the smashing of big dishes, and then there came a second and a louder crash. Miss Macdonald and I started to go upstairs, but we were thrown back by the crowd. Then the ship stopped, and we managed to get up to the second deck, where we found sailors trying to lower the boats.

"There was no panic, and the ship's officers and crew went about their work quietly and steadily. I went to get two life belts, but a gentleman standing by told us to remain where we were and he would fetch them for us. He brought us two life belts and we put them on.

"By this time the ship was leaning right over to starboard, and we were both thrown down. We managed to scramble to the side of the liner. Near us I saw a rope attached to one of the lifeboats and I thought I could catch it. So we murmured a few words of prayer and then jumped into the water. I missed the rope, but floated about in the water some time.

"I did not lose consciousness at first, but the water got into my eyes and mouth and I began to lose hope of ever seeing my friends again. I could not see anybody near me, and then I must have lost consciousness, for I remember nothing more until one of the Lusitania's lifeboats came along. The crew were pulling on board a woman who was unconscious, and they shouted to me, 'You hold on a little longer.' After a time they lifted me out of the water, and then I remember nothing more for a time that seemed to be an age.

"In the meantime our boat had picked up twenty others, and when I became conscious it was getting late in the evening. We were transferred to the trawler and taken to Queenstown.

"Miss Macdonald told me how she floated about nearly four hours in a dazed state. She had little remembrance of what passed until a boat saved her. She remembered somebody saying, 'Oh, the poor girl is dead.' She had just strength to raise her hand and they returned and pulled her on board."

RESCUED AMERICANS TESTIFY BY AFFIDAVITS

Robert Rankin Asserts One Torpedo Caused Boiler to Explode —No Warning Given.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Consul Frost tonight sent to the State Department extracts from affidavits obtained by him today at Queenstown from Mrs. Jessie Taft Smith and Robert Rankin, two of the American survivors of the Lusitania.

The affidavit of Rankin, who stated that the torpedo was fired without warning, follows:

At 12 noon ship [illegible] course off Irish coast. Walked deck until 1:30. Went to lunch 20 minutes. Arrived rear starboard A deck about 2 o'clock ship's time of night before.

At exactly 2:10 P. M. one of our group of four sighted submarine's low black ridge about quarter a mile starboard bow. Lusitania going slow all morning, had been blowing fog horn till about 10 A. M., and was steaming about 15 knots.

Torpedo left submarine almost instantly and traveled rapidly toward boat, leaving white trail. Struck ship not far from a line below bridge and through boiler room. Explosion tore upward through deck, destroying part of forward lifeboat. A boiler exploded immediately. No second torpedo.

Boat listed immediately and began to fill through open ports and hole caused by explosion. Ship sank 2:33 by watch of passenger who jumped into sea.

Torpedo fired without warning, while

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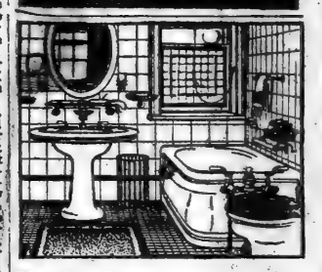
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS



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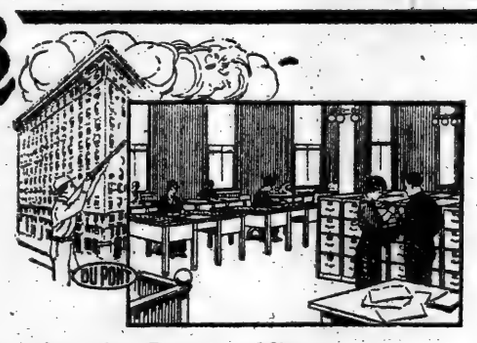

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MOST WOMEN CALM IN FACE OF DEATH

Hundreds of Persons Left Struggling in Water After Lusitania Went Down.

SHIP'S BOILERS EXPLODED

Survivors Tell Thrilling Stories of the Great Sea Tragedy as They Saw It.

LONDON, Monday, May 10.—Many of the survivors of the Lusitania, arriving in London yesterday, gave thrilling stories of the disaster.

Oliver P. Bernard, scenic artist of Covent Garden Theatre, who was returning from a business trip to the United States, said:

"I think I can say that I was one of the few people who really saw a torpedo discharged at the Lusitania. Coming on deck from the dining saloon, I was leaning against the starboard rail of the ship when I saw the periscope of a submarine about two hundred yards away. Then I noticed a long, white streak of foam. It gave me the impression of frothy fizzing in water. Almost immediately there was a terrific impact, followed by an explosion.

"The Lusitania was going at fifteen knots at the time. The shot was perfectly aimed at the boat, and when it struck, debris, dust, and water were thrown up in a dense column through the entire superstructure of the vessel about the bridge. A hundred must have been blown to atoms, including trimmers and stokers, to say nothing of men and women in the forward cabins, who were about to come on deck.

"A few moments after the explosion the vessel toppled over, as if she were in drydock and some of the underpinning on the starboard side had been knocked away.

Women Acted Bravely.

"There was a frantic rush from the starboard entrances to the port side and from below. Women were shouting, 'What shall we do?' They knew well what had happened, as the chance of being torpedoed was discussed every day. I heard nothing else on the voyage.

"There was no great excitement, in the real sense of the word. Most of the women tried hard to keep cool, and except for occasional screams of 'Where is my husband?' 'Where is my child?' they acted bravely. I noticed more people going below than coming on deck after the explosion.

"The wireless operators were still sending out calls from their emergency apparatus, the main wireless room having been disorganized. The ship was now listing badly to starboard, and, taking a swivel chair which an operator offered me, I slid down into the water and to a boat, which was still attached to the davits and was partially covered with water. We cleared the boat not a moment too soon, for we had hardly done so when the liner went down on the starboard side, one of the funnels grazing our heads.

"In the twinkling of an eye the monster vessel disappeared amid the cries of those who had been caught.

"It was one long, indescribable scene of agony. There was floating debris on all sides, and men and women and children clinging for dear life to deck chairs and rafts which littered the water. Many were entangled in wreckage, and one by one they seemed to fall off and give themselves up."

James Brooks, of New York, said:

"All the boats had been swung out the day before and the work of launching them was at once begun. The attempt in the case of the first boat was a tragic failure. Women and children were taken first, and the boat was filled with them, except for men who could row. The boat was lowered until within its own length of the water, when the forward tackle jammed, and its occupants, with the exception of three, were thrown into the sea.

"On the decks of the doomed vessel absolute calmness prevailed. There was no rushing about and nothing resembling a panic. In a few isolated cases there were signs of hysteria on the part of women, but that was all. I did not notice any concerted efforted to distribute lifebelts, and I was unable to obtain one.

Difficult to Get Out Boats.

"The efforts made to lower the boats had not apparently met with much success. Those on the port side had swung inward and could not be used, while the collapsible boats, lashed between them, could not be reached.

"Women were standing quite calmly, waiting for an opportunity to enter the boats when they should be released by the men from the davits. The davits, by this time, were touching the water, the ship having sunk so low. The bridge deck was only four feet or so from the surface of the sea.

"Losing no time, the men passed the women rapidly into the boats, places having been found for all the people about the midship section. I stepped into one of the lifeboats and attempted to assist in getting it free. I saw that the fist was so great that the davits pinched the gear, rendering it impossible for us to get away before the ship went down. So I dived into the water.

"I swam as hard as I could, and noticed with feelings of apprehension the menacing bulk of the huge funnels as they loomed over my head. I expected them momentarily to fall and crush me, but at last I judged myself to be clear.

"I turned around to watch the great ship heel over. The monster took a sudden plunge, and I saw a crowd still on her decks and boats filled with helpless women and children glued to her side. I sickened with horror at the sight.

"There was a thunderous roar, as of the collapse of a great building on fire; then she disappeared, dragging with her hundreds of fellow-creatures into the vortex. Many never rose to the surface, but the sea rapidly grew black with the figures of struggling men and women and children."

Mr. Brooks, with Charles Lauriat of Boston and three other men, managed to get into a collapsible boat which was adrift closed. They saved thirty people, picked up five oars from the sea and rowed toward the lighthouse. The only craft in sight was a trawler, which was handicapped by the light wind, but when she reached the scene she picked up more than a hundred of those struggling in the water or drifting about. She was so crowded that some had to sit with legs dangling over the sides.

Dr. Carl E. Foss of Montana, who leaped into the sea when the Lusitania was going down and was picked up by a boat, said he saw women and children jumping overboard from the stricken steamer. He rescued several of them, he stated, and revived many of them.

Thinks Boilers Exploded.

"As the Lusitania took her final plunge," Dr. Foss said, "I think her boilers must have exploded, because an immense amount of steam and smoke came from the vessel. As she finally disappeared I noticed several boats still hanging on her sides, attached to the blocks.

"On the whole, there was more disturbance among the crew than among the passengers.

"An hour before the catastrophe I was on deck. I noticed that the ship was being swung about and saw something about a quarter of a mile distant which looked like a submarine. We were going slowly, probably at half or two-thirds of the speed which we had maintained on the other part of the voyage. There was some fog earlier in the day, and I believed the Captain of the steamer thought his vessel was safe, as the foghorn was being blown. It is my impression that two or more submarines attacked the Lusitania."

Charles T. Jeffery of Kenosha, Wis., ascribed his escape to an inflatable life jacket he was wearing. Mr. Jeffery said he went down with the ship and that when he came up he was surrounded by hundreds of persons making desperate efforts in the water to grab something which would keep them afloat.

E. M. Collis of Chicago said he jumped into the sea and clung to a log for two hours before he was picked up.

E. J. Milford of Maryland was dragged into a boat after swimming for fifty minutes.

Mrs. Patrick Wilson of Montreal was lowered in a boat, which was swamped and sank. Supported only by a life belt, she remained afloat for three hours, and was finally rescued.

Buried Her Baby at Sea.

Mrs. Rose Lohden and her daughter of Toronto tell a pathetic story of two English women who were rescued by the boat in which the Lohdens left the steamer.

One woman had buried her baby at sea. The other, with an infant held tightly to her breast, on being taken from the sea into the boat, looked for a moment at the child's face, and then said, "Let me bury my baby," at the same time placing the body in the water.

Vincente Egana, a young Spaniard, saved innumerable women, Mrs. Lohden says, before the ship went down. He carried them to boats, and, standing beside Captain Turner, went down with the steamer, being later picked up in the water.

One of the steerage passengers arriving here had a parrot which had perched on his shoulder when he climbed into a lifeboat.

PASSENGERS TOO CONFIDENT.

Steward Compares Experience with That on the Titanic.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Percy Penny, a steward on the Lusitania, says the list of the vessel after she was struck made it impossible for the men to get to their boat stations. All they could do was to attend to boats on the port side, into which they helped all the women and children they could.

"There was no panic and little excitement," said Penny today. "The shock was so sudden and so great that the people scarcely had time to learn what had happened. The same sort of confidence which made the Titanic's passengers prefer sticking to the ship to taking to the boats was apparent. There appeared to be an idea among the passengers that the Lusitania would not sink.

"So fast did the water rise that before the last boat was launched the water was level with the boat deck, and people simply stepped into the boat. I walked into the sea and was drawn down by the vortex of the sinking steamer, but came up again."

SURVIVORS DESCRIBE ACTS OF HEROISM

Several Lives Saved by Dr. D. V. Moore, Who Gave First Aid to the Injured.

LONG BATTLE IN THE WATER

Surgeon's Vivid Description of Death Cries of Drowning—S. M. Knox's Graphic Story.

Dr. DANIEL V. MOORE, (Yankton, S. D.)

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—After the explosion quiet and order were soon accomplished by assurances from the stewards. I proceeded to the deck promenade for observation and saw only that the ship was fast leaning to starboard. I hurried toward my cabin below for a lifebelt and turned back because of the difficulty in keeping upright. I struggled to D deck and forward to the first-class cabin, where I saw a Catholic priest.

I could find no belts and returned again toward E deck and saw a stewardess struggling to dislodge a belt. I helped her with hers and secured one for myself. I then rushed to D deck and noticed one woman perched on the gunwale, watching a lowering lifeboat ten feet away. I pushed her down and into the boat, then jumped in. The stern of the lifeboat continued to lower, but the bow stuck fast. A stoker cut the bow ropes with a hatchet, and we dropped in a vertical position.

Rescues Girl Singer.

A girl whom we had heard sing at a concert was struggling and I caught her by the ankle and pulled her in. A man I grasped by the shoulders and I landed him safe. He was the barber of the first-class cabin, and a more manly man I never met. He showed his courage and his will later on.

We pushed away hard to avoid the suck, but our boat was fast filling and we bailed fast with one bucket and the women's hats. The man with the bucket became exhausted and I relieved him. In a few minutes she was filled level full. Then a keg floated up and I pitched it about ten feet away and followed it. After reaching it I turned to see the fate of our boat. She had capsized and covered many. Now a young steward, Freeman, by name, had approached me, clinging to a deck chair. I urged him to grab the other side of the keg several times. He grew faint, but harsh speaking roused him. Once he said: "I am going to go," but I ridiculed this and it gave him strength. By stroking with our legs we succeeded in reaching a raft.

Splints a Boy's Leg.

We were in the water about one hour and a half. At this time I suffered from violent vomiting. Then followed appalling chills, but by beating myself I restored my energy and was soon handling an oar. Freeman collapsed, but recovered after reaching the patrol boat Brock. There were about twenty-three persons on the raft. They worked nobly in picking five of us up after what seemed an eternity.

The good boat Brock and her splendid officers and men took us aboard. I went to the engine room and stripped to the skin. Here and in the room above I cared for men and women as they were rescued. Little ten-year-old Frank Hook had his left thigh bone fractured. This I reduced and splinted, and in a short while Frank asked, "Is there a funny paper on the boat?"

Sardonic Smile of Death.

At the scene of the catastrophe the surface of the water seemed dotted with bodies. Only a few of the lifeboats seemed to be doing any good. The cries of "My God!" "Save us!" and "Help!" gradually grew weaker from all sides and finally a low weeping, wailing, inarticulate sound, mingled with coughing and gurgling, made me heartsick. I saw many men die. Some appeared to be sleepy and worn out just before they went down, others grew gradually blue and an air of hunger gave their features a sardonic smile.

There was no suction when the ship settled. She went down steadily and at the best possible angle. The lifeboats were not in order and they were not manned. Most of the people rushed to the upper decks.

I did not hear a second explosion. There is no more horrible or pitiable sight possible than the sight of the faces of mothers and babies and girls here in the morgues.

Saved by Miracle.

Weighing all the facts soberly convinces me that it was only through the mercy of God that any one was saved. I sailed from America that I might offer my services as a surgeon. I have visited the Valley of Death and am heartsick. My concern now is for my dear mother at Yankton. The cable seems overburdened. I could rest if I knew she knew I was safe. After this escape it seems proper that I should return. Is there any bounds to this modern vandalism? Must the entire world be outraged before it raises a hand to rebuke and punish the most despicable trait observed in mankind?

CARRIED DOWN BY FUNNEL.

Samuel M. Knox of Philadelphia Tells Thrilling Story of Escape.

By SAMUEL M. KNOX, (Philadelphia.)

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—Shortly after 2 o'clock on Friday, while we were finishing luncheon on board the Lusitania, in a calm sea, a heavy concussion was felt on the starboard side, throwing the vessel to port. She immediately swung back, and proceeded to take on a list to starboard, which rapidly increased.

The passengers rapidly, but in good form, left the dining room, proceeding mostly to A deck, or the boat deck. There preparations were being made to launch the boats. Order among the passengers was well maintained, there being nothing approaching a panic. Many of the passengers had gone to their stations and provided themselves with lifebelts.

The vessel reached an angle of about 24 degrees, and at this point there seemed to be a cessation in the listing, the vessel maintaining this position for four or five minutes, when something apparently gave way and the list started anew and increased rapidly, until in the end the greater number of the passengers were congregated on the high side of the ship. When it became apparent that she was going to sink, I made my way to the lower, or port, side, where there appeared to be several boats only partly filled and no passengers on that deck.

At this juncture I found the outside of the boat deck practically even with the water, and the ship was even further down by the head. I stepped into a boat, and a sailor in charge then attempted to cast her off, but it was found that the boat falls had fouled the boat, and she could not be released in the limited time available.

I went overboard at once and attempted to get clear of the ship, which was coming over slowly. I was caught by one of the smokestacks and carried down a considerable distance before being released. On coming to the surface I floated about for a considerable time, when I was picked up by a life raft. This raft, with others, had floated free when the vessel sank, and had been picked up and taken in charge by Mr. Gauntlett of Washington and Mr. Lauriatt of Boston, who picked up thirty-two persons in all. It was equipped with oars, and we made our way to a fishing smack about five miles distant, which took us on board, although it was already overloaded. We were all finally taken off this boat by the Cunard tender Flying Fish and brought to Queenstown, arriving at 9:30 o'clock.

107 AMERICANS LOST AND 81 WERE SAVED

Consul at Queenstown and Ambassador Page Show the Fate of Those on Lusitania.

23 BODIES ARE IDENTIFIED

Leaving 84, Including Several Prominent Men Who Are Missing and Given Up for Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Latest available official information indicates that 107 Americans lost their lives in the Lusitania tragedy and that only 81 were saved. There are 23 American identified dead and 84 Americans missing and almost certainly dead, according to the best information obtainable by Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, and Ambassador Page at London. All but about 15 of the American survivors started from Queenstown for London on Saturday night.

Hope for the safety of Americans not mentioned in the lists sent by Consul Frost has been virtually abandoned. The State Department tonight received a message from the Consul which asked the Government to "assume that persons not listed as either survivors or identified dead are missing and almost certainly dead."

This list of missing and "almost certainly dead" includes the prominent American passengers whose names have not been cabled by the Consul. Mr. Frost informed Secretary Bryan that no news whatever had been obtained concerning the following, and that none of their bodies had been recovered: Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt of New York, Herbert S. Stone of New York, Victor F. Shields of Cincinnati, Herman A. Myers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, N. Y., and Justus Miles Forman of New York.

Consul Frost notified the department that he expected to procure affidavits today from Major F. Warren Pearl of New York and from Mrs. Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio. From this it is inferred that Major Pearl and the members of his family who were rescued did not accompany the main party of Americans which started last night from Queenstown for London. Up to 8 o'clock tonight only two messages came from Consul Frost to the State Department. The first, received at 2:28 o'clock this morning, and sent from Queenstown at midnight, checked up the total of American survivors enumerated in his previous lists, saying the total was then 68. This message added another survivor, and a later message added the names of nine other survivors, bringing the total American survivors up to 78.

The first cablegram from Consul Frost at Queenstown, received at 2:28 o'clock this morning, read as follows:

By securing passenger list from Cunard, N. Y., showing nationalities and deleting the sixty-eight names American survivors sent by me the loss of American life can be established. Cunard here cannot say how many Americans were on Lusitania. As to identified dead we have only twenty-two partly dubious. To previous list of corpses add Hugh Compton, J. B. Turnbull, Edward Ellis, W. Walker. Most Americans have now. Saturday midnight, proceeded, perhaps fifteen remaining. Will procure narrative affidavits from Major Pearl and Mrs. Jessie Taft Smith Sunday. Add to survivors Mrs. A. C. Billicke.

FROST, American Consul.

The second cablegram from Consul Frost, at Queenstown, received at the State Department at 7:40 o'clock tonight read as follows:

Please assume that persons not listed as either survivors or identified dead are missing and almost certainly dead. No news of Vanderbilt, Stone, Shields, Myers, Klein, Hubbard, Forman, &c., nor of their bodies. Add following survivors: May Maycock, Yvlet Henderson, Huntley Henderson, Mary Barrett, J. Lehmann, Mrs. Erhart, Mrs. Pye, Mrs. Sam Sharp, and Kitty McDonnell. Some of these are probably Canadians. Add C. J. Broderick to identified dead. Rough weather has prevented recovering bodies.

FROST, American Consul.

Consul Frost's reference to "partly dubious" identifications, it is assumed, means two names embraced in the list, those of Robert Buswine and Miss Mary Grunston.

DRAPE KAISER'S GIFT.

Harvard Students Commemorate the "Lusitania Massacre."

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 9.—Harvard's Brunswick lion, a gift from the German Kaiser, was found this morning draped in mourning. A large sheet was wound around the statue, which stands in front of the Germanic Museum, the edges of the sheet being black. Two inscriptions were scrawled on the cover-ing in large bold letters. One of them read:

"One hundred and forty-seven corpses. Another gift from the Kaiser."

The other was:

"In memory of the Lustiania massacre," and was signed "Humanity."

The draping was said to be the work of undergraduates as a protest against Germany's submarine activity.

ADVERTISEMENT.

1915 STRAW HAT STYLES

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Suits $20 to $40; Spring slip-ons, $25 to $40.

Flannel trousers, $5.50.

The new "Taiho" straw hat—street or country club shape, $3.

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Should be of great interest to you

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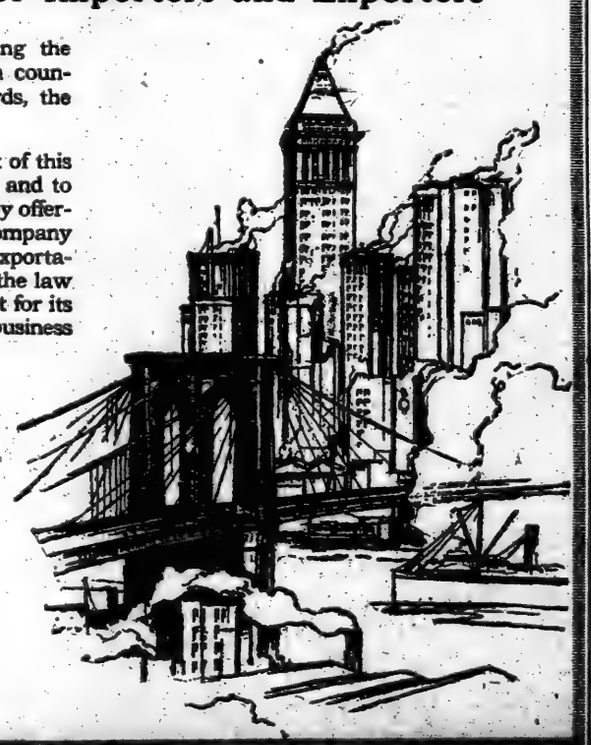

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Beginning this morning, the most important Sale of Men's Shirts we have ever held

17,000 Shirts for Men

of which 13,000 are Shirts of the famous GOTHAM make, and 4,000 are Saks' Shirts of exceptional merit, added to make the size ranges in all styles complete

The Gotham Company, rated country-wide as the foremost makers of fine Shirts, have decided to retire from business as Shirt-makers. They have sold to us (as above stated) all of the Shirts they had made during the past few weeks for their exclusive trade, but did not deliver owing to unavoidable trade conditions.

The fabrics are mostly those made exclusively for the Gotham Company; high grade, all of them, and in very extensive variety. The Shirts are in every desirable style, absolutely color-fast and perfect.

LOT 1 — 79c

regularly $1.00 and $1.50

Woven Madras and mercerized cloths and fine-count French percales, plain negligee, soft negligee with soft cuffs or with stiff cuffs. Pleated models with stiff cuffs. Also Tennis and Sport Shirts with attached collar. Sizes 13½ to 18½. Such Shirts at 79c are remarkable.

IMPORTANT

All of these Shirts are made with shrunk, beaded neckband; extra fine stitching, and best buttons. They were made in a factory organized only to make fine Shirts. They are made to look well, to fit, to give comfort and to launder and wear well. They are not ordinary "sale" Shirts, but regular, high-grade stock. Stiff cuffs are coming into popularity again; plenty in this Sale.

LOT 2 — $1.30

regularly $2.00 to $3.00

Mainly imported silk-and-cotton fabrics, woven Madras, Russian cords, mercerized cloths with fine woven satin stripes, mostly exclusive designs. Soft negligee or pleated models, with soft or stiff cuffs. Also Tennis and Sport Shirts with attached collar. Sizes 13½ to 18.

LOT 3 — $2.15

regularly $3.50 and $4.00

A rare collection of novelty fabrics, including exquisite silk mixtures, all in exclusive designs. Most of these Shirts in plain negligee style with soft cuffs; a few pleated models with soft cuffs. A lot limited to only 2,400. Sizes 14 to 18. Very exceptional value.

LOT 4 — $2.85

regularly $5.00 and $6.00

Absolutely PURE silk, ALL-silk, no loading, which is somewhat unusual even at the full regular prices. Stitched with silk. White grounds with satin stripes and unusual color designs. Soft negligee with French cuffs, some are pleated. Sizes 13½ to 18.

LOT 5 — $5.85

regularly $7.50 to $10.00

Unusual and exquisite. Genuine peau de crepes, novelty crepes, imported crepes and extremely fine silk cloths. Colored stripes and designs on white grounds. Tailored with most wonderful care and skill. Colors and effects that are very rare, others very neat and "quiet." Sizes 14 to 18.

LUSITANIA'S END AROUSES PASTORS

Killing of Women and Children Called Cold-Blooded Murder in City Pulpits.

WOULD ISOLATE GERMANY

Vanderbilt's Pastor Wants Diplomatic Relations with the Kaiser Cut Off.

CALLS FOR ACTION AT ONCE

The Rev. Mr. Townsend Says Time Has Come to Demand a Return to Civilized Laws.

"A crime against civilization," the work of "a nation drunk with power," an "act not to be condoned," "one of the blackest acts ever perpetrated by human beings," "bloody murder pure and simple," "not piracy but organized murder," an act that "breaks down the neutrality of the United States," "unbelievably savage," and "abhorrent even to the standards of bloody war"—such were the comments of New York clergymen yesterday in their sermons dealing with the sinking of the Lusitania.

From scores of pulpits came protests coupled with appeals to the country at large to await calmly the deliberation and judgment of President Wilson and his advisers.

Bishop David H. Greer before starting out of town to preach pointed to a stack of telegrams on his table from individuals and organizations seeking his views in the present crisis.

"The situation is a grave one," he said. "We ought to be careful what we say. I would not trust myself at this time to say anything. That is my answer to all of these inquiries. I have my own views about war and peace, and they have not been changed by recent events, but this is a situation in which all are involved. It is time for calmness, I think, not for words."

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle delivered the morning sermon in the absence of Cardinal Farley, who was dedicating the new Church of St. Raphael, in West Forty-first Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. Father Lavelle carefully avoided making any reference to the Lusitania, as did also Cardinal Farley and the others who spoke at the dedication services. Here is an epitome of the sermons dealing with the sinking of the Lusitania:

An Act Not to Be Condoned.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, which Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt attended:

Germany has committed an act which could not be condoned and her attitude is such that there is little likelihood of her admitting the wrong in what she has done. Rather, she would seek to justify it. In that event, what shall we do? Go to war? No, let our brother, Germany, be unto us as a heathen, one who has cut himself off from the congregation of Israel, and a publican, this Germany which has loved education and has given to us a literature of its own, its music, its scientific achievements, its aspirations; this Germany which we had learned to admire and love.

Let us say to Germany, "You have placed yourself beyond the pale and we cannot for the time being have anything to do with you." Let us give to her accredited representatives in the Diplomatic and Consular service their passports. Let us recall our representatives from her Court and her cities. Yes, to this Germany, which has so deep a religious sentiment, let us say, for we are justified: "You have placed yourself outside of the bounds of Christianity. We are sorry, but you would not heed. You sought alone to be exempt from all the rules of humanity that civilization has dictated." Let us say that to Germany but let us remember that Germany is our brother for whom we pray.

A Colossal Sin Against God.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which Lindon Bates, Jr., and the members of the family of F. Warren Pearl, passengers on the Lusitania, attended, said:

It is a colossal sin against God and it is premeditated murder. It is a relapse into dark and savage barbarism. Within a week the unthinkable has happened. The incredible is commonplace, in the violation of ideals, in the riot of barbarism.

In this there is something worse than the death calamity in the papers. It is the decay of a national soul. This calamity is not a matter of restricted humanity, but an issue of common humanity. The sinking of the Lusitania was without an effort to save women and children.

I pray fervently that a great wave of pure, purposeful and active indignation may sweep around the globe, and that even Germany, the German people themselves, may rise in a stern and sacred protest against the infamy that has been perpetrated in her name.

A German Pastor's Views.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in Lexington Avenue, one of the foremost German places of worship in this city:

If the United States were to go to war against Germany, either over the Lusitania incident or for other cause, and the cause were regarded by German-Americans as not just, even then Germans here would remain neutral. There is no fear that Germans resident here will be traitors to their adopted country. If the United States were to go to war against Germany with a just cause, German-Americans would go to war with their adopted country. Germans living here and enjoying the blessings of this country will not fight it. If they cannot fight with it, they will be neutral. There is no German anywhere, I am persuaded, who does not regret the sinking of this ship, and the loss of life it entailed.

The Germans who fired the torpedoes must have regretted the act. It was regarded as necessary by the course of Britain in trying to starve a whole nation of millions. No Germans in America but regret there were Americans on board, in spite of warnings. It has been said that the warnings given by Germany show the sinking of the ship to have been premeditated, and therefore worse. I say the warnings showed Germans to be solicitous that Americans be not endangered.

I do not hold the United States ought now to forbid the sending of war materials to Britain. I regret that this Government does allow such materials to go there. I go no farther. If Germany were able to transport munitions and land them in Germany the United States ought not to refuse her. I agree with Secretary Bryan that such order issued now would be to take sides with contending parties. The time to have forbidden materials to the nations at war was at the beginning of the war. What is now to be done? That we may safely leave to Washington. The Germans trust President Wilson. Whatever he does Germans will respect, even if they do not agree with him. Above all, we must pray God for guidance of all.

Barbarism the Issue.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church:

We have been staggered by a carefully premeditated act of inhuman[ity] which, although threatened, we did not believe a nation calling itself civilized capable of carrying out. A whole world was stunned by the loss of the Titanic, but the deliberate cruelty of man has outdone the destruction of an unthinking iceberg.

Inasmuch as our country is immediately involved in this frightful act, it becomes us to refrain from wild and hasty words and to face the situation with calm and sober judgment. Those who believe war is always an unchristian thing have wished that our country had been united in its protest from the beginning against this calamitous orgy of blood. But while our people are not yet sufficiently advanced to take this step, we cannot but unite in an indignant expostulation for an act that is abhorrent even to the standards of bloody war.

We have conscientiously striven to maintain as a nation strict neutrality. It is to be hoped we shall persevere in this attitude. But in the sinking of a passenger-laden vessel is an instance in which barbarism and civilization are clearly at issue. No nation can stand supinely aside and allow the hard-won moral gains of many generations to be ruthlessly destroyed. Not merely are the lives of our innocent fellow-citizens at stake, but the ethical standards of mankind are in danger of being dragged back into brutal savagery.

God grant that the horror of this tragedy may yet come home to the conscience of the German nation, and lead them to repudiate the course to which the Government has committed itself. But if this prayer be of no avail, God grant that we as a nation, with no spirit of vengeance and with unfailing kindness toward those whose actions we deem unworthy of them, may vigorously and faithfully assert and maintain for the world's sake the principles of humanity of which, for the moment, we are perforce the trusted champions.

A Crime Due to Militarism.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah:

This is an hour for lamentation, but not for anger—an hour for grief, but not for madness. There is no more reason why we should go to war with Germany today than there was yesterday. On the contrary, there is infinitely more reason why, in the face of this monstrous horror, we should reaffirm our love of peace and our faith in reason and good will.

It is the war spirit which has done this thing. What shall it profit us to conjure up this spirit in our own country and thus extend the range of violence? It is militarism which has committed this crime. Why justify it by now applying ourselves to its decreees and methods! War settles nothing. It adds to horror, aggravates madness with madness, sanctifies the insane idea that the slaughter of a thousand men on shipboard can be met by the slaughter of unnumbered other thousands of men upon the fields of battle. Not thus is honor maintained and justice done. Now, if ever, is the time to show that America abhors the crime of war and sincerely believes in peace.

Enforce Civilization's Laws.

The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church:

This incident is but one of a series in which our flag has been attacked, our citizens murdered, and our Government openly flouted and insulted by those who enjoyed our hospitality, and who have for months sought our sympathy with their cause. By a policy which the people of this land have accepted, we have put ourselves where we seem absolutely helpless and contemptible in the eyes of those who today are boasting and rejoicing over this latest blot upon civilization.

We have been educated to believe that in this land there is the rule of the people, by the people, for the people. The constituted Government in Washington rules in our name, to do our will, and not to impose its will upon us. Therefore it is incumbent upon us, the people, as the sovereign power, to let the Government know what is our opinion and our will in this matter.

Doubtless this is a time for grave and careful, very careful, deliberation. It is also a time for very positive, emphatic, and powerful decision. It is time not only to see what is right and say what is right, but also to do what is right, to "take measures," as the President said in his note of Feb. 10.

I believe—and the unanimity, unparalleled unanimity, of the American press assures me that I am not alone—that the time has come when the people ought to demand that our Government should call for and secure the co-operation of all the nations yet neutral in establishing a concentrated power to secure and to enforce a return to the laws of civilization on the part of the nations at war. Such a concert of civilized powers could refuse commercial, financial, or diplomatic relations with any power which put itself beyond the pale of civilization, and that probably would be effective without firing a gun.

An Outrage Upon Humanity.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street:

The torpedo which sank the Lusitania tore to shreds all further possibility of personal neutrality. This occurrence was not an affront to nationality, but an outrage upon humanity. Diplomats may adjust the international complications which it creates with nicely chosen phrases, and those who covet the reputation for superior sagacity may weigh the justifiableness of the procedure in the scales of an ingenious casuistry, but every soul the world round, who still retains a reverence for God and His will, and a decent respect for the opinions and conscience of mankind, will instinctively align itself in outspoken and uncompromising antagonism to the spirit which prompted and executed such wholesale murder.

It is called piracy. It is worse. Pirates do not act under orders. This foul deed was organized by Government authority and is acclaimed as a specimen illustration of the highest ideal of national efficiency; as the ripe fruit of a Kultur which it is the ordained mission of the German arm to impose upon the entire world. The men who planned it will thank their God for its achievement and will decorate its executioners with the sign of our Saviour who died on Calvary. Better a thousandfold to sleep beneath the Irish Sea than to live where such principles prevail and such men rule.

The Lusitania has not sunk. The Lusitania cannot sink. Like the ghost of murdered Banquo, "It will not down." And it may be that the dead women and little children who with the Atlantic for a winding sheet are awaiting the judgment of the great day, shall prove a more potent agency than sword and shell in hurling from their seats those who in the cold-blooded arrogancy of unbridled power sent them to their untimely doom.

What Will Washington Do?

The Rev. George W. Grinton, Secretary of the New York Methodist Conference and pastor of Fordham Methodist Church:

Again has the horror of war been brought to our doors. It is almost impossible to be calm under the terrible loss of life. Not only is the firing upon a merchant vessel a violation of international law, but in the face of the President's note to Germany it puts the matter squarely up to Washington. What will she do about it? The neutrality of the United States breaks down when American lives are sacrificed upon the altars of hate.

A Crisis in Civilization.

The Rev. George R. Montgomery, assistant pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church:

This crisis in the world's civilization calls for superior guidance and counsel. It presents great difficulties, difficulties that are full of menace. Let us seek help from God's wisdom and take counsel with religious thought in meeting these problems and dangers confronting us, for all human efforts to cope with the situation have failed, and seem bankrupt so far as accomplishing anything for suffering humanity.

Murder Most Foul.

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue:

When the Titanic went down our hearts stood still, but that was an accident due to natural elements. This sinking of the Lusitania makes our nerves tremble, but it also arouses our better natures. It was a premeditated act, and all the worse because it was. What shall we say? Shall we [illegible] quoting Sherman, that war is hell? This sinking of the Cunarder is not war; it is murder! It is not piracy, for piracy has no Government behind it. This is organized murder; and no language is too strong so to call it. It is the Black Hole of Calcutta, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the Piracy of the Barbary Coast rolled into one. It is on a level of poison in wells. I call it murder most foul, and if there were any words to give it a blacker name I would search them out and use them.

The situation is getting too hard for individuals. If I see a ruffian in the street beating a boy I may want to be neutral. I may say I know neither ruffian nor boy. But God help me, I am less than a man if I don't thrust in my hand. It is too much to ask me to keep out. So it is getting to be too much to ask America to keep out when Americans are drowned as part of a German war. Germans say they gave warning to Americans not to sail. What I'd like to know is, Who gave Germany or any other nation a right to make war zones on open seas and to warn people of other nations not to sail into them? Who owns the seas anyhow? When a representative of a foreign Government, staying among us, speaks thus to American people he is by all rules of common sense and everything else persona non grata, and needs to be sent home. How is it that these schemes of Germany to destroy our people are known to Germans here? There is no room in America for anybody but Americans.

We Must Not Stand Aside.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church:

This nation stands at the moment at one of the great crisis in its history. It is not simply a matter of peace or war. It is, Are we willing to accept a place of spiritual leadership among the nations of the earth, and pay the price which acceptance involves? We are in the birth pangs of a new age. If America stands aside, anxious chiefly for her material prosperity, she will be left behind, and will miss her opportunity for moral and spiritual leadership. She must not stand aside.

A Time for Strict Control.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Pastor of Trinity Church:

Our hearts today are shocked and bowed down by the almost unbelievable occurrence of the past week. This is not a time for words. It is a time for us to hold ourselves in strict control. A time for us to pray that our Government, in whatever course it pursues, may proceed with wisdom, justice and unfaltering firmness.

Bloody Murder Pure and Simple.

The Rev. Malcolm James McLeod, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas:

There is no reason for a rupture. Let us see to it that there will be no rupture unless the other fellow starts it. There is no reason why we should go to war, but there is every reason why we should announce, and announce so loudly that the whole world will hear, what we think of some of the dastardly things that are being done in the name of necessity. To be silent on the question of the sinking of the Lusitania, to accept it with calm and agreeable composure, or to simply express a few diplomatic regrets is treachery to our just and holy God.

I was struck while reading the list how often it reads Mrs. So and So and infant. The idea that slaughtering babies is going to hasten the termination of this frightful world-tragedy is too preposterous to contemplate. It used to be that no army ever bombarded a fortified town without giving the women and children and civilians a chance to escape. We must sweep aside all racial prejudices. There is no other name for it; the whole thing is bloody murder pure and simple.

Warns Against False Fidelity.

Professor Francis B. Blodgett of the General Theological Seminary, at Trinity Church:

Look well into your hearts, and see if there is anything there bound to a false fidelity. Loyalty is the highest relation between persons. We possess this feeling because we belong to each other. We belong to our families, to our country, to our nation, but, above all else, we belong to the cause of righteousness and truth. In all places this day let there be a great searching of hearts, and let us not give way to hasty anger, but be conscious of a greater power than our national one.

Must Arraign Offending Nations.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin D. Bailey, pastor of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn:

The sinking of the Lusitania by what appears to be deliberate premeditation affords an opportunity and creates a necessity to register a protest and demand redress, with guarantees against a repetition, not only for this shocking offense, but for the other scarcely less shocking atrocities of this war.

Shall we back our protests and demands with the force and power of our army and navy? Shall we risk the possibilities of war? We need not answer these questions now. It is our duty to set ourselves right on the great moral issues involved, without considering the consequences. We must set ourselves to the task of arraigning offending nations at the bar of justice. Our war must be waged in the realm of reason, in the spiritual realm, and we must assume that in that realm we shall conquer. If our demands are flouted, if our power is defied, if the violation of the rights of humanity continues, if justice is denied and madness is regnant, if we have fallen upon a time when only brute force avails, then and then only will our duty to God and humanity require an appeal to arms.

Would Stop German Propaganda.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn:

The moment has come for outspoken protest against Germany's conduct of the war by the multitude of preachers, publicists, and laymen who, complying with President Wilson's request for neutrality, have kept silence for over nine months while Ambassador von Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, and a host of other German advocates violated the President's expressed wish by carrying on a campaign against neutrality. We now say to our sincerely respected German friends and German-American fellow-citizens, "You have enjoyed here a thousand times more liberty of speech than either we or yourselves would be permitted in Germany. You have won over nobody. The conscience of the American nation is against your Prussian militarism and its incarnation of Nietzsche's dictum, 'Let every one who is strong seek to make himself dominant at the expense of the weak.'"

Most of us thought our Government should have protested when Germany trampled Belgium, when she scattered deadly mines to drift upon the sea anywhere and everywhere, when she despoiled Louvain, when she sank the Frye and the Gulflight. Now that Germany has defied this Government's official notification, and has carried piracy to the utmost limit in sinking the Lusitania, we are going to lift up our voices in denunciation and are ready to go further to stop these outrages against what we and practically everybody outside of Germany, Austria, and Turkey deems barbaric.

America can not be silent or inactive after this. We are in an awful and dangerous crisis. One spark could set the land aflame. The wisest friends of Germany here will take care to uphold the hands of President Wilson and to cease calling for the impeachment of the Secretary of State for not forbidding Americans to sail on the Lusitania. Universal prayer is surely being offered for our calm, brave, God-fearing President, whose task is heavier than any man's since Lincoln.

May Lead to an Appeal for Peace.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church:

Rather than talk of sending a fleet and of writing an ultimatum, let us go [illegible] our knees that we may find out God's way [illegible] the war. Many folk [illegible] would really delight in it if we could be dragged into the fray. We need to pray earnestly lest we lose our heads and thus lose our Christian chance to help reconstruct the world. The indescribably horrible sinking of the Lusitania may awaken Americans anew to the terrors of war. In our dullness to the anguish across the way we have almost forgotten to pray for peace. We are slowly beginning again to think that we are independent of all things and peoples. The horrors of the loss of the Lusitania may so awaken the world that there may be some kind of a resistless appeal aroused that will bring peace.

"Whom the Gods Destroy."

The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church:

Those whom the gods destroy they first make mad. I believe that no power, no nation, can last which has not God's hand in the making of it, no matter how great or strong it may for the time appear. Remember, God's will will prevail.

No Peace Without Honor.

The Rev. Claudius M. Roome, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, at a memorial service held at St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon:

The police force is maintained to hold the lawless in check and to maintain peace. In the same sense, while war is the last resort after all others have failed, no man of ous is willing to tolerate a peace with all nations unless that peace be one guarded with honor.

Time alone will tell what course is to be adopted by these United States ours to safeguard our own peculiar destinies, but in any event we cannot tolerate the aggression of any one nation which would impose its own ideals and destinies upon an alien race. Ours is a high destiny which will show itself at its best and noblest on that day when we shall be asked to arbitrate in Europe for the cause of peace.

While neutrality does not forbid individual sympathies, as a nation the United States ought to remain neutral. The time has long gone by when this country could rely upon its isolated position to keep it out of European wars. As one of the great powers of the world we have as much interest in the present war as any of the belligerents, but only when those interests are provoked or threatened should we take sides, and then fight with all the determination we can muster.

A Brutal and Inhuman Act.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, speaking yesterday afternoon at the West Side Y. M. C. A., Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, on "Disarmament—Should Our Nation Lead the Way," was asked afterward what he thought of the destruction of the Lusitania, and responded without hesitation:

"I think it was a brutal and inhuman act."

One of the audience asked:

"Don't you think France or England would have done the same thing under the circumstances?"

"I do not want to make comparisons," said Dr. Cadman, "but I may say that I think it was an inhuman act and an everlasting disgrace to the men who authorized it."

The address itself hardly mentioned the subject of disarmament by name, but dealt constantly with the necessity of being ready to defend threatened ideals at any cost. The word "German" was not mentioned in the entire talk, but the implication of the speaker was often unmistakable and he was constantly interrupted by prolonged applause.

"The time has come," Mr. Cadman went on, "and has been coming for some time past, when we don't want to hear anything in this country from men who are not loyal to Americanism and the spirit of American institutions. It is creditable to the American people that they have remained calm through the recent painful occurrence, but at the same time, we wish to indicate that there are certain ideals which we intend to maintain.

"There are men in the world today who are violently opposed to democracy, who claim that their crowns came from God. There are men who maintain that justice is not the esence of international relations, but power; the power of the strong to live expensively at the cost of the weak. And this is not the argument of a warrior, but has been put forward by doctors and poets and professors and learned men to give a godly hue to things that have hitherto been considered outside the pale of common decency."

Dr. Cadman said that he hoped ultimately for the establishment of an international federation with a court of supreme power, armed to enforce his decrees; but in answer to a question he asserted that it was no time now to talk of disarmament.

"If we disarmed now," he said, "we would be like a big, fat, juicy oyster without a shell."

BAD DAY FOR CURB ORATORS.

Germans at Bulletin Boards Argue Against a Tide of Derision.

The little band of German "educators" who took up their stand in front of the Times bulletin board in Times Square yesterday and faced the task of justifying the sinking of the Lusitania, soon realized that they were confronting the most difficult problem of the war. The debate went on from early morning until late at night, but reached its full fury between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. During that period the crowd about the bulletin board varied in size from 500 to 1,000, and the excited voices could be heard a block away.

A big, broad-shouldered German, who by his very size commanded respect and attracted attention, was leading the debate at 4:30 o'clock. He told his hearers that the Lusitania was carrying ammunition and supplies; that Americans had been warned that she would be attacked, and were told not to go on her. Then in a loud voice he shouted:

"And the boat was armed, ready to destroy a German ship if one came in sight. She was nothing more than a warship. Therefore we had the right to sink her."

For the moment no one had a ready answer, and the speaker waited in silence. A man in the crowd who happened to glance at the bulletin board at that point read the latest bulletin which was being printed. It announced that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, had announced that he inspected the Lusitania before she sailed, and that she was not armed and carried no guns.

"Can you read that?" shouted the man. "Is Malone a liar? What have you got to say now?"

"How do you know that is true?" answered the German.

But the crowd deserted him for another speaker, and all of his work was lost.

In another corner a young man in a shrill voice shouted that the English were to blame for the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Germany had a right to sink her," he cried. "When the truth is known it will be shown that England invited this thing. Why didn't she send ships to convoy the Lusitania to port? Because she invited the sinking of the Lusitania and hoped that it would turn the United States against Germany."

"If you haven't got anything better than that, why, quit," retorted one of his audience, and the young man sought cover.

But despite the rebuffs the German accelerators of opinion kept at their task manfully.

When it was possible the conversation was switched from the sinking of the Lusitania, but, once cornered, they did their best to justify the act. Frequently their talks were interrupted with loud shouts of derision. One man shouted:

"You can say what you want. I'm almost ashamed of my own flag when I think that something has not been done to demand an explanation of this outrage. It was murder, pure and simple."

A good deal of excitement was stirred up early in the day when a dozen sailors from one of the battleships at anchor in the North River appeared in front of the bulletin board and jeered the German speakers. The sailors were ready for trouble, and a row was averted by the narrowest of margins. Several Germans in the crowd were jostled, and the speakers were silenced for a time. Then the sailors, tired of the debate, drifted away, and the bedlam started again.

CALL ON PRESIDENT FOR PROMPT ACTION

Letters to The Times Indorse Mr. Wickersham's Plea for a Definite Step.

DR. ABBOTT TELEGRAPHS

He Would Disown All Fellowship with Germany — "Indecision a Crime"—Propaganda Criticized.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, May 9, 1915.

You have rendered an important public service by your publication of Mr. Wickershams letter and your editorial in this mornings issue. These offer to the American people a leadership for which we have looked to the President in vain.

I remember the Winter of 1860-61, when President Buchanan had the authority, but not the capacity to command, and while he stood helpless at the helm the country drifted toward civil war. When Sumter was fired on, Lincoln acted. He did not wait to deliberate beforehand.

In such a crisis, courage is a duty and timidity a crime; dread of war creates peril of war, and no decision is so bad as indecision. You have given us a definite policy to discuss. I do not here discuss it, but I thank you for making it clear that, not by words only, but by some decisive action, America should disown all fellowship with a power which perpetrates massacre of unarmed citizens on the high seas and calls it war.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Commends Wickersham's Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand that President Wilson, before taking action in the present perplexing situation brought about by the sinking of the Lusitania, wants to sense the opinion of the people at large.

Quite right. I hope he has read Mr. Wickersham's letter in your today's issue. I think it expresses the opinion of the majority and offers a good suggestion as to the proper course to pursue. Especially the suggestion of inviting all neutral nations to join us in council appeals to me. T. W.

New York, May 9, 1915.

No Time for Smooth Messages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This last crowning exploit marks the Germans as barbarian outlaws. The official notice issued by the German Embassy shows that the destruction of the Lusitania was a deliberately planned murder—perhaps the most appalling crime against the laws of civilization, of humanity, and of God that the world has known.

Moreover, it is to be noted, this murder for which the German Government is directly responsible is approved, or at least cooly defended, by those who speak for the German people.

Is it possible that the United States can with decent self-respect continue to maintain polite diplomatic intercourse with these barbarians? Ought we not immediately to sever all diplomatic relations, recalling our Ambassador and stating to the world that the Germans by their outrageous and inhuman acts have placed themselves outside of the pale of civilization?

The Administration seems to be taking special pride in the fact that it is giving "very calm" consideration to the situation. There are times when calmness is nothing to boast of, and it seems to me this is such a time. The facts are clear cut, and moreover they are cumulative, following logically many previous occurrences.

It is no time to exchange smooth messages with friends whose hands are steeped in the blood of innocent victims. IRVING PUTNAM.

New York, May 9, 1915.

The Alamo Slaughter Recalled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. George W. Wickersham, printed in this mornings Times, truly represents the feelings of the majority of the voters of this country, notwithstanding the noise made (largely for value received) by an active foreign minority.

I predict that, as the cowardly murder of 102 Americans by 6,000 Mexicans at the Alamo brought on the Mexican War, so the cowardly murder of 120 Americans by a German submarine will bring an end to the poor, cringing attitude we have hitherto maintained toward the bully of Europe. It means that the American people will now, at last, line up beside the civilized powers that are bravely fighting the battle of civilization against the most brazen ruffianism that the world has seen for a century.

Every reason dictates this course. If we wish to retain the respect of the world and to go down into history as a nation worthy of respect, we must act as a conscientious and brave man would act in daily life. The notion (made in Germany) that there is one morality for a man and another for a nation is simply not true, and there is no American citizen worthy of the name but knows it is not true. For a nation to be faithless to treaty obligations, wantonly aggressive to weaker nations, brutally cruel, and unworthy of all trust is not wise policy from any point of view, and Germany is only now learning this truth. Similarl, for a man or a nation to act the part of a coward, to refuse to stand up for the right, because such a course involves danger, to see friends unjustly attacked and cruelly treated and not raise a hand in their defense, to sneak out the back way when every call of honor and duty appeals to one to fight—and to the death if need be—this is the course of the poltroon. This is the course of the coward, and all men justly despise and condemn it.

We have got to fight Germany and now—not next year, not when by some chance she may have worn down those brave nations which are now upholding civilization and may have realized her mad dream of world conquest, but now. If she wins in Europe, is there any poor, deluded, peace-at-any-price advocate who imagines that one month would pass before her fleets would be bombarding New York? We can avoid this conflict, we can swallow this unparalleled wrong in the wanton murder of our innocent fellow citizens, offered us with all the insult a Prussian can offer, only by crawling, and we will not crawl.

The majority of the people of this country come of a proud race. Until very recent years a question [illegible] sign insult to the American flag was resented promptly. Now, it seems, we must humbly swallow such insults. We must not rock the boat. Senator Stone says so. W. S. G.

New York, May 9th, 1915.

End the Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We Americans want nothing to do with Germany, she is outlawed—send her Ambassador to that hothouse of iniquity, his home. We Americans do not wish any German-Americans among us, (we want Americans,) let them leave now in this time of world war; we want no propaganda of the German cause. Our country wishes to remain at peace, but not to continue friendly relationship with a Government that encourages piracy and murder.

THOMAS JEWETT HALLOWELL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9, 1915.

Would Excommunicate Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was not an act of momentary and forgivable passion, the sinking of the Lusitania, with its load of human freight. The men who sent the frightful missile to its mark had lain in wait on orders. News of the event was celebrated in Germany with flags and shouts. Formal regrets at the loss of innocent lives were indeed forthcoming, but they were plainly tinged with "we-told-you-so malice. Americans are forced to the conclusion that the dreadful act was duely deliberafel by German leaders, and that the mass of German people, both here and abroad, are disposed to stand behind these leaders in defense of as vile a deed as even blackened the page of history.

What can we do to uphold our honor and the cause of civilization? In arms we are almost as weak as China, and to attempt blood reprisal would be to sink to a low plane and to sacrifice what little remains for the upbuilding of the worlds peace. But in America moral force has gained through the loss of force at arms. Joining hands with Norway, Sweden, and Holland, who, like us, have paid a sad toll to the Kaisers madness, we can together excommunicate Germany from the society of nations. Already ringed by fire and iron, the lost people can still be made to feel the weight of the worlds condemnation. Then in physical and spiritual isolation let them hug a guilty conscience for comfort till in awful realization they hush the blasphemy upon their lips and wipe the murder from their hands.

We have their ships in our harbors. These are better hostages than princes of the blood. Let us withdraw our citizens, our Consuls, and our Ministers from this land beyond the pale and put the brand of the renegade upon this people who scorn the laws of God and man.

HERBERT J. SPINDEN,
American Museum of Natural History,
New ork, May 9, 1915.

Where Senator Stone Stands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your splendid leading editorial this morning on "The Law of the Lusitania Case." The President wishes to know how the country feels. Let him make no mistake. Senator Stone is, of course, active for his German constituents. He displayed the same activity in espousing the Ship Purchase bill, but has so far failed to explain to the public his interest in having the ship bill pass. W. S. G.

New York, May 9, 1915.

From an Angry Citizen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is Senator Stone a member of the German Government or an American? It is not a question of the British flag, but whether we are going to make good our warning to Germany. Are we always going to do in the future as in the past, clinch our fists, shout and swagger and make faces without the power or pluck of a new-born babe to make ourselves respected? If we are going to act as a nation we should be prepared to back our word by force. Are we at this late date going to accept Germany's orders by placing an embargo on arms and back down? Have we only the courage of the bully and no self-respect? D. B.

New York, May 9, 1915.

PASTORS URGE RESTRAINT.

Pleas for Divine Guidance Voiced in Washington Pulpits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In practically all of the churches in this city reference was made today to the destruction of the Lusitania, either in prayers or sermons. Special prayers were offered in some pulpits for the mothers of those who went down on the doomed liner, today being observed as mothers' day. Some pastors prayed for the President of the United States and asked that this country be not plunged into war by any incident in connection with the European conflict.

The Rev. James T. Marshall, pastor of West Street Presbyterian Church, made special reference to the grave importance attached to the most recent war development, and aked in his prayer at the morning service that peace might continue for the United States.

The Rev. J. J. Muir, pastor of Temple Baptist Church, Tenth and N Streets, Northwest, prayed for divine consolation for the mothers of the victims of the Lusitania.

The Rev. Rolland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Sixteenth Street and Lafayette Square, said it was time for the utmost quiet and calm and trust in those in charge of the affairs of the nation.

The Rev. Father Smith, at St. Patrick's Church, preached on the "Mother of God," and at te end of his strmon made a plea for peace and the safe guidance of the nation in the present crisis.

The Rev. Dr. Forrest J. Prettyman, Chaplain of the Senate and pastor of the Mount Pleasant M. E. Church South, referred to the grave situation of affairs, and offered a prayer for peace, as did also the Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon at Foundry Methodist Church.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, made an impassioned plea for divine guidance in dealing with the problems that confront the nation.

The Rev. U. G. B. Pierce counseled members of his congregation, that it was a time for all Americans to exercise cool judgment and restraint, and to display their patriotism in loyalty to the dispassionate judgment of those in charge of affairs of State.

Swears Off.

Up at Hazard, when they "swear off," they believe in letting the whole world know about it. At least that is the method Mark Standafer, a citizen of that burg, decided to pursue, and this week the following unique notice, run as a paid advertisement appeared in the columns of The Hazard Herald: "Swears Off—Realizing that the days of man are few and full of trouble, and that the clean, moral, sober life is best for all, I hereby solemnly swear, before God and man, that I will never again, during the years of 1914 and 1915, take a drink of intoxicating liquors. Mark Standafer, Hazard, Ky."—Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

Not for Her.

"I promised that girl never to smoke if she would marry me," said the discouraged-looking man.

"What did she say?"

"She remarked that she did not care to be utilized as an excuse for any per[illegible] I might contemplate."—Washington Star.

APPEALS TO WILSON TO BAR BERNSTORFF

Victor E. Mitchell, K. C., of Montreal Urges Passports Be Given Ambassador.

THINKS HIM IMPERTINENT

Letter Calls Publication of Warning by Embassy an Insult to the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., May 9.—The following letter was telegraphed to President Wilson by Victor E. Mitchell, K. C., a well-known lawyer of this city, tonight:

[The letter was received in The New York Times office over the same wire and at the same time it was going into the White House.]

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—Appalled by the latest crime against humanity committed in the name of German Kultur, I am moved to address the following remarks to you. As you know the war zone declared by Germany is not a blockade of the British coasts, and there is no authority in international law for the establishment of a war zone of the character declared by Germany; but even if the German Navy were able to maintain an effective blockade, the penalty of disregarding it is capture of the offending ship for condemnation by a prize court, and not sinking, unless the ship attempts to evade capture by flight and then only in case of necesity.

Under no circumstances and under no law, human or divine, can the sinking even of enemy merchant ships, without notice and without giving the passengers and crew an opportunity to escape, be justified. Such action is nothing more or less than cold-blooded murder.

Germany claims, however, that as this war was forced upon her, first by Russia and then by Great Britain, and she is now fighting for her very existence, all measures though they offend against the whole decalogue and all sentiments of humanity and civilization are justifiable, and that neutral powers must stand aside, no matter how their own rights are affected, and tamely permit her without interference to wreak her will upon the nations which have dared to tand up against German Kultur and German might in defense of our common civilization.

By Order of the Kaiser.

Acting on the barbarous view that "necessity knows no law" the German Government claims that the sinking of merchant and passenger ship is a military duty imposed upon the officers and men of their submarines by superior authority, and consequently when any of these officers and men are captured they are entitled to all the honors of war. The responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania is therefore fixed. It was done by order of the Kaiser and his military advisers, for which the German Government must assume responsibility.

The representative of this Government, which ordered the Lusitania to be sank, well knowing that there were many American citizens on board, is living in security in Washington. The fact that "by order of the Imperial German Embassy" an advertisement was inserted in American newspapers, warning Americans not to sail on British ships, is no palliation of the crime of committed by order of the German Government. American citizens had, under all recognized rules of international law, the right to sail on the Lusitania free from any interference by Germany, and the only right the Germans had in regard to the Lusitania was the right of capture, or if they were unable to take her to a German port, the right to sink her, but only after taking off the passengers and crew.

The publication of the warning by order of "The Imperial German Embassy" was an insult to the United States. It was an attempt to dictate to the citizens of a free and sovereign state what they should do and what they should not do, with the penalty of death for disobedience. Thus runs the fist of the German Emperor in the United States. The German Government knew that this insulting order, or warning, would be and had been disregarded by the American people, but that did not deter the Kaiser and his Government from imposing the threatened penalty, and now many of your citizens have paid with their lives for their temerity in not believing, at the order of the Imperial German Embassy, that his most Christian Majesty the Kaiser and the German Government were capable of carrying a threat to murder into effect against the peaceful citizens of a friendly and neutral state.

How are you going to avenge this foul and brutal murder of your own citizens? Are you still going to treat with the representative of the Government which ordered and planned in advance the commission of this crime on terms of amity, the Ambassador who has on several occasions impertinently told the Government and the people of the United States what their duty is from the German standpoint, and who is now trying to show what happens to Governments and people who will not do as they are told by "order of the Imperial German Embassy"?

Germany as the Common Enemy.

Shades of Washington and Grant, is it not time for some one to act in defense of the rights and liberties of the American people so dearly bought by the blood of their heroic ancestors? Is the Government of the United States impotent to protect the lives of its citizens outside of its own boundaries? So far you have quite properly observed a strict neutrality, although many of your own citizens would have welcomed a protest on behalf of Belgium, but now after this outrage, should not the United States be found fighting the common enemy and murderers of women and children, side by side with the Allies?

Whatever may have been the original cause of the war, there can be no doubt that Great Britain and her allies, at a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure, are now not only fighting for their existence as independent nations, but for the maintenance of those principles upon which our common civilization is based and which all free people hold more dear than life itself. If the Allies win the benefit will not be for them alone, but for all nations whose Governments are based, however imperfectly, on the eternal principles of individual liberty and of government of the people, by the people, for the people, and not only those nations will benefit, but all other nations who are struggling to wrest those priceless liberties from their rulers. Those principles and those liberties are now in danger—are now, in fact, being ridden over roughshod by autocratic Germany with her Kultur and her doctrine that "might is right."

Can you or any man contemplate what would happen to the United States and the rest of the world if Germany were triumphant, and Great Britain, the mother of parliamentary and responsible government; France, with her art; Belgium, who preferred death to dishonor, and Serbia, whose gallant fight has won her undying fame, were beaten and made vassal States of Germany? I omit bighearted and religious Russia, for, while she may be beaten and humiliated, even Germany with all her mighty strength cannot grind her to dust as she could in the event of victory grind Britain, France, Belgium, and Serbia. For nearly nine months Germany and Austria have fought and held the Allies in check with undiminished vigor, and the ultimate result of the war as now waged no man can foresee.

Germany has abandoned all rule of international law, repudiated all conventions with neutral as well as enemy States, and has thrown every consideration of humanity to the winds, and now she wages war on neutrals and murders defenseless men, women, and children belonging to a friendly State. What are the neutral powers going to do about it? What is the United, States, the greatest of all neutral States, and whose citizens have been dastardly murdered, going to do about it?

Says Facts Are Known.

I read in the newspaper that you, Sir, have requested, through the United States Ambassador in Berlin, an explanation of the sinking of the Lusitania from the German Government, and that, after you are in possession of the facts, you will decide what is to be done to protect the national honour, but are not the facts known? Is the fact disputed that American citizens are now lying cold and still at the bottom of the sea, sent to their death unprepared and without a moment's warning by order of the German Government, and do not their poor, dumb mouths cry aloud for retribution?

Ah, Sir, the facts! Are not they, and other equally damnable facts, written in black and bloody letters across the sky of civilization, darkening the sunlight of liberty, and can the great land of liberty stand indifferently by and leave to the Allies the punishment for this outrage on your own citizens?

What reparation can Germany make that will justify the United States in continuing to treat her as a friendly power, until she has punished the murderers of her own citizens? Can you with honor accept a money indemnity from the Government that ordered the murder? Will an apology meet the case? Will a promise to refrain in future from committing like barbarities be acceptable from a power that regards even solemn treaties as scraps of paper? And would such promise, if given, wipe out the studied affront to your national dignity and sovereign power?

Sir, is there not only one answer to make which is consistent with a national honor, and that is to hand the representative of the outlawed Government of Germany, by whose orders your citizens were murdered, his passports?

Frankly, my appeal to you is to throw off the shackles of a forced and unreal neutrality and to call upon your people, who only await your word to take their stand with those who fight for freedom and for right against barbarism, enslavement and might. Bid them to gird up their loins for the fray, to acquit themselves like men and let God defend the right. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

VICTOR E. MITCHELL, K. C.

UPHELD IN GERMAN PULPITS.

Due Warning Plea in Justification by Cleveland Clergymen.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—Charging Germany with guilt of "Wholesale murder and piracy such as the world never before knew," the Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, demanded that the United States put an end to this "crime against civilization."

At the same time many pastors of churches in which German is the pulpit tongue were voicing defense of the sinking of the Lusitania.

"The hour for tolerant neutrality has passed," declared the Rev. Mr. Blanchard. "I will not trust myself to speak carelessly, but I must give expression to what I deeply feel. In every way which is possible America ought to speak at this time."

That the Lusitania's passengers had many warnings was the German ministers' plea in discussing the sinking of the Cunarder.

"The death of passengers of the Lusitania is to be deplored," declared the Rev. J. F. Frederick Keller, pastor of Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church. "However, I hold Germany is absolutely justified in sending to the bottom a boat which carried nearly a half million dollars' worth of munitions of war.

"These passengers were warned before they sailed. Why should the submarine have given them a second warning? War is war, and the passengers must take their chances just as do those men who go to the front to fight in Flanders."

YOUR CHOICE

It is one thing to hire a contractor solely on a legal basis, without regard to his record, or his ability to perform his contract promises.

But to hire a contractor whose name is a synonym throughout the building industry for efficiency and results, that is another thing entirely—and in the minds of the best informed Owners in this country, it is the only thing.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Owing to the death of Mr. John Harvey Page, Vice-President of the Mark Cross Co., on board the S. S. Lusitania, the establishments of the Mark Cross Co. will remain closed to-day.

DERNBURG WARNS AMERICANS AGAIN

Says They Cannot Be Classed as Neutrals When Traveling on Enemy Ships.

DEFENDS LUSITANIA ATTACK

Blames England for Submarine Warfare—Admits Our Friendship Has Been Strained.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary of the German Empire, said last night at the Ritz-Carleton that there could be no abandonment by Germany of her relentless submarine warfare not only against enemy ships but against contraband cargo ships without regard to nationality or neutrality.

"To do less would not be Germany's plain duty under the circumstances and conditions forced upon her by her enemies in violation of both international law and hTe Hague agreements," said he.

Intimating that Americans could not be considered neutrals if they persisted, in the face of repeated warnings, in traveling on enemy ships within the war zone, Dr. Dernburg continued:

"Now, this is the main point: How can Americans, claiming to be neutral, lose sight of this danger? Any American traveler on an American boat is safe anywhere on the high seas so far as Germany is concerned. Equally safe will be the American travel on an American contraband cargo boat or neutral vessel, so far as it is within human possibility for Germany to insure safety. The American flag will protect them when it flies from an American ship."

Dr. Dernburg did not explain how Americans would be saved from a contraband ship when attacked without warning by a submarine.

Referring to the use of the American flag by the Lusitania recently, he said:

"There was the only one danger. Happily that was stopped by the protest of President Wilson. To insure absolute protection to Americans and other neutral travelers the condition should be enforced that none of these passenger ships should carry contraband of war. This is easy to accomplish. It may clearly be made known to the public by the manifest filed at the Custom House when the ship clears."

Justifies Lusitania Attack.

In reply to questions Dr. Dernburg repeated his opinion that Germany was justified in sinking the Lusitania.

"I say we are not to blame. It is a catastrophe of war, due to the conditions forced upon Germany. I regret the loss of American lives, as do all Germans. It always has been and is the desire of Germany to retain the friendship of this country; every effort has been made at all times to do nothing that could in any way break or interrupt the continuation of friendly feeling. This misfortune that has cost the lives of Americans has probably had an effect on that friendship, but Americans should think of the situation that confronts Germany.

"I understand there were some 5,000 cases or more of war materials on that ship. The Cunard Line is responsible for it because of its invitation to the public to risk their lives in the face of the warning given to the public. The British Admiralty is equally, if not more, responsible for permitting innocent American travelers to be used as shields on a ship that was nothing more or less than an auxiliary cruiser and contraband carrier under its jurisdiction since the war began."

"Have you any evidence that the Lusitania carried a weapon of defense of any kind?" he was asked.

"Only so far as I am informed. I know that the sister ship of the Lusitania, the Caronia, acted as an armed auxiliary cruiser off this port. The Lusitania stood in the same relation to the British Admiralty, with the exception that she was engaged in carrying contraband instead of cruising work.

"If Germany is to permit such ships to be used in carrying munitions of war for the Allies it means that Germany would be allowing the enemy to get the materials with which it might pound their way through the German lines and cause far more suffering thereby and to many more women, children, and other non-combatants of Germany than those affected by the stopping of this traffic in contraband."

Dr. Dernburg, citing what he termed England's "starvation" mode of warfare against Germany and her allies, and the embargo laid against traffic with neutral nations, continued:

"I say, would it not be the duty of Germany to prevent this condition?"

In defense of the submarine he said:

Blames England for Submarine.

"The submarine is a recognized instrument of war. Every nation has them. England is building them, as well as having them built here, and shipping the parts to Canada to be put together. And England intends to use them when she has the opportunity against German ships.

"It is England that has created the new form of modern warfare by the use of the submarine, which ignores international law and the Hague agreements. England has done this by establishing the longrange blockade. It has always been a recognized rule of war to seize a contraband ship as well as destroy the enemy ships. It has been the custom heretofore to take off passengers and crews and tow a ship into port. But a submarine, say 150 feet long, cannot do this. It has no accommodations for either passengers or crew. The submarine is a frail craft and may easily be rammed, and a speedy ship is capable of running away from it.

"Instead of giving a specific notice of capture or seizure through the commander of the submarine Germany gave specific notice to everybody before the submarine attack on the Lusitania. That was the only thing that could be done."

Asserting that Germany had been willing to discontinue submarine warfare on merchant and passenger ships had England consented to the proposal made through President Wilson for the admission of foodstuffs and non-contraband to Germany, Dr. Dernburg said:

"If that had been conceded, no such thing could have happened as the attack upon the Lusitania. We are using the submarines for self-protection, just as you have them in the American Navy, examples of which you may see today by going to the North River to view the underwater fleet anchored there with other war vessels."

Talk to Little Girls Costs $10.

Moris Mandel, 55 years old, of St. Nicholas and 153d Street, was fined $10 by Magistrate Sims in the Night Court last night on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Thomas J. Corrigan, an Inspector in the Treasury Department, who said that he watched Mandel because of a supposed resemblance between him and a man wanted in the "ripper" case, and that he saw him talking to two little girls and reaching out his hands to others. Detectives McAuliffe and Hastings of the Second Branch made the arrest and satisfied themselves that Mandel was not the man Corigan suspected him to be.

Wife Has Photographer Arrested.

Herbert M. Dean, a moving picture photographer, who says he followed many of the campaigns of General Villa with his camera, was arrested last night at a boarding house at 209 West Ninety-seventh Street by Detective Love of the Fourth Branch and locked up in Police Headquarters on the charge of failure to support his wife, Tillie A. Dean, and their fourteen-year-old daughter. Dean protested that he had had no employment since last October.

Troll-Pennock Engagement.

Announcement is made of the engagement of the Rev. Gilbert L. Pennock, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Bayonne, N. J., and Miss Grace A. Troll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Troll, of 77 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City.

The Identified American Dead And Survivors Reported By Consul

Reported by Consul Frost at Queenstown.

Identified American Dead.

ARTHUR, GEORGE.
BRODERICK, C. J.
BROWN, W. H.
BROWN, MRS. MAY.
BUSWINE, ROBERT. (Probable.)
CALLAN, PATRICK.
COMPTON, HUGH.
ELLIS, EDWARD.
FROHMAN, CHARLES.
FOLEY, ARTHUR.
GRUNSTON, MISS MARY. (Probable.)
HARE, BESSIE.
JONES, P. L.
KING, T. B.
McBEYTH, MISS.
McDONALD, MRS. AMELIA.
MERRIMAN, J. V.
PEARSON, DR. F.
PLOMONDSON, CHARLES.
SAMUEL, or SAMEUILSCO, DAVID.
SPILLMAN, J.
TURNBULL, J. B.
WALKER, W. W.

American Survivors.

McADAM, WILLIAM.
ALLES, N. N.
BARRETT, MARY.
BERNARD, CLINTON.
BILICKE, MRS. A. C.
BOWING, CHARLES.
BRANDELL, JOSEPHINE.
BROOKS, J. H.
BYINGTON, MR.
BRYNE, MICHAEL G.
CANDLISH, MRS. ELLEN.
CANNON, OWEN.
COLLIS, ED. M.
DOHERTY, MRS. WILLIAM.
INFANT OF MRS. WILLIAM DOHERTY.
DONALD, A. D.
DYER, ROBERT.
ERHART, MRS.
FOSS, CARL E.
GAUNTLETT, FRED. J.
GRAB, O. F.
HAMMOND, OGDEN H.
HARDWICK, CHARLES C.
HARRIS, DWIGHT C.
HENDERSON, HUNTLEY.
HENDERSON, VIOLET.
HILL, C. T.
HOGG, MRS. ELLEN.
HOLLAND, MRS. NINA.
HOUGHTON, DR. J. H.
JEFFERY, CHARLES T.
JUDSON, FRED S.
LEHMANN, J.
KESSLER, GEORGE A.
KAY, ROBERT.
KNOX, S. M.
LAURIAT, C. E., JR.
LEARY, JAMES J.
LIGHT, HERBERT.
LINES, STANLEY L. B.
LINES, MRS. STANLEY L. B.
LEVINSON, J., JR. (Also spelled Linnsent.)
LOCKHART, R. R.
LONEY, MISS.
LUND, MRS. C. H.
McFARQUHAR, GRAVE.
McFARQUHAR, MRS. J. A.
MAYCOCK, MAY.
McDONNELL, KITTY.
McMURRAY, L. L.
MARTIN, MRS. LAURA
MITCHELL, A. J.
NAISCH, MRS. THEODORE.
MILFORD, FRED J.
MOORE, DR. D. V.
MURRAY, MRS. C.
O'DONNELL, PATRICK.
OWENS, MRS. CIS.
PEARL, AUDREY.
PEARL, STUART D.
PEARL, MAJOR F. W.
PEARL, MRS. F. W.
Child of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pearl.
Another child of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pearl.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE.
POPE, MRS. THEODATE.
PYE, MRS.
RANKIN, ROBERT.
SHARP, MRS. SAM.
SHEPPERSON, ARTHUR.
SLATTERY, PATRICK.
SLIDELL, THOMAS.
SMITH, MRS. JESSIE TAFT.
STEPHEN, THOMAS O.
SWEENEY, JOHN M.
THOMPSON, MRS. ELDRIDGE.
TOOTAL, FRED. E. C.
WILLIAMS, EDITH.
WITHERBEE, MRS. A. F.
WOLFENDEN, MRS. JOHN.
WRIGHT, R. C.

GERMANY TAKING 'MOVIES' OF THE WAR

Has Organized a "Film Corps," Which Will Chronicle Activities of the Armies on the Screen.

OPERATORS ON ALL FRONTS

Their Task Almost as Hazardous as That of the Soldiers Who Are Fighting in the Trenches.

The German General Staff has organized what is styled the "Film Corps" of the German Army, the members of which are charged with the taking of moving pictures of the German activities both behind and at the firing lines, a service that the German Information Service states is as hazardous almost as that of the soldier who exposes himself in front of the trenches. These moving-picture men have been assigned to the various German commands. The pictures are taken under the supervision of officers detailed for the purupose and are afterward developed in the German War Office in Berlin.

"Some of the 'movies,'" the German Information Service story of the Film Corps reads, "are allowed to be shown in the picture theatres; others are incorporated in the 'film archives,' which already contain over 2,000 films for future use.

"The moving-picture operator of a film manufacturing concern who left the western front and came to Berlin for a few days' holiday has given a graphic account of his work. The film correspondent traversed the theatre of war in his fast automobile, relying on his chauffeur and good fortune. His permanent residence was at headquarters, where he was always at the disposal of the military authorities.

"A typical day's work he thus describes: At 6 A. M., while still asleep, his host called him, and he was ordered to take pictures of the battlefield and the positions at D. Half an hour later he was sitting in his automobile driving along the highroad at a furious speed.

"Carrying two cameras, one in front and another as a reserve on his back, he walked two or three miles along the road under the French shrapnel fire. At last the long tramp along the road was over, and now his orders were to walk right across the battlefield where the conflict was raging a few days ago and which still bears visible marks of the fight. He had to pass empty cellars, collapsed houses, aqueducts, and subterranean passages, creeping on his hands and knees or slowly advancing with down bent body until he touched a tent wall.

"He opened the tent and found himself in one of the trenches. There was an uncanny stillness around him. Here the soldiers were confronting the enemy at a distance of only a few meters. They did not speak, but only whispered, so as not to betray their presence.

"An easier job is offered to the photographer at the artillery positions, showing considerable motion. But the luckiest chance is when hostile air craft approaches and the cannons, belching forth their shrapnel in quick succession, force an aviator to descend. But the artist should not venture forth too far in order to take the aviator's picture in the air. The flash of the lens once betrayed him, because suddenly a shower of aviators' arrows came whizzing down around him.

"The war has two zones. In the front zone destruction rages, and in the back constructive work is done. That reconstruction in the rear is specially meritorious and an unsurpassed accomplishment of the German military authorities. It is one of the most important tasks of the film reporter to catch that peaceful phase of the war in its main features and its continuous development.

"He records the progress in the reconstruction of bridges which the enemy has blown up and which are often improved. He registers the repairs done by the engineers of great electricity works. He watches landwehr men as they plow French and Belgian fields and with a white cloth tied around their field gray uniforms scatter the seed far and wide in the fruitful soil."

SHOT AT LIFE-SAVING CRAFT?

Reports at Cork That the Submarine Attacked Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, May 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A boat reports that while off Oyster Haven three distinct shots were heard.

This story is confirmed by a number of survivors, who assert that the submarine fired three times on life-saving vessels. My informants are positive these were shots from light guns.

CROWDS HOSTILE TO GIOLITTI.

Former Premier in Rome to Confer on International Situation.

The visit of Former Premier Giolitti to Rome, it is believed here, will hasten a decision as to Italy's attitude with regard to Austria. Signore Giolitti today had a long interview with Signor Carcano, the Minister of the Treasury, who also served in Giolitti's Cabinet, and discussed with him at length the international situation.

While in Rome Signor Giolitti also will have interviews with King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Salandra, Baron Sonnino, and Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador to Italy.

It is reported that Austria, urged by Germany, is ready to make other concessions to Italy, but that these do not include the cession of Trieste.

A DANCE AT ASHEVILLE.

Insurance Officials Among the Guests at Grove Park Inn.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 9.—Officers of the New York Life Insurance Company were among the guests at the Grove Park Inn dance last evening, remaining at the inn after the close of the sectional meeting of agency Directors. President Darwin P. Kingsley and Vice President John C. McCall were guests at a dinner given before the dance by Thad. C. Bell of Richmond, Va. Covers were laid for twenty.

The Lusitania disaster will prevent Secretary Bryan from making a short visit here this week, as expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Stidder gave a dinner for six friends at the dinner dance at Battery Park Hotel last evening. Table decorations were tulips in unique designs.

Robert E. Bedell and E. E. Andrews, New York, are at Grove Park Inn. Paul Roebling, Bernardsville, N. J., is a guest of the Manor.

Halcyon Crawford to Wed June 3.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 9.—Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crawford of East Orange for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Halcyon Crawford, to Dudley W. Wallace, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace of Claremount Avenue. The wedding will take place on Thursday, June 3, in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, with the pastor, the Rev. Robert Brewster Beattie, officiating.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Soe of the passengers arriving yesterday on the St. Louis from Liverpool were:

Miss Janet Aitken, T. M. Allen, W. H. Andrews, Miss Annie Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bain, C. J. Baker, the Rev. P. Boyle, T. E. Brennan, the Hon. Mrs. Oliver Brett, Lionel Brett, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Clau, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Clearin, Mrs. M. Daly, Cecil Fraser, E. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison, Dr. H. S. Jamesson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Henry Kling, Miss V. M. Lang, J. Martin, Mrs. Lucy Orchard, W. Prince, Miss Alice Richards, Captain William Ross, E. N. H. Spies, E. Wilding, Mrs. J. Wallis, Captain P. J. Wallis, U. S. N.

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Friction will ruin your car.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

For Transmissions and Differentials

reduces friction to the minimum. The selected flake motor graphite contained in it graphitizes all bearing surfaces to absolute smoothness, preventing metal-to-metal contact.

The Dixon Lubricating Chart will be sent free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

Revised Lists of Survivors Contain Names of 480 Passengers and Crew

The following are the latest lists of survivors given out by the Cunard Line. They are, of course, incomplete. In the case of the American lists, however, the names given total larger than the line's figures of all Americans aboard. This is explained by the fact that in sailing many passengers list themselves as from the port of departure rather than from their home town. The lists below contain the names of —— survivors:

AMERICAN.
First Cabin.

A.

ADAMS, HENRY, Boston.
ADAMS, Mrs. HENRY, Boston.
ALLES, N. N., New York.

B.

BILICKE, Mrs. A. C., Los Angeles.
BOULTON, H., Jr., Chicago.
BERNARD, C. P., New York.
BOWRING, CHAS. W., New York.
BRANDELL, Miss JOSEPHINE, New York.
BROOKS, J. H., New York.
BURNSIDE, Mrs. J. S., New York.
BYRNE, MICHAEL A., New York.
BUSWELL, PETER, New York.
BURGESS, H. G., New York.

C.

CONNER, Miss D., New York.

F.

FISHER, Dr. HOWARD, Washington, D. C.

G.

GAUNTLETT, F. J., New York.
GRAB, OSCAR F., New York.

H.

HARDWICK, C. C., New York.
HARRIS, Dr. D. C., New York.
HILL, C. T., Richmond.
HOUGHTON, Dr. J. T., New York.

J.

JEFFERY, C. T., Chicago.
JENKINS, F. B., Chicago.
JOLIVET, Miss RITA, Chicago.

K.

KESSLER, GEORGE A., New York.
KNOX, S. M., Philadelphia.

L.

LAURIAT, CHARLES E., Jr., Boston.
LEARY, JAMES, New York.
LEHMANN, ISAAC, New York.
LEWIN, F. GUY, New York.
LOBB, Mrs. POPHAM, New York.
LONEY, Miss VIRGINIA, New York.

M.

McCONNELL, J. W., Memphis.
MOSLEY, G. G., New York.

P.

PATRIDGE, FRANK, New York.
PEARL, Major F. WARREN, New York.
PEARL, Mrs. F. W., New York.
MAID with Mrs. Pearl, New York.
PEARL, Miss AMY W. W., New York.
PEARL, Master HUART D. D., New York.
PERRY, FREDERICK J., Buffalo.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE B., New York.
POPE, Miss THEODATE, Farmington, Conn.
POSEN, EDWARD, Farmington, Conn.

R.

RATCLIFF, N. A., New York.
RANKIN, ROBERT, New York.

S.

SCHWARTE, AUGUST W., New York.
SLIDELL, THOMAS, New York.
SMITH, Miss J. TAFT, Braceville, Ohio.

T.

THOMPSON, E. BLISH, Indiana.
THOMPSON, Mrs. E. BLISH, Indiana.
TIBERGHIEN, GEORGE, New York.
TIMMIS, R. J., New York.
TURNER, SCOTT, New York.

W.

WAKEFIELD, Mrs. A. T., New York.
WALKER, Miss ANNIE, New York.
WITHERBEE, Mrs. A. S., New York.
WRIGHT, ROBERT C., New York.

Second Cabin.

A.

ABRAMOWITZ, S., New York.
AISTON, JOSEPH, Brooklyn.
ANDERSON, Mrs. P., Bridgeport, Ct.
ANDERSON, Miss BARBARA, Bridgeport, Ct.
AITKEN, Miss Crissie, Chicago.
ANTER, JOS. S., Seattle, Wash.

B.

BARKER, Mrs. M., New York.
BARKER, Miss W., New York.
BARRIE, EDWARD, New York.
BARRETT, Miss MAY, New York.
BARTLETT, E. T., New York.
BEATTIE, the Rev. JAMES A., New York.
BIRCHALL, HENRY, Roslyn, Wash.
BRAMMER, Mrs. E. J., Trenton, N. J.
BRAMMER, Miss E., Trenton, N. J.
BRETHERTON, Mrs. Los Angeles.
BRETHERTON, (child,) Los Angeles.
BROWN, DAN T., Los Angeles.
BROWNLIE, Mrs. THOMAS, New York.
BRYCE, H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.
BRYCE, Mrs. H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.

C.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Chicago.
CAMPBELL, Mrs. W., Chicago.
CAMPBELL, Miss A. M., New York.
CANDLISH, Mrs. ARTHUR, Boston.
CHAMBERS, GUY, Boston.
COCKBURN, G. R., Pasadena, Cal.
COLEMAN, Miss SUSAN, Brooklyn.
COLLIS, EDWARD M., Chicago.

D.

DALYRUMPLE, DAVID, New York.
DOGHERTY, Mrs. M., New York.
DOCHERTY, (infant,) New York.
DONALD, A., Boston.
DUGUID, GEORGE, Pittsburgh.
DYER, ROBERT, Pittsburgh.

E.

EGANA, VINCENT, New York.
EWART, R. J., Brooklyn.

F.

FOSS, CARROLL, New York.
FRENCH, Miss GRACE, Garfield, Ohio.
FYFE, Mrs. JENNIE, Holyoke, Mass.

G.

GADSGEN, A., Chicago.
GILHOOLY, Mrs. CATHERINE, New York.
GRAY, R. D., Los Angeles.
GRIFFITHS, T. M., Pittsburgh.

H.

HARDY, Miss ELSIE, New York.
HAMPSIRE, Miss ELIZ., Boston.
HALDANE, JAMES, New York.
HARDY, Miss C., New York.
HERTZ, DOUGLASS, New York.
HILL, Mrs. ROBERT, New York.
HOLBORN, I. H. S., Yonkers.
HOLLAND, Mrs. H. L., New York.
HOUNSELL, EDGAR, New York.
HOGG, Mrs. E., New York.

I.

INCH, W. E., New York.

J.

JUDSON, F. S., New York.

K.

KAY, ROBERT, New York.

L.

LAUDER, E. HARRIS, New York.
LEE, Miss BRIDGET, New York.
LEWIS, JOHN, New York.
LEWIS, Mrs. JOHN, New York.
LEWIS, Miss EDITH, New York.
LUCAS, FRANCIS J., Pittsburgh.
LUND, C., Chicago.
LUND, Mrs. C., Chicago.

Mc.

McCREADY, Dr. RALPH, Chicago.
McCLINTOCK, Miss MARGARET, New York.
McDONNELL, Miss KITTIE, New York.
McFARQUHAR, Mrs. J. A., Stratford, Conn.
McFARQUHAR, Miss GRACE, Stratford.
McGINLEY, PATRICK, New York.
McKENZIE, Mrs. M. A., New Bedford, Mass.
McLELLAN, Miss SARAH, Chicago.

M.

MICHAEL, DAVID, Pittsburgh.
MILFORD, F. J., Hancock, Md.
MOODY, Miss, San Francisco.
MOORE, Dr. D. V., Yankton, S. D.
MOORE, JOHN, Manchester, Conn.
MORHEINA, UNO, New York.
MURRAY, Mrs. C., New York.

N.

NEEDHAM, H. E., New York.

O.

O'DONNELL, PATRICK, Hoboken.
OWENS, Mrs. HUBERT, Elwood City, Penn.

P.

PAYNE, MARTIN S., Springfield, Mass.
PEACOCK, EDWARD, Jerome, Ariz.

R.

READDIE, J. R., New York.
RICHARDS, Mrs. PHYLLIS, New York.
RICHARDS, THOMAS H., New York.

S.

SCHORGESUR, WILLIAM, New York.
SECCHI, Mrs. BERT, New York.
SLATTERY, C. J., New York.
SMITH, Miss HELEN, Ellwood, Penn.
STROUD, E. P. W., New York.
STROUD, Mrs. E. P. W., New York.
SULLIVAN, Mrs. F., Boston.
SUMNER, THOMAS, Boston.

T.

TAFT, SYDNEY, Boston.
TAYLOR, Mrs. A. R., Boston.

W.

WALLACE, CYRIL J., Holyoke, Mass.
WALLACE, Miss D., New York.
WEBB, Miss MINNIE, New York.
WHITEHEAD, Miss FLORENCE, Boston.
WHYATT, Miss MARTHA, New Bedford, Mass.
WINTER, Miss T., New York.
WILDE, Miss A., Paterson, N. J.
WILDE, Miss E., Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS J., Philadelphia.
WILSON, JOHN, Boston.
WOLFENDEN, Mrs., Pawtucket, R. I.

OTHER SURVIVORS.
First Cabin.

A.

ALLAN, Lady, Montreal.
AYALA, JULIANDE, Cuba.

B.

BAKER, JAMES, England.
BARNES, A.
BARTLETT, G. W. B., London.
BARTLETT, Mrs. G. W. B., London.
BOHAN, JAMES, Toronto.
BYINGTON, A. J., London.

C.

CHAPMAN, Mrs. W., Toronto.
CHARLES, J. H., Toronto.
CLARKE, A. P., Toronto.
CLARKE, the Rev. COWLEY, London.
COLEBROOK, H. G., Toronto.
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto.
CROSS, A. B., Federated Malay States.

D.

DALY, H. M.
DAVIS, Miss EMILY.

H.

HAMMOND, F. S., Toronto.
HAMMOND, (probably Mrs. F. S. of Toronto.)
HOLT, Master W. R. G., Montreal.
HOME, THOMAS, Toronto.
KEEBLE, W., Toronto.
KEEBLE, Mrs., Toronto.
KEMPSON, M., Toronto.
LASSETTER, Mrs. H. B., London.
LASSETTER, F., London.
LEAROYD, Mrs. C. A., Sydney.
MAID with Mrs. Learoyd, Sydney.
LOCKHART, R. R., Toronto.

M.

McMURRAY, L., Toronto.
MACKWORTH, Lady, Cardiff.
MATHEWS, A. T., Montreal.
MORELL, Mrs. M. S., Toronto.

O.

ORR-LEWIS, F., Toronto.
OSBORNE, Miss A. D., Hamilton, Ont.

P.

PADLEY, Mrs. F., Liverpool.
PAPPADOPOULO, M. N., Greece.
PAPPADOPOULO, Mrs., Greece.
PAYNTER, Miss IRENE, Liverpool.
PIERPONT, W. J., Liverpool.
PIRIE, ROBINSON, Hamilton, Ontario.

R.

RHYS-EVANS, A. L., Cardiff.
ROGERS, P. W., Toronto.

S.

STURDY, C. F., Montreal.

T.

TAYLOR, R. L., Montreal.
THOMAS, D. A., Cardiff.
TOOTAL, F. E., London.
TOWNLEY, ERNEST, Toronto.
TURTON, G. H., Melbourne.

V.

VASSAR, W. A. F., London.

Y.

YUNG, PHILIP, Montreal.

Second Cabin.

ADAMS, Mrs. A. E., Edmonton, Canada.
ALLEN, JOHN
AMERY, Mrs. PHOEBE, Toronto.

B.

BAXTEN, Mrs. A., Ontario.
BARTLETT, JOHN
BEATTIE, ALLEN, Winnipeg.
BILBROUGH, A. W., Canada.
BURDON, Mrs. A. S., Winnipeg, Canada.
BURDON, Master R. T., Winnipeg, Canada.

C.

COX, Mrs. MARGARET, Winnipeg.
COX, (child), Winnipeg.
COWPER, ERNEST, Toronto.
CUTCHISON, STANLEY, Hamilton, Ontario.
CROSSLEY, CYRUS, Toronto.
CROSSLEY, Mrs. CYRUS, Toronto.

D.

DODD, Miss DOROTHY, Edmonton, Canada.
DOLPHIN, Miss EVA, St. Thomas, Ontario.

E.

EHRHARDT, HABERT, Toronto.
ELLIS, JOHN, Edmonton, Canada.
[redacted]

F.

FISH, Mrs. S. M., Toronto.
FISH, Miss MARION, Toronto.
FISH, Miss E., Toronto.
FREEMAN, JOHN, Falklain, B. C.
FROST, H. R., Regina, Can.
GARDNER, E., Toronto.
GARDNER, WILLIE, Toronto.
GLANCY, JOSEPH.
GWYER, H. L., Saskatoon, Can.
GWYER, Mrs. H. L., Saskatoon, Can.
HALL, Mrs. G., Winnipeg, Can.
HENDERSON, Master HUNTLEY, Montreal.
HENDERSON, Miss VIOLET, Montreal.
HENSHAW, Mrs. M., Saskatoon, Can.
HILL, W. SPENCER, England.
HOSKINS, ARTHUR, Montreal.

J.

JONES, W. G., England.

K.

KAYE, Miss KATHERINE, Toronto.

L.

LANE, G. B., England.
LINES, S. L. B., Toronto.
LINES, Mrs. S. L. B., Toronto.
LOHDEN, Mrs. R., Toronto.
LOHDEN, Miss ELSIE, Toronto.

M.

McCOLIM, Mrs. JAMES A., Ottawa.
McFADYEN, H., Galt, Ontario.
MANDY, Miss ALICE, Montreal.
MARICHAL, JOSEPH, Kingston, Ont.
MARICHAL, Mrs. J., Kingston, Ont.
MARICHAL, Master MAURICE, Kingston.
MARICHAL, Miss PHYLLIS, Kingston.
MARICHAL, Miss YVONNE, Kingston.
MARTIN, Miss R.
MAYCOCK, Miss M., England.
MIDDLEMAST, Mrs. ISABELLE, Regina, Canada.
MITCHEL, A. J., Toronto.
MONROE, L. E.
MORRIS, The Rev. H. C. S., Toronto.
MURDOCK, Miss JESSIE.
MYERS, ELLASON.

N.

NEGUS, EDWARD.
NORTH, Miss OLIVE, Saskatoon, Can.

P.

PAGE, ANDREW, Medicine Hat, Can.
PAVEY, Miss L., Fort Guiappello, Sask.
PELLS, ELSMORE, Vancouver, B. C.
PELLS, Mrs., Vancouver, B. C.
PLANK, Mrs. H., Toronto.
PYE, Mrs. C., Edmonton, Can.

R.

RICHARDS, Master CECIL.
RICHARDS, Master PERCY.
ROSE, FRED J.
ROGERS, Miss ELIZABETH, Toronto, Canada.

S.

SCOTT, GEORGE, Toronto.
SIMPSON, Rev. H. W., Roseland, B. C.
SMITH, G. PRESTON, England.
SORENSON, S., Edmonton, Canada.
STEWART, Mrs. C., Toronto.
SWEENEW, J. M., Liverpool.
SWEET, F. H., Toronto.

T.

TURPIN, T. K., Victoria, B. C.

W.

WHALLEY, ROBERT, Victoria, B. C.
WHITCOMB, H. D., Havana.
WILSON, Mrs. P., Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Calgary, B. C.
WORDSWORTH, OSMOND, Tortonto.
WORDSWORTH, Miss RUTH, Toronto.

CALLS SINKING NAVAL DUTY.

Frankfurter Zeitung Hails Act as "Extraordinary Success.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 9.—The Frankfurter Zeitung comments thus on the sinking of the Lusitania:

"We feel it is always tragic and very hard when war arouses terror and causes wounds to those who do not carry its weapons. A German war vessel sank a ship. It did its duty.

"For the German Navy the sinking of the Lusitania means an extraordinary success. Its destruction demolished the last fable with which the people of England consoled themselves; on which hostile shipping relied when it dared to defy the German warnings."

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Real Estate in Greater New York. We will consider applications promptly and act upon them without delay.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
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BLOOMINGDALES.

May Sale of TOILET GOODS

THIS sale is an annual May affair and offers the rarest bargains in all Drug and Toilet requisites.

¶ There's a brown leaflet with at least 500 interesting items for the toilette, for the bath, for the medicine closet:

¶ Brushes, combs, rubber goods.

¶ All this week. Ask for printed list.

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

"Quality Service since 1870"

Dyeing, Altering, Relaying
Moth-Proofing, Storage
Old Carpets Woven into Rugs
Oriental Rug Repairing
LET US DO YOUR WORK
Write or 'Phone for booklet.

Thos. J. Stewart
1554 Broadway, at 46th St., New York.
'Phone Bryant 3896
MOVING VANS AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

Vogel's Smart Shoes

Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundations of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.

Price $5.00.

E. VOGEL,
64 Nassau St., New York

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

An Important Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits

specially priced at

$21.50, $26.50 & $31.50

will be commenced to-day (Monday)

B. Altman & Co.

Choice Silks and Satins
especially for
Bridal Gowns and Bridesmaids' Dresses

Wedding Stationery

The imprint of B. Altman & Co. on fine Wedding Stationery predicates superlative style, quality and workmanship.

The Summer Schedule of Business Hours will become operative on JUNE 15th

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

The Silver of Sentiment
The Silver of Service

Both are Doubly Sterling if they come from

GORHAM'S

It is peculiarly appropriate that your gift to the bride and groom should come from Gorham's—you cannot afford to be less auspicious than the occasion itself.

As for the silverware with which from time to time you enrich your own home, you surely should be quite as discriminating for yourself as you are for others.

Nowhere in the world can you even begin to match the splendors of Gorham selections, the originality of Gorham designs, nor supremacy and prestige of the Gorham name.

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

LAWMAKERS URGE NATION TO BE COOL

Wait for the Truth, Then Act Unitedly, Is Senator Lewis's Advice to the Country.

BLAMES WILSON'S CRITICS

Lusitania Disaster Will Make for Disarmament, Senator Sheppard Thinks—Trust the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—In reply to your telegram asking me what I advise as the proper attitude of our country on the sinking of the Lusitania, I reply:

Our first duty in the presence of such a distracting disaster is to restrain the emotions of resentment and await a full report from official sources upon the cause and responsibility for the attack. We should not forget that we are to some degree responsible for this catastrophe. The too-frequent condemnation of the President and the Administration by hasty and excited gatherings, assembled in this country from time to time, on the neutrality policy of America, gave license to certain Governments in Europe to assume that anything done against the United States or its citizens by one of the belligerents would be treated by our people with indifference or approval. This has led to an incorrect view on the part of Europe as to what America would do if purposely wronged.

We must ascertain from Germany, and from all the facts, if it was the German Government or some irresponsible officers of the navy torpedo fleet that was responsible. We must not forget that Spain has ever denied that she as a Government ordered or had knowledge of the blowing up of the Maine. We went to war nevertheless. Now all admit that the United States, after investigation, cannot say how the Maine was exploded. It could have been done just as Spain said—by an over-ambitious officer seeking to commend himself by the act to his country for reward. The German Government at Berlin may make the same discovery and disown the act as a Government act and offer all proper reparation.

Only when this is declined should we take other steps. The nation must be now given to understand that if diplomacy through the President and the Secretary of State fails to obtain the reparation, the President is at the end of his power. He can then act only after obtaining the collective wisdom of the country through calling Congress together for any drastic action if such shall ever be necessary.

Our first attitude must be the true American one: Patience, investigation, so as to be assured of our ground, then make such demand as becomes a firm, courageous, but cool-headed, commonsense people.

Our duty is to wait for the truth, then act unitedly.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
Senator, Illinois.

Difenderfer Urges Caution.

JENKINTOWN, Penn., May 9.—Your telegram requesting my views regarding the attitude the United States should assume with reference to the sinking of the Lusitania received.

There can be but one answer, the positive assurance that this country shall remain neutral, no matter how trying, or how aggravating. These are times that try men's souls to the limit, but it is the true patriot who can weigh carefully the awful consequences of war and refrain from too hasty judgment. Having been a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee for the last four years, I may be in possession of some facts not in the possession of the public generally, but I have felt it my duty in all cases to refrain from making public statements that would in any way tend to inflame or show resentment.

The sinking of the Lusitania is an awful thing to contemplate, and the feeling of resentment may raise our blood to the boiling point, but let us place our confidence in the President of the United States. He has kept us free from entanglements so far. I for one have every confidence in his judgment.

R. E. DIFENDERFER,
Congressman.

Sheppard Trusts Wilson.

GEORGETOWN, Texas, May 9.—The sinking of the Lusitania is an illustration of the unspeakable horror of modern warfare, and will be a tremendous argument for general disarmament when the war closes. Let us handle the present situation with patience and calmness, trusting the President to take the proper course.

MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Get the Facts—Senator E. D. Smith.

FLORENCE, S. C., May 9.—A thorough investigation of the facts and then take such action as the facts warrant and natonal dignity and national self-respect demand. I have implicit confidence in President Wilson's ability and patriotism to meet fully the situation.

E. D. SMITH,
Senator from South Carolina.

Folly in Haste, Says O'Gorman.

I prefer not to discuss the Lusitania tragedy, but every one should recognize the folly of urging hasty or precipitate action by our Government. The wisdom and patriotism of the President will safeguard every American interest. In my judgment, the situation does not call for the assembly of Congress.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN,
Senator from New York.

Shields Looks To The President.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—While upon the facts as they now appear, I think the destruction of the Lusitania and those aboard, common piracy and murder on the high seas, with the plainest principles of international law marekd only by the magnitude of the crime, and the cruel premeditation with which it was committed, I believe the course this country should pursue is one primarily for the President to determine, and that he should not be embarrassed in the discharge of his grave and delicate duty. I have great confidence in his wisdom, courage, and patriotism to do what is proper to protect the rights of the people, and the dignity of our Government.

JOHN K. SHIELDS,
Senator from Tennessee.

Congressman Hart's View.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 9.—Representative Archibald C. Hart of the Sixth New Jersey District on being asked today what he thought of the Lusitania disaster made the following statement:

"As human being we must suffer mental distress when contemplating the destruction of the lives of non-combatants. Officially, our Government may find it more difficult to present a case in this than in the sinking of the Gulflight, an American ship, for it is said that the Lusitania, flying the flag of a belligerent, was armed and engaged in carrying contraband of war in the knowledge of its passengers. The truth or falsity of this must be influential. Yet it is inconceivable that any nation should purchase immunity from the bitter comparative harm that contraband could do it at such frightful expense.

"I believe that Congress will stand solidly behind our President, and that from him we may expect deliberate direction upon an honorable way."

VARDAMAN FINDS EXCUSES.

Senator Says Germans Gave Warning—Faith in Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 9.—Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi, who stopped over here en route to Sheffield, where he goes to attend a meeting of the Tennessee River Improvement Association, when asked for an opinion regarding the Lusitania sinking, said:

"The incident is regrettable beyond expression, but I see no reason why serious complications between the United States and the belligerent Governments of Europe should grow out of it. It is one of the horrible incidents of a cruel, brutal, inexcusable, and indefensible war.

"Admitting that Germany is responsible for the destruction of the Lusitania, she is only guilty of retaliation for the damage to her own commerce by England.

"The German Government had declared the waters in which the Lusitania was destroyed in the war zone. As an additional warning to Americans, Germany published advertisements in both the American and British press warning neutrals against the use of belligerent ships. They disregarded them at their peril, and they must suffer the consequences.

"I wish from the depths of my heart that Americans would stay away from the war zone.

"No, I do not think that this one act would justify war, but President Wilson is on the job; he is in possession of all the facts, and I have faith in his prudence and good judgment in dealing with this delicate situation."

DEMANDS VENGEANCE.

Head of British Association Says Was Is the Only Logical Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—The United States must avenge the Americans lost with the Lusitania, according to Dr. Alexander Smellie, Chairman of the British Association of Atlanta.

"The hideous crime was carefully planned by Germany," said Dr. Smellie. "Never has there been a more horrible offense against humanity. If the positions of Great Britain and the United States were reversed, a tragedy like this could never happen to a British subject and its perpetrator go unpunished. If America were at war and England neutral, and an American vessel, with Britishers on board, were sunk under similar circumstances, England would bring the responsible country to account.

"It is a terrible thing to plunge a country into war, but in view of the atrocious nature of this latest crime, it is the only logical thing ha can be done."

NEED OF A SUBMARINE LAW.

Jefferson M. Levy Thinks Now Is the Time to Get It.

Speaking last night on the matter of the sinking of the Lusitania, ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy said:

"Whatever comes out of this fatality there must be hereafter a law of nations for submarine warfare. Thomas Jefferson said in 1803 that the battleship would have to go before the submarine, and he seems to be justified. We must have a law which is not only law such as we have had in the past, but also be a law which is enforcible. In other words, the nations must be absolutely bound by it.

"If Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, and ex-President Taft would now come out in favor of a World Court Congress such as is to convene at Cleveland on next Wednesday—and the latter is so in favor of the plan that he has consented to address this congress in Cleveland—I believe that great strides can be made in international law; strides that shall forever settle the status of the submarine's actions.

"The sinking of the Lusitania makes such an indorsement timely. This is a matter which was to have been taken up at the scheduled meeting of The Hague Conference, called for last April. It can be taken up now. Already there is a strong sentiment among the eminent men of this country for a court in which sovereign States may be litigants, just as our own States may be litigants in our Supreme Court.

"Alton B. Parker, Bainbridge Colby and John Hays Hammond, among others, will be present to address this congress at Cleveland because they believe in its practicability. Here is an opportunity to settle for all future time what shall be enforcible law in crises of this kind."

CAUTIONS AMERICANS TO KEEP NEUTRALITY

London Observer Says Picking Up of the German Gauntlet Would Be a Blunder.

LONDON, May 9.—The Observer, in an editorial today on America and the Lusitania, says:

"The course which the American people can follow is by no means clear, and the obstacles in Mr. Wilson's path are so many and so dangerous that no one can fairly accuse him of pusillanimity if he decides that forcible action is denied to him.

"We shall certainly not rank ourselves among those who urge the United States to abandon their neutrality. They have every reason for prudent restraint. We can never be sufficiently grateful for the moral support which we have received from all that is great and worthiest in the American nation.

"It would, in our view, be a blunder if they permitted themselves in a moment of indignation to further the deep-laid plans of Germany by picking up the gauntlet thrown down to them. President Wilson is confronted with a very grave problem. What action he and his Government will think fit to take we do not know. Whatever it is, we shall accept it without any loss of respect for the great nation across the Atlantic."

POINTS "LARGER VENGEANCE."

British Writer Views America's War Power as Ethical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 9.—A. H. Polled, writing in The London Sunday Times, says:

"As far as military conduct of the war is concerned, America's belligerency can affect it but little; but war is not only a matter of military operations. If America comes in it will not be on the ground that her national interests are endangered, nor yet because her nationals have been outraged. Her national interests are not in immediate danger. Her coming into the war could not protect other Americans, nor can she do much to avenge the outrage.

"A larger vengeance is in the hands of those who must dominate Germany, and in this task America can hardly help, but America's coming in would be like a judgment of posterity on the ethics which German kultur has put before the world. It would proclaim that the cause of the Allies is the cause of humanity. It would be a final condemnation of militarism. It would set a seal upon the patent necessity the world is under to purge itself of a plague centre which threatens all forms of life."

DENMARK HORROR-STRICKEN.

Copenhagen Newspapers Agree in Condemning Germany's Act.

COPENHAGEN, May 9, (via London.)—Commenting on the sinking of the Lusitania the Vortland today says:

"A cry of indignation will stir American public opinion while asking in the name of civilisation how a nation which on every occasion boasts of its culture can permit so many innocents to perish in such a terrible manner. A German torpedo struck the Lusitania, but simultaneously it drew human culture into the depths.

"However much the Germans in the future talk of their culture the answer will be, 'It does not exist; it committed suicide on May 7, 1915.'"

The National Tidende says:

"Even if the Lusitania were armed that does not justify or explain the torpedoing of the great liner without warning. Here is no question of accident. The Germans surely regret the loss of human lives. We others do not understand at all that this is necessary. We feel only a chilling horror."

The Politiken says:

"The act is a self-contradiction, as Germany by a mass of eager agitation tries to convince the world of the kindness and cleanness of its cause, and simultaneously resorts to a proceeding which is highly capable of strengthening the aversions whose existence the Germans recognize and which apparently is very disagreeable to them."

The Koebenhavn says:

"Will the German people like the responsibility for this drowning of innocent persons? If the German people do and dare take this responsibility we know no other answer thon that of 'terror!' The world is lying in darkness. Will it ever again become light?"

The Socialdemokraten says:

"All common sense and public spirit is shocked by this act in such a measure that we stand paralyzed by the shock of horror. No impartial person will understand how human beings have been able to carry out such an act. All those wishing peace must now meet the proof that war in the end can be but war with its blind madness."

FRENCH DEMAND REPRISALS.

Lusitania Leads War Comment—Press Looks to Us to Act.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 9.—The war news even from Italy gives place to the Lusitania. A significant feature of French comment is the demand for reprisals, which even the German use of asphyxiating gases failed to arouse. The press generally devotes the first two pages to the subject, emphasizing American opinion as shown in extracts from New York newspapers.

The French attitude is summed up in the prase: "It's up to America now."

The Petit Parisian says: "The world's eyes are on Washington. History's hour has sounded for President Wilson."

The Echo de Paris says: "What will America do, whose President has said the situation would become critical if one America life was sacrificed."

The Temps says: "After England, America now realizes that great countries lose nothing by military organization. There are many things even Germany would not have dared if she had not counted on the advantage of superior military preparation."

VIENNA PRESS REJOICES.

Sinking of Lusitania Is Regarded as an "Immense Success."

VENICE, (via London,) May 9.—All the Vienna newspapers publish the story of the torpedoing of the Lusitania and several of them comment editorially on the disaster. The Neue Freie Presse says:

"German submarines have registered an immense success. Perhaps Messrs. Churchill and Asquith will now speak less contemptuously of the German blockade and the dread of the submarines will increase still more.

"After the loss of the French cruiser Leon Gambetta comes the torpedoing of the Lusitania. It is not known if the ship was used as an auxiliary cruiser or whether she remained in the passenger service, but in any case she carried thousands of persons, and the sinking of the ship can hardly have occurred without great loss of life.

"We rejoice over this new success of the German Navy, which will show everywhere that as the allied armies in common attack have accomplished seemingly impossible deeds, so, also, the allied navies will go on with equal bravery to brilliant success.

"The sinking of the Leon Gambetta was in a purely military sense more important, but the destruction of a giant vessel costing millions is proof of the capacities of the submarine."

LACK OF AIR PATROL BLAMED.

Henry Woodhouse Says Two Aeroplanes Would Have Saved Liner.

The small investment of $20,000, the cost of two aeroplanes, would have saved the Lusitania, according to Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club of America and managing editor of Flying.

"The fleets of the warring countries have been and are daily protected from submarine attacks by the seaplanes making thorough reconnoissances," he said yesterday, "and it has been found that they can detect submarines and mines and thereby keep the path of the fleets clear. This has been the case in the North Sea and during the campaign against the Dardanelles.

"All the British troops that have gone from England to France have been convoyed across the English Channel by seaplanes and dirigibles, and so effective have the aircraft been that not a single mishap has been recorded from the time of the sending over of the first drafts of the expeditionary forces up to the present time.

"Two submarines have already been destroyed by the bombs of seaplanes, and Sir John French and Vice Admiral de Robeck have expressed their regret that they can barely get enough aeroplanes for scouting and directing artillery fire, and cannot, therefore, employ some to extend the potentiality of ships and keep the coasts clear of hostile craft.

"With two aeroplanes the Lusitania would have made itself immune from submarine attack. The danger from submarines is a daylight danger near coasts, and this danger would easily be overcome by the employment of aircraft.

"The powerful seaplanes of today have been called the kingfishers of the submarine. They can be launched from a ship and sent to reconnoitre a hundred miles ahead, and upon finding a submarine can attack it with bombs and destroy it. The heads of the different forces in Europe recognize this potentiality, and while regretting that they do not have sufficient aeroplanes to employ some for this purpose, they keep their submarines out of reach of the enemies' aircraft.

"Torpedo launching by aeroplane is a new development not yet practiced in the war for the reason that the powers, needing aeroplanes in large numbers for other purposes, cannot allow their constructors and officers the time required to construct larger machines and conduct experiments to make it possible to launch full-sized torpedoes. But the feasibility of launching torpedoes with aeroplanes has been demonstrated by experiments made by Captain Alessandro Guidoni, Royal Italian Navy, at the arsenal at Spezia, Italy, and advocated in the United States by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.

"But the possibility of obtaining better results than are obtainable from a torpedo boat costing $1,000,000 with an aeroplane costing only about $15,000 has seemed too preposterous to be taken seriously by the bulk of naval authorities and neither of the above-mentioned officers received consideration until a few months ago. Captain Guidoni has succeeded in launching torpedoes weighing 700 pounds and hitting the target nine times out of ten from a distance of one and a half miles. When torpedo planes are put in use the status of things in naval warfare will change.

"The fact that the fleet assembling in New York waters has not a single aeroplane at its disposal and, on account of the discarding recently of three of the four naval aeroplanes which had become unfit for service the United States Navy has only one aeroplane fit for service, shows that the United States has not profited by Europe's mistakes. With one aeroplane in the navy, half a dozen in the army, and none of the 150 civil aviators experienced in long distance flying, this country would be in a sorrowful plight in case of its becoming a party in a war."

VOYAGERS' FRIENDS CLINGING TO HOPE

Futile Inquiries Made All Day at New York Offices of Cunard Line.

TWO BROTHERS ORPHANED

Cable Asks for Orders Regarding Saved Lads, Now Penniless in Liverpool.

There were only a few persons outside the Cunard Line offices at 22 State Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the clerks arrived and opened the doors ready to receive inquirers who sought news of missing relatives or friends. Some of them were buoyed up with the hope that survivors might have been landed at remote points along the coast where they could not get in telephonic communication with the Cunard office at Queenstown to announce that they had been saved.

Among the first callers were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hicksen of 657 Fifth Avenue who arrived in a big limousine car. They betrayed deep agitation when Mr. Hickson asked if anything had been heard of his two sisters, Mrs. Caroline Hickson Kennedy and Miss Kathryn Hickson, who was listed as Miss Kennedy. Neither of the women appeared on the list of Lusitania survivors.

The principal message received from Liverpool by the Cunard agents in the forenoon related entirely to the safety or loss of men of the crew of the Lusitania, from the Captain down to a bellboy.

Grief was expressed by the staff when it was officially announced that Staff Captain J. C. Anderson, Chief Engineer Alexander Bryce, Surgeon J. F. McDermott, Assistant Surgeon J. Garry, Purser James A. McCubbin, Deck Officer Stevens, and Extra Chief Steward Arthur Ford had gone down with the ship.

Another message related to the safety of two brothers, Erik and William Gardner, 16 and 11 years old, respectively, of Toronto, Canada. The parents, on their way with the boys to New Zealand, went down with the Lusitania. The message added that the boys were penniless at Liverpool, and the company officials cabled for instructions from New York as to what should be done with them.

Two Women Rescued.

An unofficial notice posted in the Cunard office stated private cablegrams had been received in Boston, addressed to relatives, that Ann Kilkenny and Margaret Touhey, both in the steerage, had been saved.

Among the relatives who sought news was Louis Friedman of 1,531 Fifty-first Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, who said his brother Samuel of the firm of Friedman & Co., importers, at 421 Broadway, had not been reported saved.

Adolph Schwarz, a cloak importer, of 137 Madison Avenue, called to inquire about his brother, Max M. Schwarz, head of the firm, who sailed to buy goods.

Edward Cronican of 1,494 Amsterdam Avenue sought news of his adopted father, an uncle by marriage, Inspector Robert Henry Cannon, 50 years old, who is in the service of the British Government and whose duty was to search transatlantic travelers in efforts to safeguard the liners.

The Inspector was six feet four inches in height and a powerful swimmer and consequently may have made shore. He had received medals for bravery in just such calamities as befell the Lusitania. Bravery displayed on the Carpathia following the Titanic castastrophe caused Congress to bestow a medal on the Inspector. The night before the Lusitania sailed he remarked to Mr. Cronican that torpedoing the Lusitania was impossible as she was too fast.

Mrs. R. Scott of 884 East Nineteenth Street, Paterson, N. J., begged the Cunard officials for news of her brother, Edward Lawrenson, who had sailed for Lancashire after having amassed a fortune in British Columbia.

Seeks News of Husband.

Mrs. Davy Kinshott of 21 Vista Avenue, Dongan Hills, S. I., wife of an assistant steward, accompanied by her young son, stayed in the Cunard offices all day awaiting news of her husband.

Michael Molloy of 431 West Forty-seventh Street, whose sister, Miss Margaret Molloy of 429 West Forty-seventh Street, was a passenger, was accompanied by his cousin, Miss Katherine Flanagan. On April 25 he received a cablegram announcing the serious illness of his father, and Miss Molloy insisted on going to Ireland by the quickest steamship. On the Monday after she left he received a cablegram stating that the father had died.

A cablegram from the head office in Liverpool reported that the Cunarder Tuscania had not sailed for New York on Saturday, but did not give any reason for the delay. It was thought here that the company might be waiting for instructions from the Admiralty.

The office was closed at 8 o'clock at night leaving several grief-stricken persons standing in the hallway of the building, trying to cheer up one another.

William Marconi, the inventor, said yesterday that he had lost a friend on the Lusitania, Mrs. M. C. Brown of New York, who had sailed for Liverpool with her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Witherbee and Mrs. Witherbee's son 5 years old. Mrs. Witherbee had been reported saved but no word of the fate of her mother or her son has arrived here.

TERROR BRED IN GERMANY.

Norwegian Newspaper Places Blame for War's Ferocity.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 9.—The Tidens Tegn, in its issue today, says:

"The world reads with horror of Germany's sinking of the Lusitania. It is Germany's fault that this war has a ferocity and terror before considered impossible.

"The impression made by this horrible event is not mitigated by the fact that one seeks vainly for its reason. No policy of neutrality can rule the feeling of mankind, and perhaps even Germany is not strong enough to dispense with the friendship of other nations."

VATICAN ORGAN PROTESTS.

Joins Whole Italian Press in Denouncing Attack on Lusitania.

ROME, May 9, (via Paris.)—The newspapers, without distinction as to politics, strongly criticise German methods in the sinking of the Lusitania. Even the Osservatore Romano, which, although it is the Vatican organ, has not previously concealed its German proclivities, despite the fact that the Vatican is neutral, joins in the universal protest of the Italian newspapers over the destruction of the liner.

The Messagero in its editorial today declares that the sinking of the Lusitania "is worse than a battle lost for Germany."

SWISS OPINION INDIGNANT.

Newspaper Asks How Can Opinion Be Neutral in Face of Such Crime.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 9.—All the Swiss newspapers express indignation concerning the torpedoing of the Lusitania. The Tribune de Geneve says:

"How can our opinion remain neutral before such an abominable crime? Precisely because we are neutral we protest with all our force against this premeditated act of piracy. The cup has overflowed."

ATTACKS PRESIDENT AT GERMAN MEETING

Wilhelm Says the Dead Soldiers on Battlefields Ought to Haunt Him.

COMPARES HIM TO JUDAS

Orator Claiming Native Birth Says America Has Become a Hiss and a By-word in the World.

Frederick P. Wilhelm, who asserted that he was a native-born American citizen of a neutral disposition, denounced President Wilson at a mass meeting made up almost exclusively of Germans at the Cort Theatre last night. He said "the dead German soldiers of the Flanders battlefields ought to haunt the President of the United States, because he has permitted them to be killed with American-made arms and instruments of murder."

At one point in his speech Mr. Wilhelm urged that President Wilson was "betraying a friendly people with the kiss of a false neutrality," and most of those in the audience applauded loudly. The buz of comment that came when Mr. Wilhelm ended his speech revealed the fact that nearly all those present spoke German by preference or otherwise. It was said that many of them came from the German section of Hoboken.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of "The American Truth Society," which was organized, it was stated, because American newspapers could not be relied upon to give correct news about the German cause. Jeremiah A. O'Leary, a lawyer, with an office at 38 Park Row, who acted as Chairman, urged that branches of the Truth Society be established in Hoboken at once, and in all cities of the United States where there was any considerable German population. He said the society hoped soon to be sponsor "for a real American newspaper" which would give its American readers for the first time a chance to see how, "in supporting the cause of the Allies," they have been made victims "of a false public opinion, built up by falsely colored articles in the American press."

Chairman O'Leary announced that next Sunday George Whitefield Mead would attempt, in a speech under the Truth Society's auspices, "to fix the moral and legal responsibility for the Lusitania horror." He intimated that this responsibility rested with England for provoking Germany by closing the North Sea to German commerce, and with the United States for its failure to prohibit the exportation of arms to the Allies.

Expunged a Sympathy Clause.

Resolutions brought forward by Thomas P. Tuite, contained a clause setting forth that "we deplore the fact that American lives have been lost by international lawlessness." This clause, however, was expunged by the Executive Committee of the Truth Society to whom the resolutions were submitted before they were placed before the audience. Those who voted in favor of striking out the claus ewere Mr. O'Leary, Charles Noonan, and Joseph Frey; composing a majority of the committee.

As read to the audience and passed unanimously the resolutions contained these provisions:

We deplore and condemn all international lawlessness. We hold that lawlessness in war breeds lawlessness in reprisal and therefore that British lawlessness in closing the North Sea, involving neutral rights generally, in changing the laws of contraband and the conditions of contraband after the war broke out, in seizing and in confiscating the cargo of the food ship Wilhelmina, consigned to the civil population of Germany, provoked Germany reprisals in return.

We deplore the destruction of American lives upon a British ship by a German submarine.

We deplore the exportation of arms and ammunition to any belligerent, particularly upon passenger ships, and under all circumstances we denounce the shipment of contraband of war in American bottoms to any belligerent nation.

We respectfully recommend that a conclave of the neutral powers be called by the United States to restore, by means of a more enlightened public opinion and by means of embargoes, if necessary, the prevalence of law, of natural rights of trade, and complete freedom of the seas.

We pledge our support to the President of the United States in every just, impartial and necessary step as a means of restoring law and order among the nations of the earth.

It was just after the members of the audience pledged their support to the President in every step to restore order that Mr. Wilhelm sought to place on Mr. Wilson's head the blame for the American lives sacrificed on the Lusitania.

Says "Wilson Tamely Submits."

"Our President has failed in two important particulars," he said, "and a condition has arisen in which we must fear that the ghosts of retributive justice will scourge us. Our President has insisted on carrying on a traffic in arms and ammunition against the dictates of morality and the high conscience of which Americans should be capable. On the other hand, there was a commerce that was right before God and that was legally right, right before man as well as God. This was the peaceable and peaceful commerce with Germany's civil population.

"President Wilson tamely submitted to British dictation in shutting off the commerce of a peaceful character which might have kept German women and children from starving to death, and he submitted to British dictation again when he permitted to go on this commerce in implements of murder. Thus the Germans in the trenches said they had no objection to being killed by American bullets if only America as a neutral nation would insist on seeing that the commerce was kept open which would keep their wives and children from starvation at home. And at home the German women said they would be willing to see America yield its neutral rights in a way to let them starve if America only would desist from forcing their husbands and fathers to die with made-in-America bullets.

"Both the soldiers at the front and the women and children at home arose in a united protest against the American policy that required both that the women and children starve, so far as America was concerned, and then that the soldiers die in fighting against American munitions.

Says "America Has Her Price."

"Our President is a psychological problem to me, a psychological conundrum for I regarded him before this war broke out as a man of scrupulous honesty. Yet he has permitted his Administration to argue that because international law did not explicitly forbid the exportation of arms, international law commanded the exportation of the implements of murder. As well say that international law, which did not forbid the war, in consequence, commanded it.

"I am puzzled at our President, and I am perplexed at his present actions. I can no longer follow his ethics, he is an enigma. We are letting America become a hiss and a byword in the world and letting the people of the world say everywhere, 'America has her price—for money she will sell instruments of murder.' I say we must rise as Americans and end this murderous traffic."

WILSON CALMLY CONSIDERS ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

ing here, even outside the Administration, accords with that manifested in other parts of the country, that Mr. Wilson should be trusted to determine on the course to follow and to reach that determination in his own way.

President Remains Alone.

Secretary Bryan, who said yesterday that he had not communicated with the President since the Lusitania disaster, did not see Mr. Wilson today. Mr. Bryan's statement applies to each of the other members of the Cabinet. The President is struggling with the problem without assistance. He has virtually cut himself off from all communication with members of his Administration, with the object, it is believed, of having a chance to consider every aspect of the situation without the confusion that might come from hearing diverse views. When he has completed this period of contemplation, it is believed, he will lay his ideas before the members of his Cabinet and listen to the views that they may have to express before deciding on the character of the representations to be made to Germany.

Following his custom, the President went to the Central Presbyterian Church this morning. At 2 o'clock this afternoon he went motoring alone, and remained away from the White House for three and a half hours. He did not remain long indoors, but took another motor ride soon thereafter that kept him out until dark. There were no visitors at the White House during the day. Nothing that took place in Washington today served to give the impression that there was any feeling of excitement or concern here. The weather was perfect and thousands of people were on the streets and in the many parks of the capital. But nowhere was there evidence of agitation or interest based on the idea that the Government was facing a crisis over the Lusitania affair. Groups of persons, out for a Sunday holiday, walked through the White House grounds and gazed at the old mansion. There was nothing to indicate, however, that these were not of the ordinary run of visitors, taking advantage of the fine weather to stroll that way.

Gets Many Messages.

None of the many messages that have been received at the White House offering advice to the President with reference to the Lusitania incident will be made public. It was said that a considerable number of these reflected the opinion that the President should be trusted by the country to take the proper attitude in dealing with the situation. Some messages of the same character have been received at the State Department, addressed to Secretary Bryan.

On the whole the Administration is understood to be pleased with the tone of the sentiments expressed by Senators and Representatives, most of whom have either indicated a willingness to trust to the President's judgment or have declined to make any comment whatever. Ex-President Taft's cautious remarks and the refusal of ex-Senator Root to give his views have caused gratification in Administration circles.

Whether the President will refer to the Lusitania incident in the speech he is to deliver in Philadelphia tomorrow night has not been disclosed by any of those in a position to know what the President intends to say.

It is realized that the occasion will afford opportunity for display of feeling on the part of his audience, but nobody knows, of course, what will happen. The visit of the President to Philadelphia is to attend a gathering in celebration of the naturalization of 4,000 foreign-born citizens, and it is expected that these, with the members of their families, who are also to participate in the affair, will fill Convention Hall, which has a capacity of 12,000.

The President will leave here tomorrow afternoon, and is due to reach Philadelphia at 7 o'clock. He will go from the railway station to Convention Hall, and expects to return to his train after the exercises there. His train is scheduled to leave Philadelphia on the return trip at midnight.

Malone Reports No Guns.

The official statement from Berlin, which came by wireless, admitting that a German submarine had sunk the Lusitania, and pointing out that the big liner was naturally armed with guns, was widely commented upon here today. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, has reported to the authorities here that the Lusitania had no guns aboard.

Series of Big Problems.

President Wilson during the last twenty-four hours has been studying every aspect of the Lusitania tragedy from its legal and humanitarian aspects. That he feels deeply distressed over the incident and realizes the people of the United States expect him to express in some pronounced fashion their indignation over it was indicated by the statement issued from the White House on Saturday night.

Only the President's most intimate advisers know of the complexities of the problem before him. It not only concerns the attack on the Lusitania with nearly 200 Americans on board, but a series of incidents indicating a period of strained relations with Germany for many weeks.

The President has watched without open comment, but it is known with disapproval the complaints of the German oficals with regard to questions of neutrality and the efforts to array German-American sentiment against the Washington Administration as a means of urging an embargo on munitions of war against the Allies. At first the German Government admitted that there was no violation of international aw in the sale by private individuals of munitions of war. The German Ambassador in a memorandum practically accused the United States Government of not being neutral in the question of permitting shipments of munitions, the President was amazed.

Seeks Motive for Acts.

The sinking of the American ship Frye, the attack on the Falaba, which caused the drowning of an American citizen, Leon C. Thresher; the wrecking without warning of the American tank ship Gulflight, the dropping of bombs on the American steamer Cushing, and, finally, the torpedoing of the giant liner Lusitania constitute a series of incidents which the President is trying to interpret. He wants to be certain whether they range themselves in order to cause a grave climax of a carefully planned policy of hostility to the United States, or whether the sequence is casual and the German Government desires to continue friendly relations with the Washington Government.

If the German Government, as not a few diplomatists and officials fear, is anxious to draw the United States into the European conflict in the hope that defense at home will reduce the supply of arms to the Allies some officials believe the situation must be considered in the light of other possibilities and incidents in the future which might be calculated to aggravate public feeling in the United States.

In every quarter the opinion prevailed that the President was confronted with not only the most serious problem of his own career, but one of the most trying and awkward situations in the history of the United States. In patient expectancy official Washington awaits the President's decision.

Neutrals Watch Us.

"Neutral Governments are anxious to know what the course of the United States will be. They have frequently intimated to the American Government their willingness to join in any movement which might effectively protect the rights of neutrals. They have promised their moral support, and, while the United States traditionally has been opposed to joint action of any kind, some observers think a contingency might arise, as the international situation develops, which may make necessary conversations with the neutral countries on a common policy to safeguard the rights of neutrals.

Most of the time today the President seemed preoccupied, and talked little to his companions. He sat in his study, it was said, in deep thought, undisturbed for hours. When he returned from his motor trip today he found on his desk another great pile of telegrams.

They had been coming in scores from all parts of the country. Many urged the adoption of severe measures. A few from workingmen's organizations advised a declaration of war as the surest preventive of further affronts to American dignity. Others suggested a severance of all diplomatic relations until adequate reparation and apology was made. Still others counseled a peaceful course, but advocated firmness.

VON BERNSTORFF GETS A BOMB THREAT

Anonymons Writer Sends Warning That the Embassy Is to Be Blown Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It was said at the German Embassy today in response to inquiries that an anonymous letter had been received there threatening that the Embassy would be blown up at 1:32 o'clock on Monday morning. A copy of this communication, substantially the same as the one delivered at the German Embassy, was received by a newspaper, and this caused the inquiries.

Count von Bernstorff said such a letter had come to the Embassy this morning. He indicated that he did not take it seriously, saying that he would be in bed and asleep at the hour named in the letter. The letter, which was typewritten, was on paper with a water mark showing the American Eagle and Shield of the United States, and is said to be similar to that used in the Government departments, but no significance was attached to this at the Embassy, where it was regarded as the work of a crank. The letter was as follows:

"You will be blow up tonight at 1:32 o'clock. An American."

On their own initiative, the Washington police authorities have placed a guard around the German Embassy. According to the police, no request for protection had been received from the Embassy, and the guard was placed there merely as a matter of ordinary precaution. Major Pullman, the Superintendent of Police, said it was customary for the Washington police to look especially after the protection of embassies and legation here, and that this protection was just such as the United States would expect the police of foreign capitals to afford to representatives of this Government.

Count von Bernstorff reiterated today what he said on leaving New York yesterday, to the effect that he could not discuss the Lusitania tragedy because he had nothing official from his Government on the subject. He knew nothing of the sinking of the vessel except what he had seen in newspapers, he said. A statement from Berlin issued by the German Government appeared in newspapers this morning, the Ambassador said, and he could add nothing to that. In this statement attention was called to the Embassy's warnings to Americans not to take passage on ships of Germany's enemies.

The Ambassador denied that he had advance knowledge of any intention to sink the Lusitania. Had he known it in advance, he said, he could have gone no further than he had gone in giving notice in a newspaer advertisement of the danger of travel through the waters of the war zone in vessels of nations at war with Germany.

In connection with the warning advertisement attention has been called to the fact that the advertisement was general in its terms and made no reference to the Lusitania. It is pointed out also that the advertisement did not appear in newspapers until the morning of the day the Lusitania sailed and it has been contended that it was printed without any marked prominence and in such positions as to leave perspective passengers on the Lusitania to take their chance of finding it in the general run of printed matter.

It is understood that the German explanation of the fact that the advertisement was not printed until the morning of the day of the Lusitania's sailing is that the publication of the advertisement was to have been a week in advance of the date of the sailing of the Lusitania, and that the delay in publication was due to an error for which the German Embassy was not responsible. Owing to this error, according to the understood explanation, the simultaneous publication could not be arranged for a date prior to Saturday, May 1, when the Lusitania sailed from New York. The copy of the advertisement prepared at the German Embassy is said to have been given on April 22 to the agency which placed the advertising, with instructions to arrange for its first publication on May 1.

Persons disposed to criticise the attitude of the German Embassy contend that the denial of Count Bernstorff that he had advance knowledge of any intention on the part of the German Government to sink the Lusitania, reduces the element of warning on which the German Government is laying so much stress. Itis argued that if the warning was not intended to apply directly to the Lusitania, and all the time the German Government contemplated the sinking of that ship the contention that the American passengers on the Lusitania must have understood that the warning was intended to apply to them will not bear scrutiny.

FEAR WIRELESS TRAP CAUGHT LUSITANIA

Close Scrutiny of All Messages at Two German Stations Called For.

SHIP'S FATE FORESHADOWED

F. K. Sprague, Charles Curtis, and Brander Matthews Discuss German Embassy's Significant Warnings.

The necessity of a Federal investigation to ascertain whether the German Government has abused the privilege granted Germany by the United States in the transmission of messages by wireless directly from one country to the other during the war was discussed last night by Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia, Frank J. Sprague, electrical engineer, and Charles Curtis, the builder of steamship turbines, at Professor Matthews's home at 337 West Eighty-seventh Street. They agreed that in his investigation of the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine and the killing of more than 100 Americans President Wilson should demand that every message sent either to or from Germany during the last few weeks should be submitted to him for scrutiny, and if in code should be translated.

Mr. Sprague, who was formerly President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and has been called the father of electric railways, laid stress on the fact that the German Embassy at Washington was in possession of knowledge previous to the last sailing of the Lusitania that on this trip it would be subjected to special and unusual hazard, as indicated by the fact that the Embassy advertised a warning to passengers on the day of sailing. He thought it not improbable, he said, that information making it possible for the German submarines to "ambush" the Lusitania at the time she neared the British coast had actually been sent from this country, and that the number of rumors in certain circles here which presaged the catastrophe might indicate that there was definite "inside" knowledge of the attempt in this country to be made.

Lusitania's Peril Known.

The Government investigation, he said, should include an effort to trace this inside information to its sources with the view to learning if the Germans were aided in such manner by persons in a neutral country, and he declared that an effort should be made to trace every one of the anonymous telegrams of warning received by Lusitania passengers through the telegraph offices to their sources.

"President Wilson is in a most difficult position, and, in a period of righteous indignation throughout the country at what is the most diabolical ace ever committed during any war, is seeking all possible knowledge of the exact facts connected with the case before committing this Government to whatever steps seem wise to him in upholding the country's honor," said Mr. Sprague after the discussion. "In his conclusions all good citizens must uphold his hands.

"But in searching out the facts, one thing must not be lost sight of—the use to which wireless channels communicating between the United States and Germany, by way of Tuckerton and Sayville, have been put during the past few weeks. The United States, in its desire to afford all facilities which a reasonable regard to neutrality might demand, has recently permitting the enlarging of the Sayville wireless station so that it may not only receive but may transmit direct to Germany—a privilege which it is inconceivable Germany would permit on its own territory under the existing circumstances.

Messages May Have Been in Code.

"Many of the messages sent and received have undoubtedly been in code, and it is possible that such code, always subject to change, may not, at all times have been available to any censors put at those stations by the United States Government. These censors were primarily placed there, I understand, to prevent the use of the stations for communication to or from ships at sea on matters connected with the supply or movement of armed vessels.

"It is significant that, simultaneously with the last sailing of the Lusitania, although the United States Government had notified Germany that she would be held to strict accountability if American ships or lives were lost by reason of her proclaimed submarine activities, there was published under the authority of the Imperial eGrman Embasy an advertisement renewing the exact threat made by the German Government, and at the same time many anonymous telegrams were received by passenger on board that ship warning them not to sail.

"No such advertisement and no such telegrams had marked any previous sailing of that ship. It is currently reported that there were many sinister rumors concerning the fate of the Lusitania on this trip. It would appear almost certain that the German Government decided not only to ignore all the American protests, but to make a special effort on this particular trip to sink the Lusitania and inaugurate a new era of 'frightfulness,' and in such manner as to produce the maximum of horrible effect. The evidence of this was shown when the ship was torpedoed, for even after one missile had reached home and the ship was mortally wounded, a second, and from some reports it appears a third, torpedo was sent into her so that the ship was sunk with the maximum loss of life. It must be remembered that the submarines made no attempt to save life.

Did Embassy Know in Advance?

"The conclusion is almost irresistible that special knowledge was possessed by the German Embassy and perhaps by others of what was to come.

"It would seem proper, while the President is seeking the facts in the case, that he should be satisfied as to the exact character of every wireless communication that has passed through either wireless station in the last few weeks. It may be that the stations' records will tell their own story, and it may be that that story will form no basis for a charge that unneutral and unfriendly use has been made of them.

"But if there should be any doubt, and if the German Embassy or any representative of the German Government has received or sent messages, not examined, under the courtesy of private codes and should refuse a demand by the President for detailed knowledge as to the messages sent and received, it would seem justifiable to conclude that representatives of the German Government have been directly, and perhaps criminally, connected with the carrying out of this fearful attack. The President should have this information in hand in deciding upon the proper course for this Government to follow at the present critical time."

Don't Kiss the Babies.

Do not kiss the babies. Many babies who were kissed, through ignorance of the germ theory, did not live to be more than 85 years old.—Toledo Blade.

An Unfinished Story.

"The mystery of the Sphinx"—began Mrs. Browser.

"Is that, being a woman, she is silent," interrupted Browser.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW VANDERBILT AND OTHERS DIED

Continued from Page 1.

Lady Mackworth. When the deck became awash I jumped into the sea with a lifebelt. After a terrible buffeting from the wreckage I felt myself becoming unconscious.

Collapsible Boats Most Useful.

"I resigned myself to fate, feeling sure that I would drown. When I revived I found myself on a collapsible boat, where I had been dragged while unconscious. I believe these collapsible boats saved more lives than did the regular lifeboats. The latter could not be launched in time, and many of them were smashed or upset by the davits. I know that two lifeboats were launched on the port side."

Mrs. Albert G. Bilicke of Los Angeles was rescued with Miss Connor.

No trace has yet been found of the two daughters, Anna and Gwen, of Lady Allan of Montreal. Their mother, who is the wife of Sir Montague Allan, a Director of the Allan Line, is prostrated with grief and unable to see any one.

Lindell Bates, a brother of Lindon Bates, Jr., of New York, arrived in Queenstown today, seeking Lindon.

A number of identified dead, including probably several Americans, will be buried on Monday. The funeral will be public, and there will be a military and naval escort.

Bodies Identified.

The body of Mme. Marie Depage, wife of Dr. Antoine Depage, Medical Director of the Belgian Red Cross, is among the identified dead. Mme. Depage recently lectured in the United States on conditions in Belgium, and collected funds for the sufferers of her country.

Among the American identified dead is the body of the Rev. Orr Jacobus.

Additional names of identified American dead were ascertained today, as follows:

Hugh Compton, age 17, son of the President of the Booth Line.

J. B. Turnbull, Bridgeport, Conn.

Edward Ellis, New York City.

W. Walker, presumably of New York.

Miss McBright, 3 East Ninth Street, New York.

The Lord Mayor of Cork called yesterday upon the United States Consul at Queenstown and tendered his own sympathy and that of the citizens of the city to the families and relatives of Americans drowned in the Lusitania disaster.

A special train left Queenstown last night for Dublin carrying many of the survivors who are able to travel. Many pathetic scenes were enacted at the railroad station when persons who had lost relatives or friends boarded the train. Some of the survivors appeared still obsessed by the terrifying ordeal through which they had passed. Everything possible was done for their comfort by the people of Cork.

Wesley Frost, United States Consul at Cork, is obtaining affidavits concerning all the material facts of the torpedoing of the Lusitania from Miss Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio; Dr. Howard L. Fisher of New York, and Robert Rankin of New York.

These survivors will cable to the State Department at Washington about 300 words each.

Survivors Disagree.

The survivors do not agree as to whether the submarine fired one or two torpedoes. A few say they saw the periscope, though many attest to tracing the wake of foam as a projectile came toward the vessel. The only point in which all concur is that the torpedo struck the vessel a vital blow amidships, causing her to list almost immediately to the starboard. In this careening fashion she plowed forward some distance, smashing the lifeboats' davits as she did so and making the launching of boats well-nigh impossible until headway had ceased.

How far the Lusitania struggled forward after being struck and how long it was before she disappeared beneath the waves are likewise points upon which few passengers agree, estimates of the time she remained afloat ranging from eight to twenty minutes. At any rate, the list to starboard so elevated the lifeboats on the port side as soon to render them useless, and it is said only two on that side were launched.

The first of these, according to the custom of the sea, was filled with women and children. It struck the water unevenly, capsizing and throwing its sixty occupants into the sea.

Women and Children Drown.

The Lusitania even then was making considerable headway, and these women and little children were swept to death, in spite of the attempts of two stokers to rescue them. These stokers, according to the passengers, were drowned.

After that several boats were launched successfully, but the liner's list grew more perilous, the decks slanting to such an angle it was imperative for all to cling to the starboard rail. Many by this time had donned lifebelts and jumped. Several lifeboats broke adrift unoccupied, and the sea became a froth of oars, chairs, débris, and human bodies.

Two stokers, seeing a drifting boat, dived overboard, recovered it, and pulled in nearly forty persons, mostly women. The Lusitania's crew, meanwhile, adhered to the letter to the instructions which had been given them, and the discipline was rigid, although one or two subordinate officers are said to have told a group of passengers who had climbed into a boat that there was no immediate danger, and advised them to remain on deck a while longer. Whether this was due to the fact that these subordinates lost their heads or to their conviction that the ship's bulkheads would save her never will be determined, but that such an incident occurred is attested by Ernest Townley, a resident of Surbiton, England, who was returning from a business trip in America.

Survivors Dazed and Confused.

All day yesterday, in hotel corridors, halls, and reception rooms, survivors sat listlessly still, too dazed to discuss what had occurred. They were dressed in a variety of garments. Some were crying softly; some were trying to force down beef tea or other nourishment. In front a crowd surged, clamoring for news of father, mother, brother, or sister.

Further down the street a crowd crammed the small Government telegraph office, where three clerks and three operators strove desperately to keep abreast of the ever-growing stream of messages.

In four morgues lay the dead, women in some cases side by side with children. The body of Charles Frohman, the clothing water soaked but his features placid, lay face upward in a bare room in an old building on the hillside, a hundred yards from the water's edge. Around him were ranged fifty bodies of both sexes, over which attendants were bending, sorting and ticketing their belongings.

Those men best fitted to chronicle the last moments of the Lusitania, Elbert Hubbard, Justus Miles Forman, Charles Frohman, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and others, apparently all went to their graves with her.

Cunard Officials' Views.

Her speed at the time she was struck is variously estimated from eight to twenty-one knots. When forced, the liner could do twenty-five knots, outstripping even the fastest and latest submarines, hence it is the belief of survivors and Cunard Line officials that a battery of underwater craft, numbering perhaps four or five, lay in wait, in the clear sunshine of Friday, posted advantageously along the route it was surmised the vessel would take. It was easy to keep all but the tips of the periscopes submerged, and then for the craft nearest her to let go torpedoes.

The first train to arrive here yesterday morning carried attachés of the main Cunard Line offices at Liverpool, including Captain William Dodd, the Marine Superintendent, and Dr. Duncan Morgan, the Medical Superintendent. The former busied himself with relieving the material wants of surviving passengers and crew and the identification of the dead, while the latter attended the injured, several of whom were suffering from severe wounds and shock.

Every train for Kingstown and Rosslare carried complements of second and third class passengers and members of the crew. Most of the first-cabin survivors—sadly few in number—will remain here temporarily. The townspeople have been generous in extending aid and sympathy to the survivors, none of whom was able to save more than the clothes on his back. Many are dressed as they would have been as if the disaster had occurred at night, for the explosion and the long struggle in the water virtually denuded them.

Captain Turner appeared yesterday morning in civilian clothes, donated by a local banker, who has extended the hospitality of his home to the commander. Later in the day he dressed in the stained uniform, which had been dried, and walked with bowed head down the streets, recognized by few among the crowds.

Queenstown Questions.

Queenstown was almost as much dazed by the tragedy as those aboard the Lusitania. The question on every lip is, "Why did Captain Turner pursue the usual well-known Cunard Line course so close to the Irish coast at medium speed, and why was not the big liner convoyed?"

Several naval officers here state that the Lusitania received wireless orders to take a course in the middle channel, but the ship's wireless operator declines to say whether or not he received such orders.

All day long morbid crowds surrounded the temporary morgues where the bodies of 149 victims await identification. Although few have been identified, many bear evidence of having occupied the first-class cabin. In striking contrast to most historic sea disasters, the rate of mortality among first-class passengers seems to be heavier than among any other class on board. A large proportion of those saved are members of the crew, but this is not evidence of lack of discipline, as most of them were picked up from the water.

The Captain of a trawler who arrived in the harbor soon after the accident with 146 survivors, mostly women and children, when reproached for not staying longer on the chance of picking up more survivors, said:

"There were many left in the water, but they were all dead and many so horribly mangled I thought it better to bring ashore my boatload of suffering women, as they could not have stood much more."

These women presented a pitiful sight as they wandered aimlessly about searching without hope for loved ones who must have gone down with the ship.

Relatives and Friends Arrive.

Relatives and friends of passengers who had gone in high spirits to Liverpool to meet the incoming ship began to arrive here yesterday to search for the missing, but the small roll of survivors meant heart-breaking disappointment for most of them. Among the number was William Crichton, a prominent business man in London and a former resident of Baltimore, who searched in vain among the survivors and in the morgues for a trace of his wife.

The dragging of lifeboats was explained by a number of passengers and members of the crew by the statement that the second torpedo severed several steam pipes from the engines. The Lusitania had been sent full speed ahead when the first torpedo was seen, and it was impossible to stop her headway by reversing the engines when the necessity for lowering the boats was realized.

The most remarkable escape was that of R. J. Timmis of Gainesville, Texas, who was returning to England for his yearly visit, accompanied by his chum, R. T. Moodie, also of Gainesville. Both men gave their lifebelts to steerage women just as the Lusitania sank. Timmis, who is a strong swimmer, remained in the water, clinging to various objects, for nearly three hours. Then he was taken into a boat, which he still had the strength to assist in rowing.

The boat began picking up from the water all those showing signs of life, and the first person rescued was the half-conscious steerage woman to whom Timmis had given his lifebelt. Moodie sank when the ship went under, and, although he was a good swimmer, he was not seen again. Moodie was all ready to jump when Timmis, who previously had given his belt to a woman, said: "There is a steerage woman here with a 6 months' old baby." Moodie promptly stripped off his lifebelt, but it seems both he and the woman perished.

Little Fear at First Shock.

Dr. J. T. Houghton of Troy, N. Y., one of the survivors, said there was no reason to fear any danger after the first explosion, as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown and beached, if necessary. Just then, said Dr. Houghton, the liner was again struck, evidently in a more vital spot, for it began to settle rapidly. Orders then came from the bridge to lower all boats. A near panic took possession of the women. People were rushed into the boats, some of which were launched successfully, others not so successfully.

G. D. Lane, a youthful but cool-headed second-cabin passenger, who was returning to Wales from New York, was in a lifeboat which was capsized by the davits as the Lusitania heeled over.

"I was on the 'B' deck," he said, "when I saw the wake of the torpedo. I hardly realized what it meant when the big ship seemed to stagger, and almost immediately listed to starboard. I rushed to get a lifebelt, but stopped to help get children on the boat deck. The second cabin was a veritable nursery. Many youngsters must have drowned, but I had the satisfaction of seeing one boat get away filled with women and children. When the water reached the deck I saw another lifeboat with a vacant seat, which I took, as no one else was in sight, but we were too late. The Lusitania reeled so suddenly our boat was swamped, but we righted her again.

"We witnessed the most horrible scene of human futility it is possible to imagine. When the Lusitania had turned almost over she suddenly plunged bow foremost into the water, leaving her stern high in the air. People on the aft deck were fighting with wild desperation to retain a footing on the almost perpendicular deck while they fell over the slippery stern like crippled flies. Their cries and shrieks could be heard above the hiss of escaping steam and the crash of bursting boilers. Then the water mercifully closed over them and the big liner disappeared, leaving scarcely a ripple behind her.

Twelve Lifeboats Afloat.

"Twelve lifeboats were all that were left of our floating home. In a time which could be measured by seconds swimmers, bodies, and wreckage appeared in the space where she went down. We were almost exhausted by the work of rescue when taken aboard a trawler. It all seems like a horrible dream now."

William McM. Adams of Boston, son of A. H. Adams, European manager of the United States Rubber Company, with offices in London, was standing on the Lusitania's deck with his father and near Lady Allan of Montreal and her two daughters, Anna and Gwen, and Mrs. G. W. Stephens of Montreal. All the members of this group got into a lifeboat, but it was smashed, throwing all the occupants into the water.

"The Lusitania heeled over," said Mr. Adams today. "I was struck by a mast, and the same blow evidently sent my father to the bottom and also hit Lady Allan, who suffered a broken collarbone and injuries to one of her hips and her spine.

"I must have gone down with the suction of the ship, but regained the surface of the water and was picked up, half conscious, and taken aboard a trawler."

First Rescuer's Story.

Captain David Murphy of the trawler Stormcock was first on the scene with a rescue boat. His story follows:

"First of all I gathered in a lifeboat fifty-two persons, most of them women and children, and before I completed my load I had twenty blessed youngsters aboard the old Stormcock. Several of them were without their mothers, but all were taken in charge before we reached harbor by kindly women, who forgot their own sorrows in ministering to others.

"One old lady of 78 years had been in the water two hours, but was as spry as any one. Many women fainted on reaching our decks, and when revived begged pitifully to be allowed to retain their lifebelts, as they were overmastered by the fear that the submarine would return to complete its work of destruction. Several died aboard my boat, and the scenes of grief and suffering became almost unbearable. The little Stormcock brought 150 persons to Queenstown."

Master at Arms Williams of the Lusitania is the proudest member of the remnant of the crew, for it was his keen eye which caught the flash of gold braid on Captain Turner's arm when the commander was about to throw up his hands after being in the water two hours and a half.

Hope dies hard in the human heart, and friends and relatives of the missing are running down rumors that several boatloads of survivors have been landed in remote coves on the Irish coast, while two schooners which took part in the work are said to have sailed for Liverpool with a number of rescued aboard.

Although all the passengers discussed submarines all the way over few, if any, believed that the Lusitania would be struck. They referred to the possibility almost with levity. R. J. Timmis, who talked with Captain Turner after landing, stated that the Captain said bitterly:

"We didn't have a chance. I knew that when I felt the torpedo's impact."

Mr. Timmis added that the Captain told the helmsman and Staff Captain on the bridge to save themselves, but Captain Turner remained at his post. The Staff Captain was lost, but the helmsman was saved.

The Mnster and Leinster Bank of Cork telegraphed United States Consul Frost here in behalf of a New York bank urging that every effort be made and that no expense be spared in tracing Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Major F. U. Pearl was saved, with his two children, but his 12-year-old son lies in a morgue and his fourth son is missing.

The bodies of Charles Frohman, Mrs. May Brown, and Mrs. MacDona were taken in charge by the American Consulate last night.

The Cunard Line has a boat patrolling the spot where the liner sank in the hope that it may pick up a few stragglers.

At the beginning of the inquest yesterday the Coroner spoke at considerable length, denouncing the Germans. He said he hoped all victims buried here would receive full military honors.

TO SEEK VANDERBILT'S BODY.

Ambassador Page Asked to Send Tug—No Hint as to Will.

The flags on the Hotel Vanderbilt flew at half-staff yesterday while Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt waited at the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, for news of her husband—that he was alive, that some one had actually seen him drown, or that his body had been found. No news came.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, it was said, was suffering greatly under the suspense. She has left her apartment in the Hotel Vanderbilt and will remain with her mother-in-law for the present.

Those closest to Mr. Vanderbilt, outside of his family, have accepted his death as a fact, as is indicated by the lowering of the flags on the hotel. The concern of Mr. Vanderbilt's friends now is over the recovery of his body, and special efforts to this end are being made. Charles E. Crocker, Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary, in Mrs. Vanderbilt's name, sent a cablegram yesterday through Washington to Ambassador Page, asking that a tug be chartered for a search for the body, and it is expected that the vessel will go out today.

Mr. Crocker said yesterday that no steps toward the disposition of Mr. Vanderbilt's property would be taken until definite word concerning Mr. Vanderbilt had been received or a sufficient time had elapsed to put the fact of his death beyond doubt. This means, it is said, that Mr. Vanderbilt's will will not be read until next week, at least. No one could be found yesterday who would attempt to estimate his property or guess at the disposal of it. It is presumed that the bulk of his estate will go to his wife and children, but large bequests to charity are expected by some.

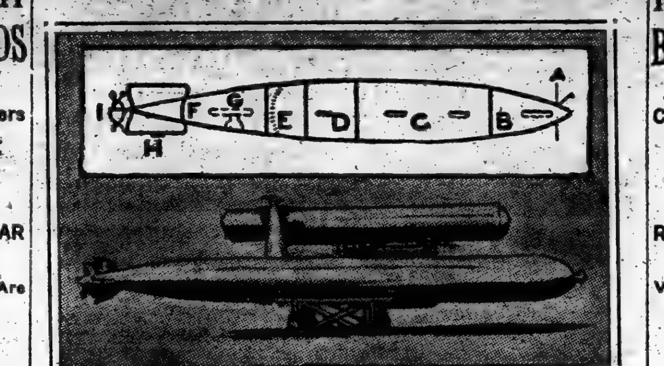
40-KNOT TORPEDO HIT LINER AT 1,000 YARDS

United States Naval Officers Now Here Discuss Sinking of the Lusitania.

NO TWO EXACTLY SIMILAR

Peculiarities of Each Missile Are Recorded on History Sheet—Its Construction.

TYPE OF TORPEDO USED IN SUBMARINE WARFARE.



Sketch shows the essential parts of a Whitehead torpedo. *A:* Pistol, detonator, primer, which causes the explosion of "B" when the torpedo strikes an object. *B.* Explosive head, filled with wet guncotton. (The "war-head" is substituted by a weighty dummy during practice.) *C.* Air chamber with compressed air, at a pressure of approximately 1,350 pounds per square inch, for action. The chamber is tested to stand a pressure of 1,700 pounds per square inch. *D.* Balance chamber, containing mechanism for regulating the depth of submergence at which the torpedo is adjusted to run. *E.* Engine room, containing propelling machinery (I. H. P. 60 in latest 18-inch type.) *F.* Buoyancy chamber—a practically empty chamber—to give the necessary buoyancy to the torpedo. *G.* Gyroscope. An instrument for correcting any deviation of the torpedo from the line of fire. *H.* Rudders, and mechanism for operating. *I.* Twin-screws, operating "clockwise" and "anti-clockwise."

The German torpedo or torpedoes that destroyed the Lusitania were fired at a range of not more than 1,000 yards, and the torpedoes themselves probably traveled at a speed in excess of forty knots. The submarine or submarines from which the weapons were discharged were submerged not more than fifteen feet, and they had plenty of time to get the exact range before the torpedoes were discharged. Furthermore, the torpedoes were of the most modern and powerful type and of the highest possible speed.

That is the opinion of many of the officers of the torpedo flotillas now in the Hudson River, all of whom have closely followed the German submarine activities since the under-water war against belligerent and neutral commerce was started by the Germans several months ago.

The extreme range of a torpedo, it was explained by these officers, is about 4,000 yards; but the evidence to be had indicates that all the German submarine work is being done at short range, perhaps less than 1,000 yards. At the less range the speed of the torpedo is greater and the aim correspondingly more accurate. At the 4,000-yard range the speed of a modern torpedo should be between 27 and 30 knots; at 3,000 yards about 32 knots, and at 2,000 yards between 33 and 36 knots. At less ranges the speed may vary from 35 to more than 40 knots.

One of the American officers stated that in Charles W. Domville-Fife's book entitled "Submarine Engineering of Today" there is a chapter on "The Life of a Torpedo," which describes in understandable language and in a correct way these terrible missiles.

Torpedoes 14 to 19 Feet Long.

"A first-class battleship takes the best part of three years to build, and may cost anything from £1,000,000 upward," the author writes. "This ponderous ship of war can be sent to the bottom of the sea in but a few minutes if struck by a torpedo.

"The modern torpedo varies in length from fourteen to nineteen feet, and weighs up to half a ton. It has an extreme range of 4,000 yards. The blunt nose or 'war head,' as it is called, is the business end of the torpedo, and contains the dry and wet guncotton and the fulminate of mercury necessary for the explosion. Behind the explosive head is the air chamber to hold the compressed air by which motive power is furnished. Then we come to the search chamber or 'brain' of the weapon, which contains most marvelous mechanism for directing and controlling the machine. Next comes the engine room, and, at the tail of the torpedo, the buoyancy chamber.

"The moment a torpedo is used for practice a new phase of its life begins. Like a boy first going to school, a record is started of its conduct. It has already been given a distinctive number, and at the top of each record or 'history sheet,' as they are more often called, this will be entered. Below is entered the number of times it has been fired and any eccentricities which have been noticed during its progress through the water. It is a curious fact that no two torpedoes have ever been constructed exactly similar. Each one is always found to have some little peculiarities when traveling through the water. One will turn slightly to the left, another to the right, or sink in the water lower than is usual.

"Every one of these little peculiarities indulged in by the torpedo is noted in the history sheet and referred to before the weapon is again fired. By this means all the slight defects can be allowed for and a much more accurate aim obtained. It is the duty of the torpedo Lieutenant to make up all the 'history sheets' on a vessel, and he may be almost looked upon as a schoolmaster with a lot of small children to understand and manage. Sometimes, but not often during trials, a torpedo is lost. Perhaps days afterward the truant turns up, either washed ashore or towed in by some fishermen after having torn their nets to pieces.

Propulsion and Steering.

"A small chamber in the torpedo carries compressed air weighing about nine stone. This helps to sink it to the required depth after it has entered the water. This air, escaping from the chamber by means of a regulating valve, drives the engine at a high rate of speed, which is almost uniform throughout the trip from the tube to the target. The engines turn two screw propellers at the tail of the torpedo. These revolve on the same axis, but in opposite directions, the object being to give stability to the weapon—a necessary thing inasmuch as it has no keel and would rotate if it were driven by a single screw.

"The steering is effected by vertical rudders, which keep the torpedo in the required direction, while the proper depth in the water—usually from ten feet to fourteen feet—is maintained by horizontal rudders. The torpedo is kept submerged by means of the balance chamber, and is controlled in its steering by the wonderful instrument known as the gyroscope.

"So marvelous is its mechanism that in favorable circumstances a torpedo, well aimed, may be depended upon to strike within a yard or two of the spot aimed at. Briefly described, the gyroscope is a rotating wheel which automatically controls the torpedo's course.

"The method of firing a torpedo is very much like that of discharging a gun. It is expelled from a torpedo tube by compressed air. Upon reaching the water the torpedo is driven by its screws in the required direction. The missile is guided by a very ingenious invention called a 'torpedo director.' This is a little brass instrument fitted with 'sights' like a gun. When the sights are aligned on the enemy the officer in charge presses a key, and electricity causes the discharge.

Two Kinds of Tubes.

"Nearly every ship in the British Navy is fitted with tubes and carries Whitehead torpedoes. There are two kinds of tubes, above-water and submerged. The latter are much safer to work with, and have been found more effective, the above-water type being very liable to be struck just as a torpedo is being discharged."

The picture of the torpedo and the diagram and descriptions of the essential parts of a Whitehead torpedo are both taken from Domville-Fife's book on submarine engineering.

American submarine officers say that while the Whitehead type of torpedo embodies the principal feature of all torpedoes fired from submarine tubes, it is possible that the Germans may be using a torpedo that in certain minor particulars may differ from the Whitehead. So far as is positively known, however, the German torpedo is similar in practically all essentials to those used in other navies, and of which the Whitehead is the best known and most used type.

KRUPPS APPEALED TO EDISON.

Have Sought His Submarine Batteries for Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 9.—The German Government had made efforts for four years to obtain submarine storage batteries from Thomas A. Edison, according to Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer at the Edison Works here.

"Three times a year for four years a representative of the Krupp people, acting for the German Government, came to the United States to see what progress was being made with the submarine battery, having found the lead battery not entirely satisfactory," Mr. Hutchison said today. "Mr. Edison, however, would not sell a set of cells until he was satisfied they were perfect and would stand no improvement. This battery was not perfected until last September, or a month after the war started."

Asked what he thought of the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Hutchison, who is an authority on submarines, said:

"It seems strange that the Lusitania had no convoy of torpedo boats or cruiser or perhaps an aeroplane. There was a calm sea, and a submarine, although under water, could be seen in these circumstances. Of course, the submarine had already got the range of the Lusitania and it was a simple matter to send two torpedoes, one from her right bow tube, followed by a second from the tube behind."

INDIA IN BAD SHAPE, BRITISH OFFICER SAYS

Considers German Prisoners There Are Treated with Too Great Indulgence.

RUMORS OF MANY REVOLTS

Veterans and Civilians Barred from Service Form Independent Corps—Financial Management Bad.

A British officer writing from Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab, India, gives a sketchy, but enlightening account of present conditions in the empire. His letters, owing to the strict censorship, were brought out by a friend and reached this city yesterday. The officer, who is a Lieutenant in a regiment of Sikh Pioneers, writes under date of April 10, and his letter contains much criticism of the indulgent manner in which Germans were treated, even after the commencement of the war.

"Much money has been well spent by the German secret service," he writes, "and they have taken advantage of the opportunities given them by the slack and weak methods of the military and civic powers. Until a few weeks ago these German emissaries were allowed to be at large in Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Colombo and many of the other greater cities of British India. When protests were made, it was calmly announced that they were not to be bothered because they were over the military age. As though that made them any less German, or any less likely to cause sedition and trouble!

"And now that all who appeared to be Germans have been made prisoners, they have been taken to the hills, because it was considered too hot for them down on the plains where most of us Englishmen have to stew. Of course, there is a chance that this is done so that they will be as far as possible from the centres where they might cause real trouble—that is, they are as far as possible from their former field of operation.

Policing of Camps Criticised.

"Then there is a lot of dissatisfaction over the way the prisoners' camps are being policed. Young men have been detailed to take care of them, and this is felt to be an injustice to the older men, who have been retired from Government service and yet are fit and able to do this work, and do it even better than the boys who are at it. They tell us that K. of K., (Lord Kitchener,) wants young men with him and under him, and that he wants young blood in the army. Why doesn't he draft these young fellows for active service and let the oldsters take their places? The old 'uns are game, and most have tried to get into the active service line again, but have been rejected on account of age. It seems a shame, too, when you think that they have served the Empire for twenty-five or thirty years and have a good many years' service left in them yet.

"In just the same way there is a lot of sore feeling over the low pay the volunteers get, while thousands of pounds are being squandered on the prisoners, who are being coddled at hill stations at a great expense to the Government, when they ought to be on short rations down on the plains.

"The public at home have no idea how rotten is the management of the Finance Department of India. The same lack of thoroughness that has crippled things at home is going to make bad trouble here. Things like this are happening every day. Good, active men want to join the volunteers, but are unable to get a definite promise of pay. Men over 46, who may be much younger through clean living in their prime, are refused for service at the front just because they are too old. And this refusal is made without any investigation, while hundreds of boys, callow youths, are taken from the banks and from behind counters and receive their £25 a month and allowances. And most of these only have their medical certificate to prove their fitness as officers of the Indian Army Reserve.

"It is true they are the right breed, and their hearts are in the right place, but lots of them are stoop-shouldered, bespectacled, gangling youths, and I wonder how many of them would have got by Kitchener or Lord Roberts—Bobs, bless him!—if he were looking them over.

Older Men Deeply Chagrined.

"The older and harder men of long service in India are bitter and heartbroken over being refused active work in the army. Then there is the Legion of Frontiersmen—men from 40 to 55, who have served the empire as such men only can—they are begging for work. There are 400 of them or more, and it seems criminal that they cannot be used. From their experience and fitness they would be splendid for base work at Nairobi or along the lines of communication in France or Belgium.

"Take France and Egypt today. There are gray-headed, sound men from all the colonies except India in both those places. Bobs knew better. At an inspection one day he said: 'Give me my old comrades, men with their twenty to thirty years' service; the soldier of 50, if the doctors pass him, is infinitely superior to the lad of 20.' Things would be different if he were with us today.

"Of course, you read of the Singapore shindy. That was a rotten business. As I write, the business is being cleaned up by the trial of four non-commissioned officers and forty-five Sepoys. When the row started, sixty Sepoys were shot or drowned, and six escaped to the jungle, but they are being hunted down. The Fifth Regiment ought to be disbanded and crossed off the army list for the disgrace it brought on the service. Three of the ringleaders were tried and shot in the public square, and a fourth received a sentence of banishment for fifteen years. The revolt was said to be about the method of promotion, but nobody believes that. Outside influences caused the trouble, and religion was the chief cause.

"Of course, you have heard of the Volunteer Corps? In all the big cities, like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Singapore, all those who cannot enlist in the troops destined for the front, or who have been refused, have organized themselves into corps. These are on guard night and day and will prevent any possible trouble by stopping it before it begins. And they are a likely looking lot, too. Many of the older men, of which I spoke before, are with the corps and their intimate knowledge of India and its languages makes them invaluable in a case like this. And what is more, they will not shilly-shally and appeal to the great god of red tape—they will act, and action is what is needed now.

"The Little Englanders have been getting in their work. The pay of Indian officers leaving for the front has been cut, those who were on leave in England and who were sent to the fighting, and Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander in Chief, who is doing everything in his power to encourage recruiting, is handicapped by the fact that he can not get money to pay the new troops. There is a fight on between the India Government, the Home Government, and the Colonial Office, as to who shall pay the fourteen annas a day to the Calcutta Volunteer Gunners, and in the meantime the gunners go without.

"The Finance Department have shown themselves to be the most parsimonious and cheese-paring people on earth. Their present-day economy will result in our all getting our throats cut in the end. They make a horrible fuss of the shilling a day that belongs to the men who stand between us and the students and their ignorant followers in the cities, who are all rotten with treason and sedition. This is easily seen at Lahore and Bengal, where the walls of the railway stations and the railway trucks are scrawled with seditious writings. Furthermore, they have terrorized the Bengali magistrates and just need to send one of them a threatening letter and he will be afraid to act properly. When bomb cases come before them, they are in a blue funk.

Rumors of Revolts.

"India, which is the mother of rumors, is giving birth to an unwholesome crop now. The newspapers don't seem to dare to print the truth, and one hears terrible things. There are reports of revolts at many places, such as Peshawar, Allahabad, and Lahore, and it seems impossible to find out the truth. The censors are doing a very thorough job. In Calcutta, the Germans have spread all sorts of stories about our navy being wiped off the seas, and have preached liberty, license, and misrule until the natives think that England no longer exists and are expecting some sort of a heaven on earth under German rule. They, poor ignorant devils, think that the Turks and the Prophet will soon be governing India, and it makes it very tickly for us.

"The German women added their little bit to the seditious work that their men did. They used to go about the bazaars and chat with the natives and seem to be sorry that several more English battleships, the biggest and best, had been sunk. In fact, those busy women sunk the fleet several times over. Then they used to say that it was a shame that the English would soon lose India, and that the Germans would soon be landing, and all that sort of thing. This was very disquieting and bad for the natives, because they cannot distinguish between the English and German women and they would think that they were hearing our women deplore the things that were coming.

"Furthermore, until the end of March, and perhaps still, the Viceroy had a German bandmaster, and Lord Carmichael had one, too, and, what was worse, three days after war was declared, Lord Pentland, at Madras, gave a dinner to some of the leading Germans of that city!"

BEAT SUSPECTED "RIPPER."

Police Use Night Sticks to Save Pole from Angry Crowd.

A crowd of more than fifty men and boys in front of 523 West Fifty-second Street beat and kicked a man late last night in the belief that he was the "Jack the Ripper" sought for killing two children.

Patrolmen Charles Morris and Samuel Birney of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station had to beat their way through the crowd with their night-sticks to rescue the man, and then had to fight with the crowd to guard the fallen man until help came in answer to the blasts of their whistles.

Two small boys started the trouble. They told persons in the street they had watched the man as he wandered about the street and peering into doorways. The suspected man disappeared into the hallway of 523 West Fifty-second Street. The report spread that he was the man wanted for the Leonora Cohn and Charlie Murray murders.

The patrolmen searched the house without finding the fugitive. Some one shouted:

"I saw him go over the roof."

The policemen went to the roof to be drawn to the street almost immediately by the angry shouts of men and boys.

Lying on the sidewalk while the crowd kicked him, they found a Pole. His face and head were bleeding profusely. He was taken to the police station, where he said he was Charles Kerey, a Pole, 42 years old, and a shoemaker, of 146 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. He said he used to have a shop in Tenth Avenue, and was visiting a friend on the top floor of 523 West Fifty-second Street. In his pocket was found a pair of bab's shoes, but he was too dazed to explain how he came to have them. He was detained in the station until detectives at work on the Ripper case could examine him.

MOB LYNCHES A WHITE MAN.

Overpower Oklahoma Jail to Get at Doctor Who Killed Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

NORMAN, Okla., May 9.—A mob composed of a dozen white men from Noble, eight miles south of Norman, took Dr. B. E. Ward, white, from the Cleveland County jail here early Sunday morning and hanged him to a tree two miles south of town. The physician stabbed his wife to death at their home in Noble while under the influence of liquor a week ago.

The mob, with one of its members handcuffed, knocked on the door of the county jail, and when the jailer put his head out of the window said they were officers and had a suspect whom they desired to place under arrest. When the jailer opened the door he was overpowered, his keys taken, and the mob seized Dr. Ward.

Dr. Ward was committed to the State asylum several years ago, but was released after one month on a writ of habeas corpus. He was expected to put in a plea of insanity at his trial for the murder.

Officers are investigating the lynching, but have no clues to the identity of members of the mob.

MRS. STONEBRAKER REWEDS

Follows Divorce by Becoming Mrs. F. A. Cornelius.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—After facing an injunction by which her husband, Joseph R. Stonebraker, during divorce proceedings petitioned the court to forbid twelve named men from paying attention to her, Mrs. Constance Stillwell Stonebraker, formerly of this city, has been married to Frederick Alfred Cornelius of New York, according to word received here today. In a letter signed "Mrs. F. A. Cornelius" and written at the Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., yesterday a request was made that the marriage be announced. It was stated that the couple would be at home after July 1 in Annapolis Court, Riverside Drive, New York.

Mr. Stonebraker is a Baltimorean. He obtained a divorce last March, with custody of the two children. Mrs. Cornelius is the daughter of William T. Stillwell, President of the Mapos Central Sugar Company, who has a residence in this city, but who is now said to be in California. Her first husband is a son of Mrs. J. R. Stonebraker, of Mount Washington.

CHOP WAY TO CHINESE.

Police Arrest Four Alleged Fantan Players in Mott Street Raid.

Choping their way through heavy double doors, Sergeant Mensching and four men of Inspector Wakefield's staff last night raided the room of a Chinese benevolent society at 41 Mott Street and found sixty Chinamen gathered for a purpose which, the police say, was the playing of the game of fantan.

When the policemen arrived, with drawn revolvers, the Chinese scattered, but four of them were caught and locked up in the Elizabeth Street station. A wagon load of chairs, an empty money box, and other appliances were carried away.

The certificate of incorporation of the society, which hung in a frame on the wall, was dated April 24.

REFUSED PAROLE, SET FREE

Convict Who Denied His Guilt Got Full Pardon.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—On July 8, 1904, John Budd, then about 50 years old, was received at the State prison from Hudson County, having been sentenced to serve fifteen years.

Budd, who had all along contended that he was innocent, was paroled in December, 1913, but he refused to leave the prison unless he received a full pardon. Two weeks ago the Board of Pardons met at the prison and considered Budd's appeal. The board investigated and yesterday granted the prisoner a full pardon. He had served ten years and eight months of his original sentence.

WICKERSHAM WOULD DISCIPLINE GERMANY

U. S. Should Lead in Movement to Preserve Civilization, He Insists.

DEMANDS 50 SUBMARINES

Ex-Attorney General's Program Would be to Protect Our Coasts at Once—Says Bryan is Unfit.

Upon the reply of the United States to the sinking of the Lusitania hangs the future position of the country among the nations of the world, declared ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham last night. He followed up his letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, published yesterday and demanding immediate action, with a stirring interview.

"The whole civilized world—and I take care to exclude Germany—looks to America to tell Germany where she stands as the avowed enemy of humanity and Christianity," he said. "If we do nothing, we give sanction to the most barbarous act the world's history—that is, the modern civilized world—ever saw. If we do nothing, we belie our position as in the vanguard of people in the march toward the highest plane of civilization. If we do nothing we will be to all the world as big a joke in all respects as Germany now thinks we are in military respects. From one ocean to another goes the question 'What is Washington going to do about it,' and with the question goes the determination that something must be done."

Stop writing letters to Ambassadors, call Congress in session immediately, and authorize the construction of fifty submarines at once and fifty more when they are under way is the first thing Mr. Wickersham thinks should be done as a prelude of the reply of this country to Germany's defiance of our diplomatic representations. The next thing to be done, Mr. Wickersham said, was for President Wilson to rid himself of the "fatuous policy of impracticable diplomacy" as carried out by Secretary of State Bryan and to call a conference of all the neutral powers of the world to discipline Germany. America must take the lead, he said, not only because of the special provocation of the death of 100 American citizens in the sinking of the Lusitania but because the leadership in the fight "to preserve civilization" belongs to this nation.

"We have been trailing along on the Bryan program of trusting to luck that nothing would happen and that we would not get into the war," said the ex-Attorney General. "It's a humiliation to this country that its diplomatic relations should be conducted by William Jennings Bryan. He doesn't know the first principles of what he is doing. Grape juice diplomacy! Lukewarm water diplomacy would be a better name.

Says We Are at a Crisis.

"We are at a crisis. let the people realize that according to Germany's construction of international law and rights in excusing the sinking of the Lusitania, there is nothing to prevent the Germans from excusing the sinking of the Philadelphia at the same spot the Lusitania was sent to the bottom. They have declared, they say, a blockade about England. Could they not claim that when the Philadelphia or any other ship, flying the American flag or not, passed through the English Channel, she was running the blockade? This shows that something has to be done and done quickly.

"Germany has shown that she is amenable to no argument save the argument of force. That makes the program clearer. Germany plays with the United States because she thinks we are so weak that she could send a few cruisers over here and terrorize the Atlantic seaboard. If any one doubt this let him read the writings of Bernhardt issued just before the beginning of the war. Germany is not careful of our rights because she thinks she is not in danger from us and that she cannot frighten us into 'starting anything' with her.

"In this situation an ample fleet of submarines to protect both the Atlantic and Pacific Coast would put us in a position to be a little firm in what we have to say to Germany or to any other power who imposes upon us. We have about eight submarines now that are modern. We should have twenty times as many.

"The President should call Congress together at once, and fifty submarines should be laid immediately and fifty more very soon. Now is the accepted time. We have allowed six months and more to elapse and done nothing to remedy our almost helpless condition. I doubt seriously whether Mr. Wilson has the backbone to overrule Bryan and call Congress for this and other urgent purposes, but I urge that he will curb the gentleman from Nebraska for the good of himself, his party, and the nation. It is to be hoped that the aroused public sentiment for action will make Mr. Bryan see that action will win some votes for him.

"With submarines enough to protect our coast we would be in a position where Germany could not harm us. Would that not put us in a place to deal with impositions and insults?

"Another thing that it is suicidal to neglect is the replenishing of the supply of ammunition for our navy. If necessary the Government should start plants of its own to make our ships ready to go to battle if the time comes. What can Mr. Daniels and Mr. Bryan say to the circumstance that the great fleet now in the Hudson River is not one-third equipped with ammunition? Is that the proper condition when our condition might be that of a warring nation in a week or so?

Might Seize German Ships.

"I am not preaching war. I think a parliament of all neutral nations could agree to cut off all aid and supplies from Germany and impose upon her a loss greater than she would suffer by an immediate declaration of war by the United States. Germany is getting supplies from outside, no matter what her diplomatic representatives may say. She is getting the mthrough many nations, although it isn't in the newspapers.

"But, if war were to come, let it not be supposed that this nation could do no more than 'make faces at Germany' as one Berlin paper puts it. For one thing we could seize all the German ships in American harbors. That would give us a first-class merchant marine. We could do more to help the Allies than we are doing. This is outside of our actual participation in hostilities.

"No matter what we do, we must get ready or we can do nothing. There is a great lack of small arms in this country."

"Do you think Washington should prohibit the shipping of arms and ammunition to the warring nations?" was asked.

"By no means," was the reply. "The Allies are getting most of what is being shipped, and the Allies are fighting our battle—by that I mean the battle of civilization.

"I think Congress should provide immediately for more recruits. I think General Wood's suggestion of one-year service should be adopted and that our army should be raised to 100,000 men. This would give 100,000 citizens a year's training. Then we need more officers. I would triple the facilities for training officers; let them stay two years in training, give them a year's pay in advance, and send them back to civilian life. In this way there would be a great reserve to draw upon—a reserve of trained officers and men."

Dorothy Donnelly Again in 'Candida'

Arnold Daly will round out his season of revivals of Shaw comedies with four performances of "Candida" in the Park Theatre. For these performances, which will be given the afternoons of May 18, 20, 25 and 27, Dorothy Donnelly has been engaged for her original rôle of Candida. Mr. Daly's engagement will continue three more weeks and it is probable after that he will not be seen here again as an interpreter of Bernard Shaw. It was with Miss Donnelly in "Candida" that the actor scored his first great Shaw success.

SEEK GARZA'S LIFE IN MEXICO CITY

Outbreak in Capital Ends in Attempt to Assassinate the Provisional President.

BARONA'S TROOPS ATTACK

Severe Fighting with Zapatistas Ends in Their Reported Repulse.

GEN. ESTRADA IS SLAIN

Killed by Barona in Personal Quarrel—Fifty Fall in the Later Fighting.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An attempt to assassinate General Roque Gonzales Garze, the Convention Provincial President of Mexico, was made today by troops led by General Barona, former military commander of Mexico City, according to dispatches reaching here tonight from the Mexican capital.

Barona's troops were repulsed after severe fighting, with losses on both sides.

A critical situation is said to exist within the capital as a result of a rupture between General Zapata and General Garza, and tonight's dispatches said "grave events" were feared. General Zapata, it was said, has sent a telegram to the convention demanding that General Palafox, who was put out of the Cabinet by Garza, be immediately restored to office.

General Zapata's forces dominate the territory south of Mexico City and are believed to be able to control the capital itself, as General Villa, with the main army of the Convention Government, is operating further north against General Obregon, who is between him and the capital. Tonight's dispatches gave the first information, except through reports from Carranza sources, of the break between Zapata and Garza.

Reports from the War Department in Mexico City are said to state that General Barona was arrested, but there are rumors that he escaped wounded. His brother, General Zapatelas, was reported to have been killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 7, (Delayed in Transmission.)—General Francisco Estrada, Chief of Staff of General Roque Gonzales Garza, the Provisional President, was killed in this city this morning by General Antonio Barona, a Zapata chieftain who has been operating in the South. The killing occurred in a dance hall during a drunken brawl.

Both Barona and Estrada had many adherents with them, and all quickly became involved in the fight. Barona first stabbed Estrada in the abdomen and then shot him, killing him.

The general fighting then shifted from the dance hall to the Hotel Lascurain, where Barona came face to face with General Juan Banderas, another Zapata chieftain, and for a long time his bitter enemy. Banderas also had some of his followers along, and the fighting in and outside of the Hotel Lascurain became a pitched battle. In the Hotel Lascurain fighting more than fifty men were killed.

General Garza late this afternoon issued an official statement regarding the fight, in which he said that there was no ground to believe that any serious division existed in the ranks of the faction now in control in Mexico City. He said that the fight was due to the intoxication of Barona, who resisted the efforts of the police to quiet him.

"There is no occasion for alarm," said General Garza, "and the authorities have the situation well in hand. There will be no further fighting, and those responsible for the outbreak will be properly dealt with. There is no truth in the report that Barona's attack was directed against me."

Garza makes his home in the Hotel Lascurain.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, May 8, (delayed in transmission.)—Manuel Sierra Mendez, who figured socially in past régimes, has been arrested. He is in the penitentiary.

READY TO REPORT ON MEXICO.

But West Finds the President Too Busy to See Him.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Duval West, former United States District Attorney at San Antonio, Texas, who has been in Mexico for three months as the personal representative of President Wilson, interviewing the principal leaders and generals, returned here today to report in person the results of his investigation.

M. West found Government officials so thoroughly absorbed in the situation produced by the Lusitania disaster that he decided to wait until tomorrow before arranging for conferences.

When he arrived at his hotel here he found a letter from an intimate friends, Dr. F. S. Pearson, written the day before the Lusitania sailed. Pearson was one of those lost in the disaster.

It is not believed the President will be able to discuss Mexican affairs for several days—until he has shaped the policy of the Government in the European situation.

Mr. West has made no telegraphic or mail reports since he started. Keeping the State Department informed merely of his movements.

He interviewed Generals Villa and Angeles, first and met several of their subordinate officacl. Then he went to Vera Cruz and talked with General Carranza and his Cabinet. Later he visited General Zapata and surveyed the situation in Mexico City.

PRICES PINCH VERA CRUZ.

Merchants Denounced as Exorbitant at Public Meeting.

VERA CRUZ, May 9.—Protests against the high cost of living were made at a meeting attended today by more than 800 men.

Speakers denounced the attitude of Spanish merchants in raising prices, asserting that they were taking advantage of the country's situation to make exorbitant profits.

RESENTENCE FRANK TODAY.

Plea to Court May Be Made by Man Convicted as Girl's Slayer.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—Leo M. Frank will be brought into Judge Ben Hill's courtroom tomorrow morning to be resentenced for the fourth time to the scaffold for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Judge Hill, as soon as he goes upon the bench, will grant the habeas corpus writ commanding Sheriff Mangum to produce Frank in the courtroom. Neither Frank nor his attorneys would state tonight whether or not he would address the court at the time of his sentence. It is reported, however, that Frank has prepared a plea which he intends to deliver before sentence is passed. Upon the occasion of his last resentencing he made an address to Judge Hill, in which he predicted that truth would eventually prevail, exonerating him, and in which he also branded his conviction a supreme injustice.

The exact hour of Frank's appearance in court will be kept secret in order to prevent the gathering of a great crowd. As soon as he has been resentenced his attorneys will begin to push the petition for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment, which has already been filed with the Prison Commission.

Jim Conley, the negro whose story told so heavily against Frank, and who is serving twelve months' sentence as accessory after the fact to the murder of Mary Phagan, will be freed about the date fixed for Frank's death.

Detectives Lehon, Tedder, Rogers, and Whitfield, who would have worked on the Frank case for W. J. Burns, are to be tried this week for alleged misdemeanor in connection with their investigations.

The trial of the Rev. C. B. Ragsdale and R. L. Barber, who accused Lehon, Tedder, and Arithur Thurman of bribery in the making of alleged false affidavits for the Frank defense, is also set for this week.

The three Burns men were acquitted sometime ago. Ragsdale and Barber are charged with perjury. Ragsdale swore to an affidavit that he overheard two negroes talking and that one of them confessed that he slew Mary Mary Phagan. Barber made an affidavit corroborating Ragsdale and declaring this negro to have been Jim Conley, the accuser of Leo Frank. Ragsdale and Barber retracted these affidavits and swore they were bribed to make them.

WOULDN'T WED DIVORCEE.

New York Couple Try in Vain to Marry in Hackensack.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, May 9.—Clark L. Jordan, Jr., of 50 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Nell J. Beaver of St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, came here yesterday in an automobile and obtained a license to be married from Register E. M. Johnson. They then telephoned to the Rev. A. Peter Pulp of Christ Episcopal Church and asked him to marry them. The Rev. Mr. Pulp asked if either had been divorced, and Mrs. Beaver said that she had been. The minister then refused to perform the ceremony.

The couple then asked G. H. Maidment, a lawyer of Hackensack, to find a minister to marry them. Several prominent ministers here yesterday denied that they had married the couple.

AVIATOR FALLS 200 FEET.

Munford Injured Seriously While Testing a Monoplane.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—Carl Munford, a San Francisco aviator who had made many flights over Hempsted Plains, in Long Island, was brought here today from Allentown, five miles away, where he was seriously injured in a fall yesterday.

He was testing a new monoplane which he intended to use in a flight to Atlantic City, when an accident occurred and the monoplane dropped 200 feet to the ground. He was treated by a physician, but his condition became worse, and today he was taken to St. Francis Hospital here. His right arm is broken, there are many cuts and bruises about the head and body, and internal injuries are feared.

SAVE 47 HORSES FROM FIRE.

Police Drive Frightened Animals from Third Floor of Burning Stable.

The promptness of aPtrolmen Beck and Henny of the East Twenty-second Street Station, aided by persons in the street, resulted in the rescue last night of forty-seven horses when fire started in the three-story stables and workshop of the New England Pie Baking Company and the Knickerbocker Biscuit Company at 642 and 644 East Sixteenth Street, near Avenue, C. The fire was discovered by Beck, who, after turning in an alarm, went into the building with others and found the horses tied on the third floor, with blazing embers from the burning building above them dropping down and in one or two cases setting fire to the manes. There was no time to untie them, so those of the rescuers who had knives cut the ropes that hitched the horses and the patrolmen by striking them smartly under the chin with night sticks drove them down the runway to safety.

Battalion Chief Skelly turned in a second alarm soon after he arrived, and Acting Chief Smoky Joe Martin took charge of operations. The blaze broke through the roof, and a light wind drove the embers over toward Avenue C, on the other side of which was a large gas tank. An engine company was detailed to protect this. The main building the two concerns is directly back of the stables at 629-35 East Fifteenth Street, but the buildings were separated by a wide courtyard, where wagons were parked, and the firemen confined the blaze to the stables. The loss was estimated at $10,000.

ROW ON HIPPODROME STAGE

Singer Breaks Director E. P. Temple's Nose.

Edward P. Temple, Stage Director of the Hippodrome, suffered a broken nose yesterday afternoon in a fight on the rear of the Hippodrome stage with Vernon Dalhart, a singer. Dalhart was substituting for Richard Neeley, the boy soprano, whose performances at the Hippodrome were stopped on Saturday by the Gerry Society because of his youth. Dalhart was singing some of the songs heard at the Hippodrome in former years.

As Dalhart left the stage at the end of the act, Stage Director Temple began to discuss his singing. Blows followed. Before the two were parted, Temple had suffered severely. Dalhart, who sang again in the evening, showed no signs of ill usage.

MOTHERS' DAY EVEN IN JAIL.

White Carnations Given to Prisoners in Hackensack.

Thousands of persons in New Jersey yesterday wore the white carnation, "the flower of memory," in observance of Mothers' Day. One of the features of the celebration was the presentation of carnations to all the prisoners in the Hackensack jail by the women members of a church, and Mrs. C. Chapman of Englewood brought in writing materials and persuaded all those prisoners who had mothers to write to them.

An effort was made to have Governor Fielder issue a proclamation definitely establishing the day, but he said that if he issued such proclamations whenever requested to they would lose force from their frequency. He expressed himself, however, as entirely in sympathy with the movement.

HOW WAR SURGEONS LOCATE BULLETS

Mark the Spot with a Piece of Wire Until They Are Ready to Operate.

DEMONSTRATED AT JUILLY

American Branch Hospital There Also Treats Gas Gangrene Successfully.

Dr. Benjamin Jablons of this city, who is one of the assistants of Dr. Joseph A. Blake in France, contributes to the current issue of The New York Medical Journal an account of a visit to the American Branch Hospital at Juilly, which he describes as the most comfortable military reserve hospital in France.

Among other things he tells of a successful method of treating gas gangrene, hitherto an extremely fatal disease, as well as an ingenious method of locating foreign bodies, such as bullets and fragments of shrapnel, in the wounded.

"Owing to the kindness of Dr. Blake," he writes, "an opportunity to see the new Branch Hospital at Juilly was given me. Professor Dastre, President of the Société de Biologie, and Dr. Weimberg were the other members of the party. The presence of several cases of gas gangrene at the new hospital and the occasion they afforded for a demonstration of the efficacy of the new serum prepared by Dr. Weimberg was the raison d'être of the trip.

"The hospital at Juilly is a sixteenth century building, used for a long time as a Roman Catholic seminary, but even before the war it had been particularly condemned owing to its inadequacy for educational purposes. Mrs. Whitney's offer came at a time when very few buildings which were suitable had not already been converted into reserve hospitals. This was the only one available. It was taken possession of by the American contingent, of which Dr. Martin was in charge, and in less than two months' time had been transformed into what I can definitely say is the most comfortable reserve military hospital in France. Needless to say that the task was a very costly one.

"The building, erected when France was at the height of her glory, had been intended to withstand a siege, if necessary, and it was quite an undertaking to install modern plumbing and modern heating appliances. This was finally accomplished, however, and today the hospital is in a position to take care of 250 wounded soldiers, and as well as possible. The comforts of the Lycée Pasteur are not to be had at Juilly, but naturally a twentieth century building and a sixteenth century one are not to be compared, and American ingenuity and American money have made possible twentieth century medical measures in the latter as well as in the former—a feat to be proud of.

"The American contingent there today consists of Dr. Lyall, Dr. Sutton, Dr. Hervey, Dr. Clarke, and Dr. Mixter. Dr. Lyall, visiting surgeon at Roosevelt and St. Luke's hospitals, is in full charge of the hospital at Juilly. Extreme antiquity is the predominant note of the place, but its godliness is accentuated by its extreme cleanliness. It could not have been an easy task to convert the large rooms into wards, and still more difficult to install the X-ray outfit, the pharmacy, and the laboratory. The laboratory is sufficiently complete for all clinical methods of research. The pharmacy is also used as an out-patient department for the indigent members of the village community.

"In the wards the same type of patient as at the Lycée Pasteur was to be seen. One patient had had a badly compounded fracture of the right femur, and was being treated with the Steinmann splint. The splint had been inserted through the condyles of the femur with a traction of twleve pounds. The fragments of the femur, despite four weeks with no attempt at replacement, were in perfect apposition.

Treating Gas Gangrene.

"Several cases of gas gangrene infection had been treated by multiple incisions, followed by washing out with peroxide of hydrogen and almost immediate exposure to the sun. This form of therapy is of easy access at Juilly, where the sun is particularly intense for a number of hours of the day. The wounds had healed with rapidity. One case had very extensive scarring, with no limitation of motion, however.

"Another case, in which the infection had complicated a very extensive wound of the thigh, had been treated in similar fashion. The large granulating wound had had several skin grafts inserted. Some of these had been removed from the opposite limb and had taken beautifully; a few small strips of heterogeneous skin (that is, taken from another soldier who had volunteered,) had not taken so well and could with facility be distinguished by its pale, anaemic look. Judy O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady are not always sisters under their skins.

"Dr. Sutton demonstrated to the assembled savants an ingenious method for localization of foreign bodies. This method, originally suggested by an English surgeon for the removal of bullets from the brain, was applied to foreign bodies situated in other parts of the body. The instruments consisted of a trocar and cannula, which were inserted under the radioscopic screen until the point of the trocar came into contact with the projectile. A small bit of piano wire was then introduced, slightly curved at its extremity, the wire kept in place and the trocar removed. The wire was then cut off close to the surface of the skin, a dressing applied, and later, when the part affected was operated on, served as an excellent guide to the position of the bullet; a very ingenious method for what is at times a very difficult operation.

"Dr. Lyall demonstrated a simple apparatus which permitted the use of less traction on a fractured limb. Its essential principle was based on the fact that it needed only one-third of the traction to keep in place a fractured limb when flexed that it took to immobilize the same limb in the extended position. This has been adopted at the larger ambulance in Neuilly with satisfactory results.

"After an extended visit over the building and an inspection of the grounds (not a very delightful task, owing to the 'vilain temps' it was our misfortune to encounter) the party set off for the battlefield of the Marne, only a stone's throw from the ambulance. It is a wise general who paves the way for retreat when victory is in sight. The French have developed wise generals. Despite the fact that the German troops are held at a very safe distance from the former battlefield of the Marne, the French general staff has not neglected to take proper precautions. Trenches, practical as well as comfortable, have replaced the former hastily constructed grooves.

"The ground, however, showed no signs of the terrific struggles which had taken place. The products of the earth apparently needed no better nourishment than human blood, for nothing could look more fertile than the fields we passed by. The villages that we encountered had a much less peaceful look. On each side were houses showing evidences of the terrible fire to which they had been exposed. In many of them were new bits of roofing mingled with old shingles that had done duty for many a generation. Holes in the walls produced by shrapnel had been hastily patched without, however, obliterating the scars.

"The church is evidently always a second thought, for while the houses had practically all been put back into a state of usefulness, the church remained as an everlasting monument to humanity's backsliding. The steeple was represented by a few bits of stone. The walls of the church looked like some ancient ruin. The entrance to the interior was blocked by a huge mass of débris and a large bronze bell. The disfigured picture of some sacred scene was all that was left of the altar. The nave was likewise a litter of stones and dirt. In the lust of war nothing is holy, except cannon and other engines of destruction.

A War Cemetery.

"Behind the church, a short distance from the village, is a rough monument that has hastily been put up to those who fell in the battle of the Ourcq in the early days of September, where two regiments of tirailleurs had been completely annihilated. This monument and the few roughly constructed crosses were all that remained to remind the world that the brave tirailleurs had once lived. Further on the ground was strewn with crosses. What had been a battlefield now looked like a boundless cemetery, in which the hopes of Germany had been buried as well as the hopes of many a sorrowing mother of France.

"Occasionally a more pretentious cross was to be seen, surrounded, perhaps, by a wreath of flowers, with some inscription—Mort pour la patrie. Close by, a cemetery was visible which had been the scene of a terrific action, now forming the last resting place of many a tirailleur. A few Germans likewise had been buried there. The name of Schmidt seemed a bit incongruous, but surely these men were nearer in death than they had ever been in life.

"We retraced our steps, stopping now and then to see some serpentine line of trenches. Modern warfare has converted man into a burrowing animal. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the infections of this war are the infections produced by the baciliary inhab itants of the earth. On every side were graves, each bearing testimony to the awful effects of high-power projectiles on men engaged in trench warfare. How much more progress there is still to be made to enable us to fight our natural enemies as well as we fight our enemies of choice, the mortality of the past few months has sufficiently demonstrated."

TWO HOURS OF BIG FUN.

Yearling Black Bear Loose in Boston Animal Store.

A year-old black bear of the Maine woods variety forced open the door of his wire cage in the store of the Park & Pollard Company, at Canal and Market Streets, yesterday afternoon about 1, and for two hours went on the liveliest rampage in the long storehouse of animals that it has ever been the lot of a private menagerie to witness.

The little black Bruin, who goes by the name of Pop, has been rather disconsolate in his cage ever since his running mate was sold a few weeks ago. This mood took the form of restlessness yesterday afternoon, and ended in a fit of snappishness that made him as dangerous as a live wire.

Investigations into the habits and habitats of the other odd thousand residents proved rather costly to the proprietors of the establishment, although Pop was put back into his cage before he had done any irreparable damage. Two "keepers," a patrolman from Station 1, and a newspaper man (not Joe Knowles,) finally succeeded in cornering the brute and noosing him to safety and his usual place of captivity.

But in that two hours Pop had wandered up and down the store, which is a block long; had bitten off the end of a bag of corn and swallowed the contents, had unselfishly released a tribe of rabbits from their pens by breaking down their wire cage, had made an attack upon a moose head nailedt o a board, had crawled in and out of numerous bins, had set the birds screeching and chattering, and had afforded amusement to a crowd of several hundred persons who surrounded the windows of the store on the Friend Street side.

The crowd about the store gave the first indication that anything was wrong. Then some one called Police Headquarters, and Policeman Malcolm Blue of the Hanover Street Station was dispatched to the scene with a pitchfork. A rake was at first suggested, but was discarded in favor of the pointed instrument.

Before the brave men entered the store to cage the beast, Bruin had had the time of his life, to the delight of the crowd outside. He began by investigating the fancy food sthred in the bins and took a taste of oyster shells, whole wheat, yellow medicated nest egg producer, cut alfalfa, meat scraps, puppy food, unshelled rice, canary seed, dog biscuit and other delicacies. But a sniff of these was sufficient, for he found several sacks of yellow corn and pounced upon them with glee.

"The old food and the wholesome food," says Pop.

Several times the crowd outside could hear him squeal as he crawled into a bin and hurt himself in getting out again. Then dogs began to bark, canary birds set up a twittering, monkeys began bander-log chatter, peacocks shrieked, rabbits ran hither and thither, and bedlam was let loose. The fish alone in their tanks were silent. But now and then as one flopped to the surface, it was evident that even the dwellers in the water were not oblivious to the confusion. The chickens ran about squawking whenever the mass of black fur brushed against the pens, but Pop didn't get a taste of blood, and for that reason did not make the trouble he might have.

The chase came to an end when Edward O. Braxton, the floor manager of the store, made a noose out of a long animal whip and induced Pop to descend from the top of a tall poultry cage on which he had taken refuge on the Friend Street side. Pop went up the side of the cage with ease and roamed about the top snapping at his pursuers, but was afraid to jump down with two patrolmen, several men with cameras and the keepers below him.

Boxes were piled up which at last made the descent easy. And as Pop was coaxed back to his cage and put behind the bars by Braxton and his brother, A. R. Braxton, a patrolman pointed to a sign that hung near the bear's cage and asked what it meant.

"That's Italian," said one of the men who worked in the store. "It says 'Pollame Vive per mangiare, sivendono a basso,' and that means 'Live poultry for sale downstairs.'"

"Who taught the bear to read Italian?" asked the officer. — Boston Herald.

Pastor in One Church 45 Years.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 9.—The Rev. John Knox Allen today celebrated his forty-fifth anniversary as pastor of the First Reformed Church and the Old Dutch Church at Sleepy Hollow. The subject of his sermon was "The Old Paths." Dr. Allen has only had two charges. His first was at Hoboken, N. J., where he spent two years.

AUSTRALIA RUFFLED, BUT STILL FRIENDLY

Found Our Neutrality Hard to Understand at First, but Now Appreciates It Better.

'ANTI-AMERICAN' TALK THIN

Partly Caused by Garbled Statements and Partly by Nationalist and High Tariff Sentiments.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 10.—Scattered disparagement here of President Wilson and his Administration and to a less extent dispraise of the American people because of the Government's course since the European war began led apparently to distorted ideas in the United States as to Australian public opinion on the subject of America's position toward the combatants. The criticisms are happily declining, and it should be understood that the aspersions were never more rigorous than that which characterizes a hot political campaign in the United States.

The reports printed in "the States" about what Australians think of them are essentially false if they have not pointed out that whatever asperities there have been, Americans in Australasia, whose number runs into four or five figures, have been treated constantly in a cousinly fashion. Unkind things have been said of the President by some periodicals, and earlier, before the true feeling of the people of the United States was gauged, they came in for condemnation as being "commercialized" and "dollarized," but comparatively little of this editorial opinion has been translated into business or other intercourse.

There has been but one outbreak by a public man against America and all the signs point to this gentleman's being in a decided minority. The rest of the "anti-Americanism" may be summed up in a few newspaper leaders' articles and pictures.

It is one of the unfortunate features of cabled news items, even in normal times, that while frequently saying much they frequently say too little, which is the probable reason for the stir caused among Australians by a Washington dispatch via London which stated that in sending birthday greetings to the German Emperor, President Wilson "wished" that monarch "good luck." This dispatch, which looked odd upon the face of it and was a paraphrase of formal words, made the Australian gorge rise, and incited Representative Watt of Victoria to say at a public luncheon in Melbourne that Mr. Wilson's act was a "wanton, profligate outrage," and to add:

"We have about become tired of this anaemic feminized closet philosopher who presides over this otherwise great nation and who at the same time is fishing on both sides of the Atlantic for notoriety and for dollars."

But there have been no public echoes of this speech, which was founded upon the newspaper dispatch alone. The United States may be accused by Australians—as it was during the controversy between the Washington and London Governments over contraband and the German "paper blockade"—of not "playing the game," but the more thoughtful of them know that the President is moved by considerations which are personally of the highest.

Our Position Now Understood.

Ever since the war began the currents of feeling in the United States respecting the war have been closely followed. Extracts from leading American newspapers appear in Australian newspapers almost daily; travelers returning from the other side of the Pacific are questioned particularly upon this point, and when, as is invariably the case, the interviews reflect the preponderating sympathy with the Allies which prevails under the Stars and Stripes, they receive a conspicuous place in the columns. American magazines with their many articles dealing with the struggle are conned, and altogether the dominant view in America, making allowances for the meagre cablegrams from Washington and New York, which doubtless have had to run the gauntlet of the British censorship, is now well understood and fairly well appreciated.

The attacks in print upon the President and his country have been inspired chiefly by jealousy and by the "higher tariff" element, which is strongest in Victoria. Of the first motive it should be said that a certain class of Australians resent the evident but indefinable influence which the United States has upon the life and the outlook of the Commonwealth. Quite naturally this "Americanization" meets with disfavor among a section of this young, sensitive, and impressionable people, regardless of the fact that Australia owes a great deal to "Americanization," and in years to come will owe more.

The spirit of nationality, which is strongly growing here and has not the modifying factor of contiguity in the sense that Canada has, must find expression somehow, especially at a time like this. Therefore, since Japan and the Japanese cannot for diplomatic causes be any longer a butt for Australian prejudice, occasional whacks are dealt the United States of America.

As for higher protection, which is one of the aims of the Labor Party, and will soon be converted into action that will be felt in the United States, the cry for it is loudest in the columns of the weekly laborite organ, the Sydney Bulletin, whose motto is "Australia for the Australians," and in those of the Melbourne Argus. This "high protection" agitation is due to a belief, which is far from being shared by all Australians, that the time has come for the Commonwealth to foster "infant industries" by stiffer duties, and make larger use of its wealth of raw material.

Combined with these things is the present pressing business of helping to down Germany and aid of Great Britain. This has an effect upon the United States, for it is no longer possible for American firms to obtain federal contracts in Australia. The same is not altogether true of State and municipal contracts, but the spirit of "Help the Allies" and "Trade within the Empire" is abroad in the land. The first sentiment incidentally is accountable for the once commonly displayed American flag being conspicuous nowadays by its absence in Australian cities.

It is somewhat disconcerting to Americans also to have Australian merchants ask, "Where is that made?" and, when told, say, "I won't buy it if it is made in America." Yet so strong is the hold that thousands of American products have upon Australian consumers that cases of this kind are exceptions rather than the rule.

Neutrality Irritates.

Yet when all this is said the fact remains that the bonds of amity between Australians and Americans are as strong as ever. The neutrality which the United States has chosen to observe may be irritating, and in the light of what Australians with other Britons are wont to regard as England's partiality toward the United States before and during the Spanish war it may be disappointing; but neither irritation nor disappointment can nullify the geographical relation of the Republic to Australia as the latter's nearest Caucasian neighbor. The visit of the "White Squadron" in 1908 has not been forgotten, although Australia now has a creditable navy of her own.

American dollars are not despised, either, as was seen a few weeks ago when the American demand raised the Australian wool market from the "slough of despond" and started a boom after arrangements had been made to prevent any of the staple reaching German hands.

The war precludes any opportunity of forming a just judgment respecting the good the Panama Canal will do Australia, but it is significant that a Government movement is on foot looking to a direct steamer service between the Commonwealth and the Eastern ports of the United States. Moreover, the largest shipments of wool to the United States in the history of the Australian trade are now being made via Panama.

Then there is the Panama-Pacific Exposition; there is the big Australian-California trade, which is fast increasing; and there is the hope which one encounters everywhere in the Commonwealth that once peace is restored, American settlers may be induced to flock to the Commonwealth as they have to Canada.

It is not for naught that the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland set up an Australian pavilion at the San Francisco fair and have on exhibition what they think will appeal most to the practical American mind. Mr. Deakin, the Commonwealth's special representative, is not in San Francisco merely for the sake of amenities, but he is there to foster American immigration and the flow of American capital Australiawards.

No digs by newspapers, no manufactured anti-American letters, and no garbled statements can gainsay these and other evidences of good-will. When the war is a thing of the past no one who is acquainted with the temper of the Australian people can doubt that "Old Glory" will recover its place among them. The kind sentiments expressed recently at functions given by Australians to departing Consular representatives of the United States, Messrs. Bray of Sydney and Killmaster of Newcastle, give full proof of this.

A GLIMPSE OF 1930.

Some Things We Shall Have for Entertaining Our Callers.

"So glad to see you, Mr. Beesley. Won't you come a little closer to the thermal plates? Rather chilly, this evening, isn't it? Take the automatic oscillator."

"Thank you, Miss Breeze. It is a little less caloricky than yesterday."

Here follows the usual dull interval.

"I came across an odd book in the attic the other day, Mr. Beesley. It is called a photograph album. It is filled with photographs taken before the day of films and reels—all portraits of my respected ancestors, such a dear old bunch of frights. They used to entertain callers with these family albums. Think of that.

"And that reminds me—I want you to hear some new discs we've had made for the family dictaphone. I think they're very good. Have you got the audipads adjusted? Then here goes. This is Aunt Jane nagging Uncle John at 2 A. M. Good, isn't it? This is Brother Willie flirting on the front porch with the girl next door. Do you get the giggles? This is ma showing pa a dressmaker's bill. Some of it is censored. Awf'ly funny, don't you think? Here is Mr. Slimmer proposing to Sister Laura. She's going to use this before the Breach of Promise Commission. Did you ever hear anything so mushy? Oh, must you go? Come again soon. Goo' night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SPERRY'S PLANE IS UPSET.

Young Inventor of Stabilizer Meets with Mishap on Bedloe's Island.

Engine trouble caused Lawrence R. Sperry, who, with his father, Elmer C. Sperry, of Brooklyn, invented the Sperry gyroscopic aeroplane stabilizer, to beach a hydroplane, with which he was making tests for the Government at Bedloe's Island yesterday, and it was reported that a gust of wind upset the hydroplane soon after he had landed.

Mr. Sperry telephoned to his home at 100 Marlboro Road, in Flatbush, early yesterday afternoon that there had been no serious mishap and that he intended to sail back to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the hydroplane early in the evening. It was later determined, however, to leave the machine at the island over night. Accompanying Mr. Sperry was a naval aviator.

Close Jewish Charity Fund.

Although complete returns will not be in for several days, the managers of the campaign of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities to raise $100,000, which ended last night, believe that they succeeded in reaching the mark set. The big fair held in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, which closed on Saturday night, was very profitable. The campaign closed with a vaudeville performance at the Lyric Theatre, Manhattan, under the direction of Sylvan Levy, President of the Unity Club of Brooklyn.

SAYS FRANCE MUST BE WELL WHIPPED

Too Much Sympathy for Her in Germany, the Frankfurter Zeitung Declares.

FINDS SOCIALISTS LOYAL

Those Proposing Peace Terms a Small Minority—Quotes Hervé's French Paper Against Them.

A protest against too much sympathy in Germany toward France is made in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 13, which devotes a long editorial to the task of showing that France must be "whipped so hard that she will lose all desire for extending her hand toward the Rhine."

The paper tells of a recent manifesto sent by a few German Socialists, who did not sign their names, into the countries now at war with Germany, declaring that they would labor to cooperate with the Socialists of those countries for a peace that should include no annexations, but political and economic independence of all nations, general disarmament, and compulsory arbitration. To this appeal, "sent out behind the back of the Social Democratic Party of Germany," according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the French Socialist Hervé issued the following rather disconcerting reply in his paper, the Guerre Sociale:

"Let me tell you why I will not help you, my dear Liebknecht, and why I hope that no French Socialist will approve of your appeal, at least, not now. To say it in a word, we do not want to help your Kaiser and your cabbage-headed Junkers to escape the stream of blood in which they are about to drown. For what you ask is no more nor less than immunity from punishment for the throttling of Serbia and the violation of Belgium's neutrality, and for the unchaining of the most terrible catastrophe in Europe and the massacre of millions of people.

"My poor friend! The military situation favorable for you? Do you not know that in France we are just beginning to be prepared in military fashion, and that only the advance guard of the English Army is upon the Continent? It would be imagined, perhaps, that a great favor was being done to us by clearing out of Poland, France, and Belgium, from which we shall in a few weeks hurl them all out with death and destruction.

"You say that you are for a peace without annexation. But what do you mean by that? That the old annexations are to be retained? If you think that we will leave to the Grand Turk the Greek, Armenian and Arabian population that he holds under his yoke, to the Hapsburgs the Poles, Rumanians, Czechs, Serbians. Croatians and Italians upon whom their heel rests, if you think we shall permit your people to force the German Kultur upon the Danes of Schleswig, the Poles of Poland and Silesia, and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, then it must be that you do not understand us. No annexation, no, but the freeing of annexed populations! When our task has been accomplished, my dear friend, then, and then only, shall we talk about peace!"

Commenting on this, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"This is how things look in the minds of these hysterical ones, and we do not conceal the fact that we have even toned it down a bit. All that is clearly revealed to the eyes of even the moderately sober person, does not exist for them—that the entire policy of the Entente countries for fifteen years and in part even longer, begot this war into which we were forced; that no one labored more eagerly for peace than the German Kaiser; aside from mentioning the manner in which they judge the military situation today, in which they may have always the excuse that they have been led astray systematically by the bulletins of our opponents.

"What can be the effect of approaching such minds with overtures of peace? Naturally, no other than that they will only be strengthened in their attitude, since they see in every attempt to meet them half way only a sign of weakness; that the manifesto is accompanied by a document declaring falsely that the German proletariat is not at all in agreement with the declarations that Scheidemann, Heine, and others have made. It is a good lesson that Hervé teaches. A lesson to whom? The Humanité says that the manifesto emanates from the minority of the German Social Democracy, including the notorious Liebknecht, Ledebour, Rühle, Mehring, Clara Zetkin, and Rosa Luxemburg.

"The Vorwärts today tries to protect these comrades by declaring that the manifesto bears no significance, and the Tagewacht even professes to know that those named had no part in it. We may safely leave it to the German Social Democracy to deal with the few manifestants. The matter has no importance any way; it is instructive only, on the one side, as showing the psychology of political weak-mindedness, and on the other a glimpse into the French soul of today. And in order that the humorous also may not be lacking, the Figaro asks the French Socialists if they do not see that the manifesto considers them naive and tries to dupe them. So Liebknecht and his comrades are emissaries of the German Government!

"That Hervé and his ilk make use of the phrase about the deliverance of annexed peoples is a part of their stock in trade. The rest do not stop at such pretexts, but say outright what they mean in the matter. Thus recently the Lyons Republicain wrote:

"'We shall set fire to no house in Trier, Koblenz, [illegible] Strassburg (by means of aerial bombs) —that would be a desecration, for all those cities were French and are on the point of becoming so again.'

"In fact, the matter is quite clear. For centuries France has ever and again fought with Germany for its position in Europe. It cannot realize as final the fact that in 1871 it was crowded out of Central Europe, and it will never be resigned to this until it has been so whipped that all desire to stretch out its hand for the Rhine will depart from it. Perhaps some time later on it may become possible to find an acceptable relationship with it, but today the sympathy which France enjoys in many German circles is as groundless as it can be, and devoid of all historical insight. We have here gladly treated the manifesto and the answer thereto, for it may lead many a person to revise his views. It will alter nothing in the German social democracy; a few splinters have fallen from it, but it stands firm and true to the German cause."

OLDTIMER AT MONTREAL.

Donald MacDonald Will Start at June 8 Meeting.

The closing of the stakes for the Montreal Jockey Club meeting in Canada from Tuesday June 8, to Tuesday, June 15, inclusive, will establish turf history through the entry of Donald MacDonald, a horse that has, perhaps, had a more checkered career than any now bearing silks. Donald MacDonald is the 9-year-old son of Sombrero and imported Berriedale, and he has twice been thrown into the discard through breaking down in what was supposed to have been a hopeless manner.

He was first raced by Phil T. Chinn in Kentucky, and was one of the greatest winning two-year-olds of his season. He was raced as a three-year-old with as great success and again as a four-year-old at Moncrief Park at Jacksonville, where he broke down and was disposed of for a small figure at public auction. He then got a long period of rest and later was rejuvenated by S. A. Clopton, who raced him the next season and afterward disposed of him to Dick Williams, who, in turn, raced him.

During the season of 1913 Donald MacDonald, after having gone wrong again, won the majority of his starts on local tracks and was considered one of the greatest winners of the season. He was carried over the winter and raced again last season without marked success. He started eleven times and was afterward sold to F. E. Brown, his present owner.

He is being trained by "Slim" Ownbey and worked five furlongs recently on the Pimlico track in 1:05, which would be regarded as a creditable workout for any horse.

The going at the Canadian track is fast being put into condition for the arrival of the horses which will be shipped there from Baltimore and the horses owned by Canadian turfmen which are now at the course are each day showing improvement in their work.

TO SELL HAGGIN STABLE.

Last Horses of Famous Turfman to Go at Auction.

The estate of the late James Ben Ali Haggin will shortly sell the thoroughbreds at Elmendorf Stud, Kentucky, and nearly one hundred famous brood mares will go under the hammer. Prominent among this number are Ballot, for which Mr. Haggin paid $50,000; Sain, the sire of Jack Atkin and Nealon; Hessian, last of the sons of Watercress at stud service in this country; Hamburg Belle, Pearl V, the dam of Water Pearl, and Colonial, dam of Hessian.

The disposal of the Elmendorf Stud will mark the passing from American racing of a family that has been prominently identified with the racing and breeding industry for upward of half a century. In the golden days of American racing Mr. Haggin marketed the produce of upward of a thousand brood mares at the sales paddocks at Sheepshead Bay, and it required from three to four days to dispose of his yearlings.

After the legislation hostile to racing had been written into the law of this state in 1908 the cleaning up of Elmendorf began. Mr. Haggin shipped 250 mares and 25 stallions to the Argentine Republic, and 20 stallions and 50 mares to the markets of Europe. The thoroughbreds to go under the hammer at the forthcoming sale are what were left at Elmendorf after this debacle.

MAY NUMBER

On All News Stands

The New York Times

CURRENT HISTORY

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Sir John French's Own Story of the Costly Victory at Neuve Chapelle; official reports and war correspondence recording the Fall of Przemysl and the Disaster to the Allies' Fleet in the Dardanelles; the French Government's vivid description of Six Months of War; an eyewitness's summing up of Three Weeks' Fighting in Champagne, and the British Official Report of Two Sea Fights, are produced with abundant maps.

Germany's Conditions of Peace, as interpreted by Bernhard Dernburg, late German Colonial Secretary, are balanced against the Allies' Conditions of Peace, set forth by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary.

The Prophecies of "Oom Niklaas," South Africa's mystic and clairvoyant, that inspired the South African rebellion, are the subject of the British Blue Paper which records the crushing of Maritz, De Wet, Beyers, and the other Boer conspirators.

Britain's Peril of Strikes and Drink is discussed by Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

"What the Germans Say About Their Own Methods of Warfare," with facsimiles of alleged incriminating pages from captive German soldiers' diaries, is the subject of a trenchant charge of atrocities written by Professor Bédier of the Collège de France.

Special articles by Maurice Millioud, Gustave Hervé, René Bazin, Alfred Sutro, Eugène Brieux, and Maximilian Harden, besides War Poems by Thomas Hardy, Sir Owen Seaman of Punch, Sidney Low, and Walter Sichel, make this May number notable.

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Current History

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JAPAN'S EMBASSY BREAKS SILENCE

Says the Coercion of China Was in the Interests of Peace.

REMOVES GERMAN MENACE

China Unable Otherwise to Protect Herself Against Future Teutonic Aggressions.

REPROACHED AS INSINCERE

And for Violating Confidence in Making Details of the Negotiations Public.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The silence which has been rigidly maintained by the Japanese Embassy here throughout the long course of negotiations over Japan's demands upon China was broken tonight by the issuance of a statement prepared by the Foreign Office at Tokio, outlining the Japanese Government's reasons for submitting demands at this time and reviewing the various stages of the negotiations at Peking.

Since this statement was written Japan has presented an ultimatum which brought about China's acceptance of a revised draft of the demands. As accepted, the draft eliminates or puts aside for future consideration some of the demands most objectionable to China, and it is understood to contain no features which officials of the United States Government regard as contravening American treaty rights.

"The Imperial Government have, in the proposals lately presented to the Chinese Government," says the Japanese statement, "made it their main object to adjust matters relating to and to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany, to strengthen the friendly relations subsisting between Japan and China, and thus to insure permanent peace in the Orient. They, in formulating these proposals had taken special care to avoid those which might be deemed to conflict with the principles of territorial integrity, equal opportunity and the open door which Japan had occasion time and again to declare the powers.

"Accordingly, these proposals include, among others, those relating to the disposition of the German rights in the Province of Shantung, those relating to the recognition of the special position and interests which Japan posseses in South Manchuria and in Eastern Inner Mongolia, those relating to the solution of various questions which have for years been pending between the Japanese and the Chinese Government.

Guarding Against Germany.

After reciting the text of the original five groups of Japanese proposals the statement proceeds to an argument to sustain the Japanese claims. Regarding Shantung, it is alleged that China absolutely lacks the power to prevent Germany from recovering that province and becoming in the future a source of disturbance in the Far East. Therefore, it is asserted that it was natural that Japan, having with great sacrifice driven Germany out of Shantung, should take measures to dispose of her rights there and prevent a recrudescence of German influence there.

Touching Manchuria and also Eastern Inner Mongolia, it is said that Japan's relations are especially close, geographically and politically, commercially and industrially, and that since her two successful wars the predominant position of Japan therein has been recognized both at home and abroad.

The Foreign Office reproaches the Chinese Government for the violation of an understanding with Japan that the conferences were to be strictly confidential, for having made public the Japanese proposals in various exaggerated forms and having endeavored to stir up ill-feeling among the powers against Japan, and for attempting to shake the confidence placed in Japan by her allies. China is also charged with making absurd demands, such as the unconditional retrocession of Kiao-Chau and indemnity for the damage caused China by the Japanese military operations, and with showing from the first the lack of a sincere desire for a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

Japan's "Great Concessions."

Recognizing that the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations was most important for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, the statement declares that the Imperial Government treated these Chinese contentions with every consideration, and, in a spirit of conciliation, has made great concessions. These are embodied in the revised drfat of the Japanese proposals presented to the Chinese negotiations on April 25 which, with the omission of the fifth and last group, were finally accepted by the Chinese negotiations yesterday, thus closing the negotiations.

Regarding Eastern Inner Mongolia, in the new draft, the proposals are said to have been confined "to absolutely necessary matters," while regarding the Hanyeh-Ping Company (iron mining and milling) the proposals were confined to the matters already acquiesced by the Chinese Government at the preceding conferences. The Chinese form of proposal respecting the non-alienation of coast territory was accepted. The request relating to advisors, ownership of land for schools and hospitals, and the proposition concerning the province of Fuk-ien were all altered, the statement says, to meet the Chinese view. As regards South China railways, relations with third parties were especially taken into consideration. The question of the "right of preaching by Japanese missionaries" was reserved for futu re negotiations, while those relating to police and the ownership of sites for churches were withdrawn.

Outline of the Revised Draft.

The revised draft as finally adopted therefore, as outlined by the oreign Office, was practically as follows:

Japanese subjects are permitted to lease or buy land for buildings and commercial and industrial uses or agricultural purposes in South Manchuria, to travel and reside and conduct business therein under passports issued by the local Chinese authorities and under obligation to obey the Chinese law and to pay taxes under approval by the Japanese Consuls. The latter officials will try criminal and civil suits where Japanese are defendants, but in the future, when the judicial system is completely reformed, all suits involving Japanese will betried wholly by Chinese courts.

In Eastern Inner Mongolia joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese in agriculture and auxiliary industries are permitted. China is to consult Japan before contracting either railway loans or loans to be secured by taxes. China must increase the number of open ports.

Regarding the Hanyeh-P'ing Company, China agrees to joint management between the company and Japanese capitalists, not to confiscate it or nationalize it or to permit it to contract any foreign loans other than Japancse.

Regarding non-alienation of the Chinese coast, the Japanese Government is satisfied with the Chinese promise not to alienate or lease to another power any territory or island.

It was agreed to "keep on record," without acceptance, the fifth group of demands, to which hina was unalterably opposed. These include the proposals that the Chinese Government shall in case it be deemed necessary in the future, employ Japanese advisers; that in case Japanese subjects delire to lease or purchase land for the purpose of building schools or hospitals in the interior, the Chinese Government shall send military officers to Japan in order to make arrangements directly with the Japanese military authorities either for the purchase of arms from Japan or for establishing an arsenal in China under Japanese and Chinese management; that the Chinese Government shall grant to Japan the desired railway concessions in South China in case it becomes clear that there is no objection in this respect on the part of any other power, and that the Chinese Government shall engage not to grant any other power concessions to build shipyards, naval or military establishments or to invest capital in Fu-Kien Province.

Under the agreement, if Japan, at the peace conference after the war, obtains the right of free disposal of Kiao-Chau she promises to return it to China, conditioned upon its opening as a commercial port, the establishment of a Japanese settlement, or of an international settlement, if required by the powers, and satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of the German public properties. The statement recites that Japan is certainly under no obligation to return it to China, but offered of her own free will to do so because she was anxious to promote her friendly relations with China and maintain general peace in the Far East.

Both the Japanese Embassy and the Chinese Legation officials agreed that the negotiations had closed with the acceptance yesterday by the Chinese Government of the amended Japanese proposals. It is not expected that it will be necessary to reduce these to the form of a treaty, but that the negotiators will simply initial a memorandum disclosing the results of the conferences which were in progress for three months.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES GAINED BY JAPAN

Forecast of Terms of the Treaty to be Concluded With China.

PEKING, Monday, May 10, 1:30 A. M.—Having reached an agreement with respect to Japan's demands on China, the plenipotentiaries of the two countries will now proceed to draft a treaty. The following are the important points in the terms of agreement:

Group I., relating to Shantung Province—Articles 1 and 2 stand as in the original demands. These provide that China will give her full assent to the transfer to the Japanese by the German Government of all rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by Germany in Shantung, and that within the Province of Shantung or along its sea border no territory or island shall be ceded or leased to a third power.

Article 3 provides that China shall construct a railway from Chi-Fu or Lung-Kow to join the Kiao-chau-Chinan-Fu Railway, with Japanese capital.

Article 4 provides that China must open numerous treaty ports in Shantung after consultation with Japan.

Group II., relating to South Manchuria—Article 1 stands as in the original demands. Article 2 provides that the Japanese shall be permitted to lease land in South Manchuria, temporarily or perpetually, for trading, industrial, and agricultural purposes.

By the first clause of Article 3 the Japanese shall be permitted freely to reside, travel, trade, and engage in industrial pursuits in Manchuria. The second clause provides that the Japanese will submit only to police and taxation regulations approved by Japan. Civil and criminal cases shall be tried same nationality as the defendant Land disputes between Japanese and Chinese shall be tried by the joint Chinese and Japanese authorities, according to the Chinese laws and customs.

By Article 4 Japanese subjects shall have the right to work in nine mining areas.

Article 5 gives Japan the opinion of constructing any of the Manchurian railways which China ma wish to build in the future, and also an option on Chinese loans, with Manchurian taxes as security.

Article 6 gives preference to the appointment of Japanese political, financial and military advisers. Article 7, which relates to the control and administration of the Kirin-Chang-Chun Railway, stands virtually as in the original demands.

Article 8 continues in force former Chino-Japanese treaties regarding Manchuria, except where the present treaty otherwise provides.

Inner Mongolia Group—Article 1. Japan must be consulted before any foreign loan can be secured by the Mongolia taxes.

Article 2. Japan must be consulted before any foreign loan can be contracted for railway construction in the province.

Article 3. Treat ports must be opened, subject to consultation with Japan.

Article 4. The Japanese jointly with the Chinese may undertake agricultural and incidental industrial enterprises.

Group III., relating to the Hanyed-Ping Company—China consents to the company becoming a jointly owned Chino-Japanese concern, and engages not to attempt to thwart the consummation of this plan.

Group IV., known as the Special Group—China engages to proclaim that hereafter she will neither order nor lease any coastal territory to any power.

Group V. (General Group)—Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 are regarded as unfinished business, China pledging herself to a discussion of these at some future date.

Article 3 has been eliminated. Article 6 has been displaced by pledges that China shall undertake no military or naval preparations, nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations, on the Fu-Kien coast in the future.

JAPAN CANCELS FORCE PLANS.

Preparations Against China Called Off—Revolutionists Still Active.

TOKYO, May 9.—The Japanese Government tonight announced that the naval and military movements in connection with the Chinese situation had been cancelled.

Leaders of the Chinese revolutionary movement who are now in this city declare China's acceptance of Japan's ultimatum will have no effect on their plans and that they will strike when they believe the time is ripe. The assert that it was a foregone conclusion that China would accept Japan's demands as modified, and allege that President Yuan Shih-kai requested the application of pressure to justify him in yielding. The revolutionists proclaim that Yuan Shi-kai aspires to become Emperor and say he attempted to obtain Japan's consent to such a coup with a promise to help China crush a revolution if one began.

ALASKA FOX FARMS REPORT FAILURES

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries Puts the Chief Blame on the Government.

OBJECTS TO SHORT LEASES

Urges Longer Terms for the Use of the Pacific Islands and a Reduction in Rentals.

Many failures in the new industry of fox farming in Alaska are recorded by E. Lester Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, in the report on his recent investigations in Alaska for the Department of Commerce. He finds that the promise of big profits caused many to rush into the business, and small fortunes were sunk by men who did not understand the difficulties of the industry.

The rush to raise foxes, the Commissioner says, was due to the exorbitant prices paid for live black and silver-gray foxes raised in Canada. These prices, he declares, did not indicate a healthy condition in the industry. Nevertheless there was a rush to raise foxes in Alaska in the hope of reaping big profits quickly. One of the chief reasons for the large majority of failures, according to the Commissioner, was the Government's system of leasing certain islands to prospective fox farmers at a minimum of $200 a year for five years. The system was intended to encourage fox raising, he points out, but in reality it proved one of the chief obstacles in the way of success.

"Two hundred dollars per annum does not seem much to people when they hear of foxes being sold for $5,000 to $10,000 a pair," he says, "but these unnatural and artificial prices cannot possibly apply to the islands situated in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Alaska. The quality of the fur from these islands is not as good as that from inland areas further north. The man who goes out to that isolated country to carry on his work alone has a hard row to hoe. With a capital of say $3,000 he must lay aside $800 to pay for his lease for the first four years, as he must not expect any return from his initial stock before the end of that time. Then he has to buy his foxes for a starter. Supposing he buys half a dozen blue foxes, the cost will be in the neighborhood of $1,200. There is $2,000 gone already, and the balance will be well utilized in feeding himself and his stock and in paying other expenses.

"I have not allowed anything for corrals, for in most cases on these islands the foxes do better to run at large, but it must be understood that on many of the islands of Western Alaska, including some of those offered by the Government on lease, there is not enough natural food to take care of what would ordinarily constitute a fair number of foxes for such a ranch. Therefore, a man must provide food the year round. If he does his own work he has no income for the first four years. If he is fortunate enough to have a good position and still more fortunate in securing a reliable man to look after things for these four years, the chances are that matters will be in pretty good shape at the expiration of his lease. Then what is going to happen? Some other man may outbid him, and time, labor, and buildings are all gone.

"The Government, if opening a reservation in one of our Western States, would permit the land to be acquired free, under certain restrictions, and I cannot understand just why any man who is reliable and industrious and willing to go out and help to develop that far away frontier country of Alaska should not be encouraged by the same privileges instead of being hampered and disheartened at the start.

"If it seems wise to lease the islands at $200 per annum or thereabouts, I should certainly be in favor of arranging it so that after the first five years a man would receive a rebate of perhaps half of the leasing price paid by him when he has proved his good faith or I would suggest a sliding scale for leasing these islands at $50, for example, for the first five years and then a stationary price for the next ten years with the privilege of renewal, if desired, for another ten years, and so on.

"Under the present leasing system, at the end of five years a man may lose the island where his money and efforts were spent during the life of the lease. I would suggest that the men who have already leased these islands should be advised at once that the Government extends the right to the leasing of their islands to ten years, with the privilege of renewal for ten more. This would be highly satisfactory and would create confidence and satisfaction, which do not exist today among those who have leased islands or are contemplating such a step."

Mr. Jones believes that the Government could easily remedy conditions by lowering the rental price on these islands, so that it comes within a poor man's means and by granting liberal extension of leases so that the farmer may have plenty time to develop his industry.

"The present system does not seem just or right," he concludes. "The poor man without means is the one who should be assisted in undertaking this work. He should have the support of the Government and not be handicapped or held back by having some hardship imposed upon him."

Noiseless Way the Better.

We are inclined to agree with the eminent educator who announces that children should be corrected by moral supplication, and not by material aplication, as we feel sure the little boy who resides with his mother in the back alley would not make so much noise if he were morally supplicated, instead of materially applied to.—Ohio State Journal.

Champion Turnip.

The champion turnip of Wayne County weighs seven pounds, stripped, and adorns the desk of the editor of The Piedmont Banner, a gift from James Julian of Lake Creek, who grew the brassicaceous monster. (Note: Some word.)—Kansas City Times.

Not Altogether Sad.

Germany fears a shortage of potatoes. It is not as joyless as it sounds, however; the shortage should discourage the making of potato salad.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HAMBURG SHOWS FEW SIGNS OF WAR

"Business as Usual," Except for Shipping, and Little Diminution of Animation.

BUT THE HARBOR IS ASLEEP

Long Lines of Vessels Tied Up at Wharfs—Hamburgers Proud of Sacrifices They Have Made.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

HAMBURG, April 9.—Of all the cities of Germany, Hamburg certainly has been hit the hardest by the war, and yet, your first impression—and your last—is that life superficially is as normal here as in Berlin, or, as I saw it in London during the first two months of the war. There are relatively fewer men on the streets here than in Berlin, the big hotels are not well-filled with paying guests, the American bar of the Hotel Atlantic (well-known to American globe-trotters) sold only thirteen drinks today, your correspondent was told—these and a few other little clues that have to be searched for diligently alone give away the fact that a state of war exists, with a naval end to it, unless you go down the harbor.

Whenever the municipal steam tender Hamburg, which transported your correspondent down the Elbe and back, blew its shrill whistle, you had an almost uncanny feeling, for there were no steamships, no incoming or outgoing craft, to get out of the way of on that deserted river. Tied up at interminable wharfs you saw that proud merchant marine now reduced from temporary paralysis, to right and left of you, forests of masts and smokestacks with no steam curling. It was as if some enchanter had cast an evil spell over the once lively harbor, putting it to sleep. A German battle cruiser in gray war paint and three rakish torpedo boat destroyers looked like watchdogs guarding that frightened flock of merchant ships huddled in port.

The tender tied up at one of the many wharfs of the giant Vulcan Shipbuilding Works, and, walked through a long dry wharf, was invited to climb over a multitude of steel and iron impedimenta, then go up a narrow gangplank through a hole in the side of the Imperator, anchored alongside. The Imperator, not being about to sail for America and consequently not having its usual ballast of American millionaires and freight and coal, rode high out of the water, so I had to make my entrance through one of those iron doors below the normal waterline; and, as the elevators weren't running, we correspondents, long accustomed to the hardships of riding in limousines, had to climb half a dozen flights of stairs to get to the saloon and the upper decks.

Imperator Kept Shipshape.

Inside, the Imperator looked as if the family had gone away for the Summer, and the housekeeper were taking things easy in consequence. A few stewards, in white jackets, were on the job, tidying up a bit. Most of the furniture was covered over, but the grand saloon and lounge was all shipshape and in good order to receive distinguished visitors. Here I met an old acquaintance—Captain Kier of the Imperator, who had not deserted his ship.

Captain Kier was filled with the unbounded optimism that fills all German seamen.

"We'll soon be in New York again," he laughed cheerily. "That's all we want. It won't be long now. Hope the new docks at Forty-second Street are all ready for us by that time, so the Imperator won't have to land at Hoboken."

For Captain Kier intimated that from Hoboken it was a long way to Times Square and Hammerstein's.

Equally breezy was Second Officer Pluegger, who also had stuck by the ship. He thought they would have the Imperator all in good trim to sail for New York the moment the flash came that the treaty of peace was signed. He believed the Imperator would certainly be the first boat out of Hamburg after that coming historical event.

As you sat here in the lounge or the Ritz-Carlton restaurant or the smoking room you had the most curious view of the world—from an ocean liner. You looked out of the windows and saw the tops of red brick factory buildings on one side, on the other, not a hundred yards away, green meadows and a dirt road.

Captain Kier led the way up to the commander's bridge, where a better view was to be had. The big steering wheel of the Imperator, you noted, was tied fast with a piece of rope.

Moored close to the Imperator was half of a battleship, just the dark hull, for work on the superstructure had been abruptly terminated by the war. I was told that it was a Greek battleship, and a German humorist explained that the reason it hasn't been completed was because the armor plate and guns had been ordered in America, and delivery had unfortunately failed so far.

From the Captain's bridge of the Imperator you saw a panorama that was not lifeless, for it was 5:30 P. M., and the thousands of employes of the Vulcan works, constituting the day shift, were knocking off work and steaming out of the huge works in dense columns. I gathered that the Vulcan works were not only working to capacity but were putting in overtime, running in day

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PROGRESS OF JAPAN CREDITED TO US

Baron Shibusawa Says America Caused the Awakening of His Country.

DIFFERENCES EASILY SETTLED

Noted Political Leader Likens the California Question to a Corn on Our Little Toe.

"With mutual regard to international courtesy and due sympathy with mutual grievances the question would undoubtedly be solved without much trouble," says Baron Shibusawa, the Japanese financier, in a reference to the differences between the United States and Japan. The promotion of more friendly relations with the United States on the part of Japan, he adds, is an obvious as well as an imperative necessity.

Baron Shibusawa's article in which he expresses so earnest a hope for improved Japanese-American relations is in the April issue of the Japan Magazine of Tokio, a copy of which has been received at the Japanese Consulate General in this city.

"It is the constant hope," Baron Shibusawa continues, "of every patriotic Japanese that relations between Japan and the United States will grow stronger and warmer, and we trust that the same spirit prevails among Americans. In that country the anti-Japanese spirit now appears confined to one corner, where Japanese nationals feel more or less discomfort. But in the United States as a whole our people are well treated and entertain nothing but the best of feeling."

Sixty years ago, Baron Shibusawa points out, Japan was an isolated nation "dreaming in idle tranquillity and indifferent to the affairs of mankind," the result being the steady progress of the rest of the world, while Japan stood still. It was then, he adds, that the United States awakened Japan to her true condition, and from that awakening may be traced the wonderful progress of the Japanese people in the last half century.

"This awakening," the writer continues, "led to the restoration and the establishment of the Imperial Government on its present sure basis, so that, with the consent or the whole nation, we were able to enter into friendly relations with America and the nations of Europe. Japan has ever had and ever will have a feeling of deep gratitude especially to America for these benefits. We are sincerely thankful for all that America has done for us."

Of all that Japan has learned from the West, says Baron Shibusawa, a great deal has been chiefly learned from the United States, notably in banking. Japanese banking, he says, owes its present prosperity largely to American influence.

"In the year 1870," he continues, "the late Prince Ito made an investigation of the financial organization of the United States, learned all about the system of banking in that country, and introduced it into Japan without alteration. The banking system of Japan was exactly that of America. I ought to know, as I was the one who undertook to put the system into operation.

There is no doubt that on the whole, both commercially and internationally, America and Japan entertain nothing but the best of feelings toward one another, with the exception, as I have already suggested, of a small section in California, and there is no real ground for apprehension as to the future relations of the two nations. Both countries have established the custom of sending prominent men to either country to investigate conditions and to help to clear up misunderstandings. Dr. Matthews and Dr. Gulick recently visited Japan, representing some of the Churches of America, and these two gentlemen did their best to improve relations between Japan and America. The California question may now be likened to a corn on the little toe of America—by no means a deep-rooted disease.

"The real reason delaying the solution of the California problem is that both sides insist on conditions advantageous to one side only. With the introduction of more mutual sympathy the adjustment will soon come. At a reception of the above two gentlemen we talked the matter over without reserve and at that time I ventured to assert that it was a question that concerned America; the California question is an American question, and it is the duty of America herself to solve it.

"Baron Kato, our Foreign Minister, who was present on that occasion, also remarked without reservation that Americans and Europeans treat each other with consideration and sympathy without any discussion as to an Anglo-European question; and why can it not be the same with Americans and Japanese? Evidently they lack sympathy with the ways and opinions of Oriental people.

"In conclusion, I believe that the question between Japan and America can best be solved by mutual concessions. It should be regarded as a moral question on both sides. It is a question of ethics. It is not a question of reason but of feeling. With mutual regard to international courtesy and due sympathy with mutual grievances the question would be solved without much trouble."

Information for Billy Sunday.

"How many just men are there in Philadelphia?" Billy Sunday asked his audience. We refer Mr. Sunday to the Democratic vote of the city in the November election, to which he may add 5 per cent. for sick and absent.—Houston Post.

Where He Draws the Line.

"They can name a new brand of cigars after me," grunted Senator Porkbarl, "but, by Jingo, they can't make me smoke 'em."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Decrease in Foodstuffs.

The following figures, taken from official statistics, are interesting to those who are statistically inclined. They give a comparison of the amount of fruit and vegetables sold during the first three months of this year and last year:

	1914. Tons.	1915. Tons.
January	14,500	12,700
February	16,000	13,500
March	16,000	10,500

This would indicate a decrease of from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. for this central wholesale market, which supplies all Hamburg with fruit and vegetables. The decrease can be accounted for partly on the theory that the people of Hamburg have succeeded in limiting their consumption partly because of the many thousands of men who have gone to war and partly because the big merchant fleet no longer provisions in Hamburg.

As bearing on the possible source of Hamburg's food supply, the following statistics of the number of freight carloads coming to market by months is significant:

	1914. Carloads.	1915. Carloads.
January	34	226
February	9	191
March	23	263

This is an astounding increase, showing that the bulk of Hamburg's fruit and vegetable supply is no longer coming in farm wagons from the surrounding countryside, but by rail.

The following comparative table of the value of goods sold by months, when compared with the percentage of the decrease in tonnage, indicates a slight increase in the cost of living.

	1914. Marks.	1915. Marks.
January	3,000,000	2,500,000
February	2,600,000	2,300,000
March	2,800,000	2,200,000

In the Stone Age.

As a reminder of the progress made by the world, we offer this from Charles A. Leedy of The Youngstown Telegram: "In the stone age man probably had to borrow a crowbar to turn over a new leaf."—Toledo Blade.

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Important reductions on Model Gowns.

Spring Sale Housekeeping Linens

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This is a good opportunity to secure high grade McCutcheon Linens at low prices

For the second week of our Spring Sale we have supplemented our already large stock of Linens by withdrawing from our abundant reserves in Bonded Warehouse a large quantity of newTable Linen, etc.

These goods were ordered last Fall when prices were, in many cases, 20% to 25% lower than at present.

We are offering them for our May Sale on the basis of these low costs and in some cases even lower in order to make a special attraction during the month of May.

This is a favorable opportunity to secure the best grades of McCutcheon's Linens at low prices.

Napkins (*dozen*)

Breakfast Size—$1.85, 2.35, 2.50, 2.75 3.00, 3.60, 3.85, 4.65.

Dinner Size—$2.85, 3.25, 3.85, 4.00, 4.75, 5.50, 6.25, 7.50.

Table Cloths

2x2 yards—$1.90, 2.25, 2.50, 2.85, 3.25 up to 6.75.

2x2½ yards—$2.35, 2.75, 3.25, 3.75, 4.85 up to 8.25.

2x3 yards—$4.00, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 6.50 up to 14.50.

2¼x2¼ yards—$4.00, 4.25, 4.85, 5.25, 7.00, 7.50, 9.00.

Larger sizes proportionately priced.

Linen Pillow Cases (*pair*)

22½x36 inches—$1.25, 1.65, 2.00.

25x36 inches—$1.65, 2.25, 3.00, 4.50.

Pure Linen Sheets (*pair*)

Single Bed Size—$5.00, 6.75, 8.00.

Double Bed Size—6.50, 8.75, 10.50.

Pure Linen Towels (*dozen*)

Hemmed Towels—$2.75, 3.00, 3.50.

Hemstitched—$3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 10.50.

Also dish, glass and pantry and roller towels of all kinds.

Fancy Table Linens

Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths and Napkins—

15x15 inch Napkins, $5.00 dozen.
36x36 inch Cloths, $2.50 each.
45x45 inch Cloths, $3.75 each.
54x54 inch Cloths, $5.00 each.

Embroidered Scarfs with Scalloped Edge—

18x36 inches, $2.00 each.
18x45 inches, $2.25 each.
18x54 inches, $2.50 each.

200 Dozen Hemstitched Tea Napkins, of finest Irish Damask, $3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50 and 6.50 dozen.

Madeira Embroidered Luncheon Sets—Two dozen Doylies and Centerpieces, $8.25, 10.25 and 15.00 set.

Special Note—We are closing out all our fine Cluny Luncheon and Dinner Cloths, 72 inches diameter, $20.00 to 40.00 each; 90 inches diameter, $32.50 to 85.00 each.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

BIG FRENCH GAIN NORTH OF ARRAS

Germans Forced Back More Than Two Miles on Four-Mile Front.

BRITISH REPORT GAINS, TOO

Attack Successfully Near Fromelles and Repulse Assaults Near Ypres.

LOSE AGAIN, BERLIN SAYS

Germans Announce the Expulsion of British from Four Strong Positions in Ypres Region.

LONDON, May 9.—What appears to be the most important gain made by the Allies since the partial success of the German drive near Ypres is recorded in tonight's communiqué of the French War Office, which reports the capture of German positions north of Arras. The magnitude of the French success, in these days of trench fighting, in which gains of a few hundred yards are triumphantly proclaimed in Berlin and Paris, is indicated in the statement that the trenches captured were more than four miles long and in some places covered territory of two and one-half miles in width. The number of prisoners taken—more than 2,000—also indicates an engagement of considerable importance.

Whereas the German official report announces the expulsion of the British from several strongly fortified positions east of Ypres, and the capture of 800 English prisoners, Field Marshal Sir John French telegraphs that German attacks in that region today were repulsed with heavy losses. Moreover, he reports—and his claim is backed up by the French bulletin—that the British have gained ground near Fromelles, north of La Bassée.

The French official reports follow:

(Night Report.)—Between Nieuport and the sea the Germans made an attack, but were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses.

The British trops have gained in the region of Fromelles.

To the north of Arras we made important progress and also in the direction of Loos and the south of Carency. In the latter sector we captured at some places two and at other places three lines of trenches, extending over a front of seven kilometres, (about four and one-third miles,) which were very strongly fortified.

French Occupy Two Villages.

We have established ourselves in the village of La Targette and in half of the village of Neuville St. Vaast. The conquered ground at some places is four kilometres, (about two and one-half miles,) in width. We took more than 2,000 prisoners and six cannon.

In the Champagne we repulsed an attack near St. Thomas, on the edge of the Argonne Forest.

At Bagatelle we were able to verify the extent of the losses sustained by the enemy in yesterday's attack. The Germans had used, without any success, asphyxiating bombs and burning fluids.

On the rest of the front, notably in the Forest of Le Prêtre and at Silakerwasen, artillery engagements took place.

(Afternoon report.)—In the German position capturued yesterday near Lens we took about 100 prisoners.

In the Argonne at Bagatelle our troops repulsed three attacks, one during the night of May 7-8 and two during the day of yesterday.

On the rest of the front there have been artillery engagements.

Besides holding their line unbroken against German attacks, the British, according to Sir John French's report, inflicted some damage upon the Germans by dropping aerial bombs at various points. The report follows:

Last night the enemy continued his attacks east of Ypres and made further attacks today, which have all been repulsed with heavy losses. Our line there is firmly established.

This morning our first army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Festubert and gained ground south and east toward Fromelles. The fighting in this area continues.

Our airmen made successful attacks on the St. André railway junction north of Lille and on the canal bridge at Dok. Furnes, Herlies, Illies, Marquelles and La Bassée were also bombed.

The German General Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following official statement:

During the continuance of our attacks upon Ypres we drove the enemy out of his strongly fortified positions between the Fortuyn-Wyeltje and the Gheluvelt-Ypres Roads. We captured the villages of Fresenburg and Terleranhoek and took up important positions which command the heights. We took 800 English prisoners, among them sixty officers.

French attacks west of Liuvin and northeast of the Lorette Height failed, with heavy losses for the enemy.

Near La Bassée and Vitry we forced an aeroplane of the enemy to land.

A partial French attack, undertaken with the aid of fog and bombs, to the west of Perthes was beaten off by hand grenades.

In the Argonne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in the Vosges the day passed without anything of note.

MORGENTHAU SAVED ZIONISTS.

Ambassador Checked Turkish Persecutions and Loaned $100,000.

Confidential communications which have just been received by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs in this city from representatives in Palestine and Constantinople report that, thanks in large measure to the efforts of Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador to Turkey, and of the German Ambassador at Constantinople, the local political persecutions that threatened recently to put a stop to the activities of Zionist colonies and institutions in Palestine have been checked. High praise is given to Mr. Morgenthau for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Jewish colonists, both in checking the anti-Zionist agitation coincidental with the entry of Turkey is in the war, and in procuring support and the friendship and protection of the Turkish Government for them and their institutions.

"Mr. Morgenthau has constantly supported us with the greatest readiness," says the communication. "He has saved the Anglo-Palestine Bank and is helping us wherever he can. Besides, he has done much to raise the Jewish prestige through his own personality and his open intervention in American-Jewish interests."

The Anglo-Palestine Bank, which, while a Zionist institution, is an English corporation, on the outbreak of the war in Palestine issued checks of its own, which were accepted in Palestine as a sort of unofficial currency. The bank was closed by the Turkish Government, however, which

LUBECK HOLDS KEY TO GERMANY

Only Open Port Hums with Industry, Wharves Laden with Stores.

READY TO FEED THE NATION

Times Correspondent Views Cold Storage Plant Filled with 16,000 Carcasses of Food Animals.

FACTORIES AT TOP SPEED

But Apprentices, Old Men, and Women Are the Workers—War Prisoners Make No Complaint.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

LUEBECK, April 10—The world war student cannot possibly spend time to better advantage than by paying a flying visit to Luebeck, where in six hours I saw and heard more that was illuminating than in the same length of time anywhere else at either front or rear.

There was a suspicious cheerfulness about the burghers and business men whom I met and talked with. They apologized for not being able to show me any sights on the large scale of Hamburg or Bremen, but still thought they had one or two things worth looking at. In response to the specific inquiry as to how business conditions were, one of them assured me that things were "almost as good" as in peace times, and the automatic rubbing of his hands indicated that they were probably better, in his line at least. His line was shipping.

By the accident of the world war, Luebeck, long the tailender of the Hanseatic League, suddenly finds herself at the head of the column today; after being for centuries eclipsed by the commercial importance of her big sisters, Hamburg and Bremen, Luebeck has regained, temporarily, her old mediaeval importance. For Luebeck is now of immense importance to the welfare and even safety of the German Empire—its only open commercial port.

After viewing the dead harbor of Hamburg it was almost a relief to steam in a launch up and down the river Trave and see scores of steamships with steam up; steamers loading, and what to a German was probably a far more agreeable sight, steamers unloading. I passed along miles of wharfes, and there were very few vacant berths. The ships were of the "tramp" size and type; all ships of small tonnage, and they all without exception (those that I saw) flew the flags of Denmark, Norway or Sweden.

They all had their submarine war paint on, or were then having it put on —the national colors on the sides of the ship, together with the steamer's name and nationality in gigantic white letters. The Hector Norge was just having the red and blue of Norway put on the hull by industrious members of the crew. The canny Scandinavians seemed at first blush to be making all the money, for I missed the Stars and Stripes in the line-up of neutral shipping, but piled high on one of the wharves I noticed several hundred bales of cotton, showing that the commodity was getting through and that Uncle Sam was getting his share of business too.

One of the Swedish ships was loading bags which I was told contained chemicals for the United States. Of more immediate interest to a war correspondent was what the ships were discharging; and while it would not do to be specific —for economic secrets can be as vital as military secrets—there is no harm in saying that you came away with a long standing suspicion rather confirmed, that German money talks Esperanto, and that its language is persuasively intelligent to all adjacent neutrals.

The Germans grow oratorical and even indignant, when talking for publication, about "paper blockades" and "paper embargoes"; but weeks of desultory private research have made it reasonably certain to me that Germany will not lack the necessaries of life—and death—so long as there is gold in the Reichsbank; it's gold against paper. A ride around the live harbor of Luebeck is worth while for even the professional observer.

My interest in Luebeck, however, had begun to perk up in the train several miles away, when I saw a long line of loaded cattle cars backed on a siding in front of a packing plant. Some idea of the humorous transformaiton of news values worked by the world war in its present stadium can be gathered from the fact that war correspondents become intensely interested in cattle cars with their plaintive short-horned inmates. [Elision by censor.]

Four chefredakteure, or chief editors, sleek in frock coats and silk hats, and all from the same newspaper, the Luebeckische Anzeigen, together with other local dignitaries, were waiting on the platform as a reception committee to welcome and guide THE TIMES correspondent and his twelve associates, representing, as the advance notice in the local newspaper truthfully said, the "leading papers of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, North America, Spain, and Greece"; also a millionaire merchant of Hamburg, now clothed in the field-gray uniform of a lieutenant of Landwehr, specially detailed by the army Kommando, while leading citizens, corporation directors, shipowners, captains of Luebeck industry, and two naval officers joined the polyglot caravan en route through town.

Huge Meat Supplies.

They led us first to and through the local "Kuelhaus" or cold storage warehouse. In the sheds adjacent hung at least 300 sides of beef, lined up with military precision. There was evidence that cattle of doubtful nationality were being slaughtered as fast as the butchers, who wore the orthodox white surgeon's robes, plus military caps, could work. The cold storage plant was now specializing in frozen meat exclusively, and we there and then viewed 15,000 hogs and 1,000 cattle carcasses, frozen hard as iron.

I would have been inclined to believe the figures, even if the manager hadn't told me so. For this manager was a rara avis among Germans, speaking with a strong American accent, in delightfully unprintable terms such as never fell from a native Teuton's lips who had never come in contact with the civilizing influences of Broadway or Chicago. He was Irvin G. Weber, sometime of Madison, Wis.—a semi-American citizen, for he admitted that he had taken out his first papers, and was a graduate of the Chicago stockyards. The Germans had imported him in 1912 to build this important cold storage plant, and the Germans, who are great respecters of American efficiency, won't let him go now, but hold him to keep the plant working at top speed.

"Within another four weeks we expect to have 25,000 hogs, 5,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep 'salted away' in here," Mr. Weber said, adding significantly in a stage "aside": "None of it is to be used before Fall." He added the following little commentary on German system: "Mobilization was proclaimed at 6 P. M.; at 7 o'clock the navy took over the plant and I received orders from them."

How the Germans prepared to meet the English threat of starving Germany out, even before it was uttered, can be gathered from the fact that immediately after the outbreak of the war the cold storage plant was "cleared for action," all its peace-time produce "ousted," and work was begun on

ing slaughtered in August alone. Remember me to God's country," said Weber on parting.

The trail of investigation next led to the extensive plant of the Luebecker Maschinenbau-Gesellschaft, which, in peace times specializes in building ships, boilers, misceHaneous machinery, and particularly dredges. The Managing Director seemed to be in particularly good humor, for he made many sly jokes and laughed at them himself which showed that business was good in spite of the earnestness of the times. He said their export trade was of course cut off, adding, "Russia was one of our best customers."

Work was proceeding on a few hulls of ships, on a couple of dredges; boilermakers were rivetting away at four boilers. All this, you thought, wouldn't make the establishment pay. The genial Director rather scouted your suggestion that they were also making ammunition, until you remarked that you thought you had seen a number of shells cut of the corner of one eye while being paraded past the door of a machine shop, whereupon he smiled as only Germans smile when they discover that you know almost as much about what is going on as they do, and said, "Well, just a few, maybe."

Kitchens for New Troops.

There was no hesitation in showing me the other chief war-product of the Maschinenbau-Gesellschaft. Out in the yard, where a string of flatcars was backed on a spur track, stood 100 brand new field kitchens or goulash cannon, lined up in two rows ready for shipment. In answer to my question the Director said that about 200 factories in Germany were making field kitchens "on the side." THE TIMES reader is apt to miss the full significance of this unless he remembers that the goulash cannon is regarded as more important than heavy howitzers and mortars; and that the Kaiser's men are never sent into the field without this most adequate of cooking facilities.

In other words, every new company formed has to have its new field kitchen, and from the rate at which new field kitchens are being turned out by the factories of Germany you can get the feeling of how new troops are being thrown in the field, in a way that you can get from inaccurate amateur statistics. These 100 new field kitchens which I saw lined up, some being swung by huge cranes on the waiting flat cars, represented 100 new companies of infantry, or eight regiments and a battalion, "ready for battle." And that was the output of only one factory of the 200 that are turning out field kitchens throughout the Kaiser's land.

This manufacturing plant was undoubtedly typical of similar industrial establishments throughout Germany. Few machine tools were idle. Those operating them were an interesting proof of the doctrine of the "survival of the unfittest—to fight." There were many young apprentices, many grayhaired, spectacled mechanics, not a few younger ones, who could not shouldered a rifle. And yet the shops were working to the limit of human efficiency, for I have discovered that the German workman, too, thinks that he is fighting for his country when he sticks to his job and does it well, particularly when the job is milling shells and making goulash cannon. As a significant index to German industries in war time, you note again before leaving that this manufacturing plant was enabled to work at its normal or supernormal capacity because the large orders lost by the shutting down of the export trade were more than compensated for by standing orders from the Government for war material, while the home demand for its peace-time specialties continued to be active.

Tin Cans Evolve Mystery.

To invite a "war" correspondent to visit a tin can factory, particularly one the bulk of whose product was destined for the conservation of fish, seemed futile; yet a visit to the Lubeca Works, Ltd., which was next on the program, proved to be a most instructive fifteen minutes. This plant was of course working full time and to the limit, because canned fish and other canned goods are going to be a necessary of life in Germany next Winter if peace doesn't come before that time. You can take it as axiomatic that any German industry which produces the necessities for either the fighters or the folk at home is working full time and coining money during the war.

Why this particular plant was able to work to capacity was explained by the sight of those busy can-making machines tended almost exclusively by women. There was, however, also a touch of war, for on the walls of the several factory rooms were maps of the several theatres of war, showing by means of little flags just where the Kaiser's armies were lined up in France and Russia.

The gaudily printed sardine tin tops coming out of one of the machines arrested your American eye and afforded food for speculation. These tops bore the legend "A1 Brand. Open at this end. Trade Mark Registered"; not a word of German, all English. Did they have so much tin on hand that they could afford to make cans for the export trade? It doesn't pay to be inquisitive in war time; you moved thoughtfully on and left the "mystery of the sardine can" unsolved. [Elision by censor.]

The Herr Director regretted that I could not also visit their branch factory, partly becausa there wasn't time, partly because it was "verboten" by the military authorities. [Elision by censor.] On the other hand, he took great pride in showing his store room of blank tin plates.

"The stock of tin in Germany is enough to last for two years," he remarked. There is something quite significant about the unanimity with which this same remark has been made to me about all kinds of things—"enough to last for two years," usually with the shrewd addition, "even if we couldn't get any more from outside."

After the thought-provoking launch ride around the bustling harbor I was taken to the local music hall—a mine of human interest, though unfortunately I had no time to work it. Here was a fascinating continuous performance, day and night; and yet the curtain was always down on the small stage, for fifty-nine wounded prisoners of war were both audience and actors in that music hall. The chairs, tables and seats had all been cleared out of the large auditorium, and in their place four rows of black enameled bedsteads set up. To the headboard of each bed was fastened a small blackboard telling the name and serial number of each convalescent prisoner in neatly chalked German longhand. Underneath the blackboard was fastened the prisoner's field cap and to the back of the bed hung his uniform.

The wounded prisoners had acquired something of German discipline. They stood, each man at the foot of his bed, erect, at attention, as we filed in. Only their eyes were lively with unsuppressible interest and excitement, for the arrival of a mixed troupe of thirteen neutral journalists with military and civil escort was a red letter day in their prison hospital life. They all wore clean blue and white striped "jumpers"—pajama-like affairs—and looked as if they were in the last stage of convalescence. About half were French and half Russians.

You looked down one row of individual bedsteads and read on the blackboards: "Bonnet, Conan, Pouches, Leteiller, Joeux," and down another row "Ignatienko, Krasawko, Zunko, Sarenski," &c. But even without the tell-tale blackboards you would have known which was which, for the methodical Germans had put the French on the left of the main aisle and the Russians on the right, where their beds were lined up facing each other. Piou Piou and moujik had one thing in common—they all were undersized. Private conversation with prisoners, of course, is not encouraged by the military authorities, but I took the chance of exchanging a few words of the vernacular with two of the French prisoners, and they grinned appreciatively.

They said that they were well treated,

RUSSIANS RETREAT ON 124-MILE FRONT

Are Out of Hungary, Vienna Reports—Have Won Victory There, Petrograd Says.

BATTLES IN EAST GALICIA

Czar's Forces Driven Across the Dneister—Loss of Baltic Port of Libau Admitted.

VIENNA, May 9, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office tonight made public the following official communication:

Our troops pursuing the enemy have crossed the Carpathian ridge and the frontier. Hungary is now free from the enemy.

The battle continues in Galician territory. The enemy is retreating along a front of more than 200 kilometers (about 124 1-3 miles) from the Vistula to the Uzsok Pass.

The Teutonic allies have passed victoriously the line of the Uzsok Pass, Komanosa, Krosno, Debica, and Szszucin.

In the Carpathian sector east of the Uzsok Pass and on the front in Southeast Galicia more violent battles are developing. We have captured several Russian positions. Strong infantil forces attacked our troops on the heights northeast of Ottynia, where the battle is continuing.

Though strongly reinforced, the bridge head at Zaleszoyki was yesterday stormed by us. The Russians are being pursued across the Dniester. We have captured 3,500 of them.

BERLIN, May 9, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff:

In Libau we have taken a large stock of war material.

Before strong forces composed of all arms which the enemy has collected before Mitau our advance divisions sent out against this town are avoiding the enemy.

Northeast of Kovno the railway line between Vilna and Saarle was destroyed after we had wiped out a Russian battalion.

On the Niemen, near Sreduki, we attacked what remained of four Russian battalions which apparently belonged to troops who were beaten on the 6th and 7th of May near Rossinje.

Renewed Russian attacks on our positions on the Pilica were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the southeastern theatre.

In pursuit of the beaten enemy the troops under General von Mackensen after the fight crossed the Wisloka River between Belke, east of Kymanow and Vryankat.

Under pressure of the Austro-German troops from the east and the north of Tarnow the enemy is retreating toward Mielec and over the Vistula.

On the vacillating Russian-Jarpathian front other German troops drove the enemy out of his positions on the railway between Mezo-Laboroz and Sanok. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us increases.

PETROGRAD, May 9.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

To the southwest of Mitau our troops made successful progress on the 7th. The enemy was forced to evacuate hurriedly strongly fortified positions at Janiszki, leaving behind a great quantity of booty.

Yesterday evening the enemy, taking the offensive, and supported by their fleet along the Littoral, occupied Libau after a fight with a small detachment of our territorial force.

To the north of the Narew, near Waoh, we repulsed successfully an irresolute German attack and threw back the enemy to his original position.

On the Nida everything is quiet.

In western Galicia on the evening of the 7th, the enemy continued his attacks with undiminished vigor, but with less frequency. In the district

SOIL COMPARED TO MAN.

The Earth Is Subject to Diseases Curable by Biological Processes.

For the better part of a generation Americans have been hearing of the exhaustion of the soil in this country. Abandoned farms in New England had to be given up because they returned such poor crops that their further cultivatio nwas not worth while. Important elements for plant life and growth were said to have been ruthlessly taken from them by wasteful farming and never restored, and it was propnesied that the same thing would happen to the great tarming lands in the Middle and Far West.

The popular impression existed that the earth was "an inanimate mixing bowl out of which plants ate, as cattle feed from the trough. What was not put in could obviously not be taken out, and since chemical analysis proved that plants do absorb mineral plant food elements the bowl must quite as obviously run empty unless we poured back as much as the crops took out."

When the United States Bureau of Soils undertook an investigation, however, it found no basis for the general deterioration of the soil thus suggested. It did find that properly cultivated soil increased in fertility in the course of time, but that certain changes in the soil, which might well be called "diseases," were responsible for the lessening of the crops; further, these diseases could be treated rather readily once they were recognized.

"The whole story has many analogies with certain theories of human diseases, and with many medical problems," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "Out of this investigation has come the interesting conclusion that the soil is not a dead set of minerals in a mixing bowl, but an organism having hitherto unperceived likenesses to the body of man. Cultivation seems to be to the cropbearing earth what exercise and air are to human beings, and there are probably laws of hygiene and sanitation quite as applicable to the control of the soil's health as to that of mankind.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Large Consignment of Auto Trucks Shipped from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Warren Line steamer Bay State sailed from here today for Liverpool with a large general cargo. The Bay State also carries a consignment of forty-seven auto trucks.

SWEDISH SHIPS DETAINED.

Two Taken Into British Ports on Suspicion Regarding Their Cargoes.

LONDON, May 9.—The Swedish steamer Carolina, bound from Charleston, S. C., for Stockholm, with a cargo of cotton, has been brought into Grimsby by British naval authorities. Another Swedish steamer, the Marie, bound from Galveston, Texas, for Malmoe, Sweden, has arrived at Clyde in charge of a naval crew.

The Marie was stopped by a warship on suspicion regarding the destination of her cargo.

STAYS AS WAR NURSE.

Trenton Woman in Germany Volunteers for the War.

TRENTON, May 9.—A few weeks ago Mrs. Louise Voorhees, wife of Mahland Voorhees of 30 Gordon Street, went to Baden, Germany, to visit her mother. While she was there the Kaiser issued a call for nurses to go to the front, and Mrs. Voorhees responded. Her husband has received a letter from her, in which she says she will remain as a nurse until the war ends. She writes: "We will win, even if the last man has to go."

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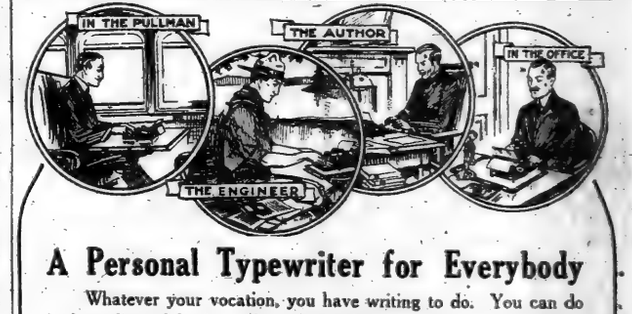

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BURNT-OUT POLAND LITERALLY A DESERT

Denuded of Towns, Villages, and Forests Where the War Has Raged.

A COUNTRY OF REFUGEES

Homeless Population Existing in Abandoned Trenches and Dug-outs—No Crops Planted.

LONDON, May 9.—Robert Crozier Long, author and special correspondent, has written for The Associatiated Press, upon his return to Stockholm after an extended tour of the war-devastated districts of Poland, the following account of what he saw:

"'Finis Polonaie,' Kosciusko's epitaph on his country, has been realized.

"A tour of Central and South Poland and the Polish parts of Galicia convinces me of that. I visited all the chief towns and many villages, or ruins of villages, in 10,000 square miles of country lying between the Austro-German lines and the Vistula in a semi-circle from the Bzura to the Nida. I visited also the basin of the Dunajec and Wisloka, the theatre of the sanguinary May Day battle. The country is a desert, the home of nomads. I got my first glimpse of it on the Bzura, west of Warsaw, where, during a four months' artillery duel, every habitation has disappeared.

Chimneys All That Are Left.

"I reached this battle front first after dusk, and from an observation tower saw against the red background, formed half by the sun's afterglow and half by a blazing forest, the remnants of a dozen villages. These remnants were gaunt, erect pillars. This is typical of burnt-out Poland. A street of frame cottages, often straw thatched, catches fire from the first shell, and only ugly rows of brick chimneys are left. At night these long, double rows of chimneys present a gaunt effect.

"Everywhere except east of the road from Warsaw to Sandomir, blackened brick chimneys represent Polish homes. East of the road the damage is small and the main towns on the road to Radom, Sandomir, and Ostrowiec, each had only a score of ruined houses. Isolated factories all have been destroyed, mostly by airmen's bombs, on the suspicion that they were staff headquarters.

"On the road from Radom to the west the destruction increases progressively and on the Bzura, Rawka, and Nida Rivers, where the Russian lines face those of the enemy, hardly a stick remains. The Zemstvo worker Ognell, who accompanied me on part of my trip, says in the rest of Warsaw and Kielce, formerly two of Poland's richest provinces, only a third of the houses are unburned.

"Destruction is of three kinds: Accidental destruction by shells, destruction in hand-to-hand street fighting when the enemy was burned or smoked out, or intentional destruction to make a clear feld for artillery or rifle fire. I found that on twenty miles of the Nida River, between the town of Pinczow and its confluence with the Vistula, eighteen out of thirty villages either were burned or blown up in order that the Austrian mortars might search out the Russian trenches. Peasants had ten minutes to clear out. The Austrians set each village afire at six points, tearing down the brick chimneys with a lever machine especially invented for this purpose.

"The Governor of Radom assured me that in his province 500 villages had been burned. In the country held by Russia's foes conditions are worse, for here the fighting was more prolonged. The worst devastation is in the theatre of the November fight for the possession of Lodz. Refugees assure me that in a circle extending thirty miles around Lodz only five villages were spared.

Terrible Suffering of Population.

"Poland's population is suffering as no Europeans have suffered since the Thirty Years' War. Every second man is a refugee. Warsaw has 60,000 refugees, a third of them Jews. In Radom I found 15,000 refugees; in Kielc, 20,000.

"A Warsaw rabbi assured me that 100,000 Jews from the towns of Lodz, Piotrkow and Lowicz were without homes. Many refugees still tramp the roads begging despairingly from people themselves beggars. Many thousands are huddled in the tottering fragments of cottages, while 10,000 are shivering in the abandoned trenches and terraced Russian dugouts at Skaryszom.

In Radnor Province I found thirty unfed families cowering underground. Some were half naked, as they had spread their soaked clothing to dry on a barbed-wire entanglement. They told me of more pretentious underground dwellings improvised at Glowno, near Lodz. There the shell-torn terrace dugouts had been repaired and enlarged, stocked with tables and utensils, and even equipped with stoves.

"I met many refugees without food or money and mostly ill-clad. Near Ostrowice was a dreary procession of men in thick sheepskin coats without other clothing, women in men's trousers, and children in dresses improvised from shawls. They lost their homes in an Austrian night attack, in which four villages were burned. They had saved only a dozen ramshackle carts, filled with kitchen utensils, pillows, brilliant but malodorous rags, and scores of shrapnel cases used as tumblers. Children rushed after a Cossack patrol, begging bread. The Cossacks, tossing to the ground what they had, galloped away to escape the children's cries. I think few starve to death. One is touched with the universal charity, but many are emaciated, shivering, and forlorn.

"At Kielce is told the story of two heads of families who took their own lives. These men, with their wives and children, made a three weeks' pilgrimage from Piotrkow, now in Austrian hands. They got through a gap in the Austrian lines, but the wife of one was shot by a sentry, while the wife of the other died of exhaustion and one child was trampled in a panic-stricken flight of refugees. The commandant at Kielce assured me that the week before my arrival seven persons who had starved to death were picked up outside the town.

Future Will be Even Worse.

"Such is Poland's present. The future will be even worse. The country, ravaged and irreclaimable, begins to resemble the primeval Sarmatian waste. Roads, forests, and even fields have vanished. Many roads are still as von Hindenburg left them in his November retreat. They are chess-boarded with quadrangular cavities neck deep in rain water. Some still bear the Germans' ironical placard, 'No bathing here.'

"The roads which have been repaired cannot bring food to civilians, for all are crowded by parallel transport columns. The fields were destroyed by transport and artillery trains which, finding the roads too narrow, spread right and left, obliterating farms.

"Winter grain was not sown and there is no seed for grain for Spring. Everywhere are labyrinthine tangles of trenches faced by broad mazes of barbed wire. These peasants, knowing that the war will return, fear to remove. Arable land is a sandy desert, for trench diggers dug beneath the fertile surface and scattered the subsoil of sand.

"The worst, because it is irremedial, is the forest destruction. Some woods have been hewn wholesale to make causeways through morasses, some to pave roads, some to make a clear field for artillery, some shelled to bits because they afforded shelter for troops, some drenched with petroleum and burned. Up the lower Rawka and in reserve positions ten miles behind the Germans' loophole all big trees were used by them as cover for sharpshooters and the Russians shelled down the trees one by one. This forest devastation means for Poland generations of beggary.

"Conditions in Polish Galicia on the Dunajec and Wisloka Rivers are somewhat better. I passed many unruined villages and found Tarnow town, although shelled daily by 17-inch guns, living normally. General Radko Dimitrieff, who commands the Third Russian Army here, assures me this condition is general over all this territory. But since the May day battle the war is again passing over this spared country and 'Finis Galiciae' will soon also be a fact."

GENERAL CAREW INJURED.

Inspector of Territorials Thrown from Horse While on Vacation.

LONDON, May 9.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, Inspector General of the Territorial Forces, was thrown from his horse today at Antony Park, Cornwall, where he was spending a short leave of absence. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, suffering from concussion of the brain. He is 66 years old.

OUR NEW PARIS EMBASSY.

Ambassador Sharp Rents a Fine House in the Avenue d'Eylau.

PARIS, May 9.—William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, has taken a house in the Avenue d'Eylau, near the Trocadéro Palace. The dwelling is situated in excellent quarters of the city and is within seven minutes' walk of the Embassy offices.

When the lease to the residence so long occupied by American Ambassadors was given up, before Ambassador Sharp's arrival here, it was regarded by Americans as a misfortune. Suitable houses were then difficult to get, but since the war many important families have decided to remain in their country places.

Some forty private hotels were offered at moderate rentals to the Ambassador, and from them he and Mrs. Sharp chose the house on the Avenue d'Eylau. It is a four-story stone residence, and contains beautiful entertainment rooms, ten bedrooms and a fine garden.

The house belongs to Jean Bartholoni, who leaves his admirable collections of art, furniture, and silver in it. The residence will be occupied immediately by the Sharps.

GAS CO. PAYS BACK $12,000.

Philip Ottmann Proves Statements in Booklet Were False.

Lured by attractive statements in a booklet issued by the Blaugas Company of Cuba, Philip Ottmann, Vice President of the wholesale provision firm of William Ottmann Company, bought $12,000 worth of the company's stock. Becoming convinced that he had been deceived as to its value he sued and won the suit, and Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court has ordered the company to return Mr. Ottmann's money to him.

The booklet set forth that the company wanted to sell $500,000 of its preferred stock, and that the money was to be used in building a plant on Havana Harbor for the manufacture from gas oil of a liquid illuminating gas. This gas, it was represented, would cost so little that the profits would be very large because gas sold in Cuba at $5.30 a thousand feet.

The defendants named in the suit include Louis H. Holloway, Vice President of the Hudson Trust Company; Robert H. Grimes, a lawyer; Edward P. Coe, a carpet manufacturer; Charles H. O'Neill, the President of the defendant company; Bart Dunn, under conviction for road frauds; Louis Arthur Cushman, President of the bakery firm of S. Cushman Son & Co.; Myron Sulzberger, a lawyer; Lehman Strauss and Albert Buchman.

In giving a decision in favor of Mr. Ottmann Justice Delehanty said that the defendants had to admit that the statements made in the booklet were misleading. The company never started to erect a plant, but abandoned the whole scheme after $75,000 worth of stock had been disposed of. The court said that under the laws of this State there was no doubt as to the liability of directors and officers of a corporation making statements that were not true in order to procure subscriptions for stock.

FUGITIVE HALTED BY SHOT.

Would-be Adviser of Policeman Gets Bullet in the Ankle.

With a bullet in his ankle, which had badly shattered the bone, and a charge of assaulting an officer lodged against him, John McKeon, 25 years old, of 53 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, was taken a prisoner to the Williamsburg Hospital yesterday morning.

The trouble started over McKeon's insistence in giving advice to Patrolman Morgan of the Clymer Street Station as to how to separate a horse and surrey from an automobile with which they had collided. When ordered to maintain silence McKeon became abusive, and the policeman attempted to place him under arrest. Assisted by several friends, McKeon resisted, and in the fight that followed escaped, and ran down Heyward Street. Morgan gave chase, and after several shots fired in the air had failed to stop the fugitive the policeman fired low, striking McKeon in the ankle. In the crowd which collected after the arrival of an ambulance Morgan saw a man who, he said, had aided in the escape of McKeon. The man—Thomas Gorman, 29 years old, of 126 Penn Street—was also arrested.

The collision occurred at Bedford Avenue and Heyward Street. Both the chauffeur of the machine, Thomas A. Schwartz of 198 Henry Street, Manhattan, and Michael Lorretto of 38 Oak Street, Manhattan, escaped injury, but the surrey was wrecked.

FINDS WIFE DEAD IN WELL.

Woodside Man Thinks Aged Partner Must Have Become Demented.

Mrs. Addie Lankow, 68 years of age, wife of Louis Lankow, of 13 Hancock Avenue, Woodside, L. I., was found dead yesterday afternoon at the bottom of an old well back of her house. Her husband, who had missed her early in the morning, did not think of looking in the well until he had searched the house and had inquired for his wife at the homes of several neighbors.

Dr. J. M. Dobbins of St. John's Hospital said the woman had been dead for several hours when found.

Mr. Lankow said his wife had been ill for some months, and that she might have become demented during the night and walked into the well. The police believe she committed suicide.

PRATT PICKS HIS AIDS.

Appoints Men to Guard State's Game and Forests.

ALBANY, May 9.—Conservation Commissioner Pratt today announced the appointments of Luewellyn Legge as Chief Protector in charge of the Division of Fish and Game, Clifford R. Pettis as Superintendent of Forests, William C. Howard as Assistant Superintendent of Forests, and A. S. Houghton of New York City as Secretary to the commission.

Commissioner Pratt at the same time announced the appointment of eighty-six forest and district rangers and mountain watchmen. Marshall McLean of New York has been designated by the Attorney General as counsel for the commission.

Free Eddie Foy on Gambling Charge

Eddie Foy, the actor, was discharged by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He was charged with maintaining a poolroom. Frederick Strauss of 1,670 Broadway, who was arrested on a similar charge, was held in $500 bail. Nine other men were discharged. Foy was arrested on Saturday afternoon in a building in Broadway near Forty-second Street. Detectives found him using a telephone when they raided the place. As the detectives were unable to state the nature of the telephonic talk the case was dismissed.

J. P. MORGAN HOME; SILENT ON FINANCE

Expresses Horror on Learning the Details of the Lusitania's Sinking.

STANDS FOR THE CAMERAS

Will Not Discuss War Loans and Disregards Attack in the House of Commons.

"I am overcome with horror and the details are appalling," said J. P. Morgan about the sinking of the Lusitania when he returned yesterday afternoon from Europe on the American liner St. Louis. "I received the first news late on Friday night, but did not hear of the great loss of life until this morning, when Captain Porter sent me a wireless message from the Corsair."

The message was received aboard the St. Louis at 11:20 A. M., and read:

J. P. Morgan, S. S. St. Louis:
Latest report states 1,214 lost in Lusitania, including 137 Americans. A. G. Vanderbilt, Charles Klein, Justus Forman, and many children and women lost; 700 saved. Torpedoed without warning, 2 P. M., off Kinsale. Many died from exposure. Ship sank in fifteen minutes. Stock market tumbled Friday, but firmer yesterday. China apparently agrees to demands of Japan. Italy getting nearer war. Germany claims capture of Libau. Allies report some success Dardanelles.
PORTER.

Mr. Morgan appeared to be in the best of health and much benefited by his sea trip. He sailed from New York six weeks ago on the Philadelphia, and spent most of his time in London, with a brief visit to France. As usual, he was reticent in his remarks upon current events, and declined to discuss the British war loan, the French war loan, or the Russian credit.

When asked about the comments made in the House of Commons regarding the profit he made upon his contracts, Mr. Morgan replied:

"That is not an attack. You would not construe that as an attack, would you?"

He was asked if he had been subpoenaed to appear in the Supreme Court in the action for the recovery of Martha Washington's will. Mr. Morgan said he had not received a subpoena yet, and added that every one concerned knew he was perfectly willing to appear in court.

When he went on the upper promenade deck he saw a band of twelve photographers standing together, and, to their great surprise, he turned to them and said:

"Well, I suppose we had better get it over."

Then Mr. Morgan stood on deck in the bright sunlight and had his picture taken. Usually he avoids this.

He was accompanied on the voyage by Mrs. Morgan, and was met at the pier by Charles Steele, one of his partners. Mr. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair met the St. Louis at Quarantine and followed the liner to Pier 61, North River, at the foot of West Twenty-first Street. Captain Porter came ashore to greet his employer on the American Line pier.

After their baggage had been passed Mr. and Mrs. Morgan embarked on the Corsair and proceeded to their Summer home at Mattinecock Point, L. I.

Mrs. Reginald Brooks, who was in mourning for her fiancé, the Hon. Douglas Pennant, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, who was killed recently in France and left her $380,000 in his will, was a passenger on the St. Louis. Mrs. Brooks said she was going to the Langhorne home, Greenwood, Albemarle County, Va., to get a complete rest. After spending six weeks with her family Mrs. Brooks will return to England totake up her Red Cross work at Plymouth with her sister, Mrs. Waldorf Astor.

Another passenger on the St. Louis was the Hon. Mrs. Oliver Brett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher of 622 Fifth Avenue, who said that she had come over to visit her parents, bringing her five-year-old son Lionel, whose uncle is Lord Esher of England.

Edward Wilding, a naval architect connected with the firm of Harland & Wolff of Belfast, came on the St. Louis on business connected with a suit against the owners of the Titanic.

WARREN BIGELOWS AT LAW.

Wife Asks Separation and Husband Demands a Divorce.

J. Sidney Bernstein has been named as referee in the suit for divorce brought against Mrs. Ethel Clark Bigelow by her husband, Warren Bigelow, a member of the law firm of Black, Varian, Bigelow & Somers. Charles W. Smith, who is rich and who lives in New Rochelle, is named as the corespondent. The complaint alleges that Mrs. Bigelow and Mr. Smith were guilty of misconduct in June and July of last year at the Franklin Cottage, 129 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle; at the Garondah Hotel, Rainbow Lake, in the Adirondacks in July and August, and at other times in New Rochelle and at 315 West Ninety-fifth Street, in this city. The Bigelows were married in 1904.

In her answer to the complaint, rMs. Bigelow made a general denial of the charges, and said that on April 3, 1914, and again on July of the same year the plaintiff and an unknown woman were guilty of the same offense alleged against her. Mr. Bigelow denies this accusation.

Last December Mrs. Bigelow began a suit for separation from her husband. They separated on Sept. 14 immediately after a quarrel at a dance at Park Hill, Yonkers. Shortly afterward Mrs. Bigelow's mother died, and Mr. Bigelow wote his wife a letter in which he said:

"Your situation and your troubles are very pitiable, and I am sorry for you, but sorrow for you and a desire to come back are two different things. I have the one but not the other."

Mrs. Bigelow says her husband also wrote her a letter in which he suggested a divorce in this way:

"Will you get a divorce or will you allow me to get one from you in some other State? I believe a divorce is the only right thing, for to me living separate and undivorced is the greatest of mistakes."

Justice Hendrick, who named the referee, denied Mrs. Bigelow's application for alimony because she owns about $50,000 worth of property and therefore, in the opinion of the court, could provide for herself until after the case was disposed of.

KANSAS LIKES COLD WATER.

Governor Kapper Answers Attacks of Liquor Dealers' Association.

Kansas is answering the widespread attacks which are being made by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. Governor Capper, in a recent interview, said:

"The liquor interests of the country are centring their attacks on Kansas. The country is being flooded with literature containing ridiculous and manufactured stories regarding the failure of prohibition in Kansas. With that monument to prohibition out of the way, they feel they have removed their greatest obstacle.

"The association has asserted that prohibition has brought the State below the average license State as regards moral, health, and economic standards. But, as a matter of fact, after thirty years of prohibition in the State of Kansas, statistics show that Kansas has more wealth per capita, more young men and women in colleges and the universities, in proportion of the population; more children in the Sunday schools; a lower death rate; a lower percentage of illiteracy; twenty-eight counties without a jail prisoner last year; forty-eight counties that did not send a prisoner to the State prison; seventy-eight that did not have an insane patient last year—these are just some of the things that Kansas can boast of."

HAD A DOUBLE BIRTHDAY.

Little Ruth's Anniversary Came While Crossing 180th Meridian.

Six-year-old Ruth Edith Clark, who is at the Imperial, has had an experience which comes to few persons, no matter how long they live. Ruth had two birthdays in April. They were real birthdays, too, and they came together. As a matter of fact, the two birthdays were about forty-seven hours long, and there was pelnty of time in which to eat the birthday cake the ship's steward had provided.

Ruth is the daughter of M. M. Clark, Superintendent of the Customs Service in British North Borneo, and was born at Sandakkan, which, according to the geographies, is the capital of that colony. It happened that the China, the Pacific mail steamship in which the Clarks came from Hongkong to San Francisco, crossed the 18th meridian on April 15, and that was Ruth's birthday. If the Clarks had been going west, the ship's calendar might have jumped from 14 to 16, and Ruth would have had no birthday at all, but coming east the day repeats itself, as it were.

There were more than thirty children on the China and there was a birthday party, with a big cake; then when the second day of Ruth's birthday came and parents had to explain how it was that she had two days of birthday, and another little girl whose birthday had occurred a few days before had only one, it was difficult to satisfy the young minds.

Mr. Clark, who has been in Borneo since 1905, says that the war has affected the exports of the colony very considerably.

"We ship mainly tobacco and cultivated rubber, and the market for those products has not been attractive since war started," he says. "The only industry that has maintained itself had been that of timber exportation, which has been going out to China as usual, though to London and the rest of Europe shipments have practically ceased.

"We have not had any alarms at Sandakkan on account of the war, though we had warships in the place, and two river gunboats were brought down from China. There are only about seventy whites in 10,000 population of Sandakkan, the rest being mixed Chinese and natives. In the whole colony, whose population is about 200,000, there are about 400 white persons.

"In British North Borneo are a number of German planters, but they have not given any trouble since the war began. They have been left to follow their own business, though they have been under supervision. As a matter of fact, each of them is known to everybody, and is on good terms with the British residents. I saw one of them in New York today who used to be the German Consul at Sandakkan. We are old friends.

"Our North Borneo rubber was coming into its own when the war began, and was realizing prices equal to the best grades from the Federated Malay States. Many of the planters are now going in for cocoanuts, which seem to offer a more stable future, with the greatly increasing demand for copra, or dried cocoanut, than either rubber or tobacco."

Mr. Clark, who is on a six months' leave, is on his way to England to place his family there so his children may attend school.

100 WILL TALK FOR PEACE.

Noted Speakers to Take Part in Carnegie Anti-War Campaign.

A thousand addresses by more than a hundred lecturers and college professors, supplemented by literature for the promotion of a better understanding of international relations, have been arranged by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as part of a nation-wide campaign against war this Summer.

The endowment hopes to "crystallize into non-partisan, scientific examination" of international relations the interest in world affairs stimulated by the war. The lectures will be delivered at Chautauqua centres, Summer schools, and other places. Some of the speakers engaged are Hamilton Wright Mabie, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Hamilton Holt, Atherton Brownell, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, and Dr. Thomas E. Green. Some will spend a week in each town they visit conducting a daily educational hour. Others are engaged by the Chautauqua for one-night stands. It is estimated that 4,000,000 persons will hear these discourses.

At Ithaca, N. Y., a Summer School of International Polity will be opened by the World Peace Foundation under the direction of Norman Angell. Here a non-partisan investigation of the war will be made by representatives from the large American colleges and universities.

"The work which we are undertaking is purely educational, scientific, and non-partisan," says Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "We want to know as a scientific fact whether it be true that man must go on settling his differences forever by war. If this should turn out not to be scientifically true we want to know how man is going to give the war method up and what he can substitute for it.

"There are no short cuts to peace. We believe that the process of investigation, of slow molding of public opinion marks the same sure road to the relief of the world. The problem of international peace has largely resolved itself into the job of disseminating a little intelligence among the educated. That is why we shall conduct a widespread campaign to disseminate intelligent international information during the next few months while public attention throughout the country is focused upon the subject of war."

The Division of Intercourse and Education of the endowment will give courses on international law, international relations, South American affairs, and Spanish in leading institutions of the country, and professors from Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Michigan, Leland Stanford, and other colleges will conduct these studies.

LUTHERANS TO CELEBRATE.

Anniversary of German Reformation to be Observed.

Lutherans of New York have just formed a federation to arrange a celebration for the four hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the German Reformation. In the body are members of the General Council, General Synod, and Missouri Synod, and a meeting has been called tonight to elect officers and to discuss plans. The meeting will be held in St. Luke's Church in Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue. The date to be celebrated is put at Oct. 31, 1517.

Lutheran organizations are raising large funds, one of them $2,000,000, for Church extension. Another body is raising $1,000,000 for education.

OPEN HOLY ROOD CHURCH.

First Service in New Edifice Conducted by Bishop Burch.

Holy Rood Episcopal Church was opened yesterday by Suffragan Bishop Charles S. Burch, at Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street. The church was founded twenty years ago at Broadway and 181st Street, but not until now has had a church edifice large enough to accommodate all its members. The building costs more than $100,000 and is built of rough Indiana limestone with gray terra-cotta trimmings. The chancel has an exceedingly beautiful altar of Carrara marble. The facade is taken from that of the Hereford Cathedral in England. The rector is the Rev. Dr. Stuart Crockett.

PREPARE BROAD PLAN FOR CITY HOME RULE

Convention Tomorrow Will Receive Amendment Reforming the State's System.

WILL CURB LEGISLATURE

And Forbid Mandatory Laws Creating New Offices Here—Convention Leaders Favor the Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 9.—The fight of New York City in the Constitutional Convention for a larger measure of home rule will begin this week. A proposal to incorporate in the revised Constitution a new article dealing with municipal government will be presented to the convention when it resumes work at noon on Tuesday. The proposed new article grants broad powers to every municipality to manage its own affairs within certain constitutional limits.

The amendment will represent the first attempt in the history of the State of New York to create a uniform system of municipal government. It will wipe out the present distinction between cities of the first, second and third class and place all municipalities on an equal footing with regard to self-government. The new article, also, will prohibit the Legislature from passing any measure affecting only one municipality.

If the new article should be incorporated in the revised Constitution it would cause the repeal by the next session of the Legislature of thousands of special laws now on the statute books and the substitution of a general city law, drafted on lines so broad that it would be applicable alike to New York City and the smallest city in the State.

The proposed new article has been under consideration for nearly three years. It represents the joint labor of men who as Mayors, or in other important offices, have been identified with the practical side of municipal government in cities in widely separated parts of the State.

Here are the powers that would be vested in the New York City Government—and in the Government of other municipalities as well—if the new article is made part of the Constitution:

The power to frame and amend its own charter and have it adopted and made effective by a majority vote at a referendum of electors within the boundaries of the city.

The right to fix the salaries as well as the functions of every official who receives his salary from the city Treasury. This would involve an absolute prohibition against any State legislation of a mandatory nature creating new offices or fixing the salary of any official in the city's service. In recent years an annual expense of $7,000,000 has been imposed on New York City by mandatory legislation of that nature.

The power to own and operate all sorts of public utilities, including water plants, traction lines, lighting plants, and public markets; the right to determine what is a public utility and the related right to obtain the possession of the necessary plants either through purchase, lease, or condemnation proceedings.

Broader powers with reference to its fiscal policy and with reference to local taxation, always within the constitutional limitation which prohibits any excess of bonded indebtedness above 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property within the city and within the constitutional provision against any tax levy exceeding 2 per cent. of such aggregate values.

The proposed home rule article has been drafted by a committee of the Mayors' Conference, of which Corporation Counsel Arthur L. Andrews of this city is Chairman. The other members of the committee are Mayor Mitchel; J. B. Corwin, Mayor of Newburgh; H. L. Breen, Mayor of Watertown; Hiram L. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester; James T. Lennon, Mayor of Yonkers; Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy; Walter T. Arndt, representing the Municipal Government Association, and Robert S. Binkerd, representing the City Club. At the final conferences, held here yesterday and today, in which the draft of the new article was considered, Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk of New York City represented Mayor Mitchel, who is on a hunting trip out West.

A tentative draft of the home rule article was submitted by Mr. Binkerd today to ex-Mayor Seth Low, who is Chairman of the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention. Both Mr. Low, Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention; ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and Herbert Parsons, all of whom are among the leading men in the convention, have been in close touch with the work of the committee for weeks and are said to be in sympathy with the purposes of the new article. In many of its essential features the home rule article embodies the views of Mayor Mitchel.

Statements made recently by leading delegates whose views will have considerable weight in the Constitutional Convention justify the prediction that the Republican majority will assume a friendly attitude toward the desires of New York City for a fuller measure of home rule. Senator Robert F. Wagner and ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, Democrats, who may be said to represent the Tammany view, have also expressed themselves as in thorough accord with the aims of the committee.

The support of William Barnes has been sought and it was said today had been promised. Corporation Counsel Andrews of Albany is a close friend of the Republican leader. He is also thoroughly committed to the home rule principle and has been, perhaps, the most active worker on the committee which drafted the new article.

By aiming to wipe out the distinction which has been drawn so rigidly between New York City and the smaller cities, it is believed that much of the opposition the plan would encounter from up-State Republicans under other circumstances will be avoided. The proposal to incorporate the new article in the Constitution will be presented by John Lord O'Brian of Buffalo, who is one of the Republican delegates at large to the convention.

TO DEMUR TO RIGGS SUIT.

Denial of Jurisdiction the Government's First Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Government has completed its answer to the bill filed by the Riggs National Bank asking an injunction restraining the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Treasurer of the United States from covering into the Treasury fines imposed by the Controller for the alleged failure of the bank to make certain demanded reports. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has set Wednesday next as the day for answer to be made, but it may be filed at any time before that. Technically there are three answers, one from each of the defendant officials, and they cover 148 pages.

It is understood that the first move of the Government on Wednesday will be to demur to the court's jurisdiction on the ground that the Treasury officials have discretionary power, and this discretion cannot be estopped. Treasurer Burke, it is understood, will avoid the major issues by taking the ground that he had nothing to do with the imposition of the fines or anything to do with the controversy, merely receiving the money turned over to him by the Controller or the Secretary.

The Government's answer, which is drafted by Louis D. Brandeis, chief of counsel; Samuel Untermyer, and ex-Assistant Attorney General Adkins, it is understood, reviews the whole subject of the controversy between the Treasury and the bank. Lengthy reference, it is understood, is made to stock transactions of the officers of the bank for many years past, to the Crocker National Bank transaction, and to a number of other points not directly at issue in the bank's suit for an injunction. It is said that agents of the Government have visited the office of a broker once close to the Riggs National Bank, seeking affidavits on certain stock deals.

As it is understood tonight, the Government's answer will reply not only to legal points brought forward by the bank, but in general will reply to suggestions from various quarters giving to the controversy a political complexion. This phase of the subject, it is understood, has received extended and emphatic consideration from the Government's counsel. It is probable that counsel for the bank will move to strike out this part of the answer as irrelevant, but if the Government files its answer tomorrow, it will have had publicity for two days before the case reaches court.

DISEASE AND PUBLIC BATHS.

Water Should Be Refiltered and Disinfected to Avoid It, Doctors Say.

The instinctive desire for cleanliness, says Lotze, marks the beginning of culture; at any rate it indicates a fortunate tendency in that direction. Dirt is unendurable in the eyes of those civilized peoples alone who prize in the case of their bodies the same degree of purity which they impart to their enterprises and their personal environment. The care of the skin through the installation of public baths is by no means a modern procedure. Ancient Rome abounded in them, and their maintenance became an important problem of the State. The baths of Diocletian accommodated hundreds. Wherever Roman civilization proceeded it was attended by a respect for personal cleanliness.

To-day the home of the ordinary citizen affords abundant opportunity to enjoy the advantage of the bath not only as a means of cleansing the body but also as a tonic and the promoter of a healthy skin—"the best undergarment ever invented." For the less opulent the institution of public baths is coming to be looked on almost as a necessity rather than a luxury. Indeed, with many the bath is included with the other recognized factors for maintaining perfect health and vigor, namely, an abundance of food, fresh air, and muscular work or bodily exercise.

It may seem like an incongruity to speak of the hygienic dangers lurking in the public bath. The growing popularity of swimming pools has led to an increased interest in their sanitary condition. There is no longer any doubt that they can actually transmit disease. When, therefore, the use of swimming pools is made compulsory, as it is in the case of pupils of secondary schools in some parts of the country, a serious duty of sanitary supervision and responsibility arises.

Typhoid fever has been traced to swimming pools in colleges and universities, secondary and elementary schools, gymnasiums, clubs, steamships, and special bathing establishments. The examination of the water is as logical a method of control as it is in the case of drinking water.

Public baths, pools, and plunges, wherever they are located, should be carefully supervised, according to physicians. Aside from the ideals of construction, equipment, water source and supply, and personal hygiene to be aimed at, it should be noted that refiltration is an efficient and economical method of keeping water clear during protracted use. Chemical disinfection, as with calcium hypochlorite used in suitable amounts, has been shown to be efficient for the disinfection of swimming-pool water. Its application to the water, in conjunction with refiltration, is urged by The Journal of the American Medical Association as an effective method of pool sanitation.

A POLICE STATION GARDEN.

Forty-second Precinct Has Rose Bushes and a Ball Court.

The policemen of the Forty-second Street Precinct, which occupies the Old Arrow Head Inn, in West 177th Street, near the Hudson River, have taken advantage of the mild weather and have laid out a large flower garden in the rear of the station house. They have planted rose bushes in the garden and are planning to lay out flower beds. They have inclosed the garden with a neat wire fence.

The men have also built a $400 handball court opposite the precinct stable. The money for the court was contributed by the men of the precinct. Commissioner Woods furnished the labor. The court is one of the best of the kind in the city. It has a cement floor two feet deep, and the walls are made of selected pine.

Churchgoers Search for Farmer.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, May 9.—Churchgoers were called from worship in Colebrook this morning to join a posse that searched all day for George Snyder, a farmer, who went out to Lake Marguerite, in South Sandsfied, on a fishing trip last night and who has not been seen since. His rowboat, right side up and containing only one oar, was found in the lake today.

Have you seen the Equitable Building yet?

The Equitable Building is one of the wonders of the modern world—a sort of Grand Canyon in the granite fastnesses of Manhattan.

If it had been built for show purposes, as a part of the San Francisco Exposition, for example, the world would flock to it in wonderment and awe.

Yet how infinitely more wonderful it is that this greatest of all buildings is built for use, not for show, and that its purpose will remain long after the novelty of its greatness has worn off.

See it—and see it now!

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building

120 Broadway

CARMANS STAY IN FREEPORT

Have No Intention of Leaving Home Town, Says the Doctor.

FREEPORT, L. I., May 9.—"We have no plans for the future, except that we intend to remain right here in Freeport among our friends," said Dr. Carman this evening when asked if he and Mrs. Carman intended to leave here and live elsewhere. The doctor explained that Mrs. Carman was ill with a headache this evening and would not see the newspaper men.

All day long the Carman home on the Merrick Road has been besieged by friends and neighbors who called to offer congratulations to the woman who was yesterday acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Lulu Bailey. There was also an almost constant ringing of the telephone at the Carman home, a number of out-of-town friends wanting to add their congratulations to the others.

Many pieces of flowers were also left at the house during the day, some of these with cards attached, and others from anonymous donors.

Mrs. Carman and her husband, wishing to avoid excitement, early in the day took an automobile trip to the home of an aunt of Mrs. Carman in Brooklyn, remaining there until late in the afternoon.

SUMMIT SILK STRIKE OVER.

Old Employes Will Work During Day and New Ones at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 9.—The strike of the employes of the Summit Silk Mill was settled today at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee, President Paul Geril of the silk company, three other representatives of the company, and Sheriff George C. Otto.

It was decided to close the mill tomorrow and reopen it on Tuesday, when the strikers will take their former places and the strikebreakers will be put on a night shift. The strikebreakers number about 150 and have been employed since the walkout of the weavers, about six weeks ago.

The strike was caused by the hiring of weavers who were objected to as disturbers. When the company officials refused to discharge the "disturbers" four hundred weavers walked out.

Considerable disorder followed the employment of strikebreakers and the company spent thousands of dollars for Deputy Sheriffs who have been on guard day and night for more than a month.

HEADSTONE FOR A MONKEY.

It Marks the Grave of the Frederick Humphreys' Pet Simian.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 9.—The grave of a pet monkey owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Humphreys of New York, and which was buried here a short time ago on the estate of Mr. Humphreys' mother, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, is now marked with a handsome headstone. After its death, the monkey was brought here in an automobile by Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys and interred on a knoll in East Summit. A jeweled collar was also buried with the monkey and the grave was decked with carnations and roses.

The mother of Mr. Humphreys, who was a widow, married T. St. John Gaffney, who represented this country in Dresden, Germany, for several years.

REPORT ON CITY'S FINANCES

Research Bureau Points to Need of More Adequate Statements.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, which for months has been making a study of the financial conditions of the city Government, made public yesterday a report in which it endeavored to work out the effect which would be produced by adopting one or another of several theories of financing the upkeep and acquisition of property and the handling of the city debt during the next five years. The bureau, for the purposes of this report, assumed that the expenses would remain at the present level, except the State direct taxes.

"The need of a financial program," the report states, "was brought to public attention last September, when it became necessary for the city to borrow $100,000,000 in a very unfavorable market and at a high cost in interest and exchange. Since that time there has been increasing public interest on the subject of city finances, and an increasing demand for a statement by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of what they propose to do."

The report holds that "using the term budget to mean a financial plan or program which will get before officers and citizens at one time a complete picture of future financial requirements and how they are to be met, the city has never had a budget.

"And even in making its calculations for improvements," the report continues, "no attempt has been made to get at average requirements for upkeep of property, whether for repairs or for replacements. As a matter of planning the board has attempted, but has never succeeded in its efforts to make a forecast on new improvements needed to meet the growing demands of the city."

PLAN OUTINGS FOR GIRLS.

Protective League Will Give Concert to Raise Fund.

A plan to give fresh-air outings this Summer to the more needy members of the Girls' Protective League has received the support of Miss Dorothy Perkins, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and a dozen other women active in the movement to help deserving young women. The league, formed under the direction of the New York Probation and Protective Association, of which Justice Page is President, has obtained a promise that Miss Geraldine Farrar, Francis Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Isadore Luckstone will take part in a concert at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to swell the outing fund.

Eight new branches of the league have been established since 1913, and the membership has increased from 1,127 to 1,789. The purpose of the league is to protect girls, promote moral education and improve conditions of work.

Receipts for Suffrage Ball Game.

In the account in yesterday's Times of the luncheon given by the Empire State Campaign Committee at the Astor, at which $50,000 was obtained for the suffrage campaign, the statement was made that the Press and Publicity Committee, of which Mrs. Normaan de R. Whitehouse is Chairman, had raised $6,508 from the sale of tickets to a baseball game which is to be held at the Polo Grounds on May 18. This figure represented not the receipts from the baseball game, but the entire sum at the disposal of the committee, and included $2,844 of contributions. The sum of $3,659 has been received from the sale of tickets to the game, but the expenses incidental to the game have to be met out of this fund

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¶ You wear a cut-coat shirt. Try the OLUS coat-cut union suit.

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$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3

OLUS one-piece pajamas for lounging and comfortable sleep. No strings to tighten or come loose. $1.50 and up.

For Men and Women. B. & J. Burgheimer, Philips-Jones Co., Inc., Wholesale Distributors.

SILVER

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The Relish Dish Is an Always Welcome Gift

The example shown in the picture is made in a richly cut-out design, artistically engraved with saw-pierced handles and crystal lining divided into five sections. Price $28.00.

As a Wedding or Anniversary suggestion, it provides a gift not likely to be duplicated, and an article that is always useful and highly decorative.

It is only one suggestion from hundreds that are here to select from in this block-long silver store.

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Succeeding The MERIDEN CO. Established 1852

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POLICE SWOOP DOWN ON PARK LITTERERS

Plain Clothes Men Summon Hundreds for Throwing Rubbish on Lawns.

THIRTY ARRESTED IN BRONX

Magistrate McAdoo Fines Them $2 Each—One Sent to Workhouse for Two Days.

The clean park crusade of the Park and Police Departments began in earnest yesterday. Several hundred persons were summoned to appear in court today for throwing rubbish on the lawns, a number were arrested, taken before Magistrates and fined one or two dollars, and one man was sent to the Workhouse for two days in default of a $2 fine.

The balmy weather enticed great throngs to all the parks and the popcorn and candy venders began enjoying a time of prosperity early in the day. Some of those who did not have permits paid fines before night. Families from congested districts mobilized with their friends on lawns of freshly cut green grass in the morning and commenced to unpack lunch baskets and boxes for their day's enjoyment. Soon little circles of greasy paper and discarded boxes began to grow about the groups and the appearance of the walks was altered by empty candy boxes and other rubbish. The numerous rubbish cans placed about in convenient places attracted no shade attention and rubbish as usual.

Certain persons wearing ordinary citizens' clothes and strolling about apparently aimlessly suddenly exhibited police badges and either arrested the offenders [illegible] or summoned them to court.

Thirty prisoners were arraigned before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the West Farms Police Court during the afternoon. Beside him on the bench sat Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Bronx Zoo, who has taken a leading part in the crusade for clean parks. During the afternoon the Chief Magistrate inflicted thirty fines, $2 being the standard sum for throwing rubbish on the lawns, and $1 for peddling without a license. Abraham Zuckerman, a clerk of 109 Henry Street, who was fined $2 for throwing a piece of popcorn wrapper on the grass, was locked up in a cell at the court, as he had only $1 with him.

"I want to say," the Magistrate observed, "that these marks cost the city a great deal of money. A great number of persons go to the parks for pleasure and recreation, but a small percentage take no care for the comfort and rights of others. They walk along in a way that suits only themselves. Now the parks are literally swamped with notices requiring people to throw their rubbish in boxes specially provided for that purpose; but some people are so dirty and slovenly that they will throw it even beside the boxes, on the walks and the grass. I have seen many occasions when the walks and lawn have been littered with refuse and the boxes empty. If I remain here these fines will be increased."

Besides the uniformed police and plain clothes men, the Magistrates of the ordinance in Bronx Park were under the surveillance of detectives from a private agency hired by persons interested in the care of the park.

Among the other prisoners before the Chief Magistrate were B. Kaufman of 160 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, who was held in $300 bail for examination on the charge of shooting craps in Crotona Park; four men held in the same sum for playing baseball in Mosholu Parkway, and Moses C. Cronheimer, a Philadelphia merchant, who was arrested in Pelham Bay Park while picking dogwood blossoms for a party of women in his automobile. He protested that he thought he was outside the city limits, but he was fined $2.

William Neufer, a Pole from Wallingford, Conn., was arrested for leaving on a Bronx Park lawn a piece of newspaper on which he had been sitting. He said he had not seen the signs, and when the policeman who arrested him testified that the signs in that section were in five languages—English, German, Italian, and Yiddish, but none in Polish, he was let off with a fine of only $1.

Magistrate Leach in the West Side Court fined several offenders for walking on and littering the grass in City Hall Park and Battery Park. Henry Hoffman, 65 years old, of 72 Bowery, who was fined $2 for throwing paper about in Battery Park, went to the workhouse on a two-day sentence when it was found that he could not pay his fine.

One of the heaviest fines inflicted during the day was assessed by Magistrate Sims in Night Court against Anthony Smith of 13 Madison Street, who was penalized $50 for smashing a bottle against a rock in the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park.

INVESTIGATING THE FLEA.

Scientist Finds That It Can Carry the Bacillus of Plague 47 Days.

In view of the important part played by fleas in the spread of bubonic plague, it has become desirable to ascertain details regarding the conditions under which the infecting insects can survive and retain their capacity to transmit the disease. It has been found that infected fleas which were fed regularly might live for fifty days at a temperature of from 10 to 15 Centigrade (50 to 60 Fahrenheit) and twenty-three days at 27 Centigrade (80.6 Fahrenheit) and remain infected at death.

The Commission for the Investigation of the Plague in India noted that infection conveyed by fleas might take place three weeks after the flea population had had any opportunity of imbibing infected blood. The entomologist of the Lister Institute in London, Dr. A. W. Bacot, has lately observed that fleas are able to carry the bacillus of plague for forty-seven days, and subsequently to infect a mouse. He concludes that there is no reason to suppose that the positive results here recorded from a few experimental trials represent the limit of time after which infection may still take pacel.

The indications are, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association, that plague infection may persist in fleas for one or two months in cool weather, and subsequently give rise to an epidemic. In this connection it is not without interest to recall that animals have been infected by the bites of bugs which had previously been allowed to feed on animals that were dying of the plague. According to new observations by Bacot for a percentage of bugs and probably all newly hatched ones, a meal of septicaemic blood from a mouse dying of plague is fatal. Bugs which are not fatal are capable of reinfecting mice after a period of forty-eight days' starvation.

Perfect Angel of Peace.

Studying the reports from the theatre of war, we reach the conclusion that the late Mr. Quantrell was, comparatively speaking, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen.—Topeka Capital.

Can't Mobilize Winter.

"The Russians depend upon the horrors of a Russian Winter to deter their foes."

"That's all right. But how are they going to turn their Russian Winter loose in Southern Austria?"—Courier Journal, Louisville.

Tennessee Sarcasm.

No sickness and deaths to report this week, as it has been too hot for the doctors to travel.—Belle (Tenn.) Sentinel.

ROOSEVELT LAWYERS TO CONCLUDE TODAY

Barnes's Counsel to Begin Arguments in His $50,000 Suit for Alleged Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 9.—Attorneys for William Barnes, who is suing Colonel Roosevelt for $50,000 for alleged libel, will begin their side of the case in the Syracuse court here tomorrow. John M. Bowers, counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, said tonight that the defense would finish its case by noon. The first witness of th eplaintiff will not be Mr. Barnes. It was decided by his lawyers today to reserve him for the last witness.

The lawyers have been busy all day marshalling the various points of the evidence bearing upon printing matter, and they are all ready to argue the question as to whether or not it should stay in the record. The Roosevelt forces are hopeful tonight that Justice Andrews will not throw the printing evidence out. They have searched the law library here and claim to have discovered several decisions bearing on the point, and they predict that after the Justice examines them he will let all the printing matter remain in.

It has not yet been decided who the first witness for the Barnes side is to be. Former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, who is under subpoena, arrived in the city tonight, and he may be called to the stand first. His knowledge of the relations of Colonel Roosevelt and former Senator Thomas C. Platt, covering a long period of time, is expected to make him a valuable witness for Mr. Barnes. Former Governors John A. Dix and Martin H. Glynn are also expected here tomorrow.

With their case practically completed, the Roosevelt attorneys say they are satisfied with what has been accomplished, and that they are confident the jury will not give Mr. Barnes a verdict. Even at the worst they expect nothing more than a disagreement, which, they contend, will be a victory for their client. The Barnes counsel, on the other hand, say they are equally satisfied that the defense has not established its case and that if Justice Andrews rules out the printing testimony tomorrow the jury will have to return a verdict for Mr. Barnes, under instructions from the Court.

NAMED A DOG FOR HIM.

That Was Sleuth's Reward for Recovering a Stolen Watch.

Captain A. G. Denniston, Chief of the detective force at the McAlpin, received a letter yesterday morning whereby hangs a tale. Also a dog is involved. The letter gave the information that a gentleman from Indiana had named his dog after the Captain, and yet the detective is unappreciative.

"Virtue," soliloquized the sleuth, "may be its own reward, but naming a dog after one may in some cases amount almost to an insult." Then the Captain opened his notebook and registered a pledge not to spend any money out of his own pocket in making good for the indiscretions of visitors to New York unless he obtained in advance a promise to pay.

Not long ago a husky and wealthy Hoosier came to New York and fell among thieves. In his pursuit of pleasure along the Great White Way, chance tempted him into a gilded palace where you bet so much on the red or the black, or on numbers ranging from zero to 36, and face a possibility of getting back a certain number of times your wager. The man from Indiana did not win. Indeed, when he got back to his hotel, he discovered, upon taking stock, that not only was missing the money he had in his pockets, but a handsome gold watch, said to be the gift of his employes, and therefore not to be replaced.

So, knowing Denniston, he hunted him up, and explained the situation. The money, he said, did not count, but the watch he must have back, at any cost.

The detective, knowing the financial standing of the visitor, succeeded in interesting other detectives who know Broadway and the territory adjacent. He spent considerable money, and felt justified in promising a liberal reward to the man who got the watch back. The quest was successful. How or where the watch was found does not appear, but it was in good shape, and was promptly sent to its owner.

The response was the letter the Captain received yesterday thanking him, and giving the information that the writer's pet dog would henceforth be called "Denniston," in this honor.

LONG WAIT FOR HIS TIMES.

Subscriber at Tanana, Alaska, Will Welcome the Spring Thaw.

At Tanana, Alaska, about 200 miles inland as the crow flies, from Valdez, and perhaps twice as far along the course of the telegraph line, R. A. Wood, a subscriber to THE NEW YORK TIMES, is expecting next month, when the Spring comes and navigation on the Yukon opens, a great batch of copies of the Sunday issue. Not since October, when the river was frozen up, has he received those particular numbers, although he gets his copies of the daily issue regularly.

Inquiries at the Railway Mail Office produced the reason of Mr. Wood's deprivation. He lives so far from ordinary civilization that the mail has to be sent in Winter from the sea coast by dog sleigh. The contractors are expected with teams of six dogs to convey bags of 700 pounds across the snow and ice, but they are never required to take more than these.

So, according to the postal regulations, the preference is given to first-class mail, and all second-class matter must take its chance. Sometimes even some of the letters have to wait over a trip before they are sent inland, and newspapers are delivered only according to certain rules. First those who are addressed to libraries or other public institutions, where many are likely to see them, are sent forward. After that those for individual subscribers get a chance, and in this case it seems that the line has been drawn against Mr. Wood's Sunday editions on account of their extra bulk and weight.

TELEPHONES IN CANADA.

One to Every 15 of Population, and Number is Increasing.

Next to the United States, Canada has the largest number of telephones in proportion to the population in the world, according to a report of J. L. Payne, the Controller of Statistics of the Railways and Canals Department of Canada, and this shows a steady increase over last year, while the telegraph business is on the decline.

The telephone business of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1914, showed an increase of more than $2,250,000 in gross earnings, while the telegraph companies reported a decrease of $112,000 as compared with 1913.

The gross earnings of the telephone companies last year totaled $17,297,268, with gross operating expenses of something over $12,000,000. The net earnings were $4,500,000. The gross earnings were equal to $33 per telephone in use, and the operating expenses averaged $24 per telephone. The total number of telephones is 521,144, or one for every fifteen of the population. This average is exceeded only by the United States.

The gross earnings of the Canadian telegraph companies last year totaled nearly $6,000,000, with operating expenses of more than $4,000,000. The net profits were $1,741,000, on a capital cost valuation of $9,235,000. There were 6,180 employes in the telegraph service in 1914, of whom 319 were females. The falling off of the use of the telegraph service is explained in the fact that long-distance telephones are being more and more developed and their use is much simpler.

SUNDAY ADDRESSES 30,000 IN ONE DAY

1,063 Persons "Hit the Trail" at Three Meetings in Paterson —$1,674 Collected.

CAMPAIGN'S TOTAL, $28,929

East Orange Society Woman Among Converts—Revivalist Forgives Elbert Hubbard.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, May 9.—Paterson was almost completely nosed out at the Sunday tabernacle service tonight. Of the audience of 11,000, barely 1,000 were residents of Paterson. When Choir Leader Rodeheaver asked those from out of town to raise their hands it seemed as though the entire audience responded. At the three services Mr. Sunday spoke to 30,000 persons. His afternoon audience of men only, who heard the sermon "How to be Less Than a Man," numbered about 11,000. A total of 1,063 "trailhitters" came forward during the day's services.

Today's collections amounted to $1,674, making a total for the campaign of $28,929.

Only once did the Rev. Sunday refer to the sinking of the Lusitania, and that was when he was talking of famous "infidels," mentioning Elbert Hubbard along with Aaron Burr and others. His voice was more husky than usual, and he said "one man is gone who fought me hardest. Elbert Hubbard never had a good word to say for me. But I'm willing to forgive and forget. He was a bright man—one of the brightest men—and I take my hat off to his intellect."

Fruits of the several sermons at the homes of New Jersey's most fashionable people came this morning when, among the early "trailhitters," was Mrs. David Valentine of East Orange, N. J.

Tonight Mr. Sunday talked on "What Shall the end be?" "The end for the man who takes Christ," Sunday said, "is peace and heaven, and the end for the man who does not is hell."

Sunday said that he had been met with the argument that "Maybe there wasn't a hell. If there is it is no use sense," he asked, "to prepare for a hell and guard against it, and then you're ready for the maybe?"

"Every man should provide for his wife and children after he is dead," Sunday said. "At least he should provide enough for her until she can get another man," he added, laughingly.

He paid a tribute to Governor Martin Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, saying that he was "one of the grandest characters that ever sat in the Governor's chair."

He called salvation an "insurance against hell."

Sunday and "Ma" Sunday and their two sons will be the guests of William D. Plumb, president of the Paterson Rotary Club and an active Sunday worker, tomorrow at Greenwood Lake.

A TEST OF VEGETARIANISM.

Scientists Say Meat Eaters Produce Greatest Number of Heat Units.

The vegetarian propaganda, heretofore based in many instances on moral, religious, or sentimental grounds, has of late turned to the science of nutrition for a justification of its claims. There has been a frank attempt on the part of the advocates to abandon sectarian and fanatical views and to seek recognition for a vegetarian diet both as a rational dietary and as a curative agency. The extremes of definition are being abandoned. In the words of a recent advocate, for all intents and purposes a vegetarian is one who does not habitually make use of flesh foods, in contradiction to the habitual user. Vegetarianism now frankly aims to emerge from a sentimental idea into a scientific truth.

"When advocates of a system of living are willing to submit their claims to the test of scientific experiment," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "a reasonable ground for discussion is afforded. The debate becomes one that involves facts and records—results that can be duplicated at will, rather than unmeasurable prejudices and counterclaims. It is frequently asserted that a vegetarian regimen may bring about exceptional endurance and capacity for work. It is doubtless true that the vegetarian custom leads to habits of abstemiousness in diet from which beneficial results may accrue to the individual. This is not equivalent, however, to saying that the vegetarian works at the expense of less energy or in a fashion that is mysteriously economical from the standpoint of the exchange of matter in the body.

"Using the resources of the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Benedict and Roth have made observations on both men and women who had subsisted on a vegetarian diet for a considerable period of time, extending, on the average, over several years. The results indicate that the nutritional process of vegetarians are essentially like those of non-vegetarians. Thus, in a comparison of the heat production per twenty-four hours showed that the men vegetarians produced 25.5 calories per kilogram and the non-vegetarian men of like height and weight 26.4 calories. On the basis of the heat per square meter of body surface per twenty-four hours, the vegetarians showed 793 calories, as compared with 828 calories for the non-vegetarians.

"With the women the corresponding values per kilogram of body weight were 24.6 calories for the vegetarians and 25.0 calories for the non-vegetarians, and per square meter of body surface 753 calories for the vegetarians, compared with 766 calories for the non-vegetarians."

RESULTS OF THE DRUG LAW.

Addicts Flock to Hospitals All Over the Country.

When the Harrison law became effective on March 1 it was predicted that the result would be that the hospitals would be beseiged by crazed drug addicts, a crime wave of national scope and a trail of suicide and death across the country. A month has passed, and the results have been apparent to physicians and to others who come in daily contact with the drug traffic.

From two cities besides New York come reports which are evidence of this fact. In the Philadelphia General Hospital—and this is true of practically every hospital in the country in which drug addictions are treated—the number of admissions has greatly increased. Without doubt the law has forced numerous habitues, who otherwise might have been satisfied to continue as such, to apply to physicians and institutions for treatment. Further, there is no doubt that the large majority of these unfortunates will be freed of their habit.

The increased admissions to these hospitals do not represent an increase in drug additions; they are simply an objective manifestation of the operation of the Harrison law.

The report from the Cook County Coroner's office presents the opposite side of the picture. It points to the suicide who anticipates his suffering as his supply of drugs ceases; it indicates the ever hopeful victims who seek surcease of pain in deadly nostrums, and it hints at the deaths from secondary causes in weakened and collapsed bodies.

"It should again be emphasized," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "that these reports are not evidence of the existence of enormous numbers of drug habitues, rather they represent the toll of a new law and the throwing of light on a hidden evil."

JEWISH FREEDOM MANIFESTO

Text of Document Signed by Many Russian Notables.

The full text of the manifesto recently issued by distinguished Russians protesting against persecution of the Jews of Russia during the war, is published in the Jewish Chronicle of London, which is the leading Anglo-Jewish newspaper. In publishing the manifesto, the paper comments on the absence of discussion of the Russian Jewish question in England:

"We publish in full this week the declaration of Russian Christians on behalf of the liberty of their Jewish co-religionists," it says. The document is one of the utmost importance. Its signatories are among the best known and most esteemed leaders of Russian public life today. They include members of the Duma, members of the Imperial Council, Princes, and distinguished professors and litterateurs. The declaration is, therefore, one which a deaf ear cannot be turned, and is a sign of no little moment of the awakening of the Russian conscience in regard to the painful wrongs of the Jewish population. Perhaps its outstanding feature, indeed, is not so much its impassioned plea for justice as its outspoken courage."

The manifesto reads:

Russia is fighting in the present great war by straining all her physical and intellectual forces in an extraordinary manner. All the peoples of Russia are taking part in it, sharing in an equal manner in all the efforts. We believe that the blood of the warriors is not being shed in vain. We believe that after having borne the horrors of the war, the population will return with increased energy to the work of arranging a better and brighter future. This we believe, and we hope that the relations between the different peoples that inhabit Russia will be built up in the future on the immovable foundations of wisdom and conscience.

But at this very period which is so important in history we realize with deep sorrow and consternation that to the sufferings of one of the nationalities inhabiting Russia fresh distress and new vexations are added. The limitation of the right of education is now felt with particular pain by the Jewish youth: As the western frontiers are closed, the usual exodus to the foreign schools is barred, while in Russia itself the percentage limitations against the Jews in the schools are maintained in force. The Jews of the destroyed towns have no right to leave the Pale of Settlement, a measure which often leads to a disintegration and a division of members of families, wives and children of wounded soldiers not being allowed to visit their husbands and fathers, and being at the same time exposed to all sorts of chicanery. The sorely tried Jewish nation, which has given to the world many sublime contributions in the spheres of religion, philosophy, and poetry, which has always shared all the labors and troubles of the general Russian life, which has had to meet so often with prejudice and insult, and has more than once proved its love for Russia, and its devotion to her cause, is now again submitted to trials and insulted by unjust charges.

The Russian Jews, who are industriously working with us in all spheres of labor and activity that are accessible to them, have given so many convincing proofs of their sincere desire to live with us, to render service to all general causes of an imperial or national character, that limiting their rights of citizenship appears not only a crying injustice but also a method which is injurious and damaging to the very interests of the State. The Russian Empire can, at present, draw its forces mainly from the union of all the nationalities that inhabit Russia, and only by making all the citizens equal in their rights will the power of Russia become indestructible.

Russians, let us bear in mind that the Russian law has on it our father-land than Russia, and that nothing is dearer to a man than the soil on which he is born. Let us understand that the welfare and the power of Russia are inseparably bound up with the welfare and liberties of all the nationalities that constitute the whole empire. Let us conceive this truth, and let us act in accordance with our intelligence and our conscience, and then we are sure that the disappearance of all kinds of persecution of the Jews and their complete emancipation, so as to put on equal in all rights of citizenship, will form one of the conditions of a really constructive imperial policy.

The document bears the following signatures:

Leonid Andrejew, K. Arseniew, Count de la Bart, Professor W. Bauman, Professor P. Batiuschkow, Professor M. Bernatzki, Honorary Academician T. Bunin, S. Waudrich, Professor P. Winogradow, Member of the Imperial Council A. W. Wasiljew, Gambarow, Gorky, Professor N. Gredeskul, Member of the Imperial Duma W. Drubinski, S. Zeipatiewsky, Dr. D. N. Zbankow, Professor A. Schischilenki, Member of the Imperial Duma Council E. Zubaschew, Senator S. W. Twanow, Professor A. Kodjan, Professor N. Kariejew, Member of the Imperial Duma Alexander Kerensky, Professor A. Kiesewetter, Member of the Imperial Council M. Kowalewski, Professor W. D. Kuzmin-Karawajew, L. Lutugin, Professor I. Lutschitzki, D. Mereschkowski, W. Muromewa, Was. I. Nemirowitsch-Dantschenko, Professor W. Nikitin, Professor D. Olwianiko-Kulikowski, Professor I. Ch. Ozierow, S. Prokopowitsch, Professor U. I. Petraschitzki, A. Reitrawin, A. Pieschechonow, Professor Roberti, A. Rimski-Korsakoff, Professor M. Rostowcew, Prince Sidomon-Eristow, S. Skirmunt, Professor W. Speranski, Theodor Sologul, Member of the Imperial Council Mich. Stachowitsch, P. Struwe, Teffi, Count I. T. Tolstoy, Count Alekski Tolstoy, Professor Tugan-Baronowsky, D. Filosofow, Professor M. M. Fedorow, E. Tschirikoff, T. M. Tschuproff, N. A. Schachoff, Prince Dm. I. Schachowski and W. J. Jarotski.

ILLNESS CHEAP IN PRAGUE.

Doctors and Nurses Get Small Fees, Our Consul Says.

According to a report from United States Consul Frank Deedmeyer, stationed at Prague, one may at least be ill in Austria and not dread the exorbitant doctor's bill that follows.

The City of Prague, with a population of about 600,000, has only about 800 physicians, or one for every 7,500 persons. A doctor charges for a daytime call in a middle-class family only 60 cents, or 10 cents more than if the patient calls on him in his office. For a night call the doctor receives from $1.20 to $2, according to the distance. Only professors at the clinics of the two local universities charge more, receiving $2 to $4 for a house call and $2 for an office visit. As in this country, the physicians give only prescriptions.

"At most of the hospitals under the control of the Roman Catholic Association," continues Mr. Deedmeyer, "treatment and care are entirely free. Nurses at the hospitals are paid 80 cents a day for the first year, with an annual increase of 20 cents a month; at sanitariums, from $6 to $8 a week; at private houses, from 80 cents to $1 a day, board being always included for all nurses.

"About 100 dentists practice in this city. The average charges are: Drawing one tooth, 40 cents; cement filling, 60 cents to $1; amalgam filling, 80 cents to $2, &c.

"The annual income of these professional men are estimated as follows: Head professor in charge of clinics, salary paid by the Government, $1,440 to $1,600, and $5,000 to $11,000 from private practice; other professors at clinics salary paid by the Government, $1,000, and from private practice, $4,000 to $10,000; general medical practitioner not attached to any clinic, $3,000 to $3,500; the average income of a dentist being $5,000."

More About the Cherry Tree.

"So you chopped down the cherry tree," remarked Washington, Sr.

"Yes," responded the future father of his country, "having chopped it down, I suppose you'll want me to chop it up now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Capital Crime.

In this country murder is considered an offense, while burglary is condemned by many people. But the capital crime is making money.—Topeka Capital.

HERO SURGEON'S DIARY OF DEVOTION

Mute Record of Bravery Amid Sarbian Pestilence Written by Dr. Donnelly.

HE DIED AT HIS POST

Buried in the American Flag—"Human Life Doesn't Amount to Much," His Comment.

Dr. James F. Donnelly of this city, the Red Cross surgeon who died in Ghevgheli, Serbia, on Feb. 24 of typhus fever, left a diary which told of his work in the Serbian town from the date of his arrival, on Dec. 18 last, until six days before his death. Its brief paragraphs comprise a record of heroic devotion to duty in the face of hardships and privation. It tells of restoring another surgeon stricken with typhus to health.

The misery and suffering of the wounded appalled Dr. Donnelly. He sympathized with them in their agonies and marveled at their endurance. A long and harsh experience in the most active kind of medical work in the Far East, in Africa, in Haiti, and at our own Quarantine Station in the Lower Bay had not dulled his sensibilities to the distress of others.

On the last day of the year Dr. Donnelly wrote: "Spent the whole day in the hospital trying to relieve the suffering—that is the best way I know to wind it up." He frequently mentions his thoughts of his wife and son.

On Feb. 18 he records the last entry. He was writing in a railroad station, where he was awaiting the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton. Two days later he was stricken with typhus, and four days after that he died. He was buried in an American flag, the gift of Sir Thomas.

Here are extracts from the diary taken from yesterday's issue of The Medical Record:

"GHEVGHELI, Serbia, Dec. 18.—Arrived here at noon and visited a silk factory that has been turned into a hospital, with 2,000 patients. Such a sight of suffering that it makes one's heart bleed! I hope to be able to make the best of things and do something to help.

"Dec. 19.—I have done my first operation here, and extracted a bullet from the neck of a Serbian soldier, and today have dressed the wounds of about 100 patients. The conditions are terrible.

"Dec. 20.—This little town in the southern part of Serbia has a beautiful climate, and we are not exposed to any danger, as the fighting goes on about 500 miles north, and the wounded are sent here by rail. The suffering of these poor people is piteous and their endurance marvelous; they let one operate, and not an outcry!

"Dec. 21.—We had five operations today, and took off the legs of three soldiers with gangrene of the feet. To make a round of the hospital, with its sounds and its suffering, is a terrible experience. I have just been ordered by Dr. Butler to make the rounds of all patients and have them ready in the morning for operation, so expect tomorrow will be a busy day. I have a small room with two other doctors, with no comforts whatever and many rats. Sherman spoke the truth when he said war was hell. I never want my little son to be a soldier.

"Dec. 23.—We are very busy here with 2,000 patients, and the horror of it makes my heart sick and cures me of wanting to talk about the war. We get little news here, only the French papers from Greece.

"Christmas Eve.—Another big day. It is 8 P. M., and I have just come back to my room and am writing this by candlelight. I will get to bed by 8:30, as I am dog tired and need the rest. The bed is hard and has not been made up since we got here.

"Christmas Morning.—My first thoughts this morning flew to my wife and little son. I hope from the bottom of my heart they will have a Merry Christmas. I wish I were nearer to them. It is half-past seven, and after a cup of tea and a slice of black bread we are to make the rounds and operate on twenty patients, and that will be our Christmas Day.

"Christmas Evening.—Was in the hospital all day until 8 P. M. For dinner we had a roast pig three weeks old, fruit, candy, and some red wine sent us from Saloniki.

"Dec. 31.—The last day of the year, and what a year! Spent the whole day in the hospital, trying to relieve the suffering—that is the best way I know to wind it up.

"Jan 4.—We are at last getting things into some shape. At the start, with all the suffering, we could get little food or milk; now things are looking better, and in another month we hope to have them in good shape.

"Jan. 5.—Received orders today to move to our new quarters, opposite the hospital. If we can get a few necessaries together I believe we shall be more comfortable. We have not had many comforts as yet. I am writing this by the light of a lamp, which is better than the candle.

"Jan. 6.—This is the day before Christmas for the Serbians, and this morning four little children came to our floor and sang Serbian national songs. We gave them each 10 cents, and they went away happy. The view from our window here is beautiful. We can see the snow mountains about five miles away. Today I worked on the grounds with Austrian prisoners, digging holes for waste. It is like a Spring day, much too warm for an overcoat, and with little wild flowers growing everywhere. The hospital has just received 100 pigs, so patients and soldiers will have pig for their Christmas dinner. They need a good meal, poor things.

Five Miles for Water.

"Jan. 12.—This afternoon I went about five miles from town for a few barrels of water. Five miles in a heavy rain, on a poor road, in a cart with two Austrian prisoners who could speak neither English nor German. I took a hot sulphur bath at an old Turkish bath, very primitive, and have just come back in a broken-down carriage, leaving the two soldiers and the driver to get back the way they came. I am writing this in a little Turkish café, and have ordered hot tea with lemon and sugar, to ward off a chill. A Turkish boy has sold me two hard-boiled eggs for 5 cents, so this is my supper.

"Jan. 13.—I am writing on the second floor of a barn, which we have turned into a surgical ward. Today I have gone back to my usual work of dressing patients. Yesterday was a bad day, and I must be pretty tough to stand it, in the wet all day long. But I don't grumble, for I brought in a ton of pure water from the mountains, and had a new experience. Tomorrow is the Serbian New Year. Everything is very quiet. No one comes through except the soldiers on the way to the front. It is sad to see them—young men for the most part; no overcoats, carrying only a gun, cartridges, and a big loaf of bread.

"Jan. 18.—Have been working in the operating room all day. We are getting some typhus and typhoid cases, but cannot do much for them. Our death rate is about six a day, which is fair considering that we have 2,000 patients.

"Jan. 19.—A relative of the King's came to the hospital. She was very charming, and questioned us about ourselves. Only two of the six doctors were married. When I told her I had a little boy she said, 'If your wife and boy come to Serbia be sure to let me know and you must be presented to the King.' Have just seen an English paper of Jan. 13, and it looks as if Italy and Rumania would come into the fight. They might as well come in and get it over with.

"It is now nearly 9 P. M. and we are about ready to get to bed. We get up at 6 o'clock, breakfast on bread and tea at 7, and by 7:30 are in the hospital making the rounds and operating. It has been raining hard for twenty-four hours; we can't complain of the

MINNESOTA HOMES BEING BEAUTIFIED

State Art Commission's Propaganda Proves Fruitful in Both Town and Country.

UGLY HOUSES DISAPPEARING

Prosperous Farmers Interested in Aesthetic as Well as the Practical Side of Living.

Because of the conviction that the State should render service to the people, the Director of the State Art Commission of Minnesota, Maurice Irwin Flagg, is ready to supply models for farm houses, small village homes, and landscape designs. The purpose is to beautify the dwelling places of the people and, consequently, the entire State, and develop at the same time ambition and the love of the beautiful in the minds of men with small incomes.

The general adoption of the designs, which are furnished "practically free," may eventually result in the wiping out of all of the ugly "shoe-box" designs that are so plentifully sprinkled over the landscape. Minnesota is a wealthy State, and it is growing more so because the farmers there are making three blades of alfalfa grow where one grew before, they are buying the latest farm machinery, they are bending every effort to conserve the natural resources of the country, and they are learning how to take from the soil the greatest possible return.

While all this has been going on the physical character of the homes has been neglected. Mr. Flagg says in The Survey:

"Practical farmers stated their needs, and it remained for the architects of the State to solve the problem of a $3,500 ten-room model farmhouse. The State Art Commission offered prizes. It brought together a jury composed of a practical farmer, Senator L. E. Potter of Springfield; Mrs. Margaret L. Blair, a specialist in the Department of Domestic Science and Home Management of the University of Minnesota; Dean A. F. Woods of the Agricultural College of that State, and George Chapman, an architect."

Thirty farmhouse designs resulted from the competition. So much success met this work that there followed a "Model Village House" competition. The houses were not to cost more than $3,000 each. Fifty plans were submitted. Then came competitions for a "Model Farm Yard." Any one in Minnesota can get these plans at a very small cost, and all others they may get by paying a good deal more for them. Mr. Flagg says:

"This program in Minnesota has stimulated other States to action. Massachusetts has just completed, through the Agricultural College of Amherst, a 'Model Farmhouse' program. California, Kentucky, Texas, Indiana, and many other States have appealed to Minnesota for assistance in formulating programs of the same character. The 'Model Farmhouse' plans have also gone to several foreign countries. Germany, Italy, France, and Canada have published the results of the Minnesota competition for the benefit of their agricultural people.

"This better housing program is supplementary to the other work of the commission. It sends to towns and cities throughout the State exhibitions of all kinds. It brings into the State each year a collection of the best American contemporary art. It circulates exhibits of industrial art, sculpture, home furnishings, home industries, and school art. It organizes home industries and handicraft classes and puts into the field specialists to teach such work. And it has been successful in finding a market for its product."

The Masterpiece.

"This picture," said the artist, "is my masterpiece."

"You told me last month it was a potboiler."

"I thought so. But a potboiler is something you paint merely to sell. I can't sell it."—Washington Star.

The Authoritative Wife.

"I hear that your wife is an authority on the subject of votes for women."

"Sir," replied Mr. Meekton, "while it may please her to change the topic from time to time, my wife is always an authority."—Washington Star.

Dairy Note.

B. F. Moore, a north side farmer, was here Wednesday and bought a pair of rubber boots to milk in.—Bellevue (Texas) News.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

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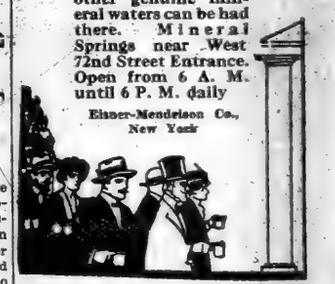

Read The Story of the New Canadian National Transcontinental Railway—The Grand Trunk Pacific—by Duncan MacPherson in the MAY Scribner

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(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

NOTICE

Regarding SPLITS

SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR CELESTINS

SUPPOSE ALL COOKS STRIKE FOR VOTES

Woman's Congressional Union Is Sure It Would Win a Glorious Victory for Suffrage.

ONE SERVANT POINTS WAY

Refuses to Work in Families Opposing the Cause, but She Is Rather Busy Looking for New Jobs.

An absolutely sure method of converting the country to woman suffrage has been discovered by the Women's Congressional Union and quite by accident, as many great ideas are born into the world. For the past month a woman has been a daily visitor to the headquarters of the union, 13 East Forty-first Street, and each time she repeats the same story. She is a domestic servant, but she will not remain in any family in which the members are not suffragists. She changes families frequently, but she is loyal to the cause.

Behold the nucleus of a great idea!

The Congressional Union has believed in taking the votes-for-woman question into politics, or rather considering that it is a political question and playing politics with it. But here is something better.

Take the question from the field of politics to that of domestic service and the question is settled. Convert to suffrage all classes of domestic workers, but especially cooks. Let them refuse to work for any one who does not believe in, and will not strive for, votes for women, and there will be a bargain-day rush to the polls the 2d of next November. Every man will be there and will vote on woman suffrage, if he forgets everything else, and the women of the families will constitute themselves unofficial watchers at the polls to see that the men do their duty. Not an anti could stand up against the slogan, "No votes, no dinners." The after-effects would also be good. There would be a united country, and every one going home would find the kitchen fire lighted and dinner under way.

War is affecting suffrage. The importation of the bunting of which the suffrage banners are made is becoming exhausted, and dealers are asking 25 cents now for banners that previously cost 19 cents when bought in quantity. This makes a material difference in the cost of suffrage ammunition.

Against Heckling the President.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, National Suffrage President, disavows any connection or sympathy with two Philadelphia women who have endeavored to heckle President Wilson. Such cases, she says, are sporadic and do not represent the general suffrage sentiment. Dr. Shaw believes it is better to let the President take his own time and methods of seeing the light.

"Personally," she says, "I am very hopeful that we shall have the support of Mr. Wilson when the question of woman suffrage for New Jersey goes to the voters on Oct. 19."

"There will not be a moment's letup in the work of the suffragists in New York City during the Summer," says Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman for the Borough of Manhattan of the Woman Suffrage Party. "Our campaign will be vigorous and picturesque, with flying squadrons, sorties in all directions, picnics, suppers and raids on Coney Island. We shall take advantage of everything, so that we shall not feel at the end of the campaign that we have allowed one opportunity to escape us."

Taking advantage of opportunities means being present at gatherings of all kinds, in which all kinds of people are interested—political meetings, picnics, religious festivities—any gathering of people where the suffragists can make themselves heard. They are already planning to have the workers familiar with the Italians take part in the big Italian celebration of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel" on July 19.

Plans are also under way for the general celebration of the Fourth of July, when there will be meetings everywhere, and a special woman's "Declaration of Independence" will be read.

The suffragists omitted a street parade this Spring, but they will put all their energies into an enormous one in October, just previous to Election Day, when the greatest number of women who ever "walked for suffrage" will be out to show how much they wish the vote.

Win Votes with Buttons.

An effective way in which the National American Woman's Suffrage Association is working at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in California is with a little button which has been turned out by millions and which bears the words: "I'm a Voter." Thousands of the Western women voters are seen daily on the exposition grounds wearing these buttons, and the association feels that as they are worn by quiet, womanly women they cannot fail to have good results. The idea originated with Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, a member of the National Congressional Committee, who at one time was a suffrage worker in New York.

"Miss Rankin can wear that button because the men of Montana have given her the right, but I can't wear one until the men of Pennsylvania have said that I may at the polls next November," says Dr. Shaw. "However, I am saving a button with great hope that I may wear it."

The Roving Shop (a converted lunch cart) of the Women's Political Union, which went into business at Second Street and Second Avenue, will leave the east side tomorrow to "hit the golden trail," the union women say, for it is to move to Broad Street and Exchange Place, in the financial district. It will reach its new destination at about 2:30 P. M., when there will be a meeting. The move will be made in state. The Roving Shop will be drawn by two white horses and preceded by a trumpeter on horseback. The speakers at the meeting will be Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Miss Alberta Hill and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. The Roving Shop will remain at Broad Street and Exchange Place throughout the week, with speaking daily.

To Sell Cast-Off Clothes.

A new suffrage shop is to be opened tomorrow for the Women's Political Union by Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Chairman of the Thirteenth Senatorial District of the union, at 560 Hudson Street. The feature of the first week will be a continuous rummage sale, the union members sending to the shop old clothes and trinkets. By giving their clothes instead of packing them away the women save trouble and moth balls, some one else gets bargains in clothes, and the union gets the money. There have been real bargains in many of the union's rummage sales. There will be speaking afternoon and evening at the shop.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the union, will tour New York State this week, speaking at men's meetings. Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley will also make a tour of the State, holding classes for women watchers and speaking before men's organizations. The two women have dates for speaking before Odd Fellows, Moose organizations, Knights of Pythias, firemen's meetings, chambers of commerce, civic and university clubs, and patriotic societies, and there are even some "smokers" on their lists.

In its thorough organization the Woman Suffrage Party has a Church Work Committee, which arranges meetings in different churches and for church organizations. A suffrage mass meeting will be held Tuesday evening in the James Methodist Episcopal Church, at Monroe and Reid Streets, Brooklyn, with Miss Anna McGuire as speaker. The Men's Club of the Dutch Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, will listen to Miss Eva Potter Tuesday evening. In New York a public meeting will be held at the Friends' Seminary, 226 East Sixteenth Street, under the auspices of the Twelfth Assembly District workers, Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday there will be a meeting with the National W. C. T. U. at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Hanson Place and St. Felix Place, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M., with Mrs. H. B. Bayles as speaker.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Alice Snitzer Burke and Bertha Papazian will speak before the Men's Club of the Church of the Advocate, Washington Avenue and 181st Street. On Thursday there will be a mass meeting in the Salem M. E. Church, colored, 133 Lenox Avenue, at 8 P. M., and a suffrage meeting at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 4,746 White Plains Avenue, at 3 P. M.

The women are working hard in the Bronx, and they do not confine themselves to churches. On Tuesday Miss Martha Klatschken will speak in a millinery shop at 1,614 Third Avenue at 8:15 P. M., and on Friday she will address a "Democratic Bachelor Girls' Club" at the home of Miss May Kennedy, 1,233 Washington Avenue, at 8 P. M. Peter Donovan, Miss Sarah McPike and Mrs. William Swan will also speak.

Anti-Suffragists Also Busy.

Work among different nationalities is going on continuously. There will be a suffrage hearing at 4 P. M. in Immanuel Church (Norwegian and Scandinavian,) 1,410 Vyse Avenue, next Sunday, and Mrs. Mary D. Fisk will speak. There is to be canvassing among the Italians this week. The German and French branches of the Woman Suffrage Party each have a day when they are "at home" at the headquarters of the party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, and some member of the branch is there to receive any one who may call. The French Committee meets Monday afternoon of this week at the headquarters, and Monday evening there will be a meeting of the German-American Committee.

At the Conference of the Baptist Ministers at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church Monday morning Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, will tell the ministers why the women she represents object to being enfranchised.

The anti-suffragists are turning their attention to New Jersey as the first State where the question of the women's vote will be submitted to the people, and anti-suffrage State headquarters are soon to be opened in Trenton or Newark. Miss Clare Vezin of 712 Grove Street has been appointed campaign manager, with temporary headquarters at her own home. Anti-suffrage meetings will be held this week at Haddonfield, Atlantic City, Newark, and the Oranges. Miss Minnie Bronson will speak to Jewish women in the Jersey City Synagogue on Tuesday.

The suffragists are also putting their strongest workers into New Jersey, and a New Jersey Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been formed. Miss Eva Ward, a young Englishwoman, a relative of Mrs. Humphry Ward, is touring the State for the league in an auto. Mrs. Everett Colby has organized a committee of 100 in New Jersey for suffrage work. Everett Colby is working with her. William Fellowes Morgan is Treasurer.

WHEN A FELLOW THINKS.

Moral Lesson Drawn from the Experience of an Embezzling Clerk.

"I'll tell you, a fellow begins to think when he is left alone in jail." Here is a text for an instructive sermon. The words were uttered by a young bank clerk who had confessed that he had embezzled $3,000 during a period of years when his salary was only $45 a month and he was spending $150 a month. He falsified his accounts so that they escaped the bank examiners, and for a time the young thief seemed to take a kind of pride in this. In the excitement attending his discovery and arrest he posed in the rôle of an expert defaulter, and seemed rather to enjoy the attention paid him. But a few days of this was enough, and then "when left alone in jail" he began to 'think.' Here came his real punishment. In the solitude of his cell, when the world had apparently deserted him, he had time to go over the situation and to realize his sin and its consequences.

If the young men, and older ones, too, who are tempted to go wrong would only stop to do their thinking while there is yet time to turn from evil, there would be very much less crime in the world. This bank clerk very naturally seeks to palliate his offense, on the ground that he received a salary of only $45 a month. That was little enough, it is true, for a young man charged with such responsibilities. But it neither excuses nor extenuates his acts of embezzlement. When he found that he could not live decently upon his salary allowed him he should have stated the situation clearly to his employers. Then, if they could not or would not pay him more, he should have tried to get a better position. It should not have been very difficult for him with his skill as a bookkeeper to have found a place that would pay more than $45 a month. A young man of his intelligence should have known that the moment he began stealing from the bank he set his foot on the path that leads to sure and inevitable ruin. But he did not think. He waited until after he was discovered and caught, and then a full realization of his folly came upon him. When he was left alone in jail he had plenty of time to go over the whole matter, but it was too late.

Oddly enough, in the little town where this young embezzler resided his extravagant manner of living apparently did not arouse any suspicion among his friends or among the directors of the bank where he was employed. Any fairly intelligent employer must know that a $45-a-month clerk who spends at the rate of $150 a month will bear watching. But the young man went his thoughtless way until it was too late. Then in the loneliness of his cell he had time to review his disgraceful conduct, and in the bitterness of his heart he moans: "I'll tell you, a fellow begins to think when he is left alone in jail." —Kansas City Journal.

KENTUCKY A QUEER STATE.

Her People a Free and Easy and Contented Lot.

Kentucky is a queer State. Some of us are rich because we just couldn't avoid it, a few others have acquired more or less wealth by amusing themselves one way or another, but most of us are poor and don't care.

Mr. Buckle has explained it. He says that the intellectual, moral, spiritual, and material development of a people is regulated by the soil, the heat, and the moisture peculiar to and prevalent in their respective localities.

And so in Kentucky we can blame it on the earth, the air, and the "moisture."

There is so much fun to be had in Kentucky, and living comes so easy, what's the use of tearing one's shirt, or losing a lot of sleep, or getting hot in the collar about a few millions of dollars more or less one way or the other?

Like the citizen of Bogota, who can step out into his unfenced backyard and in ten minutes pull enough bananas to keep his family in affluence for a week, so all we of Kentucky have to do is to merely tickle the old bluegrass pasture and she smiles back a mess of greens and a passel of lamb chops.

Likewise in a State where the leading and best-paying industry is politics, the mines and forests given to us by the Almighty must take their chances in the hands of the goths and vandals from the North and the East.—Lexington Leader.

Descent of Man.

Position Wanted—A young person, having received an excellent education, including writing, geography, history, mathematics, dance music, and art, would like to enter a respectable family to do washing and ironing.—Saline County (Mo.) News.

She Has a Kindly Nature.

"Did you catch any fish?" asked the woman who is always encouraging.

"Not one," replied her husband. "We got a couple of nibbles, and then there was nothing doing all day."

"Well, even if you didn't catch any I'll bet you gave them an awful scare." —Washington Star.

Explicit Directions.

A young man with an elegant jag on asked a policeman where he could get a taxi to take him home.

Said the cop: "Next street to the right you'll see two taxis. Take the first one—the other won't be there."—Boston Transcript.

FATHER VAUGHAN FOR WAR TO FINISH

Says Germany Must Be Beaten to Her Knees and Surrender Unconditionally.

HOPES FOR RECONCILIATION

Attributes Hatred of England to Spoiling of Kaiser's War Plans —Praises British Troops.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 24.—Father Bernard Vaughan, the noted Jesuit priest and author, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES today, expressed the opinion that any efforts for peace between Germany and the Allies now were premature.

Father Vaughan, who is known throughout the United States, where he made an extensive visit eighteen months ago, during which he spoke at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, recently toured the battlefields of France and Belgium. Also he has come intimately in touch with the recruiting work in England through visits to the stations, where he has talked with the men. Father Vaughan says the time for peace is not ripe and that England does not want it until Germany has been beaten.

"Do you believe now is the time to make efforts for peace?" asked the interviewer.

"I will answer your question in the Socratic method by putting another," replied Father Vaughan. "Do you think that midnight is time to make efforts for the dawn? We all long for the dawn, but it will not come till darkness is done. So peace cannot come till the victory is won. The Allies, if in nothing else, are closely united in this, that they have to see the affair through. To make peace before that would mean that the Allies would be down and out.

"When do I think the war will end? Not being a prophet, my vision is not clear enough to see the way of this end. But of this I am sure, that this life-and-death struggle cannot close till the enemy has been brought to his knees with unconditional surrender. Our plighted troth demands the return of Belgium to its owners, while the Allies cannot fold their flags or scabbard their swords till peace abiding and righteous is secured for Europe.

"What do we expect to get out of this war? What Britons want is to hold their own on land and sea. Britain wants for nothing more. She will be content with nothing less. To grip her own and to maintain justice, peace and security for the sons of the empire she is pouring forth her treasure of men and money. Nor can she ever cry 'Halt! Enough!' till the fight is done and victory hers.

"Do I think England wanted war, I am asked. If she did, she prepared for it like a blithering idiot by reducing her 'contemptible little army' by scores of thousands. If she wanted war, the 'White Paper' read in its integrity shows that Sir Edward Grey was in his wrong place as War Minister. If he had a war card up his sleeve he would have waved it in the face of the enemy long before the voice of the country called upon him to do so."

"Do you think from your wide experience throughout the United Kingdom that England is bitter in her hate of the Germans?" was asked.

"Truth to tell, my countrymen are not much given to hate. They are proud, slow, not easily moved to anger or jealousy, and I don't find talk against the Germans as a race. In fact, we are so much interwoven with them in every department of life that it seems to me it is almost difficult for our people to take up a warlike attitude toward them. But they do hate, with all the vehemence of their being, their militarism, their Nietzschean philosophy, their superman and supernation policy, and their extraordinary sense of superiority which would put them on top of this planet with a mission to Prussianize it. Whether rightly or wrongly, England is taking her part to free Europe from what is regarded as this yoke of slavery."

Asked regarding the hatred of the Germans for the English, Father Vaughan went on:

"I expect it is to be accounted for in the fact that we have spoiled Germany's war game, have upset her plans, and put back the clock. And we are resolved to push on doggedly in growing energy and enterprise right through the dark night of distress till we meet the dawn of the day of peace. Our 'little army' has helped to reverse the great war machine. That's what's the matter."

Father Vaughan spoke in glowing phrase of the British soldiery as he had seen them.

"I am satisfied that neither Napoleon nor Wellington ever had such fine fighting stuff under their command. They are drawn from every rung of the social ladder, many of our leading families having sons in the ranks. From what I have seen of the new army I can tell you they are keen, quick, and alert, picking up in from four to six months what formerly took men two years. Well clothed, well lodged, well fed, well trained, these men are going to give good accounts of themselves. They are the sort that knows not danger, that is cheerful under privation, and longing to be 'up and at them.' One of the most characteristic traits in our Tommies is that their cheeriness is in measure of their discomfiture. In the very trenches up to their waists in water, they are like snipe in the fens—all right."

Asked if he thought the war would tend to make people more religious, Father Vaughan replied, as carefully he weighed his words:

"Be sure of this, that no one can come out of this war quite as he went into it, and I feel confident that those who ever had religion will gladly come back to it. But how about those who have had none? For them there is nothing to come back to. I also think that those who 350 years ago borrowed their religion from Germany and have been drawing their so-called religious views from German professors and higher critics ever since, will find that their souls have been deceived and cheated and starved almost to death by processes which robbed them of vital Christianity, nay of Christ himself, without whom Christianity is no better than deceptive philosophy.

"Practically these followers of the German school have been evicted from their old home, Catholicity, and left to wander in the desert, without an oasis or even a shelter. On the other hand, in no boasting spirit, I am proud to say that there is no one in the know but recognizes that this war has been a magnificent mission field for the Catholic Church. How can I shut my eyes or close my ears to sights and sounds that fill my soul with comfort and consolation during the agonies and atrocities of this scientific massacre called warfare? Everywhere around the danger zone my brother priests have been splendidly ministering to the wounded and giving the dying a glorious 'send-off' to the land of victory."

Asked if he thought that after the war there would be a return to friendship between England and Germany, Father Vaughan replied:

"Blood is thicker than water, love more natural than hate; so no matter what may be the present shout of prophecy, you may be sure that time, which softens all things, will heal our wounds and knit our scars, and, what is more, unite our hands with our hearts. We feel it our duty to resist with vehemence but not with hatred.

"In the land where for nearly eighteen months I was an enchanted guest and where North and South seemed to vie with each other in making me feel at home, I often paused, almost wondering if the civil war in America was a fact of history and not the fiction of romance. Why, North and South are today after that war as closely united and folded together as my own two hands when kneeling in prayer! I hope and pray that in the not distant future the clouds will lift between England and Germany and that in the light of heaven we may not only worship the same God, but live as children of His household in the plenitude of peace with our Father's smile to comfort us and His hand to wipe away the tears that shall be no more."

GOOD THING IN A WAY.

The Back-Door Beggar Was Not Altogether a Nuisance.

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"You have noticed," said Dr. Oldfish, and doubtless with regret, as I have done, the passing of that ancient acquaintance, the begar at the back door. We see him again in fancy, thinly dressed, trying hard to suppress a shiver his purplish fingers drawn up within the ragged sleeves of his coat, as he makes his plea, perhaps for a small piece of money, perhaps for a bit breakfast to expel the winter's flaw.

"Ah, old fellow, we were too lazy, too wrapped up in our own comfort to appreciate at its worth, not to you but to ourselves, the precious value of your unworthiness! So, without a thought of after consequences to ourselves, we have turned you away to the cold, methodical charity of a committee or an organization.

"Little did we take into account the inquisition to which we delivered our friend, this poor wayfaring man of grief—experts to investigate him with quite the painstaking care that accompanies an application of life insurance. You have got rid of him, and yet you turn up your slippered toes to the glowing grate the shadow of his old self haunts you and there is an uncomfortable feeling that perhaps after all this indirect benefaction is not in accord with the les son that was taught you in earlier time: For I was ahungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in.

"Ah, no, this was not to be done by proxy! The giving was to be with your own heart behind the giving. You were not afraid that you might be imposed upon, that the beggar was unworthy. Unworthy! All the better, all the more of a pull on your charity. It precented your heart, that hollow muscular organ placed within the cavity of the pericardium, from becoming atrophied. If a pitiful little confidence game on the part of the beggar at the back door could do him any good, help him on with it. Poor fellow, if in the battle of life he could have his small successes his little triumphs, it were well with us to 'glid them with the happiest terms we have.

"In the place of the beggar at the back door we find some one at the front door summoning us with an imperious ring that will admit of no delay. It is some-one with soap, or stationery, or picture cards, comic or sentimental, or lead pencils hard as tempered steel, or tickets to a social you most unsocially would never attend. You wonder if the seller is not your ancient acquaintance and not a whit improved by the disguise. You can never become interested in these commercial persons and you sigh for your old friend at the back door.

"Understand, I have not quite made up my mind to oppose organized charity duly equipped and in perfect running order, except in that it enables some of us who give little to its aid to make this small giving an excuse for giving nothing at all to modest poverty, whether it appear on the front porch or at the door of the kitchen.

"My complaint is that in systematized giving we miss the personal touch, the beggar's touch, and our own fat and flabby response. What matter if the beggar asks for real coin? A man's a man for a that. Why stand and fumble in the lowest depth of your pocket while you hand him the dime admonish him not to spend it in riotous living?

"Some of us can remember that earlier perhaps bette, time in this city, when the contribution of a basket of supplies to the poor neighbor was not delayed until Christmas to imperil the whole family, unaccustomed to such abundance, with indigestion throug over feeding. In that day when every fairly well-to-do family kept a shoat or two, the poor neighbor was remembered. He was permitted access to the well-stocked woodpile, and at pig-killing time there was always a substantial donation of sausage, sidemeat, and spareribs.

"The other morning, while thinking of these things, a chime of bells came through the clear, crystalline air, a harbinger of the approach of the greatest festival of the year, the blessed Christmas time. Seated with the small of my back in the easiest chair, the flame in the fireplace picturing the ceiling with rapidly moving forms quaint and curious, I was much too comfortable to wish to be disturbed. It was then the kitchenmaid entered. 'Doctor,' said the maid, 'there's a man at the back door wants—'

"'Wants!' I exclaimed. 'What should he want here? Tell him to go to the benevolent society, to the committee, to—'

"The maid clapped her hands to her ears and fled from the room. 'A man at the back door,' I said, more gently. 'I—I'll go see. Perhaps it is—perhaps.'

"Yes, it was my long-lose brother. The beggar at the back door. It was a bitterly cold morning. I opened the door not too wide, but wide enough. He slid past the portals somewhat timorously, and was soon put at ease. Certainly; set the table, Susie. Coffee, two fried eggs; no, give him three; don't forget the bater cakes and maple molasses.

"I confess that I felt much better than if I had sent him away to be investigated as to his deserving. Deserving! It was worth dollars to see him eat. And it did me so much good that I haven't had a touch of sour stomach since."—Indianapolis News.

MILLIONS OF RABBITS.

Big Crop of Them in New Mexico This Year.

In his day and time when the high price of meat has added so materially to the high cost of living, there has developed a new source of meat supply in the adjoining State of New Mexico that is no doubt causing the big packing concerns of this country considerable worry.

The rabbit crop of Eastern New Mexico this year is one of the best on record and the rabbit harvest is now in full swing all over that portion of the State. At Fort Sumner, in Guadalupe County, the rabbit market is brisk, and while the animals are only bringing the hunters 5 cents each, yet the crop is so easily gathered that rabbit hunting is becoming a most lucrative industry. A total of 500 rabits per day is being brought into Fort Sumner alone, and it is estimated that by the time the season closes next March thousands of the animals will have been marketed and a considerable sum added to the circulating medium.

Shipments from Fort Sumner are only a drop in the bucket, figuratively speaking, for every little town and hamlet in Eastern New Mexico is now engaged in a stupendous rabbit harvest; Melrose estimates that fully 1,000,000 rabbits will be marketed from Curry County alone.

Cottontail rabbits minus the trimmings weigh a litle more than one pound each. This means twenty-five carloads of rabbits—averaging 40,000 pounds to the car and an average of two cars per week during the shipping season. The sale of the 1,000,000 rabbits will turn loose the sum of $50,000 in Curry County, and shows that the New Mexico rabbit crop is something not to be sneezed at. In commenting on the prodigious crop of rabbits now being harvested and marketed in Curry County, the Fort Sumner Review says:

"If the million rabibts were all shot, a rabbit for each cartridge, the cartridge weighing about two ounces, or say ten rabbits to each pound of ammunition, to get a million rabbits would require 100,000 pounds of cartridges, making a nice little item of retail business for the local dealers, which affords another chance to use the mathematics we learned in the days of Dayball's arithmetic. Assuming that each rabbit secured by a dog required a chase of a quarter of a mile, the dog making the run every time without stopping for any reason, a dog to catch a million rabbits would have to run 250,000 miles, a distance equal to six trips around the earth."—El Paso Times.

One Four and One Five.

One-half of two pair of ladies' shoes in the dressing room at the International Hall the night of the dance last week. One shoe was No. 4 and one No. 5, both belonging to different but the same feet. —Advt. in Reese River (Nev.) Reveille.

An Ocean of Applejack.

The country's 1914 apple crop will amount to 210,000,000 bushels, the Department of Agriculture announces. This would be staggering information were the whole crop to be made into applejack.—Newark News.

WORK OF BRITISH ARMY SERVICE MEN

Description Written by One of the Officers of the Corps While Invalided.

HAD TO BE A "TRAGEDIAN"

Necessary in Dealing with Frenchmen, He Found, as They Required a Lot of Talking To.

The following, says The London Daily Chronicle, is an extract from a letter received from an Army Service Corps officer giving some details of the work which that branch of the service performs:

"At last I've a chance of sending you a decent letter. The reason is that I'm a soldier without a voice, for I lost it a few days ago as the result of a cold, and I've been sent to hospital. It's coming back, and I hope to be at work as soon as possible. One wants a voice out here more than anything, especially at my job, which is that of a kind of land Captain. I command a train which plies between base and railhead, i. e., as near the firing line as we can venture safely. I have an escort of six men (A. S. C.), and the guard, engine driver, &c., are French and so require a lot of talking to. I'd never had any business dealings with Frenchmen before, and I've discovered that they are incapable of taking you seriously unless you are a tragedian of the first order.

"My train is loaded with supplies, i. e., food and fodder. If I don't get there our men go without food for twenty-four hours, though I've no doubt they'd find something. Still, it's a responsibility, though my irresponsible French friends don't seem to take it as seriously as I do. Sometimes they uncouple a truck or two and would leave it behind if I were not a blend of Sarah Bernhardt and the late M. Coquelin.

"A goods train is, of course, quite different from a passenger train, being halted and shunted and generally messed about at sidings. No station platforms or buffets for us. I live in a passenger coach attached to the train, and as all the main bridges and culverts have been destroyed, we crawl about by devious routes, and after two days and nights arrive at railhead. There we are met by more A. S. C., who come rushing up in trolleys—dozens and dozens of trolleys, many of which have been commandeered from prominent business firms at home and wear familiar names. My train is unloaded at top speed, and the trolleys make off down the muddy roads—I've never seen such mud. Behold me in the mud as well, with rubber knee boots and all the stockings I can lay my hands on packed inside.

French Officer's Admiration.

"The trolleys go to their rendezvous and dump the stuff down by the roadside. Here the regimental horse transport takes a turn. It's all beautifully arranged, and we of the A. S. C. are proud of ourselves in proportion. Our Major exhibited the system to a French transport officer the other day, and our ally kept saying: 'Mon Dieu, mon Dieu!' He could find nothing stronger wherewith to express his admiration.

"As I am responsible for every box of biscuits or bale of hay, I see my train unloaded, and think and trouble about little else till I get my receipt saying all is well, and that what I am supposed to have brought I have brought. Meanwhile, if it is a fine day, the aeroplanes are up overhead, spying for concealed batteries, and occasionally fighting a duel with a Taube.

"Incredible as it may seem to you at home, one is far more taken up with one's job than in watching fights in the air. Far away you hear the thunder of the guns, and last time there was a thing near at hand which went 'rat-tat-tat.' My business, however, is to deliver the goods and take no heed of military diversions. But occasionally I get a moment when I can stretch my legs, and I ramble off down the miry road outside. Odd things one meets there: for instance, a single London Scot, shaving by the roadside, a woman and two little girls who have refuged from Belgium, a patrol of British cavalry, their scabbards and lance-heads rusted, their mounts splashed in mud, or an anti-aircraft gun out on its own and painted futuristically in three bright colors so as to look like anything in the world but what it is when seen by Herr von Taube.

"And everywhere are the British: the natives seem merely a by-product, always excepting Monsieur le Curé, whose thin legs show beneath his cassock as he goes about his business in the mud. M. le Curé is our very good friend, and knows us all.

Sometimes Takes Prisoners Back.

"By evening I am through, and ready to take my empty train back to my base. The rail-head people give me odds and ends to take down with me, and, if there has been hard fighting, I take back part of my stores—the part that is no longer needed. The odds and ends are anything, from broken rifles, which will be repaired, to German prisoners. The latter have their own guard, and are only my concern in so far as regards their delivery to the right address. The men are invariably glad to be out of the business; the officers ask for first-lass carriages and accommodation apart from their men, whom they seem to regard as mere cattle. Of course, we give them such accommodation as we have.

"By dark I leave the low country, with its frosted mornings and its miry noons, with its willows that stand reflected in transparent waters against a sky of pearl. Dawn and sunrise inevitably draw me out of doors, in this pale country, whose beauty came as a surprise and wonderment on my first visit. It is the abode of death, but, viewed as landscape, it is a new artist, tender as Corot, more versatile than Walter Bayes.

"Two more days in my railway coach and I am back at base. Four days and nights now I have lived and slept in my clothes, for there is no changing and no real sleeping, as at any of our halting places I may be called out to check my train, to add to it, to pick up packages, or a draft of troops, or even a stray officer who is returning to his unit by my way. One of these stray officers amused me. He was a gunner promoted from the ranks for valor. He had done things that win crosses and are mentioned in dispatches. Yet when we ran over two bullocks and a truck or two went off the rails he got in a deuce of a funk, and said he didn't mind shells, but he did mind a railway accident. He was greatly relieved when our journey ended.

"This is a more interesting letter than my last, but the truth is, one could go on for a week if one had the time. Since starting it I saw the Major who is doctoring me. I go back to work tomorrow after what in reality has been nothing worse than a three days' rest. Some of the patients are very queer. The man in the next bed to mine was telephoning all night in his sleep, yelling out: 'Hello,' &c. He's down with 'flu.' Another is a man doing my job, who fell out of his carriage and broke an arm.

"Hang it, if the A. S. C. here haven't started a magazine, and I've been asked to contribute. I feel I must, out of sheer esprit de Army Service Corps."

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IT WAS DREAM-DIRT.

Sonny's Amazing Reply to His Papa's Inquiry.

"It happened like this," acknowledged a very close friend of ours. "Monday morning is wash day, so the girl is occupied in the basement, long before the sun rises. (Eastern time.) So on Monday morning, my wife has to get breakfast. And so on Monday morning, I myself have to dress the kid. The kid is 4 years old.

"This is what is called rotation of labor, I believe. Or some such economic phrase. But we won't go into any such discussion. Suffice it to say that I dressed the kid Monday, and then led him to the bathroom for his ablutions.

"Then it was that I noted the complexion of his hands. It was so remarkably brunet that my belief was staggered. That this innocent, rosy, fragrant infant should arise to greet the dawn with such dirty paws was absolutely incredible. Who had put him to bed the night before without removing a modicum of that grime? I said, in part:

"'Why, sonny! Look at those hands! Did you wash 'em before you went to bed last night?'

"'Yes, dad,' asserted the kid, being scared into lying by my severity.

"'Honest, now?' I persisted. 'Then how does it come that your hands are so dirty this morning?'

"'Well, papa,' said he, 'I'll tell you. I dreamed I was diggin' in th' sanpile.'

"Can you beat 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

A Bit of Sage Advice Given by the Late Senator Quay.

When Cliff Berryman, the distinguished cartoonist, was here from Washington a few days ago to visit his brothers, he told the following story:

Many years ago, when Cliff had been in Washington a short time, and had the natural propensity of a "kid" for asking leading questions, he said to the late Senator Quay of Pennsylvania:

"Senator, how is it that you have kept your seat in the Senate so long, when there are so many other able and brilliant men from your State who must covet it?"

"Young man," said Quay, "I do not know that myself. But I do know one factor in the problem, and it is something which it may be useful for you to remember. I have never kicked a friend to please an enemy."

Some very prominent politicians might have fared better if they had kept this story pasted in their hates.—Versailles (Ky.) Sun.

UPLIFT IN ARKANSAS.

A Little Rock Literary Club Makes a New Departure.

Purely local movements and enterprises sometimes gain such strength that they become State-wide, and in very rare instances nation-wide, and then the philosopher-historian of a later day has another opportunity to remark upon how great oaks from little acorns grow. Something in the nature of this steady development of a great enterprise is now in progress in Arkansas, which you will call Arkansaw if you care to be correct. The Authors and Composers' Society of Little Rock has decided to open its doors to the talent of the whole State. The Society of Amalgamated Authors of Best Sellers of Indiana had better look to its laurels. The Authors and Composers' of Arkansaw are evidently out for a place, and it is not impossible that the newly extended society of Little Rock will become the nucleus of a National Academy of Arts and Letters.

"Literary" clubs in this country are various and sundry. Sometimes, as may be ascertained by following up the State charter of such an organization to its practical application, a literary club is little more than a veiled device for keeping a stock of ales, wines and liquors for the benefit, or to the detriment, of its members. Usually, however, a literary club is a provincial or parochial instrument for absorbing second-hand culture. The members "meet around" once a week or once a fortnight and read papers on subjects of literary, artistic, historical or scientific interest which they have painstakingly copied out of the encyclopedia. After the papers are read the listeners promptly wake up and resume a lively interest in mundane affairs, and refreshments are served and a pleasant time is had by all present.

Thurogh such humble but aspiring efforts a vast amount of uplift has been conferred upon hundreds of thousands of self-sustaining persons in the progressive country, who might otherwise have known far less about literature and art. Incidentally they might have suffered far less impairment of their digestive powers through the eating of flossy food at late hours, but the acquirement of culture is worth some material sacrifice, and the literary and artistic enlightenment thus gained may be considered worth all it costs.

But the Authors and Composers' Society of Little Rock does not depend upon second-hand culture. Its passion is creative as well as plastic, and the members are their own producers as well as consumers. A recent evening's program of the society began with a piano solo, "played by the composer." There followed vocal solos, composed by one member and sung by another, and then came readings by authors from their own works, which included a poem entitled "A Possum Hunt in Arkansas," written by a 14-year-old boy, who is evidently already adjusting his footsteps to the gallant pace set by Colonel Roosevelt.

One author gave a talk on "How I Came to Write the Arkatta." No one outside Little Rock, perhaps, knows whether "The Arkatta" is a drama, a sonnet, an ode or a pastel in prose, but probably every member of the Authors and Composers' Society of Little Rock knew and was thrilled with the account of how the author came to write it. Very likely it was a home-grown poem and was treasured by every read of The Polkville Clarion.

In any event, this meet of the Authors and Composers' Society of Little Rock was full of inspiration, and the literary and dramatic critic of The Arkansas Gazette declared that "each member on the program showed originality of thought and beauty of conception." Perhaps the most advanced Authors and Composers' Society in Indiana could not produce a better batting average than that.—Providence Journal.

Very Good Idea.

"Why don't you move into more comfortable quarters, old man?"

"I can't even pay the rent on this miserable hole."

"Well, since you don't pay rent, why not get something better?"—Boston Transcript.

Ignores the Colonel.

It looks to us as if Col. Roosevelt were in for about two years more of not getting the slightest attention paid to him by the President.—Ohio State Journal.

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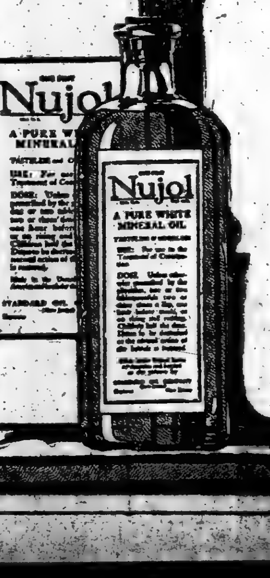

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

We still hear the admonition, "don't rock the boat"—chiefly from those who would excuse Germany and hold her blameless. It is too late for that parrot-cry. The boat has been rocked, not in thoughtlessness, but by the deadly and devilish enginery of VON TIRPITZ. Somewhere near the Irish coast she lies at the bottom of the deep, and the sea above her is strewn with the corpses of men and women of our Nation and of our kin who perished when the German torpedoes sent her to destruction. Nobody here is rocking the boat unless it be men like Dr. DERNBURG and other apologists for the German assassins. Some of them, unhappily, are Americans by birth and lineage, disgracing their citizenship by their vain groping after extenuations of the crime. They do, in truth, stir up resentment, they may kindle passion, for they affront all loyal men and women of the country at a time when the shock and the sorrow of the great calamity have deeply moved the hearts of the whole people. The people are moved, but not to passionate or hasty action. There was greater visible excitement when the Maine was destroyed, but the public emotion now is far more profound and pervading. That was a deed of irresponsible and impotent spite, this is a demonstration of power and purpose that will put the Nation in peril if the root of the giant evil be not utterly destroyed. The very seriousness of the matter begets calm. Men are taking thought of what may and must be done to compel atonement for the wrong, but for the most part they are turning to the President. They await from him the right word, the just action, and from him they know that they may expect wisdom with firmness.

There have been, there will be, impatience and criticism. We counsel full confidence in President WILSON. We have often had at the head of the Nation men competent for great occasions. We have one now, a wise, firm, self-reliant President who knows the minds and hearts of the American people and whose decisions will respond to their hope and to the country's need. We have a duty now—as a united people to stand by the President.

That his powers of statesmanship and direction will be put to a great test is evident, for the lapse of hours since the destruction of the Lusitania has deepened, not dissipated, the public feeling that a wrong has been done to us for which no common expiation will atone. It is for that reason that the people resent the miserable justifications attempted by Dr. DERNBURG and by a few false-hearted Americans who, in ignorance or in hardihood, put forward as a warrant in law for the slaughter of fourteen hundred men, women, and children on the Lusitania the war zone proclamation, the warning, and the carrying of munitions. Dr. DERNBURG knows perfectly well that the deed was done in defiance of all law. He never could have held his high office in the Imperial Government and remain ignorant of that. We must advise him that this is no time for continuing his propaganda, no time for his volunteer work of assisting the American people to form their opinions. When, as we are told, children in German schools get a half-holiday for jubilation over an exploit of German arms that sent American children and American mothers with them to the bottom of the sea we know what to think; we ask no aid in making up our minds either from Dr. DERNBURG or from any other apologist for barbarism. The American people feel and know that no English commander would have sent, without word of warning, a torpedo against the hull of a vessel having on board two thousand men, women, and children, many of them of a neutral nation. No Frenchman, no Russian, would have stained his soul with all that innocent blood. Who was the German com-

STRENGTHEN OUR DEFENSES.

The visit of the Atlantic Fleet to this port falls at the right time. The splendid naval display on the North River will be viewed by millions with admiration and will justly arouse patriotic enthusiasm. A fine lot of modern ships, well equipped, well officered and manned, their presence here at any time would appreciably stir the public spirit. But just at this time the effect of their coming will be to set the multitude to thinking about our navy as a means of national defense. This is the time to think and to think deeply and sanely about that important matter. The thought will inspire study and consideration of the recent testimony of experienced naval officers as to the defects of the navy, as to its lack of submarines and aeroplanes and of the newer types of battleship cruisers. We have many good ships, but for the defense of this country against the onslaughts of a first-class power we need many more, and ships cannot be built over night or in a few weeks. In an hour of great peril we have been adhering to the ordinary program of naval development. The situation demands a change. The people are now aware of the gravity of the situation.

Nobody is thinking of war, but nobody except a fool can say at this time that we shall never have another war. We need the means to defend our coasts and our outlying possessions from foreign invasion. We need to maintain in the immediate future a stronger regular army to serve as a nucleus for our land forces in case of invasion. The President has the power to carry out the plans proposed to the last Congress by Secretary GARRISON for the enlargement of our mobile forces to the extent already authorized by law and for the strengthening of our various harbor defenses. An Executive order will serve now as well as a special act of Congress. This question of the national defense is now uppermost in the public mind, and the Administration can scarcely afford to ignore it. It was the dominating thought, undoubtedly, in the minds of thousands of the people who thronged Riverside Park yesterday.

RESTRAINING KING COTTON.

Those who have so long and earnestly advocated a greater diversification of agriculture in the South, and who saw in the startling emergency created by the war a kind of heroic compensation, which was the lesson it should teach a "one crop" country, are greatly heartened by the present conditions. There has been a decrease in acreage planted to cotton of 15 to 20 per cent. All of that curtailment cannot be ascribed to experience, for the Spring has been late and planting has been delayed by excessive rains. In the meantime, the price of cotton has been rising in a way to encourage additional planting. Therefore, considerable acreage not intended for cotton may be tardily planted to that crop, so that no final comparison of this year's acreage with last year's is yet possible. But in the notable decrease in the purchase of fertilizer there is conclusive evidence of an intention to produce less cotton and more of other things.

Pressure has been applied by the bankers, who in many parts of the South have insisted upon a lower ratio of cotton acreage to that devoted to the production of foodstuffs for man

COURAGE FOR OTHERS.

Stories of heroism will come to us in numbers from this latest tragedy of the war, the sinking of the Lusitania. No one will be tempted to understate the acts of bravery, coolness, and humanity that emerge for the honor of the race from the confused reports of such events, but it is worth while to consider also the stay-at-home courage of those who have to bear in imagination all the possibilities conjured up by the news of the dreadful day.

On the Transylvania, which sailed Friday afternoon after word of the Lusitania's loss had been received, were a number of nurses from the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal, going over to nurse the wounded Canadian soldiers. Four of these nurses called up their parents on the long distance telephone and told them of the disaster, asking if they should still sail. All were told to put their trust in Providence and do their duty. It is this sort of incident even more than the courage of persons confronted by actual danger that testifies to a martial spirit among peace-loving citizens. It is a foretaste of what would happen in ordinary homes if mothers and fathers, too old to fight, were called upon to send their children to the aid of the nation. Whatever the outcome of the present serious situation, it is a satisfaction to reflect that here in our own country as in Canada the moral temper is not likely to fail to respond to any real need.

A BAD PRACTICE ANYHOW.

Major SYDNEY GRANT of the National Guard is probably inclined to take too seriously the effect on school children of the words of the songs they sing. "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier" means no more to a child than "Tipperary" or "Rosie, You Are My Posie." Still it is not encouraging to learn that the children in one of our public schools are trained to bleat the doggerel of the vaudevilles. That practice can scarcely be in accord with a sound view of elementary education. By and large, the children will get quite enough of the blessed vaudevilles away from school. There is much better music and poetry for them to memorize in school hours, when there is time to spare from the study of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in all of which so many of the public school children are found defective when they are put to work.

The principal of the school to whom Major GRANT complained has a good heart and is full of sympathy for human afflictions, but he might better devote all his energies to teaching his pupils the essential rudiments than to try to "breed in them a wholesome horror of war." Boys will not profit much by that kind of moral training. Moreover, the schools are supported by taxation which is borne by all the people, and a large [illegible] of them have a natural and [illegible] objection

BIG GAME HUNTERS.

Mayor MITCHEL is looking for grizzlies in Wyoming. It is a pardonable ambition to kill the biggest and fiercest beast that roams the forest. Meanwhile the hunting is good in New York for those who prefer that sort. President MCANENY is hot foot after the tiger in Manhattan, and even hotter after the elephant at Albany.

When the Mayor comes back with a pelt for the President of the Board of Aldermen it will be a pretty return of the compliment for the President to hand the Mayor the hide of either the beast of the city or the bigger beast of the State. The President fights with his trusty fountain pen and finds it mightier than the Winchester for his purpose. If he gets the veto he is after he will not envy the Mayor his grizzly. Nor will the Mayor grudge Mr. MCANENY his veto. The Mayor will have his share of the glory of the chase of the tiger and the elephant, with his hunt for the grizzly as an added attraction.

Nobody will grudge the Mayor his hunt, but it will be felt that it is better that he should fall than that Mr. MCANENY should be disappointed in his not very still hunt. Good luck to both sportsmen will be the general wish, but with perhaps just a shade more fervor in the wish that the President of the Board of Aldermen shall succeed. When he bags his game it will be for the good of all.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

The Freeport murder is still an unsolved mystery. Circumstantial evidence which is not strong enough to convict, testimony which has been twice rejected by normal jurymen, are unavailing. The charge of the trial Judge on Saturday was exactly right, in the circumstances, and the verdict was in accordance with the charge. In the second trial of Mrs. CARMAN the prosecution did not clarify its case, but hopelessly muddled it. From the beginning a possible motive for the crime has been apparent, and after the second trial only that motive remains. Conjecture is inevitable, but unimportant.

Mrs. CARMAN cannot be tried again; she has proclaimed her innocence from the first and she has borne herself throughout the ordeal in the manner of an unjustly accused person filled with righteous indignation. The case promised last July to become another of the impenetrable mysteries in the criminal annals. Credit should not be withheld from Nassau County for the expeditious manner in which this Freeport case has been dealt with. The accused was tried twice within a few months, which would be considered an amazing record in some other counties we could name.

In view of the sacrifice of the lives of more than 100 of our fellow citizens in the destruction of the Lusitania, it would be seemly and befitting to lower the American flag, displayed on so many buildings in honor of the fleet, to half-mast, for one day at least.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Disaster Without Humiliation.

Though the Lusitania was free from the structural faults to which the rapid sinking of the Titanic was ascribed, she went down even more quickly, and with a loss of life almost as great. These facts do not show, of course, that precautionary measures in the building of a ship are useless, but simply that any ship, if sufficiently injured, will go down in spite of all that can be done to increase her factor of safety. In spite, that is, of all that can be done without depriving her of utility for the purposes for which ships are made.

And the damage suffered by the Lusitania from the two torpedoes heavily charged with high explosives by which she was hit was far more extensive than that inflicted on the Titanic by a glancing blow from submerged ice. This is shown not only by the swiftness of her listing and sinking, but even more conclusively by the many passengers and members of the crew who were killed or wounded by the direct effects of the two explosions. There was nothing like that in the other disaster, for then, though the ice opened a huge hole in the ship's side, the injury was strictly localized, and what might be called superficial. It let in water, and that was all.

Great as was the destruction wrought in the Lusitania, its extent seems not to have been promptly realized by the first-cabin passengers. Unfortunately for themselves, they thought she would float much longer than she did, and the result was that the number of them saved was not proportioned to those who escaped from the other cabins.

It is gratifying, but not surprising, to learn that there were no signs of panic, or even of excitement, among the crew, and that every officer did his full duty to the last. Without knowledge of the circumstances, there might—indeed, would—have been critical comment on the survival of the Captain and the first and second officers. But the Captain, according to convincing testimony, obeyed the stern law of his rank and was rescued from the water after going down with his ship, and presumably his subordinates, unless ordered by him to take charge of boats, showed like devotion to duty.

An Obvious Duty Is Neglected.

An amendment of the Boylan drug law, made at the legislative session just closed, simplified the regulation of the traffic in narcotics by making it unnecessary for physicians to record their prescriptions of these substances on blanks furnished by the State authorities as well as on those the filling out of which is required by the new Federal statute dealing with the same subject. That was commendable, as it diminished the clerical work so irksome to professional men, and a duplication of these records did nothing toward facilitating the enforcement of the law.

It is unfortunate, however, that while the legislators were engaged in amending the Boylan law they did not remedy at least the most important of its other defects. That is its failure to recognize the need of making provision for saving those in whom a drug habit has been firmly established from the agonies and dangers of a sudden and complete deprivation. Those who do not understand that drug habituation is a disease, requiring, like another, treatment and, if possible, cure—who insist on viewing it purely as a vice—may hold that the sufferings of the victims are deserved and therefore unworthy of much sympathy. But even they who make this contention, which is as unscientific as it is uncharitable, should remember that the dangers of deprivation to the habitues not only involve their very lives in many cases, but not infrequently put others in peril.

There is to be considered, too, the fact that when a law is unnecessarily and unjustly severe efforts to violate or get around it are always determined and usually successful. Almost invariably such a law becomes in time more or less what is called a dead letter. Illicit dealing in narcotics, and everything that tends to increase their use for other than strictly medical purposes, cannot be too rigorously suppressed, and hardly can be too harshly punished. But it is a condition that confronts us now, and for one necessity arising out of that condition, that of taking care of the existing victims, the lawmakers have made no provision.

Really Is Going Too Far.

Encouraged, presumably, by the surprising ease with which the operators of several surface car lines have accomplished the impossibility of supplying seats for two-thirds of their passengers, the desperate and implacable innovators who constitute our Board of Health have ordered the performance of the same dread task on the Subway trains.

Of course they know as well as the rest of us, having been told at least as often, that the command to let only half as many people stand as sit in the Subway cars is a preposterous one—that any attempt to carry it out will inevitably lead to riots, mornings and evening, sanguinary enough to appall even the present rulers of Belgium. But the Health Board has issued its ukase or irade—one seeks for the decree a name associated with the exercise of irresponsible and despotic powers—just the same.

And the most terrible feature of the situation is that as likely as not the Subway managers, too, will go ahead and do what they have been told to do! Needs must when the—that is, when a Board of Health drives, and then, though we may feel a certain satisfaction at being relieved from further giving in Subway cars of our justly celebrated imitation of sardines in a box, we shall none the less suffer from that dangerous disturbance of mind which always follows the destruction of a firm belief.

When one knows that a thing is impossible, it is more than confusing, it shakes down pillars and bulwarks, to have that thing done. One no longer is sure of anything, and drifts along with a young-man-the-cataract-is-below-you feeling.

ETHICS.

Strange Outgivings from Its Professor in Union Seminary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly interesting, if not edifying, to have a professor of ethics in a theological seminary, defend the atrocious act of sending innocent women and children to a watery grave as justifiable. It would seem that torpedoing merchant vessels on the high seas and without warning, and producing professors with keen and discriminating powers of ethical perception are the twin product of German Kultur. We were solemnly and impressively informed last August, that Kultur did not mean culture, and as we look back over the last few months and remember Belgium, Louvain, Rheims, Falaba, Gulflight, Lusitania, and chlorine gas, we at last have a vague inkling that the terms are not synonomous. The average American—not the hyphenated variety, Irish or otherwise—prefers culture to Kultur, and if professional ethics demand otherwise, then we will follow "the man on the street."

This professor of ethics, whose official duty is to teach ethics according to his statement in The Globe on Saturday, justifies the murdering of noncombatants, a large number of whom are women and children and many of them citizens of neutral countries, on the following basis. They were aboard a British merchant vessel, and this country "has permitted the exportation of arms and munitions of war to one party of belligerents"; therefore the United States should not complain and this deed was a heroic act of war. This may be professional casuistry but it is not honesty. As a matter of fact, the United States has not denied any of the belligerents the right to purchase arms and ammunition. They all have that right, Germany among the rest; what we want is not Kultur ethics but truth.

Professor Hall makes the statement that England introduced dumdum bullets and leaves the reader with the impression that her armies today use such, as a matter of course. We must ask the professor of ethics for proof of the assertion.

His further assertion that 25,000 Boer women were murdered in the concentration camps of the Transvaal is absolutely false. The writer visited such camps and the women were treated with respect and fed as well, if not better than, at least, the Canadian soldiers were. When President Kruger fled from South Africa, he left Mrs. Kruger behind; he knew that she would be safe in the hands of the British and courteously treated, and she was, as were other Boer women.

Would Professor Hall, as a source of enlightenment, inform us what German noncombatant vessels in neutral waters at anchor were sunk by the British, and at the same time, tell us how many women and children were sent to the bottom of the deep with the ships? According to my dictionary the definition of ethics is "the science which treats of the principles of human morality"; but this dictionary is rather antiquated now, being published away back in the primeval year of 1913.

RODERICK C. JACKSON,
Union Theological Seminary, May 8, 1915.

Union Seminary Undenominational.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A news article in THE TIMES of May 3 refers to the Union Theological Seminary as a Presbyterian institution. As a matter of fact, there has been no ecclesiastical supervision or control since 1892. Since 1905 no doctrinal subscription of any kind has been given by professors, and the Faculty has contained members of five denominations. The students are drawn from more than a score of denominations, to all of which they return, becoming ministers in good and regular standing.

GEORGE A. COE.
Union Theological Seminary, New York, May 3, 1915.

THE IMPERIAL MIRTH.

Wellington Wept at Waterloo, but Wilhelm Smiles at Vouziers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your Picture Section on a recent Sunday a reproduction of a photograph representing the German Emperor enjoying a laugh with General von Einem in the market place of Vouziers, France. The picture gives every evidence of having been specially posed. It is said that Wellington wept as he rode over the field of Waterloo after the battle. Waterloo was only a skirmish compared with the hundreds of battles that have been fought during the past eight months, and yet there are no tears flowing from the Kaiser's eyes; instead he laughs!

None of the leaders among the Allies—Kitchener, Joffre, Earl Grey, or French—could be guilty of such lack of taste. It has been charged that the Kaiser's appearance had undergone a great change since the war broke out, that he had grown older, and looked wearied and worried. If to counteract that impression he yielded to solicitation and posed for this picture to deceive, it throws a new light on his character and shows him a weak, empty, theatrical figurehead instead of the stern and inflexible King which he is generally believed to be.

It is a well-known fact that the Kaiser is small of stature, and yet in all his pictures he appears as tall as most of his Generals. How different was Oliver Cromwell! When he sat for a picture he told the artist: "Paint me as I am. If you leave out a scar or a wrinkle I will not pay you a penny."

S. W. F.
New York, May 6, 1915.

CLERGYMEN AS WARRIORS.

Some Historic Instances Recalled by a Virginia Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are several instances of ordained clergymen having left their charges to go to war which may be of interest to some of your readers. The Rev. Peter Muhlenberg was rector of a parish at Woodstock, the county seat of a county in the northern part of the Valley of Virginia that had been named Dunmore, in honor of the Colonial Governor. This Governor made himself so obnoxious to the people of Virginia that the name of the county was changed to Shenandoah, a name that it still retains. In June, 1774, Mr. Muhlenberg was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, and in that capacity he became personally intimate with Washington, Jefferson and Henry, and was an enthusiastic advocate of colonial rights. At a meeting of the freeholders of the county, he was elected Chairman, or "Moderator," and his influence made that county one of the first to take a firm stand against British aggression. In 1775 he was elected Colonel of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, and when the crucial moment arrived he preached his last sermon from Ecclesiastes iii: 1: "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven." He described in glowing terms the lamentable condition of the colonies, and said: "There is a time for everything, and now is the time to fight." With these closing words he threw aside the black gown, in which it was then the custom to preach, and appeared in the full uniform of a Continental Colonel. He ordered the drums to be sounded at the door of the church, organized his command from his parishioners, and marched off with them to join the army. He became quite a noted officer and rose to the rank of a Brigadier General.

Another well known instance was that of the Right Rev. Leonidas K. Polk, who was Bishop of Tennessee at the outbreak of the civil war. He had received a military education prior to entering the ministry, and when Tennessee seceded from the Union he left his bishopric and became an officer in the Confederate service. He ultimately rose to be a Brigadier General.

A third instance is that of the late Bishop of Alabama, the Right Rev. Richard H. Wilmer. He graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1839, and by the time that the civil war broke out his fame as a clergyman and a preacher had spread far beyond the limits of Virginia. So ardently did Mr. Wilmer sympathize with the Southern cause that he raised a company from the men in the neighborhood of his church and became its Captain, but as soon as the Confederacy was organized, "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America" was organized as well. Alabama having lost its Bishop by death, Wilmer was elected to the post in November, 1861, and after great urging by his brother clergymen he left the army and accepted the position, being the only Bishop of the Anglican communion who was consecrated during the existence of the Confederacy.

Without going back to the Middle Ages, when Bishops and Priors rode at the head of their troops, we can see that there are instances of militant clergymen in recent days, and so it will not be any novel sight to see them in their national ranks.

CHARLES MINOR BLACKFORD, M. D.
Staunton, Va., April 29, 1915.

MANDATORY LEGISLATION.

A Critic Complains of Its Use to Grow Party Plums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mayor and some other city officials are complaining about the share of the direct tax which taxpayers here will bear. They say the State should not embark in new construction or unnecessary expense at this time. What do they do? Within the past week the Board of Estimate, among other things, has authorized special revenue bonds for salaries and expenses of the Public Service Commission, $1,038,000; for the longest piers in the world, $1,800,000, and for a new Court House, $9,000,000. The sum of these items nearly equals the city's share of the direct tax. While they complain that it costs $64,000,000 to run the State for a year, they spend $200,000,000 to run the city for the same year.

But, they say, "mandatory legislation compels us to spend money." Let us see where mandatory legislation originates. The first bill out of Assembly Cities Committee in 1914 was a bill to create the office of Third Deputy Controller. It was introduced at the request of the city, and created a wholly unnecessary office, in view of the law which permits the Controller to designate any clerk in his office to perform any of the duties which could be performed by a Deputy Controller. This year one of the first city bills reported in the Legislature was also introduced at the request of the city, that creating the job of Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner. This office was probably unnecessary, in view of the fact that for some months the office of one of the Deputy Commissioners had been vacant. Instances might be multiplied. This "mandatory legislation" excuse has been much overworked.

Far Rockaway complains because it gets slight benefit from the taxes it pays the City Government, and its complaint is characterized as vicious and ridiculous. The city complains because it claims not to receive proportionate benefit from the taxes for the support of the State Government, and the same oracles solemnly pronounce its complaint righteous and justified.

New York, May 3, 1915. BYSTANDER.

Not Notified "Personally."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read an article "Ends British Prestige" on Page 4 of today's TIMES, in which Dr. Eugene Kuhnemann is reported in quotation marks as saying: "Every passenger on board that ship was notified personally that the Lusitania was to be sunk." If a correct report, the word personally is a lie. X. Y. Z.

New York, May 8, 1915.

HOW GORGAS CLEANED UP THE ISTHMUS.

His Work of Sanitation Defended Against the Criticisms Passed Upon It by Miss Gertrude Beeks.

By J. G. HOLCOMBE.
Formerly Division Engineer in Charge of Municipal Engineering, Isthmian Canal Commission.

New York, May 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Gertrude Beeks, under date of May 1, 1915, rushes to a defense of Colonel Goethals and ends her communication with the following, referring to Colonel Gorgas:

"With due regard for his scientific knowledge, which undoubtedly has been of great humanitarian value, it has often occurred to those who were familiar with the shortcomings of the Sanitary Department before Colonel Goethals took charge of this work that undue credit has been given a very ineffective administrative officer."

Perhaps the best way to reply to this lady is by stating facts as they existed previous to the time that Colonel Goethals, whom she designates the autocrat, took charge, with those thereafter and the cost incurred in each case. W. Leon Pepperman, in his book "Who Built the Panama Canal?" quotes from a speech of John F. Stevens as to the conditions existing in July, 1905, as follows:

> And—worse than all—over and above, in the diseased imagination of the disjointed force of white employes, hovered the angel of death in the shape of yellow fever, a number of cases of which were then prevailing and from which several deaths had occurred.

Colonel Gorgas, as Chief Sanitary Officer under Mr. Shonts, and with his aid and assistance, both in men and money, was given a free hand to clean up and make the Isthmus a healthy place to live and work in. This free hand he had until the end of the fiscal year 1908. During these four years the cost of hospital management was at the rate of $888,748 per year. During the next six years, with Colonel Goethals as the autocrat, hospital expenses increased to an average of $1,025,989 per year, or 15 per cent. During the first four years, with Colonel Gorgas in charge and having full sway of sanitation, the average annual cost therefor was $842,730 per year. During the next six years, under Colonel Goethals's autocratic sway, the cost of sanitation was $999,799 per year, or 15 per cent. less. Thus, the average total annual expenses chargeable to the Health Department for the first four years, when real work was accomplished for hospital and sanitation, is only about $6,000 per year greater than during the last six years under the autocrat, who had but to maintain existing conditions.

During these four years, and before Miss Beeks visited the Isthmus in June, 1907, yellow fever had been banished. There she found contented people to the extent of upward of 28,000 on the Government payrolls and nearly 2,000 members of families residing on the Isthmus; she found that Colonel Gorgas had not only rid the Isthmus of yellow fever, but he had reduced the malaria from 727, per thousand to 287 per thousand, and that he had put heart and confidence in the working force; that he had made it possible for men to have their families with them and made the Isthmus the place that Colonel Goethals found it, with contented men, wives, and children—the work in full sway under as nearly perfect a working machine as man had ever assembled. None of the men then there, or since, have doubted or questioned Colonel Gorgas's ability and what he accomplished. The free hand that he had in the campaign of making the Isthmus healthy was by direction, and with the full support of the Chairman of the commission, Mr. Shonts, and he (Gorgas) has publicly stated that it was the able support given him by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Shonts's ability to think in millions, where the Government officials thought in thousands, that made the work on the Isthmus possible.

Colonel Gorgas needs no defense by any one, but when Miss Beeks tries to intimate that his administration cannot compare with Colonel Goethals's, it is only necessary to refer to the public reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission to find out what the relative cost has been. Colonel Goethals saved $6,000 in the average annual expenditures over that of Colonel Gorgas; he did not improve health conditions; he did not meet with or have any of the trying situations that faced Colonel Gorgas in his control of health affairs from 1904 to 1907. To Colonel Gorgas and to Mr. Shonts's backing of his campaign the country is indebted for the canal. Government officials from them learned at least to think and act in big affairs in a way that no other Government work had taught them; so that today all the world wonders at the miracle wrought even without an Aladdin's lamp.

J. G. HOLCOMBE.

THE COLLEGE MAN.

An Abundance of Knowledge Causes Some of His Mistakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The business man who signed himself "W. De S. T." complains most bitterly about the present status of the college man. He complains about his spelling and penmanship. To make his complaint valid he says: "During the past fifteen years I have employed 200 or 300 young men, (prospective college graduates or post-graduates,)" &c. And from this experience of three-quarters of a score he draws the conclusion that the college man is inexperienced in business. As a student myself, I first want to say a word in regard to spelling. The average student is a good speller. His vocabulary is well chosen and his general manner of expressing himself, both in writing and in speaking, is, on the average, most satisfactory. A student, in the ordinary sense, is a man who takes wide interest in all affairs; he reads newspapers, magazines, books, &c. Besides reading in his own tongue, he reads foreign literature. This last fact makes it very easy for him to fall into most "uncontrollable" mistakes. For example, in reading French he meets such words as "litterature," "adresse," "adulte," "individuel," and "industriel," or if he reads German, he cannot help falling over such words as "Cabinett," "Kultur," and "Copie." The average student is sometimes so overtaxed when it comes to spelling that he becomes confused about the correct spelling. Surely no one will deny that there is a slight slip of the pen when one writes the French word "adresse" for the English word "address," or when one writes the German word "Cabinett" for our word "Cabinet." These little mistakes are justifiable, and even the wisest and most keen can easily trip on them. Referring to penmanship, little remains to be said. From the day that shorthand came into existence longhand sank into insignificance; from the day that the typewriter came into being the handwriting, so long reverenced in days gone by, likewise fell beneath the level. If I were a scientist specialized in the writing profession I could easily prove how those two mentioned innovations depreciated the style in writing. And I may say with full authority that writing, after all, is of little import. I am ready to wager my last cent to any one who would attempt to read Lincoln's own handwriting, or Dickens's, or Washington's.

It is time to stop censuring institutions and young men who are just about ready to enter upon their career. More courage and less fault finding are the best assets both for the city and world at large.

S. WEISHAUT.
New York, May 4, 1915.

MR. REDFIELD'S OPTIMISM.

False Tooting on the Horn of Plenty, Says Mr. Dean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is useless for Secretary Redfield to say that "prosperity has already been restored." Prosperity cannot be established by the false tooting of Redfield's horn of plenty. Those who tell the truth are denounced by him as "purveyors of poverty for personal purposes."

The bank clearings for the first seventeen weeks of this year show a decline of nearly 8 per cent. compared with last year. This is conclusive proof of a decline in business. Comparing building permits of this year in 140 cities with those of 1914, we find that there was a falling off of $5,000,000 in January, $6,000,000 in February, and $7,000,000 in March. This year has so far been the most disastrous in twenty years when measured by the number of commercial failures and the total amount of money involved. Last year was very bad. In the first three months of 1914 there were 4,826 commercial failures, involving $88,000,000; but this year the failures for the first quarter rose to 7,219, involving $106,000,000. Here is an increase of $23,000,000.

The condition of the railroads has not improved. On the contrary, their gross earnings have fallen off $47,000,000 from July, 1914, to March 1, 1915, and there are now 193,000 more idle cars than there were a year ago. On April 1 the United States Steel orders were 400,000 tons less than a year ago. Pig iron and steel production has declined. The barometrics of business prove that there has been no practical progress toward the restoration of industrial prosperity. JOHN CANDEE DEAN.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 4, 1915.

The Elderly Incapable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been deeply interested in the correspondence in your columns regarding the "elderly woman," and the reason why she cannot procure employment, and have been inclined to think our experience pertinent to the matter. For nine weeks we have been advertising for a capable woman of middle age to look after the household of two business women, and the replies would have been comical were not the matter so grave. No competent person has been found as yet. The only one whose reply seemed promising was of violent temper, alienating an old and trusted employe the first day, complaining of everything in the house, wasting and throwing away good food in a manner which appalled us, and leaving us after a reign of terror lasting four days, very thankful to do our own housework.

Is it not that the average American woman has been brought up as "an expensive household pet," and is fit for nothing else?

Stony, N. Y., May 2, 1915. D. W.

ENGLAND'S REAL ENEMY.

Dr. Chalmers Says It Is Drink and Not Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Lloyd George says "We are fighting against Germany and Austria and Drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink," some people think he exaggerates the danger. But in regard to a man who drinks we often say, "He is his own worst enemy." Is it any different with a nation?

If Britons "put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains"; if they refuse to give up their whisky and gin and bitter beer, they may find themselves laid out on a bier much more bitter than their national drink. Every Englishman would fight to the death to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on their shores, but, if the reports we hear are correct, they will permit a deadlier foe to get a strangle hold on the nation.

If England cannot control herself and put down the liquor danger, the day will surely come when she will lose her place as one of the leading powers. The drink that has drawn many of our best and brightest brothers down to destruction can make a nation bite the dust. If Great Britain allows the enemy inside its sea-girt walls to work her woes, she need not blame the Germans and Austrians for her undoing. As Hosea, the prophet said of his own people, "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself," so may some prophet in England say in the years to come.

It is because England has stood so strongly in the past for things good and true, it is because we owe to her so much that goes to make for the best and highest here, that we hope and pray she may open her eyes and see the danger that threatens her peace and power in her own land.

JAMES V. CHALMERS,
Church of the Holy Trinity.
New York, May 3, 1915.

To Improve Park Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the season for open air concerts is approaching, it may not be out of place to voice some complaints and to suggest methods of improvement. No one who is qualified to judge or who cares for his reputation will say that the average of the concerts given in the parks last year was good. The city pays a conductor, leader, bandmaster, call him what you will, for his band, at too much per musician. Does any one inquire how many of those posing as "the band" are musicians and how many are dummies who do nothing but pose, holding an instrument, as an excuse for drawing pay? Why should concerts be passably good in Central Park, where the well-to-do assemble, and beneath criticism in Tompkins Square, Abingdon Square, and the smaller parks where the poorer people abide?

A change in method is necessary. A committee on music should be appointed by the city to select competent leaders who will supervise the make-up of all bands giving public concerts.

URIEL DAVIS.
New York, April 14, 1915.

NOCTURNE.

The moor-hen starts from out her thistled hedge,
And, even as long lines of homing birds,
So do the evening shadows climb the sedge,
Painting in violet mist the weary herds,
That shambling silently along to rest,
Shake from their bells faint, silvered sounds along the poplared crest.

A breeze, as soft as sobbing Dryad's note,
Is born and clears away the vaposed air.
Thus do the stars twink forth, as ships afloat
Upon a sapphire sea; and pearly fair,
Clad in amber vestments, rides serene
My Lady Moon, demanding homage as the Planet's Queen.

Thus does it grow apace, the cooling night,
That harbinger of peace, which smoothes away
From off the brow of day the enfestered blight
Of borrowed cares and self's disputed sway.
Now the imagination leaves the case
Of flesh and seeks to join the stars in changing, endless race.

Waft upward toward those tangled, diamond mists
Of starry silence, tremulous and gold,
And toward that soundless canopy that wists
Not of the earth, but waxes ageless old—
Upsoar, and shake away all clinging stress,
To faint and float e'en for a space in calm forgetfulness.

MILDRED STEWART.

AMERICANS SEND AID TO ZION ORANGERIES

Jacob H. Schiff and Other Noted Jews Contribute to Loan for Palestine Growers.

TURKEY CUTS OFF EXPORTS

International Fund of $120,000 Obtained to Enable Fruiterers to Save Their Groves.

An international loan, to which leading American Jews have contributed heavily, saved the large orange-raising industry of the Jewish colonies in Palestine, according to advices just received by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs in this city. The orange industry in Palestine represents an investment of $3,000,000, and the labor of twenty years of cultivation which has brought the groves to a high state of perfection.

The entry of Turkey into the war closed the big Liverpool market, as well as the important market at Port Said, to the Palestinian orange growers. The isolation of Austria likewise shut the market at Trieste. This left oranges worth $400,000 to rot in Palestine, threatening many orange growers there with ruin. An attempt was made to create a market for these oranges in the United States, and 5,000 cases were sold in New York by a committee headed by Maurice Wertheim, a son-in-law of Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople. Subsequently, however, the Turkish Government prohibited the export of oranges, on the ground that they might supply the countries at war with Turkey with foodstuffs.

The loss of their crop deprived the colonists of funds for working their groves next year. To raise these necessary funds, estimated at $120,000, a committee was formed in this country, headed by Judge Julian W. Mack, and consisting also of Dr. Julius Goldman as Treasurer, Maurice Wertheim as Secretary, and Louis D. Brandeis and E. W. Lewin-Epstein. The committee succeeded in raising the sum required, $40,000 being subscribed in this country and $40,000 each from English and from French sources.

The subscribers in the United States were: Jacob H. Schiff, $20,000; Julius Rosenwald, $10,000; Samuel Fels of Philadelphia, $5,000; Daniel Guggenheim, $2,500, and Adolph Lewisohn, $2,500. To secure this loan the colonists in Palestine jointly and severally pledged their lands, guaranteeing repayment within five years. The papers securing the loan are now being inspected by Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople.

All the landholders in the Zionist colonies have become Ottoman subjects, according to communications received by the Zionist organization here, and are carrying on their work in spite of the inconveniences of martial law.

LIVELY AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Many Riding and Driving Parties Visit Points of Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 9.—Society at White Sulphur spent Sunday out of doors, except during the church services in the morning. This was the liveliest Sunday of the season, and many riding and driving parties were formed for trips to places of interest in the mountains. In the morning several young women from Lewisburg Seminary arrived at the Greenbrier by motor, and took luncheon and dinner here. They spent the afternoon viewing the hotels, and in the evening they stayed for the concert.

The regular church services were held in St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Roller of Charleston, W. Va., was the preacher. There was a large attendance, and the church was attractively decorated with lilac boughs.

Mme. Diaz Albertini of Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds D. Albertini of London drove over the summit of Kanes Mountain and took tea at the Log Cabin. Mrs. D. B. Iverson entertained several friends on a drive to Alleghany, Va.

Mrs. Thornton Lewis was the hostess at a tea given at her home, the Meadows, to about twenty of her friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wick motored to the Virginia Hot Springs, and had luncheon there. They returned late in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Jordan and Mrs. H. N. Slater of Boston and Robert Batcheller of Washington arrived in an automobile from Hot Springs at the Greenbrier this afternoon, and took luncheon here, spending the afternoon with friends.

The arrivals at the Greenbrier today included Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Miss Lesly Pearson, Mrs. W. A. Merriman, Miss Mildred Merriman, J. V. Wade, and R. H. Trumbull of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lane of Dallas, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Crumbacher of Independence, Iowa, and H. P. Dawler of Clearfield, Penn.

HOUSE PARTIES AT TUXEDO.

Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert Among Guests—Outdoor Sports.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 9.—A beautiful day attracted many motoring parties here today for luncheon, and many of the colonists had week-end house parties. Outdoor sports are now all the rage. The golf links and tennis courts were crowded, and the Yacht Club had its usual week-end races.

Many notable visitors spent the week end here. Sir Arthur Herbert and Lady Herbert were guests of Leo Everett at the club, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pooler gave a week-end party with a dinner and luncheon for ex-Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, at which many of the colonists attended.

Mrs. William Post, who is stopping at the club, entertained Mrs. Charles B. Alexander at luncheon today.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, who came out for Sunday to their Tuxedo house, also entertained many guests. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson will arrive here tomorrow at the Hull cottage to pass the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis opened their Tuxedo house today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, who have just returned from the West, entertained at luncheon today. Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Morris, who will soon open their Tuxedo house, were also host and hostess at luncheon at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker spent Sunday at their Tuxedo villa.

Among other arrivals today were Mr. and Mrs. Newell W. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Weld, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, A. Mueller Ury, John G. Neeser, Lloyd Warren, H. C. Drayton, A. E. Gallatin, Miss Frances Breese, Philip O. Mills, Frederick J. Dieter, J. F. Pierson, Jr., J. R. Bloomer, and R. B. Lanier.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes have opened their Tuxedo house. Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harris have arrived from the West. Mrs. Amory S. Carhart is at Villa Blanca, and Mr. and Mrs. John Shillito Rogers are in their villa on East Lake Road.

Returning from Europe to Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax and Mrs. William H. Bradford are sailing from Liverpool tomorrow for New York. They have been in Europe since December, 1913, when they went to the South of France. After the war began they went to England. On arriving they will go to Wayside in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, who passed the Winter in Sicily, have also sailed. They will go to Stockbridge on arrival.

At Curtis Hotel are Mrs. Joseph P. Ord, Miss Jennings, George Pollock of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Shaw and Miss Frances Curtis of Boston.

BUY BIG VIRGINIA TRACT.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McLean Are Building a Race Track in Leesburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 9.—Word reached Newport today that Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean of Washington, whose lease of Reginald Norman's farm in Portsmouth expires next month, had bought a tract of land in Leesburg, Va., covering 1,200 acres which they are improving, building a large stable for show horses, jumpers, and a race track. Mr. and Mrs. McLean plan to return to Newport late in July, to remain for the Newport Horse Show in September, where Mr. McLean will show his horses.

Miss Grace Elliston of New York is planning to bring here about the middle of July the poetic play, "The Blot on the Scutcheon." Miss Elliston will be assisted by a cast of notable actors and actresses and present the play in one of the local theatres.

It is reported that Alexander S. Cochran, the yachtsman, has purchased the estate of Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan on Brenton's Cove and Harrison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son are expected home from California on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Mildred Rives, and F. Bayard Rives arrive for the Summer next Thursday.

Paul A. Andrews and Stuart Duncan returned to New York tonight after spending the week-end with their families.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John C. Watson of Washington, D. C., are planning to visit their son and daughter-in-law here, Commander and Mrs. Edward H. Watson.

Mrs. J. R. Busk and Miss Margaret H. Buck will arrive at Indian Spring for the Summer next Wednesday.

COTTAGERS INSPECT VILLAS.

Mrs. John H. Hanan and Others Prepare for Opening of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., May 9.—A number of the cottagers visited the Pier during the last week to inspect their villas before the opening of the Summer season.

Among recent visitors here were Mrs. John Henry Hanan of New York and Mrs. L. J. B. Somerville of Brooklyn, N. Y., the latter a guest of Mrs. Hanan at Shore Acres last season. Mrs. Hanan plans to open Shore Acres early this season, and Mrs. Talbot Hanan will arrive here during the first week of June. The yacht Surf has sailed from England and Mr. Hanan will place her in commission for service along the coast upon her arrival.

Cottage rentals are reported favorably, and advance bookings indicate a lively season for the Pier. J. Maus Schermerhorn of New York has rented Chetolah Cottage on Gibson Avenue for the Summer. Finisterre Cottage on Ocean Road has been leased to Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia. Mr. Clothier spent last season at the Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr, Penn., have rented a cottage on Kingston Road for the season. They were here for the polo matches a year ago, and doubtless Mr. Lieber will play in the polo games this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin White of Providence have rented a cottage at Kentara Green.

Plans are under way for the opening up of the Casino, which will be directed by a new management this Summer.

ARRIVALS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mr. and Mrs. Cluett Among Others.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett of Troy and H. E. Havemeyer of Chicago arrived at Hot Springs today. More than 100 members of the Electrical Manufacturers' Association, who have been at the Homestead since Wednesday, left on the Bankers' Special tonight.

Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman joined Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island today at the Homestead. Governor and Mrs. Beeckman probably will be here for a week.

Judge W. W. Douglas of Providence left Hot Springs tonight for his home.

Arrivals at the Homestead today are Mr. and Mrs. T. D. McChesney, Mrs. Harry S. Harkness, William A. Hamann, Miss Henriette Hamann, Harold Nathan, Mrs. C. H. Brooks and Miss Brooks of New York, H. E. Havemeyer and Dr. and Mrs. William H. Wilder of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett of Troy, N. Y., and Floyd W. Mundy of Montclair.

STAGE SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

Fostering of Barker's Engagement Its Chief Work This Season.

The annual report of the Executive Committee of the Stage Society of New York, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is President, reviews the activities of the organization for the past season. The principal activity of the society was the fostering of Granville Barker's répertoire season in Wallack's Theatre, for which it advanced $5,000 to help guarantee the expenses. A performance of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in her original rôle, from which $1,453 was realized for charity, and an exhibition of stage art were other undertakings of the organization.

Next season the society will return to its original work of giving special performances of unusual plays.

West-Usher Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Hazel Lansing Usher and William Robertson West will take place on Wednesday, June 2, at the home of the bride, 165 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. John Maynard of the Embury Memorial M. E. Church will perform the ceremony. Miss Usher will have Mrs. Harry Austin Usher, her sister-in-law, as matron of honor and the other attendants will be Mrs. Howard Pickford Clarke and Miss Winifred C. Langdon. Mr. West will have his brother, David West, Jr., as his best man, and the ushers are to be Harry Austin Usher and George Holte Usher, brothers of the bride.

Enos-Sutphin Wedding on June 5.

Miss Dorothy Hurlburt Sutphine, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Halsey Sutphin, and Alanson Trask Enos, Jr., a son of Mrs. Alanson Trak Enos of Englewood, N. J., will be married on Saturday, June 5, at 4:30 P. M., in Christ Church, at Clinton and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, and the reception will be held at the bride's home, 50 Prospect Park West. Mr. Enos is a grandson of the late Dr. De Witt Clinton Enos and Mrs. Enos, and is a member of Squadron A. He was graduated from Harvard in 1910.

Plans for Four Selwyn Attractions.

Selwyn & Co. have announced their plans for their four attractions current in theatres in the Times Square neighborhood. "Under Cover" in the Cort and "Twin Beds" in the Fulton will continue their engagements, both begun early in the Fall, indefinitely. James Forbes's comedy, "The Show Shop," will end its stay in the Hudson Theatre the coming Saturday night. Margaret Illington's engagement in "The Lie" in the Harris Theatre will end May 29, to give the star a short vacation before she begins a fifty weeks' tour in the Henry Arthur Jones drama.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In the Candler Theatre this afternoon the Drama Committee of the Gamut Club will give a special performance of three playlets, one of them Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagiles," in which Sarah Bernhardt will be seen here in the Fall. Incidentally the program will celebrate the second anniversary of the founding of the club.

Gertrude Hoffman, who will appear in the Palace this week in her dance revue, is said to have made a profit of $55,000 on the stock market during the recent activity in stocks.

A trial performance of "Ethel Hesitates," a comedy in one act, by Alice E. Ives, will be given on Thursday night in the Neighborhood Play House, Grand Street. The cast will include Clara Blandick, who will appear in the title role of the play; George B. Hubbard, John D. Winninger, and Douglas Hope.

BISHOP C. H. COLTON OF BUFFALO IS DEAD

Prelate Expected to Consecrate His New $1,000,000 Cathedral on May 31.

FORMERLY OF ST. STEPHEN'S

Succeeded Dr. McGlynn as Pastor and Restored Harmony — Once Chancellor of New York Diocese.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Bishop Charles Henry Colton of the Roman Catholic Church died tonight.

Bishop Colton was born in this city in October, 1848. He was graduated from St. Xavier's College in the class of 1573, and was ordained a priest at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy in 1876. His first pastorate was at St. Stephen's, in East Ttwenty-eighth Street, as assistant to the late Dr. McGlynn, and he remained there until 1886, when he received a charge at Port Chester, N. Y. After the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn, Father Colton was brought back from Port Chester, and his presence as pastor of St. Stephen's restored harmony there. The result of a few years of his work was that the parish was united, the debt cleared from the church and St. Stephen's School was established as one of the strongest of its kind in New York.

In 1896 Archbishop Corrigan made Father Colton the Chancellor of the Diocese of New York, and in 1903 the Pope appointed him to the vacancy in the Bishopric of Buffalo, as successor to Bishop Quigley, who had been raised to the Archbishopric of Chicago. Before he left for Buffalo his parishioners presented him with a crozier and a set of vestments.

Father Colton was the author of "Seedlings," "My Trip to Rome," "The Holy Land" and "Birds and Blossoms." He is survived by one sister, Miss Josephine Colton. He expected on the last day of this month to consecrate his new $1,000,000 marble Cathedral in Buffalo.

NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUIT.

American Association to Control Columbia Company's No. 2 Wheel.

At its monthly meeting Saturday the Directors of the Columbia Amusement Company, the corporation owning the two large burlesque circuits of the United States and Canada, arranged to transfer the direction and control of its No. 2 circuit to a new corporation known as the American Burlesque Association. The circuit consists of forty theatres and thirty-four traveling companies, all of which are either owned or leased by the Columbia Amusement Company.

Application has been made to the Secretary of State for incorporation papers for the new organization with a capitalization of $150,000. The officers who will assume charge upon the receipt of the charter are Gus Hill, President; George E. Lothrop, Vice President; Charles Franklin, Secretary; Rud K. Hynicka, Treasurer, and Charles E. Barton, General Manager. The incorporators are: George E. Lothrop of Boston, Samuel Levy of Detroit, Charles Waldron of Boston, Rud K. Hynicka of Cincinnati, and Charles Franklin, Charles E. Barton, and Gus Hill of New York.

The result of the new arrangement will be that the burlesque business of the country will be controlled by two companies instead of one, as has been the case since the Columbia Amusement Company absorbed the lesser circuit several years ago. The consideration for the transfer is given at $200,000, certain agreements regulating the scale of prices to be maintained by both circuits and restrictions as to the employment of performers having been adopted. The general offices of the new company will be in the Strand Theatre Building.

MINEOLA'S RECORD ENTRY.

Ladies' Kennel Association's Dog Show Will Have Over 959 Classes.

The annual dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America will be held at Mineola, L. I., on June 3 and 4, the entries closing with James Mortimer at Mineola on Thursday, May 13. It will be the thirteenth annual revival of the fixture, and this year's entry will be larger than ever before.

There will be 959 classes judged, which is even more than at the last Westminster Kennel Club Show, besides over 1,000 classified and unclassified special prizes to be awarded. Numerous cash prizes are to be awarded this year in fifteen of the variety classes. The judges this year will include William Faversham in the bull terrier classes.

Two judges are to come from England. They are Holland Buckley, an authority on terriers, who will make his American début with nearly all these varieties, and L. P. C. Astley of London, who was here last in 1905, who will pass on the merits of old English sheepdogs, bulldogs, poodles, fox terriers, Pomeranians, Pekingese, and some other breeds.

Dr. Henry Jarrett of Philadelphia will judge the heaviest line of breeds and the other judges include George R. Wakefield, for pointers; Dr. L. G. Knox, G. F. Eggert, John Sinnott, Theodore W. Crane, and J. E. Meade, for Boston terriers; Mrs. C. M. Lunt, in collies and Shetland sheepdogs, and Mrs. Mary Winthrop Turner for French bulldogs.

The officers of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America are Miss Anna Sands, President; Mrs. H. M. Harriman, Vice President; Mrs. Perry Belmont, Treasurer, and Miss M. L. Wickes, Secretary. Miss Sands, Miss L. Alger and Miss Bird from the Bench Show Committee.

DOG SHOW NETS $2,000.

Four Organizations Benefit by Charity Show Held at 71st Regt. Armory

The final adjustment of the accounts of Charity Dog Show which was held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 19 and 20 showed a profit of $2,000. The committee instructed its Treasurer to send an equal share of the profits, $500, to each of the four beneficiaries, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and the New York and Brooklyn branches of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

The committee also passed a vote of thanks to all the dog owners, clubs and exhibitors who aided in making the show a success. Also to the newspapers and kennel press for their share in the undertaking. The show was held under the superintendency of Wilbur H. Purcell, and more than 1,000 dogs were benched. The officers were: President, Theodore Offerman; Vice Presidents, W. Ross Proctor, John F. Collins, Dr. J. E. De Mund and Albert E. Maclave; Secretary, Dr. E. H. Berendsohn, and Treasurer, John G. Bates. These officers, with M. E. Harby and James Waterhouse, formed the Bench Show Committee.

Jamaica Bay Yacht Dates.

Racing dates for the Summer have just been adopted by the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. This season many of the open contests will be decided on Saturday afternoons. A race around Long Island for cruising motorboats will start off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club on July 3. The schedule for the season follows: June 20, Old Mill Yacht Club; July 3, Rockaway Point Yacht Club; July 10, Belle Harbor Yacht Club; July 11, Old Orchard race; July 11, Tamaqua Yacht Club; July 17, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club; July 18, Motorboat Club; July 24, Canarsie Yacht Club; Aug. 1, Bergen Beach Yacht Club; Aug. 8, Bay View Yacht Club; Aug. 15, Diamond Point Yacht Club; Aug. 22, round Staten Island race; Sept. 12, Seagull Yacht Club.

FRANKLIN GUITERMAN DEAD.

Prominent Metallurgist and Official of American Smelting Company.

Franklin Guiterman, General Manager of the Colorado department of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and one of the leading metallurgists of the country, died of pneumonia at the age of 52 years at his residence, Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, yesterday morning.

He was educated in this country and studied mining engineering at the University of Freiburg, Germany, which has honored him for his discoveries of improvements in the processes of extracting gold, silver, copper, and lead.

Mr. Guiterman was President of the Chesapeake Coal and Coke Company and of the New River Collieries Company. He left a widow and son.

ADELAIDE HAMILTON DIES.

Last Surviving Granddaughter of Gen. Alexander Hamilton Was 85.

Miss Adelaide Hamilton, last surviving granddaughter of General Alexander Hamilton, died last Saturday at her residence, 17 West Twentieth Street, at the age of 85. She was for many years a member of the Colonial Dames of America. She was the only daughter of John C. Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the War of 1812 and the biographer of Alexander Hamilton.

Miss Hamilton was born in Beach Street, St. John's Park, at the time when that part of the city was considered far uptown.

Obituary Notes.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, a retired real estate dealer, died at the age of 77 years on Saturday at his residence, 849 West End Avenue. He was a charter member of the Republic Lodge of Masons.

HORACE WYMANN of Worcester, Mass., inventor of various improvements in the textiles industries, died on Saturday at his Summer home at Princeton, Mass.

JOHN P. CREVELING, one of the most noted fish culturists in this country, died on Friday at his home near Allentown, Penn.

MAURICE WEIL, manager for twenty years of the Cudahy Packing Company in this city, died on Friday at his home, 1,854 Seventh Avenue. He was born in Germany fifty-nine years ago.

PATRICK J. McARDLE, one of the most extensive waste and metal dealers in the East, died at his home in Albany yesterday. He became widely known by reason of a lawsuit against his brother-in-law, which extended over twenty years, and during the progress of which there were several shooting affrays, one in a New York City court several years ago. Mr. McArdle was born in Ireland, June 8, 1848.

Mrs. EMMA MURCHISON GWATHMEY, wife of Archibald B. Gwathmey, died yesterday at the home of her sister in Fayetteville, N. C. Mrs. Gwathmey was in her fiftieth year, and had been suffering from heart disease for many years. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of the Confederacy. About two months ago she was taken South for her health.

Mrs. ISADORA HAZARD CURTIS, wife of Henry R. Curtis, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gardner Colby, 132 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Colby is Secretary and Chief Examiner for the State Civil Service Commission. Born in Suffield, Conn., seventy-five years ago, Mrs. Curtis moved to Orange soon after her marriage and had made her home there for half a century. She was one of the oldest members of the North Orange Baptist Church.

CORNELL CREW UNSETTLED.

Courtney Has Trouble in Finding Proper Combination in 'Varsity.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 8.—When the Cornell 'Varsity crew leaves for Princeton some time during the end of next week to row Yale and the Tigers on Carnegie Lake there will be none of that confidence which usually characterizes Cornell crews in preliminary races. For the first time in years the followers of rowing at Cornell face the first contest of the season in a condition of uncertainty and doubt.

Following a very late start this Spring, due to cold weather, six weeks of rowing has not permitted Coach Courtney to make a satisfactory choice of a 'Varsity eight. He is still experimenting, and while the rival crews that will meet Cornell here are well known at the Ithaca boathouse, the situation is pretty much mixed.

Courtney is now at work on a 'Varsity crew that averages 174 pounds, about the usual Cornell standard. This crew contains the three veterans who were left over from last year's Poughkeepsie eight, two men from last year's freshman crew, two men from last year's junior crew and two new candidates. In other words, the majority of the oarsmen are inexperienced in 'Varsity races and as only three members of the crew have ever rowed together before, Courtney is having a hard time getting them into racing shape. Moreover, while this crew has proved superior to the other eights, it is by no means of the typical Cornell standard. It is slow. In spite of shifts and time trials Courtney has so far been unable to turn out a crew that can row two miles in the time made by the last year's eight. There is no doubt here that by the time of the Poughkeepsie race a standard eight will be developed, but there is grave doubt over the outlook of the early season's events.

If further shifts are not made Cornell will battle with the Tigers and Yale with the following eight: Ellms, O'Brien and Welles, of last year's 'Varsity eight; Cushing and Stahl, of last year's freshman eight; Andrus, stroke oar of last year's junior eight, and Terriberry and Moir, who are new men. This combination is boated as follows:

Bow, Terriberry; 2, Cushing; 3, Welles; 4, Andrus; 5, Moir; 6, Stahl; 7 O'Brien; stroke, Ellms; coxswain, McCandless. The latter, who steered the eight at Poughkeepsie, has replaced Rand, the 'Varsity coxswain, in the last shake up. The junior eight contains the following, from bow to coxswain: Kingsland, Fernow, Bird, Worn, Calder, Lund, Brookes and Rand.

WANT TO RACE IN FRANCE.

One Argument Is That There Is No Place to Show New Styles.

Practically a universal demand has recently been started in French sporting circles for the re-opening [illegible] Spring of all the leading French racecourses. Longchamps, Auteuil, Chantilly, Maisons-Laffitte, and Deauville, it is insisted, should, at least, be re-opened and the leading events, such as the Grand Prix, the Derby, the Diane and the Grand Critérium should be run.

Those behind the movement say that not only would the re-opening of the race courses fail to represent any inharmonious contrast with the great struggle in which France is engaged, but that the struggle itself has made the advisability of re-opening the courses more imperative. Countless thousands of the best horses in France have already been killed in the war, they point out. Thousands more must yet die, and it is imperative that France should not allow to lapse for a single instant her efforts at improving the breed of horses. With the close of the war France will have greater need than ever before for rearing the best horses possible.

The track element argues that, as racing has not been abandoned in England on account of the war, there is no reason why it should be dropped in France. They also say that the French racetracks constitute an essential element in the industrial life of France, as it is at the meets that the great millinery establishments of the Rue de la Paix show to the world their new creations.

Fast Stallion Dies of Fright.

The trotting stallion Peter Clay, by the great sire of trotters, Peter the Great, died of fright recently in Toronto during a terrific electric strm. He was stabled at Hillcrest Park, where he was one of the string Nat Ray is training. Peter Clay was trained by Fred Westbrook, a Canadian turfman, and took a record of 2:19¼ as a three-year-old. Charles Dean of Palatine, Ill., the man who handled The Broncho (2:00¾) and Minor Heir, (1:58½,) raced him for a season, but only with indifferent success. Last Fall he was a winner for Ray, who considered him equal to taking a record of 2:12 on a half-mile track this season. Peter Clay was 7 years old.

MEXICO CITY RESTS AFTER TURMOILS

Much Illness and Disease, and the People Are Ignorant of Military Events.

ZAPATISTAS TALK MUCH

But Do Little—Utter Exhaustion Might Give Carranza a Final Victory.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 24.—This city has been remarkably quiet since the Conventionists re-entered it on March 11 last, and the consequent tranquillity has been a great relief to its inhabitants after they had been kept on the rack for more than a month by Obregon's "incredible demands" and the license he gave to the criminal class.

The food situation is still bad, but not half so bad as it was under Obregon, proving the truth of the charge made in the American note "that a deplorable situation was willfully brought about by Constitutionalist leaders." It is true that the state of semi-siege maintained by the Zapatistas hampered the introduction of food and charcoal from certain quarters, but, on the other hand, means were used "to prevent the city from being supplied with food" that was available in other quarters, and to thwart the efforts of the International Relief Committee, which, now, under the more liberal policy of General Gonzalez Garza, is doing excellent work.

The people of the capital are in the dark as to the military situation. Official declarations, which alone are published by the local press, are invariably to the effect that fighting continues and that "full confidence is felt in the ultimate triumph of the Conventionist arms," but in private conversations it is whispered that Obregon has been everywhere victorious in the Bajio and would find no serious obstacles in his way if he wanted to reoccupy the City of Mexico. The admission is made reluctantly, for nothing is less desired than the return of Obregon. When his forces evacuated the capital, relations between them and the poorer class of the city's population had reached the snapping point, though that was the very class Obregon made special efforts to conciliate. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent witnessed every night collisions between men of the common class and Obregon's Yaquis.

Like the Days of Porfirio.

The city has been so quiet and contented for a month past that, were it not for hard times and bad business, it might seem that the days of the long Porfirian peace had returned. Even the poor are bearing their privations cheerfully.

Without entering into matters of the past, and the broader questions connected with revolution in general, people here have a good word for Gonzalez Garza. It is known that he has been playing a lone hand with considerable courage and determination. There have been no political murders in this city so far as known, since his return last March, though he has needed great firmness to protect some persons from the vengeance of their political enemies. Not only that; familiar faces are emerging from places of hiding and a greater sense of security prevails.

Gonzalez Garza has also done what could be done for the reorganization of public services and the rehabilitation of administrative functions, though progress in this direction is necessarily slow.

But, from time to time, the question forces itself on one: "Can any of the revolutionary factions establish at this city a Government that shall be respected and obeyed throughout the country?"

Carranza has over Villa the advantage which the educated man has over the illiterate, and it is suggested here at times that Carranza may win, and become President of Mexico, by mere force of inertia, wearing down all his adversaries. It is known that he himself expresses full confidence in his ultimate success. When the priests who were taken as prisoners to Vera Cruz were about to return to this city by Carranza's permission, the First Chief asked them why they were so bent on making a journey amid so many discomforts and dangers, when, by waiting a few days, they might return to the capital in his company with every convenience. But whether Carranza or any one else becomes President, the doubt involved in the question above formulated subsists.

The priests, it may be mentioned, are fully appreciative of the efforts in their behalf at Vera Cruz of John R. Silliman.

Typhus and Smallpox.

Typhus and smallpox are already epidemic in this city and are likely to become more so, with the lowering of vitality among the poorer classes due to the scarcity and dearness of provisions. The food situation is bound to become worse as the year advances. Corn, the staple article of diet of the poor, is being sold at almost prohibitive prices already. It commands prices of from 40 to 50 centavos the cuartillo, (about 1.9 litres, and though Mexican money is depreciated in its exchange relations with foreign currencies, it is locally harder to come by than ever. The normal corn crop is harvested in October or November, but in some haciendas, where there is irrigation, two crops can be raised. In present circumstances, however, when the haciendas have been laid waste, their implements destroyed or stolen, their owners banished or driven into hiding, and their laborers scattered, the agricultural yield is an uncertain factor. The misery of the proletariat and other classes in Mexico during the present year, at least, and probably during the coming year as well, is likely to be appalling.

Duval West, who is investigating conditions here for President Wilson, has been a model of discretion and courtesy since his arrival, but that did not prevent some simple words of his at the banquet given him by members of the Convention at San Angel Inn from being twisted into a disparaging reflection on the administration of General Porfirio Diaz.

Answering the toast in his honor, Mr. West (through Consul Shanklin) expressed the hope "that the inestimable blessing of peace may come, and that the ambitions of your patriots, soldiers, and statesmen may be realized in the rebirth of a new Mexico, greater than it has ever been in the past." This was little more than one of the amiable and safe commonplaces customary on such occasions. Yet supposing, or affecting to suppose, that these words were meant as a slur on past régimes, the Licentiate Antonio Diaz Soto y Gama, the Socialist and representative of Zapata in the convention, jumped to his feet and commended Mr. West's wish "for a reborn Mexico, not for the ignominious past of Porfirio Diaz."

And El Monitor, the semi-official organ of the convention, took up the same line of thought in an editorial, saying:

> The definitive triumph of the Sovereign Revolutionary Convention forces itself on the world. The words of the representative of the august President Wilson, the schoolmaster who is the enemy of the plutocracy and the friend of the working class, pronounced the day before yesterday, with the panorama of Mexico's Valley spread out before him, in the presence of the President and several members of the convention, when he toasted the New Mexico, are a striking proof of that triumph.
>
> Mr. West's toast for a New Mexico is a tribute of homage to the revolution which is producing the New Mexico. It is a condemnation of the Porfirian peace, &c.

It is the way with all the Mexican factions—you give them an inch, and you may think yourself lucky if they take no more than an ell.

The Brazilian Minister was invited to this banquet, but on the morning of the day set for the affair the newspapers announced that Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira was troubled "with a recurrence of an old liver and stomach affection." It was generally understood, however, that the affection was largely diplomatic; the Minister was too wary to be caught.

West Wins Friends.

Americans here incline to be favorably impressed by the way in which Mr. West has gone to work, but taught by their past experience of confidential investigators in Mexico will await results before expressing themselves.

They would be glad to have Mr. West's stay prolonged. When a confidential agent from the United States comes here on a brief visit, it is thought that things are more or less staged for his benefit; officials are on their best behavior; efforts are made to avoid whatever might impress him unfavorably. But this artificial condition cannot be kept up indefinitely; tired of acting a part, men slip back into their natural selves. And then an investigator has a better chance, given natural qualifications and an unprejudiced mind on his part, to find out the truth.

Two of the men who, "disguised as Zapatista soldiers," (according to the euphemism adopted,) assaulted and seriously wounded Ludwig Boettcher, a German subject, with intent to rob, were shot, though Mr. Boettcher is now practically well again.

On the other hand, the Zapatistas who murdered John B. McManus, an American citizen, because he had defended his property, have not even been brought to trial. For several days past THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has inquired at the War Department about the status of the investigation, and has been informed that the expediente (docket) has been mislaid.

Apparently, the idea prevails that the case has been settled by the payment of 160,000 pesos as indemnity, a sum equivalent to about $20,000 when it was paid, but, owing to the constant demoralization of the exchange rate, to less than $16,000 now. When this sum was paid to McManus's widow, Mr. Bryan congratulated Gonzalez Garza on his "promptness and liberality" in offering compensation for the life and property of an American citizen.

Americans here, while not at all bloodthirsty, would not have been sorry to see exemplary punishment meted out to McManus's murderers, feeling that the lives and properties of Americans in this city would have been far safer for some time to come.

A rumor has been circulating that Villa and Obregon have come to an understanding, the latter's main condition being that the States of Sonora, of which he is a native, and Sinaloa be left to him.

Gonzalez Garza, when asked about this, said he knew nothing of it. He has more than once intimated on such occasions that it is, indeed, time that the warring factions should get together and sink their differences for the country's good.

Little attention has been paid to the rumor, as the bitterness of the personal animosity between Villa and Obregon is well known. In published statements Obregon has denounced Villa in terms which the latter is not likely to forget.

The sessions of the convention, which have been resumed, are a pitiful exhibition. Hours every day are wasted in academical discussions, wearisome platitudes and bitter personalities, while the country is sinking each moment into deeper perdition. One practical point, the debates have brought out, and that is the radical division between the northern, or Villista, and southern, or Zapatista, elements. The union was always a hybrid one, and cannot last. At least that is the general opinion.

Major Peter F. Rogers.

Major Peter F. Rogers, sole survivor of the charter members of the Lincoln Post of the G. A. R., died on Saturday night of heart disease at his home, 15 Seeley Avenue, Arlington, N. J. Major Rogers was born in 1836 in Glasgow, Scotland. He served in the civil war, being wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. At the close of the war he was appointed Superintendent of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearney, a post which he filled for thirty-two years. He held other public offices, among them being Street Commissioner of Newark and Chief of Police of that city. Major Rogers is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters. The interment will be in Hanover, N. H.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KAHN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard S. Kahn of 161 West 86th St., a daughter, on Sunday, May 9.

ABELMAN.—May 2, 131 West 112th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Abelman, a daughter.

BERNSTEIN.—May 6, 131 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bernstein, a daughter.

COHEN.—May 2, 347 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Cohen, a son.

KASSEWITZ.—May 6, 738 Quincy St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kassewitz, a son.

POLLAK.—May 6, 123 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Pollak, a daughter.

SIMMONS.—May 8, 610 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. Ira H. Simmons, a son.

SOBEL.—May 7, 317 West 99th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Sobel, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—SELIGSON.—Hannah Seligson to Isidor Abrahams.

BARNETT—SIMON.—Pauline Simon to Maurice L. Barnett.

BARUCH—LANGMAN.—Mae Langman to George C. Baruch.

BLUM—HYMAN.—Mildred G. Hyman to Jack Blum.

FEINSTEIN. — NEWSTEAD. — Lilian E. Newstead to Sam Feinstein.

FRIEDBERG—LANDAU.—Minnie Landau to Joseph R. Friedberg.

GINSBURG—MENDELSON. — Etta Mendelson to Benjamin Ginsburg.

GREENWALD.—GEILICH.—Anna Geilich to Maurice Greenwald.

HAMAER—FISCHER.—Caroline Fischer to Aaron B. Hamaer.

HARBER—HAAS.—Maud Haas to Charles Harber.

KAPLAN—SCHILLER. — Jennie Schiller to Edward Kaplan.

KERN—BARNETT. — Hortense Barnett to Milton Kern.

LEVY—GROSS.—Malvina Gross to Colon S. Levy.

LEVY—LEVY.—Julia Levy to Jacob Levy.

LEVY—WEINBERG.—Millie Weinberg to Louis G. Levy.

LONDON — MYERS. — Charlotte Myers to Emanuel A. London.

MAYER—HENRYSON.—Mildred Henryson to Leon Mayer.

OGUST—MARGOWITZ.—Lillian Margowitz to Louis Ogust.

RAISLER—LEVY.—Elsie Levy to Abraham Raisler.

ROTH—ADLER.—Sadie Adler to Phineaus Roth.

SAPERSTONE — KRASSNER. — Anna May Krassner to Lou C. Saperstone.

SEMMEL—AZWOLINSKY.—Bertha Azwolinsky to William Semmel.

SENGER—ISAACS.—Perle Isaacs to Dr. Louis A. Sencer.

SPANDAW—HIRSCHFELD.—Helen Hirschfeld to Leo Spandaw.

SWAIN—ISAACS.—Jeanne K. Isaacs to Paul A. Swain.

WINTERNITZ—SEPLOW.—Anna Seplow to Albert Winternitz.

Married.

SALZMANN—STEIN.—May 2, Idenka Stein to Max J. Salzman.

SPIRO—RAINERS.—May 2, Julia Rainers to Joseph D. Spiro.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Jane A. Allen. Funeral services at her late residence, 45 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, May 10, at 8 o'clock. Interment on Tuesday at Danbury, Conn.

ANTHONY.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Henry Mark Anthony. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 925 West End Av., on Monday, May 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M. Aspinwall, (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av.; Monday, May 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BROOKE.—On Friday morning, May 7, 1915, at his residence, at Ardmore, Penn., in the 40th year of his age, G. Clymer Brooke, son of the late Edward Brooke of Birdsboro, Penn. Funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, on Monday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BUCKMAN.—On Sunday, May 9, at his late residence, 310 West 79th St., George Rex Buckman. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CAHILL.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at his residence, 122 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Richard M., beloved husband of Mary Cahill (nee) McVeagh. Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, May 12, at 9:30 A. M. sharp. Thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church, Court and Congress Streets, [illegible] mass will be offered [illegible] Holy Cross Cemetery.

CARR.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, May 9th, Joseph M. Carr, aged 37 years. Funeral private. St. Louis papers please copy.

CLIFTON.—On May 8, 1915, C. Wharton Clifton. Services at his residence, 849 West End Av., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. New Orleans and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLIFTON.—Republic Lodge 690, F. and A. M.: Brethren, you are requested to attend the funeral services over our late brother, C. Wharton Clifton, at his late residence, 849 West End Av., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM BOGT, Master. CHAS. W. SEGUINE, Sec'ty.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, May 7, William F., beloved husband of Agnes Sheehy Cunningham and son of Julia Cunningham. Funeral from his late residence, 131 East 91st, Tuesday, May 11, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th. Interment Calvary.

CURTIS.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, Isadora Hazard, wife of Henry C. Curtis, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 132 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Monday, May 10, at 4 P. M.

DORMAN.—Joseph Ross Dorman, at Trinity Rectory, Roslyn, Long Island, in his 76th year. Funeral Monday, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Hartford and Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOBLE.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Bunzl, 302 West 92d, Mary Caroline Duryea, wife of the late Nathan Goble, in her 77th year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Orange County, (N. Y.,) papers please copy.

GUITERMAN.—In New York City Sunday, May 9, 1915, after a brief illness Franklin, beloved husband of Mary B. Guiterman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GWATHMEY.—On Sunday, May 9, at Fayetteville, N. C., Emma Murchison, wife of Archibald B. Gwathmey. Interment at Richmond, Va.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at her late residence, 17 West 20th St., New York City, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday, May 11, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HAMILTON.—The Colonial Dames of America: It is with regret that the society is informed of the death of their fellow-member, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, on Saturday, May 8.
—E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

HAYES.—James Edward, on Sunday, May 9, 1915, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. B. Watson, Bronxville, N. Y. Funeral private.

HEFT.—Morris, age 69, on Saturday, beloved husband of Lena and father of Louis, Joseph M., and Abbott. Funeral from his late residence, 69 East 121st St., May 10, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

HOETZEL.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Theresia Hoetzel, beloved wife of Max Hoetzel, in her 41st year. Funeral from late residence, 386 East 155th St., Monday, May 10, 1915, 1 P. M.

KNIES.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Mary Knies, beloved wife of Jacob Knies, in her 75th year. Funeral at her late residence, 69 Mersereau Av., Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

McARDLE.—At Albany, N. Y., May 9, 1915, Patrick J. McArdle. Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 226 Elm St.; thence to the cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Kindly omit flowers.

McCREADY.—On Monday, May 10, the month's mind mass for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Mgr. Charles McCready will take place at Holy Cross Church at 10 A. M. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are invited to be present.

MOORE.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, Sarah A., beloved daughter of Gertrude Moore. Funeral from her late residence, 327 73d St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at 2 P. M.; thence to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Ovington Av. and 4th Av. Interment New Utrecht Cemetery.

OWEN.—At rest, Louisa Graves, beloved wife of Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen and daughter of Rufus R. and Mary J. Graves, on Sunday, May 9, 1915. Funeral services at her late residence, 16 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, May 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Boston and Brooklyn papers please copy.

PURDY.—Entered into rest on Saturday, May 8, 1915, Joseph B. Purdy, aged 92. Funeral services at his late residence, 223 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Monday, May 10, at 8 P. M. Interment the following day in Danbury, Conn.

RODRIGUEZ.—May 8, 1915, Fernando, beloved husband of Claire W. Rodriguez and son of Salvadore and Ellen McN. Rodriguez, aged 34 years. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Monday morning, 9:30. Interment Holy Cross. Automobile cortege.

ROMER.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Albert Vail Romer, son of Lucy E. and the late Wilbur F. Romer. Funeral service at his late residence, 75 West 126th St., on Monday evening, 8 P. M. Interment at Pleasantville, N. Y.

ROSS.—Henry, on Sunday, May 9. Funeral Monday at 1 P. M. from his late residence, 215 East 27th St.

SAMUELS.—On Saturday, May 8, at his late residence, 1,261 Madison Av., Levi Samuels, beloved father of Sidney L., Fred H., Milton, Carrie S. Hyman, and Josephine S. Hyman. Funeral services will be held at the Temple, Lexington Av. and 55th St., on Tuesday, May 11, at 10 A. M. Chicago papers please copy.

SAMUELS.—At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Progress Club of the City of New York, held on Sunday, May 9, 1915, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

We record with deep regret the death of our beloved Director and member, Mr. Levi Samuels.

For many years the President of our institution, the loss to us is a personal one; he was a stanch friend, a devoted and loyal officer and member; always upright, generous, faithful, and constant; truly an honor to the communty.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem to his memory, the flag of our clubhouse be and remain at half-mast for a period of thirty days.

SCHMIDT.—Suddenly, Sunday, May 9, 1915, Katharine Louise, beloved daughter of Frederick H. and Anna Offerman Schmidt, in her 13th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 103 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Tuesday, 11th, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SCOTT.—At her residence, 194 Riverside Drive, on Sunday, May 9, 1915, after a short illness, Sara A., widow of the late James R. Scott, in the 71st year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. New Haven papers please copy.

SKILLMAN.—On Saturday, May 8, Joseph Palmer Skillman, aged 83. Funeral service at his late residence, 81 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Tuesday, May 11, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 1:05 o'clock. Conveyances in waiting.

STAGG.—Fanny, daughter of Leonard C. Stagg, Guayaquil, Ecuador, at Summit, N. J., May 8. Funeral services at St. Peresa Church, Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, May 11, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 8:20 A. M. European and Latin American newspapers please copy.

STEVENS.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, May 8, 1915, William H. Stevens, in his 56th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Glen St., Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at 2 P. M. Scranton, Penn., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

VOLK.—Mary Elizabeth, widow of Frederic T. Volk, at her late residence, 3,915 Broadway, New York. Services at Washington Heights Baptist Church, Monday evening at 8.

WOOD.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, John Wood, in his 96th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 55 Maple Ave., New Rochelle, on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

ACKERMAN.—Warren K., 454 West 44th St., May 8. Funeral service today.

ADLER.—Dorothy, 961 Hoe Av., Bronx, May 7, aged 2.

BLUTTE.—Mrs. Edward, 276 West 117th St., May 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COMER.—Delia, 324 East 77th St., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

COYNE.—John, 183 West 102d St., May 7.

COYNE.—John J., 409 West 56th St., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

CURRY.—Ann E., 836 Greenwich St., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

EAGAN.—Charles W., 1,155 Hoe Av., Bronx, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FINNIN.—John, 309 West 27th St., May 7, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLEMING.—Thomas, May 8. Funeral, 547 10th Av., today, 2 P. M.

HAYES.—Katherine L., 209 East 100th St., May 7.

HETTLER, Louis F., 2,393 8th Av., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HIGGINS.—Mary E., 135 West 89th St., May 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

JOHNSON.—John F., 583 East 161st St., May 8. Funeral tomorrow.

JONES.—Thomas, May 8. Funeral, 171 8th Av., today, 1 P. M.

KIERNAN.—Francis, 158 East 120th St., May 7. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LEVI.—Emanuel, 21 Bennett Av., May 7, aged 61.

LISTON.—James H., St. Vincent's Hospital, May 7. Funeral today.

MADDEN.—James, 463 West 163d St., May 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Anna E., 318 West 96th St., May 7.

MOORE.—Catharine, 365 West 53d St., May 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORE.—Ida E., 228 West 71st St., May 8. Funeral private.

MURPHY.—Mary, 128 West 23d St., May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Ellen, 315 East 70th St., May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PATTON.—John C., May 8, aged 44. Funeral, 171 8th Av.

PURDY.—Joseph B., 223 McDonough St., May 8, aged 92.

RASMUSSEN.—Ethel, 500 West 164th St., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Bridget, May 7, aged 42. Funeral, 276 West 152d St., today, 2 P. M.

TATTON.—John C., May 8, aged 44. Funeral, 171 8th Av.

WHITTON.—Robert E., 415 West 54th St., May 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BYRNE.—Margaret, 683 Halsey St., May 7. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

CALLOW.—William, 232 Keap St., May 8, aged 76. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COLLINS.—William J., Long Island College Hospital, May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DALTON.—Helen, 539 Vanderbilt Av., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

DRAINE.—Bridget, 333 Willoughby Av., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

EAKINS.—Katherine, 501 Kosciusko St., May 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FARRELL.—Mary J., 378 17th St., May 8.

FORD.—Ida, 3,612 13th Av., May 8.

FURLONG.—William, 435 99th St., May 7.

GREEN.—John, 348 Kent Av., May 8, aged 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GUY.—Raymond, 204 Nassau St., May 7, aged 10 months.

HORNS.—Mary, 564 10th St., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HUBERT.—Christian, 1,026 38th St., May 7, aged 65. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HUGHES.—Sylvester, 634 Wythe Av., May 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JENKINS.—Hiram B., 415 Myrtle Av., May 8, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JONES.—Fannie H., 219 Gates Av., May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KIERS.—Harriet C., 54 Cumberland St., May 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAMBRECHT.—Elizabeth, 114 Van Sicklen Av., May 7, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LUNT.—Bertha, 19 Pleasant Place, May 8. Funeral service today.

MacMILLAN.—Thomas, 401 State St., May 7, aged 1 month.

MILLS.—Sarah E., 707 Sterling Place, May 7.

MONAHAN.—Margaret A., 1,325 St. John's Place, May 7, aged 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—Margaret, 254 Wyckoff St., May 7, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROMPF.—Anton, 142 Stagg St., May 7, aged 51.

SCHWARZ.—Eleanor, 628 Hamburg Av., May 8, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ANDERSEN.—Neils C., 818 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 7, aged 57.

BLOHM.—Henry, Hoboken, May 8, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COLLINS.—Mary, Newark, May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

CONWAY.—John J., Newark, May 8. Funeral notice later.

DAVIS.—John W., 249 Grafton Av., Newark, May 7, aged 85. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GERMANN.—Henry, 406 Clinton St., Hoboken, May 7.

GRIESHEIMER.—Myrtle R., 375 Bergen St., Newark, May 8, aged 10 months.

HAMILTON.—Irene, 90 Armstrong Av., Jersey City, May 7.

KEMBLE.—Mary, 278 Waverly Av., Newark, May 7, aged 78.

KOHANT.—Philip, 96 Academy St., Newark, May 8.

MEYER.—Frederick, 29 Peshine Av., Newark, May 8, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

OTTILLO.—Franki, 509 Jackson St., Hoboken, May 7.

PFEIFER.—Joseph, 363 Whiton St., Jersey City, May 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

THESSEN.—Sophie, 73 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 7, aged 29.

VON HOLTEN.—John H., 515 Palisade Av., Jersey City, May 8, aged 56.

Long Island.

CHESHIRE.—Edmund F., Flushing, May 8.

LOSKOM.—Josephine, Astoria, May 7, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BRYAN.—Charles E., in memory of; died May 14, 1911.

BUDWIG.—Julius, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, May 16, 2 P. M.

CARROLL.—Catherine M., in memory of; died May 10, 1909.

CORBETT.—Helen M., in memory of; died May 10, 1915.

CRIMMIN.—Nonie, in memory of; died May 13, 1910.

DORAN, Thomas P., mass, Our Lady of Mercy Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

FELTENSTEIN.—Bessie, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 16, 3 P. M.

FISHER.—Charles, in memory of; died May 12, 1913.

FLORA FRAUEN VEREIN.—Sisters, memorial service, Terrace Garden, May 11, 3 P. M.

FLYNN.—Patrick, in memory of; died May 11, 1909.

FRIEDLANDER.—Joseph B., in memory of; died May 10, 1901.

GREENEBAUM.—Bettie, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, May 16, 3 P. M.

HELD.—Emil, unveiling monument, Union Field Cemetery, May 16, 2:30 P. M.

KASKELL.—Marks and Rachael, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, May 16, 3 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Arthur H., in memory of; died May 10, 1912.

LAWLESS.—Elizabeth, in memory of; died May 12, 1913.

McCREADY.—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Charles, mass Holy Cross Church, today 10 A. M.

MARTY.—Werner, in memory of; died May 12, 1911.

O'DONNELL.—Julia, mass Our Lady of Victory Church, today 8 A. M.

OPPENHEIMER.—Mannass, unveiling monument, New Union Field Cemetery, May 16, 3 P. M.

ORBACH.—Charles, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 16, 2:30 P. M.

QUINLAN.—James, mass Holy Trinity Church, today 8:30 A. M.

SCHAIE.—D. Samuel, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 16.

SCHMITTMAN.—Helene, in memory of, died May 10, 1910.

SIMONS.—Nathan, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, May 16, 2:30 P. M.

ULMAR. — Samuel, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, May 16, 2:30 P. M.

WERNER.—Samuel B., in memory of; died May 10, 1913.

ZWEIG.—Salo, unveiling monument, Baron Hirsch Cemetery, May 16, 2:30 P. M.

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BAKER READY TO SIGN WITH MACK

Will Rejoin Athletics if Management Will Destroy His Three-Year Contract.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9. — Frank Baker, the Athletics hard-hitting third baseman, has agreed to play with the American League champions again this year under certain conditions. He had a brief conference with Manager Connie Mack on Saturday night as the team left for the West, and agreed to help pull the Athletics out of the ruck, providing his present contract, which is for three years, is destroyed. Before an agreement could be reached the train pulled out.

According to Baker's account of the matter Mack did not accept his proposition with any great display of enthusiasm. On the contrary, he said that he (Baker) had not lived up to his contract. At this point the train started, and for the present, at least, Baker will remain with the Upland team.

President Weeks of the Delaware County League accompanied Baker to the station, and lent him his moral and verbal support. Mr. Weeks explained that Baker's contract with the Upland team did not prevent him fulfilling his contract with the Athletics at any time that Baker and Mack came to an agreement.

Baseball enthusiasts will not be surprised at the refusal of Connie Mack to accept Baker's services under the conditions. Should he release Baker from his three-year contract, the slugger would be a free agent next season and in a position to demand whatever salary he desired.

Baker explains why he signed the three-year contract as follows: He says he desired to retire from big league baseball at the close of last season, and told Mack so in January, 1914. He said that Mr. Mack was satisfied with the arrangement, and in order to satisfy Connie that he would not play with the Federal League, he signed the contract. Baker adds that Mack knew that he was not going to play this year.

Baker desires to bring out this point so that he may not be accused of breaking his contract, and to protect the Delaware County League against the charge of harboring a contract jumper. Baker further says that Connie Mack gave his consent to his playing ball, but not in Philadelphia, and, therefore, feels justified in playing with the Upland team.

Baker said last night that the only reason he offered to join the Athletics this year and play out the season is to straighten out matters. There has been so much talk and criticism of him that he is willing to play this year if Mr. Mack will destroy the old contract, that there will not be a chance of a recurrence of the present mix-up. He added:

"It is not a case of money. The salary that my contract calls for is satisfactory to me. I do desire to get away from big baseball, as I do not care to remain away from home, as I have to do in the big leagues. I have no desire to play with any other team than the Athletics, and only consent to play one more year so that the whole matter may be straightened out. Mr. Mack may have my services whenever he desires them under the conditions I named to him tonight. I will not play this year so long as the contract exists which holds me for next season, and which may place me in the same position as at the present time. I do not want to play this year, but am willing to go in and work my head off one more year just to put things straight."

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Saier's Home Run Gives Cubs 2 to 1 Victory Over St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Saier's home run, following Huggins's wild throw to first of Zimmerman's grounder, gave Chicago a 2 to 1 victory over St. Louis today. The game was a pitchers' battle, with Vaughn the final victor. Zimmerman's fielding was a feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	4	2
Sch'lte, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, 2b	3	1	0	3	4
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	8	0
W'ms, cf	2	0	0	2	0
Br'han, c	3	0	1	6	2
Phel'n, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Vaughn, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	26	2	4	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Dolan, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Long, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Hyatt, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Beck, 3b	3	0	1	1	3
Butl'r, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Snyder, c	3	0	1	6	2
Sallee, p	2	0	0	1	2
*Betzel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	4	24	12

*Batted for Hyatt in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Beck.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 x—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Phelan. Home run—Saier. Stolen base—Bresnahan. Earned runs—Off Sallee, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Fisher. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 4; off Sallee, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Dolan, Huggins.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; by Sallee, 3. Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Bunched Hits Win for Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9. — Pittsburgh bunched five consecutive hits off Douglass in the fifth inning today and won easily, 8 to 3. Hinchman, Carey, and Leach carried off the batting honors. Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati team was spiked in the arm when Johnston slid into second base in the fifth inning and had to retire from the game. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	6	1	3	4	0
J'ston, 1b	5	1	1	10	0
Baird, 3b	3	2	1	1	2
H'man, rf	5	2	3	0	0
J. H. Wagner, ss	5	0	1	5	8
Costello, cf	5	1	0	1	0
Viox, 2b	5	1	2	3	1
Schang, c	4	0	1	3	2
Harmon, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	41	8	13	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	4	1	3	1	0
Herzog, ss	2	1	1	1	2
Olson, 2b	2	0	0	2	4
Groh, 3b	3	0	2	0	0
Griffith, rf	3	0	0	0	1
Wingo, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Joe Wagner, 2b&ss	4	0	0	2	1
M'witz, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Clarke, c	2	0	1	8	0
Dooin, c	1	0	0	3	0
D'glass, p	2	0	0	0	2
Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0
*T'mbley	0	0	0	0	0
†Killifer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	9	27	10

*Ran for Clarke in seventh inning.
†Batted for Douglass in seventh inning.
Errors—Wingo, Moliwitz.

Pittsburgh ....0 1 0 0 3 0 2 2 0—8
Cincinnati ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Harmon. Three-base hit—Herzog. Home run—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Carey, Johnston, Baird, Costello (2.) Earned runs—Off Harmon, 2; off Douglass, 4; off Lear, 1. Double play—J. H. Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Douglass, 3; off Lear, 2. Hits—Off Douglass, 12 in 7 innings; off Lear, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, Groh. Struck out—By Harmon, 2; by Douglass, 7; by Lear, 3. Wild pitches—Harmon, Lear. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-six minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1 4 1 0 11 0 0 0 0	17	22	1
Jersey City	0 0 2 2 0 4 0 2 0	10	16	1

Batteries—Stevens and Madden; Verbout, Brouck, Reynolds, and Yelle.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5	6	11	2
Newark	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1	4	7	0

Batteries—Heunke, Hoff, Palmero, A. Williams, and R. Williams; Irwin, Enzmann, Schacht, and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0	4	8	2
Newark	1 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 —	6	12	0

Batteries—Erickson, A. Williams, and R. Williams; Erwin, Brown, Schacht, and Snow.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 1 0 3 5 3 0 0 —	12	13	2
Toronto	0 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0	6	8	0

Batteries—Cocreham, Blank, and Manning; Bonnick and Kelly.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 7; Utica, 6, (10 innings.)
At Albany—Albany, 2; Syracuse, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 14; Scranton, 3.
At Binghamton—Wilkes-Barre, 5; Binghamton, 0.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 1; Washington, 0;
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; Chicago, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 17; Jersey City, 10.
Rochester, 6; Newark, 4;
Newark, 6; Rochester, 4;
Providence, 12; Toronto, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	17	7	.708
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	8	8	.500
Cleveland	10	12	.455
Washington	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	6	17	.261

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	6	.684
Chicago	13	7	.650
Boston	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	10	12	.455
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Brooklyn	8	12	.400
New York	6	12	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	8	.636
Newark	14	9	.609
Brooklyn	12	10	.545
Chicago	12	11	.522
Kansas City	11	11	.500
Baltimore	10	14	.417
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Buffalo	8	15	.348

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	7	2	.778
Montreal	7	4	.636
Jersey City	5	4	.556
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Rochester	4	5	.444
Richmond	4	5	.444
Newark	3	5	.375
Toronto	2	7	.222

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Newark.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Makes it Three Straight Games Against Chicago.

The Newark Peps for the third straight time proved a Jonah to Chicago yesterday by defeating them in a Federal League game at Harrison by a score of 4 to 3.

Cy Falkenburg, the former Clevelander, and Claude Hendrix, ex-Pirate, had a pitchers' battle, with the former coming out victorious. Wickland and Campbell had a race for batting honors. Wickland had three hits, including the first home run of the season on the grounds, out of three times at bat, while Campbell came through with four hits out of five times up and had the honor of driving in the winning run in the ninth. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'll, rf	5	1	4	3	0
M'K'ie, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Roush, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Lap'te, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Hugh, 1b	4	1	2	9	1
Esm'd, ss	2	0	0	3	3
Scheer, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Rar'd'n, c	4	1	2	6	2
Falk'b'g, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	31	4	11	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'kl'd, lf	3	2	3	1	0
Flack, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Zw'l'g, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Wilson, c	3	1	1	4	1
Zeider, ss	3	0	1	3	2
Beck, 1b	4	0	0	13	1
Fritz, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
Far'll, 2b	4	0	0	2	5
H'drix, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	3	7	*25	17

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Zeider, Esmond, Scheer, Rariden, Falkenberg.

Newark ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
Chicago ....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Stolen bases—Huhn, Flack. Sacrifice hits—Wickland, Zeider, Flack, McKechnie, Laporte, Falkenberg. Two-base hits—Campbell, Wilson, Huhn. Home run—Wickland. Double play—Farrell and Beck. Struck out—By Hendrix, 4; by Falkenberg, 4. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 1; off Hendrix, 3. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours.

YANKEES BAT BALL HARD.

Donovan's Recruits Down Perth Amboy in Slugging Game, 15 to 10.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 9.—The score of 15 to 10 might indicate there was a football game here today between the Yankees and the Perth Amboy Club of the Atlantic League, but in reality a wild attempt to play baseball in a high wind. The Yankees won, but received a good scare when the local club nicked Cy Pieh for eight runs in the second inning. Good pitching was impossible, neither Pieh or Randolph, who started as opposing pitchers, being able to break the ball across the plate. Frank Ruddy, a former member of the Yankees, played a fine game for the local club. The score:

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	O	A
B'man, ss	4	3	3	0	1
Kelly, 1b	4	3	1	9	0
Mul'n, 2b	4	1	1	1	4
Daley, 3b	5	2	2	0	0
King'n, rf	4	3	2	4	0
Cot'ell, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Pieh, p	4	2	2	0	4
Schw't, c	5	0	2	10	1
Brown, lf	5	1	1	2	0
Ring, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	40	15	15	27	12

PERTH AMBOY.	AB	R	H	O	A
Loes'r, lf	5	1	0	4	0
*C'p'n, ss	3	2	1	0	1
C S'ge, 1b	4	2	2	9	1
How't, 3b	5	1	2	2	3
Plate, c	5	2	1	6	1
Ruddy, 2b	5	0	3	2	4
Eley, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Regan, cf	5	0	1	4	0
Ra'ph, p	4	1	0	0	1
Total	41	10	12	27	11

Errors—Fullen, Daley, Kingman, Schwert, Brown, C. Schroge, Howatt 2, Peatt, Regan.

Yankees ....0 3 5 2 2 0 2 1 0—15
Perth Amboy ....0 8 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—10

Home run—Kelly. Two-base hits—Bauman, Daley, Pieh, Ruddy. Base on balls—Off Pieh, 3; off Ring, 1; off Randolph, 7. Struck out—By Ring, 4; by Randolph, 6. Sacrifice hit—Mullen. Stolen bases—Mullen, Daley. Umpires—Messrs. Mullen and Hunt.

Y. M. H. A. Baseball Results.

AT BOROUGH PARK.

Borough Park..1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1—10
92d Street.......0 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—9

Batteries—Kramer, Granat, and Friedman; Edelstein and Fein.

AT BRONX.

Bronx ....4 0 5 1 1 6 3 0 3—23
Williamsburg ....0 1 0 0 1 3 1 0 4—10

Batteries—Nelchen, Solomon, Morris, and Liebowitz; Stroll, Sabowitz, and Friedman.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Borough Pk.	3	1	.750	Bath Beach	1	2	.333
92d Street	3	1	.750	Bronx	1	2	.333
Mt. Vernon	2	1	.667	Williamsb'g	1	2	.333

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—Little Rock, 2; New Orleans, 1.
At Mobile—Nashville, 5; Mobile, 0.
At Memphis—Birmingham, 2; Memphis, 0.

HOLDS WASHINGTON TO A SINGLE HIT

Dubuc Pitches in Championship Form and Detroit Wins by Score of 1 to 0.

DETROIT, May 9.—John Dubuc, pitching one of the greatest games of his career, held Washington to a single hit today and Detroit won from Walter Johnson, 1 to 0. In the fifth inning Baker walked, took third on Dubuc's single to right, and scored on Vitt's sacrifice fly to Shanks. Johnson was wild and in trouble in nearly every inning. In the ninth Umpire Nallin called Moeller out after Jacobson had momentarily juggled a long throw from Bush. Manager Griffith, disputing the decision, caught the umpire by the arm and was ordered off the coaching line. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	1	0	0	1	3
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Cobb, cf	4	0	1	2	0
C'wf'd, rf	4	0	3	3	0
Veach, lf	3	0	0	3	0
K'v'gh, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
J'bson, 1b	3	0	0	14	0
Baker, c	2	1	0	2	0
Dubuc, p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	27	1	6	27	13

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Milan, cf	2	0	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b	2	0	0	8	1
M'rg'n, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
A'smith, c	2	0	0	7	2
M'B'de, ss	2	0	0	1	2
Johns'n, p	3	0	0	1	4
*Williams	1	0	0	1	0
†Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
Neff, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Ainsmith in eighth inning.
†Batted for McBride in eighth inning.
Error—Jacobson.

Detroit..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—1
Washington..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—Bush, (2,) Cobb. Earned run—Detroit. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Sacrifice fly—Vitt. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Detroit, 8. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 5; off Dubuc, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 6; by Dubuc, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and 37 minutes.

Morton's Fifth Straight Victory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia today 3 to 0. It was Morton's fifth victory in succession, and his third shut-out of the season. Bush was effective, except in the sixth, when Cleveland scored its three runs on three hits and three passes, two runs being forced in. It was Lajoie's first appearance here in anything except a Cleveland uniform in fourteen years. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf	3	1	2	3	0
T'ner, 2b	3	1	0	1	1
C'man, ss	3	0	0	4	3
J'kson, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Gr'ney, lf	3	0	1	2	0
B'b're, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
W'nss, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Shields, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
O'Neill, c	2	0	1	3	2
Morton, p	3	0	0	0	3
†Smith	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	3	7	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	0	1	1	0
O'ring, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Str'nk, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Schang, c	4	0	1	6	1
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
M'G's, 1b	4	0	2	7	0
Barry, ss	4	0	0	4	2
Kopf, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Bush, p	2	0	1	1	0
Br'ler, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Lapp	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	6	24	8

*Batted for Bush in eighth inning.
†Batted for Barbare in sixth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, Morton.

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 x—3
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Double plays—Barry, Lajoie and McInnis; Barry and McInnis. Hits—Off Bush, 6 in 7 innings; off Bressler, 1 in 1 innings. First base on balls—Off Bush, 5; off Norton, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bush, 1, (O'Neil.) Struck out—By Bush, 5; by Bressler, 1; by Morton, 3. First on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

White Sox Beat Four Pitchers.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—In the face of four local pitchers Chicago defeated St. Louis, 6 to 1, here, today. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felch, rf	3	0	1	3	2
Roth, 3b	5	1	1	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b	3	2	2	2	1
F'nier, lf	4	0	0	2	0
J.C'ns, cf	4	0	1	3	0
W'ver, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Brief, 1b	5	0	0	7	2
Schalk, c	2	0	0	6	1
Daly, c	2	1	1	3	0
Russell, p	3	2	2	0	1
Total	34	6	8	27	8

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	3	1
Pratt, 2b	3	0	2	3	2
K'f'man, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
C.W'k'r, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Walsh, rf	2	0	0	3	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Agnew, c	4	0	1	4	1
L'milk, p	3	0	0	0	3
James, p	0	0	0	0	0
B'g'n'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hoch, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	5	27	10

*Batted for Hoch in the ninth inning.
Errors—Felch, Kauffman, Agnew, Hoch.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3—6
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Daly. Stolen bases—Austin, C. Walker. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Felch, (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 10. Base on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 4; off Baumgardner, 1; off Russell, 2; off James, 1. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 5 in seven and two-thirds innings; off James, none in no innings; off Hoch, none in two-thirds of an inning; off Baumgardner, 3 in two-thirds of an inning. Hit by pitcher—By Hoch, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 4; by Russell, 7. Wild pitch—Hoch. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours.

Sailors to Visit Polo Grounds Today.

The sailors of the North Atlantic fleet now lying at anchor in the Hudson River are going to lay aside their duties this afternoon and will wend their way to the Polo Grounds to watch the Yankees and Boston fight it out for honors on the baseball diamond. The tars have been invited to the game as the guests of Captain Huston and Jacob Ruppert, owners of the New York Americans, and will be admitted to the park free, their uniforms being sufficient to pass them through the gates. Arrangements have been made to accommodate between 7,000 and 8,000 of the sailors.

No-Hit Game for Mertz.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 9.—Harry Mertz, pitcher for the Stamford semi-professional team, pitched a no-hit game here this afternoon, beating Highwood A. C. of New Haven, 11 to 0. Thirty batsmen faced Mertz, two got bases on balls and one reached first on a wild throw. Mertz is a left-handed pitcher and is 18 years old.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Louisville, 7; Indianapolis, 3.
At Columbus—Columbus, 10; Cleveland, 9.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 5.
At Milwaukee—Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 4.

Bell Again Wins Etna Run.

The final practice for the novice run of the Etna Club of Brooklyn, to be decided next week, was held yesterday over the club's three-and-a half-mile course in Cypress Hills and a big field took part. Johnny Bell of the Brooklyn Evening High School, who triumphed last week, again led the field, winning without much difficulty from his clubmate, W. Shanahan, who was the first novice home. Frank Schultz of the Long Island A. C., was third. The winner's time was 21 minutes 29 seconds. Summary of fifteen leaders: Johnny Bell, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21:29; W. Shanahan, Brooklyn Evening High School, 22:38; F. Schultz, Long Island A. C., 23:04; L. Major, unattached, 23:05; L. J. McGowan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 23:07; R. P. Leon, Brooklyn Evening High School, 23:09; E. McDonald, Kings County A. A., 23:12; A. Jungbluth, unattached, 23:13; A. Berh, Brooklyn Evening High School, 24:00; A. Gross, Brooklyn Evening High School, 24:03; J. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 24:10; W. Nolan, Brooklyn Evening High School, 24:13; H. Ernstein, New Lots Evening High School, 24:15; A. Carey, Etna Club, 24:18; J. Sheehan, Etna Club, 24:20.

Inman Defeats Gray at Billiards.

Melbourne Inman just managed to beat George Gray, the Australian champion, in a match of 18,000 up, level, for $2,500 a side, by the narrow margin of 459 points. It was Inman's second game since he returned to London after his extended tour of the United States and Canada, and the champion finding his real form, gave a fine display against his formidable opponent.

Daly to Play Amateur Cueists.

Maurice Daly, the veteran cueist, will play a series of 18.2 balkline matches at his Forty-ninth Street Academy with four of the leading amateurs of this country, starting tonight with Hal Coleman, the national Class B champion. On succeeding nights will oppose William Gershel, Jacob Klinger of Austria, and Ferdinand Poggenburg, a former Class A national title holder.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS AT RINK.

Clabby and Chip Head the List of Boxing Bouts This Week.

Patrons of boxing are interested in the middleweight contest scheduled between Jimmy Clabby, the best middleweight turned out in the West since the days of the late Stanley Ketchel, and the hard-hitting George Chip on Wednesday night at St. Nicholas Rink. With the closing of Madison Square Garden as a boxing centre during the Summer, Manager Jimmy Johnston will stage a number of big bouts at the rink. Chip has been anxious to meet Mike Gibbons for the past year, but the latter will have none of this hard-hitting miner until he thinks that he can get the largest end of the purse, but that does not stop Chip from trying to coax Gibbons into the ring.

Jimmy Dime, Chip's manager, says: "George will stop Clabby this time. George made the mistake at San Francisco of trying to box him. This time he will wade right into this clever boxer, and I think that Clabby will be on the floor taking the count long before the end of the ten rounds."

Clabby, on the other hand, laughs at the idea of a man like Chip knocking him out. "Why, I will stop Chip as soon as McCoy did. If not, I'll never box again in New York."

The American Sporting Club, formerly Sulzer's Harlem River Park, has spent $5,000 renovating the building, which is now one of the largest boxing clubs in the country. It is now ready to stage high-class matches. Paddy Donnelly, who will be manager and matchmaker of the club, says that he has got two or three good matches in view which he will stage in the near future at popular prices. There will be 5,000 chairs in the club, and the club is one of the coolest in the State.

The Broadway Sporting Club will stage its seventeenth matinee boxing show this afternoon, and the devotees of the sport will have an opportunity to enjoy an interesting contest when Sailor Robinson, the United States Navy welterweight, who is being brought to the front by Willie Lewis, faces Charley Moody of St. John's Parish. Battling Ward of the St. John's College Gymnasium and Young Gorman of Maspeth will figure in the other six-round session. Ten three-round, semi-professional, tryout bouts will precede the main event.

Heavyweights will have the call at the Olympic A. C. tonight, where Manager Donnelly has matched "Battling" Joe Woods of Brooklyn and Willie Grupp's champion, Whitey Allan of Oklahoma. Woods has been winning consistently of late in and around Brooklyn, and should give the Oklahoma giant considerable trouble to win. Allan has not been seen in action around here since he knocked out Jim Elliott in two rounds at the Harlem Club. In the other ten-round session Gardener Brooks of Lawrence, who has made himself a favorite with the New York boxing fans by his good work in the ring, will tackle Sammy Diamond, one of Jersey's best featherweights. Three four-round events precede the main.

Johnny Kilbane, the world's featherweight champion, arrived in Crum Lynne, Penn., yesterday to finish training for his ring engagement with Mel Coogan of Flatbush, at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night. Kilbane realizes that he is facing a clever boxer in Coogan, and he intends to be as near fit as conscientious work can make him. Coogan has boxed both Frankie Callahan and Eddie Wallace, who recently gave Kilbane a tough argument, and having height, weight and reach in his favor is conceded to have an excellent chance to win. The men have agreed to weigh in at 129 pounds, ringside.

Three ten-round bouts between good boxers are scheduled for the 135th Club tomorrow night. Jack Dorman of the Bronx will take on Artie Walsh of Harlem, Johnny Bart of Washington Heights will face Jack Goldie of Harlem, and Young Jack Johnson and Jerry Peterson will engage in the third bout.

REVERSALS AT TENNIS.

Hall and Johnston Lose Matches for Bronx Championship.

Reversals and long drawn out contests were the order in the Bronx Tennis Championship Tournament yesterday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club. Walter Merrill Hall, one of the playing through champions, and C. L. Johnston, Jr., Amherst's former intercollegiate champion, were eliminated from competition. Hall, in the first round, fell a victim to the chop strokes of Broderick C. Boggs, West Side Tennis Club, 2-6, 6-4, 10-8, after enjoying a comparatively safe lead in the first set. Boggs put up a remarkably effective game, especially in the third and deciding set, which went to deuce for a decision.

Louis Graves showed a return to his last year's form when he took the measure of Johnson in the second round at 5-7, 6-2, 7-5. Johnson had previously beaten F. Fall 6-4, 6-2. The match was an interesting one, but once the runner up of the New Jersey State championship got his stroke he played a brilliant game.

S. Howard Voshell, playing-through champion of 1914, won two easy matches. In the third round Voshell beat G. Walker, 6—4, 6—4, and in the next round gained a bracket before the semifinals by beating W. Halsey Wood, Columbia veteran, 6—4, 6—2.

Wylie C. Grant, former national indoor champion, barely scraped through against a little known player in the third round, as Embry Henderson forced Grant to the limit of three sets before the famous player won at 6—3, 8—10, 6—4. The important matches of the second round were:

Allan Behr, cousin of Karl Behr, beat George King, 10—8, 8—6; Vanderbilt B. Ward, formerly of Yale, beat E. H. Pfeiffer, formerly of Columbia, 6—2, 6—2; Abraham BassFord, Jr., former Cornell star, beat G. L. Robinson, 6—1, 6—3.

In the third round Behr nearly met his waterloo. He was opposed by W. M. Fisher, who won the first set at love and held the second 5—2, when Behr rallied. Fisher was within a point of winning the match six times, but failed to obtain it, although twice he had comparatively easy shots. In the same round Ward beat G. G. Grenz, 6—1, 6—1, and E. H. Whitney, former Harvard captain, beat R. L. James, the old Longwood expert, 6—0, 6—4. Altogether thirty-one matches were scored on the board as the result of the day's play. The summary:

Bronx County Championship Tennis Singles. —First Round—Frederick C. Baggs defeated Walter Merrall Hall, 2—6, 6—4, 10—8; Ralph L. Baggs defeated Roland Raymond, 6—2, 6—1; F. Bellows, Jr., defeated F. P. Fox, 4—6, 7—5, 5—5, default; Charles Chambers defeated Henry Bassford, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; M. E. Fox, Jr., defeated Frank Oliver, 6—4, 7—5; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Frank Fall, 6—4, 6—3; E. H. Pfeiffer defeated E. W. Clarkson by default.

Second Round—Charles Chambers defeated F. Bellows, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; M. E. Fox, Jr., defeated I. Clark, 6—4, 6—2; Louis Graves defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 5—7, 6—2, 7—5; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Willard Loeb by default; J. F. Kat defeated H. H. Manchester by default; E. M. Behr defeated A. S. Hardy, 9—7, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated George King, 10—8, 8—6; George Pegram defeated George Hartman by default. George A. Walker, Jr., defeated H. H. Hastings, 6—1, 6—0; Frederick C. Baggs defeated Ralph L. Baggs by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated G. L. Robinson, 6—1, 6—3; Jones Mesereau defeated F. G. Porter, 6—2, 6—0; G. H. Croley defeated G. Hutchins, 6—3, 7—5.

Third Round—E. M. Behr defeated J. F. Katz, 6—2, 6—2; Harry J. Steinkamps defeated Harold Swain, 6—3, 6—3; W. Halsey Wood defeated G. Pegram, 6—2, 6—1; S. Howard Voshell defeated George A. Walker, Jr., 6—4, 6—4; Vanderbilt Ward defeated George G. Gerry, 6—1, 6—1; G. H. Croly defeated Jones Mesereau, 6—3, 6—3; Wylie C. Grant defeated E. Henderson, 6—3, 8—10, 6—4; E. H. Whitney defeated R. L. Jones, 6—0, 6—4; Allen Behr defeated W. M. Fisher, 0—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Fourth Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated W. Halsey Wood, 6—4, 6—2.

Women Play for Tennis Title.

The women's metropolitan lawn tennis championships in singles and doubles will start today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who won the national indoor championship at singles, will play. Besides there will be nearly forty other contestants, Mrs. Frederic Schmitz, the Englishwoman who held the indoor championship, will act as referee. Mrs. Marshall McLean is the Chairman of the Tournament Committee, and this event stands as the most important meeting for women to be held in this city this season.

COLLEGE SWIMMERS NOT TO DECIDE TIE

Examinations Would Interfere with Another Series of Races for Championship.

There will be no swim off of the triple tie for the intercollegiate championship between Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Yale this year, according to a decision reached by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association at a meeting held yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. It had been practically arranged to hold another series of contests to decide this tie, but at yesterday's meeting the delegates were almost unanimous in the decision. There has already been one. On a motion made by Miller of Princeton and seconded by H. M. Osgood of Pennsylvania the following resolution pertaining to this decision was adopted:

"The Intercollegiate Swimming Association deems it inadvisable to suspend the Constitution in order to swim off the tie that exists between Yale, Columbia, and Pennsylvania for the intercollegiate championship, owing to the approach of the examinations and the difficulty of making the necessary arrangements. It is therefore decided that in the event of another tie as existed this year that college scoring the greatest number of points in the individual intercollegiate championships shall be declared the winner."

Championship plaques will be awarded the three colleges which tied for first place in this season's title competition.

J. W. Allison was elected President for the ensuing year, succeeding Mr. Marcy of the University of Pennsylvania. J. J. Schulman of the City College of New York was chosen Vice President, and the duties of Secretary and Treasurer were intrusted to O. Osgood of Pennsylvania.

There was a strong report current that Harvard will join the association before the end of this year. There was no representative of Harvard present, but the delegates were interested in the talk that the Crimson would put a water polo team in the field, and become eligible for entrance into the intercollegiate association. It is necessary to have an active water polo team for a college to join the organization.

Steps will be taken to frame a standard list of events, so that no difficulty will arise in case any of the Eastern colleges decide to arrange dual meets with Western institution. At present there is no fancy dive on the swimming program of the Western Swimming Association, while they stage a 150-yard back-stroke race and 200-yard breast-stroke competition, which are foreign to Eastern watermen.

The idea of deciding dual meets by two out of three series of races was discussed at length, and the plan was adopted by several colleges. This arrangement will give swimmers more competition in their own natatoriums than in the past.

A motion was made that the timer in the plunge for distance fire a gun instead of calling or whistling to the contestants at the end of one minute, but it was laid over until the next meeting. The same action was taken when it was moved that the different colleges arrange to mark off the six-foot limit in the water for the jackknife dive in the fancy diving event.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Allison and Coope of Columbia, Mayer and Von Holt of Yale, Miller of Princeton, Marcy, Osgood, and Shyrock of Pennsylvania, and Schulman of the City College of New York.

Long Cabin Cruiser Race.

Thomas Fleming Day is busy booming the long-distance racing game. He has arranged a race for cabin power cruisers from Poughkeepsie on the Hudson to Brightwaters on Great South Bay, a distance of 125 miles. Captain Day and Charles F. Ackerson visited Poughkeepsie recently and laid the matter of the race before Commodore W. H. Frank and the officers and members of the club. The proposal met with favor, and it was decided at the meeting to have the race Saturday, July 31, if the Hudson River Racing Association would consent to the club fixing that date. The race will take the place of the club's annual regatta.

Commodore Frank agreed to enter his 60-footer Clara and six other members promised to start their boats. The race will be for power cabin cruisers between 20 and 60 feet over all, with a maximum of speed of less than fourteen miles. This clause is inserted to bar out freak racing machines and sure winners.

The festivities will consist of a shore dinner, rowing and swimming races, blue and weak fishing trips, and an automobile voyage about the South Shore towns. The Bayshore Motor Boat Club and Point o' Woods Club will join in entertaining the visitors.

The course is down the Hudson to New York, a distance of 75 miles; then 10 miles to Norton Point and 35 miles outside along the beach to a finish off Fire Island Inlet.

Pleasant Trip for Walkers' Clubmen

Novices and veterans of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday enjoyed one of the best journeys of the season. For thirty-five miles the veterans walked through Westchester County, starting at 8:30 A. M. from the Bronx Park Subway station. The novice squad journeyed over the Pelham Parkway to Travers Island and return, about twelve miles. The old-timers, who are preparing for the long trip from Philadelphia to New York on May 29, continued on through Pelham Manor, New Rochelle, on the Boston Post Road to Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and Rye, then returning over the same route. Next Sunday's walk starts from the 130th Street ferry. The following men completed the round trip yesterday: Pacemaker Hocking, Gage, G. H. Swartz, Goldberger, Karazo, Goldenberg, Heffernan, Lang, Farrell, Meyer, and Senfert.

Amateur Riders in Match Race.

A match race has been arranged to be run before the first race at the United Hunts meeting Saturday, May 15, at Belmont Park Terminal between Charles L. Appleton riding Web Carter at 168 pounds and H. S. Page riding Ben Cabell at 168 pounds at one mile and a quarter over the regulation steeplechase course. This should prove a sporting event, as the horses are evenly matched and the riders represent the old and the new school of steeplechase horsemanship.

Trotting Races for Newark.

Newark for three days during the Summer of 1916 will be the mecca for amateur light harness racing, according to the announcement of Theodore S. Miller, Vice President of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey, which conducts Saturday matinees at Weequahic Park. The sum of $5,000 has been donated for the meet by the committee of one hundred of the 250th anniversary celebration of Newark, which occurs next Summer.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

MULES RACE ON SPEEDWAY.

Billy Sunday Beats John L. Sullivan at Road Drivers' Matinee.

The first Spring matinee of the Road Drivers' Association of New York was held yesterday over the Harlem River Speedway, half mile course. The program consisted of ten brushes, six for trotters and four for pacers, and a mule race. The latter was won by Billy Sunday, this being the name of the entrant, not the owner, in straight heats. John L. Sullivan was second. There were a number of other starters, but none of them lasted more than one heat, two of them being disqualified.

After losing the first heat of the 1:05 pace to W. J. O'Neill's Hertha, C. V. Hunt's bay mare, Clover Patch, came back, and took the next two heats and the race. The last heat was particularly exciting. Hertha assumed the lead at the start, and carried her opponent along at a fast clip for the first quarter. After passing the pole, Hertha slowed down, and Hunt's mare went to the front, but she was never more than a few feet ahead, and they came down to the judge's stand like a team. A few yards from the finish Clover Patch again went in front, to win by half a length. The first heat was the fastest of the race, the time being 1:05½.

I. V. Hunt scored another victory in the 1:09 trotting division, which was a split-heat affair. Emily H. took the first heat, but she was beaten by Courier Boy in the second, only to come back in the third to win the heat and race. The other events were all won in straight heats. The summary:

1:13 Trotting:
Kitty Oakland, br. g., (G. Gail)..........1 1
Billy McCann, g. g., (C. J. Fendt)..........2 2
Laura Parker, c. m., (J. J. Duffy)..........3 3
Partiricius, s. m., (W. J. O'Neill)..........4 4
Time—1:11¾; 1:11½.

1:15 Trotting:
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)...1 2 1
Estella Cord, b. m., (J. Rice)..........2 1 2
Charlie H., b. g., (R. L. Henderson)...3 3 3
Time—1:20¼; 1:14¼; 1:17¾.

1:11 Pacing:
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)..........1 1
Lemonade, ch. g., (C. Dattery)..........2 2
Sir Thomas, br. b., (A. Olpp)..........3 3
Bonner, c. g., (W. Wilson)..........4 4
Time—1:14; 1:16.

1:07 Pacing:
Buster Brown, b. g., (W. C. Urban)..........1 1
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)..........2 2
Coast Marie, b. m., (J. A. Murphy)..........3 3
Time—1:11½; 1:07.

Mule Race:
Billy Sunday, (Kearn)..........1 1
John L. Sullivan, (Wolfe)..........2 2
Time—3:10; 3:03.

1:07 Trotting:
H. O. McKinney, c. g., (T. Sullivan)..........1 1
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. H. Ferster)..2 2
Bistan, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)..........3 3
Time—1:06¾; 1:10¼.

1:09 Pacing:
Madame X., br. m., (J. J. Morris)..........1 1
Bright Direct, b. g., (C. Hiawatsch)....2 2
Time—1:07½; 1:08.

1:09 Trotting:
Emily H., b. m., (I. V. Hunt)......1 2 1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)..2 1 2
Woodford Todd, br. g., (W. C. Urban).3 3 3
Time—1:11; 1:09; 1:09½.

1:05 Trotting:
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith)..........1 1
Denver, g. g., (T. Sullivan)..........3 2
Time—1:04; 1:06½.

1:05 Pacing:
Clover Patch, b. m., (I. V. Hunt)....2 1 1
Hertha, b. m., (W. J. O'Neill)..........1 2 2
Time—1:05½; 1:14; 1:10 3-5.

1:11 Trotting:
Acora, c. m., (A. O'Brien)..........1 1
Kippewa, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)..........2 3
Lee Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob)..........3 2
Time—1:10½; 1:12.

BURMAN TO FIGHT PROTEST.

Auto Driver Refiles Entry of Car to Prevent Disqualification.

Bob Burman, the world's speed king, is up in arms over the announcement that Ray Harroun intends to court disqualification for his Harroun special in the next Indianapolis 500-mile race, on the ground that it is really a Maxwell, and, therefore, ineligible under the rule that "no more than three cars of any one make may start in any race."

Burman sees in Harroun's move a deliberate attempt to disqualify his own Burman special, a rebuilt Peugeot, three new cars of which make are already entered for the contest, the same as Maxwell, and says he will fight the proposition to a finish. Bob has refiled his entry under the name of Burman-Peugeot. It is his contention that the motor of the car, save the crank case, is entirely new, having been constructed in Los Angeles under his own supervision. The car is, therefore, no longer a Peugeot, and cannot be barred under the three-car rule.

Burman is not fighting this battle for himself, as his car is probably fast enough to beat out two of the regular Peugeots under any title, but is championing Alphonse Kaufmann, the Peugeot entrant, a warm friend of his. Dario Resta, the Peugeot crack, and Burman have taken permanent residence at the Indianapolis motor speedway for the race, and are now busily engaged grooming their cars for that event.

Activities in Power Boat Clubs.

The main activity of the Hudson River boat clubs this week is in holding open house for members and friends so that they may have every opportunity of seeing the fleet.

Hudson River Power Squadron has arranged a lecture for tomorrow night on "Our Navy and What It Means," by Dr. Edward Breck of Washington, D. C., Field Secretary of the Navy League.

Hudson River Yacht Club at Ninety-second Street is combining its open week with its own fortieth anniversary. The officers for the year are: E. E. Barry, Commodore; Gustave Fischer, Vice Commodore; G. W. Hoertel, Rear Commodore; Harry Inman, Chairman of the House Committee. They have been in commission since May 1.

Colonial Yacht Club went into commission Saturday. They have leased the 150-foot frontage north of their present quarters and are extending over that, in connection with other improvements upon the house, grounds, and floats.

Many water enthusiasts about the city have noted an added interest in that line of recreation this year. Canoeing and rowing have both shown it. Colonial Yacht Club has followed this movement more than any other club recently, having taken in fifty new members in the last month. Most of these had boats, so the total of Colonial is now 200.

Lock Wins Ten-Mile Bicycle Race.

William Lock, starting from scratch, won the ten-mile handicap race held over the Brighton Beach track yesterday by the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, in 27:36. The track was in good condition, and every one of the races which took place was hotly contested without a spill occurring in any of them. The results of the races follow:

Ten-Mile Handicap—Won by William Lock, (scratch;) William Muller, (200 yards,) second; J. H. Eisenberg, (125 yards,) third; J. G. Schmidt, (25 yards,) fourth; Charles Kudrie, (250 yards,) fifth. Time—27:36.

One-Mile, (scratch)—Won by William Lock; J. G. Schmidt, second; Ted Heisig, third; J. H. Eisenberg, fourth. Time—2:34 4-5.

Three-Mile, (unpaced)—Won by J. G. Schmidt; Ted Heisig, second; William Lock, third; L. A. Fraysee, fourth; J. H. Eisenberg, fifth. Time—7:32 3-5.

CYCLING CHAMPION BEATS AUSTRALIAN

Frank L. Kramer Wins Sprint Race from Robert Spears at Newark Velodrome.

Frank L. Kramer decisively defeated the latest aspirant for the cycling championship, Robert Spears, an Australian youth, in two straight heats of a two-thirds of a mile match race yesterday at the Newark Velodrome. Kramer won just about as he pleased, jumping Spears in each heat and showing superior speed in the chase for the tape. It was Kramer's first important race in several weeks.

Oscar Egg, the Swiss rider, and Reggie McNamara, the Australian, fought out an interesting unlimited pursuit race, the former winning after traveling five and a half miles to catch his rival.

In another match, Jackie Clark was rather humiliated by Marcel Dupuy, the Frenchman, who again successfully defended his right to hold the Brassard in a one-mile match race. Dupuy made Clark ride out in front, and he snatched the lead away from him when the little Australian least expected it.

Spears recovered from his defeat by Kramer and won the one-mile open in fine style, while in the amateur class, the honors went to John Dreher, a Newark boy, who won the two-mile open after a close duel with Eddie Kane at the finish.

Gordon Walker won the first race contested in the Class B professionals, the one-mile event, in which he beat out Willie Hanley, recently turned professional, and Frank Corry, the Australian. The summaries:

One-Mile Novice (Amateur)—Won by William Grenhold, Newark; second, Joseph Marti, Newark. Time—2:21 2-5.

Two-Thirds Mile Match Race, (Professional) Between Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, and Robert Spears, Australia.—Won by Kramer in straight heats. First heat—time of last eighth mile, 0:12. Second heat—last eighth mile, 0:12 1-5.

One-Mile Class B, (Professional)—Won by Gordon Walker, Australia; second, Walter Hanley, San Francisco; third, Frank Corry, Australia. Time—2:40 2-5.

Brassard Race—One-mile challenge sprint between Marcel Dupuy, France, (holder) and A. Jackie Clark, Australia, (challenger)—Won by Dupuy. Time—4:32 2-5; last one-eighth mile, 0:12 2-5.

One-Third Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by William Murray, Harrison, (70 yards); second, Arthur Geokfert, Newark, (60 yards); third, Charles Rimmele, Newark, (60 yards.) Time—0:36 3-5.

One-Mile Open (Professional)—Won by Robert Spears, Australia; second, Alfred Grenda, Australia; third, Reggie McNamara, Australia. Time—2:40 1-5.

Miss and Out Invitation (Professional)—Won by Ray Eaton, Elizabeth; second, Norman Anderson, Denmark; third, Willie Coburn, Newark. Time—6:06. Distance—2 miles 4 laps.

Unlimited Pursuit Race (Professional)—Between Oscar Egg, Switzerland, and Reggie McNamara, Australia. Won by Egg. Distance—5 miles 2¾ laps. Time—11:40 1-5.

Two-Mile Open (Amateur)—Won by John Dreher, Newark; second, Edward Kane, Newark; third, Thomas Grimm, Irvington. Time—4:20 2-5.

Fifty-Mile Cycle Road Race.

The Century Road Club of America will hold its annual 50-mile handicap bicycle road race on Sunday, June 20, starting from Floral Park, L. I., the scene of most of the road races held in the metropolitan district. According to present indications the list of prizes will be a large one, as the committee in charge of the race has already received many donations from the manufacturers of bicycles and accessories. The list of competitors also promises to be large, as there is more interest displayed in cycling just now than there has been in a good many years. The roads are in fine condition throughout the entire distance and the establishing of a new American road record is likely. Some of the fastest riders from east of the Mississippi will compete in this event. For particulars apply to William Gold, 228 East Twenty-first Street, New York City.

Foreign Cyclists Arrive Today.

The French liner Rochambeau, which is due to arrive today, will bring the first aggregation of bicycle cracks from different points in Europe, who are booked to appear at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, the new track to be opened on May 22. Among those who will arrive today are Caesar Moretti, the Italian sprinter; Thorwald Ellegaard, Denmark's fastest rider; George Seres and M. Pastiur of France, and pace followers of class, Marius Mazo and M. Nazo, the latter Europe's best pacemaker. The International Derby of twenty-five miles will be the feature of the opening day. The American picked to start in this event will be selected from Jimmy Moran, Bobby Walthour, George Wiley, Percy Lawrence, and Menus Bedell.

Acme Handicap Won by Spillane.

The Acme Wheelmen held the third of their series of quarter-mile sprint races yesterday afternoon. Fifteen riders competed, and the best time was made by Fred Woisin and Frank Small, each one of whom finished in 0:32 4-5. Joe Schaffer covered the distance in 33 seconds. The handicap event was over a 7½-mile course, and the limit men again took the leading places. E. O. Spillane finished first from the four-minute mark and Fred Hust was second, his handicap being the same. The order of finish of the others was Erwin Spillane, John Herson, and Frank Ferri, with the scratch men, Woisin and Schaffer, in seventh and eighth positions. The time was 21:55.

Ten-Mile Cycling Race.

The Century Road Club Association, New York Division, will hold a ten-mile handicap road race next Sunday at Grant City, Staten Island. The race is open to all amateur riders registered with the National Cycling Association. The event will start at 9:30 A. M. so that all riders who wish to compete at the Newark Velodrome in the afternoon will have ample time to make the trip. The start will be from the Boulevard Hotel.

Brooklyn Celtics Back in Form.

After tasting defeat in three cup ties in a few the Brooklyn Celtics took a brace yesterday afternoon and defeated the Camerons 4 goals to 2 at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn.

MORE CREWS FOR REGATTA.

Cascadilla Wants to Row in Schoolboy Race on Memorial Day.

New York's reviving interest in rowing is having its effect upon outside clubs. In addition to Cascadilla's request for permission to enter the high school race Secretary Lauer now has a letter from Philadelphia asking if an intermediate quadruple sculls race can be added for the Memorial Day regatta. Two of the well-known clubs there—Malta and Fairmount—have crews for that event and wish to come here to compete. Both requests will probably be settled tonight at the Stewards' meeting.

Captain Hart of the Metropolitans will have to row preliminaries in order to choose the club entries. Farnam and Patton will row off in the junior singles, and Indekofer and F. Bagge will meet to represent the "Mets" in the intermediate singles. Indekofer and Bagge will also row in the intermediate doubles. The champion senior four has been broken up, and Emery and Jauss will row senior doubles instead. The junior quadruple seating has been changed so that the crew now rows: Martin, stroke; Froelich, 1; Wenger, 2; Zillie, 3.

Besides the De Witt Clinton High School eight and the Hiawatha Canoe Club, the Rosedale Rowing Club of Hoboken is now rowing from the Metropolitan boat house. They will enter the senior four barge.

It was stated that the date of the Hudson River regatta, originally set for July 31, may be made two weeks later, because of conflicts with races at Philadelphia, Boston and Springfield, as well as with a date chosen by the Rosedale Club. It is understood that Philadelphia has formally protested against the local date.

The Nonpareil double crew of 1912—Crowley and Schwartz—have decided to row again this year. Crowley will continue at bow. Livingstone, who will also go to Philadelphia May 22, will row a senior single shell for Nonpareil on Memorial Day, while Captain Pearse will compete in association senior singles. Lieutenant Purgold will row intermediate singles. Nonpareil has granted the use of its club house to the Hudson crews in preparation for the big regatta.

The Wahnetah senior four, winner of last year's Harlem race, have begun hard work again for the year. They are now boated: L. Hartung, 1; Atkinson, 2; Kelly, 3; Ryan, 4.

The New Rochelle Club has added five new shells since last season, four single gigs and one double. All are of the skin-botton type, and were made in the house during the Winter by the club builder. Steddiford Pitt gives his New Rochelle High School lads a long drill every afternoon.

With J. W. Atkinson coaching the Flushing High School boys in match races daily with the senior four, he should put out a crew that will make trouble for some entries. De Witt Clinton is now at the Metropolitan house, with Morrison coaching. The Fordham Preps, under Coach Mulcahy, have had good daily competition in rowing against the freshmen eight are ready for a race almost any time.

Coach Cramer will give the Commerce High School candidates their first real tryout next Sunday afternoon, when he pits them against the Lone Star senior four in an exhibition race. The occasion is the Lone Star Dutch dinner and dance, with races in the afternoon. Aside from the feature race above, there will be a barge eight-oared race, with women accompanying the oarsmen.

Scottish Soccer Players Join Colors.

The annual report of the Scottish Football Association, just issued, shows a loss on the year of $12,350, included in which is $6,250 contributed to the War Fund. Over $25,000 has been given as special donations by the Scottish League clubs to the War Fund, and collections at the league games have realized another $5,000. Scottish soccer players have made a splendid response to join the colors, just over 1,500 active professionals having enlisted, while well over 2,000 old players have also gone on active service.

New England Wheelmen in Races.

Sixteen members started in the weekly point race of the New England Wheelmen of New York over the Eastern Boulevard in the Bronx yesterday, and as the course was in fine shape, fast time was made. The limit men went the entire distance and the first four to finish, with their handicaps, follow: George Polacsy, (one minute;) E. Aickelir, (scratch;) Louis Zeoli, (two minutes;) C. H. J. Jonjes, (one minute.) Following the point race, the monthly unpaced race over a three-mile course was held and the riders finished as follows: A. Echrich, (0:25 2-5;) George Poiacsy, (0:27;) E. Aickelir, (0:29;) B. Baker, (0:29 1-5;) L. Zeoli, (0:30;) C. H. J. Tonjes, (0:30 2-5;) B. Boyes, (0:30 3-5.)

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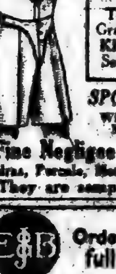

50c Athletic Underwear 29c Garment
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Otis Balbriggans, 49c
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Last week's stock market was divided into two clearly distinct periods. During the first the market may be said to have moved under ordinary influences, but during the second period, the last two days of the week, it was swayed by considerations which were intensified by the extraordinary nature of the news whose essential feature was that it opened up before the country the gravest sort of possibilities in connection with our own relations to the situation created by the war in Europe. In retrospect relatively little interest attaches to the earlier of last week's two market periods. It was marked by a succession of declines and recoveries which, though attributed in part to adverse war news, was properly recognized as amounting in effect to nothing more than a normal correction of over-extended accounts which grew out of the prolonged advance in prices. During the course of that rise optimism in respect to the stock market allowed itself a little too free play, as always happens under similar conditions, and the result was a too thinly supported advance which yielded to the effect of unfavorable war news. But this movement was called for by the position of the market without reference to external influences, and they were only the secondary cause of the declines which occurred on Monday and on Wednesday with an intervening recovery. It was a movement which was accompanied by no impairment of the basic business situation which supplied the foundation for the forward movement which had been under way for six or eight weeks. The news which came to hand early in the week, and this remained true of the business news of the latter part of the week as well, showed no change for the worse in either the business or the financial structure. The monthly iron trade statistics showed noteworthy progress in that basic industry, and the conditions governing a still more basic thing, agriculture, were shown in the Government's monthly report to be decidedly favorable.

Clearly the reaction in the stock market during this early period was of internal rather than of external origin. Not so with the violent break in prices which on Friday opened the new period into which the market passed. That directly and unmistakably was due to the news of the sinking of the Lusitania with many American passengers aboard, and, as was later shown, with the loss of many of those and of many other passengers and members of the crew. From the moment this news was received it was seen that it opened up possibilities of serious complications in our foreign relations. The financial community undertook to weigh the significance of this happening in the light of the note which this Government addressed to Germany when the war zone around Great Britain was declared, and it was felt that the thing had now happened for which this Government had said it would feel constrained to hold the German Government to strict accountability. After the convulsion caused by the receipt of the news of the sinking of this ship the market showed decided recovery, and again on Saturday developed strength after a sharp opening decline. This made it clear that the financial community which came to the support of the stock market was resolved to deal calmly with the situation. Nevertheless it recognized the graveness of it, and market sentiment naturally reflected the reserve to which so serious an incident necessarily gave rise.

The week came to an end without this incident having been closed, for news had not yet come of the stand which Washington would take, and beyond that lay the questions to which Germany's reply might give rise. The action of the market, however, late on Friday and again on Saturday was in no small measure due to the belief which prevailed in important banking circles that the matter would be handled in a way which would avoid the most serious of the consequences which the Stock Exchange had feared at the height of its unsettlement on Friday. Confidence was felt that no hasty action would be taken by this Government, and yet it was clearly realized that urgent representations would have to be made to Germany. It speaks well for the underlying strength of the financial and business situation generally that after a prolonged rise news such as that, which has so shocked the country, should have caused no more unsettlement than it did, and that recovery from that unsettlement should have ensued so quickly.

The further course of the market is necessarily bound up pretty closely with the events which are to grow out of the killing of many Americans on board the Lusitania, and for a time those events and the inferences which may be drawn from them may obliterate the effect upon the market of the commoner things in the situation. But those are almost uniformly favorable, and in due time they will be bound to exert their influence unless they are distorted from their present course by events which are conceived of as possible, but from which most people expect us to escape. The remarkably favorable crop outlook, the steady progress which is being made in trade, the continued stimulus of easy credit, and the cumulative influence of the very favorable position which we occupy in international trade—all hold the promise of an increasingly favorable business development. These are all facts which bear very directly upon the intrinsic value of securities, but as a mere matter of prudence it must be recognized that at present they are all subject to the hazards of war influences. That is one of the things which was made plain last week in an all too striking manner. The market had come to consider itself to a large extent immune to the influence of war news. It thought of the effect of war orders much more than of the possible effect of the outcome of battles, or of happenings such as that which took it so greatly by surprise on Friday, many as had been the warnings of that very thing. It is probable that most of those trading in stocks will not soon forget the truth in this respect, which was so forcibly borne in on them last week. That alone will by no means prevent the exercise of normal influence by the many favorable elements in the situation in this country, but it may well cause that influence to be exerted with more moderation than was shown during the April rise in prices. It must be expected, at least, that what has happened will for a time lead to a more sedate market, even though the hope be freely entertained that ways will be found by which we can steer clear of the possible complications which have been recognized from the beginning of this war, but which until last week were never brought home very forcibly to the stock market.

It is natural to consider the course of prices last week, particularly its later movements, solely in the light of the news which accompanied or gave rise to them, but with a view to obtaining a proper market perspective it is necessary to consider the price movement in reference not only to the news of the week, but also with reference to the previous course of prices. The effect of last week's decline is intensified by reason of the fact that it was concentrated in the space of three or four days. In that period half of the advance recorded in twice as many weeks was wiped out. Yet that was not an excessive reaction after a prolonged and pronounced rise, during the course of which free rein had been given to market imagination. The settling-down process following a long advance might account for a reaction as great as that. That much has happened on this occasion, and has happened in the past, without any impairment of the material factors which provided the foundation for the long rise in prices. The question with which the market feels it is now confronted is whether or not the further course of war events will alter for the worse those material factors. If it is found that it does not such shock as has been given to confidence will be made good. We should move forward hopefully but not boastfully.

So far as the stock market is concerned it now has practical reason enough for recognizing the value of the suggestion with which it had little patience when prices were rising steadily and rapidly that it should bear in mind that a large part of the world is at war and that the ordinary uncertainty of human events is thereby greatly increased. The progress which we have so happily made in business in recent months will in no wise be impaired, indeed, it may be rather helped than harmed, by a quieter stock market than that which lately ruled on the Stock Exchange. Of the breadth of the actual investment demand for securities very striking proof was offered last week in the noteworthy response made to the public offering of the $65,000,000 issue of Pennsylvania 4½ per cent. bonds. It was on Friday that that offering was made and, despite the check which the news of the Lusitania inevitably put upon public subscriptions, the issue was very largely covered on that day, and the indications at the week's close were that it would be fully subscribed by today. The fact that subscriptions were coming in at a rate which made this likely showed pretty clearly that the existing demand for investment issues rests on a solid foundation.

FRANCE PLANS GREAT LOAN.

Will Pledge Bills for 42,000,000 Pounds Sterling in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 9.—Activity on the Bourse has already lessened to such an extent that there is talk of closing the Exchange on Saturdays, beginning next month. French 3 per cents. have been uncertain and a quarter point lower. All the European funds have been neglected. Copper stocks, after a rally in sympathy with their strength in New York, closed yesterday below the preceding week's level.

The whole tone of the markets has been undecided despite the excellent reception given Minister of Finance Ribot's declarations intended to prepare the public mind for the creation of £42,000,000 of French Treasury bills. These are to be pledged with the British Exchequer, and are to be renewable until one year after the signing of peace. The interest is to be the same as on British Treasury bills. The arrangement contemplates a shipment by France to England of £12,000,000 bullion as part security.

The Bank of France's authorized advances to the Government have been increased by 9,000,000,000 francs. More than three-twelfths of the direct taxation has now been called for.

Talk on the Bourse yesterday was all based on the sinking of the Lusitania. Great sympathy for England has been aroused, accompanied by expectations of a sharp change in the attitude of the United States consequent upon the flagrant trampling upon all laws of humanity in submarine warfare.

LONDON TRADING QUIET.

Stock Market Transactions Sag—Many New Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 9.—The markets have been apathetic, owing to the uncertainty which is only natural in a period of such great military activity, but there is no pessimism evident. News of the loss of the Lusitania came Friday after the close of the Exchange, and the state of the public's feeling yesterday was more bitter than at any time since the outbreak of the war. So keenly has the tragedy struck home that naturalized Germans who are members of the Stock Exchange are expected not to enter the house henceforth.

London's trading in American issues has been light, but the Exchange is extremely sensitive to the present mood of the United States. We understand here that J. P. Morgan is returning to New York without having established a British credit. The French shipments of gold to the United States are welcomed. France must shortly obtain credits here to pay her debts to Great Britain, but no public security issue is looked for. The Lake Shore's repayment to be made here on May 15 of £3,200,000 of one-year notes maturing on that date has created a good impression and will help the British exchange position.

The Argentine loan of £5,000,000 on the terms described last week is to be offered at once. The Buenos Aires Western is also to be allowed to offer £1,000,000 of ten-year 5 per cent. bonds at 98 to stockholders. These offerings have confirmed the impression that the authorities approve efforts for the maintenance of Great Britain's commercial position in South America. The East Indian Railway yesterday offered £3,500,000 of 4½ per cent. forty-year bonds at 99. They are guaranteed by the Indian Government, which explains the high price received. The South African Government's offering of £3,000,000 of 4½ per cent. ten-year bonds at 98½ was only taken to the extent of 72 per cent., and constitutes the first failure of a new issue since the beginning of war. However, the loan met with better success than that Government's last pre-war issue.

The City regards the Chinese-Japanese situation hopefully. China is buying silver today. Brewery stocks were helped by the failure of "dry" legislation. Cunard shares were steady and insurance issues dull.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 8, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$23,887,200		$299,381,700	
Same period last year	10,792,500		289,527,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	84.89	83.95	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.45	87.34	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	72	72	72	½
Allegheny Val. 4s	94	94	94	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	6
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	102½	102	102	20
Am. A. Chem. deb. 5s	93½	93	93	17
Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	5
Am. H. & Leath. 6s	102½	102½	102½	7
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	89½	89½	89½	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105½	104⅝	104⅝	87
Am. T. & T. cv 4½s	101½	99	99⅝	217
Am. T. & T. cv 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	71
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	69½	65	65	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	92½	92¼	92⅝	42
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅝	93⅝	94	275
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	1
A.T.&S.F. adj. 4s, sta.	85	84⅝	84⅝	18½
A.,T.&S.F. cv. 4s, 1960	102⅝	99¼	100	129
A.,T.&S.F. cv. 4s, 1955	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	14
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	101	101	17
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	88¾	88⅝	88¾	7
Atl. Coast Line 4s	92½	91½	92	125
At.C.L., L.&N. col. 4s	87	86⅝	86⅝	16
Baldwin Loco. 5s	102¼	102¼	[illegible]	19
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	92½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87½	86½	86⅝	221
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	88	88	88	1
B. & O. Southw. 3½s	90⅝	89	89	17
Beech Creek 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100⅞	100	100⅞	88
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	91½	91	91	504½
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	3
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100¼	99⅞	100	66
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	47
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	104⅝	103¼	103¼	18
Bruns. & West. 4s	93	92½	92½	4
B. & S. Iron deb. 5s	78	78	78	3
Bush Terminal 5s	88	86½	88	4
Bush Terminal 4s	85⅝	85½	85⅝	6
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	86⅝	86½	86⅝	3
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94½	94¼	94¼	49
Canada So. con. 5s, Series A	104½	104	104½	18
Cent. Leather 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	83
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101½	100⅞	100⅞	22
Central of Ga., M. & N. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Central of Ga., Mob. Div. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Cent. N. England 4s	79	79	79	10
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	115½	114⅞	114⅞	10
C. of N. J. 5s, reg.	115	115	115	1
C. R. R. & B'k'g Co. of Ga. 5s	92½	92	92½	37
Cen. Pac. 1st 4s	89¼	87½	87½	278
Cen. Pac. 3½s	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	84½
C. & O. con. 5s	104¼	104	104¼	8
C. & O. gen. 4½s	88½	87½	88	17
C. & O. cv. 4½s	76⅝	75½	75½	23
C. & O. C. River 4s	82½	82½	82½	2
C. & O. Big Sandy 4s	82	82	82	1
C. & O. R. & Alle. 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½	12
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97	96½	96⅝	218
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg	97	96⅝	96⅝	142
C., B. & Q. Ill. D. 4s	94½	94¼	94¼	17
C., B. & Q., gen. 4s	92½	91⅝	91⅝	72
C., B. & Q., Ill Div. 3½s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	1
C.,B.& Q.,Nb. ext. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	3
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	70	67½	68	50
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	99	98½	99	7
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	104½	104¼	104¼	14
Chi. & Alton 3½s	47½	47½	47½	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71⅝	69⅝	69⅝	74
C.,M.& St. P. cv. 4½s	98⅝	97	97	146
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd.	104½	102¼	102½	900½
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	89½	89	89	11
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A	92	91	91	12
C.,M.& St.P. gen. 4½s	101½	101	101	30
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103	102¾	102¾	73
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. So. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	9
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
C., M. & P. S'd 4s	91	91	91	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	82	82	3
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	93⅞	94	14
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	10
C. & N. W., St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	105½	105½	105½	3
Chicago Railways 5s	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	11
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102¼	102	102¼	20
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83½	82½	83	30
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg	81	81	81	3
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66¾	64½	64½	140
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	53½	51	51	180
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	11
Cin., San & Cleve. 5s	101	101	101	6
Chi. & W. Ind. cn. 4s	79½	79¼	79½	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	73	71¼	71¼	2
Cleve. S. Line 4½s	93½	92½	92½	11
Col. Industrial 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	10
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91½	91	91½	11
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	85	84½	84½	16
Con. Gas deb. 6s	117	115	115	535
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Corn P. ref. 5s, 1931	96½	96½	96½	3
Corn P. ref. 5s, 1934	95½	95	95	5
Cumberland Telep. 5s	96⅝	96½	96½	13
Cuban-Am. S. cl. tr. 6s	98	98	98	11
D. & H. 1st & rf. 4s	95	94¾	95	26
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	30
D. & H. l'n eqt. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	48¼	48	48	14½
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	75⅝	74¾	74¾	15
Detroit Edison 5s	103	102⅞	103	3
Detroit United 4½s	75	75	75	17
Det. & M. gold 4s	78	78	78	2
Det. River Tun. 4½s	90½	90	90½	31
Distillers Sec. 5s	56½	52	52	74
Duluth & I. R. 5s	100	99½	99½	14
Du Pont Powder 4½s	90¼	89⅝	90	66
E. T., Va. & Ga. c. 5s	104½	104	104	7
E. T., Va. & Ga. d. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
E. E. Ill., N. Y., con. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Equit. G., N. Y., 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	5
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. A.	65	63	63	11
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	69	67	67	32
Erie gen. 4s	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	28
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	86½	86½	86½	3
Erie 1st con. 4s	82¼	82	82½	24
E. & T. H. con. 6s	87⅝	87½	87½	2
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	88	87	88	38
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Gen. El. deb. 5s	104	104	104	2
Granby Con. cv. 6s	105	100	100½	129
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	99½	99	99½	6
Green Bay deb. B	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	2
Hocking Val. 4½s	94	93½	93½	3
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	102	102	102	1½
Hud. & Man. r. 5s	76⅝	75	75	117½
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	27⅝	26¼	26¼	213
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	86	86	86	6½
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	83⅝	83¼	83¼	30
Ill. Central 3½s, 1951	83	83	83	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	88	87½	87⅝	13
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100⅝	99	99	8
Ill. Cent., W. Line 4s	88	88	88	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	85¼	85	85	12
Indiana Steel 5s	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	38
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	131	119	120	119
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	132	118⅜	121	780
Int.-Met. 4½s	78⅝	76	76¼	172
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98⅝	98¼	98¼	132
Int. M. Marine 4½s	44	42	43	52½
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79⅝	79½	79⅝	9
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86½	86	86½	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	53⅝	50	50	17
K. C., Ft. C. & M. 4s	71⅝	71¼	71¼	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Kansas City So. 5s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	50
Kansas City So. 3s	68½	68	68½	16
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	101	101¼	13
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	100	100	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	93⅛	92⅝	92⅝	13
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	72⅝	72¼	72¼	151
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93¼	93	93	14
Lake S. 4s, 1928, reg.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92⅝	91½	91½	31
Lake Shore 3½s	82½	82⅝	82⅝	13
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	82	82	82	9
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	94	94	94	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	100	100	100	4
L. V. of N. Y., 4½s, reg	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	124	123½	124	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	37
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	½
Long Island gen. 4s	87	87	87	5
Lorillard 7s	122⅝	122½	122½	12
Lorillard 7s, reg.	122½	122	122	1½
Lorillard 5s	100⅝	100	100¼	73
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 1963	102½	101¾	102¼	21
L. & N., P. & A. 6s	108⅝	108½	108⅝	10
L. & N. unif. 4s	94½	94	94	61
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115½	5
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	101	101	101	2
Manhattan Con. 4s	91	90	90	3
M. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	107	105	107	17
M. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C	107	107	107	4
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83	83	83	40
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Mil., L. S. & W. 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	8
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	54⅝	52½	52½	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78	78	78	3½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	60	59⅝	60	4
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	58	58	58	5
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	83	83	83	1
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	68½	68	68¼	6
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101⅝	101	101½	60
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	91	91	91	3
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	92½	92¼	92⅝	9
Mo. Pacific 4s	48⅝	46	46	39
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	45	43	43½	9
Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser. A	91⅝	91½	91½	72
Morris & Essex 3½s	85½	85½	85½	2
National Tube 5s	98½	98	98	3
Nat. Enameling 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	9
New Orl., M. & C. 5s	40	40	40	1½
N. Y. Air B. cv 6s	98	97½	98	6
N. Y. Cen. gen 3½s	80⅝	80	80	45
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, 1934	87⅝	86	86	26
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, w. i.	103½	102⅝	102⅝	2,359
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, f. pd.	103¼	101½	101½	2,5[illegible]
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, 1st pd.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
N.Y.C. ref. & I. 4½s	89⅝	89	89	291
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	73	72⅞	73	6
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	71½	71½	71½	1
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	71⅝	71	71	9
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	11
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84	84	22
N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv. 6s	111½	110½	110½	39
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	109½	109	109½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s, 1954	67	67	67	1
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
N. Y. Rys. ref 4s	73⅝	72⅞	73	10
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	53¼	51	51	214
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97⅝	97	97	49
N.Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	78	76⅞	76⅞	13
Nor. & W. gen. 6s	118	118	118	3
Nor. & W. con. 4s	93½	91⅝	91⅝	21
N.&W., P. C. & C. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	13
Nor. & W. cv. 4½s	104½	102	102	24
North. Pac. 4s	92⅝	91½	91½	250
North. Pac. 3s	66	64½	64½	169½
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	94	94	94	1
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101	101	101	21
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	91¼	91	91	37
Ore. Short Line 5s	104½	104½	104⅝	6
Ore. Short Line 6s	109¼	109	109	7
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	91⅝	91	91	22
Ore.-Wash 1st & ref. 4s	80⅝	80	80	11
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	12
Pac. T. & T. 5s	98	97½	97½	89
Penn. Cn. 4s, 1948	98¼	98	98	15
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
Penn. gtd. 4s, Ser. E	92½	92¼	92¼	8
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100¼	100	100½	120
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103⅝	103	103⅝	792
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	64½	64½	64½	7
Pine Creek 6s	118	118	118	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	101	100⅝	101	12
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Public Service 5s	88⅝	87½	87½	90
Ry. St. S., La. T. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Ry. St. S., Int.-O. 5s	91½	91⅛	91⅛	6
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	121	115⅝	118	106
Reading gen. 4s	94⅝	94	94	50
Read.-J. C. col. 4s	93	93	93	12
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s, 1940	98⅝	98	98	20
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	73	72⅝	73	17
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	27
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	67	67	67	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	101¼	101	101	11
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. rcts.	68	68	68	30
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	66	66	66	41
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r., stamped	47	47	47	4
St. L. South. 1st 4s	77⅝	77	77	13
St. L. South. c. 4s	62	62	62	8
St. P., M. & M. c. 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
S.P.,M.&M.M. ext. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	6
S. F. & N. P. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	80⅝	80½	80⅝	6
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	66⅝	65½	65½	51
South. Bell Tel. 5s	98	97⅝	98	34
So. C. & Ga. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	13
South. Pac. col. 4s	85	84	84¼	49
South. Pac. cv. 4s	83⅝	82	82	224
South. Pac. cv. 5s	101⅝	99⅝	100	405½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	88⅝	87½	88	444½
S. P., S. F. T. 4s	81⅛	80½	80½	86
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100¼	100	100	41
Southern Ry gen. 4s	67⅝	65¾	65¾	59
Standard Milling 5s	92	92	92	3
St. G. & E. cv. 6s	95	95	95	10
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	101	101	101	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100	99⅝	100	122
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	96¼	94⅝	95	27
Texas & P. 2d income	36¼	34⅛	36¼	5
Third Avenue ref. 4s	82½	81½	81½*	20½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	78⅝	77	77	134
Tol., P. & West. 4s	64	64	64	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	53	52	53	2
Tri-City 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	80½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	92¼	90⅞	91	32
Union Pacific cv. 4s	91½	90	90	144
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	63½	63½	63½	1
U. R. R. of San F. 4s	46½	45½	45½	33
U. S. Rubber 6s	103¼	103	103¼	62
U. S. Steel 5s	102¼	101⅞	102¼	524
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	8½
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	96½	95⅝	96	12
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	13
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	4
Wabash 1st 5s	102½	101⅝	101⅝	66
Wabash 2d 5s	95½	94	95½	75
Wabash ref. 4s	31	27	27	208
W. r. 4s, Eq. tr. r., sta.	28⅝	27	27	262
W., P. T. 1st 4s, C., t. r.	8½	8	8	26
W., Pitts. T. 2d 4s	⅞	⅞	⅞	8
Western Electric 5s	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	38
Western Maryland 4s	68½	67	67	28
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	104½	98⅝	101¼	2,426
W. E. & M. 5 p. c. n.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	13
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
W. N. Y. & P. g. 4s	76½	76½	76½	1
W. Un. T. c. t. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	10
W. Un. T. r. e. 4½s	96	92½	92½	24
West Shore 4s	82½	82	82½	5
West Shore 4s, reg.	89	88⅝	88⅝	18
Wheel. & L. E. c. 4s	65	64½	64½	30
Win. & St. Peter 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Wiscon. Cent. g. 4s	86⅝	86½	86½	6
Total sales				$23,889,000

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, registered	98½	98⅝	98½	2½
U. S. 3s, reg., small	101	101	101	*2
U. S. 3s, coupon	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	½
Japanese 4½s	77½	75	75	19
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., Ger. sta.	75⅝	73½	73⅝	108
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	97½	96⅝	97	42
Total sales				$172,200

*In $100.

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4s, 1962	100½	100½	100½	10
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	34
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101	101	101	4
N. Y. State 4½s	109⅝	109	109	42
V.d.6s, B.B. & C. cts.	59	59	59	1
Total sales				$91,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954, reg.	89	89	89	1
4s, 1957	97½	97	97	17
4s, 1959	97½	97	97	55
4½s, 1960	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	52
4½s, 1964	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	16
4½s, 1963	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	33
4½s, November, 1957	105⅝	105	105	10
4½s, November, 1917	101½	101¼	101¼	1
Total sales				$185,000
Grand total				23,837,200

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended May 8, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	1,022,308	319,026	270,906
Tuesday	631,411	275,943	334,815
Wednesday	864,328	178,515	300,323
Thursday	[illegible]	217,565	192,940
Friday	1,159,190	300,362	187,243
Saturday	564,308	150,635	67,356
Total week	4,840,491	1,442,048	1,353,673
Yr. to date	43,726,620	31,599,628	33,240,510

BONDS. (Par Value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$3,643,500	$1,809,000	$1,862,500
Tuesday	3,522,200	2,292,000	1,827,500
Wednesday	4,479,000	2,156,000	2,032,000
Thursday	3,817,500	1,628,000	1,757,500
Friday	4,669,000	1,916,000	1,408,500
Saturday	3,706,000	1,001,500	435,500
Total week	$23,837,200	$10,792,500	$9,324,500
Yr. to date	290,381,700	289,527,000	212,894,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	May 8, '15.	May 9, '14.	Change.
R. R. and mis.	4,840,491	1,442,042	+ 3,398,449
Banks		4	− 4

BONDS.

	May 8, '15.	May 9, '14.	Change.
R. R. and mis.	$23,389,000	$10,032,000	+$13,357,000
Government	172,200	37,500	+ 134,700
State	91,000	208,000	− 117,000
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	280,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]044,700

$170,000

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Western Pacific Railway Company

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company, Maturing September 1, 1933:

In view of the appointment of receivers of Western Pacific Railway Company, the undersigned, holding or representing severally a large amount of said bonds, and believing it of great importance that the bondholders shall be in a position to take prompt and concerted action with respect to the enforcement of their mortgage lien upon the property of said Company, the protection of their rights otherwise in the pending foreclosure suit and realizing, as far as possible, their claim against The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company (both under the guaranty of interest endorsed or agreed to be endorsed upon their bonds and the contract obligation with respect to the payment of such interest assumed by The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and pledged under said First Mortgage), as well as with respect to other matters, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of said bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with the March 1, 1915, coupons attached, under an agreement of deposit now on file in the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, the Depositary under said agreement, on or before June 1, 1915. Said Depositary will issue therefor its transferable certificates of deposit.

Deposits may be made also with the First Federal Trust Company, No. 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California; Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Illinois, and the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, agents of the Depositary.

Copies of the agreement of deposit and of an explanatory circular letter may be obtained upon application to any of the above-mentioned Trust Companies.

Dated New York, May 8, 1915.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 8, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,840,491	43,726,620
Same period last year	1,442,046	31,399,628

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	72.32	66.43	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	68.95	67.48	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	80	80	80	−16	118
40½	Apr. 22	26¾	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	35¾	32	33½	−4⅜	44,820
20	Apr. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15½	13¼	14½	−3⅜	17,890
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	53¼	46	46	−6⅝	6,830
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	75¼	63	68¼	−7⅜	301,514
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	59⅞	53	53½	−4	2,800
93	Apr. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	93	..	....
50¼	Apr. 20	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	49⅝	43	44	−5⅝	21,500
86¾	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	86	..	....
108	May 3	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	108	98⅝	99¼	−3⅝	300
153	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	153	148½	148½	−1½	300
44⅝	Apr. 30	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	42¾	30⅝	33¾	−10	186,600
100¼	May 1	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	99¾	97	97⅞	−2⅞	2,550
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	57⅞	47⅝	51	−6½	21,300
116	Apr. 30	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116	116	116	..	100
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48¼	..	....
102	Apr. 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	95½	95	95	..	275
109	Apr. 8	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼	185
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	46⅝	47⅞	−4	8,500
98	Apr. 22	95⅛	Apr. 29	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	95⅝	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	97	..	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	6½	6	6	− ⅞	975
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	36⅜	30¼	30¼	−6	7,750
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	34⅝	30	30½	−3½	13,250
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	11⅛	9⅞	10	−1⅜	2,600
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	30	29½	28½	−2¼	200
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	59	43	45½	−13	70,830
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf	98	96	96	−2	600
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	− ½	730
32½	Mar. 31	25	Apr. 19	Am. Malt pf	27	25	25	−3	500
76	Apr. 26	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	73⅜	64⅛	65½	−7⅞	27,500
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	108⅛	107	107½	..	1,885
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	83⅝	83	83	..	200
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	..	50
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
40	Apr. 30	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	37¼	34½	34½	−4⅜	2,000
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	112	106⅝	107	−4	9,300
114⅞	May 4	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114⅞	114	114	− ⅞	800
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	61	61	61	+ ½	1,250
123⅞	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅞	119½	120	−2⅜	10,100
252½	Apr. 22	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	237½	229½	229¼	−6⅜	1,815
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	109	107½	107½	− ½	583
32¼	May 3	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	32¼	29¼	29¼	−1⅝	1,500
89⅞	May 1	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	89⅝	85	85	−4⅞	600
15	Apr. 20	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf	..	..	14	..	....
39	Apr. 26	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper‡	36⅝	31⅜	32½	−3⅜	52,200
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	6⅞	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	102⅛	98¼	99	−3⅜	22,925
100⅛	May 6	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	99¼	99⅞	− ½	1,500
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	110	108⅛	108⅝	−3⅜	400
61½	May 1	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	58½	41	46½	−12¼	33,100
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	101½	100	100	−1½	400
79⅞	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	77¼	70	72¼	−5⅛	5,290
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅝	69⅜	69⅞	−1⅛	2,200
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1¼	1	1	− ⅛	700
159	May 7	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	159	130	140⅝	− ⅞	47,650
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	112	111	111⅝	− ⅞	1,200
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	90½	85¼	88	−2½	9,410
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	132	..	....
27	May 1	26⅝	Apr. 17	Brown Shoe	..	..	27	..	....
82	Apr. 29	82	Apr. 29	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	82	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	7½	7½	7½	..	200
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	*90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	..	20
69	May 5	59	May 8	Butte & Superior	69	59	59	..	8,100
21⅝	Feb. 8	12¾	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	18	15⅝	16¼	−1⅛	8,600
54⅝	Feb. 8	38	Apr. 6	Cal. Petroleum pf	45½	42	42	−2½	900
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	60	60	60	..	98
174	Apr. 19	152¾	May 7	Canadian Pacific	164½	152¾	156⅝	−9⅛	58,530
83¼	Apr. 16	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	80	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	41½	34½	36¼	−4⅛	36,000
104¼	May 5	100⅝	Jan 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	104¼	102⅝	102⅝	− ⅞	2,100
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	300	300	300	−25	100
*120	May 7	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	120	120	120	..	12
49⅝	Apr. 19	40	Feb. 23	Chesapeake & Ohio	48½	42	44¼	−2¼	7,400
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	8½	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14¼	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜	1,300
36⅝	Apr. 19	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33⅞	30	30½	−2⅜	2,720
98¼	Apr. 19	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95⅛	90	91	−4½	23,010
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf	128	125¼	125¼	−3¼	200
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest	129⅞	126½	126½	−3½	710
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	18½	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	26	21⅜	22¾	−1⅞	85,225
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	47½	40½	43⅞	−3⅝	74,000
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	34½	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	61½	..	....
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101	100½	100½	+ ½	200
36½	Apr. 16	21⅝	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	33¼	24	26¼	−6⅝	21,600
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	..	100
54½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	54	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	48	..	....
131⅛	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	130⅝	125½	126	−3⅝	9,600
65½	Apr. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	63⅛	61	61	−2⅝	2,125
97	Apr. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	96	96	96	−1	200
15⅞	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	15⅛	12¼	12¼	−2⅝	16,000
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79½	76½	76½	−3	1,328
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	49	48	48	..	200
26	May 4	19	May 7	Crucible Steel	26	19	22½	+ ⅜	88,650
89½	May 5	86	May 7	Crucible Steel pf	89½	86	89½	..	375
70	Apr. 5	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	61	57	57	−4½	1,200
98	Apr. 30	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	98	96	96	−2	200
90¼	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	..	..	90¼	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	150⅞	146½	146½	−5⅝	815
429⅝	Apr. 10	398⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	417	417	417	−8	100
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	8⅝	8	8	−1	200
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅛	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf	15¼	15	15	−1	300
7⅞	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7⅞	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..	29½	..	....
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114¾	114¾	114¾	..	10
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	61	..	....
16⅛	May 1	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	16⅛	12	12⅞	−3⅛	12,410
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4⅞	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	..	..	9⅛	..	....
91½	May 6	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	91½	91	91½	+1⅛	500
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	28⅞	24¼	25	−3¼	76,125
46⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	44⅜	39	40	−4⅛	11,600
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	37	35	35	−2¼	1,900
15	Apr. 19	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	12½	12½	12½	−1	100
34	Apr. 20	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	..	..	34	..	....
215	Apr. 28	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	215	211½	212½	−2½	400
109	Apr. 27	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	..	239
162	May 1	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	159¼	147⅞	151¼	−8⅜	6,932
150	Apr. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	146½	137	139	−5	8,200
105⅝	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	101¼	98	98	−3	1,600
53⅝	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52⅝	39⅞	43½	−8⅝	39,575
102⅞	Apr. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	102⅞	102	102	..	1,000
79¼	Apr. 19	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	79¼	..	....
122⅞	Apr. 19	112⅞	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	121	115⅞	116⅛	−4⅝	14,217
41⅞	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	37⅜	30	31⅞	−5⅝	36,400
64½	Apr. 26	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	62¼	50½	56⅝	−5⅝	26,760
81	May 3	81	May 3	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	81	81	81	..	137
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P.	97¾	96½	97¾	+1⅜	400
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
117½	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117½	117½	117½	+ ½	203
113	Apr. 19	102¼	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	110¼	108	108	−3	1,120
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	33¼	26⅜	28⅞	−4⅛	85,700
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22⅝	18	19¼	−3⅛	64,200
75⅝	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	72⅞	62½	68	−4	22,300
7⅞	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	5½	..	....
14	Mar. 30	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf	..	..	14	..	....
106¾	Apr. 21	90¼	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	100⅝	95	95	−5⅝	2,100
117	Jan. 9	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	..	..	114	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	73½	70	70	−3	300
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	..	150
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11¼	9⅝	9⅞	−1⅛	900
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	41¼	37	38	−3½	800
10⅞	Apr. 23	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump	7⅛	6	6	− ⅜	1,700
23	Apr. 23	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf	15	15	15	−6⅝	200
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	7	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	68½	68½	68½	+3½	100
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	29⅝	26	26⅞	− ⅜	38,150
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf	60⅛	58⅜	59⅞	+ ⅛	3,000
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	87½	83⅝	85	−3	1,015
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	123	Apr. 30	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	124¼	124	124¼	..	50
136½	May 7	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	136½	126½	135	+8	1,650
109½	Apr. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	109	109	109	..	155
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	49	40	41½	−6⅝	6,300
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	104	102	102	−2¼	400
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	8⅝	8	8	− ⅜	300
23¼	Apr. 22	20	Apr. 5	Lake Erie & W. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ¼	100
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	143¼	136⅞	139	−4¼	17,100
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	222¾	222⅝	222¾	−1¼	116
119¼	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	..	59
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅞	100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21	21	21	..	100
100¾	Jan. 12	88	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	94½	94½	94½	− ½	100
65	Mar. 11	60⅛	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	..	..	61⅝	..	....
184	Mar. 8	163½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	− ⅞	128
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	121	119¾	119⅞	−5⅝	1,700
82½	May 6	72½	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	82⅝	80	80	−2	300
69⅝	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	..	..	68	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd.	128⅜	128	128	− ⅜	500
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	58	58	58	−2	100
101½	Feb. 4	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf	..	..	101	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15½	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	54½	45	47½	−5⅝	31,200
87⅝	Apr. 14	49½	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	78	82	−3½	15,775
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	44	36	38½	−2⅞	27,500
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores	42	42	42	−2⅞	200
98½	Mar. 15	94¾	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	96½	96½	96½	+1½	100
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	86½	73	75	−11½	133,300
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	88	82	85½	−4½	900
29⅝	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	26⅜	23½	24½	−2⅛	14,750
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	16	15	15	−1⅜	300
40	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	..	..	43	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	119	117	117	−3½	1,545
132	Apr. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	..	..	132	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., S.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	78	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅝	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	12	12⅛	−1⅜	13,000
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	34⅝	30	32	+4	1,100
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅝	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	15½	12⅝	13	−2⅛	28,015
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	52½	49	50	−3	4,200
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	101⅛	101	101	−1	200
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	180	180	180	..	5
128	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	125½	125½	125½	+ ⅜	150
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	120	117½	117½	−3½	1,450
126	Jan. 28	120⅛	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	− ½	400
80⅝	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74⅞	70	70	−3⅝	1,600
106⅝	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	..	..	108	..	....
17½	Apr. 30	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	17½	14	15	−1⅛	6,320
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	83	83	83	..	10
70⅞	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	69	56	58½	−10½	29,000
110	Apr. 21	104⅝	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	110	110	110	..	100
23	Jan. 5	20	May 1	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	20	..	....
7	Apr. 29	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	7	7	7	..	100
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅝	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15⅝	13½	14⅛	−1⅝	17,400
100	Apr. 30	56⅛	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	95⅝	81	86	−10⅜	12,050
92⅝	Jan. 22	81⅝	Mar. 1	New York Central	90	84½	85⅝	−3⅛	19,100
36½	Apr. 9	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	35	35	35	−1	150
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68⅝	62	64⅛	−2⅞	21,315
35	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	32⅜	28	29⅛	−2⅝	6,720
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	15½	15½	15½	−4½	100
106⅛	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	105¾	103	103	−2⅛	3,000
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf	..	..	85⅛	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	77	74	74	−3	800
*84⅝	Jan. 27	*84⅝	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84⅝	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅞	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	109⅝	103½	104⅞	−5¼	25,820
4	Apr. 17	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SILV. M.	3	3	3	− ¼	325
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
23⅜	Apr. 13	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	23	19¼	20	−3	1,800
39⅜	Apr. 16	26⅝	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	32	31	32	−3	420
90½	May 8	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf	90½	90½	90½	..	100
111⅝	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	108⅞	107	107⅛	−1⅜	12,608
123½	Apr. 3	115	May 7	People's Gas, Chi.	118⅝	115	115¾	−3½	1,350
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9¾	..	....
23⅛	May 1	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	23	22	22	−1⅛	200
89	May 6	89	May 6	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	89	89	89	..	100
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	..	..	75½	..	....
72	Jan. 18	68	Mar. 15	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	70	..	....
24¾	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅞	20⅝	21	−2⅛	11,600
96	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf	94	91	91	−2	3,550
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
*80	Apr. 21	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf	..	..	*80	..	....
59⅝	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	56	43¼	44½	−12⅝	45,600
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+1½	300
110⅝	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	109½	108¼	108½	−1¼	200
163¼	Apr. 28	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	158	152⅞	152⅞	−8⅝	1,000
1⅞	Jan. 12	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	500
2⅜	Jan. 22	⅜	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf	1½	1¼	1¼	..	400
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	38	28½	29⅝	−7¼	12,450
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf	92	92	92	−2⅛	200
26½	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	24⅜	21⅛	22⅜	−1¼	69,935
157⅛	Apr. 19	140⅛	Feb. 24	Reading†	151⅝	141	142⅝	−9	253,510
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf†	86	86	86	+ ⅛	100
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	84	84	84	− ⅞	400
34½	Apr. 16	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	31⅜	25	25½	−5¼	19,350
88¼	Apr. 16	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	88⅝	84	84¼	−3⅜	2,200
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	Mar. 25	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	500
⅞	Apr. 9	½	Apr. 21	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛	3,800
6¼	May 6	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	6¼	3¾	4⅝	+ ⅞	30,300
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	18	9½	11¼	+1⅜	21,645
6¼	Apr. 22	1⅜	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	5¼	4½	4½	− ⅜	4,250
11⅜	Mar. 31	9¼	May 7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	−1⅜	130
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅜	5½	6	+ ¼	1,300
19	Apr. 23	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n	16½	16½	16½	−2	100
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 28	St. L. Southw'n pf	..	..	37	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	15	14	14	−1⅞	1,600
42⅜	Apr. 21	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf	39	35⅝	36	−3	2,050
209½	Feb. 1	131⅜	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	138½	135	135	−3¼	1,100
125½	Feb. 19	121⅝	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	+ ⅜	200
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	38	35	35	−3	1,000
85	May 6	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	85	85	85	..	100
55	Apr. 14	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	..	..	55	..	....
93½	Apr. 12	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	93	87¼	88⅝	−4⅜	60,520
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	105	104⅞	104⅞	..	32
19⅝	Apr. 9	12⅝	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	18⅝	16	16⅜	−1⅜	13,940
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf	58¼	53¼	53¼	−5¼	2,200
55⅝	Apr. 6	43⅛	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	52	51½	51½	− ½	300
78	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf	70	70	70	..	30
80	May 1	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	78⅝	63¼	69⅝	−11⅝	61,400
102⅝	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf	101⅝	100⅛	101	−1	900
35⅝	Apr. 30	25¼	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	34½	29	30½	−4	6,900
144½	Apr. 19	123¾	Feb. 24	Texas Co.	139⅞	126⅛	130	−10	4,050
17⅞	Apr. 19	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	16⅝	16	16	− ⅛	1,520
101½	Apr. 30	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land tr.	..	..	101½	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	54½	47¼	49	−5⅛	24,115
102¼	Apr. 16	99⅝	Apr. 30	Tobacco Products pf	102	99⅝	99⅝	− ¼	3,600
2⅞	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	2	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 28	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6	6	6	− ½	400
100	Apr. 19	93⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	−1⅞	150
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE	66	66	66	−3½	100
108	Apr. 20	99½	May 6	Underwood Type. pf	99½	99½	99½	− ½	100
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅝	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6½	6	6	− ⅜	900
30⅝	Apr. 6	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf	26	25½	26	−1	200
134⅝	Apr. 19	115⅝	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	132½	122	124½	−7¼	184,750
81⅝	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf	81¼	80⅝	81¼	+ ¼	1,770
31¼	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−1⅝	100
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	45⅝	45	45	−2½	400
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	− ⅜	100
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	..	..	62	..	....
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	19⅝	14	15	−4½	3,200
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	37¼	30⅝	31½	−6⅛	4,000
16¼	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I., P. & F.	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛	500
46¼	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I., P. & F. pf	45	44	44	− ⅞	220
73¼	Mar. 9	64	May 8	U. S. Express	66	64	64	−2¼	300
46	Apr. 29	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	41	40	41	−4	500
89⅝	Apr. 29	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	89⅝	87	87	−2	810
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	43	43	43	+2⅜	100
1⅜	Apr. 24	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	..	..	1⅜	..	....
5⅜	Apr. 24	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−3½	100
74⅝	Apr. 14	51⅛	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	70	57	61	−8½	45,760
110	Apr. 9	101⅝	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107⅞	106	106⅞	− ⅞	1,500
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	..	..	76½	..	....
60⅞	Apr. 19	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	60⅞	51¼	53⅝	−6	868,175
110¼	Apr. 29	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf	109	106½	106⅝	−1⅜	4,500
73	Apr. 26	48⅛	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	68⅝	60	63½	−4½	180,000
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	37	29⅞	30¼	−2	15,000
101	May 5	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	101	97¾	97¾	−1¼	1,900
45	Apr. 18	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	42	42	42	+1	200
10	Apr. 17	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	10	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf	..	..	21	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	1⅞	⅞	1	− ½	7,500
6½	Apr. 29	1⅝	Feb. 24	Wabash pf	3¼	1⅝	1⅝	−1⅜	7,700
100	Apr. 14	77½	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	97	97	97	..	5
26⅞	Apr. 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	26	24	24	−1½	700
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf	35	35	35	−4	100
70⅝	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	69½	64⅞	65¼	−3⅜	10,464
108	Apr. 30	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.†	103⅞	79	87⅞	−15⅝	426,500
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	129	129	129	+12	140
232½	Apr. 6	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	232½	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 18	1⅜	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	..	..	2	..	....
16	Jan. 18	10	Mar. 24	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	12	..	....
6	Jan. 18	2⅞	Apr. 16	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf	3⅛	3	3	..	500
185	Apr. 8	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	123	116	118	+1	4,580
108	Apr. 8	95½	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf	..	..	101	..	....
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	−2	100
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	104⅝	100¼	101	−3½	3,800
120⅝	Apr. 14	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf	120	120	120	..	80

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5.

MONEY

	On Call High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
May 3	2½	1¾	2	2
May 4	2½	1¾	2¼	2
May 5	2½	1¾	2¼	2
May 6	2½	2	2¼	2
May 7	2½	1¾	2¼	2
May 8	2	2	2	2

Week's range—	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
High	2½	2
Low	1¾	2
Same week last year—		
High	2	2
Low	1½	1½
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1¾	1¾
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1½	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 3	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3¼@3½
May 4	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3¼@3½
May 5	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3 @3¼
May 6	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼
May 7	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 8	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4¼	4¼	4¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4¼
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
May 3	$4.79⅜	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅜
May 4	4.79⅜	4.79⅛	4.79⅜
May 5	4.79⅜	4.79⅛	4.79⅜
May 6	4.79⅞	4.79⅛	4.79⅛
May 7	4.79⅝	4.79⅛	4.79⅝
May 8	4.80	4.79⅝	4.79⅞
Cables.			
May 3	$4.79¾	$4.79⅝	$4.79¾
May 4	4.79⅞	4.79⅝	4.79⅞
May 5	4.79⅞	4.79⅝	4.79⅞
May 6	4.80	4.79⅞	4.79⅞
May 7	4.80⅛	4.79⅞	4.80⅛
May 8	4.80⅛	4.80	4.80⅛

	Demand.	Cable.
Week's range—		
High	$4.80	$4.80¼
Low	4.79⅛	4.79⅝
Same week last year—		
High	4.8795	4.8820
Low	4.8755	4.8785
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85½	4.85⅝
Low	4.78⅛	4.78¾
Same period last year—		
High	4.8795	4.8820
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris Dmd.	Paris Cab.	Berlin Dmd.	Berlin Cab.	Switzerland Dmd.	Switzerland Cab.
May 3	5.32⅝	5.32¼	82⅛	82¼	5.32	5.31¼
May 4	5.32½	5.32	82⅜	82¼	5.31¼	5.31
May 5	5.32½	5.31⅞	82⅛	82⅜	5.32	5.31
May 6	5.32½	5.31⅞	82⅝	82⅝	5.32	5.31
May 7	5.31⅞	5.31⅛	82⅜	82⅝	5.31	5.30
May 8	5.31⅞	5.31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Holland Dmd.	Holland Cab.	Italy Dmd.	Italy Cab.
May 3	39¼	39½	5.83	5.82
May 4	39¼	39⅜	5.82½	5.81½
May 5	39¼	..	5.82¼	5.83
May 6	39¼	39⅜	5.83	5.82½
May 7	39¼	39½	5.83	5.82¼
May 8	39¼	39⅜	5.83	5.82½

	Russia Cables.	Austria Cables.
May 3	42.75	15.60
May 4	42.50	15.55
May 5	42.50	15.55
May 6	42.50	15.65
May 7	42.50	15.75
May 8	42.50	15.75

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
May 3	66⅜	72f 50c
May 4	66⅛	72f 70c
May 5	66⅜	72f 50c
May 6	66⅛	72f 40c
May 7	66⅛	72f 40c
May 8	66⅛	72f 35c

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
May 3	Par	Par	*5c	*35c
May 4	Par	*5c	*5c	*30c
May 5	Par	Par	*5c	*30c
May 6	Par	*5c	*5c	*30c
May 7	Par	Par	*5c	*30c
May 8	Par	Par	*5c	*30c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts Short Bills.	Discounts 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on Lon.
May 3	1¼@1½	2⅝	2¾@2⅞	25f 56c
May 4	1¼@1½	2⅝	2¾@2⅞	25f 56c
May 5	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅝	25f 56c
May 6	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅝	25f 57½c
May 7	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅝	25f 57½c
May 8	1¼@1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914
B'k of The Nether'ds	5	Aug. 20, 1914

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver London.	Bar Silver N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
May 3	23⅛d	50⅛c	48
May 4	23⅜d	50⅛c	48
May 5	23⅛d	50c	48
May 6	23⅛d	50c	48
May 7	23⅛d	50c	48
May 8	23⅛d	50c	48

DIVIDENDS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after May 19, 1915, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business April 30, 1915.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

MASON CITY & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1915, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York.
J. F. COYKENDALL, Secty.
Chicago, Illinois, May 10, 1915.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

All Parts of The World

This Bank affords broad facilities to those wishing to sell or purchase foreign exchange.

We have direct connections with all the principal commercial centers and give our customers the benefit of the best rates.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
Now Occupying The Banking Rooms In Its Building
20 NASSAU STREET

The
Jitney Bus

¶ **Its sudden growth.**
¶ **How it affects the Street Railways systems.**
¶ **How the Public Views It.**
¶ **Its probable Development and Effect.**

¶ The ramifications of the influence of the Jitney Bus are deserving of serious study. We have just completed an exhaustive investigation of this subject in 135 cities in this country and Canada. Our inquiries were made of banks, bankers, municipal and State authorities, operating officials of the trolley lines and automobile manufacturers.

¶ A careful summary of all this information has been compiled by us and reviewed by the well-known firm, Messrs. Sanderson & Porter, street railway experts and engineers and operators.

¶ ***A pamphlet of above mailed on request.*** Full separate reports of the situation in each city also furnished upon application.

The Fidelity Trust Company
Baltimore, Md.

FINANCIAL.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee under the mortgage of the BEECH CREEK COAL & COKE COMPANY, dated June 1st, 1904, holds the sum of seventy-five thousand four hundred eleven dollars and ninety-five cents ($75,411.95) in the Sinking Fund provided for under the terms of Article 6 of said mortgage, which is applicable to the purchase of the First Mortgage 5% Forty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company due June 1st, 1944.

Offers of said bonds at not exceeding par and interest will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 28th, 1915. Bonds accepted will be paid for on June 1st, 1915, and must be delivered on that date, or security furnished, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, May 5th, 1915.

The firm of NICHOLS, MacDONELL & SCHEIDER, composed of ERICKSON N. NICHOLS, A. MASTERS MacDONELL, and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER, doing business as brokers at 60 Broadway, New York, expires by limitation April 30, 1915. A. MASTERS MacDONELL and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER will sign in liquidation.

ERICKSON N. NICHOLS and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER have formed a new firm under the name of NICHOLS & SCHEIDER, and will occupy the same offices at 60 Broadway, New York.

A. MASTERS MacDONELL will be located at Room 7, Cotton Exchange Building, New York.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,960.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

READJUSTMENT OF
The Northern Colorado Power Company
(Now named THE WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.)

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Preferred Stock and Common Stock and First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Redeemable Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above Company issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 22, 1913:

Holders of the above Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified to present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, in order to receive, on surrender of certificates representing deposited stock, the new stock to which they are entitled under the above Plan and Agreement, and, on surrender of certificates representing deposited bonds, the certificates of interest in new bonds and the cash representing the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds, to which they are entitled under the Plan and Agreement and the circular letter of the undersigned to depositors of bonds dated December 15, 1914. Certificates representing deposited bonds should be accompanied by properly executed certificates of ownership for the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

JOHN SEAGER,
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
Readjustment Committee.
New York, April 27, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 28th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 28th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bers, denominations and maturities of the amendment ratifying same, and of the numthorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.
A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

Sinking Fund Purchase of International Agricultural Corporation First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund, bonds issued under said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $311,062.08, now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1915, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of one hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest. Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on or before May 15, 1915, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted, at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M. May 19th, 1915, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease. United States Treasury decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Corporate Trustee.
H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated May 1, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS OF THE AMERICAN SEWER PIPE COMPANY (FORMERLY AMERICAN CLAY MANUFACTURING CO.):

The undersigned, successor trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Fifty thousand three hundred sixteen dollars and twelve cents ($50,316.12) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before June 2d, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on June 3rd, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, May 3, 1915.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Next Sunday The New York Times will publish statements of out-of-town banks.

The New York Times is read by more bankers, brokers and depositors than any other newspaper.

The circulation of The New York Times is greatly in excess of 300,000 copies.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 8, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k. El.	$2,500,000	..	..	....	15½	18
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000				57	59
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	91	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,689,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	326	330
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107½	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 15	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	81½	83
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,905,000	¾	..	July 1, 15	29	32
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	64	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	7	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	65	67
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	21	22
Do 1st 5s,'34	6,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	73	74
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.& P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	76	80
Au.-Aik. R. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	....	..	15
Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	..	65
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	95½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	87	91
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	105
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
C.L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	19	19½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	90	92
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	88
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'38	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	51	55
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	80	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88½	89
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	73	74½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'38	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	114	116
Ec.L.&P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	50	60
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,000	..	..	....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	71½	75
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,850,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	60	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	70	80
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1956	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100¾
S. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Harwood El. 6s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	108
R. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
R. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	63
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J.C.,H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	18	22
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	41	42
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	85
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	80
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,438,500	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	68	72
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	81
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,385,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	30	32
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	85	86
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B.St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	68½	..
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	92	93½
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101½
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	..
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	105	106½
Rep. R. & L.	6,208,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	68	70
Roch.R&L5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock.L&P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98¼
Sgn. Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '24	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Sern. Ry($50)	2,080,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do. pf. ($50)	1,300,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	70
Scran. El. 5s.	4,563,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,325,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	92
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	75	77
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	90	92
Do gen. 5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82½	95
So. Power 5s	5,900,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	96	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$7½	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,15	$29	$32
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,300,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,400	2½	S	J. & J.	79½	81½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	7½	8½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	33	34
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,005,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92½	94
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81¾	82¾
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	5,329,000	..	..	....	47	51
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	71½	73
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	70½	73
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	83	84
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	91	92
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	86	86½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	82½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	16	16½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	61
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 14	$48½	$50
Do. db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	555	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	205	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	570	585
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	180	185
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	120	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	380	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	155	162
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	168	170
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	308	314
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†7	Q	Apr 1, 15	850	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	190	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	615	635
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	300	310
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	510	520
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	595	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	†8	S	Jan 2, 15	308	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	240	245
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	255	265
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	185	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	375	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	200	220
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	390	395
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	125
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	133	138
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	520	550
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	125	145
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	285	292
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	185	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	885	900
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	136	160
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	275	290
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	460	500
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	265
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	315
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	395	405
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	186	190
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	115	150
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	112	116
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	168	172
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	275	290
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	180	200
N.J.F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	140
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	96	112
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 15	130	138
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	50	55
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	98	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	480	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	51	52
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	57	60
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	102
Do db.5s,'30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	127	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	99½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q.C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	..	Jul 15,14	47	49
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	83	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¼	..
Port.G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,882,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	70	71
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104¾	105

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,15	173	176
Ch. & 10th St	350,000	2	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	120	135
6th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	225	230
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	115	120

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	440	450
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	465	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 15	970	980
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	415	425
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 15	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	200	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	255	265
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 15	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	585	590
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 15	600	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	117	122
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	108
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 15	137	144
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	940	960
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	385	390
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	340	350
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	390	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1040	1070

*Including 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	35
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,750	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, '15	154	158
Am. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Apr 20,15	159	161
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	90½	98½
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	63
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	..	Apr 1, 15	60	65
Do pf.	2,093,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	86	90
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	138	140
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1½	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	98	100
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 15	285	290
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110¼	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,15	105	106
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	7¼	7½
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,15	142	146
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	63	67
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	98	102
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	..	Oct 10, 13	32	34
Do 6s	6,888,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	78
Du P. Powder	29,428,708	3	Q	Mar 15,15	390	392
Em. S. & I.pf	2,500,000	..	..	....	10	25
Gen. Baking	3,400,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 15	38	42
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	108	110
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	....	15¾	16¼
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	138½	140
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	105½	107
Int. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	....	80	90
Do pf.	6,028,553	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	108	110
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	73	77
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	63	70
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2¼	Q	Apr 17,15	165	170
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	87	94
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2½	2¾
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	191	193
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Apr 15,15	71¼	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	92½	93
Pierce Oil C.	10,500,000	..	..	....	11¾	12¼
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	11	11½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	63	65
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	40	41
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	101	102
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	106	109
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	245	254
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2¼	2¾
Suls. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	92
Temple Coal 1st col.tr.5s	2,820,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 12,15	105	107

*Ex div. ‡Including 1¼% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16⅝	16⅞
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	..	Mar 15,15	555	565
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	270	280
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,15	103	106
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Mar 20,15	720	740
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	120	130
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,15	225	230
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,15	38	41
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	45	50
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	220	225
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	153	157
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 31,15	135	138
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	..	..	....	123	126
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 12,15	95	97
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,15	30	31
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 15,15	205	210
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	93	95
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2¼b	Q	Mar 20,15	137	140
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,18	300	305
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	130	133
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	232	238
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 15	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	8	Q	Mar 31,15	282	285
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Mar 31,15	108	111
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Mar 15,15	288	291
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	420	425
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	350	360
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	247	253
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	315	325
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,15	398	402
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,15	181	183
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Apr 1, 15	427	433
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	117	123
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	79	81
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31, 14	205	210
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	35	38

b—Including $1.25 extra. f—Including 3% extra.
g—Including $4 extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	112	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb 10,15	70	80
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Mar 16,15	300	325
John. T. & M.	300,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15,15	125	150
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	160	170
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	100	111
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	195	200
Do pf.	2,985,600	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	99¾	100¾
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	*5	Q	Mar 4, 15	190	200
R. J. Rey'lds	10,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	305	320
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 15	118½	120

*Payable in scrip.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yd.
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¾	4.15
Am. Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '16	99¾	100½	5.80
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '17	99	99¾	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98¼	99	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	97½	98¾	5.10
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	100	100⅛	2.75
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	4.05
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	102¼	103¼	5.55
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90¾	91¼	7.50
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100⅛	3.85
Chicago Elevated	6	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	99	100	5.00
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.10
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99¼	5.75
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.70
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.80
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1918	96⅞	97⅛	5.95
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.70
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.75
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	99¼	99¾	5.15
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100½	100¾	2.75
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100½	3.50
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Missouri Pacific	5	June, 1915	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	98⅜	99⅛	6.40
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	96	97	7.65
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅝	100¾	3.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	2.90
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25,'15	100⅞	100⅝	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.90
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19, '16	100	100¼	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100⅛	4.85
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.65
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	98½	99	5.60
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99¼	100	6.00
U. S. S. R. M.	6	June, 1918	98	97½	6.25
Union Typewriter	6	Jan., 1916	96⅞	98½	7.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101½	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98½	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
Western Penn. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Power	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100¾	3.00
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97	98¼	6.75

$25,000,000

Government of the Argentine Nation

Five Year 6% Treasury Gold Bonds

Dated May 15, 1915 — Due May 15, 1920

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 — Interest payable November 15 and May 15

Principal and interest payable in New York at The National City Bank of New York in U. S. gold dollars of the present standard of weight and fineness.

EXEMPT FROM ALL PRESENT OR FUTURE ARGENTINE TAXES

These Treasury Bonds are issued under authority of Law Number 9468, dated January 2, 1914, and Law Number 9648, dated February 9, 1915, which authorize the Executive Power to issue a total amount of 80,000,000 Argentine gold pesos (equivalent to $77,760,000 United States gold or £16,000,000 sterling) for the purpose of furnishing means for the extension of the Sanitary Works and water supply of the Federal Capital. The immediate issue consists of the $25,000,000 now offered in the United States of America and £5,000,000 offered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Both the sterling and dollar bonds are of substantially similar tenor and content.

After May 15, 1917, sterling and dollar bonds will be interchangeable between London and New York at the fixed rate of $4.86 per pound sterling, the expense of any new stamps which may be required, to be borne by the holder.

These Five Year 6% Treasury Gold Bonds are the direct general obligation of the Argentine Government, whose faith and credit are pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and semi-annual interest as they fall due.

The text of each bond is to embody the following three clauses:

"For the purpose of furnishing means for the eventual replacement of the present short term Treasury Bonds by the issue of long term bonds, the Executive Power of the Nation shall procure such amendment of Laws Numbers 8889 and 9468 as will permit the Government to assume responsibility of and endorse with its guaranty the bonds or obligations which the Board of Sanitary Works is authorized to issue in accordance with those laws. When the amendment has been obtained and the issue made, the proceeds thereof will be applied to the redemption of the present issue.

"Until the entire loan, of which this bond forms a part, is cancelled, the Government of the Argentine Nation will not agree to more favorable conditions as regards security for any other loan whatsoever without securing in like manner the principal and instalments of interest of each and every bond of this loan. Loans are excepted which may be raised for industrial purposes, such as railroads or petroleum, and for which the industries themselves may be encumbered.

"When the amendment of Laws Numbers 8889 and 9468 shall have been accomplished and the attendant issue of bonds or obligations shall have been made, the Executive Power will retain in his control, as security for this loan until its complete cancelation, an amount in money or of such bonds or obligations equal to the amount of the present loan."

From the proceeds of the present loan there will be retained by the Bankers, funds sufficient to pay off $5,000,000 Series "A" 6% Gold Notes maturing December 15, 1915; £5,000,000 of short term notes maturing in London, September 2; and £3,000,000 maturing December 15, 1915. The balance will constitute free money available for further construction expenditures upon the Sanitary Works of Buenos Aires.

Additional bonds are reserved under the authorization of the above laws to refund the $5,000,000 Series "B" and $5,000,000 Series "C" Notes maturing December 15, 1916 and December 15, 1917, respectively.

A circular giving additional data may be had upon request

We offer these Bonds, subject to prior sale and change in price, at

99 and interest

Interim certificates will be issued on or about May 15, pending delivery of definitive bonds.

The National City Bank of New York

Harris, Forbes & Co., New York — **Guaranty Trust Company of New York**

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago — **The Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia**

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago — **Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh**

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh

The First National Bank of Boston

The above statements are based on data derived from official sources. We do not guarantee, but believe them to be correct.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO., Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Bayonne, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1st, 1886.

STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY

Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.

Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

OFFICERS.

DeWitt Van Buskirk, President.
C.B.Zabriskie, V.Pres. Wm.R.Wilde, Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y.
Chas. S. Noe, Chairman Board of Directors

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY — CAPITAL $2,000,000 — SURPLUS $7,000,000

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

52ND DIVIDEND

AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915.

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 29 earn from June 1.

Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B, Simple Mailing System.

The Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.

38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

WHAT IS NEW HAVEN WORTH?

Is there any justification for the present price of New York, New Haven & Hartford stock? What is the intrinsic worth of this stock, and what will be its position after the disintegration plans have been completed?

These are some of the questions that Mr. Moody answers in a special analysis of the property which we have just issued. Mr. Moody has been absolutely right in his analysis of the New Haven road for the past seven years.

A few copies of this special study are available for those who make the first inquiries.

Moody's Investors Service,

35 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY, LTD.

Incorporated in Quebec.

Issue of $6,000,000 5% First Mortgage Bonds.

To the Holders of the above Bonds.

In compliance with the terms of the Trust Deed, the Trustees for the Sinking Fund are about to apply the sum of $120,000 towards redemption of the above Bonds. The Trustees invite holders desirous of selling their Bonds to submit the price, inclusive of accrued interest from 1st May, 1915, at which they are disposed to sell, for delivery on or after 14th May, 1915. The Trustees do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender or to purchase the whole or any part of Bonds offered.

Tenders of Bonds in response to this advertisement should be addressed to the Trustees Executors & Securities Insurance Corporation, Ltd., Winchester House, London, E. C., or alternatively to their Agents, Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., Eastern Townships Bank Building, 263 St. James Street, Montreal.

Dated 4th May, 1915.

For and on behalf of THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS & SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

H. R. Boyce, Gilbert Taylor, Joint Secretaries.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

The Locomobile Company of America First Mortgage Ten-Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to Article VI of the Mortgage, dated June 1, 1912, Bankers Trust Company as Trustee thereunder invites proposals for the sale to it of the First Mortgage Ten-Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Locomobile Company of America, bearing coupons maturing subsequent to June 1st, 1915, at prices not exceeding 105% of the face value of the Bonds. All proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which should be delivered to the Trustee not later than 12 o'clock noon on May 26th, when due notice will be given to the bondholders whose proposals may be accepted, and the Trustee, to the extent of funds then in its hands and available therefor, will, on June 1st, 1915, purchase the bonds so offered and accepted at the price and in the manner provided in the mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

Dated at New York this 19th day of April, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 4, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION,

By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Morris and Essex Railroad Company

The undersigned, representing a large amount of stock of The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, have been constituted and are acting as a Committee under an agreement dated April 26, 1915, for the purpose of protecting the interests and enforcing the rights of the stockholders of that company under the lease of its railroad and property to The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, dated December 10, 1868.

The Committee is of the opinion and have been advised that the additional dividend of one per cent. per annum provided for in the lease should not only have been paid by the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to the stockholders of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. for some years past, but should also be properly payable in future, and has caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to enforce the rights of The Morris and Essex stockholders.

For further particulars stockholders are referred to the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915.

The present officers and Directors of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. are substantially the same as those of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., and their interest is adverse to that of the Morris and Essex stockholders. The Committee therefore deems it of the utmost importance that at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morris and Essex R. R. Co. to be held on JUNE 30, 1915, independent directors of that company be elected.

The deposit agreement under which the Committee is acting provides for the deposit of stock and proxies. A substantial amount of stock and proxies has already been received. In view of the proximity of the annual meeting all stockholders are therefore requested, without delay, to deposit their stock and furnish the Committee with proxies to vote at the next annual meeting of stockholders.

Stock may be deposited and proxies filed with the Depositary, METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, or with any of the following as agents of the Depositary:

Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Hartford, Conn.
Bridgeport Trust Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
The Union & New Haven Trust Company, New Haven, Conn.
The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence, R. I.
Albany Trust Company, Albany, N. Y.
Utica Trust & Deposit Company, Utica, N. Y.
Trust & Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bankers Trust Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
National Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of all stock deposited, and application will be made in due course for the listing of the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement and of the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915, and forms of proxy may be obtained from the Depositary and its agents and also from the members of the Committee and from its Secretary and Counsel.

DATED, NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1915.

PHILEMON L. HOADLEY, President, American Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

EDWARD MILLIGAN, President, Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR., Chairman; President, Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, New York City.

A. N. WILLIAMS, Vice-President, Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

COMMITTEE.

JAMES F. McNAMARA, Secretary, 49 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

PITNEY, HARDIN & SKINNER, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M. on the following dates for delivering naval supplies at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c.: May 15, 1915—Bituminous and steaming coal. May 18, 1915—Bells for power boats, library books, screen doors, electrical fixtures and supplies, pressure gauges, white oak, sewing palms, periscopes, putty, loofah sponges, condenser tubes, cut-glass tumblers. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 4-28-15.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 10.30 A. M., May 24, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing annual supplies of kerosene, etc., anthracite coal, binding, clock winding, biological supplies, blue printing, subsistence for hospitals and burial of deceased aliens. For blanks and additional information apply to Commissioner.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 28, 1915.

H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON, Cashier.

Dated, April 8, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of THE SEN-SEN CHICLET COMPANY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture, dated June 14, 1909, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 14th, 1915, by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 107½% of par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventeen cents ($50,255.17.) Offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers of Sen-Sen Chiclet Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, New York, May 3rd, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible. J. B. BARNES,

May 1, 1915. Asst. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FISKE FRUIT COMPANY OF CUBA:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that in pursuance of a resolution of the Directors passed at a meeting held April 29th, a Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held at 27 William Street, Room 303, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 3, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the Company be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

DE WITT BAILEY, Secretary.

April 30, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chesebrough Building Company will be held at its office, Room 909, Battery Park Building, 24 State Street, New York, on Monday at 12 M., May 24th, 1915, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ARTHUR J. HOPPER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of 166 PARK AVENUE CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HENRY D. MILLER, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., March 30, 1915.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

165 Broadway,

New York, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

The stock transfer books will, for the purposes of the annual stockholders' meeting, to be held on June 9, 1915, be closed on May 28, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock M., and opened on the 10th day of June, 1915, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

OLD LETTERS TELL OF THE REVOLUTION

Many Rare Historical Treasures in Noteworthy Sale of Autographs.

THE CAMPAIGN IN JERSEY

Gen. Mercer to Gen. Greene—Gen. Huntington's Correspondence—Engrossed Copy of 15th Amendment.

A noteworthy sale of autographs by Stan. V. Henkels will begin in Philadelphia tomorrow. In the collection is a letter of Brig. Gen. Hugh Mercer, dated Elizabethtown, Nov. 4, 1776, and addressed to Major Gen. Nathanael Greene. It says that Colonel Ten Eyck is to march his battalion of 250 men now on duty at Newark, that engineers and intrenching tools are needed, and that there are no storehouses at Bound Brook, but there are at the landing, two miles above. He proposes an alteration of the route of the army and asks Greene's approval, says there are some troops from Virginia on their way, and wants to know whether they are to be forwarded to Fort Lee, or would he rather attempt to drive the Hessians off Staten Island. It is a fine specimen of a rare autograph. Mercer was shortly after mortally wounded at Princeton. Few Revolutionary letters of his are extant.

William Pitt's Letter of 1775.

An important letter of William Pitt, Earl of Shelburne and Marquis of Lansdowne, is dated Borwood Park, July 31, 1775, and is addressed to Henry Laurens. It was written soon after the news of the battle of Lexington had reached London. It reads:

I am to thank you for your obliging letters, the last received this morning. I never imagined that public affairs would affect me so much as they have done since the affair of Lexington. A man of common attention cannot avoid feeling every passion agitated and distracted. I am very clear from General Gage's letter that the troops have suffered a signal defeat, and that the arms of England have lost a lustre which I see no possibility of their regaining during the present contest. There is besides a cloud which hangs upon the General's account and betrays a most alarming situation of things, while the conduct of the Provincials, thro' all the mist under the command it would seem of nobody, manifests a decisive superiority in every point of military judgment.

In my life I never was more pleased with a State Paper than I have been this morning with the Assembly of Virginia's discussion of Lord North's proposition. It's masterly.

By the papers, as well as the run of private accounts, I see very plainly whoever governs us is determined to proceed, and that as long as the stockholders keep forming the nation is to run every risque to heap the rewards of Sir R. Walpole and Mr. Fox upon Mr. Jenkinson. How long this torpor will continue it's impossible to say, nor do I consider with any pleasure upon whom the storm will or ought to burst, but what I fear is that the evil is irrecoverable, union itself will be too late.

I set out for Ireland on Thursday, and private business obliges me to return early in October. As to publick business I disposed, personal jealousy and disunion infects and destroys the weight of both individual and body of men. The City of London I see daily losing its weight thro' want of proper direction and joint effort.

The Revolution in Letters.

A feature of the sale is an extraordinary series of seventy-one letters of General Ebenezer Huntington, dating from the commencement of the American Revolution to the signing of the Treaty of Peace. They are replete with the most interesting accounts of the battles and marches of the Continental Army, and teem with patriotic expressions as well as denunciation of the manner in which the Continental soldiers were treated by their own people. He pleads with his father and brother to induce the people of Connecticut to be more patriotic and help their suffering, starved, and naked brothers in the army, declaring them not worthy of being free and regretting that he himself is an American.

An important civil war document is an engrossed copy of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, signed by President Abraham Lincoln, Vice President Hamlin, Speaker Schuyler Colfax, the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, 38 Senators, and 122 Members of Congress, all who voted for it. It is equally desirable as the official copy in the State Department, being signed by every person who signed the copy owned by the Government.

It has been said that there were three duplicate copies of the original document made at the time by the chief engraving clerk, Isaac Strahan, and two assistants by special permission. The late Major W. H. Lambert, the noted Lincoln collector, had two of these three copies. At the sale of his collection by the Anderson Auction Company on Jan. 14 to 16, 1914, one copy brought $3,250. This copy was signed by Lincoln, Hamlin, Colfax, and Forney, Secretary of the Senate, but not by the Senators and members of the House of Representatives. The second Lambert copy, in the sale of April 1 to 3, 1914, brought $300. It was not signed by Lincoln, although bearing the autographs of Hamlin, Colfax, McPherson, (Clerk of the House,) and of some, but not all, of the Senators and members who voted for the amendment. The third copy, recently discovered, has the signatures of Lincoln, Hamlin, Colfax, Forney, McPherson, and of every Senator and member who voted for the amendment.

Writes of Benedict Arnold.

Captain John W. Wendell's Orderly Book, commencing at Albany, April 20, 1776, and ending at Skenesborough, Aug. 20, 1776, is of unusual historical interest, and embraces a period in the Revolutionary history of New York of the utmost importance. Under date of July 30, 1776, there is this interesting item about Benedict Arnold:

The General is exceedingly astonished and concerned to find such supineness prevailing in the Third Brigade, stationed at Mount Independence, as if it were a time of profound peace and no enemy to contend with. He is therefore obliged to report to Brigadier Gen. Arnold and the Colonel commanding brigades, and to every commanding officer of regiments belonging to those brigades, how necessary it is in the present emergency for them by their authority and example to inspire all under them with a spirit of emulation in forwarding the work, cleaning the ground, and preparing to receive the enemy. The troops upon the Mount should be convinced by their last year's campaign at Cambridge of the utility of good works. The General trusts they will lose no time in raising them.

There is a letter of Eleazer Williams, dated Wethersfield, Aug. 3, 1774, to Nathan Hale and indorsed by the latter. An important historical letter of William Whipple is written in the year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. A long letter of Maj. Gen. Clinton, July 26, 1788, to the Governor of Delaware, proposes amendments to the Federal Constitution. A letter of Robert Dinwiddie, Colonial Governor of Virginia, March 1, 1755, refers to General Braddock.

A letter of Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene, Nov. 2, 1781, to General Sumter refers to Cornwallis:

"I congratulate you on the glorious news from Virginia, the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army. Official information arrived last night. The particulars are yet to come, however; the account says the British Army marched out with furled colors and grounded their arms. This is glorious for America, a sweet revenge for the fall of Charleston."

Thacher Sale to Be Resumed.

The fifth part of the collection of the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y., will be sold by the Anderson Galleries on May 13 and 14. It will include European autographs from A to C. A noteworthy item is a holograph letter of Lucrezia Borgia, dated Ferrara, Oct. 14, 1515. Another rare and fine specimen of a full letter signed is Bianca Capello, Jan. 2, 1577. Another rarity is a document signed by Diane N'Androuins, the beautiful Comtesse de Guiche, whom Henry IV. of France loved. There is also the rare signature of Louise Marguerite de Lorraine Conti, Princess de Guise, who died in 1631. A holograph letter of Marie de Rohan, Duchesse de Chevreuse, whom Richelieu banished for her intrigues, is also in the collection.

Sir Francis Bacon is represented by a holograph letter and also by a document signed. A letter of Robert Burns is dated Ellisland, Dec. 20, 1789, and is addressed to Prevost Maxwell, incorporating an academical poem of eleven verses. There are two full letters of Lord Byron, one dated Venice, Nov. 27, 1816, and the other La Mira, Nov. 1, 1817. Sir Thomas Browne, author of "Religio Medici," is represented by four pages in his hand, and signed Norwich, Dec. 11, 1658.

A short letter of Thomas Chatterton was written in 1769, the year before he poisoned himself at the age of 18. There is a page of autograph manuscript with the name of Robert Burton, author of "Anatomy of Melancholy," indorsed at the top. Of William Congreve, the celebrated dramatist, there is a document signed and dated June 4, 1719.

SEES RUSSIA WEAKENING.

German Paper Thinks Available Supply of Men Is Diminishing.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 21 sees the beginning of a wane even in the almost inexhaustible supply of men in Russia.

"The Russian press is full of details about the dearth of men in the country," the paper says, "as a result of the calling to the colors of all who are able to do work. In the Government of Tenbow, for example, 122 men have been called to the colors in a community consisting of 100 farms, aside from the men who were serving in the standing army before the war. Half of the farms, as a result, are stripped utterly of male laborers. To pump still more out of the exhausted supply of human beings would be too dangerous an experiment for even the wisdom of the Russian Government to undertake. Its methods heretofore have already taxed the moral reserves strongly, so that there is probably little left of the war enthusiasm of the early weeks.

"The fact that Russia, the greatest corn exporting country of Europe, is experiencing an unprecedented rise in the price of its foodstuffs and may be threatened by famine in a war that prevents its corn exports—that would not have been expected even by those who knew the inability of the Russian bureaucracy to reach prompt decisions with respect to organization.

"Russia, if the normal development is not soon checked, will soon number 200,000,000 inhabitants. With the armies of millions which it can form from that supply, with the unaging plans that run counter to the most important interests of Germany, with the ruthlessness of its policy of expansion and aggression, Russia will remain our most dangerous foe. As long as it is not reconstituted anew from the very foundation it cannot refrain from this policy, which is the natural consequence of its internal savagery. For that reason it is not because of political prejudices that we see in the present system of Russian Government one of the greatest dangers of European civilization.

"Only a full victory over the brutal force in the east can safeguard our future. Before we have gotten that far we need not bother our brains about our relations to Russia."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 8, 1915.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
430	Alaska G M..	38	38	33¾	33¾
320	Al.-Chal. Mfg.	18⅝	18⅝	14¼	14½
52,000	Amal. Copper	75⅝	75⅝	66	67⅞
1,120	Am. B. Sugar.	48½	48⅝	43	44½
7,790	Am. Can.....	42½	43	32	33⅝
520	Am. C. & Fdy.	57	57	49	51½
130	Am. Cot. Oil.	50¼	52⅛	47⅛	47⅛
120	A. H. & L. pf	34¼	34¼	32⅛	32⅛
460	Am. Ice Sec.	33⅛	34⅛	30	30⅛
2,610	Am. Loco.....	58⅛	58⅝	44	46⅝
100	Am. Malt. pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3,010	Am. S. & R..	73	73	64⅝	66
210	Am. Sug. Ref.	111	112	106	107½
1,080	Ana. Cop. Co.	35⅝	35⅝	31½	32⅛
600	A., T. & S. F.	101½	102⅝	97	98⅛
480	Balt. & Ohio.	76⅝	76⅝	70	72⅛
400	Beth. Steel...	136	155	135	142
2,130	B. R. T......	90	90½	85	87
310	Cal. Petrol..	17⅝	17⅝	15½	16
1,790	Can. Pacific..	164	164	154	156⅝
3,720	Cent. Lea. Co.	41½	41½	35½	36
510	Ches. & Ohio.	45½	46⅛	42	43⅛
10	G. Gt. W. pf.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
740	C., M. & St. P.	94⅛	95	90	91⅛
2,050	C., R. I. & P.	28⅛	28	21½	22⅛
1,010	Chino Copper.	45⅛	46⅛	41	43
1,360	Col. F. & I..	32½	33	24	25⅛
150	Cons. Gas...	130	130½	127	127
310	Corn Pr. Ref.	14½	15½	13	13
60	Cruc. Steel..	25½	25½	25½	25½
260	Distillers Sec.	16	16	11½	11½
8,940	Erie	28½	28⅝	24⅝	25⅛
440	Erie 1st pf..	44½	44½	39	39
800	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.....	52½	52½	42½	44
300	Gt. Nor. pf..	120⅝	120⅝	115½	116⅝
390	Gt. Nor Certs. for Ore Pr..	36	36	30½	31¼
490	Gug'h'm Expl.	59⅝	61	59⅛	59⅝
1,290	Insp. Copper.	32⅝	32⅝	27½	28⅝
20,290	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.....	22½	22½	18	19⅛
6,630	Int.-Met. pf..	71⅝	72⅝	68	68⅛
480	Kan. City So.	26⅝	29⅛	26⅝	26⅝
20	Lack. Steel..	49	49	49	49
720	Lehigh Val..	142⅝	142⅝	136	140
60	Max. Motors.	52	52	48	48
80	Max.M. 2d pf.	42	42	35⅝	35⅝
4,820	Mex. Petrol..	86	86½	73½	75½
180	Miami Cop...	26	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛
290	Mo., K. & T.	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12⅝
2,910	Mo. Pacific..	14⅝	15⅝	12½	13½
50	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co..	16	17½	16	17½
260	Nat. Lead Co.	68⅝	68⅝	59½	59½
460	Nev. C. Cop.	15½	15½	13½	14½
930	N. Y. Central	88⅝	90½	85	85½
1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H......	66	68½	62	64⅝
200	N.-Y., O. & W.	31½	31½	30½	31½
170	Nor. Pacific.	109½	109½	103½	104⅝
120	Pacific Mail.	23	23	21½	21½
140	Penn. R. R...	109	109	107	107½
150	Pitts. Coal...	23⅝	23⅝	20½	21½
1,170	Pr. St. Car..	56	56	45½	46½
130	Ry. St. Sp'g..	38½	38½	28½	28½
770	Ray Con. Cop.	23⅝	24½	22½	22½
65,540	Reading	151	151⅝	141	142½
680	Rep. I. & S..	31	31½	25	25½
100	R. I. & S. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
10	R. I. Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.......	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
1,850	So. Pacific...	92⅝	92½	86½	88½
210	Southern Ry.	18	18	16	16½
1,290	St'deb'ker Co.	78	78½	63½	68½
410	Tenn. Copper.	33½	33⅝	29½	29½
810	Third Ave....	53⅝	54½	48⅝	49½
20	U. B. & P. Co.	6	6	6	6
26,430	Un. Pacific..	131⅝	132½	123½	124½
1,100	U. S. Rubber.	62⅝	66½	59	61½
155,010	U. S. Steel..	59⅝	60½	51	58½
5,010	Utah Copper.	67½	68½	60⅝	63½
700	Va.-C. Chem.	32½	36½	30	30½
10	Wabash	1½	1½	1½	1½
150	Wabash pf...	2⅝	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞
50	W. U. Tel...	68	68	64½	64½
21,160	W. E. & M..	103½	103⅝	80	88½
416,750					

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, May 8:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
26,452	Am. Zinc	45	37	37¼	−7
800	B.-Am. T., ord.	16	15½	15½	−2
1,300	B.-A. T., o. b..	18	16½	16½	−1½
1,569	Electric Boat..	80	69	70	−13
215	Electric B. pf.	102	97	97	−11
18,400	Emer. Phono.	14½	11½	13⅝	+2⅛
100	Houston Oil ..	14	14	14	−2
1,600	Int. M. M. cts.	1	⅝	1	..
1,000	I. M. M. pf. ct.	5¾	5¼	5¼	−⅜
7,233	Int. Motors ...	14½	11	12½	−1½
560	Int. Motors pf.	32	28	30	+1
65	Int. Nickel ...	146	144	145	+1
23,900	Int. Petroleum	10	8⅛	8⅜	−1½
265	Int. R. Tr. ctfs.	8	7½	7½	+½
240	Kelly Spring..	137	125	129	−9
138	K. S. T., n. 1 pf.	84½	83	83	−1½
1,120	Marconi of A..	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
3,000	Man. Transit..	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
1,233	J. G. McCrory.	55	50	55	..
785	J. G. McCr. pf.	97¾	97	97¾	..
1,600	N. Y. Trans..	14½	12	12½	−2½
1,180	Pyrene M. Co..	10	9¼	9¾	+¼
500	Rik. & H., new	6	6	6	..
4,700	Rik. & H. Cor.	7⅞	6⅞	7	−⅞
100	Savoy Oil	5½	5½	5½	−½
7,800	Ster. G., w. i..	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅞
700	Tobacco Prod..	56½	54	54	−2½
450	U.C.S.C. of A..	99	96	99	−3
32,500	Un. C. St. new	10⅝	9¼	9¼	−1⅛
100	U. C. S. pf., n.	11½	11½	11½	..
32,000	Un. Pr. S., new	3⅛	2⅛	3	−1⅛
3,900	Wayl. O. & G.	3	3	3	+⅛
20,000	World's Film..	4½	3⅝	4¼	+⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
6,150	Anglo-Am. Oil.	18⅝	16¼	16½	−2
70	Atlantic Ref...	590	560	560	−25
74	Buckeye P. L..	100	105	105	..
60	Colonial Oil....	150	135	135	−17
60	Continental Oil.	235	225	228	−7
106	Crescent P. L...	43	40	41	−1
50	Eureka Pipe L..	230	225	225	−4
20	Galena S. Oil..	160	160	160	..
1,105	Ill. P. L., w. i.	135	124	124	−10
145	Indiana Pipe L.	100	95	97	−3
510	Nat. Transit..	34	30	30½	−3½
109	N. Y. Transit..	212	205	205	−6
145	Northern P. L..	101	96	97	+3
895	Ohio Oil	144	135	138	−5½
62	Penn. M. Fuel.	65	62	62	..
1,115	Pierce Oil, new.	13	11⅝	12½	−⅝
905	P. Pipe L., w. i.	141	132	133	−6
1,501	Prairie O. & G.	316	297	300	+1
50	Solar Refining.	246	235	235	..
318	South. P. Oil..	295	275	285	+1
64	South. Pipe L..	217	210	210	+1
30	S. W. P. P. L.	114	110	110	−5
804	S. Oil of Cal..	301	286	290	−11
577	S. Oil of Ind...	447	418	420	−16
22	S. Oil of Kan..	365	300	360	..
19	S. Oil of Ky...	258	252	255	+1
10	S. Oil of Neb..	355	355	355	+25
339	S. Oil of N. J..	413	405	401	−10
817	S. Oil of N. Y..	194	178	182	−11
10	S. Oil of Ohio..	440	432	440	+10
111	Union Tank...	83	78	79	−4½
175	Vacuum Oil....	227	205	205	−20

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
2,200	Int. Con. w. i..	26	22½	22½	−3½
5,000	Int. pf. w. i..	76	74	74	−1½
1,700	Wabash w. i..	14	13½	13½	−¾
1,000	Wabash pf., A.	51	47⅞	47⅞	..
3,420	Wabash, pf. B	27	25	25	+1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
18,500	Amal. Cop. rts	1½	1¼	1¼	..
132	Texas Oil rts.	5¼	5	5	−¼

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
44,850	*Atlanta	40	31½	32	−5½
19,650	Alta. C. M. Co.	84	78	83	..
26,600	Alaska J. w. i.	15⅝	13½	15	−1⅛
200	Beaver Con....	39	39	39	..
14,800	Big Cotton'd...	12	11	11	−1
11,600	Braden Cop....	8⅝	7¼	7⅝	−⅝
53,300	Booth	51	40	41	−4
600	Buf. Mines....	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1/16
600	Butte & Sup...	69	64	64	−2
120	*Caribou Cob..	50	50	50	..
14,550	*Cashboy	8	6	7	−1
21,301	Chile C. w. i..	21¼	19⅝	19½	−1½
4,000	*C. O. D.......	6	5	5	−1
17,400	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
3,000	D. Bl. B. A. pf	3	3	3	+1
10,500	*Ely Con......	10	9	9	−2
14,900	Emma Cop.....	36	33	35	−2
2,400	*Florence	57	48	48	−7
7,975	Gold. Con.....	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
23,900	*Gold. Merger..	31	20	20	−7
892	G.-Can., new..	32	29	29½	−2½
78,900	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1	1⅛	−1/16
500	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
28,100	*Kewanas	17	14	14	−3
2,050	La R. Con....	½	½	½	..
160	Mason Val.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−1⅛
6,600	*Mc-K.-Dar....	32	28	30	−2
700	*Nev. Hills....	23	23	23	−2
2,155	New U. Bing..	1½	1⅛	1⅜	−⅛
1,800	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	5⅞	6	..
21,400	*Oro	10	8½	9	−1⅛
4,550	Sandst. Kendall	10	6⅛	7½	−2
11,200	*Sells	35	33	33	−2
10,100	Silver Pick....	11	7	7	−3
300	St. Silver-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10,400	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
27,900	*Super. M. Mo.	23	20	22	+1
6,250	*Tonopah Mer..	39½	36	36	−3
2,425	Tonopah Ext...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
200	Ton. C. of Nev.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
3,500	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
29,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
700	Tuolumne Cop..	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
12,600	Wasatch	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
22,550	*W. End Con..	96	67	70	−26
16,900	*West End Ex..	6	4	5	−1
*600	Yukon Gold M.	3	2⅝	2⅝	−¼

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
$492,000	Chile Cop. 7s.	119	113½	113½	−4½
1,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	−1½
630,000	Penn.4½s w.i.	99	98	98¼	..
37,000	West. Pac. 5s	35	32½	33	−2

Business Men at the Exposition.

Through an arrangement perfected by the Merchants' Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce, parties from this State who visit the San Francisco Exposition may meet the official representatives of foreign countries for the distinct purpose of consultation in regard to trade opportunities. By informing the association or the chamber of their arrival in that city, business men who visit the fair will be received by the New York representatives and given the facilities of the State Building, together with the opportunity of learning much that will be of value to them in expanding their export business.

TO WELCOME DELEGATES.

Latin-American Ones to be Guests at Merchants' Luncheon.

The delegates appointed by the Governments of Central and South America to represent them at the foreign trade financial conference called by the United States Government to meet in Washington will be guests of honor at the May luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, which will be held in the Hotel Astor on Thursday at 12:30 o'clock.

W. C. Breed, Chairman of the Members' Council, will preside over the meeting. Acting Mayor McAneny will welcome the delegates on behalf of the city, and Collector Dudley Field Malone on behalf of the Treasury Department. The other speakers will be Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, who will represent the city's financial institutions, and William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, who will represent the business interests. Samuel Hale Pearson, Director of the Banco de la Nacion, Argentina, will respond on behalf of the Latin-Americans.

The delegation to Washington includes some of the Consuls-General from the Latin-American republics stationed in this city. All the Consuls-General who are not delegates have been invited to attend the meeting, and the guest list, in addition, includes many of the business and financial leaders of the city.

Australia Discriminating.

Upon having the matter called to its attention by the Merchants' Association, the State Department has promised to take up with the Australian authorities the collection of duties on freights paid when a favorable opportunity presents itself. In assessing duty upon pianos that must be shipped through Canada to the Pacific Coast, Australia is collecting the same percentage of duty on the inland freight charges in the United States either to the seaboard or to the point of entry into Canada that is assessed upon the cost of the pianos. This practice renders a shipment of pianos to San Francisco by rail economically impossible and creates a practical discrimination against American railroads in favor of the Canadian lines.

Where Words Fail.

Words are puny things at best. We exhaust our best vocabularies in describing a South Carolina feud or a miners' strike in Butte, and naturally have no superlatives available to describe a world war. This should teach conservation, but it will not.—Joplin (Mo.) Globe.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
May 3	$1.63⅝	$1.61⅝	$1.37⅛	$1.35
May 4	1.62⅝	1.61⅝	1.36⅛	1.34⅝
May 5	1.62⅝	1.61	1.36⅝	1.34⅛
May 6	1.61½	1.59⅛	1.34⅝	1.32⅛
May 7	1.60⅛	1.58	1.33⅝	1.30⅛
May 8	1.57	1.53⅛	1.30	1.25⅛
Week's range	1.63⅝	1.53⅛	1.37⅛	1.25⅛

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
May 3	$1.26⅝	$1.24⅛	$1.63⅛	$1.63
May 4	1.25⅛	1.24⅛	1.62	1.62
May 5	1.25⅛	1.22⅛	1.62	1.60⅝
May 6	1.24⅛	1.22⅛	1.60	1.59⅛
May 7	1.24⅛	1.21⅛	1.59⅛	1.59⅛
May 8	1.22	1.19⅛	1.53⅛	1.53⅛
Week's range	1.26⅛	1.19⅛	1.63⅛	1.53⅛

CORN.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
May 3	.77⅝	.76⅝	.80⅝	.79⅛
May 4	.77⅝	.76⅝	.80⅛	.79⅛
May 5	.77⅛	.76⅝	.80⅛	.79⅝
May 6	.76⅝	.76⅛	.79⅝	.78⅝
May 7	.76⅛	.75⅛	.79	.77⅝
May 8	.74⅝	.72⅝	.77⅛	.76⅝
Week's range	.77⅝	.72⅝	.80⅝	.76⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
May 3	.81½	.80⅛	.78⅝	.78
May 4	.81	.80⅛	.78⅛	.78
May 5	.81¼	.80	.78⅛	.78⅛
May 6	.80⅛	.79⅛	.77⅝	.77⅝
May 7	.79⅝	.78⅝	.77⅝	.77⅝
May 8	.78⅝	.77⅝	.75⅝	.75
Week's range	.81½	.77⅝	.78⅝	.75

OATS.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
May 3	.56⅛	.54½	.55⅛	.54⅝
May 4	.55⅝	.54⅛	.54⅛	.54⅛
May 5	.55⅛	.54⅝	.54⅛	.53⅝
May 6	.54⅝	.54⅛	.54⅛	.53⅝
May 7	.54⅛	.53⅛	.54⅛	.52⅛
May 8	.53⅝	.52⅛	.52⅝	.52⅛
Week's range	.56⅛	.52⅛	.55⅛	.52⅛

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, Stds. High.	Cash, Stds. Low.
May 3	.48⅝	.47⅝	.57⅛	.56⅛
May 4	.48⅛	.47⅝	.56⅛	.55⅝
May 5	.48⅛	.47⅛	.56	.55⅛
May 6	.47⅝	.46⅝	.56	.54⅛
May 7	.47⅝	.46⅝	.55⅛	.55⅛
May 8	.46	.45⅛	.54	.54
Week's range	.48⅝	.45⅛	.57⅛	.54

Provisions.

LARD.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 3	$10.15	$10.15	$10.37	$10.35	..	..
May 4	10.30	10.15	10.47	10.32	..	..
May 5	10.32	10.20	10.47	10.32	..	..
May 6	10.07	10.07	10.30	10.20	..	..
May 7	..	..	10.20	10.15	$10.45	$10.40
May 8	..	..	10.12	9.72	10.35	10.02
Wks. re.	10.32	10.07	10.47	9.72	10.45	10.02

RIBS.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 3	$10.32	$10.27	$10.65	$10.62	..	..
May 4	10.52	10.35	10.80	10.65	..	..
May 5	..	..	10.85	10.75	..	..
May 6	10.42	10.37	10.77	10.67	..	..
May 7	..	..	10.75	10.70	$11.00	$10.95
May 8	..	..	10.65	10.55	10.90	10.82
Wks. re.	10.52	10.27	10.85	10.55	11.00	10.82

PORK.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 3	$17.70	$17.67	$18.22	$18.12	..	..
May 4	17.97	17.70	18.40	18.20	..	..
May 5	17.90	17.80	18.40	18.22	..	..
May 6	17.90	17.80	18.32	18.12	..	..
May 7	..	..	18.27	18.17	$18.67	$18.62
May 8	..	..	18.10	18.00	18.52	18.40
Wks. re.	17.97	17.67	18.40	18.00	18.67	18.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
May 3	9.80	9.72	10.11	9.93	10.46	10.26
May 4	9.78	9.60	10.07	9.79	10.39	10.13
May 5	9.72	9.50	9.96	9.63	10.28	9.98
May 6	9.62	9.27	9.85	9.50	10.20	9.89
May 7	9.53	9.14	9.77	9.31	10.16	9.67
May 8	9.27	9.16	9.52	9.34	9.88	9.75
Wks. re.	9.80	9.14	10.11	9.31	10.46	9.67

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
May 3	10.62	10.46	10.67	10.51	10.91	10.74
May 4	10.58	10.38	10.64	10.43	10.83	10.67
May 5	10.47	10.18	10.50	10.20	10.71	10.47
May 6	10.40	10.13	10.41	10.15	10.55	10.38
May 7	10.35	9.91	10.36	9.95	10.57	10.15
May 8	10.09	9.98	10.10	10.00	10.32	10.22
Wks. re.	10.62	9.91	10.67	9.95	10.91	10.15

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon., cooler in cen. Tues. fair; moderate shifting winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon., except fair in n. w. and extreme n. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly n. e. and e. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably showers in the interior; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah—Showers Mon. or Mon. night. Tues. probably fair.

Okla., Ark., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues. fair, warmer in e.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s. e. and s.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s. e. and s.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. fair, warmer in c. and s.; gentle shifting winds, becoming s. e. and s.

Upper Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Wis.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. fair in e., cloudy in w.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably showers i nw.; moderate s. e. winds.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. fair in e., showers in w.

Mo.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. fair; warmer in e.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Mon.; warmer in e.; thunder showers and cooler Tues. night.

Neb.—Fair Mon.; thunder showers at night or Tues.; cooler in w. portion.

N. Dak.—Showers Mon. afternoon or night and probably Tues.; warmer Mon. in e., cooler Tues. in w.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; moderate rents; 140 West 39th Street.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

Monday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Angling literature of late Henry Thorpe of Brooklyn and standard and scarce books from the library of C. M. Steinmetz of Reading, Penn., and other consignors. Sale continues Tuesday afternoon, 2:30.

Tuesday.

Samuel Marx, 978 Park Place, Brooklyn—Library of late Milton T. Bagg.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Furniture and household appointments from estate of late A. C. Brown; also contents of handsomely furnished apartment on Riverside Drive. Continues Wednesday and Thursday.

W. H. Flattau & Son, 115 University Place—Beautifully carved early English furniture, silver, carved ivory, paintings, and drawing room furniture. Continues Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Contents furnished apartment on West End Av., appraised at $50,000. 10:30 A. M. Also Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333 4th Av.—Diamonds, watches, rings, solid silver, &c., collateral of Provident Loan Society. Sale continues Thursday, 10 A. M. each day.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Ivory miniature paintings, porcelains, and Colonial mahogany furniture, from estate of late Henry Hall Ward; also fine Oriental rugs consigned by Dr. G. L. Paporte, 2:30 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Continuation sale of estate of late Augustus F. Heinze, together with entire contents of the Boston Antique Shop, and many important additions. Continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2:30 P. M. On exhibition Monday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Collection of H. A. Leather, Seven Oaks, Kent, England, authentic XVII. and XVIII. centuries furniture, paintings, and other works of art; also Italian, French, and Spanish furniture, tapestries, embroideries, Chinese porcelains, bronzes, clocks, &c. Continues Friday and Saturday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South—Curtains, Oriental rugs and carpets, Chickering upright piano, &c.; also Friday, 2:30 o'clock each day.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 4th Av.—Collection of color prints, stencils, and old Chinese and Japanese kakemonos; also Friday, 8 P. M. each day.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Part V. of collection of late Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Albany, N. Y., consisting of English autographs; also Friday.

Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Collection of paintings from various estates. 8:15 P. M.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 4th Av.—Valuable old Japanese color prints, representative of many of the important artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; also paintings by various masters of the Ukiyoye and Buddhist schools and a collection of rare old brocades. Also Saturday, 2 P. M. each day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Weber, neckwear, leather goods; Miss Kempner, fancy goods; 315 4th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hinterleiter Dept. Store; R. W. Hinterleiter, general mdse.; McAlpin.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; A. H. Bernard, domestics; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, notions; 1,216 B'way; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; F. E. Stern, hats, caps; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, silks, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Cazeres, men's suits; C. O. Cooper, coats, suits, "basement"; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Mograne-Houston Co.; J. A. Mograne, representing; Great Northern.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 39 W. 32d; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. A. Clark, boys' clothing; W. A. Benning, representing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. Busse, white goods; L. W. Miller, blankets; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Co.; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, trimmings; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. E. Bernhard, Fall millinery; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; M. Eiseman, novelties, leather goods; 565 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Rosenberg Bros.; I. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Helen Tyroler, waists; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Krause, Biederman & Co.; H. H. Krause, woolens; Herald Square.

FARGO, N. D.—Moody D. G. Co.; A. L. Moody, general mdse.; Park Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—M. Freedman Co.; I. Firestone, wash dresses, wash suits; McAlpin.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, silk, cotton waists; 15 East 26th.

HARTFORD—C. Misch; M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. E. Toole, basement ready-to-wear; 25 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Brownstein-Louis Co.; H. W. Lewis, men's, boys' furn. goods, (mfg. dept.;) 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE—J. Baron Sons; G. W. Anderson, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 23 E. 26th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. Kuehne, ladies', infants' wear; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; J. B. Bradshaw, millinery; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Isdana & Schmitt; M. Isdana, piece goods; 7 W. 22d; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's, youths', boys' clothing; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; E. Edsall, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Frank, Miss L. Griffin, waists; 361 5th Av.

POTTSVILLE—Sternfield Co.; H. V. Sternfield, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts, children's wear; 149 W. 27th; Strand.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

QUINCY, Ill.—"Reib's"; J. J. Reib, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 353 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Steefel, Strauss & Connor; H. D. Strauss, clothing; Breslin.

SALT LAKE CITY—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, dress goods, silks, cloaks; 123 E. 24th; Wellington.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; J. C. Pope, wash goods, linings, flannels; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—M. Friedman & Sons' Cloak Co.; A. J. Friedman, Fall suits, coats; 1,204 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Schuggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. O. Fallon, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Rosenberg, pictures; 37 W. 26th.

SYRACUSE—Chappell Dyer Corp.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.; Park Av.

TOLEDO, O.—W. L. Milner Co.; R. M. A. Williams, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 20 West 22d.

WALTON, N. Y.—J. Rothensies, millinery; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss Miller, waists; Mrs. Davidson, jewelry; Miss Besseman, hosiery; 43 W. 23d.

WORCESTER—S. Marcus; ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.

WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Max J. Schultz, 52 East Broadway, 10:30 A. M., pants, woolens, &c.; Fried & Cohen, 4 West 16th St., 2 P. M., coats, suits, machinery, and fixtures; Louis H. Katz, 2,073 3d Av., 10:30 A. M., shoes; Grand Chair Manufacturing Co., 291 Monroe St., 2 P. M., chairs, machinery, &c.; H. Lorge, Inc., 4,230 Broadway, 4 P. M., butchers' fixtures.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 87 Garden Place, Brooklyn—Executor's sale, household goods.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 193 Diamond St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale, button manufactory.

B. R. C. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Men's pants and other clothing.

Samuel Marx, 978 Park Place, Brooklyn—Furniture from estate of late Milton T. Bagg.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sales.—23 Lispenard St., 10:30 A. M., laces and embroideries; 433 West 42d St., 11:30 A. M., machinery.

J. H. Mayers, 106 West 3d St., 10:30 A. M.—Packing cases, lumber, horses, wagons, &c.

Tuesday.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's suits, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats; also 600 women's and men's raincoats.

A. R. Gross Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—1,500 garments of oiled clothing.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—600 pieces Spring and medium weight worsteds, suitings, serges, &c.; also fine tailoring worsteds, serges, mohairs, alpacas, linings, &c.

S. Richmond, 27 Greene St.—Women's and misses' suits, misses' and children's dresses, petticoats, kimonos, &c.

Chas. Shongood, bankrupt sales, 590 Broadway—Samuel Kleimer, 10:30 A. M., men's clothing; Smith & Hessler Co., 10:30 A. M., books.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sales—Smithken Bros., 1,075 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, women's underwear; Weissiltz & Scharf, 409 East 24th St., 10:30 A. M., household furniture; W. T. Ott Company, Inc., 100 Hudson St., Inc., 2 P. M., groceries.

D. Greenwald & Co., 130 Crosby St., 10:30 A. M.—Machinery.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 601 Blake Av., Brooklyn—Assignee sale shoes and fixtures.

Wednesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Mens', youths', and children's clothing.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—50,000 American Beauty and Madame Grace corsets.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

S. Marx, 75 Fulton St.—10:30 A. M., stock of Alexandre-Lehr Co., aluminium novelties, fixtures, and machinery.

D. Greenwald & Co.—Sheriff sales: 32 Union Square, Room 912, 11:30 A. M., printing press; 244 East 59th St., 10:30 A. M., electric sign.

Charles Shongood—Assignee sales: Wm. Adler Theatrical Costume Co., 105 East 39th St., 10:30 A. M., theatrical costumes, machinery, &c.; Benj. Kohl, 391 Grand St., 10:30 A. M., millinery, flowers, and fixtures.

I Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—5,000 yards of woolens and merchant tailorings.

Thursday.

J. H. Mayers, 1,106½ First Av., 10:30 A. M.—Horses, wagons, harness, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee Sale, 333 East 11th St., 10:30 A. M.—Furniture and fixtures.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, s. e. corner 56th St. and 8th Av., 10:30 A. M.—Contents of drug store.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Womens' suits, dresses, coats, and waists.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St., 11 A. M.—Cloaks and suits.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, at Eagle Storage Warehouse, 28 Fulton St.—Assignee sale office partitions, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 16 West 57th St.—Dresses and gowns; also piece goods, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel; also general merchandise.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—French Art Works, Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., rhinestone novelties, fixtures, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Oriental rugs.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

A. R. Gross Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

If You Come to Me to Buy

I don't have to pay a salesman to Sell you. That's why I can give you a special discount. And I have real values in

Cotton Novelty Piece Goods

—the kind that make money for you. Come and see.

Special Discount to Floor Purchasers.

BRUNO BECKHARD,

140 FIFTH AVENUE.

Successor to Wassermann & Beckhard.

ACCOUNTS

Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 2332.

ADDRESSING.

Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1332. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

ADVERTISING.

CIRCULATING LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 363 5th Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS.

FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BELTS.

Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 488.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)

Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES.

WASH DRESSES

OUR SPECIALTY

To Retail from $2.00 to $7.50

PHIL MARK & CO.

71 W. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 4414 New York

DRESSES.

WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS

JACOB FEIBEL.

Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.

Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

GIRDLES

Newest Novelties at Sloto & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 40 East 21st St.

LEGHORN HATS

White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38-40 West 32d St.

MEN'S HIGH GRADE COATS.

English regular models, $10; uptown store price, $17. Andrews, 172 Fifth Ave.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS.

FULL DRESS FROCK COATS. PRINCE ALBERTS. | CHAS. N. MELTZNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS.

"THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." $1.50 Per Dozen.

S. COHEN, Mfr., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.

B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

WAISTS.

BLOOM & MILLMAN

WALDORF B'LD'G.

2-14 WEST 33D ST.

$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MILLINERY MANAGER.—Wanted, a capable and successful millinery manager and buyer for a big position in retail millinery department, out of town; salary no object for the right man. Address, stating salary and references, strictly confidential. H 245 Times Downtown.

WANTED, for special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's wearing apparel of every description; will also buy jobs. K 23 Times.

CONTRACTORS on wash dresses and waists; must furnish own samples; immediate orders. Call afternoons all week, third floor, 37 West 32d.

JOB LOT genuine diamond rings, solid gold setting, average price $6.50 each for lot. Retail price heretofore, $15. Casperfeld & Cleveland, 1,448 Broadway, (41st St.)

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to call with snappy Fall suits Monday and Tuesday. 12th Floor, 37 West 28th St.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS WANTED; must show their own suits for Fall. 7th Floor, 30 East 23d St.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard. F'n. 4348. Largest cash buyers mdse., fixtures, machinery.

SALESMEN, Waldorf Building, want lines dresses, coats, suits; large following. S 126 Times.

500 COATS AND SUITS to close out at a low price. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 29th.

SAMPLE DRESSES, linen and silk, to close out at sacrifice. 18 West 21st St., tenth floor.

ROSENBERG BROS., Cincinnati, will look at suits for Fall for jobbing only, Monday and Tuesday, at 38-44 West 21st St., 8th floor.

CONTRACTOR experienced on children's colored dresses, wants work. Wallach, 28 West 15th.

50 DOZEN wash skirts; up-to-minute style. Style M'f'g, 18 West 27th.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of toilet goods and drug sundry preparations.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits. Eighth floor, 164 West 25th St.

JOBBER looking at coats and suits all week. 36 West 20th St., ninth floor.

IT'S WASH DRESS TIME

LET NORTH SHORE

Wash Dresses that retail profitably at $1.00 to $7.50 help you plan your WASH DRESS SALES

Remember the "35's"

ROYAL MF'G. CO.

35 West 35th St.

Phone Greely 3535.

Auctioneers

These announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Merchandise.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 486 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 389.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse, Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4348. Cash buyers all kinds of mdse.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

B. R. S. CO., 32 GREENE ST. Buys Mdse. for Cash.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7275 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser; 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4342.

Works of art; pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1363 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Trade Auction Sale $35,000 STOCK OF

CORSETS

Direct from the KALAMAZOO CORSET CO., Manufacturers of American Beauty and Madam Grace High-Grade Corsets

Ranging in price up to $48.00 per dozen.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell On Wednesday, May 12, '15, at 10:30 A.M., At their salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C., The Entire Stock of Above, Consisting of

50,000 PAIRS CORSETS

All packed in boxes, in the American Beauty and Madam Grace brands of recent manufacture and up to the minute in styles, and made of the highest grade fabrics, used in the manufacture of corsets, the largest quantity of which are in popular sizes.

NOTICE—This stock warrants the attention of Department Stores, Jobbers, and Retailers, as a stock of this kind will perhaps never be offered again at public auction. Above stock is arranged in large trade lots of regular sizes, all in boxes, and will be packed and shipped for out-of-town buyers. Phone, Spring 2348-2349.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

SELECT FURNITURE, LIBRARY, ETC. PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer, Will Sell by Public Auction, on Monday, May 10, and Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at 11 A. M., on premises, No. 978 Park Place, Borough of Brooklyn, (between New York and Brooklyn Avenues,) property formerly belonging to Milton P. Bagg, deceased, consisting of Parlor Suite, Silk Brocade; Sterling Player Piano, (Circassian walnut case,) Music Cabinets, Rolls, etc.; Antique Mahogany Secretaire, Colonial Mahogany Library Table, Chiffonier, Dressers, Chippendale Mahogany Chairs, Walnut Bookcases, 3-pc. Set, Cut Velvet Upholstered; Marquetry Writing Desk, Genuine French Bronze Bust, with pedestal; Sheraton Mahogany Reception Room Suite, Vernis-Martin Curio Cabinet, Rosewood Serving Tables, Brass Bungalow Beds, Iron Cots, complete; Tapestry, Silk and Velour Cushions, Portieres, Hangings, etc., Three-fold Screen, Verdure Tapestry Panels; Austrian, Bohemian, Kurdistan, Turkish, Cabistan, Daghestan, Hamidad, Feraghan, Karaz, Kiva, Bokhara Rugs; Mosul and Bokhara Carpets, India Carpet Rugs, etc.; Bronze Electroliers, Bronze Repousse Plaques, Paintings by De Haven, Baird, Silva, etc.; Majolica, Chinese, Sang-de-Boeuf, Sevres, Bohemian Glass and Royal Worcester Vases; Jewelry, Silverware, Bric-a-Brac, Wines and Liquors, etc.

LIBRARY.

Large and desirable Library, consisting of works of Moore, Milton, Spenser, Dante, Macaulay, Daniel Defoe, Carlyle, Eliot, W. H. Prescott, Charles Kingsley, Champlain, Cooper, Victor Hugo, Thackeray, Tennyson, Edgar A. Poe, Irving, Mark Twain, Wordsworth, Scott, Robert Browning, Ruskin, Longfellow, Dickens, Hawthorne, Whittier, Bret Harte, etc., with bindings of Morocco, Half Morocco, Levant, and other bindings; Limited Editions, Editions de Luxe, etc.

JOHN N. BLAIR, Esq., Executor; Messrs. Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown, Attys. for Executor, 128 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126, New York City. Tel. Barclay 6011-6012.

AUCTION SALES.

NOW ON VIEW

Important Absolute Sale by Auction

By Order of Mr. H. A. Leather,

The Well-Known English Expert and Antiquaire of Seven Oaks, Kent,

Forced to give up his business owing to the prevailing conditions in England.

Clarke's Art Rooms } 5 West 44th St. (Adjoining 5th Av. Bank.)

This Most Valuable Collection of XVII. & XVIII. Century English Furniture and Art Works,

including many choice specimens of Chinese and English Lacquer, Gothic and Georgian Pieces, and choice examples of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and the Adam Brothers.

To This Beautiful Collection Has Been Added

(from the Homes of Opulent New Yorkers)

Spanish, Italian 17th Century Furniture, Clock Sets, Mirrors, Bronzes, Chinese Porcelains and Other Art Works of the Most Expensive Character, Making One of the Very Finest Offerings of the Season.

AUCTION SESSIONS—Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Monday, May 13 to 17 Inclusive, Afternoons at 2:30.

The Sales Will Be Conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

"A RESORT IN ITSELF." Near all Piers and Amusements. CAPACITY 600. Bookings for Summer may now be made.

HOTEL DENNIS

Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, New Jersey

The Leeds Company

Hotel RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.

JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.

FREE BOATS and CANOES.

Lake Sunapee, Special Offer. The Outlook, George's Mills, N. H.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

SAWKILL PINE HOTEL, Milford, Pa.—Surrounded by pines, forests, and beautiful springs; elevation 1,800 feet; bathing, rowing, fishing, driving, ideal walks; electric lights; running water; rooms, with private bath, obtainable; excellent cuisine; all dairy products and vegetables from our own farm. Inquire for particulars, RICHARD HAAS, Milford, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mount Pocono.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

MOUNT POCONO, PENN.

Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Resort Tourist Bureau, 1133 Broadway, New York.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway. 264 5th Av.

Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Just where the White Mountains begin. Wonderful country of woods, lakes and mountains, marvellous air and coolness.

Best of Vacations

Joyous out-door life—golf, tennis, canoeing, fishing, bathing, motoring, camping.

Delightful social life. Finest of hotels, boarding houses, camps. Moderate rates.

Eight hours from New York. Through service.

Send for booklets

"Lake Winnipesaukee" and "Lake Sunapee"

Address **Vacation Bureau**

171 Broadway, Room 268 New York, N. Y.

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Boston & Maine R.R.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will be held on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, to act upon a proposition to alter its amended certificate of incorporation so as to include purposes and powers, to wit:

"To construct, reconstruct, equip, repair, improve and develop public and private works and property of all kinds; to make, manufacture, construct and build tools, works, machinery and such other articles as this Company may require for use or for the purpose of business; and to do all acts and work involved in, or connected with, general construction and contracting work in the State of New York, or elsewhere,"

in addition to those now set forth in the amended certificate of incorporation, filed Aug. 5, 1905.

Dated, New York, May 4th, 1915.

T. P. SHONTS, President.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the YALE BUILDING COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, May 11th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

WINTHROP E. DWIGHT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,

Engineers-Contractors,

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (9th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 21, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., May 22, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing labor and materials for repairing U. S. Lighthouse Service Wharf at New London, Conn. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Northern disturbance of the last several days has nearly disappeared, although there were more showers Saturday night in the lake region and portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Another marked disturbance is central over Southern Alberta, and pressure is also low over the North Pacific States and the North Plateau, with resulting showers in the Pacific States, Nevada, Idaho, Western Montana, and Northwest Wyoming.

Killing frosts occurred Sunday morning in portions of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the Dakotas.

There will be showers Monday over the central and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday, and there will be showers Monday or Monday night in the extreme Northwest, extending Tuesday into the Dakotas and Nebraska.

It will be warmer Monday in the lake region and the central valleys and quite generally warmer on Tuesday east of the Mississippi River. It will be cooler Tuesday in the extreme Northwest.

Frost warnings have been ordered for the upper lake and west lower lake region, the eastern mountain districts, and the cranberry bogs of New Jersey and Wisconsin.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and west, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New York—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday.
New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday.
New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States eWather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	55	61	4 P. M.	65	68
6 A. M.	56	57	6 P. M.	62	67
9 A. M.	58	65	9 P. M.	64	59
12 M.	65	68	11 P. M.	60	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for th corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 69 degrees at 2:20 P. M., minimum 55 degrees at 10:20 P. M. Humidity 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at [illegible] inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—323 E. 28 St.; Elizabeth Beatty..Slight
3:18—225 St. & Bwy; Uptown Subway Station....Slight
10:15—Front of 1,742 Mt. Hope Av.; (auto,) Tremont Taxicab Co...Slight
10:45—1,636 Madison Av.; Anna Rosenzweig....Slight
11:05—214 E. 20 St.; Lillie Jorjon....$100
P. M.
12:05—213 E. 125 St....Slight
12:25—42 Oak St.; D. Cantilich....Slight
12:45—569 Morris Av.; Vito Andretto....Slight
12:55—31 W. 115 St.; Sam Jacobs....None
1:15—Opp. 881 Westchester Av.; subway tracks....Slight
1:35—1 W. 108 St.; Louis Lewin....Slight
3:30—223 Bleecker St.; Isaac Fox....Slight
3:30—2,224 Madison Av.; Cohan & Harris....Slight
3:30—725 Columbus Av.; F. Bunnenkamp....Slight
3:35—149 Morningside Av.; Julia Fitzpatrick....Slight
3:33—204 E. Houston St.; Max Herkowitz....$25
3:45—441-443 E. 16 St.; S. Bergman....$150
5:00—863 1 Av.; Maiman Goldberg....Slight
6:00—552-554 W. Bwy.; P. Slamoe. Not given
6:45—450 Lenox Av.; Pauline Levy....Slight
7:40—102 W. 116 St.; not given....Slight
8:05—126 W. 23 St.; not given....Slight
8:25—946 Intervale Av.; H. Melvien....$30
8:30—225 E. 105 St.; Annie Gillman....$25
8:45—128 7 Av.; not given....Slight
8:45—1,153 2 Av.; Jere Sullivan....Slight
9:05—2,817 2 Av.; John Tennus....$35
9:25—1,691 Curtist Av.; Wm. Weiner..Slight
9:25—642-644 E. 16 St.; Am. Pastry & Mfg. Co. (stable)....$10,000
10:40—2,017 7 Av.; Zalk Bros....Slight
11:10—211 W. 68 St.; B. Kempner....Slight

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria....May 10
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai....May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma....June 3

SAIL AROUND THE WARSHIPS
ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL 50c
SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMER
"MONMOUTH"
MAY 9TH TO 18TH INCLUSIVE.
Leave foot Cedar St. (adjoining Liberty St. Terminal) daily and Sunday, 10:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15, 4:15 and 7:15 P. M. (Night illuminations.)
TICKETS LIMITED—Good only for date and trip for which sold. Now on sale at Liberty St. Station, 50c round trip.

STEAMER
MANDALAY
MUSIC, DANCING, REFRESHMENTS.
Special Trips to View the
WARSHIPS
Leaving Pier, W. 131st St., Every Hour. Tickets on sale by Tyson Co. and at Pier.
MANDALAY LINE
Pier Telephone Morningside 4399.

Iron Steamboat Co.
IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
Every hour on the hour from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
TO VIEW WARSHIPS
FARE Round Trip 25 CENTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE
Patrons are cautioned to purchase tickets ONLY at Iron Steamboat Co.'s Box Office on WEST 129TH ST. DOCK.

VISIT FLAGSHIP WYOMING.
STEAMER KINGSTON
makes frequent trips from
Piers at 80th St. and 97th St.,
12:30 to 6 P. M. Daily.
Will also make trip around the fleet during illumination, starting 7:30 P.M. Fare 50 cents.

Around the Warships
50c Str. SYLVAN SHORE
Leaves bulkhead between W. 130th & 131st Sts., and pier foot of W. 96th St. every day at 10 A. M., 1, 3, 5 & 8 P. M. Perfect view from all points on steamer.

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
Strs. Nassau and Sagamore Leave W. 42d St.
Hudson River Day Line Pier
50c 11 A. M.—2 P. M.—4 P. M.—7:45 P. M.
5736 Gramercy—8410 Bryant.

WAR PICTURES IN BOOK FORM,
Ten numbers, earliest available, of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, is sold at book stores and department stores at $1.00, or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:04|Moon rises..2:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:56	5:25	11:10	11:44
Governors Island	5:42	6:08	11:50	12:00
Hell Gate	7:32	7:58	1:30	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, May 9.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, May 1.
SS Dunstan, Para, April 24.
SS Fillans, Genoa, April 30.
SS Talisman, Havana, April 28.
SS Atherstone, Bordeaux, April 21.
SS Ranvik, Rotterdam, April 24.
SS Sydic, Charleston, April 30.
SS Olaf, Sagua, April 27.
SS Farmand, Cardenas, April 26.
SS Moncenisio, Algiers, April 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 28
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Athinai	Patras	April 22
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Antilles	New Orleans	May 5
El Sol	Galveston	May 4
Brazos	San Juan	May 5
Bayamon	San Juan	May 4
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 8
Byron	Rio Janeiro	April 23
Missouri	London	April 28
El Dia	New Orleans	May 5
El Sol	Galveston	May 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 7
DUE TOMORROW.		
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	April 23
Noordam	Rotterdam	May 1
Saxonia	Liverpool	May 1
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 2
Prins Willem V	Haiti	May 6
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Taquary	New Orleans	May 5
Leelanaw	Galveston	May 5
Nueces	Galveston	May 5
El Dia	New Orleans	May 6
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Oregonian	Cristobal	May 5
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
El Alba	Galveston	May 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 9
DUE THURSDAY.		
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Gvoyazides	Las Palmas	April 29
Damara	Balboa	May 4
Caracas	San Juan	May 8
Radiant	New Orleans	May 5
Huron	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 10
Almirante	Kingston	May 8
Proteus	New Orleans	May 8
DUE FRIDAY.		
Maryland	London	May 1
Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
Gregory	Para	May 2
Panama	Cristobal	May 8
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Isle of Mull	Naples	April 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	May 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Potomac, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bantu, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 9.

SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples to New York, was 400 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 9th, afternoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 108 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 85 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Tampico to New York, was 13 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 24 miles S. of Hatteras at 6 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 122 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 126 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 128 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 165 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 235 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 137 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS C. A. Canfield, Tuxpam to New York, was 100 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 212 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS St. Helens, Balboa to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 177 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 630 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Llama, Copenhagen to New York, was 160 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, May 9.
SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, May 8.
SS City of Rangoon, at Colon, May 8.
SS Kioto, at Aden, May 7.
SS Bolton Castle, at Shanghai, May 8.
SS Harkness, at Panama, May 7.
SS Finland, at Colon, May 7.
SS Salamina, at Buenos Aires, May 8.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, May 8.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, May 8.
SS Panama, from Colon, May 8.
SS Copenhagen, from Arica, May 7.
SS Lutetian, from Dartmouth, May 7.
SS Minnehaha, from London, May 8.
SS Oria, from Buenos Aires, May 7.

Passed.

SS Indra, New York for Aden, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7 A. M. May 10, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Motions: US<Powers. US<Weber. US<Rosensthal. In re Bay State Milling Co. In re Shidlofsky. In re McCrum. In re Federal Biscuit Co. Millic<US. Central Trust Co<C, R I & P RR. In re Oceanic SS Co. Lehigh, Wilkes Coal Co<Hartford & NY Trans Co. Hart & NY Trans Co<Plymouth. Macy<Brown. Brookheim<Greenbaum. US<Marshall. Underwood Co<Stearns. Re Valentine Bohl Co. Lanston Monotype Co<Curtis. Engineer Co<Hotel Astor. Freeman<US.

Trial calendar: US<Bliss.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building—At 10:30 A. M.

Discharges: William Paley, Abraham D Spero, Michael Flood, Florence Reilly, John P O'Connell, Henry Srulovitz, Samuel Weinstein, Frank C Gavin, Elias Greenberg, Joseph D Hart, Schnaff & Mass, Joseph Kaplan, Louis Levy, Samuel Stern, S D & E Marks.

Under objections: George H Shuman, Jacob Schenkel, Joseph A Manahan, Stephen J Baloschi, Benjamin Gellman, Frederick H Staab, Isaac Davis, Benjamin Toff, Leon Goldenberg, Hager Emb Co, Bass Silverman Co, Abraham Cohen, S J Singer & Sons.

Adjourned cases: Jacob Parnes, H & H Safchik, Burman & Garbus, Levy, Schwade & Springs.

Motions: Joseph Seiden, Lesser Kalb Mfg Co, Stellar Photo Play Co, Louis Sisenwein, (2,) Natl Fair & Export Co, F A H Cohen, F Ehrlich & Son, The Lovejoy Co, Deutsch Bros, Atkin & Guild, Chester A Patterson, Charles Margolis, James Klaber, Isidor Geller, Alert Const Co, Alco Film Corp, (2,) Hyman Sheinberg, Greenhut & Co, Silver & Gindel, Goldberg Bros, Abraham L Libman, Henry B Gifford, T A McIntyre Co, Alco Film Corp, Henry Berkowitz, J B Greenhut & Co, Bawo & Dotter, Arnold Heine & Co, Aetna Cont Corp, (2,) Knoedler Hall, Chas I Wertheimer, Max Kobre, Adolf Mandel, (2,) J C Wilson Co, (2,) M & L Jarmulowsky, Hollins & Co, Edward Robertson, Wills & Marvin.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar—At 10 A. M. Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR. Hart<City Theatres Co. Mills Power Co<Mohawk Hy-Elec Co. Turner<Bryant. Hartford<Greenwich Bank of NY. Gunther<NY Veal & Mutton Co. Pakas<Hurley. MacFarlane<Mosier & Summers et al. H & M RR Co<Humbolt Exploration Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

U S Chem Co<Harrington. Havern<Larsen. Re Watson Flagg Eng Co. Re N Y Rys Co. Beiley<Hyman. Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR Co. Markowitz<Bracco. Mairs<Holden Paper Co. Frank<Oldman. Atkinson<Nassau Nat Bank. Lombardo<Harris. Schmitt<Harwood Barley Mfg Co. Re Dambrosia. Driscoll<Hecht. Elliot<Associated Hat Mfg Co. Kirshner<Waldman. Burke<Little Italy Realty Co. Robt Colin Co, Inc<Wolff. Radin<Driscoll. Rosenquest<Giuliani. Geo Borgfeldt Co<E C McKellar Drug Co. Buckman<Int R T. Clark<same. Schwarz<same. Weeks<same. Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co. Broadway Apart Rlty <Rickert-Finley Rlty. Menier<Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co. Rosenstein<Levinson. Wallach<Copeland. Bethlehem Steel Co<Mulcahy, &c. Re Feist<Moskowitz. Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Brukenfeld. Re Streppone, &c. Price<Goldberg. Equitable Life Assur<Bryan. Rider<Benjamin. Levy<Jackson. Re Adrian. Church<Commercial Trust Co. German Sav Bk<NY R E Sec Co. Re Schiffer. Commercial Adv Assn<Cutler-Williams Corp. McCann<same. Greenwich Sav Bk<Lewisheim. Lorenz<Lorenz. Townsend<Carter Const Co. Re N Harlem Casino Taxi Service. Cohn<Cohn. Salomon<Salomon. Com'l Adv Assn<Cutler-Williams Corp. McCann<Cutler-Williams Corp. Weil<Levy. Pach<Suarez. Steiner<25th Const Co. Garcia<Goldsmith. Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co. Mann Mtg Co<Costello. Oppenheimer<Sawyer. Mann Life Ins Co<Driesch. Arnold<Hygeia Dist Water Co. Wolf<Costelluccio. Re Lyth Tile Co (Kinsella.) Rock Isl Butter Co<Rowland. Lyttle<Slater. Sponzifilo<B H RR. Sennert<Weisbecker. Same<same. Carroll<Central Del Co. Same<same. Morris<Brann. Harlem Bottling Wks<Duggan. Re Wolf. German Sav Bk<Wendel. Kiernan<Kiernan. Du Mahaut<F E Smith & Son. Rosenberg<B Altman & Co. Blumsock<Weinstock. Mutual Life Ins Co<Doelger. Carter<So Pac Co. Malloy<Wanamaker. Leppanen<Coleman & Krause. Murray Hill Hotel<McDonald. Schrager<Foster. Weill<Cohn. Re Santori. Consol El Lamp Co<Elbright Co. Berkowitz<Aaron. Ruff<Brown. Falk<Wheeler. Schulman<Wolfson. Sussman<Sussman. Re Rantsch. Adams<Fitzgerald. Colon<Interurban Gen Cont Co. Heere<W & J Sloane. Duveen<same. Murray<O'Neil. NY Ferrotype Co<Preckop. Del Franco<Del Franco. Bronson<Meeker. Hardin<Robinson. Bowers<Smith. Re Morgan (Diamond Soda Wat Mfg Co.) Dolinsky<Safety Holding Co. Friedman<Citrin. French Model Imp Co <Weiner. Sadera<Brown & Root Co. Young<Beck. Adamski<Sejman. Re Keck (Bronx Boulevard.) Re Di Nicola. Singer<Kovner. Salaznow<Schnurmacker. Kellogg<Schmitz. Re Hahl. Ger-Am Button Co<A Heymsfeld, Inc. MacGregor<Penn RR. Schwald<Schwald. Jarmann<Raubert. Cosmopolitan Feat Film Co<Leemund Film Co. Re Shankin. Gluck<Goodman. Levy<Robt Kessler Realty Co. Hornaday<Hornaday. Rodgers<Rodgers. Re Dressler. Saunders<Saunders. Israel<L A Burke & Sons Co. Prata<Austin Stone Works. Fleming<Flynn. Munford<Mann Storage Co. Re Ryan. Costuma<Gevirty. Fleishmann<B & L Auto Lamp Co. Solomon<Bernstein. Re Ruggiero. Re Altman. Grundfest<Somer. Sachs<Porges. Crossin<Woolf (4.) Jennings<Gulf, Col & Santa Fe Ry Co. J Pratt Carroll Ins<Grathwohl. Carnegie Trust Co<Deely. Glickstein<Glickstein. Wechsleer<S J Baumann Co. Re Levine<House. Heinsheimer<Kappes. Hermanson<J Edw Ogden Co.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: Bernheimer<Solomon. Re Lustig Av. Grubel<Titchie. Lewis<Sragow Rty Co (2.) Webb<Valentine. Re Damis Av & Bronx River Av. Doscher<Doscher. Chamberlain<Horning. Masi<Masi. Fillipini<Fillipini. Schlansky<Smith. Bixon<Bixon. De Falco<De Falco. Fabius Creamery Co<Liberman Dairy Co. O'Sullivan<Clark. Rathgaher<Hillrigel. Hart<Walsh. Wolff<Wolff. Hyman<Hyman. Spencer Rty Co<Satterlee. Berkman<Berkman. Levenson Wreck Co<Brand. State Bank<Cohen. Smith<Sta Isl Land. Davis Broon, Inc,<Hammerstein Op Co. Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co. Robertson<Rouss. McCurdy<Foreign Import Co. Hays<Israel. Neumeyer<Hayes. Cohen<Alvord. Herts<Kobler. Stern<Warren & Wetmore. Gimbernat<Gimbernat. City Real Estate Imp Corp'n<Hellmers. Fanning<Champion. Webster<Am Exch Nat Bank.

Demurrer: Dininny<Reavis.

Preferred causes: Crossin<Woolf. Darling<Hanna. Moses<Moses. Gutman<Schreiber. Kearney<Kearney. Beal<Rae. Man Mcrt Co<Edwina Co. Telescope Cot Bed Co.<Steinfeld Bros. Albrecht<Port Pearlas Banana Co. Bogoly<Bogoly. Getz<Lazarowitz. D'Anci<Saitta. Jacobsen<Jacobsen. Spiegel<Spiegel. Carvalho<Sudderly. Bank of the US<Goldstein.

Undefended divorces: Smith. Siegling. Keller. Stein. Herbert<World Film Corp'n. Schwartz<Int R T Co. Schnurmacher<Rubin.

General calendar: O'Loughlin<Beverwyck Co. Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Frank<Howe. Dressler<Keystone Film (2.) Lee<Lee. Baldwin<Gregory. Continental C L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick. Schurnmacher<Devlin. Casazzi<Bolognesi. Ladd<Un Royalties Corp'n. Apfel<Flannery. Tax Lien Co<Gourlie. Selmo<Selmo. Material Men's Mer Ass'n<NY Mat M Merc Ass'n. Harrison<Harrison. Cohen<Schwartz. Britt<Keyrouse. O'Donnell<Keyrouse. McNamee<Doctor. Delzio<Delzio. Guttenplan<Guttenplan. Helwitz<Frank & Lambert. Middleman<City Real Estate Imp Corp'n. Oothout<Frost. Berko<Perutyi. Shenk<Meyer. Levy<Woods. Colt<Colt. Frazee<Walter. Netzler<Netzler. Leslie Bros<Stokes. McNulty Bros<Ford. Ferrone<Ferrone. Penfield<Mt Vernon Trust Co. Hartman<Hartman. Fisher<Tuttle. Van Raalte<Rothschild Rty Co. Deal<McElroy. Wuerst<Wuerst. Crenshaw<Locomo Imp Co. Le Boutillier<Kosofsky. Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co. Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co. Salant<Shebar. Architects & Builders Co<Hebron. Sproessig<Sproessig, Jr. Warsawer<Title Guar & Trust Co. Hawkins<MacDonald. Seymour<Thomas. Gruenberg<Lowenberg. Columbia Paper Box Co.<Back. Lutera<Gen Exp Co. Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet. Crandall<Du Vivoco. Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Israel<Burke & Sons. Bandler<Glassgold. Blumenthal Co<Radow. Calef<Nat Exp & Com. Berts<Fromm. Pulise<Wright. Cutler<Taylor. Weinberg<Bauman. Griefenhagen<Irving Sav Inst. Walter<Field. Matthew Sales Co<Hutcheson. Lehman<Durando. Cristaldi<Jackson Con. NY Inter Urban Water Co<East Asph Pav. Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co<Dibble. Interstate Note & Holding Co<Foley. Brown & Co<Benjamin. Fitzsimons<Kirononet, (2.) Clear.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bennett<Chayes. Milici<CNY. Shaffer<Krechlin. Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.) Kunstler<Morgan. Frank<Ruppert, (2.) Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY. Dunlevey<Fuller. Willner<I R T. Michalski<Mason & H. Healy<CNY. Murrey<Bklyn H RR. Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co. Valich<Mugler. McDonald<Bradley Cont Co. Shapiro<NY Rwys. Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR. Crawford<Thomashefsky. Cohen<Smith. Goldstein<Hoffman. Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co. Bishop<Am Home Mag Co. Logasino<Cent Park, &c, RR. Mearns<Hollins. Hayes<I R T. Mero<same. Bitolio<Bradley Cont. Stern<Laemmle. Bikich<L Meyer Co. Martin<CNY. Fleischer<same. Armstrong<I R T. Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Mattes<Aubeck. McKearney<N Y Cons R R. Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Curtin<Van Beuren. Fey<Levy. Lynch<Bd of Educ. Simons<Salvin. Blumenfield<CNY. McAllister<Munson L. Levin<Harris. Smith<Flint. Wechter<L I RR, (2.) Bode<Panama RR. Trainor<Whiting. McMahon<CNY. Brown<NY Edison. Schmidt<same. Levy<Stand Utility. Magnini<Vicava. Sankos<Degnon Con. Roaman<Shenk. Rosenberger<Ruppert. Kelly<McMullen. McGonigle<Senior & S. Rosenberg<Forwd Assn. Boross<NY Con RR. Fontaneto<Alavoine. Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Eberhagen<Mason Seaman Tr Co. Rodrigues<Beach. Lynch<N Y Times Co. Stein<Fuller's Expr. De Band<L I RR. Leonard<I R T. Lurich<Levy. Deperi<CNY. Macarovsky<Int R T. Voris<P McGovern & Co. Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel. Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg. Chillan<Goldstein. Forte<Asch. Amato<Hopper. Frank<Bord Cond M. Mahoney<NY Rwys. Callahan<McGovern. Lynch<Star Co. Di Leva<NY Cent RR. Bruecher<same. Patti<Cent RR of NJ. Maier<Schreiner. Di Maria<Giacalone. Carey<Park & Tilford. Quinn<Staten Isl R T. E Quinn<same. Gross<H G Vogel Co. Scarpinato<Cosgrove. Marlo<Morn Tel Pub. Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Brew. D'Onofrio<Angel Con. Hauser<I R T. Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Marcus<Krinsky. McCauley<W Bradley & Son. Bercow<NY Rys. (2.) O'Donohue<48th St Co. Adams<Fitzgerald, (2) Carlino<Pell. Gorman<NY Rwys. Lane<Smith. Hanaway<Maiden L Rty Co. Tripler<Fairchild. Nuffer<14 St Store. Poliondro<Miller. Merritt<Slade. Browne<Chatfield. Weinmann<NY Rys. Springer<same, (2.) Jacoby<Molle. Helfrich<Wanamaker. Feldman<NY Rwys. Singer<NY Edison Co. O'Hanlon<Baker. Krakower<Somerville Rty Co. Palewsky<5th Av Coach Co. Longley<Durcan. Singer<5th Av Coach Co. (2.) Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c. Spear<Wachtel. Schoenbrun<L I RR. Mylonas<NY Rwys. Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Niles<Riley. Greenberg<NY Piano Delivery Co. Kobbe<Am Art News Co. Silverman<So Brooklyn Ry. Reilly<Early. Cox<St Luke Home for Aged Women. Borstein<5th Av Coach Co. Dillbaum<Fishman. Alexander<Borden's C Milk Co. Finkelstein<NY Cons RR. Wenncke<Pigneron. Gleason<Lief. Billek<Gollick & Smith. Galantis<Cranwell. Healy<United Elec Lt & Power Co. Y Wapner<NY Rys. C Wapner<same. Brenner<Ludorf. P Cahill<Egan. M Cahill<same. Stromenger<Rock Bch Bathing Co. Randle<Brown. Levitan<Fasdick. Radoff<Merrill Haviland Oyster Co. Werman<Obermeyer & Liebmann. Smith<Greeley Sq Hotel Co. Meyerowitz<Schinsky. Feinstein<Meister. Katz<Bakers & Cons Yeast Co. Von Nostitz<Novelty Braid Mills. Sigrist<The Mirror. Bennett<NY Rys. Weinberger<Goldsmith. Okun<Duval Co. Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Green<Consol Gas Co. Gabriel<Graham. N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co. Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co. Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c, Co. Broanan<Jenkins. Leichen<Progressive Cont Co. Larson<Nicholson. Jenkins<Robinson. Pettibone<Hammerstein. Brown<Degnon Cont. McSorley< BH RR. Holzer<A Mishler, Inc. Clapper<CNY. Arnheimer<Hess. Carroll<Mantle Rty. Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co. McMahon<CNY, (2.) Palmieri<N Y, N H & H RR. Altman Furn Co<CNY. Hechter<London, (2.) Malcolm<Montana Realty Co. Riegler<Webster. Orazio<Metz. Quintano<Fleischman Bros Co. Jacobson<Salvin. Root<NY Cons RR. Vallen<Lesher. Hines<Voskian. Hemley<Barber Asph Paving Co. Alton<Hill. Caudrlic<Cannizzaro. O'Malley<CNY. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Duhain<Pitts Cont. Sullivan<Silverman. Lenkowsky<Altman. Maison Bernard, Inc<United Cigar Stores. Knight<Review of Reviews Co. Warner<Bleishrode. Harburger<West Fire Ins Co. Gragg<Agricul Ins Co. Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp. Lamura Cont Co.<CNY. Doll, Jr.<B'd'ways Auto Supply Co. Swan & Finch Co.<J Garofano & Son, Inc. Model Fireproof Ten. Co.<Fields. Parsons<Blatch. Fed Terra Cotta Co.<Potterton Bros. Bramhall<Fall River Ir Wks. Dev Co of Am<So Pac Co. Heywood Strasser & Voight Lith< Snow's US S Exp Co. Composite M L Co<Glasco Ince Co. Symmes<Bartnett. Bayer<Shindler. Carnegie Brick & Pot Co<Barnett. Rosenberg<Kreeger. Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard. Thermoid Rubber Co<Smith. Guarantor Realty Cor <Schiff. Natl Nassau Bk<Mulligan. Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co. Safran<Rofelk. M J McCloskey<Natl Surety Co. Storm<Hollender. Goldsmith<Osterman. Kornfeld<Indemnity Mut Mar Assur Co. Hoguet<So Surety Co. Stein<Price. Hyman & Oppenheim Inc<Mittelstaedt. McGurk<Boyce. Knick I & E Film Co<Ward Baking. Barrone<Paul Elliott Imp Co. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen<Giant Silk Mfg. CNY<Winter Garden. Weber<Great Neck Villa Co. Kirschbaum<A M F. Co. Bernard<Sternberg. Pendleton<Barkin. Kilroy<Nord-Deutsch Ins Co. Same<Stuyvesant Ins. Same<Am Central Ins. Same<Ins Co of Penn. Hoffman<Hirsch. Baird<Mulligan. M Rafalsky & Co<Church. Erland<Haight. Pariants<J Albert & Son (2.) Bway Bargain House<Swezey. Lasky<Petrava. A Walker & Co<Leaming. Linter<Cong Agudas Achim. Odell<Chadbourne. E F Ingraham Adv Co<Nat 5, 10 & 25 Cent Magazine. U S Fire<Di Lello. Stevens<Mulcahy & Gibson. Schwartz<Lustig. Stokes<Kilpatrick. Glockner<Gr Eastern Cas Co. Little & Ives Co<New Church Bd of Pub. Storm<Sasse. Nat Bridge Works<Hilton. McFarland<No Am Acci Ins Co. Dammann<Rosenblum. Stevens<Mulcahy & Gibson. Haight Co<Wedekind. Wheeler<Wheeler. Skeele Coal Co<Baker. Clear.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levitt<Griswold. Windsor<Const Co<Ruland. Lord<CNY. Bellows<Leiter. Hamblin<Jones. Fallert<Mass Bondg & Ins Co. Progressive Const & Leas Co<Sayre. Lyons<Gillette. Egan<CNY. Swift<Quigg. Boyenhardt<Ott. Halloway<CNY. Realty Adv & Supply Co<Oakland Chem. Dammann<N E Casualty Co. Hellman<Sterling Fire Ins Co. MacDonald<CNY. Oriental Bank<Stallo. Dahlstrom Metal Door Co<Kinsella. Omman<Little. Freiman<Hurtig & Seaman Th Ent, Inc. Lyon<US Chicle Ref Co. Hartje Paper Mfg Co <Hudson Trade Co. Monaghan & Mills<[illegible]. Wolfenden & Shore & Co<Shavinsky. Mass Bondg Ins Co<J F Dolan Cont Co. Stoddard<Nat'l Life Ins Co. Rheinstein<Levinson. Van Houton<Pulsifer. Beck<The Only Shirt Co. Overlander<Holbrook, Cabot & R Corp. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Naube<Lavene. Filkins<New Era Prod Co. Selwyn & Co<Waller. Schmidt<Siemund. Jennings<Samson Car Coupler Co. Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg. Hayden<Pinchot. Jacobs<Dowling. Millett<Globe Ind. Co. Operatic Program &c, Co.<Century O. Hertz<Kraunts. Eagle<Simplex Auto. Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg. Equities Real Corp<Cobe. Gannon<CNY. Wolff<Kline Rty, &c. Widener<Knadler. Thompson-Starrett Co <US Exp Rty Co. Cohen<Brown-Welsh Realties. Blum<Walte. Sheldon<Mitchell. Beaver Eng, &c, Co<Am Fid Co. Sutherland<Quintard. Levitt<Griswald. Pfirrmann<Romey. Gobie Flat Hook & Eye Co.<West Elec H C Co. Kratochvil<Feigin. NY Dairy Damon Co. <Fairfield Dairy Co. E Riger & Co.<Croner. Judson<Hatch. Wells<Berry. Hertz<Wheelock. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

May<Miller. Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co. Herlsson<Friedman Inst of NY. Sec Title, &c<Stewart. Royce<Farson. Nat Exch Bk of Wheeling<same. Sheridan<Delaware. Blumberg<Barnett. Nat Surety<Breuchard. Kirwan<Robinson. Mullen<Spiwak. Hoban, Hunter, Feltner & Co<Parshelsky. Levi<Weiss. Stand Pneu Action<Fargo. Britt<Comml Cas Ins. Pairano<Barsotti. Smith<CNY. Essex Glass Co<Empire Bottle, &c, Co. Barclay<Barclay. Marlow<Eq Life Ins. Bertini<Heymann. O'Leary<CNY. Hunt<Armstrong, (2.) Kirke La Shelle<same. Century Opera Co<Publishers Pr Co. Cohn<Fries. Clark<Cullen Transp. Warner<French. Clark<Schoonmaker (2) Carnegie Tr Co<Deely. Clark<Schoonmaker. Sockloff<Burstein. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Pauline Rarchan, Maria B Dauson, Lotta Simon, Nora Healy, Margaret Farrell, Abraham Bramberger, John Jasper, Abraham Freiberger, Annie Cohen, George Massey, John Cabaely, Charles P Somerby.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills: Freda J Murphy, John B Brown, Margaret Riordan, Julius Yacobs, also known as Julius Jacobs.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Roth<Fordon. Dessey<Automatic Concrete Mixer. Ball<Brandon. United Mail Order House<Fensterstock. Fried<Dock Cont. Wright<Fargo. Masucci<Bodenstein & Oppenheim. Klein<Balaban Co. Jaeckel & Sons<Katzman. Van Meclow<14th St Store. McCaffery<N Y & Queens Co Ry. Kinemacolor Co<Natl Cash Reg. Senft<Langner. Whilden & Hancock<Ten Broeck. Cottle & Co<Zuckerman. Gimbel Bros<Young. Spader<Baldwin. Chelsea Distrib<Faigelman. Carey Show Print<Morris. Barnett<Joubert. Seminole D & D<Bila. Kinemacolor Co<Natl Cash Reg. Kurlan<Gutman. Capotosto<Pitocchi. Immergluck<Mermaid Waist Co. Century Bt CNY<Wurf & Bank. Same<same. Chichester<Walton & Co. Talianoff<Heyman & Shevill Co. Rosenblum<Westin. Perkins-Goodwin Co<Muro Pub. Oliver<J & J Dobson, Inc. Grossman<Levy. Weinberg<Genl Acct F & L Assur. Rutchik<Romer & Reiss. Ginsburg<Greenberg. Pickering<Callanan. Adelstein<Roebling Const. Ryan<Waters & Co. Reiser<Haas Bros. Harris<Toplitz. Spaziante<Bleet. Daounto<Alvino. Isaacs Realty<Lichtenstein. Schefteis<Koch. Bondy<Orkin. Alliance Press<Natl Socty of D of A R. Ohio Farmers Ins<Brownstone & Co. Star Fireproof D & S Co<Buckley Eng. Goldreyer<Shalita Bros. Sherry<Carhartt. Rosenbluth<Bode. Expert Mtg<Bergh. Steger & Sons Piano Mfg<Rieger. Neveloff<Goldfarb. Griffin<King. N Y Butchers D Meat <Cohen. Gillon<35% Auto Supply. Hadden, Jr<Stevens. Casino<Gaussios. Kirsh<Bartfeld. Pacher<Chamberlain. Polstein<Genl Acct F & L Assur. Miller<Jones. Kugelman<Ritter. Tompkins<Gellis (2.)

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.

Merrifield<N Eng SS. Mineralized Rub Co<Detroit Oak Belt. Berk<NY Rys. Silverwald<NY Rys. Zwillinger<same. Goodwin<Realty & Comm Co. Wachs<NY Rys. Hilgers<Cavanagh. Gisonia<NY Rys. Leichtman<Sterngold. Lanagan<Imperial Rty Co. Flattman<Brown (2.) Hutchinson<Stumpp. Pelligreno<Di Menna (2.) Francini<M Nocenti. H Mueller Mfg Co.<W Messer Co. Beals<Martin. J Bell Co.<Butler. Varnick<Doctor. Policastro<Sirotta. Moes<Gilford. Carnegie Trust Co.<Patten. Potter<Marshall. De Purtart<Andrews Bldg Co. Ethridge<Spitall. Isaacs<Hollender. Schlegel<Schaeffer. Golub<Bisner. Devine<NY Rys. Phelan<Durham. Badchan<Mandolowitz. Lubin<Int R T Co. NY Veal & Mutton Co.<B & O RR. Vieter<Katz. Dance<Pitts Cont Co. Lehrer<Supreme Lod K & L of H. Moreno<NY Rys. Bullar<Snidler. Schneider<NY Rys. Cremin<same. Moskowitz<same. Hurley<Laroque. Levy<NY Rys. Poly<Best Laund, Inc. Rudderman<Kohan Const Co. Smolonsky<NY Rys. Molohoe<Whyte. Deo<Holbrook, C & R. O'Connell<J H Drew & Bros. LeCount<Linch. Kennedy<Abramowitz. Tolopka<Zwerdling.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Sundheimer<Wichfield. Durfey<Hardy. Lehmann<Morris Perlstein, Inc. Polstein<Gen Accid, F & L Assur Co. Horky<Sivik. M J Meyers Co.<Sturm. Roth Carnegie, Inc<Adler. Epstein<Miller. Nichols<Hubbard. Ryan<Waters.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Vertondeg<Nat Surety Co. Siegel<Union Assur Soc'y. Pepper<Kaplan. R Reiner Impt Co<Rosenzweig. Goldstein<Hill Button Works. Fehr<Regan. Wetter<Bohlmeyer. S Mundham Co<Posner. Fisher<Lessler. Natter<I H Blanchard Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Am Can<Blue Peter Cigarette Co. Krusins<Schiess. Rothblatt, Siegel Co<Katzen. Ebling Brew Co<Hynes. Pacher<Chamberlain. Cohen<Baker. Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Weeks, J. Sussman<Hershfield—Abraham Tulin. Re Adlman—Arthur N Giegerich. Emanu-El Congregation<Mutual All Trust Co—Thos W Churchill.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Rothenberg<Kanovitz—Robt J Hare Powell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Ida Weisman<Caterina Paradiso—Chas Gallo.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Merritt<Hull Bldg Co. Hennessey<Harris. Spengler<Cioffi. Halsted<Gerhard. Ellis<Ellis. Eickhoff<Lowen. Greenbaum<Deutsch. Bertelmann<Bertelmann. Brown<Dominick Co, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gottfried<Lefrish. Renig<A Bryant Co. Prince<B R T. Helm<Brady. Schneider<Int V Co. Amsler<CNY. Collins<Jacobs, (2.) Collins<Smith. Morley<Knick Marble. Braun<I R T. Sullivan<Piercy Co. Peterson<Union Rwy. Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson. Schenerman<Bernheimer. Henneberry<Harris. Braun<I R T. Kooden<Maker. McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co. Clare<N Y C & H R. Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co, (2.) Kearney<Pitts Const. Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co. Zwick<Korzon. Forgione<[illegible] S & T Co. Stahl<Liccione. Stone<Schunke. Tisen<Ottenberg. Kronberg<Sobowief. Rogosin<Harlib. Chevalier<Geiss. Nelson<Wolfers. 3d Av Bldg Co<Cohen. Ill Surety Co<De Foo. Wallstein<Hersog. Vols<O'Brien. Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson. Rosenberg<Empire Service Corpn. White<same. Nolan<Goettle. McGowan<I R T, (2.) Job<O'Flaherty, Jr. Glasier<Gold. Costa<Sterling Co. Weintraub<Tanzer. Henderson<McMullen S & T Inc. Gillian<City Hld Co. Weatherby<Patrino Inv. Corpn. Solomon<Carpenter Co. Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co. Brockmen<Wettengel. Bernstein<I R T. O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co. Tweddy<Central Un Gas Co. Rogoff<Schwal. Edmondson<Bronx Bor Bank. Weeker<Hand. McNair<NY Rys Co. Hampton<Finkenberg. Knappel<Herman & Co. Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co. Weber<Symers Co. Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co, (2.) Retlifo<same. Patrilli<Bradley Cont Co. Castiello<Salzano. Creter, Jr<Flocke. Sofko<E Tannenbaum Realty Corpn. Bennett<B R T. Giantz<Ibel Realty Co, (2.)

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Accounting in est. of Mary Sullivan. Motion calendar: Estates of: Nathan Kirshner, William Kingston, William Kelly, James Ranahan, Mabel A Stalp, Agnes Douglas, Lottie E Huntsman, Carolina Kronenthal, Richard B Kanski, Herman W Meyer, August Westphal, Francis M Walsh, Johann Alwin Bauer. Wills for probate: William Schmidt.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will—Henrietta Gerlitz (2.)

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Witt<Bottemus.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Ferris<Wood—Wallace S. Fraser. Pines<Meredith—William J. McKeown. Re Solomon—James F. Donnelly.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Lawyers Mtg. Co.<Mary A. Laphy—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

People<Gordon. Re Burns. Jamison<Collins Co. Bruce<Bradley. Strong<Gambier. Rodzborski<Amer Sugar Co. Chambers<N Y Theatre Co. Allen<Whitney. Harris<Glyndon Co. Dayton<Bailey. Barr<Gillespie Co. Amanna<Vil of Mt Kisco. O'Connor<Webber (2). Krach<Con RR. Greve<Graf. Levy<Morris. McLery<N Y C & H R RR. Edwards<same. Agresta<Fed Nav Co. Cloonan<McMullen Co. Storch<Storch. Troiano<Guiasso. Giantz<Bregstein. Larkin<NY Tel Co. Dempsey<O'Rourke. Menges<Edwards M C. Rapp<1st M E Ch., Flushing. Smith<Transit Devel. Sperling<B H RR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

NY, Bklyn & Man Bch RR<City. Rich Assets Collg Co<Bache. Rubino<Hennessey. DeMeo<Goodwin-Callaher, S & G Co. Splain<Ryan Const Co. Falke<Falke. Hastings<Spicer. DeLuca<Pace. Kavanagh<NY, O & W RR Co. Wills<Venus S Glive Mfg Co. Dascenski<Penn RR. Starchocke<Nat'l Ref Co. Houston<NY Press Co. Dwane<Miller. Meyer<Bklyn E Dist Term'l. Sansone<Fulton & Flatbush Stor Co. Scheckel<Dooley. Levy<Levy. Avery<Avery. DeKalb Holdg Co<Mad Theatre Co. Hairston<Hairston. Re 64th St (Bolding.) Bklyn Tr Co<Bates. Williams<Keeler Bldg Co. Seinfel<Ofstrom. Skilton<Smith. Newtown Crk T Co<City of Bklyn. Bookhop<Bookhop. Billings<Billings. Hollander<Hollander. L'Amoroeaux<Thompson. US Radiator Co<Auer. Woods<Mantonya. Allen<Keck. Switzer<Aldrich. Wood<Martens. Scharen<Scharen. Henderson<Henderson. Dolen<Board of Edu. Wright<same. Bresslin<NY Tribune. Schoonmaker<Allen. Hurwitz<Sullivan. Greene<Dyer. MacIntyre<Miner. Lye<Obermeyer & L. Lafayette Tr Co<Manes. Re Van Kempen. Clarkin<City. Broderick<Kessel. Henderson<Henderson. Downey<Downey. Sundock<S & S Drug. Price<Price. Re Ditmas Av (Hays) Re Bay 84th St (Pelton.) Lawyers' R Co<Parmelee. Moses<Woods. Bosca<Long Bch Bldg Co. Greene<Dyer. Re Union St. Montemerano<Tomuccio (2.) O'Rourke<Brass Good Mfg Co. Levitt<La Hondere. Same<McClenthen. Allen<Weeks. Kaldenberg<Rooney. Re Stein (Wayside Home.) Savitz<Julius R Co. Re Heterington (Flanagan.) Axelrod<Levine. Maddox<Homesboro R Co. Oestricher<Chadwick Const Co. Skinner<Chalmers.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Silberberg<Weinber. Assante<Assante. Pearl<Pearl. Feiger<Feiger. Landes<Busch. Schumm<Vollpel. Cohen<Green. Milbauer<Shakin. Schumsky<F T B, Inc, & ano. Bashist<Bashist. McDermott<Peo SNY. Gizzi<Gizzi. Balme<Balme. Lotus Theatre Co<Hill. Rath<Temple. Posin<Bowery S Bk. Davis<Davis. Creighton<Jenkins. Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson. McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY. St Barnabas Luth Ch<Egan. Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom. Roth<Roth. Ingrisano<Ingrisano. Sabotnik<Sabotnik. Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co. Glickstein<Glickstein. McElligott<McElligott. Manno<Perasso. Tate<Tate. Litwin<Litwin. Campiciano<Rotaio. Apfel<Apfel. Carter<Talmage. Parascondola<Parascondola.

Highest number reached on the regular call 2,066.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Church<Seaboard Const Co. McNally<CNY. Halleran<CNY. Zackarlason<Zobel et al. B'klyn Trust Co.<Giancimino. Salzman<Nas RR. Moshier<Nas RR. Krebs<Castle Braid Co. Schumacher & ano.<B H RR. Israel<C I & B RR. Miele<Lanigan Truck. Schapiro<Am Saf Raz. Longfield<Simm Rty. Macaluss<Tranoe Berger Co. Byrnes<Co I & B RR. Lococo<Pitts'h L & T. Flynn<McLaughlin et al. Bryson<Barrett. Mitchell<CNY. Bongiorno<Farmer. Furlong<Nas RR. Restivo<Bradley Con. Rooney<B H R R. Robaey<N Y Cons RR. Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co. Popolow<Hammen. Cowell<CNY. Kane<Sperry & Beals Co. Saltus<Nas R R. Cangemi<B, Q Co & S. Martin<same. Early<Int R T. Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick. Kaplan<CNY. Kaplan<Litowitz et al. Menzies<B H RR. Stone<same. Dalton<CNY. Fritcher<Perry. Gonzeltis<Arbuckle et al. Liss<C I & B RR. Pensick<B H RR. Esposito<D'Ambrosio. Curtis Lumber Co.<Clarke. Am Servians Assoc<Un Sq Sav Bk. Caramanja Buttafuoco<B H RR. Christie<same. Hall<Goldsmith et al. Reichel<Wollny. Evans<Jacobs et al. Gorbatoff<Droge. Woolherr<Doelger. Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck. Greenberg<Bachman.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Mastrangelo<Allen. Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Pomerantz<Frank et al. Rosenberg<Stickle. Cook<Shirk. Zelkiwitz<Int R T. Enterprise Metal Bed Co<Gately Furn Co. Matthews<N RR. Yakabovska<Szetna. Blackman<U S Furn. Beltzer<Wilson. Emanuel<Arcanum Cafe. Bishon<N RR. Freedberg<same. Koppel<Coney I & Grave Ry. Nelson<Smith. Swindell<CNY. Cullen<Anheir et al. Kesner<Finnegan. Teahan<B H RR. Hofacker<Astoria Ven Mills & D Co. Schaptoff<Colgan. Walsh<Steeplechase. Jacobson & ano<Biesestadt. Kory<C I & B RR. Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg Co. Katz<Rubin et al. Schoeller<CNY. Title Guar & T Co<Goldberg. Albrecht<Bauer. Karlson<Clarke Co. Goldowitz<Gair Co. Fay<Witcoff & Altmen Contg Co. Jakobson<Kirkham Co et al. Menger<Manhg Showcase Co. Selznick<Laemmle. Siegman<Nichols. Kluge<Fetter. Browning<C I & B RR. Masmar<N RR. Maslanka<Amer Mfg. Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Kopec<N Y Rys Co. Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co. Radtke<CNY. Beck<CNY & ano. Bevier<Dikeman et al. Ajello<Faggiano et al. Mastriano<Josephson. Sullivan<Penn RR. Kreuscher<Miller et al. Robinson<Calhoun. Stern & ano<Sharkey. Mfrs-Citizens Trust Co<Read. McCormick<No East Const Co & Transit Dev Co. Willis<N RR. Moore<Salit. Edelstein<Brinberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6868.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar—At 10 A. M.

Wills of: Fanny La Mothe, Catherine Gross, Della McDonald, Susan Godbold, H Petty, Charles Miller, Aaron Bagully, John Kenzel, Michael Loungo, Henry Fletchenstein, Ida Kopp, Elizabeth McKnight, E E Rudolf, John A Canfield, Mary E Battler, J W Stirrup, Dorothy Sack, Virgilio Del Genovese, Maria Kuwitz, Augusta Stutos, Louis Stutos, Mary Caulfield, Dietrich Frenke.

Administrations of: Elizabeth Reilly, James Caffield, John A Caulfield, Moses Goodstein.

Estates of: J T Smith, (2,) George Loeffler, Mary E Gentleman, Francis Samuels, A M Bliss, Otto K Lubentruth, Adolph Barua, Chas E Miller, Maria Burns, Dressel Infants, Frederick Fisher, Agnes Fredrichs.

Acct. in Estates of: William Seitos, John Cunnion, A Frank Wilson, (2.) N J Brady.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of: Rebecca Leyle, Ellen Mangin, Charles S Sargent.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Rebman<Dettriller. Gill<Nassau El RR. Feushel<Lipsky. Heilmann<B H RR. Allegra<same. Worth<NY Consol RR.

Wyzucki<Polonkski. Haase<Seabert. Doggett<B H RR. Goldberg<Schulz. Schroeder<Kreider. Booklas, Jr<Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. Eiser<Burnstein. Ben<Nassau El RR. Spaunar<Froelich Bros. Iacoretti< B. Q Co & S RR. Dascoll<Oates Co. Byrne Co<Lauckhardt. Thorne<B H RR. Giannotto<same. Mineo<same. Backes<same. Latuga<B R T Co. Meistroff<Nass El RR. Pekovner<Levinter. Cohen<Nassau El RR. Murphy<same. Carey<Robertson.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 2597.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Keller<Beach, (2.) McNichol<Sliney. Orlando<Pitts Con Co. Bongiovanni<Canavan Bros Co. Masel<NY, NH & H RR Co. Cohen<same. Ross<Rogers & Haggerty. O'Rourke<McMullen, Snare & Tri, Inc. McQuade<Baker. Dunn<NY C & H RR Co. Mariotta<Kerbaugh, Inc. Hogan<Red Hook L & P Co. Doerne<Merritt & G. Fisher<Scrugham. Tobin<Yonkers Elec L Co. Michaelson<Ebling Brewing Co.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Hunter<Staub. Butler<Earl. Butler<Bruce Cons. Johnson<West St Ry. Honsers<Roberts. Croft<Peekskill L & RR Co. Abrams<D. & L Bldg. Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co. Rippatti<NY C & H RR Co. Alexander<Arlington Chem Co. Dause<West El RR. Kellogg Stru Co.<Lawson M Car & G. Merrick<Int R T (.2) Gioochini<Cleveland Tunnel Co. Boyle<T of Eastchester. Benccsats<Hastings Improv Co. Donnelly<NY C & H RR Co. Pelluso<NY, NH & H RR Co. Kresko<same. Knowles<same. Fusillo<Int R T Co. NY C & H RR Co.<Miles. Crossen<Ware. Duden<Mack Pav & Cons Co. Graham<Parteno. Cornell<McCarthy. (2.) Smith<Burns. Judge<Jackson, Inc. Thompson<Kerbaugh, Inc. Rose<Rockaway Bch Bath Co. Del Bello<Yonkers RR Co. Brickman<Loevin. Murphy<Wykagyl Rserva. McCoy<Finck. Hall<McEwen. Mills<Jones. McManus<Messeiner. Slotnick<McBride.

Highest number reached on regular calendar call, 1,095.

County Court.

Platt, J.

Hageman<Curran. Valaris<Eiseman. Ward<Wetzel. Walsh<Mooney (2.) Popakofsky<Simpson. Roehrs<Bates (2.) Stumpfel<Nelson. Plaikey<Potter. Lynch<West St RR Co. Hiler<Ebling Brew Co. Knapp<Johnson. Lieto<Tedesco. Venuti<Conte. Rose<Barrett. Cimaglia<NY Tel Co. Lounsbury & Sons<Gioacchini. Gilbert<Linder. Feli<Selfanelli (2.) Duff<Hillabrand.

QUEENS COUNTY:

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is required that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I before the calendar is made up.

No case will be held for the engagement of counsel unless his name has been filed with the clerk.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, Calendar Rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

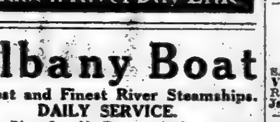
Dempsey<NY & Q C R. Carroll<W U Tel. Washney, an inf< B H RR. James<same. Wilken, an inf<Arthur Roomhover Corp. Kotzam<Tisdale Lumb. Natwick<I R T. Barry<B & M Ferry. Sullivan<B H RR. Hoffman<Hausmann. Reilly<B H RR. Laimbeer<L I RR. Eyer<Am Drug Synd. Herrmann, an inf<Moore.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:

Mulvaney<N Y & Q Co Ry Co. L I RR Co<Stanwood Tow Co. Hushion<Strouse et al. Farthing<same. Kane<N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Sonneborn<B H RR. Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co. Marshall, as exrtx<N Y Rys Co. Dottore<Litchfield Const Co. Chinnock, an infant<B H RR. Norbeck<42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry. Bredermeyer<same. Elkan<G F Hall Co. Cioccia<Transit Devel Co. Walz<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co. Smith<Leavitt. Daniel, an inf<Fargo. Wolchieck, as admx<L I RR Co. O'Brien<B H RR. Myrick<Carr. Chowles, as admr<Schaull. Nainby<Haupt et al. Whalen<L I RR Co. Kopp<Richey, Browne & Donald, Inc. Broderick<Kessel et al. McLaughlin<B H RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

UNDERCURRENTS OF FINANCE.
To be informed on the true inwardness of financial movements consult The Annalist, the authoritative monetary magazine. Every Monday. 10 cents by mail. Sold everywhere. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FIRST TRIP UP THE HUDSON
MAY 14
NEW YORK to ALBANY
First trip, Albany to New York, May 15; thereafter daily, except Sunday, leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music; Restaurant.
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N.Y.

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Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
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Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
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CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL
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MINNEHAHA....MAY 22

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From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
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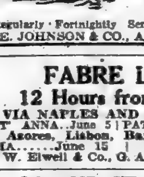
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N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
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CATSKILL EVENING LINES.
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.
No Passenger Boat on Monday, May 10

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. "Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day. See the warships and enjoy delightful afternoon sail. $1 round trip.

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LEWISOHN SUGGESTS CITY SAVINGS BANKS

Depositors to Receive Scrip and Investment to be Made in City Bonds.

SAVING BANKERS' PROFITS

This East Side Forum of Advantages to People and City—A Success in St. Paul.

Adolph Lewisohn, prominent as a capitalist and in copper development, Director in several financial institutions, as well as actively interested as an official in many charitable and educational institutions, proposes that the city establish places of deposit for the savings of the people and issue scrip backed by the city's credit. He discussed his plan in detail before the East Side Forum last night, and summarized its main purposes as follows:

Obtaining money on loans or deposit for the city's use in relief of the need for bond sales.

Providing wage earners more convenient and safe places of deposit and investment.

Mr. Lewisohn said he would have ten places of deposit open from early in the morning until late at night for the convenience of depositors, and interest paid by the city at an average rate of perhaps 3 per cent. He discussed the "over the counter" sale of city bonds in small amounts successfully carried out in Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, and the popularity of the Postal Savings Banks, despite the fact that only 2 per cent. is paid on these deposits. In St. Paul, Minn., a plan very similar to the one Mr. Lewisohn proposes has been in successful operation for two years.

Would Make Better Citizens.

The investment of savings in the city's credit, Mr. Lewisohn said, would induce people to take more serious interest in the City Government.

"They would be directly interested," he said, "to see that the city's affairs are conducted in the right way, and this really is the right spirit for the people to have. If people of moderate means have all their savings deposited with the city it would be a great incentive to them to see that the city is governed right."

The advantage to the city, he said, would be in widening the market for the city's bonds and lessening the cost of borrowed money to the city. He read from a carefully prepared statement this explanation of the plan:

"The return of the deposits to be secured either by the general credit of the city or by the pledge of city bonds with some board or other official agency duly authorized; the city to have the use of the funds on deposit for purposes for which it might use the proceeds for corporate stock or other city bonds; the city to pay from 2½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. (varying according to money market and other conditions) interest on deposits and redeem the scrip or repay the deposit on thirty or sixty days' notice, or on demand, the city in that case, however, reserving the right to require such thirty or sixty days' notice; depositors of $100 or more to have the right to convert their scrip into city bonds issued directly to them.

"Whether empowering legislation will be necessary to enable the city to put the present proposal into effective operation and if so the precise form and provisions of such legislation, will depend on the details of the plans as finally determined upon," said Mr. Lewisohn. "It would seem possible to put the proposal into operation, at least to make a beginning, without any legislation, provided the financial officers of the city give it their enthusiastic support and actively co-operate in organizing and developing it.

Plan Would Encourage Saving.

"On Jan. 1, 1914, the private savings banks of the city had 2,053,423 depositors, with total deposits of $1,208,312,742.43. There are, however, many people who do not intrust their savings to the private savings banks. Many, indeed, excuse their failure to save by their fear that their accumulations, often the result of much personal sacrifice, may be lost through careless or dishonest management of private institutions. That there is room for a public institution which would serve these people is evidenced by the success of the Postal Savings Bank in this country.

"The restriction of deposits to $10 or its multiple should save a large amount of clerical work and bookkeeping which might otherwise eat into the net financial gain afforded by the plan, while on the other hand it is small enough to permit the plan to be available to the ordinary savings bank depositor.

"If it be decided that this proposition is worthy of future consideration and a committee be appointed to investigate it, it would seem advisable to extend the investigation to other phases of the city's debt, the purposes for which the city issues bonds, and the method by which they are sold and redeemed. The city's borrowing power under the constitutional debt limitation might become an important question because the deposits might be construed as city indebtedness and if they became large might approach the constitutional limit."

Would Save Bankers' Profits.

Mr. Lewisohn discussed the present method of selling city bonds, and said:

"The city now borrows money right along, and is issuing securities, partly long-term bonds and partly short-term notes, aggregating about $400,000,000 a year. Under the method I propose the city will get this money cheaper and the depositors will have the benefit of absolute security and know that they can get their money at any time if they want it.

"The saving of bankers' commissions and profits of 1 per cent. by the city on $400,000,000, for which it issues securities during the year, would amount to $4,000,000, and in time the city should be able to reduce the interest charged on its outstanding debt. The benefit which the city would derive might amount to $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 a year, which would materially cut down taxes and enable the city to do a great deal of work which it is now restrained from undertaking on account of not having the money at its disposal, such as improving the parks, better facilities for education, and the betterment of the people of the city generally.

"People could deposit in sums of $5, $10, $100, or more, as they have the money, and when their deposits aggregate $500 or $1,000 they should have the privilege of getting a long-term bond for it which would pay a little higher rate of interest.

"In my opinion, this is not going to hurt the present good banks, savings banks, and trust companies, as it will have the effect of inducing people to save and increase their deposits of all kinds, and will thus increase the wealth and prosperity of our popuulation."

The Mother-in-Law.

It is time to cry aloud against the mother-in-law joke.

"I see by the paper," said a Newark matron to another, "that your daughter-in-law is giving a party tomorrow. I hope you will have a fine time."

"No fine time for me," answered the mother-in-law, with a sigh of mock resignation. "I am expected to take the baby out for an airing when the party begins, and stay out of the house till the party is over."—Newark News.

The Poem and the Music.

Some one recommends the reading of a fine poem before retiring. The idea seems good, but we fancy it will be difficult to select a poem that harmonizes with the tomcat's nocturnal song.—Toledo Blade.

Hand in Hand.

A merry liver and a happy stomach go hand in hand, if we might express it in that allegorical way.—Toledo Blade.

COAL VERSUS GOLD.

More Money in Black Diamonds Than in the Yellow Metal.

Across the continent comes the news that a Colorado gold mine has produced $23,000,000 in fifteen years. The newspapers devote considerable space telling how South Dakota this year yielded $7,000,000 of the yellow metal.

Romance clings around the glories of Cripple Creek and the Black Hills, but when it comes to hard cash Pennsylvania's coal mines could buy and sell all the Dakota and Colorado gold half a dozen times.

There is no other mineral romance in this country that matches the romance of Pennsylvania coal. Keystone State coal has been worth more than all the gold and all the silver mined in all the American States combined.

All the gold dug from the earth this year would scarcely pay for half the anthracite mined in one small district of Pennsylvania. The man who would trade our soft coal for the silver output of all the States would instantly subject himself to an investigation in lunacy.

If everybody in the United States dropped $3 in a hat it would just about pay for our coal at the mines during 1914. To buy all the gold and silver of the country each individual would need to put in the hat only $1.50.

Clothe a million dollars in the guise of a gold mine and it fires the imagination of a continent. Lay ten millions at your doorstep in the shape of coal and you kick it out of the way.

oPetry and story still wreathe the California forty-niners, but who recalls the birth of anthracite, which has been twenty times more valuable than all Sierra's gold?

When forty years ago the nation went wild over the wealth of Pennsylvania petroleum, men wouldn't even take the trouble to insert the one word coal in their leases of land. They were out for oil.

But alas! For every dollar some Coal Oil Johnnie Steele romantically made in petroleum some Berwind has coined ten out of the much-despised bituminous.

They were talking about this romance of Pennsylvania black diamonds. Thomas Fisher, who knows coal as any mother knows her own baby, told how his father and others like him could have leased thousands of acres of bituminous lands during the oil craze and got it for nothing. But they were swept away by the lure of oil, while the far more valuable coal was neglected.

Wellington Christ of Pinegrove recounted how his grandfather had sold 800 acres of anthracite in Schuylkill County for $340 for the entire tract. Out of that patch have since been taken millions.

Only a few years ago, when natural gas began its flaming career, soft coal lands were again treated as a despised doormat. But gas soon finished its meteroic journey, while bituminous still plods steadily on its way as the world's foremost fuel for steaming purposes.

And to prove that the tortoise has won more than one race, I can point to the fact that men are now paying $1,200 an acre for Western Pennsylvania coal which they refused to purchase in the late nineties at $50.

Stephen Girard saw further into the future with his one eye than anybody else could see with two. He beheld the coming value of coal, and so purchased vast tracts of land which are still yielding heavily.

E. J. Berwind has become one of the nation's richest men because long ago he concluded that the world must have more and more fuel every year, and hence he gathered up soft coal fields.

Asa Packer built Lehigh University out of his own intellect when he figured that people had to have coal, and so he built his railroad into the heart of anthracite.

Ario Pardee endowed Lafayette College with the proceeds of his foresight into the fuel problem. It was Franklin B. Gowen's brain, rather than that of J. P. Morgan and his fellow-reorganizers, which enriched the Reading Company with its enormous coal tonnage.

Pennsylvania coal is a grand employer of labor, since it pays nine men wages for every one that is on the payroll of gold and silver.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

ONE OF OUR BIG PROBLEMS.

Who's Going to Do the Work on Our Big Farms?

Some years ago a farm owner in Michigan lectured us for some kindly words addressed to farmhands. He said he knew not whereof we spoke. The great race of hired hands, once so broad of shoulder and tireless of arm, had become land proprietors or had gone to the city. Their successors, he declared, were a lot of duffers, indolent, discontented, negligent, and wasteful.

His communication was scarce dry before one who signed himself a farm laborer fired a broadside in reply. Farm owners, said this defender of his kind, had grown more selfish as they had grown rich. They were a bunch of drivers, nagging, critical, ungrateful.

So we knew that there was a farmhand problem. And it has not, apparently, disappeared with time. A Government report places it among the most important difficulties of American agriculture. It stands in the way of greater utilization of the soil. It prevents the planting of crops which would prove more profitable than crops which can be cared for by the farm owner alone. But for the lack of labor, many farms with markets at hand would be turned into truck gardens. Every year the wheat country beyond the Missouri must plead for harvest hands and sometimes in desperation commandeer them.

Suggestions for solving the problem are not lacking. But none of them is a cure-all. It is too complex a question for that. Probably necessity will provide a remedy. When beef goes to 50 cents a pound and, for want of leather, shoes sell for $10 a pair—a prediction of the Agricultural Department at Washington—the town will have to be deserted for the country simply because the country alone will offer the means of living.—Toledo Blade.

A POPULAR FALLACY.

Not True the Big Thief Fares Better Than the Little One.

Often have you heard it said that if you steal, steal a million. The inference is that a big thief has a smoother road to freedom than a little thief.

The esteemed Director of Public Safety supplies evidence to the contrary. He tells us about the inconspicuous offenders who are arrested seventeen times, and in the face of a dozen convictions still go free. Croesus couldn't do that with all his money, or, at least, not so long as there is any wood pulp that can be converted into a newspaper.

The chief reason why the little culprit can go ahead duplicating his offense time after time is because he is so small the newspaper microscope overlooks him. But old Mr. Moneybags, when he is hauled up for the theft of a million, goes on the first page of a thousand newspapers.

Any juggling of justice becomes hazardous in the case of Moneybags, since everybody would be told about it the next morning.

The minnow that gets through the net escapes notice, but everybody in the boat can see when a whale slips the harpoon.Girard, in Philadelphia Ledger.

Quaint Old Kentucky.

Recently a gentleman who travels out of Paris was in the Kentucky mountains, sixty miles from a railroad. A man asked him the time. The gentleman looked at his watch and told the inquirer. "That's railroad time, ain't it?" asked the man.

"Yes," said the Paris man.

"Well, we don't go by railroad time up here," said the man, "we go by sun time, 'cause we are closer to the sun than we are to the railroad."—Paris (Ky.) Democrat.

Why Not Eat 'Em!

Missouri says multitudes of squirrels are destroying the corn crop. Is it necessary to show a meat-eating people what to do in a case of that kind?—Houston Post.

Anybody Want a Tom Cat?

An Ohio man is advertising for a home for a male cat. Who has a backyard fence that is not occupied?—Toledo Blade.

PIRATES WELCOMED TO OLD NEW YORK

Trial of Governor and Council Showed They Took Boodle Fund of £1,800.

GAVE FREEDOM OF PORT

Bank of Manhattan's Historical Brochure Traces the Early History of U. S. Merchant Marine.

In the hope, as its preface explains, of stirring up interest in the building of a merchant marine which will regain for the United States the supremacy this country formerly held upon the seas, the Bank of Manhattan has issued a historical brochure entitled "Ships and Shipping of Old New York."

The little volume, consisting of sixty-one pages of printed matter and scores of old-time wood cuts illustrating events of early day shipping, does not in any sense flatter the memory of the first New York ship owners. It appears from the volume that the first trade for which the colony on Manhattan became famous was a trade in tobacco, which was illicit, since it came from Virginia, an English colony, and through clearance at New York managed to reach Europe without the payment of taxes to England, "to the loss of £50,000 per year in British revenues."

It was in chagrin over these losses, the book tells, that the British swooped down upon the Dutch and cleared Manhattan of the Dutch control.

The first political scandal is recited as one which originated because the home of a New York Governor became famous for its Persian furniture and Oriental rugs at a time when pirates were making more merry than the populace liked them to along the Manhattan water front. There was a trial of the Governor to learn on what basis he let the pirates have free entrance to the port, and at the trial it came out that it cost a pirates' association 1,800 English pounds, "which went to the Governor and to the principal members of the council."

The first great wealth that came to Manhattan, the books says in asserting that Manhattan has always been a trading centre and devoted to commerce, was a batch of 14,000,000 Dutch guilders captured among the loot taken from seventeen Spanish galleons that came under the fire of a single Manhattan-manned privateersman.

The volume credits the first general expansion of New York shipping trade to the opening of commerce in slaves and carries the story to the point of the winning of world supremacy by detailing the work done to outfit pirate ships for "the Red Sea trade."

The supremacy of the ships which made New York their home harbor is traced at length up to their downfall through the depredations of the Alabama and other ships outfitted by the South during the civil war.

"The year 1853 marked the height not alone of clipper building," concludes the brochure, "but also the high tide of the American deep-sea merchant marine. America made the mistake of continuing to build wooden sailing ships when the era of iron and steam had arrived. So far as we knew we had no great deposits of iron and coal and we believed England had the advantage.

"Had it not been for the civil war we should perhaps have adjusted ourselves to changed conditions, but the Southern cruisers drove our flag from the sea. The old merchants entered other lines of business and the few who remained in the shipping industry were content to use foreign bottoms.

"Today, however, we look toward the dawn of a new era which promises much for the re-establishment of the American merchant marine and for the securing again of our share of the foreign trade of the world."

Ceremonious Surgery.

Miss Geneva Edingfield of West Second Street underwent an operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids Monday, Dr. Reed Madden performing the ceremony.—Xenia (Ohio) Gazette.

GROOVED CONCRETE FOR MOTOR HIGHWAY

Novel Bus and Freight Line Is Planned from Fort Scott to Pittsburg, Kan.

TOLLS FOR OTHER VEHICLES

Brick Road from Southwestern Kansas to Kansas City Also Is Under Consideration.

A company recently organized in Joplin, Mo., will build a private road on which motor cars will operate between Pittsburg and Fort Scott, Kan., thirty-two miles, and should the plan prove successful, the road will be extended to Kansas City.

On a private right-of-way concrete tracks twelve inches wide will be built. The tracks will be concave in order to hold the wheel of the motor car and regular passing places for the cars will be established. The company will operate it as a bus and freight line, and will allow the use of the tracks for a toll charge by any person. This idea has arisen as a result of the problem of bad roads all over that part of the country.

Another scheme, which embraces many different plans to improve conditions, is the proposed building of a brick highway from some point in Southwestern Kansas to Kansas City. The construction of such a highway will give employment to hundreds of people who are now idle and cause the reopening of brick plants that have been shut down for months and the building and improving of "feed" lines to connect with the brick road. Several counties in the southern part of the State are co-operating in this project and have appealed to the different farmers' organizations for indorsement.

"The farmer has no time for motor car passenger business," said George Purdy, a Grange County deputy who is fostering the movement and who recently outlined the scheme before some representatives of organizations interested. "But there is a big opportunity in front of him if he will make practical use of the motor freight truck for long hauls. Many farmers now own heavy cars suitable for transporting their heavy produce. Since the logical market for this section of the country is Kansas City, suitable roads are needed for hauling to this point.

"Of course, to make it pay, a long haul is necessary, for every one knows that the short haul costs no more by railroad or any other way. Rock roads would not be practicable, because they wear out too quickly and the cost of maintenance is too great. Then they wash, crumble, and blow away. The brick highway seems to be the only solution."

A bill has been introduced in Kansas to stop the "hit or miss" road building used in many counties at present. The bill provides that if the tax is made, the road plan for the entire county must be made up and the work started on one road and the tax levy expended on that road until it is completed. For years it has been the custom to build a mile or two of road one year in one part of a county and the next year to build in another part. By the time the roads are connected the first highways are worn out. The new bill requires that continuous work be done on the roads both in building and in maintenance.

A Killing Week.

Another man killed at Burnside. While we were publishing a paper at Mount Vernon a Burnside citizen wanted to furnish correspondence, but we didn't think it worth while. "Oh," he said, "there will always be something sensational. I will guarantee a killing every week."—Richmond (Ky.) Pantagraph.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PLAIN TRUTH: THE COLD FACTS

Arthur R. Morris, for many years a Missionary to Japan, made a Will directing his Executor, Mr. Henry Lewis Morris, to sell his Real Estate and that various Charitable Societies and Associations should receive certain shares of the proceeds.

Mr. Morris placed these properties in our hands to sell at an Absolute PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT PROTECTION, BY-BIDDING OR RESERVATION OF ANY KIND.

For the past three weeks we have been extensively advertising the sale of these properties.

We have called attention to the fact that since the panic of 1907 business has been bad.

In August, 1914, just as business was about to recover, Crash, came the European War, and Mercantile business, securities and Real Estate were paralyzed.

Sixty days ago Wall Street, the barometer of the Country, woke up and saw tremendous crops sold at high prices, money pouring into the Country from the sale of War Supplies; the new Federal Banking system in operation and that the United States was in for a period of good times; and prices of securities rose accordingly.

We have called attention to the fact that Real Estate STILL REMAINS AT ITS LOWEST EBB.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE RESULT?

The 65 lots between 153d and 156th Streets and Mott Avenue, three blocks north of 149th Street and Mott Avenue subway station, opposite Franz Sigel Park—only a very few people have seen these lots up to date.

Northeast corner of 138th Street and Third Avenue, subway station corner, leased to one party net. Only two inquiries have been received and only two persons have examined the property to our knowledge.

438-440 West 57th Street. Five story and basement brick apartment house, on plot 50x100. Rental $5,490 per annum. We have had one inquiry about this property and no one has examined same to our knowledge.

402-404 Pearl Street, running through to 10 New Bowery. Rental $2,300 per annum. Six story loft building, two frontages. No one has inquired about it and no one has examined the property up to the present writing.

18 three story private dwellings, Harrison Street, Clinton Street and Tompkins Place, Brooklyn. To be sold separately. Rental ranging $420 to $500. We have received several inquiries and a number of people have examined these houses.

Northeast corner of Jay Street & Myrtle Avenue, known as 69-75 Myrtle Avenue and 327-333 Jay Street, Brooklyn. Yearly rental $4,700. No one has inquired about and no one has examined the property so far as we know.

258 and 260 Academy Street, Long Island City. 2 two story 2 family dwellings. These no one has examined and only one person has inquired about.

It has seemed impossible to arouse any interest in the sale of these properties.

The reason may be that they are so widely scattered that people have paid no attention to them.

BUT REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK CITY MUST HAVE SOME VALUE.

THERE MUST BE SOME PRICE AT WHICH IT CAN BE SOLD.

THESE PROPERTIES ARE CERTAINLY DESIRABLE. The lots must be worth something; they can be improved at once and are well located, on Mott Avenue near a subway station. The other properties will make splendid investments if bought at the right prices.

WE THEREFORE ARE SINCERELY IN EARNEST IN SAYING THAT ANY ONE WHO HAS A LITTLE MONEY, WHO WILL TAKE THE TIME TO EXAMINE THE PROPERTIES AND TO COME TO THE AUCTION SALE, SHOULD BE ABLE TO BUY THE PROPERTIES AT A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE AND GET REAL BARGAINS, MAKE A GOOD INVESTMENT, AND, WHEN TIMES IMPROVE, MAKE A SPLENDID PROFIT.

70% CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE. TITLES INSURED FREE

SAVINGS BANK BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSIT ON PURCHASE OF LOTS

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

Estate of Arthur R. Morris.

By order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor.

EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 VESEY ST., TO-MORROW

Tuesday, May 11, 1915, 12 M.

Send for maps to

Lewis S. Morris, Esq., *Atty., 32 Liberty St.* J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3d Ave.* Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.* } *Agents and Auctioneers*

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000, ON EASY TERMS, BUYS THIS

Craftsman All-Year-Home—Near the Water

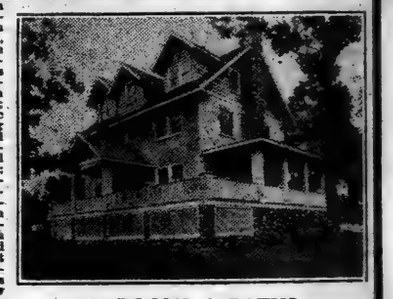
With Plot 100 by 175 Feet.

Ready to Live In Now—Price $6,500, Easy Terms.

$4,500 CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE

4 MIN. WALK TO EXPRESS STATION—51 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R. TO N.Y.

Huge return verandas, open terraces, back porch. Living room 26 feet long, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor. Six large bedchambers, two tiled baths and billiard room. An unusually well built house, with every modern convenience; laundry, extra toilet, electric light, "Perfect" heating plant, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled in hardwoods. Established social centre, every convenience; schools, churches, select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address



10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

RAYMOND F. BARNES, Telephone 1321 Cortlandt. 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND FOR PHOTOS

or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 18th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE **Kew Gardens** FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Manning Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.

The finest highly restricted section of New Rochelle. 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172; garage. Price, $10,500; easy terms.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Five acres; large modern dwelling; 3 baths; stable, garage; extensive views; flower garden, fruit orchard; station 10 minutes' walk; for sale, or rent furnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 EAST 42D ST.

Sacrifice A Sub-Lease to Oct., 1916 **New Rochelle**

Beautiful home, 12 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity; garage; large plot; Sound view. Rent $75.00. Paying $90.00.

★ **O'CONNOR & McCANN** ★

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Builder's Profit Saved

by buying my new suburban home in established social centre, 5 minutes from R. R. Station, overlooking L. I. Sound. 30 minutes out.

House Now Building

will be finished to suit, and sold at NET COST of construction. Quick sale desired. Picturesque location, combining woodland and water front. Address L. I. BUILDER, A 238 Times Downtown.

NEPONSIT

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND.

Large 7-room house; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy, spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surrounding; lake boating, bathing, fishing; price, $2,975; easy terms. Owner, The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 780 Gramercy.

SUMMER CAMPING.

Have an ideal spot for camping, where you can erect a tent or portable bungalow, near village and Great South Bay, healthy location, near enough to commute, only $25 cash, rest easy. B-Camping, 171 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Call till 3 P. M.

FOR SALE LOTS | **APPRAISALS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY** On Property Anywhere on L. I.

ALFRED J. ENO, 319 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Bank Clerk wishes to dispose of a small bungalow. All modern improvements. Boating, bathing, and fishing; within easy commuting distance; also small water front building plot. No brokers. Address Easy Terms, Box 84 N. Y. Times.

SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month; 1 hour from city. SMALL FARM, 197 Times Downtown.

Overlooking Huntington Bay.

Attractive house in Bay Crest; 10 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement; private bathing beach, dock, convenient yacht and country club; $7,500, immediate sale; terms. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, (33d St.,) New York.

SEE THIS HOUSE.

Six rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. A. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St.

FULL ACRE $245.

43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; one and one-half hours from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $1 weekly. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N.Y.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to rent, with option to purchase, on the south shore of Long Island; 43 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; good boating, bathing, and fishing; $500 for the season; $250 of this money will be allowed as part of first payment in case of purchase. Also have 2 improved lots for $800, on which I can build house to suit; ready for occupancy before July 5, 1915. Address Box S E 84 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money at 4½%

In amounts not exceeding $75,000.

Very low charges. Quick action.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS

ALBERT B ASHFORTH GEO D ARTHUR WALDRON P BELKNAP

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

14 Wall St. Phone 4060 Rector. Or 10 East 33d Street.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

★ **A BARGAIN** ★

A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant big forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.

DON'T WAIT—LOOK NOW.

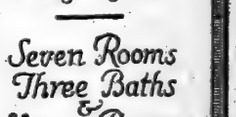
IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.

M. M. COSGROVE, 144 West 104th St., N. Y. Telephone, 4321—Bryant.

A 6-Room Stucco Bungalow

2 blocks from Boardwalk and beach. Jersey Coast resort. Price $1,275. Easy terms. W. WESTERFIELD, 45 W. 34th St., Room 407.

BARGAIN NEAR LAKE



Owner will sacrifice eight-room, modern, up-to-date concrete country home with fine shaded plot, 100x200 ft., for $6,000. Very liberal terms. Tiled bath, stone basement, electric light, hardwood trim, parquet floors, huge veranda and open terrace at side, and all modern conveniences. On "Road of Anthracite," near station. Boating and all water sports.

30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Write for picture and plans.

M. Kelly, Box 180, N.Y. Post Office. Tel. 1522 Cort.

GREAT BARGAIN

$10,000. Liberal Terms.

Gentlemen's Estate, 13 rooms, 3 tiled baths, acre ground, lake rights near express station, 44 minutes to New York. Send for floor plans. F. G. ELLIS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1523 Cortlandt.

FARMS ALL KINDS BARGAIN PRICES

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

BUHOT FARM AGENCY, Flemington, N. J., & 110 West 34th St., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

$1,300—Lake Bargain No. 2.

Twenty acres, bordering lake; fruit, shade trees; eight-room house, piazza; barn, clapboarded, painted. Write for particulars. Jennings Farm Agency, Winchester, N. H.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Forty Five East Sixty Second Street

(Adjoining Colony Club)

Seven Rooms Three Baths & Eleven Rooms Four Baths

$2300 to $4600

Just Finished Inspection Invited

Apply on premises or to Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Avenue.

West Side.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths. WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE

Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments

9 ROOMS. 2-2 Baths. Near 38th St. "L" and Subway Stations. High class, fireproof house; selected tenants. RENTS REASONABLE. WILLIAM B. WARE, B'way & 30th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Grenville Hall

Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent on Supt. on premises.

DAYTON COURT,

33 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 169th St., near 167th St. Broadway Subway station; 4 elegant rooms and bath on ground floor; $45; every modern improvement.

Apply D. Kampner & Son, 17 West 42d St.

DISSOLUTION NO GAIN TO TOBACCO USERS

Bureau of Corporations Shows That Prices Have Not Been Affected.

BUT PROFITS ARE SMALLER

Both for Trust Successors and Independents — Advertising Expenses Doubled.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Supreme Court's dissolution of the Tobacco Trust has resulted in competition between the successor companies in most branches of the industry, but has not affected wholesale or retail prices, and in general such competition has reduced the profits of the other companies.

That is the conclusion of the old Bureau of Corporations, now merged with the Federal Trade Commission, in the third portion of its report on the tobacco industry submitted to President Wilson.

Extensive, and largely technical, the report deals with the prices, costs and profits of the seven companies into which the Federal courts divided the American Tobacco Company in 1911 after the celebrated dissolution decree.

The extent of competition among the seven companies is discussed in so far as the facts regarding prices, costs and profits and changes in volume and division of business tend to show it, but not with regard to other important factors, because the courts retained jurisdiction of the case, and the Department of Justice is making its own investigations into the manner in which the dissolution decree is being observed. It points out, however, that the seven companies thus created were, in their respective branches, much larger than any companies not connected with the "combination."

"For particular brands," says the report, "neither the prices to jobbers nor to consumers show important changes following the dissolution of the combination. Such competition as has developed among the successor companies did not result in price-cutting."

Costs of manufacture since the dissolution were found distinctly higher because of duplication of effort, and chiefly because of advertising. Where the advertising bill for the big combination was about $11,000,000 in 1911, the seven successor companies spent more than $23,500,000 in 1913. While there was an increase in the volume of business, the ratio of advertising expense to sales doubled between 1910 and 1913. The aggregate profits of the successor companies in 1913 were $29,785,958, or about $1,230,000 less than the profits of the combination in 1910, on the basis of an investment of approximately $250,000,000.

"In view of such a high rate of profit," says the report, "the question naturally arises: Why has there been no competition in prices? The answer to this question is partly found in the peculiar price-making conditions in the tobacco trade." Sizes of tobacco packages, the report points out, are affected by law, and it suggests that price competition might be facilitated by amending the law to establish a larger number of sizes of tobacco packages with smaller difference between them, or providing that all kinds of tobacco may be packed and stamped in wholesale quantities.

Of the so-called independent companies, operating apart from the seven successors to the trust, the report says few of them have shown increased prosperity since the dissolution.

"Compared with either the combination of the successor companies," it says, "they have, on the whole, made an exceedingly poor showing of profits, and since the dissolution this has been especially marked in navy plug and Turkish cigarettes. On the other hand, in long cut smoking they have done much better since the dissolution. In scrap tobacco alone their profits have been greater than the combination or successor companies. One of the principal causes of this unfavorable profit showing of smaller companies has been a much higher ratio of manufacturing costs to sales. The chief explanation is apparently found in their small scale operations and less efficient organization. The smaller companies have been at a marked disadvantage with respect to the cost of distribution."

The decreasing rate of profit of the independents is ascribed to increases in selling and advertising costs since the dissolution. The general conclusions of the investigation are thus stated in the bureau's report:

"In conclusion it may be stated that the study of prices, costs, and profits in the tobacco industry, without taking into consideration other factors in the competitive situation, indicates that the decree of dissolution has resulted in the successor companies competing with each other for business in most branches of the industry, but has not affected wholesale or retail prices. The successor companies have also competed with the smaller tobacco concerns and, collectively, have won business from them in some branches and lost to them in others. As a consequence of competition the rate of profit of the successor companies has been reduced, although their rate of profit is still high. In general this competition has seriously reduced the profits of the other companies.

"This reduction in profits has not been caused by increased cost of manufacture, but by increased expenses of distribution, and principally by the increase in expenditures for advertising. As the sale of tobacco products depends largely on the advertisement of brands competition in the tobacco business necessarily increases advertising expenditure. In other words, for tobacco products, and it may be true also for other brand articles, the special cost of the system of competition is largely found in extraordinary advertising expense, and this would seem to be inevitable for brand articles so long as they have a proprietary character."

LAY Y.M.C.A. CORNERSTONE.

George W. Perkins Officiates at New Union Branch in the Bronx.

The cornerstone for the new $450,000 Union Branch of the Y. M. C. A., in Washington Avenue, from West 160st to West 161st Street, the Bronx, was laid yesterday in the presence of 5,000 persons. After an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Maitland Bartlett and the singing of "How Firm a Foundation" by the combined choirs of several neighboring churches, B. A. Hoover, Secretary of the Union Branch, deposited a box containing records in the cornerstone.

Roderick Stephens, Chairman of the Building Committee, then presented to George W. Perkins, Chairman of the joint campaign committee that raised funds for the erection of the building, a silver trowel. Mr. Perkins leveled the 1,000 pound cornerstone while the choirs sang Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus. A prayer by the Rev. Dr. W. B. Stephens closed the exercises.

The new building will have 1,250,000 square feet of floor surface, two gymnasiums, the largest swimming pool in New York, and will accommodate 3,500 members. It will have dormitories for 364 members.

Find Girl Who Lost Finger.

After a search of many hours the police of the Ralph Avenue Station yesterday identified Elizabeth Brown, 10 years old, of 387 Sumpter Street, as the child whose finger was torn from its socket by a picket on the fence surrounding the Evergreen Cemetery. The finger was found impaled on the picket Saturday night, at Bushwick Avenue and the Highland Boulevard. Early today the police found that the child had been hurried to the Bradford Street Hospital by a passing motorist. The girl was climbing over the fence when a ring on the finger caught on the picket and the finger was torn from her hand.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 106th St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

HOPKINS & BOYD Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx, near Freeman Sta.—Brick, two-fam. house; steam heat, electricity, glazed verandas, place for automobile; built for owner, who leaves city; $2,000 cash, rest mortgage. Address, Box S 75 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Free to real estate brokers; send for Real Estate Sales Bulletin. United Land Dev. Co., Inc., 1,777 Broadway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New Rochelle.

15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine house, garage; lot 108x150; garden; fruit; five minutes station; Sound; caretaker. Telephone 3844 South Brooklyn, or 1277 New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Furnished house, July and August; 10 rooms, 2 baths, large porch; large, high plot; cool, shady; delightful Summer home; garage; rent $125 month. J. Howell Price, 46 Lawton St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 300.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

New 7-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

To rent for season, modern furnished cottage with 2 bathrooms; on Peconic Bay, at Good Ground, L. I.; shore frontage; garage. T. L. Jaques, 118 East 41st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

96 Maple St., corner Whiton St.
Two-story and basement brick house,
Seven rooms and bath; rent, $264.
353 Whiton St., rear of above.
Two-story store; rent, $180.
Total rent, $444. Price, $4,200.
Mortgage, $2,500. Cash, $1,700.
C. HOWARD SLATER,
305 Pacific Av., Jersey City.

292 Whiton St., Jersey City.
Two-story and basement frame house,
Nine rooms and bath; new plumbing.
Good location. Price $3,500.
Mortgage, $2,100. Cash, $1,400.
C. HOWARD SLATER,
305 Pacific Av., Jersey City.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

Beautiful Colonial country residence, 12 rooms, in hills of Northern New Jersey, 25 miles from Wall St., on road to Tuxedo, $10,000 or rent $50; all improvements. Evans, 10 Wall St. or Pearl River, N. Y.

Bargain, $1,200 plot, 50x150 feet, sell $650; easy terms; high in Orange Mts.; select neighborhood; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna. Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

House, corner plot; Jamaica; half-price bargain. Dolan, 46 Reynolds Av., Harrison, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches, entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the Superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

166 acres, beautiful Sassafras River; superb Maryland climate; five hours from New York; old brick house, barns, lawn, shade, sand beach, steamboat wharf; $16,000, one-fourth down. Catalogue, J. Waters Russell, Chestertown, Md.

Real Estate Wanted.

Summer cottage wanted, with garage; several miles from station; not more than one hour from city; L. I. R. R. or New Haven R. R. Address "Cottage," 653 West 51st St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Am about to erect 8-story building suitable for printers; 200-pound floor load; west side, below 23d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; would like tenants for same. X 222 Times Annex.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 332 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room in U. S. Rubber Building. Room No. 701, 1,790 Broadway; stenographic service.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building. Room 552; stenographic service.

Store.—Excellent store, basement, and loft; cheap. 109 Reade St., near Broadway.

Sublet fine single office in Woolworth to responsible tenant. Inquire Room 509.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915; like new; price $900. Everett Palmer, Cocob, Conn.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard, 1913-1915; 6-48; touring or laudaulet; must be in first-class condition; state full particulars and lowest price. K. 44 Times Annex.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 128 West 52d St.

Packard landaulet or touring car to hire; day, week, or month. C. Gilardino, 250 West 38th, New York.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Miscellaneous.

Bargain.—Carter coupe, 1913; self starter; improvements. Ganson, 244 Keep St., Brooklyn.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

To Rent.—Long Lake, in the Adirondacks, large nine-room furnished lake shore cottage; modern conveniences; spacious piazzas; running water, boats, ice, and wood; unexcelled view; perfect sanitation; pretty fireplace in boathouse. Dr. John P. Brannen, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

or Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

NEWPORT, R. I.
To let—Washington St., large furnished house, well shaded, directly on the bay, with pier and moorings for yachts, large stable with tenement, garage, boat houses, tennis court, &c.; a delightful residence; rent $2,000 and water rates. Apply to Richard C. Derby, 136 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

Greenwood Lake waterfront cottages, furnished, $200 to $500. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 ft. 20 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

ROOMS AND BOARD, Forest Hill Gardens; beautiful bedroom and living room or will divide to suit; meals optional; no other boarders; two blocks from West End Tennis Club; one block from depot; exceptional accommodations for particular persons. Phone 6519W Forest Hills.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of H. Lorge, Inc., notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1915, at 4 P. M., at 4230 Broadway, near 180th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Marble Ice House, National Cash Register, Computing Scales, Marble Counters, Marble Cashier's Booth, Meat Blocks, Meat Racks, Glass and Marble Fish Case, Showcases, Shelving, Fixtures, etc. This is a high-class up-to-date meat market and must be seen to be appreciated.
EDGAR M. TROUTFELT, Assignee.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH FRIED AND MEYER COHEN, co-partners, trading as Fried & Cohen.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 10th day of May, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 4 W. 16th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, suits, piece goods, linings, trimmings, buttons, machinery, office furniture and fixtures, safe, typewriter, etc.
LEONARD BRONNER, Assignee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Assignee, 366 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Schwartz Dress Co. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 20th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 16 E. 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' dresses, coats, suits, desk, wall cases, tables, fixtures, etc.
LESTER J. SAUL, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 356 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of MAX J. SCHULTZ.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 10th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 52 E. Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of pants, woolens, piece goods, linings, trimmings, machines, fixtures, etc.
JACOB STUTSKY, Assignee.
MARCUSON BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, 256 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TUCK PRESS, INC., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Take notice that, pursuant to an order duly entered by this court on the 7th day of May, 1915, the undersigned Receiver of the estate of the bankrupt above named offers for sale the property described below, and will receive sealed bids therefor at her office, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said bids will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors may pass thereon. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for 10% of the amount thereof. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the sale is to be made subject to the approval of the court. The property consists of all the right, title, and interest of the Receiver and of the bankrupt in and to the stock of printing presses, tools, type, paper, fixtures, &c., now located in the store formerly occupied by the bankrupt at 343 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; also to paper and office furniture now at Hartmann's Storage Warehouse, 6 First Street, near the Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property at both addresses may be inspected on May 13th and 14th, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE: If the bids at private sale are rejected, any of the property remaining unsold will be offered for sale at public auction by U. S. Auctioneer Charles Shongood on the 20th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, in which case an additional notice of sale will be published in this newspaper on said day.
Dated New York, May 10th, 1915.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver, 1 Broadway, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A client wishes to sublet for the summer months his housekeeping apartment in West 72d Street, consisting of four rooms and bath, completely furnished and with the services of a maid; for further particulars, please apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street; Telephone 5700 John.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, coolly furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Entire floor in private house; desirable locality; 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; 2 south windows in living room overlooking old-fashioned garden; rental moderate. Address 18 West 8th St.

GRANT COURT
610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

Four-room apartment, newly furnished; less than year old; will sublet, three months or more; possession immediately. Apply Supt., 150 West 87th Street, Apart. 1.

55th, 321 West.—Two unusually large rooms, bath, kitchen; all outside; newly furnished, complete; June to October; seen after 1 P. M. Fancher.

86th St., 204 West, near Broadway.—Eight large, airy rooms, comfortably furnished; elevator; rent $80. Honigman. Phone Schuyler 5200.

Studio apartment for Summer, handsomely furnished, delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1181; appointment.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

110th, 430 West.—Four rooms, front, nicely furnished; June to September; hall boy.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Four rooms; cool, light, southern exposure; terms moderate. Preston, 606 West 116th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Ave.
Dean Street, 1,303, near New York Ave.
Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 5 rooms, $44-45. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3338 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 3-4-5 room apartments; every improvement; playground.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; superior table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large second-floor room; also single room; excellent table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; near Park; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Second floor rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

58TH ST, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; balcony overlooking Park; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; electric light.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable room in homelike house; table guest received.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

88TH, 160 WEST, Bell 2.—Northern front parlor; couple, two friends; $20.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric light, telephone; near park; reference.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 5687.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 15 Park Av.)—Comfortable rooms, $3.50 up.

38TH, 33 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

40TH, 5 EAST, (273 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

44TH, (345 Madison Av.)—Studios, apartments; large and small rooms; furnished, unfurnished.

64TH, (732 and 736 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 369.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; bright and clean; reasonable; phone.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 148.—Back parlor; kitchenette; running water; also other rooms; reasonable.

West Side.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

69TH, 1 WEST (Central Park West).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LUXURIOUS, LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; PARLOR FLOOR.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1594; references.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms, with bath; private house; references; gentlemen. Z 343 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Sunny front double, single rooms; private residence.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

80TH, 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; reasonable; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Front hall room, third floor, near bath; telephone; references.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

197TH, (Creston Av., 2,744.)—Combination bedroom and sitting room, with kitchen; newly furnished; adjoining bath; reasonable; private family.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 52.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 3110.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple having charming apartment, would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS.
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (620 West 115th.)—Apt. 23; large, pleasant room; high-class elevator apartment.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

WEST END AV., 548.—Rooms, private bath; also small room; reasonable; reference.

Long Island.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING REFINED HOME comforts. Write to "Private," 132 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Comfortable, medium-sized room, for business girl, with refined people; apartment, private house, above West 46th St.; state most reasonable terms; permanent; Christian. S 128 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 355.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 137th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; capable taking entire charge; references; $14. H 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $7. Miss X., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—A fast worker; can give satisfaction; 4 years' experience, with best references. D. Friedman, 326 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

GOOD LAUNDRESS for Wednesdays; German woman; references. Bohringer, 2,410 2d Av.

INTERPRETER or TRANSLATOR.—Lady desires position, interpreter or translator Italian, French, Spanish, English. S 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, experienced, take dictation rapidly; neat rapid typist; live with parents; $10. Claire L. Boehm, 224 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, knowledge bookkeeping, high school graduate, 1½ years' experience; salary $8. S. Chesler, 215 East Houston St.

STENOGRAPHER; brainy; charge correspondence, office; accurate; grammarian; $10-$12. S 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, switchboard; experience; reference; moderate salary. K., 59 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut, quick, comprehension, common sense, good grammarian; $8-$10. S 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; neat appearance; 1½ years' experience; $8. H 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, expert typist; was at Remington's speed department; salary, $12. M. M., 631 Times Downtown.

WOMAN of good standing, taste, and appearance, cultured, capable, fairly extensive acquaintance, wants remunerative employment afternoons. M 2 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 316 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,207 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable houseworker; a very competent colored girl; excellent cook; neat, clean; thoroughly trustworthy; personal references; city or country. Telephone Riverside 4875. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St., near Broadway.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, who has had thorough experience in keeping books for real estate; reference required. Address H 341 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—General housework; big wages; small apartment. 622 West 142d St. Apt. 22.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL,
Northeast corner Madison Av. and 58th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21638.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES M. LINDENSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Moses M. Lindenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 1st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,570.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX GOLDFADEN, individually and as a member of the firm of GOLDFADEN & ESSENFELD, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Max Goldfaden, individually and as a member of the firm of Goldfaden & Essenfeld, are hereby given notice that on April 21st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 9:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21611.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEAN HOUSE, Bankrupt.
Jean House was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 28th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 20th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,646.—In Bankruptcy.—MARTHA BUTTNER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Martha Buttner, are hereby given notice that on May 5th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 21st, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,635.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Abraham Goldman are hereby given notice that on May 1st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 20th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,061.—In Bankruptcy.—WALTER MARKOFF, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Walter Markoff, are hereby given notice that on March 27th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,592.—In Bankruptcy.—SADIE PRINCE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Sadie Prince are hereby given notice that on April 24th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 12:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,548.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON A. BALZER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Aaron A. Balzer are hereby given notice that on April 17th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 9:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, preferring accounts and statistics, systematizing books and costs, writing up expenses, seeks position. K 31 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN
desires part or whole time SALES LETTERS THAT SELL; original, initiative, energetic; salary moderate. A. Alexander, 49 Maiden Lane.

AGENCY WANTED.
Do you want a live, energetic Western representative? Have had considerable sales experience, am under 30, no bad habits. L. Vaughan, 402 Robbins Building, Chicago.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; four years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts; highest references; salary, $12. K 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or other clerical work; good penman, accurate at figures; moderate salary. Ed Werner, 634 8th Av.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. H 356 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

BUTLER.—Young Japanese desires position as butler; can cook; best references former employer. Mayo, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET; also good chauffeur, wishes position. Tascher, 165 East 88th.

CASHIER.—Capable, honest, and trustworthy cashier, bookkeeper, and office manager, (28,) experienced, well recommended, seeks position in either capacity; salary, $25. S 111 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Nine years' experience; wishes position, private family; city or country; good mechanic; good references. Hammond, 305 West 164th St., city. Phone 539 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, still employed, would like to change; drive any make car; 9 years' experience; private; best of references furnished. S 127 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—FRENCH, MECHANIC, WISHES POSITION; FIRST CLASS REFERENCES. ARTHUR, 169 AMSTERDAM AV., N. Y. CITY.

CHAUFFEUR.—Handy man, single, wishes position, city, country; good references. Address Chauffeur, 350 East 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss, 14 years' best references, seeks first-class position only. Haltiner, 240 West 55th St.

CLEANER.—Vacuum cleaning; experienced cleaner; hour, day; reference. Sutton, 118 West 136th. Telephone Morningside 3326.

COACHMAN.—Married, no children, wishes position; 20 years' experience; can also drive car; gentleman's country place preferred; best references. Durcan, 309 West 47th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Managing housekeeper, English, Protestant, accustomed to large households; unquestionable references, English and American. A. Y., S 14 Times.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European; at residence. Phone, write for appointments, 12-1 P. M., F. Fuca, 7 West 63d St. Telephone 3953 Columbus.

ORDER CLERK, 20, experienced, capable, and energetic. Kitograd, 319 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

SALES MANAGER.—Position as sales manager or salesman in mechanical or machinery line by married man; have traveled greater part of States east of Colorado, and Canada; thoroughly acquainted with this class of trade; looking for opportunity for larger field, as present line is too limited. S 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; educated young American; good address; rapid, accurate transcriber; familiar all office detail; first-class references. H 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Young man, 22 years old; 5 years' valuable experience; efficient; at present employed. X 212 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; rapid stenographer and neat, accurate typist; energetic and willing; $9. Charles Cormier, 224 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

SUPERINTENDENT, GARDENER.—First-class, practical and experienced in every branch. S 72 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

TUTOR, &c.—College student, junior, will tutor children; has knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; to act as private secretary; will go anywhere; June 7 to Sept. 21. S 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, technical college education, office and factory experience; will start at bottom; references. H 329 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a man calling on dry goods and ready-to-wear trade through the country for an A1 service proposition; large income possible to capable man; state merchandise sold and territory covered; commission. Box K 43 Times Annex.

MARINE refrigerating engineers wanted; two first class, familiar with Hall's system; in replying, state age, experience, nationality and salary wanted. H 369 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MANAGER.—Wanted, a capable and successful millinery manager and buyer for a big position in retail millinery department, out of town; salary no object for the right man. Address, stating salary and references, strictly confidential, H 345 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Can operate typewriter; quick at figures and competent correspondent; two hours day or evening, three days a week; reference and experience; $1 per hour. S 129 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted to sell good line of ribbons to department and dry goods trade; must have trade; commission basis; good future assured to the right men. X 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN seeking exclusive territorial rights with long established manufacturers, supplies; give experience, earnings; liberal commission basis. N 170 Times.

SALESMAN for skirts wanted for jobbing and manufacturing trade; drawing and commission for the right man. Z 384 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,891.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON SILVERMAN, LOUIS SILVERMAN, WILLIAM SILVERMAN and SAMUEL SILVERMAN, individually and doing business as SILVERMAN BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Simon Silverman, Louis Silverman, William Silverman and Samuel Silverman, individually and doing business as Silverman Brothers, are hereby given notice that on April 22, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 21, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,618.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN F. QUINN and JOHN F. O'HARA, individually and copartners trading under the firm name of QUINN & O'HARA, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said John F. Quinn and John F. O'Hara, individually and copartners trading under the firm name of Quinn & O'Hara, are hereby given notice that on April 29th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,617.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN D. FRICKE, individually and also as a member of the firm of KLYBERG & FRICKE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said John D. Fricke, individually and also as a member of the firm of Klyberg & Fricke, are hereby given notice that on April 29th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Friday evening, diamond circle pin, platinum setting, one diamond missing, from the circle, at Hotel Belmont or going from hotel to Fulton Theatre, West 46th St., or going from theatre to New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St.; $25 reward.
CASHIER, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

$10 REWARD.
Lost—Pendant earring, 1½ inches long, fresh water pearl in platinum and gold setting, with diamond chips, lost on Sunday afternoon, in 36th St., between Lexington and Madison Avs. Return 35 West 37th St.

LOST—Small cameo pin at "Castles-in-the-Air," on roof of Forty-fourth Street Theatre, on Thursday evening, May 6. Please return to Apt. 17, 471 Park Av. Reward.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST—Sunday noon, a diamond bar pin, St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. to 55th St., 6th Av. to 50th elevated to 81st; reward. Goodwin, 62 Cedar.

$200 REWARD
For single pearl earring with diamond top lost in city May 7. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

LOST—Brindle bull, Sunday afternoon, on Riverside Drive, between 145th and 150th Sts.; reward. Return Osterman, 601 West 139th.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY.
Well established high-class dress manufacturer desires a partner with equal capital to share the duties of management of a rapidly increasing and profitable business. Full particulars on request. Address Box S 56 Times.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
For Sale—Advertising business at a sacrifice; established since 1900; can net proper party $10,000 yearly; will bear closest investigation. K 213 Times Downtown.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.
Considering investment $15,000, with services, in profitable business. Z 350 Times Annex.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. X 389 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Business Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30, 1,000, $1; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4347. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

For Sale.

Four framed mirrors, each six feet square; reasonable. Stewart, 114 W. 72d.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL A. PYLE, Bankrupt.—No. 19,695.
To the creditors of Sol A. Pyle of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 9th day of April, 1914, the said Sol A. Pyle was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors held May 7, 1914, and an error having appeared in the publication of the notice of the first meeting of creditors you are hereby notified that the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, May 3rd, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of LOUIS GINGOLD and PINCUS SCHEFFER, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Gingold & Scheffer, Bankrupt.—No. 20673.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Gingold and Pincus Scheffer, Bankrupt, have filed their petition, dated May 4th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 7th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of THOMAS F. BURCHILL, Bankrupt.—No. 21269.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas F. Burchill, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 7th, 1915.

NO. 21,459.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANHATTAN BAND & COLLAR COMPANY, INC., also known as the PHOENIX SHIRT COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Manhattan Band & Collar Company, Inc., also known as the Phoenix Shirt Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 20th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition will also be made by the bankrupt at this meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 7th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of M. GEORGE KLOSTY, Bankrupt.—No. 21,057.
Notice is hereby given that M. George Klosty, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 2d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 7th, 1915.

1,000,000 PERSONS VIEW THE FLEET

From Early Morn Till Late at Night New Yorkers Watch Big Sea Fighters.

"LUSITANIA" ON EVERY LIP

Crowd Agrees U. S. Navy Would Prove Worthy of Its Traditions in Case of Need.

50,000 BOARD THE SHIPS

Not Enough Boats to Carry Citizens, Who Spent $25,000 to Inspect Backbone of Nation's Defense.

More than 1,000,000 persons viewed the Atlantic fleet as it rode at anchor in the Hudson, north of Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday.

The police estimated last night that the crowds were the largest that had ever journeyed to Riverside Drive or the river shore to witness a naval mobilization.

It was not what might be termed a joyous or picnicky throng which came to see the third mobiliaztion here of a great section of the American navy, but one in which the great majority seemed to take the view that the occasion was a serious rather than a festive one.

The word most uttered by the scores of thousands who jammed Riverside Drive from Seventy-ninth Street, on over the viaduct clear to Fort Washington Point, was "Lusitania," and the principal topic was the grave situation that confronted the American Government as a result of the destruction of that great liner and the loss of more than 100 American lives.

Everybody seemed to realize that, in case the United States were called upon to assert its rights, the Atlantic Fleet would be the right arm of the Government, and there was much speculation as to how Uncle Sam's warships would acquit themselves in time of need. Needless to say, the consensus was that the big fighters and their men would show themselves worthy of the glorious traditions of the American Navy.

This occasion is quite different from that of three years ago when the fleet was reviewed by President Taft. Then the mobilization was just a great, big, wonderful show, but this time it comes when half of the world is at war, and at a moment when the country is horror-stricken as a result of the frightful marine disaster, a disaster due to war and not to an accident, as was the case of the Titanic.

The crowds gathered early and left late. They came in automobiles, buses, street cars, the Subway, the elevated, and on foot. There was not a moment from noon until near midnight when Riverside Drive, the river shore, and all other vantage points from which the ships at anchor could be seen were not black with closely packed humanity.

An artist who gazed shorewards from the deck of one of the dreadnoughts remarked that he believed it was the first time in the history of New York when it was possible to photograph more than a quarter of a million persons on the same plate.

Crowds Eager to Board Ships.

At the four main boat landings from which the launches and other passenger-carrying craft operated between the shore and fleet, police reserves were on duty every minute holding back the thousands who impatiently awaited a chance to pay their quarters and get to the ships and see at close range the fighting units of Admiral Fletcher's great command.

Each launch displayed a little pennant, on which appeared figures which indicated the maximum number of passengers that boat was permitted to carry. It was the duty of the police, the steamboat inspection men, and the naval shore guard to see that no boat carried more than the legal allotment.

A conservative estimate of the number of persons who actually went on board the various ships placed the total for the fifteen dreadnoughts and pre-dreadnoughts at about 50,000, and the only reason the number was not twice as great was because there were not enough boats to take them. As it cost 50 cents to make the round trip, $25,000 was spent for the privilege of boarding the big fighters. The excursion steamers which encircled the battleship column carried, it was estimated, at least 100,000 sightseeers during the afternoon.

On board the ships the visitors were welcomed by officers and men, and everything possible was done to make their stay pleasant, as well as instructive. Officers, petty officers, bluejackets and marines constituted themselves into a great committee to show the people over the ships, or "their ships," as one of the officers of the fleet flagship put it.

On the bulletin boards of the ships was an official order, one paragraph of which read:

"Admiral Fletcher desires that as large a number of visitors as practicable be received on board each ship, and that the visitors be shown about the ships, subject to the usual regulations, and that they be given every courtesy."

The fleet flagship Wyoming, from which fluttered the four-starred pennant of Admiral Fletcher, shared with the new super-dreadnoughts New York and Texas the honor of being the most popular of all the battle line ships. All afternoon these great fighters had capacity loads of visitors to entertain. The people came aboard in a never-ending stream and all among them were given every opportunity to see everything that was interesting, from the ship's mascot to the big guns in the main batteries. They were permitted to roam at will over the decks, to take a view of the ships to the north and the great throng ashore from the bridge, to go below and admire the wonderful silver services, and to ask all the questions they could think of and be certain of getting courteous answers.

Fletcher Cynosure of All Eyes.

Admiral Fletcher was much on the deck during the afternoon and was impressed by the orderliness of the crowd. To the people the Admiral was of as much interest as the ship itself. Everybody realized that he commanded the greatest fighting organization in the country, and they also knew that in the event of a national crisis he would be, next to the President, the man in whom the hopes of the country would be centred.

On all the other ships the crowds received the same warm, genuine welcome accorded them on the Wyoming. The people were permitted to do very much as they pleased, about the only place closed to them being the living quarters of the officers, the magazines, the insides of the turrets, and the engine rooms. They talked navy with the officers and men, played with the animal mascots, and some of the girls even smiled at the bluejackets, and in every instance the bluejacket smiled back.

An amusing incident happened aboard the Wyoming. A man who refused to give his name came on board, leading a goat. It was of the male variety, and had only one horn where two ought to be. Lieutenant Blankenship was officer of the deck as the man and his goat came aboard. A bluejacket hurried up to Blankenship and saluted.

"Here's a fellow with a goat, Sir," said the bluejacket, "and he seems a bit under the weather, Sir."

"Which one, the man or the goat?" asked Lieutenant Blankenship.

"Both, Sir," replied the bluejacket.

"Send them ashore in the next boat; the Wyoming has all the mascots she needs," ordered the Lieutenant.

At this moment the goat and its owner appeared before Lieutenant Blankenship.

"Pardon me, my dear Sir," said the man, as "Billy" tugged at the rope, "but I was told you wanted a mascot, and as goats is good sailors, I brought you a goat. He's yours for the asking."

Lieutenant Blankenship assured the visitor that the goat was not desired, and a few minutes later, with the assistance of several bluejackets, the goat was forced down the gangplank into a boat and taken ashore.

"One-horned goats always were lucky; and I wish we'd kept that one," said a "jackie," as the boat with the goat disappeared in the direction of the Eightieth Street landing.

At the Ninety-sixth Street landing, from which operated the boats that plied to the Utah and the other ships of the second division; at 126th Street, where the boats for the third division were in service, and at all other landings up to Fort Washington Point, similar scenes to those at Seventy-ninth Street were repeated. Boats were coming and going all the time, and there was not a trip when every boat did not have on board the full number of passengers allowed.

Rush to See the Submarines.

Ten submarines hugged the shore at 137th Street and 138th Street, while in between them, like a hen looking out for her chicks, was berthed the submarine mother boat, the monitor Tonopah.

Here occurred the biggest jam of the day, and it was a jam that never diminished. On the dock people swarmed like bees, and it took twelve policemen, reinforced by twice as many bluejackets and marines, to hold the crowd in check. No visitors were permitted aboard the submarines, and in the conning towers of each of the little under-water fighters were four bluejackets with others to see to it that the curious did not come aboard.

On the Viaduct above the submarine anchorage the people were packed like sardines, and all eyes were focussed on the submersibles moored below. A never-ending stream of people was passing up and down the stones stairway leading from the Viaduct to the street below at 136th Street, while other thousands came down the side streets from Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, passing under the arch of the Viaduct.

One of the officers of the Tonopah was asked how many visitors the submarines had drawn up to 5 o'clock, and he laughingly replied, "About a million."

While the visitors were barred from the submarines, they were welcomed aboard the Tonopah, and it took all the policemen and all the bluejackets to prevent everybody from trying to get aboard at the same time.

It was interesting to listen to the talk of those who watched the submarines from the Viaduct or from the pier below. They all wanted to know, it seemed, if any of the submarines were like those that sent the Lusitania to the bottom, whether or not they could run under their own power from New York to Germany, r whether they were to be compared to the German craft that are doing such frightful destruction on the other side of the Atlantic. Here again the war talk came in now and then, as the fate of the Lusitania and her passengers was referred to. It is safe to say that the submarines alone drew more than 200,000 to the Viaduct yesterday afternoon.

While the crowds were watching the E, D, and K boats the submarine G-2 arrived from Charleston, S. C., after a voyage all of which was made under her own power.

6,500 Sailors Get Shore Leave.

Six thousand five hundred men from the fleet had shore leave yesterday. Hundreds had gone ashore as soon as the boats dropped anchor on Saturday. Many of these scattered themselves about town on flying visits to friends and relatives, and 700 or more took up temporary headquarters at the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, near the Sands Street gate of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn.

The shore leaves permitted the sailors varied in length from twenty-four hours to five days. While some of the men, who have no associations in this part of the country, were content to take short sightseeing trips through the city and then return to their vessels, the great majority were glad to take advantage of their full time and get as far away from the waterfront as possible.

The vacations now being enjoyed by the sailors are the first long periods off duty they have had this year. Some of them had short furloughs at Hampton Roads. None of them have been more than a few hours on land at any time for months.

Interest among the crews of the Wyoming and the Utah is centered in the forthcoming twenty-four-oared race to be rowed next Monday night among the crews from the various ships. At present the crew of the Utah holds the Battenburg Cup, a trophy presented to the United States Navy by Prince Louis of Battenburg, on the occasion of his last visit to America. At Guantanamo last December, while the fleet was engaged in Winter exercises, a picked crew from the Utah and the Wyoming organized a race, and more than $8,000 was wagered by the crews of the several ships on the result. A misstart was declared by the officer of the course, and Coxswain Beach of the Utah would not allow his crew to start again. Circumstances intervened so that the delayed race was never staged, and the oarsmen of each ship are anxious to try conclusions during the holiday in the Hudson. The race will be a feature of the program, and will likely be rowed under the glare of the searchlights.

Girl Waves Too Hard; Canoe Upsets.

Frank Smith, 24 years old, of 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, and his sister were thrown into the river yesterday afternoon, when a canoe in which they were seated capsized off West 157th Street. Both wore bathing suits. Their other clothing, money, and jewelry, in a valise in the boat, were lost. The two were rescued by boatmen. While circling the fleet the young woman became very enthusiastic, and in waving to those on board the warships capsized the boat.

William Bowler, a bluejacket on the New Hampshire, jumped into the river at the foot of 148th Street in the afternoon, and rescued a girl who had fallen into the water from a rowboat near the Amsterdam Motorboat Club landing.

The battle line ships of the fleet were again illuminated last night, and the gorgeous picture, which drew so huge a crowd Saturday night, was again the attraction that drew even more persons last night. The illumination will be repeated on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights.

Only three arrests were made yesterday, and they were all disorderly conduct cases. Two men, charged with riding on the top of a freight train in order to get a better view of the fleet, were fined in the Night Court.

Nearly 85,000 persons were carried yesterday by the Fifth Avenue buses. This constitutes a record for bus travel in New York City, although Saturday, with its showing of 81,000, was not far behind. The company's big garage on 102d Street, east of Fifth Avenue, was swept bare of equipment, as every bus owned was in service. The presence of the fleet was the chief reason for the heavy traffic. Travel, however, has been unusually heavy this Spring on all the company's routes, April being the best month in the company's history.

CITY BREVITIES.

Thirteen-year-old Henry Hills of 1,625 Avenue A backed off the dock at the foot of East Ninety-third Street yesterday while trying to catch a ball, and it was all three Dock Department employes could do to rescue him, one of the trio, Edward Kerwin, being taken from the river exhausted.

The Association for Promoting Public Hygiene and Public Baths will open a three-day session in the City Hall tomorrow at 10 A. M. Borough President Marks will welcome the delegates.

Haverty's Taxicabs

WHEN YOUR WIFE, CHILDREN OR FAMILY RIDE IN OUR TAXI, YOU KNOW THEY ARE SAFE.

TELEPHONE 3473 MURRAY HILL

EXPOUNDS JAPAN'S 'CHINA DOCTRINE'

Professor Asakawa of Yale Likens It to Our Own Monroe Doctrine.

WANTS EASTERN STABILITY

Seeks to Safeguard China from the Encroachments of Occidental Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—An exposition of the general purpose of Japan in her negotiations with China was given out today by Kan Ichi Asakawa, assistant professor of the Japanese Civilization at Yale.

While not discussing the actual demands made by Japan, the professor contended that her whole policy was dictated by a desire to correct present conditions of instability in China, due largely to the latter country's unwise policy of granting foreign concessions and to establishing in the Far East such a community of interests as that aimed at by the United States in its relations with the other American republics. He said in part:

"The urgent need of the Far East is to adjust the relations between the chief members of its community, Japan and China, upon the fundamental principle of their common interest and common growth; on the basis of this Chinese-Japanese adjustment, to lay a secure foundation for a gradual liberation of East Asia from the bondage of various kinds that the West has imposed upon it in the last three-quarters of a century, and in making East Asia thereby an independent and self-respecting community of civilized nations, to aim ultimately at a more normal competition and co-operation than has been possible between the Orient and the Occident.

China Not Fully Independent.

"Let us, in the first place, look at the exact situation in China squarely in the face. It is a deplorable fact that China is not a fully independent and sovereign State like the United States or France, or even Mexico. China's sovereignty is seriously compromised and encroached upon by several modifications that have been imposed upon it in the course of the past three-quarters of a century. Among these modifying factors, each one of which has an intricate history of its own, may be mentioned the foreign settlements, the ceded and leased territories, the presence of foreign troops, the extra-territorial jurisdictions of foreign powers, the railway, mining, and other concessions, the financial administration of the customs and the salt gabelle, and the conditions regarding certain foreign loans of a political nature. It would be a herculean task for any nation to shake off so many and odious shackles.

"The present encroachments upon the sovereignty of China are the scars that her past troubles have left on her body, and, what is more important, some of them may, when opportunities should come, invite fresh troubles, inflicting more serious wounds. In other words, these conditions are indicative of the presence in East Asia of a perpetual source of instability. It is idle to imagine that things may go on indefinitely as they have been going on, that is, troubles arising from time to time and adjustments being made at the increasing expense of Chinese sovereignty. A little imagination will show that the peace of the Far East is hanging in the balance—that there is a continuous potentiality that the balance may be upset, crippling China and leaving the solitary Japan to her fate.

"Entirely aside from the question of the wisdom or the justice of the specific continental designs of Japan, what human power could arrest the increasing need of her economic expansion abroad, and what would be more natural than a consequent clash of this desire of Japan with the newly kindled nationalistic enthusiasm of China? It is a vital necessity for Japan, if she would not be stifled, to reach out for a market and for a field for economic penetration in China, and it is China's great duty to herself to prevent further eclipse of her sovereignty. If Japan, in her expansion movement, sought only to develop her interest at the expense of China, and if China gave herself up to an ill-considered policy of nationalism, and tried to carry it out by her accustomed methods of subterfuge, obduracy, and playing of other powers against Japan, the potential clash might explode as a serious conflict. Under these circumstances would not the only possible solution of this momentous problem be for the two nations to find means of mutual interest and insure their common development? Thus alone might be a conflict averted and the potential clash be turned into a mutual stimulation and wholesome rivalry.

Open Door Policy Inadequate.

"There are two generally recognized principles that guide the relations of the powers with China; namely, the open door in China, and her integrity. Much of the current discussion in the press about the Japanese-Chinese negotiations is supposedly based upon these two principles, whatever the popular understanding of them, and the attitude of the American Government is considered to be ruled by the same principles.

"The open door principle can never repair whatever evils are being wrought upon China by some of her past concessions, nor guarantee a just consideration of her own interest and of the growth of the common interest of the East Asiatic community. * * * As for the principle of the integrity of China, its inadequate justice lies not in the principle itself, but in some of the current conceptions of it. China's integrity is at present, as we have seen, more crippled administratively than territorially, and I imagine after the end of the European war China will have reason to fear a renewed attempt on the part of certain powers to make important encroachments upon her administrative entity. I believe that it is high time for the East Asiatic community to effect an arrangement to forestall such an eventuality.

"It is true that, just as the United States, beginning with the thirteen colonies, has expanded its territory, sometimes at the expense of others, so Japan has taken Formosa from China; just as the United States has secured a lease of the Canal Zone at Panama for an indefinite term, so has Japan a shorter lease of Kwantung and of the railway zone in South Manchuria; and just as the United States holds the Monroe Doctrine over a large part of the American Continent, so does Japan a promise from China not to give away to any power any part of Fukien, and seeks to make similar arrangements regarding Shantung, South Manchuria, and Inner Mongolia, and the entire coast line of China proper. These parallels are drawn, not in order to justify the expansion of Japan and America, but in order to point out the patent fact that Japan's hands are not clean from territorial aggrandizement upon the neighboring country, though much lesser in extent than is the case with America. I go further and suggest that the superior strength of Japan and America, respectively, has served as an immense security, invisible as it is, against willful aggressions of remoter powers upon neighboring lands. From an impartial standpoint I submit that the negative debts that China owes to Japan and England are fairly comparable with those which the Central and South American countries do the United States.

"Time has now come when, with the consent of her allies, and with a view of safeguarding the separate and the common interest of the two Eastern nations against the ill-will of her militant enemy, Japan was enabled at length to approach China for an exhaustive arrangement regarding the more important outstanding issues between the two countries that had troubled them since the war with Russia, all the new problems that the swiftly changed condition of the past few months had brought to a head, and all the fresh perils that would be certain to be inflicted upon China after the war if no provision were made to forestall them. In other words if one were the Premier of Japan and were to take this unequaled opportunity to act upon the principles I have enunciated, he would frame his demands upon China so as to achieve, at least, the following objects:

"First, to provide as far as possible against the demands that certain powers and some other rival powers might be expected to make upon China after the war that would place her in an even worse predicament and endanger the security of the Far East still further than at present.

"Second, to neutralize as far as possible the evils arising from the present abnormal political and economic status of China.

"Third, without infringing upon the vested interest of other nations, and restricting within the scope of the generally accepted definition of the open door, to secure in China such commercial and industrial concessions as would promote the common economic life of Japan and China by the opening of new ports, by settlement, by the investment of capital, and by facilities afforded for the exchange of raw material and manufactured goods, and thereby aid the world's commerce with the East in general and China in particular, besides insuring Japan's own growth.

"Fourth, within a certain period, till China should be sufficiently developed and reorganized to be able to throw off the restrictions of her sovereignty that have been imposed upon her by the West and to become a really sovereign power, for Japan to render China an effective political and military support and, in concert with certain other powers, to give China a substantial aid in purging her system of corruption and in reorganizing her institutions on an efficient basis."

FEAR POTATO FAMINE.

Germans Fed Them to Cattle, Now Are Running Short Themselves.

"Under the caption, "Where Is This to End?" the Vorwärts, the central organ of the Social Democratic Party in Germany, in its issue of April 17, received here, declares that there is now a danger of a shortage in the potato supply as well as the read supply, through faulty legislation of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council. The paper insists that the council, in regulating the sale of potatoes in Germany, left a wide loophole of wastage by permitting farmers to use potatoes for feeding cattle in so far as necessary for the continuation of their business.

To bring out the resultant danger to the German population, the paper quotes the Director of the new Statistical Office of Schöneberg, Dr. Kuckinsky, who said in the Vossische Zeitung:

"If this order of the Federal Council remains as at present, we shall have even in May, in addition to a shortage of bread, a shortage of potaroes. Our last potatoe harvest after the deduction of seed poatoes, amounted to 39,000,000 tons, that is to say, about three times as much as is used for human consumption in times of peace. Today we have at most only 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons left."

Three Injured in Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 9.—An automobile containing four women and driven by Henry Paulson of Rockville Centre crashed into a tree on the turnpike early today and was wrecked. Mrs. Margaret Rahm of 148 Huron Street, Brooklyn, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. T. J. Rahm of Rockville Centre, were seriously injured. They were removed to the Nassau Hospital.

Michael Kelsky, proprietor of the Atlantic Garage at Manson, L. I., while riding in his car on the Jerico Road today, was run down by a large touring car and seriously injured. He was removed to the Nassau Hospital, where it is said that he had sustained internal injuries.

Skull Fractured in Tire Accident.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., May 9.—After warning men at a garage on the South Country Road here today that a rim on the wheel of his automobile was defective and might fly off, Earl Fisher, 30 years of age, of Rockville Centre, knelt down on the road beside the wheel and was engaged in pumping air into the tire, when the tire exploded and the rim flew off, striking him in the head, causing an injury which may prove fatal. He is in the South Side Hospital at Babylon, suffering from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Fisher is the son-in-law of A. N. De Mott, a wealthy real estate operator of Rockville Centre.

Boy Near Death from Auto Injury.

Louis Talzano, 8 years old, of 2,375 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down yesterday by an automobile owned and operated by Albert H. Bullard of 547 West 157th Street at 189th Street and Cambreling Avenue. The boy was taken in the automobile to Fordham Hospital in a dangerous condition, suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—Frederick Mahler, 47 years old, of Nyack, N. Y., an Erie conductor, died in St. Francis Hospital yesterday from injuries received in the Bergen yards last Saturday when he was struck by a train.

NEWARK—Michael Delaney, 30, of Holliday Street, Jersey City, Edward Vesey, 21, of 8 Brill Street, and Thomas Fox, 33, of 562 Hunterdon Street, were stabbed yesterdoay by a supposed lunatic who escaped. They are in the City Hospital.

HACKENSACK—Daniel Tillman of 101 East Twenty-seventh Street, Paterson, entered the barn of Victor Dandermoor yesterday and was hitching one of the latter's horses to a buggy when Dandermoor stopped him with a shotgun. Tillman was arrested.

HACKENSACK—Isaac Davidson, 57, a farmer of Allendale, was committed to the Hackensack jail yesterday charged with attempting to shoot his aunt, Mis Jane Wilson, and his sister, Mrs. Ada Shuart, with whom he has lived for many years.

ASBURY PARK—The sixty-second annual conference of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society will convene here Thursday for a three-day meeting.

GOLF SUITS Made to Measure

Golf Suits for Golf Players—suits that combine appearance, and the essential features that make play easy. Many exclusive imported and domestic fabrics to select from.

Prices range from $23 to $43, according to material selected.

Broadway & 9th St. **Arnheim**

EXCLUSIVELY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES, $20 TO $50

FOUR BADLY INJURED AS AUTO IS DITCHED

Car Crowded Off Queens Boulevard Turns Over, Pinning Occupants Under It.

BABY HIT BY MOTOR CYCLE

Newark Girl Walks in Front of Motor and Dies of Injuries—Willie Hoppe in Collision.

Robert Hermann, 32 years old, living in 1,851 Seventh Avenue and a member of a leather goods firm in 494-436 Broadway, with members of his family and several friends, met with an automobile accident on the Queens Boulevard near Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, shortly after noon yesterday, in which Hermann, his daughter, Clarice Hermann, 6 years old, and two of his friends, Mrs. Mary Joseph, 50 years old, and Mrs. Carrie Steiner, 47 years old, both of 149 West 120th Street, were severely injured.

Hermann was driving the car, returning to Manhattan. The boulevard was crowded with cars, the majority of which were bound in the opposite direction for a trip through Long Island. In keeping clear of the outgoing procession of automobiles, Hermann told the police, he hugged the side of the road, when a big touring car going east dashed by and, striking his machine a glancing blow, caused it to overturn on the slanting side of the road.

As the machine turned over the occupants were partly thrown out and partly caught by the car. Other motorists went to their assistance, and an ambulance surgeon from St. John's Hospital had the injured taken into a nearby hotel, where their injuries were dressed. Hermann and his daughter were cut about the face and head, Mrs. Joseph had her right thigh injured and Mrs. Steiner had an injury to the left leg and knee. After having their injuries dressed they refused to go to the hospital and were sent to their homes.

WOMAN HURT SAVING BABY.

Run Down as She Pushed Perambulator from Auto's Path.

Mrs. Esther Dinzirah, of 75 East 110th Street, was wheeling her baby across Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon at 102d Street, when a motor car owned and driven by David Heimberger, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., came down suddenly upon her. Mrs. Dinzirah shoved the baby carriage out of the way of the car, and in doing so came directly in front of it. She was knocked down and thrown to one side. Heimberger picked her up and carried her to Mt. Sinai Hospital. She was badly bruised in the face.

Thomas Poland, of 243 East 104th Street, walking with his 3-year-old son John up Third Avenue, was run into at 116th Street by a motor cyclist, John Telesco, of 330 East 113th Street. Boland was uninjured, but the baby was upset and cut and bruised around the body. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

David Swedowsky, of 1,645 Madison Avenue, who was riding a motor cycle, collided at Fifth Avenue and 106th Street with a motor car driven by Donald Flick, of 304 West 139th Street. Flick picked him up and took him to Mt. Sinai Hospital, where it was found that his left knee was broken.

Mrs. Harriet Getter, of 377 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon when she jumped from an automobile in which she was riding with her husband, in the Central Drive, Central Park, when the motor collided with an automobile owned by Marcus Durang, of 232 West Forty-first Street. She was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain.

Three children were hurt when a swift motor cycle ran down a party out for a Sunday stroll at Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. They were John Shelley, 10 years old, of 1,273 Third Avenue, contusions of left leg; John Savage, 8 years old, of 1,252 Third Avenue, fractured right leg, and Beatrice Telesca, 16 years old, of 434 West Forty-sixth Street, contusions of left leg. The motor cycle, the police say, was owned and driven by Joseph Sandera of 362 East Seventy-second Street. A passing automobile, owned by Henry W. Bauman of 39 West Sixtieth Street, took the injured children to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Newark Girl Killed by Touring Car.

While on her way to get some ice cream, Dorothy McKeon, 6 years old, of 37 West Kinney Street, Newark, was run down by a touring car yesterday afternoon at Halsey and West Kinney Streets, Newark, and was so badly injured that she died within an hour after being admitted to St. Barnabas's Hospital. The machine was owned and driven by John H. Scheffling, 60 years old, of 329 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. He was arrested by Lieutenant McNeil and locked up at the First Precinct Station on a technical charge of manslaughter. The child is said to have walked directly in front of the machine, according to the police.

Girl's Palate Split in Auto Accident.

As Bertha Eisner, 3 years old, of 12 Park Avenue, Rockaway Beach, and Dorothy Ferril, 4 years old, of 629 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, were crossing Park Avenue together, Bertha jumped back in time to escape an automobile, but Dorothy was struck and thrown against the sidewalk. Thomas Vitale, the chauffeur, who was driving a car owned by Benjamin Lechtman of 469 Boulevard, stopped and took the injured girl to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where she was found to be in a serious condition from concussion of the brain, a split palate, and possible internal injuries.

Motor Ambulance Hits Elevated.

Dr. D. H. Reeves of St. John's Hospital in Long Island City was badly cut and bruised when the big motor ambulance driven by Chauffeur Thomas, in responding to a call from Astoria, yesterday morning, collided with one of the pillars of the new elevated road at Second Avenue and Elm Street. Both the doctor and chauffeur managed to keep their seats, but they were thrown with considerable force against the front of the machine. The automobile was still in running order, and they continued to the Grand Avenue Police Station, where they got Mrs. Marion K. Young, 56 years old, of 289 Van Pelt Street, Astoria, who was found wandering the streets, demented.

Deaf Woman Struck by Auto.

Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, 34 years old, of 3,108 Third Avenue, a deaf-mute, was knocked down yesterday by an automobile operated by Anthony Gaose of 2,453 Third Avenue, while crossing the street in front of 814 Brook Avenue, the Bronx. According to the chauffeur he sounded his horn. Mrs. Driscoll was taken to Lebanon Hospital in the car, and after being attended for minor injuries was taken to her home.

Willie Hoppe's Car in Collision.

In a collision between two automobiles yesterday morning Willie Hoppe, the billiard player, and his wife were shaken up, but otherwise uninjured. At the time Hoppe was returning to his home at 601 West 160th Street, going north in St. Nicholas Avenue, when an automobile owned by August Diener of 1,405 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, going west in 145th Street, collided with the Hoppe machine. Both cars were slightly damaged.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:25. LAST 8 TIMES. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT Special—Follies BALL. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3088 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 8 TIMES. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS. Beginning NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Thurs. NED WAYBURN presents a 3-act farcical comedy, "SHE'S IN AGAIN" BY THOMAS J. GRAY.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Eves. 8:30. Tonight, Tues. & Wed. Night and Wed. Matinee. Arnold Daly IN BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN". Thurs., Fri. & Sat., "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 8 TIMES. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Under Cover.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Eve. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c & 50c. Van den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "IL TROVATORE."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THURSDAY EVE. MAY 13, at 8. GALA PERFORMANCE. For the BENEFIT of the DESTITUTE SEWING GIRLS of PARIS FUND. GEORGE BIZET'S OPERA CARMEN. Mmes. Farrar, Alda, Sparkes, Braslau; MM. Martinelli, Amato, Leonhardt, Reiss, Segurola, Defrere. Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Polacco. PRICES FROM $1 TO $5. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Saturday at 2:30. FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8:30. A New Farce in 3 Acts by Fred Jackson. A FULL HOUSE with MAY VOKES, HERBERT CORTHELL, GEORGE PARSONS and 20 others.

ASTOR B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY. MATINEE, 2:30—25 AND 50c. EVS. 25 & 50c. CHOICE SEATS 75c & $1.—Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. THE ETERNAL CITY By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK.

CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. POPULAR PRICE MAT. WED. ON TRIAL. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

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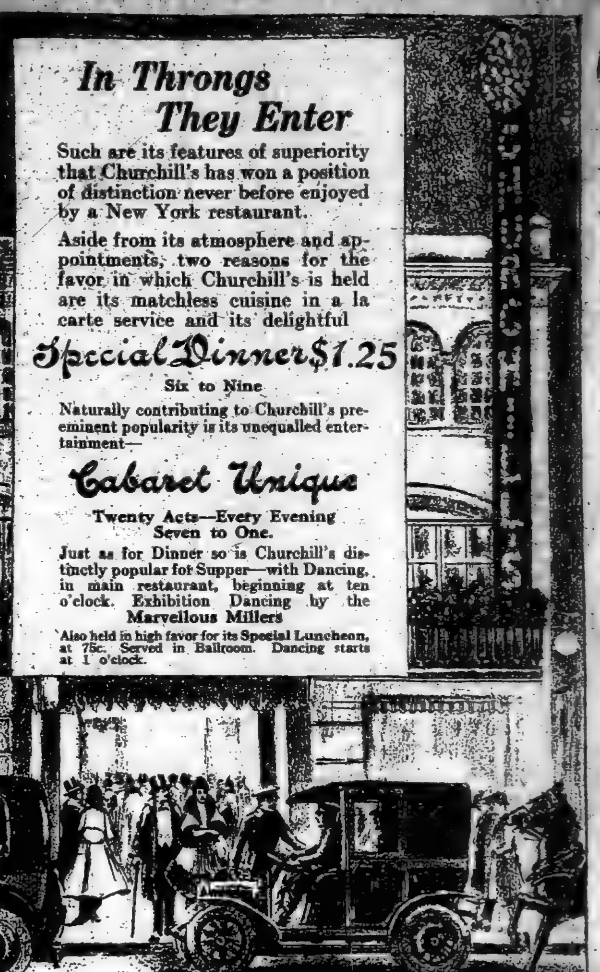

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81st St. Thea., on B'way.—NOW: Emily Stevens in "Cora" and a Chaplin daily. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Howard Estabrook in "The Butterfly." Best V'dville 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10, 15, 25c.

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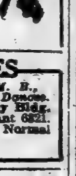

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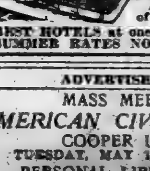

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The New York Times

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PRESIDENT SAYS OUR EXAMPLE MUST BE THAT OF PEACE; GERMANY REGRETS OUR LOSS, BUT BLAMES ENGLAND; LUSITANIA VERDICT CHARGES THE KAISER WITH MURDER

BERNSTORFF SEES BRYAN

German Envoy Voices His Regret at Loss of American Lives.

WILSON MAY ACT TODAY

Ready to Reveal to the Cabinet the Course He Has Decided to Take with Germany.

CONGRESS CALL IS UNLIKELY

Hint from White House That Probability of a Special Session Is Remote.

WAR SENTIMENT OPPOSED

Telegrams Continue to Pour In, but Vast Majority, It Is Said, Advise Against Resort to Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Through its Ambassador in Washington, the German Government today officially expressed to the United States "deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives," but this action has not relieved the tension here, nor has it appeared to modify the impression, which is gradually becoming a conviction, that the issue presented in the Lusitania horror must be met by this Government in a positive way.

But no word is forthcoming from the White House, which has assumed the exclusive handling of the problem, as to what course will be pursued to show the indignation felt over the destruction of the Lusitania, and with it the sacrifice of the lives of American men, women, and children. There is reason to believe, however, that the demands that this Government is expected to make will give Germany the opportunity of adjusting the matter on a basis that will avert war.

The seclusion of President Wilson, which was begun on Friday afternoon when he received news of the loss of the Lusitania, was continued today up to the time he left for Philadelphia to deliver an address tonight to newly enfranchised foreign-born citizens. In the more than three days since he learned of the sinking of the great Cunarder the President has seen no member of his Cabinet except his son-in-law, the Secretary of the Treasury, who dined at the White House last night, and it is said that there was no conversation between the President and Mr. McAdoo on the relations of Germany and the United States.

Sees No Visitors.

Today the President shut himself in his study and would see no one, not even Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who called at the executive offices. Senator Stone had a long talk with Secretary Tumulty, the only official who has been in touch with the President since the sinking of the Lusitania, and afterward reiterated the significant opinion that Congress would not be called in extra session.

It has become a matter of comment here that the President has cut himself off from all intercourse with his Secretary of State at this trying period, when the international relations of the country are in such a perilous condition. No word of advice has been sought from Secretary Bryan. It is the general impression here that he is as ignorant as the rest of the American people as to what opinion the President has formed of the killing of Americans in the destruction of the Lusitania, and as to what explicit measures the President regards as necessary to meet the grave question that confronts the Government. Naturally this situation has brought various suggestions offered in explanation of the President's failure to consult Mr. Bryan.

President in Supreme Control.

Of these suggestions that which has gained the most currency is that the President wishes to demonstrate to the country that he is in supreme and sole charge of the conduct of the foreign relations of the Government, and that he is not being influenced in any way by what Mr. Bryan may have to propose. Those who argue along this line contend that Mr. Bryan is unpopular throughout the country on account of a belief that he has no real foreign policy, and that the people have no confidence that he would do the thing most needed to uphold the national dignity in a situation such as now confronts the Administration. And the argument is capped with the prediction that if the country should become involved in war Mr. Bryan would have to quit the Cabinet. Nothing has come from the White House to give credence to a suggestion of this character. What President Wilson thinks in this connection is a profound secret, and, judged from all that can be learned, a secret that is shared by nobody.

Sentiment Against War.

Nothing beyond the fact that the President has not seen Mr. Bryan since the Lusitania disaster is known to indicate that Mr. Wilson believes it a wise course to get his bearings in this situation without Mr. Bryan's assistance.

Cautious remarks of some officials make it appear that they are certain that the President will not call an extra session of Congress. Although it seems inconsistent with the statement that the President has not communicated with anybody on the subject of the Lusitania, there is some reason for the belief that a hint has come from the White House that Mr. Wilson does not regard it as wise to bring Congress to Washington to discuss the situation. This circumstance is significant when taken in connection with the fact that the senders of a great majority of the flood of telegrams that has descended on the White House since the liner was sunk deprecate the idea that the response to Germany should be a declaration of war or radical action that would make war certain.

THE TIMES correspondent was told that 99 per cent. of these messages were against war.

Great Flood of Telegrams.

The telegrams relating to the Lusitania disaster have been pouring into the White House telegraph room since Saturday morning. Some of them are from Senators and Representatives and Governors of States, but the vast majority are from private citizens, many of whose names are not familiar to the White House. Most of the Senators and Representatives, it was said today, expressed their complete confidence that the President would act in this crisis in a way to meet the approval of the country, and this sentiment is coupled in a majority of instances with an expression of the belief that the situation does not require a resort to hostilities.

Some of the telegrams condemned the utterances of Colonel Roosevelt concerning the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Many of those who thought it necessary to communicate their views to the President urged him to take a firm stand, but did not indicate what that stand should be. These telegrams come from every section of the country. An interesting feature of them is that practically all go beyond the ten-word limit of the minimum rate for telegrams.

One of the messages received by the President was a long telegram from Victor E. Mitchell, K. C., of Montreal, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today. Mr. Mitchell appealed to the President to hand passports to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and declared that the publication of the German Embassy's advertisement, warning Americans not to take passage on ships of Germany's enemies, was an insult to the United States. No comment on Mr. Mitchell's views could be obtained at the White House today. In fact, throughout official circles there was a disposition to refrain from discussion of the possible course of the Government.

Through the Treasury Department Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, has submitted to the State Department an official report concerning the allegation that the Lusitania was armed. Mr. Malone declares that the Lusitania was inspected before she sailed, and that she did not carry any battery. It is said that this report was asked for by Secretary Bryan, and it is supposed that he will send it to the White House.

Bernstorff Sees Bryan.

Count von Bernstorff visited Secretary Bryan today, and after he had gone Mr. Bryan issued this prepared statement:

"The German Ambassador called at the State Department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

The Ambassador was greeted cordially and smilingly by Secretary Bryan, with whom he was closeted for about fifteen minutes.

The Lusitania case was discussed. When Mr. Bryan was asked late this afternoon whether the expression of regret came from the German Government or was merely the personal expression of the German Ambassador. He said he understood that it was personal with Count von Bernstorff. It had been explained earlier in the day by Count von Bernstorff, however, that in making the expression of regret he had acted under instructions from the Government at Berlin.

"I understood that it was merely his

DYSPEPTICS NEED Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer.—Adv.

Continued on Page 2.

Germany Sends Regret, and 'Sympathy', But Says the Blame Rests With England

BERLIN, (via London), May 10.—The following dispatch has been sent by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy at Washington:

"Please communicate the following to the State Department: The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British Government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.

They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo was liable to destruction, the German Government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Kaiser and His Officers Guilty of Murder, Says Inquest Report On Loss of The Lusitania

KINSALE, Ireland, May 10.—The verdict, rendered here today by the coroner's jury, which investigated five deaths resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is as follows:

We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles south southeast of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.

We find that the appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations.

We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and the Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner.

CAPTAIN TURNER TESTIFIES

Obeyed His Orders as to Lusitania's Course—Asked No Escort.

GOT ADMIRALTY'S WARNINGS

But Declines to Tell Their Nature—Going at 18 Knots to Reach Liverpool Near High Water.

SAW ONLY ONE TORPEDO

And Thinks Explosion Probably Wrecked Bulkheads, Explaining the Swift Sinking.

NO NOTICE GIVEN BY THE FOE

Jury's Verdict Holds All Law Violated—Condoles with America on Loss of Lives.

KINSALE, Ireland, May 10.—The inquest which began here Saturday over five victims of the Lusitania was concluded today, and the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles south-southwest of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.

We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations.

We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company, and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner.

A vital feature of the hearing was the testimony of Captain W. T. Turner of the lost steamship. Coroner Horga questioned him:

"You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed?"

"We were," the Captain replied.

"Was she armed?"

"No, Sir."

"What precautions did you take?"

"We had all the boats swung when we came within the danger zone, between the passing of Fastnet and the time of the accident."

Can't Reveal Instructions.

The Coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine. Captain Turner replied that he had not.

"Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you carry them out?"

"Yes, to the best of my ability."

"Tell us in your own words what happened after passing Fastnet."

"The weather was clear," Captain Turner answered. "We were going at a speed of eighteen knots. I was on the port side and heard Second Officer Bestford call out:

"'There's a torpedo.'

Second Explosion Perhaps Internal.

"I saw on the other side and saw clearly the wake of a torpedo. Smoke and steam came up between the last two funnels. There was a slight shock. Immediately after the first explosion there was another report, but that may possibly have been internal.

"I at once gave the order to lower the boats down to the rails, and I directed that women and children should get into them. I also had all the bulkheads closed.

"Between the time of passing Fastnet, about 11 o'clock, and of the torpedoing I saw no sign whatever of any submarines. There was some haze along the Irish coast, and when we were near Fastnet I slowed down to fifteen knots. I was in wireless communication with shore all the way across."

Told Submarines Were About.

Captain Turner was asked whether he had received any messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast. He replied in the affirmative. Questioned regarding the nature of the message, he replied:

"I respectfully refer you to the Admiralty for an answer."

"I also gave orders to stop the ship," Captain Turner continued, "but we could not stop. We found that the engines were out of commission. It was not safe to lower boats until the speed was off the vessel. As a matter of fact, there was a perceptible headway on her up to the time she went down.

"When she was struck, she listed to starboard. I stood on the bridge when she sank, and the Lusitania went down under me. She floated about eighteen minutes after the torpedo struck her. My watch stopped at 2:36. I was picked up from among the wreckage and afterward was brought aboard a trawler.

"No warship was convoying us. I saw no warship, and none was reported to me as having been seen. At the time I was picked up I noticed bodies floating on the surface, but saw no living persons."

Why He Slackened Speed.

"Eighteen knots was not the normal speed of the Lusitania, was it?"

"At ordinary times," answered Captain Turner, "she could make 25 knots, but in war times her speed was reduced to 21 knots. My reason for going 18 knots was that I wanted to arrive at Liverpool bar without stopping, and within two or three hours of high water."

"Was there a lookout kept for submarines, having regard to previous warnings?"

"Yes, we had double lookouts."

"Were you going a zigzag course at the moment the torpedoing took place?"

"No. It was bright weather and land was clearly visible."

"Was it possible for a submarine to approach without being seen?"

"Oh, yes; quite possible."

"Something has been said regarding the impossibility of launching the boats on the port side?"

"Yes," said Captain Turner, "owing to the listing of the ship."

"How many boats were launched safely?"

"I cannot say."

"Were any launched safely?"

"Yes, and one or two on the port side."

"Were your orders promptly carried out?"

"Yes."

"Was there any panic on board?"

"No, there was no panic at all. It was all most calm."

"How many persons were on board?"

"There were 1,500 passengers and about 600 crew."

Asked No Escort, Obeyed Orders.

By the foreman of the jury: "In the face of the warnings at New York that the Lusitania would be torpedoed did you make any application to the Admiralty for an escort?"

"No, I left that to them. It is their business, not mine. I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I would do it again."

Captain Turner uttered the last words of this reply with great emphasis.

By the Coroner—I am very glad to hear you say so, Captain.

By a Juryman—Did you get a wireless to steer your vessel in a northern direction?

"No," replied Captain Turner.

"Was the course of the vessel altered after the torpedoes struck her?"

"I headed straight for land, but it was useless. Previous to this the water-tight bulkheads were closed. I suppose the explosion forced them open. I don't know the exact extent to which the Lusitania was damaged."

"There must have been serious damage done to the water-tight bulkheads?"

"There certainly was, without doubt."

"Were the passengers supplied with lifebelts?"

"Yes."

"Were any special orders given that morning that lifebelts be put on?"

"No."

No Warning by Submarine.

"Was any warning given before you were torpedoed?"

"None whatever. It was suddenly done and finished."

"If there had been a patrol boat about, might it have been of assistance?"

"It might, but it is one of those things one never knows."

With regard to the threats against his ship Captain Turner said he saw nothing except what appeared in the New York papers the day before the Lusitania sailed. He had never heard the passengers talking about the threats, he said.

"Was a warning given to the lower decks after the ship had been struck?" Captain Turner was asked.

"All the passengers must have heard the explosion," Captain Turner replied.

Captain Turner, in answer to another question, said he received no report from the lookout before the torpedo struck the Lusitania.

Ship's Bugler Livermore testifies that the water-tight compartments were

Eyesight that fit right—look right—stay right, at SPIERS & 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

Continued on Page 2.

NO NEED TO FIGHT, IF RIGHT

President Makes Appeal to New Citizens in Philadelphia.

URGES SINGLE ALLEGIANCE

And Warns Against Loyalty That Does Not Put America First.

NO TIME TO FORM GROUPS

If Only for the Sake of Humanity, They Should Refrain from Divisions Here.

GREAT OVATION RECEIVED

Crowds Cheer Him in the Street and Huge Crowd in Hall Applauds His Utterances.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—President Wilson gave tonight to a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans, who were part of an immense crowd in Convention Hall, the first intimation of the course which the United States Government will probably pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania.

He spoke by implication, but his would remain at peace it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to all mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches heart with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example, and must be an example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm, attended by a waving of thousands of small American flags. The President had made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement.

Humanity First.

The sentiments expressed in the President's speech were epitomized later by one of his closest advisers as "humanity first."

While it had not yet been determined, he said, exactly what steps would be taken by the United States in the present crisis, the idea uppermost in the President's mind was to show that whatever course was adopted—no matter how vigorous—it would have as its objective the good of humanity.

Mayor Blankenburg, who spoke with a distinctly German accent, introduced the President as follows:

"I present to you—God bless him!—the President."

In giving the naturalized citizens a welcome and appealing to them for a single allegiance to the United States, the President presented the idea of the welding of foreign blood in the make-up of America and pointed out that the true goal of right American citizenship to be a loyalty, not to the country of one's birth, but to the land of one's adoption.

"While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them.

"I would not certainly be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go.

"ou can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American.

"My advice to you is to think first not only of America, but to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity if you see to divide humanity in jealous camps."

The President was constantly interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause. He spoke clearly and so quiet was his huge audience that he could be heard distinctly in all parts of the great hall.

One of the passages in his speech, which the crowd applauded most loudly, was this:

"The man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest in the United States, is striking at its very heart."

Feels His Spirit Renewed.

In his peroration the President aroused great enthusiasm when he said that he had felt that he ought not to be away from Washington, but after coming he found that the gathering had renewed his "spirit as an American."

"In Washington," he said, "men tell you so many things every day that are not so, and I like to come and stand in the presence of my fellow citizens and drink of the common fountain with them, feeling the sense of their support."

There was a tremendous ovation as the President closed his address.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Think Themselves Only Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The full text of President Wilson's speech tonight is as follows:

"It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception, but it is not of myself that I wish to think tonight, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women. And so by the gift of the free will of independent people it is constantly being renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created. It is as if humanity had determined to see to it that this great nation, founded for the benefit of humanity, should not lack for the allegiance of the people of the world.

"You have just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great Government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race. You have said, 'We are going to America,' not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things which it was more difficult to obtain where you were born, but to help forAard the great enterprises of the human spirit—to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a speech is spoken which is alien to them, knowing that, whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance of the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice.

Looking Only Forward.

And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them. I certainly would not be one even to suggest that a man ceases to love the home of his girth and the nation of his origin—these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts—but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thorough Americans. You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups. American does not consist of groups. A man who thinks himself as belonging to a particular national group in America, has not yet become an American, and the man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes.

"My urgent advice to you be not only always to think first of America, but always, also, to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by sympathy, by justice, not by jealousy and hatred. I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift and not by the passions which separate and debase.

Came Here for Ideals.

"We came to America, either ourselves or in persons of our ancestors, to better the ideals of men, to make them see finer things than they had seen before, to get rid of things that divide, and to make sure of the things that unite. It was but an historical accident no doubt that this great country was called the 'United States,' and yet I am very thankful that it has the word 'united' in its title; and the man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest, in the United States is striking at its very heart.

"It is a very interesting circumstance to me, in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this great Government, that you were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life.

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us; some of us are very disappointing. No doubt you have found that justice in the United States seen only with a pure heart and a right purpose, as it does everywhere else in the world. No doubt what you found here didn't seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand.

"But remember this, if we had grown at all poor in the ideal, you brought some of it with you. A man does not die out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he has not seen. And if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of the belief. That is the reason that I, for one, mak eyou welcome.

Realizing a Dream.

"If I have in any degree forgotten what America was intended for, I will thank God if you will remind me.

"I was born in America. You dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man that does not see visions will ever realize any high hope or undertake any high enterprise.

"Just because you brought dreams with you, America is more likely to realize the dreams such as you brought. You are enriching us if you came expecting us to be better than w eare.

"See, my friends, what that means. It means that Americans must have a consciousness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world. I am not saying this with even the slightest thought of criticism of other nations. You know how it is with a family. A family gets centered on itself if it is not careful and is less interested in the neighbors than it is in its own members.

"So a nation that is not constantly renewed out of new sources is apt to have the narrowness and prejudice of a family. Whereas, America must have this consciousness, that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind.

Too Proud to Fight.

"The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

"So, if you come into this great nation as you have come, voluntarily seeking something that we have to give, all that we have to give is this: We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate if he has to work only with his hands and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give you to do, but it is very difficult to give other people things to do. We cannot exempt you from work; we cannot exempt you from the strife and the heart-breaking burden of the struggle of the day—that is common to mankind everywhere. We cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry; we can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope, it is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of justice.

"When I was asked, therefore, by the Mayor and the committee that accompanied him to come up from Washington to meet this great company of newly admitted citizens I could not decline the invitation. I ought not to be away from Washington, and yet I feel that it has renewed my spirit as an American.

"In Washington men tell you so many things every day that are not so, and I like to come and stand in the presence of a great body of my fellow-citizens, whether they have been my fellow-citizens a long time or a short time, and drink, as it were, out of the common fountains with them and go back [illegible]

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 50¢ the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.

...ving vitality in your hearts of its great ideals which made America the hope of the world."

CROWDS CHEER PRESIDENT.

Great Demonstration of Loyalty by People of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 10.—President Wilson received a tremendous greeting tonight when he arrived in this city to address 4,000 newly naturalized citizens in Convention Hall. His entrance into the auditorium was marked by cheers of a vast audience, the waving of flags, and singing.

The fact that the relations between this country and Germany are strained by the Lusitania incident, seemed to make the people more responsive to the President and to every reference made to him by the preceding speakers.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the United States House of Representatives. Mayor Blankenburg presided. In his address the Mayor told the new citizens that they must be Americans first, last, and all the time.

"You must dedicate yourself to this country first, last, and always," said the Mayor. "No matter what happens in the world at large. Thank God, we have at Washington a man who knows what is right and just."

The Mayor was interrupted by prolonged cheering, handclapping, and flag waving. The police band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and President Wilson joined in the singing.

Mayor Blankenburg's conspicuous greeting of the President in the Broad Street Station, where they met him in the President's private car, and the Mayor's complimentary references to Mr. Wilson in his speech were regarded as highly significant. The Mayor, a German by birth, went directly to the President's car to shake hands with him and rode with him in the automobile to the Convention Hall. It seldom has happened that the Mayor of the city has gone directly to the President's private car to pay his respects.

President Wilson also, apparently, noted the significance of the Mayor's eagerness to set an example to the Germans of this city.

The President's progress from Broad Street Station to the Convention Hall was marked by extraordinary police precaution. Hundreds of patrolmen, mounted police, and motor cycle men were stationed to meet him at the station. A strong escort of police, besides the First City Troop, accompanied him to the hall. Director Porter and Superintendent Robinson were in actual command of the police and every precaution was taken. When once within the hall uniformed and plain-clothes policemen were stationed near the platform and throughout the audience.

Long before the hour scheduled for the President's arrival Broad Street Station was packed. Market Street, adjacent to the station, and Broad Street were also well filled with people, and the throngs were far larger than on any other occasions of President Wilson's visits to this city. By the time the train rolled into the station the platform facing the gates was crowded, and the large detail of policemen had their hands full. There was no disorder, but the greatest eagerness was manifested to have a look at Mr. Wilson. The sinking of the Lusitania and the probable attitude of the Administration was the common topic in the crowd.

An hour before the President's arrival, a party consisting of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Governor Goldsborough of Maryland, Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States Court of Appeals, and the Rev. Mr. Couden, arrived at Broad Street Station and were met by a reception committee, headed by Charles Z. Tryon, which escorted them to the Bellevue-Stratford. There an informal reception was held for them and they were the guests of the committee at dinner. Other visitors from Washington included Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization, and Raymond F. Crist, Assistant Commissioner.

The newly naturalized citizens in whose honor the President came to Philadelphia arrived early at the hall. Some days ago the men got tickets for themselves and their families and although they were anxious to see and hear the President at that time, their interest was tremendously increased inview of the momentous happenings of the last few days.

When the President's party arrived at the Convention Hall the streets outside were black with people and Mr. Wilson was repeatedly cheered. Inside practically every seat had been taken. On the President's entrance the cheering was kept up for several minutes.

Secretary of Labor Wilson spoke to the newly naturalized citizens on the duties they had assumed. He referred to the war and asked all to keep a "cool head and a clear vision." He said that if Americans could, with honor, avoid sacrificing their people and property to the demon of war, they would be in a better position to help bind the wounds of those stricken nations when the time came to urge the claims of peace.

After his speech at Convention Hall President Wilson was escorted to his automobile and to Broad Street station, which he reached at 10:15 P. M. He found Fifteenth Street and Filbert Streets crowded. He was cheered repeatedly as he sat in his automobile and waved his hat to the crowd as he stepped out. After shaking hands with Captain J. Franklin McFadden of the City Troop he was taken up to the passenger floor and entered his private car. As he passed inside the gates the crowds in the station who had been waiting to catch a glimpse of him, rushed to the iron railings and cheered. He bowed and waved his hat to them.

Secretary Tumulty, after the President was in the car, stated that the President was extremely grateful for the enthusiastic reception, and that he appreciated the sincerity of the crowds.

ROOSEVELT INTERESTED.

Anxious to Hear What the President Said and Is Watching Closely.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10.—Colonel Roosevelt was greatly interested tonight in what President Wilson said in Philadelphia and was anxious to hear about it. He is watching the situation closely. It is possible that he may make a statement after he has read the President's speech.

HALTS TITANIC HEARING.

Notices in Legal Proceedings Lost on the Lusitania.

The loss of the usitania has resulted in the postponement of the legal proceedings in the Federal District Court on account of the loss of the Titanic. Soon after the latter disaster the White Star Line began proceedings in the District Court to limit its liability on account of th passengers and baggage lost in the liner to $96,000, the value of the salvage and passage money. In connection with this suit claims amounting to $18,000,000 were filed with the court.

Judge Mayer had set next Monday for the beginning of the hearing in the matter, but it was represented to him yesterday that the summonses to appear on that day, which had been issued to the English parties to the suit, had been contained in the mail carried by the Lusitania, consequently they were now at the bottom of the ocean.

As a result, Judge Mayer postponed the hearing of the cast to some future date to be fixed. Meanwhile, on Thursday he will take the testimony of an important witness from the shipbuilding yards of Harlan & Wolff, Belfast, where the liner was constructed.

Before the Circuit Court of Appeals Charles C. Burlingham, counsel for the White Star Line, argued for the issue of writs prohibiting the filing of orders made by Judge Augustus N. Hand and Judge Mayer, which would permit certain of the Titanic claimants to withdraw from the limitation of liability proceedings here and file new claims in the British court. The court reserved its decision.

...LUSITANIA DEAD BURIED IN IRELAND

Funeral Trains Pass for Hours Through Queenstown—Americans to be Sent Home.

LAST EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY

Friends and Relatives Arrive from Many Places to View the Few Bodies Recovered.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Ninety-two passengers of the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania, who formed part of the pitiful handful of maimed dead, and dying brought ashore with the survivors of the disaster that followed the attack on the vessel by a German submarine last Friday, were buried this afternoon with services that have no parallel in history.

Under a sky in which not a single cloud floated and to the strains of hymns played by a British Army band they were laid to rest two miles behind Queenstown in a cemetery bursting with spring greenery and tucked between hills flaming with gorse. The services at the graves began at 4 o'clock, and at 4:30 the sod of Ireland was being shoveled upon the coffins.

Queenstown never sensed the full horror of the Lusitania disaster until today. Up to the time that the long stream of coffins began to disappear over the hill behind the town there was about the affair, what, with the continued searches for survivors and the bustle about the morgue, something of the unusual and theatric. But when the funeral started the realization came that each of these cheap coffins held a body and that in the Atlantic, less than twenty miles away, there were over a thousand more—all victims of a German submarine.

Hours to Move the Coffins.

The townspeople stood hatless nearly all forenoon as the coffins were conveyed to the cemtery on carts. This process required hours, and it was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon that the funeral procession proper left the Cunard offices at the waterfront. There were only three bodies, one each in a harse, in this cortege, the other eighty-nine already having been placed in the graves.

With the British Army band playing Chopin's "Funeral March," the procession marched through the crooked streets, past the Cathedral, which stands on the highest point in the town, and then took its course along an undulating country road, now rising and now sinking, between green hills. Along this country road country folk were clustered for the most part, perched on stone fences, behind the soldiers who guarded the road the entire two miles from the Cathedral to the cemetery.

An early morning train today brought nearly a hundred friends or relatives of passengers of the Lusitania to Queenstown from various parts of the British Isles. Among those who arrived was W. J. Griffiths of the Canadian office in London, who desired to extend aid to the Canadian survivors.

The bodies of the sixty-four unidentified dead were viewed by weeping men, women, and children who sought a last opportunity to see if there were among the dead those for whom they were searching. This delayed the funeral procession, the entire forenoon being devoted to last efforts to make identifications.

The churches in Queenstown, both Protestant and Catholic, all held memorial services this morning.

Assisting the Bishop at the cathedral was Father Cowley Clark at London, a survivor of the disaster. Participating in the Protestant service was the Rev. Swan-Mason, Chaplain of the battleship Ocean, which was sunk recently in the Dardanelles.

All shops in Queenstown were closed and had their blinds drawn when at 10 o'clock this morning Bishop Brown celebrated a high requiem mass in St. Coleman's Cathedral in the presence of General Hill and Admiral Sir Charles Cook and the members of their respective staffs. The public mourning was general, nothing but the most necessary business being conducted.

As soon as the light permitted today officials of the Cunard Company sent photographers to take photographs of the unidentified dead in the morgue. All the known American dead have been embalmed.

The bodies of these Americans, and a number of British first-cabin passengers were not included in today's funerals.

Sixteen members of the crew of the Lusitania were buried in a common grave with the unknown dead.

Americans' Bodies Together.

The bodies of the identified Americans, covered with the Stars and Stripes, were removed from the scattered morgues and placed side by side in the Cunard Line offices on the water front. As they were carried through the streets by British sailors the crowds uncovered.

Cheap, brown coffins contained the bodies of Charles Frohman, Isaac F. Trumbull of Bridgeport, Conn., Mrs. Henry D. Macdona of New York, Charles H. Stevens of Atlantic City, Dr. F. S. Pearson of New York, D. Walker of New York, Dr. Pearson's secretary; Mrs. McBride, Hugh Compton, 17 years old; C. T. Brodrick of Boston, Herbert Ellis of New York, and Mrs. Spillman of Detroit. Mr. Frohman's secretary arrived today to take charge of his employer's body.

Dr. Depage, Medical Director of the Belgian Red Cross, arrived here today and positively identified the body of his wife, who was a passenger on the Lusitania. The body of Madame Depage was sent to London and thence will be taken to Brussels.

F. M. Lassettef, an officer of a Scottish regiment, who was wounded early in the war and had been on a voyage of three months to recover his health, was saved, together with his mother, by the saloon grand piano of the Lusitania, on which they floated for three hours. Mr. Lassetter says he came up near his mother after the boat went down, and sighted the piano, floating with its legs up. He lifted his mother on the piano and then climbed aboard himself. They found the unique craft well above the waves and perfectly seaworthy.

The Lassetters were less exhausted when taken aboard the trawler than most of those persons who had been in lifeboats.

One of the survivors identified the body of Mrs. R. D. Shymer of New York, the American widow of an English nobleman who subsequently married an American and had been living in New York. She was on her way to London and her name probably will be added to the list of American dead. Her body will be sent back to the United States as well as those of the others, some of them starting tonight.

Common Grave for Children.

Many children and little babies still lie in the morgues. The townspeople covered them with flowers today and it is probable these little ones will be placed in a grave together.

Some on crutches, many limping, and nearly all bruised, the survivors left their hotels in silent groups throughout the afternoon. There were some Americans, many Canadians and English. The presence of so many children on the Lusitania was due to the fact that Canadian women were going to England to join relatives while their husbands were at the front.

Not a single body was brought in today from the spot where the Lusitania disappeared, but some bodies may yet be found if a storm does not scatter them. There will not be so great a number picked up, however, as was the case in the North Atlantic after the Titanic disaster, for that vessel remained afloat so long all on deck had ample time to carefully adjust lifebelts.

Father Cowley Clark of London, who was a colleague of the late Cardinal Newman and was among those saved from the Lusitania, said today:

"I saw the Crompton family of Phil...

Affidavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio; Dr. Howard L. Fisher, Major W. Warren Pearl and Robert Rankin of New York are the only permanent records of the Lusitania disaster obtained by the United States Consulate here. All are brief and none reflects seriously upon the behavior of the Lusitania's crew, except what some witnesses consider the lifeboat fiasco. The affidavits of Miss Smith and Mr. Rankin were cabled tonight to Secretary of State Bryan, while those of Major Pearl and Dr. Fisher were sent to Ambassador Page at London.

Can't Remember His Rescue.

Arthur Courtland Luck of Worcester, Mass., arrived at Queenstown yesterday, too dazed to remember how or where he had been rescued. He was unable to move about yesterday, but today he searched among the dead for the bodies of his wife and two children.

O. H. Hammond of Bernardsville, N. J., who says he was lunching with Herbert S. Strong and Linden Bates, Jr., of New York, when the ship was struck, was taken to a hospital here on arrival. He made inquiries for his wife and was told there was a Mrs. Hammond in the building. This woman, however, proved to be a steerage passenger, who had lost her husband. Mr. Hammond gave her money to buy clothes and reach her home.

Mme. Marie Depage, wife of Dr. Antoine Depage, Medical Director of the Belgian Red Cross, who is among the identified dead, was bringing back to Europe $100,000 contributed in the United States to the Belgian Red Cross fund, but this money was in the liner's safe and went down with the ship.

The police have taken possession of $50,000 in cash, many drafts, and a considerable amount of jewelry found on the dead.

The body of Mrs. Anthony Watson of New York has been added to the list of identified American dead, while the name of John Williams, 99 years old, has been included in the list of survivors.

The name of Mrs. Charles F. Fowles of New York, a first cabin passenger of the Lusitania, today was added to the list of identified dead.

A body landed at Kinsale today was identified as that of Mrs. W. Willy. [The first cabin passenger list of the Lusitania contains the name of Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, Ill. A dispatch received earlier in the day from Hutchinson, Kan., stated that "Mrs. Katherine A. Willey, of Lake Forest, Ill.," had cabled that she was alive though terribly mangled. This would indicate that the body identified as Mrs. W. Wiley is that of another person, who may have had a similar name.]

PEARL FAMILY SEPARATED.

Father, Mother, and Two Children Rescued Apart—Two Children Lost.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Dr. F. Warren Pearl of New York, who was a Surgeon Major in the United States Army during the Spanish-American war, and was on the Lusitania, bound for Belgium on Red Cross work, was saved with his wife, who has a broken arm, and two of their children. Two other children and two nurses employed by Dr. Pearl are missing.

In the rush to the deck one of the nurses and two of the children were separated from the rest of the family. Dr. Pearl left his wife in the care of Herbert Stone and Lindon Bates, Jr., of New York, while he searched the ship for the missing members of the family.

Mrs. Pearl says that she saw Mr. Stone and Mr. Bates go down when a wave washed over the port side of the ship. Mr. Bates was wearing a heavy overcoat.

"I was lunching with Mr. Stone, Mr. Bates, Mme. Anton de Page, and Dr. J. T. Houghton when I felt a shock," said Dr. Pearl.

"When I reached the deck I found that one nurse and two of my children were missing. I discovered later that they got into a boat which was launched safely on the starboard side. I returned to the port side and jumped overboard just before the ship went down.

"I saw no signs of panic. Officers and crew apparently were doing everything possible to save the passengers, but the explosion rendered the engines useless and it was impossible to slow down the ship.

"I did not know whether any of my family was safe until I got ashore, after three hours in the water, in which I floated with the greatest ease on my lifebelt. When I reached the land I found my wife at Admiralty House, suffering with a broken arm.

"I soon brought two of our children to her. Two are gone, but I thank God that so many of my family were saved, especially when I recall that whole families have perished. I saw a father, mother, and three daughters, all dead, clasped in each other's arms."

BABY'S PHOTOS HIS MASCOT.

So Says a Boston Publisher, Cabling to His Wife.

BOSTON, May 10.—A cablegram from Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., a publisher of this city, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, was received by Mrs. Lauriat at her home in Cambridge today. The message which came from London said:

"I arrived from Queenstown yesterday (Saturday) safe and sound and am suffering from no aftershock, only muscular lameness.

"We were struck at eight minutes after 2. After doing all I could on the ship, I jumped and swam; at 2:25, I found and got onto a collapsible life boat. I opened her up and took charge. We got in, thirty-two in all. Then we rowed for shore. We were picked up in about two hours and reached Queenstown at 9:30 P. M.

"The town was wide open with hospitality. We brought through four slightly injured. The women showed wonderful courage.

"I saved the baby's pictures. They were my mascot. I also saved my passport and all drafts."

HOLD SEARCHERS AS SPIES.

Soldiers Mistake Americans for German Submarine Officers.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Lindell T. Bates, son of Lindon W. Bates of New York, Vice Chairman of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium, was arrested at Kinsale yesterday on a charge of espionage while searching for the body of his brother, Lindon W. Bates, Jr., who is believed to have perished on the Lusitania. Newton B. Knox, an American mining engineer, who was with Mr. Bates, was taken into custody at the same time.

The Sergeant who made the arrests accused them of being officers of a German submarine. After being taken before a Captain they were detained at the barracks half an hour, until United States Consul Frost, at Queenstown, vouched for their innocence. Their search of the coast revealed no trace of the body of L. W. Bates, Jr.

FATHER MATURIN LOST.

Was Once in Charge of St. Clement's Parish, Philadelphia.

LONDON, May 10.—It has been learned that Father Basil William Maturin of Holywell, Oxford, perished on the Lusitania.

Father Maturin was born in Ireland in 1847. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became curate at Peterslow. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1876 to take charge of St. Clement's

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

...several religious works.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

Cunard Line Reports on Patients in Queenstown Hospitals.

The following list of those injured in the sinking of the Lusitania and now confined in hospitals in Queenstown with reports on their condition was cabled to the offices of the Cunard Line yesterday:

AUGUSTUS SWARTE, discharged; now Queens Hotel.
ALLEN BARNES, left hospital.
BESSIE BARBOUR, left hospital.
RUTH LOGAN, fit to be discharged.
S. HAMMOND, removed to Nursing Home; nervous prostration.
MARGARET TUOHY, fit to be discharged.
ROBERT DUCAN, fit to be discharged.
JANE HOGAN, injured ankle; expects to leave for home tomorrow.
Mrs. FERRIER, exposure and shock; probably discharged tomorrow.
Mrs. M. S. MORELL, shock; doing well.
Mrs. W. CHAPMAN, doing well; fit to travel tomorrow.
WILFRED KENNAWAY, shock and bruises; hospital for some days.
Miss C. F. E. LEIPOLD, proposes to travel tomorrow.
ANDREW FIELDS, discharged yesterday.
MATHE WMUIR, discharged today.
D. E. HAYNES, progressing satisfactorily.
Mrs. MARY WAKEFIELD, shock and bruises; condition satisfactory.
ALICE MIDDLETON, out of danger; progressing favorably.
FANK HOOK, (boy,) broken thigh; hospital some weeks.
HUBERT LIGHT, discharged.
ANDREW McDERMOTT, contusion left knee.

Hospital week or so:

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, loss of finger; progressing satisfactorily.
ARTHUR SHEPPERSON, discharged.
HUGH McFADDEN(discharged.
F. S. JUDSON, contused legs; condition favorable.
W. STORCK, injured ribs; hospital some days.
Mrs. DIXON, contused shoulders; condition satisfactory.
GEORGE GORDON, injured ribs; progressing satisfactory.
JAMES J. LEARY, fractured ankle; progressing favorably.
JOSEPH MYERS, (crew,) broken leg and ribs and bronchitis; Nursing Home.

DELAY IN LAUNCHING BOAT.

Mrs. Jessie Taft Smith Was in Only Craft Leaving Port Side.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Mrs. Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio, who was making the trip from New York unaccompanied, was one of the coolest survivors of the Lusitania disaster. Recounting her experiences today she said:

"I was in my room writing when the torpedo hit the ship. I am satisfied that no warning was given. I have testified to this in an affidavit which I have supplied to the State Department.

"It is a surprising fact how many people were caught in their staterooms. Evidently they shared my feelings, that if struck the ship would stay up a long time. This probably accounts for the heavy losses among the first cabin passengers, many of whom went below to get their belongings. I had practiced putting on my life belt, and by the time I reached the deck I had adjusted it. On my way to the deck the list was so great that I fell against some man, who expostulated with me. Asking his pardon, I hurried to the port side and was thrown into a boat by a steward and fell sprawling.

"Two-thirds of the people in this boat, the only one launched on the port side, were men. A fearful time was taken in lowering the boat, which was only about thirty feet away when the Lusitania disappeared beneath the waves, leaving a mass of wreckage, swimmers and dead bodies.

"After rowing for three hours we were picked up by a fishing boat. Later we were taken aboard a trawler and landed here. I was taken into the home of a local doctor, whose American wife has treated me as if I were her own relative. Today my husband arrived, but I shall stay here as long as possible."

NEW SEARCH FOR BODIES.

Cunard Line Sends Powerful Tug to Scene of Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—F. J. Gauntlett of Washington, after sending messages to the American Ambassador at London and the State Department at Washington, asking that representations be made to induce the authorities to resume the search for the bodies of victims of the Lusitania, has piersuaded the Cunard Company to charter a powerful tug, which left this evening for the scene of the disaster.

MANY CHILDREN OWE LIVES TO VANDERBILT

Woman Tells of His Heroic Work Gathering Little Ones to the Life Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—Mrs. Lines, a Canadian woman, who reached London today from Queenstown, paid a glowing tribute to the gallantry of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his valet, Ronald Denyer.

"People," sh esaid, "will not talk of Mr. Vanderbilt in future as a millionaire sportsman and a man of pleasure. He will be remembered as the children's hero and men and women will salute his name.

"When death was nearing him he showed gallantry which no words of mine can adequately describe. He stood outside the palm saloon on the starboard side of the Lusitania with Ronald Denyer by his side. He looked around on the scene of horror and despair with pitying eyes.

"'Find all the kiddies you can, boy,' he said to his valet. The man rushed off collecting children and as he brought them to Mr. Vanderbilt the millionaire dashed to the boats with two little ones in his arms at a time.

"When he could find no more children he went to the assistance of the women and placed as many as he could safely in the boats. In all his work he was gallantly assisted by Denyer, and the two continued their efforts until the very end.

"I hope the young men of Britain will act with the same cool bravery for their country that Mr. Vanderbilt showed for somebody's little ones."

SINCERE, SAYS DERNBURG.

His Only Comment on Germany's Expression of Regret.

When the dispatch from Berlin, expressing the German Government's regret over the loss of life in the Lusitania disaster, was read to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg yesterday, he said:

"I should say that that statement was a sincere expression of the German attitude in the matter." He declined to say more.

AMERICANS QUIT GERMANY.

Business Men Go to Switzerland to Await Developments.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 10, (via Paris.)—A news dispatch from Basel says a number of American citizens, mostly business men, are arriving there from Germany, where they will await developments in the relations between the United States and Germany.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 219 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BY CORONER'S JURY

Continued from Page 1.

closed, but that the explosion and the force of the water must have burst them open. He said that all the officers were at their posts and that earlier arrivals of the rescue craft would not have saved the situation.

Coroner Sums Up Case.

After physicians had testified that the victims had met death through prolonged immersion and exhaustion the Coroner summed up the case.

He said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction.

The characteristic courage of the Irish and British people was manifested at the time of this terrible disaster, the Coroner continued, and there was no panic. He charged that the responsibility "lay on the German Government and the whole people of Germany who collaborated in the terrible crime.

"I propose to ask the jury," he continued, "to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the German submarine were guilty of willful murder."

The jury then retired and prepared their verdict.

HAD CARD OF NEW YORK FIRM.

Dead Man Thought to be a Canadian Captain Who Called at Store.

LONDON, May 10.—Cornelius Horrigan, a waiter on the Lusitania, is quoted as testifying Saturday evening at the opening of the Coroner's inquest over the bodies of five victims landed at Kinsale that he believed one of the bodies was that of Steward Cranston, but he was not positive. He was unable to identify any of the others.

One was that of a man about 35 years old, in whose pocket was found a business card, bearing the name of John Wanamaker of New York, and in the left-hand corner "Notary Public MacQuerrie, Bureau of Information."

The unidentified passenger in whose pocket was found a business card bearing the name of John Wanamaker of New York and in the left-hand corner "Notary Public MacQuerrie, Bureau of Information," is believed to be a Captain in the Canadian artillery, who sailed with his wife.

David L. MacQuerrie, head of the Bureau of Information at the Wanamaker store, said yesterday that he gave such a card to a man, about 35 years old, the day before the Lusitania sailed. Mr. MacQuerrie could not recall the man's name, but remembered that he told him he was from Toronto, where he had bought his ticket on the Lusitania, and that he intended to sail to enlist in a regiment in London.

"I gave him my card," Mr. MacQuerrie said, "as a means of introduction to another second cabin passenger whom I had assisted in getting a ticket."

CALL IT WORLD'S VERDICT.

London Daily News Extols Pronouncement of Coroner's Jury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—In an editorial this morning on the proceedings at the Lusitania inquest at Kinsale, The Daily News says:

"The jury which charged the officers of the submarine and the German Emperor and the Government of Germany with willful murder in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania merely put on record the verdict which has already been passed by the entire civilized world outside of central Europe.

"The disgust with which this monstrous deed is regarded will certainly be emphasized by the indecent brutality with which one German paper after another is recording its joyful pride in the massacre of 1,500 unarmed civilians. Before the universal horror which their exhibition of ferocity has excited, other questions sink into insignificance."

Concerning the captain's evidence, The Daily News remarks:

"The problem, though difficult, of securing to great liners the greatest possible protection against savagery by sea should not, it would seem, be wholly insoluble. The British public may at least rest secure that so far as can be solved at all, it certainly will be now that the last shreds of reliance on the common sense and common humanity of the enemy has been by their own act torn away."

DENIES CONVOY IS POSSIBLE.

But London Expert Admits Patrol Feasible—Wonders at Ship's Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Chronicle naval correspondent, discussing the loss of the Lusitania, says:

"We are brought to a critical question that will be asked, Might the murderous attack have been frustrated? Some persons seem to think that the Admiralty should have established a convoy for the Lusitania, but a little consideration will show that this would have been impossible. We cannot convoy every ship of the thousands which arrive in or depart from our waters. No owners would wish to have their vessels collected in groups and convoyed by a few warships, and if this were done the submarines would desire no better target than a squadron of liners and cruisers approaching the Channel or leaving it at the speed of the slowest among them.

"Obviously the days of a convoy in the old sense passed away with the sailing ship era. A patrol is another matter, and certainly we may give the Admiralty credit for having taken every precaution that is possible to avert the disaster.

"One fact, which has already attracted attention, is that the Lusitania was sunk a few miles from the Old Head of Kinsale and upon or within a short distance of her customary course. Into this matter we cannot enter, but obviously the best means to frustrate a submarine's attack is for vessels to proceed at high speed and upon varying and unknown courses. A submarine is blind at night and at a disadvantage in the daylight. It is necessary that she should see her target, and if the intended victim does not come her way she will be foiled.

"The tactics of submarine warfare have always directed attention to this matter. It has been pointed out that the best opportunities arise in case of a ship's approaching the harbor or intending to enter some strait or inlet, the submarines lying in wait to attack

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use, for Toilet and Bath, is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

...light upon the course which the Lusitania steamed. Was the declaration of the German Embassy in Washington treated as mere brutum fulmen?"

VERSIONS OF BOAT ORDERS

May Have Been Due to Momentary Feeling That Ship Was Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 10.—A Queenstown dispatch to The Times says:

"There is a curious statement made independently by two American passengers, that an order was received not to launch the boats.

"In one case the passengers already in the boat got out, and in the other case the narrator threatened to shoot any man who tried to prevent the lowering of the boat.

"Some light is, perhaps, thrown on this incident by the statement that after the ship had tilted over to a sharp angle, she remained for a time in that position, and, bearing in mind all that had been said and written about the Lusitania's water-tight compartments, and double skin, some of the passengers thought that she was really unsinkable.

"These points and others of which rumor whispers will, no doubt, be elucidated in good time."

LIVERPOOL MOVES TO PREVENT RIOTS

Saloons Closed at 6 P. M. and Leaders of Recent Outbreaks are Warned by Magistrates.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—The municipal authorities ordered that all saloons be closed at 6 o'clock tonight, in consequence of the anti-German riots here yesterday. The ringleaders of those disorders were let off leniently in court today, but were warned that further outbreaks would be punished rigorously.

In dealing with the rioters the Magistrate remarked that it might be easily understood that in the first flush of the excitement following the torpedoing of the Lusitania the people, particularly those who hac relatives on the ship, might have been beside themselves. It could not be stated too emphatically, however, that the interests of the country demanded that such riots should not take place.

Some of the persons arrested for participating in the outbreaks were discharged and others were remanded for a week.

Women Smash Windows.

NEWCASTLE, England, May 10.—The sinking of the Lusitania and the manner in which the deed was hailed in Germany has aroused strong feeling here against Germans being allowed to continue business in this city.

A big crowd, composed mainly of women, paraded the streets today, smashing the windows in the establishments of German pork butchers.

EXCHANGES BAR GERMANS.

Naturalized Citizens Forcibly Kept Out in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—The 150 Germans on the London Stock Exchange have received notes from a committee requesting them not to enter the house in the future, but in spite of this request a good number of them turned up at the doors yesterday. They found awaiting them a determined guard of British members, who told them if they "had not sufficient sense to keep away," they would be forcibly ejected.

At many of the doors scuffles took place, but the Germans were all repulsed.

The sinking of non-combatant vessels by German submarines has been viewed with a steadily growing feeling of indignation at the Baltic exchange, and that feeling was much strengthened when the news of the destruction of the Lusitania became known there. At ont time it was feared something serious might happen as among the members are a considerable number of naturalized Germans, Austrians, and Turks.

A meeting of protest was held unofficially at which a resolution was passed calling on the Board of Directors to expel all naturalized foreigners born in enemy countries. This resolution found about 400 supporters in spite of the fact that the gathering was hurriedly summoned. The board seemed indisposed to go to the length suggested but passed a resolution requesting members of foreing birth to reafrain from using the Exchange until further notice.

The action of the board by no means satisfied the protesters who were more excited than ever when they became aware of the compromise that had been arranged. They therefore held another meeting which was attended by some 800 members and at which another petition was drawn up requesting the board to expel members of German, Austrian or Turkish birth.

In the afternoon the board held a second meeting when the following resolution was passed:

That all members and clerks who are German, Austrian, or Turkish by birth, although naturalised British subjects, be suspended until further notice, this resolution not to apply to any member or clerk who is over sixty years of age or any member or clerk who has a son serving in his Majesty's forces.

The number of men to whom the resolution applies is said to be about 100 and the number to whom exemption applies amounts to fifteen.

Another agitation which has the support of a good many members, is in favor of asking naturalized British subjects born in enemy countries to sign a declaration holding Germany responsible for the war and expressing abhorrence at the wanton destruction of human lives and property at sea.

The general opinion in shipping circles is that German submarine outrages will have little effect in stopping the sending of supplies to the country. Yesterday, however, owing to the excitement prevailing, little business was done at the Baltic.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—The Directors of the Cotton Exchange posted notice today that hereafter no Germans or Austrians would be permitted to use the Exchange.

MARTIAL LAW IN VICTORIA.

800 Troops Patrol the City to Guard German Property.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 10.—Victoria is under martial law today as a result of rernewed attacks on German establishments by mobs bent on avenging the sinking of the Lusitania.

After a mob of several thousand men and boys had smashed windows last night in a brewery, the New England Hotel, a jewelry store, a cleaning establishment, and a plumbing shop, the Mayor read the Riot Act at a downtown street corner and 800 soldiers began policing the city.

A detachment of troops is expected today from Vancouver to reinforce the local garrison, as further trouble is feared. The Phoenix Brewery virtually was wrecked. So far as known no one was injured.

Eight hundred troops patrolled the streets all night. A guard was placed around Government House to prevent any disorderly scenes there. Mrs. Barnard, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, is the daughter of Mr. Loewen, a German, founder of the Phoenix Brewery.

The mob last night was made up wholly of civilians, the boldest of whom seemed to be boys. At most of the places only windows were smashed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Haverty's Taxicabs

WHEN YOUR WIFE, CHILDREN OR FAMILY RIDE IN OUR TAXI, YOU KNOW THEY ARE SAFE.

TELEPHONE 3473 MURRAY HILL

Interest

We pay interest on deposits subject to check. A higher rate of interest is paid on amounts left on deposit for a particular length of time.

Perhaps you are thinking of appropriating an amount of money for a special purpose and would prefer to keep it in a separate account. We should be glad to talk it over with you and to serve you in any way.

Ask for our Banking Department Booklet

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President

49 Wall Street

WILSON MAY REVEAL HIS DECISION TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

personal sentiment," was Mr. Bryan's explanation.

Mr. Bryan was told by newspapermen this afternoon that a press dispatch ad come from Berlin saying that the German Government had telegraphed a message of regret to the United States, but Mr. Bryan said that he had seen no such message, nor had he received any statement on the subject from Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin.

Questioned as to whether his recent circular giving notice that American passports would not be issued to persons going to Europe for pleasure and sightseeing, Mr. Bryan said that this was not intended as a warning to Americans not to go abroad. To another inquiry he said that as far as he knew, nobody had written to the State Department asking if it would be unsafe for American travelers to take passage on British ships.

No Warning, Says Bryan.

Mr. Bryan also said that no advice along the line of such an inquiry had been given by the department. As to the advertisement of the German Embassy in American newspapers warning Americans not to take passage on the ships of Germany's enemies which appeared first on the day the Lusitania sailed and was repeated last Saturday, Mr. Bryan said that the attention of the State Department had not been called to the advertisement in any official way. When he was asked if Germany had given any warning to the United States Government that it was intended to destroy the Lusitania, Mr. Bryan answered in the negative, and then added: "I had better not go further than to say that no warning was given."

May Silence Dernburg.

Secretary Bryan said the State Department would not take any notice of the statement made by Dr. Bernard Dernburg in New York yesterday to the effect that the German submarine attacks on British merchant vessels would be continued. Mr. Bryan said that Dr. Dernburg had no official status as far as this Government was aware.

Dr. Dernburg's defense of the sinking of the Lusitania has aroused indignation here, and there is reason to believe that this indignation is shared by Government officials and may have its effect on the course of the diplomatic action to be taken in the Lusitania case. It would cause no surprise in Washington if Dr. Dernburg's activities as an agitator were cut short by orders from Berlin.

Without any reliable official basis for it, discussion is going on here as to what will be the probable course of President Wilson to meet the Lusitania incident. One suggestion is that the Government may break off diplomatic relations with Germany in order to emphasize an accompanying declaration that the United States cannot remain on friendly terms with a nation that resorts to inhuman and barbaric methods of warfare. It is pointed out that this course would mean that the United States Government would surrender its responsibility for caring for the interests of German subjects in Great Britain, France, and Russia, but at the same time would be obliged to abandon its care of British, French, and Russian interests in Germany and Austria. While this theory is discussed gravely, the more general opinion appears to be that it will not meet the situation.

Must Have Assurances.

Those who believe that the matter of upholding the national prestige throughout the civilized world is certain to be the keystone of the President's action are convinced that no policy will satisfy American sentiment that at least does not contemplate obtaining positive assurances from Germany that there will be no repetition of the Lusitania horror. Opinion in Washington is crystallizing around the suggestion that assurances that American lives will be safeguarded from German attack on the high seas must be furnished by Germany.

In the conviction that resident Wilson will resort to diplomacy instead of military measures in the initial effort to obtain a satisfactory solution of the Lusitania incident, persons here have advanced the suggestion that the President's action will take the form of a personal letter to Emperor William expressing the widespread feeling of horror in the United States over the manner in which Germany is conducting the war. References to the indignation created in America by the destructive work of the German forces in Belgium, it was said, might even be mentioned to emphasize how American public opinion had become more and more aroused until it reached the highest point of horrified expression over the sacrifice of the lives of Americans on the Lusitania. The President, it is asserted, might ask the Emperor to give assurances in behalf of himself and his Government that there would be no repetition of the Lusitania tragedy, and trust to the Emperor to respond affirmatively.

The disposition here among those who have some understanding of President Wilson's character is to believe that he will not be hindered by technicalities in dealing with the Lusitania case. That the Lusitania carried ammunition, or that she was subsidized by the British Government and could be taken over as an auxiliary cruiser, will not influence the President, it is believed, in determining how the situation shall be dealt with.

It is not doubted there that the President will act soon, and there is expectation that he will be prepared to show his hand when the Cabinet holds its regular meeting tomorrow.

Other Envoys See Bryan.

The British and French Ambassadors were at the State Department late in the day to express to Mr. Bryan their sympathy over the Lusitania tragedy. Both showed deep interest in the development of public feeling over the catastrophe, but it was apparent that they had nothing to suggest as to what should be the action of the United States. That America must settle herself directly with Germany for these acts was the substance of opinion among the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers.

Chevalier van Rappard, Minister from the Netherlands, also called at the department, and made it clear that that the situation of his Government was identical with that of the United States in relation to the Lusitania. After a conference with Counselor Lansing, Mr. van Rappard said that citizens of Holland had lost their lives on the Lusitania; that Dutch ships had been torpedoed as was the American steamer Gulflight, and that Dutch commerce had suffered more severely than that of the United States.

BARS OCEAN HAZARD POLICIES.

Hartford Insurers Lose $400,000 on Lusitania Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10.—With a total loss of at least $400,000, resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania, the Travelers' Insurance Company of this city, the pioneer accident company of this country, announced today it would issue no more policies involving the hazard of an ocean voyage while the war continued.

For the last nine months the Travelers', whose policies have a double indemnity clause, paying twice the face value of the policy in case of death on a common carrier, has been cautious about writing persons who might make European trips.

Most of the policies held by Lusitania victims were issued several years ago. Elbert Hubbard's wife paid only $5 to the Aetna Life for the $1,500 accident policy she held, and the Aetna Life, with $58,000 lost on the husband, will double the wife's policy to $25,000 to be paid to the estate.

The Travalers' has not yet finished checking up its lists, but it is now known that $375,000 was lost in accident lines and about $25,000 in straight life policies, the latter ranging from $8,000 to $5,000.

The Colt Manufacturing Company today stated that it had not shipped any revolvers on the Lusitania, and that if there were any Colt weapons listed in the manifest they were consigned by another American firm.

The Brand that Guarantees Perfection

Bols'

Rare Old Dutch Gin
Creme de Menthe
Curacao Kümmel

The Maintained Excellence of Bols liqueurs is due to their World famous recipes and over 300 years' distilling experience.

Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
G. H. Greenwood, Architect

Roof was put on 30 days after this contract was signed, and building completed in 3 months.

"Turner for Concrete"

There's a schedule for every Turner job—made out in advance for each detail of the work. That schedule must be lived up to.

TURNER
Construction Company

NEW YORK'S CAPTAIN FEARED SUBMARINES

Took Southerly Course and Had Lifeboats Swung Ready for Quick Launching.

HELD BACK LUSITANIA NEWS

Passengers Not Told Till Sunday—Mrs. Shearson Describes Alarm on Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—Passengers on the American liner New York, reaching London today from Liverpool, confessed that there was extreme anxiety over their own ship when they learned the fate of the Lusitania. Captain Roberts withheld news of the Lusitania disaster from them until Sunday morning. The New York got into Liverpool late Sunday night. When the passengers head that the Lusitania had been sunk they asked Captain Roberts if there was any danger to the New York. There seemed to be no assurance that the Germans might not try to torpedo a steamer flying the American flag if they had deliberately drowned American citizens on a steamer flying the British flag.

Mrs. Edward Shearson, wife of a New York banker, said:

"Every one of us was alarmed when we heard what had happened to the Lusitania and Captain Roberts assued us that every precaution had been taken to get the passengers off if the New York should be torpedoed. In fact, it was known that the New York's lifeboats had been swung out for three days. You see, Captain Roberts did not intend to take any chances with the Germans. The New York also took a southerly course to make sure that we would not be in the path of waiting submarines. I intended to sail on the Lusitania, but at the last moment my husband persuaded me take the New York. Thank Heaven, I did it."

WORSE THAN A CRIME, SAYS LORD ROSEBERY

And Germany Now Has No Competitor for the Title of Enemy of the Human Race.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—In a letter to The London Times this morning Lord Rosebery writes:

"There are two or three points to be noted with regard to this infamy—(1) The moral degradation of a nation that can hail such a crime as a victory and rejoice over it; (2) the mental degradation of a nation which can offer warning as an excuse for a massacre. It is constantly proved in humbler cases of homicide that she murderer declared 'I'll do him,' but that has never saved a culprit from the gallows; (3) the stupidity of it. Never has that much—claimed saying, 'It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder,' been more fully exemplified.

"It is intended to dismay our people; it will only rouse them to more furious effort. It is intended to alarm neutrals, whom it will only alienate and incense, and all this to secure, without any possible competition, the title of the enemy of the human race and the horror of the civilized world."

BLOW UP BRITISH SHIP; LET THE CREW ESCAPE

German Submarine Torpedoes Freighter Queen Wilhelmina in North Sea.

LONDON, May 10.—The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina of Hartlepool was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea off Blyth on Saturday. Time was allowed for the crew to take to the boats. The men were picked up by a patrol boat and landed at Shields.

The Queen Wilhelmina was engaged in the transatlantic trade. She was of 2,307 tons net. She was 363 feet long and was built in 1888. On her last voyage across the ocean she left Philadelphia on April 6 for Leith.

SLATON WOULD GO SLOW.

Governor of Georgia Praises President's "Conservative Attitude."

Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, in a statement last night regarding the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania, advised that the American people await patiently for full particulars of the incident before forming their final judgment. He made public a telegram that he sent to President Wilson this morning, in which he said he was "in hearty sympathy" with the President's "conservative attitude."

"I think the President should have all the time he wants to consider so grave a question," said the Governor. "If he plunges this country into war it will take a long time to extricate it. It means everything to the welfare and happiness of a hundred million people, and it is not a matter for snap judgment.

"I think it is a blessing that Congress was not in session when the first reports of this great calamity came. In the heat of passion there might have been acts that would not come after mature thought. It is a wise thought to count ten before speaking in anger. I think America should count a great many times ten before she gives formal expression in this case."

CHURCHILL TELLS OF WARNING SHIP

Gave Directions as to the Lusitania's Course, He Informs Commons—Turner Replied.

CANNOT GUARD ALL VESSELS

Principle Holds That Merchant Traffic Must Care for Itself, Subject to General Plans.

SILENT AS TO COAST PATROL

Cannot Reveal Naval Dispositions, He States, but All Facts Will Come Out at Official Inquiry.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the target of a multitude of pointed questions in the House of Commons yesterday as to what precautions were taken to safeguard the Lusitania.

While declining to reveal the naval dispositions for partolling the coast, he admitted that it was impossible to provide escorts for all passenger ships. Directions as to course had been sent to Captain Turner, who was told of submarine movements, and acknowledged the receipt of two messages, the second reply arriving just before the attack was made.

The questions to the Government, which came from Lord Charles Beresford and others, asked for details as to what speed the Lusitania was making when she was torpedoed; whether there was a patrol boat in that locality; whether all points where vessels arrive and depart were now adequately patrolled; what provisions were made in the case of the Lusitania in view of the warning issued in America; whether Mr. Churchill was aware that previously to Friday German submarines had for some time been actively at work on the south coast of Ireland; whether he was aware that the Admiralty had provided torpedo boat destroyers and other naval vessels to meet on the south coast of Ireland steamers carrying horses from the United States on Government account to convoy them to Liverpool, and finally, what arrangements, if any, were made to convoy and protect the Lusitania.

Warned Turner, Gave Directions.

"The Admiralty had general knowledge of the German warning issued in America," Mr. Churchill stated, "and from that knowledge and other information concerning sugmarine movements, it sent warnings to the Lusitania and directions as to her course. I think, however, it not right to go into that matter in detail, as it is going to be a subject of inquiry, and it might appear that I was endeavoring to show blame on the Captain of the Lusitania in a matter which will be a subject of full investigation."

Mr. Churchill said that this investigation by the Board of Trade would be conducted by Lord Mersey, assisted by skilled assessors, and that it would be opened without avoidable delay.

"In the meantime," he continued, "it is premature to discuss the matter. But I must make it plain that in no circumstances will it be possible to make public the naval dispositions for patrolling our coast. Our resources do not enable us to provide destroyer escorts for mail and passenger ships."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Churchill said:

"The shocking exception of the Lusitania should not divert the attention of the House of Commons and the country from the fact that Great Britain's entire seaport trade has been carried on without appreciable loss. The general principle regarding the providing of an escort is that merchant traffic must look after itself, subject to the general arrangements of the Admiralty, and there is no reason to suppose that this principle is not entirely successful."

Says Turner Replied.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House, asked if any answer had been received from the Captain of the Lusitania, showing that th Admiralty instructions to the liner had come to his hand. Mr. hurchill replied that both messages were acknowledged ,and the second acknowledgement came a very short time before the attack was made.

Lord Charles Beresford then inquired if Premier Asquith had received his letter of April 15, warning him of the peril that threatened the Lusitania, and whether this warning had gone unheeded. Mr. Churchill answered that Premier Asquith had handed him Lord Beresford's letter, and that it had been carefully studied at the Admiralty. So far from being unheeded, a great many of the measures recommended had already been adopted on the largest possible scale.

Asked if the German submarine which sank the Lusitania was of a prior to April 14 Mr. hurchill replied:

"I have no knowledge of the size or number of this submarine."

Questioned regarding a letter sent to the Admiralty ten days ago, giving information concerning the supposed type of this submarine, Mr. Churchill said the information contained in this communication was wholly untrue and that the facts which had given rise to the supposition were known to the Admiralty.

Hopes Neutrals See Great Issue.

Premier Asquith answered a question from William Llewelyn Williams, who said that the British Government should officially bring to the notice of the nations signatory to The Hague Convention "the gross and repeated breaches of the convention by Germany."

"This war was begun by Germany with a flagrant breach of a treaty," replied Mr. Asquith, "and it has been carried on with a progressive disregard of convention and of previously accepted rules of warfare.

"The facts ar euniversally known, and there is no object in approaching neutral Governments u nless and until the latter are prepared to take some action in the matter. We trust that neutral nations are growingly realizing that the issues involved in this war affect the whole civilized world and the future of humanity."

JEWS WITH WILSON, SAYS THE WARHEIT

Undivided in Loyalty in Any Crisis—Sharp Answer to a German Paper.

Speaking of the strained relations between the United States and Germany, The Warheit, in an editorial on "The Jews, the United States, and Germany," says this morning:

The Frankfurter Zeitung, speaking of the possibility of war between the United States and Germany, says that the United States cannot declare war because of the millions of Germans, Irish, and Jews," being in the way."

The Jews should very much like the Frankfurter Zeitung and others to refrain from mentioning them in their discussions of a war between the United States and Germany.

If mentioned they must be, then let it be said in their name: "The Jews of the United States will all, to the last man, stand behind President Wilson and the United States Government."

We take the responsibility for the statement that in all international matters in which the United States is involved, the Jews, as a national unit, are the only ones who stand solidly behind the Washington Administration. This was true with regard to the Mexican question; this is just as true now with regard to the world war.

The Jews may have their sympathies, but when living up to the President's neutrality proclamation is concerned, they will not be found among those who under the pretense of neutrality carry on a systematic agitation against one or another of the warring nations.

The attitude of the Jews toward the sinking of the Lusitania may serve as an example of their loyalty and patriotism. A survey of the Jewish press and a comparison between the sermons yesterday in the churches and those in the synagogues of the country, will prove conclusively that the Jews are undivided in their support of the President and are ready to serve him and their country in any emergency that may arise.

RELIEF WORK STARTED, C. H. DODGE HEADS IT

McAneny Names Committee and Asks That Funds Be Sent to Vanderlip.

Acting Mayor McAneny nominated yesterday the Lusitania Survivor Relief Committee. Cleveland H. Dodge is Chairman, Frank A. Vanderlip Treasurer, and its other members are Adolph Lewisohn, George W. Perkins, John D. Crimmins, Alfred T. White, and Mrs. W. K. Draper of the American Red Cross.

The committee met and organized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the City Hall and will send out today its appeal for funds, which may be transmitted to Mr. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street. They canvassed the situation thoroughly, and Mayor McAneny said it seemed that there would be need of every cent that could be collected.

"We have heard from the Cunard Company," he said, "that it will look after the dependents of its own crew, but that still leaves a great deal of distress to be relieved. In England at this time there are very heavy calls on the purses of every one, and although I cannot as yet give any estimate of what we should like to raise, I am sure that we shall be able to use every dollar we can get."

Letters by the thousand are to be sent out today to those who heretofore have contributed to such funds, and it is intended to work systematically to make the collection a success.

SAW THE SUBMARINE CREW.

Rev. Dr. Guvier Says They Stood on Deck and Watched Tragedy.

LONDON, May 10.—The Fishguard correspondent of The Daily News quotes the Rev. Mr. Guvier of the Church of England's Canadian Railway Mission, a Lusitania survivor, as saying that when the ship sank, a submarine rose to the surface and came within 300 yards of the scene.

"The crew stood stolidly on the deck," he said, "and surveyed their handiwork. I could distinguish the German flag, but it was impossible to see the number of the submarine, which disappeared after a few minutes."

LITTLE EFFECT ON MARKET.

No Gold, Silver, or Government Securities Lost on Lusitania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The sinking of the Lusitania had little effect on Stock Exchange prices today. In fact, prices that slightly dropped on Saturday picked up when 'Change opened. As to the general effect on London's financial market, the loss of the Lusitania meant little.

It was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the Lusitania carried no silver for London, as it was shipped on the American Line to safeguard it against danger. No gold was lost, as gold right now happens to be going out of England to America. No Government securities were aboard the Lusitania, as under the Government decision of last October no securities of any kind have been put on the market.

While the Lusitania undoubtedly carried many commercial bills, including discount bills of lading, &c., no real inconvenience was experienced by the market because these are easily adjustd by cable.

CRASH IN STOCKS ON WILSON RUMOR

Fifteen-Minute Panic on Report of Assassination and Prices Fall 4 to 15 Points.

RALLY ON BANKERS' ORDERS

Canard About the President Is Attributed by Some to Bucket Shop Men of Pittsburgh.

The climax of a session marked by tense excitement and falling prices in the stock market came at noon yesterday, when a tremendous wave of selling forced many of the prominent stocks down from 4 to more than 15 points. For a few minutes the Stock Exchange was gripped by the same panicky conditions that accompanied the great decline last Friday after news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received. Banking support was accorded quickly, and in the final two hours of dealings a large amount of selling was absorbed without difficulty, although prices constantly fluttered in a way that forecast weakness in case the vigilance of the market's guardians relaxed.

The direct cause of the collapse in the noon hour was a rumor that President Wilson had been assassinated. Reaching the Exchange floor, it flashed among the 500 active members there in a moment, and the onslaught against prices began. United States Steel was rapidly hammered down from its best level, close to 54, to 48¾. Amalgamated Copper dropped 6 full points, Reading shot downward nearly 5, and St. Paul 6 points, while Bethlehem Steel, the stormy petrel of many markets of late, was thrown over in big lots until 16 points had been lopped from its highest quotation of the day.

The slaughter continued fifteen minutes before supporting orders were hurried into the market. At about the same time the news tickers sent out a brief line, wired from Washington, that the President was secluded in his office pondering over the problem of the Lusitania and had seen practically no one during the morning.

The canard concerning the President excited much indignation among members of the Stock Exchange, and an investigation was at once to trace its source. There were conflicting reports in regard to the rumor. In some quarters it was understood its first appearance in New York was through the medium of a dispatch from Chicago. Others it was said that a cotton brokerage firm had been told by telephone from Pittsburgh that a strongly supported, though circumstantial, story was being repeated there of the attack on Mr. Wilson.

Exchange authorities were inclined to believe that Pittsburgh was the place of origin, and that the story had been spread by bucket-shop interests for the deliberate purpose of forcing a break in the market. The evident purpose, the Exchange men said, was to cause a decline great enough to wipe out the margin of holders of "long" stock in bucket shops, which usually is 2 points. With the majority of customers cleared of the books, it was explained, the bucket-shop men could start over again building up a following on the buying side of the market, and record as profit the margin destroyed by the decline in New York.

Governors of the Exchange at the end of the day were not optimistic about running down the author of the rumor.

"We have tried our best, and are still making efforts to run down this story to its source," said William C. Van Antwerp, spokesman for the board, "but it is very difficult to get anything definite on it. There is practically no defense against such an act."

While the international situation was viewed by the market community in a far more serious light than last week, stocks got away to a fairly good start at the beginning of business. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Steel and others of the standard list scored gains in initial trading and prices generally stood up firmly for the first quarter hour. From then on the apprehension of traders increased, following receipt of dispatches from Washington which told of darkening clouds as communications from the interior registered evidences of a growing indignation against Germany.

When prices began to slide down, led by a drop in Southern Pacific, the brokerage offices quickly filled up and serious faces were seen everywhere studying the quotation boards. Editorial comment in the different newspapers was read and commented upon. Before the rumor of President Wilson's death reached the rank and file of watchers in the commission houses, many were raised to a high pitch of nervousness, and this fact accelerated the selling when the avalanche received a start.

The record of the day as displayed by leading issues is set forth in this table:

	High.	Low.	Net Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	68⅝	62¾	3⅞
American Locomotive	40⅞	36¼	2⅝
Baldwin Locomotive	47	38	3½
Bethlehem Steel	142	126	7⅛
General Motors	137½	125	4½
Lehigh Valley	139	135	1¾
Mexican Petroleum	75	66¼	3½
National Lead	59	53	3¼
New York Central	88	81¾	1⅝
New Haven	63⅝	60	1⅝
Reading	143¾	138⅝	¾
Southern Pacific	88⅝	84½	1⅝
St. Paul	91¼	85½	2⅝
Union Pacific	126	120⅝	1
United States Steel	53⅛	48¾	2¾
Westinghouse	89	80¾	4½

The day's turnover, in the neighborhood of 1,160,000 shares, was one of the largest of the year. Sales in the hour from 12 to 1 o'clock amounted to about 330,000 shares, greater by a considerable margin than during the two succeeding hours combined. When prices had been lifted from 2 to 3 points above the lowest quotations, business grew more steady, and fluctuations toward the close were confined to a narrow range.

TO PUNISH RUMOR MONGERS.

Chicago Grain Brokers Warned Not to Spread False Reports.

CHICAGO, May 10.—President C. H. Canby of the Chicago Board of Trade posted the following notice today:

"The officers of the Board of Trade will hold to strict accountability any member found guilty of originating or disseminating false rumors. All those operating leased wires are notified that they will be held responsible for any false news circulated by their aid or assistance over said wires."

The notice was inspired by rumors spread among brokers that President Wilson had been assassinated. Scores of persons who called up the newspapers gave the board as the source of the rumors, which grew as they spread to include other prominent men. A police investigation was started to trace the report.

The rumor, while promptly denied, accelerated a decline in the wheat market.

MANY RUMORS HAVE A SHORT LIFE HERE

One Is That Fleet Review Is Off and Another Tells of Plot Against German Ships.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department branded as untrue the report originating in New York that President Wilson had ordered canceled the naval demonstrations at that port.

"There is absolutely nothing to the rumor," declared the Secretary upon his arrival here tonight.

The rumor that the ships of the fleet were to be ordered to their various stations reached the fleet late yesterday afternoon. It was promptly branded as a canard.

Officials at the docks in Hoboken of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines yesterday denied the rumor that they had stationed extra guards at their piers, fearing an outbreak against their ships.

Concerning the report that the United States Government might consider the possibility of confiscating the vessels awaiting an explanation from Germany on the Lusitania, the officials said they know nothing about it, and they did not think anything of the sort was at all possible.

One of the many rumors that gained currency yesterday was that owing to the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine, resulting in the death of Alfred Vanderbilt, the German employes of the Vanderbilt and the Biltmore Hotels had been summarily dismissed. Alfred G. Vanderbilt owns the Vanderbilt, and members of his family, through being large stockholders in the New York Central Railway, are largely interested in the Biltmore.

This rumor found its way into every prominent hotel in New York. Investigation showed that it was absolutely unfounded. Walton H. Marshall, manager of the Vanderbilt, and John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore, gave it an unqualified denial. August Keller, maitre d'hôtel of the Vanderbilt, thought the story might have gained currency from the fact that he had given orders to his waiters, of many nationalities, in order to keep them out of war discussions, that if any of them mentioned the name of the Lusitania while on duty he would be promptly discharged.

SURE PACIFIC CRUISE WILL BE ABANDONED

Observers in Washington Say War Complications Will Prevent It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It was all but officially admitted today that the Atlantic battleship fleet would not be sent to the Pacific Coast, but would be retained in the Atlantic. No statement was forthcoming from responsible officials of the Navy Department, but on the basis of certain developments the conviction became stronger than ever tonight that Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher would be ordered not to take the fleet through the Panama Canal.

Josepheus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, conferred early this afternoon with Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, on the question whether the fleet could safely pass through the canal in July. After the conference it became known that no reassuring advice was given to Secretary Daniels by the Canal Zone Governor. The information that he gave to the Secretary, was, on the contrary, such as to indicate that it would be a risk to send the fleet through the canal this Summer.

It is not understoon that General Goethals said that the fleet could not go through the canal. The information he brought was that vessels drawing thirty feet of water were now passing through the canal, and that if there were no more slides in the meantime it was probable that vessels using the canal in July might find a navigating depth of thirty-five feet. But General Goethals made it plain that there were no storage facilities for coal in the Canal Zone at this time. The navy had been planning to ship large quantities of coal to the Zone and to the Pacific Coast in colliers in advance of the fleet, but it was pointed out that the lack of coaling facilities in the Zone would be a serious drawback to the dispatch of the fleet. General Goethals also reported that vessels were not permitted at this time to pass through the canal under their own steam, but must all be towed. This was also disappointing news for navy officials, for it meant that it would require a week each way in moving the fleet through the canal.

Though officials have been insisting that the fleet would be sent to the Pacific Coast, there has never been any conviction among naval officers here or in the fleet that the battleships would make the voyage this year. Since the return from the Cuban cruise several naval officers have visited Washington and brought word that the personnel of the fleet did not expect it to be sent to the Pacific. Naval strategists have insisted all along that the fleet should be kept in the Atlantic on account of possible developments in the European situation, and, regardless of canal conditions as they may be reported by General Goethals, the view is firm in well-informed circles here that the grave international situation now confronting the country makes certain the retention of the fleet in the Atlantic.

MISS ADDAMS'S COMMENT.

Thinks Lusitania's Loss Should Stir Neutrals to Peace Move.

By JANE ADDAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 10.—The feeling in The Hague among pacifists is that the Lusitania incident should be made the occasion of pressure for the co-operation of all neutral nations to end the war. Talk of reprisals or aggression can only increase the spirit of bitterness and horror of the present situation before which the people in Europe already stand aghast.

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DEATH TO FROHMAN A GREAT ADVENTURE

Declared to Miss Jolivet, as Ship Went Down, That He Did Not Fear to Die.

HAD NO HOPE FOR ESCAPE

Body to Start for New York on Saturday—Search for Alfred G. Vanderbilt Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—In response to instructions cabled from New York, the body of Charles Frohman will be shipped on the steamer New York, leaving Liverpool on Saturday. It will be accompanied by Charles Lestocq, the personal representative of Mr. Frohman here. The Duke of York Theatre, of which Mr. Frohman was the lessee, will be closed on the day of the funeral, in accordance with cabled instructions from the family in New York. A memorial service will be held here.

LONDON, May 10.—"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life," were the last words of Charles Frohman before he went down with the Lusitania, according to Miss Rita Jolivet, an American actress with whom he was talking calmly just before the end came.

Miss Jolivet, who was among the survivors taken to Queenstown, said she and Mr. Frohman were standing on the deck as the Lusitania heeled over. They decided not to trust themselves to lifeboats, although Mr. Frohman believed the ship was doomed. It was after reaching this decision that he declared he had no fear of death.

Dr. F. Warren Pearl also tells of the incident. "On my way to the deck," he said, "I saw Charles Frohman distributing lifebelts. He evidently did not expect to escape, as he said to a woman passenger:

"'Why should we fear death? It is the greatest adventure man can have.'"

Vanderbilt Search Abandoned.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—William Webb, the representative of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, wanted to send out a tug last night to continue the search for Mr. Vanderbilt's body, but the Admiralty and Cunard Line officials discouraged the plan, which was abandoned. There is no indication when the search for bodies will be resumed.

Dr. Kenan, of Wilmington, N. C., who is on the Lusitania's passenger list as coming from New York, was found seriously ill in a hotel late this afternoon.

Dr. Kenan said that as he want down with the ship he saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt leaning against a gateway door and that Mr. Vanderbilt called out to him. "They've got us now."

Mr. Vanderbilt, according to Dr. Kenan, wore what looked like a very heavy overcoat, around which a life belt had been buckled. Dr. Kenan did not see him come to the rail of the steamer.

Dr. Kenan was ill when he went into the water, and his condition is still serious, but he probably will recover.

FROHMAN FUNERAL PLANS.

Services Over Body Will Be Private —Public Ceremonies Same Day.

The New York is due here on Sunday, May 23. On its arrival Mr. Frohman's body will be taken to the home of his brother, Daniel Frohman, 145 West Seventy-ninth Street.

The funeral services will be held the following Tuesday and in accordance with a wish often expressed by Mr. Frohman, will be private. But on the same day at 11 o'clock in the morning, in deference to innumerable requests, an additional service will be held in the Temple Emmanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Admission to this service, at which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will officiate, will be by card. The interment also will be private.

On the day of the funeral all of Mr. Frohman's theatres in England and America will remain closed and all of his attractions will be suspended.

Alf Hayman, Mr. Frohman's general manager, said last night there had been no search for the manager's will. Mr. Hayman said there had never been a will, and that it had always been Mr. Frohman's wish that in case of his death the institution he had built up should be perpetuated under his name. This wish will be carried out.

Hundreds of telegrams and letters have been received from all parts of the world, and for the present only acknowledgment through the newspapers can be made by the family and his associates.

The Council of the Actors' Equity Association at its regular weekly meeting yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our sympathy and condolence we extended to the brothers and sisters of Charles Frohman in their grief over his shocking and untimely death. It is our certain belief that Mr. Frohman will be cherished in the minds of actors as a manager who loved them and whose word to them was as good as his bond.

"FRANCIS WILSON, President.
"HOWARD KYLE, Recording Secretary."

REV. JAMES A. BEATTIE LOST.

A Missionary on His Way from This Country to India.

A death notice published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning tells of the death of the Rev. James A. Beattie on the Lusitania. He was a missionery of the Reformed Church in America and was returning to the Arcot Mission in India after a year's leave spent in this country. His wife, who was returning to India with him, was saved although it is not yet known how she escaped.

Dr. Beattie was born in Scotland and received his education in Edinburgh, coming to this country when a young man. For a number of years he was pastor of a church in Amsterdam, N. Y., resigning to take up missionary work. He had been an Indian missionary for the past twenty years.

Their unparalleled excellence has established the world-standard of quality

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Distinguished approval has been bestowed upon the new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

TRUMBULL'S BROTHERS WILL NOW MAKE ARMS

His Death on the Lusitania Moves Family to Alter Policy of the Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 10.—War munitions are soon to be manufactured at the large plant of the Trumbull Manufacturing Company in Plainville, suburb of New Britain. John B. Trumbull, President of the company, announced this today, and he and his brothers would thus be avenged for the killing of their brother, Isaac B. Trumbull, of Bridgeport, who lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

"Our plans are still in embryo," he said, "but we are figuring on the machinery necessary for the manufacture of munitions of war. In the past we have turned down orders for rifle parts and shrapnel, but the death of our brother has made us determined to go into the business."

MR. RIDDER DECLARES LOYALTY TO AMERICA

Says German-Americans Are "With the President" in Matters of National Honor.

Under the heading "A Pertinent Question" Herman Ridder says in today's Staats-Zeitung:

"What attitude do German-Americans take toward the German submarine policy as evidenced by the fate of their fellow-citizens on the Lusitania?

"Are they with the President of the United States or the Emperor of Germany?—The Evening Mail.

"I speak for myself and I believe for the great majority of German-Americans when I say that we are with the President of the United States to the finish in all matters affecting national honor or national prestige.

"I subscribe unqualifiedly to the statement of Carl Schurz: 'My country, right or wrong: if right, to be kept right; if wrong, to be set right.'"

INVEIGHS AGAINST 'NEUTRALS.'

Chicago Paper Charges Germans There Are Treated Unfairly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 10.—The Chicagoer Presse, afternoon edition of the Illionis Staats-Zeitung, the leading German publication of Chicago, editorially complains today that Americans in Chicago are discriminating against Chicago German-Americans, and as a consequence their business languishes. The Chicagoer Presse suggests that inasmuch as in many parts of the city German dealers have been blacklisted, it would be in order for German-Americans to patronize only German-American merchants and read only German papers. The editorial in part follows:

"America is neutral. The Government at least says it is, and terms everyone a lout who doubts this and dares undertake to prove the contrary. . . . Here in Chicago grocers and butchers especially are affected by this continually increasing 'neutral' feeling, for neutral Americans no longer patronize their German-American fellow citizens. Everybody has the privilege of geting his necessary supplies from whoever he chooses to purchase them from. But if we have no right to harm others because of their creed or race, neutral Americans certainly are not privileged to blacklist their fellow-citizens on account of their descent. This equals a sort of conspiracy which would be severely punished by law if America was less neutral.

"It is nevertheless a fact that in many districts in Chicago German dealers have been blacklisted. But what if the Germans in Chicago would resort to the same retaliatory measures adopted by Germany against England? What if the local Germans, finding their economic existence endangered, should follow the example set and declare that they will buy from Grmans only, will employ German workmen only, read no other than German papers and patronize such firms only which advertise in German papers?"

DR. HAUGHTON LEAPED OFF WITH MME. DE PAGE

Troy Physician Rescued, But He Never Saw Belgian Red Cross Head Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.—Dr. J. T. Houghton of Troy, who was proceeding to Belgium accompanied by Mme. de Page, head of the Belgian Red Cross Society, was interviewed at the American consulate. He had a flesh wound under the right eye received in falling upon a piece of wreckage. Dr. Houghton, who was in his stateroom at the time of the disaster and rushed on deck to see what had happened, told this story:

"I may say that I had a dread foreboding that we were torpedoed and was not surprised when I got on deck to be informed by an officer that we had been attacked by a German submarine. By the time I had reached the deck the vessel had a decided list to starboard. I remained standing on the deck for a moment or two and was joined by Mme. de Page.

"The boats were by this time being lowered. An officer told us that there was no reason to fear any danger. The vessel would be headed for Queenstown and would be beached there, if necessary.

"Then the liner was again struck, this time forward of the main bridge. The first torpedo had struck amidships. The second attack was evidently of a more deadly character than the first, as quite suddenly the big vessel began to settle by the head.

"Orders quickly came from the bridge to lower all the boats. This work was at once commenced.

"Almost a panic then took possession of the women, who were terror-stricken and commenced to cry piteously. Children were clinging to their parents and the whole scene was too sad to witness.

"Women and children were being rushed into boats which were being lowered, some of them successfully, but others not so. Many people were thrown into the sea.

"I saw the time had come to leave the ship, now well down by the head. I said to Mme. de Page that we had better jump overboard and trust to be picked up by one of the rafts or lifeboats. This we both did. As I struck the water my head came into violent contact with a piece of wreckage which stunned me and I commenced to sink. Happily I came to the surface again and struck out for a damaged raft that was not far away. My first thought was to try to see Mme. de Page, but no trace of her was to be seen and I can only conclude that she was drowned.

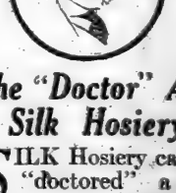
"Quite a number of people were on the raft and it was sinking under me. So several women and children were taken off by a life boat.

"I felt weak from loss of blood, but tried to cheer those who were with me. One poor fellow lost his reason altogether, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

"We were about 100 yards from the Lusitania when she foundered. It was an appalling sight to witness as her decks were still crowded with passengers, frantically rushing about in a frenzied state.

"The spectacle in the water was even worse, when scores of people were struggling to keep afloat and some shouting for help. But we could not give them any assistance.

"We were picked up by a trawler, transferred to the tug Stormcock and brought to Queenstown. It was an awful experience and I thank Providence for my escape."



The "Doctor" And Silk Hosiery

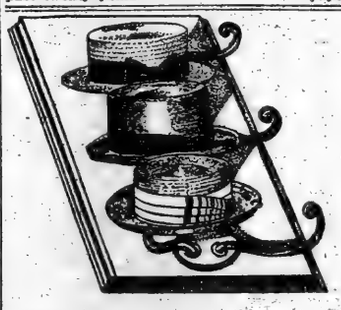
SILK Hosiery can be "doctored" and treated and dipped, so as to have fictitious weight, "crunch" and lustre. It looks all right—it wears all wrong.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery would be guaranteed under "The Pure Silk Law," if there were one. It owes everything to the cocoon of the silk-worm—nothing to the cunning of the chemist.

With every pair goes a *twofold guaranty*—the makers' and our own.

Men's 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
Women's 75c, $1, $1.50, $2

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street



They "get the hooks" reserved for the hats of the best-dressed men in New York—Young's of course; the smart straws at sensible prices—enough to ensure quality, not too much to sacrifice economy—$2, $3 and $4.

The stiff straws have the "fortified edge"—an exclusive Young feature—prevents breaking.

Leghorns, $4 & $6. Panamas, $5 up.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

PHILIP MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

PLAIN OR CORK — "THE BROWN BOX"

Unquestionably the only brand recognized for sixty years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.

★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

AGAINST INVASION

National Security League Calls Army, Navy, and Coast Defense Inadequate.

WILL SEEK LEGISLATION

Messrs. Choate, Parker, Stimson, and Menken Urge Support of Military Efficiency Program.

The army, navy, and coast defenses of the United States are declared to be inadequate in an open letter signed by Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Henry L. Stimson, and S. Stanwood Menken, which was given out yesterday in support of the plans of the National Security League. This organization, which maintains offices at 31 Pine Street, has embarked on a national campaign for better war defenses, and its appeal for members and supporters is expressed by the catch-phrase, "a first defense army of 1,000,000 workers."

The letter of Messrs. Choate, Parker, Stimson, and Menken contains most of the arguments put forth by the league in asking public support and enrollment. Its text follows:

"Careful investigation by our committees who have looked into the question of national defense brings to light the following conditions of affairs:

According to official Government reports, there are barely 30,000 mobile troops in continental United States. These are distributed among fifty-two widely scattered posts, which would make it impossible to mobilize quickly at any given point. Even this small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment. Furthermore, it has no organized reserve.

Our National Guard, with negligible exceptions, is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency.

Our coast defenses are inadequate, our fortifications insufficiently manned and without adequate organized reserves.

Our navy is neither adequate nor prepared for war. This, our first line of defense, is inadequately manned, short of ammunition, and has no organized reserve of trained men. Our submarine flotilla exists chiefly upon paper. Fast scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships, and transports are lacking. Target practice has been neglected or altogether omitted.

In view of this condition of affairs, and since there is no assurance that the United States will not again become involved in war,

And since a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, of which the subjugation of Belgium and the present coercion of China by a foreign power are noteworthy examples; and the United States cannot safely intrust the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to the mere negations of peace,

And since we are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policies, nor, since the present defenseless condition of the nation is due to the failure of Congress not only to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice,

It is manifest that until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations, with proper guarantee of good faith, the United States must undertake adequate military preparations for its defense.

An Appeal to Americans.

In the meantime the National Security League feels impelled to call public attention to our deplorable condition of unpreparedness. At the same time the league issues an appeal for public support in behalf of the following program for better national defense.

1. Legislation correcting present wasteful methods of military appropriation and disbursement.
2. Adoption of a definite military policy.
3. A stronger, better balanced navy.
4. An effective mobile army.
5. Larger and better equipped National Guard.
6. The creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military service.

All those interested in the work of the league are invited to send their names and contributions to the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City.

The letter is addressed to "present and former members of the Cabinet, to members of Congress, to Governors of our States and territories; to Mayors of all American cities, to chambers of commerce and boards of trade, to merchants' associations, to colleges and universities, to university clubs and alumni associations, to all patriotic organizations, to all women's clubs and to all American citizens."

"Until a satisfactory plan of disarmament has been worked out and agreed upon by the nations of the world," says a statement, "the United States must be adequately prepared to defend itself against invasion. A military equipment sufficient for this purpose can be had without recourse to militarism. The league was formed as a preparation not for war, but against war."

MONDELL CALLS IT PIRACY.

Says Germany Must Apologize and Punish the Perpetrators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., May 10.—I have delayed answering to your request for an expression of my views on the sinking of the Lusitania until full particulars were received. The torpedoing of the Lusitania without notice and opportunity to disembark the passengers was an act of piracy and murder under all the laws of God and man.

If the German Government does not disavow responsibility, apologize and punish the men who did it, and promise every possible reparation, the act must be considered, in view of the American lives lost, an act of international hostility to the United States and subject to all the consequences of such an act.

F. W. MONDELL,
Wyoming Congressman.

GERMAN PASTORS BOLT.

Refuse to Discuss Resolution Condemning Lusitania Sinking.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Clergymen of pro-German sympathies bolted the weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of Chicago today when their colleagues refused to postpone discussion of a resolution condemning "the inhuman torpedoing and un-Christian sinking of the Lusitania." Half a dozen pastors left the room after fighting in vain to have the resolution tabled. The resolution was adopted.

The declaration also expressed "perfect confidence" in the "sane leadership of President Wilson." Similar resolutions of confidence in the President were adopted by the Presbyterian Ministers' Association.

At the meeting of Baptist Church leaders several speakers, including Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, urged prayers for the guidance of the President "in this, his hour of distress."

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH'S VIEW.

Michigan Senator Regards the Situation as a Deplorable One.

Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—Your telegram received, asking for an expression of my views regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. Ordinarily I would be glad to comply with your request, but I do not consider it appropriate for a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations to express an opinion on this matter at the present time. From every point of view we are confronted with a most delicate and deplorable situation in international affairs, which calls for prudence, patriotism, and sound judgment. I have no doubt the Senator, Michigan."

GIBBONS COUNSELS CALMNESS.

Cardinal Will Pray That Nation Be Directed Aright.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—Prudence and calmness of action and speech is the course that Cardinal Gibbons recommends to the American people in the present crisis. When asked for a statement today regarding the Lusitania disaster, the Cardinal, after a little hesitation and serious thought, said he could be quoted as saying:

"I feel the greatest sorrow and horror for this terrible tragedy. So many women and children and non-combatants losing their lives is certainly a tragedy. The American people must be calm and prudent. It is best to leave the destinies of the nation in the hands of the President and the Government. Popular sentiment is not a standard to be followed too hastily. The calm deliberation of our National Executive will lead to the best solution of this question. In the meantime the thing for the people to do is to ask Almighty God in fervent prayer to guide our President and Government to the best and wisest solution. I will pray that Heaven guides us right. That is all I wish to say now."

STAND TO DUTY, SAYS HIBBEN.

President of Princeton Pleads for Truth to Traditions.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, in an address before the City Club here today said:

"Whatever I intended to talk about, I can see that there is only one subject foremost in all of your minds. This is the great problem for our country due to the vast war.

"What does the immediate future hold in store for America? I believe we have but one feeling and that is that God forbid that we be brought into war at this or any other time."

He said that no matter whether this nation was about to have war or peace, the great need was that every strong man stand by his duty in business or professional life.

"Besides standing at our post," he continued, "we must all hang together; all of us as Americans. Whatever the emergency that may confront us, let us be true to the traditions of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Lincoln, as well as to the traditions of the incumbent of the White House—Woodrow Wilson."

TIME FOR RIGHTEOUS ANGER.

Michigan's Governor Begs for Prayerful Patience.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—In response to the numerous requests for an expression with regard to the Lusitania incident Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris at his home here today issued a statement on the subject as follows:

"This is not the time for Americans to seek revenge; this is not the time for Americans to get insanely angry.

"This is the time for righteous anger; the time for patriotic thinking. The United States must relentlessly pursue the ends of justice.

"The sinking of the Lusitania presents to the United States the greatest problem in her history. I ask the people of Michigan to prayerfully and courageously exercise patience and uphold the hands of President Wilson, knowing that he will act wisely and patriotically for the highest welfare of the United States and to the end that international justice be maintained.

"WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS."

BAY STATE BACKS WILSON.

Speaker of Massachusetts House Says All Should Uphold President.

BOSTON, May 10.—The sinking of the Lusitania and the situation which President Wilson faces was the subject of a formal address by Speaker Channing H. Cox in the House of Representatives today.

"Not since Fort Sumter was fired upon so inflamed as it is today," he said. "The United States stands face to face with a grave situation, more grave, perhaps, than we realize. It is the hour when all should stand as one behind President Wilson and testify to our confidence in him.

"But, as men having influence in this old Commonwealth, may I urge you to impress upon all your fellow-men the danger that may arise from unbridled speech and for the substitution of passion for reason."

SHOULD SUPPORT PRESIDENT.

Governor Lister of Washington Would Uphold His Final Decision.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 10.—Governor Lister gave out a statement today concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, in which he said, in part:

"While the people of the United States do not desire to become a party in the present conflict, yet as a neutral nation we ought to put forth every effort to secure protection for innocent persons.

"The President when he reaches a decision should be supported by a united people."

Trust Wilson, Says Sheppard.

GEORGETON, Texas, May 10.—"The sinking of the Lusitania is one of the unspeakable horrors of modern warfare and will be a tremendous argument for general disarmament when the European war closes," said Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas, in an address here today. He also urged the nation "to handle the present situation with patience and calmness and trust President Wilson to take the proper course."

Preachers Pray for Peace.

DETROIT, May 10.—Prayers to "steady" President Wilson, "in the paths of peace in this hour of the nation's greatest crisis," were offered at the annual meeting of the Detroit Pastors' Union here today. A telegram was later sent to the President, assuring him of the united support of the Christian people of Detroit in his "firm stand for peace."

Senator Sherman for Silence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—Asserting that he did not believe a United States Senator should discuss such a subject at this time, Senator Lawrence V. Sherman today canceled his engagement to speak on Wednesday in Cleveland at the World Court Congress, the object of which is the creation of an international court for world peace.

PRECAUTIONS INADEQUATE.

London Morning Post Says Cunard Co. and Admiralty Had Warning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Morning Post editorial today says:

"It is perhaps vain to go into the rights of this business, because all right and law have been trampled under foot by the German Government. It has shown its contempt for all international law and incidentally for the United States. This does not concern us. We are interested in the more practical questions of greater moment to ourselves.

"Later news leaves many important points still unsettled. We know the Lusitania, the Cunard Company, and the Admiralty had ample warning that the attack was to be made, but we have not discovered that any precautions were taken adequate to the menace.

"We must decline either to condemn or to absolve prematurely. What we do say is that the case is extraordinary and demands the most searching and immediate scrutiny and investigation. As to the bearing of this disaster on the greater situation, it can only spur the British people to a deeper and firmer resolve to conquer the enemy at any cost and however long the task may take. It would be a splendid reply to this foul outrage if the Government were to declare for national service so as to mobilize the whole nation."

PROMISING SUPPORT

Alton B. Parker Urges That the President Be Left Undisturbed to Act.

MINISTERS ARE AROUSED

Sons of Roosevelt, Root, Wickersham, and Other Prominent Men Send Message to White House.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904, issued this statement yesterday:

"The attempt to persuade the public what action the Lusitania disaster requires the President to take, is unfair to him and may work injury to us. He alone must bear the heavy responsibility of decision—and greater there cannot be. No one knows it better than he. For both personal and patriotic reasons his best effort will be put forth. We all know this to be true. Why then do we not let him alone? Why not give him time? There is certainly no need for hurry. On the contrary, there is every reason for making haste slowly.

"Have we forgotten the Maine? Can we not see President McKinley, standing with his back to the wall in the face of the hoarse cry of angry men demanding war—and his refusal to hurry. He saw his duty to the people and performed it. True, in the end war came—but not as a result of passion—and in the meantime the sentiment of the world had come to our side.

"The President has information that we have not. When to announce a decision may be almost as important as what the decision shall be. Let us all pray that those who will be heard because they cannot act may be induced to desist until the man chosen by the people to decide shall have performed his great task."

Juniors Wire the President.

Among the messages sent yesterday to the President with regard to the need for action in the present crisis and the feeling of national solidarity was one signed by several young professional men, the sons of leaders in political, social, and professional life. The signatories are mostly Harvard graduates, all under 35 years of age, who have been closely associated both socially and professionally for a number of years.

Yesterday several of the group, including Elihu Root, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Grenville Clark, conceived the idea at about the same time that it might be a good idea to send an expression of their views to Washington. All of their associates who could be reached met at Delmonico's for luncheon and at the meal talked over the message, which was finally put into shape and telegraphed to the President. The message reads as follows:

The President of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned citizens of New York express their conviction that national interests and honor imperatively require adequate measures both to secure reparation for past violations by Germany of American rights and sure guarantees against future violations. We further express the conviction that the considered judgment of the nation will firmly support the Government in any measures however serious to secure such reparation and guarantees.

ELIHU ROOT, JR., CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM, GEORGE S. HORNBLOWER, DEVEREUX MILBURN, HAMILTON FISH, JR., PHILIP A. CARROLL, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., CRAWFORD BLAGDEN, DR. RICHARD DERBY, ROBERT L. BACON, GRENVILLE CLARK, J. LLOYD DERBY, A. PERRY OSBORN, ARTHUR C. BLAGDEN, JOHN G. MILBURN, JR.

There were no refusals to sign the message, and it was said that many other signatures could have been obtained if it had been possible to reach others associated with the men who signed it.

Wood Sees Food for Thought.

The following statement was issued yesterday by L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the American League to Limit Armaments:

The overwhelming horror of the sinking of the Lusitania has brought the war so close to each one of us as individuals that we can view the logical consequences of following the militarists' idea at closer range than even our newspapers have permitted us to do before. Let us be sure to interpret our abhorrence of this frightful deed into constructive action to abolish forever the possibility of its recurrence. Out of the jaws of death into this frightful disaster comes a cruel message which should rouse the American people to a realization of the results or a militaristic policy where judgment has surrendered to a so-called military necessity which knows no law.

To suspend our judgment is not to minimize our condemnation of an act, but it makes possible a careful judgment of how the action of our country in this time of intense feeling can be made of constructive service to mankind for all time.

Ministers Share Agitation.

The Methodist ministers of New York at their regular meeting yesterday tabled promptly a resolution offered by the Rev. A. F. Campbell of the Nostrand Avenue Church, Brooklyn, which commended the President's caution in dealing with the war situation. The sinking of an American ship and loss of American lives was mentioned, but there was no reference to the Lusitania. A moment later, however, when Bishop Luther B. Wilson was called upon to close the meeting with the usual benediction, he offered a long prayer which practically incorporated the resolution.

He prayed also for Divine guidance for the President and his advisors. In informal discussion before and after the meeting it appeared that many of the clergymen thought the President was too conservative.

The Baptist ministers in their Monday meeting adopted a resolution offered by the Rev. J. C. Allen of Brooklyn, which read as follows:

In this time of grave and critical responsibility for the President of the United States, we wish to assure him of our thoughtful sympathy, of our earnest prayers that he may have divine guidance, and of our loyal support in whatever measures may be found necessary for the maintenance of national honor and for promoting the interest and well-being of humanity.

In proposing his resolution the Rev. Mr. Allen declared that all Christian citizens should take active interest in every question of national and international import.

OUTCRY IN PORTUGAL.

Hope Expressed That America Will Not Acquiesce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, May 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An universal outcry is raised here against the torpedoing of the Lusitania, which the press describes as piracy, a crime, barbarity and murder.

The hope is also expressed that America will not tamely acquiesce in the outrage.

"WITH JOYFUL PRIDE"

Cologne Volkszeitung Says, "This Latest Deed of Our Navy Will Not Be the Last."

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—The Cologne Volkszeitung says:

"The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed besides the greatest achievement of this naval war. The sinking of the giant English steamer is a success of moral significance which is still greater than material success.

"With joyful pride we contemplate this latest deed of our navy. It will not be the last.

"The English wish to abandon the German people to death by starvation. We are more humane. We simply sank an English ship with passengers who at their own risk and responsibility entered the zone of operations."

LIKE BRITISH PROTEST IN 1870.

London Daily Mail Sees Parallel to America's Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial, says:

"People are asking, 'What will they—Americans—do?' The real question is 'What can Americans do?' When their dignity has been flouted they can enter a protest. When Germans flouted the British flag in 1870 we entered protests. We were not in a position to go to war in 1870 and Americans are not in a position to go to war in 1915, and we venture to predict that the result of the American protest will be exactly the same as the effect of former British protests.

"Americans, of course, can seize German ships that are imprisoned by our cruisers in New York Harbor and hold them for damages, just as we can and should seize German property in Great Britain and Canada. But that is about all the the hundred million unarmed United States citizens can effect."

WOULD HANG VON TIRPITZ.

Daily Chronicle Also Thinks German Empire Must Be Torn Asunder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The blood of over 1,500 men, women and children lies at the German Admiralty's door. It was a massacre whose scale and whose cold premeditation taken together render it almost unique among Christian records since the massacre of St. Bartholomew. If ever out of the ground or out of the sea blood cried for vengeance surely that of the Lusitania's victims cries.

"In some respects this hideous wickedness is the most momentous event that war has yet brought forth. Exulting in by the German people wherever the German language is spoken, it cleaves a chasm not merely between their Empire and ours, but between their nation and all nations for whom civilization and moral progress are realities. Their mine and submarine methods at sea have been illegal and barbarous from the beginning, but it was only by stages that they reached this climax of crime, and now as we stand right in the face of it, what does it mean to us? It means that the sort of shake-hands-and-be-friends peace, for which many of us long hoped against hope, is placed finally beyond all reach. It means that the British people has to resolve to carry on this war until direct and personal retribution is done upon the arch criminals.

"We have to visualize the prospect of actually hanging Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and all his responsible associates, not as an extravagance at which sober people smile or frown, but as a definite aim which has an avowed place in our policy. Vindictiveness is not a passion to indulge rashly, nor is it one to which our nation is easily prone, but there are cases in which the relentless pursuit of retribution is not merely indulgence or passion, but the discharge of a duty. Such a duty it is which the colossal edifice of German crime, piled one upon another, wickedness after wickedness, with no visible limit, is laying upon the Allied powers. Outrages wrought thus defiantly not by mere individuals, but by trusted heads, and with the approval of a whole nation, challenge the whole fabric of civilization. Unless that fabric is to cease to exist, the challenge must be taken up and the wrong eventually brought home to its authors in a way that does not seem compatible with any continued existence of Germany as a great power."

NORWEGIAN PRESS AROUSED.

Sinking of the Lusitania Denounced as an Inhuman Act.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) May 10.—Commenting on the destruction of the Lusitania, the Morgenbladet says, "The sinking deliberately without warning of the Lusitania with hundreds of non-combatants on board, men, women and children of many nationalities, has created everywhere a feeling of horrible and loathing to great to be measured."

The Oresladet says: "Such horrible methods of making war should be protested against everywhere in the name of humanity."

The Aftenposter says: "The conduct of the German submarines seems now to have reached a climax. The whole world is filled with detestation and horror that in our times of enlightenment such a deed can be perpetrated by a nation of culture."

DUTCH ANSWER TO GERMANY.

Defense of Sinking Lusitania Rejected—Blow to British Prestige.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—(Despatch to the Morning Post.) The Meuwe Van Den Dag combats all arguments published from the German side in defense of the sinking of the Lusitania. As to allegation that 1,500 cases of munitions were on the Lusitania and that the bulk of the cargo consisted of contraband of war, the newspaper says:

"Ought the lives of 2,000 people be endangered even though the passengers' ship was conveying contraband?"

Discussing the statement of Lord Charles Beresford respecting the shortage of cruisers for protecting trade routes, the Nieuwe Van Den Dag remarks that this does not free the German admiralty of its share of responsibility for the death of the victims.

On the other hand the Nieuwe Van Den Dag is of the opinion that a severe blow has been inflicted upon England's naval prestige as showing that Great Britain can no longer guarantee the safety of transatlantic traffic.

WHAT U. S. WILL DO

Thinks America Will Not Be Guided by the Monetary Interests of the Country.

REWARD THORDIS CAPTAIN

Opposition Leader Says That So Far No Effective Protest Has Been Made by a Neutral.

LONDON, May 10.—"Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which it is simply hopeless to attempt to describe," said Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, in a speech today. Mr. Bonar Law's remarks were delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a medal to Captain Bell of the British steamship Thordis, which rammed a German submarine off Beachy Head in February.

"This is not an act of warfare," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "It is simply murder, most foul, most unnatural."

Saying that up to the present no "effective protest" had been made by any neutral country, he added:

"What will happen now? The great proud nation—the United States—is the neutral country most closely affected by this latest outrage. The simple fact is that citizens of that great country have been barbarously murdered. It is not for me to say what their action ought to be, but I feel sure the United States will be guided not merely by the monetary interests of the country, but by feelings as to what is due to a great nation among other nations of the world."

Mr. Bonar Law said if the sinking of the Lusitania had the effect he believed it would have upon the feelings, not only of British soldiers, but of the whole nation, "then we can thank the Germans for this last instance of their barbarous methods."

RUSSIAN PRESS HORRIFIED.

Says Germany Is Fighting Humanity at Large—Looks to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Columns are devoted in every single organ of the Russian press to the sinking of the Lusitania. The effort to find adequate terms for the expression of the depths of horror and indignation at this outrage makes the entire Russian press one terrible commination service against German Kultur.

The Novoe Vremya heads its article "The Beast from the Bottomless Pit," and comes to the conclusion that a curse overhangs the German nation. It continues: "They have completed their appointed circuit in history and will now be hurled headlong into the bottomless pit which they digged themselves."

In another article the same paper advocates general adoption by the Allies of German principles and practices, arguing that the Germans themselves are most likely to fear effects of the terrorism they invented for others. If the same methods were turned upon their authors the war would be sooner ended.

The Bourse Gazette says: "Of all the abominable deeds of German piracy this crime is the most astounding both for the number of its victims and the peculiar circumstances." This article is devoted to showing that Emperor William is personally responsible for the whole series of deeds which it says shame the world.

The Petrograd Courier strikes an original note in an article headed "The Murderers of the Lusitania." It says: "War hitherto has been war through all the ages of history, namely, a fight between definite opponents. The Germans have turned this war into warfare against humanity at large. They are not content with killing their foes, but must murder every living thing they have a chance to destroy. Such being the case, it wants no very lively imagination to appreciate what Americans will think of this wholesale murder, not because American citizens have suffered, but because a blow has been struck in the back, and probably not the last blow, against the principle of American freedom.

"The right to punish criminals who violate the laws of humanity belongs first and foremost to the great American republic. America knows well how to use this right. The sympathy of the civilized world is guaranteed her beforehand. The world is being suffocated by poisonous gases of inhuman cruelty spread abroad by Germany, who, in the madness of her rage, is committing needless, purposeless and senseless murder solely from lust of blood and horror."

Most of the papers emphasize the fact that the American Ambassador here the moment he received intelligence of the fate of the usitania, visited Foreign Minister Sazonoff, with whom he was closeted a considerable time. He afterward saw the French and British Ambassadors.

WANTS U. S. TO AVOID WAR.

Kingston (Ont.) Daily Standard Tells How Best to Help Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 10.—The Kingston Daily Standard, which is the oldest newspaper in Canada outside the Province of Quebec, being now in its 105th year, expresses the hope editorially today that the United States will not enter the present war as an active participant. The Standard declares that "the greatest service that the United States can render the Allies in this great war is to keep out of it," and adding that a declaration of war on her part would tend to demoralize the financail markets of the world. The Standard concludes a lengthy editorial as follows:

"While we value the sympathy and the moral support of the United States, let us consider well before we urge her into this fight. Our opinion, and we believe it is shared by many thoughtful Canadians, is that it will be much better for the world and certainly much better for the Allies, if the States shall keep out of the fight as active participators.

"The best services that country can do the cause of the Allies and the cause of humanity is to continue to supply the Allies with arms and ammunition, and, going now a little further, see to it beyond the shadow of a doubt that the German murderers and their partners in crime shall receive no supplies or arms of any kind from the United States."

SPRINGS UP IN ENGLAND

Lusitania Disaster Changes Grim Humor of Soldiers to Hatred —Rouses Civilian Fury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—There are innumerable evidences that the Lusitania disaster has bitten like corroding acid into the very heart of the British people. Apathy, indifference and a certain mild, impersonal hostility has turned into bitter hatred and thirst for vengeance. Conversation THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has had during the last few days with many representative Englishmen, and a hundred other indications, prove the birth of this new spirit beyond doubt.

"This horror," said one man, "coming as the culmination of a long series of outrages against the ideals toward which the world has been striving for centuries, will cast Anglo-Saxon feeling into a mold which will remain set for at least two generations after us."

An officer just back from the front told me the effect of the Lusitania news on the men in the trenches had been extraordinary.

"Good humor in their fighting and a sort of pity for the poor beggers whom they might kill or wound," said he, "had been the characteristic spirit of the men. My own personal experience shows me this has changed into fury and a desire to slay."

An Irishman who fills a notable place in London life said: "If I am any judge of the Anglo-Saxon race, and I don't speak only of this country, the Lusitania sinking has roused a spirit of hatred which will find vent in very different fashion from the emotional and hysterical ebullitions seen in Germany. There will be no 'Gott strafe England' postcard or things of that sort. I have one son. He is 19 and was at Oxford when the war began and had a splendid record of scholarship. He is a sub-lieutenant and goes to the front within two weeks. Every father must feel a pang at seeing his only son going into the horrors of this chemical war, but after the Lusitania horror I would have forced him to go if he had been reluctant. He is going soon, God bless him."

PROFESSOR BLACK'S VIEW.

Tells Londoners We Are Almost a Unit in Favoring Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily News says that Professor Hugh Black of New York, who recently inaugurated a two months' copastorship with the Rev. R. J. Campbell at the City Temple, had intended to book by the Lusitania, but changed his mind and sailed on a previous boat. He was due to preach in London the week before the Cunarder sailed, and he changed his plans before the German threat was published in New York. No German threat, however, would have prevented his keeping his engagement in London, he remarked.

"First of all," said he, "let me say that I have never known a subject in the United States on which there was the unanimity of sentiment as to the righteousness of the Allies' cause, and when I left New York the hopes of victory were so high that Wall Street prices were rising steadily, and stockholders were betting the war would be over this year. I confess I do not find the optimism so strong in London, and my experience is that the business men here are preparing for a long war.

"The Germans and pro-Germans in America are blindly confident of ultimate victory. It is impossible to argue with them. They do not believe the stories that appear in the bulk of the American papers. They say the American press has been bought by English gold."

WORDS IN PROTEST WASTED.

London Daily Telegraph Defines the Duty of England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Telegraph says in an editorial:

"Germany stands before the civilized world and before heaven as the murderer of 1,500 human beings, done to death in cold blood. This is the nation with which we and other great powers have conferred at The Hague in past years in order that war might be robbed of some of its horros. This is the nation of which Baron Marschall von Bieberstein once declared that none was 'superior' in its respect for 'the sentiment of humanity and civilization.'

"We in the United Kingdom have had forged for us a new bond, a bond of grief twith the great English-speaking nation on the other side of the Atlantic. We can judge from merican newspapers what the vast bulk of the people of the United States think. We cannot foresee what action their Government will take. It is not our business. But one thing is certain: The time has gone by for a protest to have any effect on a people mad beyond ordinary limits of madness. It must have come before—when one after another all restraints of war were being brushed aside by the enemy."

"Today Germany is her own law and glories in her lawlessness. But though the people of the Untied States may be condemned to stand by as inactive witnesses of crescendo of outrage, we in association with our Allies have our path marked out for us. We shall not waste words in protest. It is our part to punish. That task can and must be undertaken by our whole manhood. There must be no holding back, no hesitation. Germany must be broken. Her heart must be changed by the only means that will be effective. We must pour troops into the Continent in ever increasing numbers, until overwhelming victory will have been accomplished, and then will come thet final act. In the words of the Prime Minister, due reparation must be exacted from all persons, whatever their position of their antecedents, who can be shown to have violated the most fundamental of all the rules and usages of civilized law, and all evidence must be preserved so as to facilitate judgment being passed on the offenders. This must be our bond as in spirit we stand in mourning beside the nameless graves of the murdered—by every means within our grasp we must obtain the power to punish and to exercise it justly and fearlessly in the cause of humanity."

CONDEMNED IN ARGENTINA.

Rights of Neutrals Outraged, Conscience of Humanity Aroused.

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—La Nacion publishes editorially an energetic protest against the torpedoing of the Lusitania without previous warning.

It declares that the act was an outrage against the rights of neutrals and has aroused the conscience of humanity.

TO EMBROIL AMERICA

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung Offers a New Defense of the Lusitania Attack.

The suggestion that the sinking of the Lusitania was caused deliberately by the British Admiralty to embroil this country in a war with Germany is made in an editorial in the evening edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday. Under the heading "Was it in England's Plan?" the German paper said:

"And what do those Americans say, the passengers of the Lusitania, who in the first place have a right to speak? They protest against the action of a line which lured them upon a designated vessel that was hurrying toward certain danger, laden with explosives and war materials and British reservists, that deserves to be called a member of the British war fleet as well as the Eitel Friedrich or the Kronprinz Wilhelm. They do not excuse Germany, that would be asking too much, even though they admit at the same time that Germany gave them urgent warning. * * *

"But the sharpest criticism on the part of the passengers, as well as on the part of the press of America, even that which since Saturday has been hurling a veritable flood of jingoism against Germany and German-Americans, is directed against the English naval administration, which is identical with the Bluffer Churchill. Who, in spite of the promise expressly given to the passenger guests that they would know how to protect the great ship bearing passengers as well as war materials from the German submarines, even if it were necessary to send armored convoys—did nothing.

"Shall we say, wished to do nothing? Was it perhaps in the plan of the Churchills and Northcliffes, who can fight with nothing but the weapons of jingoism, to sacrifice the Lusitania to her fate, just because on the had prominent Americans abroad? Was it a part of the 'plan of campaign in May' so to whet the sentiment in America against Germany that America, even if it did not directly choose war, would adopt measures of reprisal that must help England? And help just at the moment when the effective offensive of the Germans was bearing fruit?

"Was it a part of the plan, by means of the sinking of the Lusitania, with its many American passengers, so to unite the neutrals of the world, Italy, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, Greece, Switzerland, the Balkans, and even South America, in an offensive and defensive alliance that should be aimed, under the slogan 'rights of neutrals,' solely against Germany, against Germany's submarine warfare? It is the answer which the British Admiralty today allows to be given to the criticism—that it will leave the criticism unanswered—makes the suspicion more acute. How could it, indeed, defend itself against the charge that it sacrificed its Lusitania, with all the Americans on board, without moving a finger, to a fate that had been openly announced previously?"

INDIGNATION IN GREECE.

Newspaper Calls Torpedoing of Lusitania Crime Against Humanity.

LONDON, May 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that the torpedoing of the Lusitania has aroused profound indignation throughout Greece. The newspaper Hestia says:

"This German crime affords an appropriate commentary on the German accusations of cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated by Russian troops in East Prussia. While undertaking to give lessons in the principles of humanity to others, they themselves commit the greatest crimes against humanity."

The Dollar Dinner with Wine. Also a la Carte.

Cocktails on wheels enliven our meals.

SPECIAL GRILL DINNER TO ORDER WITH WINE, $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

THINKS KAISER FEELS HIS POWER CRUMBLING

London Paper Says He Will Not Hesitate to Butcher His Own Subjects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—In the course of an editorial which is attracting special attention, and which represents a view held in some well-informed quarters, the London Star says:

"It is, we fear, certain that the Hohenzollern crew of criminals are now fighting to save themselves and not to save the German Empire. Their homicidal insanity is growing more frenzied every day. They are not waging war like a great nation which expects to live in amity with its enemies after war is over. They are waging war like murderers, who are selling their lives dearly.

"The Kaiser and his blood-stained court are assuredly at this moment dreading the awful apocalypse which will sooner or later burst upon the German people. They are treading the path which all tyrants have trodden. They know that defeat means revolution and they know that Russia and its dynasty will go down in the crash.

"The Kaiser and his generals and his officers will not hesitate to butcher Germans as ruthlessly as they butchered Belgians and Americans, but a great fear is in the soul of the Kaiser and his accomplices. They fear the spirit of revolution which is hovering over their banners."

WOUNDS THE WHOLE WORLD.

Danish Newspaper Says Germany Is Outside the Pale of Law.

LONDON, May 10.—The Hovedstaden of Copenhagen is quoted by Reuter's correspondent as follows:

"It is clear that Germany now holds herself outside of international law. Here is the embodiment of German military will. If the violation of Belgian neutrality; if Louvain, Senlis, and Rheims have not yet taught us Danes that neutrality is only a conception of a State, that it has nothing to do with the hearts of the citizens, then the Lusitania will teach us and all the world. Germany will know that the torpedo that hit the Lusitania also hit us and wounded the human feelings of the whole world."

Hickson

Out of respect to the memory of

Miss Kathryn Hickson

and

Mrs. Caroline Hickson Kennedy

lost on the "Lusitania",

this store will be closed

Tuesday and Wednesday

May 11th and 12th

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street
New York

REDFERN

SALE This Week Only

3 East Forty-Eighth St.

DREICER & CO.

will remain closed to-day, owing to the loss of their associate

MR. EDGAR GORER

on board the S.S. "Lusitania."

560 Fifth Avenue

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Out of the Coop

Get away from the confinement of your office and city walls.

Out into the light and air and sunshine—surrender to the lure of out-o'-door sports.

Even the roadside chicken knows the season is under way.

The touring motorist is on the move, the fan is eating peanuts, medal play and love sets have taken the place of tango and tea.

The big, wide world is yours for a playground.

Abercrombie & Fitch can furnish a tent for a camp in the Teton timber-line—a gnat to draw a big fish from a dark pool—a Wicki-up house for a commuter's Summer home.

Everything — anything — to make *this* vacation a memory.

Common Sense Companions for Your Vacation

Air Mattresses	Machettes
Alforjas	Medicine Cases
Alpine Stocks	Moccasins
Auto Refrigerators	Money Belts
Auto Tea Baskets	Outing Shirts
Boy Scout Outfits	Pack Baskets
Camp Stoves	Pedometers
Canoes	Poker Sets
Cartridge Belts	Ponchos
Clay Pigeons	Revolvers
Cook Outfits	Riding Breeches
Duffle Bags	Rifles
Dutch-Ovens	Rucksacks
Fishing Tackle	Sleeping Bags
Flash Lights	Tackle Boxes
Flasks	Tents
Goggles	Tump Lines
Helmets	Vasculums
Hunting Boots	Waders
Knickerbockers	Women's Bloomer
Kyacks	Women's Shirts
Leggings	Wrist Watches

Absolutely New—Women's Flannel Suits

Sport suits of the smartest, lightweight Viyella flannel—in pencil stripes and colors of men's flannel suits.

Another example of A. & F. progressive leadership in all sport apparel for men and women.

Blue backgrounds with stripes of different colors—fancy stripes and crayon stripes on various colored grounds.

Most desirable things of the season. Suits, $30 and $35; coats, $18.50 and $22.50; skirts, $15.

Positively exclusive.

Largest assortments of men's and women's sport apparel, shoes and hats in either America or Europe.

The Featherweight Hand Trunk

In 26, 28 or 30 inch, price $10.75.

For motorists and travelers.

Holds almost as much as trunk—can be taken where trunk will not go.

Capacity for two suits of clothes or suit and dress, with extra tray.

Black, grained waterproof and dustproof duck; angles bound with black sole-leather; corners steel-bound; box of basswood veneer.

Luncheon kits and motor restaurant cases, $5, $9, $11 and up to $100.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

AMERICAN LIST NOW 86 SAVED, 102 LOST

Consul Frost, at Queenstown, Sends Additional Names of the Living and the Dead.

FIVE SURVIVORS ADDED

And Three More Bodies Identified—Complete List as Now Reported at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—From Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, the State Department today received a cablegram adding five to the list of American passengers surviving the Lusitania tragedy, and adding the names of three to the list of identified dead. THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning printed a list of 81 American survivors and 23 American identified dead sent by Consul Frost up to last night. The new names sent today make the total as follows:

American survivors	86
American identified dead	26
Americans still missing	76
Total Americans	188

The survivors added by Consul Frost's message today were:

DR. HOWARD FISHER of Washington.

MRS. C. H. BRETHERTON of Los Angeles.

BRETHERTON, (child of above.)

DOROTHY CONNOR of New York.

JOHN WILLIAMS, eight years old.

The names added by Consul Frost to his list of identified dead follow:

MRS. W. W. WATSON.

MRS. R. D. SCHYMER of New York.

F. J. ROSE.

The complete list of identified American dead and American survivors now reported by Consul Frost follows:

Identified American Dead.

ARTHUR, GEORGE.
BRODERICK, C. J.
BROWN, W. H.
BROWN, MS. MAY.
BUSWINE, ROBERT. (Probable.)
CALLAN, PATRICK.
COMPTON, HUGH.
ELLIS, EDWARD.
FROHMAN, CHARLES.
FOLEY, ARTHUR.
GRUNSTON, MISS MARY. (Probable.)
HARE, BESSIE.
JONES, P. L.
KING, T. B.
McBEYTH, MISS.
McDONALD, MRS. AMELIA.
MERRIMAN, J. V.
PEARSON, DR. F. S.
PLOMONDON, CHARLES.
ROSE, F. J.
SAMUEL, or SAMEUILSCO, DAVID.
SCHUYLER, MRS. R. D.
SPILLMAN, J.
TURNBULL, J. B. (Probably I. B. TRUMBULL.)
WALKER, W. W.
WATSON, MRS. W. W.

American Survivors.

ALLES, N. N
BARRET MARY.
BERNARD, CLINTON.
BILICKE, MRS. A. C.
BOWING, CHARLES.
BRANDELL, JOSEPHINE.
BRETHERTON, MRS. C. A.
BRETHERTON, (Child.)
BROOKS, J. H.
BYINGTON, MR.
BRYNE, MICHAEL G.
CANDLISH, MRS. ELLEN.
CANNON, OWEN.
CONNOR, DOROTHY.
COLLIS, ED. M.
DOHERTY, MRS. WILLIAM.
INFANT OF MRS. WILLIAM DOHERTY.
DONALD, A. D.
DYER, ROBERT.
ERHART, MRS.
FISHER, DR. HOWARD.
FOSS, CARL E.
GAUNTLETT, FRED. J.
GRAB, O. F.
HAMMOND, OGDEN H.
HARDWICK, CHARLES C.
HARRIS, DWIGHT C.
HENDERSON, HUNTLEY.
HENDERSON, VIOLET.
HILL, C. T.
HOGG, MRS. ELLEN.
HOLLAND, MRS. NINA.
HOUGHTON, DR. J. H.
JEFFERY, CHARLES T.
JUDSON, FRED S.
KESSLER, GEORGE A.
KAY, ROBERT.
KNOX, S. M.
LAURIAT, C. E., JR.
LEARY, JAMES J.
LEHMANN, J.
LEVINSON, J., JR. (Also spelled Linnsen.)
LIGHT, HERBERT.
LINES, STANLEY L. B.
LINES, MRS. STANLEY L. B.
LOCKHART, R. R.
LONEY, MISS.
LUND, MRS. C. H.
McADAM, WILLIAM McM.
McDONNELL, KITTY.
McFARQUHAR, GRAVE.
McFARQUHAR, MRS. J. A.
McMURRAY, L. L.
MARTIN, MRS. LAURA.
MAYCOCK, MAY.
MILFORD, FRED J.
MITCHELL, A. J.
MOORE, DR. D. V.
MURRAY, MRS. C.
NAISCH, MRS. THEODORE.
O'DONNELL, PATRICK.
OWENS, MRS. CIS.
PEARL, AUDREY.
PEARL, STUART D.
PEARL, Major F. W.
PEARL, Mrs. F. W.
CHILD of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. PEARL.
ANOTHER CHILD of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. PEARL.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE.
POPE, Mrs. THEODATE.
PYE, Mrs.
RANKIN, ROBERT.
SHARP, Mrs. SAM.
SHEPPERSON, ARTHUR.
SLATTERY, PATRICK.
SLIDELL, THOMAS.
SMITH, Mrs. JESSIE TAFT.
STEPHEN, THOMAS O.
SWEENEY, JOHN M.
THOMPSON, Mrs. ELDRIDGE.
TOOTAL, FRED E. C.
WILLIAMS, EDITH.
WILLIAMS, JOHN.
WITHERBEE, Mrs. A. F.
WOLFENDEN, Mrs. JOHN.
WRIGHT, R. C.

The message which brought these additional names from Consul Frost said: "Funeral non-American dead Monday, 3 P. M., military and naval escort. America officials attend as complimentary. American corpses in cases where embalming seems unwarranted will be photographed and sealed in lead caskets for shipment to America. Captains Castle and Miller here from Embassy rendering additional aid as needed."

LATEST LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Names That Have Come from All Sources Are Included.

The following is the latest list of survivors made up from the Cunard Company lists and other sources:

AMERICAN.

First Cabin.

A.

ADAMS, A. H., New York.
ADAMS, HENRY, Boston.
ADAMS, Mrs. HENRY, Boston, (possibly.)
ADAMS, W. McM., New York.
ALLES, N. N., New York.

B.

BERNARD, C. P., New York.
BERNARD, OLIVER, Boston.
BILICKE, Mrs. A. C., Los Angeles.
BOULTON, H., Jr., Chicago.
BOWRING, CHAS. W., New York.
BRANDELL, Miss JOSEPHINE, New York.
BROOKS, J. H., New York.
BURGESS, H. G., New York.
BURNSIDE, Mrs. J. S., New York.
BUSWELL, PETER, New York.
BYINGTON, A. J., London.
BYRNE, MICHAEL A., New York

C.

CONNER, Miss D., New York.

F.

FISHER, Dr. HOWARD, Washington, D. C.

G.

GAUNTLETT, F. J., New York.
GRAB, OSCAR F., New York.

H.

HAMMOND, O. H., New York.
HARDWICK, C. C., New York.
HARRIS, Dr. D. C., New York.
HILL, C. T., Richmond.
HOUGHTON, Dr. J. T., New York.

J.

JEFFERY, C. T., Chicago.
JENKINS, F. B., Chicago.
JOLIVET, Miss RITA, Chicago.

K.

KENAN, Dr. OWEN, New York.
KESSLER, GEORGE A., New York.
KNOX, S. M., Philadelphia.

L.

LAURIAT, CHARLES E., Jr., Boston.
LEARY, JAMES, New York.
LEHMANN, ISAAC, New York.
LEVINSON, JOSEPH, Jr.
LEWIN, F. GUY, New York.
LINES, ALICE, New York, maid.
LOBB, Mrs. POPHAM, New York.
LONEY, Miss VIRGINIA, New York.

M.

McCONNELL, J. W., Memphis.
McMURRAY, L. L., Toronto.
MOSLEY, G. G., New York.
MYERS, HERMAN A., New York, (possibly.)
MYERS, J. L., New York.

P.

PATRIDGE, FRANK, New York.
PEARL, Major F. WARREN, New York.
PEARL, Mrs. F. W., New York.
PEARL, Infant, New York.
PEARL, Miss AMY W. W., New York, (possibly.)
PEARL, Master STUART D., New York.
PEARL, SUSAN W., New York.
PERRY, FREDERICK J., Buffalo.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE B., New York.
POPE, Miss THEODATE, Farmington, Conn.
POSEN, EDWARD, Farmington, Conn.

R.

RANKIN, ROBERT, New York.
RATCLIFF, N. A., New York.

S.

SCHWARTE, AUGUST W., New Yprk.
SLIDELL, THOMAS, New York.
SMITH, Miss J. TAFT, Braceville, Ohio.

T.

THOMPSON, E. BLISH, Indiana, (possibly.)
THOMPSON, Mrs. E. BLISH, Indiana.
TIMMIS, R. J., New York.
TURNER, SCOTT, New York.

W.

WAITES, MATTIE, maid.
WAKEFIELD, Mrs. A. T., New York.
WITHERBEE, Mrs. A. S., New York.
WRIGHT, ROBERT C., New York.

Second Cabin.

A.

ABRAMOWITZ, S., New York.
AISTON, JOSEPH, Brooklyn.
ANDERSON, Mrs. P., Bridgeport, port, Conn., (child.)
ANDERSON, Miss BARBARA, Bridgeport, Conn.
AITKEN, Miss CRISSIE, Chicago.
ARTER, JOS. S., Seattle, Wash.

B.

BARKER, Mrs. M., New York.
BARKER, Miss W., New York.
BARRIE, EDWARD, New York.
BARRETT, Miss MAY, New York.
BARTLETT, E. T., New York.
BEATTIE, Mrs. JAMES A., New York.
BIRCHALL, HENRY, Roslyn, Wash.
BRAMMER, Mrs. E. J., Trenton, N. J.
BRAMMER, Miss E., Trenton, N. J.
BRETHERTON, Mrs. Los Angeles.
BRETHERTON, (child,) Los Angeles.
BROWN, DAN T., Los Angeles.
BROWNLIG, Mrs. THOMAS, New York, (possibly.)
BRYCE, H. S., Syracuse, N. Y.
BRYCE, Mrs. H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.

C.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Chicago.
CAMPBELL, Mrs. W., Chicago.
CAMPBELL, Miss A. M., New York.
CANDLISH, Mrs. ARTHUR, Boston.
CHAMBERS, GUY, Boston.
COCKBURN, G. R., Pasadena, Cal.
COLEMAN, Miss SUSAN, Brooklyn.
COLLIS, EDWIN M., Chicago.

D.

DALYNIPLE, DAVID, New York.
DIXON, ARTHUR, New York.
DOCHERTY, Mrs. M., New York.
DOCHERTY, (infant,) New York.
DONALD, A., Boston.
DUGUID, GEORGE, Pittsburgh.
DYER, ROBERT, Pittsburgh.

E.

EGANA, VINCENT, New York.
EWART, R. J., Brooklyn.

F.

FOSS, CARROLL, New York.
FRENCH, Miss GRACE, Passaic, N. J.
FYFE, Mrs. JENNIE, Holyoke, Mass.

G.

GADSGEN, A., Chicago.
GILHOOLY, Mrs. CATHERINE, New York.
GRAY, R. D., Los Angeles.
GRIFFITHS, C. M., Pittsburgh.

H.

HARDY, Miss ELSIE, New York.
HAMPSHIRE, Miss ELIZ., Boston.
HALDANE, JAMES, New York.
HARDY, Miss C., New York.
HERTZ, DOUGLASS, New York.
HILL, Mrs. ROBERT, New York.
HOLBORN, I. H. S., Yonkers.
HOLLAND, Mrs. H. L., New York.
HOUNSELL, EDGAR, New York.
HOGG, Mrs. E., New York.

I.

INCH, W. E., New York.

J.

JUDSON, F. S., New York.

K.

KAY, Master ROBERT, New York.

L.

LAUDER, E. HARRIS, New York.
LEE, Miss BRIDGET, New York.
LERTOLD, Miss T. M. E., Chicago.
LEWIS, JOHN, New York.
LEWIS, Mrs. JOHN, New York.
LEWIS, Miss EDITH, New York.
LUCAS, FRANCIS J., Pittsburgh.
LUND, C., Chicago.
LUND, Mrs. C., Chicago.

Mc.

McCREADY, Dr. RALPH, Chicago.
McCLINTOCK, Miss MARGARET, New York.
McDONNELL, Miss KITTIE, New York.
McFARQUHAR, Mrs. J. A., Stratford, Conn.
McFARQUHAR, Miss GRACE, Stratford.
McGINLEY, PATRICK, New York.
McKENZIE, Mrs. M. A., New Bedford, Mass.
McLELLAN, Miss SARAH, Chicago.

M.

MARTIN, Miss R., New York.
MICHAEL, DAVID, Pittsburgh.
MILFORD, F. J., Hancock, Md.
MITCHELL, A. J., Toronto.
MOODY, Miss, San Francisco.
MOORE, Dr. D. V., Yankton, S. D.
MOORE, JOHN, Manchester, Conn.
MORHEINA, UNO, New York.
MUIR, MATTHEW, New York.
MURRAY, Mrs. C., New York.

N.

NAISCH, Mrs. THEODORE, Kansas City.
NEEDHAM, H. E., New York.
NEGUS, EDWARD, New York.

O.

O'DONNELL, PATRICK, Hoboken.
OWENS, Mrs. HUBERT, Ellwood City, Penn.

P.

PAYNE, MARTIN S., Springfield, Mass.
PEACOCK, EDWARD, Jerome, Ariz.

R.

READDIE, J. R., New York.
RICHARDS, Mrs. PHYLLIS, New York.
RICHARDS, THOMAS H., New York.
RICHARDS, Master CECIL, New York.
RICHARDS, Master PERCY, New York.
ROSE, F. J., Baltimore.

S.

SCHORGESUR, WILLIAM, New York.
SECCHI, Mrs. BERT, New York.
SLATTERY, C. J., New York.
SMITH, Miss HELEN, Ellwood, Penn.
STROUD, E. P. W., New York.
STROUD, Mrs. E. P. W., New York.
SULLIVAN, Mrs. F., Boston.
SUMNER, THOMAS, Boston.
SWEENEY, J. M., Liverpool.

T.

TAFT, SYDNEY, Boston.
TAYLOR, Mrs. A. R., Boston.

W.

WALLACE, CYRIL J., Holyoke, Mass.
WALLACE, Miss B., New York.
WEBB, Miss MINNIE, New York.
WHITEHEAD, Miss FLORENCE, Boston.
WHYATT, Miss MARTHA, New Bedford, Mass.
WINTER, Miss T., New York.
WILDE, Miss A., Paterson, N. J.
WILDE, Miss E., Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS J., Philadelphia.
WILSON, JOHN, Boston.
WOLFENDEN, Mrs., Pawtucket, R. I.

OTHER SURVIVORS.

First Cabin.

A.

ALLAN, Lady, Montreal.
AYALA, JULIANDE, Cuba.

B.

BAKER, JAMES, England.
BARNES, A.
BARTLETT, G. W. B., London.
BARTLETT, Mrs. G. W. B., London.
BATTERSBY, J. J., Stockport, Eng.
BOHAN, JAMES, Toronto.

C.

CHAPMAN, Mrs. W., Toronto.
CHARLES, Miss DORIS, Toronto.
CHARLES, J. H., Toronto.
CLARKE, A. P., Toronto.
CLARKE, the Rev. COWLEY, London.
COLEBROOK, H. G., Toronto.
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto.
CROSS, A. B., Federated Malay States.

D.

DALY, H. M.
DAVIS, Miss EMILY, Montreal, maid.

H.

HAMMOND, Mrs. F. S., Toronto.
HOLT, Master W. R. G., Montreal.
HOME, THOMAS, Toronto.

K.

KEEBLE, W., Toronto.
KEEBLE, Mrs., Toronto.
KEMPSON, M., Toronto.

L.

LASSETTER, Mrs. H. B., London.
LASSETTER, F., London.
LEAROYD, Mrs. C. A., Sydney.
MAID with Mrs. Learoyd, Sydney.
LOCKHART, R. R., Toronto.

M.

MACKWORTH, Lady, Cardiff.
MATHEWS, A. T., Montreal.
MORELL, Mrs. M. S., Toronto.

O.

ORR-LEWIS, F., Toronto.
OSBORNE, Mrs. A. B., Hamilton, Ont.

P.

PADLEY, Mrs. F., Liverpool.
PAPPADOPOULO, M. N., Greece.
PAPPADOPOULO, Mrs. M. N., Greece.
PAYNTER, Miss IRENE, Liverpool.
PIERPOINT, W. J., Liverpool.
PIRIE, ROBINSON, Hamilton, Ontario.

R.

RHYS-EVANS, A. L., Cardiff.
ROGERS, P. W., Toronto.
RYERSON, Miss LAURA, Toronto.

S.

SLINGSBY, GEORGE, Toronto, valet.
STURDY, C. F., Montreal.

T.

TAYLOR, R. L., Montreal.
THOMAS, D. A., Cardiff.
TOOTAL, F. E. O., London.
TOWNLEY, ERNEST, Toronto.
TURTON, G. H., Melbourne.

V.

VASSAR, W. A. F., London.

W.

WALKER, ANNIE, Montreal, maid.

Y.

YUNG, PHILIP, Montreal.

Second Cabin.

A.

ADAMS, Mrs. A. E., Edmonton, Canada.
ALLEN, JOHN
AMERY, Mrs. PHOEBE, Toronto.

B.

BARBOUR, Miss BESSIE, Victoria, B. C.
BARTLETT, JOHN.
BAXTER, Mrs. A., Ontario.
BARTLETT, JOHN.
BEATTIE, ALLEN M., Winnipeg.
BILBROUGH, G. W., Canada.
BURDON, Mrs. A. S., Winnipeg, Canada.
BURDON, Master R. T., Winnipeg, Canada.

C.

COX, Mrs. MARGARET, Winnipeg.
COX, (child,) Winnipeg.
COWPER, ERNEST, Toronto.
CROSSLEY, CYRUS, Toronto.
CROSSLEY, Mrs. CYRUS, Toronto.
CRITCHISON, STANLEY, Hamilton, Ontario.

D.

DODD, Miss DOROTHY, Edmonton, Canada.
DOLPHIN, Miss EVA., St. Thomas, Ontario.
DUNCAN, Mrs. B., Montreal.

E.

EHRHARDT, HERBERT, Toronto.
ELLIS, JOHN, Edmonton, Canada.

F.

FERRIER, Mrs. A. R., Penticton, B. C.
FISH, Mrs. S. M., Toronto.
FISH, Miss MARION, Toronto.
FISH, Miss E., Toronto.
FREEMAN, JOHN, Falklain, B. C.
FREEMAN, Mrs., Falklain, B. C.
FROST, H. R., Regina, Canada.

G.

GARDNER, E., Toronto.
GARDNER, WILLIE, Toronto.
GLANCY, JOSEPH.
GWYER, the Rev. H. L., Saskatoon, Canada.
GWYER, Mrs. H. L., Saskatoon, Canada.

H.

HULL, Mrs. G., Winnipeg, Canada.
HANES, probably A. A., Saskatoon, Canada.
HENDERSON, Master HUNTLEY, Montreal.
HENDERSON, Miss VIOLET, Montreal.
HENSHAW, Mrs. M., Saskatoon, Canada.
HILL, W. SPENCER, England.
HOSKINS, ARTHUR, Montreal.

J.

JONES, W. G., England.

K.

KAYE, Miss KATHERINE, Toronto.

L.

LANE, G. B., England.
LINES, S. L. B., Toronto.
LINES, Mrs. S. L. B., Toronto.
LOHDEN, Mrs. R., Toronto.
LOHDEN, Miss ELSIE, Toronto.

M.

McCOLIM, Mrs. JAMES A., Ottawa.
McFADYEN, H., Galt, Ontario.
MANDY, Miss ALICE, Montreal.
MARICHAL, Joseph, Kingston, Ontario.
MARICHAL, Mrs. J., Kingston, Ont.
MARICHAL, Master MAURICE, Kingston.
MARICHAL, Miss PHYLLIS, Kingston.
MARICHAL, Miss YVONNE, Kingston.
MAYCOCK, Miss M., England.
MIDDLEMAST, Mrs. ISABELLE, Regina, Canada.
MONROE, L. E.
MORRIS, The Rev. H. C. S., Toronto.
MURDOCK, Miss JESSIE.
MYERS, ELLASON.

N.

NORTH, Miss OLIVE, Saskatoon, Can.

P.

PAGE, ANDREW, Medicine Hat, Can.
PAVEY, Miss L., Fort Guiappello, Sask.
PELLS, ELSMORE, Vancouver, B. C.
PELLS, Mrs., Vancouver, B. C.
PLANK, Mrs. H., Toronto.
PYE, Mrs. C., Edmonton, Can.

R.

ROGERS, Miss ELIZABETH, Toronto.

S.

SCOTT, GEORGE, Toronto.
SIMPSON, Rev. H. W., Roseland, B. C.
SMITH, G. PRESTON, England.
SORENSON, S., Edmonton, Canada.
STEWART, Mrs. C., Toronto.
SWEENEY, J. M., Liverpool.
SWEET, F. H., Toronto.

T.

TURPIN, T. K., Victoria, B. C.

W.

WHALLEY, ROBERT, Victoria, B. C.
WHITCOMB, H. D., Havana.
WILSON, Mrs. P., Moosejaw, Sask.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Calgary, B. C.
WORDSWORTH, OSMOND, Toronto.
WORDSWORTH, Miss RUTH, Toronto.

UNCLASSIFIED.

A.

AMORTIN, Mrs. P.

C.

CHILBERDOT, H.

D.

DYERS, JOSEPH.

E.

EDGAR, H.

F.

FAULLDS, A.

G.

GARDNER, B.

J.

JACKSON, ARTHUR.
JACKSON, J.

K.

KENNAWAY, W.

M.

MARSH, Miss A.
McDERMOTT, A.
McSWEENEY, JOHN.
MEYER, H. G.
MEYER, Mrs. H. G.
MURDOCK, Miss E.

P.

PARRY, E.
PARRY, Miss L.

R.

RICHARDSON, Miss ANNIE.
RIGHT, HERBERT.
ROBERTS, STANLEY.

S.

SLATTERY, PATRICK.
STEWART, JAMES.

V.

VEALS, ALBERT.
VEALS, Mrs.

W.

WALDENMAN, Miss DORA.
WALSH, JOHN.
WILLIAMS, Miss W.

Steerage.

A.

ALEXAN, BABAJAN.
ASHMAN, HENRY C.

B.

BABA, FRANK.
BABKA, MATTHEW.
BAKER, F. J.
BALLANTYNE, MARGARET.
BARCLAY, GEORGE.
BARKLEY, GEORGET.
BARLOW, D.
BENJAMIN, Miss QUEENIE.
BEZONOF, DENIS.
BIALANUS, STEFAN.
BOTTOMLEY, FRED.
BOZENOFF, PHILATE.
BEAUCHAMP, WILLIAM.
BLANKMAN, J.
BOYLE, JAMES.
BROWN, WILLIAM.
BURDIN, ANTHONY.

C.

CARRIGAN, Mrs. MARGARET.
CLANCY, JOSEPH.
CROSBY, AGNES.
CZERTOWICZ, MARCIN.

D.

DAWSON, WALTER.
DELANEY, MARY.
DHENIN, THOMAS.
DUCKWORTH, Mrs. ELIZABETH.
DIAMANDIS, THEODORE.

F.

FARROW, ROBERT.
FRANBURN, JOSEPH.
FRANBURN, FRANCIS, (child.)

G.

GELILUS, EDIE.
GOODWIN, ROSE.
GRANAHAN, MICHAEL.
GRIGERIAN, MAYLUN.
GRINSTED, S. C.
GRYSZKEWICZ, ANTHONY.

H.

HAMES, CHARLES.
HAMES, Mrs. CHARLES.
HANLEY, PETER.
HARRISON, G. W.
HANLEY, Mrs. ROSE.
HISHETH, ALFRED W.
HOOK, ELSIE.
HOOK, FRANK.
HOOK, GEORGE.
HOGAN, Mrs. J.

I.

IWANIUK, E.

J.

JUNCSYK, EGER.

K.

KILKENNY, DELIA M.
KOMARYSHYN, HRYBERY.

L.

LINOTT, R. J.
LIGHT, HERBERT.
LUKES, JOHN FRANCIS.

M.

McLOUGHLIN, PATRICK J.
MALICZ, POWEL L.
MARSH, Mrs. JOHN.
MARSHALL, Mrs. FANNY.
MARTIN, Mrs. LAURA.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS.
MAZWIAK, IWAN.
MIDDLETON, ALICE.
MOSES, JANET.
MUIRHEAD, WILLIAM.

N.

NEILSON, Miss GERDA.

P.

PARKES, WILLIAM M.
PERKA, MAXIM A.
PETROSIAN, KAHRAMON.
POLUBINSKI, MILKENDII.
PULIK, MYCHAIL.
PICKARD, FRED.

R.

RILEY, EDWARD.
RILEY, Mrs. EDWARD.
RILEY, (child.)
RILEY, (child.)
ROWEN, ANNIE.

S.

SCOTT, ARTHUR.
SCOTT, ALICE.
SEFERIAN, LEVEN.
SERGIS, GEORGE.
SHARP, SAMUEL.
SHARP, MARY.
SHARP, GEORGE.
SHARP, ANNIE.
SHEPPERSON, A.
SHACKELL, WILLIAM A.
SHKREDOFF, JACOB.
SIMPSON, EDWARD.
SMETHURST, Mr.
SMETHURST, Mrs.
SMITH, GEORGE.
SNOWDEN, THOMAS.
SNOWDEN, F. A.
SOBOLEWSKI, MITROFAN M.
STEELE, GEORGE.
STACHULA, MICHAEL.
STEPHENS, THOMAS O.
STEVENS, GEORGE.
STOCKTON, ALFRED.

T.

TARACSEWICZ, IWAN.
TAYLOR, HAROLD.
TAYLOR, Mrs. HAROLD.
THOMPSON, JOSEPH.
TOBIN, Miss NORA.
TOMASKEWICZ, JOHN.
TOMINS, Miss E.
TOUHEY, Mrs. H.

W.

WARD, GEORGE.
WARD, Mrs. GEORGE.
WELSH, JOHN.
WILKS, ALICE KATE.
WILLIAMS, EDITH.
WOODWORTH, ROBERT.

Y.

YOHANAN, ALAVAREZ.
YOKOB, JOHN BABA.

CENTEMERI—gloves exclusively since 1870.

Centemeri Gloves

For Well-Dressed Women

The well-dressed woman chooses Centemeri Gloves because she knows there is a shade to harmonize with every gown — an appropriate style for every occasion — and the dependable Centemeri quality is her guarantee of satisfactory wear.

We are showing the season's newest designs in latest colorings and patterns of embroidery for:

Weddings Commencements Receptions Dances
Teas Afternoon Calls Outdoor Sports Travel
Informal Country Wear

Men's Silk Gloves of Superior Quality, 1.00 to 1.50

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

504-508 and 562 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Feature, for this week,

A Sale of Suits

For Afternoon, Street and Country wear—

Formerly $65 to $85—at $45 and $58

Authentic models, in tailleur and demi-tailleur effects.

Paris Model Suits { Originals or exact Reproductions

Heretofore $175 to $195—$75 and $95

From Paquin, Cheruit, Doucet, Jenny, Premet, Bernard and others.

Afternoon Gowns and Dresses—$55

Of silk and cloth, formerly $75 to $125.

For street, calling, luncheons and informal affairs.

Millinery—$10—$15—$25

Street, semi-dress and dress hats, formerly $18 to $45.

Also introducing

Fashionable Summer Apparel

For trans-continental tours — Ocean trips
Garden parties—Golf—Tennis—Beach and Mountain wear
Weddings and Social Functions of all kinds

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Ever New—The Opportunities in the

Bawo & Dotter Sale of China and Glass

With the European output, especially of the finer wares, practically at a standstill, for months, even years, to come, it is extraordinary, to say the least, to buy the most beautiful products of English and French potteries at less than it normally costs to bring them over—without war conditions.

Yet that is what is continually happening, in this amazing Sale of the Bawo & Dotter stocks, forced into receivership by the war.

New and Important for Today:

1100 Dozen French Crystal Cut Water Tumblers, 25c
from the famous "Crystalleries de Saint Louis." Three sizes—for water, champagne and whiskey; usually 40c and 45c to import.

Gold-Encrusted Water Tumblers, 50c Each
Just 36 dozen; regularly $18 dozen.

$175 French China Dinner Sets, $100
A magnificent service of 100 pieces; heavy border decorations, dull gold handles.

3500 Pieces China Dinnerware, 5c to 50c
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CUNARD LIST OF VICTIMS.

Names of Forty Identified Given Out by the Company Here.

The Cunard Line issued last night a list of forty identified dead, received from Liverpool. It does not contain names of some victims already identified and previously listed.

ARTHUR, GEORGE.
BROWN, Mrs.
BULL, Mrs. ELIZABETH, (may be Mrs. J. H.)
BRODERICK, CARLTON J.
BARROW, Mrs. MARY.
BUSVINE, W. R.
BEATTIE, the Rev. JAMES.
CROOKS, ROBERT W.
CORRIGAN, MARGARET.
DRISCOLL, CORNELIUS, (may be Timothy.)
DE PAGE, Mme. A.
FARRIET, infant.
FOLEY, MICHAEL.
FROHMAN, CHARLES.
HORTON, Mrs. E.
HANSEN, MARY, (may be Mrs. Samuel.)
HARA, BESSIE.
HANSON, SAMUEL.
JOHNSON, Mrs.
JONAS, P. L.
KING, Mrs. F.
KING, T. B.
KELLEHER, MARY.
MAINMAN, JOHN.
LUCK, KENNETH.
MITCHELL, W. D.
McBRIGHT, Miss.
MEANEY, GEORGE, P.
KAUFMANN, FRANK G.
PHAIR, MANWELL.
PAYNTER, C.
ROBSON, Miss A.
ROBERTS, W. ANDERSON.
ROACHE, JAMES.
SHEADY, PATRICK.
SPILLMAN, J.
SONOLISCU, DAVID.
STEPHEN, Mrs. G. W.
TYERS, FREDERICK.
YEATMAN, CHARLES.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

WATCHFUL WAITING BEGINS TO PALL

That Is a Policy of Going Out the Back Gate and Down the Alley.

LEADS TO WORSE DISASTER

Time for the American People to Think for Themselves, Even Though It Rocks the Boat.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Mt. Kisco, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am no singer of hate hymns. That is a German accomplishment. But between hating a mad dog and protecting yourself against him, the difference is material. One is hysteria and a waste of energy, the other is the law of self-preservation. And against murderers to protect your family, your friend, and yourself, with our people has always been accounted a duty, and an honorable one. In the past it has been the duty also of our Government to protect her citizens. That was in the past. Since Mr. Wilson came into office that duty has been neglected, and for this neglect, in permitting it, our people themselves are in part responsible.

For many years our country has been admitting to membership foreigners of every nation, millions and millions of foreigners, who came here chiefly for two reasons; to escape military service at home, and to make money. Not because they loved, or even understood, our ideals of Government, certainly not because they loved us, but because they wished to avoid military service in their own country, and because at home they were pitifully poor.

That on the night after the Lusitania was sunk, in New York at Lechows, and the Terace Garden, those foreigners to whom we gave refuge cheered the officers who sank that ship and who at home used to push them off the sidewalk, does not alter the fact that they are now "Americans" with a chance to make money out of this country and with no law compelling them to defend it. And when three years ago in Mexico Americans were murdered and American property to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars was destroyed, and Mr. Wilson declared his policy of watchful waiting, with that policy these Americans acquiesced. Because if their fellow countrymen in Mexico were protected that might mean war, and war would have interrupted them in the making of money.

It was the blind leading the blind.

Mr. Wilson, mislead by the approval of men to whom dollars for themselves meant more than the loss to the nation of honor and prestige, continued his policy of watchful waiting.

It was a policy of drifting, of shirking responsibility, of dodging the duties Mr. Wilson had sworn to fulfill. It was a policy which, as every one now can see—now that it is too late—could lead only to disaster and dishonor.

It lead directly to the massacre of May 7.

It led directly to the loss of more than a hundred Americans, to the death of one of the most unselfish, most helpful, most gallant gentlemen it has been my privilege to know, Justus Miles Forman. It led to the death of such good men and stanch Americans as Charles Frohman, Alfred Vanderbilt, Lindon Bates, Jr., and Herbert Stone.

And I cannot see that for the taking of these lives the policy of Von Tirpitz was any more responsible than was the policy of watchful waiting.

For three years in Mexico wandering bandits and cattle thieves murdered Americans and spat on the American flag, and the only help Mr. Wilson offered American citizens in that country was to advise them to stay at home. When the great war came and all the rules of warfare, even those that concerned neutrals, were by Germany disregarded, Mr. Wilson sought safety in inaction, in silence, in mild remonstrance.

When the American ship Frye was sunk, when bombs were dropped upon the American ship Cushing, when the American ship Gulflight was torpedoed and in consequence the lives of three Americans were lost, instead of indignant action, Mr. Wilson asked for time to think, and begged that while he thought no one would rock the boat.

When we took Slidell and Mason from an English ship, Great Britain mobilized her war fleet. When Germany attacked the Frye, the Cushing, and the Gulflight, Mr. Wilson anchored our ships off Riverside Drive, and sent the crews to baseball parks and the movies.

And thus, encouraged by our inaction and timidity is it any wonder the high-born officers of the German Emperor deemed it safe, without warning or mercy, to massacre American women, men and babies.

THE TIMES of this morning says editorially, "men are turning to the President. They await from him the right word, the just action, and from him they know they may expect wisdom with firmness."

I regret to disagree with THE TIMES, but I submit there is in the record of Mr. Wilson little to lead us to expect either. He has been obstinate, not firm; and his wisdom is the wisdom of "facing a crisis by turning your back on it."

If Mr. Wilson had a son and his son told him, "The man next door says if I go past his house he'll turn the garden hose on me," Mr. Wilson would not go to his next door neighbor and say, "What d'you mean you'll turn your hose on my boy?" Instead, he would say, "My son, tomorrow on your way to school, go out the back gate, and down the alley."

For three years that is the advice he has given us. He has let us out the back gate and down the alley. And, for one, I am sick of his advice. Why not rock the boat? If the man at the helm is asleep, he is incompetent, if he is steering us straight to disaster, why not rock the boat?

Why should we turn to any one man for advice? Why should we continue to allow Mr. Wilson to hypnotise us into the false security of drifting? When we elected Mr. Wilson President did we also elect him Pope and keeper of our conscience? Did our votes endow him with supernatural power, insight and wisdom? He is just what he always was, a schoolmaster, an intellect unwarmed by imagination, a man without a capacity for friendship, nor one who feels the lack of it. Indeed, it is because he is without friends, because he consults with no one, and on every question with his own judgment is so entirely satisfied, that he is most dangerous.

Nor by the humanity which makes men kin is he deeply moved. When last Saturday morning the entire nation was waiting with horror for the lists of those massacred, Mr. Wilson motored to the Columbia County Club and played golf.

I suggest that at the moment of this great crisis Mr. Wilson is out of touch with the feelings and wishes of our people. And that longer to bow down to his advice can lead us only to disasters still greater than those that already have befallen us.

This is no time for the American people to sit still and say, "Hush, our President is thinking!"

This is the time for them to think for themselves, and to express their sovereign will to the President, who is neither their ruler nor their spiritual adviser, but merely the vehicle appointed to carry out their wishes.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S PART.

People Will Stand by Him, but He Must Stand by Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people have always stood by the President. But they expect the President to stand by them. The dignity of the flag and the honor of the nation are in his keeping. It is a supreme trust. While the people expect him to be deliberate, they do not expect him to waver and hesitate. While the responsibility is great, they expect it to be met unflinchingly and borne cheerfully, as weightier responsibilities have been borne by his predecessors.

Of course, we must have the facts. But the question is, haven't we got the facts, and good and plenty? Admission is the highest form of proof. The material facts as to the calculated, deliberate, and purposeful sacrifice of American lives, contrary to every treaty obligation, every principle of international law, and every dictate of humanity are officially admitted, and are the occasion of unconcealed jubilation in Berlin.

Bernstorff's advertised warning declared the existence of a war zone in direct conflict with the attitude of the United States on this subject.

It was as flagrant a breach of propriety as the appeal of Citizen Genet to the American people over the head of our State Department in the early part of the last century. I do not believe the opinion I have seen expressed by weighty legal authority, that it is a breach of our neutrality, to be an extreme view. The status of this rather tight-laced and hectic exemplar of Prussianism in our midst is something that should receive very prompt consideration.

There is no quibble about the facts. They are boastfully admitted. They should be put up squarely to Germany, with a demand for their instant disavowal, in so far as they constitute a continuing program. We should also demand suitable expressions of contrition for this disaster and a promise of full reparation and amendment of conduct in the future.

This is the only alternative to Germany's "strict accountability," which we have already proclaimed, for the sacrifice of human lives. It is a rather sad commentary upon the conduct of our foreign relations in the recent past, that the country today is pondering just what the phrase "strict accountability" means officially. The words have a sturdy ring. Have they been uttered with any mental reservation? Do they shroud some intention that falls far short of strict accountability?

The utterance of Attorney General Wickersham is a sane and patriotic expression of American feeling today. I heartily acquiesce in it. The convening of the World's Court Congress in Cleveland on Wednesday of this week is highly opportune. At a moment when many believe that the foundations of international law have crumbled and Germany proclaims herself bound by no law except necessity, a calm affirmation of the American belief in law as the foundation of justice among nations is timely and significant. The speeches of ex-President Taft and Judge Parker, to be delivered before the Congress on Wednesday, will be awaited with great interest in this critical juncture.

The editorials of yesterday and today in THE TIMES are in keeping with the best traditions of American journalism. I think they accurately reflect the feelings and the thought of the nation.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

New York, May 10, 1915.

WANTS ALL THE FACTS.

An Appeal for Time Carefully to Weigh the Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because you do so much toward molding public opinion, you must also wish to keep in touch with it. For both reasons I am writing you concerning the disaster of yesterday. In wartime the sea is part of England's line of communication for her army, and supplies of war on this line must be attacked by her enemies if possible.

If the Lusitania carried war supplies, or had been habitually carrying them, her sinking was an act of war, even though the lives of non-combatants were put at stake. This act, is comparable to firing upon an enemy army advancing under cover of women and children driven before it.

This being Germany's obvious necessity, why cannot England carry war supplies in ships devoted to this purpose and carrying no passengers; or why at least do not innnocent persons refuse to stake their lives with the safety of munitions shipped to a country at war? Had the Lusitania been a passenger ship simply, her sinking would have been simply murder. Being a ship carrying war supplies, her destruction became a military necessity. If the German submarine commander could have accomplished her destruction without loss of life to the passengers, we may then condemn that act as piracy. We have not yet sufficient ground for such condemnation. The presence of any craft capable of attacking the submarine while the Lusitania's boats could have been put off, or the probability of the Lusitania carrying guns in her own protection, would have jeopardized the military end necessary to be accomplished, and at least mitigated the atrocity of an attack without warning.

Technical arguments on the historical status of a blockade are foolish. This war is being fought on a new scale and with new weapons. History cannot furnish a binding precedent for such unexampled conditions.

Germany has been made to appear in this country as a treaty-breaker, a marauder of the nearly defenseless, a savage in warfare, and now a murderer. The evidence on which these charges rest cannot have been sifted and weighed. If we give them credence, it behooves us to demand that our Government bring to us such evidence as will substantiate or repudiate these charges; for more than our opinion of the German nation is at stake. If true, they condemn Germany as the foe of all humanity, as an irresponsible and savage tyrant among nations. If true England's battle is our battle, and it would be both cowardly and foolish for us to stand aside while this issue is decided. Let us demand that our Government get and give us facts, sufficient to form the basis of a firm decision and if necessary of decisive action.

W. B. CIST.

New York, May 8, 1915.

Heine on German Joy of Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that survivors of the Lusitania horror declare that no rescue ships appeared for two hours after the sinking, we may conclude that the German submarine Captain could, with perfect safety to himself, have given the crew and passengers an hour to leave the ship; but then he would not have had the satisfaction of killing. This trait of the German character was thoroughly appreciated by the German poet and seer, Heine, as in the following passage from his writings:

> Christianity—and this is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, the brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless Berserker fury of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse. Then the stone gods will rise from the ancient ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor with his giant's hammer will at last spring up and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals.

It will be seen that Heine fully realized that German Christianity is but skin deep, but as long as it obtained credence among the rank and file of the nation it acted as an effective check and, as Heine himself says, "a taming talisman" to hold back the natural savagery of a still only half-cultivated race.

J. ADDISON BROWN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9, 1915.

Trusts President to Keep Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We feel sure that our rarely expedient President can be trusted not to involve a nation of innocent human beings in devastating war in avenging a few foolhardy individuals who, through their own shortage of average common sense (or egoism,) were overtaken in the recent disaster at sea.

ANNE E. M.

New York, May 9, 1915.

FLAG IS A SYMBOL; LIFE IS PRECIOUS

The Vera Cruz Incident and the Lusitania Outrage in Contrast.

PEOPLE WANT REPARATION

Too Late Merely to Require That Germany Change Her Methods of Warfare—Bryan's Bad Taste.

By WILLIAM WINTER.

New Brighton, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you afford to me, as an American citizen, space in your columns to register my protest against the cowardly, hideous crime committed yesterday by the German Imperial Government, in its deliberate murder of the helpless passengers on board the steamship Lusitania, and also against the supine tolerance with which some American officials (such as Senator William J. Stone of Missouri) and some American newspapers seem disposed to regard the unspeakable atrocity?

Your editorial judgment as to the course which our Government should now adopt toward Germany is, perhaps, not fully and rightly understood by me; it certainly has not yet been declared with your characteristic blunt plainness and decision, or with the power which some, at least, of your readers have naturally expected. No loyal American will complain of your wish that our procedure as a nation should not be "unreasonable or hasty," but, on the contrary, that it should be "the firm, wise course which justice, right, and honor demand." Many of your readers, however, of whom I am one, must feel amazement at the tone and drift of some parts of your editorial comment and protest this morning. "A demand must go from our Government," you say, "that the Imperial Government at Berlin shall no longer make war like savages drunk with blood, that they shall cease to seek attainment of their ends by the assassination of non-combatants and neutrals."

What have we, now, to do with "demands" that murders of our citizens should "cease"? Will all the demands in the world bring back life to those stark forms in Queenstown? An American vessel, the Frye, was sunk by a German naval officer, without reason or excuse; the American vessel Cushing was attacked by the German Government; an American citizen was murdered by the German Government in the sinking of the steamship Falaba; the American vessel Gulflight, flying the American flag, was torpedoed and partially wrecked by the German Government, and American citizens were thus slain. Now, scores of other American citizens have been murdered by Germany, in the utterly indefensible sinking of the Lusitania.

The Secretary of State, with a levity as shocking as it is vulgar, has stated that "the American people do not need to be told that this is not a time to rock the boat." The American people wish to know—and to know at once—whether the Government to which they have intrusted the administration of their national affairs does or does not intend to exact the utmost reparation (and poor, indeed, it must be at best!) for the inexpressible outrage which has been committed upon the persons of our citizens and for the arrogant insult to our national honor. That President Wilson's action in this crisis will be calm, judicial, firm, and in exact accordance with what he conceives to be the right and feels to be his duty nobody who knows his record will for a moment doubt. But there are millions today who wait in anxious expectation to have that conception of right and duty declared, in order that they may judge whether or not it conforms to what they require.

It is right, it is essential, that the formal communications of our Government to the German Imperial Government should be reasonably deliberate and diplomatically regular; but the essential facts in the present emergency are already known to the American people, and there can be no doubt as to what the meaning and the spirit of those communications should be.

Germany's answer to any protest, any "demand," we may make, in the premises, has already been made. She has denied our right to freedom in our relations with friendly powers—with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Belgium. As to the specific crime committed yesterday, there is no possibility of misunderstanding. The German Imperial Ambassador to the United States has already used the newspaper press of the United States as the medium of a threat—in itself amounting to a crime—notifying the American people that they exercise their inalienable rights on the sea at their own personal, individual peril, and without any chance of redress from the consequences of German barbarity. That insulting "warning" of danger from impending monstrosities appears again, this morning, in the New York press. Is our answer, in this matter, to be still words, words, words, signifying nothing?

Not very long ago, a man named Rosenthal, a gambler, was shot down in a street of New York, by paid assassins, for disregarding warnings that he must not dare to do what he had a perfect right to do. His murderers, actual or accessory, did not venture to plead, in extenuation, that he had been "warned." Yesterday, scores of innocent, reputable law-abiding American citizens, women as well as men, little children, and infants in arms, all supposedly secure under the safeguards of civilization and humanity, were deliberately, ruthlessly, murdered by the German Imperial Government, off the coast of Ireland. Would a hundred thousand German warnings of intention to murder our citizens be accepted as justification, or as excuse, for the commission of that unparalleled crime?

A few months ago an obscure, subaltern officer, in a half-civilized, guerrilla-like military force, offered an insult to the flag, and thus to the honor and dignity of the United States, and thereupon, though the act was disavowed by his superiors, United States military forces were—as rapidly as our wretchedly unprepared state permitted—landed in Vera Cruz. Yesterday, no insult was offered to the symbol of our honor and dignity, but our citizens were murdered by the score, snuffed out like vermin, by the proclaimed, authorized, acknowledged, and today, in Berlin, the celebrated and extolled act of the German Imperial Government. Mexico is weak; Germany is strong—as well as uncivilized and brutal. For years we, as a people, have boasted our freedom, our prowess, and our courage, till, at times, we have been insufferable. Yesterday, several dozen little American babies were drowned, like blind kittens, by Germany—and this evening the insufferable Ridder tells us that the dastardly crime by which they and more than a hundred of our men and women were slaughtered, "might become the great penetrating lesson for the American people." Are we to content ourselves with "demands" that such murders "shall cease?" Or are we to exact reparation and inflict punishment? Where does the Government of the United States stand today? By all means, let us have no national or individual flurry, but deep and burning anger, steadfast resolution, and celerity of action are not in the least incompatible with self-control and calm.

Where do the so-called American citizens of German origin or German proclivity stand on this matter? Every word that is uttered in justification or excuse of this German outrage, this cowardly and villainous slaughter of our citizens, is an intolerable insult to every honest American. Is it to be Germany, or the United States, that governs here?

In the old play of "The Rivals," Sir Lucius O'Trigger, contemptuously dismissing Acres, whose pusillanimous character he has discerned, ejaculates, "Why, Mr. Acres, y' are little better than a coward!" "Coward!" repeats Acres: "Coward? Gentlemen, you heard him: 'Coward' was the word—" "Well, Sir?" asks Sir Lucius. "Wel-l-l, Sir," says Acres. "I—I—I don't mind the word 'coward'; no, not at all. But if you had said 'poltroon'—" "Well, Sir?" again queries the resolute Irishman. "Wel-l-l," rejoins Acres, moving away with the best assumption of dignity that he can muster; "Wel-l-l, then I should have said, 'Sir Lucius O'Trigger, you are not the gentleman I took you for!'" Is the United States of America to become the Bob Acres of nations?

WILLIAM WINTER.

TO SEE IT THROUGH.

Restraint Must Not Wear the Guise of Cowardice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With you, as well as with executive officers of the United States, the state of public opinion upon our relations with Germany can hardly fail to be of interest. May I take the liberty of expressing my own opinion, therefore, and that of a number of intelligent men with whom I have talked in the last few days?

The recent series of provocations of the United States by Germany—the latest being the Lusitania's destruction—involving breaches of international law and of specific treaties, are growing intolerable. They can be explained only by a desire on the part of Germany for war with the United States or an utter indifference to whether or not they may provoke war. Germany is an outlaw; and outlaws are indifferent to public opinion.

Our Government must meet the present crisis firmly and promptly. Otherwise the Falaba, Cushing, Gulflight and Lusitania cases will be but the prelude to similar happenings. While it is well to discuss such a situation in a spirit of restraint, we ought not to shut our eyes to the facts or refuse to consider what is necessary to be done now. On the contrary, sober but frank consideration is most necessary at such a time. To discharge its duty to the American people, so as to secure their persons and property and to prevent a recurrence of such attacks upon Americans and their property, the least the State Department can demand is an undertaking that such attacks will not be made hereafter. This is the least the American people will be satisfied with. It is the least their duly constituted authorities can ask them to be satisfied with without betraying the trust which has been reposed in them.

Is there any great likelihood that Germany will accede to such a demand? To concede such contentions would involve a serious impairment, if not a total abandonment, of the whole scheme of the so-called submarine blockade of England. Can we think that any such about-face will be executed by Germany?

Our demands (to make which we are committed both by our note to Germany of Feb. 10, 1915, and by our duty to protect our citizens and their property in the lawful enjoyment of their rights of travel and trade) will probably then be refused. How they can be enforced after such refusal save by escorting our ships, and English and French ships, carrying American passengers, by our own naval forces, which will of course attack any German naval forces they may meet, it is hard to see. This is war.

These perfectly obvious considerations are not advanced for any other purpose than to show you what I and thousands of other Americans are thinking. And I can assure you—and you can assure the country—that we will not shrink from war if that is the only effective course to secure our rights. Our ancestors began war upon England in 1812 for no greater—probably much less—injuries than those now being inflicted upon us by Germany.

There rests upon us all—and especially upon the great newspapers of this country—the duty at this moment of assuring the Executive of the United States that he will have the fullest support in all necessary steps to abate once and for all the menace of German illegal naval operations. Much as we abhor war, the Government of this country should be assured that we will fight for our rights and that we prefer seeing them maintained by force to seeing them abandoned or compromised.

Nothing would be more shameful than submission to the tyranny which is now being attempted by Germany. Restraint of expression in your editorial columns is never more admirable than at such a moment. But it must not be a restraint which may be construed by other nations as cowardice—which may on that very account hasten a decision by the Government of Germany to reject the demands we shall presently make. Neither must you, by too cautious comment, cause the authorities of the United States to doubt the courage of the American people and their determination to see this matter through at any cost.

I respectfully submit that this is a most opportune time to announce that if our forthcoming demands are refused in any material particulars the authorities of this country can count on the warmest support from its citizens for a recourse to arms to enforce our rights, and may equally expect the condemnation of all Americans if they fail to protect by force the lives and property of their fellow citizens.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Flushing, L. I., May 10, 1915.

FIRM ASSURANCE!

Of What Use to Ask and of What Avail to Accept It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must dissent from the general position taken in the last paragraph in your leading editorial of Monday. We have Germany's official pronouncements—in her declaration concerning the "war zone" around Great Britain and Ireland, in her reiteration of it in reply to our "protest," in her sinking of the Falaba with an American—whose death we suppose the Administration is still "calmly considering" a month after the event—in her attack on the Cushing, in her sinking of the Gulflight, in the threat issued officially by the German Embassy under guise of a "warning," and in the ruthless ferocity of the Lusitania horror. In the name of humanity, how can THE TIMES, in face of these facts, ask for "firm assurance from Germany," etc.? THE TIMES knows that no such assurance as it asks will be given. The latest impudent note from the German Government to ours, the justification of the slaughter of Americans offered by the military attaché of the German Embassy, the attitude of the German Ambassador himself, the continued "breathing of threatening and slaughter" by that insolent and undesirable alien Dernburg, the insufferable defiance of American sentiment by Ridder et al. are all indications to which THE TIMES cannot afford to be willfully blind.

Here are three facts:

1. The world-peril is not yellow, nor Slavic, but Teutonic. Germans in Europe and America are even counting on and threatening civil war in America if we defend our own citizens' lives.
2. In a "friendly" country the German Embassy issues official threats against the citizens of that country under guise of "warning" and justifies the execution of those threats by the fact that they had been issued.
3. Our Administration complacently permits the threats, even calls them "humanitarian" (if Mr. Bryan is correctly quoted), and three days after the atrocious deed is still "calmly considering"!

This is no time for calm consideration. The need is for sharp, decisive action. We cannot parley with an outlaw—individual or nation. The German Embassy should be closed by the instant issuance of passports to its members. Mr. Dernburg should be deported as a mischievous and wicked alien. And to "hyphenated Americans" generally it should be made clear that treason to the land of their adoption will not for them be well.

We can "support the President" only as he guards the lives of Americans and protects national honor, and does it without unnecessary procrastination.

GEO. W. GILMORE.

New York City, May 10, 1915.

AMERICA IS URGED TO SPEAK OUT NOW

Analyst of the Legal Question Says Lusitania Gives Us Cause.

TIME TO STAND FOR RIGHT

Germans in Frame of Mind Incapable of Judging Between Propriety and Illegality.

By A MEMBER OF THE JUDICIARY.

New York, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the sinking of the Lusitania, let us all distinguish between the transaction and its incidents. That there were American citizens among her passengers was an incident merely; they happened to be there, they might have been elsewhere. The transaction would be precisely the same legally and morally if every one of her peaceful passengers, men, women, and children, was a British subject.

First, then, as to the transaction: Reference to any and all elementary textbooks on international law shows that it was contrary to the laws of war as they have been accepted for generations by all nations who were civilized but not yet kultured. Germans will assert that it was a lawful act of war, but just at present they are in such a frame of mind that their judgment upon a legal proposition is of no especial intellectual value. We have proof of that this morning. Dr. Dernburg is a man of brains; even those of us who, having read every one of his published deliverances during the past few months, are satisfied that he is an unfair controversialist, admit that he has brains, plenty of them, and well-trained brains, too. Nevertheless he passes out to us the silly proposition that the Lusitania was an armed belligerent cruiser, and as such might properly be sunk at sight.

That the transaction is one abhorrent to most of us in this country one need not waste ink to set forth. But unlawful, wicked, and abhorrent though it be, it was not a bolt out of a clear sky. It is merely the culmination of a succession of transactions equally unlawful, wicked, and abhorrent which have been presented to us since the beginning of last August. Perhaps one should not say "culmination"; what other novelties in slaughter the war lords may have yet to exhibit no one can tell.

Now, except for China, we are the largest neutral nation and—potentially at least—the most powerful. For years we have been in the forefront of every effort to promote peace, and, if wars must come, so to mitigate their terrors that they might be confined so far as possible to a trial of strength between armed forces. When this series of transactions began to unfold itself before the eyes of the world, there were many of us who felt that from the neutral nations there should come some prompt denunciation of all efforts to thrust the world back to the abominations of past centuries; and that this country was the natural spokesman.

Why any such suggestion should alarm our peace-loving fellow-citizens I for one could never understand. Righteous indignation may make it one's duty—that is, if one really stands for progress in civilization—to condemn and reprove, without necessarily having to slip off one's coat and undertake physical correction.

The spokesman of our country, however, concluded differently; in his opinion, carefully thought out and conscientiously formed, silence seemed the better course. The transactions took place thousands of miles from our shores, they affected our people only indirectly, and so from this nation, as a nation, there came no word of righteous indignation, and the rest of the world has been left to form its conceptions of where we stand, what are our conceptions of right and wrong, what we consider righteous warfare and what unrighteous and abhorrent—from tabulating the deliverancies of individual newspapers.

This time, however, and when the Falaba went down, (the Gulflight presents a different question,) our citizens have been directly affected by the transaction. What is to be done about that is a matter on which no suggestion is here advanced; it is a problem for the Administration to determine—wisely, we all hope. But surely now the time has come when we should proclaim in no uncertain terms what we as a nation—the nation we love, the nation of our pride, the nation we fondly hope to see always in the foremost files of civilization, progress and humanity—what we think of transactions which indicate a reverter to barbarism. Let us speak out now, or else hereafter ever hold our peace.

E. H. L.

THIS COUNTRY'S POWER.

What Its Enormous Industrial Resources Would Mean in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Polled of London writes: "As far as the military conduct of the war is concerned, America's belligerency can affect it but little; * * * her coming into the war could not protect other Americans, nor can she do much to avenge the outrage."

Mr. Polled lacks imagination. I can see every rolling mill in these United States turned over to the single purpose of producing big guns. I can see every pound of available machinery utilized for the full twenty-four hours of each day, and every day. I can see Germany's best and biggest artillery duplicated a hundred times over, not for defense, because Germany is as powerless to invade us as she is to invade the north pole. I can see great ships that once flew the German flag delivering American ordnance on French, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Norwegian and Swedish soil in such overwhelming quantities that a steel wall will be built around the Germanic empires—with the Germans inside.

How long would outraged Norway and Holland and Denmark remain out of the world movement to stamp out a world menace, once America initiated such a movement? Possibly thirty minutes, but probably not that long.

Germany complains that we are prolonging the war by furnishing arms and ammunition to the Allies. Compare the picayune quantity that individual American manufacturers are now selling, with the enormous output that would result from a great, united, national operation; an operation that would discontinue for the time being the manufacture of rails, bridges, structural steel, locomotives and touring cars and would instead turn out nothing but guns and ammunition. No longer could Germany complain that we are prolonging the war. It would be over rather promptly.

ROLAND OLIVER.

New York, May 10, 1915.

Says British Were Reckless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Titanic disaster was due solely to British recklessness. So also upon the British Government must rest the responsibility for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster.

The American passengers were warned collectively and individually of what was to happen to the Lusitania upon this voyage. They persisted on their journey, not with wanton disregard of their lives, but because of their reliance upon British assurances. And now we read in The London Times that there was no convoy or possibility of a convoy. The British have met the submarine with the same fatuous recklessness with which they met the iceberg, and with a like result. Upon the British must now be visited the responsibility which they have assumed by their wanton misrepresentations.

ALLAN B. BROWN.

New York, May 8, 1915.

WHY GERMANY DARES.

Mr. Nichol Says She Thinks We Have Fallen Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most ostentatious and dastardly murder in history has just been committed in the torpedoing of the Lusitania—the most shameless affront flung in the face of heaven and of men. What is to follow?

Germany has undertaken to reimpose on the civilized world, whose conscience ages ago revolted from it, the ferocious and immoral dogma that in a time of war helpless noncombatants—belligerents and non-belligerents alike; men, women, and children; priests and laity—may be lawfully butchered in cold blood, singly or wholesale, to illustrate power or impress terror. Is the civilized world prepared tamely to assent to this? Is America?

America, the greatest of the neutral nations, has, as the tale of her dead witnesses, an interest beyond all others in the answer.

If there be one thing more amazing than the blind brutality of such a doctrine and such a crime it is the insolent assurance with which it is justified to the fellow-countrymen of the victims. Because Germany, intrenched at Washington in the inviolable sanctuary accorded by man from the beginning to a foreign embassy, deigned to forewarn American citizens that unless they abandoned that neutrality which their President's proclamation enjoined and became active participants in Germany's interest by boycotting British shipping Germany would torpedo them. Therefore, forsooth, they must take their torpedoing calmly, since they disregarded the warning! In any case—deny it who dares—"These red hands are clean!"

Could cynical insult to a friendly nation go further? Is not Germany coolly assuming that this great-hearted nation, who freed its slaves with its blood, has fallen low enough to amerce the lives of its murdered free citizens in dollars—mayhap, split cents? And will she? And what of the world at large?

Throughout this war, and especially in this latest outrage, Germany has remorselessly trampled under foot the law of nations, the law of humanity, and the law of God. What sentence for her remains but the ban of outlawry—proclaimed in every tongue under heaven?

Whether the civilized world—that old entity, the orbis terrarum—still exists; whether she has the courage and the power to promulge and enforce such sentence, remains to be seen. If not, then, indeed, civilization is dead and will, if the world lasts long enough, have to be rebuilt, not only de novo—afresh, but ab radice—from the very roots. Which will be a long task!

R. T. NICHOL.

New York, May 10.

WOULD ISOLATE GERMANY.

A Correspondent Thinks That Would Soon End the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The act of destroying a merchant vessel on the high seas, in which the lives and property of neutrals were wantonly destroyed, is equivalent to a declaration of war against these neutrals. They are justified in seeking redress, independent of the belligerents now engaged in war and without espousing their cause.

The most effective way of doing this and also of terminating the war and compelling Germany to sue for peace is by an agreement between all neutral countries who alike have been and are affected by this barbarous procedure on the part of Germany:

(a) Sever all diplomatic relations with Germany; hand its Ambassadors their passports and recall the respective neutral representatives in Germany.

(b) Ask Germany to appoint some other country to represent it in belligerent countries, and if it does not, refuse longer to represent Germany in such countries.

(c) Prohibit the importation from or exportation to Germany of any article of commerce whatsoever, whether contraband or non-contraband.

(d) Prohibit every person, male or female, from going to Germany from any neutral country.

(e) Prohibit any person, male or female, except citizens of neutrals, from going to any neutral country from Germany.

(f) Permit no mail of any kind to go to or come from Germany to any neutral country.

(g) Permit no cable or wireless messages to be sent to or to be received from Germany.

(h) Destroy any wireless station now communicating with Germany.

In other words, completely isolate Germany and Austria from every intercourse or communication with any neutral country. The belligerents will of their own accord pursue the same course. The effect of this will bring Germany to terms and end the war in a few months.

EMANUEL SHAW.

New York, May 9, 1915.

THE USE OF GOOD COUNSEL.

A Suggestion That the President Summon the Nation's Wise Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As simply one of a great number who have come to look to your editorial page for that quiet mind, and that broad sympathy expressed in your leader of today's issue, entitled "Stand by the President," may I secure your influence in bringing to the notice of the President a suggestion which must be everywhere in the minds of the people without regard to political preferences. He is confronted by a perplexing problem which is almost without parallel. It is not his private problem. It is not his party's problem. It is the problem of the whole people. It calls for a wisdom, a force, and a restraint, which are seldom to be found in any one man. It involves the fortune of a nation—as well as the fortunes of 100,000,000 individuals.

Could the President more entirely enlist the sympathy and support of such a multitude with such a variety of interests, than by calling into consultation men who have already proved themselves capable in meeting international problems, irrespective of party affiliations! One need "name no names."

Whatever the decision of those in authority may be, it ought to voice the will of the whole people, and it must derive its chief effectiveness from that fact. The democracy of England and the democracy of France have established such a precedent, in calling even the opposition into their councils.

S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D.

All Angels' Church, May 10, 1915.

IF THE WORLD SUBMITTED.

That Would Be for Civilization to Invite Its Doom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Germans' claim that they were justified in sinking the Lusitania, in the way they did, because she was carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition, will not hold water. They knew that the ship was crowded with innocent passengers, including many Americans; they knew the name of every person aboard; they knew that there were hundreds of women, and scores of children and infants among the passengers, since they were perfectly aware that their warning had not been taken seriously because nobody, in this age of the world, could believe that it was seriously meant, and yet, with the heartlessness of savages, they executed their awful threat! When they aver that it would have defeated their purpose to give warning before launching their torpedoes, and that, under the conditions of submarine warfare, it was impossible for them to take off non-combatants before sinking the ship, they condemn their own system by showing that it cannot be put into practice without violating every law of human intercourse, including the laws of war itself! If the civilized world permits these late-come Huns to destroy, for their own ruthless purposes, the safeguards of peaceful humanity, then the civilized world will simply invite the doom which Prussian militarism meditates for it.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Closter, N. J., May 8, 1915.

DEFENDS GERMANY FOR RETALIATING

Advocate of Teuton Warfare Says We Have Grievance Against Britain.

INNOVATIONS ON BOTH SIDES

New Conditions Have Caused Great Conflict to be Waged in Ways Hitherto Unknown.

New York, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt that the American citizens and other persons who took passage on the Lusitania had ample warning of what was going to happen to them. The action taken by the German Ambassador to save them from their fate was so strenuous that it brought down criticism on the Embassy as officious. Yet THE TIMES and other New York papers represent the destruction of the vessel as without warning. It may have been unlawful, it may have been inhuman, it may have been, as THE TIMES has it, "assassination," or as The Herald has it, "wholesale murder," but whatever it was, it certainly was not without warning.

The people who took passage on this boat had their own reasons for disregarding the warning. THE TIMES may be presumed to have inside information as to what the reasons were or rather what the reason was, for it assigns but one reason, that these people did not believe that the German Government meant what it said through its Ambassador: "Travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk;" in other words, that they took the proclamation of warning as empty bluster, as a bluff.

I do not believe that they were the victims of any such delusion, that they had any illusions as to the inhumanity with which this war is being waged. I believe that they expected the Germans to sink the British vessel if they could, but that they counted or gambled on the Germans not being able to do it.

Our people chose to disregard the warning, just as they disregard warnings againts stepping on and off cars when in motion, against riding on platforms, against speeding in motor cars, against going to sea in threatening or dangerous weather, &c. It is their sporting instinct that makes them have their way in such things; and that quality will, I confidently believe, keep us from unseemly resentment against Germany for the shocking, tragic loss of the Lusitania.

As to the law of war in the case, Germany and the United States do not agree. Germany asserts the right to sink British vessels within the war zone, at the risk of drowning non-combatants, British or neutral, who, being warned of the danger to which such vessels are exposed, may be on board of them. The United States, I understand, denies or questions that right. Neither party to this difference can be regarded as disinterested or impartial. The issue is of greater importance to Germany than it is to the United States, and so as between the two, the one to decide it, if either is to decide it alone, would seem to be Germany.

In endeavoring to decide it for ourselves, it will not do to say that the view taken by Germany is unprecedented, a departure from all known rules of war. This war is unprecedented in many respects. Not only is it grander in the forces deployed and the interests at stake, it is technically more different from the war preceding it than any other that we know of. As a consequence, it has produced more innovations than any other war. Great Britain, for instance, has adopted the practice of taking ships into port for search instead of searching them, as heretofore, on the high seas; she arrests civilians on neutral vessels as reservists and takes them off as prisoners; she seizes mail packages that contain contraband of war; she intercepts contraband going to a neutral port and no other; or going to the civilian population of a country not blockaded; and makes a "military area" of the North Sea. These innovations we accept or submit to, as developments of so-called international law.

Now, when Germany makes a new departure in the conduct of war by declaring a war zone about the British Islands, are we justified in saying that she should not do it because it has never been done before?

Whatever may be said against the killing of non-combatants without warning, there is little for denouncing such action when ample warning has been given. A law of war prohibits the poisoning of an enemy, but it allows the poisoning of a well, provided that notice of the poisoning is posted over it. The same principle may be applied to the sinking of ships by mines and submarines in naval war zones.

Germany is doing to Great Britain what Great Britain is doing to Germany, trying to starve the whole population of the country—men, women and children; just what we or any other nation who should be at war with Great Britain would try to do, and what Great Britain for at least half a century has been expecting any nation with which she might be at war to do to her. It is the foundation of her traditional two-power naval policy.

So, on the ground of humanity as well as on that of so-called international law, if we have a grievance against Germany, we have at least as great a one against Great Britain.

No wonder the President is reported to be taking solitary walks pondering on the problem of the Lusitania. We may expect that he will find a peaceful and an honorable solution of it, provided he does not try to deprive Germany of the effective use of her submarines; in other words, to tie her right hand behind her back.

HENRY.

New York, May 10, 1915.

IMPOTENCE MAY GRIEVE.

Therefore, Says Agnes Repplier, Appoint a Day of Mourning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should not a day of mourning be observed for the murdered passengers of the Lusitania? If we may not express resentment, we may voice at least our sorrow and our sympathy. Hitherto we have borne the misfortunes of others as tranquilly as even Mr. Wilson could desire, but now our placidity is jarred. We are, as our German friends laughingly remind us, "impotent," but even impotence can grieve. And if we seek for comfort we shall not find it in unconcern, but in the recollection of a truth derided by victorious Germany: "It is better to be Abel than Cain."

AGNES REPPLIER.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1915.

Sees U. S. in Germany's Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose that Japan, having announced a Monroe Doctrine—Asia for the Asatics—declares that the United States should give up the Island of Guam to her because it lies nearer to the coast of Asia than it does to our own coast, and her demand results in a war between the two nations. England, as Japan's ally, also declares war on the United States. England blockades our ports and augments her base of supplies at Halifax by the importation of large quantities of war material from France, a neutral country, on board of her own auxiliary steamers commanded by naval reserve officers, the vessels, for the time being, carrying passengers. A number of the citizens of Holland take passage on board of one of the ships in spite of a warning not to do so. Shall the United States be debarred from using her submarines to sink one of these vessels, the only recourse left her, because it will endanger the lives of neutral noncombatants?

FUTURIST.

New York, May 10, 1915.

FACING IT SQUARELY.

It Were Better to Suffer Like Belgium Than to Accept Dishonor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the business of the President of the United States to act in accordance with the direction of the people. In a crisis such as now exists, it is the function of the press to learn and to express the sentiments of the people.

I believe there is in the country a deep undercurrent of feeling among quiet and thoughtful people that our honor is in need of vindication and that the United States should do its part toward re-establishing in the world the principles of civilization as we know them and as all civilized peoples have recognized them until recently. It is for the press to learn if this be true and, if true, to express it, to the end that the nation be not misrepresented.

Let me speak of the subject merely as one of many million men who together constitute the nation.

We, in this country, respected the German people. We saw their sturdy qualities as represented by our German citizenship. We had no political or commercial rivalry with them. We wished them well.

At the outbreak of the war, we learned that underlying all sense of justice and humanity, the force called "military necessity" controlled. Germany broke her word for "military necessity." She exterminated a nation against which she had no grievance, and asked the world to accept it because of "military necessity." When Germany was whipped at sea by the superior naval strength of England, instead of accepting an honorable defeat, she propounded rules of warfare of her own making, and directed us to accept them because of her "military necessity." Up to this point, we tried, in friendship, to accommodate our point of view to that of Germany, but we could not succeed. We kept ourselves aloof from action against Germany by holding tightly to the position of neutrality. But we were not blind and we have judged Germany by our standards of integrity and found her wanting. We do not break our contracts. We do not exterminate weaker nations for our own advantage. We have a standard which respects an oath and calls murder by its right name.

We are now face to face with a question which neutrality will not permit us to escape. Either one hundred of our people have been murdered by direction of the German Government or we are compelled to recognize as a new law, that when German "military necessity" requires it our conception of murder must be revised.

By all means let us consider the subject quietly without undue haste and free from the first burst of passion which follows a tragedy. Let us avoid the hysteria which led us to begin the Spanish War. But let us be insistent and relentless in reaching our conclusion. It is of comparatively small importance that our people have died. But it is of vast importance for ourselves and our children that we should not permit our honor to be stained or the civilization which we have worked and fought for to be overthrown. We have peace, prosperity, comfort. Thus far, we have had an honorable standing among nations. But I would rather see the country suffer the fate of Belgium than accept the dishonor which Germany has put upon us.

DAVID RUMSEY.

New York, May 10.

NOT A LUSITANIA HOLIDAY.

German Schools Always Close on Saturday Afternoons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with your publication of a dispatch from Geneva to the effect that a half-holiday from school was given to German school children in celebration of the sinking of the Lusitania, it may be of interest to your readers to know that there have never been school sessions on Saturday afternoons in any part of Germany, and that therefore, the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, which could only reach Germany on Saturday (the ship sank on Friday afternoon) could scarcely have been celebrated as reported in the schools. The Saturday afternoon school holiday in Germany has obtained for generations; there is a popular doggerel in which Frederick the Great is mocked by a schoolboy whom he told to go to school, because:

> Der alte Fritz will Koenig sein,
> Und weiss noch nicht zu dieser Frist
> Dass Samstags keine Schule ist!
>
> (Old Fritz would be King,
> And does not know even at this late day
> That there is no school on Saturdays.)

I call this error to your attention lest it be misinterpreted by some blind folk as another intentional attempt of THE TIMES to "poison public opinion," instead of being attributed simply to the unreliable "news with a purpose" that occasionally finds its way from Geneva, Constantinople, and some other European capitals on both sides of the mess.

D. H. J.

New York, May 10, 1915.

HOLDS GERMANY BLAMELESS

Americans Said to Defy Danger in Sailing on British Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few lines to answer your foolish article on the first column of Page 11 of THE TIMES of this morning.

People who enter the war zone around England and Ireland are in precisely the same position as though they undertook to ride in an automobile between the trenches of the belligerents with an English flag over them.

Any American sailing on a British ship into this zone defies the danger and deserves no more consideration than a man who insists on going to the front as a non-combatant.

Although your paper may be subsidized to help mold public opinion, its articles are so flimsy that you are hardly earning the money. The willingness seems to be present but the ability to write a sensible article seems to be lacking. The paper should be able to hire a man whose reasoning is more logical to be convincing.

JAMES SMITH.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., May 8, 1915.

"Erste Streich."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The German Journal this morning I saw Dr. Dernburg quoted as calling this the "erste Streich." Those who are familiar with Busch's humorous classic of the two bad boys, Max and Moritz, will find in that allusion a peculiar brutality. It is like turning a ragged-edged knife in a wound. To speak of this wholesale murder blithely as the "first prank" and intimate that the second will follow immediately is cold-blooded beyond relief. (Max and Moritz, as many of your readers know, is an account of the seven pranks performed by these famous young imps. As each "Streich" is concluded the author tells us that the next one "follows immediately." The seventh prank ends disastrously for Max and Moritz and they meet a poetic justice in their unlamented end.) Does Dr. Dernburg mean his allusion to be taken prophetically? Are we to have "seven" of these "pranks" before Germany is stopped?

H. ANDERSON.

New York, May 10, 1915.

A Defective Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Dernburg says the Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser. If that was the case, why did not the German Embassy protest to the United States and cause the internment of the big Cunarder? He also says the Lusitania carried munitions of war for the Allies, which undoubtedly she did. But, if that was Germany's sole reason for sinking the Lusitania, why did not the German Embassy make its warning so specific that prospective passengers would really have been warned?

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Brooklyn, May 9, 1915.

SAYS GERMANY GOT TIP ON CONTRABAND

Government Was Informed When Lusitania Left Here, C. L. Schurz Adds.

DEFENDS TORPEDO ATTACK

Old Rule of Giving Notice to Captured Ships Now Impracticable, It Is Held.

Carl L. Schurz, son of the late General Carl Schurz, in a statement he gave out yesterday, news of which came to the newspaper offices through the German Information Service, asserted that when the Lusitania sailed from New York a week ago last Saturday on her last voyage, "the German Government was informed that the liner had on board contraband of war." How this information was transmitted to the Berlin authorities, whether by wireless or by cable, he did not disclose, nor did he give his authority for this statement.

Mr. Schurz's statement was an attempt to justify Germany's act in torpedoing the Cunarder. Germany cannot be held responsible, he argues, for the great loss of non-combatant lives as a result of the sinking of the liner, since the passengers were fully warned and, therefore, in his opinion, took their lives in their own hands when they embarked. The lawyer, it was stated, gave out his interview at the request of the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street.

"The facts of the sinking of the Lusitania," said Mr. Schurz, "so far as they have reached us up to the present time, are briefly these:

"The Lusitania, a British steamship, was sunk off the coast of Ireland, and within the waters declared by Germany to be a war zone, by a German submarine. A large majority of her crew and passengers perished—among the latter a number of Americans.

Contraband on Board.

"It is established that she had on board a large amount of absolute contraband, consisting of 5,471 cases of ammunition and cartridges, 189 packages of military goods and considerable quantities of contraband metals. Moreover, according to a statement of Dr. John Braun, a chemist of Pittsburgh, she had in her holds 250,000 pounds of tetra-chloride, a chemical used for generating asphyxiating gases.

"The German Government was informed that the Lusitania had absolute contraband on board when she sailed from this port.

"According to the established rules of international law, a belligerent is justified in destroying an enemy's merchant vessel, carrying contraband of war, if he is unable to bring her into a friendly port. If there is doubt as to whether the cargo is contraband or not, the attacking vessel has the right of search; but this is a right not an obligation that need not be exercised, if the nature of the cargo is known.

"Another rule, generally recognized up to the present war, was that the attacking vessel give warning to the merchantman before destroying her, in order to give the passengers and crew sufficient opportunity to save themselves. It is, however, very doubtful whether, in view of the contention of the belligerents that the modern weapons of warfare made a change of the old rules unavoidable, this particular rule can still be said to hold good at present.

General Blockade Order.

"The first move of importance in the direction of such a change was made by Great Britain when, last November, she established a general blockade of German ports—not a 'close' or 'effective' blockade, confined to specific German ports, in accordance with the established rules of international law, but one extending to adjacent seas. She claimed a right to this action by reason of the changes and the conditions of modern warfare. In this new form of blockade our Government has, practically, acquiesced and has put itself on record, in an official utterance, as inclining to the view that a strict adherence to the old rules is, in some respects, no longer practicable:

> The Government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the old form of 'close' blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunities to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and air craft.

"Great Britain thus arbitrarily and deliberately violated one of the formerly recognized principles of international law in order to make more effective her avowed purpose of preventing the importation of foodstuffs into Germany and of thereby starving out the German nation.

Inference Was Clear.

"It is only natural and reasonable that Germany should retaliate; and this she did, in February, by declaring the waters around the coasts of Great Britain a war zone and by giving notice to the world that it was her intention to sink all enemy ships encountered in these waters. The warning was accompanied by the assurance that every effort would be made to spare neutral lives and property, but the inference was perfectly clear that occasion might arise when that would be impossible, and that, therefore, neutrals would themselves assume the risk of traveling or shipping merchandise on ships of German's enemies traversing the said war zone. * * *

"Since then both countries have consistently continued acting in accordance with their respective plans of naval warfare. England has maintained the hitherto unknown condition of a general blockade. Germany, on the other hand, has pursued her submarine campaign against her enemies' war and merchant vessels. Her general warning that her submarines would sink enemy vessels encountered within the proclaimed war zone without any further notice has been followed by almost daily reminders of her serious intent and of the imminent peril to those on board of such vessels.

End of the Old Rule.

"The neutral world was thus fully aware that the old rule of giving notice to captured enemy vessels in each particular case, now impracticable because of the particular nature of submarine warfare, would no longer be adhered to by Germany, having replaced it by her general announcement. Moreover, the German Embassy in Washington has published broadcast notices in which the danger of sailing on English ships was once more specially emphasized.

"It can, therefore, not be questioned that the passengers of the Lusitania were fully warned, first by Germany's official note of February last, then by each separate example of the seriousness of her intention, and, finally, by the notice of the German Embassy. If, in spite of all this, they trusted to the speed of the ship and to the protection of the British Navy against a probable German submarine attack, they did so at their own risk.

"If it is true that Germany has deviated from the old rules of international law, by substituting a general warning for a special or individual one, did not England change the rules first in the case of her proclaimed general blockade? And if the act of the one nation is regarded with complaisance, is it fair that the act of the other be unreservedly condemned as inhuman, because, most unhappily, American lives were lost?

"Now is the time when, above all else, we should not permit the shock that so great a loss of life must inevitably cause, to cloud our judgment, or let sorrow or resentment lead us to acts or utterances which may have most serious consequences. On the other hand, it seems imperative that we should earnestly endeavor to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster, and does not the solution lie in the consummation of the plan of mediation proposed by our Government to England and to Germany when the rules of international law were first changed by them? We should not meekly acquiesce that the Declaration of London is a dead letter, but see to it, if necessary, in concert with the other neutral nations, that all the belligerents live up to the rules of that declaration."

LEGISLATURES ACT ON NATION'S DUTY

Texas Senate Pledges Support to Wilson — Tennessee Also Trusts the President.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 10.—Six resolutions were introduced today in the Texas Legislature on the Lusitania, one Senate resolution suggesting severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The others expressed confidence in President Wilson. Action on all the resolutions was delayed until tomorrow.

The Senate, in which five resolutions were introduced, including that for diplomatic severance, compromised by adopting a resolution pledging support to President Wilson "in any course he sees fit to take to uphold the dignity and honor of the United States."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—Both houses of the Legislature this afternoon adopted a joint resolution on the sinking of the Lusitania after warnings had been given against "rocking the boat." The resolution finally adopted by both houses originated in the Senate and replaced a resolution originating in the House, where Representative Clyde Shropshire, former Consul to Paris, told the excited Representatives that the President of the United States should know that the State was behind him in any crisis. The Senate's resolution was of a milder type than the Shropshire resolution, which first received consideration. The later resolution follows:

Whereas, The people of the State of Tennessee and the whole nation have been shocked beyond all manner of expression by the dastardly deed of Germany in murdering the citizens of the United States, defenseless men, women and children, aboard the unarmed mercantile ship, an act so cruel and cowardly that the premeditated murderer who kills from ambush stands out in comparison like an honored hero, and

Whereas, This God-fearing and peace-loving nation that "remembered the Maine" will not forget the Lusitania, but with patience and fortitude will calmly meet and do her full duty in the face of such hideous and diabolical piracy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That we renew our allegiance to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in full confidence in his wisdom and patience, pledge the people of Tennessee to abide by whatever course his calm judgment dictates, knowing full well that, guided by an all wise Providence, he will act with all fairness in keeping with the time honored prestige which has always preserved and maintained the honor and dignity of this great nation.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 10.—This resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives tonight. No action was taken:

Whereas, On the 7th day of May the Lusitania, a transatlantic passenger vessel, carrying neither guns or other weapons of war, was attacked by a submarine belonging to the German Nation, and without warning or opportunity to escape, sent to the bottom of the sea many hundreds of defenseless men, women, and children, and among them more than one hundred American people, and

Whereas, Such a deed unknown to the laws of war or the principles of civilization constitutes a personal affront to the American Nation and calls for such action on the part of this country as will secure the speediest reparation and a guarantee against recurrence; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That this House condemns the action of the German Nation as a dastardly deed worthy of none save but a barbarous and uncivilized people; that the detestable act being a personal affront to this nation calls from the President of the United States the most drastic action in securing from the German Nation an apology for its barbarous conduct, reparation to the fullest degree for the destruction of the American lives and property, and an unconditional guarantee that its heinous conduct manifested in this cowardly deed will never again be permitted to occur; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States.

5,000 FROM AMERICA TO SUBMARINE ZONE

One Hundred Ships, with 2,350 Passengers, Now Sailing Toward German Peril.

NO HALT TO COMMERCE

Only Noticeable Effect of Under-Water Activity Is to Popularize Neutral Flags.

Careful estimates by shipping men show that there are now more than 100 ships from American ports at sea, bound for destinations that will take them within the range of German submarine activity.

On these ships there are about 2,350 passengers. The crews will total as many more, so that within the next fortnight nearly 5,000 persons from the United States will be exposed to German attack.

The announcement that the Cunard Line intends to put the Mauretania into service between Liverpool and New York shows that those who wish to risk the crossing are to be accommodated. The announcement was posted yesterday in the Anchor Line office that the Tuscania, the best steamship of the company's fleet had sailed on Sunday from Liverpool with 36 saloon, 130 second, and 75 third class passengers.

Neutral Flags Popular.

One effect of the sinking of the Lusitania is the increased popularity of vessels flying the neutral flags. The American liner Philadelphia left on Saturday with 410 cabin and 500 steerage passengers. She will probably reach the war zone early on Saturday morning. The Transylvania of the Anchor Line will pass through the war zone on Sunday. She left here on Friday, after the sinking of the Lusitania had become known. She is bound for Liverpool and has 117 saloon, 310 second and 452 third class passengers. The Espagne of the French Line is bound for Bordeaux, a course which will take her out of immediate danger, but not out of the possibility of meeting a German submarine. She left on Saturday and has on board 80 first, 60 second and 110 third class passengers.

No Effect on Freights.

The activity of German submarines will have little influence on over-sea freights, a shipping man said yesterday. Whatever the effect may be on passenger trade, he said, supplies are urgently wanted in Europe, and with war-risk insurance and the British merchant marine to carry it there will be no blockade of freight.

The 100 ships now sailing on courses that will take them within the sphere of submarine activity are bound out from every large American Atlantic port. They are loaded to capacity with supplies of every description. With the opening of the St. Lawrence there will also be great shipping activity through the ports of Quebec and Montreal.

The Cunard liner Carpathia passed Nantucket yesterday bound from here to Montreal, where she is to be used as a troop ship. She follows the Cameronian of the Anchor Line, which was recently released from service between New York and Liverpool. Another big vessel withdrawn from the passenger trade to carry troops is the White Star liner Megantic, which is in Montreal loading men and supplies.

The Leelanaw, American, for Gothenburg, is on her way from Galveston with a cargo of 6,000 bales of cotton for transshipment to Vladivostok, valued at $358,000. This is the first shipment made by this route, and is regarded as an experiment. From the same port the British steamship Meltonia is carrying cotton to Liverpool. The steamship Nirlan, of the Leyland Line sailed from Boston on May 7 with 500 horses intended for the British Army. Her destination is Manchester. She had also 16,000 bushels of wheat and a general cargo. The Warren Line steamship Bay State is bound across the war zone with a large general cargo, which includes forty-seven auto trucks. She is going to Liverpool.

Heavy Cargoes of Cotton.

Bound from Galveston are the Miguel de Larrinaga, British, for Manchester, with a large cargo of 12,300 bales of cotton and a miscellaneous cargo, valued at $708,800; the Alden, British, for Liverpool with a cargo of 12,000 bales of cotton, valued at $636,000; the Atholl, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,800 bales of cotton, valued at [illegible]; 9,468 plates of spelter, valued at $45,417, and 14,245 pigs of lead, valued at $57,478; the Pythia, Norwegian, for Gothenburg, with a cargo of 1,400 bales of cotton, valued at $75,847, and 34,637 bags of cottonseed cake in transit, valued at $159,198; the Nefeli, Greek, for Gibraltar, with a cargo of 226,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $377,420.

The Russian steamship Herakles is on her way from Boston to Manchester with a cargo which includes 94,200 bushels of wheat, 10 tons of machinery and 6 auto trucks. The Saxon Monarch, Boston for London, had between decks an 8,500 ton cargo. This includes 50,000 bushels of corn, 400 tons of provisions, 950 tons of flour, 22,000 boxes of apples, 2,900 tons of lead, 19,913 sacks of flour and 15,500 bundles of binder twine. The Norwegian steamer Rigi for Copenhagen left with a cargo of general freight and her sailing marked the opening of business for the Interocean Steamship Company.

The Dutch steamship Sloterdyk sailed Saturday from Baltimore for Rotterdam with a cargo of grain, and the Aldebaran, (Swedish,) for Copenhagen, also loaded with grain.

Ships Now on the Atlantic.

Shipping records give these vessels as bound eastward across the Atlantic into the sphere of submarine activity:

Steamer.	Flag.	From.	Destinat'n.	Sail.Date.
Craigina, Br.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 9
Buffalo, Br.		N. Y.	Hull	My. 9
California, Fr.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 9
Satsuma, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	My. 9
Colorado, Br.		N. Y.	Hull	My. 9
Galileo, Br.		Boston	Hull	My. 9
Sloterdyk, Dutch		Baltimore	Rotterdam	My. 8
Finland, Dan.		Baltimore	Helsingborg	My. 8
Aldebaran, Swedish.		Baltimore	Copenhagen	My. 8
Ramstad, Nor.		Galveston	Ardrossan	My. 9
Incemore, Br.		Port Eads	Liverpool	My. 8
Vermont, Br.		Port Eads	Avonmouth	My. 9
*Philadelphia, Am.		N. Y.	Liverpool	My. 8
Oranmenafjord, Nor.		N. Y.	Bergen	My. 8
Dordrecht, Dutch.		N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 8
Nordkin, Nor.		N. Y.	——	My. 8
*Espagne, Fr.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 8
Toronto, Br.		N. Y.	London	My. 8
Epsilon, Dutch.		N. Y.	Amsterdam	My. 8
Maroni, Fr.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 8
Joseph Chamberlain, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	My. 8
Exeter City, Br.		N. Y.	Bristol	My. 8
Bay State, Br.		Boston	Liverpool	My. 8
Cambrian, Br.		Boston	London	My. 8
Bohemian, Br.		Boston	Liverpool	My. 8
Quernmore, Br.		Baltimore	Liverpool	My. 7
Fram, Nor.		Baltimore	Copenhagen	My. 7
Greenmount, Br.		Newport News	Scotland	My. 7
Mig. de Larrinaga, Br.		N'p't Ns.	Manchester	My. 7
Eustace, Br.		Newport News	London	My. 7
Guthrie, Br.		Norfolk	Rouen	My. 8
Wotton, Br.		Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 8
Athol, Br.		Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 8
Huso, Nor.		Norfolk	Manchester	My. 8
Poolster, Dutch.		N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 7
Phidias, Br.		N. Y.	Manchester	My. 7
Lompoc, Br.		N. Y.	Dublin	My. 7
Nebraskan, Br.		N. Y.	Liverpool	My. 7
*Transylvania, Br.		N. Y.	Glasgow	My. 7
Volnay, Br.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 6
Stanley, Br.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 6
Sirius, Dan.		Baltimore	Kirkwall	My. 5
Virginia, Br.		Port Eads	Avonmouth	My. 6
Wathfield, Br.		Newport News	London	My. 6
Victorian, Br.		Newport News	Avonmouth	My. 6
Roja, Spanish.		Norfolk	Havre	My. 6
Emanuel Nobel, Belg.		Phila.	London	My. 5
Georgiana, Am.		Savannah	Liverpool	My. 5
Bristol City, Br.		N. Y.	Bristol	My. 5
Elisabeth, Dutch.		N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 5
Bacchus, Fr.		N. Y.	Havre	My. 5
Texas, Fr.		N. Y.	Havre	My. 5
St. Stephen, Br.		N. Y.	London	My. 5
Othello, Br.		N. Y.	Hull	My. 5
St. George, Br.		St. John	England	My. 3
Montford, Br.		St. John	England	My. 3
Colonian, Br.		Boston	London	My. 5
Lord Sefton, Br.		Boston	Liverpool	My. 5
Meltonian, Br.		Galveston	Liverpool	My. 5
Armenian, Br.		Pt. Eads, La.	Avonmouth	My. 5
Chancellor, Br.		Pt. Eads, La.	London	My. 5
Benwood, Br.		Newport News	Havre	My. 5
Stagpool, Br.		Newport News	London	My. 5
Franklyn, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	My. 4
Madhip Range, Br.		Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 4
Rinaldo, Br.		N. Y.	Hull	My. 2
Rigi, Nor.		Boston	Copenhagen	My. 2
*Dominion, Br.		Philadelphia	Liverpool	My. 2
Herakles, Rus.		Boston	Manchester	My. 2
Pollox, Dutch.		Baltimore	Amsterdam	My. 2
Turcoman, Br.		Port Eads, La.	Liverpool	My. 2
Scottish Monarch, Br.		Phila.	Glasgow	My. 1
Vigilancia, Am.		Savannah	Havre	My. 2
*Rotterdam, Dutch.		N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 1
Palacina, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	My. 1
Virginie, Fr.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 1
Lord Downshire, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	My. 1
Sydland, Swedish.		N. Y.	Gothenburg	My. 1
Saxon Monarch, Br.		Boston	London	My. 1
Alden, Br.		Galveston	Liverpool	My. 1
Sommerstad, Nor.		Newport Ns.	Copenhagen	My. 1
Beekbergen, Dutch.		NewportNs.	Rotterdam	My. 1
Marina, Br.		Newport News	Glasgow	My. 1
Mexico, Br.		Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 1
Orpheus, Br.		Baltimore	London	Ap. 30
Samland, Belg.		N. Y.	London	Ap. 30
Wells City, Br.		N. Y.	Bristol	Ap. 30
Ghasee, Br.		N. Y.	Hull	Ap. 30
Comanche, Br.		N. Y.	Manchester	Ap. 30
Knutsford, Br.		N. Y.	Bordeaux	Ap. 30
Neches, Am.		N. Y.	Rotterdam	Ap. 30
John Blummer, Nor.		Baltimore	Copenhagen	Ap. 30
Orpheus, Br.		Baltimore	London	Ap. 30
Elfland, Br.		Baltimore	Dartmouth	Ap. 29
Vent. de Larrinaga, Br.		Npt. Ns.	Manchester	Ap. 29
Algeriana, Br.		Philadelphia	London	Ap. 28
Sachem, Br.		Boston	Liverpool	Ap. 29
Cressington Court, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	Ap. 29
Lord Erne, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	Ap. 29
Kohistan, Br.		Baltimore	London	Ap. 29
Baracondale, Br.		Baltimore	St. Nazaire	Ap. 29
Lokonia, Br.		Newport News	Glasgow	Ap. 29
Queen Adelaide, Br.		Norfolk	Falmouth	Ap. 29
Vulcan, Dan.		Philadelphia	Copenhagen	Ap. 28
Vanban, Br.		N. Y.	Liverpool	Ap. 28
Daltonhall, Br.		N. Y.	Havre	Ap. 28
Dania, Dan.		N. Y.	Copenhagen	Ap. 28
Gorontalo, Dutch.		N. Y.	Rotterdam	Ap. 28
Vitalia, Nor.		N. Y.	Rotterdam	Ap. 28
Indianic, Swedish.		N. Y.	Gothenburg	Ap. 28
Custodian, Br.		Newport News	Avonmouth	Ap. 28
Dorothy, Br.		Newport News	Marseilles	Ap. 28

Three big freight carriers sailed from New York yesterday and will travel through the war zone. They are the Saxoleine, (British,) for Havre; the Gardanus, (Dutch,) Havre, and the Quebra, (British,) Liverpool.

THE CYMRIC TO SAIL FRIDAY.

Big White Star Liner Sticks to Voyage as Scheduled.

The agents of the White Star Line stated yesterday that the sinking of the Lusitania would not affect the sailing of the Cymric for Liverpool next Friday at noon, with passengers and cargo. She was a British ship, and carried an ordinary commercial cargo, they said, and Captain Beadnell was prfectly willing to take her over to the other side.

So far the Cymric has 40 cabin passengers booked and 300 steerage, and it is expected the number will be increased before sailing time. She is one of the biggest carriers out of New York, and probably will have about 18,000 tons of cargo when she leaves for Liverpool.

At the Cunard offices no instructions had been received from Liverpool regarding the sailings of its steamers from this port and no cancellations had been made. The Orduna is due to arrive on Friday and leave next Tuesday, followed by the Tuscania on May 21, the Transylvania on June 4, and the Mauretania on June 12.

DISMISSES GERMAN CLASSES.

Instructor Unable to Teach Ideals of Goethe and Schiller Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—John F. Coar, Professor of German in the University of Rochester, declined this morning to hold his classes, explaining to the students that he felt unable to do so because of the sinking of the steamship Lusitania by a German submarine. He also declined to teach on Saturday morning. To one class Dr. Coar said:

"I do not feel able this morning to teach the ideals of Goethe and Schiller, so incompatible with the present conditions. I am inexpressibly unhappy that this should be so, but after what has happened it cannot be otherwise."

Dr. Coar refused to be interviewed this afternoon. He confirmed the report of what he had said to the students in the morning. He said he might make a statement at a later date. He said he did not intend to give up teaching the ideals referred to, but rather felt that they should be taught all the more strongly at the present time.

TRACING VOYAGERS AS REPORTED HERE

Inquirers at the Cunard Line Office Weep When Dead List Blights Their Hope.

When the Cunard offices were opened at 8 o'clock yesterday morning nearly a score of relatives and friends of Lusitania passengers were gathered to await the news that had been received by cable from the head office in Liverpool during the night.

As soon as the offices were opened an additional list of survivors was read aloud to the crowd by one of the clerks. Then he read the first official list of identified dead sent over by the Cunard Line, which contained forty names. As the list was read over several persons gave way to grief on hearing the names of persons they had hoped to find on the list of survivors.

Inquiries sent by the Cunard agents here brought back the following replies:

Cannot trace E. Blish Thompson.
No report yet of Mr. Papadopoulo.
Two Myers reported saved. One without initials. Probably Herman A.
Mrs. M. Baker saved.
Mrs. F. S. Hammond saved.

Thomas Adelson of 40 West Thirty-second Street, who made the inquiry about Herman A. Myers, his son-in-law, said that relatives of Mr. Myers had received a cablegram saying that a Mr. Myers was in a hospital with broken ribs. A later message said that this was probably J. L. Myers. Mr. Adelson was informed that two men of that name had been saved and that in all probability his son-in-law was one of them.

William S. Bennet, former Congressman, called at the Cunard office at noon to inquire if any word had been received of Lindon Bates, Jr., a very dear friend. He was told that the name had not appeared in any of the lists.

The mystery as to the fate of E. Blish Thompson of Seymour, Ind., when a cable was received from Mrs. Thompson saying that she could not find any trace of her husband, although T. S. Blish, an uncle of Mr. Thompson, had received a cablegram saying, "Maudie saved and I also." The message was unsigned, but Mrs. Thompson's name is Maude, and Mr. Blish was sure that the cable was from his nephew. He was surprised later when Mr. Thompson's name did not appear on the list of survivors. The Cunard officials are tracing the message. Mrs. Thompson cabled that she would await developments in the Hotel Savoy, London.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hammond of this city are trying to find out whether the Mrs. Hammond reported saved is the New York woman or Mrs. S. Hammond of Toronto. O. H. Hammond is reported among the survivors.

A cable message received in the afternoon at the offices of Austin, Baldwin & Co., exporters, 44 Whitehall Street, announced that hope had been abandoned for Henry Bradley Baldwin, the head of the firm, and Mrs. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin left for a business trip and Mrs. Baldwin was to stay in London while he was in France.

The London branch of the company chartered a steamer to go to the scene of the disaster and sent four men to the coast of Ireland to search the shores for the bodies. Mrs. Baldwin was Mrs. Mary McCauley of Cincinnati. Mr. Baldwin's three brothers, Joseph, William, and Lansing, are aiding in the efforts to learn something of a definite nature.

While the Cunard office was filled with people seeking information of those who presumably had gone down, a cable dispatch was received from the Cunard office in Liverpool that the Tuscania had sailed at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon for New York with 36 first, 130 second, and 175 third class passengers and mails. This is the first large British passenger steamship to pass through the danger zone since the Lusitania was sunk.

Reports reached the Cunard office that unscrupulous persons were offering to sell information about passengers to relatives and friends. The company issued a statement that it would gladly furnish all information without cost, and that relatives and friends would be notified of any official information at once. The office was closed at 9 o'clock.

In the announcement of

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

38th Street Fifth Avenue 39th Street

Published in The New York Times Sunday, May 9th, 1915, the item

Fine Lace Blouses
Combined with self color satin and buttons, double military collar, long sleeves..... $6.95

was priced $ .95, due to a typographical error.

R. H. Macy & Co.

ON SALE TODAY 9 A. M.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Special Tables and Extra Salespeople.

Great Semi-Annual Silk Sale

Short Lengths and Dress Lengths

At About HALF PRICE

15,000 Yards of Black and Colored Dress Silks
This Season's Most Desirable Weaves

Our entire stock of short and medium lengths of Silks—accumulated after a busy season's selling, presenting values that are indeed rare. Our original prices for these Silks (when cut from the full piece) were the "Lowest-in-the-City," quality for quality. Simple comparison with the prices in this sale should attract a host of women who know what good value these Silks were before, thanks to the purchasing power of Macy's cash buying methods.

The following weaves are represented:

Taffetas Failles Crepes Fancies
Shantungs Printed Silks Tub Silks
Voiles Satins Charmeuse

New colorings—Black and desirable combinations

Silks	originally 69c yard	Now (yard) 39c	Silks	originally $2.49 yard	Now (yard) $1.29
Silks	originally 99c yard	Now (yard) 49c	Silks	originally $2.97 yard	Now (yard) $1.49
Silks	originally $1.29 yard	Now (yard) 69c	Silks	originally $3.49 yard	Now (yard) $1.79
Silks	originally $1.69 yard	Now (yard) 89c	Silks	originally $3.96 yard	Now (yard) $1.98
Silks	originally $1.98 yard	Now (yard) 99c	Silks	originally $4.96 yard	Now (yard) $2.49

The lengths vary from one yard to six yards—the latter, in double width, is sufficient for a gown in the prevailing style of the season. In the lot are some very handsome lengths (2½ and 3 yards) especially adapted for smart Blouses. Short lengths for Linings, Trimmings, Underwear, and a thousand other uses in this remarkable collection of Silks.

Macy's—Silk Department, Second Floor, 33th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

Arnold, Constable & Co

TODAY, TUESDAY

Removal 6 Specials

6850 Yards
Novelty Ratines
41 inches wide—Formerly 50c Yard

Chiefly mixtures in a pretty snowflake pattern, comprising pale blue, pink, lavender, tan and grey blended with white. **16c Yard**

NOTE—At a previous sale (April 22) 5,000 yards were disposed of in a few hours at 22c yard. At the price now quoted, 16c yard, we believe it to be the lowest price ever quoted at retail. Mail or Telephone orders promptly and carefully filled.

Noteworthy Sale
Of Fashionable
Summer Silks

11,700 yards — *None will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.* — Savings of 33⅓ to 50%

Printed Chiffon Taffetas, fashionable colors; choice, small medium floral designs. Black Chiffon Taffetas, soft finish, with bright lustre and Crepe de Chines, 40 inches wide, in the fashionable colors for street and evening wear. **At 95c Yard** Formerly $1.25 and $1.50

The widths are 26, 35 and 40 inch.

STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—26 inches wide; fashionable colorings with various width stripes of white. *Value 85c yard.* **55c**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.00 yard.* **68c**

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS—26 inches; a variety of small and medium checks. *Value $1.00 yard.* **68c**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.25 yard.* **78c**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—Imported; 39 to 40 inches; soft finish; high, brilliant lustre. *Value $2.25 yard.* **1.38**

PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE—Imported; 42 inches wide; small and medium floral designs, on white and light colored grounds. *Value $4.50, $5.00 yard.* **2.00**

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—42 inches wide; new this season; Lyons dyed and printed in a variety of white dots and figures; on black and navy grounds only. *Value $3.50 yard.* **2.25**

5,000 Yards
Summer Dress Fabrics
Averaging ½ Price

Fine imported grades of silk and wool crepes, silk and wool creponettes, silk and wool poplins in a large assortment of the prevailing fashionable shades; also imported diagonal mohairs. **58c Yard** Formerly $1.00 to $1.50

38 to 42 inches wide.

2,500 yards Cream Serge with black stripes of various sizes; all wool; 50 in. wide. **68c Yard** Formerly $1.25 This grade is particularly adapted for Summer Suits and Separate Skirts.

Special Sale of 200
Semi Made Skirts

Beautiful and practical models for the mountain, seashore, travel or sport. Materials are serge, mohair and fine homespuns and mixtures.

4.00 4.75 5.25

Real Values $5.50 to $7.50

Women's Hosiery

10,800 Pairs at Wholesale Price.

Regular widths. Sizes 8½ to 10. Strongly reinforced heels and toes.

MERCERIZED LISLE THREAD—Very lustrous, Summer weight. Black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c pair.*

IMPORTED GAUZE COTTON—Extra fine. Black or white. *Regularly 35c pair.*

LISLE THREAD—Extra fine plain gauze. Black only. *Regularly 35c pair.*

BLACK COTTON—Superior quality, medium weight, lavender tops. *Regularly 35c pair.*

FIBRE SILK—Plaited; very brilliant Summer weight. Black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c pair.*

25c 6 pairs for $1.45

NOTE—The price per dozen will be $2.85. We reserve the right to limit quantity to 3 dozen to any one customer, to avoid dealers taking advantage of these exceptional prices.

Sale Extraordinary—2,500 YARDS
Fine Cretonnes
30 inch. Formerly 35c Yard.

Scores of the most artistic patterns, including the much-wanted Old English chintz designs and French floral effects. **Now 22 Cents** Of very superior quality adapted for Slip Covers, Draperies, Curtains, Wall Coverings and Cushions.

Broadway & 19th Street

"Invincible"
VACUUM-CLEANERS
Unequalled in quality and efficiency

Portable Models and Stationary Plants

W. & J. SLOANE
Fifth Avenue and 47th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH
Bloomingdale's
Lex. to 3d Av.

Willow Furniture
"A Royal Showing"

Most *everything* that you could wish—and in full variety.

"Bar Harbor" Chairs, for instance, from $2.85 up. Other pieces for proportionately little.

Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

A Sale of White
Now Entering Upon Its 3rd Week

A sale extraordinary—we feel that we have BEATEN EVERY RECORD in value giving.

There's positively no end to the bargains in

Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Brassieres, Infants' Wear, Linens, Sheets, Towels, Toweling, Comforters, Table Linens, etc., etc.

Purchasing for CASH, in *enormous* quantities, and at a time of year when the manufacturers are less busy, make this wonderful Sale possible.

Come NOW—while selections are at their best.

Bloomingdales'—Main & Second Fl.

Ruffs, $3.98
Of Ostrich—and All the Rage Today

In all the most popular and newest shades, to match your gown.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

What ordinary soaps do to the skin

ORDINARY toilet soap makes your skin look white and clean to the naked eye—but look at it through a magnifying glass. You will find that the "free" alkali, which ordinary soap contains, has roughened, irritated and parched your skin; and this may in time cause blotches, pimples, blackheads and other skin troubles.

Resinol Soap
cleans, soothes and protects the skin

You need a soap which not only cleans your skin, but also soothes, heals and protects it—that is why you should get a cake of Resinol Soap from your druggist. This pure and delightful toilet soap contains the same medication as Resinol Ointment, the standard prescription for skin troubles. It therefore affords an *antiseptic protection* to the skin, which *merely pure* soap does not do. Resinol Soap keeps the skin in a clean, healthy condition and insures a clear, natural complexion.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial size of each free, write to Dept. 7T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

PASSING EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is the best illustrated newspaper in the United States. Printed on fine paper by rotogravure process, it is a triumph of pictorial art. The war pictures give a graphic representation of the great conflict. On all news stands. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

BROOKLYN MUSTERS AN AMAZON ARMY

Mrs. General Milbank Is in Command, Though She Doesn't Look in the Least Warlike.

THEY HAVE REGULAR DRILLS

Sometimes the Corps Turns Out Five or Six Strong on Good Nights —Home Defense Its Aim.

New York has a woman's army. Its General is Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank of Freeport, L. I. It is the Army of "Columbia," or to call it by another of its names, it is the "International Order of Military Women." It is really a Brooklyn army, whose next appearance on parade will be on Memorial Day, and in spite of its international name, Manhattan does not know it, and it is only the Long Island coast which will be kept free from invading foes by the amazons.

Yesterday General Milbank came over from Long Island to talk at the Government Club, of which Mrs. Harry Hasting is President. The General did not come to talk about war, but the notices read that "J. Hungerford Milbank, head of the International Order of Military Women," would speak and all those who received notices flocked to the Hotel Astor, where the meeting was held, to see "Mr." Milbank, who had organized a woman's army.

The head of the woman's army didn't look in the least like a man or a soldier, or even a lady amazon. She was a "fine figger of a woman," to quote some one or other, with an aureole of rich auburn hair, a much-befeathered hat, and richly gowned in purple and fine linen, only the linen happened to be silk.

Find General Milbank Wears Skirts.

"Will Mr. Milbank, head of the International Order of Military Women, be at the meeting?" asked a reporter of a woman who was writing quietly at a small table.

"I am J. Hungerford Milbank," said the woman, lifting her head. It was the lady of the aureole of auburn hair and General of the Brooklyn army. The army was organized in 1913. It is "registered" in Albany, said General Milbank, and she is very proud of it.

"Think what it would have meant to those Belgian women," said the lady General, "if they had had a sabre and known how to use it! Don't you think they would have been able to protect their children?"

But it was not to use the sabre in case of invading enemies that the women's army was organized. General Milbank says that women need broadening. They don't get anywhere if they stay at home all the time and think only about home things. Then they need to learn obedience. That they get in the army. They drill and drill and drill and it is a long time before they get promoted and are able to say a word, and all the time they must obey orders. But if the army is not first and foremost organized for defense neither is it organized in opposition to the home.

"I'm a wife and mother first of all," says Mrs. General Milbank. "My home duties come before everything else. If it wasn't for that I should be able to go about and organize branches of the army. I suppose we have perhaps 150 women in the State, and I have had a great many letters from abroad. The German women were more interested than any of the others. They and the Russian women were most interested, and I have heard from the women of Holland and from French women, and since the war from the English women, but not before.

All Due to a Mathematical Mind.

"I have a mathematical mind. I think that was what first interested me in guns down in North Carolina. I asked a General down there if there were other women with mathematical minds, if he would drill us and teach us about guns, and he said yes. 'Shake hands on it,' I said, and he shook hands."

But it was in New York that the army really came into force and took out its incorporation papers, and now it marches in processions two squads strong. The army drills every Tuesday night at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Eighth Street, Brooklyn, under Colonel John F. Foute.

"General" Milbank gets her title of "general" from her army. The "girls" call her "general," but the men at the armory call her "colonel."

Would she go to war? she was asked.

"We should be ready to do anything that we were called to do," replied General Milbank, with patriotic fervor. "Dr. Frank Sears, head of the Medical Reserve, did talk of taking us to Mexico at one time in the trouble there, but women would be best for home defense, I believe."

The army has a smart khaki uniform, the plaited skirt, four inches from the ground, coming a little below the high-laced tan boots. The coat is in the form of a Norfolk jacket, with natty lapels turned back to reveal a cravat. There is a three-cornered Colonial hat and a regular military service cap is also worn.

"Oh, yes," said Colonel Foote of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, "the women drill at our armory. Come over and see 'em some Tuesday night."

The army is out for a drill sometimes five or six strong, it is said, on a good night. General Milbank is not a suffragist, because, she says:

"No one of any special political affiliation could have the use of an armory for which the whole city pays."

Reception at Sailors' Institute.

The American Seamen's Friend Society held a reception and tea yesterday afternoon at the Sailors' Home and Institute at West and Jane Streets. Admiral Fletcher, who was to have been a guest, was unable to attend, but he sent the band from the Delaware to play. Talks were made by Daniel Barnes of 76 Wall Street, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, and others. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard was on the Reception Committee.

CLARA TICE LIGHTS GUIDO BRUNO GARRET

Many Drawings by Greenwich Village Artist on View for the Discerning.

PURPLE HAIR ON ONE GIRL

Not All the Works Are Nudes—Some Show Arabian Nights Scenes—Colors Are High.

While all the world outside is full of wars and rumors of wars, art still rules in Greenwich Village. Yesterday there began in Guido Bruno's Garret, at 58 Washington Square South, the first of a series of exhibitions by village artists —exhibitions designed for the lover of art, for the epicure in points of view, for the man or woman concerned with the constant factors of existence, and with original interpretations of such, rather than with special problems of the moment.

The host of the exhibitions, Guido Bruno, an Americanized Serb with an Italian name, who has been a war correspondent in Turkey and a reporter in Chicago, and is at present a translator, publisher and research expert in the history of Greenwich Village, is one of the few cosmopolites who have still kept the world point of view that used to distinguish artists before last August. His garret, at the eastern corner of Thompson Street and Washington Square South, is described by him as the "most forlorn-looking two-story frame building that can be found in New York."

On the ground floor is an Italian soda fountain and candy and cigar store; above are the rooms where the Bruno Chap Books and the semi-monthly magazine, Greenwich Village, are published; and the big front exhibition room with a view, across the fountain and under the Washington Arch, of the lower reaches of the avenue.

"The house," says Bruno, "was the tool house of a city undertaker, the residence of Governor Lucius Robinson and a stage house where the stage coaches stopped and waited until the mail was delivered and new mail taken on. It was a roadhouse where people used to come to spend their Sunday afternoons, and then in quick succession a saloon and an inn."

And now it has become a home for the drawings of villagers which do not appeal to more commercialized tastes. Business considerations are extruded; persons of apparent intelligence who displays a taste for art welcomed, but there is a legend that a rich man from Fifth Avenue, who came down in a limousine with the object of purchasing the collection wholesale, was gently but firmly refused admission.

Clara Tice Is Tacked.

The artist whose works were chosen for the first display is Clara Tice, an 18-year-old resident of West Tenth Street. A catalogue in black and yellow announces the exhibit: "Two hundred and fifty-eight drawings by Clara Tice expressing her own conception of the follies and frolics of her contemporaries, male and female. Tacked from the 10th to the 20th day of May, 1915, on the walls of Bruno's Garret, situated at 58 Washington Square, opposite the bus station."

Bruno writes as a foreword: "Clara Tice pictures through the colors and movements of her drawings the follies and foolery of all of us. One movement (quicker than a flash) can portray the characteristics of an age. Delicate but vigorous. Graceful but strong. Lean and lazy, but lots of latent power. Cats, women, flowers, jewels, delicate shades of colors, strong streams of light, black brutes, white giants, girls with red and golden and black hair, prayers, tears, laughter, dance. Harmony and peace hover over everything. Soundless tunes of an unplayed sonata of Mozart's diffused through the air. Our lives!"

As colloquial persons might phrase it, they are some drawings. The line work, according to those who know, is marvelous; no less the color to those who have a feeling for it—colors such as one rarely sees with the outward eye, the physiological organ; colors that the artist has sensed with the inward perception. Orange, cerise, and purple are the most striking of the shades that flash on the walls of the garret.

Some thirty-an forty of Miss Tice's drawings hung not long ago on the walls of Polly's, the restaurant affected by the exotic of the village. Their fame spread, and early one morning there appeared persons who said they were sent by Anthony Comstock to remove the offenses. They removed practically all of Miss Tice's work, and along with it a poster advertising a white sale of one of the big department stores. The poster depicted a lady in a perfectly respectable nightrobe, and had been displayed in all the Subway and elevated stations of New York.

Splashes Show the Hair.

No such fate is feared for the present collection. The artist excels in the delineation of the female figure, but there is nothing of the offensive. A typical drawing by Clara Tice is a line, line and a half or two lines, to show where the figure is supposed to be, and a splash of cerise or Bavarian blue to indicate the hair.

A large number of the drawings on exhibition are illustrations of various stories of the Arabian Nights. The rest depict the follies, outdoors and indoors, of the present day; and there is plentiful attention to those favorite animals of the exotic painter, the serpent, the peacock, and the cat.

A series of the Arabian Nights drawings represents the romance of a huge Ethiopian, a Jack Johnson of his time, clad in a garment, striped orange and white, with a golden-haired girl in a skirt of scarlet-edged mosquito bar. This gives the artist a chance to portray some of the dance steps current during the recent vogue of the turkey trot and grizzly bear.

Another prominent feature is a near-nude descending a staircase. The stairs are indicated by transverse strokes of green. The central figure is a lady clad in an old-rose centrepiece, sliding down stairs headfirst toward a black snake spitting scarlet venom.

On the opposite wall an unclad girl is gazing up ecstatically at two peacocks parading along a rampart. Just beyond one sees a dancing girl with purple hair and cerise eyes, attired in a green and gold blouse and trousers, slashed with red, green, yellow, practicing some new steps before a black and gold snake, which displays great admiration.

The artist whose works will next be displayed is Bernhardt Wall; described as "the O. Henry of the etching game."

8 RIPPER SUSPECTS IN POLICE DRAGNET

In Brownsville Bluecoats Fought to Protect Prisoner from Infuriated Crowd.

TRY TO BREAK INTO STATION

Detectives Patrol District Where Letter Writer Said Third Murder Would Take Place.

The district from Fifth to Eleventh Avenues, and from Fiftieth Street to Fifty-fourth Street, in which a note purporting to come from the supposed murderer of Leonore Cohn and Charles Murray, said that the third crime would occur today, was patrolled yesterday by scores of detectives and policemen in plain clothes, and uniform men drawn from the West Forty-seventh Street Station, the First, Second, and Third Detective Branches, and the staffs of Inspectors Morris and Dwyer.

No attempt to carry out the threat was reported in this neighborhood, or in any other part of the city. The feverish excitement of many mothers and children and the extreme activity o fscores of detectives on the case, however, resulted in a large number of arrests in all parts of the city. Throughout the city there were few children on the streets unless their parents or relatives were with them. The scare also had its effect in cities in New Jersey near here, where several suspects were arrested.

A typical case occurred in Brownsville. Policemen Peto and Kraft of the Liberty Avenue station broke through a big crowd near Alabama Avenue and Sutter Street and rescued a supposed "ripper" who was being beaten. As soon as they had lifted their battered prisoner to his feet the crowd attacked the policeman.

At the station the prisoner, who said he was Walter Recordon, 22 years old, of 941 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, said he had stepped into a doorway to light a cigarette, when some children there shouted "The ripper," and fled. In a few seconds he was set on by the crowd. Recordon was well known, but for his own protection from the crowd outside he was locked up on the charge of causing a crowd to collect.

Etta Eisenberg, a little girl of 2,661 Pitkin Avenue, who had come to the station with the crowd, said that she had been attacked in the hall at Public School 64 at Atkins and Belmont Avenue. Sophie Margolies of 805 New Jersey Avenue, also said she had been attacked. Recorden was fined up with twenty-one other men, but Sophie picked out another man.

F. Fizi was arrested at Twenty-second Street and the East River by Sergeants McCullen and McGough of the Second Branch on the charge of attacking Mary Manning, 13 years, on Sunday night in the hallway of her home at 257 Avenue C. Mary Manning identified the man as her assailant, but her sister Helen, 14 years old, who had seen the assailant, said that the prisoner was not him. Fizi is being held, anyway.

G. Grammes of 211 Avenue A, a florist, was arrested after he had been seen giving oranges to children at his place of business and taken to the Second Branch. Another man, whose name was not given, was arrested last night by detectives, who found him under a doorstep with one shoe off. At the Second Branch the man said that he was getting out of sight while he smoothed out a wrinkle in his stocking, which hurt his foot.

In the afternoon Andrew Goroher, a brass worker, 50 years old, of 162 East 109th Street, who was carrying $101, was arrested by Policeman Daly of the East Fifty-first Street Station in front of St. John's Parochial School, at Fifty-first Street and First Avenue. Later Frank Lopreete, a piano maker, of 262 First Avenue, was arrested on the charge of acting suspiciously in front of 265 Avenue D.

David Goldenberg, 25 years old, a clerk, of 159 East 108th Street, was arrested after it was reported that he had been tossing pennies to children in front of 508 West Forty-sixth Street. Policeman Grow had to use his club to keep the crowd back while he took the prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Magistrate Corrigan held Goldenberg in $1,000 bail for Special Sessions.

Henry Pelis, 32 years old, of 205 East Nineteenth Street, was sentenced to fifteen days in the workhouse by Magistrate Simms in the Men's Night Court last night after Margaret Brady, 14 years old, of 222 East Twentieth Street, had testified that he had invited her to go to a moving-picture show.

After arresting Frank Farrell, a printer, of 262 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, on the charge that he had tried to entice two little girls into a building, Policeman Haber of the Herbert Street station, had to fight off a crowd.

Arrests were made of suspects in Paterson and Newark and there were scares in other New Jersey towns.

Louis Stamper, who was arrested under suspecion, was discharged in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate Ten Eyck yesterday. Edward Richman, arrested two weeks ago on suspicion of having written the "ripper" letter to Mrs. Anna Cohn, was discharged for lack of evidence yesterday by United States Commissioner Houghton.

WIRELESS FROM HERE TO GERMAN ADMIRALTY

Word of Lusitania Sent and Submarines Told to Sink Her, Says a Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—The Berne correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following dispatch:

"It seems as if the news of the sinking of the Lusitania had been expected in Germany, for bulletins with huge headlines were distributed broadcast.

"From trustworthy information obtained there is no doubt that the German Admiralty received a wireless message from New York, giving the date of the Lusitania's sailing, and that a number of submarines were told to torpedo her at any cost.

"When the news of her sinking reached Germany, the German censor sent telegraphic instructions to all German newspapers to refrain from comment, but to express the hope that not many Americans were on board, adding that Germany could not be blamed, as her Ambassador had warned Americans not to travel by that boat.

"An American, who spoke to a high German official about the Lusitania, was answered that the Lusitania was the reply to America for supplying ammunition to Germany's enemies. The American then asked:

"'But did not Germany supply ammunition to England during the South African war?'

"To this no answer was vouchsafed.

"This American afterward remarked to me:

"'This latest German outrage upon innocent civilians ought to arouse England and make her Government introduce compulsory military service for every able-bodied Briton.'"

BARON NATILI DEAD.

Diplomatist of the Southern Pacific Was Nominally Station Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 10.—Baron Randolphe Natili died this morning at his home, Morgan City, La. Baron Natili was almost as well known in New York and Washington as in Louisiana. Wherever the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had important business there Baron Natili was prominent, for he was what might be termed the diplomatist of that road for many years. Nominally he was station agent of the road at Morgan City, but in reality he was its general agent, and wherever the interests of the company were in danger the Baron was immediately dispatched to the scene.

An admirable recanteur and a gourmet, with especial reference to terrapin dinners and a "mixer" par excellence, the Baron Natili, when the railroad company had a hot corner to turn, was in great demand. His abilities early attracted the attention of the late Charles Whitney and A. C. Hutchinson, local magnates of the road, and they brought his talents to the attention of Colis P. Huntington, one of the builders of the Southern Pacific and its President until the death, who became his friend. Several times he took the Baron to Europe with himself and his family.

A quarter of a century ago, and less, Baron Natili was on the most intimate terms with every prominent public man in the State. The station agent at Morgan City, one of the unimportant points on the Southern Pacific Road, was always welcome in any circle.

There was much mystery connected with the Baron in unimitiated quarters, but those "in the know" were aware that his salary as station agent at Morgan City was $25,000 annually, and that the railroad company allowed him a very elastic expense account in addition.

Baron Natili made his home at Morgan City, but the office of station agent there did not give him much concern. He left the business of the post in the hands of his assistant and kept his valises packed, awaiting a telegram that might come at any moment.

Baron Natili's illness overtook him in New York a few days ago. His brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Chassaignac of this city brought him home. The Baron did not long survive the return journey.

BLOCKS STATE'S LOAN.

Point of Law Ties Up $6,000,000 on Deposit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—While the $6,000,000 which Controller Travis wishes to borrow for payroll purposes, in anticipation of taxes, has been on deposit with the Commercial National Bank since Saturday, it was learned tonight that a hitch had arised which ties up the money temporarily.

The loan was made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City on the note of the Controller. The rate of interest was to be 2% per cent. It is understood here that the loan was arranged subject to the approval of the lawyers representing the trust company.

The lawyers, it is asserted, have asked for further time in which to consider the question of the constitutionality of the loan, raised by Stewart Browne, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association. Mr. Browne contended that any loan of more than $1,000,000 must be submitted to a referendum.

A representative of the Attorney General's office said tonight that he did not believe there would be any complications which would block the proposed loan on short time notes in anticipation of revenue.

ITALY'S TIME LIMIT TO AUSTRIA UP

Report to Paris from Rome Says It Expired at Midnight Last Night.

MAY DECLARE WAR TODAY

Cable from Count del Frasso to Friends Here He Invited Urges Them Not to Sail.

PARIS, May 10.—"The Government of Italy today awaits the final reply of Austria," says a Rome dispatch to La Liberté. "In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the Cabinet has been withheld.

"I learn from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight tonight, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated."

The Temps today published a dispatch from Rome saying that the Council of Ministers has decided to ask the Italian Parliament for further powers in dealing with the foreign and military policies of the country. Parliament meets May 20.

The Cabinet counts upon a majority of 400 Deputies when the Chamber listens to the declarations to be made by Premier Salandra.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 10.—It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier Saturday and Sunday. Four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

Italy will declare war today, according to advices received here privately yesterday. This declaration that Europe's most powerful neutral nation had determined to join the Allies came in the form of a private cablegram of warning from Count Don Carlo Dentice del Frasso, a close friend of the Italian Premier, Marchese Salandra.

It was received by equally close friends of the Count, who had accepted an invitation, long since given, to spend the Summer at Count del Frasso's Summer home, and who were to have started for Italy at once. The cablegram said:

"Do not start. Italy will declare war tomorrow."

The message was received last night and was dated yesterday. Its recipients and those to whom the message was shown here, and who know Count del Frasso well, are satisfied that his warning was inspired by his close relationship with the Italian Premier.

Premier Salandra, has been known from the very beginning of the war to be privately in favor of intervention, not only because such have been the constantly expressed sentiments of a paper, The Giornah d'Italia, for which he formerly wrote the politics, economical articles, but because The Idea Nazionale, a paper which is practically dedicated to intervention, is under peculiar obligations to him. At any rate, The Idea Nazionale has very often anticipated Government action and has, from the first of the interviews between the German Ambassador or Prince von Bülow and Premier Salandra and his colleagues, in regard to the negotiations pivoting on Trieste and the Trentino, shown itself to be perfectly informed as to what was taking place.

Mourning for John Harvey Page.

The Mark Cross Company establishments in New York, London and Boston were closed yesterday in memory of Vice President of the company John Harvey Page, who met death on the Lusitania. He was an American by birth, descent, interest and education. He had charge of the English factories, and interests, but remained throughout twenty years residence in England an American citizen. No trace of the body has been found.

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Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table-water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers.

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When Mr. Kingston heard the Flexotone he was amazed and delighted, as all music lovers and musicians have been who have heard its marvelous performance.

The Flexotone is a surprisingly simple device which may be made part of your own piano right in your home, without altering the case. It makes of your piano not a player piano, such as you have always heard, but an instrument of musical self-expression which enables one untaught in music to play as brilliantly as a trained pianist.

We cordially invite you to hear this great instrument demonstrated.

Price $275. Completely Installed
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"THE BIG STORE"
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Amazing Price Reductions On Most Wanted Summer Goods
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Supply your present and future needs during these remarkable sales. It is the course of TRUE ECONOMY and of PRUDENT FORETHOUGHT to buy and buy liberally during these Trustees' Sales, which are held by order of the United States District Court.

Considering that every possible necessity and luxury is here, originally low priced in accordance with Greenhut's well known policy, and that these prices have been cut very deeply with a view to realizing cash at the earliest possible moment, no further selling argument is needed.

The money savings are simply ASTONISHING, and you must bear in mind that stocks of Summer merchandise are now at their largest and completest in

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists and Skirts
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Wrappers and Tea Gowns
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Undermuslins, Corsets, Silk Petticoats
Bathing Suits
Hosiery and Knit Underwear
Ready-to-Wear Hats
Trimmed Millinery
Untrimmed Millinery
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs
Veilings
Handkerchiefs
Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases
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Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Shoes
Ribbons
Bridal Veils
Gloves
Umbrellas

Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
Curtains, Draperies
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings
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Aluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware and all other Kitchen Supplies
Garden Implements, Etc., Etc.

Such a profusion of bargains IN EVERY DEPARTMENT has positively never been known in the history of New York retailing.

COME HERE TODAY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THEM. But, for your own shopping comfort, COME AS EARLY IN THE DAY AS YOU CAN.

Extra and competent salespeople at your service.

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BUY WHATEVER YOU NEED NOW AND FOR MONTHS TO COME. YOU SAVE MONEY BY SO DOING.

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We'll make it very easy for you to become a CHARGE CUSTOMER of "The Big Store," if you will call at our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps Free Today
Tuesday, with Purchases of $1 or More. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, May 11.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 5-11-15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. 42

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

BIG ALLIED DRIVE MAINTAINS GAINS

Germans Admit the Piercing of Their Lines North of Arras.

BUT ADVANCE ON THE COAST

They Take 162 British Prisoners and Renew the Bombardment of Dunkirk.

LONDON, May 10.—Since the battle of Neuve Chapelle and the German reply to it on the Ypres Canal, there has been no such important movement by the British and French armies in the western arena of the war as now is in progress; and, according to the official communications of both General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French, the Allies are carrying it out successfully.

The German Headquarters report says that the Allies have brought up at least four fresh army corps (160,000 men) for the attack upon the German lines north of Curas and have gained a lodgement in the first line of the German trenches, from which the Kaiser's forces are still fighting to expel them.

The substantial advance already recorded by the Allies between Carency and Sanchez is taken by military experts here as promising that the present operations will be pushed home. The British and French are attacking along a front of twenty-six miles.

Sir John French reports that five German attacks in the neighborhood of Ypres have been repulsed with heavy loss, and that his troops hold the east of the city to which they fell back when readjusting their positions on May 4.

Dunkirk Bombarded Again.

The Germans announce that they have made progress on the coast near Nieuport and have taken 162 British prisoners at Verlerenhoek. They have renewed the bombardment of Dunkirk.

Engagements elsewhere on the Western front appear to have been for the most part unimportant.

The Paris commiqués are as follows:

(Night Report.)—To the north of Arras, in spite of several German counter-attacks, we have maintained all our gain of yesterday, and we have enlarged it at certain points, notably between Carency and Sauchez.

Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners at 3 o'clock today exceeded 2,000. Among these were about 40 officers, including a Colonel.

We have captured in the last two days more than ten cannon and fifty machine guns.

At Berry-au-Pac a German attack has been repulsed, as well as one in the Forest of Le Prêtre.

(Afternoon Report.)—Three new German attacks to the north of Lombaertzyde were repulsed yesterday.

To the east of St. Georges our marine fusilliers took possession of the Union Farm, very strongly fortified by the Germans, and also of a position further to the east. They made about thirty prisoners.

Dunkirk was again bombarded this morning at about 6 o'clock, two shells being thrown.

In the region to the north of Arras we have maintained all the important gains reported in the communication of yesterday evening.

Along the rest of the front, particularly in the Argonne and in Alsace, at Sillakerwasen, there was a continuation of the artillery fighting.

Germans' Attacks Cost Them Dear.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent, reports no change in the general situation today. His bulletin to theh War Office says:

Our line to the east of Ypres, in spite of repeated attacks by the enemy during last week, is substantially the same as that to which we withdrew on the night of May 3. During the fighting in this quarter yesterday the enemy made five unsuccessful attacks, and his losses in these failures were very heavy.

On the front of the First Army the fighting today has been confined to artillery actions.

While the Germans assert that they gained ground in Flanders and inflicted heavy loss upon the Allies in the grand assault made by the latter in the Arras region, they admit that the German line was pierced near Carency, and that they are still engaged at that part of the front. The Berlin report follows:

We made progress on the coast, in the dunes, in the direction of Nieuport, taking several of the enemy's trenches and machine guns. A counter attack by the enemy during last night advanced as far as Lombaertzyde, but was completely driven back.

Admit Allies' Gains at Carency.

In Flanders we also gained more ground. We took 162 British prisoners at eVrierenhoek. Southwest of Lille a freat Anglo-French attack, anticipated as a reply to our successes in Galicia, was begun, and directed itself against our position situated to the east of Fleurbaix, to the east of Richebourg, to the east of Vernnelles, and at Ablain, Carency, Neuville, and St. Laurent, near Arras. The enemy, French as well as white and colored British, brought at least four new army corps into the fight, besides the force which has been employed in this line for some time past. Nevertheless, repeated attacks have been nearly everywhere repulsed, with heavy losses for our opponents. This is especially so in the case of the British attack. About 500 prisoners have been taken.

Only in the region between Carency and Neuville did our opponents succeed in penetrating and establishing themselves in our foremost line of trenches. A counter-attack is now proceeding.

South of Steinbrück, in the Valley of the Fecht, the enemy, who had settled himself during a thick fog immediately in front of our position, was driven back by a counter-attack, and his trenches were destroyed.

Stop Racing on British East Coast.

LONDON, May 10.—The Jockey Club has decided to stop racing at Newcastle, Stockton, Redcar and other places in that district at the request of the North-east Coast Armaments Committee, who have declared that such sports hinder armament work.

ZEPPELINS BOMBARD ESSEX COAST TOWNS

Drop Bombs in Early Hours of Cloudy Morning — Fires Started, 2 Persons Hurt.

LONDON, May 10.—Zeppelin airships dropped bombs on Westcliff-on-Sea and South Knud seaside, resorts resorts in Essex, near themouth of the Thames, on the east coast of England ,and at other places in the neighborhood early this morning. Warning of their approach was given at 2:33 A. M. The weather was cloudy.

Bombs struck houses in various parts of the South End. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three bombs dropping near his home, none of which caused damage.

It is estimated that about sixty bombs were dropped at South End, but most of them fell on the beach or in other open places, where they exploded harmlessly. One bomb dropped near a ship on which were 1,200 German civilians who had been interned.

A British aeroplane went in pursuit and drive the hostile aircraft out to sea.

A report was received from Romford, near South End, that a Zeppelin had been seen in that neighborhood, apparently in difficulties, but whether in consequence of an unfavorable wind or of having been hit was unknown.

It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, near South End. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs there.

BERLIN, (Via London,) May 10.—The German War Office announced today: "One of our airships bombarded the fortified towns of South End, to the south of the Thames, this morning, with a few bombs."

OSTRACIZE PEACE WOMEN.

German Council of Women Bars German Delegates to Peace Congress

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 10.—The German delegates to the recent International Women's Congress received notice on their return home that they had been boycotted by the German National Council of Women owing to their having participated in peace discussions. It is said the council had refused to join the congress.

Miss Julia Grace of Wales, Wisconsin, has been appointed Secretary of the women's embassy which is proceeding to Scandinavia and Russia to intercede with the rulers of those countries to plead for peace.

GERMANS AGAINST JEWS.

Persecutions in Russia Attributed to Teutonic Influence.

The statement that persecution of Russian Jews is to be contributed to German influence in Russia is made in The Jewish Chronicle of London of April 23, just received here.

"We support this country in her struggle," it says, "because the loyalty we feel impels us—we know the value of England to humanity. But we know, too, that it is the German influence in Russia to which is attributable the whole policy of Russian persecution of the Jewish people.

"We do not forget and we will not forget that Germany was the cradle of anti-Semitism. We do not forget and we will not forget that in the worst of the pogroms—Kishineff and Mohileff—the Bureaucratic Administration responsible was a German, or of immediate German descent. We do not forget and we will not forget that there is nothing in the Slav character that is necessarily of a persecuting nature; that in Servia, which is Slav, the Jews are excellently treated, as they are in Bulgaria, and that in Rumania they are not well treated, and the reason is not far to seek when we recollect the political connection that has existed between Rumania and Germany for half a century past.

"We believe that as German influence has progressed during the last forty years, so there has been a constant rise in persecution in Russia, and we believe that with the elimination of German influence upon Russia—the weakening of the German power which has menaced Russia—the better elements in the Slav character will assert themselves. We eblieve that when the influence of German Bureaucracy in Russia is overthrown our people, like other subject races of the Czar, will enter into freedom.

"We rest our belief not on any promise of the Czar or any hope held out by any Minister. We rest it upon something much more valuable than human promises. We rest it upon the logic of events that is bound to follow the victory of the allied arms, the logic of events which even an autocratic Czar cannot avert, set back, or control.

"We look away from the past, and beyond what is happening today, to the future as it will be shaped by victory for the Allies, and then we can see clearly and unmistakably that no power will be able to resist the wave of freedom which will sweep over Russia.

"Nor have we watched in vain at another point—at what has been occurring in Poland. There German influences have been at work for years. There has been a constant endeavor to stir up revolt and revolution in Russian Poland, and we note the anti-Semitism that is prevalent.

"Hence our support, our wholehearted support, of England's cause is not prejudiced—if anything, it is accentuated—by the fact that Russia is one of England's allies."

JAPANESE CRUISER SAVED.

The Asama, Which Caused Turtle Bay Incident, Is Refloated.

TOKIO, May 10.—The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California, Feb. 4, has been refloated, according to an official announcement made here today.

The Asama probably will be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

The efforts to refloat this cruiser caused a rumor, which gained with circulation, that the Japanese had landed in great force at Turtle Bay, in Lower California, and were erecting a naval base there. The Navy Department ordered Admiral Howard of the Pacific fleet to make an investigation, and he found that the rumors were false and that the Japanese were merely salvaging the cruiser.

RUSSIANS RETREAT 30 MILES IN GALICIA

But Only One Division Has Withdrawn from Hungary, Says Envoy at Washington.

GERMANS HALT TO REFORM

Teutonic Armies Preparing Second Great Drive, Vienna Reports—100,000 Prisoners, 70 Guns Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Col. Colejevski Military Attaché o fthe Russian Embassy here, issued the following statement tonight:

During the last week of April very considerable Austro-German forces assumed the offensive between the Vistula and the East Beskid range of the Carpathians.

Supported by considerable heavy artillery the Austro-Germans, after a stubborn resistance by our troops on the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days of May, succeeded in crossing the River Dunajec and in establishing themselves between the latter and the River Wisloka.

The main Austro-German attack was developed in the direction of Tuchow-Biecz-Jasio, which for a while threatened the flank of some of our detachments to the southwest of Dukla. These troops, consisting of the Forty-eighth Division, commanded by General Kerniloff, after desperate bayonet fighting, cut their way through the enemy and rejoined their corps on May 7.

The result of the enemy's advance is the withdrawal of the right flank of foru forces in Galicia for a distance of about thirty miles and the recrossing of one of our divisions from the Hungarian slope of the Carpathians into Western Galicia. The rest of our line in the Carpathians as well as in the Trans-Carpathian region is being maintained without any changes.

First Stage of Battle Concluded.

PRESS HEADQUARTERS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY, WESTERN GALICIA, May 10, (via London.)—The first stage of the battle of West Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the lead of the German General August von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and reforming for a new offensive.

They are bringing forward supplies left behind in their rapid advance, and also are using the interval to gather the captured Russians behind their present front, and seek for abandoned guns and other spoils of war in the mountain forests.

Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battel in Galicia will be increased, it is estimated here, by 30,000. Between 60 and 70 guns have been captured, but as was the case in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes in February, it is believed it is only a small part of the guns left behind in concealed places.

The second stage of the operations is beginning further to the east, the second Austro-Hungarian Army having stormed the crest of the Carpathians and the northern slopes between Lupkow and Uzsok Passes and driven before it with the bayonet the Eighth Russian Army, under General Brussiloff.

Every advance of the Austro-German forces shortens the battlefront, thus liberating troops for use elsewhere, and at the same time, increasing the confusion along the Russian lines of retreat.

Capture 12,000 More Prisoners.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 10.—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff:

Notwithstanding all attacks of the enemy for the purpose of delaying our pursuit, by means of forces brought up hastily by rail and by foot marches, the allied troops forming the army under General von Mackenzen yesterday drove back its opponents from position after position and took more than 12,000 prisoners and much war material. The number of prisoners captured by this part of our army alone since May 2 is thereby increased to more than 8,0000.

Our advance guards have approached a branch of the Stobnicka and have reached the Brzesanka and also the lower Wisloka. The pursuit continues.

Fake Dentists Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 10.—It was reported here today that the Westchester Grand Jury had indicted many dentists accused of having registered illegally and of having run "dental parlors" where illegal practices were employed. Assistant District Attorney Fallon said that the investigation would be continued until the "fake" dentists had been driven out of business in this country.

BRITISH PLAY WOODEN HORSE TRICK ON TURKS

Collier, Apparently Stranded, Lands Troops on the Plains of Troy.

DARDANELLES, (via Constantinople,) April 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—History has duplicated the tradition of the plains of Troy, for by a ruse as ingenious as the wooden horse which gave the crafty Greeks entrance into the City of Troy, the British succeeded in getting their first landing party ashore for the land operations against the Dardanelles.

On the day preceding the landing the Turkish patrols noticed a huge collier, her decks piled high with coal, drifting in apparent helplessness toward the sheals lining the shores near the plains of Troy. Finally the big boat struck bottom, and in the twilight which was falling the crew was seen to take to the boats and row hastily toward the sea, where other ships were evidently cruising.

Feeling certain that the stranded vessel was safe for the night, the Turks made no attempt to board her, but when the patrols approached again in the morning they were met by a sharp fire from 2,500 British troops, strongly intrenched and supported by a battery of field artillery. These troops had landed under cover of night from the apparent derelict, where they had been concealed below decks.

Then the mist off shore rose and disclosed a long line of transports from which troops were pouring into small boats, which, under cover of the landing force, reached the beach with comparatively few casualties.

The Turks summoned reinforcements with feverish haste, and for a time the small landing detachment was in peril of extinction; but the intrenchments were too strong to be taken by assault, and when the Turkish batteries got into action enough troops had been safely landed to consolidate the position won by the strategic ruse of the collier's human freight.

APPROVES TRANSIT BILLS.

Governor Signs Queens and Bronx Park Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Two bills affecting transit conditions in New York City were signed today by Governor Whitman. One is the Patten bill, giving the Public Service Commission power to enter into an agreement with the Long Island Railroad Company whereby subway trains of the Queens extension may be run over the Long Island tracks from Corona to Bayside and Whitestone Landing.

The Governor also signed the Hoff bill, which permits the Public Service Commission to take in exchange for land outside of Bronx Park, but adjoining it, a strip of park land twenty-one feet wide and about ten city blocks in length. The land is wanted for the completion of the new subway line into the Bronx, which is to be operated by the Interborough. The bill has the approval of the Public Service Commission. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Garden, withdrew the objections raised by him before it was known that the Interborough had no intention of using the strip of park land for the storage of idle subway cars.

NEW BRITISH LIQUOR BILL SUITS ALL PARTIES

Passes Second Reading—Dealers to be Compensated for Losses.

LONDON, May 10.—The House of Commons this evening passed the second reading of Lloyd George's bill to amend the Defense of the Realm act. The bill originally was designed to place a heavy surtax on wines, spirits, and beer, but under pressure from the Irish Party its provisions were amended to giving the Government control of the sale of liquor in areas in which munitions of war were being made.

Under the bill a central committee will be set up for Scotland and England. It will act on the recommendations of local committees of employers and workmen in the districts affected.

Mr. Lloyd George has promised to appoint a committee to inquire into the charges of drunkenness among workmen, and all parties, including the Laborites, have expressed their satisfaction with the bill.

The Government will absolutely control the sale of liquor in selected districts, including that dispensed in clubs and grocery stores. A commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Dunedin will deal with the question of compensation to the liquor dealers for their losses.

GERMANY AT FAULT FOR DUTCH SHIP'S LOSS

Offers Sincere Regrets with Compensation for "Unintentional" Torpedoing of the Katwyk.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 10.—It is officially announced that the German Government has expressed sincere regret for the sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk, which was blown up off North Hinder Lightship on April 14 by a German submarine. Germany explains that the act was in no wise intentional, and undertakes to make compensation.

"A communication from Berlin," says the official announcement, "states that the German Government, after having compared the report of the Dutch crew of the vessel with that of the commander of one of the German submarines, has arrived at the conclusion that the torpedoing was done by a German submarine.

"The commander of the submarine was of the opinion that he was dealing with an enemy ship, as the distinguishing marks used by neutrals had not been illuminated on the side which was struck by the torpedo."

Clemenceau Jeers at Him for "Consulting His Law Books."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 10.—In an article entitled "Europe's Revolution," Georges Clemenceau, editor of L'Homme Enchaîné, discusses "Europe's League, Now About to Become Universal, for Freedom from German Barbarism." After alluding to Italy and other neutrals as likely to enter the war he continues:

"Some neutrals still hesitate. History will wonder that the most notable among them have not dared to protest against the violation of Belgium's neutrality, apropos of which President Wilson, following the Pope's example, gravely consults his law book authorities to know if right has not been outraged."

STORM TURKISH POSITIONS.

Russian Army of Caucasus Continues Its Advance.

PETROGRAD, May 10.—The following official statement from the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus was issued today:

In the direction of Olti our troops have dislodged the Turks from their positions and have driven them back to the southwest. In their hurried retreat the Turks abandoned a large quantity of tents and munitions.

In the direction of Tabriz the Turks have been driven from the South Pass, and we occupied villages there.

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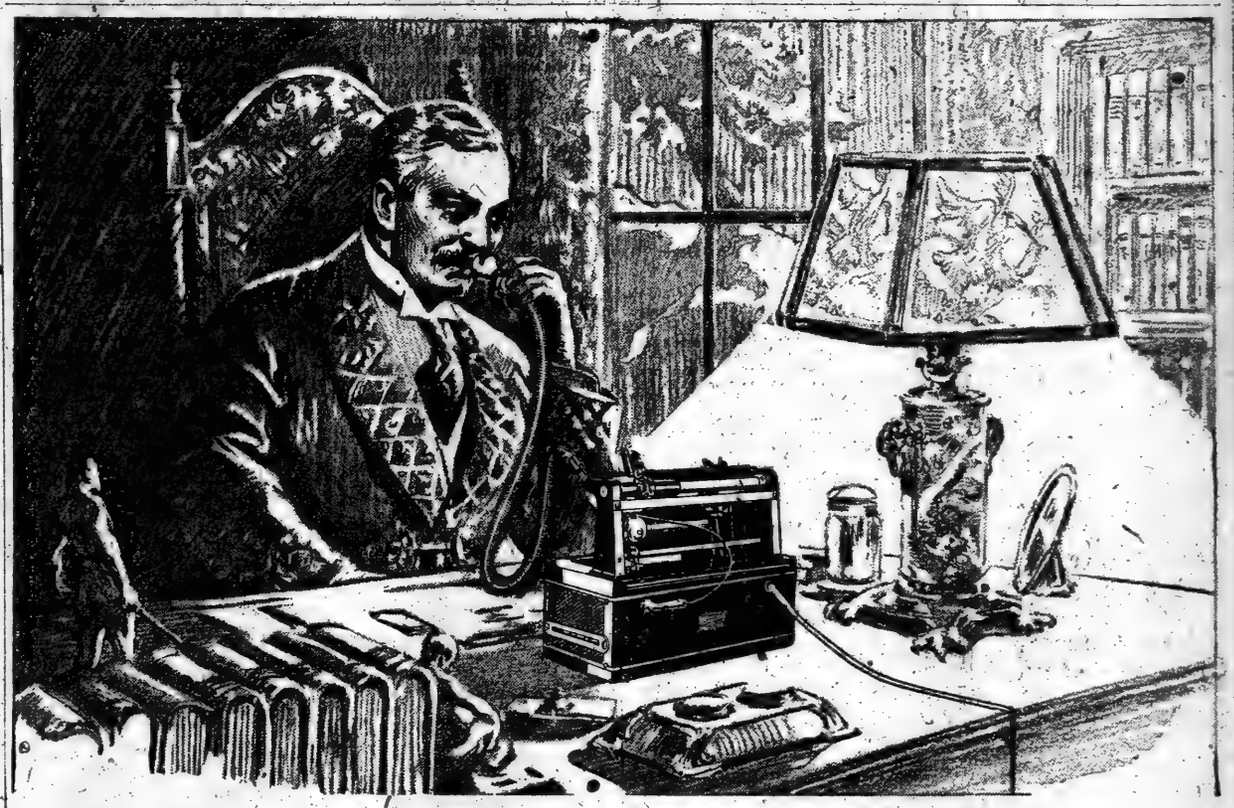

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This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

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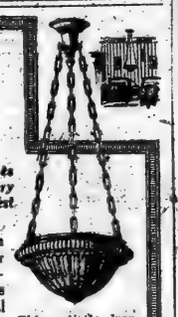
Lighting Fixtures —From Factory to You at Lowest Prices.



Come in and see our wonderful display before you make final arrangements. You will find original and artistic lighting fixtures for every use—home, office, etc.

This artistic drop makes a very handsome semi-indirect lighting fixture for sleeping room or den.

Here you can get just the fixture you want at less than you expect to pay.

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Write for our new booklet—

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While they last we are selling handsome showroom samples at bargain prices.

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You May Only Pay

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Because this little shop is on Fifth Avenue you may think corsets are higher there—not at all. The price of Redfern Corsets is the same everywhere, and to please you at the price you wish to pay, is the purpose of the Redfern Corset Shop.

Both back and front lace models are fitted, with impartial judgment, and your figure needs and comfort alone influence the decision.

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Holds That "Corruption" Colonel Charged May Have Been Mere "Impropriety."

ROOSEVELT SHOWS DELIGHT

Testimony as to Bipartisan Understanding to Go to the Jury—Colonel Wins Many Points.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 10.—A ruling of Justice William S. Andrews at today's session of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial, now in its fourth week, gave the Barnes forces a heavy blow and materially changed the aspect of the case in that it may be necessary for the plaintiff to call more witnesses than he had intended.

In deciding upon what testimony he should strike out of the record, Justice Andrews held that the term "corruption" as employed by Colonel Roosevelt in his alleged libelous article might not mean anything more than an impropriety and not pecuniary corruption at all. As the case stood at present, the court said, there was sufficient proof to go to the jury on the question whether or not an improper alliance existed between the Republican and Democratic organizations.

The Roosevelt forces could not conceal their joy over the Justice's definition of terms, as they believe they have presented enough evidence to show that an improper alliance did exist between the heads of the two political organizations, if not between Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy individually. William M. Ivins, head of the Barnes legal forces, quickly grasped the significance of the ruling, and he will make a hard fight tomorrow to have Justice Andrews reverse himself. The Barnes lawyers admit that if the decision stands, the whole case has simmered down to a simple question of ethics.

Justice Andrews's decision came at the close of the day, after the defense had rested its case and the plaintiff's counsel had made motions to have the testimony of many witnesses stricken from the record. Even in the matter of having this testimony stricken out, the Barnes counsel lost heavily, for the Judge denied all the motions except one. This one exception related to the testimony given by ex-Senator George B. Agnew regarding the election of J. P. Adds to the Senate leadership. The Roosevelt counsel have contended that a corrupt alliance existed between Barnes and Murphy to elect Adds, but Justice Andrews ruled that whatever Mr. Agnew testified to on that subject must go out of the record, as no evidence was presented to show that Mr. Barnes was in any way connected with that election or had used any influence to bring it about.

The points won by the Roosevelt counsel on the motions to strike out were these: That the testimony of ex-Senator Agnew regarding Mr. Barnes's alleged connection with the defeat of the Hart-Agnew antiracing bills was competent as bearing upon Mr. Barnes's alleged dominance in the Republican Party; that the testimony of Major Jacob J. Dickinson, who testified to a conversation he had with Mr. Barnes regarding the same subject, was likewise competent, and that the testimony regarding the alleged conspiracy between the Democratic and Republican machines to bring about the election of William F. Sheehan as United States Senator in 1911 should also stay in the record. The Barnes lawyers did not ask the court to rule upon the testimony of William Loeb, Jr., regarding the same matter.

All the testimony relating to the United States Senatorship contest is considered of vital importance by Colonel Roosevelt, and the Judge allowed it to stay in the record, connected with the fact that opposing counsel did not ask for a ruling on the Loeb testimony, was considered by the Colonel to be a big victory.

The Barnes lawyers also asked Justice Andrews to throw out all the testimony given by ex-Senator Hinman, Frederick M. Davenport, Josiah T. Newcomb, Henry C. McMillan and Walter T. Arndt regarding the defeat of the Hughes direct primary legislation, and although the justice did not make a final ruling on the matter, he indicated that he would let it stay in the record. He will give his decision tomorrow.

The Barnes lawyers will ask the Justice to strike out much other testimony when court opens in the morning, including all the matter relating to printing. The printing testimony is one of the vital elements in the case, and the Justice did not indicate whether he would eliminate it or not. It is the general impression that he will allow most of it to stay in.

After two or three witnesses had given further testimony regarding State and Albany County and city printing contracts, John M. Bowers announced at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon that he rested the case of Colonel Roosevelt. The jury was excused for the day, and Justice Andrews announced that he would hear arguments upon motions to strike out some of the testimony which the defense has presented in the past three weeks. Counsel for both sides said they had marshaled all their testimony according to the justice's instructions of Friday. Henry F. Wolff, associate counsel with Mr. Ivins, made the motions. His first motion was that the court strike out all the testimony of ex-Senator Agnew as to the election of Botham F. Adds as leader of the Senate, as well as the Hart-Agnew anti-racing bills. Taking up the latter evidence, Mr. Wolff said: "It has not been shown here that there was the slightest evidence of corruption at any time in regard to this matter."

"It seems to me that the evidence is competent," replied Justice Andrews. "I will agree that so far as Mr. Agnew's testimony is concerned there does not seem to be any proof of fraud or corruption, but I think the testimony is competent as bearing upon Mr. Barnes's dominance in the party, and I will allow it to remain in the record for that purpose. It does not cast any reflection upon Mr. Barnes's connection with race track legislation."

There was considerable discussion of the testimony ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman had given regarding the deadlock over the election of a United States Senator in 1911. Mr. Wolff said he would ask that all this testimony, as well as that of ex-Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt on the same subject be stricken out, but that he would not make any such request regarding the testimony of William Loeb, Jr.

"Assuming that Mr. Barnes had an arrangement with Mr. Murphy," said the lawyer, "it was nothing more than an arrangement that Mr. Barnes was not to interfere with the election of a Democratic Senator. If such an arrangement did exist, there is nothing to show that there was anything corrupt or wrong about it. There is nothing to show that a corrupt arrangement existed between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy."

"You mean nothing corrupt or nothing improper?" asked the court.

"I mean," replied the lawyer, "that the record absolutely fails to show any corruption or even impropriety. There is no evidence to show that he took any steps even to hold the Republican organization intact for Senator Depew. Mr. Barnes even wrote a letter to the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate advising that an independent Democrat be elected. I also move that the testimony of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the same subject be stricken out."

"I will deny the motion," said Justice Andrews. "While there may be nothing corrupt about it, I think that there is prima facie evidence that an agreement existed between the heads of the Republican and the Democratic organization so as not to interfere with the election of William F. Sheehan. I think I do not confine the word corrupt to mean pecuniary corruption," the court explained. "As it stands there is proof to go to the jury on the question of an improper alliance."

Colonel Roosevelt, who had been following the argument closely, making many notes and whispering to Mr. Bowers, grinned his delight at the decision. Mr. Barnes shot a severe glance at the Colonel and frowned.

Thoroughly taken aback, Mr. Wolff passed on the testimony of ex-Senator Hinman. There was no evidence of a corrupt alliance, he said, because some Democrats voted with the Republicans to defeat the direct primary legislation. Mr. Wolff asked that the court couple with Mr. Hinman's testimony that given on the same matter by Messrs. McMillan, Davenport, and Newcomb. As he closed his argument Mr. Ivins arose.

"Your Honor," he said, "I would like to have your definition as to the word 'corruption.' I would like to submit the opinion of some authorities on the matter."

"I don't think I will define anything," Justice Andrews broke in. "I don't have to. I am not bound down by any definition as to the word 'corrupt,' but I can deny the motion to have the evidence stricken out."

Mr. Ivins said that before the Justice made a final ruling on the matter he would like to make a further argument, and the court announced an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Ivins said later that the court's ruling was decidedly unexpected, and that he would fight hard to get an opinion as to the exact meaning of the words "corruption" and "improper." He said that no witnesses would be called by him to testify as to any of the testimony ruled out by Justice Andrews. He will call many witnesses to refute the testimony given by the Colonel's witnesses on the subjects that will go before the jury. Two of these witnesses will be August Belmont, who is expected here tomorrow, and ex-Senator James J. Frawley, who arrived here today.

At the morning session Charles M. Winchester of the J. B. Lyon Company was recalled to the witness stand for the ninth time to give further testimony regarding printing contracts his firm had had with the State. William M. Richards, a representative of the City Controller's office of Albany City, the next witness, was questioned about printing work that had been given to the Albany Journal Company and then turned over to the Argus Company.

BELMONT ON THE WAY.

Takes a Special Train from His Kentucky Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—August Belmont of New York, former Treasurer of the National Democratic Finance Committee, who is here at his stock farm with a party of New York friends, left on a special train this afternoon in order to arrive in Syracuse tomorrow in time to take the witness stand in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit. Mr. Belmont would make no statement regarding the case.

PROBING BITTER'S DEATH.

Grand Jury Investigating Auto Accident That Killed Sculptor.

An inquiry into the death of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, who was fatally injured at Broadway and Fortieth Street on April 9 by an automobile driven by Edgar K. James, an electrical contractor, of 338 Madison Avenue, was begun yesterday by the General Sessions Grand Jury. The jury will report its findings today to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions.

James was exonerated from any blame by a Coroner's jury before Coroner Heilenstein. District Attorney Perkins then took up the case and conducted an independent investigation. During the investigation the car which James drove was tested to see in what distance it could be stopped by the brakes while going at different speeds.

The evidence gathered by the District Attorney's staff was placed before the Grand Jury yesterday by Assistant District Attorneys Embree and Follette. There were eight witnesses, most of whom had testified before Coroner Heilenstein.

Mrs. Marie Bitter, the widow, who was with her husband when he received the injuries which resulted in his death, and who herself was injured, was a witness yesterday. Mrs. Bitter did not appear before the Coroner.

NURSE A SUICIDE BY POISON.

Takes Bichloride of Mercury Tablets in a Brooklyn Hospital.

Miss Elinore Coffeen, 21 years old, a nurse employed in the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Kings County Hospital, a suicide. Early yesterday morning Miss Coffeen entered the room of another nurse at the Kingston Avenue institution and said:

"I am dying. I have just swallowed some tablets of bichloride of mercury."

The other nurse summoned the house physician, who had Miss Coffeen taken to the Kings County Hospital. In the girl's room there was found a note which read:

"Good-bye to everybody. I am tired of life."

Miss Coffeen came from Watertown, N. Y., and was graduated from the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I., in 1914. No one at the hospital could give any reason for the girl's act.

SERVE SCIENTIFIC MEALS.

Health Board Menu for Employes Shows Nutriment Value of Foods.

To promote a knowledge of how to eat cheaply and to get the greatest value in nutriment from the smallest amount of eatables, the Board of Health has started a luncheon room for its employes at its headquarters, 139 Centre Street. There the guests, as they look at the bill of fare, find recorded the number of proteids, carbohydrates, and fats that the food contains.

Acting Mayor McAneny and Borough President Marks were the guests yesterday of Commissioner Goldwater at the first meal served in the dining room. Mr. McAneny spoke of the constructive policy now being pursued by the board, and said that in spite of all it was accomplishing there was no better example of city economy than the way it went to work.

F. M. Warburg to Lay Cornerstone.

Felix M Warburg will lay the cornerstone of the Yorkville Jewish Institute and Talmud Torah on Sunday, May 16, at 3 P. M. The institution is designed to look after the religious education of youth in that section of the city from Seventy-second to Ninety-sixth Street, from river to river. The building will cost about $140,000 of which $50,000 has aready been subscribed. The grotto of the instftution is "Judaism and Patriotism."

10,000 Girls in Central Park.

The eighth annual park fête of the Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League will be held this afternoon on the Central Park Sheep Meadow. 10,000 girls taking part. In case of rain the fête will be held at the same place and hour on Thursday. The combined bands of Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten will furnish the music.

Starts at Appropriations with Pruning Knife—Hint of Axe Later.

KILLS ONE DEPARTMENT

Strikes Out Allowance for Support of Salary Commission—Department Heads Protest in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—After approving the McDonald bill which provides that a referendum vote shall be taken on a proposed new bond issue of $37,000,000 for Barge Canal construction purposes, Governor Whitman by liberal use of the pruning knife today succeeded in cutting $71,458 out of the $5,000,000 Supply bill.

The Governor's action was a distinct shock to the Department heads affected. Governors of the past have never given too close scrutiny to the Supply bill, even though it has been known as a measure covering a multitude of sins in a patronage way.

Among the departments to suffer in this instance are the reconstructed Court of Claims, which loses $21,911 of appropriations available at once, the Excise Department, which loses $48,192; the Commission on the Classification of Salaries, which loses $2,200, and virtually is wiped out, and the Civil Service Commission, which had $800 cut from its budget. Most of the cuts affected appropriations made to cover deficiences in last year's budget or money that would have been available in the next four months.

"The Governor used the pruning knife today; before the week is over he may use the axe," one of Governor Whitman's advisers said tonight.

In Administration circles it is predicted that eventually a round million may be cut from the appropriation bills. The big cuts are likely to come when the General Appropriation bill is taken up. As it was, the Governor today with a stroke of his pen wiped out one department which has outlived its usefulness, for when he learned that the Salary Classification Commission held only two meetings a year and spent $2,200 for the purpose he quietly cut all the money appropriated for it out of the Supply bill and the Appropriation bill.

In the Court of Claims budget the eliminations were: For hire of clerks and stenographers, $11,602; for judges' expenses, $4,800; for office expenses, $4,313.

Here are items cut out of the Excise Department's appropriation: Legal expenses, $10,000; office expenses, $5,000; special investigations, $25,000; furniture, $3,941; enumeration, $2,260.

The department heads who were questioned today protested against the eliminations. Excise Commissioner Farley, Democrat, who relinquishes his office to a Whitman appointee on Oct. 1, explained all of his items, most of which represented expenditures already incurred, and said that only by dropping some of the work of the department could there be any cutting down.

"Well, I guess we could stand for a curtailment of the business of your department," said the Governor. Then he pounced upon an item for furniture. Commissioner Farley explained that it had been put in to cover the expense of refitting the offices of the department when it is removed to new quarters.

"Well, you are not going to move for a while yet, so we'll cut that out," said the Governor.

It was observed that throughout the hearing today none of the legislative leaders who had prepared the budget appeared in the Executive Chamber.

$250 DAMAGES FOR KISS.

17-Year-Old Girl Had Sued Dental Student for $10,000.

Alice Bennett, 17 years old, testified yesterday before Justice Deland of th Supreme Court and a jury, in her suit for $10,000 against Louis Chayes, a dental student, whom she accused of kissing her by force in his office at 248 East 18th Street, on Feb. 16, 1914. She said that she called on the defendant seeking work, that he had engaged her, giving her fifty cents for her carfare, and had then kissed her. She said, amid tears, that she had hastened home and complained to her mother.

The defendant denied the story and his testimony was sustained by Miss Lillian Smith, who used to be his office manager. After a short deliberation the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $250.

C. L. JORDAN WED IN JERSEY.

Motors to Hackensack with Mrs. Bevans to Get License.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 10.—Clark L. Jordan, Jr., a lawyer at 154 Nassau Street, New York, living at 51 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Nell J. Bevans, 35 years old, who admitted she was a divorcee, were married here last night by the Rev. Dr. Albert von Schlieder of the First Reformed Church. The couple autoed over from New York on Saturday and obtained a marriage license from Registrar Edward M. Johnson. With them was Lawyer Alex. G. H. Maidment of Hackensack, who asked the Rev A. Peter Tulp of the Christ Episcopal Church if he would marry the couple Sunday afternoon. He declined because Mrs. Bevans was divorced. This morning the Rev. Dr. von Schlieder announced that he had married them at his home.

KILLED IN SAVING HIS HAT.

Samuel Goldblatt's Legs Cut Off by a Subway Express.

As a northbound express pulled into the Wall Street Subway station shortly before noon yesterday the hat of a man standing near the edge of the platform on the uptown side was blown from his head, and in trying to recover it he fell to the tracks in front of the oncoming train. Two cars and the front trucks of the third passed over him before the train could be stopped by the emergency brakes. The man was still conscious when Policeman Eugene O'Connor of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and the train crew extricated him. Both legs had been severed at the ankles and his head was injured.

At Volunteer Hospital it was learned that the victim was Samuel Goldblatt and that he was a real estate agent, 38 years old, living at 50 West 125th Street. He died at 6:30 o'clock.

Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, told the Baptist Ministers' Association yesterday at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, why she did not think women should be enfranchised. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw spoke for the suffragists last Monday.

Miss Chittenden made prohibition a feature of her remarks. She said woman suffrage and prohibition were not synonymous and that until last November only one State in which the women had been enfranchised—Kansas—was a prohibition State, and that had gone "dry" twenty years before it gave women the vote. She declared even the suffragists acknowledged that Montana and Nevada, the latest suffrage States, were the "wettest" and reminded them that California, after it became a suffrage State, had voted down prohibition and that New Zealand had recently voted against prohibition.

Miss Chittenden closed by saying that while she had felt that many of her hearers were against her, she was exceedingly pleased with her reception. The ministers asked many questions, one being about the relation of feminism to suffrage.

"All suffragists are not feminists," she replied, "but all feminists are suffragists, because they believe that that will be the gateway to unlimited freedom for women."

There were cheers for the anti-suffrage leader at the close of her address.

RIGGS BANK SUIT MOTIONS.

Government Files Three Asking That Action Be Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Government today filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia three motions to dismiss the suit brought by the Riggs National Bank against the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Treasurer of the United States. The motions, which were filed separately for each of the defendant officials, were purely formal. They will be made in court on Wednesday morning, before which time extended replies on the merits of the case will have been filed.

The motions are identical as to their major reasons, with a few variants in each. The general reasons are that the suits, though brought nominally against individual officers, are directed against them purely in their official capacity and affect solely the property of the United States, which cannot be sued without its consent; that the plaintiff bank has a plain remedy at law, if it has any remedy at all, and that no cause of action recognisable in a court of equity is set forth in the bill of complaint, and that the actions complained of in either commanded of the defendant officials by law or are included within their proper discretion.

Counsel for Mr. McAdoo demurs further that as to specific points, such as the assessment of fines and the selection of reserve cities, the Secretary of the Treasury has no power whatever, all of it resting in the Controller of the Currency. Mr. Williams further demurs that the prayer for injunction against the Controller of the Currency forbidding him from imposing further fines and demanding further reports from the bank is a suit begun prematurely, as there is nothing to indicate that he intends further fines or calling for further reports.

EXTENDING RURAL DELIVERY

To Establish New Routes Without Waiting for Requests.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Post Office Department announced today that every petition pending for the establishment of rural delivery service had been approved by the Postmaster General. Orders have been issued which will put all this new service into operation during the present fiscal year.

As the next step toward the expansion of the postal service on terms of equality throughout the United States, the Postmaster General has directed his Fourth Assistant to provide for the extension of delivery to all rural delivery patrons reasonably entitled to it, regardless of whether or not a petition for the service is on file in the department.

This introduces a new policy in the administration of postal affairs. The department hereafter will move for the extension of postal facilities without waiting for requests therefor. Investigation will be made to ascertain the localities where necessity justifies the establishment of new routes or the extension of old ones.

CALLS 6 JUDGES TOO MANY.

Justice Tompkins Is Defying Westchester Republican Bosses.

Because Republican politicians in Westchester County are trying to force Governor Whitman to sign a bill giving the Ninth Judicial District two additional Judges, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court, also an organization Republican, is defying the bosses by renewing his fight against the measure. In an open letter given out yesterday in Mount Vernon Justice Tompkins said the enactment of the measure would be prejudicial to the judiciary as a whole, and added:

"I have earnestly opposed this bill from the time I first heard of it, which was the day it passed the Senate, because I know that even one additional Judge is unnecessary and that two would put a heavy, unreasonable, and unnecessary financial burden upon the taxpayers of the district and for the further reason that it would tend to degrade the judiciary and bring it into contempt.

"If we are to have six judges to do the work that three or four, at the most, can easily do, we would justly be the subject of ridicule. My anxiety is to preserve the integrity of the judiciary and not to permit it to be made subservient to any political organization or to serve ulterior personal ends of any man or set of men."

Whitman to Give City a Hearing.

Governor Whitman has written in response to the request of Mayor Mitchel promising that an opportunity would be afforded to the representatives of the city to be heard in protest against the proposed direct tax. Leo Arnstein, assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen, is in Albany now watching the hearings on the appropriation bills before the Governor, and on Wednesday or Thursday Acting Mayor McAneny will go up to Albany and take up the fight in person.

Walter Clark of North Carolina Supreme Court Makes Plea for Laboring Men.

CITES THE DANBURY CASE

Ex-Judge Cullen Denounces Action of West Virginia at Hearing of Industrial Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Industrial Commission today entered on the consideration of views of prominent publicists on the general subject of law and order in industrial relations. The topics embraced in the hearings on this phase of the issues between capital and labor include the matter of free speech and the responsibilities of labor agitation, conspiracy, the boycott, the use of the black list, and the value of laws and courts to the workingman and the employer relatively.

The hearings along this line will continue through the whole week and many prominent labor leaders, well-known jurists, and writers are to be heard. Among them will be Eugene V. Debs, "Mother" Jones, William Hayward of the Western Federation of Miners; S. S. Gregory, President of the National Law School of Chicago; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York, and Clarence S. Darrow, the labor lawyer of Chicago, who defended the McNamaras at Los Angeles for dynamiting The Times building in that city.

Albert E. Roe of New York, the former law partner of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, presented the case of the workingman in the courts and before the law in his statements to the commission today, and ex-Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn discussed the use of the State Military Commission in the West Virginia strike.

Mr. Roe called attention to the ground taken by the United States Court in two recent decisions in which it decided that it was unconstitutional for an employer to deny his workingmen the right to join a union. In discussing the opportunity of labor in the courts, Mr. Roe declared that the employer and the rich had by far the advantage over the employe.

Judge Cullen denounced the course pursued by the State of West Virginia in setting up a military commission to try strikers and rioters. He declared that this was entirely unconstitutional, and there was no legal right, under the Constitution of the State, that could confer on a miliary commission the power to try and punish, in time of peace, when all the constitutional safeguards of our form of government were in full function for the protection of citizens.

Justice Walter Clark, Sr., of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, made a bold and uncompromising appeal for the rights of the laboring man before the courts. He said that the decision in the Danbury hatters' case, in making the individual members of the union responsible for the payment of a large penalty, was biased in favor of capital.

As a rule, Judge Clark said, the courts throughout the country are slow and unprogressive in their views of the rights of labor, and nowhere has the laboring man an equal chance with his employer on the bench, and are tainted by the views they gained while practicing at the bar. The only remedy labor has is the slow process of forming public opinion."

Coming to the causes of social unrest, which the commission calls to the attention of every witness to secure views from the observation of all who are heard, Judge Clark said that he thought the injunction was one of the chief causes. "It is a cause," said the witness, "that will grow if not remedied. The usurpation of power by any branch of the Government is a justifiable cause of unrest."

Perhaps the most striking utterance of the North Carolina jurist was his disavowal of the authority of the common law. "I do not recognize the rigat of a man, or set of men, who lived in former centuries to tell me what to do. I am not bound to be ruled by the common law even as a Judge."

Judge Clark criticised lobbyists, and said they were not only in the corridors around Congress and the State Legislatures, but some were in seats as members of these bodies. He questioned if any man could allow himself to be elected to a seat in Congress or a Legislature by the aid of campaign contributed to by corporations, and large employers could avoid being influenced by consideration of what was desired in legislation by those who put him there.

Deputy U. S. Marshals Ousted.

United States Marshal McCarthy wielded the axe yesterday in the Federal Building and notified six of the Deputy Marshals, who were appointed by Marshal Henkel, that their services were no longer needed. Those who were removed were Harry G. Gay, Morris Levy, Harry Beatty, Michael J. McEnany, James Reed, and Henry Cunningham. Other changes in the Marshal's office are expected soon.

Suffrage Tea for Ball Players' Wives

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, will throw the ball which will open the game between the Giants and the Cubs on Tuesday, May 18, which will be Suffrage Day at the Polo Grounds, the women sharing in the proceeds. The Governor was invited by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, but he relegated the duty to his wife. The Rev. Billy Sunday and his wife have been invited to be guests at the baseball rally to be held at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, when the wives of the baseball players will be entertained at tea.

Railway Employes to Give Exhibit.

An exposition designed and managed by railway employes to interest the public in the work of the men upon whom depends the safe operation of railroad service will be shown in the Grand Central Palace May 17-22. The exhibit will include signaling systems and safety devices. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents, and Signalmen has charge of the exhibit.

Mrs. Mary Whiteman of 1,916 St. Nicholas Avenue, who suspected her husband, Louis, of eloping with a woman whom he introduced as his wife at the office of the Prudential Insurance Company at Newark, N. J., so that he could borrow $400 on an endowment policy of $2,000, in which his wife was named as the beneficiary, was on Pier 49, North River, yesterday when the steamer Antilles of the Morgan Line docked, and pointed out her husband to detectives when he walked down the gangplank.

Whiteman was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market Court on a warrant obtained by the insurance company charging him with forgery. He was held for examination tomorrow. Whiteman, 34 years old, was a designer in a Fifth Avenue cloak and suit house when he disappeared fourteen months ago. Mrs. Whiteman said:

"I found that a woman employed in the same place and who had often been a guest at my house had gone away about the same time. It was the same woman who went to the insurance company, and, representing herself to be me, signed the cash voucher with my husband as 'Mary Whiteman.'"

The Burns Detective Agency alleges that Whiteman and his companion had been in California.

SUNDAY CALLED BY CHICAGO

"Ma" Thinks a Miracle Has Been Worked in the Big City.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 10—Chicago called Billy Sunday today, and he is pleased over the fact that the big Western city is going to give him a chance to show what he can do. While he would say nothing tonight about accepting the call, "Ma" Sunday wasn't so backward, and expressed herself as delighted. She said:

"It's only once in an age that a city the size of Chicago lines up like that for God. It's a miracle. It's God's work. We'll feel justified in keeping all other cities in which we're scheduled to campaign waiting."

Asked whether the call would be accepted, "Ma" laughed and said:

"It looks good, doesn't it?"

A delegation of Chicago people will arrive in Paterson in a special car on Thursday, and present their formal request to Sunday. In the party will be Bishop Fallows, the Rev. Charles F. Wishart of the Chicago Second Presbyterian Church, one of the largest churches in the country; the Rev. James E. Walker, and the Rev. William H. Carwardine. In addition, there will be a number of Chicago's most prominent bankers and business men.

Sunday also received a call from Bridgeport, Conn., today, but did not state whether he would accept it or not.

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday and their two boys and several other members of the Sunday party were the guests today of William D. Plumb, President of the Patterson Rotary Club, at his bungalow at Greenwood Lake.

CORNELL MEN ARRESTED.

One, a Brooklyn Student, Charged with Robbing a Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10.—Eugene Howe of Fleischmanns, N. Y., a sophomore in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, was arrested here today on a charge of forgery. For three months local merchants have been victimized by spurious checks and in the arrest of Howe the police believe they have cleared up the case. It is said that Howe confessed his guilt.

The police today also arrested Robert L. Smith of Brooklyn, who, in February, as a sophomore, was "busted" out of the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell, charged with stealing about $800 from a cafeteria on Dyden Road of which he had been cashier. It is charged that $200 of this amount was taken at the rate of $8 a day and that the balance was stolen in a lump sum from a desk in the restaurant.

Removes Ban on County Building.

Supreme Court Justice Brady yesterday vacated a temporary injunction which he granted a week ago on the application of Adolph Hupfel, a taxpayer, restraining the City of New York from signing a ten-year lease of a building to be erected by William C. Bergen, a contractor, at Arthur and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, before Oct. 1, for the Bronx County Court, jail, and county offices. Justice Brady said the need of adequate space for the County Court and offices is too urgent to waste time on injunction proceedings.

New York's Death Rate Lower.

There were 1,609 deaths and a death rate of 14.46 in New York City last week as against 1,607 deaths and a rate of 15.01 for the corresponding week of 1914, an increase of two deaths and a decrease in the rate of .55 of a point, which is equivalent to a relative decrease of sixty-one deaths. The causes showing an increased mortality were measles, scarlet fever, diarrhoeal diseases, and lobar pneumonia. The death rate for the first nineteen weeks of 1915 was 14.71 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 15.41 for the corresponding period of 1914.

In Giving Hotel Clerk 9 Months Court Calls Him "Small Cog in a Very Large Wheel."

MAY TRY TANZERS IN JUNE

Rae Denies Rumor That She Had Recanted Story That James W. Was "Oliver."

Describing the prisoner as only "a very small cog in a very large wheel," United States Judge Hough yesterday sentenced Franklin D. Safford to nine months' imprisonment for committing perjury when he identified James W. Osborne as the man he had seen with Rae Tanzer in the Hotel Kensington, Plainfield, N. J., on the afternoon of Oct. 18, 1913. In addition to the prison sentence, which must be served in the New York County Penitentiary, Judge Hough imposed a fine of $1 on Sanford.

By thus exacting practically a minimum penalty from Safford, Judge Hough observed the recommendation for leniency made by the jury. The Judge said that he concurred in the opinion of the jury, chiefly because of Safford's relatively small part in the alleged conspiracy to defraud James W. Osborne and also because of the prisoner's age and circumstances. Before passing the sentence Judge Hough denied motions made by Safford's counsel asking for an arrest of judgment, and the setting aside of the verdict. Later he denied a motion for a stay of execution of sentence.

While in court Safford again affirmed his innocence of the perjury charge, and his attitude indicated that he intended to stick to his story, although there were unconfirmed rumors that he would recede from his position. The rumors, it was said by his lawyers, were without foundation, and simply the usual aftermath of a conviction.

Another self-circulating report that attracted much greater attention was that Rae Tanzer would once more "change her mind," and for the second time affirm that James W. Osborne was not the man she knew as Oliver. This rumor spread rapidly after it became known that Harold Spielberg, Miss Tanzer's counsel, had gone to see United States District Attorney Marshall, but Mr. Spielberg denied any knowledge of the rumor. When Miss Tanzer herself was questioned she said, "There's nothing to it." When further interrogations were put to her she said:

"I'm very sorry for poor old Safford. That's all I have to say. Please don't ask me any questions."

Mr. Marshall said that the next trial in the Tanzer-Osborne case would begin some time in June, but that he did not know whether the Tanzer sisters, the Slades, or McCullough would be put on trial first. Mr. Spielberg, it is known, wants the Tanzer sisters tried together, and it is probable thatthey will be after Rae has been indicted for perjury, as her sisters have been.

Buddha opened the door to Fu-Manchu's den. Dr. Petrie seizes it—he is confronted by the wicked Chinaman and a grewsome death. Follow Petrie into the weird region behind "The Silver Buddha," in this week's

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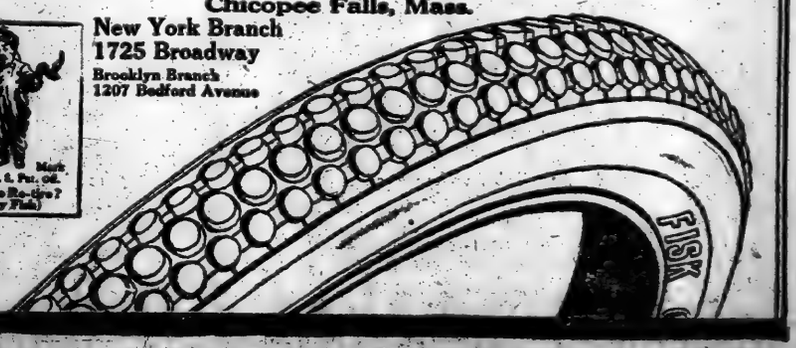

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HETTY GREEN MOVES BACK TO HOBOKEN

She Spends Nights at 1,211 Washington St., but Apartment Is Not in Her Name.

HAS NOT PAID TEXAS HERE

Matthew Astor Wilks, Her Son-in-Law, Says He Doesn't Know Where She Resides.

Mrs. Hetty Green has moved back to Hoboken, thereby leaving to tax assessors and collectors the task of deciding whether she is a resident of New York or of New Jersey. Tax collections began May 1, and the name of Mrs. Green is not on the list of the great holders of property who have paid. Tax assessments began last month, and most of the work will be done in May, June, and July. Mrs. Green, who enjoys the reputation of being the world's richest woman, is said to be worth $100,000,000, and, consequently, her every movement is a matter of concern to tax officials.

Whether Mrs. Green intends to live the rest of her days or the rest of the summer in Hoboken or not, a reporter for THE TIMES ascertained that she spent the nights of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at 1,211 Washington Street, Hoboken, in the apartments of the family of Jacob Van Twist, caretaker of the apartment house. The agent for the house, which is owned by the Hoboken Land Improvement Company, said that Mrs. Green had not leased an apartment. However, it is recalled that three years ago when Mrs. Green lived in the same block her apartment was in the name "Mrs. Dewey." Mrs. Green owned a dog named Dewey. Van Twist denied last night that Mrs. Green was then at his home.

Mrs. Green did not spend the night at her supposed home at 9 West Ninetieth Street. She moved from Hoboken to Manhattan several years ago when her daughter was married and took an apartment at the Plaza Hotel. She soon left there for the Ninetieth Street home. Number 5 West Ninetieth Street is the home of her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green. The caretaker of 9 West Ninetieth Street said last night that Mrs. Green occasionally came to the house, but that she neither slept nor ate there. He said she drove up yesterday morning in a cab at 9 o'clock and left at 9:30, not saying where she was going. He said this was the first time he had seen her in a month. He said he had not seen Colonel Green for several months. He advanced the information that the house was not furnished with the exception of a very small lot of furniture. The building is a small, three-story brownstone house.

Just what State can boast of Mrs. Green as a resident was not known by her son-in-law, Mathew Astor Wilks. Asked last night where Mrs. Green lived he replied:

"I don't know. She visits my wife occasionally. Outside of that I don't know where she lives. She might be in New Jersey and she might not; she might be in Manhattan and she might not. Good night!"

Mrs. Green has never made any secret of the fact that she just detests listers, tax men, tax assessors or collectors. While the tax on her realty was fixed last October, there is a large part of her personal property that may escape taxation if the collector cannot find her. And then after the assessment is fixed, if she can prove in court that she is a resident of New Jersey, the tax authorities will have to begin all over again.

Wherever Mrs. Green's home is—her office is at 111 Broadway—it is to be a game of tag with the New York tax men, and after they find her they may not have her after all, for she's living now in Jersey.

DROP ROOSEVELT PICTURES

Williamsburg Progressives Dislike Colonel's Remarks on Lusitania.

Dissatisfied with the attitude of Col. Roosevelt concerning sinking of the Lusitania, 200 members of the Fourteenth Assembly District Progressive Club at Driggs Avenue and South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, voted unanimously last night for the immediate removal of two pictures of the ex-President on the wall of the grill room of the club, where the pictures of all the Presidents are grouped. The pictures were taken down and locked in a closet.

Coroner Ernst Wagner, leader of the district, who suggested this as a rebuke to the colonel, said that although the majority of the members were foreign-born they were "all for America first." They resented the statements of Mr. Roosevelt, he said, on the ground that they tend to embarass the national administration.

Shortly after the pictures were removed a new sign was put up in front of the clubhouse from which the word "national" had been removed, indicating that the club had withdrawn from the National Progressive Party. Further intimation that the club intends to return to the Republican Party was shown by its reception of a speech by George W. Serenbetz, representing Jacob Livingston, chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, advising the Progressives to fuse with the Republicans.

SMITH BEWAILS STATE TAX.

Tells Real Estate Men Only Extra Session Can Prevent It.

Alfred E. Smith, minority leader in the Assembly, was the chief speaker last night at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association called to protest against the levying of a $19,000,000 direct tax. Mr. Smith criticised the appropriation bills, many items of which, he said, should unquestionably be vetoed.

"The Governor signed one bill, that of the direct tax, too soon," said Mr. Smith, "and unless an extra session of the Legislature is called, no matter how many appropriation bills may be vetoed, reducing State expenses, the $19,000,000 direct tax must stand, because that was the only bill of its kind passed.

"There would be some relief if we could get the $18,000,000 excess now in the Sinking Fund, but under the Constitution that cannot be taken out. The subject is being considered by the Constitutional Convention, and I hope it may arrive at some means whereby this excess sum may be utilized in a legal manner for the needs of the State."

Joseph S. Schwab, President of the association, presided, and there was a large attendance.

Would Change County Government.

The County Government Association of New York State, which will recommend to the constitutional convention that amendments be made to the constitution in regard to the form of county government, held a meeting at the City Club last night and debated the question without reaching any definite agreement. Another session will be held next week. This executive committee was elected: J. M. Wainwright, Dr. Carroll Dunham, Otho G. Cartwright, three years; Wayne Heydecker, George S. Buck and William M. Baldwin, two years; G. L. Hubbell, Delancey Verplank and H. S. Gilbertson, one year.

Deaf Boy, Playing Ball, Hit by Train

While trying to catch a batted ball yesterday, John McCreery, 12 years old, a deaf mute, living at 100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, backed onto the tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and was hit by a train. His left leg was cut off at the

VILLISTAS REPORT VICTORY IN SONORA

Killed 180 at San Pedro de la Cueva and Took Much Booty.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Villa agency here has received this telegram, dated today, from Governor Maytorena, at Nogales, Sonora:

"Our troops have defeated a Carranzista column, commanded by Colonel Samaniego, at San Pedro de la Cueva. Their losses were 180 killed, among them one chief and ten officers. Our forces captured 150 horses, two machine guns, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies."

General Villa today advised his agents in Washington that in the fighting south of Leon the enemy lost 944 dead and 1,238 prisoners, according to revised figures. Villa makes the claim that his own forces captured eleven machine guns, five cannon, a trainload of arms and ammunition, and many horses. According to Villa, General Obregon retreated to Irapuato, where he is intrenching.

A message from General Carranza to his confidential agency in Washington said: "Our forces have reoccupied Panuco with great loss to the enemy." Panuco is in the heart of the Panuco oilfield, southwest of Tampico. The Villista agency made public a telegram which said: "The report of the recapture of the city by Carranzistas is untrue." The capture of Panuco by the Villistas was attended by heavy losses, these of the Carranzistas being the more severe, according to this dispatch, and General Urbina of the Villa forces reported that he took a large quantity of ammunition and war materials in the battle.

General Ignacio L. Pesqueira, accompanied by a technical commission composed of Manuel J. Urrea, brother-in-law of General Alvaro Obregon, and José Penedo, are in Washington on their way to New York, commissioned by General Carranza to purchase three transports for the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

The Carranza agency received a cablegram from Vera Cruz which said:

"First Chief Carranza has issued a decree allowing import and export duties and taxes to be paid in silver as well as gold, the peso being valued at 76 cents and the tostones at 53 cents. This is expected to bring into circulation much silver that is being hoarded. General Carranza also issued a decree removing the embargo on dynamite and powder further to assist mining throughout the country."

The agency says that the Villistas near Morelia have been dispersed and that the entire State of Michoacan is under Constitutionalist control.

"Villa forces have been pouring into Torreon since Saturday," says another telegram. "They say Obregon defeated them at Aguascalientes and Villa ordered their concentration at Torreon. Forces of General Ricardo Pena, ex-Federal, are also arriving after being defeated at Zacatecas by Generals Murguia and Dieguez."

ART IN ATCHISON.

Its History Is Told by the Pictures on the Walls.

In a town the size of Atchison it is not necessary to join an art study class to learn the history of art. It is written on the walls of the houses in the town. When an engraving of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" hangs on the wall, and a chromo of a woman with a shawl over her head stares over her left shoulder as though she were making a wish on the new moon, the house is ruled from kitchen to parlor by "mother," and she is between 60 and 70 years of age; and believes in the "old masters."

When Madonnas holding fat babies are on the parlor walls, and highly thin women in red robes tooting bright yellow horns which they hold to their mouths with wooden fingers, the lady of the house addresses art and knows how to pronounce Fra Angelica, Bondenoudenone, Rophael, and the rest. When these pictures are on the wall of a motherly looking woman, while father and the child look on, visitors at the house recognize the art that was born during the Chicago World's Fair, and when "Breaking Home Ties" became the rage. A little later period in the art history of the town is represented by pictures on the parlor walls of a fine, healthy-looking young man wearing a monk's habit, with the cowl slipping off from his thick hair. People posted on "art" know that is a picture of Hosea. When there are pen-and-ink sketches of square-jawed men and tall, bony young women in very low-neck evening dresses the rage of Gibson pictures, (now about extinct,) is represented.

When there are water-color pictures of girls with pink cheeks, lips puckered up as though ready to be kissed, and colored pictures of a chubby little girl under which is written "Innocence," with a scattering of funny pictures of gayly colored English ladies and gentlemen climbing in and out of buses, "modern art" is displayed, and the presiding genius of the house is a bride, and those pictures were wedding gifts.—Atchison Globe.

MILITARY BURIAL FOR STOLZ

Naval Aviator, Killed in Fall, to be Interred at Cypress Hills.

Ensign Melvin Lewis Stolz, the United States navy aviator, who was killed at Pensicola, Fla., last Saturday by a fall of an aeroplane, will be buried with military honors from his late residence, 610 Riverside Drive, at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Stolz was born in New York in July, 1888. He entered the Naval Academy under appointment of Senator Platt in 1904, was graduated in 1910, and saw service in Vera Cruz. He returned from Europe on the U. S. S. Jason about a month ago.

A detachment of 125 seamen with officers from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will accompany the body to Cypress Hills, where a salute will be fired over the grave. It is expected that several brother officers of Ensign Stolz, now with the fleet in the North River, will attend the funeral.

Wash Lines Broke Her Fall.

Mrs. Annie McGowan, 45 years old, of 428 West Fifty-second street, yesterday began to hang the clothes out on her line extended across the airshaft from her window on the third floor and lost her balance. As she fell screeming to the ground she carried other wash lines and family wash down with her. A Polyclinic Hospital ambulance surgeon found Mrs. Fecthig very angry and slightly bruised. He said the ropes had broken her fall but he took her to the hospital for examination.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Headed by a brass band 500 striking employes of A. Hollander & Sons, fur finishers, marched to the plant at 143 East Kinney Street yesterday, where articles of "peace" were signed by the strikers and members of the Hollander firm, who will recognize the union.

NEWARK.—Among patrons of the Tinquer House, at 59 Court Street, damaged by fire yesterday, were Miss Bessie Foye and Miss Camilla Priestly, actresses appearing at the Orpheum Theatre, who were unconscious from smoke when rescued by firemen.

MONTCLAIR.—The Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1. Mr. Stephens said he is leaving Montclair because he feels that his work for St. James's is completed.

MORRISTOWN.—Owen James Adams, 22 years old, an attendant at the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, was drowned last night in Jugel Lake when a canoe which he was paddling capsized. Adams's home was in Madison.

RED BANK.—Three masked men bound and gaged three employes of the Monmouth Electric Company in the car barns at Shrewsbury yesterday and then blew open the safe. They obtained $500.

PHILLIPSBURG.—The stock and fixtures of the Phillipsburg Daily Press were sold yesterday at a receiver's sale. Andrew New-

DOCTORS CALL HALT ON DRUG-HABIT LAWS

Disapprove Proposal to Duplicate Federal Narcotic Statute in State.

A PLEA FOR OPIUM USERS

Dr. Daniels Tells Society of Medical Jurisprudence That Family Privacy Is Attacked.

Further steps to curb the use of habit-forming drugs by the enactment of a uniform State law modeled after the recently enacted Federal narcotic law, were advocated by Charles Wesley Dunn, attorney for several pharmaceutical societies, at a meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine last night. Mr. Dunn had scarcely finished reading his paper when several doctors jumped to their feet and voiced their disapproval of the idea. Dr. Frank H. Daniels was the first to protest.

"We seem to be approaching the time in this country," he said, "when privacy will be a thing of the past, and when even the secrets of family life must be recorded for inspection by some State department or commission. Many a person has innocently acquired the opium habit and takes daily a small quantity of the drug. Can it be said that this is any worse than the habit of chewing or smoking tobacco or drinking wine in moderation? These people, some of them aged, cannot or will not give up the habit, and really need the drug as much as the cardiac patient needs digitalis. And must they be listed as under the ban of the law?

"If these people, by virtue of the large doses of drugs taken, become a menace to the community, or, to use the language of the law, become addicted to the use of the drugs in a manner contrary to the public welfare, they certainly ought to receive treatment. But the mere fact that they take a small quantity of the drug and are harmless is to my mind no concern of the State officials and is a matter about which the public need not worry."

Dr. Daniels asserted that the Federal Narcotic law, which went into effect on March 1 last, merely "tagged doctors like so many automobiles." Some parts of it he said rivaled even the Sherman Law for complexity.

"The patent medicine joker in the Federal law and the Baylan law of this State," declared Dr. R. "shows goh pieces of legislation to be vicious.

Dr. Daniels said that if the uniform law ever was passed in this State every doctor would have to provide himself with a bok of duplicate order blanks, besides three separate books—one for recording drugs given to patients, one for drugs given to habitual users, and one for recording the quantities of cocaine ordered and dispensed.

"If any such law is passed," he added, "each physician will be entitled to the services of a private secretary at the State's expense."

FAVORS NEWSBOYS' CLUB.

Mrs. Philip Lydig Says New York Owes It to the Little Men.

Mrs. Philip Lydig is much interested in the campaign headed by Martin W. Littleton to raise $250,000 for the Newsboys' Home Club. She said yesterday:

"New York City certainly owes a well-equipped club to her 4,000 newsboys, and I hope she will pay the debt promptly. I cannot help feeling that if a boy who comes into life with a normal body and a normal brain grows up to be either a charge on the community or a menace to the community, the responsibility lies with those who withhold from him either deliberately or thoughtlessly the means for his proper development.

"Since they form a concrete group, why shouldn't the newsboys have a club of their own? It would give them a sense of esprit de corps. Boys are only little men, after all, and like men, they enjoy association with those who are pursuing lines of work similar to their own. There are lawyers' clubs, engineers' clubs, doctors' clubs, teachers' clubs, clubs of painters and musicians, and even press clubs. Why not a Newsboys' Club!"

Some Kansas English.

Judge Ruppenthal of Russell writes to The Lucas Herald: "One lawyer in this district often refers to a 'skintilla of evidence' in his argument; another calls people receiving county aid, 'indignant'; a third always wants every 'ingredient' of the charge in criminal cases proved. One or more object to the 'irrevelant' testimony."—Kansas City Star.

The Way of the Cartoonist.

Mosha Murphy notes our inquiry as to why a newspaper artist couldn't make a box without printing "SOAP" on it. He adds a few inquiries of his own, to wit: "Why can't a cartoonist draw a barber without a comb stuck in his hair?" And "Do all stews hold themselves up by means of lamp posts?" Also, "Why does a cartoonist always depict himself as wearing a flowing black Windsor tie?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wonder Why.

A mule was in the act of kicking Uncle Pat Snyder in front of the blacksmith shop, but when he turned and looked at him right hard, the animal immediately jumped the fence and hurried off across the field.—Altamount (Mo.) Times.

KILLED BY AUTO IN TOW.

Charles Walcott Trips on Rope and Falls Under the Car.

After being treated at the Polyclinic Hospital for contusions of the body and chest, which he suffered when struck by an automobile yesterday, Charles Walcott, 32 years old, a salesman, returned to his home at 301 West Forty-sixth Street, and at 7 o'clock last evening was found dead in his bedroom.

Mr. Walcott was crossing Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street shortly after noon, when he started to walk behind a slowly-moving automobile owned by the Renault Automobile Company of 719 Fifth Avenue. He did not notice that the automobile was towing another at the end of a rope about ten feet in length, and stumbled over the rope. The second car, owned by the same company, struck him. He did not think his injuries very serious, and, after being treated at the hospital, insisted on returning home, where he ate an early supper with his wife and retired. It was his wife who found him dead soon after supper.

Charles Crowe of 87 Henry Street, Long Island City, was the chauffeur of the first automobile. He was examined by the police, but was not arrested.

An investigation of Mr. Walcott's death was made late last night by the Coroner's physician, Dr. McAllister, and it was learned that the victim of the accident had died from internal injuries and a fracture of the pelvic bone.

At Mr. Walcott's home it was said that he stated, on returning from the hospital, that he had insisted on coming home only when informed that his injuries consisted principally of a sprained back.

CONCERNING APPLAUSE.

Too Much of It and No Discrimination in Awarding It.

Applause is no longer significant in the concert hall. There is no discrimination. A pianist comes on the stage. He may be a familiar apparition or a questionable stranger, it matters not; he is greeted with applause. This is natural courtesy. He attacks a sonata. There is applause after each movement. Too often he rises and bows; thus the continuity of the sonata is destroyed. There is a group of small pieces. He may play a prelude abominably and the succeeding nocturne inimitably. The applause is the same. After each number in a group, there is the bowing in acknowledgment. He leaves the stage three or four times. Returning, he is again greeted with applause. And the applause is as hearty and without regard to merit for some stumbler or paragon as for the well equipped and poetical.

It is true that many in the audience are deadheads, but deadheads are supposed to be hypercritical and constitutionally ungraceful. Is it possible that the hearers are mindful of Dr. Edward Bradley's injunction: "Lend a hand"? Or are they nervous and eager to do something? The pianist need not feel obliged to rise frequently for the purpose of stretching his legs. A judicious use of the pedals will prevent his feet from going to sleep, and there is the exercise of leaving the stage and coming on again.

The chief objection, however, to applause is that it no longer means anything. It is not a compliment. Nor would it be safe to entrust the direction to any fugleman seated on the stage to wave a red lantern of disapproval or stand up and cheer.—Philip Hale in Boston Herald.

STIR IN THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

Excitement Due to Little Maggie's Day at Home.

"Why were you absent yesterday?" asked the teacher.

"Because they wanted to be, sure what was the matter with me," answered the little girl. "The doctor didn't know whether it was diphtheria or something else."

The teacher hustled the child to the school nurse, who sent her home. Then the telephone wire buzzed.

"No case of diphtheria at that address," the Board of Health reported.

The little girl came to school next day.

"What did you say was the matter with you?" the teacher asked.

"They weren't sure whether it was diphtheria or appendicitis."

"You go back home and bring a note from your mother," said the Principal.

Later in the day the child appeared with the following written message:

"Please excuse Maggie, as I kept her out because she had chilblains."—Newark News.

Well Matured by This Time.

It is said that England is buying 5,000,000 eggs a week from the United States. England will find that some of these eggs are being forwarded by descendants of the members of the Boston Tea Party, and the people who eat the eggs will think they were aid about two weeks before the tea went overboard.—Houston Post.

His Next Preferment.

Here's a prominent foreigner who has had the Order of the Bath and the Order of the Garter conferred upon him, and probably he's now nervously waiting for the order of the Winter underclothes as the next step in the line of preferment.—Ohio State Journal.

EGYPT AS RULER OVER NEW TURKEY

Sir William Ramsay Suggests Revival of an Old French Policy After the War.

COUNCIL OF ALLIED POWERS

Freedom for Armenia and a New Moslem Power on the Asiatic Shore.

LONDON, April 24.—Writing in The Manchester Guardian on "The Future of Turkey" Sir William Ramsay says:

"It is believed almost universally that, as the result of the present war, Constantinople must pass out of the hands of the Turks. Let us assume that this is so. What will be the consequences in Asia Minor, to which the Turkish officials and Government must retire? In the central region, extending right across from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, there is a compact Moslem population, varied in race, but all looking naturally and contentedly—for the Turks are almost always content, whatever be their lot—to the Sultan as their lord. This population consists of Turks proper or Osmanli, the Western Kurds, (completely separted from the well-known Eastern Kurds of infamous repute,) the Turkomans, and several less numerous nomad races such as Yuruks, and the scattered refugee peoples, Circassians, and European Turks from Bulgaria, Roumelia, Bosnia, &c. These form a considerable body, and with a proper government might be made into a solid State; but they have never had a chance for many centuries. They may number anywhere between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000, according to the boundaries selected.

"The western coast lands, with the valleys of the Hermus, Caicus, Cayster, and Maeander, contain a considerable Greek population, whose numbers and property have increased greatly since the railways radiating from Smyrna were built. These all tend toward union with Greece, but in this region there are considerable districts where the population was purely and wholly Mohammedan in pre-railway times and remains still preponderantly Turk; the mountains are wholly Moslem, while the Greeks increase in the fertile valleys. The interlacing and yet separation of Moslems and Greeks would constitute a serious difficulty in respect of bounds. How much should go with the Central Sultanate, and how much would gravitate toward Greece? The presence of certain bodies of Armenians, generally prosperous and even wealthy, and of a considerable body of Jews in Smyrna need not cause any more difficulty than the existence of bodies of Europeans and of Levantine Christians in the cities; these are foreign, and remain so until they may be absorbed into a stable and rationally administered State. Turkish religion and law and the capitulations forbid them becoming subjects of Turkey. Such bodies of foreigners will become more numerous and influential also in the Central Sultanate when it is governed decently.

"On the northeast a protected Armenian State is a necessity. The same difficulty of interspersed Moslem population presents itself here as on the west, but justice and reason and history protest against the subjection of the industrious Armenians to the brutal Kurds and the lazy Turks. Freedom for Armenia ought to be a first and absolute condition. Unless diplomacy recognises this essential fact, it can do no good in Asiatic Turkey. Further south, Syria has no feeling of loyalty to Turkey, and still less has Arabia. In recent years it has several times looked as if Syria were about to split off from the weakening grip of the Young Turks. Syria speaks Arabic, but does not naturally coalesce with the Arabs of the desert.

"The existence of a Sultan in Egypt suggests the extension of his authority, though not in any kind of absolutism, over the Arab-speaking country, and it might even come about that the scheme fostered by the French in alliance with Mohammed Ali and Ismail Pasha, 1830-39, might at last prove successful, and an Egyptian Sultan might rule over all Turkey with guidance from European advisers and a European council; in which Russia, France, England, and Belgium should have a place, and possibly Italy, &c., might also be included. I name those four countries not because they are the four Allies at present, but by reason of the experience of the past forty years in Turkey. If, however, this council is to do any good, it should consist not of diplomats, but of men who know the country and its people and its history and social conditions—medical men, scientific men, historians, even lawyers. Let knowledge and science for once have a hearing in Turkey. If a council of diplomatically trained men, ignorant of the practical basis on which civilized life rests, regulates Turkey, the last state of the country will be worse than the first.

"It seems probable that the difficulties on the west side of Asia Minor may be lessened by the King's action in overthrowing Venizelos and breaking his agreement with the Allies. Constantine failed at the critical moment. None who knew the reputation that he used to have was surprised at this; it is exactly in accordance with all that was said and thought about his character. The success of the last war with Turkey rehabilitated his reputation, but there was little apparent ground for reversing the old belief in Greek regarding him, which I need not repeat. But the facts are known to the Asiatic Greeks, and they will put the blame where it is deserved. Will this stop the drift of the Aegean districts of Asia Minor toward Greece? People tend strongly toward a country that they can be proud of, as Greece for several years deserved; Venizelos did the work, and the King got the credit before the world.

"The same people who were moving toward Greece may set more toward Constantine. They may remember the fundamental fact of this case. In a country administered under European officials and a European council the Greeks of the Aegean littoral would have great power and full security. They would be the dominant influence in that new Asiatic Turkey which may after all be bounded by the Aegean Sea. I cannot doubt that they would be safer, happier, more influential in that Europeanized Turkey than in a Greece where Constantine rules; and they may realize this truth."

GREAT MEN OPPOSED WAR.

The Churchman Tells of Generals Who Deplored Conflict.

General Sherman's strong statement, much quoted, in regard to war, which has been denied, but which he actually did say in a letter to his brother, echoes the feeling of other war leaders. The Churchman, one of the organs of the Episcopal Church, in its last issue, in a column in which it comments on current events, has brought together the thoughts on war of a number of war leaders. Here they are:

"Napoleon said at St. Helena: 'The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of brute force to create anything durable.' The Duke of Wellington wrote to Lord Shaftesbury: 'War is a most detestable thing. If you had seen but one day of war you would pray God that you might never see another.' George Washington said: 'My first wish is to see this plague banished from the face of the earth.' Ulysses S. Grant: 'Though educated a soldier, and though I have gone through two wars, I have always been a man of peace, preferring to see questions of difference settled by arbitration. It has been my misfortune to be engaged in the murder of more than any other American General, but there was never a time during my command when I would not have chosen some settlement by reason rather than by the sword.'

The collection is completed with that classic by General W. T. Sherman:

"I confess without shame that I am sick and tired of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither heard a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell!"

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, physician of the Tombs Prison, will speak tonight before the Harlem Jewish League at the Belvedere, 71 West 119th Street, on the "Dope Fiend."

The chairman of the Germany Cattle Club is holding its annual session at the Hotel Imperial. It will close tonight with a dinner.

At the Civic Art exhibition of the Municipal Art Society, at the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, the Public Service Commission is showing twenty-five photographs and drawings of different stages of subway construction.

Ong Sing, part owner of the cigar store at 17 Pell Street, and Lee Loy, a messenger of 12 Pell Street, were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton and held in $6,000 bail each for examination on the charge of trafficing in smoking opium.

A verdict for $15,000 against the City of New York was awarded yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Laura Fuller of 3,233 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, for the loss of her husband, who was killed on Jan. 2, 1913, on the Manhattan Bridge, when an exploding valve blew him off the bridge to the street, causing his death.

Former Controller of Internal Revenues Charles W. Anderson will be the guest of honor at a dinner this evening at Manhattan Casino to be given by the Colored citizens of New York.

KITCHENER MADE FRENCH KEEP PARIS

War Lord Said to Have Threatened to Withdraw Troops if City Surrendered.

UPHELD POINCARE'S HAND

French President Was Able to Overthrow Caillaux's Plans and to Send Him Into Exile.

A Parisian explanation of the reason for Lord Kitchener's flying trip to France in September, which was kept secret at the time and which has never been officially explained, is given in an article on "Paris in War Time," which appears in the current issue of the American Oxonian. The author is E. F. Porter, a Rhodes scholar from North Dakota, who gives the story as it is told in Paris, though, of course, devoid of official sanction.

"Every one will remember," writes Mr. Porter, "the English explanations of this move, which were quite wonderful—one that he had had a French General cashiered for failing to support the British at Mons, another that he had shot some high military official for traitorously suppressing certain orders, or allowing his German wife to steal them.

"In Paris one hears that when the German advance was rolling up the French and English forces before it and it became necessary to think of the defense of the city itself it was suddenly discovered that the ammunition in the forts was ten years out of date and that the forts themselves would be of little use before the recent developments in German guns. Panic seized on people. A faction in Parliament headed by a certain ex-Premier advocated the policy of non-resistance, of making Paris an open city after the fashion of Brussels, and allowing the Prussians to enter it. Caillaux, himself generously offered to go to the Emperor and make the necessary arrangements. Then Kitchener and French and Joffre came to Paris and informed the Cabinet that if this plan were followed the English troops would be withdrawn and the French left to fight it out alone. With this definite statement Poincaré was able to overthrow at once both Caillaux and his plans—which accounts for the vigorous preparations for defense—and the fact that Caillaux is now quietly in Brazil. The Prefect of Police and Military Governor of Paris, Caillaux adherents, were also removed."

In writing of life in Paris during the long period of waiting with the German lines but on the Aisne, Mr. Porter says:

"The Paris through which my taxi drove was not that of a year ago in brilliance of lights and busy, jolly crowds of people. But it was like the Great White Way at full blast in comparison with London. After the dense and heavy gloom which had settled over the Piccadilly of late, the atmosphere of Paris seemed joyous and exhilarating. The ratio between the gayety of the two capitals remains about the same. For while the French are talking the war with a calmness that forms a great contrast to the habitual attitude of the average Parisian, it is hard to imagine any circumstances which would reduce their city to the stolid and deadly level of seeming respectability which London presents.

"True, one misses nearly all of the external phenomena—the things which make it a center and give it the name of 'gay Paree.' The cafes are almost deserted, the theatres seldom open, the museums and art galleries closed. One finds but little of the usual animation on the boulevards, while the emptiness of the chairs and tables outside the cafes reminds one more forcibly than anything else that Parisians have now other uses for their time. I was told by presumably competent judges that the only part of the Paris underworld enjoying any measure of prosperity was the underground railroad. But under present conditions the difference between the two capitals is that London is London but more so, while Paris is Paris but less so. But a little less of Paris improves it, while any more of London is hopeless.

The writer also reminds Americans that all the aid they have sent to the French is trifling by comparison with the need, and that "the attitude of some people, who seem to have the idea that our military hospital was doing the whole work in Paris, or at least that it far exceeds any other in management and equipment, is comparable with that of some British papers which talk as if their small army were holding back the tide of German invasion, with some trifling assistance from the French."

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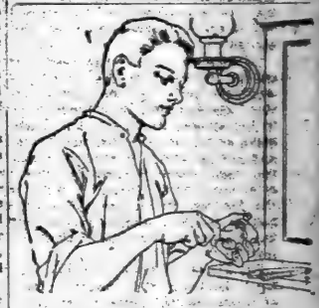

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FOSTER HOLDS YANKS SAFE IN THE PINCHES

Tris Speaker Snuffs Out Their Best Chance to Win by Great Catch with Two on Bases.

In the ninth inning of yesterday's game between the Yankees and the Boston Red Sox at the Polo Grounds the Yanks were at the bat with two men on the bases and one out. Boston was leading by a score of 3 to 0. Roy Hartzell, at the bat, jarred the ball on a torrid flight into deep right centre field.

You'd willingly mortgage the farm to get down a bet that this was a home run in the making, that he score would be tied, and the game would go to extra innings, and goodness knows what might happen. One of Uncle Sam's able-bodied seamen wanted to wager the whole Atlantic Fleet against a Subway ticket that Hartzell would knock a board out of the centre field fence.

This calculation would doubtless have been correct if it had not been for the fact that Tris Speaker was in Boston's centre field. Tris covers ground like a shadow, only more of it. He gets something like $17,500 a year for frisking other teams out of their deserved spoils, just as he wantonly robbed Hartzell of a home run yesterday.

No movie picture camera would be fast enough to show how Tris got from where he was in centre field to where the ball was floating in right field. Tris has some kind of a charm like Aladdin's lamp. He just wishes himself to a certain place anywhere from left field to right field, and the first thing you know he is there.

He wished himself under Hartzell's Roman candle and nipping the ball out of space. He squelched the Yankee rally and permitted several citizens to get home to dinner in time to avoid being grilled brown on the pan.

Hugh High then made a single to left, and Duffy Lewis caressed the ball in his hands as if he owned it, and stood as silent as a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store, while Pinch Hitter Ray Caldwell scored with the Yanks' only run. The final reckoning was 3 to 1.

The sailors from the fleet didn't pour out to the park at the Yankees' nice invitation in the numbers expected. There was a brass band there to welcome them, but only a few hundred responded. The tars made enough noise for the whole fleet.

The sailors didn't see all of the game. They sat through the first inning, and during the second inning were busy in the department where lemonade is also sold. They saw the third inning, then skipped one and saw the fifth, and so on until the game was over.

The sailors were expected to fill the whole upper tier, but there was plenty of room for them downstairs. There is one occasion this month when that upper stand is going to be jammed, and that will be on May 18, when the suffragettes are going up there in all their beauty and fashion to root for the Giants against the Cubs. Bet the Giants will win.

The Yankees had plenty of chances to win yesterday's game, but George Foster pitched so well in the pinches that no safe slaps were forthcoming when Yankees sojourned on the pillows. On three different occasion—in the second, fourth, and sixth innings—Leslie Nunamaker ambled to bat with two men on the bases, but he failed each time to unload any of the bases.

Marty McHale didn't permit so many hits, but those which the Bostons did produce were long, extra-base clouts which were easily translated into runs.

In the first inning Hooper walked, went to second on Wagner's out, and scored on Speaker's triple to left centre. In the third, with one gone, Lewis singled, stole second, and scored on Scott's double to left. Then, in the ninth, with one out, McNally singled through first and counted on Thomas's triple to centre.

The Yanks had a great chance to wreck the game in the eighth. High doubled, and Pipp and Cook walked, filling the bases. Peckinpaugh dissipated all hope by hitting into a double play. Foster gave a nifty exhibition of the right kind of pitching in this round.

In the ninth Nunamaker was an easy out at first. Caldwell, hitting for McHale, walked. So did Maisel. Then Speaker's great running catch nullified Hartzell's almost home run. High singled to left, where Lewis held the ball, while Caldwell scored. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
W'g'r, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	1
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	2	0
M'N'y, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Thomas, c.	4	0	2	5	3
Foster, p.	4	0	1	1	5
Total	35	3	8	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
H'tz'l, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
High, cf.	5	0	2	3	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	2	12	1
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	4	4
N'm'r, c.	4	0	0	2	1
McHale, p.	2	0	0	2	2
*Caldwell	0	1	0	0	0
Total	31	1	7	27	14

*Batted for McHale in ninth inning.
Error—Lewis.

Boston ....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Scott, High. Three-base hits—Speaker, Thomas. Stolen base—Lewis. Earned runs—New York, 1; Boston, 3. Sacrifice hit—Boone. Double play—McNally, Thomas, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—New York, 12; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 2; off Foster, 8. Struck out—By Foster, 2; by McHale, 2. Wild pitch—Foster. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Pirates in Winning Form.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—Pittsburgh won its sixth consecutive victory today by defeating Chicago, 10 to 7. Cooper and Zabel, who started the game, were knocked out of the box in the second inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	2	3	3	0
Fisher, ss.	3	1	1	5	2
S'ulte, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
Zim'n, 2b.	5	0	1	1	1
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Will's, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
Bres'n, c.	3	1	1	6	1
Phe'n, 3b.	3	2	1	1	3
Zabel, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Lav'r, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	0	0	0	1	0
†Archer	1	0	1	0	0
K.Ad's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	12	24	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
Joh'n, 1b.	4	2	2	15	2
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
H'ch'n, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Cost'o, cf.	2	2	0	1	0
Viox, 2b.	2	1	2	1	1
Schang, c.	4	1	0	5	0
‡Harmon	1	1	1	0	0
Conz'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
M'Carthy	1	0	0	0	0
C.Ad's, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Total	33	10	9	27	15

*Batted for Lavender in sixth inning.
†Batted for Cheney in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Cooper in second inning.
§Batted for Conzelman in sixth inning.
Errors—Good, Fisher, 2; Schulte, Costello, 2.

Chicago ....1 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—7
Pittsburgh ....1 4 0 0 4 0 1 0 .—10

Two-base hits—Good, Bresnahan, Johnston, Hinchman, Harmon. Three-base hits—Good, Fisher, Hinchman, Viox. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Johnston, Hinchman, Wagner, 2. Sacrifice hits—Good, Fisher. Sacrifice fly—Fisher. Double play—Phelan and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 4. First bases on balls—Off Zabel, 2; off Lavender, 2; off Cheney, 1; off Cooper, 1; off Conzelman, 1. Hits—Off Zabel, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Lavender, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Cheney, 1 in 2 innings; off K. Adams, 0 in 1 inning; off Cooper, 5 in 2 innings; off Conzelman, 5 in 4 innings; off C. Adams, 2 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Conzelman, (Saier.) Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Cheney, 3; by Conzelman, 1; by C. Adams, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 13; Minneapolis, 12.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 9; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 8; Lowell, 2.
At Portland—Lewiston, 8; Portland, 7.
At Manchester—Worcester, 8; Manchester, 5.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Chattanooga, 8; Atlanta, 6; Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 2.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville at Mobile, postponed; rain.

Scores of Other Games.

At Brunswick—University of Maine, 10; Bowdoin, 3.
At Hanover—Brown, 11; Dartmouth, 1.
At Kent, Conn.—Choate School, 17; Kent School, 6.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 3; New York, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 14; New York, 9.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 10; Chicago, 7.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 10; Newark, 5.
Pittsburgh, 10; Baltimore, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Buffalo, 3.
(Fourteen innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 9; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester, 10; Newark, 3.
Providence, 6; Toronto, 4.
Richmond, 11; Buffalo, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	17	7	.708
New York	12	7	.632
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	9	8	.529
Cleveland	10	12	.455
Washington	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	6	17	.261

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	7	.650
Chicago	13	8	.619
Boston	12	8	.600
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	11	12	.478
Brooklyn	9	12	.429
St. Louis	10	14	.417
New York	6	13	.316

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	8	.652
Newark	14	10	.583
Chicago	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	12	11	.522
Kansas City	12	11	.522
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Baltimore	10	15	.400
Buffalo	8	16	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	8	2	.800
Montreal	8	4	.667
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	5	.500
Richmond	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	4	.429
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Newark.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Richmond.

MRS. WHITMAN TO TOSS BALL

Governor Delegates Wife to Aid Suffragists at Polo Grounds.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman have been invited to be the guests of honor of the suffragists at the baseball game on May 18 at the Polo Grounds, when the suffrage cause will share the gate receipts from the game between the Giants and the Cubs. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Baseball Committee, asked Governor Whitman to toss the ball into the field and open the game, but the Governor, who is not certain of being present, has delegated this part of the program to Mrs. Whitman.

"The woman suffrage game at the Polo Grounds Tuesday, May 18. The Giants and the Cubs will play. Buy your tickets now at McBride's, Tyson's, Alexander's, or from the suffragists at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street." This is the wording of the sandwich boards which will be paraded at noon Tuesday by the Baseball Nine through Wall and Nassau Streets. Among the paraders are Miss Abastenia Eberle, Mrs. Lila Wheelock Howard, Miss Agnes Morgenthau, Mrs. A. D. Martin, Miss Bessie Brainard, and Miss Emily Hooper.

The suffrage van will be stationed at Broad Street and Exchange Place on Wednesday to round up lukewarm fans. Mrs. A. D. Martin will speak at 1 o'clock.

On Thursday at 4:30 P. M. there will be a baseball rally at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street. Tea will be served, and the wives of baseball players will be guests of honor. Billy and "Ma" Sunday have also been invited to be special guests at this tea.

Tigers Beat Reds in Poor Game.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Detroit defeated the Cincinnati Nationals, 10 to 9, in a poorly played eight-inning exhibition game here today. Griffith's muff of Crawford's fly after two were out, Veach's triple, and Kavanagh's single gave Detroit the winning runs in the eighth. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 1 1 0 5 1 0 1—9	9	2
Detroit	3 3 0 1 1 0 0 2—10	12	5

Game called to allow Cincinnati to catch train.

Batteries—Toney, Brown, and Dooin; Ledbetter, Oldham, and Peters.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4—9	15	1
Jersey City	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	1

Batteries—Dowd and Howley; Thompson, Sherman, and Yelle.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2 0 0 4 0 0 2 2 0—10	15	1
Newark	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3	8	3

Batteries—Hoff and Erwin; Schmutz and Heckinger.

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 .—6	10	6
Toronto	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—4	11	2

Batteries—Bentley, Comstock, and Haley; Herbert and Kelly.

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	2 5 3 0 0 1 0 0 .—11	11	4
Buffalo	3 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3	11	8

Batteries—Goodbred, Andrews and Schaufle; Bader, Fullenweider, and Lalonge.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

AT TROY.

		R.	H.	E.
Utica	3 0 3 2 0 3 0 0 0—11	13	1
Troy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	10	5

Batteries—Frock and Ahearn; Winters and Bruggy.

AT ELMIRA.

		R.	H.	E.
Scranton	2 0 0 7 1 0 2 1 0—13	16	0
Elmira	0 0 0 0 4 3 2 1 0—10	15	2

Batteries—Hill, Barton and Miller; Dessau, Kagle and Bemis.

AT BINGHAMTON.

		R.	H.	E.
Wilkes-Barre	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3	2	6
Binghamton	5 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—9	7	3

Batteries—Meyers and Briger; Powers and Peterson.

AT ALBANY.

		R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	7	0
Albany	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 .—3	9	0

Batteries—Bell and Jarosik; Jacobs and O'Connor.

BRAVES PLAY THREE NEW YORK PITCHERS

Champions Take Five Out of Six Games Played with Giants This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—The Braves made a runaway match of their final engagement with the Giants at Fenway Park this afternoon, beating them 14 to 9, lashing out fifteen hits against Tesreau, Schupp, and Ritter, and all afternoon tantalizing the New Yorkers by allowing them to get runs in every other inning or so.

It was the fifth beating in six games administered by the Braves to McGraw's team this season, and what disgusted the visitors most was that for the fourth time the champions were able to run their total runs into double figures.

The Giants played poor baseball aside from the fact that the pitchers had little or nothing with which to bother the home club, which apparently is getting into last season's stride. The Giants hit Tyler hard, getting twelve hits against him and finally, in the ninth inning, driving him from the box, but all the New York hitting was done while the Braves were pegging along under a comfortable lead.

For the Braves it was a nice day's work of hitting the ball into territory the New York fielders were unable to cover, while on occasions the Giants also had good luck. The Braves' six runs of the earliest inning hardly were enough to win, but they were the means of taking the starch out of the Giants, the least of whose troubles today was losing the last afternoon train for home. Tesreau beat the Braves the other day, and McGraw figured him to repeat. The team put Tesreau right by scoring a run in the first inning, which Burns opened with a single, later to score on Lobert's sacrifice fly.

Big Jeff, however, did not last even a full inning against the champions. Moran started things with a hit for the home club, and then after Brainerd had made a brilliant stop Tesreau passed both Connolly and Magee, filling the bases. Then Schmidt's right field single, Doyle's error on Smith's roller, which should have been turned for an easy double play to end the inning, and hits by Whaling and Tyler, following Maranville's strike-out, made, with a wild pitch by Jeff himself, the easy combination on which the Braves waded into the game with a 6 to 1 lead. Schupp displaced Tesreau when Moran came to bat for the second time in the inning, and he stopped things momentarily. Two innings later, though, the Braves got to Schupp for a cluster of two singles and a double, which, with an intermediate pass, netted three runs.

Soon after this the Braves got to Schupp again for a single and a double after he had hit Schmidt, and in the eighth and ninth innings Ritter, first through wildness and later because of his ineffectiveness, was made responsible for three more runs. Tyler, with the big lead behind him, marched through the game with little effort, the Giants getting runs in five different innings after their opening.

In the ninth, when the Braves were ahead, 14 to 6, Lobert, Fletcher, and Robertson each landed on the first ball served for a hit. This ended Tyler, and although a subsequent hit against Crutcher made three New York runs possible for the inning, the lead was too great, and the Giants' final effort ended as quickly as it had begun.

Several times it was up to Tyler to extend himself, and this he did in excellent fashion. He also was a very important figure in the attack of his team, for, coming to bat five times, he missed hitting safely only once. It was plain today that after the first inning McGraw had little hope of getting back into the fight. The New York club was sadly off in its fighting qualities, and the four errors which show in the score do not cover the general manner in which off-day baseball hit the club as a whole. Burns was in the game from start to finish, his two triples and two singles counting toward four of his club's nine runs. Murray's exhibition in centre field was weak, although he is charged with no errors. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	2	1	1	0
Egan, 2b.	5	0	2	2	3
Con'y, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Cather, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Magee, cf.	2	1	0	3	0
Sch't, 1b.	3	3	2	8	1
J.S'h, 3b.	4	3	1	2	0
Mar'e, ss.	4	3	2	4	3
Whal'g, c.	4	1	2	5	0
Tyler, p.	5	0	4	0	3
C'tcher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	14	15	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	2	4	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	0	5	2
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Flet'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	1
Rob'n, rf.	5	3	3	2	0
B'nerd, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	1	0
M'Le'n, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Mur'y, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
T'reau, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sch'p, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Ritter, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*H.Smith	0	1	0	0	0
‡Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	9	13	24	9

*Batted for Schupp in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Ritter in the ninth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Fletcher, McLean, Ritter, Egan, Connolly.

Boston ....6 0 3 0 0 2 1 2 .—14
New York ....1 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 3—9

Two-base hits—Maranville, Robertson, Lobert. Three-base hits—Burns, (2.) Stolen base—Moran. Sacrifice flies—Whaling, Magee, Lobert, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, Cather, Maranville. Double plays—Schmidt, Maranville, and Schmidt; Doyle, Fletcher, and Brainerd; Maranville, Egan, and Schmidt. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 10. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Schupp, 3; off Ritter, 2; off Tyler, 4; off Crutcher, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 4 in 2-3 inning; off Schupp, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Ritter, 3 in 2 innings; off Tyler, 12 in 8 innings, (none out in 9th:) off Crutcher, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By Schupp, Schmidt; by Tyler, Fletcher. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Ritter, 1; by Tyler, 4. Wild pitches—Tesreau, Tyler. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

'BEANED' THE BASE RUNNER.

Star Bonehead Play Ascribed to Pitcher Rube Evans.

Probably the "boniest" bonehead play ever witnessed on the baseball diamond is that accredited to Rube Evans, a southpaw pitcher, who has pitched in almost every minor league of note in this country and earned a nation-wide reputation as a "squirrel." His most amusing stunt was witnessed when he was pitching for Portland a few years ago.

At that time the squeeze play was attracting considerable notice because of the manner in which the Philadelphia Athletics were successfully employing this intricate bit of baseball strategy. The opposing teams were using the play with such regularity and marked success that Manager McCredie was in a rage when runners were on third with none or one out.

Finally, after the squeeze play had been worked on Evans twice in one inning, McCredie said:

"The next time they try that play, bean him, (meaning, of course, the batsman.) That will stop them."

The following inning the opposing team tried the squeeze play.

"There he goes!" was the cry set up by Evans's team mates. Imagine the surprise and excitement in the grounds when Evans whirled about and deliberately threw as straight as an arrow at the base runner. The pitcher's aim was perfect, and the ball struck the runner just back of the ear, stretching him unconscious on the base path. A riot almost followed, and Evans was lucky to escape without being mobbed.

On the way back to the hotel, Manager McCredie said: "What were you thinking of, you big lunkhead?"

"You told me to bean him, didn't you?" replied Evans. "Why didn't you say the batter? I thought you meant the base runner."

Illinois Defeats Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—The University of Illinois defeated Minnesota 10 to 6 today in a Western Conference game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Illinois	10	13	3
Minnesota	6	8	5

Batteries—Halas, Lawson, and Bradley; Young and Solon.

PHILS CAN'T STOP DODGERS.

Quakers Shut Out by Wheezer Dell—Errors Help Brooklyn Win, 5 to 0

The Dodgers gave the Phillies a farewell party yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, and the Quakers left with tears in their eyes. It was all because of Wheezer Dell, the lanky Westerner who, Manager Robinson says, is going to be one of the greatest pitchers in the National League. However that may be, he certainly made the Quakers have a mean opinion of themselves when they tried to snatch the deciding game of the series from the Dodgers. When nine men in nine innings manage to acquire a title to only three hits it is time to call the baseball doctor. That is all the Phillies got at the Brooklyn field yesterday, and as a result of Wheezer's stinted generosity the Dodgers shut out Pat Moran's boys by a score of 5 to 0.

There is something about that Brooklyn baseball club this year that fills one with wonderment. Defeat has been in past years such a constant occurrence that it seems like a miracle that the team can really play ball. If you had seen yesterday's game you would no longer be a doubting Thomas. Robbie's men go at it as if they had never been on speaking terms with defeat. Yesterday they shot right out in front and took advange to the fullest of the lax play of their opponents. Good old-fashioned slugging spelled out the Quaker defeat, and when you get that combined with a few glittering errors there is little more needed to win any game. The generous Mr. Whitted helped along two Broooklyn tallies, once by a poor throw to Mayer when he was covering the sack and again by a fumble of a grounder from O'Mara's bat. Both of the errors in fact came on the Dodger shortstop and he scored two of the Brooklyn runs.

When the Phillies say that they could not win by the usual method of heavy hitting, they tried the talk game and it brought the usual quick action. This started in the eighth. Up to that time there had been no general dissatisfaction with the work of Mr. Quigley in calling balls and strikes. When Niehoff came up to lead the Phillies' batsmen in the eighth he shot out a single to right field. That looked like a good start to the Quakers and they had wonderful visions of a tie score. Dell was getting a trifle unsteady and passed Paskert, but not before the Quaker City player had voiced his disapproval of two of the strikes that had been called. They call him praying Paskert and he did it yesterday to Quigley's disgust. Also he talked a bit to the umpire but the latter restrained himself and Paskert finally walked. Burns had taken Killifer's place in the third inning and he too tried the talk game when he was struck out. Dugey, batting for Mayer, also struck out, and the Phillies' opportunity crumbled when Stock was thrown out by O'Mara. The trouble had only started, however. The three men who felt offended kept up their comment and an instant later Mayer, Burns and Dugey were ambling from the field urged by Mr. Quigley's persuasive voice.

Actually the Quakers never had a chance. Only two men reached third. In the seventh Niehoff managed to get to that sack and in the ninth Bancroft was down beside Schultz, but neither one had an opportunity to get in. The ninth was really one of the hopeful innings for the visitors. Bancroft had drawn a pass and Becker sent one to right field for a base. With none out Pat Moran was beginning to have another vision of victory. It was quickly dispelled, however. Cravath succeeded in foul flying into Miller's hands and Whitted struck out. Then Niehoff raised a long lofter to Myers and the game was over.

In the second inning with two down Niehoff was safe on O'Mara's fumble of a grounder. Paskert tried to outdo himself and sent the opportunity away without even shaking hands. He singled to left and then proceeded to stretch the hit to a double. He ran Niehoff off and the latter was an easy out between the bases.

Brooklyn started things with the help of the Phillies in the first inning. O'Mara was safe when Whitted made a mess of Stock's throw to first. The Quaker first baseman, however, redeemed himself a moment later when he made a great stop of Daubert's hot one. O'Mara went to second on the play and took third on Stengel's infield out. Wheat doubled to left centre, scoring O'Mara and Wheat came in on a three-bagger to right by Cutshaw.

In the next inning Schultz led off with a three-bagger to left and scored when Dell singled to right. O'Mara was safe on Whitted's poor throw when Mayer was covering the bag. Daubert doubled to right and Dell and O'Mara came in, the latter on Cravath's poor throw to second. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	2	1	2	3
Da'bert, 1b.	4	0	2	8	1
Stengel, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
C'shaw, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Myers, cf.	4	0	0	6	0
Schultz, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
Miller, c.	3	0	0	9	0
Dell, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total	32	5	8	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
B'croft, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Becker, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'vath, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Whit'd, 1b.	3	0	0	14	1
Niehoff, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
Pask't, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Killifer, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Burns, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Adams, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Mayer, p.	2	0	0	0	5
B'g'ner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Weiser	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	24	15

*Batted for Killifer in third inning.
†Batted for Mayer in eighth.
Errors—Cravath, Whitted, (2,) Adams, O'Mara.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ....2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—5

Two-base hits—Wheat, Daubert, Schultz. Three-base hits—Schultz, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Niehoff, Paskert, Myers, Becker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Baumgartner, 1; off Dell, 3. Hits—Off Mayer, 8 in 7 innings; off Baumgartner, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Baumgartner, 1; by Dell, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Neyland! Fordham Is Coming.

The work of reconstructing the Fordham baseball team was started by Billy Lush, the new Maroon coach, yesterday. With Notre Dame due at Fordham Field tomorrow and the annual game against the Army at West Point next Saturday, Lush is facing a hard task to pull Fordham out of its slump. As usual, the reservations for the West Point trip are nearly exhausted. Negotiations are now pending to hire another steamer to handle the exceptionally large crowd of Maroon rooters who intend to see Fordham attempt to break the Army's winning streak and especially defeat Weyland, the Army's great pitcher. The steamer Grand Republic has been hired already, while the bands of the Jersey City Police Department and the Twenty-second Regiment will be on hand to help the Fordham cheering sections at West Point.

Brookfeds' Anniversary Day.

Anniversary day, with enlisted men of the Atlantic fleet as guests, will be observed at Washington Park this afternoon when Joe Tinker's Chicago team will oppose the Brookfeds in the first game of the final home series prior to the Western trip which begins after the game on Thursday. R. B. Ward, President of the Brookfeds and Vice President of the Federal League, announced last night that the only special ceremonies in connection with the fact that Federal League baseball was first played in Brooklyn one year ago today would be left in the hands of Manager Lee Magee.

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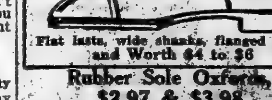

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BENNY KAUFF WINS GAME FOR KAWFEDS

Brookfeds' Outfielder Throws Ball So Wild That Two Runners Score.

Benny Kauff, centre fielder for the Brookfeds, who was a member of the Giants for a few minutes two weeks ago, assisted Kansas City in winning yesterday at Washington Park by the score of 4 to 3 when he threw the ball from deep centre field into the visiting players' bench, allowing two runs to score. It was in the fifth inning that Benny pegged away the two runs. Gilmore, the first man up for the Kawfeds, had singled and Brown drew a pass. Packard flied out to centre and then Chadbourne poked a safety into centre. Kauff grabbed the ball and threw it toward second base. It whizzed its way past Holt at second and continued on its journey past third at a terrific rate of speed, finally bringing up with a dull thud against the concrete wall back of the Kansas City players' bench. Gilmore and Brown in the meantime had crossed the plate and stood around watching the progress of that wild heave. Chadbourne, whose hit caused Benny to fling the sphere wildly, scored a moment later on Rawlings' sacrifice fly.

Lee Magee was back in the game yesterday after several days enforced idleness because of an injured finger, and although the youthful manager started a rally in the sixth that nearly won the game, he could not put a victory across and the Kawfeds left town, taking two out of the three games of the series with them.

Kansas City's first tally came in the second inning. Kruger walked, but was forced at second by Kenworthy. The latter stole second, went to third on Gilmore's hit and scored on Brown's sacrifice fly. The other three runs came in the fifth, when fickle Benny performed so disastrously.

Although the Brookfeds had men on third and first in the second and third innings, Gene Packard, the Kawfeds' flinger, was stingier with his hits than a miser with twenty dollar goldpieces and the would-be runmakers languished on the bases. Lee Magee stepped to the plate in the sixth and decided that it was time to start something. He singled. Benny Kauff wanted to get back in the good graces of the fans after that disastrous error in the fifth, and he doubled. Steve Evans cracked out another double, scoring Magee and Kauff, and Steve scurried home when Westerzil sent a screamer into left field.

In the next inning, with two down, Magee singled and stole second. He slid into the bag in a cloud of dust and came up yelling, "Come on, Benny, bring me in," but Gene Packard was afraid Benny might do that very thing, and so gave him a pedestrian's ticket to first. Steve Evans tried hard to bring both men in again, but he was tossed out at first, Stovall to Packard. Again in the ninth, with two down, the Brookfeds' chances looked promising when Anderson walked and Magee sailed to the plate with his favorite stick in hand. Anderson tried for second, but was caught, and the game ended. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Chadb'e, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
R'lings, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Stovall, 1b.	4	0	0	13	2
Perring, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Kruger, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Kenw'y, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
Gilmore, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Brown, c.	2	1	0	3	1
Packard, p.	3	0	0	1	5
Total	30	4	6	27	18

BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Magee, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1
Kauff, cf.	2	1	1	2	0
Evans, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Coop'r, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Myers, ss.	3	0	0	1	0
Holt, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
West'll, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Land, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Wilson, p.	3	0	0	2	3
*Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	6	26	13

Errors—Westerzil, Kauff, Kenworthy.
*Batted for Wilson in the ninth inning.
†Kruger out, hit by batted ball.

Brookfeds ....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3
Kansas City ....0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Perring, Kauff, Evans. Sacrifice flies—Rawlings, Brown. Stolen bases—Kenworthy, Gilmore, (2,) Perring, Magee, (2.) First base on errors—Brookfeds, 1; Kansas City, 1. Left on bases—Kansas City, 1; Brookfeds, 7. Double plays—Packard, Rawlings, and Stovall; Holt, Magee, and Cooper; Wilson and Cooper. Struck out—By Wilson, 4; by Packard, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 3; off Packard, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Chifeds Victors in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Chicago won the final game of the series here today. Frequent changes were made in pitchers. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 3b.	4	2	0	2	1
Zwil'g, cf.	5	1	3	3	0
Mann, lf.	5	1	1	3	0
Wilson, c.	5	3	1	6	0
W'kl'd, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
Smith, ss.	5	0	2	3	5
Farr'l, 2b.	5	1	2	2	1
Beck, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
J'ks'n, 1b.	2	1	0	0	0
Black, p.	2	0	0	0	2
John'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
M'Con'l, p.	1	0	1	0	1
*Flack	1	1	1	0	0
Total	43	10	12	27	10

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
M'K'e, 3b.	4	1	0	2	3
Roush, cf.	5	0	3	2	0
Lap'e, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5
Huhn, 1b.	3	0	1	7	1
War'n, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
Esm'd, ss.	4	0	1	4	0
Scheer, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Rari'n, c.	4	0	0	7	1
Reul'h, p.	2	0	0	0	2
B'nd'm, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Schaefer	1	1	1	0	0
‡G.W'h'e	1	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Black in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Reulbach in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Brandon in ninth inning.
Errors—Wilson, Smith, Campbell (2) McKechnie, Laporte, Huhn, Scheer, Reulbach.

Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 3—10
Newark ....0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0—5

Hits—Off Black, 4 in 6 innings; off Johnson, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Reulbach, 8 in 7 innings. Two-base hits—Zwelling, Wilson. Three-base hit—Flack. Home run—Laporte. Stolen bases—Mann, Wickland, Scheer, McKechnie. Struck out—By Black, 4; by Johnson, 1; by McConnell, 1; by Reulbach, 4; by Brandon, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Reulbach, 2; off Brandon, 1. Batter hit—By Black, Campbell. Double play—Farrell and Smith. Passed balls—Rariden, Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Pittsfeds Clean Up Series.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Pittsburgh had an easy time winning today's game from Baltimore, 10 to 4, making a cleanup of the series. The visitors bunched their hits off Suggs, whose wildness proved very expensive. Konetchy's two-base smash, which cleaned up the bases in the seventh with two on, was a feature. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf.	4	2	1	3	0
Bergh'r, ss.	3	1	1	3	3
Mowrey, 3b.	1	2	1	1	2
K'chy, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0
Oakes, cf.	5	1	1	5	0
Lewis, 2b.	3	2	1	3	2
B'dley, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Berry, c.	3	0	3	3	2
Leclair, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Barger, p.	2	1	2	0	2
Total	33	10	10	27	14

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	0	1	4	0
Duncan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Zinn, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
K'pat'k, 1b.	5	0	1	10	2
Knabe, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1
Doolan, ss.	2	1	1	1	3
Owens, c.	4	2	1	3	1
Suggs, p.	2	0	2	1	5
Bailey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Russell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	14

*Batted for Suggs in eighth inning.
Errors—Konetchy, Lewis, Duncan, Walsh, Kirkpatrick, Knabe.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 3 0 0 3 4 0—10
Baltimore ....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—4

Two-base hits—Bradley, (2,) Lewis, Doolan. Home run—Owens. Stolen base—Kelley. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Baltimore, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, Doolan, Duncan, Lewis, Berry, Berghammer. Double plays—Barger, Berry, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Baltimore, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Leclair, 3; off Suggs, 5; off Barger, 2. Hits—Off Leclair, 7 in five and one-third innings; off Barger, 2 in three and two-thirds innings; off Suggs, 10 in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leclair, (Walsh;) by Suggs, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Suggs, 1; by Leclair, 10; by Barger, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

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St. Louis Wins in Fourteenth.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—The closing game of the St. Louis series today developed into a fourteen-inning battle that went to the visitors, 5 to 3. Four singles, a sacrifice fly, and a bad throw to the plate by Downey netted St. Louis two runs in the fourteenth, and the Buffeds failed to score. Hits were credited to Johnson, Herbert, Vaughn, and Drake in the crucial inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'dw'l, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
Tobin, rf.	5	0	0	4	1
Dr'ke, cf, lf.	7	1	3	5	0
B'rt'n, 1b.	5	0	1	12	0
Miller, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
*K'by, lf, cf.	6	1	3	5	0
H'tley, c.	5	0	0	7	3
Deal, 3b.	5	0	1	2	5
J'nson, ss.	5	2	1	1	4
Herb't, p.	5	0	3	0	3
†V'ghn, 2b.	6	1	1	8	2
Total	50	5	13	42	18

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hofman, lf.	5	0	0	4	0
Dalton, cf.	5	0	2	3	0
L'den, 3b.	7	0	1	3	0
Engle, rf.	7	0	1	2	2
Chase, 1b.	6	1	2	12	2
D'ney, 2b.	3	1	0	6	3
Smith, ss.	5	0	0	6	6
Allen, c.	2	1	1	5	4
Schulz, p.	1	0	0	0	2
And's'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bed'nt, p.	4	0	0	0	0
‡McD'n'ld	1	0	1	0	0
§Agler	0	0	0	0	0
Blair, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Total	47	3	9	42	19

*Batted for Miller in second inning.
†Batted for Bridwell in third inning.
‡Batted for Schulz in fifth inning.
§Batted for Allen in eleventh inning.
Errors—Kirby, Downey, (2.)

St. Louis ......0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5
Buffalo ......0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Herbert, Dalton, Drake, Kirby, Engle. Stolen bases—Hofman, Hartley, Allen, Downey, Borton, Johnson, (2,) Chase, Drake. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Borton, Dalton. Sacrifice fly—Tobin. Double play—Engle, Chase, and Louden. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Buffalo, 13. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Herbert, 9; off Schulz, 2; off Anderson, 1; off Bedient, 3. Hits—Off Schulz, 5 in four innings; off Bedient, 8 in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Herbert, 1. Struck out—By Herbert, 3; by Schulz, 1; by Bedient, 2. Wild pitches—By Anderson, 1; by Bedient, 1. Passed ball—Allen. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

CORNELL PITCHER WEAKENS

Johnson Allows Notre Dame Two Hits Up to Eleventh, Then Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10.—A batting rally by Notre Dame in the eleventh inning this afternoon gave the Westerners a 5 to 2 victory over Cornell. Up to that frame Johnson had allowed the visitors only two hits, but in that inning a bunt by Wells and singles by Dugan, Lathrop, and Mills and a sacrifice by Bergmann netted the Indians four runs. In Cornell's half of this inning the Ithacans had three men on bases, but only one run was scored. Streble, batting for Johnson, was hit by a pitched ball and crossed the plate on Bills's grounder. An error by Keating and Mills's three-base hit gave Notre Dame one run in the fourth. Cornell scored in the first when Mullen came in from second on Wells's wild throw. The score:

NOTRE DAME.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gman, ss.	2	0	0	5	0
Dugan, cf.	5	2	1	1	2
L'hrop, lf.	5	1	1	0	0
Mills, 1b.	5	0	2	9	2
Kenney, c.	5	0	0	12	1
C'm'dy, 2b.	4	0	1	5	7
Elw'rd, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
C'hr'n, 3b.	4	1	0	0	3
Wells, p.	4	1	1	0	4
Walsh, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	6	33	22

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cord'n, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
L'dwig, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
W'tney, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
D'van, 2b.	5	0	2	3	2
Mel'n, 3b.	5	1	2	1	2
Bills, ss.	3	0	0	0	5
Clary, c.	4	0	1	12	1
K't'g, 1b.	5	0	1	13	0
Sut'by, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Burpee, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
J'nson, p.	3	0	0	0	4
*Strebel	0	1	0	0	0
Total	37	2	9	33	14

*Batted for Johnson in the eleventh inning.
Errors—Mills, (2,) Wells, Keating, Johnson.

Notre Dame...0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5
Cornell ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Three-base hit—Mills. Sacrifice hits—Bills, Burpee, Bergman. Struck out—By Johnson, 11; by Wells, 8. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Wells, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Wells, (Strebel, Clary.) Left on bases—Cornell, 6; Notre Dame, 2. Wild pitch—Johnson. Umpire—Mr. Flynn, Buffalo. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Brown Slugs the Ball Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., May 10.—Brown defeated Dartmouth here today in a heavy hitting game on the part of Brown by the score of 11 to 1. Brown batted two pitchers out of the box and secured eighteen hits. Brown put the game on ice in the first inning by scoring eight runs. Dartmouth's lone tally came in the second. Six three-baggers and a home run were the features of the game. The score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dyke, lf.	5	2	1	2	0
And's, 1b.	3	1	2	13	1
Mur'y, ss.	5	1	3	1	3
Bab't'n, 3b.	4	1	1	2	4
Don'v'n, c.	4	1	1	3	2
Feinb'g, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Ormsby, cf.	5	1	3	1	0
Cram, rf.	4	3	2	0	0
M'phy, 2b.	5	0	3	2	1
Crowell, p.	4	1	1	1	0
Total	40	11	18	27	12

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ms, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Esk'ne, 2b.	2	0	0	4	2
P'kins, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Bull, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
W'm'ker, c.	4	0	0	6	4
T'ch'r, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1
Ger'sh, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Paine, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1
Perry, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Holmes, p.	2	0	0	1	2
*Poore	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	3	27	15

Batted for Doyle in fifth inning.
Errors—Eskeline, Theilscher, (2,) Gerrish, (3) Andrews, Murray.

Dartmouth ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brown ....8 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—11

Home run—Cram. Three-base hits—Theilscher, Paine, Andrews, Ormsby, Crowell, Cram. Sacrifice hits—Andrews, (2,) Cram. Stolen bases—Murphy, (Dartmouth,) 2. First base on balls—Off Doyle, 2; off Holmes, 1; off Crowell, 3. Struck out—By Doyle, 2; by Holmes, 2; by Crowell, 7. Double play—Gerrish, Eskeline, and Paine. Left on bases—Brown, 8; Dartmouth, 6. Passed balls—Donovan, 2. Hit by pitcher—Bull. Umpire—Mr. Innis. Time of game—Two hours.

Fordham Juniors Beat Seniors.

By a victory over the Seniors in their game at Fordham Field yesterday, the Junior nine tied the near-graduates for first place in the interclass baseball series. The score was 7 to 4. Malone, who has won all but one of the games he pitched so far, proved easy for the Juniors, giving ten hits. O'Brien's fine work in left field and the airtight support of Murray at shortstop for the Seniors choked off several sure scores. With the bases filled in the fifth Roy O'Connell, Assistant Manager of the Maroon 'Varsity, smashed a three-bagger, scoring three runs. Kane then came through with a single, scoring O'Connell. May succeeded Kane in the sixth with the bases full and one out, but he retired the next two batters on strikeouts.

		R.	H.	E.
Seniors	0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0—4	8	2
Juniors	0 0 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 1—7	10	1

Batteries—Malone and Duffy; Kane, May and Butler. Umpire—Mr. Foley.

The MAGIC Belt LEATHER

EXPANDS AND CONTRACTS
NO BINDING—NO PRESSURE

IT does exactly what you do when you breathe—it stretches to-and-fro. Its soft, gentle, even pressure, varying with your every movement, imposes no strain on your waist muscles. It's genuine leather.

For Men and Boys. All Sizes and Leathers. At All Good Shops.

50c and $1.00

Look for the trade-mark "Magic" on each buckle. Every belt individually boxed.

ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York.

FIGHT TO GET BOXING FILMS INTO STATES

Judge Hough Hears Counsel For and Against Admission of Welsh-Ritchie Pictures.

Freddie Welsh, holder of the lightweight championship title, was scheduled to appear before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court in the Woolworth Building and tell how he won the title from Willie Ritchie in Olympic Hall, London, on July 7, 1914, but neither Freddie nor his lawyer put in an appearance, much to the disappointment of the gathering, who had hoped to hear the details of the famous contest.

Welsh's appearance in court was to have been made in an attempt to show that it was neither a "prizefight nor a pugilistic encounter" in which he had won the title from the American and so permit of the entrance to this country of the moving pictures of the battle.

George Considine brought 3,542 feet of motion picture film to the United States showing the two men in the encounter, but according to the Sims act passed July 31, 1912, "movies" of prize fights or pugilistic encounters are forbidden admission to this country and also forbidden carriage in inter-State commerce, so the films were detained by customs officials on the contention that they came within their category.

Mr. Considine through his attorney, Frank S. O'Neill, SState Boxing Commissioner, is attempting to show that the films do not come within the meaning of the act, but Assistant United States District Attorney John Walker's assertion is that they do, and yesterday he submitted a brief in which he gave dictionary derivations tending to show that a prizefight and pugilistic encounter are one and the same and the films should be barred. Frank S. O'Neil will probably submit a brief on the question today.

SAILOR FALTERS NEAR END.

Tommy Robinson of Fleet Only Gets Draw with Moody.

Tommy Robinson, one of the tars here with the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy, boxed six rounds to a draw with Charles Moody of Brooklyn in one of the main bouts at the weekly matinée of the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday. The sailor gave a good account of himself in the first three rounds, which were all in his favor, but he could not go the full route at his early speed, and Moody consequently evened the contest in the final three sessions.

In another feature bout scheduled for six rounds, Battling Waters of Brooklyn was knocked out in the second round by Young Gorman of Maspeth. Up to the time of the knockout blow the contest was all in Waters's favor. A right-hand blow to the jaw settled him.

As usual, there was a wealth of good boxing in the three-round semi-professional exhibitions, a few of which failed to go the limit. They resulted as follows:

Young Silva and Kid Whitey drew, Matty Baldwin and Young Spino were ordered out of the ring in the second round for stalling, Battling Joe and Frankie Foss drew in three rounds, Young Martin outpointed Young Fisher, Elmer Green knocked out Young Nelson in the second round, Kid Sehl stopped Charlie Chaplin in two rounds, Kid Addis knocked out Frankie Buck in the second round, Young Kramer and Young Daly drew, Pete White outpointed Battling Butts, Young Cooper and Young Nesk drew and Jack Kaufman and Young Spiegel drew.

Popular Boxers at 135th Street Club

The two ten-round bouts which will be staged at the 135th Street A. C. Tuesday night of next week are attracting considerable attention. The contestants are local boys and each one has a legion of followers. Charles Harvey, the crack Harlem lightweight, will box Leach Cross, the hard hitting east side dentist, in the final number, while Benny Leonard, the clever Bronx lightweight, will clash with Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn in the semi-final. It will cost the management of the club $2,800 to put on these two bouts. Cross is to receive a guarantee of $1,300, and Harvey, Leonard, and Callahan $500 each. It is one of the best local cards that has been arranged in many months, and it promises to produce some fine action. Harvey and Cross are battlers of the same stripe, both being rugged, aggressive, hard-hitting warriors. Leonard and Callahan are the more clever performers and are expected to give a fine exhibition of scientific boxing.

Kilbane at Broadway Club.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will present as its star attraction tonight Johnny Kilbane, the world's featherweight champion, and Mel Coogan, the fistic idol of Flatbush, in a ten-round bout which should fairly sizzle with action. Coogan finished training yesterday and is in excellent condition and at the required weight—129 pounds ringside. Kilbane is anxious to prove that he is capable of giving and taking punishment as well as being clever, and his manager, Jimmy Dunn, is confident that he will win by a "K. O." Young Gilbert and Johnny Clinton, Tommy Cox and Walter Hanson, Hack Wallack and Jack Navin will finish the fireworks in the six-round sessions to precede the main event.

Daly Defeats Coleman with Cue.

Maurice Daly last night began a series of exhibition matches in which he will oppose the leading amateurs of this city in competition at 18.2 balk line billiards at his academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. Daly's opponent in the first match of the series was Hal A. Coleman, who last Winter won the national amateur Class B championship title, and after twenty-three innings of play, in which the veteran was not forced to extend himself, Daly was returned the winner by the score of 250 to 141.

Not all good cars are as yet covered with Pantasote tops—but you can always take Genuine Pantasote as the sure sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a big thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new and clean-cut appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

The Pantasote Company
951 Bowling Green Bldg., N. Y. City

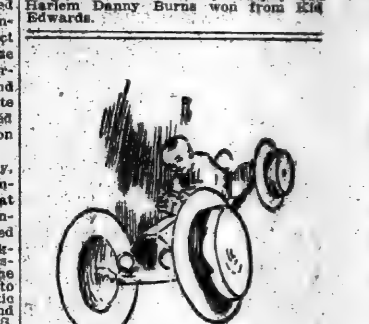
CON HOYT'S QUICK FLOP.

Veteran Boxer Gets Enough as Substitute in Half a Round.

Sometime far back in history there was a boxer named Con Hoyt, and he was brought from his retirement last night to box Joe Woods of Brooklyn at the Olympic A. C. in place of Whitey Allen, who failed to put in an appearance. Hoyt was counted out about the middle of the first round, but it was not a knockout. oWods, a young giant, let hit veteran gently on the jaw, and Hoyt, after a few moments' hesitation, flopped to the floor, while Referee Billy Roche counted him out. The crowd very forcibly expressed their opinion of what was to have been a ten-round bout. Hoyt's weight was 168, and Woods weighed 172.

Gardner Brooks knocked out Johnny Kelly in the third round of what was to have been a ten-round go. In the opening session each boy scored a clean knockdown. Brooks was easily the better boxer of the two, and after the first round he kept away from Kelly's powerful left swing. Brooks cut his opponent up pretty badly and quickly wore him down, sending him to the floor under a shower of blows near the end of the third round.

In the four-round preliminaries Jack Hayes won from Johnny Murphy and Harlem Danny Burns won from Kid Edwards.



Should anybody "drive up and ask you" why you spend $2, $3, $4 or $5 for a straw when they're all over town for a dollar—

Just remind him that a cheap straw is like a cheap suit; it looks good the day you buy it, but you'd rather pay a bit more and know it will stand up for service.

You come to us for your straw for the same reason you come to us for your suit—you're sure of the quality and you know you can get your money back if you grow the least little bit dissatisfied.

Splits, $2, $3, $4 and $5.
Sennits, $2, $3, $3.50 and $4.
Milans, $4 and $5.
Leghorns, $5 and $6.
Mackinaws, with roll or pencil curl, $3 and $4.
Panamas—young men's shapes as well as more conservative styles, $5, $8, $10 and $12.
Japanese pocket "Panamas," rainproof, $7.50.
Bangkoks, the lightest of all straws, $6.50 and $7.50.

There are lots of imitations but there is only one "Gymkhana" (Registered trade mark) and we alone have it.

A plain or plaited sports shirt with sailor-like collar that may be buttoned close like any soft shirt.

Fine for tennis or golf—some with detachable sleeves.

Everything men and boys wear.

Sporting Goods in all stores.

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YOU CAN BUY
FOR $1,750
A '13 6-cyl. Packard touring car; mechanically, paint and tires very good; an exceptional opportunity.
AND FOR $1,250
YOU CAN BUY
A '13 National roadster; has been driven 7,400 miles; is painted gray and upholstered in green. Car has the appearance of being practically new.
You should see these cars before purchasing.
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Carloads of Bargains, All Sizes
SPECIAL DRIVE ON
36x5, 36x5½, 34x3½, 28x4, 36x5, 36x4½.
These at $5 to $15
Values up to $65
SPACE IMPERATIVELY NEEDED.
Sundries, Shields, Magnetos, Lamps, Parts.
Cheapest Place in New York
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.
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'14 Cadillac, Roadster. | New Vixen Cycle Car.
'14 S.G.V., inside drive. | '14-18 Packard, phaeton.
'14 Cadillac, tour. | '14 S.G.V., tour.
'13 Stutz toy ton. | '13 Simplex, 75, tour.
'13 Pierce, limo. | '13 Fiat, 35, Roadst.
'13 Lozier, 38, tour. | '12 Stearns-Knight.
'14 S.G.V., roadster. | '12 Simplex, toy ton.
'14 Maxwell, tour. | '12 Stearns, Land't.
'12-38 Simplex, road. | Packard, 30, coupe.
Renault, 30-40, Land't. | '13 Simplex, 38, toy ton.
'12 Fiat, 5, Sedan. | Stearns, 30-60, tour.
Renault, 35, Chassis. | Delaunay, toy ton.
Mercedes, 18, Roadster. | '11 Mercer, Raceabout.
1896 B'way, 63d St.—1st Floor

SPORTING EVENTS.

To-day. Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. Tip-Tops vs. Chicago Feds.
Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.

SWIMMING Prepare for Summer. Learn Privately. Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTS—OTHER SPORTS

WOMEN PLAY FAST TENNIS FOR TITLE

Leading Racquet Experts in East Compete in Metropolitan Championship Tourney.

The early rounds of the metropolitan women's tennis championship, played yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., brought out several brilliant matches among many of the best players in the Eastern States. Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities besides New York were well represented, while among the entrants from the metropolitan district were Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, national indoor champion, and Miss Marie Wagner, former title-holder.

Miss Bjurstedt, who has recovered from her injury, was at the top of her form and her hard, low drives eliminated two strong contestants. In the first round the Norwegian expert disposed of Miss Lucille Weil, 6–0, 6–1, and in the second she defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles, one of the leading players in New Jersey. Miss Bjurstedt lost but three games in the four sets she played.

The first appearance of Miss Wagner on the outdoor courts was signalized by a clever victory over Miss Hartley. Miss Wagner's long absence from competition was apparent in the first set, when her opponent forced her to a deuce set. The former champion gradually improved, and allowed her opponent but one set in the second set. Miss Gertrude Della Torre defaulted to Miss Wagner in the first round.

Miss Anna Sharp of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston showed splendid form and promises to be a dangerous contender for the title. She defeated Miss Darch in straight sets, and although she was not required to show her best form her playing carried a finish of execution that stamps her a player of unusual merit.

One of the surprises of the day was the victory of Miss Ina Kissel over Miss Florence Ballin. It was the most contested match of the tournament and required forty-one games to reach a decision. Two of the sets went to deuce. Miss Kissel played a steady, effective game and captured the first set, after a brilliant rally at 8-6. The pair alternated in the lead in the second until sixteen games had been played, when Miss Ballin broke through her opponents' service and then won her own with the score 10-8. Miss Ballin appeared in difficulties in the third set and Miss Kissel won with very little effort.

Mrs. Marshall McLean, the clever New Jersey player was the only woman to qualify for the fourth round, defeating in succession Mrs. J. W. Jenkins and Miss Helen Bernhard. Mrs. McLean played a clever game, in spite of her many duties as head of the committee.

The double tournament will start today promises to be exciting. Miss Bjurstedt is paired with Miss Ballin. Miss Myer is to team with Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Barger-Wallach should prove a strong combination. The mixed doubles will start tomorrow. The summary:

Women's Metropolitan Championship Singles, (First Round.)—Miss Carona Winn defeated Mrs. Percy Tilbury, 6–4, 6–0; Miss C. N. Beard won from Mrs. T. Cassebeer, by default; Miss Helene Pollock won from Mrs. A. Humphries, by default; Mrs. E. C. Lindley won from Miss Bessie Holden by default; Mrs. Barger-Wallach won from Miss Adele Cragin, by default; Miss Edna Shepard defeated Miss Helen Cousins, 4–6, 6–0, 8–6; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Helen R. Punnett, 6–0, 6–0; Miss Hartley defeated Miss Alice Kortright, 6–4, 6–2; Miss Marie Wagner won from Miss Gertrude Della Torre, by default; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 8–6, 8–10, 6–3; Miss Anne Sheafe defeated Miss Darch, 6–1, 6–1; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Miriam Blagden, 6–3, 6–1; Mrs. de Gersdorff won from Mrs. Huff, by default; Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Mrs. E. S. Knapp, 6–1, 6–1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Lucille Weil, 6–0, 6–1; Miss Hilah French won from Miss Claire Seldenburg, by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Marshall Taylor, 6–2, 3–6, 6–1; Miss Alberta Weber defeated Mrs. W. H. S. Voss, 6–3, 6–2.

Second Round, (first round byes.)—Miss Stella Grossman defeated Miss C. Mordecai, 6–3, 6–3; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Elsa Kahn, 6–2, 6–3; Mrs. H. Briggs defeated Miss Katharine Force, 5–7, 6–4, 6–4; Miss Carona Winn defeated Miss Louise Witherbee, 4–6, 8–6, 6–2; Mrs. Beard defeated Miss Pollock, 4–6, 6–0, 6–4; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Mrs. Lindley, 6–3, 6–2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Hartley, 8–6, 6–1; Miss Cassel defeated Mrs. de Gersdorff, 6–1, 6–2; Miss Malla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Miles, 6–0, 6–2; Miss Maud Jaretzki won from Miss Weber by default; Miss Helen Simpson won from Miss Cornelia Delafield by default; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, 6–1, 6–4; Miss Helen Bernhard won from Mrs. Herbert Carlesbach by default.

Third Round.—Mrs. McLean defeated Miss Bernhard, 6–3, 3–6, 6–2.

Washburn Surprises Pell.

Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard tennis expert, sprung a surprise on Theodore R. Pell in the semi-final round of the Class A men's singles of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at Forest Hills. Washburn was at his best, and outplayed his opponent in two short sets. Pell failed to get his stroke, and scored but three games in the two sets. Washburn winning 6–1, 6–2. The second semi-final match will be played this afternoon, and an effort will be made to stage the final tomorrow.

Columbia Freshmen Win at Tennis.

Columbia University freshmen won from the Poly Prep tennis team yesterday, three matches to two. The losers were easily outclassed in the singles, but they put up a stubborn fight in the doubles. Summary:

Singles.—Kimbardt, Columbia, defeated Raymond, Poly Prep, 6—1, 6—2; Ruckgabes, Poly Prep, defeated C. Hollander, Columbia, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Knox, Columbia, defeated Francis, Poly Prep, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles.—Kimhardt and Knox, Columbia, defeated Francis and Noyes, Poly Prep, 6—3, 10—12, 3—6; Ruckgaber and Raymond, Poly Prep, defeated Katz and Boyce, Columbia, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Springfield Beats Tufts at Net.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. defeated Tufts in tennis today, 5 to 1. Tufts won one doubles match.

Arrangements for Specialty Show.

At the monthly meeting of the Boston Terrier Club of New York, which was held last night at the Hotel Gregorian, arrangements were made by the Bench Show Committee for the specialty show, which will be held at the Gedney Farms Hotel, White Plains, on Friday, June 18. Mrs. George H. Pell, the Secretary, notified the members that she had already received a large number of entries, and that the specials offered by members and friends were unusually numerous.

TENNIS PLAYERS ADVANCE.

Four Contestants in Bronx Championship Tourney Win.

Three players reached the round before the semi-final in the tennis tournament for the Bronx County championship in men's singles yesterday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club at Mosholu Parkway, which brings half of the round to a completion. Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment crack; Allen Behr, cousin to Karl H. Behr, and J. H. Steinkamp were the trio of players to join S. Howard Voshell, who qualified on Sunday. J. H. Steinkamp and Behr had easy victories, the former winning from E. M. Behar and the latter defeating E. Nolan. Both matches were decided in straight sets. Lovibond found unexpected opposition in G. H. Croley, who forced the military player to three hard sets to win, at 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Lovibond had previously won from Abraham Basaford, Jr., 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

King Smith, another member of the Seventh Regiment team, won two matches. In the second round Smith blanked E. H. Hooker in the first set, but was carried to 8—6 in the second. The second match was brilliant, Ingo Hartmann being Smith's opponent. The left-hand service of Hartmann bothered Smith considerably, but an aggressive attack carried Smith successfully through. The second set went to deuce several times before Smith won at 11—9.

The summary:

Bronx Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Bernard Wisether by default; Eugene Nolan defeated A. Mandelskamp by default; J. L. Woodruff defeated C. G. Burroughs by default; King Smith defeated E. H. Hooker, 6—0, 8—6; Ingo Hartmann defeated Norman Johnson, 6—3, 6—3; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Allen Tobey, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round—Eugene Nolan defeated J. L. Woodruff by default; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Abraham Basaford, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

8—3; King Smith defeated Ingo Hartmann, 6—3, 11—9; Charles Chambers defeated M. E. Fox, 6—0, 6—1.

Fourth Round—J. H. Steinkamp defeated E. M. Behar, 6—1, 6—3; Allen Behr defeated E. Nolan, 6—3, 6—1; A. M. Lovibond defeated G. H. Croley, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

MISS RAMSAY GOLF VICTOR.

English Woman Defeats Miss Margaret Curtis at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 10.—Miss Vera Ramsay of England, a runner-up in the British woman's golf championship in 1911, who is now in this country in connection with Red Cross work, astonished the gallery at the Country Club in an open team competition today by defeating Miss Margaret Curtis, a former United States woman's champion, by 3 up and 1 to play. Miss Ramsay outdrove Miss Curtis at every hole, and approximating three holes turned in a medal score of 87.

Harry Vardon Goes 18 Holes in 64.

The wonderful score of 64 has just been accomplished by Harry Vardon, the famous English professional golfer, on his own course at the South Herts Club at Totteridge. Vardon, who was 45 years of age last Sunday, has been playing brilliantly of late, which promised splendidly for his arranged tour of the United States, now abandoned. On the occasion of his latest performance, Vardon went out in 31 and came home in 33. His only mistake was an over-strong putt, which resulted in a 4 at the shortest hole on the course. He tried for a 2, so as to be out in 29.

Inwood Opens Golf Season.

The Inwood Country Club formally opened its schedule over the week end with an eighteen hole medal play handicap. There were ninety starters and the high wind kept the scores more on the high side than usual. Harold A. Stetiner, the club champion, won the gross cup with 90, while the net fell to N. Fried for his card of 105—83—73.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

Current gossip in athletic circles of the University of Pennsylvania has it that Dr. Alvin Kraenzlein will be the successor to George Orton, who will resign at the expiration of the present athletic year as trainer of the Blue and Red track and field men. Orton announced a short time ago that he will have to give up his trainership through pressure of more important business.

Pennsylvania alumni are of the opinion that their Alma Mater owes the position of trainer to Kraenzlein. He was one of the most noted athletes ever turned out from the Philadelphia institution, knows many of the tricks of the game that Mike Murphy used in developing his numerous stars, and incidentally was responsible for Meredith and several other of the present Pennsylvania track leaders. Kraenzlein was trainer at Mercersburg Academy when Meredith was developed into one of the world's greatest athletes.

Following Mercersburg, Kraenzlein took a position with the University of Michigan, and established such a name for himself that he was engaged for a number of years to teach Germans how to train their athletes. Just before the war broke out last year the dentist-trainer received intimation that it would be safer for him in this country than in Germany, and Kraenzlein took his leave of the empire. He expected to return to Germany, but he has changed his opinion recently, and would willingly take up where Orton leaves off.

"Old Harry" Grumpelt will be active again this Summer, scoring points for the New York Athletic Club in the running high jump. The veteran jumper, who has been in the game for almost fifteen years, wrote Paul Pilgrim yesterday that he would be ready to take part in the senior metropolitan championships, which undoubtedly will be held next month. Last year, his fourteenth in competition, Grumpelt finished third to Oler and Jennings in the Mets.

Before going to Princeton on Friday night Johnny Mack, coach of the Yale track team, had a talk with Paul Pilgrim in the New York A. C. clubhouse, and the result probably will be the addition of several Yale men to the Mercury Foot squad next month. Mack has a lot of good material on his squad this year, and he always desires to place his men in good hands during the time they are away from college during the Summer vacation.

Seven events open to Amateur Athletic Union men appear on the program for the Post Office clerks' games at Celtic Park on Sunday afternoon, May 23. Many of the metropolitan champions have already entered the meet.

If suitable terms can be agreed upon, Stevens Institute in Hoboken will have the honor of staging the tryouts for the national championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August. The A. A. U. has been dickering with the Hoboken authorities for some days, but the terms offered by the Stevens people do not meet with the approval of Secretary Rubien of the A. A. U.

CASCADILLA CREW BARRED FROM RACE

Ithaca Schoolboys Not Eligible to Row in Special Race for Schoolboys on May 31.

Cascadilla School of Ithaca, N. Y., will not be permitted to enter a crew in the eight-oared shell race for high schools in the regatta of the New York Rowing Association on the Harlem River on May 31. This decision was reached after a heated discussion at a meeting of the association held last night at the New York A. C. The declination of the Ithaca school's request to take part in the contest was made on the grounds that the race was for juniors in the strict sense of the word—that is, open only to high or preparatory school oarsmen within fifty miles of New York who have never pulled an oar on a winning crew.

Through a mistake posters were printed for the association designating this race as being open to "junior eight-oar crews of high schools and schools." The delegates who contended that Cascadilla was eligible for the schoolboy race based their stand on the definition of a "schoolboy junior" as interpreted by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The governing rowing body classifies all schoolboys as juniors until they have won a race in open competition, so that if a boy was in ten winning school boats he would still be eligible for a junior schoolboy race. This definition is accepted by schools of Philadelphia and other cities, but when it was decided last year to have a schoolboy race on the Harlem the New York Association adopted its own definition of the term junior, as was within its jurisdiction.

Sam Cramer, of the Lone Star Boat Club, who has been giving much of his time to prepare the High School of Commerce crew for the Decoration Day race, strenuously objected to Cascadilla and threatened to give up coaching the New York boys if the Ithacans were permitted to enter.

It is probable that next year a special schoolboy race will be held in connection with the Harlem regatta, in which Cascadilla, Exeter, Andover, Groton, Central High School of Philadelphia and others will be invited to enter. But owing to the immature stage of rowing among the local high school boys, it was deemed unfair to permit a school with the reputation which Cascadilla possesses for rowing to enter.

De Witt Clinton is still without an eight-oar shell for the Memorial Day race, but Columbia University will take care of them if they cannot get a shell from ony local clubs. Some of the clubs are also without the necessary boats. Chairman Sturcke related how his club, the Woodcliffs of New Jersey, loaned their four-oared barge, and then their junior oarsmen decided they would like to enter the junior four-oar barge race. Mr. Sturcke could not recall the boat, so he told his men they were "not good enough" to take part in the event.

On a special vote of the delegates, Lovejoy of the New Rochelle High School was declared eligible for this year's schoolboy race. He was on a winning schoolboy crew last year.

President Sturcke will visit Philadelphia tomorrow to endeavor to secure the entries of three local clubs for a junior quadruple sculls race. The Malta and Fairmont clubs of Philadelphia have asked the New York association to add an event of this nature to their programme, but if the request is granted all the entries will have to come from Philadelphia.

The War Department will be consulted some time this week by a committee of the association to see what assistance it can render in having the Harlem cleared of much of the debris which handicaps oarsmen in their practice work. A great part of the boxes and other stuff that floats up the river comes from a dumping station near 125th Street, and this place will be singled out in the fight to clear the river.

A special committee was appointed to work on a regatta which will be held next year on the Passaic River in connection with a Newark celebration.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Borrow and Luke McLuke Assigned Top Weight in Stake Race.

Weights for the Metropolitan Handicap, which will be run on the opening day of the New York racing season at Belmont Park on May 20, were announced yesterday. There is only two pounds difference between the first five horses nominated among the thirty-seven on the list, Borrow and Luke McLuke being assigned the top impost of 126, while Roamer and Harmonicon are loaded with 125 pounds each, and Rock View must take up 124 pounds. The weights follow:

Borrow	126	Tartar	104
Luke McLuke	126	Leo Skoloy	103
Roamer	125	The Finn	102
Harmonicon	125	Trial by Jury	102
Rock Vic	124	Iron Duke	100
Buckhorn	119	Phonophor	100
Stromboli	118	Kilkenny Boy	100
Flying Ship	118	Addie M.	100
Ruskin	115	Haubert	99
Robert Bradley	110	Charter Maid	97
Colonial	110	Manumaker	97
Punch Bowl	110	King Simon	95
Charlestonian	109	Cliff Field	95
Pandean	108	Fair Count	95
Pebble	108	Harry Hill	93
Slumber 2d	107	Sam McMeekin	93
Magnet	106	Singsong	92
High Noon	104	My King	90
Sharpshooter	103		

Penalties accrue from 6 P. M. Monday, May 10.

Weights for Hunt Meet Handicaps.

The following weights are for the handicaps to be run Saturday at Belmont Park at the meet of the United Hunts Association:

Hillside Handicap; about five furlongs: Ambrose, 165 pounds; Bartlett, 145; Culvert, 161; Exemplar, 135; Fenmouse, 150; Lily Orme, 158; Mack B. Eubanks, 150; Mr. Specs, 163; Muskmelon, 135; Otto Floto, 140; Rosa Russell, 135; Tommie Thompson, 150; True as Steel, 163.

Grantree Steeplechase for hunters: about two and a half miles. Aggravate, 150 pounds; Ben Cabell, 148; Conqueror, 170; Cloud, 159; Descendant, 145; Duke of Duluth, 160; Floral Artist, 150; Knight of Mercy, 148; M. J. Shannon, 150; Royal Amber, 154; Web Carter, 167.

Queens Open Steeplechase; about two miles. Aggravate, 149 pounds; Adventuress, 140; Albion, 147; Cabaret, 154; Foxcraft, 140; Frijolee, 148; Mission, 160; Meeting House, 154; Native Maid, 138; Roland Pardee, 132; Rahab, 146; Royal Amber, 154; Unmask, 159; Wooltex, 146.

Harlem Y. C. Racing Schedule.

The racing season of the Harlem Yacht Club promises to be one of the best in the history of the organization. On Decoration Day will be the annual regatta, open to all boats up to and including Class P. As this is practically the first race of the season, a large entry list is assured. On Aug. 21 the club will hold a long distance race to Stratford Shoal and return, which will be open to cabin yachts in cruising trim, rating over seventeen feet and not over thirty-one feet, racing measurement, enrolled in any recognized club. During the season there will be three "In Bay" races, during the months of June, July and August. These races will be open only to boat owners who are members of the club and will be sailed in two divisions. In place of awarding a prize for each race, the Regatta Committee have decided to give a substantial series prize for each division. These races will be on the Larchmont point system, and probably the handicaps will be "blind," so that the owners will be kept in the dark regarding their positions. Ex-Commodore George W. Jarchow has offered a prize for the race in September, open to members' boats who finish in the Decoration Day Regatta. The Regatta Committee consists of Edwin H. Tucker, Chairman; ex-Commodore F. C. Sullivan and Philip Fox.

WASHINGTON TURNS TO HORSE SHOW

McLean, Stotesbury and Homewood Stables Win Most of the Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Sport-loving Washington spent the afternoon at the Capital City Horse Show, where seventeen classes were exhibited. The chief events included the contests of army teams, Class T0, open to all hunters, in which the Homewood Stable of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt took the blue ribbon, with Nancy Pansy, with E. B. McLean's Alarm second, and the contest for the MacMurray Cup. In this last-named class, with thirty-five horses entered, the donor, Miss Ethel McMurray, took her place in the judges' box. The cup, one of the handsomest of the show's trophies, was won by E. B. McLean's Ravello, with Alarm of the same stable taking second ribbon.

In the ladies' road saddle class, Miss Alice Mann of Washington and Miss Marion du Pont of Wilmington took first and second honors.

E. B. McLean, the Homewood Stable, which, in partnership with T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, were among the patrons of the show, each taking ribbons in almost every class.

In addition to the large army contingent from this city and Fort Myer, the patrons included the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, the President of the Federal Reserve Board, Charles S. Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin; Mr. Brun, the Minister from Denmark; Mrs. Mackey-Smith, the Misses Mackey-Smith, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bronson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Dr. and Mrs. Adolf C. Miller, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Miss Jane Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Draper, Miss Margaret Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. Fletcher Harper of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Emory, Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooke, the Misses Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Myer, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry Breckenridge, Miss Margaret Breckenridge, Hugh Legare, the Misses Patten, Mr. and Mrs. James Parmelee, and Miss Maury.

CYCLE RACING NOTES.

Under the leadership of Frank L. Kramer, President of the American Racing Cyclists' Union, the cyclists have selected May 19 as the date on which they will conduct a Floyd A. MacFarland memorial meet. All the proceeds will go to the widow of the late racing manager. It will be the first night race meeting of the Summer season. All the riders have responded to the call and an interesting card of races will be put on the program. MacFarland, it develops, did not leave much property, though in his day he earned many thousands of dollars in the game. The manager carried no life insurance. Mrs. MacFarland has returned to her home in Buffalo and the body of the late manager has been sent to that city for interment.

Clarence Carman, the American motor-paced champion, who has been doing a vaudeville turn on the rollers with Joseph Fogler the Brooklyn cyclist, has signed a contract to ride on the tracks controlled by the Cycle Racing Association and will make his first appearance of the season at the Boston track on May 22. Carman will on that day be matched against Wiley and Mandonna in a special match race. Carman has kept in fine condition, but will start in active training next week, working out at Brighton Beach. Fogler has not signed a contract as yet this season, but it is expected that with the end of his vaudeville season he will now come to terms.

John M. Chapman, who was appointed manager to succeed MacFarland, has also been named Secretary of the Cycle Racing Association, taking the place of Edward De B. Newman, who resigned recently.

TROOPERS PLAY POLO.

Whites Defeat Reds in Squadron A Series at Van Cortlandt Park.

Squadron A polo teams played their second match of the season yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. Ten players reported, and by the time the game was called, at 5 o'clock, there was a fringe of spectators along one side of the field. The teams lined up as the Whites and the Reds. The former won by 3 goals to 1. Both sides played a surprisingly fast game for so early in the season. The ponies—the squadron having acquired a number of new ones—were fast and in fine shape. The players also showed a vast improvement in their stick work over their performances in th eopening match. They followed the ball with greater accuracy and rode straighter.

The Reds were the first to score, the tally coming in the opening period. The ball had only been in play for about a minute, when, from a scrimmage in front of the Whites' goal, Bolton shot the sphere between the uprights.

The Whites even matters up in the second chukker, when Johnson tallied for his team from a difficult angle, the ball being almost on the sideboards. Eaton added another in the third, which gave the Whites the lead.

For teams playing on the flat the sides were quite evenly matched. There was hardly two goals difference between the two sides, if anything, were a little better mounted than their opponents. Neither side was able to tally in the fourth period. Captain Strong took E. B. Rives's place on the Red team and Captain Thomas succeeded J. F. Johnson at back for the Whites. The latter has a nasty spill soon after entering the game, but was not hurt.

COLUMBIA-STUYVESANT TIE.

Freshmen and School Teams Each Score 45 in Annual Meet.

The freshmen of Columbia and Stuyvesant High School held their annual track meet yesterday, with the result a tie at 45 points. Both teams alternated back and forth in the first three events, the freshmen winning first and second in the 120-yard high hurdles, Stuyvesant retaliating in the 100-yard dash, and the yearlings repeating in the mile.

W. A. White, '18, and Maynard White, Stuyvesant, tied for second honors with two firsts, Albrecht of Stuyvesant leading them with two firsts and a second. Summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by W. A. White, 1918; Brown, 1918, second; Banks, Stuyvesant, third. Time—0:18 4-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant; Albrecht, Stuyvesant, second; Mahnken, 1918, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Gemelt, 1918; Huelsenbeck, 1918, second; Miller, Stuyvesant, third. Time—5.00 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Albrecht, Stuyvesant; Doolittle, 1918, second; Zychlinski, 1918, third. Time—0:55 2-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by W. A. White, 1918; Hammerslag, Stuyvesant, second; Brown, 1918, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant; Cooper, Stuyvesant, second; Alzamora, 1918, third. Time—0:23.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Huelsenbeck, 1918; Kaufman, 1918, second; Doolittle, 1918, third. Time—2:08 3-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Albrecht, Stuyvesant, 19 feet, 6¼ inches; Bryan, 1918, second, 19 feet, 3 inches; Cooper, Stuyvesant, third, 18 feet, 11 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Banks, Stuyvesant; Lehman, 1918, and Sinclair, Stuyvesant, tied for second. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.

Shot-Put, 12 Pounds.—Won by Sinclair, Stuyvesant; Ritter, 1918, second; Behlin, Stuyvesant, third. Distance, 45 feet, 1½ inches.

NEW LAW A SETBACK TO MERCHANT FLEET

Can't Man Ships with English-Speaking Crews, Ring Says.

Welding Ring, an expert on deep sea trade conditions, says that costs in manning and operating vessels will be higher under the provisions of the Seaman's law, recently signed by President Wilson, but nobody can as yet be certain what the exact effect will be. The element of increase that has to do with the maritime labor market, he holds, can only be revealed with the passage of time.

"A new requirement is that no United States vessel of 100 tons or more," says Mr. Ring in the current issue of The American, "may leave any home port with a crew of which less than three out of every four men understand English. The law reads, 'A crew not less than 75 per cent. of which, in each department thereof, are able to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel,' which might be construed to mean that the men must be expert navigators, or even include Lascar crews of the Pacific, that make excellent seamen and understand exactly what they are to do. But the law is understood to mean that they must understand English. Some shipowners think that they must be citizens of this country, but there seems to be nothing in the law requiring citizenship.

"The practical effect of this requirement, some operators of the ships say, will be to make it next to impossible to man our present sample merchant navy. The vessels of our Atlantic Coast shipping, both coastwise and overseas, are manned largely by foreigners. Officers of United States ships must be citizens. Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Russians, Spaniards, and Latin Americans fill the crews, as seen on some actual lists, with only an occasional citizen of this country.

"The new law removes all penalties excepting loss of a seaman's personal effects and half the wages due him for desertion of his ship either in a home or a foreign port. The peculiar provisions of the law in this regard seem to shipowners to give unlimited possibilities of mischief and expense in the operation of their ships. Heretofore sailors have shipped for full voyages or longer, and a master could make a contract for withholding all wages for desertion, also have a deserting seaman arrested in a home or foreign port and sent to jail for a month. Consular officers abroad were charged in the old law to discountenance insubordination by every means in their power and to 'reclaim deserters.' All reference to prosecution for desertion has been taken out of the law.

"Sailormen have heretofore had the privilege of drawing half the money due them on arrival at any port. But the master has been able to stipulate this privilege away by special contract. The new law makes such stipulations void. The man must be paid, 'provided, such a demand shall not be made before the expiration of, nor oftener than once in, five days. Any failure on the part of the master to comply with this demand shall release the seaman from his contract, and he shall be entitled to full payment of wages earned. And when the voyage is ended every such seaman shall be entitled to the remainder of the wages which shall then be due him.'

"The man gets half of his money, and if he then deserts cannot be prosecuted. The law specifically applies this privilege of drawing half pay to the seamen of foreign ships in American ports. With the withdrawal of prosecution, desertion on half pay is possible to them also.

"As an illustration to show the difficulty of carrying out this provision, some of the steamers that are loaded for West India ports, and also ports of the Pacific Coast, call at as many as fifteen or twenty different ports before the voyage is completed. Providing they are five days apart, it would enable the seamen to collect their half pay at least fifteen or twenty times during an outward voyage. To carry this out would necessitate the employment of a bookkeeper to keep the accounts for the master. This is an extreme illustration, but it is quite possible under the wording of the law.

"The law adds to the official requirements of seamen's menu by specifying five quarts of water per day, instead of four, and two ounces of butter, instead of one. In the case of the specimen 10,000-ton ship this adds 10 gallons of water and 2½ pounds of butter a day to crew requirements.

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PITCHED BALL KILLS BOY.

Played Throughout Game, but Died from His Injury Yesterday.

Edward Seligman, 17 years old, of 305 Eath Eighty-eighth Street, died in his home last evening as the result of being struck by a pitched ball in a baseball game last Sunday at Westchester Avenue and Furman Street, the Bronx.

Two games were played between the Hempstead baseball team, of which Seligman was a member, and Mike's Old Stars. As Seligman stood in the batter's box in the first game he was knocked down by a pitched ball which struck him on the head. He continued playing, however, throughout the two games.

Sunday night he complained of a headache. He was attended by the family physician, and seemed to recover. He felt normal when he arose yesterday morning, but complained again of a headache in the afternoon. He lapsed into unconsciousness at 5 o'clock, and died an hour later.

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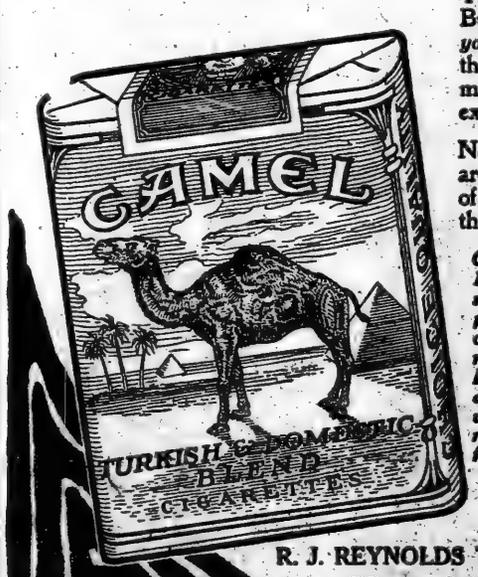

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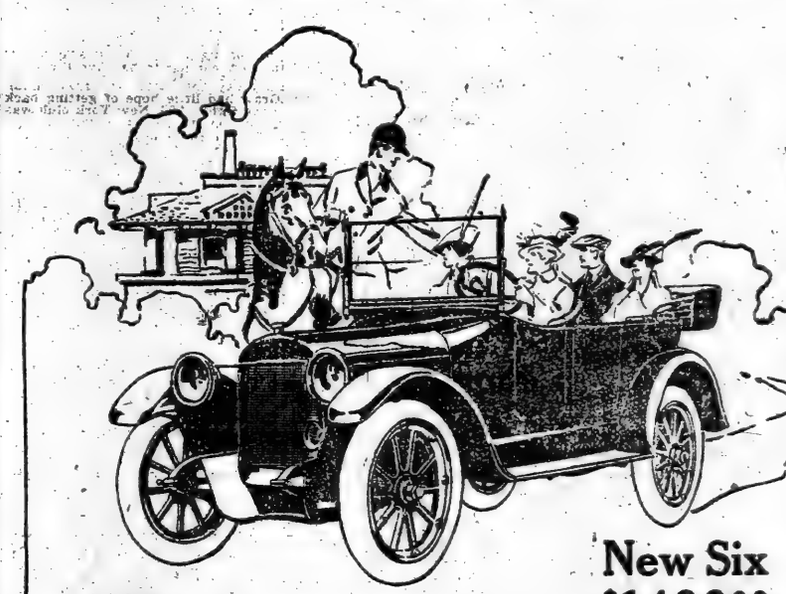

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915.

NOT THE FINAL WORD.

The words President WILSON addressed to four thousand naturalized citizens at Philadelphia last night will not meet the expectations of the twenty times four million Americans who are citizens by birth. He made no direct reference to the subject that is uppermost in the minds of all the people, to the murder of so many of our fellow-citizens by German arms, a deed of desperation that has stirred a deeper feeling in the bosoms of Americans than any by which they have been moved since the close of the civil war. He spoke his thought in those general phrases which—we have his own word for it—he sometimes employs to cloak his real opinions.

But while this utterance of the President does not respond to the feeling of the people, they must see that it was unreasonable to expect him to make a declaration of national policy to this Philadelphia meeting. The occasion was not appropriate, the moment doubtless inopportune. Mr. WILSON did not speak the final word when he said last night that there is such a thing as being so right that a nation does not need to convince others by force that it is right. We are unconquerably right in our conviction that we have suffered at the hands of Germany a wrong that must be atoned for, yet it is not alone to right the wrong that we shall act, if act we must. It is not alone the Lusitania's dead that call upon us to seek redress, it is our own living sense of the peril that would beset us and all peaceful nations if by these frightful methods and in this savage spirit Germany should beat back her foes and come to a place of dominance in the world. That must not be. There can be no peace on earth until the Hohenzollern curse is lifted from Germany, until her godless military arrogance is crushed.

That is the thought that the men of this country are now speaking to each other in the deep tone of conviction. Manifestly the President could not, in an address of occasion, give voice to such a thought, nor could he be expected to announce any resolve he may have formed. We must wait, as he is waiting, for the fit moment. It is to be assumed that he has information not yet disclosed to the public, and his purposes must remain in his own keeping until he is ready to proclaim them. While the American people wait upon his decision they are in a state of nervous tension that grows every day more painful, but no sober-minded man will urge hasty action. It is the nation's prayer that we may escape the great calamity of conflict, and it will be the universal hope that there may be in the President's mind some planned way of deliverance that will leave our peace untroubled, our honor free of reproach. WOODROW WILSON is an American, he feels and thinks as an American. We must trust to his wisdom, to his determination, in a time of greatest trial and responsibility, to find the right and just way.

GERMANY'S DEFENSES.

Germany and her defenders feel the need of justification for the destruction of the Lusitania, and they can find none, none that for an instant avails them before the judgment seat of civilization. The German Government sought to make it appear that the Lusitania was actually a ship of war, and so might be sunk without warning. In its official communication given out on Saturday evening it said that "the Lusitania was naturally armed with guns, as were recently most of the English mercantile steamers." The statement is untrue. It was at once denied by the British Government, and Mr. MALONE, the Collector of Customs at this port, declares that "the Lusitania was inspected before sailing, as is customary," and "no guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament." Governments in their official communications are not supposed to utter falsehoods. Unless her spy system utterly failed her in this instance, Germany must have known the truth.

The German Government puts forth a further defense that the responsibility for the loss of these 1,400 lives rests on England's policy of a "starvation blockade." Dr. DERNBURG and other defenders of Germany justify the attack upon the Lusitania as a retaliation for England's starvation mode of warfare. But a blockade which inhibits the food supply of an enemy country is a recognized method of warfare, neither cruel nor unusual. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not a cruel man and he had a profound respect for law. Yet the Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field, issued as General Orders No. 100 in April, 1863, instructions drawn up by Dr. LIEBLER which had the benefit of LINCOLN's revision, contain this declaration:

> War is not carried on by arms alone. It is lawful to starve a hostile belligerent, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy.

But there is no room for argument as to the lawfulness of a blockade that cuts off supplies of every kind, including food. It is a measure that tends to shorten war. Nor has the starvation blockade inflicted any suffering upon the women and children or peaceful citizens of Germany. It has been the German boast, it is the common report of correspondents and others observers, that the food supplies of the empire are as yet ample. Moreover, Germany has a way of escape from any possible suffering the cutting off of her food supplies may involve. It is open to her to end the war at any moment. Foodstuffs would then flow in freely. The commander of her submarine gave the 2,000 human beings on the Lusitania no hope of escape, there was no way open to them save such as chance might afford. The German commander did his utmost to kill them all. The defense based on reprisal is destitute of validity.

Dr. DERNBURG in the statement he gave to the newspapers yesterday morning attempts this defense:

> It has been the custom heretofore to take off passengers and crew and tow the ship into port. But a submarine, say 150 feet long, cannot do it. It has no accommodations for either passengers or crew. The submarine is a frail craft and may easily be rammed, and a speedy ship is capable of running away from it.

Therefore it was a justifiable act, without notice or warning, to dispatch a torpedo against the hull of the Lusitania, even though more than 1,400 persons were thus sent to their death. This justification can mean only that the submarine, as a new instrument of war, operates outside the domain of international law and may carry on its work of destruction in disregard of the usages of war. But the German Embassy cited international law and precedent in its protest to the State Department against the construction of submarines at the Bethlehem Iron Works for export to England. It insisted that under the law of the Geneva Arbitration such exports would violate our neutrality. In the German mind, therefore, international law covers submarines when they are intended for England, it has no binding force in respect to German submarines.

Then there is the warning given by the German Embassy's advertisement and by the German proclamation of the war zone. The war zone decree had no warrant in law, and our Government gave official notice that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for any invasion of our rights under that spurious doctrine. The embassy's warning serves Germany as a defense no better than an assassin's antecedent threatening letter would serve him when on his trial for murder. The Germans tell us that the responsibility for the deaths of the more than 100 Americans who went down with the Lusitania rests upon themselves, that in common prudence they should never have taken passage on that threatened ship. They were within their lawful rights in sailing to England aboard the Lusitania, and the argument based upon considerations of prudence is answered by our Government's warning that Germany must not do the thing she has done, that she would be held to strict accountability for such an act. It was incredible that a nation claiming to be civilized would disregard such a warning, it was even more incredible that a nation which so loudly boasts of civilization would perpetrate a crime so barbarous and damnable.

There is no defense for Germany. There is nothing to be said in her behalf that can diminish her bloodguiltiness. There is no exception to the rule of law that the crew and passengers of a merchant ship which the captor intends to sink must first be removed in safety. Disregard of that rule stamps the captor as an outlaw, and in this case, since the crime was premeditated and carefully planned as executed, Germany has put upon herself the ban of outlawry.

Candid men even in great crises that move to swift action have a natural desire to make up their minds in the light of reason and fact. In the case of the Lusitania the law and the facts are absolutely unmistakable. They leave Germany no defense. They leave no excuse save that of willful perverseness for those who seek to defend her.

A CALL FOR DEFENSE.

The call of the National Security League for an immediate improvement of our defenses on land and water is signed by men who cannot be charged even by peace advocates with jingoism or a disposition to arouse the war spirit. The call or "open letter" was prepared before the present excitement, as the result of careful deliberation, and it bears the names among others of JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ALTON B. PARKER, and HENRY L. STIMSON. It sets forth clearly the inadequacy of our present mobile army and the weakness of our coast defenses, which are matters of common knowledge. It urges the building up of the National Guard to its normal strength provided by law, and demands the formation, as quickly as possible, of organized reserve forces for both the national army and the State troops. It dwells upon the navy's need of scout cruisers, battleship cruisers, aeroplanes, and mine layers. It demands a correction of the present wasteful methods of disbursing the funds supplied for the army and navy and the adoption of a "definite military policy."

This letter has been sent to all members of Congress and officers of the Federal and State Governments, and has been widely distributed also among private citizens. It sounds no note of alarm, but indicates a real necessity, which must be met.

BASED ON MISAPPREHENSION.

It is not to be expected that the investigation of the circumstances of the loss of the Lusitania which has been ordered by the British Board of Trade will reveal any negligence on the part of the ship's officers or lack of discipline among the crew. Indeed, discipline seems to have been maintained until the vessel sank. The statements of a few passengers of their experience in the brief period of intense excitement after the second torpedo struck the hull have no great weight as testimony. For instance, it has been charged that the crew were ordered not to lower the boats, but Captain TURNER has explained that, although the engines were disabled by the first torpedo, the Lusitania was still moving rapidly, and it is obviously impossible to lower boats from a moving ship. After the vessel had listed, one side of it was far out of the water, so that boats on that side could not be used, while too little time remained before the culmination of the disaster for lowering all on the other side. There seems to be ample testimony now that Captain TURNER made no mistakes. He followed the course specified by the British Admiralty, from whom he received two messages while nearing the Irish coast, to which he replied. The ship was proceeding at the speed usually maintained in those waters.

Criticism of the British Admiralty for not providing an armored convoy is seen now to have been founded on misapprehension. In the House of Commons yesterday the First Lord of the Admiralty said that the resources of the British Navy did not enable the Admiralty "to provide destroyer escorts for mail and passenger ships." The fact has been overlooked, also, that in war the status of a convoyed merchant vessel is precisely that of a warship, and that to provide a convoy of destroyers would be to invite submarine attack. The war vessels have been guarding the transport of troops to various foreign ports. Although a large part of the navy is still in home waters, where it may be busily employed before long, many British warships are in the Dardanelles or off the coast of Africa, while we all know that some are watching our coasts for German vessels detained here that might otherwise try to escape. The defense of the Admiralty, therefore, is sufficient, in spite of the widespread belief here, while the Lusitania was making her last voyage, that she would be convoyed into port.

When there is time to discuss details of a calamity which has given rise to problems of graver import than the management of ships at sea, the question of lifeboats for ocean liners, so hotly discussed after the loss of the Titanic, will be brought up again with new facts for argument. It will be found, probably, that the comparatively few boats out of the Lusitania's ample supply which could be launched were not as useful as they were expected to be and that the work of lowering them was too difficult to be quickly accomplished. The few light collapsible boats, on the other hand, were very serviceable.

POPULARIZATION OF CITY BONDS.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN's idea of the establishment of city savings banks as a means of disposing of city bonds has more capacity of damaging existing savings banks than of benefiting the city. And yet there is much attractiveness about the idea of popularizing the city's bonds. The existing savings banks serve their purpose well. They take cash on any day, pay cash practically on any day, finance their own expenses, and give depositors no trouble about the safe keeping of securities. The average person of small means does not invest in bonds because of the cost and trouble of buying, the cost and difficulty of selling, and embarrassments regarding safe deposit. These are to some extent difficulties of inexperience and ignorance, and therefore are as irremedial as like causes of straitened means.

It would seems that without prejudice to Mr. LEWISOHN's broader idea there might be a narrower and more promising field of usefulness. The city used to take its taxes all on one day. It now takes them on two days. Why should not the city take its taxes on any day, discounting them to those who anticipate them? That this privilege is appreciated is shown by the fact that many millions are paid on the first day that the opportunity of payment is available. Taxpayers have their times of abundance, like other people, and the city could get in its receivables, on the average, much quicker than on its two days. It would be a simple matter to calculate for each day the discount value of a tax debt to the city and to accept the taxes less discount. It would not be necessary to go into bookkeeping. Certificates receivable for taxes could be issued, and they would be dealt in. Taxpayers know their requirements within a small fraction, and could provide themselves either directly from the city or from the market which would be established in them. The transaction would substitute the acceptance of taxes for borrowing in anticipation of taxes. The bankers' commissions would go to taxpayers in discounts in part, for the discount would be less than bankers would accept.

The popularizing of bond issues has been tried more than once, and with only doubtful success. The offering of better facilities to taxpayers has been approved by them in the application of the city's recent method, and would be more appreciated if widened.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Passenger Lists Imperfect.

When the business of maritime transportation is going along smoothly, the present method of making out and keeping the lists of passengers sailing on the various steamers meets more than fairly well the necessities and demands for information as to the identity of the persons thus conveyed. Naturally it would do so, as the system in use has slowly crystallized out from long years of experience. But when there is departure from the ordinary course of events—when accidents happen to liners, large or small, or when, as now, the existence of war has been made the excuse for the wholesale destruction of peaceful travelers going quietly about their lawful business—then the lists as prepared and preserved by the several companies are found to be woefully inadequate sources of the knowledge required.

The result then is confusion as to the numbers and names of the dead and the living, and harrowing uncertainties are imposed on relatives and friends seeking to learn the fate of those in whom their interest is so keen. In spite of their best efforts to secure accuracy, the newspapers print varying estimates, and they are obliged to give names which, lacking the addition of an identifying place of residence, may have belonged to any one of several persons.

There are some reasons why, as a rule, too much and too explicit information of this sort should not be made public, among them the reason that it would lead to the pestering of passengers with offers of the assorted wares which travelers need or can be made to believe they need. But the troubles with the lists that have followed the loss of the Lusitania have demonstrated only too clearly that the steamship companies should keep better records of their passengers than they do. It would not be too much for them carefully to record, not only the full name of every purchaser of a ticket, but his or her home address and something analogous to the "next of kin" that is so carefully set down in the rosters of our sailors and soldiers.

Comparatively safe, at least in peace times, as ocean travel has become, it still has its dangers and uncertainties, and always will have them. They are not increased by admitting, and, as far as possible, guarding against, them.

Responsibility Without a Precedent.

History records the names of many men who adopted policies or issued orders that resulted in deaths far more numerous than those that followed the sinking of the Lusitania. Kings and General beyond computation have thus been responsible for the slaughter of more millions than can be counted, and in a way it was a direct responsibility. Its directness, however, was not like that of the man who loosed the torpedoes against the great liner.

That man knew that if his careful preparations for hitting his selected target were successful the immediate a practically inevitable result would be the drowning of a large part of the men, women, and children on board the ship. The deaths that ensued were the results to be expected at once from what he did with his own hand, and there does not recur to memory a single instance in which one act of one man was followed within a few minutes by the destruction of so many lives.

The warships that have been blown up in the same manner carried large crews, of course, but none of them had a company on board like that of the Lusitania, either in numbers or in composition. The mines exploded under trenches by the several belligerents in the present war perhaps come nearest to working a like disaster, with a responsibility similarly personal, yet never even in this manner has more than a part of a regiment been killed, and of course the destruction of professional or organized fighting men, knowingly accepting the risks of war and observing such few laws as it has, is a very different matter from that of blowing up a crowded passenger steamer.

Hitherto, one would have denied that in any country calling itself civilized a man could be found, in or out of the criminal class, who would obey an order to perform such a deed, whatever the order's source. Now we know better.

Devotion at Its Culmination.

Survivors from the Lusitania are telling the many heroic acts of self-sacrifice observed by them before the ship went down. With hardly an exception, apparently, among either passengers or crew, all on board preserved something of calm, and savage manifestations of "the will to live," so lamentably common at such times, seem to have been almost wholly absent. Panic and ferocity were alike missing, and there are no reports of a

for the boats that all must have been known were too few to rescue more than a fraction of those on board.

Comparing well with the highest heroism displayed on the steamer, and of a pathos perhaps never surpassed on a like occasion, was a happening in one of the boats. Among those drawn into it from the water was a woman who had somehow managed to keep with her after the ship went down her three little children. All four were lifted in, but for two of the children rescue had come too late. They were dead.

Soon, as the work of picking up survivors went on, the boat became crowded. Whether or not the woman was told that it had no room for the dead the dispatch detailing the incident does not disclose, but the grieving mother realized the necessities of the situation, either at suggestion or for herself, and with her own hands lowered the bodies of her two dead children into the water and saw them drift and sink from her sight.

Words fail for adequate recognition of an act like that. None could have criticised the mother for protesting against separation from her dead—for struggling to prevent it—for compelling the use of force. This woman went far beyond duty or obligation. Her name is not given.

THE GERMAN TOUCH.

A Rudeness in It That Antagonizes All Other People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is an extract from a letter to me by the man who, more than any other, insured the success of America at the last Olympic gathering of athletes in Stockholm. He is universally respected as a captain of industry; an enthusiastic patron of amateur sport, and a man of wide travel and sound judgment:

> I quite understand your feelings in regard to Germany. Obsessed with the idea of becoming rulers of the world, they have never taken a careful inventory of it to determine whether they had just ground to expect a fulfillment of their wish. The result of their military training has been to produce no exceptional men. This was shown at Stockholm in 1912, where Germany, in spite of everything and having a very large representation, came out, I think, about sixth. They did not ride, shoot, fence, or do anything noteworthy on track or field.
>
> During the present era, when the world has been so thoroughly changed by the great thoughts of great men crystallized into material form, what has Germany originated? In all the world's great mechanical improvements that have taken place she has absorbed the ideas of other people, perfected them, and, with her wonderful power of organization, has made them better, but she has not originated anything.
>
> The function of a leader, I take it, is to lead, and certainly I cannot see where Germany has led. * * *

Referring to Stockholm the writer continues:

> Germany was represented by an exceedingly strong, able, and very delightful set of men, all highly educated. All three could speak with equal fluency in the official languages of the congress, namely, English, French, and German, and you would pick out that delegation prima facie as the one wielding the greatest influence in the convention. Yet, through some lack of tact or delicacy of touch, they could do nothing with the convention. When they presented some amendment to our rules, using as their sole argument that the Kaiser or Prince Max wanted it, one did not wonder that it was voted down. As they had on their list a number of propositions, some of which we in the United States were in favor of, I suggested to them that, as they had a great many things to look out for, it would perhaps save time if they would let the United States take charge of at least part of them. At first the suggestion was received with surprise—almost as an insult; but after a little further experience with the temper of the congress they agreed to turn them over to us, and we had them rushed through the congress as non-contentious matters. Our good services were recognized, and after the congress adjourned the German delegation gave me a dinner in acknowledgment of my services.
>
> I tell you all this to make this point: That, with all their ability and many good points, the German delegates never once sensed the reason why they themselves could not carry things through the congress. They antagonized people, not knowing that they were antagonizing them, precisely as they are doing now in the United States.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, May 7, 1915.

The Porter's Wage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult for some individuals to see why the situation in which people tip porters, who thus receive a portion of their wages directly from the public, is so awful as to cause a part of the populace to smart with indignation.

At present a passenger from New York to Boston pays a dollar for a Pullman seat; and, let us assume, in the course of his trip he tips the porter a quarter. Total expenses for comforts and luxuries, which he does not always need, $1.25. If we lived in a no-tip Utopia the gentleman would pay approximately $1.25 for his Pullman seat, and the porter might or might not get the 25 cents intended for him. What is the difference?

Simply this: When I tip a Pullman porter I know that he gets the money; whereas, if I passed my extra 25 cents through the window of a Pullman ticket office there would be a very fair chance of it suffering from lack of nourishment in its progress from my pocket to the pay envelope of the employe.

G. L. B.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 8, 1915.

The Brute and His Rules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Barnard 1914's" view is impossible for the citizens of the United States to hold as practical because it does not reckon with human nature. Human nature, which always instinctively demands fair play, reveals itself in making laws against hitting below the belt in contests of "brutish men." The world has not yet been educated to do without war, but it has been taught to have "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind" and, above all, to observe the rules of whatever game it plays. The international codes drawn by conventions at which Germany was represented are acknowledged to have been broken by her. The offense is against all nations party to those understandings, for they cannot have been laws since they apparently do not hold, and against human nature—that is, against mankind. For Germany has not played fair and must accept the verdict of the impartial bystanders. T. C. S., 1915.

New York, May 9, 1915.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Hotly the furies rage,
Wildly the passions roar;
Earth is a pitiful stage
Torn by the shocks of war.
Help us, O Lord, to still
The clamor of murder and lust;
Guide us, Almighty Will,
Render us strong and just.

We who are freedom-bred
Hark to a world's appeal;
We, whom democracy led
To the torch of a great ideal,
Crave in the brunt of the strife
That tumbles nations to dust
A boon from the Master of life:
Render us strong and just.

Grant for our chieftain's deeds
Clearness of heart and mind;
Grant to the people he leads
The grace of Thy purpose divined;
Now in Thy infinite power
Help us fulfill Thy trust;
Now in the troubled hour
Render us strong and just.

THE CANAL DELUSION.

Instead of Doubling the Navy's Strength It Halves It.

New York, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want heartily to indorse every word in the splendid editorial of this morning's issue of THE TIMES, and to state that it represents the thought behind the work of the National Security League, which I have found nowhere more clearly expressed. I fear many people think that because the Security League is advocating proper naval and military defenses our program bears to the extreme in some respects. Such is not the case. Our sole purpose is to induce Congress to provide that minimum of army and navy which can be relied upon for effective service in case of necessity. The American people are opposed to militarism, and should not, therefore, tolerate any extravagance in connection with such forces as are necessary, but it becomes increasingly apparent that the present conditions are intolerable. Suppose, for instance, that a situation should arise demanding an intervention by armed forces on our part. Is it conceivable that we could either attack or defend ourselves against any first-class power? In measuring the strength of the navy our combined Atlantic and Pacific fleet is always made the basis of calculation and it is sometimes said that the Canal exactly doubles our naval strength. If the Panama Canal were invulnerable, this fact might lend some measure of justification to such a view, but, if the Panama Canal is, as I am informed, extremely open to attack, then the size of our navy would seem to be seriously insufficient for national defense even though its equipment in men and material were complete; and it can as truthfully be said that in the event of attack by a naval force superior in tonnage and mobility to our own, the Canal, instead of doubling, would divide our naval strength exactly in two, through our necessity to defend both coasts. That the Canal is not invulnerable is well known to you and to all those who have given the matter attention.

In conclusion I think the suggestion of THE TIMES that flags throughout the city be half-staffed on one day during this week as a mark of our sympathy for the families of those lost through the sinking of the Lusitania is a suggestion which should have the approval of everyone.

S. S. MENKEN, President,
The National Security League.

TO EASE THE DYING.

An Appeal for Pieces of Bed Ticking and Spools of Cotton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to personal affairs, I have to remain in Paris, and am hard at work for the war sufferers in a wider way than was possible at Dinard. Here I am in touch with the small and miserable hospitals all over France, Poland, and Serbia, and I am begging again of your splendidly generous readers for help.

This time I plead for spools of cotton thread and coarse ticking for mattresses for Serbia, where, near Nish, 1,400 men are lying, wounds untended, raging with typhus fever, on plank floors, because there isn't a single mattress in the building. Miss Arthur, head of the medical department of the Young Women's Christian Association here, has gotten together by subscription money enough to pay 100 women 20 cents a day each to make up mattress covers, but there isn't enough ticking to be had, and it is the law that no shop now may sell more than one spool of white cotton to an individual, as the stock has almost run out in France.

Therefore I beg that compassionate souls will send pieces of bed ticking and spools of cotton between 30 and 60. If every one could just donate a quarter of a dollar each, those thousands of agonized heroes would at least die more comfortably or be enabled to fight their second battle against death under more favorable conditions. A wooden floor is not a happy place when bodies are in torture.

So please help them. Direct boxes thus and they will come quickly and free of cost: Duryea, American Relief Clearing House, Pier 57, North River, New York.

Write outside what box contains, to avoid opening them, as men are scarce.

NINA L. DURYEA.
Hotel Roosevelt, Paris, April 21, 1915.

CANADIAN ECONOMICS.

The Country's Position Is That of Being Technically at War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting editorial of April 30—"Economic Curiosities"—dealing with effects of the war upon Canada's trade with Europe, the statement is made that Canada's adverse balance of trade for a long time has been running wild. "She had been buying from Europe vastly more than she sold to Europe, so that on account of merchandise exchanged the debt went heavily against her."

If in Europe you include the United Kingdom, this statement is incorrect. During the ten years ending 1913 Canada imported from Europe $1,435,000,000 and exported to Europe $1,595,000,000 of merchandise, giving Canada a favorable trade balance of $160,000,000. During the five years ending 1913 the total imports were $873,000,000, the exports $907,000,000, giving Canada a favorable balance of $34,000,000.

When trade between Canada and the United States is considered, the story is a different one. For the same periods the balances in favor of the United States were, respectively, $1,387,800,000 and $893,000,000, with, for 1913, $296,000,000. The United Kingdom has not only been paying Canada for excess of Canadian goods over British goods, but has also lent Canada enormous sums of money. The bulk of this money has been spent in the United States, as the great trade balances evidence.

Canada is the United States' second best customer. And yet Americans, generally speaking, know little and understand less about Canada and the Canadian commercial market. The editorial referred to says: "It is very odd that though Canada is at war with Germany, her economic relation to the war is similar to that of a neutral country." The reasons seem to be quite obvious. Canada is little more than technically at war. In spite of over 100,000 men being at the front or in training, the social, political, manufacturing, and agricultural activities of the country are scarcely disturbed, the agricultural interests are wealthier, more strenuous, more progressive than ever they were. Canada, like the United States, is a storehouse and a production factor for belligerent Europe. Canada, like the United States, has been put on its mettle to produce much of what it has hitherto imported. Vessels have passed into and out of Canadian ports with even less apprehension than has been the case with United States ports. It may be the habit of countries at war to have their ante bellum economic relations upset. Canada, by reason of her geographical position and her internal economy, is the exception.

JOHN SULLIVAN.
New York, May 8, 1915.

Out of Bed to Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 10.—For decency's sake, get a white man or a seafaring officer to kill editorially the blatant experienced traveler of Page 2 Monday, who advises captains of Titanics and Lusitanias, wins sweepstakes, is friend of Vanderbilts and Astors, and blows himself to a column of self-advertisement in THE TIMES in the face of a universal disaster. Am sick, but am still alive enough to be

PRESS REPUDIATES GERMAN SYMPATHY

Berlin's Formal Expression Adds Insult to Injury, The World Says.

LEGAL QUIBBLES WASTED

Herald Wants Our Warships to Keep Seas Open—Sun Seeks Pledges to Serve the Nation.

These editorial comment appear in the newspapers of this city this morning on Germany's expression of sympathy for the loss of life among Americans on the Lusitania.

Does Germany Want More War?

The World.

The German Government's official expression of "heartfelt sympathy over the loss of American lives" in the Lusitania massacre is coupled with a sneer of "regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust England's promises than to pay attention to warnings from the German side."

This adds insult to injury.

The Government of the United States is concerned neither with "England's promises" nor with Germany's warnings. It is concerned with the rights of American citizens, and those rights will be maintained.

This country wants no expression of "heartfelt sympathy" from a Government that deliberately murdered scores of helpless American men, women and children. It wants no further admonitions from Germany about the necessity of heeding German warnings of intended violations of international law and of intended German crimes against neutrals. All it wants from Germany is full reparation for the outrages already committed, and a clear understanding that there is to be no repetition of these outrages.

The American people do not want war with Germany if war can be honorably avoided, but that question must be decided in Berlin, not in Washington. We know our rights under international law, and we are not without means of enforcing those rights. Furthermore, those rights will be enforced—peaceably if possible, but by force if necessary.

We, too, should "deeply regret" any misunderstanding on the part of the German Government as to the attitude of the American people toward the Lusitania massacre. They have not been so aroused since the destruction of the Maine. Thus far their sentiment has been splendidly restrained, but the intensity of feeling is all the greater because it is held in check in order not to embarrass the President. If we were a warlike people we should already have thrown down the gauntlet to Germany, but the fact that we are calm and self-possessed in the face of gross provocation should not delude Berlin into believing that our patience is inexhaustible.

The relations between the United States and Germany are already strained to the breaking point. Most of us ardently and sincerely hope that the breaking point will not be reached, and that the United States will not be forced to accept the last resort of a Nation that can obtain no adequate satisfaction for deliberate and wanton wrongs. The issue rests with Germany. It is for the German Government to say whether it desires peace or war with the United States.

If it desires peace with the United States, there will be no more Lusitania massacres. There will be no further Gulflight incidents. There will be no further attacks of any kind upon American ships and American citizens engaged in the exercise of their lawful rights. If Germany wants war with the United States, she has only to continue in the course that she is now pursuing.

What Can Be Done.

The Herald.

There are things that Mr. Wilson can do without declaring war on Germany which would be consistent with American dignity and honor. Our great fleet rides at its moorings in the North River. Just across the Atlantic there is a war zone, and the German Ambassador and the precious Dernburg both have asserted that any American ship carrying contraband of war will be destroyed. Their new law of blockade, ignoring the fact that it is ineffective and abandoning the established rule of visit and search, is the obiter dictum of the madmen of Teutonia. This is where the collision, if the collision is to come, should come, and the United States should be there with its fleet to convoy our ships.

Just beyond that war zone are four neutral nations whose ships have been sunk, whose subjects have been killed, and who are only waiting for a leader to enforce anew the freedom of the sea.

In his mad exploits the Kaiser first must be stopped before there can be any question of amends for the unspeakable horror that lies at his door.

Thinking.

The Tribune.

The official statement of the German Government that the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine disposes of half of all the information the President of the United States can desire before resolving upon his action.

He knows now from the German Government that the Americans massacred on the Lusitania were the victims not of the individual wantonness of a subordinate, but of the policy of assassination adopted by those who direct the German Empire.

It remains to be discovered whether the German Government purposes to pursue this policy of murder—whether it has committed itself irrevocably to the slaughter of American neutrals, traveling upon the seas under the protection and the guarantee of our own Government. It remains to be disclosed whether the German Government intends to continue the practices revealed in the cases of the Frye, the Falaba, the Gulflight, the Lusitania.

Let no German mistake the temper of the American people. Let no German, high or low, misunderstand the new vision that has come to the citizens of the United States in the days in which they have stood beside their murdered fellow citizens. Whether we now join in the war, whether we now draw our own sword, henceforth until the destruction of those who today dominate Germany and shape her policies the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans in Champagne and Flanders as their allies. They will hope and pray for their success; they will, many millions of them, feel only regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilization.

For let no one now mistake the fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle between nations; it is a battle between civilization and barbarism. German victory would mean the destruction of all that we in America hold to be the best and the noblest in our own national life. What Germany strikes at is the right of men to lead their own lives, live according to their own will and in the pursuit of that happiness which our Constitution declares is their right.

The Pledge.

The Sun.

In common justice to the President the following form of pledge or promise is in seriousness proposed by The Sun for the consideration of all concerned:

> In case war between the United States and Germany and her allies should result from the course now taken by President Wilson's Administration with regard to the German massacre of non-combatant American passengers on the British ship Lusitania, I, ———, an American citizen by birth, [or naturalization,] pledge my entire fortune, if required, and my life, if [illegible] for the prosecution of hostilities. I promise, on my honor, to put my person Government for military or naval service, immediately after the declaration of war or the beginning of a state of war thus induced.

We maintain that any citizen willing to back his sentiments with a pledge of this character is entitled to demand of the President immediate action leading to war. He is qualified to urge the Administration to lose not an instant in swinging wide open the doors of the Temple of Janus. No better evidence of the good faith of his advice could be expected of him. The man in the street, the newspaper proprietor or editor, the former official, the politician, the partisan sympathizer with the cause of this or that one of the present belligerents, who himself is ready to enlist and is not merely demanding a war which other men are to fight and for which other men are to pay, has at this time the first claim upon the President's respectful attention. The advice and ideas of others may be useful and desirable to the Administration; but something is lacking when the certificate of the personal pledge is not there.

HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

Preparations Made to Preserve It by Force, If Necessary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a time when no war could be waged in Europe or, for that matter, anywhere else on the face of the earth, without the States General at The Hague having their fingers in the pie, and no peace could be concluded without their co-operation and their consent as to its terms. That time is past, owing to circumstances which here we need not inquire into. But the kingdom, built upon the foundation laid in the Dutch Commonwealth, is still so situated that, notwithstanding its decline in international politics, the highest importance attaches to its attitude, either as a neutral or as a belligerent, in a struggle for European supremacy; and this irrespective of little Holland's place among the great colonial powers on account of her vast and rich Asiatic possessions.

Thus far she has been able to preserve a strict neutrality, striving faithfully and honestly to perform the irksome and expensive duties involved in that status thrust upon her and aggravated by the difficulties of her geographical position. The fact that her neutrality benefited both the contending parties in the initial stages of the war had no doubt much to do with her success in this respect and the easy smoothing over of frontier incidents which otherwise might have furnished material for bolstering up a casus belli. But will this comparatively fortunate state of things last when the exigencies of warfare demand new departures? The war showing signs of entering upon a course of renewed activity in its western theatre, twittering birds and early flowers heralding Spring, together with preparations for fresh carnage on an ever more extended scale, speculations are becoming rife on the reported activity of the Dutch Army. The levy of recruits due for service in 1916 has been summoned to the colors, reinforced by the landweer. Arguing hence and jumping to conclusions some of our quasi-professional war-prophets add the Netherlands to the list of countries they periodically predict that next week or next month will join the Allies. Does it not, however, seem more rational to infer that rather the desire to uphold Dutch neutrality is the cause of this military activity in Holland, and especially in the predicament created by the deadlock between the forces contending in Belgium and France, a predicament which makes her like the dove in peril of the eagle, as depicted on the wall of Queen Mary Stuart's bedroom at Fotheringay, over the motto: Male pareo, una peggiora temes!

Apart from the question of the Scheldt and the dangers attendant on the German occupation of Antwerp, there is the possibility that the Allies may contemplate a landing on the coast of Holland to attack their enemy from behind, a manoeuvre which the German General Staff may wish to forestall by rushing the Dutch Water Line and establishing a barrier against such a dash across the North Sea. No more than a possibility, perhaps, which, furthermore, presupposes, as far as the Allies are concerned, an efficiently trained, cleverly led, exceedingly mobile expeditionary corps with full command of the main and water approaches, and yet Holland, remaining on her qui vive, does well not to neglect her precautions also on that score. Lord Chatham's move of 1809, including a landing on the island of Walcheren, is there to prove, even though it failed, that fears of the kind are not wholly unfounded. And with this possibility in mind we reach a better understanding of the Dutch Premier's recent explanation of the reason why the Dutch Government keeps the militia and landweer under arms, in addition to the regular army.

Properly speaking, P. A. W. Cort van der Linden's explanation was no explanation at all, and the reasons he gave resolved themselves into only one, namely, that the country's interest required him to be silent on this particular subject. But, explanation or no explanation, his statement satisfied the nation, and rightly so. With him and the Government he represented every one was conscious of the vulnerable spots in Holland's international position. He spoke of and convinced that confidence in the men at the head of affairs, backed against aggression by the strongest army they can raise, was absolutely necessary for the correct performance of her international duties. And her first duty he called the preservation of her neutrality, not a negative, speculative neutrality, aiming at material profit, but that higher neutrality founded on the firm purpose to maintain the precious treasure of liberty in tolerance which the Dutch people have made their own in a past full of sacrifice and suffering, and are determined to retain and defend against any odds.

So the old Dutch spirit, rising, resuscitated by the stress of strenuous times, from the soporific, weakening influence of too easily acquired colonial wealth, stirred Premier Cort van der Linden to words pregnant, we hope, of deeds, if need be, in keeping with a glorious tradition of centuries of opposition to oppression in whatever form, and to the unscrupulous aspirations of potentates hankering after world dominion. In the Netherlands, thanks to William of Orange, the founder of their union and independence, the power of mighty Spain made shipwreck on the steadfast compact between liberty-loving communities to guard their rights, their freedom of thought and action. In the Netherlands, thanks to another scion of the House of Orange, William III., King of England, the scheming policy of the Bourbon dynasty, personified in le roi Soleil, came to an end. The Netherlands bore their share in the Napoleonic wars and, with a Queen of the House of Orange on the throne, may turn out a valuable asset in bridling the ambition of the Hohenzollerns whose mailed fist tries to Prussify the universe. We know from the telegrams that Queen Wilhelmina has conferred upon Mr. Cort van der Linden the dignity of a Minister of State, an indication, we are glad to believe, of her Majesty's agreement with his eloquent appeal to the national temper, je maintiendrai.

J. F. SCHELTEMA.

AN AMUSING FARCE

New Entertainment at the Longacre Is Compounded of Cheerful Nonsense.

IT IS BY FRED JACKSON

And Is Played at Full Speed, with May Vokes, Herbert Corthell, George Parsons, and Hugh Cameron in the Lead.

A FULL HOUSE—A farce in three acts by Fred Jackson. In the Longacre Theatre.

Parkes, an English servant...Edgar Norton
Susie, from Sioux City, a maid...May Vokes
Ottilie Howell, a bride...Elizabeth Nelson
Mrs. Winnecker...Maud Turner Gordon
Daphne Charters...Claiborne Foster
Nicholas King...Herbert Corthell
Ned Pembroke Jr....Ralph Morgan
George Howell...George Parsons
Dougherty...C. W. Goodrich
Jim Mooney, a policeman...Hugh Cameron
Clancy, another...Arthur P. Hyman
Mrs. Fleming...Clare Weldon
Vera Vernon, a show girl...Berenice Buck
Mrs. Pembroke, from Boston...Ida Darling

When in the course of theatrical events, a new farce is brought to Broadway, the subsequent duty of those attending the first performance resolves itself into giving answer to a single, simple question. Is it funney or is it not? Last evening at the Longacre Theatre, a new farce called "A Full House," written by Fred Jackson, and produced by H. H. Frazee, had its first New York presentation. It is funny.

Though Mr. Jackson's effort can hardly lay nuabashed claim to brilliance or marked originality, it is vastly more amusing than most of the farces that have been tried on the unsuspecting public ere tis yearh. Catch any confirmed first-nighter in a pensive and reminiscent mood and he will tell you of several compared with which it seems a very masterpiece. It would be exceedingly difficult for him to name more than two entertaining examples of its kind that had come to town since the season began one hot evening last Summer.

It was a little more than a year ago that the same manager produced on the same stage a highly successful farce called "A Pair of Sixes," a title which gave the facetious reviewers usch rich opportunities to be playful on words that they went forth in righ good humor and fairly outdid themselves saying nice things about the new piece that had come to the Longacre. Possibly the fact that Edward Peple's play was enormously amusing may also have had something to do with it.

At all events, here is Mr. Frazee trying his luck with another poker title. Not that there is any poker in the play nor any reason why "A Full House" would not be quite as apt a title for any other farce on or near Broadway. Mr. Jackson's play might just as well have been called "Stop Thief," which would have been a more descriptive label and would have served to emphasize a certain striking resemblance.

It is all about a stolen necklace of precious rubies. They move from a Boston dressing table to a New York train. They shift from a lawyer's bag to a lady's innocent reticule and thence to the previously blameless stocking of a maid-of-all-work. The confusion begins when the real thief and the lawyer share a section on the sleeper, and in the wreck—the first that day—inadvertently exchange traveling bags. In the thief's were the incriminating rubies. In the lawyer's were some incriminating letters. The rest may be guessed.

Quite probably Mr. Jackson's manuscript makes doleful reading, indeed. There are precious few smart lines to carry away in your memory and at the present writing, it is impossible to recall a single one. The fun, which sometimes grows fast and furious, is all in what stage folk call the business, and Edward MacGregor, who staged the play, deserves congratulations. It is really very amusing when the corpulent burglar, whom the Ruggles of a butler suspects of being a veranda-climber, discovers from his hiding place under the piano that the missing rubies are concealed at the ankle of the maid standing for the moment within reach of his pocket-knife. And equally amusing when the maid tries to light the fire after he has hidden in the fire-place. Her patient, plaintive glances at the matches, which keep going out hysteriously, revive the laughter of that hilarious match-lighting scene in the kitchen of "Seven Days."

'Follies' and 'Midnight Frolic' Join.

The company that has been presenting Ziegfeld's "Follies" on tour since its engagement last Summer in the New Amsterdam joined forces with Mr. Ziegfeld's other company appearing in "The Midnight Frolic" at his Danse des Follies last night for a special entertainment. It was made up of numbers from both musical shows. Bert Williams, Leon Errol, Vera Michelena and the other principals of the "Follies" giving some of their acts, and Will West, Bernard Granville and others of the midnight show giving the best of theirs. The program was given on the dancing floor.

Auction Sale for Lambs' Gambol.

An auction sale of seats and boxes for the Lambs' Gambol will be held Thursday afternoon, May 27, in the Hudson Theatre. The auctioneers will include city officials, heads of charity organizations and many actors. The Gambol will be given Friday night and Saturday afternoon and night, June 4 and 5, in the Century Opera House for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The program will be made up numbers chosen from the private Gambols given in the clubhouse during the season.

Rothier Cancels Palace Engagement.

Leon Rothier, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, who was to have sung in the Palace Theatre yesterday as a feature of the new vaudeville bill, canceled his engagement because of the objection of the Metropolitan management. Mr. Rothier has been engaged to appear at the Metropolitan next season and as a rule of the Opera House forbids an artist singing elsewhere without permission, and it is the policy of the company not to let its singers appear except at special recitals, the tenor was forced to cancel his contract.

Concert for Girls' Protective League

A concert for the benefit of the Girls' Protective League and Employment Exchange will be given this afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel by Geraldine Farrar, Francis Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch. Each artist will appear twice. Isidore Luckstone will assist at the piano.

French School to Act "The Piper."

"The Piper," by Josephine Preston Peabody, which won the Stratford-on-Avon Prize in 1910, will be presented by the dramatic class of the Finch School on Friday, May 14, at 2:30 P. M., in the Cort Theatre.

Finds Brother After 27 Years.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 10.—A twenty-seven year search ended today with the arrival here of Thomas McManus, a hemp exporter of Manila. McManus enlisted in the army twenty-seven years ago, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Burns of Park Avenue, only succeeded in finding him by letter a month ago. McManus says he will take his sister back with him to the Philippines.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 8th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.83 cents per pound.—Advt.

Its Drama Committee Presents Three Plays at the Candler.

Through its Drama Committee, the Gamut Club, an association of professional women of which Mary Shaw is President, gave three plays yesterday afternoon at a special matinée at the Candler Theatre. Of these, the first two were new and the third was Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagiles," played here last Spring by the students of the Empire School and to be seen here again in the Fall, if nothing goes amiss with the elaborate program prepared for the return of Mme. Bernhardt.

The first play was by Anna Wynne, a bright little three-part satire, somewhat laboriously entitled "The Courtship of Then, Now and Tomorrow." Its powers to amuse were largely concentrated in the third scene, which, glancing into a future ruled by eugenics, saw love systematized and regulated, and witnessed two lovers, amid their oppressively antiseptic surroundings, rebelliously reviving the ancient institution of the kiss. As the girl of 2015, Stella Archer reconciled all present to the prospect of longevity, and by his graceful work in all three scenes, Charles Trowbridge suggested that he had been hiding his light under a bushel in the long run of "Daddy Long-Legs" at the Gaiety.

Olive Oliver's exceptionally moving performance lent distinction to "Self-Defense," a playlet by Anne Moore that revealed a woman fighting against the haunting spectres of a life from which she had valiantly worked her way free. There was dignity, dramatic power and fine pathos in the scene of her confession.

Maeterlinck's mystic study of fear of the unseen and the unknown was the most ambitious and, in performance, the least successful part of yesterday's program. Particularly in the final scene did the sheer inadequacy of the investiture serve to mitigate all the horror of which the play is compact.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER SHOW

A Blend of Burlesque and Musical Comedy by Behman Players.

In the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon Lew Kelly and the Behman Show Players gave the first performance of the Columbia's Summer show, designed to keep the patrons of that home of burlesque in a happy mood through the warm weeks.

The new entertainment is perhaps the most attractive yet offered in this playhouse. It is a blend of vaudeville, burlesque, and musical comedy that provides several hours of more or less innocent merriment. The claim of the producers that they have purified burlesque is not wholly true; even this latest and best contribution is not without its tainted jokes. But by comparison with the vulgarity with which this form of entertainment used to be saturated, it is as pure as a lily.

The show is divided into three parts—a one-act musical burlesque, entitled "A Wise Dope"; a revue, in which some stage favorites are imitated, and a burlesque of Bronson Howard's war melodrama, "Shenandoah." The first gives Mr. Kelly in his rôle of Professor Dope, a characterization familiar to burlesque followers, a chance to show his skill as a comedian. He is amusing in a dry, droll way, quite foreign to the type. No artist in any sphere is immune from imitation in the second part, the burlesquers giving their ideas of Caruso, Pavlowa, Frank Tinney, Charles Chaplin, and Nora Bayes, among others. Some of these are recognizable and others are done in the spirit of broad burlesque.

BERNHARDT ENTIRELY WELL

Announces Her Repertory for Her American Tour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 10.—A correspondent of the Petit Parisien, describing a visit to Sarah Bernhardt at Andernos, says he found her in excellent health. She said she had benefited greatly by her operation, which lasted only eighteen minutes and caused no pain.

Contradicting the statement that henceforth Mme. Bernhardt would play only in a reclining posture, the correspondent asserts that she will walk about the stage as before.

Before August she purposes giving some performances in London. Then she will make a six months' tour of America, where she will play in two sketches by her son and Henri Cain and in "Phèdre," "Lucrèce Borgia," and "Jeanne d'Arc." Then, returning to Paris, she will appear in a new piece by Maurice Donnay, followed by a second version of "La Princesse Lointaine," in which she will play the part of the troubadour, Rudel.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays are to be seen in the New York theatres: "Beverly's Balance," with Margaret Anglin, in the Lyceum; "On Trial," in the Candler; "It Pays to Advertise," in the Cohan Theatre; "Under Cover," in the Cort Theatre; "The Song of Songs," in the Eltinge Theatre; "A Celebrated Case," with star cast, in the Empire Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Fulton Theatre; "Daddy Long-Legs," in the Gaiety Theatre; "Mam'zelle Nitouche," in the Century Lyceum; "Chin-Chin," with Montgomery and Stone, in the Globe; "The Lie," with Margaret Illington, in the Harris Theatre; "The Show Shop," in the Hudson Theatre; "The Natural Law," in the Republic. In the Liberty and Astor Theatres respectively, feature films entitled "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Eternal City" are being shown.

Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, stars of "Watch Your Step," which ended its engagement in the New Amsterdam Saturday night, are headliners in the Palace Theatre this week. Their program includes some new songs and some of their most popular old ones. Bert Fitzgibbon in one of his eccentric monologues, Emma Dunn and company in a new comedy playlet entitled "The Baby," Laddie Cliff in songs and dances and Gertrude Hoffman at the head of her elaborate revue are other features of the program.

George East, an impersonator of feminine types, is the principal entertainer in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Edgar Dudley in a comedy sketch entitled "The Way to a Man's Heart," and Joe Keno and Rosie Green in songs and dances are other features.

In Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the featured number is a miniature musical comedy entitled "In Springtime." The Keystone Trio in "The Nutty Burglars" head the bill in the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. In the 125th Street house Percy Warum and company in a dramatization of W. W. Jacobs's tale, "The Bo'sun's Mate," is the featured offering.

The Vitagraph Company's new serial, "The Goddess," has been released, and the first installment is to be seen this week in the Vitagraph Theatre. It is based on a scenario by Gouverneur Morris and Charles W. Goddard, and great care has been taken to make the film the finest specimen of cinema-photography this company has yet produced. The program also includes pictures showing the arrival of the fleet, and a patriotic number entitled "Old Glory."

George Sand's "Fanchon the Cricket" has been recorded by the camera for the screen, and is to be seen this week as the feature of the Strand Theatre's new program. Mary and Lottie Pickford and Jack Standing acted its principal roles.

The Alhambra Theatre has been changed temporarily into a movie house. The initial offering is a film version of Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables."

In the Broadway Theatre this week the feature is a baseball picture entitled "Little Sunset." It was taken from one of Charles E. Van Loan's stories and was produced by the Bosworth Company.

"Cora," with Emily Stevens in the principal role, is the feature in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

"The Tempters" is the title of the current burlesque offering in the Olympic Theatre.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Eva Tanguay in songs, Taylor Granville and company in a playlet entitled "The Yellow Streak," and Frederick Hallen and Molly Fuller in "The Corridor of Time" are numbers on the bill in the Orpheum.

Bessie Clayton gives her dance offering, in which the dances of several periods are illustrated, in the Bushwick Theatre. Ben Welch offers one of his familiar character monologues and Jim Diamond and Sibyl give a few moments of song, dance and patter.

Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in "Twenty Minutes of Pat and Marion," Claire Rochester in a program of songs, and Joseph Jefferson and company in the playlet "Poor Old Jim" are the features of the Prospect Theatre's bill.

FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

Bulk of Elizabeth Thompson's Fortune Will Go to New York Institutions.

TO BE DIVIDED AMONG SIX

Children's Aid Society and Columbia University Included in the List of Beneficiaries.

The trust estate of $3,250,000 left by Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of the late David Thompson, one-time President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, is to go to six charitable, educational and religious institutions upon the deaths of Mary G. and Charles G. Thompson, sister and brother of the testatrix, who will enjoy the income of the fund during life.

The institutions which will divide the fund equally are: The Children's Aid Society, the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the New York Historical Society, the Society of the New York Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University.

Yesterday the executors filed their accounting in the Surrogates' Court. The report shows a total estate of $3,882,927, out of which has been paid bequests of $94,822 each to Robert A., David, and Sarah D. Gardiner, nephews and niece, and $98,622 to Sarah T. Gardiner, a sister of the testatrix. Furniture valued at $24,160 has been turned over to the sister, Mary G. Thompson, 36 East Sixty-seventh Street.

The income to date has amounted to $327,856, of which $100,000 has been paid to life beneficiaries, leaving $150,763 after the payment of administration expenses.

MISS HAMILTON A BRIDE.

Married to L. D. Rossire, a Grandson of Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall.

Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Hiram Hamilton, formerly of Mexico City, was married yesterday afternoon to Louis D. Rossire in St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers.

Mr. Rossire is a so nof Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rossire of Yonkers and a grandson of the late A. Oakey Hall, one time Mayor of New York. He met his bride in Mexico City, where she and her mother were living. Her father was President of the American Bible Society, and after his death Mrs. Hamilton remained in Mexico City until war broke out, when she returned with her daughter to Yonkers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl of Washington, D. C., an uncle of the bridegroom, who was assisted by the Rev. Francis T. Brown. A reception folloedw at the Rossire home.

Miss Catherine Rossire was maid of honor, and Charles Rossire, Jr., acted as his brothers best man. Guy Robinson and Frank Ganahlo were the ushers.

Mr. Rossire is connected with the Bank of Commerce at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, where the couple will make their home. Mrs. Hamilton, the bride's mother, plans to return to her post in Mexico City as soon as things quiet down.

AGAIN OLD COACH LIBERTY.

Miss Harriet Alexander to Tool First Day's Run to Country.

The famous old coach Liberty, which has a history dating back to 1893, when James Gordon Bennett used it in trips from Paris to Rouen, and which Alfred G. Vanderbilt often drove in this country, will on next Friday be placed in service between the Biltmore and the Gedney Farms Hotel, in White Plains. John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore, is the sponsor for the undertaking.

Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and one of the most expert amateur whips in this country, has booked the coach for the first day's run, and will take a party of friends with her. After the first run T. Davis Taintor will be on the box each day.

The route will be from the Forty-third Street corner of the Biltmore to Fifth Avenue, to Central Park, to Huber's Road House, Harlem, where the first change will be made; thence along the new boulevard to Fordham, through the Bronx to William's Bridge, to McCrea's farm for a second change, and the third will be at Wolf's Inn, New Rochelle. The last stretch will lead through Mamaroneck to Riverdale, and then to White Plains. There will be a stop of two hours for luncheon, and the coach is due back at the Biltmore at 6 P. M.

The Liberty, which was bought by James Hazen Hyde in 1900, and by him used in many trips through France, was used by Mr. Vanderbilt the next year in a coaching trip to Philadelphia.

SEEK WHITE SULPHUR SHADE.

Society Gathers on Cool Verandas of Cosmo and Golf Club.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 10.—The cool and shady verandas of the Casino and the Golf Club were the meeting places of society at the Springs today, and while the women sat and knitted, the men who were not on the links read.

There were not many tennis enthusiasts on the courts today, but the golfers more than made up their share. Among the players were Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, W. W. Grier, Albert Gallatin, Edw. J. Hancy, Robert Redfield, Raynolds D. Albertini, Alonzo T. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clifton, and Irving B. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Rollins took a long motor trip through the mountains this afternoon. They wen from the Greenbrier to Alvon, where they saw the new water works of White Sulphur, that pumps the supply twelve miles over the mountains, in operation. From there they went to Frankford, and returned by way of Lewisburg, taking tea at Elmhurst Farm.

Richard M. Gray of Chicago arrived at the Greenbrier today and will remain for some time taking the cure. This afternoon he rode over the crest of Kates Mountain by the Bierns folly trail and descended on the far side at Tuckahoe and through the Montague estate to White Sulphur.

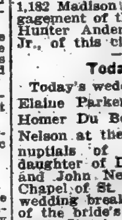
Among the other registrations at the Greenbrier today were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sterrett of Columbus, Ohio; S. J. Strong of New York, Hiram L. Byrd of Chicago, and G. H. Barber of Minneapolis, Minn.

ANDERSON—ROBBINS.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel G. Anderson of 1,182 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Hunter Anderson, to H. W. Robbins, Jr., of this city.

Today's Weddings.

Today's weddings include that of Miss Elaine Parker, a daughter of Mrs. Homer Du Bois, to Dr. John Francis Nelson at the Hotel Majestic, and the nuptials of Miss Mary Nammack, a daughter of Dr. Charles R. Nammack, and John Neville Boyle in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The wedding breakfast will be at the home of the bride's father, 42 East Twenty-ninth Street.


WINDOW BOXES
Complete, 3 ft. long.
PRICE, $2.50.
Plant Craftsmen
New York Office,
16 EAST 33D STREET.
Phone 123 Murray Hill.
No stock in the city. All plants fresh from nurseries.

Paterson Annual Concerts Begin Tonight—Mme. Sembrich a Soloist.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 10.—What will prove a real rival to Billy Sunday and is certain to draw from his crowds is the Paterson Musical Festival, which holds forth for its thirteenth annual concert, opening tomorrow night and continuing for three nights. Conductor C. Mortimer Wiske has an array of metropolitan artists that rivals any program ever presented in Paterson, and it is estimated that the Fifth Regiment Armory—almost as large as Madison Square Garden in New York—will be taxed to take care of the attendance.

An orchestra of 100 pieces, led by Conductor Wiske, will be a feature. Its members will be the Paterson Symphony Orchestra of forty pieces and the balance from the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra of New York. A trained chorus of 600 men and women, all singers of local fame, will also be heard.

Harold Bender, a pianist, will be the local artist. He was selected to fill this position at a contest held recently in which more than twenty local artists took part.

The first night's program includes Anna Case, Paul Althouse, Henri Scott and Mary Jordan. For the second night Pasquale Amato, Gertrude Rennyson and Ethel Leginski are the soloists.

On Thursday evening, the closing night, Mme. Sembrich, George Dostal and Harold Bender, the local artist, are soloists.

Among the patrons are Mayor Robert Fordyce, ex-Mayor Andrew F. McBride, United States Senator Hughes and other prominent Patersonians.

COL. KANE'S WILL PROBATED

Personal Estate Is About $65,000—His Widow Chief Beneficiary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10.—The Probate Court today allowed the will of Colonel De Lancey Astor Kane of Newport, who recently died in New Rochelle, N. Y. Letters testimentary will be granted to his widow Eleanora Iselin Kane and Alfred E. Marting, executors of the will. The personal estate is stated not to exceed $65,000. The real estate here and in New Rochelle, horses and carriages, and all money in banks is left to his widow, and James Brennan, coachman, long employed by the family, received $1,000.

No provision for their son, De Lancey Kane, is made in the will, as previous arrangements were made by Colonel and Mrs. Kane for him. The remainder of the estate is divided between Colonel Kane's sisters, Miss Louisa Langdon Kane, Mrs. Emily A. Jay, and Sybil Kent Kane, receiving three-quarters, with the remaining quarter equally divided between his nieces, Mrs. Caroline H. Kane Phelps, wife of Edgar M. Phelps of New Rochelle, and Helen Dorothea Kane of Newport.

Social Life in Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster are departing from Washington for New York this week. They were traveling nortward from Florida when Mr. Foster was taken ill, and they halted in Washington. Their Lenox villa will be opened the 20th.

Mrs. George Merrill of Washington arrived at the inn in Stockbridge today for the season.

Miss Georgianna Sargent opened Twin Elms at Laurel Lake today.

Davis Ives Mackie has given a contract for an addition to his villa, Pinecliff, in Great Barrington, to cost $20,000.

Mrs. E. W. Perrin of New York has leased a villa in Great Barrington.

Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham and their guests, Miss Sylvia Hyde and Dows Dunham, motored to Irvington-on-the-Hudson today after a tour in the Hills.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Straus.

A son was born on Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. H. Grant Straus of 555 Park Avenue. He has been named after his father, Hugh Grant Straus, Jr. Both Mrs. Straus and her son were said last night to be doing very well.

Goodfriend-Kohn Engagement.

Mrs. Clara Goodfriend of 274 East 113th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cora R. Goodfriend, to Leon Abbett Kohn, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Kohn of Newark, N. J. Mr. Kohn is a brother of the Rev. Dr. K. Jacob Kohn of the Temple Ansche Chesed, at Seventh Avenue and 114th Street, and of Dr. Eugene Kohn of Baltimore, Md. Miss Goodfriend is a daughter of the late Louis Goodfriend, and a niece of Mayer Goodfriend.

Miss Grace Courtney Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Courtney of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Carroll Courtney, to Philip Fleming. Miss Courtney is a granddaughter of the late Hugh McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. McLaughlin the announcement has been made very informally. Mr. Fleming is with the National City Bank of New York.

Bishop Laurence Scanlan.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 10.—Laurence Scanlan, Bishop of the Salt Lake diocese of the Roman Catholic Church and a pioneer missionary of the West, died here this afternoon after a long illness. Bishop Scanlan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843, and was graduated from All Hallows College in Dublin in 1868. He was ordained a priest in the same year, and during 1870-71 was assistant pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco. In 1873 he was appointed pastor of Salt Lake City and the whole territory of Utah. In 1887, Bishop Scanlan was consecrated Bishop of Laranda, in Asia Minor, and Vicar Apostolic of Utah. In 1891 he was appointed First Bishop of Utah.

Geo. F. Stitt Dies on Subway Train.

George Folsom Stitt, one of the founders of the brokerage firm of Burrill & Stitt of 25 Broad Street, died yesterday from heart disease on a southbound Subway train near the Eighty-sixth Street Station. He was unmarried and lived with his mother at 203 West 118th Street. Papers found on his body led to his identification. Mr. Stitt was 48 years old, and had been known in the financial district for the last twenty-five years.

O. S. Cockey Dies at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., May 10.—O. S. Cockey of New York, General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, died at White Sulphur Springs late last night of a complication of diseases. Mr. Cockey had been at the Springs for a week and was removed from the train to his apartments in a serious state. He had been unable to leave his apartments since his arrival. The body left White Sulphur Springs tonight for New York. Mr. Cockey lived at 340 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Potsdam for Rotterdam are:

G. Van Altena, Henry J. Barnview, J. B. Glover, Benjamin A. Lovett, J. Cornelius Lowe, Captain A. Poillon, U. S. A., Frank W. Skinner, and J. W. Stewart.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

William Hanley Collapses on Sight of Burning Coat on Gas Jet.

Agnes Hanley sat reading in her home at 109 West Sixtieth Street about 8:30 o'clock last night, when she heard a moan from the adjoining room, where her father, William Hanley, 65 years old, had been sleeping. She rushed in to find him lying across a couch dead. His coat, which he had hung on a gas jet, was ablaze.

Ambulance Surgeon Fightig of the Polyclinic Hospital said the man had probably died of fright when he awakened and sa wa blase close to him. Hanley, who was a stationary eggineer, had suffered from heart trouble.

To Try Sharkey in County Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 10.—Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon won his fight today to keep the trial of Joseph Sharkey, indicted for perjury in connection with the suit brought by Oscar Fried of Yonkers against the New Haven Railroad Company in the County Court. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins today filed a decision in which he said: "The papers on this motion do not show sufficient reason for transferring this indictment from the County Court to the Supreme Court or for changing the place of trial to another county."

Henry Schwarzwalder.

Henry Schwarzwalder, head of the firm of J. Schwarzwalder & Sons of Louisville, Ky., and Hoboken, N. J., said to be the largest manufacturers of beer kegs in the United States, died yesterday at his home, 24 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his sixty-second year. He was born in this city and succeeded his father, who founded the firm thirty-five years ago. Mr. Schwarzwalder was a member of the Arion and other German societies, the New York Athletic and the Columbia Yacht Clubs, and the Elks. His two daughters survive him.

Baron Randolph Natili.

MORGAN CITY, La., May 10.—Baron Randolph Natili, widely known among railroad men, and whose connection with the Southern Pacific was unique, died here today at the home of his son-in-law, J. M. Dwyer, in his 72d year. He was officially station agent in this town, but it was said that his salary was $25,000 a year, and he never denied that this was true. Many years ago the Baron attracted the attention of Collis P. Huntington, who sent him to Washington on various occasions, but he never gave up his position as station agent.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. CHARLES DOUGLAS, who had been acting as Assistant Pastor for the Rev. Dr. W. G. McCready of St. Peter's P. E. Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of his son in Bloomfield, N. J., at the age of 82 years. Mr. Douglas was ordained in 1861 and had held pastorates at Oakdale, Sayville, and Patchogue, L. I., and at Paterson, N. J. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons, one of whom is the Rev Charles Malcolm Douglas.

RICHARD M. CAHILL, for thirty years a manufacturer of dresses in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his residence, 122 Dean Street, aged 64 years. Mr. Cahill was a native of Manchester, England.

JAMES EDWARD HAYES, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. B. Watson, at Bronxville, N. Y., on Sunday, was one of the founders of the firm of Cordley & Hayes, of 7 Leonard Street, dealers in wholesale house furnishing goods. Mr. Hayes was 76 years of age and a member of the Montauk, Crescent Athletic and the Hamilton Clubs of Brooklyn and of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association.

I. FARRINGTON GILLETTE, 62 years old, auditor for S. R. Van Duzer, wholesale drug dealer of Manhattan, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 1,422 Fifty-fourth Street, Borough Park. Mr. Gillette served in the Civil War with Company I, Twenty-second Regiment of New York Volunteers.

ALEXANDER PINOVER, a retired manufacturing jeweler, formerly head of the firm of A. Pinover & Co., at 16 Maiden Lane, and an honorary member of the Jewelers' Association of New York, died of heart disease on Sunday at his residence, 2,185 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and three sons, John, Arthur and Harry, real estate operators in Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA NINER, the Secretary and Past Worthy Grand Matron of Adelphi Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, died on Sunday at her home, 554 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Mrs. Niner was at one time President of the Matrons' Association and Grand Secretary of the Order of the Eastern Star in this State. She was 62 years old and the widow of Isaac Niner.

PETER ALEXANDER FRENCH, 63 years old, retired, died yesterday at his residence, 170 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS K. PAYSON, a civil war veteran and member of the Veteran Association of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., died at his home, 381 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 80 years.

Mrs. FANNIE HASLEHURST JONES, widow of William D. Jones, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, is dead at her residence, 219 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Jones was 76 years old and long active in the work of the New York Avenue M. E. Church.

Mrs. ELISE HECKING, 84 years old, widow of Frederick H. Hecking, a chemist, died on last Saturday at the home of her daughter, 680 East Third Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. BENJAMIN GOLDSMITH, widow of a shoe manufacturer of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, is dead at her residence, 21 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, aged 80 years.

JAMES CARBONE, formerly one of the publishers of the Italian Evening Bulletin, died on Sunday at his home, 760 East Eighth Street, Flatbush, aged 55 years. After he retired from the publishing business Mr. Carbone engaged in the grocery trade and was active in politics in Brooklyn.

JAMES BUDD PURDY, 92 years old, a retired importer of toys and novelties, is dead at his home, 223 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Harrison, N. Y., and served in the civil war with the Seventh Regiment of New York.

D. WEBSTER DIXON, Treasurer of the Home Market Club since 1899, died Sunday night, in Newton, Mass., aged 76 years. He was born at Grand Isle, Vt., and as a newspaper worker had been connected with the St. Albans Messengers and Hartford, Conn., Courant.

EDWARD P. SHAW, Jr., prominent in the development of New England street railways for many years, died on Sunday at his home in Newton Highlands, Mass. He was the son of Edward P. Shaw, formerly State Treasurer of Massachusetts, and was 46 years old.

Mrs. WILLIAM H DRIGGS, widow of Commander Driggs, U. S. N., died on Saturday at her home in Washington, D. C. She was the daughter of the late Colonel A. K. Eddy, U. S. A., and is survived by her mother, a daughter, and a son.

FAUVEL GOURAUD, brother-in-law of Mrs. Amy Crocker Gouraud, daughter of the late E. H Crocker of San Francisco, died last Saturday in London, according to advices received here yesterday. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel George Edward Gouraud and a brother of the late Jackson Gouraud.

GEORGE REX BUCKMAN, a former partner in the firm of William P. Bonbright

Women Dependent on Their Investments

will be interested in the service which our special woman's department is prepared to render women investors. This department is in charge of Miss Alice Carpenter, under supervision of the officers of this corporation.

In order to show why the kind of bonds we offer yield more as a class than other bonds equally safe, we have prepared a small pamphlet which we will be glad to send on request for Pamphlet T-13.

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and in 1879 removed to Colorado Springs, where he was one of the organizers and for many years Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Buckman was also an author and wrote many works on the life, climate, and natural history of the Western plateau, besides being a contributor of Bancroft's "History of Colorado." He joined Bonbright & Co. in 1896, becoming a partner in 1904.

SAMUEL J. SHURTS, 63 years old, a Director of the First National Bank of High Bridge, N. J., died Sunday night at his home in Lebanon from apoplexy. For forty years he had been in business in Lebanon.

BERNARD E. McELROY, 39 years old, one of the McElroy brothers of Flushing, who for many years were employed by the Long Island News Company, died in a sanitarium in Mount Seton, N. Y., Sunday. He was a member of the Shinnecock Club and for a number of years he was Secretary of the old Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Flushing.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FLEISCHMAN.—May 9, 2,547 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fleischman, a son.

Engaged

BETTMANN—GRUENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Gruenstein of 60 West 95th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Gruenstein, to Jesse W. Bettmann. Reception at home, Sunday, May 23, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Married

Long Island.

TRAHERN—KNIGHT.—May 8, Sayville, Al. Trahern to Rita Knight.

Newark.

ROWLAND—RAAB.—May 8, Bertha Raab to Robert H. Rowland.

Died

ARANGUREN.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, Adelaide V., of 21A Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of F. M. Aranguren and beloved mother of Mrs. George H. Renaud. Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Classon Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 3 o'clock.

BAKER.—Dr. Frank Eugene, husband of Nellie Davenport Baker, died Saturday, May 8, at 354 Church St., North Adams, Mass. Funeral service Tuesday, May 11, at 3 P. M.

BEATTIE.—Friday, May 7, at sea, on board steamship Lusitania, the Rev. James A. Beattie of the Arcot Mission, India, in his 55th year.

BECKER.—Suddenly, May 10, 1915, at her home, Scarborough-on-Hudson, Johanne Bertha Becker, widow of the late C. E. Becker, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral service at 11 A. M., Wednesday.

BENDER.—Gabriele Caroline, late of the Brearley School, on Sunday, May 9. Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 340 West 20th St., at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, May 11.

BLEECKER.—On Monday, May 10, Ellen H. Bleecker, widow of Dr. Edward Bleecker of Whitestone, L. I., at her late residence, 629 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BRANDT.—On Monday morning, May 10, 1915, at her residence, 126 Riverside Drive, New York City, Elisabeth Marie, eldest daughter of the late Professor Eduard Carl Brandt of Farmington, Conn. Burial in Farmington. Wednesday, May 12, arrival of 10:02 train from New York.

BUCKMAN.—On Sunday, May 9, at his late residence, 310 West 79th St., George Rex Buckman. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CAHILL.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at his residence, 122 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Richard M., beloved husband of Mary Cahill (nee) McVeagh. Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, May 12, at 9:30 A. M. sharp. Thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church, Court and Congress Streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

CARR.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, May 9, Joseph M. Carr, aged 37 years. Funeral service will be held at the residence of Charles A. Brown, 82 Forest St., Tuesday at 4 P. M. Interment private. St. Louis papers please copy.

COCHRAN.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on May 10, 1915, Travis Cochran, son of the late William G. and Elizabeth Liston Cochran, in the 86th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services at his residence, 131 South 22d St., Thursday, May 13, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COCKEY.—Otho S., at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 9. Funeral service at late residence, 347 West 84th St., New York, at 8:15 P. M., Wednesday, May 12.

COURTENAY.—May 10, Eliza Jane, sister of Thomas J. Courtenay. Funeral services at the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, Wednesday, 1 P. M.

DANENHOWER.—On Sunday, May 9, at 12 West 10th St., Helen Sloan, widow of Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Hon. George B. Sloan of Oswego, N. Y., in the 58th year of her age. Funeral services at Oswego.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, at his son's residence, Bloomfield, N. J., the Rev. Charles Douglas, in his 82d year. Funeral Wednesday, May 12, at St. Peter's Church, State St., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

FORSYTHE.—On Sunday morning, May 9, 1915, Elizabeth C. Forsythe, sister of the late W. C. G. Wilson. Funeral services at her late residence, 85 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, May 12, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

FRANCIES.—George W.—Members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 770, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend funeral services of our late brother at his home, Croton-on-Hudson, Wednesday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, Webster Av. and 233d St., at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday.
ROBERT ELLIS, Master.

GOBLE.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Bunzl, 302 West 92d St., Mary Caroline Duryea, wife of the late Nathan Goble, in her 77th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Florida, N. Y., Wednesday, May 12, upon arrival of noon train. Orange County papers please copy.

GOODWIN.—Grace Wallace, aged 32. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St. Family and friends communicate.

GUITERMAN.—Funeral services for the late Franklin Guiterman will be held in the Church of the Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av., New York City, at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 12th, 1915. No flowers.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at her late residence, 17 West 20th St., New York City, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday, May 11, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HAYES.—James Edward, on Sunday, May 9, 1915, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. B. Watson, Bronxville, N. Y. Funeral private.

HAYES.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Announcement is hereby made of the death on May 9, 1915, of Major James E. Hayes (Sixth Company.) Funeral to be held Tuesday morning, May 11, 1915, at Bronxville, N. Y.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

KNIES.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Mary Knies, beloved wife of Jacob Knies, in her 75th year. Funeral at her late residence, 69 Mersereau Av., Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

McARDLE.—At Albany, N. Y., May 9, 1915, Patrick J. McArdle. Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 226 Elm St.; thence to the cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Kindly omit flowers.

MALONEY.—Frank B., suddenly, Sunday, May 9, 1915. Funeral from his late residence, 423 16th St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday.

MATURIN.—For the repose of the soul of the Rev. Basil W. Maturin, a victim of the Lusitania horror, a solemn requiem in seventh day's mind will be sung at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, Saturday, May 15, at 10 A. M.

MICHLER.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, Katherine Michler, at Brooklyn. A solemn requiem mass will be said in St. Benedict's Church on Wednesday, May 12, 1915, at 9:45 A. M. Funeral private.

NATILI.—Baron Randolph Natili, in the 72d year of his age, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. M. Dyer, Morgan City, La.

NICHOLSON.—On Monday, May 10, Jennie Boothroyd Nicholson, wife of the Rev. Thomas Nicholson. Funeral service at residence, 124 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, May 11, 8 P. M. Interment May 14, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

OPPENHEIMER.—May 9, Babbetta Oppenheimer, wife of Jacob and mother of Hannah Abrams, Moses, Max, and Herman H. Funeral from 290 17th St., South Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 11, at 2 P. M.

OWEN.—At rest, Louisa Graves, beloved wife of Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen and daughter of Rufus R. and Mary J. Graves, on Sunday, May 9, 1915. Funeral services at her late residence, 16 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, May 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Boston and Brooklyn papers please copy.

...uels, beloved father of Sidney L., Fred H., Milton, Carrie S. Hyman, and Josephine S. Hyman. Funeral services will be held at the Temple, Lexington Av. and 55th St., on Tuesday, May 11, at 10 A. M. Chicago papers please copy.

SAMUELS.—At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Progress Club of the City of New York, held on Sunday, May 9, 1915, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

We record with deep regret the death of our beloved Director and member, Mr. Levi Samuels.

For many years the President of our institution, the loss to us is a personal one; he was a stanch friend, a devoted and loyal officer and member; always upright, generous, faithful, and constant; truly an honor to the community.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem to his memory, the flag on our clubhouse be and remain at half-mast for a period of thirty days.

SAMUELS.—Mount Nebo Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.: The Worshipful Master announces with deep sorrow the passing of our much esteemed member, Right Worshipful Brother Levi Samuels, associated with us for over half a century, an active, able, and zealous worker in his prime. His name will remain indelibly linked with the growth and prestige of Mount Nebo Lodge. Brethren are respectfully requested to assist in paying the last tribute at the Temple, 55th St. and Lexington Av., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
LOUIS S. POSNER, Master.

SCHMIDT.—Suddenly, Sunday, May 9, 1915, Katharine Louise, beloved daughter of Dederick H. and Anna Offerman Schmidt, in her 13th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 103 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Tuesday, 11th, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Asheville, N. C., George B. Schoonmaker, in his 69th year. Funeral private, Wednesday afternoon, from residence of his sister, Mrs. F. H. Andrews, Plainfield, N. J.

SCHWARZWALDER.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, Henry Schwarzwalder, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 8 P. M., at his late residence, No. 24 West 76th St. Interment private.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, after a short illness, Sara A., widow of the late James R. Scott, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 194 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, May 12, 1915, at 1 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

SHIRK.—On May 9, 1915, Michael Shirk, in his 31st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 714 West 181st St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

SHIRK.—Garfield Lodge, No. 889, F. and A. M., Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services over our late brother, Michael Shirk, at his late residence, 714 West 181st St., Wednesday, May 12, 10 A. M.
JOHN J. SACKER, Master.
HARRY WERNER, Secretary.

SIMON.—Pauline Morgenthau, on Monday, May 10, in her 67th year, beloved wife of Edward S. and mother of Blanca and Robert E. Funeral private.

SOUTHACK.—On Monday morning, May 10, 1915, John William Southack, son of Florence L. Butler and the late Frederick Southack. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 48 West 53d St., on Wednesday morning, May 12, at 10 o'clock.

STAGG.—Fanny, daughter of Leonard C. Stagg, Guayaquil, Ecuador, at Summit, N. J., May 8. Funeral services at St. Teresa Church, Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, May 11, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 8:20 A. M. European and Latin American newspapers please copy.

STITT.—George Folsom, suddenly. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOLZ.—Melvin Lewis, Ensign U. S. N., in his 27th year; beloved son of Simon and Sadie, accidentally killed by fall of aeroplane at Pensacola, Fla. Funeral from residence, 610 Riverside Drive, Wednesday, May 12, 9:30 A. M. Interment Mount Nebo Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Take Ridgewood "L" to Wyckoff Av. Transfer to Cypress Hills trolley. Baltimore, San Francisco, and Boston papers please copy.

TERRELL.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, Bessie, widow of the late Thomas S. Terrell, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 515 5th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TUNNEY.—On May 10, Patrick V., beloved husband of Catherine Tunney and father of Vincent W., Thomas A., and Reginald P. Tunney. Funeral from his late residence, 15 Van Corlear Place, Marble Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday morning. Thence to St. John's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Dublin papers please copy.

WOLCOTT.—Suddenly, May 10, Charles I. Wolcott. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., Gospel Tabernacle, 8th Av. and 44th St.

WOOD.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, John Wood, in his 98th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 55 Maple Ave., New Rochelle, on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

BRADLEY.—Edward, 328 West 49th St., May 9, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BYRNE.—Martin, 2,779 8th Av., May 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
CONWAY.—Thomas H., 532 East 147th St., May 9.
DAVIS.—Esther, 555 West 147th St., May 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FARRELL.—Mary, 562 West 148th St., May 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FENSTERSTOCK.—Sophie, 2,011 Morris Av., Bronx, May 9, aged 92. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
FOGEL.—Archie L., 1,902 Wallace Av., Bronx, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
FUERST.—Charles, 504 Brook Av., May 8. Funeral today.
GOLDNER.—Carl, 410 East 163d St., May 9, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HALL.—William, 344 East 58th St., May 8, aged 26.
HETTLER.—Louis, 2,393 8th Av., May 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HOETZEL.—Theresia, 386 East 155th St., May 8, aged 40.
KILEY.—James, 420 East 80th St., May 9. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.
McCARTHY.—Mary, St. Joseph's Home, Bronx, May 8, aged 83. Funeral private.
McCROHAN.—John, 1,063 Avenue A., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
PAGE.—Philip, 436 6th St., May 9, aged 62. Funeral notice later.
SINE.—Dr. William P., 66 West 84th St., May 8. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—Jane A., 45 St. Mark's Place, May 8. Funeral today.
BITZ.—Catherine, 242 Stockton St., May 9.
BLEECKER.—Ellen H., 629 Eastern Parkway, May 10. Funeral private.
BONNIER.—Edward J., 253 Schaeffer St., May 9. Funeral private.
BUCK.—Mary W., 302 Clinton Av., May 9. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
BUNERMANN.—Margaretha, 8,501 New Utrecht Av., May 9, aged 69.
CANTILLON.—John J., 93 Congress St., May 9, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CARBONE.—James, 760 East 8th St., May 8, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CHINERY.—Charles, 197 Dalgreen Place, May 8, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FORSYTHE.—Elizabeth, 85 Hancock St., May 9. Funeral service tomorrow.
FRANK.—Maria C., German Hospital, May 8, aged 58.
FRENCH.—Peter A., 170 Jay St., May 10, aged 63. Funeral private.
GILLETTE.—I. F., 1,422 54th St., May 9. Funeral private.
GOLDSMITH.—Regina, 21 Spencer Place, May 8, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GREEN.—John, 948 Kent Av., May 8.
HANSBERY.—Mary E., 51 Woodhull St., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HANSEN.—Johanna, Norwegian Hospital, May 8.
HECKING.—Elise, 680 East 3d St., May 8, aged 81. Funeral private.
HICKEY.—Gertrude, 169 King St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HOCHSPRUNG.—Frank, 111 Patchen Av., May 9, aged 31. Funeral service today.
HOLLIN.—Wilhelmine, 134 Carlton Av., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HORNS.—Maria, 504 10th St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HUBBARD.—Clarence P., 893 St. John's Place, May 9. Funeral service today.
KENNY.—Alexander, May 9, aged 73. Funeral 393 Gates Av., today, 2 P. M.
KILBRIDE.—Mary, 7 Spencer Court, May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KRAUS.—Anna M., 1,651 Bushwick Av., May 8, aged 89. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KRAUSE.—Frederick, 131 Menahan St., May 9, aged 79.
LUDWIG.—August, 201 Cornelia St., May 9, aged 63. Funeral notice later.
LUNNIGAN.—Isaac S., 42 Oakland St., May 8, aged 70. Funeral service today.
LYONS.—James, 68 Jewell St., May 8.
McCARTHY.—William J., 415 49th St., May 9.
McGEOWN.—Clare, 336 Bond St., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MALONEY.—Frank B., 423 16th St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MAXWELL.—Mary, 675 Bedford Av., May 7, aged 45. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MOORE.—Sarah A., 327 73d St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MULLENS.—Michael, 86 Hall St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
NELLIGAN.—Luke, May 9. Funeral 616 Grand St.
NINER.—Rebecca, 554 Eastern Parkway, May 8, aged 62.
OEHLERS.—Ella, 1,071 Halsey St., May 9, aged 59. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
PAGE.—Charles, 745 Classon Av., May 8.
PALMER.—Joseph, 305 Bainbridge St., May 9, aged 80.
PAYSON.—Thomas K., 381 Myrtle Av., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
PINOVER.—Alexander, 2,185 Eighty-fifth St., May 8, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
QUINN.—Thomas J., 10 Alice Court, May 8, aged 93. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RAINETAUX.—Julia E., 745 Classon Av., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RAUCH.—Barbara, 317 Jefferson St., May 8, aged 26.
RUEDIGER.—Edward, 1,065 Halsey St., May 8.
RYAN.—Mary, Cypress Hills, May 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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Died.

SCHMIDT.—Katharine, 103 Prospect Park West, May 9, aged 13.
SHELTON.—Ella M., 775 Putnam Av., May 10. Funeral private.
SOUTHWELL.—Helen A., 2,522 Newkirk Av., May 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
TERRELL.—Bessie, 515 Fifth St., May 9, aged 77. Funeral service today.
WALSH.—Bridget, 708 Degraw St., May 9. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BURNS.—James, Newark, May 8. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
CHAPMAN.—Eugene, 30 Central Av., Jersey City, May 8. Funeral service today.
CHRISTELLES.—Rosie, 670 Springfield Av., Newark, May 8, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CLARK.—Annie, 26½ Joseph St., Newark, May 8. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
CORT.—Arthur A., 263 South 12th St., Newark, May 10, aged 32.
DOYLE.—Andrew, 164 Union St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
DUFFY.—Rose, 143 Erie St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
ERVIN.—Mary, 412 Grove St., Newark, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GARRABRANT.—Emma E., 77 Court St., Newark, May 8, aged 58.
GERAGHTY.—Patrick, 30 Hawkins St., Newark, May 9.
GERTH.—Emma A., 40 Franklin St., Newark, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
HAINES.—Frank F., 65 Liberty St., Newark, May 10, aged 3 months. Funeral today.
HANSEN.—Alfred M., Hoboken, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
HEALY.—Michael H., 108 Morris Av., Newark, May 8.
HEMHAUSER.—Mary E., 402 15th Av., Newark, May 10, aged 69.
HENRY.—Victor, Hoboken, May 9. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.
KANARY.—Mary R., 330 Monmouth St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
LAVERTY.—William, 301 Halladay St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral service today.
MACDONALD.—Charles F., 49 Myrtle Av., Newark, May 9, aged 38.
McMAHON.—John P., 44 Carleton Av., Jersey City, May 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MARKS.—Margaret, 18 1st St., Newark, May 8.
O'MARA.—James P., 136 Jersey City, May 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
REID.—Charles, 62 Waverley St., Jersey City, May 9, aged 5.
SIMMS.—Edwin, 62 Alexander St., Newark, May 8.
SKETCHLEY.—Mary A., 35 Nassau St., Newark, May 9, aged 93. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
STINSON.—Margaret, 63 Joseph St., Newark, May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WALSH.—Ellen, 31 Clinton Av., Jersey City, May 9, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
WILLIAMS.—Vincent, 9 Chestnut St., Newark, May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

GARRY.—Daniel, Huntington, May 9, aged 50. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
GORNOWEN.—John H., Flushing, May 9, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
PORTER.—James E., Kings Park, May 9, aged 70. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
VAN NOSTRAND.—Mary, Flushing, May 8.

In Memoriam

WEISS.—In memory of my beloved son and our dearly beloved brother Morris B. Weiss. Services Washington Cemetery today, 2:30 P. M.

CARETTO.—May B., in memory of, died May 11, 1914.
DONNELLY.—Margaret, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.
KLIPPHAHN.—Frank J., mass Sacred Heart Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.
McMAHON.—Mgr. Denis J., mass Epiphany Church, today, 10 A. M.
WALSH.—Bridget, mass St. John's Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.

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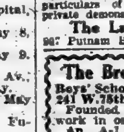
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Close Much Lower After Partial Recovery from a Very Sharp Break.

Prices again broke heavily on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Most of the major stocks went lower than they had fallen in the panicky half hour's decline on Friday afternoon. From the low level, however, they rallied sharply, and then after losing part of the regained ground closed with losses ranging from 1 to 3 points in most of the more active stocks, with some declines much in excess of those figures. The opening had been firm and relatively quiet. Then prices receded under a steady inflow of stocks and under bear pressure, but the selling did not assume large proportions until the other influences at work were supplemented by the rumor of an attack on the President, which was not disproven in time to prevent its exerting much effect upon a nervous market. It was the sort of rumor which unscrupulous traders had been guilty of spreading in the past, and there were those who were asking whether yesterday's rumor had not had some such origin. The heavy declines recorded at the end of the day, long after that report had been entirely dismissed, indicated, however, that that was merely an incident in the decline and not its real cause.

Wall Street knows, as all the country knows, that we are confronted with questions of the utmost gravity. The financial community is necessarily taking cognizance of the state of public feeling, including its own feelings, in respect to the situation created by the sinking of the Lusitania. It was the conclusion based on those feelings which found reflection in yesterday's decline. Viewed apart from the personal motives which may have swayed the specific directions which the day's selling took, the decline represented a precautionary movement the effect of which was to lessen the market's vulnerability by a further retreat from the relatively high levels to which prices had recently risen. The news of coming days must necessarily be important. The market was engaged yesterday in discounting the probable tenor of that news, and in doing that it was holding true to ordinary market processes.

It was noteworthy that the decline yesterday, though severe, was orderly. There was none of the inchoate excitement in the market which characterized the break which occurred last Friday. Wall Street thought it saw in this an accurate reflection of the public attitude, in that after the excitement caused by the first news of the sinking of the Lusitania the country had settled down to a quiet determination, the force of which is steadily growing, to do what the situation imperatively demands.

There was some news yesterday, but it was not a day in which ordinary news influences played much part. Early in the day the gratifying announcement was made that of the $65,000,000 Pennsylvania bonds offered for public subscription last Friday $58,000,000 had been taken, and it became known later that further large amounts of the bonds had been placed during the day. The monthly statement of the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation showed a decrease of about 93,000 tons. Trade reports had clearly foreshadowed a decrease. There was more talk of impending foreign loans, particularly of the large British credit which has been talked about so long, but there was apparently no reason for expecting an early announcement of British financing in this market.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Better War News Disperses Depression Due to Lusitania Sinking.

LONDON, May 10.—The stock market was generally more cheerful, the better war news dispersing the depression due to the Lusitania disaster. War loan investment stocks were frequently marked and rubber and copper shares were in good demand. Kaffirs, however, were dull due to the temporary exclusion of the German element from the Exchange.

In the American section trading was quiet except in Canadian Pacific and Amalgamated issues, which advanced over parity and closed firm a shade under the best.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 10.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¾	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days .... 2¼@3 | 5 and 6 mos. 3¼@3½
90 days .... 2¾@3¼ | 8 and 10 mos. 3¾@4
4 mos. .... 3 @3½ | 11 and 12 mos. 3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....3 @3½ | 6 months.....3½@4
60 to 90 days...............3 @3½

Other Names.
4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅞	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛
Cables	4.80¼	4.79⅞	4.79⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅞
Paris	5.31½	5.31⅛
Berlin	.82⅞	.83
Austria	15.75	15.80
Russia	[illegible]	42.50
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26¼
Holland	.39⅞	.39½
India—		
Bombay	32.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.87½	5.87
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.45	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $236,948,015; balances, $16,291,390; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,832,719.

The local banks have gained $2,979,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, up 1-16d; New York, 50⅛c up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,157,072
Same day last year	201,459
Year to date	44,883,692
Same period last year	31,601,087
Average price and change 50 stocks	65.92 —1.68
Same day last year	68.24 + .37

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.88	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31	31¼	19,100	Alaska Gold Mines	34	34¼	29¼	31¼	−3⅜
13¼	14¼	3,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	14	14	12⅞	14	− ½
43	45	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	45⅝	45⅝	38	43½	−2¾
64⅝	64¾	66,500	Amalgamated Cop	68	68⅝	62⅝	64⅝	−3⅝
51	55½	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	54	54	50	51½	−1¼
40½	41	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	44	44	39⅝	41½	−2½
31½	31¾	33,000	Am. Can	34¼	34¼	29	31⅜	−1⅞
94½	94½	1,800	Am. Can pf	97	97	93½	94⅝	−2⅞
48½	50	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	50⅝	50⅝	46⅞	48⅝	−2⅝
92	98	20	Am. Coal Products	94	94	94	94	...
107	109	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107	107	107	107	− ½
44	44¾	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	47½	47½	42½	44	−3⅜
5½	5⅝	500	Am. H. & Leather	5½	5½	4½	4⅞	−1⅛
27⅞	28¼	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	29	29	27½	27½	−3
29½	29⅝	4,500	Am. Ice Securities	30⅝	30⅝	28	29½	−1
9⅝	9⅞	400	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	9½	9½	− ½
26½	28	100	Am. Linseed pf	28	28	28	28	− ½
42¼	42⅞	13,650	Am. Locomotive	46⅝	46⅝	39¼	42⅝	−2⅝
94	95¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	− ½
63⅝	63⅞	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66⅝	66⅝	61½	64	−1½
130	160	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	−2
30	31½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	30½	30½	30	30	−4½
103	104	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref	107½	107½	100	103½	−3½
112	114	240	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113½	113½	112⅝	112⅝	−1⅜
118¾	119	2,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¼	119⅝	116	119	−1
225	227	700	Am. Tobacco	230	230	224	227	−2½
106½	107½	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	107	107	107	− ½
25¼	26	200	Am. Woolen	28	28	26	26	−5½
84	88	100	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	85	...
30⅝	30¾	21,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	32½	32½	29½	30⅝	−1⅝
98¼	98½	8,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅝	100	97	98⅝	− ⅞
104	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line	106⅝	106⅝	104	104	−4⅝
42½	43¼	6,000	Baldwin Loco	46⅝	47	38	43	−3½
70⅝	70⅞	8,500	Baltimore & Ohio	72⅝	72⅝	69⅛	70⅝	−1⅝
69	69⅞	300	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70½	69	69	− ⅞
¾	⅞	400	Batopilas Mining	1	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
132⅝	133	15,200	Bethlehem Steel	137	142	126	132⅝	−7⅜
110	111½	725	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	110⅝	111	− ⅜
86½	87	3,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86⅝	85⅛	86	−2
6	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−1⅛
55⅛	56	4,600	Butte & Superior	60	60	53	55⅛	−5⅜
15	15½	2,700	California Petrol	16⅛	16⅛	15	15	−1⅛
37½	40	400	California Pet. pf	37	37	37	37	−3
156	156½	11,750	Canadian Pacific	157	157	153¼	156½	−1⅜
34⅝	35	9,300	Central Leather Co	36⅝	36⅝	33	34⅝	−1⅞
101½	102¼	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	− ¾
41½	42½	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅝	44	41	41⅜	−2⅜
10⅝	11	300	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11	11	− ⅞
28¼	28⅞	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30	27⅞	28⅞	−2
88½	89½	8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	91	91½	85½	88⅞	−2⅛
124½	126½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	− ½
125	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+ ⅛
125	127	50	do., odd lot	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	...
24⅛	24¼	9,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22⅞	24⅞	21⅞	24¼	+1⅜
42⅛	42⅝	15,800	Chino Copper	42⅞	43	40⅝	42⅛	−1⅞
58	59	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	58	58	58	−3½
100	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	100	100	100	100	− ⅞
25½	26	4,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	26⅛	26⅛	23⅝	25½	− ¾
124½	125	2,200	Consolidated Gas	125	125¾	123⅝	124⅝	−1⅜
58	60	100	Continental Can	59	59	59	59	−2
94	95½	100	Continental Can pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	−1½
12	12⅛	3,700	Corn Products Ref	12⅛	12⅛	11½	12⅛	− ⅛
74½	75	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	−1½
20⅝	21	9,900	Crucible Steel	22¼	23¼	18¾	20⅝	−1⅞
..	..	100	Crucible Steel pf	84	84	84	84	−5½
52	58	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	51	51	51	51	−6
12½	15	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13	13	13	13	−2
11⅛	12½	2,100	Distillers' Secur	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅜	−1⅛
8½	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅞
24¼	24⅜	21,900	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	22½	24⅜	− ⅝
38¾	38⅞	6,150	Erie 1st pf	40	40	37	38⅞	−1⅛
31	35	100	Erie 2d pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	−4⅜
10	12½	100	Federal M. & S	11	11	11	11	−1⅛
108	109	100	Gen. Chemical pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	− ⅛
149	150	1,300	General Electric	151⅛	151⅛	148	149⅝	−2½
131	135	2,500	General Motors	137⅞	137⅞	125	134⅞	−4⅞
94	98	100	General Motors pf	98	98	98	98	...
41⅝	42	6,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43¼	43¾	40	41⅝	−1⅞
102	102¾	400	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102	...
115⅝	116¼	5,000	Great Northern pf	116¼	117	114⅛	116	− ⅛
30⅝	30½	6,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	32	32½	29	30½	−1⅞
53⅝	53⅝	5,100	Guggenheim Explor	56⅝	57	54⅛	55⅛	−1½
106	107	100	Illinois Central	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	−1⅜
27¼	27⅜	22,300	Inspiration Copper	28	28⅞	26	27¼	−1⅛
18⅛	19	31,850	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19	19⅝	17⅛	18⅝	− ⅛
67½	68	10,200	Inter.-Met. pf	67½	67½	64⅝	67	−1
91¼	94	1,500	Int. Harvester, N. J	94⅝	94⅝	90	90⅝	−4⅞
65	70	200	Int. Harvester Corp	70	70	70	70	...
9	9½	200	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	− ⅞
5	6	425	Int. Steam Pump	5⅞	5⅞	5	5	−1
6¼	9	200	Iowa Central	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅞
26	26½	4,200	Kansas City South	26⅝	26⅝	25½	26	− ½
59¼	60⅞	600	Kan. City South. pf	58⅜	59⅞	58⅜	59¼	...
122	123	40	Kings Co. El. L. & P	123⅝	125⅝	123⅝	123⅝	...
126	135	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	128⅝	128⅝	127½	127½	−7½
38	41	200	Lackawanna Steel	42	42	41	41	− ⅞
100⅝	101	100	Laclede Gas	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	− ¼
137¼	137½	5,100	Lehigh Valley	139	139	135	137⅝	−1⅝
220	227	300	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	−2⅜
110	119	300	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	...
19½	20	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20½	20½	20	20	−1
115½	118	100	Louis. & Nash	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	− ½
77	79½	100	Mackay Cos	77	77	77	77	−3
125	126⅞	80	Manhattan Elev	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	...
43½	44½	7,100	Maxwell Motors	46⅝	46⅝	40⅝	43⅝	−3⅞
80	81	3,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	81	81	75	80⅛	−1⅞
36½	37	3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	39	39	33⅝	36⅝	−2
94½	98	400	May Dept. St. pf	95	95	95	95	−1½
71	71¼	29,950	Mexican Petroleum	75	75	68½	71¼	−3⅞
..	..	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	80	80	80	80	−5⅛
23	23¼	3,400	Miami Copper	24⅛	24⅛	22⅝	22⅞	−1⅜
12⅝	12⅞	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
30	32	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	32	32	30¾	30⅞	−1½
12½	13	6,100	Missouri Pacific	13	13	12½	12½	...
46½	48	1,900	Montana Power	48⅞	48⅞	46⅞	47¼	−2⅛
110	117	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	117⅛	117⅛	117	117	− ⅞
105	106	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	− ⅞
14¼	14¾	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	− ¾
55	56	3,400	Nat. Lead Co	58⅛	59	53	55⅛	−3⅜
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	−1¾
13⅝	14	4,700	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	− ⅝
77	79	3,300	N. Y. Air Brake	83	83	75	78	−8
84	84½	5,200	N. Y. Central	85	85	81⅝	83⅞	−1⅜
62	62¾	11,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	63⅝	63⅝	60	62⅝	−1⅞
27¼	28	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28	26⅞	27⅞	−1⅛
101½	102	700	Norfolk & Western	103	103	101½	101½	−1⅛
104⅛	104⅝	8,800	Northern Pacific	106⅛	106⅛	102½	103⅞	−1⅜
3	3¼	900	Ontario Mining	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	...
3	3½	10	do., odd lot	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	...
19¼	19⅞	200	Pacific Mail	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ½
29	31½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅞
105⅝	106¼	4,500	Penn. R. R	107½	107½	105⅝	105⅝	−1⅞
114¼	114½	800	People's Gas, Chi	114½	114½	112½	114	−1⅛
68	71	300	P., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	− ½
19	19½	2,200	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	19	19	−2
88	89	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90	90	87⅝	88½	−2⅞
42	42½	4,600	Pressed Steel Car	45	45	40	42½	−2⅛
152	156	200	Pullman Co	152⅞	152⅞	152½	152½	− ⅜
27⅛	28	1,200	Railway Steel Sp	29⅝	29⅝	25⅝	27½	−1⅞
21⅝	22	15,200	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅛	20⅛	21⅝	−1
141⅝	141⅞	65,400	Reading	142	143¼	138⅝	141⅝	− ⅝
81	85	10	Reading 2d pf	84	84	84	84	...
25	25¼	4,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	25¼	25⅝	24	25	− ⅛
81⅝	83	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	83	83	82	82	−2⅛
⅝	¾	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5	5½	2,600	Rumely, (M.) Co	5⅝	5⅝	4½	5	+ ⅜
12⅝	13¼	3,100	Rumely, (M.) Co. pf	11½	13¼	11½	12⅞	+1⅛
15	16	200	St. Louis Southwest	16	16	16	16	− ½
13½	14	500	Seaboard Air Line	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	− ⅛
34	34½	600	Seab. Air Line pf	34	35	34	34½	−1⅛
134¼	134⅝	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	136	136	134¼	134⅝	− ⅞
86⅝	86⅞	28,100	Southern Pacific	88⅝	88⅝	84½	86⅝	−1⅞
..	..	27	So. Pacific t. r	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
16¼	16½	1,600	Southern Railway	17	17	15⅝	16½	− ⅛
52	55	400	So. Railway pf	53	53	52	52	−1½
47	50	400	Standard Milling	49⅛	49⅛	48	48	−3½
62½	63	7,400	Studebaker Co	67⅛	67⅝	59	63	−5⅝
30	31	2,400	Tennessee Copper	30¼	31	29½	30½	...
125	126	1,500	Texas Co	128⅝	129	125	125	−5
48⅝	49	7,300	Third Avenue	49⅛	49⅛	46⅝	49	...
96	98	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	97½	97½	97½	97¼	−2½
95⅝	98½	100	Twin City R. T	97	97	97	97	− ½
5½	5⅝	800	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅞
123⅝	123½	73,180	Union Pacific	125⅛	126	120⅝	123⅜	−1
80⅝	81	300	Union Pacific pf	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	− ⅜
15	17	300	United Rys. Inv	15	15	15	15	...
29½	30	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	30⅝	30⅝	29	29	−2⅛
38	41	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	38	38	38	38	−5
58	58⅛	8,200	U. S. Rubber	61⅞	61⅞	56½	58⅝	−2⅞
105⅝	106⅛	630	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅝	106⅝	106	106	− ⅞
50⅝	50⅞	239,700	U. S. Steel	53⅝	53⅞	48⅛	50⅝	−3
105½	107	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	106⅛	106⅛	104⅛	105	−1⅞
61⅛	61⅜	30,400	Utah Copper	64⅝	65	59¼	61⅞	−1⅛
28	28½	1,300	Va.-Car. Chemical	29	29	27⅝	28	−2⅛
95	97	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	95	95¼	−2⅛
38	42	300	Va. Iron C. & C	41	41	39	39	−3
7	11	100	Vulcan Detinning	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−1⅞
¾	1	500	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	100	Wabash pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
1⅝	1⅞	100	do. s 20 f	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
85	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp	90	90	90	90	−7
21	24	700	Western Maryland	22½	22½	22	22	−2
63⅝	66	1,900	Western Union Tel	65⅛	65⅝	64½	65½	+ ⅜
83⅝	84	85,600	Westingh. E. & M	88	89	80½	83⅝	−4⅛
233	280	100	Weyman Bruton Co	255	255	255	255	+22½
114½	115	1,700	Willys-Overland	117⅛	117½	114	114⅝	−3⅛
100⅝	101	600	Woolw., (F. W.) Co	101⅛	101⅛	100⅝	101	...

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, May 8, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance April 30		$21,763,761.65
Receipts—		
Revenues	$23,2[illegible]054.26	
Miscellaneous	2[illegible],370.35	
Loans:		
Special revenue bonds	515,000.00	
		24,019,425.01
		$45,783,186.66
Payments—		
General administration	$7,061,710.41	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	12,285,400.52	
Redemption of city debt	300,252.22	
Interest on city debt	14,940,054.59	
		34,587,496.75
Balance May 8		$11,195,689.91

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested April 30	$4,426,835.56
Receipts	5,864,463.23
	$10,291,298.79
Payments	371,817.96
Balance uninvested May 8	$9,919,480.83
Aggregate balance May 8	$21,115,170.74

Topics in Wall Street.

An Unusual Selling Feat.

The investment market is so sensitive that the first thought in the minds of many people in the financial district when they came to reckon up the cost of the Lusitania tragedy as measured by other than humanitarian standards was that the offering of $65,000,000 of Pennsylvania general 4½s had been effectively killed. With the stock market wiping out in minutes the gains of weeks in some of the speculative stocks, it did not seem probable that many subscriptions would be received for a new railroad issue. So great was the investment demand that the injury done by the bad news only served to delay the distribution of the new bonds, and it was announced by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday forenoon that up to that time $58,000,000 had been sold. At the close of the business day the amount remaining on hand was so small that it was regarded as a certainty that there would be none in the hands of the syndicate at the end of the time originally set for closing the books.

A Calmer Nation.

It may be that the war has sobered the United States and that events which would have started a panic five years ago are now studied with a view to determining what their final effect will be. At any rate, there were not lacking signs in Wall Street yesterday that, with the air full of war talk, business was proceeding just as usual, with investors making their plans just as though it were not quite within the range of possibility that the United States would have to take an active part in the world struggle. The offering of $25,000,000 of Argentine Government bonds came at a most inauspicious time, for that issue was not formally announced until the day following the Lusitania's sinking, so that it did not have the benefit of even one business day under the old conditions; but it was said yesterday that the bonds were being absorbed at a most satisfactory rate. A country that will buy most of two new bond issues aggregating $90,000,000 in such troublous times as these cannot be called flighty.

Bankers Do Not Expect War.

The biggest men in the financial district do not think that the United States is going to war. It was suggested in several quarters that a more likely result of the Gulflight and Lusitania challenges would be a conference of all of the neutral nations of the world for the purpose of agreement on terms to be presented to all of the belligerents, these terms to state in unequivocal language the impatience of Holland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States with recent practices on the part of the nations at war toward the commerce and rights of the countries which have been trying to carry on their peaceful occupations.

Short Selling Makes a Gain.

Members of the Stock Exchange reported yesterday a great deal more short selling than occurred in the collapse of prices last Friday. Pressure was exerted against a number of issues which had displayed vulnerability in the closing days of last week, including Westinghouse and Studebaker, practically from the start of trading, and the destructive forces naturally found assistance in their labors in the rumor that President Wilson had been assassinated.

It may not be said, however, that operators on the short side were chiefly responsible for the sharp break toward noon, because a nervous tension was evident in commission houses long before prices began to melt most rapidly, and the desire of many holders of long stock to get out of the market for a time was reflected in the decline which preceded the sharpest fall. Brokers commented on this phase of the day's dealings. In a number of houses where partners are wont to make their market opinions public to the entire room holders of stocks were advised to clear their sheets and wait for developments from Washington.

Talk of Minimum Prices.

One, of Steel's old minimum prices, 48, was reached in the break with the exception of a small fraction. This fact was commented on by nervous traders, and gossip was quickly heard about the chances of the Governors putting into force a general list of minimums again. This was when the market looked so weak that a collapse appeared imminent. But support arrived in timely fashion, and after quotations had rebounded 2 points nothing more was heard about an artificial bottom for prices.

Inter-Met. Plan to Succeed.

The plan to merge the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and the Finance and Holding Corporation into the Interborough Consolidated Corporation with a capitalization of $50,000,000, according to a Director of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, is assured. The number of proxies already received, added to the verbal promises of assent to the consolidation, this Director said, left no doubt that a great majority of the preferred stockholders of the present Interborough-Metropolitan would come in under the reorganization. More than 60 per cent. of the preferred stockholders, including nearly all of the small holders, sent in proxies. Many of the large holders, it was said, had assented to the plan within the last few days. Under the law two-thirds of the holders of both preferred and common stock of the present company must ratify the plan before it can become operative. It required little argument to convince the holders of the common stock of the advisability of reorganizing. A formal announcement from the Interborough-Metropolitan is expected in a few days. A special meeting at which the proxies will be voted has been set for June 1.

New York Central to Deny Charges.

The New York Central Railroad Company, one of the defendants in the Pollitz suit to annul the recent issue of $100,000,000 debenture bonds of that railroad will have until May 24 to file its answer to the complaint in the Supreme Court. It is understood that the railroad will enter a general denial of the charges that the bond issue was illegal, unnecessary, and wasteful, and that the commissions paid to the fiscal agents of the company and to the syndicate of bankers which underwrote the bonds were exorbitant. A. H. Harris, Vice President of the New York Central and general counsel for the New York Central system, will appear for the railroad. The railroad's answer, it is believed, will contain a denunciation of the growing practice on the part of minority stockholders to block big corporate ventures. In the case of the Pollitz suit, according to an official of the Central, the papers were served after all of the $100,000,000 bonds had been sold to the public.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 10, 1915	$5,701,500
Same day last year	1,617,500
Year to date	305,083,200
Same period last year	291,144,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.68 — .27
Same day last year	87.36 + .02

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
10,000....97
10,000....96½
N Y State 4½s
4,000....108
N Y Canal 4½s
1,000....109½
N Y City 4s, 1956, reg
1,000....95½
4s, 1958
1,000....96⅝
4½s, 1960
5,000....100
1964
2,000....99⅝
4½s, 1963
7,000....105
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s
2,000....144¾
2,000....139
4,000....130
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
8,000....98
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000....102¼
Am T & T col 4s
5,000....88⅝
1,000....88⅝
8,000....88⅝
8,000....88⅝
conv 4½s
4,000....99⅞
18,000....99¾
4,000....99⅞
7,000....99⅞
Armour & Co 4½s
8,000....92⅛
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
5,000s20f....93½
5,000s20f....93⅞
3,000....93¾
conv 4s, 1960
5,000....100
2,000....99⅞
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
18,000....93
1,000....91½
L & N col 4s
10,000....87
B & O pr lien 3½s
5,000....91⅛
gold 4s
1,000....89⅝
8,000....89⅞
conv 4½s
3,000....86⅝
2,000....86⅞
3,000....86
10,000....85⅝
10,000....85½
12,000....85⅛
26,000....85
500....85⅝
11,000....85
1,000....84⅝
5,000....84⅞
5,000....84⅞
4,000....84⅝
1,000....84⅝
Beth Steel ext 5s
28,000....100
1st & ref 5s
25,000....91
5,000....90⅞
21,000....90⅞
10,000....90
500....91⅛
500....91⅛
5,000....90⅛
10,000....90⅛
10,000....90⅛
20,000....90⅛
B R T ref cv 4s
1,000....80
5s, 1918
2,000....100
15,000....99⅞
B U El 1st 5s
1,000....99⅞
Buff & S Ir deb 5s
3,000....78
Bush Term 4s
12,000....85⅛
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000....94
Canada So con 5s, Series A
2,000....104¼
Cent Leather 5s
6,000....99¼
13,000....99⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000....87⅛
5,000s30f....87
C & O gen 4½s
2,000....88⅞
conv 4½s
4,000....75
2,000....74⅞
9,000....75
5,000....74⅞
4,000....74⅞
4,000....74⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000....45
C, B & Q joint 4s
10,000....96⅛
14,000....96⅛
4,000....96⅞
registered
1,000....96
gen 4s
5,000....91⅛
Ill Div 4s
1,000....94¼
C & E Ill gen 5s
5,000....67
con 6s
5,000....98⅛
Chi Gr Westn 4s
1,000....69⅞
5,000....68⅞
2,000....69⅞
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s
1,000....98⅞
8,000....98⅛
6,000....98
cv 5s, Series B, sub r, full pd
54,000....102½
4,000....102⅞
68,000....102¼
7,000....102⅞
12,000....102⅞
25,000....102⅞
5,000....102¼
20,000....102⅞
C & P Wn 5s
5,000....102⅞
10,000s30f....102½
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1933
2,000....104
extd 4s
3,000....94

Chi & N W, St L, P & N W 5s
2,000....105⅝
C, I & L ref 6s
1,000....114
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000....82⅜
4,000....82
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
3,000....64⅛
2,000....64⅛
3,000....64⅛
10,000s20f....64
1,000....64⅛
10,000....64⅛
5,000....64⅛
deb 5s
5,000....50⅛
2,000....50⅛
44,000....50
1,000....50⅛
C & W I con 4s
2,000....78⅛
Col & So 1st 4s
4,000....90⅛
ref & ext 4½s
2,000....84¾
Con Gas conv 6s
9,000....114⅛
5,000....114⅛
4,000....114⅛
10,000....114⅛
5,000....114⅛
13,000....114
3,000....114⅛
8,000....114⅛
5,000....114⅛
Cumberld Tel 5s
1,000....96¾
D & H deb 4s, 1916
8,000....99⅞
Den & R G con 4s
1,000....74½
imp 5s
1,000....79
1st & ref 5s
7,000....48
Detr Edison 5s
5,000....103
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000....52
8,000....52½
Dul & I R 1st 5s
2,000....100
Du P de N P 4½s
3,000....89⅝
Erie 1st con 7s
5,000....109½
1st con 4s
9,000....81⅝
cv 4s, Ser A
1,000....68
cv 4s, Ser B
1,000....67¼
2,000....67
3,000....66
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s
3,000....87⅝
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000....104⅛
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
4,000....101
Gr Nor ref 4½s
11,000....99
Hock Val 1st 4½s
3,000....93⅛
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
1,000....75
3,000....74
13,000....74½
adj income 5s
3,000....26⅛
2,000....26
10,000....26⅛
14,000....26⅛
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000....82
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
15,000....115
20,000....115¼
16,000....116
60,000....117
conv 6s, 1922
3,000....121
50,000....120½
14,000....120
10,000....118
15,000....116
25,000....115
15,000....116
15,000....117
500....115
21,000....116⅛
26,000....115
21,000....116
5,000....117
5,000....118
5,000....119
5,000....118⅛
14,000....118
32,000....117
5,000....118⅛
12,000....118
1,000....118⅛
5,000....118
7,000....117
2,000....117¼
1,000....118
5,000....117⅛
Inter-Met 4½s
2,000....76
6,000....75⅛
14,000....75
1,000....75⅛
1,000....75⅛
10,000....75⅛
8,000....75⅛
2,000....76
30,000....75⅛
I R T 1st & ref 5s
3,000....98⅛
12,000....98
4,000....97⅛
1,000....97⅛
1,000....97⅛
5,000....97⅛
1,000....97⅛
1,000....97⅛
Int & Gr Nor 6s
4,000....100
Inter Paper 6s
1,000....100½
Iowa Cent ref 4s
2,000....50
K C, Ft S & M 6s
5,000....107¼
Kan City So 3s
5,000....68¼
Kings Co El L & Pow conv 6s
4,000....117
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
1,000....92½
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000....101
L E & Wn 1st 5s
1,000....90

L Sh & M So 3½s
9,000....88
4s, 1928
1,000....92⅞
Leh Val con 4½s
2,000....99⅞
Long Isl unifd 4s
2,000....84⅞
Ligg & Myers 7s
2,000....123½
Ligg & Myers 5s
3,000....100⅞
1,000....100⅞
1,000....100⅞
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000....123
Lorillard Co 5s
10,000....100
L & N unifd 4s
9,000....94
Manhatn Con 4s, tax exempt
5,000....91½
Mer Marine col tr 4½s
13,000....48
Mich Cent 5s, '31
1,000....102⅝
Mo, K & T 1st & ref 4s
2,000....58
Mo Pacific 1st 6s
1,000....101
Montana Power 5s, Series A
2,000....91
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rcts f p
103,000....101⅛
32,000....101⅛
2,000....101⅛
60,000....101⅛
83,000....101⅛
2,000....101⅛
78,000....101½
10,000....101⅛
65,000....101⅛
89,000....101⅛
51,000....101
89,000....100⅞
1,000....101
25,000....100⅞
35,000....101
4,000....101⅛
500....101⅛
23,000....101
3,000....101⅛
7,000....101
6,000....101⅛
23,000....101
5,000....100⅞
20,000....100⅞
18,000....100⅞
2,000....100⅞
5,000....100⅞
500....100⅞
15,000....100⅞
263,000....100½
65,000....100⅞
75,000....100⅞
100,000....100⅛
181,000....100
38,000....99⅞
36,000....99⅞
108,000....99⅞
30,000....99⅞
55,000....100
22,000....100⅛
158,000....100
6,000....100¼
85,000....100⅛
3,000....100⅛
5,000....100⅛
25,000....100⅞
56,000....100⅞
25,000....100⅞
500....101
55,000....100⅞
10,000....100⅛
25,000....100⅞
26,000....101
10,000....100⅞
20,000....101
38,000....100⅞
26,000....101
30,000....100⅞
1,000....101
17,000....100⅞
75,000....101
44,000....101¼
16,000....101⅛
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
50,000....86
L S col 3½s
1,000....73
2,000....72⅛
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
1,000....83⅛
col tr 5s
5,000....102⅞
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
2,000....116⅞
8,000....116½
N Y Rys ref 4s
2,000....72
adj 5s
4,000....51
12,000....50½
10,000....50⅛
43,000....50
4,000....50⅛
23,000....50
4,000....50⅛
4,000....50⅛
5,000....50⅛
1,000....50⅛
N Y Tel 4½s
2,000....96⅛
1,000s30f....96⅛
Norf & W conv 4½s
8,000....102
1,000....102⅛
con 4s
5,000....93⅛
N Pac Term 1st 6s
4,000....111
Nor Pacific 4s
5,000....91⅞
25,000s30f....91⅞
3,000....91⅞
2,000....91⅞
2,000....91⅞
9,000....91
9,000....91⅛
41,000....91⅞
30,000s20f....91⅞
gen 3s
23,000....64
2,000....63⅛
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s
1,000....93⅛
Or R & N con 4s
25,000....91
30,000s30f....91
Oregon Short L 1st con 5s
10,000....103¼
gtd ref 4s
8,000....91

Pacific T & T 5s
6,000....97½
Penn conv 3½s
2,000....100
Penn R R con 4½s, temp ctfs f p
92,000....103⅛
164,000....103⅛
1,000....103
25,000....103⅛
10,000....103
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s
1,000....87
Ray Con 1st 6s
6,000....115
1,000....114⅛
3,000....112⅛
10,000....112
2,000....114⅛
Reading gen 4s
6,000....93⅛
6,000s20f....93
2,000....93⅛
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
6,000....98
Rio Gde W 1st 4s
1,000....72½
3,000....72⅛
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
2,000....65
St L & S F R R gen 5s
2,000....46
Tr Co ctfs stpd
2,000....47
ref 4s, ctfs of deposit
2,000....66
stamped
2,000....66
San An & A P 4s
2,000....75
Seab Air L adj 5s
10,000....65⅛
2,000....65⅛
3,000....65⅛
18,000....65⅛
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
2,000....97⅛
5,000....97⅛
So Pacific col 4s
6,000....83
conv 4s
8,000....82⅛
28,000....82
25,000....81⅞
5,000....81⅞
10,000....81
3,000....81⅛
5,000....81
conv 5s
15,000....99⅛
20,000....99⅛
5,000....99⅛
5,000....99
10,000....98⅞
500....99⅛
10,000....98⅛
41,000....98
10,000....98½
7,000....98⅞
2,000....98⅛
1st ref 4s
10,000....87
3,000s20f....87
8,000....87⅛
5,000s20f....87⅛
San F Term 4s
3,000....79
5,000....79½
9,000....79
5,000s30f....79
South Ry 1st 5s
3,000....99⅛
gen 4s
10,000....66
10,000....65½
5,000....65⅞
4,000....65⅞
6,000....65⅞
1,000....65
Texas Co conv 6s
20,000....99⅞
10,000....99⅞
12,000....99⅞
1,000....99⅞
10,000....99⅞
10,000....99
14,000....98⅞
Third Av ref 4s
2,000....81½
adj 5s
1,000....77
6,000....76⅞
5,000....76⅞
9,000....76
2,000....76⅞
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000....51
Un Pacific 1st 4s
3,000....96⅛
4,000s30f....96⅛
17,000s30f....96⅛
3,000s30f....96⅛
15,000....96⅛
conv 4s
2,000....90⅛
5,000....90
Un R Rs of S F 4s
5,000....45
U S Rubber 6s
8,000....103
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
69,000....101⅞
3,000....102
8,000....101⅞
1,000....102
5,000....101⅞
12,000s30f....101⅞
4,000....101⅞
8,000....101⅞
6,000....102
5,000....101⅞
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000....95⅛
Va Iron, C & C 5s
3,000....82
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
1,000....95⅛
1,000....96
1,000....95⅛
Wabash ref & ext 4s
15,000....27
Wab P Ter 2d 4s, Tr Co ctfs
1,000....⅞
Western Md 4s
1,000....65
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s
12,000....101⅛
5,000....101⅛
21,000....101
15,000....100⅞
1,000....100⅞
16,000....99⅞
30,000s30f....100
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000....85½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	98½
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101½
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	101½
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	85
Am Ag Ch pf.	91	92
Am B Sug pf.	80	84
A B S & Fdy	..	102½
Do ctfs.	90½	102
Do pf ctfs	145	150
A C & F pf.	115	116
Am Coal.	80	..
Am Cot O pf.	95	99
Am Exp.	85	95
Am Malt.	4	4½
Do pf.	21	27
A S pf. B	80	84
A S & R pf.	105	106
Am Sn pf.	104	108
A T & C.	60	63
Am Wr Pa pf.	8	11
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	88½
A T & S F pf.	98½	100
Bald L pf.	100	104
B Un G.	125	134
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf.	75	88
B, R & P.	80	95
Do pf.	101	..
But'k Co.	27½	30
Canada So.	56	60
Case (J I) pf.	80½	92
C R R of N J.	295	325
C & S A Tel.	117	132
Chi & Alt.	8	9
Do pf.	10	25
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	126	150
C, C, C & St L.	31	38½
Clev & P. ex div.	159	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Col & S.	27	30
Do 1st pf.	50	54
Do 2d pf.	35	45
Crex Carp.	40	60
C-Am Sug pf.	96	..
D & Co pf.	..	99
Del & H.	146½	150
D, L & W.	400	417
D & R G.	8	10
D R & Pt D.	..	6½
Do pf.	..	30
Det U.	114	115
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	..	80
D S S & A.	4½	6
Du P de N Pow pf.	91½	95
East Kod.	500	..
F M & S pf.	25	32½
Gen Ch.	202	210
Granby C.	80	100
Hav E R, L & P.	81½	..
Do pf.	..	100
Helme (G W) Co.	165	185
Do pf.	114	119
Homestake	116½	120
Int Agric.	4	14½
Do pf.	17	20
I H, N J, pf.	109¾	115
Int H Cor pf.	100	104
Int P pf.	37	39
Int Stm P pf.	10	20
Iowa C pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	63	..
Kayser (J) & Co.	82	86
Do 1st pf.	106½	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	..	86
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	104	110
L E & W.	7	10½
Do pf.	19½	22½
Long Isl'd	30	37
L-W B 1st pf.	91	97½
Do 2d pf.	60	65
Lorill Co.	165	178
Do pf.	113	117
M'kay Cos.	55	68
Man Beach	2	5
Man Shirt.	55	61
Do pf.	100	104
M Dep Sts.	41	45
Mich Cent.	105	112½
M & St L.	12½	15
Do pf.	25	42
M, St P & S S M.	112	118
Do pf.	125	130
Do l l.	75	85
Mon P pf.	100½	101
Mor & Es.	176	180
M & B pf.	66	..
N C & St L.	118	124
Nat B pf.	119	121½
Nat En pf.	82	87
N C & S.	68½	70½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	10	21
Do 2d pf.	6½	7
N Y C & St L.	..	32
Do 1st pf.	..	100
N Y, L & West	112½	122
Norf & W pf.	85	89
North Am.	73	74
N Q T & Light.	50	51
N W Tel.	106	..
Pabst B pf.	..	90
P T & Tel pf.	90	94
Peo & E.	6	10
Pett-Mull.	20	25
Do 1st pf.	95	100½
Phila Co.	70	74
P, C, C & St L pf.	90	110
P, Ft W & C.	159	..
Pitts S pf.	80	90
Pr St Car pf.	94	97
Quicksilver	¾	1
Do pf.	1¼	1¾
Ry St Spr pf.	90	98
Rdg 1st pf.	81	90
Rutland pf.	15	..
St L & S Fran.	4½	5½
Do 1st pf.	7	14
Do 2d pf.	5½	6
St L S W pf.	33	35
Sears-R pf.	124½	125½
S-S S & I.	25	35
Do pf.	75	85
So P R S.	50	61
Do pf.	84	100
So R, M & Ohio ctfs.	66	85
St'd M pf.	107	109
Studeb Co pf.	97	100
Tex Pac.	15	16½
T, P L Tr.	102	..
T, St L & West	2	2½
Do pf.	5½	7½
Und Type.	60	70
Do pf.	98½	102½
U B & P pf.	20	28
Un Cig M.	42	48
Do pf.	103	104½
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	55	65
U S C I P.	11	14
Do pf.	39	45
U S Exp.	62	68½
U S I A.	35	40
Do pf.	84	90
U S R 2d pf.	80	85
Va R & P.	..	45
Vul D pf.	..	35
W Md pf.	29	36
W E & M 1st pf.	120	130
Weym-B pf.	114	120
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 1st pf.	9	12
Do 2d pf.	3	4
W-Ov pf.	100	101½
Wis Cent.	33	35
W'w'th (F W) pf.	119½	122

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16½	16⅛	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	545	555	555	565
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	104	106
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	180	120	180
Continental Oil	223	228	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38	41
Cumberland P. L.	45	50	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil	153	157	153	157
Galena S. Oil pf	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	123	125	123	126
Indiana Pipe Line	95	97	95	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	30	30	31
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	93	95
Ohio Oil	132	134	137	140
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	58	63	63	64
Pierce Oil	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	78	80	78	80
Prairie O. & G.	296	302	300	305
Prairie Pipe Line	126	128	130	133
Solar Refining	225	230	232	236
Southern P. Line	203	206	206	210
South Penn Oil	268	273	282	285
So. W. Penn. Pipe L	108	110	108	111
Stand Oil of Cal	282	285	288	291
Stand. Oil of Ind	405	410	420	425
Stand. Oil of Kan	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky	235	240	247	252
Stand. Oil of Neb	310	320	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J	393	395	399	402
Stand. Oil of N. Y	181	183	181	183
Stand. Oil of Ohio	423	428	427	432
Swan & Finch	117	122	117	122
Union Tank	75	80	79	81
Vacuum Oil	195	200	205	210
Washington Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
500 Car Lighting & Power Stock
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
5 International Salt 5s
500 St. Joe Lead Stock
50 Twin City Rapid Transit Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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100 American Brass Stock
60 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
30 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
30 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
150 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
22 National Fuel Gas Stock
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobac. Com. Stock
50 Victor Talk'g Machine Com. Stk.

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Northern Pacific Prior Lien 4s
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
[illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Close Much Lower —Pennsylvania Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 239,309 shares of stock and $1,468,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 38,107; railroads, 1,700; oils, 9,762, and mining, 189,740; rights, $3,500. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,725	Am. Zinc	38⅜	38⅜	33	34¼
1,000	Br.-A. Tob. Co. ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Br.-A. Tob. Co. ord. bearer	16	16	16	16
660	†Electric Boat	74	74	70	71
200	†Elec. Boat pf.	101	101	100	101
2,130	Emer. Phono.	13½	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝
136	Int.-Con. Rub.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
300	†Int. M. M. pf.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
300	†Int. Motors	11	11	11	11
136	Inter. Rubber	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
210	Kel. Sp'f'd T.	128	128	122	123
1,400	Man. Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
250	Mar. of Am.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	McCrory Stores Corp. w. i.	54	54	52	52
300	N. Y. Trans.	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11¼
150	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Cor. of R & H.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
3,300	Sterling Gum.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	†Tob. Prod.	53½	53½	53½	53½
15,000	U. C. S. new.	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	9
50	U. C. S. pf. new	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,000	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	92	92	89	90¼
5,000	Un. Pr. Sh.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
2,500	†World Film	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,600	Anglo-Am. Oil	16⅛	15½	15⅞	— ⅜
12	Buckeye P. L.	102	102	102	— 3
10	Continental Oil	225	225	225	— 3
8	Ill. Pipe Line	125	125	125	+ 1
2	Ind. Pipe Line	95	95	95	— 2
5,500	†Inter. Petrol.	8⅞	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
120	Nat. Transit	30	29½	29½	— 1
3	Northern P. L.	95	95	95	— 2
275	Ohio Oil	138	130	132	— 6
120	Pierce Oil	12	11½	11½	— 1
215	Prairie O. & G.	308	290	300	..
65	Prairie Pipe L.	130	125	129	— 4
5	Solar Refining	233	230	230	— 5
10	Southern P. L.	205	205	205	— 5
115	South Penn. Oil	282	270	270	—15
290	Std. Oil of Cal.	291	276	283	— 5
45	Std. Oil of Ind.	412	404	404	—16
32	Std. Oil of Ky.	250	235	235	—20
48	Std. Oil of N. J.	408	394	395	— 6
175	Std. Oil of N. Y.	184	179	181	— 1
15	Std. Oil of Ohio	430	425	425	—15
40	Union Tank L.	80	79	79	..
37	Vacuum Oil	205	197	197	— 8

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Amal. Cop., r.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	I. C. pf., w. i.	73¾	74	72½	73¾
200	Wab. pf. (b.)	24	24	24	24

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,800	†A. Jun., w. i.	14¼	14¼	12½	13¾
4,900	†A.-C. M. Co.	85	85	81	85
26,200	*†Atlanta	29	31	28	30
11,600	*†Big Cotton'd.	11	11	11	11
4,000	†Booth	39	39	35	38
9,400	Braden Cop.	7¼	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
3,700	Cashboy	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
4,500	†Chile Cop.	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
500	*Com. Trac.	10	10	10	10
3,000	Con. Arizona	¾	¾	⅝	¾
100	Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Con. Nev.-U.	½	½	½	½
500	Crown Res.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Davis D. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	*Dia. B. B.	3	3	3	3
1,200	Dome Mines	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞
2,900	Ely Consol.	9	9	8	9
700	†Emma Cop.	34	34	34	34
2,200	*Florence	39	39	47	47
3,500	†Genesee V. C.	40	41	39	40
505	Gold. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	†Gold. Merger.	20	21½	19	20
5,000	*Great Bend	9	9	9	9
4,850	*Iron Blossom.	70	70	63	63
17,500	Jumbo Ext.	98	100	90	94
900	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,800	†Kewanas	15	15	14¼	14¼
200	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	*McK.-Dar.	29	29	‡25	28
300	New U. Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	*Nev. Hills	22	22	22	22
800	Nip. Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	*North Star	17	17	17	17
6,200	*†Oro	9	9½	9	9½
2,000	Pac. S. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†Sand. Kend.	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,200	*†Sells	34	35	34	35
5,000	*†Silver Pick	7	7⅛	7	7
500	St. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,700	*Sup. Min Co.	19	20	19	20
450	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,000	*Ton. Cash B.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,255	Tonopah Ext.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,500	*Tono. Jim B.	75	75	70	70
4,500	*Tonopah Mer.	36	36	35	35
1,000	*Tonopah Mid.	16	16	16	16
680	Ton. of Nev.	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	*Tom. R. Euid.	13	13	12	12
3,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,200	Tularosa	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Tuolumne	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,600	*†Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
2,500	West E. Ext.	5	5	5	5
300	Yukon G. Min.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$67,000	†C. Cop. 7s	113	113	112	112
1,400,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	98⅛	98⅛	98	98⅛
1,000	Pierce O. 6s	78	78	78	78

*Sells cents per share. §Ex div. ‡Odd lot. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 9. Bid.	Asked.	May 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf. w. i.	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
Fisk Tire	60	62	60	62
Houston Oil	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	¾	1	¾	1
Int. Motors pf.	26	30	28	30
Int. Nickel	142	146	142	146
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.	81	83	82	84
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	165	170	165	170
McCrory S. Corp. pf., w. i.	..	..	97	98
Riker & Heg., new	5½	6	5½	6
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Wayland Oil & Gas	2½	3	2⅞	3¼

RAILROADS.

	May 9. Bid.	Asked.	May 8. Bid.	Asked.
Interb. Con., w. i.	22	25	21	23
Wabash, w. i.	11	14	11	13⅛
Wabash pf., (a)	45	50	45	50

MINING STOCKS.

	May 9. Bid.	Asked.	May 8. Bid.	Asked.
Greene-Cananea	27	30	29	30
Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	7	7⅛
West End Con.	68	70	68	70
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BOND.

	May 9. Bid.	Asked.	May 8. Bid.	Asked.
Calaveras 6s	181	190	200	210

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	322	327
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	65
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	65	68
Cities Service	50	52
Cities Service pf.	58	59
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	88	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	80	90
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	18	23
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30	32
Northern States Power pf.	85	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	21½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74⅝	†78
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	31½	32
United Light & Rys.	48	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71½	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70½	73
Utah Securities	15	16½
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	60	61

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 8.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$709,087	$4,386,384	$178,677,923
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,083,181	6,949,452	277,661,248
Cor. & inc. tax.	94,730	597,701	13,914,393
Miscellaneous	145,825	1,735,282	59,292,150
Total recets	2,032,825	13,068,820	[illegible]545,914

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.53	69.00	70.39	— .96
Industrials	64.12	59.29	61.40	—2.41

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	— .32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.43
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	— .44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	65.92
May, 1914	[illegible]	May 15	[illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.63
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.1[illegible]
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	65.92
Year, 1914	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	51.41	July 30	60.25
Year, 1913	79.16	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.94
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101½	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅞	100¾	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99	99⅝	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98¼	99	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	97⅛	98⅛	5.15
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅛	2.15
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89	90½	7.80
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	5.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	5.98
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99⅜	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅛	99⅛	5.90
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅛	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅛	96⅛	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	99⅞	99⅞	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	3.45
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅞	99⅞	3.15
[illegible]					
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅝	100⅝	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100⅛	100⅝	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	90	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	93	96	8.20
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	98⅞	99⅜	5.10
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	3.15
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.70
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	98⅞	98⅞	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100½	101½	5.20
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97½	98⅝	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.60
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅛	6.75

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., R. & Pitts	1914-30	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi. & Northwest	1914-23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½@5	8.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.90	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.30
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Louis. & Nash	1914-23	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-23	5	6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & Western	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	5.10	4.80
Southern Ry	1914-24	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.62	4.45
Virginian Ry	1914-19	5	5.20	4.75

H. G. S. NOBLE RE-ELECTED.

Old Officers of Stock and Consolidated Exchanges Again Chosen.

The annual election of the Stock Exchange yesterday was a cut and dried affair as a single ticket, headed by H. G. S. Noble for re-election as President, was in the field.

In addition to Mr. Noble they were: Charles M. Newcomb, Treasurer; Ernest Groesbeck, to Committee on Gratuity Fund, and these Governors, William G. Borland, S. L. Cromwell, Bayard Dominick, Albert R. Fish, W. Strother Jones, Albert H. Marckwald, Newton E. Stout, Arthur Turnbull, William D. Wood and Louis E. Hartzfeld.

M. E. de Aguero was re-elected President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. All the other officers, including S. A. Luther, First Vice President, Aaron de Cordova, Second Vice President, Marcus Heim, Treasurer, and Valentine Mott, Chairman, were also re-elected.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con.	.79
Belcher	.14	Ophir	.10
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.17
Crown Point	.10	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.18
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	.50¼
Mexican	.20		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Comb. Fract.	.08
Jim Butler	.75	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.48
Mizpah Exten.	.35	G'field Con. M.	1.45
Montana	.34	G'field Merger	.20
North Star	.17	Jumbo Exten.	.90
Rescue Eula	.12	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Exten.	3.25	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.36	Vernal	.05
West End	.68	Nevada Hills	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.37	Manhattan Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9⅛	10	McKinney	32	36
Elkton	43¼	43¾	Gold Dol.	3⅛	4
El Paso	100	125	Portland	118⅛	119¼
Findlay	*3⅛	4⅛	Vindicator	168	170
Gold Sov.	4	5⅛	Golden C.	150	180
Isabella	17⅞	18⅛	Rav B. H.	3⅝	3⅞
Jackpot	6⅝	8			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100¼	100½	100⅜	101
6s, Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102½	102⅞
6s, Sept., 1917	103⅜	104⅛	104⅛	104⅝
4½s, March, 1963	103⅞	104½	104⅞	105⅛
4½, May, 1957	103⅜	104	104⅜	105¼
4½s, Nov., 1957	103¾	104	104⅞	105⅛
4½s, May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4s, Nov., 1917	100⅛	..	101	..
4¼s, March, 1964	99⅛	99⅞	100	100⅝
4¼s, March, 1962	99⅛	99⅝	100	100⅛
4¼s, Sept, 1960	99⅛	99⅝	100	100⅛
4¼s, March, 1930-60	99⅛	99⅞	100	100⅛
4s, May, 1959	96	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1958	96	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛
4s, May, 1957	96	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1956	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1955	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1936	96½	..	96⅛	..
4s, 1918-1919	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	86¼	..	87	..
3½s, May, 1954	86⅛	..	87	..

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 10.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	May 8, '15.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,096,000	$274,000
Loans, discs. and inv.	256,268,000	*3,158,000
Ind. dep. inc., U. S.	184,729,000	3,260,000
Due to banks	90,000,000	*4,663,000
Time deposits	12,463,000	412,000
Exch. for Clear. House	14,878,000	2,922,000
Due from banks	26,062,000	*957,000
Cash and reserve	20,043,000	213,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,537,000	*612,000
Res. with other banks	33,667,000	1,061,000
Cash excess	6,410,000	505,000
Exchanges in New York	19,434,000	1,335,000
Excess with Fed. R. Bk.	2,720,000	*474,000
Total excess	28,564,000	1,366,000

*Increase.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cons. Power	105½	105½	105½	105½
18	Fidelity & Dep.	138	138	137	137
6	Northern Cent.	84	84	84	84
200	Sapulpa Oil	3	3	3	3
290	Un. Rys. & El.	24	24	23¾	23¾
10	U. S. Fidelity	194	194	194	194

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C. Balt. 4s, '62	95	95	95	95
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cons. Pow. 4½s	88	88	88	88
3,000	Cons. Pow. n.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
800	Cons. Pow. n.	100	100	100	100
7,000	U. R. & E. 1. 4s	61¼	61¼	61	61

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Adventure	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
42	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
7,365	Alaska	33⅜	34⅛	28⅝	32
30	Algomah	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
750	Allouez	52	52	45	47½
1,112	Amalgamated	68⅛	68⅛	62⅛	64⅛
14,635	Amer. Zinc	37⅛	38	32⅛	35
4,335	Ariz. Commer.	6⅜	6⅜	5⅜	6⅛
1,600	Bonanza	40c	40c	30c	30c
16,053	Butte & Sup.	60	60	51½	56
1,550	Cal. & Ariz.	65⅝	65⅝	60	62
10	Cal. & Hecla	565	566	549	555
90	Centennial	19	19	18	18
330	Chino	43	43	41	42½
5,431	Cop. Range	51	51½	45⅛	47½
1,030	East Butte	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11
877	Franklin	10⅛	10⅛	8⅛	9⅛
2,460	Granby	80	80½	76⅛	80½
130	Greene-Can.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
100	Hancock	19	19	18	18
50	Hedley	27½	27½	27½	27½
225	Indiana	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅛
210	Island Creek	44	45	43	43½
45	Isl. Creek pf.	89	89	89	89
595	Isle Royale	27	27	25	25
115	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,435	Lake	12	12½	10⅝	12
370	La Salle	6½	6¼	6	6
100	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
655	Mass Consol.	11½	11⅝	11	11⅝
510	Mayflower	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5
170	Miami	23⅛	24	22½	23
1,165	Mohawk	71	71	64	66
100	Nev. Cons.	14	14	13⅛	13⅛
2,000	New Arcadian	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7½
15	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4,733	North Butte	29⅛	31	28⅛	28⅞
125	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Ojibway	3	3	3	3
200	Old Colony	4¼	4½	4½	4½
375	Old Dominion	51	51½	50	50
133	Osceola	80	80	74	75⅛
180	Pond Creek	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
390	Quincy	85	85	79	81
20	Ray Consol.	22¼	22¼	20⅝	20⅝
605	Santa Fe	3	3	2⅛	2½
510	Shannon	8	8¼	6⅛	7
795	Shattuck	26½	26½	23½	23⅝
100	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
195	St. Mary's L.	55	55	50	50
1,615	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
960	Superior Cop.	30⅛	30⅛	27⅞	28⅝
755	Tamarack	30	31	29	31
930	Trinity	5	5	4⅝	4⅞
75	Un. Cop. L'nd	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,875	U. S. Smelt.	34⅛	34⅛	30⅛	32⅛
175	U. S. Sm. pf.	45	45	44	44
805	Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
645	Utah Cons.	12¼	12¼	11	11½
200	Utah Copper	60	61	60	61½
390	Victoria	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
450	Winona	4⅛	4¼	4	4
300	Wolverine	58	58	49½	52

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
43	Boston El.	78	79	76	79
16	Bos. & Albany	181	181	181	181
115	Boston & Me.	34	34	33½	33½
50	Fitchburg pf.	69	69	69	69
105	Mass Electric	6½	6½	6½	6½
20	Mass Elec. pf.	40	40	40	40
983	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64	64	60	62
15	Union Pacific	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
10	West E.St.R.R.	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Ag. Chem.	51	52½	51	52½
98	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92⅛	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛
100	Am. Pneu. S.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Am. Pneu. S.pf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
170	Am. Sugar	106	106	103⅛	103⅛
80	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
825	Am. T. & T.	120	120	117½	118½
83	Am. Wool pf.	85½	85½	85	85
210	East Boston L.	10	10	9¼	9¼
112	Edison	238	238	236	235
141	General Elec.	151	151	148	148⅞
100	Mass Gas	78	78	78	78
198	Mass Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
15	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
20	N. E. Tel.	129	129	128	128
40	Reece Button	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛
10	Swift & Co.	109	109	109	109
34	Torrington	32	32	31⅛	31⅛
15	Torrington pf.	28	28	28	28
949	United Fruit	132	132	124⅞	125
2,008	Un. Shoe Mach.	57⅛	57⅛	55⅛	56⅛
7	Un. Shoe M. pf	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
2,372	U. S. Steel	54	54	48⅛	51⅛
5	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	105	105
161	West. Union	66⅛	66⅛	65	65

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅛
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
[illegible]					

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3⅛	3⅞
B. St. Gas	.09	.10	Iron Bloss.	.65	.70
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.51	.54
Bohemia	2⅛	2⅝	Majestic	.40	.43
Boston Ely	.25	.30	McK.-Dar.	.28	.30
Butte & L.	.22	.25	Mex. Mets.	.17	.18
Calaveras	1½	1⅞	M. of Am.	2	2⅛
Chief Con.	.80	.90	Nev. Doug.	.50	.80
Con. Ariz.	.60	.80	N. Baltic	2⅛	2⅛
Cortez	.20	.40	Ohio Cop.	.22	.28
Cornelia	8	8¼	Oneco	1¼	1⅜
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2	So. Lake	6⅛	7
Crown Res.	.85	.92	Stew't M.	1⅛	1⅛
Davis-D.	.85	.90	U. V. Ext.	3⅛	3⅛
Eagle & B.	1⅛	1⅛	Utah Mets.	1⅛	1⅛
First N. C.	1⅛	2	Yukon G.	2⅛	2⅛

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
705	Chi. Pneu. T'l.	55	55	51	53½
345	Chi. Ry. 2s	24⅛	24⅛	23	23½
10	Com. Edison	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛
400	Dia. Match	95	95½	95	95
45	Ill. Brick	63	63	63	63
10	K. C. Ry. & L.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
3	Nat. Carbon	135	135	135	135
8	Pub. Ser. pf.	96	96	96	96
24	Peo. Gas	114⅛	114⅛	114	114
15	Q'ker Oats pf.	106⅛	106⅛	106	106
1,155	Sears R'buck	136	136	132	134⅛
1,510	Stewart W'ner.	65	65	60⅛	62
75	Swift	108⅛	109	108⅛	108⅛
110	U. S. Steel	51⅛	51⅛	48⅛	48⅛
694	Union Carbide	155	155⅛	149	153

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Com. Ed'on 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100	100
3,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6,000	City Ry. 5s	98	98	97⅛	97⅛
4,000	Met. Gold 4s	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
8,000	Pub. Ser. 5s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
7,000	P. Gas. ref. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000	So. S. El. 4½s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
13,500	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Ice	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
300	Baldwin Loco.	46	46	42	42
11	Bald. Loc. pf.	100	100	100	100
730	Cambria Steel	47	47	46	46
50	Cent. Leather	35	35	35	35
500	Chino	41⅛	42⅛	40⅛	42⅛
10	Col. Fuel	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Elec. St. Bat.	51	51	50	50
100	Erie 1st pf.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
25	4th St. N. B.	280	280	280	280
5	Gen. Asp. pf.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
150	Goodrich	41⅛	41⅛	41	41
36	Ins. Co. N. A.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Inspiration C.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
50	Keystone T.	15	15	15	15
1,410	Lake Superior	7	7	6⅛	6⅛
55	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73⅛	73⅛
23	Lehigh Valley	69⅛	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛
5	L. V. Transit	14	14	14	14
400	L. V. Tr. pf.	29⅛	29⅛	28	28
5	Little Schuyl.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
100	Miami	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
10	Nat. Lead	58	58	58	58
100	Nevada Cons.	14	14	14	14
100	Ont. & West.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
20	Northern Cen.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1,015	Ph. R. T. cts.	8	8	7⅛	7⅛
518	Penna. R. R.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53
15	Phila. Co.	35	35	34⅛	34⅛
604	Phila. Elec.	24	24	23⅛	23⅛
10	Phila. Trac.	75	75	75	75
22	Penn. Salt M.	91	91	91	91
100	Ray Cons.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
430	Reading	71	71⅛	70	70⅛
10	Southern Pac.	87	87	87	87
100	Southern Ry.	16	16	16	16
10	Studebaker	63	63	63	63
100	Tenn. Copper	30	30	30	30
3,053	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
475	Tonopah Min.	7	7	7	7
459	United Gas I.	83	83⅛	82	82⅛
20,872	U. S. Steel	54	54	48⅛	51
950	Union Trac.	32	32	30	30⅛
10	Union Pacific	123	123	123	123
100	Westmore. C.	61	61	61	61

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85⅛	85⅛	85	85
800	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	85⅛	85⅛
6,000	Beth. St. 6s	119	119	119	119
1,000	L.V. T. 1st 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5,000	L. V. g. c. 4s	90	90	90	90
2,000	M. St. El. 4s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
13,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2,000	P., B. & W. 1st 4s, 1943	98	98	98	98
11,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
1,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3,000	S.-A. Iron 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2,000	United Ry. 4s	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
10,000	W. N. Y. & Pa. g. m. 4s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sewer Pipe	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
225	Columbia G.& E.	10	10	10	10
2,245	Crucible Steel	23	23	19	20⅛
265	Cruci. Steel pf.	85	85	84⅛	84⅛
10	Elk Co.Nat.Gas	108	108	108	108
65	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	47⅛	47⅛	47	47
250	Nat. Fireproof	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
130	Nat. Firepf. pf.	18	18	18	18
749	Ohio Fuel Sup.	42	42⅛	42	42⅛
10	Orange&Okla.Gas	69	69	69	69
70	Pittsb'h Brew	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
760	Pittsb'h Coal	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Pittsb'hPl.Glass	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
945	Pure Oil	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14
20	Un. Nat. Gas	131	131	131	131
250	Un. Switch & S.	100	100	100	100
30	U. S. Steel	52	52	48	48
405	Westingh.Air B.	130	130	129	129

U. S. STEEL TONNAGE LESS.

Report of Unfilled Orders Shows Decrease of 93,500 Tons.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled orders on April 30 amounted to 4,162,244 tons, a decrease of 93,505 tons during the month. The figures, issued yesterday, indicated that optimistic forecasts of the market made by leaders of the industry a few weeks ago had not been borne out. The decrease was about in line with expectations in the trade, based on the rate of inflow of new business in the last half of April.

Forward business on Feb. 28 aggregated 4,345,371 tons, on Jan. 31, 4,248,571 tons and on Dec. 31, 3,836,643 tons. Operations at the mills are reported as between 70 and 75 per cent. of capacity, with specifications against export orders supplying a substantial part of the output.

A. H. Low, Curb Broker, Fails.

Alexander H. Low, a Curb broker of 38 Broad Street, announced yesterday that he was unable to meet his obligations. Outstanding contracts were limited to Braden Copper stock for the most part, and about 6,000 shares were bought in during the day by brokers to whom he owed stock on orders. It was said on the Curb that Mr. Low's indebtedness was not large and would soon be adjusted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the low prices of the day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange leading stocks showed declines of 8 to 9 points from their early high levels. Strong support apparently was extended at the lowest prices and this helped to bring about a sharp rally. At the same time the closings were generally well under Saturday's final prices.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	31⅛	31⅛	24⅛	29⅛
30	Allis-Chalmers	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
6,900	Amal. Copper	68⅛	68⅛	62⅛	64⅛
230	Am. Beet Sug.	44⅛	44⅛	40⅛	41⅛
1,320	Am. Can	34⅛	34⅛	29⅛	32⅛
40	Am. Car & F.	51	51	48	48
30	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46
150	Am. Ice Sec.	30⅛	30⅛	28	29⅛
30	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10
240	Am. Locomo.	46⅛	46⅛	42⅛	42⅛
770	Am. Smelting	66⅛	66⅛	61⅛	64
10	Am. Sugar	104	104	104	104
30	Am. Tel. & T.	119⅛	119⅛	118	118
550	Anaconda Cop.	32⅛	32⅛	29⅛	31⅛
90	At., T. & S. F.	98	98	98	98
50	Balt. & Ohio	72⅛	72⅛	69⅛	69⅛
140	Beth. Steel	142	142	129	129
60	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅛	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛
90	California Pet.	16	16	14⅛	15
250	Can. Pacific	157⅛	157⅛	153	153⅛
740	Cent. Leather	36⅛	36⅛	33⅛	34⅛
60	Ches. & Ohio	43	43	42	42
170	C., M. & S. P.	90⅛	90⅛	86⅛	90
220	C., R. I. & P.	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	23⅛
350	Chino Copper	43⅛	43⅛	40⅛	41⅛
160	Col. Fuel & I.	26⅛	26⅛	23⅛	24⅛
80	Corn Products	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
250	Dist. Securities	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1,240	Erie	25⅛	25⅛	22⅛	24⅛
70	Erie 1st pf.	40	40	38⅛	38⅛
270	Goodrich Co.	43	43	39⅛	41
90	Gt. Nor. Ore.	31⅛	31⅛	29	31
90	Gt. North. pf.	116⅛	116⅛	115⅛	115⅛
130	Inspiration C.	29	29	27	27⅛
1,480	Inter.-Met.	19⅛	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛
190	Inter.-Met. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	64⅛	67⅛
10	Kan. City Co.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
60	Lehigh Valley	139	139	136⅛	136⅛
60	Maxw'l Motors	44⅛	44⅛	40⅛	40⅛
620	Mexican Pet.	75⅛	75⅛	68⅛	71⅛
230	M'ami Copper	22⅛	22⅛	22	22
110	Mo., K. & T.	12	12	12	12
330	Mo. Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛
140	National Lead	59	59	53⅛	53⅛
80	Nevada Cop.	13⅛	14	13⅛	14
230	N. Y. Central	85⅛	85⅛	82⅛	84
220	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63⅛	63⅛	60	62⅛
20	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
20	Pennsylvania	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Pitts. Coal	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
120	Pres. Steel Car	43⅛	43⅛	42	42
160	Ray Copper	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22
9,600	Reading	142⅛	143⅛	138⅛	141⅛
270	Rep. Iron & S.	24⅛	25	23⅛	25
10	Rumely	4	4	4	4
570	Southern Pac.	88⅛	88⅛	84⅛	86⅛
10	Southern Ry.	16	16	16	16
10	Studebaker	64	64	64	64
280	Third Av.	49⅛	49⅛	46⅛	47⅛
4,290	Union Pacific	125⅛	125⅛	121	123⅛
120	U. S. Rubber	60⅛	60⅛	58⅛	58⅛
27,880	U. S. Steel	54	54⅛	48⅛	50⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	105	105
700	Utah Copper	63⅛	63⅛	59⅛	62⅛
1,420	Westing. El.	83⅛	83⅛	80	83⅛
64,250					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Atlanta	.31	.31	.29	.29
300	Cons. Virginia	.15	.15	.15	.15
1,000	Cripple Creek	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1,850	Goldf'd Merger	.21	.21	.20	.20
500	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
2,500	Jumbo Ext.	1.00	1.00	.93	.94
600	Midway	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
500	North Star	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Ophir	.11	.12	.11	.12
9,430					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eleven roads	$4,599,023	+ $370,833
Fourteen roads	8,618,906	— 1,430,337
Total (25 roads)	13,217,929	— 1,059,504

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	958	959	*1
Freight rev	$2,207,627	$2,099,309	$108,317
Passenger rev.	586,773	602,376	*15,603
Total oper. rev.	3,149,484	3,039,750	109,733
Maint. of way	277,558	415,398	*137,840
Maint. of equip	592,294	561,448	30,844
Transp. exps	1,137,627	1,209,895	*72,268
Total op. exps.	2,151,927	2,364,307	*212,380
Taxes	186,600	185,000	1,600
Oper. income	810,793	490,443	320,350

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for March—

Gross	953,558	1,025,919	*72,360
Net after taxes	121,308	96,893	24,415
9 mos. gross	8,481,602	9,126,507	*644,905
Net after taxes	1,359,289	1,337,140	22,148

PERE MARQUETTE for March—

Gross	1,489,782	1,404,207	85,575
Net after taxes	289,645	98,595	191,050
9 mos. gross	13,575,453	12,914,791	660,661
Net after taxes	3,260,445	919,970	2,340,475

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
*Inc. from op.	$1,276,208	$2,764,141	$3,113,818
Int., rents, &c.	63,841	69,520	149,725
Total earnings	1,846,049	2,633,662	3,263,544
Int. on bd. dbt.	1,116,455	1,017,341	1,053,923
Net income	223,594	1,816,320	2,209,620
Dep.& skg. fds.	902,086	1,186,676	1,159,532
Bal. to p.&l. df.	678,491	629,644	1,050,088
Prev. p.&l. bal.	......	4,732,908	4,710,710
Misc. adj'stm's	......	71,729	†1,133
Prev. divs.	......	514,020	1,029,040
Adj. credit on R.R. stock	......	959,709	......
Profit & loss surp., Dec. 31	......	5,738,507	4,733,903

*After payment of all expenses of operation, including approximately $2,200,000 for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and upkeep currently charged during 1914 to cost of production, $3,500,000 similarly charged in 1913, and $2,800,000 similarly charged in 1912. †Credit.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	40.00	44.00	38.00	41.00
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.15	4.20
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony, other br's	34.00	37.00	34.00	37.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted at 18¼@18½c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Monday. £	s	d	Friday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	79	10	0	79	10	0
Copper, futures	80	15	0	80	15	0
Tin, spot	165	10	0	164	10	0
Tin, futures	165	0	0	164	0	0
Lead	20	0	0	20	2	6
Spelter	62	0	0	64	0	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	111	116
American Cigar pf.	98	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	75	80
Conley Foil	300	325	310	330
Johnston T. P. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	100	111	100	111
MacAndrews & F.	190	200	197	202
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	187	197	193	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	300	320
R.J.Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118½	120

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Alfred Hurrell of New York, for four years attorney for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, has been appointed associate general solicitor for the Prudential Insurance Company. Mr. Hurrell will be associated with Fourth Vice President and General Solicitor Edward D. Duffield.

Morgan Van Woert, formerly with Didrichsen & Co., has opened offices at 52 Broadway to transact a general invest-[illegible]

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"A light purse is a heavy curse."

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The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request
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BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Asst. Treasurer
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Safe Deposit Vaults of
MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
At the Main Office and Branches of the Lincoln Trust Company

To the Holders of

HUNTINGTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. 6% COLLATERAL TRUST SERIAL GOLD BONDS, MATURING DECEMBER 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Gold Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1915, that said Huntington Land & Improvement Company has called for redemption on June 1st, 1915, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, face value, of said bonds, and upon said date the bonds hereinafter enumerated shall be due and payable. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated December 1st, 1912, said Trustee has selected the following numbered bonds for redemption:

1003,	1009,	1014,	1017,	1025,	1031,	1032,	1043,	1047,	1049,	1050
1052,	1059,	1089,	1090,	1103,	1104,	1114,	1128,	1129,	1137,	1138
1140,	1148,	1149,	1154,	1157,	1158,	1160,	1161,	1163,	1165,	1186
1191,	1192,	1205,	1209,	1210,	1215,	1221,	1224,	1228,	1229,	1240
1241,	1251,	1260,	1263,	1265,	1266,	1287,	1288,	1294,	1296,	1302
1303,	1308,	1322,	1328,	1340,	1341,	1347,	1351,	1352,	1353,	1376
1380,	1382,	1389,	1390,	1393,	1401,	1402,	1406,	1409,	1416,	1421
1424,	1429,	1454,	1460,	1462,	1464,	1475,	1476,	1479,	1484,	1485
1489,	1490,	1493,	1497,	1502,	1504,	1508,	1512,	1513,	1518,	1519
1522,	1524,	1528,	1529,	1537,	1540,	1542,	1543,	1545,	1547,	1548
1553,	1557,	1563,	1565,	1567,	1572,	1577,	1588,	1599,	1604,	1608
1612,	1621,	1630,	1632,	1633,	1634,	1635,	1646,	1652,	1659,	1665
1667,	1669,	1671,	1677,	1679,	1680,	1686,	1688,	1701,	1702,	1709
1710,	1711,	1721,	1727,	1728,	1737,	1738,	1739,	1750,	1757,	1760
1761,	1762,	1764,	1765,	1766,	1768,	1772,	1777,	1779,	1781,	1782
1784,	1789,	1791,	1794,	1798,	1809,	1821,	1827,	1828,	1829,	1831
1833,	1835,	1836,	1839,	1840,	1846,	1877,	1884,	1895,	1896,	1915
1921,	1931,	1934,	1935,	1936,	1958,	1960,	1962,	1963,	1990,	1991
1999,	2000.									

Upon presentation and surrender of said numbered bonds, and unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of June, 1915, at the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, said numbered bonds will be paid, together with a premium of one per cent. on the principal thereof, and accrued interest.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said June 1st, 1915, all interest upon said numbered bonds shall cease.

A. G. WALKER, Secretary,
Huntington Land & Improvement Company.

Dated April 27th, 1915.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 18, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

The Plan of Reorganization has been approved by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the Bankers of the Committee, who will act as Reorganization Managers thereunder and have formed a syndicate to underwrite its cash requirements.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their bonds upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to such Plan and Agreement and to the terms thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHANNES LUDEN, Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Issued by Central Trust Company of New York Under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 20, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Pursuant to said Agreement dated December 20, 1911, the Committee constituted thereunder has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, and filed a copy thereof with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement, within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of December 20, 1911, holders of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
HENRY R. CARSE,
WILLARD V. KING,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY,
H. K. POMROY,
WILLIAM A. READ,
J. HERNDON SMITH,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Committee.
F. L. BABCOCK, Secretary.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company or its predecessor, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 19, 1911, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has adopted a Plan for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has filed a copy thereof with Columbia Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to the Plan unless within twenty days from the date of this notice they file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent therefrom and withdraw from the Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman;
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS, Committee.
PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, General Unsecured Indebtedness, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Committees and the Stockholders' Committee mentioned in the foregoing notices, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee and copies thereof have been lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds with either of the Bondholders' Committees and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their bonds, bearing the coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1912, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan, on or before June 1, 1915.

Holders of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company who have not already deposited their stock with the Stockholders' Committee and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their Certificates of Stock with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary for the Stockholders' Committee, on or before June 1, 1915. All such Certificates of Stock must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank and, if required by said Stockholders' Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped.

Holders of general unsecured indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company desiring to participate in the Reorganization must do so on the terms provided in said Plan and Agreement and in the manner hereafter to be announced by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York or of Central Trust Company of New York or of Columbia Trust Company, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Joint Reorganization Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary of the Joint Reorganization Committee in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
J. HORACE HARDING,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
HENRY K. POMROY,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Joint Reorganization Committee.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
SPOONER & COTTON,
Counsel for Joint Reorganization Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., Reorganization Managers.
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Reorganization Managers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF [illegible]

Lazy Dollars—

—may earn only 3% or 4%. Invested under proper conditions and kept at work as they should be, they earn a full 6% with perfect safety.

If your dollars are working below 100% efficiency, investigate the merits of the First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds we sell, in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

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Established over 19 years

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bars, denominations and maturities of the aurmendment ratifying same, and of the numthorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1959, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

UNDERCURRENTS OF FINANCE.

To be informed on the true inwardness of financial movements consult The Annalist, the authoritative monetary magazine. Every Monday. 10 cents by mail. Sold everywhere. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

$2.50 A BALE DROP IN COTTON MARKET

Denial of Rumor from Washington Brings Quick Recovery and Close Is Steady.

NET DECLINE FROM 8 TO 15

Reports from New England Textile Mills Show Great Activity—Liverpool Market Up 10 Points.

There was a renewal of heavy selling in cotton futures yesterday and the resultant break was the more demoralizing on account of the fact that prices opened steady and about 12 to 18 points above Saturday's closing.

Liverpool was quite steady and about 10 to 11 points higher than due. This advance in the English market undoubtedly was prompted by the advance in freight and insurance rates and the fear that further importations might be made difficult by German submarine operations.

Consequently, when the local market opened around 10c. for October, there was immediate pressure on the whole list. The New York market is considerably above a parity with Liverpool, when freight and insurance rates are taken into consideration. There is a tendency to expect differences to widen, and sales here follow as a matter of course.

These offerings, however, were well taken and had it not been for the rumor concerning an attempt on the life of President Wilson, there would have been no undue excitement. This report, which, according to gossip, emanated from Chicago, caused some wild selling and October broke to 9.46, July to 9.17, and December to 9.70, about $2.50 a bale from the day's high. There was a quick recovery upon the denial of the rumor and the market closed steady at declines of from 8 to 15 from Saturday's close.

Southern spot markets are showing some evidence of the effect of the decline in contracts, although prices are far above a parity with futures. Very heavy rains have fallen in the Eastern belt and all fear of drouth has been allayed. Precipitation throughout the Carolinas and Georgia since Saturday ranges from about ¼ inch to 2 inches.

In spite of the unsettled state of the cotton market, textile reports make a favorable showing. New Bedford advices state that cotton goods mills in that district have never been so active as at present. It is estimated that 50,000 out of the 54,000 looms are in operation and manufacturers have a larger amount of forward business on their books than at any previous time in several years.

Considerable importance was attached to the cable that Italy would require cotton shipped from American ports May 10, and later to be accompanied by bills of lading with the consignee named and its final destination before it would be permitted re-exportation.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, to 10 to 25 decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet with a 13 decline, 9.70 for middling upland and closed steady.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.18	9.04	9.15@9.17	9.23@9.27
July	9.62	9.17	9.36@9.37	9.46@9.47
Oct.	10.03	9.46	9.70@9.71	9.85@9.87
Dec.	10.22	9.70	9.92@9.93	10.07@10.09
Jan.	10.21	9.70	9.94@9.95	10.09@10.10
March	10.42	10.01	10.19@10.20	10.32@10.34

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,210	2,867	2,885
New Orleans	2,069	1,364	3,675
Mobile	100	44	1,167
Savannah	1,215	2,093	632
Charleston	512	939	200
Wilmington	1,027	2,048	53
Norfolk	1,398	2,907	265

Total port receipts, 16,545, against 9,814 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	503	620	252
Memphis	537	2,991	486
St. Louis	...	1,905	234
Houston	5,610	2,529	1,734

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,000 to 12,000	3,411	4,067
New Orleans	3,500 to 4,000	5,020	5,861

Total exports yesterday, 2,643; so far this season, 7,436,839, against 8,331,869 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
725	New Orleans	.09	321,716	156,400
...	Mobile	8.75	24,227	17,534
200	Savannah	9.50	90,382	57,577
...	Galveston	9.30	321,613	232,850
...	Wilmington	Holiday	46,394	17,640
27	Norfolk	.09	55,284	36,745
...	Augusta	9.13	111,982	34,540
250	Memphis	9.12	134,018	67,765
...	St. Louis	9.125	29,406	29,195
998	Houston	9.20	107,480	87,709

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate request business in spot cotton, with middling 11 points advanced, at 5.26d. Sales 7,000 bales; receipts, 10,300 bales, all American; closed irregular.

GOOD PROSPECTS OUT WEST

Basic Conditions There Sound and People Are Buying.

A representative of Smith, Hogg & Co. has just returned from a business trip to Chicago. This man brings back to the Worth Street district a message of encouragement to dry goods jobbers. He said: "While I was in Chicago four or five very hot days struck the town and adjacent territory. This gave a big impetus to buying of Summer fabrics and accessories, with the result that store buyers from all about the Middle West came in and replenished their stocks.

"The Lusitania disaster naturally exerts a depressing effect, but this and possible other untoward events of a somewhat similar character are not likely seriously to interfere with the ultimate good business we are looking forward to. At the present time I should say the dry goods business of the country is from 10 to 15 per cent. better than it was Jan. 1. The indications are that business will steadily pick up, and that by 1916 approximately good times will have arrived.

"Chief assets in the situation are the crops and weather. The Winter wheat was fine, and the outlook for the other crops is most encouraging. I found that with basic conditions sound in the West, people have the means to buy and are doing so, with the result that the storekeepers are disposing of seasonable goods. The outlook altogether is most encouraging."

LONDON'S WOOL SALES.

The Offerings May Be Too Great for the Trade to Absorb.

LONDON, May 10.—The offerings at today's wool sales were 8,130 bales, and consisted of a miscellaneous selection, which sold steadily at the recent improvement. Best scoured merinos were firm. America purchased a few greasies.

There were 220,000 bales, representing about £4,500,000, available for the present sales, which are fixed to close on May 20, and, with fresh arrivals coming in for the fifth series of auctions, (fixed for June 29,) it is considered doubtful if the trade will be able to absorb the quantity, in view of transport difficulties and the absence of much Continental support. America so far has taken only a few of the best scoured and greasy merinos, although licenses are said to be granted rather more freely for export.

Russia is buying scoured merinos, in view of the anticipated early opening of the Archangel route. The necessity for buying wool now is due to the prolonged negotiations which are necessary before permits are granted by the Government for shipment.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number Concerned Jewelry and Articles of Adornment.

Milbank, Leaman & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment of duty on certain items relating to the cost of shrinking wool cloth. The Appraiser returned these costs as non-dutiable, whereas the Collector disregarded the Appraiser's action and held the items dutiable. Judge Hay directed the Collector to reliquidate the entries using as a basis the values approved by the Appraiser.

Poirier & Lindeman and others appealed from the Collector's decision assessing lace pins having gold-plated steel shafts and paste or glass heads. They were returned for duty under the Tariff act of 1909 at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry. The claim was for a tax of 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of paste or metal. The Examiner at this port testified in behalf of the importers that the lace pins were practically the same as those which were the subject of a decision by the Customs Court of Appeals in the case of B. Altman & Co. In view of this evidence, the board sustained the protests.

The board sustained the protest of J. J. Gavin & Co. for lower duty on children's dresses. Assessment was made under the tariff at 60 per cent. ad valorem as appliqued cotton wearing apparel. It was decided that the articles are not appliqued within the meaning of the law and that they were accordingly properly dutiable as cotton wearing apparel at only 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Wiener Bros. and others imported under the Tariff act of 1909 a great variety of women's bags or purses and smokers' articles, all of which were returned for duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. In sustaining the protests the board held that most of the articles are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry, 50 per cent. under the smokers' articles provision or at 45 per cent. as metal manufactures.

A. Cardinali and Horace I. Potts & Co. Boston, protested that, on account of clerical errors in making out invoices, they had been compelled to pay additional duty under the terms of paragraph L of section 3 of the tariff law. Judge Hay, who made a careful examination of the papers that were before the Collector at the time of liquidation, held that they did not disclose manifest clerical errors as that term has been judicially determined. The protests were overruled.

AS TO ENAMELED WARE.

Manufacturers Say This May Cost More Because of War.

If the war lasts four or five months longer the American housewife, according to several of the largest manufacturers of enameled kitchen utensils, will have to pay more for her enameled pots and pans. A scarcity of raw materials hitherto imported from Europe is given as the reason.

Enameled ware is made by fusing a mixture of various harmless mineral ingredients upon hollow steel forms. Most of these ingredients, it is said, are imported from European countries, especially Germany. The war has caused a serious falling off in the supply of these materials, according to manufacturers, and, in the case of certain clays formerly imported from Germany, which are essential to the manufacture of the gray and solid white enameled wares in common use, importations have ceased entirely.

The manufacturers who use these clays state they are now depending upon supplies brought into the country before England's embargo went into effect. Although there is still a considerable supply of these materials to be had in the market, the prices of them are steadily advancing. In some instances as much as a 300 per cent. increase has already occurred. A higher level of prices on all grades of enameled ware is therefore considered inevitable if the war continues.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—Forty-seven corporations chartered today had capital stocks aggregating $1,354,000. They included:

Charles B. Knox Company, Johnstown, gelatine, by-products, bag-filling machines, $300,000; J. E., C. M., and R. M. Knox, Johnstown.

Carl H. Page Motors Co., agent, manufacturer, motors, engines, machines, $100,000; A. J. Bryant, H. B. Leary, C. H. Page, 1,808 Broadway.

Gravelle Feature Film Corporation, motion pictures, $100,000; M. MacLeod, Eugenia H. Van Boos, M. Gravelle, 110 West 40th St.

Pictorial University Theatre Co., moving pictures, $200,000; A. A. Snowden, F. M. Williams, Andrew F. Murray, 304 West 109th St.

Jamaica Fibre Corporation, patents, machines to manufacture merchandise, $100,000; C. C. Higgins, J. B. Alston, A. W. Montgomery, 110 Jagger Av., Flushing.

Graham & Berwin, hardware, glassware, specialties, $50,000; A. M. L. and G. W. Graham, C. K. Berwin, 148 Chambers St.

Curtis Plated Aluminum Co., Buffalo, $50,000; A. C. Towne, D. Clinton, G. O. Curtis, 805 West Ferry St., Buffalo.

Athenia Textile Co., converting cotton fabrics, $10,000; L. G. Barth, R. G. Tietze, Irving C. Smith, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mac Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, general contracting, electrical, mechanical engineering, autos, lamps, $50,000; B. Wiles, E. E. Tilton, F. F. MacLean, 1,811 Madison St., Syracuse.

The Other Side Photo-Play Co., scenario, "The Other Side" motion pictures, $50,000; M. H. and L. H. Frohman, E. A. Meysenburg, 18 East 41st St.

The Pharos Film Co., motion-picture photographic printing, $50,000; A. Marks, W. Hahn, J. A. Kelly, 596 11th Av.

D. and S. Co., Brooklyn, public hall, wines, liquors, $12,000; D. and H. M. Demark, H. Smilow, 11 Humbert St., Brooklyn.

Der Patriot, book and job printers, engravers, electrotypers, $30,000; L. Balsam, K. Schenk, M. Sniger, 3,544 Broadway.

Little Riding School, livery, feed, and sale stable, horse shows, $25,000; M. A. McDonough, R. and V. R. Grunwood, 124 West 56th St.

James Laforge Co., Richmond Borough, grain, cereals, hay, coal, lumber, $10,000; J. E. Oest, J. E. Baker, F. E. Heilgardner, Princess Bay.

E. W. Wilson & Co., brokerage, investment securities, $10,000; A. G. H. Power, Jr.; T. Stewart Foulke, E. W. Wilson, 100 Broadway.

Criterion Home Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, construction, $10,000; W. Y. Hallock, F. M. McCurdy, G. M. Henderson, 1,447 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

R. B. Stanley Mfg. Co., motors, engines, machinery, engineering appliances, cars, $10,000; G. B. Palmer, A. D. and Rolof B. Stanley, 11 East 48th St.

Detroit Electric Car Co., Buffalo, autos, motors, electric vehicles, $10,000; G. B. Pratt, H. and C. E. Sager, 30 Careton St., Rochester.

I. Auerbach, Inc., men's, women's, children's apparel, outfitting, $10,000; J. M. Levine, L. and I. Auerbach, 686 Union Av., Bronx.

Fuller & Co., Albany, grain, flour, feed, food, $10,000; G. E. Armstrong, E. M. Monthie, E. J. Briel, 402 Hamilton St., Albany.

The James Humes Bldg. Co., real estate agency, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; J. H. Judge, T. J. McLaughlin, E. L. Reaney, 562 West End Av.

B. F. Building Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, contracting, managerial, $10,000; S. G. Cohn, G. J. Brown, H. P. Linton, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Automobile-Aviation Industries, Buffalo, motors, engines, machinery, air and water craft, $10,000; H. F. Sanford, E. P. and E. S. Leitze, 350 Franklin St., Buffalo.

Progress Print Shop, Rochester, printing, engraving, lithographing, $6,000; I. M. and C. T. Johnstone, M. R. Dutton, 50 Colby St., Rochester.

Paragon Construction Corp'n, realty, builders, promoters, brokers, operators, contractors, $5,000; M., F., and H. G. Solomon, 709 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Delhi Lumber Co., Delhi, $5,000; D. W. Hawver, A. F. Curtis, F. W. Youmans, Delhi.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome Corp'n, hotels, restaurants, theatres, sporting, racing, fields, $5,000; D. Lang, R. Butler, T. J. Gillis, Hupfel Building, Bronx.

Dincin Lunch Co., restaurants, $5,000; P. Dincin, P. Horowitz, M. Grady, 334 West 19th St.

Equity Motion Picture Co., motion pictures, vaudeville, $5,000; R. Russell, C. M. Hudson, W. B. Van, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

J. & M. Willson, Inc., groceries, merchandise, cereal products, canning, $5,000; E. J. Flynn, M. D. and J. H. Willson, 3,608 Broadway.

Addison Auto-Bus Co., stage route Corning to Hornell, $5,000; W. R. Park, E. C. Smith, C. A. Brewster, Addison.

Palm Knitting Co., knit goods, $3,000; A. Weinstein, S. Federman, G. Kaplan, 1,639 St. Mark's Place.

The Model Feather and Flower Co., millinery, $5,000; L. Lermount, N. Cohen, S. Ginberg, 501 Powell St.

Authorization: Ohio Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $100,000; rep., C. C. Baer, 495 Canal St., Manhattan.

Voluntary dissolutions: W. Maginnis Co., Saugerties; New Baltimore and Albany Line, Kingston.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—Charters filed:

Woodcraft Shop, Inc., Morristown, woodworking business, $125,000; C. Edward Schmidt, Caroline L. Lynch, George C. D. Rogers, all of Morristown.

Rutgers Garage Corporation, New Brunswick, auto business, $20,000; William J. McDede, Albin J. Foley, Margaret T. McGerry, all of New Brunswick.

Seymour & Sherwood Co., Hohokus, real estate, building, and contracting, $10,000; John W. Seymour, James C. H. Sherwood, Edward L. Sherwood, all of Hohokus.

Trubin Bros. & Co., Red Bank, to deal in tobacco, candy, toys, &c., $2,000; Louis Wartokowitz, Brooklyn; Samuel J. Trubin, Rye, N. Y.; Isadore Trubin, Red Bank.

F. J. Marley Construction Co., Francisco Avenue and Cedar Grove Road, Little Falls, real estate, building, and construction, $50,000; to start business with $1,000; shares $100 each; William J. Wilson, Passaic; Francis J. Marley, Little Falls; James C. Marley, Little Falls; A. D. Sullivan, Passaic, attorney.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market, in common with all the other leading financial and commercial markets, was in a state of feverishness which, at times, approached demoralization. The market was under pressure of continued liquidation, as well as more aggressive operations on the part of bears. At the extreme decline values were 2⅝@3¾c below the final of Saturday, and 6⅜@10½c below the high point of last Friday. Toward the close of the day, shorts bought quite freely and prices rallied sharply, closing with net losses of ⅝@1¼c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,111,000 bushels of domestic wheat and an increase of 363,000 bonded wheat. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.60¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.61⅝, cost, insurance, and freight; track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.57½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.61⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.55¼	$1.58	$1.02¼
July	..	..	1.31¼	1.34¼	94½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.55	$1.49⅞	1.52¾	1.53½	94⅝
July	1.27¼	1.23⅝	1.26	1.26⅝	86¾
Sept	1.20½	1.17¾	1.19¼	1.19⅞	85

CORN.

The corn market was influenced by the same disturbing elements which caused the decline in wheat, and by favorable weather for the new crop. The volume of business was not particularly large, and late in the day prices rallied on covering, due partly to a decrease of 1,602,000 bushels in the visible supply, and at the close values were ⅛c net lower to ¼c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75	73⅞	74¼	74⅝	67¼
July	77⅛	75⅞	76¾	76⅝	66
September	78	76⅝	77½	77⅝	65½

OATS.

The oats market also declined in sympathy with wheat and corn and under liquidation, and at the close was irregular, with May 1⅜c net lower, while July was ⅝c lower, and September showed an advance of ⅛c. The visible supply showed a decrease of 3,132,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,800,000 last year. The local cash market was weak; standard was quoted at 59@59½c; No. 2 white, 59½@60c; No. 3 white, 58½@59c; No. 4 white, 58@58½c; fancy clipped white, 60@61½c; ordinary clipped white, 59@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¼	51	51⅝	53⅜	38¼
July	52⅜	50⅞	51⅜	52⅛	37⅜
September	45½	45	45⅞	45⅞	35⅝

COFFEE.

The coffee market was under the influence of all the nervousness which prevailed in the other commodity markets. Longs sold quite freely at times, but the demand was poor and the volume of business amounted to only 20,000 bags, while closing prices were 10 to 18 points below the final of Saturday.

The local spot market was inactive and nominally unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅞ cents.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.92	6.00
June	5.95	5.95	5.94@5.95	6.10
July	7.14	7.00	6.99@7.00	7.18
August	....	....	7.01@7.02	7.19
September	7.15	7.00	7.03@7.04	7.20
October	....	....	7.06@7.07	7.24
November	....	....	7.09@7.10	7.27
December	7.24	7.10	7.12@7.14	7.30
January	....	....	7.18@7.19	7.36
February	....	....	7.24@7.25	7.42
March	7.43	7.42	7.30@7.32	7.48
April	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTONSEED OIL.

In the cottonseed oil market there was a slight rally toward the close and final prices, while net unchanged for the near positions, were 3 to 9 points lower for the other months. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.25@6.60	6.25
May	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.35	6.30
June	6.45	6.43	6.40@6.45	6.40
July	6.60	6.55	6.57@6.59	6.60
August	6.77	6.72	6.73@6.76	6.78
September	6.88	6.83	6.84@6.87	6.89
October	6.91	6.85	6.85@6.88	6.92
November	..	..	6.65@6.80	6.68
December	6.71	6.71	6.68@6.72	6.77

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak and lower under heavy liquidation in sympathy with the break in grain and under selling which was credited to packing interests. The cash demand was slow and sentiment was influenced by the political outlook abroad. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 7,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.85	9.50	9.67	9.82	10.02
September	10.05	9.75	9.95	10.02	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.60	10.32	10.50	10.55	11.07
September	10.90	10.62	10.75	10.85	11.22
Pork—					
July	18.10	17.75	17.95	18.00	19.62
September	18.50	18.15	18.35	18.42	19.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,369 packages. Stock is coming forward very much faster than heretofore, and the supply has overtaken the demand. This has caused a lower and unsettled market. Prices declined 1@1½c on most grades of fresh creamery, and held creamery and State dairy sympathized in the weakness. Renovated without much change. Ladles fairly steady. Packing stock well sustained. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 23@25c; creamery, held, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22@23½c; State dairy, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@21c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,102 cases. The arrivals show some decrease as compared with last Monday, and the quality of the supply is becoming increasingly irregular, a large part of the stock, especially from southerly sections, showing decided loss of quality. There is a fair demand for high-grade eggs, which rule firm, but values show no material change, although the tendency is, perhaps, slightly in sellers' favor. The medium and lower grades are freely offered at very irregular and generally unchanged prices. Dirties steady in the highest grades; ordinary qualities move slowly. Near-by white eggs are in liberal supply, and these also are showing irregular quality and value; occasional selected cases of extra large and fancy are peddled out a little above our quotation, but the figures given, however, cover most of the sales reported, and far more of the stock sells in range of 22@23c than higher. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17½@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17½@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@17c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@[illegible].

NEW ORLEANS TRADE GOOD.

Aided by San Francisco Fair and High Price of Sugar.

Alfred S. Amer, proprietor of the Hotel St. Charles in New Orleans and the Edgewood Inn at Greenwich, Conn., arrived yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt with reports of big business in New Orleans and great prospects for Greenwich.

"The Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco has helped business in New Orleans," said Mr. Amer, "and of course the high price of sugar has had a good general effect on things down there. The results of the forty days of racing, the first we have had in New Orleans for eight years, were so encouraging that we shall have sixty days of the sport next Winter, beginning Jan. 1. The new system of betting, which is to be tried out at Saratoga, worked well with us.

"The betting ring was turned into a 'Palm Garden,' and you paid a dollar for admission, good all day. There were a number of 'bonded stakeholders,' and as there was nothing in the law to prevent two men from making a bet the bettor and the second person, a bookmaker, would agree on the odds, place the wagers in an envelope, seal it, and give it into the custody of the stakeholder until after the race, when the stakeholder delivered it to the winner.

"I believe that this is going to be the best season Summer resorts near New York have ever had. Americans will be unable to go to Europe, and they will want to be near New York."

TEST WIRELESS IN COURT.

Message Sent by Atlantic Company in Fighting Marconi Suit.

At yesterday's hearing of the injunction suit brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America against the Atlantic Communication Company, before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, a wireless message was sent from the courtroom over one of the two apparatus set up there by the defendant company.

At the suggestion of one of the counsel, Judge Veeder selected for the test a paragraph from a newspaper, and the apparatus was put in communication with a wireless instrument at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At today's hearing it is expected that testimony will be offered to show the receipt of this wireless message.

A wireless aerial on the roof of the Post Office Building in Brooklyn has been used in connection with the apparatus in the courtroom where the injunction suit is being tried. Another complete apparatus for sending wireless messages is installed also in the courtroom. These are among many exhibits offered in the suit.

The suit for an injunction against the Atlantic Communication Company was brought by the Marconi Company for alleged infringement of patents. The plaintiffs want to restrain the German firm from using the Telefunken apparatus in this country on the ground that the mechanism of the instrument infringes on the Marconi and Lodge patents. The defendants operate the big wireless station at Sayville, L. I., through which messages are sent between this country and Berlin.

$25,000,000

Government of the Argentine Nation

Five Year 6% Treasury Gold Bonds

Dated May 15, 1915 — **Due May 15, 1920**

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 — **Interest payable November 15 and May 15**

Principal and interest payable in New York at The National City Bank of New York in U. S. gold dollars of the present standard of weight and fineness.

EXEMPT FROM ALL PRESENT OR FUTURE ARGENTINE TAXES

These Treasury Bonds are issued under authority of Law Number 9468, dated January 2, 1914, and Law Number 9648, dated February 9, 1915, which authorize the Executive Power to issue a total amount of 80,000,000 Argentine gold pesos (equivalent to $77,760,000 United States gold or £16,000,000 sterling) for the purpose of furnishing means for the extension of the Sanitary Works and water supply of the Federal Capital. The immediate issue consists of the $25,000,000 now offered in the United States of America and £5,000,000 offered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Both the sterling and dollar bonds are of substantially similar tenor and content.

After May 15, 1917, sterling and dollar bonds will be interchangeable between London and New York at the fixed rate of $4.86 per pound sterling, the expense of any new stamps which may be required, to be borne by the holder.

These Five Year 6% Treasury Gold Bonds are the direct general obligation of the Argentine Government, whose faith and credit are pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and semi-annual interest as they fall due.

The text of each bond is to embody the following three clauses:

"For the purpose of furnishing means for the eventual replacement of the present short term Treasury Bonds by the issue of long term bonds, the Executive Power of the Nation shall procure such amendment of Laws Numbers 8889 and 9468 as will permit the Government to assume responsibility of and endorse with its guaranty the bonds or obligations which the Board of Sanitary Works is authorized to issue in accordance with those laws. When the amendment has been obtained and the issue made, the proceeds thereof will be applied to the redemption of the present issue.

"Until the entire loan, of which this bond forms a part, is cancelled, the Government of the Argentine Nation will not agree to more favorable conditions as regards security for any other loan whatsoever without securing in like manner the principal and instalments of interest of each and every bond of this loan. Loans are excepted which may be raised for industrial purposes, such as railroads or petroleum, and for which the industries themselves may be encumbered.

"When the amendment of Laws Numbers 8889 and 9468 shall have been accomplished and the attendant issue of bonds or obligations shall have been made, the Executive Power will retain in his control, as security for this loan until its complete cancelation, an amount in money or of such bonds or obligations equal to the amount of the present loan."

From the proceeds of the present loan there will be retained by the Bankers, funds sufficient to pay off $5,000,000 Series "A" 6% Gold Notes maturing December 15, 1915; £5,000,000 of short term notes maturing in London, September 2; and £3,000,000 maturing December 15, 1915. The balance will constitute free money available for further construction expenditures upon the Sanitary Works of Buenos Aires.

Additional bonds are reserved under the authorization of the above laws to refund the $5,000,000 Series "B" and $5,000,000 Series "C" Notes maturing December 15, 1916 and December 15, 1917, respectively.

A circular giving additional data may be had upon request

We offer these Bonds, subject to prior sale and change in price, at

99 and interest

Interim certificates will be issued on or about May 15, pending delivery of definitive bonds.

The National City Bank of New York

Harris, Forbes & Co., New York — **Guaranty Trust Company of New York**

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago — **The Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia**

Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago — **The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh**

The First National Bank of Boston

The above statements are based on data derived from official sources. We do not guarantee, but believe them to be correct.

A Timely Suggestion

Something that you ought to consider carefully in these unusual times. Our special Circular No. 689 is exceptionally newsy. It tells about the legal action of the *"Independent Retailers"* against the Whelan Companies.

It also contains late information regarding

Int'l Motors — Chile Copper
Marconi Wireless — Consolid. Arizona
Braden Copper — McIntyre

and other active issues.

Interesting Facts About the Copper Market.

Write or 'phone for it.

Harvey A. Willis & Co.

(Established 1901.)

32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. Inc.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK

Examinations
Liquidations
Reorganizations

—SMELTERS—

Write for special letter

Morris & Wilmarth

Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
First Lien Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of the First Lien Trust Indenture executed by Union Oil Company of California to the undersigned as Trustee, dated January 2, 1911, tenders of Bonds for sale to the Sinking Fund to the aggregate face value of $647,000 are hereby invited. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, Trustee, on or before Tuesday, May 18th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article Two, Section Eight, of Mortgage of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, dated July 1st, 1902, that the undersigned, as Trustee, upon receipt of the required funds, will redeem bonds Nos. 801 to 900 inclusive, at par, on and after June 1st, 1915. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1st, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
April 12, 1915.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of **Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927,** at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed **"Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds,"** will be received by **The New England Trust Company, Trustee,** 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until **Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 12 o'clock M.,** when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

The firm of NICHOLS, MacDONELL & SCHEIDER, composed of ERICKSON N. NICHOLS, A. MASTERS MacDONELL, and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER, doing business as brokers at 60 Broadway, New York, expires by limitation April 30, 1915. A. MASTERS MacDONELL and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER will sign in liquidation.

ERICKSON N. NICHOLS and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER have formed a new firm under the name of NICHOLS & SCHEIDER, and will occupy the same offices at 60 Broadway, New York.

A. MASTERS MacDONELL will be located at Room 7, Cotton Exchange Building, New York.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on May 20th, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $38,782.99.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
May 1st, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON, Cashier.
Dated, April 28, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 3
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 37
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend (No. 3), of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of this Company and a quarterly dividend (No. 37), of $1.50 per share upon the Original Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, both dividends being for the period commencing February 1, 1915, and ending April 30, 1915, will be paid on May 15, 1915, to those persons who were shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1915. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
San Francisco, California, April 30, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 76.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day, a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 31st March last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from Special Income Account, was declared payable on 30th June next to Shareholders of record at 3 P. M. 1st June, 1915.

By order of the Board.
W. R. BAKER, Secretary.
Montreal, May 10, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of the Stockholders.

To the Common and Preferred Stockholders:

Please take notice that, pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of June, 1915, for the purpose of approving the agreement, adopted by the Board of Directors and executed by the Directors and the officers of the company on April 23, 1915, to consolidate the Interborough-Metropolitan Company with the Finance and Holding Corporation into a corporation to be known as Interborough Consolidated Corporation; and for the purpose of taking any further action that may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the said agreement of consolidation.

Any stockholder applying therefor to the Secretary of the company will be furnished with a copy of the agreement to consolidate.

New York, April 26th, 1915.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary of Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEENAN ELEVATOR COMPANY:

Pursuant to written request of majority of the voting stockholders of the Neenan Elevator Company a special meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held on the 24th day of May, 1915, at office of the Company, Room No. 800, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, at three P. M., to consider the granting of a sole and exclusive license to certain persons or corporation to operate under the patents of the said company and other business pertinent thereto.

Dated May 6th, 1915.

M. E. NEENAN,
President Neenan Elevator Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cruger Realty Company will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, Room 1,201, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 25th day of May, 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Meeting.

Dated New York, N. Y., May 2d, 1915.

SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Next Sunday

The New York Times will publish Sunday, May 16, the statements of out-of-town national banks.

The New York Times leads all other newspapers in volume of financial advertising and in circulation among investors.

The sale of The Times exceeds 300,000 copies.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FIGHTS TO CONTROL MISSISSIPPI WATERS

Levee Association Says Floods Can Be Prevented for $60,000,000.

UP TO U. S. GOVERNMENT

Congress to be Asked for Appropriation to Save 20,000,000 Acres Along River.

The Mississippi can be controlled. The abnormal rush of the waters each Spring can be kept in the channel of the river and thus conducted without loss of life and property in the lands through which the great river sweeps to the sea. It can be done most readily and at least expense by increasing the height and extending the length along the river, at critical places, of the levees. The estimated cost is placed at $60,000,000, which is to be asked of Congress at its next session.

The information, together with a great deal of other interesting data has been furnished to THE TIMES by the Mississippi River Levee Association in a nicely illustrated booklet. The association, composed of prominent men of the lower Mississippi Valley, is formed for the express purpose of preventing disasters such as occurred in 1912 and 1913, when the loss of property resulting from the overflow of the great river was more than double the estimated cost of preventing such a recurrence.

Popular misconception of the facts includes the belief, the booklet recites, that the Government has taken full charge of the problem and only Government funds have been used to correct the evil. It is shown that only $30,000,000 has been spent in a spasmodic and desultory manner by the Federal Government since 1810, while more than $75,000,000 has been spent by the localities affected since the civil war.

U. S. Commission Named in 1879.

After reciting facts concerning the overflow in the lower lands, since 1712, the booklet shows that the problem finally became so serious that the Mississippi River Commission was created by an Act of Congress on June 28, 1879, and that the commission, composed of seven members, always three U. S. A. engineers, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and three from civil life, two of whom are civil engineers, has done very effective work in investigating the matter and making recommendations to Congress.

The commission's recommendations, although accepted as correct, have been tabled, with thanks, and nothing more substantial. The Mississippi River Levee Association is determined to rouse the Government to offering the people of the lower Mississippi Valley something more than words.

The booklet shows that the inundations take place below Cairo, where the Ohio River rushes into the Mississippi. From that point to the Gulf, the waters sweep on through Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, overflow the levees, and flood the neighboring sections, in some instances the water rising as high as the crossbars on telegraph poles.

The heart of the problem is shown to be at the bends of the river, where the flood, continuing in a straight course, not being diverted by levees adequately high, rushes over the surrounding lands, with consequent loss of property and life. There is also the explanation for the rise of the river given in the Spring thaws, and the booklet goes on to show that the lands affected suffer from the drainage of thirty-one States north, east, and west of it, and that only 1 per cent. of the water which the river carries off to the Gulf comes from the terrieory affected. An accompanying map shows that waters are drained from New York as well as Montana, and from Minnesota as well as Alabama.

20,000,000 Acres Affected.

There are figures to show that 20,000,000 acres are affected, reaching from the wheat fields of Missouri to the orange groves of Louisiana, and that the cotton crop could be increased by proper protection so that it would return yearly $750,000,000 more than at present.

After reciting the various methods and plans proposed for relieving the situation, such as reforestation, reservoirs, cut-offs, outlets, and levees, the booklet shows that the levee system is that recommended by the United States Army engineers as the most practical and most inexpensive. Here is a description of the building of levees, contained in the booklet:

"Those that have been built have increased in height and section as money for their construction became available and at the present time contain approximately 243,000,000 cubic yards of earth. Their height varies as the ground upon which they are located is high or low compared to the water plane, although at present the average height is about five feet. The top or crown is from eight to ten feet wide, and the base is usually six times as great as the height, the slope on either side being three feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

"They are constructed entirely of earth, the material being taken from the riverside or inside. The lines upon which they are located follow the general direction of the river bank, a wide margin which varies from 1,000 to 5,000 feet being left between the levee and the bank of the river.

"In the earlier days of levee building the earth was moved by wheelbarrow, later wheel scraper and teams were used and now much is done by traction engines and graders. The cost of the work has become greater as the heighth of the levees has increased, and averages now about 25 cents per cubic yard.

"About 230,000,000 cubic yards will will be required to complete the existing system and if the entire work can be undertaken as a whole, much of the cost can be saved by the utilization of modern methods and machinery. The whole project can be completed in less than five years."

Tables of Comparisons.

The following comparative tables are given:

COMPARATIVE AREAS.

	Square Miles.
Alluvial Delta of Mississippi River	29,790
State of Indiana	36,350
State of South Carolina	30,570
State of Maryland	12,210
State of Massachusetts	8,315
State of New Jersey	7,815
State of Rhode Island	1,250
Combined areas of four States	29,590
Area of Scotland	30,443
Area of Denmark	15,388
Area of Switzerland	15,976
Combined areas of Switzerland and Denmark	31,364

COST COMPARISONS.

Reclaiming 2,000 square miles in Zuider Zee by Holland Government	$46,000,000
Reclaiming 2,200 square miles in Egypt by British Government	53,000,000
Protecting 29,790 square miles in the Mississippi Delta	60,000,000

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues.; showers in extreme s. Wed. fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues., except fair in s. Wed., cloudy; probably showers in cen. and n. e.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues.; showers in s. Tues. Wed., fair; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed. fair; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in the interior. Wed. fair; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

East Texas—Fair Tues.; warmer in the interior. Wed. fair; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

West Texas and Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Utah—Showers, cooler in n. Tues. Wed. fair.

Okla. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Fair Tues., warmer in w. Wed. fair.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Tues. and Wed.; moderate winds, becoming s. e. and s.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair in s., unsettled in n.; moderate s. winds.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Tues.; showers at night or Wed. in n.; fair in s.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. showers; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues.; showers at night or Wed.; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds.

Wis.—Fair Tues.; warmer in cent. and e.; showers at night or Wed.; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.; probably showers; warmer Tues. in n. e.; cooler Wed. in w. and s.; fresh s. e. to s. winds.

Iowa—Thunder showers Tues. in n. and Tues. or Tues. night in s.; Wed. unsettled, probably showers and cooler.

Mo.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e. Wed. fair.

No. Dak.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler in extreme w. Wed. probably fair.

S. Dak.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler in e. Wed. showers.

Neb.—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Trade Auction Sale $35,000 STOCK OF

CORSETS

Direct from the KALAMAZOO CORSET CO., Manufacturers of American Beauty and Madam Grace High-Grade Corsets

Ranging in price up to $48.00 per dozen.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomor'w, Wednesday, May 12, 10:30 A.M., At their salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C. The Entire Stock of Above, Consisting of

50,000 PAIRS CORSETS

All packed in boxes, in the American Beauty and Madam Grace brands of recent manufacture and up to the minute in styles, and made of the highest grade fabrics used in the manufacture of corsets, the largest quantity of which are in popular sizes.

NOTICE—This stock warrants the attention of Department Stores, Jobbers, and Retailers, as a stock of this kind will perhaps never be offered again at public auction. Above stock is arranged in large trade lots of regular sizes, all in boxes, and will be packed and shipped for out-of-town buyers. Phone, Spring 2248-2249.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

To-day, Tuesday, May 11, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale OVER 1,200 TRADE LOTS

DRY GOODS, COTTON and DRESS GOODS, MEN'S & LADIES' FURNISHINGS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, WEARING APPAREL. LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Liquidation sale of high-grade clothing and imported woolens and trimmings. In the matter of HOLTZ-KLEIN CO., Inc. We will sell at peremptory auction sale on Thursday, May 13th, on the premises, 18 West 18th Street, N. Y. City, at 10:30 A. M., the entire assets comprising about 400 of the highest grade suits and overcoats that can be produced. Also about 4,000 yards of imported merchant tailoring woolens and a large quantity of trimmings, including silks, satins, serges, alpacas, &c. The garments offered at this sale represent the latest and most extreme styles that can be produced, and are all strictly merchant tailored. Wholesale selling prices were from $14.50 to $25.00. By order of Hoadly Lauterbach & Johnson, Attorneys. A. Schaap & Sons, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Library Select Furniture. Philip Smith, Auctioneer, Will sell on TUESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1915, at 11 A. M. No. 978 Park Place, Brooklyn, (Between New York and Brooklyn Avs.)

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Paintings, Water Colors, Books, Mahogany Book Cases

Formerly the property of Milton P. Bagg, dec'd, consisting of Silk Brocade Parlor Suite, Verni-Martin Curio Cabinet, genuine French Bronze Bust with Government stamp, Mottled Marble Pedestal, Tapestry Silk and Velour Cushions, Austrian, Bohemian, Kurdistan, India Carpet Rugs, Mosul and Bokhara Carpets, Axminster Carpet, Turkish, Cabistan, Daghestan, Hamidad, Feraghan, Karaz, Kiva, Bokhara Rugs, &c. Bronze Electroliers, Paintings by D. Haven, Baird, Silva, &c.

Large & Desirable Library

Consisting of works by Moore, Milton, Spencer, Dante, Macauley, Daniel De Foe, Edgar A. Poe, Irving, Mark Twain, Wordsworth, Carlyle, Cooper, Victor Hugo, Thackeray, Tennyson, Scott, Robert Browning, Ruskin, Dickens, Longfellow, Whittier, Hawthorne, Bret Harte, &c., with bindings of morocco, half morocco, levant, and other bindings. Limited Editions, Editions de Luxe. Also desirable set of Mahogany Bookcases.

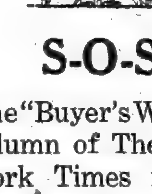
JOHN N. BLAIR, Executor.

FLETCHER, McCUTCHEON & BROWN, Attys. for Executor, No. 128 B'way, City.

PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126, Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, [illegible] Commissioners, D. C.



S-O-S

The "Buyer's Wants" column of The New York Times is the Wireless Station of the Business World.

If you need merchandise in a hurry flash your S-O-S signal from The Times to every progressive manufacturer and jobber in New York and offers will pour in to you from all directions.

Telephone Your Wants to Bryant 1000.

LORD BRYCE GIVES VIEW OF PALESTINE

Ex-Ambassador's Comments Coincident with Demand for Country's Neutralization.

DESCRIBES LAND AS "TINY"

Smaller Than New Jersey, He Declares—Great Historical Events in Limited Territory.

A demand for the complete neutralization of the Holy Land, which has been growing in strength since Turkey entered the war, which would remove Palestine from the domination of the Ottoman, gives interest to the observations recently prepared by Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, for the National Geographic Society.

"Palestine," the former Ambassador says, "is a tiny little country. Though the traveler's handbooks prepare him to find it small, it surprises him by being smaller than he expected. Taking it as the region between the Mediterranean on the west and the Jordan and the Dead Sea on the east, from the spurs of Lebanon and Hermon on the north to the desert at Beersheba on the south, it is only 110 miles long and from 50 to 60 broad—that is to say, it is smaller than New Jersey, whose area is 7,500 square miles.

"Of this region large parts did not really belong to Israel. Israel had, in fact, little more than the hill country which lay between the Jordan on the east and the Maritime Plain on the west. King David in the days of his power looked down from the hill cities of Benjamin, just north of Jerusalem, upon Philistine enemies only twenty-five miles off, on the one side, and looked across the Jordan to Moabite enemies, about as far off, on the other.

"Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the State of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles, and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own time so much history—that is to say, so many events that have been recorded and deserve to be recorded in the annals of mankind."

Nor is the Palestine of today, according to Lord Bryce, so beautiful or so rich a country as it was painted by the Jews just emerging from the barren, comfortless desert. Its centuries of misgovernment and warfare have assisted nature in crushing out development. Palestine is a land of ancient strife, Lord Bryce explains, and more than fourteen centuries of sad misrule have had effect upon its physical appearance.

"Palestine is a country poor in any natural resources," he continues. "There are practically no minerals, no coal, no iron, no copper, no silver, though recently some oil wells have been discovered in the Jordan Valley. Neither are there any large forests, and though the land may have been better wooded in the days of Joshua than it is now, there is little reason to think that the woods are of trees sufficiently large to constitute a source of wealth. A comparatively small area is fit for tillage.

"Such wealth as the country has consists in its pastures, and the expression 'a land flowing in milk and honey' appropriately describes the best it has to offer, for sheep and goats can thrive on the thin herbage that covers the hills, and the numerous aromatic plants furnish plenty of excellent food for the bees; but it is nearly all thin pasture, for the land is dry and the soil mostly shallow. The sheep and goats vastly outnumber the oxen."

Lord Bryce contrasts the beauty of Greece and Palestine. In both lands, he says, the traveler finds charm everywhere because of the traditions and history that hallow them. In practical reality, however, a great part of Greece is painfully dry and bare, and there is little striking beauty, he says, to be found in the Holy Land. The reverence and piety for spots hallowed by religious associations which the pilgrim brings to the places through which he wanders in Palestine, Lord Bryce says, cause him to see the land through a golden haze that makes it appear lovely.

"But," he continues, "the scenery of the Holy Land, taken as a whole (for there are exceptions), is inferior, both in form and in color, to that of northern and middle Italy, to that of Norway and Scotland, to that of the coasts of Asia Minor, to that of many parts of California and Washington."

In summing up Lord Bryce says:

"If Palestine is not a land of natural wealth nor a land of natural beauty, what is it? What are the impressions which the traveler who tries to see it exactly as it is carries away with him? Roughly summed up, they are these: Stones, caves, tombs, ruins, battlefields, sites hallowed by traditions—all bathed in an atmosphere of legend and marvel. In no other country are there so many shrines of ancient worship, so many spots held sacred—some sacred to Jews, some to Christians, some to Mussulmans. Neither has any other country spots that still draw a multitude of pilgrims, not even Belgium and Lombardy, each a profusion of battlefields."

From the moment that the traveler steps ashore at Jaffa, where he sees the fabled rock to which Andromeda was chained when Perseus rescued her from the sea monster, and the ribs of the great fish that disgorged the prophet Jonah, until he leaves some Palestine port for home, he is in a wonderful bewildering atmosphere which is steeped in legend and marvel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NEW YORK MODERN BRASS WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Modern Brass Works, Inc., manufacturer of plumbers' supplies at 343 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, with foundry at 299 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, by these creditors: Bennett Sanberg, $401; Morris Grat, $405, and Samuel Lemkin. Liabilities, $24,000; assets, $3,000. The company also made an assignment to Max E. Levine. It was incorporated on Sept. 3, 1912, with capital stock $40,000, and Isidor Rossberg is Treasurer.

LEO SAFIAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leo Safian, trading as the American Clothing Company at 186 Wooster Street, by these creditors: Rittenberg Brothers, $585; Joseph Jerski, $325, and Blankewitz, Solomon & Co., $225. He also made an assignment to Isaac Steinhaus.

ERNEST J. CARPENTER, theatrical manager, residing at 601 West 112th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually, and as a partner in the late firms of Greiner, Peterson & Carpenter, and Barton & Carpenter, with liabilities of $25,881 and assets $811. The largest creditor is May Howard of Chicago, $22,000 law suit pending, and was contracted as a partner in Barton & Carpenter. There are twenty-seven other creditors with claims running from $9 to $500.

MICHENBERG & VOGEL, manufacturers of dresses at 149 Spring Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,002 and assets of $854.

HOLBROOK & SCHAEFER, INC., advertising agency at 286 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $33,294, nominal assets of $16,194, and actual assets of $9,170.

W. F. VANDEN HOUTEN COMPANY, printer, of 409 Pearl Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $16,330, nominal assets of $16,728, and actual assets of $8,069.

MINKEN ZISK COMPANY, INC., silversmiths, at 206 Canal Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $4,092 and assets of $1,860.

MIGDALSKY BROTHERS, INC., wholesale dealers in shoes, at 177 Church Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $20,926 and assets of $9,350.

BASS SILVERMAN & CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Bass Silverman & Co., manufacturers of dresses, at 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $35,167.

EDWARDS MILLINERY SHOP, INC., dealer in women's hats, at 2,172 and 2,455 Broadway, has made an assignment to Maurice M. Cohen. The company was incorporated on April 10, 1914, with capital stock of $3,000, and Max L. Austin as President.

MINNIE ISAACS, dealer in infants' wear, at 3,428 Broadway, has made an assignment to Frank Drucker.

JOHN T. BAUER, butcher and provision merchant, at 1,070 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry B. Singer.

FREDERICK MEYER, grocer, at 790 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry Wacker.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—Wilbur B. Lewis, an egg candler, voluntary petition; liabilities, $40,694; assets, $12,470.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

GEORGE H. SHUMAN, electrical contractor, 13 East Thirtieth Street; liabilities $41,229.

BENJAMIN GELLMAN, manufacturer of dresses, 6 West Twenty-second Street and Niagara Falls; liabilities $38,036.

SAMUEL STERN, 130 Liberty Street, formerly wholesale liquors; liabilities $18,571.

STEPHEN J. BAIOCEHI, clerk, 19 Christopher Street; liabilities $3,525.

MICHAEL FLOOD, liquors, 81 Lexington Avenue; liabilities $5,753.

JOSEPH D. HART, clerk, 124 Lexington Avenue; liabilities $8,359.

JOSEPH KAPLAN, restaurant manager, 235 West Thirty-third Street; liabilities $8,350.

LOUIS LEVY, salesman, 904 Trinity Avenue; liabilities $1,430.

JOHN P. O'CONNELL, hardware, 2,973 Webster Avenue; liabilities $5,979.

WILLIAM PALEY, salesman, 112 Eldridge Street; liabilities $3,992.

ABRAHAM D. SPERO, tailor, 326 Fifth Avenue; liabilities $3,570.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atkinson Morse Destructor Co.—West St. Improvement Co., $183.55.
Anderson, Clarence E.—J. H. Sustmann, $123.47.
Abelson, Bernard—Caplain & Goldman, $184.99.
Anagriosti, William—Mecca Realty Co., $779.11.
Adler, Abraham M.—E. B. Sudbury, $104.62.
Blanche, Arral & Products Co., Inc.—Inter-Ocean Realty Corp., $179.62.
Bernstein, Freeman—S. Feiner, $1,000.49.
Brick, Louis—G. A. Martin, $3,493.55.
Bernstein, Moses, Yetta Bernstein, Nelson Bernstein, and Mark Rudich—Sherman National Bank of N. Y., $676.08.
Callucci, Nicholas—T. Bonistalli, $148.
Calhoun, Sands—ONeill-Adams Co., $160.28.
Cutler, Frederick J.—C. W. H. Rohrs, $280.31.
Chorbacian, Megerdick M.—Current Literature Pub. Co., $114.
Davenport, Butler—S. H. Klein, $154.67.
Diamond, Daniel—R. Luono, $114.51.
Dugan, John W.—Altman & Weinberg, $191.69.
Epstein, Sigmund J.—F. A. Powers, $423.72.
Funk, Edward, E.—G. A. Walters, $329.19.
Feldman, Morris—S. Steiger, $274.65.
Fruiterman, Benjamin E.—W. J. Adams, $228.40.
Ford, Michael A.—Seneca Distributing Co., $233.73.
Florance, J. Esdaile—Valentine Building Co., $122.79.
Falia, George—E. Trossman, $106.65.
Fur News Pub. Co.—Corry Hide and Fur Co., $1,446.01.
Federal Cigar Co.—F. Lowenthal et al., $260.68.
[illegible]
Gruber, Julius—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $148.96.
Gallagher, James J.—H. P. Reader, $574.59.
Gurkin, George—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., $201.03.
Grannis & Warley Cont. Co.—H. W. Johns Manville Co., $690.48.
Goldberg, Maurice—Lawyers Title & Trust Co., $110.32.
Gleishenhans, Leopold—A. Mosbacher, $106.68.
Hearn, Edwin R.—A. T. Hill, $408.23.
Havers Motor Car Co.—H. C. Bryant, $2,358.08.
Hryniw, Olesia—T. Cunningham Co., costs, $108.50.
Hobbs, Benj. F.—E. E. Till, $1,006.85.
Hilton, Joseph and Philip—National Bridge Works, $1,398.48.
Kohn, Katy and Alfred L.—C. A. S. Hatfield et al., $122.54.
Ketcham, Suzanne B.—G. D. Prevost et al., costs, $169.87.
Kimball, Francis H.—W. L. Hopkins, $323.81.
Kratzman, Frank, adm.—Patrick Ryan Construction Corp., costs, $108.50.
Le Vino, Albert S.—J. M. Shields, $240.74.
Landan or Landau, Morris—O. R. Johnson Co., Inc., $404.21.
Lacs, Jennie—F. A. MacCallan, $330.46.
Lancaster, Edw. S.—A. F. Young & Co., $329.49.
Lalli, Michael, and W. D. Stratton—Hudson Falls National Bank of Hudson Falls, N. Y., $287.41.
Lesser, Chas B.—F. L. Degener, $1,051.44.
Levy, Louis, and Roy Hagerman—M. W. Taggart, $158.91.
L. H. Lang Co.—Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co., $1,415.72.
Marshall, Chas. B.—H. F. Norman, $376.41.
McHenry, John J.—J. M. Lee, $2,192.28.
Same—Same, $593.02.
Merchants' Engineering Corp.—Stewart, Warren & Co., Inc., $410.26.
Mackey, David C.—C. Sagone, $546.31.
Manahan, John A.—Sisters of Mercy of the Diocese of Ogdensberg, $1,008.74.
Marquedant, Charles W.—Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., $157.71.
Milz, Walter E. E.—C. H. Eulhardt, $292.53.
National Incinerator Co.—Bates Adv. Co., $4,955.88.
McCormack, James J.—Spiro Co., Inc., $373.56.
Odtze, Jeol—E. L. Richards, $113.41.
Norris, Edw. W.—E. J. Muers, costs, $108.36.
Ploeger, Henry F. C.—C. H. Darkson, $120.91.
Pagoda, Louis—B. P. Cohen, $143.
Ploeger, Lizzie—A. Voelcker, $241.
Post, James H.—E. J. Logan, costs, $139.25.
Ross, Wm. E.—L. H. Jones, $140.93.
Rivkin, Abraham, and Joseph Livshitz—E. L. Richards, $392.66.
Riesenberg, Felix—R. M. Fleury, $398.71.
Rosendale, Margaret—City Real Estate Co., $1,626.35.
Stewart, Wm. D.—L. Franchatti, costs, $126.81.
Solomon, Benjamin—W. Raubitschek, $452.95.
Silberberg, David—M. Gleitt, $138.15.
Schwenke, Theresa—Ess & Ess Photo Co., $116.19.
Sigalov, Aschel, and Mary Lookey—L. I. Bregman, $109.72.
Sherman, Albert P.—E. P. Gage, $261.41.
Slavin, Jacob—E. H. Freeman et al., $116.41.
Trachtenberg, Morris—L. Cheifetz, $222.65.
Terhune, Henry L.—W. Blau et al., $117.76.
Van Allen, Florence—I. Smalls et al., $286.84.
Ullman, Samuel and Adolph—B. Weinstock, $113.65.
Union Rogers Co., Inc.—Robert Griffin Co., $105.52.
Wager, George A.—H. H. Heybeck, $227.92.
Walsh, Wm. F.—J. N. Stafford, $506.78.
Weinstein, Isaac—R. E. Thibaut, $150.41.
Waters, Nathan C.—Detmar Woolen Co., $194.84.

In Bronx County.

Capital Contracting Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $78.02.
Cohen, Henry—S. Cohen, $388.79.
Fleischman, Meyer—O. Kaufman, $25.19.
Fordham Auto Van Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $27.01.
Haussler, Charles H.—F. F. Freehold Estate, Inc., $92.81.
Nouskajian, Charlotte H.—Angela Altieri & Co., $59.72.
Parker, Louis—M. Jarmulowsky, $142.32.
Rogow, Samuel—R. Markowitz, $59.40.
Wild, George, and Samuel Rauch—J. A. Kinsbury, $31.70.
Zimmerman, Charles—J. O. Taylor, $72.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Chapman, Elverton R., Wm. C. Van Antwerp, and Robert P. Bramley—J. Morrison, Apr. 4, 1913, $335.31.
Same—Same, Oct. 19, 1911, $35,237.26.
Collins, Mamie R.—Bank of Washington Heights, Dec. 15, 1913, $289.31.
Savarese Macaroni Co.—H. Staiti, April 9, 1915, $2,594.72.
Scudder, Wilbur—A. M. Maretzek, Dec. 29, 1914, $282.25.
Weinberg, Flora—A. H. Lillienthal, April 8, 1915, $300.
Wilmerding, C. Mortimer—Brooks Bros., July 17, 1913, $711.85.
Same—F. A. McLaughlin, June 21, 1913, $589.38.
Same—Frank Bros., June 21, 1913, $223.07.
Kaplan, Louis—People's Bank of City of N. Y., Jan. 22, 1915, $5,045.01.
Same—Same, Feb. 16, 1915, $5,036.36.
Same—Same, Feb. 10, 1915, $5,044.70.
Richman, Sydney—E. A. Duncan, March 13, 1915, $5,591.77.
Rubin, Rudolph—Moneyweight Scale Co., Oct. 7, 1908, $124.36.
Same—H. Solomon, Oct. 29, 1908, $230.05.
Rubin, Henrietta—International Provision Co., March 10, 1914, $175.58.
Southwestern Surety Ins. Co. and Samuel Merson—People, &c., April 23, 1915, $1,000.
Alvino, Flario—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., March 30, 1905, $121.99.
Albertson, Silas L.—F. Woodruff, Oct. 20, 1911, $237.58.
Cunningham, James A.—J. Morris, March 28, 1914, $469.72.
Cannariato Real Estate Co.—M. Karpf et al., Nov. 7, 1914, $274.65.
Norwalk, Jacob—S. Van Praag, July 29, 1910, (canceled,) $9,927.94.
Same—J. F. Holmes, Feb. 9, 1910, (canceled,) $1,246.33.
Same—L. Lese, April 14, 1910, (canceled,) $5,629.97.
Same—A. Collins, Dec. 2, 1910, (canceled,) $854.19.
Meineker, Jacob J., and Jacob Lipman—C. I. Menezer et al., April 26, 1915, $232.44.
McDonald, James P., and Carrie Archambault—G. E. Van Vorst, Oct. 1, 1914, [illegible]
[illegible]

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for a lot of straw hats, with full brims, to retail three dollars up. LEVY BROTHERS, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED, for special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's wearing apparel of every description; will also buy jobs. K 23 Times.

JOBBERS ready to look at a line of children's and intermediate dresses for Fall; would furnish material; immediate action. J. R., 106 Times Downtown.

JOBBER will look at Fall samples of Children's, juniors', and ladies' coats and suits from 9 to 11, at 114 West 27th St., first floor.

WANTED wash skirts, $6.50 to $18.50 dozen; waists, $4.50 to $8.50 dozen. Write for appointment, cash. Box S 141 Times.

JOBBER looking for jobs in skirts, waists, suits, and dresses. Write for appointment, N. H., Box 189 Times.

JOBBER will place big orders on snappy styles of wash dresses. Write for appointment, B 850 Times.

JOBBER will look on all kinds of jobs in waists; will pay cash. 835 Broadway. Room 21.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

A JOBBER is looking at wash dresses of the better kind at 12 E. 33d. 8th floor front.

JOBBER looking at Fall line ladies', misses', and children's coats. Fifth floor, 4 W. 22d.

HAVE 50 dozen wash skirts to sell; up-to-minute style. Style M'f'g, 18 West 27th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

SUB-MANUFACTURER, call with Fall sample suits. 146 W. 25th St., 3d floor.

JOB OF HIGH-CLASS NEGLIGEES, at a sacrifice. 24 West 39th, 5th floor.

20 DOZEN WASHABLE SKIRTS, up-to-date styles. Room 12, 39 Union Square.

JOBBER is looking at Fall dresses. 164 West 25th St., 11th floor.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to call with snappy Fall suits Monday and Tuesday. 12th Floor, 37 West 28th St.

CONTRACTORS having good line white graduation dresses can get immediate order. C. H., 103 Times Downtown.

SUB-CONTRACTORS call with suits and coats Tuesday, Wednesday. 5th floor, 120 West 26th.

WANTED, sub-contractors on suits; must show samples. Room, 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.

HAVE 1,000 dozen cheap cotton waists and middy blouses to close out at low prices. Phone Chelsea 247.

FORTY ladies' and misses' suits to close out at a low price. Otto Kaufman Co., 30 West 36th St.

SAMPLE DRESSES, linen and silk, to close out at sacrifice. 18 West 21st St., tenth floor.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! We have 225 assorted Summer dresses in 7 leading styles ready to close out; do not miss this opportunity. A call and inspection will bring great profits. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116-118 West 29th St.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Large quantity of millinery, trimmings. A wonderful opportunity for BARGAIN BASEMENTS OR AUCTION STORES, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 11th floor.

WE HAVE for immediate delivery 2,000 wash dresses, $1.75 to $5.75. Simon Costume Co., 130-132 West 29th.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labeled. Warren Woolen Co., 40-42 West 17th St.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

100 STOUT and maternity dresses; very cheap. H. A. Jaffin, 15 West 24th.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits. Eighth floor, 164 West 25th St.

WE HAVE AN OPENING for several young experienced retail clothing salesmen, who dress and act the part; references necessary. Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.

CONTRACTOR on voile dresses wants work. Winter, 48 West 15th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Restricting Cotton Shipments.

A cabled report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from The Hague states that "present regulations do not permit cotton to come here even for Dutch consumption, except when sold to bona fide Dutch spinners, who guarantee to spin it in the Netherlands and take license from the Oveasea Trust. No license will be issued to ship agents or merchants."

Colored Cottons Rule Strong.

Colored cotton goods continued yesterday to maintain a strong tone. As one selling agent put it, these goods are bound to show increasing price strength. This factor said that, now that it seems only a matter of weeks before certain colors are exhausted, orders are only taken for specific lines in instances where the necessary dyestuffs are actually in possession of the mills. Many plants were said yesterday to be running from 75 to 80 per cent. of capacity and, were it not for the threatened famine in colors, the prospect would be fair for continued operation.

Situation in Glen Plaids.

The fact that difficulty in "matching up" patterns in the popular glen plaids, which the clothiers have taken in good quantities, may result in the style having but a short run has been mentioned before. Another obstacle not to be slighted, in considering whether these piece goods will continue to be favored, was cited yesterday by a clothier who thought that because they were used extensively last Fall and Winter they may not appeal to the man who has a glen plaid suit packed away. This accounts in some measure for the better inquiry that is heard for stripes. Business on glens just at present is featured by a demand for goods in which the plaid is almost invisible.

Should Have Examination Here.

There have been numerous instances related where supplies turned out in this country for foreign Governments have been rejected for their inferior quality, or other reasons, when they reached the other side. Several manufacturers who have had this unenjoyable experience have fully determined upon taking no orders except where it is specified that examination is to be made in this country. The selling agent for one house said that, where there is no risk taken of goods being rejected abroad, a much better price can be made to the foreign Government, as the domestic manufacturers demand a larger margin where there is any chance that the goods may be turned back on them.

Avoided the Lusitania.

Several of the large dry goods jobbing houses and department stores of this city are congratulating themselves over the fact that some of the buyers who are now in Europe or are about to sail on business trips, escaped taking passage on the Lusitania. President Bonties of the H. B. Claflin Corporation said yesterday that two of the firm's buyers went over on the Lusitania on the previous trip. Other buyers for firms fortunately took other ships on May 1, the date of the Lusitania's sailing, while others went out last Friday and Saturday. From what could be learned in the dry goods section yesterday, it is apparent that many buyers sailing for the war zone will take care to board only American or other neutral ships.

Small Orders Eking Out.

While more or less complaint has been heard for some time in local dry goods jobbing circles relative to the brakes put on buyers for department stores here and elsewhere in the matter of ordering ahead, the pause brought about in orders appears to be lessening. Jobbers are now finding that these stores are sending their representatives here to replenish stocks wanted for immediate consumption. Orders of this kind, while seldom of any great proportion individually, are nevertheless making themselves felt. According to the head of one large concern, these "little orders" are helping out considerably just now. The fact that they are coming in is proving helpful as showing the trend of buying out-of-town by ultimate consumers.

Experts of Hosiery.

Considerable interest is being shown at the present time in exporting circles regarding sales of American hosiery in foreign markets hitherto deemed closed to domestic products. One big firm of jobbers in the dry goods district has been sending initial shipments of silk hosiery to Norway and other Scandinavian countries. Needless to say, Germany in the past has supplied the requirements of these countries, and much interest is being evinced in the reception to be accorded American hosiery in the finer grades. Quite a little business in hosiery and knit goods is also reported with South America. There, too, the American products, for the time being at least, are supplanting like goods of European, mostly German, origin.

A New Kind of Salt Shaker.

A New Jersey man has applied for a patent on a salt shaker which stops the air from getting to the salt, thus keeping it dry and preventing it from clogging about the holes in the top of the shaker. The shaker may be made up of glass, china, metal, or any suitable substance, it is said, the inside being so formed as to provide a seat for a globular valve, which has a stem projecting through the perforated top or sifting cover. The valve works automatically by force of gravity, closing as soon as the shaker is put in an upright position. In this way it seals the shaker against the entrance of air and moisture. The usual method of using the shaker opens the valve, and refilling is done by removing the valve, which is lifted out with the cover when the latter is taken off.

Spring Overcoats in the Fall.

A clothing salesman pointed out yesterday that more so-called Spring overcoats are sold during the Fall than during the season from which they get their name. The reason for this, he explained, is that a hot day or two during the Spring causes the retailer to cancel what orders he has placed for this sort of merchandise on the possibility that warm weather has started in. In the Fall the reverse is true, and a hot spell is unusual rather than the natural thing to expect. Consequently, this salesman reasoned out, the retailer ought to make more careful preparations for supplying the demand to be met for lightweight overcoats in the Fall than he does in the Spring, and a little care in the selection of goods should enable the merchant to do a very good business on the light topcoat.

Printcloth Prices Firm.

The buying of large sheetings for bag purposes, which was one of the features in last week's gray goods market, continued yesterday. The scarcity of burlap was the governing factor in the sales consummated and may be for some time to come. There was a good demand for wide piques and for fancy goods for Summer underwear for the late months of the year. The market on wide print-cloths was firm with first hands, but second hands are selling below the mills prices. Generally the market may be said to be in pretty good shape. Many factors express the opinion that there will be no decline in prices. This belief is based on the view that the market is well sold up. Large print cloths sold from ⅛ to ¼ off. Leading commission houses quoted spot goods as follows:

39-inch,	80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch,	68-56s	4c
39-inch,	72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch,	60-52s	3⅞c
39-inch,	68-72s	4⅞c	38½-inch,	60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch,	64-64s	4½c	27-inch,	64-60s	3c
38½-inch,	64-60s	4⅛c	27-inch,	56-52s	2½c

The Proposal.

Her admirer swallowed hard, pulled at his collar, and finally made up his mind.

"Lillian," he said desperately, "let's get married."

Lillian's bored expression vanished. "All right," she agreed; "but whom can you marry?"—Judge.

Seems to be a Pretty Good Gun.

A merchant in a South Missouri town set a trap gun for burglars. The burglars didn't burgle and the merchant forgot all about the trap, and two days later there was one of the biggest funerals in the history of the town.—Leeton. (Mo.) Times.

Not Yet.

"Neither can it hide behind the skirts of the President of the United States," says Senator Bristow, referring to the railroad question. The gentleman from Kansas appears to think that suffrage has won everything.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lost Track of Him.

"It's easy to lose all trace of old friends," remarked the Man on the Car; "I have in mind one whom I have not heard of since he went to Congress."—Toledo Blade.

Rolling in Wealth.

All things come to him who waits. The editor of this paper is serving on the jury at $2 per day, but he asks his creditors for the Lord's sake be patient yet a little while, and don't crowd a man when he's up!—Adams (Ga.) Enterprise.

Beats the Wall Street Record.

At a point near Brisbane, Queensland, 50,000 sheep were sheared at one station. This certainly appears to rival the achievements of Wall Street in its palmiest days.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Exercise a Little Restraint.

Joy is willing to play the fiddle free, but he doesn't expect you to dance the shoes off your feet.—Atlanta Constitution.

Well Movers, Take Notice.

We have a city well that we would like to have moved. We want it located where there is plenty of water.—Grant City (Mo.) Times.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Value in LADIES' LINGERIE WAISTS at $8.50 per dozen. Immediate Delivery.

APRONS DEAN'S Lockstitched 1,000 Styles, 25c. up. Send for Catalog. APRONS 45 East 17th Street.

WASH SKIRT BUYERS! BY ALL MEANS SEE THE "RUTLAND" LINE. N. Y. OFFICE, 1,182 BROADWAY.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron Dry Goods Co.; E. Glass, jobs silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
ALTOONA—Wm. T. Gable & Co.; F. M. Dearstyne, clothing; 2 Walker.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; R. E. O'Donnelly, general mdse; 69 5th Av.
AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; Mr. Scarborough, dry goods; 220 5th Av., Room 1,307.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; 105 Grand.
BALTIMORE—S. Coplan, cloakings; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. Miller, upholstery goods; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, hosiery, underwear, umbrellas, art needlework; 18 W. 35th.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; B. F. Welden, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss K. Desmond, ladies' coats; Mrs. Adelson, waists; Miss Doyle, infants' wear; Miss Killeen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—William Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Miller, boys clothing. Basement buyers: Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Ring, wash dresses; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Silberman, bathing suits; Mr. Cooper, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—The Enterprise Cloak Co.; W. Wolbarst, ladies' ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—J. Levy, furnishing goods; St. Denis.
BRIDGEPORT—R. H. Halsey & Co.; R. H. Halsey, shirts; Murray Hill.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; W. Mutler, domestics, wash goods, blankets; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.
CARBONDALE—Reise Brothers; E. R. Reise, general merchandise; Grand.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—Quality Shop; M. Shapiro, jobs silk dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Importers and Manufacturers' Co.; J. Simpson, hats; 32 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Wilson House Furnishing Goods Co.; R. J. Wilson, house furnishing goods; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—Arbeitman Bros. & Blair; Mr. Arbeitman, Mr. Blair, Fall Coats; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. C. Harper, A. L. Dhone, notions; H. S. Manchester, ready to wear; W. R. Bettcher, silks; J. Delaney, toilet goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, jewelry, novelties, leather goods; 31 Union Sq.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; I. Reins, notions, hosiery; 656 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—J. P. Kohn & Co.; J. P. Kohn, cloakings; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Scott-Griggs Co.; J. A. Peck, carpets; 4 West 22d; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, women's ready to wear, basement; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—F. A. Madelic, dresses; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss B. Ryan, dresses; Miss S. Cohen, waists; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. Hettinger, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lee & Co.; Mr. Strauss, ladies' Fall style coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. M. Marose, silks, dress goods; 37 West 26th.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; N. S. Fechenbach, men's, boys' clothing; 19 E. 24th.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Welch, Wiseman & Co.; G. E. Wiseman, dry goods; Breslin.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; C. Gerhardt, white, wash goods; 393 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittington, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; W. D. Schroeder, representing; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; H. W. Brown, piece goods; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Newcomb Endicott Co.; W. Bridge, basement ready to wear, furs; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment; Miss J. Sharp, waists; 95 Madison Av.
FALL RIVER—The Fashion; Mr. Fox, white coats, suits, skirts, dresses, children's ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Wagner Dry Goods Co.; A. N. Wagner, wash dresses; 20 W. 22d.
FORT WAYNE—John Stillman, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.
FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling; H. C. Mays, cloaks, waists; 1,150 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE—J. Stillman, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co. J. B. Williams, silks; 2 Walker.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss B. Doyle, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.
HOLYOKE—C. Misch; L. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; J. A. Selig, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; M. Batavia; 43 W. 27th.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; 95 Madison Av.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; Miss E. Martin, laces, neckwear, trimmings; 75 Spring.
LAPORTE—The Parisian; Mr. Burton, jobs silk dresses; 41 W. 21st.
LOUISVILLE—Ely Garment Co.; I. M. Goldstein, Fall suits; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—W. Berno, dry goods; Herald Square.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; J. Summerfield, millinery; 13 East 22d.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; A. Wolfl, dress goods, silk; 148 West 23d.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritty, neckwear, laces, ribbons, embroideries; 31 Union Sq.
MILWAUKEE—Wisconsin Apparel Co.; Mr. Lewis, skirts, waists, dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
NEW ALBANY, Ind.—Hedden D. G. Co.; W. A. Hedden, notions, carpets; Marlborough.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; E. H. Young, jobs muslin underwear, house dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnan, millinery; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes; A. Sharp, cloaks, suits, 75 Spring; Navarre.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; Miss C. Buscher, negligees, suits, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; D. Newman, millinery; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; D. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; B. F. Montegue, gloves; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; J. A. Hudson, ready to wear, (basement); B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Kaffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; A. Silverman, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; Miss Parness, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Schwartz, women's hats; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Monahan, furs; Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. Meyers, skirts; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Perry, jobs infants', children's white, colored dresses; Miss I. Rosenberg, jobs silk dresses; L. Ferber, panama hats; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; M. Jennewine, waists, laces, hdkfs., knit goods, yarns, umbrellas, parasols; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; A. B. Kuehn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. K. Burridge, jewelry, silverware; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. G[illegible], domestics; G. Palmer, silks; 37 West 26th.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, misses', infants' wear; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, dry goods; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. L. Adler, clothing; 200 5th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, women's wear. Breslin.
SALT LAKE CITY—Paris Millinery Co.; L. Simon, ready-to-wear; 821 Broadway.
SAVANNAH—B. Karps; S. Strauss, gotfred coats; 116 West 32d, Room 1,607.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; Miss Clifford, laces, gloves; Miss L. Bousquet, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silks; 75 Spring; [illegible] venue.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. A. St[illegible], cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; A. S. Harris, wash dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Roberts Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Bloch, wash skirts; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Flynn, waists; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Gibson Furniture Co.; G. Gibson, furniture; Continental.
ST. LOUIS—Marquette Cloak & Suit Co.; H. D. Harfield, cloaks, suits; 684 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Cohen, woolen skirts, suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 500.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, Miss Supple, millinery; 220 5th Av.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, Mrs. C. Blowers, millinery; Breslin.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens, white goods; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; 20 W. 22d.
TORONTO—Clayson Co.; W. H. Clayson, dresses; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
TROY—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; Mrs. S. Blackhall, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; Breslin.
TROY—The Up to Date Store; I. L. Kaufmann, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
VICKSBURG—Kuhn Bros.; A. A. Kuhn, hosiery, knit underwear; Normandie.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss L. McGill, laces, ribbons; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 15 West 26th.
WASHINGTON—King's Palace; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; S. L. Nye, books, stationery, 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.
WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; J. Federman, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.; Aberdeen.
WILKES-BARRE—A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
WHEELING, W. Va.—John S. Naylor Co.; H. L. Henderson, rugs; 101 Franklin.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, notions, laces; 212 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE—A. E. Starr Co.; Salo Marcus, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 303 5th Av.

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—George Leal Genung of New York City was admitted to practise.

4 (Original)—State of Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co. and the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Co.—Order for decree restraining the Ducktown Company from continuing to operate its plant otherwise than upon certain terms and conditions specified in the opinion.

220—M. V. B. Parker v. J. A. McClain.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

680—U. S. v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.—Judgment reversed.

191—Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. v. C. De Witt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

683—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Keystone Elevator and Warehouse Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

712—F. W. Ellis v. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Decree reversed without prejudice and cause remanded.

559—Erie Railroad v. J. Solomon.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

254—B. Neff v. R. A. Jackson.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

287—State Savings and Commercial Bank v. A. Anderson.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

679—U. S. v. H. C. Shauver;

623—C. W. Anderson v. Forty-two Broadway Co.; and

598—J. Duval v. State of Louisiana.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument Oct. 12 next.

467—Arizona Copper Co. v. State of Arizona.—Motion for writ of certiorari granted without prejudice.

394—P. Wagner v. O. Leser;

451—S. A. Stead v. I. M. Curtis;

627—Manila Investment Co. v. Park Trammell; and

808—Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias v. S. Mims.—Motions to dismiss or affirm in these cases postponed to hearing on merits.

928—Olaf Lie, Master of the Norwegian steamship Selja, v. San Francisco & Portland Steamship Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

934—Puget Sound Electric Railway v. N. M. Rininger.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

935—R. Montgomery v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

953—Southern Pacific Co. v. Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

956—E. L. Moses v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

581—M. J. Dodge v. J. J. Brady.—Motion to advance submitted.

962—U. S. v. M. J. Barnow.—Motion to advance submitted.

972—Duluth & Northern Minnesota Railway v. U. S.—Docketed and dismissed.

969—C. B. Enner v. N. Y. City Railways Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

970—City of New York v. N. Y. City Railways Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

951—H. W. Van Senden v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

966—H. Taylor v. W. F. Wharton.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

971—R. Miller v. E. J. Strahl.—Motion to affirm submitted.

938—Sandusky Portland Cement Co. v. Dixon Pure Ice Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

943—Tacoma Railway & Power Co. v. M. G. Henry.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

329—American Well Works Co. v. Layne & Bowler Co.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

948—E. N. Pugh v. V. Loisel.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

194—U. S. v. Thomas Ewing.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

830—A. Amundson v. N. J. Folsom.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

284—W. Toop v. Ulysses Land Co.—Motion to reverse pro forma without prejudice and to remand causes submitted.

941—B. M. L. Ernst v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

718—Southern Railway Co. v. W. L. Lloyd.—Motion to advance submitted.

578—Gast Realty and Investment Co. and Emily Gast v. Schneider Granite Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to the summary docket submitted.

312 and 313—W. Frank Jordan v. Fidelity Savings and Trust Co.—Dismissed.

270—Hanover Star Milling Co. v. D. D. Metcalf; and

300—Allen & Wheeler Co. v. Hanover Star Milling Co.—Argument continued.

271—Adams Express Co. v. the Commonwealth of Kentucky;

857—James Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Railway;

858—Same v. American Express Co.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae. One hour additional time allowed in the argument.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 11: 271 (and 857 and 858,) 631, 776, 273, 274, 277, 279, 281, 283, and 284.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

US<Bliss. Lehigh, Wilkes Coal Co<Hartford & NY Trans Co. Hart & NY Trans Co<Plymouth. Macy<Brown. Brookheim<Greenbaum. US<Marshall.

Underwood Co<Stearns. Re Valentine Bohl Co. Lanston Monotype Co<Curtis. Engineer Co<Hotel Astor. Freeman<US.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

Sanbern<McAllister. Thomsen<Barber & Co. Feeney<Tugs John Rugge et al. McWilliams<Tug S O Co 20. N Y Cont<Moran, S & T Co. Beach<Tug James McWilliams. McWilliams<Tug P R R 32. Ocean SS Co<Corn Products Mfg. Golden<Tug James Roy. Makilat<SS Philadelphia. Dickinson<Tugs G H Keller and Windber. Bates<Cornell Stbt Co and Barges. Schacht<Tug Pocahontas. Johnson Lighterage<Lippmann. Smith<Tug Kenetic. Union Ferry<Tug Black Diamond. So Sawmill Co<Munson SS Line. Cent Leather<SS Vandyk. Beard<Moran T & T Transp. Same<Lighter S L Saville. Weehawken D D Co<Scow J J F 3. Bleakley<S'b't Providence. Daly<Tugs Norwalk and Coleraine. Wartendyke<Tug Transfer 8. Higgins<Anglo-Algerian S S. Hudson Navig<SS Iroquois. Burrows<Tug H B Keene. Weber-Bunt I Co<Scow Hemstreet.

Jamieson<Tug G S Tice. Falchuk<Holland-Am Line. Ocean SS Co<Oelssner. Armour Fert<Tug F E Richards. Payne<St'b't Old Colony. Jamieson<Penn R R. Johnson<CNY. Petition of Schussler. Halifax S & G Co<Tug Buccaneer. Bailey<Mfgrs Lumber. Cent Leather<S S Van Dyck. J. Bown Pattison Co<Tug J E McAllister. Jamieson<SS Manna Hata. NY & Balt Transp<SS Westlands. Wilson Shipping<SS Manna Hata. Pa & Read Coal<B'ge R E Van Wicke. McLain<SS Dominick. Am Rattan<SS St Patrick. Lehigh Coal<Staples Transp. Penn R R<Tug Downer 9. Dailey<NY, NH RR. White Star Tow Co<L I R R. Burns<Tug Media. Shamrock Tow<Ferryboat Union. Merritt & C D & W Co<SS Iroquois. Owners Tug Transfer 21. Morrow<Tug Catherine T. Stein<SS Zinderdyik. S I Shipbuilding<Lezinsky. Lezinsky<S I Shipbuilding. US<St'b't Commonwealth. N E SS Co<US.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar—At 10 A. M.

Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Turner<Bryant. People<Vendetti. Hamilton Tr Co<Atlas Imp Co. Kline Bros & Co<Factors Fire Ins Co.

Valentine et al<Schantz et al. Fairchild<City and County Con Co. Danner<Equitable Life. Hawkins<Maxwell.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions:

Wild<Erie RR. Dixoy<Woods Prod Co. Steffe<Heinzer. People<Page. People<Severesky. Ketcham<Alexander. Lichtenstein<Regal Motor Car Co.

Fulford<Linch. (2.) A Wolfsohn Co<Joffe. Carroll<CNY. St John<Reiss. Reynolds<S I Mid Ry. First N Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman. Pfirisch<Ayer.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Commercial Coal Co<Harris & Rose Const Co. Minsky<Minsky. Hasen<Hencken & Willenbrock Co. Morris<Marling. Paul<Hastorf (2.) Solomonvitz<Ellenbogen. Widlitz<Hutkopf. Solomonvitz<Ellenbogen. Rothman<Wissner. Krall<Schultz. Same<Schumek. Sanford<Hirsch. Bamonte<Bamonte. Stewart<Monaton Rty Inv Corp. Horton<Monatan Rty Inv Corp. Robinson<Robinson. Hoffman<Hannon. Rosen<Ginnane. Claude<Boasberg. Stayner<Jophson. Garretson<CNY. Gellandano<Warro. Brand<Mendlow. U S Trust Co<E A L Realty Co. Same<Pleasant Av Realty Co. Fish<Sloan. Same<Laidlaw. Prendergast<Schlatter. Shalek<Jetter Brew Co (2.) Indursky<N Y Pharmacal Assn.

Rothman<Sacks. Beattie<N Y Stock Yards Co. William<Lederer. Wilmerding<same (2.) Aufses<Villa Site Rty. Vreeland<N Y & Q Co Ry. McCarthy<same. Saehr<same. McGivney<same. Re Mahr (2.) Ahee<N Y Steam Co (4.) Re Wyman. Meslinsky<Empire Carring Corp. Kane<Kane. Re Behrman. Carcosini<Berroni. Re Bachrach. Williams<Metzer. Brooks<Aetna Indemnity Co. G F Williams Co<Hedenkamp. Re N E River Brdge. Chartered Co of Lower Cal<Rowlette (2.) Franklin Sav Bk<Richardson. Excelsior Sav Bk<Marks. Diaz Bldg Co. Inc<Empire City Lumb. Intl Handkerchief Mfg Co<Eckstein. Piedron<Piedron. Solomon<Bernstein.

Adamez<Kroner. Parkin<Von Raitz (2.) Prager<Barclay. Friend<same. Same<Barclay. Kobre<Kramer Cont. Gargiulo<Trevola (2.) Keese<Keese. Marcinkiwich<Jordan. Heery<Fruit Dispatch. Greenbaum<Greenbaum. Dworsky<Schlachetski. Butterworth<Keeler. Chamberlin<CNY. Williams<Donnelly. Burns<Walter. Tangney<O'Rourke Eng Const Co. Gerb<Steiner. Rigatti<Huylers. Klose<Simpson Crawford Co. Olsen<Sears. Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co. Ochiogreso<Dock Cont. Kierst<Corday. De Rezze<Solomon (2.) Robt Stock Auto Sp Wheel Co<Stock.

Toporowski<Greely Square Hotel Co. Richardson<Richardson. Grant T B L Orange Lodge<McAllister. Mandel<Simon. Harringan<Salvation Army. Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR. Re Schiffer. Townsend<Carter Const Co. Re N Harlem Cas Taxi Ser. J Pratt Carroll, Inc<Grathwohl. Wartelsky<Frankenthaler. Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co. Casazza<Bolougnesi. Hudson & Mann RR<Metrakos. Blimline<Fleischer. Shedd Elec Co<Bailey. Re Ashton. Goldman<Equitable Life. Herrman<Herrnstadt.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: Chamberlain<Horning. Bascon<Bascon. Lefkowitz<Lefkowitz. Herbert<Fields. Hydrox Chem Co<NY Food Prod Co. Cudahy Packing Co<Stern. Plaid<Plaid. Newman<Herzfeld. Buss<Kayser & Fils. Joseph<Joseph.

Preferred causes: Crossin<Woolf. Weinberger<Lesser. Lyttle<Slater.

Undefended divorces: Keller. Pickett. Schoenberger. Vinton.

General calendar: Apfel<Flannery. Dressler<Keystone Film (2.) Baldwin<Gregory. Continental C L &c Co<Kilpatrick. Miller<Boericke. Casazzi<Bolognesi. Tax Lien Co<Gourlie. Seimo<Seimo. Material Men's Mer Ass'n<NY Mat M Merc Ass'n. Harrison<Harrison. Britt<Keyrouse. O'Donnell<Keyrouse. McNamee<Doctor. Delsio<Delzio. Guttenplan<Guttenplan. Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.

Berkman<Berkman. Levenson W'eck Co.<Brand. State Bank<Cohen. Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co. McCurdy<Foreign Import Co. Fanning<Champion. Bogoly<Bogoly. D'Anci<Saitta. Spiegel<Spiegel. Carvalho<Sudderly. Bank of the US<Goldstein. Herbert<World Film Corp'n. Schnurmacher<Rubin. Oothout<Frost. McNulty Bros<Ford. Ferrone<Ferrone. Fisher<Tuttle. Wuerst<Wuerst. Le Boutillier<Kosofsky. Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co. Architects & Builders Co<Hebron. Hawkins<MacDonald. Seymour<Thomas. Columbia Paper Box Co.<Beck. Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet. Crandall<Du Vivoco. Hoffman<Fleischman Bros. Liebman<Liebman. Burr<Burr. Markow<Masor. Wessels<Type Speed. Fager<CNY. Walsh<Walsh. Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Weinberg<Bauman. Walter<Field. Matthew Sales Co<Hutcheson. Cristaldi<Jackson Con. NY Inter Urban Water Co<East Asph Pav.

Interstate Note & Holding Co<Foley. Costuma<Gevirtz. Meeker<Medici. (2.) Century Bk<Silverman. Interstate Note, &c. Co<Wall. Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Shaffer<Krechlin. Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co. (2.) Frank<Ruppert, (2.) Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY. Dunlevey<Fuller. Willner<I R T. Michalski<Mason & H. Healy<CNY. Murrey<Bklyn H RR. Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co. Valich<Mugler. McDonald<Bradley Cont Co. Shapiro<NY Rwys. Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.

Crawford<Thomashefsky. Cohen<Smith. Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co. Bishop<Am Home Mag Co. Logazino<Cent Park, &c, RR. Bitollo<Bradley Cont. Stern<Laemmle. Martin<CNY. Fleischer<same. Armstrong<I R T. Jayna<Ward Bak Co. Javay<same, (3.) Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mattes<Aubeck. McKearney<N Y Cons R R. Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rodriguez<Beach. Lynch<N Y Times Co. Stein<Fuller's Expr. De Band<L I RR. Leonard<I R T. Lurich<Levy. Deperi<CNY. Macarovsky<Int R T. Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel. Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg. Chillan<Goldstein. Forte<Asch. Amato<Hopper.

Frank<Bord Cond M. Mahoney<NY Rwys. Callahan<McGovern. Di Leva<NY Cent RR. Patti<Cent RR of NJ. Maier<Schreiner. Quinn<Staten Isl R T. E Quinn<same. Gross<H G Vogel Co. Scarpinato<Cosgrove. Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Brew. D'Onofrio<Angel Con. Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Singer<5th Av Coach Co. (2.) McCauley<W Bradley & Son. Tripler<Fairchild. Weinmann<NY Rys.

Springer<same, (2.) Helfrich<Wanamaker. Feldman<NY Rwys. Mylonas<NY Rwys. Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kobbe<Am Art News Co. Silverman<So Brooklyn Ry. Reilly<Early. Cox<St Luke Home for Aged Women. Alexander<Borden's C Milk Co.

Gleason<Lief. Billek<Gollick & Smith. Radoff<Merrill Haviland Oyster Co. Sigrist<The Mirror. Bennett<NY Rys. Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Green<Consol Gas Co. Gabriel<Graham. Brosnan<Jenkins. Leichen<Progressive Cont Co. Larson<Nicholson. Jenkins<Robinson. Pettibone<Hammerstein. Brown<Degnon Cont. McSorley< BH RR. Holzer<A Mishler, Inc. Clapper<CNY. Carroll<Mantie Rty.

Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co. McMahon<CNY, (2.) Altman Furn Co<CNY. Hechter<London, (2.) Malcolm<Montana Realty Co (2.) Orazio<Metz. Root<NY Cons RR. Vallen<Lesher. Alton<Hill. Caudric<Cannizzaro. O'Malley<CNY. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan<Silverman. Lenkowsky<Altman. Lamura Cont Co.<CNY. Model Fireproof Ten. Co.<Fields. Heywood Strasser & Voight Lith<US S Exp Co. Composite M L Co<Glasco Ince Co.

Rosenberg<Kreeger. Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard. Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co. M J McCloskey<Natl Surety Co. Snow's Storm<Hollender. Taylor<Ryan. Wood<Fiske. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Erland<Haight. Odell<Chadbourne, Jr. A V Haight<Wedekind. Filkins<New Era Producing Co.

M Rafalsky<Church. Parlante<J Albert & Son (2 acts.) Dammann<Rosenblum. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Barranger<Butler. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Barden<Newcomb. Neebe<Levene. Selwyn & Co<Waller. Schmidt<Siemund. Hayden<Pinchot. Jacobs<Dowling. Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg. Equities Real Corp<Cobe. Wolff<Kline Rty. &c.

Blum<Waite. Sutherland<Quintard. Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Realty Co. Ament<Shubert Piano Co. Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Warner-Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Peter Caffrey. Annie O'Neill. John Gallagher. Catherine Armstrong. Solomon Cohen. Aloys Chorba. C. L. Steel, infant. Bertha Heidelberger. Engelbert Ihl. Catherine H. Van Riper, inf. Eliz. Fasbinder, inf. Henry Pasinsky. Manuel J. Suarez. Augusta Chernowitzer. Ada O. Walker. Elsia Solfa. Carrie Gunther. M. J. Shapiro, &c. James Mulry. Michael J. Cuddy. Thomas P. Dinnean. Karl Bitter. Emma Morris. David Nugent. M. A. Blumenberg. Milton P. Day. Sarah K. Hare. William Hallock. William Drescher. Alexander Dor. Louis Tobias. H. Dollinger, inf. Annie Aimon. Pasquale Pisco. Giuseppe Sarno. Frank Vaccaro. Johanna F. Peterson.

Frank Bury. Peter E. Keville. S. L. Morganstein. Wolf Kronethal. Magdalena Heuser. T. McGorrin, &c. Meyer P. Cohn. Charles Moran. Addie S. Rudolphy. Siegmund J. Bach. Matilda Culver. Rachel Marks. Edward C. Moore. Mariella J. Lawrence. Matthew S. Borden. W. Gutting, Jr. Oscar Purdy. W. H. Lent. (2.) Jennie Shumsky. Estates of: Emaline Green, (issue of fact.) Louis Katz, (same.) H. Gabrilowitz, (same.) Hester A. Dunham, (same.) Sigmund Behrens. George U. Hunger. Abraham Freiburger. Elizabeth Allen. Michael McGuire. David Hoyle. Abraham Cohn. Charles A. Bentzen. Marcella Macdonough. Charles S. Hepburn. Amelia Davis.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Packard Lyric R Co<Thaw. Garvin Mach Co<Kearney. Richter<Read. Unger<Glassel. Hadden<Stevens. Dutton & Co<Cushman. Deming<Prince. Herson<Rosenthal. Shannon<Rubenstein. Bodner<Phulup. Mackin<McQuade S Co. Desiderio<B & S Pils Brew Co. 48th St Co<Carucci & Bruno. Wellmyn Rty Co<Lee. Feller<Scheff. Illwitzer<Citizens' Sav Bank. Gottfried<Mailhouse.

Nicoll<Farley. Kridel<Brukenfred. Codington<Int R T. Wright<Fargo. Isaacs Rty Co<Lichtenstein. Lee<Guarini. Harmon<J Pierce Co. Ruderman<Bloch. Fock<Schnaier. Siegel<Reece Button Hole Mach Co. Jaburg<Federman. Skowronski<St Paul Fire, &c, Co. Levine<N Trivers & Bro. Battino<Liberman. Masana<McGovern. O'Connor<NY Rys. P H Reilly & Bros Co<Weill Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Leichtman<Sterngold. J Bell Co.<Butler. Varnick<Doctor. Ethridge<Spitall. Lubin<Int R T Co. NY Veal & Mutton Co.<B & O RR. Rudderman<Kohan Const Co. Smolonsky<NY Rys. Kennedy<Abramowitz. Silverwald<N Y Rys. Wachs<same. Hilgers<Cavanagh. Gisonia<N Y Rys. Francini<M Nocenti Co. Carnegie Tr Co<Patten. Potter<Marshall. Isaacs<Hollender. Phelan<Durham. Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of H. Poly<Best Laundry. Saphier<Hall. Berger<Ocean SS Co. Steinman<same.

Raisler Heating Co<Israel. Battle<Int R T Co. Cremin<N Y Rys. Alexander<same. Storch<Stokes. Alexander<N Y Rys. Grof<Int R T Co. Smith<Udall & Ballou. N Y City & L I Adv Co<Newgold. Alexander<N Y Rys. Doyle<same. Berger<same. Grant<Henneberger. Cozzi<Perelli. Prager<Greenberg Bros. Sokolov<Vance. Thiedman<Linch (2.) Harrison<L A Burke & Sons Co. Jeffesen<Lobel. Schneider<N Y Rys. Reiss<Lehman & Co. Marks<Wolfe Bread.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Horky<Sivik. Epstein<Miller. Nichols<Hubbard. Lugars Son & Co<Mitchell. Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Natter<I H Blanchard Co. Ebling Brew Co<Hynes.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

The Texas Co<Baurheim. Liles<Rivinac. Pfiantzer<Friedman. Vorck<Smith. Felin & Co<Lang Co. Gasner<Greenberg.

McKeon<Slicklen. Samara<Pacific Mail SS Co. Simmonds<Adams & Moutant. Scott<Wells. Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Kings Co Sav Bk<Nelson—John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Von der Driesch—N Taylor Phillips. Crossin<Woolf, (3)—George E Weller. Rosenquest<Gulliani—Henry W Unger. Arnold<Hygeia D W Co—Winter Russell. Rider<Benjamin—Irving J Joseph. Steiner<25th St Const Co—Andrew S Hamersley. German Sav Bk<Wendel—Wm F Clare. Manhattan Mtge Co<Costello—Geoffrey Konta. Re Altman—Alfred C B McNevin.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Buckley<Brill—Lester Lazarus.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—John M BowersMary D Smith—Wm P Rooney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Krinski<Menschel and Jacobs.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR at 1 P. M.

Rodzborski<Amer Sugar Co. Chambers<N Y Theatre Co. Allen<Whitney. Harris<Glyndon Co. Dayton<Bailey. Barr<Gillespie Co. Amanna<Vil of Mt Kisco. O'Connor<Webber (2). Krach<Con RR. Levy<Morris. Storch<Storch. Troiona<Galasso.

Glantz<Bregstern. Rapp<1st M E Ch., Flushing. Smith<Transit Devel. Sperling<B H RR. Greve<Graf. McLery<N Y C & H R RR. Edwards<same. Cloonan<McMullen. Menges<Edwards M C. Sahli<Scovil. People<Scharf. Larkin<NY Tel Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Corbin<Upham. Parshelsky Bros<Duhy. Edwards<Mann. Chinnock<B H RR. Re Guinsburg, assignee. Hoffman<Hoffman. Re Ditmas Av (Ristine.) Same (Taylor.) Weiss<City (2.) Mohlringer<Sayres. Bklyn Bk<Bor Bk. Bashist<Bashist. Ricker<Ricker. Kessler Rty Co<Eltoma Rty Co. Sheehan<Sheehan. Re E 95th St. Bernstein<Somerville. Devoe<Streeter. Schiller<Schiller. Tepp<Brown. Peter<Gerber. Re Richards (Union Bank.) Grill<Fuchs. Cohen<B, Q C & S RR. Rein<same. Dowd<B, Q C & S RR. Stanford<N Y Cons RR.

Skworez<Transit Dev. Hamilton<N E RR. Nikola<B H RR. Fiore<same. Pascale<same. Welk<same. Zurowski<same (2.) Lupia<same. Stumpf<same. Johnson<C I & B RR. Callahan<Escher. Schwartz<Levine. Goldstein<May & Co. Mutual Life<Eastern Brewg Co. Clark<Brane. Hyde<Int R T. Walter<same. McGrath<McGrath. De Kalb Co<Marvin R Co. Mulcahy<Atl Stevedg. De Nice<Henle. Kenny<N Y Homeopathic Hospital. Mauer<Howard. Newtown C T Co<City of Bklyn. Peo<Tarpey. Axelrod<Levine. Tax L Co<Agnes R Co. Riley<Riley.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Chudnoff<Gerber. Assante<Assante. Cohen<Green. Milbauer<Shakin. Schumsky<T T & B, Inc. McDermott<Peo SNY. Gizzi<Gizzi. Rath<Temple. McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY. Serafino<B H RR. <Egan. Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom. Sabotnik<Sabotnik. Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co. Glickstein<Glickstein. McElligott<McElligott. Manno<Perasso. Tate<Tate.

Campiciano<Rotolo. Apfel<Apfel. Steiner<Steiner. Lehey<Bd of Edu. Davis<Davis. B, Q Co & Sub RR<CNY. Offenhauser<same. Reserved calendar: Stein<Stein. Billings<Billings, Jr. Kaiser<Kaiser. Acken<Congregation Ohel Moshe. Eagle Oil & Sup Co<Herman. Helk<Wulff. Schreiman<Schnure. Coles<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2075.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Macaluso<Traube, Berger Co. Flynn<McLaughlin et al. Bryson<Barrett. Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co. Popolow<Hammen. Cowell<CNY. Kane<Sperry & Beale Co. Saltus<Nas R R. Cangemi<B, Q Co & S. Martin<same. Kaplan<CNY. Menzies<B H RR. Stone<same. Dalton<CNY. Fritcher<Perry. Liss<C I & B RR. Pensick<B H RR. Curtis Lumber Co.<Clarke. Am Servians Assoc<Un Sq Sav Bk. Caramanja Buttafuoco<B H RR.

Reichel<Wollny. Evans<Jacobs et al. Gorbatoff<Droge. Woolherr<Doelger. Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck. Mastrangelo<Allen. Rosenberg<Stickle. Zelkwitz<Int R T. Enterprise Metal Bed Co<Gately Furn Co. Matthews<N RR. Yakabovska<Szetna. Blackman<U S Furn. Emanuel<Arcanum Cafe. Bishon<N RR. Freedberg<same. Koppel<Coney I & Grave Ry. Nelson<Smith. Swindell<CNY. Cullen<Anheir et al. Kesner<Finnegan. Hofacker<Astoria Ven Mills & D Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Kory<C I & B RR. Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg Co. Katz<Rubin et al. Schoeller<CNY. Title Guar & T Co<Goldberg. Karlson<Clarke Co. Goldowitz<Gair Co. Fay<Witcoff & Altmen Contg Co. Schaptoff<Colgan. Slegman<Nichols. Kluge<Fetten. Browning<C I & B RR. Masmar<N RR. Maslanka<Amer Mfg. Kopec<N Y Rys Co. Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co. Teahan<B H RR. Radtke<CNY. Beck<CNY & ano. Bevier<Dikeman et al. Ajello<Faggiano et al. Albrecht<Bauer. Mastriano<Josephson. Sullivan<Penn RR. Kreuzcher<Miller et al.

et al. Robinson<Calhoun. Willis<N RR. Menger<Manha Showcase Co. Moore<Salt. Carr<Carr. De Hunt<Swirson. Webb<Nas RR. Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Flanagan<Nas RR. Schless<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Goldman<Citizens Ins Co of Mo. Meyer<B H RR. Hurley<same. Paffen<CNY et al. McCormick<No East Const Co et al. Fideler<Linch. Borough Bk<Jenkins. Neustadt<Soper et al. George<McCall. Anderson<B H RR et al. Bell<B H RR. Keiser<Murphy & ano. Gowland<B H RR. McCarthy<So Bkl Ry. Longman<CNY.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of: William Kinloch, George Kinney, George Russell, John Wenzler. Estates of: Sarah McCarty, William Protzmann, Jennie Benjamin, William Watson. Accounting of: William H. Hazzard, Maggie and J Dunn, Patrick Morris, Adolph Panel, Dan Heilmann, Jas B Freelander, Dietrick Franke. Administration of: Louis Werlin, Ann Wetman.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Allegra<B H RR. Riger<Burnstein. Latuga<Bklyn R T. Beckley, Jr<Ledgerwood Mfg Co. Iscerretti<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Meistroff<Nassau RR. Cohen<same. Murphy<same. Pastorsky<same. Defendorf<Poppke. Byrne<Nassau RR. Silberman<NY Con RR. Ebert<B H RR. Leis<same. O'Neill<Nassau RR. Stzovitz<B H RR. Fuccy—same.

Corcoran<McCaragher. O'Connor<B H RR. Penstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Traboulzi<B H RR. Anderson<Smith. Sauerman<Short. Hopkins<B HRR. Rosenberg<NY ConRR. Tauber<B U Gas Co. Slutsky<Nassau RR. Levittman<B H RR. Selleck<Gen Garage Co. Greene<Borden's Con Milk Co. Serafino<B H RR. Turkovetsky<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

People<Capraro. Re Pub Serv Com, (Walton Av.) Mazzulli<Mazzulli. Ottenberg<Perna. Wildey<McGregor. Bezet<Bezet. Grossman<Schmeider. Hirschfeld<Haven Realty Co. Rankin<Holstein. Weisberg<Social Hall Association.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Renig<A Bryant Co. Prince<B R T. Schneider<Int V Co. Collins<Jacobs, (2.) Collins<Smith. Morley<Knick Marble. Braun<I R T. Sullivan<Piercy Co. Peterson<Union Rwy. Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson. Scheneman<Bernheimer. Henneberry<Harris. Braun<I R T. Kooden<Maker. McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co. Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co, (2.) Kearney<Pitts Const. Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co. Forglone<McMullen. S & T Co. Rogosin<Horlib. Chevalier<Geiss. Ill Surety Co<De Feo. Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.

Nolan<Goettle. McGowan<I R T, (2.) Job<O'Flaherty, Jr. Glasier<Gold. Weintraub<Tanzer. Gillian<Rlty Hld Co. Solomon<Carpenter Co. Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co. Bernstein<I R T. O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co. Tweddy<Central Un Gas Co. McNair<NY Rys Co. Hampton<Finkenberg. Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co. Weber<Symers Co. Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co. (2.) Restifo<same. Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co. Creter, Jr<Flocke. Bennett<I R T. Giantz<Joel Realty Co, (2.) Ginzburg<Ginzburg.

Highest number reached in regular order, 261.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Velting<Kaufman. Arena<Nelson.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Re Watt—John P. Dunn.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. Case on—Washney, an inf<B H RR.

Remainder of calendar passed for day.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Farley<Straehle. Same<Kelly. Ross<Rogers & H. Butler<Bruce Con Co. Kellogg Struct Co<Lawson M C & G Co. Fisher<Scrugham. Michaelson<Ebling Brew Co. Merrick<Int R T. Merrick<same. Giocchini<Cleveland Tunnel Co.

Abrams<D & L Bldg Co. Benosatz<Hastings Pavement Co. Fusillo<Int R T. Cornell<McCarthy. Cornell<McCarthy. Hall<McEwen. Steurer<Clark. Mills<Jones. Mazel<NY, N H & H RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Rippatti<NY C & H R RR. Collins<Kelly. Gabie<Malcolm. Deegan<same. Suetendeal<G Ringler & Co. Dause<West El RR. Francis<Steadman. Gabie<Roberts. Deegan<same. Applegate<Taylor. Rosenberg<NY Rys. Zepiela<Howard. Seymour<Brown. Thatcher Furnace Co<Ritchie. Lane<NY C & H RRR. Wiener<Epstein. Kelley<Reardon. Action Taxicab Co, Inc<Zobel. Bonta<Knight. Perina<Miller. Bonfiglio<Rinehart & Dennis Co.

Warren<Summers. Solfanelli<Cinci. Du Pont<Yonkers RR. Levine<Hebrew S G Soc of NY. Schade<Counes. Passarell<Moses. Shaw<NY, NH & H RR. Park & Tilford<Halstead. Smith<Van Schaick. Stamm<Purroy. Caterson<Carpenter. Welsh<D Mayer Brew. West Elec Supply Co<Fox Theat Enter, Inc. Quinn<Bugden. Blanck<Von Claussen. Flynn<Yonkers RR. Quinn<Beetson. Tooker<Selleck. Wetmore<Hamilton. Mansfield<Rogers & Hagerty.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1120.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate: George Lynch. Accounting: Mary J Harris. Adm's accounting: James A McCombs. Compulsory acc't: John F Craddock, Gustave R Hamburger. Executor's acc't: Alexander Thompson, Wilhelmina M Uchtmann. To issue execution: Thaddeus K Green. Discovery proceed'g: Louise Schilling.

At Port Chester tomorrow. Probate of will: Christian Wekenbach.

At Peekskill Thursday. Probate of will: Absalom Travis. Motions.

County Court.

Platt, J.

Rothwell<NY & S Ry. Roehrs<Bates. Roehrs<Bates. Lynch<West S RR. Lieto<Tedesco. Fell<Solfanelli. Fell<Solfanelli. Stumpfel<Nelson. Duff<Hillabrand.

Luciano<Yonkers Auto Repair Co. Gettell<North West Lighting Co. Jones<Freeman. Dietz<Dietz. Brunberg<Zellar. McCarthy<Dillon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.

Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ....May 21

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....June 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, April 15; Kobe, April 20, and Yokohama, April 21—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 7, and mails dated Adelaide, April 13; Sydney, April 15; Dunedin, April 17, and Auckland, April 20, which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 8.

These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 12.

SUMMONSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK—SUPREME COURT—County of Herkimer.—THE HERKIMER NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against DANIEL F. O'CONNELL and CLARENCE F. FULLER, defendants.

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial to be held in the County of Herkimer.

Dated December 31, 1914.

EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

To Daniel F. O'Connell, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 8th day of April, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Herkimer County, at Herkimer, New York.

EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:48 | Sun sets..7:05 | Moon rises..3:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:40	6:06	11:52	12:00
Governors Island	6:28	6:47	12:24	12:31
Hell Gate	8:16	8:37	2:04	2:11

Arrived—Monday, May 10.

SS Athinai, Patras, April 21.
SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples, April 28.
SS Llama, Copenhagen, April 9.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, May 5.
SS Brazos, San Juan, May 4.
SS C. A. Canfield, Tampico, May 2.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz, May 1.
SS Sanstad, Preston, May 1.
SS Bygland, Cardenas, April 30.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 8.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, May 7.
SS Rossano, Boston, May 8.
SS Galileo, Boston, May 8.
SS Orion, Copenhagen, April 17.
SS El Sol, Galveston, May 4.
SS St. Helens, Balboa, May 1.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, May 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	April 23
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Michigan	London	April 27
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 29
Missouri	London	April 28
Noordam	Rotterdam	May 1
Saxonia	Liverpool	May 1
Metapan	Cristobal	May 3
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 2
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Taquary	New Orleans	May 5
Nueces	Galveston	May 5
El Dia	New Orleans	May 6
DUE TOMORROW.		
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Oregonian	Cristobal	May 3
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
El Alba	Galveston	May 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 9
DUE THURSDAY.		
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Damara	Balboa	May 4
Caracas	San Juan	May 8
Radiant	New Orleans	May 5
Huron	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 10
Almirante	Kingston	May 8
Proteus	New Orleans	May 8
DUE FRIDAY.		
Maryland	London	May 1
Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
Gregory	Para	May 2
Panama	Cristobal	May 8
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Isle of Mull	Naples	April 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	May 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 10.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 400 miles E. at noon; due 11th, afternoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 105 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 465 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 197 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 14 miles S. W. of Frying Pan at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 295 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Genoa, May 8.
SS St. Chaniond, at Cherbourg, May 5.
SS Libia, at Cadiz, May 7.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, May 7.
SS Locksley, at Trelleborg, May 7.
SS Coya, at Antofagasta, May 7.
SS Augusta, at Kirkwall, May 7.
SS Polynesia, at Rotterdam, May 5.
SS Kamouraska, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Texel, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Celia, at Callao, May 8.
SS Minerva, at Shields, May 8.
SS Plotina, at Spezia, May 8.
SS Oscar II., at Kirkwall, May 9.
SS Roseric, at Suez, May 9.
SS Mansuri, at Suez, May 10.
SS Amha, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Grangesberg, at Rotterdam, May 8.

Sailed.

SS Tuscania, from Liverpool, May 9.
SS Homer City, from Havre, May 7.
SS Minerva, from Amsterdam, May 7.
SS Niagara, from Bordeaux, May 8.
SS Royal Sceptre, from Santos, May 8.
SS Manuel Calvo, from Cadiz, May 1.
SS Muskogee, from Stockholm, April 30.
SS Eir, from Christiania, April 26.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Christiania, May 3.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, May 8.

Passed.

SS Lennox, for New York from Yokohama, passed Gibraltar.
SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS New York, (Dutch,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Walcheren, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

15,000 CLUBWOMEN MEET HERE IN 1916

General Federation Plans to Entertain Delegates from 2,000 Organizations.

CONVENTION TO LAST WEEK

Biennial Board Will Levy Head Tax of 10 Cents in New York to Pay Conference Expenses.

The Biennial Board of New York State, which is preparing for the great convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which will meet in this city next year, has decided that it shall be held during the week of May 22, 1916. The General Federation of Women's Clubs represents nearly 2,000 clubs, with eleven affiliated organizations, and a total membership of 2,000,000. The President is Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin, Texas. Every State in the Union is represented. The convention in New York will be the biggest gathering of women ever held in the country, it is expected.

The last biennial convention of the Federation, held in Chicago, had 12,000 visiting women, and New York is preparing to receive 15,000. Arrangements are being made to hold the convention in the Hippodrome or Madison Square Garden. The local board is making careful arrangements for hotel and boarding-house accommodations, and prices will be stated as definitely as possible. Women from many small towns who have never visited New York are planning to make this trip, and the board is receiving many letters of inquiry.

One farmer's wife wrote to ask the exact cost of her stay in the city. "This has been a bad year on the farm," she said. "I am saving the butter and egg money, but if I knew just how much it would take it would be a great help."

Mrs. William Grant Brown, former President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, head of the Local Biennial Board, has asked New York clubwomen to give a warm reception to these strangers, and they are anxious to do so.

Each individual clubwoman in New York City is taxed 10 cents for the cost of entertaining the delegates and the up-State women 5 cents. One woman President of a club with 135 members, when told that her club dues for the convention would be $13.50, replied: "Well, thirteen is an unlucky number, and 50 cents is odd; I'll just write a check for $10." Another clubwoman President with a club of twenty members and owing only $2, wrote a check for $5.

"The $5 woman helps pay the $13.50 woman's dues," said Mrs. Brown, in speaking to the clubwomen of their financial duties. Thirty thousand dollars must be raised for expenses.

There will be many entertainments and excursions given to the visiting delegates, among the latter an ocean trip, a visit to West Point and to Sleepy Hollow. The invitation to the Federation to hold its convention in New York is extended by the New York State and City Federations and Sorosis, with the co-operation of the Mayor of New York City and the Merchants' Association.

The Local Biennial Board has headquarters in the Hotel Astor, mezzanine floor. With Mrs. Brown at its head, the officers are: Finance, Mrs. Belle De Rivera; Press, Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey; Budget, Miss Anne Rhodes; Hospitality, Mrs. John Lewis Childs; Badges, Mrs. James M. Edsall; Ushers, Mrs. John H. Parker; Vice Chairman Credentials, Mrs. Robert M. Griffin; Music, Mrs. William R. Chapman; Distribution of Literature, Miss Florence Wier Gibson; Halls and Headquarters, Mrs. James A. Allen.

On the Advisory Board are the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the National New England Society, the National Society of 1812, and Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, and Mrs. William A. Prendergast.

All the clubs of New York State will be hostesses. As far as possible, the visiting clubwomen will be placed in hotels by States, an arrangement which has been found satisfactory at other conventions. There has been discussion in regard to putting up a convention building before next May, there being no suitable place in the city for so large a convention. The Hippodrome seats only 6,500 and Madison Square Garden 12,137.

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THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL
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"KROONLAND" From New York MAY 22 10:00 A.M.
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Tuscania .....Fri., May 21, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., June 4, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., June 12, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., June 19, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., July 17, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 30, 5 PM
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
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St. Louis, May 15 | St. Paul, May 22
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New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA..............MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric.....May 14 | *Arabic.....May 19
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Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
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Daily Connections with All European Cities
HELLIG OLAV, May 13 | Frederik VIII., May 19
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Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
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ROMA......June 15 | ROMA......Aug. 3
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To Naples and Genoa.
*DUCA D'AOSTA.........MAY 15, NOON
†Stampalia.May 22, noon | †Europa....June 12, noon
*Duca D'Abruzzi,Ju.5,n'n | ‡Ancona....June 15, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
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NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . June 5, 3 P. M.
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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
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†Noordam, May 18, noon | †Rotterdam......June 1
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
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Thereafter Daily Except Sunday | MAY 14 | First Trip Down Saturday, May 15
Leave Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.20 A. M., making usual intermediate landings to Albany.
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Day Line Warship Trips
The new steamer WASHINGTON IRVING will make a circuit of the fleet at time of REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on Monday afternoon, May 17th, leaving Desbrosses St. Pier 2:30 P. M. and West 42d St. Pier 3 P. M.
Also will REVIEW THE WARSHIPS PASSING OUT TO SEA on Tuesday morning, May 18th, leaving West 129th St. Pier 8:45 A. M., and West 42d St. Pier 9:15 A. M.
Tickets limited—$1 each trip. Orchestra, Restaurant, Lunch Room.
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Largest and Finest River Steamships.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M.
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Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Company

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New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

STEAMER MANDALAY
ROUND TRIP FARE 25 CTS.
Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
From Pier, W. 131st St., Every 2 Hours.
Tickets on sale by Tyson Co. and at Pier, Pier Telephone Morningside 4899.

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THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
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BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
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IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
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TAKE THE SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS "HALCYON" and "OBSERVATION"
Around Manhattan Island, passing fleet, daily from Battery Pier 10.30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
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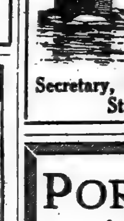

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NIMBLE WIT PUTS SMITH TO THE FORE

Assembly Minority Leader Floors His Foes with Flow of Repartee.

A VETERAN AT ALBANY

East Side Boy Who Stays There in Prosperity—How He Astonished an Assembly Clerk.

ALBANY, May 8.—In seats 52, 53, and 54 in the Assembly Chamber, where the Constitutional Convention meets, are three of Tammany's faithful, Senator Robert F. Wagner, "Tom" Smith, Secretary of the Wigwam, and on the aisle, the star of the trio, Assemblyman "Al" Smith. Had the plans of Charles F. Murphy not been spoiled by the Republican victory last Fall these three would have been among the mighty in the convention, leading a fight to enable New York City to have a stronger, if not a controlling, representation in the Legislature. This is a forlorn hope now, inasmuch as the convention is in the hands of the Republicans and it is not to be expected that they will give New York City, and the Democrats, any increase of influence. So, instead of being the masters, the best the Tammanyites can do is to "rock the boat."

When the proposals for changes in the State's organic law reach the floor of the convention, however, Smith will be one of the central figures of the body. This will be because of an experience of twelve years at Albany, coupled with a power in debate which every member of the Assembly for the past decade acknowledges.

In his dozen years at Albany Smith has been leader of the Democratic majority in the lower house for several terms, Speaker of the Assembly, and for the past two sessions leader of the minority. While his party colleagues follow his leadership implicitly, some of his warmest admirers are among the Republicans. When the delegates to the convention were sworn in on April 6 Smith received an ovation.

Smith has received enough loving cups and other tokens of esteem from Assembly admirers "to start a silver store," as he puts it. Every year some orator takes it upon himself to refer to him as "a diamond in the rough," "an uneducated, but a lovable man," or something like that. Smith got his training on the lower east side of Manhattan. In his days of prosperity he has found no good reason for leaving his people. As Smith puts it, he has no use for a politician who, after "making good" on the east side, moves to Riverside Drive and "walks around knee deep in plush carpets and cooks his corned beef and cabbage in the cellar so the high-brow neighbors wont know it."

There has been no one in the Assembly since Smith became a member who could floor him in debate. There is a story about the Capitol that in his first year he sat quiet until toward the end of the session he arose one day to express the request of Chinese laundrymen of Manhattan who wanted a hearing on a bill of which he was the author, under which Chinese laundrymen would have to pay a license.

"Here is their request, Mr. Speaker," he said; "I would like for the Clerk to read it."

It is said that the collection of laundry marks still is cherished by the man who was the Assembly Clerk at that time.

One of the best bits of repartee by Mr. Smith during the last session was delivered about two o'clock one morning, when he was speaking on labor laws. In front of Smith sat Assemblyman Pratt of Washington, who bears some reputation as an orator. He arose and faced Smith.

"Can the gentleman from New York tell me what food any labor law is to 350,000 idle men in New York City put out of work by the Democrats at Washington?" he asked.

Smith, without hesitation, replied:

"Well, a friend of mine once asked me: 'Al, which had you rather be, a hammock full of white doorknobs, a cellar full of broken stepladders, or a piece of dry ice?' And I said, 'Joe, I'd rather be a fish, because no matter how thick a plate glass window is you can break it with a sledge hammer.'"

But let no one get the impression that Smith is the Assembly's clown. His speech at the memorial exercises in honor of ex-speaker Merritt was said by State Education Commissioner John H. Finley to be one of the most eloquent tributes he ever heard. When some up-State men tride to put the Assembly on record in favor of the Burnett literacy test, Smith spoke from the heart of the east side when he said:

"This hour of turmoil is no time to dim the beacon star of hope that has shone out over the waters for so many years to the oppressed of Europe."

His speech in favor of widows' pensions swung the Republicans away from Majority Leader Hinman, who opposed the measure, and passed the bill by an overwhelming vote.

Smith was born in Oliver Street, still lives there, and expects to live there as long as he lives. He went to St. James's school for a year, but had to leave to earn a living for himself and mother when his father died.

DIVES INTO THE EARTH.

A Stream in Kentucky That Is Called the Lost River.

The burning of the Crump mill, a few miles from the city on the Nashville Road, recalls to us that the Crump mill is located at the headwaters of Lost River. Gushing out of the side of a rocky hill, a few hundred yards above the mill, the river disappears again into the earth at the mill site. The pike runs above it, and the mill is located far above its banks. The first mill was intended to be run by water power, but this was not found feasible, and for many years steam power has been used. But the water from Lost River has not only been utilized by the mill, but to furnish water for the countryside around.

Lost River is a swift-running stream for the short distance it peers its head above the ground. Below the mill there are evidences of its outcropping in springs and lakes, but it is not until the farm of Dr. Rowe is reached, on the Morgantown Pike, that it is again seen as a creek. From here until it empties into Barren River it is known as Jennings Creek.

Lost River is one of nature's mysteries frequently seen in this country of caverns.—Bowling Green, (Ky.,) Messenger.

RESORTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TWO MEALS A DAY.

Considerable Interest Attaches to an Experiment in Penn Yan.

An interesting experiment has just been undertaken in Penn Yan, N. Y., which may be a comparatively obscure community but is none the less to be respected for its domestic initiative and independence. A score of Penn Yan families have adopted the schedule of two meals a day, and the entire community is said to be watching the experiment with feminine interest and masculine anxiety. Naturally, if the plan proves successful, three meals a day will no longer be known in Penn Yan, and father and the boys will have to adjust their hunger to the curtailment of sustenance.

The scheme is not based on a new notion of economy, nor on a general belief that people eat too much, but merely on the disinclination of the experimenting housewives to do what they considered unnecessary work. Of course, they needed some better reason than the mere disinclination to work, so they obtained expert medical opinion to the effect that sufficient nutrition is furnished by breakfast and late afternoon dinner. So the usual noon meal is to be omitted, for the ordinary husband lacks the will power and the character to dispute what the doctor says.

In the average large city this would not mean so much, for the place of work is usually some distance from the home and the men folk habitually eat their luncheon at a restaurant or take it with them, but Penn Yan is a small place and presumably most of the Penn Yanites have been going home at noon for a hot meal. The question for them is a practical rather than an academic one. The revolutionary experiment does not concern health and dietary routine so much as the tempers and temperaments of Penn Yan husbands. Until the conflict between masculine habit and will and feminine determination to reduce the cooking and dishwashing by 33 per cent. is settled Penn Yan is likely to be as interesting sociologically as it is philologically.—Providence Journal.

EGGS AND OPULENCE.

$700,000,000 Presented the Country Last Year by the Hens.

To a lot of individuals, not, however, including the hens, it is pleasant to read that the egg crop of the country during the year past amounted to $700,000,000, exceeding the average wheat crop of the past ten years. Particularly elated is the householder who finds on visiting the hennery of his accustomed and trusted purveyor of fresh laid eggs that the price has gone up to 65 cents a dozen.

It may be a cause of pride to the little dominicker hen, which lays an egg a day and goes barefoot, to read that she is one of the greatest and the most dependable contributors to the nation's prosperity. Were it not for her a by-product of agriculture would not be the profitable thing it is. The little dominicker hen is not assertive, except on occasion. But she knows full well that her owner would, but for her, still be scratching his slow and laborious way about the country behind a spavined horse or two, instead of luxuriously progressing in a car smoothly propelled by gasoline.

The farmer of today is not the farmer of a decade ago. Farming is a polite and effeminate occupation compared with the old order. The farmer who now goes to town in a seven-passenger car and has a tennis court on the front lawn does not face the hard knocks of the narrow life that featured the old order. Existence in the country, with the better roads, the social centres, the telephones, and one thing and another, is not what it used to be. The farmer, of course, takes credit for this to himself, pointing to his progressiveness, his improved methods, his increased efficiency, keeping pace with the times. But the little dominicker hen knows all the time that if she once stopped laying for a year there would be a different story to tell.—Newark News.

FOLLOWED THE RULE.

The Man Who Wanted Coffee Decided to Take Rum.

I tried an experiment the other day which many have tried before and, so far as I have heard, with a similar sequel. I went to the vicinity of Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue and stood as if waiting for a car.

Approach one of those unshaven men with a shuffling gait. The thermometer stood at 20 and he wore no overcoat.

"Say, bo," he muttered, "can't you spare enough to buy a cup of coffee?"

"Hungry?" said I.

"Nothing to eat since yesterday," he replied, and he looked it.

So I gave him a quarter and he quickly vanished up Ridge Avenue, but no more quickly than I did. He stopped in a saloon and I walked up to him as he was taking a drink of whiskey.

It is impossible to reproduce here the profanity and insolent abuse he hurled at me when I hinted that my money was intended for hot coffee and food. I left him there—this ordinary loafer—but I had once more proved to my own satisfaction that very rarely indeed does a man who begs deserve alms.

But what of the barkeeper who took my money that was obtained by fraud?—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

GREAT MORAL LESSON.

Paw and Maw Try to Teach It to Their Young Son.

The tired father of a restless boy orated as follows—not speaking to the boy directly, but doing it in his presence:

"How true it is that it is never safe to judge by appearances?"

"Yes," replied the boy's mother, seeing that it was her cue, and answering with another version of the cliché, "appearances are often awfully deceptive."

"And so are inanimate objects," continued the paterfamilias with marked emphasis. "You would think, for instance, if you judged by appearances, that the heavy pair of school shoes I bought for James the other day was going to last for more than three weeks, wouldn't you? And you would never think that the fragile-looking arithmetic I bought him at the beginning of the term would bid fair to last forever. But look at 'em!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The new eligible list for patrolman will be soon announced.

The Commission has made a rule that hereafter when a candidate is given a physical or medical re-examination the second test shall be given before the written examination papers are ordered.

United States.

The Commission announces for June 3 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for inspector of clothing, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, at New York, N. Y., at $960 a year. The department states that if the appointee's probationary service is satisfactory he will be promoted at the expiration thereof to $1,080 a year. The appointee will be required to inspect finished garments, underwear, and other articles of men's wearing apparel, and also to inspect garments in the process of manufacture in the factory. Competitors will be examined in practical questions on measuring, fitting, and making clothing, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, training and experience. Age, 21 years or over on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEACH, HARRIET L., (April 1;) personalty about $5,000; all to relatives.

NOYER, BERTHE, (Dec. 25;) personalty, $5,000; $1,000 each to seven friends, including Gustave Pingeon, who is residuary legatee; there are gifts of furniture.

SCHENCK, ANNA P., (No. petition;) $5,000 each to nephew, Pendleton Schenck, and brother, G. Elliot Schenck; residue to sister, Susan B. Schenck.

SCHMELZEL, WILLIAM B., (May 13;) personalty over $25,000; one-half each to brother and sister, George and Jane B. ...

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Pressure is generally low over the interior West, with a centre of marked depression over the Canadian Northwest, and there were showers in the Northwest and over the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains. There were also showers in Eastern Texas and Southern Florida, but elsewhere the weather was fair during the last twenty-four hours.

Temperatures have risen as a rule and are much above the seasonal average in the Northwest, although they were quite low Monday morning east of the Mississippi River, and light frosts occurred in the Ohio Valley and the southern upper lake region.

There will be showers Tuesday over the Middle and Northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, continuing Wednesday on the Northern Coast. There also will be showers Tuesday in the Northwest extending Tuesday night and Wednesday into the upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region and on Tuesday along the East Gulf Coast and in Florida. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be warmer Tuesday over the central and interior eastern portions of the country and on Wednesday in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. It will be cooler Tuesday night in the extreme Northwest and slightly cooler Wednesday in the Northwest generally.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate west, becoming variable Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming southeast Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday.

Southern New England and Western New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, warmer.

New Jersey and Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	58	51	4 P. M.	72	65
6 A. M.	57	49	6 P. M.	69	67
9 A. M.	65	58	9 P. M.	67	62
12 M.	71	59	11 P. M.	64	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—1,642 Park Av.; Marie Moskowski	Slight
4:50—234 E. 4 St.; S. Blumerfeld	Slight
7:50—99 Bowery; S. Goldberg	$1,000
8:30—509 E. 117 St.; R. Santora	Slight
9:15—284 3 St.; Abraham Tuchs	Slight
9:55—48 Lewis St.; Charles Syler	Slight
10:25—735 Cranford Pl.; M. Watsky	$10
P. M.	
2:05—2,465 2 Av.; Peter Johnson	Slight
2:10—22 Baxter St.; Louis Barbiari	Slight
2:55—247 W. 59 St.; Auto. Club of Am.	None
4:30—234 Bradhurst Av.; C. Mackin	Slight
4:35—16 St. and Irving Pl.; Washington Irving H. S.	$50
4:35—29 Columbus Av.; J. Slupman	$500
4:50—709 Forest Av., the Bronx; James Archer	Slight
5:00—391 7 Av.; Penn. R. R.	Slight
5:20—39 W. 41 St.; Peter Lowenstein	Slight
6:50—66 St. & B'way; Miss Jennie Smith	Slight
7:45—45 Avenue D; Louis Cohen	Slight
8:45—456 E. 88 St.; Mrs. — Gordon	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Following 2d Lieuts. are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in grade of 1st Lieuts. in Ordnance Dept., effective June 20: C. B. Thummel, F. A.; F. A. Doniat, 15th Inf.; H. C. Davis, Jr., R. E. Kimball, L. L. Barrett, and C. A. Waldmann, Coast Art. Corps.

Following are relieved from detail in Ordnance Dept., June 19: Capts. D. C. Seagrave, J. Lund, G. R. Norton, E. S. Hughes, T. J. Smith, H. P. Councilman, and J. J. Thomas and 1st Lieuts. C. A. Eaton, H. C. K. Muhlenberg, A. H. Hobley, and L. J. Ahern.

A board to consist of the commanding officer, 7th Brig., Chief of Staff, Western Dept., and Lieut. Col. D. J. Baker, 21st Inf., is appointed to meet to determine location of a line in which should be made the final mobile defense of the region immediately south of the mouth of the Columbia River.

1st Lieut. J. Lund, Field Art., (now Capt., Ord. Dept.,) is assigned to the 5th Field Art., June 20.

Chaplain A. J. Schliesser, 22d Inf., from 11th Inf. to his regt.

Retirement of Col. L. M. Maus, Medical Corps, announced.

1st Lieut. M. E. Spalding, 17th Inf., from Fort Leavenworth, July 1, to his regt.

1st Lieut. G. A. Lynch, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July, to represent the chief, division of Military Affairs as instructor in the school to be held at that post from July 5 to Sept. 5, to prepare selected Sergeants of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery for duty with the organized militia, then to his station.

Lieut. Col. C. T. Menoher, F. A., to Ordnance Board for duty. He will proceed to and take station at New York City.

1st Lieut. G. B. Lawrason, C. A. C., from 162d Co., to unassigned list, and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Tampa for staff duty.

2d Lieut. G. W. Easterday, C. A. C., assigned to 162d Co., after leave of absence.

Maj. H. W. Schull, Ord. Dep't is relieved from detail in that dep., June 19 and is detailed as a Major in the Ord. Dep't, June 20.

Majors E. M. Shinkle and J. B. Dillard, Ord. Dep't are relieved from detail in that dep., June 30 and detailed as Majors in Ord. Dep't, July 1.

Following 1st Lieuts. of Ord. Dep't are detailed as Capts. in the Ord. Dep't, June 20: C. T. Richardson, C. M. Steese, and F. H. Miles, Jr.

Following detailed as Captains in the Ord. Dept., June 20: Capt. H. L. Morse, C. A. C., and 1st Lieuts. E. McFarland, C. T. Harris, Jr., H. K. Rutherford, R. R. Nix, and J. L. Walsh, Coast Art. Corps, and J. H. Burns, 4th F. A.

Leaves: Capt. L. M. Adams, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; Lieut. Col. M. G. Zalinski, Q. M. C., 2 months and 15 days; 1st Lieut. S. L. James, 28th Inf., 2 months. He will sail for the Philippines Sept. 5 instead of July 5; 1st Lieut. A. Gilmor, F. A., recruiting officer, 3 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, aid for material, May 15 to Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Dodd, Pacific fleet torpedo flotilla, to Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. J. A. Monroe, Mare Island Yard, to the Colorado.

Jr. Gr. Lieut. L. Hancock commissioned.

Designations: P. I. McGuigan, the St. Louis, to San Francisco; G. L. Weyler, the Pittsburgh, to aid of staff Commander in Chief, Pacific reserve fleet, and R. Pfaff, San Francisco training station, to Asiatic station via May transport.

Medical Director C. H. T. Lowndes commissioned.

P. A. Surgeons: T. G. Foster, the Chester, to Atlantic reserve fleet, and H. L. Brown, the Alabama, to the Chester.

Chief Gunners W. G. Moore to Norfolk Yard and J. C. McDermott, Norfolk Yard, to General Electric Co. works, Schenectady, N. Y., May 17.

Chief Carpenter F. Mackie commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lawrence at Sausalito, Ranger at Provincetown, Tennessee at Jaffa, Sylph at Washington, Orion at Newport News, Dixie, Wyoming, New York, Delaware, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Chester, Vestal, Solace, Yankton, Ontario, Patuxent, Patapsco, Sonoma and Fulton at North River, New York City; Hopkins at Sausalito, Proteus at Boston, New Orleans at Manzanillo, G-2 at North River, Nanshan at San Jose del Cabo, and Raleigh at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Arethusa, Key West, for Charleston; Hector, Guam, for Honolulu; Mayflower, Annapolis, for Washington; Jupiter, North River, New York, to sea for steaming trials; Eagle, Guantanamo, for St. Marc, Haiti; Marietta, New York Yard, for Boston; Colorado, La Paz, for San Diego; Rhode Island, Hampton Roads, for North River, New York, and the Yorktown, Guaymas, for La Paz.

The Brooklyn was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, May 9.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The instructing staff of the Harlem Evening High School will tender a dinner to the Principal, Ernest L. Crandall, at the West End on the evening of May 13. Mr. Crandall is President of the Evening High School Teachers' Association.

The Board of Education will create a special committee to study revision of the educational chapter of the Charter.

Funds are so low that it may not be practicable to name teachers for service next Fall.

Miss Julia Byrne of P. S. 76, Manhattan, has been elected President of the Women Principals' Eligible List Association.

Dr. Booker T. Washington will deliver an address on "Industrial Education from the Standpoint of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute" at the Washington Irving High School on the evening of May 14.

APPRAISALS OF ESTATES.

BIRCHALL, WILLEMENA, (Dec. 20, 1913;) net estate $2,088; 4 sons, beneficiaries; five lots at Whitestone, L. I., $1,750; deposits, $361; personalty, $27.

BOYLAN, ELIZABETH J., (June 29, 1913;) net estate $7,544; James Boylan, husband, and 4 children, beneficiaries; deposits, $4,454; leasehold of premises, 459 W. 23 St., $4,100.

CASSELL, MARGARET H., (Nov. 27, 1914;) net estate $10,420; Lewis D. Cassell and Harry C. Cassell, sons, get bulk of estate; deposits, $350; mortgages and personalty, $7,550; bonds, $2,800.

CONKLIN, GEORGE M., (May 3, 1908;) net estate $5,684; Mary Marisch, sister, beneficiary; half interest, $6,000, in equity in 368 Hudson St.; deposits, $6; interest in saloon, n. w. cor. of King and Hudson Sts., sold for $250.

LA BRIE, Mrs. SUSIE A., (July 1, 1913;) deposits, $24,429, net, $23,496; George L. La Brie, son, gets life interest in entire estate.

COWLES, Mrs. FRANCES BAILEY, (Aug. 6, 1914;) net estate $5,584; Alfred A. Cowles, husband, beneficiary; deposits, $1,616; wearing apparel, $1,705; jewelry and silverware, $6,445; stocks, $2,360.

DEANE, Mrs. MARGARET, (Jan. 31, 1913;) net estate $12,183; Mary J. De Lamater, daughter, given $9,317; William C. Deane and Henry F. Deane, sons, each received $1,418; 5 acres at Holbrook, L. I., $350; 2 lots at Edenwald, Westchester County, $1,300; equity, $2,937, in 1,046 Ogden Av., Bronx, appraised at $8,000.

DOLAN, THOMAS F., (Jan. 30, 1915;) net estate $17,127; three sisters and a niece, beneficiaries; fourth interest in 1,803 and 1,805 Park Av., $5,875; deposits, $11,393; salary due from City of New York, $250.

FITCH, Mrs. ELLA LOUISE, (Oct. 30, 1914;) net estate, $82,483; Harry Sherman Fitch, son; Ethel Chauncey, daughter, and Maud Louisa Lillie, daughter, each received $20,827; half interest in following parcels of realty: 8 Joralemon St., 120 Joralemon St., 229 Henry St., 86 and 88 Third Pl., 226 and 228 Flatbush Av., 284 and 286 Flatbush Av., and 1,006, 1,008, and 1,006½ Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, interest appraised at $53,451; deposits, $1,007; stocks, $6,380, and personalty and jewelry, $5,085.

FREEMAN, AUGUST, (Oct. 17, 1914;) net estate $8,162; Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, widow, beneficiary; deposits, $6,717; personalty, $50; saloon, 822 Tenth Av., net value $2,345.

VON GLAHN, GUSTAV T., (Jan. 5, 1914;) net estate $72,796; Henry W. Von Glahn, brother, received $14,465; Hermann von Glahn, nephew, $13,388; Anna D. Fuchs, niece, $13,228; Meta Von Glahn, sister-in-law, $4,718; Metta Berthine Heinemann, niece, $3,000; Anna Johanna Dorothea Bolten, niece; Dorothea Anna Bolten, niece; Johann Nicolaus Bolten, nephew, each received $3,000, rest passed to other relatives and institutions; equity, $10,000, in 28 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $28,600; deposits, $5,817; notes, mortgages and personalty, $39,505; stocks and bonds, $19,968.

HARE, SARAH E., (July 28, 1914;) net estate $18,695; Ebeneser Hare, brother; Esther P. Drake, sister, and Sarah J. Alband, niece, each received $3,787; rest passed to other nephews and nieces; deposits, $17,580; mortgages, $4,766; personalty, $151.

KINGSBURY, Mrs. SARAH A., (Dec. 1, 1913;) net estate, $37,909; Albert B. Kingsbury, son, given $31,309; Mildred Kingsbury, daughter-in-law, $1,500; rest passed to three brothers and two sisters of decedent; deposits, $5,612; promissory notes and personalty, $35,630.

LEARY, JAMES, (Dec. 8, 1914;) deposits, $4,398; net, $3,804; two sisters and a cousin, beneficiaries.

MEARS, Mrs. EMMA KEMP, (Nov. 15, 1913;) net estate $9,052; Edward C. Mears and Charles Albert Mears, sons, beneficiaries; equity, $10,127, in 215 E. 19 St., appraised at $17,500; deposits, $5; annuity due decedent from estate of George Kemp, deceased, $500; personalty, $330.

MOSCOWITZ, MAX, (July 28, 1914;) net estate, $10,566; Mrs. Rebecca Moscowitz, widow and four children, beneficiaries; equity, $7,500, in 328 Madison St., appraised at $45,000; equity, $3,500, in 124 Essex St., appraised at $15,000, 110 Rivington St., $5,060; plot at Jamaica, $200; all subject to deduction of $3,657 for dower; deposits, $5,133; mortgages and personalty, $1,051; interest in saloon at 110 Rivington St., $6,467.

PURDY, Dr. ALFRED E. M., (Dec. 25, 1913;) net estate $8,181; Theodore M. Purdy and Mrs. Daisy P. Hedgman, son and daughter, beneficiaries; deposits, $1,599; stocks, $2,580; mortgages, $5,042, and personalty, $2,000.

REICH, EMIL J., (Jan. 20, 1914;) net estate, $6,870; Mrs. Annie Reich, widow, and two sons, beneficiaries; deposits, $4,944; personalty and mortgages, $2,150; tin smith business, $500.

RICHARDS, HARRIET MAYO, (July, 1912;) report appraises the value of a remainder interest amounting to $15,885, upon which taxation had been suspended. This interest passed to Howard Richards, husband, and three children.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 11: Sergt. C. J. Leibold, 69, to 36. Patrol. J. J. McCamley, 168, to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. B. Malloa and S. Haida, 13, duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 4 P. M. May 8; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, and A. W. DeVoe, 145, to D. B., 30 days, 8 A. M. May 13; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M. May 10; T. E. Enright, 28; L. M. Evans, 36, and W. C. Niemand, 46, to D. B., 20 days, 8 A. M. May 12.

To duty in plain clothes for 30 days, 4 P. M. May 8, precinct indicated: C. J. Browne, 22; C. E. Daly, 22; F. Fristinsky, Jr., 22; D. J. Neville, 22; T. J. Smith, 22; J. S. Wallace, 22; Matron Ada McMahon, 26th Precinct, to D. B., 30 days, 6 P. M. May 11.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. J. J. Joyce, 173, 4 days, 4 P. M. May 8; H. E. Sullivan, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 9; J. S. Morical, 174, 5 days, 4 P. M. May 9.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. F. G. Lies, 8 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M. May 9.

Death reported: Patrol. W. J. McCarthy, 275, at 4 P. M. May 9.

Appointed as spec. patrol.: G. A. Ringler, with the Dept. of Licenses, May 7.

Fire Department.

Charges Dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Green, H. & L. 1, (now of H. & L. 18,) (absence without leave.)

Dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Green, H. & L. 111, (absence without leave,) dismissed 8 A. M. May 10.

Mutual transfers, 8 A. M. May 11: Fire. 1st gr. J. H. Carmichael, Eng. 236, to H. & L. 107; Fire. 1st gr. O. M. Barker, H. & L. 107, to Eng. 236.

Special Leaves, (without pay): Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Schneider, H. & L. 118, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 9; Fire. 1st gr. H. J. Heinz, H. & L. 17, 24 hours, 8 A. M. May 13; Capt. J. Walker, H. & L. 23, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 11.

PROMOTION LICENSES.

Also Eligibles for Positions in the Vocational Schools.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 28, 1915, upon the eligible list of teachers holding license for promotion, the names of the following applicants:

Elementary Schools.

ENGLISH.

Name and School.	
Julia R. Brophy, 50, Manhattan	73.95
Clara Fitzpatrick, 40, Queens	71.25
HISTORY.	
Charles Glasser, 25, Bronx	72.25
Sarah E. McGroddy, 142, Brooklyn	72.25
MATHEMATICS.	
Anna El Burns, 7, Queens	74.00
MUSIC.	
Aimee V. Girard, 108, Brooklyn	77.35
PHYSICAL TRAINING.	
Robert B. Gerstenzang, 52, Bronx	75.75
John F. Molloy, 45, Bronx	74.65

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in elementary schools, the vocational subjects indicated, have been granted to the following applicants: Ies A. Barkentin, clay modeling; Isadore Shapiro, printing.

A license, for the season of 1914-1915, as substitute teacher of terra cotta model making in evening high schools, has been granted to Rudolph Weisman of Tottenville, Staten Island.

There have been placed, as of April 30, 1915, upon the eligible list of holders of license as placement and investigation teacher in vocational schools, the names of the following applicants: Helen B. Beegle, 80; Elizabeth L. Maiga, 71.5.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, MAY 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 121, w s, 25x87.6, all of; Henry St, 195, s s, 25x100, ½ part; 108d St, 209 East, n s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11, ½ part; Nellie Lipschitz to the Royal Co. of New York, 98 Nassau St, May 6...$1,650

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x50; Harold Benedict to Minold Realty Co., 160 Broadway, May 10, (mtg $120,000;) attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway...$100

BROADWAY, 882 and 884, e s, 100.6 ft s of 18th St, 48x95.4, (foreclosure May 6;) Sol Kohn, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, May 7; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$290,000

CHERRY ST, 246, n s, 85 ft w of Rutgers St, 21x188x21.6x188.1; Cherry St, 248, n s, 64 ft w of Rutgers St, 21x90.1x21.1x9.5, (foreclosure April 28,) 3 and 5 story brick factory; Clayton J. Hermance, referee, to the Nassau National Bank, 233 Broadway, May 7; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St...$10,000

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 24.6x88.7; E. A. Johnson to Jerome B. Burge, 17 West 132d St, Feb. 8, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jerome B. Burge to Lena A. Johnson, 17 West 132d St, April 28, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, same...$100

MADISON AV, 1,985, e s, 44 ft n of 126th St, 22x85, (foreclosure April 9;) Martin J. Keogh, referee, to Charles W. Hewlett, 218 Monroe St, Brooklyn, May 10; attorney, Albert Ritchie, 76 William St...$17,000

MADISON AV, 1,985, same property; Charles W. Hewlett to J. Harper Skillin, Rye, N. Y., (mtg $15,000,) May 10; attorney, same...$1

RIVINGTON ST, 184, n s, 22x78, with all title to alley on Norfolk St, e s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 3x78; William and Rosie Edelstein to Minnie Edelstein, 132 Rivington St, May 8; attorney, Daniel Deangle, 90 Rivington St...$100

STUYVESANT ST, s s, 86.7 ft w from s w s of 10th St, 17x70.5, 17.2x25.5; Bella C. Peterkin to Louis Sussman, 199 2d Av, May 10, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway...$100

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105; Herman Joseph, referee, to Theodore T. Brinckerhoff et al., 368 Edgecombe Av, May 10; attorneys, Deiches & G., 271 Broadway...$25,000

5TH AV, e s, 23.11 ft s of 118th St, 17.2x100; 139th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Lenox Av, n w corner of 138th St, 25x75; Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Annie Davidson, 317 West 93d St, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$8,000

31ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 197.6 to s s of 33d St, x e 63x s 98.9x w 0.4½ x s 98.9 to 31st St, x w 63.7 to beginning, (mtg $800,000;) 31st St, n s, 215.7 ft e of 5th Av, 21.10x98.9, (mtg $60,000;) American Real Estate Co. to Preferred Rentals, Stockton Building, Inc., 537 5th Av, May 1; attorneys, Meyers & Clark, 51 East 42d St...$1

45TH ST, 125 and 127 West, n s, 307.6 ft w of 6th Av, 38x82; Thomas Killilea to Harry J. Sanders, 363 Lexington Av, (mtg $70,000,) May 6; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry J. Sanders to George H. Earle, 235 South 21st St, Philadelphia, Penn., (mtg $80,000,) May 6; attorneys, same...$100

61ST ST, 242 West, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure April 28;) Abraham Ellenbogen, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway...$10,000

61ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Arnow L. Squires, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, 120 Broadway, May 8; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway...$10,000

65D ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Hannah Solomon et al. to K. R. Realty Co., Inc., 155 Park Row, all liens, May 4; attorney, Bernard Chambers, 119 Nassau St...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Solomon Kutner to same, conveys life estate, quitclaim, May 4; attorney, same...$1

64TH ST, 410 East, s s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Myron Sulzberger to Myrena Realty Corp., 38 Park Row, (mtg $15,500,) Jan. 20...$1

72D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Mathilde Steinam to Isabella Loring, 1 West 70th St, May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$100

72D ST, s s, 188.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Myron Sulzberger to Myrena Realty Corporation, 38 Park Row, May 10; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row...$1

91ST ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.6x78; William F. Cunningham to Agnes V., his wife, 121 East 91st St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Feb. 8; attorneys, Griggs, B. & B., 37 Pine St...$1

100TH ST, 312 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; George Coburn Construction Co. to Henry Ruschmeyer and another, 214 West 108th St, (mtg $15,000,) May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

115TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Kath. A. Kruger to Susan T. McGlone, 106 8th St, Brooklyn, May 7, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Susan T. McGlone to Kath. A. Kruger, 122 Schaeffer St., Brooklyn, May 8, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway...$100

135TH ST, 54 West, s s, 190.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; John T. Sturdevant to Veronica Realty Corp'n, 140 Nassau St, May 8; attorney, J. T. Sturdevant, 140 Nassau St...$1

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Myron Sulzberger to Myrena Realty Corporation, 38 Park Row, May 10; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row...

Josephine F. Brennan, Boston, Mass., to Elizabeth J. Dwyer, 3,800 Broadway, N. Y., et al., (the undivided share,) May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

172D ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Broadway, 24x95; Ashbel H. Barney to Raymond Construction Co., 807 West 113th St, May 10, (mtg $67,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway...$100

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 300 ft s of 183d St, 37.6x102.3; Helen Lacks to 173d Street Improvement Co., Inc., 148 West 142d St, May 8; attorneys, Gethner, S. & A., 290 Broadway...$1

BLACKROCK AV, s s, 290 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x100; Isidor Weis to Louis Diebold, 132 East 65th St, May 8; attorney, M. Pallinger, 35 Wall St...$1,000

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 186.5 ft s of 222d St, 21.9x28.6x21.9x30; Adam Eisengrein to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 8; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn...$1,364

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 113.8 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, to Solomon Schoenbaum, 1,666 Bathgate Av, (mtg $5,000,) May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$8,575

FAILE ST, e s, 225 ft s of Spofford Av, 25x100; also Faile St, e s, 200 Spofford Av, 25x100; Realty and Realization Co., Inc., to Gertrude S. Hencken, 23 West 83d St, May 7; attorney, Charles Unangst, 166 Broadway...$100

GLEASON AV, n w corner of Havemeyer Av, 37.6x106; Joseph F. Smith to George H. Hoffmire, 2,265 Gleason Av, May 5, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av...$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e cor of 197th St, 90x63.3x90x62.5; Bertha Pirk to John Steinbach, Asbury Park, N. J., April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 35.7 ft s of 178th St, 66.1x100; Ayer Realty Co. to Roosevelt Realty Co., 800 Broad St, Newark, N. J., (mtg $20,000,) May 4; attorney, Roosevelt Realty Co., 800 Broad St, Newark, N. J...$1

JENNINGS ST, 749, n s, 57x86.8; August F. Schmidt to Annie J. Mulgrew, 217 Columbus Av, May 6; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway...$100

JEROME AV, w s, 21.9 ft n of 169th St, 209.1x173.9 to Anderson Av, 208.9x177.11; also Anderson Av, w s, 54.11 ft n of 169th St, 208.9x191.9x221.6x183.1; also Woodycrest Av, e s, 196 ft n of 169th St, 31.1x15.9x85.10x30.11; also Woodycrest Av, e s, 271.1 ft n of 169th St, 26.5x25.5x15.8; Henry S. Clark to Maud S. Clark, 1,180 Anderson Av; attorneys, Ver Planc, P. & F., 149 Broadway...$8,000

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,012, e s, 18.7x100; Mary O'Shaughnessy to John A. Thornton, 2,012 Lafontaine Av, (mtg $3,000,) May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

LOTS 2 and 3, block 2, map Section 1, Bathgate, estate Rosa Gross to Madalena Palmieri, 2,255 1st Av, Dec. 15, 1914, (mtg $8,250;) attorney, Madalena Palmieri, 2,255 1st Av...$100

LOTS 103 and 159, map of Harrington estate; Edward H. Mayes to Lizzie A. Hood, 1,520 Greenup St., Covington, Ky., April 30, (mtg —;) attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av...$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 130 ft w of 165th St, 20x92.6; Isidor Weis, referee, to Imogene Whittlesey and another, executors, Madison, N. J., April 22; attorney, D. Burke, 44 Pine St...$7,500

PLIMPTON AV, e s, 123.4 ft s of Boscobel Av, 25x irregular; Kemp-Jones Realty Co. to John A. Prigge, 234 West 130th St, May 1; attorney, John A. Prigge, 234 West 130th St...$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 90 ft n e of 208th St, 61.3x100x58.8x120.11; William P. St. Lawrence to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 7; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn...$6,521

W PART of Lots 19 and 20, map of Samuel Ryer, Homestead, 100x28.6x100x28; Minnie H. Dunham to Frederick H. C. Wilkening, 619 East 178th St, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

168TH ST, 614 East, s s, 30x124; Martin J. McMahon to Mary Salzer, 218 Avenue A, April 30, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

205TH ST, n s, 501.10 ft s w of Grenada Place, 50x irregular; Riedt Realty Co. to Aloha Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, May 8, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

28TH ST, 135 and 138 West; Nason Realty Co., Inc., against Emma J. Egan, (specific performance;) attorney, H. S. Mansfield.

23D St, 308 West; Frederick G. Miller against Mary Miller et al., (action to declare claims, &c.;) attorney, R. S. Wolfe.

19TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Eva Stein et al. against Clarence Realty & Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. Gordon.

127TH ST, 241 West; William Rankin against Colman Faludy et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

58TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x100.5; Ernest A. Turner against Jeanetta Le B. Parsons et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal.

Bronx.

HERSCHEL ST, 165; Julia Cohen against Norwood Heights Realty & Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, E. A. Falk.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys East Eighty-second Street Plot for New Apartment—George H. Earle a Buyer Near Times Square—Upper West Side Deals—Buyers in the Bronx.

Several good deals opened the realty market of the week yesterday, including a large plot on 135th Street near Broadway for garage improvement. The east side furnished an important transaction for a large apartment house operation in the purchase by Samuel A. Herzog of the three old four-story dwellings at 110 to 114 East Eighty-second Street from Mrs. A. S. H. Schmidt. They have a combined frontage of 71.6 by 102.2 deep, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Mr. Herzog, who has been an active operator in the Park Avenue section, intends to erect on the site a nine-story apartment house to be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, 1916. He erected a large apartment in the same block at 122 over two years ago, which was sold in May, 1913, to an investor.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the present transaction.

G. H. Earle Buys in 45th Street.

George H. Earle of Philadelphia has taken title to the two houses at 125 and 127 West Forty-fifth Street, 38 by 82, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. Both were sold by Thomas Killelea, the sale of one being announced last week to Harry J. Sanders, who immediately transferred them to Mr. Earle, who owns the old Clinton apartment in Forty-second Street near Eighth Avenue. He gives back mortgages of $80,000.

135th Street Sale for Garage.

The large vacant plot on the south side of 135th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, adjoining the Claremont Theatre and Restaurant on the southeast Broadway corner, has been sold by William A. White & Sons for the Speedway Realty Company (Jackson & Stern.) The plot has a frontage of 160 feet by 99.11 deep. The buyers intend to improve this property with a high-class fireproof garage, which will be one of the largest in the Washington Heights district.

Upper Manhattan Cash Deal.

In the upper Manhattan district the five-story apartment house at 610 West 180th Street, on plot 25 by 100, being 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, has been sold by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Schneider. The buyer was a woman investor and it was a cash deal. The holding price was $45,000. This is the second sale since the house was erected by John B. Berry five years ago. The brokers were John M. Thompson and C. Walter Cushier.

Buys West Side Dwelling.

Thomas J. McKeon has sold to H. R. Roeder, for investment, 67 West Ninetieth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100.8, located 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue. Joseph P. Day was the broker. The house will be altered for business.

A. R. E. Co. Makes Big Transfer.

The transfer of the twelve-story commercial building at 5 to 9 East Thirty-first Street, running through to 6 to 10 East Thirty-second Street, 66 feet frontage by 197.6 deep, and the four-story structure at 11 East Thirty-first Street, 21 by 98.9, was recorded yesterday from the American Real Estate Co. to the Preferred Rentals Stockton Building, Inc., subject to a mortgage of $860,000. The new ownership is virtually subsidiary of the American Real Estate Company.

Harlem-Bronx Trades.

O'Reilly & Dahn have resold for a client to Mrs. Moritz the northwest corner of 132d Street and Eighth Avenue, a six-story tenement house, on plot 42 by 100. The purchaser gave in part payment 2,210 University Avenue, a one-family house, on plot 42 by 100.

Hermine Delrovsky has purchased from the Normal Construction Company the recently completed six-story apartment house, occupying a plot 75 by 100, at the southeast corner of Avenue St. John and Fox Street. The buyer gave in exchange 256 West 143d Street, a six-story tenement with stores, on lot 25 by 99.11, located 225 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for the Benenson Realty Company to Hubener-Escher Company, the vacant plot of land located on the south side of East 165th Street, running from Teller to Clay Avenue, having a frontage on 165th Street of 222 feet, on Teller Avenue, 113.31; on Clay Avenue, 127, and 250 on the rear line. The buyers will improve the plot by the erection of five-story new-law tenements.

Mrs. Frances Weiner sold to an investing client of Martin Kratsch 1,879 Cedar Avenue, Morris Heights. The structure, a private dwelling, occupies a plot 50 by 115.

The University Building Company has sold to an investing client of H. L. Phelps, the two southerly of a group of five-story apartment houses erected by the selling company on the southeast corner University and Burnside Avenues, occupying a plot 43 by 115 each. It was an all cash transaction.

Long Island.

J. Albert Sohntra Company has sold for D. E. Weddle two one-family cottages, 104 and 106 First Street, College Point, to O. F. Gafroy.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Charles A. Harreus, Jr., to Mrs. Robert Donella the residence at 44 Beach Street, Stapleton; also sold for the Mansion Realty Company of Manhattan to Captain John H. Linge of the Standard Oil Steamer John D. Archbold, a plot of ground on Pelton Avenue, West New Brighton.

Polizzi & Co., Incorporated have purchased from Clarence P. Browning a tract of land with more than 1,700 feet frontage on Marianne Street together with other important frontages on Forest and Indiana Avenues, Port Richmond, Staten Island. It will be immediately offered for subdivision development.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street for John R. Blair & Co.

Leo Abraham has leased for a term of years the six-story apartment and store property, 163 and 165 West 145th Street.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased for Katharine A. Kingsland to Thomas Dragna the store and basement at 897 Eighth Avenue.

Morris Estate Sale Today.

The first big auction sale of the year will be held today, when the holdings of the Arthur R. Morris estate will be disposed of under an absolute auction to the highest bidder, beginning at noon in the Exchange Salesroom on Vesey Street. The proceeds are to be given to Christ Church of Yokohama, the Domestic and Foreign Missions, and other religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

"This proceeding," said Messrs. J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, who are to conduct the offering for Henry Lewis Morris, executor of the estate, "is an unusually interesting event in the public sales branch of the real estate market, for the reason that it will enable a fairly accurate survey of the prevailing demand in the four boroughs where the Morris realty is situated, as all the properties will be placed on sale for whatever prices they may bring. Naturally there will be competition, but in view of the appalling sea tragedy it is quite likely, with the public mind concentrated upon it, that the opportunities to buy at low prices will thereby be increased.

"Nearly all of these properties are adjacent to new lines of transit, and the conditions under which they will be sold promise to result in bargains for the buyers."

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

$90,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for two apartment houses to be erected on a plot of 100 by 100 on the north side of Parkside Avenue, 88 feet east of Flatbush Avenue, for Samuel Teplitz, as owner, to cost $90,000.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening, at 147 East 125th Street.

At a special meeting of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association held last week, William F. Redmond, Treasurer, was also elected Vice-President and Hugh D. Smyth was made Secretary. Both poitions were held for a great many years by the late D. Phoenix Ingraham. Joseph P. Day was selected chairman of the executive committee.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at Clason Point Park.

Isabella Loring has taken title from Mathilde Steinam to the five story residence at 39 West Seventy-second Street, 28 by 102.2.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Grand Blvd and Concourse, n e corner 197th St, —x100, vacant; 197th St, E, n s, — e Grand Blvd and Concourse, 25x100, vacant; 197th St, E, n s, 95 ft e of Creston Av, 55.4x140x62.1x140.2, vacant; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tiebout Av, 2,255, w s, 250.8 ft south of 183d, 18.5x74.10x18.5x76.3, two-story dwelling; W. D. Lent against Edmondson Construction Co., et al.; J. H. Shaffer, attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $4,377.90; taxes, &c., $318.30; to J. K. McLernon for $4,900.

By George Price.

Graham St, 1,806, e s, 51.5 ft n of Morris Park Av, 26x95; C. J. Wacker et al., against Anna Soell et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $3,578.71; taxes, &c., $362.53; to the plaintiff for $4,100.

Crotona Parkway, e s, about 170 ft n of 176th St, 31.2x16.7x27.2, gore, vacant; A. F. Ostrowe against Estelle Eveson, et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; G. A. Steinmuller, referee; due, $556.48; taxes, &c., $50; to the plaintiff for $425.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pearl St, 402-4, e s, 61.3 ft n of New Bowery, 25.3x61.8 to 10 New Bowery x36.10x87.1; six-story loft and store building; executors' sale; also 57th St, 438-40 West, s s, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; five-story flat; also, Brooklyn—Myrtle Av, 69-75, n e cor of Jay St, 71.8x110.2; 3-story buildings with stores; also

Brooklyn—Harrison St, 206-24; Clinton St, 301-11; Tompkins Place, 10-12; thirteen 3-story dwellings; also

Long Island City—Academy St, 258-60, s s, 182.6 ft e of Webster Av, two 2-story frame dwellings, each 25x100.1; also

3d Av, n e cor of 138th St, 27.9x102.1x irregular; fee only; 3-story building; also

Block bounded by Mott and Sheridan Avs, 153d and 156th Sts; 61 lots; executor's sales, estate of Arthur R. Morris.

5th Av, 73, n e cor of 15th St, 38.6x125x irregular; 11-story loft and store building; M. O. Sage against William McBrien et al.; De Forest Bros., attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $406,799.57; taxes, &c., $326.11.

64th St, 115 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5, 3-story dwelling; U. S. Savings Bank against A. J. Kramer et al.; Merrill & B., attorneys; Henry Hofheimer, referee; due, $31,431.71; taxes, etc., $641.50.

94th St, 55 West, n s, 485 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8, 4-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against M. T. Van Eps et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Forster, referee; due, $14,729.61; taxes, &c., $1,348.90.

Washington St, 718, s w cor 11th St, 27x50x12.6x61, and 11th St, 350 West, s s, 61 ft w of Washington St, 19x31x19.8x35.6, 2-story tenements and stores; John Corse against S. M. Chapman et al.; G. E. Miner, attorney; executor's sale.

119th St, 61 West, n s, 526.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Rosalie Kaufman et al. against Harry Hodman et al.; William Bondy, attorney; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $10,734.94; taxes, etc., $231.60.

55th St, 234 and 236 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5, two five-story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Jos. Doelger et al; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $32,360.49; taxes, &c, $1,140.70.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 43 West, 376 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.11, three-story club house; Union Trust Co. against Theresa Abelson et al; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $11,832.04; taxes, &c, $115.80.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; A. K. Mackay et al against Santa Rumore et al; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $14,326.30; taxes, &c, $529.15.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

28th St, 236 West, s s, 295.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9, five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; Carrie Block against A. M. Comyns et al; Samuel Brand, attorney; P. T. Davis, referee; due, $1,209.83; taxes, &c, $860.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,424, e s, 233.4 ft n of 187th St, 33.5x100, four-story flat; Julius Simon against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al; L. L. Levy, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $3,691.24; taxes, &c, $567.85; subject to mortgage of $15,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Beaumont Av, 2,428, e s, 266.8 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x100, four-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $3,770.44; taxes, &c., $567.85; subject to mortgage, $15,000.

By George Price.

Tiffany St, 1,035, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x100, five-story flat; Abraham Dorb against York Construction Corporation et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; H. Straus, referee; due, $8,030.30; taxes, &c., $380.90; subject to first mortgage, $33,000.

By James J. Donovan.

215th St, 832 East, s s, 304.6 ft e of Barnes Av, 47.4x90; Thomas Burke against G. W. Winston et al.; D. F. Nugent, attorney; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $2,790.30; taxes, &c., $371.01.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bryant Av, e s, 60 ft s of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; Reich Building Co. 822 Beck St, Jacob Reich, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost............$35,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 96th St, to a five-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $13,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 74th St, 102.2x25; Mary H. Watts to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, May 10, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$6,000

MADISON AV, e s, 44 ft n of 124th St, 22x85; Charles W. Hewlett to Hy L. Cammann, Greenwich, Conn., May 10, 3 years; attorneys, Duer, S. & W., 43 Wall St...$15,000

STUYVESANT ST, s s, 86.7 ft w from s w s of 10th St, 17x70.5x17.2x75.5; Louis Sussman to Bella C. Peterkin, 102 Wilson St, Brooklyn, May 10, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$6,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, May 10, prior mtg $6,500, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $2,000

45TH ST, n s, 307.6 ft w of 6th Av, 38.6x82; Harry J. Sanders to Thomas Killilea, 233 West 83d St, May 6, prior mtg $45,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.........$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Earle, Jr., to Morris Wolf, May 6, prior mtg $70,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same......$10,000

59TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; 49 East Fifty-ninth Street Corporation to Assets and Liabilities Association, 507 5th Av, May 8, prior mtg $90,000, due May 10, 1917, 6 p c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.............$20,000

116TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Susan T. McGlone to Blanche H. Starr, 711 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

172D ST, s s, 230.10 ft w of Broadway, 65.4x95; Raymond Construction Co. to Ashbel H. Barney, 67 Park Av, May 10, prior mtg $101,000, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$5,000

172D ST, s s, 296.1 ft w of Broadway, 50x95; Raymond Construction Co. to Ashbel H. Barney, 67 Park Av, May 10, prior mtg $86,000, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway, $5,000

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 1,000, n s, 22x100; Solomon Schoenbaum to William J. Johnson, 612 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and another, trustees, May 6, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.......$5,000

FOREST AV, w s, 67 ft s of 163d St, 53.10x90; Alde Construction Co., Inc., to American Missionary Association, 287 4th Av, May 10, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$32,000

GLEASON AV, n s, 142.6 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 37.6x108; George H. Hoffmire to James F. Smith, 1,208 Havemeyer Av, May 8, 3 years; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av...............$1,500

LOT 229, Block F, map of Mapes estate; Annie P. Marcella to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, April 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St......$2,000

168TH ST, 614 East, s s, 30x100; Mary Salzer to Martin J. McMahon, 1,208 3d Av, prior mtg $9,000, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........................$8,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 340, all; James McClenahan to Geoffrey Coman, 410 Amsterdam Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Geoffrey Coman, 340 Amsterdam Av.........$7,000

LEXINGTON AV, 37, store; Catharine C. Johnston to Arnold Hockelman, 1,701 Nelson Av, 2 8-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, William J. Lacey, 1 Madison Av.$300

OLD SLIP, 37-39, all; Ellen S. Auchmuty to Benjamin Aborn et al., East Orange, N. J., 9 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, F. B. Colton, 52 Wall St...............$3,400

RIDGE ST, 154, store and basement; Joseph Burger to Jacob Seville and another, 2 11-12 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, Charles S. Rosenberg, 27 Rutgers St..........$1,320

13TH ST, 530-532 East, all; Rosa Caldarone et al to Salvatore Guilino, 536 East 16th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, F. Catinella, 235 Avenue A.............$6,240

24TH ST, 140 East, all; Catharine C. Johnston to Arnold Hockelman, 1,701 Nelson Av, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, William J. Lacey, 1 Madison Av..........$2,400

36TH ST, 74 West, store; The 72, 74, and 76 West 36th St Realty Co. to Isidor Cohn, 309 East 5th St, 3 1-12 years, from July 1, 1914. $780

37TH ST, 438-448 West, rear ½ of eighth floor; Elise T. Underhill to Samuel W. McDonnal, 511 West 181st St, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 40 Wall St.............................$2,500

40TH ST, 12 WEST, 5 rooms, rear of third floor; A. Kimbel & Son, Inc., to Hans Tietjen, 12 West 40th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915 ....$1,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 716 to 720, and Dawson St, 603 and 605, all; Ida Krauss to Community Investing Co., Inc., 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Sussman, G. & K., 892 Prospect Av..................................$3,600

MELROSE AV, 827, s w corner of 160th St, all; Daniel L. Korn and another to Louis H. Goldberg, 1,008 Garrison Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis H. Goldberg, 38 Nassau St $5,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 77th St, 100x115; National Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Improved Property Corporation and Eva J. Coe, owners; Louis C. Van Riper, contractor $707.00

8TH AV, 2,782; W. J. Yennie & Co. against Sophie Sterns, owner and contractor.$6,748.00

BROADWAY, n e corner, 77th St; August Kichner against Eva J. Coe and Improved New York Property Corporation, owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, contractor.......$165.00

WEST END AV, n e corner 96th St, 100x125; Ajax Concrete Specialties Co., Inc., against Essie Construction Co., owner; Farber, contractor...........................$40.00

42D St, 155 and 157 East; City Guaranteed Roofing Co., Inc., against John Doe, owner; Rosecor Construction Co., contractor..$49.00

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, whole block front between East 166th and 167th Sts, 100x200; N. Passman & Son, Inc., against Angel Construction Co., owners; Carmine Cioffi, contractor $1,800.00

PARKER ST, 1,627-1,629; Michael Lagana & Co., Inc., against Rebecca Eller, owner and contractor $542.75

231ST ST, s e corner of Broadway; Albert Schaile against John Gilbert, owner; Schmitz and Eulenstein, contractor (renewal).$397.70

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 316.05 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; William F. McElroy against Frederick W. Heidelberger, owner; P. Ventimiglia, contractor........................$96.00

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

178TH ST, 1,015 and 1,017 East; Silverman & Lonzetta against Hull Construction Co. et al., Oct. 20, 1914..................................$200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

30TH ST, 29 to 33 West; Charter Construction Co. loans Wallack Construction Co., Inc., to erect a twelve-story mercantile building, 9 payments.....................$115,000

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO SPRING, Bankrupt.—No. 21,461.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Henry Bergman, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Machinery, safe and upholstering goods; and all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to the following real estate:

Parcel I. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, in the County of Westchester, State of New York, as shown on a Map entitled "Property of the North End Land Improvement Co.," situated in Scarsdale and Eastchester, N. Y. Henry E. Murgatroyd, C. E., dated June, 1891, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, on February 16th, 1892, and designated thereon by the Lot Number 25 and 26 in Block 17.

Parcel II. Also all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the County of Westchester, State of New York, as shown on a Map entitled "Property of the North End Land Improvement Co.," situated in Scarsdale and Eastchester, N. Y., made by Henry E. Murgatroyd, C. E., dated July, 1898, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, on April 11th, 1900, and designated thereon by the lot Number 33-34, in Block 26, and Lots No. 17-18, in Block 9 C.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Office of Seaman Miller, Referee, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SMITH AND HESSLER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 19,821.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of William F. Carell, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 11th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

180 Volumes of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 6th and 7th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 29th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PAINE & HARRISON, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSBORNE REA & CO., bankrupt.—No. 21,474.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 241 West 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Steam fitters' tools and supplies, valves, brass and copper goods, pipe and fittings, office furniture and fixtures, &c.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 19, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 9 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, fixtures, etc.

EDWIN H. UPDIKE, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 119 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY IS THE DAY
TO-MORROW
YOU WILL SAY
"If I had known they were going to be sold at any such prices as
'THAT'
I would have bought them myself."
GO TO THE SALE
You may be able to buy at **"THAT"** price,
Perhaps Lower.
EVERY PIECE HAS GOT TO BE SOLD WITHOUT PROTECTION OR BY-BIDDING, NO MATTER WHAT PRICE IT BRINGS.
70% CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE. TITLES INSURED FREE.
SAVINGS BANK BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSIT ON PURCHASE OF LOTS
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
Estate of Arthur R. Morris.
By order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor.
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 VESEY ST.
65 LOTS ON MOTT AVENUE, opposite Sigel Park, between 153d and 156th Streets, to be sold separately—**BRONX.**
NORTHEAST CORNER 138TH STREET AND THIRD AVE. Subway corner. 4 lots leased to one tenant—**BRONX.**
18 THREE-STORY PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 301-305 Clinton Street, 206-224 Harrison Street and 10-12 Tompkins Place—**BROOKLYN.**
NORTHEAST CORNER OF MYRTLE AVE. AND JAY ST., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave. and 327-333 Jay St.—**BROOKLYN.**
438-440 WEST 57TH STREET, NEAR NINTH AVE.—MANHATTAN.
402-404 PEARL STREET, running through to 10 New Bowery—**MANHATTAN.**
2 TWO-FAMILY FRAME HOUSES, 258 TO 260 ACADEMY ST., Long Island City—**QUEENS.**
J. Clarence Davies, *1 9th St. and 3d Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.* } *Agents and Auctioneers.*
Lewis S. Morris, Esq., *Atty., 32 Liberty St.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TODAY
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At 3208 Third Av., at 12 noon.
NO. 2428 BEAUMONT AV., 33.33x100.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR. CO. 111 BROADWAY

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or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 18th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

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15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

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FULL ACRE $245.
43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; one and one-half hours from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $1 weekly. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N.Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNIVERSAL PIANO CO., bankrupt.—No. 20,470.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Clifford G. Ludvigh, E. J. Radle, and Hamilton M. Dawes, Trustees, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Whitlock Avenue and 144th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Complete plant and machinery for the manufacture of pianos and players, fixtures, motors, boiler, raw material, hardware, shooks, plates, backs, player pianos, office furniture and fixtures, safe, desks, dictaphone, and multigraph.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustees reserve the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KLEIMER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 11th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits, coats, pants, vests, overcoats, mirrors, wall-cases, showstands, counters, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, etc.

BERNARD BERNBAUM, Trustee.

CHARLES S. ROSENTHAL, Attorney for Trustee, 302 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20925.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM LEVY, Bankrupt.

Abraham Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 48 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 21, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

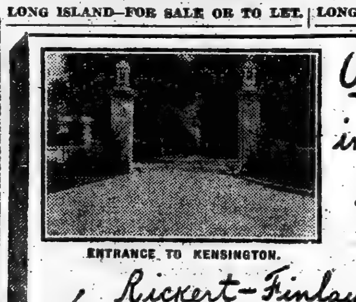
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,592.—In Bankruptcy.—SADIE PRINCE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Sadie Prince are hereby given notice that on April 24th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.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SEMI-BUNGALOW
Six rooms and bath. Lot 60x100. In Douglaston Park, a restricted residential community. 22 minutes from Herald Square, on North Shore.
PRICE $5,800, WORTH MORE.
Terms, $500 cash; balance as rent. Photo on request.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

A SELECT HOME
with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club and dock, tennis court, &c., restricted neighborhood; this locality is the show place of the North Shore of L. I. suitable for all-year home; every improvement; elegant drives, macadam roads, sidewalks, curbs, sewers; beautiful shade trees; 2 minutes' walk from depot, 35 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; this home can be bought at a sacrifice; $500 cash required; title guaranteed. A. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to rent, with option to purchase, on the south shore of Long Island; 43 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; good boating, bathing, and fishing; $500 for the season; $250 of this money will be allowed as part of first payment in case of purchase. Also have 2 improved lots for $800, on which I can build house to suit; ready for occupancy before July 5, 1915. Address Box E E 84 Times.

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UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND.
Large 7-room house; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy, spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surrounding; lake boating, bathing, fishing; price, $2,975; easy terms. Owner, The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

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On Property Anywhere on L. I.
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Overlooking Huntington Bay.
Attractive house in Bay Crest; 10 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement; private bathing beach, dock, convenient yacht and country club; $7,500, immediate sale; terms.
Daniel M. Gerard,
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SEE THIS HOUSE.
Six rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. A. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St.

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New Houses for Sale.
Write for full particulars.

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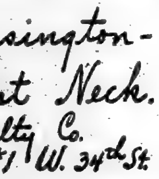
BARGAIN NEAR LAKE

Owner will sacrifice eight-room, modern, up-to-date, concrete country home with fine shaded plot, 100x200 ft., for $6,000. Very liberal terms. Tiled bath, stone basement, electric light, hardwood trim, parquet floors, huge veranda and open terrace at side, and all modern conveniences. On "Road of Anthracite," near station. Boating and all water sports.
50 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Write for picture and plans.
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Tel. 1522 Cort.

BARGAIN
Price $7,150. Cash Required $500.
This handsome house on a large corner plot in New York's best suburb, thirty minutes from Manhattan, is for sale at this bargain price, owing to business requirements.
The house is new and modern in every way; large piazza, tiled vestibule, hall, very large living room, open fireplace, mirrored doors, handsomely finished dining-room, sanitary gas kitchen; four large master's bedrooms; besides a maid's room, tiled bathroom, every convenience found in a high-class neighborhood. Was built by day's work and is a bargain. Full particulars and pictures.
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BARGAIN, $6,000, Easy Terms
Mission, all-year home, overlooking the water, 31-foot living room, with large open fireplace; hexagonal dining room. Six very large bedrooms, two baths. Parquette floors, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences—select community. Convenient to express station, D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Address
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A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant big forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.
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IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.
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ASBURY PARK
ALLENHURST—DEAL BEACH
INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Write for Booklet T.
Will meet trains by appointment.
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when $200 down buys year-round 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground, Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St.

430 Columbus Avenue.
Apartment hotel, furnished, consisting of restaurant on ground floor, 25x100, with full equipment. 24 rooms and 12 baths above. Will lease to a responsible tenant for term of years.

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Forest Hills Gardens
A Forward Movement in Suburban Development
Successfully meeting a growing demand for a community in which design, engineering and stability of construction are the cardinal principles. Plots and Houses nearing completion, are offered for sale.
Transportation, booklet, or any desired information may be secured by addressing Department 8, SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY, 47 West 34th Street, New York, or—
FOREST HILLS LONG ISLAND
BY LONG ISLAND (ELECTRIC) R. R. FROM PENNA. STATION.
15 Minutes from Herald Square

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New Italian Villa
Greenacres, Hartsdale
(20 miles from Grand Central.)
Eleven large rooms, 3 baths, all improvements.
Price Moderate—Terms to Suit.
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52 Broadway, N. Y. C. 'Phone, Broad 790.

SHOREFRONT BARGAIN.
Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old fashioned house, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 200 feet on Long Island Sound; $25,000.
John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N.Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.
MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

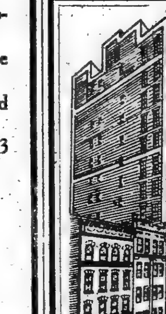
A REAL BARGAIN.
The finest highly restricted section of New Rochelle. 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172; garage. Price, $10,500; easy terms.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Five acres; large modern dwelling; 3 baths; stable, garage; extensive views; flower garden, fruit orchard; station 10 minutes' walk; for sale, or rent furnished.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

Sacrifice A Sub-Lease to Oct., 1916 **New Rochelle**
Beautiful home, 12 large, sunny rooms, 3 baths; gas, electricity; garage; large plot; Sound view. Rent $75.00. Paying $90.00.
★ O'Connor Real Estate Agency, ★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

$300 AN ACRE
At East Irvington, N. Y.; near fine estates; high ground with river view; splendid building site; good roads; great bargain for quick action.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 261 Columbus Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.


Kern Building
344-348 West 38th Street.
Located in the heart of the new west side printing and manufacturing district.
Strength, Rigidity, Reasonable Rents. | Fine Light, Low Insurance, Pamphlet binder and photo engraver in the building. For Plans and Rentals apply to
GEORGE KERN, Owner, 496 9th Ave.;
BRETT & GOODE CO., Agents, 2 West 45th St.
Or Your Own Broker.
IDEAL FACILITIES FOR PRINTING TRADES

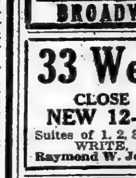
BROADWAY STORES
We have a number of attractive stores between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

BENNETT BUILDING,
Nassau, Fulton to Ann Streets.
Fine Suites Offices. All Outside Light. Every Convenience, Best Service & Attention. Fast Running Elevators.
Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BELNORD
THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK
86th Street
Broadway
87th Street
Unsurpassed location and transit facilities. When leasing an Apartment in the Belnord you are assured of unexcelled service at all times, yet moderate in rentals.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Resident Agent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$80 to $60

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

14 Rooms
With at least 3 baths. Must be between 72d and 96th Sts., west side, or 34th and 86th Sts., east side, Lexington to Park Ave. Rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Will take possession June first.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.
Riverside 9100.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARMS ALL KINDS BARGAIN PRICES
WRITE FOR OUR LIST.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, Flemington, N. J., & 110 West 34th St., N. Y.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.
The New York Times Current History, published every month, does every four weeks what historians do for the entire past. History or events passing before our view. The story of the war as continued month by month is the most fascinating study ever issued. May number ready. Sold everywhere—25 cents.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SPACIOUS ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT **LOW RENT**
ALTA VISTA
590 WEST 172ND ST.
Corner St. Nicholas Av. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5-6
Extraordinarily Light, Airy Rooms. Foyer Hall in each Apartment.
$33-$70
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Grenville Hall
Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

DAYTON COURT,
35 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 160th St., near 157th St. Broadway Subway station; 4 elegant rooms and bath on ground floor; $45; every modern improvement.
Apply D. Kempner & Son, 17 West 42d St.

504-510 WEST 207TH ST.,
Corner Post Ave., close to subway station. Apartments of five rooms and bath, in first-class order.
Steam heat, electric light; possession at once; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

734 3D AVE.
Southwest Corner 46th St.
THIRD FLAT TO LET.
Seven Extra Large Light Rooms and Bath. Only One Left. Rent $33 per month.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in Richmond Borough, N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 3582 Hanover.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

70 Riverside Drive.—Finest location; most beautiful house; rent $2,250; worth double.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property of ...

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Second mortgage $37,500, on Manhattan improved, subject to a first mortgage of $400,000; appraised at $575,000; first mortgage to be reduced $25,000. Mortgage, 122 Times.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUND. EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 80A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 108th St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

HOPKINS & BOYD Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Reliable painter wants apartment in exchange for work. Mechanic, 1,794 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx, near Freeman Sta.—Brick, two-fam. house; steam heat, electricity, glazed verandas, place for automobile; built for owner, who leaves city; $2,000 cash, rest mortgage. Address, Box S 75 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

To raise $100 cash will sell my 2 Jamaica lots, which are free and clear, 1 block from trolley and 3 blocks from station, great bargain, balance easy. B., Jamaica, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Modern cottage; 7 rooms, bath, improvements; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, balance $18 per month. Cottage, 243 West 34th St., New York.

To Let for Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

Am about to erect 8-story building suitable for printers; 200-pound floor load; west side, below 23d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; would like tenants for same. X 222 Times Annex.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

Desk room, use telephone, wanted, between 23d St. and 42d St., Fourth Av; must be reasonable. S 136 Times.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 332 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Store.—Excellent store, basement, and loft; cheap. 109 Reade St., near Broadway.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Sublet fine single office in Woolworth to responsible tenant. Inquire Room 509.

Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 38d St.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small office wanted for sweater line for retail trade. X 229 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; on large plot; wonderful view of country; 3 blocks from water, dock, and clubhouse; great boating, bathing, and fishing; $200 down, balance easy. B., Shore Front, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 58 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

Bungalow, near harbor, 5 rooms, bath; modern improvements; large veranda; 5 minutes from station; 50 minutes from city; $200 cash; balance, $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

New 7-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME, BARGAIN, $6,800; easy terms; shaded corner plot, 125x152 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 500 ft. elev.; superb views; near golf course, country club; neighborhood tennis clubs; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna; near station; 8 rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, bath, immense return veranda, 2 pantries, laundry in concrete cellar; hardwood floors, trim; electric light, gas, craftsman fixtures, hot-water heat, airy attic; finely appointed grounds; every convenience, select residential neighborhood. E. A. Mc., Room 804, 41 Park Row. Tel. 8214 Cort.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.
AT OCEAN GATE, N. J.
Just a step to the beach, a plunge in the water, and the living in the great outdoors. This is the life. Beats all medicines higher than a kite. Excursion to this resort next Sunday. Splendid offer of beach and other lots on easy terms. Send for illustrated folder and free railroad tickets. W. Westerfield, Room 407, 45 West 34th St., city.

96 Maple St., corner Whiton St.
Two-story and basement brick house.
Seven rooms and bath; rent, $264.
333 Whiton St., rear of above.
Two-story store; rent, $180.
Total rent, $444. Price, $4,200.
Mortgage, $2,500. Cash, $1,700.
C. HOWARD SLATER,
305 Pacific Av., Jersey City.

DO YOU LOVE HILLS, WOODS, AND STREAMS? Then come to see me. Have place you will fall in love with. Picturesque bungalow, overlooking river, on Hook Mountain; brick fireplace, rustic porches; sell $675, terms; near stations Erie and Lackawanna; easy commuting. LANE, Room 324, World Building. Phone 4309 Beekman.

292 Whiton St., Jersey City.
Two-story and basement frame house,
Nine rooms and bath; new plumbing.
Good location. Price $3,500.
Mortgage, $2,100. Cash, $1,400.
C. HOWARD SLATER,
305 Pacific Av., Jersey City.

ATTENTION! Moved, must sacrifice my beautiful 6-room home; new high land; beautiful view; 4 minutes to station; stores; cost $4,500, price $3,200; easy terms. Mrs. Kinnier, Woodside Park, Winthrop, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE FREE WITH country home, 8 rooms; city improvements; 7 miles out; near trains and trolley; sacrifice $4,750; E. Z. terms. Herrich, Room 459, Fifth Avenue Building.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

RUTHERFORD.—Furnished 7-room house, rent, nearly new, corner, 10 feet frontage; shade, fruit and flowers; $45. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Tarrytown—To rent, desirable house; block from Broadway and Main; unfurnished; 14 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electricity; piano, photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

Nichols & Hobbie, 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv. Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine large house, garage; lot 108 by 150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station and Sound; open for inspection, or telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches, entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the Superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

Rockland County.

Gentleman's country residence, near Nyack, house, 8 rooms, bath; modern barn; big chicken house, 14 acres, good land, fruit trees, vineyard; price $7,500; easy terms, or will rent. Kaufman, 628 10th Av., N. Y. City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Summer cottage wanted, with garage; several miles from station; not more than one hour from city; L. I. R. R. or New Haven R. R. Address "Cottage," 653 West 51st St.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

NEWPORT, R. I.
To let—Washington St., large furnished house, well shaded, directly on the bay, with pier and moorings for yachts, large stable with tenement, garage, boat houses, tennis court, &c.; a delightful residence; rent $2,000 and water rates. Apply to Richard C. Derby, 136 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

BURBANK COTTAGE,
Onota Lake, Pittsfield, Mass. — Nine rooms, fully furnished, finest views in New England; boating, bathing, fishing; $400 season, C. A. BURBANK, Box 815, Pittsfield, Mass.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, two to six rooms, on Delaware River, opposite Cochecton, N. Y., by day, week, month; handy stopover for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

or Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 56, South Harwich, Mass.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rent $150-$300. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Wanted.

Will rent or purchase suburban home, commuting distance N. Y. or Connecticut, in exchange for N. Y. city lease; $2,000 yearly. [illegible] Hotel Equipment Co., 221 West 41st St., New York.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Lexington Av., 223, near 34th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath,
for bachelor; furnished;
to sublet at attractive price.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

111 East 56th.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, 1st June; two rooms, bath; central, desirable location; light, airy rooms; $50 furnished, $40 unfurnished. Apply McKay.

Attractive furnished apartment; 3 large, cool rooms and bath, in private house; Summer or longer; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

West Side.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th. Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9735. Open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, costly furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

To sublet for Summer months, housekeeping apt., 5 rooms and bath, West 104th St., 3 blocks from Riverside, between "L" and Subway; exceptional outlook; elevator. Apply N 11 Times.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

Four-room apartment, newly furnished; less than year old; will sublet, three months or more; possession immediately. Apply Supt., 150 West 87th Street, Apart. 1.

524 West 124th St.—Attractively furnished four-room, modern front apartment; delightfully cool; electricity; immaculate; unusual opportunity; $10.00, Fitzgerald.

West End, (79th St.)—Beautifully, completely furnished apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

55th, 321 West.—Two unusually large rooms, bath, kitchen; all outside; newly furnished, complete; June to October; seen after 1 P. M. Fancher.

315 West 99th off Riverside Drive.—Five-room, modern apartment; sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1. Call, 9 to 6 o'clock, Apartment 21.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms, bath; linen, silver, piano; sublet sacrifice; 81st, Broadway. Telephone 5889 Greeley.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

Six large outside rooms, facing Drive; furnished; Summer; reasonable. Dinkelspiel, 244 Riverside Drive.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment. Barrington, 203 West 81st. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

93d, (Riverside.)—Six cool rooms; elevator; Steinway piano; $55. Particulars, 4,194 Riverside.

Attractively furnished six large rooms; piano. Apartment 48, 610 West 152d, (Riverside.)

118th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WELSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
By month or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L" and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8976.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cozily furnished one to five rooms; shower bath; all-night elevator, maid, telephone service; $6 to $20 weekly; $20 to $85 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

126 Riverside Drive—Part or all lovely apartment; Summer; select location; Freeman.

Sublet—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; restaurant; $50. 324 West 84th. Apt. 32.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.
SIX ROOM APARTMENT, 2 BATHS, FROM OCT 1; UNDER $1,000; EAST SIDE BELOW 86TH ST.; NEW BUILDING PREFERRED. K 45 TIMES ANNEX.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

APARTMENT TO LET, 1,142 Madison Ave. near 85 St.—Seven rooms and bath; all light; elevator; rent $60. Inquire of janitor.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS,
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90, POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

A.— CLAREMONT HALL.
601 West 112th St., (corner B'way.)—Apartments, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent, $600 to $1,600; possession.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

To Sublet.—Cheerful, sunny apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; concessions for the Summer; management of owner. "Antlers," 603 West 111th St.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32.
6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35.
368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

Four, also seven large, entirely light rooms; elevator; desirable neighborhood; moderate. 527 West 56th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

92d St., West, 251—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

180th, 804 West, (Pinehurst Av.)—Seven outside rooms; elevator apartment; big inducements.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Attractive 5-room apartment; sublet October or longer. 300 Central Park West, Apt. 21.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

113th, 536 West.—Seven rooms, front; $50 month; June to October. Lichtenstein.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 4 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Ave.
Dean Street, 1,303, near New York Ave.
Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 5 rooms, $44-45. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3338 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4-5-6 rooms, $26-$34-$42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., (Lawrence Park.)—Opportunity for gentlemen to board in private family near station; references. S 143 Times.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE ON OCEAN; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, K 214 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE HOUSE, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

In Bloomfield or Montclair; convenient to Lackawanna; gentleman wants room and board; must be moderate and have accommodations for motor cycle. K 248 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; superior table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

68D, 30 EAST.—Large second-floor room; also single room; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Cool, airy rooms; first-class; board optional; references.

54TH. ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Second floor rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

58TH ST, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hudson "6," 1913, perfect condition, fully equipped; slip covers, extras; tires excellent, demonstration. Deutsch, 1,610 President St., Brooklyn.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Reos, 1912-1913-1914, with and without self-starters. Reo Motor Car Company of 19 West 62d St.

Overland Touring, 1914, with starter; BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Krit touring; like new; must dispose immediately; fully equipped; electric lights and starter. Talkin, 223 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

Cole, 7-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN, Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Reo Touring, 1914; like new, BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 63d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 128 West 52d St.

Packard landaulet or touring car to hire; day, week, or month. C. Gilardino, 250 West 38th. New York.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 967 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Ford touring, day, week, without driver. Phone Melrose 5561 after 7:30 P. M.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Repairing.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; balcony overlooking Park; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; electric light.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen with refined Americans; Subway and "L."

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele.

72D, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single rooms; superior table board.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; double, single front room; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 134 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single room; exceedingly homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

88TH, 180 WEST, Bell 2.—Northern front parlor; couple, two friends; $20.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric light, telephone; near park; reference.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 168 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Large, small rooms, exceptionally clean; well kept house; telephone.

15TH, 105 EAST, Opposite Union Square.—Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano, elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 13 Park Av.)—Comfortable rooms, $3.50 up.

36TH, 68 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

41ST, 369 LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; private baths; reasonable; phone.

43D, 136 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; bath; telephone; private family; references. Sullivan.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms; parlor floor and one flight; all conveniences; kitchenette; Summer prices; French house.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

180TH, 968 EAST.—One cosy room; steam heat; bath; $2.50. Snyder.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LADY residing two blocks east from park offers extra large room, suitable two, or wishes permanent person liking French cooking and conversation. S 70 Times.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

31ST, 154 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; newly furnished; moderate prices.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; same rooms at $7 per week.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

49TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold running water; connecting bathroom; gentleman.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsome, furnished rooms, $4 to $8; highest references required.

69TH, 1 WEST (Central Park West).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Large room, connecting bedroom; suitable couple; kitchen privileges. O'Hara.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Absolutely clean, finely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; investigate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LUXURIOUS, LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; PARLOR FLOOR.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well appointed; all conveniences; reference desired; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant room; moderate price; concessions over Summer.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select room with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; reasonable; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST. — Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

93D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park "L"; phone.

263 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Front hall room, third floor, near bath; telephone; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room; high-class apartment; near Subway. Morden.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

97TH ST, 239 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant airy room; moderate. Phone Riverside 9431. Apt. 4D.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room; adjoining bath; $4. Riverside 4529.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful room; gentleman; dressing room, bath; phone; $6.50; also large room.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room for two ladies; reference. Apt. 64.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished immaculate rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 622 WEST, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apt. 53.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two airy rooms, suitable two gentlemen; moderate. Apartment 3.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Columbus.)—Attractive, newly decorated, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apartment 52.

118TH, 419 WEST. — Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 52.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; references.

141ST, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; telephone; electricity; shower; private. Apartment 1B.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 3110.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished; no children; private family; near Subway; must see to appreciate.

197TH, (Creston Av., 2,744.)—Combination bedroom and sitting room, with kitchen; newly furnished; adjoining bath; reasonable; private family.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple having charming apartment, would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (620 West 115th.)—Apt. 23; large, pleasant room; high-class elevator apartment.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½. — Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 148.—Back parlor; kitchenette; running water; also other rooms, reasonable.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West End Av., 794—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A LADY recommends companion-attendant; good sewer. Phone 1464 Riverside. Johnston.

AS LADY HOUSEKEEPER to gentleman; town or suburb; where servants kept; capable, experienced; can give highest references. Kindly address S 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; experienced corporation controlling accounts; 3 years' manufacturing, factory experience; $15; references. H 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — One year's experience; A1 references. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; salary, $10. S 40 Times.

COMPANION.—Wanted by a refined young German Jewess, speaking English, French, and Italian, also able to teach music, a position as companion to a young girl; best references. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d St.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS; English; musical; three fluent languages; highest European and American references. W. H. J., 146 East 37th.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced dressmaker, out by the day; go to country; will remodel; moderate terms. Miss Harton, 73 East 16th.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, colored, wishes customers; home, out; reference. Swan, 6 W. 99th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN, LINGUIST, WANTS POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR MOTHER'S HELPER; FOND OF CHILDREN; EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES. P. H., S 133 TIMES.

GOVERNESS, (Swiss,) experienced, certified teacher, desires position; French, German, English; music; disengaged time; highest reference. Education, 150 Times.

GOVERNESS, German, speaking English, with long experience, desires position to young children; best references. P. E., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—German, French, English branches; music; physical care. Berent, 333 W. 23d.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Wanted, by a refined German Jewess, speaking some English and French, position to take charge of the household of a widower or an invalid; best references. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Swedish woman as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; experience and first-class references. Anderson, 3,069 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat colored girl; housework; small family; references; sleep in. Holmes, 45 W. 99th St.

NURSE.—German trained nurse wishes position to invalid lady or child; willing to assist in housekeeping if desired; excellent city reference. Trustworthy 235 E. 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary. — Christian; above average in intellect; six years' engineering, manufacturing experience; handle mail independently, intelligently; need employment; trial appreciated; $12. H 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; businesslike; refined; 7 years' practical experience; manage office; high school graduate; Standard operator; conversant office details; trial appreciated; $15. Store, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, seeks permanency where competency, intelligence are mandatory; American, refined office assistant; will do utmost to please; $8. A 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, good English scholar; familiar with law, insurance, commercial work; excellent references; $15. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 86 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, office and general reporting; good English education; rapid and accurate typist; $17. Louis M. Phillips, 224 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, good grammarian; have brains, ability; master technicalities, grammatically; four years' mercantile experience; $10. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical experience; capable handling office details; exceptional references; salary, $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, switchboard; experience; reference; moderate salary. K., 59 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; conversant with office routine; A1 references; $15. A 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Clean cut; common sense; quick comprehension; good grammarian, speller; $9. S 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience office work; references; switchboard operator. P 145 Times.

WAIST EXAMINER, 19, industrious young lady, with experience as examiner in waist factory. Elizabeth Gerichter, 152 E. 108d St.

WASHING, &c.—Woman wishes washing, ironing, cleaning; home or out. Prach, 304 West 118th.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant, clerical work and typewriting; $8. S 148 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 136th St. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 5022 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

HOUSEWORKER. — Capable houseworker; a very competent colored girl; excellent cook; neat, clean; thoroughly trustworthy; personal references; city or country. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St., near Broadway.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKERS to make high-grade coats for infants and children. Zeno Co., 107 East 27th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
PLATED JEWELRY SECTION.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIRL.—Wanted responsible, competent girl to take full charge of home in Bronx; three in family. Call between 11 and 4, 1,544 Broadway; business woman.

GIRL.—General housework; big wages; small apartment. 622 West 142d St. Apt. 22.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET WEST,
require an experienced
ASSISTANT BUYER
for
UNDERMUSLINS, INFANTS' WEAR, SHIRTWAISTS, WRAPPERS, ETC.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. E. H. Koch.

NURSE wanted, speaking German and French; 3-year-old child. Call mornings, 354 West End Av.

REFINED American girl to attend growing children; moderate wages. Apply Mrs. Collier, 562 West End Av., New York.

TWO JEWISH WOMEN wanted of strong personality, culture, and executive ability to take charge of two small groups of children in a Jewish orphan asylum of the very highest type; good salary. Apply Tuesday evening, at 5 P. M., at 470 West 145th St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 134 Columbus Av., (70th St.) Schuyler 9126.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2851.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1889.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, (31;) thoroughly capable; experienced supervision of audits; present charge, accounting department; good reason for making change. S 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—American; 7 years' practical experience; neat and quick working drawing and perspective. S 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (30;) Christian; thoroughly capable accountant; experienced payrolls, financial statements, corporation work, sign checks; present charge, complete set double entry books; quick and accurate; no automat. S 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) typist; office assistant; 2½ years' experience; reference. Maurice Feigenson, 3,294 Boulevard, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; excellent ability; references. H 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, five years' experience; trial balances; controls; moderate salary. K-257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; trial balance; controlling accounts; dependable; $10. K 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; executive ability; good correspondent; ambitious and hustler. S 142 Times.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

CARETAKERS.—Swedish couple wish to take care of private house; first class references. John Lindquist, 541 Lexington Av. Plaza 2430.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian, single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. S 181 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful family driver, married, desires position; good mechanic; first-class references. J. K., 941 6th Av., care Hoey. Circle 1789.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss, 14 years' best references, seeks first-class position only. Haltiner, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man; single; willing to be otherwise useful; references; any standard car. S 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, city or country; not afraid of work. F. N. Edwards, 488 West 163d St.

COOK.—Japanese, excellent cook, yacht, camp, or gentleman's place; take entire charge; best reference. Sampo Murakami, 624 Lexington Av.

COUPLE, competent, young, English; experienced all household duties; first-class cooking, table service; no laundry; moderate wages; city or country. Hamilton, 234 West 22d St.

DIAMOND CUTTER, middle-aged family man, experienced, thoroughly reliable. Aaron Bartell, 152 East 100th St.

ENGINEER.—Licensed; competent; steam, electrical, sprinkler system. Christiansen, 126 West 127th St.

GARDENER wishes position on gentleman's estate, 20 years' experience, well acquainted with all work pertaining to first-class estate; has held responsible positions; Scotch, married; good references. Box 28, Cos Cob, Conn.

GARDENER.—American; single, (31;) fully competent in all branches of gardening; best of references as to character and ability. G. L., 16 Sackett St., Corona, L. I.

INVESTIGATOR.—Young man, 29, single, would accept worthy proposition go to exposition, California offered; experienced investigator, confidential, &c.; nine years' business experience; would act as escort, guide, &c.; reference. K 234 Times Downtown.

I WANT A JOB.
I can sell goods, assist shipping or stock clerk, do filing and indexing, but cannot live on less than $8 per week; age 19; habits good; excellent references. K 265 Times Downtown.

MAN, (28,) sober, honest, wishes work at anything; work at plumbing. Mohr, 741 Jennings St., Bronx.

MARRIED SWEDE, (29,) no children, wants work on poultry farm or gentleman's estate; understands poultry, pigeons, garden, horses, &c.; very handy with tools; can build, &c.; wife, good plain cook, general housework; first-class personal written references furnished. Address S 147 Times.

MARRIED MAN, (25,) fine references, wishes light, trustworthy employment. Kemsley, 1,302 Stebbins Av., Bronx, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, 30, wishes position trust; electrical, office, selling experience. K 254 Times Downtown.

NEAT APPEARING YOUNG MAN, 25, single, American; must have work; mechanic and musically inclined. S 132 Times.

NURSE.—Experience; hospital training; private nursing for 7 years; position with private family; good city references. A 289 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. H 336 Times Downtown.

ORGANIST, choirmaster, eight years' experience, independently situated, desires to take full charge of music in church in this vicinity. Artist, L 145 Times.

PACKER, &c.—Young man (22 years) wishes position as packer, shipping or stock clerk; experience in clothing. Charles Keller, 1,424 Crotona Park East, City.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable manufacturing concern. A 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take dictation rapidly; accurate, rapid typist; experienced in office and reporting work; diligent worker. Louis M. Phillips, 224 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, 4 years' practical experience, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; moderate salary. K 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 692 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate worker; $10. K 263 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, GARDENER.—First-class, practical and experienced in every branch. S 72 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Columbia graduate, high school teacher, desires Summer tutoring; all subjects. K 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, stenographer and typewriter, desires secretarial or other position. X 230 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, educated, energetic, versatile, seeks opening; salary subordinate. K 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with resident buyer; good qualifications; references. S 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) not afraid of work, desires position; anything. S 121 Times.

41—HELP WANTED MALE
Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a man calling on dry goods and ready-to-wear trade through the country for an A1 service proposition; large income possible to capable man; state merchandise sold and territory covered; commission. Box K 43 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by a New York Stock Exchange house, an experienced bookkeeper; must also understand foreign bookkeeping; no others need apply. Address K 272 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, COOK.—Colored man and wife; private family hotel, Staten Island; good home and wages; references required. K 275 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted a chauffeur for country; single; must be experienced and careful driver with references; write S 140 Times, giving references to be looked up.

CHAUFFEUR.—Packard car; best references required; state salary. M 9 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced stock room; good opportunity for right man; give particulars and salary expected. X 228 Times.

COMPETENT, experienced broker, with good knowledge of real estate values; salary about $50; state previous experience. S 135 Times.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Select specialty shop, located on one of the best thoroughfares in this city, has an opening for a floor manager of experience and personality, and who truly understands the requirements of such a business; one who has been accustomed to dealing with high-class trade; all communications will be treated confidentially. Address with full particulars and salary expected. Women's Wear, S 140 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for several young experienced retail clothing salesmen, who dress and act the part; references necessary. Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Diamond brooch, Sunday, 23d St., between Madison and 3d Av., or 3d Av. to 34th L station or South Ferry train; liberal reward if returned. J. F. S., 350 Broadway, Room 722.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 3d Place and Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, lady's gold rose pin, diamond centre; suitable reward. Return to E. B. Lombard, Singer Bldg., N. Y.

LOST—At Pennsylvania Station, Sunday night, pigskin handbag; contents and bag marked W. L. A. Reward if returned to W. L. Andrews, Waldorf Hotel.

LOST—Diamond platinum dinner ring, Ansonia drug store or 74th, Broadway to West End, Sunday; liberal reward. 142 West 74th.

LOST.—May 1, 116th Street Theatre or on route; lady's gold elk's head pin; reward. Chappelle, 645 West End Av.

LOST—Sunday morning, West End, near 78th, diamond buckle pin; reward. 276 West 76th.

LOST—String gold beads; $5 reward. J. W. Jones, 277 Edgecombe Av.

$10 REWARD.
Lost—Pendant earring, 1½ inches long, fresh water pearl in platinum and gold setting, with diamond chips, lost on Sunday afternoon, in 38th St., between Lexington and Madison Avs. Return 35 West 31th St.

REWARD—Diamond bar pin, Saturday morning, 74th and 78th, Park and Madison Avs., 78th St. to 5th Av. 20 East 76th.

$200 REWARD
For single pearl earring with diamond top; lost in city May 7. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th.

$10 REWARD—Gold-filled watch and fob, initials W. O'R., 125th to 8th Av. and 122d and Amsterdam. 400 East 122d.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond pin; returned upon proving ownership and paying advertisement. S 180 Times.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER WANTED BY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN SELLING ITS WELL-KNOWN PRODUCT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, USING RESIDENT SALESMEN, TRAVELERS AND MAIL ORDER; MUST BE MAN OF REAL ABILITY, THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST, AND ABLE TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT, WHICH WILL BE SAFEGUARDED; WE EXTEND AND RESERVE THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING MOST CAREFUL INVESTIGATION; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. N 10 TIMES.

RUSSIA.
A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL BANKING FIRM IS ABOUT TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO RUSSIA; MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED IN PLCING THEIR GOODS IN THAT COUNTRY WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH "RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT," P. O. BOX 1,683, NEW YORK CITY.

Young man wishes to invest capital and services in established manufacturing business which can stand rigid investigation; principals only; no patents. Reply M 7 Times.

Moving-picture theatre for lease, 600 seats, with airdrome; reasonable rent; thickly populated neighborhood. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

Partner wanted to take active interest in established manufacturing business; nominal investment required. Interview, 163 Times Square.

WILL INVEST $10,000.
Must be profitable business; want to be active; Confidential, Z-350 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business, established, desires salesman as partner; references; investment required. X 208 Times Annex.

Groceries, delicatessen, saloons, hotels; $500 upward. Bronx Business Exchange, 4005 3d Av.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Accommodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers, wholesalers' outstandings, incomes, rents; confidential. Wolf, 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1,029.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 354 Times Annex.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Kraka, 389 Madison Av.

Dogs, Birds, and Poultry
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Two imported German Shepherd dogs, (police dogs,) male and female; registered pedigrees; fine specimens; also registered male West Highland White terrier. J. R. Morris, Deerfield, Ill.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Four large mirrors, splendid condition. Call, 10 to 1, Stewart, 114 West 72d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
TEL. 5406 FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN (with industrial insurance experience preferred) to sell monthly premium health and accident policies; also an assistant manager wanted; salary and commission. Call Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Typewriter ribbon and carbon salesman, with experience; salary and commission. Write with reference, best line, and good business. K 273 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on men's and boys' knitted bathing suits for city; experienced man only need apply; salary and commission. Excelsior Knitting Mills, 693 Broadway.

SALESMAN looking for side line must actually visit Drug Department Stores New York, Brooklyn, &c.; commission. S 137 Times.

SALESMAN.—A capable, hustling man to sell A1 advertising proposition on salary or commission. M. H. Siegel, 80 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced on skirts, to work on commission basis. Rosen & Duberstein, 121 Canal St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN for exceptionally strong line ladies' tailor-made wash dresses from $18 a dozen up; commission. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, mechanically inclined: There is positively no steadier and better-paying profession than mechanical dentistry, taught in 1½ to 6 months; day or night; no books; easy payments. Write for booklet. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA (FIRST AND GREATEST,) 27 W. 42TH ST.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Great demand for mechanical dentists.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
EST. 1892. Now in New Bldg., 15 W. 44th.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving; earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 44th St.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL,
Northeast corner Madison Av. and 44th St.

SUBMARINES DRAW GREATEST CROWDS

Undersea Fighters Form Centre of Interest of the Fleet Lying in the Hudson.

GEN. WOOD VISITS ADMIRAL

Fletcher Returns Call—Sons of the Revolution to Entertain the Naval Officers Today.

While the Record-breaking throngs of Saturday and Sunday were not approached, so far as numbers are concerned, the Atlantic Fleet was again the magnet that drew thousands to Riverside Drive and the river shore north of Seventy-sixth Street yesterday. The scene was not the animated one that made Saturday and Sunday days to be remembered by the navy and the people, and this was due to reasons, one the fact that it was a full workday for most of the thousands who enjoy looking over the fleet, and the other because it was a sort of holiday for the men of the fleet, thousands of whom had shore leave and took advantage of the opportunity to have good times in town, far away from the anchorages of their ironclad homes.

The battle line ships, particularly the superdreadnoughts Wyoming, New York, and Texas continued the most popular of the big fighters, and yesterday afternoon their decks were again crowded with happy, interested parties of sightseers.

The submarines, however, were the greatest attraction yesterday, and the dock at the foot of West 138th Street was crowded all day, while other throngs looked down on the little underwater craft from places of vantage on the viaduct above. One of the submarines that was due to take part in the review will no be here. This is the G-1, which broke a shaft on the way from Charleston, and instead of joining the flotilla in the Hudson proceeded to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn for repairs.

Say Lusitania Had No Chance.

Some of the officers of the flotilla, in discussing the Lusitania disaster, which is naturally the chief topic of conversation by the officers and men of the submarine service, are convinced that probably as many as a dozen German submarines were off Ireland watching for the Lusitania the day that liner was torpedoed and sunk. The Lusitania, in thi sofficer's opinion, did not have one chance in a hundred of escaping after she entered the Irish Sea.

An officer of the fleet yesterday, in discussing the peculiarities of torpedoes, said that during a recent submarine target practice in Southern waters the mothership, Tonopah was torpedoed by a Whitehead torpedo, the head of which was dead. The impact was felt all over the vessel, but as the head of the missile was "dead" no damage resulted. The Tonopah was towing a target at the time, and the torpedo veered from its proper course, missed the target, and got the Tonopah instead.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, called upon Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, yesterday. General Wood remained in the flagship more than an hour. Later Admiral Fletcher called upon General Wood at Governors Island.

Tars Swim Vainly for Shore.

Because they had been refused shore leave Clifford Ferris and Roy Hoffman, bluejackets attached to the flagship, tried to get ashore anyway. Early yesterday morning they donned life preservers, vaulted over the rail of the main deck, and they had not gone more than twenty-five yards before both were exhausted. They were rescued by the New York Central tug Chauncey M. Depew, landed at Sixty-eighth Street, and turned over to the police. The flagship was notified and a marine guard took the men back to the Wyoming. The tars will tell why they did it to a court-martial.

When the canoe they were in capsized, John Maranda, 17 years old, of 225 East Fortieth Street, and his cousin, Gould Maranda, the same age, of 385 West Thirty-fifth Street, were rescued from the river off the foot of West 138th Street yesterday afternoon by Lieutenant Charles M. Cook, commander of the submarine E-2. Both youths were taken to the monitor Tonopah, where they were dried out, and later left for their homes.

Marine and Soldier Hit by Auto.

Jonh Daly, 57 years old, a marine attached to the Wyoming, and Frank McGrath, 46 years old, a private in the nited States Army, who gave his address as 226 West Ninetieth Street, were struck by an automobile at the corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street yesterday morning and severely bruised. They were removed to the Polychnic Hospital by Dr. Fechtig. According to the police the automobile was owned and operated by Charles Finsilver of 574 West End Avenue, and the accident was declared to have been unavoidable.

It was announced yesterday that the boat race next Monday night will be for the Fletcher Cup, a new trophy given to the oarsmen of the fleet by Admiral Fletcher. The race will be among sixteen boats, each representing one of the battleships in the river. Each cutter will be manned by twelve men, in addition to the coxswain. The race will be witnessed by President Wilson from the deck of the flagship Wyoming and will be from about 102d Street to the finishing line opposite the flagship. After the race there will be a water carnival staged by the torpedo flotilla.

The representatives of the Sons of the Revolution will meet the officers of the fleet off Seventy-ninth Street today at 11:30 A. M., and sail down to Bowling Green, whence they will march to Fraunces Tavern, where there will be a luncheon in honor of the officers.

It was announced yesterday by the Sailors' Entertainment Committee that the Brooklyn Ball Club had offered to take care of 6,000 men of the fleet daily, with the exception of Saturday, when it would be able to accommodate 5,000 to witness the games in Ebbets Field.

McANENY TO DINE OFFICERS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Asks to be Relieved of Active Duties.

Acting Mayor George McAneny announced yesterday that, acting upon Cornelius Vanderbilt's request that he be relieved of the active duties of the Chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee for the entertainment of the fleet, he had designated W. Butler Duncan to serve as Vice Chairman. Mr. Duncan will represent the committee in whatever public appearance are to be made. Mr. Vanderbilt has consented to continue as Chairman, and will direct the carrying out of the arrangements which have been made. Mr. Duncan is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and throughout the Spanish war served as Commander of the New York Naval Reserves.

Tomorrow night Acting Mayor McAneny will give a small dinner at his home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, in honor of Admiral Fletcher. The guests will include the four Rear Admirals; C. F. Boush, H. T. Mayo, De Witt Coffman, and Walter McLean; Captain H. M. Huse, Chief of Staff of the Fleet; General Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Usher, and the officers of the Citizens' Committee.

Daughters of Revolution Convene.

The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution began its twenty-fourth annual convention with a reception and dance last evening in the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn. Borough President Pounds will address the opening business session of the convention at 9:45 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley of Yonkers is President of the General

SIGNS POLICE COURT BILL.

Governor Approves Plan to Enlarge Magistrates' Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Governor Whitman today opproved the Mills bill amending the New York City inferior criminal courts act. The act abolishes the office of Chief Magistrate for Brooklyn and the Brooklyn-Queens Board of Magistrates, and establishes one board for the entire city. Provision is made for the temporary assignment of City Magistrates to the Courts of Special Sessions.

In place of the Children's Division of the Court of Special Session the new law creates a court to be known as the Children's Court and the Mayor is directed to assign Justices from the Court of Special Sessions to it before July 1. The law also increases the authority of the City Magistrates.

The Governor also approved Senator Mills's bill making it misdemeanor to utter misleading statements or advertisements relative to the sale of merchandise, or to sell property by means of puzzle or prize methods; Assemblyman Pohlmeus's bill to allow the Surrogates of Bronx, Queens and Richmond to appoint as many attendants and court officers as the Board of Estimate may authorize, and Assemblyman Simpson's bill, increasing the Sheriff's fees for certain services in counties within New York City.

The Governor vetoed the Thompson bill which would require charitable and civic associations to file annual reports of receipts and expenditures with the Secretary of State. The Governor said that the purpose of the bill was much too broad.

The Governor also vetoed Senator Senator Sanders's bill under which the provisions of the labor law, relating to the construction of buildings would not apply to cities of the first class.

46 CONFIRMED IN SING SING.

Auxiliary Bishp Hayes Conducts Ceremony for Convicts.

OSSINING, May 10.—Forty-six convicts at Sing Sing received confirmation today in the Catholic Chapel. The ceremony was conducted by Auxiliary Bishop aPtrick J. Hayes of the archdiocese of New York assisted by his secretary, the Rev. Joseph Bineen; Bishop Francis S. Wall, D. D., Mgr. Luke J. Evers, Very Rev James A. Walsh, Director of the American Catholic Foreign Mission Society; the Rev. John J. Wynn, Father James B. Carry, the Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, Director of the Archdiocese of New York. The sponsors were the son of Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, W. Burke Cockran, Frank Smith, and William J. Larkin of the Knights of Columbus.

After the confirmation Bishop Hayes spoke to the convicts on the material and spiritual work of life. He said it was to the interest of the inmates to work for the spiritual end instead of the material end.

Mr. Cockran also spoke. He touched upon the prison reform system which fits prisoners for lives of usefulness after they leave prison

POWDER MILL BLOWS UP.

Six Men Badly Hurt in Explosion at Du Pont Plant at Carney's Point.

PENNS GROVE, N. J., May 10.—Six men were badly injured late this afternoon when there was an explosion in the plant of the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company at Carney's Point, a short distance from here, on the Delaware River.

The explosion occurred in the frame building used for mixing the powder. There were only six men in the building at the time. Abraham Usher was blown through the roof and so badly injured that he is likely to die. The other five were badly injured, but are expected to recover. All six live in Philadelphia.

The building, which was isolated, was burned to the ground and several thousand dollars' worth of finished powder destroyed.

The injured men were rushes to the hospitals at Camden, Just what caused the explosion has not been learned, but an investigation is being made.

ACTOR'S WIFE KILLED.

Mrs. Bruning Thrown from Carriage While Driving with Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, May 10.—Mrs. Lulu Bruning, wife of Albert Bruning, an actor, died at their Summer home on Town Hill, New Hartford, today as the result of injuries received this morning while out driving with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bruning were descending a steep hill, near their home, when their horses became unruly. Mrs. Bruning reached for one rein in an effort to assist her husband, who was driving, and was pitched from the carriage to the roadway.

Bruning got control of the horse when it reached his home. Returning to the scene of the accident he found his wife unconscious, and before he could get her home she died. Her collarbone and a number of ribs were fractured, and she received other injuries.

Say He Robbed Maxwell Slade.

Detectives Hagen and Feudner of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau arrested Samuel Simms, a young negro, of 41 West 138th Street, yesterday on suspicion that he robbed Maxwell Slade, one of Rae Tanzer's lawyers, of four diamond rings worth $2,000. The rings were taken April 29 last by some one who entered the flat with a passkey, and detectives suspected Simms because he had worked in the Slade apartment at 302 Convent Avenue for three years and disappeared the day the robbery was discovered.

TWO CENTENARIANS

Just About as Dissimilar as Two Men Could Be.

John Ernest Bach of this city last week celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, assisted by five children, thirty-three grandchildren and 103 great-grandchildren. Eli Pettijohn of Minnetonka Mills, Minn., recently passed the 95-year mark and expects to reach 100 because of his fine health and strength. Last Christmas he went out and cut and trimmed the family Christmas tree.

From these two splendid types of cheerful, hearty old age it would seem as if some rule of living could be deduced; but just try it. Mr. Bach violates every rule of health, eats between meals, drinks whisky and beer when he feels like it, smokes as often as he wishes, drinks large quantities of buttermilk, eats candy almost by wholesale, prefers cake to bread and eats lots of both, and takes very hearty meals three times a day. Being a tailor, he spent much of his time indoors.

Mr. Pettijohn never drank a gill of whisky in all his life, never smoked, always avoided rich foods, and spent much of his time out-of-doors. There are only two points of similarity between the grand old men; each took plenty of sleep and never worried. With the exception of these two traits, they differed almost as widely as Bennett Brinton of Plainfield, who was a tavern keeper the most of his life and recently passed the 101 mark, and Rev. Dr. Mesick, formerly of Somerville, who is yet living, in his 102d year.

The secret of long life cannot be said to be entirely independent of personal habits or environment, but a proper amount of sleep, plenty of satisfactory work, and the happy faculty of refusing to entertain worriment undoubtedly conserve physical and mental strength. All four of the aged men named are yet living, so far as heard from, and hearty good wishes are extended to them for still further length of days.—

FRANK'S DEATH DAY FIXED FOR JUNE 22

His Wife Screams and Collapses as He is Sentenced for the Fourth Time.

HE REITERATES INNOCENCE

State Prison Board and Governor of Georgia Alone Can Save Him from Gallows Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Dramatically asserting his innocence of the murder of Mary Phagan and with the impassioned declaration that "he was to die for the crime of another," Leo M. Frank was to day sentenced by Judge Ben H. Hill, in the General Court, to hang on Tuesday, June 22.

As the words of doom fell from the lips of the Judge, Mrs. Frank, wife of the young factory superintendent, who had wept silently as she sat only a few steps frem where her husband stood, screamed, collapsed and sank limp in her chair. It was several minutes before she could be removed from the courtroom by Herbert Haas, of counsel for Frank, and other friends. She was taken into Judge Hill's chambers, adjoining the courtroom, where she was revived. Shortly afterwards, at the persistent request of the young wife, she was driven in an automobile to the Tower to be with her husband.

Frank maintained the same stoical demeanor that has characterized him since the day of his arrest. His remarks to the Court, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, were brief, but where marked by the same touch of eloquence that rendered so dramatic his statement to the court on the occasion of his last sentence. As he spoke, he looked squarely into the face of Judge Hill, enunciating every word clearly and distinctly. When he finished speaking, he calmly bowed and awaited the final decree of the court. The only indication of the stress Frank must have been under was the extreme pallor of his face. His statement to the court was as follows:

"May it please your Honor: Again I stand before you. Again I can but reiterate that I am innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan. I have absolutely no guilty knowledge of that tragic occurrence.

"I am innocent of this charge, and I assert that the record of the evidence conclusively proves this. No appellate tribunal has ever passed upon this evidence. The only Judge who has ever heard it stated that he had the most serious doubts as to my guilt.

"My execution will not avenge Mary Phagan's death. A life will have been taken for a life, but the real culprit will not have paid the penalty. I will suffer for another's crime.

"My trust is in God, who knows that my protestations of innocence are the truth. At some future date the whole mortal world will realize it. It is the knowledge that God knows it now, and that the world will know it some day, that inspires me as I stand before your Honor and as I face the future."

Several of Frank's lawyers, who had been notified by order of Judge Hill, were in the courtroom. They were Luther Z. Rosser, Reuben R. Arnold, Henry C. Peeples, Harry A. Alexander, and Herbert Haas. No word was said by any of them.

The passing of the sentence was heard by a crowd that packed the courtroom. Sentence was pronounced at 11:35 oclock, but two hours before that time the courtroom was filled and Deputy Sheriff Plennie Miner had to close the doors. Many waited outside in the corridors, unable to gain admission.

Frank was taken to the Court House from the Tower in an automobile by Sheriff C. Wheeler Mangum on a writ of habeas corpus, which had been signed by Judge Hill immediately on his arrival at the Court House at 9 o'clock. The prisoner was escorted to Judge Hill's chambers, where he remained until called before the court. Following the sentence he was immediately driven back to the Tower.

At the door of the jail Frank was met by his mother, Mrs. Rhea Frank. He was calm and self-possessed, smoking a cigarette. He gave his mother a brave smile. She put her arms round his neck and kissed him. Then they passed through the iron-barred gate of the jail and were lost to public view.

After his return to jail Frank gave out the following statement to the public:

"Anything else I might say at this time would be but an elaboration of my words to the court. Yet I am fully alive to the fact that my position is most precarious. It is a situation which is far removed from anything that my life and mental attitude could have bespoken. It is hideous, but at the same time so unreal, so incongruous.

"It is fundamental in human life to want to live. This desire to exist is ingrained in all of us; it is the basic morality of all that live. To those who have the proper ideals of living, life without honor is insufferable. This is the message of theology and of ethics. In the light of the whole truth, I know—and the Almighty knows—that the morality of my position in this case is unassailable. This being so, my complete exoneration of this terrible charge lies in the future. When that day arrives, I will be vindicated—and if I am alive, I will be enabled to enjoy freedom and honor.

"Therefore, I want to live The full truth and all of the facts of the case, when they come to light, as some day they will, will prove to the world that my assertion of innocence is the truth.

"The legal arena is closed to me. The bar is placed forever against further legal process. Yet the issue of guilt or innocence has been before but one court, that in which the jury sat. All subsequent appeals were made upon alleged legal and juridic errors; not upon the facts or the evidence. Since the jury heard the case, no court of inquiry or review has sifted the evidence. No decision of any appeals court undertook to predicate an opinion on the record of the testimony and evidence. The doubt of the trial Judge as to my guilt still remains."

The resentencing of Frank marks the final chapter in his court fight for life. There is no further appeal to the court which he can make. His sole remaining hope of escaping the gallows now lies with the State Prison Board and the Governor. Already his attorneys have filed with the Prison Board an application for a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. Governor Slaton does not go out of office until Saturday, June 26, four days after the date fixed by Judge Hill for Frank's execution. Therefore, he must pass upon Frank's application for a commutation to life imprisonment or grant him a reprieve.

MAY NOT GET FRANK APPEAL.

Gov. Slaton Says Matter May Be Delayed Till After He Quits Office.

Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who is now in New York, in a statement tonight regarding action which he might take in the appeal of attorneys for clemency for Leo M. Frank, said there was a possibility that he might not be called upon to act in the case.

The Board of Prison Commissioners of Georgia who would be called upon to review the case and make recommendations to the Governor, was not now in session, he explained, and would not convene until June 1. His term as Governor expires June 26. It would probably take some time for the board to review the evidence, and their recommendations might not be in before the time for his successor, Judge N. E. Harris, to take office

"Franks attorneys, however," Governor Slaton continued, "may ask the Board of Prison Commissioners to go into extra session to consider the case, and this request may be granted. In that event it is probable that their recommendations may be in my hands in time for me to act before the date set for the execution. If this is not the case it is probable that a stay of execution will be asked that the board may have more time."

SENTENCES THIEF TO MARRY

Judge, After Seeing Fiancee, Sure She Will Punish Him.

Although he had just escaped a term in jail for larceny, one Nicola Chiangone wore an air of gloom and apprehension as he walked out of the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Nicola had been before Judge Dike charged with stealing some jewelry from his fiancée and then jilting her.

"When I allowed you to plead guilty," said Judge Dike to Nicola, "I understood that you intended to marry the girl who was the complaining witness against you. I have seen the girl since then and I have also seen you. I am going to leave your punishment to her. You are going to get all that is coming to you from her—that is, after you marry her. Then you will see the force of those lines of Kipling, 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male.' I am going to let you marry this woman, and may God have mercy on your soul."

Nicola paled and turned away with a low moan. The court directed a probation officer to see to it that the sentence to matrimony was carried out.

Mrs. Reid Campaigns for Votes.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 10.—Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, has joined the White Plains Equal Franchise Club and will assist in the campaign for "votes for women." Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, President of the Equal Franchise Club, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse are organizing the college section for the suffrage baseball game at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday of next week, when the Giants and Cubs will play.

RAILROADS HIT HARD.

Sixth of Pennsylvania's Income Goes for Taxes.

If every time you earned $100 the tax collector seized $16 of it, you would not only pray for relief, but very likely use some strong language about the system that enforced such a heavy drain upon your purse. To pay out almost one-sixth of your income would appear burdensome and highly inconvenient.

But President Samuel Rea is my authority for saying that the railroads are taxed out of more than 16 per cent. of their net operating revenue. Here in Pennsylvania corporation taxes educate children in the public schools, maintain asylums, endow hospitals, build roads, and pay for nearly all the work of governing 8,000,000 people.

Then soak the corporations some more, you say, and double the donations for all public charities. Sure thing! But don't forget that all the money earned by corporations comes from the public's pocket—can't come from any other source—and that the greater the taxes the larger the earnings must be.

The dog that bit off his own tail in a fight was not long in discovering his mistake.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

POLICE FIND HEROIN STORE.

Think Stock of Drugs in Warehouse Belongs to Graupner.

Detectives Kirwin and Johnson of Commissioner Woods's drug squad went yesterday afternoon to the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, where they had learned a man who said he was Joseph J. Baron, an art student, had rented a room. According to information which the detectives had received, the man who rented the room was Edward W. Graupner, a druggist, of 700 Second Avenue, who is a prisoner in the Tombs on the charge of violating the anti-drug law.

When Graupner came up for trial yesterday in the Federal court for having opium in his possession the detectives obtained a search order to inspect the warehouse room, which they had reason to believe contained part of Graupner's drug supply. They found in the room a quantity of bottles, bags, and packages, which they took to Police Headquarters.

The contents of the room were examined at Headquarters and a tally showed that they included twenty-five ounces of cocaine, seventy-seven small bottles of heroin tablets, five bags of heroin tablets, twenty quart bottles of heroin, and five pint bottles of heroin.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST In the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:25. LAST 7 TIMES MISS ANGLIN in "REGINALD BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3003 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 7 Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. TIMES RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS. Beginning Next Monday Night. Seats Thursday.

NED WAYBURN Presents a 3-Act Farcial Comedy She's In Again. By THOMAS J. GRAY.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Et. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

PARK THEATRE, 58th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Evs. 8:30. TONIGHT, Tomorrow Matinee & Night Arnold Daly MILITARY COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN" Thurs., Fri. & Sat., "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 7 Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 25 & 50c. Van den Berg-Conger "IL TROVATORE" Opera Co. Presents

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

BENEFIT BY MISS GERALDINE FARRAR, MR. FRANCIS ROGERS, Mr. and MRS. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. Isidore Luckstone at the Piano. For the Girls' Protective League, At the RITZ-CARLTON THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30. Tickets $5.00, $3.00, $2.00, may be obtained from Girls' Protective League, 162 Madison Av., and Ritz-Carlton.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THURS. EVE., MAY 13, at 8. GALA PERFORMANCE For the BENEFIT of the DESTITUTE SEWING GIRLS of PARIS FUND. BIZET'S OPERA CARMEN. Mmes. Farrar, Alda, Sparkes, Braslau; MM. Martinelli, Amato, Leonhardt, Reiss, Segurola, Dafres. Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Polacco. PRICES FROM $1 TO $5. SEATS NOW ON SALE

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. POP. MAT. TOM'W 2:30. A New Farce in 3 Acts by Fred Jackson. A FULL HOUSE

ASTOR B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY. MATINEE, 2:30—25 AND 50c. EVS. 25 & 50c. CHOICE SEATS, 75c & $1.—Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. THE ETERNAL CITY. By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK.

CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. POP. PRICE MAT. TOM'W. ON TRIAL TONIGHT 311TH PERFORMANCE.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. THE ESTERBROOK CASE. THE GODDESS.

81 st St. Thea., on B'way.—NOW: Emily Stevens in "Cara" and a Chaplin daily. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Howard Estabrook in "The Butterfly." Best Vitville 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD in Noon to 11:30 FANCHON the Cricket. P. M. 10-50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk, Elsie Janis, 'Betty in Search of Thrill'

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. OPPOSITE WEST 130th ST. FERRY. NOW OPEN

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON Lex. Av., 51 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs., Sat. 2:15. Prices, 10c., 25c., 50c. & 75c. The Misleading Lady

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Her Revue. EMMA DUNN & CO., BRICE & KING, LEON & ROTHIER and Others.

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Blue Serge Week. HERE'S a good chance for you to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx $25 Blue Serge Suit at $19.50. An unusual opportunity which ends Wednesday evening. Wallach Bros. Broadway at 29th. 246-248 West 125th. Third Ave., corner 122d. Broadway, below Chambers

MOHAWK. THE NEW SUMMER COLLAR MADE WITH TIE SLIDE SPACE. Lion Collars. OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA. UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

6 PHOTOS $1.50 Of yourself, finished in CHIAROSCURO, size 5x8. Regular price, $6.00 per doz. Also made from new or old photos. With this coupon. E. Brunel Photographs offer the highest quality obtainable, though popular in price. Motion Pictures taken of anything, anywhere. "The Photographer In Town" New York Paris Boston Phila. E. Brunel. 1482 BROADWAY, at 43d St. 516 5TH AVE., at 43d St. 1 WEST 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf. 245 BROADWAY, at City Hall. 203 BROADWAY, Eve. Mail Bldg. 115 WEST 42D ST., near B'way. 1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St. 472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn. CUT THIS COUPON NOW. Good Until May 30. (T)

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9640 Columbus. NEW FACES NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE. WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00. Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu. Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions. WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

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HOTELS—OUT OF THE CITY. HOTEL CRAFTON. WASHINGTON, D. C. AMERICAN PLAN.

Hotel Shelburne. Ocean Parkway, Brighton Beach, N. Y. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 & 10:30. ERNEST EVANS & COMPANY. Including Miss Zaro and Miss Williams. Beauty Chorus of 15 Girls. In Stupendous Costume Revue. A Special Shore Dinner $2. Delicious. Famous for its Excellence. Served Daily, Noon to 10 P. M. 200 Rooms, 75 Private Baths. Moderate Rates May, June and Week-Ends. Write for Folder.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,927. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT PREPARES DEMANDS UPON GERMANY; ASKS GUARANTEES FOR SAFETY OF NON-COMBATANTS; MESSAGE READY AND APPROVED BY THE CABINET

FRENCH PUSH ON IN ARRAS DRIVE; OFFER ITALY MORE

Capture Important German Positions on the Lorette Heights and Farther North.

BRITISH CHECK GAS ATTACKS

Masks Protect Trench Fighters East of Ypres, Who Beat Off Germans with Loss.

GERMAN GAIN NEAR RHEIMS

Berlin Reports the Capture of 400 Yards of Trenches and Successes East of Ypres.

LONDON, May 11.—The allied offensive against the German lines to the north of Arras is losing none of its momentum. Today, after violent fighting and in the face of a heavy cannonade, the French carried the German trenches guarding the road from Loos to Vermelles, and, further south, took by assault the strongly fortified position on the Lorette heights, of which a big blockhouse and the chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette were the key. French gains were also made at Souchez and Carency, the scene of the first successes of the drive which began several days ago.

The British have apparently learned how to defend themselves against the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans. To the east of Ypres, where several attacks were made by the Germans, they employed masks for protection, and their artillery and musketry fire inflicted heavy losses upon the assailants, who advanced in their favorite close formation.

The Belgian troops have been violently assailed north and south of Dixmude, but have beaten off the Germans and gained some ground in the latter quarter.

German official reports insist that the new French attacks north of Arras were failures, but admit that the French maintain their hold on the trenches between Carency and Neuville which they captured at the beginning of the drive.

On the other hand, the Germans captured a line of French trenches about a quarter of a mile long near Berry-au-Bac, to the northwest of Rheims, and report "further progress" east of Ypres.

German Communications Menaced.

The greatest importance is attached to the French operations north of Arras, as they threaten the German lines of communication for the armies of the Oiseand the Aisne. The result of this battle, which doubtless will not be decided for days, is awaited with deep interest.

According to the French report, the Germans, their railway lines having been damaged by allied airmen, have brought up reinforcements by motor cars. These have ben met by the concentrated fire of the French artillery. In fact, the artillery is becoming more and more the determining factor in the war.

Around Ypres the Germans, before launching their attacks, which have been delivered on successive days, thoroughly searched the ground with heavy and light guns, subjecting the British to a bombardment such as they themselves received at Neuve Chapelle. Officers and men who have escaped from it say that the trenches were utterly destroyed and the ground churned up by the shells.

Nevertheless, the British found some kind of shelter, and when the German infantry tried to advance they were mowed down. There are no signs, however, of the German attacks slackening. The Germans are reported to be concentrating more levies in Belgium, ready to take the place of, or give support to, those now on the firing line. Indeed, many believe that the biggest effort yet undertaken to reach the French coast ports is now under way.

The French official account of the various gains of the Allies is as follows:

(Night Report:) To the north of Dixmude the Belgian troops, who have succeeded in throwing up a bridge head on the right bank of the Yser, were subjected to violent attacks by three German battalions last night. The Belgians repulsed these, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking about fifty prisoners. Another Belgian division has gained ground to the south of Dixmude.

British Repulse Gas Attacks.

To the east of Ypres the British troops have been attacked again with the aid of asphyxiating gases. They allowed the fumes to pass over, under the protection of masks recently put into use, and by rifle and machine-gun fire they annihilated, at the very point of their guns, the German columns which had advanced in close formation.

Our success to the north of Arras was sensibly enlarged today in the course of the fighting. In an engagement of extreme violence in front of Loos we captured, after a desperate struggle and despite an intense cannonade, an important German work connected along the road from Loos to Vermelles.

Further to the south we captured by assault the big blockhouse and the Chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette. This position had been vigorously defended for months by the Germans, who had turned it into a veritable fortress. It was surrounded and invested and was taken this afternoon by our troops.

We have, without pause, pursued our success in pressing the enemy energetically between the Chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette and Ablain-St. Nazaire. All the German trenches to the south of the chapel have fallen successively into our hands, and in them we found several hundred dead bodies.

The Germans debouching from

Continued on Page 9.

ZEPPELINS EXPECTED; LIGHTS OUT IN PARIS

Inhabitants, Unruffled, Watch Defending Aeroplanes Manoeuvering Over City.

PARIS, May 11.—The police issued strict orders to all the residents of Paris, at 7:30 o'clock tonight, to extinguish all lights or cover windows with heavy curtains, as the approach of Zeppelin dirigibles had been signalled.

The people did not appear to be in the least afraid, and crowds gathered in all the open places to watch the French aeroplane flotilla performing evolutions. As each aeroplane carried a strong searchlight, the effect was striking, the white path of the light resembling the tail of a comet.

Parisians have christened the aeroplanes, which fly at night, "shooting stars."

A German aeroplane passed over St. Dennis, a suburb of Paris, a little after 7 o'clock this morning and dropped five bombs.

One bomb fell through the roof of an apartment occupied by Mme. Bolleker, bounced from the bed where her 9-year-old son Andre was sleeping, and then struck the floor, where it exploded. Fragments of the bomb slightly wounded the boy.

Another missile on exploding wounded five men who were sleeping in a shed. Two other bombs damaged an apartment house.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 11.—The Telegraaf says that two Zeppelins passed over Ameland, an island of The Netherlands in the North Sea, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

They were traveling westward, in the direction of the English coast, at high speed.

WILDING, TENNIS STAR, KILLED BY THE TURKS

Former Champion of Great Britain Meets His End in Dardanelles Fighting.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Anthony F. Wilding of New Zealand, former lawn tennis champion of Great Britain, and who several times has been a member of the Australasian team in the Davis Cup matches, has been killed in the fighting in the Dardanelles. Mr. Wilding was a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

Josiah Wedgwood, member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne, is among the wounded mentioned in the latest casualty list received from the Dardanelles.

Anthony F. Wilding, with Norman E. Brookes, competed in the Davis Cup matches here last year. The two representing Australasia defeated the British team, capturing the trophy after defeating teams representing Canada, Germany, England, and the United States. Wilding, who had defeated McLaughlin in 1913 for the British championship, was defeated by McLaughlin in the final match here after having defeated Williams.

Mr. Wilding was champion of England for several years. He lost the championship last year to Brookes just before he came to this country to compete in the Davis Cup matches.

AMERICANS TORTURED BY MEXICAN TROOPS

Consul Investigating Reported Death of Rancher by Maytorena's Soldiers.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 11.—Frederick Simrich, United States Consul at Nogales, today began investigating a report that Clarence Fisher, foreman of a ranch near Saric, Sonora, had been tortured to death by troops serving under Governor Jose Maytorena.

Fisher was first arrested two months ago, but was released. Subsequently a soldier was killed and Fisher was accused of the murder. Ten days ago, it is alleged, Fisher was hanged to a tree, being jerked up and down until he pleaded to be shot.

DID NOT BAR HUERTA.

Spanish Government Denies Statement Made by Blanco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Spanish Government did not ask General Victoriano Huerta to leave Spanish territory, had nothing to do with his recent departure from that country to the United States, and has imposed no restrictions whatever on his coming or going to or from Spain. This statement is made at the request of Señor Don Juan Riano Gayangos, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States. The denial thus given was made by Señor Riano under instructions from the Spanish Government.

Señor Riano tonight explained that the denial was based on the statement given out last Friday in New York by the Mexican Bureau of Information and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 8. According to that statement, the assertion that General Huerta was compelled to leave Spain was founded upon a version given by Señor Pedro Gonzales Blanco, a Spanish author visiting New York.

Senor Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent here for the Villa movement, announced today that he had received a telegram from General Villa that he has engaged General Obregon south of Leon and destroyed the latter's left wing. This, however, was denied in a statement issued by the Carranza agency tonight.

TO REOPEN PLANT FOR WAR.

American Locomotive Co. Will Make Fuseheads at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—The American Locomotive Company announced tonight its intention of reopening the plant in this city which has been idle since the discontinuance of the manufacture of automobiles, two years ago.

The company is to employ at least 1,000 hands in the manufacture of brass fuseheads for shrapnel.

Bretton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant, The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 245 5th Av. Tel. 9230 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

RIOTS ALL OVER ENGLAND

London Crowds Bombard Shops and Chase "Alien Enemies".

BEAT INTERFERING POLICE

Germans Barred from Trade in Markets of Covent Garden and Smithfield.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BAN, TOO

Throng Marches to the House of Commons to Demand the Government Act.

RECRUITING MAY BE HALTED

Report That It Will Be Opposed if Appeal for Internment of Germans Is Denied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Widespread disturbances occurred in the East End last night as a result of public anger caused by the Lusitania crime. They took form of demonstrations against German shopkeepers, and in certain districts it seemed there was hardly a shop which bore above its windows a name suspected of Teutonic origin that escaped unscathed.

Large and boisterous crowds collected in Poular and Limehouse and overran these houses and shops. They smashed every bit of glass and furniture, chased suspected aliens as terrier chase rabbits, and injured several policemen who tried to stem their progress. Poplar has seen many lively nights, but few which exceeded this in excitement.

The trouble began in earnest in Blair Street and North Street, minor thoroughfares off East India Road, when children came out of school. They began collecting and jeering outside various shops. One shop in Blair Street owned by a man named Katstergger came in for early attention, and soon there were stones flying about briskly.

Boy Scouts In Action.

Then a detachment of boy scouts came unofficially into action for the first time in their history. Shop windows were soon smashed with bricks and scout poles, and the first two casualties were slight wounds on their heads suffered by two lads who were in the thick of the fray. One boy was hurt with flying glass, and it was alleged that a chopper was thrown at the other by a woman who lived in the house.

It is certain that a woman bolted out of the shop and ran to an adjacent house, chased by an angry crowd, made up mostly of boys and women. She got in safely but a shower of bricks followed her through the windows.

Meanwhile the crowds had rapidly increased in size. This particular store was a confectioner's. It has been entered, and all the fittings had been torn away. The contents were thrown into the street, and the whole place was completely stripped of movables.

There was an exciting affray at the end of Upper North Street in Poplar, where an angry crowd attacked the shop of a man named Kessler. First came a hail of stones and brickbats with an overture of hoots and catcalls. When all the glass had been scattered on the pavement a rush was made for the interior.

Four policemen stood on the pavement and tried to force the crowd back. They at length arrested one man who seemed to be particularly aggressive and tapped him briskly over the head to stop his resistance. A constable attempted to march him off. This made the crowd thoroughly angry.

Woman Attacks Policeman.

"You call yourself an Englishman," crlew one brawny wife. "Why, you're a 'un yourself," and with that she threw her whole considerable weight at the officer and attacked him with Amazonian ferocity.

His colleagues who went to his rescue were quickly overpowered, and all of them were rather badly handled. Three of them were taken to a police station in East India Road, where they were treated by a divisional surgeon. Two had stone cuts on the head and one was treated for a bad kick in the abdomen.

With Kessler's house unprotected the crowd became very busy. Women, men, and, of course, boys swarmed over one another through the premises. Loaves of bread, cream cakes, and jam rolls came flying out, and many of these sticky souvenirs followed the police to the station. Afterward furniture was carried out into the streets, not only chairs and tables, but sofas and a piano, with carpets, pictures, and much crockery. One lad in smashing an electric light globe received a bad shock which put him out of action for several minutes.

This scene was repeated time and again throughout the district. Crowds in other places failed to appreciate the phonetic difference between the patronymics of Jews and Germans.

A boycott against all German buyers and their agents has been declared by

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VANDERBILT'S BODY IS REPORTED FOUND

Secretary in Queenstown Investigating Persistent Rumors Current There.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, May 12.—There is a persistent rumor current here that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's body has been recovered on the Irish coast.

Webb Wade, Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary, is investigating the rumor.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—The Daily Mail asserts that the body of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has been found and is being taken into Queenstown.

CUNARD CO. CANCELS MAURETANIA'S SAILING

Lusitania's Sister Ship Withdrawn From Service to New York Advertised for May 29.

LONDON, May 11.—The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29, has been canceled.

The steamship Mauretania recently had been doing duty as an auxiliary cruiser in the British Navy, and it also has been reported that she had been used as a transport for troops.

It had been the intention of the Cunard Line to have the vessel resume her regular passenger trade between New York and Liverpool at the end of the present month, when she was to begin a fortnightly service across the Atlantic, alternating with the Lusitania.

The New York agents of the Cunard Line said last night that no word had been received from the head office in Liverpool regarding the cancellation of the Mauretania's sailing on May 29 for New York. Until a change is made the schedule of their sailings from New York remain unchanged, it was said. This calls for the Orduna to sail on May 18, the Tuscania on May 21, and the Mauretania on June 4.

The Cunard Line and the Anchor Line, which are under the same management, are left with only three steamers in the transatlantic service by the sinking of the Lusitania and the cancellation of the Mauretania's sailing. These are the Orduna, due here May 13 or 14; the Tuscania, which sailed from Liverpool May 9, and should reach here May 16 or 17, and the Transylvania, which sailed from New York last Saturday.

LINER'S QUICK SINKING SURPRISES GERMANS

Berlin Naval Experts Think Ammunition Must Have Exploded on Lusitania.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 11.—German naval circles express surprise at the rapidity with which the steamer Lusitania sank. They assumed that a vessel of modern construction and with air-tight compartments arranged as the Lusitania's were, should have kept afloat three or four hours, and given time for the saving of all the passengers on board.

Some of the naval experts express the opinion that the rapid sinking of the vessel was due to an explosion of ammunition in her cargo.

WHAT BONAR LAW SAID.

"Momentary Interest," Not "Monetary," His Remark About Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—In the early reports of Bonar Law's speech yesterday he was quoted by a stenographic or telegraphic error as saying he felt sure America would be guided in her action regarding the Lusitania, "not merely by monetary interest." The word which Mr. Law used was "momentary," and later editions of the evening newspapers yesterday and all of today's newspapers printed the correct quotation.

In view of the bare possibility that the original misquotation may have reached America Bonar Law requests THE NEW YORK TIMES to make it absolutely clear that he never for a moment entertained such a thought of America's attitude as the use of the word "monetary" might suggest.

"I spoke of momentary interest," he said, "with reference to the country's own domestic politics. The suggestion that for one second America would be influenced by financial consideration would be a manevolent slander."

MALONE WARNS SHIP MEN.

Insists They Must Show Signals on Leaving This Port.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, issued a notice last night calling the attention of shipmasters to the fact that all outward bound vessels must display their signals on passing the Narrows or the Sound. They must stop on order from the officer of the guard ship and wait for his signal of three blasts or the flag signal T X B to proceed.

The Collector issued the reminder because the commander of the U. S. S. Dolphin, on guard at the Narrows, had reported that several of the Captains of coastwise steamships were neglecting to obey the instructions regarding the neutrality of the Port of New York.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Manhattan—splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

ENGLAND DENIES BLAME

Reply to German Charge Puts Lusitania Loss Upon Berlin.

CALLS WARNING NO EXCUSE

And Says Contraband in Cargo Was No Good Reason for Sinking Vessel.

QUESTIONS GERMAN OFFER

Did Not Understand Berlin Was Ready to Drop Policy of Sinking Vessels by Submarines.

FOOD EMBARGO NOT THEN ON

Only the Wilhelmina, It Asserts, Had Been Held Up—Germans Sank Vessels Before That.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Inquiry in official circles elicited last night the following statement, representing the official British view of Germany's justification for torpedoing the Lusitania which Berlin transmitted to the State Department at Washington:

"The German Government states that responsibility for the loss of the Lusitania rests with the British Government, which through their plan of starving the civil population of Germany has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. The reply to this is as follows:

"As far back as last [illegible] miral von Tirpitz (the German Marine Minister) in an interview foreshadowed a submarine blockade of Great Britain, and a merchant ship and a hospital ship were torpedoed Jan. 30 and Feb. 1, respectively.

"The German Government on Feb. 4 declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off supplies for these islands. This blockade was put into effect Feb. 18.

"As already stated, merchant vessels had, as a matter of fact, been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January. Before Feb. 4 no vessel carrying food supplies for Germany had been held up by his Majesty's Government, except on the ground that there was reason to believe the foodstuffs were intended for use of the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy Government.

The Wilhelmina Case.

"His Majesty's Government had, however, informed the State Department on Jan. 29 that they felt bound to place in a prize court the foodstuffs of the steamer Wilhelmina, which was going to a German port, in view of the Government control of foodstuffs in Germany, as being destined for the enemy Government, and, therefore, liable to capture.

"The decision of his Majesty's Government to carry out the measures laid down by the Order in Council was due to the action of the German Government in insisting on their submarine blockade.

"This, added to other infractions of international law by Germany, led to British reprisals, which differ from the German action in that his Majesty's Government scrupulously respect the lives of non-combatants traveling in merchant vessels, and do not even enforce the recognized penalty of confiscation for a breach of the blockade, whereas the German policy is to sink enemy or neutral vessels at sight, with total disregard for the lives of non-combatants and the property of neutrals.

As To British Reprisals.

"The Germans state that, in spite of their offer to stop their submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, Great Britain has taken even more stringent blockade measures. The answer to this is as follows:

"It was not understood from the reply of the German Government that they were prepared to abandon the principle of sinking British vessels by submarine.

"They have refused to abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas on any condition. They have committed various other infractions of international law, such as strewing the high seas and trade routes with mines, and British and neutral vessels will continue to run danger from this course, whether Ger-

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HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS May 14 from New York; May 15 from Albany.—Advt.

Germany Now Says Neutral Ships Are Safe; To Be Dealt With Under International Rules

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Bryan received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today the text of an official declaration by the German Government of its policy with respect to American and other neutral ships meeting German submarines in the naval war zone around the British Isles and in the North Sea. This declaration was handed to Mr. Gerard by the German Foreign Office, which explained that it was being issued as a "circular statement" in regard to "mistaken attacks by German submarines on commerce vessels of neutral nations." It reads:

First—The Imperial German Government has naturally no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, more definitely described in the notice of the German Admiralty staff of Feb. 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions have repeatedly been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rules of international law applying to prize warfare.

Second—Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate (X) [mistake?] in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German Government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

Third—It is the custom of the German Government as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given for association of such a hypothesis, the German Navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral Government so that the latter may also institute an investigation. If the German Government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by Germany's war vessels it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of Paragraph 2 above. In case the German Government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral Government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation, the German Government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission, according to Chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes.

This circular is understood to have been rather reassuring to high officials of the United States Government, although it is far from complete, as it does not cover the attitude of the German Government toward the treatment to be accorded to Americans and other neutral non-combatants, men, women, and children, on board vessels flying the flag of England, France, or Russia. The absence of any allusion to the principle involved in the Lusitania case is believed here to mean [illegible] of the Lusitania on Friday. Several days usually have been required for messages to come to Washington from Ambassador Gerard, by roundabout cable relay route, and it is believed that this dispatch is no exception in this respect.

AMERICAN LINE BARS WAR GOODS

Officials Announce That No Contraband Freight Will Be Accepted.

WAR ZONE SAFETY MOVE

Passengers' Automobiles Refused—No Hint from Washington to Appease Germans.

The International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday from its offices in this city that in future no contraband of war would be carried on the steamships of the American Line plying between New York and Liverpool. The prohibition even included automobiles belonging to passengers, it was said.

Officials of the line thought it expedient yesterday to make this announcement because after the sinking of the Cunarder Lusitania the report spread that the vessels of the International Mercantile Marine, flying the American flag, were also carrying munitions of war and other supplies which would lay them open to attack by German submarines.

The American Line is part of the International Mercantile Marine, a majority of whose steamers fly the British flag. Since the beginning of hostilities the American Line has gained popularity in the passenger-carrying trade. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, said yesterday that the American liners had been exclusively used for the carrying of passengers and express freight between this port and Liverpool. The vessels under the British flag had been doing the principal freight carrying.

In making the announcement yesterday a representative of the line said that it was in no sense either an acknowledgement of the effectiveness of German submarines in the so-called war zone, nor was it the result of any order, or hint, from Washington.

The line does not expect German attacks, but all precautions are being taken. The vessels are plainly marked for identification, and there can be no mistaking by the commander of a German submarine as to what the ships are, as they bear the name of the American Line painted on their sides in letters five feet high.

Mr. Franklin said that contraband had not been carried under the American flag since the conflict began last August.

"These liners carry about 1,000 tons of express freight which consists principally of fruit, vegetables, and chilled beef," he said. "This sort of freight takes fast steamers and refrigerator care. The announcement that we will not carry contraband was made public

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ASK $500,000,000 FOR NAVY AT ONCE

League Wants Wilson to Call Extra Session of Congress to Provide for a Mighty Fleet.

BIG BOND ISSUE DEMANDED

No Thought of Entering Into War if National Defense Is Adequately Strengthened.

The Navy League of the United States, of which General Horace Porter is President, and which includes in its membership Herbert L. Satterlee, George von L. Meyer, Beckman Wintbrop, J. Pierpont Morgan, Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, Senator James D. Phelan of California, Cardinal Gibbons, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Edward T. Stotesbury, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Joseph H. Choate, George B. Cortelyou, C. Oliver Iselin, Seth Low, Myron T. Herrick, Alton B. Parker, and scores of other men prominent in the public and business life of the country, through its Executive Committee adopted a resolution yesterday calling upon President Wilson to call Congress in extra session to authorize a bond issue of $500,000,000, which sum, it is stated, is "needed to provide this country with adequate means of naval defense."

The resolution, which was adopted at a session at which members of the Executive Committee consulted by long-distance telephone, some of them being in Washington and others in New York at the Union League Club, read:

In view of the crisis in our foreign relations, we, as representatives of the Navy League of the United States, express our emphatic belief that Congress should be immediately assembled and that measures should be taken at once to strengthen our national defense. Our most pacific country should, because of its supreme love of peace, possess preponderant naval strength and adequate military strength. A large bond issue of, if necessary, $500,000,000 should be authorized at once. These bonds would be rapidly absorbed by the American people for such a purpose. Equipped with a mighty fleet, American life and American rights would be scrupulously respected by all belligerents. In such case there would be no thought of our entering into war.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER,
President;
ROBERT M. THOMPSON,
Chairman Executive Committee;
CHARLES A. FOWLER,
PERRY BELMONT,
JOHN C. O'LAUGHLIN,
FRANK J. SYMES.

Pass Resolution by Telephone.

During the meeting at which the resolution was adopted General Porter and Mr. Fowler were in the Union League Club, in this city, and the other members of the committee in the offices of

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WILSON TAKES FIRM STAND

Will Sum Up All Attacks Involving American Lines and Ships.

CABINET BACKS HIM UP

Unanimous Approval of the Draft of Message He Read to Them Yesterday.

INSIST THAT BERLIN EXPLAIN

Lusitania, Falaba, Gulflight, Cushing, and Frye Cases All Included.

WARNING NO JUSTIFICATION

Destruction of Lives Not to be Excused Because Passengers Were Told of Danger.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Wilson had practically decided tonight on the first step in the policy which the United States Government would pursue as a result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives.

The President will act promptly—within another day or two. A draft of a communication to be sent to Germany was submitted to the Cabinet today and approved unanimously.

While no official announcement was made, it was learned that the United States would present and insist upon an explanation of the series of incidents which have occurred since the proclamation of a war zone around the British Isles—the sinking of the Falaba, causing the death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing, the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight, and finally the destruction without warning of the Lusitania, with a toll of more than 1,000 lives.

Firm Demand To Germany.

In what are described by those familiar with the document as firm and unmistakable terms the President voices the intense feeling of the United States over these happenings, and in the name of international law demands an adherence by Germany to the established rules of maritime warfare. The note asks that some assurance or guarantee be given hereafter that unarmed merchant vessels carrying non-combatants be visited and searched when encountered on the high seas by the German Navy, and passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before any prize is destroyed.

The President points out, it is understood, that the United States in its note which said Germany would be held to strict accountability for any attacks on American vessels or lives, had not admitted any right on the part of Germany to carry on such methods of warfare, and declares, moreover, that the giving of official notice of an intention to commit an unjustifiable act did not justify the act nor make it lawful.

If Germany Refuses.

What will follow in the event of a refusal by Germany to comply with the expressed wishes of the note, about to be sent, no one of the President's official family would predict. They said the President was determined to act firmly and deal with each situation as it arose. It was pointed out, too, that in his speech at Philadelphia in reference to peace, Mr. Wilson was expressing merely an ideal that he wished America could and would follow.

Persons familiar with the President's point of view indicated, however, that he was by no means unprepared for or unaware of the possible eventualities of the present crisis, and knew that circumstances and events over which the United States might have no control might make vigorous action necessary.

Ignore German Circular.

The circular from the German Government to neutral countries assuming responsibility and promising reparation for any damage in the war zone to neutral vessels, will not affect the determined course of the President. It was considered by the Cabinet today, but high officials later pointed out that there was no guarantee in it that the lives of Americans will be safe-

guarded, as submarines cannot accommodate passengers or crew of the vessels they attack.

CABINET'S LONG SESSION.

No War Unless Germany Wants It, Is the Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Wilson and his Cabinet discussed for nearly three hours today the condition of affairs in the relations of Germany and the United States produced by the destruction of the lives of American men, women, and children in the Lusitania.

While the conclusion was reached that this Government must make vigorous representations to Germany, it was the general agreement that these representations must be of such a character as not to involve the United States in war. If war comes, it must be because Germany and not the United States wants it.

Judged by the understanding reached at the Cabinet meeting, the representations that will be made to the German Government will refer in terms of the severest condemnation to the destruction of the Lusitania. President Wilson himself will draft the important communication, which, according to predictions, will fully satisfy indignant public sentiment in the United States. There was divergence of opinion shown at the meeting as to the proper course to pursue, but in the end the view prevailed that only vigorous language addressed to Germany would meet the situation.

Views of the Cabinet.

While on the first of the points enumerated below the opinion of the Cabinet was unanimous, there were some differences as to the exactness of the others, but generally it may be said that the following conclusions were reached:

1. That the American people did not want war with Germany on account of the Lusitania incident.

2. That although not bellicose, the American people demanded vigorous treatmentof the matter ,and would not be satisfied if the Government failed to warn Germany thatthe killing of American citizens on the high seas was likely, if continued, to lead to trouble with the United States, and if the Government failed to insist on assurances that such horrors as that of the Lusitania would not be repeated in the case of any ship carrying American passengers.

3. That the United States is morally bound to live up to the declaration in its note of Feb. 10 that it "would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

4. That ample reparation for the deaths of Americans in the Lusitania disaster should be demanded.

5. That any representations made to Germany should be couched in such terms that they would furnish no reasonable excuse for Germany to engage in war with this Government.

6. That suggestions that the United States should break off diplomatic relations with Germany or engage in measures of reprisal for the Lusitania incident, such as the seizure of German national and merchant ships now in American ports would be likely to lead to war and were therefore not to be adopted.

Perils To Passengers.

The discussion at the Cabinet meeting took a wide range. The serious problem confronting the Government was considered from many angles. It is understood that some members were in favor of a policy that would in a measure recognize the German contention that neutrals should not take passage on ships loaded with ammunition, but it is said that the argument along this line was not based on the claim that Germany's contention was sound international law. Rather, the suggestion of the adherence to the German view was founded on the opinion that at this time, when the German Government and people are at white heat over the British starving-out policy, it would be useless to attempt to persuade them to abandon the submarine warfare against merchant ships, and coupled with a warning to Americans not to take passage on belligerent vessels, it might be better to acquiesce in the present condition of affairs, with the object of obtaining an international agreement after the war for ameliorating the horrors of warfare.

Opposition To War.

It was not disclosed definitely whether the Cabinet, at the beginning of the long session, was unanimously of the opinion that the American people did not want war with Germany, but it asw gathered that such was the case. At any rate, the consideration of measures that should be adopted by the Government in meeting the situation, caused by the Lusitania's sinking, proceeded along the lines of an understanding that the country was opposed to a resort to hostilities.

From what can be learned of the trend of sentiment in the meeting, however, the President and his advisers found themselves confronted by the words "strict accountability," used in the note of Feb. 10, protesting against the implied threat of Germany that the submarine warfare declared in the war zone order might be applied to American merchant ships venturing into the war zone. It has been contended that these words should be construed as applying only to holding German to a strict accountability for sinking American merchant ships, and not for the loss of American lives through the sinking of merchant ships of Germany's enemies. But it is understood that in the Cabinet meeting the discussion of this phase of the subject proceeded on the fundamental principle that the American warning was to be interpreted as applying to the destruction of American life on the high seas through the sinking of merchant craft flying the flag of Great Britain or any of her allies.

Germany Must Show Its Hand.

The representations to be made in the American note will be of such a character, it is understood, that they will afford the foundation for exchanges conducted in a friendly spirit, and will not provide the groundwork for an excuse on the part of Germany to adopt a belligerent attitude toward the United States. The idea prevailed throughout the Cabinet discussion today that there must be no act of this Government which could be interpreted by Germany as a virtual declaration of war. The first move of a hostile nature must come from Germany, which, in the event of such a move, would be placed in the position of being bent on war with this Government.

That part of President Wilson's speech at Philadelphia last night, in which he referred to "a man being too proud to fight," and made the declaration that the example of America must be the example of peace, "because it will not fight," was interpreted here as meaning that in no circumstances would this Government permit its indignation over the Lusitania incident to lead to war with Germany. T here was considerable surprise, therefore, when President Wilson told callers today prior to the Cabinet meeting, that in his remarks at Philadelphia he was merely expressing a personal attitude, and did not really have in mind any specific thing. He did not regard the Philadelphia meeting, he said, as a proper occasion to give any intimation of policy on any special matter.

The President told his callers that he had nothing to add to what he had said in Philadelphia last night. In making his remarks about peace, he said, he was not thinking of our policy in any public matter. He was thinking wholly of the people he was addressing and of "the Cain" some people had been trying to raise. This remark of the President was interpreted to apply to Colonel Roosevelt's utterances on the Lusitania disaster.

When the President was asked if anything had been done in the way of communicating with Germany concerning recent events, he said he would have nothing to say on that subject until he spoke finally. A decision as to the Government's general policy might be expected, the President indicated, just as soon as it was possible to be sure that he had all the elements in mind.

Germany's Regrets.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department today and presented a copy of the German note given out in Berlin yesterday and published in American newspapers, expressing regret of the Berlin Government over the loss of American lives in the Lusitania, and declaring that the responsibility for the deaths of Americans rested with the British Government.

The State Department also received a communication from James Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, containing a text of a statement of the German Government which told of instructions to German naval commanders to exercise the greatest care in acting under the war zone order so as to avoid injury to any American merchant ship. This circular statement is contained in another Washington dispatch to THE TIMES. While it is believed here that the statement was prepared by the German Government prior to the Lusitania disaster, its presentation was accepted in some Administration quarters as a sign of a desire on Germany's part to mollify indignant American public sentiment over the sinking of the Lusitania.

For the first time since he received news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German submarine, President Wilson received callers today. Among those who saw him was Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Lusitania disaster was discussed, but when he left the White House Mr. Stone said he did not know what the President's plans were with reference to the incident. It was the President's problem, Senator Stone said, and it was useless for others to advise him. After talking with the President, Mr. Stone repeated what he had said since the Lusitania went down, that he had no expectation that an extra session of Congress would be called.

Lo Follette Opposes War.

Another White House caller was Senator La ollette of Wisconsin. He let it be known that he told President Wilson that he stood firm for peace. "I want the United tates to take a firm stand," said Mr. La oFllette, "but I am opposed to war."

Long telegrams concerning the Lusitania disaster continue to pour on the White House. The general tone of these, it is said, was favorable to a peaceful solution of the situation, although the President is urged by many of un his unofficial advisers to act with firmness. These telegrams are arriving in such great number that three telegraph operators at the hite House are kept busy night and day receiving them.

WOULD SILENCE DERNBURG.

Government Officials Find Danger in His Propaganda Just Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Rumors that the United States Government intended to take measures to prevent Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, from continuing his pro-German propaganda in this country were courrent here today, but were not confirmed.

The Government would be greatly pleased if some means could be found to curtail Dr. Dernburg's talking, but it finds certain obstacles in the way of accomplishing what it desires. One of these obstacles is that Dr. Dernburg has no official status in the United States as far the Government knows, and officials have indicated that on that account the Government could take no action in connection with his utterances. Another is that at this critical period in the relations of Germany and the United States the Government is anxious to avoid taking any step that might aggravate the situation.

At the same time intense indignation pervades Government circles over the things that Dr. Dernburg has been saying. His statement justifying the sinking of the Lusitania has aroused much feeling. This feeling is of such a character that the Government, it is believed, would welcome some opportunity to suggest to the German Government that Dr. Dernburg should be told to withhold comment on matters of serious concern to the United States growing out of the European war, or be instructed to leave this country.

The fear is prevalent here that Dr. Dernburg's references to the Lusitania disaster may, if continued, arouse the American public to a high pitch of anger and hamper the Administration in its efforts to adjust its differences with Germany in a peaceable manner.

28 BODIES FOUND; HASTE DEMANDED

Survivors and American Agents Ask a More Vigorous Search —Company Can't Get Tugs.

FEAR TO SEND WARSHIPS

16 Bodies Brought In to Queenstown, Found Two Miles West of Disaster—Two Americans.

CROWDS SCAN THE FACES

Mournful Spectacle Repeated as Bodies of Women and Children Are Brought Ashore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—The bodies of sixteen victims of the Lusitania disaster were brought in today on the Dutch tug which went out yesterday afternoon to search about the spot where the Lusitania was sunk. A small group of people formed a reverent guard about the gangway over which the rough seamen tenderly carried the sad cargo they had brought. A pale, weeping Sister of Mercy was among the waiting through. There were soldiers and sailors and a few who traveed to Queenstown to ook for reatives and who momentarly ganced upon the faces of the dead as they were brought up from the ship.

Three women were borne out, fully clad—one elderly, with gray hair; another upon whose left hand was a wedding ring, and a third, who was young and wore no rings. There were two other women and nine men. One wore his wedding ring and across his waistcoat there was a heavy gold watch chain. Afterward three sailors followed quickly, each bearing a child in his arms—two little girls, with straight, sea washed hair, and a little lad, whose fair hair still clung in short curls about his face. He was wearing a cream combination suit of knitted wool, such as little boys go to bed in.

One or the children has been identified as Bessie Bretherton, whose mother was a survivor of the disaster and left for her home in England after giving up all hope of the little girl's being saved. One of the women is Miss Ella Woods Lawrence, who was travelling from Winnipeg along with Mrs. Burke of New York, both having volunteered for services under the Serbian Red Cross. The tug also picked up a wicker chair and wicker lounge, which were found floating.

As the last child was carried ashore there was issuing the gateway on the wharf a coffin, covered with a Belgian flag, borne upon a cart, behind which walked four Belgians with bared heads. They had been to claim the body of Mme. de Page, who was sailing on the Lusitania from America, where she had been on a mission for the Red cross Society of her land. I heard an American doctor who was aboard say last night that Mme. de Page, even after the ship was obviously sinking, was calmly bandaging the injured hand of a friend.

The Lusitania survivors who have sufficiently recovered to resume their journey generally carry some relic. Often it is a lifebelt to which they owe their lives. I asked an American, who was limping in his shirt and trousers to the railway station with a lifebelt slung on his back whether he meant to keep the bulky memento, "you bet," he said. "It saved me, and I'll stick to it."

Among those who left Queenstown today was Lady Allen, who is still suffering and was taken to a hospital in Dublin.

Found Twenty Miles Away.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—The identification of ten of the sixteen dead picked up during the night by the Dutch tug Poolzee, chartered by the Cunard Company, twenty miles west of the spot where the Lusitania was sunk, was the only incident of the day tending to relieve the depressing routine. Queenstown is silently busy preparing to remove the bodies recovered up to the present. Among the sixteen dead brought in by the tug only two were the bodies of Americans—Mrs. Edward Mason of Boston and Mrs. Delia Condon, wife of Terence Condon of New York. The American Consul claimed both and will send them to the United States.

Ten bodies from Baltimore and two from Castletownsend were expected to arrive at Queenstown this afternoon on the tug Flying Fox, but an obdurate Coroner insisted on a formal inquest before releasing them, and it was doubtful tonight when the bodies would reach here.

At this delay, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's English secretary, Webb Wade, entered a vigorous protest, saying he would motor to Baltimore, if he could expedite matters, yet he hesitated to take the trip, fearing to pass the bodies, which might be started for Queenstown at any moment.

There is considerable indignation among some of the survivors, who say that full measures to recover the floating dead have not been adopted, but the Cunard officails assert that it is almost impossible to charter tugs or other craft, as all of them have been commandeered by the British Admiralty. The tug Poolzee was found in this harbor only by chance.

There are plenty of British war craft available for the search, but it is considered that this would be inviting submarine attacks to cruise around the scene of the disaster.

The Poolzee went as far south as Cape Clear and brought back quantities of the Lusitania's lighter deck furniture. A misty rain was falling when the tug landed the dead. A small crowd stood uncovered as the bodies were carried into the Cunard offices. Three small children, only one of whom had been identified tonight, brought home the horror more than anything else. All three were found floating without life belts.

Ten Bodies at Baltimore.

The number of bodies of victims of the torpedoing of the Lusitania at Baltimore, a small seaport on the southern Irish coast, was increased this morning to ten. Two other bodies have been brought ashore at Castletownsend, near Baltimore. Of the bodies at Baltimore, six are of men and four of women.

The Cunard Line today dispatched a tug to Baltimore to bring all twelve bodies to Queenstown. Relatives of survivors who had planned to leave today are going to remain over, in the hope of the possibility of making further identifications. It is reported here that one of the bodies at Baltimore had on it papers bearing the name of Harrison, Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn., and that on another there was found the circular of a firm called Florence & Co., brush manufacturers in Connecticut. The tug dispatched yesterday evening by the Cunard Company to the scene of the disaster to look for bodies had not returned to Queenstown up to noon today.

The body of Albert Thompson of Toronto, brought in by an Admiralty trawler last night, was found drifing with wreckage near the coast not far from the scene of the Lusitania disaster, which leads to the hope that additional bodies may be found in that vicinity. Seven unidentified bodies also were landed at Baltimore, forty-seven miles southwest of Cork, but the weather conditions are such it is not considered probable many more will be found in that immediate vicinity, and all hope of finding further survivors now has been abandoned.

A current of from two and one-half to three knots races around Old Head Kinsale, and this has been augmented by a stiff east wind, which at the end of eight or nine days may carry bodies ashore around Cape Clear on the west Irish coast. The winds ordinarily prevailing would have brought bodies ashore on the Atlantic coast of Cornwall, England.

The Cunard Steamship Company, after much trouble, has sent a tug to the scene of the disaster, with instructions to run into the nearest cove and inform Cunard officials here if even a single body is found.

Bravery of American Men.

There are indications that the heavy death roll among the American men in the first cabin was due to a scarcity of life belts, many of them having given the life preservers they had obtained to helpless women. There is a preponderance of testimony that no American man got into a boat until after he had been thrown into the water.

Webb Wade, secretary of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has not yet been able to arrange with the authorities to comply with his request that all necessary tugs be chartered at the expense of the Vanderbilt family to search for other bodies as well as that of Mr. Vanderbilt. Until he heard the story of Dr. Owen Kenan of New York, Mr. Wade believed his employer had entered one of the boats published against the side of the ship, but Dr. Kenan's story is so definite it is accepted generally as the correct version of Mr. Vanderbilt's last moments aboard the ship.

When the Lusitania was in her death throes there was no cooler group aboard than that composed of Mme. Marie Depage, Herbert S. Stone, Lindon W. Bates, Jr., and Dr. J. T. Houghton. The last named was the only survivor of the party. This little band guided women and children, supplied life belts, bound up the wounds of other passengers and then plunged hopelessly into the sea, having given up their own life preservers.

Another throng of anxious friends and relatives arrived here last night, but the chances of identifying more of the dead are remote, as the great pits in the cemetery are filled with those buried as unknown, while other bodies which come ashore soon will be beyond identification.

Probably the most unconcerned of the survivors is the eight-months-old son of Mrs. H. Booth. The mother lost her life, but the father has been located at a hotel in Ottawa. The baby was picked up from the water, but apparently is suffering no ill-effects. A number of the survivors recognized the infant, and remembered that the father had remained behind in Canada. An aunt of the infant, who is in England, will take charge of him.

A pathetic case is that of Mollie Mainman, aged 16, and the seven-year-old twins, Elizabeth and Edwin Mainman, who lost their father, A. R. Mainman; their mother, and two brothers. The family was on the way to Chester, England, to take possession of an estate there which had been bequeathed to them. The children were taken in charge by a lawyer.

PAGE AIDS RESEARCH.

Consul Appeals to Him for "Really Effective Measures."

LONDON, May 11.—Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, has received a message from Wesley Frost, the American Counsul at Queenstown, urging him to make clear to the Cunard company and to the British Admiralty that "really effective measures to recover the 1,100 missing bodies from the Lusitania are imperative."

In this connection Mr. Page said today that the Embassy was doing everything possible to expedite the recovery of bodies and that he had assurance from the Admiralty and the company that they were doing and would continue to do the same.

The Embassy has taken steps to have the bodies of Americans embalmed, and upon identification it will see that they are returned to America.

MOST INJURED DOING WELL.

Cunard Line Reports on Those in Queenstown Hospitals.

The Cunard officials at 7 o'clock last evening gave out the following statement on the condition of hospital cases at 7:30 P. M. Monday:

JOSEPH MYERS, suffering from broken leg and ribs, bronchitis; removed to Golding's Nursing Home, 18 Patrick Place, Cork; progressing as well as can be expected.

AUGUSTUS SWARTE, discharged; now at Queen's Hotel.

ALLEN BARNES, left.

BESSIE BARBOUR, left.

RUTH LOGAN, fit to be discharged.

Mrs. F. S. HAMMOND, removed to Nursing Home, care of Golding, 18 Patrick Place, Cork; suffering from nervous prostration.

MARGARET TUOHY, fit to be discharged.

ROBERT DUNCAN, fit to be discharged.

JANE HOGAN, injured ankle; expected to leave for home tomorrow.

Mrs. FERRIER, suffering from exposure and shock; doing well; is going to Queen's Hotel probably tomorrow.

Mrs. M. S. MORREL, suffering from shock; doing well; is waiting to hear from daughter in London.

Mrs. W. CHAPMAN, doing well; will be fit to travel tomorrow.

WILFRED KENNAWAY, suffering from shock and bruises; progressing satisfactorily; will be in hospital some days.

Miss C. M. E. LEIPOLD, proposes to travel tomorrow.

ANDREW FAULDS, discharged yesterday.

MATTHEW MUIR, discharged today.

D. E. HANES, progressing satisfactorily.

Mrs. MARY WAKEFIELD, suffering from shock and bruises; is progressing satisfactorily; will be in hospital some days.

ALICE MIDDLETON, progressing very favorably; doctor states she is now out of danger.

FRANK HOOK, (boy,) broken thigh; will be in hospital some weeks; his father is remaining here.

HERBERT LIGHT, discharged.

ANDREW McDERMOTT, contusion of left knee; to remain in hospital for a week or two.

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, suffering from loss of fingers; is progressing satisfactorily.

ARTHUR SHEPPERSON, left.

HUGH McFADDEN, left.

F. S. JUDSON, suffering from contusions of legs; is progressing favorably.

W. STARCH, suffering from injured ribs; must remain in bed some days.

Mrs. DIXON, suffering from contusions of shoulder; is progressing satisfactorily.

GEORGE GORDON, injured rib; progressing satisfactorily.

JAMES J. LEARY, fractured ankle; progressing favorably.

CHICAGO GETS MORE NEWS.

Maid Reports "Safe and Well"—Mrs. Willey's Body Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—One message telling of escape came to Chicago people interested in Lusitania passengers today. It read: "Safe and well," and was from Agnes Crosbie, a maid in the home of Ainslie C. Bell of Wilmette. She was one of a party of four girls who went abroad to visit their old homes in Scotland. With the exception of Agnes Smith, employed by Mrs. Bernard Mayer of Glencoe, all of the party are now known to be safe.

A telegram was received by Robert J. Thorne, Vice President og Montgomery, Ward & Co., which said that the body of Mrs. Catherine E. Willey had been identified. The message was from the London office of Swift & Co., and said arrangements were being made to send the body on as soon as necessary formalities were completed.

Mrs. Willey was Mrs. Thorne's mother. She has made her home in Paris for the last six years, but continued to visit her daughter annually at her home in Lake Forest.

Failure to receive any word of Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon caused Chicago relatives to abandon hope that she still was alive. They cling, however, to the hope that her bodyma y be found and identified, and have cabled to Queenstown asking that Mr. Plamondon's body be held one more day before it is sent to America.

ADMITS LOSS OF PRESTIGE.

English Naval Writer Wants More Light from Admiralty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—A. H. Pillen, who is among the most highly considered naval writers here, concludes an article in The Westminster Gazette today on the loss of the Lusitania, wherein he examines the criticisms of the Admiralty:

"The counter campaign of which we have heard so little and hoped so much does seem to have driven the German submarines from the Channel, but nearly thirty of our trawlers have now been sunk in the North Sea and two liners, each exceeding 5,000 tons displacement, were sunk on Friday in addition to the Lusitania.

"The case of the Lusitania makes the efficiency of the defensive campaign something more than a domestic matter. The murder of over 100 Americans, who intrusted their lives to a British ship, may be the last and final blow to Germany's claim to be a civilized country, but it is also a serious blow to British prestige, and we shall await with the utmost anxiety the explanations which the Admiralty and the Cunard Company will offer."

TO MANAGE FROHMAN ESTATE.

London Legal Representative Named to Act Temporarily.

LONDON, May 11.—Westcock Woolridge, legal representative in this country of Charles Frohman of New York, one of the victims of the Lusitania disaster, was appointed receiver and manager of Mr. Frohman's estate by the Chancery Court today on an application made by Dion Boucicault, who is a creditor to the extent of $2,500.

This appointment is made to cover only the period until a personal representative can take charge of the estate, Mr. Frohman having died intestate, according to a statement made to the court.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Marc Klaw, who arrived today from Honolulu, made this statement concerning the death of Charles Frohman on the Lusitania:

"The loss of Charles Frohman means more to the theatrical profession than can be appreciated for the moment. He was a citizen of the world, possessing all the simplicity of greatness. He had fine ideals. My heart goes outin deep sympathy for the loss sustained by the many to whom he was not merely a manager, but a dear counselor and friend."

MOURN LUSITANIA VICTIM.

Mission Workers Plan Memorial for the Rev. Dr. James A. Beattie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 11.—Six hundred members of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America were in attendance at the annual convention today at the historic First Reformed Church of this city. A touch of sadness prevailed, because Dr. James A. Beattie, one of the missionaries in the Indian field, was lost with the Lusitania. Dr. Beattie and his wife had been on a furlough to this country. The collection at the afternoon session will be given as a memorial to Dr. Beattie. Among the missionaries here today were Mrs. F. Calverly of Arabia, Mrs. Do Pree of China, and Miss Moulton of Japan.

Mrs. David James Burrell, wife of Dr. Burrell of New York, presided and made a plea for the missionary world. Legacies of $1,000 from Mrs. Anton Raven and $600 from Mrs. Abbie J. Bell, both of New York, for missions, were announced. Addresses were made by Mrs. J. Campbell White, former missionary; Mrs. George Sherwood Eddy of New York, and others.

HEARS OF BROTHER'S DEATH.

Mrs. J. F. Fenton Ill from Shock of Loss of George La Page Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 11.—Mrs. John F. Fenton, wife of the rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church here, received word this morning that her brother, George La Page Vernon, his arms locked with those of his sister-in-law, Miss Rita Jolivet, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Charles Frohman, went into the ocean with them when the Lusitania sank. According to this message received by Mrs. Fenton, her brother was drowned. It was while Vernon stood with his companions that Mr. Frohman said: "Why should one fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Mr. Vernon has an aged mother living in Worcester, Mass., who is unaware of his having sailed. Another brother is the Rev. Theodore Butler of Haddon Heights, N. J. Mrs. Fenton is seriously ill from shock as a result of her brother's death.

A. L. HOPKINS GIVEN UP.

S. M. Knox, Traveling Companion, Reports Safe Arrival in London.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—In a cablegram addressed to his wife, S. M. Knox, President of the New York Shipbuilding Company, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, today informed her of his safe arrival in London.

Albert Lloyd Hopkins, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, was a traveling companion of Mr. Knox. The latter in his message adds these words: "Am convinced Hopkins is lost."

This news would appear to settle the fate of Mr. Hopkins. His name appeared on the steamship passenger list as Arthur Hopkins, but his friends say that this is an error, and that the Hopkins listed is really the Newport News shipbuilder.

R. W. CAIRNS SAVED.

Doubt as to Lusitania Passenger Is Cleared Up.

A cablegram was received at the Cunard offices yesterday announcing that Robert W. Cairns was among the surviving saloon passengers of the Lusitania. This name was received among the other survivors at the offices on Saturday, but owing to the fact that his name was not on the regular list the officials thought an error had been made in transmission and that the name was meant for "Robert W. Crooks."

Since that time many inquiries have been received about the safety of Mr. Cairns, and a message was cabled to Queenstown inquiring as to his identity. The message received yesterday stated that Mr. Cairns had boarded the Lusitania at the last minute and paid his passage to the Purser, so that his name did not appear among those of the saloon passengers.

DREAMED OF THE DISASTER.

Prof. Holborn, Who Escaped, Had Three Visions of Attack on Lusitania.

According to T. A. Shaw, a publisher of 33 Lincoln Terrace, Yonkers, one of the passengers on the Lusitania dreamed that she would be torpedoed and be lost. Mr. Shaw said yesterday that Professor P. B. Stoughton Holborn, an English are lecturer of Oxford University, who had been lecturing in this country for almost a year, had dreamed of the Lusitania's being torpedoed on at least three occasions, but nevertheless he sailed on that ship.

Mr. Shaw received a cablegram yesterday from Professor Holborn saying that he had been rescued and was safe ni England. Professor Holborn had lived at the home of Mr. Shaw up to the time he sailed.

AUSTRALIAN ANGER STIRRED.

Premiers Propose to Try German Naval Heads for Murder.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 11, (via London.) — "The deep indignation felt throughout Australia at the sinking of the Lusitania should find immediate expression in increased participation in the war," was a statement contained in a resolution adopted yesterday at the conference of Australian Premiers.

The conference also agreed to the suggestion of Premier Holman of New South Wales that a recommendation be made to the Imperial Government that Great Britain shall not agree to any peace terms which do not guarantee that officers of the German Admiralty responsible for the orders given to submarines be handed over for trial before British juries, charged with murder on the high seas.

IF YOU ARE **DEAF** THE HARPER, ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will prove invaluable to you
294 Washington St., Boston. 305 5th Av., New York.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND AGAINST GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

meat traders at Smithfield. The decision applies whether the Germans are naturalized British subjects or not. Large printed cards bearing the words "No business transacted with Germans" have been displayed along avenues of stalls in the market. The question is being dealt with by a committee of traders, one of whom stated yesterday:

Ban On German Traders.

"It was felt we should follow the lead which was given by the Stock Exchange, and the result is that nearly every trader has applied a ban. The only ones who have not yet done so are a few American and Dutch salesmen."

When a few Germans attended at the market yesterday they got such a hostile reception from the porters that they hastily cleared out. The carters are stated to be determined not to deliver meat at shops of Germans.

A similar boycott against alien enemies is in force at Covent Garden Market. One of the leading dealers stated in an interview yesterday:

"We are tolerating no Germans here now. We have not a single German salesman in the market, nor have we any German buyers. They know we would not tolerate them. Every salesman, especially in the fruit market, has been dead against the Germans ever since the war broke out."

The following notice was posted in the Royal Exchange yesterday:

"In view of the terrible atrocities recently perpetrated by Germany, it is especially requested that Austrians and Germans, even if naturalized, will please abstain from being present at meetings held on 'Change Tuesdays and Thursdays."

Last night about 200 members of the Stock Exchange formed in a procession in front of the Royal Exchange and marched via King William Street, London Bridge, and the south side of the Thames to the holses of Parliament to demand the the internment of all Germans. A second procession was piloted by way of the Embankment. There were scenes of great enthusiasm when the object of the procession became known, and all the way to Westminster vast numbers joined in the march, women as well as men taking a prominent part in the ranks.

Official Action Sought.

A lobby correspondent writes that various members who had taken part in meetings went on to the House of Commons at about 8 o'clock. They first asked to see Sir Henry Dalziel, who conferred in the Central Hall with a deputation of four, two of whom were Freemen of the City. They represented that the feeling against aliens was rising fast in the city, and expressed their belief that if something further were not done there would be riot and perhaps murder in London. Very shortly after they asked that every German, Austrian, and other enemy alien, naturalized or otherwise, should be interned for the period of the war.

Some members of the deputation said that unless or until this was done, an attempt would be made to stop recruiting, and that an organization was being formed to advote this, but on this point there was a division of opinion. Sir Henry said he was strongly in favor of stricter measures being taken and believed the Government would be obliged to take this view. He promised to raise the matter on motion for adjournment of the House, according to Exchange members.

A message on the subject is to be brought prominently before the notice of the public. The Lord Mayor, it is said, has offered the use of Mansion House for a public meeting on the subject tomorrow, but protest meetings will probably be held in many parts of London and the city.

Deputation also saw Sir John Simon in his private room and made similar representations to him. It was stated that those who had taken a prominent part in the movement were representatives of the Stock Exchange and the metal, rubber, and timber industries.

Victims of Unjust Attacks.

An aftermath of anti-German rioting in Liverpool which was renewed only to a minor extent yesterday reveals a pathetic side of the outbreak. Several of the victims of the attack and suspicion are now advertising, offering rewards from five to a hundred pounds to any one who can disprove their cleams to British or friendly nationality.

One tradesman, who had three shops attacked, declares he was born in Liverpool and denies any foreign descent or extraction. Another reveals himself as a naturalized Russian, with an English-born wife, while in a third case a woman who has been subjected to annoyance pleads that she is an Irishwoman and the widow of an Italian.

Workmen Oppose Germans.

LONDON, May 11.—Never before since the war began has such a wave of anti-German feeling surged through the country as at present. It is due entirely to the sinking of the Lusitania.

Before the adjournment of the House of Commons this evening, Sir Henry J. Dalziel urged the Government to intern all alien enemies. While Lord Charles Beresford expressed the view that unless some definite policy were adopted, "There would be very serious doings in the country." Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the House, also spoke of the seriousness of the situation. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, said the matter would be considered by the Cabinet tomorrow and a statement made to the House of Commons Thursday.

Workmen in the industrial district are refusing to labor alongside men of German birth, whether they are naturalized or not. In many towns the premises occupied by Germans have been stoned and damaged or destroyed, and even the Exchanges in London and provincial towns, which hitherto had permitted persons with German blood in their veins to retain their memberships, are taking the drastic step of barring the doors to them, regardless of all considerations.

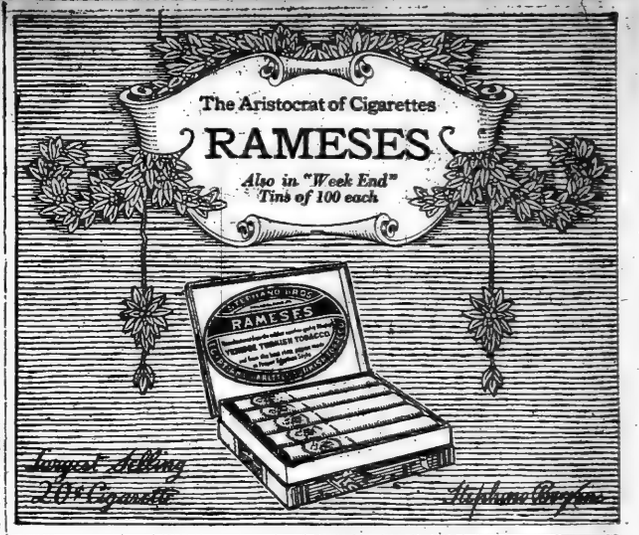
There have been riots in Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, and Birkenhead. In Liverpool the Germans have been interned, and those who are naturalized subjects of Great Britain have been advised to go to interior towns or seek internment. Many of them have decided upon the latter course.

A demand is being made by the newspapers that all the 25,000 Germans still at large should be treated similarly. This evening deputations from the Stock Exchange, the Baltic Exchange, Lloyd's, and the Corn Exchange, following a meeting on the steps of the Royal Exchange, marched to the House of Commons and presented a petition to the Attorney General which called attention to the "grave danger that exists by allowing alien enemies to remain at large in the country." A public meeting will be held at the Mansion House on the subject of alien enemies. It will be the forerunner of meetings of protest which are to be held all over the country.

An official list posted today on the London Stock Exchange showed that about 600 members of the Exchange would not apply for re-election for the current year. In normal times the Stock Exchange has a membership of 5,000.

MANCHESTER, England, May 11.—Buildings in Manchester and Salford occupied by German firms were attacked by crowds today, and considerable damage was done. At other places workmen refused to accept employment from alien enemies and in consequence some establishments conducted by Germans were closed.

The Directors of the Manchester Stock Exchange asked members of German, Austrian or Turkish birth, whether or not naturalized, to refrain from using the Exchange.



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for
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GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Are you Moving? —If so, our

Office Furniture Sale

Should be of great interest to you

MANUFACTURERS who have found themselves overloaded, and needing cash, have come to us knowing that we operate six stores and had ample CAPITAL to buy their entire stock. During the past year we have bought 100 carloads of desks, chairs and tables at about ONE-HALF the wholesale price. Our customers get the benefit of these prices. The goods we offer in this sale are first quality, and we GUARANTEE EVERY PIECE.

We are selling desks, chairs, tables and miscellaneous piece

40% to 50% Less than regular retail prices.

LOOK EVERYWHERE: then come here and examine our sale pieces and prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store: 380 Broadway, cor. White St.
Branch: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal.

"My doctor, too, advised Sanatogen—"

PERHAPS it came as a surprise when you learned that your friend was a staunch believer in Sanatogen, and that *his* doctor has recommended it for *him*, too. You thought yours was an isolated case, perhaps—and instead you found yourself one of the thousands being directed to better digestion, strengthened nerves and reinvigorated energy by the upbuilding and tonic effects of Sanatogen.

But it is not a surprise to us. We know Sanatogen is most—and best—advertised by word of mouth. The use of Sanatogen is spread broadcast by the good it does. Its users are its friends—sincere, enthusiastic, grateful.

Else why should so many famous people—like John Burroughs, Gilbert Parker, Lady Somerset, Colonel Watterson, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, for instance—people whose very names instill confidence—be so willing to tell over their own signatures of the good Sanatogen did them? Why should more than 21,000 physicians write, as they have written, so sincerely, often even enthusiastically of their belief in Sanatogen?

Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, M.S., Ph.D., the well-known research chemist of New York, writes: "The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

But—if you know you need the help that Sanatogen gives—why should you wait for a friend to recommend it to you? Surely the overwhelming testimony in behalf of Sanatogen should convince you that it will help *you*.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere from $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for a Free copy of "Nerve Health Regained." If you wish to learn more about Sanatogen before you use it, write for a copy of this booklet, beautifully illustrated and comprising facts and information of the greatest interest. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York.

A successful national advertiser said to us:

"My copy must talk the way I do and folks must believe in it and in me before it will sell my goods."

The only traceable "earmarks" of Batten-made advertisements are found in our customer's cash box.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

65 LUSITANIA DEAD ARE NOW IDENTIFIED

And Also 22 Members of the Crew from the Bodies Recovered from Sea.

MANY ARE STILL UNKNOWN

Names of the Dead Passengers Now Identified as Furnished by Cunard Line and Consul.

According to figures furnished by the Cunard Company, there were 764 survivors from the Lusitania, of whom 462 were passengers and 302 members of the crew. The latest reports of the company were that 144 bodies had been recovered. Of this number 65 have been identified as bodies of passengers and 22 as bodies of the crew, making a total of 87 identified dead and 57 unidentified. Of the surviving passengers 30 are reported as injured and of the crew 17 are injured.

Here is a list of 65 identified dead, made up from names furnished by the Cunard Line and by Consul Frost, of Queenstown:

A.
AITKEN, JAMES, Chicago.
ARTHUR, GEORGE, Minneapolis, Minn.
B.
BARROW, Mrs. MARY, (Address not given.)
BEATTIE, the Rev. JAMES, New York.
BRODERICK, CARLTON J., Boston, Mass.
BROOKS, ROBERT W. (No address given.)
BROWN, Mrs. M. C., New York.
BROWN, W. H. (Possibly H. H. No address on passenger list.)
BULL, Mrs. J. H., Hamilton, Ontario.
BUSVINE, W. R., New York.
C.
CALLON, PATRICK, Chicago.
COMPTON, HUGH. (No address given.)
CONDON, Mrs. DELLA, New York.
COPPING, GEORGE R., Toronto, Canada.
CORRIGAN, MARGARET. (Address not given.)
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto, Canada.
D.
DE PAGE, MME. A., Belgium.
DRISCOLL, CORNELIUS. (May be Timothy —address not given.)
E.
ELLIS, EDWARD. (No address given.)
F.
FERNER, (Infant child of Mrs. A. H. Penticton, Can.
FOLEY, ARTHUR. (Probably A. R. Trenton, N. J.)
FOLEY, MICHAEL. (Address not given.)
FROHMAN, CHARLES, New York.
G.
GRUNSTON, Miss MARY. (Address not given.)
H.
HANSON, MARY. (Probably Mrs. Samuel of Pawtuckett, R. I.)
HANSON, SAMUEL, Pawtuckett, R. I.
HARE, Miss BESSIE, New York.
HORTON, Mrs. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
J.
JOHNSON, Mrs. (Address not given.)
JONES, F. T. (Probably I. T. Wales.)
JONES, F. L., England.
K.
KELLEHER, MARY. (Address not given.)
KING, Mrs. FRANCES, Lockport, Ill.
KING, T. B., New York.
L.
LUCK, Master Kenneth T., Worcester, Mass.
M.
McBRIGHT, Miss. (No address given.)
McDONALD, Mrs. AMELIA. (No address given.)
MAINMAN, JOHN. (Probably J. V., of Edmonton, Alberta.)
MASON, Mrs. STEWART, Boston, Mass.
MEANEY, GEORGE P. (No address given.)
MITCHELL, W. D., Newark, N. J.
N.
NAUMANN, F. G., New York.
NEWMAN, F. J. (No address given.)
P.
PAYNTER C. E., Liverpool, England.
PEARSON, Dr. F. S., New York.
PHAIR, Canon E. E., Winnipeg.
PLAMONDON, CHARLES A., Chicago.
R.
ROBERTS, W. ANDERSON, (no address given.)
ROBSON, Miss A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ROCHE, JAMES. (no address given.)
ROSE, F. J., Baltimore.
S.
SHEEDY, PATRICK, (no address given.)
SHYMER, Mrs. R. D., New York.
SOMAIL, MR. DAVID, New York.
SPILLMAN, J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
STEPHEN, Mrs. G. W., Montreal.
T.
THOMPSON, ALBERT, Toronto.
TRUMBULL, ISAAC F., Bridgeport, Conn.
TUCKT, TUNIP, (no adress given.)
TYERS, FREDERICK, Nottingham, England.
W.
WALKER, W. W., (no address given.)
WATSON, Mrs. W. W., (probably Mrs. WALLACE, Montreal, Canada.)
WILLEY, Mrs. CATHERINE E., Lake Forest, Ill.
WILLIAM, FRED T., (no address given.)
YEATMAN, CHARLES, New York.

CROWD AT OFFICE DWINDLES.

Few Ask at Cunard Line for News of Survivors.

Only six persons called at the Cunard office yesterday when the doors opened at 9 o'clock, as it was announced on the previous night there was little hope of any more survivors being picked up along the Irish coast.

The clerks told callers who inquired for news of relatives that no additional names had been received. Inquiries were made for Joseph Levinson, Jr., who was booked from the Hotel Knickerbocker, and who was reported from London among the saved. The Cunard officials said that his name was not on their list of survivors.

ROOSEVELT FOR PROMPT ACTION

Ex-President Says We Must Remember There Are Worse Things Than War.

WHEN PEACE IS WORTHY

Only When It Is the Handmaiden of Righteousness and National Self-Respect.

READS WILSON'S SPEECH

And Says China Is Entitled to Draw All the Comfort She Can from It.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 11.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt announced today what action, in his opinion, this country should take toward Germany because of the sinking of the Lusitania. Colonel Roosevelt earnestly said that the time for deliberation was past, and that within twenty-four hours this country could and should take effective action by declaring that all commerce with Germany forthwith be forbidden and that all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England, and "the rest of the civilized world."

Colonel Roosevelt said that for America to take this step would not mean war, as the firm assertion of our rights could not be so construed, but he added that we would do well to remember that there were things worse than war.

The Colonel has been reading President Wilson's speech carefully, and what seemed to impress him more than anything else was this passage from it:

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Asked if he cared to make any comment upon the speech of the President, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I think that China is entitled to draw all the comfort she can from this statement, and it would be well for the United States to ponder seriously what the effect upon China has been of managing her foreign affairs during the last fifteen years on the theory thus enunciated.

In China's Position.

"If the United States is satisfied with occupying some time in the future the precise international position that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act on this theory. But it cannot act on this theory if it desires to retain or regain the position won for it by the men who fought under Washington and by the men who, in the days of Abraham Lincoln, wore the blue under Grant and the gray under Lee.

"I very earnestly hope that we will act promptly. The proper time for deliberation was prior to sending the message that our Government would hold Germany to a strict accountability if it did the things it has now actually done. The 150 babies drowned on the Lusitania; the hundreds of women drowned with them, scores of these women and children being Americans, and the American ship the Gulflight, which was torpedoed, offer an eloquent commentary on the actual working of the theory that force is not necessary to assert and, that a policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water.

Right to Ship Arms.

"I see it stated in the press dispatches from Washington that Germany now offers to stop the practice on the high seas, committed in violation of the neutral rights that she is pledged to observe, if we will abandon further neutral rights, which by her treaty she has solemnly pledged herself to see that we exercise without molestation. Such a proposal is not even entitled to an answer. The manufacturing and shipment of arms and ammunition to any belligerent is moral or immoral according to the use to which the arms and munitions are to be put. If they are to be used to prevent the redress of the hideous wrongs inflicted on Belgium, then it is immoral to ship them. If they are to be used for the redress of those wrongs and the restoration of Belgium to her deeply wronged and unoffending people, then it is eminently moral to send them.

"Without twenty-four hours' delay this country could and should take effective action by declaring that in view of Germany's murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals, all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden, and all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England, and the rest of the civilized world. This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a power which, by its conduct, has shown willingness to use munitions to slaughter American men and women and children. I do not believe the assertion of our rights means war, but we will do well to remember there are things worse than war.

"Let us, as a nation, understand that peace is worthy only when it is the handmaiden of international righteousness and of national self-respect."

ROOSEVELT URGES VIGOR.

Failure to Act with Decision Failure of Duty, He Says.

Advance copies of an article entitled, "Murder on the High Seas," written by Theodore Roosevelt on May 9—two days after the sinking of the Lusitania—were given out yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Magazine, 432 Fourth Avenue. The article, which was not to have appeared until the June number of the magazine, was made public yesterday with Colonel Roosevelt's consent. Here it is:

The German submarines have established no effective blockade of the British and French coast lines. They have endeavored to prevent the access of French, British, and neutral ships to Britain and France by attacks upon them which defy every principle of international law as laid down in innumerable existing treaties, including the Hague Conventions. Many of these attacks have represented pure piracy; and not a few of them have been accompanied by murder on an extended scale. In the case of the Lusitania the scale was so vast that the murder became wholesale.

A number of American ships had already been torpedoed in similar fashion. In one case the lives lost included those not only of the American Captain but of his wife and little daughter. When the Lusitania sank some twelve hundred non-combatants, men, women, and children, were drowned, and more than a hundred of these were Americans. Centuries have passed since any war vessel of a civilized power has shown such ruthless brutality toward non-combatants, and especially toward women and children. The pirates of the Barbary Coast behaved at times in similar fashion, until the civilized nations joined in suppressing them; and the pirates who were outcasts from among these civilized nations also at one time perpetrated similar deeds, until they were sunk or hung. But none of these old-time pirates committed murder on so vast a scale as in the case of the Lusitania.

The day after the tragedy the newspapers reported in one column that in Queenstown there lay by the score the bodies of women and children, some of the dead women still clasping the bodies of the little children they held in their arms when death overwhelmed them. In another column they reported the glee expressed by the Berlin journals at this "great victory of German naval policy." It was a victory over the defenseless and the unoffending, and its signs and trophies were the bodies of the murdered women and children.

Our treaties with Prussia in 1785, 1799, and 1828, still in force in this regard, provide that "if one of the contracting parties should be at war with any other power the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted." Germany has treated this treaty as she has treated other "scraps of paper."

But the offense goes far deeper than this. The action of the German submarines in the cases cited can be justified only by a plea which would likewise justify the wholesale poisoning of wells in the path of a hostile army or the shipping of infected rags into the cities of a hostile country; a plea which would justify the torture of prisoners and the reduction of captured women to the slavery of concubinage. Those who advance such a plea will accept but one counter plea—strength, the strength and courage of the just man armed.

When those who guide the military policy of a State hold up to the soldiers of their army, the "Huns," and the terror once caused by the Huns, for their imitation, they thereby render themselves responsible for any Hunnish deed which may follow. The destruction of cities like Louvain and Dinant, the scientific vivisection of Belgium as a warning to other nations, the hideous wrongdoing to civilians, men, women, and children in Belgium and Northern France, in order thereby to terrorize the civilian population—all these deeds and those like them, done on the land, have now been paralleled by what has happened on the sea.

In the teeth of these things, we earn as a nation measureless scorn and contempt if we follow the lead of those who exalt peace above righteousness, if we heed the voice of those feeble folk who bleat to high Heaven that there is peace when there is no peace. For many months our Government has preserved between right and wrong a "neutrality" which would have excited the emulous admiration of Pontius Pilate—the arch-typical neutral of all time. We have urged as a justification for failing to do our duty in Mexico that to do so would benefit "American dollars." Are we now to change faces and advance the supreme interest of "American dollars" as a justification for continuance in the refusal to do the duty imposed on us in connection with the world war?

Unless we act with immediate decision and vigor we shall have failed in the duty demanded by humanity at large and demanded even more clearly by the self-respect of the American Republic.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PARIS ALSO IS WATCHING.

Temps Advises That We at Least Dismiss von Bernstorff.

PARIS, May 11.—While the press continues to display intense interest in the sinking of the Lusitania, discussion in its editorial columns is now turning toward the political side of the tragedy and the probable attitude of President Wilson.

Much curiosity is displayed regarding the decision of the Washington Government. The Matin thinks that the least the United States could do would be to expel the German Ambassador.

DICKINSON FOR ACTION, BUT NO SNAP JUDGMENT

Taft's War Secretary Warns Public Against Preconceived Policies—Trusts Wilson.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War under President Taft, issued a statement today in which he said in part:

"I regard the possibilities of the destruction of American lives on the Lusitania as even more momentous to the nation than those involved in our civil war. * * * The outcome of the present condition may involve us in a career in comparison with which, looking to the life of our nation, the possibilities of the civil war were not comparable.

"It is not likely that Germany will disavow the purpose to destroy the Lusitania with full knowledge of the fact that this involved many American lives. In view of the result and the warning given by our Government to Germany, some proper action must be taken, or the American Government will incur the contempt of the world and the contempt of a vast number of its own people.

"What action should be taken should not be declared in advance by those who are not officially responsible to the whole people for the grave results that may follow. It would be unwise to have the public mind committed to particular lines of action before the Administration shall declare its purpose. * * * It is especially important that a period of calmness should intervene in order that our action may not be prompted by excitement and our judgment clouded by passion. In the present inflamed and ferocious state of the German mind, we could easily get into war.

"Some of those who are most forward in urging the Administration to extreme measures may be most backward if a time of great sacrifice shall come. If war comes, it should only be upon the condition that we are clearly in the right.

"I have great confidence in the President, and believe that he not only will sustain our national dignity, but will exhaust all peaceable means, consistent with our national dignity, before committing our country to war."

LONDON INTENT ON OUR DECISION

Deeply Interested in Probable Action on Lusitania, but Loth to Advise or Urge War.

COMMENT ON WILSON TALK

Misunderstood at First, but Now Appreciated—Official's View of How America Could Help.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—British interest in America's course in regard to the Lusitania outrage is universal and intense. Responsible opinion is agreed that not only is America the best judge of her own honor, but also that the United States Government can be relied upon to take the best method of vindicating it.

Discussion of the difficulties which beset President Wilson and speculation as to the action he will take are naturally keen. Equally, naturally, they are not always intelligent. One man in the street may ask why America doesn't declare war upon Germany, and another, with memories of Colonel Roosevelt's phrase, "an invertebrate policy," which he has read in his newspaper, roundly asserts that America isn't going to fight because it hasn't the spirit to fight.

Much, of course, might be made of this superficial sentiment, particularly as it finds expression occasionally in the printed word. One has only to talk with well-informed people, however, and read responsible newspapers to form the assured conclusion that the dominant feeling here is one neither of carping criticism nor scoffing nor reviling.

Not Seeking To Advise.

"It would be gratuitous folly," said The Star yesterday, "for us to presume to pass judgment upon either America's action or her inaction. Whatever she does or does not, we know that the soul of America is with the Allies in their defense of law and liberty and humanity. Her free press speaks with no uncertain sound about the Lusitania. So far as naval and military aid is concerned, we think the Allies must rely on their own strength. They value the moral support of the United States more than any help which America could give if she went to war with Germany."

Similarly, The Westminster Gazette said:

"Let us add that we are not reckoning on outside assistance to fight this battle. We know the difficulties and perplexities of the American Government. We can see strong reasons which impel them to withdraw from our affairs and limit their activities to the American Continent. We realize what they must feel when the necessity is imposed on them of keeping silence on an issue which shakes the whole world and tragically affects their own citizens.

"But this battle is, first of all, ours, and we will fight it through to the end with our own right hand, while gratefully accepting the encouragement and moral support which come to us from millions of good men on the other side of the Atlantic."

The President's speech at Philadelphia, reported in a Reuter message, which stated that President Wilson, in his passage about such a thing as a man being "too proud to fight," "spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the Lusitania tragedy," was placarded throughout London by the evening paper with the greatest circulation as "Wilson's amazing speech."

Two Views of "Too Proud To Fight."

The headline appealed to the average reader, and a characteristic comment of a man in the street may be quoted.

"Too proud to fight?" said he. "A man who is too proud to fight a mad dog is a man who skulks in the doorway when he sees one about."

An altogether different construction is put upon it by more thoughtful men. The Star thus interprets President Wilson's words:

"The guilt of those who murdered American citizens engaged in their lawful pursuits on board the Lusitania is so manifest that America can rely on the rightness of her cause without drawing the sword to defend it. America, in short, applies the principles of Tolstoy to this international crime.

"It is a lofty moral attitude, and it would be wrong to ascribe it to domestic expediency or opportunism, but the world expects America to uphold the elementary rights of humanity by word, if not by deed.

"President Wilson, we believe, will find another way than the way of war to justify all that America in the past has stood for, and that way will, we think, be a great way."

Officials Deprecate Urging Us.

A prominent Englishman, whose name, because of his official relations, cannot be quoted, has given THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent an intimate idea of how the Government regards the attitude of America in the crisis arsing out of the Lusitania tragedy.

President Wilson's speech in Philadelphia is not regarded as reflecting his intentions respecting the policy which Washington will pursue in consequence of the killing of American passengers. That utterance, said this Englishman, is taken as a thing apart from the Lusitania. He went on:

"All England is naturally waiting to see what America will do. It would be extremely obnoxious for England in any way to suggest to the President at this time what he ought to do. For that reason no official of the British Government would think of expressing the slightest hint as to America's duty.

"America knows its own mind. In his own time the President will decide what is to be done.

"The officials of the Government here sincerely deprecate the editorials of some London newspapers, suggesting that America ought at once to declare war on Germany. Such editorials only work mischief, to my mind. Incalculable harm might be done by any assumption on the part of England that it could attempt to dictate or even influence America's policy. Only America itself can decide.

Says We Could Help Shorten War.

"As to a certain comment in the thoughtless press here that America can really not help in the war, let me say that that is a nonsensical assumption. Certainly America could aid in shortening the war by the influence which her actions would have on the wavering neutral nations of Europe, if in no other way.

"It is idle talk also to say that America would not be able to help in a military way, for her battleship fleet would be an immense aid.

"If America came into the war, it would be more quickly ended. There is no mistake about it. The immense financial resources of America would be a powerful factor

"The Allies can win without America. They're bound to win, but that is not the point. America in her own wisdom will say if the war is to be brought to a quicker end."

WHY NAMES ARE CONFUSED.

Passengers Fail to Fill Out Forms Clearly, Say Cunard Agents.

The agents of the Cunard Line said yesterday that the mistakes which had been made in the lists of the survivors and the missing passengers of the Lusitania were chiefly due to the failure of the passengers to give the proper information at the time of booking.

All persons booking on any foreign steamship from any port in the United States are requested to fill out a form giving their full name, age, sex, nationality, address, and occupation.

As an example of the difficulty the Cunard Company has had in identifying the passengers by the lists made up after the sailing of the liner from New York, it was pointed out that Wickes Smith wrote his name as "O. W. Smith," E. A. Stokes, who was with his wife and child, was down as "E. A. Stocks;" Miss Christina Sarah Campbell was down as "Miss T. S. Campbell," and on a second slip for the baggage man at the pier it was written "Miss F. Campbell," while on the chief steward's table list it was Miss Tina S. Campbell." The agents here got her correct name from Queenstown for the first time.

The slips, after they have been filled in by the passengers, are sent to the Department of Commerce at Washington. During the voyage the purser collects the same information from the passengers and embodies them in his manifest for the immigration authorities on the other side.

The manifest made out by James A. McCubbin, purser of the Lusitania, went down with the ship. It was suggested yesterday that in the future all passengers' manifests be kept in the Captain's cabin in a water-tight case that would float in case the ship sank, and the log and other important papers be kept with it.

Atlanta Couple Lost.

ATLANTA, May 11.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hunter, of Atlanta, were among the Lusitania victims, according to a cablegram received here late last night by Mrs. Nellie Inglis, a sister of Mr. Hunter. The message came from Mr. Hunter's parents at Aberdeen, Scotland, and stated that the bodies were not recovered.

"America's Leading Surety Company"

STATEMENT OF CONDITION—APRIL 30, 1915.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
INVESTED ASSETS:			CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Stocks, bonds (Market Values) Collateral Loans, Mortgages and Real Estate		$5,753,046.45	Accounts payable (not due)		$104,506.82
CURRENT ASSETS:			DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Cash on hand	$624,882.45		Anticipated taxes on premiums	$44,474.36	
Accounts Receivable	421,671.36		Accrued commissions (not due)	161,153.61	
Outstanding premiums not over 90 days past due (actual)	707,536.61	1,754,090.42	Expenses Accrued	2,553.95	208,181.92
DEFERRED ASSETS:			CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND RESERVES:		
Accrued Interest		68,608.42	Reserve for Contingent Claims	$1,310,980.06	
			Reserve (Pro rata) for unearned premiums	2,141,807.31	
			Surplus	1,810,269.18	
			Capital Stock	2,000,000.00	7,263,056.55
		$7,575,745.29			$7,575,745.29

No deductions made for deposits required by insurance laws of various states.

Following items not included in computing above surplus:

Premiums over 90 days past due (actual)	$342,801.56
Premium Reserve Credit if on 50% basis	136,979.78
Salvage assets estimated to be worth over	100,000.00
Total	$579,781.34

Excluding the above, the surplus is *more than twice as great* as that of any other surety company writing no accident or liability insurance, and all of it (except $250,000) HAS BEEN EARNED.

Upon the recent examination of this Company (*no* hearing being asked on the report), the examiners reported the surplus to be $1,585,333.52 against $1,500,000 reported by the Company.

A company's free loss-paying power is its *surplus*. Our prosperity is wholly due to the loyalty of our *patrons*. Losses paid since organization over thirteen and one-half million dollars.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY
115 Broadway, New York

The Company that pays its losses promptly and liberally.

REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other surety company in the world

No "Cut" Rates. All Business STRICTLY Confidential. No Discrimination

WM. B. JOYCE, President

MISS ADDAMS IN LONDON.

Impressed by Wilson's Speech—To Speak on Women's War Duties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Miss Jane Addams has arrived in London and will devote the next few days to making speeches on the subject of women's duties during the war.

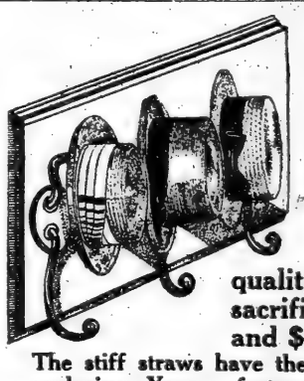
President Wilson's remarkable utterance on America's "special example of peace" greatly impressed Miss Addams.

"He is a splendid man," she said in an interview with a Daily News representative yesterday. "Although, as a citizen of a neutral State, I feel myself debarred from dictating a policy one way or the other, I hold the view that nothing can be settled by force; it will have to be settled by reason." Continuing, Miss Addams said:

"I have only been in London a few hours since my previous visit in 1906, when I returned to the scenes of my early life work in the East End. I have not yet had an opportunity of comparing the new with the old London. I am a strong supporter of woman suffrage, and, although I hope to see the women of England enfranchised, I see around me endless opportunities for social work which could be usefully performed while the vote is being won."

Miss Addams thinks British women, as well as the women of other nations, have a glorious opportunity during this war of exerting their influence on the younger generation.

Beyond attending the Women's International Congress in Kingsway Hall tomorrow night and revisiting the East End, Miss Addams said she was conducting no special mission in London and would probably sail for America at the end of the week.



They "get the hooks" reserved for the hats of the best-dressed men in New York—Young's of course; the smart straws at sensible prices—enough to ensure quality, not too much to sacrifice economy—$2, $3 and $4.

The stiff straws have the "fortified edge"—an exclusive Young feature—prevents breaking.

Leghorns, $4 & $6. Panamas, $5 up.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

The Only Improvement You Might Suggest

THERE is just one way in which every one of these Weber and Heilbroner Summer suits may be improved.

★ ★

That is by putting a smart New Yorker in it.

★ ★

We are rapidly improving most of them in this fashion—while many visitors are given the New York appearance by the same process.

If you appreciate ready-to-wear suits at $20, $25 and $30, which are direct copies of $70 suits, made by New York's master tailors—of fabrics closely resembling the originals in color, pattern and softness—these will be your choice.

★ ★

Other suits up to $40.
Top-coats, $25 to $40.

★ ★

The new Weber and Heilbroner "Taiho" straw hat, $3.

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Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1368 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave. Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

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Saks' Clothing for Critical Men

embodies the natural result of intensive and intelligent administrative methods in its production

At whichever of several prices you select a Suit, you have the satisfaction of knowing that it is absolutely CORRECT.

"A straight line is the shortest distance between two points." Its very directness imparts its character.

It is similar directness, straight-line methods, if you please, which gives to Saks' Clothing for men its character and worth.

Everything that goes into a Saks Suit is bought direct. Every process of designing, cutting, trimming and finishing is under our direct supervision. We pursue the even-gaited method of keeping busy *all* the time, rather than putting on pressure spasmodically. We employ a fine, skilled, contented corps of tailors. All of these important administrative methods are expressed in the style and quality of Saks Clothing. All of these direct-line economies are reflected in the prices.

That every man may find the best Suit which can be produced at the price he wishes to pay, we offer many lines at many prices. A showing of particularly excellent

Men's Suits from $28.00 to $45.00

Since we make every Suit we sell, what we say of our Clothing is true *all* the time and of *every* Suit. This cannot be said of Stores which buy from day to day "in the market" Clothing produced by various makers whose standards of excellence are as varying as the colors of the kaleidoscope.

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Not only that—it gracefully dispels other, and unpleasant, odors where it is burned. Prices are **15c** to **$1.00.**

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Floors?

Have You Considered Their Summer Coverings?

We are ready now with the fullest stocks and the most varied assortments of

Reed Mattings
Grass Rugs
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Etc., Etc.

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Red Dogwood, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Snow Ball, Bridal Wreath and other flowering shrubs too numerous to mention. Height 3 to 4 feet; 2 to 3 years old; each, **49c.**

Holland Rose Bushes—many varieties; each **10c**; dozen, **$1.00.**

Summer Flowering Gladiolus—a gardenful; 36 leading varieties for **25c.**

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A vigorous story of Alaska and the great Northwest. "Its freshness and originality make it well worth the reading."—*New York Times.*

"Richly colored and abounding in thrills."—*N. Y. World.*

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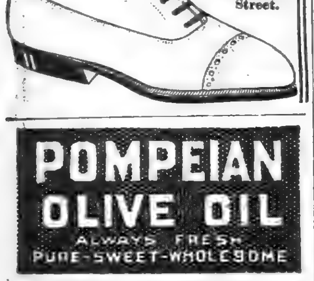

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ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

STOCKS GO SOARING ON WILSON SPEECH

Market Opens with Rush of Buying Orders, Which Carry Up Prices 2 to 6 Points.

U. S. STEEL UP $4 A SHARE

Traders Who Sold Securities on the Lusitania Tragedy Scramble to Buy Them Back.

The stock market community yesterday extracted much comfort from President Wilson's Philadelphia speech, and a rush of buying orders at the opening carried prices upward from 2 to 6 points. A substantial part of the demand evidently came from the covering operations of traders who sold stocks in Monday's break with the intention of buying them back cheaper in case more serious developments from the sinking of the Lusitania appeared over night. In this they were disappointed, and purchases made after business got well under way did not give them any advantage either, because practically half of the early advances were maintained until the close.

Steel opened with 5,000 shares simultaneously sold at prices extending over a point, from 53¼ to 54¼. At the top price the stock was full 4 points above the closing figure of the preceding day. The first sale of Bethlehem Steel was at 135, the second at 136, and the third at 137, the last representing an overnight gain of more than 4 points. Two thousand shares of Westinghouse were quoted on the tape at the start, selling from 88 to 89½, as compared with 83¾ at the close the night before. Reading advanced more than 9 points in fifteen minutes, and Atchison, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific quickly rose over 2 points.

The start was too impetuous, and the gains suffered some curtailment before the first hour had passed. The running of shorts to cover left a gap in the market's buying power, which was not filled by purchases for the rise. On the contrary, there was a distinct tendency in evidence among traders to lie back until official statements as to the Administration's course toward Germany came from Washington. Business slackened perceptibly toward noon, and the day's turnover of 574,000 shares was about half that of Monday. Net gains extending from 2 to 4 points were common, with the average close to the lower figure.

Talk of the chances of war dominated all other factors again in market quarters. After the first flush of the rise had passed traders were inclined to think that perhaps too much assurance had been read into President Wilson's words, and this view was supported by dispatches from Washington which stated that the Philadelphia address had not been intended to reflect the policy to be pursued in the Lusitania matter. While this caused a slackening of business, the fact that prices held up strongly showed that holders of stocks were not nervous over possibilities.

Seasoned brokers were of the opinion at the end of the day that the Monday decline had strengthened the underpinning of the market by removing many weakly margined long accounts. At the same time it was thought the short interest had been largely increased, despite the hurried covering of the morning, and on this premise was based the argument that the market was in better position to withstand disturbing news than it had been.

CONVENTION AVOIDS ACTION.

Constitutional Delegates Decide Not to Embarrass President.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—A proposition looking to formal action by the Constitutional Convention on the sinking of the Lusitania was discussed today at an informal secret conference, in which a majority of the most prominent men in the convention participated.

While there was considerable sentiment in favor of putting through a resolution denouncing the wanton destruction of so many American lives and demanding drastic action, the desire not to embarrass President Wilson led to the plan being dropped.

Among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are men who have wielded a decided influence in the foreign affairs of the United States and in the Cabinet. Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, has been both Secretary of State and Secretary of War. Henry L. Stimson was Secretary of War under President Taft, in whose cabinet George W. Wickersham, a Delegate at Large, was Attorney General. All these men today declined to comment either on President Wilson's Philadelphia speech or on the general situation.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, a Delegate at Large, said the United States had a duty to its own people and to the world to discharge.

"We have certain rights as neutrals, and those rights we must maintain," said Mr. Schurman. "American citizens have the right under international law to sail in ships belonging to neutrals or to belligerents. Belligerent vessels may be seized and destroyed, subject, however, to the condition that noncombatants must be notified and taken off first.

"So far I have skopen only of our rights as American citizens. Another fact of equal importance enters into the situation, however. The greatest progress we have made in the direction of civilization and in the direction of humanizing war—to the extent that war can be humanized—has been in what his been done to limit the ravages of war to actual combatants.

"Centuries ago the practice was to attack, pillage, and murder the entire population of a hostile country—men, women, and children. Unless the United States can contrive to maintain international law in its present integrity there is danger that the modern world will revert to barbarism.

"From the point of view of modern civilization the most menacing feature of the destruction of the Lusitania lies in the effacement of the distinction between combatants and noncombatants which has been firmly established as a principle of international law for centuries."

Seth Low, Louis Marshall, Edgar T. Brackett, former Judge Alonzo T. Clearwater, and Herbert Parsons, all delegates at large, declined to make any comment.

STUDENTS AGAINST WAR.

Sign Resolutions Urging Wilson to Continue Neutral Policy.

Students in seven colleges have signed their names to resolutions to be sent to president Wilson, expresing gratitude for his firm stand on neutrality and hoping that nothwithstanding the Lusitania incident, he would continue on the course pursued in relation to the war. The resolutions are from New York University, Cornell Medical School, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Union Theological Seminary, Barnard College, and the College of theCit y of New York.

The movement against the show of force to settle the Lusitania horror started at Columbia, where, on Friday, several hundred students sent an antimilitaristic message to the President as soon as the news of the catastrophe became known.

Earl G. Karsten, president of the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League, said yesterday that similar resolutions were being signed in Princeton, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Yale. The documents read in part:

"To the President of the United States:

"We, college students of Greater New York, do hereby express our confidence in the sagacity and patience of the President, and do declare that we firmly believe that the United States should continue the policy of neutrality as respects European affairs, which is has pursued in the past. We believe that occurences such as the sinking of the Lusitania, grave as they are, should have no power to emboil us in a war, and that we should pursue peaceful means of settlement rather than attempt warlike reprisals."

BLANKENBURG LAUDS WILSON.

Cheered by Knights of Columbus as He Extols Peace Message.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Mayor Blankenburg today addressed the delegates to the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus, and every time he mentioned the name of President Wilson and referred to the speech the President made here last night he was cheered.

The Mayor in welcoming the convention said:

"One of the most inspiring meetings I ever attended took place in Convention Hall last night. Thousands of Americans crowded the hall to welcome 4,000 recently naturalized citizens, and the spectacle was one never before held in this or any other country, for it came at a time when our citizens are undergoing a test. I am foreign born myself, and believe the foreign born owe a greater duty to the country than native born.

"To the new citizens of alien birth, as well as the thousands of others who thronged the hall, the President sounded a messag eof peace.

". our duty at this time to do all in our power to support the President, for he is confronted with a great task, which I am sure with the help of God he will accomplish, and the dark clouds now on the horizon will pass away, leaving the country in peace."

WHY THEY WIRED WILSON.

Young Men Felt He Wanted to Know the Public's Views.

A sense of duty prompted Elihu Root, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John G. Milburn, Jr., and a dozen other young men well known in New York, to telegraph President Wilson on Monday that the "national interest and honor" required adequate measures to obtain reparation for past violations by Germany of American rights, and to secure sure guarantees against future violations.

When some of those who signed the message were asked yesterday if they would explain how the idea originated and enlarge on the views expressed in the message, they said it spoke for itself. They added, however, that they believed the President wanted to know, and should know, the public mind just now. They felt it to be the duty of every man to make known his opinion. They did not doubt the ability of the President to form his own judgment and did not lack confidence in his determination to do the right thing.

When Mr. Root was asked if he would add anything about the Lusitania, he answered:

"You ask me what I think of the sinking of the Lusitania? I am satisfied, as a lawyer, that if the reports of the facts are true, it was contrary to the law of nations and was a most foul and barbarous act. What should be done to obtain redress and guarantees against a repetition of the act is a question for the President and his technical advisers. We all deeply feel that he should, and sincerely hope that he will, procure such reparation and guarantees, however grave may be the measures required."

Those who signed the message represent all political parties. Mr. Root, a son of ex-Senator Elihu Root, is a Republican, as is Cornelius Wickersham, son of George W. Wickersham, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Taft. John G. Milburn is a Democrat, as are Devereux Milburn, George S. Hornblower, and Philip Carroll. The Progressives included Robert L. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Crawford Bladgen.

ILLINOIS WITH PRESIDENT.

The Legislature Indorses Any Action He May Take in Crisis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—President Wilson was today assured by a vote of the Senate that the people of Illinois would indorse whatever action he might take "for maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation" in connection with the torpedoing of the Lusitania. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Senate, realizing as it does the gravity of the situation confronting President Wilson, and regretting the great loss of life of American citizens by the sinking of the Lusitania, conveys to him this message of assurance that the people of Illinois will indorse whatever action he may deem advisable to take for maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation and the preservation of the lives of its citizens.

A copy of the resolution was telegraphed to the President.

O'CONNELL PRAISES SPEECH.

Prelate Says It Should Be Read by Every American Organization.

BOSTON, May 11.—Cardinal O'Connell, in an address before the State convention of the Knights of Columbus today, warmly commended the views expressed by President Wilson in his speech at Philadelphia last night.

"That address," the prelate said, "ought to be read in ringing tones at your convention and at the meeting of every organization in America. Here is an expression of sentiment sublimely universal in tone and lofty human sentiment, which only makes our love of America greater because it founds itself on the natural love of every human heart for justice and truth, and eliminates sectional jealousy and discord.

"It is the expression of a noble heart and a truly illumined mind. It is sublimely catholic and national at the same time—the broad love for our fellow-man and the devotion to the country to which we have dedicated ourselves, while yearning for that eternal fatherland toward which our faith and hope are leading us.

"God bless our calm, noble, and high-minded President!"

WANTS 'PEACE AT ALL COST.'

German Socialist Organ Here Appeals to Workmen.

The New York Volkszeitung, the organ of the German socialists in America, yesterday issued the following peace appeal as a result of the torpedoing of the Lusitania:

"The expected results of the sinking of the Lusitania and the concomitant loss of life have come. The incitation to war has at last set in in America. * * *

"The workers can have no interest in a war. They stand to lose their all—lives, homes, jobs, families, happiness. Therefore it must be the duty of the American working men to fight the campaign of frenzy and hate.

"It is not a question of excusing the German act. That cannot be excused. But we cannot bring dead American passengers to life by sending unknown thousands of soldiers to early graves. After all, there are other methods of punishing Germany for wanton slaughter.

"'Down with war! Peace at all cost!' must be the slogan of the American workingman."

INDIA EXPRESSES HORROR.

Native Newspapers Astounded at "Such Ruthless Murder."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, May 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The cold-blooded brutality of the Lusitania affair has sent a shiver of horror through India. For some time natives had difficulty in grasping the fact that the ship was full of helpless non-combatants, and refused to believe that human beings could be responsible for such ruthless murder. The influential native organ, The Allahabad Leader, says:

"And this is Germany, the leader of culture and civilization! Humanity can do very well without this culture and civilization which only breed on a large scale the callous murderers who have thrust themselves upon the world's attention during the last nine months. May God soon rid the world of that Prussianism, which truly staggers humanity."

The native Bengale organ, Amrita Bazar, says:

"These cold-blooded barbarities, practiced by ruthless Germans, are indeed staggering, especially to the Indian mind. Chronicles of even the most sanguinary wars in this land contain no record of such unmitigated cruelty to combatant and non-combatant."

The Pioneer, representing English opinion, says:

"However one looks at it, it is impossible to regard the sinking of the Lusitania as a legitimate act of war. It was sheer murder, and woman and child murder at that. Both by word and deed the Germans have proclaimed to the world that it is not inconsistent with German honor to wage war on women and children."

The Statesman says:

"All that can be done is to realize that we are at war with an enemy as void of conscience as the guerrilla, and must shape our measures accordingly, carefully eschewing any imitation of his practices, but applying redoubled energy to crushing this eruption of barbarism in Europe."

WOULD OUTLAW GERMANY.

Hamilton Holt Points to Punishment More Effective Than War.

A specific program for the adjustment of the difficulties with Germany without recourse to war, coupled with an appeal to peace advocates to redouble their efforts in view of the Lusitania incident, was issued yesterday through the office of the American League to Limit Armaments in a statement by Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent and one of the council of the league. Mr. Holt says:

"This Lusitania crime is militarism at its worst. It simply means that in war all laws, even moral ones, are abrogated. To us in America, it should be the final and conclusive demonstration of what war and its possibilities are, and it should stimulate all of us who prefer law to outlawry in international relationships to work harder than ever for the utter abolition of war at the earliest possible moment.

"The thing to do in the present emergency is not to fight militarism with militarism, but with other methods, if there be such, and I think there is one other method which would inflict far greater punishment upon Germany.

"First, it would seem to be the duty of the United States to demand from Germany reparation for the wanton destruction of our citizens and pledges that such violations of international law and morality will not be repeated.

"Coincident with this demand, all neutral nations should be invited to confer with one another at Washington as to steps to be taken to maintain international law, to end this war, and to lay the foundations for international peace. This conference should make proposals to the belligerents looking toward peace, and if the proposals are not accepted, it should sit continuously, always ready to act as the peacemaker, until peace is restored.

"If Germany in the meantime accedes to our demands, that one situation is cleared up. If, however, Germany declines our demands, then it will be in order for the conference to decide whether the neutrals would treat Germany as an outlaw and cease all intercourse with her.

"This would be a far greater blow to Germany than if the neutrals were to enter actively into the war and, moreover, it prevents Germany from declaring war on the United States alone which, if she did, might be the very best possible thing for her, because if Germany and the United States were at war, we could not do her a bit of harm for at least six months, and while we were recruiting we would export no munitions, thus lessening the Allies' chance of success. So by calling the conference of neutrals we not only avoid the horrors and expense of war, but put a far greater pressure upon Germany than by the use of force—advantages in which all neutrals would share equally with us."

COMMENT ON THE LUSITANIA.

Editorial Views on the Position of the United States.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Profoundly as the people of this country are impressed by the horror of this disaster, we realize that the Lusitania is not another Maine; that the attack was not directed primarily against us, but against England, and that our Government should be depended upon to exact such reparation as we may have the right to demand. The pity of it is that no reparation will restore the lives so ruthlessly, and, it seems to us, so needlessly destroyed.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

We must not act either in haste, or passion. This catastrophe is too real—the flashlight it throws upon the methods and purposes of Germany is too appalling—to leave us in any doubt what awaits us as the bloody and brutal work goes on. Civilization should abjure its neutrality. It should rise as one mighty, God-like force, and, as far as its moral influence and physical appliance can be made to prevail, forbid the riot of hate and debauch of blood that, like a madman, is running amuck among the innocent and the unprotected.

From The Indianpolis Star.

There is little room to doubt that the Government at Washington will express in unequivocal terms the horror and disapproval that possess the universal American mind and heart at this ghastly deed. At the same time the only appeal of any promise is the appeal to the sword, and that appeal would be of doubtful avail as well as of staggering cost. It is time for serious thought rather than impassioned speech.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

International law is now a heap of junk, as all law becomes without a power to execute or enforce it. The time for neutral nations to have united in protest upon these maritime outrages was when the British, German, and French Admiralties began to mine the high seas and place therein the machines for destroying the lives and property of men of nations at peace with all the world.

It is most desirable that no repetition of this terrible occurrence takes place, and it is clearly within the powers of our Government to refuse clearance papers to any passenger vessel leaving our ports which carries American citizens and cargoes of arms, ammunition, and other contrabands of war at the same time.

If the cargoes of contraband of war go in belligerent vessels they go at the known risk, but our Government should forbid American citizens to go as passengers, or as members of the crew, upon vessels with such risks and dangers attending and impendnig.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

The Enquirer has not admitted that the United States note of Feb. 10, relating to the loss of American lives on American ships, applied equally to the loss of American lives on British ships. If it was the intent of the Government to limit the application to Americans sailing under the American flag, the international importance of the sinking of the Lusitania is correspondingly diminished.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

As to any moralizing over the depth of barbarism in which such a warfare is involving humanity, that may safely be left to the unofficial presentation of the American moods and conviction. There is no question that the country is at one in this matter. We are in a position to take the most lofty stand, and even to be calm, though stirred to the very roots of our national life and deeply concerned over our prestige as a great power. But as to the unequivocal resolution with which the Government and its military and naval chiefs responsible for the disaster shall be brought to book there can be no question.

From The Boston Globe.

Let the reply of the American people in this hour of gloom and heartache be in the words of Him who might, had we let Him, have spared us all these horrors: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The loss of the Lusitania is stunning, but when it is fully considered there will, doubtless, be an almost unanimous disposition to follow the Administration's lead and to refrain from making the Administration's position more difficult. The people have been sane till now. The sinking of the Lusitania should not and probably will not alter the national frame of mind.

From The Memphis News-Scimitar.

Much as we may condemn the sinking of the Lusitania from a humanitarian standpoint, from a national point of view it behooves the United States to remain cool. The Lusitania was owned by a British company and sailed under the British flag. Despite the loss of the lives of scores of Americans in this disaster, the destruction of the Lusitania cannot be construed as an act of war against the United States.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Everp patriotic American who is not passion-swayed beyond his power to think—and there is a class of mollycoddles among the jingoes that is carried off its feet in every crux with other nations—every thinking patriot, we repeat, will indorse the judicial attitude of the Administration in seeing first the full facts before demanding justice. And the highest love of country comports with the hope of a peaceful solution.

From The Boston Journal.

The wrongs that we have suffered at the hands of England can be paid for in money damages; the wrong done us by Germany cannot. We have no sympathy with the hysteria which shouts "pirates," "murderers," and "baby-killers," nor have we any sympathy with that pro-Ally-fostered sentiment which urges this country to go to war to preserve humanity and civilization, &c., from the ravages of the "mad dog of Europe." Bah! If this country goes to war it will be to preserve its national honor, the lives of its citizens or the integrity of its shores.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

We fear that those German-Americans who have been resourceful in inventing excuses for Louvain and Dinant, for Senlis and Rheims, will find a public far less easily convinced when they endeavor to show that American women and children and peaceful citizens, some of them perhaps en route to Germany, have been rightfully slaughtered because they dared to travel along a road over which the Kaiser had placed the skull and crossbones.

From The Duluth Herald.

The country is blessed today with a President who will not act in passion, but who will act in cool and calm judgment. The interests of the national honor are safe in his hands.

From The Birmingham News.

There is no doubt that American lives and property will henceforth be thoroughly safeguarded. It is now clear that the German Government is in the hands of leaders who are madmen in their desperation. The German papers appear to be approving this policy, but the mass of kindly German opinion will not approve it. In any event, the United States and the rest of the world must now realize the menace of Germany in its present control, and the rule of craziness must be met firmly, boldly, effectively.

From The Charlotte Observer.

The sinking of the Lusitania will bring the stern realities of the German blockade home to the world. There had been no reason to doubt the earnestness of the German intentions in regard to enforcing the war zone warnings. The main responsibility for the loss of the steamer rests with the company that sent her out.

From The Montgomery Advertiser.

In this horrible disaster the civilized world has been outraged. We may trust the President to deal with this crisis with a grave sense of his responsibilities to the American people, and with a due sense of their honor. There will be no hysteria in the handling by our Government at this grave crisis. We will play our part in this affair with dignity and with strength. Germany, it is evident, wishes to affront all civilization. She has succeeded.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Let there be no fires built in his rear to distract his attention from the situation before him. Let us prove ourselves worthy fellow-citizens of the calm, clear-eyed statesman in the White House, whose single aim and one prayer in this moment is the welfare of his countrymen.

From The New Haven Register.

None the less, this thing must be stopped, no matter what it takes in time or life or treasure. Piracy is outlawed. War of any sort, most of all war of this sort, is outlawed. The force of civilization and real humanity must eternally and thoroughly crush the outlaw for the good of the world.

From The Hartford Courant.

Apparently this horrible disaster concerns us as sympathetic human beings and arouses our wrath against Germany and against war. Our protests against such ways of fighting may well be loud and vigorous. But that is about all that we can do, except, of course, go on getting big "war contracts."

SHAME TILL END OF TIME.

Schneider Finds Few Historic Acts as Base as Sinking Lusitania.

Samuel R. Schneider of 43 West Thirty-sixth Street, guest at a conference of the Eastern delegates of the Equal Rights League at the Hotel Belmont last evening, addressing the delegates said:

"The destruction of the Lusitania is a colossal sin against God and humanity. This most deplorable incident will tend to shame its perpetrators till the end of time. History mirrors many dastardly sins committed in the name of war, but few so base as is this.

"But the deed is done, and it behooves the people of the United States to be calm. It is our duty to stand by our President and support him in whatever course he may pursue. Upon this duty is predicated our rights of citizenship.

Guarding German Ships at Boston.

BOSTON, May 11.—Customs guards on the German steamers that sought refuge here at the outbreak of the war were doubled today by order of Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port. Mr. Billings explained that he had heard rumors that attempts to damage the steamers might be made by some persons, in retaliation for the destruction of the Lusitania, and although he feared no such action, he wished to take every precaution.

GULFLIGHT ATTACK AS OFFICIALLY TOLD

State Department Gives Out Sworn Statement of Vessel's First Officer.

SUBMARINE FLEW NO FLAG

Capt. Gunter Thought Her British, as Patrols Made No Move for Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Ambassador Page has sent to the State Department the complete sworn statement of Ralph E. Smith, formerly chief officer of the American steamship Gulflight, which was damaged by an explosion, believed to have been the result of a torpedo attack by a German submarine early last week off the Scilly Islands. Secretary Bryan tonight made public the text of Chief Officer Smith's statement without comment.

Literally interpreted, the statement fails to show whether the Gulflight was destroyed by a torpedo, a mine, or an internal explosion.

Chief Officer Smith says that the second officer of the Gulflight, while that vessel was traveling under convoy of two British patrol boats, saw a submarine ahead twenty-eight minutes before the explosion. This submarine was moving at right angles across the Gulflight's course, and was seen for about five minutes before sheh submerged right ahead of the Gulflight. Twenty-three minutes after the submarine submerged an explosion took place on the starboard bow of the Gulflight.

The Gulflight was traveling at eight knots, which means that she covered about three miles from the time the submarine sank until the explosion. The submarine was not seen a second time.

The statement says the Captain of the Gulflight remarked that the submarine must have been a British boat, "as the patrols took no notice of it," but the first officer's statement declares that he himself could see the submarine, but could not "distinguish or see any flag flying on her."

The inference generaly drawn from the statement is that the Gulflight was torpedoed. But there were some who insisted tonight that his statement did not constitute proof that the American vessel had been torpedoed. Those who took this psition argued that the great amount of water which the explosion threw into the air might have been caused by a mine rather than by a torpedo.

The Sworn Statement.

Following is the sworn statement of Ralph E. Smith, formerly chief officer, now master of the steamship Gulflight:

"I am Ralph E. Smith, now master of the steamship Gulflight. At the commencement of the voyage I was chief officer. The ship left port at Port Arthur on the 10th day of April, 1915, about 4 P. M., laden with a tank cargo of gasoline and wooden barrels of lubricating oil. The voyage was uneventful.

"When about half way across the Atlantic the wireless operator told me there was a British cruiser in our vicinity and that he had heard messages from this ship the whole time since leaving Port Arthur, but she made no direct communication with, or to our ship. From the sound of tht wireless messages given out by the British ship, she seemed to maintain the same distance from us until about three days before we reached the mouth of the English Channel.

"On the first day of May, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we spoke two British patrol vessels named Iago and Filey. We were then about ttwenty-two miles west of the Bishop Lighthouse. The patrol vessels asked where we were bound. Ater informing them we were bound for Rouen, they ordered us to follow them to the Bishop. The Filey took up a position of a half mile distant on our port bow. The Iago off our starboard quarter close to us. We steered as directed, and at about 12:22, the second officer being on watch, sighted a submarine on our port bow—slightly on the port bow—steaming at right angles to oupr course. The submarine was in sight for about five minutes, when she submerged about right ahead o us. I saw her but could not distinguish or see any flag flying on her.

Flag in Full View.

"The Gulflight was then steering about true east, steaming about eight miles an hour, flying a large American ensign, six six feet by ten feet. The wind was about south, about eight miles an hour in force. I personally observed our flag was standing out well to the breeze.

"Immediately after seeing the submarine I went aft and notified the crew and came back and went on the bridge and heard the Captain make the remark that that must be a British submarine, as the patrol boats took no notice of it.

"About 12:50 an explosion took place in the Gulflight on the bluff of the staboard brow, sending vast quantities of water high in the air, coming down on the bridge and shutting everything off from our view. After the water cleared away our ship had sunk by the head so that the sea was washing over the foredeck and the ship appeared to be sinking.

"Immediately after I went aft to see to the boats. On my way I saw one man overboard on the starboard side. The water at that time was black with oil. The boats were lowered and the crew got into them without delay or damage. After ascertaining there was no one left on board the ship I got in my boat and we were picked up by the patrol vessel Iago and were advised by her crew to leave the scene. We preceded toward St. Mary's, but the dense fog which then came on prevented us getting into the harbor that night.

"About 2:30 in the morning following I saw Captain Gunter, master of the Gulflight, who had been sleeping in the room of the skipper of the Iago, standing in the room with a queer look in his face. I asked him what his trouble was and he made no reply. Then he reached for the side of the berth with his hands, but did not take hold. I went in the room, but he fell before I reached him.

Death of Captain Gunter.

"He was taken on deck as the cabin was small and hot. After reaching the deck he seemed to revive and said: 'I am cold.' After that he had apparently two fainting attacks and then expired in a third one—this being about 3:40.

"We arrived at St. Mary's, Scilly, about 10 o'clock on the morning of May 2. The Gulflight was towed to Crow Sound, Scilly, on the second of May by British patrol vessels, and Commander Oliver, senior naval officer of the Port of Scilly, sent for some one to come on board the Gulflight, and I went, and the ship was anchored about 6 P. M.

"I again left the ship that evening—she being then in the charge of the Admiralty. I visited the ship on Monday. I went out again on Tuesday, but it was too rough to get on board. To the best of my knowledge there was no examination of the vessel made by divers until Wednesday about 3 P. M., when members from the American Embassy were present. The divers at this time, made an external examination only of the ship's bottom and left the ship with me at 5:40 P. M."

PAGE SILENT ON REPORT.

Gulflight Matter Said to be in Abeyance, but Inquiry May Be Closed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—With reference to reports cabled from America to the effect that Ambassador Page had sent to the State Department an official report that the Gulflight was torpedoed by a German submarine, no definite information is available, as the Embassy says it can make no statement infringing upon the State Department's province.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands from other sources that the Gulflight matter is in abeyance. This does not necessarily mean that the investigation into the Gulflight attack has not been concluded.

WOULD REPUDIATE DERNBURG.

Dr. Young Tells German-Americans How to Prove Americanism.

Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, speaking last night in the Central Presbyterian Church at Newark, of which he was formerly pastor, in a community containing an unusually large number of Germans and persons of German origin, said:

"There is one way for German-Americans to show the sincerity of their Americanism, a way that belongs distinctively to the German-American, and I believe they will do it—repudiate Dr. Dernburg and all his work. Let no German society hereafter offer him its platform.

"Let Americans meet no more evidences of the invisible German army which has been building up in this country. Let Germans in unmistakable tones demand his exit from America. In defiance of the attitude of President Wilson, Dr. Dernburg has shown by his public statement that he was accessory to, and chief defender after, the Lusitania crime. Right in our faces he, a foreigner, has violated our neutrality and sought to thwart the action of our Government.

"His conduct, if not rebuked by them, will put all German-born people here under suspicion. Could our fellow-citizens of Teutonic origin render a timelier service to themselves and the nation than by prompt and vigorous repression of this undesirable intruder? Such an act will be regarded by the entire country as a sufficient answer to any charge of disloyalty that may be brought against German-Americans in these crucial hours."

DERNBURG LEAVES TOWN.

Secretary Will Not Tell Where He Is or When He Will Return.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the unofficial agent of the German Emperor, and who has been presumed to be the interpreter in this country of the acts and purposes of the German Government, was reported at the Ritz-Carlton last night as having gone out of town. That was the information given in the office of the hotel, and confirmed by Dr. Dernburg's secretary.

Just where Dr. Dernburg had gone, the secretary said she did not know, nor did she know exactly when he would be back, except that she thought this would be today.

"I presume Dr. Dernburg has seen the Washington dispatches reporting his recent utterances to have been discussed by at least one Cabinet member at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon," said Dr. Dernburg's secretary. "I think he will not discuss this report because it is his habit to refrain from discussing internal matters."

FOR AND WITH

There are two kinds of building contractors, just as there are two kinds of employees—those who work *for* you, and those who work *with* you.

A contractor who merely works *for* you is a time server, but the contractor who works *with* you is an investment, and will yield more than the cost of his hire.

And it is this distinction—working *with* a client rather than *for* him—which is largely responsible for the prosperity of our business.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

NATION-WIDE APPEAL TO AID SURVIVORS

Two Committees Working in the Interest of Destitute Lusitania Passengers.

The Committee of Mercy has issued a country-wide appeal in behalf of the survivors of the Lusitania disaster. Recalling the generous response to the call for funds to meet the needs of the survivors of the Titanic, the committee is confident that it can get together sufficient funds to care for the destitute among those who were saved from the Lusitania, and to relieve the want of those who have been bereft of support.

Contributions should be sent to the care of August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy at 200 Fifth Avenue, and it was requested yesterday that these contributions should be made as soon as possible. It is desired to have funds in hand at once, so that it may be possible to cable money to take care of the need as it develops. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, in his cable to Acting Mayor McAneny, said that although the Cunard Company was looking after the dependents of those of the Lusitania crew who had been drowned, there were some second and third-class passengers in urgent need of help.

The Citizen's Committee, which was appointed by Mayor McAneny, is working with the Committee of Mercy, and has also issued an appeal.

Letters were sent out yesterday to those who in the past have contributed to such funds, and the committee will follow them up by a systematic canvass of all who might be expected to subscribe. Some checks have been received, but it is not intended to give out the names of the contributors until the regular appeal had been distributed.

The last of the City Free Concerts, which of late have been maintained by private subscription, will be given on Sunday afternoon at Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock. It has been decided that on this occasion the performance will be given for the benefit of the Lusitania sufferers, and so an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

Several soloists have volunteered their services, among whom are Miss Marie Stoddart, James Stanley, and Maurice Kaufman. The concert is in charge of Robert L. Harrison, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Hunter College; Dr. George F. Davis, the President, and Dr. Henry T. Fleck, who has organized this series of concerts.

VOYAGERS' INSURANCE HEAVY.

Life and Accident Losses on Lusitania Already Exceed a Million.

The life and accident insurance which the companies will have to pay as a result of the torpedoing of the Lusitania has been estimated by The Insurance Press as amounting to $1,051,800, and these figures may be doubled when the returns are all in. Canadaian and European companies are still to be heard from.

Reports to The Insurance Press already show these losses

Accident—Aetna of Hartford, losses under accident policies so far determined, $200,000; Fidelity and Casualty, New York, no definite figure beyond $10,900; Pacific Mutual Life, Los Angeles, $45,000; Royal Indemnity, New York, $15,000; Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, nearly $400,000.

Life—Berkshire Life, Pittsfield, two policy holders missing, $11,000 and $10,000; Equitable, New York, twenty-one claims amounting to $211,000, (20 per cent. of the first cabin dead were insured in this company;) Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, $21,000; Metropolitan, New York, one claim so far, $500; Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J., $3,000; National Life, United States of America, $5,000; New York Life, New York, $73,000; Pacific Mutual Life, Los Angeles, $10,000; Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, $2,000; Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, $5,000; Prudential, Newark, (estimated,) between $40,000 and $50,000.

Identification of Mrs. Willey Verified

CHICAGO, May 11.—The recovery and identification of the body of Mrs. Catharine E. Willey, a Lusitania victim, mother-in-law of Robert J. Thorne, Vice President of Montgomery Ward & Co., reported yesterday, is confirmed in a cablegram received today by Mr. Thorne from agents of Swift & Co., at Quenstown.

SEEKS $500,000,000 FOR NAVY AT ONCE.

Continued from Page 1.

the Navy League in the Southern Building, at Washington.

After the resolution had been passed it was said that plans were made for active campaigns on the part of the Navy League to awaken the public and public officials to "the dangerous position in which this country is placed through lack of means of defense in case of foreign aggression." Plans were also outlined, it was added, to increase the membership of the league and "to knit the members together in concerted action in behalf of a naval force so powerful that attacks against the integrity and safety of America will be placed out of the question."

The campaign will begin here in New York, and Ralph N. Strassburger, a former officer of the navy and an Annapolic graduate who is now connected with the Babcock & Wilcox Company, was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee for this city.

"I know," said Mr. Strassburger yesterday, "that we are attempting a very difficult task in endeavoring to organize a campaign at such short notice. But the Navy League means business, and we are in this to stick. The unanimous approval of all the members approached, to the resolution petitioning the President to call a special session of Congress to authorize a bond issue of unprecedented size for national defense is sufficient guarantee that the organization is aroused and united.

"With the proposed $500,000,000 appropriation the United States could in a short time place itself easily second in the list of naval powers. At present England has 29 ships of the dreadnought type, Germany 17, and the United States 8. In 1916 England will have 46 dreadnoughts, Germany 28, and the United States 12, if the present building schedule is adhered to.

"Using the $500,000,000 appropriation, the United States could build a fleet of twenty-five dreadnoughts and battle cruisers and still have half of the appropriation to spend on scout cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and aeroplanes, and other necessary auxiliary ships without which dreadnoughts are useless.

"Twenty-five extra dreadnoughts added to our 1916 fighting strength would give us a first-line seagoing fleet of thirty-seven dreadnoughts, far more strength than Germany could muster and only a little weaker than the navy of England. The moral force of such a fleet would render out of the question unpleasant mishaps such as have happened to us at the hands of both groups of belligerents within the last few months and would make the American flag respected in the uttermost ends of the earth.

"With the $250,000,000 we would have left after paying for our dreadnought fleet we could build up such a system of seagoing colliers, surface and aerial scouts, submarines, and supply ships that our fleets could operate in any ocean at any distance from their bases of supply, and would not be subject to the humiliating experiences of Admiral Evans's globe-girdling fleet, which was forced to buy coal of every other nation in the world and have it transported in the ships of a dozen nationalities, because we had only one or two colliers, and there were not enough ships in our entire merchant marine to carry the coal the fleet required."

Correct Dress for Men

Reducing the Cost of doing business
by enlarging the volume of sales—quick turnovers at small profits enable us to offer *quantities* of
Suits specially priced at $15, $20 & $25,
ordinarily worth $5 to $10 more.

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Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Smart Coats—for "out-door" life

Feather-weight velours — cosy zephyr cloths — Donegal mixtures—llama wool coats—English Burberrys—coverts —whipcords — golf-cords — taffeta and Shantung Dust Coats—shower-proof styles— $45 - $55 - $65.

Country and Motor Hats

New *quilted effects—Chintz* Hats with straw facings—*cane-weave Garden Hats—Bangkok Hats—yarn trimmed Leghorns—Linen Hats—"Rickshaw"* and *Appliqued Leghorns*—$10, $12, $15.

Travel and Outing Suits

In plain tailored—Norfolk and fashionable French effects —tweeds, checks, stripes, English gabardines and fine French serges—$45 and $58 (Heretofore $65 to $85)

Smart Day-time Frocks and Gowns—

Of serge, taffeta, faille, gros de Londres, viyella flannel, crepe, voile, and other smart weaves—for street, travel, luncheons, thes dansant, matinee, calling and country life—$35, $45, $55

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON WILSON'S SPEECH

Herald Says President's Statement That He Did Not Refer to Lusitania Brings Relief.

POSSIBLE EFFECT IN BERLIN

World and Tribune Fear Germans Were Inclined to Believe We Would Not Resent Insult.

Editorial comment in today's New York morning newspapers regarding President Wilson's Philadelphia speech follows:

Truth That Makes for Peace

From The World.

Not because we are for war but because we are for peace, we rejoice in the fact that early yesterday morning the President announced that at Philadelphia the evening before he was not thinking of the Lusitania when he said:

There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

Whatever these words may mean as abstraction, if applied to conditions now existing in a world cursed by lawless war they are bound to be misinterpreted. They have been misinterpreted. No doubt they will be misinterpreted again and again, in spite of the qualification that now accompanies them, by those in Berlin who mistakenly assume that the rights and privileges of a nation of one hundred millions may be assailed with impunity.

There is no surer way to thrust the great Republic into the arena of strife than to encourage the idea, already too firmly held in some quarters, that we are inclined to meet insult and outrage with nothing more terrible than superior airs and fine phrases.

We are dealing with Germany today as Great Britain was less than a year ago. We have had due warning of its purposes. We know its methods. If we flinch, Germany advances. If we hold fast, Germany reflects. The essence of Prussianism is contempt of a coward. The substance of Prussianism is force.

Those who interpret the ideas of the American people assume a great responsibility. They must speak truly, and they must speak comprehensively. We value peace, but we do not fear war. It is of vital importance that the line shall always be sharply drawn between America the hope of the world and America the valiant defender of that hope when it is ruthlessly assailed.

Mr. Wilson has spoken of pride and fight and of force and right. These words have a wide application in a country that never takes arms without extreme provocation. We have a pride that will make us fight. We have force enough to punish wrong and vindicate right. Let there be no illusions on this score in Berlin or elsewhere. In this instance, as in many another, truth makes for peace.

President Wilson's Philadelphia Address.

From The Tribune.

Since President Wilson has declared that his Philadelphia speech was not a statement of national policy and his reference to pride without bearing upon the existing crisis, there can be no justice or wisdom in criticising this address.

There is only one regret which the Philadelphia utterance must provoke and mention of it does not mean captious criticism or a lack of sympathetic recognition of the strain which the President is under. We shall not misunderstand Mr. Wilson's words. However much men may disagree with his views and his beliefs, they will recognize them to be sincere and honorable. What is to be feared is that they may be less well understood in Berlin and Vienna than in Washington and New York.

Like every other American newspaper, The Tribune hopes to see war avoided. It looks with frank horror on the growing prospect that the United States will be dragged into the whirlpool of strife. But with this horror is the very plain recognition that the only possible escape must come with the accurate appraisal in Berlin of American sentiment.

To just this extent manyof Mr. Wilson's fellow-countrymen will regret his words at Philadelphia and rejoice at his later statement. Since Lincoln, no President has had to make so grave a decision as Woodrow Wilson must now make. His responsibility and his tragic duty should alike command the respect and the sympathy of Americans. No party lines could survive the present crisis, no imaginary partisan advantage could prompt cavilling which would approximate treason. It is precisely because The Tribune feels the gravity of the situation, the burden of Mr. Wilson's responsibility, that it calls attention to the peril which seems to it most serious today.

The President's America.

Herman Ridder, in The Staats-Zeitung.

The speech which President Wilson delivered at Philadelphia on Monday night should work more effectually than any one other factor or combination of factors to bring the press of the United States to a clear appreciation of our national duties at the present time and to a saner point of view from which to regard them.

It is comparatively an easy matter for the press of the country to inflame public opinion. The crisis through which we are passing holds all of the comoustibles necessary to a great and hideous conflagration. The newspapers of New York and, to a lesser degree, of the country in general stood ready to plunge the nation into the European conflict.

The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

With a world in arms about us, with our eyes full of its horrors and our ears drummed by the shrieks of the dying and the sobs of those who live to weep, these words come like a cooling breeze to a fever wracked brow. We know what war is. We have escaped its ravages thus far, and, with God's help, may we escape them through all time. We touch elbows with all the world and all war for us means, in a degree, civil war. The President spoke for the nation when he elevated peace, in the American ideal, above strife.

True Americans In Only One Group, the American Group.

From The Herald.

The President is the central figure, in fact the only figure, in this affair for Americans until his intentions are disclosed. All eyes are fixed upon him. Every word he utters is bound to have significance affixed to it by the public. A brief paragraph in his speech printed yesterday morning was interpreted as indicating that he was strongly disposed to avoid the very appearance of war with Germany no matter what turn the events of the next few days or weeks might take. This appears to have been a false impression, because the President at the very earliest opportunity yesterday took care to disavow these words as they applied to matters before him at this time. He was only speaking generally.

Well for the country that he did disavow! It was unfortunate that he used an expression so susceptible of misconstruction.

This explanation caused great relief among the great mass of American citizens, who with grim set faces are straining their ears for news. But it was to have been expected from one who a few years ago in speaking of the world peace movement uttered these strong, virile words:

No man can sit down and withhold his hands from the warfare against wrong and get peace out of his acquiescence. The most solid and satisfying peace is that which comes from this constant spiritual warfare; and there are times in the history of nations when they must take up the crude instruments of bloodshed to vindicate spiritual conceptions. For liberty is a spiritual conception, and when men take up arms to set other men free there is something holy in the warfare. I will not cry peace so long as there is sin and wrong in the world.

Ringing through the years this could readily be made to fit the very cases of the outrages on the Falaba, the Cushing, the Gulflight, and the Lusitania and attuned into a bugle call for the freedom of the seas.

Berlin Coming to Its Senses.

From The Press.

Official announcement is made that the von Tirpitz submarine savages have been specifically instructed to be more circumspect in their piracy.

What do they mean when they say that from now on they will cease their ravages against neutral ships not committing hostile acts? Their interpretation of a hostile act has been the sheltering of an infant on the breast of its mother.

What do they intend to do when they declare that henceforth even neutral ships carrying contraband will be treated in accordance with the rules of naval warfare? Their reading of the rules of naval warfare has been that an unarmed civilian may be carved on the deck of a merchant vessel like a roast of beef on the mess table of a Von Tirpitz warship.

"If," the Berlin penitents add, "in spite of our reformed intentions, we happen to do it all over again by accident, we'll pay."

Indeed they will—pay a score not to be extinguished in money. Teh civilized world, of which Berlin has made itself the unpardoned and unpardonable enemy, will see to that.

HER $600,000 ESTATE IN GUARDIAN'S HANDS

Wealthy Spanish Spinster at St. George Hotel Incompetent to Handle Her Property.

A Sheriff's jury has found that Nicolasa de Escoriana, a Spanish spinster, whose wealth is estimated at more than $600,000, is incompetent to manage her own affairs. She has been taken to a sanitarium at Flushing, L. I., where she may spend the rest of her days, because she is suffering from paresis, which is deemed incurable. Miss de Escoriana is about 50 years old. She has no relatives except some cousins and an uncle 80 years old, who lives in Spain.

She came to this country about seven years ago and registered at the Prince George Hotel, where she has lived ever since with the exception of visits to Cuba for the purpose of visiting her plantation at Santiago. This is a sugar plantation consisting of about 11,000 acres. It is estimated to be worth nearly a million dollars. Miss De Escoriasa has a half interest in it. Her other property consists of $150,000 in bonds and cash and the evidence during the inquiry disclostd the fact that these bonds are in a safe deposit vault along with many valuable jewels.

Miss de Escorias led a lonely life. She made no friends and was regarded as very shy. There was no suspicion that her mind was not sound until she was observed on one of the staircases of the hotel one day with her hair in a very dishevelled condition and her dress disarranged. She appeared to be afraid of something. She was taken back to her room and her relatives were communicated with. She was put under surveillance, and it soon became apparent that her mind was affected. Application was made to the Supreme Court and a commission was appointed to conduct the inquiry. This commission was composed of Henry Smith, a lawyer; Dr. Albert G. Weed, and Lemuel C. Benedict. Clifford Boese was named as her guardian.

PETITIONS FOR FRANK SIGNED BY 15,000

Cincinnati Newspaper Writer Brings Them to Georgia—Big Mass in Chigago Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 11.—With the death date for Leo M. Frank definitely fixed for June 22, attorneys for the condemned man are preparing for the final plea to be made before the State Prison Commission and the Governor for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. Fifteen thousand petitions for clemency for Frank were brought to the Capitol today to be delivered to Governor Staton by Miss Eleanor Post, a writer on a Cincinnati paper. The petitions were collected by the Cincinnati paper from all over Ohio, and make a package weighing seventy-five pounds.

The bale of letters was placed in an enormous goods box in the Governor's reception room, in which were already about 25,000 letters asking clemency for Frank. These letters came from all sections of the country.

The Rev. C. B. Ragsdale and R. L. Barber failed to appear in court today to stand trial on charges of perjury in swearing to alleged false affidavits in connection with the Frank case, and Judge Hill forfeited their bonds. Solicitor Dorsey said Barber htd informed him he was ill and, therefore, could not appear. No excuse was given for Ragsdale's absence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A big mass meeting will be held in this city next Sunday, which is being planned as a Leo M. Frank day, at which it is expected 100,000 signatures to petitions will be obtained. An appeal will be made to Governor J. M. Slaton and the Prison Board of Georgia for a commutation of Frank's death sentence.

Governor Edward F. Dunne has been asked to head the list of speakers at the meeting. Others who will speak are Bishop Samuel Fallows, ex-Judge McKenzie Cleland, Father F. J. O'Callaghan, Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell, Grace Wilbur Trout, Leonore Z. Meder, Father S. J. Siedenberg, Harriet Taylor Treadwell, and Clarence Darrow.

The following day will see nearly two hundred women in the loop and outlying districts with petitions. It is planned to have eight women on each intersection, and it is thought that at least 100,000 signatures will be secured in this way.

Four Judges of the Appellate Court in Chicago have signed petitions. They are Judges Kickham Scanlan, H. Baum, Edward O. Brown, and Charles McSurely.

BILLY SUNDAY FOR FRANK.

Evangelist Would Free Him at Once if Governor of Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 11.—In his sermon at the Tabernacle tonight, the Rev. Billy Sunday expressed himself strongly in favor of Leo M. Frank, declaring:

"If I were Governor of Georgia Frank would go free tomorrow."

He also said he would give Harry Thaw a square deal if he were in authority. Loud applause greeted both these remarks.

Today's collections amounted to $781.41, making a total of $29,710.94. Today's receipts, it was said, will be the last applied to the expenses of the meetings. It was also announced that from now on contributions would be received for the "thank offering" to be given to the evangelist when the campaign closes.

Through Finley J. Shepard arrangements have been made to reserve seats at the Tabernacle for 1,000 sailors and marines tomorrow night.

Sunday's next campaign will begin at Omaha on Sept. 5. Then will follow Syracuse, Trenton, Baltimore, Louisville, and Grand Rapids or Duluth. Sunday is booked for about two years ahead, and announced today that while he would not reject a call from Chicago, that city would have to wait its turn.

Sunday refused today to comment on the story from Philadelphia that he was accused by Colonel Charles Keegan of damaging property in the Keegan home and taking various articles from it. "Ma" Sunday tried to get away from reporters who questioned her about it, but when her automobile became stalled she said the report was "a lot of lies." When one man asked her about the report that liquor as well as glasses was missing from the Keegan home "Ma" said she would like to punch him on the nose, but later apologized.

Three hundred and twenty-one persons hit the trail tonight.

AMERICAN LINE BARS WAR GOODS

Continued from Page 1.

to reassure those who might have been misled by printed statements, just after the Lusitania sunk, to the effect that the Philadelphia, which sailed on Saturday from here on a course which will take her through the war zone, had on board a quantity of lubricating oil, which is conditional contraband of war."

George W. Perkins, who is a Director of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night that the matter had not come before the Directors. As to the action being construed as an acknowledgment of the effectiveness of the German submarine blockade, Mr. Perkins declined to make any comment. He was also unwilling to discuss its significance as a possible means of avoiding further complications between this country and Germany.

The American Liner St. Louis will sail for Liverpool on Saturday. Already more than 300 persons have booked passage on her and her agents expect she will leave port with 500 in her cabins. Eighteen years ago, in her early days, when rated as an ocean greyhound, she once took that number of cabin passengers to Southampton.

The International Mercantile Marine officials say that the passenger bookings on the British steamer Cymric, sailing Friday, for Liverpool, are satisfactory, notwithstanding the fate of the Lusitania. She is expected to take out 75 cabin and at least 300 steerage. Her cargo will be of a general character.

MEETS GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

Neutral Ships, with No Contraband Safe from Submarine Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—According to statements of high officials tonight, no order or suggestion from Washington was responsible for the announcement that American Line ships will not carry contraband of war. Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department said he knew of no such suggestion, and officials of the Treasury Department said the same.

Nevertheless the American Line announcement was regarded as extremely interesting and significant. It is the belief here that the action was taken to make doubly aure that no ship of that lin emay be atacked by German submarines.

The announcement of the policy of the German Government, communicated to Secretary Bryan today by Ambassador Gerard, regarding "Mistaken attacks by German submarines on commerce vessels of neutral nations," asserts that even when such ships have contraband of war on board, they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rules of international law applying to prize warfare.

This statement is accepted as meaning that the low of visit and search will be observed, which means that the passengers and crew would be allowed to leave such ships.

If American Line ships carry no contraband and commit no hostile acts, they must not be attacked by German submarines, according to the German Government's statement made through Ambassador Gerard.

The German argument has been that non-combatants and neutrals should sail on neutral ships, not carrying contraband, and it is recognized that the action of the American line meets fully the position announced by Germany.

It was pointed out tonight that a neutral Government, according to the American position, is not compelled by international law by treaty or by statue to prevent sales of contraband to a belligerent, that such sales do not in the least affect neutrality, and that while contraband is, when outside the jurisdiction of the United States, subject to seizure, it is the duty of the enemy to prevent such contraband reaching its destination and not the duty of the Government whose citizens have sold them.

The President and his advisers in the State Department have taken the position that there is no legal authority to interfere with trade in contraband, and under this policy the Government would have no legal right to order or ask the American Line not to carry contraband.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

many abandons here submarine blockade or not.

"It should be noted that since the employment of submarines, contrary to international law, the Germans also have been guilty of the use of asphyxiating gas. They have even proceeded to the poisoning of water in South Africa.

"The Germans represent British merchant vessels generally as armed with guns and say that they repeatedly ram submarines. The answer to this is as follows:

"It is not to be wondered at that merchant vessels, knowing they are liable to be sunk without warning and without any chance being given those on board to save their lives, should take measures for self-defense.

"With regard to the Lusitania: The vessel was not armed on her last voyage, and had not been armed during the whole war.

Contraband No Reason for Sinking.

"The Germans attempt to justify the sinking of the Lusitania by the fact that she had arms and ammunition on board. The presence of contraband on board a neutral vessel does render her liable to capture, but certainly not to destruction, with the loss of a large portion of her crew and passengers. Every enemy vessel is a fair prize, but there is no legal provision, not to speak of the principles of humanity, which would justify what can only be described as murder because a vessel carries contraband.

"The Germans maintain that after repeated official and unofficial warnings his Majesty's Government was responsible for the loss of life, as they considererd themselves able to declarer that the boat ran no risk, and thus 'light-heartedly assume the responsibility for the human lives on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, is liable to destruction.' The reply thereto is:

"First—His Majesty's Government never declared the boat ran no risk.

Warning Doesn't Excuse Murder.

"Second—The fact that the Germans issued their warning shows that the crime was premeditated. They had no more right to murder passengers after warning them than before.

"Third—In spite of their attempts to put the blame on Great Britain, it will tax the ingenuity even of the Germans to explain away the fact that it was a German torpedo, fired by a German seaman from a German submarine, that sank the vessel and caused over 1,00 deaths."

WHAT GERMAN NOTE SAID.

Bernstorff Stated She Would Keep Up Submarine Warfare Till England Yielded.

The German reply to the American note concerning the danger to neutral shipping by the proposed warfare by submarines was received in Washington on Feb. 14. It was officially stated there that it informed the United States Government that Germany would abandon the submarine war on British merchantmen if England would permit foodstuffs to enter Germany for use of the civilian population.

A paraphrase of the note stating the German plans was issued that evening in Washington by Count von Bernstorff. In part he said:

"Germany has been compelled to resort to this kind of warfare by the murderous ways of British naval warfare, which aims at the destruction of legitimate neutral trade and at the starvation of the German people. Germany will be obliged to adhere to these announced principles till England submits to the recognized rules of warfare established by the Declarations of Paris and London, or till she is compelled to do so by the neutral powers."

The note, as made public four days later, contained this paragraph:

"If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing and able to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, should succeed at the last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure (of submarine warfare) an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American Government, in particular, should find a way to make the Declaration of London respected—on behalf, also, of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate imuortation of the necessaries of life and industrial raw material; then the German Government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation.

PRO-GERMAN PETITION OUT.

Urges Extra Session to Forbid Exporting of Munitions.

C. R. Meissner, of the importing firm of G. E. Meissner & Bros., 31 Union Square, who is frankly pro-German and justifies the sinking of the Lusitania, is conducting a personal endless chain campaign by petition to have President Wilson call an extra session of Congress so that an embargo can be placed upon the shipping abroad of arms and ammunition.

Through the circularization of business houses, public bodies, the churches and citizens in general, Mr. Meissner has obtained about 15,000 signatures. These he intends to have presented by a committee to President Wilson. He said yesterday that the committee has not been appointed nor had the date been set for the presentation.

Mr. Meissner asserts that because of the war thousands are out of employment, and asks the recipient to copy the petition three times and send each copy to another "fellow-citizen." To save rewriting he offers the printed petition at the cost price of 33 cents a hundred copies.

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Strong, light and most luxurious for warm days. Endless assortment of weaves, new and totally different from the usual.

Manufacturers' entire stock of advance midsummer highest grade shirtings—white and fancy designs—sizes 14 to 17.

Value $3.00 & $3.50.

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A Saving of 40%

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High grade closely woven satin stripe silk shirts—a most unusual assortment of the styles and colorings now so popular.

Over 100 distinct patterns—Qualities that insure perfect satisfaction and launder perfectly.

Value $5.00.

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Another Offering of 200

Women's and Misses'

"Waterberry"

TRADE MARK

Raincoats

Priestley's "Gravenette"

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly 9.50 *$15.00*

Lustrous, rubberless, dressy, light weight, adapted for motor, traveling and general utility wear.

NOTE—This coat is entirely controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States, and cannot be duplicated at any price anywhere.

"Distinctly different and most practical."

Special May Offering

Summer Underwear

2324 Pieces | ¼ TO ⅓ Underpriced

All of fine Summer Fabrics, exquisitely made, trimmed and finished, and the models are of the most approved and latest French designs.

Envelope Chemises 95c, 1.25, 1.50, 2.25 and 3.25 — Regular prices $1.25 to $3.95

Petticoats 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.50 and 3.25 — Regular prices $1.00 to $4.50

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Combinations 90c, 1.25, 1.65, 2.25, 3.25 and 4.25 — Regular prices $1.25 to $6.00

Men's and Women's

Silk Umbrellas

Superior Grade Heavy Twilled Silk.

For Men Sterling trimmed hooks, operas and Prince of Wales handles—all coverings of fine pure silk of unusually good wearing quality—28 inch.

Values $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 2.95

For Women Choice selection of the most fashionable handles. Long silver caps; silver inlaid chased top. Malacca and Amorette handles—26 inch.

Plain Colored

Imported Parasols

Of fine soft finish gros grain Silks, mounted on strong but extremely light weight wood sticks of toneful shadings to match the silks. Gilt paragon frames. Braided silk military loops.

3.75

Real Value $5.00.

Women's Hand Bags

The New Melon Shape

Regular price $4.50.

Eight inch Bags of fine Pin Seal, in black and colors most in vogue. Nickel, brass and covered frames. Metal or jewel clasps—a practical, roomy and stylish article. 2.95

Carpets and Rugs at Removal Prices

Carpets		Oriental Rugs	
$100,000.00 Stock. Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard	At ⅓ Off	$50,000.00 Stock. $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs. $100,000.00 Stock. $300.00 to $6,000.00 Rugs.	⅓ to ½ Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout May, June and July. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Today an Important Calendar Event!—

The GIMBEL Annual Sale of Men's Summer Apparel

Which Starts Off the Season With Great Savings on All Sorts of Cool Clothing for Men

Men who "know their way about" wait for this now famous GIMBEL occasion, just as they keep eager tabs on the opening of their favorite golf or tennis club.

For they know that we open the Summer season in Men's Furnishings with a blue ribbon event in which every one of the long list of entries is "true to form"—

—in its good style for the new season
—in its thoroughbred quality
—in its very moderate prices

That's the case in the Spring Meeting which begins today—all new hot weather merchandise, prepared well in advance for the occasion, and precisely of the sort to tempt men to stock up their wardrobes with appropriate clothing for all Summer.

And Men Will Save from ¼ to ½

Men's Furnishings

$1.50 to $2 Soft Cuff Shirts at $1.35.
$1 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts at 75c.
$1.50 Madras Negligee Shirts, 85c.
$5 and $6 All-silk Shirts, $3.50.
$2 and $2.50 Pajamas, $1.35.
$1.50 Cotton Pongee Pajamas, 95c.
$5 Silk-Mixed Pajamas, $2.45.
50c Washable Four-in-hands, 30c.
50c, 65c Silk Four-in-hands, 25c and 35c.
$5 Terry Bathrobes, $2.85.
$1.50 Tennis or Golf Shirts, $1.10.
$1 Morocco Belts, 65c.
50c Lisle Suspenders, 35c, 3 for $1.
25c Brighton Pad Garters, 15c.
$1 Black Tubular Belts, German Silver Buckles, 50c.
Main Floor

Men's Shoes

$5 High Shoes and Oxfords, $3.95.

Men's Gloves

$1 Silk Milanese Gloves, 78c Pair.

Men's Handkerchiefs

$3 Irish Linen Handerchiefs, $2.25 dozen.

Men's Jewelry

Men's Summer Jewelry at great savings.

Men's Clothing

Men's $25 to $42 Suits, at $16, $19.50, $23 and $33.
Men's $25 Norfolk Coats and Trousers, $15.
Men's $25 to $45 Spring Overcoats, $16, $19.50, $23, $26.50.
Men's $15 to $25 Raincoats, at $8.50, $11.75, $15.
$2 Khaki Outing Trousers, $1.15.
$6 to $8 White Flannel Tennis Trousers, $3.75 and $5.
$9 Palm Beach Suits, $5.
$30 Shantung Silk Suits, $19.50.
$3.50 to $12 Motor Dusters, $2.50 to $6.50.
$2 and $2.50 Straw Hats, $1.35. Fourth Floor

Men's Hosiery and Underwear

"Artificial" Silk Socks, 18c Pair.
50c Tread Silk Socks, 25c Pair.
$3.50 and $4 Silk Underwear, at $2.50.
$1 and $2 Gotham Athletic Union Suits, 75c to $1.
Also $1 to $1.25 Sample and Second Suits, 50c.
50c Shirts and Drawers, "seconds," 35c.

Men's Canes and Umbrellas

$1.50 to $4 Walking Sticks, 75c to $1.50.
$2 and $3.50 Umbrellas, $1.35 and $1.95.
Main Floor

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

desire to inform their patrons that for a limited period they will accept orders for

Tailor-made Suits and Afternoon Gowns

At the following reduced prices:

Modish Suits, made - to - measure, of gabardines, serges, wool failles and basket weaves. . . . at $69.50 upwards

Gowns, designed from the latest styles, of taffetas, crepe de chines, failles, poplins and Georgette crepe. . at $85.00 upwards

Superior workmanship and finish assured.

Dressmaking Department Third Floor

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BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

One or two bottles will help you, but it is the cumulative effect of drinking it regularly—six or eight glasses a day—for five or six weeks that produces best results.

One of the most eminent physicians in the country, the late HUNTER McGUIRE, M.D., LL.D., of Richmond, Va., Ex-President American Medical Association, said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

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Park & Tilford
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If you took a trip through every country in the world there would be two ubiquitous names, one standing for a famous sewing-machine, and the other Butterick.

In every city in every civilized land in the world Butterick has been long established.

In the great foreign countries resident native managers with resident staffs conduct the Butterick business conformably with the local customs, and in fact the publications are issued in the language of the country.

When Queen Mary departed from precedent in recommending Butterick to her subjects, she probably believed that Butterick was an English institution.

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The reason for this unique success is to be found in the unmatched efficiency of the service which our publications deliver to their readers.

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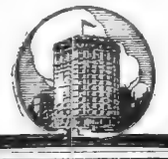

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Information at Ticket

UNION MEN INDICTED IN GANG ROUND-UP

Grand Jury Finds Labor Leaders Hired Thugs to Terrorize Employers and Workmen.

WOMEN AMONG 34 INDICTED

Police Assert Revelations of 'Dopey' Benny Will Enable Them to Drive Out Gangs Here.

Ten policemen under the command of Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, went out last night to arrest east side gangsters, who, it is alleged, have been hired to do "strong arm work," and even commit murder. The police sought also the men alleged to have employed the thugs.

When he left Police Headquarters with his special squad, Mr. Lord carried with him twelve indictments which had just been returned by the Grand Jury. The indictments were found against thirty-four defendants, eleven of whom were gangsters, and twenty-three labor union officials in the textile trades. A bench warrant was issued for each defendant.

It was said that one of the highest officials of the United Hebrew Trades was among those sought, and that others indicted included a majority of the members of the Joint Board of the cloak and skirtmakers' unions. The violence which the union leaders are alleged to have instigated occured in the big strike in the textile trades in 1910, and in smaller strikes in 1913 and 1914.

Among the charges made in the indictments were first degree murder, assault, attempted extortion, and rioting. The evidence on which the Grand Jury acted gave the inside history of garment workers' strikes on the east side for the last five years, many of those who participated in the strikes having told their stories to the Grand Jury.

Other indictments, involving a still larger number of east side labor leaders, will follow in a few weeks it is expected. The present batch of indictments was found as the result of an investigation which the Grand Jury began in February, following the receipt by the Grand Jurors of a confession from Benjamin Fein, feared for years among east side gangsters as "Dopey Benny."

"Strong Arm" Women Indicted.

In their search for the gangsters the police found that Dopey Benny, in addition to bossing a gang of men thugs, had under his control a force of "strong-arm" women. The women he kept to make raids in factories employing only girls, where men would have difficulty in gaining access. The business of the women was to wreck the shops where the employers had not complied with all demands of the unions. It was found that Dopey Benny had sent his women thugs to Boston to fight for the unions, and that he complained because the union leaders here were so backward in calling upon him for the services of this squad. Three of the alleged "strong-arm" women were among those against whom indictments were returned.

Instead of acting on each case as the evidence was gathered, members of gangs were arrested on trivial charges, and were charged by the grand jurors with serious crimes they had committed. They were told that "Dopey" Benny had betrayed them and almost invariably they retaliated by giving more information as to gang activities.

This process of bringing in the minor gangsters who kept up until the grand jurors were convinced that they had the full story of all the principal gang fights and shootings of the last five years. The evidence collected was then turned over to Assistant District Attorneys Du Vivier, Delehanty and Breckenridge, who called in to assist them Detectives Henry Jessop and Clinton Wood. Wood and Jessop worked for three months in places frequented by east side gansters, in order to obtain a list of witnesses who would be willing to corroborate the sories of crimes as detailed in the confessions before the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Perkins, in discussing the indictment of gangsters and the twenty-three labor leaders last night said that he wanted it understood that the work of the Grand Jury "did not constitute any raid upon labor leaders."

"The fact is," he said, "that we found that some labor leaders, to intimidate their own followers and to keep themselves in power within their unions were just as willing to hire gangsters to attack members of the unions as they were to hire gangsters to wreck the factories of employers who would not meet their terms.

Labor Men Had Members Beaten.

"Often we found that workmen who were perfectly satisfied with the terms of their employment were harried by the union leaders for not joining the union, and were then made to suffer through raids by the hired gunmen. In one case a union leader had a rival for the Presidency of the union taken in hand by the hired thugs."

As District Attorney Perkins was telling twenty or more reporters about the indictments, Philip Gussin, representing the Jewish Daily News, became suddenly alarmed. He asked some questions and then started to leave the room. He was caught by two detectives waiting at the door of the District Attorney's office, and was told he was under arrest on a charge of extortion and assault. Gussin, it was alleged, was formerly an officer of an east side union which hired a famous gangster to deal with a union member who had refused to attend a union meeting. He was the first of the thirty-four defendants to be arrested.

The District Attorney was reminded by reporters, for east side newspapers that "Dopey Benny" had a reputation on the east side of working for employers of labor quite as much as for the unions. Mr. Perkins was asked if anywhere in his confession Dopey Benny had named employers who had hired him, and if he had told of the work he did while employed by them.

Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge volunteered the answer, as he said he had investigated that phase of the case. Mr. Breckenridge said that he found that the employers had never hired guards except when driven to desperation by the unions, and that they hired to protect their plants, licensed private detectives. He said that he and his associates had been able to obtain proof of only one case of the use of gunmen by employers in the east side textile trades at the time the union leaders were using them freely both against their fellow union men and the employers, and this proof had been insufficient to warrant an indictment.

Deputy Commissioner Lord said that the round-up was the most important the Police Department had ever undertaken in the course of handling the gunman problem.

"Detectives Jessop and Wood did splendid work on this case," he said, "and the most splendid part of it was just plain patience. When we have made all of the arrests called for by the indictments we will have in the toils the leader or a member of every important gang in the city. Not only will we have the gangster, but we will have with them a full inside history of the way each gang did its work. The raid means that we have abandoned the retail plan of making isolated, individual raids, and have inaugurated instead a wholesale plan of action which is calculated to lift the gang problem out of New York life in one single raid upon the gangs.

Will Free the City of Gangs.

"Before we moved we knew who financed the gangs and why, and who cut off their earnings. We learned why they shot down men in the street—which often was just to create a spirit of terrorism, and we cut off this way of capitalizing terrorism. We starved them by shutting off the 'rackets' by which they raised their big money. You know they enough tickets they shot one through the leg, and then told the others what would happen to them if they didn't buy.

"We had to promise the witnesses, before we could get them to talk, that we would lock up all the gangsters so there would be no more "fixing" of a man who confessed by the gangsters left still at large."

Police Commissioner Woods realised, it was said yesterday, that he had a chance he had long been looking for when "Dopey" Benny, according to underground rumors that reached Headquarters, was threatening to "squeal" in the Tombs unless he was taken out by his friends. He was then under arrest for trying to extort $500 from Benjamin Solomonowitz, a union organizer, under threats of assassination.

Kept Benny From Getting Bail.

Dope Benny's bail had been fixed by Judge Wadhams of General Sessions at $7,500, it was ascertained. Commissioner Woods learned that the gangsters had collected $7,500 and were about to apply for the release of the gang leader.

Deputy Commissioner Lord asked Judge Wadhams to double the amount of the bail. The gangsters came with the $7,500 and found that $15,000 would be needed. The time set by Dopey Benny for his "squeal" found him still in the Tombs. He began to talk while Commissioner Woods set detectives at the task of finding out who gave money for the $7,500 fund and why. Dopey Benny often dictated twenty sheets of typewriting in a day, in giving the narrative of his service to labor union officials in strikes.

From this narrative is was learned that the murder of "Big Jack" Selig, who was killed during the investigation of the Rosenthal murder, gave Dopen Benny his chance to become the east side's chief gangster. His only competitor for the place was "Joe the Greaser," who is now awaiting trial on a charge of homicide. Dopen Benny and "Joe the Greaser" became rival bidders for the strong-arm privileges among the union leaders. Dopey Benny confessed with pride that his "rake-off" was $12 a day for himself, in addition to the sum at which he would furnish minor gangsters, while the best "rake-off" his rival could get was $8 a day. Benny said he often made as much as $10,000 a year. His work included anything from murder to raiding an employer's shop and wrecking it for not meeting all union demands.

Killed a Union Man.

The most important of the indictments found, charged eight men with murder in the first degree, as a result of the death of Herman Lieberwitz, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Aug. 10, 1910, after his skull had been fractured in a fight at Casino Hall, 85 East Fourth Street. Lieberwitz was a union man who was on strike in New York, but worked as a "scab" in Hunter, New York. He was called to New York by th eunion officials here, and after being found guilty of being a "scab," was set upon by Dopey Benny's gangsters.

Among those indicted in connection with Lieberwitz's death were Morris Siegman, General Secretary of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Solomon Metz, a member of the joint board of the cloak and suit makers' unions, and Morris Stupnicker, an employe in the Grand Street office of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Metz has been elected President of the United Hebrew Trades since the assault on the backsliding union man in connection with which he was indicted. The five others indicted for the murder of Lieberwitz were all members of the cloak and suit makers' joint board. One of them, Julius Woolf of 5,368 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at his home last night.

Benjamin Polar, a union leader who was "in the way" of other union men and was gaining in popularity was assaulted by the "Dopey" Benny gang, and for this two union men were indicted.

Max Fleischer, an organizer of a bakers' union, offended other union organizers, and he was set upon by gangsters in a restaurant at 106 Delancey Street, on Feb. 14, 1914. The gangsters broke a beer bottle over his head and left him unconscious on the floor with a warning to retire from union activities.

Arrested for Raiding a Shop.

Jacob Halpern, a tailor of 1,477 Longfellow Avenue, was brought to Police Headquarters last night, charged with extortion and riot. With three other members of the Cloak and Shirt Makers' Union he is alleged to have hired "Dopey" Benny to raid a shop at 58 East Broadway, where the foreman was charged by the union with unfair practises. The riot that resulted extended all the way from the shop to the Chatham square station of the Third Avenue elevated line. The shop was wrecked.

Halpern, it is alleged, also helped in wrecking the shop of Max and Joseph Lampert at 77 Greene Street, because the firm had refused to pay a fine of $100 for the alleged violation of union requirements. William Thomofsky, the man who, it was alleged, led the raid, was arrested at the time, but the Grand Jury did not indict him. He was indicted yesterday and was arrested last night. He wept in Police Headquarters, because, he said, he was a heavyweight favorite under the name of "Battling Bill Ketchel," and would have to break several boxing engagements if he went to jail.

Sam Shore of 257 East 143d Street, it was alleged, visited the Lampert establishment also on behalf of the white goods workers' union. Shore and his associates were alleged to have wrecked the place, and they were indicted for attempted extortion, injury to property, and felonious assault. Shore was arrested last night, and so was Henry Kleinman of 55 Second Avenue, who was alleged to have oiled Shore in the raid.

Max Roth, a shirtwaist manufacturer with a place of business at 1115 Broadway and R. Kushin, a manufacturer with a shop at 41 East Twenty-first Street, both suffered raids by gangsters at the instigation of union leaders, it is alleged. Their places were "shot up," and workmen intimidated because they would not pay union dues.

In one instance gunmen visited a manufacturer because he refused to pay the initiation fees and dues of his workmen in a union.

District Attorney Perkins said that if all the cases should be prosecuted that had been mentioned in the confessions of "Dopey" Benny and the other gangsters the courts would be kept busy for six months in trying the defendants.

ACCUSES THE SUNDAYS.

Philadelphian Who Rented Home to Evangelist Says They Wrecked It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Colonel Charles Keegan, who rented his home here to "Billy" Sunday and his party during their stay in this city, today entered a claim against the Sunday Campaign Committee for $1,754 for damages to the house and furnishings.

Furniture was smashed, walls gouged, china broken and more than one hundred beer, whiskey, cordial and champagne glasses disappeared, according to Keegan's claim. Six doors were off their hinges, a giant jardinière broken and patched together again, the piano stool smashed, a marble dog is gone and the big toe of the statue of a young lady was broken off, says Keegan.

The following is a partial list of the claims:

Missing—Two sets Haviland china, 6 oil painting, 9 bath towls, 3 table covers, 10 napkins, 13 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 38 beer glasses, 40 engraved water glasses, 26 whiskey glasses, 10 hock glasses, 5 cordial glasses, 6 crème de menthe glasses, 4 champagne glasses, 9 fancy steins, a wicker arm chair, 5 embroidered scarfs, 3 silk curtains, a Turkish rug, 5 books, a silver-plated syrup jug, a marble dog, a shade on front door.

The broken things include—A jardinière, 5 arm chairs, a mahogany chair, a large leather chair, a French plush chair, a corner lounge, a piano stool, a marble top table.

"Ma" Sunday was approached today by two reporters who climbed on the running board of the automobile in which she was seated, and asked her about the Keegan claims.

"It's false from beginning to end," Mrs. Sunday said. "It's a good thing the two dozen whiskey and thirty-eight beer glasses are gone, if they are gone, for nobody will get liquid

SUGGESTS REFORMS IN JURY SYSTEM

Excessive Exemptions Evil, Clearwater Tells Constitutional Convention.

LISTS FRAMED BY "PULL"

Many of Them Made Up in Saloons, He Says—Worst in Country Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—Radical reforms are likely to result from a very vehement presentation of the evils of the jury system made by Judge Alonzo J. Clearwater before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon. The Judge is a Republican delegate at large from Kingston.

Three years ago Judge Clearwater, who has been President of the State Bar Association, made an investigation at the instance of that body of the causes leading to the deterioration of trial jurors, and read a paper on the subject. He told the Judiciary Committee today, in an address that bristled with startling emphasis and denunciation, that political "pull" predominated in the framing of the lists of talesmen, and that in many instances jury lists were made up in the back rooms of saloons, at least in the country districts.

In his general denunciation of the present system Judge Clearwater made exception only of a very few counties in the State. He mentioned as exceptions the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Albany, Rensselaer, Oneida, Erie, Onondaga, and Broome; but admitted that perhaps some other counties ought to have been included in the list.

Judge Clearwater is a member of the Judiciary Committee, of which Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham is Chairman. Louis Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, ex-Judge Adolph J. Rodenbeck, and other men prominent in the legal profession listened with apparent interest to what Judge Clearwater had to say and seemed to agree with him as to the essential need of thoroughgoing reforms.

The arraignment of the jury system was made in connection with a hearing on a proposal introduced by Jacob L. Brenner, formerly County Judge of Kings, under which the revised Constitution would vest in the Legislature the power to prescribe by what authority the Commissioner of Jurors in the counties throughout the State should be appointed.

"A great reason for the general deterioration," said Judge Clearwater, "I found lay in the excessive number of exemptions from jury duty which had been created. These exemptions include, for instance, horse doctors, embalmers, and all sorts of petty officials. Unless some restriction is placed on the Legislature with regard to its present powers, the process of exemption will go on and the list be increased until practically all persons, except those altogether destitute of political influence, will be exempted.

"I advocate a change in the Constitution under which persons engaged in business in the City of New York habitually, though residing in other counties, or even in other neighboring States, should be subject to jury duty in this State. I also believe that all present exemptions should be done away with and new exemptions be created to include only a few State and county officials, physicians, lawyers, and one or two other classes, such as firemen and policemen. I maintain that the court before which a person is summoned to do jury duty should have the sole power of determining whether a would-be juror should be excused for the time being on condition that he presents himself for jury duty when the immediate cause leading to his excuse on any particular occasion has been removed."

Mr. Brenner, who has been a Commissioner of Jurors himself, said that whenever the control of the Legislature changed from one party to another, steps to legislate the Commissioned of Jurors in this county or that out of office would follow invariably. The favorite methor was to change the appointing power.

He thought the Legislature should have power to fix once for all the method of appointing Commissioners of Jurors. He also thought lawyers alone should be eligible.

TO REMOVE SUFFRAGE DOUBT.

Referendum Amendment Introduced by Marshall—Other Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—The woman suffrage question came to the front in the Constitutional Convention again today, when Louis Marshall, Republican delegate-at-large, introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution in such a manner that no doubt or confusion would remain as to the validity of the proposed amendment to give women the ballot which will be submitted to a referendum this Fall as a result of favorable action by the Legislature at two recent sessions.

Unlike a recent resolution introduced by Herbert Parsons, another Republican delegate-at-large with the same object in view, the Marshall proposal provides for the welding into the Constitution itself of a validating clause. The Parsons resolution was merely intended to place the convention on record.

"There is grave doubt whether the Constitutional Convention has the power to provide the manner in which future Constitutions shall be amended by a resolution, such as the Parsons resolution, which it was not intended to write into the Constitution itself," said Mr. Marshall. "This amendment, welded into the body of the Constitution, will remove all doubt and accomplish the end we are seeking to attain."

The proposal presented by Mr. Marshall provided also that Constitutional amendments must be submitted only at general elections, and that in order to stand approved they must have received the vote of a majority of all the electors voting for members of the Assembly. Under the present system the vot of a majority of those voting on the amendment itself is all that is required.

Another proposed amendment presented by Mr. Marshall provides that the question of whether a Constitutional Convention shall be held must be submitted at a general election, where the proposition can be ratified only oy a similar proportion of the vote.

Another amendment proposed by Mr. Marshall would give any voter the right to question the validity of a referendum by bringing a contest before the Supreme Court. The amendment provides that any judgment rendered by the lower court shall be reviewable by the Court of Appeals. In a contest last year the Court of Appeals practically decided that it had no right to go behind the election returns.

Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University and a Republican delegate at large, introduced a proposed amendment which would have the effect of making the Public Service Commissioners constitutional officers.

Meier Steinbrink, Republican delegate from Kings, presented a proposal which would prevent the shifting from the competitive to the non-competitive class in the civil service, or vice versa, a position at present in the classified service.

Edgar M. Doughty, Republican of Kings, proposed an amendment that stockholders of every corporation or joint stock company for indemnity, guarantee, liability, or casualty purposes shall be individually responsible to the extent of their holdings for any debt or liability of such a concern, just as stockholders in banking concerns are.

There were many proposals for amendment of the judiciary article. One such amendment offered by Andrew J. Ship-

after shall be adjudged unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals except with the concurrence of all but one member of the court or with the concurrence of all but two if in affirmance of a judgment of unconstitutionality by the Appellate Court.

Raymond D. Cobb, Republican, of Onondaga, proposed an amendment that appeals to the Court of Appeals may be taken only where a provision of the State or Federal Constitution is in question, or where there shall have been dissent by one or more Appellate Justices in each of the departments.

Nathan Burkan, Democrat, of New York, presented a proposed amendment prohibiting any person holding a salaried position under the State or any of its political sub-divisions from being engaged in any business or the practice of any profession.

A proposed amendment by Edward N. Smith, Republican delegate from Jefferson County, which is regarded as embodying the views of Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, prohibits the Governor from calling an extra session of the Legislature except in emergencies calling for legislative action regarding the public health, public credit, or public defenses. The proposal also provides for the submission by the Governor to the Legislature forty-five days after it has convened of an "annual budget" embodying a statement of appropriations recommended and an estimat of probable revenues. The amendment provides for an increase in the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $20,000.

An amendment proposed by Hubert C. Mindeville, Republican, of Chemung, prohibits the Legislature from enacting any laws fixing rates on the products of public service corporations while there exists a body on which that power has been conferred by law.

By an overwhelming majority the convention decided to make June 11 the date when the general introduction of proposals must cease.

MAY DISBAND 'ALIMONY CLUB.'

Arrests in Civil Cases Considered by Convention Judiciary Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Whether the "Alimony Club," as exemplified in the case of the Ludlow Street Jail in New York, shall be continued is likely to come before the Constitutional Convention. The question was brought up today at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee in connection with two proposals to amend the Constitution looking to the abolition of arrest in civil cases.

One of these proposals, introduced by Isidor Buxbaum, a Republican delegate from Kings, provides that, except for contempt, no person shall be arrested or imprisoned in any civil action or proceeding, except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in an action to recover damages for a wilful injury to person, character, or property. The other, introduced by Almet F. Latson, another Brooklyn Republican, would make contempt of court the only cause of arrest in a civil case.

Ex-Judge Alonzo T. Clearwater, Republican delegate-at-large, came strongly to the front as an advocate of the complete abolition of arrest in civil cases, except for contempt, after several members of the committee had urged that in matrimonial cases the right of arresting divorced husbands remiss in the payment of alimony imposed by the court ought to remain.

"I consider arrest in civil cases as a relic of barbarism," said Judge Clearwater. "I am inclined to regard all such arrests as imposing unjustified hardships on the poor, while the rich escape. Arrest in matrimonial cases, as often as not, is due to a vindictive feeling on the part of the former wife."

John B. Stanchfield, one of the Democratic delegates from New York City, seemed to agree with Judge Clearwater. Louis Marshall, Republican delegate at large, said: "We must think of the women who are not stirred by vindictiveness, but who are moved by consideration for the children who must be supported, though the matrimonial ties have been disrupted, and who resort to the right of arrest as the means of compelling proper support. Our first thought should be for the innocent and injured, not for the person who does the injury. In my opinion matrimonial cases should be excepted."

BRIEFS ON WIRE CONTRACTS

Postal Objects to Operation of Telephones Over Telegraph Circuits.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Briefs were filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company and the Grain Receiver's Association, of Chicago in relation to the commission's investigation of private wire contracts, particularly those with brokers and others than newspapers and press associations.

The brief of the postal company charges that the root of evil in the present situation is the operation by the American company of telephones over a leased telegraph circuit. It says this practice is irregular and discriminatory and amounts to free telephone service and should be abolished. Leasing telegraph circuits to brokers, the postal contends, should be prohibited, and the use of telegraph circuits should be restricted to the business of one concern at rates fixed by the commission.

The American company's brief says that it is just as impossible for a telephone or telegraph company to render service without classification, as it would be for a modern railroad to do so, and adds that leased wire contracts were made in response to public demand and that no one questions the right to make such contracts. The brief cites statements of witnesses before the commissions who said their business might be injured or wrecked, if the private wire leasing system is abolished.

The brief for the grain receivers' association asserts that private wires are available only to a few that the service is highly preferential, and that large industries, availing themselves of such wires, get a telephone service that is cheaper, quicker and better

CARRANZA WANTS A NAVY.

Gen. Pesqueira Here to Buy Two Gunboats and Transports.

General Ignacio L. Pesqueira, Secretary of War to General Carranza, announced yesterday in this city that he was in the market for warships. He has the job of getting together a navy for his chief and the nucleus of a transport service. He wants two vessels to convert into gunboats, and he requires one transport.

General Pesqueira, who is accompanied by two aids, came up from Vera Cruz with Duval West, President Wilson's special investigator in Mexico. He said he believed Mr. West had brought a highly favorable report as to conditions in Mexico under Carranza.

In Vera Cruz, according to the General, the Carranza Government has facilities for turning out shells and cartridges, besides which the Carrancistas have bought and paid for a considerable quantity in the United States for future delivery. He says that if the United States should become involved with Germany, causing a stoppage of shipments of arms to all factions in Mexico, Carranza would get rid of Villa inside of three months.

Celebration Bows to Measles.

An outbreak of measles among six children in the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless at 936 Woody Crest Avenue, the Bronx, caused a change in the plan to hold the celebration of the eighty-first anniversary of the society's foundation there today. Instead the meeting will be held in the parlors of the Madison Avenue Church at 11 o'clock. The Rev. John R. Mackay, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, will address the meeting, and there will be reports of the work for the year.

Sues Sime Silverman for $50,000.

Charles Ahearn, whose wife, Vesta Powell Ahearn, a vaudeville performer, got a separation from him some time ago, sued Sime Silverman, publisher of Variety, a theatrical paper, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 for the alienation of Mrs. Ahearn's affections. The plaintiff says Mr. Silverman enticed Mrs. Ahearn to live with him at 26 West 63d Street and other places since May 15, 1913. The Ahearns

WHITMAN ACTS ON BILLS.

Governor Signs Measure Abolishing the Recreation Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—Governor Whitman approved several measures relating to New York City's Government today, including these:

Four bills introduced by Senator Mills, giving New York City the right to acquire more land than is needed for actual construction in widening, extending or relocating parks, public places and streets; permitting condemnation of property in the Supreme Court without a jury; requiring the approval of the Board of Estimate in proceedings for the acquisition of wharf property and amending the Rapid Transit act regulating the acquisition of property for rapid transit purposes.

Assemblyman Stoddard's bill authorizing changes in uncompleted sections of a rapid transit road, after contracts have been made, with the consent of the Board of Estimate, and providing that the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York City may assign space in the Hall of Records.

Senator Carswell's, abolishing the New York City Public Recreation Commission, and providing that the Commissioner of Parks for each borough shall have within his borough the powers of the Recreation Commission.

Assemblyman Hoff's, authorizing the Board of Estimate to create a Parole Commission of three members to be appointed by the Mayor.

Assemblyman Brennan's, providing for a clerk and a deputy clerk in each Municipal Court district, and providing that the total clerical force in each district shall be equal numerically to at least twice the number of Justices.

Four personal measures were vetoed by the Governor, including the bill amending the labor law relative to the powers of the Industrial Board, the bill exempting certain persons from the provisions of the statute relating to disorderly persons, and the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate to pay the claim of Edward A. McEvoy for services rendered to the county.

The Governor says the proposed Industrial Board amendment is of doubtful constitutionality. In the case of the McEvoy bill, he says that McEvoy's appointment in the Kings County Commission of Records office was in violation of the civil service law.

BIG OIL LAND DEAL.

New York Syndicate Buys 35,000 Acres in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 11.—The largest oil deal in point of area ever effected in Louisiana was consummated today when New York capitalists took over 35,000 acres constituting the holdings of the Commerce Oil and Gas Company, the Rogers Oil and Gas Company, and E. K. Smith and Associates. Henry L. Satterlee and G. L. Canfield are at the head of the syndicate that purchased the lands.

The price paid for the land is believed to be over a million dollars. The deal marks the assembling of the largest area of holdings by a single company in any proven field in the United States.

SURRENDERS BART DUNN.

New Jersey Will Honor Governor Whitman's Requisition.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—Acting Governor Edge has announced that on Friday he would honor the requisition papers issued by Governor Whitman of New York for the return to that State of Bart Dunn, a Tammany politician, now in a sanitarium in Butler, N. J., and who is wanted in Rockland County, N. Y., where he was convicted of road-building frauds.

The decision followed a hearing given this afternoon on application of Dunn's counsel for a stay in the proceedings. Dunn is said to be in a dangerous condition, and his lawyer, Assemblyman Randolph Perkins, argued that removal from the sanitarium might unbalance his mind. Counsel may make other moves to prevent Dunn's extradition.

Light and air in the Equitable Building

Obviously, the Equitable Building, by reason of its superiority in size, has more window space than any other building—but Equitable window space is better than that.

As an actual fact, the Equitable Building has more window space than any building in New York City, considered on the basis of a proportionate square foot comparison.

This means more light, more air, and more of the benefits which accrue from both.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building
120 Broadway

SALE OF RELIABLE

NEW PIANOS

The pianos offered in this sale sell regularly at $350. These instruments are recommended for their excellent tonal qualities and beautiful case designs. TODAY ONLY..... $210

$5 Down, $5 Monthly

NEW 88-NOTE

Player-Pianos

These instruments are the very latest 88-Note Players in various designs and woods. Fully guaranteed. REGULARLY PRICED AT $600. TODAY ONLY..... $440

CONVENIENT TERMS OF PAYMENT

OLD PIANOS Taken in Exchange

KNABE

WAREROOMS, 5th Av. & 39th St.

Hampton Furniture for the Country Bed-Room

WHAT more captivating a memory-picture than that of the Country Bed-room, its casemented windows opening on the sunny breeze-swept balcony and its old fashioned Furniture instinct with the placid grace of old Colonial days.

Such is the furniture one may meet with among Hampton Shops Reproductions—the comely wooden Beds with their quaint ornamentation of spindle-work, the Chaise longue which has for its appealing motive the old-time Windsor chair or the simple painted Dressing table over which hangs a Queen Anne Mirror in its scrolled frame of rich-hued tortoise-shell.

HAMPTON SHOPS

34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

COURT RULES OUT PRINTING RING

Decides Roosevelt Cannot Rely on That Testimony for His Justification.

LETS BOSS ALLIANCE STAY

Libel Case Shifts Base Quickly —Barnes Starts His Attack on the Colonel.

SHEEHAN HAD NO MASTER

Belmont Reads Letter to "Dear Augie" from Roosevelt—Why Stetson Consulted Barnes.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 11.—Rapid progress was made in the Supreme Court today toward ending the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial, but only after Justice William S. Andrews had demolished much of the structure laboriously reared in the last three and a half weeks by Colonel Roosevelt and his counsel, to prove that William Barnes was in a corrupt alliance between corupt business and corrupt politics.

Justice Andrews ruled out of the record all the testimony relating to the printing situation in Albany, except that set forth in the Bayne Investigating Committee's report, and none of it will be allowed to go to the jury as showing justification of the alleged libel. It was the hardest blow the Colonel has received during the trial, and his counsel had to fall back upon the Justice's ruling that he would allow the jury to determine whether there was an improper combination between Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, for the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature in 1911.

With the printing testimony out of the way for good, William M. Ivins, counsel for Mr. Barnes, started right in to prove that no such combination existed, and before court adjourned for the day three of his leading witnesses were examined, cross-examined and allowed to go. They were Francis Lynde Stetson, William F. Sheehan, and August Belmont. Only the testimony of Mr. Stetson and Mr. Sheehan bore upon the Senatorial election, as Mr. Belmont was called to tell about conversations he had had with Mr. Roosevelt, while the latter was President, regarding the Agnew-Hart anti-race track legislation.

Mr. Belmont's testimony was not important for the plaintiff, for he admitted that what Colonel Roosevelt had testified regarding the conversation was substantially true. He succeeded, however, in getting into the record a letter he had written to the President regarding labor and other legislation which he wanted Governor Hughes to consider, and the President's reply thereto.

Mr. Ivins sought to show by Mr. Belmont that Mr. Roosevelt was working against the anti-race track legislation, but the best he could do was to bring out that the Colonel had advised Mr. Belmont to see Mr. Barnes, and that, after the conversation at the White House, Mr. Belmont withdrew his opposition to the legislation, ceased his activities, and went to Europe, all of which Colonel Roosevelt has admitted.

The important part of Mr. Stetson's testimony showed that although he had discussed the Senatorial situation with Mr. Barnes and had gone to him with a list of compromise candidates from the independen Democratic insurgents, who were opposing the clectio nof William F. Sheehan, Mr. Barnes did not promise to use his influence in any way. The compromise candidates were Thomas Mott Osborne, Martin W. Littleton, Martin H. Glynn, Isidor Straus and John D. Kernan. The witness said that Mr. Barnes would sonsideronly Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan, as he objected to Mr. Glynn personally and thought that Mr. Littleton and Mr. Straus would be too closely identified with Tammany Hall.

Mr. Sheehan denied that he ever had asked any of the igislators to vote for hi mor that he had ever represented to them that he was Mr. Murphy's candidate, although he said Mr. murphy supported his candidacy at first. Mr. Sheehan also went on record as saying that ih his opinion Mr. Murphy did not dominate the Democratic Party in the State, although he admitted that Mr. Murphy had great influence, and, with the Kings County organization, was able to control the State conventions.

Sifting Out Testimony.

It was not altogether a barren day for the Colonel, for on the motions of the Barnes counsel to have portions of the testimony stricken out he won several points. The entire morning and most of the afternoon were taken up by arguments on these motions. The first one, that concerning direct nominations, was overruled by Justice Andrews, who allowed all testimony relating to it to stay in the record, but only as showing the alleged domination of Mr. Barnes in the party and not as an indication of corruption. This included the testimony of Royal W. France of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, who testified to conversations he had had with Mr. Barnes.

All the admissions contained in the stipiation regarding so-called "rottenness" in the State departments during Democratic administrations to which A. Hennessy would have testified, if the stipulation had not been accepted, were thrown out by Justice Andrews, as was the testimony of H. H. Vreeland concerning a $20,000 campaign contribution to the Republican organization. The testimony of William H. Hotchkiss regarding the waste in the printing of State insurance reports was allowed to stand, but it will be nullified under the ruling excluding all printing matters.

Colonel Roosevelt's testimony concerning conversations with L. F. Payn and Mr. Barnes on franchise tax and direct primary legislation was allowed to stand, as was the testimony of Roscoe Irwin tending to show the domination of Charles F. Murphy in the Democratic organization.

The Colonel's chief victory, however, was the ruling of Justice Andrews that testimony was competent relating to an alleged deal between Barnes and Murphy, or the heads of the Democratic and Republican organizations, to bring about the election of William F. Sheehan to the United States Senate. The Roosevelt attorneys pleaded this combination in justification, and not mitigation merely, and therefore it will go to the jury on a question of fact. The Barnes lawyers will bend every effort to show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that no such combination existed. If this cannot be done, a verdict for the plaintiff cannot be directed, and the issue will b put squarely up to the jury to determine.

Printing Testimony Threshed Out.

The argument on the printing matter took on the phase of a summing up. William H. Van Benschoten went through the testimony step by step, and recalled how anxious Mr. Barnes was to obtain printing contracts and printing business for the J. B. Lyon Company and The Albany Journal.

Once Justice Andrews interrupted the lawyer to advise that he must show these three things:

"First, that there must be evidence wherein we would justify the jury in finding that there is waste and corruption in public printing in Albany; second, that the plaintiff must have known of these conditions and profited by them, and, third, that he used his political influence to obtain these contracts."

At one point Mr. Ivins interrupted with this remark:

"We are entirely willing to admit that the plaintiff is a public printer, and being a public printer he was naturally not anxious that this State should take up the business of public printing as a monopoly. Mr. Barnes was in the printing business for the natural, normal and human purpose of getting as much as he could out of it."

At the beginning of the afternoon session, John M. Bowers, chie fof the Colonel's counsel, too ka hand in the argument, and made a vigorous plea that the printing matter be allowed to stand.

Justice Andrews insisted that although it might be shown that Mr. Barnes was connected with The Journal Company and that some of the contracts were fraudulent there was nothing to show that Mr. Barnes used his influence to get the contracts.

"You will find," replied Mr. Bowers, "that the plaintiff was getting these contracts and orders in tremendous volume at the time he was writing letters about them and I submit that the question should go to the jury for them to determine if he was getting them legitimately."

Justice Andrews finally made this ruling:

"I do not grant your motion in the form made, for it is too general, but I shall not submit to the jury as a justification of the alleged libel any evidence in regard to the printing situation in Albany."

The Colonel and his counsel plainly showed their disappointment. Mr. Bowers seemed crushed, and listened listlessly to a long argument. The Colonel was whispering in his ear. Mr. Barnes smiled broadly at his opponent's discomfiture, while Mr. Ivins swept the audience with a broad grin. It was then 3 o'clock, and Francis Lynde Stetson was called to the stand.

Tells of Senate Contest.

Mr. Stetson was asked if he recalled the Senatorial election in the Spring of 1911, and he replied in the affirmative, and said that the part he took was anti-Murphy.

"What was your attitude toward Mr. Sheehan's candidacy?"

"I was very friendly to Mr. Sheehan," replied Mr. Stetson, with a smile, "but I was opposed to his candidacy."

Mr. Stetson was asked to tell of a conversation he had with Mr. Barnes on March 28, 1911. Mr. Bowers objected, but finally Mr. Stetson was permitted to tell what happened. He said:

"Upon March 28, 1911, I called upon Mr. Barnes at his home, pursuant to an appointment I had made through Frank H. Platt, who was present. I told Mr. Barnes that I had come from a meeting of the so-called insurgents at the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and that I was authorized to present as substitute candidates for Mr. Sheehan the names of Thomas Mott Osborne, Martin W. Littleton, Martin H. Glynn, and later Isidor Straus and John D. Kernan.

"I couldn't say that I suggested that he support any of them, but that I wanted to know what his attitude toward them would be.

"Mr. Barnes objected to Mr. Glynn for personal reasons, and said that Mr. Littleton might identify himself too closely with Tammany Hall. The same objection, he said, might lie against Mr. Straus. He said he would consider the names of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan. I asked him, in case the roll was not called in alphabetical order, what Republican member would be called first. He said he couldn't recall any Republican Senator whose name began with A, and I suggested Senator Argetsinger of Rochester. Mr. Barnes then said that it was strange he had not thought of Mr. Argetsinger, as he was the one man he had any doubt about. I then went away, and I never again saw Mr. Barnes."

Mr. Ivins said he was through with the witness and Mr. Bowers on cross-examination asked him who had suggested the conference. The witness replied that he could not tell. He said he was in his New York office when some one called on the telephone and said Mr. Barnes wanted to talk with him, and he thought it was Mr. Barnes.

"Which candidate did you favor?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I favored Mr. Shepard very strongly," was the reply.

"You testified that Mr. Barnes said that he was willing to consider Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan?"

"I think he expressed strong preference for Mr. Osborne," replied Mr. Stetson. "The important point was that I was to take back his rejections, not his acceptances."

Mr. Bowers asked the witness if he knew Senator O'Gorman, and that he was connected with Tammany Hall, and the witness said he did. Then Mr. Bowers asked: "Did you go to him because you believed he controlled the Republican vote?"

"Not at all. It was because Senator Brackett—"

Mr. Bowers's objection was sustained, and he then asked the witness if he had gone to see Mr. Barnes to find out what the Republicans would do in the event of his approval.

"I did not," replied the witness. "I went there to fulfill my promise to Senator Brackett, who had asked me to do so, and find out what was Mr. Barnes's attitude toward the insurgents."

Sheehan's Version of the Fight.

The witness was then excused and William F. Sheehan was called to the stand. As Mr. Stetson left the stand he went close to where Colonel Roosevelt was sitting, and the Colonel grasped him by the hand and two two held a whispered conversation. Mr. Sheehan said he was a member of the Legislature in 1884, and Mr. Ivins asked if he was Democratic leader of Buffalo in 1888.

"I was so recognized by some," he replied.

The witness said he was reasonably familiar with Democratic politics in the State since that time, and that he was Lieutenant Governor during hree years of Governor Flower's administration.

Q.—Were you a candidate for United States Senator in 1911? A.—I was.

Q.—Whose candidate were you?

Mr. Bowers strongly objected to this and the witness was not allowed to answer.

Q.—When did you announce your candidacy? A.—Some weeks after the election of 1910.

Q.—Did you personally solicit any votes from the legislators? A.—I never asked any of them to vote for me that I recollect, although I talked with them. My recollection is that I did not ask any of them to vote for me.

Q.—Did you ever ask Mr. Murphy for his assistance? A.—I talked with Mr. Murphy on the subject, but I never asked his assistance.

Q.—Did Mr. Murphy object to your candidacy on the ground that you were not a Tammany Hall man?

The Court sustained Mr. Bowers' objection and Mr. Ivins asked the witness what position Mr. Murphy had taken regarding his candidacy.

"I should say that up to the time he changed his mind he was in favor of it, said Mr. Sheehan.

Q.—As one familiar with the political history of the State, was Mr. Murphy to your knowledge dominant in Democratic politics? A.—Personally, I never recognized him as a leader in the Democratic Party in the State.

Q.—Was Mr. Stanchfield who ran for Governor in 1909 a member of Tammany Hall?

Before he could answer Mr. Bowers was on his feet with an objection. With some display of heat Mr. Ivins turned to the Court and said:

Denies Murphy's Dominance.

"I am trying to prove that Mr. Murphy was not dominant at that time of in 1911. I am trying to prove that Mr. Sheehan was an independent candidate running on his own merits and that he had i his support only the Democratic leader in New York county."

The witness was allowed to say that he did not think Mr. Stanchfield was a member of Tammany Hall.

Q.—Do you know of any record that proves or demonstrates that Mr. Murphy was dominant in the Democratic Party in the State from 1908 to 1912?

The witness said he did not consider Mr. Murphy to be dominant in the Democratic Party in the State, but this was struck out and he was allowed to answer simply, no, but he immediately added:

"In order to have no misconception here I will say that I believe Mr. Murphy had great influence in the party during that time."

Q.—Was your candidacy undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Murphy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever offer yourself to the members of the Legislature, or represent to them, directly or indirectly, that you were Mr. Murphy's candidate? A.—No.

Q.—Then did you ever orally or in writing, directly or indirectly, personally or by agent, discuss your candidacy with Mr. Barnes. A.—I did not.

Mr. Bowen was unable to shake Mr. Sheehan's testimony in cross-examination. Mr. Irvin then asked one more question. It was this:

Q.—Did you ever hear of any arrangement that was made by any one, directly or indirectly written or orally, with regard to any agreement or arrangement between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes to further your candidacy? A.—No, Sir.

August Belmont's Testimony.

August Belmont then was called. He admitted that he had had a conversation with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House in 1908 regarding the Hart-Agnew race track legislation, but he couldn't remember the exact date. Mr. Bower s made some objections, but the witness was allowed to state the substance of the conversations.

"As well as I recall it," said Mr. Belmont. "I remember that I called to the President's attention that I had supported him in his campaign for Governor and for that reason, as well as for another one not so important, I wished that he would intercede and help if possible to give me a hearing in regard to the legislation about to be enacted that would interfere with racing. I also told him that I had been his Commissioner and had served under Governor Morton, and that he knew my views on the racing question as represented in reports to the commission. I told him that racing was an important element in improving the condition of horses, as racing was an elimination test in regard to breeders, that for military purposes racing was necessary, as ordinary horses did not answer the purpose.

Mr. Belmont as indicating his interest in the Hughes administration and in the preliminary canvass then read letters which had passed between the President and himself. Mr. Belmont's letter to the President was as follows:

(Personal and Confidential.)
New York, Sept. 29, 1908.

Dear Mr. President:

You will recall that when I saw you in Washington the conversation led to the question of radicalism, and it was agreed that that represented by Mr. Hearst was a common enemy to both of our respective parties. I therefore feel that I can properly write to you with reference to what appears to me is an important matter concerning the campaign of Mr. Hughes, for no one knows better than you where to put the finger on the correct spot.

Hearst appeals to the labor vote, and has a record with them which will insure to him the support of a substantial portion of that element. Mr. Hughes has no record of this kind at all, and I am satisfied—and all to whom I have spoken on the subject agree with me—that it is of great importance that Mr. Hughes place himself in a favorable attitude toward labor. The Republican platform refers to nothing that directly touches the labor interests locally. With reference to the eight-hour law, its indorsement of your attitude is in its way excellent, but not sufficient. The tenement house, the child labor, and the "sweatshop" laws of the State, it seems to me, are questions on which Mr. Hughes could make an excellent point at the outset of his campaign.

You will know how important these are to the welfare of the laborer, and they appeal to his wife and children. The appropriations have never been in the eyes of laboring men sufficient for the State Commission, and these laws have not been administered in a wholly satisfactory manner. It would be essentially good policy for Mr. Hughes to make some same and convincing statement on those questions, endorsing and approving the laws, and pledging his best efforts to the proper enforcement of them, and possibly, if you think wise, a demand for larger appropriations for the work. As you know, there is complaint that a sufficient number of inspectors cannot be employed for lack of funds to properly keep a watchful eye on the administration of the laws under the three headings I have mentioned.

If this subject has not already been brought to your attention, I feel that I should contribute this important point to the category of hose he demand yur serose thought.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,
[Signed] AUGUST BELMONT.

His Excellency.

As read in court the President's reply was as follows:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1908.

Dear Augie: I thank you heartily for that letter and I shall take the liberty of showing it to Hughes himself. I shall advocate his doing just as you suggest—that is, dwell upon the tenement house, child labor, and sweat shop laws of New York State, and his intention to enforce them to the letter and assure for their enforcement sufficient appropriation of money. I do not think a more important suggestion has been made to me than this you have made.

With hearty thanks and all good wishes, believe me, faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

P. S.—I have just given Hughes the letter; he was delighted with it.
August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

The examination was resumed after Mr. Belmont had read the letters and Mr. Ivins asked Mr. Belmont what the President said to him at the time of the racing bill discussion.

"He told me that I should see Mr. Barnes, and I did meet him in April," said Mr. Belmont.

Colonel Roosevelt, who had been following the testimony intently, leaned over to his counsel and in a loud whisper, said:

"That's right, that's exactly what I wanted him to do."

Mr. Belmont said he also told Mr. Roosevelt that so far as he knew everything regarding the opposition to the racing legislation had been straight and proper, and that if it should prove to be otherwise he would have nothing more to do with it. As the witness left the witness stand he also went over to Colonel Roosevelt and the two shook hands and chatted. An adjournment of the court was then taken until tomorrow morning.

Colonel Roosevelt patched up his long-standing differences with Chancellor Day of Syracuse niversity tonight. The two have not been on friendly relations since the time, when the Colonel was President, the Chancellor attacked his policies in a book entitled "The Rain Coat Roosevelt."

The Chancellor lives near the home of Horace S. Wilkinson, the Bull Moose leader here, where Mr. Roosevelt has been staying since he has been in Syracuse. Tonight Chancellor Day was the guest of Mr. Wilkinson at dinner, and the Colonel and his erstwhile critic called off their feud.

TWO SCHOOLGIRLS CAUSE RIPPER SCARE

Confess to Police They Wrote Threatening Notes in Fun to Alarm Harlem Neighbors.

JERSEY MOTHERS ALARMED

Montclair Class Dismissed When Suspect Annoyed Children—Excitement in White Plains.

While there were fewer "ripper" scares in this city because Monday, the day set in a "ripper" letter for another crime had passed without any attacks of children, the ecitement over the two murders continued to spread over neighboring communities. Reports that similar crimes had occurred caused yesterday in Hoboken, Newark, and Montclair.

Two little girls were arrested in Harlem yesterday on the charge of sending threatening letters. On Sunday Mrs. Annie Noonan of 1,417 Amsterdam Avenue, near 130th Street, found this under her door in an unstamped envelope:

Dear Madam: I am the murderer of children. I have heard where you live and that you have many children at your home. I will kill your son, Dennis Noonan, at 2:30 o'clock Monday at 130th Street, New York City. The police are a lot of boobs.

BY THE RIPPER JACK.

P. S.—If he is not down by 3:30 on Monday afternoon I will rob your house that night and take him.

On the same day Mrs. Delia McMahon of 493 West 130th Street found a letter of the same sort under her door. The two women went to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, where the case was placed in the hands of Acting Captain Cooper and Detectives McCarton and Butts.

Because the two notes were written in pencil in a childish hand on paper form from copybooks used in penmanship classes, the detectives went to all the schools in the neighborhood and by comparison of the handwriting decided that the letters were the work of Helen Shea, 10 years old, of 1,425 Amsterdam Avenue, and Maria Blackwell, 12 years old, of 506 West 136th Street. They were arrested and taken to the Fourth Branch, where they confessed and said that they had written the letters for fun, to scare neighbors.

Mrs. Marie Maurillo of 3,328 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, ran out with a broom handle yesterday when she heard her 13-year-old daughter, Marie, shout, "He's Jack the Ripper," and beat a man at the door into unconsciousness. He was taken to the Bronx Detective Bureau, where a crowd of several hundred gathered after the reported capture of the "ripper." The prisoner said that he was Carmine Kitty, 29 years old, a chemist. He was held to be examined by Inspector Faurot today.

Captain Duggan, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, yesterday arrested Virgilio Jacko, 45 years old, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, on the charge of annoying children. A loaded revolver and a large knife were found on him and he was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Frank Fizi, who was arrested on the charge of attacking Helen Manning, 12 years old of 257 Avenue C, was placed in the line-up with several detectives at the Second Branch yesterday morning. The line-up was looked over by 8-year-old Mary Murray, of 270 First Avenue, but she was unable to pick out the man who had killed her brother Charles Murray, who was murdered in the hallway of his home a week ago Monday night. Fizi was held without bail by Magistrate Levy later.

The "ripper" scare in Montclair started in the vicinity of the Baldwin Street School. A crowd of mothers gathered in front of the school knocking at the doors which had been locked against them and demanding their children, until Principal Jackson finally dismissed the class. The women had been told that a man had annoyed school children.

A scare of the same kind was started at Public School 8, at Seventh and Adams Stret, Hoboken. Many children ran home, and in a few minutes mothers came flocking to the school. They were all reassured and the classes went on.

In Newark yesterday many parents kept their children at home and the attendance at the schools was materially lessened. Peter Labur of 77 Hayes Street was arrested because a crowd of children followed him when he asked the way to a candy store, but he was released. Joseph Blaney of 37 Clifton Avenue was arrested for annoying children. Thomas Geary, who was arrested on Monday after a scare among school children, was committed to Essex County Jail yesterday, pending a mental examination.

At the Hillside School at White Plains, N. Y., a number of Italian mothers rushed to the school, picked their children from their seats and took them home, after a "ripper" report had been circulated.

NO DELAY IN SAILINGS.

Coast Steamer Managers Say Strikers Have Been Replaced.

Following a meeting of the managers of the coastwise steamship lines yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange an announcement was made that there had been no delays in steamship sailings from this port by reason of the strike among the deck officers, who ask for an increase of 25 per cent. in their pay. The managers denied the statement issued by the Neptune Association, which represents the strikers, that steamships had been sent out since May 1 in charge of incapacitated and incompetent officers.

About 100 steamships are affected by this strike, so far as the first, second and third officers are concerned. They belong to the Mallory, Clyde, Old Dominion, Southern Pacific, Ward, New York and Porto Rico, Red D, and Savannah Lines. The managers were unanimous in saying that they had never been approached by their officers, nor had the Neptune Association asked for a hearing in regard to higher wages.

Robert H. Cowan, Secretary of the Neptune Association, said last night that cargoes of onions had been held up at New Orleans and Galveston through the strike, and that twenty-five steamships, including the El Sol and Antilles of the Southern Pacific, Esperanza and Morro Castle of the Ward Line, and the Brazos of the New York and Porto Rico Line, had been delayed in sailing.

MANY PARK VANDALS FINED.

Two Hundred and Ten Offenders Appear Before Magistrates.

As a result of the crusade against persons who leave rubbish, pluck flowers and mutilate shrubs in the parks, 190 persons, including many women, appeared in answer to summonses in the Morrisania Court yesterday, and twenty appeared in the Harlem Court. In the Mirrisania Court some of the men and women charged with park ordinance violations were compelled to remain many hours, because each case was taken up separately.

William T. Hornady, Director of the Bronx Zoological Gardens, sat with Magistrate House in the Morrisania Cour. Offenders were fined from $1 to $5, and Magistrate House, commenting on their fines, said the nuisance of littering parks ought to be stopped, even if the Board of Aldermen had to amend the laws so that offenders could be imprisoned. Similar fines were imposed by Magistrate Marsh in the Harlem Court.

Paper Manufacturer a Suicide.

MANCHESTER, Conn., May 11.—Robert G. Campbell, well known in New England as a paper manufacturer and manager of the American Writing Paper mill here, committed suicide at his home in Manchester today. He had been despondent for some time because of ill-health. He was 57 years old.

BARS SUNDAY MOVIES.

Court Holds Mount Vernon Mayor Can Revoke Theatrical License.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 11.—Although the Court of Appeals handed down a decision last week sustaining the contention of the moving picture proprietors of Yonkers that they had a legal right to have shows on Sunday, and restraining the authorities from interfering with them, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, in the Supreme Court, today filed a decision in which he denies the application of the F. F. Proctor Mount Vernon Realty Company for an injunction restraining Mayor Edwin W. Fiske from closing his Sunday shows.

Mr. Proctor owns a vaudeville and moving picture house in Mount Vernon, and he threatened to open it next Sunday. Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, who is backed up by Church members, said that if he did he would revoke the license.

Justice Tompkins in his decision says: "The only license the plaintiff has, permitting it to give shows in the City of Mount Vernon, was issued to it by the Mayor, and not by the Common Council, and was issued with the understanding that no show was to be given on Sunday. It seems to me that in these circumstances the Mayor has power to revoke this license, if the condition respecting Sunday shows is violated."

Sued for Dishonoring Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—The complaint of M. L. Hoagland, a member of the Water Supply Commission, against the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company was presented to the Attorney General today by Secretary of State Martin. Mr. Hoagland contends that the company refused to honor his railroad pass, for a law enacted by the last Legislature the company is liable to a fine of $1,000 for such an offense. The law also provides that the Attorney General is to proceed against the company when complaint is made.

Daffy Dills Must Change Name.

Ten young men of the Bronx who asked Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady yesterday to sanction their incorporation as the Daffy Dill Club must think of another name. Justice Brady explained that he had no objection to naming clubs after flowers, but he did think it was only fair to the flowers to have their names spelled correctly. Joseph Miksovky of 1637 Garfield Street and Thomas Lee of 403 Amsterdam Avenue were among those who wished to be incorporators.

PEOPLE ACCUSTOMED to buy their

UNDERWEAR

in Europe can substitute

"American Hosiery"

with perfect confidence. Leading stores everywhere sell and recommend it.

AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY
225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

By the author of "The Mountain Girl."

A Girl of the Blue Ridge

By Payne Erskine.

"The author has succeeded in showing what life in the mountains is, and has written a story that holds attention to the end."—*New York Sun.*

"Payne Erskine has two invaluable assets—a thorough knowledge of a romantic people, the Southern mountaineers, and a genius for story-telling."—*Boston Transcript.*

At All Booksellers. $1.35 *net.*

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers, Boston.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Suits
$16.75

Verified Price Elsewhere $18.50

We mean by "verified price elsewhere" that expert shoppers visiting every first-class store in New York have not found suits to compare with these at less than $18.50 and $20. You ought to look into this. Every man who wants more for his dollar gets more when he knows more about Macy methods.

For instance, these smart foreign sack suit models, right up to the minute in every respect, at $16.75.

Plain Cambridge greys, blue flannels, skeleton lined, silk sleeve lining, soft roll fronts, narrow shoulders. Norfolks, too, if you like.

Men's Trousers at $4.75

If you want a pair of extra trousers good enough to go with any suit you've got, see these at $4.75. Too many fine patterns and weaves to talk about. Better see them.

MEN'S CLOTHING STORE, FIFTH FLOOR.
SPECIAL ELEVATORS, 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

CROSS "MO-CO"

The Great Fabric Summer Glove

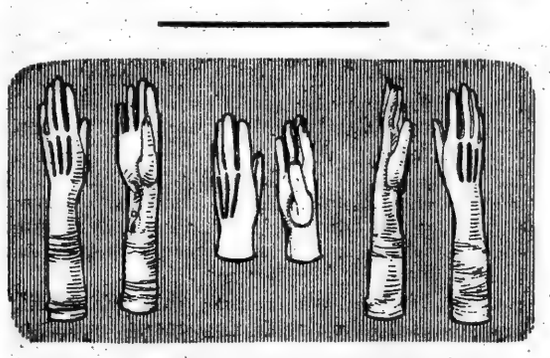
MO-CO: the newest and most perfect washable substitute for Mocha, Chamois, or Doeskin

MO-CO is cooler than leather

MO-CO has the {durability, appearance, finish} *of leather*

MO-CO never {loses its shape, ravels at seams} *when washed*

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS



For Women:

Short gloves, two clasps, in white, yellow, and grey	*50c*
Short gloves, two clasps, in white	*75c to $1.25*
Long gloves, in white and yellow	*$1.25*
Long gloves, in white, heavy weight	*$2.00*

For Men:

In grey, and chamois color	*75c*
Same with black embroidered backs	*$1.25*

The CROSS Silk Glove

For Women:

Short silk, two clasps, self-stitched, double tip	*50c*
Short silk, two clasps, Paris point back, double tip	*$1.00*
Short silk, two clasps, embroidered back, double tip	*$1.25*
Short silk, two clasps, Paris point back, double woven finger tip	*$1.25*
16-button silk, Paris point or embroidered back, double tip	*$1.50*
16-button silk, Paris point, heavy weight, double woven finger tip	*$1.75*
16-button silk, Paris point, extra heavy weight, double woven finger tip	*$2.00*

For Men:

Silk gloves	*$1.00-$1.25-$1.50*

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK 253 Broadway
NEW YORK 404 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street)
BOSTON 145 Tremont Street

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, well made and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought.

A light-weight Double-breasted Spring Overcoat.
A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches.
A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the whole outfit complete at $43.50; or, as follows:

Overcoat $25.00—Suit $16.50—Cap $2.00

Suit with 2 pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade At $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00

Dusters That Beat Anything in America at $5.00. Made of Splendid BRILLIANT GRAY MOHAIR.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

$3.00 Round Trip

Washington
SUNDAY EXCURSION
Pennsylvania R. R.
Sundays, May 16, 30, June 13

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12.20 P.M. Returning, leaves Washington 4.35 P.M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion, at ticket offices: 263 and 501 Fifth Ave.; 170 Broadway; 153 West 125th St.; Pennsylvania Station; Hudson Terminal; 245 and 2031 Broadway, New York; 336 Fulton St.; Flatbush Ave. Station (L.I.R.R.), Brooklyn.

CHATHAM, CAPE COD

TWO MODERN PLASTERED COTTAGES

One 8 chambers, 2 baths, large living room, open fireplaces; splendid ocean view from all windows; broad piazzas, bathing beach, garage; pure water supply; 50 acres. Rent, $900.

One 5 chambers, 1 bath, large living room, open fireplaces; broad piazzas with splendid ocean view; fine sand bathing beach, pure water supply, garage, etc.; 50 acres. Rent $600.

Send for photographs, etc.

Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Sailing

N. A. ELDRIDGE, Chatham, Mass.

BOOKSELLERS TALK OF PUBLICITY VALUE

Notoriety Effective When It Sets People to Buying, Publisher Says.

REVIEWS CAN'T BE BOUGHT

Convention of American Booksellers' Association Discusses Co-operative Advertising.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Booksellers' association drew about 140 members to New York yesterday and representatives of many publishers met with them at the Astor, and seemed interested in the suggestions made as to how the man who makes the books and the man who sells them can get together to their mutual advantage. The question of publicity, occupied a good share of attention at the afternoon session.

Mr. Metcalf of Rochester, spoke of co-operative advertising from the bookseller's point of view, and H. F. Jenkins, of Little, Brown & Co., discussed it from the view point of the publisher. Mr. Metcalf was of the opinion that the publisher ought to back up the local merchant by standing half the local advertising expense of a book, and Mr. Jenkins said the publishers were willing to back up the faith of the bookseller, if expressed in increased orders, by sharing equally the cost of advertising.

In the afternoon session, Fred Melcher, who sells books in Indianapolis, where Booth Tarkington, Meredith Nicholson and other local celebrities, give the first impetus to many best-sellers, told at some length how the booksellers out there had got the idea of making the bookshops a sort of public institution—something like the university and the public library, which everybody brags about.

The Indianapolis Spirit.

"The booksellers in Indianapolis have the highest ideals," said Mr. Melcher, "and they get their clerks together and discuss literature and the business end of it and the plots of books. The bookstore, more than any other line of business, can become a part of the community spirit. Out our way we are community-conscious, and we swear by the university and the library."

Henry P. Dowst, general manager for Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, started the discussion on "Publicity," by telling of it as "an effective agency in book-selling." He said:

"In my humble opinion publicity is just notoriety of some kind—notoriety that causes somebody to talk about something. Publicity as an effective agency in book-selling—mark the 'effective'—is, then the kind of notoriety which makes people talk a lot about your book to the end that a certain proportion of the talkers will go and buy it. The volume of publicity that is given a book which becomes the subject of widespread discussion is something which cannot invariably be determined or controlled. You remember The Simple Life,' by Charles Wagner, which Colonel Roosevelt, during his Presidency, indorsed so heartily. The wave of demand which swept the country was not determined or controlled by the publisher of the book. He could foster it a little, but not much.

"Now suppose I were to publish a book tomorrow and get Colonel Roosevelt or President Wilson to indorse it? Would it sell as a result of such indorsement? I don't know, and you don't know: but my guess is that the value of the indorsement would depend upon its spontaneity. And my guess is that the value of President Roosevelt's indorsement of 'The Simple Life' was determined by an extraordinary combination of circumstances which does not obtain today: for you must remember that in those days Colonel Roosevelt came nearer to being the idol of the people of this country than any man of our generation ever has come or ever will come.

"Books are apparently thought by magazine and newspaper editors to occupy a higher plane than other merchandise. Attempts to commercialize book reviews have not been successful. Happily, you can't buy a favorable book review in any reputable newspaper, either for cash or as an advertising perquisite.

Book Reviews Unpurchasable

"The published who says to the newspaper advertising man, 'You roasted my book, so I shall not buy space with you,' accomplishes nothing. The advertising man laughs and goes his way. The publisher's next book will be roasted or praised according to the sweet will of the reviewer, without reference to the advertising columns.

"This is as it should be, because the newspaper whose book reviews were governed by the advertising of the publishers would mighty soon lose the confidence of its readers, and such a newspaper would be of no value either as an advertising or a literary medium.

"The newspaper which conducts a highly specialized literary department and caters to a distinctly cultured or literary clientele will necessarily number among its readers a fair proportion of really literary-minded people; and such a newspaper is worth of consideration. But the paper in which the literary department is a mere incident, a space-filler, a device to catch publishers' advertising, has little to justify its use by publishers."

L. A. Keating, the Secretary of the Association, was directed to telegraph to Charles E. Lauriat of Boston, a member of the association, resolutions expressing gratitude for the escape of his son, Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., in the Lusitania disaster, and congratulations because, according to the boston newspapers, young Mr. Lauriat had saved the lives of thirty persons.

LAW FOR SMALL CRIMINALS.

Parole Commission to Fix Length of Indeterminate Sentence.

Acting Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis issued yesterday a statement concerning the Indeterminate Sentence bill, which has been signed by Governor Whitman. He foresees that the days of the young criminal in this city are numbered. Up to the present, Mr. Lewis states, "beating the law" has been reduced to a science by this particular class of criminals. They have known exactly what loopholes exist in the law, and have been confident that, if they could not escape through one of these, there were plenty of crime capitalists who would pay them $15 a week as long as they were behind the bars.

Now, however, the case of each one of them will come before a Parole Commission, which has the experience and the machinery to secure all information about them. It will inquire into their home conditions, health, environment, training, and conduct behind the prison walls, as well as to their chance of rehabilitation. This will give the board a far better chance to deal equitably than if it was compelled to confine itself to an investigation along strict legal lines. In particular the drug traffickers will find that the State is now fully armed against them.

Mr. Lewis said Mayor Mitchel is in thorough sympathy with the law, and has discussed the crime situation with Governor Whitman. The Governor, moreover, intends to advocate the extension of this new system to hardened offenders if its operation during the first six months shows that it has been a success.

ROFRANO MAN ON TRIAL.

Political Feud Behind Giamari's Murder to be Told in Court.

The story of the Second Assembly District political feud between the adherents of ex-Sheriff Thomas F. Foley and Michael Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, will be told today before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, where Gaetano Montimagno is on trial for the murder on March 8 of Michael Giamari, a Tammany District Captain. Two other murders and many assaults have been traced directly to the political fight as a result of an investigation by the District Attorney.

Montimagno is charged with being the hired gunman who killed Giamari at Chestnut and Madison Streets. Rocco Carmivale and Frank Fennimore, members of the Rofrano faction, are charged with plotting the murder at conferences in Brooklyn. They will be tried later.

The prosecution expects to prove that men of influence were behind Montimagno, but failed to pay him after the crime. Among the witnesses will be Joseph and Antonio La Salle, convicted of the killing of James Minoti, another Tammany man. They have made confessions to District Attorney Perkins. Five jurors were selected in an hour yesterday afternoon, and the jury should be complete before noon today.

HELP POLAND—PADEREWSKI

Pianist Declares 18,000,000 of His Countrymen Are Suffering.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is in this city trying to organize the work of relief for Polish victims of the war, issued a formal appeal yesterday in which he said that 18,000,000 inhabitants of Poland were enduring the horrors of a struggle which had swept away every sign of civilization and laid waste an area equal in size to New York and Pennsylvania, by the destruction of 200 towns, 1,400 churches, 7,500 villages, and innumerable dwellings, with a loss to property and industry of $2,500,000,000.

"In the name of Christian charity, in the name of common humanity, I therefore, appeal to the great American people," Paderewski went on. "They have already given much to other stricken nations; they may be tired of giving; yet I am certain that there is no soul in this noble country who will condemn me for asking, even before our thirst for liberty is relieved. Some bread for the Polish women and children! Some seed for the Polish farmers!"

Frank A. Vanderlip is Honorary Treasurer of the fund and contributions to the Polish Victims' Relief Fund may be sent, care of the National City Bank.

JAMES AGAIN EXONERATED.

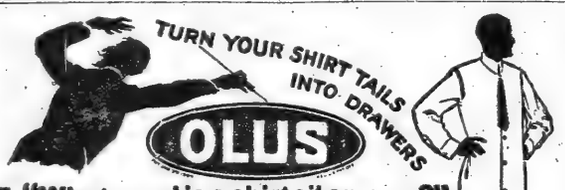
Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Him for Karl Bitter's Death.

Edgar K. James, driver of the automobile which fatally injured Karl Bitter, the sculptor, in front of the Metropolitan Opera House on April 9, was exonerated from blame yesterday by the General Sessions Grand Jury, to whom District Attorney Perkins presented the evidence in the case. The Grand Jury reported no indictment.

James had been exonerated by a jury before Coroner Hellenstein. The District Attorney then decided to make an independent investigation. The witnesses who appeared before the Coroner and others, including Mrs. Marie Bitter, the widow, were examined. The District Attorney also presented the results of a test of James's car to show how quickly it could be stopped while going at different speeds.

New Senior Society at Columbia.

A new senior society has sprung up at Columbia to rival the Nacoms Society. It is called the Sachems and is composed of those members of the senior class who hold important offices on the campus. The new organization intends to limit its membership to Columbia College, eliminating the science division. The charter members are Donald Blanchard, Robert G. Du Bois, Franklin G. Dunham, former editor in chief of the Columbia Spectator; E. Merril Gardner, J. Hunter McDonald, a 'Varsity show star; Ira T. McNairm, athletic manager; Arthur T. Robb, Jr., editor of the Columbia Spectator; Frederick C. Shang, Walter M. Stillman, Sumner Stover and E. Harold Edinger, managing editor of Columbia Spectator.



"What good is a shirtail anyway?"

Truth Test No. 1—Ask any man if his shirtail isn't forever making him uncomfortable by riding up.

Truth Test No. 2—Ask any man if his drawers are not always working down

If he says YES to both questions he is honest.

The reason for people abandoning the old shirt for the OLUS shirt is because they are joined together.

It costs no more than the ordinary shirt—simply trades a pair of drawers for a useless shirtail, plus everlasting comfort.

If "OLUS" label isn't in the neck, it's a substitute and isn't coat-cut.

Important—Wear only an undershirt with Olus, no further underwear is necessary.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

PHILLIPS-JONES COMPANY, Inc.
1199 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SAYS MOST JUDGES ARE AGAINST LABOR

S. S. Gregory Tells Industrial Commission That Members of Bench Become Prejudiced.

HATTERS' DECISION UNSOUND

Trial by Jury, Free Press, and Free Speech He Holds Vital—Favors the Clayton Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Stephen S. Gregory, President of the American Bar Association, before the Industrial Commission today, declared that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury Hatters' case was unsound from the standpoint of sociology. Mr. Gregory was asked to testify on labor in its relations to the law. A list of questions was furnished him by the commission in advance as an outline for his discussion of the subjects embraced in the scope of the hearing.

Mr. Gregory sketched rapidly the rights that belong to the laboring man in common with all citizens of the Republic, and cited the West Virginia and the Moyer cases, which he regarded as subject to criticism because they were in violation of constitutional rights.

All the rights that safeguard the life of the individual, including that of trial by jury, free speech, and free press, he held to be vital. He quoted the famous saying of Jere Black before the Supreme Court in the Golden Circle cases, that King Alfred was the greatest of all Kings because he secured for his subjects the right of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, and maintained those rights, although he had to hang forty-four Judges in one year in order to accomplish this result.

Reference was made to the declaration by Judge Daniel Thew Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, that a man could be enjoined against committing libel, and Mr. Gregory came to the conclusion that it was bad law, and that the individual could not be deprived of the right of free speech, although he must always be answerable for what he said if an injury was done another. The right to a free press, he thought, was on more secure ground because of the power of the press which at times he admitted, was prone to go to lengths that seem to be an abuse, rather than a sane enjoyment of a right. But after all, the witness said, he was inclined to agree with Jefferson that it was better to have newspapers without government than to have Government without newspapers because of the great good they do in the protection of popular intelligence and liberty.

"Wrongs practiced at the expense of the humble," said Mr. Gregory, "are not so much noticed as those which the rich and powerful may suffer. One of the injuries often is excessive bail.

"In all these matters of right there is not much, in my judgment, that can be done by legislation. The Clayton act has afforded a remedy in many respects. As a rule, the attitude of the courts in labor questions is largely a matter of the temperament of the Judge, which is always an uncertain factor. It is to be admitted that Judges become prejudiced against labor. This is due to the excesses that are sometimes committed in strikes. Such excesses imputed to all labor men who go on strike prejudice all men, including Judges. And Judges, more than average men, are impressed by violence, and so become prejudiced against labor leaders.

"The social and legal aspect of the consequences of a denial of these rights is a serious one. When men and women feel that they have been dealt with unjustly their complaint must be looked into. If there is any denial of right that must be investigated, no matter how small or trivial the right. Governors and State officials, Sheriffs and others, are much burdened, and their task is a very heavy one at times; but the poor and the humble must be protected in their rights. State officials often have very limited appropriations and are unable to do justice in their efforts to protect the rights of all concerned in a labor controversy."

Mr. Gregory declared that if the Clayton act should be followed in the States and made effective it would be as good as anything that could be devised for the labor interests. He denounced the idea of dealing with criminal matters under equity proceedings, which should always deal with property rights. The reason why such a use of the law was objectionable was that the individual was deprived of the right of trial by jury and dealt with under contempt proceedings.

Mr. Gregory followed Joseph Kobylak, a miner of Ohio, who told of being prosecuted on numerous charges, culminating in an arrest for high treason, for which he was never tried, growing out of his participation in strikes in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

COURT HOUSE PLAN FILED.

New $10,000,000 Building Is to Have Many Special Features.

Guy Lowell filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings his plan for the new County Court House, which is to be erected at an estimated cost of $10,000,000. It will be a circular building about 450 feet in diameter with four porticos projecting from it.

In the sub-basement are to be fireproof vaults for the storage of records, and the entire east section of the first floor or basement will be occupied by the County Clerk. In the west section of this floor with a separate entrance will be the naturalization office, a room where jurors can wait until they have been assigned to a particular court, an emergency hospital, a police station, a reporters' room, a barber shop, and other offices.

A large auditorium for the hearing of important cases or for meetings of the bar has been designed for the second floor with its ceiling stretching up to the third floor, and a large room has been provided where counsel may wait until their cases are called in court. The Justices will have their chambers at the top of the building, and they will have a dining room and library distinct from the large library for the use of counsel. There will be forty-two sets of chambers for the judges and fifty-four courtrooms.

YOUNG ARTISTS TO COMPETE

Contestants for Prizes Will Draw or Paint on Subject of Labor.

One hundred and forty-five young artists gathered at 630 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning and listened to C. S. Pietre announce the theme selected by John W. Alexander for the competition in painting which has been instituted by the Friends of the Young Artists. The subject is "Labor."

Conditions of the contest are that canvases will be kept within 18 by 18 inches in size; that tempera, water color, or il may be used; that the time is to be limited to twenty days, and the work to be completed and delivered at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's gallery, 8 West Eighth Street. It is expected that more than 300 pictures will be hung. The first prize will be $200, given by E. M. Gattle; the second, $150, given by the society, and the third, $100, offered by Commodore Stuart Blackton. Besides these, there will be ten prizes of $25 each, offered by Mrs. Whitney.

$1,000,000 Y. M. C. A. HOTEL.

Nineteen-Story Chicago Structure Will Have 1,870 Rooms.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Construction of a nineteen-story $1,000,000 Y. M. C. A. hotel in this city will begin next month, it was announced today. Collection of funds began four years ago, and $635,000 is now available. The remainder, it is assumed, will be forthcoming as needed.

The hotel will have 1,870 rooms, and the lobby will seat 1,000 persons. The hotel is not meant as a permanent home, but to surround with helpful influences young men struggling to obtain their first foothold in the city.

CITY PAYS TOO MUCH FOR LAND, HE SAYS

Alderman Squiers Asserts Values Are Put Up When Town Seeks to Buy.

POINTS TO NEW COURT SITE

Application for $10,000 for Investigating Committee Is Rejected by the Board.

Asking the Aldermen yesterday to appropriate $10,000 for the work of the committee to investigate the prevailing system of condemnation proceedings, Alderman Arnon L. Squiers asserted that either the city was paying far too much for the condemnation of the land which it acquired, or real estate in the city generally was underassessed and so the city was losing in the amount of taxes it was receiving.

Mr. Squiers asserted that as soon as it was known that the city had its eye on a definite piece of property the owners immediately put up their valuation. To illustrate his point, he quoted the figures in connection with the original Court House site, for which the city paid $6,243,660. In 1910, he said, its assessed valuation was only $3,606,000; in 1911, $4,112,000; in 1912, $4,196,500, and in 1913, $5,472,000. So he argued the final award of the condemnation Commissioners for the property was 65.41 per cent. in advance of the valuation of the property in 1910.

As an example of how valuations were sometimes reduced Mr. Squiers quoted some property at Broadway and Canal Street which in 1909 had been assessed for $390,000, but in 1913 had been taxed as worth only $313,000, a decrease in four years of 22 per cent. But the worst case he cited was the property which was condemned near the ferry landing at St. George, S. I., for the site of the new Richmond County Court House. The condemnation proceedings had resulted in a valuation of $227,705. Yet the same property in 1910 had been assessed at only $86,000, in 1911 at $10,500, in 1912 at $104,500, and in 1913 at $177,500.

The Alderman contended that these figures showed that in all condemnation proceedings, the City was paying too high a price. At present, he said, there were sixteen condemnation proceedings pending, in which the property concerned had been assessed at about $9,000,000, but as experience had shown that the City was generally compelled to pay 64 per cent. above that value, it was more than likely that the amount of the sixteen awards would be $14,500,000.

Alderman Frank Dowling was not prepared to consent to grant any more money for the work of Alderman Squiers's committee. He sail it already could call on the services of Corporation Counsels costing $850,000 and $260,000 worth of Commissioners of Accounts, and he could not see if it could not accomplish its object with the aid of these two officers that $10,000 would do much to help it. Moreover, he pointed out, the Aldermen had ten stalwart sergeant-at-arms, on whom the Committee could call for the service of such papers as it wished to issue.

The request of Alderman Squires was voted down, and a further resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners of Accounts to aid in the investigations of the special committee was put over until next week.

Booker T. Washington to Speak.

Dr. Booker T. Washington will address the members of the Board of Education, the members of the supervisory and teaching forces of the public schools, and the public on industrial education from the standpoint of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at 8:30 P. M. on Friday in the Washington Irving High School. William G. Wilcox of the Board of Education, who is a Trustee of the Tuskegee Institute, will preside.

WIRELESS TEST IN MIX-UP.

Trial Message Sent from Courtroom Caused Confusion.

Greenleaf Whittier Pickard, an engineer, who is testifying as an expert for the defendant company in the trial of the suit of the Marconi Telegraph Company of America against the Atlantic Communication Company in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, was again on the stand all day yesterday. His testimony was highly technical and he illustrated it with drawings on a board set up in the courtroom. Professor Pupin of Columbia University may be called as a witness today.

The Marconi Company seeks to enjoin the Atlantic Company from the use of certain instruments at the Sayville wireless station, alleging an infringement of patent rights. A wireless outfit had been set up in the court in connection with the trial and on Monday a message was sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to test the workability of the apparatus. Yesterday it was reported in the courtroom that this message had caused complications at the yard. It was a paragraph taken at random from a newspaper telling of a safe robbery at Red Bank, N. J.

The message, it was said, so mystified the officials at the yard that they wired to Washington for a solution of the puzzle. At the office of the Commandant, Rear Admiral Usher, yesterday afternoon, however, it was said that the officials had not been perplexed by the message, as they had been told that a test was to be made of the apparatus in court and to expect to receive a radiogram from the Federal Building.

$64 FOR 'LEAVES OF GRASS.'

Autograph First Edition of Walt Whitman Auctioned.

A first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, was knocked down for $64 to Henry Malkan at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. It was Charles Warren Stoddard's copy with the insription on fly-leaf: "Chas. Warren Stoddard fr. his friend, De Witt Miller, The Orchard, New Rochelle, Sept., 1901," and a penciled note below: "Dear Charley, I congratulate you and also De Witt Miller-Francis Wilson."

Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verse," one of a limited edition of 150 copies on Japan paper, brought $8.75. A first edition of John Addington Symonds's "Wine, Woman and Song" went for $8.50. "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," signed by Oscar Wilde, went for $6.

The total was $1,533.

FLAGLER SUES EMPLOYE.

Demands Accounting from C. A. Kittle, Who Ran Cotton Mill.

Failing to get an accounting from Charles A. Kittle, an old employe, of money given to him to buy and operate a cotton mill at Versailles, Conn., and for other purposes, John H. Flagler began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel him to say what he had done with the money. Henry Wollman, counsel for Mr. Flagler, said last night:

"The suit is of small consequence. Mr. Kittle was a trusted employe of Mr. Flagler, and for some years performed much important work. There is no accusation of dishonesty. Mr. Flagler asked Mr. Kittle to render an accounting, and when he failed to do so he determined to let the courts decide whether he should have an accounting or not. The amount of money involved runs into the tens of thousands, but that is a small matter to Mr. Flagler."

Mr. Wollman explained that the Mr. Kittle named in the suit was not the Mr. Kittle connected with Pell & Co., the brokers.

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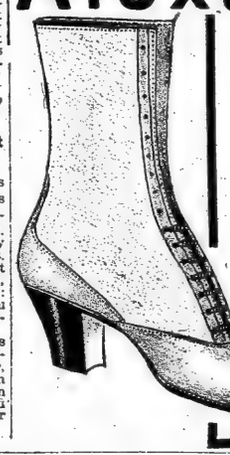

The lace cloth top boot—this season's high-water mark of style—shapely, smooth fitting and comfortable. Vamps and foxings of dark tan calf with sand cloth tops.

$5 Similar last in tan and black calf, $4.

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At Nineteenth Street

At Last—Doctors Have Learned How to Fight Constipation

CONSTIPATION—the indirect source of so much sickness and unhappiness—is the latest conquest of medical science.

Doctors have found a common-sense remedy in Nujol, a pure refined mineral oil.

Cathartics and laxatives give only temporary relief. Besides, they weaken the system and are dangerously habit-forming. In many cases they end by aggravating the very condition which they are meant to cure.

Mineral oil has none of these objections. Mineral oil is not a drug, but a mechanical lubricant. By facilitating the evacuation of the intestinal contents, it restores the normal activity of the bowels and gives you *permanent* relief from a condition which is a constant danger to your health. *The longer it is used, the less it is necessary.*

Nujol is a pure refined white mineral oil, equal in every respect to the Russian oil now cut off by the war, and adapted for the treatment of practically all phases of chronic constipation. Nujol is absolutely odorless and tasteless. It may be taken in any quantity without harm.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation"—an informative treatise on constipation and the mineral oil treatment. Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75c. for trial pint bottle. Address Dept. I.

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Consequently, it needs no argument to prove that these Trustees' sales (held by order of the United States District Court) could not be timed to better advantage than RIGHT NOW.

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Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Books
Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
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Art Bric-a-Brac
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Garden Implements, Etc., Etc.

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GERMANS SWEEP ON IN WEST GALICIA

Russians Battling to Hold Them Till Reinforcements Arrive—Win Fight in East Region.

DRIVEN BACK IN POLAND

Forced to Give Up Strong Positions on the Nida as Result of Defeat in the South.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—The Russians are making desperate efforts to stop the Austro-German onrush in Western Galicia, and are fighting stubborn rear-guard actions in an endeavor to hold the Germanic allies until reinforcements can come up.

Despite the serious reverse they have suffered in the western part of the province, the Russian continue their attacks in Eastern Galicia and along the eastern section of the Carpathians.

At the other end of the line, in the Baltic provinces, the Russians apparently have brought up a force sufficiently strong to drive back the German raiders who were threatening Mitau. Seemingly, they are leaving the Germans in undisputed possession, for the present, of Libau.

Russian Victory Near Uzsok Pass.

PETROGRAD, May 11.—An official statement issued tonight by General Headquarters said:

In the region of Uzsok Pass the enemy made a fruitless attack on Saturday. Serried enemy columns attoacked impetuously a position held by two of our companies in a sector of the Javorina mountain chain on the slopes above Lomnitza. The enemy's losses were so heavy that heaps of bodies interfered with the fire from our trenches. Our troops, in spite of the enemy's machine-gun fire, left their trenches and swept the enemy from the whole region.

The same day, after a desperate fight, the enemy forced a Russian detachment near the Village of Zaleveki to retire to the left bank of the Dniester.

Sunday night, our vanguards having crossed the Dniester, attacked the enemy on the Chaboruki front to the mouth of the Stryi. We took 1,300 prisoners, one gun, and many machine guns.

GENEVA, via Paris, May 11.—A despatch to the Tribune says the Russians have begun a strong offensive movement at Tarnow as well as in Courland and on the Stryi, driving back the Austrian and German forces with heavy losses.

VIENNA, May 11, via London.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

In the last two days our troops have broken the Russian line near Debica, compelling strong Russian forces which had fought south of the Vistula to retreat quickly behind the lower Wisloka.

This morning the retreat of the hostile south wing in Russian Poland was announced. The enemy evacuated the strongly fortified Nida front, which had become untenable. The successes of the Austrians at Tarnow and Debica exerted influence on the Russian Poland fighting.

In Middle Galicia our forces and the German troops repelled the remainder of the Russian corps toward the San sector and Dynow and Sanok. Russian counter attacks with three divisions from Sanok westward, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, whom we pursued. The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty taken by us increases daily.

Strong enemy columns advancing from the wooded mountains have been repulsed near Baligrod. Our advance troops have crossed the San near Dvornk. Considerable parts of the Russian Eighth Army, fighting between the Lupkow and Uzsok passes, also are suffering defeat.

In Southeast Galicia the Russians in several sectors have begun an attack. An advance of strong forces north of the Pruth toward Czernowitz was repulsed to the frontier. We captured 620 prisoners.

North of Horodinka hostile divisions have succeeded in gatting a footing on the southern bank of the Dniester. Here the fighting continues.

BERLIN, May 11 (via London).—The following statement was issued today by the German general staff:

In the Eastern thearte yesterday the situation was unchanged. The Russians attempted to arrest the pursuit of our army under General von Mackensen on the Brzesko-Brzozowa line, on the branch of the Strodnika-Brzeznaka and at Ropozya, Northeast of Ebeca and Szernzyn on the Vistula.

Their object failed completely. By night the Russian lines were pierced in many places, especially at Brzesko and between Brzesko and Lutcka, after a desperate attack by several Russian divisions from Sanok in the direction of Besko had failed in the morning with very heavy losses for the enemy. The pursuit continues.

SEA FIGHT IN THE BALTIC.

Russian Cruisers Chase German Cruiser and Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, May 11.—A Reuter's Petrograd dispatch says a squadron of cruisers of the Russian Baltic fleet, while cruising in the Southern Baltic in the region of Windau, (a seaport in Courland,) exchanged long-distance fire with a hostile cruiser and torpedo boats.

The Germans took advantage of their superior speed to escape southward and avoid an engagement.

RIDDLES GERMANY'S REPLY.

Explanation of Submarine's Onslaught Displeases Dutch Journal.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 11, (via London.)—Commenting on the German reply concerning the sinking by a German submarine on April 14 of the Netherlands steamship Katwyk, the Handelsblad says:

"This reply is only partly satisfactory. It is not sufficient that Germany should express regret and declare the torpedoing of this steamer to have been unintentional. The seriousness of the case is that this ship was sunk with great danger to the crew and without proper examination, when even a perfunctory examination would have made certain the steamer's nationality.

"In the German reply we do not find a single word saying that the commander of the German submarine had not the right to act as he did, nor that measures will be taken to render impossible the random destruction of Dutch property and the endangering of Dutch sailors."

TELLS OF CONNAUGHT PLOT.

Gagged Stranger Says Dynamiters Menaced Governor General.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—A man who gave the name of Horace Dube, found bound and gagged in Rockliffe Park today, told the police that he had frustrated an attempt in the night to dynamite the Government House, residence of the Duke of Connaught.

He said he entered the park at 3 o'clock this morning and was overpowered by three men, who demanded that he show them the way to the Government House, at the same time exhibiting several sticks of dynamite, a battery and a roll of wire. When he refused, they bound and gagged him, he said.

The police do not credit his story but are investigating.

FRENCH PUSH ON IN ARRAS DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

Ablain-St. Nazaire, delivered a counter-attack, which was immediately crushed.

We have also taken the offensive and gained ground in the direction of the sugar refinery at Souchez. At Carency the investment of the German position has been drawn tighter by us. We have occupied several blocks of houses in the eastern part of the village and made fifty prisoners, of whom one was an officer, and we have made progress toward the wood to the east of the village. The communications of Carency and Ablain-sur-Souchez are becoming more and more difficult for the enemy.

After a violent engagement we took possession of the cemetery at Neuville-St. Vaast, which had been very strongly organized by the Germans, and followed this with an advance to the southeast of the village, beyond which we extended our lines west and east.

In the sector of Loos-Arras, where we previously carried three lines of German trenches, fighting is now going on along the fourth lines.

Importance of the Lorette Victory.

Prisoners, whose numbers continue to increase, declare that the order was given to hold at any price the chapel and blockhouse of Notre Dame de Lorette.

On the rest of the front there is nothing of importance to report, there being merely artillery actions.

(Afternoon Report.)—In Belgium, near St. Georges, the enemy endeavored by a night attack to recapture the positions taken by us the day before yesterday. They were, however, repulsed.

To the north of Arras our progress has continued. Monday evening we took possession first of the cemetery and then of the eastern part of the village of Carency, and also of the road from Carency to Sauchez. Carency, where we took 230 more prisoners, including three officers, and captured several machine guns, is now invested by our troops on three sides and is reduced to precarious communication with the German lines.

The forces brought by the enemy from Lens and from Douai in automobiles were not successful any place in getting the advantage. Four strong counter-attacks broke down under our fire during the afternoon of Monday, at the same time suffering very heavy losses.

These attacks took place in front of Loos, at Notre Dame de Lorette, at Souchez, and at Neuville St. Vaast. At this last mentioned place we gained territory, at the same time making about 10 oprisoners. The number of officers taken by us up to yesterday evening is more than fifty.

Monday night the enemy suffered a further check. The counter-attacks to the north of Neuville St. Vaast, preceded b ya violent bombardment, were completely repulsed, and we retained all the ground gained by us, at the same time inflicting very heavy losses on our assailants. In the remainder of the front from Loos to Arras there was no counter-attack yesterday.

Town Near Dunkirk Shelled.

ollowing the bombardment of Dunkirk, reported yesterday morning, during which three shells fell, but without hurting anybody or inflicting any damage, the Germans threw eleven shells on the town of Bergues, five miles south-southeast of Dunkirk. Twelve persons were killed and eleven were wounded. Our batteries at once opened fire, and they put a stop to the shelling of the enemy, which was not resumed during the day.

On the rest of the front there has been nothing to report.

One of our aviators yesterday bombarded a hangan for dirigible balloons at Maubeuge and started a fire. An aviator of the enemy threw bombs on the railroad station at Doullens, twenty miles north of Amiens, but without doing any damage. Another aviator of the enemy, pursued between the Argonne and the Meuse by a rench airman, was compelled to come down within the German lines, where his machine took fire.

On the other hand, the Germans brought down yesterday a British aviator, and British soldiers were successful in bringing down two German airmen.

Yesterday afternoon the Germans made another attack east of Ypres, in the neighborhood of the Menin road. Although they subjected our trenches to a very heavy bombardment and made their infantry advance under cover of poisonous gas, their attack failed.

During this attack our shrapnel inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy when they were in mass formation, literally mowing them down.

Today there have been artillery actions on the greater part of the front.

The following report, under date of May 10, was issued today at the Belgian War Office in Havre:

Several fractions of our troops succeeded in crossing the right bank of the Yser, north of Dixmude.

The enemy continued an intermittent cannonade near Ramscapelle and on our front stretching before Dixmude, and also on the outskirts of Nordichmon and Pyregael, our batteries have each time suppressed the German artillery.

Yesterday morning an English ship was driven away from Westende by our fire.

We made further progress east of Ypres and captured fire machine guns. The French continued their attack southwest of the Lorette Hills and at the villages of Ablain and Carency. All their attacks were repulsed. The number of prisoners made by us here was increased to 800.

Between Garency and Neuville the French still remain in possession of the trenches taken by them. The battle continues.

An English flying machine was shot down at a point southwest of Lille.

German's Success at Beny-au-Bas.

Southwest of Berry-au-Bac and in the wood south of Longville-au-Bois our troops yesterday took by storm a position of two lines of trenches situated behind each other and stretching over a width of 400 meters. We also took a number of unwounded prisoners and captured two mine-throwers, with much ammunition.

Enemy infantry attacks north of Flirey and in the forst of Le Prêtre failed with considerable losses to our opponents.

SAYS BRITISH MUST USE GAS

London Chronicle Opposes a Discussion in Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial says:

"The Prime Minister declined the suggestion yesterday that efore our troops use gases in return for the German gases there should be a Parliamentary debate on the subject. Objections to thus using them have been voiced in several quarters within the past few days; but, while we are in entire sympathy with the objectors' motives, we venture to think that they imperfectly appreciate the facts.

"The facts, upon which private as well as published reports from the front leave no doubt, are that the use of gases has proved an extremely formidable military weapon, that if one side uses them and the other does not the latter will labor under a great—perhaps in the long run decisive—military disadvantage, and that the moral effect even upon the bravest troops of knowing that their enemy has this weapon, and they themselves are debarred from it would be such as probable no commander is prepared to answer for. There is nothing left for it but to make our own preparations for this class of warfare, and to make them as efficiently as possible with the least possible delay.

"The regret and reprobation which we must all feel for this addition to the horrors and sufferings of war is perfectly consistent with the determination that, since it has been forced on us against our will, we are not going to leave our own brave men to be the only sufferers by it.

"Nothing would be gained by a Parliamentary discussion, which would involve delay and which could not throw additional light without the disclosure of more facts than it is desirable to disclose."

GAS CASUALTY LIST.

That of May 7 Includes 12 British Officers and 3 Men.

LONDON, May 11.—For the first time since the war began the phrase "gas poisoned" appears in a casualty list. The phrase appears opposite the names of ten officers and three men.

The list is dated May 7, and was issued tonight.

AUSTRIA OFFERS MORE TO ITALY

Latest Concessions to Avoid War Still Judged Inadequate, It Is Said in Rome.

ROME, May 11.—New offers are understood to have come today from the central empires which the Rome Cabinet still finds inadequate.

The Milan Secolo asserts that Italy demanded the integrity of Serbia and Belgium as a condition of its neutrality and that this was one of the chief causes of delay in the conversations.

PARIS, May 11.—Another version of the territorial concessions Austria is said to have proposed to Italy has been printed by the Mattino of Naples and telegraphed to the Havas Agency by its Rome correspondent. According to this report, Austria is willing to cede part of the Province of Trent to Italy, together with a strip of territory in the region of the Isonzo River, which empties into the Gulf of Trieste. Trieste itself is absolutely excluded, as well as Istria and Pola.

The Italian Cabinet is said to have considered these concessions insufficient and to have made a counter proposition demanding all of Trent up to Brenner, (a mountain pass of Tyrol on the railroad line connecting Innsbruck with Bozen, and offering the shortest route between central Germany and Italy,) together with Trieste and Istria, including Pola. Italy, the Mattino asserts, will insist upon obtainng Trieste, but is ready to give Austria commercial guarantees.

Neutralist Point of View.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 11, (via Paris).—The opinion prevails in Rome that Italy's participation in the war is only a question of days. Along the Austrian frontier, where the correspondent of The Associated Press has been from one end of the line to the other, it is universally felt that war is a question only of hours.

Nevertheless there is still in Italy a party which hopes in the possibility of the country remaining neutral. With the idea of presenting correctly the views of this party its leader said:

"Italy so far as possible, must remain faithful to her treaty with the central empires. They allowed her to remain neutral; but not to pass to the opposite camp. In the present situation Italy would not have a sufficient motive to cast off her ancient allies if Austria would consent to cede to her territory inhabited by Italians, especially as such cession could be considered a tardy compensation for the irregular annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These annexations by Austria-Hungary should have brought Italy corresponding territorial aggrandizement.

"The greatest obstacle is Trieste, as an accord on the remainder of the questions easily could be reached. In order to view this matter fairly, it must be borne in mind that Trieste is the only outlet of the central empires, Austria-Hungary and Germany, to the Adriatic. If Italy took Trieste by force she would be obliged constantly to defend this port against the pressure of the entire Austro-German world whose aim would be to find an opening to the Southern sea.

"How irresistible this tendency is is proved by the actions of Serbia, who is now making her third war with that object in view. Therefore if Trieste were really organized into a free city administered by her Italian citizens and protected against any possible attempt on her nationality, Italy might be satisfied to receive the remainder of Italian territory now under Austrian administration, leaving at the same time Trieste to the central empires as an Italian commercial port."

GIOLITTI MAY JOIN CABINET.

Situation Fully Explained to ex-Premier by His Successor.

ROME, May 11.—The Messaggero publishes a report that former Premier Giolitti, leader of the Neutralist party, will enter the Cabinet without portfolio.

The interview between ex-Premier Giolitti and King Victor Emmanuel yesterday was followed by a longer one between the ex-Premier and Premier Salandra.

Signor Giolitti was informed of all the negotiations that had been entered into both with the central empires and with the allied countries. This was done so as to enable him to judge the situation in its entirety and with the hope that the whole of Parliament would be unanimous in the decision which Italy is expected to make within the next few days.

Discussions among the Opposition parties have virtually ceased. Only the irreconcilable Socialists whose deputies met in the Chamber yesterday still oppose Italy's participation in the war and their attitude is believed to be guided more by a desire for consistency than because of opposition.

PARIS, May 11.—The opinion is general in Italian Parliamentary circles, says a Milan dispatch to the Petit Journal, that the Government must make known its decision in regard to entering the war not later than the last week in May, but could easily assume a decisive attitude before this extreme date.

It is being persistently rumored in Paris that Germany and Austria-Hungary are about to declare war on Italy in anticipation of such action on her part directed against themselves. This report, however, has received no confirmation of any kind.

Another rumor which made its appearance on the Bourse today was that the Italian Government had signed an agreement with the Allies—Great Britain, Rrance, and Russia—to take part in the war not later than May 26. This rumor also is without confirmation.

The Milan correspondent of the Excelsior telegraphs his paper that a dispatch to the Secolo from Lugano, Switzerland, says the police of Lugano have been instructed to make preparations to protect Prince von Buelow, German Ambassador to Rome, when he passes through that city on his way home.

Military writers are presenting the argument that war for Germany and Austria on a third frontier undoubtedly will make the resistance of the central empires on their other fronts more feeble, so much so that with the advent of Italy victory over Germany is set for the middle of the Summer.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 11.—All Italian officers and men in Switzerland up to the age of 34 were ordered yesterday to rejoin their regiments immediately.

Austrian and Bavarian forces are concentrating in the Tyrol.

Shipments of freight from Italy to Germany through Switzerland have virtually ceased. Italian passenger train service to points on the Swiss frontier is diminishing daily.

CALLS NEUTRALS HELPLESS.

Danish Governor Thinks Nothing Can Change War Methods.

No immediate effect can be achieved by a congress of neutral nations called to take steps to prevent violations of the usages of civilization in the present European war, in the opinion of L. C. Hellweg-Larsen, Governor of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, who is at the Imperial on his way home to Denmark on leave. Governor Hellweg-Larse, a distinguished Danish scholar and ethnologist, condemns unsparingly the destruction of the Lusitania.

"It was a fearful blow to civilization," he said yesterday. "I received the news by wireless on my way up from St. Thomas. I did not dream such a thing could be possible. Generally speaking, a congress of neutral nations would help the cases of neutrals who could combine in these dangerous times to safegard the lives and interests of their subjects and citizens.

"I do not believe at the present time, however, that such a congress could impose its views as to humanitarianism upon the belligerents. Nothing can hinder the war just now from being fought as the participants ordain. It would be exceedingly difficult to accomplish any immediate result in the way of making them conform to our ideas. As the facts now reveal themselves, this seems most unlikely. But later, certainly the benefits will be positive.

"The war has affected St. Thomas a great deal," said the Governor. "The island has been the chief station of the Hamburg-American Line in the West Indies, and of course all that trade was cut off by the war. Two German steamers are now lying there. Business which is dependent upon shipping, is almost at a standstill, but we have by harbor improvements going on, and these have enabled us to give employment to many persons whom war conditions had thrown out of their regular work.

"The improvements, undertaken because of the Panama Canal and our belief that St. Thomas is bound to become a great way-station of commerce between New York and other American ports and the Canal, and between Europe and the waterway, include big wharves, fitted with electric cranes for leading and unloading vessels, and great warehouses. We are also dredging the harbor to thirty feet.

"At present, although shipping is fat below normal, many ships are using St. Thomas as a coaling station, between New York and Colon. I think I can safely say we have the best harbor in the West Indies.

"We have been very careful to preserve strict neutrality since the beginning of the war. At this time reports were spread that we were supplying the Germans with stores. There was absolutely no truth in those rumors. We have been very strict.

"This is the first time I have been in New York since I went to St. Thomas four years ago. One of the most interesting things here to me is the Museum of Natural History. I have a collection of Carib relics, which I am interested in comparing with those in the museum. It is my belief that the Caribs were connected with the Indians of Central America and Southern Mexico, and had a similar civilization, though differently developed.

"St. Thomas is not a producing colony," said Governor Hellweg-Larson. "It depends upon shipping alone. We get our ordinary supplies mostly from the United States, and have to pay more for them since the war began, but we will have to stand that. St. Croix, the neighboring Danish island, raises a good deal of sugar cane and sea island cotton."

RUSH NEW SUBMARINES.

Hamburg Constructors Reported as Finishing Three a Month.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 11, (Via Paris.)—A Swiss engineer who arrived here today from Hamburg said that the shipyards in that city were turning out three finished submarines a month. Two of them are of the larger class and one of the smaller type used for coast defense.

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The riding steadiness and comfort that are yours in a Saxon are provided by the Saxon cantilever type spring suspension. Springs are of vanadium steel.

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Saxon was *first* in America to use cantilever springs of vanadium steel. No less than 15 makers of higher priced cars have since adopted them.

It is the same with other Saxon features. Saxon engineers, for instance, were *first* to use a small bore high speed motor—a motor that is at once light, efficient, powerful and very durable. Today, makers of higher priced cars are adopting lighter, stronger, more economical motors.

Saxon at $395 is a better automobile than could be bought only a few years ago for five times the price. It is the *modern* car.

Get in touch with us—now—about your Saxon demonstration

There is an opportunity for live aggressive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory now open. Write or call for further details.

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MISSING—Maltese terrier puppy; yellow head; lost May 10th, on West 43d Street, about 2 A. M. Reward for return to Mr. Schwartz, Yandis Court, West 43d Street, Apt. 10Z.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AGAINST THE WAR

Third of Party in Reichstag Opposed to Kaiser's Methods, Says W. E. Walling.

ANTIS' MOVEMENT GROWING

Minority May Be Turned Into Majority and Split Is Inevitable in Any Case.

William English Walling, the well-known writer on Socialism, is in letter published in The New-York Globe yesterday denies that the Socialists of Germany are united in support of the war. He says that already 1,500,000 out of a total of 4,500,00 are opposed to it, and that this minority may be turned into a majority as the conflict progresses. His letter, written from Greenwich, Conn., says:

"If all of Germany's 4,500,000 Socialists supported the Kaiser's war it would, indeed, be true that they would add 'incalculable strength' to the war lord—'more than all the Krupp guns,' as Abraham Cahan said in The Globe of May 10. And it is true that 3,000,000 of these Socialists do support the German Government and all that it now stands for. But at the Reichstag session of March 20 thirty-two of the ninety-seven Socialist members present refused to give the Kaiser their moral or financial support. One of the absent members is a volunteer in the French Army; another has offered his services to France. All of which considerably weakens the value of the support of the other two-thirds of the Socialists.

"It has been known in Germany from the beginning of the war that a considerable group opposed it. Cahan is thoroughly well informed, and it is only his justifiable indignation because of Russia's treatment of the Jews that can explain his pro-Germanism and his failure to mention such facts as these:

"That Liebknecht is not alone, but that thirty-two Socialist members of the Reichstag now oppose the Government and the war.

"That this faction includes the two leading members of the Socialist Reichstag group, Haase, its Chairman, and Edward Bernstein, the world-renowned leader of Socialist moderates.

"That not only the best-known moderate Socialist thinker in the world, but also the best-known radical Socialist thinker, and—now that Bebel is dead—the highest of all German Socialist authorities, Karl Kantsky, is also opposed to the Socialists giving any support to the Government or the war beyond what they are compelled to give. (Kantsky declared this to be his position nearly two months ago), also in the party secret caucus he opposed the voting of the war loan on Aug. 4.)

"That Vorwärts, the party's official daily, has steadily opposed the Government and the war, being supported in this course by the Socialists of eight out of the nine Reichstag districts of Greater Berlin.

"That the Socialist papers of Leipsic, Bremen, and several other large cities took the same view.

"That two-thirds of the Socialists of Stuttgart indorsed Liebknecht and condemned the pro-war Socialists.

"That a bitter struggle is being waged among the Socialists of the two groups in Hamburg, Frankfort, Saxony, Westphalia, and other industrial centres—the anti-war Socialists representing more than a third of the party in each instance, (as party votes have demonstrated.)

"The reasons of the anti-war Socialists? They agree, with Bebel (in his memoirs, published a few years ago—just before his death), that victory for the Kaiser would make Prussian militarism and absolutism more despotic than ever in Germany. They want Czarism to be beaten, but they do not want their own tyrants to lay in the dust the two great democracies which have served them as models for fifty years.

"The one great practical and immediate aim of the German Socialists for years has been to establish equal suffrage in Prussia, as in France, and a responsible Ministry in Germany as in England. Moreover, they have been republicans—and a large part of them are republicans yet.

"As the maximum possible insult to Kaiserism they remained seated and silent when the Reichstag rose as usual to cheer the Kaiser at its closing session last June. It is true this action was decided upon only by a small majority. And the two-thirds of the party now supporting the Kaiser will doubtless prove loyal monarchists for some years to come. But the third that opposes the war is democratic and republican.

"There can be no question that this third was bitter to the invasion of Belgium—as Vorwärts indicated—and as bitterly opposes all such deliberate outrages, sanctioned from Berlin, such as the murder of the passengers of the Lusitania. One of its leaders—Ledebour—a Reichstag member from Berlin, recently resigned from the Executive Committee of the party in protest against its pro-war stand. When, on March 18, he protested that the threat of the German Government to burn three villages for every German village burned was barbarism, he was attacked on the floor by a number of Socialists. But he was supported by others, and by Vorwärts and the anti-war Socialists generally.

"About the same time the Socialists in the Prussian Landtag unanimously refused to grant the Prussian Government their financial support. The anti-war movement is growing. As the German Government becomes more and more barbarous, as the world's Socialists become more and more bitter against it, as it passes to worse and worse defeats, as German women and children begin to suffer, as the German Government has made the women and children of Belgium and Northern France suffer, (I refer to starvation and not of course to brutality,) the anti-war Socialists may yet become a majority.

"Whether they do or do not, a split is almost inevitable—and, indeed, has already taken place in one of the leading States of the empire, Württemburg."

WOMEN WOULD STOP ARMS.

Mrs. Bleakley's Plea at Convention of Daughters of Revolution.

A plea to the women of the world to join hands to check the European war was made yesterday by Mrs. Clara Rogers Bleakley, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, in her opening address at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the organization, held in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. The 150 delegates present from all parts of this country applauded Mrs. Bleakley's reference to President Wilson, in which she urged the women of the society to give him whole-hearted support in his efforts to guide America through these trying times "with honor and without having to resort to arms.

"It is idle to presume we can do much at this time," said Mrs. Bleakley, "toward the settlement of the greatest war in the history of the world. But we can act along all lines to check the exportation, manufacture, and sale of arms. If the women of the world would all unite and join hands, the horror of strife and bloodshed would be stopped and we would have peace."

Praise for the Czar of Russia and the King of England for favoring prohibition evoked strong approval. Mrs. Bleakley declared that woman suffrage was a certainty in this city, and urged the women to prepare to accept the responsibilities which the right to vote would bring to them.

CALL BLOCKADE FAILURE.

German Decree Regarding Local Food Supplies Withdrawn.

BERLIN, May 11, (Via Amsterdam and London.)—The Reichs-Anzeiger announces the withdrawal, from May 8, of the Federal Council's decree of January ordering towns and rural communities to provide for their respective populations meat and tinned goods, and to take steps to assure a supply.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the withdrawal of this decree proves that Great Britain's plan to starve Germany is a failure.

ALLIES AGAIN ATTACK GALLIPOLI POSITIONS

Fleet Supports Land Forces, Which Capture Several Lines of Trenches.

PARIS, May 11.—The following official note concerning the operations in the Dardanelles was issued tonight:

"On the evening of May 8 the Franco-British forces operating in the south of the Gallipoli Peninsula delivered a general attack, supported by the guns of the allied fleet, against the Turkish positions, which already had been penetrated the day before.

"Our troops, with conspicuous spirit and courage, carried at the point of the bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights in the neighborhood of Krithia. On May 9 they consolidated and fortified themselves on the ground conquered the previous day. The Turks have made no attempt to deliver a counter-attack."

LONDON, May 11.—The total losses of the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula are estimated at 45,000 men. The hospitals in Constantinople are said to be so crowded that wounded are being sent to Konieh in Asia Minor.

Turkish troops are being transported from Smyrna to the Turkish seaports of Alexandretta and Adalia, says a dispatch received today from Athens by The London Evening Star, owing to the fear that a landing is about to be made at those places by forces of the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10, via Amsterdam and London, May 11.—The following statement was issued today by the Turkish War Office:

"On the Dardanelles front the enemy made four desperate attacks near Avi Burnu Sunday night, but was repulsed by bayonet attacks and suffered heavy losses. Three enemy battalions were annihilated. Monday afternoon the enemy constantly carried away wounded to their boats.

"In the south, near Sedd el Bahr, the enemy attacked under the protection of naval guns, but owing to our counter-attacks his assault was unsuccessful."

AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK?

Turks Report That It Was Trying to Approach Constantinople.

LONDON, May 11.—The Admiralty tonight issued the following statement:

"A Turkish official communication coming by way of Berlin and Amsterdam says the Australian submarine AE-2 has been sunk by Turkish warships while trying to enter the Sea of Marmora, and that the crew of three officers and twenty-nine men were taken prisoners.

"No confirmation of this report so far has been received at the Admiralty."

108,760 CANADIAN TROOPS.

Number Soon Will Be Increased to 150,000—Ohio Man Killed.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—Canada had 108,760 men under arms, at the front and in Canada, on May 1, according to an official announcement made today. The Government expects that the number will be increased to 150,000 by mid-Summer.

In an additional Canadian contingent casualty list, received today, the name of Private Thomas Connedy of Struthers, Ohio, appears among the killed.

MONTREAL, May 11.—Major Hamilton Gault, who raised the Princess Patricia Regiment, has again been wounded, according to cabled advices received here today by friends. Major Gault had just returned to the front, following a disabling arm wound, when he was again injured in action, this time in the arm and leg.

A winter's work is often followed by spring colds. Hoff's Malt Extract will fortify your system and will make you strong and healthy.

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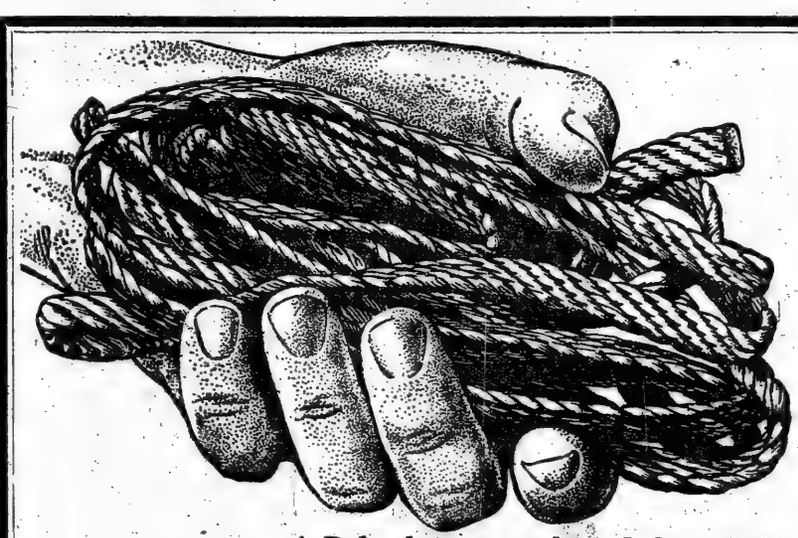

Here is the Inside Evidence Outside the Case

A Robe does not make a Judge—A Close Imitation of a SILVERTOWN Tire Tread does not make a

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The Silvertown Cord Tire embodies five unique principles, which make it superior to any tire on the market.

1—**It is the Strongest Tire Made.** By that is meant it has the highest breaking strain in pounds per square inch of internal pressure.

2—**It is the Most Economical Tire Made** for either gasoline or electric consumption. A car equipped with these tires has more power and consumes less fuel per mile.

3—**It is Immune from Stone Bruising**—the big cause of blowouts.

4—**Moisture Getting into the Body of this Tire does not Rot the Fabric,** as the cords are thoroughly impregnated with rubber which prevents the moisture from attacking the cotton.

5—**It can be Easily, and what is Most Important, can be Successfully Repaired.**

All these things are due to the 2-ply rubber-covered, rubber impregnated cable cord construction not found in any tire made in the United States except the Goodrich SILVERTOWN Cord.

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GIANTS LOSE TO REDS—YANKEES DEFEATED AT CLEVELAND—BROOKLYN CLUBS VANQUISHED

AN ERROR SPILLS GIANTS INTO DEFEAT

Fletcher's Wild Throw in Eleventh Gives Reds Chance to Score Winning Run.

The Giants almost crawled out of their slump at the Polo Grounds yesterday at the expense of Cincinnati. They had a game nearly won, when one of their own members, Art Fletcher, made a life-sized error and prevented their over-due recuperation. With the ninth inning breezily disappearing, Fletcher made a wild throw to first after getting Joe Wagner's grounder and the ball whizzed past first base, as Joe Wagner went on to second base.

Then the next two batsmen went out and Tommy Clarke, of Corona L. I., came through with a single and Von Kolnitz scored with the tieing run. The tenth inning found our old friend opportunity knocking at the Giants' door, but the flat had been vacated and the "To Rent" sign was hanging out. Three Giants wedded to the bases and only one out. That lay-out oozed with possibilities but Larry Doyle and Hans Lobert, instead of jamming one of their stranded mates home, could not hit the ball out of the reach of a rheumatic.

The eleventh inning came along in due time and what little aid Fletcher did not give to the Cincinnatis, Chief Myers made up for and perpetrated a passed ball in time to permit Von Kolnitz to score the winning run for the crippled Buck Herzog's Reds. The ill tidings are 2 to 1.

The game developed into a pitching match between Rube Benton and Ralph Stroud. Both pitched high-class ball, but Benton's support did not happen to be so shot full of holes as Stroud's was, so he won out. The Reds could not bunch hits on Stroud, as he refused to be lenient when hits were needed to push in runs. As things turned out they did not need these additional hits, because Fletcher's errors answered the purpose just as well.

In the early stages there were some slick fielding stunts. In the fourth inning, after Griffiths was safe on Fletcher's error, Joe Wagner hit a single through second. Griffiths tried to get to third, but Doyle made a fine recovery and threw the runner out at third. In the same inning Groh made a neat one-handed stop of Lobert's burner and tossed him out at first.

Up to the sixth inning the Giants had only one hit off Benton. In the sixth Murray led off with a single and Stroud sacrificed. Burns was out at first and Red went to third. Then Doyle came through with a smash to centre which scored Murray. At this point Doyle discovered that the Cincinnati team was in deep sleep, for he stole second before any one on the Reds knew about it. The first they heard about it was when some one in the grandstand told them.

The tragic ninth started when Joe Wagner, who resembles Hans Wagner only because he also wears a baseball uniform, rolled a grounder to Fletcher. "Fletch" threw it on the ground and it rolled far past Brainard at first, Wagner going to second. Wingo, batting for Olson, skied to Robertson, and Brown, batting for Mollwitz, fanned. Then Clarke introduced his single, which scored Wagner, and the wrangle was deadlocked. Another error by Fletcher made life miserable for Stroud in the tenth. He threw Leach's grounder so high to first base that Brainard had to climb ten feet in the air to get it. Soon after this Brainard pulled his foot off the bag on a play on Twombly, which added to Stroud's troubles. He fooled both of them, and pitched the Giants out of the hole.

In the Giants' half of the tenth, they choked the bases with Giants, with one out, and Doyle was at the bat. He punched an easy grounder at Wagner and Murray was forced at the plate. Lobert then ended all hope by rocketing to Wee Tom Leach.

In the eleventh inning Von Kolnitz doubled down the right field foul line. Killifer sacrificed him to third, and Clarke walked. Chief Meyers failed to get familiar enough with one of Stroud's shoots, and let the ball slip past him, and Von Kolnitz romped home with the victory.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was at the game and promised that the suffragists attend next Tuesday's game. It is going to be an occasion to remember. Don't miss it, is Mrs. Whitehouse's advice. The suffragettes have promised to give each player who scores a run $5. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	Burns, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	Doyle, 2b.	5	0	1	1	1
T'bly, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Lob't, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
G'fith, rf.	5	0	1	2	0	F'cher, ss.	5	0	0	0	6
Wag'r, ss. 2b.	5	1	2	6	2	R'tson, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3	B'nerd, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0	Meyers, c.	4	0	0	10	0
VonK'z, ss.	1	1	0	0	0	M'ray, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	Stroud, p.	2	0	0	0	4
†Brown	1	0	0	0	0	Total..	36	1	6	33	13
Kil'fer, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0						
Clark, c.	3	0	2	6	4						
Benton, p.	4	0	0	0	4						
Total..	40	2	8	33	15						

Errors—Fletcher, (3,) Brainerd; Killifer.
*Batted for Olson in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Mollwitz in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
New York.......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Leach, Von Kolnitz. Stolen bases, Doyle, Clark. Earned run—New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Benton, Stroud, (2,) Groh, Killifer. Double play—Burns and Meyers. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 11. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 3; off Benton, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Lobert.) Struck out—By Stroud, 6; by Benton, 6. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

Cardinals Superior to Braves.

BOSTON, May 11.—Better pitching, batting, and fielding enabled St. Louis to defeat Boston, 5 to 1, today. Doak kept the locals' hits well scattered. Three times St. Louis worked the squeeze play successfully. Magee made a spectacular running catch which resulted in a double play in the final inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	4	0	2	2	6	Moran, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1	Egan, 2b.	[illegible]	0	0	2	3
Dolan, lf.	3	[illegible]	2	0	0	Con'ly, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
Miller, 1b.	3	[illegible]	0	12	1	Magee, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
Long, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	S'midt, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1
Wilson, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Butler, ss.	3	1	0	2	3	M'ville, ss.	3	1	2	4	5
Snyder, c.	[illegible]	1	0	7	2	Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	11	1
Doak, p.	1	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rudolph, p.	2	0	1	0	2
						Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	32	5	9	27	1[illegible]	*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
						Total..	33	1	9	27	14

*Batted for Rudolph in seventh inning.
Errors—Miller, Butler, Egan, (3,) Connolly, Smith, (2,) Rudolph.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0—5
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Schmidt, Maranville. Stolen bases—Moran, Maranville. Sacrifice hits—Doak, Snyder, Miller, Maranville. Double plays—Butler, Huggins, and Miller; Maranville and Egan; Rudolph, Maranville, and Schmidt; Magee, Egan, and Schmidt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 1; off Rudolph, 2; off Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Rudolph, 9 in 7 innings; off Ragan, none in 2 innings. Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Rudolph, 6; by Ragan, 1. Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—Two hour and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Colonial League Branches Out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—Officials of the Colonial Baseball League announced today that the circuit had been enlarged from six clubs in five cities to an eight city league, with new teams established at Springfield, Mass., and New Haven and Hartford, Conn. These cities were formerly represented in the Eastern Association. The league's season will open on Saturday and the Springfield, Hartford and New Haven teams will play on the road until the schedule is revised.

Catcher Schalk Suspended.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Because of a row with Umpire Silk O'Loughlin in St. Louis Sunday afternoon, Ray Schalk, star catcher of the Chicago American League team, re-

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 3; New York, 1.
Washington, 2; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Kansas City, 7; Newark, 0.
Pittsburgh, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 11; Buffalo, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
Chicago	14	8	.663
Boston	12	9	.571
Cincinnati	11	10	.524
Pittsburgh	11	13	.458
St. Louis	11	14	.440
Brooklyn	9	13	.409
New York	6	14	.300

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	7	.720
New York	12	8	.600
Chicago	14	10	.583
Boston	9	9	.500
Cleveland	11	12	.478
Washington	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	8	13	.381
St. Louis	6	18	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	16	8	.667
Newark	14	11	.560
Chicago	14	11	.560
Brooklyn	12	12	.500
Kansas City	13	11	.542
St. Louis	10	13	.435
Baltimore	11	15	.423
Buffalo	8	17	.320

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	8	2	.800
Montreal	8	4	.667
Richmond	6	5	.545
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

Phillies Upset the Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Pittsburgh's winning streak, which had reached six straight, was broken when Philadelphia won today's game, 4 to 2. The home team hit McQuillan hard, but he received fine support. Both of the visitors' runs were due largely to errors. Johnston made three of Pittsburgh's four hits. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	Carey, lf.	5	1	1	2	0
B'c'ft, ss.	4	0	1	2	4	J'ston, 1b.	5	0	3	10	1
Becker, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
C'vath, rf.	4	1	1	5	0	H'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
W'ted, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	Wag'r, ss.	4	1	0	3	4
N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3	Cost'o, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Pask't, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Burns, c.	4	2	2	6	1	Schang, c.	4	0	0	2	1
Alex'r, p.	3	1	2	0	4	McQ'n, p.	2	0	0	1	2
						*Scheeren	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	32	4	10	27	13	Total..	34	2	4	24	10

*Batted for McQuillan in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, McQuillan, Byrne, Whitted, (2,) Alexander.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Philadelphia ....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 .—4

Two-base hits—Johnston, Paskert. Stolen bases—Carey, Baird, (2,) Wagner, Costello. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Whitted. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Alexander, 3. Hit by pitched ball—McQuillan. Struck out—By McQuillan, 2; by Alexander, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond.	4 0 0 0 0 0 7 [illegible] ..	11	15	2
Buffalo ..	0 4 3 0 3 2 0 0 0	9	9	0

Batteries—Mattern, Fullendeider, Gaw, Lalonge and Onslow; Jarman, Morissette, Russell, Schaufle and Mitchel.

Other teams not scheduled.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 19; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 7; Louisville, 4.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 7, (eleven innings.)
At St. Paul—Cleveland, 4; St. Paul, 1.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 2; Syracuse, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 3; Utica, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Scranton, 2.
At Binghamton—Wilkesbarre, 6; Binghamton, 4.

New England League.

At Manchester—Manchester, 2; Worcester, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 10; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lewiston—Portland, 13; Lewiston, 2.
At Lowell—Lowell, 9; Lynn, 4.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 2.
At Mobile—Nashville, 1; Mobile, 0. Nashville, 4; Mobile, 3, (ten innings.)
Chattanooga at Atlanta—Postponed; rain.
Memphis at Birmingham—Postponed; wet grounds.

Scores of Other Games.

At Amherst—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 6; University of Vermont, 3.
At Bloomington, Ind.—Chinese University of Hawaii 6; Indiana University, 5.
At Columbia Oval—Trinity School, 5; Berkeley School, 4.

Browns Buy Pitcher Perry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11.—As a step in reducing the roster of the Louisville American Association Club to the prescribed limit of sixteen players, Pitcher Scott Perry, it was announced last night, has been sold, on trial, to the St. Louis Americans. Perry came to Louisville last year from the Wichita Club of the Western League.

Columbia-Stevens Baseball Today.

Before leaving for Ithaca, where they play Cornell tomorrow, the Columbia baseball team will play the Stevens Institute team on South Field this afternoon. "Don" Beck, Columbia's crack "port-wheeler," will probably be in the box for Columbia. It is expected that he will be able to take his regular turn on the mound in the big games which close the Columbia schedule, lighten-

YANKEES GET ONLY THREE HITS, ONE RUN

Hagerman Passes Ten Batsmen and Forces in New York's Tally.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11.—The Indians put on their war paint today to greet Bill Donovan and his bunch of pennant chasers. Result, Indians, 3; Yankees, 1. And the visitors got that one run by grace of Hagerman's generosity, for a base on balls inserted when the bases were very much crowded, scored the lone tally.

The game was a hummer. Hagerman, though wild, was almost unhittable, and his support was perfect. Time and again runners were nipped by inches. In the eighth Pipp, who had got a triple in the sixth only to have it wasted, drove the ball to deep centre. It ought to have been a homer, but Leibold by a long sprint got under it. There were two men on at the time so it is easy to see what Leibold did for his team today.

Boone, for the Yanks, distinguished himself in the fifth after he and Peckinpaugh had rather messed up things a bit. With one out Turner had singled and Chapman sent a dinkey bounder to Keating. The pitcher tossed the ball to second for a force out, but no one was there. Jackson was easy, but Graney sent the ball between second and first with rifle shot speed for wore all the earmarks of a double. But Boone ran over, grabbed the ball with one hand and got the runner. That play cut off two runs.

Evidently the Indians decided it was time to dim one of Wild Bill Donovan's Rays, so they landed on Keating at the start. Leibold singled and Turner got a pop fly that was safe. Chapman laid down a nice sacrifice bunt, and Jackson sent a runner home by a single that leaped over Boone's head. Graney was out at first as Boone held Turner on third. Then Jackson and Turner tried to work a double steal and Turner got caught at it.

In the third Keating made the error of walking Hagerman which gave Leibold a chance to force him and steal second. Sweeney threw to centre trying hard to head off Little Nemo, and Leibold went on to third, scoring on a sizzling drive by Chapman. At this point Jackson decided it was time to show what he was good for, and drove the ball far over High's head for a triple. But these two runs ended the Indians' work in the scoring department, Boone saving the day for Keating in the fifth.

Hagerman did not give the Yanks much of a chance for seven innings, and would have had a shut-out except for his wildness in the eighth when, after Leibold had "saved his bacon" for him, he forced in Hartzell. Sweeney had to retire in the fourth as Sweeney complained of an injured finger that caused some wild heaves to bases. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold, cf.	4	2	1	2	0	Maisel, 3b.	5	0	1	2	1
Turner, 2b.	4	0	2	3	3	Hart'll, lf.	3	1	0	1	1
C'pman, ss.	3	1	1	2	4	High, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
J'kson, rf.	4	0	3	1	0	Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	Cook, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Wood, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	Peck., ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Wa'b's, 3b.	2	0	1	2	5	Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5
Egan, c.	2	0	0	4	1	Sweeney, c.	1	0	0	3	1
H'man, p.	2	0	0	0	1	N'maker, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Total..	29	3	8	27	14	Keating, p.	2	0	0	0	3
						*Daley	0	0	0	0	0
						Total..	28	1	3	24	14

*Batted for Keating in ninth inning.
Errors—Sweeney, Keating.

Cleveland ....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 .—3
New York...........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. Two base hit—Jackson. Three-base hits—Jackson, Pipp. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Leibold, Chapman. Double play—Chapman, Turner and Wood. First base on balls—Hagerman, 10; Keating, 3. Struck out—By Hagerman, 4; by Keating, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 10. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Athletics Win Shutout Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Strunk scored on Lajoie's single in the fourth inning of today's game, and in the same inning McInnis scored when Lavan fumbled a grounder. This made two runs for Philadelphia. Another run in the seventh inning completed the score, Philadelphia winning over St. Louis 3 to 0. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	Sh'ton, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Str'k, cf.	2	1	0	3	1	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Schang, c.	4	0	0	4	0	K'm'n, 1b.	4	0	1	12	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	2	3	5	C. W'r, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
McI's, 1b.	4	1	2	13	1	E. W'r, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	2	5	Lavan, ss.	1	0	0	3	3
Kopf, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3	Agnew, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Sh'key, p.	4	0	1	0	1	Hock, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total..	33	3	7	27	16	Total..	27	0	3	27	18

Errors—Kopf, Pratt, C. Walker, Lavan, Agnew.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3
St. Louis...........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Shawkey, Oldring, C. Walker, Pratt. Stolen bases—Strunk, 2; Schang, C. Walker. Sacrifice hit—Hock. Double plays—Hock to Lavan to Kauffman; Strunk to Lajoie; Pratt to Austin; Kopf to McInnis to Barry; Barry to Lajoie to McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 5; off Hock, 4. Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; by Hoch, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

Senators Shut Out White Sox.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Washington, the first of the Eastern clubs to invade Chicago, shut out the locals 2 to 0 today. They won the game from Scott in the fourth inning, when a base on balls and a double play by Morgan netted a run. Their other run came on Moeller's homer off Benz. Sensational fielding behind Shaw in the pinches prevented the locals from scoring. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	1	2	2	1	Felsch, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	4	0	Roth, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	E. C's, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
Milan, cf.	3	1	0	3	0	F'nier, lf.	2	0	0	3	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0	J. C's, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2	W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Henry, c.	4	0	0	7	2	Brief, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
McB'e, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	Daly, c.	2	0	0	6	0
Shaw, p.	3	0	0	0	4	Scott, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Demmitt	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	2	6	27	12	Benz, p.	1	0	0	1	2
						Total..	28	0	4	27	10

*Batted for Scott in the fourth inning.
Errors—Roth, Brief.

Washington ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Morgan, J. Collins. Three-base hit—Felsch. Home run—Moeller. Earned runs—Off Scott, 1; off Benz, 1. Double play—Moeller and Henry. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 6; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Scott, 3 in four innings, off Benz, 3 in five innings. Struck out—By Shaw, 5; by Scott, 1; by Benz, 2. Wild pitch—Shaw. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

Tigers Hit "Babe" Ruth Hard.

DETROIT, May 11.—Hitting savagely with men on bases and taking advantage of Boston's misplays, Detroit won the opening game with the Red Sox here today, 5 to 1. Jacobson made two spectacular running catches of high fouls. Dauss allowed only four hits. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	3	2	6	Hooper, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	W'gner, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Cobb, cf.	3	1	2	1	0	Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	G'ner, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2
Kav'gh, 2b.	3	0	1	0	0	Scott, ss.	3	1	1	2	2
Jac'n, 1b.	3	0	0	13	1	M'N'ly, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Baker, c.	3	0	1	7	0	Thomas, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Dauss, p.	3	1	1	0	3	Ruth, p.	2	0	1	0	3
						Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	30	5	10	27	12	Total..	30	1	4	24	13

Errors—McNally, Bush, Baker, (2.)

Detroit ....1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 .—5
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Ruth. Three-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Bush, Kavanagh, Hooper. Earned runs—Off Ruth, 3; off Dauss, 1. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Bush. Double plays—Jacobson and Baker; Ruth, Gainer, and Thomas. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Detroit, 11. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Ruth, 8. Hits—Off Ruth, 9 in five and two-thirds innings; off Mays, 1 in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 5; by Ruth, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour

TRYOUTS FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard Stadium First Choice for National A. A. U. Championship Trials.

Eastern tryouts for the national amateur track and field championships to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August will take place on the afternoon of June 26. The place for holding the games has not been definitely selected as yet by the Amateur Athletic Union, but a strong fight is being waged for the games by Cambridge, Mass., New York City, and Philadelphia. The prospects are that the trials will be contested in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge, although no definite conclusion has been reached.

New York appears to be out of the running because of the lack of a suitable place to hold the games, while Philadelphia will have its fill in the intercollegiate championships. Therefore it is logical that Cambridge is the best site for the sports.

More money probably can be realized in Cambridge than in any other city in the East. Bostonians are strong for amateur athletics and give them liberal support. When the trials for the Olympic games were held there in 1912, $10,000 was realized by the Olympic Committee, and the National Championship Committee believes $5,000 can be cleared by giving the games to Boston. New York would hardly support the meet to that extent, nor would Philadelphia.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, said yesterday that all the New York clubs would be strongly represented if the trials did go to the Stadium. There was talk not more than a month ago that the Irish-American A. C. and New York A. C. would refuse to send their men to the Hub owing to the added expense they would incur, but according to Rubien these organizations have been won over, and will agree to send representative squads to any city the committee selects for the tryouts. The arrangements have practically been left to Messrs. Rubien and Weeks of this city and Messrs Babb and Lill of Boston and Pawling of Philadelphia.

The A. A. U. expects to make enough money out of the trials to help pay a good part of the expenses to San Francisco of the winners and possibly other point scorers. The exposition athletic authorities have not yet stipulated how much they will advance for the Eastern team.

Chicago probably will stage the Western tryouts and will know very likely in another week.

Montclair Academy Athletic Field.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 11.—Montclair Academy passed a milestone in its history yesterday. Headmaster John G. MacVicar made the announcement that the school has acquired within ten minutes' walk of the academy eight acres of land for use as an athletic field. Mr. MacVicar said: "War times find the school the largest in its history. Next year bids fair to be still larger. These numbers made a new athletic field necessary. A friend was needed who would buy such a field and meet taxes, even over a period of twenty years if necessary. This friend who has made the new field possible is Abel I. Culver of Montclair." Mr. Culver's son, Winthrop P. Culver, who has been in the academy for seven years, graduates this year with an excellent record. Plans for the field include a field house costing $8,000, batting cages, separate football and baseball fields, and tennis courts, which will be given by a friend. Last night the students went to the home of Mr. Culver and gave him a serenading.

N. Y. U. Athletic Election.

At the annual meeting of the New York University Athletic Association, of which every undergraduate in the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science at University Heights is a member, the association elected its officers for the coming year. Dr. John P. Munn, President of the association last year, as well as Professor Thomas W. Edmondson, who acted as Treasurer, were re-elected unanimously. The undergraduates elected to the remaining offices were as follows: First Vice President, Martin J. White, '16; Second Vice President, Edgar C. Waugh, '16; Corresponding Secretary, Everett C. Hagbloom, '16; Recording Secretary, H. D. Gunther, '16, and Member at Large, Alvin Lent, '16.

United Hunts Race for Ponies.

An extra race for ponies that have not won this year to carry 160 pounds, at about one-quarter of a mile, has been added for the second day of the United Hunts Racing Association meeting at Belmont Park Terminal Wednesday, May 19. The match between Ben Cabell and Web Carter has been declared off, Ben Cabell having bled in his last work. Owing to the illness of F. Ambrose Clark, who is down with typhoid fever, the race for the Broad Hollow Cup for hunters, which was to have been held on Mr. Clark's place at Westbury on Saturday, May 22, has been declared off until further notice.

New York A. C.'s Spring Games.

Fourteen handicap events and a one-mile relay race are on the program for the New York Athletic Club's annual Spring games at Travers Island on Saturday, June 5. Entry blanks for the games were issued yesterday. Entries will close with Paul Pilgrim on May 29. The events scheduled are: 100 and 200 yard dashes, quarter-mile, half-mile, and three-mile runs; one-mile walk, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, 120-yard high hurdles race, throwing the javelin, and 35-pound weight and putting the 16-pound shot.

Cycles to Race, Rain or Shine.

The bicycle and motor paced races at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, which start May 22, will be run rain or shine, the management having arranged to cover the entire track with a canvas purchased from the Barnum and Bailey circus. Many important events were called off at the Brighton track last season on account of drizzling rains, but this will be prevented by the covering of the track and grand stands from one end to the other, giving the new course complete protection from rain and fog.

Joe Fogler, who has won more money in America and Europe than any other six-day rider, was the first pedal pusher to try out the new track at the Bay. Fogler worked for two hours yesterday on the new saucer, and was highly pleased with the course.

N. Y. U., 5; Wesleyan, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 11.—New York University defeated Wesleyan, the conquerers of Williams, on Andrus Field this afternoon in a loosely played game by the score of 5 to 3. McLelland, Wesleyan's pitcher, lost the game, his error in the opening session letting in two runs and in the eighth weakened at a critical point, allowing two more to walk. Widdoes, the first man up for Wesleyan in the ninth, cracked out a three-bagger, but was left on base when Wolf fanned the first two and "Home Run" Lanning of Wesleyan flied out to the infield. The score:

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WESLEYAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lund, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	Lan'g, lf, p.	3	1	1	1	0
Pfau, c.	3	0	0	10	0	Stanley, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
E. Wolf, lf.	3	2	0	0	0	B'man, 3b.	4	0	0	4	5
McN'y, ss.	3	2	0	0	4	St'key, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
K'feld, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1	Mark'r, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Waters, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Becker, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
McInt'e, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Chapin, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Freitag, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1	Keith, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
R. Wolf, p.	4	0	1	1	4	McL'd, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	5	4	27	11	Widdoes, c.	1	0	1	2	1
						Kenan, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total..	33	3	7	27	13

*Batted for Chapin in the seventh inning.

N. Y. University...2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—5
Wesleyan ....0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—3

Errors—E. Wolf, McNally, Kranickfeld, McIntyre; Markthaler, Becker, Keith, McLelland.

Three-base hit—Widdoes. Stolen bases—Lund, McNally, Stookey, Lanning, Becker. Sacrifice hit—McLelland. Double plays—Kranichfeld to Freitag; Beeman to Markthaler. Bases on balls—Off R. Wolf, 2; off McLelland, 2. Struck out—by Wolf, 9; by McLelland, 3; by Lanning, 2. Hit by pitcher—McLelland, by Wolf; McNally, by McLelland. Passed ball—Chapin. Wild pitches—R. Wolf, 1; McLelland, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy.

Notre Dame on Fordham Diamond.

Fordham will get its first chance to size up the changes made by Billy Lush, the new Maroon baseball coach, today when Notre Dame crosses bats with the Bronxonians at Fordham Field. Notre Dame has always been rated as a hard opponent by Fordham, and during the past ten years the Westerners have carried off the victory in all except one of the games played at the

PINCH HITTERS WIN GAME FOR CHIFEDS

Wardmen Leading in Ninth, Then Lose in Hard Batting Rally.

Chicago helped celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the Federal League Park in Brooklyn yesterday by piling up a cluster of hits that netted four runs in the ninth inning and defeated the Brookfeds 6 to 4 in the opening game of the series between the teams. The ninth inning started with the score 4 to 2 in favor of Magee's warriors, and although the Chicago batsmen had been touching up Don Marion frequently they had not been able to score more than twice. But in that ninth inning the Chifeds called up their last line of reserve batters and each one responded nobly with a hit.

Fischer, the first man up for Chicago in the ninth, flied out to Anderson, but Holt juggled Wickland's grounder and then the storm broke. Mann, batting for Smith, slashed a single to centre, Wickland going to third. Then Hanford, batting for Farrell, clouted another to the same place and Wickland tallied. Beck smashed the ball to centre for a double, scoring Mann and Hanford, and scored a moment later on Wilson's single to left, Wilson having been summoned to bat for Prendergast. Wilson was too anxious to get around those bags and was caught between first and second when he tried to tsretch his hit. Zeider singled, but the agony was over when Zwilling flied out to Evans.

Chicago's first run came in the third when Beck tripled to left and scored on Zeider's single. Another triple in the sixth netted the Westerners a run. Flack tripled to right and came home when Fischer singled along the first base line. Thereafter Don Marion kept the upper hand until the ninth, but in that fatal inning the mystery of Don's delivery was solved.

The Brookfeds scored one in the second. Benny Kauff was hit by a pitched ball, stole second, went to third on Farrell's error, and came home on Cooper's hit. In the sixth Anderson drew a pass and was sacrificed to second by Westerzil. Lee Magee flied out to centre, but Kauff came through with a double, scoring Anderson, and Steve Evans scored Kauff on a double to centre. Holt walked in the seventh and scored on Anderson's triple to the scoreboard. This tally gave the Brookfeds a two-run lead, but the Chicagos could not recognize defeat when it was staring them in the face, and when the reserves were rushed into the fray Magee's crew were helpless. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 3b.	5	0	3	1	1	A'son, lf.	3	1	2	2	1
Z'ling, cf.	5	0	1	3	0	W'zil, 3b.	1	0	0	2	3
Flack, lf.	4	1	2	4	0	Magee, 2b.	4	1	0	5	3
F'cher, c.	4	0	2	5	2	Kauff, cf.	3	2	2	0	0
W'kl'd, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	Evans, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Smith, ss.	3	0	0	3	1	C'per, 1b.	4	0	1	5	1
Tinker, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Holt, ss.	3	1	0	4	0
F'rell, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1	Simon, c.	3	0	0	7	5
Fritz, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	*Watson	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, 1b.	4	2	2	5	0						
P'gast, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Total..	29	4	6	27	16
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
†Mann	1	1	1	0	0						
‡Hanford	1	1	1	0	0						
§Wilson	1	0	1	0	0						
Total..	37	6	14	27	7						

Errors—Holt, (2,) Farell.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 4—6
Brookfeds ....0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—4

*Batted for Simon in ninth inning.
†Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Farrell in ninth inning.
§Batted for Prendergast in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Beck, Kauf, (2,) Evans. Three-base hits—Flack, Beck, Anderson. Sacrifice hit—Westerzil. Stolen bases—Anderson, Kauff, Cooper, Holt. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Brookfeds, 4; Chicago, 5. Double play—Farrell and Beck. Struck out—By Marion, 5; by Prendergast, 4. Bases on balls—Off Marion, 1; off Prendergast, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Prendergast, (Kauff.) Passed ball—Fischer. Umpires—Messrs. Corcoran and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Stovall Day a Rout for Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, May 11.—George Stovall's Kansas City team was the victor in the first game of the series here today between the two rival clubs—rivals because of the fact that Newark wanted the Kawfed outfit and got the Hoofeds instead. Kansas City won with ease by a score of 7 to 0. It was Stovall Day, and the Packers took great pride in paying homage to their leader, who was presented with a bouquet of flowers by local admirers before the game began. Rawlings's sensational all-around playing and the pitching of Chief Johnson weer the features. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'ne, lf.	3	2	0	3	0	C'pb'l, rf.	3	0	0	0	1
R'l'gs, ss.	3	1	2	8	4	McK'e, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
St'v'l, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1	Roush, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Per'g, 3b.	5	0	3	1	1	Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Shaw, cf.	2	1	1	2	0	Sch'fer, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
K'ger, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	Esm'd, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
K'w'y, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4	Sch'r, lf.	2	0	2	4	0
G'lm'e, rf.	3	1	3	1	0	R'den, c.	1	0	1	4	1
Brown, c.	4	0	1	4	0	K's'l'g, p.	1	0	0	0	2
J'nson, p.	4	0	1	0	3	C. Wh'se, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Bill'd, p.	0	0	0	0	3
Total..	34	7	12	27	13	*G. Wh'se.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total..	28	0	3	27	12

*Batted for C. Whitehouse in ninth inning.
Errors—Kenworthy, McKechnie, Rouch, (2.)

Kansas City.......0 2 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—7
Newark ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Kenworthy. Sacrifice hits—Kenworthy, Rawings. Double plays—Johnson to Kenworthy to Stovall; Rawlings to Kenworthy to Stovall. Stolen base—Rawlings. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Kaiserling, 1; by C. Whitehouse, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 4; off C. Whitehouse, 1; off Billiard, 1. Batters hit—By C. Whitehouse, (Gilmore, Stovall.) Passed ball—Brown. Hits—Off Kaiserling, 8 in four innings; off C. Whitehouse, 2 in five innings. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

First Ball Pitched a Homer.

BUFFALO, May 11.—Kelley's home run in the first inning was the only tally in today's 1-to-2 victory of Pittsburgh over the Buffeds. Kelley connected with the first ball pitched. It took a sharp turn from short left over the pavilion fence. The local batsmen had momentary hope in the final inning, when hits by Dalton and Louden landed the former on third base, but Rogge held him there. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf.	2	1	1	1	0	D'wn'y, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
B'gh'r, ss.	3	0	0	3	4	Dalton, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
M'wrey, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	L'den, 3b.	2	0	1	2	3
K'tchy, 1b.	3	0	0	16	0	Engle, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Oakes, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Lewis, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5	Hofm'n, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
B'dley, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	F. S'th, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Berry, c.	4	0	3	4	2	Blair, c.	3	0	0	7	5
Rogge, p.	2	0	0	1	4	And's'n, p.	3	0	0	0	3
						*Agler	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	29	1	6	27	17	†McDon'd.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total..	33	0	6	27	16

*Batted for Anderson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Downey in ninth inning.
Errors—Berghammer, (2,) Oakes, Downey, Hofman, F. Smith.

Pittsburgh ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Home run—Kelley. Stolen base—Engle. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Blair, Kelley, Louden, Rogge. Double plays—Louden, Smith, and Downey; Smith, Downey, and Chase. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Buffalo, 13. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Buffalo, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rogge, 5; off Anderson, 5. Struck out—By Rogge, 2; by Anderson, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

Bender Wins for Terrapins.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Baltimore took advantage of St. Louis's misplays and its pitchers' wildness this afternoon and won out, 6 to 5, after Chief Bender was touched up for four runs in the opening round. Bender pitched good ball after that, and drove in the winning run in the eighth with a two-base hit. The score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	1	0	2	1	B'well, 2b.	4	1	3	7	3
D'can, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Tobin, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
Zinn, lf.	2	0	1	2	1	Drake, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Sim's, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0	B'ton, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0
Walsh, 3b.	2	0	0	3	3	Miller, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
K'p'ck, 1b.	3	1	0	6	1	H'tley, c.	4	0	1	3	2
D'lan, ss.	3	1	1	2	2	Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Owens, c.	4	0	0	7	2	J'son, ss.	3	1	0	2	7
Bender, p.	2	0	1	1	3	Watson, p.	1	0	1	0	0
						Willett, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total..	26	6	5	27	13	Total..	33	5	11	24	17

Errors—Deal, Johnson, (2,) Bender.

St. Louis..........4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5
Baltimore ....1 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 .—6

Two-base hits—Borton, Bender. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Walsh, (2,) Willett. Double plays—Bridwell, Johnson, and Borton; Willett, Deal, and Bridwell; Bender, Doolan, and Kirkpatrick. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 4; off Bender, 5; off Willett, 4. Hits—Off Watson, 1 in two innings; off Willett, 4 in six innings. Hit by pitched—By Bender, (Hartley, Bridwell.) Struck out—By Bender, 5; by Willett, 1. Passed ball—Owens. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

MUST USE NEW AXLES.

Rule Will Be Strictly Enforced in Indianapolis 500-Mile Race.

Rule 14 of the Indianapolis motor speedway, specifying that axles on all cars in the next Indianapolis 500-mile race must be new two days before the contest, will be enforced to the letter, says Carl G. Fisher, the speedway President.

It had been brought to President Fisher's ears that Dario Resta, star entrant in the race by virtue of his recent dual victory in the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize races, had no extra axle for his car, and said he could not get one made to suit him. Therefore he would start with his old axle or not at all.

Fisher, while firm on the point of not permitting Resta to violate a speedway rule, which, he stated, was known a year ago, suggested that a way out of the difficulty would be for Resta not to use his car in practice, but to get accustomed to the course in his old Vanderbilt and Grand Prize racer.

This scheme appealed to Resta, so that the trouble was settled in an amicable manner. Resta's 500-mile race car, incidentally, is new, having been built for the last French Grand Prix, but never used in that contest.

Bookmakers are already getting out their slates for the race, advance bets being posted not only as to who will win the race, but who will start the contest.

Odds are being laid at 10 to 1 that all European cars will qualify, in which event they are expected to rule at better than even money against the field, numbering nine out of thirty-three starters. The European cars involved are J. De Palma's Delage, R. De Palma's Mercedes, Resta's Peugeot, and two others, the Sunbeams, with Chassagne, Porporato, Grant, and Limberg, and Oldfield's Bugatti.

Maurice Daly Outpoints Klinger.

Maurice Daly easily defeated Jacob Klinger, the Austrian amateur, in an exhibition 18.2 balkline match at his Forty-ninth Street academy last night by a score of 250 to 149. Mr. Daly was in good form, and made high runs of 28, 28, and 48, running out his string in the twenty-third inning for an average of 20-23. Klinger tallied 33 and 71 points in his best periods.

Boxer Collapses in Ring; Dies.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Edward Kern, whose opponent in a boxing bout, Natalis Lafauci, died last night after collapsing in the ring, was released today from custody. Physicians said Lafauci's death resulted from acute heart dilation, superinduced by pleurisy.

DODGERS SWAMPED BY CUBS' INVASION

Nap Rucker Hit Hard and Chicago Players Win First Eastern Game by 5 to 1.

When Roger Bresnahan unleashed his Cubs at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon Robbie's expectant boys found them full-grown grizzlies. The visitors showed their teeth and growled and the Dodgers streaked it for cover. As a result the Cubs had things all their own way. They romped around the bases care-free, batted out safeties when the fancy came, and in general disported themselves in a way that made the Brooklyns weary in mind and body. The Cubs enjoyed their welcome on their first Eastern invasion immensely. They showed the fans across the bridge that their pets were just rank pretenders and when the nine mournful innings were over pocketed the game by a score of 5 to 1 and shuffled off the field with a gleeful laugh.

It was not the loss of the game, however, which hurt the most. The fans have borne many a crushing defeat at the Brooklyn ball park without a murmur. Repetition has calloused their sensibilities in that respect, but when you tear down and shatter to a thousand bits the one idol which Brooklyn has worshipped, almost, it seems since the dawn of baseball, then you have wrought bitterness untold. Just such a thing happened yesterday and at exactly 4:48 P. M. Nap Rucker was the dethroned idol. The Cubs will tell you that Nap is still a great pitcher. He is —from the Cubs' standpoint. He passed the ball up so enticingly that the Windy City players simply could not resist smashing it for doubles, triples, and even a home run. Charlie Ebbets has a tender spot in his heart for Nap or he probably would not have lasted through eight innings of yesterday's game, in which time he gave fourteen safeties to the visitors for a total of twenty-three bases. Heine Zimmerman was the worst offender. He got a single, a double, and a triple.

Robbie's boys never did fully discover what sort of wish George Pierce put on the ball. It was something uncanny, however, to make the Dodger sluggers hit so ineffectually. For six innings only nineteen men faced the Cub moundsman. Then in the seventh for a few minutes it looked as if there was going to be a break in the Brooklyn cloud of gloom. The fans clapped and Stengel, who was out on the coaching line, acted like a wild man. Daubert led off by dropping a Texas Leaguer over short. Only one hit had been made from Pierce's delivery up to that time, and the second was so unexpected that he passed Ed Zimmerman. "Here we go," shouted Stengel, as he danced around. Wheat did go, but by the strike out route, and Cutshaw and Myers went back to the bench after futile attempts to drive the ball out of the infield. When Schultz led off with another single in the eighth hope got a new lease on life. Miller fouled out and then Hummel, batting for Rucker, sent a single to right. O'Mara walked and the bases were full. Daubert hit to Fisher and he threw out O'Mara at second, Schultz scoring Brooklyn's lone tally on the play. The rally died when Zimmerman flied out to Henie Zimmerman.

The first count for Chicago came in the second. Saier sent one of Rucker's slants hurtling over the right field fence and ambled slowly around the bases. There was no further scoring until the sixth. Then Heine Zimmerman sent out one that was good for two bases, slow fielding aiding him in stretching what should have been a single. He went to third on Saier's foul fly, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Williams. Pierce was the next to score. He doubled to left centre and came across the plate when Good lived up to his name and drove the ball just inside the right field foul line. In the eighth Heine Zimmerman tripled and scored on Williams's Texas Leaguer over short. Archer singled to right and a wild throw by Ed Zimmerman to stop him when he started down to second let Williams come through with a run. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	O'M'ra, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
Fisher, ss.	5	0	0	4	4	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Sch'lte, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	W. Z'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
H. Z'n, 2b.	4	2	3	2	5	Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	13	1	C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	0	5	3
W'ms, cf.	3	1	2	1	0	Myers, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Archer, c.	4	0	3	6	1	Sch'ltz, 3b.	3	1	1	2	2
P'lan, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	Miller, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Pierce, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Rucker, p.	2	0	0	1	6
						Cadore, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	38	5	14	27	14	*Hummel	1	0	1	0	0
						Total..	[illegible]	1	4	27	14

*Batted for Rucker in eighth inning.
Errors—Fisher, W. Zimmerman, Myers 2.

Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0—5
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Williams, H. Zimmerman, Pierce, Good. Three-base hit—H. Zimmerman. Home run—Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Double play—Rucker, Schultz, and Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 2. Hits—Off Rucker, 14 in 8 innings; off Cadore, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Pierce, 3; by Rucker, 2; by Cadore, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

POINT JUDITH VICTORY.

Devon Poloists Outclassed in Match at Philadelphia Country Club.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Point Judith defeated Devon 12 goals to 6 in the final match of the polo tournament for special individual cups at the Philadelphia Country Club today. Point Judith scored thirteen goals and lost one by penalties for cross riding. Devon was allowed four goals by handicap and scored two.

Michigan Boxing Bill Vetoed.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—A bill to legalize ten round boxing matches in Michigan was vetoed today by Gov. Ferris. "I disapprove the boxing commission bill because boxing exhibitions constitute a stepping stone to prize fighting," said the Governor.

Gunboat Wins Over Gilbert.

DENVER, May 11.—Gunboat Smith received the decision of newspaper writers at the end of a twelve round bout, here last night with Dick Gilbert of Denver. Six rounds were credited to Smith, four to Gilbert, and two were said to have been even.

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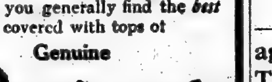

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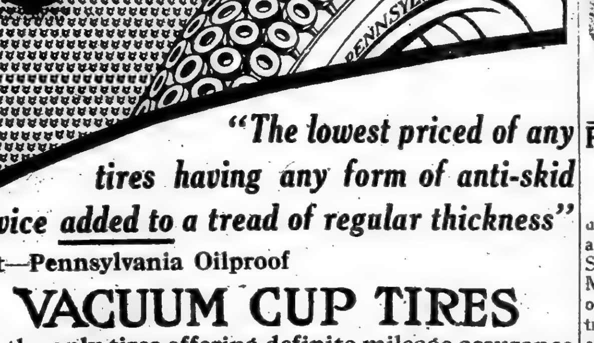

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Receiver's Sale of Automobile Tire Factory

The manufacturing plant of Century Rubber Company will be sold at auction on premises, near Netherwood Station, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, May 21, 1915, at 2 P. M. Report of sale to be presented to U. S. District Court for confirmation at Federal Building, Newark, N. J., on May 24, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. To-day. Tip-Tops vs. Chicago Feds.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M.

GLOVERSVILLE WANTS NO BOXING CLUB—MAY ABANDON GARDEN HORSE SHOW

BOXING NOT WANTED IN GLOVERSVILLE

State Commission Holds Up Darling Club's License Because of Town's Petition.

The manly art of fisticuffs may have been in favor among the ancient Greews, it may have flourished in the Roman amphitheatre, it may have come down with the Anglo-Saxons through Merrie England, it may hve been indulged in more or less throughout this land of the free and the home of the brave; but the gentle science of swat hit on awful snag when it tried to establish itself in Gloversville, N. Y.

In accordance with the law of this Commonwealth, certain sportive citizens of Gloversville, N. Y., want to establish a boxing club in that centre of art and culture. In fact, the movement has gone so far as to enter an application for a license with the State Athletic Commission. The club is to be called the Darling Athletic Club of Gloversville, N. Y. Surely, it is an attractive name.

Gloversville, N. Y., has a population of some 22,000 souls. In the same proportion, as it takes all kinds and sorts of people to make up a world, so it takes all kinds and sorts to make up a centre of culture like Gloversville. As soon as it was learned that there was scheme afoot to have a boxing club in Gloversville a great wave of righteousness swept over the place. What! Boxing in Gloversville? Whoever heard of such impertinence?

Gloversville immediately become excited. It has not been excited for a long time, and this opportunity was eagerly grasped. There are those in Gloversville who think that a boxing club would bring a blemish to the hamlet's fair name. There are others there who believe that Fisticuffs in the Opera House would give a lot of citizens a chance to have an evening's enjoyable sport.

The State Athletic Commission, in its sanctum in Park Row, yesterday had before it the application of the Darling A. C. Chairman Frank O'Neill, with fellow Commissioners James Price and John Bloch, were about to pursue the usual routine in matters of this sort and grant the license when, lo and behold, a great storm of Gloversville protest arose, and the commission was in a quandary.

Seldom has Chairman O'Neill and his associates entertained such distinguished company in their sanctum. In the past such celebrities as Knockout Smith, Brassy Hayes, Battling Levinsky, and Cyclone Jones have visited the place—yes, and even white hopes and fight managers who wear their hats and cigars at an angle of 45 degrees and do not pronounce their "G's." But never before such a distinguished company as that of yesterday.

In this party was Mayor M. Schermerhorn, Judge W. C. Mills, Alderman William Filmer, and City Attorney W. H. Maider, all represented by their New York counsel, Clark L. Jordan. They appeared to oppose the granting of the license for the boxing club.

They said that at least 10,000 of Gloversville population were dead set against boxing, or, in fact, fighting of any kind, national or international. They are for peace in the broadest sense of the word. They had with them long strings of petitions signed by ministers, five bank Presidents, the Superintendent of the Board of Education, and the head of the Gloversville Y. M. C. A., the janitor of the big school, and numerous other folks.

The State Athletic Commission was stunned. Heretofore its arduous duties have been to grant licenses to boxing clubs conducted by worthy people in accordance with the majesty of the law. This wave of protest was new to them. They had never before considered a license on its protest, but only on its recommendation.

So the commission did the only thing that a wise commission could do. They laid the matter on the table. It still lies there, and with it is the request that "flowers please be omitted."

There was another Gloversville citizen at the meeting, too. He was Abraham Allenberg, an attorney representing the Darling A. C. He told the commission about all the good fellows there were in Gloversville who wanted boxing, and he said that if the commission would wait until next week he would bring down a petition signed by 12,000 people who are in favor of boxing up there.

It seems that in this overwhelming Gloversville protest against the sport of our ancestors there is a "nigger in the woodpile." The Darling Theatre, where the club plans to hold its bouts, is owned by a widow, who, it seems, mortgaged the property, and the mortgage is overdue. The mortgagee is lined up with the opponents of the club, so if the license is granted, the opposers threaten to foreclose, thereby causing the widow some embarrassment.

Mr. Allenberg, for the club, delivered a speech on personal liberty which would have pleased even the late Patrick Henry. The other side, the opponents to boxing, said things about the moral righteousness of Gloversville which would make a stone weep tears. It is a question that will take a Solomon to decide.

The organizers of the club are Samuel Mirbach, President; Walter C. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles Berry, Vice President.

BOXING FILM HEARING.

Federal Court of Appeals to Decide Willard-Johnson Movie Case.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Argument was heard in the United States Court of Appeals here today in the case involving the right to bring into this country films of the Willard-Johnson fight at Havana. The three Judges of the court held the case under advisement.

Frederick F. Freed, Collector of the Port of Newark, refused to allow the entrance of the films and was upheld by Federal Judge Thomas Haight of Jersey City. The Judge denied the application of T. Laurence Weber for an injunction to restrain the Collector from interfering with Weber in entering films through the Newark Custom House.

It was claimed that the law under which the Collector acted was unconstitutional because Congress exceeded its powers in the commerce clause.

Counsel for those interested in the films said they were not an article of commerce and therefore should be admitted.

PROTEST BOXING BILL.

Clubs Ask Governor Whitman for a Hearing on Proposed Measure.

A petition protesting agains tthe signing of the Malone Boxing bill by Governor Whitman has been prepared and circulated among the boxing clubs of the State of New York and will be presented to his Excellency tomorrow. The petition begs the Governor for a hearing for the representatives of the boxing clubs.

The principal grievance of the boxing clubs against the Malone bill, which was framed to supersede the Frawley law, is the raising of the State tax on the gross receipts from 5 to 7½ per cent. After stating that the tdditional 2½ per cent. tax would impose an impossible burden on the clubs, the petition says, in part:

The theory of taxation is that taxes are imposed as a compensation for something received by the taxpayer. What do the boxing clubs receive from the State for this additional burden? Nothing. Our business scope is not extended. We get nothing in return from the Government. Our status is the same as it was prior to the proposed emendment to Chapter 719 of the laws of 1911.

This additional revenue which the 2½ per cent. tax will give to the State cannot go to the support of the Government, as the salaries and expenses of the proposed incoming commission will eat up the tax before it reaches the State Treasury; and it is reasonable to assume that the State will discover a deficiency. The object of a tax is to raise money for public purposes, not to create no woffices.

Practically every club in the State, of which there are now fifty in operation, has signed the petition, which was drawn and circulated by the Brighton Beach Sorting Club.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS AT RINK.

Victory for Clabby Over Chip May Give Him Match with Coffey.

A victory for Jimmie Clabby over George Chip tonight, at St. Nicholas A. C., may give the Western middleweight a match with Jim Coffey at a local club. Billy Gibson, Manager of Coffey, is looking around for a suitable opponent for his protege, and as there is no heavyweight in sight, Bibson may accept a bout with Clabby for ten rounds. Clabby recently in Milwaukee offered to box Gunboat Smith, but the offer was declined. Chip arrived from New Castle, Penn., yesterday and his bout with Clab by will mark his first appearance at a New York club, and with a match with Mike Gibbons in sight he will work hard to get a decision. Both boxers have been in training for several weeks and will enter the ring in good condition. As they are hard hitters, a fast bout is assured.

An excellent semi-final has been arranged with Willie Doyle and Joe Mooney as the contestants. A six and two four round bouts will complete the bill.

Substitute Bouts at Harlem Club.

Young Goldie knocked out Bobby Moore in the fifth round of a ten-round bout at the 135th Street A. C. last night. Moore was substituted at the last minute for Johnny Burt, whom the club physician refused to allow to box. Although Moore showed flashes of speed and form he was not in condition, and Goldie had no trouble in winning. The first round was even, but in the second Goldie forced the go, and his aggressive work put Moore on the defensive. Moore opened the third in a burst of speed and twice staggered Goldie with left hooks to the jaw, but Moore was not able to continue his aggressiveness and soon Goldie was jabbing him all over the ring. Even in the fifth, just before he was sent down for the count, Moore landed some stingers on Goldie, but he did not have the stamina to keep up his punching. Goldie's weight was 133 and Moore weighed in at 130.

Jimmy Harrington was substituted for Jack Dorman in the opening ten-round bout against Artie Walsh and was defeated. Walsh had a big advantage in weight over Harrington. In the other ten-round bout Young Peterson (colored) won from Kid Johnson, (colored.)

SCHOOL LUNCH BENEFITS.

Educational, Social, and Economic Purposes Fostered by Movement.

School lunches have become established in a large number of our cities, and a defense for their institution is now unnecessary. The maintenance of such a service is no longer defended solely on the basis of the needs of the poorer classes, but is encouraged in ways to avert the criticism that the school lunch leads to pauperizing and to the neglect of maternal responsibility in the home. The benefits of a well-chosen warm lunch usually supplied at the cost of the materials and service, have impressed both teachers and parents, so that even the well-to-do commend and approve this latest innovation in the routine of the school day.

As a rule, the school lunch room provides better food than the street vender. In most places the foods are chosen by persons trained in the field of dietetics, and the variety of dietary articles offered at one cent a portion is frequently quite impressive. It includes soups, salads, sandwiches, frlits, puddings, and other dishes.

The New York School Lunch Committee, in co-operation with the Bureau of Welfare of School Children of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for example, has maintained a service available to over 24,000 children in seventeen public schools situated in districts in which the need of such service is pressing. The registration has run as high as 2,353. In addition to this noon warm lunch service, the committee has operated a special 3-cent warm lunch of milk and crackers at 10 A. M., for anaemic, ungraded and crippled classes. It begins to appear that the school lunch movement has engendered certain features which promise to contribute to the general welfare in a direction almost as important as that of the proper nourishment of the body.

Education and social possibilities, at first unforeseen, are being brought to notice. The children of the well-to-do parents and the children of the poor have learned to sit quietly as one family to talk pleasantly with each other, to eat their food properly; and many acts of courtesy and generosity have been encouraged. The appeal which the school lunches have made has not infrequently been manifested by mothers who have had their interest in respect to special foods and dietary procedures aroused.

"Thus," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "the school lunch scheme has fostered educational and social as well as economic purposes."

TENNIS CHAMPION IN WINNING FORM

Miss Bjurstedt Loses Only Three Games in Three Matches—Surprise in Doubles.

Three-set matches ruled in the tennis tournament for the women's Metropolitan championship in singles yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills. Continuing in superb form, Miss Anne Sheafe of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston reached the round before the semi-final by defeating successively Miss Ina Kissel, 6–0, 2–6, 6–3, and Miss Clare Cassel, 6–3, 6–3, and became a dangerous contender for the title.

Miss Sheafe is only 18 years old and one of the smallest players in the tournament. She has a strong forehand stroke and shows up effectively with the backhand. In placing she is witchlike in accuracy. When she enticed her opponents to the net or forced them to the side lines Miss Sheafe smashed the ball in all directions with a speed that was surprising. The Boston player did not play quite as strong in the first match as she did in the second, but showed good all-round form in both contests.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the national indoor champion, defeated Miss Hilah C. French in straight sets without losing a game. The title holder is in splendid form and is the real attraction of the tournament. She slashed the ball over with astonishing speed and it was seldom returned. Miss Bjurstedt has won three matches, taking six straight sets for the loss of but three gances, scoring thirty-six against her opponents.

The defeat of Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. Rawson Wood by Miss Miriam Bladgen and Miss E. C. Lindley was the surprise of the first two rounds of the doubles championship. Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Wood were the runners-up to Miss Marie Wagner, and Miss Clare Cassel in last year's championship and were expected to figure again in the title round. The winning team showed excellent combination work and took the match in straight sets. In the singles both Miss Bladgen and Miss Lindley were eliminated in the first round.

Miss Bjurstedt, with Miss Florence Ballin as a partner, kept up her form in the doubles, winning from Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Gertrude Della Torre in the first round and defeating Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. A. Humphries in the second. The summary:

Women's Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round—Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Edna Shepard, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Anne Sheafe defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3; Miss Hilah C. French defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 7—5, 6—1.

Third Round—Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Stella Grossman, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Carona Wian defeated Mrs B. Briggs, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Mrs. Harper Wallach defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 2—6, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Anne Sheafe defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Hilah C. French, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Helen Simpson defeated Miss Maud Jaretski, 6—0, 6—0.

Doubles.—First Round—Miss Claire Seidenbergh and Miss Elsa Kahn defeated Miss Katherine Force and Miss Alice Kortright, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. B. Briggs defeated Miss Lucille Well and Miss C. Mordecai, 6—3, 3—7, 6—1; Mrs. T. Cassabeer and Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Mrs. R. Pope and Miss Ina Kissel, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 5—7, 8—6; Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Hartley and Mrs. T. J. Wolf, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. H. Voss and Mrs. J. W. Jenkins won from Miss Helen Bernhard and Mrs. H. Carlesbach, by default.

Second Round—Miss Simpson and Miss Shepard defeated Miss Helen Cousins and Mrs. A. R. Ranney, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Miriam Bladgen and Miss E. C. Lindley defeated Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Miss Seidenbergh and Miss Kahn, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin defeated Miss Holden and Mrs. Humphries, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. C. de Gersdorff and Mrs. Blanchard defeated Mrs. Voss and Mrs. Jenkins, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss A. Pagenstacher and Miss M. Taylor, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Louise Witherbee and Miss Hilah C. French defeated Miss E. V. Delafield and Miss Gignoux, 6—1, 6—2.

SURPRISES AT TENNIS.

Graves and Behr Defeated in Bronx Championship Matches.

Reversal of form again played a prominent part in the tennis tournament for the Bronx County Championship in mens' singles yesterday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, Moholu Park, Bronx. The biggest upset was the defeat in straight sets of Louis Graves by Vanderbilt Ward. The winner has displayed unusual early season form, and caught Graves when the latter was somewhat below his form.

Another upset occurred in the match between J. H. Steinkampf and Allen Behr, in which the former came out on top by the score of 6—2, 7—5. Steinkampf was at the top of his form and played a strong back court game. The victory put Steinkampf in line for the final round with S. Howard Voskell, who is expected to fill the upper bracket in the championship round. The summaries:

Second Round.—C. G. Shafer defeated E. Fisman, 6—3, 7—5.

Third Round.—Louis Graves defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, by default; C. G. Shafer defeated Lincoln Reimer, 6—3, 6—4.

Fourth Round.—King Smith defeated E. H. Whitney, by default; Vanderbilt Ward defeated Louis Graves, 7—5, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round.—J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Behr, 6—2, 7—5.

Columbia Freshman Tennis.

Columbia University freshman tennis men won their third straight victory of the season yesterday with a clean sweep from Peekskill Military Academy. After the matches Leonard Knox was elected Captain. Their next meet will be with Trinity Preparatory School on the East Courts Friday afternoon. The summary:

Singles.—W. A. White, Columbia, defeated R. G. Skinner, Peekskill, 6—2, 1—6, 12—10; K. Kunhardt, Columbia, defeated P. Friedman, Peekskill, 6—1, 6—1; L. Knox, Columbia, defeated R. Styles, Peekskill, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles.—W. A. White and L. Knox, Columbia, defeated R. G. Skinner and P. Friedman, Peekskill, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the university doubles, semi-final, Von Bermuth and Hollander defeated Tunis and Funcke, 6—2, 7—5. The winners will play Smith and King in the finals Friday.

Kingsley Tennis Victory.

The Kingsley School tennis team again defeated the East Orange High School yesterday at Essex Fells, N. J., the score being 3 to 2. East Orange players triumphed in two of the singles matches, but Kingsley took the doubles, which counted two points, and another singles contest. In the doubles Tremaine and Field of Kingsley defeated Oliver and Warren of the visiting team in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. Straight sets ruled in all the singles exhibitions. In the first match Wyman of East Orange downed Frost of Kingsley, 6—3, 6—3; in the second match Bishop of East Orange won from Field of Kingsley, 6—4, 7—5, and in the deciding contest Tremaine of Kingsley scored over Warren of East Orange, 6—3, 6—3.

Le Roy in West Side Tennis Final.

Robert Le Roy defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., of Yale in the semi-final round of the Class A men's singles yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., and qualified for the final round in which he will play Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard crack. Three sets were required to decide the match, the Roy scoring twelve games to eleven for his opponent. Le Roy won the first set, 6—2, but fell off in his play and dropped the second set without scoring a point. He rallied in the third and captured the match with the final set at 6—3.

Amherst Loses at Tennis.

AMHERST, Mass., May 11.—Dartmouth's tennis team defeated Amherst by a score of 4 to 2 today. The visitors took three of the matches in singles and one of the doubles.

RAE TANZER INDICTED AGAIN

She Is Charged with Perjury at the Trial of Franklin D. Safford.

Rae Tanzer was indicted again yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury, this time for perjury. The evidence she gave at the trial of Franklin D. Safford is the foundation of the charge.

On evidence presented to the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney Roger E. Wood it is charged that Miss Tanzer swore falsely that she was in the company of James W. Osborne in New York from 2 to 11 o'clock on Nov. 29, from 6:30 to 10:30 oclock on Nov. 30, from 6 to 11 o'clock on Dec. 1, and from 4 to 11 o'clock on Dec. 4. According to the indictment, on Nov. 29 Mr. Osborne was in Providence, R. I.

MRS. STOCKTON LEADS LARGE GOLF FIELD

Plainfield Woman Wins in Metropolitan Association's One-Day Tournament.

More than a hundred players teed up in the first one-day tournament of the season arranged by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club one of the largest fields ever known in the history of the game in this section.

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield who for two successive years has shown the greatest improvement of the metropolitan women was a wholesale winner, her card of 86—2—84 leading the field for both gross and net, and in addition won the bogey handicap by finishing 1 up on the "colonel." Rules, however, prevented her from getting both gross and net, so that Miss Else Pickhardt of Englewood, who never has been successful before, took the net award.

Following the golf on the regular links, which, by the way, was in prime condition, there was a putting competition on the practice course. Twenty-seven holes were played, and the winner proved to be Mrs. L. L. Blake of Cranford who needed only 56 putts. Mrs. W. T. Cross of the home club took second prize with 57 putts.

Mrs. Stockton's golf may be imagined when it is considered that she came within three strokes of Miss Georgianna M. Bishop's course record of 83 with several sixes on her card and a 7 on the last hole through getting bunkered. The Plainfield woman is playing better golf than ever. She was out in 42 and back in 44. Her card:

Out .....6 4 5 5 4 6 5 4 3—42
In .....5 3 4 6 4 6 3 6 7—44—86

The next medal play tournament will be held at Apawamis a week from tomorrow so as to allow for time to finish the team championship matches. Summary:

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 86, 2—84; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 95, 7—88; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 90, 1J—89; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 91, 2—89; Miss Carolyn Putnam, Shinnecock Hills, 98, 9—89; Mrs. A. M. Collins, Plainfield, 110, 20—90; Mrs. S. Franklin, Essex County, 114, 25—89; Mrs. H. Fincke, Upper Montclair, 99, 9—90; Mrs. Frederick H. Potts, Lakewood, 100, 10—90; Mrs. W. P. Faith, Wykagyl, 93, 2—91; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, 94, 3—91; Mrs. G. F. Wood, Englewood, 103, 14—91; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 98, 7—91; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 90, 7—92; Mrs. Albert McDonald, Plainfield, 107, 15—92; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 102, 10—92; Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair, 110, 18—92; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 96, 3—93; Mrs. C. Kortright, Glen Ridge, 100, 7—93; Mrs. C. S. Fraser, Cranford, 98, 4—94; Mrs. R. B. Neff, Montclair, 100, 13—94; Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Baltusrol, 102, 8—94; Mrs. W. B. Goldsmith, Hollywood, 104, 10—94; Mrs. Chester A. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 117, 22—95; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 107, 12—95; Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond County, 101, 6—95; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 106, 11—95; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 102, 7—95; Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, 113, 18—95; Mrs. A. C. Aborn, Montclair, 102, 7—95; Miss Julia F. Bredt, Englewood, 111, 15—96; Miss M. R. Wilson, New Brunswick, 111, 15—96; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 112, 15—97; Miss M. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, 109, 12—97; Miss Madeline S. Randall, Fox Hills, 109, 11—98; Mrs. T. Nelson, Hackensack, 106, 8—98; Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County, 103, 5—98; Mrs. M. P. Gardiner, Hackensack, 109, 11—98; Miss Bertha Graham, Arcola, 109, 11—98; Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, 103, 5—98; Mrs. R. N. Woge, Hanover, 113, 15—98; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, 102, 3—99; Mrs. A. W. Williams, Hackensack, 119, 20—99; Mrs. H. Wallace, Glen Ridge, 119, 20—99; Miss A. Spencer, Glen Ridge, 117, 18—99; Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hills, 108, 9—99; Mrs. William H. Moffatt, Arcola, 115, 15—100; Mrs. Erwin J. Ridgway, Montclair, 118, 18—100.

Mrs. A. E. Mettlach, 103; Mrs. C. D. Waterhouse, 101; Mrs. J. W. Voorhees, 101; Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, 102; Mrs. A. B. Holden, 102; Mrs. William Chilvers, 103; Mrs. Percy Shaw, 103; Mrs. C. T. Russell, 103; Mrs. W. H. Loftus, 103; Mrs. P. Beresford, 103; Miss Ethel Spears, 104; Mrs. W. A. Bensel, 105; Miss Katherine Harrison, 106; Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, 107; Mrs. H. S. Avery, 108; Miss Helen Deshler, 109; Mrs. R. T. Fairchild, 109; Mrs. C. A. Strauss, 110; Mrs. H. E. Manvel, 111; Mrs. S. B. Kneass, 112; Miss I. H. Brown, 115; Mrs. F. P. Young, 128.

Bogey Handicap.—Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 86, 2, 1 up; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 90, 1; even; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 91, 2, even; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, 93, 2, 1 down; Mrs. H. Fincke, Upper Montclair, 99, 9, 1 down; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 99, 7, 2 down; Mrs. S. Franklin, Essex County, 114, 25, 2 down; Miss Julia F. Bredt, Englewood, 111, 15, 2 down; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 102, 7, 3 down; Mrs. C. S. Fraser, Cranford, 99, 4, 3 down; Mrs. H. R. Salmon, Forest Hills, 108, 9, 4 down; Mrs. J. D. Voorhees, Montclair, 121, 20, 5 down; Miss M. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, 109, 12, 7 down; Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, Knollwood, 124, 15, 10 down; Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair, 110, 18, 11 down.

OUIMET WINS TWICE.

Champion Golfer Likely to Play Corkran in Final at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—Francis Ouimet of the Woodland (Mass.) Golf Club continued his excellent playing here today in the Baltimore Country Club annual invitation tournament, winning both his morning and afternoon matches. In the first round he defeated T. W. Sasscer of the Maryland Country Club, 4 and 3, and in the afternoon he triumphed over D. Clarke Corkran, Country Club and Princeton, 4 and 3. This latter score by no means indicates the closeness of the match, for the local youth forced the national champion to play at the top of his game throughout. B. Warren Corkran, who has won the trophy on two occasions, was also victorious in his two matches, and, from present appearances, will be the one to meet the Woodland crack tomorrow afternoon in the finals for the Championship Cup. Ideal weather conditions prevailed, and quite a large gathering of local and out-of-town society folk constituted the gallery.

Vardon and Ray May Sail.

LONDON, May 11.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the famous golfers, who had arranged to sail for an extended tour of the United States next Saturday with George Duncan and C. H. Mayo, by the ill-fated Lusitania, have not canceled their trip as erroneously reported, but have deferred sailing until a later date. Duncan and Mayo gave out last week that they have arranged to play several exhibition foursome games with Vardon and Ray during their tour. The former pair have been partnered for many years in foursomes with brilliant success, which has always attracted much attention, on account of their directly opposite styles. The above quartet will make a big effort to capture the American open championship at Baltusrol next month, and Vardon and Ray are quite prepared not to be again caught napping, especially as the championship will not take place on Ouimet's own course.

University Club Golf at Ardsley.

The thirty-six-hole medal play handicap of the University Club Golf Association will be held over the Ardsley Club course, at Ardsley, Wednesday, May 19. A special train has been arranged for which will leace Grand Central Station at 8:50 A. M. Prizes will be given for the best 36 holes gross, best 18 holes gross, three best net scores for 36 holes, and the best net score for 18 holes made during the afternoon round. The competition is open to any member of the University Club.

Making Progress.

"Briscom is devoting all his time to that new war balloon he thinks he has invented."

"How far has he got?"

"Why, yesterday he ripped the roof from two hen coops and a sleeping porch, crashed through a woodshed and a pergola, and landed on his neighbor's garage five doors away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Daily Visitor.

Friend—I've noticed Cutts, the tailor, going up to your studio every day for a week. Is he sitting for you?

Artist—No, he's laying for me.—Boston Transcript.

GARDEN HORSE SHOW MAY BE ABANDONED

A. G. Vanderbilt Held Controlling Interest and Assumed Losses in Recent Years.

Horse show exhibitors are very much concerned over the reported drowning of Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania. As it now appears reasonably certain that Mr. Vanderbilt went down with the giant Cunarder, the question has arisen as to the fate of the National Horse Show, which, with a single exception, has been held annually in November at Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Vanderbilt was President of the National Horse Show Association and held a controlling interest in it. He was also a large stockholder in the International Horse Show of London. It was Mr. Vanderbilt's love of the show horse that kept the show before the public for the past five years, during which time it has been a financial failure.

A few years ago, when the continuation of the show was threatened, Mr. Vanderbilt bought up all the stock he could secure, including that owned by the Madison Square Garden Company, and reorganized the association with the assistance of his brother, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, Robert A. Fairbairn, and a few other enthusiastic show horse breeders; and was elected President. He added new features, including the spectacular jumping events, in which many European army officers competed.

There was a marked improvement in the attendance with the added attractions, but even with these the association failed to make money. This loss did not affect Mr. Vanderbilt's determination to hold the show annually, and it was only when the European war prevented the appearance of the British, French, Belgian, Italian, Dutch, and Russian officers from competing last year that the exhibition was postponed.

Mr. Vanderbilt believed that the show should be a fixture for New York, and devoted not only his money to this end, but was one of the biggest exhibitors, bringing down a big stable of heavy harness horses to compete from his Oakland Farm, near Newport, each year.

It was Mr. Vanderbilt's activities in the National Horse Show Association that kept it alive, and with his probable death it is feared that none of the wealthy exhibitors will care to assume the responsibilities which fall to the lot of the President of the association, while the executors of the estate will not have sufficient interest in the organization to burden the estate with a certain loss every year. All Mr. Vanderbilt's horses have been withdrawn from the Summer shows.

The Executive Board of the National Horse Show Association will probably hold a meeting shortly, when an announcement as to the fate of future shows may be expected. The recent death of Frederick W. Davies may influence the directors in winding up the affairs of the association.

Carpentier Now an Aviator.

LONDON, May 11.—Georges Carpentier, the famous heavyweight champion of Europe, has been one of the handy men of the French Army. After surviving a long spell in the trenches Carpentier took up the exciting adventures of a dispatch rider. His next work was as a chauffeur to an officer of the Aviation Corps, and now has fallen to the fascinations of flying himself. Georges recently obtained a pilot's certificate and is now attached to the Aviation Corps.

DEATH FOR ARMY FRAUDS.

Austria Adopts Drastic Measures Against Dishonest Contractors.

Capital punishment has been prescribed in Austria-Hungary for abuses with respect to shipments of war materials and supplies for the armies of the Dual Monarchy, according to a Budapest dispatch in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 17 received here. Damages for the loss caused by faulty fulfillment of military contracts are recoverable in every case, under the new resolution passed by the Reichstag, but in addition the minimum penalty of six months to five years' imprisonment for failure to fill the contract in peace times is extended in war times to life imprisonment.

"If, in consequence of a crime, the defensive power of a member of the forces or a friend of the belligerent forces has been diminished so far that a human life has been lost thereby, and if the filler of the contract could have foreseen this, the death penalty must be admitted, says the dispatch. "Proportionately high penalties are to be imposed also on sub-contractors. Public officials who, in closing contracts or accepting shipments act negligently, accept presents or allow others to accept them, will be sentenced to imprisonment of from ten years to life. In cases of abuses that are proved, the contractor loses the cost price of inferior goods.

"A second law prescribes the forfeiture of the fortunes of traitors."

A Great Truth.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman says we must stop giving the children tin soldiers and other war toys and telling them war stories. That makes no difference, Lottie. They haven't stopped giving the little girls dollies, and look at the poodle dogs so many of them adopt when they grow up and marry.—Houston Post.

Wants All-Around Betterment.

"Have you said your prayers?" asked the mother.

"Of course," replied the child.

"And did you ask to be made a better little girl?"

"Yes. And I put in a word for you and father, too."—Washington Star.

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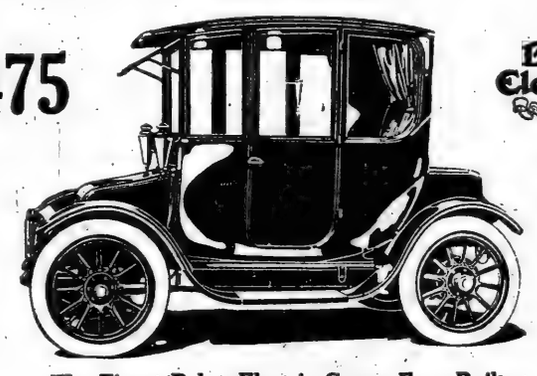

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

EVERY CITIZEN CAN HELP.

No matter what the outcome may be of the international problem which is absorbing the public attention, doubt as to necessity for an immediate strengthening of our national defenses cannot now exist in the mind of the most peacefully disposed American citizen. We are not going to plunge into war, we are going to avoid war as long as it is possible to do so with honor, but the lesson of the hour is that war cannot always be avoided by being peaceable and minding our own business. War exists in its most terrible forms, and it has been brought perilously near to us. We cannot be prepared in time of peace to take part in a war with a first class power, that is out of the question. But we can take measures to improve our coast defenses, strengthen our naval force, and increase our army to the statutory limit, so that in case of alarm we may be better prepared to set in motion all the machinery for our protection.

The immediate requirements of both the army and the navy have been clearly set forth by Secretary GARRISON, Major Gen. WOOD, Admiral DEWEY, Admiral FISKE, and others who know just what is needed. Nobody knows how soon Congress will reassemble, for nobody can see clearly into the future and discover what disasters may yet befall us, but even if the session is deferred until December the members of the House of Representatives will need all the encouragement their constituents can give them to stand out firmly for reforms and improvements in the management of the army and navy. The National Security League in its recent address dwells upon the need of certain economies in the distribution of appropriations. The abandonment of certain unnecessary army posts, which were established in the era of Indian warfare, and are retained today for purely political reasons, is imperative. The army should be concentrated in a few posts near large cities, where the expenses of its upkeep are materially reduced.

Members of Congress do not lack influence in the recess. It is not necessary to wait for the session to urge them to take the question of improving our defenses under consideration. If every citizen who recognizes this vital necessity will take steps to urge upon the Representative of his district action as prompt and effective as possible with a view to enlarging the naval program and bringing the mobile army up to the standard he will undoubtedly be instrumental in hastening the required reform.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S DILEMMA.

Every item of expense which Governor WHITMAN vetoes makes it more necessary for him to veto the direct tax bill. If he is to sign the tax to which he has committed himself it will be necessary for him to sign appropriations which otherwise he would veto. Last year the State could not spend two millions on roads, and there was a surplus of supplies bought which are available for this year. Yet the allowance for roads now before the Governor is four millions. If the Governor should veto that one bill he could not sign the direct tax without confessing that it was passed more to meet party necessities than the State's.

It is announced that the Governor of his own motion has vetoed a little $71,000 item, and he had not yet heard Mr. MCANENY and the other spokesmen for the city. If the Governor without assistance could make it necessary for himself to veto the direct tax it would be an accomplishment which he would be glad to refer to in later years, but he will have help which it will be difficult for him to refuse.

The Governor lays the blame of the situation on his predecessor, who, it is said, postponed bills for Governor WHITMAN's administration to pay. But taxation for a surplus is a greater offense than vetoes for a deficiency. The State has not suffered injury from taxpayers who must contribute the surplus have no liking for their share of the program, and the united taxpayer townsmen of the Governor are a force to reckon with. The Governor is to meet their representatives face to face. It will be an interesting interview, and the Governor's action afterward may be a turning point in both his career and the State's financial policy.

GRABBING PARK LAND.

The bill signed on Monday by the Governor to permit the Public Service Commission to take possession of a strip of Bronx Park for use in building the Bronx extension of the Subway is entitled "an act to amend an act to "provide for rapid transit facilities in "cities of over one million inhabi-"tants," and is as clever a piece of destructive legislation as ever was rushed through at the fag end of a wearisome session. By its terms, it seems that the Public Service Commission will be enabled, with the help of sinking fund commissioners, to take possession of any land in any public park. It provides that when any property owned by the city, including park property, may be required by rapid transit commissioners or the head of any department, it may be sold or leased to them by the commissioners of the sinking fund or such body as holds the power to sell or lease city property, "notwithstanding "any provision of law to the con-"trary." It permits an exchange for the land thus grabbed of land previously acquired by the Public Service Commission, but that is not imperative.

The Governor and the Legislature being thus generously disposed, we may expect railroad building in Central Park and Van Cortlandt at any time. This seems to be the most insolent onslaught on the parks which has yet been made.

FRANK'S LAST HOPE.

A more pathetic or a more dignified figure than LEO M. FRANK presented in the Atlanta court Monday when he was resentenced to death for a crime of which a great majority of his countrymen believe him to be innocent, and for which he was never fairly tried, has rarely come into the public vision. His calm demeanor and the simple eloquence of his formal statement before sentence was passed must have made a strong impression even among the unaccountably hostile spectators. No better exposition of his case could have been made. Justice has failed, if not in putting this man under the ban of the law, as so many entirely unprejudiced persons believe, assuredly in denying him the privilege of an impartial trial, when the violent antipathy aroused against him in the community had subsided.

All legal processes in his behalf have now been exhausted, and his only hope for life lies in a possible commutation of his sentence. It does not seem credible that the force of public opinion in Atlanta will prevent this. As FRANK says, the doubt of the trial Judge as to his guilt still remains. Not an unprejudiced person who has talked with him or has studied the flimsy evidence produced against him doubts his innocence.

MAKING RAILWAYS UNPROFITABLE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has repealed the full crew law of that State and has sent to the Governor a bill providing that the Public Service Commission shall oversee the manning of trains. That is better than was done by the New York Legislature, which rejected amid cheers the proposal to give the Commission control over the matter without repealing the law regulating it. That was a mere juggle, pleasing nobody, and perhaps it was as well that it failed. In Pennsylvania the battle is not even yet won, as it is said that the Governor's signature is doubtful. The effort to make the railways profitable is making poor progress in several other States. Everywhere there is more sympathy for the poor workingman than for the rich railways.

That is singular, because nobody has done more for the workingman than the railways. Not only are railway wages high, but conditions of employment have been much improved. The argument for the full crew law is that cars are longer and that trains contain more cars. That leaves out of account what the railways have done to enable locomotives to haul longer and heavier trains. They have spent vast sums on all sorts of devices to make easier and safer such work as is left for trainmen to do. Passenger trains are heated by steam and lighted by electricity or gas. There are automatic couplers to make brakemen's lives safer, and air brakes to make them easier. There are signals and switches and many devices which ease the trainmen's work and make the passengers safer than anything the trainmen can do. As regards freight trains the case is even stronger. The brakemen no longer run along the tops of the cars and wind up hand brakes with brake sticks. The work is done from the locomotive cab, and there is not enough to keep the trainmen busy.

Yet it is said that the Governor of Pennsylvania is doubtful about signing the bill. He must have a doubt whether profitable railways are as much of a blessing to the country as full crews. The railways have made irretrievable investments of countless millions for the comfort and safety of travelers, shippers, and their own employés, and the wealth of the railways is made the basis of a plea for depriving them of profit. Even Missouri itself, which was thought to have set the fashion of giving the railways a chance to earn their living, has wearied of welldoing, and has fallen before the temptation of bills to lower fares, or to prevent their being raised. The same is true of several Western and Southern States, and it cannot be said that the case of the railways has yet been won.

Curious proof of this was also given yesterday. So respectable an authority as Mr. NORTON, formerly a Yale professor, testified in the Western rate advance case that the railways needed no more profits, because their credit had fallen less than that of England, France, Germany, and the United States. It is a curious combination to prove anything by. Three nations are suffering from the greatest war of all time, and the credit of the United States is measured only by bonds which have other attractions than investment yield. The bonds of these four strangely associated nations have fallen more than the bonds of the Western railways, or, as Mr. NORTON puts it, the credit of American railways has improved in comparison with the bonds of all four nations. It would seem fairer to compare like with like, that is to say, to compare the credit of the railways with the credit of themselves in earlier years, and thus deduce where the railways will bring up if they continue in the direction indicated.

The culmination of the growing time of the railways was 1907. Since then the population has gained upon the railway mileage until now there are 391 inhabitants to the railway mile, the exact proportion of 1901. The chief reason for the check to the growth of the railways is the decline of their credit, partly because of legislation. Their work has been more efficient than ever, as measured by tons or passengers transported. But their revenues are smaller because of full crew laws, hours of service laws, short train laws, orders to supply improvements without allowing increase of revenue, orders to reduce rates, and so on. If the Governor of Pennsylvania thinks that the country can have all these things at the cost of the railways without the country suffering, he will veto the measure before him. But if he has a picture of the industry before him, and judges the future from the past, he will refuse to add to the load of the overburdened industry.

THIS WAR'S FINANCE.

The magnitude of the financial problems of this war is constantly emphasized. It is the quality of the transactions which concerns the world most, and America most of all. The passage from millions to billions is matter of detail, and more than that has happened. Take, for example, the budget speech of the French Minister of Finance, published on Saturday. M. RIBOT said that Europe was buying from the United States from $140,000,000 to $160,000,000 monthly, and in order to maintain the exchanges, that is, to enable the purchases to continue to be delivered, England agreed to accept the pledge of $300,000,000 of French bonds to cover French purchases on this side of the Atlantic in consideration of France furnishing sufficient gold to serve as the basis of the business. Now it is clear that even $300,000,000 of gold is a mere drop in the bucket, a simple two months' supply.

What lies behind the transaction is something more than the support of one nation's credit with another nation's treasure, in itself a memorable occurrence. The gold will not come here in any such amounts, and the buying abroad would stop if it were to be offered us. We already are suffering from an excess of gold, and there are other things we want more from our foreign customers. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that a method is being sought for continuing trade under conditions which threaten to check it through its unbalanced condition. The way out, apparently, is the use of paper instead of gold for domestic trade, and the reservation of gold for international use. England's currency is the soundest abroad, but it is now far from being in accordance with the old principle of a pound of gold for a pound of paper. A pound of gold can support several pounds of paper. And $300,000,000 of gold will support almost unlimited millions of purchases from a country which has goods and does not want gold. The gold will be most useful, not for export to us, but for supporting British credit.

Our sales will only nominally be for gold. Really they will be for money of account, the gold serving only for the security of the transaction. It could not serve that purpose if it were in people's pockets, in circulation. It is useful because it is in banks, and accounts are settled through banks. We are witnessing on a world scale what the Federal Reserve Bank is instituting on a national scale. It is proposing a gold fund at a central point to guarantee the balance of exchanges between districts, which also within themselves guarantee local exchanges in similar manner. France is enabling England to establish a gold fund to guarantee international exchanges. In neither case will the gold be shifted to any considerable amount.

The world has passed from a gold to a credit basis, and the United States has passed from a borrowing to a lending nation. The lender fixes the prices of the paper he accepts. There no longer is a price for rentes in Paris, or for consols in London. Not for months has there been any regular business, and neither nation can float its national bonds at a price fixed either by itself or its own investors. Gold remains the standard of value, but book accounts have become the medium of international exchange. This was not possible when the largest exporting nation was also the largest borrower. The nation with the smallest national debt has been also the largest private borrower, and the owner of the largest amount of gold which it did not know how to put to banking use. We have learned how to use our gold through the Federal Reserve Bank, and the result has been that we have perceived how we have wasted that resource.

The excess of our banking reserve will enable us to sell in unlimited quantities without demanding gold in payment. We can take paper if satisfied with it, and French paper backed by England is good enough. From selling upon credit to investing in credit, that is to lending money, is but a step which it is logical to take, but which we ought not to take too soon. The Argentine loan, for instance, is said not to be like the other foreign credits recently established here. It is not an account to be drawn against for purchases of goods, but is an advance of capital for improvements. No doubt it is good business in the opinion of those who have arranged it. The ground of criticism is that it ties up capital for a long term, when all the conditions favor caution for such commitments. A gold fund of $300,000,000 can be turned over several times on business of a billion each six months, and with a profit on each transaction exceeding interest. That is the sort of credit business the United States should do at the beginning of its experience as a creditor nation. Investment business will follow naturally, but not too hastily, if prudence is consulted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illogical, but Easy to Understand.

A Connecticut manufacturer announces a change of business policy, due, as all changes of policy must be, to a change of mind. He has or controls, it seems, a plant that can be used for the making of munitions of war on a considerable scale, but hitherto the attraction of large profits to be thus secured has not sufficed to overcome this manufacturer's reluctance to produce wares for the slaughter of fellow human beings. The fact that his name is TRUMBULL permits the confident assumption that his scruples have been the result of a general antagonism to war, and not to the fact that in the existing circumstances he could supply arms only to the Allies.

But among those who perished with the sinking of the Lusitania was a brother of Mr. TRUMBULL, and this single death has effected the complete alteration of mental attitude and moral judgment which other deaths by the hundreds and hundreds of thousands, no small part of them also those of noncombatants, and an almost incalculable destruction of private property, were not able to bring about.

In logic, of course, either Mr. TRUMBULL should have begun long ago the making of rifle parts and shrapnel he now purposes to turn out as rapidly as he can, or else he should not do it now. Nevertheless, even though those of us who see, or think we see, quite clearly the logical inadequacy of his argument also understand it perfectly and realize, possibly with, but probably without, humiliation, that we, too, in like cases, if not in just this one, would throw logic to the winds as he has done and allow ourselves to be guided by what is called sentiment. While he viewed war in the abstract he condemned it utterly, refused to admit any justification for it, and refrained from doing anything to facilitate its continuance. Now this particular war has been "brought home to him," as the saying is, and he views it in its relations, as an alternative and not as an absolute.

And, after all, perhaps that is not as illogical as it seems. If it were—if danger followed action taken on just such motives as the one that led to Mr. TRUMBULL's change of mind, the human race would not have survived till this late day, for an enormous part of human conduct always has been thus determined, and the consequences, so far from being fatal, have not even been disastrous.

Roosevelt Luck Restored.

There have been some doubts of late—for several years, in fact—about the fidelity of Dame Fortune to her sometime favorite, Colonel ROOSEVELT, but evidently her desertion of him was a temporary withdrawal of attention, not a permanent desertion. This has just been proved in a very curious way.

While the Colonel was presenting his side in the suit for libel brought by Mr. BARNES, even the greatest of wars was obligingly brought into such a condition of deadlock, and of at least comparative monotony, that there was room left on the first page of all the newspapers for the presentation of a column or two of the Colonel's vivacious rehearsals of political history. But observe what happens when comes the turn of Mr. BARNES to give his version of those same events! The Germans sink the Lusitania, and instantly not only the first page, but half a dozen more as well, have no space for anything else, and the Roosevelt-Barnes case is moved so far along into the wilderness of paper that only members of the leisure class have the time for reading on till they reach it. And they haven't the energy for it.

The result is that a considerable part of the public has either forgotten that there ever was a Roosevelt-Barnes libel case, or else it remembers the trial as something that ended when the Colonel's testimony closed. Of course the Judge and the jurors are presumably listening to that unfortunate "other side," but what the two former friends and present enemies both really wanted to reach in this litigation was the dear public, and only one of them has been permitted to do it.

Roosevelt luck, again! Especially Rooseveltian is it because the means of suppression used enabled the Colonel to become not less audible than articulate, while nobody has thought to ask what his foe thought of what had happened.

SOUTH AMERICAN KOLONIEN

Not the Same as German Possessions, Says Herr Hehmeyer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your account of the speech delivered by Alfred Noyes, the English poet, before the Pilgrims at the White Hall Club, I was greatly perturbed by that speaker's assertion that the Germans, in utter defiance of the Monroe Doctrine, had actually marked out for future conquest a score of colonies on the South American continent. Mr. Noyes referred for proof of his assertion to an atlas published by a leading German firm of cartographers—Perthes, and he thus "convicted the Germans once more out of their own mouths."

Somewhat incredulous, I looked up that good old stand-by, Stieler's Hand Atlas, published in 1907, by the very same Perthes (this, I suppose, is the mysterious atlas which Mr. Noyes had in his possession), and sure enough, there I found, plate No. 96, second leaf, a map of South America, with explanation at the top as follows: British possessions, French possessions, Dutch possessions, and settlements inhabited by Germans (von Deutschen bewohnte Kolonien). These "kolonien" are distributed all over Chile and Brazil, especially the latter, and they are underlined in red as Mr. Noyes truly said. They also have, at least some of them, names of distressingly German sound, as, for example, Blumenau, Humboldt, Neu-Berlin and, oh, horrors! Neu Preussen (New Prussia).

The sad thing about these kolonier, or settlements, is that the respective South American Governments under whose suzerainity they are, unblushingly tolerate those Teuton names and even are so utterly supine as to permit their supplying them with first-rate statesmen, as in the case of Lauro Muller, the well-known Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who sprang from one of these "kolonien." No wonder the Pilgrims were "stirred" by Mr. Noyes's revelations. Yes, it is very serious, and what is Washington going to do about it?

F. W. HEHMEYER.

New York, May 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does not Mr Alfred Noyes know that Germany already has many "colonies" in South Brazil, as she has had them in Hoboken, Cincinnati and Milwaukee? Perthes and others underline them for the German trader. When Mr. Noyes interprets the red lines of the atlas-maker as an attack on the Monroe Doctrine, he unearths a mare's nest.

AN ADMIRER OF MR. NOYES.

New York, May 7, 1915.

South American Hostility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in your paper of Friday's date by "A Retired Journalist" is admirable, as far as it goes, but he fails to point out the true reason of the suspicion and hate of the Americans by the various countries of South America, with the possible exception of Peru, and even that country is lukewarm. This feeling against us has, for years, been instilled into the minds of the South Americans by the people of two of the European countries now at war, and is deep rooted, as will be seen from the following, which I clipped from a paper in Arequipa, Peru, two years ago:

"Great enthusiasm has attended the organization of the Latin-American League. A great many applications for membership have already been received. It is thought that Senor Luis Ulloa, a sworn enemy of the Yankees, will be President of the league."

The object of this league is to combine the people of all the South American countries against us, and the object of the Europeans behind the movement is obvious. The Panama incident did not start this feeling—it has been going on for years—but it furnished additional fuel for the fire.

A. H.

New York, May 1, 1915.

The Propagandists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that our leading newspapers in New York publish daily whole columns concerning the opinions of the pro-German propagandists in this country, as well as the articles written by these people themselves? As each new atrocity by the German Army or Navy is committed we must needs, read what Messrs. Dernburg, Ridder, von Bernstorff, &c., think of the matter. We are assured that a barbarous crime against civilization, like the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is perfectly justifiable; we are assured that we Americans are all wrong in our attitude toward such matters, "might is right," and these German gentlemen are here to see that we learn our lesson thoroughly. How long must Americans endure this sort of thing?

EVELYN BIGELOW CLARK.

New York, May 10, 1915.

The Boer Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Roderick C. Jackson, in his letter headed "Ethics," is so sure that the women of the Boers were treated well in the concentration camps Kitchener provided, he has probably never seen or heard of the monument erected in Bloemfontein and unveiled on Dec. 16, 1913, with nation-wide participation. It is an obelisk of granite, bearing at its base the figures of two Boer women and an emaciated dying child. The inscription is as follows:

This monument has been erected from voluntary contributions of the Boers in memory of the 26,663 women and children who died during the war of 1900-1902 in the English concentration camps.

New York, May 10, 1915. E. D.

Substitute for War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer traveled through most of Europe last year and was impressed with the fact that in practically no cities over there has the fly-swatting movement taken place. The people don't seem to understand the thing at all. In many restaurants of the better class the waiters didn't seem to understand why the writer objected to a dozen flies being on his bread and plate.

R. B.

Union Course, L. I., May 3, 1915.

Art Museum Buys Beaux Picture.

The picture of a "Girl in White," by Cecilia Beaux, recently on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, has been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum from the Hearn Fund. The Knoedler Galleries will be closed on Thursday, out of respect for the art dealers and collectors who perished on the Lusitania.

ASHAMED!

Always had I been proud—
Proud of the Fatherland!
Now, with shame am I bowed—
Shame, that my great nation
Could murder—aye, murder! and in such
a way!
Ach Gott! my idol with feet of clay:
Father! My Kaiser! Could you do this?
Ah worse, far worse than the Judas
kiss!
Dear God! with shame am I bowed—
Shame for the Fatherland!

Always with head held high
I gloried, and argued at length.
Proud of my blood was I,
Proud of my nation's strength,
Proud of the strength of the Father-
land,
Of the iron heart of that great country!
But now I would fight with my naked
hand
That cruel, cruel heart of the Father-
land!
Ach Gott! With shame am I bowed—
Shame for the Fatherland!

What mockery in that name—
That name of Fatherland!
What dreadful, unspeakable fame
For a nation no longer great,
That could stoop to the meanness of
such a deed!
Kill helpless hundreds and take no heed!
Ah Germany! Country from which I
came,
No more with pride can I hear thy
name!
Ach Gott! With shame am I bowed—
Shame for the Fatherland!

K. B. SEIBERT.

OPINION ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

Another Installment of Letters to the Times, Selected as Representative of an Overwhelming Number Received in the Last Three Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the language of The Hague Convention "Respecting Bombardments by Naval Forces in Time of War," we read, under Article 6, Chapter 11., "General Provisions": If the military situation permits, the commander of the attacking naval force, before commencing the bombardment, must do his utmost to warn the authorities." This surprising exception is made necessary by the cases mentioned in Article 2, Chapter I, which deals specifically with the destruction of "depots of arms or war material;" they may be destroyed without warning "if for military reasons immediate action is necessary, and no delay can be allowed the enemy."

"If the military situation permits!" The Lusitania victims were deliberately murdered without warning. We rush to the text of The Hague Conference to show how this savage and uncivilized act is contrary to the spirit and letter of international law. And we discover this line from the official record of the most complete international failure in the history of civilization—The Hague Conference of 1907.

The present European war has pointed out for all time the fallacy and utter futility underlying an international attempt to superimpose the humane refinements of civilization upon warfare. War must be primarily effective. In the case of the Lusitania the observations of the rules of humanity would have rendered war ineffective. Let us examine this unique "military situation" as objectively and dispassionately as possible and see what it "permits." First of all as to the purely mechanical phases. When a submarine attempts the "capture" of a vessel of approximately her own speed or slower she may, after warning the vessel to stop, follow her until she does stop. If in this case the challenged vessel attempts to escape she may legitimately be torpedoed. The Lusitania, as we know, depended upon her speed to escape submarine attacks. It is a physical impossibility for a vessel of her size, running at full speed, to stop at the order of a submarine. Even if it were possible instantly to reverse her engines, her initial velocity would still be so great that she would pass the challenging submarine even though the latter should follow at full speed. And once beyond her adversary under these circumstances, there would be nothing to prevent her ordering full speed ahead.

What courses lay open, then, to the German naval authorities? They certainly knew of the huge cargo of "war material" (largely sheet-brass and copper, as the freight record shows.) They furthermore realized that if this cargo reached England, it meant the certain destruction of an enormous number of German subjects. It was in their power to prevent this certain destruction. As regards the passengers and crew and following every law of humanity and civilization, they might have let the Lusitania pass. This would certainly not have been effective; it would not have been war. The military situation did not permit a warning; the Lusitania could not be captured, so they shot her in the back according to Article 6.

In such a crisis it is extremely difficult to maintain an objective attitude and the possibilities of hysterical and thoughtless opinions are legion. This analysis is not an attempt at hairsplitting over misquoted details of international law, but a serious effort to clarify our categories and judgments in facing the practical problems of that stupendous paradox, "civilized warfare."

REYNOLD A. SPAETH.

Clark College, May 10, 1915.

The Man and the Crisis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with great regret that I read in your columns this morning letters from prominent individuals advocating war measures and stating that this attitude sensed the opinion of the majority.

Some of us so fortunate as to have known the President before he entered politics realize what a blessing it is to have a clear-minded, firm, unbiased man at the head of our nation in such a crisis. We know he will do the proper thing when all the essential facts have been learned.

The impulsive statements voiced in these letters show that the writers do not realize the import and possible duration, to say nothing of the suffering, increased taxation and general injury to the prosperity of this country which a war would surely bring us. Their advice smacks of the feudal age, when the murder of one man would be considered sufficient cause to kill the whole family of the murderer, which usually resulted in the slaughter of scores on both sides and the defeat of justice.

Therefore let us deliberate calmly before we contemplate sending to destruction the flower of our youth. And for what purpose? Germany would welcome the opportunity to strengthen her boast that she is fighting the entire world. And as for aiding the Allies, our present supply of ammunition and the condition of our army and navy are not, according to experts, at all conducive to drastic action for any length of time.

Let us, therefore, rely upon those who are better versed in such matters, and to whom power has been intrusted to act according to their better judgment at the proper time.

H. F.

Bronxville, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

Formidable Economic Weapons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not for me, as an Englishman, to suggest to Americans what course America should take with the object of bringing to its senses a nation which has shown itself to be lost to all sense of decency and to all the claims of humanity.

But I venture to make to you a suggestion which has occured to me. I have discussed the situation caused by the sinking of the Lusitania with many American friends and the attitude of all of them seems to be:

"Germany will pay no attention to any protest we may make. Oh, if only we had a big army and navy."

Now, such an attitude is not only useless, but it is based on a wrong assumption.

America has very powerful weapons, with which she can almost certainly enforce her will upon Germany.

Let her call upon Germany for an immediate apology for her action in connection with the Frye, the Gulflight and the Lusitania and for full financial reparation, with an undertaking to sink no more vessels which might be carrying neutrals, without making proper arrangements for the safety of passengers.

Let her intimate in the courteous but firm language which has characterized her previous notes that failing the full satisfaction of these demands, she will have to consider the advisability of barring all American ports to German shipping for a period of years after the conclusion of the war and also the closing of the Panama Canal to German shipping for a term of years. This would be to Germany a far more terrible threat than any resort to arms on the part of the United States, and would hit Germany in the only place where she seems to be able to feel anything.

It would not injure America and might result in doing what the Ship Purchase bill would never have done, viz., build up an American merchant marine.

I do not believe, however, that America would need to put her threat into effect, for I think Germany would at once climb down and give the satisfaction asked for.

Moreover, the realization that America held such a weapon and knew that she held it would, I believe, make Germany's attitude toward America during the remainder of the war a more reasonable and conciliatory one.

S.

New York, May 10, 1915.

Have We a Farragut?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As nearly as I understand a recent international occurrence from official and other sources, Germany some days since threatened to use submarines to sink British transatlantic passenger ships without further notice than this threat, which she called a "warning."

On Friday, May 7, Germany carried into effect her threat, without any warning at the time, and torpedoed the British Cunard passenger liner Lusitania, which sank in something like fifteen minutes, carrying to death more than a hundred men, women and children, citizens of the United States, a friendly neutral Government.

The facts are known to all peoples throughout the world who read.

The United States officials at Washington are waiting to learn—what all others know. If Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is correctly reported, his view is that Germany may be excused for the commission of this savage crime on a neutral, friendly nation on the ground that she notified us beforehand that she was going to commit the crime. This is a new and hitherto unheard-of defense. The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in his statement of to-day offers, as it seems, several excuses that his hyphenated Missouri constituents may interpose in defense of Germany's latest crime which has shocked civilized mankind.

What official Washington will do after it has heard the news—the facts—seems to be a question it will answer after it has sensed public opinion, that is, after the public tells the President and his advisers what they should do.

One of Andrew Jackson's favorite sayings was: "That when the time for action has arrived, the time for discussion has passed."

Inasmuch as Herr. Bernstorff seems to have known that the crime was to be committed, how would it do for the first act to send him with all of his aids, spies and helpers home, and then immediately place an embargo on all commerce, directly or indirectly, from the United States to Germany?

Then, if further threats are made, or crimes committed by Germany, inasmuch as our war fleet cannot lose always, nor their men and officers live forever, send the whole fleet to the North Sea and clean out the base and rendezvous of the pirates.

Have we a Decatur or a Farragut who will say, "D—n the torpedoes;" (or mines;) "come on in with me." We will in all probability see.

JOHN ALLISON.

Chancellor Court Chambers, Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1915.

Perhaps Dr. Dernburg Forgot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 9 I notice several reasons assigned by Dr. Dernburg as justification for the sinking of the Lusitania. He speaks of the fact that the master of the Lusitania swore to his manifest of cargo and in doing so charges the fact of conscience and knowledge upon the part of the deponent.

This reference is indicative of the fact that Dr. Dernburg, and perhaps the German Government, are familiar with the laws of the United States requiring masters of vessels to take affidavit before our various collectors of customs will issue clearance. I accentuate this possession of knowledge, because I am justified in charging that at the time the Kronprinz Wilhelm II., at present interned at Newport News, cleared for Bremen, both the German Government and the master of that vessel knew of the solemnity of the oath and the regulations of our Government respecting clearance. This vessel cleared for Bremen, and after being on the high seas, in a certain latitude and longitude, was supposed to have met the Karlsruhe and was armed thereby and became a sea rover. Aside from everything else this must indicate to the intelligent that the German Government and the administrative officials must be charged with knowledge that they were, in the clearance of this vessel for Bremen, transgressing American law and regulation. Perhaps Dr. Dernburg has forgotten this, or is not cognizant of it, and has fallen thereby into error.

WALTER E. HAMPTON.

New York, May 10, 1915.

The Courage Not to Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention before it be meddled with." The historic way of dealing with such a difficulty as now exists between the United States and Germany would be to spend the next year or so in getting ready an army and navy, and then set out to punish Germany, sacrificing a million American lives to avenge a hundred. That is an old, bad way. There is—there must be—a better way. If Germany upholds what she did to the Americans on the Lusitania, why not cease all diplomatic intercourse with her until such time as she shall acknowledge her wrong and mend her ways? She puts herself outside the pale of civilization; we withdraw our Ambassador accordingly. As for being thought cowardly, it is only a coward who is taunted into a fight. The bravest are self-restrained. They refuse to fight from principles that cowards are strangers to. There are no braver young men in the world than our American youth. But our greatest need just now may be the moral courage which refuses to be bullied into a fight.

ALFRED E. MYERS.

New York, May 10, 1915.

The Limit of Killing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another word about the sinking of the Lusitania without any opportunity, however brief, for her passengers and crew to take to the boats.

Quite a number of persons whose first impressions are sound seem to be perplexed by the suggestion that the German commanding officer could not give the minutes of grace which international law requires because the captor vessel was a submarine and in even a brief interim some enemy vessel with teeth might come, and thus a potential prize be lost. Let us try analogy; not infrequently it is helpful to clear thinking.

Sometimes during an engagement no prisoners are taken; to an offer to surrender, accompanied with the casting down of weapons, the sole response is bullet or bayonet. In technical military nomenclature this is called "giving no quarter." It is always deplorable, but occasionally military necessity will justify it; at other times it may be excused as a natural incident of the heat engendered by a long and desperate struggle when the fog of fighting beclouds the mind. At another time, although "no quarter" may have been ordered, some fighting unit ignorant of or forgetting the order may accept individual surrenders, and immediately thereafter—the time, it may be, consumed in receiving instructions from a superior officer—the acceptance is canceled and the order carried out.

Sometimes defeated men have succeeded in constituting themselves prisoners, their surrender has been accepted, and days and weeks elapse. Then they are shot, perhaps because it is believed they are trying to escape or to convey information to their friends; perhaps they may be identified as former prisoners who were fighting in breach of their parole, as in the case of the Turks whom General Bonaparte shot, after his repulse at Acre. This is called "killing prisoners."

Again, defeated men have succeeded in constituting themselves prisoners, and while such have given no cause of offense. They have made no effort to escape, have tried to convey no information, have broken no parole, have not even been disrespectful or abusive toward their captors. Nevertheless, sometimes they have been killed. This is called "slaughtering prisoners in cold blood." It is needless to say such an act is condemned by the military code of every civilized nation.

Now, take this case. An army has 1,000 duly constituted prisoners near its front who for days have given no cause of offense. They are all wounded men who will probably, even in captivity, make recovery. Their wounds, however, are such that they are physically unable to walk, even with the assistance of a bayonet. Such being the situation, let us suppose that it becomes necessary for the army to retire quickly. The prisoners cannot walk; they cannot be carried because every able-bodied captor is needed on the firing line to cover the retreat; they cannot be otherwise transported, because every wheel is needed to carry the army's own wounded and the reserve ammunition. If the prisoners are left behind their own forces will retake them. May they be "slaughtered in cold blood" on the ground that unless this be done the captors will lose their prize?

E. H. L.

New York, May 11, 1915.

Does Germany Want Our Neutrality?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has not respected our neutrality; on the contrary, she has deliberately destroyed American lives and ships. Her evident purpose is to continue to destroy them whenever she thinks best to do so. Shall we submit, or shall we take steps to make our neutrality respected by her? There is no doubt that every American worthy of the name is now ready to declare that we shall not submit. The time has come to assert ourselves. We should demand at once of Germany an apology and full reparation for the injuries we have sustained at her hands, and should at the same time inform her that in case she refuses to comply with our demand we shall sever all diplomatic relations with her and order all German ships and crews now in our ports to depart at once from our territorial waters, as we cannot concede to her the benefits of our neutrality if she denies them to us. If war results, the fault will be hers, not ours.

Our course is clear. Let us pursue it, war or no war!

HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Woodstock, Conn., May 10, 1915.

Menace of the Prussian Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has at last succeeded in opening the eyes of the world to the truth that the success of her arms would be a colossal and completely irreparable world-calamity. No recovery from it would be possible. The Prussian spirit revealed in the Lusitania crime would go abroad to every corner of the world, launching and directing the mailed fist.

No problem today before mankind can be compared with the magnitude of the problem how this infinite calamity can be prevented. The destinies of the world should no longer be left to the problematical success of the Allies, for one great reverse at any point might send them all to utter defeat.

The neutral peoples, and especially the United States, are committing a crime against civilization in taking this chance. Think of it! If the cause of liberty is lost in Europe we cannot restore it, nor can we long keep it alive in America against the colossal power Prussian-Germany would acquire through her conquest of the Allies. We have a right to remain passive under one condition only; namely, that we have certain knowledge that Germany will be thoroughly defeated in this war. We know nothing of the kind. We cannot know it. And if we estimate chances and probabilities they are at least equal that Germany will win.

It is therefore the duty of the neutral nations, under the lead of the United States, to combine with the Allies to crush this Prussian military power once for all. Self-preservation requires it. And the duty of the United States so to act is imperative, whatever may be the course of the other neutral peoples. Postponement in view of present European uncertainties is almost equivalent to siding with Prussia.

MORRISON I. SWIFT.

Boston, May 10, 1915.

Who Talks of a Free Sea?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had occasion Friday to re-read Count Albert Apponyi's letter on "The Yoke of England's Sea Monopoly," published in THE TIMES of March 28. The distinguished Hungarian tried to convince the people of the United States that Germany was fighting our battle for the freedom of the seas. This also has been the burden of much recent German discourse. The news brought overseas this same Friday afternoon concerning the fate of the Lusitania is sufficient comment on the Count's letter. England never did—and in her case national character is a sufficient guarantee that she never would—violate the freedom of the seas as Germany has done. Yet we ought not to have been amazed at this German act. It fits in precisely with what the war has revealed to us of German psychology. What has occurred will seem perfectly proper in Germany. That is why this morning's papers speak of rejoicings in Germany. Let us not deceive ourselves. The end is not yet. Like the Germans, we also have our inwrought national traits and forms of thought, which such events as this will call into play.

L. A. CHASE.

Houghton, Mich., May 9, 1915.

Wisdom in Numbers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest that the President call into conference as a board of advisers such men as William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, both living ex-Presidents; Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, Oscar S. Straus, Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, and Charles E. Hughes, without regard to political affiliation. From a conference of such men will surely come advice now sorely needed and a clearly defined policy.

ARTHUR S. SOMERS.

New York, May 10, 1915.

How Not to Cheer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York Germans celebrated with cheers and toasts the sinking of the Lusitania, with its deathroll of hundreds of noncombatants, women and children. In our own Spanish war, when Captain Philip sank the enemy's ship and his men started to cheer, he called: "Don't cheer, boys; those poor fellows are dying."

E. S. ALLEN.

Cambridge, May 10, 1915.

Mr. Viereck's Slip.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Viereck of The Fatherland blames Mr. Bryan for not giving the same warning against the German war zone as he did against the Mexican. Mr. Viereck thus unconsciously places the Germans on the level of the Mexicans.

MELVIN BRANDOW.

Sharon, Conn., May 10, 1915.

Senator Stone's Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his anxiety to exculpate the barbarians from beyond the Rhine, Senator Stone is guilty of an error which would put to shame a first-form student in rudimentary logic. His major premise is absolutely false, for by no possible stretch of imagination could the Lusitania have been deemed analagous to a fortified city, but rather to an open and undefended town, which by international law and usage of warfare, should have been immune from bombardment.

W. H. LEIGH DAGMORE.

New York, May 10, 1915.

FROHMAN'S WORTH TOLD BY HAYMAN

"The Greatest Friend Authors and Actors Ever Had," Says Intimate of 37 Years.

CARED NOTHING FOR MONEY

Never Would Make a Contract with His Stars, Gave Freely to Charity, and Died Comparatively Poor.

Alf Hayman, general manager for Charles Frohman and for thirty-seven years one of his most intimate friends, yesterday gave the press an appreciation of his late associate. Mr. Hayman's sketch, which follows, is an estimate abounding in intimate touches, through his long and close association with Mr. Frohman.

"I first met C. F. in Philadelphia thirty-seven years ago. He was Treasurer of Haverly's Minstrels. I was the advance agent for Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. The Colonnade Hotel, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, at that time was the swell hotel of Philadelphia. In the course of a walk one day we stopped in front of the hotel and C. F. said: 'Some day I hope to have money enough to stop at the Colonnade.' He never forgot this, and whenever we went to Philadelphia together he would always insist on our walking up to the hotel, look at it, and recall the conversation.

"Authors, actors, and actresses have lost the greatest friend they ever had. He did more for them than any other manager. He was the first to pay big salaries and the first to allow 'his children,' as he loved to call them, unlimited amounts for stage gowns, and permitted them to have them made wherever they pleased.

"He was the first to inaugurate big sliding-scale royalties for authors, and had the same terms for all, claiming that if any author could write a play that could earn big money he was entitled to his share of the receipts, and the more the play earned the more the author was entitled to.

"C. F. knew absolutely nothing about the value of money, and cared nothing for it. No baser slander was ever written about a man than the articles by numerous writers who always love to write about the commercialism in the theatre (and who never take the trouble to investigate) to accuse C. F. of commercialism.

"An adverse criticism never bothered him unless it abused the author, the actor or actress. He cared absolutely nothing what might be said about him. He produced many a play he knew would fail, because he had given his word to the author he would produce it.

"No man, woman or child ever saw him angry or heard him raise his voice. I never knew him to have an enemy. I never heard him speak ill of any one.

"C. F. always was delighted when a play made a success, no matter by whom produced.

"He never would make a contract with any of his stars. If I would remonstrate he would say to me: 'No, I won't do it. I want them to be in a position so that if they ever become dissatisfied they know they are free to leave me.'

"He has paid millions of dollars to authors without the scratch of a pen and never had a dispute or a lawsuit with them or with anybody over a business transaction.

"C. F. died a comparatively poor man. He never wanted money. When upbraided on this point he would say: 'If when I die I can do so with the love and respect of all my stars, all my authors, all my associates, all my employes, and my creditors, then I will not have lived in vain.'

"His greatest delight was the morning wires he would receive each morning on his arrival at the office from his stars. He never failed to have daily communication wiht them.

"It is doubtful if any man in the theatrical business ever lived who gave away as much money to charity as C. F. When he had an application of any kind from a professional who said he or she was in want he would insist on sending them something, and he would never let any one know, not even me, who the recipient would be.

"I said to him one day, 'Do you know you are not doing right in sending all the people money who write and tell you they are in hard luck, because they may be imposing on you?' His reply was: 'There may be some that are imposing, but I know there are others in want, so I can't afford to make a mistake.'

"One of the worst penmen I think I've ever known was C. F. and another is James M. Barrie. They always corresponded in long hand. C. F. would send for me and ask me if I could make out what Barrie was writing him, and Barrie used to write me to ask if I couldn't get C. F. to use a typewriter, as no human being could read his writing."

ACTORS' FUND CONDOLES.

J. F. Mackay Pays Tribute to Charles Frohman as Leader.

At the annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America held in the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon, a resolution of condolence upon the death of Charles Frohman, one of the victims of the torpedoed Lusitania, was adopted. Daniel Frohman, the late manager's brother, who had just been re-elected President of the Fund, was in the chair, and had entertained a motion for adjournment when F. F. Mackay, who has been one of the officers of the charity since its founding, took the chair.

"In the face of such a terrible catastrophe," began Mr. Mackay, "as that of last week, you should congratulate yourselves that you are members of a profession that educates, develops the intelligence, and cultivates courage. A few years ago one of our managers bravely, without flinching, faced death on a sinking ship. Again during the past week another great calamity has carried away another great manager, who, fearless and unafraid, went to his death.

"I have known Charles Frohman thirty-five years as a leader of dramatic art in the United States. Think of the courage, of the great breadth of feeling, of the intelligence, of the ripeness of intellectual force, that would enable a man to stand on the deck of a sinking ship and utter as his last words, 'Death? Why, death is the most beautiful adventure in life.'

"So I move you that this meeting adopt a resolution that the loss of Charles Frohman to the profession is not only a loss to the country and to the dramatic profession, but a loss to the dramatic art throughout the world. For you know how broad was his work, how generous was his management, and how entirely just his arrangements between man and man. I move you, therefore, that this society pass a resolution of condolence to his family, and especially to his dear brother, our President, at the loss of so great a man in our profession, a man so much respected, so much loved."

Mr. Mackay then asked those in favor of the resolution to rise and, with bowed heads, respond in the affirmative. The audience arose en masse, and as they stood for a moment with bowed heads, handkerchiefs wiped tears from many eyes, and there was the sound of muffled sobbing. Daniel Frohman sat at the back of the stage during Mr. Mackay's talk, his head bowed and his hand covering his face.

All of last year's officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. There was only one ticket, and it was elected by a unanimous vote. The officers are:

President—Daniel Frohman; First Vice President—Joseph R. Grismer; Second Vice President—F. F. Mackay; Treasurer—William Harris; Secretary—Edwin D. Miner; Trustees—Ralph Delmore, Marc Klaw, Milton Nobles, Joseph Brooks, Harrison Grey Fiske, and Harry Harwood.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the Fund helped 7,414 people last year at a cost of $21,-088. The total receipts were $63,000 and the expenditures $14,000 in excess of this. There was less sickness and a reduced death rate in the profession last year.

EMMA DUNN AT PALACE.

Back in Vaudeville with a Sketch Called "The Baby."

Emma Dunn, Bert Fitzgibbon, and Brice and King provide the best moments in the not notably entertaining bill at the Palace this week. The title of Miss Dunn's one-act play is "The Baby," a sufficient indication, if any were needed, thta her's is one of those mother rôles that have made her fame. It is a foundling hospital sketch by John Stokes that gives her a chance for an appealing performance.

"Watch Your Step" wound up its long run at the New Amsterdam Saturday evening and Elizabeth Brice and Charles King lost no time in returning to the vaudeville stage. Together and separately, they warble a number of numbers, including three they have been singing every week since Christmas. Fitzgibbon is up to his usual tricks, save that, now that the straw hat season is here, he has discarded his and is wavering between a high hat and a dusty derby. At each performance he lays aside his nonsense at the end and speaks a little tribute to Wilson that meets with warm response.

BOSTON OPERA BANKRUPT.

Its Liabilities $216,000, Assets $79,-000—E. D. Jordan Chief Creditor.

BOSTON, May 11.—The Boston Opera Company, which produced grand opera in this city for six seasons, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. The schedule shows liabilities of $216,000 and assets of $79,000.

The principal creditor is Eben D. Jordan, organizer of the company, who has a claim for $70,000. A like sum is owed the members of the orchestra. tOher creditors include the Societe Anglo-Americaine d'Opera, Paris, $17,000, and Henry Russell, Managing Director of the company, $13,000.

WOMEN WIN HORSE PRIZES.

Mrs. W. F. Hitt and Helen Buchanan Among Capital Show Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Today's meeting of the Capital City Horse Show was marked by the largest attendance of the season, with a number of prominent officials present for the first time. The war situation abroad, iwth the loss of the Lusitania has made the presence of the diplomatic corps very uncertain, and led to the cancelling of many engagements.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of Medical Director and Mrs. Francis Nash this afternoon. The Secretary came to the grounds from the Cabinet meeting. Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, Justice and Mrs. Pitney, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, were among the visitors in the boxes, while the grandstand was filled with well-known patrons of the sport from Washington and the adjacent hunt clubs.

Residential society was particularly interested in many of tday's classes. The winning of the cup offered in the ladies' phaeton pairs by Judge Moore's horses, driven by Mrs. William F. Hitt, caused rounds of applause. This was the second blue Mrs. Hitt has taken. The combination ponies' class, in which the contestants were school girl daughters of well-known Washingtonians, also attracted the attention of the boxholders.

The first honor went to Miss Ruth Donaldson, with Miss Catherine Littauer second, Miss Anna Hamlin, third, and Miss Helen McLanahan, fourth.

The Eustis Cup, presented by George Pustis of New York and Washington, was won by Miss Helen Buchanan, on her well-known Katydid. Additional prizes in money, as well as the blue ribbons, were taken by Warwick and Branton from the Strontia Farm, Baltimore, and The Scout, owned by William F. Hitt. Miss Buchanan, who made several rounds of the ring with the cup in her hand, was greeted with tremendous applause.

Other winners of particular interest to the large audience included Judge Moore's tandem team driven by himself, with William A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr, second.

The Homewood Stable, (Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt) took first prize in the thoroughbred hunter class with Geologist and a white ribbon with Nancy Pansy. Miss Marion Dupont took the Rider and Drivers' Cup from a large class of contestants, riding her own Marjory Moreland. E. B. McLean took the red ribbon in this class, with William P. Eno, and Mrs. Allen Potts, third and fourth.

ON THE HOT SPRINGS ROADS.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham Among the Drivers—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 11.—Roads around Hot Springs have been popular during the cool weather of the last few days. General Theodore A. Bingham of New York was among those who drove. Others were Miss Gladys Ingalls, Miss Cowardin, Mrs. Harwood Huntington, Kurt Wittgenstein, who is in the American Consular Service in New York; Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, Mrs. John Thorndike of Boston, and W. J. Olcott of Duluth.

Bride paths were selected by the following: Mrs. H. S. McBirney of Chicago, Miss Helen Moffatt of New York, H. N. Slater of Boston and his sister, Miss Slater; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Maclean of Chicago, Miss Starr, daughter of Mrs. Francis Starr of Canada, and Mrs. H. P. Wertheim.

James A. Hamilton yesterday sent a pony to Donald G. Geddes of New York. The pony will be a present for Mr. Geddes's son Jean.

Arrivals at the Homestead yesterday and today: Mrs. H. Hammerschlag, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Holzmeister, Harold Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Harkness, Mrs. C. H. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Judge and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, G. Lord, and Henry T. Sloane of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett of Troy, Floyd W. Mundy of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. William H. Wilder of Chicago, H. E. Havemeyer of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Walton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John Leggett of Hamilton, Ont., Mrs. John Thorndyke of Boston, Mrs. H. S. Simpkins, Jr., of Boston, Mrs. J. Warren Coulston, Jr., of Philadelphia, H. N. Slater of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilkinson of Charlotte, N. C., George L. Baker of Columbus, Ohio, H. W. D. Ford of Augusta, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. D. Sterrett of Columbus, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. J. Snowden Rhoads of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Joseph Brewer and Miss Rachel Brewer of Milton, Mass.

Townsend-Green Engagement.

Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of 117 East Fifty-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend, to Horace Green, youngest son of Mrs. George Walton Green of 127 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Miss Townsend is the daughter of the late James Rodman Townsend. Mr. Green's father, the late George W. Green, was prominent as a lawyer and author. He is a grandson of late Dr. Horace Green, and was graduated from Harvard University, class of '08. After studying law he took up journalism in this city.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrivals from Europe.

Some of the transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and their passengers were:

FREDERICK VIII, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Julia Anderson, N. Nielson-Borch, William Collins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davison, Miss G. Helpman, Peter Holst, Henry Marel, Mrs. M. Olsson, Miss G. Poulson, Dr. Lars Bogren, E. Bernhard, Miss Caroline Engberg, Miss Laura Engberg, P. Holst Knudsen, David Metz, Professor H. Merx, C. A. Moes, Dr. Arthur Seifert, and Mrs. G. Willis.

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—J. Michelson, S. R. Furness, Dr. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N. Mrs. M. Chennery, Mrs. Jessie M. Daniels, Louis Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duys, and Mrs. G. Sparuis.

10,000 GIRLS DANCE IN CENTRAL PARK

Annual Fete of the Public Schools Athletic League a Pretty Sight.

KALEIDOSCOPE OF COLOR

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward Announces Two New Park Fields for Children's Playgrounds.

Ten thousand little girls danced on the green at Central Park yesterday at the biggest, best and most beautiful fete that has been given in the eight years in which the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League has been delighting itself and the public with these celebrations.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward not only threw open the sheep pasture of 25 acres to the children for their games—"the most delightful use to which the park can be put," he said yesterday—but he opened two new fields that have never before been given to the children. These were the South Meadow, with 11 acres, and a play spot of 8 acres at 100th Street.

These will be used for May parties this month and will then become regular playgrounds for the little people.

There were 4,000 more children than have ever before been at one of the Girls' Branch fetes and the individual schools were better represented. Public School 59, Manhattan, Miss Mary Bergen, Principal, had 900 little girls out and Public School 93, also of Manhattan, Miss Laura Charlton, Principal, had 600. The fifty-four schools that have had athletic centres this past year have given the girls a better chance for training and this made it possible for greater numbers to take part in the celebration.

Boy Scouts of America assisted Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, under whose direction the program was given, and the Field Committee. There were large numbers of the Scouts under the direction of Lorillard Spencer, Scout Commissioner, and Charles L. Pollard, Deputy, who made themselves useful all over the field. They brought one tiny maiden, who had lost herself, to the band stand where, when the fete was finished she was still without any but adopted mothers who cared for her at different times, but to whom she constantly refused to utter a word.

The prettiest feature of the whole celebration and which sent thrills of pleasure through the few visitors who were able to find places on the band stand was the last run of the little peoplt, the entire 10,000 with cheers and shouts and waving banners, a rainbow-like procession, coming from all parts of the field to the one central point, the band stand.

Yesterday squads of Boy Scouts led the girls and stopped within a few feet of the stand, where they formed a protecting ring. Last year the girls came running with such force that they threatened to envelop the stand and visitors.

There were two bands yesterday, one from Fort Hamilton and one from Fort Totten, under the direction of Corporal Einar V. Sorensen, of Fort Hamilton. They led in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," while Miss Burchenal, from the band stand, waved a banner and prged on the young voices.

There was never more variety in the color of the bright ribbons worn by the girls and the colors of their Maypoles. Dark blue, purple, dark green and even black, which formed the cravats of some of the girls with white hair bands, added to the chromatic effect.

The children had their old favorite dances and games and also several new ones. These were the "Skanska Quadrille," Swedish; "Nest Making" and the "Kynthavspolska," Finnish, and "Sellengers round," recently brought from England by Cecil Sharp, the leader of English folk dancing.

Invitations to be present were accepted by large numbers of the city officials and their wives and Consuls of the different countries, Rear Admiral Fletcher of the fleet accepted for his officers and Rear Admiral Usher for the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On the Field Committee for the day were Miss Catharine S. Leverich, Chairman; Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, Miss Josephine Beiderhase, Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, Miss Ruth Burchenal, Miss Emma Burchenal, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Thomas W. Churchill, Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Thomas R. French, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Amy C. Hutton, Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, Mrs. John Lapham, Miss Elizabeth Man, Mrs. George V. Mullan, Miss Emily A. O'Keefe, Miss Mary M. Newport, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mrs. J. Otis Post, Miss Mary B. White, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Mary L. Willard, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Caroma Winn, Mrs. J. Van V. Olcott, William Caldwell and Mr. Cote.

One old friend of the school children who was present was William McAndrew, so long Principal of the Washington Irving High School.

BUYS BERKSHIRES ESTATE.

Harold Godwin Purchases Bradford Property on Pittsfield Road.

Special to The New York Times.

LENO, May 11.—Harold Godwin of Roslyn, L. I., has bought an estate of seventy-seven acres on the Pittsfield Road of William H. Bradford of Paris. Mr. Godwin lately sold his cottage to Graham E. C. Root. He will probably build a villa on his new estate.

Ex-President William H. Taft will arrive at the end of the week to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane in Dalton.

Arriving at their estates today were: Grenville L. Winthrop, the Misses Emily and Kate Winthrop, at Groton Place, Lenox; Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, at New Marlboro; Misses Helen J. and Marie O. Kobbe, at Stockbridge.

Miss Katherine Dahlgren has arrived at Bel Air villa, which her mother, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, is to occupy.

Dr. and Mrs. George Mallery Williams, Mrs. William F. Garrison, and Mrs. Appleton Wade are at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus and Dr. and Mrs. Sachs arrived at Curtis Hotel. They were dinner guests tonight of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Jr., who have been passing the early part of their honeymoon at Marrywood, a secluded villa. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Jr., are to leave Thursday for San Francisco.

WED AT HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Dr. John Francis Nelson Marries Miss Elaine Parker.

The marriage of Dr. John Francis Nelson and Miss Elaine Parker, the daughter of Mrs. Homer Du Bois, by her former husband, took place at 8:30 last night in the Rost Room of the Hotel Majestic, and a reception followed in the Red Room for about 150 guests. The decorations were smilax and palms with pink roses and a ribboned aisle led to the temporary altar. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ryan.

The bride, who wore a white satin gown draped with Brussels net, and having a long satin court train, carried lilies of the valley and orchids and wore a tulle veil held with orange blossoms. Mrs. Charles Huber, the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Mary Allen, Naomi Wood and Lorraine Drummond were in short skirted Empire frocks of pale blue satin veiled with Brussels net and carried orchids and roses. The bridesmaids wore tulle and ribbon headdress and the matron of honor had flowers in her coiffure.

Eugene A. Nelson was Dr. Nelson's best man, and the ushers were Frank Barry and John Cox.

After the bridal trip Dr. Francis and his bride will live in New York.

BOYLE-NAMMACK WEDDING.

Ex-Assistant U. S. District Attorney Marries Miss Mary Nammack.

Miss Mary Nammack, daughter of Dr. Charles Edward Nammack of 42 East Twenty-ninth Street, and John Neville Boyle were married yesterday morning in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley officiated. A nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Edward M. Sinnott of St. Stephen's Church.

Mrs. Joshua Tobin of Plandome, L. I., was the matron of honor, and Floyd Yates Keeler was best man. The ushers were Dr. Charles Halpin Nammack, a brother of the bride; Dr. Walter P. Hall of Newburg, N. Y.; Addison A. Van Tine, and Arthur Aigeltinger.

The chapel was decorated with apple blossoms, lilacs, and smilax, and roses were banked around the altar. Only the immediate relatives attended.

The bride was graduated from Barnard College, class of '10, and is Vice President of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard. Mr. Boyle is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '06, and also of the Columbia Law School. He was Captain of the 'Varsity crew that defeated Harvard in 1907. Since his graduation he has rowed on several New York athletic championship crews. From 1910 to 1914 he was Assistant United States District Attorney, and is now in private practice of law.

The couple left for the Panama-Pacific Exposition immediately after the ceremony. On their return they will reside in this city.

PHOENIX INGRAHAM TO WED.

Son of Supreme Court Justice to Marry Mrs. C. V. Hatch Next Week.

The engagement and marriage next week of Phoenix Ingraham, the only son of Justice George L. Ingraham, and Mrs. Corinne Violett Hatch, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, had been made public.

Mrs. Hatch, who made her début several years ago, married soon afterward William Denison Hatch, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Denison Hatch. Later Mrs. Hatch went West and quietly obtained a divorce there. She was Mr. Hatch's second wife, his first having been Miss Marie Van Liew, who died soon after her marriage. Mrs. Hatch is a niece of the late Mrs. Charles S. Whelen of Philadelphia. She has one sister, Miss Thelma Violett, and two brothers, Atwood Violett, Jr., and William Q. Violett. Her mother was Miss Olga Quentell and her father one of the Violetts of New Orleans, La.

Mr. Ingraham was graduated from Harvard in 1898 and is a member of many clubs, including the Union, University, New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Grolier, and Rockaway Hunt, and the Sons of the Revolution and the Huguenot Society. His mother, who was Miss Georgina Lent, lived in Paris for years, as did his sister, Miss Natalie Ingraham, who married there M. Detrelle.

Mr. Ingraham, who is a lawyer, is a well-known leader of cotillions. Mrs. Hatch has always cared more for books and outdoor sports than society.

The wedding will take place Saturday, May 22, at the home of the bride's parents, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, and will be a quiet one, owing to mourning, and none except the families and a few close friends are invited. Mr. Ingraham will have Alexander S. Webb as his best man. Mrs. Hatch will have no attendants.

MISS SUYDAM'S WEDDING.

The Attendants for Her Marriage to Paul Renshaw on June 8.

The wedding of Miss Lisa C. Suydam, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam ,and Paul Renshaw of Albany will take place at 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, June 8, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. John H. Prescott of Bayport, L. I., will officiate, and the reception will be held at 414 Madison Avenue, the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Suydam will have Miss Katharine E. Steward and Mrs. Rieman G. Duval (Miss Elizabeth Williams) as her only attendants.

Mr. Renshaw's best man will be his brother, Alfred Renshaw, and the ushers selected are Gavin Hadden, Emlen N. Drayton, Bache McEvers Whitlock, whose marriage to Miss Dorothy Gibb took place late last January; John R. Suydam, Jr., and Howard Price Renshaw, another brother of the bridegroom, who married Miss Lilla Gilbert.

MISS M. V. RUSSELL A BRIDE.

Married to Elmer G. Stahman at Her Home—The Attendants.

The marriage of Elmer G. Stahman, a son of Mrs. Alfred Stahman, and Miss Maude V. Russell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell, took place at 8:15 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride, 64 West Ninety-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Smiley of St. Edmund's Episcopal Church officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wroe a trailing Duchess satin gown, with a long Court train depending from her shoulders. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower of lilies of the valley, and wore a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Dorothy Byrne, the maid of honor, wore a white taffeta frock trimmed with small, pink roses and a leghorn hat.

The four bridesmaids were the Misses Vera Donnelly, Ida Shumacher, Pearl Holden, and Ruth Lamplugh. They were in pale pink and pale blue taffeta frocks trimmed with roses and leghorn hats. All of the attendants carried pink roses.

Mr. Stahmen had his brother, Caspar Stahman, as his best man, and the ushers were Arthur Stahman, Alfred Thompson, Frederick Smith, and Walter Kaiser. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Stahman will live in Leonia, N. J.

Owing to the death a few days ago of the bridegroom's father, Alfred Stahman, the wedding was very quiet.

CURTIS—WARD.

The engagement of Miss Beryl Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Williard Curtis of 151 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, to Walter S. Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ward of 155 Riverside Drive, is announced. Miss Curtis is well known in Brooklyn and Long Island society. The Curtis Summer home is in Belle Harbor, L. I. Mr. Ward's father is the Vice President of the Ward Baking Company. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter in Ogden Reid's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid of 35 West Fifty-third Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Sunday at their home. The child is to be called Elizabeth. They have a son, Whitelaw Reid, born in July, 1913. Mrs. Reid was Miss Helen M. Rogers before her marriage.

Edwin P. Benedict.

Edwin P. Benedict, for more than fifty years a member of the jewelry firm of Benedict Brothers of 207 Broadway, died yesterday morning at his home, 33 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was one of the oldest manufacturing jewelers in this city, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the firm. Mr. Benedict was a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Montclair for many years. He is survived by three daughters, a son, and by a sister and four brothers.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

JOSEPH DE LONG DIES AT 101

Old Brooklynite Took No Nourishment for 37 Days.

Joseph De Long, who would have celebrated his 102d birthday next October, died yesterday at his residence, 62 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of thirty-seven days, and during which time he had taken no nourishment, only water. A few years ago, while suffering from an attack of pneumonia, Mr. De Long underwent a fasting period which lasted for forty days. Mr. De Long was born in Berks County, Penn., on Oct. 28, 1813, and came of Huguenot and Pennsylvania Dutch stock. In 1837, after his marriage to Miss Mary Sophia Lopes, he went to Williamsburg, where for almost fifty years he lived at 82 Marcy Avenue.

Mr. De Long never set any rule for living and always claimed that he attained his great age because he came of good sturdy stock, because he had regular habits, and because he did not worry. Though his sight and hearing were impaired, he took a lively interest in world affairs particularly the European war. For several years, Mr. De Long was with the shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and later became a warehouse owner, retiring about twenty-five years ago. For more than fifty years he was a member of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church. On the occasion of his 100th birthday his street was decorated with flags and bunting, and while the band played several generations of De Longs gathered about him to felicitate him on the arrival of the century mark. A tremendous birthday cake, with one hundred candles, was set up in the parlor.

He is survived by six children, Dr. William De Long, chief physician of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Joseph, Jr., John, Mrs. Mary L. Philson, Mrs. Kate Hatch, and Julius De Long, twenty-nine grandchildren, twenty-nine great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH PALMER SKILLMAN, Assistant Wool Appraiser of the Custom House under the McKinley Administration, died on Monday at his home, 81 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., in his eighty fourth year. He was born in Bound Brook, N. J., and had been connected with the dry goods firm of E. S. Jaffrey & Company, for twenty-five years. Following this he engaged in the insurance business from which he retired three years ago. Mr. Skill man was a Mason.

Mrs. COPLEY ROSS, a sister of Mrs. William Thaw, and an aunt of Harry K. Thaw, died on Sunday at the Ross homestead near Pittsburgh. She was a daughter of the late Josiah Copley, a pioneer editor and publisher of Armstrong County, Penn., and was eighty-eight years old.

SAMUEL P. MERWIN, conductor of the Lincoln funeral train, died on Monday at his home in Philadelphia, in his 81st year. For many years he was a conductor on trains running between Washington, Philadelphia and ersey City and, it is said, assisted many slaves to escape to freedom. Mr. Merwin was one of the oldest Masons in Philadelphia.

Mrs. HELEN SLOAN DANNEHOWER, widow of Lieutenant ohn M. Dannehower, U. S. N., woh was one of the survivors of the De Long Arctic expedieion, died on Sunday at her home, 12 West Tenth Street. She was a daughter of the late George B. Sloan of Oswego, N. Y., a former Speaker of the Assembly.

Dr. GEORGE C. BAILEY, President of the Board of Directors of the Dr Francis Hospital in Hartford, Conn., died on Monday at his home in that city. He was graduated from the New York University Medical College with honors, in 1866, and was Chairman of the Brown School Committee of Hartford for twenty-two years.

Miss ELIZABETH M. BRANDT, a teacher of languages at the Veltin School at 160 West Seventy-fourth Street, died on Monday at her home, 126 Riverside Drive. She was a daughter of the late Professor Carl Brandt, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., and was born in Malle, Germany.

Mrs. THOMAS NICHOLSON, wife of the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday at her home in East Orange, N. J. She was Vice President of the Newark District Women's Home Missionary Society and was 51 years old.

JOHN H. DARLINGTON, a retired inventor and manufacturer of weaving machinery, died yesterday at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, wife of the Assistant District Attorney, 155 Keap Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. Mr. Darlington was born in Salisbury Mills, N. Y., in 1828, and was a former Trustee of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, until its consolidation with the Central Presbyterian Church. He was the uncle of Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., and of Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York City.

Mrs. ADELAIDE VIOLA ARANGUREN, widow of Frederick M. Aranguren, who was connected with the Phoenix Insurance Company, died of heart disease on Monday at her home, 21A Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

MILTON IRA GETSCHAL, a stock broker and member of the firm of R. C. Beal & Co. of Manhattan, died on Monday from blood poisoning from a carbuncle, after an operation in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He was 26 years of age, and lived at 161 Bay Thirty-first Street, Bath Beach. His wife and a son survive him.

Mrs. LOUISA GRAVES OWEN, wife of Dr. Frederick W. Owen, a prominent physician of Morristown, N. J., and a daughter of the late Rufus R. Graves, a wealthy cotton broker and the Treasurer of Plymouth Church during the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher, died on Sunday at her residence in Morristown.

Mrs. DEBORAH TALMAGE VAN RIPER, wife of Isaac Van Riper, died yesterday at her residence, in Freeport, L. I., aged 85 years. Besides her husband, she left four sons and three daughters.

Mrs. BESSIE TERRELL, widow of Thomas S. Terrell, formerly a well-known portrait painter in this city, died on Sunday at her residence, 515 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 76 years.

CARL EDWARD ANSELM, a prominent business man of the Arlington section of Brooklyn, where he had been in the structural iron business for the last thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 62 Elton Street. Mr. Anselm had been suffering from an abscess in his throat, which broke, and he choked to death before medical aid could be summoned. He was a member of the firm of Meyer & Anselm, President of the Nassau Co-operative Building and Loan Association and of the Title Estates and Mortgage Company, and a Director of the East New York Savings Bank. He was also a member of the Merchanics and Traders' Exchange of Brooklyn, a Trustee of Tyrian Lodge, No. 618, F. and A. M., and a member of Atlantic Council, R. A.; the Brooklyn League, Society of Old Brooklynites, and Montauk Council of the Order of Heptasophs.

Mrs. HENRY RUDH, widow of a well-known Brooklyn builder and mother of the late Rev. Paul H. Rudh, died on Monday at her home, 182 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 61 years.

Miss ELLLA MARIA SHELTON, for fifteen years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church and daughter of the late George M. Shelton, for many years connected with the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, died at her residence, 775 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday from pneumonia.

Mrs. MARIANNE ARMSTRONG, one of the oldest members of the South Congregational Church and widow of John Armstrong, died yesterday at her home, 401 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

JOHN ESHENFELDER, a member of the Wallabout Marketmen's Association, is dead at his home, 1,621 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

Mrs. ELLEN HOLLINGSHEAD BLEECKER, widow of Dr. Edward Bleecker, a physician of Whitestone, L. I., and Senior Warden of Grace Episcopal Church of that town, died on Monday at her residence, 629 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bleecker was a daughter of Captain Charles F. Barton, U. S. N., and a native of Philadelphia, Penn.

Crocker

The address in the advertisement in last Sunday's issue of The New York Times appeared as 875 Fifth Ave., instead of 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th Street.

PROF. KARL LAMPRECHT DIES

German Historian's Works Include "The Kaiser."

LEIPSIC, Germany, May 11.—The death is announced here of Professor Karl Lamprecht, Professor of History in the University of Leipsic. He was born in 1856.

Professor Lamprecht was educated at the Universities of Göttingen, Leipzig, and Munchen, after being graduated from the Pforteschool at Naumburg. He was privat-docent and extraordinary Professor at the University of Bonn, and later Professor in Ordinary at the Universities of Marburg and Leipsic. Among his works were "German Economic Life in the Middle Ages," "A German History" in eighteen volumes; "A German History of the Most Recent Past and the Present," "Americana," "What is History?", "Speeches on the Reform of Higher Education," "An Introduction to Historical Thought," and "The Kaiser: An Attempt at Characterisation."

Bishop Camillus P. Maes.

The Rt. Rev. Camillus P. Maes, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Covington, Ky., died on Monday night in that city. He was born in Courtral, Belgium, in 1846 and was graduated from the college of that city and the University of Louvain. Bishop Maes was ordained a priest in 1868 and came to this country during the following year. From 1880 until 1885 he was Secretary of the diocese of Detroit. In 1885 he was consecrated Bishop of Covington. Bishop Maes was a director of the Catholic University of America and the Catholic Extension Society of the United States of America. He was also Permanent President of the Eucharistic Congress and the founder of Emanuel, the publication of the Eucharistic League.

Colonel Jere Williams.

Colonel Jere Williams, banker and civil war veteran, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. R. McCann, 600 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years. Until two years ago Colonel Williams was employed in the United States Pension Office at Washington, D. C., and prior to that he served for fifteen years in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate. He enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, of which he was later put in command, and at the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded and thrown into Libby Prison, where he served eight months. He will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BURNS—BOYD.—Emily Boyd to Charles Burns.

BYRD—PAVIE.—Blanch D. Pavie to C. Earl Byrd.

DRUBITZ—COHEN.—May 6, Tena Cohen to Abraham Drubitz.

INGRAHAM—HATCH.—Corinne V. Hatch to Phoenix Ingraham.

Married

Brooklyn.

BARRY—WHITE.—May 10, Hylda B. White to William F. Barry.

Long Island.

SUMWALT—SAMMIS.—May 8, Huntington, Ella K. Sammis to William N. Sumwalt.

Died

ARANGUREN.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, Adelaide V., of 21A Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of F. M. Aranguren and beloved mother of Mrs. George H. Renaud. Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Classon Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 3 o'clock.

BECKER.—Suddenly, May 10, 1915, at her home, Scarborough-on-Hudson, Johanne Bertha Becker, widow of the late C. E. Becker, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral service at 11 A. M., Wednesday.

BENEDICT.—At Montclair, N. J., on May 11, 1915, Edwin P. Benedict, in his 74th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 33 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, on Thursday, May 13, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 1:39, due at Montclair 2:17 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

BLEECKER.—On Monday, May 10, Ellen H. Bleecker, widow of Dr. Edward Bleecker of Whitestone, L. I., at her late residence, 629 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BONDY.—On May 11, in his 59th year, Charles, beloved son of the late Seligman and Lotta Bondy. Funeral services from his late residence, 145 West 111th St., Wednesday evening, May 12, 8:45 P. M. Interment Albany, N. Y. Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

BUTTS.—Lorm Hyde Butts, aged 81 years, of Company K, 81st Pennsylvania Regiment. Funeral Thursday, May 13th at 3 P. M. at 744 Dean St., Brooklyn.

CHURCH.—Berlin, Germany, May 7, 1915, William Sylvester Church, son of the late William and Sarah Sylvester Church.

COCHRAN.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on May 10, 1915, Travis Cochran, son of the late William G. and Elizabeth Liston Cochran, in the 86th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services at his residence, 131 South 22d St., Thursday, May 13, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COCKEY.—Otho S., at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 9. Funeral service at late residence, 347 West 84th St., New York, at 8:15 P. M., Wednesday, May 12.

COURTENAY.—May 10, Eliza Jane, sister of Thomas J. Courtenay. Funeral services at the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, Wednesday, 1 P. M.

DANENHOWER.—On Sunday, May 9, at 12 West 10th St., Helen Sloan, widow of Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Hon. George B. Sloan of Oswego, N. Y., in the 58th year of her age. Funeral services at Oswego.

DARLINGTON.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1915, John H. Darlington, in his 87th year. Funeral services at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, 155 Keap St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, May 13, at 8:30. Interment Friday at Newburg, N. Y.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, May 11th, Morris Davis, in his 58th year, beloved husband of Julia Davis. Funeral private from his late residence, 540 West 158th, at convenience of family.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, at his son's residence, Bloomfield, N. J., the Rev. Charles Douglas, in his 82d year. Funeral Wednesday, May 12, at St. Peter's Church, State St., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

FORSYTHE.—On Sunday morning, May 9, 1915, Elizabeth C. Forsythe, sister of the late W. C. G. Wilson. Funeral services at her late residence, 85 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, May 12, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

KETCHUM.—On Tuesday, May 11th, 1915, Ella S. Ketchum. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,091 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, May 13, 1915, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

KNICKERBOCKER.—Suddenly, on May 10, Katherine M. Knickerbocker, at her residence, 153 West 117th St. Mass will be offered at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., on Friday, the 14th, at 9 A. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at convenience of family. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LAHR.—After a lingering illness, Elizabeth Lahr, beloved wife of Louis Lahr, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 827 Elton Av., near 159th St., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend. Interment Friday noon, to Evergreen Cemetery.

McCAHILL.—Myles F. McCahill, Jr., on Tuesday, at the home of his parents, Myles McCahill and Anna L. Hartery, 633 55th St., Brooklyn. Funeral notice later.

LAWSON.—Suddenly, May 11, 1915, Samuel Lawson. Funeral services Friday morning, 11 o'clock, Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av., 20th St. Interment private.

LORD.—May 11, Charles F. Lord. Funeral services at the Chapel of Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

MELLERSH.—At London, England, on Sunday, May 9, Wilfred Duke Mellersh, husband of Helena Cruger Mellersh and son-in-law of the late Rev. George Scovill Mallory, D. D., New York.

MICHLER.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, Katherine Michler, at Brooklyn. A solemn requiem mass will be said in St. Benedict's Church on Wednesday, May 12, 1915, at 9:45 A. M. Funeral private.

NAWRATH.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, John P., beloved husband of Mary Nawrath, in his 59th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Friday, May 14, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 631 Union Place, Town of Union, N. J., thence to St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

NOPPER.—At the home residence, 98 South 2d St., Brooklyn, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Andrew Nopper, Sr.

OWEN.—At rest, Louisa Graves, beloved wife of Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen and daughter of Rufus R. and Mary J. Graves, on Sunday, May 9, 1915. Funeral services at her late residence, 16 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, May 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Boston and Brooklyn papers please copy.

RONDINELLA.—At her home in Whitefield, N. H., on Tuesday, May 11, Elizabeth Gifford, widow of Pasquale Rondinella. Due notice of funeral will be given.

ROS.—On May 11th, Maria Dolores Ros, daughter of the late Antonio Ros and Josephine de Rivera Ros. Requiem mass at 10 A. M., Friday, at Church of the Good Shepherd, Broadway and 207th St. Interment private.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Asheville, N. C., George B. Schoonmaker, in his 69th year. Funeral private, Wednesday afternoon, from residence of his sister, Mrs. F. H. Andrews, Plainfield, N. J.

SCHWARTZ.—Abraham, beloved husband of Mollie, May 11. Funeral from late residence, 435 Convent Av., May 13, at 2 P. M. Omit flowers.

SCHWARZWALDER.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, Henry Schwarzwalder, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 8 P. M., at his late residence, No. 24 West 76th St. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, after a short illness, Sara A., widow of the late James R. Scott, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 194 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, May 12, 1915, at 1 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

SICKELS.—Henry Denice, suddenly, Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at his late residence, 436 Convent Av., in his 71st year. Funeral private.

SOUTHACK.—On Monday morning, May 10, 1915, John William Southack, son of Florence L. Butler and the late Frederick Southack. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 48 West 53d St., on Wednesday morning, May 12, at 10 o'clock.

STITT.—George Folsom, son of Margaret Cornelia Folsom and the late George Mott Stitt, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. Interment at the Kensico Cemetery. Train from Grand Central Station at 2:13 P. M.; from 125th St. at 2:24.

STRATFORD.—At her residence, 447 West 51st St., Maria Stratford, daughter of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Stratford. Funeral service at the Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Friday, May 14, at 10 A. M.

THEIS.—Margaret; Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

TITUS.—Suddenly, on May 8, 1915, at Eagle Lake, Me., Lewis Hewlett Titus, son of S. Townsend and Julia Jackson Titus, in the 31st year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his father, S. Townsend Titus, Glencove, L. I., N. Y., on Thursday, May 13, 1915, at 2 P. M.

TUNNEY.—On May 10, Patrick V., beloved husband of Catherine Tunney and father of Vincent W., Thomas A., and Reginald F. Tunney. Funeral from his late residence, 15 Van Corlear Place, Marble Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday morning. Thence to St. John's Church, where a recquiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Dublin papers please copy.

VINCENT.—Suddenly, at his residence, 30 McDonough St., Brooklyn, May 11, Peter Augustus Vincent, age 69. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOLCOTT.—Suddenly, May 10, Charles L. Wolcott. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., Gospel Tabernacle, 8th Av. and 44th St.

BARRISCALL.—Jennie, 154 East 109th St., May 10. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BARWICK.—John T., 185 Audubon Av., May 9, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOTT.—Henry W., 354 East 138th St., May 9, aged 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOWITZ.—Charles, 346 East 58th St., May 10. Funeral today, 11:30 A. M.

BUECHIN.—Henry, 356 West 38th St., May 10, aged 66. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CLAR.—Ernest, 352 East 62d St., May 9, aged 55.

COGGINS.—Thomas V., 234th St. and Kingsbridge Av., May 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOLL.—Charles F., 123 East 18th St., May 10. Funeral notice later.

DONAHUE.—Katherine F., 132 East 71st St., May 10. Funeral private.

DORAN.—William, 430 West 25th St., May 10, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOWD.—William J., 2,796 Morris Av., Bronx, May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FRESE.—Gustave, Roosevelt Hospital, May 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FRIEDRICH.—Gustave, 229 West 128th St., May 9, aged 33.

GEIBEL.—Catherine, May 9. Funeral 1,597 Avenue A.

GRAY.—William J., May 9, aged 61. Funeral 389 East 200th St.

GREEN.—John, May 9. Funeral 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

GOLDNER.—Carl, 410 East 163d St., May 10, aged 65.

GRUMM.—Alice J., 2,077 Clinton Av., Bronx, May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

HERMAN.—Sophie, 143 West 127th St., May 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOOLE.—Lillian E., 1,434 Bryant Av., Bronx, May 10.

LAMPHEAR.—Rosalind, 128 West 95th St., May 10.

McGOWN.—Samson, 155 West 106th St., May 10.

MALONEY.—Delia A., 1,059 Tinton Av., Bronx, May 10. Funeral today.

PETIGNY.—James D., 795 St. Nicholas Av., May 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

RICE.—William D., Sr., 610 9th St., May 10, aged 69. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ROARK.—Helen, 649 3d Av., May 9.

SCHWARTZ.—August, 264 West 22d St., May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TOBIAS.—Michael, 543 East 148th St., May 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

The Germans say "Tommy Atkins" is a good fighter. Frederick Palmer agrees. He saw "Tommy" in the mud of the English trenches, and reports his adventures in "At the British Front"—this week in

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Died.

TOROK.—Louis, May 10. Funeral 220 East 15th St., today, 2 P. M.

VOLLMER.—John, 1,157 3d Av., May 9, aged 40.

WALTER.—Josephine, May 9. Funeral 842 8th Av.

WELLE.—Margaret, 73 2d St., May 10, aged 76. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANSELM.—Carl E., 62 Elton St., May 11, aged 51. Funeral private.

ARANGUREN.—Adelaide V., 21A Woodbine St., May 10. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—Marianne, 401 Union St., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

BRENNAN.—Elizabeth, 100 Dean St., May 11.

BUDD.—Mary F., 776 Flatbush Av., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COLGATE.—Mary, 660 Greene Av., May 11. Funeral private.

DARLINGTON.—John N., 155 Keap St., May 11, aged 87. Funeral May 14.

DE LONG.—Joseph, 170 Bainbridge St., May 11, aged 72. Funeral service May 14.

DOCHTERMAN.—Margaretha, 2,737 Myrtle Av., May 10, aged 65. Funeral May 14, 9 A. M.

DUANE.—John, 206 6th St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ESHENFELDER.—John, 1,621 Atlantic Av., May 9, aged 43. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FRENCH.—Peter A., 170 Jay St., May 10, aged 64. Funeral private.

GETSCHAL.—Milton, 161 Bay 31st St., May 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HAYWOOD.—John C., 157 Coney Island Av., May 10.

KAISER.—Frederick W., 744 Union St., May 10. Funeral service today.

KENNY.—Alexander, May 9, aged 75. Funeral 393½ Gates Av.

KERRIGAN.—James A., 151 Decatur St., May 10, aged 21. Funeral today.

LAMSCHA.—Elizabeth B., 314 Greenwood Av., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEONARD.—Ann, 1,796 West 9th St., May 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Anna, 44 Lewis Av., May 9, aged 39.

McCORMACK.—James E., 104 Newell St., May 10.

MULLENS.—Michael, 86 Hall St., May 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PIHL.—James F., 94 Ryerson St., May 10. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

PINCUS.—Samson, 497 Quincy St., May 10. Funeral service today.

PLANDING.—Margaret T., 261 Hemlock St., May 10, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RAINTEAUX.—Julia E., Home for the Aged, May 9, aged 82.

RAYMOND.—Caroline, 219A Putnam Av., May 9, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHAUER.—Joseph, 58A Sutton St., May 10, aged 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Katharine L., 103 Prospect Park West.

SHELTON.—Ella M., 775 Putnam Av., May 10. Funeral private.

SOUTHWELL.—Helen A., 2,522 Newkirk Av., May 9.

SUYDAM.—Elenor E., 179 Gates Av., May 10. Funeral private.

WADE.—Olive, 194 13th St., May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALL.—Joseph J., Jr., St. Christopher's Hospital, May 10.

WHEARTY.—Martha, 403 Graham Av., May 10.

WILLIAMS.—Colonel Jere, 600 Lincoln Place, May 11, aged 83. Funeral private.

WITT.—Joseph, 715 Seneca Av., May 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BALL.—Emma, 286 Summer Av., Newark, May 10, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow.

BLACKBURN.—Olive, 121 Chestnut Av., Jersey City, May 11. Funeral service today.

DAMM.—Caroline W., 413 Courtlandt St., West Hoboken, May 10, aged 72.

DEHNZ.—Hazel, 220 Leslie St., Newark, May 10, aged 8 months.

FAGAN.—Mary, 595 Springfield Av., Newark, May 10. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.

FAIR.—James, 83 Melrose Av., Jersey City, May 9.

FEDDELER.—Meta, 21 Troy St., Jersey City, May 9, aged 11.

FICK.—Mary E., 39 Ege Av., Jersey City, May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

FOX.—Patrick, 239 8th St., Jersey City, May 10.

GARRIGAN.—Helen B., 131 Pacific St., Newark, May 10.

HAMMOND.—George W., 498 Norwood St., Newark, May 10, aged 56.

HAY.—Cornelia B., 136 Stegman St., Jersey City, May 10.

HUCKELL.—Mary F., 147 Clifton Av., Newark, May 11.

McCARTHY.—Catherine, 625 Courtland St., West Hoboken, May 9.

McKENNA.—Elizabeth, 56 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, May 9, aged 23.

McKEON.—Dorothy E., 37 West Kinney St., Newark, May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PADDEN.—John J., 250 York St., Jersey City, May 11.

STEIN.—Samuel P., 531 12th Av., Newark, May 11.

TOWNE.—Alfred, Hoboken, May 9, aged 41.

WARD.—Sarah, 84 Brill St., Newark, May 10.

WERNER.—Charles R., 343 Central Av., Hoboken, May 9.

Long Island.

FISCHER.—Adolph, 100 Hoyt Av., Astoria, May 10.

JENSSEN.—Henry L., Lynbrook, May 9, aged 43.

LANKOW.—Adeline, Woodside, May 9, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McELROY.—Bernard, Flushing, May 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

PEIFFER.—Ferdinand, Richmond Hill, May 9, aged 74. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

RAUCHENBERGER.—John, College Point, May 9, aged 52.

TIERNEY.—Thomas E., 11 Astoria Place, Long Island City, May 9. Funeral today.

VAN RIPER.—Deborah, Freeport, May 10, aged 85. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam

COULTON.—Marie C., in memory of; died May 12, 1914.

GRIFFIN.—Mrs. John, mass Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

ROONEY.—Mary K., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY Telephone Murray Hill 1842 and have complete information placed before you. City Office, 103 Park Avenue.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY 233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.
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Floral tributes, original designs. Casket coverings of rare beauty. Moderate Prices. Prompt Service. Telegraph communication with leading florists in principal cities in the United States and Europe.
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INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages NOW AT 28-30 WEST 34th STREET Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day & Evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School, 308 W. 59.

CHARITIES.

TEN AMBULANCES WANTED

Immediately at the Front

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris Has Cabled That Ten More Ambulances Are Urgently Needed in Its Service for Work at the Front.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE ASKED.

For $1,500 an ambulance chassis can be bought here, sent to France, equipped as an ambulance and maintained for six months.

Up to April 1, the ambulances of the American Ambulance Hospital have transported 20,148 wounded men.

There is no more practical way to help. There is no need more urgent.

SEND CHECKS TO J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street

Additional information can be had at Headquarters of the American Ambulance Hospital, 14 Wall Street. Telephone 3954—Rector.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Laces, Trimmings, and Bulbs Among the Things Considered.

Mills, Duflot & Co. were partly sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers as to silk hair nets imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The Collector returned the goods at the rate of 70 per cent. ad valorem as having been made on the Lever or Gothrough machine. The contention was that the nets were not made on these machines. The board held that some of the goods were not produced on the machines in question and were therefore properly dutiable at only 60 per cent. The remainder of the nets were held dutiable as found by the Collector.

The Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, lost in claims for lower duty on wool trimmings and embroideries imported under the act of 1909. The Surveyor classified the goods at 60 per cent. ad valorem and 50 cents per pound as wool articles embroidered. Various claims were made under different paragraphs providing for goods in chief value of something else than wool. The board held that none of the claims was applicable and affirmed the Surveyor.

Hawley & Letzerich, Galveston, went before the board with the claim that certain commissions paid to the commissionaire of the purchaser should not be included in the dutiable value of baskets. Judge Waite said that it was unquestionably true from the testimony that certain items of commission set forth in the protest would be properly non-dutiable. He pointed out, however, that it was necessary for the importers to show that the Appraiser in his advisory capacity added the items to make an amount above the wholesale market price of the goods, which advice the Collector followed in assessing duty. As nothing of this kind appeared in the testimony, the protest was overruled.

The Interstate Electric Novelty Company won in claims for lower duty on electric light bulbs without filaments imported under the Tariff act. They were taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of blown glass, and were claimed properly dutiable at 30 per cent.

Frank B. Ross & Co. were sustained in the claim that mineral wax or white hardening wax imported under the Tariff act was free of duty under the provision for "wax, vegetable or mineral." The Collector was reversed in his assessment of 15 per cent. as a chemical compound. Similar action was taken in protest by William A. Brown & Co. dealing with the same product.

EXPORTS CONTINUE LARGE.

Those to Britain and Her Possessions Led Last Week.

Exports at this port, though about $200,000 less than in the week before, were heavy in the week ended May 8, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Shipments for the week totaled $24,532,345, compared with $24,763,189 the week before and $24,312,990 in the week before that. Exports here to date now aggregate $488,263,415, compared with $360,860,372 in the corresponding period last year. In the corresponding week in 1914 the exports were set down at only $15,436,508.

England led in purchases amounting to $9,089,662, while exports to the British possessions were the highest in any single week since buying on account of the war began here on a large scale. They aggregated $3,603,485, while exports for France amounted to $3,542,634. The Netherlands took merchandise valued at $1,723,003. Italy was next with $1,482,123. Shipments to the Scandinavian countries continued to decline. Norway led with $600,330. Exports to Russia via Vladivostok had a value of $1,202,824. Argentina continued to be the chief South American buyer, with merchandise worth $540,954. Supplies for Egypt were manifested at $8,702. Exports to Cuba totaled $590,252, while trade with Mexico got down to $340.

The export movement in domestics for the week totaled $426,988, of which British Australia took $75,197. The next biggest buyer was Cuba, with $70,077. The French War Department took goods to the value of $29,416, while fair-sized shipments were made to New Zealand and Hayti. Cotton duck exports for the week aggregated $88,632, of which $67,283 went to London.

DISCUSS REFRIGERATION.

American Association Adopts Means to Advance Foreign Trade.

Manufacturers from all parts of the country are in attendance at the fifth annual convention of the American Association of Refrigeration, which began yesterday at the Astor. The annual banquet of the association took place last night, and the convention will end with a session this morning.

W. J. Rushton of Birmingham, Ala., Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that efforts were being made by the committee to induce schools of technology and other educational institutions to install regular courses in refrigeration. Dr. F. Danenbaum, Chairman of the Committee on Trade Extensions, recommended that measures be adopted to further foreign trade in ice-making machinery and perishable foods, and that a bureau be instituted in the offices of the secretary to obtain information to be available to members seeking means to extend their trade abroad.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Trade Auction Sale $35,000 STOCK OF

CORSETS

Direct from the KALAMAZOO CORSET CO., Manufacturers of American Beauty and Madam Grace High-Grade Corsets Ranging in price up to $48.00 per dozen.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell

Today, Wednesday,

MAY, 12, 10:30 A. M.,

At their salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C., The Entire Stock of Above, Consisting of

50,000 PAIRS CORSETS

All packed in boxes, in the American Beauty and Madam Grace brands of recent manufacture and up to the minute in styles, and made of the highest grade fabrics used in the manufacture of corsets, the largest quantity of which are in popular sizes.

NOTICE—This stock warrants the attention of Department Stores, Jobbers, and Retailers, as a stock of this kind will perhaps never be offered again at public auction. Above stock is arranged in large trade lots of regular sizes, all in boxes, and will be packed and shipped for out-of-town buyers. Phone, Spring 2248-2249.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.

Today, Wednesday, May 12th, 10:30 A. M.,

Special Peremptory Auction Sale

High Class

Clothing

Consisting of

Men's & Youths' Suits, Pants, Topcoats, Children's Knicker Suits.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomor'w, Thursday, May 13, at 10:30 A.M.,

On Premises, 156 Ridge Street,

Between Stanton & Houston Sts., N. Y. C. Large Stock of Finest Quality Latest

SILKS, SATINS, DRESS GOODS,

5,000 yards best quality silks, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, charmeuse, failles, silk poplin in black and all latest shades up to $2 a yard. Taffeta silks, black and colored satins, chiffon velvet, velveteen, original pieces. Black and colored broadcloth up to $2.50 a yard. Highest grade serges in blue, black, and colored. Highest quality dress goods in wool crepe, Henriettas, black and colored French serges, checks, plaids, linens, and other desirable cloths.

DEALERS, ATTEND THIS SALE.

Liquidation Sale of High-Grade

CLOTHING

and Imported Woolens and Trimmings

In the matter of Holtz-Klein Co., Inc., we will sell at peremptory auction sale to-morrow, Thursday, May 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 18 West 18th St., N. Y. C., the entire assets, comprising about 400 of the highest grade Suits and Overcoats that can be produced. Also about 4,000 yards of imported merchant tailoring woolens, and a large quantity of trimmings, including silks, satins, serges, alpacas, etc., etc.

The garments offered at this sale represent the latest and most extreme styles and are strictly merchant tailored. Wholesale selling prices were from $14.50 to $25.00. By order of HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auctioneers.

ON ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASER, Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell, duty paid, on Saturday, May 15th, 1915, at 11 A. M., at 539 Broadway, eight cases of raw ostrich feathers, marked "KIR," consisting of about 600 lbs. wings, 800 lbs. blacks, 400 lbs. drabs. Goods on exhibition at Towers Stores, Inc., 489 Washington St., New York City, at any time up to Friday at 5 P. M. Goods will be sold without reserve.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUSTEE SALE.—IN THE MATTER OF the Alexandre Lehr Co., Insolvent, to Joel M. Marx, Trustee, for the benefit of Creditors. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, will sell by public auction on Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 75 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, (fifth floor,) entire stock, fixtures, and machinery of the above. Stock consists of: Aluminum novelties made with rhinestones, such as shoe and slipper buckles, barettes, hair pins, and other hair ornaments, bar pins, rings, &c. Also unfinished stock of the above materials. Machinery consisting of a large assortment of dies, jewelers' models and cutters, used in the manufacture of signet and other rings, foot presses, screw presses, draw bench, 24-inch and 36-inch mantel cutters, 3 drill presses, gig saws, speed and polishing lathes, lap lathe, including laps, suction and smelting blowers, dynamos, vises, setters' benches, trip hammers, grindstones, emery wheels, smelting outfit, sand foundry, flasks for modeling, and all kinds of dies for casting white metal ornaments, and a large assortment of small tools, pulleys, belting, shafting, and counter-shafting. Also fixtures consisting of roll top and flat top desks, tables, chairs, typewriters, trunks, telescopes, and trays, jewelers' gold scale, and 2 extra large Mosler jewelers' safes. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

JOEL M. MARX, Esq., Trustee, 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. Barclay 6911-6912.

THE EUROPEAN WAR IN PICTURES.

Ten earliest available numbers (slightly shop handled) of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing vivid scenes and pictures of the war produced by the new rotogravure process are now bound in one volume and sold for $1.00 at booksellers' and department stores. Also sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

"Last Sale of the Season"

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

ON VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

IMPERATIVE PUBLIC SALE

TO CLOSE ESTATES

and for account of private owners

Tomorrow (Thurs.) and Friday

Afternoons at 2:30

Desirable Imported and American Made

Artistic Furniture

Suitable for City and Country Homes

Costly Curtains, Fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Chickering Upright Piano, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, Fire Sets and Other Desirable Objects of Household Utility and Embellishment.

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

American Art Association, Managers

2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, Friday and Saturday at 2:30 o'clock

In Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries

546 Fifth Ave. and 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.

Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Continuation of the Sale of

Magnificent Household Equipments

Estate of the Late F. Augustus Heinze

Also the Entire Contents of the

Boston Antique Shop

Consisting of ANTIQUE COLONIAL FURNITURE and CHINA, together with the contents of Important Homes

Large Collection of Pictures from Various Estates

THE PAINTINGS will be sold Friday Evening next at 8:15. Now On Exhibition.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1915.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF ISIDOR I. HABER, RECEIVER.

438 shs. Sevilla Lumber Co., Inc., common.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

6 shs. United Gas & Electric Co.
2 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
9 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
1 sh. Gray National Telautograph Co.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
4 shs. Copper Range Consld. Co.
2 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
6 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
7 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. Franklin Mining Co.
8 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
8 shs. Pullman Co.
8 shs. St. Mary's Mineral Land Co.
4 shs. Tamarack Mining Co.
3 shs. Niagara Falls Power Co.
$1,000 International Traction Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bd., 1949.
$2,000 New Jersey Steamboat Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$9,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. Ref. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$5,000 New York City 3 p. c. Corporate Stock (Water Mains), 1920.
$2,000 Ramapo Iron Works Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1989.
66 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
2 shs. Hudson County Natl. Bank, Jersey City.
2 shs. First National Bank, Jersey City.
3 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Berkeley Lyceum Assn., Ltd., ($68.46 paid in liq.)
20 shs. Cedarhurst Company and $96 Scrip.
9 shs. Ocean Causeway of Lawrence, L. I.
2 shs. Pembroke Sanatorium Co.
40 shs. Hercules Iron & Supply Co.
$250 Chamber of Commerce, N. Y., Building Fund, Inc., Bd.
$1,000 Pomfret School, Inc., Deb. 4 p. c. Bd., 1918.
$1,935.03 Note of Wm. A. Blanchard, dated Sept. 26th, 1909, at 6 p. c. interest, payable in 1 year.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$20,000 Interborough-Metropolitan Co. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Gold Bonds, due Apl. 1, 1956; Apl. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached.
$25,000 Central Electric Rwy. Co. of Kansas City, Mo., 5 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1914; May 1, 1914, coupon attached.
$2,000 Potosi & Rio Verde Rwy. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1918; Apl. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached.
$38,000 State of Jalisco (Mexico) 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, Issue of 1900, due Feby. 1, 1930; Feby. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached.
$20,000 Havana Tobacco Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Cosmopolitan Bank.
51 shs. Corning Light & Power Corpn.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
$1,000 Roslyn Estates, Inc., 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
$2,300 Elmhurst Syndicate Ctf. of Interest.
100 shs. Spence School Co.
20 shs. Reading Co.
10 shs. Hall Switch & Signal Co. common.
$900 New York Realty Owners, Inc., 4 per cent. Income Bd., due 1907.
$600 New York Realty Owners, Inc., 4 per cent. Income Bd., due 1905.
15 shs. New York Realty Owners, Inc.
3 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market came back strong yesterday, and at the close of the day was 5¼ to 6¼c above the final of Monday. At the high point of the day the May position was within 2½c of the high point of last Friday, while July was within 1⅛c of that point, and September showed an actual advance of 1⅝c from Friday's best price. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.65½, and No. 2 hard at $1.67, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.63½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.65, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.60½	$1.55¼	$1.02⅞
July	..	..	1.38	1.31¾	94⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.58	$1.52¼	1.57⅞	1.52¼	94½
July	1.32¼	1.26	1.32¼	1.26	85⅞
September	1.25⅝	1.19¼	1.25⅝	1.19¼	84⅝

CORN.

The corn market shared the advance of wheat, and at the close of the day values were 1⅛@2c net higher. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76	74⅝	76	74¼	67⅞
July	78⅞	76⅞	78⅝	76⅞	65⅞
September	80	77⅛	79⅞	77⅞	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and firmer, influenced by the advance in wheat and corn and by export sales of about 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 white, 59½c; No. 4 white, 58⅛@59½c; fancy clipped white, 60½@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¼	52⅛	53¼	51⅝	38⅝
July	53⅛	52	53⅛	51⅞	37⅞
September	47⅝	46⅛	47⅛	45⅞	35½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and firmer, with covering and buying by packers prompted by strength in grain and owing to a firmer tone to the hog position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 24,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 8,200 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.97	9.75	9.95	9.67	10.02
September	10.17	10.00	10.17	9.95	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.67	10.55	10.65	10.50	11.12
September	10.90	10.82	10.90	10.75	11.25
Pork—					
July	18.30	18.02	18.23	17.95	19.72
September	18.65	18.50	18.62	18.35	19.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer, in sympathy with the general advance in other commodities and on buying by local commission houses. The demand was not very aggressive, but offerings were small and final quotations were 8 to 11 points net higher. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.35@6.60	6.25
May	..	..	6.30@6.41	6.30
June	6.50	6.48	6.50@6.52	6.40
July	6.65	6.61	6.65@6.66	6.57
August	6.81	6.76	6.81@6.83	6.73
September	6.95	6.87	6.94@6.96	6.84
October	6.97	6.90	6.96@6.98	6.85
November	..	..	6.73@6.90	6.65
December	6.75	6.74	6.70@6.78	6.68

COFFEE.

The coffee market, which declined on Monday as a result of the feeling of pessimism which prevailed in all the markets, rallied yesterday on the more optimistic trend of mind which prevailed generally, and values at the close of the day were 8 to 11 points higher.

In the local spot market trading was quiet and the undertone was easy. Rio 7s ex-shipment were quoted at 7⅛c, while spot 7s were still held at 7¾c, which, it was thought, might be shaded for invoice lots.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	6.01@6.03	5.90
June	..	..	6.05@6.07	5.94
July	7.10	7.09	7.09@7.10	6.99
August	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.01
September	7.15	7.09	7.13@7.14	7.03
October	..	..	7.16@7.17	7.06
November	..	..	7.19@7.20	7.09
December	7.25	7.20	7.23@7.24	7.12
January	7.26	7.26	7.26@7.27	7.18
February	..	..	7.32@7.33	7.24
March	7.37	7.37	7.38@7.39	7.30
April	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.32

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 50,485; last week, 41,448 packages. Exports to Europe for week, 1,025 packages; to other countries, 596 packages. Imports for week, 230 packages. The market held quite firm on nearly all grades of table butter up to the close on Saturday. Supplies were barely equal to the wants of the trade, but receivers pieced out the goods and made no attempt to force prices higher. So far this week there has been a material increase in the receipts, and this has caused a sharp downward turn. Values have fallen 2@2½c on fresh creamery, and at the close it is easier to buy than to sell extras at 28½c. The higher scoring lots bring 29@29½c to a moderate extent only. Lower grades range from 28c down to 22@23c for very poor, though there are not many fresh goods to be had under 26c. Old creamery does not figure much in the trade. Renovated has weakened a little toward the close, and there is a little easier feeling on ladles and packing stock, with somewhat larger supplies in sight. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, old, common to prime, 22@26½c; State Dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@21c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 169,895 cases. The arrivals have fallen off somewhat from the high point noted a week ago, but are still liberal. Qualities are running down, and the proportion of strictly fine fresh stock showing strong body and fit for the best class of trade is becoming small; for such prices have ruled quite firm and slightly in sellers' favor. But there is pressure to sell the average good and lower grades, for which values are irregular and showing a wide range. Dirties and checks in fair demand and firm; undergrades move slowly, especially checks, some of which have to be sold at very low prices. Nearby white eggs are also of somewhat irregular quality and value; it requires very fancy stock to reach top quotation; undergrades are urgently offered; most of the business ranges from 22@23c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17½@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@17c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@21c.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Miss Olivia Leventritt will represent the Board of Education at the meeting of the National Education Association in San Francisco, in August.

Principal Emma L. Johnston of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers in attending the National Conference on Charities and Correction, which begins today at Baltimore.

President Churchill of the Board of Education will deliver an address at the commencement exercises of the Harlem Evening High School for Men, in the Wadleigh High School, this evening.

Substitute teachers will be assigned to the Otisville Sanitarium, Sea View Hospital, Magdalene Home, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A substitute teacher will be assigned for not more than two hours a day outside the regular school hours in the Manhattan Trade School in connection with the co-operative class in the neckwear industry.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

I. S. GIVEN, BUFFALO, OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS, SILK DRESSES; QUANTITY—NO OBJECT; SPOT CASH. BEN F. LEVIS, RESIDENT BUYER, 72 MADISON AV. 7197 MADISON SQUARE.

WE have 300 yards woolens of past season which cost $1 to $1.30 per yard; will sell for 50c. per yard. H. P. Beisinger & Co., 48 West 25th St.

ARBETMAN BROS. & BLAIR, Chicago, now looking at Fall coats, prices $6-$12. Call with samples 10-12 A. M. all week. 1 East 28th St.

WANTED wash skirts, $6.50 to $13.50 dozen; waists, $4.50 to $8.50 dozen. Write for appointment, cash. Box S 141 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS AND SUITS ALL WEEK. SAM LEVY & CO., 15 WEST 26TH ST., 10TH FLOOR.

JOBBER open for Summer dresses. Call Wednesday and Thursday, with samples, 37 West 19th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER of cloaks and suits will look all week from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. 114 West 27th St., first floor.

JOBBER will place big orders on snappy styles of wash dresses. Write for appointment, B 350 Times.

JOBBER will look at Fall samples of coats and suits. 10 and 12 West 22d St., Room 11 and 12.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard, F'n. 4848. Largest cash buyers mdse., fixtures, machinery.

JOBBER will look at ladies' and misses' Fall suits all week. 147 West 22d St., 9th floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats from 9 to 4 at 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labeled. Warren Woolen Co., 42 W. 17th.

75 CHECKED COATS for immediate delivery. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, 130 W. 17th.

HAVE 50 dozen wash skirts to sell; up-to-minute style. Style M'f'g, 18 West 27th.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits and coats. Cash Buyers, 8th floor, 57 East 11th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4848.

WILL Buy for cash navy taffeta. Windsor Costume Co., 19 West 36th St.

JOBBERS looking at wash dresses. Room 1,201, 108-110 West 34th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits. Eighth floor 164 West 25th St.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to call with snappy Fall coats Wednesday and Thursday. 37 West 28th St., 12th floor.

HAVE 1,000 dozen cheap cotton waists and middy blouses to close out at low prices. Phone Chelsea 247.

FORTY ladies' and misses' suits to close out at a low price. Otto Kaufman Co., 30 West 36th St.

JOB OF COTTON DRESSES to close out at a sacrifice. Countess Dress Co., 112 West 18th St.

TO CLOSE OUT 250 coats, chinchillas and cloths. Soloman Bros., 45 West 34th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! We have 225 assorted Summer dresses in 7 leading styles ready to close out; do not miss this opportunity. A call and inspection will bring great profits. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116-118 West 29th St.

A BIG BARGAIN.—100 poplin suits, 150 coats in assorted material in a job at a sacrifice price. Samuel Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 133 W. 15th.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

JOB OF HIGH-CLASS NEGLIGEES, at a sacrifice. 24 West 39th, 5th floor.

WILL SELL 50 white chinchilla coats below cost. 452 6th Av., 6th floor.

SALESMAN, having 15 years' selling and executive experience in fancy linen business, desires position in that or other lines, where integrity and ability will bring results. S 164 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday....3½@4 " " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

Shifts in Duck Exports.

Some rather noticable shifts are reported in the cotton duck export business. Factors in the trade state that the heavy rush of these goods to France and England for military purposes have now gotten down to a minimum. While business with the Allies has slackened, new fields have opened elsewhere. Perhaps the most noticeable example of this is to be seen in shipments to China. A prominent factor in the trade said yesterday that more duck has been shipped to China in the last two weeks than in any similar period in a long time. Considerable business is being done with Argentina and Brazil, and some in the trade take the optimistic view that a heavier demand will shortly come from these countries. Exports to Cuba are reported at low ebb, while the movement to Porto Rico is described as very poor.

No Interest in Serges.

There seems to be very little interest in evidence regarding serges for next Spring. Usually at this time the mills have made their prices to the jobbers and taken on business. The general apathy, as far as this staple fabric is concerned, is causing some factors no small amount of anxiety. So far no cloth has taken the place of serge, but the demand for the fabric has been very dull for some time. The mills seem content to let the situation work itself out, and are in no hurry to push out prices before there is evidence that the buyers are willing to talk business. One selling agent said that the only inquiry he has had on serges was from a clothier who wanted to know if he would sell his goods on the same basis as last year.

The Dyestuffs Shortage.

Out-of-town mill men who were in the cotton goods district yesterday conferring with representatives here emphasized the shortage in dyestuffs. In some instances the mill men said they had only enough colors for certain lines to last a few weeks, while the outlook generally was far from encouraging. There was complaint that in the allotment of dyestuffs certain handlers of colors are discriminating in favor of some mills, while turning down applications for identical colors from others. Some of the agents said they would have to have recourse to natural dyes for some of their lines. There appears to be, however, a tendency to hold off as long as possible from using the old-fashioned colors. The American manufacturers of these colors, it was said yesterday, continue to be embarrassed in getting desired supplies of crude material through lack of adequate shipping facilities.

Novelties in American Cottons.

Cotton dress goods are reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. The business being done is of fair volume in many lines. The dearth of competitive foreign goods in the market is being taken advantage of by many mills to bring out novelties and other fabrics of a sort formerly largely bought from Europe. It is predicted that these goods will find favor among buyers and consumers and there are not those lacking in the trade who are of the belief that after the war many American cottons in their line will hold their own with the competing products. Many hold that the present slow-down in fancy goods imports gives domestic designers a fine chance to display their ingenuity and artistic ability.

Appoint Committee to Co-operate.

A committee was appointed yesterday at a meeting of the Lace and Embroidery Association which will keep in touch with the work of the new commission appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to investigate further the schedule for calculating the valuation of St. Gall embroideries. The following are on the committee of the association: I. N. Landauer of the Einstein Wolff Co., Richard Muser of Muser Bros., Max Neuburger of Neuburger & Co., George Pohlmann of William Meyer & Co., and Felix Meyer of Blanck & Co. This committee, it was said, will co-operate in every possible way with the Treasury Department officials. The meeting yesterday was well attended not only by members but by those in the trade outside the organization who are interested in the matter of the St. Gall schedule.

Coal Trade Situation.

In referring to the situation as regards anthracite, the Coal Trade Journal of today will say that already restriction is reported at a few collieries in the Schuylkill region and that this will soon become more general is evidenced by the falling off in demand since the end of April. A revival is looked for toward the end of the month, however, and with the outlet for surplus tonnages afforded by the lakes it is probable that running will be carried on at pretty nearly top-notch speed until well in June. In bituminous coal, the greater activity which is now in evidence in the mining regions is not reflected in spot demand at tidewater. The market is in a fairly healthy condition, though quiet. Every week sees the trade gradually getting into a stronger position.

No Time to Help Speculation.

When times are dull in the fabric markets there is a general disposition on the part of the salesman to "talk up" certain goods in order to induce buying. As one factor pointed out, this practice does not pay in the long run, although it may result in the salesman getting an order. Just at the present time, when the garment manufacturers have been hard hit by big retail failures, the salesman has more to gain for his house by conserving the resources of his customers than by exploiting them. The ordinary way to get a manufacturer to give an order when he is not so inclined is to show him something new and tell him it is being sampled out to a very large extent. This is "talking up" a fabric and the sampling exists only in the salesman's imagination.

Gray Goods Prices Remain Firm.

While the gray goods market yesterday was quiet, it showed unmistakable strength fundamentally. Some factors in the trade said the market still reflects the uncertainty created over the Lusitania and other recent happenings of a political character. When the situation as to these is cleared up the sentiment seems to be that brisk business will be done. The belief that business will shortly become normal is predicated on the fact that there is certain need of goods which must be met. Heavy sheetings were firm yesterday with some inquiry for export account. Narrow print cloths are strong and scarce with a demand for goods of this kind. Leading commission houses quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch, 80-80s..6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s..4c
39 -inch, 72-76s..5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s..3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s...4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s..3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4½c	27 -inch, 64-60s..3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4⅛c	27 -inch, 56-52s..2⅝c

Any Excuse is Good Enough.

The average excuse given for a cancellation is something to smile over. In fact, one manufacturer when he gets an original story puts it away in what he calls his "joke book." The latest addition to his collection is probably an old tale, but since it hasn't been used recently he thinks it is worth preserving. A retailer ordered some merchandise when these particular goods were going "strong." The demand suddenly dropped out of sight before time for shipment came, and the manufacturer was asked to cancel the lot. As a reason the retailer said that the stock clerk who had taken inventory "made a mistake," and the goods were not really needed. The manufacturer, of course, did not feel that the excuse was a justifiable one, but he let the retailer have his way. "Some excuse or other is better than none," he says.

Dress Goods Demand Slow.

Dress goods buyers are not showing marked activity in covering their needs for next Fall, and the market as a whole is passing through more or less of a dull period. Sellers believe that the demand will be a late one and will come with a rush that will send prices soaring. There is practically no business being done on serges, and factors in the market are at least at a loss to explain this. Poplins are regarded as a steady enough proposition in certain quarters, and in others the mills are "shaky" on this fabric, due to cancellations received. The different points of view depend, no doubt, on the worth of cloth itself. Whipcords and gabardines are being well taken, the former in a twill sufficiently wider to distinguish it from the last named goods. After a good Spring business on chudhas, a mohair filled fabric, buyers are rather favorably disposed toward them for Fall.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—Twenty-four companies incorporated today had aggregate capital stock of $1,116,000. They included:

Normanna Company, fish, meat, fruit, preserves, groceries, $400,000; James F. Fogarty, Herman A. Acker, Engelbert Vierhause, 100 Hudson St.

The Royal Pattern Company, printing, publishing, patterns, style, shopping service, $250,000; Thomas E. McEntegart, John T. Sturdevant, MacDonald De Witt, 287 East 18 St.

American Burlesque Association, theatrical, $150,000; Gus Hill, Charles E. Barton, George E. Lothrop, 183 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Independent Electric Light and Power Company, transportation, electricity, for heat, light, power, $100,000; Alex Werner, Helen White, Meyer Klein, 817 West End Av.

Orlando Flour-Grain Corporation, $60,000; George B. Benedict, H. A. Kothe, K. H. Clarke, 127 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

Building Data Company, investigating, examinations, tests, analysis, methods of construction, $40,000; Bevan Jones, William A. Aiken, Louis K. Comstock, Upper Montclair, N. J.

City Island Homes, realty, construction, $25,000; James L. Douck, Leonder F. Sniffin, Rayford W. Alley, 620 West 116 St.

Crystal Cleanse Co., Syracuse, washing compounds, $25,000; Dean E. Wolcott, Charles A. Jones, Willis E. Browne, Syracuse.

Hoffmann Motor Car Company, autos, motor vehicles, garages, $10,000; A. L. Friedberg, H. H. Miller, M. J. Neumann, 140 Nassau St.

Hygrade Furniture Manufacturing Company, costumes, tables, beds, $10,000; Max Rauch, William and Philip Hutt, 49 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

Syracuse Motor Transit Company, Syracuse, baggage, freight, transfer, transportation, garage, $10,000; Philip Manheim, George A. Smith, William H. Bissell, 498 South Salina St., Syracuse.

Owl Electric Sign Company, appliances, fixtures, novelties, $5,000; Harry Lanzner, William and Henry Fantel, 600 West 186th St.

Vahan H. Abkarian Company, Rochester, real estate agency, brokerage, $5,000; J. W. Van Valkenburgh, Everet B. Guernsey, Vahan H. Abkarian, Rochester.

Emma E. Goodwin, Inc., corsets, lingerie, underwear, $5,000; Alice Lee Camp, Emma E. Goodwin, L. M. Brownell, 110 West 40th St.

The Woodycrest Building Corporation, real estate, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; David F. and John P. Hanigan, James L. McDermott, 791 Prospect. Av.

Authorization: The S. P. Bowers Company, Wilmington, Del., saw, paper, pulp mills, factories, $5,000; Repr., A. L. Richardson, 90 West St., New York.

Capital increases: Midland Products Corporation, New York, $10,000 to $60,000; Universal Car Seal and Appliance Company, Albany, $50,000 to $75,000; Strong Rubber and Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000; Galilee Fish Company, New York, $5,000 to $25,000; New England Animated Advertising Corporation, $10,000 to $35,000.

Capital decrease: Republic Collar Company, Cohoes, $13,318 to $11,719.

Voluntary dissolution: Garwood Shoe Company, Wellsville.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Max Herstein, Jersey City, to deal in stocks, bonds, &c., $2,000; J. Fred Houghwout, Samuel B. Howard, H. O. Coughlin, all of New York City.

New Hunt Co., Newark, to manufacture novelties, specialties, &c., $5,000; Charles Clark, New York; J. B. Fitzpatrick, Newark; W. L. Jacobus, Newark.

J. E. Vroman Co., Union Hill, engineering, brass molding, &c., $100,000; Julius E. Vroman, North Bergen; Leontine Vroman, North Bergen; George W. Bechtold, Jersey City; Wm. V. Bechtold, Jersey City.

Hassler Sales Co., Newark, to conduct a general auto business, $5,000; George A. Warren, Joseph H. Steinhardt, J. Milton Steinhardt, all of Newark.

Camden County Garden Farms Co., Camden, real estate, building and contracting, $125,000; Elias Davis, J. L. Anderson, J. B. Cuthbert, all of Camden.

John J. Bower Co., 635 Main St., Paterson, to deal in milk, butter, eggs, &c., registered agent, Harry F. Greene, $100,000, to commence business with $30,000, shares $100 each; Annetta Bowers, Lillian G. Greene, Harry F. Greene, all of Paterson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, dealer in general merchandise, at 61 Front Street, has assigned to Maurice P. Davidson of Yankauer & Davidson. Mr. Davidson said that the liabilities were about $4,000 and assets about the same.

M. GREENSTEIN & CO.—Morris Greenstein, trading as M. Greenstein & Co., manufacturer of millinery, at 596 Broadway, has assigned to Samuel Naltove and Bernard Hyman. Liabilities are over $10,000 and assets about $5,000.

MAX KRONSTADT, jobber in jewelry, at 71 Nassau Street, has assigned to Louis Berger.

ELECTRIC PHOTO AND NOVELTY CO., INC., manufacturer of electric photos and dealer in jewelry novelties, at 549 Eighth Avenue, has assigned to Saul H. Immergluck.

JOHN T. BAUER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John T. Bauer, butcher and provision dealer at 1,070 Third Avenue.

SAMUEL SILVER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Silver, grocer, of 24 Carmine Street. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $2,000.

SAMUEL LEVINE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Levine, installment dealer, at 71 East 100th Street. Liabilities are reported to be $4,000.

MYRTIE N. WHIPPLE of 300 West 109th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,641, and no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MALDEN, Mass.—Walter S. Douglas, salesman, 86 Wyoming Avenue; voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,479, of which $320 is secured and $10,157 is due to about seventy-five unsecured creditors. There are no assets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by ex-Mayor David S. Rose. He says that he owes $37,513.33 and has property worth $36,400. The largest liability is $11,658, borrowed from the First National Bank. Mr. Rose owns a residence at 4,104 Sheridan Road, Chicago, valued at $20,000, on which there are two mortgages, one for $14,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arenkay Amusement Co., Inc.; Eli Bee Contracting Co., Morris Rose, John J. Keit, Isaac Brown, Leo Wolins, and Irving Wolins—H. Young, $161.81.
Ackerman, Emanuel M.—B. Polishook, costs, $103.33.
Alexander, Arthur—J. J. Haleran, $632.36.
Arnheimer, Louis—I. Hess, costs, $108.70.
Auto Exchange and Equipment Co.—International Motor Co., $291.61.
Boyd, Evalyn—R. M. Silverman, $170.97.
Brazeau, Henry L.—S. R. Betts, $868.54.
Bermac Co., Inc.—B. Greeff et al., $157.79.
Boener, Louise—D. Coulter, $238.12.
Begen, Sadie M.—I. M. Pettus et al., costs, $161.85.
Bronx Sentinel Co.—City of New York, $106.09.
Bessie Ferro Silicon Co.—Same, $307.91.
Burek, George W.—F. Davis, $116.31.
Ball, Marcus D.—C. Arras, $321.14.
Business Women's Hotel Co., Inc.—E. West, $118.39.
Bigall, William and Theresa—L. Allmendinger, $161.92.
Coutant, Margaret B.—J. C. Mason, costs, $109.20.
Cohen, Abraham—A. Gronowitz et al., $105.42.
Campbell, A. Allen—F. Rittwagen, $104.31.
Censer, Bernard, and Julius Stark—Lowell Construction Co., $1,157.20.
Craeso, Salvatore—D. Branca et al., $111.91.
Cohn, Charles L.—A. P. Humann, $1,083.26.
Caulfield, Thomas—Empire State Liquor Co., $247.91.
Campbell, Judson D.—G. W. Bond, Jr., $343.96.
Dudley, John L., Jr., and John L. Dudley, Jr., Co.—Merchants' Bank of Passaic, $3,102.30.
Dibble, Gustavus—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., $134.75.
Estes, Elbridge W.—V. Lopez & Co., $296.28.
Elrod, Arthur N.—J. J. Dillon, $164.09.
Ellsworth, Oron M.—Mayer & Carpenter, $13,559.84.
Fish, Wm., Jr.—R. Webber et al., $502.31.
Fradus, Jacob—Gibney Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., $400.47.
Friedlander, Edward—N. Mansfield, $469.41.
Fairhaven Water Co.—City Investing Co. et al., $391.90.
Geissenhaimer, Charles—A. Heath, $306.91.
Gross, Nettie, and Harry Katz—People, &c., $300.
Glanz, Simon, Abraham L. Kass, and Hyman Jacobs—Security Bank of N. Y., $218.70.
Goldner, Herman—City of N. Y., $133.82.
Havemeyer, Horace L., Henry O., Frederick E., and Theodore A.—W. Melton, costs, $101.57.
Heller, Isaac—Wisner Mfg. Co., $246.28.
Helper, Hyman—B. London et al., $301.91.
Hoag, Catherine A.—Norman Realty Co., $378.57.
Hildenbrand, Charles—J. G. Grauer et al., $224.41.
Henderson, Elizabeth—Empire Trust Co., $1,742.24.
Howard, Price S.—G. S. Daso, $120.91.
J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.—M. Levitt, costs, $115.40.
Jaeger, Wm. C., and Bonaventura Bonanno—H. Fletcher et al., $189.41.
John Mark's Laundry Co., Inc.—Triumph Mfg. Co., $159.15.
Kahler, Amelia—W. R. Wilder et al., $138.16.
Leopold, Gassner, Inc.—C. L. Williams, $2,104.82.
Lynch, John F.—Rudolph & West Co., $1,052.68.
Moore, Robert E.—People, &c., $2,000.
Mulvany, Edw. P. S., Margaret R., Mara K., Helen C., Irene, Luke, and Madeline R.—City Real Estate Co., $1,661.10.
Same—F. Bertuch, $2,164.48.
MacNamara Feature Film Co., Inc.—U. S. Printing & Lithographing Co., $349.67.
North American Audit Co.—City of N. Y., $129.31.
O'Connell, Nellie—J. M. Schoble, $150.
N. Y. Railways Co.—L. Roditzky, $100.
Nixon, Lewis, and Sallie Wood Nixon—Stapleton National Bank, $2,711.61.
Odze, Joel—J. Wasserstrom, $128.46.
"Powell's"—D. P. Rudd, $9,728.96.
Peekskill Coal Co.—M. J. Derby, $205.16.
Patterson, Harold D.—Monroe & Dalton, $116.39.
Pareti, Peter L.—Aetna Marble Co., $184.79.
Parker, John A.—McGibbon & Co., $2,818.07.
Pearse, Edw. H.—E. S. Manee et al., $278.05.
Pederson, Paul F.—Hewitt Motor Co., $266.05.
Rappolt, Herman A.—R. J. Lynch, $1,089.54.
Rosenbaum, Benjamin—M. Isaac, $106.53.
Richtmyer, Sylvester L., and Nellie D.—C. Stoll, $1,023.46.
Rosenbloom, Joe—M. Shmolovitz, $26.31.
Sloane, Jeffrey, and Sidney Stern—B. Horn, $116.83.
Stock, William—Corning & Co., $190.22.
Schwarz, Joseph—Stewart Distilling Co., $151.38.
Stuurman, Anna B. C.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $160.32.
Stone, Stephen—J. Constantine et al., $120.01.
Same—D. B. Dolfin et al., $120.01.
Sultzer, Mortimer—R. Webber et al., $503.32.
Sullivan, Michael—S. Menken, Inc., $292.58.
Spink, George—M. Cecil, $117.42.
Silverman, Samuel T., and Frank—Century Bank of the City of N. Y., $608.65.
Union Square Lunch, Inc.—Modern Tile and Marble Co., Inc., $119.41.
Wasserman, Alex.—A. L. Kass, $216.15.
Werba, Luescher Opera Co., Inc.—D. Bisphan, $376.11.
Wray, Albert A.—B. Worden, $322.91.
Ward Baking Co.—F. Curzio, $157.50.
Woodward, Eleanor L.—Martinson Estate Co., $336.64.
Wright, Willard T.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $40.43.
Wilbour, Wm. F.—Bean Site Co., $118.51.

In Bronx County.

Crossley, Wilbur—A. F. Paulsen, $21.76.
Cohen, Becky—City of N. Y., $57.
Ebling Realty Co.—City of N. Y., $57.
Feldman, Morris—S. Steiger, $274.65.
Lemlen, Anton—Phenix Cheese Co., $17.20.
Metzger, Charles and Catherine—A. Friedberg, $114.67.
Maerdian, Frank—P. Storminger, $46.67.
Martin Tully Construction Co.—T. R. Thorn, $36.92.
Rosen, Benjamin—J. C. Titus, $1,214.14.
Rosenhauer, Annie—Robitsek & Bro., Inc., $41.12.
Smith, Ellen M. Duncan—B. S. Deutsch, $105.12.
Signell, John V.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $24.82.
Scheimen, Oscar—L. Markowitz et al., $82.04.
Shankman, Louis—Gordon Press, Inc., $27.72.
Tanzer, Albert—I. S. Springer, $49.72.
White, Edward H.—Weber Supply Co., Inc., $90.85.
173d Street Improvement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., $262.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Phillips, Cyrus W.—B. M. L. Bates et al., Nov. 16, 1914, $174.95.
Grove Straw Hat Mfg. Co.—H. R. Paige, April 21, 1915, (vacated,) $5,504.64.
Garfield & Proctor Coal Co.—Brothers Valley Coal Co., April 19, 1915, $925.12.
Heinsheimer, Norbert—A. H. Meyer, April 28, 1915, $180.15.
Hoyt, Arthur S.—Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago, April 21, 1915, $2,147.07.
Pakas, Victor—Reliance Building, Inc., Sept. 29, 1913, $390.
Lubetkin, Abraham and Philip—M. Breiner, March 17, 1915, $774.48.
Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.—N. L. McCready, April 22, 1915, $118.36.
Same—Same, May 2, 1912, $4,301.
Same—Same, March 11, 1913, $100.73.
McNulty Brothers—M. Campbell, April 28, 1915, $134.15.
Same—D. Jennings, March 29, 1915, $5,261.28.

In Bronx County.

Collins, Mamie R.—Bank of Washington Heights, Feb. 5, 1914, $239.31.
Schonfeld, Oscar E. T.—W. H. Meyer, April 3, 1915, $49.41.

Russia Buying Merino Wool.

LONDON, May 11.—There were only 8,680 bales brought forward at the wool auction sales today. Congestion at the docks and warehouses was responsible for the small offerings. The demand was good and prices were steady. Russia took many lots of Queensland scoured merinos and paid 2s 3½d for the best grades.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Schaul; P. D. Schaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Kierst, housefurnishing goods; 60 5th Av.
AUSTIN—McKean-Eilers Co.; H. McKean, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
AUSTIN, Texas—McKean-Eilers Co.; L. Davis, dry goods, furn. goods, women's waists; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—D. D. Sollenberger & Co.; D. D. Sollenberger, dry goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 31 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. Hurwitz & Co.; L. Hurwitz, children's dresses; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—S. Kirson & Co.; S. Kirson, clothing; Grand.
BALTIMORE—L. Cohen, tailor; B'way Central.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; F. A. McLaughlin, shoes; 18 W. 35th.
BANGOR—J. F. Gerrity & Co.; J. F. Gerrity, furniture, carpets; Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; W. B. Kay, merchandise manager, men's, boys' clothing, carpets, upholstery goods, toys, sporting goods; Miss Finn, jobs suits, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Chesleigh, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss A. Leary, infants', children's wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Hallparn's; Miss S. C. Belorance, ladies' wear; Martinique.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss N. Thurlow, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—The Enterprise Cloak Co.; W. Wolbarst, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BOSTON—J. Levy, furnishing goods; St. Denis.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss E. F. Nolan, veilings; Miss K. J. Sutton, buttons; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—L. Lyman & Co.; Miss Lyman, flowers, feathers; 15 E. 33d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, Miss Grant, costumes; T. O'Donnell, Miss Hurtibes, tailored suits; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; G. H. Guest, housefurn. goods; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; Mr. Rogers, rugs; Mr. Ruggles, children's hosiery; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; Miss Bettman, misses', children's coats; Mrs. C. E. Henry, waists; Miss Blackden, dresses; Miss J. Walsh, skirts; Miss M. Walsh, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. G. S. Matthews, waists; Mrs. Thurlow, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—E. Levy; cotton goods, remnants; B'way Central.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Webb, cotton dresses; Miss Kaleski, neckwear; Mr. Biederman, misses' suits; 110 W. 32d.
BRATTLEBORO—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ready-to-wear, dry goods, hosiery, underwear; Park Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith, Murray Co.; E. M. Lamson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, jewelry; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given, jobs coats, suits, skirts, silks, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 18 W. 35th.
CHARLESTON—Abney-Barnes Co.; J. S. Dana, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, carpets; 75 Leonard St.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. C. Ross, bath robes, house coats; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Theodore Ascher Co.; J. L. Strauss, hats; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. Isba, waists, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—L. Mandel, clothing; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. E. Gill, gloves; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; Mr. Dicker and Mr. Rosenthal, ladies', misses' Fall skirts; 182 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; M. Brodkorb, gen'l mdse., ready-to-wear, furn. goods; Room 425, 467 Broadway.
CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio—B. Friedman, fancy goods, cloaks, millinery, &c.; Albert.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. Manning, misses', juniors' wear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Lee & Co.; Mr. Strauss, ladies' Fall coats, suits; 1,261 B'way.
CLEVELAND—L. Specht, mfrs. trousers, overalls, shirts; B'way Central.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; O. F. Webber, general mdse.; 50 Union Square.
EAST STROUDSBURG—Raub & Lauterman; J. H. Lauterman, furniture, &c.; Herald Square.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. L. Streuber, laces; 1,270 Broadway; York.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. E. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets, toilet articles; 2 Walker.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods, carpets, general merchandise; 320 Church; Murray Hill.
HOUSTON—Flaxman Dry Goods & Notion Co.; T. Flaxman, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard St.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists; 149 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; F. E. Ganun, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, women's ready to wear; 72 Leonard.
LANCASTER—M. Lurio & Brother; M. Lurio, dry goods; Grand.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, ready to wear; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, merchandise manager; 75 Sprin St.
LITTLE ROCK—Wilson Dry Goods Co.; W. W. Wilson, dry goods, &c.; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Kolner & Samuels; E. L. Woods, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Merc. Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 353 4th Av.
MILTON—Seidel-Spangler Store Co.; F. A. Seidel, dry goods, notions, millinery, general mdse.; Marlborough.
MINNEAPOLIS—Pearce Cloak House; H. Pearce, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts; York.
NEW BEDFORD—Sterger-Dudgeon Co.; J. A. Dauphinais, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d; Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport and Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; H. M. Shartenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 320 Church.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Evans; Mr. Schulman and Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Avenue.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, women's suits, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. Bulkey, upholstery, carpets; 75 Spring; Continental.
NORWICH—Schwartz Bros.; A. Schwartz, furniture, carpets, draperies; Webster.
OMAHA—M. Orkin, general mdse.; Grand.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokley & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Weber & Co.; S. Weber, carpets, furniture; Marlborough.
PHILADELPHIA—Harnick & Block; I. Block, mfrs. waists; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Maxwell & Polin; W. J. Maxwell, mfrs. waists, dresses; St. Denis.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Newman, furniture, &c.; Albert.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. C. Moffatt, hosiery, leather goods; trunks; 1,621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss M. Whelan, cloaks, suits; Miss E. McBride, waists; 432 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, bargain, basement; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss L. M. Gordon, art needlework; 37 West 26th; Imperial.
PITTSFIELD—Standard Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss C. Johnston, manager and general buyer; Imperial.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, wash dresses, millinery; 353 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE—Refowich Bros.; M. Refowich, clothing, men's furnishing goods; St. Denis.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; J. B. Chenette, dress goods; 220 5th Av.
READING—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, men's, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
READING—Lord & Gage; M. Kahn, women's hosiery, knit underwear, men's, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, children's wear; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Burke-Fitzsimmons-Hone Co.; Miss A. G. Scheyer, gloves; 220 5th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—C. V. Weise Co.; C. V. Weise, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
SCHENECTADY—Standard Furniture Co.; J. Lipet, carpets, furniture; Wallick.
SEATTLE—Wittmer Lace Co.; Miss A. Hahn, laces, &c.; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD—Smith & Murray; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery, men's underwear, knit goods; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; Miss G. Wren, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—S. A. Rider Co.; Mr. Reimberg, novelties, leather goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss N. E. Bemis, children's wear; Breslin.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. A. Tea, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.
TORONTO—E. A. Kantel; fancy goods; Park Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, cloaks, suits; 39 West 32d.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; J. O. Mogue, rugs, bedding; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Lansburg Bros.; G. A. McCathron, silks; G. W. Torall, white, wash dresses; R. 1,109, Century Building.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; I. E. Fronani, china, glass, crockery; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons Co.; Miss H. C. Shute; corsets, muslin underwear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, Penn.—C. S. Smith; clothing, &c.; Grand.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. H. Briggs, ready-to-wear, furs; F. E. Harris, dry goods; 75 Spring St.
WORCESTER—John C. MacInnes Co.; A. J. Moir, ribbons, laces, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. S. Marsden, men's clothing; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. J. McCabe, domestics, linens; 2 Walker St., York.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; O. D. Sheets, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Charles Onesime Robitaille, plaintiff, against Alice Jennie Robitaille, wife of plaintiff; Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Robitaille, deceased; Omer Robitaille and Rose Anna de Varennes Robitaille, his wife; Charles A. Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille and Rosalie Marois Robitaille, his wife; Honore Robitaille and Philomene Robitaille, his wife; Louis Robitaille, Zoe Droiet, Elzear Robitaille and Josephine Robitaille, his wife; Joseph Robitaille and Marie Hamel Robitaille, his wife; Napoleon Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille and Angelina Gilbert Robitaille, his wife; Phileas Robitaille and Mary Fiset Robitaille, his wife; Francis Robitaille and Marie-Louise Deslauriers Robitaille, his wife; Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, widow of Elzear Robitaille, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Elzear Robitaille, deceased; Paul Henri Robitaille, Alphonse Robitaille, Maurice Robitaille, Leonidas Robitaille, and Charles Emile Robitaille, Adelard Robitaille and Josephine Pouliot Robitaille, his wife, Marie Gauvin, Diana Leclerc, Anna Savard, Delia Carpentier, Antonia Langlois, Dulcina Robitaille, Louis Gauvin and Elisa L. Gauvin, his wife; Joseph Gauvin and Ann Gauvin, wife of Joseph Gauvin, the name "Ann Gauvin" being fictitious, it being unknown whether Joseph Gauvin has a wife living; and if the said Joseph Gauvin be dead, his heirs at law, devisees, executors, administrators, creditors, lienors, grantees and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, grantees and successors, all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff; and Cordelia Jobin, Joseph Beaumont, Marie Louise Verret, Alexander Verret, Emile Verret, Yvonne Martel, Joseph P. Casey, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels and credits of Onesime Robitaille, deceased; Wilfrid A. Handfield, as commissioner to remove the seals from the goods, chattels and credits of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and to all other unknown heirs and next of kin of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and devisees, if any, and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, creditors, lienors, grantees and successors in interest and their respective husbands, wives or widows, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Institute of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, and The People of the State of New York, defendants.—Fifth Supplemental Summons.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the third amended and supplemental complaint and the fourth and fifth supplemental complaints in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in said fifth supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, February 13, 1915.

HERBERT McKENNIS, Attorney for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants:

Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, as executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Robitaille, deceased; Omer Robitaille, Rose Anna de Varennes Robitaille, Charles A. Robitaille, Rosalie Marois Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille, Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, as executrix of the last will and testament of Elzear Robitaille, deceased; and if Joseph Gauvin be dead, his heirs at law, devisees, executors, administrators, creditors, lienors, grantees and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, grantees and successors, all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other unknown heirs and next of kin of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and devisees, if any, and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, creditors, lienors, grantees and successors in interest and their respective husbands, wives or widows, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing fifth supplemental summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Nathan Bijur, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1915, and filed with the third amended and supplemental complaint, the fourth supplemental complaint and the fifth supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 1st day of April, 1915; said third amended and supplemental complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York aforesaid on May 18, 1914; said fourth supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on November 13, 1914, and said fifth supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on March 2, 1915.

The object of said action is for a partition or sale of real estate situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, which said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue; and running thence northerly, parallel with said Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning. Be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1915.

HERBERT McKENNIS, Attorney for Plaintiff,

Office and P. O. address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rebound on Traders' Interpretation of the President's Speech.

The ground which the stock market lost on Monday it regained yesterday on half the volume of the previous day's transactions. The list had to be scanned closely to find stocks which did not participate in the advance. Monday's selling seems to have included a good deal of short selling and yesterday's advance to have been accelerated by a hasty retreat by some of those who took a bear position the previous day. The forward movement, though, was so general and so vigorous, being renewed shortly before the close after a long lull in the trading, that it was plainly indicated that trading sentiment as a whole after the depression of Monday had swung strongly in favor of renewed buying.

The motive of yesterday's rise was nowise in doubt. On all hands one heard that the President's speech at Philadelphia meant that there would be no war with Germany. Mr. Wilson did not name Germany nor the Lusitania and he himself said yesterday that his utterances at Philadelphia were to be accepted generally and not to be applied specifically to the existing situation, but Wall Street, or that part of it which was active in the stock market yesterday, chose to interpret the President's utterances as meaning that no breach with Germany will occur over the sinking of the Lusitania. In their attitude yesterday traders were plainly unmindful of the larger questions at issue in the situation to which the sinking of the Lusitania has given rise, or more strictly speaking, has served to accentuate, for it is plain that the sinking of that vessel is but one of the deeds which have created the sentiment which exists in this country today.

It is probably true that yesterday's market was a Wall Street made market to a much larger extent than that was true of the movement which during April was carrying prices forward so impetuously. The two markets at least had this in common, that they chose to put aside consideration of the uncertainties of the situation. Yet it is plain that these have been increased instead of diminished by the events of recent days. Had it appeared in yesterday's news that the representations which this country has to make to Germany would be acceded to and that all danger had passed of our being obliged to take measures of war, or measures likely to lead to war, there would have been much more solid foundation for the day's sharp rise in prices. No such conclusion, however, could fairly be drawn from the general statements made by Mr. Wilson and there was no other basis for the conclusion to which the Stock Exchange jumped yesterday.

The fact of the matter was that nothing had yet been done by our Government, and so long as Washington is silent uncertainty must exist as to the exact steps which the United States will take in the emergency which confronts the country. The market assumed rather too much, but count has to be taken of the fact that in the stock market violent movements in one direction are apt to beget violent movements in the other. Thus a partial explanation of yesterday's rise is found in the mere fact that the previous day there had been a heavy and abrupt decline. The comment was heard in the financial district that a more reserved market would more accurately have reflected the general state of sentiment, and that no doubt was a fair view.

There was some good news, but the market did not relate its advance to that. Announcement was made early in the day that the last of the $65,000,000 of Pennsylvania bonds had been covered by the public subscriptions. The sale of these in the course of three business days after they were publicly offered is a notable achievement if considered in the light of the fact that these were days of great and unusual uncertainty. The monthly statement of the American Railway Association showed a decrease of over 37,000, or more than 11 per cent., in the number of idle freight cars during April. During that month last year there was an increase of close to 90,000, or 64 per cent., a contrast which serves as a reminder that business was then in a period of decline, while it is now in a period of recovery. The weekly export preliminary figures showing an export balance of $20,555,000 confirmed the continuance of a trade movement which is adding substantially at an unusual rate to our already extraordinarily large credit balance in this year's trade.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.01	71.14	71.88	+1.49
Industrials	64.60	62.94	64.09	+2.63

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	−.32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	−1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+.27
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	−1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+.55
May 7	70.87	68.43	68.04	−2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	−.44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	−1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
May to date	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.98
May, 1914	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25 May 26	69.45 May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17 May 2	80.08 May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.98
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	550	560	545	555
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	222	228
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	38	40
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	50	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Galena S. Oil com	153	157	153	157
Illinois Pipe Line	130	132	123	125
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	9⅝	8½	8¾
National Transit	30	31	29	30
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	137	139	132	134
Penn.-Mexican Fuel	58	63	59	64
Pierce Oil	12	12½	11¾	12¼
Pierce Oil conv. 6s,'24	78	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	320	325	298	302
Prairie Pipe Line	130	132	126	128
Solar Refining	230	240	225	230
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	203	208
South Penn. Oil	280	283	268	273
S. W. Penn. P. L.	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	290	293	282	285
Stand. Oil of Ind.	418	422	405	410
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky.	240	250	235	240
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	325	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	400	403	393	396
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	185	187	181	183
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	423	428
Swan & Finch	117	123	117	123
Union Tank	79	81	78	80
Vacuum Oil	203	207	195	200
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frank M. Tait, President of the Dayton Power & Light Co., denied yesterday in a statement issued through the Estate of Anthony N. Brady, a report that a holding company was being formed in Dayton, Ohio, to take over all the utilities of that city, including those of the Dayton Power & Light Co.

Stockholders of the Delaware & Hudson, at the annual meeting yesterday, re-elected the Directors and approved the annual report of the company.

Morgan Van Woort, formerly with Didrichsen & Co., has opened offices at 52 Broadway for the transaction of a general business in investment securities.

The $11,781,000 State of Tennessee refunding loan 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. serial bonds are being offered on a 4.30 per cent. basis by a syndicate composed of Redmond & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., White, Weld

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	574,181
Same day last year	117,635
Year to date	45,457,873
Same period last year	31,718,722
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.98 +2.06
Same day last year	68.31 + .07

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34¾	34⅞	11,250	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	34¾	32½	34½	+3¼
14¾	15	2,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	14⅝	15	14½	14¾	+⅞
42	45	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	45	45	45	45	+1½
67⅞	68	33,600	Amal. Copper	67	68⅛	66	67⅞	+3⅞
52¼	54	300	Am. Agricultural	53	53	52½	53	+1¼
91½	93½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	−½
45	45½	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	42½	45½	42½	45	+3¾
34½	34⅝	19,050	Am. Can	34	34¾	33¾	34⅝	+3
96⅝	97	700	Am. Can pf.	96⅝	96½	96	96½	+1⅛
51⅞	52	1,850	Am. Car & Fdy.	50⅝	52⅜	50½	51⅞	+3
114⅝	116	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	−⅞
45⅝	46	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	44	46½	44	46	+2
80	93	100	Am. Express	85	85	85	85	+12
30½	31	900	Am. Hide & L. pf.	29¾	31	29½	30½	+3
31	31¼	3,800	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31½	30½	31¼	+1⅝
10½	11	100	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	+1
45½	45¾	4,800	Am. Locomotive	44¼	45⅝	44¼	45⅝	+2⅝
45½	45⅝	60	Do. odd lots	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	..
..	..	100	Am. Loco. pf.	97	97	97	97	+1½
67¼	67½	5,200	Am. Sm. & Ref'g	67	67¼	65½	67¼	+3⅛
106	108	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109	106	106	+2½
60	63	10	Am. Teleg. & Cable	62	62	62	62	..
119⅝	120	910	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119	119¾	119	119	+⅛
228	234	310	Am. Tobacco	233	235	230	230	+3
107½	108	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+¾
28	29	100	Am. Woolen	28	28	28	28	+2
84½	88	100	Am. Woolen pf.	84	84	84	84	+1
32¼	32½	14,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	32¼	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1½
100⅝	100⅞	4,900	At., Top. & S. Fe	99⅝	100⅞	99⅝	100⅞	+2⅛
99	99½	300	At., T. & S. Fe. pf.	100	100	100	100	+½
46¼	46⅞	2,000	Baldwin Loco.	47	47½	45	46⅛	+3⅛
72½	73	41,000	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	73	71⅜	73	+2⅛
69½	70	300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	+1
⅞	1	800	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
137½	137½	9,900	Bethlehem Steel	135	139	135	136⅞	+4
87¾	88	1,500	B'klyn Rapid Tran.	87¼	88⅛	87¼	88⅛	+2⅛
62⅛	62⅞	5,550	Butte & Superior	58½	62⅞	58½	62⅞	+6⅞
16	16⅛	650	Calif. Petroleum	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16	+1
158⅞	159⅛	4,400	Canadian Pacific	159	159¼	157¼	159	+2⅜
36⅞	37	3,300	Cent. Leather Co.	36	37	35¾	37	+2⅞
102	102½	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	..
43¼	44	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	43¾	43	43¾	+2
29½	29¾	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30	30	28¾	29	+½
91	91¾	3,800	Chi., M. & St. Paul	90½	91¾	89¾	91¼	+2½
124½	128½	200	C., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125	124⅝	124⅝	−¼
126	127	300	Chi. & Northw'n	126	126¼	126	126¼	+¾
25	25⅛	16,050	Chi., R. Isl. & Pac.	24¼	25⅛	24	25⅛	+1
44⅝	44½	7,100	Chino Copper	43⅛	44⅝	43	44⅝	+2⅛
31	34	200	Cl., Cin., C. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	−½
100	103	100	Cluett, P. & Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+1
26½	27¼	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	26½	27¼	26¼	27	+1¼
127	127½	1,500	Cons. Gas	127¼	127¼	126¼	127	+2⅛
60	60½	300	Continental Can	60¼	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	+1⅜
94½	97	100	Continental Can pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+1
13⅛	13¾	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref'g	13	13⅛	12¾	13	+⅞
23	23⅞	6,500	Crucible Steel	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+2⅞
114½	115	20	Detroit Edison Co.	115	115	115	115	..
12¾	13	1,000	Distillers Securities	12½	12½	12½	12½	+¾
6½	8½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
25⅝	26	10,800	Erie	25½	25⅞	25	25⅞	+1½
40⅜	40⅝	2,900	Erie 1st pf.	38⅞	40½	38⅞	40½	+2
151½	152⅜	2,050	General Electric	150⅝	152	150	151½	+2⅜
136⅝	136⅞	1,500	General Motors	135	136⅞	135	136⅞	+2
98	100	320	General Motors pf.	97	98	97	98	..
44½	45	3,100	Goodrich, (B.F.,) Co.	45	45	44	45	+3⅛
117½	117¾	1,900	Great Northern pf.	116½	117½	116½	117½	+1¼
33	33½	3,100	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	31¼	33½	31¼	33	+2½
57¾	58	2,800	Guggenheim Explor.	56⅝	58	56⅝	57⅞	+2⅝
29⅞	30	8,392	Inspiration Copper	28½	29⅞	28½	29⅞	+2⅝
21⅜	21½	20,800	Inter.-M. v. tr. ctfs	20	21½	19⅞	21⅛	+2⅜
70⅞	71	4,450	Inter.-Met. pf.	69	71¼	69	70⅞	+3⅞
9½	9⅞	400	Int. Paper	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+¾
38	39	200	Int. Paper pf.	39	39	39	39	+1
5⅞	6	300	Int. Steam Pump	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+1
27⅝	27⅞	2,600	Kansas City South	27½	27⅞	27	27⅞	+1⅛
101½	102	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	+¼
140	140½	1,300	Lehigh Valley	140	140¼	139½	140	+2⅛
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	−1⅜
43½	44	8,000	Maxwell Motors	44⅜	46⅜	42	44	+⅞
85	88	6,700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	81¼	86⅜	81¼	85½	+5
37¼	38	9,200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	37½	40⅜	36	37½	+1
42½	44⅜	300	May Dept. Stores	44⅜	44⅞	44	44	+2
75⅜	75¾	13,700	Mexican Petroleum	72½	75⅜	72½	75⅜	+4⅜
24½	24⅝	2,000	Miami Copper	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+1⅞
116	117	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115	117	115	117	..
123	130	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	125	125	125	−7
13	13¼	1,650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13¼	13	13¼	+¾
31	32	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31	31	31	31	+½
14	14¼	1,700	Missouri Pacific	13½	14	13¼	14	+1
48	49	500	Montana Power	48	48½	48	48½	+1
120½	122	100	Nat. Biscuit pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1
120½	122	100	do., s 20 f.	118½	118½	118½	118½	..
104½	105	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	105	105	105	105	−½
104½	105	10	do., odd lot	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
59⅞	60⅛	3,500	Nat. Lead Co.	60	60½	59	60½	+5¼
16	16½	520	Nat. Enameling	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+1⅞
14¼	14⅜	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+⅝
84	84¼	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	83	84¼	82⅞	84¼	+6¼
85⅝	86	1,900	N. Y. Central	85¼	85⅞	85	85⅝	+2
34	35	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	−1
65	65½	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	65	63⅝	65	+2⅝
29	29⅜	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28⅜	29½	28	29½	+1⅞
102	103	100	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	+1
74½	75½	300	North American	74½	74½	74½	74½	+⅛
105½	106¼	2,500	Northern Pacific	105⅜	106	105	106	+2¼
3	3⅜	200	Ontario Mining	3	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
21½	23	300	Pacific Mail	20	21½	20	21½	+1⅜
30	31¾	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30	30	30	30	−1¼
90	94	100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf.	91	91	91	91	+½
90	94	10	do., odd lot	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
106½	106⅝	1,200	Penn. R. R.	106½	106⅝	106¼	106½	+⅝
115½	117	600	People's Gas, Chi.	115½	115⅝	115	115½	+1½
20⅛	20⅜	600	Pittsburgh Coal	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+1⅜
89	91	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	+1⅞
44½	45	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	45	45½	43¼	44¼	+2
95	98	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	97	97	97	97	−2⅛
106	108½	200	Public Service N. J.	105	105	105	105	−3½
153⅞	157	100	Pullman Co.	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	+1⅞
½	⅝	200	Quicksilver	½	½	½	½	−⅛
29½	30¼	800	Railway Steel Sp.	29	30¼	29	29½	+2
22⅞	23	7,950	Ray Con. Copper	22½	23⅛	22¼	22⅞	+1
144	144¼	24,900	Reading	144¼	146	143¾	144¼	+2⅛
26⅜	26½	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	25¼	26½	25⅛	26¼	+1½
84	84½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	+1½
⅝	¾	300	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
⅝	¾	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	−¼
5½	5⅞	2,300	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5⅜	5⅞	5½	5½	+½
13½	14	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	14⅜	14⅜	13	14	+1⅛
5	5¼	200	St. Louis & San F.	5	5	5	5	+½
4	5	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5	5	5	5	−1
16	16½	100	St. Louis Southw.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
14	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅝
35	35½	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	35½	35½	35	35	+½
135⅝	136⅛	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	135⅛	135¼	135⅛	135¼	+⅛
124¼	125⅛	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	+½
33	38	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	33	33	33	33	−2
88⅝	88¾	10,600	Southern Pacific	88⅛	89	87¼	88¾	+1⅞
17⅛	17⅜	1,300	Southern Railway	17	17¼	16¾	17¼	+⅝
53⅝	55	100	So. Railway pf.	53	53	53	53	+1
66⅛	66¾	5,400	Studebaker Co	66	67½	65⅝	66⅝	+3⅜
98	100½	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	−1
98	100½	100	do., s 20 f.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	..
31¼	31⅜	1,300	Tennessee Copper	31⅜	31¾	31½	31½	+1
16	16½	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
127	129	800	Texas Co.	127	127	126	126	+1
50⅜	50⅞	5,825	Third Avenue	50	51	49	50⅜	+1¾
5½	6½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
5⅜	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
125½	125⅝	32,500	Union Pacific	125½	126⅜	124⅜	125⅝	+2⅛
81½	82	700	Union Pacific pf.	81⅜	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	+1⅜
17	19	800	United Rys. Inv.	16	17	16	17	+2
32¼	33½	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32	33	32	32¼	+3¼
64	68½	100	U. S. Express	65	65	65	65	+1
62	62¼	5,300	U. S. Rubber	61¼	62¾	60	62¼	+1⅛
106	107	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¼
106	107	70	do., odd lot	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..
53⅝	53⅞	83,000	U. S. Steel	53⅛	54¼	52⅞	53⅝	+3⅛
106¼	108	800	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅛	106½	106	106¼	+1¼
64⅝	64¾	27,600	Utah Copper	63	65	63	64⅝	+2⅞
30¾	31	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+2½
40	42	100	Va. Iron Coal & C.	42	42	42	42	+3
¾	1	100	Wabash	1	1	1	1	+¼
1¾	1⅞	300	Wabash pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
66½	67	525	Western Union Tel.	66½	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+1¼
88	88¼	34,900	Westingh. E. & M.	88	89½	87¼	88	+4½
8	12	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	9	9	9	9	−3
117½	118¼	600	Willys-Overland	116	117½	115½	117½	+2⅝
101	103	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	101⅛	101½	101¼	101½	+½

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money Plentiful—Discounts Not Affected by Influx of Gold.

LONDON, May 11.—Money was plentiful today. Discounts were not affected by the influx of gold yesterday, as Treasury bills are issued daily to maintain the rates.

The stock market was quiet and steady. A few investment bargains were reported, but war loans, Japanese bonds, Colonial stocks, and mining and oil shares barely moved.

American securities moved irregularly. Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel were supported in the afternoon, while the others were neglected and easy. The closing was uncertain.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May. 10.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$515,531	$4,901,916	$179,193,452
Int. rev., ord.	1,176,821	8,126,273	278,838,070
Corpn. & inc.	89,208	686,909	14,003,802
Miscellaneous	112,738	1,848,020	59,404,888
Total rec'ts.	$1,894,299	$15,563,120	$531,440,214
Expenditures	2,322,111	17,752,900	635,840,546
Deficit	427,811	2,189,780	104,400,332

U. S. Reduction Troubles.

The United States Reduction and Refining Company yesterday sent a notice to bondholders advising them against depositing their bonds with a protective committee, recently formed. The company alleges that the receivership was procured by the old management after the property of the Reduction Company had been rendered of little value by an agreement with a competing concern not to engage in business. The newly elected officers are now conducting an investigation in

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102¾
American Light & Traction	320	324
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	65	68
Cities Service	47	49
Cities Service pf.	56	59
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	56	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58½	61
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	78½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30	33
Northern States Power pf.	85	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	77
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	32
United Light & Rys.	48	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71½	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70½	73
Utah Securities	15	16½
Western Power	14½	17
Western Power pf.	56	58½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Fighting Bull Market.

Brokers yesterday were of the opinion that the sharp upturn in prices demonstrated conclusively that the bull market, which was interrupted so rudely by the sinking of the Lusitania, had not completed its course. Just as soon as President Wilson made his speech through which ran an assurance that the United States was not to plunge into war, prices recovered a large part of their losses. It has been an ideal market for the speculator who cries for action. A trader who is light on his feet can ride up and down with the war issues and close out every afternoon with a big balance on the right side. Looking back over a few days' transactions, it is hard to see how any one close to the market, as the traders are, could avoid making profits. As a matter of fact, the experienced broker thinks along the same lines as the man in the street, and as a rule expects a bear market to go lower or a bull movement to climb higher. It was the ticker's judgment yesterday that the Lusitania tragedy was not going to result in war for the United States, and the upward movement which had been halted took fresh breath and started in to regain lost ground.

Reserve Banks' Central Fund.

The announcement from Washington yesterday regarding the establishment on May 24 of the proposed central gold fund for the settlement of differences among the twelve regional banks set forth that the fund would consist of $12,000,000, to be made up of contributions of $1,000,000 each from the reserve banks. As a matter of fact, according to local member banks, the fund will be approximately $25,000,000, as stated in the early stories of the new plan. The other $13,000,000 will consist of payments to be made by the debtor banks of the sums owed other banks. The New York institution has had a credit to its balance of from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000 in its dealings with the other reserve banks, and it is said that, had the new fund been established when the plan was taken up for discussion, the debtor banks would have paid in enough in addition to their $1,000,000 assessment to make the central fund $25,000,000. It is expected that the movement of money from one part of the country to another will in time right itself, so that, while title to the money at Washington will shift from one creditor bank to another, it will not be necessary to ship money to settle differences. If the plan that has been discussed works out, daily settlements will in time succeed the weekly settlements soon to be inaugurated.

Municipals Recover Quickly.

The shock the security markets experienced on Monday was reflected in quotations for municipal bonds, and the improvement in sentiment was displayed in a quick turn of bid prices. New York City 4¼s, which sold before the Lusitania was sunk at 100½ were quoted 99½ bid on Monday afternoon and at 99¾ bid yesterday afternoon. They were offered at 100 both days, and holders were said to be so reluctant to make concessions that the market came practically to a standstill after Monday's break on the Stock Exchange. City 4½s were quoted at 103¾ bid, offered at 104¼ Monday after selling before the disaster at 105½. Yesterday the bid was advanced to 104¼ and the offered price to 105.

Copper Market Reflections.

The copper market presents a good illustration of the way the Lusitania's destruction affected shippers of material for the armies. Instead of receding, as might have been the case if dealers had thought commerce was to be severely curtailed by submarines, sales were reported yesterday at better than 19 cents. Direct exports of the metal have of late displayed a tendency to decline, but it is said in the trade that domestic brass manufacturers for shell making purposes is increasing and this brass is destined to go to Europe. Evidently the loss of a round amount of brass sheets on the great steamship did not carry any inference to manufacturers that the same fate was due to befall other substantial shipments.

Many Short Sellers Stand Fast.

The precipitate buying in the first quarter hour of business made it appear as though the short-interest was of a single mind. It was to get a cover over their heads. Later events indicated, though, that a sizable part of the short selling forces was not so scared as it seemed from 10 to 10:15 o'clock. Brokers reported that a steady output of short sales had been placed beginning with initial rumors of the loss of the Lusitania and continuing to the close of business yesterday, of which a large part remained uncovered. The selling that occurred in the afternoon trading yesterday was very well received and prices were stable as trading drew to a close.

London Stock Exchange.

A report from London states that 511 members of the London Stock Exchange are not renewing their membership for another year. This represents about one-tenth of the total membership. A New York Stock Exchange member, commenting on the thinning ranks in the London Exchange, expressed the view that the $200 annual dues represented a hardship to the English brokers in these times of limited business.

Few Idle Cars.

On May 1 there were 37,467 fewer idle cars on the railroad lines of the United States and Canada than on April 1. The net surplus of idle cars on May 1 was 289,627. Each month, since the beginning of the year, there has been improvement in the railroad business, as shown by the data gathered by the American Railway Association. The surplus of 289,627 for May 1, however, is still 60,748 above the figures for May 1, 1914. The decrease reported by the railroads for the current month were principally in the Eastern and Central States. The Central Southern States and the whole of Canada, on the other hand, reported a greater number of idle box cars.

MAXWELL MOTORS DIVIDEND

Yesterday's Declaration Puts Stock on a 7 Per Cent. Annual Basis.

The Maxwell Motors Company yesterday declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and an additional dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 10. This declaration put the shares on a 7 per cent. annual basis and provided for the payment of a part of dividends in arrears. As dividends have been accumulating since January, 1913, about 15 per cent. is yet to be paid.

The company has outstanding $12,279,832 in 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred, $10,127,467 in 6 per cent. noncumulative second preferred, and $12,778,057 in common stock. Earnings have been reported large this year. In the fiscal year of 1914 the balance for first preferred stock dividends was slightly more than 12 per cent.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 11, 1915	$2,882,500
Same day last year	2,373,500
Year to date	307,965,700
Same period last year	293,518,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.81 + .13
Same day last year	87.36 ..

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 2s, coupon
500 ... 97½
3s, reg
19,000 ... 101
4s, coupon
2,000 ... 111½
City of Tokio 5s
5,000 ... 78
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
4,000 ... 75
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
10,000s20f ... 96½
10,000s30f ... 96½
N Y State 4½s
5,000 ... 109
N Y Canal 4s, 1961
1,000 ... 101
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954
1,000 ... 86⅝
4s, 1959
1,000 ... 97
4½s, 1960
1,000 ... 99⅞
4½s, 1964
1,000 ... 99⅞
66,000 ... 99⅞
4½s, May, 1917
1,000 ... 100½
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s
1,000 ... 131
Am Cot Oil 4½s
1,000 ... 100⅞
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ... 102½
Am Sm Secur 6s
33,000 ... 105
Am T & T col 4s
1,000 ... 88⅜
conv 4½s
9,000 ... 100
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
2,000 ... 93⅜
22,000 ... 94
15,000 ... 93⅞
12,000 ... 94⅛
conv 4s, 1960
10,000 ... 100⅛
5,000 ... 100⅞
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
5,000 ... 92⅛
2,000 ... 92
B & O pr lien 3½s
1,000 ... 91⅛
gold 4s
1,000 ... 89⅝
14,000 ... 89½
conv 4½s
30,000 ... 85¼
9,000 ... [illegible]
3,000 ... 86¼
10,000 ... 86
Beth Steel ext 5s
1,000 ... 100
3,000 ... 99⅞
2,000 ... 100
1st & ref 5s
14,000 ... 90½
11,000 ... 90⅝
500 ... 91
9,000 ... 90⅝
17,000 ... 91
500 ... 91
B R T gold 5s
6,000 ... 103
5s, 1918
1,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 99⅞
1,000 ... 99⅝
26,000 ... 99⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
1,000 ... 99⅞
C of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 ... 100½
Cent Leather 5s
2,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 98⅝
7,000 ... 99
3,000 ... 99⅛
C of N J gen 5s
2,000 ... 114⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ... 87½
7,000s20f ... 87⅛
10,000s30f ... 87⅛
5,000 ... 87⅛
5,000 ... 87⅜
5,000s20f ... 87⅜
10,000s30f ... 87⅜
20,000s30f ... 87⅜
6,000 ... 87⅜
5,000 ... 87⅛
C & O conv 4½s
1,000 ... 74⅝
2,000 ... 75
C, B & Q joint 4s
3,000 ... 96⅝
1,000 ... 96⅝
5,000 ... 96⅛
8,000 ... 96⅛
Ill Div 3½s
1,000 ... 83⅜
Ill Div 4s
1,000 ... 94¼
C & E Ill con 6s
5,000 ... 100
Chi Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 90¼
conv 4½s
40,000s20f ... 96¼
4,000 ... 96⅛
2,000 ... 96½
1,000 ... 96⅛
7,000 ... 96⅛
15,000s20f ... 96⅛
3,000 ... 96⅝
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
25,000 ... 102⅝
4,000 ... 103⅜
5,000 ... 103
72,000 ... 103⅛
refund 4½s
5,000 ... 91½
C, R I & Pac 6s
1,000 ... 102
gen 4s
5,000s30f ... 82
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
8,000 ... 64½
3,000 ... 65
5,000 ... 66
deb 5s
1,000 ... 51¼
1,000 ... 51¼
5,000 ... 51¼
4,000 ... 51
3,000 ... 51¼
20,000 ... 51¼
5,000 ... 52
15,000 ... 52½
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s
1,000 ... 100
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
2,000 ... 84
Con Gas conv 6s
1,000 ... 115
5,000 ... 115⅞
5,000 ... 116
4,000 ... 115⅞
10,000 ... 116
1,000 ... 115⅜
5,000 ... 115⅞
18,000 ... 116
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931
2,000 ... 96
Cumberld Tel 5s
1,000 ... 96¼
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
6,000 ... 48
Detroit Riv T 4½s
5,000 ... 90½
Det U Ry con 4½s
1,000 ... 74½
Dist Sec Corp 5s
9,000 ... 52
1,000 ... 51
Dul, M & N gen 5s
3,000 ... 101½
Du P de N P 4½s
1,000 ... 89
8,000 ... 89⅞
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000s20f ... 81
Pa col tr 4s
1,000 ... 86
1st gen 4s
2,000 ... 69⅞
cv 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 62¼
Series B
1,000 ... 66
1,000 ... 66½
1,000 ... 68
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000 ... 104
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
7,000 ... 103
Green Bay & Wn Deb Ctfs A
1,000 ... 72
Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000 ... 93½
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
10,000 ... 75⅛
500 ... 74
1,000 ... 75
adj income 5s
12,000 ... 26¼
500 ... 25½
5,000 ... 26
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 ... 82¼
Indiana Steel 5s
2,000 ... 99½
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
5,000 ... 121¾
5,000 ... 121⅞
5,000 ... 123
5,000 ... 123⅛
3,000 ... 124
5,000 ... 123⅝
conv 6s, 1922
5,000 ... 120½
15,000 ... 120½
5,000 ... 120½
2,000 ... 121
15,000 ... 122½
10,000 ... 122
10,000 ... 121⅞
3,000 ... 121⅛
5,000 ... 121⅞
5,000 ... 121⅞
1,000 ... 121⅞
6,000 ... 122
15,000 ... 123
500 ... 123⅛
14,000 ... 123
5,000 ... 123⅛
2,000 ... 123⅛
5,000 ... 123⅛
5,000 ... 123
5,000 ... 123½
Inter-Met 4½s
2,000 ... 77
4,000 ... 76⅞
1,000 ... 76½
22,000 ... 76⅞
25,000 ... 76⅞
42,000 ... 77
5,000 ... 77⅛
I R T 1st & ref 5s
4,000 ... 97⅞
6,000 ... 98
7,000 ... 98⅜
1,000 ... 98⅛
1,000 ... 98¼
1,000 ... 98⅜
11,000 ... 98¼
10,000 ... 98⅛
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000 ... 30½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
2,000 ... 70⅛
Kings Co El L & Pow conv 6s
10,000 ... 118½
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
2,000 ... 92
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100⅜
L E & Wn 1st 5s
9,000s20f ... 93
1,000 ... 93
Lake S & Mich So 4s, 1928
1,000 ... 93
Ligg & Myers 5s
1,000 ... 100⅞
Lou & N gold 5s
10,000s30f ... 106⅞
unified 4s
1,000 ... 94¼
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
6,000 ... 43¼
Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A
1,000 ... 104½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000 ... 76
2d 4s
1,000 ... 60
Mo Pacific 4s
5,000 ... 45⅝
2,000 ... 45
500 ... 44
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rcts, f p
30,000 ... 101⅜
1,000 ... 101⅛
20,000 ... 101⅛
37,000 ... 101⅞
25,000 ... 102
47,000 ... 101⅜
50,000 ... 101⅞
39,000 ... 101⅜
62,000 ... 101⅞
1,000 ... 102
3,000 ... 101⅞
22,000 ... 101⅜
15,000 ... 101⅜
11,000 ... 101⅜
30,000 ... 101⅜
12,000 ... 101⅞
17,000 ... 101⅜
15,000 ... 101⅜
2,000 ... 101⅞
13,000 ... 101⅞
21,000 ... 101⅛
500 ... 102⅛
500 ... 102⅛
59,000 ... 101⅜
56,000 ... 101⅞
18,000 ... 101⅜
500 ... 101⅛
44,900 ... 101⅜
39,000 ... 101⅞
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
2,000 ... 88½
gen 3½s
10,000s30f ... 80
M C col 3½s
4,000 ... 70½
N Y, G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
3,000 ... 102⅝
pur money 4s
6,000 ... 83⅜
N Y, Lack & W construct 5s
5,000 ... 101⅜
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
5,000 ... 110¼
N Y, O & West ref 4s
2,000 ... 80
N Y Rys ref 4s
9,000 ... 71½
20,000 ... 71⅛
adj 5s
12,000 ... 50⅝
10,000 ... 51
10,000 ... 51¼
N Y Tel 4½s
3,000 ... 97½
1,000 ... 97
N Y, W & B 4½s
4,000 ... 76⅝
Norf & West, P C & C 4s
3,000 ... 88½
North Pacific 4s
2,000 ... 91⅜
5,000s20f ... 91⅞
1,000 ... 92
5,000s20f ... 92
2,000 ... 92⅛
1,000s30f ... 92⅛
5,000 ... 92⅝
3s
13,000 ... 64
12,000 ... 64⅛
1,000 ... 64
Ore & Cal 1st 5s
3,000 ... 101
10,000s30f ... 101
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000 ... 91½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ... 96½
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
4,000 ... 97¼
Penn conv 3½s
500 ... 99⅞
8,000 ... 100
4s, 1948
2,000 ... 98
con 4½s, temp ctfs, full paid
51,000 ... 103⅛
46,000 ... 103⅜
Port Gen Elec 5s
2,000 ... 100
Pub Service Corp s f 5s
2,000 ... 87
Ray Con 1st 6s
1,000 ... 118
4,000 ... 117⅞
500 ... 118
1,000 ... 119
Reading gen 4s
2,000 ... 93¾
5,000 ... 94⅛
1,000s20f ... 94⅛
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
3,000 ... 98
3,000 ... 92⅞
Rio Gr W 1st 4s
9,000 ... 72½
St J & G I 1st 4s
1,000 ... 63
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000 ... 101
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs
2,000 ... 46
St L S W 1st 4s
10,000s30f ... 76½
San An & A P 4s
1,000 ... 75⅜
Seab A L adj 5s
2,000 ... 63½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1,000 ... 97¼
South Pac conv 4s
12,000 ... 82
10,000 ... 81½
10,000 ... 81⅜
conv 5s
1,000 ... 98⅛
1,000s20f ... 98⅞
3,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 98⅞
37,000 ... 99
10,000 ... 99½
1st ref 4s
5,000 ... 87½
10,000s30f ... 87½
10,000 ... 87⅛
9,000 ... 87⅛
6,000 ... 88
South Ry 1st 5s
14,000 ... 99⅞
Stand Mill 1st 5s
1,000 ... 92
Term Assn of St L 1st con 5s
1,000 ... 101
Texas Co conv 6s
5,000 ... 98⅞
17,000 ... 98⅞
1,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 99¼
Third Av ref 4s
13,000 ... 82
adj 5s
16,000 ... 77
1,000 ... 77½
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 ... 51
Union Pac 1st 4s
12,000 ... 96½
3,000 ... 96⅜
conv 4s
1,000 ... 90
1,000 ... 90⅛
1st & ref 4s
9,000 ... 91⅛
10,000s5f ... 91
9,000 ... 91¼
Un R Rs of San Fran 4s
4,000 ... 45
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
13,000 ... 102
5,000 ... 101⅞
1,000 ... 102
10,000s30f ... 101⅞
3,000 ... 101⅞
32,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 101⅞
registered
500 ... 101½
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 95½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000s6f ... 100½
ref & ext 4s
15,000 ... 27
5,000 ... 26⅞
5,000 ... 27
16,000 ... 26⅞
10,000 ... 27
5,000 ... 27½
Cent Tr ctfs of deposit
25,000 ... 27
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd
37,000 ... 24½
4,000 ... 25
1,000 ... 26
Wab P Ter 1st 4s Cent Tr ctfs
4,000 ... 7½
West Elec 5s
25,000 ... 100⅞
West Un fund & real est 4½s
15,000 ... 92
W U Tel col tr 5s
5,000 ... 96
W'house El & M 1st cv s f 5s
5,000 ... 101½
11,000 ... 101¼
28,000 ... 101
10,000 ... 101¼
12,000 ... 101½
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000 ... 85

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¾	98¾
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100½	..
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	110¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97½	98½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	98½
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	101½
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	80	90
Am B Sug pf.	89	94
Am B S & Fdy.	95	102½
Do cfs.	95	101
Do pf. cfs.	145	150
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Prod	92	95
Do pf.	107	108
Am Cot Oil pf.	95	99
Am H & L.	5⅝	6
Am L pf.	29	31
Am Malt	4	..
Do pf.	21	26
Am S pf. B	80	84
Am S & R pf.	105½	107
Am Snuff	151	160
Do pf.	104	108
Am S Fdys	31	35
Am S Ref pf.	112	114
Am T & C.	60	63
Am Wr P pf.	8	12
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98¾
Atl C L.	107	111
Bald L pf.	100	104½
Beth S pf.	110	111½
B U Gas	128	134
Brown Sh.	..	35
Do pf.	75	83
Bruns'k T.	6¼	7
B, R & P.	65	90
Do pf.	101	..
Butt'k Co.	27½	30
Calif P pf.	39	41
Canada So.	56	60
Case (J I) pf.	80½	92
C R R of N J.	295	325
C & S A Tel.	117½	122
Chi & Alt.	7	9
Do pf.	11	25
Chi Gt W.	11½	12
C & N W pf.	165	170
C, St P, M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	130	150
C, C, C & St L pf.	58⅝	70
Cleve & P.	157	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Col So.	28	30
Do 1st pf.	50	54
Do 2d pf.	38	45
Corn P R pf.	76	79½
Crex Carp.	40	60
C-Am Sug.	55	58
Do pf.	96	99
Deere & Co pf.	85	92
Del & Hud.	146½	150
D, L & W.	400	425
D & R G.	8	10
Do pf.	12½	15
D M & Ft D.	6⅛	8
Do pf.	31	..
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det Un Ry.	60	80
D, S S & A.	4½	6
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	31½	35
F M & S.	10½	12
Do pf.	26	34
Gen Ch.	202	210
Do pf.	108	109
Goodrich (B F) Co. pf.	102	102½
Granby C.	50	100
Hav El Ry, L & P.	81⅝	82
Do pf.	97¼	98
Helme (G W) Co.	165	180
Do pf.	114	119
Hock Val.	..	115
Homest'ke.	117½	120
Ill Cent.	107	108
Int Agric.	4	14¾
Do pf.	17	30
I H N J.	95	97
Do pf.	109¾	115
Int H Cor.	65	72½
Do pf.	100	101
Int S P pf.	10	20
Iowa Cent.	6½	9
Do pf.	15	22
K C, F S & M pf.	63	..
K C So pf.	59	59½
Kayser (J) & Co.	82	86
Do 1st pf.	106½	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kings Co E L & P.	123	124
Kresge (S S) Co.	130	140
Do pf.	104	110
Lack Steel.	40	40½
L E & W.	7	9½
Do pf.	19	23½
Lig't & M.	210	215
Do pf.	110	119
Long Isl.	30	37
L-W Bis.	20	22
Do 1st pf.	91	97¾
Do 2d pf.	60	68
Lorr'd Co.	162	178
Do pf.	113	117
Louis & N.	119	119½
M'kay Cos.	77¼	81
Man Beach	2	8
Man Elev.	125	128½
Man Shirt.	55	65
Do pf.	100	104
May Dep S pf.	94½	95
Mex P pf.	75	85
M & St L.	12½	16⅛
Do pf.	30¾	43
M, St P & S S M l l.	75	85
Mon P pf.	100½	101
M-Ward pf.	..	115
Mor & Es.	168½	180
M & B pf.	66	..
N C & St L.	118	125
Nat Bis.	115	117
Nat En pf.	82	87
Nat L pf.	108	112
Nat C & S.	70	71
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	19	23
Do 2d pf.	6½	7½
N Y, C & S L 1st pf.	..	100
Do 2d pf.	40	65
N Y, L & W.	111	123
N Y S Rys.	..	53
Norf So.	15	20
Norf & W pf.	85	89
No Ohio T & Lt.	50	61
N W Tel.	105	..
Pabst B pf.	..	90
Peo & E.	6	10
Petti-Mul.	20	25
Do 1st pf.	83	100½
Phila Co.	68	73
P, C, C & St L.	69½	70
Do pf.	90	110
Pitts S pf.	74	80
Quicksilver pf.	1¼	1⅜
Ry S S pf.	80	98
Rdg 1st pf.	88	90
Do 2d pf.	80	85
Rutland pf	15	..
St L & S F 1st pf.	8	14
St L S W pf.	33	38
S-S S & I pf.	78	85
So P R S.	50	61
Do pf.	84	100
So Ry, M & Ohio cfs.	66	85
Stand Mill.	48	54
Do pf.	65	70½
T P L Tr.	102	..
Tob Pr pf.	96	99
T, St L & W.	2	2½
Twin City R T.	97	99
Under Typ.	60	70
Do pf.	..	100
Un B & P pf.	25	28
Un C Mfrs	42	48
Do pf.	103	104⅜
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	60	65
U S C I P.	12	14
Do pf.	38	40
U S I Alc.	36	40
Do pf.	84	90
U S R & I	39	40
U S Rubber 2d pf.	80	93
Va-Car Ch pf.	94	97
Va Ry & P	..	45
Wells F E.	86	97
West Md.	22¼	25
Do pf.	30	40
W E & M 1st pf.	120	128
Weym-B.	233	280
Do pf.	114	119
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 2d pf.	3	4
Willys-O pf.	100¼	102⅛
Wis Cent.	32⅜	35
Woolw'h (F W) pf.	119¾	121½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., R. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-28	4½	4.96	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.95	4.60
Chi. & Northwest	1914-23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½@5	8.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.75	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-20	5	5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.85	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.65	4.85
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-23	5	6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-22	5	6.50	5.45
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1915-28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	4.95	4.80
Penn. G. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-24	5	5.45	4.95
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	5.00	4.75
South. Ry.	1914-24	4½@5	4.85	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.35	4.45
Virginian Railway	1914-19	5	5.10	4.80

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 64 centimes.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	104	104⅝	103¾	104½
4½s	March, 1963	104½	105⅛	103½	104½
4½s	May, 1957	104	104⅞	103¼	104
4½s	Nov., 1957	104	104⅞	103¼	104
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s	March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4¼s	March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4¼s	March, 1930-60	99⅝	100	99⅜	99⅝
4s	May, 1959	96½	97⅛	96	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	96½	97⅛	96	96⅝
4s	May, 1957	96½	97⅛	96	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96	..	96½	..
4s	1918-1919	99¼	99⅝	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	86½	..	86½	..
3½s	May, 1954	86½	..	86½	..

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, May 11, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending May 7, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Gold increased	4,822,000
Discounts increased	61,770,000
Treasury bills increased	3,227,000
Deposits increased	20,575,000
Metal stocks, Treasury certificates, & notes of other banks decreased	127,448,000
Loans decreased	2,274,000

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Canton, Ohio ... 4.30%
White Plains, N. Y. ... 4.30%
Cedarhurst, N. Y. ... 4.35%
King County, Wash. ... 4.60%
Tampa, Fla. ... 4.75%
Richland Dist., W. Va. ... 4.75%
Gainesville, Fla. ... 5.00%
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Gross Earnings	$481,503.41
Operating Expenses and Taxes	306,858.62
Net Earnings	174,644.79
Interest Charges	65,726.03
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COTTON BUOYANT ON WILSON SPEECH

Market Soars Nearly $3 a Bale and Closes Strong, with a Net Gain of $1.50.

OFFERINGS ARE VERY LIGHT

President's Peaceful Talk Is Aided by Showers in South and Decreased Acreage Report.

Cotton displayed remarkable buoyancy yesterday and made a recovery ranging from fifty-seven to fifty-nine points above the extreme depression of Monday. The close was at a net gain of thirty-one to thirty-five points.

This surprising display of strength was due largely to the pacific character of President Wilson's speech in Philadelphia Monday night. The cotton trade quite generally took this address as sounding the keynote of the President's policy in dealing with existing international complications.

The ease with which the market recovered also gave the impression that it was in a sold-out condition. The advance took place on very light trading. Offerings were limited, and cotton was hard to buy. Moreover, the fact that the weather was all that could be desired served to show that prices could advance in the face of bearish news. The detailed weather reports showed widely scattered showers ranging from an eighth of an inch to more than two inches over a large area in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and the Carolinas. The precipitation in Texas was light, and beneficial rather than otherwise.

The report of the Watkins Bureau on an average date of May 1 places the indicated cotton acreage at 30,378,000 acres, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. compared with last year. At the average date at which this report was compiled approximately 60 per cent. of the crop had been planted compared with 61.4 per cent. last year. Over the greater part of the belt the season was said to be about two weeks later than normal.

The Cotton Exchange membership standing in the name of Bruce L. Rice was sold from the rostrum by Superintendent King yesterday at 12 o'clock. William Mitchell was the buyer, and the price paid was $13,000, which compares with the last regular sale at $14,000.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 13 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 advance, 9.85 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, with a strong close:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.36	9.24	9.46@ 9.47	9.15@ 9.17
July	9.71	9.52	9.71@ 9.72	9.36@ 9.37
Oct.	10.05	9.78	10.04@10.05	9.70@ 9.71
Dec.	10.27	10.01	10.26@10.27	9.92@ 9.93
Jan.	10.27	10.02	10.27@10.29	9.94@ 9.95
March	10.42	10.27	10.50@10.53	10.19@10.20

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,007	31,411	4,067
New Orleans	3,913	5,020	5,861
Mobile	368	151	849
Savannah	1,895	2,940	2,386
Charleston	721	614	255
Wilmington	97	1,752	19
Norfolk	851	1,764	373

Total port receipts, 21,261 bales, against 14,020 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	319	1,647	290
Memphis	837	862	947
St. Louis	690	1,657	283
Houston	3,297	6,481	1,782

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,000 to 7,000	5,372	4,663
New Orleans	1,600 to 2,000	4,670	2,864

Total exports yesterday, 26,028 bales; so far this season, 7,462,867, against 8,366,877 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
635	New Orleans	9.00	304,591	147,002
125	Mobile	8.75	23,996	18,383
....	Savannah	9.50	89,417	56,084
21	Galveston	9.30	382,965	221,923
....	Wilmington	Normal	46,491	17,659
238	Norfolk	9.00	52,255	37,036
670	Augusta	9.13	111,610	34,259
1,000	Memphis	9.25	131,529	65,477
....	St. Louis	9.00½	29,506	29,243
220	Houston	9.40	106,770	85,651

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a limited demand business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 5.24d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 33,000 bales, including 30,100 American. Closed quiet but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅝	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100¼	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	98¾	99¾	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98⅝	99¼	4.95
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅝	5.00
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅛	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90	91	7.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	5.98
Con. Power.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97¼	5.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96¾	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	99⅞	99⅞	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅛	99⅜	5.15
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100½	100⅞	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	90	....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95	96¼	7.95
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100¼	4.20
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.70
Seab. A. Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	98⅝	98⅞	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅛	101½	5.20
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98	98¾	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	40.00	42.00	40.00	44.00
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Iron No. 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antim'y, oth. br's.	35.00	38.00	34.00	37.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted at 18⅞@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	12	6	79	10	0
Copper, futures	78	12	6	80	15	0
Tin, spot	164	0	0	165	10	0
Tin, futures	164	0	0	165	0	0
Lead	19	17	6	20	0	0
Spelter	62	0	0	62	0	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange opened with a rush to buy stocks. Prices showed overnight gains extending to several points in some of the leading issues. The advance, however, invited large profit taking. Some of the offerings apparently represented lines which had been bought originally for the purpose of protecting the market on the recent demoralization, following the news of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. This selling took the edge off the improvement, with prices reacting. The undertone, however, continued good, with renewed firmness showing in the late afternoon.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	32⅝	34⅜	32⅝	34⅜
50	Allis-Chalmers	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
4,520	Amal. Copper	67	68⅝	66⅝	67⅝
110	Am. Beet Sugar	44⅛	45	42½	45
610	Am. Can	34⅜	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜
30	Am. Car&F'dry	52	52	50½	51
50	Am. Cotton Oil	43⅞	46	43⅞	46
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
120	Am. Ice Secur.	30⅜	31½	30½	31½
180	Am. Locomo	44½	46⅛	44½	45⅜
650	Am. Smelting	66⅝	67	65⅜	67
280	Anaconda Cop.	32⅝	32⅝	32	32⅝
50	At., Top. & S. Fe.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	Baldwin Loco.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
90	B'klyn R. T.	87½	88	87⅛	87⅝
10	Cal. Petroleum	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
170	Can. Pacific	159⅝	159⅝	157½	157⅝
610	Cent. Leather	36	37	35⅝	37
90	Ches. & Ohio	43	43½	42⅝	43⅝
50	Chi., M. & St. P.	90⅝	90⅝	89⅛	89½
510	Chi., R.I. & Pac.	24⅛	25⅝	24⅛	25
240	Chino Copper	43	44⅛	43	44⅛
60	Col. Fuel & I.	26⅛	27	26½	26⅝
30	Corn Products	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
20	Dist. Secur	12½	12½	12½	12½
360	Erie	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	40	40	40	40
80	Goodrich Co	44	45⅛	44	45
80	Gt. North. Ore	32	33⅛	32	33⅛
980	Inspiration	28⅛	29⅝	28½	29⅝
8,010	Inter.-Met	20⅛	21⅛	20	21⅛
720	Inter.-Met. pf.	69⅛	71⅛	69	71
10	Kan. City So.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
40	Maxwell Mot.	45½	45½	43	44⅛
550	Mex. Petrol	74	75⅝	73⅝	75⅛
40	Miami Copper	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
120	Mo., K. & T.	13	13	13	13
170	Mo. Pacific	13⅝	14	13⅛	14
50	Nevada Copper	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
40	N. Y. Central	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
100	N.Y., N.H.& H.	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛
10	N.Y., O. & W.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
30	Nor. Pacific	105	106	105	106
20	Pressed St. Car	44	44	44	44
140	Ray Copper	22⅝	23	22½	23
4,820	Reading	144⅝	144⅞	143⅞	144⅛
190	Rep. Iron & S.	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛
250	Southern Pac.	88⅝	88⅝	87⅛	88⅝
50	Studebaker	66	66⅝	55⅝	66⅛
50	Tenn. Copper	32⅛	32⅛	31½	31½
210	Third Av.	50	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛
3,520	Union Pacific	125½	126⅝	124⅝	125⅝
170	U. S. Rubber	61⅝	62	61	61⅝
15,590	U. S. Steel	53⅛	54⅛	52⅝	53⅝
710	Utah Copper	63½	64⅞	63⅝	64⅛
10	Va.-Car. Ch.	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,350	Westing. El.	89	89	87½	88⅞
47,240					

MINING STOCK.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,400	Atlanta	.29½	.33½	.29½	.33½
1,000	Booth	.38	.41	.38	.41
100	Goldfield Con.	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½
1,000	Goldfield Mer.	.22	.22½	.22	.22½
2,100	Jumbo Ext.	.92	.99	.92	.99
500	Lone Star	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
600	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	Portland	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
600	West End	.73	.73	.72	.72
8,800					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days 2½@2¾
Ninety days 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	3	5 and 6 mos.	3½
90 days	3	8 and 10 mos.	3¾@4
4 mos.	3¼	11 and 12 mos.	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months 3 @3¼ | 6 months 3½@4
60 to 90 days 3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months 4 | 6 months 3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛
Cables	4.80	4.79⅞	4.80

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅛	$4.80
Paris	5.32½	5.32¼
Berlin	82⅝	82⅞
Austria	15.70	15.75
Russia	..	42.60
Switzerland	5.30⅛	5.29¾
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.87½	5.87
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.55	25.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75¾	$4.76¼	$4.75¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $463,700,030; balances, $29,790,344; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $118,029.

The local banks have gained $4,744,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93¾@6.25.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, unchanged; New York, 50⅛c, unchanged.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,936,961+	$42,931
Six roads	2,900,317—	721,498
Total (10 roads)	4,837,278—	678,567

TEXAS & PACIFIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$1,451,465	$1,502,331	$50,866
Net aft. taxes	199,613	202,049	2,435
9 mos. gross	13,982,859	14,767,337	784,478
Net aft. taxes	3,061,914	3,219,658	157,744

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for March—

Mileage	504	503	*1
Gross	467,474	504,919	37,445
Net aft. taxes	171,495	177,839	6,344
9 mos. gross	4,324,469	4,958,708	634,238
Net aft. taxes	1,593,425	1,992,188	398,763

WESTERN PACIFIC for March—

Mileage	943	943	......
Gross	415,850	446,934	31,084
Net aft. taxes	71,779	†98	*71,877
9 mos gross	4,149,903	4,818,917	669,018
Net aft. taxes	571,545	541,779	29,765

*Increase. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR CO. for the year ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,304,423	$8,083,696	$6,217,746
Other income	174,864	126,678	105,386
Total income	8,479,487	8,210,374	6,323,132
Expenses	*6,877,645	7,566,269	5,442,076
Surplus	1,601,643	644,105	881,055
Pref. divs.	300,000	300,000	300,000
Common divs.	......	......	187,500
Add., bet. & dep.	176,989	192,030	......
Net surplus	1,124,654	152,074	393,555

*Taxes, depreciation, interest, &c.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
To. rcts. fr. op.	1,037,130	1,312,786	275,656
Express priv.	554,384	690,555	136,171
Tot. tran. rev.	482,745	622,231	139,486
Non-tran. rev.	21,213	24,803	3,589
Total op. rev.	503,960	647,034	143,074
Total op. exp.	498,480	565,927	67,437
Net op. rev.	5,469	81,106	75,636
Taxes	14,667	14,565	*101
Op. deficit	9,232	†66,540	*75,773
Seven months:			
To. rcts. fr. op.	8,018,982	9,367,507	1,348,525
Express priv.	4,110,405	4,786,018	675,613
Tot. tran. rev.	3,908,577	4,581,488	672,911
Non-tran. rev.	179,620	198,522	18,902
Total op. rev.	4,088,197	4,780,011	691,814
Total op. exp.	3,708,906	4,094,568	385,661
Net op. rev.	379,290	685,443	306,152
Taxes	102,922	104,848	1,926
Op. income	276,168	580,510	304,406
Mileage:			
Steam roads	33,706	32,732	*974
Other lines	846	883	37

*Increase. †Surplus.

RESERVE BOARD GOLD FUND.

$12,000,000 to be Collected from Banks for Clearing Balances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Details of an important step in co-ordinating the work of the Federal Reserve system was announced today in a statement that a fund of $12,000,000 in gold would be collected for clearing balances among the Federal Reserve Banks, under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board was specifically authorized, in the act creating the system, to act as a clearing house for the Federal Reserve Bank, and it was pointed out in the debates in Congress that such authority might permit a long step in the direction of modifying the system in the direction of a central bank.

Under regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board this afternoon, each Federal Reserve Bank must, not later than May 24, forward to the Treasury or the nearest sub-Treasury "for credit to the account of the gold settlement fund," $1,000,000 in gold or gold certificates, and in addition, an amount at least equal to its net indebtedness to all other Federal Reserve Banks. This deposit must be maintained at all times at the $1,000,000 mark, settlements of amounts due to the Reserve Banks to be made each Thursday.

The determination of the board to require the physical presence of the gold in Washington is indicated by a regulation as to a safe in the vaults of the Treasury to be set aside for it, with a combination known to two designated officials. The fund would be audited not less than once in three months by an official of the Federal Reserve Board and an agent designated by the banks.

Each bank will be permitted to count as part of its reserve its deposits in the clearance fund.

HEAVY BEET SUGAR GAINS.

American Company's Profits Increased by British Cane Orders.

The American Beet Sugar Company's gross sales in the year ended March 31 amounted to $8,304,423, a gain of $220,727 over the record of 1914. Expenses were reduced by $688,624, and net income in consequence of these changes was considerably better than twice the revenue of the preceding fiscal period. The total was $1,601,642, as compared with $644,104. After paying $300,000 in preferred stock dividends, and reserving $176,988 for depreciation and additions, a surplus of $1,124,654 remained, against $152,074 the year before.

"The rapid and phenomenal advance in price during August and September," says the pamphlet report, "was due primarily to England rushing into the cane markets, regardless of price, to secure a supply which customarily is taken from the Continent; the importation of Great Britain annually being about 1,200,000 tons of European beet and 400,000 tons of cane.

"The price of refined sugar (New York basis) jumped from $4.20 for 100 pounds (the average June and July basis) to the high point of $7.50 a hundred in the early days of August, and it maintained an average of $6.34 to Sept. 1, 1914. Since that time to March 1, 1915, the average price has been $5.70 per 100 pounds."

AMSTER TO GO TO COURT.

He Wants to be Party to Rock Island Receivership Suit.

A petition will be filed in the United States District Court at Chicago today on behalf of N. L. Amster, newly elected Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, asking that Mr. Amster and his associates in the Amster Protective Committee be made parties to the suit in which the railway company was placed in the hands of receivers. The original complainant in the suit was the American Steel Foundries, which had an unsecured claim of $15,818 against the railway company.

Mr. Amster and his lawyers would not discuss the case yesterday. It is understood, however, that the petition will contain a sweeping denunciation of the actions of certain Directors connected with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and that it will attack the validity of the receivership.

Associated with Mr. Amster in the action will be Frank W. Bauder of Fort Plain, N. Y.; Edwin S. Dickerson of Philadelphia; Nathaniel French of Davenport, Iowa; Alfred J. Kepplemann of South Orange, N. J.; Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany; George G. Prentice of New Haven, and Warren C. Crane and Courtlandt Linkroum of this city.

If the petitioners become parties to the receivership suit, as appears from similar suits, no action affecting the Rock Island system can be undertaken by the receivers, H. U. Mudge and Colonel J. M. Dickinson, without taking into consideration the Amster Protective Committee. If application were made to the court, for instance, to issue more receivers' certificates, Mr. Amster could appear in court to voice his objection to such a project. Or if a plan for lifting the Rock Island out of receivership were presented Mr. Amster and his associates would have the right to be represented in the deliberations.

Another move against the Amster interests was seen yesterday in the formation of a committee to protect the equity of Rock Island shareholders. The new committee consists of Charles Hayden, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and W. J. Matheson, who were recently elected Directors by the dominant interests in the company, and F. L. Leland, J. S. Alexander, and A. F. van Hall, the latter representing Dutch holders. Mr. van Hall had been counted as a supporter of the Amster faction, and his acceptance of a place on the new committee is regarded as an indication that he has aligned himself with the Reid-Moore group and against Amster.

Decides for T., St. L. & W. in Bond Suit.

J. S. Bache, Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, was notified yesterday that the United States District Court at Toledo had decided in the committee's favor pending motions asking for permission for the stockholders to intervene in a suit brought by the Central Trust Company to enforce payment of bonds.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	190	200
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	187	197
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	300	320
R.J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
41	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
3,824	Alaska	33	34¼	33	34¼
365	Algomah	2½	3	2½	3
480	Allouez	51	52½	50½	52
1,327	Amalgamated	67¼	68½	67	68¼
8,970	Am. Zinc	35½	38¾	35½	38¼
10	Anaconda	32½	32½	32½	32½
2,355	Arizona Coml.	6½	7½	6⅝	7½
10	Butte & Bal.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
1,417	Butte & Sup.	61	62⅜	59	62⅜
1,020	Cal. & Ariz.	64½	65	63	65
80	Cal. & Hecla	560	585	560	585
133	Centennial	18½	19	18	19
45	Chino	43⅝	44¼	43½	44¼
3,046	Copper Range	52	53	50⅝	53
45	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3	3
525	East Butte	11¼	11½	11⅛	11¾
501	Franklin	10	11½	10	11½
560	Granby	81	86	81	85
102	Greene-Can	29	29	28	29
270	Hancock	19	21	19	20¾
260	Indiana	7½	8	7½	7¾
100	Island Creek	43	43½	43	43½
20	Island C. pf.	89	89	89	89
1,260	Isle Royale	26	29	26	29
35	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
560	Lake	12½	13	12½	13
235	La Salle	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6½
1,605	Mass. Con	12¼	14⅝	12¼	14½
235	Mayflower	5	5¼	5	5¼
50	Miami	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
675	Mohawk	68½	72	68	71
70	Nevada Con	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
3,723	New Arcadian	8½	10	8½	10
5	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
3,458	North Butte	31	32½	31	32¼
65	North Lake	3	3	3	3
290	Old Colony	5	5	4½	5
295	Old Dominion	52	53	51	53
185	Osceola	78	79½	78	79½
510	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14	14½
310	Quincy	84	86	84	86
300	Ray Con	23	23	22⅝	22⅞
445	Santa Fe	2½	3	2⅞	3
729	Shannon	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
870	Shattuck	25	27	25	27
450	St. Mary's	55¼	55¼	54	55¼
700	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	4	3⅛	3⅞
590	Superior	30	31½	30	31
130	Tamarack	32	33	32	33
168	Trinity	5	5	5	5
300	Tuolumne	35	35	35	35
2,464	U. S. Smelters	37	38	34¾	36⅝
561	U. S. Smel. pf.	45	45	44½	45
125	Utah Apex	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞
65	Utah Con	12	12	12	12
540	Utah Copper	63	65	63	64½
25	Victoria	3	3	3	3
150	Winona	4	4½	4	4½
395	Wolverine	56	58	55	57
150	Wyandotte	1⅛	1½	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Atchison	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
40	Boston Elev.	76	76½	76	76½
73	Boston & Me.	34	34	33⅝	34
25	Bos. & W. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½
210	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	63½	64¼	63¼	64
55	Union Pacific	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
30	Verm. & Mass.	125	125	125	125
7	W.E. St. R.R.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Am. A. Ch. pf.	91¼	91¼	91	91
100	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
160	Am. P. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
51	Am. Sugar	106	106	106¼	106¼
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
562	Am. T. & T.	119	120	119	120
80	Am. Wool pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
35	A.G.& W. I. pf.	18	18	18	18
48	Edison	238	238	237	237
57	Gen. Electric	149	152	149	152
260	Mass. Gas	81½	81½	81	81
10	Mass. Gas pf.	87	88	87	88
68	McElwain pf.	101	101½	101	101½
15	N. E. Tel.	128½	128½	128½	128½
55	Swift	109	109	108½	108½
168	Torrington	32½	32½	32½	32½
707	United Fruit	130	136⅝	130	136⅝
640	United Shoe	57½	58	57½	58
1,459	U. S. Steel	54	55	53	53⅞
428	West. Union	66	66⅝	66	66⅝

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A.G.& W.I.5s	68	68	68	68
6,000	C.,B., Q. Jt. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96½	96½
3,000	M. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	S. Bell Tel. 5s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96	96½	96	96½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Coal	94	94	94	94
4	Con. Power	105½	105½	105½	105½
20	Cosden	7	7	7	7
60	Md. Casualty	85½	85⅝	85	85
6	Mercan. Trust	180	180	180	180
300	Sapulpa Oil	3	3	3	3
830	Un. Rys. & El.	23½	23⅝	23⅝	23½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6,400	City B. 4s, '62	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
7,000	Con. P., notes	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
700	Con. P., notes	100	100	100	100
2,600	F. & C. T. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Ga. C. & N. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	35½	35½	35½	35½
2,000	N. Ry. & L. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Un. E. L. & P. 4½s	92	92	92	92
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
500	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	83	83	83	83

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Chi. Pneu. T.	55⅝	55⅝	55	55
100	Chi., Series 1	88½	89⅝	88½	89⅝
570	Chi., Series 2	28¼	28¼	26	26
25	Com. Edison	134½	134½	134½	134½
100	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
5	Illinois Brick	63	63	63	63
125	Max. M. pf.	38	38	38	38
7	Mont.-W. pf.	112	112	112	112
145	Nat. Carbon	133	133	131	131
22	Nat. Carb. pf.	120	120	120	120
162	People's Gas	114¼	116	114½	116
16	Public Service	83	83	83	83
20	Public S. pf.	96	96	96	96
197	Sears-Roebuck	135½	136	135½	135¾
10	Rock Island	24½	24½	24½	24½
686	Stewart-War.	63	65	63	65
210	Swift	108	108⅛	108	108⅛
335	Union Carbide	154½	156½	154	156¼
100	Union S. & S.	99	99	99	99

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	City Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Baldwin Loco.	45⅝	45⅝	45	45
25	Baldwin L. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
215	Cambria Steel	46⅝	47½	46⅝	47½
220	Chino Copper	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛
50	Chi., R. I. & P.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
333	Elec. Storage	50	51½	50	51½
55	Gen. Asphalt pf.	64	64	64	64
100	Goodrich Rub.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
60	Ins. Co. N. A.	22	22	22	22
50	Keystone Tel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1,000	Keystone T. pf	68	68	68	68
295	Lake Sup. Cop.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
41	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	74	74
100	Lehigh Valley	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
112	Lehigh V. Tran.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14
13	Lehigh V. T. pf	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28¾
10	Mo. Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	Mo., K. & T.	13	13	13	13
544	Pennsylvania	53⅞	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜
1	Penn. Salt	91	91	91	91
30	Phila. Co.	34	34	34	34
137	Phila. Electric	24	24	24	24
102	Phila. R. T.	7¾	9	7½	9
510	Phila. R.T. cert.	7⅞	8	7½	8
45	Phila. Traction	75	75	75	75
400	Ray Con.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
244	Reading	72⅛	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛
10	Southern Pac.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,140	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
165	Tono. Mining	7	7	7	7
200	Utah Copper	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛
1,194	Union Traction	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛
40	Un. Gas Imp.	83	83	83	83
4	Un. Cos. N. J.	221	221	221	221
6,350	U. S. Steel	53	54⅛	52⅝	53⅞
4	War. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
4	W. Jer. & Sea.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
350	Wm. Cramp & Sons	25	28	25	28

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Baldwin Loco. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	City 4s, 1941	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Keystone Tel. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
9,000	Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
6,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 5s	100	100	100	100
21,000	Penn. con. 4½s, 1960	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
3,000	Penn. Co. 4½s, 1921	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3,000	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	81	81	81	81
2,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
3,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Public Service Corp 5s	87	87	87	87
1,000	Reading gen. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
12,000	Un. Rys. 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
155	Col. Gas & El.	10	10	10	10
1,460	Crucible Steel	21	23	21	23
150	Cruc. Steel pf.	86	87	86	87
50	Elk Co. Nat. G.	108⅝	109	108⅝	108⅞
28	Lone Star Gas	108	108	108	108
10	Nat. Fireproof	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
140	Nat. Firep. pf.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
85	Ohio Fuel Oil	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
551	Ohio Fuel Sup.	43	44½	43	44½
200	Pitts. Coal	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1,495	Pure Oil	14	14½	14	14½
500	San Toy	9	9	9	9
117	Union Sw. & S.	100	100	100	100
25	U. S. Steel	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
160	W'house Air B.	129½	130	129½	130
615	W'house Elec.	44	44½	44	44½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3	3½
Bay St. G.	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.65	.75
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.54	.60
Bohemia	2½	3	Majestic	.42	.45
Boston Ely	.27	.30	McK.-Dar.	.28	.30
Butte & L.	.21	.23	Mex. Met.	.17	.18
Calaveras	1⅞	2⅛	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.85	.95	Nevada D.	.70	.75
Con. Ariz.	.75	.90	N. Baltic	3¼	3½
Cortez	.20	.40	Ohio Cop.	.25	.30
Cornelia	6½	8	Oneco	1¼	1½
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2	S. Lake	6⅞	7½
Crown Res.	.85	.95	Stewart M.	1⅛	1¼
Davis-Daly	.99	1⅛	U. V. Ext.	3⅛	3¼
Eagle & B.	1⅛	1¼	Utah Met.	2	2⅛
First N. C.	2⅛	2¼	Yukon G.	2⅝	2¾

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, May 1 to 8, 1915.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding April 30	$61,928,247.70	$50,778,790.04	$7,535,925.00
Net increase	....	*11,285,409.52	490,175.00
Outstanding May 8	$61,928,247.70	$38,493,380.52	$8,026,100.00
Cash balance May 8	4,193,140.47		
Net obligation	$57,735,107.23		

*Indicates decrease.

United Cigar Stores Company of America

was the first stock to recover and to subsequently reach its highest price after the outbreak of the war in July, 1914.

It is bound now to set the pace in the improvement of values that will follow after the shock of the "LUSITANIA" tragedy has spent its force.

United Cigar Stores Company of America is the safest Industrial issue available to investors.

The Company was admittedly among the first to sound the note of confidence and optimism to the American business man after the war.

It is now opening hundreds of new stores in every part of the country, indicating its strong faith in the future.

United Cigar Stores Company of America is a typically American enterprise, not affected by international or political disturbances.

It buys and sells for cash only.

It is run on the plan of maximum efficiency.

It is the clearing house for the tobacco consumption in this country.

Mr. James B. Duke, our greatest authority on tobacco, said some time ago in an interview:

"War times and other periods of general depression have never resulted unfavorably for the tobacco industry."

If you buy

United Cigar Stores Company of America

you are in partnership with the best business men in America.

You are sure of your principal and an attractive and steadily growing income.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 BROAD STREET. Telephone 5501 Broad.

The Value of a Trustee

Statistics show that the average bequest becomes dissipated in about seven years. Many times this is due to the unfortunate handling of funds by beneficiaries who know little or nothing of the principles of sound investment. This Trust Company serves as Trustee under the terms of a will or by private agreement, rendering a trained service, perfected through years of development. Its experience frequently enables it to conserve the resources of an estate to an extent far in excess of the legal fee, which is the same as for the individual trustee.

Inquiries invited

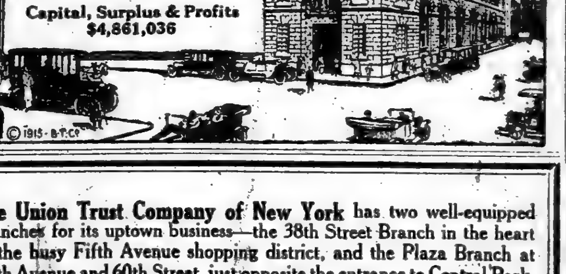
Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered 1866

Main Office
177 Montague Street

Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,861,036



The Union Trust Company of New York has two well-equipped Branches for its uptown business—the 38th Street Branch in the heart of the busy Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the Plaza Branch at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, just opposite the entrance to Central Park.

The facilities of all the offices of the Company are offered to depositors of either Branch or of the Main Office at 80 Broadway.

The Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, entirely owned by the Union Trust Company, conducts modern safe deposit vaults at both Branches.

United States Reduction and Refining Co.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The United States Reduction and Refining Company having made certain defaults under the terms and conditions of its First Mortgage dated July 1, 1901, securing the above mentioned bonds, and a Receiver having been appointed on April 22, 1915, in a suit brought by The New York Trust Company, as successor trustee, in the District Court of the United States in the District of Colorado, for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and it appearing that the interest due July 1, 1915, on said bonds will not be paid, the undersigned at the request of the owners of a large amount of the bonds have agreed to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders. It is of the utmost importance to enable the Committee to deal promptly and effectively with the situation that bondholders act in concert for their mutual protection, and that they deposit their bonds with the Committee without delay.

The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, New York, has been appointed the Depositary of the Committee to receive deposits of bonds and to issue Certificates of Deposit therefor

The Deposit Agreement has been prepared, under the terms and provisions of which the Committee will receive deposits of bonds, with July, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached. Copies of this Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 5, 1915.

M. N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
J. A. HAYES,
Committee.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel,
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
26 Broad Street, N. Y. City,
Depositary.

CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary,
26 Broad St., New York City.

CANADIAN MUNICIPALS

Yielding 4% to 6%.

N. B. Stark & Co.,
52 Broadway, New York
Montreal Toronto Boston London

CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.

Coupons No. 27, due July 1st, 1915, of the outstanding 6% Bonds of 1902, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William St., New York City.

ENRIQUE LANDREN OTERO,
Mayor of Arecibo, P. R.

THE CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.—UNDER ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated March 25th, 1915, will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William St., New York City, $10,000 of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 79 to 88, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1915.

ENRIQUE LANDREN OTERO,
Mayor of Arecibo, P. R.

To Holders of
ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Serial Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910, (securing the above mentioned bonds) and Mortgage, dated April 22, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, at 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1st, 1915, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount, with interest to July 1st, 1915:

Series	Number	Series	Number	Series	Number
G	171	N	162	R	194
I	22	O	172	S	4
I	73	P	110	T	45
I	139	P	155	U	11
L	141	Q	175	U	44
M	178	Q	199	W	206
		R	76	X	164

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1915.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

May 8, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 28th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional [illegible]bers, denominations and maturities of the amendment ratifying same, and of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value; and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.

Montana Water Company, a New Jersey corporation, hereby gives notice to the holders of all the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Montana Water Company outstanding under its mortgage to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 10, 1908, that the Montana Water Company will redeem, as provided in Article IV. of said mortgage, all of said bonds on June 1, 1915, at the office of said Trustee, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, at 110 per cent. of the par value thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to such date of redemption. After such redemption date said bonds will cease to bear interest and coupons for interest subsequent to such date will be void, and such bonds will cease to be entitled to the lien of said mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.
Dated April 24, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, as successor trustee, for account of the sinking fund, to the extent of Ninety-five Thousand Four and 95-100 Dollars, ($95,004.95) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 80 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 26, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 27th or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated, New York, April 21, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of
THE SEN-SEN CHICLET COMPANY.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture, dated June 14, 1909, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 14th, 1915, by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 107½% of par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventeen cents ($50,255.17.) Offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers of Sen-Sen Chiclet Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, New York, May 3rd, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

Hoit & McWilliam
DEAL IN
Aetna Explosives
Canadian Explosives
Du Pont-Atlas-Hercules Powder
Winchester Repeating Arms
Savage Arms
Bliss (E. W.) Com.
Niles-Bement-Pond
Burroughs Adding Machine
Indian Refining
Standard Oil Stocks
Inquiries Invited
Hoit&McWilliam
Specialists
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 Appalachian Power Stock
50 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
100 Du Pont Powder Pfd. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
15 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
10 Home Insurance Stock
100 International Salt Stock
10 Lawyers Title and Trust Stock
50 National Bank of Cuba Stock
20 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
10 Eureka Pipe Line Stock
25 Fidelity Trust Stock
10 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
10 New York Transfer Stock
100 Niles-Bement-P. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
200 St. Joseph Lead Stock
50 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Burlington Ry. & Light 5s, 1932
Cuban American Sugar 6s, 1918
Ft. Wayne, Van W. & Lima Tr.5s, 1930
Helena Light & Railway 1st 5s, 1925
U. S. Telephone 5s, 1919
Western Pacific 1st 5s, 1933
SLATTERY & Co
40 Exchange Place, New York
'Phone 4361-5 Broad.

J. ROBINSON-DUFF
Specialist in
Car Light. & Power Co.
Electric Boat
Phones 2702-1969 Broad 35 Broad St., N. Y.

Arizona Power Common
Appalachian Power Common
N'th'n Ontario Lt. & Pow. Pfd.
Cities Service Preferred
Tidewater Oil
General Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
General Baking Securities
Amer. Dist. Tele. of N. Y.
Queens County Water 5s—1940
Inter. Agric. Corp. 5s—1932
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
Tel. 3174-5-6-7 John. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Canadian Explo's
Bought and Sold
Hoit & McWilliam
Specialists
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We Have Orders In
Western Power
Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman.
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

Morgan & Finlay
Savage Arms Co.
Chalmers Motor Stocks
Phila. & Western Ry. Stocks
Duluth-Superior Trac. Com.
Am. Power & Light Com.
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Powder Stocks
BUY OR SELL
Hercules
Atlas
Du Pont
GWYNNE BROTHERS
Public Utility & Unlisted Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
25 Continental Oil
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 S. O. of Calif.
25 S. O. of Kentucky
50 Union Tank Line
25 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL
20 Atlantic Refining
25 Eureka Pipe L.
25 Indiana Pipe L.
100 National Transit
50 Nor. Pipe Line
25 So. W. Pa. P. L.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N.Y.

Pennsylvania R.R.
4½s 1965 (new)
Geo. H. Burr & Co.
Commercial Paper & Investment Securities
Private Telephone to Boston
120 Broadway. Tel. 8740 Rector. New York.

Chespeake & Ohio 5% Notes
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st Cons. 5s, 1939
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s, 1927
Utah Sec. Notes
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Tel. Broad 3317. 25 BROAD ST.

Phelps Dodge
Deere & Co. Pfd.
Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.
Home Insurance Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Recover Their Losses and Many Rise Further—Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 198,843 shares of stock and $493,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 20,816; railroads, 1,400; oils, 8,667, and mining, 167,360; rights, $48,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Am. Zinc	36½	38⅛	36½	38⅛
500	Br.-A. Tob. Co. ordinary	15	15	15	15
800	†Electric Boat	74	76½	74	75
100	†Elec. Boat pf.	102	102	102	102
742	Emer. Phono.	14	14⅛	14	14
100	†Int. M. Ma.	¾	¾	¾	¾
55	†Int. Motors	12	13	12	12
74	†Int. Mot. pf.	29	30	29	30
85	Kel. Sp'f'd T.	134	135	134	135
1,000	Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	¾	⅞
10	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	55	55	55	55
200	N. Y. Transp.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
100	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,200	Cor. of R. & H.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,000	†R. & H. new	6	6	6	6
650	Sterling Gum.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
3,000	U. C. S. new	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6,000	Un. Pr. Sh.	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
1,200	†World Film	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Anglo-Am. Oil	17	16¾	16⅞	+ 1⅛
1	Atlantic Ref.	555	555	555	− 5
165	Ill. Pipe Line	131	129	131	+ 6
5,600	Int. Petrol'm	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	+ ¾
170	Nat. Transit	31½	30	30½	+ 1
150	Ohio Oil	138	135	137	+ 5
510	Pierce Oil	12½	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
150	P. Oil & Gas	329	310	327	+27
80	Prairie Pipe L.	132	131	132	+ 3
50	Southern P. L.	210	205	209	+ 4
70	South. Penn. O.	282	275	282	+12
25	S. Oil of Cal.	290	290	200	+ 5
48	S. Oil of Ind.	422	418	420	+16
85	S. Oil of N. J.	402	398	402	+ 7
315	S. Oil of N. Y.	185	180	185	+ 4
3	S. Oil of Ohio	430	430	430	+ 5
45	Vacuum Oil	205	202	205	+ 8

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
48,000	Amal. Copper	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1 3/16
400	Texas Oil	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Int. Con., w. i.	23	23	23	23
100	I. Con. pf., w. i.	75	75	75	75
300	Wabash w. i.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
600	Wabash pf. (b)	25	25	24½	24¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,700	*†Al. Jun. w. i.	13¾	14⅝	13¾	14⅛
3,000	†Alta-C. M. Co.	85	85	84	85
17,500	*†Atlanta	30	33	29½	32
2,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	10	10	10	10
14,000	†Booth	37	42	37	40
4,100	Braden Copper	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛
1,200	*Caledonia M.	67	68	67	68
300	Canada Cop.	1	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
5,700	Cashboy	6	6	5½	6
1,200	†Chile Copper	19	19⅜	19	19
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	¾	13/16	¾	¾
100	Con. Cop. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	D.-D. Copper	13/16	13/16	13/16	13/16
3,000	*Diam. E. B.	3	3	3	3
100	Dome Mines	13	13	13	13
3,000	Ely Consol.	10	10	10	10
4,000	†Emma Cop.	33	35	33	35
1,200	*Florence	50	50	49	49
700	†Gen. Val. Cop.	40	40	40	40
500	Goldf'd Con.	1½	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16
17,500	†Goldf'd Merg.	21	23½	21	23
310	Gr.-Cananea	28	29½	28	28½
100	†Iron Blossom	65	65	65	65
24,500	Jumbo Ext.	90	100	90	95
500	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5,400	†Kewanas	16½	16½	14	15
2,500	La Rose Con.	9/16	9/16	½	½
400	*Lone Star	7	7	7	7
1,400	*McIntyre	48	49	48	49
200	*McK.-Dar.	28	28	28	28
500	*Nev. Hills	22	22	22	22
500	*North Star	16½	16½	16½	16½
350	New U. Bing.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300	Nip. Mines	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
11,000	*†Oro	9	9½	8½	8½
3,000	*†Sells	32	32	32	32
2,000	*†Silver Pick.	8	9	8	9
1,100	Stewart	1 11/16	1¾	1 11/16	1 11/16
4,200	*Super Min.	20	20½	20	20½
5,700	Temiskaming	37½	38	36	36
600	Tonopah Bel.	4 1/16	4⅛	4 1/16	4⅛
1,250	*Ton. Cash B.	5½	5½	5	5
700	Tonopah Ext.	3¼	3 5/16	3¼	3¼
200	*Ton. Jim B.	75	78	75	78
1,200	*Tonopah Mer.	36	36	35	35
250	Tonopah Min.	7	7	6 15/16	6 15/16
300	Ton. of Nev.	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7
200	Tuolumne	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,200	Tularosa	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
2,800	*†Wasatch	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1½
1,000	West E. Con.	72	73	72	73
5,000	*West E. Ext.	5	5	5	5
100	White Kn. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Brad. Cop. 6s	147½	147½	147½	147½
35,000	†Ch. Cop. 7s	115	115	114¾	114¾
450,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98¼
4,000	Pierce Oil 6s	77	77	77	77

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Monday, 25 Electric Boat at 69.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 11. Bid.	May 11. Asked.	May 10. Bid.	May 10. Asked.
Am. Thrift Society pf., w. i.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15½	17	15	16½
Electric Boat pf.	101	105	100	103
Fisk Tire	62	60	62	60
Houston Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	5	5½	5	5½
International Nickel	142	146	142	148
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.	81	84	81	83
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.	165	170	165	170
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Prod. com.	52	55	51	54
Un. Cig. Stores pf., new	11¾	12	11¾	12
Un. Cig. Stores Co. of A.	90	92	90	92
Wayland Oil & Gas	2¼	3	2¼	3
RAILROAD.				
Wabash pf., (a)	45	50	45	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
BOND.				
Calaveras 6s	185	210	161	190

BOND ISSUES CLOSE QUICKLY

Pennsylvania and Argentine Securities Soon Placed.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., syndicate managers, announced yesterday that subscriptions to the Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds had been closed, the entire $65,000,000 having been sold in a little more than three days. Bankers were well pleased with the rapid sale of the issue following immediately upon the depression caused by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Of the $25,000,000 of Argentine Government five-year 6 per cent. bonds offered for the first time on Monday morning it was said yesterday that more than half had already been placed with investors throughout the country.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con.	.79
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.09
Best & Belcher	.05	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Confidence	.00	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.17
Crown Point	.10	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.19
Mexican	.29	Silver Bars	.50¼

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.12½	Comb. Fract.	.08
Jim Butler	.76	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.50
Montana	.35	G'field C. M.	1.42½
North Star	.16	G'field Merger	.23
Rescue Eula	.12	Jumbo Exten.	.92
Tonopah Exten.	3.25	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.07
West End	.72	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.32	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.37	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Manhattan Con.	.01
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	9¼	9¾	Isabella	18½	19
Elkton	43	45	Jackpot	6½	8
El Paso	105	125	McKinney	33	36½
Findlay	3½	4¼	Portland	119	119½
Gold Dollar	4	4¼	Vindicator	169	171
Golden Cy.	179½	182	Rav. B. H.	3½	4
Gold Sov.	4⅛	5½			

UPSETS INDIAN TREATY.

Game Laws Supersede Compact of the Big Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—The Court of Appeals today decided that Indians must observe the provisions of the State's game laws. Judge Hiscock wrote the opinion, which was unanimous. The case was based on an Indian treaty made 118 years go.

Walter S. Kennedy, Warren Kennedy, and Willie White, Jr., members of the Seneca tribe of Indians, sought release on a habeas corpus writ from the custody of the Sheriff of Erie County, by whom they were held on a charge of violating the game laws. They were arrested on May 31, 1914, by a Game Protector while spearing fish in Eighteen-Mile Creek, near their reservation lands in Erie County. They said they had the right to hunt and fish in the lands ceded to the State by the treaty of 1797, known as the Treaty of Big Tree, and that they were not subject to the game laws.

Under the treaty, which was negotiated by Robert Morris, the Indians ceded the lands west of the Genesee River to the State, but reserved the fishing and hunting rights forever, despite any laws which might be passed by the Legislature.

Justice Pooley at Special Term held that the Indians were not subject to the law and discharged them, but his decision was reversed by the Appellate Division. The decision today settles the question.

SUES GEN. DURYEA ESTATE.

Nurse to Son Who Killed His Father Alleges $16,800 Is Due to Him.

The estate of General Hiram Duryea, who was killed by his demented son, Chester B. Duryea, in his Brooklyn home in May of last year, was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court by Willard B. MacIntosh for $16,800. The plaintiff says he was employed by General Duryea during the period between 1900 and 1914, as his nurse, Secretary, purchasing agent and general utility man, and as nurse for the son, Chester.

He says the General promised to pay him $100 a month, buy him a home on the Great South Bay, provide him with a boat, and to pay him money enough to make him comfortable for life. MacIntosh was not mentioned in the General's will. The amount is fixed on an estimate of the probable length of the plaintiff's life and the amount necessary to enable him to live in his accustomed fashion.

Nones Guilty in Newark Bank Case.

A verdict of guilty was returned yesterday afternoon by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark in the case of Charles A. Nones, a real estate dealer, of Manhattan, who was on trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the defunct Roseville Trust Company of Newark. Following the rendering of the verdict Clarence B. Whitman and John B. Faunce, both of New York, were placed on trial for their part in the wrecking of the trust company.

We Will Buy
20 Aetna Explosives Com.&Pf.
50 Colts Arms
50 Canadian Explosives
5 St. Lawrence Sugar
25 Winchester Arms
We Will Sell
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25 Canadian Explosives
50 Du Pont Powder Com & Pf.
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Amounts of $1600 to $2000
Now offered to conservative investors. Best class improved property as security. No charge made to purchasers by large corporation for guarantee of principal and interest. Details from Treasurer, Room 301, 189 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt, 7550.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
Of the City of New York,
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000.
Deposits over $112,000,000.00

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52ND DIVIDEND
AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 29 earn from June 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

AN INVESTMENT IN
New Equitable Building Bonds
Secures an income of over 7%
J. WILLET HALL, 74 B'WAY, N. Y.

TRADE BALANCE $20,555,707.

Total Excess of Our Exports Over Imports Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The trade balance last week was $20,555,707, as shown by the returns on merchandise transactions in thirteen principal customs districts. The total imports for the week were $31,023,708, of which $18,293,000 were received at New York. Exports were $51,584,000, of which $24,584,000 were shipped from New York. The total amount of duties collected at the thirteen ports was $3,390,412, of which $2,933,000 was collected at New York.

The trade balance has been over $20,000,000 four times in the last six weeks. Cotton was exported last week to the amount of 161,183 bales, making the total since the war began 7,482,603 bales.

The excess of value of exports over imports from Dec. 14 to May 8, inclusive, has reached $709,083,855.

RULES AGAINST WALDO.

Court Upholds Sergeant Who Took Riot Precautions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—The action of Anthony F. Muldoon of New York City in taking a patrolman from his beat and assigning him to the pier of a steamship company to assist in regulating a line of persons buying tickets was upheld by the Court of Appeals today. Muldoon was fined thirty days' pay by Police Commissioner Waldo. The defense was that it had been reported to Muldoon that there was a crowd of men of various nationalities trying to get on the ship to return to Europe to participate in the war and that there was rioting and lives and property were endangered. The Court of Appeals wrote no opinion in affirming the order.

ROCKEFELLER ASKS PERMIT.

Seeks New Jersey's Sanction to Carry on Animal Research.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—Acting under the provisions of the law enacted by the last Legislature, the Rockefeller Foundation today asked the State Board of Health for permission to carry on animal research at the proposed laboratory near Princeton. The board reserved decision.

The application was made for the foundation by Dr. Simon J. Flexner, medical director of the Rockefeller Institute, and Starr J. Murphy, its counsel. They asked for a permit of wide scope so that infected cattle might be taken to the laboratory from all sections of the State.

WHAT IS NEW HAVEN WORTH?
Is there any justification for the present price of New York, New Haven & Hartford stock? What is the intrinsic worth of this stock, and what will be its position after the disintegration plans have been completed?
These are some of the questions that Mr. Moody answers in a special analysis of the property which we have just issued. Mr. Moody has been absolutely right in his analysis of the New Haven road for the past seven years.
A few copies of this special study are available for those who make the first inquiries.
Moody's Investors Service,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company

Empire Building, 71 Broadway

New York, March 23d, 1915.

GENERAL MORTGAGE

In accordance with the terms of the General Mortgage of this Company the following six hundred and eighteen (618) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz:

3	9666	11443	12929	14615	16622	18361
38	9739	11473	12948	14655	16636	18369
72	9756	11535	12951	14666	16643	18420
76	9771	11536	12964	14686	16646	18437
126	9779	11539	12985	14721	16669	18440
137	9783	11598	13018	14789	16724	18447
155	9790	11652	13021	14740	16726	18489
7728	9824	11662	13026	14780	16743	18532
7736	9859	11706	13044	14810	16752	18589
7752	9879	11711	13075	14827	16776	18590
7769	9899	11745	13100	14885	16787	18592
7817	9940	11774	13102	14919	16804	18596
7821	9968	11783	13165	14920	16809	18605
7858	9982	11801	13190	14940	16810	18640
7859	9985	11809	13198	14946	16811	18646
7877	10018	11859	13209	14973	16814	18679
7897	10019	11901	13219	14991	16843	18691
7916	10025	11925	13227	15022	16847	18692
8026	10030	11927	13229	15061	16868	18699
8030	10035	11948	13263	15138	16880	18704
8031	10046	11965	13272	15154	16914	18716
8112	10137	11980	13289	15167	16920	18724
8116	10214	11997	13303	15180	16925	18725
8120	10231	12021	13334	15214	16933	18731
8136	10249	12026	13336	15218	16948	18738
8142	10259	12036	13341	15279	16962	18744
8168	10273	12038	13396	15301	16992	18756
8193	10277	12060	13417	15315	17022	18795
8200	10285	12066	13425	15323	17031	18798
8202	10306	12126	13432	15330	17033	18809
8218	10347	12133	13433	15345	17064	18866
8285	10377	12155	13454	15376	17076	18948
8308	10386	12156	13507	15392	17082	19027
8311	10388	12168	13514	15447	17092	19030
8316	10395	12171	13525	15458	17094	19058
8319	10425	12185	13541	15469	17187	19127
8326	10430	12212	13543	15475	17195	19138
8399	10439	12217	13559	15485	17197	19167
8400	10489	12220	13564	15534	17222	19205
8406	10491	12235	13623	15600	17232	19230
8418	10501	12306	13662	15605	17243	19234
8427	10518	12307	13665	15634	17249	19235
8442	10533	12326	13677	15658	17263	19247
8456	10539	12335	13690	15712	17264	19254
8516	10565	12345	13731	15713	17278	19257
8598	10608	12347	13743	15748	17281	19258
8599	10628	12372	13748	15752	17303	19260
8625	10636	12383	13752	15766	17318	19276
8629	10656	12410	13757	15780	17338	19279
8721	10667	12421	13758	15829	17343	19296
8727	10671	12426	13795	15861	17370	19327
8807	10675	12429	13796	15867	17493	19347
8825	10691	12458	13801	15883	17521	19354
8828	10727	12492	13836	15903	17609	19355
8829	10728	12505	13841	15918	17676	19404
8897	10754	12510	13845	15950	17684	19418
8926	10758	12515	13875	15968	17689	19440
8983	10760	12538	13883	15972	17690	19475
8952	10767	12546	13884	16048	17701	19509
8995	10812	12551	13901	16058	17725	19544
9006	10836	12552	13943	16073	17726	19570
9024	10847	12573	13956	16076	17749	19577
9032	10880	12579	13961	16083	17791	19584
9046	10882	12613	13973	16086	17793	19587
9055	10915	12623	13998	16112	17859	19603
9068	10949	12628	14000	16146	17882	19612
9087	10955	12658	14009	16167	17892	19625
9113	10979	12671	14017	16176	17900	19648
9131	10984	12675	14024	16181	17925	19665
9155	10995	12698	14059	16208	17948	19668
9156	11027	12718	14090	16214	18016	19678
9161	11054	12728	14102	16249	18017	19758
9173	11061	12751	14147	16250	18020	19782
9186	11096	12756	14209	16269	18022	19806
9341	11115	12775	14222	16292	18027	19828
9425	11122	12781	14227	16298	18048	19941
9446	11161	12789	14282	16322	18054	19942
9456	11189	12799	14300	16324	18064	19998
9471	11203	12804	14320	16338	18065	
9515	11219	12807	14334	16345	18066	
9521	11226	12816	14375	16355	18100	
9588	11253	12827	14377	16373	18101	
9543	11257	12828	14385	16389	18135	
9571	11268	12852	14415	16395	18208	
9596	11288	12866	14522	16413	18209	
9601	11341	12896	14531	16428	18227	
9606	11342	12920	14550	16444	18238	
9607	11374	12925	14562	16452	18240	
9619	11420	12927	14563	16526	18265	
9620	11438	12928	14601	16564	18297	

The interest on the same will cease June 1st, 1915, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

E. L. SMITHERS,
Assistant Treasurer.

New Issue

$11,781,000
State of Tennessee
Refunding Loan 4% and 4½% Serial Bonds
Dated July 1, 1915 Due July 1, 1917-1955
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.
Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, exchangeable for registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or $10,000
Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York City, or at the Office of the State Treasurer, Nashville, Tennessee.

EXEMPT FROM THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND OWNERSHIP NEED NOT BE REPORTED IN INCOME TAX RETURNS.
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Connecticut and other States.
Legality subject to the approval of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, of New York City.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(From official statements)
Real value of property in State (estimated) $1,500,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1914 672,754,691
Total bonded debt (this issue only) 11,781,000
Certificates of Indebtedness, redeemable at option of the State 636,000

These bonds are issued to refund $10,381,000 bonds maturing July 1st and $1,400,000 maturing October 1st, 1915, after which date, except for $636,000 Certificates of Indebtedness held by charitable and educational institutions in Tennessee, **they will be the sole outstanding funded indebtedness of the State.**
State of Tennessee bonds maturing July 1st and October 1st will be taken in payment for bonds of this issue.
We offer the above bonds, subject to sale or advance in price,
to yield 4.20%
Redmond & Company
Kean, Taylor & Company
Rhoades & Company
Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y.
Brown Brothers & Company
White, Weld & Company
The above statements are based on data derived from official sources. We believe them to be correct but do not guarantee.

NEW LOAN
$525,000
City of Akron, Ohio
4½% Water Works Extension Bonds
Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States
Maturing April 1, 1916-1933 inclusive
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
141 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.

STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Stockholders:

Believing that there is a substantial value in the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and that the condition of the Company makes it feasible to reorganize to the great benefit of shareholders, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of shareholders, have formed a committee for the purpose of preparing and submitting a plan of reorganization.

It will be their endeavor to formulate a plan that will permit the Company to expand along sound lines in accordance with the requirements of the great territory which it aims to serve and to place the property, physically and financially, in such condition that it may rank with the most efficient railroads in similar and nearby territory.

It is not the intention of the Committee to call for a deposit of shares at the present time, but if nothing unforeseen occurs, to wait until a plan has been formulated so that stockholders when depositing may fully understand the condition of the Company's affairs and the details of the proposed plan.

The working out of such a plan is already engaging the attention of your Committee, who are giving it immediate and earnest consideration, and it is hoped that when completed it will meet the unanimous approval of the shareholders.

New York, May 11th, 1915.

CHARLES HAYDEN, Chairman;
JAMES S. ALEXANDER,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
W. J. MATHESON,
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
A. F. Van HALL.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN,
K. R. BABBITT,
Counsel.

M. M. FERGUSON, Secretary, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

NEW YORK CITY INTERBOROUGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of New York City Interborough Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, the appointment of Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company on May 13th, 1914, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2396 Third Avenue, corner of 130th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

As provided by the By-Laws, no stock may be voted upon which shall have been transferred upon the books of the Company within ten days next preceding the meeting.

Dated, New York, April 28th, 1915.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Grunert Realty Corporation will be held at 12 o'clock noon on the 19th of May, 1915, in Room 1,704, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to consider a proposition to sell the company's real estate.

ROBERT GRUNERT, Secretary.

New York, May 11th, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the offices of the company, 15 West 38th St., Manhattan, New York City. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.

GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BUFFALO MINES, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Buffalo Mines, Limited, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, 1,012 Fidelity Building, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 14th day of June, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

The stock books will close at the close of business on May 29, 1915, and reopen for transfers on June 15th, 1915.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary.
May 10, 1915.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 11:45 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock M., Saturday, May 22, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, May 27, 1915.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated April 22, 1915.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Penn., April 28, 1915.

Notice: The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn., on Wednesday, May 19, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose terms expire on that day, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at the meeting.

R. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

HOTEL SECURITIES COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hotel Securities Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of Olney & Comstock, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 19, 1915, at 3 P. M.

Dated New York, April 20, 1915.
J. SPERRY KANE, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

SHELBY IRON COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Shelby Iron Co. will be held at the Company's Office, Commercial Trust Co. Building, Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, June 9th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors. Transfer books close May 29, 1915.

B. Y. FROST, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of National Credit Office will be held at the Office of the Company, 60 Union Square, New York City, on Monday, the seventh day of June next at 4 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

W. W. SIMPSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.

New York, May 10, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on May 24, 1915, at 3 P. M.

W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC., held May 11, 1915, a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the first preferred stock of the company, together with an additional dividend of ¾ of one per cent. on said first preferred stock to apply on account of the accumulated dividends thereon, was declared, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books.

Dated New York, May 11, 1915.
CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividends therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on July 1, 1915, through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, PRO RATA among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing first preferred stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books.

Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated New York, May 11, 1915.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

The International Nickel Co.

A dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid June 1st to the holders of record at the close of business May 13th. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. May 13th, and remain closed until 10:00 A. M. June 2nd.

James L. Ashley,
Secretary & Treasurer.

New York, May 3rd, 1915.

National Cloak and Suit Company.

May 11th, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on June 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 20th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,

Engineers-Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (9th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 21, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

The firm of Keech, Loew & Co. has been dissolved on this date by mutual consent.

Mr. Frank B. Keech and Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew will sign as liquidating partners and agents for the firm.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
FRANK B. KEECH.
WM. GOADBY LOEW,
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT,
C. H. WAINWRIGHT,
WILLIAM G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Frank B. Keech, Mr. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. William P. Wainwright, Mr. C. H. Wainwright, Mr. William G. Borland, and Mr. Charles C. West, heretofore partners in the co-partnership firm of Keech, Loew & Co., have, together with Mr. Charles N. Edge, this day formed a co-partnership under the name of F. B. Keech & Co.

This firm will occupy the offices at Number 7 Wall Street, New York City, formerly occupied by the firm of Keech, Loew & Co., and will there transact a general brokerage business.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
FRANK B. KEECH,
CHARLES N. EDGE,
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT,
C. H. WAINWRIGHT,
WILLIAM G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST.

Mr. Wm. Goadby Loew and Mr. George Collins Warren, Jr., have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Loew & Co., for the transaction of a general investment and brokerage business.

This firm will occupy offices at Number 2 Wall Street, and at Number 590 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dated, New York, May first, 1915.
WM. GOADBY LOEW,
GEORGE COLLINS WARREN, JR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate hereby certifies that the BARSKY OFFICE AND HOME EQUIPMENT CO., INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 29th day of April, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between HARRY GALLER and MYER I. GORDON, doing business under the firm name of GALLER & GORDON, at No. 39 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was dissolved on the 27th day of April, 1915. All debts owing to the said partnership and those due by them will be settled with and by the remaining partner, who will continue the business under the name of MYER I. GORDON.

Dated New York, May 3d, 1915.
HARRY GALLER,
MYER I. GORDON.

FORGOTSTON JEWELRY CO.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JACOB SCHOEN, under the firm name and style of FORGOTSTON JEWELRY CO., at No. 1,432 Broadway, was dissolved on the 5th day of May, 1915.

MAX KLEINMAN.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

871—Adams Express Co. v. Commonwealth of Kentucky; 867—James Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Railway Co., and 836—Same v. American Express Co.—Argument continued.

831—William H. Mills v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 776, 273, 274, 277, 279, 281, 283, 284, 208, and 285.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Lehigh, Wilkes Coal Co<Hartford & NY Trans Co.
Re Valentine Bohl Co.
Lanston Monotype Co<Curtis.
Hart & NY Trans Co<Plymouth.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Macy<Brown.
Freeman<US.
Brookheim<Greenbaum
Safety Co<US L & H Co.
US<Marshall.
Underwood Co<Stearns.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. At 2 P. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

Actieselskabet Neptune<Hamburg Am L
Herman<same, (2.)
Orvig Damps Actieselskabet<same.
Deguzis<D, L & W R R.
Lake Torpedo Boat Co<Yacht Alabama.
Maxwell<Jordan.
McWilliams<Sif.
Skerman<Phila & Rdg Ry Co, (3.)
Kever<Phila & Rdg Ry Co.
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co.
Gilbert<Colby.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar—At 10 A. M.

Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Valentine<Schantz.
Gardner<Town of Cameron.
Biondolillo<Erie R R.
Richards<Wells Fargo Expr Co.
Murray & Hill Co<Borea Realty Co.
Scofield<Powers.
Dillon<Xavier.
Kempczinski<Chelsea Fibre Co.

DECISIONS.

Gerbino, an infant, v. Greenhut, Siegel Cooper & Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that the appellant within 20 days file and serves the undertaking prescribed by Section 1326 of the Code of Civil Procedure; in default of complying with this condition the motion to dismiss appeal is granted and the appeal dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Ely, exr., v. Megie et al. and Ely et al., aplts.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Re application of Reed, as creditor, &c.—Motion to compel filing of remittur granted, remittur to be filed within five days after entry of this order. Motion to amend remittur denied, without costs.

Muldoon v. Waldo, Police Commr., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Rives v. Bartlett et al., aplts., &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People v. Ferri, aplt.; People v. Haynes, aplt.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Bush v. Croton Falls Cons. Co., aplt.; Wilson, Jr., aplt., v. Emanuel et al.; Jessen, admr., v. Kessner Co., aplt.; Union Dime Savings Bank v. Brockmeyer, aplt.; Samuel et al. v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corpn., aplt.; Korn v. Freedlander, aplt.; Holmes, aplt., v. City of NY.; Ketcham v. Sammis, aplt., et al., respt.; Car et al. v. Kimball et al., aplts., and Winnamore; Ford et al. v. Clendenning et al.; Buffalo Steel Co., aplt., v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

General Rubber Co., rspt., v. Bennedict, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Kennedy, aplt., v. Becker, Sheriff.—Order affirmed, with costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.

Enumerated motions:
Pierce<McDonald.
Wickenheiser<Herring.
Harrington<Stallo.
Same<German Ex Bk.
Shiels<Byrd.
Rose<Schinasi.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Chase<Chase.
Hogan<Levering & G.
Re Kessler.
Haas<Beadleston & W
Re Wilgus Rty Co.
Caposzi<McMullen, S & T Co.
Re Wagner.
Re Sheriff's Fees, (Sec 3,287 C. C. P.)
Hamouzas<Goldberg.
Surety Rty Co<Howell
Cullen<Cullen.
Schneider<West Side Con Co.
Re Szabo<Vig.
Marcus<Duncan.
Warburg<28th St & 7th Av Co.
Gozansky<Nat El Sign
Gough<Gough.
Hart<Isaacs.
Re Farmers L & T Co.
Meagher<Int R T.
Wm H Geer Co<J W Matthews Co.
Blumberg<same.
Mullally<Mullally.
Hahner<Shaffer.
Bartholomew<Munic Civil Serv Com.
Atkinson<Nat Nas Bk.
Bonetto<Blotto.
Stolts<Rumore.
Hanley<Wallace.
Fribourg<Emigrant's Ind Sav Bk.
De Marce<CNY.
Univ Mot Tr Co<Zurich Gen Acc & L Co.
Judge<Henderson.
Ruskin<Press Pub Co.
Am Cleaning & D Co<Gostin.
Gillespie<Marist Bros.
Mancusco<J & H Wennemer.
CNY<Pape, (2.)
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Bradshaw<Davis.
Green<Jobson Gifford Co.
Wallach<Copeland.
Cohn<Cohn.
Levene<Levene.
Re Santora, (E 217 St)
Canet<Nichols.
Re Morgan.
Levy<Louvre Rty Co.
Kellogg<Schmitz.
Illwitzer<Citizens' Sav Bk.
Saunders<Saunders.
Carlino<Pell.
Petrosek<Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Re Rantsch.
Dry D Sav Inst<Baum
Re Lintross & Wylford Eng Co.
Fowler<Babcock.
Friedman<Friedman.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Re Hutchins.
Germania Life<Ross.
Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld.
Sosnovitch<Machoff.
Toledo Tr, L & P Co<Smith.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Herbert<Fields.
People<Keitel.
Anderson<Stumpfel.
Greenwich Sav Bank<Runyon.
Meshansky<Empire Carrying Corp.
Heritage<NY Post-G M S Hosp. (2.)
Adamez<Kroner.
Chamberlain<CNY.
Klinger<Goldstein.
Shedd Elec Co<Bailey.
Tolhoff<Fennell.
Lynch<Neuman.
Johnstone<Zimmerman
Michelson<Katz.
Re Smith<Leftwich.
Hertz<Kobler.
People, &c<Moleta.
Re Hauser.
Hirshfeld<Owners' Std Rlty Corp.
Lyons<O'Brien.
Fox<Mulligan.
Postal Life Ins Co<W F. Burns Co.
Schembre<Nat Biscuit.
Morrison<CNY.
Nichols<Smith.
Ratkowski<Knick P Cement Co
Levenson<British Rub Fabric Co.
Goldmann<Equit Life.
Goldfarb<Wolfberg.(2)
Brown<Brown.
Newman<Int R T.
Riviera Rty Co<Illinois Surety Co.
Halesy<same.
Scannell<T A Gillespie Co.
Chenkin<Lippman.
Grieb<Stahl.
Ward<Int R T.
Mulholland<Otten.
Bradley<same.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Herbert<World Film Corp'n.
De Vito<Birnbaum.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.
Bohm<Alt.
Oothout<Frost.
Whorf<Hartshorne.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Rocca<Bocca.
Ferrone<Ferrone.
Jackres<Jackres.
Le Boutillier<Kosofsky.
Sumpil<Sumpil.
Ritter<Ritter.
Schwartz<Keepedry Const Co.
Lippman<Lippman.
Barney<Barney.
Architects & Builders Co<Hebron.
Preferred causes:
Crossin<Woolf.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Wilson<Wilson.
Seymour<Thomas.
Undefended divorces:
Columbia Paper Box Co.<Beck.
Jacobson,
Menzie,
North.
Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet.
General calendar:
Crandall<Du Vivoco.
Dressler<Keystone Film (2.)
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros.
Lee<Lee.
Continental C. L. &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Burr<Burr.
Markow<Masor.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.
Fager<CNY.
Harrison<Harrison.
Walsh<Walsh.
Britt<Keyrouse.
Corn<Corn.
O'Donnell<Keyrouse.
Internat High Speed Steel Co<Ingersoll-Rand Co.
McNamee<Doctor.
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Berkman<Berkman.
Boyd<Wyatt.
Levenson Wreck Co.<Brand.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Jonasson<Goodman.
State Bank<Cohen.
Kelsey<Gibson.
Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co.
Same<Barbey.
Cranston<Cranston.
McCurdy<Foreign Import Co.
Robertson<Rouss.
Fanning<Champion.
Hartman<Hartman.
Bogoly<Bogoly.
Gruenberg<Lowenberg.
D'Anci<Saitta.
Butera<General Express Co.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Case on.
Bank of the US.<Goldstein.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inquest—Costuma<Gevirtz.
Kaufman<Pasbach Voice Litho Co.
Israel<Burke & Sons.
Interstate Note, &c, Co<Hall.
Walter<Field.
Same<Steve.
Matthew Sales Co<Hutcheson.
Book<Niman.
Interstate Note & Holding Co<Foley.
Calef<Nat Export, &c. Co.
Sindel<Arndursky.
Cutler<Taylor.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.)
Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co.
Murray Lighterage, &c. Co<CNY.
Bishop<Am Home Mag Co.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c. RR.
Willner<I R T.
Bitolio<Bradley Cont.
Michalski<Mason & H.
Stern<Laemmle.
Healy<CNY.
Martin<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Fleischer<same.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Armstrong<I R T.
Valich<Mugler.
Javna<Ward Bak Co.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Javny<same, (3.)
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R R R.
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Argenziano<East SS Corp.
Crawford<Thomashefsky.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Cohen<Smith.
Mearns<Hollins.
Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mattes<Aubeck.
Curtain<Van Beuren.
Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on: Eberhagen<Mason-Seaman Tr Co.
Case on: Lynch<N Y Times Co.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Singer<5th Av Coach Co, (2.)
Mylonas<NY Rwys.
McCauley<W Bradley & Son.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing.
Weinmann<NY Rys.
Jacoby<Molle.
Helfrich<Wanamaker.
Spear<Wachtel.
Feldman<NY Rwys.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<So Brooklyn Ry.
Sigrist<The Mirror.
Fischer<Pardua.
Reilly<Early.
Stromenger<Rockaway Beach Bathing Co.
Alexander<Borden's C Milk Co.
Case on.
Radoff<Merrill Haviland Oyster Co.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Green<Consol Gas Co.
McMahon<CNY, (2.)
Gabriel<Graham.
Altman Furn Co<CNY
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Hechter<London, (2.)
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co.
Malcolm<Morstana Realty Co (2.)
Larson<Nicholson.
Orazio<Metz.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
Root<NY Cons RR.
McSorley<BH RR.
Vallen<Lesher.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
Alton<Hill.
Clapper<CNY.
Caudric<Cannizzaro.
Carroll<Mantle Rty.
O'Malley<CNY.
Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co.
Florsheim<Cohen.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan<Silverman.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Model Fireproof Ten. Co.<Fields.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Composite M L Co<Glasco Ince. Co.
M J McCloskey<Natl Surety Co.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Wood<Fiske.
Clear.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reilly<CNY.
M Rafalsky<Church.
Kilroy<Nord-Deutsche Ins Co.
Parlante<J Albert & Son (2 acts.)
Same<Stuyvesant Ins Co.
Dammann<Rosenblum.
Same<Am Cent Ins.
Gen'l Accid, &c, Co<Kelly.
Same<Ins Co of Penn.
Erland<Haight.
Kelly<Gen'l Accid, &c
Odell<Chadbourne, Jr.
MacFarland<No Am, &c, Co.
A V Haight<Wedekind.
Case on.
Filkins<New Era Producing Co.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levitt<Griswold.
Halloway<CNY.
Windsor Const Co<Ruland.
Realty Adv, &c, Co<Oakland Chem Co.
Lord<CNY.
Dammann<New Eng Gas Co,
Bellows<Leiter.
Hamblin<Jones.
MacDonald<CNY.
Fallert<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Omnen<Little.
Beck<Only Shirt Co.
Progressive C & L Co<Sayre.
Vermont Marble Co<Gray, &c. Co.
Lyons<Gillette.
The Mayor, &c<NY C & H R RR
Swift<Quigg.
Bozenhardt<Ott.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Neebe<Levene.
Wolff<Kline Rty, &c.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Blum<Waite.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Realty Co.
Hayden<Pinchot.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Millett<Globe Ind Co.
Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim.
Equities Real Corp<Cobe.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

May<Miller.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling<same.
Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Herisson<Friedman Inst of NY.
Blumberg<Barnett.
Case on.
Royce<Farson.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Susan Carter,
Geo L Pegram,
Francois Flanden,
Berthe Noyer,
Harriet L Beach,
Henry C Bradford,
Anna Splitdorf,
Amanda R Ward,
Morris Terker,
Anna A Weiss,
Antonio Pagnotta,
Jacob C Van Syckel.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Scharps<Hazelton.
Sproul<Sorg.
Friedlander<Sincere.
Manganiello<Glassberg (2.)
Standard Metal Mfg Co<Lasky & Gold.
Gordon<Erlanger.
Ossakow<Icken.
Von Bayer<Eastman Const Co.
Slotopolsky<Kromman.
Assness<Postal Life.
Rothblatt-Sigel Co<Katzen.
Dennis<Gr Eastern Cas Co.
Title Guar, &c, Co<Berger.
Gordon<White Fireproof Const Co.
Casino<Coussios.
Goldfinger & Co<Levine.
Stefan<White Co.
Grossman<Sun P & P.
Carey<Morris.
Dennis<Gr Eastern Cas Co.
Barnard<Zanft.
L I Seashore Co<Reed.
Inglis<Appleton.
Same<Murphy.
Trotta<Eisenberg.
Gilmore<United Fashion Co.
Jaburg<Federman.
Kridel<Brukenfeld.
Schmid<Lovitz.
Olace<Rinaldi.
Smolka Plumbing Supply Co<Wolff.
Voigt<Rothbart.
Dworkis<Gabel.
Bloom<Feinberg.
Kunstlich<Kauffman.
Carroll<Blum.
Comba<Hall Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Smolonsky<NY Rys.
Price<Yordt.
Gisonia<N Y Rys.
821 Bway Co<Columbia Paper Box Co.
Steinman<same.
Doyle<N Y Rys.
Lavigue<Lefkowitz.
Berger<same.
Dunker<Lang.
Harrison<L A Burke & Sons Co.
Edelman<Union Rys (2.)
Jeffesen<Lobel.
Dabilla<Werner.
Rudderman<Kehan Const Co.
Hackney<Gries.
Levy<Brinn (2.)
Potter<Marshall.
O'Connell<Nat Surety.
Phelan<Durham.
Hughes<N Y Rys.
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of H.
Barbarino<same.
Bloomingdale<N Y & H R RR.
Poly<Best Laundry.
Battle<Int R T Co.
Wirt<McNaughton.
Smith<Udall & Ballou.
Leibel<Moskowitz.
Clare<Engeman.
Putt<Post & McCord.
Andur<Kammisky.
Butchin<Solomon.
Golub<Bisner.
Schoenberg<Hirsch.
Flaltman<Brown (2.)
Van Pelt<Hillebrand.
Devine<N Y Rys.
Ramson<N Y Rys.
McCusker<Griffiths.
Steller<Little.
Graham<N Y Rys.
Kramer<Korn.
Bernstein<same (2.)
Levine<N Y Rys.
Ellis<Mehrbach.
Slovodzian<Klein.
Scimeca<Schmohl.
Ferrara<Int R T.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.

Underwood—N Netherland Bk.
Ryan<Waters.
Shapiro<Singer.
Polstein<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Hart<Norman.
Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Pflantzer<Friedman.
Rosenfield<Stein.
Gasner<Greenberg.
Cohen<Cassileth.
McKeon<Slicklen.
Rosenthal Paper Co<Nat Fold, &c, Co.
Simmonds<Adams & Moutant.
Schroeder<Hamilton Bros.
Scott<Wells.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Hyde & Sons<Resnek.
Grackin<Vulcan Ins.
Pierdon<Star Gold, &c, Works.
Baumell<Cohen.
Goldfarb<Gellis.
Weidler<Schwartz.
Clear.
Lynch<Lynch.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Oppenheimer<Sawyer—Martin L Stover. Rotman<Sachs—Samuel Ecker. Greenwich Sav Bk<Lewisohn—Arthur P Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Gentzlinger<Mechanic—Isaac F Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sprung<Hexter—Theodore K McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Central Trust Co<Frank—Edward H. Childs. Graf<Hartford Life Ins Co—Chas H Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Becher—Henry S J Flynn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Theresa A Kane<Thomas H Kane—Vincent L Leibell.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Domenick Marsullo<Hugo D Rosendorf—Abraham Landau. Ethel P Arnold<Edwin L Kahner—Louis J Frey.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Underpinning & Foundation Co<Gustav J Fleischman—Jules R Brenchaud.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Wildey<McGregor.
Fitzgerald<Reese.
Sauer<Davis.
Gurewitz<B. A. & G. N. Williams, (2.)
McChesney<Col Realty Co.
Sirico<Sirico.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Renig<A Bryant Co.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Prince<B R T.
Schneider<Int V Co.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Collins<Jacobs, (2.)
Collins<Smith.
Braun<I R T.
Morley<Knick Marble.
Kooden<Maker.
Braun<I R T.
Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co. (2.)
Sullivan<Piercy Co.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Tweddy<Central Un Gas Co.
Chevalier<Geiss.
Ill Surety Co<De Fon.
McNair<NY Rys Co.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Hampton<Pinkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Nolan<Goettis.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Weber<Symons Co.
Job<O'Flaherty, Jr.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co. (2.)
Weintraub<Tanzer.
Gillian<Rlty Hld Co.
Restifo<same.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Bernstein<I R T.
Glantz<Joel Realty Co. (2.)
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Schwartz<Schwartz.

Highest number reached in regular order, 261.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Accounting in est. Lawrence F. Toner.

Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Annie T. Henderson,
Alice Fisher,
Jurgen H. Lunsman,
Mary McManamee,
Charles F. Heitz,
Helen Dolsen.
Margaret Clifford,
Wills for probate:
C. S. Rourke,
Julia A. Schmidt,
Richard N. Arnow,
William Schmidt,
Henrietta Feinsilber.
Richard B. Kanski.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Esrig<Brook Av Poultry Co.
Buszeo<Spadaro Cont Co.
Kaplan<Brandt & Silverstein, Inc.
Filippo<Gants & Reynolds.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Greenbaum<Deutsch—Charles A. Oberwager. Halsted<Gerhards—Joseph H. Radigan. Mason<Bloch—Nathan D. Levy.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Shapiro<Meyerson—Irving Goldberg. Lucas & Co<Altieri et al.—Irving Goldberg. Same<same—Irving Goldberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated Day calendar.—At 1 P. M.

O'Connor<Webber.
Edwards<same.
Krach<Consol RR.
Glantz<Bergstein.
Levy<Morris.
Cloonan<McMullen.
Storch<Storch.
People<Scharf.
Troiani<Galasso.
People<Donovan.
Raap<1st M of Flushing.
People<Diemer.
Cooper<Vierengle.
Smith<Tran Dev Co.
Jeffrey<Miller.
Sperling<B H R R.
Hottenroth<CNY.
Menges<Edwards Mot.
Bell<McConnell.
Santi<Scovil.
Glasgow<CNY.
Larkin<NY Tel Co.
Queck Berner<Ward Baking Co.
McLory<NY C & H R RR.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part. I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Hagg<Hagg, (2.)
Schenkman<Schenkman.
Youker<Seely.
Webster<Indian Ref Co, (2.)
Gotham Nat Bak<Collins.
Brady<Wellington Stables.
Salomon<Nattl.
Mortimer<Bklyn Rty Sellers.
Re Little Neck Bung Builders, Inc.
Lehman<Zehden.
Osterhout<Williams.
Osborne<B H RR.
Grossman<Garlick.
Bierman<Levine.
Meisner<Atl Hyg, Ice.
Potts<Garbade.
Newhouse<Schauder & De Sola, Inc, (2.)
Koplowitz<Koplowitz.
Klein<Vogel.
Re Colligan, (Williams)
Dolen<Board of Ed.
Scotto<Smith & Sons.
Wright<same.
Re Belmont Av, (Reisler.)
Re P S Com, (NY & Q Co Ry.)
Marino<Tuttle & B Mfg Co.
Price<Price.
Robinson<Bellows.
Pasquariello<Little N Bung Builders, Inc.
Walsh<McNulty.
Bashist<Bashist.
Micololo<Micciolo.
Ricker<Ricker.
Barre-Bernard Co<Garcia.
Wiemuth<Kriezer.
British Imp & J Co<Weisbard.
Re West 28th St-W 29th St.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Undefended divorce calendar, at 10 A. M.

Krause,
Riley,
Cobb,
Konrad,
Epstein,
Klucken,
Rostavanik,
McNichol,
Christensen,
Tremper,
Tanzman,
Perlmutter,
Rookasin,
Morris,
Earle,
Orendorf,
Van Vliet,
Grau,
Hamer,
Howe,
Baland,
Guerriero,
Berger,
Heckman,
Skinner,
Oliver,
Sloves, (inf.)
Bayer.
Basile,

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Creighton<Jenkins.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
McDermott<Peo SNY.
Acken<Congregation Ohel Moshe.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Rath<Temple.
Eagle Oil & Sup Co<Herman.
St Barnabas Luth Ch<Eagan.
Helk<Wulff.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Schreiman<Schnure.
Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co.
Bashist<Bashist.
Lotus Theatre Co<Hill
Reserved calendar:
Glickstein<Glickstein.
Manno<Perasso.
Brown<Eagle S & Ln.
Tate<Tate.
Gorham<Stalter.
Campiciano<Rotolo.
Sawtelle<Eagle S & L.
Apfel<Apfel.
Wieland<German Sav Bank, Bklyn.
Steiner<Steiner.
B. Q Co & Sub RR<CNY.
Brennen<Brennen.
Haag<Haag.
Offenhauser<same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2081.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Flynn<McLaughlin et al.
Swindell<CNY.
Cullen<Anheir et al.
Cowell<CNY.
Kesner<Finnegan.
Saltus<Nas R R.
Hofacker<Astoria Ven Mills & D Co.
Martin<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kaplan<CNY.
Kory<C I & B RR.
Menzies<B H RR.
Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg Co.
Dalton<CNY.
Katz<Rubin et al.
Lisa<C I & B RR.
Owens<NY & Q Co Ry
Pensick<B H RR.
Schoeller<CNY.
Curtis Lumber Co.<Clarke.
Karlson<Clarke Co.
Goldowitz<Gair Co.
Am Servians Assoc<Un Sq Sav Bk.
Fay<Witcoff & Altmen Contg Co.
Reichel<Wollny.
Siegman<Nichols.
Evans<Jacobs et al.
Browning<C I & B RR.
Gorbatoff<Droge.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Masmar<N RR.
Masianka<Amer Mfg.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
Rosenberg<Stickle.
Kopeo<N Y Rys Co.
Zelkiwitz<Int R T.
Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co.
Enterprise Metal Bed Co<Gately Furn Co.
Radtke<CNY.
Matthews<N RR.
Beck<CNY & ano.
Emanuel<Arcanum Cafe.
Bevier<Dikeman et al.
Ajello<Faggiano et al.
Bishop<N RR.
Albrecht<Bauer.
Freedberg<same.
Teaban<B H RR.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Mastriano<Josephson.
Hamilton<NY State Const Co.
Sullivan<Penn RR.
Kreuscher<Miller et al
Marcus<Remsen Bond & Mtg Co.
Willis<N RR.
Menger<Manha Showcase Co.
Ferguson<I R T.
Dubec<L I RR.
Moore<Salit.
Thompson<Nassau RR
Carr<Carr.
Genoy<Berresford et al.
De Hunt<Swirson.
Webb<Nas RR.
McArdle<Fuller Co.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Saltz et al<CNY.
Idaho-Maryland Dev Co<Un Bank et al.
Flanagan<Nas RR.
Schless<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McCormick<N E Cont.
Petruska<Jamison et al.
Goldman<Citizens Ins Co of Mo.
Boldman<Mechanics Bank.
Meyer<B H RR.
Hurley<same.
Igoe<Garbutt et al.
McCormick<No East Const Co et al.
Wenzel<Loew.
Ward<B H RR.
Fideler<Linch.
Gerbar<same.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Baker<L I RR.
Neustadt<Soper et al.
Hasenstab<Edwards.
George<McCall.
Heath<Steeplechase Pk
Anderson<B H RR et al.
Higgins<Hud Riv Lgte.
Johansen<Mapp.
Bell<B H RR.
Golden<Lorence et al.
Keiser<Murphy & ano
Bakerman<Poust.
Gowland<B H RR.
Halpin<Richmond L & RR Co.
Longman<CNY.
Friedman-Mirsky<Malesko et al.
Wilson<Crowell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6924.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Gibson infants,
John Mason,
Moses Karmel,
Elizabeth Zinzelez,
Johanna Nelson,
Sarah H Dickinson,
Lydia Easton,
James Johnson,
John Von Glahn,
Elizabeth Ward,
Louis Berger,
Charles Delaney,
John Burns,
Maria McKee.
Virgilio Del Genovese,
Estates of:
Annie Ferris,
Richard Stainton,
Caspar Stapf,
Lydia Suydam,
Algastine Anticongo,
Adolph Powel,
Abiathas Richards,
Elizabeth Glynn,
John J Studwell,
Susan Danielson,
Vincenzo Locurto,
Anna Streep,
John Drescheburg,
Accounting of:
Lugi Bianchi,
Elizabeth E Paul,
Pgola Bentirogiia,
Mary E Nisbet,
Joseph Conlon,
John J Hayes,
Daniel Heilman,
Frank Hogan,
Henry Marks.
Lippman Thorn,

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of:
Margaret Hogan,
Lottie Wahzer.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Latuga<Bklyn R T.
Slutsky<Nas E RR.
Cohen<Nas E RR.
Levittman<B H RR.
Murphy<same.
Selleck<Gen Garage Co
Iacoretti<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Serafino<B H RR.
Turkovetsky<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Meistroff<Nas E RR.
Fastorsky<Nas E RR.
Casella<Waller.
Ebert<B H RR.
Lerner<B H RR.
Leis<same.
Barr<same.
O'Neill<Nas E RR.
Martines<same.
Stzovitz<B H RR.
Peritore<same.
Corcoran<McCaragher.
Lenski<Greenberg.
Penstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Heinz<Transit Dev.
Brown<B H RR.
Traboulsi<B H RR.
Conzo<So Bklyn RR.
Hopkins<same.
Posey<Sorenson.
Rosenberg<NY ConRR
Barbero<Nas E RR.
Tauber<B U Gas Co.
Amato<Gungliardi.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. Peo of St of N Y<Scanlon.

Remainder of calendar passed for day.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises. 4:47 | Sun sets. 7:06 | Moon rises. 3:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:24	6:44	12:28	12:31
Governors Island	7:06	7:24	1:07	1:09
Hell Gate	8:56	9:14	2:47	2:49

Arrived—Tuesday, May 11.

SS Frederik VIII, Christiansand, May 1.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, May 1.
SS Belita, Baracoa, May 6.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, May 3.
SS Stiklestad, Shields, April 21.
SS Peter Hamre, Jamaica, May 4.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, May 5.
SS Nueces, Galveston, May 5.
SS Alamo, Tampa, May 6.
SS Comet, Sabine, May 3.
SS Penrose, Teneriffe, April 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 2
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Michigan	London	April 27
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 29
Missouri	London	April 28
Saxonia	Liverpool	May 1
Taquary	New Orleans	May 5
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Oregonian	Cristobal	May 5
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
El Alba	Galveston	May 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 9

DUE TOMORROW.

Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Damara	Balboa	May 4
Caracas	San Juan	May 8
Radiant	New Orleans	May 5
Huron	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 10
Almirante	Kingston	May 8
Proteus	New Orleans	May 8

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Orduna	Liverpool	May 3
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
Gregory	Para	May 2
Panama	Cristobal	May 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	May 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 11.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 12th, forenoon, Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 64 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 331 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 16 miles N. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 192 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 50 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 417 miles from Ambrose Channel at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 417 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 370 miles S. at 8 P. M.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McNichol<Sliney.
Mazel<NY, N H & H RR.
Steurer<Clark.
Mills<Jones.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Ross<Rogers & H.
Seymour<Brown.
Fisher<Scrugham.
Lane<NY C & H RRR
Collins<Kelly.
Bonta<Knight.
Suetendeal<G Ringler & Co.
Abrams<D & L Bldg Co.
Francis<Steadman.
Perina<Miller.
Michaelson<Ebling Brew Co.
Solfanelli<Cinci.
Ferstler<Clark.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Rippatti<NY C & H R RR.
Wofsy<N Y, N H & H RR (2.)
Dause<West El RR.
Hollenbach<T A Gillespie Co.
Levine<Hebrew S G Soc of NY.
Blasko<Hamburg-Am Line.
Shaw<NY, NH & H RR.
Barnard<McVickar-Gaillard Rty Co.
Smith<Van Schaick.
Benedict & Parder Co<Lockwood (2.)
Blanck<Von Claussen.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
McManus<Gilsey.
Wetmore<Hamilton.
Schomer<Henchel.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co.
Miseyko<Kornblum.
Decicco<Reynolds.
Cooke<City of Yonkers.
Farrell<Meurer.
Koster<Moore.
Pace<West Elec RR.
Massaro<Pitts Con Co.
Griffith<Cupples (3.)
Gleeson<Douvres.
Garry<Page & Co (2.)
Lupinacci<Pitts Con.
Griffith<Cupples.
Kasberg<Ebling Brew.
Greenspaw<Un Ry Co of N Y.
Wilson<Yonk RR.
Odell<Federal Sugar Ref Co.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Bantz<Yonk RR.
Montaruli<Home Sav Bank.
Oakland Stbt Co<Wenck.

Highest number reached, 1135.

County Court.

Platt, J.
Turso<N Y & Stam Ry Co.
Jones<Nordone.
Dietz<Dietz.
Freeman<Yeganian Brothers Co.
Davidson<Oler.
Stumpfel<Nelson.
Keefe<Liptok.
Howard<Sinnott.
Osborn<Havey.
Campo<Nicolosi.

RAILROADS.

LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK.
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

PARIS, FRANCE
PARIS OPPOSITE TUILERIES GARDENS. SPECIAL WAR RATES AT
Hotels ST. JAMES and D'ALBANY
Full South. 300 Rooms. 100 Bathrooms.

THE average advertiser, whether merchant or manufacturer, or tradesman, can reach more possible customers at less expense through the columns of The New York Times than through any other newspaper or periodical in the world.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Sant' Anna, at Marseilles, May 6.
SS Bergensfjord, at Bergen, May 11.
SS Ramsay, at Bordeaux, May 7.
SS Pastores, at Colon, May 10.
SS Sorland, at Gothenburg, May 3.
SS Den of Airlie, at Liverpool, May 8.
SS Colbert, at Marseilles, May 9.
SS Ile de Reunion, at Marseilles, May 9.
SS Santa Catalina, at Antofagasta, May 10.
SS Saxilly, at Gibraltar, May 9.
SS Joseph W. Fordney, at Avonmouth, May 11.

Sailed.

SS Marengo, from Hull, May 11.
SS Wirral, from Liverpool, May 10.
SS Jungshoved, from Shields, May 10.
SS Benedict, from Barbados, May 10.
SS Calamares, from Colon, May 11.
SS St. George, from Genoa, May 4.
SS Panariellos, from Algiers, May 3.
SS Hortensius, from Montevideo, May 8.
SS Stampalia, from Gibraltar, May 9.

Passed.

SS Kanaris, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dizard.
SS Vard, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover, May 10.
SS Caserta, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Roma, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memnon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai .... May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .... June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, April 15; Kobe, April 20, and Yokohama, April 21—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 7, and mails dated Adelaide, April 13; Sydney, April 15; Dunedin, April 17, and Auckland, April 20, which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 8. These mails are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 10; Hongkong, April 13; Shanghai, April 19; Yokohama, April 24, and Honolulu, May 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 15.

UP THE HUDSON

FIRST TRIP FRIDAY, MAY 14

from New York to Albany; first trip Saturday, May 15, Albany to New York. Thereafter daily, except Sunday. Fastest and finest river steamers in the world, built and operated exclusively for Daylight Passenger Service.

"Washington Irving" "Hendrick Hudson"
"Robert Fulton" "Albany"

See the Warships on special trips, steamer "Washington Irving," May 17 and 18

DAY LINE STEAMERS, commencing May 14th, and thereafter daily except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

"Mary Powell" Service between Kingston and New York begins June 1.

Hudson River Day Line
(Albany Day Line)
Tel. 4141 Spring.
Desbrosses St. Pier New York

SAIL AROUND THE WARSHIPS
ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL 50c
SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMER "MONMOUTH"
MAY 9TH TO 18TH INCLUSIVE.
Leave foot Cedar St. (adjoining Liberty St. Terminal), daily and Sunday, 10:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15, 4:15 and 7:15 P. M.
UPTOWN LANDING—From May 11 to 16, inclusive, will leave foot W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. (Night illumination.)
TICKETS LIMITED—Good only for date and trip for which sold. Now on sale at Liberty St. Station and 42d St., 50c. round trip.

Albany Boat
Largest and Finest River Steamships. DAILY SERVICE.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M. West 132d St. Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Company

Day Line Warship Trips
The new steamer WASHINGTON IRVING will make a circuit of the fleet at time of REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on Monday afternoon, May 17th, leaving Desbrosses St. Pier 2:30 P. M. and West 42nd St. Pier 3 P. M.
Also will REVIEW THE WARSHIPS PASSING OUT TO SEA on Tuesday morning, May 18th, leaving West 129th St. Pier 8:45 A. M., and West 42nd St. Pier 9:15 A. M.
Tickets limited—$1. each trip.
Orchestra, Restaurant, Lunch Room.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier—Telephone 4141 Spring.

STEAMER MANDALAY
ROUND TRIP FARE 25 CTS.
Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
From Pier, W. 131st St., Every 2 Hours. Tickets on sale Tyson & Co., Macy's and at Pier. Pier Telephone, Morningside 4899.

Iron Steamboat Co.
IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
12 M., 2 and 4 P. M. TO VIEW WARSHIPS 25c Round Trip

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80 Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.80, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9326 Spring.

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
Strs. Nassau and Sagamore Leave W. 42d St.
Hudson River Day Line Pier
50c 11 A. M.—2 P. M.—4 P. M.—7:45 P. M. 5736 Gramercy—8410 Bryant.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M. *Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day. See the warships & enjoy delightful afternoon sail. $1 round trip.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Orduna .... Tues., May 18, 10 AM
Tuscania ..... Fri., May 21, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., June 4, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., June 12, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., June 19, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., July 17, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 30, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis, May 15 | St. Paul, May 22
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA .... MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric .... May 14 | *Arabic .... May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton AMERICAN Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$110 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—May 25, June 8, June 22.
SYDNEY—June 8, July 6, Aug. 3.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . June 5, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

The Transatlantica Italiana
DIRECT Regular Service Between NEW YORK and GENOA via NAPLES.
The New Twin Screw Steamer, 16,000 tons.
Dante Alighieri Sailing FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 JULY 28
Saloon Rates $95.00 UP.
PHELPS BROS. & Company, Gen. Agts., Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA.......June 8 | ROMA.......Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina.....May 29 | Caserta.....June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO. 31 B'way, N. Y.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 103-105 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line. New York.

To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 39-366-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Av.

TO BRAZIL.—Neutral passenger steamers. Lloyd Brasileiro, 17 State St., N. Y.

10-Day Summer Vacation Sea Trip
A restful, bracing journey on a luxurious steamer, with a glimpse of a "foreign land" that adds relish to any tour.
6 days at sea.
4 days on shore.
$95.00
Covering all expenses for trip, including hotels, etc.
New York to Havana and Return
Write for information and new illustrated booklet describing this delightful trip. Address
WARD LINE
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Office, Pier 14, E.R., New York

CALIFORNIA
AND THE EXPOSITIONS
Special-Train Tours with escort on fully equipped Pullman trains of comfortably limited capacity leave July 3, 10, 31, via Grand Canyon and California Resorts, returning via Colorado Rockies. July 10 and 31 tours include also Yellowstone Park. Fully inclusive fares, with Pullmans, Hotels, Meals, etc., from $275
Early decision necessary to secure places.
Special-Car Tours de Luxe via Grand Canyon leave May 25 and weekly thereafter.
Travel Tickets only, at lowest fares by all routes, with or without Hotels, Pullmans, etc., as desired.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Birmingham, Montgomery
and all points south and southeast are best reached by superb service of the
CLYDE LINE
NEW YORK TO CHARLESTON, S. C., AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Write for beautifully illustrated folder, reservations, &c. Address
A. W. PYE, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Pier 36, North River, New York.
—or call at—
Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 B'way, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA
TWO-EXPOSITIONS
Panama — Canadian Rockies
Yellowstone — Grand Canyon
Alaska — Midnight Sun
118 Remarkable Tours. One to Three Months, $435 and up. Splendid Choice of Routes. Luxurious Train Service. Best Hotels. Side Trips by Automobile.
Other Tours at Popular Prices.
Send for Booklet.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

CALIFORNIA TOURS
At Special Low Rates.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
396 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4580 Franklin.

CALIFORNIA—HONOLULU—ALASKA, via PANAMA—HAVANA—NEW ORLEANS.
E. H. LOW, Agent All Lines. Regular Rates. 1123 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 3330 Farragut

OLD DOMINION LINE.
To all points south and West. Every week day at 3 P. M., Pier 25, North River. Tel. 3800 Franklin.

GEORGIA-FLORIDA
Low fares to all points South.
Ocean Steamship Co., 501 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,879.—In Bankruptcy.—DO BYNS WEIL CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Do Byns Weil Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 1st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 22d, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated May 10th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court, held in and for the Southern District of New York, this 20th day of April, 1915. Present, Learned Hand, District Judge.—In the matter of ROSSINA FERRARRO, Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18633.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of David Gorfinkel, verified the 17th day of April, 1915, that a petition was filed in this court on the 10th day of September, 1913, praying that the above-named Rossina Ferrarro be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon her, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that she is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is

Now, on motion of David Gorfinkel, Esq., attorney for petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead or answer on or before the 22d day of May, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 11th day of September, 1913, and in case of her failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 5th day of May, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at her last known residence in the Village of Valhalla, Westchester County, New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

LEARNED HAND, District Judge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OSCAR EISEN and JULIUS G. FEIT, individually and as co-partners trading as EISEN & FEIT, Bankrupts.—No. 20292.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Eisen and Julius G. Feit, Bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 11th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 11th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—OSCAR S. SACHS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar S. Sachs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,238.—ISIDOR GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,652.—LOUIS SMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 29th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,669.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID MINCHENBERG and BENJAMIN VOGEL, individually and copartners, doing business under the firm name of MINCHENBERG & VOGEL, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said David Minchenberg & Benjamin Vogel, individually and copartners, doing business under the firm name of Minchenberg and Vogel, are hereby given notice that on May 10th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 24th, 1915, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 11th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,441.—THOMAS TRAYNOR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Traynor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A moderate disturbance from the mouth of the Rio Grande has reached Western Alabama, and general rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, with heavy showers over southern portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and Northwest Florida. There were also local showers in the Michigan Peninsula, the extreme Northwest, and the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, with moderately low pressure.

Elsewhere the weather was fair, with marked high pressure over the Middle Atlantic States.

It is considerably cooler over the rain area in the South and generally warmer elsewhere east of the Rockies, with quite high temperatures for the season in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the Northwest.

There will be showers Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, followed by fair weather Wednesday in the South.

There will also be showers Wednesday and Thursday over the middle and northern districts west of the Rockies, and in the extreme Northwest, extending Thursday into the Dakotas and Western Minnesota. From the lake region eastward, in the central West and Southwest fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be cooler Thursday in the Northwest and warmer in the South.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east, except south off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	60	54	4 P. M.	70	71
6 A. M.	61	52	6 P. M.	69	66
9 A. M.	68	62	9 P. M.	64	65
12 M.	75	70	11 P. M.	61	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 4:45 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. — Loss.
12:00—705 5 St.; Max Goelich.......Slight
1:00—419 3 St.; Nathan & Wolfe.......Slight
7:55—122 W. 77 St.; Mrs. Bertha Williams.......None
9:20—73 Roosevelt St.; Nicholas Chastino.......$35
10:40—1,282 Stebbins Av.; Louis Bierman.......$300
11:00—792 E. 160 St.; John W. Hagenmiller.......$2,000
11:30—3 Howard St.; Nicholas Daddato.Slight
P.M.
12:31—244 E. 77 St.; Soloman Frankel.......Not given
1:40—1,449 5 Av.; Harry Levit.......$18
2:15—986 St. John's Av.; Bodgur Realty Co.......Slight
3:30—62 W. 8 St.; Silver Greiel....Not given
3:35—22 E. 102 St.; Miss T. Goldblath.......Slight
3:35—221 E. 99 St.; Jacob Schadilsky.......Slight
4:35—25 E. 105 St.; Ada Botch.......Slight
5:45—29 Columbus Av.; Bernard Zucker.......Slight
6:35—160 E. 111 St.; Thomas Stack....Slight
7:10—1,458 2 Av.; Patrick O'Connel.......$10
7:30—132 Goerck St.; Daniel Eldreg....Slight
10:20—151 Bleecker St.; Peter Marra.......Not given
11:10—155 St. and 7 Av.; Central Bridge Coal Co.......Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—First Lt. J. C. Mehaffey, Corps of Engineers, from duty and station in this city July 1, then to Mammouth Hot Springs, Wyo., for temporary duty and then to Valdez, Alaska, about July 15, for duty.

First Lt. F. H. Coleman, 4th Cav., to service in Ord. Dept., June 29.

First Lt. P. H. Clark, 23d Inf., from Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., June 1, then to his regt.

Capt. R. E. Wood, 12th Cav., from duty in Canal Zone to four months' leave.

First Lt. G. M. Barnes, Ord. Dept., from treatment at Ft. Bayard, N. M., Hospital, about July 1, then to his station.

Capt. P. Yost, General Staff, is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 15.

Capt. D. T. Moore, 5th F. A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 16.

Name of Capt. J. M. Wheeler, C. A. C., to detached, May 16, and name of Capt. P. Yost removed.

Orders of April 19 relating to Capt. D. W. Hand, 5th F. A., revoked. He is relieved from present duties, May 15, and proceed to New York City for duty as Inspector-Instructor organized militia.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. M. Barnes, Ord. Dept., 10 days; Lt. Col. E. V. Smith, 17th Inf., 15 days; 1st Lt. T. S. Bowen, Signal Corps, 1 month and 21 days.

Navy.

Lieut. Commanders C. E. Courtney, the Missouri, to the Kearsage, and V. A. Kimberly, to Inspector of powder, east coast, Jersey City, May 24.

Junior Grade Lieuts. D. J. Friedell, P. L. Wright, and W. S. Nicholas, all commissioned, and L. T. Townsend, the Maine, to branch hydrographic office, Baltimore, Md., and F. A. Laroche, the Prairie, to the Monaghan.

Ensigns J. F. Crowell, the Minnesota, to the MacDougall, R. B. Hammes, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Minnesota; L. P. Wenzell, the Hancock, to the Minnesota; E. R. McClung, the Monaghan, to the Minnesota; W. S. Daley, Minnesota, to Montana; A. E. Wills, Connecticut, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; G. F. Howell, Minnesota, to the Brooklyn, and L. Wild, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Yankton.

Asst. Paymaster A. O. Lodel, the Denver, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign Melvin L. Stolz died at Pensacola, Fla., May 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Yorktown at Lapaz, Mayflower at Washington, Chauncey at Iloilo, and the Rhode Island at North River, New York City.

Sailed: Nanshan, San José del Cabo for San Diego; Raleigh and Mazatlan for La Paz; Galveston and Shanghai for Chinkiang; Burrows, Patterson and the Paulding, Boston, for New York, and the Vulcan and Jaffa for Beirut.

The Nashville, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Santiago de Cuba, Port au Prince, then to Progreso, Mexico.

After coaling at Key West, the Machias will proceed to Progreso, Mexico, as relief ship of the Olympia, which will, on relief, go to Savannah, Ga., then to Charleston, S. C., yard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are pending: Patrolman, 244 candidates; interpreter, Greek, 6 candidates; attendance officer, 201 candidates; resident physician, 5 candidates; civil service examiner, 160 candidates; inspector, meters and water control, 677 candidates; tabulating machine operator, 82 candidates; associate efficiency engineer, 18 candidates; rodman, grade B, 283 candidates; pilot, 50 candidates; temporary clerk, 940 candidates; supervising inspector, 26 candidates; veterinarian, 32 candidates; examiner, law department, Yiddish, 19 candidates; examiner, law department, Italian, 3 candidates; medical superintendent, 9 candidates; Secretary, Committee on Social Welfare, 23 candidates; interpreter, Lithuanian, Russian and Polish, 5 candidates, Superintendent of Municipal Lodging House, 19 candidates; Secretary, Committee on Markets, 230 candidates; alienist, 4 candidates; physchologist, 13 candidates; Superintendent of Women's Prisons, 7 candidates; civil service examiner, business, 38 candidates; investigator, male and female, 716 candidates; supervisor of recreation, 10 candidates; inspector of blasting, 26 candidates; gymnasium attendant, 430 candidates; Yiddish interpreter, 75 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for June 9, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for scientific assistant, for men only, to fill a vacancy as fishery expert, at $1,200 a year, on the steamer Albatross, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, zoology, in its relation to the fisheries, and general biology. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

PROMOTION LICENSES

Granted to Teachers in the Elementary Schools.

There have been placed as of April 30, 1915, upon the eligible list of teachers holding license for promotion, the names of the following applicants:

Drawing.

MEN.

Name and School. — Rating.
Alexander Brody, 43, Manhattan.......87.5
Israel S. Markewich, 160, Manhattan.......85
Samuel C. Plotkin, 26, Manhattan.......81
Charles Fendrich, 28, Manhattan.......79
James M. Golding, 145, Brooklyn.......79

WOMEN.

Jennie Montgomery, 33, Manhattan.......87
Katharine I. McGovern, 46, Bronx.......86
Martha A. Rothenstein, 96G, Manhattan.86
Esmeralda Allen, 69, Manhattan.......85
Pauline Kappus, 46, Manhattan.......85
Hazel B. Van Derveer, 31, Bronx.......84
Mary E. Boyle, 171, Manhattan.......83.5
Anna C. Cahalan, 84, Manhattan.......83
Ida Fischer, 75, Brooklyn.......82.5
Agnes Burns, 61, Brooklyn.......82
Carolyn M. Ellingham, 110, Brooklyn.......81
Marion A. Conner, 188G, Manhattan.......80.5
Josephine T. McCabe, 156G, Brooklyn.......80.5
Margaret S. O'Connor, 37, Bronx.......79.5
Josephine W. Flowers, 114, Manhattan.......79
Natalie Thompson, 171, Brooklyn.......76
M. Elizabeth Crisson, 107, Manhattan....74.75
Celia Hotchner, 159, Manhattan.......72.12

English.

MEN.

William H. Breuer, 20, Manhattan.......92
John B. McLane, 145, Brooklyn.......90
Isaac Bildersee, 62, Manhattan.......88.5
Joseph A. Bishop, 139, Brooklyn.......87.5
Abraham Jarst, 27, Manhattan.......87
Samuel J. Blumenthal, 168, Brooklyn.......85.5
John B. Meehan, 168, Brooklyn.......80.5
Arthur Schatteles, 64, Manhattan.......80.5
William W. Davison, 59, Queens.......80
George Bloom, 179, Manhattan.......79
Paul Cohn, 109, Manhattan.......79
William T. Daniels, 80, Brooklyn.......78.5
David Marks, 24, Manhattan.......78.5
Jess Perlman, 43, Bronx.......78
Samuel Wohlgemuth, 22, Manhattan.......78
Samuel Kronman, 53, Bronx.......77
Arthur J. Marr, 40, Bronx.......74

WOMEN.

Josephine L. Quirk, 170G, Manhattan...95
Sarah Morrison, 132, Manhattan.......94
Frances V. Bonner, 54, Manhattan.......93
Eleanor Lawler, 34, Queens.......92
Anna E. Donnellan, 84, Manhattan.......91
Agnes C. Tulloch, 45, Bronx.......91
Anna T. Carlon, 32, Manhattan.......90
Clara A. Foster, 13, Manhattan.......90
Emma H. Mathewson, 12, Bronx.......90
Effie G. Sweeney, 162, Brooklyn.......90
Mallie E. Baum, 82, Manhattan.......89
Katherine Daly, 53, Manhattan.......89
Amy Jaeger, 82, Manhattan.......89
Mrs. Eleanor Ashby, 159, Manhattan.......88
Helen C. Clohessy, 132, Manhattan.......88
Lizzie Collins, 37, Manhattan.......88
Margaret Hannan, 77, Manhattan.......88
Mary E. Nolan, 36, Bronx.......88
Elizabeth H. Ellis, 45, Manhattan.......87
Julia V. Flood, 45, Bronx.......87
Mary E. Mathews, 96, Manhattan.......87
Margaret Polglase, 95, Brooklyn.......87
Margretta Rozelle, 132, Manhattan.......87
Amelia L. Sweeney, 44, Bronx.......87
Christina M. Whittaker, 11, Bronx.......87
Josephine F. Beuclair, 45, Bronx.......86
Mabel A. Fletcher, 20, Bronx.......86
Mary E. Forrester, 76, Brooklyn.......86
Mary E. C. Franklin, 5, Manhattan.......86
Mary M. Hennessy, 3, Bronx.......86
Margaret A. Killion, 39, Bronx.......86
Edith S. Schaub, 118, Brooklyn.......86
Harriet L. Smeaton, 87, Queens.......86
Anna S. Tobin, 83, Manhattan.......86
Helen Walter, 35, Bronx.......86
Mary M. McCue, 46, Manhattan.......85.5
Louise E. Decker, 77, Queens.......85
Adeline J. Holley, 54, Manhattan.......85
Katherine S. Lyon, 76, Brooklyn.......85
Josephine T. Tobin, 134, Brooklyn.......85
Margaret S. Wright, 137 Brooklyn.......85
Mary F. Coughlan, 36, Manhattan.......84.5
Mrs. Kate W. O'Brien, 42, Bronx.......84.5
Angeline O'Grady, 37, Manhattan.......84.5
Hannah V. Collins, 44, Manhattan.......84
Cecilia T. Kane, 157, Manhattan.......84
Jennie M. Ohlssen, 25, Bronx.......84
Alice M. Nolan, 28, Bronx.......83.5
Siri E. Swanander, 83, Brooklyn.......83.5
Augusta C. Kramer, 162, Brooklyn.......83
Eva E. Lohrman, 140, Brooklyn.......83
Margaret B. Lucy, 149, Brooklyn.......83
Elizabeth R. Murray, 12, Bronx.......83
Anna O'Loughlin, 13, Bronx.......83
Agnes E. Walsh, 14, Richmond.......82.5
Emily A. Althouse, 51, Bronx.......82
Katharine J. C. Mautner, 63, Manhattan.82
Margaret C. Murphy, 74, Manhattan.......82
Minnie Odell, 26, Manhattan.......82
Clara E. Twine, 46, Manhattan.......82
Elsie E. Hess, 34, Manhattan.......81
Mary H. Hynes, 109, Brooklyn.......81
Elizabeth I. Tolles, 28, Bronx.......80.5
Emma L. Berwick, 159, Manhattan.......80
Pansy I. Rigby, 128, Brooklyn.......80
Florence P. Thompson, 149, Brooklyn.......80
Mabel V. Barry, 42, Bronx.......79.5
Deborra Isaacs, 10, Bronx.......79.5
Louise A. Roediger, 15, Manhattan.......79.5
Mary L. Hagen, 62G, Manhattan.......79
Agnes C. Macdonald, 179, Manhattan.......79
Elizabeth MacNabb, 33, Bronx.......79
Julia A. Spencer, 62, Manhattan.......79
Clara L. Bahr, 42, Bronx.......78.5
Louise V. V. Armstrong, 63, Manhattan..78.5
Adelaide M. King, 186, Manhattan.......78
Lillian Pretzfelder, 27, Bronx.......78
Carrie Scherer, 70, Manhattan.......78
Angela R. Peters, 92, Brooklyn.......75.5
Eva G. Purcell, 6, Bronx.......75.5
Esther V. Young, 33, Bronx.......75.5
Helena A. Carroll, 81, Queens.......73

Geography and Elementary Science.

MEN.

Aaron Tomberg, 51, Bronx.......91
Samuel M. Levenson, 10, Brooklyn.......90.5
Jesse G. Fox, 86, Manhattan.......90
Francis J. Gartland, 148, Brooklyn.......88
Louis Sailer, 2, Brooklyn.......81.5
Abraham, Rubinstein, 144, Brooklyn...74.5

WOMEN.

Catherine C. M. Duffy, 50, Manhattan..97
Helen J. McKenna, 11, Brooklyn.......91
Mary L. Browner, 3, Manhattan.......90
Margaret C. Keddie, 15, Manhattan.......89
Caroline Schmidt, 149, Brooklyn.......86.5
Mary E. McWalters, 23, Manhattan.......83
Gertrude N. Trunkey, 61, Manhattan.......82
Mabel Searles, 23, Bronx.......81.5

History.

MEN.

Harold S. Linquist, 89, Queens.......91
Joseph Weinstein, 11, Bronx.......91
Moses P. Wallace, 6, Richmond.......90
James F. Carr, 5, Manhattan.......89
Rufus M. Hartill, 71, Queens.......86
Michael J. McEvoy, 129, Brooklyn.......86
Meyer Padve, 17, Brooklyn.......85
Marcus H. Adler, 79, Manhattan.......84
Charles J. Carpenter, 1, Queens.......84
William V. Hagendorn, 77, Queens.......84
Frank J. Arnold, 144, Brooklyn.......83.5
Isidore Goldman, 109B, Brooklyn.......83
Samuel G. Rosenblum, 89, Manhattan..83
Edward T. Scully, 85, Queens.......82
Royal W. Smeltzer, 73, Brooklyn.......82
David Weinberger, 145, Brooklyn.......82
John H. Miller, 43, Queens.......81
Harvey C. Polley, 40, Bronx.......80
Abraham Goodman, 62, Manhattan.......78
Thomas E. Law, 45, Bronx.......77
Albert E. Flood, 83, Manhattan.......75.5
J. Ritchie Stevenson, 77, Queens.......75
Julius C. Gluck, 62, Manhattan.......75

WOMEN.

Amelia P. Pinard, 23, Manhattan.......96
Marie L. Naul, 56, Queens.......91
Mary E. Brady, 69, Manhattan.......89
Helen G. Brand, 3, Brooklyn.......89
Annie E. Elliff, 72, Manhattan.......88
Mary A. Fagan, 20, Manhattan.......88
Mary F. Malone, 52, Manhattan.......88
Margaret Powers, 82, Manhattan.......87
Hattie L. Cameron, 145, Brooklyn.......85
Lily U. Gilman, 72, Manhattan.......85
Katharine L. Norris, 135, Brooklyn.......85
Marie V. Schreiner, 92, Brooklyn.......84
Miriam B. Heidenis, 101, Manhattan.......83
Rae Jacobs, 76, Manhattan.......83
Alice Nielson, 110, Manhattan.......83
Bessie Hoagland, 34, Bronx.......82
Bessie L. Krafft, 88, Queens.......82
Marjorie Zabriskie, 135, Brooklyn.......80.5
Emma L. Beitel, 56, Queens.......80
Elizabeth B. Elbert, 110, Brooklyn.......80
Lucy G. Arnaud, 164, Brooklyn.......80
Lillian Sperr, 13, Manhattan.......77.5
Olive E. Briggs, 84, Manhattan.......79.5
Mrs. Margaret G. Glenn, 114, Brooklyn..79.5
Annie F. Heffernan, 103, Brooklyn.......77
Josephine Muller, 149, Brooklyn.......77
Marcella C. Collins, 103, Brooklyn.......76.5
May F. Mars, 37, Manhattan.......76
Edna L. Brown, 42, Bronx.......75.5
Elizabeth Hadley, 6, Manhattan.......75

Mathematics.

MEN.

Jacob O. Mittleman, 20, Manhattan.......93
Frederick M. Westphal, 36, Brooklyn.......92
Bernard Shookoff, 145, Brooklyn.......90
Samuel Friedman, 12, Brooklyn.......89.5
Maurice S. Siegel, 37, Manhattan.......87.5
Walter S. Meyer, 85, Brooklyn.......85
William Cybulsky, 70, Manhattan.......84
Martin E. Greegan, 123, Brooklyn.......83.5
Jacob Margon, 29, Bronx.......83
Harry Ritter, 2, Brooklyn.......81.5
Benjamin L. Deutsch, 149, Brooklyn.......81
Julius Slomka, 158, Manhattan.......81
Philip Leight, 62, Manhattan.......80
Harold Siegel, 40, Bronx.......80
Walter Primoff, 28, Manhattan.......79
Joseph Wihnyk, 80, Brooklyn.......79
Jacob M. Levinger, 168, Brooklyn.......78
James H. McDonald, 14, Bronx.......77
George G. Wright, 122, Brooklyn.......77
James H. McSweeney, 17, Brooklyn.......76.5
Jesse A. Matteson, 6, Bronx.......76
Michael Danovitch, 158, Brooklyn.......75.5
Herman A. Sauer, 14, Queens.......73.5
Anthony G. Beha, 157, Brooklyn.......72.5
Max Sippel, 42, Bronx.......71

WOMEN.

Elizabeth Smith, 20, Mahattan.......93
Estelle L. Maher, 82, Manhattan.......91
Margaret Shoemaker, 46, Manhattan.......91
Mary A. Dodd, 162, Brooklyn.......89
Annie C. Linehan, 157, Manhattan.......89
Lotta R. Light, 188, Manhattan.......88
Blanche E. Amson, 179, Manhattan.......87
Ida Auerbach, 53, Manhattan.......87
Stella L. Conley, 20, Manhattan.......87
Rae V. Werbin, 40, Bronx.......87
Ellen F. Allen, 37, Bronx.......86
Katherine G. O'Brien, 51, Bronx.......86
Theresa M. Rice, 84, Brooklyn.......86
Edith E. Cleaveland, 86, Manhattan.......85
Fannie Halley, 62, Manhattan.......85
Josephine E. Ludewig, 42, Bronx.......85
Christine E. Somers, 39, Queens.......84
Charlotte W. Wetherbee, 76, Manhattan.84
Anna C. Beilis, 150, Manhattan.......83
Mary T. Dwyer, 168, Manhattan.......83
Emily Fix, 25, Manhattan.......83
Evangeline M. Larkins, 157, Brooklyn..83
Ilma Miehling, 186, Manhattan.......83
Margaret Moore, 123, Brooklyn.......83
Annie Sullivan, 160, Manhattan.......82
Freda E. Christlein, 63, Manhattan.......82
Lauretta R. Morris, 9, Bronx.......82
Mrs. Mary V. Neustadt, 165, Brooklyn.82
N. Ella Wingate, 58, Queens.......82
Mary A. Hickey, 1, Queens.......81
Eula M. Kinkaid, 44, Bronx.......81
Ruby E. Schappert, 39, Bronx.......81
Anna P. Gavin, 50, Queens.......80.5
Margaret A. Lindquist, 10, Bronx.......80.5
Anna R. Toothill, 155, Brooklyn.......80.5
Catharine A. Heitlinger, 28, Bronx.......80
Amelia Korbett, 34, Bronx.......80
Bessie C. Walker, 109G, Brooklyn.......80
Mary F. McLaughlin, 47, Bronx.......79.5
Ruth A. Dubocq, 34, Queens.......79
Maude Martens, 28, Bronx.......79
Anna T. Sessa, 21, Manhattan.......79
Lilly E. Callon, 62, Manhattan.......78.5
Margaret G. Foy, 77, Manhattan.......78
Adeline V. McKean, 166, Manhattan.......78
Anna M. Martin, 28, Richmond.......78
Mary S. Osborne, 62, Manhattan.......78
Elizabeth V. Murphy, 7, Queens.......77
Ida V. Cohen, 37, Manhattan.......76

Music.

MEN.

Samuel D. Hirschfeld, 5, Manhattan....83.5

WOMEN.

Helen A. Mulvihill, 50, Manhattan.......90
Loretta A. Nicholson, 186, Manhattan..88.5
Mary O'Meara, 50, Queens.......86
E. Mae Vanderbogert, 10, Manhattan.......85
Edna D. B. Haynes, 84G, Brooklyn.......84
Henrietta S. Bennett, 16, Queens.......82.5
Anna M. Gemunder, 147, Manhattan.......82
Alice E. Kidney, 158, Manhattan.......81
Caroline Dorothy Weitling, 63, Manhat..81
Henrietta A. Whitley, 64, Brooklyn.......81
Margaret M. Kernan, 94, Brooklyn.......80
Mabelle W. Ganung, 12, Bronx.......79.5
Meta A. Kiefer, 37, Bronx.......79
Leah Hirsig, 89, Bronx.......78.44
Cecelia C. Kelly, 153, Brooklyn.......74

Physical Training.

MEN.

Louis Margon, 40, Bronx.......87.5
Richard A. Sullivan, 95, Manhattan.......87.5
Julius Casin, 19, Manhattan.......87
Albert E. Collins, 67, Queens.......86
Joseph Marx, 62, Manhattan.......85.5
Frederick L. Stueckle, 78, Queens.......85.5
William F. C. Wucherer, 83, Manhattan.85.5
Samuel O. Beskind, 83, Manhattan.......85
Julius Ritter, 16, Manhattan.......84
Joseph Busto, 10, Brooklyn.......82.5
John W. Kral, 69, Manhattan.......82
Charles H. Reges, 86, Queens.......82
John N. McAllister, John N., 23, Bronx..81.5
Samuel A. Cox, 86, Queens.......81
John H. Tully, 11, Manhattan.......81
Frank A. Hulshof, 16, Bronx.......78
Aaron Feld, 64, Manhattan.......77.5
Edward Bunning, 83, Manhattan.......76

WOMEN.

Magdalen U. McGowan, 94, Brooklyn....91
Margaret L. Conroy, 77, Queens.......90
Nellie F. Griffin, 40, Queens.......87
Isabel A. Apirian, 110, Manhattan.......86
Mary T. Flannery, 101, Manhattan.......84.5
Elizabeth T. Mulvey, 64, Brooklyn.......84
Effie C. Robbins, 96G., Manhattan.......81
Josephine A. Dalton, 188G., Manhattan..80.5
Bessie Brodie, 62Gr., Manhattan.......80
Emily A. Kurzi, 3, Bronx.......77

Sewing.

May M. Cushing, 94 Brooklyn.......93
Harriet E. Abrams, 44, Queens.......91
Helen A. Finn, 160, Brooklyn.......91
May Sharp, 94, Brooklyn.......91
Theodora H. Rabenstein, 31, Bronx.......90
Mary V. Groden, 168G, Manhattan.......89
Edna B. Howe, 164, Brooklyn.......88
Amy M. Michelbacher, 119, Manhattan..88
Agnes L. Doyle, 146, Brooklyn.......87
Ruth Michelbacher, 119, Manhattan.......87
Jeannette Hafer, 39, Bronx.......84
Ethel C. Weller, 42, Bronx.......84
Myna Eastman, 51, Queens.......83
Eunice Starrett, 44, Bronx.......83
Louisa Hirsch, 40, Bronx.......82
Margaret I. Gormley, 17, Manhattan.......81
Myrta A. Hooker, 56, Queens.......80.5
Adlena Straus, 37, Bronx.......79.5
Daisy de F. Davies, (Mrs.,) 84, Man.......78
Clara E. Hollingworth, 95, Brooklyn.......77.5
Jessica R. Eagleson, 157, Manhattan...76.75
Rose Sternglanz, 65G, Manhattan.......75.5
Albina J. Wygant, 14, Bronx.......74.5
Margaret E. Anderson, 5, Queens.......73.5
Catherine M. O'Donnell, 5, Bronx.......72.75
Henrietta Segale, 78, Manhattan.......72.75
Rebecca A. Shields, 78, Manhattan.......71

License For Promotion.

Florence L. Averell, 3, Brooklyn.......75.25
Irene A. Prince, 171, Manhattan.......74.87
Helen D. Naddy, 34, Brooklyn.......74.75
Mrs. Susie H. Deegan, 102, Brooklyn...74.62
Mary F. A. Kelly, 64, Manhattan.......74.5
Florence C. Cooney, 78, Brooklyn.......74.25
Elizabeth V. McGivney, 18, Manhattan..74.25
Katherine C. V. Nolan, 21, Manhattan..74.25
Fannie Glasel, 57, Manhattan.......74.12
Harriet L. Curtin, 61, Manhattan.......73.75
Mary T. Crowley, 150, Brooklyn.......73.5
Veronica E. Waters, 28, Brooklyn.......73.5
Sophia R. Borger, 9, Bronx.......73.25
Juliet L. Lambert, 96P, Manhattan.......73.25
Mary V. Callahan, 57, Manhattan.......73.12
Leah Gehler, 43, Bronx.......72.37
Margaret A. Gubbins, 79, Manhattan.......72.25
Mabel S. Thresher, 98, Brooklyn.......72.12
Bessie J. Fitzpatrick, 173, Brooklyn.......71.75
Christina Murrin, 165, Manhattan.......71.25
Evelyn M. Simpson, 21, Manhattan.......70.87
Anna W. Smith, 165, Manhattan.......70.75
Eleanor Gilman, 3, Queens.......70.65
Elizabeth P. McCauley, 71, Manhattan..70.55
Katherine A. Jarvis, 157, Manhattan.......70.25
Camilla Adler, 43, Bronx.......69.75
Ida E. M. Ludwig, 132, Manhattan.......68.62

There have been placed, as of May 7, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of physical training in elementary schools the names of the following applicants:

Parsons, Sydney T., 87.8; Young, F. Gertrude, 84.1; Astroff, Mae, 80.633.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAILEY, EBENEZER, (March 4, 1914;) net estate, $556,781; Sarah C. Rust, sister, received $278,387; Samuel Bailey, nephew, $126,137; George E., Alice, Charles E., Mae, Julia, and Harry Bailey, grandnephews and grandnieces, each gets $22,689; Wilmot Boag and Lizzie R. Pugh, not related, each gets $3,060; leasehold and interest in buildings, 327-331 Hudson St., $15,000; 58 Downing St., $5,500; deposits, $328,264; stocks and bonds, $232,034. Among bond holdings were: U. S. Steel, $10,275; Northern Pacific-Great Northern, $19,225; Western Union Tel. Co., $19,550; Central Union Gas, $10,100; New York, Ontario & Western R. R., $8,300. Among stocks: 120 shares American Telephone & Telegraph, $14,475; 224 shares N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., $20,160; 212 shares Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago, $25,864. Deposits represented funds deposited in and drawing interest from trust companies and savings banks.

BARRETT, EBEN HERBERT, (Aug. 2, 1913;) assets, $4,417; debts and deductions, $4,490.

BURR, HARRIET, (May 13, 1911;) deposits and bonds, $6,473; net, $5,726; Mrs. Josephine E. Burr, mother, beneficiary.

CONNELL, THOMAS, (Jan. 11, 1915;) deposits, $3,899; net, $3,694; Mrs. Margaret Connell, widow, beneficiary.

FRUAUF, JOHN L., (Oct. 15, 1914;) net estate, $40,046; Mrs. Mary E. Fruauf, widow, gets $13,348; Justine D., Charlotte S., and George J. Fruauf, sisters and brothers, each received $8,899; Tompkins Farm, Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, appraised at $7,000; Travis Farm, Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, $7,000; Dennison Farm, Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, $11,000; deposits, $1,556; notes and mortgages, $2,956; personalty, $325; stocks, $4,404; interest in estate of Jacob Fruauf, deceased, $8,750.

MANDELBAUM, LUITPOLD, member of the New York Cotton Exchange, (Oct. 7, 1914;) net estate, $171,933; Mrs. Ella Mandelbaum, widow, gets life estate in $100,000, and $11,991 outright; Beatrice Stern, daughter, gets legacy of $51,941, and a surviving interest in the life estate of the widow; Blanche Stern, granddaughter, $5,000, and three sisters of decedent each received $1,000; deposits, $119,606; personalty, $130; stocks and bonds, $54,297; seat on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange appraised at $7,000.

MICHEL, MOSES, (Aug. 15, 1914;) net estate, $10,955; Mrs. Eva Michel, widow, received $8,955; Fanny Michel, daughter, $2,000; four lots at Greenburg, Westchester County, $300; deposits, $751; half interest in firm of M. Michel & Son, millinery goods, appraised at $10,981.

O'CONNELL, LUKE, (July 1, 1913;) net estate, $3,673; seven nieces, a nephew, a brother, and a sister, beneficiaries; deposits, $4,821.

ROTHMAN, SARAH, (Oct. 15, 1914;) net estate, $59,296; Solomon Rothman, son, gets $10,731; Pauline Rothman, daughter, $9,372; Barrow, Abraham, Charles, Sidney, and Henry Rothman, sons, each received $6,372; three grandchildren each received $2,410, and $100 was given to North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews of Palestine; equity, $22,606, in 537-539 E. 5 St., appraised at $62,000; equity, $4,359, in 70 West 114 St., appraised at $12,000; equity, $7,736, in 1,555 Lexington Av., appraised at $22,000; equity, $5,091, in 303 West 120 St., appraised at $26,500; equity, $10,312, in 9 East 117 St., appraised at $28,500; equity, $4,487, in 53-55 East 112 St., appraised at $50,000; deposits, $5,785; personalty and insurance, $1,140.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAUER, HENRY, (April 27;) personalty, $6,000; all to widow, Anna L. T.

NIKLY, HENRY, (Feb. 20;) personalty, $1,700; Otto Nikly, $700; $500 each to Ethel and Emma Nikly.

STREAMER, VOLNEY, (no petition;) all books, manuscripts, &c., relating to the drama, to The Players; residue to Actors' Fund Home at New Brighton, S. I.

STUETZLE, XAVIER, (May 10;) personalty, $45,000; $500 each to St. Francis's Hospital, the Order of Christian Brothers, the Church of the Holy Redeemer, and St. Mark's Hospital; rest goes to relatives and employes.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., May 11: Patrol. Jas. McDade, Boiler Sq., to 39. 8 A. M., May 15, from prects. indicated to 169; E. J. Conran, 146; J. McSharry, 146; J. J. Fitzgerald, 152; A. M. J. Hood, 152; J. F. Jeckel, 153; T. J. Mulligan, 165; C. W. Nash, 172; N. Gibbons, 285; T. F. Wilkinson, 146; M. Flynn, 151; R. J. Jayne, 152; J. M. Ladley, 153; J. B. Begley, 153; T. J. Leonard, 165; P. J. Knowles, 278. 4 P. M., May 12: Mtd. Patrol. J. J. Byrne, Comr's. office, to Traf. D.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. D. Lehane, Bridge Prect., to B. & H. Sq., 14 days, 4 P. M., May 10; Patrol. L. P. Marschall, 2, to C. O. duty in map room, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 12; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 14; M. Kelly, 29, and W. J. Hussey, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., May 13; T. J. McManus, 38 to Det. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 10; J. Hack, 42, to C. O., duty in Old Record Room, 300 Mulberry St., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 11; M. F. Farrell, 43d, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 13; C. A. Noye, 164, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 12; J. W. Kuhn, 374, to D. B., 5 days, 6 P. M., May 11; J. H. Norwood, B. B. H. Squad, Bu. of Inf., to duty in office of Bor. Ins., B'klyn and Queens, 14 days, 4 P. M., May 10. To D. B. from precincts indicated, 20 days, 4 P. M., May 14: J. F. Shea, 5; A. J. Padrucco, 22; J. J. Wey, 39; F. A. P. Flynn, 7; C. F. Kane, 25.

Mtd. Patrol. without horses and equipments: To training stable from commands indicated, 2 days, 8 A. M., May 11: G. E. Monohan, 33; J. J. McGowan, 172; G. G. Siller, 69; G. A. Boettger, Jr., Traffic D. Matron: Margaret F. Gardiner, 14, to 26, 20 days, 12 P. M., May 12.

Leave of Absence (without pay): Patrol. P. Harty, 20, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 9.

Advancements to $1,150 Grade, May 27: Patrol. W. E. Anderson, 13; E. Weiss, 35; C. H. Reilly, 39; R. Hiller, 161; J. C. Melia, Traf. E; A. J. Johnson, 31; J. E. Cox, 36; M. Knoblauch, 159; J. P. Judge, 7th Dist. May 26, J. J. O'Connor, 145; May 29, E. J. Nusl, 277.

Fines Imposed: Sergts. J. F. O'Grady, 160, (did not perform tours of patrol and reserve duty according to chart,) 2 days; F. C. Klinck, 169, (same,) 2 days. Patrol. J. B. Cronin, 13, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. Meade, 21, (absent from post,) 2 days; O. Rausch, 23, (improper patrol,) 2 days; P. J. Daub, 32, (left post without having been properly relieved,) 2 days; E. E. Gross, 36, (absent from post,) 4 days; W. C. Hettler, 38, (improper patrol,) 2 days, (absent without leave,) 1 day; A. Keane, 43, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. J. Donahue, 144, (improper patrol,) 4 days; G. Henenlotter, 153, (absent from reserve,) 5 days; M. A. Corcoran, 156, (complaint made in 172, improper patrol,) 4 days; S. J. McDougall, 159, (absent from post,) 4 days; J. Carney, 277, (absent without leave,) ½ day; G. F. Dorsch, 288, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 5 days.

Reprimanded: Lieut. J. F. Tinker, 28, (lost his shield;) Patrol. J. J. O'Brien, 16, (in liquor store in uniform;) L. S. Futter, 23, (absent without leave;) W. Deeley, 35, (absent from fixed post;) E. Tesler, 36, (conversation W. C. Murray, 36, (same;) J. J. Loughran, 38, (absent from post;) G. T. Valentine, 39, (same;) H. V. Ahern, 42, (same;) A. F. Huber, 43, (same;) W. H. Bode, 61, (same;) V. R. Cristiano, 63, (same;) H. P. McGrath, 63, (same;) C. F. Wallace, 89, (same;) G. F. Mahoney, 143, (same;) M. P. Maloney, 143, (same;) P. Toohey, 63, (conversation;) L. O'Connell, 63, (same.)

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. Vath, 38, 9:38 A. M., May 10; J. J. Sheehy, 161, 12:18 P. M., May 10.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. E. Vath, 38, 9:42 A. M., May 10; J. J. Sheehy, 12:23 P. M., May 10.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thurs., May 13: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 30; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Wooley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 26; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Jos. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; C. Charous, Eng. 221.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. Luke Flanagan, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 13; J. J. Craven, Eng. 90, 96 hours, 8 A. M., May 12; T. J. McDonough, Eng. 229, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 12.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Weather:

N. Car.—Rain Wed.; Thurs. probably fair and warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Rain Wed.; Thurs. probably fair and warmer; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ga.—Showers Wed.; Thurs. fair, warmer; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Fla.—Showers Wed., except fair in s. and extreme n. w.; Thurs. probably fair; moderate s. winds, except n. w. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers Wed. in n. fair in s.; fair, warmer; moderate shifting winds.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs; gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Utah—Rain Wed. and prob. Thurs.; cooler Wed.

Ark.—Fair in w., showers in e. Wed. Thurs. fair.

Okla., W. Tex., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn.—Rain Wed., warmer in extreme w. Thurs. warmer and probably fair.

Ky.—Unsettled Wed., probably rain. Thurs. cloudy.

Ohio—Unsettled Wed.; probably showers in s.; Thurs. showers; moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., with sowers in s.; Thurs. fair; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed., except showers in extreme s.; Thurs. fair; moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Wed.; probbaly showers; cooler in n.; Thurs. fair; moderate s. to n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair; cooler in n. and w.; moderate s. w. winds, shifting to n. w. Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair in e., showers in w.; cooler; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Mo.—Fair Wed., except possibly showers in extreme s. Thurs. fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed.; showers and cooler at night or Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. Thurs. showers and cooler.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, May 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GOERCK ST, 90, e s, 81.3 ft n of Rivington St, 15.4x99.11; Jacob Gold to Abr. Feldman, at Kingston, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) May 3; attorney, John J. Bakerman, 5,204 5th Av, Brooklyn.......$1

LENOX AV, 170 to 178, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x85, (foreclosure April 21;) Charles H. Murray, referee, to the Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, May 10; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.......$175,000

SAME PROPERTY; Bank for Savings to Chester Court Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $130,000,) May 10; attorneys same..$100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 17.1x58; Georgine R. Mason to Ella E. Mason, 385 Fort Washington Av, ½ part, (mtg $12,500,) May 7; attorney, R. L. Moffett, 52 William St.......Gift

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 75x100; William Hobsen to New York City Baptist Mission Society, 162 2d Av, May 10, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

6TH AV, e s, 22.9 ft s of 8th St, 22.9x80; Martin Kunz to Orlando Holding Co., 63 Park Row, (mtg $25,700,) May 11; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.......$200

14TH ST, 136 West, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100; 130th St, 14 East, s s, 193.7 ft w of Madison Av, 16.4x99.11; Ellen Maloney to Katherine A. Mannion, 14 East 130th St, all liens, May 8; attorney, Charles A. Kalish, 60 Wall St.......$1

14TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.3; 14th St, 204 West, s w s, 25x103.3; 14th St, 208 West, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100; 130th St, 14 East, s s, 193.7 ft w of Madison Av, 16.4x99.11; Katherine A. Mannion to Ellen and Julia T. Maloney, 14 East 130th St, as joint tenants, b. and s., c. a. g., May 8; attorney, Charles A. Kalish, 60 Wall St.......$1

14TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.3; 14th St, 204 West, s w s, 25x103.3; Julia T. Maloney and Katherine A. Mannion, 14 East 130th St, May 8; attorney same.....$1

32D ST, 142 West, s s, 435 ft w of 6th Av, 20x44.7x20.5x40.2; John L. Turner et al. to Marjorie D. Cleland, 304 3d Av, Bradley Beach, N. J., all liens, April 28; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Defendorf, Upper Nyack, N. Y., to same, a life interest, all title, B. and S., Feb. 4; attorneys, same.......$100

69TH ST, 312 West, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; The Estates Income Realty Corporation to Bernerdo Giannalone, at Huntington Station, L. I., (mtg $13,000,) May 3; attorney, John J. Robinson, 233 Broadway.......$1

76TH ST, 122 to 180 East, s s, 116 ft w of Lexington Av, 87x102.2; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., to Jatison Construction Co., Inc., 18 East 41st St, (mtg $72,000,) March 5; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.......$100

81ST ST, 209 East, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Karl M. Goldsmith et al to Minnie A. Ernst, 332 East 67th St, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

81ST ST, 211 East, n s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Karl M. Goldsmith etal to Emma A. Farren, 212 East 81st St, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

121ST ST, 227 East, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Morris and Jennie Schlossheimer to Moses Baumgarten, 136 East 95th St, ½ part, (mtg $18,500,) April 23; attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St.......$100

122D ST, 124 West, s s, 262 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Max Mattes to Anna M. Mattes, 124 West 122d St, May 2.......$1

130TH ST, 137 West, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Margaretha, wife of Luder Reinken, to Franz Sailer, 254 Dean St, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,000,) April 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 136.7 ft n of 226th St, 68.3x144x68.5x140; also Bronx Boulevard, w s, 265.10 ft n of 226th St, 58.7x irregular; Elizabeth Beck to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 7; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn.......$6,555

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 100.4 ft n e of Elizabeth Av, 50.2x100x50.2x100; Emma H. De Vean to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 7; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn.......$3,431

BRYANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 100x100; American Real Estate Co. to Reich Building Co., Inc., 822 Beck St, May 10, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.......$100

CASTLE HILL AV, n w corner Quimby Av, 103x80.11, (mtg $3,000;) also Hughton Av, s s, 279.11 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 24.11x108, (mtg $4,400;) Mitchell McDermott Construction Co. to David Mintz, 901 Fox St, May 6; attorney, David Mintz, 901 Fox St.......$1

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, at line between Lot 415 and 416, runs w 108x s 25x e 108 to Av, n 25 ft to beginning, part Lot 416, map Unionport; Michael B. McHugh, referee, to Arnold Timmerhaus, 2,123 Gleason Av, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.......$6,000

FAILE ST, 621, w s, 25x100; also Faile St, 617, w s, 25x100; Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. to David Mintz, 901 Fox St, May 6; attorney, David Mintz, 901 Fox St.$1

FOX ST, 1,165, w s, 25x59x26.3x67; Isaac Lowenfeld to Esther Cohen, 1,468 Wilkins Av, May 10, (mtg $8,350;) attorney, Samuel Schack, 132 Nassau St.......$100

LEGGETT AV, n w cor of Beck St, 50x107.5; Edwin M. Rock et al., Trustee, to New York Home Missionary Society, 287 4th Av, March 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.......$1

SAME PROPERTY; New York Home Missionary Society to Avenue St. John Realty Co., 122 Bowery, May 8; attorney, same..$1

LOT 758, Map Wakefield; Henry Lonsdell et al. to Isaac M. Witt, 201 West 117th St, April 26; attorney, Isaac Witt, 201 West 117th St.......$1

LOTS 8 and 9, map of Elizabeth C. Ketchum; Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. to Martin M. Mitchell, 1,239 Theriot Av, May 6; attorney, Martin M. Mitchell, 1,239 Theriot Av.......$1

LOTS 98 to 103, map of Undercliff Terrace; Globe Commercial Co. to Regent Realty Co., May 10, (mtge $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

MONTGOMERY PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Maclay Av, 25x98.3; H. E. Tarbox Co. to Elizabeth P. Tarbox, 2 Montgomery Place, Aug. 15, 1912; attorney, Elizabeth P. Tarbox, 2 Montgomery Place.......$1

NEWELL AV, e s, 300.11 ft s w of Julianna St, 25.1x125; Rachel Markens to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 7; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn.......$5,621

PROSPECT AV, 659, w s, 37.6x95; Gussie Horowitz to F. & H. Realty Co., 801 Broadway, April 21; attorney, Zabriskie, M., S. & K., 40 Wall St.......$100

PROSPECT AV, 663, w s, 37.6x95; Lizzie Finkelstein to F. & H. Realty Co., 801 Broadway, April 21; attorneys, Zabriskie, M., S. & K., 49 Wall St.......$100

SHEIL ST, n s, part of Lot 206, map of Wakefield, 28.8x100.6; Fiore Ciotta to Nunzia Ciotti, 839 East 214th St, May 8; attorney, Joseph Bruccoli, 3,640 White Plains Av.......$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,149, w s, 25x100.1; Myron Sulzburger to Myrena Realty Corporation, 906 Potter Building, N. Y., May 10; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 62.11 ft s of Home St, 30x90x30.2x93.5; Charles P. Gates, Sr., to Charles P. Gates, Jr., 343 Herald Av, Richmond Hill, N. Y., May 8, (mtg $1,700;) attorney, Charles P. Gates, Jr., 343 Herald Av, Richmond Hill, N. Y....$1

WEST FARMS RD, n w s, 56.7 ft n e of Freeman St, 30.7x80x25.5x76.3; also Longfellow St, e s, 54.8 ft s of Freeman St, 27.4x85.11x25.5x70; Charles Meyer to Carrie Meyer, 1,410 Longfellow Av, May 8, (mtg $7,000;) attorneys, Wilber, N. & K., 799 Broadway.......$1

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

180TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Hennion Construction Co., to erect a five-story apartment house, 10 payments.......$36,000

Bronx.

MONROE AV, e s, 75 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 100x171.5; Sarah F. Deutsch loans K. & R. Construction Co., Inc., to erect four five-story tenements, 7 payments.$80,000

BRYANT AV, e s, 60 ft s of 165th St, 50x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Reich Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, 11 payments.......$31,000

165TH ST, s e corner of Bryant Av, 60x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Reich Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, 11 payments.......$44,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 202; Florence V. Benoliel against Abraham Benoliel et al., (ameasurement of dower, &c.;) attorney, P. Gross.

GORE LOT, beginning at a point 402 ft e of 6th Av, 71 ft n of West 12th St, —x—; Livia Realty Co., Inc., against Margaret V. Kieley et al., (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

LEWIS ST, 225; Edwin A. Archer against Louis Lewinthan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

RIVERSIDE TERRACE, corner of Haven Av, 50x50.6x irregular, Lot 46; Carrie S. Weiss against Montrose Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

55TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Ditmas Realty Co. against George R. Bristor, (specific performance;) attorneys, Myers & Schwerenski.

61ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; John W. Thomson against Mamie Levin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

100TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Ethel P. Arnold against Edwin L. Kahner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. Lowenstein.

112TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.11; Susan Tuckerman et al. against Lewis S. or Louis S. Goldstein et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. de Rham.

160TH ST, s s, 419.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11; Jessie N. Stillman against Homer R. Gillies et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beals & Michelson.

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,842; Albert Schaefer against 176th Street & Anthony Avenue Improvement Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Josephsson.

CROTONA A, e s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 100x100; also Subdivision 2 of Lot 114, Map of Village of Morrisania; Charles S. Simpson against Adelia Dowe et al., (partition suit;) attorney, J. J. Smith.

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 25x107.5; Paul Koch against Bertha Koch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. H. Finn.

LOTS 51 and 52, Map of 108 lots belonging to Hudson P. Rose Co., known as Coster Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. against Salvatore Clarlo et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davison, Gwen & Bird.

UNION AV, e s, 38.3 ft s of 150th St, 36.6x90; John Alex Beall et al., as trustees, against Emma M. S. Mestaniz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gordon & Rogers.

RESORTS.

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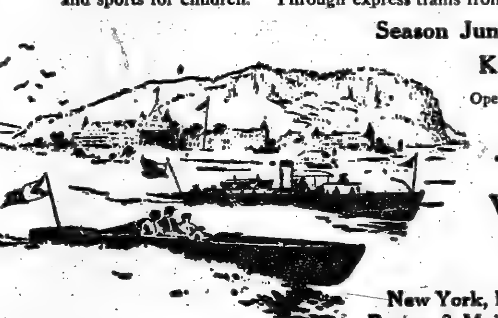

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Morris Estate Sold at Auction for $310,465—Many Bargains Secured by Investors—Builders Buy Washington Heights Corner—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

Real estate bargains were plentiful in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday, when the realty of the late Arthur R. Morris was sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day for a total of $310,465. The improved properties brought $277,-475, and the sixty-five lots in the Borough of the Bronx $32,990.

The sale was arranged by Mr. Day and J. Clarence Davies for the executor, Henry Lewis Morris, and according to the will of the deceased the proceeds are to be distributed to various religious, charitable, and educational institutions in this city and Japan.

The properties offered were scattered in Manhattan, Bronx, Kings, and Queens, but those located in the Bronx called forth the most spirited bidding from the crowd of about six hundred investors and operators that completely filled the salesroom.

An indication of this was apparent in the heavy buying by Thomas F. Byrnes, an ex-Tax Commissioner, who secured twenty-four of the sixty-five lots in the Bronx opposite Franz Sigel Park, for $21,800, a little more than $1,000 per lot. Mr. Davies and James L. Wells appraised property four blocks below, while the United States Government was acquiring the new Post Office site, as having a value of from $7,000 to $10,000 a lot.

An interesting incident of the sale was furnished by Mr. Small, general agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company. About 1 o'clock Mr. Small bought for $675 a lot on Sheridan Avenue adjoining the northeast corner of 163d Street. Owing to this low bid the sale of lots in this particular section was suspended temporarily and other parcels offered.

Mr. Small left the salesroom and went to see the lot he bought, never having laid eyes on it before. He immediately returned to buy another lot or two, but the sale was over when he got back.

The top price of the auction was paid by Owen Tyler, a prominent horse trader of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Tyler was in town on business yesterday, and attracted by the advertisement delayed his return home to attend the auction and got what Messrs. Day and Davies believe was the best bargain. Mr. Tyler bought for $40,000 the southeast corner of 138th Street and Third Avenue, one of the important transfer points of the Bronx, and adjacent to the new subway, the sale affecting the land only.

Among the larger parcels sold were the following: 438-440 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Nathan L. Ottinger for $43,800; the Clay Contracting Company purchased nine lots on Mott Avenue aggregating $13,075; 202 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Kathryn Mulgan for $3,400; 204 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to James Charet for $3,550; 206 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Gertrude Getson for $2,750; 208 Harrison Street to Gertrude Getson for $3,500; 210 Harrison Street, to Gertrude Getson for $3,550; 212 Harrison Street, to Margaret E. Duffy for $3,400; 214 Harrison Street, to Kathryn McDonogh for $3,475; 216 Harrison Street, to Catherine Reidy for $3,275; 218 Harrison Street, to Catherine Reidy for $3,300; 311 Clinton Street, to J. K. Stuart for $3,800; 309 Clinton Street, to Margaret E. Duffy for $3,900; 307 Clinton Street, to James E. Wight for $4,200; 305 Clinton Street, to R. D. Davis for $4,025; 301 Clinton Street, to Kathryn McDonogh for $5,600; 303 Clinton Street, to Evelyn Ascher for $4,525; 10 Tompkins Place, to Peter F. Monahan, and 12 Tompkins Place, to Peter Monahan for $8,450.

"Every property of the estate was sold and all the buyers got bargains," said Messrs. Davies and Day at the conclusion of the sale. "The fact that the buyers were obtained though prices were lower than was anticipated is a concrete illustration that income-bearing property can be marketed whatever the conditions may be.

"The trying situation this country is now involved in by reason of the Lusitania tragedy doubtless cost the beneficiaries of the auction at least $25,000.

"Withal the result was satisfactory, as the estate was fully liquidated with no holdovers, and the purchasers will find as conditions improve that their bargains have more value than they now regard them."

Builder Buys Heights Corner.

The old Huggins estate property, one of the choice plots in the upper Washington Heights section, occupying the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 157th Street, has been purchased by Irving Judis, as President of the Lehigh Building Corporation, from Francis B. Chedsey, executor of the estate of Samuel J. Huggins. The plot fronts 107 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue and 144 on 157th Street. It has been in possession of the family for over thirty years and from its elevated situation is admirably adapted for a high-class apartment improvement, which Mr. Judis intends to do at an early date. George Ranger acted as broker in the deal.

Mrs. Sage Buys in Fifth Ave. Loft.

Outside of the Morris estate sale there were a few other offerings of interest in the auction market. Mrs. Russell Sage, as plaintiff in the foreclosure action against the eleven-story loft on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, 38.6 by 125, bought in the property for $350,000. The action was brought against William McBrien and others to recover a judgment of over $406,000, with taxes. Joseph P. Day sold the property. Another of his offerings was the three-story house at 115 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5, which was purchased for $36,200 by Dr. J. J. Moorehead.

Upper Manhattan Deals.

In the upper Manhattan district a large plot an 187th Street near St. Nicholas Avenue figured in an important deal for a new Bronx apartment. The plot 100 feet on the north side of 187th Street, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, extending through to 188th Street with a total depth of 200 feet, was sold by Isidor Grayhead, being given in exchange to Joseph Reiss for the five-story new law flat on the southeast corner of Bryant Avenue and 179th Street, 45 by 100. The Manhattan lots were at once resold by Mr. Reiss to David Zipkin for apartment improvement.

Another deal in this neighborhood involved the sale of the new five-story business structure on the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 183d Street, 25 by 75, by the Value Realty Company to an out-of-town investor.

Investors Buy Tenement.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company has sold to an investing client of Joseph Barbato the six-story new law house at 313 and 315 East 118th Street. It occupies a plot, 50 by 100, located between First and Second Avenues.

A client of L. and I. J. Joseph has purchased for investment 347 East Seventeenth Street a six-story tenement with stores.

Deal On East Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. Amelia S. Lansing has sold to a client of H. S. Lines 219 East Thirty-First Street, a three-story building on a lot 17 by 98.9. The buyer will make extensive alterations.

Bronx Sales.

Jacob Reich has increased his Bronx holdings by the purchase of 681 Fox Street, a twenty-family apartment house on a plot 40 by 100. Charles E. Dempsey negotiated the sale for the owner, Mrs. Emma Breckendorf.

Brooklyn.

John F. Burke sold to F. W. Jones the two-story and basement two-family house, on lot 20 by 100 feet, 348 Forty-ninth Street, to J. H. Carey, for occupancy; also the two-story and basement two-family dwelling, 570 Forty-sixth Street, on lot 20 by 100 feet, for D. P. Samon, to a buyer for improvement, and for Annie Cahill to Catharine F. Brown, for investment, the two-story two-family brick dwelling, 574 Seventy-second Street.

The two-story residence at 1,480 East Eighteenth Street, between Avenues N and O, on plot 33 by 100, has been sold by the Midwood Associates to Mrs. Mary E. Hill for occupancy. The Bulkley & Horton Company negotiated the sale.

Alexander Selkin sold for Samuel B. Steinmetz, 1313-1315 and 1317 Ruby Street, three one-family houses, brick, on a lot 20 by 100 each, to Charles Miller. In exchange Mr. Miller gives a 9-acre farm at Kenoza Lake, Sullivan County.

A $57,000 Queens Investment Deal.

The Lerner Realty Company has sold to an investing client of Edward R. Beran thirteen houses, for a total consideration of $57,900, including five two-family frame dwellings, 813, 824, 826, 831 and 838 Ocean View Avenue, Woodhaven; three stucco dwellings, at 225, 227, and 229 Jeffery Avenue, Jamaica, and five family detached dwellings at 142, 144, 146, 148, and 150 North Street, Richmond Hill.

Sales in Broadway-Flushing.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to George Scott of Manhattan a plot with a frontage of 80 feet on the east side of Twenty-sixth Street, corner of State Street, Broadway-Flushing, for $4,000, on which the buyer will build a home for his own occupancy.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with Douglas Elliman & Co. have sold for Bertrand F. Bell his country estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, known as Elm Ridge Farm, to Louis Bloomingdale of this city. The property comprises about thirty acres. Fish & Marvin also sold for the estate of Henry C. Merritt the Merritt homestead at Sagamore, Bronxville, to C. Linn Seiler, of Bronxville. The property consists of a large colonial dwelling, garage, and over one-half acre of land. It was held at $25,000.

Lower Sixth Avenue Building Leased.

Alexander J. Roux & Co., in conjunction with Bleiman & Co., have leased the entire building 118 and 122 Sixth Avenue, formerly occupied by Park & Tilford, for a term of years, to Rossig Brothers, manufacturers of artificial leaves, now at 497 West Broadway, who will occupy the building after extensive alterations are completed.

Recent Buyers.

The Henry Meyer Company is the buyer of Dr Charles Miller's estate, Queenslawn Park, in the Village of Queens. This property, which contains about 480 lots, will be improved at once by the buyers with detached frame dwellings. In exchange the buyers gave Georgian Court, a six-story elevator structure, 100 by 114 feet at 277 and 279 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, held at $150,-000; the two four-story apartment houses at 984 to 988 Green Avenue, recently completed, 100 by 120 feet, and valued at $140,000, and the two-story garage, 100 by 120 feet on Lexington Avenue, between Reid and Patchen Avenues, recently completed at a cost of $32,000.

Judge Charles C. Nott is the buyer of the dwelling 151 East Sixty-first Street, sold recently by the estate of Hester B. Payton.

Dry Goods Men To Meet.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association will be held next Tuesday at the headquarters, 317 Broadway. Charles G. Edwards, Secretary of the association, said yesterday: "Next week's meeting will find the organization in first-class condition. The principal object of the association is the maintenance in its present locality of the downtown wholesale cotton district." Secretary Edwards stated that during the year there had been practically no removals of jobbing houses uptown.

While two or three concerns engaged in the retail business are about to go northward, the large houses remain in their former locations. The determination to stay downtown is emphasized by the renewals of leases by present occupants for comparatively long periods, some being for five years.

The officers of the association are: President, Thomas W. Slocum; Treasurer, Edwin S. Schenck, and Secretary, Charles G. Edwards.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have rented to the Hudson Motor Car Company the stores in the Circle Building at Columbus Circle, being 1,842 and 1,844 Broadway, and connecting through to 6 West Sixty-first Street, together with basement space and space on the second floor, to be occupied for the executive offices. These stores have a frontage of 42 feet on Broadway and 31 feet on Sixty-first Street.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Walter F. Kingsland of Paris to Emanuel Kramer the store and basement at 195 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Real Estate Notes.

John E. Eustis, former Public Service Commissioner, has been elected President of the Guaranteed Mortgage Company of New York. Mr. Eustis succeeds James L. Bennett, who resigned in order to devote his time to new interests in California. The Directors also voted to increase the capital and surplus of the Guaranteed Mortgage Company of New York from $350,000 to $500,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 73, n e cor of 15th St, 38.6x125x irregular, eleven-story loft and store building; M. O. Sage against William McBrien et al.; De Forest Brothers, attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $406,799.57; taxes, &c., $326.11; to the plaintiff for $350,000.

64th St, 115 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; U. S. Savings Bank against A. J. Kramer et al.; Merrill & B., attorneys; Henry Hofheimer, referee; due, $31,431.71; taxes, &c., $644.50; to Dr. J. J. Moorehead for $36,200.

94th St, 55 West, n s, 485 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against M. T. Van Eps et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Forster, referee; due, $14,729.61; taxes, &c., $1,348.90; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

Washington St, 718, s w cor 11th St, 27x 50x12.6x61, and 11th St, 350 West, s s, 61 ft w of Washington St, 19x31x19.8x35.6, two-story tenements and stores; John Corse against S. M. Chapman et al.; G. E. Miner, attorney; executor's sale; to the defendant for $14,100.

119th St, 61 West, n s, 526.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Rosalie Kaufman et al. against Harry Rodman et al.; William Bondy, attorney; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $10,734.94; taxes, &c., $231.60; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

55th St, 234 and 236 East, s s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5, two five-story tenements and stores; adjourned to June 11.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 43 West, 376 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.11, three-story clubhouse; Union Trust Co. against Theresa Abelson et al.; Miller, K. L & T, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $11,832.04; taxes, &c., $118.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, two-story stable; adjourned to May 18.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

28th St, 236 West, s s, 295.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9, five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; withdrawn

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,424, e s, 238.4 ft n of 187th St, 33.5x100, four-story flat; Julius Simon against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; L. L. Levy, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $3,691.24; taxes, &c., $567.85; subject to mortgage of $15,400; to the plaintiff for $17,900.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Beaumont Av, 2,428, e s, 266.8 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x100, four-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $3,770.44; taxes, &c., $567.85; subject to mortgage, $15,400; to the plaintiff for $17,900.

By George Price.

Tiffany St, 1,035, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x100, five-story flat; Abraham Dorb against York Construction Corporation et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; H. Straus, referee; due, $8,030.30; taxes, &c., $380.90; subject to first mortgage, $33,000; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By James J. Donovan.

215th St, 832 East, s s, 304.6 ft e of Barnes Av, 47.4x90; Thomas Burke against G. W. Winston et al.; D. F. Nugent, attorney; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $2,790.30; taxes, &c., $371.01; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

34th St, 325 West, n s, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 21x98.9, four-story flat; executor's sale, estate of Ann Wiley, deceased.

37th St, 259-263 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, three four-story dwellings; voluntary sale.

40th St, 265-267 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; two five-story flats; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 164, n e corner of Fletcher St, 32.5x 93x31.7x93.2, four-story loft and store building; City of New York against Carson Brevoort et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $94,886.50; taxes, &c., $6,462.57.

142d St, 102-104 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100, two six-story flats; Sound Realty Co. against Joseph Bloch et al.; L. S. Marx, attorney; M. E. Kaplan, referee; due, $36,407.79; subject to two mortgages aggregating $100,000.

138th St, 105 West, n s, 590 ft e of 7th Av, 26x90.11, five-story flat; T. F. O'Brien et al. against Moses Hess et al.; A. H. Mittleman, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $24,491.04; taxes, &c., $178.

90th St, 734 and 736 East, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x93.11, six-story tenement and stores; Joseph Zimmerman et al. against Benjamin Sonnenschein et al.; Breithart & B., attorneys; Albert Blumenthal, referee; due, $7,684.60; taxes, &c., $1,007.12; subject to a mortgage of $40,000.

By Samuel Marx.

148th St, 412 to 429 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11, six-story apartment house; Seaman's Bank for Savings against N. E. Peck et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $149,-084.42; taxes, &c., $4,442.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

165th St, 200 East, s s, block front between Sheridan Av and Sherman Av, 200.11x46.2x 201.10x54.1, vacant; Ida Lyons against Fram Building Co. et al.; Alfred Frankenthaler, attorney; J. P. Joyce, referee; due, $5,791.15; taxes, &c., $2,041.22; subject to prior mortgage of $7,500.

191st St, 440 East, s e corner of Park Av, 91x25; A. M. Cordier et al. against Samuel Weiss et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $4,830.67; taxes, &c., $100.50.

Park Av, 2,978, e s, 83.9 ft n of 153d St, 27.11x66.25x78.6, two-story tenement and stores; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven against M. M. Mallow et al.; Herbert Reeves, attorney; S. E. Day, referee; due, $4,134.01; taxes, &c., $406.83.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wright Av, e s, 475 ft s of Randall Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20x 28; Frank Firmin, 859 10th Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Suffolk St, w s, 175 ft s of Grand St, to a four-story store and meeting rooms; A. H. Levy, 378 Grand St, owner; A. L. Kehoe, 1 Beekman St, architect; cost, $7,500.

Wooster St, 239 and 241, to a three-story and basement store and loft; M. Talgman, premises, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 5, w s, 25x87.6; Gershon Hausman to Morris Slotnick, 1,358 57th St, Brooklyn, April 25, prior mtg $27,400; due as per bond; attorneys, Siegel, C. & S., 395 Broadway $5,000

GOERCK ST, 90, e s, 81.3 ft n of Rivington St, 15.4x99.11; Abr. Feldman to Abe Berry, 290 Pennsylvania Av, Brooklyn, May 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John J. Bakerman, 5,204 5th Av, Brooklyn....$1,300

LENOX AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x 85; Chester Const. Corpn. to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, May 10, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$130,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 68.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x80; Eliza Smith to Morland Mtg. Co., 120 Broadway, May 11, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$14,000

PRESCOTT AV, e corner of Bolton Road, runs n e 114.2x s e 82.3x s e 81.9x s w 138.8x n 128.6; George B. Hayes to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, Feb. 10, deed recorded as mtg....$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 75x100, prior mtg $26,000; New York City Baptist Mission Society to Mary C. Hobson, 2,436 Morris Av, May 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

1ST AV, n e corner of 75th St, 23x68, prior mtg $24,000; Ernest N. Adler to Jacob Larschan, 214 East 79th St, May 5, 3 years, 6 p. c....$6,000

32D ST, s s, 435 ft w of 6th Av, 20x44.7; Marjorie D. Cleland to Union Dime Sav. Bank, 701 6th Av, May 11, due as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$15,000

44TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Emil Herbert et al. to Myron Straus, 149 Lenox Av, May 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac V. Schavrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $300

81ST ST, 209 East, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Minnie A. Ernst to Karl M. Goldsmith, Scarsdale, N. Y., et al., May 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$22,750

81ST ST, 211 East, n s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Emma A. Farren to Karl M. Goldsmith, Scarsdale, N. Y., et al., May 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$22,750

107TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Rose Schulang et al., executors of Philip Schulang, to Walter S. Gurnee, at Bar Harbor, Me., et al., trustees of Mary E. Scott, May 3, due May 10, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $32,000

123D ST, 183 East, —x—; James P. Kane to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 55th St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St....$3,000

130TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Franz Sailer to Margaretha Reinken, 124 East 32d St, May 11, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway....$6,000

180TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x100; Hennion Const. Co. to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$43,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,877, n w s, 50x100; Edw. M. Cummings to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

BRYANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 60x100; Reich Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$56,000

BRYANT AV, e s, 60 ft s of 165th St, 50x 100; same to same, May 10, demand; 6 p. c.; same attorney....$37,000

BRYANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 110x 100; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, prior mtg $93,000, May 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av....$13,000

DAWSON ST, 751, n w corner of 156th St, 71x89.7 to centre line of Leggett's Lane x85.3x97.3; Bartholomew F. Carmody to William J. Henchey, Troy, N. Y., May 1, 4 years; attorney, William J. Henchey, Troy, N. Y....$5,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 127.8 ft s of 165th St, 25.2x18.8x25.2x14.8; also Old Butternut St, (closed,) e s, 131.7 ft s e of 165th St, 25.6x84.3; Laura E. Manning to Frederick A. Selje, 204 West 126th St, May 3, due as per bond; attorney, Twenty-third Ward Bank, 2,469 3d Av....$3,000

LOT 92, map of William F. Duncan; Leonardo Palumbo to Concesio De Simone, 3,530 Holland Av, April 19, 3 years; attorney, G. Bruccoli, 3,542 Holland Av....$3,000

MELROSE AV, w s, 45 ft n of 160th St, 55x99; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, May 11, due June 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St....$43,000

ROGERS PLACE, 941, w s, 66.8x74.1; 182d St. Realty Co. to Sidney W. Hughes, Greenwich, Conn., (prior mtg $33,000,) May 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

165TH ST, s s, extends from College to Morris Av, 185.3x60.3x185.4x73.10; also Morris Av, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St, 60x irregular; Henry F. Hunter to Jane C. Washburn, 165 South Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., May 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. R. Yard, Pleasantville, N. Y....$6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,144, store and basement; Walter J. M. Donovan to Oscar Dignes, on premises, 3 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St....$1,500

BROADWAY, w s, 60.4 ft s of 10th St, 23.1x 94.4, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Denison P. Chesebro, Chappaqua, N. Y., 21 years from Nov. 1, 1915; address, 1,167 1st Av....$2,500

2D AV, 1,659, store and front basement; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. to James Soteriades, 1,659 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915....$1,800

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 100.5x100, all; Fred S. Godfrey to 727 7th Avenue Realty Co., 56 West 45th St, 21 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway....$54,000

7TH AV, 2,256, store and n ½ of basement; Jacob L. Lissner to William Ritsch, 2,256 7th Av., 5 years from May 1, 1915....$1,320

8TH AV, 488, store and basement; William T. Emmet to John Palmer, 204 9th Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; address, 205 8th Av....$1,500

34TH ST, 318 West, all; George H. McAdam, trustee, to Michael McBride, 317 West 33d St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, J. A. Fischer, 690 6th Av....$1,500

116TH ST, 11 to 17 East, all; Meyer Horwitz and another to Joseph Greissgrow and another, 42 East 112th St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av....$14,000

Bronx.

HUNT'S POINT AV, 902, store; Utility Realty Co. to Charles Tenenbaum, 902 Hunt's Point Av, 10 years from May 1; attorney, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av....$2,100 to $4,000

WILKINS AV, 1,411, double store; Charles Helborn to Samuel Ritter, 1,411 Wilkins Av, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Milton Greenbaum, 220 Broadway....$660 and $720

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ANN ST, 85, and Beekman St, 55; Achille Bataille & Co. against McKesson & Robbins, owners; Charles Levy, contractor....$27.50

BOWERY, 231 and 233; Leichter Bros. against Comity Mortgage Co., owner; Balianson & Schimsky, contractors....$43.70

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Carroll Mulliken against Eva F. W. Coe estate and Eva J. Coe, owner; Charles Furthman, lessee; Lewis C. Van Riper, lessee and contractor..$1,185.66

SAME PROPERTY; Harry McGill against same....$1,311.71

COLUMBUS ST, 100; same against Morris Kerber, owner; Harry Schifranick, contractor....$11

FULTON ST, 91 and 93; same against same....$82.50

37TH ST, 135 to 147 West; Milton F. Levison et al. against John Doe, owner; Greeley Square Garage Co., owner and contractor....$400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 901; Otto Reissmann against Ed. H. Mount et al., March 3, 1915....$110

BROADWAY, 1,318; Ganford Co. against Edw. J. Noble et al., May 4, 1915....$3,085

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, May 5, 1915....$3,085

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 109th St; Raisler Heating Co. against Annie E. Potter et al., Dec. 16, 1914....$250

3D AV, 1,550 to 1,556, and 87th St, 177 East; Mawneer Mfg. Co. against Henry D. Greenwald et al., April 6, 1915....$350

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 1,543; Jacob Wolfson against Mollie E. Katzen et al., Feb. 20, 1915..$180

MORRIS AV, 1,543; Isidor Albert against S. G. Katzen et al., Jan. 12, 1915....$35

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.6x100; Charles A. Merritt against Hull Building Co. et al., Dec. 23, 1914....$1,091

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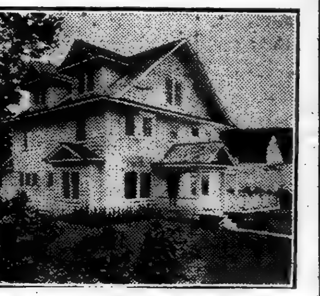

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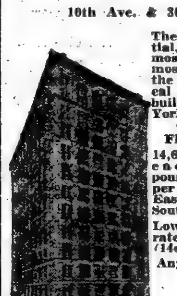

The most substantial, the safest, the most modern, the most practical and the most economical manufacturing building in New York.
7th and 8th Floors for rent.
14,680 gross feet on each floor; 300 pounds live load per square foot. East, North and South light.
Lowest insurance rate in New York (14c. on contents.)
Any Real Estate Agent or
Hill Publishing Company.

634 FIFTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL.
AN UPPER FLOOR
(25x110 FEET)
For High-Class Retail Trade.
Ready for immediate occupancy, as decorations, dressing rooms, lighting fixtures, carpets and portieres are already installed.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

LOFTS.
Modern building; steam power, elevator; all light; shipping centre; 25c-30c square foot; will build special building to suit tenant.
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

165 EAST 65TH ST.
Three-story and basement Dwelling to let; size 18.6x45x100.
Ten rooms and bath; open plumbing.
Rent low; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
I HAVE A
Beautiful Brick House
On New Subway, Brooklyn.
Semi-detached; 7 rooms; steam heat; large front and back lawns; modern equipment throughout, price $6,000; payments just like rent. Owner, 62-A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Sevillia
APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 W. 58TH ST.
Very desirable furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath. Also one of 2 rooms and bath, from June 1st for Summer months.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
LARGEST 5 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK
THE COLOSSEUM
435 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 116TH ST.
Notice size of some of the rooms:—
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Chambers, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21.
Also Some 8 and 10 Room Suites to Rent From Oct. 1st.
TO SUBLET AT
THE REGNOR
601 WEST 115TH ST., COR. B'WAY.
A Few Desirable Apartments, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Baths.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners & Builders,
601 West 115th St., Corner Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE.
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS, 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

BIG CONCESSIONS
High-Class Elevator Apts., Near Riverside.
314 and 315 W. 94th Street
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $52.50 to $85.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

—Grenville Hall—
Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park. (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS,
545 West 111th Street.
SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS
NEWLY DECORATED
and ready for immediate occupancy. Concessions until October 1st. Inquire office.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Forty Five East Sixty Second Street
(Adjoining Colony Club)
Seven Rooms Three Baths & Eleven Rooms Four Baths
$2300 to $4600
Just Finished
Inspection Invited
Apply on premises or to
Douglas L. Elliman & Co
421 Madison Avenue

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS, ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. Cor. 86th St.

FOR STOCKHOLDERS.
Investments discussed in The Annalist every Monday—10 cents by mail. Plain-spoken, honest, authoritative. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

We sell improved subdivisions quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 109th St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7344.

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Factory; 4 floors; 9,000 square feet; power if wanted; bargain. S 42 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

To raise $100 cash will sell my 2 Jamaica lots, which are free and clear, 1 block from trolley and 3 blocks from station, great bargain, balance easy. B., Jamaica, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in Richmond Borough, N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda, electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 3582 Hanover.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, or suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Desk room in 206 Broadway, cor. Fulton; telephone, stenographer. K 286 Times Downtown.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,296, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x146. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine house, garage; lot 108x 150; garden, fruit; five minutes station, Sound; caretaker. Telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Sale or rent three beautifully located cottages, 9, 10, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; stables; photos and information. J. C. Emory, Seaboard National Bank, New York, or on premises. Brokers recognized.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 St. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co farms, estates, houses to let

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine large house, garage, lot 108 by 150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station and Sound; open for inspection, or telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches, entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the Superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

Rockland County.

Farm, 100 acres, 75 cultivated; large house, barns, outbuildings; seven cows, horses, chickens, implements; $4,200; cash, $1,500. Farm Service Bureau, 503 5th Av., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Bethlehem, Conn.—Grand dairy farm; 10-room house, 4 fireplaces, large barns, 150 acres exceptionally good land, 1,200 ft. elevation, very sightly; well located for Summer residence or money making farmer; will keep from 30 to 50 head of cattle; five miles to trolley, 3 miles to station; mail delivery, near Washington; price, $5,500, including 17 head of cattle, tools, horse, hay, &c. Address, J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

Forty-five acres; new two-story, eight-room house, bath; barn, wagon house, corn crib, 8 new hen houses, geese house; grand view of Berkshires; 2 horses, 3 cows, 3 heifers, 270 hens, 300 chicks, 6 geese, 15 goslings, all machinery, crops, 6 brooders, small tools; price $5,800, half cash. Particulars, catalogue.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY,
110 West 34th St., New York,
or Flemington, N. J.

Moderate Summer rentals at Sound Beach, Conn.; houses, bungalows, and cottages, fully furnished, on and near the beach; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Your choice of an apartment should be made now—
To defer the selection will restrict your opportunities in the Fall and prove an unwelcome ordeal to anticipate through the Summer months.
Enjoy your vacation unburdened with thoughts of the tedious responsibility before you upon your return.
Be guided in your choice by consulting the real estate advertisements in
The New York Times

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.
AT OCEAN GATE, N. J.
Just a step to the beach, a plunge in the water, and the living in the great outdoors. This is the life. Beats all medicines higher than a kite. Excursion to this resort next Sunday. Splendid offer of beach and other lots on easy terms. Send for illustrated folder and free railroad tickets. W. Westerfield, Room 407, 45 West 34th St., city.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $5,500; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

AUTOMOBILE FREE WITH country home, 8 rooms; city improvements; 7 miles out; near trains and trolley; sacrifice $4,750; E. Z. terms. Herrich, Room 439, Fifth Avenue Building.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

166 acres, beautiful Sassafras River; superb Maryland climate; five hours from New York; old brick house, barns, lawn, shade, sand beach, steamboat wharf; $16,000, one-fourth down. Catalogue. J. Waters Russell, Chestertown, Md.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

NEWPORT, R. I.
To let—Washington St., large furnished house, well shaded, directly on the bay, with pier and moorings for yachts, large stable with tenement, garage, boat houses, tennis court, &c.; a delightful residence; rent $2,000 and water rates. Apply to Richard C. Derby, 136 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

Furnished house for Summer months or year; attractive section New Rochelle, near water; five master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' bedrooms, one bath; large plot, fruit, and shade trees, vegetable garden; all conveniences; $225 per month. Leo Graham, 7 East 48th St., New York. Phone M. H. 2652.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

At Lake Hopatcong, completely furnished, seven-room cottage, nicely situated; 150 feet shore and road front; dock; private family desired; water excellent; June 1st to Labor Day, $350. Mrs. Walter J. Knight, Box 64B, Wharton, N. J.

Maine Coast: Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

Greenwich, Conn. — Rent, furnished, refined home; garage; sleeping porch; gardens. Albert Richardson.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Wanted.

Wanted.—House about 10 rooms, (unfurnished,) modern improvements, one hour from New York; some ground; rent from one to two years, option buying. Write full particulars and photo; will return same. E. W., 3,525 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Far Rockaway.—2-story stucco bungalow; 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; completely furnished; large grounds; vegetable garden, garage; servant will remain if desired; rent $900 season responsible party. Address White, P. O. Box 143 Madison Square Station.

Wanted.—Seven or eight room furnished house, two baths, shaded grounds, near water, vicinity Edgemere or Cedarhurst; not over $300 two months. Roskam, 1,396 Broadway.

Wanted to rent for Summer, with option of buying, property between ten and twelve acres, not more than forty miles out on North Shore. Answer, stating rent and price, S. S., 886 9th Av.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

167 Madison Av., (corner 33d St.)—To sublet, corner apartment; Steinway Grand; studio for professional purposes. 1,571 Murray Hill.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cozily furnished one to five rooms; shower bath; all-night elevator, maid, telephone service; $5 to $20 weekly; $20 to $85 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

Convent Av. and 149th.—Six rooms, outside, top floor; elevator, piano; suitable two or three adults; reasonable rent for Summer months. Audubon 1868. Ward.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
[illegible] West End Av. Tel.5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

Four-room apartment, newly furnished; less than year old; will sublet, three months or more; possession immediately. Apply Supt., 150 West 87th Street, Apart. 1.

136th, 623 West.—Owner will rent desirable couple bright, cozy, newly furnished four-room apartment; two doors Riverside; one block Subway; $45 monthly. Chipman.

Studio apartment for Summer, handsomely furnished, delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

93d, (Near Riverside.)—Elevator apartment; immediate possession; $50. Information, telephone 4194 Riverside.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

Sublet.—Furnished apartment, sunny three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Dearborn, Apartment 5-A, 350 West 55th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. — By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. — or year.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cosily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Attractively furnished six large rooms; piano. Apartment 43, 610 West 152d, (Riverside.)

Will share apartment with refined young lady; references required; particulars. S 139 Times.

Completely furnished three-room apartment for the Summer. 609 West 114th St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS. 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner on premises.

180th, 804 West, (Pinehurst Av.)—Seven outside rooms; elevator apartment; big inducements.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,043, near Brooklyn Ave. Dean Street, 1,303, near New York Ave. Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 5 rooms, $44-45. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3338 Cortlandt.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

WHERE IS THIS?
Only One-half of Rates Charged Elsewhere!
Twenty-eight minutes from Broadway. Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; electric lighted; private tiled bathroom with every room. Two people can have room, private bath, and delicious table board for $20, $22, and $25, depending on location of room. Larger suites for families; social life, dancing, &c. Send postal for illustrated booklet. S 155 Times.

New York City

CHILDRED UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

LADY owning home, artistically furnished, will let to young man, furnishing references, exceptional room, bath; ocean view; trolley, 20 minutes from ferry; breakfast; reasonable. Phone 243R New Dorp.

Attractive home, overlooking lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aquehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations, wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Bay View Villa, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., (Lawrence Park.)—Opportunity for gentlemen to board in private family near station; references. S 143 Times.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Near station, trolley, bathing; spacious porch and grounds; small private family will take four adults for Summer; two large connecting rooms with bath; excellent table; garden; fresh eggs. Box 470, Woodbridge, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D., L. & W. Station; gentlemen only; telephone 3480 M Orange. K 216 Times Downtown.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathawey Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location, near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

LAKEWOOD HOUSE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—House open May 20; reservations now being made at 102 West 74th.

Nurses' home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet and homelike. S. Straley, Newton.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Maine.

BOARD in beautiful country home near Kennebec River; modern house; farm products. Write for booklet, Winfield S. Wright, Woolwich, Maine.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

In Bloomfield or Montclair; convenient to Lackawanna; gentleman wants room and board; must be moderate and have accommodations for motor cycle. K 248 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Cool, airy rooms; first-class; board optional; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms.

23D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; Park, "L"; board optional.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON TOURING, 1912, fully equipped, $450; only used two Summers; running condition perfect; will give same demonstration as new car. See chauffeur, Fred Spencer, Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d. House phone. 2823 Riverside.

HUPMOBILE 1913 touring car; just like new in both condition and appearance; thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUTOCAR TOURING, just like new in every respect, only run 3,700 miles; has every equipment; $350. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Packard (1915) Touring, 38 H. P.; Packard (1913) Phaeton, 48, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Beautiful Limousine, Renault Landaulet, Packard, latest model, for hire by month. Talot, 300 W. 49th St. Bryant 7720.

For Sale—1914 Ford delivery cars, like new; exceptional bargain. Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Will sacrifice 35 H. P. Italian Chassis; perfect condition. Brewster & Co.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Packard landaulet or touring car to hire; day, week, or month. C. Gilardino, 250 West 38th, New York.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Ford touring, day, week, without driver. Phone Melrose 5561 after 7:30 P. M.

7-passenger Packard for hire by month, $350. Johnson, Riverside 8611.

For Hire.—Six-cylinder Packards, hour, day, monthly. Wilmarth, Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will exchange 9x12 Persian Kirman rug for an automobile. C. H. Koch, 347 5th Av. Room 804. Tel. 3570 Murray Hill.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58thSt. Col.3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Second floor rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Select accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; double room, $12; single, $8.

58TH ST, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; also table guests; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select, cool double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity, telephone; private bath.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large rooms; all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; Summer rates; reference.

89TH, 594 WEST END.—Floor, separately, exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

102D, 316 WEST.—Small family, owning beautiful home, near Riverside, can accommodate couple or gentleman; large room, private bath; home cooking; refined surroundings. Riverside 6427.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway, 145th.)—The Audubon; healthiest section; bright, cool rooms; good home board, $7 up to $12, singly; $14 up for two; large porches, gardens, country air, city comforts. Tel 2757 Audubon.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 168 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.)—Corner front room, overlooking Drive; refined gentleman; breakfast. Apt. 3B. Phone 5364 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 355.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order.
Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort.
Excellent chef and service; separate tables.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L" or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Rooms and excellent board; Southerners catered to; Summer rates; references; table guests.

Board Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board, front room, with refined private family; Broadway or Riverside Drive; state moderate price. 2 West 33d St., Room 1,005.

Two light rooms, with board, for two business women; terms. K., 278 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Double, single room; reasonable.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

39TH, (321 Lexington Av.)—Exceptionally attractive room; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; references.

41ST, 369 LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; private baths; reasonable; phone.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms, running water; gentlemen only.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 953.—Business woman; parlor, bedroom; refined surroundings; $6; references. Campbell.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

13TH, 154 WEST.—Physician's residence; attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; reasonable.

21ST, 154 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; newly furnished; moderate prices.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single rooms; running water, telephone, electricity; handy all lines of cars. Nyhan.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Absolutely clean, finely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; investigate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LUXURIOUS, LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; PARLOR FLOOR.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small suite; corner house, parlor bedroom; Summer rates. Gilroy.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms, with bath; private house; references; gentlemen. Z 343 Times Annex.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, single rooms; private baths; board optional; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, single room; well appointed house; park, Riverside; all cars.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, adjoining bath; suitable two, three.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant, second floor, private bath; single room; board; telephone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms, adjoining bath; special rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 78 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; independent entrance. Meehan.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; running water; Subway; telephone; references.

90TH, 30 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, beautifully, sunny room; alcove; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Attractively furnished front suite, two rooms; independent entrance; adjoining bath; convenient Subway; near Riverside; telephone. Lehman.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

92D, 12 WEST, (Fifth Floor.)—Light, cool rooms; elevator, electricity; moderate; references.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Cool, beautiful front room; elevator; reasonable. Noble.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room; high-class apartment; near Subway. Morden.

96TH, 127 WEST.—Parlor suite, newly furnished, adjoining bath; private family. Runighan.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

229 WEST 97TH, (BROADWAY.)
Exceptionally attractive, large, cool room; in high-class, modern apartment. Riverside 9431, (4D.)

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room; adjoining bath; $4. Riverside 4529.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

107TH, 280 WEST.—Beautiful double, $6.50; single, $2.50; clean, private, wholesome, quiet.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room in elevator apartment; bath adjoining. Phone 7010 River.

111TH ST., 503 WEST.—Beautiful dainty, comfortable rooms, elevator apartment; $3.50 to $7.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Pleasant double high-class; elevator; business woman. Apt. 6.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 622 WEST, (Broadway.)—Unusually attractive room; handsomely furnished; breakfast optional; references. Apt. 53.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apartment 52.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and entry clerk wanted in publisher's office; neat and accurate worker; references required; $7. S 165 Times.

DRESSMAKERS to make high-grade coats for infants and children. Zeno Co., 107 East 27th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, willing young woman; Pelham Manor, half hour from New York; permanent; pleasant place; second maid kept. Apply today, between 2 and 4 P. M., Hotel Rutledge, 30th and Lexington.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR PLATED JEWELRY SECTION.
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
At the Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess, refined young American girl; not over 25, for boy 2¼ years; 30 minutes from New York; $25 month. Mrs. Homer, 11½ West 37th, city.

HOUSEWORKER.—Finished general houseworker wanted; good cook; for 3 in family; no washing; country for Summer; personal references; good wages. Call mornings, S., 262 West 83d St., City.

NURSE.—Conscientious, reliable assistant nurse wanted to do special cooking for boy of 3½; good high-grade wages for competent, efficient service; would receive preliminary course of instruction if necessary. Apply A. E. Z., Union Square Hotel, 15th St. and 4th Av., Thursday, May 13, between 3 and 9:30 P. M.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse to take care of child over 3; go home nights; city reference. Apply by mail only. J. Rifkin, 65 Hamilton Terrace.

SALESWOMEN.—Experienced in cloak and suit department; 300 miles from New York in Pennsylvania city of 100,000 population; good salaries to right parties. Inquire Edgar Nussbaum Co., 12 East 33d.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Woman of experience. Mrs. Rooney, 619 West 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with knowledge of bookkeeping, by importer; state age, experience, and salary, which must be moderate; permanent position; reference. S., 160 Times.

WE still need one educated, refined woman for responsible position promising rapid advancement in salary to competent person. Call Wednesday, F. H. Dike, 225 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d. Harlem 5049.

GOVERNESS.—English lady; children, 3 to 6 years; immediate; references. Home Bureau, 52 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for a high-class position; $15. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time. See catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations. MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL, Northeast corner Madison Av. and 58th St.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

118TH, 410 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, Columbia grounds, opposite; beautiful double room with kitchennette; single room also; roof garden; restaurant; Summer concessions. See Yetman.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; shower; Subway; car lines, refined.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; references.

123D, 530 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; closets, lavatory, bath; gentleman; references. Robinson.

126TH, 318 WEST.—Beautiful suite; gentlemen, couple; Southerners accommodated; housekeeping privileges; reasonable.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; low rates; telephone.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two very desirable, well ventilated rooms, adjoining bath, with shower; high class apartment; gentlemen; references; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; exceptional home; breakfasts; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 89½. — Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor; private bath; suitable physician.

Rooms Wanted
Furnished.
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG Hebrew gentleman desires furnished room with small family. M 12 Times.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

Automobile agency; opportunity open for energetic young man to become partner agency popular medium-priced car; investment $10,000; absolutely secured; references exchanged. H 314 Times Downtown.

Advertiser, twenty years in high-class retail trade, seeks connection with established purchasing agent anxious to increase business; individuals only; references unquestionable. S 159 Times.

Moving-picture theatre for lease, 600 seats, with airdrome; reasonable rent; thickly populated neighborhood. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

Capital and services; experienced business man open for connection with legitimate manufacturing or other legitimate business. K 253 Times Downtown.

Established commission house in Havana offers their services as agents in the island of Cuba. Write Lay Brea & Co., Aguacate, 148, Havana.

CAN FURNISH CAPITAL AND ABILITY. Capable merchant will invest $5,000 to $15,000 successful business. Z 350 Times Annex.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J., FOR LEASE;
FULLY FURNISHED; NOW OPEN.

I want treasurer as partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. X 207 Times Annex.

WILL INVEST $5,000 and services in mercantile business; state particulars. S 168 Times.

Groceries, delicatessen, saloons, hotels; $500 upward Bronx Business Exchange, 4205 3d Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Almost new player piano at sacrifice to quick buyer. Singer, S 153 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. —Double entry; typist; experienced corporation controlling accounts; 8 years' manufacturing, factory experience; $15; references. H 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—8 years' expert double entry; balance sheets; financial statements prepared; entire charge office; correspondence. L 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; correspondent; capable taking entire charge; references; $14. K 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double-entry; trial balance; controlling accounts; dependable; $10. K 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; salary, $10. S 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; practical experience; industrious; $10. K 291 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Position wanted as caretaker; best references. Mitchell, 280 West 114th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Two girls; separate or together; one cook, the other waitress. Call until 12 o'clock, 878 3d Av. Healy.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic evening gowns, suits, wraps; remodeling; $2.50 daily. Phone 6189 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced, any work; references; home or out. Miaskowski, 1,642 Park Av.

GOVERNESS, (Swiss,) experienced, certified teacher, desires position; French, German, English; music; disengaged time; highest reference. Education, 150 Times.

GOVERNESS.—North German; long experience tutoring grown children; music, French thoroughly. Miss Moser, 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS, German, wishes position to one child; reference. E. M., 3,100 Broadway, Apartment 34.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Swedish woman as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; experience and first-class references. Anderson, 3,089 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family, colored girl; sleep in or out. Phone 819 Columbus.

MAID.—Position wanted as nurse maid; refined American girl, experienced and good reference. Tel. 3947 Riverside.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, German-American, will take care home for reliable man with one child. K 249 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse, trustworthy, many years of experience in housekeeping, plain sewing as well as nursing; desires position, refined, small family, where superior ability and loyalty would be appreciated; references exchanged. Address Efficient, 852 Columbus Av., advertising agency.

NURSE or COMPANION.—First-class nurse wishes position as nurse or companion; first-class reference exchanged. Pearce, care Mrs. Joyce, 225 West 106th St.

NURSE.—Experience; hospital training; private nursing for 7 years; position with private family; good city references. A 299 Times.

NURSE, German, middle-aged, wishes position to baby. H. B., 217 East 62d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German, experienced, good sewer, desires position as nursery governess; highest city references. Governess, 235 East 60th St.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as social secretary or companion by a young English-woman temporarily embarrassed by the war; speaks Spanish, French, and German; highly educated; has best English references. X 234 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; businesslike; refined; 7 years' practical experience; manage office; high school graduate; Standard operator; conversant office details; trial appreciated; $15. Store, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, seven years' experience, capable taking full charge; Christian; competent, reliable; best reference; salary $18. K 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, good grammarian; have brains, ability; master technicalities, grammatically; four years' mercantile experience; $10. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate typist; live with parents; $10. Marie Niland, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical experience; capable handling office details; exceptional references; salary, $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; take dictation rapidly; rapid, accurate typist; experienced. Stanley Mallory, 224 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience law, commercial; best of references; salary $10-$12. Miss M. Gerdsa, 1,220 53d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; neat appearance; good speller; transcribes correctly; Christian; $7. K 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate worker; $10. K 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Clean cut; common sense; quick comprehension; good grammarian, speller; $9. S 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; educated; superior references; understands billing; $15. K 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, brainy, broad experience, seeks situation any capacity; $15. K 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eighteen months' experience; understands office work; references; $8. K 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law, mercantile experience; take rapid dictation; $10; American. K 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' excellent experience; accurate, up to date; $12. K 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) 3 years' experience; rapid, accurate worker; $8. K 275 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—A lady recommends excellent waitress. Phone 4308 Plaza. Call afternoons, 117 East 69th St.

YOUNG LADY, American, desires position as lady's maid, chambermaid; not experienced in above; experienced manicuring, shampooing, face massage; willing worker; salary reasonable; home nights preferred. Write B. W., care of Wilson, 141 East 96th St.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant, clerical work and typewriting; $8. S 148 Times.

WOMAN, colored, any kind work, except washing; no Sunday. Thompson, 4 East 132d St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise. Confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 264 Times Annex.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Help Wanted, Male

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St., Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, (31;) thoroughly capable; experienced supervision of audits; present charge, accounting department; good reason for making change. S 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, preparing accounts and statistics, systematizing books and costs, writing up expenses, seeks position. K 31 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT desires connections; excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy. H 365 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, with executive experience, seeks magagerial position; able director of accounting and manufacturing departments; trained in modern methods of promoting business, developing efficiency; highest references; interview solicited. Burton, S 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping in all its branches, trial balance, follow up account, &c.; good all around office man; 5½ years with last employer; excellent references; moderate salary. B. B., care Stationery Store, 65 Rivington St.

BOOKKEEPER, (39;) Christian; thoroughly capable accountant; experienced payrolls, financial statements, corporation work, sign checks; present charge, complete set double entry books; quick and accurate; no automat. S 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; filled executive position; thoroughly familiar with modern accounting; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Credits.—Man, (35,) thoroughly competent, highest credentials for integrity and trustworthiness, seeks permanent position with reliable concern. C. F. H., 449 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (32,) thoroughly capable, reliable, and trustworthy, desires position where ability and hard work will be appreciated. Eckhardt, 191 Grove St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) typist; office assistant; 2½ years' experience; reference. Maurice Feigenson, 3,394 Boulevard, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or other clerical work; good penman, accurate at figures; moderate salary. Ed Werner, 634 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; excellent ability; references. H 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or office assistant; age, 18; experience; reference; salary small. Room 224, 220 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 27; understands shipping and importing; best references. S 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; executive ability; good correspondent; ambitious and hustler. S 142 Times.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. K 283 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—28; single; 10 years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic; accustomed driving ladies and children; A1 references; honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 39 East 42d St., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; American; absolutely temperate; technical training; unquestionable reference; excellent mechanic, with extensive experience high-powered cars; formerly with Brazilian Government. S 157 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian, single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. S 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; competent, reliable; reference. Adams, 309 West 119th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; city and country; 5 years' experience; best references; any car; moderate salary. S 162 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, competent, wishes steady position own repairs; best references. S 161 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Colored; good appearance; own repair, (French, English.) Xavier, 341 West 36th St.

CLEANER.—Vacuum cleaning; experienced cleaner; hour, day; reference. Sutton, 118 West 136th. Telephone Morningside 3328.

Couple wishes caretaking; best references. Mrs. Kelly, 158 East 97th St.

CREDIT MAN.
EXPERT IN COLLECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, AND OFFICE MANAGEMENT, DESIRES NEW CONNECTION; UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; HIGHEST INDORSEMENT FROM PAST AND PRESENT EMPLOYERS. "CREDIT," 605 ARBUCKLE BLDG., BROOKLYN.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Technical; ten years experience; expert letterer, mechanical and electrical designing experience; exceptional reference. Draughtsman, 520 East 157th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN, designer, constructor, wide experience structural, mechanical, mining work; desires temporary or permanent situation; references. K 281 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER. — Licensed; steam, electrical; sprinkler system; all repairs. Christiansen, 126 West 127th St.

FILING CLERK.—Young man, office assistant, experienced filing clerk, wishes position, advancement; moderate salary; excellent references. S 166 Times.

GARDENER. — Married, desires position; charge private estate; fully experienced; references. S 154 Times.

INSTRUCTOR, &c.—Position as athletic instructor or to care for children; best references; good appearance; go anywhere. S 170 Times.

LIVE, energetic young man, understands merchandise, desires position with resident buyer; excellent qualifications as assistant buyer. Address S 144 Times.

MARRIED SWEDE, (29,) no children, wants work on poultry farm or gentleman's estate; understands poultry, pigeons, garden, horses, &c.; very handy with tools; can build, &c.; wife good plain cook, general housework; first-class personal written references furnished. Address M 14 Times.

MARRIED MAN, 30, wishes position trust; electrical, office, selling experience. K 254 Times Downtown.

NEAT APPEARING YOUNG MAN, 25, single, American; must have work; mechanic and musically inclined. S 132 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. H 336 Times Downtown.

POSITION wanted by experienced, all-around man as building Superintendent or similar capacity; 10 years with present company; best of references. Address A. M., P. O. Box 1,203, Hartford, Conn.

PRESSMAN wants situation in private plant; cut and color, embossing, cutting, and creasing on Universal; thoroughly versed in photo mount work; will consider nothing but first-class proposition, to take charge. S 172 Times.

SALESMAN, having 15 years' selling and executive experience in fancy linen business, desires position in that or other lines, where integrity and ability will bring results. S 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—University graduate, of good address and marked selling ability but limited experience, desires outside position; small salary to start; references unexceptionable. K 289 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with automobile, pleasing personality, now employed, would connect with reputable house; local territory preferred; references. X 232 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Big city following among high-class department and specialty stores wants medium or high-grade line of dresses; no drawing. S 158 Times.

SALESMAN, with automobile covering New Jersey, would like State agency on well-known substantial article; references. X 231 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Good education; energetic; 8 years' experience cutting-up trade in city; desires position reliable firm. S 156 Times.

SALESMAN desires side line dresses for N. Y. and Pennsylvania States. S 169 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. A 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, office and general reporting; good English education; rapid and accurate typist. Louis M. Phillips, 224 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, 4 years' practical experience, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; moderate salary. K 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Familiar with bookkeeping; practical and varied experience; educated American; good address; $10. K 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, quick, accurate, desires position; best references. K 286 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 212 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Columbia graduate, high school teacher, desires Summer tutoring; all subjects. K 288 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—In neighborhood of Adelphi Theatre, or Broadway, between 82d and 88th Sts., brooch, shaped letter "S," set with pearl on ends and sapphire, diamonds, and ruby in centre. Reward. Apartment 34, 158 West 81st St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, Sunday, 86th St., between Madison and 3d Avs., or 3d Av. to 84th St. "L" station, or South Ferry train; liberal reward if returned. J. F. S., 350 Broadway, Room 722.

LOST—Monday afternoon, small diamond heart, one large diamond in centre, border of small stones, platinum setting; sentimental value; reward. Return Lockwood, 230 West 59th St.

LOST—Platinum ring, diamond, surrounded by small stones, 110th to Broadway, Cathedral Parkway, or 110th to 108th, on Columbus Av.; reward. H. Tracy, 204 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Tuesday, on Broadway crosstown car, between 50th and 66th Sts., gold watch and fob; $30 reward; no questions asked when returned. D. A. A., Room 702, 527 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 2d Place and Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, lady's gold-rose pin, diamond centre; suitable reward. Return to E. B. Lombard, Singer Bldg., N. Y.

LOST—Gold (Waltham) watch, hunting case, probably on local Subway train, between 96th St. and Brooklyn Bridge; finder rewarded. Apply Room 812, 52 Broadway.

LOST.—Will finder of keys, with tag attached, with name of C. D. Hobbs, please return to his office, care of Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.?

LOST—Black fur Neckpiece, Sunday afternoon, on or near White Plains Road, Bronxville to Scarsdale; reward. W. D. Libbey, Bronxville.

LOST—Gold locket, woman's head, initials "M. H.," north side 42d St., between Madison Av. and Broadway. S 167 Times.

LOST—Diamond platinum dinner ring, Ansonia drug store or 74th, Broadway to West End, Sunday; liberal reward. 142 West 72d.

LOST.—May 1, 116th Street Theatre or en route, lady's gold elk's head pin; reward. Chappelle, 645 West End Av.

LOST—Lavalliere containing five stones, platinum; reward. R. Weill, 166 Keap St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold watch; monogram "E. D. H."; reward. Charlotte Bodkin Co., 8 West 45th St.

LOST—Sunday morning, West End, near 70th, diamond buckle pin; reward. 278 West 70th.

REWARD—Diamond bar pin, Saturday morning, 74th and 78th, Park and Madison Avs., 76th St. to 5th Av. 20 East 76th.

$150 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of a platinum brooch set with diamonds and emeralds; the centre of this brooch was composed of a reversible piece, on one side of which was diamonds and on the other emeralds; lost April 30, 1915, between 40 West 57th St. and Stern Brothers, 6th Av. and 42d St., New York City. Return to Charlton & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av., New York.

$10 REWARD.
Lost—Pendant earring, 1⅜ inches long, fresh water pearl in platinum and gold setting, with diamond chips, lost on Sunday afternoon, in 36th St., between Lexington and Madison Avs. Return 35 West 37th St.

$10 REWARD—Gold-filled watch and fob, initials W. O'R., 125th to 8th Av. and 152d and Amsterdam. 409 East 122d.

Found.

FOUND—May 10, on 4th Av., gentleman's watch; identification necessary. 44 East 23d St., Room 1,102.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—From 18 East 52d St., a dark grayish-brown Scotch terrier, red leather collar, with brass name plate, engraved Rusty; reward if returned.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married, having college education, thorough business and professional training, accustomed to confidential and fiduciary relations, with ability to converse in several languages, desires secretarial or correspondential connection; excellent references. Private, K 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, stenographer and typewriter, desires secretarial or other position. X 230 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, educated, energetic, versatile, seeks opening; salary subordinate. K 270 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Preferably one familiar with wholesale, jobbing and manufacturing trade; commission basis; excellent opportunity for an energetic salesman. Box X 201 Times Annex.

APPRAISAL SOLICITOR.—Some experience; leads furnished; small salary and commission. Apply by letter. Harburger & Jursch, 27 Cedar St.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT SALARY? ARE YOU SURE OF THE FUTURE? OUR SALESMEN ARE MAKING FROM $2,400 TO $20,000 PER ANNUM, WITH GUARANTEED FUTURE INCOME. THIS OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED IF YOU ARE A MAN OF CHARACTER AND WILLING TO WORK. WE DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS A BETTER OPPORTUNITY THAN RIGHT IN THIS OFFICE. ASK FOR MR. WALLIS, 111 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry bookkeeper; one capable of taking trial balance and taking charge of books; one who is familiar with Elliott-Fischer billing machine; please give references and salary wanted. Box M 15 Times.

BOY.—Office work, 15 years, learn real estate business; prominent firm; must be of refined family. Apply 60 West 45th St., first floor, 9 A. M.

CANVASSER.—Experienced canvasser on new and original selling proposition; very heavy commission. H. F. Smith Mfg. Co., 33 Union Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanician for New Jersey; must have long experience, preferably on French cars; single or married; without children; good lasting position; only answers with full particulars and references extending over at least eight years considered. Address L. L. S., P. O. Box 1,498.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted a chauffeur for country; single; must be experienced and careful driver with references; write S 140 Times, giving references to be looked up.

CHAUFFEUR.—Packard car; best references required; state salary. M 9 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced stock room; good opportunity for right man; give particulars and salary expected. X 228 Times.

COMPETENT wagon builder wanted to work on commercial auto bodies; write, stating experience, wages, &c. J. T. Cantrell, Huntington, L. I.

COUPLE to manage small out-of-town hotel. Apply with references, by mail only. Sander, 113 Maiden Lane.

REAL ESTATE SALES MANAGER; cheap suburban lots; 40% commission; also cheap bungalows, four miles out. Herrich, Room 459, Fifth Avenue Bldg.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—A large manufacturing corporation located near New York requires the services of a thoroughly experienced correspondent for its Sales Department. Applicant must be conversant with mechanical subjects and experienced in sales organization details; technical training preferred but not essential; salary. Address, Technical, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN wanted to handle special items of advertising novelties; money makers; commission basis. Apply 10:30 A. M. or after 3 P. M. Room 1,650, 50 Church St., New York. Geiger Bros.

SALESMAN.—Stock salesman, with clientele; give references; commission; no advances. Manufacturer, S 171 Times.

SALESMAN for fine brand of monogrammed cigarettes to private trade and clubs; salary or commission. Salesman, 3,928 Broadway.

SOLICITORS.—Experienced men and women; neat appearance; can make good money; commission basis; leads furnished. Call Wednesday after 10 A. M., Motor Club, 222 West 59th.

YOUNG AMERICAN, about 18 years old, in office of a large wholesale paper house; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, etc., Paper, K 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (single,) supervisor of boys' department, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Newark; required to teach elementary Hebrew. Apply to Supt., 534 Clinton Av., Newark.

YOUNG MAN who understands bookkeeping as well as stenography and typewriting; state experience and salary expected. M 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, accustomed to compose forceful, tactful letters for large collection department. Write, Room 1,809, 114 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau, 170 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHERS. — Several opportunities, $13 to $25.
INSPECTOR, experienced in electrical goods; $15.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE AGENCY,
50 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
Free employers' service of high-grade clerical and technical help; young men and young women. Phone 7034 Main.

NATION'S NEED TOLD TO FLEET'S OFFICERS

Washington Believed in Preparing for War, Says James M. Beck at Navy Luncheon.

FLETCHER RECOUNTS WORK

Sons of the Revolution Hear Praise of Enlisted Men—People's Interest in Show in Hudson Continues.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet lying in the Hudson ready for next week's Presidential review, the officers of his staff, the fleet division commanders, Rear Admirals Mayo, Boush, McLean, and Coffman, and their staffs; Commander Yates Syrthing, Jr., the submarine flotilla commander, the Captains commanding the battleships, and many other officers of the fleet, were the luncheon guests of the Sons of the Revolution yesterday at Fraunce's Tavern, and the speakers were Admiral Fletcher, Colonel Edwin A. Glenn, U. S. A.; James M. Beck, Acting Mayor George McAneny, and Robert Olyphant, the President of the Sons of the Revolution in New York.

In offering the first toast, which was to President Wilson, Mr. Olyphant said:

"Let us stand and drink to the health of the President of the United States, and may an all-wise Providence protect and guide him in this crisis of the world."

Mr. Beck cited many times the official utterances of Washington, both as Commander in Chief of the army, and subsequently as President of the United States. He emphasized the advice given by Washington that the best way to have peace was to be prepared at all times for war. In a reference to the tension in this country, Mr. Beck called the present "this fateful hour."

Admiral Fletcher, who has never been accused of being a public speaker, and who like General Goethals much prefers to listen to others, had to make a short speech. He told of the hard work the fleet had done since Christmas, during most of which time it had been at battle practice in Southern seas, made a complimentary reference to the enlisted men of his great command, whom he described as a splendid body of young men whose average age was 21, who had been brought up in good American homes, who lived under a healthy environment, and who were receiving a training that would fit them for honorable careers in almost all the callings of civil life

Life of Sea Warriors Improved.

The Admiral referred to the change from sail to steam and from wooden vessels to armorciads, a change that had made life more comfortable and in every way improved the lot of the officers. Not once in his speech did the Commander in Chief refer to the troubles that rest upon the shoulders of President Wilson.

Mr. McAneny followed Admiral Fletcher and for the second time officially welcomed Admiral Fletcher and the men of his command to New York. He said that all New York liked the navy because the citizens realized that the navy represented the present strength of the nation.

Colonel Glenn, the Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division of the Army, said that it was all very well to say that ship for ship and man for man our navy was equal of any in the world, but this did not change the fact that whereas Germany had 800 miles of seacoast and Great Britain about 2,700 miles to defend, this country had a coast line of about 30,000 miles to look after. He also declared that the Panama Canal was a vulnerable point because it was made by man.

In the beginning of his speech, Mr. Beck referred to Washington's farewell to his officers which took place in Fraunce's Tavern, a scene, the description of which, he added, proved it one of the most impressive in history, a scene with which only one other could be compared and that was Napoleon's farewell to his Generals and men on the steps of Fontainbleau.

Washington need a World in Flames.

"When Washington again returned to New York," said Mr. Beck, "it was on an April morning to take the oath of office as the First President of the United States. Nothing in all his incomparable career was greater in its beneficent results and in its fine quality of moral heroism than his administration of that high office.

"He, too, faced the problem of a world which was in flames. Himself a man of peace, who never willingly drew the sword and who never unwillingly sheathed it when full justice had been done, he yet repeatedly and forcefully warned his countrymen that they must always be prepared to defend their interests and vindicate the honor of the nation. If he was the first in peace, he was always first in war. He was an ardent lover of peace, with a true vital reservation, that if the only choice lay between peace with dishonor and war to secure justice, he never hesitated to select the course of national honor and dignity.

"In his second inaugural address Washington said:

> The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

Quotes Washington's Golden Rule.

"While Washington was a strong believer in the policy of an adequate army and navy as the best insurance against war, yet he was too noble an idealist to ignore even greater and more potent values in civilization, and he therefore believed that the best method of preserving for this country the blessings of an honorable peace was not merely to be strong in resources, but to have the greater strength of an unsullied conscience. He gave to us the 'golden rule' of our foreign policy when he said:

> Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

"If George Washington could again revisit the glimpses of the moon and cross the threshold of this ancient edifice, and if he at this moment rose in our midst, clad in black velvet, with his sword at his side, his powdered wig covering his gray hairs, and the perpetual benediction of his benignant countenance shining upon us, I think he would share with us the pride and gratification that we all take in the navy of the United States and in the confident expectation that if the time should ever come when that navy would be obliged to vindicate by force the honor of the United States, every member, from the Admiral on the bridge to the humblest stoker in the engine room, would unite in passing along as a flaming torch to the next generation the noble and heroic traditions of the American Navy."

Among those at the luncheon were Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, Colonel Daniel Appleton, Commander F. L. Sawyer, Captain Alexander S. Halstead, R. A. C. Smith, Samuel W. Fairchild, Talbot Olyphant, Loyall Farragut, George T. Wilson, George W. Burleigh, Theodore Rousseau, William C. Reick, Ogden Mills Reid, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D.; Captain Albert Gleaves, Captain A. W. Grant, Captain W. L. Rodgers, Captain H. P. Huse, Captain H. P. Jones, Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C.; Commander U. T. Holmes, Commander G. W. Laws, Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., Pay Inspector J. J. Cheatham, Commander O. P. Jackson, Commander D. W. Todd, Commander K. M. Bennett, Commander G. S. Lincoln, Surgeon J. B. Dennis, Lieut. Commander A. MacArthur, Lieut. Commander W. L. Littlefield, Surgeon G. L. Angeny, Lieut. Commander L. A. Cotten, Lieut. Commander A. Buchanan, Lieut. Commander F. Morrison, Lieut. Commander W. G. Mitchell, Lieut. Commander Robert Morris, Lieut. Commander A. Andrews, Lieut. Commander J. F. Green, Paymaster N. W. Grant, Lieutenant J. O. Fisher, Paymaster W. N. Hughes, Naval Constructor E. S. Land, Lieutenant C. A. Richards, Lieutenant J. J. London, Lieutenant Russell Willson, Lieutenant W. A. Glassford, Jr., Lieutenant F. J. Fletcher, Lieutenant F. M. Perkins, Lieutenant A. S. Rees, and Lieutenant A. W. Fitch.

SUBMARINES MOVE TO 50TH ST.

New York Yacht Club Gives Reception to Officers of the Fleet.

At a conference held in the fleet flagship Wyoming yesterday by Admiral Fletcher, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., commander of the submarine flotilla, it was decided to move the flotilla from West 138th Street to the recreation pier at the foot of Fiftieth Street. The change was made for the convenience of the public and as a matter of safety for those who wish to visit and inspect the submarines at close range. The vessels of the submarine flotilla are the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which is the flotilla flagship; the mother ships Tonopah and Ozark, the tenders Fulton, MacDonough, and Worden, and the submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6.

Although the submarines continued the centre of attraction, all the warships were viewed and visited by large crowds yesterday.

The New York Yacht Club gave a reception last night to Admiral Fletcher, his staff, the division and ship commanders and their staffs, and the other officers of the fleet at the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street. No civilians other than members of the club were present. Among those at the reception were Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., Vice Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore D. B. Pratt, Commodore C. Ledyard Blair, Commodore F. G. Bourne, and about 300 others. Cornelius and Harold Vanderbilt did not attend, owing to the death of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was among the passengers lost with the Lusitania.

After the big twelve-oared cutter race, among crews representing each of the sixteen first and second line battleships next Monday night, there will follow something in the line of public entertainment never before seen in New York. This will be when the fast launches of the various destroyers, each rigged up in "Mardi Gras" fashion, steam down the Hudson from a point about opposite 125th Street to the anchorage of the Wyoming off Eighty-second Street. Each launch will be a float, but what the floats will represent will not be made known until the night of the show, which will be viewed by President Wilson, who will be Admiral Fletcher's guest on the fleet flagship.

It was announced yesterday that there would be fireworks Saturday night on Riverside Drive from 115th to 120th Street from 8:30 until 9:30 o'clock, and music by the bands of the Twenty-third and Seventh Regiments. One of these bands will be at 116th Street and the other at 119th Street. Monday night the same two bands will furnish music in the same place. Should there be rain on Saturday night the fireworks will be displayed on Monday night.

Five hundred bluejackets will go to Paterson tonight to hear Billy Sunday preach. A special train has been arranged for the men. Mr. Sunday extended the invitation to the bluejackets several days ago.

A special mass for the men of the fleet will be celebrated in St. Patrick's at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Rev. Father McDonald, Chaplain of the New York, will be the celebrant. Everybody will be welcome.

READY FOR MANOEUVRES.

Naval War College To Play Big Role in Coming Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 11.—Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, who is to act as official umpire of the war games with the Atlantic fleet, returned here today after a conference with Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet at New York. Members of the college staff will act in various capacities in the war games, and members of the college course will see some of the work from various ships.

The cruiser Brooklyn is expected from Boston tomorrow, taking aboard a large draft of enlisted men from the training station. Between then and the 17th inst. Admiral Knight will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn in these waters and sail away.

From time to time during the war games, which may continue until the latter part of May, various ships may slip in here, seeking reports, and in connection with finding Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, on board the cruiser, Chester, which is the enemy.

No one will tell at this time where the fleet will base, as the trip to San Francisco through the Panama Canal is understood to be off, for the present at least.

If matters go as hoped, there will be a larger class of officers attending the course at the Naval War College this Summer than ever before, and if the fleet bases here Admiral Fletcher will detail a number of officers to attend from time to time, as there is more cooperation between the fleet and college today than ever, which will be beneficial to the navy in many ways. Secretary Daniels is with the college strongly and has done more to advance its interests than many of his predecessors.

The new class of officers report July 1. It is probable Secretary Daniels will deliver an address before the college in June.

Summit Silk Strike Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 11.—With handshakes between strikers and strike-breakers the strike at the Summit Silk Mill ended today when about 300 men, after being out of work for seven weeks, returned under practically the same conditions that existed when they left on March 18. They have lost in wages more than $30,000 and the weavers, over whom the trouble arose, will be continued in service by the company. The settlement of the strike was due to the efforts of an arbitration committee appointed by Mayor Francis Bergen.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Edward Crowley, 67 years old, a peddler, of 227 Jefferson Street, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital yesterday with severe injuries suffered when his wagon was struck by Fire Truck 2.

BAYONNE.—Mrs. Grace Hawthorne Sargent, 60 years old, who said she was a cousin of Julian Hawthorne, was yesterday held by Recorder William J. Cain without bail on a charge of atrocious assault. Louis Police, 27 years old, charged with having shot Miss Margaret Cassidy, aged 22, of 749 Boulevard, and her sister, Mrs. Marion McGee, was also held.

NEWARK.—For the theft of three motor cycles, Harry Maxwell, colored, was yesterday sentenced to not less than fourteen years in State prison.

HACKENSACK.—Five horses, several wagons, and two moving vans were destroyed by fire yesterday when the large barn owned by Joseph Levine of Lester Street, Wallington, burned to the ground. The loss was estimated at $5,000.

WEST ORANGE.—Because his mother had whipped him, 11-year-old Israel Kohantcov of 627 East Eleventh Street, New York, ran away from his home yesterday. Rev. Otho F. Humphreys found him and notified the police.

TRENTON.—These officers were elected yesterday by the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar: Grand Commander, William P. Hayes, Trenton; Deputy Grand Commander, Robert H. Ingersoll, Atlantic City; Grand Generalissimo, Dr. Joseph MacDonald, of East Orange; Grand Captain General, Gilbert W. Blanchard, Passaic; Grand Senior Warden, Henry F. Barth, Bridgeton; Grand Junior Warden, Daniel Demarest, Newark; Grand Prelate, William Carman, Metuchen; Grand Treasurer, John M. Wright, Trenton; Grand Recorder, James A. Cartwright, Newark; Grand Standard Bearer, Archibald G. Smith, Lambertville.

SALEM.—John Bloomer, 37 years old, a dairyman, shot and killed himself yesterday with a shotgun. He was despondent because of illness.

FORESTERS BAR ALIENS.

New Jersey Grand Court Pledges Support to President.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 11.—The New Jersey Grand Court, Foresters of America, concluded its twenty-fifth biennial session this afternoon by electing the following officers: Grand Chief Ranger, W. Howard Jeffrey of Toms River; Grand Sub-Chief Ranger, Francis H. Roddy of West Hoboken; Grand Treasurer, Herman B. Schaefer of Newark; Grand Secretary, W. L. Jobes of Hoboken; Grand Recording Secretary, Julius Radke of Newark; Grand Lecturer, John J. Grogan of West New York; Grand Senior Woodman, Martin F. Ryan of Sayreville; Grand Junior Woodman, David Gladney of New Brunswick; Grand Senior Beadle, Dr. F. Moran of Fairview; Grand Junior Beadle, Robert A. Finn of Passaic; Grand Trustees, Thomas Creamer of Sayreville, Eugene Gotto of Newark, Richard Fiedler of Englewood, and John J. Mueller of Guttenburg; Grand Auditor, H. D. Mahon of Englewood.

The convention approved the proposition to elect to membership only those who are American citizens. It was also decided to consolidate courts where there are several in one city.

Resolutions pledging support to President Wilson in his policy were unanimously adopted.

Chief Ranger Charles Biohm permitted a talk on suffrage by Mrs. Minnie Reynolds of the Woman's Political Union and more than fifty delegates protested and left the convention hall. A parade and reception in Turn Hall marked the close of the convention tonight.

EX-RECORDER EMBEZZLER.

Bloomfield, N. J., Executor Convicted of Taking $5,600 from Estate.

Former Recorder James B. McKee of Bloomfield, N. J., was convicted yesterday in Quarter Sessions Court in Newark of the embezzlement of $5,600 of the estate of Mrs. Julian A. Gleichmann of Bloomfield.

The case had been on trial for several days before Judge Martin and a jury. The defense sought to clear McKee on the ground of insanity and medical testimony was produced to support this contention.

The defendant repeatedly testified that he did not know what had become of the money which was in his care as executor of Mrs. Gleichmann's estate.

As Police Recorder, McKee collected at various times fines he had imposed and yesterday he swore that he could not tell whether he had deposited these funds to the town credit, or had pocketed the money and subsequently drawn checks against the Gleichmann estate to reimburse the town.

TRENTON RE-ELECTS BOARD.

Suffragists Active at Polls and Antis Complain to the Police.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—With more than two-thirds of the vote tabulated by midnight there was no doubt that this city had re-elected its Board of five Commissioners. The election was the second since the adoption of the commission form of government.

There were twenty-two candidates.

Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly is apparently leading Director of Public Safety George B. La Barre. Vice President Edward W. Lee and Commissioners William F. Burk and J. Ridgway Fell are also well ahead of the other candidates. Frank H. Hutchins, former Police Commissioner, is leading the outside candidates, but is nearly 2,000 votes behind Fell.

Suffragists had workers stationed at all of the polling places to sound the sentiment on votes for women and to solicit contributions. The special election on equal suffrage and the other constitutional amendments will be held on Oct. 18.

E. Yard Breese, President of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, complained to the police that the suffragists were violating the Corrupt Practices act by distributing literature and soliciting votes and money within the prohibited distances of polling places. Chief Cleary issued orders to arrest all violators. Among the suffragists at work were Miss Florence Leach of Montana, field organizer of the New Jersey Suffrage Association, and Mrs. William S. Armstrong.

NEW OCEAN CITY OFFICIALS.

Old Commissioner Charged with Extravagance and Defeated.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., May 11.—Because the voters considered their four years of power an era of extravagance, the present Commissioners were defeated for re-election at the polls today. The new Commissioners will be Joseph G. Champion, who received 421 votes; William H. Campbell, who polled 371 votes, and George O. Adams, who polled 390 votes.

The men defeated were Mayor Harry Headley, a Progressive, who received 358 votes; John R. Howard, a Democrat, 349; and Robert Fisher, a Republican, 330.

Camden Theatre Burned.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 11.—Ten minutes after an audience of 600 persons had left the Broadway Theatre this afternoon a fire which started in the dressing room under the stage spread through the building, causing a total loss. Miss May Walker, who was the last act this afternoon bill, was overcome by smoke and rescued by firemen. A moving picture operator who went back in the building was also overcome by smoke. An audience of 200 in a moving picture theatre only a few doors from the burning building left in safety when the operator flashed "Good Night" on the screen.

Recorder Hurt in Auto Crash.

ORANGE, N. J., May 11.—Recorder Charles B. Gurney of Bloomfield and Marcus H. Mulford of East Orange were slightly injured today when an automobile and a milk wagon came together in East Orange. Henry Muller, Jr., of Newark, who was driving the automobile, escaped unhurt. Muller was arraigned before Recorder Nott in the East Orange Police Court and released on his own recognizance to plead on Monday morning to two charges, one of speeding his car and the other of assault and battery.

Two Hurt in Acetyline Explosion.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 11.—The explosion of an acetylene gas tank at the plant of the Commercial Acetylene Railway, Light and Signal Company at Lincoln late this afternoon nearly cost the lives of John Worth, 35 years old, and William Murphy, 40 years old, both of Bound Brook. The men were burned about the face and arms and were rendered unconscious for a time. The explosion wrecked one end of the plant.

ARROW Soft COLLARS

Very superior in fit and wear.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

2 for 25c.

DRAFTING CHINESE TREATY.

It Will Provide for the Restoration of Kiao-Chau.

TOKIO, May 11.—The Japanese Foreign Office is drafting a treaty with China based upon the acceptance of the provisions in Japan's ultimatum, including the restoration of Kiao-Chau.

Admitting that the public is displeased with the results of the negotiations, the conservative press is urging the Japanese to exercise self-restraint with regard to China.

Advices from Peking state it is believed there Russia will demand privileges in North Manchuria similar to those granted Japan in South Manchuria.

LONDON, May 11.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons today by Alfred W. Yeo, a Liberal member for the Poplar Division of Tower Hamlets, "if there is any understanding between Great Britain and Japan regarding the spheres of influence for their respective development work in China in respect of minerals and railways?"

The Foreign Secretary replied, briefly:

"The answer is in the negative."

WASHINGTON, May 11.—While President Wilson has not fully examined the complete meaning of China's concessions to Japan, he does not expect that any treaty rights of the United States with either country will be contravened. He told callers today that he did not care to discuss the outcome of the negotiations at present, and intimated he would make a thorough study of the concessions with a view to determining their effects.

DEFEAT HAITIAN REBELS.

Government Forces Drive Insurgents in Disorderly Retreat.

CAPE HAITIEN, May 11.—A battle occurred today on the heights near Cape Haitien between Government troops and the forces of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the revolutionary movement against President Guillaume. The Government forces were victorious.

Dr. Bobo came into Cape Haitien on May 7, and held the city and the surrounding district until Government troops were brought up.

The rebels still occupy Cape Haitien itself, but were driven back in disorder to the gates of the city. Their guns were captured.

Government gunboats threaten the rebel positions in Cape Haitien.

FIX DATE TO TRY CHARLTON.

Italian Court to Take Up Case Early in July.

COMO, May 11.—The trial of Porter Charlton, who was extradited from the United States on the charge of having murdered his wife on June 9, 1910, at their villa here, will be opened early in July. This is much earlier than had been expected.

The court decided today on the date for the trial after receiving word from Professor Maggiotto, Director of the asylum at Como, that before the end of June he would be able to present his opinion as to Charlton's mental condition at the time of his wife's death.

Costs $3,000 to Run Down Pair.

WHITE PLAINS, May 11.—A jury in the Supreme Court here today brought in a verdict of $2,000 for Mrs. Bertha W. Keller, and of $1,000 for her husband, Joseph, in their actions against Owen M. Beach, Jr., of Rye, for injuries sustained by Mrs. Keller, and loss of her services to her husband as the result of their having been run into by Mr. Beach's auto last year.

Postal Arrives After Eight Years.

Mrs. George W. Bruce of Overlook Terrace, Yonkers, received yesterday a card mailed at Port Richmand, Staten Island, on April 15, 1907. The card was sent by Mr. and Mrs. William Woodhall, while visiting in Port Richmond.

Dog Census for Hoboken.

James Rossi, it was announced yesterday, had been appointed to take a census of dogs in Hoboken. He will be in the employ of the Health Board and will be paid $75 a month for his work.

Senile, but Competent.

The Rev. V. T. Willis informs us that though age is creeping upon him he is still a valuable man of God for tying nuptial knots, taking neither too much nor too little time for the performance. Of all the hundreds of such knots he has tied, not one of them has been severed except by death.—London (Ky) Sentinel.

Advice to a Dyspeptic.

The inquisitive subscriber of Wharton wants to know if it is dangerous for a dyspeptic to eat smoked country sausage, boiled cabbage, and apple pie for luncheon. Of course it is dangerous, but nobody but an idiot would refuse to take a chance.—Houston Post.

Last Day of Blue Serge Week

To-day is the Last Day to get a

Hart Schaffner & Marx $30 Silk Lined Blue Serge Suit for $21.50

And this is the last day to get a $25 Blue Serge Suit at $19.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
Broadway, below Chambers

Admiral Benson Takes New Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Capt. William S. Benson, former Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, was today sworn in as Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy Department, which carries with it the relative rank of Rear Admiral. Mrs. Benson and her cousin, Mrs. Garton, a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Farquar, witnessed the ceremony.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED DEBELLEVILLE, LILITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:35. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25. LAST 6 TIMES MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. TIMES RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS. OPENING NEXT MONDAY, MAY 17. NED WAYBURN Presents SHE'S IN AGAIN. SEAT SALE TOMORROW.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d ST. THE TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Evs. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. TODAY. BEST SEATS $1.50. AND TONIGHT ARNOLD DALY IN SHAW'S COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN." Thurs., Fri., Sat., "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 Last Mats. Today & Sat. TIMES THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 30th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TOMORROW 25 & 50c. Van den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "IL TROVATORE"

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE IN CHIN CHIN

STADIUM COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 136-138 St., Ams. Av. LILLAH McCARTHY, GRANVILLE BARKER. MON., MAY 31, Iphigenia in Tauris. SAT., JUNE 5, WEDNESDAY, The Trojan Women. JUNE 2d, EACH PERFORMANCE BEGINS 4:30 P. M. TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S & ALL OTHER LEADING TICKET AGENCIES, also at MACY'S, GIMBEL'S and WANAMAKER'S at MACY'S. Box Office Prices $2, $1.50, $1 & 50c. MAIN OFFICE for MAIL ORDERS GRANVILLE BARKER, 1448 Aeolian Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-MORROW EVG. AT 8. GALA PERFORMANCE. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DESTITUTE SEWING GIRLS OF PARIS FUND. BIZET'S OPERA CARMEN. Mmes. Farrar, Alda, Sparkes, Braslau; MM. Martinelli, Amato, Leonhardt, Reiss, Segurola, Defere. Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Polacco. PRICES FROM $1 TO $5. SEATS NOW ON SALE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Her Revue, EMMA DUNN & Co., BRICE & KING, LEON ROTHIER and Others.

Columbia, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Lew Kelly & The Behman Show. Mat. Today

LONGACRE WEST 48TH STREET. First Popular Price Near Broadway. Evs. 8:30 Mat. Today $1.50 AT 2:30. DEDICATED TO THE IMP OF LAUGHTER. A Full House. WINS WITH VANDERBILT CUP SPEED. "FURIOUS FUN! BROKE ALL SPEED LAWS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AND NEVER SLACKENED. IMMENSE."—Herald

ASTOR B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY MATINEE, 2:30—25 AND 50c. EVS. 25 & 50c. CHOICE SEATS, 75c & $1.—Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. THE ETERNAL CITY. By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK.

CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Popular Price Mat. Today 2:20. TONIGHT AT 8:15 PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. THE ESTERBROOK CASE. THE GODDESS.

81 st St. Thea., on B'way.—NOW: Emily Stevens in "Cora" and Chaplin daily. Thurs. Fri., Sat., Sun., Howard Estabrook in "The Butterfly." Best V'drille 1:30 to 11 P.M. 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD in Noon to 11:30 FANCHON the Cricket. P. M. 10-50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next W'k, Elsie Janis, "Betty in Search of Thrill"

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. OPPOSITE WEST 130th St. FERRY. NOW OPEN

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON Lex. Av., 51 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Prices, 10c., 20c., 30c. & 50c. The Misleading Lady

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Night & Sat. Mat., 777 :40 (Farce.)

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9640 Columbus. NEW FACES, NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE. WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00. Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu. Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions. WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

Luchow's. 14th Street, near Fourth Ave. 28 Years at This Address MEANS Something. MODERN DANCES. ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON, $1, Nine Lessons $5. Open daily 10 A.M. until 10 P.M. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours Dancing, 25c. Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M. The Remey SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 919 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

MODERN DANCES. Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances. Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 40th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449. 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9627. Studio also at Hotel Majestic.

SPECIAL Spring offer, 11 A. M.-10 P. M. Private Practice or Instruction. All dances. Outside classes coached. Moderate rates. Everett W. Brown, Studio Hall, 64 E. 34 St. Murray Hill 6534.

OPERA TICKETS. Phone 4189 Greeley. Choice seats, all parts house for Carmen; all theatres, at Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel.

MODERN DANCES 20 East 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010. Waltz Canter, Fox Trot, Opera Tango. Lady and Gentleman Instructors.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6866.

NEW HOTEL THERESA. LARGEST AND FINEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown. 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS. AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)...$540. 2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)...$720. 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND THE HUDSON RIVER—THE VERY CENTRE OF THE NAVAL REVIEW. Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotels. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4674. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

A Famous Globe Trotter Remarked One Evening—

"When I dine at Churchill's I feel as if I am at 'the world's dining point of concentration,' for I meet both friends from throughout the United States as well as from the capitals of Europe. Here, nightly, is crystallized international cosmopolitanism at its height." Correct, indeed, was he in his statement.

Not only with New York's representative people does Churchill's hold a position of pre-eminent popularity but similarly with the discriminating of all cities.

Aside from its atmosphere, dining at Churchill's will reveal why it is held in such favor for dinner. One reason—its *cuisine* which appeals irresistibly to those who want the utmost in *a la carte service*, another reason—its *Special Dinner*, a culinary achievement, for $1.25. And, naturally, an entertainment admitted to be unequalled—

Cabaret Unique

Twenty Acts—Every Evening. Seven to One

Churchill's is also held in high favor for luncheon, especially for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c. Served in Ballroom, with dancing.

Special Luncheon 75c

By those who appreciate supreme artistic beauty combined with good taste Churchill's is regarded as being New York's most beautiful restaurant.

CHURCHILL'S

"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

RECTOR'S extends a cordial welcome to the naval officers and to the other visitors in the city.

In the main dining room of this famous restaurant—with its cool summer dress, grass floor coverings and large open (but screened) windows on three sides,—is served the finest food, in generous portions, at moderate prices. There is no dancing, but a fourteen piece symphony orchestra and a smart musical revue with a number of Broadway favorites provide entertainment.

The wonderful table d'hote dinner, at $1.25, is served nightly, from 6 to 9, in the magnificent ball room on the floor above. Here dancing may be indulged in from afternoon to close. Exhibition dancing by expert professionals is provided and the midnight revue is a feature. Visitors will learn, as New Yorkers already know, that for the finest food, service and entertainment

"There's Only One

RECTOR'S"

Broadway at 48th Street

New York

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Famous for Dinners and Suppers

Perfection in Food and Service.

Cabaret Extraordinaire

Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

An Inimitable Entertainment

Superior Seven-Course Luncheon, 75c (*Music*)

Prince George Hotel. *One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.* Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. 600 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

TEA ROOM. Southern Cooking. Hot Biscuits. Fried Chicken. 11 EAST 22ND ST. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 40c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia. 400 Rooms 400 Baths

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; unsettled Friday; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,928. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ITALIAN CABINET MAY PUT WAR UP TO PARLIAMENT

Decision to Do So Believed to Have Been Reached by Cabinet Yesterday.

WORST FEARED IN BERLIN

Vienna Orders All Austrian Ships in Italian Waters to Hurry to Home Ports.

GERMANS UNSAFE IN ITALY

Hostile Demonstrations Reported in Many Places—Pope May Break with Teuton Empire.

ROME, May 12.—What is considered the last definite proposal of Austria concerning the territorial concessions demanded by Italy was received today by the Italian Government.

The Cabinet at once went into session to consider the communication. The meeting lasted over two hours. At its conclusion no communication was issued as to the result arrived at, but it is believed a decision was reached for the Cabinet to go before Parliament and submit the existing situation to that body.

Final decision as to whether Italy shall declare war or remain neutral rests with King Victor Emmanuel. The Italian Constitution gives to the Sovereign alone authority to "declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties.". It is not doubted, however, that he will be guided in his action by the advice of the Cabinet.

Reports are in circulation that there are differences of opinion between Premier Salandra and some of his Ministers, especially Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, the Giornale d'Italia says the accord between the Ministers is perfect. Both Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino in the Council of Ministers informed their colleagues concerning all the phases of the delicate and difficult negotiations and the obstacles that had to be overcome, and, according to the newspaper, received their full adhesion to all the resolutions which had been taken with a view to accomplishing the national program.

The two great political bodies in Italy, that in favor of war and that which believes the country should remain neutral to attain its national aspirations, have, up to the present time, refrained from any direct endeavors to interfere with the deliberations of or the conclusions to be reached by, the Cabinet, and this in spite of the very agitated discussion of these national questions which is going on from one end of the kingdom to the other.

The groups favoring war are the Democrats, the Radicals, the Republicans, the Nationalists, the Reform Socialists, and the Moderates. Those on the other side of the question are the Catholics, the Intransigeant Socialists, the Conservatives, and the supporters of ex-Premier Giolitti, who thinks adequate concessions can be obtained from Austria without war.

BERLIN, May 12, (via Amsterdam and London.—The Tageblatt says:

"The situation in Italy continues confused, and despite exertion made at a late hour by neutralists, is undeniably grave. It would be a mistake to ascribe excessive significance to former Premier Giolitti's interview with the King, as during the entire crisis the King has always declined to put himself in the foreground and depart from the rôle of a strictly constitutional monarch who is subject to the will of the Cabinet.

"All available news, moreover, makes it clear that military preparations continue incessantly. Therefore, the task of those who are still trying to avert a catastrophe is almost superhumanly great. Signor Giolitti is indeed a statesman whose ability is equal to very difficult problems, and if he intends to prevent war he will perhaps, with his knowledge of the political terrain, find effective means where any other person would fail. So today it is not necessary completely to abandon the last hope, although it is urgently necessary to give decisive warning against optimism."

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 12.—The Austrian Government has issued an order that all Austrian ships in Italian waters proceed at once to Trieste or Pola.

CROWDS HOSTILE TO GERMANS.

Demonstrations All Over Italy and Also in Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 12.—For the first time Rome has assumed a warlike aspect tonight. Officers and soldiers are greeted with applause wherever they make their appearance and the attitude of the people toward Austrians and Germans is becoming decidedly hostile.

Two Austrians and two Germans attached to the respective Embassies of their countries had to be surrounded by troops to save them from violence.

The army now is in the pink of condition. A general now in the north said today:

"The whole army at present is keyed up to attack—this is the right moment to begin. If held back too long the army will lose its fine point of fervor and it will be difficult if not impossible to arouse it again.

ROME, May 11.—Troops were called out last night to disperse a great crowd of war enthusiasts who paraded the principal streets, crying, "Down with Austria!" Down with Giolitti!" and cheering for Premier Salandra and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sonnino. Most of the persons in the throng apparently felt the greatest animosity toward former Premier Giolitti, who is

Continued on Page 4.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

Ambassador Gerard Reports Presence of Fever After Inspection of British Prisoners.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, has received through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador at London, and James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, a dispatch which says that typhus fever is present in the following German prison camps, where there are British prisoners of war: Zossen, Altdamm, Schneidermuhl, Gardelegen, Wittenberg, Zerbst, Sagan, Cassel, Langeensalza, and Chemnitz.

The cases at Zossen are said to be confined to Russian prisoners and a few of the Indian troops.

GAVE NO WARNING, OUR EMBASSY REPORTS

Statement Given Out in London Says Lusitania Sank 18 Minutes After Being Hit.

LONDON, May 12. — The following statement was issued today at the American Embassy:

"As to the sinking of the ship (Lusitania) it appears from all statements which have been secured that no warning was given. A torpedo hit amidships on the starboard side, and the ship listed because of the longitudinal character of the bukheads, the port air spaces remaining intact. Later she righted.

"The sinking was in sixty fathoms, and the Captain believes her nose touched bottom before her stern disappeared, accounting for the slight suction. It seems from reports rather dubious whether a second torpedo struck the ship.

"The sinking tobk eighteen minutes and occurred at 2:23 o'clock."

ZEPPEINL SEEN OFF MOUTH OF THE TYNE

Attack on Newcastle or Big Ordnance Works Near There May Be Contemplated.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Blyth says it is reported there that a Zeppelin airship was sighted eight miles from the mouth of the Tyne tonight.

A Newcastle dispatch to the same agency asserts that the Zeppelin was seen [illegible] coast early this evening. The engines were stopped, and it apparently was waiting for darkness to set in.

The extensive ordnance and shipbuilding works of the Armstrongs are at Elswick, a suburb of Newcastle.

ITALIAN SHIP SINKS; MAY HAVE HIT MINE

Three Drowned, Seventeen Saved When the Astrea Goes Down Off Coast of Italy.

TARANTO, Italy, via Paris, May 12.—The Italian steamer Astrea, bound from an English port with coal for the State Railways, sank today while nearing this port. It is believed she struck a mine.

The Astrea signalled for help, and boats sent to the rescue saved seventeen of the crew. Three were drowned.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Many German Officers Have Been Injured By the Infuriated Populace.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 12. — The Journal de Genève has received a dispatch from Saloniki saying that many persons have been killed or injured in the course of riots in Constantinople. Mobs, numbering thousands, the newspaper says, pillaged the principal shops and hotels. The Sultan's guard has been called out.

According to this information, the Pera Palace Hotel, the largest and most pretentious European hotel in the city, was sacked. The police were overwhelmed.

Food prices in Constantinople have doubled and there is widespread misery among the poorer classes. The hospitals are crowded with wounded soldiers.

$500,000 TO EMPLOYEES OF MINING COMPANY

Calumet & Hecla Bonus Covers Reduction in Pay During Copper Depression.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 12.—Officials of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company announced here today that on June 12 a bonus of over $500,000 would be distributed among the 10,000 employes of the company and its subsidiaries.

Giving business depression as a reason, the corporation on Sept. 1 last passed its dividend, put employes on three-quarters time, and reduced wages 10 per cent. Office employes, from managed to office boys, received a cut of 15 per cent.

When the copper situation began to improve the men were put back on full time and wages were advanced to the former scale. The company now announces that it will share its prosperity with employes by paying each man the money he forfeited during the eight months of depression by the reduction in pay. This bonus he will get in one check at the first pay day in June. It amounts to over $100 in cases of high-grade contract miners and foremen.

SABONY CELEBRATED PHOTOGRAPHS. 3 FOR $5.00. 504 Fifth Ave. Only (34th St.)—Advt.

SEEK EXPLOSIVES ON GERMAN SHIPS

70 Customs Inspectors Appear Suddenly at Hoboken Piers and Search Liners.

WASHINGTON SENT ORDERS

Theory That Commanders Would Blow Up Their Vessels in Event of War with Germany.

INSPECTION IS THOROUGH

Nothing Overlooked from Bridge to Keel — Steamers Laid Up in Brooklyn to be Examined Next.

Acting upon an emergency order received from the Treasury Department at Washington a force of seventy Customs inspectors and four Acting Deput Surveyors were sent to Hoboken yestrday aftrnoon at 2:30 o'clock in the United States Revenue cutters Hudson and Guide to search the German steamships for high explosives said to be secreted on board.

Before the expedition started the Acting Deputy Surveyors were summoned to the Custom House by Collector Dudley Field Malone, who gave them instructions to search the German and Austrian steamships in Hoboken and South Brooklyn thoroughly from bridge to keel. Acting Deputy Surveyor Edward Norwood was placed in command of the expedition on account of his experience in searching ships for opium.

One cutter landed with fifty men at Pier 2 of the Hamburg-American Line and started the search on the Vaterland, while the other cutter proceeded to Pier 2 of the North German Lloyd and boarded the George Washington.

Surveyors Halted at Piers.

At both piers the Acting Deputy Surveyors with their squads of inspectors were halted by officials of the German lines and asked by what authority they were boarding the ships. The customs officials produced permits issued to the Collector of the Port by the German Consul General, and they were allowed to proceed. Every part of the vessels was examined, including the lockers in the forcastle, where the crew kept their clothing and sea boots.

In three hours the Hamburg-American liners Vaterland, President Lincoln, Pennsylvania, Bohemia, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and Prinz Joachim had been inspected and the North German Lloyd liners George Washington, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Friedrich der Grosse, Groesser Kurfuerst, Prinzess Irene, and Barbarossa without finding any thing of a suspicious character, it was said.

One of the Hamburg-American Line officials at the pier told a TIMES reporter that the Customs men were searching the ships for obscene photographs and cocaine. Later he admitted that they were looking for explosives, and the theory was that the steamship companies might order their commanders to blow up their ships at the piers in the event of the United States going to war with Germany.

Inspector Mueller of the North German Lloyd Company hid from the reporters and sent out word to say he was not at home. His assistants denied that their ship was being searched, although the Customs Inspectors were on board the George Washington at the time. No reporters were allowed to go on the piers.

Search in Brooklyn Next.

The search is not completed at Hoboken, and will be continued today before the emergency neutrality squad starts work at South Brooklyn where there are fourteen German and four Austrian steamships laid up. These are the Hamburg-American steamships President Grant, Hamburg, Konig Wilhelm II., Armenia, Pisa, Allemania, Harborg, Nassovia, and Prinz August Wilhelm; the North German Lloyd liner Koln and the freighters Adamsturm, Portonia, Mala, and Clara Nennig. The Austrian steamships include the Martha Washington, Himalaia, Anna, and Dora of the Austro-Americano Lone. It is expected that the search will not be completed before Saturday evening.

Acting Deputy Surveyor Norwod returned to the Barge Office with his men at 7 o'clock, wet through with the rain, and declined to give any information to the reporters regarding his expedition or the results.

Collector Malone appeared surprised that the departure of the Inspectors should have attracted the attention of the reporters, and said there was nothing significant in the neutrality squad making its monthly tour of inspection. As a matter of fact, he said, he did not know they were going, but presumed that his subordinates had issued the order in the ordinary routine of duty and it was carried out.

BUYS STEVENS PLANTS TO MAKE WAR RIFLES

New Westinghouse Enterprise Will Employ 8000 Men on Rush Orders.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12.—L. A. Osborne of Pittsburgh, senior Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, announced tonight that negotiations were practically completed for the purchase of the plant and business of the J. Stevens Arm and Tool Company of Chicopee Falls, and the plants of the Stevens Duryea Company in Chicopee Falls and East Springfield. He was accompanied by a corps of experts, who are making arrangements for beginning the manufacture of military rifles for a belligerent power.

Mr. Osborne will be in executive charge of the work and Walter L. Clark of New York, recently Vice President of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, will be the manager of the combined plants in charge of operations. The corporate and commercial identity of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company will be retained, and its usual line of rifles will be manufactured. When the war order rush is over, the usual line of Stevens-house products will be manufactured at the local plants. It is expected that employment will be furnished for 8,000 men by the new business.

MANY SAIL ON ADRIATIC DEFYING SUBMARINES

Passengers Show No Concern, Confident Lusitania's Fate Will Not be Theirs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—Without apparent concern seventy-five passengers left Euston Station this morning for Liverpool, and later boarded the White Star liner Adriatic, flying the British flag, for New York. Two-thirds of them had made their reservations before the Lusitania was torpedoed and the others had been booked since last Saturday. All seemed confident that the fate of the Lusitania would not be theirs. Of the passengers, one-third were women.

At Liverpool 10 Omore passengers obarded the steamer in the second class, making altogether what the White Star officials considered a great showing.

Passengers chatted at Euston Station over the likelihood of the Adriatic being torpedoed, but not one apparently believed the German submarines would be able to get their ship.

Among the passengers was William J. Wilson½ formerly with the New York Hippodrome, and his wife. Mr. Wilson, who is an American citizen, and now stage director of the London Hippodrome, said:

"I'm sailing under the British flag because I actually believe it is just as safe as the American flag. If the Germans torpedoed a ship like the Lusitania with so many Americans aboard and deliberately drowned them, I do not think they would hesitate to sink a ship flying the American flag. As a matter of fact, I am not at all afraid that they will get us, and I shall not lose any sleep over it on the way."

Since parting from the Shuberts Mr. Wilson has been busy putting on "Push and Go," an English musical comedy, that had made a hit. Manuel Klein, who was with Mr. Wilson at the New oYrk Hippodrome, saw him off at Euston Station. Mr. Klein was brokenhearted over the loss of his brother Charles on the Lusitania. He said he hoped President Wilson would announce a sharp policy toward Germany's atrocities. Mr. Klein said he would enlist in the army if the United States should go to war with Germany.

T. C. Macaulay, the aviator, sailed on the Adriatic after two months on the battlefields of France, where he directed the handling of Curtis aeroplanes.

"The British Army demand for aeroplanes is unceasing," he said, "and 'tis to be expected that telling work will soon be done with them by the Germans."

John Borden of Chicago, a cousin of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, was another passenger returning from the Belgian battlefields. He says the utmost confidence prevails that the Allies will win before the end of the year. Mr. Borden's sister, the wife of Captain G. D. Turner of the British Army, runs a hospital in Dunkirk. She is soon to have ten portable hospitals, the first of the kind to be used in Belgium, which can be transported anywhere. "It's hard to be expected that America will get into the war over the Lusitania affair," said Mr. Borden, "but if she does it is certain that the war will be shortened appreciably."

AMERICAN LINE BIDS FOR TOURIST TRAVEL

Will Restore First Class Accommodations for Passengers on June 5.

Theh International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday that in response to the numerous requests from Americans who wished to travel in comfort under the protection of their own flag the Directors had decided to restore the first-class accommodation on the American liners Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul, which was done away with last November.

The ships will be thoroughly renovated in turn, and the change will come into operation with the sailing of the Philadelphia from New York on June 5 and the St. Paul from Liverpool on the same date. The rate will probably be $100 minimum, but is not definitely fixed yet.

P. A. S. Franklin, the Vice President of the Mercantile Marine, when asked about the probability of building four new steamships for the American Line, said that his statement made eighteen months ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES contains his views on the subject today.

"The Directors of the Inernational Mercantile Marine are willing to construct four liners of 35,000 tons each, to have a speed of twenty-five knots, if the Federal Government will nend them themoney under thesame conditions as the Cunard had from the British Government to build the Lusitania and Mauretania," he said. "We do not need a subsidy, as we are confident that Americans are patriotic enough to follow the flag if we have the ships. So far our efforts to bring this about have been in vain."

The International Mercantile Marine officials said that under no circumstances will ammunition or other contraband of war be carried on the vessels of the American Line between New York and Liverpool.

QUOTES VANDERBILT.

"Let Us Save the Middies," Echoed by Bishop of London.

LONDON, May 12.—"There is one incident the world will remember in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania," said the Bishop of London today, while presiding at a meeting of the Waifs and Strays Society.

"When Alfred G. Vanderbilt was face to face with death, he said to his valet: 'Come and let us save the kiddies.'

"Those words will run round the world in a way no millionaires could ever do."

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS tomorrow from New York, St. From Albany.—Advt.

WILSON NOTE GOES TO BERLIN TODAY; DEMANDS THAT ILLEGAL WARFARE END, AND GERMANY GIVE AN ACCOUNTING

LONDON MOBS DEFY POLICE

Military Forces Ready to Meet Spread of Anti-Alien Rioting.

LOOTING OF SHOPS GOES ON

Germans and Austrians Mauled, Houses Raided, and Furniture Destroyed and Stolen.

CABINET CONSIDERS DANGER

All Classes Join in Demand for General Internment and Deportation.

PROTEST MEETINGS TODAY

Lord Mayor to Sit at Mansion House —Soldiers Quell Trouble at Southend.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—Anti-German feeling in London has spread like fire. Germans and Austrians in the East End and Kentishtown, whether naturalized or not, were hunted yesterday by men, women, and children, attacked in the streets and in shops and in many cases severely handled.

Enormous crowds gathered whenever it became known that Germans were being chased. German restaurants and eating houses were not merely boycotted but wrecked. Owners were pursued by angry and noisy mobs, which in some cases the police were powerless to restrain, though the riotous scenes caused many arrests.

The agitation against German butchers, bakers, and barbers was renewed in the morning with fresh violence. Any German or Austrian butcher who showed his face at Smithfield was promptly chased from the market by porters. The first arrivals of German buyers were driven to Aldgate. Where Germans stopped to buy supplies at street stalls they were attacked in their carts, horses were unharnessed, and the clothes were torn from some Germans. The chase was continued to the Minories, where the Germans, hotly pursued by a crowd, entered a pork butcher's shop. The crowd insisted that every German, whether customer or employe, should be thrown out. Missiles were thrown through the windows, and the situation became so threatening that special constables were called to reinforce the police. Other shops bearing German or Austrian names were guarded.

The Smithfield men then vented their fury in other directions. Austrian barbers' shops were stormed, managers and assistants being dragged into the streets. The shops were looted and the furniture smashed, the crowd going off with razors, shaving pots and tobacco.

The Smithfield scenes were followed by even more serious outbursts of anti-German feeling in the East End. Many shops were dismantled and stones were hurled at fleeing Germans. Germans in the district about the East India Dock Road openly assumed the aggressive, banded themselves together and carried on a campaign of defiance. It is said that nearly seventy Germans and Austrian shops in that region were attacked. When the crowd appeared, some of the shopkeepers hid in cellars and others under beds, but they were dragged out of their houses and the beds, under which they had sought refuge were lowered from upper windows.

Rioting to "Tipperary."

The contents of jewelers' shops were strewn about the streets and the situation became so alarming that more police reinforcements were summonded and all aliens in the district put up their shutters.

Pianos were seized and dragged into the street by a crowd singing "Tipperary" and other popular songs. There were violent collisions between the police and the mobs and many persons were injured.

In East India Dock Road German bakeries were looted and the stocks of flour that had not been stolen were removed in carts to the police station. The baker's shop and house of a woman suspected of being a German were completely wrecked and the woman was led, half fainting, by friends to a police station, where she was kindly treated.

In several places the police were so few that they were unable to restrain looters and could do nothing to prevent shops and houses being sacked. Their chief aim was to protect hunted Germans from personal attack.

The centre of the East End rioting was Crisp Street, a popular, narrow, dingy thoroughfare, where most of the shopkeepers boarded up their premises at the first sign of disorder. Three shops in this street were wrecked. The mounted police galloped to the scene, but they were quite helpless. One store was stormed by a screeching mob of 200. After breaking the windows, men and boys entered the shop, which was deserted, and threw groceries and store fixtures into the street. The upper rooms were raided and articles of furniture were lowered from the windown and taken away in carts and handbarrows.

Several shops owned by persons not German or Austrian were attacked by mistake in the wild outbursts of indig-

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Leading Points in President's Note to Germany Demanding Redress for Attacks on Americans

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The principal points in President Wilson's note to Germany are substantially as follows:

1.—The United States Government calls attention to the various incidents in the war zone proclaimed by Germany around the British Isles—the sinking of the British liner Falaba, with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing without warning of the American steamer Gulflight, flying the Stars and Stripes, and finally the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania, with its loss of more than a thousand lives of noncombatants, among them more than one hundred Americans.

2.—These acts are declared to be indefensible under international law. The United States points out that it never admitted Germany's right to do them, and warned the Imperial Government that it would be held to a "strict accountability" for attacks on American vessels or lives. A strict accounting, therefore, is now asked from Germany.

3.—The usual financial reparation will be sought, although Germany is reminded in effect that no reparation can restore the lives of those sacrificed in the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships.

4.—Expressions of regret may comply with the legal precedents, but they are valueless, unless accompanied by a cessation of the practices endangering lives of noncombatants.

5.—The right of neutrals to travel to any point of the high seas on neutral or belligerent merchantmen is asserted.

6.—In the name of humanity and international law, the United States demands a guarantee that these rights shall be respected, and that there be no repetition of attacks on merchantmen carrying noncombatants.

7.—The giving of warnings to the American public without officially communicating them to the United States Government is commented on in connection with the German Embassy's printed advertisement before the sailing of the Lusitania, but irrespective of the failure to advise the American Government of Germany's purpose, the point is made that notice of an intention to do an unlawful act neither justified nor legalized it.

8.—The suggestion is conveyed that the German Government, of course, could not have intended to destroy innocent lives, and that consequently the German submarine commanders must have misunderstood their instructions. The American Government indicates its hope that this will be found to be true, and a cessation of the unlawful practices thereby will result.

9.—In conclusion, Germany's attention is called to the earnestness of the Government and people of the United States in this situation. It is made plain that the United States will leave nothing undone, either by diplomatic represeutation or other action, to obtain compliance by Germany with the requests that are made.

VOICES NATION'S HORROR

Asserts Right of Americans to Be Free From Peril on High Seas

PLAIN WORDS; NO BLUSTER

But Germany Is Told Nothing Will Be Left Undone to Safeguard Our Citizens.

APPEALS TO HUMANITY

Expresses Belief That Submarine Acted Without Orders in Sinking the Lusitania.

READY FOR ANY REPLY

President Advisers Confident the Note Will Meet with the Nation's Full Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Wilson's note to Germany, expressing the indignation of the American people at the destruction of American lives and vessels in the submarine warfare, and virtually demanding that this kind of warfare shall cease, was completed today and will be transmitted tomorrow to James W. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin, for presentation to the German Government.

It was the intention to file the note for cabling this evening and to make public its text immediately, but certain changes, not in the policy or spirit of the President's utterances, were made at the eleventh hour, and it was found to be impossible to put the note in cipher and forward it to Berlin before tomorrow.

There is nothing left unsaid by the President to make Germany realize that this Government adheres to the warning declaration in its protest of Feb. 10 against the implied application of the German war zone order to American shipping or to vessels of other nations that might carry American passengers. This declaration was that the German Government would be held to a "strict accountability" for submarine attacks that might result in the loss of American ships or the lives of American passengers.

Strict Accountability.

"Strict accountability" is made even clearer in a way to leave no doubt of its significance. Not a word shall be left unsaid or an action left undone, the President will tell Germany, to make clear the position of the United States in the event of future sacrifice of American lives. The meaning of this language is unmistakable and the keynote of the communication.

The most significant part of the note is a virtual demand that Germany's submarine warfare shall be so modoffed as to insure immunity of American ships and American lives from the danger of attack without warning, such as that which caused the sinking of the Lusitania and the death of more than 100 American men, women, and children. Reparation is asked for, but it is left to Germany as to how it shall be furnished. And in addition there is a call for a complete disavowal of the acts of which the note complains.

Ready for Any Reply.

What course the United States will pursue if Germany declines to accept the proposals of the President has not been fully determined, but some form of showing in an emphatic way the resentment of this Government will be adopted and put into execution. While there was much sentiment in the Cabinet meeting yesterday against breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany as a means of expressing the indignation of the American people—the feeling of some Cabinet members being that this action would be certain to result in war—there is a strong likelihood that this method of placing Germany before the world as an enemy to civilization will be adopted if the German Government declares its intention to give no heed to the fact that Americans are on board of the vessels of Germany's enemies which may be encountered by German submarines.

A severance of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean war, although it is the usual preliminary to war. This Government does not wish to resort to hostilities. Even if the

MAY TRY EDITORS CONDONING SINKING

Feeral Officials Dig Up Law Covering Press Defenders of the Lusitania Tragedy.

DERNBURG'S CASE A PUZZLE

Men High in Government Circles Still Seeking a Way to End His Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—From a high official of the Government, who has special facilities for knowing, it was learned this afternoon that the Administration's resentment against the propaganda of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly Colonial Minister in the German Government, had led to a study of the problems involved that might have effects not limited to Dr. Dernburg's personality. Dr. Dernburg's public comments, especially since the killing of Americans on the Lusitania, have been extremely offensive to the Administration and the laws have been searched at the Department of Justice for a statute that might apply to him.

Along with Dr. Dernburg's comments, which are construed as hardly less than threats against American ships in the war zone, the attention of the Department of Justice has been called to instances in which American papers, printed in the English language, have approved the sinking of the Lusitania, with all that it involved, and have seemed to encourage repetitions of that disaster. It is said that "some five or six" papers are in this group and it is against them that officials believe a statute has been found that might be used effectively.

The law in this connection forbids, under penalty of a $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both, the mailing of obscene or indecent literature, or obscene implements. That would not apply to the offenses under consideration, but in March, 1911, the law (Section 211 of the Penal Code) was amended so that "the term 'indecent' within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination."

May Apply the Law.

"The time may come very soon," said the official, discussing the subject, "when this section, which seems to have been overlooked in certain quarters, might be found effective."

Section 211 of the Penal Code reads, in part:

"Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious, and every filthy book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character * * is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter."

Then follows a prohibition against even receiving such matter through the mails and the penalties cited above. The section ends with the new paragraph incorporated by Congress in 1911, as follows:

"And the term 'indecent' within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite, arson, murder, or assassination."

This suggestion from an official source that editorials encouraging the repetition of the Lusitania horror might come within a prohibition against inciting "murder and assassination" is the strongest indication yet expressed of the stern judgment the Administration has passed upon the torpedoing of the

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CHILE DEMANDS GERMAN APOLOGY

Gives the Kaiser's Government Five Days to Withdraw Offensive Note.

MAY SEVER RELATIONS

Resents Being Taken to Task for Accepting British Apology for the Dresden Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—German diplomacy has blundered into a situation which may provoke in South America a crisis almost as acute as, though different in kind from, that caused in the United States by the sinking of the Lusitania. Diplomatic secrecy is being strictly maintained pending the exchange of communications, but it is learned on excellent authority that these latter have taken such a tone that the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries concerned is considered highly probable.

The incident began with Chile's acceptance of the British apology for the violation of her neutrality by the sinking of the Dresden in territorial waters. Berlin resented this acceptance and conveyed its dissatisfaction to Santiago in terms which the Chilean Government considered insulting and constituting an unwarrantable interference with the sovereign rights of the country.

Chile responded by what was practically an ultimatum, to the effect that Germany must withdraw her expressions and apologize for her flagrant breach of international amenities, or Chile would take such action as best appeared to fit the circumstances.

There is ground for believing that Germany has received an allowance of five days in which to decide upon the course she will pursue.

The Dresden, a German protected cruiser, was sunk in a harbor of the Juan Fernandez Islands belonging to Chile on March 14 last by the British cruisers Glasgow, Orama, and Kent. Germany protested to Chile and Chile protested to England that the attack had been made within Chilian waters, and while the Dresden was under a flag of truce.

Th efacts as ascertained by the Chilian Government and confirmed by the British showed that both neutral waters and the flag of true had been violated by the British squadron, in that it had warned the Dresden that if she refused to surrender she would be destroyed. "The Captain of the Dresden then gave orders to blow up the powder magazine and sink the ship."

In his apology to the Chilian Government, dated March 30 last, Sir Edward Grey said:

"His Majisty's Government do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilian Government."

This apology was forwarded to Berlin, where it was not deemed sufficient, and Chile was urged to demand reparation, which she declined to do.

A SUMMER APPETIZER.—A teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water stimulates appetite and quenches thirst. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

attitude of Germany should make it necessary, in the opinion of the President, to refuse to have further dealings with the German Government, the effort will be to prevent a physical clash.

There is no thought of calling Congress in extra session to grant authority for employing the land and naval forces of the United States against an enemy or to provide means of conducting a hostile conflict. The probability is that if diplomatic relations should be severed, the President would let Congress remain in recesse until the beginning of the regular legislative session in December, when the House and Senate could give consideration to the situation with the likelihood that whatever course would be taken would not be influenced by popular passion.

But these considerations are dependent on Germany's response to the President's note, and not to be determined until it has been delivered to the State Department.

Breathes Indignation.

Those who have read the President's momentous communication describe it as the protest of an outraged nation. It contains no bluster. It is dignified, but at the same time breathes a spirit of indignation expressive of the sentiment of an aroused country. It indicates a feeling of horror over the sacrifice of the lives of innocent Americans, but it is so worded that Germany must strain a point to find the president's utterances offensive. There is no sign of what in slang phrase is known as sidestepping the issue. The note is direct and to the point.

Everybody who has been privileged to read it is confident that it will meet with the hearty approval of all Americans who look upon the Lusitania tragedy as a crime against civilization, as the President holds it to be.

To the conscience of Germany is left the form which the redress asked for shall take. No threat is contained in the document, but it is made plain that American indignation has been aroused and that the American Government expects Germany to make amends for the deaths of American citizens on the high seas.

Asks a Disavowal.

Germany, it is asserted, is asked to disavow responsibility of intention to take American lives in the orders to the commander of the submarine that destroyed the Lusitania. Something in the nature of an apology is suggested, but not suggested in an offensive way. In fact, the whole spirit of the note is an appeal to Germany's sense of fairness, decency, and humanity.

No money indemnity is asked for. The note is represented as being on a higher plane than that. What the President sets forth in this connection may be said to be addressed to Germany's conscience and her sense of what is right. It is not indemnity that the President seeks so much as assurances for the future safeguarding of the lives of Americans. But it is evident from his language that he intends to convey the impression, if he does not say so directly, that there is really nothing that can fully atone for the sacrifice of those peaceful citizens who went to their deaths through the action of a German submarine.

Document to Be Proud Of.

The note was described today by one of the President's advisers as a document of which Americans would be proud. It would satisfy all Americans, it was said, except those extremists who demanded that blood be shed, and the other extremists who had no sympathy with the indignant demand that something be done to bring atonement for the Lusitania horror.

The President, in reviewing the events that form the subject of his communication, is represented as painting a dark picture of Germany for German perusal. The inference from his remarks, it was said in one quarter, was that he was trying to save Germany from herself. He tries to make it plain that Germany should think of the future and not merely of the immediate present, in carrying in her submarine warfare against merchant ships and their innocent passengers.

Throughout the note there is evident intention to avoid giving offense. This is known to have been the President's purpose, for the whole spirit of the policy undertaken by this Government is to permit Germany to have the chance of responding in a similar vein. If she should not do so and should show anger and resentment, this Government will feel that such a course means solely that Germany wants war with the United States or is in such a temper that she is reckless of consequences that would be avoided if she made the concessions as to the application of her submarine warefare policy that this Government asks.

Not Seeking a War.

Certainly, from what was said in official circles today, the President has no desire for war. Cabinet members, or some of them, do not believe that war is in sight. They believe, or profess to believe, that Germany can construe the President's purpose aa being directed toward righting a great wrong in a proper and dignified way, and can view his conclusions without a lowering of German self-respect. It cannot be too strongly repeated that the whole spirit of the communication is an appeal to German conscience.

The note is not a mere moral essay. It meets Germany on argumentative grounds, international law being cited to show that the attack on the Lusitania without warning and the consequent loss o American lives has no standing among civilized nations. International law, rulings, and precedents are quoted to apply to the cases of the attacks on the Guiflight and the Cushing, and the death of the American citizen, Leon C. Thrasher, through the loss of the British passenger steamer Falaba, which fell a victim of Germany's submarine policy.

The portions of the note dealing with the requirements of international law were gone over by Counselor Lansing of the State Department, who called on other compenent officials to assist him. Such changes as Mr. Lansing deemed necessary, it was said, would not in any way modify the spirit and purpose of the document, which must be considered as the President's very own.

Taft Writes to Wilson.

Grave as the situation believed to be, two things have served to cheer President Wilson and lessen the depression that he and his advisers feel when they contemplate the possibility of war. One of these was a letter received by the President today from ex-President Taft, in which confidence was expressed in the President's ability to handle the trying situation in the proper way.

While the White House declined to give out the text of Mr. Taft's letter, it was said there that he had made several suggestions which, while they differed in detail from ideas for meeting any contingency that were in the President's mind, were in general accord with his views. The President replied to Mr. Taft's letter, thanking him warmly.

The other circumstance that was construed as modifying the seriousness of the situation was found in the terms of the circular statement which the German Government issued with regard to submarine attacks on neutral vessels. This circular, received by the State Department yesterday from Ambassador Gerard and made public last night, indicated that Germany intended to take precautions to avoid danger to neutral merchant ships from the activities of German submarines.

Roosevelt's Criticism.

So convinced are thase close to the President that the note to Germany will meet with the approval of the American people and will satisfy the requirements of an indignant public sentiment that one of them declared today that Colonel Roosevelt would regret that he had written the critical statement that he issued in Syracuse last night.

"It will make Roosevelt look like thirty cents," said this official. There is no indication that the War Department or the Navy Department is making any preparations for a possible hostile energy. The only sign that the situation may likely lead to a clash is found in the abandonment of the proposed voyage of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific. But it is well understood that the program for the voyage was virtually abandoned some time ago and that this abandonment was due more to the possibilities of the European situation than to the presence of slides in the Panama Canal.

In yesterday's discussion at the Cabinet meeting of the situation produced by Germany's sinking of the Lusitania the argument kept going back to the warning to Germany of Feb. 10, in which the term "strict accountability" was used. President Wilson had prepared his views of the subject of dealing with the situation, and these were all based on the February communication. The President had written these views in shorthand, and had covered six sheets not notesize paper with his very neat stenographic characters.

While some members of the Cabinet advanced arguments indicating a belief that it would be futile for the United States to take any drastic stand against Germany, it became apparent as the discussion progressed that the Government could not consistently abandon the practical denunciation of Germany's submarine warfare laid down in the note of Feb. 10, or fail to reassert that "strict accountability" meant exactly what it appeared to be.

Much of the discussion seems to have been academic. Certain suggestions were made apparently with the intention of giving opportunity for consideration of every possible phase of the serious situation which confronted the United States. The suggestion that it might be futile for this country to enter into a state of war with the German nation was based on the view that there might be no call for the services of an American army and the American navy in hostile operations against the German land and naval forces. But this idea does not appear to have made any impression. The more general opinion at the meeting was that if Germany chose to regard the demand of the United States as a cause of war it would then be time to consider what measures should be adopted to meet the state of affairs presented.

Think Germany May Yield.

Some international lawyers and diplomats who have followed Germany's course closely since beginning the submarine warfare were of the opinion that a compliance by Germany with the terms of the American note would not be surprising, and even that such a course would not be a departure from previous expressions.

Germany has maintained, it was contended, that the submarine activity was begun only because England would not permit foodstuffs and conditional contraband destined to civilians to reach Germany and because the neutrals by their protests had been powerless to effect an adherence to the rules of international law by the Allies in questions of contraband.

Should Germany announce her intention to abandon submarine warfare, it was believed by some diplomats, she would not necessarily make a stipulation, but would state her expectation that the United States as the great neutral would obtain equal guarantees from the Allies on questions of contraband.

PARIS AMERICANS PROTEST.

Cable President Wilson That Lusitania Sinking Was Savagery.

PARIS, May 12.—More than 100 Americans in Paris have signed the following cablegram, which was forwarded to President Wilson:

"We, the undersigned, having observed strict neutrality though living amid the horrors of war, now feel that in justice to our conditions and in order to preserve our self-respect we must voice an indignant and energetic protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, an act pre-eminent in its savagery, and which places the responsible Government outside civilized humanity."

Among the signers were Dr. Edmund L. Gros, chief surgeon of the American Ambulance Corps in France; A. Platt Andrew, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury; Norman Hutchinson, American Consul General to Rumania and Serbia; Lawrence V. Benet, former President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Captain Arthur W. Kipling of the American Ambulance Corps; F. Lorillard Ronalds, George Blumenthal, Williamm E. Iselin, and Dr. Winchester Dubouchet.

RIDDER SEES PEACE GLEAM.

Lusitania Incident May End War, The Staatzs-Zeitung Vaguely Hints.

Answering the question "Was It Policy?" with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine, The New York Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday pointed out that already, as a result of that sinking, the International Mercantile Marine had declared that none of its passenger ships will carry war material, and that the Cunard Line had cancelled the sailings of the Mauretania, "which in its big hold could have concealed 'hardware,' (euphemistic word for shells.")

"We have also other answers for the question, 'Was it Policy?'" continues the paper. "England's reply to the German assertion that the tragic fate of the Lusitania was to be blamed in the first place upon the warfare of the Britons, is by no means so violent as was to nave been expected. On the contrary. It intimates, somewhat dimly at first, it is true, that there may have been a 'misunderstanding,' and it seems almost to be an overture toward negotiations: 'You give up your submarine warfare, and we'll give up trying to starve out German (which, please note, is impossible anyway) and to cut off Germany from raw materials for industrial purposes.'

"If that were attained—peace itself would not be far off. If once England and Germany came to negotiations, the end, too, would be in sight. And the sinking of the Lusitania, tragic as the fate of the Americans may have been and lamentable as it may appear, would have served the great work of peace. We do not wish to be optimistic, but something in the words and notes of Germany and England made public today points to the fact that perhaps they may again be upon the ground of unimpassioned expression of views."

FEARS CLOUDING OF ISSUE.

London Standard Says Lusitania Liss Is Wholly Due to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—The Standard, commenting on the possible course of the United States in regard to the Lusitania, says:

"Though President Wilson's attitude toward Germany is no concern of ours, it is important to us that the issue should not be obscured to our detriment, and there is a noticeable tendency in America to obscure it.

"For the loss of American lives as well as of British lives and property Germany, and Germany alone, is answerable. We must repudiate the most minute fraction of responsibility for this calamity or for any of its consequences.

"Yet there is in America a growing disposition, carefully fostered by the German agents, to blame both the Cunard Company and the British Admiralty, and if the legend is allowed to gain full currency we may find American indignation swiftly switched off Germany and on to ourselves.

"It may be suggested with all deference that it would be a graceful act if the President made it quite clear that he does not share the views of a section of his countrymen. Otherwise the effect of such criticism may be extremely harmful.

"It is not pleasant for the people in this country with their nerves overwrought by one horror and another to be told that their smug complacency has been fatal to over a hundred trusting Americans. Natural though it may be that American grief and irritation, debarred from effective expression in the right quarter, should seek another vent, it is quite unreasonable that England should act the part of Germany's whipping boy, and it may be hoped that there will be no further suggestion that the Lusitania was blown up through carelessness or ineptitude. Even if it should be found that inadequate precautions had been taken, that fact that does not in the least shift the burden of responsibility."

JAPAN SENDS SYMPATHY.

Newspapers Declare for Removal of "German Menace."

TOKIO, May 12.—The Japanese Government has sent to Great Britain and the United States messages of sympathy upon the loss of life in the Lusitania disaster.

The press of the country bitterly arraigns Germany for the sinking of the passenger ship. The Asahi Shimbun characterizes it as a "massacre of innocents," certain to excite the "righteous indignation" of Americans.

Other papers declare that the time has come to "remove forever the German menace."

DEMAND SAFETY AT SEA.

Americans in Calcutta Adopt Resolutions on Lusitania Affair.

CALCUTTA, India, May 12.—American residents of Calcutta adopted a resolution today expressing the opinion that the destruction of the Lusitania was "an act to be considered with horror and indigation by every honorable person," and adding:

"We express our firm conviction and belief that the American Government will take prompt action toward securing the safety of the lives of Americans and other neutrals traveling on the high seas."

BOASTS OF SINKING LINER.

German Writes It Will Win More Respect Than Land Victories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—An editorial in The Daily News says:

"Editorial comment in the German press on the sinking of the Lusitania has been singularly scanty. Unauthorized comment, however, has been plentiful and this is the sort of thing which appears, for instance, in the Berlin Lokal Anzieger from the pen of a Herr Erich von Salymann:

"'The Lusitania is no more. Only those who have traveled by sea can appreciate the extraordinary impression which this news will make all over the world. It will now become clear to other nations tht England's world dominion is gone forever. The mistress of the seas, who oppressed small nations with most brutal ruthlessness and to whom modern North America kowtows, has received a well-aimed smack in the face, a veritable knockout of the boxing ring.

"'The fact that it was we Germans who destroyed this ship must make us proud of ourselves. The Lusitania case will obtainfor us more respect than a hundred battles won on land.'"

DR. DERNBURG VANISHES.

Secretary and Valet Insist He Is Out of Town, but Won't Say Where.

The exact whereabouts of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg yesterday came near being in the same class with some of the unsolved mysteries that have been puzzling New York of late. All the information gathered from those in the confidence of the doctor was that he was "out of town." At a late hour last night, the same report was given out at the Ritz-Carlton.

It was rumored during the day that the unofficial representative of Germany was spending some time at the country residence of a German-American banker in Westchester County, but this could not be verified. Anyhow, it was definitely established that at one time yesterday morning he was seen in the lobby of the hotel.

His Secretary said during the morning that he was out of town, but that she expected he would return at 6:30 o'clock. A little after that hour, Dr. Dernburg's valet said over the telephone that the doctor was out of town, and this was the report he gave at intervals during the evening.

No information was obtainable as to just when Dr. Dernburg went out of town. When questioned on those points the valet's voice sounded a trifle peyish over the telephone, and he disclaimed all further knowledge regarding the doctor's movements.

However, there is reason to believe that Dr. Dernburg, if he went to the country on Tuesday, was back in town yesterday, and that his valet was not correctly informed as to his whereabouts last night.

EXPECT NO COMPACT OF WARRING NATIONS

Washington Doubts Great Britain and Germany Can Agree About Submarines.

AMERICA'S OFFER FAILED

England Rejected von Jagow Terms —No Promise to Stop Sinking British Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The statement issued in London last night and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, representing the official British view of Germany's justification for torpedoing the Lusitania, which Berlin transmitted to the State Department at Washington, attracted wide attention in Washington today.

By some it was suggested that this British statement looked like an opening from England for an explicit offer from Germany which England might accept, especially that part of England's reply where she says that it was not understood by England that Germany had offered to drop submarine warfare on merchant ships if England would permit food cargoes to reach Germany.

But the impression gained from high sources here today and tonight was that it would now be impossible to bring about an understanding between the German and British Governments along the lines that were proposed by the United States in its identical notes of Feb. 20 to Germany and England, proposing a modus vivendi, or basis of agreement, on certain points as to the conduct of the war at sea.

The German Government's justification of the Lusitania disaster, blaming England for the loss of noncombatant lives on the great liner, has been presented to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The British reply to it, taking the form of the statement issued in London last night, has not been communicated to the United States Government from the British Government.

No Official Knowledge.

The only knowledge this Government has of the statement was what it gained from its publication in this morning's papers and this could not be regarded as official cognizance.

The German justification message, as delivered by Count von Bernstorff, states on behalf of Germany that "in spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan were given up England did not do so and the German Government was prepared to abandon the sinking of British merchant vessels by submarines.

But so far as can be ascertained from officials in Washington, the German Government has not made this statement but Sir Edward Grey the basis for a more explicit offer from Germany to drop its submarine warfare on merchant ships if England would permit food cargoes to reach Germany, and the United States Government has been asked to transmit no such offer from Germany to England. On the other hand, England has not asked that any offer be transmitted to Germany as a basis for an undertaking.

STAND ON GERMAN FLAG.

South African People Also Publicly Burn Kaiser's Ensign.

LONDON, May 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Johannesburg says:

"Anti-German feeling is running high as the result of the Lusitania tragedy. Extraordinary scenes are being enacted in front of the Town Hall, where crowds of citizens wait patiently for an opportunity to sign petitions to the Mayor requesting him to call a mass meeting to voice protests against Germany's action.

"A large German flag is spread on the ground where the petitioners stand while writing their names. Another German flag was publicly burned in front of the town hall. Placards have been displayed urging a boycott of Germans and a Stock Exchange committee has adopted a resolution asking members of Teutonic birth to avoid the Exchange during the war.

"The Mayor has consented to comply with the request that he call a mass meeting."

APPROVES WILSON'S POLICY.

Tenant's Union Urges Him to Disregard "Hireling Press."

The Tenant's Union yesterday sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

The Tenant's Union at its meeting tonight approves of your wise pacific attitude in the present crisis, and will follow your leadership with implicit confidence in any emergency. The union respectfully suggests an embargo on all munitions of war, and would especially prohibit the use of American travelers as shields for the safety of transportations of supplies to friendly warring nations.

We implore the President of our country to resist the blandishments of the international parasitism expressed in a hireling press, and conjure him to continue to regard with charity the conduct of brethren insane with anger and war.

The telegram was signed by Cornelius Donovan, President, and Alexander Law, Secretary.

GERMANS ASK INTERNMENT.

Liverpool Residents Seek Safety After 200 Shops Have Been Looted.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Two hundred German establishments in Liverpool have been attacked by rioters. The damage resulting is estimated at $200,000.

Germans to the number of 150 gathered today and asked for internment. They were removed under a military escort to Hawick, Northumberland. All public houses in the Liverpool district were closed at 6 o'clock this evening.

IDENTITIES ARE CLEARED UP.

Rumor That Lindon W. Bates, Jr., Was Saved Discredited.

At the Cunard office yesterday the clerks devoted their time chiefly to clearing up the confusion that existed in names and initials in the previous cablegrams.

A message was received by a commercial agency in the forenoon stating that Lindon W. Bates, Jr., had been saved, but no confirmation was received at the Cunard office. Lindon W. Bates, Sr., did not credit the rumor.

The first message received from Queenstown said that the steamer Flying Fish had arrived with seventeen additional bodies. The only one identified as reported here was that of Percy Secombe, who with his sister, Miss Elizabeth, were saloon passengers. He was the son of a retired Captain of the Cunard Line.

The agents of the Cunard Line announced that the offices at 22 State Street would be closed today from 12 to 1 P. M. The funeral services for the American dead will be held in Liverpool at that hour, English time, they said.

Another cablegram stated that the bodies of the identified American dead would be sent to this country free of charge, but did not mention by what vessel.

The Cunard received a letter yesterday infroming them that Mrs. Amelia MacDona, who is one of the missing first cabin passengers, was one of the first actresses who appeared under the management of Charles Frohman. She lived in Scarsdale and was a start in the early '70s unde the name of Amelia Herbert.

A. H. Adams, the London representative of the United States Rubber Company, instead of being saved, as previously reported, is among the lost of the Lusitania's passengers. The mistake was due to his being confused with Allan H. Adams in the second cabin, who was saved.

Just before closing the offices, at 7:30 P. M., a message was received that the injured man in the hospital at Queenstown, reported as Henry A. Myers, had proved to be Herman A. Myers.

Information was telephoned to the office that Mrs. Michael G. Byrne of 444 West Fiftieth Street had received a cablegram from relatives in England stating that her husband had been saved.

LONDON MOBS DEFY THE POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

nation. In the case of a Russian jeweler, whose two shops in Limehouse were smashed, the victim sought police protection and enlightened the mob by hanging the flags of the Allies out of his windows and chalking on his shutters: "We are Russians."

Spreads to North London.

The flame of German hate spread to North London and the mounted police were called to quell a riot in Kentishtown. The anger took the form of stone-throwing as on the previous night and thousands of stones found their targets in the shops and houses of Germans.

The mob came upon a baker's cart filled with loaves. They smashed the cart to pieces and took the bread. The police hurried to the scene only to find that they had been lured from the baker's shop which they had been guarding by this feint. When they returned they saw that all te windows in four German baker shops in the neighborhood broken. The shops had been emptied by children, who ate buns and cakes in the street and dragged the shop fittings with them.

German shops in popular High Street were also raided. A German pork butcher ha dtwelve live pigs stolen from his shop and his sausage mcahine was smashed with coa lhammers.

Germans were violently molested in many parts of London and others received warnings to keep away from their usual haunts. The London Corn Exchange posted notice that the presence on the exchange of "persons of enemy origin is not desired at the present time," and the Central Market Meat Carriers' Association resolved that, "In view of recent barbarous actions by the German authorities all members are agreed that no work will be done except with those butchers who are British born or who belong to countries that are our allies or neutral."

King George Much Concerned.

King George is much concerned as to the measures to be taken to prevent further rioting. He consulted the Commissioner of Police yesterday as to the provisions made for serious eventualities. The metropolitan constabulary, 30,000 men in all, were paraded for duty last evening at the police station to which they are attached, and the Specials Commissioner has 46,000 men ready for emergencies, including 300 mounted men. All these men were confined to barracks at various military centres in London last evening and Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, was in hourly touch with the Commissioner of Police.

The Ritz Palace Hotel, the dispatch says, was full of German officers, who were maltreated by the infuriated populace. Many of them were injured.

"The Turks," the dispatch continues, "have lost in killed and wounded during the last four days in the Dardanelles nearly 30,000 men, not counting those in Smyrna, which was bombarded yesterday. A large number of Turkish prisoners are being transported from Benedos to Cairo.

THREE NEW YORKERS MOBBED

Mistaken for Spies While Photographing Ruined Shops.

LONDON, May 12.—Three New Yorkers, Captain Louis Sorcho, his assistant, Louis Liebmann, and Frank Winch, a newspaper man, while photographing shops wrecked by mobs today, were surrounded by a band of rioters who mistok them for Germans.

According to Captain Sorcho's account the party had two cameras and had received permission from the police to take photographs. Several women shouted: "They are German-American spies! Kill them! Remember the Lusitania!"

They got away on a street car, but Sorcho received a stunning blow from a woman in the melee.

One German was thrown into a horse trough with the reminder that his compatriots had been spending their time drowning women and children. He was only saved from a similar fate by the intervention of the police.

There were several instances of German butchers trying to escape in their carts. They went racing through the streets at a mad gallop, but in most casts they were run down and their vehicles smashed.

A number of Russian Jewsesses went this morning to the police stations in the East End and pleading for protection, explaining that they were being mistaken for Germans.

Reports are reaching the police that private houses belongong to wealthy Germans in the fashionable West End have been threatened by incendiaries.

Large placards in the windows of almost all business houses and markets bear the words: "No business transacted with Germans."

None of the persons attacked is reported to have been seriously injured, but many were beaten and had their clothes torn. Some shops have been set on fire by the rioters.

A spontaneous movement has developed in the London market to boycott subjects of enemy countries and small dealers who appeared for supplies today were refused and a number of them were driven away.

The police forces of both London and Liverpool have been depleted by enlistments in the army and special constables have been called out to help the regulars. These constables, however, are mostly citizens without experience in police work and the mobs often have got the better of them. A number of police have been injured.

Many of the disturbers were in the police courts today and received sentences ranging from four months imprisonment, imposed on one Liverpool woman, to a 4 shillings fine.

The protest of the German citizens of Bradford against the course of the German Government in the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is the first united public denunciation by naturalized Teutons. This protest expressed "horror and indignation at the German outrages."

Letters from individual Germans are appearing in the newspapers, but the prominent people among the German residents have not as yet made any move.

SOLDIERS OUT TO QUELL MOB.

Southend People Show Anger Over Recent Zeppelin Raid.

SOUTHEND, England, May 12.—The people of Southend tonight showed their anger over the recent Zeppelin raid and the sinking of the Lusitania by a big demonstration throughout the borough.

A meeting was first held outside the Technical School to protest against German residents, of whom there are a large number, being permitted to be at large in the town. A great crowd then visited and wrecked some of the German premises.

The police were powerless against the mob, and the General commanding the district ordered out the soldiers, who patrolled the streets. Quiet was restored when the military appeared.

DEMAND INTERNMENT OF ALL ENEMY ALIENS

All British Classes Appeal to Cabinet to Act—Great Protest Meetings Called.

LONDON, May 12.—The anti-German feeling is in nowise confined to the lower classes of the population. There has been a general demand by the newspapers for the internment of all subjects of enemy countries, and agitation by several members of Parliament induced the Premier to summon a special Cabinet meeting today to consider the matter.

Lord Charles Beresford and William Joynson-Hicks had presented separate petitions in the House of Commons asking that the House decree the internment of all male alien enemies of military age and the removal of other alien enemies to places thirty miles or more from the coast. The petitions which bore about 500,000 signatures, called attention to the great number of alien enemies at large in England and said:

"The danger of espionage is apparent. Our men in the army and navy are giving their lives in defense of us and the kingdom. Your petitioners feel that it is unfair to the British people that so many alien enemies should remain at large in our midst."

Premier's Statement.

After the Cabinet meeting Premier Asquit hmade a statement in the House of Commons foreshadowing that the Government will carry out the popular demand for placing these aliens in concentration camps.

Premier Asquith said the Cabinet was quite alive to the fact that "the progressive violation of the rules of civil-enemy, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania, and the feelings thus aroused had made it necessary to look beyond merely military considerations. The Government, therefore, was carefully considering the practicability of the segregation and internment of alien enemies on a more comprehensive scale. The Premier added he hoped to make a more definite statement tomorrow.

"It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in this country," the Premier said. "One result of this unhappily is that innocent and unoffending persons are in danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others.

"From the military point of view the steps already taken in the matter of internment have otherwise proved adequate for the purposes in view, namely, to provide for the safety of the country and to prevent illicit communication between alien enemies here and their Governments abroad. Everything hitherto done in the way of internment had been done on the responsibility of the War Office, the Admiralty, and the police registration and supervision is fully enforced in the case of all alien enemies not interned."

Mansion House Meeting Today.

Two important demonstrations will be held in London tomorrow to advocate measures for the contrl f alien residents. One will be a meeting at the Mansin House, with the Lord Mayor in the chair. Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Henry Dalziel will be among the speakers.

The other meeting will be held at Tower Hill, the historic site of many previous gatherings when popular movements were afoot. A procession headed by the stock brokers will form in front of the Royal Exchange and proceed to Tower Hill, where the following resolution will be put:

"Thousands of citizens of London gathered together at a mass meeting to unanimously protest against any kith and kin of German mutilators, poisoners, and murderers of men, women, and children being any longer allowed to be at large in the British islands, and, fearing riots, fires, the spread of disease germs, and poisoned water, hereby unanimously demanded that the Government take immediate steps to intern or deport all alien enemies, male or female, whatever their nationality, naturalized or otherwise."

A delegation will take the petition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith.

Fear Aid in Zeppelin Raids.

It is estimated that there are 60,000 persons of German or Austrian birth outside the internment camps in England, of whom 20,000 are in London. The majority are engaged in humble occupations, as small shopkeepers, barbers, waiters, and workingmen.

Some of the newspapers have been asserting that in the event of Zeppelins raiding London and starting fires, as was done at South End, these aliens would assist the raid by helping to light fires throughout the city. Some of the papers have also called attention to the wealthy financiers of German birth as the most dangerous potential enemies because of their facilities for furnishing information to the enemy.

There has also been a demand that the German Emperor, the German Crown Prince, the Emperor of Austria, and Prince Henry of Prussia be in like manner deprived of their honors as Knights of the Garter, and particularly that the banners of the German Emperor and the Crown Prince, which hang in the Knights' stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, be removed. This is a matter over which the King alone has jurisdiction.

MAY TRY EDITORS CONDONING SINKING

Continued from Page 1.

Lusitania. It was explained that no proceedings were under contemplation as yet, but the mere fact that this harshly worded statute is officially believed to apply to the case suggests that a view seriously entertained by the Government fixes to the German policy the name of murder and assassination.

It is apparent from conversations with officials that more satisfaction would be experienced if the law applied directly to Dr. Dernburg rather than to a few publications supporting his views. But the law relates wholly to the postal administration, and nothing that Dr. Dernburg could say would, apparently, bring him within the reach of Federal statutes except possibly in connection with his deportation as an undesirable alien unless he should mail, or attempt to mail, copies of his offensive addresses.

It was explained today that the Federal Government had tried through the Alien and Sedition act in the early part of the last century to hold persons to strict accountability for the "spoken word," but that effort ended in what is regarded as a final and complete failure.

It was pointed out that the mailing of a newspaper carrying even a report of speeches like those of Dr. Dernburg might, by a strained interpretation of the law, be held to violate the provision. But it was made clear that no such strict interpretation would be followed by the Government. As a matter of fact, officials feel that the publicity Dr. Dernburg has sought and received, particularly since the sinking of the Lusitania, has only added to the country's horror at the deaths inflicted upon noncombatant men.

Cooking His Own Goose.

"I don't think we need anything against Dr. Dernburg," said the official, explaining the limits of the statute. "Dr. Dernburg is cooking his own goose as fast as he can."

While nothing was said as to the identity of the newspapers that had attracted the Government's interest, it is believed that one is published in St. Louis, one in Milwaukee, and another possibly at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

One difficulty in the way of curtailing Dr. Dernburg's activities is that the Government does not desire to take action against him at this time, because such action might tend to embitter sentiment in Germany against the United States. It is the desire of this Government that the issue involved in the Lusitania case shall not be confused by the injection of any other incident, and for that reason mainly there is not likely to be any procedure against the former German colonial Minister until the international atmosphere has cleared, if it does clear.

Because he has no official status in the United States, the Administration hesitates to ask the German Government to take measures against Dr. Dernburg, or even to suggest informally to the German Ambassador that he express to Berlin the feeling of indignation that has been caused in this country by Dr. Dernburg's justification of the destruction of the Lusitania, with the loss of so many American men, women, and children.

But it is plain that any inquiries by the German Government or its Ambassador in Washington as to the manner in which Dr. Dernburg's activities as a propagandist are regarded by this Government would be appreciated.

THE SPY EVIL IN AMERICA.

St. Paul Pioneer Press Thinks the Disaster Was Aided Here.

Special to The New York Times.

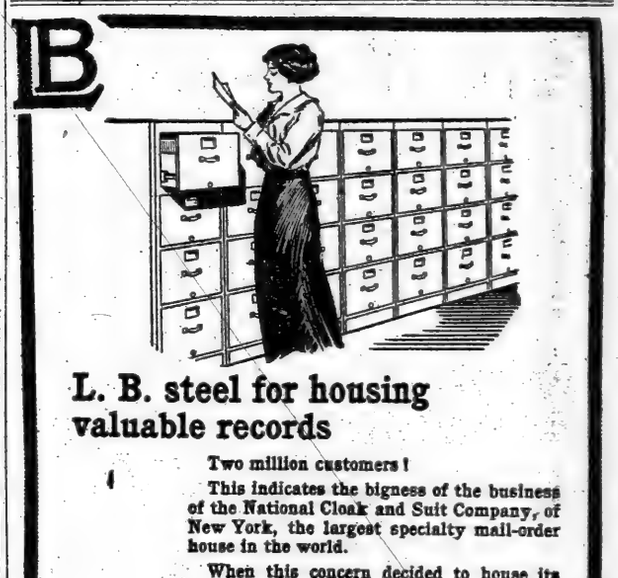
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—The Pioneer Press says today: "It appears that the Lusitania horror could not have been perpetrated as it was without collusion in this country. At least persons in New York had knowledge of it, and presumably gave aid and counsel in its execution.

"This is a situation which may well claim the concern of the United States Government. We object to permitting the war to be carried on in this country. We most certainly object to the slaughter of our innocent citizens under any conditions. Whatever the implications and precedents of the badly frazzled international law, the United States has every moral right, at least, to assume charge of all spies or others abetting the business of taking American life."

The Minneapolis Tribune publishes the following editorial:

"When we get so far past the event of last Friday off the Irish Coast that the cries of the men, the women, and the little children, who went down with the Lusitania no longer ring in our ears, we shall begin to realize that the most lasting and most serious consequence of that unspeakable crime will be the implacable hatred which such acts engender.

"Nor is the feeling of hatred restricted to the one against whom the inhuman blow is struck. It is sure to be felt almost as strongly among those from whom the cowardly assault comes. The rage which has been bred in Great Britain by the sinking of the Lusitania is scarcely less dangerous than the feeling which exults in Germany over this 'success' of the Kaiser's submarines. Both are a committal to the passion of anger and hatred engendered between two great nations which it may take generations to overcome."



L. B. steel for housing valuable records

Two million customers!

This indicates the bigness of the business of the National Cloak and Suit Company, of New York, the largest specialty mail-order house in the world.

When this concern decided to house its valuable correspondence and orders in steel, in place of wood, various makes of files were investigated. And Library Bureau steel equipment was adopted!!

L. B. steel filing cabinets are strong, smooth working and *fire resisting.*

If your business requires no more than a two-drawer card tray, and you prefer *steel,* Library Bureau has it—and everything else you need.

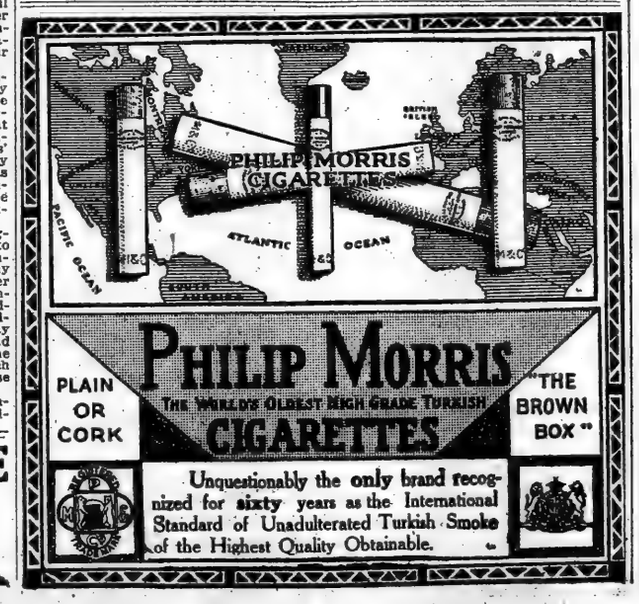
Would you like to see our new "steel" catalog? Write or 'phone.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.

O. H. RICE, Manager

316 Broadway, New York



PHILIP MORRIS

PLAIN OR CORK

"THE BROWN BOX"

THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

Unquestionably the only brand recognized for sixty years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

100 BODIES SEEN; 21 MORE LANDED

Patrol Boats and Tugs Search for Lusitania Victims with New Hope of Success.

WINBORNE AIDS THE WORK

Vanderbilt Secretary Urges Greatest Possible Effort—Lifeboat with Five Bodies Driven Ashore.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued an order in Dublin tonight that hereafter any bodies of persons drowned on board the Lusitania found along the Irish coast should be brought direct to Queenstown without the formality of an inquest. In small towns where they might happen to be landed this order, it is believed here, should greatly expedite the identification of many bodies which it is expected will yet be found.

A fishing boat reported tonight having sighted no less than 100 bodies floating ten miles south of Glandore, which is about twenty miles from where the Lusitania sank, on the southwest coast of County Cork—a fact which upsets the contention that the current, wind and tides had so scattered the bodies of victims as to make the recovery of any considerable number of them questionable.

The news of the sighting of these bodies was conveyed to Webb Ware, secretary of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who has been most viligent in his search for Mr. Vanderbilt's body and in urging that no effort be spared to find the dead before it was too late.

Rain fell nearly all day in Queenstown, making more dismal the work of identifying the bodies in the morgue and placing them in coffins. Among the twenty-one bodies landed here today there were no prominent Americans.

Petchell Stackhouse, brother of Lieutenant Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, arrived here today to try and find the body of the explorer, who was one of the victims of the Lusitania disaster.

A Lusitania lifeboat bearing the bodies of three women and two boys, which has been adrift since last Friday, was reported ashore today near Baltimore, on the south Irish coast.

The bodies of nine men and eight women, comprising those brought ashore at Baltimore and other Irish coast points, arrived here this morning aboard a tug. The only body of a first-class passenger, which was promptly identified, was that of Percy Secombe of Peterborough, Ontario, son of the late Captain C. W. Secombe of the Cunard Line. His sister, Miss Elizabeth Secombe, still is missing.

Slow progress is being made in the work of identification as few relatives of passengers are now here, and the authorities are relying only upon papers and trinkets found on the bodies. The names, James Harrison and A. P. Norris were found on papers in the pockets of two of the men, while that of K. Hickson was found on the body of one woman. On the body of Mr. Harrison was found a card of the Y. M. C. A. of Bridgeport, Conn. Three of the dead were members of the Lusitania's crew.

Final efforts are being made on a large scale to recover the Lusitania's dead. Not only are the tugs Flying Fox and Stormcock cruising about the scene of the disaster, but a group of Admiralty patrol boats is scouting a wide area.

Beach patrols also are on the lookout from Queenstown to the Southern tip of Ireland. One patrol boat has been designated to bring in any bodies which may be recovered, leaving all the others to continue the search.

The body found bearing the name K. Hickson is believed to Miss Kathryn Hickson of this city, who was lost with her sister, Mrs. Kennedy.

IDENTIFIED DEAD FROM LOST LINER

72 Passengers' Names Now on the List—a Few Added Yesterday.

The bodies of seventy-two of the passengers on the Lusitania have been identified, according to the latest reports from all sources. Of this number, thirty-five gave addresses in the United States when they took passage on the ship, ten in Canada, five in England and Belgium, and twenty-two gave no addresses. The identified bodies are of forty-five men and twenty-seven women and children. Twenty-two bodies of members of the crew have been identified also.

The names added to the list yesterday were James Harrison, Miss Katheryn Hickson, A. P. Norris, Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, and Percy Secombe.

The full list follows:

A.

AIKEN, JAMES, Chicago.
ARTHUR, GEORGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

B.

BARROW, Mrs. MARY, (Address not given.)
BEATTIE, the Rev. JAMES A., New York.
BRETHERTON, BESSIE, Los Angeles, Cal.
BRODRICK, CARLTON J., Boston, Mass.
BROOKS, ROBERT W. (No address given.)
BROWN, Mrs. M. C., New York.
BROWN, W. H. (Possibly H. H. No address on passenger list.)
BULL, Mrs. J. H., Hamilton, Ontario.
BUSVINE, W. R., New York.

C.

CALLON, PATRICK, Chicago.
COMPTON, HUGH. (No address given.)
CONDON, Mrs. DELLA, New York.
COPPING, GEORGE R., Toronto, Canada.
CORRIGAN, MARGARET. (Address not given.)
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto, Canada.

D.

DEPAGE, MME. A., Belgium.
DRISCOLL, CORNELIUS. (May be Timothy—address not given.)

E.

ELLIS, EDWARD. (No address given.)

F.

FERRIER, (infant child of Mrs. A. H., Penticton, Canada.)
FOLEY, ARTHUR. (Probably A. R., Trenton, N. J.)
FOLEY, MICHAEL. (Address not given.)
FROHMAN, CHARLES, New York.

G.

GRUNSTON, Miss MARY. (Address not given.)

H.

HANSON, MARY. (Probably Mrs. Samuel of Pawtucket, R. I.)
HANSON, SAMUEL, Pawtucket, R. I.
HARE, Miss BESSIE, New York.
HARRISON, JAMES, New York.
HICKSON, Miss KATHRYN, New York.
HORTON, Mrs. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

J.

JOHNSON, Mrs. (Address not given.)
JONES, F. T. (Probably I. T. Wales.)
JONES, P. L., England.

K.

KELLEHER, MARY. (Address not given.)
KING, Mrs. FRANCES, Lockport, Ill.
KING, T. B., New York.

L.

LAWRENCE, Mrs. ELLA WOODS, Winnipeg, Canada.
LUCK, Master KENNETH T., Worcester, Mass.

M.

McBRIGHT, Miss, (no address given.)
McDONALD, Mrs. AMELIA, (no address given.)
MAINMAN, JOHN, (probably J. V., of Edmonton, Alberta.)
MASON, Mrs. STEWART, Boston, Mass.
MEANEY, GEORGE P., (no address given.)
MITCHELL, W. D., Newark, N. J.

N.

NAUMANN, F. G., New York.
NEWMAN, F. J., (no address given.)
NORRIS, A. P., (no address given.)

P.

PAYNTER, C. E., Liverpool, England.
PEARSON, Dr. F. S., New York.
PHAIR, Canon E. E., Winnipeg.
PLAMONDON, CHARLES A., Chicago.
PLAMONDON, Mrs. CHARLES A., Chicago.

R.

ROBERTS, W. ANDERSON, (no address given.)
ROBSON, Miss A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ROCHE, JAMES, (no address given.)
ROSE, F. J., Baltimore.

S.

SECOMBE, PERCY, Peterborough, Ontario, and Boston, Mass.
SHEEDY, PATRICK, (no address given.)
SHYMER, Mrs. R. D., New York.
SOMAILESCU, DAVID, New York.
SPILLMAN, J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
STEPHEN, Mrs. G. W., Montreal.

T.

THOMPSON, ALBERT, Toronto.
TRUMBULL, ISAAC F., Bridgeport, Conn.
TUCKT, TUNIP, (no address given.)
TYERS, FREDERICK, Nottingham, England.

W.

WALKER, W. W., (no address given.)
WATSON, Mrs. W. W., (probably Mrs. Wallace Watson, Montreal, Canada.)
WILLEY, Mrs. CATHERINE E., Lake Forest, Ill.
WILLIAM, FRED T., (no address given.)

Y.

YEATMAN, CHARLES, New York.

MRS. PLAMONDON'S BODY.

Will Be Sent to Chicago with That of Her Husband and Mrs. Willey.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A cablegram received late today by Dr. John B. Murphy announced the finding of the body of Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, widely known in Chicago, who was lost when the Lusitania sank. Instructions were immediately cabled for the shipment of the body, together with that of Mr. Plamondon, the wealthy manufacturer, on an American vessel next Saturday.

It is expected the body of Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, mother-in-law of Robert J. Thorne, Vice President of Montgomery, Ward & Co., will be sent home on the same ship.

TRUCE TO RECOVER BODIES.

Nautical Gazette Suggests Neutral Zone Around Lusitania.

The Nautical Gazette in its issue of today suggests that President Wilson obtain the consent of Germany to the establishment of a neutral zone for a time over the area of the Lusitania disaster so that a careful search for bodies may be made. The Nautical Gazette continues:

"The Nautical Gazette makes this suggestion and appeal in the interest of humanity and feels that if properly brought to the attention of the German Admiralty will meet with a ready response.

"Until the search has been ended the water zone between Kinsale and Cape Clear could thus, by mutual consent, be rendered neutral, that the floating bodies of the Lusitania's dead be restored to the bereaved families, relatives and friends and—afforded decent Christian burial."

SPEAKERS DIFFER ON DEFENSE POLICY

Hudson Maxim Demands Big Army and Navy—Dr. Merrill for Peace Conference.

Diametrically opposed views on the policy of this country in the present crisis were expressed yesterday afternoon by Hudson Maxim at the weekly forum of the Aldine Club and of the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church at the meeting of the American League to Limit Armaments. Dr. Merrill insisted that the country would be best served by spending more money o nthe Diplomatic and Consular Service, while Mr. Maxim advocated a bigger and better army and navy.

"If we were as big a military power as we are a money power," Mr. Maxim said, "we would be able to prevent unfair methods by belligerents and prevent a system of submarine retaliation that endangers the lives of all neutrals crossing the seas. Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia would not then be whining in protest against violations of the rules of war and we would be able to prevent passenger vessels from being sent to the bottom with American citizens.

"The pacificists are the greatest enemies of America. When they prevent the making of guns and battleships they strengthen the arm of our enemies. They try to make us believe that German militarism is the cruelest thing in the world, while, as a matter of fact, American pacificism is the more evil institution. German militarism is the greatest economic institution in the world, and the poignant lesson of this war is that we should reverse the pacificist policy of milk and water for blood and iron.

"This country should now arm itself and prepare to act potently and not pacifically the part of the big brother of the nations."

Dr. Merrill, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the American League to Limit Armaments and Chairman of the American Group of the World Alliance of Churches for the Promotion of International Friendship, first proposed that the United States should finance a council of neutral nations for the purpose of dealing with the conditions growing out of the war, and with such incidents as the Lusitania disaster.

"Germany's assertion that brute force is superior to all moral and human considerations," he said, "demands that we should put an extreme emphasis on such considerations and that we should emphasize them more strongly than at other times. Force itself never settles a problem rightly; force can never do the work of conscience and reason—at best it can only be a tool for their use.

"The efforts of the pacificists were never more necessary than now; the great need is that they should realize that this is a time for constructive policies rather than mere words. We must be peacemakers. Let us advocate the spending of money on the improvement of our diplomatic and consular service in order to bring about better relations with the other nations and show them through our representatives what America is at its best. Let us call a conference of neutral nations to deliberate and consult so long as the war shall last. By spending money on such objects as these we would do more to establish righteousness and peace than by any amount of military and naval expenditure."

Going to the War Zone.

Steamships leaving New York today for the war zone are: Tonawanda, (British,) for Manchester; Siamese Prince, (British,) for St. Nazaire; Llama, (British,) for Copenhagen; Hellig Olav, (Danish,) for Copenhagen.

Concert for the Lusitania Fund.

A grand benefit concert for the relief fund of the Lusitania sufferers will be given on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Hunter College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. Admission to the lower floor of the auditorium will be 25 cents.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ENLISTS NOTED MEN

Cornelius Vanderbilt, G. W. Perkins, M. L. Schiff, and N. F. Brady Aid Security League.

RUSH TO THE NAVY LEAGUE

Officer Predicts Submersible Battleships and Says Cities Must Be Banished from Sea Coast.

The National Security League, the head offices of which are at 31 Pine Street, announced last night that yesterday had been one of its busiest days, due to the unduly large number of citizens who called to join the league and to offer their services as valunteer workers in its behalf. The applicants, it was added, represented every walk of life and of New York City. The league alrtady feels assured, it was said, that a program for better national preparedness for war will be approved by the next Congress.

Among the contributions for carrying on the league's work, acknowledged yesterday was one of $250 from Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose brother, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, was among those lost on the Lusitania.

Other donations were:

G. K. Bell	$25	W. P. Clyde	$250
J. C. Lord	25	J. G. White	125
H. L. Satterlee	25	J. D. Crimmins	25
R. H. Sayre	25	W. H. Childs	100
J. B. Lungar	200	A. C. James	250
H. P. Sloan	25	M. L. Schiff	250
W. L. Harkness	250	G. W. Perkins	500
S. C. Borg	100	N. F. Brady	1,000

Officials of the Navy League of the United States said last night that the action of the league's Executive Committee in petitioning President Wilson to call an extra session of Congress to authorize a bond issue of $500,000,000 for the increase of the naval defense of the nation had met with wide approval. All day long, it was added, telegrams were coming in from all parts of the country to the offices of the Navy League in the Waldorf-Astoria, the senders expressing their approval of the proposition. Scores of prominent New Yorkers also called to express their sympathy with the movement.

More than five hundred new members for the New York City branch of the League were enrolled yesterday, and this before the membership committee to canvas the city for new members was completed. Tomorrow 4,000 members of the League will visit the Fleet, and there will be a reception on each ship visited. The annual banquet of the League will be held tomorrow evening, the speakers including Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Dr. Lyman Abbott. Admiral Fletcher is also expected to be present and make a short speech.

Ralph B. Strassburger, a retired officer of the navy, who is the Chairman of the New York Membership Committee, said yesterday that if the submarine continued to be improved cities would have to be built thirty or more miles inland to be safe from attack from the sea.

"It is only a question of the time required to perfect minor mechanical details," said Mr. Strassburger, "that stands in the way of the construction of submersible fighting ships as big as the biggest dreadnoughts, carrying heavy armor and the most powerful guns that can be built. Against a few such ships the most powerful surface navy would be helpless.

"If the fleet of submersibles were strong enough it could do batle on the surface. If it were over-matched, at a given signal the Captain of each ship could press a button which would cause water-tight hatches to rise up and cover his guns and turrets. Then the submersibles could sink beneath the surface and elude the surface craft.

"Against such craft it would be impossible to protect seacoast cities. No matter how strong the guarding force might be, submersibles could always slip through the cordon at night, train their guns on a city and reduce it to ruins before they could be driven off.

"The natural defense against the submersible will be the aeroplane or the dirigible balloon, which at a considerable altitude can see objects fifty or even a hundred or more feet below the surface of the water. When an air craft in the future discovers a submersible she will hunt it as a kingfisher hunts a game fish, waiting for it to rise near enough to the surface so that she can drop a charge of explosive over it, trusting to the shock of the explosion to cave in the plates of the underwater craft.

"I believe that naval warfare of the future will consist of night raids on coast cities by submarines and day scouting, fighting and bomb-droping by aircraft. At any rate, the development of the submersible will render out of the question the transportation of troops over long distances at sea and will render this country safer than ever against foreign aggression, that is if we keep in the lead of other nations in building submersibles, dreadnoughts, cruisers and air scouts, and keep our navy where it ought to be, at the head of all the navies of the world."

SAVED MANY OTHERS.

Merriheina, Three Hours in the Water, Reports His Experiences.

A cablegram was received yesterday at the offices of the General Motors Export Company at 11 Broadway, from London, stating that Uno Merriheina, a representative, who was on the Lusitania, on his way to South Africa, had been saved.

Tht dispatch added that Merriheina had been three hours in the water and two hours on a raft and had saved fifteen women and children.

An official of the firm said that he was a very powtrful swimmer and on more than one occasion had swam ten miles without difficulty.

Saxonia's Last Salute to Lusitania.

Captain J. W. T. Charles of the Cunarder Saxonia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with 256 passengers, said he passed the Lusitania on Wednesday, May 5, at 2:45 P. M., and exchanged salutes. The Saxonia's passengers did not know of the disaster until the pilot boarded the ship off the Ambrose Channel Lightship on Tuesday evening. Some passengers believed that they had seen the periscope of a German submarine off the Head of Kinsale on Sunday, May 2, but the Captain and officers said there was no foundation for the statement.

$500,000,000 RUSSIAN LOAN.

Government Instructs Finance Ministry to Make Second Internal Issue.

PETROGRAD, May 12, (via London.)—A Governmental announcement made public today instructs the Ministry of Finance to issue a second internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles, ($500,000,000.)

The first internal war loan was negotiated by the Russian Government last November. The amount floated was $250,000,000, redeemable in fifty years, and it was taken up in a short time, the interest being 5 per cent.

Cunarders to Keep Up Sailings.

The Cunard agents received word from Liverpool yesterday that the sailings of the Orduna, Tuscania, and Transylvania would remain in force according to the advertised schedule. The same cablegram confirmed the press announcement that the sailing of the Mauretania on May 29 had been cancelled.

Connecticut Support of Wilson.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 12.—A resolution expressing confidence in President Wilson to safeguard the nation's honor in the present crisis was introduced in the State Senate today. It was tabled after a brief discussion.

SAYS HUNGARIANS ARE TIRED OF WAR

Country Full of Wounded Men, Cost of Living Excessive, Returned Traveler Declares.

PEOPLE FEAR AN EPIDEMIC

And Say When That Comes Fighting Will Stop—Found Conditions in Germany Much Better.

Julius Braun, a music teacher, who lives at 208 East Thirteenth Street, and who returned from Europe Tuesday on the Noordam after a trip on which he started in April, told yesterday the story of conditions in Hungary due to the war, as he had observed them, during a visit he made there for the purpose of bringing back to this country his stepson, an 11-year-old boy who had been at school in Hungary. Mr. Braun is an American citizen of Hungarian extraction.

He said that conditions in Hungary had been entirely misrepresented here by the newspapers printed in foreign languages, just as the actual facts of the war were misrepresented to natice Hungarians by the Government-influenced newspapers of their country. Far from being contented and hopeful, as they are represented here, says Mr. Braun, they are actually thoroughly sick of the war. He makes the picture that he draws blacker by saying that it is feared disease will break out on a wholesale scale as soon as the warm weather arrives and when this happens, he says, he can see no other outcome than that the Hungarians will lose their fighting strength.

"I went from Bendheim, on the frontier of Germany, through that country to Vienna, thence to Budapest, and then to Zsolna, a very important railroad centre, which lies about 3½ miles from the fighting line in the Carpathians," said Mr. Braun. "I made stops by the way, so that I can say I had a good opportunity to see conditions and observe sentiment through Hungary, if not through Germany and Austria.

"The conditions could not very well be worse. The pleasant state of things that is claimed by the foreign papers of the United States does not exist, and the people who read those papers are deceived.

"The Hungarian people are utterly tired of the war and think of nothing but when it will be over. In the first place, every able-bodied man has been ordered out. Men as old as 52 years are seen going to the stations to report for duty accompanied by five and six children and a weeping wife. The people who are left behind, knowing how they will come back, if back at all, are the ones who breed discontent.

Only Wounded Men on Streets.

"In Budapest you see no men on the streets except those who are wounded. A day on the great railroad station of Zsolna is a sight to make your soul sick. I saw fifty or sixty trainloads of wounded soldiers go through in one day. Scores of men whose legs had been amputated at the knees because they had been frozen in the snows of the Carpathians, were carried from one train to another.

"In Zsolna I saw one of the most depressing sights of my life. They buried the dead in the middle of the night so that the people would not know what was going on. The first night I watched there were eighteen men buried, and I am told by townspeople that the buried averaged from forty to fifty a night. There are 130 barracks in the town. Many Russian prisoners are concentrated here, but the wounded outnumber everything else.

"It is the same in Budapest. Here all the schools, the public buildings and all available office buildings have been converted into hospitals. To make way for the wounded in the schools, the regular sessions have been discontinued, and now the children come together at 2 o'clock and are gathered in the board rooms, the teachers' rooms, &c., and get what instruction they can be given in about two hours.

"The constant presence of wounded soldiers on the streets has a most depressing effect on the civilians. I have seen people weeping on the streets and I have heard them talking against the war. The food situation also has a bad effect on the population. Meat has almost doubled in price. Milk is scarce. My own sister has had to go down on her knees to get some for her children.

"In Vienna you had to have your bread ticket, which entitled you to seventy grams of bread or fifty grams of flour. I could not get any bread in Vienna at all. The bread ticket rule first applied to Vienna and then was carried to the smaller towns. Budapest has been notified it will come under the rule on May 15. This bread is indigestible and unpalatable.

"There are signs everywhere warning the people not to throw away scraps of bread but to save everything. They are told by these signs not to peel the skins off potatoes, but to eat them also, and similar measures of food economy are everywhere insisted upon.

Newspaper Reports Misleading.

"With these conditions of life facing them and the constantly depressing sight of terribly wounded soldiers, it is no wonder the people are beginning to hate the war. The newspaper rports, supervised by th authoritis, are constantly striving to keep them encouraged bw reports of great victories and the taking of innumerable Russian prisoners. These things have some effect on the ignorant, but the thoughtful people see through thm.

"In the beginning Hungary was for the war. They were told it could not last more than six months, and believed it. When the Germans were so near Paris they thought it was all over. But the reaction has come. They say now it is a war without a purpose. Austria-Hungary will get nothing out of it, they say. They think if the war is successful Germany will get something, perhaps, but Hungary nothing.

"And the latest fear is the fear of pestilence. They realize that with the enormous numbers of wounded and sick soldiers about, disease may spread to the entire population. They fear that with the coming of warm weather this will hapuen, and they do not see how it can be avoided. If it does come it will stop the fighting. That will be the last blow."

Mr. Braun said the first word those on board the Noordam had of the Lusitania disaster was when they received newspapers at Quarantine. He said even the German sympathizers on board were awe-stricken, and did not want to believe that Germany had done such a thing.

He said that conditions in Germany, as he had seen them, were much better than in Hungary. In Germany, he said, the public order was more pronounced and daily affairs were carried on in a more satisfactory manner. He said the train service, for instance, was practically normal, although the only trains that made a pretence of running on time in Austria-Hungary were those that traveled between Vienna and Budapest.

Canada Suspected Ship Buyers.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Because some ulterior motive was suspected when they tried to purchase a Montreal steamer, The Rosemount, Monroe Kahn of New York, and Charles Kurz, a pioneer of Philadelphia, were examined by the Allen Enemy Department detectives yesterday. It was found that the men were on a regular buying trip and regrets were then expressed that they had been inconvenienced.

USE DAILY—ONE MONTH for Toilet and Bath and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.
POSLAM SOAP
At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

WORLD COURT URGED FOR LASTING PEACE

Noted Men Attend Congress in Cleveland to Organize Practical Campaign.

SUPREME BENCH AS MODEL

Taft Outlines Plan for a Council of Signatory Powers—Parker and Others Heard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12.—With the opening here this afternoon of the World CourtC ongress, a movement was launched formally which its advocates assert is the greatest advance yet taken toward lasting peace among the world powers.

Prominent men from all over the country were present giving assurance, Mayor Newton B. Baker said in his welcoming address, that the movement "is not visionary, not impractical." The persons attending included William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, Henry Clews, Henry Lane Wilson, William Dudley Foulke, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Thomas Raeburn White, Dr. John Wesley Hill, and Dr. Albert Shaw. John Mitchell and General Ballington Booth are expected later.

If preliminary plans are carried out the congress will take no steps that would gain for it the name of "peace congress." The Lusitania incident will be ignored, and means for ending the war will not be discussed. Plans for the development of an international court will receive the sole attention of the speakers.

For International Court.

The Congress advocates an international court of justice founded on an agreement to which all the great powers would be signatory. All signatory nations would submit their disputes to the court. One not so doing would be subjected to the combined pressure of the others. Each speaker at the opening session dwelt on the stable character of the congress's plan.

"This body is not so foolish as to conceive that war will be made impossible by such a court," said John Hays Hammond, Chariman, in an address opening the deliberations. "What we hope to do is to minimize the possibilities of war."

"A movement like this," said Mr. Taft, "loses force by making claims of what it will accomplish. But we are trying to be practical. We are not rainbow chasers and we are not offering a millenium."

The ex-President, Mr. Parker, and Bainbridge Colby of New York were the speakers at the night session, their addresses relating to the general topic of "The United States Supreme Court, the Prototype of a World Court." Mr. Parker was presiding officer.

Taft Explains Plan.

A league of peace and an arbitral court should include all the great nations, Mr. Taft explained, with an agreement that should any signatory power begin war against another member without first submitting its grievance to the court, all the other signatories would be bound to join in a "forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked."

That this idea of an international tribunal is practical and feasible, Mr. Taft said, is shown by the successful operation of the constitutional courts of arbitration in this country which have settled controversies between the States and the so-called General Arbitration Treaties, negotiated by Philander C. Knox, while Secretary of State, with France and England to submit justifiable disputes to arbitration. Mr. Taft explained at length the methods employed in adjusting interstate differences, asserting that the procedure is analagous to that of the international court which he proposes.

"I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars," he said, "and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries. But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it, if such a league could be formed, running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away.

"Controversies between independent nations suggest themselves which are not capable of judicial solution and yet are quite capable of leading to war," he continued. "Thus, suppose C nation, in the exercise of its conceded powers, admits to its shores and, indeed, to its citizenship the citizens or subjects of A nation and excludes those of B nation from both. The discrimination is certainly within the international right of C nation, but it may lead to acrimony and war. This is not a justiciable question or one that could be settled by a court.

Disputes that Are Justiciable.

"The so-called general arbitration treaties negotiated by Secretary Knox with France and England used the word 'justifiable' to describe the kind of questions which the parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration. They defined this to include all issues that could be decided on principles of law or equity. The issue whether a question arising was justiciable and arbitrable was to be left to the decision of a preliminary investigating commission. The term justiciable and, indeed, the whole scheme of these treaties were suggested by the provision for settling controversies between States in the Federal Constitution and the construction of it by the Supreme Court.

"The controversies between States, decision of which was not determined by rules furnished by the Constitution or by Congressional regulation, were strictly analogous to questions arising between independent nations and were to be divided into justiciable and non-justiciable questions by the same line of distinction.

"The treaties were not ratified; but their approval by England and France and by the Executive of this country constitute a valuable suggestive precedent for the framing of the constitution and jurisdiction of an arbitral court to be one of the main features of a league of peace between the great nations of the world.

"Now, is it idle to treat such a league as possible? Well, let us take England and Canada. For a hundred years we have been at peace. For that century we have a frontier between us and Canada 4,000 miles long which is entirely undefended by forts or navies. We have had issue after issue between the two peoples that because of their nature might have led to war. But we have settled them by negotiation or, when that has failed, by arbitration, until now it is not too much to say that the 'habit' of arbitration between us is so fixed that a treaty to secure such a settlement in future issues would not make it more certain than it is. I concede that conditions have been favorable for the creating of such a customary practice. The two peoples have the same language and literature, the same law and civil liberty, and the same origin and history. Each has a wide domain, in the settlement and development of which their energies and ambitions have been absorbed.

Two Settlements Cited.

"The jealousies and encroachments of neighbors in the thickly populated regions of Europe have not been present to stir up strife. And yet we ought not to minimize the beneficent significance of this century of peace by ignoring the fact that many of the issues which we have settled peaceably seemed at the time to be difficult of settlement and likely to lead to war. The Alabama claims issue and the Oregon boundary dispute were two of this kind.

"It is interesting to note that we now have two permanent arbitral English-American commissions settling questions. Having thus reached what is practically the institution of a league and arbitral court with England and Canada for the preservation of peace between us, may we not hope to enlarge its scope and membership and give its benefits to the world?

"Will not the exhaustion in which all the belligerents, whether victors or vanquished, find themselves after this awful sacrifice of life and wealth, make them wish to make the recurrence of such a war less probable? Will they not be in a mood to entertain any reasonable plan for the settlement of international disputes by peaceable means? Now can we not devise such a plan? I think we can.

"To constitute an effective league of peace we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia, and America, would furnish a useful restraint upon possible war. The successful establishment of a peace league between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations.

"What should be the fundamental plan of the league?

"In the first place it ought to provide for the formation of a court to which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the league to consider and decide justiciable questions between them or any of them which have not yielded to negotiations according to the principles of international law and equity so that the court should be vested with power, upon the application of any member of the league, to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable.

"Second.—A commission of conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of a solution of all non-justiciable questions that may arise between the members of the league should be created, and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of difference, and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendations for a settlement.

Conferences on Law.

"Third.—Conferences should be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law, not already established, as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the league for a reasonable time, say a year, without calling forth objection, it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared.

"Fourth.—The members of the league shall agree that if any member of the league shall begin war against any other member of the league, without first having submitted the question, if found justiciable, to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question, if found non-justiciable, to the commission of conciliation for its examination, consideration, and recommendation, then the remaining members of the league agree to join in the forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked.

"The first feature involves the principle of the general arbitration treaties with England and France, to which England and France agreed, and which I submitted to the Senate, and which the Senate rejected or so mutilated as to destroy their vital principle. I think it is of the utmost importance that it should be embraced in any effective League of Peace. The successful operation of the Supreme Court as a tribunal between independent States in deciding justiciable questions not in the control of Congress, or under the legislative regulation of either State, furnishes a precedent and justification for this that I hope I have made clear. Moreover, the inveterate practice of arbitration which has now grown to be an established custom for the disposition of controversial questions between Canada and the United States, is another confirmation of the practical character of such a court.

"We must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and, therefore, we should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of those questions which are justiciable. This might well be a Commission of Conciliation, a commission to investigate the facts, to consider the arguments on both sides, to mediate between the parties, to see if some compromise cannot be effected, and finally to formulate and recommend a settlement. This may involve time, but the delay, instead of being an objection, is really one of the valuable incidents providing for the performance of such a function by a commission.

Seal Fisheries Case.

"We have an example of such a Commission of Conciliation in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries. The case on its merits as a judicial question was decided against the United States, but the world importance of not destroying the Pribiloff seal herd by pelagic sealing was recognized, and a compromise was formulated by the arbitral tribunal, which was ultimately embodied in a treaty between England, Russia, Japan, and the United States. Similar recommendations were made by the Court of Arbitration which considered the issues arising between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Newfoundland fisheries.

"Periodical conferences should be held between the members of the league for the declaration of principles of international law. This is really a provision for something in the nature of legislative action by the nations concerned in respect to international law. The principles of international law are based upon custom between nations established by actual practice, by their recognition in treaties and by the consensus of great law writers. Undoubtedly the function of an arbitral court established as proposed in the first of the above suggestions would lead to a good deal of valuable judge-made international law. But that would not cover the whole field. Something in the nature of legislation on the subject would be a valuable supplement to existing international law. It would be one of the very admirable results of such a League of Peace that the scope of international law could be enlarged in this way.

"Mr. Justice Holmes, in the case of Missouri versus Illinois, to which I have already referred, points out that the Supreme Court, in passing on questions between States, and in laying down the principles of international law that ought to govern in controversies between them should not and cannot make itself a Legislature. But in the League of Peace there is no limit to the power of international conferences of the members in such a quasi-legislative course, except the limit of the wise and the practical.

Penalty of Broken Pledge.

"The fourth suggestion is one that brings in the idea of force. In the league proposed all members are to agree that if any one member violates its obligation, and begins war against any other member, without submitting its cause for war to the arbitral court, if it is a justiciable question, or to the Commission of Conciliation if it is otherwise, all the members of the league should unite to defend the member attacked against a war waged in breach of plighted faith.

"It is to be observed that this does not involve the members of the league in an obligation to enforce the judgment of the court or the recommendation of the Commission of Conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission. It is believed it is more practical than to attempt to enforce judgments after the hearing. One reason is that the failure to submit to one of the two tribunals the threatening cause of war for the consideration of one or the other is a fact easily ascertained, and concerning which there can be no dispute, and it is a palpable violation of the obligation of the member.

"It is wiser not to attempt too much. The required submission and the delay incident thereto will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the recommendation of the Commission of Conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect. I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, it may be, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries.

"But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world—much closer now than ever before—would justify it, if such a league could be formed, in running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away."

Ex-Judge Parker's Speech.

Ex-Judge Parker Parker urged the people of the United States to make known at once their will as to the proposition of this Government joining a league of the world's great nations, immediately after the present war, looking to the avoidance of future armed conflicts. He said President Wilson, who would be charged with an official action to this end, ought to be clearly advised of the sentiment of the American people on this point.

"This subject has received exhaustive consideration both at home and abroad," he said. "The consensus seems to be that in order to make the league fully effective each nation should be bound to submit non-justiciable disputes arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendations before any declaration or act of war, the council to make and publish a report of each dispute submitted to it together with its recommendations and the reasons therefor.

"Moreover, it is proposed that the signatory powers forming such a league shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war against another of the signatories before the questions arising shall be submitted either to the judicial tribunal or the Council of Conciliation.

"The question for the people of the United States to decide—and, therefore, for this Congress to consider—is whether it is desirable for the United States to join such a league."

Mr. Colby argued that while there was nothing new in the idea of creating an international court to adjust the disputes between nations, the generations that talked about it dismissed it as visionary.

"Why cannot the people of the United States invite the nations not at war to join them in the establishment of an international court?" he asked. "There may not be many or immediate responses. If we have one we have made progress. We have made beginnings. We have laid a foundation. We have something upon which time can build.

"Two nations can agree. Let us be one of those glorious two. Others can be admitted, and others will soon clamor for admisison. We can agree to submit, to abide, and by a junction of our strength to enforce the decrees of such a court. Will any voice be raised in the wide world when the present conflict is over, to say that the attempt is not noble, thta the beginning is not timely, tht the experiment is ont one of the hope augury. Suppose it is a little beginning, a modest beginning? That is sometimes the finest beginning."

Hammond Condemns Platitude.

Mr. Hammond said in his opening address:

"I believe it is our duty to impress the horrors of war upon the youth of the present day, and upon coming generations, that their conception of war be undeceived as to its heroism and glory, but, rather, that their minds be saturated with the folly, the cruelty and the waste.

"We pacifists, if we are to dominate the situation and to supplant the institutions of war by those of peace must be prepared to submit a practical plan for the maintenance of peace and not be longer content with pacifists' platitudes.

"The creation of a world court is undoubtedly prerequisite to the limitation or reduction of armaments; and huge armaments, while not a direct cause of war, undoubtedly do tend to develop that spirit of militarism which is provocative of war. Moreover, huge armaments greatly increase the efficiency of organized slaughter and thereby immeasurably aggravate the ravages of war when hostilities begin.

"America, because of her conspicuous advocacy of peace, her irreproachable neutrality, her commanding position in finance, industry and commerce, her freedom from political alliances, her cosmopolitan population—is pre-eminently to take the lead. It is our supreme duty, our golden opportunity.

"The part America as a neutral will play in the final settlement of the war will be important. If the United States, as the mutual friend of the warring nations, is able to point the way to an effective international court of justice, there is every reason to believe the belligerents will be willing to accept it.

"The object of this congress is, first, to arouse the American public to a consciousness of the possibilities in such a tribunal and, second, to develop an insistant demand for it. The time is ripe."

Mr. Taft had not been on the program to make an address at the afternoon session, but lelded, as did Mr. Parker, to demands from the audience for an informal speech.

Henry Clews and Henry Lane Wilson will be among the principal speakers tomorrow.

Congressman William W. Wilson of Chicago was elected secretary of the Congress.

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BRITISH BUY SEIZED COTTON

Cargoes of Two American Ships Purchased by the Government.

LONDON, May 12.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General here, has been informed by the Board of Trade that it has purchased the cargoes of cotton on board the American steamers Southerner and Carolina, detained by British authorities for some time past.

The Danish steamers Orion and Oscar II., bound for Copenhagen and held at Kirkwall, have been released.

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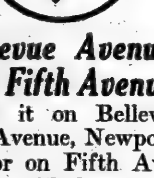

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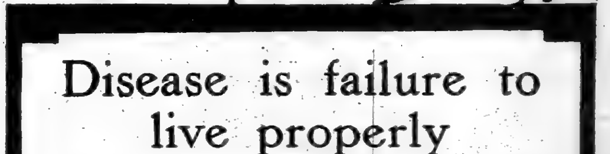

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ALLIED OFFENSIVE MAKES NEW GAINS

French Take Triple Trenches Near Carency and Several Streets in Neuville.

4,000 GRMAN PRISONERS

Captured in Fighting Since Sunday—Germans' Line of Local Communications Threatened.

GERMAN SUCCESS AT LOOS

French Lose Trenches Taken Tuesday — Germans Capture a Hill Near Ypres; Shell Dunkirk.

LONDON, May 12.—Today's French and British official reports give ground for the belief that the latest allied offensive is making serious inroads upon the German positions to the north of Arras and the southwest of Lille. Continued gains of ground are recorded near Corency, where the capture of three rows of trenches by the French is said to threaten the last line of communication between the German troops still in possession of the village and the main body.

On the other hand, the French admit the loss of some trenches near Loos which they took in yesterday's fighting.

The German official report, while admitting that the French have successfully resisted attempts to deprive them of their recent gains near Carency, says that other French efforts to push home the allied offensive have failed and that the British have lost "an important hill" east of Ypres.

The progress of the Allies in Northern France has given rise to the hope here that one of the really momentous phases of the war is in process of a solution which would be regarded as favorable from the British point of view. Berlin recognizes the importance of the new turn of events. German newspapers emphasize in large headlines the beginning of the new Angle-French offensive.

The official French accounts of the day's operations follow:

(*Night report*)—The fighting to the north of Arras continus with extreme violence. In the course of last night the enemy, reinforced, delivered several counter-attacks, which, however, were without result.

In that directed against Neuville-St. Vaast our opponents suffered particularly heavy losses. We found in the cemetery alone more than 200 bodies of Germans, and we took about 100 prisoners.

A second attack, between Carency and Ablain, was likewise repulsed. A third, from the direction of Ablain, was also completely checked.

French Take More Carency Trenches.

This morning we made progress in the wood to the east of Carency, taking 125 prisoners. The progress continued in the afternoon. We have, besides, taken three successive lines of trenches bordering the wood to the north of aCrency, after which we penetrated the wood, thus threatening very closely the last line of communication which remains open to the defenders of that position.

Finally, we have taken a new part of the village, capturing there 400 prisoners.

In the afternoon we attacked that section of Neuville-St. Vaast, which the enemy still holds, and fighting in the streets gave to us the mastery of several groups of houses. Our progress here continues.

The total number of prisoners made by us since Sunday had reached this evening 4,000.

On the rest of the front we brought to a sudden halt by our fire three German attacks—near Berry-au-Bac, Beauséjour, and Marie Thérèse Bagatellel.

Germans Recapture Loos Positions.

(Afternoon Report.)

In the sector to the north of Arras we have maintained our gains, excepting in front of Loos, where a night counter-attack resulted in taking from us a part of the terrain we captured in the daytime.

On the rest of the front yesterday saw artillery engagements.

This official communication, giving a report of Field Marshal Sir John French, dated May 12, was issued tonight:

East of Ypres last evening we repulsed another German attack south of the Menin road. This was the third costly failure experienced by the Germans at this place yesterday.

Elsewhere along the front there is no change in the situation.

Germans Occupy a Hill Near Ypres.

Berlin continues to report progress near Ypres and the repulse of French attacks in the Lorette hills, while conceding the fact that the gains made by the French between Carency and Neuville St. Vaast, in the first days of the assault on the German lines in that region, have been maintained. The official report follows:

Aviators of the enemy yesterday dropped bombs on Bruges without doing any damage from a military point of view.

East of Ypres we took an important hill.

Dunkirk was bombarded by our artillery.

East of Dixmude we shot down a British flying machine.

Trenches taken by the French in the course of the past few days between Carency and Neuville, north of Arras, are still in their possession. Otherwise all the attempts of the enemy made yesterday to break through our lines were in vain. His attacks were confined chiefly to our positions to the east and southeast of Vermelles, in the Lorette Hills, and at the villages of Ablain and Carency, as well as to our positions to the east and southeast of Arras.

Other advances broke down with very heavy losses to the enemy.

An attempt by our opponents to take Hartmannsweilerkopf again resulted in failure. It is a fact that after vigorous preparations by artillery French Alpine Chasseurs penetrated into the blockhouse situated on top of the hill, but they were immediately thrown out again.

GERMANS FAILED AT YPRES.

Movement Was a Counter Attack, Eyewitness Says—Immense Losses.

LONDON, May 12.—The official British eye-witness, under date of May 11, gives an account of the German attempts on Saturday and Sunday to break the British lines around Ypres and of the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive north of Arras. He says:

"The calm that prevailed Thursday and Friday proved to be only the lull before the storm. Early Saturday morning it became apparent that the Germans were preparing an attack in strength against our line running east and northeast from Ypres, for they were concentrating under cover of a violent artillery fire, and at about 10 o'clock the battle began in earnest.

"At that hour the Germans attacked our line from the Ypres-Poelcappelle road to within a short distance of the Menin highroad, it being evidently their intention while engaging us closely on the whole of this sector to break our front in the vicinity of the Ypres-Roulers Railway, to the north and to the south of which their strongest and most determined assaults were delivered.

British Driven Back.

"Under this pressure our front was penetrated at some points around Frezenburg, and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon we made a counter-attack between the Zonnebeke Road and the railway in order to recover the lost ground. Our offensive was conducted most gallantly, but was checked before long by the fire of machine guns.

"Meanwhile, the enemy launched another attack through the woods south of the Menin Road, and at the same time threatened our left to the north of Ypres, with fresh masses. Most desperate fighting ensued, the German infantry coming on again and again and gradually forcing our troops back, though only for a short distance, in spite of repeated counter attacks.

"During the night the fighting continued to rage with ever increasing fury. It is impossible to say at exactly what hour our line was broken at different points, but it is certain that at one time the enemy's infantry poured through along the Poel-Cappelle Road, and even got as far as Wieltje at 9 P. M.

"There was also a considerable gap in our front about Frezenberg, where hostile detachments had penetrated. At both points counter-attacks were organized without delay. To the east of the Salient, the Germans first were driven back to Frezenberg, but there they made a firm stand, and under pressure of fresh reinforcements we fell back again toward verlorenhoek.

"Northeast of the Salient a counter-attack carried out by us about 1A. M., was more successful. Our troops swtpt the enemy out of Wieltje at the bayonet's point, leaving the village strewn with German dead and, pushing on, regained most of the ground to the north of that point. And so the fight surged to and fro throughout the night. All round the scene of the conflict the sky was lit up, by the flashes of the guns and the light of blazing villages and farms, while against this background of smoke and flame, looking out in the murky light over the crumbling ruins of the old town, rost the battered wreck of the cathedral town and the spires of Cloth Hall.

New British Line Attacked.

"When Sunday dawned there came a short respite, and the firing for a time died down. The comparative lull enabled us to reorganize and consolidate our position on the new line we had taken up and to obtain some rest after the fatigue and strain of the night. It did not last long, however, and in the afternoon the climax of the battle was reached, for, under the cover of intense artillery fire, the Germans launched no less than five separate assaults against the east of the salient.

"To the north and northeast their attacks were not at first pressed so hard as on the south of theMenin Road, where the fighting was especially fierce. In the latter direction masses of infantry were hurled on with absolute desperation and were beaten off with corresponding slaughter.

500 Germans Wiped Out.

"At one point, north of the town, 500 of the enemy advanced from the wood, and it is affirmed by those present that not a single man of them escaped.

"On the eastern face, at 6:30 P. M., an endeavor was made to storm the grounds of the Château Hooge, a little north of the Menin road, but the force attempting it broke and fell back under the hail of shrapnel poured upon them by our guns. It was on this side, where they had to face the concentrated fire of guns, Maxims and rifles again and again in their efforts to break their way through, that the Germans incurred their heaviest losses, and the ground was literally heaped with dead.

"They evidently, for the time being at least, were unable to renew their efforts, and as night came on the fury of their offensive gradually slackened, the hours of darkness passing in quiteness.

"During the day our troops saw some of the enemy busily employed in stripping the British dead in our abandoned trenches, east of the Hooge Chaâteau, and several Germans afterward were noticed dressed in khaki.

"Pure Killing" by the English.

"So far as the Ypres region is concerned, this for us was a most successful day. Our line, which on the northeast of the Salient, had, after the previous day's fighting, been reconstituted a short distance behind the original front, remained intact. Our losses were comparatively slight, and, owing to the targets presented by the enemy, the action resolved itself on our part into pure killing.

"The reason for this very determined effort to crush our left on the part of the Germans is not far to seek. It is probable that for some days previously they had been in possession of information which led them to suppose that we intended to apply pressure on the right of our line, and that their great attack upon Ypres on the 7th, 8th, and 9th was undertaken with a view to diverting us from our purpose.

"In this the Germans were true to their principles, for they rightly hold that the best manner of meeting an expected hostile offensive is to forestall it by attacking in some other quarter. In this instance their leaders acted with the utmost determination and energy and their soldiers fought with the greatest courage.

"The failure of their effort was due to the splendid endurance of our troops, who held the line around the salient under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of the defenses and killed the defenders by scores. Time after time along those parts of the front selected for assault were parapets destroyed, and time after time did the thinning band of survivors build them up again and await the next onset as steadily as before.

High Tribute to British Valor.

"Here in May, in defense of the same historic town, have our incomparable infantry repeated the great deeds their comrades performed half a year ago and beaten back most desperate onslaughts of hostile hordes backed by terrific artillery support.

"The services rendered by our troops in this quarter cannot at present be estimated, for their full significance will only be realized in the light of future events. But, so far, their devotion has indirectly contributed in no small measure to the striking success already achieved by our allies.

"Farther south, in the meantime, on Sunday another struggle had been in progress on that portion of the front covered by the right of our line and the left of the French, for when the firing around Ypres was temporarily subsiding during the early hours of the morning, another and even more tremendous cannonade was suddenly started by the artillery of the Allies some twenty miles to the south.

"The morning was calm, bright, and clear, and opposite our right, as the sun rose, the scene in front of our line was the most peaceful imaginable. Away to the righ were Guinchy, with its brick feilds, and the ruins of Givenchy. To the north of them lay low ground, where, hidden by trees and hedgerows, ran the opposing line taht were about to become the scene of the conflict, and beyond, in the distance, rose the long ridge of Aubers, the villages crowning it standing out clear cut against the sky.

"At 5 o'clock the bombardment began, slowly at first and then growing in volume until the whole air quivered with the rush of the larger shells, and the earth shook with the concussion of guns. In a few minutes the whole distant landscape disapepared in smoke and dust, which ung for a while in the still air and then drifted slowly across the line of battle.

Fromelles Trenches Lost to Germans.

Shortly before 6 o'clock our infantry advanced along our front between the Bois Grenier and Festubert. On the left, north of Fromelles, we stormed the German first line trenches. Hand-ton-hand fighting went on for some time with bayonet, rifle, and hand grenade, but we continued to hold on to this position throughout theday and caused the enemy heavy loss, for not only were many Germans killed in the bombardment, but their repeated efforts to drive us from the captured positions proved most costly.

"On the right, to the north of Festubert, our advance met with considerable opposition and was not pressed.

"Meanwhile, the French, after a prolonged bombardment, had taken the German position north of Arras on a front of nearly five miles, and had pushed forward from two to three miles, capturing 2,000 prisoners and six guns. This remarkable success was gained by our Allies in the course of a few hours.

British Losses Heavy.

"As may b supposed from the nature of the fighting which has been in progress, our losses have been heavy. On other parts of the front our action was confined to that of the artillery, but this proved most effective later, all the communications of the enemy being subjected to so heavy and accurate a fire that in some quarters all movement by daylight within range of our lines was rendered impracticable. At one place opposite our centre a convoy of ammunition was hit by a shell, which knocked out six motor lorries and caused two to blow up. Opposite our centre we fired two mines, which did considerable damage to the enemy's defenses.

"During the day also our aeroplanes attacked several points of importance. One of our airmen, who was sent to bomb the canal bridge near Don, was wounded on his way there, but continued and fulfilled his mission. Near Wytschaete, one of our aviators pursued a German aeroplane and fired a whole belt from his machine gun at it. The Taube suddenly swerved, righted itself for a second, and then descended from a height of several thousand feet straight to the ground.

"On the other hand, a British machine unfortunately was brought down over Lille by the enemy's anti-craft guns, but it is hoped that the aviator escaped."

In regard to the German allegation that the British used gas in their attacks on Hill 60, the eye-witness says: "No asphyxiating gases have been employed by us at any time, nor have they yet been brought into play by us."

The eye-witness also denies the German reports that German prisoners have been forced to go up in British aeroplanes.

TO OUST WAR HORSE DEPOT.

Empire City Track Owners Say Tenant Is a Nuisance.

Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday named James A. Farrell, a referee, to take testimony in an action begun by the Empire City Racing Association to eject from its grounds in Westchester County the National Fair and Exposition Association, on the ground that it has permitted the herding of horses there suffering from contagious diseases. The horses were collected there preliminary to their shipment to Europe.

The application for the appointment of a referee was made by Abraham A. Greenhoot, who said that 100 horses have already died there of various diseases, and that keeping the horses on the grounds was a menace to the people of Yonkers.

The Justice also signed an order directing Dr. Harry D. Gill of 337 East Fifty-seventh Street, a veterinary surgeon, to testify before the referee. Dr. Gill is connected with the State Agricultural Department. Affidavits were submitted to the effect that he had declared that many of the horses were afflicted with influenza, distemper, and other diseases dangerous to man and beast.

Robert M. Williams, General Manager of the National Fair and Exposition Association, which has a lease of the grounds, said that no horses were shipped to Europe that were not in apparently good condition.

An additional complaint is to the effect that if any of the horses have any contagious diseases the effect upon the race horses at the next meet will be disastrous.

MORE POWDER FOR ALLIES.

T. A. Gillespie Company to Build Big Mill Near Metuchen, N. J.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 12.—The T. A. Gillespie Company of New York will start work next Monday on a large powder mill near the Charles S. Edgar property in Fairville township. Engineeers are surveying the land for plans for the building.

The company has contracts, it is said, for furnishing ammunition and other war materials for the Allies.

The Gillespie plant is on the opposite side of the Raritan River to the Lewis E. Nixon Metuchen Gun Cotton Plant now under construction. The E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Smokeless Powder plant is also in close proximity to the Nixon and Gillespie plants.

It is said that 4,000 men will be employed in the three plants which are booming Metuchen, Fairville, Bonhamtown and Carlin.

GERMAN FIRM SUES ON GRAIN

Wants $200,174 from Armours for Unfilled Contracts.

Behrendt & Bodenheimer of Hamburg, Germany, through Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Armour Grain Company of Chicago for $200,174, which they say they lost through the failure of the defendants to supply them with Winter wheat which they contracted for.

According to the complaint, the first contract was made on May 7, 1914, and was for 24,000 bushels to be shipped in August to some port to be designated later. Other contracts were made for various quantities ranging from 16,000 bushels to 40,000, to be shipped at various times in each month up to and including October. The deliveries were to be made at Hamburg and Rotterdam unless otherwise directed. Some 500,000 bushels were to be shipped. The amount sued for is the profit the plaintiffs say they would have earned if the contract had been adhered to by the defendants.

JANE ADDAMS IS HOPEFUL.

Wants Country to Avoid War Over the Lusitania.

LONDON, May 12.—The women of London today gave a reception in honor of Jane Addams, one of the American delegates to the recent International Conference of Women at The Hague. Many Pacifists and suffragettes attended.

When she was asked what effect the sinking of the Lusitania would have on the peace movement inaugurated by women Miss Addams said: "I cannot talk about it. Public feeling is, of course, highly inflamed, but I sincerely hope there will be no war."

Miss Addams leaves here on Saturday for Holland, and if permitted will go thence to Germany.

TURKISH MINE KILLS GREEKS

Five Persons Dead at Lemnos—Greek Navigators Warned.

PARIS, May 12.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"A floating mine which exploded at Amyssios, near Moudros (on the island of Lemnos) killed five persons, according to an official despatch from Lemnos. In view of the large number of mines which have been carried by currents from the Dardanelles into the Aegean Sea the Greek authorities have issued a warning to navigators."

To Help French Orphans.

A concert will be given at the Woman's Cosmopolitan Club, 133 West Fortieth Street, next Thursday, May 20, to raise funds for the maintenance of children of killed and disabled French officers. Mrs. F. Berkeley Smith has given her home at Sallenelles, Normandy, France, to house at least 50 children.

RUSSIANS DRIVE AT GERMAN RIGHT

Are Sweeping Foes Back on 40-Mile Front in Southeast Galicia.

STILL RETREAT IN WEST

But Say Rush of Great Austro-German Force Is Spent and Cost 100,000 Men.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—While continuing to retreat before the north wing of the overwhelming Austro-German Army which drove them back in its onrush from Cracow, the Russians say the drive has spent itself and has cost their foes upward of 100,000 men. On the other hand, both Vienna and Berlin say it continues nn full swing, and Vienna reports the occupation of Brzozow, Dynow, Sunck, and Lisko.

Their advance has brought the Austro-Germans nearly within striking distance of Przemysl, and military observers believe that unless the Russians can make a stand on the River San the fortress of Przemysl, the fall of which caused such a great impression not many weeks ago, will soon again be in the hands of its original owners.

Russhian headquarters reports fierce fighting in the central Carpathians and in Southern Galicia, where the Russians have started a drive on their own account against the German right, advancing on a forty-mile front and sweeping all before them.

PETROGRD, May 12.—The War Office communication issued tonight, says:

In the Shavli region our troops on Tuesday continued to press successfully on the heels of the retreating Germans, who have been driven back from the town of Shavli toward the southwest.

On the left bank of the Niemen and on the front of the Narew there is an almost general lull.

On the left bank of the Vistula, south of the Sokhatchoff, our infantry command having crossed the Bzura Tuesday night, captured, after a bayonet fight, a group of German trenches and took several dozens of prisoners and an officer. German attempts to attack our reconstruction of troops south of Skierniwice and Nava were repulsed.

In western Galicia on Monday our troops to the north in the direction of Lutowiska continued falling back to positions previously chosen and the enemy's offensive was checked by our counter-attack.

In the direction of the Uzsok Pass and the Stryi River the Austrian attacks were repulsed with great losses to the enemy. Near Rojanka the enemy exploded a mine close to our trenches and followed this up with an attack on our positions in that vicinity. They succeeded in occupying part of the crater made by the explosion, but our men in a furious onslaught dislodged the Auetrians, who fled in disorder, leaving several hundred dead. We also captured many prisoners.

Germans Left 5,000 Dead.

In the region of the Javornik we completed our success by an energetic offensive. During the last few days the enemy at this point has suffered heavy losses, leaving 5,000 dead on the mountain slope.

In the trans-Dneister region on the Czernowicz-Obertyn front for a distance of over sixty versts (forty miles) our troops have taken the offensive and progressed with great success, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and frustrating his numerous attempts to stop us by counter-attacks.

We captured numerous prisoners—over 5,000 on the 10th alone—and six guns, eight machine guns, and a large quantity of booty also fell into our hands. The enemy, falling back, hastily evacuated the whole left bank of the Dneister and was ejected from the town of Zaleszczyki, twenty-six miles northwest of Czernowitz.

Russian military authorities asserted today that there was no possibility of a further Austro-German advance in West Galicia, with its consequent menace to the security of the Russian positions in the Carpathians.

In semi-official comment today upon this situation it was said the success of the Austro-German forces was due to their overpowering numbers. They advanced along a line of about thirty miles, stretching northward from Neu Sandao, and pushed on to points as far east as Stryzszow and Brzozow, the latter being within less than thirty miles of Przemysl. It is said here that the Russian forces have now been reegrouped in such a way as effectually to oppose this movement.

Began Drive with 312,000 Men.

In meeting the Austro-German onslaught the Russian Generals were able to bring up only about one-fifth of their forces ranged along the 900-mile front. The Germans and Austrians, however, are reported here to have concentrated thirteen divisions (about 312,000 men) along a sixteen-mile front in the district of Krosno, just northeast of Dukla, and they have continually rushed in fresh reserves.

Notwithstanding their numerical inferiority the Russians were able to retire in good order to more favorable positions. They destroyed the roads as they went and brought off their guns, ammunition, and other stores. Their losses are described here as comparatively small.

The view presented by military men here is that the Austro-German movement did not constitute a notable success, inasmuch as its object is supposed to have been the destruction of the Russian army in the Carpathians and dislodgment of the Russians from their strong positions in the Central Carpathians. The German plan of action apparently was to strike several successive blows before the Russians had time to bring up reinforcements. A series of furious infantry attacks followed the preparatory artillery actions.

Military experts estiate that the Teutonis allies in their operations on the short front over which they occurred utilized three-quarters of the entire Austrian forces and one-ninth of the entire German forces. About one-ahlf of these forces probably were second line troops. Four corps are said to have been brought up from the Serbian front, and twenteith infantry and nine cavalry divisions from the western front.

Tremendous German Losses.

Russian officers estimate the losses of the Germans and Austrians during the battles of the last nine days at upward of 100,000.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 12.—A dispatch from Cracow tb the Journal De Geneve says that the losses of the Austrians and Germans since the first of May amount to 165,000 officers and men. Losses of the Russians in prisoners are placed at 50,000.

The dispatch says the Russians are holding firmly the principal stragetic positions and that both sides are receiving heavy reinforcements.

SAY PURSUIT CONTINUES.

Germans Claim Further Victories Over Russians in the South.

BERLIN, May 12, (via London.)—The following report was issued today by the German General Staff:

Thebattle at Shavli, in Courland, is tsill raging without any result having been reached.

On the Bzura a Russian battalion which made an attempt to cross the river was annihilated.

In the southeastern theatre of the war:

Our pursuit between the Carpathian Mountains and the Vistula River is still in full swing, and further heavy damage has been inflicted upon the enemy along this entire front. For example, a battalion of the Fourth Foot Guards Regiment alone took fourteen officers, including a Colonel, and 4,500 men prisoners, and at the same time captured four cannon¼ one machine gun company witah horses, and one baggage column.

Forces of the Teutonic allies have nok and Dinow. Further to the northwest they have reached the region of Rzeszowmielso.

Troops fighting in the Carpathians on both sides of the Stryi yesterday drove the enemy out of his positions.

Kaiser Rewards Falkenhayn.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 12.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says Emperor William has sent the following communication to Field Marshal von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff:

With a sharp, clear glance, accurately gauging the situation, you discovered the point where the Russian Army was most vulnerable, and with the plans made in consequence achieved a great success.

The present glorious victory gives me a fresh opportunity to declare my thanks and those of the Fatherland for your devoted work in my service and that of the Fatherland, performed in a quiet and unselfish manner.

Among those who made it possible for the German Army to show a bold front to the world and her enemies and achieve a great success over them you stand, as Chief of the General Staff, in the front rank. As a token of my gratitude I confer on you the Order of the Black Eagle.

Austrians Say Defeat Grows.

VIENNA, May 12, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters tonight:

The defeat of the Russian Third and Eighth Armies is increasing daily. The Russian troops with their trains are fleeing in disorder in the direction of Jaroslau, Przemysl, and Chyrow.

Strong enemy forces fleeing from the region of Sanok and Lisko eastward are being attacked from the south by our columns, which advanced by way of Balligrod and Polena.

In further pursuit, our victorious troops have crossed the lower Wisloka and captured Brzozow. Dynow, Sanok, and Lisko are in our hands.

Owing to the extraordinary success hitherto attained in West and Central Galicia, the Russian Carpathian front, east of Uzsok Pass, is now also beginning to waver. The Austro-German troops are attacking along the entire front in this section. The enemy in the region near Turka and in the Orawa and Opor valleys is in retreat.

North of the Vistula our troops have advanced across the Nida. In Southeast Galicia a strong Russian force has advanced across the Dniester in the direction of Horodenka. We had evacuated Zale Szcyky. The fighting continues.

ITALIAN CABINET MAY PUT WAR UP TO PARLIAMENT

Continued from Page 1.

regarded as the leader of the peace party. An attempt was made to storm his residence, but it was frustrated by soldiers. The crowd jeered as it passed the German Ecclesiastical College.

Demonstrations similar to that in the capital are occurring in the larger towns throughout the country. Clashes with those who favor neutrality have been prevented several times by the intervention of troops and the police.

Every precautions has been taken by the authorities of Rome to protect the Austrian and German diplomats accredited both to the Quirinal and Vatican.

GENEVA, May 12.—Germans arriving in Switzerland from Italy say it is no longer safe to speak German on the streets of Milan or Turin. They say that several Germans have been handled roughly by crowds. Two are reported to have been nearly lynched at Brescia.

BASEL, Switzerland, May 12.—The Swiss Government is today sending more troops to points on the southern frontier of the republic, especially to Lugano, because of recent anti-German demonstrations. It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy are in and near Lugano. Local agitators have marched in procession in front of the Lugano hotels, particularly those occupied by Germans, calling out to them insulting phrases. The Lugano police apparently are finding difficulty in dealing with the crowds.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—The Evening News published last night a dispatch from its correspondent at Lugano, Switzerland, who says that scenes of indescribable panic are occurring on the border. Several thousand Italians are waiting for trains to take them back to Italy. At Udine, in northeastern Italy, the Mayor of the city is providing temporary accommodations for the increased population.

Italian steamers, the correspondent continues, are bringing from Zara, in Dalmatia, hundreds of Austro-Italians who are fearful of reprisals at the hands of the Austrians.

POPE DEEPLY DEPRESSED.

May Sever Relations with Central Empires if Italy Goes to War.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, via Paris, May 12.—Pope Benedict is greatly depressed by the trend of events in Italy and believes the intervention of that country in the war is only a question of days, according to apparently authentic information received here.

The Pontiff is reported to be greatly concerned regarding the possible effect war would have on the relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican. He has decided, it is said here, notonly to invite the German, Austrian, and Bavarian Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican to leave Rome, but to withdraw the Papal Nuncios from the courts of countries which would be hostile to Italy.

THREE REASONS FOR WAR.

Semi-Official Paper of Rome Tells Why Italy Desires Intervention.

The Idea Nazionale, a paper of Rome which for the last nine months has consistently exploited the propaganda of intervention on the side of the Entente Powers, and is known to be the mouthpiece of certain members of the Government, who can thus set their private views before the public without betraying their "official" positions, on May 10 set forth in three groups "the reasons which justify our participation in the conflagration—le ragioni che giustificano la nostra partecipazione alla conflagrazione."

According to a translation of the original text transmitted by cable to The Progresso Italo-Americano, the article in The Idea reads as follows:

"Italy desires war!

"1. In order to obtain Trent, Trieste, and Dalmatia. The country desires it. A nation which has the opportunity to free its land ought to do so as a matter of imperative necessity. If the Government and the institutions will not make war, they render themselves guilty of high treason toward the country.

"2. We desire war in order to conquer for ourselves a good strategic frontier in the north and east in place of the threatening frontier which we now have. When a nation can assure the protection of its domain it ought to do so, otherwise it will amount to less in its future. It is a necessary duty. There is no other alternative but this—either complete the work or betray what has already been done.

"3. We desire war because in the adriatic, the Balkan Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and Asia, Itly should have all the interests which are possible for her to have today and without which her political, economic, and moral power would diminish in proportion to the augmentation of that of others. This is the testimony of the Hon. Salandra. If we should avoid war we want less than his words most sacredly proclaimed to the nation in parliament. If we would be a great power we must accept certain obligations: one of them is war in order to keep us a great power. If we do not want to be a great power an ylonger, we deliberately and vilely betray ourselves.

"Here are the three reasons for going to war—tangible, material, and comprehensive."

WHY ITALY DELAYS JOINING THE WAR

Negotiations with Allies Made Extremely Delicate by Russia's Claims for Serbia.

WANTED ENTIRE DALMATIA

Vital Importance to Italy of Obtaining, While the Chance Offers, Control of the Adriatic.

ROME, April 25.—The negotiations with the Germanic empires have failed, as they were destined to fail from the beginning. I have it from a source that can be entirely relied upon that the attitude of the Salandra Cabinet throughout was most dignified and cautious; they consented to listen to and weigh any offers that Austria might cause to be made them; beyond that they would say nothing to Prince von Bülow—until the end, when the offers were rejected with the remark that they fell too far short of Italy's necessities to be worth discussing, since any treatment of the question at all would have to start upon the assumed cession of at least Istria and the Trentino. Von Bülow stays on at Rome, still hoping to move them from that position, and striving to gain as much time as possible, at any rate. This quite suits Salandra, as he does not wish to break outright with Austria before he shall have succeeded in coming to definite terms with the Triple Entente.

His attitude with the latter is also dignified; he replied to one of their recent repeated urgings to join them that if Italy did so, in order to liberate her people still under the Austrian yoke, it could only be after an explicit agreement by France, England, Russia, and Serbia that guaranteed Italy's possession of the Southern Tyrol, Istria, and Dalmatia, and the neutralization of such port or ports south of Dalmatia as should be allotted to Serbia, (not to mention here the Bay of Valona, the slice of Turkey, &c.,) making clear the vital necessity to Italy, if Austria fails, of permitting henceforth no other nation to construct war harbors on the eastern coast. This I have from the same reliable informant, a highly placed personage whose names I cannot use. He added that Serbia, and Russia backing her, had not only objected vigorously, but insisted on claiming for Slavdom the whole of Dalmatia, with right of fortification also.

Starting with such extremes in the two views, it can be understood why the negotiations are rightly characterized as most delicate, and why they have been and are dragging out so long; also why Italy has been so determinedly acting as the champion of Albania and keeping Serbia out of that country. France and England, of course, are acting as the peace keepers and trying hard to bring the two parties together. They may succeed in regard to Dalmatia, by the usual method of agreeing to divide it; but the dangerous difficulty lies in the question of neutralizing Serbia's ports, on which neither side is willing to give way.

Russian Stand for Serbia.

Meanwhile the Russian press has been fanning the fires of Slav passion, claiming angrily for Serbia the right of a free people to fortify its harbors and to develop its marine, and insisting that the possession of Istria and Dalmatia both must be settled by a plébiscite or adjudged to the race which is there in the majority; to which the Italian journals as wrathfully retort by repeating the reasons for the justice of their claims. "From the military viewpoint," cries the Giornale d'Italia, "Italy cannot give way. In the Adriatic, if Austria disappears, there cannot be one fortress, nor one cannon, nor one submarine, nor one torpedo boat that is not Italian. Otherwise the present very difficult situation will be perpetuated, and with time inevitably be aggravated." In spite of all this, however, I believe that France and England will succeed in bringing the two sides to an agree-ment upon which Italy will join the Allies.

The Giornale d'Italia—whose views, though it is not an admitted mouth-piece of the present Government of Italy, on account of the intimate friendship uniting its editor with Prime Minister Salandra, may be assumed to reflect fairly the latter's opinions—a few days ago admonished the public that the third and final stage had been reached in Italy's preparation for her part in the world-conflict; that the first stage had been the preparation material, now practically completed by the country's full arming; the second had been the preparation moral, by which the minds of all citizens had been informed as to the causes of the great war and the part in it which Italy must play, while their spirits had been raised to confront every contingency with courage; and the third stage, now reached, was the preparation diplomatic, through whose successful operation alone could the nation be assured of obtaining the desired results of their armed intervention.

It behooved every citizen, therefore—continued the inspired journal—to cease now from all forms of agitation, which were no longer advisable since the country was fully ready for the fray, and to maintain that national quietness which was necessary for the Government's proper handling of the very delicate diplomatic situation. For this same reason the Cabinet had, several days before, forbidden henceforth all gatherings and speech-makings on political questions, of any sort.

The people have obeyed with a remarkable unanimity. With the exception of a few attempts here and there to hold interventionist meetings, they have turned very soberly to settling their private affairs and preparing to take their part in the reorganization of the national life which war will render necessary. Every city, every village, has been laboring strenuously in the past week to prepare for each woman, each child over 12 years of age, and each man over 45, his or her allotted place of labor in the new social organism that shall supplant the old, when the fatal hour strikes and all able-bodied men go under arms.

Crisis Understood by the People.

The contrast is most extraordinary, of the resolute quietness with which this great and ominous work is being accomplished, compared with the long preceding period of excitements and agitations. But it is due not merely to a sudden realization of the horrors of the war closing upon us; with that intuition which is so prominent a characteristic of the Italians, they have one and all divined that the negotiations now being conducted at Rome with the Powers of the Triple Entente, upon which the future of the nation will depend, are so very delicate indeed that not a voice should be raised to disturb the chances of success.

It is the dominion of the Adriatic that is at stake: the question that concerns Italy's progress as a nation, and as a great power, far more than that of the mere recovery of the provinces of Trent and Trieste. And if Americans are to do Italians any kind of justice, and thus stop the unwarranted criticisms which have been coming more frequently across the water to wound Italian susceptibilities, they must make an effort to comprehend better the depths of this serious matter.

The control of the Adriatic depends upon the possession of Istria and Dalmatia. A glance at the map will reveal that the whole Western coast of that sea is without indentations and off-lying islands—those of the Venetian lagoons being worthless for proper harborage on account of the shallow water behind them; and the three harbors only which this peculiar formation of the land allows to the Italian Kingdom—Venice, Ancona, and Brindisi—are at once too shallow, too small, and incapable of being properly fortified for defense, on account of opening too directly upon the sea.

On the other hand, the whole eastern coast is not only one long succession of deep bays and inlets, guarded by mountainous flanks and promontories, but is further protected, clear down to Albania, by the extraordinary off-lying chain of the Dalmatian Islands, whose narrow, tortuous channels are easily fortified to impregnability. Whoever, therefore, possesses this coast has at his command a plenty of capacious, unassailable harbors, from which secure refuge he can dominate completely the opposite indefensible shore. The Austrians have made of Pola and Cattaro two such impregnable war ports, while Zebenico and several other places would be likewise fortified at comparatively small cost.

Forced Into Triple Alliance.

It was precisely this unassailable position of Austria on the Adriatic, together with Italy's indefensible position, and her beautiful cities of Venice, Rimini, Pesaro, Ancona, Bari, &c., lying completely exposed to the fire of Austrian guns, that made quite necessary, until the present day, Italy's participation in the Triple Alliance. As one of King Humbert's Prime Ministers put it—who was secretely no friend of the Germanic empires, and yet felt compelled to renew the pact—"In such a situation as is that of the Adriatic, with the Balkan question added, Italy has only the option of fighting or allying herself with the power on the opposite shore."

The Alliance served well the purpose of the wise Italian statesmen in keeping peace between the two realms in spite of constant spinous questions, and in controlling Austria's ambitions in the Balkans; but now that it is broken at last by the empire's own acts, and the latter is evidently about to fall to pieces and leave the possession of the eastern coast to other hands, Italy is determined that this time the eternal menace of that impregnable shore shall be ended. It is to her a vital point of safety, of life, of progress. And since both Istria and Dalmatia were always Italian, until wrenched away by Austria a century ago, and are still Italian in language, culture, and basic ethnological stock, Italy claims them back again, and for that will fight.

Historically, this claim is certainly unattachable. Civilized and thoroughly Latinized by Rome before the Christian era, the three provinces in question have never ceased to the present day their use of the Latin tongue and culture, and their inhabitants until within a few decades remained almost purely of Italian blood. With the fall of the Western Empire they passed first under the sway of the Archbishops of Aquileia, who were Primates of Frinli, Istria and Dalmatia; in 579 the two latter territories were transferred to the rule of the Archbishops of Grado, and somewhat later became absorbed by Venice, which also in due time seized the temporal possessions of the Archbishops of Aquileia, including southern Tyrol (or Trentino). Venetial then the whole three provinces continued, enjoying with their paternal suzeraine all the advantages of the Renaissance, until Bonaport destroyed the Serene Republic and by the treaty of Campo Fornio in 1797 turned them over to Austria.

Up to this date, therefore, we see that these lands were continuously and entirely Italian, in every respect, considered always indeed as integral parts of Italia proper. And let us not forget that geographically also they are such: for the main ridge of the eastern Alps, the watershed between the zasins of the Adriatic and the Black Seas, runs well north of the Trentino—by the Brenner Pass—curves around north of Istria, and thence runs southeastward parallel with the coast at a short distance, separating Dalmatia from the interior by so formidable a barrier that it always warded off invasions and immigrations of the savage tribes to the east.

Italians Driven Out.

When Austria lost Venetia in 1866 she was unfortunately allowed to retain these three provinces; and since they never ceased to struggle and agitate for reunion to their motherland, keeping thus ever critical the dangerous question or "irredentism," the Imperial Government set itself the deliberate task of wiping out in them the Italian blood, language, and culture. That ethnic stock which the Alpine barrier had kept nearly pure they determined to replace with a neighboring people considered far less dangerous—the Slavic Croats and Serbs for nearly fifty years now these have been steadily brought up from the south, and over the mountains from the east, by every means in the power of despotism, and settled in the places and upon the lands of the Italians driven away by other tyrannical measures.

The result is that forced majority of Slavs in the rural population of Istria and Dalmatia—and in the population as a whole—upon which Serbia and Russia now base their claim to those territories. But nearly the whole of the educated and moneyed classes remain Italian, and, ever fighting mightily against desperate odds, have succeeded so far in keeping their control of the cities, and the use to some extent of their language and institutions.

From that 40 per cent. of the inhabitants, then, who constitute all the best elements of the population and represent the natural ethnic stock, have come all those reiterated appeals of late years which have multiplied in anguish since the war began and their burdens became intolerable, crying to Italians of the kingdom to march at last—to their rescue, or it will be too late. Rome, Venice, and the other chief cities are filled with their refugees from the terrible Austrian tyranny, who have aided the many "Trent and Trieste" Associations to bring home to all Italians during the past nine months the horrors of the despotism which is ruining and decimating their unredeemed brothers. And the people of the peninsula have responded—have turned from the neutrality which they at first desired to a resolute determination of completing now the union of Italy. E. W.

Received by The New York Times.

The New York Times acknowledges the receipt of $4 collected at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterville, Conn., for the benefit of the Belgian War Relief Fund. Contributions received for Mrs. Margaret McDonald, who attempted suicide when her family faced starvation were: J. C. W. K., $5; Miss E. H. B., $8. For a poor family in Woodside, L. I., $7 was received from Miss E. H. B.

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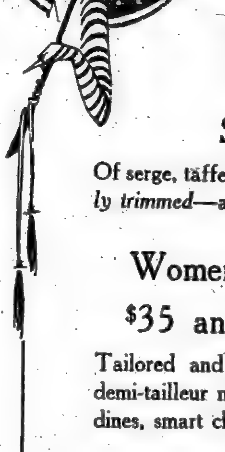
Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

Our Circulating
Library!
Contains a thousand of the most wanted books.
Rules are simple as can be—the few there *are*.
The membership fee is **$1**—(*there is no fee if you are a charge customer*)—and books are lent at **2c** per day. Read the new books as they appear—pleasurably and economically.
Bloomingdales'—Main Floor & 59th Street.

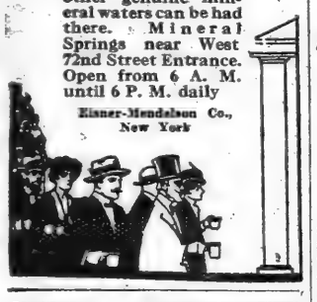
That soothing Resinol shave
Resinol Shaving Stick cannot irritate the tenderest skin. 25c

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Announce, for today,
A Sale of Smart Hats
at $10—Formerly $18 to $25
Tailored effects for street, travel and semi-dress.
Street Dresses at $45
Of serge, taffeta, satin and faille; *tailored* or *slightly trimmed*—also charming combination effects.
Women's and Misses' Suits
$35 and $45—Formerly $50 to $68
Tailored and belted effects—bolero styles and demi-tailleur models in fine quality serges, gabardines, smart checks and stunning stripes.
Sports and Utility Coats, $35 and $45
Of velour, zephyr cloth, golf-cord, whipcord, covert, Scotch mists and tweeds.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York



Fame

Because Henry Ford is world-famous as a manufacturer, it overshadows the fact that he is also a great inventor and ornithologist.

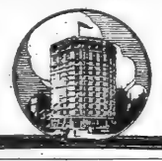
Similarly, because the Butterick publications are preeminent in fashion, the breadth of their general scope and influence may be overlooked.

The following partial list of famous contributors testifies to that breadth and to the desire of earnest protagonists to enlist the influence of our readers:

Woodrow Wilson
Madame Curie
Sir Oliver Lodge
John D. Rockefeller
Clara Barton
Theodore Roosevelt
Mrs. William Howard Taft
Rabindranath Tagore
Sir Gilbert Parker
John Galsworthy
Robert Hichens
Hon. John J. Freschi
William Hard
Cardinal Gibbons
Honoré Willsie
Andrew Carnegie
Mary Stewart Cutting
Margaret Mayo
Arthur Stringer
Lady Gregory
Rudyard Kipling
Richard Le Gallienne
Princess Eulalia
E. Temple Thurston
Alice Brown
Gertrude Atherton
Ellen Terry
Ernest Poole
Charles W. Eliot
William J. Locke

Less than half of these are professional writers. The others wished for the understanding or support of our readers.

BUTTERICK



Dustproof Concrete Floors

Made with SMOOTH-ON Iron Cement No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

WINDOW BOXES
Complete, 3 ft. long.
PRICE, $2.50.

Plant Craftsmen
New York Office,
16 EAST 33D STREET.
Phone 123 Murray Hill.
No stock in the city. All plants fresh from nurseries.

SAVES $310,000 FOR STATE'S LEAN PURSE

Governor Whitman Cuts More Appropriations—His Three Days' Total $1,322,000.

AIMS AT TWO MILLIONS

Department Heads and Legislative Leaders Cry "Grand-Stand Play" —Liken Executive to Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—Governor Whitman's blue pencil today eliminated $310,371 from the appropriation bills. The total of the eliminations of three days is $1,322,083. It is predicted that before he ends his scrutiny of the bills at least $2,000,000 in items which the Governor regards as wasteful will be eliminated. There is little likelihood, however, that this will affect the project for raising nearly $20,000,000 by direct tax.

Not only heads of departments which have been affected but the legislative leaders who had a hand in shaping the fiscal measures are criticising the Governor harshly. They are unanimous in characterizing his action as a "grand-stand play," and assert that the cutting is done without any intelligent conception of what the reductions mean.

"He is doing the Glynn act over again," was the plaint of one department head. "All these so-called economies will reappear in the supply bill of next year, only they will be so much bigger that no one will recognize them."

One of the departments today was handled with gloves. That was the State Highway Department, whose head is Edwin Duffey of Cortland, who was Governor Whitman's room-mate at Amherst. Not a single appropriation was cut, although there was one item of $149,716 which Governor Whitman was anxious to eliminate.

Commissioner Duffey showed equal solicitation to have it remain. The Governor finally gave him until Monday to show cause why it should not be eliminated. From all indications the Governor in the end will have his way about it. The item represents a special appropriation for the construction of a stretch of road in Greene County from Palenville to Hunter, seventeen miles in length. The road is not part of the State system, and, according to all accounts, is of local value only. The item is a reappropriation of the balance of a special appropriation of $190,000 made by the Democratic Legislature in 1913 and approved by Governor Sulzer as a reward for the enthusiastic support he received from the Democratic leaders in Greene in his fight for direct primaries and against Tammany Leader Murphy.

"I'd like to cut that out," said the Governor, reflectively, when the item was reached. "Can't the work be carried on with some other available fund?" Commissioner Duffy told the Governor that there was no way but to do the work with the appropriation provided by the Legislature. "As it is, the road is not passable," said the Commissioner.

"Not passable? What has been done with the $50,000 that has been spent?" asked the Governor.

"That money has been used for the purchase of machinery and materials," said the Commissioner.

"I would like to veto that item," said the Governor again. "I will reserve action until Monday, and in the meantime you may submit a statement."

This table shows the appropriations considered today and the reductions made by the Governor:

Health Department	$3,993
State Fair Commission	70,000
State Hospital Commission:	
Administration exp.	8,430
Hospital repairs, &c.	150,000
Binghamton State Hospital	5,848
Central Islip State Hospital	54,500
Hudson River State Hospital	3,939
Kings Park State Hospital	13,200
St. Lawrence Hospital	411
Total cuts today	$310,371
Previous days	1,011,712
Grand total for three days	$1,322,083

Commissioner Duffey was the first to be summoned before the Governor to explain the needs of his department. He was followed by Health Commissioner Biggs. A reappropriation of $493 for traveling expenses for the Commissioner an dhis deputies was blue penciled and a similar course was followed with regard to an item of $3,500 for installing a new water supply plant at the States anti-toxin farm near Guilderland. The total appropriation for the Department this year is $350,000. This is three times as much as was appropriated in 1913. Dr. Biggs told the Governor that the wider scope of departmental activities following the reorganization in that year was responsible for the increase.

The $70,000 item cut from the appropriation for the State Fair Commission means the abandonment for the present at least—the Governor believes forever—of the plan for constructing a new race course at the Fair Grounds in Syracuse.

Homer Folks was consulted by the Governor when he took up the appropriation for the insane asylums. Mr. Folks pleaded warmly for tolerant treatment of the appropriations.

"The present situation is both wasteful and inhuman," said Mr. Folks. "I have heard the cry that this year is not the time for providing decent accommodations for the helpless insane patients until it has made my heart sick."

Dr. James V. May, the medical member of the Hospital Commission, told the Governor that owing to the Glynn policy, hundreds of employes at the State hospitals had been retired and there were not enough now to insure the safety of the insane. Leo Arnstein, representing New York City, pleaded for retrenchment.

"I am told," said Governor Whitman, in response to this plea, "that 18,000 of the 33,581 inmates in the State hospitals are from the metropolitan district."

Dr. Gaylord, head of the institute for the study of malignant diseases at Buffalo, told Governor Whitman that unless a $10,000 item in the supply bill was allowed, the institute would be compelled to discontinue its work on Aug. 1.

"I question whether the institute is necessary in view of the great work done by the Rockefeller Institute in the study of cancer and other malignant diseases," said the Governor. He promised, however, to take the matter under advisement.

UPHOLDS STATE'S LOAN.

Attorney General Approves Plan to Borrow $6,000,000.

ALBANY, May 12.—In an opinion rendered today, Attorney General Woodbury upholds Controller Travis's plan to borrow $6,000,000 for payroll purposes in anticipation of revenues. The legality of the Controller's action was questioned by Stewart Browne, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association of New York City, who contended that Section 14 of the Financial law under which the Controller can borrow up to $6,000,000 on short-time notes was unconstitution. In his opinion the Attorney General says:

"The Constitution inhibition with reference to the creation of debts did not contemplate the creation of an obligation where the means of payment were at the command of those who made it i norder to save unimpaired the public faith and credit or to support current expenses of government. It did not contemplate a situation where a previous administration, by failing to levy necessary taxes or produce the necessary revenues, had left the Government without funds in its treasury to carry on its ordinary activities and pay general expenses.

"The Legislature was entirely within its rights in providing in Section 14 of the finance law for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of and payable out of the taxes or other fixed revenues for the current year."

None of the transfer tax on the estate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, which it is estimated may reach $3,000,000, will be received by the State in the current fiscal year, five months of which remain. In the case of large estates the first remittance usually is made almost exactly six months after death, within which period the law allows a rebate of 5 per cent.

When ex-Judge George W. McElroy, Chief of the Transfer Tax Bureau of the Controller's office, made up his estimate of income from estates he counted on a payment from the estate of John G. Wendel of $1,500,000. It has been discovered that Mr. Wendel made over most of his estate to his sisters and that the State will received only a nominal return in taxes.

Judge McElroy's estimate of the State's income from transfer taxes was $9,000,000. In seven months the income has been only $4,216,279. He expects a deficiency in the estimate of at least $3,000,000. The indirect revenue last year amounted to $42,855,013.12. The Controller estimated that this year it would be $42,063,338.02. For seven months, to April 30, the receipts from indirect taxes were, in 1914, $26,683,322.98; in 1915, $22,341,333.47. This shows a decrease to May 1, this year, as compared with last year, of $4,321,989.51.

Properly Expressed.

"What's that?" cried the new doctor in the mining camp. "You say you have 'shooting pains' in your back. Why, you're wounded, man!"

"That's what I said — 'shooting pains,'" said Piute Pete.—Judge.

The Right Door and Another.

A junk dealer in an Indiana town had been persistently suspected of acting as a "fence" for stolen goods, and finally was arrested on a charge of that kind. However, after a jury trial, he was acquitted on a technicality. Commenting soon afterward with a friend on his acquittal, the junk dealer said: "A long experience in the junk business leads me to believe that the door of success is mighty close to the door of the penitentiary, and if a man is not careful he is likely to take the wrong door."—Indianapolis News.

Ignoring the Classics.

An oratorical and declamation contest is to be held in Maryville soon, and in the long list of contestants not one is slated to deliver "Spartacus's Address to the Gladiators," "Rienzi's Address to the Romans," or Patrick Henry's famous request to give him liberty or give him death. This is rather rubbing it in on the old classics.—Kansas City Times.

Good and Sufficient Reason.

Because of my recent death I will sell all the stock and fixtures of my store. J. Benzig.—Ad. in Wheeling Register.

Too Big for His House.

On account of being too large, Adam Etling is advertising his nice home for sale, on the corner of Clark and East Streets.—Lake County, Ind., Star.

The Raw Recruit.

A drill sergeant was drilling a recruit squad in the use of the rifle. All went smoothly until blank cartridges were distributed. The recruits were instructed to load their pieces and stand at "ready," and then the Sergeant gave the command: "Fire at will!"

Private Lunn was puzzled. He lowered his gun.

"Which one is Will?" he asked.—Boston Post.

Poker Victims.

"Many a fellow," remarked the man on the car, "has pushed back from a poker table with nothing in his pockets except a street car ticket and a rabbit's foot."—Toledo Blade.

TO SPEND $1,000,000 ON NEW FIRE ALARMS

McAneny Tells Fire Association Up-to-Date Telegraph System Will Be Installed.

MEANS CHEAPER INSURANCE

Moving Pictures of Automatic Sprinklers in Operation Shown to Convention at the Hotel Astor.

Flames that leaped across a large screen in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, gas and electrical fuse explosions, and a deluge from automatic sprinklers, chemical extinguishers and regular fire-fighting equipment, all shown in moving pictures, were witnessed by more than 500 members of the National Fire Protection Association at their annual luncheon yesterday. The association, which will close its convention today, was informed by Acting Mayor George McAneny that New York City had decided to install an up-to-date fire alarm telegraph system. Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, said the system would cost more than $1,000,000.

The subject discussed at the luncheon was "Fire Protection and the Business Man." Allen Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, complained of the general ignorance of the business man of all that had been done and was being done in the way of fire prevention. Mr. Robinson so warmly advocated the use of automatic sprinklers that he felt it incumbent upon him to explain he was not representing or interested in any concern that manufactured these devices. He gave illustrations to show how the installation of such equipment would be paid for in a very short period by the reduction of insurance.

"The thing you represent is so big, so fraught with promise for the future of the country and the safety of the cities, and the cutting down of economic waste that when you come among us in such large numbers it is of tremendous importance," said Acting Mayor McAneny. "No city will profit more than New York City by what you do. Of course, we have done much through legislation and through the City Government to promote fire prevention, but we still are at the beginning of the science. We must depend upon you to show and give us our directions."

According to Mr. McAneny fire-fighting apparatus could not follow the trend of skyscraper development. Experts, directed to ascertain what would be the result of an earthquake or general conflagration in the downtown section of Manhattan had reported that if all the people in the buildings of that section were suddenly emptied into the streets they would be five deep on top of one another, packed from building to building. Even so, only a small percentage of space available for tall buildings was occupied by structures of this type.

"If we stop these people from going up in the air we will compel the lateral development of our community and a more equal distribution," said Mr. McAneny. "The city has before it now a proposition to equip the Fire Department with a new and thoroughly up-to-date fire alarm telegraph system. There are certain details to be considered, but the thing must be done and done quickly. The Board of Estimate is about to vote unanimously for the proposition."

Fire Commissioner Adamson said he had asked the New York Fire Insurance Exchange whether it would make a reduction of fire insurance rates if the city installed a modern alarm system. He was answered by a resolution of the Exchange, offering, in consideration of a fire-alarm telegraph system, approved by the New York Board of Underwriters, promises that substantial reductions in the insurance rates would be made. According to Mr. Adamson the reductions to property owners would more than pay for the cost of the new equipment.

"The system we now have in this city is a disgrace," said Commissioner Adamson. "These are facts that have been known for years, and it is almost a matter of Providence that we have not had a breakdown and a general conflagration."

To meet the situation an emergency alarm system had to be provided, and this was only recently put in operation. According to Commissioner Adamson it will take at least two years to install the modern fire alarm telegraph system.

Commissioner Adamson recalled the last time he spoke at a convention of the National Fire Protection Association. He told the members then of a suit begun by the Fire Department to recover the expenses of extinguishing a fire which was due to willful and prolonged neglect. He announced that the Appellate Division recently had decided unanimously that the Fire Department could collect such damages where the owner of a building destroyed by fire had failed to comply with the notices served on him by the Fire Department.

After the speeches, motion pictures made in the Underwriters' Laboratories, in Chicago, were thrown on the screen, showing many of the tests by which the underwriters approved or rejected new devices for safeguarding against fires.

TWO KILLED BY GUNCOTTON.

Mayor of Wallington, N. J., to Investigate Explosion in Chemical Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 12.—The dehydrating room of the Anderson Chemical Company's plant in Lodi Road, Wallington, a one-story frame building thirty feet square, was demolished this morning by an explosion of guncotton. William Wolverkummer, a chemist in an adjoining building, was killed when the wall was crashed in on him. William Godzik's right leg was blown off and he died later. Michael Cuzenko is reported dying in St. Mary's Hospital here. He and Godzik were in the wrecked room.

Mayor John H. McMahon has called a special meeting of the Council for tomorrow night to investigate the cause of the explosion and to plan how to make the company to take precautions against a repetition.

There was a similar explosion two years ago, in which two men were killed.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Cannot Be Duplicated at Such Prices!

The China and Glass In the Bawo & Dotter Sale

Note these two facts:—(1) We need not expect much China of these high grades from Europe for years to come.

(2) Whatever may be shipped across the Atlantic will come to us at much higher prices.

Yet the Bawo & Dotter stock, sold by the United States District Court, is offering the most amazing bargains in fine wares in china selling history.

The arrival of the sample stock from the Bawo & Dotter branch house in San Francisco was a bit of good luck we didn't expect. It brought, among other things, more of the beautiful Copeland China Sample Plates, Cups and Saucers and Services. But only one of a kind. Some of these will be still here today.

Exceptional Groups of Fine Cut Glass

Bawo & Dotter controlled six American factories, and their splendid Cut Glass came into the Sale at about factory cost. Among the hundreds of pieces remaining:

$10 Water Sets, $5
Deeply cut; 8 pieces, with 4-pt. Water Jug, 16-in. Plateau and 6 Tumblers.

$6 Oil Bottles, $3.75
Combination floral and mitre pattern; beautiful workmanship, new shape.

$6 Sugar & Cream Sets, $3.75

$1 Perfume Bottles, 50c

$5 Orange Bowls, $3.75

$5 Vases, 12-in., $2.95

Fine English China, Sample Pieces, Half Import Cost or Less

Selection is rich among this important part of the Bawo & Dotter stock.

Cups and Saucers—Tea, After-Dinner, Bouillon and Coffee, fine decorations, 50c to $7 each.

Handsome Service Plates, hand-painted, by famous China painters, 50c to $10 each. Fifth Floor

The Bawo & Dotter Stock of CLOCKS

Marvellously beautiful are many of these works of art, and the prices remarkably low.

Hall Clocks, mahogany finish, $75 to $247.50.

Mahogany Mantel or Library Clocks, $20 to $35.

Gilt Clock Sets, with candelabras, $20 to $65

Hanging Clocks, $15 to $25. Fifth Floor

This Summer Apparel Sale Means Much to Men

It provides every imaginable sort of Summer Clothing, from Hat to Shoes, for men who like new styles, and like them good.

It offers substantial savings on every article, which, figured on a man's Summer outfit (and he can get a very complete one in this sale), will amount to a very handsome—and welcome—sum.

We planned it far ahead to make certain that it should be just what it is.—THE MOST IMPORTANT MEN'S OUTFITTING SALE OF THE SEASON.

Assortments, newly replenished for today, include:

Men's Summer Suits
At $16, $19.50, $23, $33.

Men's Spring Overcoats
At $16, $19.50, $23, $26.50.

Men's Golf Suits
Norfolk Coat and Knickers, $15.

Men's Tennis Trousers
At $3.75 and $5. (Fourth Floor)

Men's Hosiery
At 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c.

Men's Underwear
Silk, at $2.50 garment.

Athletic Union Suits, 50c and $1
Shirts and Drawers, 35c.

Men's Walking Sticks
At 75c, $1 and $1.50. (Main Floor)

Men's Straw Hats
$2 and $2.50 grades, $1.35. (Fourth Floor)

Men's Negligee Shirts
At 75c, 85c, $1.25.

Men's Silk Shirts
At $3.50.

Men's Sport Shirts
For Golf and Tennis, $1.10.

Men's Neckwear
At 25c, 30c and 35c.

Men's Pajamas
At 95c, $1.35 and $2.45.

Men's Belts
At 50c, 65c, 90c. (Main Floor)

Men's Shoes
High, at $4.75 pair.
High or low, at $3.95 pair. (Second Floor)

Men's Gloves
At 55c, 65c, 78c pair.

Men's Handkerchiefs
At 12½c each and $2.25 doz. (Main Floor)

Arnold, Constable & Co

TODAY, THURSDAY

Removal 7 Specials

Sale of 5,000 Yards

Black Taffeta Silks

The Most Popular Silk of the Season in the One Most Popular Color.

Value $1.25 and $1.50 Yard
78c and 95c

3,000 YARDS BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inch, soft finish, bright lustre. *Value $1.25* — **78c**

2,000 YARDS BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inch, very high grade, soft finish and lustrous. *Value $1.50* — **95c**

Special Lot of 2,000 Yards

Figured Challies

27 inches wide; comprising neat stripes floral and Persian effects and borders, in the latest colorings; desirable for Summer Dresses, House Gowns, Kimonos and Children's Frocks.

For This **22c** Sale Only

1,200 Pairs Women's

Pure Silk Gloves

Value $1.25 pair

Very superior grade, double finger tips. **90c** 16 button length, black or white.

3 pairs at 85c pair—6 pairs at 80c pair

WOMEN'S DOESKIN GLOVES—Washable, 1 clasp; white only.
WOMEN'S CHAMOIS LISLE GLOVES—16 button length, white and pongee.
WOMEN'S CHAMOIS LISLE GLOVES—2 clasp, white pongee and grey.
85c pair *Value $1.25*

Reduction Sale of

Waists and Blouses

500 in the lot — **⅓ off and ½ Price** — *20 styles season's fabrics.*

Crepe chiffon, embroidered and lace trimmed over white. Crepe-de-Chine hemstitched model with double frill. Striped crepe-de-chine in Tailleur model, pale pink only. Black lace over white lining, lace trimming. — **3.95** *Formerly $6.00*

China silk hemstitched model in white and pale pink. Linen blouses, white tailleur model, pique trimming. Voile embroidered and lace trimmed. Colored linens in discontinued models. — **2.00** *Formerly $3.50*

Voile in pale pink, embroidered and hemstitched. Colored linen with white and self colored collars. Dotted swiss and voile combinations. Voile embroidered and lace trimmed. — **1.45** *Formerly $2.95*

Art Silk and Pure Silk Mixed

Men's Half Hose

At Less Than Wholesale Price.

Black and best plain colors. Every pair bears our world known "ACCO" gold stamp, which identifies them among the finest makes, that give more than the usual satisfaction. Will positively hold their brilliancy after laundering. Double sole, toe and heel.

3 pairs for 75c — **25c pair** — 6 pairs for 1.45

Regularly sold at Retail at 38c, 40c and 50c Pair.

NOTE—*The price per dozen will be* **2.85,** *being less than wholesale price. We reserve the right to limit quantity to dealers to not over three dozen.*

10 Distinct Styles

Men's Sport Shirts

Plain White and Fancy Stripes.

All with collars on, including Convertible Collars, Sailor Collars, Long Pointed Collars, Collars with button points and regulation Soft Collars. Long sleeves with single or French cuffs or sleeves to the elbow. *Regularly sold at $1.75 and $2.00*

3 for 4.20 — **1.45** — 6 for 8.25

1,000 Yards

White Washable Corduroys

45c and 75c Per Yard

The most popular white fabric for Summer Suits, Separate Skirts or Coats, ideal for the seashore, mountain or sport uses—32 and 27 inches wide.

Broadway & 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

An Important Purchase!

18,000 Pairs of Women's Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire
Black and White.
Brosser Embroidered.

46c

Full 22 Inches
Double-Finger Tipped.
All Sizes. Two Clasps.

Summer Frocks and Blouses are beginning to appear with short and three-quarter length sleeves—making *Long Gloves* a necessary item in Milady's wardrobe.

Ready Cash brought these Gloves to Macy's—and we turn them over to you at a price which will permit your buying a season's supply.

Judging from the response to previous sales of this kind, we hardly expect this lot, as large as it is, to last for many days.

Special Tables—and extra clerks to serve you promptly.
Mail Orders will be filled while quantity lasts.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

BRYCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON DELIBERATE SLAUGHTER OF BELGIAN NON-COMBATANTS

GERMAN ATROCITIES ARE PROVED, FINDS BRYCE COMMITTEE

Not Only Individual Crimes, but Premeditated Slaughter in Belgium.

YOUNG AND OLD MUTILATED

Women Attacked, Children Brutally Slain, Arson and Pillage Systematic.

COUNTENANCED BY OFFICERS

Wanton Firing on Red Cross and White Flag; Prisoners and Wounded Shot.

CIVILIANS USED AS SHIELDS

Proof That Belgians Did Not Fire on Germans at Louvain—Germans Received Kindness.

Proofs of atrocities by the German armies in Belgium—proofs collected by men trained in the law and presented with unemotional directness after a careful inquiry—are presented in the report of the "Committee on Alleged German Atrocities" headed by Viscount Bryce, the famous historian and formerly British Ambassador at Washington. The impressive document of about 30,000 words was made public yesterday simultaneously in London and Washington.

In minute detail the report sets forth the hundreds of cases investigated, with an introduction relating how extreme care was taken in getting the truth. Purely hearsay evidence, it is declared, was not used in arriving at conclusions. Unsupported testimony was discounted. The temper, condition, and capabilities of the witnesses were considered closely. German diaries, the committee adds, were examined in large numbers and bore out the findings from other sources—and the diaries in all instances were well authenticated.

The committee, which was appointed by Premier Asquith to make the inquiry for the British Government, says in conclusion that innocent civilians of both sexes and all ages have been murdered, women violated, property wantonly destroyed, and the population of invaded Belgium terrorized by all manner of outrages, not only through individual offenses, but with the deliberate support of the officers of the German army. It is asserted that the usages of civilized warfare have been disregarded consistently, and with set purpose; that civilians old and young have been used as battleshields, Red Cross and white flags fired upon, and mutilations inflicted with ghastly cruelty upon men, women, and small children.

The report, the full text of which is printed herewith, presents an unimpassioned, but at times graphic, account of villages burned to the ground for no cause, wholesale slaughters by conquerors who included many officers and men overcome by drink, summary executions of children and bed-ridden old women, citizens burned alive in their homes, noncombatant crowds massacred in the streets, and other similarly atrocious occurrences of the war in Belgium.

Instances of Cruelties.

A few instances trace the trend of the tragic story told in this statistical and highly dignified official report:

A man was murdered while a child sat on each of his knees. A little boy was shot on the town green, and soon afterward a girl and her two small brothers were done to death in the same place—all for no reason. At least one town, Dinant, was systematically set afire with hand grenades. Women were attacked and bayoneted, and in a number of cases their breasts were cut off. Hideous wounds were found on the bodies of babies lying beside the roads.

Abundant evidence is presented to show that there were deliberate plans for the killing of noncombatants. Slaughter under orders, is one term the committee applies to it. Burning and pillage were organized, too. Nor, according to the report, is there any proof of "military necessity," though the Germans have offered that as their excuse. The committee finds that the idea of killing noncombatants had been instilled into the German army as a whole, that the officers foisted false stories of outrages committed by Belgians against the invaders, and that, with their minds prepared for what they were expected to do, the soldiers became filled with lust for blood and spoils in the wake of battle.

Two important contributions to questions long debated are the findings in reference to the sacking of Louvain and the killing of the Aerschot burgomaster's family. The investigators assert that the Belgians did not fire on the Germans in Louvain on Aug. 25, and that the Aerschot affair was not caused by the Belgian household, but by the unbidden German visitors misbehavior.

The committee, after setting forth its reasons for deciding that the atrocities were as much the result of a set plan by German officials as due to personal criminality, takes pains to record instances of exceptional German officers. These officers did not favor uncivilized war; they did at times punish offending soldiers. But one of them, in Brussels, is quoted as having said that in ruling the community under his command he did not do a hundredth part of what he was ordered to do by his superiors.

Full Text of the Report.

To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, &c., &c., First Lord of H. M. Treasury.

The committee have the honor to present and transmit to you a report upon the evidence which has been submitted to them regarding outrages alleged to have been committed by the German troops in the present war.

By the terms of their appointment the committee were directed "to consider and advise on the evidence collected on behalf of his Majesty's Government, as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war, cases of alleged maltreatment of civilians in the invaded territories, and breaches of the laws and established usages of war; and to prepare a report for his Majesty's Government showing the conclusion at which they arrive on the evidence now available."

It may be convenient that, before proceeding to state how we have dealt with the materials and what are the conclusions we have reached, we should set out the manner in which the evidence came into being, and its nature.

In the month of September, 1914, a minute was, at the instance of the Prime Minister, drawn up and signed by the Home Secretary and the Attorney General. It stated the need that had arisen for investigating the accusations of inhumanity and outrage that had been brought against the German soldiers, and indicated the precautions to be taken in collecting evidence that would be needed to ensure its accuracy. Pursuant to this minute steps were taken under the direction of the Home Office to collect evidence, and a great many persons who could give it were seen and examined.

For some three or four months before the appointment of the committee, the Home Office had been collecting a large body of evidence. [Taken from Belgian witnesses, some soldiers, but most of them civilians from those towns and villages through which the German Army passed, and from British officers and soldiers.] More than 1,200 depositions made by these witnesses have been submitted to and considered by the committee. Nearly all of these were obtained under the supervision of Sir Charles Mathews, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and of Mr. E. Grimwood Mears, barrister of the Inner Temple, while in addition Professor J. H. Morgan has collected a number of statements, mainly from British soldiers, which have also been submitted to the committee.

The labor involved in securing, in a comparatively short time, so large a number of statements from witnesses scattered all over the United Kingdom, made it necessary to employ a good many examiners. The depositions were in all cases taken down in this country by gentlemen of legal knowledge and experience, though, of course, they had no authority to administer an oath. They were instructed not to "lead" the witnesses or make any suggestions to them, and also to impress upon them the necessity for care and precision in giving their evidence.

Careful to Find the Truth.

They were also directed to treat the evidence critically and as far as possible satisfy themselves, by putting questions which arose out of the evidence, that the witnesses were speaking the truth. They were, in fact, to cross-examine them, so far as the testimony given provided materials for cross-examination.

We have seen and conversed with many of these gentlemen, and have been greatly impressed by their ability and by what we have gathered as to the fairness of spirit which they brought to their task. We feel certain that the instructions given have been scrupulously observed.

In many cases those who took the evidence have added their comments upon the intelligence and demeanor of the witnesses, stating the impression which each witness made, and indicating any cases in which the story told appeared to them open to doubt or suspicion. In coming to a conclusion upon the evidence the committee have been greatly assisted by these expressions of opinion and have uniformly rejected every deposition on which an opinion adverse to the witness has been recorded.

This seems to be a fitting place at which to put on record the invaluable help which we have received from our secretaries, Mr. E. Grimwood Mears and Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick, whose careful diligence and minute knowledge of the evidence have been of the utmost service. Without their skill, judgment, and untiring industry the labor of examining and appraising each part of so large a mass of testimony would have occupied us for six months instead of three.

The marginal references in this report indicate the particular deposition or depositions on which the statements made in the text are based.

The depositions printed in the appendix themselves show that the stories were tested in detail, and in none of these have we been able to detect the trace of any desire to "make a case" against the German Army. Care was taken to impress upon the witness that the giving of evidence was a grave and serious matter, and every deposition submitted to us was signed by the witness in the presence of the examiner.

A noteworthy feature of many of the depositions is that though taken at different places and on different dates and by different lawyers from different witnesses, they often corroborate each other in a striking manner.

The evidence is all couched in the very words which the witnesses used, and where they spoke, as the Belgian witnesses did, in Flemish or French, pains were taken to have competent translators and to make certain that the translation was exact.

Belgian Witnesses Reticent.

Seldom did these Belgian witnesses show a desire to describe what they had seen or suffered. The lawyers who took the depositions were surprised to find how little vindictiveness, or indeed passion, they showed, and how generally free from emotional excitement their narratives were. Many hesitated to speak lest what they said, if it should ever be published, might involve their friends or relatives at home in danger, and it was found necessary to give an absolute promise that names should not be disclosed.

For this reason names have been omitted.

A large number of depositions and extracts from depositions will be found in Appendix A, and to these your attention is directed.

In all cases these are given as nearly as possible (for abbreviation was sometimes inevitable) in the exact words of the witness, and wherever a statement has been made by a witness tending to exculpate the German troops it has been given in full. Excisions have been made only where it has been felt necessary to conceal the identity of the deponent, or to omit what are merely hearsay statements or are palpably irrelevant. In every case the name and description of the witnesses are given in the original depositions and in copies which have been furnished to us by H. M. Government. The originals remain in the custody of the Home Department, where they will be available, in case of need, for reference after the conclusion of the war.

The committee have also had before them a number of diaries taken from the German dead.

It appears to be the custom in the German Army for soldiers to be encouraged to keep diaries and to record in them the chief events of each day. A good many of these diaries were collected on the field when British troops were advancing over ground which had been held by the enemy, were sent to Headquarters in France, and dispatched thence to the War Office in England. They passed into the possession of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, and were handed by it to our secretaries. They have been translated with great care. We have inspected them and are absolutely satisfied of their authenticity. They have thrown important light upon the methods followed in the conduct of the war. In one respect, indeed, they are the most weighty part of the evidence, because they proceed from a hostile source and are not open to any such criticism on the ground of bias, as might be applied to Belgian testimony. From time to time references to these diaries will be found in the text of the report. In Appendix B they are set out at greater length both in the German original and in an English translation, together with a few photographs of the more important entries.

Findings of the Committee Regarding German Atrocities

1. That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

2. That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

3. That looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

4. That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the White Flag.

Warrant of the Committee Appointed by Premier Asquith

I hereby appoint:
The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M.;
The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt., K. C.;
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K. C.;
Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K. C.;
Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield; and Mr. Harold Cox;

to be a committee to consider and advise on the evidence collected on behalf of His Majesty's Government as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war, cases of alleged maltreatment of civilians in the invaded territories, and breaches of the laws and established usages of war; and to prepare a report for His Majesty's Government showing the conclusion at which they arrive on the evidence now available.

And I appoint Viscount Bryce to be Chairman, and Mr. E. Grimwood Mears and Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick, barristers-at-law, to be Joint Secretaries to the committee.

H. H. ASQUITH.

15th December, 1914.

Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K. C., G. C. B., was appointed an additional member of the committee on 22d January, 1915.

In Appendix C are set out a number of German proclamations. Most of these are included in the Belgian Report No. VI., which has been furnished to us. Actual specimens of original proclamations, issued by or at the bidding of the German military authorities, and posted in the Belgian and French towns mentioned, have been produced to us, and copies thereof are to be found in this appendix.

Appendix D contains the rules of The Hague Convention dealing with the conduct of war on land as adopted in 1907, Germany being one of the signatory powers.

In Appendix E will be found a selection of statements collected in France by Professor Morgan.

These five appendices are contained in a separate volume.

Inquiry with Legal Exactness.

In dealing with the evidence we have recognized the importance of testing it severely, and so far as the conditions permit we have followed the principles which are recognized in the courts of England, the British overseas dominions, and the United States. We have also (as already noted) set aside the testimony of any witnesses who did not favorably impress the lawyers who took their depositions, and have rejected hearsay evidence except in cases where hearsay furnished an undesigned confirmation of facts with regard to which we already possessed direct testimony from some other source, or explained in a natural way facts imperfectly narrated or otherwise perplexing.

[For instance, the dead body of a man is found lying on a doorstep, or a woman is seen who has the appearance of having been outraged. So far the facts are proved by the direct evidence of the person by whom they have been seen. Information is sought for by him as to the circumstances under which the death or outrage took place. The bystanders who saw the circumstances, but who are not now accessible, relate what they saw, and this is reported by the witness to the examiner and is placed on record in the depositions. We have had no hesitation in taking such evidence into consideration.]

It is natural to ask whether much of the evidence given, especially by the Belgian witnesses, may not be due to excitement and overstrained emotions, and whether, apart from deliberate falsehood, persons who mean to speak the truth may not in a more or less hysterical condition have ben imagining themselves to have seen the things which they say that they saw. Both the lawyers who took the depositions, and we when we came to examine them, fully recognized this possibility. The lawyers, as already observed, took pains to test each witness and either rejected, or appended a note of distrust to, the testimony of those who failed to impress them favorably. We have carried the sifting still further by also omitting from the depositions those in which we found something that seemed too exceptional to be accepted on the faith of one witness only, or too little supported by other evidence pointing to like facts. Many depositions have thus been omitted on which, though they are probably true, we think it safer not to place reliance.

Notwithstanding these precautions, we began the inquiry with doubts whether a positive result would be attained. But the further we went and the more evidence we examined, so much the more was our skepticism reduced. There might be some exaggeration in one witness, possible delusion in another, inaccuracies in a third. When, however, we found that things which had at first seemed improbable were testified to by many witnesses coming from different places, having had no communication with one another, and knowing nothing of one another's statements, the points in which they all agreed became more and more evidently true. And when this concurrence of testimony, this convergence upon what were substantially the same broad facts, showed itself in hundreds of depositions, the truth of these broad facts stood out beyond question. The force of the evidence is cumulative. Its worth can be estimated only by perusing the testimony as a whole. If any further confirmation had been needed, we found it in the diaries in which the German officers and private soldiers have recorded incidents just such as those to which the Belgian witnesses depose.

The experienced lawyers who took the depositions tell us that they passed from the same stage of doubt into the same stage of conviction. They also began their work in a skeptical spirit, expecting to find much of the evidence colored by passion, or prompted by an excited fancy. But they were impressed by the general moderation and matter of fact levelheadedness of the witnesses. We have interrogated them particularly regarding some of the most startling and shocking incidents which appear in the evidence laid before us, and where they expressed a doubt we have excluded the evidence, admitting it as regards the cases in which they stated that the witnesses seemed to them to be speaking the truth, and that they themselves believed the incidents referred to to have happened. It is for this reason that we have inserted among the depositions printed in the appendix several cases which we might otherwise have deemed scarcely credible.

The committee has conducted its investigations and come to its conclusions independently of the reports issued by the French and Belgian Commissions, but it has no reason to doubt that those conclusions are in substantial accord with the conclusions that have been reached by these two commissions.

Arrangement of the Report.

As respects the framework and arrangement of the report, it has been deemed desirable to present first of all what may be called a general historical account of the events which happened, and the conditions which prevailed in the parts of Belgium which lay along the line of the German march, and thereafter to set forth the evidence which bears upon particular classes of offenses against the usages of civilized warfare, evidence which shows to what extent the provisions of The Hague Convention have been disregarded.

This method, no doubt, involves a certain amount of overlapping, for some of the offenses belonging to the latter part of the report have been already referred to in the earlier part which deals with the invasion of Belgium. But the importance of presenting a connected narrative of events seems to outweigh the disadvantage of occasional repetition.

The report will therefore be found to consist of two parts, viz.:

(1.) An analysis and summary of the evidence regarding the conduct of the German troops in Belgium toward the civilian population of that country during the first few weeks of the invasion.

(2.) An examination of the evidence relating to breaches of the rules and usages of war and acts of inhumanity, committed by German soldiers or groups of soldiers, during the first four months of the war, whether in Belgium or in France.

This second part has again been subdivided into two sections:

a. Offenses committed against noncombatant civilians during the conduct of the war generally.

b. Offenses committed against combatants, whether in Belgium or in France.

PART I.

Conduct of German Troops.

Although the neutrality of Belgium had been guaranteed by a treaty signed in 1839 to which France, Prussia, and Great Britain were parties, and although, apart altogether from any duties imposed by treaty, no belligerent nation has any right to claim a passage for its army across the territory of a neutral State, the position which Belgium held between the German Empire and France had obliged her to consider the possibility that in the event of a war between these two powers her neutrality might not be respected. In 1911 the Belgian Minister at Berlin had requested an assurance from Germany that she would observe the Treaty of 1839; and the Chancellor of the Empire had declared that Germany had no intention of violating Belgian neutrality. Again in 1913 the German Secretary of State at a meeting of a Budget Committee of the Reichstag had declared that "Belgian neutrality is provided for by international conventions and Germany is determined to respect those conventions." Finally, on July 31, 1914, when the danger of war between Germany and France seemed imminent, Herr von Buelow, the German Minister in Brussels, being interrogated by the Belgian Foreign Department, replied that he knew of the assurances given by the German Chancellor in 1911, and that he "was certain that the sentiments expressed at that time had not changed." Nevertheless on Aug. 2 the same Minister presented a note to the Belgian Government demanding a passage through Belgium for the German army on pain of an instant declaration of war. Startled as they were by the suddenness with which this terrific war cloud had risen on the eastern horizon, the leaders of the nation rallied round the King in his resolution to refuse the demand and to prepare for resistance. They were aware of the danger which would confront the civilian population of the country if it were tempted to take part in the work of national defence. Orders were accordingly issued by the civil governors of provinces, and by the burgomasters of towns, that the civilian inhabitants were to take no part in hostilities and to offer no provocation to the invaders. That no excuse might be furnished for severities, the populations of many important towns were instructed to surrender all firearms into the hands of the local officials.

This happened on Aug. 2. On the evening of Aug. 3 the German troops crossed the frontier. The storm burst so suddenly that neither party had time to adjust its mind to the situation. The Germans seem to have expected an easy passage. The Belgian population, never dreaming of an attack, were startled and stupefied.

Liege and District.

On Aug. 4 the roads converging upon Liége from northeast, east, and south were covered with German Death's Head Hussars and Uhlans pressing forward to seize the passage over the Meuse. From the very beginning of the operations the civilian population of the villages lying upon the line of the German advance were made to experience the extreme horrors of war.

"On the 4th of August," says one witness, "at Herve" (a village not far from the frontier), "I saw at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, near the station, five Uhlans; these were the first German troops I had seen. They were followed by a German officer and some soldiers in a motor car. The men in the car called out to a couple of young fellows who were standing about thirty yards away. The young men, being afraid, ran off and then the Germans fired and killed one of them named D——."

The murder of this innocent fugitive civilian was a prelude to the burning and pillage of Herve and of other villages in the neighborhood, to the indiscriminate shooting of civilians of both sexes, and to the organized military execution of batches of selected males. Thus at Herve some fifty men escaping from the burning houses were seized, taken outside the town and shot. At Melen, a hamlet west of Herve, forty men were shot. In one household alone the father and mother (names given) were shot, the daughter died after being repeatedly outraged, and the son was wounded. Nor were children exempt.

"About Aug. 4," says one witness, "near Vottem, we were pursuing some Uhlans. I saw a man, woman, and a girl about nine, who had been killed. They were on the threshold of a house, one on the top of the other, as if they had been shot down, one after the other, as they tried to escape."

The burning of the villages in this neighborhood and the wholesale slaughter of civilians, such as occurred at Herve, Micheroux, and Soumagne, appear to be connected with the exasperation caused by the resistance of Fort Fléron, whose guns barred the main road from Aix la Chapelle to Liége. Enraged by the losses which they had sustained, suspicious of the temper of the civilian population, and probably thinking that by exceptional severities at the outset they could cow the spirit of the Belgian nation, the German officers and men speedily accustomed themselves to the slaughter of civilians. How rapidly the process was effected is illustrated by an entry in the diary of Kurt Hoffman, a one year's man in the 1st Jägers, who on Aug. 5 was in front of Fort Fléron. He illustrates his story by a sketch map.

"The position," he says, "was dangerous. As suspicious civilians were hanging about—houses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, were cleared, the owners arrested (and shot the following day). Suddenly village A was fired at. Out of it bursts our baggage train, and the 4th Company of the 27th Regiment who had lost their way and been shelled by our own artillery. From the point D.P. (shown in diary) I shoot a civilian with rifle at 400 meters slap through the head, as we afterward ascertained."

Within a few hours, Hoffman, whilst in house 3, was himself under fire from his own comrades and narrowly escaped being killed. A German, ignorant that house 3 had been occupied, reported, as was the fact, that he had been fired upon from that house. He had been challenged by the field patrol, and failed to give the countersign. Hoffman continues:

"Ten minutes later, people approach who are talking excitedly—apparently Germans. I call out 'Halt, who's there?' Suddenly rapid fire is opened upon us, which I can only escape by quickly jumping on one side—with bullets and fragments of wall and pieces of glass flying round me. I call out 'Halt, here Field Patrol.' Then it stops, and there appears Lieutenant Römer with three platoons. A man has reported that he had been shot at out of our house; no wonder, if he does not give the countersign."

The entry, though dated August the 5th, was evidently written on the 6th or later, because the writer refers to the suspicious civilians as having been shot on that day. Hoffman does not indicate of what offence these civilians were guilty, and there is no positive evidence to connect their slaughter with the report made by the German who had been fired on by his comrades. They were "suspicious" and that was enough.

Civilians Summarily Executed.

The systematic execution of civilians, which in some cases, as the diary just cited shows, was founded on a genuine mistake, was given a wide extension through the province of Liége. In Soumagne and Micheroux very many civilians were summarily shot. In a field belonging to a man named E—— 56 or 57 were put to death. A German officer said: "You have shot at us." One of the villagers asked to be allowed to speak, and said: "If you think these people fired, kill me, but let them go." The answer was three volleys. The survivors were bayoneted. Their corpses were seen in the field that night by another witness. One at least had been mutilated. These were not the only victims in Soumagne. The eye-witness of the massacre saw, on his way home, 20 bodies, one that of a young girl of 13. Another witness saw 19 corpses in a meadow.

At Blegny Trembleur, on the 6th, some civilians were captured by German soldiers, who took steps to put them to death forthwith, but were restrained by the arrival of an officer. The prisoners subsequently were taken off to Battice and five were shot in a field. No reason was assigned for their murder.

In the meantime house burners were at work. On the 6th, Battice was destroyed in part. From the 8th to the 10th over 300 houses were burnt at Herve, while mounted men shot into doors and windows to prevent the escape of the inhabitants.

At Heure le Romain on or about the 15th of August all the male inhabitants, including some bedridden old men were imprisoned in the church. The burgomaster's brother and the priest were bayoneted.

Officers Direct Incendiaries.

On or about the 14th and 15th the village of Visé was completely destroyed. Officers directed the incendiaries, who worked methodically with benzine. Antiques and china were removed from the houses, before their destruction, by officers, who guarded the plunder revolver in hand. The house of a witness, which contained valuables of this kind, was protected for a time by a notice posted on the door by officers. This notice has been produced to the committee. After the removal of the valuables this house also was burnt.

German soldiers had arrived on the 15th at Blegny Trembleur and seized a quantity of wine. On the 16th prisoners were taken; four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were seized at Flémalle and marched off. There they were told that unless Fort Flémalle surrendered by noon they would be shot. It did surrender and they were released.

Entries in a German diary show that on the 19th the German soldiers gave themselves up to debauchery in the streets of Liége, and on the night of the 20th (Thursday) a massacre took place in the streets, beginning near the Café Carpentier, at which there is said to have been a dinner attended by Russian and other students. A proclamation issued by General Kolewe on the following day gave the German version of the affair, which was that his troops had been fired on by Russian students. The diary states that in the night the inhabitants of Liége became mutinous and that 50 persons were shot. The Belgian witnesses vehemently deny that there had been any provocation given, some stating that many German soldiers were drunk, others giving evidence which indicates that the affair was planned beforehand. It is stated that at 5 o'clock in the evening, long before the shooting, a citizen was warned by a friendly German soldier not to go out that night.

Though the cause of the massacre is in dispute, the results are known with certaint. The Rue des Pitteurs and houses in the Place de l'Université and the Quai des Pêcheurs were systematically fired with benzine, and many inhabitants were burnt alive in their houses, their efforts to escape being prevented by rifle fire. Twenty people were shot, while trying to escape, before the eyes of one of the witnesses. The Liége Fire Brigade turned out but was not allowed to extinguish the fire. Its carts, however, were usefully employed in removing heaps of civilian corpses to the Town Hall. The fire burnt on through the night and the murders continued on the following day, the 21st. Thirty-two civilians were killed on that day in the Place de l'Université alone, and a witness states that this was followed by the rape in open day of 15 or 20 women on tables in the square itself.

No depositions are before us which deal with events in the city of Liége after this date. Outrages, however, continued in various places in the province.

Outrages All Through District.

For example, on or about the 21st of August, at Pepinster, two witnesses were seized as hostages and were threatened, together with five others, that unless they could discover a civilian who was alleged to have shot a soldier in the leg, they would be shot themselves. They escaped their fate because one of the hostages convinced the officer that the alleged shooting, if it took place at all, took place in the Commune of Cornesse and not that of Pepinster, whereupon the Burgomaster of Cornesse, who was old and very deaf, was shot forthwith.

The outrages on the civilian population were not confined to the villages mentioned above, but appear to have been general throughout this district from the very outbreak of the war.

An entry in one of the diaries says:

"We crossed the Belgian frontier on 15th August, 1914, at 11:50 in the forenoon, and then we went steadily along the main road till we got into Belgium. Hardly were we there when we had a horrible sight. Houses were burnt down, the inhabitants chased away and some of them shot. Not one of the hundreds of houses were spared. Everything was plundered and burnt. Hardly had we passed through this large village before the next village was burnt, and so it went on continuously. On the 16th of August, 1914, the large village of Barchon was burnt down. On the same day we crossed the bridge over the Meuse at 11:30 in the morning. We then arrived at the town of Wandre. Here the houses were spared, but everything was examined. At last we were out of the town and everything went in ruins. In one house a whole collection of weapons was found. The inhabitants without exception were brought out and shot. This shooting was heartbreaking as they all knelt down and prayed, but that was no ground for mercy. A few shots rang out and they fell back into the green grass and slept forever." ["Die Einwohner wurden samt und sonders herausgeholt und erschossen; aber dieses Erschiessen war direkt herzzerreisend wie sie alle kniethen und beteten, aber dies half kein Erbarmen. Ein paar Schüsse krachten und die fielen rücklings in das grüne Gras und verschliefen für immer."]

Valleys of Meuse and Sambre.

While the First Army, under the command of General Alexander von Kluck, was mastering the passages of the Meuse between Visé and Namur, and carrying out the scheme of devastation which has already been described, detachments of the Second German Army, under General von Bülow, were proceeding up the Meuse valley toward Namur. On Wednesday, August the 12th, the town of Huy, which stands halfway between Namur and Liége, was seized. On August 20th German guns opened fire on Namur itself. Three days later the city was evacuated by its defenders, and the Germans proceeded along the valley of the Sambre through Tamines and Charleroi to Mons. Meanwhile a force under General von Hausen had advanced upon Dinant, by Laroche, Marche, and Achène, and on August 15th made an unsuccessful assault upon that town. A few days later the attack was renewed and with success, and, Dinant captured, Von Hausen's army streamed into France by Bouvines and Rethel, firing and looting the villages and shooting the inhabitants as they passed through.

The evidence with regard to the Province of Namur is less voluminous than that relating to the north of Belgium. This is largely due to the fact that the testimony of soliders is seldom available, as the towns and villages once occupied by the Germans were seldom reoccupied by the opposing troops, and the number of refugees who have reached England from the Namur district is comparatively small.

In the Town of Andenne.

Andenne is a small town on the Meuse between Liége and Namur, lying opposite the village of Seilles (with which it is connected by a bridge over the river), and was one of the earlier places reached on the German advance up the Meuse. In order to understand the story of the massacre which occurred there on Thursday, August 20th, the following facts should be borne in mind: The German advance was hotly contested by Belgian and French troops. From daybreak onward on the 19th August the 8th Belgian Regiment of the Line were fighting with the German troops on the left bank of the Meuse on the heights of Seilles. At 8 A. M. on the 19th the Belgians found further resistance impossible in the district, and retired under shelter of the forts of Namur. As they retired they blew up Andenne bridge. The first Germans arrived in Andenne at about 10 A. M., when 10 or 12 Uhlans rode into the town. They went to the bridge and found it was destroyed. They then retired, but returned about half an hour afterward. Soon after that several thousand Germans entered the town and made arrangements to spend the night there. Thus, on the evening of the 19th August a large body of German troops were in possession of the town, which they had entered without any resistance on the part of the allied armies or of the civilian population.

About 4:30 on the next afternoon shots were fired from the left bank of the Meuse and replied to by the Germans in Andenne. The village of Andenne had been isolated from the district on the left bank of the Meuse by the destruction of the bridge, and there is nothing to suggest that the firing on the left came from the inhabitants of Andenne. Almost immediately, however, the slaughter of these inhabitants began, and continued for over two hours and intermittently during the night. Machine guns were brought into play. The German troops were said to be for the most part drunk, and they certainly murdered and ravaged unchecked. A reference to the German diaries in the appendix will give some idea of the extent to which the army gave itself up to drink through the month of August.

When the fire slackened about 7 o'clock, many of the townspeople fled in the direction of the quarries; others remained in their houses. At this moment the whole of the district round the station was on fire and houses were flaming over a distance of 2 kilometres in the direction of the hamlet of Tramaka. The little farms which rise one above the other on the high ground of the right bank were also burning.

At 6 o'clock on the following morning, the 21st, the Germans began to drag the inhabitants from their houses. Men, women, and children were driven into the square where the sexes were separated. Three men were then shot, and a fourth was bayoneted. A German colonel was present whose intention in the first place appeared to be to shoot all the men. A young German girl who had been staying in the neighborhood interceded with him, and after some parleying, some of the prisoners were picked out, taken to the banks of the Meuse and there shot. The colonel accused the population of firing on the soldiers, but there is no reason to think that any of them had done so, and no inquiry appears to have been made.

400 Massacred at Andenne.

About 400 people lost their lives in this massacre, some on the banks of the Meuse, where they were shot according to orders given, and some in the cellars of the houses where they had taken refuge. Eight men belonging to one family were murdered. Another man was placed close to a machine gun which was fired through him. His wife brought his body home on a wheel-barrow. The Germans broke into her house and ransacked it, and piled up all the eatables in a heap on the floor and relieved themselves upon it.

A hair-dresser was murdered in his kitchen where he was sitting with a child on each knee. A paralytic was murdered in his garden. After this came the general sack of the town. Many of the inhabitants who escaped the massacre were kept as prisoners and compelled to clear the houses of corpses and bury them in trenches. These prisoners were subsequently used as a shelter and protection for a pontoon bridge which the Germans had built across the river, and were so used to prevent the Belgian forts from firing upon it.

A few days later the Germans celebrated a Fête Nocturne in the square. Hot wine, looted in the town, was drunk, and the women were compelled to give three cheers for the Kaiser and to sing "Deutschland über Alles."

The Namur District.

The fight round Namur was accompanied by sporadic outrages. Near Marchovelette wounded men were murdered in a farm by German soldiers. The farm was set on fire. A German cavalryman rode away holding in front of him one of the farmer's daughters crying and dishevelled.

At Temploux, on the 23rd August, a professor of modern languages at the College of Namur was shot at his front door by a German officer. Before he died he asked the officer the reason for this brutality, and the officer replied that he had lost his temper because some civilians had fired upon the Germans as they entered the village. This allegation was not proved. The Belgian army was still operating in the district, and it may well be that it was from them that the shots in question proceeded. After the murder the house was burnt.

On the 24th and 25th of August massacres were carried out at Surice, in which many persons belonging to the professional classes, as well as others, were killed.

Namur was entered on the 24th August. The troops signalized their entry by firing on a crowd of 150 unarmed unresisting civilians, ten alone of whom escaped.

A witness of good standing who was in Namur describes how the town was set on fire systematically in six different places. As the inhabitants fled from the burning houses they were shot by the German troops. Not less than 140 houses were burnt.

On the 25th the hospital at Namur was set on fire with inflammable pastilles, the pretext being that soldiers in the hospital had fired upon the Germans

At Denée, on the 28th of August, a Belgian soldier who had been taken prisoner saw three civilian fellow prisoners shot. One was a cripple and another an old man of eighty who was paralyzed. It was alleged by two German soldiers that these men had shot at them with rifles. Neither of them had rifles, nor had they anything in their pockets. The witness actually saw the Germans search them and nothing was found.

Charleroi's Child Victims.

In Tamines, a large village on the Meuse between Namur and Charleroi, the advance guard of the German Army appeared in the first fortnight in August, and in this, as well as in other villages in the district, it is proved that a large number of civilians, among them aged people, women, and children, were deliberately killed by the soldiers. One witness describes how she saw a Belgian boy of fifteen shot on the village green at Tamines, and a day or two later, on the same green, a little girl and her two brothers, (name given,) who were looking at the German soldiers, were killed before her eyes for no apparent reason.

The principal massacre at Tamines took place about Aug. 23. A witness describes how he saw the public square littered with corpses, and after a search found those of his wife and child, a little girl of seven.

Another witness, who lived near Tamines, went there on Aug. 27, and says: "It is absolutely destroyed and a mass of ruins."

At Morlanwelz, about this time, the British Army, together with some French cavalry, were compelled to retire before the German troops. The latter took the burgomaster and his man-servant prisoner and shot them both in front of the Hôtel de Ville at Péronne, (Belgium,) where the bodies were left in the street for forty-eight hours. They burnt the Hôtel de Ville and sixty-two houses. The usual accusation of firing by civilians was made. It is strenuously denied by the witness, who declares that three or four days before the arrival of the Germans circulars had been distributed to every house and placards had been posted in the town ordering the deposit of all firearms at the Hôtel de Ville, and that this order had been complied with.

At Monceau-sur-Sambre, on the 21st of August, a young man of eighteen was shot in his garden. His father and brother were seized in their house and shot in the courtyard of a neighboring country house. The son was shot first. The father was compelled to stand close to the feet of his son's corpse and to fix his eyes upon him while he himself was shot. The corpse of the young man shot in the garden was carried into the house and put on a bed. The next morning the Germans asked where the corpse was. When they found it was in the house they fetched straw, packed it round the bed on which the corpse was lying, and set fire to it and burnt the house down. A great many houses were burnt in Monceau.

A vivid picture of the events at Montigny-sur-Sambre has been given by a witness of high standing who had exceptional opportunities of observation. In the early morning of Saturday, Aug. 22, Uhlans reached Montigny. The French Army was about four kilometers away, but on a hill near the village were a detachment of French about 150 to 200 strong lying in ambush. At about 1:30 the main body of the German Army began to arrive. Marching with them were two groups of so-called hostages, about 400 in all. Of these, 300 were surrounded with a rope held by the front, rear, and outside men. The French troops in ambush opened fire, and immediately the Germans commenced to destroy the town. Incendiaries with a distinctive badge on their arm went down the main street throwing handfuls of inflammatory and explosive pastilles into the houses. These pastilles were carried by them in bags, and in this way about 130 houses were destroyed in the main street. By 10:30 P. M. some 200 more hostages had been collected. These were drawn from Montigny itself, and on that night about fifty men, women, and children were placed on the bridge over the Sambre and kept there all night. The bridge was similarly guarded for a day or two, apparently either from a fear that it was mined or in the belief that these men, women, and children would afford some protection to the Germans in the event of the French attempting to storm the bridge. At one period of the German occupation of Montigny eight nuns of the Order of Ste. Marie were captives on the bridge. House burning was accompanied by murder, and on the Monday morning twenty-seven civilians from one parish alone were seen lying dead in the hospital.

Other outrages committed at Jumet, Bouffioulx, Charleroi, Marchiennes-au-Pont, Couillet, and Maubeuge are described in the depositions given in the Appendix.

Dinant in Flames.

A clear statement of the outrages at Dinant, which many travelers will recall as a singularly picturesque town on the Meuse, is given by one witness, who says that the Germans began burning houses in the Rue St. Jacques on the 21st August, and that every house in the street was burnt. On the following day an engagement took place between the French and the Germans, and the witness spent the whole day in the cellar of a bank with his wife and children. On the morning of the 23d, about 5 o'clock, firing ceased, and almost immediately afterward a party of Germans came to the house. They rang the bell and began to batter at the door and windows. The witness's wife went to the door, and two or three Germans came in. The family were ordered out into the street. There they found another family, and the two families were driven with their hands above their heads along the Rue Grande. All the houses in the street were burning. The party was eventually put into a forge where there were a number of other prisoners, about a hundred in all, and were kept there from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. They were then taken to the prison. There they were assembled in a courtyard and searched. No arms were found. They were then passed through into the prison itself and put into cells. The witness and his wife were separated from each other. During the next hour, the witness heard rifle shots continually, and noticed in the corner of a courtyard leading off the row of cells the body of a young man with a mantle thrown over it. He recognized the mantle as having belonged to his wife. The witness's daughter was allowed to go out to see what had happened to her mother, and the witness himself was allowed to go across the courtyard half an hour afterward for the same purpose. He found his wife lying on the floor in a room. She had bullet wounds in four places, but was alive, and told her husband to return to the children, and he did so. About 5 o'clock in the evening he saw the Germans bringing out all the young and middle-aged men from the cells, and ranging their prisoners, to the number of forty, in three rows in the middle of the courtyard. About twenty Germans were drawn up opposite, but before anything was done there was a tremendous fusillade from some point near the prison and the civilians were hurried back to their cells. Half an hour later the same forty men were brought back into the courtyard. Almost immediately there was a second fusillade like the first, and they were driven back to the cells again. About 7 o'clock the witness and others prisoners were brought out of their cells and marched out of the prison. They went between two lines of troops to Roche Bayard, amout a kilometer away. An hour later the women and children were separated and the prisoners were brought back to Dinant, passing the prison on their way. Just outside the prison the witness saw three lines of bodies which he recognized as being those of neighbors. They were nearly all dead, but he noticed movement in some of them. There were about 120 bodies. The prisoners were then taken up to the top of the hill outside Dinant and compelled to stay there till 8 o'clock in the morning. On the following day they were put into cattle trucks and taken thence to Coblenz. For three months they remained prisoners in Germany.

Unarmed civilians were killed in masses at other places near the prison. About ninety bodies were seen lying on the top of one another in a grass square opposite the convention. They included many relatives of a witness whose deposition will be found in the Appendix. This witness asked a German officer why her husband had been shot, and he told her that it was because two of her sons had been in the civil guard and had shot at the Germans. As a matter of fact, one of her sons was at that time in Liége and the other in Brussels. It is stated that beside the ninety corpses referred to above, sixty corpses of civilians were recovered from a hole in the brewery yard, and that forty-eight bodies of women and children were found in a garden. The town was systematically set on fire by hand grenades.

Another witness saw a little girl of seven, one of whose legs was broken and the other injured by a bayonet.

We have no reason to believe that the civilian population of Dinant gave any provocation, or that any other defense can be put forward to justify the treatment inflicted upon its citizens.

As regards this town and the advance of the German Army from Dinant to Rethel on the Aisne, a graphic account is given in the diary of a Saxon officer. This diary confirms what is clear from the evidence as a whole, both as regards these and other districts, that civilians were constantly taken as prisoners, often dragged from their homes and shot under the direction of the authorities without any charge being made against them. An event of the kind is thus referred to in a diary entry: "Apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them." The shooting of inhabitants, women and children as well as men, went on after the Germans had passed Dinant on their way into France. The houses and villages were pillaged and property wantonly destroyed.

Aerschot, Malines, Vilvorde, Louvain.

About Aug. 9 a powerful screen of cavalry masking the general advance of the first and second German armies was thrown forward into the provinces of Brabant and Limburg. The progress of the invaders was contested at several points, probably near Tirlemont on the Louvain Road, and at Diest, Haelen, and Schaffen, on the Aerschot Road, by detachments of the main Belgian army which was drawn up upon the line of the Dyle. In their preliminary skirmishes the Belgians more than once gained advantages, but after the fall on Aug. 15 of the last of the Liége forts the great line of railway which runs through Liége toward Brussels and Antwerp in one direction and toward Namur and the French frontier in another, fell into the hands of the Germans. From this moment the advance of the main army was swift and irresistible. On Aug. 19 Louvain and Aerschot were occupied by the Germans, the former without resistance, the latter after a struggle which resulted early in the day in the retirement of the Belgian army upon Antwerp. On Aug. 20 the invaders made their entry into Brussels.

The quadrangle of territory bounded by the towns of Aerschot, Malines, Vilvorde, and Louvain is a rich agricultural tract, studded with small villages and comprising two considerable cities, Louvain and Malines. This district on Aug. 19 passed into the hands of the Germans, and, owing perhaps to its proximity to Antwerp, then the seat of the Belgian Government and headquarters of the Belgian Army, it became from that date a scene of chronic outrage, with respect to which the committee has received a great mass of evidence.

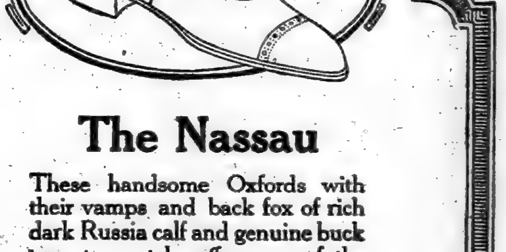
The witnesses to these occurrences are for the most part imperfectly educated persons who cannot give accurate dates, so it is impossible in some cases to fix the dates of particular crimes; and the total number of outrages is so great that we cannot refer to all of them in the body of the report or give all the depositions relating to them in the Appendix. The main events, however, are abundantly clear, and group themselves naturally round three dates—August 19th, August 25th, and September 11th.

The arrival of the Germans in the district on August the 19th was marked by systematic massacres and other outrages at Aerschot itself, Gelrode, and some other villages.

Leading Up to Louvain.

On August 25th the Belgians, sallying out of the defenses of Antwerp, attacked the German positions at Malines, drove the enemy from the town and reoccupied many of the villages, such as Sempst, Hofstade, and Eppeghem, in the neighborhood. And just as numerous outrages against the civilian popu-

(Continued on Following Page.)



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TESTIMONY THAT SHOWS MURDER AND MUTILATION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

lation had been the immediate consequence of the temporary repulse of the German vanguard from Fort Fléron, so a large body of depositions testify to the fact that a sudden outburst of cruelty was the response of the German Army to the Belgian victory at Malines. The advance of the German Army to the Dyle had been accompanied by reprehensible and, indeed, (in certain cases,) terrible outrages, but these had been, it would appear, isolated acts, some of which are attributed by witnesses to indignation at the check at Haelen, while others may have been the consequence of drunkenness. But the battle of Malines had results of a different order. In the first place it was the occasion of numerous murders committed by the German Army in retreating through the villages of Sempst, Hofstade, Eppeghem, Elewyt, and elsewhere. In the second place, it led, as it will be shown later, to the massacres, plunderings, and burnings at Louvain, the signal for which was provided by shots exchanged between the German Army retreating after its repulse at Malines and some members of the German garrison at Louvain, who mistook their fellow-countrymen for Belgians. Lastly, the encounter at Malines seems to have stung the Germans into establishing a reign of terror in so much of the district comprised in the quadrangle as remained in their power. Many houses were destroyed and their contents stolen. Hundreds of prisoners were locked up in various churches, and were in some instances marched about from one village to another. Some of these were finally conducted to Louvain and linked up with the bands of prisoners taken in Louvain itself, and sent to Germany and elsewhere.

On September 11th, when the Germans were driven out of Aerschot across the River Dèmer by a successful sortie from Antwerp, murders of civilians were taking place in the villages which the Belgian Army then recaptured from the Germans. These crimes bear a strong resemblance to those committed in Hofstade and other villages after the battle of Malines.

Aerschot and Its District.

The German Army entered Aerschot quite early in the morning. Workmen going to their work were seized and taken as hostages.

The Germans, apparently already irritated, proceeded to make a search for the priests and threatened to burn the convent if the priests should happen to be found there. One priest was accused of inciting the inhabitants to fire on the troops, and when he denied it the Burgomaster was blamed by the officer. The priest then showed the officer the notices on the walls, signed by the Burgomaster, warning the inhabitants not to intervene in hostilities.

It appears that they accused the priest of having fired at the Germans from the tower of the church. This is important, because it is one of the not infrequent cases in which the Germans ascribed firing from a church to priests, whereas, in fact, this firing came from Belgian soldiers, and also because it seems to show that the Germans, from the moment of their arrival in Aerschot, were seeking to pick a quarrel with the inhabitants, and this goes far to explain their subsequent conduct. Hostages were collected until 200 men, some of whom were invalids, were gathered together.

M. Tielmans, the Burgomaster, was then ordered by some German officers to address the crowd and to tell them to hand in any weapons which they might have in their possession at the Town Hall, and to warn them that any one who was found with weapons would be killed. As a matter of fact, the arms in the possession of civilians had already been collected at the beginning of the war. The Burgomaster's speech resulted in the delivery of one gun, which had been used for pigeon shooting. The hostages were then released. Throughout the day the town was looted by the soldiers. Many shop windows were broken, and the contents of the shop fronts ransacked.

A shot was fired about 7 o'clock in the evening, by which time many of the soldiers were drunk. The Germans were not of one mind as to the direction from which the shot proceeded. Some said it came from a jeweler's shop, and some said it came from other houses. No one was hit by this shot, but thereafter German soldiers began to fire in various directions at people in the streets.

Aershot Burgomaster's Tragedy.

It is said that a German General or Colonel was killed at the Burgomaster's house. As far as the committee has been able to ascertain, the identity of the officer has never been revealed. The German version of the story is that he was killed by the fifteen-year-old son of the Burgomaster; the committee, however, is satisfied by the evidence of several independent witnesses that some German officers were standing at the window of the Burgomaster's house, that a large body of German troops were in the square, that some of these soldiers were drunk and let off their rifles, that in the volley one of the officers standing at the window of the Burogmaster's house fell, that at the time of the accident the wife and son of the Burgomaster had gone to take refuge in the cellar, and that neither the Burgomaster nor his son were in the least degree responsible for the occurrence which served as the pretext for their subsequent execution, and for the firing and sack of the town.

This account agrees substantially with that given in a letter written by Mme. Tielmans, the Burgomaster's wife, which is printed in the fifth report of the Belgian Commission. The letter is as follows:

"This is how it happened. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon my husband was giving cigars to the sentinels stationed at the door. I saw that the General and his aides-de-camp were looking at us from the balcony, and told him to come indoors. Just then I looked toward the Grand Place, where more than 2,000 Germans were encamped, and distinctly saw two columns of smoke followed by a fusillade; the Germans were firing on the houses, and forcing their way into them. My husband, children, servant, and myself had just time to dash into the staircase leading to the cellar. The Germans were even firing into the passages of the houses. After a few minutes of indescribable horror, one of the General's aides-de-camp came down and said: 'The General is dead. Where is the Burgomaster?' My husband said to me, 'This will be serious for me.' As he went forward, I said to the aide-de-camp, 'You can see for yourself, sir, that my husband did not fire.' 'That makes no difference,' he said, 'he is responsible.' My husband was taken off. My son, who was at my side, took us into another cellar. The came aide-de-camp came and dragged him out, and made him walk in front of him, kicking him as he went. The poor boy could hardly walk. That morning when they came to the town the Germans had fired through the windows of the houses, and a bullet had come into the room where my son was, and he had been wounded in the calf by the ricochet. After my husband and son had gone, I was dragged all through the house by Germans, with their revolvers level at my head. I was compelled to see their dead General. Then my daughter and I were thrown into the street without cloaks or anything. We were massed in the Grand Place, surrounded by a cordon of soldiers, and compelled to witness the destruction of our beloved town. And then by the hideous light of the fire I saw them for the last time, about 1 in the morning, my husband and my boy tied together. My brother-in-law was behind them. They were being led out to execution."

The houses were set on fire with special apparatus, while people were dragged from their houses already burning, and some were shot in the streets.

Many civilians were marched to a field on the road to Louvain and kept there all night. Meanwhile many of the inhabitants were collected in the square. By this time very many of the troops were drunk.

On the following day a number of the civilians were shot under the orders of an officer, together with the Burgomaster, his brother and his son. Of this incident, which is spoken to by many witnesses, a clear account is given:

"German soldiers came and took hold of me and every other man they could see, and eventually there were about 60 of us, including some of 80 (i. e., years of age,) and they made us accompany them. * * * All the prisoners had to walk with their hands above their heads. We were then stopped and made to stand in a line, and an officer, a big fat man who had a blueish uniform, * * * came along the line and picked out the Burgomaster, his brother, and his son, and some men who had been employed under the Red Cross. In all, ten men were picked out * * * The remainder were made to turn their backs upon the ten. I then heard some shots fired, and I and the other men turned round and we saw all the ten men, including the Burgomaster, were lying on the ground."

This incident is spoken to by other witnesses also; some of their depositions appear in the appendix.

Slaughter at Gelrode.

On the same day, at Gelrode, a small village close to Aerschot, 25 civilians were imprisoned in the church; seven were taken out by 15 German soldiers in charge of an officer just outside. One of the seven tried to run away, whereupon all the six who remained behind alive were shot. This was on the night of the 19th of August. No provocation whatever had been given. The men in question had been searched, and no arms had been found upon them. Here, as at Aerschot, precautions had been taken previously to secure the delivery up of all arms in the hands of civilians.

Some of the survivors were compelled to dig graves for the seven. At a later date the corpses were disinterred and reburied in consecrated ground. The marks of the bullets in the brick wall against which the six were shot were then still plainly visible. On the same day a woman was shot by some German soldiers as she was walking home. This was done at a distance of 100 yards and for no apparent reason.

An account of a murder by an officer at Campenhout is given in a later part of this report, and depositions relating to Rotselaer, Tremeloo, and Wespelaer will be found in the appendix.

The committee is specially impressed by the character of the outrages committed in the smaller villages. Many of these are exceptionally shocking and cannot be regarded as contemplated or prescribed by the responsible commanders of the troops by whom they were committed. The inference, however, which we draw from these occurrences is that when once troops have been encouraged in a career of terrorism, the more savage and brutal natures, of whom there are some in every large army, are liable to run to wild excess, more particularly in those regions where they are least subject to observation and control.

Later Outrages Near Aerschot.

Immediately after the battle of Malines, which resulted in the evacuation by the Germans of the district of Malines, Sempst, Hofstade, and Eppeghem, a long series of murders were committed either just before or during the retreat of the army. Many of the inhabitants who were unarmed, including women and young children, were killed—some of them under revolting circumstances.

Evidence given goes to show that the death of these villagers was due not to accident but to deliberate purpose. The wounds were generally stabs or cuts, and for the most part appear to have been inflicted with the bayonet.

In Malines itself many bodies were seen. One witness saw a German soldier cut a woman's breasts after he had murdered her, and saw many other dead bodies of women in the streets.

In Hofstade a number of houses had been set on fire and many corpses were seen, some in houses, some in back yards, and some in the streets.

Several examples are given below:

Two witnesses speak to having seen the body of a young man pierced by bayonet thrusts, with the wrists cut also.

On a side road the corpse of a civilian was seen on his doorstep with a bayonet wound in his stomach, and by his side the dead body of a boy of five or six with his hands nearly severed.

The corpses of a woman and boy were seen at the blacksmith's. They had been killed with the bayonet.

In a café a young man, also killed with the bayonet, was holding his hands together as if in the attitude of supplication.

Two young women were lying in the back yard of the house. One had her breasts cut off, the other had been stabbed.

A young man had been hacked with the bayonet until his entrails protruded. He also had his hands joined in the attitude of prayer.

In the garden of a house in the main street bodies of two women were observed, and in another house the body of a boy of 16 with two bayonet wounds in the chest.

In Sempst a similar condition of affairs existed. Houses were burning, and in some of them were the charred remains of civilians.

In a bicycle shop a witness saw the burned corpse of a man. Other witnesses speak of this incident.

Another civilian, unarmed, was shot as he was running away. As will be remembered all the arms had been given up some time before by order of the Burgomaster.

Attacks on Young Girls.

The corpse of a man with his legs cut off, who was partly bound, was seen by another witness, who also saw a girl of seventeen dressed only in a chemise and in great distress. She alleged that she herself and other girls had been dragged into a field, stripped naked and violated, and that some of them had been killed with the bayonet.

At Weerde four corpses of civilians were lying in the road. It was said that these men had fired upon the German soldiers; but this is denied. The arms had been given up long before.

Two children were killed in a village, apparently Weerde, quite wantonly as they were standing in the road with their mother. They were three or four years old and were killed with the bayonet.

A small farm burning close by formed a convenient means of getting rid of the bodies. They were thrown into the flames from the bayonets. It is right to add that no commissioned officer was present at this time.

At Eppeghem, on the 25th of August, a pregnant woman who had been wounded with a bayonet was discovered in the convent. She was dying. On the road six dead bodies of laborers were seen.

At Elewyt a man's naked body was tied up to a ring in the wall in the back yard of a house. He was dead, and his corpse was mutilated in a manner too horrible to record. A woman's naked body was also found in a stable abutting on the same back yard.

At Vilvorde corpses of civilians were also found. These villages are all on the line from Malines to Brussels.

At Boort Meerbeek, a German soldier was seen to fire three times at a little girl of five years old. Having failed to hit her, he subsequently bayoneted her. He was killed with the butt end of a rifle by a Belgian soldier who had seen him commit this murder from a distance.

At Herent the charred body of a civilian was found in a butcher's shop, and in a hand cart 20 yards away was the dead body of a laborer. Two eyewitnesses relate that a German soldier shot a civilian and stabbed him with a bayonet as he lay. He then made one of these witnesses, a civilian prisoner, smell the blood on the bayonet.

At Haecht the bodies of 10 civilians were seen lying in a row by a brewery wall. In a laborer's house, which had been broken up, the mutilated corpse of a woman of 30 to 35 was discovered. A child of three with its stomach cut open by a bayonet was lying near a house.

At Werchter the corpses of a man and woman and four younger persons were found in one house. It is stated that they had been murdered because one of the latter, a girl, would not allow the Germans to outrage her.

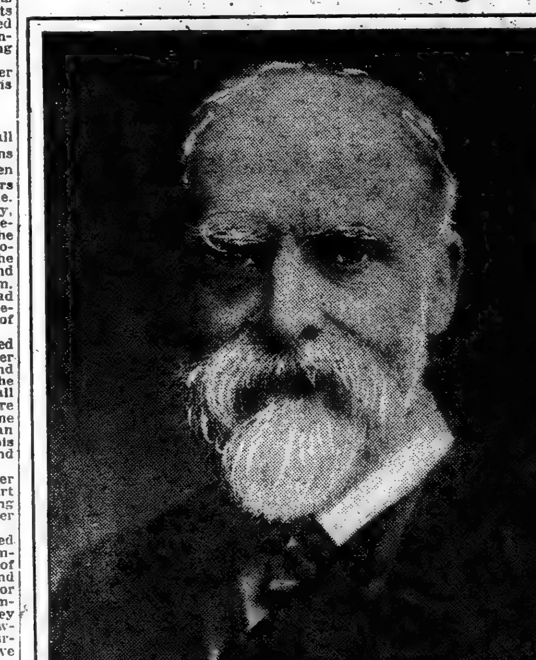
Cruelty the Accompaniment of War.

This catalogue of crimes does not by any means represent the sum total of the depositions relating to this district laid before the committee. The above are given merely as examples of acts which the evidence shows to have taken place in numbers that might have seemed scarcely credible.

In the rest of the district, that is to say Aerschot and the other villages from which the Germans had not been driven, the effect of the battle was to cause a recrudescence of murder, arson, pillage, and cruelty, which had to some extent died down after the 20th or 21st of August.

In Aerschot itself fresh prisoners seem to have been taken and added to those who were already in the church, since it would appear that prisoners were kept to some extent in the church during the whole of the German occupation of Aerschot. The second occasion on which large numbers of prisoners were put there was shortly after the battle of

Viscount Bryce, Chairman, and Two Members of the British Committee on Alleged German Outrages.



The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M. Photo by G.G. Bain.

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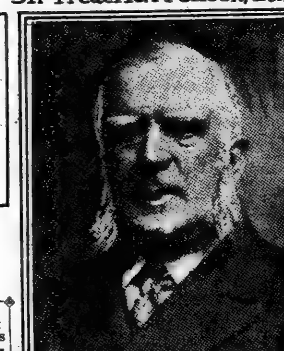

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

Malines, and it was then that the priest of Gelrode was brought to Aerschot church, treated abominably and finally murdered.

One witness describes the scene graphically:

"The whole of the prisoners—men, women, and children—were placed in the church. Nobody was allowed to go outside the church to obey the calls of nature. The church had to be used for that purpose. We were afterwards allowed to go outside the church for this purpose, and then I saw the clergyman of Gelrode standing by the wall of the church with his hands above his head, being guarded by soldiers."

The actual details of the murder of the priest are as follows: The priest was struck several times by the soldiers on the head. He was pushed up against the wall of the church. He asked in Flemish to be allowed to stand with his face to the wall, and tried to turn round. The Germans stopped him, and then turned him with his face to the wall, with his hands above his head. An hour later the same witness saw the priest still standing there. He was then led away by the Germans a distance of about 50 yards. There, with his face against the wall of a house, he was shot by five soldiers.

Other murders of which we have evidence appear in the appendix.

Some of the prisoners in the church at Aerschot were actually kept there until the arrival of the Belgian army, on Sept. 11, when they were released. Others were marched to Louvain, and eventually merged with other prisoners, both from Louvain itself and the surrounding districts, and taken to Germany and elsewhere.

It is said by one witness that about 1,500 were marched to Louvain, and that the journey took six hours.

The journey to Louvain is thus described by a witness: "We were all marched off to Louvain, walking. There were some very old people, among others a man 90 years of age. The very old people were drawn in carts and barrows by the younger men. There was an officer with a bicycle, who shouted, as people fell out by the side of the road, 'Shoot them!'"

September in Aerschot District.

It is unnecessary to describe with much particularity the events of the period beginning about Sept. 10. The Belgian soldiers who had recaptured the place found corpses of civilians, who must have been murdered in Aerschot itself, just as they found them in Sempst and the other villages on August 25. Some of these bodies were found in wells, and some had been burned alive in their houses.

The prisoners released by the Belgian army from the church were almost starved.

At Haecht several children had been murdered. One of 2 or 3 years old was found nailed to the door of a farmhouse by its hands and feet, a crime which seems almost incredible, but the evidence for which we feel bound to accept. In the garden of this house was the body of a girl, who had been shot in the forehead.

At Capelle-au-Bois two children were murdered in a cart, and their corpses were seen by many witnesses at different stages of the cart's journey.

At Eppeghem the dead body of a child at 2 was seen pinned to the ground with a German lance. Same witness saw a mutilated woman alive near Weerde on the same day.

Belgian soldiers on patrol duty found a young girl naked on the ground, covered with scratches. She complained of having been violated. On the same day an old woman was seen kneeling by the body of her husband, and she told them that the Germans had shot him as he was trying to escape from the house.

Louvain and District.

The events spoken of as having occurred in and around Louvain between the 19th and the 25th of August deserve clost attention.

For six days the Germans were in peaceful occupation of the city. No houses were set on fire—no citizens killed. There was a certain amount of looting of empty houses, but otherwise discipline was effectively maintained. The condition of Louvain during these days was one of relative peace and quietude, presenting a striking contrast to the previous and contemporaneous conduct of the German army elsewhere.

On the evening of Aug. 25 a sudden change takes place. The Germans, on that day repulsed by the Belgians, had retreated to and reoccupied Louvain. Immediately the devastation of that city and the holocaust of its population commences. The inference is irresistible that the army as a whole wreaked its vengeance on the civil population and the buildings of the city in revenge for the setback which the Belgian arms had inflicted on them. A subsidiary cause alleged was the assertion, often made before, that civilians had fired upon the German army.

The depositions which relate to Louvain are numerous, and are believed by the committee to present a true and fairly complete picture of the events of the 25th and 26th August and subsequent days. We find no grounds for thinking that the inhabitants fired upon the German army on the evening of the 25th August. Eyewitnesses worthy of credence detail exactly when, where, and how the firing commenced. Such firing was by Germans on Germans. No impartial tribunal could, in our opinion, come to any other conclusion.

On the evening of the 25th firing could be heard in the direction of Herent, some three kilometres from Louvain. An alarm was sounded in the city. There were disorder and confusion, and at 8 o'clock horses attached to baggage wagons stampeded in the street and rifle fire commenced. This was in the Rue de la Station and came from the German police guard, (2[illegible] in number,) who, seeing the troops arrive in disorder, thought it was the enemy. Then the corps of incendiaries got to work. They had broad belts with the words "Gott mit uns," and their equipment consisted of a hatchet, a syringe, a small shovel, and a revolver. Fires blazed up in the direction of the Law Courts, St. Martin's Barracks, and later in the Place de la Station. Meanwhile an incessant fusilade was kept up on the windows of the houses. In their efforts to escape the flames the inhabitants climbed the walls.

"My mothr and servants," says a witness, "had to do the same, and took refuge at Monsieur A.'s, whose cellars are vaulted and afforded a better protection than mine. A little later we withdrew to Monsieur A.'s stables, where about thirty people, who had got there by climbing the walls, were to be found. Some of these poor wretches had to climb twenty walls. A ring came at the bell. We opened the door. Several civilians flung themselves under the porch. The Germans were firing upon them from the street. Every moment new fires were lighting up, accompanied by explosions. In the middle of the night I heard a knock at the outer door of the stable which led into a little street and heard a woman's voice crying for help. I opened the door, and just as I was going to let her in a rifle shot fired from the street by a German soldier rang out and the woman fell dead at my feet. About 9 in the morning things got quieter, and we took the opportunity of venturing into the street. A German who was carrying a silver pyx and a number of boxes of cigars told us we were to go to the station, where trains would be waiting for us. When we got to the Place de la Station we saw in the Square seven or eight dead bodies of murdered civilians. Not a single house in the place was standing. A whole row of houses behind the station at Blauwput was burned. After being driven hither and thither interminably by officers, who treated us roughly and insulted us throughout, we were divided."

Theft and Murder at Herent.

The prisoners were then distributed between different bodies of troops and marched in the direction of Herent. Seventy-seven inhabitants of Louvain, including a number of people of good position, (the names of several are given,) were thus taken to Herent.

"We found the village of Herent in flames, so much so that we had to quicken up to prevent ourselves from being suffocated and burned up by the flames in the middle of the road. Half-burnt corpses of civilians were lying in front of the houses. During a halt soldiers stole cattle and slaughtered them where they stood. Firing started on our left. We were told it was the civilians firing and that we were going to be shot. The truth is that it was the Germans themselves who were firing to frighten us. There was not a single civilian in the neighborhood. Shortly afterwards we proceeded on our march to Malines. We were insulted and threatened. * * * The officers were worse than the men. We got to Campenhout about 7 P. M., and were locked into the church with all the male population of the village. Some priests had joined our numbers. We had had nothing to eat or drink since the evening of the day before. A few compassionate soldiers gave us water to drink, but no official took the trouble to see that we were fed."

Next day, Thursday, the 27th, a safe-conduct to return to Louvain was given, but the prisoners had hardly started when they were stopped and taken before a Brigade General and handed to another escort. Some were grossly ill-treated. They were accused of being soldiers out of uniform, and were told they could not go to Louvain, "as the town was going to be razed to the ground." Other prisoners were added, even women and children, until there were more than 200. They were then taken toward Malines, released, and told to go to that town together and that those who separated would be fired on. Other witnesses corroborate the events described by the witness.

A woman employed as servant by an old gentleman living in the Rue de la Station tells the story of her master's death.

"We had supper, as usual, about 8, but two German officers, (who were staying in the house,) did not come in to supper that evening. My master went to bed at 8:15, and so did his son. The servants went to bed at half-past 9. Soon after I got to my bedroom I saw out of my room flames from some burning house near by. I roused my master and his son. As they came down the stairs they were seized by German soldiers and both were tied up and led out, my master being tied with a rope and his son with a chain. They were dragged outside. I did not actually see what happened outside, but heard subsequently that my master was bayonetted and shot and that his son was shot. I heard shots from the kitchen, where I was, and was present at the burial of my master and his son thirteen days later. German soldiers came back into the house and poured some inflammable liquid over the floors and set fire to it. I escaped by another staircase to that which my master and his son had descended."

On the 26th, (Wednesday,) in the city of Louvain massacre, fire, and destruction went on. The University, with its library, the Church of St. Peter, and many houses were set on fire and burned to the ground. Citizens were shot and others taken prisoners and compelled to go with the troops. Soldiers went through the streets saying, "Man hat geschossen," ["They have been shooting."] One soldier was seen going along shooting in the air.

Many of the people hid in cellars, but the soldiers shot down through the gratings. Some citizens were shot on opening the doors, others in endeavoring to escape. Among other persons whose houses were burned was an old man of 90 lying dangerously ill, who was taken out on his mattress and left lying in his garden all night. He died shortly after in the hospital to which a friend took him the following morning.

On Thursday, the 27th, orders were given that every one should leave the city, which was to be razed to the ground.

Fate of Louvain Captives.

Some citizens, including a Canon of the Cathedral, with his aged mother, were ordered to go to the station and afterwards to take the road to Tirlemont. Among the number were about twenty priests from Louvain. They were insulted and threatened, but ultimately allowed to go free and make their way as best they could, women and sick persons among them, to Tirlemont. Other groups of prisoners from Louvain were on the same day taken by other routes, some early in the morning, through various villages in the direction of Malines with hands tightly bound by a long cord. More prisoners were afterwards added, and all made to stay the night in the church at Campenhout. Next day, the 28th, this group, then consisting of about 1,000 men, women, and children, was taken back to Louvain. The houses along the road were burning, and many dead bodies of civilians, men and women, were seen on the way. Some of the principal streets in Louvain had by that time been burned out. The prisoners were placed in a large building on the cavalry exercise ground—"One woman went mad, some children died, others were born." On the 29th the prisoners were marched along the Malines road, and at Herent the women and children and men over 40 were allowed to go. The others were taken to Boort Meerbeek, fifteen kilometres from Malines, and told to march straight to Malines or be shot. At 11 P. M. they reached the fort of Waelhem, and were at first fired on by the sentries, but on calling out they were Belgians were allowed to pass. These prisoners were practically without food from early morning on the 26th until midnight on the 29th. Of the corpses seen on the road, some had their hands tied behind their backs, others were burned, some had been killed by blows, and some corpses were those of children who had been shot.

Another witness, a man of independent means, was arrested at noon by the soldiers of the 165th Regiment and taken to the Place de la Station. He was grossly ill-treated on the way and robbed by an officer of his purse and keys. His hands were tied behind his back. His wife was kept a prisoner at the other side of his station. He was then made to march with about 500 other prisoners until midnight, slept in the rain that night, and next day, having had no food since leaving Louvain, was taken to the church in Rotselaer, where there were then about 1,500 prisoners confined, including some infants. No food was given, only some water. Next day they were taken through Wespelaer and back to Louvain. On the way from Rotselaer to Wespelaer fifty bodies were seen, some naked and carbonized and unrecognizable. When they arrived at Louvain the fish market, the Place Marguerite, the Cathedral, and many other buildings were on fire. In the evening about 100 men, women, and children were put in horse trucks, from which the dung had not been removed, and at 6 next morning left for Cologne.

The wife of this witness was also taken prisoner with her husband and her maid, but was separated from him, and she saw other ladies made to walk before the soldiers with their hands above their heads. One, an old lady of 85, (name given,) was dragged from her cellar and taken with them to the station. They were kept there all night, but set free in the morning, Thursday, but shortly afterwards sent to Tirlemont on foot. A number of corpses were seen on the way. The prisoners, of whom there are said to have been thousands, were not allowed even to have water to drink, although there were streams on the way from which the soldiers drank. Witness was given some milk at a farm, but as she raised it to her lips it was taken away from her.

Paths Amid Burned Corpses.

A priest was taken on the Friday morning, Aug. 28th, and placed at the head of a number of refugees from Wygmael. He was led through Louvain, abused and ill-treated, and placed, with some thousands of other people, in the riding school in the Rue de Manège. The glass roof broke in the night from the heat of burning buildings around. Next day the prisoners were marched through the country with an armed guard. Burned farms and burned corpses were seen on the way. The prisoners were finally separated into three groups, and the younger men marched through Herent and Bueken to Campenhout, and ultimately reached the Belgian lines about midnight on Saturday, Aug. 29th. All the houses in Herent, a village of about 5,000 inhabitants, had been burned.

The massacre of civilians at Louvain was not confined to its citizens. Large crowds of people were brought into Louvain from the surrounding districts, not only from Aerschot and Gelrode, as above mentioned, but also from other places. For example, a witness describes how many women and children were taken in carts to Louvain and there placed in a stable. Of the hundreds of people thus taken from the various villages and brought to Louvain as prisoners some were massacred there, others were forced to march along with citizens of Louvain through various places, some being ultimately sent, on the 29th, to the Belgian lines at Malines. Others were taken in trucks to Cologne, as described below; others were released. An account of the massacre of some of these unfortunate civilian prisoners given by two witnesses may be quoted.

"We were all placed in Station Street, Louvain, and the German soldiers fired upon us. I saw the corpses of some women in the street. I fell down, and a woman who had been shot fell on top of me. I did not dare to look at the dead bodies in the street, there were so many of them. All of them had been shot by the German soldiers. One woman whom I saw lying dead in the street was a Miss J., about 35. I also saw the body of A. M., (a woman.) She had been shot. I saw an officer pull her corpse underneath a wagon."

Another witness, who was taken from Aerschot, also describes the occurrence.

"I was afterwards taken, with a large number of other civilians, and placed in the church at Louvain. Then we were taken to Station Street, Louvain. There were about 1,500 civilians of both sexes, and we had been marched from Aerschot to Louvain. When we were in Station Street I felt that something was about to happen, and I tried to shelter in a doorway. The German soldiers then fired a mitrailleuse and their rifles upon the people, and the people fell on all sides. Two men next to me were killed. I afterwards saw some one give a signal and the firing ceased. I then ran away with a married woman named B——, (whose maiden name was A. M.,) aged 29, who belonged to Aerschot, but we were again captured. She was shot by the side of me, and I saw her fall. Several other people were shot at the same time. I again ran away, and in my flight saw children falling out of their mothers' arms. I cannot say whether they were shot or whether they fell from their mothers' arms in the great panic which ensued. I, however, saw children bleeding."

From Louvain to Cologne.

The greatest number of prisoners from Louvain, however, were assembled at the station and taken by trains to Cologne. Several witnesses describe their sufferings and the ill-treatment they received on the journey. One of the first trains started in the afternoon. It consisted of cattle trucks, about 100 being in each truck. It took three days to get to Cologne. The prisoners had nothing to eat but a few biscuits each, and they were not allowed to get out for water and none was given. On a wagon the words, "Civilians who shot at the soldiers at Louvain" were written. Some were marched through Cologne afterwards for the people to see. Ropes were put around the necks of some and they were told they would be hanged. An order then came that they were to be shot instead of hanged. A firing squad was prepared, and five or six prisoners were put up, but were not shot. After being kept a week at Cologne some of these prisoners were taken back—this time only thirty or forty in a truck—and allowed to go free on arriving at Limburg. Several witnesses who were taken in other trains to Cologne describe their experiences in detail. Some of the trucks were abominably filthy. Prisoners were not allowed to leave to obey the calls of nature; one man who quitted the truck for the purpose was killed by a bayonet. Describing what happened to another body of prisoners, a witness says that they were made to cross Station Street, where the houses were burning, and taken to the station, placed in horse trucks, crowded together, men, women, and children, in each wagon. They were kept at the station during the night and the following day left for Cologne. For two days and a half they were without food, and then they received a loaf of bread among ten persons and some water. The prisoners were afterwards taken back to Belgium. They were, in all, eight days in the train, crowded and almost without food. Two of the men went mad. The women and children were separated from the men at Brussels. The men were taken to a suburb and then to the villages of Herent, Vilvorde, and Sempst, and afterwards set at liberty.

This taking of the inhabitants, including some of the influential citizens, in groups and marching them to various places, and in particular the sending them to Malines and the dispatch of great numbers to Cologne, must evidently have been done under the direction of the higher military authorities. The ill-treatment of the prisoners was under the eyes and often by the direction or with the sanction of officers, and officers themselves took part in it.

The object of taking many hundreds of prisoners to Cologne and back into Belgium is at first sight difficult to understand. Possibly it is to be regarded as part of the policy of punishment for Belgian resistance and general terrorization of the inhabitants—possibly as a desire to show these people to the population of a German city and thus to confirm the belief that the Belgians had shot at their troops.

Outrages Were Deliberate.

Whatever may have been the case when the burning began on the evening of the 25th, it appears clear that the subsequent destruction and outrages were done with a set purpose. It was not until the 26th that the Library, and other University buildings, the Church of St. Peter, and many houses were set on fire. It is to be noticed that cases occur in the depositions in which humane acts by individual officers and soldiers are mentioned, or in which officers are said to have expressed regret at being obliged to carry out orders for cruel action against the civilians. Similarly, we find entries in diaries which reveal a genuine pity for the population and disgust at the conduct of the army. It appears that a German non-commissioned officer stated definitely that he "was acing under orders and executing them with great unwillingness." A commissioned officer on being asked at Louvain by a witness—a highly educated man—about the horrible acts committed by the soldiers, said he "was merely executing orders," and that he himself would be shot if he did not execute them. Others gave less credible excuses, one stating that the inhabitants of Louvain had burned the city themselves because they did not wish to supply food and quarters for the German army. It was to the discipline rather than the want of discipline in the army that these outrages, which we are obliged to describe as systematic, were due, and the special official notices posted on certain houses that they were not to be destroyed show the fate which had been decreed for the others which were not so marked.

We are driven to the conclusion that the harrying of the villages in the district, the burning of a large part of Louvain, the massacres there, the marching out of the prisoners, and the transport to Cologne (all done without inquiry as to whether the particular persons seized or killed had committed any wrongful act), were due to a calculated policy carried out scientifically and deliberately, not merely with the sanction, but under the direction of higher military authorities, and were not due to any provocation or resistance by the civilian population.

Ruins of Termonde.

To understand the depositions describing what happened at Termonde it is necessary to remember that the German army occupied the town on two occasions, the first, from Friday, September the 4th, to Sunday, September the 6th, and again later in the month, about the 16th. The civilians had delivered up their arms a fortnight before the arrival of the Germans.

Early in the month, probably about the 4th, a witness saw two civilians murdered by Uhlans. Another witness saw their dead bodies which remained in the street for ten days. Two hundred civilians were utilized as a screen by the German troops about this date.

On the 5th the town was partially burned. One witness was taken prisoner in the street by some German soldiers together with several other civilians. At about 12 o'clock some of the tallest and strongest men among the prisoners were picked out to go around the streets with paraffin. Three or four carts containing paraffin tanks were brought up, and a syringe was used to put paraffin on to the houses, which were then fired. The process of destruction began with the houses of rich people, and afterward the houses of the poorer classes were treated in the same manner. German soldiers had previously told this witness that if the Burgomaster of Termonde, who was out of town, did not return by 12 o'clock that day the town would be set on fire. The firing of the town was in consequence of his failure to return. The prisoners were afterward taken to a factory and searched for weapons. They were subsequently provided with passports enabling them to go anywhere in the town, but not outside. The witness in question managed to effect his escape by swimming across the river.

Another witness describes how the tower of the Church of Termonde St. Gilles was utilized by the Belgian troops for offensive purposes. They had, in fact, mounted a machine gun there. This witness was subsequently taken prisoner in a cellar in Termonde in which he had taken refuge with other people. All the men were taken from the cellar and the women were left behind. About 70 prisoners in all were taken; one, a brewer, who could not walk fast enough, was wounded with a bayonet. He fell down and was compelled to get up and follow the soldiers. The prisoners had to hold up their hands, and if they dropped their hands they were struck on the back with the butt ends of rifles. They were taken to Lebbeke, where there were in all 300 prisoners, and there they were locked up in the church for three days and with scarcely any food.

A witness living at Baesrode was taken prisoner with 250 others and kept all night in a field. The prisoners were released on the following morning. This witness saw three corpses of civilians, and says that the Germans on Sunday, the 6th, plundered and destroyed the houses of those who had fled. The Germans left on the following day, taking about thirty men with them, one a man of 72 years of age.

Later in the month civilians were again used as a screen, and there is evidence of other acts of outrage.

Alost's Record of Cruelty.

Alost was the scene of fighting between the Belgian and German armies during the whole of the latter part of the month of September. In connection with the fighting numerous cruelties appear to have been perpetrated by the German troops.

On Saturday, the 11th September, a weaver was bayonetted in the street. Another civilian was shot dead at his door on the same night. On the following day the witness was taken prisoner together with thirty others. The money of the prisoners was confiscated, and they were subsequently used as a screen for the German troops who were at that moment engaged in a conflict with the Belgian army in the town itself. The Germans burned a number of houses at this time. Corpses of fourteen civilians were seen in the streets on this occasion.

A well-educated witness, who visited the Wetteren Hospital shortly after this date, saw the dead bodies of a number of civilians belonging to Alost, and other civilians wounded. One of these stated that he took refuge in the house of his sister-in-law that the Germans dragged the people out of the house, which was on fire, seized him, threw him on the ground, and hit him on the head with the butt end of a rifle, and ran him through the thigh with a bayonet. They then placed him with seventeen or eighteen others in front of the German troops, threatening them with revolvers. They said that they were going to make the people of Alost pay for the losses sustained by the Germans. At this hospital was an old woman of 80 completely transfixed by a bayonet.

Other crimes on non-combatants at Alost belong to the end of the month of September. Many witnesses speak to the murder of harmless civilians.

In Binnenstraat the Germans broke open the windows of the houses and threw fluid inside, and the houses burst into flames. Some of the inhabitants were burned to death.

The civilians were utilized on Saturday, the 26th September, as a screen. During their retreat the Germans fired twelve houses in Rue des Trois Clefs, and three civilians, whose names are given, were shot dead in that street after the firing of the houses. On the following day a heap of nine dead civilians was lying in the Rue de l'Argent.

Similar outrages occurred at Erpe, a village a few miles from Alost, about the same date. The village was deliberately burned. The houses were plundered and some civilians were murdered.

Civilians were apparently used as a screen at Erpe, but they were prisoners taken from Alost and not dwellers in that village.

From Germans' Own Diaries.

This disregard for the lives of civilians is strikingly shown in extracts from German soldiers' diaries, of which the following are representative examples:

Barthel, who was a Sergeant and standard bearer of the 2nd Company of the 1st Guards Regiment on Foot, and who during the campaign received the Iron Cross, says, under date 10th August, 1914: "A transport of 300 Belgians came through Duisburg in the morning. Of these, 80, including the Oberburgomaster, were shot according to martial law."

Matbern, of the 4th Company of Jägers, No. 11, from Marburg, states that at a village between Birnal and Dinant on Sunday, August 23d, the Pioneers and Infantry Regiment 178 were fired upon by the inhabitants. He gives no particulars beyond this. He continues:

"About 220 inhabitants were shot, and the village was burned. Artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Meuse begins near Dinant. All villages, chateaux, and houses are burned down during the night. It is a beautiful sight to see the fires all around us in the distance."

Bombardier Wetzel, of the 2nd Mounted Battery, 1st Kurhessian Field Artillery Regiment, No. 11, records an incident which happened in French territory near Lille on the 11th October: "We had no fight, but we caught about 20 men and shot them." By this time killing not in a fight would seem to have passed into a habit.

Diary No. 32 gives an accurate picture of what took place in Louvain: "What a sad scene—all the houses surrounding the railway station completely destroyed—only some foundation walls still standing. On the station square captured guns. At the end of a main street there is the Council Hall, which has been completely preserved with all its beautiful turrets; a sharp contrast: 180 inhabitants are stated to have been shot after they had dug their own graves."

The last and most important entry is that contained in Diary No. 19. This is a blue book interleaved with blotting paper, and contains no name and address; there is, however, one circumstance which makes it possible to speak with certainty as to the regiment of the writer. He gives the names of First Lieutenant von Oppen, Count Eulenburg, Captain von Roeder, First Lieutenant von Bock und Polach, Second Lieutenant Count Hardenberg, and Lieutenant Engelbrecht. A perusal of the Prussia Army List of June, 1914, shows that all these officers, with the exception of Lieutenant Engelbrecht, belonged to the First Regiment of Foot Guards. On the 24th August, 1914, the writer was in Ermeton. The exact translaiton of the extract, grim in its brevity, is as follows:

"24-8-14. We took about 1,000 prisoners; at least 500 were shot. The village was burned because inhabitants had also shot. Two civilians were shot at once."

Summary of Wrongful Acts.

We may now sum up and endeavor to explain the character and significance of the wrongful acts done by the German army in Belgium.

If a line is drawn on a map from the Belgian frontier to Liége and continued to Charleroi, and a second line drawn from Liége to Malines, a sort of figure resembling an irregular Y will be formed. It is along this Y that most of the systematic (as opposed to isolated) outrages were committed. If the period from August 4th to August 30th is taken it will be found to cover most of these organized outrages. Termonde and Alost extend, it is true, beyond the Y lines, and they belong to the month of September. Murder, rape, arson, and pillage began from the moment when the German army crossed the frontier. For the first fortnight of the war the towns and villages near Liége were the chief sufferers. From the 19th of August to the end of the month, outrages spread in the directions of Charleroi and Malines and reach their period of greatest intensity. There is a certain significance in the fact that the outrages round Liége coincide with the unexpected resistance of the Belgian army in that district, and that the slaughter which reigned from the 19th August to the end of the month is contemporaneous with the period when the Germany army's need for a quick passage through Belgium at all costs was deemed imperative.

Here let a distinction be drawn between two classes of outrages.

Individual acts of brutality—ill-treatment of civilians, rape, plunder, and the like—were very widely committed. These are more numerous and more shocking than would be expected in warfare between civilized Powers, but they differ rather in extent than in kind from what has happened in previous though not recent wars.

In all wars many shocking and outrageous acts must be expected, for in every large army there must be a proportion of men of criminal instincts whose worst passions are unloosed by the immunity which the conditions of warfare afford. Drunkenness, moreover, may turn even a soldier who has no criminal habits into a brute, who may commit outrages at which he would himself be shocked in his sober moments, and there is evidence that intoxication was extremely prevalent among the German army, both in Belgium and in France, for plenty of wine was to be found in the villages and country houses which were pillaged. Many of the worst outrages appear to have been perpetrated by men under the influence of drink. Unfortunately little seems to have been done to repress this source of danger.

In the present war, however—and this is the gravest charge against the German army—the evidence shows that the killing of non-combatants was carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized (for such cases as the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks on the Bulgarian Christians in 1876, and on the Armenian Christians in 1895 and 1896, do not belong to that category) furnishes any precedent. That this killing was done as part of a deliberate plan is clear from the facts hereinbefore set forth regarding Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant, and other towns. The killing was done under orders in each place. It began at a certain fixed date, and stopped (with some few exceptions) at another fixed date. Some of the officers who carried out the work did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House burning was part of the program and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy.

Citizens of neutral States who visited Belgium in December and January report that the German authorities do not deny that non-combatants were systematically killed in large numbers during the first weeks of the invasion, and this, so far as we know, has never been officially denied. If it were denied, the flight and continued voluntary exile of thousands of Belgian refugees would go far to contradict a denial, for there

(Continued on Following Page.)

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EVIDENCE THAT GERMANS HAD SET PLAN OF SLAUGHTER AND PILLAGE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

is no historical parallel in modern times for the flight of a large part of a nation before an invader.

No Proof of Crimes by Belgians.

The German Government have, however, sought to justify their severities on the grounds of military necessity, and have excused them as retaliation for cases in which civilians fired on German troops. There may have been cases in which such firing occurred, but no proof has ever been given, or, to our knowledge, attempted to be given, of such cases, nor of the stories of shocking outrages perpetrated by Belgian men and women on German soldiers.

The inherent improbability of the German contention is shown by the fact that after the first few days of the invasion every possible precaution had been taken by the Belgian authorities, by way of placards and hand bills, to warn the civilian population not to intervene in hostilities. Throughout Belgium steps had been taken to secure the handing over of all firearms in the possession of civilians before the German army arrived. These steps were sometimes taken by the police and sometimes by the military authorities.

The invaders appear to have proceeded upon the theory that any chance shot coming from an unexpected place was fired by civilians. One favorite form of this allegation was that priests had fired from the church tower. In many instances the soldiers of the allied armies used church towers and private houses as cover for their operations. At Aerschot, where the Belgian soldiers were stationed in the church tower and fired upon the Germans as they advanced, it was at once alleged by the Germans when they entered the town, and with difficulty disproved, that the firing had come from civilians. Thus one elementary error creeps at once into the German argument, for they were likely to confound, and did in some instances certainly confound, legitimate military operations with the hostile intervention of civilians.

Troops belonging to the same army often fire by mistake upon each other. That the German army was no exception to this rule is proved not only by many Belgian witnesses but by the most irrefragable kind of evidence, the admission of German soldiers themselves recorded in their war diaries. Thus Otto Clepp, Second Company of the Reserve, says, under date of Aug. 22: "3 A. M. Two infantry regiments shot at each other—9 dead and 50 wounded—fault not yet ascertained." In this connection, the diaries of Kurt Hoffmann, and a soldier of the 112th Regiment, (diary No. 14) will repay study. In such cases the obvious interest of the soldier is to conceal his mistake, and a convenient method of doing so is to raise the cry of "francs-tireurs."

Atrocity Stories Encouraged.

Doubtless the German soldiers often believed that the civilian population, naturally hostile, had in fact attacked them. This attitude of mind may have been fostered by the German authorities themselves before the troops passed the frontier, and thereafter stories of alleged atrocities commited by Belgians upon Germans such as the myth referred to in one of the diaries relating to Liége, were circulated among the troops and roused their anger.

The diary of Barthel when still in Germany of Aug. 10 shows that he believed that the Oberburgomaster of Liége had murdered a Surgeon General. The fact is that no violence was inflicted on the inhabitants at Liége until the 10th, and no one who studies these pages can have any doubt that Liége would immediately have been given over to murder and destruction if any such incident had occurred.

Letters written to their homes which have been found on the bodies of dead Germans, bear witness, in a way that now sounds pathetic, to the kindness with which they were received by the civil population. Their evident surprise at this reception was due to the stories which had been dinned into their ears of soldiers with their eyes gouged out, treacherous murders, and poisoned food, stories which may have been encouraged by the higher military authorities in order to impress the mind of the troops as well as for the sake of justifying the measures which they took to terrify the civil population. If there is any truth in such stories, no attempt has been made to establish it. For instance, the Chancellor of the German Empire, in a communication made to the press on Sept. 2 and printed in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 21, said as follows:

"Belgian girls gouged out the eyes of the German wounded. Officials of Belgian cities have invited our officers to dinner and shot and killed them across the table. Contrary to all international law, the whole civilian population of Belgium was called out, and after having at first shown friendliness, carried on in the rear of our troops terrible warfare with concealed weapons. Belgian women cut the thoats of soldiers whom they had quartered in their homes while they were sleeping."

No evidence whatever seems to have been adduced to prove these tales, and though there may be cases in which individual Belgians fired on the Germans, the statement that "the whole civilian population of Belgium was called out" is utterly opposed the fact.

Shooting Without Inquiry.

An invading army may be entitled to shoot at sight a civilian caught red-handed, or any one who though not caught red-handed is proved guilty on inquiry. But this was not the practice followed by the German troops. They do not seem to have made any inquiry. They seized the civilians of the village indiscriminately and killed them, or such as they selected from among them, without the least regard to guilt or innocence. The mere cry "Civilisten haben geschossen" was enough to hand over a whole village or district and even outlying places to ruthless slaughter.

We gladly record the instances where the evidence shows that humanity had not wholly disappeared from some members of the German army, and that they realized that the responsible heads of that organization were employing them, not in war but in butchery: "I am merely executing orders, and I should be shot if I did not execute them," said an officer to a witness at Louvain. At Brussels another officer says: "I have not done one hundredth part of what we have been ordered to do by the high German military authorities."

As we have already observed, it would be unjust to charge upon the German army generally acts of cruelty which, whether due to drunkenness or not, were done by men of brutal instincts and unbridled passions. Such crimes were sometimes punished by the officers. They were in some cases offset by acts of humanity and kindliness. But when an army is directed or permitted to kill noncombatants on a large scale the ferocity of the worst natures springs into fuller life, and both lust and the thirst of blood become more widespread and more formidable. Had less license been allowed to the soldiers, and had they not been set to work to slaughter civilians, there would have been fewer of those painful cases in which a depraved and morbid cruelty appears.

Two classes of murders in particular require special mention, because one of them is almost new, and the other altogether unprecedented. The former is the seizure of peaceful citizens as so-called hostages to be kept as a pledge for the conduct of the civil population, or as a means to secure some military advantage, or to compel the payment of a contribution, the hostages being shot if the condition imposed by the arbitrary will of the invader is not fulfilled. Such hostage taking, with the penalty of death attached, has now and then happened, the most notable case being the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris and some of his clergy by the Communards of Paris in 1871, but it is opposed both to the rules of war and to every principle of justice and humanity. The latter kind of murder is the killing of the innocent inhabitants of a village because shots have been fired, or are alleged to have been fired, on the troops by some one in the village. For this practice no previous example and no justification have been or can be pleaded. Soldiers suppressing an insurrection may have sometimes slain civilians mingled with insurgents, and Napoleon's forces in Spain are said to have now and then killed promiscuously when trying to clear guerillas out of a village. But in Belgium large bodies of men, sometimes including the burgomaster and the priest, were seized, marched by officers to a spot chosen for the purpose, and there shot in cold blood, without any attempt at trial or even inquiry, under the pretence of inflicting punishment upon the village, though these unhappy victims were not even charged with having themselves committed any wrongful act, and though, in some cases at least, the village authorities had done all in their power to prevent any molestation of the invading force. Such acts are no part of war, for innocence is entitled to respect even in war. They are mere murders, just as the drowning of the innocent passengers and crews on a merchant ship is murder and not an act of war.

Committee Amazed by Discoveries.

That these acts should have been perpetrated on the peaceful population of an unoffending country which was not at war with its invaders but merely defending its own neutrality, guaranteed by the invading power, may excite amazement and even incredulity. It was with amazement and almost with incredulity that the committee first read the depositions relating to such acts. But when the evidence regarding Liége was followed by that regarding Aerschot, Louvain, Andenne, Dinant, and the other towns and villages, the cumulative effect of such a mass of concurrent testimony became irresistible, and we were driven to the conclusion that the things described had really happened. The question then arose how they could have happened. Not from mere military license, for the discipline of the German army is proverbially stringent, and its obedience implicit. Not from any special ferocity of the troops, for whoever has traveled among the German peasantry knows that they are as kindly and good-natured as any people in Europe, and those who can recall the war of 1870 will remember that no charges resembling those proved by these depositions were then established. The excesses recently committed in Belgium were, moreover, too widespread and too uniform in their character to be mere sporadic outbursts of passion or rapacity.

The explanation seems to be that these excesses were committed—in some cases orered, in others allowed—on a system and in pursuance of a set purpose. That purpose was to strike terror into the civil population and dishearten the Belgian troops, so as to crush down resistance and extinguish the very spirit of self-defence. The pretext that civilians had fired upon the invading troops was used to justify not merely the shooting of individual francs-tireurs, but the murder of large numbers of innocent civilians, an act absolutely forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare.

In the minds of Prussian officers war seems to have become a sort of sacred mission, one of the highest functions of the omnipotent State, which is itself as much an army as a State. Ordinary morality and the ordinary sentiment of pity vanish in its presence, superseded by a new standard which justifies to the soldier every means that can conduce to success, however shocking to a natural sense of justice and humanity, however revolting to his own feelings. The spirit of war is deified. Obedience to the State and its War Lord leaves no room for any other duty or feeling. Cruelty becomes legitimate when it promises victory. Proclaimed by the heads of the army, this doctrine would seem to have permeated the officers and affected even the private soldiers, leading them to justify the killing of noncombatants as an act of war, and so accustoming them to slaughter that even women and children become at last the victims. It cannot be supposed to be a national doctrine, for it neither springs from nor reflects the mind and feelings of the German people as they have heretofore been known to other nations. It is a specifically military doctrine, the outcome of a theory held by a ruling caste who had brooded and thought, written and talked and dreamed about war until they have fallen under its obsession and been hypnotized by its spirit.

The doctrine is plainly set forth in the German Official Monograph on the usages of war on land, issued under the direction of the German Staff. This book is pervaded throughout by the view that whatever military needs suggest becomes thereby lawful, and upon this principle, as the diaries show, the German officers acted.

If this explanation be the true one the mystery is solved, and that which seemed scarcely credible becomes more intelligible though not less pernicious. This is not the only case that history records in which a false theory, disguising itself as loyalty to a State or to a Church, has perverted the conception of duty and become a source of danger to the world.

PART II.

Breaches of Usages of War.

Having thus narrated the offences committed in Belgium, which it has been proper to consider as a whole, we now turn to another branch of the subject, the breaches of the usages of war which appear in the conduct of the German army generally.

This branch has been considered under the following heads:

First—The treatment of noncombatants, whether in Belgium or in France, including—

(a) the killing of noncombatants in France;

(b) the treatment of women and children;

(c) the using of innocent noncombatants as a screen or shield in the conduct of military operations;

(d) looting, burning, and the wanton destruction of property.

Secondly—Offenses, committed in the course of ordinary military operations, which violate the usages of war and the provisions of The Hague Convention.

This division includes—

(a) killing the wounded or prisoners,

(b) firing on hospitals or on the Red Cross ambulances and stretcher bearers;

(c) abuse of the Red Cross or of the white flag.

Killing of Noncombatants.

The killing of civilians in Belgium has been already described sufficiently. Outrages on the civilian population of the invaded districts, the burning of villages, the shooting of innocent inhabitants, and the taking of hostages, pillage and destruction continued as the German armies passed into France. The diary of the Saxon officer above referred to describes acts of this kind committed by the German soldiers in advancing to the Aisne at the end of August and after they had passed the French frontier, as well as when they were in Belgian territory.

A proclamation (a specimen of which was produced to the committee) issued at Rheims, and placarded over the town, affords a clear illustration of the methods adopted by the German higher command. The population of Rheims is warned that on the slightest disturbance part or the whole of the city will be burned to the ground and all the hostages taken from the city (a long list of whom is given in the proclamation) immediately shot.

The evidence, however, submitted to the committee with regard to the conduct of the Germany army in France is not nearly so full as that with regard to Belgium. There is no body of civilian refugees in England, and the French witnesses have generally laid their evidence before their own Government. The evidence forwarded to us consists principally of the statements of British officers and soldiers who took part in the retreat after the battle of Mons and in the subsequent advance, following the Germans from the Marne. The area covered is relatively small, and it is from French reports that any complete account of what occurred in the invaded districts in France as a whole must be obtained.

Naturally soldiers in a foreign country, with which they were unacquainted, cannot be expected always to give accurately the names of villages through which they passed on their marches, but this does not prevent their evidence from being definite as to what they actually saw in the farms and houses where the German troops had recently been. Many shocking outrages are recorded. Three examples here may suffice, others are given in the appendix. A Sergeant who had been through the retreat from Mons, and then taken part in the advance from the Marne, and who had been engaged in driving out some German troops from a village, states that his troop halted outside a bakery just inside the village. It was a private house where baking was done, "not like our bakeries here." Two or three women were standing at the door. The women motioned them to come into the house, as did all three civilian Frenchmen who were there. They took them into a garden at the back of the house. At the end of the garden was the bakery. They saw two old men—between 60 and 70 years of age—and one old woman lying close to each other in the garden. All three had the scalps cut right through and the brains were hanging out. They were still bleeding. Apparently they had only just been killed. The three French civilians belonged to this same house. One of them spoke a few words of English. He gave them to understand that these three had been killed by the Germans because they had refused to bake bread for them.

Torturing a Captive.

Another witness states that two German soldiers took hold of a young civilian named D. and bound his hands behind his back, and struck him in the face with their fists. They then tied his hands in front and fastened the cord to the tail of the horse. The horse dragged him for about 50 yards and then the Germans loosened his hands and left him. The whole of his face was cut and torn and his arms and legs were bruised. On the following day one of his sisters, whose husband was a soldier, came to their house with her four children. His brother, who was also married and who lived in a village near Valenciennes, went to fetch the bread for his sister. On the way back to their house he met a patrol of Uhlans, who took him to the market place at Valenciennes and then shot him. About 12 other civilians were also shot in the market place. The Uhlans then burned 19 houses in the village, and afterward burned the corpses of the civilians, including that of his brother. His father and his uncle afterward went to see the dead body of his brother, but the German soldiers refused to allow them to pass.

A lance-corporal in the Rifles, who was on patrol duty with five privates during the retirement of the Germans after the Marne, states that they entered a house in a small village and took ten Uhlans prisoners and then searched the house and found two women and two children. One was dead, but the body not yet cold. The left arm had been cut off just below the elbow. The floor was covered with blood. The woman's clothing was disarranged. The other woman was alive but unconscious. Her right leg had been cut off above the knee. There were two little children, a boy about 4 or 5 and a girl of about 6 or 7. The boy's left hand was cut off at the wrist and the girl's right hand at the same place. They were both quite dead. The same witness states that he saw several women and children lying dead in various other places, but says he could not say whether this might not have been accidentally caused in legitimate fighting.

The evidence before us proves that, in the parts of France referred to, murder of unoffending civilians and other acts of cruelty, including aggravated cases of rape, carried out under threat of death, and sometimes actually followed by murder of the victim, were committed by some of the German troops.

Treatment of Women and Children.

The evidence shows that the German authorities, when carrying out a policy of systematic arson and plunder in selected districts, usually drew some distinction between the adult male population on the one hand and the women and children on the other. It was a frequent practice to set apart the adult males of the condemned district with a view to the execution of a suitable number—preferably of the younger and more vigorous—and to reserve the women and children for milder treatment. The depositions, however, present many instances of calculated cruelty, often going the length of murder, toward the women and children of the condemned area. We have already referred to the case of Aerschot, where the women and children were herded in a church which had recently been used as a stable, detained for 48 hours with no food other than coarse bread, and denied the common decencies of life. At Dinant 60 women and children were confined in the cellar of a convent from Sunday morning till the following Friday (August 28th), sleeping on the ground, for there were no beds, with nothing to drink during the whole period, and given no food until Wednesday, "when somebody threw into the cellar two sticks of macaroni and a carrot for each prisoner."

In other cases the women and children were marched for long distances along roads, (e. g., march of women from Louvain to Tirlemont, 28th August), the laggards pricked on by the attendant Uhlans. A lady complains of having been brutally kicked by privates. Others were struck with the butt end of rifles. At Louvain, at Liége, at Aerschot, at Malines, at Montigny, at Andenne, and elsewhere, there is evidence that the troops were not restrained from drunkenness, and drunken soldiers cannot be trusted to observe the rules or decencies of war, least of all when they are called upon to execute a preordained plan of arson and pillage. From the very first women were not safe. At Liége women and children were chased about the streets by soldiers. A witness gives a story, very circumstantial in its details, of how women were publicly raped in the market-place of the city, five young German officers assisting. At Aerschot men and women were deliberately shot when coming out of burning houses. At Liége, Louvain, Sempst, and Malines women were burned to death, either because they were surprised and stupefied by the fumes of the conflagration, or because they were prevented from escaping by German soldiers. Witnesses recount how a great crowd of men, women, and children from Aerschot were marched to Louvain, and then suddenly exposed to a fire from a mitrailleuse and rifles.

"We were all placed," recounts a sufferer, "in Station Street, Louvain, and the German soldiers fired on us. I saw the corpses of some women in the street. I fell down and a woman who had been shot fell on top of me."

Women and children suddenly turned out into the streets, and compelled to witness the destruction by fire of their homes, provided a sad spectacle to such as were sober enough to see. A humane German officer, witnessing the ruin of Aerschot, exclaims in disgust: "I am a father myself, and I cannot bear this. It is not war, but butchery." Officers, as well as men, succumbed to the temptation of drink, with results which may be illustrated by an incident which occurred at Campenhout. In this village there was a certain well-to-do merchant (name given), who had a good cellar of champagne. On the afternoon of the 14th or 15th August, three German cavalry officers entered the house and demanded champagne. Having drunk ten bottles and invited five or six officers and three or four private soldiers to join them, they continued their carouse, and then called for the master and mistress of the house:

Drunken Officer Shot Woman.

"Immediately my mistress came in," says the valet de chambre, "one of the officers who was sitting on the floor, got up, and, putting a revolver to my mistress's temple, shot her dead. The officer was obviously drunk. The other officers continued to drink and sing, and they did not pay great attention to the killing of my mistress. The officer who shot my mistress then told my master to dig a grave and bury my mistress. My master and the officer went into the garden, the officer threatening my master with a pistol. My master was then forced to dig the grave, and to bury the body of my mistress in it. I cannot say for what reason they killed my mistress. The officer who did it was singing all the time."

In the evidence before us there are cases tending to show that aggravated crimes against women were sometimes severely punished. One witness reports that a young girl who was being pursued by a drunken soldier at Louvain appealed to a German officer, and that the offender was then and there shot; another describes how an officer of the 32nd Regiment of the Line was led out to execution for the violation of two young girls, but reprieved at the request or with the consent of the girls' mother. These instances are sufficient to show that the maltreatment of women was no part of the military scheme of the invaders, however much it may appear to have been the inevitable result of the system of terror deliberately adopted in certain regions. Indeed, so much is avowed: "I asked the commander why we had been spared," says a lady in Louvain, who deposes to having suffered much brutal treatment during the sack. He said, "We will not hurt you any more. Stay in Louvain. All is finished." It was Saturday, August 29th, and the reign of terror was over.

Apart from the crimes committed in special areas and belonging to a scheme of systematic reprisals for the alleged shooting by civilians, there is evidence of offenses committed against women and children by individual soldiers, or by small groups of soldiers, both in the advance through Belgium and France as in the retreat from the Marne. Indeed, the discipline appears to have been loose during the retreat, and there is evidence as to the burning of villages, and the murder and violation of their female inhabitants during this episode of the war.

In this tale of horrors hideous forms of mutilation occur with some frequency in the depositions, two of which may be connected in some instances with a perverted form of sexual instinct.

Cutting of Hands.

A third form of mutilation, the cutting of one or both hands, is frequently said to have taken place. In some cases where this form of mutilation is alleged to have occurred it may be the consequence of a cavalry charge up a village street, hacking and slashing at everything in the way; in others the victim may possibly have held a weapon, in others the motive may have been the theft of rings.

We find many well-established cases of the slaughter (often accompanied by mutilation) of whole families, including not infrequently that of quite small children. In two cases it seems to be clear that preparations were made to burn a family alive. These crimes were committed over a period of many weeks and simultaneously in many places, and the authorities must have known or ought to have known that cruelties of this character were being perpetrated, nor can any one doubt that they could have been stopped by swift and decisive action on the part of the heads of the German Army.

The use of women and even children as a screen for the protection of the German troops is referred to in a later part of this report. From the number of troops concerned, it must have been commanded or acquiesced in by officers, and in some cases the presence and connivance of officers is proved.

The cases of violation, sometimes under threat of death, are numerous and clearly proved. We referred here to comparatively few out of the many that have been placed in the appendix, because the circumstances are in most instances much the same. They were often accompanied with cruelty, and the slaughter of women after violation is more than once credibly attested.

It is quite possible that in some cases where the body of a Belgian or a French woman is reported as lying in the roadside pierced with bayonet wounds or hanging naked from a tree, or else as lying gashed and mutilated in a cottage kitchen or bedroom, the woman in question gave some provocation. She may by act or word have irritated her assailant, and in certain instances evidence has been supplied both as to the provocation offered and as to the retribution inflicted:

(1) "Just before we got to Melen," says a witness, who had fallen into the hands of the Germans on August 5th, "I saw a woman with a child in her arms standing on the side of the road on our left-hand side watching the soldiers go by. Her name was G——, aged about 63, and a neighbor of mine. The officer asked the woman for some water in good French. She went inside her son's cottage to get some and brought it immediately he had stopped. The officer went into the cottage garden and drank the water. The woman then said, when she saw the prisoners, 'Instead of giving you water you deserve to be shot.' The officer shouted to us, 'March!' We went on, and immediately I saw the officer draw his revolver and shoot the woman and child. One shot killed both."

(2) Two old men and one old woman refused to bake bread for the Germans. They are butchered. (See above p. 46.)

(3) 23d August. I went with two friends (names given) to see what we could see. About three hours out of Malines we were taken prisoners by a German patrol—an officer and six men—and marched off into a little wood of saplings, where there was a house. The officer spoke Flemish. He knocked at the door; the peasant did not come. The officer ordered the soldiers to break down the door, which two of them did. The peasant came and asked what they were doing. The officer said he did not come quickly enough, and that they had "trained up" plenty of others. His hands were tied behind his back, and he was shot at once without a moment's delay. The wife came out with a little sucking child. She put the child down and sprang at the Germans like a lioness. She clawed their faces. One of the Germans took a rifle and struck her a tremendous blow with the butt on the head. Another took his bayonet and fixed it and thrust it through the child. He then put his rifle on his shoulder with the child up it, its little arms stretched out once or twice. The officers ordered the houses to be set on fire, and straw was obtained, and it was done. The man and his wife and the child were thrown on the top of the straw. There were about 40 other peasant prisoners there also, and the officer said: "I am doing this as a lesson and example to you. When a German tells you to do something next time you must move more quickly." The regiment of Germans was a regiment of Hussars, with cross-bones and a death's head on the cap.

Can any one think that such acts as these, committed by women in the circumstances created by the invasion of Belgium, were deserving of the extreme form of vengeance attested by these and other depositions?

Old Women and Children.

In considering the question of provocation it is pertinent to take into account the numerous cases in which old women and very small children have been shot, bayoneted, and even mutilated. Whatever excuse may be offered by the Germans for the killing of grown-up women, there can be no possible defense for the murder of children, and if it can be shown that infants and small children were not infrequently bayoneted and shot it is a fair inference that many of the offenses against women require no explanation more recondite than the unbridled violence of brutal or drunken criminals.

It is clearly shown that many offenses were committed against infants and quite young children. On one occasion children were even roped together and used as a military screen against the enemy, on another three soldiers went into action carrying small children to protect themselves from flank fire. A shocking case of the murder of a baby by a drunken soldier at Malines is thus recorded by one eye-witness and confirmed by another:

"One day when the Germans were not actually bombarding the town I left my house to go to my mother's house in High Street. My husband was with me. I saw eight German soldiers, and they were drunk. They were singing and making a lot of noise and dancing about. As the German soldiers came along the street I saw a small child, whether boy or girl I could not see, come out of a house. The child was about two years of age. The child came into the middle of the street so as to be in the way of the soldiers. The soldiers were walking in twos. The first line of two passed the child; one of the second line, the man on the left, stepped aside and drove his bayonet with both hands into the child's stomach, lifting the child into the air on his bayonet and carrying it away on his bayonet, he and his comrades still singing. The child screamed when the soldier struck it wit hhis bayonet, but not afterward."

Child Life Not Important.

These, no doubt, were for the most part the acts of drunken soldiers, but an incident has been recorded which discloses the fact that even sober and highly placed officers were not always disposed to place a high value on child life. Thus the General, wishing to be conducted to the Town Hall at Lebbeke, remarked in French to his guide, who was accompanied by a small boy: "If you do not show me the right way I will shoot you and your boy." There was no need to carry the threat into execution, but that the threat should have been made is significant.

We cannot tell whether these acts of cruelty to children were part of the scheme for inducing submission by inspiring terror. In Louvain, where the system of terrorizing was carried to the furthest limit, outrages on children were uncommon. The same, however, cannot be said of some of the smaller villages which were subjected to the system. In Hofstade and Sempst, in Haecht, Rotselaer, and Wespelaer many children were murdered. Nor can it be said of the village of Tamines, where three small children (whose names are given by an eyewitness of the crime) were slaughtered on the green for no apparent motive. It is difficult to imagine the motives which may have prompted such acts. Whether or no Belgian civilians fired on German soldiers, young children at any rate did not fire. The number and character of these murders constitute the most distressing feature connected with the conduct of the war so far as it is revealed in the depositions submitted to the committee.

Civilians as Screens.

We have before us a considerable body of evidence with reference to the practice of the Germans of using civilians and sometimes military prisoners as screens from behind which they could fire upon the Belgian troops in the hope that the Belgians would not return the fire for fear of killing and wounding their own fellow-countrymen.

In some cases this evidence refers to places where fighting was actually going on in the streets of a town or village, and to these cases we attach little importance. It might well happen when terrified civilians were rushing about to seek safety that groups of them might be used as a screen by either side of the combatants without any intention of inhumanity or of any breach of the rules of civilized warfare. But setting aside these doubtful cases, there remains evidence which satisfies us that on so many occasions as to justify its being described as a practice, the German soldiers, under the eyes and by the direction of their officers, were guilty of this act.

Thus, for instance, outside Fort Fléron, near Liége, men and children were marched in front of the Germans to prevent the Belgian soldiers from firing.

The progress of the Germans through Mons was marked by many incidents of this character. Thus, on the 22d of August, half a dozen Belgian colliers returning from work were marching in front of some German troops who were pursuing the English, and in the opinion of the witnesses they must have been placed there intentionally. An English officer describes how he caused a barricade to be erected in a main thoroughfare leading out of Mons, when the Germans in order to reach a cross road in the rear, fetched civilians out of the houses on each side of the main road and compelled them to hold up white flags and act as cover.

Another British officer who saw this incident is convinced that the Germans were acting deliberately for the purpose of protecting themselves from the fire of the British troops. Apart from this protection, the Germans could not have advanced, as the street was straight and commanded by the British rifle fire at a range of 700 or 800 yards. Several British soldiers also speak of this incident, and their story is confirmed by a Flemish witness in a side street.

On the 24th of August men, women, and children were actually pushed into the front of the German position outside Mons. The witness speaks of 16 to 20 women, about a dozen children, and half a dozen men being there.

Seven or eight women and five or six very young children were utilized in this way by some Uhlans between Landrécies and Guise.

A Belgian soldier saw an incident of this character during the retreat from Namur.

At the battle of Malines 60 or 80 Belgian civilians, among who were some women, were driven before the German troops. Another witness saw a similar incident near Malines, but a much larger number of civilians was involved, and a priest was in front with a white flag.

In another instance, related by a Belgian soldier, the civilians were tied by the wrists in groups.

At Eppeghem, where the Germans were driven back by the Belgian sortie from Antwerp, civilians were used as a cover for the German retreat.

Near Malines, early in September, about 10 children, roped together, were driven in front of a German force.

At Londerzeel 30 or 40 civilians, men, women, and children, were placed at the head of a German column.

One witness from Termonde was made to stand in front of the Germans, together with others, all with their hands above their heads. Those who allowed their hands to drop were at once prodded with the bayonet. Again at Termonde, about September the 10th, a number of civilians were shot by the Belgian soldiers who were compelled to fire at the Germans, taking the risk of killing their own countrymen.

At Tournai 400 Belgian civilians, men, women, and children, were placed in front of the Germans, who had then engaged the French.

The operations outside Antwerp were not free from incidents of this character. Near Willebroeck some civilians, including a number of children, a woman, and one old man, were driven in front of the German troops. German officers were present, and one woman who refused to advance was stabbed twice with the bayonet, and a little child who ran up to her as she fell had half its head blown away by a shot from a rifle.

Other incidents of the same kind are reported from Nazareth and Ypres. The British troops were compelled to fire, in some cases at the risk of killing civilians.

At Ypres the Germans drove women in front of them by pricking them with bayonets. The wounds were afterward seen by the witness.

Looting, Burning, Destruction.

There was an overwhelming mass of evidence of the deliberate destruction of private property by the German soldiers. The destruction in most cases was effected by fire, and the German troops, as will be sen from earlier passages in the report, had been provided beforehand with appliances for rapidly setting fire to houses. Among the appliances enumerated by witnesses are syringes for squirting petrol, guns for throwing small inflammable bombs, and small pellets made of inflammable material. Specimens of the last-mentioned have been shown to members of the committee. Besides burning houses the Germans frequently smashed furniture and pictures; they also broke in doors and windows. Frequently, too, they defiled houses by relieving the wants of nature upon the floor. They also appear to have perpetrated the same vileness upon piled up heaps of provisions so as to destroy what they could not themselves consume. They also on numerous occasions threw corpses into wells, or left in them the bodies of persons murdered by drowning.

In addition to these acts of destruction, the German troops both in Belgium and France are proved to have been guilty of persistent looting. In the majority of cases the looting took place from houses, but there is also evidence that German soldiers and even officers robbed their prisoners, both civil and military, of sums of money and other portable possessions. It was apparently well known throughout the German Army that towns and villages would be burned whenever it appeared that any civilians had fired upon German troops, and there is reason to suspect that this known intention of the German military authorities in some cases explains the sequence of events which led up to the burning and sacking of a town or village. The soldiers, knowing that they would have an opportunity of plunder if the place was condemned, had a motive for arranging some incident which would provide the necessary excuse for condemnation. More than one witness alleges that shots coming from the window of a house were fired by German soldiers who had forced their way into the house for the purpose of thus creating an alarm. It is also alleged that German soldiers on some occasions merely fired their rifles in the air in a side street and then reported to their officers that they had been fired at. On the report that firing had taken place orders were given for wholesale destruction, and houses were destroyed in streets and districts where there was no allegation that firing had taken place, as well as in those where the charge arose. That the destruction could have been limited is proved by the care taken to preserve particular houses whose occupants had made themselves in one way or another agreeable to the conquerors. These houses were marked in chalk ordering them to be spared, and spared they were.

Wanton Destruction by Fire.

The above statements have reference to the burning of towns and villages. In addition, the German troops in numerous instances have set fire to farmhouses and farm buildings. Here, however, the plea of military necessity can more safely be alleged. A farmhouse may afford convenient shelter to an enemy, and where such use is probable it may be urged that the destruction of the buildings is justifiable. It is clearly, however, the duty of the soldiers who destroy the buildings to give reasonable warning to the occupants so that they may escape. Doubtless this was in many cases done by the German commanders, but there is testimony that in some cases the burning of the farmhouse was accompanied by the murder of the inhabitants.

The same fact stands out clearly in the more extensive burning of houses in towns and villages. In some cases, indeed, as a prelude to the burning, inhabitants were cleared out of their houses and driven along the streets, often with much accompanying brutality—some to a place of execution, others to prolonged detention in a church or other public buildings. In other cases witnesses assert that they saw German soldiers forcing back into the flames men, women, and children, who were trying to escape from the burning houses. There is also evidence that soldiers deliberately shot down civilians as they fled from the fire.

The general conclusion is that the burning and destruction of property which took place was only in a very small minority of cases justified by military necessity, and that even then the destruction was seldom accompanied by that care for the lives of noncombatants which has hitherto been expected from a military commander belonging to a civilized nation. On the contrary, it is plain that in many cases German officers and soldiers deliberately added to the sufferings of the unfortunate people whose property they were destroying.

Killing Wounded Prisoners.

In dealing with the treatment of the wounded and of prisoners and the cases in which the former appear to have been killed when helpless, and the latter at, or after, the moment of capture, we are met by some peculiar difficulties, because such acts may not in all cases be deliberate and cold-blooded violations of the usages of war. Soldiers who are advancing over a spot where the wounded have fallen may conceivably think that some of those lying prostrate are shamming dead, or, at any rate, are so slightly wounded as to be able to attack, or to fire from behind when the advancing force has passed, and thus they may be led into killing those whom they would otherwise have spared. There will also be instances in which men, intoxicated with the frenzy of battle, slay even those whom, on reflection, they might have seen to be incapable of further harming them. The same kind of fury may vent itself on persons who are already surrendering; and even a soldier who is usually self-controlled or humane, may, in the heat of the moment, go on killing, especially in a general melée, those who were offering to surrender. This is most likely to happen when such a soldier has been incensed by an act of treachery or is stirred to revenge by the death of a comrade to whom he is attached. Some cases of this kind appear in the evidence. Such things happen in all wars as isolated instances, and the circumstances may be pleaded in extenuation of acts otherwise shocking. We have made due allowance for these considerations, and have rejected those cases in which there is a reasonable doubt as to whether those who killed the wounded knew that the latter were completely disabled. Nevertheless, after making all allowances, there remain certain instances in which it is clear that quarter was refused to persons desiring to surrender when it ought to have been given, or that persons already so wounded as to be incapable of fighting further were wantonly shot or bayoneted.

The cases to which references are given all present features generally similar, and in several of them men who had been left wounded in the trenches when a trench was carried by the enemy were found, when their comrades subsequently retook the trench, to have been slaughtered, although evidently helpless, or else they would have escaped with the rest of the retreating force. For instance, a witness says: "About Sept. 20 our regiment took part in an engagement with the Germans. After we had retired into our trenches, a few minutes after we got back into them the Germans retired into their trenches. The distance between the trenches of the opposing forces was about 400 yards. I should say about 50 or 60 of our men had been left lying on the field from our trenches. After we got back to them I distinctly saw German soldiers come out of their trenches, go over the spots where our men were lying, and bayonet them. Some of our men were lying nearly half way between the trenches." Another says: "The Germans advanced over the trenches of the headquarters trench, where I had been on guard for three days. When the Germans reached our wounded I saw their officer using his sword to cut them down." Another witness says: "Outside Ypres we were in trenches and were attacked, and had to retire until reinforced by other companies of the Royal Fusiliers. Then we took the trenches and found the wounded, between 20 and 30, lying in the trenches with bayonet wounds, and some shot. Most of them, say three-quarters, had their throats cut."

Killed Under White Flag.

In one case, given very circumstantially, a witness tells how a party of wounded British soldiers were left in a chalk pit, all very badly hurt and quite unable to make resistance. One of them, an officer, held up his handkerchief as a white flag, and this "attracted the attention of a party of about eight Germans. The Germans came to the edge of the pit. It was getting dusk, but the light was still good, and everything clearly discernible. One of them, who appeared to be carrying no arms, and who, at any rate, had no rifle, came a few feet down the slope into the chalk pit, within eight or ten yards of some of the wounded men." He looked at the men, laughed, and said something in German to the Germans who were waiting on the edge of the pit. Immediately one of them fired at the officer, then three of four of these ten soldiers were shot, then another officer, and the witness, and the rest of them. "After an interval of some time I sat up and found that I was the only man of the ten who were living when the Germans came into the pit remaining alive, and that all the rest were dead."

Another witness describes a painful case in which five soldiers, two Belgians and three French, were tied to trees by German soldiers apparently drunk, who stuck knives in their faces, pricked them with their bayonets, and ultimately shot them.

We have no evidence to show whether and in what cases orders proceeded from the officer in command to give no quarter, but there are some instances in which persons obviously desiring to surrender were nevertheless killed.

Firing on Hospitals or Ambulances.

This subject may conveniently be divided into three sub-divisions, namely, firing on—

(1) Hospital buildings and other Red Cross establishments.

(2) Ambulances.

(3) Stretcher bearers.

Under the first and second categories there is obvious difficulty in proving intention, especially under the conditions of modern long-range artillery fire. A commanding officer's duty is to give strict orders to respect hospitals, ambulances, &c., and also to place Red Cross units as far away as possible from any legitimate line of fire. But with all care some accidents must happen, and many reported cases will be ambiguous. At the same time when military observers have formed a distinct opinion that buildings and persons under the recognizable protection of the Red Cross were wilfully fired upon, such opinions cannot be disregarded.

Between 30 and 40 of the depositions submitted related to this offense. This number does not in itself seem so great as to be inconsistent with the possibility of accident.

In one case a Red Cross depot was shelled on most days throughout the week. This is hardly reconcilable with the enemy's gunners having taken any care to avoid it.

There are other cases of conspicuous hospitals being shelled, in the witnesses' opinion, purposely.

geant Major, makes a suggestion which appears plausible, namely, that the German gunners use any conspicuous building as a mark to verify their ranges rather than for the purpose of destruction. It would be quite according to the modern system of what German writers call Kriegsräson to hold that the convenience of range-finding is a sufficient military necessity to justify disregarding any immunity conferred on a building by the Red Cross or otherwise. In any case, artillery fire on a hospital at such a moderate range as about 1,000 yards can hardly be thought accidental.

(2) As to firing on ambulances, the evidence is more explicit.

In one case the witness is quite clear that the ambulances were aimed at.

In another case of firing at an ambulance train the range was quite short.

In another a Belgian Red Cross party is stated to have been ambushed.

On the whole we do not find proof of a general or systematic firing on hospitals or ambulances; but it is not possible to believe that much care was taken to avoid this.

(3) As to firing on stretcher-bearers in the course of trench warfare, the testimony is abundant, and the facts do not seem explicable by accident. It may be that sometimes the bearers were suspected of seeing too much; and it is plain from the general military policy of the German armies that very slight suspicion would be acted on in case of doubt.

Abuse of the Red Cross.

Cases of the Red Cross being abused are much more definite.

There are several accounts of fire being opened, sometimes at very short range, by machine guns which had been disguised in a German Red Cross ambulance or car; this was aggravated in one case near Tirlemont by the German soldiers wearing Belgian uniform.

Witness speaks also of a stretcher party with the Red Cross being used to cover an attack, and of a German Red Cross man working a machine gun.

There is also a well-attested case of a Red Cross motor car being used to carry ammunition under command of officers.

Unless all these statements are willfully false, which the committee sees no reason to believe, these acts must have been deliberate, and it does not seem possible that a Red Cross car could be equipped with a machine gun by soldiers acting without orders. There is also one case of firing from a cottage where the Red Cross flag was flying, and this could not be accidental.

On the whole, there is distinct evidence of the Red Cross having been deliberately misused for offensive purposes, and seemingly under orders, on some, though not many, occasions.

Abuse of the White Flag.

Cases of this kind are numerous. It is possible that a small group of men may show a white flag without authority from any proper officer, in which case their action is, of course, not binding on the rest of the platoon or other unit. But this will not apply to the case of a whole unit advancing as if to surrender, or letting the other side advance to receive the pretended surrender, and then opening fire. Under this head we find many depositions by British soldiers and several by officers.

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In some cases the firing was from a machine gun brought up under cover of the white flag.

The depositions taken by Professor Morgan in France strongly corroborate the evidence collected in this country.

The case numbered h 70 may be noted as very clearly stated. The Germans, who had "put up a white flag on a lance and ceased fire," and thereby induced a company to advance in order to take them prisoners, "dropped the white flag and opened fire at a distance of 100 yards." This was near Nesle, on Sept. 6, 1914. It seems clearly proved that in some divisions at least of the German army this practice is very common. The incidents as reported cannot be explained by unauthorized surrenders of small groups.

There is, in our opinion, sufficient evidence that these offenses have been frequent, deliberate, and in many cases committed by whole units under orders. All the acts mentioned in this part of the report are in contravention of The Hague Convention, signed by the Great Powers, including France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, in 1907, as may be seen by a reference to Appendix D, in which the provisions of that convention relating to the conduct of war on land are set forth.

Committee's Conclusions.

From the foregoing pages it will be seen that the committee have come to a definite conclusion upon each of the heads under which the evidence has been classified.

It is proved—

(i) That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

(ii) That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

(iii) That looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

(iv) That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag.

Sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, the committee conceive that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. Murder, lust, and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries.

Our function is ended when we have stated what the evidence establishes, but we may be permitted to express our belief that these disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind, and we venture to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing.

We are, &c.,
BRYCE,
F. POLLOCK,
EDWARD CLARKE,
KENELM E. DIGBY,
ALFRED HOPKINSON,
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THEY DENY ANY COMPACT

Assert Barnes Gave No Orders in Conference Over Senate Contest.

WITNESS STIRS UP COLONEL

Hutchinson Describes Interview Over Harmony Candidate — A Threatened Wilson Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 12.—William Barnes trained his battery of heavy guns upon the forces of Colonel Roosevelt in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial here today and the bombardment almost threw the Colonel's followers into a panic.

Although they had scarcely recovered from the blow given by Justice William S. Andrews yesterday in ruling out all of the Albany printing ring evidence, the Colonel and his lawyers had to meet many new attacks, and the day ended in gloom for them and correspondingly great joy for the Barnes crowd. William M. Ivins, chief of the Barnes counsel, felt so sure of his case that, after examining eight witnesses, he excused three others and will probably let still more go tomorrow.

As the only thing left in the Colonel's case as showing justification of the alleged libel is the charge that Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy formed a corrupt or improper alliance to prevent the Republican legislators from interfering with Mr. Murphy's selection of a United States Senator in 1911, Mr. Ivins brought all his ingenuity to bear upon demolishing this last line of defense. The eight witnesses he called, in the order of their appearance, were: Elon R. Brown, President pro tem of the Senate; ex-State Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, William J. Wollman of the brokerage firm of J. S. Bache, John W. Hutchinson of the Republican State Committee, Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, ex-Assemblyman Frederick W. Hammond, Thaddeus C. Sweet, present Speaker of the Assembly, and ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell. The three witnesses excused were William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, The McManus, and Herbert Parsons.

The Senatorial fight of 1911 was fought all over again during the day. The testimony of Mr. Brown, Mr. Wollman, and Mr. Brackett bore heavily upon his part of the case, and they denied in the strongest terms that any such combination as alleged by the defense was made to elect Leader Murphy's candidate. They denied over and over again that Mr. Barnes had tried to influence their votes in any way. The most they would admit was that Mr. Barnes had conferred with them about the possibility of switching the Republican legislators from their own candidate, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, to a candidate favored by the so-called insurgent Democrats, and they took the sting out of this testimony by saying that Mr. Barnes insisted that if such a candidate was agreed upon it must be one who was strongly anti-Tammany. They also denied that Mr. Barnes ever tried to dominate the party.

To vary the proceedings Mr. Ivins tried to break down the testimony of the Colonel's witnesses on other matters, particularly that relating to the charge that Mr. Barnes, in order to head off the Franchise Tax bill, which Mr. Roosevelt while Governor was intent upon signing, had accepted campaign contributions from Democratic as well as Republican representatives of corporations. He had specified Anthony N. Brady and Robert Pruyn of Albany as being two who had made such contributions, and ex-Governor Odell, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee at the time, and had charge of the finances, testified that neither to his knowledge made any contributions.

A Get-Together Conference.

The most important testimony of the day, from a spectacular standpoint, was given by Mr. Hutchinson. He told of a conversation he had with the Colonel at the Harvard Club on July 15, 1914, shortly after the Colonel returned from his South American trip and a few days before he issued his alleged libelous article. Mr. Hutchinson said he had gone to the Colonel with a plea that he help bind up the wounds of the Republican Party and agree upon a candidate for Governor. The witness said that he had made the appointment with the Colonel through the latter's secretary and this is what he said took place:

"I went to talk with Mr. Roosevelt in regard to the Gubernatorial situation. There had been talk of the Colonel being the nominee himself of the Progressives. I told him that the issues which divided the party in 1912 were no longer being considered by the people, that the recall, the initiative, and referendum were not being discussed and that the only thing the people were interested in was prosperity.

"I told him that we ought to get together. Mr. Roosevelt replied that that was so; that we ought to get together on a candidate and that he had the intention of agreeing upon some candidate. Mr. Roosevelt then said that he could go after President Wilson in his Pittsburgh speech on the President's foreign policies and tear him to pieces. He said the Republicans had no one else who could do it and they would have to have him. He said that after what happened at the Chicago Convention he wouldn't stand for Barnes and that the Republican Party was not big enough to hold both of them."

The Colonel's face fell as the witness told of this conversation and several times he shook his head and excitedly talked with his counsel.

The ruling out of the printing testimony, although a big setback for the Colonel, as it destroyed most of the extensive fabric he had reared to prove that he was justified in calling Mr. Barnes what he did, will shorten the trial materially. Mr. Ivins expects to finish his case this week, and this includes the testimony of Mr. Barnes himself. Then summing up probably will take place on Monday, and the case may go to the jury on Tuesday night.

Senator Brown of Jefferson County was the first of the Barnes witnesses this morning. He said that Thomas C. Platt was State leader of the Republican organization from the time the witness entered politics until 1904, when he was succeeded by Governor Odell, who held the reins for two years, until the election of Governor Hughes.

"Who succedeed Governor Odell as State leader?" asked Mr. Barnum.

"Colonel Roosevelt," promptly replied the witness. "He continued actively as leader until shortly after the close of his Presidential term, when he left the country. He came back and won out with his candidate at the State Convention in 1910. He named the candidate for Governor and continued his leadership until after the election."

Lawyer William L. Barnum, who conducted the examination, then plunged into the senatorial fight and asked Senator Brown if he had taken part in it. Mr. Brown replied that he had and he was allowed to tell of a conversation he had with Mr. Barnes in February, 1911.

"I went to Mr. Barnes," said the witness, "and told him that two or three days before I had met Thomas Mott Osborne at the University Club in New York and that he said there was a great chance for me to do a patriotic duty. He said he wanted to have the Republicans unite with Independent Democratic legislators on the election of a United States Senator. He suggested John N. Carlisle of Watertown, my law partner, as being the right kind of a man and he asked me to use my offices to see if his election could not be brought about.

"I took the suggestion to Mr. Barnes for his consideration and Mr. Barnes said it was an important suggestion and that he would consider it. He said he couldn't say that it would be feasible, as he didn't know what the attitude of the Republican senators would be, but he would find out and let me know if anything could be done."

The witness said that a few days later Mr. Barnes telephoned for him to go to Albany and he did so. He said he had several conferences with Mr. Barnes regarding the Senatorial fight thereafter.

"Mr. Barnes," the witness went on, "told me that in his opinion conditions were ripe for the election of a United States Senator by a combination of Republican and independent Democrats, but that it must be a candidate who would not be identified with Tammany Hall.

"Mar Barnes requested me to confer with Mr. Osborne, which I did. Later I told Mr. Barnes that Mr. Osborne had assented. Mr. Barnes told me that the Republicans would not accept Mr. Carlisle because they could not feel sure that if elected he would not train with Tamany Hall."

Knew Of No Agreement.

"Did you hear or know of any agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy in relation to the United States senatorship at that time?" asked Mr. Barnum. "I did not," replied Mr. Brown.

Mr. Bowers then took the witness in hand.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Barnes that you told Mr. Osborne that the Republican vote could be delivered to a man like Thomas Mott Osborne? A.—Substantially, yes.

Q.—Had Mr. Barnes told you that the Republican vote could be delivered to Mr. Osborne? A.—Substantially, yes, and hopefully all.

Q.—You say Mr. Odell was State leader in 1905. Now, how do you determine State leadership? A.—I take universal consent; nothing else.

Q.—You say Mr. Roosevelt became a State leader? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he advocate the nomination of Governor Hughes? A.—He controlled it by giving an order in the form of a request.

Q.—What did he do? A.—I believe he sent a letter. Mr. Root said he had one in his pocket.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the President of the United States sent a message to the New York State Convention ordering it to nominate Charles E. Hughes? A.—That's what he did in 1906.

Q.—When did Mr. Barnes become State Chairman? A.—In January, 1911.

Q.—Do you remember any other State Chairman having written a letter dictating to the legislators of his party, a letter ordering them or advising them how to vote? A.—I do not.

After Mr. Bowers had asked the witness some questions about the appointment of committees which Justice Andrews said were not important Mr. Brown gave way to ex-Senator Brackett.

Getting down to the Senatorial fight Mr. Brackett said that he had received a telegram from Senator Depew offering to withdraw his name. He then told of a meeting in the City Hall of the Senators on the day after the Capitol fire. When Mr. Bowers offered an objection, Mr. Ivins said that he hoped to prove that the action of the Republican legislators was spontaneous, and that Mr. Barnes had nothing whatever to do with the work of the legislators.

At the afternoon session Mr. Brackett was asked to tell of a conference he had wth Mr. Barnes regarding the Senatorship stuation.

"Mr. Barnes," sad he, "wanted to have the question settled, as he promised to meet Franklin D. Roosevelt that afternoon and tell hm whether the Republicans could be marshalled behnd some independent Democrat.

"Mr. Merritt, Republican leader in the Assembly, could not he sure that every Republican in the Assembly would vote for a Democrat—that if they had to vote for a Democrat at all, it would be one of their own choosing."

"Did you have any talk with Mr. Barnes as to his own position?"

"I do not recall. His position was that if it could be done he was willing."

Asked if he had been in favor of joining with the Democrats to elect Mr. Osborne or some other Independent candidate, the witness said:

Independent Army All Generals.

"My recollection is that from the beginning I had been feeling out Independent Democrats to see if anything could be done. My impression was that they couldn't unite on any one themselves. I asked Frank Roosevelt to write out some names, but the rest of his Independent brigade wouldn't stand for it. I figured that they were all generals without any subjects."

"Did Mr. Barnes ever try to influence your course of conduct?"

"No, sir," replied the witness emphatically, looking straight at Colonel Roosevelt.

"Was there any agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy in reference to the vote of the Senatorship?"

"I never knew of any," the witness replied with emphasis.

William J. Wollman, the next witness, is a member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., brokers, and it was at his office that William Loeb, Jr., testified he had a conversation with Mr. Barnes during the Senatorship fight, in which Mr. Barnes, according to Mr. Loeb, said that he could not interfere for the election of an Independent Democrat because he had a working agreement with Mr. Murphy. John J. Adams, assistant counsel for Mr. Barnes, brought out the statement from Mr. Wollman that the conversation did not take place until after the election of President Wilson in 1912—a year and a half after the Senatorialship fight was settled.

The witness said that Mr. Loeb was taking luncheon with him at his office shortly after the Presidential election of 1912, and that Mr. Barnes sent in his card. He said he asked Mr. Loeb if he cared if Mr. Barnes joined them, and Mr. Loeb said he did not. He said Mr. Loeb and Mr. Barnes then talked together for three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Bowers on cross-examination tried hard to make the witness admit that he was mistaken in his dates, but it was futile, although he admitted that Mr. Loeb had called at his office another time, in 1913.

Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith spent five minutes on the stand. He was Majority Leader of the Senate in the Senatorial fight in 1911. He said he voted for William F. Sheehan right up to the time the Democrats switched to Justice O'Gorman.

"Do you know of any combination between Mr. Barnes and Murphy that effected that election?" Mr. Barnum asked.

Justice Andrews sustained Mr. Bowers's objection.

"Did you ever hear of any bargain or agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy affecting that election?" asked Barnum.

The witness was not allowed to answer this either and he was excused.

Fred W. Hammond of Syracuse and present clerk of the Assembly was asked this question:

"Did you have any instructions from Mr. Barnes or any one representing him as to how you should vote for United States Senator?"

"I did not," he replied.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, present Speaker of the Assembly, testified that Mr. Barnes gave him no instructions as to how he should vote and that he did not know of any arrangement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy.

Odell Made No Promises.

Ex-Gov. O'Dell was then called.

"Were you the dominant leader of the party in the State?" Mr. Ivins asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Odell with a laugh in which Justice Andrews and the audience joined.

After considerable argument as to the right of Mr. Ivins to examine the witness on campaign contributions the witness was asked.

"Was any contribution made to the state campaign by Mr. Brady?"

"Not to my knowledge," replied Mr. O'Dell.

"Was there any made by Mr. Pruyn?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Was there any contribution made by any individual or any corporation accompanied by a request for protection?"

The Justice ruled this question out, but asked the witness this one:

"Did you make any promise to any corporation?"

"No," replied the witness.

Mr. Bowers, on cross-examination, asked the witness if the reports of contributors during those years were on file.

"Books were kept and they were destroyed," replied Mr. Odell.

The witness said that Democrats may have contributed to the Republican fund individually, but he didn't know of any. He admitted that the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New York Life, the Equitable, and the Metropolitan Street Railway contributed.

"I suppose all members of the state committee took a hand at getting contributions?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"No, sir. Senator Platt attended to it mostly," the Ex-Governor replied, and that ended his cross-examination.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MAYOR IS ENJOINED BY TAXI COMPANY

City Officials Are Forbidden by Court to Enforce the Public Hack Ordinance.

TO ARGUE CASE TOMORROW

Haverty's Corporation Charges That New Regulation Robs It of Its Most Profitable Trade.

John W. Browne, counsel for the Haverty's Taxicabs, Incorporated, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Crane of Brooklyn yesterday a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor, the Commissioner of Licenses, and all other public officials from enforcing their own construction of the public hack ordinance. The court issued an order directing the city officials to appear tomorrow and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

In order to discover whether a taxi was public or private an amendment to the ordinance provided that all public taxis should carry taximeters and that the chauffeur's seat should be only wide enough for him.

Thereupon the Haverty company removed the taximeters from their taxis used in private service. The need of being careful was impressed upon the company because Magistrate Murphy fined several chauffeurs of the Mason-Seaman company $50 each for violations of the ordinance. In cases of violation not only the chauffeurs, but the taxi also could be fined $50, making a total of a $100 fine for each violation. Mr. Browne said that under the city's construction of the ordinance none of the companies is in a position to take advantage of the best paying service. He added:

"The amendment, as construed by the city, amounts to a practical confiscation of our property. We serve the Belmont and Murray Hill hotels, a number of clubs, many physicians, and a large number of private families who want to put their own footman on the box with the chauffeur. If we are forced to shorten the chauffeur's seat so that he only can occupy it we will be deprived of at least half of our income at the increased rate which the private service willingly pays. We have more than 250 charge accounts, and we claim the right to make any contract with these customers that is satisfactory to both.

"Under the amendment as the city sees it we could be summoned to court for failing to observe its provisions in our private service and fined. Of course no business could stand up under such an imposition. The Yellow Taxicab Company has 550 taxis, 700 of them running as private conveyances. On Friday night the company withdrew all of these machines. We have fifty taxis for private service, for which we charge 80 cents a mile instead of 50 cents. Under the injunction all of these taxis may be restored to service.

"In the argument on Friday we will try to show that taxis used for private service ought not to be classed with the public hacks that wander about the streets looking for fares. There is a distinct difference between the two forms of service."

COURT GIVES JOB BACK.

Rosenthal, Dropped by Travis, Protected by Civil Service.

Julius Rosenthal, who said he was removed from his job as the legal examiner and investigator in the Transfer Tax Bureau because he had won the antagonism of Governor Whitman, and sued for reinstatement, has won his case. Supreme Court Justice Weeks yesterday signed an order directing that Mr. Rosenthal be reinstated. To sustain his claim that he was removed for political reasons, Mr. Rosenthal said that when Controller Travis dismissed him he said:

"I am not going to argue with the Governor about the matter. He has demanded your removal and I have followed his instructions."

Mr. Travis made an affidavit denying that any such conversation occurred. He said Rosenthal was removed because the lace he held was considered a sinecure and superfluous. Justice Weeks found that the place was in the classified civil list and that it had not been abolished.

Did Not Ask to Move Sick Cattle.

Dr. Simon F. Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute said last night the published report that the Directors of the new Institute Laboratory for Animal Pathology, to be established near Princeton, had asked a permit from the New Jersey Board of Health which would allow the bringing of diseased cattle from all parts of the State to the laboratory was incorrect. Dr. Flexner said the permit asked for would allow the members of the laboratory staff to treat infected cattle wherever an outbreak of disease occurred, but that it was not contemplated to bring diseased cattle to the institution from other parts of the State. The Director of the new laboratory will be Dr. Theobald Smith, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture.

CITY BREVITIES.

The confirmation exercises of the school of religious work of the Educational Alliance will be held in the Straus Auditorium at East Broadway and Jefferson Street on Wednesday afternoon, May 19.

The Mayor's Committee on the entertainment of the Chinese commercial delegates, who will spend the week of June 1 in this city, met yesterday at the City Hall to organize. William C. Breed is Chairman of the committee. E. V. Douglas was elected Secretary and S. C. Mead of the Merchants' Association Treasurer. Sub-committees were appointed.

County Court Judge Humphrey adjourned until next Monday the trial of John Vincent Ward for an attack on Miss Caroline Gresh in her home, 504 Grand Avenue, Astoria, last Jan. 4, when he found yesterday that the trial of Harry Scanlon on a similar charge brought by Mrs. Clara Ellert had begun before Supreme Court Justice Scudder. Both youths are sons of local politicians and both have been tried before, the juries disageeing.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, is in line with the expressions heard daily for more than twenty-five years, in all parts of the world, from millions of people who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet, into their shoes, or using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. It can be obtained from dealers everywhere for 25c. or a trial package will be sent by mail free if you write to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

ASKS $87,600 FOR TEACHERS

School Board Wants Aldermen to Provide for Promotions.

The Board of Education yesterday decided to ask the Board of Aldermen to appropriate $87,600 to pay the 1,056 teachers who will be promoted next September.

Louis B. Pink, Chairman of the Special Committee on Community Centres, presented its report. He said it wanted the schools to belong to the people and to be used by them. He said it favored the appointment of a committee having full charge of the matter. Francis P. Cunnion, Chairman of the Committee on Care of Buildings, advised the board to go slowly. Some of the persons permitted to use the buildings after school hours, he said, smoked and did about as they pleased. The buildings were jammed to the doors when a dance was on, but lectures were neglected. He wanted it shown what good is being done by community centres. Parochial and private schools did not find it necessary to keep open for dances.

On motion of Rupert B. Thomas the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

It was decided to create the position of assistant director of cooking.

James A. Gamble, janitor of Public School 14, the Bronx, was found guilty of charges of neglect of duty and was dismissed.

Dr. William H. Maxwell was again absent. He is still confined by illness to his home.

CHESTER SUED FOR $50,000.

Dispute Over Motion Picture Contract for Wallingford Stories.

George Randolph Chester, creator of the Wallingford Stories, has beeen sued in the Supreme Court by the Colonial Motion Picture Corporation for $50,000 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff says that on May 1 it made a contract with Mr. Chester for the exclusive right of making motion pictures of his stories, that it paid him $1,000 on account of royalties at the rate of 10 per cent. on the gross earnings of the films, and that it was agreed the films were to be distributed throughout the United States.

Mr. Chester, according to the complaint, told friends he did not intend to keep the contract, and later told the plaintiff the contract would result in Cohan & Harris suing the plaintiff because they had the rights to the play of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." Mr. Chester has since refused to permit the plaintiff to use his stories. The plaintiff says it has spent $4,000 in getting ready for making the films.

Millicent Evans, a moving picture actress, has sued the plaintiff for failing to keep an agreement to pay her $105 a week for a year to act in the Wallingford plays.

Rae Tanzer Again Pleads Not Guilty

Rae Tanzer appeared yesterday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment found against her for perjury. She was then continued in the $5,000 bail, to which she was admitted on the indictment charging her with having used the mails to defraud. The indictment charges that in the perjury trial of Fredrick D. Safford, the hotel clerk of Plainfield, N. J., she herself committed perjury by swearing that James W. Osborne was with her at a time when he was in Providence.

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MORE FAKE RIPPER LETTERS

Girl Sends One to Frighten Employer—Scare in Hackensack.

"Ripper" scares and fake "ripper" letters kept neighborhoods in this city and the vicinity in excitement again yesterday. Inspector Faurot, in charge of the search for the murderer of children, said at the Second Branch Detective Bureau last night, however, that the hard work of himself and the men under him had ended in repeated disappointments. He said, though, that they are now making an investigation which gives some promise of clearing up the case.

Gertrude Foster, 18 years old, was arrested yesterday for sending a letter signed "The Ripper" to her employer, Mrs. Mildred Schooler, 961 Simpson Street, the Bronx, threatening Mrs. Schooler's children. The girl confessed that she had written the note.

The Flushing postal authorities made public yesterday a postal card which had been stopped there on Tuesday afternoon because it was signed "The Ripper." It was addressed "Mrs. Andrews, Locus Street, Flushing," and threatened her children.

Frank Fizi, 38 years, a ladies' tailor, of 157 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, was held without bail for further examination today by Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court after he had been identified by Helen Manning, 4 years old, of 257 Avenue C, as the man who had attacked her in the hallway of the tenement house at that address on Sunday night.

John Bowman of Troy, N. Y., who was arrested on Tuesday night for exhibiting a razor to children in Battery Park and saying that he was going to kill some one, was put under $300 bonds to keep the peace by Magistrate Handy in the Tombs Court yesterday. In the same court Salvio Pelescia, of 178 Sullivan Street, charged with annoying girls, was held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow.

Many women hurried to the Broadway Public School, at Hackensack, N. J., for their children yesterday after a "ripper" scare had been started, but they were reassured.

Jacob Rugg, a clerk, 50 years old, of 235 East Nineteenth Street, was arrested by Policeman Adams of the East Twenty-second Street Station, last night on the charge of annoying children in Stuyvesant Park.

MONTIMAGNO TRIAL HALTED.

Not Enough Talesmen to Complete Jury in Political Murder Case.

The trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Michael Giamari, a Tammany district captain, growing out of a political feud in the Second Assembly District, was halted yesterday because of the lack of talesmen to complete the jury. Eleven men were in the box when Clerk Penney announced that the panel was exhausted.

"Are there any men who did not answer their summons as talesmen?" Justice Davis asked.

"Yes. Four or five did not appear."

"Notify all of them that unless they can offer proper excuses they will be fined $100 each," said the Justice.

A new panel of fifty was ordered drawn, and the trial was adjourned to tomorro mornwing.

Before dismissing court Justice Davis warned the jurymen not to allow any one to talk to them about the case. "If any one approaches you and even indirecly refers to the case," he said, "find out their names and addresses and report the occurrence to me."

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NO, you don't—not if you make her write every letter twice (once in her note book and once on her typewriter). Not if you keep her sitting idle at your desk *waiting* for dictation—while you phone or see callers or hunt for information. Not if her typewriter is standing idle and adding to "overhead" while the stenographer takes dictation.

Write your letters *once*—on the typewriter. Handle your correspondence in the real efficiency way—let your stenographer *produce* all the time. Save your *own* time—prevent her wasting *her* time.

Do what other wise business men do as soon as they find out about it—dictate to the Dictaphone.

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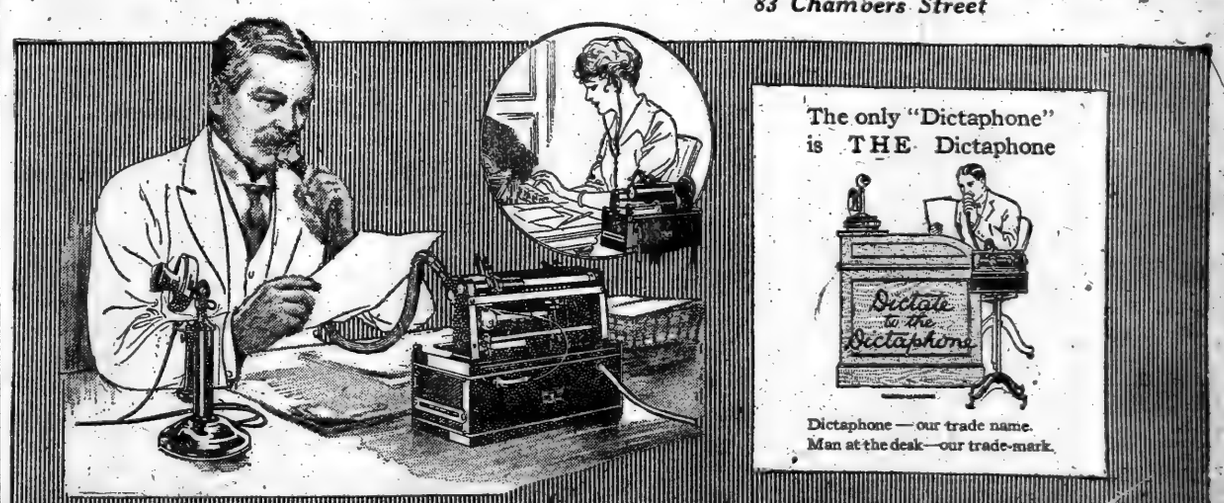

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This shoe combines the well known features of the Coward Arch supporting shoe with a trim style that is altogether pleasing.

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THE TURMOIL
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First as to the sales in thirty-eight places out of forty-two. These figures are the impartial dealers' reports to the May Bookman, regarded as official by the entire trade. For three months "The Turmoil" has been the best selling book in America.

Cloth, $1.35 net
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water Builds Up Worn-Out Stomach

It is really entirely unnecessary to live on a milk-and-nursery diet or to dose yourself with artificial digestives. If you will observe one easy rule, you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral water so palatable as to make a superb table water, yet possessing medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating, and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

GIVES CITY MORE MEN IN ASSEMBLY

Haffen Amendment in Constitutional Convention Increases Representation by Eleven.

STRIKE AT LAWS' DELAYS

Two Proposals for Court Reforms—Cullinan Urges a Novel Cigarette Smokers' Census.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—Ex-Borough President Haffen of the Bronx introduced in the Constitutional Convention today an amendment providing for more adequate representation for New York City in the Assembly. Under the Haffen amendment New York City would have seventy-four representatives in the Assembly instead of sixty-three, as at present. The representation of some up-State counties is decreased. The total number of Assemblymen, however, would be increased from 150 to 168.

The amendment proposes these changes in the representation of the five counties included in the City of New York: New York, 30 instead of 31; Kings, 27 instead of 23; Bronx, 9 instead of 4; Queens, 6 instead of 4; Richmond, 2 instead of 1; net increase, 11.

An educational qualification for the exercise of the right to vote is provided in an amendment introduced by Gordon Knox Bell, a Republican delegate from New York City. Under his amendment voters must be able to read and write the English language. There is no doubt that the amendment will encounter serious opposition in the convention.

Under the terms of an amendment introduced by Patrick W. Cullinan, a Republican delegate-at-large, a new section of Article VII. would prohibit the Legislature from voting any gratuity or pension, payable out of the State Treasury, except by refferring the matter to a referendum at a general election.

Adolph J. Rodenbeck, of Rochester, one of the Republican delegates-at-large, introduced several amendments to reform court procedure, cut red tape and obviate the law's delays. One amendment confers on the Justices of the Appellate Divisions the right to make, and amend rules to govern, practice, and procedure in the courts. The rules must be certified by the Governor within ten days of their adoption and the Governor has the power to annul any rule. The Justices, however, by a two-thirds vote may overrule the Governor provided the action is taken within thirty days. The proposed amendment would not prevent the Legislature from passing laws to govern procedure not covered by the rules.

Another amendment provides for the appointment by the Justices of the Appellate Division, of a Supreme Court Justice to prepare statistics and exercise general supervision over the business of the Courts throughout the State. The two amendments aim to introduce in this State the British court system.

Attacks Printing Waste.

Mr. Rodenbeck also introduced an amendment, the purpose of which is to stop waste in printing, growing out of the imperfect drafting of bills introduced in the Legislature. This amendment provides for the appointment of a Legislative Counsel by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, who to act as a censor on the form of legislative measures, but not on their substance. The amendment prohibits the introduction of any bill, except by a standing or select committee of the Legislature until it has been approved by the Legislative Counsel.

The Governor and the heads of State departments will have a voice in the deliberations of the Legislature if the amendment introduced today by Israel T. Deyo, Republican delegate from Broome County, is adopted. Their amendment gives the Governor the right to introduce administration bills by message and provides that when such bills are considered the Legislature may invite the Governor and heads of departments to be present for the purpose of explaining the measures. The amendment also provides for an increase in the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000.

Louis M. Martin of Clinton County introduced an amendment which would make it unconstitutional to form a labor union composed of the employes of more than one employer. The amendment authorizes the employes of any firm or corporation to form a union of their own and deal with their employer as a unit in matters of mutual concern or interests. It makes it unlawful for the union to punish any member far failure to comply with its rules, for acting in an individual capacity, or speaking his mind freely.

Business corporations, under another amendment introduced by Mr. Martin, would be prohibited from accumulating a surplus or from directly or indirectly using their funds to obtain control of another corporation. The amendment prohibits business corporations from issuing bonds or preferred stock or from issuing any stock which does not represent money or property. The Public Service Commissions receive power to appraise the value of such property. The amendment provides for an annual distribution of profits.

Both the Martin amendments were introduced "by request." Lemuel E. Quigg introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven members to report to the convention on the method of submitting proposed Constitutional amendments to the people this Fall.

Proposes Novel Census.

A census of cigarette smokers in the prisons and State institutions will be taken if a resolution introduced in the convention today by Mr. Cullinan is adopted. Mr. Cullinan was Excise Commissioner for many years. He told the convention that if he could have his way there would be a State tax on manufacturers and dealers in cigarettes.

The resolution calls on the Superintendent of Prisons, the State Board of Charities, and the State Hospital Commission to ascertain the number of inmates in institutions under their respective supervision and control and how many of them have been inveterate cigarette smokers. When he obtains the information he is seeking Mr. Cullinan will frame a proposal providing for a tax on cigarettes.

"I do not think we begin to realize how many people have been sent to prison or to the insane asylums or the poor houses by the excessive smoking of cigarettes," Mr. Cullinan said. "It is time we see to it that the State gets some revenue from a traffic which adds so enormously to the burden of the taxpayers for maintenance of mad houses, poor houses and jails."

The Public Utilities Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on a proposed amendment making the Public Service Commissioners constitutional officers and the two boards bi-partisan bodies. Frederick C. Stevens of Jamestown, former Chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission, opposed the plan.

"The regulatory laws of this State have not been sufficiently developed to warrant us in grafting them on the body of the Constitution," said Mr. Stevens. "To make the commissions bi-partisan would merely tend to drag them into politics."

Former Chairman William H. Willcox of the Commission for the First District has been invited to appear before the committee at a hearing next week. It is the conseusus here that the convention will do nothing to increase the powers of the commissions.

CITY URGES REFORMS.

Four Greatly Needed, Says Polk—Home Rule First.

Corporation Counsel Polk announced yesterday the four reforms which the city was urging upon the attention of the Constitutional Convention. In the first place, it was asking, he said, for a constitutional change which would obtain for the city as complete home rule as was compatible with the necessary functions and authority of the State Government.

In fighting for this, Mr. Polk said, New York was co-operating with the other large cities of the State. There is a general realization that cities must have a larger control of their internal administration if they were to be governed efficiently.

In the second place, the city desired protection against being compelled to contribute more than its fair share to the State taxes. This could be accomplished by a proper equalization of the assessed valuations throughout the State.

Moreover, Mr. Polk asks that the Constitution forbid the taxing of any community for an object from which it has no benefit unless the tax has been submitted to a vote of the entire people of the State. New York thus would escape paying $1,400,000 for the repair of town roads and other local improvements.

The third point raised by Mr. Polk deals with the investment of New York City outside its limits for its water supply. It amounts to $165,000,000, and not only is the investment forced to bear an unjust share of local taxation, but under the present Constitution, the Legislature can make any disposition of this property it sees fit. Such a great municipal investment as this, the Corporation Counsel said, should have as much protection as a similar investment of private capital.

Finally Mr. Polk pointed out that the city was not properly represented at Albany. While the average ratio of Assemblymen to population was one to 50,000, in New York City it was one to 75,000, and while the average of Senators to population was one to 180,000, it was in New York City, one to 227,000. Through inequitable apportionments there were districts in the city which, he said, were ten times as populous as some of the up-State districts. Thus Schuyler County, with its 14,004 people, has as much representation in the Assembly as the Twenty-third Assembly District of New York, with 156,652 people, and Yates County with 16,842, has as much weight in the Assembly as the Thirty-second Assembly District of the Bronx with 131,248. Resolutions embodying these reforms are to be presented to the convention.

DEFENSE OF DERNBURG.

George S. Viereck Attacks Those Who Would Silence the Doctor.

George Sylvester Viereck, publisher of The Fatherland, gave out a statement yesterday in reply to the attacks on Dr. Bernhard Dernburg. In part, he said:

"England's alliance with Russia is Russianizing the British press. Shall it also Russianize the United States? The allied press hysterically demands that the right of free speech be denied to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the most eloquent exponent of the German cause in the United States. Because they cannot answer his arguments they would send him into exile.

Cut off, her wires severed, Germany was without a spokesman in the United States. Her able Ambassador, gagged and bound by the red tape of office, was not in the position to break anew from day to day the web of deceit spun by the British spider. Mr. Herman Ridder and other Americans of German descent could speak for themselves, they could speak for twenty million Germans and Americans in the United States; they could not speak for Germany. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg was the only man who could present the case of the German people to the American people.

"He, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, still is the only German spokesman, not bound by diplomatic etiquette, whose voice is heard. For still the cables are cut. Still the American Government unneutrally exercises a censorship over the German wireless, while placing no restriction whatsoever upon British cables. Still British warships, contrary to the laws of nations, stop German mails to this country. How then shall the voice of one hundred and twenty million Teutons be heard, if not through Dr. Dernburg?

"If we have silenced the one man who can speak freely yet with authority in our midst, who knows into what unwise action, in spite of the wise restraint of President Wilson, the people of the United States may be led by false information? Then, if mischief happens, how shall the German people ever forgive the United States, who choked the voice of Germany's only spokesman, in the supreme crisis that has faced her since she was cradled in blood and iron?

"President Wilson in his fine speech delivered in Philadelphia, has urged American citizens not to think of themselves in 'groups.' His warning should be addressed primarily to American champions of Great Britain. No pro-German ever proposed the incorporation of the United States into the German Empire. The British propaganda distinctly avows that such is its ultimate object. Andrew Carnegie has distinctly said so. Professor Beer, writing in The Forum for this month, makes a similar admission.

"Who put the hyphen in German-American except the rabid pro-Allies and their American propaganda? Shall the rift in our citizenship, already serious, be made irreparable by an act of wanton injustice? Fortunately the destinies of this country are in safer hands than in those of erratic, third-term demagogues and irresponsible scribblers."

WIRELESS HEROES LIVE IN MEMORIAL

City Accepts Cenotaph and Drinking Fountain in Battery Park.

McANENY'S FEELING WORDS

Acting Mayor Says Brave Men Are Appropriately Remembered by Greatest Port in the World.

The memorial drinking fountain and cenotaph at Battery Park, erected to the wireless operators who perished at sea in their line of duty, was formally presented to the City of New York yesterday afternoon by Fred B. Daiziel, Chairman of the Committee of the Maritime Association.

The centotaph was draped with the Stars and Stripes and crowned with a laurel wreath, and the chairs of the guests were roped off with laurel also. Four sailors from the Navy Yard were present with two buglers, who blew "Taps" when the unveiling took place.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, vice-president of the American Seamens' Friends Society, who pronounced the invocation, made reference to the Lusitania disaster in which the two wireless operators lost their lives an dalso referred to the present grave situation, arising from it.

Mr. Daiziel in presenting the fountain to Acting Mayor McAneny, spoke of the fidelity to duty of the wireless heroes at sea and specially mentioned Jack Phillips, who lost his life on the Titanic and in memory of whom the Fund was started by the New York Times in April, 1912, after the disaster.

In accepting the fountain on behalf of the city, Mr. McAneny said:

When the wireless telegraph was first invented we looked upon it as a great boom to commerce, and, of course, as an additional safeguard to human life on the sea. But few of us foresaw to what extent it offered an opportunity for a new and peculiarly appealing kind of heroism. The first spectacular instance of heroism on the part of wireless telegraph operators was the performance of Binne on the Republic, when that vessel was the victim of a collision a few years ago. Happily, the hero of that event did not have to sacrifice his life, since aid reached the stricken vessel in good time to save him along with the passengers and crew. But the wireless telegraphers upon other wrecked vessels have not been so fortunate. You have on your beautiful shaft here of the names of ten men who have given their lives for others, and the black space remaining is a melancholy reminder that perhaps other names will have to be added.

Monument to Brave Men.

New York City owes its pre-eminence mostly to its tradition as a port. We are now the greatest port in the world, and we shall be much greater. Searfaring men should always have a strong appeal for New Yorkers. Therefore, it is particularly fitting that monuments such as this should be dedicated here in Battery Park; and I, as the acting head of the New York City Government, take pride in registering an official tribute to the memory of these brave men.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. McAneny gave the fountain over to the care of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, who then turned the water on and the unveiling took place. The audience of more than 500 stood uncovered in the rain while "Taps" was sounded.

Among those present was James Coffin Perkins of Philadelphia, a missionary to India and the father of Donald Campbell Perkins, wireless operator who was lost on the steamship State of California on Aug. 15, 1915, on the Pacific Coast, and the parents of Ferdinand Kuehn, who was lost on the steamship Monroe on Jan. 30, 1914.

Others present were Dock Commissioner Smith, Surveyor Rush, Lewis H. Pounds, Borough President of Brooklyn; Joseph P. Morrell, President of the Maritime Association; Bridge Commissioner Kracke, John Bottomley, Vice President of the Marconi Company of America; Shipping Commissioner Quinn, Louis H. Junod, Counsul from Switzerland; Ernesto Solorzano, Consul General of Nicaragua; Henry M. Seeley, Superintending Steamboat Inspector; William Lawrence Bottomley, the architect of the memorial, and many prominent in shipping circles.

The Wireless Heroes.

The names inscribed on the cenotaph are George C. Eccles, Stephen F. Szczepanek, Jack Phillips, Lawrence Prudhunt, Donald Campbell Perkins, Clifton J. Fleming, Harry Fred Otto, Adolph J. Svenson, Ferdinand Kuehn, and Walter E. Reker.

The names of the wireless operators who went down with the Lusitania, Robert Leith and D. McCormick, will be added later.

R. A. CHANLER RETURNS.

Had Been with His Brother, Who Is Ill in Paris.

Robert A. Candler, former husband of Lina Cavalieri, the opera singer, returned yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau from Paris, where he has been nursing his brother, William Astor Chanler, who has been seriously ill. He said that his brother had improved very much in health and was steadily recovering. Mr. Chanler added that there were several well-known New Yorkers now serving in the auxiliary corps of the French Army.

Dr. Henry H. N. Lyle, Chief Surgeon of the American Unit Hospital, supported by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, also arrived on the Rochambeau for a vacation. The Whitney hospital, he said, was doing great work and was always filled to capacity.

The Rochambeau brought seventy fishermen on their way back to their homes at St. Pierre Miquelon after serving in the French Army. Several of them had been wounded, but they were all in good spirits and proud of the uniforms which they wore on the ship.

HOBSON WOULD CHECK WILSON

Sends a Message Asking for a Court of Inquiry on Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 12.—Ex-Congressman Richmond P. Hobson gave out tonight a telegram he had just sent to President Wilson. His message said:

"Press dispatches foreshadow as part of your pending communication to Germany a demand for guarantees of security of American lives on enemy merchant vessels in submarine warfare. I would respectfully and earnestly urge that simultaneous request be made upon Great Britain to revoke instructions to British merchant vessels to ram submarines and request made upon all belligerents to insure nonresistance of their merchant vessels when challenged by submarines entitling them to immunity for lives on board, as dictated by humanity. Otherwise our demand would not comply with spirit of international law for merchant vessels instructed to attack delicate submarines with ram are effectly war vessels toward them and not entitled to warning from them or to immunity of lives on board.

"Permit me to urge that you order a naval court of inquiry upon loss of American lives on Lusitania and regularly establish the facts for ourselves upon which responsibility can be definitely placed for the tragedy and apparently unnecessary loss of life, following precedent in destruction of the Maine.

"Before inaugurating a course leading toward an ultimatum and rupture with a friendly nation that has expressed sorrow and regret about which our chief information comes from enemy sources interested in embroiling us in war, clearly we should be scrupulously within principles of international law applied reasonably to the new mode of warfare, and our facts should be established by impartial investigation.

"Permit me also to urge you to assemble the officials of legislative and executive branches enumerated in bill establishing council of national defense to lay plans for orderly procedure, efficient and without waste, for developing our national defense without reference to existing crisis, to be ready with matured recommendations when Congress assembles.

"It is needless for me to add that as a Government and a people who have looked with such forbearance upon Japan's action in China and England's actions on the high seas, we would do ourselves little credit by blustering about blood and iron before the one belligerent that cannot strike back at us."

BERLIN EXPECTS NO TROUBLE.

Officials Confident of Maintaining Friendship with America.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A Berlin dispatch to the Chicago Daily News toway says:

"Senator William J. Stone's statement concerning the Americans lost on the Lusitania has made an excellent impression in Berlin, where it is believed that it best represents the American attitude. Official circles are confident that when the American people know the full details of the Lusitania affair nothing will be found to mar the friendly relations between their country and Germany.

"The whole situation is overshadowed by the Italian war cloud, the relations with that country being exceedingly difficult. Although there are hopes of a peaceful solution, the general impression is that the possibilities of a war with Italy are far more vital to the empire than the danger from the American difficulty. The public is exceedingly calm concerning both.

"The warning issued before the Lusitania sailed still stands, say the German officials, against all other hostile ships. The only safe course for Americans, they state, is to take neutral ships to neutral ports without passing through the war zone.

"The vigor of the submarine activity will increase rather than slacken, according to the German officials, who say that England should convoy her passenger ships. If the Lusitania had been accompanied by dreadnoughts, they say, they would have been glad to destroy them instead of the liner.

FROHMAN EXECUTOR NEEDED

Brother to Ask Appointment That Business May Be Continued.

Within the next day or two Daniel Frohman will make application to the Surrogate to be appointed administrator of the estate of his brother, Charles Frohman, who was a victim of the Lusitania disaster. Mr. Frohman left no will, and in order to enable his business to go on without interruption the application for the appointment of an administrator will be made at once. It is understood that Mr. Frohman will then ask Alf Hayman, John D. Williams, and his brother's other business associates to continue in charge of his activities.

Although Mr. Frohman had more important stars under his management than any other one producer, he never had a written contract with any of them. Upon his death his verbal agreements with them ended, so the future of the institutions he built up depended largely on whether these players would continue to be identified with the Frohman enterprises. It is understood that most of the stars, including Maude Adams, have agreed to continue under the management of the successors of their late chief. Mr. Frohman had made plans for the majority of them for the coming season, and these will be fulfilled. As told in THE TIMES last Sunday, the Frohman office is so well organized that it would go on almost automatically for some time.

An evening newspaper yesterday printed a statement which it alleged had been made to it on good authority that Mr. Frohman's estate would prove to be worth upward of $350,000. It was said at the Frohman offices last night that no authority was known there for such a statement. Mr. Hayman had said previously that Mr. Frohman had died a compratively poor man.

REJOICING OVER MAURETANIA

German Naval Circles Proud Over Stopping Her Sailing.

GENEVA, Switzerland, (via Paris,) May 13.—News that the Cunard line had cancelled the sailing of the steamer Mauretania for New York caused joy ind pride in German naval circles, according to dispatches received in Basel tonight from Rhine towns.

One German newspaper is quoted as saying that it is "pleased to find that the Americans have begun to realize that the German Navy means business now."

M'CUNES ARE ROBBED OF $25,000 IN GEMS

Sleeping Couple Fails to Waken as Thieves Ransack Their Bedroom.

$7,500 IN CASH OVERLOOKED

Mine Owner of Peru and New York Calls in Private Detectives to Aid in Recovering Property.

Thieves got $25,000 in diamonds, jewelry, and cash in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McCune on the third floor of the house at 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, by climbing a fire-escape and entering through a bathroom window sometime between 1 o'clock and dawn Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. McCune did not discover the robbery until they awoke after 8 o'clock, although the robbers entered their bedroom and gathered up most of their loot there. After the police had worked a day on the case private detectives were called in yesterday to assist in recovery of the valuables. A reward has also been offered.

Mr. McCune, who is a civil engineer and mine owner in Peru, with offices at 17 Battery Place, returned a few days ago from Peru ill with malaria, and was awake until late Monday night, and his wife remained up with him until 12:25. When they awoke the next morning they saw dirty imprints of two hands on the door casing near the head of their bed, as if one of the thieves had leaned there to peer into the room and at the sleepers.

Finger prints were on a cabinet and a chiffonier, clearly outlined in dirt and rust, which evidently got upon the hands of the robbers in going up the iron fire escape. Mrs. McCune, before retiring, shoved a roll of bills between the chiffonier top and cover, from which she had taken money to give to her maid, who does not live in the apartment.

"There was $7,500 in money under the chiffonier cover which we had just drawn from the Harriman Bank for stock investment," said Mrs. McCune yesterday. "The marks of the dirty fingers of the thieves were all over this cover, but they did not get this money. They also overlooked a box of unset diamonds and pearls in a bureau drawer."

Here is the list and partial description of the valuables taken: Gold mesh bag, set with five emeralds and six diamonds, valued at $4,500; double collar pearl necklace with diamond pendant, $15,000; gold and diamond-set card case; diamond pendant, $2,500; three-stone white diamonds gold ring, set with three white diamonds; a sapphire and diamond ring, $1,000; platinum and diamond-studded gold watch, other pieces of jewelry and $80 in cash from Mr. McCune's clothing.

Mr. and Mrs. McCune were in Paris when the war started. They went to Peru to see his mines on the Maranon River. Mrs. McCune, who says she was the first foreign woman to reach that place, rode on a mule 150 miles from the end of the railway at Cerro de Pasco. She returned here ahead of her husband and was at the Waldorf when she rented the apartment in West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. McCune is the son of A. W. McCne, of Salt Lake City, who is one of the owners of the Cerro de Pasco copper mines, in which Henry C. Frick, J. P. Morgan, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederick Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and others were interested.

Mr. McCune, who returned here with his Superintendent, Charles McHenry, is associated with the Peruvian Government in the building of the Government railroad from the head waters of the Amazon to the Pacific.

Mrs. McCune said last night she had been told by representatives of the owners of the apartment house that there had been other robberies there. The Superintendent, William Toussaint, declined to discuss this report.

Why Not Go the Whole Figure?

According to dispatches from Pinville, Ky., a negro condemned to death was permitted to hear his own funeral sermon preached before being hanged. Why not go a step further, allow him to receive all the flowers, write his own epitaph, and then see his wife married again?—Kansas City Star.

Costly Pasturage.

Pasture rates in Kansas this Summer will be $8 a head, according to reports among Central Kansas stockmen. If prices for feed and pasture continue to climb it will be cheaper for the steers to patronize boarding houses.—Kansas City Star.

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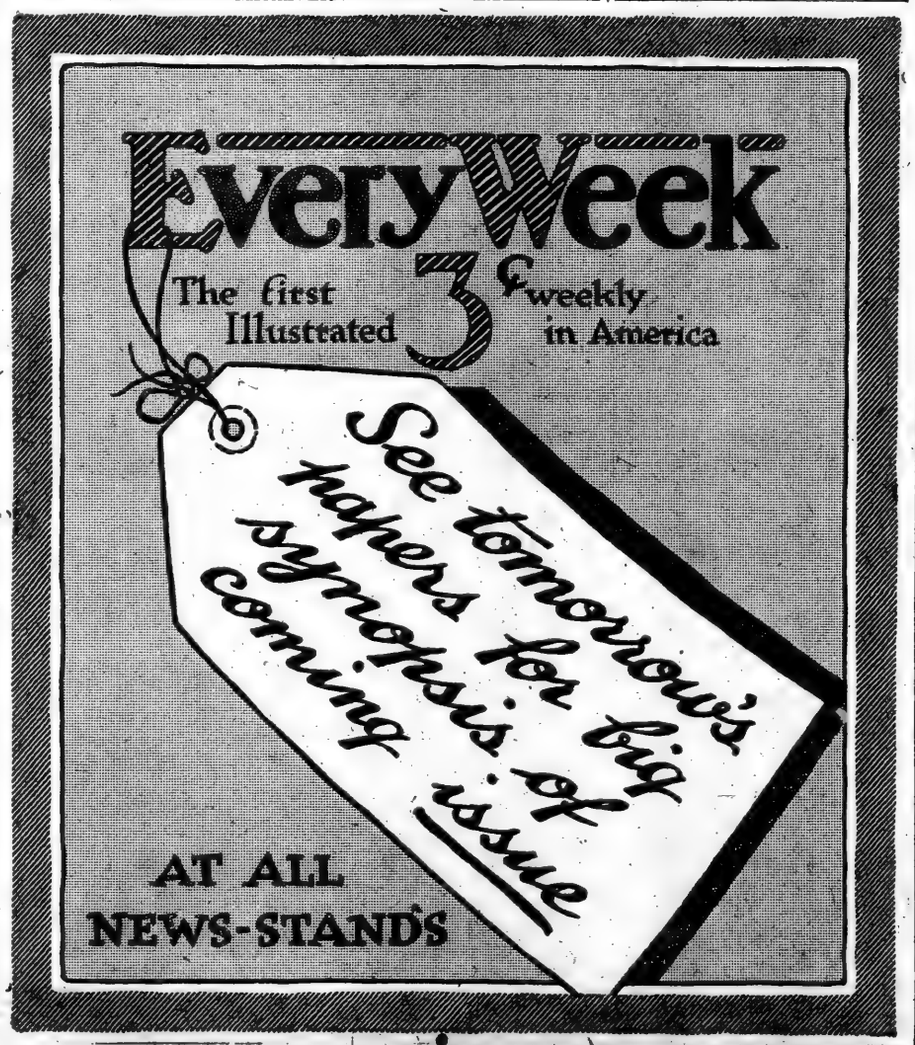

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BLANKETS & COMFORTERS
ART EMBROIDERIES
UMBRELLAS
LEATHER GOODS, BAGS & BELTS
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NOTIONS; BATHING CAPS & SHOES
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TORPEDO FLOTILLA COMPLETES FLEET

Warships in the Hudson Lined Up Ready for Review by the President.

JACKIES' BIG SHOW TONIGHT

10,000 Will Enjoy Themselves at Madison Square Garden—Officers Guests of Seamen's Institute.

Three divisions of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, under command of Captain William S. Sims, U. S. N., whose flag flies from the scout cruiser Birmingham, arrived in the Hudson yesterday and anchored in single column on the New Jersey side of the river opposite the battleships. With the arrival of the destroyers the naval mobilization of 1915 is complete and the fleet is lined up exactly as it will be next Monday afternoon, when it will be reviewed, at anchor, by President Wilson.

The ships arriving yesterday were, in addition to the flagship Birmingham, the destroyers Warrington, Henley, Burrows, Patterson, Paulding, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Cassin, and MacDougal.

Yesterday was the one quiet day on the program of the fleet's visit to New York. About 10,000 bluejackets and marines received shore leave and they spent the afternoon for the most part at the theatres and at the ball games. The big show for the enlisted men comes tonight, when about 10,000 of them will go to Madison Square Garden to witness a vaudeville show, to be followed by a series of boxing bouts in which several well-known professionals will appear, among them Jim Coffey, the Irish champion, "Young" Ahearn, "Battling" Levinsky, and "Sailor" Fritz.

For the first time since the arrival of the fleet last Saturday Riverside Drive was not crowded with sightseers yesterday afternoon, as a drizzling rain kept the crowd indoors. For the same reason there were fewer visitors to the ships than on any of the previous days.

Schley's Old Flagship Due Today.

An interesting arrival expected today is the old armored cruiser Brooklyn, Schley's flagship at the battle of Santiago. The Brooklyn has been completely overhauled and is soon to leave for Asiatic waters to relieve the Saratoga as the flagship of the Asiatic fleet.

In the land parade next Monday, which will be reviewed by President Wilson from a stand in front of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, there will be a battalion of bluejackets and one company of marines from each of the sixteen battleships. The men will be formed into regiments, each regiment under command of a battleship Captain. Every band in the fleet will appear in the parade. The sailors and marines are scheduled to begin to pass the reviewing stand at 10:30 A. M.

The line of march will be through Twenty-fifth Street east to Fifth Avenue and north in Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street. At Fifty-seventh Street the line will be west to Broadway, then north to Seventy-ninth Street, and thence west to the naval landing at the foot of Eightieth Street.

The officers of the fleet were the guests yesterday afternoon of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, in order that an opportunity might be given them to inspect the work which the institute is doing among the sailors of the merchant marine. Among the hostesses were Mrs. F. Ashton de Peyster, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

McAneny Entertains Officials.

Acting Mayor George McAneny gave a dinner to Admiral Fletcher and a limited number of naval and army officers and city officials at his home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, last night. Those present, in addition to Admiral Fletcher, were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator O'Gorman, Rear Admiral Mayo, Boush and Coffman, Admiral Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Captain H. McL. D. Huse, chief of staff of the Atlantic Fleet; Captain Gordon Johnson, U. S. A., aid to General Wood; W. Butler Duncan, Acting Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee; Theodore Rousseau and Mortimer L. Schiff, respectively Secretary and Treasurer of the committee; Commander S. L. Sawyer, Controller Prendergast, Collector of the Port Malone, Corporation Counsel Polk, Dock Commissioner Smith, and Police Commissioner Woods.

The fleet will be submitted to an aerial bombardment such as it has never before received, on Saturday night, according to Henry S. Thompson, Chairman of the Mayor's Sub-Committee on Illumination. The aerial attack, which, of course, is a friendly one, has been planned by the Illumination Committee, composed of Henry S. Thompson, Nicholas F. Brady, Arthur Williams, Percy Pyne, 2d, and William Johnson. A number of barges will be moored shortly after dusk from 115th to 120th Street, and from their decks will be set off hundreds of aerial bombs and rocket bombs, each one of which will emit as many as twenty terrific explosions. On the Drive at 117th and 119th Streets the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiment bands will play during the evening.

Charles H. Sherrill, Chairman of the Religious Committee of the Mayor's Committee for the Entertainment of the Fleet, announced yesterday that his committee had arranged with the Bible Society to distribute 25,000 Bibles to the men of the fleet. The branches of the Young Men's Christian Association where information with reference to religious matters is given to the men of the fleet announced yesterday that they had received more than 6,000 inquiries from bluejackets and marines.

On Sunday night, at the Newsboys' Home, there will be a meeting for sailors who used to be newsboys, presided over by one of the officers of the fleet.

A dance for the officers of the fleet, which was largely attended, was held in the old frigate Granite State at the foot of West Ninety-ninth Street last night. The dance was given under the auspices of the Manhattan Naval Battalion, whose headquarters the Granite State is.

NAVAL FLIER BURIED HERE.

Ensign Stolz Was Victim of Accident to Hydroaeroplane at Pensacola

The funeral of Ensign Melvin Lewis Stolz, attached to the Navy's aviation corps, and who met death a week ago at Pensacola, through an accident to a hydroaeroplane he was experimenting with, was held yesterday from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Stolz, 610 Riverside Drive.

There was an escort of naval officers, former associates of the Ensign, as well as an escort of sailors, from the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The cortege passed down Riverside Drive and thence to Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, where the escort took leave of the body.

The services were attended by comrades of Ensign Stolz from his own class of 1910, United States Naval Academy, and there were members of the classes of 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914. The interment was in Mount Neboht Cemetery, Cypres Hills.

Texan Protest.

We read of a beautiful Michigan woman who has been known for thirty years as the best cook of her county getting married at the mellow age of 47. If she had lived in Texas she would have been married thirty years ago, even if it had been necessary for a bold idolator to chloroform her and drag her to the altar.—Houston Post.

DESCRIBES WANTON RUIN BY GERMANS

Roger Frey Says Destruction of French Villages Served No Military End.

QUAKERS IN RELIEF WORK

Many from England Aiding the Peasants of the Marne to Rebuild and Plant.

The ruthless methods of warfare employed by the Germans in the north of France are described at first hand in a letter just received by Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, a sculptor of Flushing, L. I., from Roger Frey, now at La Source on the Marne, in France, assisting in the relief work there. Mr. Frey, of whom Mrs. Burroughs executed a bas-relief portrait, tells of the dangers confronting the relief workers on their passage from England to France, when, he writes, lifeboat facilities for only 120 persons were provided, although the ship carried 500 passengers. In his letter Mr. Frey says:

"Imagine the country here an absolute heap of ruins, but much more ruined than Pompeii; still crowded with inhabitants, 300 stacked like herrings in this hotel, and the rest in their cellars, often full of water; yet still managing to dress like the incurable bourgeois they are. Then the Casino itself, filled with about thirty young Quakers, mostly from the North of England, blunt, but immensely virtuous, and working like niggers at building huts, nursing, taking blankets and necessities to the people, and giving them seed for their potagers, (garden plots.)

The roads are everywhere absolutely deserted, except for the innumerable motor cars of the said Quakers, who rush from one village to another as the cases of necessity and want come in.

"We had a frightful journey out, fifteen hours to Paris, and most of the time waiting with a horde of Belgians and Italians, and God knows what, waiting for strings of officials to examine our papers on a four and one-half hours' sea passage. Five hundred passengers and lifeboats for 120, and the knowledge that a submarine could and would blow us up at any moment. It would have been a ghastly scene, and I'm glad we missed them.

"Here the whole countryside is a scene of desolation. 'Please don't let good pacifists talk about the inevitable horrors of war. The destruction here has been highly organized, deliberate and, as far as I can see, entirely wanton, showing no kind of military purpose.

"The Germans become entirely inexplicable to me, except as a case of collective madness. They burned most of these villages the moment they got here, leaving only the houses they wanted for their staff quarters. They pumped petroleum all over the houses and they scattered little squares of celluloid. Then they shot out a flame a yard big and set light to everything. The houses are like this all down the village street—only the chimneys standing, not a foot of the outside wall.

"I've never seen anything like this. It beats all one could imagine—and why? I can't make it out. The old people here who knew 1870 told all the people that all would be well if they stayed; but they were simply driven for days and nights in front of the German troops, old women among them dropping dead after three days without food.

"Now, if the Germans break through, there won't be a soul to receive them, they really have reduced war almost to sheer barbarism. It's no use being indignant with them, but the facts ought to be known, and not glossed over as common warfare.

"I must go now to take seeds around. I'm glad I came. It's better than the misery of London. All they do is to worry there."

DENIES A GERMAN STORY.

No British Warships Damaged by Their Consorts, London Says.

LONDON, May 11.—The British Official Press Bureau today denied a statement dated Berlin, May 9, officially circulated through the German wireless stations and received by the Marconi Company, to the effect that on the night of April 7-8, British warships off the coast of Norway engaged one another in the darkness.

"According to a letter which came into our possession regarding the North Sea fight which is said to have taken place," said the German wireless dispatch, "the British battleship Superb is said to have been sunk and the cruiser Warrior is said to have been sinking without the German navy having suffered any loss. On Friday, the 9th of April, a number of cruisers are said to have arrived in a badly damaged condition. The Lion was very badly damaged. Official reports say nothing of all this.

"Similar reports have come to hand from reliable neutral sources to the effect that a number of badly damaged and slightly damaged ships had reached English ports for repairs. The manner in which they had been damaged has been left unexplained.

"An especially large number of damaged ships ran into the Tyne. A damaged cruiser was towed into the Tyne. A ship of the Lion type with a starboard list and with her aft funnel missing was towed into the Firth of Forth.

"The silence of the Admiralty on all this is easily to be understood. As the German navy took no part in any fighting on the night in question, and as a fight with neutral vessels is out of the question, a battle can only have taken place between ships of the British fleet which did not recognize each other in the darkness."

"The Secretary of the British Admiralty," says the Press Bureau, "states that there is not a word of truth in this fabrication. It is, however, interesting as a mark of the anxiety of Germany at the present moment to make an impression on neutral States."

GRASS-GREEN FOR GERMANS

Ghent Factories Are Turning Out New Summer Uniforms.

THE HAGUE (Via London), May 11.—The German troops will be clothed in orange-green uniforms during the Summer months, according to private information received here from Ghent, where a large factory is said to be working day and night making the new clothing. Field grey will be the color worn again in next Winter's campaign, for which the Germans are making great preparations, according to the stories of people arriving in Holland.

The German War Department, it is asserted, has ordered many kinds of new materials, including medical stores, and intrenching tools sufficient to last until the end of December. The original belief of Berlin, it is asserted was that the campaign would be concluded at the latest in August of this year.

Capt. Watkins Weds Ruth Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Miss Ruth Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George Bliss of this city, and Captain Lewis Hayes Watkins, U. S. A., were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother on Bancroft Place. Only a family party attended the ceremony at which the Rev. Eugene Mc Donnell, S. J., of St. Aloysius's Church officiated. The only attendants were Miss Ruth Jones and Captain James A. O'Connor, U. S. A. George Bliss, Jr., gave his sister in marriage. Both bridegroom and best man were in full dress uniform. Following a reception to which one hundred or more guests were asked, Captain Watkins and his bride left for Cleveland, Ohio, where the former is on temporary duty. Later they will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SUNDAY CONVERTS 400 BLUEJACKETS

500 Sailors and Marines from the Fleet in Hudson River Visit the Tabernacle.

F. J. SHEPARD PLANS TRIP

Navy Men Received with Demonstrations of Great Enthusiasm by an Audience of 12,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 12.—Billy Sunday turned his twelve-inch guns on the United States Navy tonight and bombarded the boys in blue so hard that out of the 500 who came to Paterson in a special train to hear him, 400 sailors and marines from the great fleet anchored in the Hudson River came up the sawdust trail, and, after shaking hands with Sunday, took their seats on the mourners' benches. The double column of bluejackets and marines marching up the aisle toward the platform was an impressive sight, and when the applause died out Sunday smiled and said:

"Thank you, Lord, and thank you, boys, for making this one of the most memorable sights in the history of our nation."

The sailors, whose visit had been arranged for by Finley J. Shepard, Chairman of the Sailors' Entertainment Committee, arrived at the Erie Station in their special train shortly before 6 o'clock and marched in a body to the restaurant opposite the tabernacle, where they had supper as Sunday's guests. They entered the tabernacle in a body and took ktheir seats about fifteen minutes before the service commenced.

Homer Rhodeheaver, Sunday's choir leader, introduced the representatives of Uncle Sam to the audience, and for five minutes the cheering, whistling and handclapping fairly shook the great gospel shed. Sunday was delighted over the fact that the sailors had come to hear him. He leaped from the platform and ran down the aisle to their section. When he reached the head of the delegation, "bang" went a flashlight, and one of these camera men who are always on the job "shot" him. When Sunday returned to the platform he said:

"That one was only a harmless explosion. No one dares to bombard our boys with a real explosion."

The house went wild again, and the sailors gave Sunday three hearty cheers.

Stating that he was "glad he was near enough to salt water to be able to talk to the sailor boys from Uncle Sam's boats," Sunday told the ushers to pass the boys by when it came time to take the collection. However, as Sunday expressed it, "the boys didn't want the people to think 'em tightwads,' and when the ushers failed to pass the tin pans to them, several started around with their hats and carried their offering into the Treasurer's office.

A verse of "America" was sung, and Rhodeheaver played a medley of "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" on the trombone, while the audience of nearly 12,000 stood and waved handkerchiefs. In answer to "Rodey's" question, fifty sailors raised their hands to show that they had heard the evangelist before.

Sunday worked at top speed and was coatless throughout the meeting. In his closing prayer he spoke of President Wilson, saying:

"Bless the President in these trying times and give him the power to make a wise decision, but—whatever his decision, we'll stand by him and back him up to the last ditch. My country, may she ever be right, but right or wrong—my country."

Another delegation at the night meeting consisted of 2,000 members of the Masonic lodges of Paterson and vicinity.

In addition to the 400 sailors there were 200 civilians who hit the trail, making a total for theday of 600.

Sunday's sermon was on the subject "How shall we escape?" and he said that he was preaching to those who knew they were doing wrong but had not yet started to do right. He said that religion produced happiness, and that without religion men could not secure the happiness of life. He added:

"It doesn't make any difference whether hell-fire is eternal or whether it is a figure of speech used by God to show how awful we will be punished. You don't want to go to hell to find out whether it's eternal or not, do you?

"If you were on a sinking ship, and the last life boat was leaving, you couldn't afford to neglect to avail yourself of it, but there are men in hell tonight simply because they waited too long and didn't have time to accept salvation."

In the afternoon Sunday met a delegation from Minneapolis, Minn., who came to extend him a call to hold a revival in that city. The callers reported that the churches were practically lined up solidly for him. He did not give them a definite promise but said that if minor details could be arranged he would probably come to Minneapolis in April or May, 1917. However, he said that the result of the visit of the Chicago delegation tomorrow morning might have some bearing on the date of his Minneapolis visit.

Collections today amounted to $782.57 and were turned over to the Charity Organization Society.

There was a delegation of 500 members of the Passaic County W. C. T. U. at the afternoon meeting. They sang a number of their favorite temperance songs and appeared to enjoy Sunday's discourse on "Positive vs. Negative Religion." Sunday said to the white ribboners:

"I've already said a few things about booze, but next Sunday I expect to give it the knock-out."

SUNDAY WARNS STUDENTS.

Speaks at Drew Theological Seminary on True Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., May 12.—The students of Drew Theological Seminary had an opportunity this morning to see Billy Sunday in action. Accompanied by "Ma" Sunday and a few friends the evangelist drove over from Paterson and addressed the students in the chapel of the seminary.

They were told there were several kind of ministers, "and you fellows will get in a rut if you preach anything but the true gospel." Ministers these days, said Sunday, are too much for theory, and people have become disgusted with formalism and ritualism.

SWINDLERS LOSE APPEALS.

Sells of Books De Luxe and Oil Stocks Must Serve Sentences.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals confirmed yesterday the sentences passed in the District Court upon James J. Farmer and Colonel William J. Hartley for using the mails to defraud in connection with the books-de-luxe swindle, and they will now have to pass two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. It also dismissed the appeals of Archie L. Wisner and John J. Meyers, who were sentenced to six years at Atlanta for swindles in connection with the sale of oil and mining stocks. Meyers was also sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000.

Hartley is under custody in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from gout. Farmer surrendered himself yesterday to Marshal McCarthy and was taken to the Tombs, pending his removal to Atlanta.

In the course of the decision in the case of Wisner and Meyers, Judge Lacombe took occasion to reflect upon the length of the trial and the amount of evidence which the Government had piled up.

"It is a most unfortunate practice," he said, "to multiply counts, to marshal a large number of defrauded persons to give testimony as to scores of single offenses to show intent, when, as will be seen from subsequent references to the testimony, guilt in act and in intent is readily provable by documents, about whose issue or signature by the defendants there can be no doubt."

The defendants had brought forward the conduct in court during the trial of Assistant United States District Attorney Arnold as one reason for their appeal, on the ground that he was objectionable in cross-examining one of the defendants. Judge Lacombe had this to say:

"No amount of heat generated by the irritation of a long trial will excuse counsel for phrasing his questions so that each one is an insult, and when this is done counsel should be sharply reproved. Such treatment, instead of prejudicing the defendant's case, is calculated to excite the sympathy of the jury."

Meyers and Wisner, who were on bail, are now in the Tombs.

Things Women Don't Do.

Our attention has been called to the fact that we never saw a baldheaded woman. Well, what of that? There are a good many things we never saw. We never saw a woman sit on a dry goods box and surround herself with a sea of tobacco spit sprayed through her teeth. We never saw one go fishing with a bottle of bait in her hip pocket, sit on the damp ground and go home drunk at night. We never saw a woman yank off her coat, spit on her hands, and swear she could lick the biggest man in town. Come to think of it, there are a good many things we never saw a woman do, and don't want to, either.—Gower (Mo.) Enterprise.

The Climber.

"Are you making much social progress?" asked the intimate friend of a newly rich man.

"Oh, yes," answered the millionaire. "I've been playing the game for a year and I estimate that I am about six feet nearer the inner pale of society and about six miles nearer the poorhouse than I was when I started."—Baltimore Sun.

Scranton's New Idea.

By way of decorating Scranton "exteriorally," Director Hayes of the Public Works Department proposes to stuff all the ashes into abandoned coal mines. This will also, he says, keep the mines from caving in, and thus benefit Scranton "interiorally." We're for Director Ward, hygienically, beautifully, and linguistically.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Big Improvement.

"Do you believe the world is getting better or worse?"

"Better."

"What reason have you for thinking so?"

"Our baby has cut all his teeth, and it's nearly three weeks now since we've been kept up all night with him."—Judge.

Her Pledge.

He.—I can't afford to marry for five years. Will you wait for me?

She.—Certainly—if no one else marries me before then.—Judge.

O. F. FLEISCHMANN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Son of Man Who Founded the Bread Line Shoots Himself in the Holland House.

HIS BIGGEST DEAL, HE SAYS

Cousin of Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati Gives False Name Before Wounding Himself Mortally.

Within two hours of the time when he had confided to a business associate that he was about to close the biggest deal in his life, Otto F. Fleischmann, President and Director of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company, a $25,000 concern, with an office at 515 East Eightieth Street, went to the Holland House at Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday morning, registered under another name, and attempted suicide. He is now in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital with a bullet in his body just above the heart. Late in the afternoon, after an X-ray examination, the surgeons said that he owuld probably die.

The wounded man is a son of the late Louis Fleischmann, who conducted the Fleischmann Bakery, and among whose philanthropies was the "bread line" which he established years ago at Eleventh Street and Broadway. Otto F. Fleischmann is 34 years old and unmarried. He lived with his brothers, Charles R. Fleischmann, Director of the Century Holding Company; Raoul H. Fleischmann, President of the Continental Export Company, and his mother and sister at 4 West Seventy-seventh Street. He is a cousin of Julius Fleischmann, a former Mayor of Cincinnati.

Shortly after noon yesterday officials of the Holland House called up Police Headquarters and notified those in charge that a guest had shot himself. About the same time Policeman Squassoni of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on duty near the hotel, was notified. He found Mr. Fleischmann fully dressed, lying on the floor of his room and in great pain. He was bleeding from a wound above his heart and by his side was a pistol. Dr. J. Otto Stack, the hotel physician, was attending the wounded man.

Begs Policeman to Help Him.

"Can't you do something for me?" Mr. Fleischmann cried to the policeman. "I want to end my life. I am tired of it all and I want to end it."

When questioned by Squassoni Mr. Fleischman said that he had shot himself because he had been ill and did not want to live longer.

Mr. Fleischman had registered at the hotel and had been assigned to room 281 under the name of Louis J. Bernhardt of Montreal. He carried with him a suitcase which contained a bathrobe, a box of cartridges, a revolver, and some toilet articles. After arriving at the hotel it is believed that he merely took off his hat, opened the suitcase, took out the revolver, loaded it, and shot himself as soon as he thought the bellboy who escorted him to the room had got well away. No one heard the report of the pistol, so far as the police could ascertain. A woman servant passing the room heard the wounded man groan and notified the office. This note was found on the dresser in the room:

I am very sorry for the trouble I am causing. I have no relatives in this country, only distant relatives in Montreal. You will find about $200 in my pocket. Please use it all, after deducting for the room, to give me a decent burial.

LOUIS J. BERNHARDT.

Mr. Fleischmann was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Small of the New York Hospital. While waiting for the surgeons to operate, he begged Policeman Squassoni to help him again. He said he was suffering terribly.

"I could help you much better," said Squassoni, "if you would tell me the truth about yourself. I want to send for your relatives."

After protesting for a time that he had no relatives, Mr. Fleischmann cried out: "Good Heavens, can't you help me? I am Otto F. Fleischmann. I live with my brother at 4 West Seventy-seventh Street."

Left His Office to Kill Himself.

Then he said that his brother Charles could be found at the office of the Century Holding Company, 1,128 Broadway.

Mr. Fleischmann's relatives were notified, and soon several members of his family arrived at Bellevue. It was learned that Otto Fleischmann left his home about 9:30 o'clock and went to the office of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company. He stayed there only a short time. Before he left he turned to Isadore Rothschild, of the office staff, and said that he was going out to close the biggest deal of his life. Mr. Fleischmann had lived for years abroad, and recently when he returned it was said he brought back with him a substantial government contract. Mr. Rothschild said Mr. Fleischmann seemed in good spirits, but acted peculiarly. After his visit to the hospital, Charles R. Fleischmann made this statement:

"In order that no garbled reports may appear in the newspapers I wish to state that Otto F. Fleischmann was up to five years ago connected with the Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery, Incorporated, but at that time he retired owing to ill health, and has not not been active in business since. He has been spending the intervening time in Europe, principally England, returning to this country because of present conditions abroad. Mr. Fleischmann lived with his mother, Mrs. Louis Fleischmann, at 4 West Seventy-seventh Street. I can assign no reason for his act, except that his continued ill-health had preyed to such an extent on his nerves as to temporarily affect his mind."

PLANS HIS TYPHUS FIGHT.

Gen. Gorgas Outlines Methods to be Used in Serbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Plans for the elimination of typhus fever in Serbia, and its possible permanent disappearance as a menace to the armies of the world, were outlined today by Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who wiped out yellow fever and malaria in Havana and the Panama Canal Zone, in a statement to the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America. General Gorgas is now considering an offer by the Rockefeller Foundation to go to Serbia to take charge of the fight against the plague.

"One of the most necessary moves, if typhus is to be stamped out, is the return of the families now held in the congested districts to their farms," said General Gorgas. "Typhus is a disease of filth, and filth is the product of congestion. Little headway can be made when people have to wear the same clothes for months, and when they are huddled together, infested with vermin. These people must be gotten back to the open country and rehabilitated on their farms before much progress can be made.

"Great care must be taken in sending the Serbian farmers and their families back to their homes, in order that the infection is not carried with them. Each newly infected district becomes a point of radius for the spread of the disease.

"With the people distributed over a larger area, the problem of the physicians and sanitary experts becomes one of extermination of the body louse, which is the carrier of typhus fever. The human body is practically the only habitat of the parasite. If the people are rid of it typhus will disappear. It is no easy matter to clear such a large district as exists in Serbia of these insects. Keeping constantly at it is the only way.

"I am greatly interested in the work of Dr. Harry Plotz, of New York, who has discovered the typhus germ. He is now able to administer his antitoxin in doses that are harmless. It remains for actual experience to show exactly the right dose. When this is learned, I look for typhus to disappear as a menace just as typhoid has done."

Less Diaphanousness.

We don't know whether it's because the styles have changed or because we can't see so well without our glasses as we did, though we hope the former is the correct explanation, but we certainly haven't seen right through as many fashionable young ladies who happened to get between us and the light as we had up to this time last year.—Ohio State Journal.

Why Make It Worse!

"It is my theory," writes an Independence literary critic, "that the world in general feels badly enough without reading Hall Caine's novels."—Kansas City Star.

Ironical.

It always sounds sort of ironical when the home paper announces that the newly married couple will make their home for the present with the bride's parents and hastens to add that their many friends wish them every possible happiness.—Ohio State Journal.

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Enormous selection to pick from—The most artistically designed fixtures in the country in every type of lighting—

A saving of from 20 to 35 per cent. on cost—

The assistance of our lighting engineers, with 25 years' experience, to solve your lighting problems.

You can't better our proposition. We will work with your architect if you desire it.

Write for our new book—

"Lighting the Home"

A few showroom samples for sale at a reduction while they last. Come in today.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.
111 West 13th St., New York City.

MATTY WINS HIS FIRST GAME OF SEASON—YANKS DOWN CLEVELAND—COLLEGE BASEBALL

GIANTS FIND REDS HARD TO SUBDUE

Mathewson Pitches His First Victory of Season—Scare in Ninth.

Manager McGraw of the Giants sent a war note to the whole National League yesterday which read: "You just keep off my Giants." Yesterday at the Polo Grounds Manager Charley Herzog and his Cincinnati Reds headed by Mr. McGraw's advice and profited by it. Sure, the Giants won 6 to 5.

For some days past it has been the favorite pastime of certain teams to pick on the Giants and lead them along ruthlessly and then beat them. Manager McGraw decided yesterday that this habit should stop. And stop it did. In carrying out his purpose McGraw elected the old master Chris Mathewson to do the trick. It is with great pleasure that it is here recorded that the old master was up to his job. Just like the Matty of old he balked the Reds when they threatened on the bases. But the whole gist of the matter is they couldn't beat him. It was Matty's first victory of the year.

Let the enemy threaten and let them try to discourage the Giant's best efforts, but after all what does it matter if Big Six is in there and he is right? They almost tipped him over, those Reds did in the ninth yesterday, but never mind, the old boy was in there pitching to the end and did not falter. As you understand it the Big Train can still pitch regardless of the pessimistic predictions of the I-Know-It-All.

Regardless of the ancient ability of old Tommy Leach, regardless of the old-time strategy of ex-Manager Charley Dooin, regardless of the advice of the crippled Manager Charley Herzog, the Giants won; yes and won nobly.

Outside of the many sailors there, few people were present to McGraw's clan duck back into the win column. Those who were there, however, looked on in admiration and gave a shout of joy to the "under dog" as he bobbed up and came into his own. Next to a winner New York fans like a loser who can forget it and come back strong. The Giants did that yesterday.

The Giants seemed like themselves in the first inning when with two down Lobert doubled and went to third when Fletcher was safe on Groh's error. Then the Giants caught Cincinnati asleep and Lobert scored on a double steal. It reminded old times of bygone days. In the second inning, the Giants got another tally. Brainerd doubled to left and scored when reliable George Burns, you know Burnsie, singled and sent the runner home.

In the third inning Cincinnati made a bold bid for the game. With two out Gene Dale the young Red pitcher made a hit. So did Wee Tom Leach. Who came up but Heinie Groh and slammed a hom run to the exit in right field, which accounted for three runs.

In the sixth, the Giants tied the score. Fletcher singled, went around on a couple of outs and counted when our old friend Jack Murray of 10th Street banged out a single and sent Fletcher home. Then in the seventh, the Giants acted natural again. "Burnsie" made a three-bagger and Larry Doye walked. Lobert singled, scoring Burns and Fletcher singled, scoring Larry. Fair enough. On Brainerd's out at first, Lobert romped home.

That was enough for New Yor, despite the fact that the Reds got fussy in the ninth. In that session, Joe Wagner singled, and Olson and Wingo "died" without a struggle. Right then, Tom Clarke of Corona, L. I., engineered a single and scored Wagner. Von Kolnitz, batting for Young Gene Dale, smashed out a single and scored Clarke. Too late. The score:

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	3	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	0	4	4
Lobert, 3b.	4	2	2	1	6
F'cher, ss.	4	1	3	1	4
R'tson, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
B'nerd, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Mur'y, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
M'wson, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Total	33	6	11	27	18

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	1	1	0	0
Groh, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
T'mbly, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
G'ffith, rf.	4	0	0	2	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Olson, 2b.	4	0	1	5	2
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
Kil'fer, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Clark, c.	4	1	2	4	2
Dale, p.	3	1	2	0	0
†V. K'nitz	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	5	11	24	11

*Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
†Batted for Dale in ninth inning.
Errors—Groh, Wagner, Killifer, Mathewson.

Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
New York	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.	—6

Two-base hits—Brainerd, Lobert, Mathewson. Three-base hit—Von Kolnitz. Home runs—Groh. Burns. Stolen bases—Lobert, Fletcher, Olson, Leach. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 3. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Double plays—Mathewson, Lobert, Fletcher and Doyle; Groh, Olson, and Killifer; Griffith and Groh. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Mathewson (Twombly.) Struck out—By Dale, 3; by Mathewson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Times of game, one hour and fifty minutes.

Pinch Hitter Starts Boston Rally.

BOSTON, May 12.—A clean single by Gilbert, a pinch hitter, scored the first two runs of five gained by the Braves in the sixth inning today, making possible Boston's victory over St. Louis, 6 to 2. Perdue had pitched well up to this inning, after which he was replaced by Meadows. The score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	0	2	1
Egan, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0
Fitz'k, 2b.	1	1	1	2	2
Con'y, lf.	4	1	1	2	1
Magee, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
S'midt, 1b.	4	1	1	12	3
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Mar'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Gowdy, c.	3	1	2	5	2
James, p.	2	1	0	0	4
‡Gilbert	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	6	8	27	19

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Dolan, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	2	9	2
Long, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
W'son, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Butler, ss.	2	0	1	3	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Perdue, p.	2	1	1	0	4
Mead's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
†Glenn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	24	10

*Batted for Perdue in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Meadows in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Egan in sixth inning.
Errors—Beck, Fitzpatrick.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	.	—6
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Miller, Smith. Stolen base—Magee. Sacrifice flies—Magee, 2. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Huggins, James. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off James, 1. Hits—Off Perdue, 6 in six innings; off Meadows, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Perdue, 3; by Meadows, 1; by James 3. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Butler.) Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Harry Lord to be Club Owner.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Harry Lord, third baseman, who unceremoniously quit the White Sox over night last August, plans to buy a half interest in the Portland (Me.) team and to join Hugh Duffy in its management. Lord interviewed President Comiskey of the White Sox today, and the latter promised that Lord should have his unconditional release as soon as his deal with Duffy was consummated.

New York State League.

AT SYRACUSE.

										R.	H.	E.
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	2	2
Syracuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	—2	7	1

Batteries—Fitzgerald and Parsons; Jarosik and Frill.

AT UTICA.

										R.	H.	E.
Albany	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1
Utica	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	—2	3	1

Batteries—Connor and Frield; McDonough and Sherry.

AT SCRANTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	—8	6	2
Scranton	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	—7	10	4

Batteries—Murphy, Rapp, and Rieger; Miller and Higgins.

AT WILKES-BARRE.

										R.	H.	E.
Elmira	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	10	3
Wilkes-Barre	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	.	—5	10	2

Batteries—Bemis and Dessau; Briger and Barystaki.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Lynn, 4.
At Manchester—Portland, 4; Manchester, 2.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 9; Lawrence, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 10; Lewiston, 9.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Brooklyn, 11; Chicago, 5.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 4; Detroit 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago at Brooklyn—Rain.
Kansas City at Newark—Rain.
St. Louis at Baltimore—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Richmond—Rain.
Toronto at Newark.
(Postponed to May 16.)
Providence, 4; Montreal, 1.
Buffalo at Jersey City—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	13	9	.591
Cincinnati	11	11	.500
Pittsburgh	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	10	13	.435
St. Louis	11	15	.423
New York	7	14	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	8	.692
New York	13	8	.619
Chicago	15	10	.600
Boston	10	9	.526
Cleveland	11	13	.458
Washington	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	8	14	.364
St Louis	7	18	.280

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	17	8	.680
Newark	14	11	.560
Chicago	14	11	.560
Kansas City	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	12	12	.500
St. Louis	10	13	.435
Baltimore	11	15	.423
Buffalo	8	18	.308

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	9	2	.818
Montreal	8	4	.615
Richmond	6	5	.545
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

YANKEES IN THE BRONX.

Some Men Were Seen Digging Up There, Hence the Report.

Those on the inside of American League affairs, and many not members of the inner circle, have been interested in the report that the Yankees will locate in the Bronx after their stay at the Polo Grounds comes to an end, probably next year. According to rumor, the Ruppert-Huston organization will make its next home on some Astor property which extends for almost half a mile along Westchester Avenue, from Clason Point Road. For six months workmen have been filling in this property, and according to one of the directors of the work it will take another year before the grounds will be suitable for building purposes. It was stated by Ban Johnson the other day that the Yankees have another year to play at the Brush Stadium.

One of the formen of the Astor job stated yesterday that it had been intimated to him that the grounds were being prepared for the erection of a baseball stadium, but he also heard that the property would be turned into building lots. One street has already been cut across the big plot, and he said he believed another was contemplated. If this thoroughfare is cut across the ground a baseball field will be out of the question, for there would be only about 300 feet between the two streets.

Westchester is quite some distance from the heart of New York City, and for that reason some baseball men think it inadvisable for the Yankees to go up that far, but the transportation facilities are excellent. The park would be only ten minutes from the Simpson Street subway station by street car line, and about a year after the plant would be completed there would be a subway line (elevated at this point) running past the entrance. This line is now in course of construction. Then there is the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which also passes within ten minutes' ride of the grounds.

When the leveling of the property is completed it will be an ideal site for a baseball park.

Pittsfeds Win Close Game.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Pittsburgh won another closely contested game from Buffalo otday, 3 to 2. A double play, in which six players on the Buffalo team figured, furnished one of the many exciting features of the contest. Score:

PITTSBURGH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
B'gh'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	10
Len'x, 3b.	2	0	1	0	2
Kon'y, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Oakes, cf.	4	1	0	0	0
Lewis, 2b.	4	0	0	5	5
B'dley, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Berry, c.	3	1	2	2	0
B'ger, p.	3	0	2	0	2
*Holly, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1
Total	34	3	8	27	20

BUFFALO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ney, 2b.	3	0	0	2	5
Dal'n, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
L'den, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Engle, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Hofman, lf, 2b.	4	0	1	4	1
F. S'th, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Blair, c.	4	0	2	3	0
Krapp, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Ehmke, p.	0	0	0	0	0
**Agler, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
†M'Don'd	1	1	1	0	0
‡Young	1	0	0	0	0
§Woodm'n	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	15

*Ran for Lennox in the fourth inning.
**Batted for Krapp in eighth inning.
†Batted for Downey in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Ehmke in ninth inning.
§Ran for Blair in ninth inning.
Errors—Bergahammer, Lewis.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Barger, Berry. Three-base hit—Hofman. Home run—Konetchy. Stolen bases—Berry, Barger. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3, Buffalo, 2. Sacrifice hit—Louden. Double plays—Krapp, Louden, Smith, Downey, Chase, and Hofman; Bergahammer, Lewis and Konetchy; Lewis, Bergahammer and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Buffalo, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Buffalo, 2. Bases on balls—Off Berger, 3. Hits—Off Krapp, 8 in 8 innings; off Ehmke, 0 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Barger, 1; by Krapp, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 0; Memphis, 5.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Nashville, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock at Mobile, postponed; rain.

YANKS GET LATE START, BUT WIN

Four Runs in Seventh Enough to Defeat Cleveland—Triple Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12.—A triple play, a three-base hit by native son Peckinpaugh and a two-base heave at what someone calls the psychological moment, were features of the second games of the Yankees' series here, which was won by New York, 4 to 2.

By the perversity of the fate, the man who engineered the triple play was the same who helped to toss victory into the discard—Roy Wood. It was his wild throw on an easy chance in the seventh that started New York toward victory. It was he who made a triple play possible and halted another rally of the Yanks. Likewise, Wood had a chance to win fame for a few days in the ninth when with two men on bases he got the opportunity to "hit 'er out," but he failed.

For six innings Walker, a recruit pitcher, kept the scoreboard boy busy hanging up ciphers. The Indians had two runs and they looked pretty big. Then came the seventh inning, bringing with it an abundance of trouble for Walker and heaps of joy for Wild Bill, whose smile refused to fade despite reverses.

Nunamaker singled. Warhop fanned and Maisel sent a puny roller toward second. Wood retrieved the ball while Walker ran to cover first. Then Wood threw it ten feet over Walker's head and the ball halted at the grandstand. This put runners on third and second bases, but they did not stay long, for at this point Peck inserted his mighty swat along the third-base line that netted three bases. He scored a minute later when Walke runcorked a wild pitch. Then High drew a pass and was sent home on Pipp's out and Cook's single. Hartzell walked, but Boone kindly ended the long inning with a fly to Turner.

The Yanks got a good start in the eighth only to be halted by a triple play. Nunamaker got his third single, and when Harhop hit to Walker someone on the New York bench yelled: "Throw to second." Walker did, and, of course, both runners were safe. Then Boone hit the ball a mighty smash and it sailed toward right field. But Wood leaped up and made the catch. He only had to step on first and throw to second and the side was out. Mitchell pitched the final round for Cleveland and got away safely, though he was rather wild.

The Indians drew first blood in the second inning through good base running by Graney. With one man out Mickey doubled and started for third on the hit-and-run signal. Wood delivered with a single and Graney scored. The other run for the Indians was also due to daring work on the bases. Turner doubled to start the fourth and was sacrificed to third. When Jackson dropped the ball between the pitcher and third base Turner started for home. He beat Maisel's throw by a hair, making a successful headfirst dive. Smith batted for Walker in the eighth, but filed out. In the ninth with one out Chapman and Jackson singled, but neither Graney nor Wood could solve Warhop's underhand curves and proved easy outs. The score:

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	5	1	0	0	3
P'p'gh, ss.	5	1	1	1	6
High, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
H'tz'l, lf.	2	0	0	5	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2
N'm'r, c.	4	1	3	3	1
W'hop, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total	35	4	8	27	13

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
T'ner, 2b.	4	1	1	6	1
C'man, ss.	3	0	1	2	5
J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Graney, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Wood, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
W'gans, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Egan, c.	2	0	0	4	1
W'ker, p.	1	0	0	0	0
M'ch'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	10

*Batted for Walker in eighth inning.
Errors—Wood, Chapman, Nunamaker.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Graney, Turner. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Walker. Stolen bases—Jackson, Cook. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp. (2.) Triple play—Wood and Chapman. Hits—Off Walker, 7 in 8 innings; off Mitchell, 1 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Walker, 7; off Warhop, 2. Struck out—by Walker, 3; by Warhop, 3. Wild pitch—Walker. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 11. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans.

Gainer Humbles His Old Mates.

DETROIT, May 12.—A rally in the fifth inning, which Gainer, a former Tiger, led with a home run, gave Boston a 4 to 1 victory over Detroit here today. Gainer's drive over the left field wall tied the score. Two singles and two errors followed, giving Boston two more tallies. Shore was effective with men on bases. Manager Jennings in the fourth inning protested that Shore was pitching the "emery ball," but the umpires declared he was not. Score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'gner, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Gainer, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
McN'y, 3b.	3	1	0	3	1
Cady, c.	3	2	1	4	1
Shore, p.	4	0	1	1	5
Total	34	4	8	27	12

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	3	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
J'bson, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
Young, 2b.	4	0	2	3	3
Baker, c.	3	0	1	2	0
Stanage, c.	0	0	0	1	0
C'eskie, p.	3	0	0	1	5
*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
†Kav'nagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	8	27	16

*Batted for Baker in eighth inning.
†Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.
Errors—Gainer, Cobb, Baker, Coveleskie.

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lewis, Shore. Home run—Gainer. Earned runs—Off Shore, 1; off Coveleskie, 2. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double plays—Young and Jacobson; Coveleskie, Vitt, and Bush; Shore, Cady, and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; off Coveleskie, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Shore, (Jacobson.) Struck out—By Shore, 2; by Coveleskie, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Faber Holds Senators to Three Hits.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Urban Faber held Washington to three hits today, two of which came in the ninth inning and saved the visitors from a shut-out, Chicago winning, 4 to 1. The locals made their runs by bunching hits. Gandil was ordered out of the game by Umpire Chill for arguing a decision. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Roth, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
E. C'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	0	3
F'nier, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
J. C'ns, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	1	1	2
Brief, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Daly, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	31	4	8	27	10

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Shanks, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Con'ly, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
G'dil, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	0	7	2
M'rg'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Henry, c.	2	0	1	5	0
A'smith, c.	0	0	0	1	0
M'B'de, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Gallia, p.	1	0	0	1	1
*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
Engel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Boebling	1	0	0	0	0
B'tley, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	3	24	12

*Batted for Gallia in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Engel in the eighth inning.
Errors—Moeller, Morgan, Brief.

Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	.	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Milan. Earned runs—Off Gallia, 1; off Engel, 1; off Faber, 1. Double plays—Gallia, Williams, and Foster; Bentley, McBride, and Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 1; off Engel, 1; off Faber, 1; off Bentley, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 6 in five innings; off Engel, 2 in two innings; off Bentley, none in one inning. Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Gallia, 3; by Engel, 1. Wild pitches—Gallia, Engel. Passed ball—Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Browns Blank the Mackmen.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Clarence Walker scored in the second inning of today's game between St. Louis and Philadelphia when Schang threw wild to second base. Walsh went to third on the same play and then scored on Agnew's single. Another tally was made for the locals in the fifth inning, and St. Louis won, 3 to 0. Score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	1	0	0	4	0
A'tin, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Kauf'n, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
C. W'r, cf.	2	1	1	2	0
D. W'h, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	7	1
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	4	3
Weil'n, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	26	3	6	27	8

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Old'g, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Schang, c.	3	0	1	8	6
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	4	0
M'In's, 1b.	3	0	0	3	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	4	2
Kopf, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Penn'k, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Wyck'f, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*J. Walsh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	2	24	11

*Batted for Murphy in the ninth inning.
Errors—Schang, Barry, Kopf, (2;) Austin, Kauffman.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	.	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Austin, (2;) C. Walker. Sacrifice hit—Shotton. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 1; off Wyckoff, 6; off Wellman, 1. Hits—Off Pennock, 3 in two innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in six innings. Struck out—By Wyckoff, 7; by Wellman, 5. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

YALE HALTED QUICKLY.

Dartmouth, Hitless Until Eighth, Then Turns In and Beats Elis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Dartmouth's eighth and ninth inning rallies pulled that team from the short end of a 3 to 0 score to a victorious 5 to 4 finish. Pumpelly had no speed left when the eighth began and should have been relieved. He had pitched hitless baseball up to this inning. Then three singles and Hunter's missed throw at the plate allowed two tallies to score. Bush muffed Legore's throw in the ninth. Thielscher was hit and Pumpelly allowed the ball to roll away in tagging Paine, Murphy scoring. Way was here substituted, but Wanamaker, who started the hitting in the eighth, pounded two tallies home with a single, winning the game.

Yale bravely rallied in the ninth, Rhett pounding a triple to centre, Castles, batting for Easton, scoring Rhett with a double. Bush was passed and Hunter hit what would have been a single, tieing the score, but Harry Middlebrook, running for Castles, collided with the ball and dashed Yale's hopes.

Dartmouth's fielding was errorless. Yale's fielding game was the raggedest of the season, although Legore and Lou Middlebrook started brilliant double plays. Yale pounded Parrott for earned runs in the third and sixth innings. Easton's long running catch of Perkins's hit in the third was spectacular. Rain fell during the last two innings. The score:

DARTMOUTH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'kins, 2b.	5	0	0	5	2
E'line, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Ger'sh, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
M'phy, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
T'cher, 3b.	3	1	0	1	3
Paine, 1b.	4	1	0	9	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
W'm'r, c.	3	1	2	5	3
P'rott, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total	32	5	4	*26	13

YALE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'b'k, cf.	3	0	1	2	2
M'b'rn, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2
Hanes, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Legore, ss.	4	1	1	0	8
Rhett, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Easton, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Bush, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0
Hunter, c.	3	0	0	5	2
P'pelly, p.	3	0	1	1	5
Way, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Castles	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	20

*Middlebrook hit by a batted ball.
†Batted for Easton in ninth inning.
Errors — Milburn, Legore, Rhett, Bush, Hunter, Pumpelly.

Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—5
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4

Sacrifice hit—Eskoline. Two-base hits—Hanes, Castles. Three-base hit—Rhett. Bases on balls—By pumpelly, 3; by Parrott, 3 Hits—Off Pumpelly, 3 in 8 1-3 innings; off Way, 1 in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By Parrott, 4; by Pumpelly, 1; by Way, 2. Hit by pitcher — Thielscher, 2. Double plays—Legore, Milburn, and Bush; Middlebrook and Hunter. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bedford and Wilson.

Another Victory for West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 12.—Sarcka, the Army's southpaw "plebe" pitcher, stood off Holy Cross in fine style today, and although a bit unsteady at times, the Army's youngster got through with a victory at 5 to 2. It is Sarcka's fourth straight victory and the cadets' thirteenth win in a row. McCarthy was pounded hard by the Army hitters and the cadets' scoring total would have been greater except for some wild base running. Carroll's home run in the second gave Holy Cross a momentary lead. The visitors scored again in the fourth on two passes, a steal, and a drawn throw. Oliphant and Bradley hit safely in the cadets' half of the second and Prichard's double scored both. Hobbs scored in the third on Oliphant's hit over second. Bradley's home run to the score board scored Oliphant from second in the eighth. The visitors fielded loosely throughout. The score:

ARMY.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh'd, 3b.	2	0	2	2	3
Mer'at, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Hobbs, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Brit'n, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Olip'nt, c.	3	2	2	11	0
B'dley, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
P'ch'd, ss.	2	1	1	2	1
Cof'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0
Sarcka, p.	4	0	1	0	0
Total	28	5	9	27	4

HOLY CROSS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, cf.	2	0	0	0	2
M'phy, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neil, 2b.	5	0	0	1	2
Graney, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Hast'gs, rf.	3	0	0	0	2
N'rt'n, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
D'vlin, 1b.	3	1	0	12	0
Carroll, c.	3	1	2	8	0
Grif'n, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
M'C'thy, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	2	4	24	13

Errors—Britton, Prichard, (2,) O'Neil, Graney, Hastings, Norton, Devlin.

Army	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	.	—5
Holy Cross	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Stolen bases—Prichard, (2,) Murphy, Graney, Devlin. Sacrifice hits—Gerhardt, Coffin, Sarcka. Two-base hits—Merrillat, Prichard. Home runs—Bradley, Carroll. Double play—Long, Hastings, and Devlin. Struck out—By Sarcka, 9; by McCarthy, 5. Bases on balls—Off Sarcka, 8; off McCarthy, 3. Hit by pitcher—By McCarthy, (Prichard.) Wild pitch—Sarcka. Passed ball—Carroll. Left on bases—Army, 6; Holy Cross, 9. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Cullum and Marshall.

Tigers Routed in Seventh.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12.—Princeton's defence collapsed in the seventh inning of today's game with Williams, and the visitors won by a score of 10 to 3. Up to that time Link had been able to check his opponents, Princeton leading by a score of 3 to 2. With the bases full, Swain laced a line drive to centre field which Driggs misjudged, and three runners scored. There were two out when Swain's hit came, but before Link could settle down Williams had scored two more runs. The visitors got a total of eight hits in this inning.

The Tigers suffered another relapse in the eighth when errors, combined with hard batting, brought in three additional Williams runs. Swain's timely hitting was the feature of the play, the Williams third baseman driving in six of his team's runs. The score:

PRINCETON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	2	2	1	3	0
Scully, 2b.	2	1	1	3	2
Driggs, cf.	3	0	1	5	1
D'glas, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
T'bott, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Shea, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Law, ss.	2	0	0	0	4
K'her, c.	2	0	1	4	2
Link, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Corey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	4	27	13

WILLIAMS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'lan, cf.	6	1	1	3	0
Stat'r, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Clark, ss.	5	2	4	3	2
Swain, 3b.	3	2	2	1	1
Michler, c.	3	2	2	9	3
P'sons, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Kones, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
B'm'gh, 1b.	4	0	1	4	2
Young, p.	5	2	3	3	1
Total	39	10	17	27	10

*Batted for Link in ninth inning.
Errors—Law, Swain.

Williams	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	—10
Princeton	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Parsons. Three-base hit—Swain. Struck out—By Young, 8; by Link, 3. Bases on balls—Off Young, 4; off Link, 4. Hit by pitcher—Scully by Young, Kelleher by Young. Wild pitches—Link, 1; Young, 2. Double play—Law, Scully and Douglas. Stolen bases—Hanks, Driggs, Douglas, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Scully, Parsons. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conahan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	2
Providence	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	—4	7	1

Batteries—Miller and Madden; Schultz and Haley.

AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN.

										R.	H.	E.
Dickinson	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	3
Lehigh	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	.	—8	8	6

Batteries—Mower and Goldstein; Keady, Anderson, and Lees.

AT LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.

										R.	H.	E.
Lawrenceville	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	.	—5	5	2
St. Paul's	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4	8	5

Batteries—Houghton and Eastman; Dickerson and Grimshaw.

AT EASTON, PENN.

										R.	H.	E.
W. Va. Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4	7	8
Lafayette	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	6	.	—14	13	3

Batteries—Morrison and Singleton; Hammer, G. Brown, and Myers.

FORDHAM BEATS OLD RIVAL NOTRE DAME

Indianans Had Won Fourteen Consecutive Games Before Coming Here.

Playing in a steady light rain the Fordham baseball team came from behind in the ninth inning yesterday and in a sensational finish nosed out the Notre Dame team by a score of 6 to 5. Incidentally the Maroon collegians spoiled a record, Notre Dame having won fourteen games in a row. Up until yesterday the Indian collegians had won every game played at Fordham in the last ten years. While Walsh got his strikeouts working at times, the Bronx collegians bunched their hits which included two home run wallops. Martin had the visitors popping up, the fast work of McGovern holding down the score.

Notre Dame started the scoring in the third. Martin passed Ellwood while Carroll dropped a drive by Cochran. Bergman sacrificed Ellwood to third and Dugan's hit started a noutburst of wild throwing by the Maroon's that ended when all three runners had scored.

Fordham evened it up in the next frame. Carroll started with a home run hit to centre. Keeinan and Berrigan hit safely, both scoring on Ellwood's error. Notre Dame apparently cinched the game in the sixth when an error, two hits and a steal brought in two more runs, but Fordham came back strong in the ninth. Berrigan singled and reached second on Martin's sacrifice. McGovern then came through with another homeer. The winning run came when Ellwood's error put Sharkey on third. Kiernan then smashed one to shortstop and reached first safely after the eror by Bergman, Sharkey scoring the run that beat the Indian team. The score:

FORDHAM.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'G'n, cf.	4	1	2	6	0
S'k'y, rf, 2b.	5	1	1	1	2
M'gh'r, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Conw'y, c.	5	1	2	2	0
Kane, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Col'ns, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
K'her, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Ber'g'n, ss.	3	1	2	1	5
Martin, p.	3	0	0	2	3
Car'll, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2
K'nan, 2b.	4	1	1	0	0
Total	37	6	10	26	12

NOTRE DAME.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gman, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Dugan, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
L'thr'p, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Mills, 1b.	4	1	0	12	0
Kenny, c.	3	0	1	9	2
C'm'dy, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Ellw'd, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
C'kaas, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Walsh, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	34	5	6	27	9

Errors—Kellther, (2,) Berrigan, Carroll, Conway, Ellwood, (2,) Bergman, Cockran.
*Two out when winning run was scored.

Fordham	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Notre Dame	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Dugan, Lathrop, Cockrfan. Home runs—Carroll, McGovern. Sacrifice hit—Martin. Sacrifice fly—Bergman. Stolen bases—Mills, Kenny, Berrigan. First base on errors—Fordham, 3; Notre Dame, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 10; Notre Dame, 4. Double play—Berrigan, Kiernan, and Kellher. Struck out—By Martin, 1; by Walsh, 9. First base on balls—Off Martin, 2; off Walsh, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Walsh, (Kellher.) Wild pitch—Martin. Umpire—Mr. Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Villanova Beats Manhattan, 3 to 2.

In a game that was played in the driving rain at Van Nest Oval yesterday, Villanova beat Manhattan College, 3 to 2. It was a very evenly matched and hard fought game. Villanova scored all its runs in the first inning on a home run, a two-bagger, and a misjudged line drive. After that O'Connor pitched air-tight ball, striking out ten of the Philadelphians and holding them to two hits for the remainder of the game. Manhattan scored in the second on a three-bagger by Downing and a wild pitch and again in the seventh on a two-bagger by Barry, a wild pitch, and an infield hit by Houlihan. Sheehan also pitched a nice game, being especially good in the pinches. The score:

VILLANOVA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'rs, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
P'gast, rf.	2	1	1	1	1
O'L'ry, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lear, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Regan, c.	4	1	1	6	0
McG'n, ss.	4	0	1	5	2
R. O'C'r, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
M'Cl'n, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Sheehan, p.	2	0	0	1	7
Total	29	3	5	27	16

MANHATTAN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Suarez, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
M'phy, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Barry, c.	4	1	1	11	2
D'wn'g, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
F. O'C'r, p.	2	0	1	1	3
H'lih'n, ss.	3	0	1	0	0
Caf'y, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
M'tin, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Ward, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	6	27	9

Errors—McGuckin, Suarez, Houlihan.

Villanova	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Manhattan	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Prendergast, F. O'Connor, Lear, Barry. Three-base hits—Regan, Downing. Home run—Connors. Stolen bases—Prendergast, O'Leary, Sheehan. First base on erors—Villanova, 1; Manhattan, 1. Left on bases—Villanova, 3; Manhattan, 4. Double plays—McGuckin, McCullian, and O'Connor; Downing and Caffrey. Struck out—By O'Connor, 10; by Sheehan, 4. Bases on balls—Off O'Connor, 5; off Sheehan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By O'Connor, 1. Wild pitches—Sheehan, 2. Passed ball—Barry. Umpire—Mr. McNally. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

Brown Trounces Vermont.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12.—Brown defeated the University of Vermont today, 14 to 4, in a long and listless game. Gilbert, a Vermont pitcher, was hit by a line drive in the eighth inning and injured so that he had to leave the contest. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brown	0	6	4	0	0	4	0	0	.	—14	11	2
Vermont	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4	6	6

Batteries—Cram, Dike, and Feinburg; Galligher, Gilbert, Upham, and Mayforth.

Scores of Other Games.

At Lewiston—Maine, 4; Bates, 3.
At Brunswick—Colby, 12; Bowdoin, 7.
At Worcester—Springfield, 18; Worcester Tech., 1.
At Middlebury—Middlebury College, 8; St. Anselm's, 2.
At Andover—Phillips-Andover Academy, 10; Harvard second team, 3.
At Poughkeepsie—Pawling School, 9; Riverview Military Academy, 4.
At Ossining—Holbrook School, 9; Hackley School, 2.
At Watertown, Conn.—Carlton Academy, 10; Taft School, 2.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Barnerd School, 19; Hamilton Institute, 2.

American Association.

At Milwaukee — Indianapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 6.
At Kansas City — Kansas City, 3; Louisville, 1.
At Minneapolis — Minneapolis, 11; Columbus, 1.
At St. Paul—Cleveland, 7; St. Paul, 3.

Columbia Game Stopped by Rain.

The Columbia-Stevens Institute baseball game was called at the end of the second inning yesterday for a twenty-minute intermission because of rain. At the expiration of that time the weather man continued his activity and the intermission was extended indefinitely. Columbia was leading at that time, 1 to 0.

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does the trick. It is highest grade mineral grease and Dixon's selected flake motor graphite, the only form of graphite that will not ball-up or pack under pressure. It covers the bearings with a durable, oily veneer that keeps metal from metal and lets graphite ride on graphite.
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WINTER LEAGUE DINES.

Cup Presented to Racquet and Tennis Club, Winners of Pennant.

Members of the Interclub Baseball League officially laid aside their gloves, bats, and baseballs until next season last night at the annual dinner of the organization held at the Hotel Brevoort.

After the banquet the silver cup, representing the league championship, was presented to George L. Wrenn, Captain of the Racquet and Tennis Club team, the winner of the title for the Winter of 1914-15. Arthur Branwell, the official umpire, who has held that position throughout the season, in spite of the systematic nagging from losing teams, was also presented with a trophy.

E. Pierrepont Hicks of the Calumet Club, Chairman of the league, presided at the dinner. All the six clubs were represented by nearly fifty persons.

Several startling features had been arranged for the entertainment of the diners. But the moving pictures were most enthusiastically received, as they were a reproduction of some of the games played during the Winter. Nearly all the players were recognized, and they were roundly applauded if the particular play upon the screen was remembered.

The dinner was informal and no speeches were allowed which lasted longer than it would take J. H. Mellick to run from the home plate to first base. In accepting the cup presented to him, the umpire, after thanking the league, also said he was glad to be there and alive, as frequently during the season his life had been threatened, but having come through the Winter without being assaulted and abused more than the average indicator holder he was doubly thankful.

The six clubs in the league are: Racquet and Tennis, Calumet, Knickerbocker, Union, University, and the Twelfth Infantry officers.

In the afternoon the final game of the season was played upon the grounds at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The idea of the contest was to commemorate the inception of the league, which was started in 1913. As near as possible the two teams representing the Racquet and Tennis and the Calumet Clubs were the same as played against each other in the opening game two years ago, when the grounds were in East Thirty-first Street.

The game was full of features and replete with startling plays. It ended in favor of the Racquet and Tennis Club by the score of 8 to 5.

The winners opened up on Hicks from the start and when the smoke had cleared away had two runs to their credit in the first inning. The Calumets obtained one in their half of the innings. After this both pitchers tightened up and there was no further scoring until the third inning, when the winners added one more to their total.

But the real fireworks came in the fourth, when the Racquet and Tennis players developed a sensational batting streak and the Calumet fielders went all to pieces. Hicks took a balloon ascension and his support left much to be desired. In fact at this period the game almost ended in a "riot." J. L. Lowell and C. R. Schultz were accused of "thowin' de game" by their teammates; and nothing short of lynching would have followed had it not been for the presence of Judge Corrigan, who played first base.

His Honor decided in favor of the defendants, and the four runs were put on the official score. Later in the game both Schultz and Lowell were reinstated in good standing, through their wonderful baserunning. J. H. Mellick played a fine game at third—when he was there. Occasionally he got lost.

Only seven innings were played. The Calumets wound up in a blaze of glory, as they scored three runs at their last time at bat. Every one on the team contributed hits. The line-up follows:

Racquet and Tennis—A. Coppell, c.; G. L. Wrenn, p.; E. C. Lackland, 1b.; J. L. Lowell, 2b.; O. H. Gruner, ss.; George Sheffield, 3b.

Calumet—A. M. Aten, c.; E. P. Hicks, p.; J. E. Corrigan, 1b.; E. R. Schultz, 2b.; W. A. Greer, ss.; J. H. Nellick, 3b.

HARVARD PULLS OUT VICTOR

Football Men on Nine Defeat Pennsylvania in Long Game 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—Harvard and University of Pennsylvania played an in-and-out game of baseball on Soldiers' Field today, the teams going for two and a half hours, but the Crimson finally winning 6 to 5. The Quakers got away with a two-run lead against Whitney, but Harvard tied the score in the third and got a lead of two runs for itself in the fifth. Meanwhile Frye had replaced Whitney in the box, and Penn tied the score in the seventh. Harvard then went ahead a point in the eighth, only to have Armstrong of Penn hit a home run off Eddie Mahan in the ninth, again tieing the score. In Harvard's last inning, however, the football players got going, and the game was brought to a sudden close when Charley Brickley opened with a two-bagger after Abbott's sacrifice, and danced home with the winning run when Ned Mahan drove a clean hit to right field. The score:

HARVARD.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abbott, 2b.	3	1	1	1	5
M'h'n, cf, p.	3	1	1	0	0
Nash, 1b.	4	1	3	13	0
Gan'tt, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.	4	0	3	6	1
H'dw'k, lf.	3	0	2	3	0
Reed, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Beal, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
W'tn'y, p.	0	1	0	2	2
Frye, p.	1	0	0	0	2
B'kl'y, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Total	29	6	12	27	15

PENNSYLVANIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1
Arm'g, rf.	3	3	2	1	1
Irwin, lf.	4	1	0	3	0
Koons, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Moore, ss.	5	0	1	2	4
R. H. Wallace, cf.	4	0	1	9	4
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	1	1
Kane, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
H. K. Wallace, p.	2	0	0	1	4
E'b'ger, 2b.	1	0	0	2	1
Total	31	5	6	*25	20

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Harte, Reed, Beal, Mann, Koons.

Harvard	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	—6
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Brickley, Armstrong, Moore. Home run—Armstrong. Sacrifice hits—Abbott, (2,) Gannett, Reed, Armstrong, Irwin, H. K. Wallace. Hits—Off Whitney, 3 in three and two-third innings; off Frye, 2 in three and one-thirdinnings; off Mahan, 1 in two innings. First base on errors—Harvard, 1; Pennsylvania, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 7; Pennsylvania, 9. Stolen bases—Mahan, Frye, H. K. Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Whitney, 6; off Frye, 2; off Wallace, 2. Struck out—By Whitney, 3; by Frye, 1; by Mahan, 1; by Wallace, 3. Double plays—Reed, Abbott, and Nash; Reed, Harte, and Nash. Passed ball—Harte. Wild pitch—Whitney. Hit by pitcher—By Wallace, (Magame—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McLaughlin and Conroy.

WORCESTER RECORD BROKEN

Academy Boys Lose to Harvard Freshmen, First Time in Two Years.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12. — A record of thirty-nine games without defeat, including two full seasons, was broken today, when the Worcester Academy baseball team lost to the Harvard Freshmen, 2 to 0. It was the Harvard entering class team of 1912 which last won from the Academy nine. Haas, the Worcester pitcher, struck out sixteen men today, but his work was undone when Boyden cracked out a home run with a man on base. Hitchcock allowed Worcester only two hits.

N. Y. U. and C. C. N. Y. in Game.

New York University will resume home baseball again today when the Violet team plays the City College nine in the annual game on Ohio Field. Last year the game went to the Violet, and with the improvement in the team as evidenced by the victory over Wesleyan at Middletown on Tuesday the University Heights men hope to repeat. Hagbloom will probably do the twirling for New York University.

Columbia Oarsmen Resting.

Coach Rice's oarsmen have rested since the Child's Cup race, and will probably continue it until the United States fleet moves away. The Columbia men rowed in good form after their little mishap of fouling a course flag, and Rice is not at all discouraged. He will spend the time now while the course is interferred with by the fleet in working with the junior eight and the freshmen. Training has been let down to the extent that the men sleep at home instead of in Furnald quarters, but they still are at the training table. Naumer, who rowed No. 2 last year, and is now unable to practice because of his work at the Physicians and Surgeons College, will join the crew as soon as his examinations are finished. He has been keeping in training by practice spins on the river in a double shell, and will have little trouble in fitting into the present squad. His experience will add greatly to the efficiency of the blades.

DODGERS VANQUISH BRESNAHAN'S CUBS

Visitors' Errors Prove Costly and Robins Have No Difficulty in Winning.

The Dodgers go great in the mud. If a kind Providence would send rain every day to Ebbets Field the Robins might win a championship. What matters it if the "umps" Rigler and Hart did spoil their best uniforms and that the fans who braved the inclement weather were so dampened in spirit that they couldn't get by with a cheer, even when Brooklyn was winning, Robbie is perfectly satisfied for the boys across the bridge took a sweet revenge on the savage Cubs, dosed them with some of their own medicine, and won by a score of 11 to 5.

And the Cubs—well they were about as cheerful as ghosts. They presented the game to the Dodgers in the second inning in the hope that Rigler or Hart might take pity and end it after four and a half innings. The umpires, however, were not benevolently inclined, and nine innings went by in a teeming rain storm. Errors were as glaring as candles on a Christmas tree, but the Dodgers let the Cubs do all of the shining in this respect.

The Brooklyn players started right out in the first inning to show that they liked the day. O'Mara drew a pass and scored when Cheney interfered with Williams throw to the plate, after Stengel had singled to centre. Stengel took second on the play and went to third when the ball got past Archer. A sacrifice fly by Wheat brought in the other run. In the next inning, errors by Cheney, Good and Fisher, and four hits by Schultz, McCarty, Pfeffer, and Wheat accounted for five Brooklyn runs. The Cubs were completely in the air, the wet ball bothering them a lot and several of the errors, all of which were costly, would probably never have been made under good weather conditions. In the fifth Myers doubled and went to third on a hit by Getz to right. Archer's wild throw let Myers come home.

Two runs were scored in the seventh as a result of two passes, a sacrifice, and singles by Stengel and Cutshaw, O'Mara and Stengel crossing the plate. In the eighth Wheat made a three-base hit and scored on Myers's single past Fisher.

The Cubs scored in the second after a double and two infield outs, and in the next on a double by Fisher, an error and a single by Saier. Fisher again scored in the fifth, and in the ninth Schulte drove the ball over the right field fence for a homer. Saier doubled and scored on Williams's single to right. The score:

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'ra, ss.	3	3	0	1	6
D'b'rt, 1b.	3	0	2	9	0
Steig'n, rf.	4	3	2	0	0
Wheat, lf.	3	1	2	3	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3
Myers, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
Sch'tz, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Getz, 3b.	2	0	2	2	1
M'C'ty, c.	5	1	1	6	0
Pfeffer, p.	5	0	1	0	2
Total	37	11	14	27	12

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	2	1	0	2
Sch'lte, lf.	4	1	1	5	0
Zim'n, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4
Saier, 1b.	3	2	3	7	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Ph'l'n, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
Cheney, p.	4	0	2	0	4
Total	35	5	10	24	10

Errors—Good, Fisher, Archer, Cheney, 3; O'Mara, Schulte.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—5
Brooklyn	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	.	—11

Two-base hits—Saier, (2;) Phelan, Fisher, McCarty, Daubert, Myers. Three-base hits—Daubert, Wheat. Home run—Schulte. Stolen bases—Williams, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, 2; Schulte. Sacrifice flies—Wheat, Williams. Double play—O'Mara to Cutshaw to Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 4; off Pfeffer, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Stengel;) by Pfeffer, (Fisher.) Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Passed balls—Archer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Chevrolet's Wonderful Little Car.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—Louis Chevrolet, America's greatest racing sensation, has arrived on the scene of the next Indianapolis 500-mile race with the queerest looking car, a Cornelian.

Hardly larger than a baby carriage, it weighs only 1,000 pounds, and carries a motor of only 103 cubic inches piston displactment, smaller than the smallest Ford. The car has practically no unsprung weight, even the differential being mounted on the chassis, and the drive taken through a series of universal joints. The machine is also minus a frame, the weight simply being carried by the body, which is a single sheet-steel shell. Its speed is estimated at 100 miles an hour.

What Chevrolet will do with this car in competition is the question of the racing world today. Being able to go through the 500-mile grind without a stop for gasoline, oil, or tires, it should rank with the largest cars in the field as favorable.

NEW STUDENT MEMBERS.

Watt, Benson, and Franklin on Columbia Undergraduate Committee.

The three new student members of the Columbia Undergraduate Committee on Athletics were announced last night at the second annual open meeting of the association in Gemot Hall. They are R. W. Watt, '16; R. Benson, '16 S, and R. D. Franklin, '16. They will serve for one year with the other seven members, three of whom are members of the faculty and three alumni. C. H. faculty members are Dr. George Meylan, Frank A. Dickey, and Frank Fackenthal. With Mr. Mapes, Arthur Alexander rand William Simms serve for the alumni.

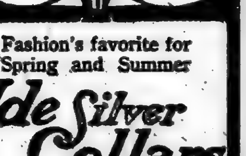
Only about twenty members appeared, largely due to the rain and the fact that examinations begin almost immediately. Although this annual meeting was inaugurated last year because of many objections to the way in which the affairs of the association were run and because of general agitation for a change, there was little objection raised last night. There was a general discussion of the year in athletic circles.

Graduate Manager Fisher reported that the $1,200 deficit of last year's crew had been largely paid off through campus and alumni subscriptions. Football came in for discussion, and it was generally agreed by Mr. Fisher, Dr. Meylan, and Chairman Mapes that the addition of football games to the year's attractions next year would serve to increase interest in athletics and care for deficits which might arise in other sports.

Daly Defeats Poggenburg.

Maurice Daly defeated J. Fred Pogenburg at 18.2 balkline billiards last night at his billiard academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 200 to 161. Daly's best individual efforts were 45 and 34, and his average 15 5-13. The former amateur champion made the high run of the evening, 72, but only averaged 13 2-13. Daly will play William Gershell tonight.

CORTLAND



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FOREIGN CYCLISTS ARRIVE.

Seres, Moretti, and Ellegaard to Ride at Sheepshead Bay.

Arriving a day late the French liner Rochambeau docked yesterday after a perilous trip from Bordeaux, having on board the first arrivals from the war zone of the bicycle riders who are to perform at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, which will open May 22. George Seres of France, Caesar Moretti of Italy and Thorwald Ellegaard of Denmark made up the party of riders.

Seres, who speaks seven languages, including English, was spokesman for the party, and said that when they learned of the Lusitania disaster after being a few days out from the French coast there was consternation among the passengers, fearing that the Rochambeau might meet with the same fate.

"I am surprised to see so much about the war printed in the papers papers print very little war news, and nothing about the big battles that take place along the fighting fronts. They keep the people in ignorance of what is going on to suppress the excitement. We had a mif scare the first day out, when one of the passengers sighted a submarine with a strong glass, but the captain water we were in were fully protected, and that it was an English submarine we saw on scouting duty."

The riders encountered considerable trouble in getting their heels and tires aboard the Rochambeau on account of the strict requisition laws. M. Nazo, the leading pacemaker of Europe, refused to sail with the party owing to the illness of his wife, but will take the next boat.

Vermont Wins Track Meet.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 12.—The University of Vermont won in the track meet with Middlebury College, 69 to 57, today.

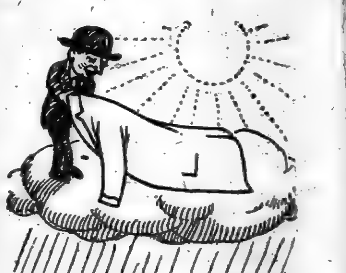
NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Howard Berry, the University of Pennsylvania freshman who won the all around competition at the Penn relay carnival two weeks ago, will not compete in the pentathlon at the Thomas J. Lynch Association games to be held Sunday afternoon at Celtic Park. Berry promised to take part in the meet, but received notification from the Penn athletic authorities that it is against the rules for a university man to compete on Sunday. There will be no lack of interest in the event, however, for seventeen men are entered. Among them is Pat O'Connor of the Pastime Athletic Club, who has been training for two months for the decathlion championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The 200-yard handicap will mark the first outdoor appearance of Alvah Ceyer, the Metropolitan sprint champion. Jack Eller will accept three yards' start from Meyer in this race. Lawson Robertson's "whales," McDonald, Ryan, and McGrath, will show their wares in the 35-pound weight throw.

Abel Kiviat, the national mile champion of the Irish-American A. C., will start outdoor work next week. As this may be his last season in competition the young miler plans to make it his best, and he will take a crack There should be a number of fine races between Kiviat and Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A., the sensation of the board floor season.

All registered tyros are invited to compete in the "Greenwich Village Modified Marathon" for novices, which will be contested on the morning of May 31. Silver cups will be awarded the first five men, and a special team prize will be presented to the winning club. Entry blanks can be obtained from Arthur Johnson & Co., 45 John Street, and L. J. Madden, 434 Hudson Street.

Jim Duncan, who holds the world's record for throwing the discus from a seven-foot circle, is again in training, and expects this year to eclipse his best throw of 145 feet 9¼ inches. He will attempt a new record at the Lynch Association games at Celtic Park on Sunday. Duncan some time ago left the Bradhurst Field Club, and his next colors will undoubtedly be those of the Irish-American A. C.



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For with a "Scotch Mist," who cares whether it rains or not.
"Scotch Miss" (registered trade-mark) are our own idea. We showed the Scot how to weave his cheviots so that they could be rain-proofed.
We alone have them.
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SWIMMING Prepare for Summer. Learn Privately.
Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. To-day. Tip-Tops vs. Chicago Feds.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.

FEDERAL COURT BARS FIGHT FILM, CRITICISES THE LAW—LAWN TENNIS—OTHER SPORTS

JUDGE HOUGH RULES AGAINST FIGHT FILM

Ridicules Law That Prevents Pictures of Bouts and Permits Fights.

Judge Hough refused yesterday in the Federal District Court to permit the admission into this country of the film pictures of the boxing contest in London in which Freddie Welsh won the lightweight championship from Willie Ritchie. In doing so, however, he intimated that it was ridiculous to prevent the mere pictures of a contest that was absolutely legal in many of the States being transported in interstate commerce, and expressed the opinion that the courts had not done themselves much credit by the decisions they had rendered concerning boxing contests.

The court itself entered into a discussion of what a prizefight was, and in the course of its opinion, said:

"Less than 200 years ago most persons would have understood 'prizefighter' to be one who fought with a sword for a prize or wager, and James Figg was well known as a fencer or broadswordsman before he became by use of his fists the first champion of England (Encyclopedia Britannica.) Nor did the earlier use of the word soon pass. As mentioned in some of the dictionaries it was used by Smollett as meaning one skilled with the sword as late as 1784, and seventy years later it appeared as dialect in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays at Rugby.'

"This piece of history sufficiently shows how the meaning of even so narrow a word as 'prizefight' may change. In Murray's New English Dictionary it is now defined as 'a public contest between prizefighters; a boxing match for money,' and a 'prizefighter' is defined as 'a professional pugilist or boxer, who fights publicly for a prize or stake.'

"These considerations led Judge Hough to rule that although Frank S. O'Neil had contended that the Welsh-Ritchie fight was merely a boxing match, it was impossible to hold that the use of another name had changed the substance of the fight.

"Both Ritchie and Welsh," said the Judge "were professionals. If the modern dictionary definitions be accepted, it is impossible for me to say what they did was not a modern prize fight, even though it may be admitted that the wearing of gloves and the limiting of the number of rounds would have prevented its acceptance as a prize fight fifty years ago.

"It is, therefore, concluded that according to the modern acceptance of the phrase the Ritchie-Welsh affair was a prize fight, and it was beyond question an encounter of pugilists."

So, although the court held that the United States law was so peculiar that in one sense a pugilistic encounter might take place under the conditions that the statute outlined between men who had never fought with fists before, it could not see its way clear to admit the films of the London fight, since it came within the technical scope of the Sims law. Speaking of this law, Judge Hough said:

"It is undoubtedly a somewhat ridiculous result that a thing lawful in many, if not most, of the States cannot be pictorially represented in any State of the Union, if such pictorial representation requires interstate or foreign transportation. This, however, is a matter for Congress and not at all for the courts."

To this the Judge added that the few court decisions on the matter of prize fights in this country had been productive of so many diverse definitions, that it was evident that careful legislation on the subject was necessary. The decisions, he declared, were not at all creditable, and should have informed Congress of what was likely to happen to any statute dealing with prizefighting, unless legislative rather than judicial definitions were trusted.

NEW YORK BOXERS ACCUSED

Three Amateurs Charged with Demanding Money to Box in West.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Arthur Kaufman of Brooklyn, national amateur champion middleweight boxer, and Matty Herbert and Arthur Nack of New York City suspended from their amateur standing today by George James, local representative of the Amateur Athletic Union Registration Committee. James has begun an investigation of an alleged demand for money for the men's appearance at an exhibition here.

The three boxers were competitors at the recent Panama-Pacific exposition national championships.

A letter was received by the Olympic Club trainer here, signed "New York Champs," asking for $100 for expenses, $35 for Herbert and $35 to the winner and $10 to the loser for appearance of the men at a club event.

BOXING IN CUBA LEGAL.

Supreme Court at Havana Decides Status of Sport on Island.

HAVANA, May 12.—That the holding of prize fights in Cuba is legal was decided today by the Supreme Court. The court rendered this decision in dismissing a test complaint against Governor Bustillo of Havana Province, charging that he was guilty of an infraction of the law by personally attending the recent fight between Jess Willard and Jack Johnson.

Coffey to Box at Brighton Beach.

Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, who recently defeated Al Reich, has been signed to box on Decoration Day in the arena of the Brighton Beach Sporting Club at the Brighton Beach race track. Under the articles of agreement Coffey agrees to box any heavyweight selected by the club management not later than noon oMnday.

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

Joe Welling, the Western lightweight, who is matched to box Johnny Marto at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow evening, will have a real test of his punching ability when he steps into the ring. Welling will have to have a very powerful punch in either hand to drop the east side lightweight. One of the other ten-round bouts will bring together Tommy Gavigan, the Cleveland middleweight, and Sailor Robinson, middleweight champion of the United States Navy.

The card arranged by Matchmaker McArdle of the Fairmont A. C. for Saturday evening consists of three ten-round bouts. Dick Peaters will engage Gene Moriarty of Syracuse; Marty Cross, brother of Leach Cross, will tackle Jack Curley, and Denny McFadden will face Banty Sharp.

Manager Fordon of the 135th Street A. C. has scheduled the following ten-round bouts for tomorrow night. Irvin Margolies, the amateur champion, and Billy Meyers, Jack White and Wee Barton, and Eddie Sherman and Willie Andrews.

Saturday night will be Navy night at the Irving A. C., with two ten-round bouts between the best men in the heavyweight and middleweight division of the visiting fleet. In the main bout Jack Keating of the U. S. S. Alabama, who is the holder of the heavyweight championship belt of the navy, will box Sam Taylor, holder of the Atlantic Fleet belt. These men have engaged twice in bouts, and each holds a win. In the other ten Jack Smith of the U. S. S. Arkansas and holder of the middleweight championship belt, will face a tough proposition in Jack Rock of the U. S. S. Michigan, and contender for the belt.

The New Polo A. A. of Tarlem will stage four star ten-round bouts tomorrow night. In the first ten-rounder Young Sullivan of the west side, and Andy Caddell of the east side will clash. In the second Buddy Ryan of the Bronx will face Sailor George Volk of the United States Navy, and in the third ten-rounder Paul Rack of New Jersey will exchange punches with Johnny Lewis of the east side. In the final ten-round bout Jimmie Allen of Westchester and Frankie Adams of the east side will be the principals.

Young Brown, who recently returned from a successful trip in Canada, has been matched to box Frankie Callahan at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn on May 29. Brown and Callahan have agreed to weigh 135 pounds ringside. The match between these two lightweights has been hanging fire for two months, and after wrangling all day Jean Wiseamantle signed both boxers for his club.

BELMONT HORSE WINS.

Danger Rock Shows Speed in Taking Newmarket Stakes.

LONDON, May 12.—August Belmont's American-bred 3-year-old Danger Rock was the winner of the Newmarket Stakes of a mile and a quarter this afternoon from a field of six other starters. It was a very clever victory over Letfly, considered up to this time the best horse in England, and the victory will make him a very eligible candidate for the Derby and the St. Leger, for which he is being pointed by Watson, who trains the Belmont string. Danger Rock is a son of Rock Sand and Delusion, and was bred at Mr. Belmont's nursery stud in Kentucky.

Danger Rock is a brother to Defendum, a 4-year-old now, and a colt that was particularly well thought of as a 2-year-old by Mr. Belmont, although it failed to train up to expectations. This year another of the same breeding will bear the silks of the Chairman of The Jockey Club in Delancey, a good-looking bay colt that Heldreth is fitting at Belmont Park.

Delusion, the dam of Danger Rock, Defendum, and Delancey, is a daughter of Meddler and Faithful, and was bred by the late William C. Whitney, being only thirteen years old now. She traces on the dam's side to the stock of the elder Belmont, and is bred along the same lines as Lady Violet, one of the most successful of the matrons at the Nursery Stud. Faithful was a daughter of Longfellow and Miss Primrose, a daughter of The Ill Used. Through Longfellow she is close kin to the best racing families in America, and it would be hard to find more desirable blood lines on both sides of the Atlantic than Rock Sand and Delusion.

WHITNEY 2-YEAR-OLDS FAST

Five Races Won by Broomstick Youngsters This Season.

Racing in the East has been madked by the wonderful success of the two-year-olds owned by Harry Payne Whitney, the majority of which were sired by Broomstick. This high-class stallion has headed the list of winning sires fo rthe last two seasons, and the start he has made this year indicates that he will enjoy that honor again in 1915. Of the more important two-year-old events run in Maryland, five of them have been won by the Whitney youngsters, all of which were the get of Broomstick.

It is said that the best are still in reserve, and the stable should play a very important part during the racing year in the big stakes for juveniles which will be run on the metropolitan tracks.

Among some of the best which have already been shown are Regina, a daughter of Broomstick and Queen of Hearts, which won the Lassie Stakes at Havre de Grace. In this event the winner ran a half a mile in 47 4-5 to beat Celandria. This time equals the track record established by George Smith earlier in the meeting.

Bromvale and Vermont are two others from the Whitney stable which are particularly promising. Broomvale, as the name suggests, is a son of Broomstick and Greenvale, while Vermont is by Broomstick out of Yankee Girl. Broomvale won its start in the same race and Vermont was third. The latter showed a wonderful turn of speed, and undoubtedly will be heard of when racing starts at Belmont Park. Two or three of these youngsters have been entered in selling races and disposed of by Trainer Simons, but they have all done well under their new owners.

The recent signing of the contract for the services of James Grath, a clever young rider from the West, has given the Whitney establishment a good lightweight jockey. So far he has had a deal of success during the Maryland meetings, and it is more than probable James Rowe will take him for his division of the stable when the racing starts around the metropolitan circuit.

The steeplechases which have been run in Maryland so far ths season have not as yet uncovered anything startling in this picturesque branch of the spoet. The races have been mostly for young jumpers that are showing steady improvement as the season advances. The most conspicuous has probably been M. Daly's Garter. This gelding has the makings of a first-class jumped. Garter's time in the events in which it has run has been fast and the horse is very sure-footed.

THREE LEHIGH RECORDS.

South Bethlehem Athletes Defeat Stevens Tech in Dual Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEHTLEHEM, Penn., May 12.—Three Lehigh track records fell during the meet with Steven's Institute this afternoon which Lehigh won by a score of 73 points to 39.

These new records were made by Morrisey in the 220-dash, by McGrath in the two-mile run and by Grumbach in the shot-put. The meet was run off during a slight rain.

Lehigh took nine firsts and three seconds. Grumbach and Good were high point scorers for Lehigh and Hoinkes for Stevens Institute. The events were closely contested despite the one-sided score.

Big Offer for Wrestlers.

One thousand dollars is offered to any wrestler who throws Alex. Aberg, the Russian wrestling champion, during the Graeco-Roman wrestling tournament which begins next Wednesday at the Manhattan Opera House, Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. The tournament will be conducted along the lines of those held annually in Paris and Berlin, and will consist of a series of elimination bouts, leaving two finalists for the international title.

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Carstairs 1788 Rye 1915

IN THE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Pure; mellow; aged in wood.

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REFEREE STOPS RINK BOUT IN EIGHTH

Billy Roche Sends Chip and Clabby Out of Ring for Continued Stalling.

Referee Billy Roche won the boxing argument at St. Nicholas Rink last night between Jimmy Clabby of Indiana and George Chip of Newcastle, Penn. In the eighth round of the bout Mr. Roche became so exasperated because the aforesaid Chip and Clabby would not fight as if they meant it that he stopped the bout and sent all the men folks home. Also the few women folks who were there.

Mr. Roche, being right in thering with the boxers, had a better opportunity of detecting whether they were boxing then any one who occupied expensive seats. Both Chip and Clabby at times left themselves wide open, and at these moments neither seemed ambitious enough to take advantage of the opportunities, so Referee Roche naturally got the impression that the boys were stalling. Evidently Referee Roche was right. Of the three men in the ring Billy Roche was the best.

Of course Mr. Chip and Mr. Clabby put up a huge protest when Roche stopped their bout. Both acted as if they might be posing for the movies. They both went on record that they had been scrapping for all they were worth, but as it happened, they were both wrong.

M. Clabby of Hammond, Ind., with his curly hair, his lithe, sinewy body, looks for all the world as Kid McCoy did when he was in his prime. There is no getting away from it, Clabby is a clever young man with his fists. The trouble was that last night he was too clever. When George Chip, who's only asset in the boxing game is his punch, pretended to slam Clabby on the open jaw with his right in full flight, and Clabby only smiled, Referee Roche and everybody in the crowd got wise.

It is seldom that anybody gets hit full flush on the jaw and retaliates with a smile. In last night's bout there were too many smiles and too few punches. It didn't take a detective to see that it was all wrong.

Clabby started out in the first few rounds like a master. He worked so fast and so neatly that it would seem that it was his purpose to give Mr. Chip a boxing lesson. He jumped in and out from the Pennsylvania slugger like a Russian ballet dancer. Then Chip began to find openings big enough to drive a hay wagon through. He slammed Clabby on the jaw and head and in the body, and Clabby didn't even wink an eyelash. That proves they didn't hurt. After several rounds of this work the referee decided that neither of these middleweights was trying, so he stopped it in the eighth round. Nobody blames Roche. He was.

JAMAICA BAY RACING.

Motor Boat Cruise Around Long Island to be Feature This Year.

The Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay has made a decided change in the racing schedule this season. In former years nearly all the races were held on Sunday, but this season many of the open contests will be held on Saturday.

The most important event for the Jamaica Bay tars is the race around Long Island for cruising motor boats, which is to be held on July 3. The start will be made off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club, and the course will take the craft around the island, finishing at the club. Another race is to the Old Orchard Shoal on July 11. This contest will be for wind-jammers. Following a movement started this season on Gravesend Bay, the Jamaica Bay Corinthians have invited the Gravesend Bay yachtsmen to take part in this and other races held under their auspices.

The association also plans an open power boat race around Staten Island that will start on Aug. 22. In addition to the special events, practically every club will give at least one open race meet. The first regatta will be sailed on Sunday, June 20, under the auspices of the Old Orchard Yacht Club. The schedule for the Summer follows:

June 30, Old Mill Yacht Club; July 3, Rockaway Point Yacht Club; July 10, Belle Harbor Yacht Club; July 11, Old Orchard race and Tamaqua Yacht Club; July 17, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club; July 18, Motor Boat Club; July 24, Canarsie Yacht Club; Aug. 1, Bergen Beach Yacht Club; Aug. 8, Bay View Yacht Club; Aug. 15, Diamond Point Yacht Club; Aug. 22, round Staten Island race, and Sept. 12, Sea Gull Yacht Club.

What Will He Do With It?

Frank Simpson of Broad Ridge has purchased the Knoxville Methodist Church at public auction, together with the organ, seats, stove, and three acres of land for $230. —Falmouth (Ky.) Outlook.

Nobody Satisfied.

When an editor laboriously cuts down a candidate's eight-column speech to two columns, the candidate is mad at him for printing so little of it and everybody else is in a like frame of mind toward him for printing so much.—Ohio State Journal.

GRANT DEFEATS SHAFER.

Fast Play on Wet Courts in Bronx Tennis Championship.

Two of the leading members of the Seventh Regimental tennis team furnished the feature contest yesterday in the Bronx championship tennis tournament on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, when Wylie C. Grant defeated C. G. Shafer in two hard-fought sets at 6-3, 14-12. Considerable interest was manifested in the match, which attracted a fair gallery in spite of the unpleasant weather. Grant's height and reach were of great assistance to him, but notwithstanding these advantages he was forced to the limit to win. Grant captured the first set rather easily, but Shafer brought off some dazzling shots in the second set and kept pace with his opponent. It was not until twenty-four games had been played that Shafer lost his service and with it the match. The defeated man put up a plucky exhibition.

In spite of the rain several matches were decided in the doubles championship. Crowley and Behr were the only doubles winners of the day. The pair defeated Raymond and Gillespie at 6-3, 8-6 in the first round and won from King and Bassford at 6-2, 6-2 in the second contest. The summary:

Bronx Men's Singles Championship.—Third Round—A. L. Bigone vs. Frederick C. Baggs, 6-3, 4-6, 7-7, unfinished.

Fourth Round—Wylie C. Grant defeated C. G. Shafer, 6-3, 14-12.

Men's Doubles Championship.—First Round—Frederick C. Baggs and Voshell defeated Spaeth and Adams, 6-0, 8-6; Reimer and Steinacher defeated Weiseltier and partner by default; Crowley and Behr defeated Raymond and Gillespie, 6-3, 8-6.

Second Round—Clarkson and Walker defeated Hooker and partner by default; Smith and Cragin defeated Hoffman and M. E. Fox 6-0, 6-2; Crowley and Behr defeated King and Bassford, 6-2, 6-2; Grant and Shafer defeated Nolan and Brinckerhoff by default.

Columbia Defeated at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Yale defeated Columbia at tennis today, four matches to nothing. Only the singles were finished, rain stopping the doubles with Yale leading in both matches. Tunis was the only Columbia player to win a set, Spencer Miller, the Columbia star, was unable to accompany his team here. Captain Stoddard and Smith played a spectacular match. Summary: R. S. Stoddard, Yale, defeated K. Smith, Columbia, 6—3, 6—7, 6—3; W. D. Cunningham, Yale, defeated J. Tunis, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; C. Tilton, Yale, defeated Tunis, Columbia, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3; C. Hopkins, Yale, defeated R. von Bermuth, Columbia, 6—0, 6—2.

Harlem T. C. Open Tournament.

Many champions are entered in the annual open tournament of the Harlem Tennis Club, which begins Saturday on the courts of the club at 136th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The tournament, which is for men's singles and doubles, is the only open tennis event on Manhattan Island, and among the sixty entries are Abraham Bassford, Jr., champion of Westchester County; Paul Trainor, champion of West Virginia; Vanderbilt Ward, champion of New Jersey; Charles Chambers, Kings County title holder; Harry J. Steinkampf, and Walter Hazard. Entries close tomorrow afternoon with Paul Goold, 2,314 Broadway.

Mixed Doubles at West Side.

Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., captured the mixed doubles tennis tournament of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday at Forest Hills, L. I., defeating in the final round Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy in straight sets at 6—2, 6—2. The winners easily outclassed their opponents, and played a strong combination game. The final match in Class A singles between Watson W. Washburn and Robert Le Roy will be played on Saturday.

SOUTHERN SHOOTER FIRST.

J. T. Chipley Wins Preliminary Handicap at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 12.—J. I. Chipley, Greenwood, S. C., won the preliminary handicap match today in the Southern tournament of the Interstate Trapshooters' Asspciation with 92 breaks out of a possible 100. Chipley shot from the 18-yard line. J. I. Austin, Monroe, La., won second place by breaking 19 of 20 targets in a shoot-off with six other contestants who had scores of 91. I. Andrews, Spartanburg, S. C., who broke 18 in the shoot-off, was third. Only amateurs competed for trophies. Walter Huff, Macon, Ga., was high professional with 93.

A. B. Richardson, amateur, Wilmington, Del., made the best run again today, 38 straight breaks.

"We let them beat us on time to beat them on quality"

THIS is what Hugh Chalmers of the Chalmers Motor Company says about the Chalmers new Six-40 at $1400.

He refers to the many cars in the $1000 to $1500 class put on the market in the past two years.

All the time the Chalmers Company had this car, but were resisting the temptation to put it out until they had absolutely proven it beyond doubt.

And now here it is—a car with all the Chalmers quality at $1400, the lowest price at which a Chalmers has ever been offered.

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MISS WAGNER LOSES TENNIS TITLE MATCH

Former Indoor Champion No Match for Mrs. Wallach—Miss Bjurstedt Wins.

A double victory for Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the National indoor champion, and a double defeat for Miss Marie Wagner, former indoor title holder, were the outstanding features of the play in the Metropolitan tennis championship for women yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. While the former result was anticipated by those who have followed the fortunes of the young Norwegian champion in this country the defeat of Miss Wagner was one of the surprises of the tournament.

Miss Bjurstedt won her way into the semi-final round by a victory over Miss Anne Sheafe, the 18-year-old player from the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, and played her usual brilliant game. Lack of experience had much to do with the defeat of Miss Sheafe. Both contestants played fast and hard, but the Boston girl was wild and drove many balls out of court. The champion brought into play all her experience and outmaneouvred her opponent, who succeeded in holding Miss Bjurstedt on even terms up to the seventh game in the second set, when she lost her service.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach was responsible for the elimination of Miss Wagner in the singles competition. The former champion was badly off her game and scored only two games in the match. Mrs. R. A. Pope, who defeated Miss Carona Winn 6-1, 6-2, will play Mrs. Wallach at 11 o'clock this morning and one hour later Mrs. Marshall McLean, who won from Miss Helen Simpson, 6-1, 6-1, will face Miss Bjurstedt.

Miss Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel, the doubles title holders, were defeated by Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, in the second round of the doubles. Miss Bjurstedt received good support from her partner, but the champion covered twice as much territory as Miss Ballin and made seemingly impossible shots. Miss Wagner and Miss Cassel won the first set and made a bold bid for the second before their opponents really settled down. From this point the title holders were unable to break through the splendid defense of the opposing pair and after taking the second set the latter swept the champions off their feet in the third.

Miss Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. C. N. Beard upset form by defeating Mrs. B. Briggs and Mrs. Frederic Schmitz, 6-4, 6-4, in the first round of the women's doubles. They were unable to hold their advantage in the second round and lost a well fought contest to Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles at 8-6, 6-2 in the second. The summary:

Women's Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Championship Singles.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Carona Winn, 6-1, 6-2; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6-1, 6-1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Anna Sheafe, 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Helen Simpson, 6-1, 6-1.

Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Mrs. B. Briggs and Mrs. Frederic Schmitz, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—Miss Miriam Blagden and Miss E. C. Lindley defeated Miss Helen Simpson and Miss Edna Shepard, 6—2, 10—8; Mrs. McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Mrs. Cassebeer and Mrs. Beard, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Molla Bjurstedt won from Mrs. G. de Gersdorff and Mrs. Blanchard by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Louise Witherbee and Miss Hilah French, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

A Newark Man.

A Massachusetts doctor declares that the human soul weighs three-quarters of an ounce.

There is a man in Newark whose soul doesn't weigh three-quarters of a milligram.

But he shall not be named at this time.—Newark News.

Where Women Are Prized.

Citizens of Muskogee, Okla., have offered a reward of $5 for information leading to the whereabouts of Annie Smitowsky. "They think a lot of their women down in Oklahoma," comments Dodd Gaston.—Kansas City Star.

Rabindranath Tagore.

"How is the name of that India poet pronounced—the one who took the Nobel prize?"

Miss Hibrough: "The same way it is spelled, I think."—Newark News.

Very Sick Man.

"Beautiful nurse you have."

"Is she?" murmured the patient feebly. "I hadn't noticed."

"Great Scott! old man, I had no idea you were that sick."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Two Good Names.

A picturesque and suggestive name will be needed for that active volcano discovered in northern California. How would Mt. Hiramjohnson do? Or Mt. Francisheney?—Newark News.

Leans Toward France.

All things considered, we believe we'd rather be an editor in France, where the ladies fire five or six shots at you and get it over with, than in Great Britain, where they knock you out of your chair with their fists and then hurl mucilage bottles at your head—Ohio State Journal.

Depends.

"What's that new structure you have put up on the hill there?"

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "if I rent it, it's a bungalow. If I don't, it's a barn."—Washington Star.

OUIMET WINS GOLF IN RAIN.

B. Warren Corkran Defeated in Final of Baltimore C. C. Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12.—Playing in a steady downpour of rain, Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club defeated B. Warren Corkran, Country Club, here today in the final of the Baltimore Country Club's annual Spring invitation golf tournament by the score of 4 up and 3 to play. The national champion played a consistent game throughout the afternoon, his driving and putting being of the highest order.

In the upper half Ouimet was paired with R. E. Worthington of Shawnee, and while the champion won, 2 up, he was forced to play at the top of his game, for at the fifteenth hole the Philadelphian had held him quite safe. However, Ouimet, by several excellent drives, went into the lead and finally won out.

It was a brilliant twenty-foot putt on the eighth green that won the match for Ouimet over Corkran. He followed this up with some more brilliant play on the ninth hole, and removed all doubts when he captured the hole with four against Corkran's seven.

E. M. Taft, another Woodland player, also took home a trophy with him when he defeated F. A. Savage of the Baltimore Country Club in the finals of the third defeated eights.

News for the Golfers.

More than 150 entries have been received for the invitation tournament of the Oakland Golf Club, which will get under way today. Among those who are expected to tee up are Gardiner W. White, Fred Herreshoff, Maxwell R. Marston, Hamilton K. Kerr, James R. Hyde, and Philip Carter, the metropolitan junior champion. The course is in excellent condition.

The annual championship tournament of the New York Athletic Club will be held over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club on June 7, 8, and 9. Provision has been made for three sixteens. Coincident with the qualifying round on the first day will be a medal play handicap, and an innovation will be a special handicap for men of not less than 50 years of age.

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association will be held over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, near New Rochelle. Entries should be sent to Filmore K. Robeson, Rawling School, Pawling, N. Y. The tournament is open to all preparatory schools, Philip Carter is the champion, and Robeson recently came through a brilliant field at Pinehurst and won the North and South title.

Princeton and Yale will clash in a team match at the Greenwich Country Club on Saturday. Both singles and foursomes will be in order.

S. Clifton Mabon, secretary of the University Club Golf Association, announced yesterday that the semi-annual tournament of the organization will be held next Wednesday at the Ardsley Club. A thirty-six-hole medal play handicap is called for, prizes being offered for the best scores in both the double and single rounds.

Penn Victor Over Lehigh at Lacrosse

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team today defeated Lehigh, 4 goals to 3.

DRINK RITZ THE NEW COCKTAIL

APPETIZING—DELIGHTFUL HAS A FLAVOR OF ITS OWN

For sale by Acker-Merrall, Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Elkan's, 209 Broadway; Siegler Bros., Charrot & Henry, Brooklyn; Decker Stores in Jersey; other Dealers and Cafes. $1.50 a Bottle.

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Faint Praise.

Another striking example of damning with faint praise is found in the announcement that canned cabbage is just as good, when boiled, as if it had come right out of the garden.—Ohio State Journal.

Better Stay at Home.

A married man may better stay at home in the evening and agree with his wife's opinions than go uptown and me-too to all the fool theories men advance.—Toledo Blade.

Catsup on Cantaloupes.

State-wide advocates may be able to get something in the way of an argument out of the story that a Cleveland man uses catsup on cantaloupes.—Toledo Blade.

Oft in the Stilly Night.

The Wife (soliloquizing)—Four A. M. and he's not home yet! If I didn't know that it would delight him beyond words, I'd go home to my mother!—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Sure Thing.

When you see two white shoes drying on a windowsill and a girl hanging out of the same window drying her hair, you can bet she isn't going to eat raw onions for supper.—Renick (Mo.) Enterprise.

Not Her Kind.

Applicant—I'm afraid, mum, I can't take the place.

Lady of the House—But the wages are liberal and the work is not hard.

Applicant—That's all right, mum, but you haven't any garage for me to run about.—Boston Transcript.

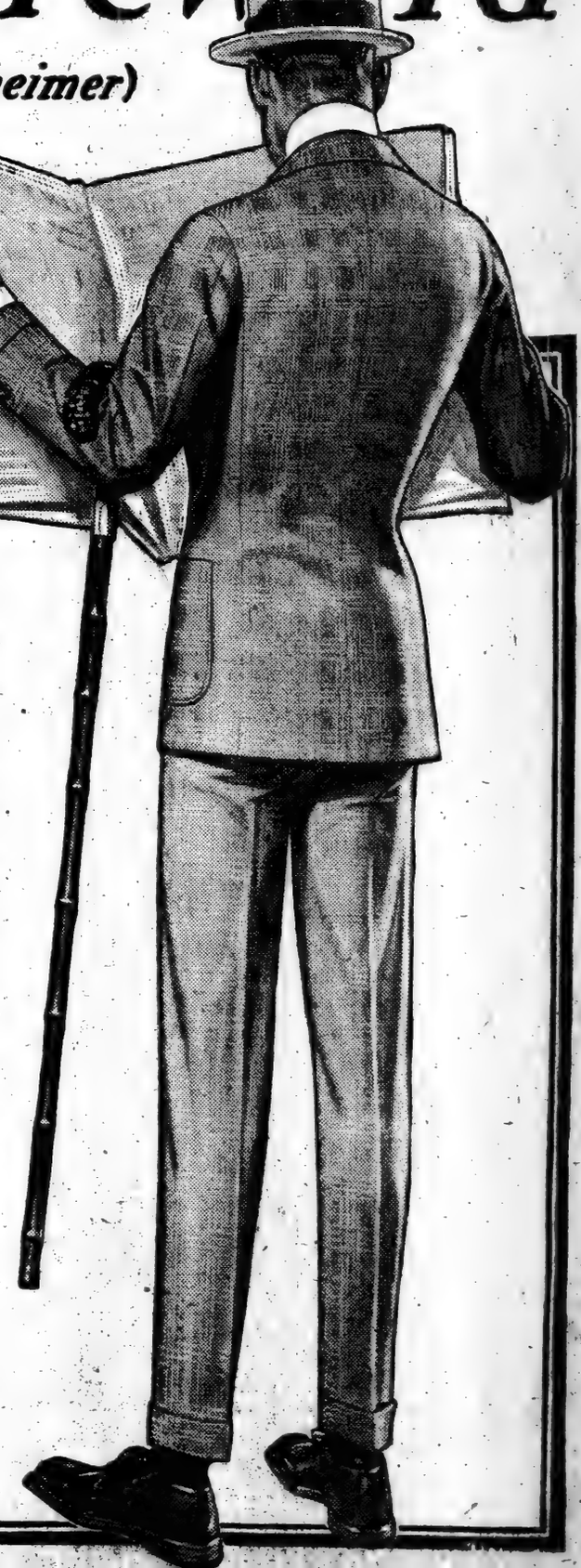
Knows What He Is About.

Angry Householder—Why don't you stop? The fire is all out.

Captain of Village Hose Company.—I allow it is; but there's three windows not broke yet.—Boston Transcript.

The Foreward

(By the House of Kuppenheimer)



SPRING Clothes — again fashion favors the Kuppenheimer man!

The body-shaped lines of the new style put more emphasis than ever on clothes that fit.

You difficult men who stoop slightly or carry the head forward—here is the Kuppenheimer FOREWARD model, designed especially to fit you perfectly without alteration.

You know better than we can tell you how often with ordinary clothes your collar has a tendency to kick out at the neck or sag too low at the back. You know, too, that alterations attempted at such pivotal points as the collar and shoulder often throw the whole coat out of balance and destroy the style effect.

The FOREWARD is made for men of all ages; men of regular figure, short, tall and stout men. And in various young men's models.

It comes in a wide range of fabrics, cut in the advanced Spring styles.

The FOREWARD is an original Kuppenheimer achievement, and is only found in the work of this House and in the stores of dealers who sell Kuppenheimer Clothes.

Prices—$20 to $40

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CHICAGO

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECISION.

The nation has heard with deep satisfaction of the President's resolve to demand of Germany reparation for past wrongs and guarantees that they shall not be repeated. He has formed his conclusion, not in haste or in heat, but after calm deliberation. In the action he is to take, and in any further action that may be required, he will have the confidence and the united support of the American people. We believe that in respect to the immediate occasion for the demand he makes no further action will be required, that the President's note and the German reply will not extend but will diminish the area of war. The basis for this belief is found in the declaration of the German Government, transmitted to Ambassador GERARD, of its policy with respect to American and other neutral ships within the so-called war zone and in the North Sea. It is not the policy declared by Germany in February, it is a new policy, the announcement of an intention to respect the law of nations concerning war at sea.

The document calls for careful reading and some statements are made to which exception will at once be taken. We are told that "the most definite "instructions have been repeatedly is-"sued to German war vessels" to avoid attacks upon neutral ships guilty of no hostile act. That leaves the case of the Cushing and of the Gulflight to be explained only on the well-nigh impossible theory that the commanders of German ships in the air and on the sea have disobeyed orders repeatedly given. The statement that submarines have dealt with neutral ships carrying contraband "solely according to the rules of international "law applying to prize warfare" is equally at variance with fact. But the vital point is that while in the German Admiralty declaration of Feb. 4 it was declared that Germany would disclaim all responsibility for "any unfortunate accidents" that might befall neutral vessels within the war zone, the German Government now announces that it "will unreservedly recognize its responsibility" for such "unfortunate accidents" and will express its regrets and pay damages without awaiting the action of a prize court. There is the further assurance that if the result of an investigation in such cases is not satisfactory, Germany will refer the question to an international commission, constituted according to Chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of 1907 "for "the peaceful solution of international "disputes."

While this note has no direct bearing upon the destruction of the Lusitania, having evidently been prepared before that lamentable occurrence, it gives evidence of a new spirit on the part of Germany, the abandonment of the policy of "frightfulness," of a resolve to carry on the war in a more humane disposition and in obedience to the rules of international law. Inasmuch as that is precisely what the President's note will demand, this German communication justifies the hope, and we think the belief, that the reply will be one of satisfactory compliance.

The President, according to the summary of his note given out in Washington last night, will demand in the name of international law that Germany respect the established rules of maritime warfare. He will further demand an assurance or guarantee that hereafter unarmed merchant vessels carrying noncombatants be visited and searched when encountered on the high seas by the German navy and passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before any prize is destroyed. The inhuman conduct of the German naval commander who sank the Lusitania without warning, as we have more than once pointed out, has made this demand imperatively necessary. The protection of our Government extends to American citizens wherever they may be. For our own safety and theirs, in honor and self-respect, we could not do less than make this demand upon Germany, her reasonable compliance will make it unnecessary for us to do more.

It is well that the President is to make his protest and demand "in the "name of international law." The thoughtless, the irresponsible, and those who would excuse the most odious crimes, have been saying that this war has destroyed international law. That is a pestilent doctrine. International law exists, it is unconquerable, it has been observed with general fidelity by most of the belligerents. It has become our duty to remind those who disregard it that the law of nations is still a binding force, that it has penalties correlative to its obligations. The President is well advised, too, in his resolve to make Germany and the Germans understand that these assaults upon our flag and the butchery of so many American men, women, and children have aroused an intense feeling among the people of the United States. The intensity of that feeling can hardly be exaggerated in any representation we may make. And we believe that the German Government and the German people will be sobered by a full understanding of how deeply we have been stirred by their lawless acts and that they will put a curb upon the savagery of VON TIRPITZ and the military caste.

The people's full confidence in the President is to be justified. He will in no sense misrepresent them. His note will give no provocation to war, its whole purpose will be to avert misunderstandings that might sever friendly relations. He is with conscience, with sincerity, and with firmness seeking to avert the great calamity of war, without involving us in the greater calamity of invoking the reproach of supine toleration of unbearable wrongs.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

The newspapers of the United States have published only a small part of the reports they have received since the beginning of the war of atrocities committed by German soldiers upon innocent non-combatants, men, women, and children, in Belgium and France. Publication has been declined, for one reason because the reports were too horrible for belief, for another because they were unsupported by satisfactory evidence.

Proof that German soldiers were guilty of cruel and dreadful atrocities now comes to hand in the report of the Bryce Commission which we publish today. The Commission examined great numbers of witnesses, it accumulated and conscientiously sifted a mass of evidence. The names of its members, with that of the former British Ambassador at Washington at the head of the list, which includes the names also of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, well known in this country by his law lectures; of Sir EDWARD CLARKE, Sir ALFRED HOPKINSON, and other men of high character and standing, sufficiently attest the trustworthiness of the findings now reported.

There is matter for sober reflection and deep concern among the German people in this report. The committee finds that there were in many parts of Belgium deliberately and systematically organized massacres of the civilian population; that "innocent civilians, both men and women, were "murdered in large numbers, women "violated and children murdered"; that the looting and burning of houses and the wanton destruction of property "were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army," and that these crimes were committed "in pursuance of a set purpose." The committee declares that "the purpose "was to strike terror into the civilian "population and dishearten Belgian "troops so as to crush beyond resist-"ance and extinguish their spirit of "self-defense." The detailed accounts of murder, torture, mutilation, and outrage given by the committee make dreadful reading, they are shocking, they would be altogether beyond belief were they not so well attested. This is the German military policy of "frightfulness."

That the report of the Bryce Commission appears at this time, with the affair of the Lusitania in suspense between the United States and Germany, is a mere coincidence. The document was finished several weeks ago, and sent by mail to this country for release on May 13.

WILSON, ROOSEVELT, TAFT.

Never before in our history have two past Presidents on the same day expressed their opinions about the duty of the actual President under conditions now enlisting the eager attention of all. The views of the past Presidents are so different that it is well that both should be expressed, for both are representative of large classes of opinion. It would be lamentable if it could be said hereafter that any useful counsel was repressed, or that any action was taken without consideration of it. Mr. TAFT expressed that point of view. Mr. ROOSEVELT was of the opinion that the time for thought was past and that the time for action had arrived. "Within twenty-four hours" he would stop commerce with Germany and encourage commerce with the Allies. Those are characteristic views, the thought of a man of action, accustomed to prompt decisions, and sometimes with good results. They find a responsive chord in the minds of many like him. The nation could not do without this class of citizen. Armies could not be raised or battles fought without them. But seldom, if ever, are the leaders of charges chosen for their wisdom in council. There have been Generals who were statesmen, as excellent in peace as in war, but there is not now living in any land the man who has demonstrated both qualities of leadership. Neither King, Czar, nor President is leading the councils of both war and peace.

Mr. TAFT's counsel is more Presidential and less military. A President is a trustee for all the people, not a leader of policy because it is personally approved. Mr. TAFT is so far from pressing his personal opinion that he urges support of the President; he does not criticise his action, or suggest what it should be. Mr. TAFT should command unanimous support of himself in his support of the President. War by a divided country would be a calamity. One fortunate enough to command the popular ear might cause war. The President alone can bring about a solution without war. The right result without war is preferable to the right result with war. Whoever thinks that must prefer the manner of Mr. TAFT to the manner of Mr. ROOSEVELT, even though there may be admiration for Mr. ROOSEVELT's energy and sympathy with his sentiments. Mr. TAFT is no more a weakling than Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. TAFT also thinks that there are worse things than war, but he is not in a hurry for war for that reason. Delay for deliberation cannot alter the record or lessen the effect of the final decision. If the United States has been outraged the wrong will not be the less redressed because reparation comes after a time. Instant action is not of the essence of our policy. There are other times and ways of enforcing accountability than by force. The President's way is the wiser way, if only it succeeds, and it cannot be said to have failed until it is tried. To adopt the worse way when there is a better is not the act of a wise man or of a trustee making a decision for an entire people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letters to the editor of THE TIMES on the sinking of the Lusitania have greatly exceeded all previous experiences with that kind of spontaneous expression. For physical reasons we have been unable to print more than a small fraction of the number received. In so doing the aim has been to give each line of argument its relative weight, but it has occurred to us that some general survey of so large a body of current opinion, of which perhaps hardly 5 per cent. can be published, together with an analysis of its content, would be both interesting and important.

The most notable single fact is that when the whole of the correspondence is considered under the two broadest classifications, namely, pro-German and anti-German, the proportion of pro-German letters is very small, hardly one in twenty. It was a little higher at first, before the fact that the Lusitania was unarmed had been absolutely established and while yet the full extent of the horror and the sinister implications of the "warning" issued by the Imperial German Embassy were unrealized. Thus, at first, that the passengers had been warned before sailing was insisted upon as an exculpating fact, but each day it has been emphasized less, and at the same time the ratio of pro-German to anti-German letters has fallen. It might be thought that under ordinary conditions pro-German letters would constitute a small proportion of the communications addressed every day to the editor on the subject of the war, but that has not been the case. On the contrary, our German and German-American correspondents have hitherto been very industrious. It must be significant, therefore, that their letters on the sinking of the Lusitania have been so few and for the most part so futile that the problem has been how to give their arguments the space to which, as against the others, they were entitled. That feeling of sheer exultation which is alleged to exist has not been expressed at all.

The pro-German arguments are easily summarized, in the order of their frequency and importance, as follows: That Great Britain alone was to blame, her undertaking to starve 70,000,000 German people having forced Germany to adopt desperate measures; that as the submarine is a new instrument of warfare, with hitherto unappreciated possibilities, no existing rules apply; that the Lusitania was carrying munitions of war to the Allies to kill Germans with, and that Germany could not stop them by any other means; that if Great Britain were in Germany's position she would do the same things, and that noncombatants had no right to be on an enemy's vessel carrying contraband. The truth, as everybody knows or may learn from a chronological study of events, is that Great Britain's undertaking to starve Germany, besides being a proper act of war under the rules, was a measure of retaliation. Germany had previously declared her unacceptable and extra-legal "war zone" and had announced the beginning of her submarine warfare against British shipping. It is true that the submarine is a new instrument of war, but to insist, therefore, that war requires new definitions, and that pending their formulation Prussian frightfulness may be substituted for international law, is to assume that there can be new definitions of humanity.

Letters falling into the anti-German classification require to be subdivided into groups. The largest is that which, with a degree of restraint quite remarkable, considering the vivid horror of the act itself, expresses confidence in the Administration and a resolute willingness beforehand to support it in what measures it may decide to take to obtain full reparation. All of the writers in this group hope that such measures will fall short of war. The second largest anti-German group is that which agrees with Mr. WICKERSHAM. It holds that aggressive measures should be adopted, that Congress should be summoned to appropriate a large sum of money to be spent upon "preparedness," and that diplomatic relations with Germany should be severed. This group merges gradually into a third, which is inclined to attack the President for inaction, and is very impatient for something to be done. There is then the war group, wanting war as something we owe to civilization, and thinking generally with Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is not a large group, no larger than that which wants peace at any price. There are, of course, a great many letters that might be called nonpartisan. Some of them are purely emotional. Others are in a spirit of discussion, considering the ethics of war in the light of recent events, the future of peace, and the need of amending the rules of killing. They have all been stimulated or suggested by the sinking of the Lusitania, but take it merely as a text.

Many clergymen have written, many more than had written about BILLY SUNDAY, and their contributions fall into all classifications. Some are for war and some for peace at any cost; a majority of them think with the majority of others. Finally, very few women, relative to the whole number, have written at all.

THE COURTS AND LABOR.

On the same day are published complaints that the courts are against labor, and that thirty-four men were indicted for crimes in the name of labor, eight of them for murder. The one statement is the antidote to the other, and suggests that the courts are less against labor than against acts which are of the same character by whomsoever done. If the courts have become prejudiced against labor it is because of acts which have been committed by unions, and approved by unions after the courts have discovered and declared their lawless and inhuman character. If the unions think that the courts are opposed to them it is because they fail to appreciate the quality of their acts, and proceed on the German doctrine that the necessity of victory justifies whatever means it is necessary to use. The confusion in the minds of the unions, the public, and perhaps some courts in some cases, arises from failure to perceive the applicability of the doctrine of "humanity first." The union policy is unions first. In that manner labor is arrayed against labor even more cruelly than against capital.

Take the case of the Danbury hatters, under consideration now by the Hatters' Union. The hatters of Danbury entered upon a course of action on a promise by their union to protect them against damage. Now the individual hatters are in danger of losing their homes unless their union redeems its contract. The courts have decided that the acts done were unlawful and detrimental. Does that show that the courts are prejudiced against labor? How can it show any such thing, when the facts of the case are that one class of labor was treating another class of labor in a manner compelling the courts to take sides between them? If the courts had decided the other way it would have given to a small part of labor a license to dispense with the law applicable to all, including more laborers than are suffering from a decision of universal and rightful application. The offending unions are against the law and the courts.

Is it not a reproach to the Hatters' Union that there is an instant's hesitation about redeeming its promise under which the individual hatters are suffering? Is it not wholesome that all unions should be made to feel the responsibility brought home to the Hatters' Union?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not Only Allies Benefited. A strange capacity for forgetfulness is shown by the Germans at home and their sympathizers in the United States when they fail to recall that their one great grievance against our Government—their one excuse for denying that it has been strictly neutral—is not the only manifestation in the shape of official action that has been given of effective official impartiality.

The Administration did, indeed, refuse to forbid the selling by American manufacturers of arms and munitions to any authorized and recognized customers who were desirous of buying such wares and able to carry them away. It chanced that the maintenance of an ancient rule, in this instance, was beneficial to the Allies and injurious to Germany, but that was not our fault, nor did it impose on us any obligation to stop a form of commerce in which Germany herself, as well as every other manufacturing nation, has frequently engaged, regardless of whether or not all belligerents at a given time could be served alike.

It has also chanced, however, that the maintenance by our Government of certain other ancient rules in regard to neutrality was enormously beneficial to Germany and extremely troublesome and expensive to the Allies in general and to England in particular. Where, except for our protection, would be all of the great steamers now docked in our harbors, perfectly safe from the hostile cruisers ceaselessly patrolling outside the three-mile limit and hungering to get at them? At the bottom of the sea, of course, or serving as British transports.

In still greater danger were the German warships until they slipped into Newport News between two days. There they found more than the covenanted safety from imminent destruction. They were allowed to enjoy all the privileges that international law conferred—yes, and that law was strained and stretched in their favor till many a critic thought it cracked.

These things the pro-Germans never mention, and for them, apparently, feel no gratitude. Seemingly they have no attention except for the one case in which the established rules for neutrals worked against them.

Our Juries as Seen by a Judge. Criticism of our jury system as it has come to be have been frequent for years past. Most of it has been from laymen, but not a few representatives of the law itself have commented more or less strongly on the survival in this system of peculiarities and principles which, though commendable when established, have long since served to give immunity to guilt rather than protection to innocence.

As instances of rules that have been condemned as anachronistic may be mentioned the requirement of unanimity among jurors as the only basis of conviction, and the refusal to let a defendant's failure to take the stand in his own defense count against him. It has been left, however, for Judge ALONZO J. CLEARWATER, ex-President of the State Bar Association and now a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, to make before the Judiciary Committee of the latter body the plain accusation—perhaps it would be better described as the frank confession—that there has been of late years a marked and steady deterioration in the intellectual and moral quality of jurymen and consequently of juries.

That is something most laymen would hesitate to say, so often and so sternly have we been commanded to respect "the palladium of our liberties," and if we had whispered something of the sort we probably would have ascribed the deterioration to the queer, and to us always absurd, requirement that to be eligible as a juror one must have neglected to utilize the common facilities for keeping himself decently informed as to the happenings of the time and to form opinions in regard to what he thus learned.

But Judge CLEARWATER gave quite another reason. He explained what he declared to be the incompetence of jurors as being the result of exempting from jury duty practically everybody with an excuse for not serving—and enough of "pull," political or other, to excuse the accepting of the excuse. Thus many large classes get off altogether, and the performance of the duty is left in part to those with a liking for it, because they have nothing else to do and no ability to do anything else if they had it to do, and in part to those whose presence on juries is wanted for reasons that—well, that are irrelevant to the administration of justice.

They Must Do Better in the Future. That steamship lists have been rather carelessly kept in the past has probably been at least as much the fault of the passengers as of the steamship companies. With the increasing safety of ocean travel both, naturally enough, have come to think of a sea voyage as involving as little of a future need to identify those making it as does a trip on a railway train.

The conquest of the sea, however, is not yet complete. Even in times of peace great ships, as well as small ones, can still be lost, and of what can happen when war is in progress we have just had a frightful illustration. What the Cunard agents say, therefore, about the foiling of their efforts to get accurate passenger lists, while it does show a division of responsibility for the confusion of names that has followed the blowing up of the Lusitania, does not leave it less obvious that hereafter this and other steamship companies should exercise in this really important matter greater vigilance than in the past.

Travelers may be careless, but they can be easily trained to accuracy under the firm compulsion of an official refusal to hand over the passage tickets until after a reasonable amount of information as to the buyer's identity has been placed—legibly—on such blanks as may be necessary for its preservation.

Nobody would, or indeed could, complain of this compulsion except, perhaps, the occasional fugitive from justice, and his opinions and convenience need not be seriously considered.

Teach Painting, Not Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see Albert Sterner's words on art. Painting and sculpture require the technical study of the means of expression. So does poetry. An attempt to teach more is pernicious. The language only is needed. We have no schools for the making of poets.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.
New York, May 9, 1915.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

Along the sidewalk, narrowed even more
By murm'ring groups a-squat around each door,
A host of scant-clad children play.
The motley rows of pushcarts still await,
With faded greens and fruit, those who buy late—
Swift, furtive-eyed, at close of day.

A hurdy-gurdy, on a nearby street,
Plays music, which the distance renders sweet,
Contrasting strangely with the sights;
Black shadows brood behind half open doors,
And rising mists creep from the river's shores,
Beyond the reassuring lights—

As sudden as a swift-hid, bloody knife,
A shriek stabs through and through the street's gay life!
Then, strangled silence—heavy—dead.
The yawning doors of tenements gape wide,
And belch forth, driven, those who'd stayed inside;
The street's a Babel, chilled with dread!

Young girls shrink close in nameless fear,
And mothers count their young, once more grown dear,
'Neath wings of horror, spreading wide.
"Police!" Their uniformed approach is swift,
The crowds close in—their terror seems to lift,
And leaves them curious, big-eyed.

"Stand back!" Unwillingly they heed the call;
On tiptoe, jostling, e'en the littlest of all—
Primeval—scenting blood—half wild!
They surge about the fateful, shadowed door,
Which hides a frantic woman. On the floor,
The murdered body of her little child.

LOUISE VON WETTER.

A SWORD IN PITY'S HAND.

It Shall Prove That Right Still Lives Among Nations.

By GILBERT MURRAY.

[From a new and unpublished preface to his translation of "The Trojan Women," the Euripidean war play which will be given under the direction of Granville Barker at Harvard on May 19, at the dedication exercises of the new C. C. N. Y. Stadium on May 29.]

"Not Peace, but a Sword!" The burden of the Trojan women has now fallen upon others, upon Belgian women, French women, upon the women of Poland and Serbia. God grant that the discipline of the Allies may hold firm, and that mankind may not have to add to that tragic list the names of German and Magyar women!

Some twelve years ago, when I was steeped in this drama of Euripides, I felt that, vivid as it was, the things it depicted belonged to the horrors of the far past. War might come again, even among civilized nations; but it could never again be this kind of war. Mankind had advanced since the days of Troy or Melos; there were rules of honorable warfare firmly established, pathetic efforts made by man in his gentler moments to insure that, even in his fury, he should not sink utterly below the brutes. Women and children were safe, prisoners were safe, the wounded were safe. So much seemed certain; and yet the very reverse was true. The next war was to be baser and crueler than the old wars, just as it was vaster in extent.

Other things, too, are strange. We could scarcely have believed that, if war could come, the first step would be the deliberate massacre of a small and unconcerned nation, as innocent as Melos and as far removed from the quarrels of its great neighbors. We could scarcely have believed that, with almost all Europe eager to preserve peace, with Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, day by day and almost hour by hour offering to accept any form of arbitration, mediation, conference, or even delay, one power would have taken on herself the responsibility of saying: "No, I can have arbitration, but I prefer war. It is by war that I shall gain the most."

And that power was not only the strongest in the world, the best prepared and the most accustomed to think of politics in terms of force—that was natural. She was also the nation of all others whom in so many walks of life we most honored; the nation who had given us so much of our music, our philosophy, our great works of ordered knowledge; who through all the interwoven lines of human endeavor was making the rest of us her willing disciples. She was not content to be the first nation of Europe, the most rapidly growing in wealth and activity; not content to penetrate all neighboring lands with her influence and impress their imaginations with her disciplined strength; not content that we thronged to her universities to be taught; that we filled our libraries with her books and hardly counted any work successful till it won the approval of her authority. She was not content. She craved for a homage more abject, more brutalized. She wanted subjects, not neighbors. We offered her justice, but she preferred organized murder. It seems incredible, and yet it is the oldest of old stories. By that sin fell the angels! Other nations, great and fine nations, have gone mad before, and almost always with this same madness. *Hubris* the Greeks called it, the ancient sin of pride which must needs come to a fall if any balance is to be maintained in human life. There is hardly one strong nation in the world's history, from Xerxes to Napoleon, that has not in one degree or another been drunken with it. This should make our judgment more gentle, though it must not weaken our resolve.

Doubtless we have all sinned in our day; but that is no reason now against defending the innocent. We have all at some time, in some degree, transgressed the law; but that does not absolve us from the duty of upholding the law. We have all been cruel; but does than mean that we have no right any more to feel indignant pity? And pity in this case has put a sword into our hands.

Reasonable men in Great Britain do not need to be warned against the folly of any desire to "crush Germany." Such a thing cannot be done, and if it could it would be a disaster. We do not need to be warned against deliberately setting ourselves to "hate Germany." To hate Germany would be a stupidity as well as a sin against civilization; I should not like to die calling a whole nation of men my enemies. But before peace can come the world must set its seal upon three great lessons: That public right still lives between nations; that the freedom of a civilized people shall not be violated with impunity; and that those who are swift to make war for the sake of gain shall find in their wars not profit, but bitter loss.

Neglected Chemistry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the position of the applied science of chemistry in Germany and Great Britain suggests the importance of this subject as far as America is concerned. The reasons why we are so poorly prepared to meet the requirements of commerce and industry are simply that we have not teachers in sufficient number who are well qualified scientifically and practically, and that we allow students to enter the industrial and scientific world before they are qualified to investigate thoroughly the subjects of which they are supposed to gain some knowledge. The fault is with the universities and technical schools. Our engineering schools turn out excellent engineers, but our chemical schools are not up to the mark. I doubt if 25 per cent. of the many who pass themselves off as analytical chemists are competent, and I speak from twenty years' experience as a consulting and research chemist. The loss to the business world due to the lack of scientific and practical efficiency may be figured in hundreds of millions of dollars.

We have the young men—100,000 of them—eager to enter the field of study and investigation, but before we allure them with the prospects why not raise the scientific and practical efficiency of our college professors? No one should hold a professorship in chemistry or botany in a reputable university unless he is capable of mathematical reasoning, at least to the extent required of competent civil or electrical engineers. With this foundation there should be rapid progress in the qualifications of college professors, and the large crowd which builds a reputation on popularity with the students and rhetoric alone will soon disappear.

LOUIS HOGREFE.
Brooklyn, May 8, 1915.

Viking Precedent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two or three years ago the Kaiser presented to Norway a statue of one of the Norse Vikings, "Frithjof the Bold." This statue was erected at Framnes Bergen, which was supposed to have been his home. Will you please compare the code, a part of which the following is a translation, of the Vikings of more than a thousand years ago with the code of the Kaiser today?

Sails the merchant ship forth,
Thou his bark must protect,
When due tribute his weak hand has told;
On the wave art thou King;
He is a slave to his pelf,
And thy steel is as good as his gold.

It's enough—when thou conquer—
Who prayest for peace has no sword and can't be a foe;
"Prayer is Walhalla's child."
Hear the pale Virgin's Voice!
Yes, a scoundrel is he who says No.

T. TROLSEN.
Edgewater, N. J., May 11, 1915.

MORE LETTERS ON THE LUSITANIA HORROR.

Thought, Suggestion, Interrogation, and Discussion Out of a Continuing Stream of Expression From Times Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Dernburg, in the statement he gave to the newspapers yesterday, thus defends the action of the German submarine in torpedoing the Lusitania without warning:

> It has been the custom heretofore to take off passengers and crew and tow the ship into port. But a submarine, say 150 feet long, cannot do it. It has no accommodations for either passengers or crew. The submarine is a frail craft and may easily be rammed, and a speedy ship is capable of running away from it.

These statements express only half the truth as to the facts in this case, the other half being contained in the following statement gleaned from the opinions of several naval officers whom I have consulted on this subject, to wit., that under the circumstances it would have been entirely feasible for the German submarine to have accomplished the sinking of the Lusitania without causing the loss of a single life.

The sea was calm and the air clear. From the shore, eight to ten miles away, it was even possible to count the small boats which remained around the spot where the Lusitania sank. Therefore from the superstructure of a submarine it would have been possible for its commander to have seen and recognized such a large ship as the Lusitania at a distance of not less than fifteen miles, thus allowing sufficient time for the submarine to take a position directly in the Lusitania's course. When the latter vessel came within, say, a mile of the spot where the submarine lay waiting, dead ahead, the German commander could have sent a wireless message to the commander of the Lusitania to the effect that she would be torpedoed by a submarine directly in her course unless the engines were immediately reversed and the vessel stopped. During the one or two minutes required for the delivery of this message to Captain Turner, his ship would have run so close to the submarine as to render impossible escape from its torpedoes, which have a speed of forty miles an hour at short range.

The German officer could have punctuated his message by firing a single small shell across the Lusitania's bridge. The British Captain would have at once realized the impossibility of so manoeuvring his huge vessel as to escape a torpedo, and at the same time would have seen the folly of attempting to ram a submarine which lay head on ready to discharge a loaded torpedo. With the thought of the three thousand souls in his care he would almost certainly have stopped the ship. The German officer would then have ordered Captain Turner to disembark his passengers in the quickest possible time and to refrain from calling for help under penalty of having his ship torpedoed instantly. If British warships had approached the German could have forced Captain Turner to instruct them to keep away, as their approach would simply mean the instant torpedoing of his vessel and the death of many of his passengers and crew.

If, on the other hand, the Lusitania, disregarding these warnings, had been torpedoed in trying to run down or escape the submarine, the responsibility for the destruction of those on board would not have rested solely on the shoulders of the German Government, and if, perchance, she had escaped, the loss of her prey would have been a small matter as compared with the world-wide approval which Germany would have received.

THOMAS ROBINS.
New York, May 11, 1915.

The Strain on Patience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The course of Dr. Dernburg and Ambassador Bernstorff is unworthy of toleration and should no longer be tolerated. Are we to have men of official standing going around among us trying by every hook and crook to propagate the belief that it is a perfectly justifiable thing for our citizens to be slain by the hundreds, as a mere incident of the sinking of a passenger vessel bearing the British flag? Ambassador Bernstorff, ever since the war began, forgetful of the dignities and proprieties of his high office, has carried on an almost constant warfare against the predominant American sentiment, and only to a less extent against the declared policy of our Government. Any less patient man than Wilson would long ago have asked the German Government at Berlin either to silence him or to recall him. But now he has given every evidence that he was fully aware beforehand of the lawless assault on the lives of more than a hundred American citizens which was perpetrated last Friday. His continued presence here under the circumstances can only decrease the probability that the outrages already committed can be rectified without war. And authorized intimations have come from his office that the crime of the Lusitania is to be repeated! Is it necessary that the nerves of a nation sorrowing for its murdered dead of the Lusitania should be harried by threats of a repetition of the crime? If the crime of the Lusitania is repeated on the Transylvania, the cry for vengeance will be many times louder and more general than in the case of the Maine, and with a much more reasonable basis, since there can be no doubt as to the identity of the criminal.

The one best service that any German-American can now render Germany is clearly and emphatically to denounce such crimes as lawless and revolting in themselves and stupendous blunders on the part of Germany.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Professor of Latin, Denison University.
Granville, Ohio, May 10, 1915.

Blame the Maniac's Keeper?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one of these German pleas which is left by its proponents in an incomplete form, although it requires pressing to its logical conclusion. Germany, admittedly the perpetrator of the outrage, blandly proposes to shift the responsibility to Great Britain's shoulders. A confessed criminal cannot extenuate his offenses by pointing out that it was negligence on the part of the authorities which gave him his opportunity for crime. It is true, however, that the criminal acts of a maniac, committed while in custody, may be laid very directly at the door of his keepers. Will Bernstorff and Dernburg admit that Germany's lunacy has added to the many responsibilities of Britain the restraint of Kultur's maniac propensities?

G. EVERETT HILL, Jr.
East Orange, N. J., May 11, 1915.

Why Workingmen Hesitate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard the general talk about the responsibility of the United States in this crisis, and I ask to whom is the greater responsibility—to the millions of American citizens who stay at home and earn a peaceful living or to the few whose business or pleasure may take them into the danger zone? It may be I have not the proper feeling of patriotism, but I am not "humiliated," as so many people claim to be, at the stand our country has taken during this horrible period. What do we care for the criticism of a few countries who are tearing each other's throats? Have we not the internal assurance that we are right and are going ahead, and that when it is all over we shall have the dignity and the position, backed by the very necessary financial standing, to command the respect we are due?

Thank God we have a President who is not an autocrat or a millionaire, who knows what it means to be a plain American citizen, who appreciates the condition of America, and who feels a personal responsibility for every American; and should the time come when he thought it necessary to declare war I believe he would receive the hearty support of every workingman, for they would know that there was no means of escape; that he had considered the matter from every point of view, from the millionaire to the day laborer, and that he had decided that only by the sacrifice and suffering of the present generation could there be a future for the United States.

AN AVERAGE AMERICAN.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Germany's Damaging Admissions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main argument which German apologists offer in justification of their dastardly crime in sinking the Lusitania, viz.: That it is in retaliation against England's stoppage of foodstuffs intended for the civilian population of Germany, is not only falacious in the extreme, but most insulting to the intelligence of any one who reads history or has followed the course of the present conflict. Only four months ago not only Count von Bernstorff but numerous other German admirers declared that England's blockade, far from being effectual, had resulted in no serious inconvenience to the German people. There was no pinch of food supplies or munitions of war, and enough foodstuffs were on hand to last the entire population, civil and military, for eighteen months to come. Furthermore, it is positively known that Germany has food in abundance with no shortage in sight.

But even granting that there were a shortage, does Germany suppose for a moment that the world is ignorant of the fact that such a food blockade, even to the point of starving the civil and military population alike, is and always has been recognized as a legitimate weapon of warfare? Is it not exactly what Germany did in 1871 in most relentless fashion to Paris and other French cities? Is it not what she was trying to do to England in sinking the William P. Frye? Is it not the expressed purpose of Admiral von Tirpitz's submarine policy, which itself antedates the food blockade by England? And, after having ravaged Belgium, burned her cities, murdered her citizens, and left her civilian population to starve or feed upon the charity of the United States, is Germany in any position to raise a protest?

FLOYD L. DARROW.
Head of Science Department, Polytechnic Preparatory School.
Brooklyn, May 11, 1915.

A Woman Demands War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read this morning that Germany is "sorry" and offers "sympathy" to the United States. Should a murderer, then, be allowed to go free by merely saying that he is sorry and sympathizes? Where has the spirit of '76, of 1812, of 1860 gone? Where the spirit that made us strike after the sinking of the Maine? Time was when our forefathers did not hesitate to give up their lives unquestioningly for the honor of our country; now, instead, our flag can be apparently insulted with impunity, as it was at Vera Cruz, as it was by the Turk. A far-fetched explanation seems to be all sufficient. Can we then wonder that Germany does not hesitate to throw her gauntlet in our faces and shrug her shoulders because "the United States will never fight"? Is our country so fallen in its ideal that we must stand last in the roll call of nations? Belgium was right, yet it had to fight to maintain this right. Are we less than Belgium?

The cry of little children, the cry of their helpless mothers, the cry of people struggling for freedom, the freedom for which we ourselves have fought and for which we stand, is calling to us. Let us unite to crush the demon that reigns in Germany. Let us do more than protest by words; let deeds be ready to back them up. And if this war is to end with the freedom of nations and a firm peace, let the people of the United States stand together and show that the blood of our ancestors is not coursing as water in our veins.

Mrs. JOHN PHILIP SCHAEFER.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Righteous Pride at Vera Cruz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gather from the instructions in the speech of our President yesterday that, when a nation is sufficiently in the right, this condition of being is sufficient to accomplish all the ends which our forefathers sought to accomplish by war, and that under these circumstances we are too proud to fight. As a matter of information, I write seriously to inquire why we were not too proud to attack the little town of Vera Cruz, with its handful of Mexicans, sending both naval and military forces to that point. Was it because we were not sufficiently right in that instance, or has our President since that time experienced one of his miraculous changes of heart? Of course, it cannot be that he knows we are unprepared to fight a real nation. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels have assured us to the contrary.

H. S. M.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Why Play Into Germany's Hands?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not worth remarking that the most helpful thing we could now do in behalf of Germany would be to declare war against her or make it possible for her to declare war against us? In that event ammunition and supplies now going to the Allies would be held in harmless reserve in this country, where Germany would like them to be held. The brigand is not only callous but cunning, and has devised a new chance for patriotism to betray civilization.

WITTER BYNNER.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Vice Versa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to ask a question of Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Mr. Herman Ridder, Senator Stone, et al., to wit:

Admitting that England has been pretty bad, I wish to inquire if these gentlemen, or any one else, can imagine an English submarine having orders to sink one of the big Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd liners, loaded with noncombatants of whatever nation.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Laestiger Auslaender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do the orators of the I. W. W. attract the vigorous attention of the police for merely advising attacks on property, while Dr. Bernhard Dernburg remains an honored guest of the nation, and is allowed full freedom of speech and action while he palliates and threatens cold-blooded assassination of American citizens?

How much longer are we to suffer the indignity of having this apologist for assassination in our midst? Why can he not be deported as an "undesirable alien"?

G. M. A.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

Use German Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the German armies were invading France in 1870 and the French took to blowing up German troop trains, the Germans put a stop to this by carrying French prisoners of war upon the locomotive of every train. If in the present war German prisoners were provided with board and lodging upon all passenger steamers, unless their fellow-countrymen chose to murder them, the present Germanic carnival of bloody piracy would receive a check.

GRAHAM PYLE.
White Plains, N. Y., May 11, 1915.

His Wife Not Warned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE TIMES Allan R. Brown states: "The American passengers were warned collectively and individually of what was to happen to the Lusitania upon this voyage." As my wife was on the ill-fated ship, permit me to say, as an American citizen, that no such warning was received by her.

SAMUEL E. HUME.
Arlington, N. J., May 11, 1915.

COLE, CIRCUS MAN, LEAVES $5,000,000

Part Owner in Barnum & Bailey Show Gives Generously to Charities in This City.

WIDOW HIS ONLY NEAR KIN

Estate Includes Building in Manhattan Worth $825,000, Which Brings $75,000 a Year in Rents.

William Washington Cole, at one time a member of Cole Brothers' Circus and later a part owner in the Barnum and Bailey Shows, left an estate valued at $5,000,000 according to his will which was filed with Surrogate Daniel Nobel of Queens County yesterday. Mr. Cole died in Whitestone, L. I., on March 10. He left no children, brothers or sisters and beyond his widow, his next of kin are collateral relatives. Some are in England and in Scotland and it is said that some are in Africa.

He left to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Cole, $200,000 and two-eights of the residue of his estate after the bequests were paid. Mrs. Cole is also to receive certain specific bequests and the testator names about sixty-five legatees who receive bequests and annuities aggregating about $500,000. He also makes bequests to these churches and institutions:

The Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan, $20,000; the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $10,000; Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Manhattan, $10,000; St. Vincent's Hospital, Manhattan, $10,000; Hospital Guild of the New York Medical College and Hospital, Manhattan, $10,000; Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, $5,000; Actors' Fund of America, $5,000; Bellevue Hospital, Manhattan, $10,000; New York Opthalmic Institute, Manhattan, $5,000; Calvary Church, Manhattan, $10,000; Trinity Church, Paterson, N. J., $5,000; Much valuable real catate is included in the will and mention is made of 31 Union Square, Manhattan, which is assessed at $825,000. There is a sixteen-story stone and steel fire proof building on this property which brings $75,000 a year rental, the ground floor being occupied by the Bank of the Metropolis at a rental of $26,000 a year.

MISS DUKE'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., on June 16.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Mary Lillian Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, and A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, which is to take place on Wednesday afternoon, June 16, at 3 o'clock, at the country residence of the bride's uncle, James B. Duke, at Somerville, N. J.

Mrs. Angier B. Duke, who was Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle, a sister of the bridegroom, is to be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Florence Gilbert, Ellen Yuille, Caroline Fuller, Lucie Stokes, Anna Branson, and Yvonne Townsend of Washington, D. C.

Angier B. Duke is to act as best man. The ushers selected are Maurice Burke Roche, Evans Russell Tucker, Jr., Henry Nichols Tucker, William Sturgis, and Edwin Kane of New York; Pierpont Schreiber of Short Hills, N. J.; De Benneville Bell, Reginald Hutchinson, Alfred Putnam of Philadelphia and Lawrence Villar of Chicago.

A special train will convey the guests from New York to Somerville. A large reception and dance is to follow the ceremony.

ALVERDA HOLLAND A BRIDE.

Married to John F. Fisk, 3d, at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The wedding of John Flavel Fisk, 3d, a son of John Flavel Fisk, Jr., of Cincinnati, and Miss Alverda Mae Holland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wesley Holland of 449 Park Avenue, New York, took place at 12 o'clock yesterday in the St. Regis, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Franklin Miller of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at Hartford, Conn. He and the bridegroom were classmates at Yale. The wedding was celebrated in the Louis XVI. room before a temporary altar banked by dogwood and white flowers and palms lined the sides of the room.

The bride was in a short, white gown of satin brocade, with a bodice of silver and satin brocade, having tulle sleeves and lace about the low neck. There was a court train, and her full tulle veil was held to the ow knot of her coiffure by sprays of orange bossoms at the side. The top of her head was left uncovered, and a bandeau of pearls clasped the coiffure just above the fore head. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The matron of honor was Mrs. Thomas Melish, Jr., of Cincinnati, who wore a short-skirted frock of pink pussy willow taffeta having an overdress, of pink tulle, that formed billows of pale pink. The pink silk corsage, low and sleeveless, was veiled and amost conceaed by quantities of pink tulle, which also made the long sleeves. Her large ping hat, roled a bit at the back, was bound with coth of silver, which also made the wide, stiff bow across the front brim. She carried clusters of pink roses.

The three bridesmaids were the Misses Julia Bates of St. Louis, Sylvia Curtis of Plainfield, N. J., and Margaret Kelly of New York. They were in full, short-skirted frocks of light mauve silk, with full length overdress of silver net, striped bayadere fashion with a half dozen wide and narrow tucks of silver cloth, and the low corsages had cape sleeves and fluffs of the net. Their large straw hats had the crowns wreathed with mauve and silver tulle and pink roses were slipped through the knots of the bows, and all carried large bouquets of daisies and pink roses tied with wide and narrow pink satin ribbons.

Mr. Fisk has Thomas Melish, Jr., of Cincinnati, as his best man, and the ushers were Roy Cox of Cincinnati, Thomas V. Stowell of New York, and Junior Carll of Garden City, L. I.

The wedding was followed by a breakfast in the Marie Antoinette room and dancing in the Marble ballroom. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Fisk will live at Wynnewood, Penn., as Mr. Fisk is in business in Philadelphia.

WM. B. JOHNSTONE MARRIES.

Wedded to Miss Sara Pierce White by the Rev. W. Norman Guthrie.

William Bard Johnstone, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and New York City, and Miss Sara Pierce White were married yesterday by the Rev. W. Norman Guthrie of St. Mark's Church in East Tenth Street.

Mr. Johnstone is a son of the late Mrs. Francis U. Johnstone, who was Miss Margaret A. Babcock, and is a member of the St. Nicholas Society. He was graduated from Columbia in 1895. He has a brother, Francis U. Johnstone, who married Miss Violet Floyd Ware, and three sisters, the Misses Margaret A., Euphème S. and Mary W. Johnstone, who now lives in Cooperstown.

At one time they lived on Staten Island and at another had a house at 22 West Twenty-fifth Street.

PREGO—BALLANTYNE.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown Hilton of Hillcrest, Port Chester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Isabel Prego, to Howard Pierce Ballantyne of Gross Pointe, Mich. Miss Prego is a daughter of Mrs. Hilton by a former marriage. No date has been set for the wedding.

THURSTON—GOLDSMITH.

Mrs. M. D. Wheeler Thurston of 319 West Ninety-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Elizabeth T. Thurston, to Samuel L. Goldsmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Goldsmith of 334 West Eighty-ninth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

BRIG. GEN. WM. H. FARWOOD.

Former Surgeon General of the Army Dies at 76.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. A., retired, Surgeon General of the Army in 1902, died at his home here last night. He was 76 years old and served throughout the civil war, being breveted Captain and Major in 1865 "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Gen. Forwood served through the Indian campaigns after the war and was surgeon and naturalist of Sheridan's exploring expeditions in 1880-2. He was then President of the Army Examination Boards, President of the Army Medical School, and in 1898 built the Montauk Hospital.

Gen. Forwood was Professor of Surgical Pathology at the Georgetown Medical College, Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, and was connected with other institutions. He was a member of the American Medical Academy, the American Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

PRINCESS DE VICOVARO DEAD

Daughter of the Late Lorillard Spencer Succumbs in Rome.

Eleanora L. S. Cenci, the Princess de Vicovaro, the widow of Prince de Vicovaro Cenci, died in Rome last Thursday. She was a daughter of the late Lorillard and Mrs. Sarah Johnson Griswold Spencer, and an aunt of the present Lorillard Spencehr at 960 Park Avenue, who is head of the Boy Scouts of America, and prominent in society.

The princess de Vicovaro became a widow in November, 1909, khen her husband died at Lyons, France. She inherited from him a magnificent estate in Paris and a country place in Switzerland. Her daughter, Beatrice Florence Cenci, survives her.

Entertains for Miss Frothingham.

Charles Stewart Davison gave a luncheon and theatre party yesterday for his niece, Miss Gwendolyn Frothingham. The luncheon at Sherry's and the party to the play were chaperoned by Mrs. Richard Frothingham, and the guests included the Misses Louise Herrick, Evelyn Scott, Charlotte Lowery, Lois Hall, Elizabeth Griggs, Frances Manning, Louise Dixon, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, and Mildred and Elsie Rice.

McInerney-Caragol Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. McInerney of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn R. McInerney, to Joseph A. Caragol, who was born and educated in Liverpool, England. Mr. Caragol's father was at one time Spanish Consul General in England. No date has been set for the wedding.

Palmer-Johnson Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Louie Estelle Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson of 801 West End Avenue, and Franklin Wheeler Palmer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Palmer of this city and Stonington, Conn., will be celebrated on June 2 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Miss May Johnson is to be her sister's maid om honor, and Mrs. Alfred John Chatillon, a sister of the brfidegroom, will act as matron of honor. The Misses Helen Lockwood of Montclair, N. J., and Hazel Martin of Springfield, Mass., are to be the bridemaids.

Mr. Palmer has chosen Alfred J. Chatillon as his best man, and his ushers will include William Wilson Herrick, Edwin E. Bennett, Arthur C. Miller, and Roy Kendall Patterson.

A reception will follow the ceremony at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Margaret R. Pratt Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of 241 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Richardson Pratt, to Frank Jefferson Frost, son of the late William Jasper Frost of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Pratt is prominent in Brooklyn society and is a granddaughter of the late Charles Pratt and a niece of George Du Pont Pratt, who was recently appointed Conservation Commissioner for New York State. On the maternal side she is a granddaughter of ex-Governor Luzon B. Morris of Connecticut.

Mrs. Gallatin Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin gave a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday for Miss Rosalie O'Brien, whose engagement to Dr. Henry James was recently announced. The guests included Miss Mary Duke, whose marriage to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., is to take place next month; Miss Katherine Force, Miss Cornelia Gallatin, Mrs. David Heller, Mrs. Orson D. Munn, and Mrs. Charles M. Welsh of Philadelphia.

McKinnel in "The Devil's Garden."

Arthur Hopkins has arranged through Galbraith Welch for the appearance of Norman McKinnel, the English actor, in a dramatic version of W. B. Maxwell's novel, "The Devil's Garden," which he will produce early next season. Mr. McKinnell will be remembered for his characterization of the rôle of John Rutherford in "Rutherford and Son," in the Little Theatre, two seasons ago. Mr. Maxwell is serving as a volunteer Lieutenant in the trenches in France. Edith Ellis has dramatized his book.

A Lecture on "The Little Theatre."

Clayton Hamilton of the Faculty of Columbia University will give the third lecture in the series under the auspices of the Washington Square Players Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Bandbox Theatre. Mr. Hamilton's subject will be, "The Little Theatre—How Can It Grow Up?" Extra performances of the current bill at the Bandbox will be given tonight and Wednesday and Thursday nights of the next two weeks.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

SAXONIA, (Liverpool)—H. M. Arid, Miss Edith Ashbee, Captain William Barr, J. M. Bell, T. E. Bouke, George Brew, G. E. Campbell, J. Chippendale, Dr. Thomas Cochrane, Hugh Davison, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dunwoody, Miss R. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss M. and V. G. Evans, Miss J. E. H. Findlay, Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, Bart.; Miss B. A. Hall, Mrs. T. Harmon, Miss H. E. Harmon, Miss H. S. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison, Mrs. J. S. Haywood, the Rev. and Mrs. Grant Jones, Captain A. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, Mrs. M. A. Nuttall, Miss Ida Nuttall, R. Osborne, Miss Beatrice Paine, H. Vincent Potter, Miss Frances Rider, the Rev. Hugh Roberts, Mrs. M. E. Rosamond, T. D. Scott, W. R. Smith, Mrs. R. E. Spiller, William Stoll, W. K. Trolman, Hubert Wallace, Miss E. Warner, R. Whiting, J. B. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Wilmott, Lawrence Wilson, Edward Wright, George Collins, Richard Davis, and oJhn Fallon.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Mlle. A. Boxhill, Mrs. M. Chaleron, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, R. Chamber, R. Chamberlain, J. R. Dobaran, Miss Alice Dayne, Eaton Ray, Charles Ely, Raoul Forget, Mrs. A. Gamier, Mrs. E. Gaspard, Miss M. Gordon, Miss R. Graham, Mrs. C. Guy, Alfred Hirschy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyle, Miss J. Martin, L. S. Payne, L. Probst, A. Perenot, Miss E. Pittel, Miss A. Rissel, Miss M. Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitehouse.

Among those booked to leave today on the Hellig Olav for Copenhagen are:

Mrs. Hannah Bye, Dr. W. Borgstrom, Captain J. Bendixen, W. H. Ellison, Miss Anna Krebs, Lars C. H. Larsen, Governor of Danish West Indies; Mrs. S. H. Larsen, J. J. O'Connor, Miss Catherine Puritz, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Petersen, Miss Inya Quist, C. H. Raecke, and Miss Inger Sakes.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

During the stay of the Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company at the Standard Theatre Sunday night concerts will be given by the artists of the organization. Mlle. Orchidee, the premiere danseuse of the company, will appear next Sunday night in a program of classical dances.

A Charles Chaplin number will be introduced in the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam Roof Monday night. Harry Hines will impersonate the movie comedian.

More than 100 photographs have been received in the beauty contest the Globe Theatre is conducting. The contest will close June 1, and the winner will receive a two-year contract from Charles Dillingham.

The final Sunday night concert of the season at the Columbia the coming week-end will be a testimonial to Jack Shea, who has had charge of these performances for the last four seasons.

SAINT-SAENS SPURNS PRIMA DONNA AT PIER

French Composer Repulses Mme. Kutscherra as a German and an Enemy.

WARM FRIENDS IN PARIS

Franco-Americans Welcome Him at a Dinner Given in the University Club.

The transatlantic liner Rochambeau had warped into her dock at the foot of Fourteenth Street. Down the gangway came four dignified men. On the dock they halted to attend to their luggage. Up rushed a handsomely dressed woman, arms extended.

"Maistro," she creid, "I am so happy—so happy to see you."

"Ah, Kutscherra, Kutscherra," he replied, cordiality beaming from his face. "Comment allez-vous?" as he allowed her to throw both arms about him.

"But, No!" he suddenly shouted. "No! No! Away! You are German."

And turning to his companions he beckoned them and the four were away in a cab.

Such was the greeting of Camille Saint-Saëns, the famed French composer, to Mme. Kutscherra, the Wagnerian lieder singer, friend of royaly, and for the past fifteen years associated with Saint-Saens in professional work. Mme. Kutscherra was much perturbed last night over the rebuff by her admired "maistro."

"Is it not that art has no country?" she asked, seated in her apartments at the Claridge.

"Besides," she almost screamed, "I am no German. Mon Dieu, I am a Belgian. My husband is in the Belgian Army—at least I pray God he is, for I have not heard from him for many weeks. My brother is in the French Army, as are my two nephews. And yet he calls me German.

Photographed Together.

"That I have sung Wagner, that is true. But has Saint-Saëns not loved his music? I was educated in Germany; Saint-Saëns scored some of his greatest triumphs in Berlin. And I, I whom he insulted, I sang his own music at the Opera in Paris and he praised me to the skies. He came to my home to rehearse. See."

And she showed photographs of herself and Saint-Saëns taken in her Paris house. She had a bale of newspaper clippings in which the two had been associated.

Madame Kutscherra is a native of Prage. She is of Slav descent, received her education in Germany and has for years made her home in Paris. She showed last night passports from the Belgian Minister at Paris which she obtained before coming to America recently to sing for the Belgian relief funds. She was first brought to this country eighteen years ago by Damrosch, when she sang at the Metropolitan. Her home in Paris has been the center of many brilliant calons, attended by royalty, members of the diplomatic corps and by famed artists. She is a personal friend of Caruso.

"It is painful to learn Saint-Saens's true nature. He is no longer the great artist, for he has allowed something in his life to be greater than his art when he rebuffs a friend of so long. And he did this rude thing in America, of all countries. So I say that the first rudeness I have suffered in dear America comes from a Frenchman."

A reported approached M. Saint-Saens last night after he had finished dining at the University Club as the guest of the Franco-American Club, and tried to ask him about his greeting to Kutscherra. The query was only started when the name of uKtscherra was spoken.

"uKtscherra,' 'he explosively exclaimed. "I will not see her."

Doesn't Want to See Her.

When it was explained that Mme. Kutseherra was not calling on him at the club, he waved his hands and said: "I have nothing to do with her now—that woman—that woman. I won't see her any more."

And M. Saint-Saens would discuss the subject no further.

Accompanied by General Horalque, former French Minister of Education, Hughues de la Roux, French journalist, and L. Jouvaud, President of the French Hospital, M. Saint-Saens is on his way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition as the officail representative of the French Government. His official title is "First Delegate to the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Ecvonomic, Literary, and Artistic Relations." He will be in America about three months and after his visit to the Exposition will appear at a series of lectures arranged by the commission at the request of the French Government.

Saint-Saëns, well known in America as the composer of "Samson and Delilah," has written a hymn to California, whic his to be played for the first time at the exposition on the day he visits the grounds.

Apropos to his rebuff to Mme. Kutscherre, it is recalled that when the French put the taboo on German music, Saint-Saëns was among the most deeply grieved. It was a cruel blow to him, but he has shown his country is his first love. It was Wagner who put Saint-Saëns upon the pinnacle of fame by pronouncing him the greatest living French composer. It was to Wagner that he went often for inspiration.

Two years ago he conducted in Berlin the one hundredth performance of "Samson and Delilah" at the Royal Opera House, and when he wished some changes in the programme, his personal appeal brought from the Kaiser the order that all should be just as the great composer wished. Thus his art had endeared him to things German and to Madame Kutscherra, whom he praised for her singing of Wagner, as of his own songs. But it's war time now and the aged composer—he's almost eighty—knows no art and knows no artists when he thinks they are his country's foes.

But Madame Kutscherra can't understand it, because she is not German, and she says she loves Paris as Saint-Saens loves Paris.

Butler Refers to Lusitania.

At the dinner to Saint-Saens the atmosphere of intellectuality was pervaded by sentiment that was nothing it is was not ardent pro-Allies. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University outlined the history of France since the revolution and said that whatever there had been of advance in civilization had been in a concentrated sense in France.

"France," he said, "has developed the Democracy of Europe; the United States has developed the democracy of America. While this nation takes no part in this war, while we are neutral, we all have our ideas about what is taking place, and we have a right to those ideas. While e here express no opinions, all of us take in condemnation of happenings of the past week and deplore them."

This was the nearest mention made to the sinking of the Lusitania.

"But this is a crisis," concluded Dr. Butler, "and judgment should curb our rightful free speech in order that there may be no embarrassment to those in authority, who must work out their great problems."

M. Le Roux referred to the war as the battle for civilization.

"France has made no progaganda in this country," he said. "France rests her case, and she has no fear of America's judgment."

Hepburn's Tribute.

In praising Saint-Saens A. Barton Hepburn, toastmaster, said:

"There is no genius who appeals so strongly to his own generation and to the generation to follow as he who creates music, who translates the harmony and melody of his own soul into tangible music that may be studied, reproduced, and enjoyed by all. Our guest of honor this evening is acclaimed the greatest living composer, and I am sure no greater compliment could be paid and no higher honor be achieved than that.

"Contrasting the harmony of his life and the harmony of his creations with the discordant, diabolical din of the war that tinges with gloom all sections of the globe today and will brand with disgrace the twentieth century—in this contrast we are reminded that our guest is a Frenchman. We believe that France is fighting the battle of civilization and I assure you she has our sympathies and good wishes in repelling unjust aggression and when peace dawns upon her we trust and believe it will find her triumphant in arms, united at a nation, stronger and better, even as gold tried in the fire."

LAMBS' GAMBOL TALENT.

Composers, Cartoonists, Singers, and Noted Actors to Aid Fund.

The Lambs have announced the list of talent that will contribute to their gambol, to be given Friday night and Saturday afternoon and night, June 4 and 5, in the Century Theatre, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

A musical act will present in a group the composers who write the tunes for the most successful musical plays. In this will appear Victor Herbert, Henry Hadley, Alfred Robyn, Gustav Kerker, Irving Berlin, A. Baldwin Sloane, John L. Golden, Bert Green, Ray Hubbell, and Ray Goetz.

Another feature will be the appearance of well known cartoonists, including R. L. Goldberg, Hy Mayer, George McManus, Winsor McCay, T. E. Powers, and C. A. Briggs, who will draw some of the subjects associated with their names. Among the singers on the program will be Eugene Cowles, George Hamlin, John Hendricks, George Leon Moore, Frank Croxton, Richie Ling, John Willard, Robert Hosea, Frank Belcher, Frank Hannah, George O'Connell, Walter Lawrence, Craig Campbell, Henry McClaskey, Harrison Brockbank, John Park, Joseph Ratliff, and John McCloskey.

Here is the formidable list of actors who will have some part in the affair: De Wolf Hopper, Robert Mantell, William Collier, James O'Neill, Leo Ditrichstein, Wilton Lackaye, Raymond Hitchcock, Edwin Stevens, Edwin Foy, Joseph Weber, William Hodge, Douglas Fairbanks, Frank Tinney, Andrew Mack, Robert Edeson, Clifton Crawford, Frank Intrye, Digby Bell, Lewis Stone, Hap Ward, William Farnum, Charles E. Evans, Frank Moulan, William Elliot, Lawrence D'Orsay, John Slavin, Will Deming, Jefferson De'Angeles, Henry Kolker, Frank Deshon, Thomas A. Wise, Taylor Holmes, Sam S. Hardy, William Norris, Arthus Byron, Brandon Tynan, George MacFarlane, Frank McGinn, Ernest Glendinning, Denman Maley, Fritz Williams, Charles King, Frank Lalor, Stanley Murphy, John Sainpolis, Tom McNaughton, George Fawcett, George Probert, Howard Estabrook, Ernest Thuax, Morgan Coman, William Courtleigh, William Courtleigh, Jr.; Edwin Nicander, Roy Fairchild, George Howell, Jack Hazzard, and Grant Mitchell.

Willard Burr, Composer and Singer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—Willard Burr, composer and singer, is dead at his home, 32 Wayne Street, where he had resided for thirteen years. He was in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Burr was a native of Ravenna, Ohio. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1876 and Oberlin Conservatory in 1875. He taught music for a time in New England, went to Europe and studied under August Haupt of Berlin, then returned to Boston, where he taught music and sang in church choirs and became a composer. Mr. Burr started the movement for an international copyright law to place American compositions on an equal basis with foreign.

Obituary Notes.

MARTIN MAGNUS, well-known throughout the country in the silk trade and proprietor of the M. Magnus Foreign Market Reports, which he published in this city for the last thirty years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 31 Second Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. He was formerly the Secretary of the Silk Association of America and was considered an expert in obtaining information concerning the market valuues abroad. Mr. Magnus was a native of Berlin, Germany, and was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

LORIN HYDE BUTTS, who served throughout the civil war and for a time was held a prisoner in Belle Isle Prison, died on Tuesday at his residence, 744 Dean Street, Brooklyn from heart disease. He was a son of Prof. Lorin Butts and Harriet Hyde, who was a descendant of Lord Carrington Hyde of England and a sister of Colonel Hyde of the Colonial Army. Mr. Butts was 81 years of age.

PETER H. DILLER, 48 years old, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Gibson, 361 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. His father was for many years the manager of the firm of Fish, Grant & Ward, bankers, in Manhattan.

HENRY C. BECKER, who died at his residence, 1,096 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, was a member of the firm of Cummings & Becker of 47 Leonard Street and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years.

Mrs. ELLA S. KETCHUM, wife of George J. Ketchum, a traveling salesman, and a daughter of the late Dr. Charles E. Wickware, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,091 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last twenty-nine years. She was 61 years old.

Mrs. ANDREW NOPPER, wife of a retired architect, and one of the oldest members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at her home, 198 South Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

Mrs. MARIANNE ARMSTRONG, who died at her residence, 401 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was the widow of John Armstrong, an editorial writer on The New York Tribune and a friend of Horace Greeley. She was born in Manchester, England, seventy-eight years ago, a daughter of William Addison and a relative of Joseph Addison, the poet.

JOHN D. BRODERICK, 76 years old, a foreman of the stables of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in Brooklyn, and active in Democratic politics in that borough, died of heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 369 Greene Avenue. He was a resident of the Fourteenth Ward for sixty years and one of the original members of the Seymour Democratic Slub.

Mrs. MARY F. BUDD, wife of James Budd, a retired cigar manufacturer, is dead at her home, 776 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY KNOTT COLEGATE, 77 years old, an active member of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and widow of Edward Colegate, a well-known maker of church memorial stained glass windows, died at her residence, 660 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mrs. Colegate was for twenty-five years the Chairman of the Florence Nightingale Society of her church and a member of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society.

JAMES D. PETIGNY, a member of the firm of Petigny Frères & Cie, art embroidery merchants, died on Monday at his home, 705 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his forty-second year. His death was caused by polycythemia, one of the rarest of blood diseases, and twenty-five specialists and physicians failed to find a cure. He was born in this city and was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and was unmarried.

GUSTAVE FRESE, formerly organist of the Central Church, Disciples of Christ, died on Tuesday at the Roosevelt Hospital in his fifty-third year. He was a native of Germany and is survived by a sister and brother.

CHARLES B. SELLERS, employed by Littauer Brothers, glove manufacturers, for thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home, 480 Central Park West, in his sixty-ninth year. A daughter survives him.

JOHN S. PECKHAM, assistant manager of the Hotel McAlpin, died at his home, 145 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, from a complication of diseases. He was 33 years old, and a bachelor. Mr. Peckham, who had been assistant manager of the McAlpin since it sopening, was previously connected with the Seville and with the Edgemere Club, at Edgemere, L. I. He was seized with an attack of erysipelas, from which he was unable to rally.

BERNARD DEVINE, an architectural and sculptural stone cutter, died yesterday in the City Hospital in Newark, N. J. His home was at 16 Eighth Avenue. He lived in Newark all his life. At various times Mr. Devine was employed by leading sculptors of the country.

JOSEPH QUACKENBUSH, who was an engineer on the Sussex Railroad, now leased by the Lackawanna Railroad, for forty-four years, and was one of the oldest engine drivers in the country, died yesterday at his home in Newton, N. J. He was 73 years old.

JAMES S. VICKERY, assistant foreman of Hose Company 2 of Westwood, N. J., is dead from a fracture of the skull received a week ago when thrown from the hose care while practising for the tournament of the New Jersey and New York Volunteer Firemen's Association. He was 50 years old, and had served on the Westwood Board of Education

DAVID M'L. PARRY DIES IN 64TH YEAR

Ex-President of National Association of Manufacturers Expires in Indianapolis.

LAWYER AND EDITOR FIRST

Carriage and Automobile Maker and Traction Magnate Was Author of "The Scarlet Empire."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—David McLean Parry, former President of the National Association of Manufacturers, died today at his home in this city, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a prominent carriage and automobile manufacturer and besides had extensive traction interests.

Captain Parry was born on a farm near Pittsburgh, Penn., and attended school during the Winters. Later he clerked in a dry goods store and finally attended the Cincinnati Law School from which he was graduated and afterward admitted to the bar. In the early seventies he came to this city and for a time was a reporter on The New York Herald. During this time he was a roommate of Robert G. Dun, who later became the head of the mercantile agency. Captain Parry was also a friend and protégé of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, by whom he was married to his first wife, Miss Clara Harbottle.

After leaving this city he edited a newspaper in Montana and then returned to Indiana, where he started a general hardware store, the business growing until he owned a chain of such stores. In 1882 he acquired a wagon shop in Rushville, Ind., and removed the business to Indianapolis, where he developed it into the largest of its kind in the world, with an output of 1,000 vehicles a day.

Captain Parry founded the Overland automobile factory and business, which he later sold to his former Superintendent, John Willys, for $250,000. He also gave Henry Ford his first financial assistance when he started in the automobile business. Captain Parry built and was President of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, now part of the Illinois Central system, and also built and was President of the Indianapolis-Newcastle traction line. Among his other interests he owned the controlling interest in the Jenney Electric Light Company of Indianapolis and was heavily interested in the Motor Manufacturing Company, makers of the Pathfinder automobile. He was also a former Vice President of the Farmers' Trust Company and was a member of the syndicate that built the Claypool Hotel. He was a former President of the National Association of Carriage Builders, the Indiana Manufacturers' Association, the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and the Indianapolis Commercial Club. At the time of his death he was President of the American Educational Society.

In October, 1903, Captain Parry was elected President of the Industrial Association of America, which consisted of a federation of employers' associations and citizens' alliances throughout the country and which was formed to resist the demands of organized labor. He had fought and beaten the boycott in his own businesses and refused to accept the word of the walking delegate as law, and therefore was the unanimous choice for President of the Industrial Association. "Meet organization with organization" was his cry.

Captain Parry was prominent in politics and had refused Ambassadorships and the candidacy of the Vice Presidency of the United States. He was said to have been responsible for the nomination of Benjamin Harrison as a candidate for President, and also put forward such men as former Vice President Fairbanks and former Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Among his intimate friends were the late General Lew Wallace, Prince von Bismarck, and his son, Hubert. During the greater part of 1914 Captain Parry was abroad as a member of the Foreign Trade Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers, and was taken ill on the return voyage with the malady that caused his death.

He was an author, having written "The Scarlet Empire," an allegorical novel satirizing socialism, which received an international circulation. Captain Parry was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and an Odd Fellow. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Hessie Maxwell, and by nine children.

MARSHALL CUSHING DIES.

Publisher Was Former Secretary of Manufacturers' Association.

Marshall Cushing, the editor and publisher of How, a magazine for manufacturers, died yesterday at the Post-Graduate Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Hingham, N. Y., in 1860 and was a graduate of Exeter Academy and Harvard University, in the class of 1883. Mr. Cushing then started in newspaper work in Boston, becoming an editorial writer on the Boston Globe, later becoming night editor of that paper. Following this he became private secretary to Senator Lodge and then was secretary to John Wanamaker, at that time Postmaster-General.

Mr. Cushing the founded The Washington Times and was an editor of The New York Press. Of recent years he was prominent identified with manufacturers, and for some time Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, and was also connected with the National Founders' Association. Mr. Cushing was the owner of Cushing Farms in Dutchess Count, N. Y., and is survived by his widow and two stepchildren.

Peter A. Vincent.

Peter A. Vincent, for many years paying teller of the Western National Bank until it was merged into the Bank of Commerce, died on Tuesday at his home, 30 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. He was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., and started in the banking business with the Tenth National Bank, later becoming receiving teller of the Third National Bank, and finally, in 1887, joining the Western National. Mr. Vincent was a handwriting expert and was frequently called upon in important trials, the chief of which were those of Albert T. Patrick and Roland B. Molineaux. He also acted as Cashier for the city during the first payment of taxes after the dissolution of the Tweed ring. Mr. Vincent is survived by his widow, three sons, and three daughters.

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will be interested in the service which our special woman's department is prepared to render women investors. This department is in charge of Miss Alice Carpenter, under supervision of the officers of this corporation.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

JOHNSTONE—WHITE.—May 12, 1915, at St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie, New York City, by the Rev. W. N. Guthrie, Sara Peirce White to William Bard Johnstone.

Died

BECKER.—Died, on May 10, 1915, Henry C. Becker, aged 66 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,096 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, May 14, 1915, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also R. A. Brooklyn Council No. 72, respectfully invited to attend.

BENEDICT.—At Montclair, N. J., on May 11, 1915, Edwin P. Benedict, in his 74th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 33 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, on Thursday, May 13, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 1:39, due at Montclair 2:17 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

RONDINELLA.—At her home in Whitefield, N. H., on Tuesday, May 11, Elizabeth Gifford, wife of the late Pasquale Rondinella. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, L. F. Rondinella, 4043 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., on Friday, May 14, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BRODERICK.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1915, John D. Broderick, in his 73d year, beloved husband of Mary Doyle. Funeral from his late residence, 369 Greene Av., Friday, May 14, at 9:30 A. M., sharp. Solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at Church of the Nativity, Classon Av. and Madison St., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, members of the Seymour Club, Eleventh Assembly District Jefferson Club, and Exempt Firemen's Association are respectfully invited to attend.

BURGER.—Henry S., May 12. Funeral services 10 A. M. at 1,020 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

CENCI.—In Rome, Italy, on May 6, 1915, Eleanora L. S. Cenci, Princess de Vicovaro, daughter of the late Lorillard and Sarah Johnson Griswold Spencer.

CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday, May 12, at Montclair, N. J., Robert, son of the late John Stoughton and Mary Lamport Christie. Notice of funeral later.

COOLIDGE.—Henry, suddenly, of pneumonia, in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, 41 East 51st St., Friday, May 14, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

COULTER.—May 12, of pneumonia, Herbert B. Coulter of Montclair, N. J., in his 52d year. Funeral services at St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, Friday, May 14, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CUSHING.—Marshall Cushing, on Wednesday, May 12, at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York. Interment Hingham, Mass. Notice of funeral in Boston and Hingham papers Friday or Saturday.

DARLINGTON.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1915, John H. Darlington, in his 87th year. Funeral services at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, 155 Keap St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, May 13, at 8:30. Interment Friday at Newburg, N. Y.

DOLL.—Charles F., Monday, age 82, beloved father of Louise Schadt, Minnie Koenig, Lena Jacobson, and Henry W. Doll. Remains now at funeral parlor, 123 East 18th St. Requiem mass Thursday, May 13, 11 A. M., at St. Nicholas's Church, 2d St., between Avenue A and 1st Av.

HEMENWAY.—Norman E., entered into rest May 12. Funeral services at Home for Incurables, 183d St. and Third Ave., Friday morning.

INSLEE.—At Pasadena, Cal., on May 9, 1915, Mrs. Mary E. Inslee. Service at Pasadena; interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

KNICKERBOCKER.—Suddenly, on May 10, Katherine M. Knickerbocker, at her residence, 553 West 117th St. Mass will be offered at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., on Friday, the 14th, at 9 A. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at convenience of family. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LAHR.—After a lingering illness, Elizabeth Lahr, beloved wife of Louis Lahr, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 827 Elton Av., near 159th St., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend. Interment Friday noon, to Evergreen Cemetery.

LAWSON.—Suddenly, May 11, 1915, Samuel Lawson. Funeral services Friday morning, 11 o'clock, Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av., 20th St. Interment private.

McEVOY.—On May 11, at her residence, 155 East 30th St., Daisy, daughter of the late Margaret McEvoy. Requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., on Friday, 10 A. M.

McGEAN.—Edward J., suddenly, at St. Joseph's Home, 209 West 15th St., beloved father of James Amia McGean, Mrs. Loretta Laxton. Funeral notice hereafter.

McGUIRE.—On May 11, Margaret M., beloved wife of Joseph A. McGuire. Funeral from her late residence, 116 Sherman Av., on Friday, May 14, at 10:30 A. M.; thence to Church of the Good Shepherd, Broadway and 207th St., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MANACCUS.—David, on Wednesday, May 12, in his 57th year, at his late residence, 875 Driggs Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday, May 13, 245 Division St., Manhattan, at 12 o'clock.

NAWRATH.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, John P., beloved husband of Mary Nawrath, in his 59th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Friday, May 14, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 631 Union Place, Town of Union, N. J., thence to St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

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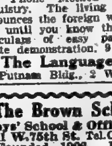

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Died

PECKHAM.—On Wednesday, May 12, 1915, John S., eldest son of the late Henry M. and Susan P. Peckham. Funeral services Friday afternoon, May 14, 1915, at 3 o'clock at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private.

SEE.—At Albany, N. Y., on May 11, 1915, Francis Asbury See. Funeral will be held at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SICKELS.—Henry Denice, suddenly, Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at his late residence, 436 Convent Av., in his 71st year. Funeral private.

SIMON.—Wednesday, May 12, Tinnie, beloved daughter of Mrs. Annie Simon. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 855 2d Av. Kindly omit flowers.

STRATFORD.—At her residence, 447 West 51st St., Maria Stratford, daughter of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Stratford. Funeral service at the Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Friday, May 14, at 10 A. M.

THEIS. — Margaret. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

TITUS.—Suddenly, on May 8, 1915, at Eagle Lake, Me., Lewis Hewlett Titus, son of S. Townsend and Julia Jackson Titus, in the 31st year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his father, S. Townsend Titus, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., on Thursday, May 13, 1915, at 2 P. M.

VINCENT.—Suddenly, May 11, 1915, Peter Augustus Vincent, aged 69 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 30 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Thursday, May 13, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends and members of Court Bushwick, I. O. F., invited to attend.

WALSH.—Margaret, beloved mother of John and Margaret, and sister of Patrick and Terrence, Ellen Kane, and wife of the late Richard Walsh, native of Kells, County Meagh, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 2,314 7th Av., on Friday, May 14, at 9 A. M. Thence to the Church of the Resurrection, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated.

WERNER.—Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B., Brethren: You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Moritz Werner, from Meyer's Undertaking Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.
P. IRVING GRINBERG, President.

ANDERSON.—John J., 2,091 3d Av., May 11.

BEBBER.—Emil, May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M., 1,705 2d Av.

BELANGER.—Mary, 145 East 32d St., May 10.

BOERKE.—William H., 522 East 85th St., May 11.

COLLINS.—Sadie, May 10. Funeral 135 Avenue B, today, 2 P.M.

CREMIN.—Mary G., 169 East 71st St., May 10. Funeral private.

CROWLEY.—Jeremiah, 124 Madison St., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Joseph, 1,446 2d Av., May 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DRUMM.—Alice J., 2,077 Clinton Av., Bronx, May 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

EDWARDS.—Lauretta, 139 Alexander Av., Bronx, May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GREENFIELD.—Joseph, Jr., 364 Pearl St., May 11, aged 10.

HANDLEY.—William A., 109 West 60th St., May 11. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

HEDDESHEIMER.—Amelia, 268 West 133d St., May 11, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HIGGINS.—Thomas, 619 East 15th St., May 10, aged 48.

KANE.—John, 1,033½ Stebbins Av., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LYONS.—Anna, 1,485 2d Av., May 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McGOWAN.—Anna, 428 West 52d St., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MARTIN.—Helena, 1,521 Zerega Av., Bronx, May 11. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

MAXWELL.—May, May 11, aged 36. Funeral 171 8th Av.

O'CONNELL.—Catherine, 73 North Moore St., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PATTERSON.—Maude E., 56 West 104th St., May 11.

SCHELLER.—George, 357 West 11th St., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SELLERS.—Charles B., 480 Central Park West, May 11. Funeral private.

SELIGMAN.—Edward, 305 East 88th St., May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STUETZLE.—Xavier, 106 East 7th St., May 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WALLDORFER.—Joseph, May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M., 1,227 Lexington Av.

WERNER.—Moritz, 228 Lenox Av., May 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WILLIAMSON.—Harry, 505 West 134th St., May 11. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

ABRAMS.—Townsend E., 611 Fairview Av., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BECKER.—Henry C., 1,096 Bushwick Av., May 10, aged 66. Funeral service tomorrow.

BRENNAN.—Elizabeth, 100 Dean St., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died

BRODERICK.—John D., 369 Greene Av., May 11, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BUTTS.—Lorin H., 744 Dean St., May 11, aged 81.

CALLAHAN.—Mary, 334 56th St., May 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—James, 623 Clinton St., May 11, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CASSIDY.—James, 191 Stockholm St., May 11, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

DILLER.—Peter H., 361 Lafayette Av., May 12. Funeral service tomorrow.

DOYLE.—Marion, Kingston Avenue Hospital, May 11.

DUDDENHAUSEN.—Elizabeth, 50 India St., May 11, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GABRIOLA.—Antonio, 260 Skillman St., May 10.

GALLAGHER.—Edward J., 227 Linden Av., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRIFFIN.—Margaret, 112 Lee Av., May 12, aged 16. Funeral notice later.

HAGERTY.—George, 166 Utica Av., May 10, aged 35. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HANSON.—Hanna N., 257 50th St., May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Arthur A., 412 Gold St., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOFFMANN.—Barbara, 729 Cumberland St., May 12, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

MAGNUS.—Martin, 31 2d St., May 11, aged 82. Funeral private.

MEEKER.—Roger B., 432 Jamaica Av., May 10.

MEYERRICK.—George, Metropolitan Hospital, May 10.

NOPPER.—Elizabeth, 198 South 2d St., May 11, aged 69. Funeral service today.

REGENSBURGER.—Agnes, 167 Bushwick Av., May 11, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VINCENT.—Peter A., 30 McDonough St., May 11, aged 69. Funeral service today.

VON WYETH.—Bertha, 297 Smith St., May 11, aged 79. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WILHELM.—John, 173 Knickerbocker Av., May 11, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEEKMAN.—Eva, 135 Bright St., Jersey City, May 12, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEVINE.—Bernard, 16 8th Av., Newark, May 12.

DUSTAN.—Mary L., Newark, May 12, aged 71. Funeral May 15, 2 P. M.

ELY.—Elizabeth, 78 Vroom St., Jersey City, May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Mary, 244 York St., Jersey City, May 12.

FLOCKHART.—Janet C., 52 Van Buren St., Newark, May 12, aged 54. Funeral May 15.

HEMHAUSER.—Mary E., 402 15th Av., Newark, May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Joseph, 328 Ann St., West Hoboken, May 10, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow.

SHEA.—John J., 12 Fleet St., Jersey City, May 12. Funeral May 15.

SMITH.—Daniel, 90 Washington Av., Newark, May 11, aged 68.

STEIN.—Solomon S., 531 12th Av., Newark, May 11. Funeral tomorrow.

VARLEY.—John, 211 2d St., Jersey City, May 10.

WALSH.—Arthur H., 603½ Bramhall Av., Jersey City, May 11. Funeral service today.

WALTHER.—Christian, 112 Orchard St., Newark, May 11, aged 88. Funeral May 15.

Long Island.

ADAMS.—Mrs. Raymond G., Sayville, May 10, aged 19. Funeral today.

COOK.—William H., Woodhaven, May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOLAN.—John W., Sr., Richmond Hill, May 12, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WEGER.—Killian, Amityville, May 11, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WRIGHT.—John, College Point, May 10, aged 45.

In Memoriam

FOWLES.—In fond remembrance of Frances May and Charles F. Fowles, who lost their lives in the Lusitania catastrophe, May 7, 1915.

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The New York Times

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GENERAL D'AMADE AND THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

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VON SPEE'S STORY OF CORONEL FIGHT

German Admiral Regarded It as Rare Luck That His Squadron Was Not Defeated.

NEW LIGHT ON BATTLE

Believed the Good Hope Still Afloat —Sea Too Heavy to Attempt Rescues.

A vivid account of a battle by moonlight off Coronel, Chile, in which the British fleet under Admiral Cradock was defeated by a squadron of German cruisers under Count von Spee, is given in a letter written by Count von Spee under date of Nov. 2, and published in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of April 18, which has just been received here. Admiral von Spee himself subsequently lost his life when his fleet was sunk by the British fleet under Admiral Sturdee in the battle of the Falkland Islands.

In his letter, which tells in detail of the search for the British ships before and after the battle, new facts come to light as to the time and conditions of the fight off Coronel. The letter reads:

"Yesterday was All Saints Day, and a lucky day for us. I was on the way with the fleet sailing south along the coast, when I got wind of the fact that an English cruiser had run into Coronel, a little coaling port near Concepcion. Since, according to general international rule, the ship of a belligerent must depart within twenty-four hours, I thought that I might catch it. I had so assigned the positions that the Nürnberg was to steam up in front of the harbor to see if the cruiser was still inside, while the other ships were to be placed outside around the harbor. In order to save coal, the ships had steam for only fourteen nautical miles, but were otherwise cleared; in a short time all boilers were ready. My ships were therefore at about 4:25 P. M. rather scattered; only the Gneisenau was very close by, when it was reported to me that two ships had been sighted west-southwest.

Sights the Good Hope.

"I thereupon headed that way, ordered the other cruisers to come to me, for it was soon apparent to me that they were enemy ships, namely the armored cruiser Monmouth and the little cruiser Glasgow. Soon there appeared behind the ships that had been sighted the auxiliary cruiser Otranto, and after a while the armored cruiser Good Hope. The enemy attempted several manoeuvres by which, in my opinion, he would have got closer to the coast and on my leeward, which would have been disadvantageous to me.

"I immediately ordered the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau to use all their boilers, and in a quarter of an hour I steamed at the rate of twenty knots against a heavy sea, luckily so far that I lay parallel to the enemy; but I was alone and was obliged to wait for the arrival of the others. The enemy was amiable enough not to disturb me at this time; the distance was then still about nine nautical miles. When, at 6:10 o'clock, my ships has gathered together with the exception of the Nürnberg, which could not be seen, I began to decrease the distance, and when it was about five nautical miles, I ordered fire to be opened.

"The battle had begun, and in the main I directed the course of the line quite easily and with little change. I had manoeuvred so with respect to the sun in the west that it could not inconvenience me. The moon in the east was not yet full, but gave promise of shining well in the night. Rainbows were visible at various points. My ships fired quickly and with good effect upon the large vessels. The Scharnhorst fired against the Good Hope (flagship of Admiral Cradock). The Gneisenau fired upon the Monmouth, the Leipzig against the Glasgow, the Dresden upon the Otranto. The last-named ship presently left the line and escaped, I think.

Two Ships Afire.

"Fire broke out upon the Good Hope and the Monmouth; on the former there was a tremendous explosion, which looked like a brilliant burst of fireworks against the dark sky of the night, glowing white with twinkling stars, and blazing up above its smokestacks. I thought the ship must sink under the circumstances, but it steamed on, and the battle continued uninterrupted. Darkness fell. I had diminished the distance to 4,500 meters. Then I turned so that it increased slowly again. There was further firing against the ships, which we could recognize only by the blaze; and when the gun-pointers could aim no more, fire was discontinued. The firing of the enemy had ceased.

"I ordered the little cruisers to take up the pursuit, but inasmuch as the enemy, as it appeared, had now extinguished the blaze, nothing could be seen, and our circling about the enemy's line in our attempts to throw light upon them led to no meeting. The artillery battle had lasted fifty-two minutes.

"At about 8:40 o'clock I noticed on a northwesterly course ahead of us at a very great distance, estimated at about ten nautical miles, artillery fire. I steamed toward it to help, if need be. It was the Nürnberg, which had been unable earlier to effect a junction, and which had now hit upon the escaping Monmouth, which, as it reported, had been found with a strong list to starboard. The Nürnberg went close up to her and gave her the rest with gun fire. The Monmouth careened and sank.

No Rescues.

"Unfortunately a heavy sea made impossible any attempt at rescue, besides the fact that the Nürnberg thought it saw the Good Hope in the vicinity, which was probably a delusion. It must have mistaken the big cruisers at a great distance in the moonlight therefor. I do not know what became of the Good Hope; Lieutenant G., who had time to make observations, thought he saw that it had also taken a heavy list, and when I recall the picture as presented at the time, I think it possible that this was so, but I thought that that was the result of the ship's movement in the heavy sea. It is possible that it, too, sank; it certainly was unable to give battle. The Glasgow could scarcely be seen. It, too, is said to have received several shells, but, in my opinion, escaped.

"Thus we won all along the line, and I thank God for it. We were protected in a manner that was almost miraculous; we have to report no casualties on the Gneisenau. The small cruisers were not struck at all. The shots which struck the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau did practically no damage. A 15-centimeter shell got into a boatswain's quarters on the Scharnhorst. It had pierced a wooden wall and then caused all sorts of mischief and disorder, but had fortunately not exploded, and now lay there as a greeting.

"A smokestack had been hit, but not in such a manner that it could not be used further. Similar trivial damages upon the Gneisenau. I do not know what unfortunate circumstances were present in the enemy's case that deprived him of every success. The enthusiasm of our brave fellows was immense. I am especially glad that the Nürnberg which, through no fault of her own, remained at a distance from the battle, could at the end still participate in the success. If the Good Hope escaped, it must, in my opinion, run into a Chilean harbor because of its damage. In order to ascertain that, I shall, tomorrow, steam with the Gneisenau and Nürnberg to Valparaiso and see if the Good Hope cannot be dismantled by the Chileans. Hereby I am rid of two strong opponents. The Good Hope is bigger than the Scharnhorst, you know, but has not as good artillery. To be sure, it has heavier guns, but only two of them. The Monmouth, on the other hand, is inferior to the Scharnhorst, since it has only 15-centimeter guns.

"The Englishmen have another ship like the Monmouth here, and, in addition, it seems, a ship of the line, of the Queen class, with 30.5-centimeter guns. Against the latter we can hardly do anything; if they had kept together their force we should have drawn the short end of the stick. You can hardly imagine what rejoicing there is among all of us. So we have been able at least to contribute something to the fame of our arms, even if it may have little importance on the whole situation, considering the enormous number of the English ships."

MORE RIGGS SUIT DELAY.

Government Gets a Postponement Till Monday to Perfect Its Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Counsel for the Government is encountering heavy difficulties in preparing its answer to the suit of the Riggs National Bank to enjoin officials of the Treasury Department from imposing fines for the bank's failure to make reports, alleged by the bank to have been demanded by the Controller of the Currency in a spirit of personal malice. The answer was completed three days ago, but since then, in almost constant conference of the many counsel employed that answer has been modified. Today, when the case came up before Justice McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Government, which obtained the original delay, moved and obtained a postponement until Monday in order to perfect its answer.

This request was not opposed by counsel for the bank, but in a running colloquy, in which Justice McCoy took an amused part, ex-Senator Bailey and Mr. Hogan, for the bank, insisted that the Government was seeking to bring up a great mass of facts impugning the bank's record because it realized that the "naked law" gave no defense against the bank's suit. Samuel Untermyer, who did the talking for the Government side, admitted that he did not wish to debate the formal emurrers without reference at the same time to the affidavits of fact the Government was collecting.

Justice McCoy, while he did not commit himself in the discussion, gave one intimation discouraging to the Government's counsel in its proposal to make a broad answer covering political phases of the controversy.

80,000 SIGN FRANK PETITION.

More Than 5,000 Letters Received Yesterday at Chicago Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—More than 80,000 signatures to petitions asking the commutation of the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, has been received at the headquarters of the Leo M. Frank Committe i nthis city by Lester L. Dauer, temporary Chairman.

"More than 5,000 letters came today," said Mr. Dauer. "Our correspondents include Thomas Taggart, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; John G. Baker, Superintendent of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and other men of equal prominence. Many organizations, such as the Iowa State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and the Board of Trade of Missouri have also joined the movement.

"The campaign in Frank's behalf is being carried on over the whole country and is meeting with enthusiastic response everywhere."

GEORGE NIPER IS 107.

Attributes His Long Life to Use of Tobacco and Alcohol.

Special to The New York Times.

STANHOPE, N. J., May 12.—George Niper celebrated his 107th birthday today in the little cabin near the old Stanhope reservoir, where he has lived for nearly a century. His youngest son, Thul, 64 years old, lives with him.

Niper was born in Pennsylvania. His father was a charcoal burner. Niper makes axe handles for a living. He selects the hickory and turns several handles a day. He has smoked and chewed tobacco since he was 12, and says he thinks he has lived so long because he has been a moderate user of tobacco and alcohol. He has never been seriously ill.

He voted for Andrew Jackson for President, and has voted in ninety-four elections, each time for the Democratic ticket, though all his six sons are Republicans. He was married when he was 21 years old, and his wife died fifteen years ago at the age of 90.

Niper's father died when he was 90 years old, and his mother lived to be 97. Despite his great age Niper frequently walks ten miles to visit friends and says walking is the best exercise except work.

PUBLISHERS MAKE PROTEST

Object to Proposed Increases in Freight Rates on Paper.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and of many news print paper mills appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission today and protested against proposed increases in freight rates on news print paper east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers. Representatives of the railroads were present to justify the increases.

Robert C. Morris, representing the Publishers' Association, said an increase in the cost of production of newspapers would work a hardship and that, as the railroads recently benefited by the 5 per cent. general increase they need no other.

The railroad representatives declared rates on paper had long been too low and that a readjustment was necessary and should be made now.

DOLL GIRL WINS TROPHY.

Frederick I. Hamm's French Bulldog Takes L. I. K. C. Challenge Cup.

Frederick I. Hamm's French bulldog The Doll Girl, considered by many one of the best of the breed in this country, last night won the Grand Challenge Trophy given by the Long Island Kennel Club at the final competition at Bryant Hall. There were sixty or more dogs eligible to compete in the judging for the cup, but the incleemnt weather cut the entry down to a small figure. Even so, some of the most representative dogs of the various breeds were entered. The judges quickly elliminated the outside contenders, and the award lay between the winner, Mrs. A. McClure Halley's remarkable Pekingese puppy Sums Ouena of Lienrud, William M. Jones's Airedale Crewe So Preference, and William G. Porteous's Scottish terrier St. Crispin's Hellball. The award to The Doll Girl met with popular approval. The dog is a remarkably fine specimen of the breed, strong in general conformation, with a wonderful head and front.

The competing dogs were the winners in the previous shows. Strangely, there were not many of the larger dogs present. Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Nanking Mei met the Pekingese imported from England about six months ago and which was considered a strong contender for the premier honor last night, was not entered.

The winning dog, The Doll Girl, has had a notable record recently. It was reserev for the best bitch at the French bulldog show, the best bitch at the Charity Show, and the best of the breed at Rochester and Philadelphia.

Jersey Masons Elect Officers.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., May 12.—The New Jersey State Council, Knights of Columbus, at its nineteenth annual convention here today, elected the following officers: State Deputy, John F. O'Neill of Jersey City; Secretary, Joseph F. Manleu of aPterson; Treasurer, Albert T. Marble of Camden; Warden, Carl H. Greenwood of Plainfield; Advocate, Frank A. Coan of South Amboy; Chaplain, the Rev. William Keyes of West New York. Reports showed the State mebbership to be 15,000, an increase of 1,240 over the previous year.

U. S. AND CHINA JOIN IN MEDICINE

The Hunan-Yale Medical School in Full Operation, Following Negotiations Begun in 1906.

INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH

Nursing Schools, a Hospital, and a Research Laboratory Also Established at Changsha.

Systematic co-operation between Chinese and American medical schools is being established, according to Dr. Yen of Changsha, China, who discusses this subject in The Journal of the American Medical Association. A co-operative agreement exists at Changsha between the Chinese and Yale which is now in full operation. This movement took a practical form in the Summer of 1913, but Yale had been patiently and carefully paving the way since 1906. During these years the one aim was to cultivate friendship and good-will with the Chinese, and to win Chinese interest and confidence in the Yale work.

Every effort was made to give practical assistance to the Chinese in such affairs as Red Cross work, combating epidemics, and in making effective sanitary reforms. In 1913, when a large gift was obtained in America for the erection of a new Yale hospital, the Chinese were at once interested, and appreciated the opportunity. On their own initiative more than eighty of the prominent gentry of Hunan, led by provincial officials, sent a joint petition to the Governor, requesting him, in the name of the Hunan Government, to enter into a working agreement with Yale for the immediate establishment of a medical school. This request was granted, and the agreement was signed in July, 1913, between Yale on the one side and the Governor, representing the Hunan Government, on the other. Thus was born the Hunan-Yale Medical School.

The co-operative agreement was developed at the initiative of the Chinese, but the way was paved by a steadfast and definite policy on the part of Yale extending over seven years. In addition to opening a new medical school, with standards similar to those in the West, the co-operators also undertook to maintain two nursing schools for men and women, respectively, and a hospital and a research department for the investigation of public health problems and disease peculiar to China. The Hunan Government is to provide the necessary school buildings, costing $150,000, (Mexican silver,) nine acres of land, amounting to $50,000, and an annual sum of $50,000, (Mexican,) for the maintenance of the school and hospital. Yale undertook to furnish a hospital, costing $150,000, (United States gold,) and the salaries of fifteen doctors.

Land costing 80,000 taels, (a tael equals about 90 cents,) has been purchased adjoining the Yale campus. Of this sum Yale gave 20,000 taels, the Hunan Government 50,000 taels, and the land owners 10,000 taels. A medical preparatory department and two nurses' training schools were opened in the Fall of 1913.

The difficulty of the language to be used as a teaching medium was readily solved. The opinion of the Chinese managers was asked, and the decision was unanimous that English should be employed. The difficulties in giving adequate medical instruction in Chinese, and the ideal of making this a first-class medical school, alike made the use of English imperative. The pre-medical course, and perhaps part of the lower years of the medical course, would require more or less explanatory instruction in Chinese; but the opinion was unanimous and enthusiastic on the part of the Chinese that graduates should have a good working knowledge of English, and that the more technical instruction should be in English.

The medical preparatory school, with nineteen students, and the two nursing schools, with thirty-five students, are now in full operation, and the Yale hospital is under the direction of the joint board.

MANY LOW-GRADE DOCTORS.

Sixteen States Still Admit Graduates of Inferior Colleges.

The State Examining Boards of thirty-two States are making some use of the legal power conferred on them to discriminate between medical colleges and to refuse recognition to those which are of low standard or are not properly equipped to furnish their students a satisfactory training in modern medicine. Of the thirty-two State boards, nine will not license the graduate of any medical college unless he has completed at leasct two years of work in an approved liberal arts college before taking up the study of medicine.

These States are Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, and South Dakota. There are six States which have not given the boards full legal authority to pass on the character or standing of the colleges whose graduates may be admitted to examination. These States are Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Tennessee, and Wymoning. The district of Columbia falls into this class also.

In nine other States the boards are apparently given ample power, but, so far as the reports indicate, and for various reasons, the boards are not using that power. These States are California, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Utah, and Washington. Arkansas and Florida each have three separate and independent licensing boards, one of which—the regular board—has refused to recognize low-grade colleges under its jurisdiction.

"Since the graduates of these low-grade medical colleges cannot secure licenses in thirty-two States, they will flock to those in which they are still eligible," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "These sixteen States, therefore, are certain to be the dumping ground for the output of these inferior colleges just so long as the practice acts permit, or so long as the State licensing boards do not take action against them. The people have the right to expect that the State (on which the National Constitution places the responsibility) will grant them proper legislation, and that the licensing board—the only legal body having these matters in charge—will take such action as is necessary to protect them against the ill-trained product of the low-grade medical colleges."

NEW HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Society for Relief of Destitute to Build on Bronx Site.

The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, which has occupied for many years the three-story building on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street, has decided to move into the upper Bronx section. The society has purchased the entire block bounded by Kingsbridge Road, the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Creston Avenue, and 193d Street, containing about twenty lots.

Plans are being prepared for a large building, and when completed the present site will be sold. It has a frontage of 126 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by 100 on the side street, and on it the building has an assessed valuation, although exempt from taxation of $180,000. William Foulke is President of the society and Charles C. Bull is Secretary.

The Home of the Holy Comforter purchased a large plot on the northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 196th Street about six months ago for a new home.

FUSS AT COMMENCEMENT.

Doctors Got Degrees 300 Years Ago Without Seeing a Patient.

The conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine was a much more imposing ceremony 300 years ago than it is today. The graduation of a medical student was generally celebrated with much detail, and for several days there were music and feasts. The historic features of the medical examination and graduation of this period have been immortalized by Molière in "La Malade Imaginaire." This instructive comedy was produced in 1665 for the special enjoyment of the King and Court. From the rising of the curtain till it falls the piece is the most scathing satire on medical art and science. No detail concerning the professors, practice, teachings, and instructions is omitted that could supply a point for raillery and ridicule.

Incredible as it may appear, the majority of students attained the degree of Bachelor, and conversed learnedly of the nature and cure of disease before having seen a case. The great object of medical education in that day was to know and discourse on all that the ancients had said about health and disease. After two years of devotion to the course of study the student was eligible for the baccalaureate, which was followed at intervals with further tests, and then came the examination for "license," admission to the "vesperie," followed with "capping."

"The scene takes place in the amphitheatre of the old medical school of Paris or Montpelier," says Dr. Mortimer Frank in an article on "Medical Instruction in the Seventeenth Century" in a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. "We see a crowd of old French medical celebrities of the seventeenth century, including doctors, surgeons, and apothecaries, in full professional glory, with their four-cornered caps and red robes trimmed with ermine. Beneath them sit a number of students wearing the black robe of a Bachelor.

"The Dean presides and opens the ceremonies with a long discourse on the glories of the institution. The object of the assembly is then disclosed, this being the examination of a candidate to determine if he can give sufficient proof of the necessary qualifications for becoming a licentiate for graduation. The candidate having furnished brilliant proof of his capacity, falls on his knee and receives the apostolic benediction. After an interval of six weeks or more the candidate is admitted to the 'vesperie,' which consisted of a pompous eulogy on the dignity and importance of the medical profession.

"On the final day he proceeds to take the oath, swearing faithfully to observe the statutes, to reverence the opinions of his seniors, and never to make use of remedies except those sanctioned by them. The candidate solemnly repeats the immortal single word 'Juro'; the Dean then thrusts the square bonnet on his head, accompanying the act with a slight tap; and the worthy licentiate is henceforth privileged to practice. The Bachelor, having undergone the learned ordeal with success, delivers a flowery address and thanks his masters for the honor conferred.

"This lengthy ceremony, with its innumerable dinners and banquets of old-time dimensions, which forms the substance of Molière's sparkling satire, gives a true picture of the seventeenth-century graduation ceremonies."

MOTOR TAX BILL VETOED.

Governor Says Proposed Law Would Lead to Serious Confusion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—Governor Whitman today vetoed Senator Hewett's bill to tax the horse power of commercial motor vehicles and assessing jitneys $2 a year for each passenger seat and motor cycles $2 a year. The bill was drafted to bring a revenue of $200,000 a year. In vetoeing it, the Governor says:

"If this bill should be approved it would destroy the system of the registration of motor vehicles throughout the State of New York. Its approval in its present form, in my judgment, would lead to serious confusion and might result in a very great financial loss to the State, of the revenue which the State now receives under the existing law, providing for the registration of motor vehicles."

The veto was also extended to Senator Gilchrist's bill to amend the military law to exempt national guard members of the Legislature from the actual performance of military duty, but credit them with it while in attendance upon the sessions of the Legislature. The Governor says that any legislation enacted by the State upon the subject would be without effect so far as the Federal officers are concerned.

The bills approved by the Governor included:

Senator Cromwell's measure, authorizing New York City to acquire two strips of land owned by the State on each side of Centre Street, and forming part of Mariser's Family Asylum, Richmond Borough, for opening and extending Rosebank Avenue. Senator Mill's bill, regulating the acquisition of title or easements in real property for streets, parks or for other public purposes in New York City. Senator Towner's regulating the distribution of surplus, voting for Directors and limitation of expenses of life insurance corporations. Assemblyman Kelly's amending the Workmens Compensation law by providing that an employe, suffering from a previous disability, shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of one-half of the compensation for the first injury.

VANDERBILT WILL INTEREST.

Newport Curious as to Disposition of Oakland Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12.—All Newport is curious about Alfred G. Vanderbilt's will, which will be offered for probate in New York, where he was a citizen. There can be no question as to his residence, as last April, while his steam yacht Wayfarer was here, he was asked why he did not hail from Newport instead of New York. His reply was: "I am a citizen of New York."

As Mr. Vanderbilt was most careful and thorough in all his affairs, there is no doubt that he made a careful will.

His estate about here includes Oakland Farm in Portsmouth, his stock in the Newport Casino, three shares; stock in the Reading Room, Spouting Rock Beach Association, which operates Bailey's Beach; Newport Fishing Club, which owns Gooseberry Island, and in the Westchester Polo Club.

The question of greatest interest to Newport people and at Oakland Farm is who will become proprietor there. There is deep grief among the employes, horsemen, farmers, and others at Oakland Farm. Flags over the Newport Young Men's Christian Association which Mr. Vanderbilt gave as a memorial to his father, the Reading Room and Casino are at half staff out of respect to his memory.

MANITOBA MINISTRY OUT.

Premier Robbin, Conservative, Gives Way to Norris, Liberal.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—The resignation of the Premier of Manitoba, Sir R. P. Roblin, and other officials of the present administration, was announced today.

The resignations were presented to Sir Douglas Cameron, the Lieutenant Governor, who then sent for T. C. Norris, leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Provincial Legislature, and called upon him to form a new Government. Those who resigned represented the Conservatives. It is understood they will also resign their seats in the Legislature thus giving the new Government a majority of members.

URGES PROTECTION FOR ALASKA SHIPS

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries Wants Government to Chart Pinnacle Rocks.

WRECKS STREW THE COAST

Only Three Lighthouses for Distance of 3,000 Miles — Many Lives and Vessels Lost.

Under the heading "Some Needs of Alaska," E. Lester Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, in the report of his recent investigations in Alaska, calls for the immediate charting of the Alaska coast, in order to safeguard Government and commercial shipping in the treacherous waters of the North Pacific and Bering Sea.

"The fact that today the United States Government has many vessels going to and fro, in and out of Alaskan ports and waters, vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service, the navy, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Lighthouses, and the Bureau of Fisheries, and the fleet of commercial vessels, makes one wonder that the Government is willing to so constantly risk many lives and such valuable property in uncharted and dangerous waters," he says. "Many of the waters, especially in Western Alaska, are not charted, and although there are many very dangerous points there are almost no lighthouses.

"One hardly realizes the vast amount of shore line, more than the total cost line of all the States of the country bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. With the exception of a lighthouse on Hinchinbrook Island and two at Unimak Pass, there are no lighthouses from Icy Strait to Nome, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles.

"In view of this condition, it seems remarkable that there have not been more shipwrecks. In recent years more than 500 lives have been lost and property valued at more than $8,000,000. I saw several wrecks serving as landmarks, and it emphasized to me the fact that, to insure her development Alaska needs to safeguard her waters, which are the gateway to her vast resources.

"Lighthouses are important, but there is also the absolute need for wire drag operations on the Alaskan coast for the purpose of locating the many unknown pinnacle rocks which are so fatal to navigation. This comes home to me, for I myself encountered such dangers, increased by much fog and storm. Three vessels last season went to the bottom by striking these pinnacle rocks and uncharted reefs—the United States Revenue Cutter Tahoma, the ship Paramenta, and the Gayhead, worth approximated $500,000."

As an instance of the Government's failure to provide necessary protection along the coast, Deputy Commissioner Jones cites the case of Unga Village, on Unga Island. Notwithstanding that the village has become the headquarters of the fast-growing codfish industry and is also the home of a United States Commissioner and a Deputy Marshal, Mr. Jones points out that the island has been allowed to remain almost completely isolated because the Government has not established a wireless station there. Mail boats touch the island but once a month in Summer and every two months in Winter.

For the coming year the Deputy Commissioner recommends the expenditure of $218,000 for new vessels, more Government officials, and other improvements along the coast.

MARIE DRESSLER SUES.

"Tillie's Punctured Romance" Film Owes Her Money, She Says.

Marie Dressler, the actress, who starred with Charles Chaplin, the comedian, in the six-reel comedy of "Tillie's Punctured Romance," testified before Justice Page in the Supreme Court yesterday in her suit against the Keystone Film Company for an accounting of the proceeds of the playand for an injunction. She said that her contract provided that she should get one-half of the profits, and that while they had amounted to $122,000, she never got a cent.

Miss Dressler told of the agreement, and how she began in April, 1914, to rehearse for the pictures. They weren't finished until the following July, and she said that the Keystone Company agreed to keep an office in this city where she could always examine the books in order to see how much money the "Tillie" films were earning.

Job E. Hedges testified about the insolvency of the Alco Film Company. Edmund L. Mooney, Miss Dressler's counsel, explained that this company got the rights of the pictures. The scheme, Mr. Mooney said, was to fix things so that Miss Dressler would not get any of the money due her. The Alco Company went into bankruptcy after it had paid the Keystone Company $43,000 of the $75,000 that it was to pay for the pictures.

James H. Dalton, Miss Dressler's manager, testified that he had paid $1,000 for music to accompany the pictures, and that the defendant company had adopted a plan for the sale of the films without his consent. The case will go on today.

WEAVERS CALL OFF STRIKE.

Men at Borden Mills Accept Terms Which Were Originally Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, May 12.—The Iron Work's Mills weavers, at a mass meeting today, voted to discontinue their strike and to return to work tomorrow morning. These mills are the property of M. C. D. Borden & Sons of New York. The terms are that the Mason, or ordinary looms, may be stopped at 12 noon, but the Draper, or automatic looms, may be left running until 12:30, although their operatives may leave the mills. The latter are not to be held responsible for imperfections in the cloth woven during the extra half hour.

These terms were offered by the Superintendent of the plant the second day of th strike, but were then turned down. It was announced today that all the strikers would be taken back to work. About 5,000 operatives are affected.

JURY GIVES FLAWN $20,000.

Burned on Railroad's Electric Pole at Woodlawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 12.—Because Arthur Flawn, an electrician employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, had to have seven pounds of flesh, muscle and skin cut off his left side and arm, which had been burned by contact with a live wire, a jury in Justice Marschauser's Supreme Court today awarded him a verdict of $20,000 against the corporation. Flawn sued for $50,000 damages for injuries.

In June, 1913, Flawn was burned while trying to replace a tranaformer on one of the signal poles of the Harlem Division, just soth of the Woodlawn station.

His lawyer wanted to expose Flawn's burned side to the jury, but five purymen balked at the exhibition and said that all they wanted to see was the photograph.

Jersey K. of C. Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—The Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of New Jersey elected officers today. Robert A. Meeker of Plainfield was succeeded as grand high priest by Frederick J. Melvin of Cape May. Grand King Frederick J. Crane of Orange became deputy grand high priest, Grand Scribe William H. Lowe of Paterson became high king. The positions to which other officers were advanced were as follows: Grand scribe, Andrew N. McKinnon of Newark; grand captai nof the host, Louis A. Menegaux of Weehawken; grand principal sojourner, Richard C. Woodward of Bordentown.

The New York Times

CURRENT HISTORY

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE EUROPEAN WAR

How serious thinkers regard the thoroughness and impartiality of The New York Times Current History in its treatment of the great war is indicated in the following letter

from

Chancellor Allison

of Tennessee

CHANCERY COURT CHAMBERS
SEVENTH DIVISION.
JOHN ALLISON, CHANCELLOR.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 3rd, 1915

The New York Times Current History,
Times Square, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have read most of Volume 1 of The New York Times Current History of the European War, December, 1914, to March 1915.

The volume ought to be read throughout Europe and America, for it contains much matter of history, written by those who have witnessed the facts and events about which they write, or who have actual personal knowledge of them, and by some who were themselves a part of the affairs and occurrences set down.

I presume it will be, as it ought to be, translated into the tongues of all the participants in the most cruel, savage, and stupendous war of all history.

The putting together of the facts of history in their chronological order and in their proper relations and bearings at once makes the volume attractive to the reader, enabling him to take a mental grasp upon the facts and greatly aiding him to retain them in his mind.

Of course, our "war between the States" (as Alexander H. Stephens entitles it in his two volumes) was a small affair as compared with the war now raging in Europe; but if such a volume as you have given to mankind concerning the European war had been made up as to the "war between the States" it would today be simply invaluable.

Very truly yours,

John Allison

MAY NUMBER, *now on sale*

Contains, among more than fifty important articles upon the European War, Sir John French's Own Story of the Costly Victory of Neuve Chapelle; The British Official Story of the Battles of the Dogger Banks and the Falkland Islands; The French Official Account of the first six months of the war in the Western field; "What Germans Say of Their Own Methods of Warfare," by Professor Bedier, of the College de France; South Africa's Romantic Blue Paper; Britain's Peril of Strikes and Drink, by David Lloyd George; "A Swiss View of Germany"; "Pan-American Relations As Affected by the War," by Huntington Wilson; "A Talk With Belgium's Governor," "General Foch, the Man of Ypres"; "Canada and Britain's War Union"; "American Aid of France," by Eugene Brieux, and "American Unfriendliness," by Maximilian Harden

Illustrated with 16 full-page rotogravure portraits of persons whom the war has brought into prominence, and 24 full-page war cartoons selected from leading foreign publications for their historic interest

25 cents a copy On All News Stands *$3.00 a year*

Current History

Times Square, New York

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whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

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Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

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In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

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Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

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Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

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Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1363 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers Will Sell

To-day, Thursday,

May 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises.

156 RIDGE STREET, N. Y. C.

Between Stanton and Houston Sts.,

Large stock of finest quality latest

Silks & Satins Dress Goods,

consisting of 5,000 yards best qualities Silks, Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Failles, Silk Poplin in black and all latest shades up to [illegible] a yard; Taffeta Silks, Black and Colored Satins, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, original pieces.

Black and Colored Broadcloth,

up to $2.50 a yard; highest grade Serges in blue, black and colored. Highest quality Dress Goods in Wool Crepe, Henriettas, Black and Colored French Serges, Checks, Plaids, Linens, and other desirable cloths.

A VERY HIGH GRADE STOCK OF

LACES

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS

Ranging in price as high as $27.50 per yard.

ALSO A STOCK OF

Silks, Velvets, Silk Ribbons, Nets, etc.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Sells Tomorrow, Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom,

15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

This stock consists of Real Bohemian, Real Princess, Real Venice, Real Cluny Net Tops, Oriental, French and German Val. LACES, also a very fine select line of Allovers, Flouncings, Bands, Edgings, Medallions and other extra fine EMBROIDERIES, a select stock of Pure Yarn Dyed Silk Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, etc.

NOTICE:—This entire stock is really of the highest quality and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may telephone Spring 4290.

White Goods

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell on

FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, AT 10:30 A. M., at

539-541 BROADWAY,

200 Doz. Ladies' Waists AND Underwear

The above is a fine up-to-the-minute lot of merchandise and will be sold in trade lots.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF HIGH-GRADE

CLOTHING

and Imported Woolens and Trimmings

In the matter of Holtz-Klein Co., Inc., we will sell at Peremptory Auction Sale today, Thursday, May 13, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 18 West 18th St., N. Y. C., the entire assets, comprising about 400 of the highest grade Suits and Overcoats that can be produced. Also about 4,000 yards of imported merchant tailoring woolens, and a large quantity of trimmings; including silks, satins, serges, alpacas, etc., etc.

☞The garments offered at this sale represent the latest and most extreme styles and are strictly merchant tailored. Wholesale selling prices were from $14.50 to $25.00.

By order of HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auctioneers.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell tomorrow, Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y. $15,000 Stock of Latest Model

CLOTHING

removed from a high-class concern, whose name we cannot mention.

600 SILK LINED MEN'S SUITS

all in latest designs and patterns in Stripes and Checks, Serges, Worsteds, all hand-tailored, including Skeleton Lined with Silk Binding.

150 FULL DRESS & TUXEDO SILK LINED SUITS.

Elegant assortment form fitting and loose back Spring Overcoats, hand-tailored Men's Worsted Trousers, Boys' Suits in serges and worsted.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

(1ST SESSION.)

Clarke's Art Rooms

5 West 44th St.

Adjoining Fifth Av. Bank.

The Great Absolute Sale of the Famous

E. A. Leather Collection

FROM THE HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD OF KNOWLE PARK, SEVENOAKS, KENT.

Authentic English Furniture

of the XVII. and XVIII. centuries, including many exceedingly rare and interesting specimens, worthy the attention of Museums or the critical private collector.

Also early Italian and Spanish Furniture, Mirrors, Bronzes, Chinese Porcelains, Clock Sets and other valuable art objects. See illustrated catalogue. The sale will be conducted by

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

The Old Galleries

43 LIBERTY STREET.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

Furniture & Household Effects

Estate of the late A. C. Brown

By order of Theodore W. Morris, Jr. Executor, 2 Rector St., New York.

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS

For account of Marine Underwriters or concern, 138 fine Turkish, Persian, Tabrez, Kermanshah, Royal Bokhara, Meshed Goravan, Cabistan, Moussoul, and Kazak Carpets, Rugs, and Hall Strips. All sizes and desirable weaves and colors. To be sold piece by piece without reserve

FRIDAY, MAY 14TH,

at 11:30 o'clock.

Burling & Dole, Auctioneers,

7 & 9 Greene St., N. Y.

BOOKSELLERS PLAN TO END CUT PRICES

Would Handle New Books on Memorandum, Publisher to be the Owner.

HIS PRICE THE ONLY ONE

Boy Scout Librarian Discusses Harm That "Nickel Thrillers" and Trashy Books Do to Youth.

The chief feature of yesterday's session of the convention of the American Booksellers' Association was the presentation of a plan formulated by the Board of Trade of the association to fix and maintain the retail prices of books, thus preventing the price-cutting, which, the association holds, has been so injurious to the trade. William H. Arnold of the Syndicate Trading Company presented the plan.

It contemplates continued ownership by the publisher after the books have passed into the hands of the bookseller. The latter is to have all new books on memorandum for a few months, with the understanding that at the termination of the period the bookseller will buy outright not less than 10 per cent. of the total of new books at the invoice price. Ownership during the period resting with the publisher, he will name fixed prices for that time, and it would be a violation of the owner's rights for the bookseller to make other prices.

This would mean at least during a fixed period after the appearance of a new book that the price-cutter would be eliminated. Whatever loss might confront the publisher could be made up by a slight addition to the wholesale and the retail price of the book. On the other hand, books that have proved unsalable at normal prices having been removed from the market, the publisher's salesman would find the bookseller much more ready to take new publications. Many new books that would have a limited sale are not bought by some dealers under the present arrangement; with the elimination of the new-book risk, such books would be taken in representative quantities and the number of booksellers would increase.

Franklin K. Mathiews, Chief Scout Librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, delivered an address on "Books as Merchandise and Something More," in which he discussed the harm done to boys by trashy books, and made an appeal to booksellers to eliminate such from their shelves.

"Happily, though," he said, "the volumes of the dime or nickel novel are fast disappearing." He quoted a letter that recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, signed by an author of "nickel thrillers," as evidence that the moving-picture show had helped to ruin the sales of such publications. But, he added, the nickel novel had lately appeared in the disguise of the bound book, selling at from 25 to 50 cents; and the results, even to many who had not figured in the records of the juvenile court, the reform school, or the penitentiary, were as definite and detrimental as that worked by the influence of drink.

"Three years ago," said Mr. Mathiews, "the Chief Scout Executive of our movement, James E. West, read in THE NEW YORK TIMES extracts from a paper that had been presented before this association. That article told of how widespread bad books are and how these books lower the moral standard, coarsen the character fibre, lead the child away from what is fine and true and honest and most worth while. The reading of that article by our Chief Scout Executive has had as much to do as any other one thing in leading him to persuade the National Council of our movement that, in their efforts to give educational value and moral worth to the recreational activities of the boyhood of America, they must not only influence the boy in his outdoor life, but also in the diversions of his other leisure moments."

BUSINESS NOTES.

A number of manufacturers of paints, colors, and varnishes have been forced, through the depletion of certain reds and blues and the advanced cost due to the limited supplies of these colors on the market, to withdraw prices on goods containing these colors.

Van Praag & Co.'s auction sale yesterday of a $35,000 stock of corsets manufactured by the Kalamazoo Corset Company, drew a large crowd at the auction rooms, 15 Greene Street, among whom were buyers from this and nearby cities. The offerings comprised American Beauty and Madam Grace High-Grade corsets, ranging in price up to $48 per dozen. Altogether, 50,000 pairs, the entire offering, went under the hammer in an hour and a half. The average price obtained was about 65 cents on the dollar. Among the heaviest buyers were Bernheimer Brothers and Brager's Department Store, Baltimore; E. Edwards & Sons, Syracuse; J. H. Foster, Perth Amboy; I. Jacobs & Co., Paterson; Goerke Company, Newark, and the Furst Company, Jersey City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

KRITERION FILM CORPORATION.—Samuel Strasbourger has been appointed receiver of the Kriterion Film Corporation, motion picture distributor at 1,600 Broadway, by Judge Mayer of the United States District Court in an equity suit brought by the Alhambra Motion Picture Company of Santa Barbara, Cal., a creditor, for $2,237. These creditors also joined in the request for a receiver: C. K. Film Manufacturing Company, $3,000; Alhambra Film Manufacturing Company, $2,500, and A. M. Kennedy, $9,868. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated on Nov. 28, 1914, with capital stock of $1,100,000, of which $100,000 is preferred and $1,000,000 common. Aubrey M. Kennedy was President. It succeeded the Mica Film Corporation, and began business on Feb. 1, 1915. It was stated that the company has failed to make payments to the manufacturers, failed to deliver weekly releases to various exchanges, and there has been dissension among the stockholders. The nominal assets are said to be $200,000. The company has 200,000 feet of negative films from which positives can be made at 3½ cents a foot, also various negative films which have never been released, and owns stock in various corporations which are distributing the Kriterion Program. Current liabilities are small. The receiver was authorized to continue the business.

CHARLES REIDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Reider, jobber in woolens and cottons at 103 Eldridge Street. He also made an assignment to L. Rowley Phillips. Liabilities, $40,000 and assets $15,000.

MAX KRONSTADT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Kronstadt, jobber in jewelry at 71 Nassau Street. He made an assignment on Tuesday.

DAVID ROTHSCHILD, contractor of 8 West Ninety-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $22,780; assets, $300, in a pew in Temple Beth-el.

SAMUEL RUBENSTEIN of 49 West 114th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,214, and assets $221.

JOSEPH L. SOLOMON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph L. Solomon, doing business as the Knickerbocker Cloak & Suit Company at 164 West Twenty-fifth Street. Liabilities, $3,000.

SAMUEL LEVINE, installment dealer at 71 East 100th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,015, and assets $3,776. An involuntary petition was filed against him on Tuesday.

JOHN J. CALLAHAN, salesman of 119 West 122d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,734, no assets.

SIMON KLEIN, clothing manufacturer at 306 East Houston Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $26,560, and assets, $19,551, consisting of stock, $7,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $10,946; notes, $743, and cash, $362. He has made an offer of composition at 25 cents on the dollar, which has been referred to Wm. Allen, as special master.

GOLDBERG & SAGMAN, wholesale dealers in diamonds at 87 Nassau Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $13,878, and no assets.

FRANK E. ROBERTS.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Frank E. Roberts, wholesale dealer in dairy products and eggs at 6 Harrison Street, formerly of Chicago.

KLEIN & NUSSBAUM.—Morris Klein and Isidor Nussbaum, composing the firm of Klein & Nussbaum, also doing business as the Crystal Hat Works, manufacturers of hats and hat frames at 11-13 West Houston Street, have made an assignment to Jacob H. Corn.

NATHAN L. RADER, Slate contractor, under the style of the Hamilton Slate Company, at 48 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Leopold O. Rothschild.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—John A. Olson, President of the J. A. Olson Manufacturing Company, picture frames, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, alleging liabilities of $111,389 and assets of $301. The company went into voluntary bankruptcy last week, and the action of its President in filing a petition is said to be to protect his private interests.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Earl D. Ostrom, retail tobacco dealer, petition in bankruptcy, with debts of $27,594 and assets of $17,475.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Boehm & Levine—City of N. Y., $168.50.
Consumers Park Brewing Co.—Same, $1,223.50.
Dunseath & Son Co.—Same, $168.50.
Cordts, Charles—Same, $239.28.
Duberstein, Fannie, admx.—Same, $741.34.
Feinberg, Alexander—Same, $259.38.
Gifford, Chas. H.—Same, $483.73.
Kemlein & Leahy, Inc.—Same, $257.34.
Engeman, Wm. A.—Same, $259.28.
L. Tannenbaum & Co.—Same, $949.23.
T. R. McMann Co.—Same, $483.73.
Standard Addressing Machine Co.—Same, $191.62.
Wallula & Oswegatchie R. R. Co.—Same, $972.49.
Arankay Amusement Co.—Strauss & Co., Inc., $605.67.
Antman, Abraham—H. Zeeman et al., $179.
Business Women's Hotel Co., Inc.—J. G. Wilson, Corp., $190.38.
Baudoine, Chas. A. and John F., trustees—L. Eisen et al., $100.90.
Barber, Frank—J. W. Van Gieson, $199.32.
Bernheimer, Samuel—F. E. Kneip, $125.15.
Berkowitz, Israel, and Sam Shapiro—A. Robinson et al., $100.15.
Beiser, Edw. C., John G. Doster, William Bender, Henry Cutting, and John B. Porter—Rural Pub. Co., $872.13.
Baumryter, Mary and Harry—J. G. Wallach, costs, $126.92.
Butterly, Geo. P.—F. Kiernan, $154.30.
Butt, W. Lawson—J. E. Rice, $461.03.
Burger, Marion, and Benj. Green—People, &c., $500.00.
Cosmopolitan Feature Film Co., Inc.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc., $1,005.66.
C. H. Lang, Inc.—C. Schenkoff, $143.21.
City of N. Y. and Board of Education of the City of N. Y.—Dimock & Fink Co., $488.38.
Same—Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., $201.21.
Same—Jasper Bayne Co., $2,225.41.
Century Opera Co. and Century Pub Co.—N. Cohen, $2,154.53.
Chayes, Louis J.—A. Bennett, $250.
Davaust, Elie—R. H. de Neufville, $1,605.74.
Duklauer, Eugene—Colwell Lead Co., $141.31.
Dudley, John L.—J. R. Clarke et al., $391.77.
Dolgoff, Max—S. Wunsch, $112.04.
Duell, James—Upper Hudson Stone Co., $197.08.
Dix, John A.—Kingsbury Leahy Co., $299.82.
Earley, Cornelius J.—P. Syms, $249.15.
Fillipini, Romeo—I. Fillipini, costs, $127.46.
Fitzwater, Frank S.—J. Metzger, $270.91.
Frisbie, Coon & Co.—Brunswick Realty Co., $979.93.
Friedman, Harris, or Hartis Frieman—S. Milkowitz, $117.06.
Fay, Charles E.—190th St. Realty Co., $111.91.
Finney, Thomas J.—P. Lair, $240.80.
Gold, Jennie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c., $300.
Gordon, Harris—S. Goldberg, $1,526.38.
Gormsen, Harold V.—C. S. Lorentzen, $226.22.
Gibson, Carrie, and Samuel Frankel—People, &c., $300.
Groschen, Alfred—K. Kishlansky, $500.
Haight, Clarence M., and Ambrose C. Todd—S. Cohen et al., $1,058.88.
Hecht, Richard, Alfred Levy, and Jacques R. Freedman—Cohen Bros., $101.30.
Hull, Harry S.—Oliver M. Farrand Co., $150.63.
Helm, Sidonia—A. Sussmeyer, $119.40.
Horner, Edw. A.—H. Lowenstein, $200.47.
Himmel, Max, and David Baral—L. Rovere, $531.04.
Hebberd, Harvey W.—American Sheet Metal Lath Co., Inc., $472.46.
Jenkins, Thomas G.—U. M. Robinson, $137.63.
Klechlin, Henry—J. Schaffer, $4,971.43.
Krinsky, Sonie & Morris—S. Marcus, $3,130.75.
Katz, Abraham—M. Mesny et al., $173.39.
Kibel, Charles—B. Solomon, $319.70.
Kinkelday, Charles, and Nicholas Thoemes—Henry Kroger & Co., $325.85.
Leibowitz, Abraham—Louis Scheurer & Son Co., Inc., $286.83.
Levy, Abraham—M. Cohen, $131.04.
Levy, Benjamin—Tammany Times, $114.02.
Mackay, Annie B. and George D.—H. H. Cammann et al., $13,853.29.
Mitchell, Daniel or David—I. Ganapol, $490.
Mackenzie, William—Parshelsky Bros., Inc., $141.74.
Murphy Door Bed Co. of N. Y., Inc.—H. C. Anfenger, $112.92.
Mason, W. Leslie—E. D. Mason, $3,053.
Marson, Abraham, and Harry Halpern—A. Rosenfeld, $307.52.
Newmark, Joseph—S. Mekalsky, $419.13.
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.—E. Doppstadt, costs, $105.10.
173d St. Improvement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., $262.
Palazzolo, Francesco—New England Navigation Co., costs, $111.70.
Post, Genevieve—A. Sutcliffe, $130.06.
Prevot, Lena—E. L. Brady Co., $138.11.
Reddy, Richard—Staten Island Supply Co., $394.02.
Ranger, John H.—H. E. Jacoby, $281.16.
Rehsen, Frank—A. Hall, costs, $131.50.
Skrilow, Davis—J. W. Newton, $3,012.92.
Smith, De Witt—F. E. Campbell, $497.96.
Smith, Edith—Ward Baking Co., costs, $108.85.
Schwartz, Max—M. Mendes, $261.62.
Sellis, Sam—J. Cohen, $1,547.02.
Savarese, Giovanni—G. Starace et al., $107.45.
Standard Meter Co.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., $233.17.
Schreiber, Kate—L. Levinson, costs, $108.45.
Singer, Charles—A. Steinfeld, $230.41.
Sussman, Jacob—A. Bakst et al., $253.60.
Smith, Max—A. L. Palmer Co., Inc., $835.20.
Steve, Charles F.—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $248.85.
Thompson, Sarah G.—M. M. Johnson, $213.47.
Tumulty, Thomas—J. R. Clarke et al., $115.81.
Wilson, Katie—Robert Griffin Co., $117.60.
Wechsler, Joseph—Columbia Bank, $222.06.
Weill, Henry—State Bank, $162.66.
Yorkes, Samuel A.—A. J. Early, $542.17.
Zlotnik, Jacob—Sonn Bros. Co., $190.11.

In Bronx County.

Amolsky Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $33.06.
Bromberg, Adolph and Herman—N. Y. Telephone Co., $24.38.
Bender, Charles—R. Cronin, $259.97.
Crescent Cloth Sponging Co., Inc., and Max Fogelson—H. Sipkin et al., $36.97.
Dupont, Etta G.—J. H. Pierce, $788.10.
Goldberg, Wolf and Rebecca—Cosmopolitan Bank, $655.58.
L. H. Lang Co.—Manhattan Veal and Mutton Co., $1,415.72.
Murphy Door and Bed Co. of N. Y., Inc.—H. C. Anfenger, $112.72.
Rudick, Abraham—S. Sussman, $34.72.
Schwenk, William H.—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., $184.59.
Silverschein, Benjamin—A. L. Newman et al., $41.41.
Stolberg, Joseph—M. Rubinstein, $25.66.
Schafino, Josephine—J. Slaff, $157.96.
Wawrzyniak, Albert—F. Wolska, $123.14.
Same—M. Cirzewski et al., $238.58.
Walsh—N. Y. Telephone Co., $62.82.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Gross, Otto—W. Grossman, Oct. 31, 1914, $602.13.
Hitchman, John C.—O. Miller, April 29, 1915, $1,085.23.
Livingston, Claude—V. H. Youngman et al., June 19, 1911, $5,218.45.
Marks, Chapman—Paterno & Son Contracting Co., April 28, 1915, $310.60.
Empire State Surety Co.—A. Dunfee, Nov. 15, 1910, $21,470.87.
Forman, Virginia, or Virginia Lamonde—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $319.04.
Gorman, Wm. T.—De Laval Separator Co., Nov. 7, 1912, $514.44.
Ward Baking Co.—F. Curzio, May 11, 1915, $157.50.
Wellenkamp, John E. and Augusta—H. Persch, June 2, 1914, $316.42.
Wellenkamp, John E.—H. Persch, June 2, 1914, $534.42.
Wilmerding, Chas. M.—The Ansonia, Feb. 25, 1915, $104.14.
Birnkin, Samuel—G. W. Liebman, Dec. 11, 1914, $480.42.
Same—T. Tiedemann et al., Aug. 20, 1914, $104.60.
American Sheet Metal Lath Co., Inc.—H. W. Hebberd, Jan. 19, 1915, (reversed,) $585.10.
Gutman, Eugene, Sidney Gutman, and Alexander Nicholson—C. Kurian, Nov. 5, 1914, (reversed,) $1,245.36.
Nusbaum, Louis—L. Cohn, April 28, 1915, $582.03.
Reardon, Mark S., 3d—M. Cooke, April 10, 1915, $100.
Mahr, Charles—J. Born, Nov. 18, 1913, (canceled,) $12,087.89.
Same—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., Nov. 28, 1913, (canceled,) $176.87.
Litchfield, Edw. H., and Grace D.—R. H. Booth, May 20, 1908, (canceled,) $64.33.
Leone, Luigi, and Sabastino Morreceino—People, &c., Nov. 11, 1907, (vacated,) $1,000.
Sutphen, John L., and Chas. R. Myer—E. E. Fairweather, March 27, 1914, (reversed,) $11,704.73.
Cunningham, John J.—F. Cook, May 1, 1915, $1,747.23.
Friedberg, Allwin—A. Petry, April 11, 1902, $107.27.
O'Donovan, Alfred J.—J. K. Stiefel & Co., Oct. 30, 1914, $3,851.
Squire, Chas. B.—H. Buxton, April 1, 1915, $1,384.37.
Van Boskerck, Elizabeth—L. I. Gallagher, April 12, 1915, $23,515.30.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Progressive Merchandise Sales Co.
WM. LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer.
will sell at their salesrooms,
456 B'way, N. Y., to-morrow, Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

647 Doz. Ladies' Waists in Crepe Silk, Lawn and Lingerie.
300 Doz. Children's Dresses.
200 Ladies' fine Skirts.
100 Ladies' fine Suits.
250 Ladies', Misses,' and Children's Spring Coats.
200 Doz. Boys' Wash Suits.

All this season's production.
Auctioneer's Telephone, 9467 Spring.

AUTHORS' CLUB SALE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

630 Books and Manuscripts Will Be Auctioned at Anderson Galleries.

80 WRITERS CONTRIBUTE

Colonel Roosevelt Gives Carbon Copy of Part of "African Game Trails," with His Autograph.

An important collection of books, manuscripts, and autograph letters has been made by the Authors' Club of New York, and will be sold for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers on the afternoon and evening of May 20, at the Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street. The entire collection, embracing 630 lots in the catalogue, will be on exhibition from Saturday morning to the day of sale.

The Committee of Arrangements from the Authors' Club is composed of Rossiter Johnson, James Howard Bridge, George Sidney Hellman, and Joseph Spencer Kennard. The fund obtained from the sale will be forwarded to the American Minister at The Hague, Henry van Dyke, a member of the club.

Among the many authors who are represented in the sale by copies of their books to which inscriptions, autograph letters, fragments of manuscripts, stanzas, quotations from prose writings, or autographs in other forms have been added by them are the following:

Oscar Fay Adams, Jane Addams, Felix Adler, Irving Bacheller, Arnold Bennett, Cyrus T. Brady, James Bryce, John Burroughs, Ellis P. Butler, Nicholas M. Butler, Bliss Carman, William C. Church, Samuel L. Clemens, Mary S. Cutting, Richard H. Davis, Charles de Kay, Margaret Deland, Austin Dobson, A. Conan Doyle, George W. Edwards, Maurice F. Egan, Hamlin Garland, George S. Hellman, Henry Holt, William D. Howells, William James, Helen K. Johnson, Robert U. Johnson, Rossiter Johnson, J. J. Jusserand, Joseph S. Kennard, Julie M. Lippman, Henry C. Lodge, Hamilton W. Mabie, W. D. McCrackan, G. B. McCutcheon, Percy Mackaye, Edwin Markham, Edward S. Martin, Frederic Marvin, Frank J. Mather, Brander Matthews, George Middleton, S. Weir Mitchell, John Morley, Alfred Noyes, Duffield Osborne, Albert B. Paine, Gilbert Parker, Louis Pendleton, Edward Peple, Madison C. Peters, Sarah M. B. Piatt, Charlotte Porter, Horace Porter, George H. Putnam, Arthur B. Reeve, Agnes Repplier, Anne Ritchie, Rush Rhees, Clinton Scollard, Molly E. Seawell, Frank D. Sherman, Charles D. Sigsbee, William M. Sloane, Edwin E. Slosson, Wendell P. Stafford, Oscar S. Straus, Ruth McE. Stuart, William H. Taft, Booth Tarkington, William P. Trent, J. T. Trowbridge, Henry van Dyke, William H. Venable, Kate D. Wiggin, R. L. Wright, William Young.

Colonel Roosevelt sends a carbon manuscript of forty-six pages with his autograph, which comprises Chapter X. of "African Game Trails," published in 1910. At the end he has signed the manuscript as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt. April 9th, 1915. For the Belgian Sufferers Sale."

A copy of "African Game Trails," which is also in the sale, contains a typewritten letter signed by Colonel Roosevelt urging that the United States prepare for war "as an agent in producing the peace of Righteousness. Impotence is never impressive. China is entirely peaceful * * * and wholly unable to be of the slightest use on the side of International peace. The United States will be as impotent as China if she permits herself to sink into the same condition of helplessness."

Albert Bigelow Paine contributes an unpublished manuscript of twenty-nine pages by Mark Twain entitled "The New War Scare," which was written in 1898. Richard Harding Davis contributes the original manuscript of "The Bar Sinister" and of "The Boy Scout," and James Ford Rhodes gives the original manuscript of the three lectures on the civil war delivered in 1912 before the University of Oxford, England.

Among the many other authors who have contributed original manuscripts are John Burroughs, Robert W. Chambers, Walter Phelps Dodge, John Galsworthy, Montague Glass, Rossiter Johnson, George Middleton, Molly Elliot Seawell, Edward S. Van Zile, and Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Among famous authors no longer living who are represented by copies of their books with autographs are Alscriptions, or other autographs are Aldrich, Arnold, Darwin, Gilder, Gladstone, Holmes, Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, Goldwin Smith, Stedman, Stevenson, Stoddard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Whittier.

Two very attractive oil paintings by Walter Russell are in the sale, "The Shore at Bar Harbor" and "Rocks at Great Head," each framed. Drawings by Howard Chandler Christy and Penrhyn Stanlaws appear in books by Henry van Dyke. Among those who contributed original drawings are George Wharton Edwards, E. Fuhr, Gordon Grant, Mary Wilson Preston, Henry Raleigh, Charles Sarka, F. D. Skidmore, and Eugene Zimmerman; and there are two by unknown artists.

Among the other interesting items are these: A document signed in full by Napoleon, which is rare; a photograph of James Whitcomb Riley, mounted with a poem in his autograph—"The Magic of the Seasons"; Bliss Perry's biography of Walt Whitman with a postal card from Whitman in which he refers to "November Boughs"; George F. Parker's "Recollections of Grover Cleveland," with an autograph letter signed by Cleveland of two and one-half pages; Laura E. Richard's "Little Master," which contains an autograph poem addressed to the buyer at this sale and an autograph poem by Julia Ward Howe; Robert E. Peary's "North Pole," accompanied by a fragment of Peary's flag and an autograph note signed reading as follows: "The discovery of the North Pole on the 6th of April, 1909, marks the closing of the 400-year books of North Polar efforts with the last chapter written by the United States."

Penrhyn Stanlaws offers to paint a portrait and give the money to this fund. Bids will be received at the sale, not less than $750, and the highest bidder will name the subject to be painted.

Strong Demand for Crossbreds.

LONDON, May 12.—The 7,840 bales offered at the wool auction sales today were quickly sold. There was a strong demand from the home trade and France for crossbreds, the best grades of which are now unchanged, while other grades are 5 per cent. below the last auctions. Merinos hardened.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds on coast.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. winds.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in s. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in n. e. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

E. Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

W. Texas and Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Utah—Unsettled Thurs.; showers and cooler at night or Fri.

Okla., Mo., and Kan.—Fair, continued warm Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Thurs., cooler in n. Fri. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds near Lake Erie.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Ills.—Fair Thurs., cooler in n. e. Fri. fair; gentle variable winds, mostly n. e. near Lake Mich.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs., cooler in cen. and extreme s. Fri. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs., probably showers; cooler in s. w. Fri. fair; moderate variable winds, except fresh n. e. near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Fair Thurs., except possibly thunder showers and cooler in n. w. Fri. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Thunder showers Thurs.; cooler in cen. and e. Fri. fair.

Neb.—Fair in s., thunder showers and cooler in n. Thurs. Fri. fair.

FLORINS, NOT FRANCS.

Diamonds Valued in Money of Country Whence They Came.

In passing upon the legality of an appraisal of diamonds, Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official, yesterday reaffirmed the rule that merchandise must be invoiced in the currency of the country of exportation, and valued accordingly. The case before the General Appraiser involved diamonds shipped to this country by Malka Polak, of Scheveningen, Holland, and consigned to his nephew, David Linkowsky, of this city.

The gems, according to the papers in the case, were to be sold by Linkowsky, and all money received above the invoice price was to be his profit. The goods were purchased in the open market in Holland for 2,207.40 florins. Upon arrival of the diamonds and examination by Examiner Treadwell, a private memorandum was found expressing a value in francs of 5,259 francs. The merchandise was invoiced in florins. The examiner, on finding this memorandum, and believing the price mentioned in it to be the proper market value of the merchandise, increased the entered value to that amount in its equivalent in florins.

The American Express Company, acting as forwarder and Custom House broker for the owner, went before the single General Appraiser with the contention that the examiner's method of valuation was erroneous and contrary to law, and that the merchandise should be invoiced and appraised in the currency of the country of exportation. While several claims were advanced at the hearing by the Government counsel in support of the action taken by the appraising officers, Judge Sullivan said the sole question was based on the value of the diamonds in the currency of the country whence exported. He said there was but one course to follow under the facts, and the law as disclosed in this case, which was to sustain the importer's values as expressed in florins, wholly regardless of the presence of the memorandum computing a higher value in French money. The result of this action is that the entered value is sustained, and the Government officers reversed.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very nervous and more or less erratic. Early in the day prices worked up to 1½c, but subsequently broke sharply and at the close were steady, at a net loss of ⅝ to ⅞c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.65 and No. 2 hard at $1.66½, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.62¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.63½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.60	$1.60½	$1.02⅞
July	..	..	1.37½	1.38	94⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.59	1.56¼	1.57	1.57½	94⅞
July	1.33½	1.30⅞	1.31⅜	1.32½	86⅞
September	1.26¼	1.24	1.25⅜	1.25¾	85⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was weak, in sympathy with wheat and owing to the sharp decline in the Buenos Aires market, due to much improved weather conditions in the Argentine. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86⅝c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76	74¾	75⅛	76	67⅞
July	78⅞	77⅝	77⅞	78⅞	66
September	80	78⅞	79⅛	79⅞	65

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the action of wheat and corn as well as the favorable crop and weather advices, although the May position in the West was relatively firm, closing ⅛c net higher, while the late months were ⅜c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 white, 59½c; No. 4 white, 58½@59½c; fancy clipped white, 60½@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	53½	38⅞
July	53⅝	52⅝	52⅞	53¼	37⅞
September	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛	47½	35½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market felt the influence of the decline in grain, and after a steady opening prices gave way and closed weak. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.92	9.75	9.75	9.95	10.02
September	10.15	9.97	9.97	10.17	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.62	10.52	10.52	10.65	11.12
September	10.87	10.82	10.82	10.90	11.27
Pork—					
July	18.25	18.10	18.10	18.25	19.75
September	18.65	18.50	18.50	18.62	19.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm at the start, with more or less covering as well as buying by leading commission houses and refiners. The demand proved disappointing, however, and prices weakened toward the close under increased liquidation prompted by the decline in lard and the other commodities, closing at 7 to 15 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.30@6.45	6.35
May	6.39	6.35	6.30@6.33	6.39
June	6.47	6.47	6.43@6.47	6.50
July	6.66	6.58	6.58@6.59	6.65
August	6.82	6.73	6.74@6.75	6.81
September	6.92	6.85	6.85@6.86	6.94
October	6.98	6.98	6.87@6.90	6.96
November	..	..	6.65@6.70	6.73
December	6.74	6.74	6.65@6.68	6.76

COFFEE.

Increased offerings of new crop coffee from Brazil for forward shipment have created a more bearish sentiment in the coffee market. At any rate there has been more pressure to sell recently, and the market yesterday was easy in the absence of the stimulation of outside factors, and prices at the close of the day were 12 to 19 points net lower.

The local spot market was inactive and prices were easier with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝c out of store, while for exshipment off the dock quotations were about ⅛c lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.82@5.84	6.01
June	..	..	5.80@5.88	6.05
July	7.00	6.93	6.90@6.91	7.09
August	..	..	6.94@6.95	7.11
September	7.10	6.99	6.98@6.99	7.13
October	..	..	7.01@7.02	7.16
November	..	..	7.04@7.05	7.19
December	7.15	7.06	7.06@7.07	7.23
January	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.26
February	..	..	7.17@7.18	7.32
March	7.25	7.28	7.22@7.24	7.38
April	7.30	7.30	7.28@7.30	7.40

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,516 packages. Most of the large buyers seemed to be pretty well supplied and the trade was much quieter. It is believed, however, that the bulk of the week's supply has come forward, and there was not much pressure to sell at the expense of any further reduction in values; at the same time, there were a few weak spots. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock lean more in buyers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¼@28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, old common to prime, 24@26½c; State Dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21¼c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 31,003 cases. The general trading was quiet, but the proportion of strictly high-grade eggs was not large and the demand was chiefly for those. Prices for very prime to choice qualities were firm and tended slightly in sellers' favor at the moment, although there was not much speculative demand, and lines of storage packed eggs were not materially improved. The great bulk of the receipts were of medium and lower quality, and the range of values was widening. Nearby whites were in liberal supply and moved very slowly. It was very difficult to find outlets for the liberal surplus beyond current trade needs, and the great bulk of the business was in range of 22@23c, with some ordinary lots lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20¾@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17½@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to choice dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, 22@24c; Western, 18@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@21c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—TWO HUNDRED HIGH-GRADE SUITS; HUNDRED COATS, LINED AND UNLINED; PAY SPOT CASH. M. PERLSTEIN, PERLEY BUYING ASSOCIATION, 1,161 BROADWAY. 4028 MADISON SQ.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

WANTED.—Sub-manufacturers with snappy styles of better grade junior and misses' coats. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at popular-priced silk and cotton waists Thursday morning. 656 Broadway, 11th floor, Room 11.

LOOKING FOR JOBS of 100 Palm Beach men's suits. F. & W. Dress Co., Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER looking for jobs in skirts, waists, suits, and dresses. Write for appointment, N. H., Box 189 Times.

JOBBER open for Summer dresses. Call Thursday and Friday with samples. 37 West 19th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER of cloaks and suits will look all week from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. 114 West 27th St., first floor.

JOBBER will look at Fall samples of coats and suits. 10 and 12 West 22d St., Rooms 11 and 12.

OPEN for jobs in any kind of silks; cash basis. National Petticoat Mfg. Co., 126 West 22d St.

JOBBER will look at ladies' and misses' Fall suits all week. 147 West 22d St., 9th floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

GIRLS' COATS.—Jobber looking at good, snappy Fall styles. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats from 9 to 4 at 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labels. Warren Woolen Co., 40 W. 17th.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and better-grade coats. Fourth floor, 129 West 27th.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits and coats. Cash Buyers, 8th floor, 37 East 11th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats all week, from 2 to 6 P. M. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

HAVE 50 dozen wash skirts to sell; up-to-minute style. Style Mfg., 18 West 27th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

JOBS.—250 coats, 100 suits, and beach suits, $2.75. Solomon Brothers, 45 West 34th.

WILL Buy for cash navy taffeta. Windsor Costume Co., 19 West 36th St.

JOBBER is looking at Fall dresses, 164 West 25th St., 11th floor.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs Jap silk waists cheap and basement merchandise.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to call with snappy Fall coats Wednesday and Thursday. 37 West 28th St., 12th floor.

150 COATS in poplin, coverts, and silks; will close out at sacrifice prices. I. S. Pearlstein, 20 West 27th.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 200 coats. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! We have 225 assorted Summer dresses in 7 leading styles ready to close out; do not miss this opportunity. A call and inspection will bring great profits. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116-118 West 29th St.

PETTICOATS.—An exceptional job of all silk messaline and taffeta; very cheap. Room 508, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

COAT MANUFACTURER, producing up-to-date, snappy, well-made merchandise, has Fall line ready for jobbers. T 1 Times.

HAVE 1,000 dozen cheap cotton waists and middy blouses to close out at low prices. Phone Chelsea 247.

MISSES' COATS.—Jobber looking at good, snappy Fall styles. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

JOB OF HIGH-CLASS NEGLIGEES, at a sacrifice. 24 West 30th, 5th floor.

MANAGER WANTED.

Experienced to take complete charge of established department store doing successful business in Norfolk, Va.; amount of business exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per annum; only those capable from successful records of buying the merchandise and supervising financial management need apply; call between 12 and 2 P. M. and 6 and 6:30 P. M. at

COHEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY,
63 Bleecker Street, N. Y.

DESIGNER.—Capable, experienced on fancy linens; one previously connected with large house; good references; state particulars. Write Fix Mfg., 138 West 22d St.

PARTNER WANTED.—Young man, selling and managing ability, wants partner in the cloak and suit line; will invest $2,000; good reputation. T 4 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3¾@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Withdrawing Colored Cottons.

The scarcity of dyestuffs, which has resulted in a goodly number of withdrawals, was responsible yesterday for further action in this direction. Frederick Vietor & Achelis, Haywood Department, announced that owing to the color shortage the firm has been compelled to withdraw Commonwealth, Texas and Invincible stripes. These goods have been produced by the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company. Factors in the trade believe many other withdrawals will have to follow soon unless an unexpected improvement takes place in the dyestuff situation.

Conducive to a Change.

Buyers and sellers in the dress goods market are heard to express the opinion that the situation is well suited at the present time for the introduction of novelties in fabrics and colors. The cloths that have been selling for some time are still favorites, but the color range is so sombre that an innovation has very good chances of success. One seller pointed out, for instance, that there are just four colors upon which he is booking the majority of his business. They are navy blue, Belgian blue, African brown, and Russian green. The scarcity of dyestuffs may be held accountable to a large extent for this situation, but it is natural to expect that some change must be made for the reason that heavy colors cannot be used indefinitely.

Will Not Get Requirements.

Outside of the fact that it would be very impracticable for the clothiers to take, on a contract of five years' duration at a fixed price over that period, the contract for uniforms which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has to give out offers other difficulties. The cloth specifications call for the use of full-blood stock. If this quality of wool were used, the piece goods would probably cost fully $2.25 a yard, whereas the fabric probably desired should not cost much over $1.60. The specifications contained in the contract are almost identical with those formerly laid down in the Indian warehouse contracts. For a long time the full-blood clause appeared in the Government contracts, but as it was never possible to give such value and meet the accepted price, it was changed so as to read three-eighths and not full-blood.

French Orders Still Held Up.

The large orders for uniform cloth desired by the French Government are still held up for one reason or another. Factors in the market who have been following this business closely believe that conditions will remain unsatisfactory until there is some arrangement perfected for dealing directly with the mills making the goods. As it is at present, the contracts pass through several hands, all of whom get a commission, large or small, as the case may be. The result of this is that the mills, in their desire to meet the price which remains after various commissions have been shaved off the original quotation, must slight the fabric in some way or other. The French at the present time are willing to take a fabric containing cotton, the latest specifications calling for a cloth containing 90 per cent. wool and the remaining 10 per cent. cotton.

Dull Demand in Silks.

Just at present the demand for silks is very slack, although manufacturers anticipate a good Fall season when the buyers become active. There does not seem to be any perceptible indication of a change in the style trend, and manufacturers are of the opinion that what has been good during the Spring operations will in the main run over into Fall. The fabric which buyers are most favorably disposed toward at present is taffeta. This cloth with crêpe de chine, georgettes and marquisettes will probably be the prime favorites for the coming season. In colors, pastel shades are stronger. Navy blues are much in demand, but in some quarters the trade is getting pinched for supplies of the necessary dyestuff to produce this shade. The strongest factor working for the popularity of pastel colors is the scarcity of dyestuffs.

Egyptian Cotton Embargo.

Fall River and New Bedford mill men visiting the offices of local selling agents here the last few days, have much to say regarding the effect of the British embargo on Egyptian cotton, as related to plants in this country producing fine yarns and cloth. While of late the production of fabrics requiring Egyptian stock has been far below normal, the demand is now improving for both classes of goods with a corresponding rise in prices. It seems to be the general sentiment that the embargo has come at a most unfortunate time for the American industry. Under normal conditions the amount of Egyptian cotton used in Fall River and New Bedford far exceeds the amount of Sea Island cotton used during the last year or two. Now that many mills are going back to the making of the finer products, it seems to be a mooted question whether enough of the Sea Island cotton can be supplied.

A Growth in Confidence.

The upward trend in business sentiment in the dry goods district was reinforced yesterday by the arrival of several Southern cotton manufacturers, who gave it as their belief that a big improvement is taking place in their section of the country. Business is picking up, with every indication that what has been gained will be held permanently. One of these men estimated that in certain sections of North and South Carolina, the cotton acreage has been reduced from 5 to 10 per cent. This, however, was not the result of intent on the part of the growers, but due to the lack of fertilizers shut out by the European war. Mail advices received by selling agents and jobbers from all sections of the country are discounting the danger of war with Germany as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania. The letters, further, tell of growing confidence and a good movement in seasonable goods at the hands of retailers and jobbers.

Duties on St. Gall Fabrics.

Board 1 of the General Appraisers yesterday made a decision in the case of Stoffel & Co., involving the prices on St. Gall fabrics at which duty is to be taken by the Government. The imports in question, which came in last June, comprised white transparent muslin, bleached plain. It seems that, although the goods were of different widths the prices as invoiced failed to make allowance for this circumstance. The Examiner raised values on the cloths of greater widths, and the Collector took duty on the increased valuations. The firm appealed for reappraisement. Witnesses summoned by the Government, jobbers and buyers for large department stores in this city, were of the opinion that the wider goods cost more than the prices at which they were invoiced. It also seemed to be agreed by trade representatives that they could not buy similar goods in the St. Gall market as low as the Stoffel invoiced rates. The board approved the advances made on the wider goods but imposed no advances on the narrower fabrics.

Good Tone to Gray Goods Market.

The gray goods market yesterday had a better tone than for some time. Nobody is looking for a break in prices. Experienced operators found little disposition to make concessions anywhere along the line for quantities, except possibly, where small lots were concerned. The general feeling is one of conservatism—mills not appearing to want to sell ahead, nor customers to buy for the future to any extent. No great amount of trading was recorded yesterday. Rumors of war buying made their usual appearance, but nothing of a concrete character developed. While inquiries are made in the market for war goods, ranging in size from 50,000 to 1,500,000 yards, no concessions can be obtained with the result that possible deals remain in abeyance. There was some shading for small lots in the 39 and 38½-inch goods, amounting in some instances to from an eighth to a quarter of a cent off. Otherwise, the market remained firm. Most of the sales of small lots were for nearby delivery. At the close of the market, leading commission houses quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch, 80-80s..6½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..4c
39 -inch, 72-76s..5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s..3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s..3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4½c	27 -inch, 63-60s..3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¼c	27 -inch, 56-52s..2⅝c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Ragan-Malone Co.; H. R. Callaway, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
ATLANTIC CITY—H. Abrams; M. E. Seuer, party, silk dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—J. Harris, cloaks, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE—J. Reppler, woolens; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. J. Estabrook, books; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. C. Tonollo, housefurn. goods; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, silk, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, embroideries; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. McDonald, notions, silverware, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Schofield, laces; Miss M. Palardy, ribbons; McAlpin; Miss J. Reagan, gloves; McAlpin; 18 W. 35th.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. J. Coville, woolens; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McClusky, dresses, costumes; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—J. J. McDonnell, millinery; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Moore & Holland; Miss M. Cunningham, infants', children's wear; Martha Washington.
BOSTON—Pierie-Billings Co.; C. W. Pierce, clothing; Park Av.
BOSTON—D. Caplan, woolens; B'way Central.
BOSTON—Tremont Store; Miss Gilligan, jobs neckwear, embroideries, handkerchiefs, gloves; Mr. Donaghue, jobs silk hosiery, women's knit underwear; 303 5th Av., Room 507.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; J. Smith, Jr., women's gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, umbrellas, parasols; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Mr. Eaton, misses' skirts; Mrs. C. Phillips, costumes, dresses; Miss Phulin, neckwear; Miss Jones, kimonos, negligees; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lowenberg, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Golding, jobs, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses, petticoats; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. M. Hayden, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—Leon's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, men's, women's furn. goods; B'way Central.
BUFFALO—L. Michaels Co.; W. Michaels, carpets; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, neckwear, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; G. C. White, dry goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.
CHICAGO—H. Philipsborn; Mr. Philipsborn, ladies', misses' Fall skirts; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Constanzer, neckwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, sweaters, umbrellas, buttons, toys, notions, stationery; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—R. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Grand.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss L. Solomon, cloaks, skirts; 13 East 22d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; Mrs. A. H. Boehler, millinery; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. M. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Abrahams & Schultz; B. M. Abrahams, ready-to-wear; 7 West 32d.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. J. Lacey, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furnishing goods; 50 Union Square.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. L. Streuber, laces, neckwear, veilings; 320 Church.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. O'Rourke, coats suits; 1270 Broadway.
LS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; A. E. Kretchmer, women's ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
MILLERTON, N. Y.—Hanford, Eggleston & Co.; H. Eggleston, pants, overalls; Park Avenue.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, Fall suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 581 B'way.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; S. Dudgeon, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Schoenfeld, millinery; Miss M. Burnham, gloves; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Mendel & Freedman; I. Freedman, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
NORTHAMPTON—Consolidated Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Marsh, crockery; Marlborough.
OGDENSBURG—R. W. Dobisky, dry goods; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Wolfson, piece goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Reliance Skirt Co.; M. Kramer, skirts; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; Miss A. Eckert, misses', children's, juniors' ready-to-wear; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; L. Schwartz, jobs petticoats, muslin underwear; E. P. Albright, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; E. P. Albright jewelry; 1261 Broadway; McAlpin.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. E. Palmer & Co.; D. B. Burgess, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.
POUGHKEEPSIE—G. Schulde & Sons; G. E. Schlude, carpets; Marlborough.
ROCHESTER—Solomon Brothers & Lempert; J. H. Lempert, clothing; Marlborough.
READING—M. Marcus; H. Kurtz, waists, wash, silk dresses, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.
READING—Lord & Gage; E. Mayer, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Brothers; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, corsets, underwear; 30 Union Square.
SAVANNAH—L. Mohr & Sons; G. L. Mohr, notions, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; P. J. Donovan, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Bennett, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
STROUDSBERG, Penn.—A. B. Wallace; A. R. Wallace, dry goods; Breslin.
SYRACUSE—Neal & Hyde; J. H. Wright, white goods; 72 Leonard; Park Avenue.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; Miss H. E. Le Hue, women's waists, kimonos, aprons, petticoats; 20 West 22d.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, art goods, trimmings; H. Barschkies, silks, velvets, satins; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Adams, misses' clothing; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. D. Rosen, men's clothing; 15 West 26th.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKayle; J. Maher, leather, toilet, fancy goods; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER—S. Marcus, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; S. Weber, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.

IT'S WASH DRESS TIME

LET NORTH SHORE

Wash Dresses that retail profitably at $1.00 to $7.50 help you plan your WASH DRESS SALES

Remember the "35's"

ROYAL MF'G. CO.

35 West 35th Str.

Phone Greely 3535.

MR. EDWARD MAYER

of Lord & Gage, Reading, Pa., will be at his office, 23-25 East 26th Street, today, the 13th, from 8:30 to 10:00 A. M., ready to look at Center Table Merchandise of all kinds.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman [illegible].

ADDRESSING. Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. [illegible] BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 22d.

ADVERTISING. CIRCULATING LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $10. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley [illegible].

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES.

WASH DRESSES

OUR SPECIALTY

To Retail from $2.00 to $7.50

PHIL. MARK & CO.

71 W. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 4414 New York

DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS JACOB FEIBEL. Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

GIRDLES Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 40 East 21st St.

LEGHORN HATS White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38-40 West 32d St.

MEN'S HIGH GRADE COATS. English regular models, $10; uptown store price, $17. Andrews, 172 Fifth Ave.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS. FULL DRESS, FROCK COATS, PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS. "THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS" $1.50 Per Dozen. S. COHEN, Mfr., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES. B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

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BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF BLDG. 2-16 WEST 33D ST. $9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

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The BIG STATIONERY STORE

Retails at Wholesale Prices.

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We recommend strongly the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan) This Company is showing a continuous and substantial growth in earning capacity. The sources of income are diversified. The duplication value of its property is materially in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock. Present price to yield well over 6%.

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5% Notes
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To Yield 5⅜%

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Nervously After Further Advance—Closing Level Lower.

The stock market yesterday came much nearer to reflecting faithfully the situation with which the financial community is confronted than did the market of Tuesday. Then prices were bid up energetically partly, it is true, through the partial retirement of a short interest but also, it seemed, through disregard by traders of the uncertanties of the grave situation with which this country now has to deal. Yesterday for a time this same spirit dominated the market; there was renewed talk of war orders with the usual figuring of profits to accrue from them and prices were advanced further with a good deal of assurance. Then the market as though suddenly confronted with the plain import of the dispatches from Washington which recited that it was certain that this Government would stand firmly by the position which it had previously taken in respect to the loss of American lives through the sinking of merchant ships halted its advance and then receded. It was very nervous the rest of the day and closed with net losses in many of the active stocks.

In its latter stage the market recognized the uncertainty of the situation, an uncertainty which cannot be dispelled until our own demands have been presented to Germany and until Germany's reply to them has been made known. That is the dominent factor in the present market situation and very clearly it is a situation which induces caution. Wall Street thought that it found grounds for the belief that the demands which we are bound to make will lead to no open breach with Germany, but that is a matter which is hardly in our own hands and one about which the financial community can have no certainty in advance. It is one thing to show a feeling of confidence coupled with the reserve which a grave situation calls for, but it is quite a different thing to assume lightly that all the uncertainties of a very serious situation will resolve themselves in a way favorable to the market.

In such a situation as that with which the security markets have now to deal prudence is an asset of high value. That fact was more fully appreciated yesterday than it had been the day before. Purchases of securities for investment based on the feeling that the country is in a period of recovery which if halted would be halted only temporarily can lay up no market problems. It is hardly a time, however, for unreserved speculative commitments or for an increase in the volume of lightly margined accounts. Operations such as those weaken instead of strengthen the market position and it can hardly be open to argument from a financial point of view that a strong position is desirable at a time when questions as momentous as those now in the balance are being worked out.

The business position in some respects is one of unusual strength, thanks to the liquidation through which it passed and to the recovery which has since set in and it is clear that the stock market as nearly as possible should parallel that position of strength. Of rumor apart from the main issue there was plenty yesterday, but of news relatively little. The receipt of $5,000,000 gold from France added largely to the latest gold movement in favor of this country. It is typical of the position in which we now find ourselves that we should be drawing gold from Paris closely on the heels of having made a large advance to France.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ... 2¼@2½
Ninety days ... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days ... 2¾@2 | 5 and 6 mos ... 3¼@3½
90 days ... 2¾@3 | 8 and 10 mos ... 3¾@4
4 mos ... 3 @3¼ | 11 and 12 mos ... 3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
4 months ... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ... 3½@4
60 to 90 days ... 3 @3½
Other Names.
4 months ... 4 | 6 months ... 3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅝	$4.79½	$4.79½
Cables	4.80⅛	4.80	4.80

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.80
Paris	5.33½	5.32⅝
Berlin	.82⅞	.82⅞
Austria	15.65	15.70
Russia	..	42.60
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.91¼	5.90⅝
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	25.60	25.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $400,796,899; balance, $22,748,575; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $532,619.

The local banks have gained $5,213,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93¾@6.25.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, unchanged; New York, 50⅛c, unchanged.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Anti-German Agitation Attracts Most Attention.

LONDON, May 12.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. Treasury bills were in demand.

The stock market had a good tone, but business slackened, the anti-German agitation attracting the most attention. Bonds and speculative issues were neglected, and copper shares were about the only feature of strength on the rise in the price of the metal.

A moderate amount of business was transacted in the American section, and prices held slightly above parity. The closing was steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 12.—Trading was quiet on the bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 35 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 66 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	717,412
Same day last year	155,952
Year to date	46,175,285
Same period last year	31,874,674
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.88 — .10
Same day last year	68.24 — .07

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33¼	33½	6,000	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅞	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	−1⅛
15¼	16	3,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15¼	16⅜	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
45⅝	48	1,200	Allis-C. Mfg. pf	46	48	45½	45⅞	+⅞
67	67⅛	33,800	Amal. Copper	68⅝	69¼	67	67⅛	−¾
50	52	400	Am. Agri. Chem	53½	53½	50	50	−3
45⅛	45¾	4,750	Am. Beet Sugar	45½	47⅛	45¼	45¼	+¼
34⅝	35	27,200	Am. Can	35¼	36⅜	34	34⅝	+¼
96¾	98	300	Am. Can pf	96¾	97½	96¾	97½	+1⅝
50⅝	51	2,800	Am. Car & Found	52	52½	50½	51	−⅞
112	114	100	Am. Car & F. pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	−⅞
45¾	46½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	45¾	46½	45¾	46¼	+¼
30	31	625	Am. Hide & Leath	30⅞	31⅛	30	31⅛	+⅝
30	30½	700	Am. Ice Securities	31¼	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	−1
10⅝	11¼	100	Am. Linseed	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
44½	45	7,550	Am. Locomotive	46¼	47⅜	44⅝	44⅝	−¾
66½	66⅞	4,100	Am. Smelting & R.	67½	67⅞	66½	66½	−¾
150	155	300	Am. Snuff	151	151	150	150	...
105½	106	400	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	106	106	...
60	62	65	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	62	...
119½	119⅞	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	120	120	119½	119½	...
230	234	200	Am. Tobacco	230¼	230¼	230	230	...
107½	108	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	...
28½	29½	400	Am. Woolen	28	29½	28	29½	+1½
86	87	200	Am. Woolen pf	85	86	85	86	+2
32¼	32⅜	13,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	33	33¼	32	32	−⅜
99⅞	100⅛	3,000	At., Top. & S. Fe	100⅞	101	99⅞	99⅞	−1
99½	100	200	At., T. & S. Fe pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	−⅛
46	47	5,700	Baldwin Locomo	46	49	46	46	−½
72½	72¾	2,700	Balt. & Ohio	73¼	73½	72⅝	72⅝	−⅜
70	70¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½
1	1⅛	900	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	+⅛
137	139	8,700	Bethlehem Steel	138⅛	142	136⅝	137	+¼
110½	111⅛	100	Beth. Steel pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+⅛
87⅝	88¼	900	Brooklyn R. T	88	88⅛	88	88	+½
61¼	62¼	5,300	Butte & Superior	61⅞	63⅝	61	61½	−⅞
16	16½	300	Calif. Petroleum	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
38¾	40	400	Calif. Petroleum pf	40	40	39½	39½	+2½
157⅝	158¼	5,050	Canadian Pacific	159½	160	157	157⅞	−1⅛
36	36½	2,400	Cen. Leather Co	37⅛	37¼	36½	36⅝	−⅞
102½	103½	200	Cen. Leather Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
43	43⅝	800	Ches. & Ohio	43⅞	44	43¼	43⅝	...
11¾	12½	800	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12½	+1½
29¾	31	2,900	Chi. Great West. pf	29¾	30½	29	29¾	+¾
90	90½	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	91¼	91½	90⅛	90⅛	−1⅛
125	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+¾
24⅝	25	6,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	25⅛	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	−⅜
43¾	44	13,500	Chino Copper	44⅝	45½	43¾	43⅞	−½
..	..	50	do., odd lot	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
27⅛	27⅞	2,900	Colo. Fuel & Iron	27	28	27	27¼	+¼
125	125½	200	Consol. Gas, x d	125¾	125¾	125	125	−¼
61	62	700	Continental Can	60½	62	60½	61	+⅝
13¼	13½	3,300	Corn Prod. Ref	13⅝	14⅛	13¼	13½	+½
77⅞	77¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	78	78	78	+3
22⅞	22¾	4,840	Crucible Steel	23	24	22½	22½	−⅝
..	..	200	Crucible Steel pf	88	88	86¾	86¾	+2¾
55	57	500	Cuban Am. Sugar	58	58	57	57	+6
13¼	15	200	Denver & R. G. pf	13	13¾	13	13¾	+¾
14⅛	14½	2,400	Distillers Securities	13½	14¾	13½	14½	+2
91¾	94	100	Dupont Powder pf	92	92	92	92	+½
26	26⅝	13,300	Erie	26	26⅞	25½	25⅞	...
40	41½	2,100	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+¼
202	205	100	General Chemical	202¼	202¼	202¼	202¼	−10¼
202	205	50	do., odd lot	205	205	205	205	...
108	109	100	General Chem. pf	108	108	108	108	−⅞
108	109	20	do., odd lot	109	109	109	109	...
150	151	950	General Electric	150¼	153	150¼	151½	...
134	137	1,900	General Motors	138	140	137	137	+⅛
98	100	100	General Motors pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1½
43½	44	6,600	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co	44⅞	45⅝	44	44	−1
101½	102	200	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102	...
117⅝	118¼	1,800	Great Northern pf	117½	118	117½	117⅝	+¼
31½	32	3,800	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P	33¼	33⅜	31½	31½	−1½
57¼	57¾	3,300	Guggenheim Explor	58	59⅝	57½	57¾	−⅜
81½	83	100	Havana El.Ry. & L	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+⅝
97¼	97¾	100	Hav. El. R. & L. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	−½
107½	108	100	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	+1½
29½	30	9,400	Inspiration Copper	30⅛	31	29½	29½	−⅜
21⅛	21⅜	36,000	Int.Met. v. tr. ctfs	21⅞	22⅞	21⅛	21¼	−¼
70	70¼	6,500	Inter.-Met. pf	70⅝	72¼	69⅝	70	−⅞
93	95	300	Int. Harvest., N. J	95	96	95	95	+4⅞
60	65	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	65	65	65	65	−5
..	105	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	100	100	100	100	−2⅛
9½	9⅞	100	Int. Paper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
5½	5⅞	200	Int. Steam Pump	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
26⅝	26¾	3,600	Kansas City South	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26¼	−1⅜
58¼	59	800	Kan. City So. pf	58½	59	58½	58½	−1
123	124	10	Kings Co. E. L. & P	124	124	124	124	+1½
131	139⅞	200	Kresge, (S. S.) Co	135	139	135	139	+2½
42	45	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	41½	44	41½	43½	...
101½	102	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	...
140	140⅛	1,800	Lehigh Valley	139⅞	141⅜	139⅝	140¼	+⅛
110	118	100	Liggett & Myers pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	−⅜
162	175	72	Lorillard, (P.) Co	175	175	175	175	...
118	122	300	Louis. & Nash	119	121	119	121	+1¾
66	68	700	Mackay Cos. pf	66⅝	66⅞	66½	66½	+¼
43	43¾	3,200	Maxwell Motors	43½	45	43	43	−1
83½	84½	2,110	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	85	84	84	−1½
36¼	37⅜	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	37¾	39	36½	36½	−1
72½	72¾	16,000	Mexican Petroleum	75½	76½	72	72⅝	−3
75	84	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	83	83	83	83	+3
24⅞	25	2,900	Miami Copper	24½	25⅜	24½	25	+¼
12¾	13⅛	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾	−½
30	32½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	31	32	31	32	+1
13⅞	14⅛	3,300	Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14½	14	14	...
46	47	1,200	Montana Power	48	48	46	46	−2½
101	103	100	Montana Power pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
115	121½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	+5⅞
71	74	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71	71	71	71	+1
14⅜	15	1,700	Nat. En. & St. Co	15¼	15⅝	14¼	14⅜	−1¼
58⅞	59¾	3,200	Nat. Lead Co	60½	61⅝	58⅞	58⅞	−1⅜
16	23	100	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	19	19	19	19	−1
14½	14⅞	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	15	14½	14½	+⅛
84½	85½	1,900	N. Y. Air Brake	82	87⅞	82	85	+¾
85	86	1,200	N. Y. Central	86⅛	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝	−⅛
64⅛	64¾	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	64½	65⅜	64¼	64½	−⅛
28½	29¼	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	29½	30¼	29¼	29¾	−½
76	76¼	500	North American	77	77⅜	76	76	+1½
105½	106	2,930	Northern Pacific	106⅜	107	105½	105½	−½
20⅛	22	200	Pacific Mail	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	...
30¼	32½	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
107⅛	107⅜	1,400	Penn. R. R	107½	107½	106⅞	107½	+1
107⅛	107⅜	20	do., odd lot	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	...
115½	116½	400	People's Gas, Chi	116	116½	115½	115½	...
70	70⅜	200	P., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	...
20⅛	20½	3,100	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	21⅛	20¼	20¼	−⅛
60	74	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	74	74	74	74	...
44	45	2,100	Pressed Steel Car	44½	45⅞	44	44	−¼
30	31½	1,900	Railway Steel Sp	29¾	31¼	29¾	30	+½
22⅞	23	7,110	Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23	+¼
144¼	144½	42,100	Reading	144½	146	143⅝	144¼	+½
26⅝	27	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	26½	27⅞	26½	26⅞	+⅜
85	85½	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf	84¼	85	84¼	85	+1½
½	¾	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
⅝	¾	200	Rock Island Co. pf	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	...
6	6¼	4,500	Rumely, (M.) Co	6	6⅜	5¾	6	+½
15	16	2,400	Rumely,(M.) Co. pf	13¼	16½	13½	15	+1
5½	6	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+¾
14	15	200	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	14½	14½	+¼
35	35½	400	Seab. Air Line pf	36	36	35	35	...
135	136	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	136½	136½	135¼	135¼	...
124¼	125	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	−⅜
34	36	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	34	34	34	34	+1
87⅞	88	10,600	Southern Pacific	88⅞	89⅝	87⅞	88	−⅝
16¾	16⅞	1,800	Southern Railway	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	17	−¼
53½	54¼	300	So. Railway pf	53⅛	54	53⅛	54	+1
49	50	100	Standard Milling	50	50	50	50	+2
66¾	67¼	5,200	Studebaker Co	66½	69	66⅝	67	+¼
99	100½	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
31½	32	700	Tennessee Copper	32	32⅜	31¾	31¾	+¼
15	16	200	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	−½
50⅝	51¼	7,300	Third Avenue	51¼	52¼	50½	51¼	+½
5½	6½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6	6	6	6	−¼
97¼	99	100	Twin City R. T	97½	97½	97½	97½	+½
6	6¼	200	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	+¼
25	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1½
125	125⅛	30,700	Union Pacific	125¾	126⅛	124⅞	125⅛	−½
81	82	400	Union Pacific pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	...
43	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	43	43	43	43	−2
60	65	200	Un. Dry Goods pf	62	64	62	64	+2
17½	18½	200	United Rys. Inv	18	18½	18	18½	+1½
33	34	1,200	United Rys. Inv. pf	33	34	33	33	+¾
39	42	500	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	40	42	40	42	−2
36	38	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	37	37	37	37	−4
62	63	7,000	U. S. Rubber	62⅞	64	62	63	+¾
106	107	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	+⅝
53⅜	53⅝	129,200	U. S. Steel	54	55½	53¼	53⅜	−½
107	107¼	500	U. S. Steel pf	106½	107¼	106½	106⅞	+⅜
63⅞	64	28,700	Utah Copper	64¾	66⅝	63¾	64	−⅝
31⅝	32	3,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	31⅝	32⅞	31½	32⅛	+2⅛
97¼	98	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	97¾	96	97½	+2¼
⅞	1	1,300	Wabash	1	1	⅞	1	...
1⅜	2	2,300	Wabash pf	1⅜	2	1⅜	2	+¼
23	24⅞	800	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	+3
66¼	66¾	2,300	Western Union Tel	66¾	67½	66½	66½	−¼
88½	88¾	73,810	Westingh. E. & M	89	93⅜	87⅞	88½	+½
116	118	300	Willys-Overland	118¼	119	117½	117½	...
32⅜	35	100	Wisconsin Central	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	−2¼
103	103½	300	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	102	102⅞	102	102⅞	+1⅜

metal.

$5,000,000 GOLD COMES IN.

Second Consignment from Bank of France to Lazard Freres.

Lazard Frères received $5,000,000 gold from the Bank of France yesterday on the steamship Rochambeau, making $7,000,000 brought in from Paris in about a week. The shipments were part of those comprised in the plan announced by the Bank of France recently of releasing gold from time to time for New York delivery.

This was the third consignment sent from Europe since the war began. The last two came on French liners, while the first, consisting of two lots amounting to $750,000, was sent from London on a vessel of the American Line.

Butte and Superior Prosperous.

The Butte & Superior Copper Company, Ltd., for the quarter ended March 31, according to a report issued yesterday by N. B. MacKelvie, President, treated 117,860 tons of ore, the largest quantity ever handled by the company in any similar period. The price received for spelter in the three months ranged from 7 cents to 8½ cents a pound. The estimated profits were $1,163,157, compared with $252,051 for the corresponding quarter in 1914. President MacKelvie says that prices much in excess of 8½ cents a pound have been contracted for future deliveries. A substantial increase in dividends, he says, is warranted.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.53	71.50	71.79	−.09
Industrials	65.60	63.58	63.98	−.11

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 5	71.62	69.58	69.94	−1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+.55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	−2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	−.44
May 10	67.62	64.14	65.92	−1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	−.10

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.88
May, 1914	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25 May 26	69.45 May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17 May 2	80.08 May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.88
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 11.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$729,956	$5,631,872	$179,923,409
Int. rev., ord.	1,493,326	9,619,600	280,331,397
Corpora'n & inc. tax	139,274	826,184	14,143,076
Miscellaneous	97,823	1,945,844	59,902,712
Total rcts.	$2,460,381	$18,023,501	$533,900,595
Expenditures	3,294,995	21,047,895	639,141,541
Deficit	834,614	3,024,394	105,240,946

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Third Day.

Viewed at the close of business, yesterday's stock market contained some of the elements of each of the two preceding days without being entirely like either. Strength marked dealings for most of the session, but weakness prevailed toward the end. This course of action was not unlooked for. Talk of war on Monday brought a violent swing downward; hope that war would be avoided caused a brisk reverse movement on Tuesday. Wednesday, when the edge of both these influences was worn away, reflected traders' opinions in a more normal fashion, and the product was an irregular price list at the close.

New French Rail Orders.

To date the removal of the French tariff on steel rails to be used for military purposes has not brought a great deal of business to American mills. About 10,000 tons were bought back in March and none since, according to information circulating in the steel trade. The concession made by the French Government affected only rails to be used in facilitating the work of the armies. Recently French interests made inquiries for about 5,000 tons of rails for roads carrying peaceful traffic. The duty of $18 a ton stood in the way of a sale at normal prices, and the bidders evidently did not need the rails badly enough to accept an offer at a high figure. It is said that rail mills of the South of France are turning out a substantial tonnage, and the orders they are unable to fill are going to England.

Steam Pump Certificates.

The removal from the Stock Exchange list of International Steam Pump common and preferred stocks might seem at first thought to forecast some embarrassment for both holders of the shares and others with short contracts outstanding. The stock can no longer be dealt in on the Exchange, but this does not mean that their market has been wiped out. Outstanding shares may be turned into the Protective Committees looking after stockholders' interests and exchanged for certificates of deposit. These certificates will be a good delivery in case a person desires to cover a short contract, and, by the same token, they will probably be the paper received by buyers of long stock until the company is reorganized.

New Haven Stockholders.

The list of holders of 1,000 shares or more of stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, as of April 1 last, contains 156 names. The list for April 1, 1914, contained 161 holders of thousand-share lots. A comparison of the two lists does not reveal that New Haven stock passed from one set of owners to an entirely new set of owners. The lists show that twenty-seven of the large holders in 1914 liquidated their holdings during the year and that eleven new purchasers of large lots appeared on the books. The great mass of the stock, it appears, is still held by the old New England and New York families who received many dividends on their stock when the New Haven was in its prime. Trading on a big scale in New Haven was not carried on by individual holders, it appears, but only by the prominent banking and brokerage houses here and in Boston.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco	5	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	2.63
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'17	98⅞	99⅜	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98⅞	99¼	4.95
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.00
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅛	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90¼	90⅞	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96⅛	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅛	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅛	97½	5.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96¾	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98⅛	99¾	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.70
Int. Harv	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅞	99⅝	5.15
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100½	100⅞	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	90	...
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95	96½	7.95
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100¼	4.20
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Seab. A. Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99¼	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt	5	June, 1918	96	97¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96¾	98¼	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100¼	101¼	5.20
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	315	320
American Light & Traction pf	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	90½	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	28	31
American Public Utilities pf	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	21	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	65	68
Cities Service	49	51
Cities Service pf	57	60
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L	53	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	55	60
Electric Bond & Share pf	98¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	58½	61
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	78½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	29	33
Northern States Power pf	84½	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	50
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co	20	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	†77
Southern California Edison pf	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	28	32
United Light & Rys	47	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	71	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70	72½
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	14	17
Western Power pf	57	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	300	320
R.J.Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 12, 1915	$3,206,500
Same day last year	1,599,500
Year to date	311,172,200
Same period last year	295,117,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	88.80 — .01
Same day last year	87.36

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Argentine Gov 5s
1,000 ... 90
1,000 ... 88
2,000 ... 85
2,000 ... 80
City of Tokio 5s
5,000 ... 80
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
2,000 ... 75
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
10,000s30f ... 96¼
2,000 ... 96½
N Y Canal 4¼s, 1965
2,000 ... 104⅜
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954, reg
1,000 c ... 87¼
4s, 1959
3,000 ... 96⅜
3,000 ... 96½
4½s, 1960
10,000 ... 100
4¼s, 1964
1,000 ... 100
4½s, 1963
1,000 ... 104⅛
4½s, May, 1917
1,000 ... 101
Alb & Susq 3½s
2,000 ... 85
Am Sm Secur 6s
7,000 ... 105⅛
4,000s30f ... 105
1,000 ... 105⅛
5,000 ... 105
Am T & T col 4s
2,000 ... 88⅜
3,000 ... 88⅝
conv 4½s
2,000 ... 100
15,000 ... 100⅛
32,000 ... 100⅛
5,000 ... 100
15,000 ... 100⅛
Armour & Co 4½s
2,000 ... 92¼
9,000 ... 92
8,000 ... 91⅞
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
2,000s30f ... 94¼
6,000 ... 94⅛
1,000 ... 94⅛
500 ... 94
3,000 ... 94⅛
6,000 ... 94⅛
5,000 ... 94⅛
1,000s10f ... 94⅛
4,000 ... 94⅛
conv 4s, 1955
1,000 ... 101⅛
1,000 ... 100⅛
conv 4s, 1960
1,000 ... 101
1,000 ... 101⅛
4,000 ... 101
2,000 ... 100⅛
23,000 ... 100¼
Eastn Okla 4s
1,000 ... 92
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
3,000 ... 92
Baldwin Loco 5s
2,000 ... 102¼
Balt & O gold 4s
4,000 ... 90
500 ... 89¼
500 ... 89½
3,000 ... 90¼
conv 4½s
24,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 85¾
5,000 ... 86
5,000 ... 85½
4,000 ... 85½
P, Lake E & West Va 4s
2,000 ... 81½
Beth Steel ext 5s
1,000 ... 100
1st & ref 5s
10,000 ... 91
1,500 ... 91¼
registered
15,000 ... 91
B R T 5s, 1918
7,000 ... 99⅜
gold 5s
10,000 ... 102⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000 ... 103¼
Bruns & West 4s
2,000 ... 92
Cent Leather 5s
3,000 ... 99¼
8,000 ... 99⅜
C of N J gen 5s
10,000 ... 114½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
4,000 ... 87⅜
1,000s30f ... 87½
8,000 ... 87⅜
1,000 ... 87½
11,000 ... 87¼
5,000 ... 87¼
20,000s30f ... 87
gtd 3½s
10,000 ... 87⅜
1,500 ... 87¾
10,000s20f ... 87¾
C & O conv 4½s
1,000 ... 74⅞
C, B & Q gen 4s
8,000 ... 91¾
joint 4s
17,000 ... 96⅜
4,000 ... 96⅜
3,000s30f ... 96⅜
8,000 ... 96⅜
registered
1,000 ... 96⅜
Ill Div 3½s
1,000 ... 83¼
C & E Ill con 6s
5,000s20f ... 99
gen 5s
2,000 ... 67
Chi Gr Westn 4s
10,000 ... 69¼
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
2,000 ... 90¼
gen 4½s
1,000 ... 100⅞
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
8,000 ... 103⅛
500 ... 103¾
12,000 ... 103⅛
15,000 ... 103⅛
26,000 ... 103⅛
conv 4½s
10,000s20f ... 96¾
1,000 ... 96⅜
2,000 ... 96⅜
C & P Wn 3s
13,000 ... 102½

C, M & P Sd 4s
10,000 ... 90
Chi Rwys 5s
2,000 ... 95¾
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ... 82½
1,000 ... 82
ref 4s
5,000 ... 66½
11,000 ... 66¾
4,000 ... 66½
4,000 ... 66¾
deb 5s
11,000 ... 52½
Chi & West Ind con 4s
2,000 ... 79⅛
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 ... 90½
3,000 ... 90
ref & ext 4½s
9,000 ... 84
Con Gas conv 6s
1,000 ... 116
7,000 ... 115⅝
4,000 ... 115½
4,000 ... 116
D & H deb 4s, 1916
1,000 ... 99½
6,000 ... 99¾
Den & R G con 4s
4,000s30f ... 73¾
con 4½s
3,000s20f ... 80
1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 48
500 ... 47½
Det U Ry con 4½s
1,000 ... 74½
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
11,000 ... 89½
Erie 1st con 7s
14,000 ... 109
1st gen 4s
2,000 ... 69⅜
conv 4s, Ser B
3,000 ... 68
16,000 ... 68¼
Granby Con conv 6s, Series A
2,000 ... 104⅛
3,000 ... 104⅛
10,000 ... 104
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
15,000 ... 75½
adj inc 5s
25,000 ... 20¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
16,000 ... 85⅝
5,000s30f ... 85⅝
C, St L & N O joint 5s, Ser A
5,000 ... 100
Ill Steel 4½s
1,000 ... 84
2,000 ... 84½
Indiana Steel 5s
1,000 ... 99⅜
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
15,000 ... 125
4,000 ... 124⅜
2,000 ... 124⅛
23,000 ... 123½
conv 6s, 1922
8,000 ... 125
7,000 ... 124¾
20,000 ... 124½
11,000 ... 124⅝
14,000 ... 125
5,000 ... 125⅛
30,000 ... 125
2,000 ... 125⅛
3,000 ... 125¼
5,000 ... 125⅛
5,000 ... 125⅛
50,000 ... 125⅛
15,000 ... 125⅛
18,000 ... 125
2,000 ... 124⅝
11,000 ... 124
Inter-Met 4½s
6,000 ... 77
2,000 ... 77⅛
11,000 ... 77⅛
1,000 ... 77⅛
20,000 ... 77⅛
5,000 ... 77¼
7,000 ... 77⅛
2,000 ... 77
6,000 ... 76⅞
Inter R T 1st & ref 5s
2,000 ... 98¼
1,000 ... 98⅛
2,000 ... 98⅜
12,000 ... 98¼
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 ... 100⅜
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000 ... 50
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ... 70½
Kan City Ter 4s
1,000 ... 90¼
Lac Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 101
L E & W 1st 5s
2,000 ... 98
L S & M So 3½s, registered
5,000 ... 82
4s, 1928
1,000 ... 92⅝
5,000 ... 92¼
5,000 ... 92⅜
4s, 1931
10,000 ... 91¾
1,000 ... 91⅛
Lehigh V of N Y gtd 4½s
8,000 ... 101⅛
Long Isl unif 4s
30,000 ... 89⅝
Lorillard Co 5s
2,000 ... 99⅜
registered
1,500 ... 99⅜
Louis & Nash, St L Div 6s
4,000 ... 106⅜
unified 4s
10,000 ... 94¼
Man Con 4s, tax exempt
6,000 ... 91¼
2,000 ... 91
Inter Merc Mar col tr 4½s
10,000s30f ... 45⅜
5,000s20f ... 45¾
Mil, Sparta & N W 1st 4s
2,000s30f ... 91⅜
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
3,000 ... 100¾
3,000 ... 100⅞
7,000s30f ... 100⅜
5s, 1920
1,000 ... 91
4s

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 75½
6,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 76⅛
9,000 ... 45¾
1,000 ... 46
2,000 ... 45½
2,000 ... 45
conv 5s
5,000 ... 42½
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
1,000 ... 91
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
1,000 ... 97⅛
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rcts f p
58,000 ... 101⅞
500 ... 102⅛
137,000 ... 102
28,000 ... 102⅛
38,000 ... 102
30,000 ... 102⅛
10,000 ... 102⅛
2,000 ... 102¼
73,000 ... 102¼
25,000 ... 102⅜
10,000 ... 102⅛
2,000 ... 102⅜
5,000 ... 102⅛
5,000 ... 102⅛
30,000 ... 102
4,000 ... 102¼
12,000 ... 102¼
3,000 ... 102⅛
55,000 ... 102
20,000 ... 101⅞
15,000 ... 101⅞
16,000 ... 101⅞
gen 3½s
22,000 ... 80
deb 4s, 1934
10,000 ... 85⅞
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
2,000 ... 88⅜
6,000 ... 88⅞
2,000s30f ... 88⅛
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s
2,000 ... 92⅛
2,000s20f ... 92⅛
2,000 ... 92⅛
deb 4s
5,000 ... 79¼
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
10,000 ... 102⅜
N Y, N H & H conv 3½s
5,000 ... 66½
conv deb 6s
13,000 ... 111
N Y Rys ref 4s
5,000 ... 71
5,000 ... 71¼
1,000 ... 71
adj 5s
10,000 ... 51⅜
10,000 ... 51¼
7,000 ... 51⅛
3,000 ... 51⅜
1,000 ... 51½
Norf & W con 4s
16,000 ... 93¼
conv 4½s
20,000 ... 102
Nor Pacific 4s
1,000 ... 92⅜
2,000 ... 92½
5,000 ... 92¼
500s30f ... 91⅜
10,000s20f ... 92
18,000 ... 92
9,000 ... 92¼
3,000 ... 92⅛
1,000 ... 92⅛
3,000 ... 91⅞
5,000 ... 91⅞
5,000s30f ... 91⅞
1,000 ... 91⅞
5,000s30f ... 91⅞
1,000 ... 91⅞
Nor Pacific 3s
8,000 ... 64
5,000 ... 63⅞
1,000 ... 64
3,000 ... 63⅞
2,000s20f ... 63⅞
6,000 ... 63⅞
1,000 ... 63⅞
8,000 ... 64
15,000s20f ... 64
10,000s30f ... 64
Oregon & C 1st 5s 2
11,000 ... 101
Or R N con 4s
6,000 ... 91¼
Pacific T & T 5s
3,000 ... 97⅜
2,000 ... 97⅞
2,000 ... 97⅝
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ... 100⅛
5,000s30f ... 100
Penn 4s, 1943
1,000 ... 97½
Penn R R con 4½s, temp cfs, f p
40,000 ... 103⅛
25,000 ... 103⅛
1,000 ... 103⅛
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B
4,000 ... 100⅝
Public Ser Corp sink fund 5s
1,000 ... 87
2,000 ... 87⅜
Ry Steel Spring, Latrobe Plant 1st 5s
9,000 ... 97½
Ray Con 1st 6s
1,000 ... 120
3,000 ... 119
Reading gen 4s
5,000s20f ... 94⅛
11,000 ... 94⅛
21,000 ... 94½
8,000 ... 94⅜
2,000 ... 94⅛
1,000 ... 94⅛
14,000 ... 94⅛
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
5,000 ... 93
1,000 ... 92⅞
Rio Gde West col trust 4s
2,000 ... 59⅛
1st 4s
5,000s30f ... 72½
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
5,000 ... 98⅜
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000 ... 101

St L & S F R R ref 4s
1,000 ... 67
St L S W 1st 4s
10,000s30f ... 76¼
St P, M & M 4½s
10,000 ... 100⅜
5,000s30f ... 100⅜
5,000 ... 101⅛
8,000s20f ... 100⅝
4,000 ... 101¼
2,000 ... 101
San Fr & N P 5s
1,000 ... 100⅛
Seab Air L gold 4s, stamped
5,000 ... 80¼
adj 5s
1,000 ... 65½
4,000 ... 60
So Pacific conv 4s
2,000 ... 82
11,000 ... 81½
11,000 ... 81⅜
3,000 ... 81½
11,000 ... 81⅜
So Pac conv 5s
4,000 ... 99⅜
5,000 ... 99⅜
500 ... 99
5,000 ... 99⅜
2,000 ... 99⅛
500 ... 99
20,000 ... 99⅛
3,000 ... 99⅜
12,000 ... 99⅛
15,000 ... 99⅜
1,000 ... 99⅛
5,000 ... 99⅜
So Pac 1st ref 4s
5,000 ... 87⅞
20,000s30f ... 88
10,000 ... 88⅛
5,000s20f ... 88⅛
10,000 ... 88⅛
500 ... 88⅛
9,000 ... 88
60,000s30f ... 88
South Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ... 100
6,000 ... 99⅞
gen 4s
16,000 ... 65⅝
2,000 ... 65⅝
Tex Co conv 6s
1,000 ... 99¾
10,000 ... 99⅞
1,000 ... 99⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ... 95
Third Av ref 4s
4,000 ... 81⅛
28,000 ... 82
adj 5s
3,000 ... 77½
1,000 ... 77⅜
5,000 ... 77½
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 ... 51
Un Pac 1st 4s
17,000 ... 96⅝
9,000s30f ... 96⅝
7,000 ... 96⅝
conv 4s
5,000 ... 90½
1st & ref 4s
1,000 ... 90½
United R R of S F 4s
10,000 ... 45
6,000 ... 45½
5,000 ... 45½
U S R & Imp 5s
4,000 ... 70
U S Rubber 6s
1,000 ... 102⅜
2,000 ... 102½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
5,000 ... 101⅞
32,000 ... 102
2,000 ... 101⅞
5,000 ... 101⅞
5,000 ... 101⅞
4,000 ... 102
registered
500 ... 101⅞
1,500s6f ... 101⅞
Va Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 95⅞
Wab, Det & C 5s
2,000 ... 100
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000s5f ... 101⅞
2d 5s
1,000 ... 94⅛
ref & ext 4s
2,000 ... 27½
10,000 ... 27
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep, stamped
11,000 ... 25¼
1,000 ... 25
9,000 ... 24⅜
5,000 ... 24½
Cen Tr ctfs of dep
5,000 ... 26½
P T 1st 4s, Cen Tr ctfs
2,000 ... 7½
Western Elec 5s
3,000 ... 100⅛
W N Y & Penn 4s
3,000 ... 76½
West Shore 4s, registered
4,000 ... 88¾
West Un fund & real est 4½s
5,000 ... 92
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s
15,000 ... 101½
5,000 ... 101⅝
1,000 ... 101⅝
9,000 ... 101⅝
1,000 ... 101⅝
30,000 ... 101⅞
10,000 ... 101⅞
21,000 ... 101⅞
2,000 ... 101⅞
16,000 ... 102
10,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102
25,000 ... 102⅛
5,000 ... 102⅜
5,000 ... 102⅛
11,000 ... 102⅜
10,000 ... 102¼
21,000 ... 102⅛
19,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102⅜
10,000 ... 102¼
5,000 ... 102⅛
18,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 101⅞
3,000 ... 101⅞
3,000 ... 102
W & S P 1st 7s
4,500 ... 103½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¾	98⅝
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97½	98½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	98½
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	85	90
Am Ag Ch pf.	91½	96
Am B Sug pf.	82	87
A B S & Fdy	95	102½
Do ctfs.	95	101
Do pf.	..	149
Do pf ctfs.	145	150
Am Coal	80	..
Am Coal P	90	95
Do pf.	107	109
Am Cot O pf.	95	99
Am Exp.	83	90
A H & L.	5¼	6
Am L pf.	28½	30
Am Lo pf.	95	98
Am Malt.	4⅝	4⅞
Do pf.	20	26
A S pf, B.	80	82
A S & R pf.	105½	107½
Am Sn pf.	104	108
Am St Fd.	32	35
Am Sug R pf.	113	114¾
Am Wr Pa pf.	8	12
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98¼
Atl C L.	107¼	111
Bald L pf.	101	104½
B Un Gas.	124	134
Brown Sh.	..	35
Do pf.	75	80
Bruns T.	6¼	7
B R & P.	85	90
Do pf.	101	..
But'k Co.	27½	30
Canada So.	56	60
Case (J I) pf.	80½	82
C R R of N J.	295	320
C & S A Tel	120	..
Chi & Alt.	..	9
Do pf.	10	25
C, M & St Paul pf.	124½	128½
C & N W pf.	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	125	150
C, C, C & St L.	28	35
Do pf.	57	60
Cleve & P.	157	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Do pf.	100	103
Col & So.	28	30
Do 1st pf	51	54
Do 2d pf.	35	45
Cont C pf.	94	95½
Crex Carp.	40	60
C-Am S pf.	93	98
D & Co pf.	89	92
Del & H.	146½	150
D, L & W.	400	420
D & R G.	7	9
D M & Ft D	6½	8
Do pf.	31	..
Det Ed.	114¾	115¼
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	60	70
D, S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	6¾	9
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	33	36
F M & S.	11	12
Do pf.	25	32
Hock Val.	..	115
Homestake	117¼	120
Helme (G W) Co.	165	190
Do pf.	115	119
Int Agric.	4	14¾
Do pf.	17	50
I H, N J, pf.	109⅜	115
Int P pf.	35	40
Int Stm P pf.	10	20
Iowa Cent.	6½	9
Do pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	65	..
Kayser (J) & Co.	82	85
Do 1st pf	105	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	104	109½
L E & W.	7	8½
Do pf.	19	22
Ligg & M.	210	225
Long Isl'd.	30	37
L-W Bis.	20	22
Do 1st pf.	..	97¾
Do 2d pf.	60	68
Lor Co pf.	113	117
M'kay Cos.	79	83
Man B'ch.	2	8
Man Elev.	125	127
Man Shirt.	55	56
Do pf.	100⅝	104
May Dep S	41½	43½
Do pf.	94½	98
Mich Cent.	100	..
M & St L.	13	16½
Do pf.	28	43
M, St P & S S M.	115½	119½
Do pf.	123	130
Do L L.	75	85
Mor & Es.	168¾	170
M & B pf.	66	..
N, O & St L.	120	125
Nat B pf.	118¾	122
Nat En pf.	82	87
Nat C & S pf.	105	108
Nat L pf.	108	112
Nat Rys of M 2d pf.	6½	7½
N Y, C & St L.	34	35
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf.	40	65
N Y, L & West	111	123
N Y S R.	..	53
Norf So.	15	20
Norf & W.	102	103
Do pf.	85	89
N O T & Light	..	50¼
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	3	3¾
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & Tel pf.	90	94
Peo & E.	6	10
Pett-Mull.	20	25
Do 1st pf	83	100
P, C, C & St L pf.	90	110
Pitts C pf.	88¾	91
Pr Stl Car pf.	95	100
P S, N J.	106⅝	108½
P'man Co.	153¾	157½
Quicksilver	½	¾
Do pf.	1¼	1¾
Ry Stl Spr pf.	85	98½
Rdg 1st pf.	83	90
Do 2d pf.	80	85
Rutl'd pf.	15	..
St L & S Fran	5	5½
Do 1st pf	8	14
St'd M pf.	67	70
St L S W.	16	18½
Do pf.	33	36
S-S S & I pf.	78	85
So P R S.	50	61
Do pf.	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs.	66	85
Tex Co, ex rights	125	128
T P L Tr.	10[illegible]	..
Tob Pr pf.	88	99
T, St L & West	2	2½
Und Type.	60	66
Do pf.	..	100
Un Cig M pf.	103	104¾
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	60	65
U S C I P.	12	15
U S Exp.	64	66½
U S I A pf.	84	87
U S R & Imp	39	40
Va I, C & Coke	38	43
Va R & P.	..	45
Vul Det.	7	12
Do pf.	..	35
W F Exp.	86	97
W Md pf.	30	40
W E & M 1st pf.	120	130
Weym-B.	233	280
Do pf.	114	119
W & L E.	..	2½
Do 1st pf	5	12
Do 2d pf.	3	4
W-Ov pf.	100½	102½
W'w'th (F W) pf.	120	121½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05
Belcher	.13
Best & Belcher	.05
Caledonia	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12
Con. Imperial	.01
Crown Point	.10
Gould & Curry	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03
Mexican	.30
Occidental Con.	.79
Ophir	.09
Overman	.02
Savage	.02
Seg. Belcher	.02
Sierra Nevada	.11
Union Con.	.17
Utah Con.	.02
Yellow Jacket	.18
Silver Bars	.50¼
TONOPAH.	
Belmont	4.37½
Jim Butler	.85
MacNamara	.03
Midway	.16
Mizpah Ext.	.25
Montana	.35
North Star	.17
Rescue Eula	.12
Tonopah Ext.	3.42½
Tonopah Merger	.37
West End	.79
GOLDFIELD.	
Atlanta	.33
Booth	.39
C. O. D.	.04
Comb. Fraction	.09
D'dfield Daisy	.05
D'dfield B. B.	.03
Florence	.50
G'dfield Con. M.	1.45
G'dfield Merger	.23
Jumbo Ext.	1.12½
Lone Star	.07
Silver Pick	.07
Vernal	.06
Nevada Hills	.20
Round Mountain	.42
MANHATTAN.	
Manhattan Con.	.01
Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9¾	10
Elkton	43½	44½
El Paso	100	125
Findlay	4½	5
Gold Dollar	4	4½
Golden Cy.	180½	181
Gold Sov.	4½	6
Isabella	19¼	19¾
Jackpot	6⅜	8
McKinney	35	36½
Portland	120	125
Vindicator	170	173
Rav. B. H.	3¼	4

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of
New Influences
in the
Security Situation

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices but Little Changed in a Comparatively Quiet Market—Bonds Slightly Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 172,537 shares of stock and $338,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 30,020; railroads, 4,400; oils, 9,102, and mining, 129,015; rights, $3,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,850	American Zinc	39	‡39⅝	37	37
300	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	16	16	15¾	15¾
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bear.	17	17	17	17
870	Car. Lt. & P...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Cramp Shipb'g.	30	30	30	30
970	†Electric Boat.	74	75	74	75
100	†Elec. Boat pf.	102	102	102	102
700	Emerson Phono.	14	14¼	14	14
340	†Inter. Motors.	12	13¼	12	12
65	†Inter. M. pf...	30	31	30	31
7,500	†Inter. Pet....	9¾	9⅝	8⅞	9
170	Kelly Sp. Tire..	133	133	131	133
55	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf...	82½	82½	82	82
30	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i...	55	55	51⅞	53
500	N. Y. Transpor.	13	13¼	13	13
20	†Pyrne Mfg. Co.	9½	9½	9½	9¼
1,000	Corp. of R. & H.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	†Riker & H., new	6	6	6	6
500	Sterling Gum...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,000	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	†Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am....	95	95	95	95
6,000	Un. Profit Shar.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,300	†World Film...	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Ang.-Am. Oil..	17	16⅞	16⅞	...
5	Atl. Refining..	565	565	565	+10
7	Cres. P. L....	41	41	41	— ½
40	Illinois P. L...	132	130½	130½	— ½
7,500	Int. Petroleum.	9¼	9⅝	8⅞	— ¼
25	Ohio Oil....	139	137	138	+1
575	Pierce Oil...	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅝
195	Prai. O. & G...	330	318	318	—9
87	Prai. P. L....	134	130	133	...
31	So. Pipe Line..	210	208	209	+1
51	So. Penn Oil...	286	280	282	...
50	St. Oil of Cal..	294	291	293	+3
32	St. Oil of Ind..	425	420	420	...
36	St. O. of N. J..	404	400	400	—2
125	St. O. of N. Y.	188	185	185	...
5	St. O. of Ohio...	430	430	430	...
10	Union Tank L...	81	81	81	+2
28	Vacuum Oil....	207	206	207	+2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Amal. Copper..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
400	Texas Oil....	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
	RAILROADS.				
1,200	Interbor. Con. w. i.	25	25	24	24½
*2,400	Interbor. Con. pf. w. i.	75½	77½	75½	76¼
600	Wabash w. i.	14	14	13¾	13¾
200	Wabash pf. (b)	24½	24½	24	24
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,700	†Al. Jun. w. i.	14	14½	13⅞	13⅞
2,800	†Al. C. M. Co.	83	87	83	84
11,000	*†Atlanta	32	34	32	33
3,200	*†Big Cot'w'd.	10	11	10	11
8,700	†Booth	40	40	37½	38
3,900	Braden Copper	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅜
2,000	Cashboy	6	6	6	6
1,500	†Chile Copper.	19	19⅜	18¾	18⅞
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
5,000	Con. Ar. Sm..	13-16	⅞	¾	13-16
1,700	Con. Nev. Ut.	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
500	Dome Mines...	13	13¾	13	13¾
2,000	Ely Con.	10	10	10	10
2,600	†Emma Copper	33	33	33	33
500	*Florence	50	50	50	50
1,000	*Foley O'Brien	35	35	35	35
5,300	*Gen. Val. C..	40	41	39	41
1,700	Goldf. Con....	1 7-16	1⅛	1 7-16	1 7-16
10,000	†Goldf. Merger	23	24	23	24
250	Greene-Can....	29½	31	29½	31
12,500	Jumbo Ext....	93	1	93	1
500	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,000	†Kewanas	15½	15½	14	14
500	*McIntyre	46	46	46	46
550	*McK.-Dar.	26	28	26	28
100	New Utah B..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	*Nevada Hills.	22	22	22	22
2,000	*North Star...	17	17	16	16
2,000	*†Oro	9	9½	9	9½
2,500	†Sandstorm K.	7	8	7	8
1,800	*†Sells	33	33	33	33
5,000	*†Silver Pick..	7	7	6½	6½
650	Stewart	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
3,700	*Super. Min...	21	22	21	22
100	*Temisk.	38	38	38	38
365	Ton. Belmont.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
5,700	*Ton. Jim. B..	78	88	78	88
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	3⅝	3 7-16	3⅝	3 7-16
1,000	*Tono. Merger	36	36	35	35
200	*Tono. Mizpah	27	27	27	27
300	Tono. of Nev.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,500	Tri-Bullion	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
600	Tularosa	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
800	Tuolumne Cop.	⅜	7-16	⅜	7-16
2,700	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
4,200	W. End Cons.	72	76	72	76
5,000	*W. End Ext.	5	5	5	5
100	White K. pf..	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
	BONDS.				
$70,000	†Chile C. 7s.	115	115	114	114
268,000	Penn. 4s, w. i.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼

*Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 12. Bid.	Asked.	May 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Socy. pf., w. i.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Fisk Tire	62	60	62	60
Houston Oil	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	⅞	1	⅞	1
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	5	5½	5	5½
Internat. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
Leh. Val. Coal Sales	165	170	165	170
Manhattan Transit	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
Marconi of America	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2¼
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Products	52	55	52	55
U. Cig. Stores pf., new	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
RAILROAD.				
Wabash pf., (a)	46	48	45	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Florence	49	52	48	50
La Rose Consol.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	190	210	185	210

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	560	565	550	580
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	50	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Galena-Signal Oil	153	157	153	157
Illinois Pipe Line	130	132	130	132
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Internat. Pet. Co. Ltd	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	137	139	137	139
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	315	320	320	325
Prairie Pipe Line	132	134	130	132
Solar Refining	230	240	230	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
South. Penn. Oil	278	283	280	283
South West. Penn	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	291	293	290	293
Stand. Oil of Ind.	415	418	418	422
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky.	240	245	240	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	399	401	400	403
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	185	187	185	187
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	117	123	117	123
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	203	207	203	207
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry Russell, General Counsel of the Michigan Central Railroad, was elected a Vice President of the road yesterday. His headquarters are in Detroit.

C. C. Griswold was yesterday elected Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company to succeed the late Carson C. Peck.

F. S. Smithers of F. S. Smithers & Co. has become a member of the Bondholders' Protective Committee for the general mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. The other members of the committee are Charles H. Sabin, Harry Bronner, Samuel L. Fuller, J. H. McClement, and Gordon Abbott.

E. K. Boisot of Chicago, Charles R. Butts of Norwich, Conn., and John J. Pulleys of this city, representing large holdings of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, have been added to the Platten Protective Committee, organized on March 15.

Twenty-five shares of New Yorker Staats-Zeitung stock were sold at auction in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, yesterday for $12,500. This made the price per share $500. At the last previous sale a small lot changed hands at $600 a share.

J. Wallace Adams of Baltimore has been added to the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

CUT OUT STEAM PUMP STOCK

Stock Exchange Committee Acts on International Dissolution.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday struck from the trading list $9,486,000 5 per cent. bonds, $17,762,500 outstanding common and $11,350,000 outstanding preferred stock of the International Steam Pump Company because the company was ordered dissolved by the New Jersey Court of Chancery on April 28. With the corporation legally out of business, there were no officers to sign stock certificates, and the trust company acting as transfer agent refused to transfer any more stock. Under the ruling of the court the Steam Pump stock could not be made a good "delivery" even on assignment.

The bulk of both classes of stock has been deposited with Protective Committees and certificates of deposit have been issued in place of these shares. These certificates will hereafter be the medium of transacting business in the stocks until the company is reorganized. It is expected that application will shortly be made to the Committee on Stock List to have the certificates listed on the exchange.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.52	4.40
Buff., R. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-28	4½	4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi. & Northwest	1914-23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½@5	7.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.75	4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-28	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.52	4.38
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.85	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.57	4.43
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-23	5	5.88	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1915-28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-24	4½@5	4.90	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5	5.05	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	...	41.00	40.00	42.00
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Iron, 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Ant'y. oth. bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅞@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £.	s.	d.	Tuesday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	80	0	0	77	12	6
Copper, futures	80	15	0	78	12	6
Tin, spot	164	0	0	164	0	0
Tin, futures	164	0	0	164	0	0
Lead	19	17	6	19	17	6
Spelter	61	10	0	62	0	0

Weekly cable from London to the local Metal Exchange quoted antimony as follows: Hallett's, £105; ordinary brands, £100.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1915	100 13-16	100 15-16	100⅞	100 15-16
6s Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s Sept., 1917	104	104⅜	104	104⅜
4½s March, 1963	104¾	105⅛	104½	105⅛
4½s May, 1957	104½	105	104	104⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	104½	105	104	104⅞
4½s May, 1917	100¾	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s Nov., 1917	100¾	..	100⅝	..
4¼s March, 1964	99⅞	100	99¾	99⅞
4¼s March, 1962	99¾	100	99¾	99⅞
4¼s Sept., 1960	99¾	100	99⅝	99⅞
4¼s March, 1930-60	99⅞	100	99¾	100
4s May, 1959	96½	97	96½	97⅛
4s Nov., 1958	96½	97	96½	97⅛
4s May, 1957	96½	97	96½	97⅛
4s Nov., 1956	96	97	96	97
4s Nov., 1955	96	97	96	97
4s Nov., 1936	96	..	96	..
4s 1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	99¾
3½s Nov., 1954-5	87	87⅜	86½	..
3½s May, 1954	87	..	86½	..

COMMEND NOBLE'S WORK.

Stock Exchange Governors Praise Their President.

Governors of the Stock Exchange commended in a resolution yesterday the rule of H. G. S. Noble as President during the troubled year ended May 1. The resolution read:

At the close of a year's most successful and admirable administraion by Henry G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, under the most alarming and exacting conditions, with business transactions suspended for five months, with the whole world in chaos and disorder, and a quiet and orderly settlement of our affairs effected through the firm and masterly grasp of the situation, be it

Resolved, That the Governing Committee place upon the records its unbounded confidence in, its admiration and affection for Mr. Noble, its great appreciation of his distinguished service and executive career, which have brought the highest honors to himself and the greatest credit to the New York Stock Exchange.

The resolution was signed by W. W. Heaton, James B. Mabon, a former President of the board, and Donald G. Geddes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Forecasts of President Wilson's note to Germany caused a sharp reaction in the late trading on the Consolidated Exchange. The market opened considerably higher, and for a time on the early trading marked strength was shown. Business was on a good scale with both the room traders and the commission houses active, the latter handling a good balance of orders in odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold..	34	34	33⅜	33⅝
40	Allis-Chal....	15½	15½	15½	15½
4,520	Amal. Copper..	68¼	69⅝	67⅛	67⅛
520	Am. Beet Sug..	45⅛	47	45⅛	45⅛
1,320	Am. Can	35	36⅛	34⅞	35
60	Am. Car & Fy.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51¼
10	Am. Cot. Oil..	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
80	Am. Ice Sec...	31⅛	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜
390	Am. Loco...	46⅛	47⅛	45⅜	45⅜
610	Am. Smelting.	67	68⅛	66⅜	66⅜
10	Am. Sugar	106½	106½	106½	106½
450	Anaconda Cop.	32⅝	33⅛	32	32
10	Baldwin Loco..	48	48	48	48
110	Balt. & Ohio..	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛
30	Beth. Steel	140	141	140	141
190	B. R. T......	88	88⅛	87⅜	88⅛
70	Can. Pacific ..	158⅜	159⅜	157⅜	157⅜
420	Cent. Leather.	36⅞	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio..	43⅛	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
120	C., M. & St. P.	91	91½	90	90
200	C., R. I. & P.	24⅜	25	24⅛	24⅛
70	Chino Cop....	44⅜	45⅛	44⅜	45⅛
70	Cal. Fuel & I.	27	27⅜	27	27
60	Corn Prod.	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14¼
80	Dist. Sec.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
940	Erie	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26
50	Erie 1st pf...	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛	40⅜
140	Goodrich Co...	44⅛	45⅛	44¼	44¼
30	Gt. North. Ore	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
190	Inspiration	30⅜	31	29⅜	29⅜
5,730	Inter.-Met. ...	21⅜	22⅜	21⅛	21⅛
200	Inter.-Met. pf..	71⅛	72	70⅜	70⅜
30	Kan. C. S....	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
80	Lehigh Valley.	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜
20	Max. Motors ..	43	43	43	43
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
820	Mex. Pet.	75⅜	76⅛	73	73⅛
50	Miami Cop. ..	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
40	Mo., K. & T.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞
190	Mo. Pacific ..	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14
20	Nat. Enam. ..	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
90	Nat. Lead	60	61⅜	60	61⅛
60	Nevada Cop....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
80	N. Y. Central.	86⅛	86⅛	86	86¼
120	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	64⅜	65⅜	64⅜	65
20	N. Y., O. & W.	30	30	29⅜	29⅜
130	North. Pacific.	106	106½	106	106½
80	P. Steel Car..	44½	45½	44½	45⅛
10	Ry. Steel S...	31	31	31	31
150	Ray Copper.....	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23
8,260	Reading	144⅜	145⅜	143⅜	144¼
40	Rep. I. & S....	26⅛	27⅜	26⅛	27¼
100	Rumely	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	South. Pac....	88⅛	89⅛	88	88
80	Studebaker	66	68⅛	66	68⅛
180	Third Ave.....	51⅛	52	51⅛	51⅛
4,390	Union Pac....	125⅜	126⅜	124⅜	125⅛
380	U. S. Rubber..	62⅛	64⅛	62⅛	63⅜
20,410	U. S. Steel...	53⅜	55⅜	53⅛	53⅜
1,780	Utah Copper...	64⅜	66⅛	64⅛	64⅛
50	Va.-C. Chem..	31⅛	32⅜	31⅛	32⅜
30	West. U. Tel..	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
4,950	Westing. Elec.	88⅜	93⅜	88	88⅜
59,610					
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,400	Atlanta	.33	.33	.33	.33
500	Elkton	.44	.44	.44	.44
900	Goldf'ld Merg.	.23	.23½	.23	.23½
800	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.83	.84
500	Jumbo Exten.	.95	.96	.95	.96
400	Round Mount.	.43	.43	.43	.43
100	Tono. Belm't	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
500	Tono. Exten.	3.37½	3.50	3.37½	3.50
400	Union Con.	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	West End	.73	.75	.73	.75
6,100					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3	3	3	3
10	Ahmeek	390	390	380	380
2,053	Alaska	33⅜	34¼	33	33⅜
235	Algomah	2½	3¼	2½	2⅝
470	Allouez	53	53⅜	51	51
265	Amalgamated	68⅜	69	67	67¼
7,332	Am. Zinc	38¼	39	36⅛	36⅞
50	Anaconda	32½	32½	32⅜	32½
2,590	Ariz. Coml.	7½	7⅜	7	7¼
14,645	Butte & Sup.	61	63⅜	60⅜	61
1,460	Cal. & Ariz.	66	66	64	64
153	Cal. & Hec.	588	595	580	580
125	Centennial	19	20	19	20
50	Chino	44⅛	45	44⅛	45
2,183	Cop. Range	52½	53⅛	52	52
10	Daly West	3	3	3	3
1,440	East Butte	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12
720	Franklin	11½	11⅜	10⅜	10¼
725	Granby	85	85	81½	82
150	Greene Can.	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅛
193	Hancock	22	22	21⅛	21¼
110	Indiana	8	8	7⅜	7⅜
235	Inspiration	30¼	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
70	Island Creek	43	44	43	43
440	Isle Royale	28	29	27¼	27¼
60	Kerr Lake	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
50	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
305	Lake	13	13	12⅛	12⅛
540	La Salle	7	7	6½	6¼
115	Mason Val.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2,030	Mass. Con.	14½	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Mayflower	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
750	Mohawk	71	71½	70	70
25	Nevada Con.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼
2,043	New Arcad.	10¼	10⅜	9⅜	9¼
90	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,650	North Butte	32½	33	31⅜	32
50	North Lake	3	3	3	3
60	Ojibway	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
70	Old Colony	4⅝	5	4⅜	5
1,080	Old Domin.	52½	54	52½	54
225	Osceola	79½	83	79½	80
430	Quincy	86	88½	85½	85½
120	Ray Con.	22⅞	24	22⅞	23¼
660	Santa Fe.	3¼	3⅛	3	3
525	Shannon	9⅜	9⅜	8¼	8⅜
175	Shattuck	27	28⅛	27	27½
660	St. Mary's L.	55	57½	54½	56
1,325	Sup. & Bost.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
455	Sup. Cop.	32	32	31	31½
225	Tamarack	34	35	33½	34½
410	Trinity	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜
765	U. S. Smelt.	36	36	34	34¼
47	U. S. Smelt. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
200	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
330	Utah Con.	12½	12½	12	12½
545	Utah Copper	65½	66¼	64	64¼
80	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
225	Winona	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
175	Wolverine	57½	59½	57½	58
	RAILROADS.				
10	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
49	Bos. & Albany	182	182	182	182
350	Boston El.	76½	76½	75	75
50	Boston & Me.	35	35	34	34
13	Fitchburg pf.	68	68	68	68
350	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	65	66	64	64
5	Rutland pf.	20	20	20	20
22	West E. St. Ry.	64	64	64	64
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Am. Ag. Chem.	54	54	51	51
14	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92	92	92	92
10	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
130	Am. Sugar	107	108¼	106	106
40	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
403	Am. Tel. & T.	119⅞	122	119⅞	120
48	Am. Woolen pf	85½	85½	85	85½
10	A.,G.& W.I. pf	19	19	19	19
22	Edison	236¼	236¼	236¼	236¼
171	General Elec.	151½	153	151	151
25	Inter. Button	4	4	4	4
10	Mass Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
65	N. E. Tel.	128	129	128	129
35	Pullman	156	156	156	156
41	Swift & Co.	108	108⅛	108	108⅜
75	Torrington	33	33	33	33
279	United Fruit	137	138	135	135
71	Un. Shoe Mach.	58	58	57⅞	57⅞
570	Un. Shoe M. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
1,403	U. S. Steel	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
10	West. Union	66⅛	67	66⅛	67
	BONDS.				
$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
200	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	100
2,000	C.,B.& Q. jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, registered	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	102	102	102	102
10,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	99	99	99	99
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Can	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
55	Chi. Pn. Tool	55	56½	55	56½
555	Chi. Ry. 2s	26⅜	27	26¼	27
50	Com. Edison	134	134	134	134
60	Dia. Match	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95¼
10	H., S. & M. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10	Illinois Brick	64	64	64	64
20	Mont Ward pf	112	112	112	112
15	People's Gas	116	116	116	116
294	Sears-Roebuck	136½	137	136	136
740	Ster. War.	65½	66⅜	65	65½
323	Swift	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
315	Union Carbide	157	157½	156	156
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Armour 4½s	92½	92⅜	92½	92½
1,000	City Ry. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3,000	Chi. Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Chi. Phone 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Di. M. deb. 6s	102¼	102¼	102	102
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	90	90	90	90

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Bank of Balt.	158½	158½	158½	158½
10	Com. Credit pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
20	Cons. Power	106	106	106	106
53	Cosden	7	7	7	7
50	Cosden pf	7	7	7	7
5	Mer.-Mec. Bk.	29	29	29	29
122	Un. Rys. & El.	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
900	C. Bal. 3½s,'40	90½	90½	90½	90½
200	C. Bal. 3½s,'80	82½	82½	82½	82½
3,000	C. B. 4s,'58, w.i.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
300	C. Bal. 4s,'62	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	99	99	99	99
5,000	G. & A. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
19,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96½	96½
2,000	St. J. Ry., H., L. & P. 5s	98	98	98	98
6,000	S.A. Line 4s, st.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
5,000	U.R.& E. 1st 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5,000	Va. Mid. 5th	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	W., B. & A. 5s	80	80	80	80

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, May 12.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3	4
B. St. Gas.	.10	.11	Iron Bloss.	.65	.70
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.53	.57
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	.42	.44
Boston Ely	.24	.28	McK.-Dar.	.28	.30
Butte & L.	.22	.24	Mex. Mets.	.17	.18
Calaveras	2 1-16	2⅛	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Nev. Doug.	.75	.80
Con. Ariz.	.80	.90	N. Baltic	3	3½
Cortez	.20	.40	Ohio Cop.	.25	.30
Cornelia	7	10	Oneco	1⅜	2⅛
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	So. Lake	7	7¼
Crown Res.	.75	.87	Stew't M.	1 1-16	1⅛
Davis-D.	.99	1	U. V. Ext.	3⅝	3⅞
Eagle & B.	1¼	1½	Utah Mets.	2	2¼
First N. C.	1⅛	1¼	Yukon G.	2⅝	2⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
10	Am. Railways	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
400	Baldwin Loc.	47	48⅜	47	48⅜
40	Baldwin L. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
315	Cambria Steel	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
200	Chino Copper	45	45	45	45
10	Chi. G. West.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
255	Elec. Storage	51	51⅜	51	51⅜
196	Gen. Asph. pf.	65	65	65	65
10	Int. Paper	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
30	Keystone Tel.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
550	Lake Sup.	7½	7½	7½	7½
130	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73½	73½
120	Lehigh Val.	70	70	70	70
25	L. V. T. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
6	Minehill	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
45	Mo., K. & T.	13⅛	13⅛	13	13
294	Penn. R. R.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
20	Phila. Co.	35	35	35	35
275	Phila. Electric	24	24½	24	24½
10	Phila. R. T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
565	P. R. T. t. c.	8⅜	9	8⅛	8⅛
12	Phila. Trac.	75	75	75	75
165	Reading	72	73	72	72½
200	Studebaker	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
607	Tono. Belm't	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
660	Tono. Mining	7	7¼	7	7¼
855	Union Trac.	31	32½	31	32
85	United G. Imp.	83	83	83	83
10,700	U. S. Steel	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
100	Westing. Elec.	46	46	46	46
20	Westm'land C.	61	61	61	61
1,072	W. M. Cramp & Sons t. c.	27	33	27	32⅞
	BONDS.				
$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
5,000	Beth. Steel 6s	116	116	116	116
1,000	C. 4s, '41, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Elec. & P. 4s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
10,000	Lake S. inc.	30	30	30	30
1,000	L. N. gen. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	L. V. gen. con. 4s	90	90	90	90
5,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	98	98	98	98
22	Phil. Co. scrip, 1918	93	93	93	93
5,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
100	Phila. Elec. 5s	102	102	102	102
4,000	Peo. P. 4s, t. c.	80⅜	81	80⅜	81
3,000	Read. gen. 4s	94	94⅛	94	94⅛
1,000	U. Rys. Inv. 5s	67	67	67	67

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Col. Gas & E.	10¼	10¼	10	10
1,055	Crucible Steel	23⅜	23⅜	22½	22½
10	Cruc. Steel pf.	88	88	88	88
148	Elk. Nat. Gas	109	110	109	110
20	Har.-Walker pf.	98	98	98	98
70	La Belle Iron	31	31	30½	30½
200	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47	47
50	Nat. Fire. pf.	18	18	18	18
270	Ohio Fuel Sup.	44½	44½	44	44
20	Pitts. Brewing	5½	5½	5½	5½
380	Pitts. Coal	21	21½	20½	20½
45	Pitts. Plate Gl.	105	105	105	105
385	Pure Oil	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼
860	Westing. Elec.	44½	46⅛	44½	45⅛
	BONDS.				
$500	Col. G. & E. 5s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	81	81	81	81

New Issue

$11,781,000

State of Tennessee

Refunding Loan 4% and 4½% Serial Bonds

Dated July 1, 1915 **Due July 1, 1917-1955**

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, exchangeable for registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or $10,000

Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York City, or at the Office of the State Treasurer, Nashville, Tennessee.

EXEMPT FROM THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND OWNERSHIP NEED NOT BE REPORTED IN INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Connecticut and other States.

Legality subject to the approval of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, of New York City.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(From official statements)

Real value of property in State (estimated)	$1,500,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1914	672,754,691
Total bonded debt (this issue only)	11,781,000
Certificates of Indebtedness, redeemable at option of the State	636,000

These bonds are issued to refund $10,381,000 bonds maturing July 1st and $1,400,000 maturing October 1st, 1915, after which date, except for $636,000 Certificates of Indebtedness held by charitable and educational institutions in Tennessee, **they will be the sole outstanding funded indebtedness of the State.**

State of Tennessee bonds maturing July 1st and October 1st will be taken in payment for bonds of this issue.

We offer the above bonds, subject to sale or advance in price, to yield 4.20%

Redmond & Company
Kean, Taylor & Company
Rhoades & Company
Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y.
Brown Brothers & Company
White, Weld & Company

The above statements are based on data derived from official sources. We believe them to be correct but do not guarantee.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"'Tis easier to prevent bad habits than to break them."

UNSOUND financing of growing enterprises may often be avoided by consultation with bankers and the formulation in advance of a comprehensive and successful plan.

Our Officers are ready at all times to discuss with depositors their banking needs and if possible to aid them in the solution of their financial problems.

ESTABLISHED 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague Street Fulton St. Office: 569 Fulton Street

Mass.-Mo. Zinc
Bought either for cash, margin, or on the
PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN
We are specialists in both "Zincs" and "Coppers," many of which are earning fabulous profits, insuring greatly increased dividends later. We believe such stocks will show handsome profits to present buyers.
Brown, Lorimer & Co.
Specialists in Odd Lots,
413 Exchange Building,
53 STATE ST., BOSTON.

A Timely Suggestion
Something that you ought to consider carefully in these unusual times. Our special Circular No. 689 is exceptionally newsy. It tells about the legal action of the *"Independent Retailers"* against the Whelan Companies.
It also contains late information regarding
Int'l Motors — Chile Copper
Marconi Wireless — Consolid. Arizona
Braden Copper — McIntyre
and other active issues.
Interesting Facts About the Copper Market.
Write or 'phone for it.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York, from May 14th to 31st, 1915, both days inclusive.
J. G. WYLIE, Treasurer.

South American Trade

has developed many new banking problems, growing out of conditions that call for a readjustment of Northern ideas. It is carefully described in "Financing Latin America" in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST
10c on news stands. $4 a year.
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK
See "The Open Market for Unlisted Securities" in The Annalist every week.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of **Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927,** at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed **"Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds,"** will be received by **The New England Trust Company, Trustee,** 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until **Tuesday, May 18, 1915,** at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., **and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.**

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible. J. B. BARNES,
May 1, 1915. Asst. Treasurer.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on May 20th, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $38,782.99.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
May 1st, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BINGHAM & GARFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Convertible Gold Bonds, Due July 1, 1920.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided by Article V. of the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated July 1, 1910, made by the Bingham & Garfield Ry. Co. to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will redeem all the remaining outstanding bonds of this issue, amounting to Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($25,500) par value, on July 1st, 1915, at 110% of par and accrued interest to July 1st, 1915, at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. Coupons due July 1st, 1915, should be presented for payment in the usual manner. After July 1st, 1915, interest on the above bonds will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
May 4th, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE COMPANY
6% Sinking Fund Bonds,
DUE MAY 10, 1931.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture, dated May 10, 1911, securing the above bonds, that offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 28th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 107½% of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand, one hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-seven cents ($50,141.47).

Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT,
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
May 11th, 1915.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of June 17, 1915, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $46,598.12, the sum payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be receivd until 3 P. M. June 3, 1915.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

69th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-ninth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 29th, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, May 17th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed. F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY held this day at 340 Madison Avenue, New York City, a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared payable June 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business June 7th, 1915.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.
Dated New York, May 11th, 1915.

THE NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
111 Broadway, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable June 15, 1915. Transfer books close May 21 and reopen May 26, 1915.
FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
New York, May 10, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on May 24, 1915, at 3 P. M. W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.

A semi-annual dividend of 7% has been declared, payable June 2, 1915, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on May 21, 1915. Books will open June 8, 1915.
E. PAVENSTEDT, Secr.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.
SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company at 26 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of May, 1915, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
R. C. VEIT, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street,
New York City.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 8th, 1915. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Financial Improvement

The important banks of the largest inland cities will publish their statements next Sunday in The New York Times.

These statements indicate the nation's growing prosperity.

Whatever your financial interests, you should read the statements in next Sunday's New York Times.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MOVE TO PROTECT ROCK ISLAND BONDS

Committee Will Aid Holders of $100,000,000 First and Refunding Mortgage Issue.

HARRIS, FORBES & CO. ACT

Big Insurance Companies Are Large Owners of These Securities—Next Interest Due Oct. 1.

A protective committee, according to an announcement made yesterday by Harris, Forbes & Co., will be formed for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway first and refunding mortgage thirty-year gold 4 per cent. bonds. This issue, of which about $100,000,000 are outstanding, and of which an additional $12,000,000 are held in the Rock Island treasury as collateral for other securities, represents one of the largest individual issues of bonds ever sold in this country by a railroad. The announcement, coming on the heels of the formation of a protective committee for the $20,000,000 5 per cent. debenture bonds, and the formation of another protective committee for the stock of the Rock Island, attracted much attention in Wall Street.

The banking house made this formal statement:

Harris, Forbes & Co., who have marketed a large amount of the first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, have been in conference with some of the large holders of these bonds, including the important life insurance companies of New York. These interests have concluded to organize a committee for the protection of this issue of bonds, the personnel of which and other details will be announced in due course.

The next interest on the $100,000,000 first and refunding bonds in the hands of the public does not fall due until Oct. 1. The last interest fell due April 1, and it was paid promptly. In the past the Rock Island has been able to meet all of its interest obligations out of earnings, but the receivership, apparently, has put many big holders of Rock Island securities on the anxious seat. The fact that a protective committee should be formed four and a half months prior to the next interest date added to the surprise in Wall Street.

It appears, from the developments of the past two weeks, that there will be some fighting for supremacy among the holders of the various Rock Island securities in case of a foreclosure. The first to get into the protective field were the holders of the debentures. A committee was formed on April 29. It consists of Seward Prosser, A. Barton Hepburn, Edwin G. Merrill, E. K. Boisnot of Chicago, and James Speyer, of James Speyer & Co., whose firm placed the debentures on the market. The next interest on the debentures, amounting to $500,000, falls due on July 15.

The Stockholders' Protective Committee, formed by Charles Hayden, one of the newly elected Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, was the next in the field. The announcement of the membership of this committee was made only the day before yesterday.

It is expected that the names of the men on the latest protective committee will be announced within a few days. Large blocks of the first refunding mortgage bonds are owned by the life insurance companies, and it is expected that the insurance companies will be represented on the committee. The bonds are on the list of eligible securities for savings banks.

There is also the Amster Protective Committee, which is looking after the interest of Rock Island security holders. It was said yesterday that N. L. Amster, head of this committee, had the support of many men in the financial district who had not openly come out as his sponsors. None of the protective committees now in the field has asked for the deposit of securities.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,948,159+	$15,452
Seven roads	2,978,432—	121,669
Total (14 roads)	5,926,591—	570,217

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$84,248	$86,242	$95,483
Oper. deficit	11,111	4,119	*1,947
Def. after chg.	31,270	22,761	13,380
10 mos. gross	1,003,190	1,096,041	1,132,887
Net	63,088	48,934	216,097
Def. after chg.	165,476	158,556	*31,838

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper.	2,347,856	2,361,889	*14,033
Exp. privileges	1,196,417	1,261,317	*61,600
Total transpor. revenue	1,151,139	1,100,572	50,566
Non-trans. rev.	33,448	25,403	8,044
Total oper. rev.	1,184,587	1,125,975	58,611
Total oper. exp.	1,415,147	1,296,532	118,615
Net oper. def.	230,560	170,556	60,004
Taxes	17,210	18,132	*921
Oper. deficit	248,230	188,685	59,610
Seven months:			
Total receipts operation	20,081,460	20,634,267	*552,807
Exp. privileges	10,326,949	10,927,894	*600,944
Total transpor. revenue	9,754,510	9,706,372	48,137
Non-trans. rev.	292,151	221,670	70,480
Total oper. rev.	10,046,661	9,928,043	118,617
Total oper. exp.	10,810,648	10,004,468	806,179
Net oper. def.	763,986	76,425	687,561
Taxes	119,454	116,743	2,711
Oper. deficit	886,708	193,168	693,540
Mileage:			
Steam roads	37,851	33,672	4,082
Other lines	7,028	4,993	2,025

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

To. rcts. fr. op.	3,111,765	2,828,022	283,743
Express priv.	1,518,718	1,510,649	8,068
Tot. tran. rev.	1,593,893	1,317,373	275,674
Non-tran. rev.	153,893	166,932	*13,038
Total op. rev.	1,746,941	1,484,305	262,635
Total op. exp.	1,854,299	1,859,540	*5,240
Net op. deficit	107,358	375,235	*267,876
Taxes	33,240	32,250	980
Op. deficit	140,846	407,576	*266,729
Seven months:			
To. rcts. fr. op.	27,089,551	25,397,427	1,692,123
Express priv.	13,557,123	12,716,614	840,509
Tot. tran. rev.	13,532,427	12,680,812	851,614
Non-tran. rev.	1,233,005	1,304,638	*71,632
Total op. rev.	14,765,433	13,985,451	779,981
Total op. exp.	14,723,782	13,811,360	912,422
Net op. rev.	41,650	174,090	*132,440
Taxes	246,351	213,335	33,015
Op. deficit	205,802	39,403	166,489
Steam roads	69,994	57,234	12,760
Other lines	2,197	2,558	*360

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

Total rcts. op.	2,596,555	2,182,234	414,321
Express privs.	1,351,618	1,125,676	225,941
Tot. trans. rev.	1,244,937	1,056,557	188,379
Non-trans rev.	48,222	44,477	3,745
Total op. rev.	1,293,159	1,101,035	192,124
Total op. exp.	1,362,882	1,140,424	222,457
Net op. deficit	69,722	39,389	30,332
Taxes	32,891	33,000	*108
Oper. deficit	103,389	72,389	30,999
Seven months:			
Total rcts. op.	22,177,418	19,076,828	3,100,590
Express privs.	11,357,041	9,554,600	1,802,441
Tot. trans. rev.	10,820,377	9,522,228	1,298,148
Non-trans. rev.	421,633	388,681	32,951
Total op. rev.	11,242,010	9,910,910	1,331,100
Total op. exp.	10,571,523	8,806,818	1,764,705
Net oper. rev.	670,487	1,104,091	*433,604
Taxes	254,033	228,000	26,033
Oper. income	410,369	876,091	*465,722
Mileage—			
Steam roads	75,819	63,339	12,480
Other lines	37,641	36,340	1,300

*Decrease.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

By Order of Isidore I. Haber, Receiver.
438 shares Sevilla Lumber Co., Inc., common, $100 each, $810 lot.

For Account of Trustees.
6 shares United Gas and Electric Co. of New Jersey preferred, $100 each, 77.
2 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each, 119.
1 share Gray National Telautograph Co., $100, $8 lot.
4 shares Copper Range Consolidated Co., $100 each, 53⅜.
2 shares German-American Insurance Co., $100 each, 309.
5 shares Franklin Mining Co., $25 each, $11 per share.
8 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $20 each, $31 per share.
8 shares St. Mary's Mineral Land Co., $25 each, $55 per share.
3 shares Niagara Falls Power Co., $100 each, 140½.
$2,000 New Jersey Steamboat Co. consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, interest May and November, 77.
$9,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. refunding 6 per cent. bonds, due 1932, interest April and October, 104½.
$5,000 New York City 3 per cent. corporate stock, (issued for water mains,) due 1920, registered, interest May and November, 92⅛.
$2,000 Ramapo Iron Works 5 per cent. bonds, due 1923, interest February and August, 75.
$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1989, interest January and July, 100.
66 shares American Light and Traction Co. common, $100 each, 330.
2 shares Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, $100 each, 355.
2 shares First National Bank, Jersey City, $100 each, 326.
3 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 160.
5 shares Berkeley Lyceum Association, Ltd., $98.45 paid in liquidation, $100 each, $3 lot.
20 shares Cedarhurst Co., $100 each; $96 Cedarhurst Co. scrip, and 9 shares Ocean Causeway of Lawrence, L. I., $50 each, $5 lot.
40 shares Hercules Iron and Supply Co., $100 each, $14 lot.
$250 Chamber of Commerce Building Fund non-cumulative income bond, 13.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.
$20,000 Interborough-Metropolitan Co. collateral trust 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due April 1, 1956; April, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, 84.
$25,000 Central Electric Railway Co. of Kansas City (Mo.) 5 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due May 1, 1914; May, 1914, coupons attached, 30.
$2,000 Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, 1918; April 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, 10.
$8,000 State of Jalisco (Mexico) 6 per cent. gold bonds, issue of 1900, due Feb. 1, 1930; Feb. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, 35.
$20,000 Havana Tobacco Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due June, 1922; interest June and December, 53⅜@55.
31 shares Corning Light and Power Corporation, $100 each, 40⅛.
$1,000 Roslyn Estates, Inc., 6 per cent. registered bond, due 1917, interest March and September, $15 lot.
10 shares Hall Switch and Signal Co. common, $100 each, $3 per share.
15 shares New York Realty Owners, Inc., $10 each, $7 lot.
3 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 310.
25 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $12, 500 lot.
All the right, title, and interest in and to the following:
$500,000 The North American Smelter and Mines Co. convertible first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, stamped; credit allowed by District Court of the State of Colorado, Jefferson County, as of Aug. 11, 1913, $392.39 as to $1,000 bonds, $196.195 as to $500 bonds, $98.975 as to $250 bonds, together with any and all coupons which may accompany the same; 356,904 shares The North American Smelter and Mines Co., of which 355,904 shares are represented by actual stock certificates and 1,000 shares by affidavits, &c., as to the loss of the certificates; 6,622 57-100 certificates of indebtedness, notes, and receipts for approved indebtedness of the aforesaid The North American Smelter and Mines Co. All the right, title and interest of the Reorganization Committee and of Margaret T. Dugan in and to all the real estate and personal property formerly owned by the said The North American Smelter and Mines Co. and acquired at foreclosure sale, and evidenced by a bill of sale from one George L. Irvine, receiver of said Margaret T. Dugan, and a certificate of sale from the Sheriff of the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado, to said Margaret T. Dugan, and by a deed of said Sheriff to said Margaret T. Dugan, $35,643.05.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 28th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

COTTON PRICES OFF IN UNEASY MARKET

Traders Fear Wilson's Note to Germany May Be Less Pacific Than First Expected.

DECLINE OF 22 TO 24 POINTS

Weekly Weather Report Is Favorable Except in Texas and Oklahoma.

Although cotton yesterday gave evidence of a strong technical position resulting from recent liquidation, there was enough pressure of contracts to send prices about 22 to 24 points below the closing on Tuesday. Liverpool again made the showing somewhat above a recent parity with New York, but the local market failed to respond. Cotton was for sale upon the opening, and inside of the first half hour there had been a decline of about 10 points. This was followed by a rally to the opening figures, but in spite of the steadiness which frequently characterized the feverish undertone, prices receded rapidly toward the close.

Selling was probably inspired by the belief that the communication of the Washington Administration to Germany might be less pacific in character than had been expected. There was a disposition to believe that the President's note would be fully in keeping with the firmness demanded by the American people, and it was realized that this might lead to renewed selling.

On account of the fact that the Lusitania incident has developed renewed bitterness, the cotton trade is prepared for almost anything, even the declaration of contraband on cotton shipments which might by any possibility reach Germany.

The weekly weather report was quite favorable. The summary said that in the central and western parts of the cotton belt the wheather had been everywhere good. Rains broke the severe drought and planting proceeded under favorable conditions, while the early planted seed germinated rapidly and cultivation was progressing in the more southern districts. In Texas and Oklahoma the week was considerd unfavorable on account of further rain and wet soil. Much replanting must be done in the northern districts, and in other parts poor stands will necessitate considerable replanting. All work is said to be delayed. The following report from Memphis attracted some attention:

One serious feature facing growers in the South is the competition to be encountered with cotton owned by buyers and hedged with sales of contracts in New York and New Orleans. The decline in the contract more than compensates for the loss which has taken place in cotton values. The buyer who is fortunate enough to own such hedged cotton is in a position to sell at prices which would be disastrous to cotton factors or the original growers. The vast quantities purchased when cotton was selling around 11 cents for January and December, not on orders from spinners nor for purposes of filling engagements, but because of the relative difference in prices between spots and contracts, leaves much hedged cotton to be sold before factors will be able to make such headway with what they have left. The buyer with his stock hedged with futures occupies a very enviable position at the moment.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; Houston, 20 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 9.85c. for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed steady:)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.38	9.22	9.22@ 9.24	9.46@ 9.47
July	9.71	9.39	9.45@ 9.46	9.71@ 9.72
Oct.	10.04	9.75	9.82@ 9.84	10.04@10.05
Dec.	10.22	9.97	10.03@10.04	10.26@10.27
Jan.	10.24	10.01	10.06@10.07	10.27@10.29
March	10.45	10.25	10.30@10.32	10.50@10.53

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,916	5,372	4,663
New Orleans	2,234	4,670	2,364
Mobile	42	107	96
Savannah	950	2,680	1,635
Charleston	357	278	5
Wilmington	112	179	25
Norfolk	792	1,967	679

Total port receipts, 16,065, against 9,685 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	251	1,361	74
Memphis	569	2,661	591
St. Louis	446	1,825	697
Houston	2,825	3,370	821

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,000 to 6,000	5,712	2,205
New Orleans	2,000 to 2,400	1,678	3,091

Total exports yesterday, 22,226; so far this season, 7,485,093, against 8,383,436 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
1,100	New Orleans	9.00	293,146	138,925
25	Mobile	8.75	23,839	18,479
—	Savannah	9.50	87,047	54,967
54	Galveston	9.30	341,614	226,711
—	Wilmington	Normal	46,603	17,684
—	Norfolk	9.00	68,981	37,278
—	Augusta	9.13	111,289	32,580
1,000	Memphis	9.12	129,331	63,934
—	St. Louis	9.125	29,378	28,265
361	Houston	9.20	105,953	84,544

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points advance at 536 d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 9,300 bales. All American. Closed feverish.

STEEL TRADE IS ACTIVE.

War Orders Continue, but Domestic Business Is Very Slow.

Talk of war has not disturbed the steel market this week, according to reports from manufacturing centres. Heavy contracts placed here by the Russian Government for cars and rails are mentioned, with others in sight. The Iron Age says:

As yet the possibility of war has not proved disturbing to the steel trade. There are no cancellations or any other of the features that might be looked for in a grave crisis. The situation, in fact, holds the strength gained in the last two months. War orders and other foreign business have figured so largely in the industry of late that the chance of more war does not cause alarm. A first effect would be an increased home demand in some lines, and deliveries on foreign orders would suffer.

Russia's rail and car requirements are of immediate interest. Contrary to reports, rail contracts have not been placed, but two steel companies expect to roll 30,000 tons each for Russia, and the total purchases will be around 100,000 tons. Still larger amounts are talked of for the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Steelmakers do not disguise their dissatisfaction with the volume of purely domestic business, and the more or less precarious character of the foreign demand. At the same time it is pointed out that if a real railroad demand develops, the industry would soon be running to capacity.

The Iron Trade Review says:

May starts off with the steel companies in a better position on bookings and operations of any time during the slow but progressive movement spread over the last four months. Higher prices, which on the average are about $1 a ton above the low point of the recent market, are being netted on present shipments, with some companies, notably the Steel Corporation, the operating position at present is the best in more than six months. That producer last week ran at better than 75 per cent. of ingot capacity, and this week is scheduled to exceed that figure, with the chances that it may reach 80 per cent. Large foreign orders still are a most important factor in maintaining the present activity of the industry, and the advance in the domestic trade still is coming slowly.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—Charter filed: Harrison Market, Caldwell, market business, $100,000; Norman A. Oppenheim, Montclair; Ferdinand B. Kauffman, Montclair, and Rose G. Higgins, East Orange.

WOOL MARKET DULL.

Foreign Goods, Especially Australian, Continue to be Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"With the between-seasons period not yet over, the wool market was as quiet this week as last. The total sales were about 1,500,000 pounds. The buyers on the heavyweight account have not yet sent in their orders, and it is not expected that the new lightweight goods will be sold until July.

"Foreign wools, especially Australian and Cape, continue to be in great demand. Sales of the week included several hundred bales of greasy Capes and Australians, and a good number of South Americans.

"The Western clip is the centre of much interest, and wools are being marketed chiefly from Utah. Growers are still firm, and dealers seem to be more willing to pay the price. A wild market has prevailed in Wyoming, and the wool sold has gone largely to New England manufacturers.

"The highest value of wool which ever came into Boston harbor arrived on the Colusa last week with 22,000 bales, valued at $1,980,000. The Hacknas, with 26,000 bales, left Australia about the same time.

"Among the favorites of the buying are novelty woolen goods and plaids. Uniform contracts are interesting manufacturers greatly, because orders for this cloth have helped a great deal in keeping the industry reasonably active. Conditions in the dress goods market seem to be rather better than in the men's wear market.

"The manufacturers in the cotton goods market continue optimistically and and give no concessions. A moderate demand for sateens and twills compares favorably with that of a week ago. In the fine and fancy goods trade, the situation is better."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—Fifty corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $1,935,000 were chartered today, they included:

De Mayo Operating Company, conveying systems, machines, devices for coal, sand, grain, $400,000; L. A. Demayo, G. E. Learned, J. T. Abell, 1 Broadway.

James A. Webb and Son, ethyl menthyl, denatured alcohol distilled products, $250,000; A. F. Wortman, W. A. Davis, P. Harrison, Montclair, N. J.

Fowler Emergency Horse Shoe Co., $100,000; A. E. Smith, J. H. Ferster, J. Odell Fowler, 11 Broadway.

Mushroom Growers, Tuckahoe, mushroom cultivation, farm, dairy products, $200,000; J. V. Baylis, W. O. Hoffman, H. E. Patrick, Fairview Avenue, Tuckahoe.

Halcyon Real Estate Corpn., realty, constn., auctioneer, appraisals, $170,000; C. Vanderbilt Barton, A. Ball, Jr., G. M. P. Murphy, Cedarhurst.

Fischer Bros. and Clarke, Queens, brushes, sanitary devices, $150,000; G. W. Clarke, O. and M. H. Fischer, 70 West 94th St.

Far Eastern Trade Co., international commerce, $100,000; L. Segal, J. and S. Doniger, 1,980 Seventh Av.

Dyckman Street and Englewood Ferry Corpn., Dyckman Street North River to Englewood, N. J., $100,000; A. S. Gilbert, H. B. James, H. L. Joyce. No address given.

The McClure Book Co., printers, stationers, electrotypers, $50,000; M. T. Walsh, C. J. Kulberg, R. W. France, Port Washington.

Beck and McCarty, merchandise, restaurant, cafe, $50,000; H. H. Frieder, C. F. Beck, L. McCarthy, 63 Linden St., Brooklyn.

Joseph Vidootzky & Son, herrings, $40,000; H., J., and M. Vidootzky, 421 West 120th St.

Worcester Rag Co., woolen clips and rags, $30,000; H. Levy, L. Stowel, J. Brownshield, 1,664 Wallace St., Bronx.

Kromer & Griffin Silk Co., Buffalo, textiles, $30,000; A. G. Griffin, A. A. and F. L. Kromer, 40 Lowell St., St. Catherine's, Ont., Canada.

Ventilouvre Co., ventilators, transoms, $25,000; F. L. Guggenheimer, W. D. Potosky, C. M. Wills, 30 East 42d St.

A. W. Harris & Co., produce, petroleum, oil, $25,000; H. M. Simon, W. Bigelow, D. F. Hiscock, 44 Pine St.

Clifton Specialty Co., Buffalo, machinery, apparatus, implements, rubber, leather goods, cloth, fabrics, wood, $20,000; C. H. Timerman, J. P. and M. E. Clifton, Buffalo.

Rexsirap Corpn., realty, manufacturing goods, merchandise, $10,000; H. Tuthill Spence, W. L. Sayers, F. R. Kaldenberg, 95 Fifth Av.

Central Station Equipment Co., contracting, constn., electrical works, $10,000; J. Sarano, J. Landers, F. C. Joutras, 114 Liberty St.

Ostrich Feather Importing Co., $10,000; C. H. Meyer, W. H. Milholland, L. A. Green, 48 West 4th St.

Hillsdale Mausoleum Co., Middletown, community mausoleums, $10,000; C. H. Shaw, H. B. Royce, J. J. Blanchard, 10 West 109th St.

The McMillan-Crawford Corpn., realty, constn., garage, hotels, restaurants, theatres, moving pictures, $10,000; A. C. and S. McMillan, G. Crawford, 252 West 73d St.

Nugent Knitting Mills, fabrics, knit goods, $15,000; T. P., Helen P., and F. E. Nugent, 517 Rutger Street, Utica.

B. C. Economy Drug Co., Hudson, $10,000; E. Allen, J. Cohen, A. Bergeron, Warren St., Hudson.

The Hilton Building Co., Hilton, real estate, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; E. S. Bigelow, M. F. Rowley, E. J. Saults, Hilton.

James Gordon Henry, Inc., clothing, haberdashery, $10,000; W. H. Florence, H. and J. Gordon Henry, 196 Liberty Road, Englewood, N. J.

Construction Publishing Co., $10,000; E. W. Marshall, Shelley F. and B. C. Austin, 76 William St.

Cozens Cabinet Co., cabinets for musical instruments, $10,000; J. L. and A. Herschmann, F. C. Cozens, 188 Claremont Av.

Vineyard Avenue Canning Co., Lloyd, canning factory, $10,000; M. I., E. A., and A. B. Merritt, Highland.

Factory Distributors Co., commission, selling agents, manufacturers of fireproof materials, $10,000; Y. P. Brundin, W. Kobel, F. M. Eagan, 12 West 92d St.

The Newton-Bolle Co., merchandise, $5,000; I. N. Deitsch, G. and D. B. Weinman, The Darlington.

The John A. Carter Engineering Co., engineering, contracting, construction, $5,000; J. J. Klein, J. Kahn, J. A. Carter, 205 West 101st St.

Smith & Smith, Buffalo, real estate, brokerage, insurance, $5,000; C. D. Cummings, G. G. and W. H. Smith, 24 Dun Building, Buffalo.

Winsome Amusement Co., restaurant, amusements, $5,000; E. Mitchell, C. Bohm, W. L. Daniels, 8 Linden Court, Jersey City, N. J.

Concrete-Engineering Corp., contracting, engineering, construction, $5,000; C. N. Hunt, M. S. Lindgrove, H. L. Shado, 38 Park Row.

Singer Art Printing Co., printing, photographing, $8,000; S. Pett, H. Van Emden, C. Jacobs, 1,128 42d St.

H. G. Sammis, Inc., Huntington, bicycles, motor cycles, motor vehicles, $6,000; P. Moufort, L. B. Smith, B. G. Sammis, Huntington.

The United Public Emporium, furriers, haberdashers, hosiers, dressmakers, tailors, dry goods, $5,000; A. Brody, A. K. Ott, J. Herbert, 646 East Second St.

The I. Weinberg Clothing Co., $5,000; L. and I. Whitestone, I. Weinberg, 205 East 79th St.

Henry Meyer & Sons, Richmond Borough, farm, market gardening, $5,000; H. M. Frederick, W. and H. M. Meyer, Jr., Rockland Av., Springville.

Sterling Devices Co., gas fixtures, electroliers, engineering, $5,000; F. H. Stokes, E. W. Smith, W. H. Brady, 359 West 26th St.

Frank A. Beyer, Inc., Buffalo, realty, timber, construction, lumber, wood, pulp, products, $5,000; C. H. Timmerman, F. A. and F. A. Beyer, Buffalo.

Authorizations: The Carlson Co., Newark, N. J., hats, furs, leather goods, repres., Elbert Montena, 132 Bleecker St., Utica.

Capital Increase: Benetone Remedy Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $45,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Buckley Constn. Co., Plattsburg; Popper & Co., Manhattan; Bicycling World Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 12.—Charters filed:

American Merchant Marine Company, New York City, $3,000,000, to construct, maintain, and operate all kinds of sailing vessels for either passenger or freight service; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Wilmington, Del.; Clement Egner, Elkton, Md.

Economy Profit Sharing Company, New York, $1,200,000, to devise plans for more efficiency in business and to reduce the cost of living by the selling of stamps and profit-sharing coupons; incorporators, same as above.

American Cuban Estate Corporation, New York, $600,000, to construct, maintain, and operate railroads in the Island of Cuba; Alexander F. Garbe, New York; Arthur A. Oakley, Robert A. Van Voorhiss, Pearl River, N. Y.; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; H. A. Burham, Cedarville, N. J.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinction Between Jewelry and Articles of Adornment.

A. J. Hague & Co., were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that mirrors having small balls which roll into a receptacle are "mirrors" within the meaning of the tariff law. The firm asked duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under this classification. The Collector classified the articles as toys and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Sullivan said in his decision for the board that it was apparent that the articles are designed solely for the amusement of children. The Collector was affirmed.

Milbank, Leaman & Co., and others, in entering certain cloth, deducted from the invoice value various items covering shrinking and damping. Appraiser Sague found the value of the cloth after the deductions had been made to be correct. The Collector, however, disregarding repeated decisions of the board, added the shrinking and damping charges to the dutiable value and exacted duty accordingly. The board, following its usual custom in such cases, reversed the Collector and ordered a reliquidation of the entries minus these charges.

Abraham & Straus protested the Collector's classification on a big variety of women's ornaments. It was claimed that the articles were improperly assessed at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, as articles of personal adornment, it being asserted that the correct classification was as jewelry at only 60 per cent. The board sustained the claim as to necklaces, brooches, lavallieres, pendants and earrings, but affirmed the Collector in the higher rate on pins, chains, and shoe buckles.

Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., were sustained in the contention that hatpins imported under the old tariff are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry.

Several importing firms, who failed to give testimony when their cases were called for hearing, or make appearance by counsel, were overruled in claims affecting the classification of different kinds of merchandise. The importers, apparently relied on the submission of samples representing the goods, but the board held this insufficient. The protestants included R. F. Downing & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne and F. L. Kraemer & Co.

Protests against the construction placed by the Treasury Department on the fish schedule of the present tariff continue to accumulate on the files of the board. So far, importers have not been very successful in having the Government's classifications upset by the board. The Smith & Nessle Company, lost in claims regarding fresh water fish packed in tins, and similar action followed protests by Von Bremen, Asche & Co., relating to fish packed in oil, in bottles, jars, tin boxes, and kegs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schackno, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.

FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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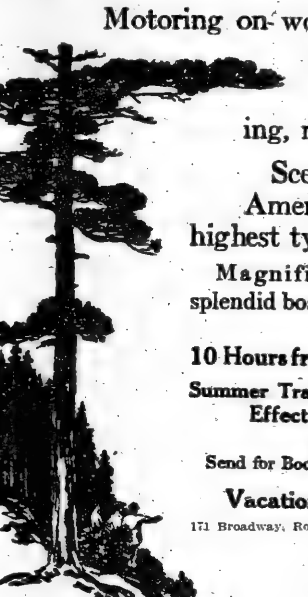

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Crawford House, CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 300	Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 250	The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 225	Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 300
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 150	Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H. CAPACITY 150
	Arlington Hotel, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 50

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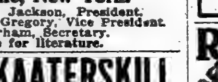

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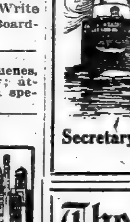

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Francis Rooney of New York was admitted to practice.

284—W. Toop v. Ulysses Land Co.—Motion to reverse pro forma without prejudice and remand cause denied. Leave granted to file brief as amici curiae.

202—United Security Co. v. American Fruit Product Co.—Submitted.

265—J. McMicking v. R. G. Shields.—Submitted.

776—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway v. J. T. Craft.—Argued.

273—Charleston & Western Carolina Railway v. Varnville Furniture Co.—Argued.

274—W. T. Price v. People of State of Illinois.—Argument commenced.

277—Patsy Perriman v. Peggy Woodward.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 13: 277, 279, 281, 283, 284, 286, 287, 288, (and 289 and 290,) 291, and 292.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Brookheim<Greenbaum	Engineer Co<Hotel
US<Marshall.	Astor.
Underwood Co<	Freeman<US.
Stearns.	Safety Co<US L & H
Re Valentine Bohl Co.	Co.
Lanston Monotype Co<	Thurlow<Wranget.
Curtis.	Kennedy<United Cork.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Sanborn<McAllister.	Daly<Tugs Norwalk
Thomsen<Barber & Co	and Coleraine.
Feeney et al<Tugs	Hudson Nav Co<SS
John Rugge et al.	Iroquois.
Beach<Tug Jas Mc-	Burrows<Tug H B
Williams.	Keene.
McWilliams<Tug P	Weber-Bunke Co<
RR 32.	Scow Hemstreet.
Ocean SS Co<Corn	Jamieson<Tug Geo S
Prod Mfg Co.	Tice.
Golden<Tug James	Ocean SS Co<Oelssner.
Roy.	Payne<Stbt Old
Dickinson<Tugs G H	Colony.
Keller and Windber.	Johnson<CNY.
Bates<Cornell Stbt	Petition of Schussler
Co and Barges.	(Scow Imp.)
Schacht<Tug	Halifax S & G Co<
Pocahontas.	Tug Buccaneer.
Union Ferry Co<Tug	Bailey<Mfrs Lumber.
Black Diamond.	Brown-Pattison Co<
So Sawmill Co<	Tug John E Mc-
Munson SS Line.	Allister.
Beard<Moran T & T.	Jamieson<SS Manna
Same<St lighter	Hata.
Saville.	N Y & Balt Transp
Weehawken D D Co<	Co<SS Westlands.
Scow J J F 3.	Wilson Shipping Co<
Bleakley<Stbt	SS Manna Hata.
Providence.	

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty. Re Titanic.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 337, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Lindhe<Laminated	Clements Co<U S Exp
Ship Co, Inc.	Bolt Co.
Du Pont<Gardiner.	Hescock<same.
Townsend<Cohan &	Newhall<same.
Harris.	Diamond Exp Bolt Co
Winslow<Staab (2.)	<same.
Victor Talking Mach	Thowless<Nernst
Co<Thos A Edison,	Lamp Co.
Inc.	Demayo Coaling Co<
Stromberg Mot Dev	Robins Conv Belt.
Co<Arnson.	Warren Featherbone
Rubes<E J Willis Co.	Co<Jos W Schloss.
General Elec Co<Gen	Grand Rapids Show-
Ry Signal Co (2.)	case Co<Straus.
Witzel<Butler Bros.	Webb<Samuels.
Am Graph Co<Am	Wing<Riesner (2.)
Parlog Co.	Lavers<State Bk.
General Elec Co<	Dolan<Metro Bk.
Sundh Elec Co (2.)	Bosselman<St George
Ruud<Beier Water	& Co.
Heater Co.	Oliphant<Scher (3.)
Babcock & Wilcox Co	Am Grocers Socy<Am
<Power Specialty Co	Grocers Socy, Inc.
Power Specialty Co<	Picker<Brecher.
Babcock & Wilcox.	Levis<Lang.
De Laski & Thorp<U	Appo<McCall Co.
S Tire Co.	

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US<Tug Walter	Luckenback<US.
Luckenback.	

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations, at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Kempozinski<Chelsea	Richards<Wells Fargo
Fibre Mills.	Express Co.
Gardner<Buffalo St	Scofield<Powers.
Roller Co.	Strong<Gambier et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Adjourned until Friday, May 14, at 2 P. M.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Matt<James.	Sirgutz<Sirgutz.
Hamilton<Thomas.	Kiesewetter<Wood.
Re Guggenheim.	Weill<Cohn.
Wolf<McAbee.	Saltz<Meiser.
Philipson<Smith, (2.)	Jacobson<Jacobson.
Scardefield<White Co.	Diaz Bldg Co<Empire
Cutter<N Y Fire Ins	City Lumber Co.
Exchange.	Re Behrman.
Furst<Mashowitz.	Re N East River
East River Sav Inst<	Bridge.
Gilsey.	Pierdon<Pierdon.
Mut Life<Clarke.	Parkin<Von Raitz, (2)
Henshaw<Macdonald.	Clark<Madison Av
Macdonald<Cassidy.	R E Co.
People, &c<De Villers	McMurray<Deimel.
Oppenheimer<CNY.	Pivar<Pivar.
Curtis<Curtis.	Smith<Halpern.
Borscher<Borscher.	Szechenyl<Szechenyl.
Farash<Farash.	Merc Nat Bank<Van
Re Leibholz.	Nordan.
Re Klein<Marx.	U S Trust Co<Cook.
Gilmore<Nixon.	Kingsland<Block.
Lambert<Lambert.	Slotnick<N Y Butch-
Wacker<Wacker.	ers' Meat Co.
Cohen<Horwitz.	Van Lennep<Deker.
Hess<Otto.	Richman<Richman.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.	Lieberman<Coppins.
Jacobson<Salvin.	Bonetta<Biotta.
Black<Goldsmith.	Lichtenberg<Lichten-
Schmitt<Harwood	berg.
Barley Mfg Co.	Toledo Traction, Light
Buckman<I R T Co.	& Power Co<Smith.
Clarke<same.	People<Keitel.
Schwarz<same.	People, &c<Maleta.
Weeks<same.	Friedman<Friedman.
Lord Elec Co<Barber	Jacobs<Dowling.
Asphalt Pav Co.	Riviera Rty Co<Ill
Beth Steel Co<Mul-	Surety Co.
cahy & Gibson.	Rosen Baum<Rosen
Re Lyth Tile Co.	Baum.
Herkowitz<Aaron.	Re N Y Transatlantic
Ruff<Brown.	SS Co.
Sussman<Sussman.	Mann<Ferdinand
Re Hahl.	Munch Brewery.
Re Columbia Union.	Arnheimer<Hess.
Salmon<Colonial Man-	Haan<Haan.
tel & Ref Co.	Toledo Light & Trac
Clark<Madison Av R	Co<Smith.
E Co.	

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:	Schnurmacher<Rubin.
Plaia<Plaia.	Oothout<Frost.
De Vito<Birnbaum.	McNulty Bros<Ford.
Barney<Barney.	Ferrone<Ferrone.
Doctor<Hughes.	Le Boutillier<
Caulfield<Caulfield.	Kosofsky.
Ritter<Ritter.	Schwartz<Keepadry
Roach<Roach.	Const Co.
Preferred causes:	Architects & Builders
Crossin<Woolf.	Co<Hebron.
Berkman<Berkman.	Seymour<Thomas.
Undefended divorces:	Columbia Paper Box
Weber.	Co.<Back.
Cohen.	Stewart Iron Wks<
Levine.	Ocean View Cemet.
McAnanny.	Hoffman<Fleischman
Jarvis.	Bros.
General calendar:	Burr<Burr.
Dressler<Keystone	Markow<Masor.
Film (2.)	Fager<CNY.
Lee<Lee.	Walsh<Walsh.
McNamee<Doctor.	Internat High Speed
Guttenplan<Gutten-	Steel Co<Ingersoll-
plan.	Rand Co.
Levenson Wreck Co.<	Leerburger<Hennessy
Lambert.	Realty Co.
Continental C L, &c,	Robinson<Robinson.
Co<Kilpatrick.	Himowich<Moore.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.	Gilbert<McNulty.
Helwitz<Frank &	Jonasson<Goodman.
Lambert.	Kelsey<Gibson.
State Bank<Cohen.	Same<Barbey.
Carlin<Foreign	Cranston<Cranston.
Auto Import Co.	Robertson<Rouss.
McCurdy<Foreign	Hartman<Hartman.
Import Co.	Hasbrouck<CNY.
Fanning<Champion.	La Croix<same.
Bogoly<Bogoly.	Hayes<Israel.
D'Anci<Saitta.	Leslie Bros Eng Co<
Spiegel<Spiegel.	Stokes.
Carvalho<Sudderly.	Case on.
Herbert<World Film	
Corp'n.	

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Meeker<Media.	Van Lennep<Dekker.
Walter<Field.	Fisher<US Fidelity &
Matthew Sales Co<	Guar Co.
Hutcheson.	Renner<Bergkamp.
Interstate Note &	Realty Corp.
Holding Co<Foley.	Geisenhagen<Irving
Calef<Nat Export,	Sav Inst.
&c. Co.	Meekor<Medeci.
Cutler<Taylor.	Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jacobs<NYC Int R T	Cohen<Smith.
Co, (2.)	Vecchio<Postal Trans-
Murray Lighterage,	fer Co.
&c, Co<CNY.	Bishop<Am Home
Dunlevey<Fuller.	Mag Co.
Willner<I R T.	Logazino<Cent Park,
Michalski<Mason & H.	&c. RR.
Healy<CNY.	Bitolio<Bradley Cont.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.	Stern<Laemmle.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng	Martin<CNY.
& Cont Co.	Fleischer<same.
Valich<Mugler.	Armstrong<I R T.
McDonald<Bradley	Javna<Ward Bak Co.
Cont Co.	Javny<same, (3.)
Shapiro<NY Rwys.	Kopcynski<N Y C &
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co	H R R R.
& Sub RR.	Kelekian<Mosle.
Crawford<Thomashef-	Mearns<Hollins.
sky.	Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Curtain<Van Beuren.	Lynch<Board of Ed.
Nyquist<Cauldwell	Simons<Simons.
Wingate Co.	Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rodriguez<Beach.	Frank<Bord Cond M.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.	Mahoney<NY Rys.
De Rand<L I RR.	Callahan<McGovern.
Leonard<Int R T.	Di Leva<NY Cent RR.
Lurich<Levy.	Patti<Cent RR of N J.
Deperi<CNY.	Quinn<Staten Isl R T.
Macarovsky<Int R T.	E Quinn<same.
Taparowsky<Greeley	Gross<H G Vogel Co.
Sq Hotel.	Scarpinato<Cosgrove.
Goldsmith<R Van Zim-	Nicholoulias<Bern-
merman Bldg.	heimer & S Brew.
Chillan<Goldstein.	Case on.
Amato<Hopper.	

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McCauley<W Bradley	O'Donohue<48th St. Co
& Son.	Merritt<Slade.
Weinmann<NY Rys.	Schoenbrun<L I RR.
Feldman<NY Rwys.	Clear.
Jacoby<Molle.	

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<So Brook-	Stromenger<Rockaway
lyn Ry.	Beach Bathing Co.
Reilly<Early.	Alexander<Borden's
Radoff<Merrill Havi-	Cond Milk Co.
land Oyster Co.	Fischer<Pardua.
Sigrist<The Mirror.	Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Green<Consol Gas Co.	Orazio<Metz.
Brosnan<Jenkins.	Root<NY Cons RR.
Brown<Degnon Cont.	Vallen<Lesher.
McSorley<BH RR.	Alton<Hill.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.	Caudrilo<Cannizzaro.
Clapper<CNY.	O'Malley<CNY.
McMahon<CNY, (2.)	Florsheim<Cohen.
Altman Furn Co<CNY.	Case on.
Hechter<London, (2.)	Case on.
Malcolm<Montana	
Realty Co (2.)	

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Thermoid Rub Co	Donnelly & Ricci<
<Smith.	Barnard.
Lenkowsky<Altman.	Battist<J & M Haffen
Model Fireproof Tan.	Brewing Co.
Co.<Fields.	M J McCloskey<Natl
Composite M L Co<	Surety Co.
Glasco Ince Co.	Wood<Fiske.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.	Clear.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Cohen<Grant Silk Mfg Co.
Case on—Odell<Chadbourne.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fallert<Mass Bonding,	Realty Adv, &c, Co<
&c, Co.	Oakland Chem Co.
Progressive C & L Co	MacDonald<CNY.
<Sayre.	Ommen<Little.
Lyons<Gillette.	Beck<Only Shirt Co.
Swift<Quigg.	Vermont Marble Co<
Bozenhardt<Ott.	Gray, &c, Co.
Halloway<CNY.	Clear.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Neebe<Levene.	Paine Lumber Co<
Selwyn & Co<Waller.	Ambrose Realty Co.
Schmidt<Siemund.	Ament<Shubert Piano
Hayden<Pinchot.	Co.
Jacobs<Dowling.	Bridgeport Metal Gds
Millett<Globe Ind Co.	Mfg Co<Forsheim.
Nat Surety Co.<	Werner<Martens.
Spielberg.	Operatic Program, &c,
Equities Real Corp<	Co<Century Opera.
Cobe.	Beaver Eng Cont Co<
Wolff<Kline Rty, &c.	Am Fidelity Co.
Blum<Waite.	Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Savage<McMorrow	Nat Exch Bank of
Eng & Con Co.	Wheeling<same.
Herisson<Friedman	Sheridan<Delaware.
Inst of NY.	Blumberg<Barnett.
Royce<Farson.	Natl Sur<Breuchard.
	Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:	Anna Spitldorf,
Camella M Lathrop,	George Nickly.
William R Schmelzel,	

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mary E Pearce.	Patrick Melody, (Action 1.)
	Same, (Action 2.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Pearlstein<Jasper.	Robillard<Thompson-
U S Litho Co<Rork.	Starrett Co.
Harson-Langham Corp	Rosenbaum<Aetna
<Van Ness.	Mtge Co.
Barnett<James.	Miller<Isaacs.
Dryfuss<Lazaroff.	Pollack<Bernanke.
Tammany Times Co<	Brodsky<Perlbinder.
Muir.	Frank<St'd Mail Or-
Jarvis<Internat'l Agts	der Co
Prot Assn.	Schwartz<Wolden-
Harris<Topiltz.	berg.
Krasilovsky<Gilbert.	Goldberg<Broder.
Eckelman<McElfat-	Hanly<H S Horton &
rick.	Co.
Aeolian Co<Macauley.	Wimmer<Giannini.
Spader<Baldwin.	Breslow<Trontz.
Bernstein<Fulson Rty	Von Bayer<Eastman
Co.	Rty Co.
Zlotchev<Schreyer.	Kreitman<Hamer-
Czwerinski<United	shlag.
Dressed Beef Co.	Dreber<Marham.
Frank<St'd Mail Or-	Ocean Pub Co<Audu-
der Co, (3.)	bon Hotel.
M & L Hess<Carstein	Greenberg<Weisberg.
& Linnekin.	Levy<Brinn.
Pekar<Gen Baking	Rosenblum<Westin.
Co.	Lax<Feldman.
Berg<Katz.	Dworkis<Gabel.
Bellok<Rosenthal.	Gable<Ernst.
Schwartz<Delancy	Bauer<Smith.
Rty Co.	Knit Goods Exch<Am
Arbeitel<Stampler.	Surety Co.
Yochnowitz<Gottlieb.	Spivack<Gorelich.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lehrer<Sup Lodge K	Magnus<I R T Co.
L H.	Vanderveghe<Fried-
Andur<Kommisky.	man.
Dunker<Lang.	Manskop<Rosenthal.
Rudderman<Kohan	Nemchin<Krakower.
Const Co.	Dritz<N Y Rys.
Potter<Marshall.	Kreber<Black.
Phelan<Durham.	Perlus<Greenbaum.
Battle<Int R T Co.	De Luca<Bradley Cont
Devine<N Y Rys.	Co.
Scimeca<Schmohl.	Schott<Workingmen's
Price<Yordt.	Sick, &c, Fund.
Lavigue<Lefkowitz.	Loughram<Paul Co.
Edelman<Union Rys	Feinglass<St'd Sample
(2.)	Co.
Wirt<McNaughton.	Arm<Arve.
Butchin<Solomon.	Eckert<Austro-Am SS
Schoenberg<Hirsch.	Co.
Ferrara<Int R T.	Capalo<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<Wersen-	Rosenthal<same.
berg.	Paduziner<Int R T Co
Henke<Lowrie.	Schector<same, (2.)
Fasona<Staten Island	Fitzger<Wolf.
R R.	Rosenkoff<Int News
Kenney<Kuhle.	Co.
Friedman<N Y Leath-	Kaplan<Obringer, (2.)
er Trimming Co.	Jakopsen<Cons Gas
Rosenberg<Lutz.	Co, (3.)
Ulman<Bates.	

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Polstein<Gen Acci-	Imp NY Prop Co<
dent, &c, Co.	Anderson Elec Co.
Ryan<Waters.	Leibowitz<Leibowitz
Leibowitz<Leibowitz	W S Co.
W S Co.	Case on.
Essankay Amuse Co<	
Schleicher.	

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Weidler<Schwartz.	Lasher<Miller.
Baumsee<Cohen.	

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Gable<Ernst.	Merck<Kaempfer.
Gaynor Co<Silberman	Case on.
S Co.	

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Counes<Cranides—Ely Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Sterling<O'Brien—N. Taylor Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Veris Land Co<Anchor Lamp Co—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Connelly, J.—Empire City Racing Assn<Nat'l Fair & Exposition Assn—James A. Farrell. Mullalland<Otten—Chas M Russell. Dry Dock Sav Inst<Baum—Jos R Truesdale. Germania Life Ins Co<Ross—Elek J. Ludvigh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co<Directors Realty Holding Co, (2.)—Henry W Showers. Max Kobre<Herman F. Bindseil—James F Dempsey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Peo of State of N Y<	Mazzulli<Mazzulli.
Sabatina.	Ch of Our Lady of
Riesenburger<	Mercy<Smith.
Riesenburger.	Corell<Henderson.
Hayes<Popper.	Grotta<Neal.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Renig<A Bryant Co.	Rogosin<Harlib.
Prince<B R T.	Ill Surety Co<De Fed.
Collins<Jacobs, (2.)	Slaughter<Mulcahy &
Collins<Smith.	Gibson.
Morley<Knick Marble.	Nolan<Goettle.
Braun<I R T.	McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Sullivan<Piercy Co.	Weintraub<Tanzer.
Peterson<Union Rwy.	Gillian<Rlty Hld Co.
Chappelle<Nat Bank	Burke<Empire Ship-
of North Hudson.	ping & Fwd Co.
Schenerman<Bern-	Bernstein<I R T.
heimer.	McNair<NY Rys Co.
Braun<I R T.	Hampton<Finkenberg.
Kooden<Maker.	Maschak<Illus Postal
Koslovsky<Lehigh C &	& Nov Co.
N Co.	Weber<Symers Co.

Tuscano<Bradley Cont	Glantz<Joel Realty
Co. (2.)	Co. (2.)
Restifo<same.	Schwartz<Schwartz.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont	Kearney<Pittsburgh
Co.	Cont Co.
	Glaser<Gold.

Highest number reached in regular order, 261.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hollander<Jackson—Isaac F Cohen. Grossman<Schneider—Joseph P Hennessy. Hirschfeld<Haven Realty Co—Edward D Bolton.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar. Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co<Gately Fur Co.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR at 1 P. M.

Sahl<Scovil.	Glasgow<CNY.
Larkin<NY Tel Co.	Queck-Berner<Ward
Glantz<Bregstein.	Baking Co.
Cloonan<McMullen.	McLevy<NY C & H
People<Scharf.	R RR.
People<Donovan.	Edwards<same.
People<Diemer.	Peo<Le Rose.
Cooper<Vierengle.	Peo<Schulz.
Hottenroth<CNY.	Greve<Graf.
Bell<McConnell.	

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Johnson<Pellegrino.	Mastriano<Josephson.
Wagner<Williams.	Mellilo<Russell.
Davis<Dimand.	Same<same.
Re Tehama St.	Hochenberg<Natl Bis.
Coon<Hamburg-Amer	Gregg<Gregg.
Line.	Rich Assts Collg Co<
Re McWilliams (Rich-	Bache.
ardson.)	Bakerman<Poust (2.)
Abramson<Abramson.	Lewis<Farley.
Re Amboy Road.	Hunt<Man Beach
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)	Cottage Co.
Satriani<McGovern (2)	Evangel Church<
Youmans<Youmans.	Granneman.
Re Foster Av (Hein.)	Hastrich<Pilcher.
Re Securities Co.	Re Farley (Percoco.)
Newman<City.	Schmalholz<Schmal-
Lindroth<B H RR.	holz.
Johnson<same.	Enners<Eldlitz.
Beringer<NY Con RR.	Babitz<Berman.
Kissel<N E RR.	Price<Price.
Loeser & Co<Saunders	Poen<Furry.
Friedman<Friedman.	Leibman<B, Q Co &
Re E 17th St (Goetz.)	Sub RR.
Dwane<Miller.	Brinsky<same.
Re Bay 34th St	Brust<NY Con RR.
(Pelton.)	Caricolo<B H RR.
Klei<Storch.	Greenberg<Greenberg
Clark<Braue.	(Adjd.)
Peo<Tarpey.	Re Rogan (Rogan.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

McDermott<Peo SNY.	Eagle Oil & Sup Co<
Gizzi<Gizzi.	Herman.
Rath<Temple.	Bashist<Bashist.
St Barnabas Luth Ch<	Lotus Theatre Co<Hill
Eagan.	Wieland<German Sav
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.	Bank, Bklyn.
Reedy Elevator Co<	Brennen<Brennen.
Monak Co.	Galvin<Rickard.
Glickstein<Glickstein.	Liturn<Liturn.
Manno<Perasso.	McElligott<McElligott.
Campiciano<Rotolo.	Reserved calendar:
Apfel<Apfel.	Fettig<Wendeburg's
Steiner<Steiner.	Express, Inc.
B, Q Co & Sub RR<	Usher<Callanan.
CNY.	Doyle<Doyle.
Offenhauser<same.	Geller<Geller.
Kaiser<Kaiser.	Kubinski<Kubinski.
Acken<Congregation	
Ohel Moshe.	

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2087.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Saltus<Nas R R.	Schaptoff<Colgan.
Menzies<B H RR.	Kopec<N Y Rys Co.
Liss<C I & B RR.	Cleary<McAllister
Pensick<B H RR.	Dry Dock Co.
Gorbatoff<Droge.	Radtke<CNY.
Enterprise Metal Bed	Beck<CNY et al.
Co<Gately Furn Co.	Bevier<Dikeman et al.
Mastrangelo<Allen.	Ajello<Faggiano et al.
Matthews<N RR.	Teahan<B H RR.
Emanuel<Arcanum	Mastriano<Josephson.
Cafe.	Sullivan<Penn RR.
Bishon-Freedberg<	Kreuscher<Miller et al
Nas RR.	Willis<N RR.
Swindell<CNY.	Menger<Manh Show-
Kory<C I & B RR.	case Co.
Parker-Smith<Prince	Moore<Salit.
Mfg Co.	Carr<Carr.
Katz<Rubin et al.	De Hunt<Swirson.
Owens<NY & Q Co Ry	Webb<Nas RR.
Schoeller<CNY.	Mitchell<B, Q Co &
Goldowitz<Gair Co.	Sub RR.
Fay<Witcoff & Alt-	Flanagan<Nas RR.
men Contg Co.	Schless<B, Q Co &
Siegman<Nichols.	Sub RR.
Browning<C I & B	Goldman<Citizens Ins
RR.	Co of Mo.
Masmar<N RR.	Meyer<B H RR.
Masianka<Amer Mfg.	

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Hurley<B H RR.	Igoe<Garbutt et al.
McCormick<No East	Ward<B H RR.
Const Co et al.	Baker<L I RR.
Fideler<Linch.	Hasenstab<Edwards.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.	Heath<Steeplechase Pk
Neustadt<Soper et al.	Higgins<Hud Riv Lgts
George<McCall.	Johansen<Mapp.
Anderson<B H RR	Golden<Lorence et al.
et al.	Bakerman<Poust.
Bell<B H RR.	Wilson<Crowell.
Kelser<Murphy et al.	Fischett<Corcoran.
Gowland<B H RR.	Behlmer<M W of Am.
Friedman-Mirsky<Ma-	Burns<B H RR.
lesko et al.	McManus<same.
Hamilton<NY State	Gill<Nassau RR.
Const Co.	Sand<Figuerrea.
Marcus<Remsen Bond	Gallo<B H RR.
& Mtg Co.	Batterson<Cohen.
Ferguson<I R T.	Jenson<Hecker-Jones-
Dubee<L I RR.	Jewell Milling Co.
Thompson<Nassau RR	Galvin<B H RR.
Genoy<Berresford	Wilson<C I & B RR.
et al.	Trani<Smith & Sons.
McArdle<Fuller Co.	Ward<Suydam.
Saltz et al<CNY.	Long<I R T.
McCormick<N E Cont.	Minerva<B H RR.
Petruska<Jamison	Durward<King.
et al.	
Boldman<Mechanics	
Bank.	

Highest number reached on regular call, 6950.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:	Matilda E Webb,
Louis Brown,	John J Hayes,
John Mahoney,	Theophilus Gilman,
Catherine A Hopkins,	Adolph Pauel,
John Bunny,	Mary Schmalz.
Catherine Baumann,	Estates of:
Israel Cohen,	Charles G Pottebaum,
John Mason.	John Huner,
Accountings of:	Michael Raymond,
George H Barton,	Augustus G Ramppen,
Lulu A Cross,	Ernest Bereche,
James Judge,	Flinn infants,
Jane W Spencer,	Gattavara infant,
Martha McLaughlin,	Harry Levine,
Clara Griffen,	McDermott infants,
John Wortman,	Joseph De S Purcell,
Lewis F Hicks,	Bernard Roak,
Eliz Dinsmore, (2.)	Sophie Woylasiewitz,
F Gottsberger, (2.)	William Kissich,
John S Andrews,	Stephen H Farnham,
Sam Lippman,	Elizabeth Glynn,
Elizabeth Tuesch,	Temp adm'n of:
Thomas Rosecrans,	Regina Schwanewedel.
Mary Hearn,	

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Murphy<Nassau RR.	Turkobetsky<B, Q Co
Ebert<B H RR.	& Sub RR.
Leiz<same.	Casella<Waller.
Fastorsky<Nas RR.	Lerner<B H RR.
O'Neill<same.	Brown<same.
Itsovitz<B H RR.	Conzo<same.
Corcoran<McCarager.	Posey<Sorenson.
Penstein<B, Q Co &	Barbero<Nassau RR.
Sub RR.	Amato<Gaugliardi.
Travoulski<B H RR.	Silberman<NY Con RR
Hopkins<same.	Corportino<Palmer.
Rosenberg<NY Con	Padarano<Shults B Co.
RR.	Trabold<S Bklyn RR.
Tauber<B U Gas Co.	Gorsch<Prehn.
Slutsky<Nassau RR.	George<WilliamsStores
Levittman<B H RR.	Rudeloff<Levinson.
Serafino<B H RR.	Bell<B H RR.
	Loverro<C I & B RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McQuade<Baker.	Flynn<Yonkers RR.
Munter<Staub.	Wetmore<Hamilton.
McNichol<Sliney.	Michaelson<Ebling
McCoy<Finck.	Brewing Co.
Bonta<Knight.	Mazel<NY, NH RR.
Ross<Rogers & H.	Cooke<City of Yonkers
Levine<Hebrew S G	Griffith<Cupples, (4.)
Socy of N Y.	Abrams<D & L Bldg.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Rippatti<NY Cent RR.	Scully<same.
Shaw<NY, NH RR.	Healey<Bradley Con.
Hayden<C of N Roch.	Herrick<Crawford.
Montaruli<Home S Bk.	Fisher<C of Yonkers.
Oakland S'boat Co<	Allen<Braker.
Wenck.	Craig<Yonkers RR.
Wofsy<NY, NH RR.	Higgins<same.
Carry<Page & Co, (2.)	Adams<Warburton
Hollenbach<T A Gil-	Hall Assocn.
lespie Co.	Kopances<Ocean SS.
Kelley<Reardon.	McArdle<Int R T.
Blasko<Ham-Am Line.	Covino<Glyndon Con.
McManus<Gilsey.	Rich<Kalck.
Miseyko<Kornblum.	Kearney<Roman Cath
Koster<Moore.	Orphan Asylum.
Sleeson<Douvres.	Murray<Cox.
Kasberg<Ebling Bwg.	Howland<Creighton,(2)
Wilson<Yonkers RR.	Kunz<Moeller.
Odell<Fed Sugar Ref.	Vaughan<Fairchild.
Bantz<Yonkers RR.	Artyskewitz<O'Rourke
Liberty Bwg Co<Olt.	Eng Con Co.
Donnelly<NY Cent RR.	Johnson<Springsteel.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1150.

County Court.

Platt, J.	
Dietz<Dietz.	Hafele<Baker.
Rose<Barrett.	Campo<Nicolosi.
Roehrs<Bates, (2.)	Keeler's Vans<Swan-
Fell<Solfanell, (2.)	ston.
Leary<Cobb.	Osborn<Havey.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Calendar called in Part I, at 10 A. M. Case on—People of State of N. Y. v. Scanlon.

No day calendar.

Remainder of calendar passed for the day. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:46|Sun sets..7:07|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:04	7:22	1:09	1:09
Governors Island	7:45	7:56	1:50	1:50
Hell Gate	9:35	9:48	3:30	3:30

Arrived—Wednesday, May 12.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, May 2.
SS Saxonia, Liverpool, May 1.
SS Missouri, London, April 28.
SS Havana, Havana, May 9.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, May 7.
SS Homborn, Havana, May 4.
SS Bellagio, Boston, May 11.
SS Kronberg, Copenhagen, April 20.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, May 10.
SS El Alba, Galveston, May 6.
SS Topila, Sabine, May 4.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Michigan	London	April 27
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 29
Missouri	London	April 28
Taquary	New Orleans	May 5
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Oregonian	Cristobal	May 5
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Damara	Balboa	May 4
Caracas	San Juan	May 8
Stephano	Halifax	May 11
Radiant	New Orleans	May 5
Huron	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 10
Almirante	Kingston	May 8
Proteus	New Orleans	May 8
DUE TOMORROW.		
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
DUE SATURDAY.		
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	May 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6
DUE SUNDAY.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Panama	Cristobal	May 8
Gregory	Barbados	May 8
Pathfinder	Macoris	May 7
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 28
Powhatan	Algiers	April 30
Rio de Janeiro	Bahia	April 22
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
Seguranca	Rotterdam	May 2

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Constantinos XII., Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 12.

SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz to New York, was 350 miles E. at noon; due 13th, late, or early 14th. Spanish Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 242 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 45 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, passed Sabine Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 425 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 137 miles S. at noon.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 56 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 146 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Leelanaw, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 294 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, May 12.
SS Labor, at Naples, May 6.
SS River Orontes, at Naples, May 6.
SS Escaut, at La Pallice, May 7.
SS Sao Paulo, at Pernambuco, May 10.
SS Gunborg, at Kirkwall, May 10.
SS I. D. S. Adolph, at Copenhagen, May 8.
SS Eembdyk, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Parkhaven, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Raold Jarl, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Vauban, at Havre, May 10.
SS Pyreneu, at Rio Janeiro, May 10.
SS Palermo, at Genoa, May 11.
SS Oscar II., at Christiansand, May 11.
SS Le Coq, at Gibraltar, May 11.
SS Middleham Castle, at Cebu, May 11.
SS New York, (tank,) at London, May 12.

Sailed.

SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, May 11.
SS Ambra, from Rotterdam, May 12.
SS Edward Pierce, from Santos, May 11.
SS Highland Harris, from Buenos Aires, May 12.
SS Manhattan, from London, May 12.
SS Inveric, from Hongkong, May 9.
SS Bacchus, from Amsterdam, May 7.
SS Aymeric, from Oron, May 9.

Passed.

SS Goronta, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Samland, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Rywjk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 18, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ....May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 16; Shanghai, April 20; Kobe, April 24, and Yokohama, April 25—which arrived per steamer Talthybius, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 9, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 10; Hongkong, April 13; Shanghai, April 19; Yokohama, April 24, and Honolulu, May 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 15.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 12.—There were no well marked disturbances over the country tonight, although pressure is moderately low from the St. Lawrence Valley southwestward to the Ohio Valley and thence westward. It remains high over the West, Atlantic Ocean, and moderately high north of Lake Superior, and this distribution has resulted in the continuance of the general showers in the South and their extension into the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Thunder showers continue in the upper lake region, with scattered showers in the Northwest.

It is much warmer in Northern New England and cooler in the north upper lake region. In the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the Plains States, and the Southwest temperatures are abnormally high, ranging from 90 to 102 degrees, the latter in Southern Arizona.

There will be showers Thursday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, continuing Friday in the Northeast. There will also be showers Thursday in the Pacific States and Nevada, and Thursday night or Friday in Utah, Wyoming, and Western Colorado. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday.

It will be cooler Thursday in the lower lake region and Northern New England, and warmer in the East Gulf States, but over the remainder of the country temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming northwest by Friday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday; Friday unsettled.

Southern New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Western New York—Showers, cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Northern New England—Showers Thursday; cooler except on extreme East Maine coast; Friday unsettled; probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	57	4 P. M.	52	64
6 A. M.	52	57	6 P. M.	49	61
9 A. M.	54	63	9 P. M.	46	58
12 M.	58	68	11 P. M.	43	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.28 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:50	—1,792 Lex. Av.; Louis Hartman	Slight
5:50	—433 W. 56th; Sadie O'Brien	Slight
6:00	—411 E. 8th; S. Silver & Co.	Slight
8:40	—81 W. 45th; Helen Lobet	Slight
9:15	—Provost Av. and Light St.; Daniel Russell	$1,000
10:00	—186th St. and Hughes Av., (vacant lot;) not given	None
11:40	—163 E. 31st St.; George Smith	Slight
P. M.		
12:27	—864 B'way; Leo Weinstock	Slight
1:06	—1,587 Bathgate Av.; Nathan & Wolf	Slight
4:45	—1,843 Crotona Av.; Frank Schneider	$50
5:05	—16 W. 99th; Helena Sundeley	$1,000

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M., May 13: C. J. McCarthy, 69, to 66, assigned to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 146, to B. B. H Sq., duty in office of Assistant Property Clerk, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 12; Patrol. F. A. Monahan, 7, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 13; M. J. Kelly, 149, to 8 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 11; M. Bonnano, 145, to D. B., 3 days, 8 A. M., May 12; J. Simmons, 283, to D. B., 5 days, noon, May 12; H. J. O'Connor, 290, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., May 15.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. L. Halpern, 21, to D. B., 4 P. M., May 11; T. J. McGlone, 66, to mounted duty, 4 P. M., May 13.

Leaves, without pay: Patrol. T. J. Carney, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 15; A. Strauss, 63, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 16; F. Lawless, 146, 2 days, 8 A. M., May 12; G. Noll, 151, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 11; C. W. Thon, 161, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 16; J. A. Dowling, 276, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 5; F. S. Ayres, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 30 days, 8:30 A. M., June 1.

Full pay while sick: Act. Det. Sergt. (second gr.) J. L. Massie, Jr., D. B., 2:15 A. M., Apr. 8, to 12 P. M., Apr. 30; Patrol. D. S. Leahy, 6, 7:35 P. M., March 12, during disability; E. F. Doyle, 14, 2:30 P. M., Apr. 26, to 12 P. M., May 3; T. J. Heaney, 63, noon, Apr. 5, to noon, Apr. 27; R. A. Mulholland, 79, 4:30 P. M., May 2, to 12 P. M., May 4; E. Rieckhoff, 278, 9 P. M., May 2, during disability; R. E. Ferdon, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 3 P. M., May 5, during disability; W. F. Walker, B. B. H. Squad, 1:30 P. M., Apr. 17, to 12 P. M., Apr. 24.

Reprimanded: Patrol., A. J. Dickson, 155, absent from post; J. W. Mulder, 158, improper patrol; T. Troy, 167, absent from post; H. Argue, 166, failed to make report promptly; H. C. Peterman, 172, improper patrol; P. J. McGowan, Traf. Div., Subd. C, absent from post.

Charges Dismissed: Serg. J. F. O'Grady, 169, failed to report patrolman absent from reserve. Patrol., J. J. Gallagher, 6, improper patrol; J. E. Brogan, 26, abandoned assignment; T. Hartnett, 26, abandoned assignment; C. C. Schrimpf, 32, absent from fixed post; A. Nelson, 37, failed to report; W. Baumker, 61, absent from post and seen coming from liquor store; G. Joiner, 68, absent from post; C. D. Loskamp, 158, failed to take proper police action; G. Henenlotter, 158, failed to promptly report as ordered; J. A. O'Donnell, 156, absent from post, in liquor saloon; J. F. Browne, 279, shoved a man.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. C. Hoagland, 23, 11:45 A. M., May 11.

Suspended from duty: E. C. Hoagland, 23, 12:02 P. M., May 11.

Appointment as Spec. Patrol. revoked: W. P. Finn, with the Court of Special Sessions, May 10.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALEXANDER, JAMES A., connected with insurance firms of J. M. Talbot & Co. and Talbot, Bird & Co., (Dec. 3, 1913;) net estate, $18,246; under will Henry C. Alexander, brother, got $20,000, but this was abated to $8,109; Louisa A. James, cousin, $10,600, abated to $4,054; Elizabeth T. Fowsmith, niece, $5,000, abated to $2,027; Ellen A. Cornelisen, not related, life estate in $10,000, abated to $4,054; deposits, $380; salary due, $1,300; jewelry and silverware, $475; furniture, glassware, rugs, and personalty, $767; books, $6,218; engravings, $2,070; paintings, $1,700; watch, $50; stocks, $11,221; interest in insurance business, $10,500; real estate in New Jersey and Arkansas, but value is not indicated.

KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM, member of firm of Lanman & Kemp, toilet preparations and drugs, 135 Water Street, (Dec. 24, 1912;) net estate, $46,306; Mrs. Margaret Hutton Kemp, widow, given personalty appraised at $4,935 and life estate in $141,371; at her death remainder passes to Margaret Kemp, daughter; deposits, $5,720; automobile, $2,000; notes receivable, $5,090; personalty and jewelry, $2,949; stocks and bonds, $34,799; interest in co-partnership of Lanman & Kemp, $102,125; due from estates of William Kemp and Edward Kemp, deceased, $5,765.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRADY, DANIEL, (May 1;) personalty, $400; St. Alphonsus's Church gets $250 and Joseph Kennedy $150.

DAILEY, JENNIE T., (April 13;) personalty, $2,500; realty, $1,060; sister, Della L. Conway, residue; Mary A. Dailey, $500; William F. Dailey, Jr., $150 and diamond ring; Margaret L. Quinn, $150.

DOKTOR, BENJAMIN, (April 25;) personalty over $10,000, all to widow, Esther.

JEFFORDS, MARRIETT F., (Sept. 2, 1914;) personalty, $6,000; realty, $15,000; ½ each to son, Jefferson L., and daughters, Minnie J. Smith and Gertrude J. Pennock; ½ each to grandchildren.

MACRI, ALFRED, (March 6;) personalty, $500; all to relatives.

PFEIFFER, MARY ELLEN; personalty, $1,500; son, Charles H., gets $1,000; $150 each to sister, Jennie P. McEwen, and cousin, Catherine Neenan.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—1st Lieut. F. L. Whitley, Inf., is relieved from attachment to 1st Inf.

Col. G. P. Sands, 4th Cav., is assigned to that regt.

Orders of May 7, directing Maj. W. T. Hannum and Capts. N. W. C. Jones, E. L. Daley, and L. H. Watgins, Corps of Eng'rs, to report to Fort Leavenworth Aug. 25, amended to direct those officers to report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15.

Major T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C., will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty until necessary for him to proceed to the U. S.

The retirement of Col. W. F. Blauvelt, Inf., unassigned, is announced.

Orders of April 19 revoked. Capt. R. C. Davis, F. A., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., about July 7, and report to commanding officer of the camp there for duty with Field Art. of regular army and organized militia, upon termination of which he will return to his station.

Capt. F. H. Cameron, Jr., retired, is relieved from duty at Grand Rapids, Mich., and from further duty on recruiting service.

2d Lieut. E. C. Canady, 18th Cav., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from May 3.

Leaves: Major F. E. Harris, General Staff, 1 month, and Col. E. F. Ladd, Adjutant General, 3 months and 28 days.

Navy.

Comdr. R. H. Jackson, the General Board, to command the Virginia, May 16.

Lieut. W. W. Smyth, to Washington Navy Yard.

Ensigns: R. S. Field, the Paulding to the Connecticut, and J. E. Austin, receiving ship at New York to the Prairie.

Surgeons: K. C. Ryder, to Great Lakes, Illinois, training station, and R. R. Richardson, Great Lakes training station to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

P. A. Surgeon D. C. Walton, Naval Academy, June 7, to the Ohio.

A. Surgeon S. D. Hart, Las Animas, Hospital, to wait orders at Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jupiter at Tompkinsville, Chattanooga at San Diego, Raleigh at La Paz, Jason at San Francisco, Vulcan at Beirut, Machias at Key West, Arethusa at Charleston, Galveston at Chinkiang, Cyclops at Sewall Point, Marietta at President Roads, Boston Harbor; Glacier at Mare Island; Fanning, Jarvis, Beale, Jouett, and the Jenkins at Lynnhaven Roads; Burrows, Paulding, and the Patterson at North River, New York City.

Sailed—Brooklyn, Boston for Newport; Trippe and Birmingham, Boston for New York; Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head.

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Orduna ...... Sat., June 19, 10 AM
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MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., July 17, 10 AM
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To Naples and Genoa.
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SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
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SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
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Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
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1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
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Thereafter Daily Except Sunday — MAY 14 — First Trip Down Saturday, May 15
Leave Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.20 A. M., making usual intermediate landings to Albany.
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TO BOSTON $4.00.
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
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New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
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BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
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FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
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Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
From Pier, W. 131st St., Every 2 Hours.
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CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M. *Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day. See the warships & enjoy delightful afternoon sail. $1 round trip.

SAIL AROUND THE WARSHIPS
ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL 50c
SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMER
"MONMOUTH"
MAY 9TH TO 18TH INCLUSIVE.
Leave foot Cedar St. (adjoining Liberty St. Terminal), daily and Sunday, 10:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15, 4:15 and 7:15 P. M.
UPTOWN LANDING—From May 11 to 16, inclusive, will leave foot W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. (Night illumination.)
TICKETS LIMITED—Good only for date and trip for which sold. Now on sale at Liberty St. Station and 42d St., 50c. round trip.

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One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
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Hudson Navigation Company

Day Line Warship Trips
The new steamer WASHINGTON IRVING will make a circuit of the fleet at time of REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on Monday afternoon, May 17th, leaving Desbrosses St. Pier 2:30 P. M. and West 42nd St. Pier 3 P. M.
Also will REVIEW THE WARSHIPS PASSING OUT TO SEA on Tuesday morning, May 18th, leaving West 129th St. Pier 8:45 A. M., and West 42nd St. Pier 9:15 A. M.
Tickets limited—$1 each trip.
Orchestra. Restaurant, Lunch Room.
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IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
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Around Manhattan Island, passing fleet, daily from Battery Pier 10.30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 8378.
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RED BANK LINE, SUNDAY MAY 16TH
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Lvs. Franklin St., Pier 24, at 8:30, Battery Landing at 8:55 A. M. Round Trip, 60 cts.

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CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
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Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
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Via HONOLULU and SUVA
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 20,000 tons displacement
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Sailing every 28 days from Vancouver, B. C.
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 458 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
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LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina.....May 29 | Caserta......June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $80 up.
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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
†Noordam.May 18,noon | *Rotterdam.....June 1
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*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

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MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8980—Cort.
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Weekly departures. Send for booklet.
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8-10 Bridge St., New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Bronx Market, Including Block Purchase by Society for the Blind—Adolph Lewisohn Enlarges Upper Manhattan Block Front—Briarcliff Estate Sold—Forty-second Street Lease.

Several Manhattan deals and two sales of more than average importance in the Bronx gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday. Both of the Bronx deals were in the Concourse locality, one being in the upper Washington Heights section where there has been a great deal of building activity, and the other a few blocks north. The latter, which was the larger of the two, involved the purchase by the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the entire block bounded by Kingsbridge Road, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Creston Avenue and 193d Street. The society now occupies the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street, but upon the completion of plans for new buildings on the Bronx property, it will move from its upper west side location.

The new site has been bought from the estate of William Wicke. In the transaction John N. Golding represented as broker, Frederick de Peyster, attorney for the society, and George R. Read & Co. represented the Wicke estate. Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss acted as attorneys for the Wicke estate in the sale.

In the Fordham Heights section Richard H. Scobie sold for the Keary estate the block front on the south side of Fordham Road, 159.45 feet between Marion Avenue and Elm Place, with frontages of 115.47 and 57.55 respectively. It was a cash sale and was bought by a builder for future apartment house improvement.

Lewisohn Increases Heights Holdings.

Adolph Lewisohn has increased his upper Manhattan holdings by purchasing from the Markey estate the vacant plot, 25 by 100.10 feet on the north side of 169th Street, 143 feet west of Broadway. It has been owned by the selling family since 1895, and the old residential restrictions will soon expire. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Mr. Lewisohn owns the entire westerly Broadway block front from 169th to 175th Streets, except the single lot on the 169th Street corner. His 175th Street frontage is 215 feet, and his recent purchase gives him 50 feet on 169th Street. His plottage will contain about thirteen lots.

Builders Get West End Avenue Corner.

Negotiations for a new apartment house on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street have been closed through Slawson & Hobbs, and a building syndicate proposes to erect five apartments there. The property acquired has a frontage of 81 feet on West End Avenue by 100 feet on the street, now covered by six dwellings, 592 to 598 West End Avenue, and 274 and 276 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Buys to Protect Light.

The 601 West End Corporation, Albert Saxe, President, which a few weeks ago purchased the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, as a site for a thirteen-story apartment structure, has purchased to protect the westerly light of the proposed structure from Dr. John J. Moorhead, 301 West Eighty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.8.

Sale on East Eighty-second Street.

The Ess Eff Realty Company has sold to a client of Pease & Elliman 109 and 111 East Eighty-second Street. The building, which is occupied as a livery stable under lease to the Carnegie Hill Livery Company, covers a plot 50 by 100 feet.

Estate Increases Its Holdings.

Valentine Dietrich has sold to the Donovan estate a lot 25 by 150 on the east side of Broadway north of 207th Street. The estate recently enlarged its holdings and now controls a plot 175 by 133. Hall J. How & Co. negotiated the sale.

Buys Harlem Residence.

William A. White & Sons have sold for a client 141 West 120th Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100, to the Crest Realty Corporation, Abraham D. Weinstein, President.

Tenement Property Sales.

Ernest N. Adler has sold for Amelie S. Lansing, née Newschafer, and Charles E. Lansing to Elias Rosenbaum, 1,490 First Avenue, a four-story tenement on a plot 25.6 by 65 by 26 by 77.7. This property has been in the family since 1881. The new owner will alter the property into a modern store building.

Emma J. Eagan has sold to the Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, 136-138 West Twenty-eighth street, a five-story flat, with stores, on a plot 50 by 100, located midway between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The property was held at $100,000. J. S. Maxwell negotiated the deal.

An investor has purchased from C. R. Protze 306 and 308 East 118th Street a six-story tenement on a plot 40.9 by 100.11.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold for Alice C. Williams to Mrs. Frank G. Burke, Jr., the five-story tenement, 21 by 100, at 60 East 122d Street.

Bronx-Long Island-Harlem Trade.

The Hudson Realty Company, Maximilian Morgenthau, President, has sold to Mrs. Jennie S. Armstrong the four houses at 1,214, 1,216, 1,218 Boston Road and 729 East 168th Street. The sellers took in part payment twenty-six acres on Central Avenue, near Valley Stream, Long Island, known as the Finn farm, and the private dwelling at 132 West 121st Street, 20 by 100.11.

The farm will be subdivided into little farms.

Henry J. Leist and A. J. Norman were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

Smith Williamson has sold to an investing client of Richard Dickson the one-family frame dwelling 2,414 Maclay Avenue on a plot 38 by 92 feet.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Hubener-Escher Company the two five-story apartment dwellings, 27 by 100 each, having two families on a floor and known as 373 and 375 East 137th Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to a builder, for the Benenson Realty Company, a plot on Bathgate Avenue, near 182d Street, 48 by 97, and also procured a building loan of $32,000.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. has sold the three-family brick house 358 Bay Ridge Avenue, for Mrs. Catharine Grace to an investor.

New Jersey.

The New England Colonial residence on the north side of Melrose Place, Montclair, has been purchased by J. Norris Oliphant of New York.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale, the price being $35,000.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has leased for the Cimiotti Estate the property at Verona, N. J., consisting of fifteen acres of ground with residence and outbuildings, to Miss L. G. Shepard for a long term.

C. P. Case Buys Braeview.

Braeview, at Briarcliff Manor, the estate of George McNair, has been sold to C. P. Case, formerly Vice-President of the F. W. Woolworth Company. The property consists of a large Colonial mansion and about thirteen acres. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in the sale.

Suburban.

Arthur Hess, of Manhattan, has purchased, through Nichols & Hobbie, from D. O. Pierce, the Willard home on Castle Ridge, Tarrytown, New York. The property consists of about two acres. Extensive improvements will be made to the property by the buyer.

Frederick E. Jones, of Baltimore, has purchased an estate at Brookridge Park, near the Greenwich County Club, comprising four and a half acres of land, with residence and outbuildings, and expects to take possession at once. The sale was made through the real estate agency of Thomas N. Cooke.

The same broker also sold to Mrs. Alfred D. Mittendorf of New York the estate of Eleander Darr, at Field Point Park, on the water front, consisting of about five acres of land, residence and outbuildings.

Commercial Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased the store at 25 West Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for Walter J. Salomon, to David & David, haberdashers. The lease is for a term of years beginning June 1.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Incorporated, have leased for the Holland Holding Company, (Judson S. Todd,) the store and basement at 31-33 West Twenty-first Street to Frederick Hacker & Co., laces and embroideries, now at 15 West Seventeenth Street. Bastine & Co., were associated as agents for the building.

Pease & Elliman have leased to a client for a term of years for Moritz Kollender, the five-story buildings, on a lot 75 by 100 feet, at 340 to 344 Manhattan Avenue, between 114th and 115th Streets.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., have leased the store at 1,643 Broadway for John Kerregan to Frank & Co.

Country House Rentals.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., have rented at Rye, the Brookside, estate of Mrs. William H. Parsons to George Arents, Jr., and also leased to John Philip Sousa the Alexander Trowbridge place, at Sands Point, L. I.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the Summer the country estate of J. G. Phelps Stokes at Wallacks Point, Stamford, Conn., to Edward M. Conger of New York, and also the Herbert M. Cowperthwait property at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, to Mrs. S. Wanger.

$438,000 for Queens Buildings.

Building operations in the Borough of Queens last week showed a steady gain and the indications are that the month of May will show one of the largest volumes of transactions that the borough has had for several years.

The total estimated cost of new buildings was $438,000; of alterations, $46,300, and of plumbing $60,500. There were ninety-seven applications for new structures, fifty-seven for alterations, and eighty-one for plumbing.

The total estimated cost of operations for the week was $544,800, making $1,200,000 for the two weeks in May.

Real Estate Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $31,000 to Archibald H. Rowan on two four-story apartments, 233 and 235 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Jacob H. Schiff took title yesterday from John A. Sonntag to the nine-story Lido Hall apartment on the northwest corner of Cathedral Parkway and Seventh Avenue, a plot 70.11 by 100. It is subject to a mortgage of $250,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

34th St, 325 West, n s, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 21x98.9, four-story flat; adjourned to June 9.

37th St, 259-263 West, n s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, three four-story dwellings; voluntary sale; knocked down to Michael Donohue for $73,500.

40th St, 265-267 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, two five-story flats; voluntary sale; knocked down to John McNamara for $84,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 164, n e corner of Fletcher St, 32.5x93x31.7x93.2, four-story loft and store building; City of New York against Carson Brevoort et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $94,886.50; taxes, &c., $6,462.57; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

142d St, 102-104 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100, two six-story flats; Sound Realty Co. against Joseph Bloch et al.; L. S. Marx, attorney; M. E. Kaplan, referee; due, $36,407.79; subject to two mortgages aggregating $100,000; to the plaintiff for $125,000.

138th St, 105 West, n s, 599 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.1, five-story flat; T. F. O'Brien et al. against Moses Hess et al.; A. H. Mittleman, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $24,401.04; taxes, &c., $178; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

9th St, 734 and 736 East, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x93.11, six-story tenement and stores; Joseph Zimmerman et al. against Benjamin Sonnenschein et al.; Breithart & B., attorneys; Albert Blumenthal, referee; due, $7,684.60; taxes, &c., $1,097.12; subject to a mortgage of $40,000; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

By Samuel Marx.

148th St, 412 to 420 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11, six-story apartment house; Seaman's Bank for Savings against N. E. Peck et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $149,084.42; taxes, &c., $4,442.50; to the plaintiff for $140,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Watson Av, 2,128, s s, 240 ft e of Olmstead Av, 50x103, two-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of John Duncan, deceased; to H. I. Henning for a client for $2,950.

165th St, 200 East, s s, block front between Sheridan Av and Sherman Av, 200.11x46.2x201.10x54.1, vacant; Ida Lyons against Fram Building Co. et al.; Alfred Frankenthaler, attorney; J. P. Joyce, referee; due, $5,791.15; taxes, &c., $2,041.22; subject to prior mortgage of $7,500; to the plaintiff for $14,500.

181st St, 440 East, s e corner of Park Av, 91x25; A. M. Cordier et al. against Samuel Weiss et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $4,830.67; taxes, &c., $100.50; to the plaintiff for $4,600.

Railroad Av, 2,978, e s, 83.9 ft n of 153d St, 27.11x66.1x25x78.6, two-story tenement and stores; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven against M. M. Mallow et al.; Herbert Reeves, attorney; S. E. Day, referee; due, $4,134.01; taxes, &c., $406.83; to Helen B. Warrington for $4,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

New Chambers St, 55, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 27.3x20.2x—, five-story tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against Moses Blank et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; H. M. Lewy, referee; due, $3,361.76; taxes, &c., $165.64.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Lind Av, 1,132, e s, 283.7 ft s of Union Av, 25.9x162x25x155.4, two-story dwelling; H. R. Viele against Mary Hassels et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $4,987.30; taxes, &c., $750.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bassford Av, 2,275, s w corner of 183d St, 11x35.8, six-story flat and stores; East River Savings Institution against Bassford Realty Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $42,536.95; taxes, &c., $1,780.10.

By J. H. Mayers.

Intervale Av, 1,129, w s, 330.7 ft n of 167th St, 23x120x irregular, three-story tenement; Charles Spengler against Carmine Cioffi et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $5,167.88; taxes, &c., $92; subject to a first mortgage of $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

172d St, 642 to 652 West, for two five-story tenements, 65.4x82 and 50x82; Raymond Construction Co., 507 West 13th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost ... $95,000

Lorillard Place, e s, 374.39 ft s of 187th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Russo Iodice Realty Co., John Russo, 2,364 Lorillard Place, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost ... $40,000

Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; Soward Building Co., Frank Begrish, 800 East 149th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost ... $100,000

Stebbins Av, w s, 104.74 ft n of 163d St, for a two-story brick synagogue, 78x132.7; Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, William Daub, Lebanon Hospital, President, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost ... $75,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, n w corner of 80th St, to a four-story and basement dwelling; S. Levy, 77 East 80th St, owner; J. F. Rieger, 154 Nassau St, architect; cost ... $10,000

Division St, 7, to a three-story loft; S. Bernstein, 88 Division St, owner; M. Muller, 115 Nassau St, architect; cost ... $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 247-251, n e corner of 177th St, 107.11x100, (foreclosure Nov. 17;) Archibald E. Baxter, referee; to Drexel Holding Corporation, April 30; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row ... $5,000

AVENUE A, 215, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.9x100; A. Saikin to James Friedberger, 164 Commercial Av, New Brunswick, N. J., mtge $27,000, all liens, May 5 ... $100

BROADWAY, s e corner of Ellwood St, 201.9x192.6; Premium Holding Corporation to Haven Construction Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg $80,000,) May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ... $100

CHERRY ST, 484, n w corner of Corlears St, 21x50; Ellery O. Anderson to Samuel P. Schlansky, 17 East 97th St, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, May 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ... $100

CONVENT AV, 26-34, w s, 24 ft s of 129th St, 136.11x71.10; Lawrence Holding Co. to Leonidas Realty Corporation, 223 Wooster St, (mtg $118,500,) May 11; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway ... $100

COOPER ST, s s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; City Realty Co. to Fifteen Cooper St Co, Inc., 11 Cooper St, all liens, May 12; attorney, C. B. Augustine, 261 Broadway ... $100

WOOSTER ST, 69-71, w s, 185.8 ft n of Broome St, 55x200.1 to West Broadway, 383.5; Lawrence Holding Co. to Leonidas Realty Corporation, 223 Wooster St, (mtg $147,000,) May 11; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway ... $100

7TH AV, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100; John A. Sonntag to Jacob H. Schiff, 965 5th Av, (mtg $250,000,) all liens, May 10; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St ... $1

9TH ST, 624 East, s s, 313 ft e of Avenue B, 20x76; David L. Machlowitz to Annie, his wife, 624 East 9th St, all liens, May 10; attorney, Isadore Apfel, 320 Broadway ... $1

16TH ST, 24 West, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; John J. Dwyer, referee, to Kate B. Belloni, 14 East 66th St, May 11; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway ... $25,000

16TH ST, 415 West, n s, 175.3 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; Isaac Berlin to Max Wachsman, 108 West 115th St, 1-3 part; Joseph Isaac, 51 East 97th St, 1-3 part; Jacob L. Isaac, 1,010 East 163d St, 1-6 part, and Isidore R. Isaac, 1,945 East 163d St, 1-6 part, all liens, Dec. 26, 1911, rerecorded from Jan. 3, 1912; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St ... $100

36TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x98.9; Emma I. Reaney to the James Humes Building Co., 1,790 Broadway, (mtg $100,000,) all liens, May 11 ... $250,000

47TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; D. & H. K. Corporation, Inc., to 256 West 47th St Co, mtge $40,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, Albert M. Levy, 45 Cedar St ... $1

48TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; George W. Plunkitt et al. to B. Theresa Kelly, 166 West 96th St, April 26 ... $1

60TH ST, 229 East, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5, (foreclosure, April 15;) John H. Corwin, referee, to Lazare and Paul Bader, 552 McDonough St, Brooklyn, May 12; attorneys, Gerlich & Schwegler, 1,511 3d Av ... $13,000

62D ST, 131 East, n s, 126.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 23.6x100.5x irregular; Ruth Rosenthal to Hy. R. Stern, 563 Park Row, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, May 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $100

64TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Edith S. Graham, Bernardsville, N. J., to Annie E. King, South Portsmouth, R. I., (mtg $25,000,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

72D ST, 161 East, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102; Mary A. Thornton to Julian A. Benjamin, Garrison, N. Y., all liens, (mtg $30,000,) May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $100

72D ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Argell Le R. Hull, New Haven, Conn., to Thomas Crimmins, Noroton, Conn., May 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $1

80TH ST, 320 West, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Isabella N. Doremus to Rhoda F. Greene, 233 West 83d St, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, May 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $100

88TH ST, 405 East, n s, 86 ft e of 1st Av, 20x125.10; Morris Schlossman to Minbert Realty Corporation, 339 East 79th St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, May 10; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 61 Park Row ... $100

100TH ST, 315 West, n s, 207 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.11; Arnold B. Heine to Efrem Zimbalist, Lake George, N. Y., all liens, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

102D ST, 209 East, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure, April 21;) Patrick J. Walsh, referee, to Mary L. Howlett, 265 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, May 7; attorney, Charles E. Fiske, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn ... $15,000

114TH ST, 349 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Anna S. Stemme, executrix, &c., of John Stemme, to Francesco Fumo, 349 East 114th St, (mtg $7,500,) B & S, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $10,000

119TH ST, 72 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Montrose Realty Co. to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, mtge $20,000, May 10; attorney, Finance Mortgage Co., 140 Nassau St ... $100

121ST ST, s s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; M. Davis & Son, Inc., to Ida Davis, 316 East 164th St, all liens, May 5; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway ... $1

121ST ST, 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; William F. H. Armstrong to Hudson Realty Co, 30 East 42d St, mtge $17,500, all liens, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

122D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 19x100.10; Hyman and Lena Kallman to Gussie Kallman, 2,840 8th Av, mtge $5,000, May 11 ... $100

141ST ST, 519 West, n s, 430 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Van Kannel Realty Co. to Alexander Charlton, 89 8th Av, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, w s, 147.11 ft s of 179th St, 50x131.9x50.8x140; Jacob Friedland to Rose Pinover, 16 Bay 31st St, Brooklyn, May 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 25 ft s of 216th St, 50.6x75; Martin J. Keogh to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 3; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn ... $2,607

CLINTON AV, 2,077, w s, 41.1x71.8; Alexander Boyd to August C. Ohle, Howland Av, Spring Valley, N. Y., May 12; attorney, A. C. Ohle, Hackensack, N. J. ... $1

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 262, s s, 40x96.3x40x98.6; Ella R. Flynn to Mary R. Collins, 2,493 Valentine Av, Aug. 31, 1912; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway ... $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary R. Collins to Arthur T. Brown, 224 West 105th St, May 11, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, same ... $100

FAILE ST, w s, 205 ft s of Aldus St, 238.10x100x239.8x100; American Real Estate Co. to B. & W. Building Co., Inc., 1,630 Park Av, May 10, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St ... $100

HOE AV, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Josie E. Ernst to Jackson Construction Co., Camden, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1914; attorney, Jackson Construction Co., Camden, N. Y. ... $1

KELLY ST, n s, 78.5 ft s of 165th St, 22x69.4x22x70.4; Margaret R. Patton to James G. Patton, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1910; attorney, James G. Patton, 824 Jackson Av ... $1

LOTS 55 and 56, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate; Lena Schiele to Frank Schiele, 101 East 90th St, Dec. 16, 1912, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, A. J. Connick, 244 5th Av ... $100

NEWELL AV, w s, 225.8 ft s of Julianna St, 25x290 to centre line of Bronx River x 22.8x3.3x283.5; Ernst Queisser to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 11; attorney, United States Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn ... $1,737

PARK AV, 3,428, e s, 25x90.10x24.8x95.2; Alexander U. Zinke, referee, to Kate B. Murray, 39 West 70th St, May 12; attorney, S. W. Levine, 271 Broadway ... $12,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 168 ft n of 168th St, 24x150; Elias Pitzele et al to Sarah Goldberg, 1,475 Washington Av, May 10; attorneys, Goldman & S., 41 Park Row ... $1

139TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x100; Morris Schlossman to Minbert Realty Corporation, 339 East 79th St, May 10, (mtg $32,500;) attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row ... $100

161ST ST, 770 East, s s, 21.9x76.2; Peter L. Mullally, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $5,000

197TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft e of Creston Av, 15x140; Amalia Pirk to Joseph E. Dutey, 1,415 Crotona Av, April 24; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St ... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e s, at s w s of Ellwood St, runs s 201.9 x e 150 x n 50 x n e 32.2 x w 192.6; Haven Construction Co. to Premium Holding Corporation, 149 Church St, May 10, due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ... $150,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, May 10, due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same ... $80,000

CATHARINE ST, e s, 23.1 ft n of Henry St, 23x104.4; Nathan Silver to Abr. L. Berman, 55 West 110th St, May 8, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob J. Berman, 346 Broadway ... $1,000

CHAMBERS ST, 101, —x—; Charles Kreutzer and another to Fred Hollender & Co., 123 Lafayette St, May 10, due as per notes; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St ... $19,030

4TH AV, 386, —x—; Marie Kinkelday and another to Hudson County Consumers Brewing Co., West Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 8 years, percentage as per notes; attorney, A. J. Westermayer, 90 Nassau St ... $7,500

7TH AV, e s, 149.1 ft s of 14th St, 15.5x100; Charles T. Hogeman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 10, due as per bond ... $10,000

19TH ST, s w s, 1,978 ft e of 7th Av, 44x93.3; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av, May 6, (prior mtg $275,000,) demand, 6 p. c. ... $2,500

38TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Kath F. Lindemann to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $26,000

60TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Lazare Bader and another to John M. Bowers, trustee, 45 East 63th St, May 12, due May 1, 1918; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St ... $10,000

71ST ST, n s, 343 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; Robert H. Tucker to Bankers Trust Co., trustee, 16 Wall St, May 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $11,000

72D ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Thomas Crimmins to Argall Le R. Hull, New Haven, Conn., May 12, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway ... $15,000

78TH ST, s s, 39.6 ft w of 2d Av, 32.9x76.8; Frederick Lang to Sol Cohen, 162 East 102d St, April 10, (prior mtg $9,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c. ... $6,000

86TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.8; Lizzie L. George to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 11, due as per bond ... $20,000

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 39.1x100.11; Samuel Storch to David Zuckerbrod, 15 Willett St, May 12, due Dec. 29, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm, 63 Park Row ... $3,000

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Francesco Fumo to Anna S. Stemme et al, executors, 41 West 88th St, Feb. 1, 3 years; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 B'way ... $7,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, May 11, (prior mtg $7,500,) due as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St ... $2,500

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41x99.11; West 154th Street Co. to Abraham Stern, 52 East 61st St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St ... $29,000

Bronx.

FAILE ST, w s, 205 ft s of Aldus St, five lots together, in size 238.10x100x239.8x100; five mtgs, each $35,000;) B. & W. Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 10, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St ... $175,000

SAME PROPERTY; (five mtgs, each $8,000;) same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, (five prior mtgs, $35,000 each,) May 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av ... $40,000

FOREST AV, 1,110, e s, 25.6x irregular; Mary Gilman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $2,500

LOTS 55 and 56, map of Kingsland estate; Frank Schiele to Andrew J. Connick, 328 West 72d St, (prior mtg $3,000,) May 7, due as per bond; attorney, Andrew J. Connick, 244 5th Av ... $500

PRATT AV, w s, 177.9 ft n e of Randall Av, 52.3x193.5; J. A. Pierce to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, May 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St ... $2,700

PROSPECT AV, e s, 364 ft s of 165th St, 52.2x197.7; Charles Graff to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, May 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway ... $25,000

PROSPECT AV, 1,320, e s, 59.3x irregular; David Gelles to Herman Goldfarb, 40 West 116th St, (prior mtg $27,000;) May 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St ... $2,000

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 170th St, 28x100; Philip Beream to Philip M. Dancis, 1,638 Mount Hope Place, (prior mtg $24,000,) May 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel C. David, 140 Nassau St ... $5,500

TAYLOR AV, e s, 230.4 ft n of Davis Av, 50x100; Carmine Sementa to Domenico Noszolina, 643 Morris Av, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Domenico Noszol[illegible], 643 Morris Av ... $[illegible]

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 168 ft n of 168th St, 24x150; Sarah Goldberg to Elias Pitzele and another, 854 West 180th St, May 10, due Nov. 10, 1918; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway ... $1,200

WEBSTER AV, e s, 66 ft s of Welsh St, 22x90; Elizabeth M. Coughlan to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, May 11, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St ... $310

143D ST, 412 East, s s, 16.8x100; Henrietta E. Eck to Pauline Schilling, 798 East 165th St, (prior mtg $2,000,) May 11, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av ... $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,599 and 1,601, all; Caroline A. Grant et al. to Razzetti & Cella, 630 8th Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. J. Giudici, 61 Park Row ... $17,500

CHAMBERS ST, 101, all; Almy G. Gallatin to Karl Kreutzer, 447 Logan St, Brooklyn, 10 years, from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St ... $10,008

FULTON ST, 112, store and basement; Middle States Realty Co. to Funck & Xavier, 233 Broadway, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St ... $5,000

LEWIS ST, 100, store and basement; Bernard Galewski to Annie Stein, 88 Lewis St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Diogenes Brewing Co., at Evergreen, L. I. ... $840

OAK ST, n w corner of Oliver St, all; Giuseppina Mascucci to Francesco Greco, 51 Oak St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915 ... $8,700

READE ST, 55, store and basement; Edna G. Stuart et al. to Louis Goldberg, 2,507 Surf Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Interboro Brewing Co., 960 Franklin Av, Brooklyn ... $1,500

SUFFOLK ST, 11, store and basement; Morris Lowenstein to J. Block & Son, 11 Suffolk St, 5 years, from July 1, 1915 ... $1,400

WEST BROADWAY, 186, all; Martin L. Meinschien to Herman Gravemann, 186 West Broadway, 5 years, from May 11, 1915; attorneys, B. & S. Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av ... $2,500

4TH AV, 386, all; Theophile Kick to Marie Kinkelday and another, 236 East 82d St, 8 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, A. J. Westermayr, 90 Nassau St ... $6,000

5TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, store and basement; Arnold Kohn to George Rosenson, 249 West 112th St, 5 years; attorney, S. G. Nissenson, 32 Liberty St ... $2,000

8TH AV, 632, all; Annie C. Pell to Razzetti & Cella, 632 8th Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. J. Giudici, 61 Park Row ... $4,200

109TH ST, 79 East, east store floor; Barnett Cohen to Isaac Laefsky, 79 East 109th St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, H. S. Fleischer, 1,662 Madison Av ... $336

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,203, store; Matilda Mott and another to George O. Glendenning, 102 West 14th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av ... $1,680 to $2,100

WEBSTER AV, 2,575, s w corner of 193d St, corner store; Wedgewood Co. to Florence J. McCarthy, 1,752 Topping Av, 10 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Florence J. McCarthy, 1,752 Topping Av ... $1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 50x100; M. Manassa against Janpole & Werner Construction Co., owner and contractor ... $50

WATER ST, 42; Ike Katz-Nelson against J. M. Hill, owner; George I. Garber, contractor ... $125

110TH ST, 158 East; Esther Karger against Salvatore Isalli or Isaillo, owner and contractor; Michael Iquinto, contractor ... $200

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 316.5 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; P. Ventimiglia against F. W. Heidelberger, owner and contractor ... $475

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x100; Pheon Contracting Co. against Blache D. Taylor and Edward B. Territt, owners; Jacob Keller Contracting Co., contractors ... $36

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Ellwood St, 201.9x192.6x irregular; Premium Holding Corporation loans Haven Construction Co., Inc., to erect a — story building ... $150,000

154TH ST, 429 and 431 West; Abraham Stern and Charles Jackson loan West 154th St. Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment ... $29,000

Bronx.

FAILE ST, w s, 205 ft s of Aldus St, 100x238.8; City Mortgage Co. loans B. & W. Building Co., Inc., to erect five five-story apartments ... $150,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of Lenox Av, 75.2x57.10x irregular; Max Kobre et al. against Herman F. Bindseil et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Mahoney.

MADISON AV, 64; New York Trust Co. against Jessie C. Bailey et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

133D ST, 12 West; Mendel Marcus against Ellen McGuire et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Levison.

138TH ST, 634 West; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Weill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of 170th St, 33.7x90.1; Mary McLean Thompson against Bellewood Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 106.3 ft s of Morris Park Av, 55.5x127.5; Carrie V. Pratt against Joseph Gamache et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

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Overlooking Huntington Bay.

Attractive house in Bay Crest; 10 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement; private bathing beach, dock, convenient yacht and country club; $7,500, immediate sale; terms. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d St.), N.Y.

SEE THIS HOUSE.

Six rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. A. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St.

FULL ACRE $245.

43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; one and one-half hours from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $1 weekly. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N.Y.

BRENTWOOD Health in BRENTWOOD PINES New Houses for Sale. Write for full particulars. Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN

$10,000. Liberal Terms.

Gentlemen's Estate, 13 rooms, 3 tiled baths, acre ground, lake rights near express station, 44 minutes to New York. Send for floor plans. F. G. ELLIS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1523 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

High-class 3 and 4 room apartments, with bath, fully furnished, directly on the ocean; good surf bathing; rent $180 and up for the season. Wm. C. Seely, renting agent, 66 So. Grove Ave., Hammel, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 536 Hammel.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY STORES

We have a number of attractive stores between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

BENNETT BUILDING,

Nassau, Fulton to Ann Streets. Fine Suites Offices. All Outside Light. Every Convenience, Best Service & Attention. Fast Running Elevators. Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

To Sublet in 111 Broadway

One or two large light private offices in Suite No. 2020, with service if required.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

I HAVE A Beautiful Brick House

On New Subway, Brooklyn.

Semi-detached; 7 rooms; steam heat; large front and back lawns; modern equipment throughout, price $6,000; payments just like rent. Owner, 62-A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS

450 West End Av., Cor. 82d St.

HANDSOME APARTMENT OF 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.

Each apartment is a complete and refined home in itself. As there are only twelve apartments in the building it makes it one of the most exclusive apartment houses on the West Side.

Exceptionally well arranged floor plan with lots of closet room. As building covers plot 100x100, rooms are unusually large.

Rents $3,000 to $8,300.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 WEST 72d ST., NEW YORK Tel. 4839 Columbus.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE. Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71st ST.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.

14 Room Apartment with 5 Master Bedrooms, having ideal servants' quarters.

To be rented furnished or unfurnished. Also

8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths. Extra servants' rooms.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE. NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths. WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments

9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations. High class, fireproof house; selected tenants. RENTS REASONABLE. WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

133-135 West 104th St.

Modern elevator apartment, six and seven outside rooms; near Subway and "L" stations; all night telephone service; rent $960 up.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SPACIOUS ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT LOW RENT ALTA VISTA

590 WEST 172ND ST.

Corner St. Nicholas Av. Elevator Apts.

3-4-5-6

Extraordinarily Light, Airy Rooms. Foyer Hall in each Apartment.

$33-$70

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Grenville Hall

Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

610 West 116th St.

2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.

Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

142 EAST 22D ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms and Bath.

Also desirable Studio, northern exposure. Steam heat, electric light.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

A Forward Movement in Suburban Development

Successfully meeting a growing demand for a community in which design, engineering and stability of construction are the cardinal principles. Plots and Houses nearing completion, are offered for sale.

Transportation, booklet, or any desired information may be secured by addressing Department S, SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY, 47 West 34th Street, New York, or—

FOREST HILLS LONG ISLAND

BY LONG ISLAND (ELECTRIC) R. R. FROM PENNA. STATION.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Remodelled Homestead

30 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. City

On pretty plot of ground 4 min. walk from R. R. station. Splendid train service to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Restricted, refined neighborhood.

$2,500, EASY TERMS, LIKE RENT, Buys It. Balance $8,500 on Permanent Mortgage.

TEN beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, cement cellar. Flowers, trees and shrubs.

Nothing Like It Near the City.

Write or tel. R. L. KILBY, 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, for pictures and plans. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Six rooms and bath. Lot 60x100. In Douglaston Park, a restricted residential community. 22 minutes from Herald Square, on North Shore.

PRICE $5,800, WORTH MORE.

Terms, $500 cash; balance as rent. Photo on request.

J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

A SELECT HOME

with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club and dock, tennis court, &c., restricted neighborhood; this locality is the show place of the North Shore of L. I., suitable for all-year home; every improvement; elegant drives, macadam roads, sidewalks, curbs, sewers; beautiful shade trees; 2 minutes' walk from depot, 35 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; this home can be bought at a sacrifice; $500 cash required; title guaranteed. A. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y.

SEE Kew Gardens FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SHOREFRONT BARGAIN.

Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old fashioned house, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 300 feet on Long Island Sound; $35,000.

John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

JEAN, IMPORTER, INC.—The undersigned sells this day at 10:30 A. M. by Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, at 16 West 57th Street, model gowns, wraps, millinery, broadcloths, silks, velvets, laces, trimmings, workroom and showroom fixtures, furnishings and furniture, office desks, chairs, partitions, typewriter, and safe.

SAMUEL E. A. STERN, Assignee.

HENRY C. MOSES, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Italian Villa

Greenacres, Hartsdale

(20 miles from Grand Central.)

Eleven large rooms, 3 baths, all improvements.

Price Moderate—Terms to Suit.

For full details consult owners,

Allied Improvement Corporation,

52 Broadway, N. Y. C. 'Phone, Broad 790.

BEDFORD

An 80-Acre Farm.

Part woodland and apple orchard; watered by stream and several springs. House 10 rooms, several farm buildings. Will sell at a great sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre. For particulars,

LOUNSBERY & THARP, 7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6924.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Five acres; large modern dwelling; 3 baths; stable, garage; extensive views; flower garden, fruit orchard; station 10 minutes' walk; for sale, or rent furnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42D ST.

$300 AN ACRE

At East Irvington, N. Y.; adjoining Mrs. Helen Gould Shepherd's estate; high ground with river view; splendid building site; good roads; 20 acres; great bargain for quick action.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 261 Columbus Ave.

Sacrifice A Sub-Lease to Oct., 1918 New Rochelle

Beautiful home, 12 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity; garage; large plot; Sound view. Rent $75.00. Paying $90.00.

★ O'Connor Real Estate Agency, ★ 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

NEW ROCHELLE

Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND, 202 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

RYE, N. Y.

House, 14 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful lawn, trees, garden planted, tennis court, garage; rent reduced to $2,000, furnished.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist, every Monday, discusses the world's investment markets and developments in every branch of finance and commerce. By mail, 10 cents. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN

Price $7,150. Cash Required $500.

This handsome house on a large corner plot in New York's best suburb, thirty minutes from Manhattan, is for sale at this bargain price, owing to business requirements.

The house is new and modern in every way; large piazza, tiled vestibule, hall, very large living room, open fireplace, mirrored doors, handsomely finished dining-room, sanitary gas kitchen, four large master's bedrooms; besides a maid's room, tiled bathroom; every convenience found in a high-class neighborhood. Was built by day's work and is a bargain. Full particulars and pictures.

F. W. WAGGONER, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

BARGAIN, $6,000, Easy Terms

Mission, all-year home, overlooking the water, 31-foot living room, with large open fireplace; hexagonal dining room. Six very large bedrooms, two baths. Parquette floors, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences—select community. Convenient to express station, D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Address

J. F. M., Box 180, N. Y. Post Office.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING. AT OCEAN GATE, N. J.

Just a step to the beach, a plunge in the water, and the living in the great outdoors. This is the life. Beats all medicines higher than a kite. Excursion to this resort next Sunday. Splendid offer of beach and other lots on easy terms. Send for illustrated folder and free railroad tickets. W. Westerfield, Room 407, 45 West 34th St., city.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

D., L. & W. R. R. | 28-acre Poultry Farm, right in the city; excellent land; seven-room cottage; large chicken houses, barns and other outbuildings; running brook; spring water piped to buildings. Ask for full particulars.

OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END,

ELBERON, DEAL.

Choice furnished cottages for rent, $500 to $3,000 per season. Will meet trains by appointment.

WARDELL & BURKE, WEST END, N. J.

MADISON, N. J.

D., L. & W. R. R. | Attractive suburban Home; large, modern house, all city conveniences; large grounds, fine trees; will sell, make your offer; might rent. Ask for particulars.

OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

FARMS ALL KINDS BARGAIN PRICES

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

BUHOT FARM AGENCY, Flemington, N. J., & 110 West 34th St., N. Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE HOUSE YOU WANT.

Modern, 10 rooms; fine location; am going to sell; ask for particulars.

OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Why Pay Rent for Summer?

when $200 down buys year-round 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW; completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground, Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 20th day of April, 1915. Present, Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. STOPPANI and WALTER B. HOTCHKIN, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19861.—Order requiring filing of claims.

An order having been granted herein the 1st day of April, 1915, requiring all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including the stocks and securities mentioned in the petition annexed to said order, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court the 1st day of April, 1915, to show cause why they should not file any and all such claims with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose, and why the claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing, testimony and report, and why, in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms or corporations, and any and all of them, should not be barred, foreclosed and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims; on filing the said order to show cause dated April 1st, 1915, and upon the petition of Abraham S. Gilbert, the trustee herein, thereto annexed and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and upon all the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and proof of the due service of said order to show cause and said petition by the publication of the said order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks (to wit, April 7th and April 15th, 1915,) and by mailing a copy to each of the creditors, or other persons interested herein, at their respective addresses as the same appears on the books of the bankrupts and in the schedules herein, and after hearing Leon Lauterstein, attorney for the trustee, in support of said motion, and there being no appearance in opposition thereto,

Now, on motion of Leon Lauterstein, attorney for the Trustee herein, it is

Ordered that all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or asserting alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, be, and they hereby are, directed to file duly verified statements in writing of any and all such claims which they or any of them have with Honorable Macgrane Coxe as Special Master at his office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1915; and it is further

Ordered that any and all creditors or other claimants claiming specific bonds, stocks, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and any and all creditors or other persons asserting preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, who shall not file their claims to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and to the general assets of the estate herein asserting their right, title and interest therein and thereto on or before the 15th day of May, 1915, be, and they hereby are, forever barred from making any claim against or asserting any right, title or interest, in or to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets of the estate herein, or the proceeds thereof, in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein; and it is further

Ordered that the determination of all right, title and interest, if any, in and to any or all of the stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, be, and the same hereby are, referred to Honorable Macgrane Coxe, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claimants, and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to determine, adjust and adjudicate the right, title, interest, equities, claims and liens therein and thereto, and to report to this Court his determination thereon; and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors, or other persons interested herein, by mailing on or before the 3d day of May, 1915, a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books and schedules of the alleged bankrupts, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times once a week for three successive weeks; the publication each week to be on different days of the week which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof.

LEARNED HAND, District Judge.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JENNIE SCHMIDT, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. SCHMIDT, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for an Absolute Divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 26th, 1915.

FRANCIS P. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John J. Schmidt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Peter A. Hendrick, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 28th, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1915.

FRANCIS P. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, Complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, Defendant.—In Equity, 12-153.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Bronson Winthrop and William Mulveney, receivers of the property of the above-named defendant, and upon all the proceedings herein, it is

Ordered, That all of the creditors of defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and Southern District of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, their claims against said defendant, a copy of this order to be mailed by said receivers to all creditors appearing upon the books of the defendant corporation in the hands of said receivers and to all stockholders of the defendant corporation on or before the 1st day of April, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, That each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers as required by the provisions of this order on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, shall be and hereby are forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered, That the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week, beginning with the 1st day of April and ending with the 27th day of May, 1915.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. District Judge.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MINNIE ISAACS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 3,428 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of infants' wear, such as hosiery, shoes, dresses, and caps, dry goods, fixtures, etc.

FRANK DRUCKER, Assignee, 320 Broadway.

BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTA M. FORBES, doing business as MRS. CHARLES C. FORBES, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 38 East 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of ladies' suits, dresses, coats, capes, waists, neckwear, flowers, fixtures, etc.

MAX B. RABINOWITZ, Trustee.

BERNARD I. KAMEN, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. B. BEHRMAN & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3, 5, and 7 West 35th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, motor, office fixtures, safe, etc.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KOFFLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 24th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of linen handkerchiefs, shirts, etc.

SAMUEL H. GOLDING, Trustee.

MAX MILLER, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

EQUITABLE SEEKS $81,762.

Life Assurance Society Wants Execution of Judgment Against Executors.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday asked the Surrogates' Court to issue an execution on a deficiency judgment of $81,762, against the United States Trust Company, and Judson B. Wilds as executors and trustees of the estate of William Wheeler Smith, who died on April 5, 1908.

The application states that the judgment was filed in the County Clerk's Office in September, 1914, in a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage for $275,000, held by the Equitable against the Smith estate. The case will be argued before Surrogate Cohalan on May 18.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There have been placed as of April 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the names of the following applicants: Mary F. Schaeffer, 77; Nelson Keeney, 75.75; Mary E. Sperry, 73.5.

There has been replaced as of May 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of men holding license as clerical assistant in high schools the name of Eugene F. Kerwin, 82.5.

The leave of absence, without pay, granted to Herman Bucher, a teacher of shopwork in P. S. 37, the Bronx, to enable him to assist the Republic of Argentina in the matter of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has been extended to Aug. 1, 1915.

Permission has been granted to Josephine Potter, a teacher in P. S. 4, Queens, to be absent, without loss of pay, on June 9 for the purpose of attending commencement exercises at New York University and receiving a degree.

Permission has been granted to Jesse Perlman, a teacher in P. S. 43, the Bronx, to be absent, without loss of pay, on May 18 and 19 for the purpose of attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Baltimore.

On motion of Frank D. Wilsey, the Board of Education yesterday directed that all schools in the Bronx be closed on June 9, "Bronx Day."

The board yesterday found Emily Canfield, a teacher in P. S. 61, Queens, guilty of the charges of neglect of duty, preferred against her by District Superintendent Shimer, and decided that a fine be imposed upon her covering her compensation from March 2, the date on which she abandoned her post of duty, to and including June 15.

Mary L. Hefferman and Mary N. Darbee have been transferred from P. S. 139 to P. S. 179. F. Eleanor Wolff has been transferred from P. S. 102 to P. S. 48 as teacher of an anaemic class.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Subjects and weights for hospital Superintendent are: Experience, 4; written test, 2; oral test, 2. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates must be eligible for registration as nurse of the State of New York, and must submit proof of same when filing applications. They must have had at least three years' experience as supervising nurse, assistant Superintendent, or Superintendent of an institution where special attention is given to the care and treatmen of crippled children. The minimum age is 25 years. The salary is $2,500, with maintenance at the Sea Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach, New York.

United States.

The commission announces for June 9 and 10 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for aid, qualified in chemistry, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at entrance salaries ranging from $600 to $840 a year. Competitors will be examined in elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; general physics, elementary chemistry, training and experience. Special consideration in rating the element of training and experience will be given to graduates of mechanical training, technical, or scientific schools, or to those who have had equivalent training in scientific or technical laboratories. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-second birthday on the date of the examination. Furher information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUND.
EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

Second mortgage private loan $6,000 wanted. Bronx apartment. X 110 Times Downtown.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Modern cottage; 7 rooms, bath, improvements; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, balance $18 per month. Cottage, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 108th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
86 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 334 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

70 Riverside Drive.—Finest location; most beautiful house; rent $2,250; worth double.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

GARAGE
will be erected Washington Heights
for tenant who is responsible.
Garage Box 55 Times.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

Small garage for rent.
28 cars on storage; rent reasonable.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 88x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,631 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

DO YOU LOVE HILLS, WOODS, AND STREAMS? Then come to see me. Have place you will fall in love with. Picturesque bungalow, overlooking river, on Hook Mountain; brick fireplace, rustic porches; sell $675, terms; near stations Erie and Lackawanna; easy commuting. LANE, Room 324, World Building. Phone 4300 Beekman.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackamanna Ter.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, new 9-room concrete, hollow tile dwelling; gas, electric light; hot water heat; hardwood floors, open fireplace, tubs; sanitary plumbing; river view; five minutes to station; lot 50x124; price $7,500; cash $1,500; also same style cottage, 7 rooms, $7,000. James L. Taylor, Agent, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

If you cannot find what you want, do not be discouraged; send us the details of what you are looking for and what you can afford to pay; we will try to fill your order. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Sale or rent three beautifully located cottages, 9, 10, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; stables; photos and information. J. C. Emory, Seaboard National Bank, New York, or on premises. Brokers recognized.

Tarrytown.—To rent, desirable house, block from Broadway and Main; unfurnished; 14 rooms; 2 baths; steam heat, electricity; plans, photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine large house, garage; lot 108 by 150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station and Sound; open for inspection, or telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Bungalow with 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, living and dining room, fireplace, &c.; garage with room for man; plot fronting on Sound and harbor shores and stone road; beautiful shade trees; $8,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; on large plot; wonderful view of country; 3 blocks from water, dock, and clubhouse; great boating, bathing, and fishing; $200 down, balance easy. B., Shore Front, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

ELMHURST.—Beautiful large house, with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 E. 32d St., City. Telephone 1838—Madison Sq.

Bungalow, near harbor, 5 rooms, bath; modern improvements; large veranda; 5 minutes from station; 50 minutes from city; $200 cash; balance, $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Far Rockaway.—2-story stucco bungalow; 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; completely furnished; large grounds; vegetable garden, garage; servant will remain if desired; rent $900 season responsible party. Address White, P. O. Box 145 Madison Square Station.

For Rent—Three months or longer, furnished house, on water front; 40 minutes New York; all improvements, open fireplaces, sun parlor, piazza. Sjogren, Ditmars Av., East Elmhurst. Phone 923M Newtown.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, two to six rooms, on Delaware River, opposite Cochecton, N. Y., by day, week, month; handy stopover for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR.—Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, June-October; screened piazza; garage, garden; ten minutes' walk from Lackawanna station. Address X 235 Times Annex.

Gentleman's Country Residence.—18 rooms; furnished; improvements, garage; large, shady grounds; elevation; garden planted; mile station; $1,200 year. Pines, Stamford, Conn.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Peconic Bay, Southampton, L. I.—$800 cottage for rent for season. K 308 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Bloomfield, (Essex Av., 105.)—Seven rooms, bath; improvements; extra large lot; convenient to train, trolley, and school; fine location; rent, $32. Phone 3815 Beekman, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

Lexington Av., 223, near 34th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath,
for bachelor; furnished;
to sublet at attractive price.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette,
nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. | By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. |
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. | or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises; Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, costly furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

129th, West, and Convent Av., (St. Agnes.)—Well furnished seven-room apartment, 2 baths, elevator, telephone, electric vacuum cleaner, hardwood inlaid floors, piano, Victrola; Broadway Subway, Manhattan St. station; elevated 130th St.; sublet for Summer, $70 month, or six rooms, $60. Brougham, Apt. 1F. Telephone 8500 Morningside.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 0735. Open evenings

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON TOURING, 1912, fully equipped, $450; only used two Summers; running condition perfect; will give same demonstration as new car. See chauffeur, Fred Spencer, Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d. House phone, 2823 Riverside.

HUPMOBILE 1913 touring car; just like new in both condition and appearance; thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUTOCAR TOURING, just like new in every respect, only run 3,700 miles; has every equipment; $850. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—1914 Ford delivery cars, like new; exceptional bargain. Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

Reos, 1912-1913-1914, with and without self-starters.
Reo Motor Car Company of 19 West 62d St.

Overland Touring, 1914, with starter; BARGAIN.
Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Will sell 1915 Reo touring contract; sacrifice $150. 903 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Cole, 7-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Reo Touring, 1914; like new, BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Beautiful limousine, Renault landaulet, Packard, latest model, for hire by month. Talot, 300 West 49th St. Bryant 7720.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Large five-passenger touring car for special or week-end trips; reasonable. Call Williams. Phone 429 Madison.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For hire, 1915 Packards; day, week, or month. Wilmarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

7-passenger Packard for hire by month, $350. Johnson, Riverside 3611.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way, Col. 9869.

Wanted—1914 seven-passenger Packard or Stevens, Stevens preferred. N 18 Times.

Automobile Repairing.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 802 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West End Av. Tel. 5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT ABOVE
Seventieth, furnished, 4-5 rooms, $45, couple; own silver, linen; immediate occupancy; Summer or longer. T 17 Times.

West End, (79th St.)—Beautifully, completely furnished apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

3,495 Broadway.—Four-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, to sublet for three months, reasonable, with help services if desired. Apt. 73.

Four front rooms and bath, sublet furnished till Oct. 1; terms reasonable. 214 W. 110th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam. 3780 River, Apt. 82.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

180th St., 611 West.—Four rooms, completely furnished, $35; electric light and telephone; modern building. Apply on premises.

Sublet.—Furnished apartment, sunny three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Dearborn, Apartment 5-A, 350 West 55th St.

113th St., 622 West.—Six outside rooms on 7th floor; southern exposure and river view. May. Apartment No. 73.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

612 West 182d.—Five cool rooms; $40; references exchanged. Needham. Phone 1348 Audubon.

Attractively furnished six large rooms; piano. Apartment 43, 610 West 152d, (Riverside.)

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St. $35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

To Sublet.—Cheerful, sunny apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhod; concessions for the Summer; management of owner. "Antlers," 603 West 111th St.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32.
6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35.
368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

92d St., West, 251—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water, every convenience; $35.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Av. Dean St., 1,303, near New York Av.
Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 3 and 5 rooms, $30-$44. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8338 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4-5-6 rooms, $26-$34-$42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms.

22D, 327 WEST, The Elm.—Telephone Chelsea 2554. Single, double rooms; table the best the market affords; references.

23D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; Park, "L"; board optional.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

58TH ST. 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

72D, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single rooms; superior table board.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select, cool double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single room; exceedingly homey atmosphere; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

ELEGANT ROOMS; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.)—Corner front room, overlooking Drive; refined gentleman; breakfast. Apt. 3B. Phone 5368 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements new made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., (Lawrence Park.)—Opportunity for gentlemen to board in private family near station; references. S 143 Times.

Long Island.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.; nature's methods; Interviews. Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8686 Madison Square.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

New Jersey.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D., L. & W. Station; gentlemen only; telephone 3480 M Orange. K 216 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Large, small rooms, exceptionally clean; well kept house; telephone.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

36TH, 35 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

41ST, 369 LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; private baths; reasonable; phone.

43D, 136 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; bath; telephone; private family; references. Sullivan.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms; parlor floor and one flight; all conveniences; kitchenette; Summer prices; French house.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; boxspring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LADY residing two blocks east from park offers extra large room, suitable two, or wishes permanent person liking French cooking and conversation. S 70 Times.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Nice front room; hot and cold water; also small room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; running water; private; references.

12TH ST., 289 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, $2 upward.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold running water; connecting bathroom; gentleman.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 320 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—To sublet till Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished suite, two rooms and bath; now physician's office; reasonable; apply only at noon or 5 to 7. Doctor.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Absolutely clean, finely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; investigate.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well appointed; all conveniences; reference desired; gentleman.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small suite; corner house, parlor bedroom; Summer rates. Gilroy.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select room with private family; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms, adjoining bath; special rates.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, with private bath; near Subway and elevated.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 9095.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

95TH ST., 330 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Nicely furnished room; elevator apartment; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway,)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room; adjoining bath; $4. Riverside 4529.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful room; gentleman; dressing room, bath; phone; $6.50; also large room.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Pleasant double high-class; elevator; business woman. Apt. 6.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

115TH ST., 410 WEST.—Private family; hot and cold water in room; shower. Sayers.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apartment 52.

119TH, 435 WEST, (Apart. 6F.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; first-class house; Summer; very reasonable. Tel. John 3539.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, Columbia grounds, opposite; beautiful double room with kitchennette; single room also; roof garden; restaurant; Summer concessions. See Yetman.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; shower; Subway; car lines, refined.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; references.

123D, 530 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; closets, lavatory, bath; gentleman; references. Robinson.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished; no children; private family; near Subway; must see to appreciate.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two very desirable, well ventilated rooms, adjoining bath, with shower; high class apartment; gentlemen; references; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room; bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Horses and Carriages

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Family stable, to be sold at a sacrifice; pair of fine bays, 16 hands high, waranted sound, kind, and true, with stylish victoria, (Studebaker,) harness, and liveries; will sell separately, if required; inspection solicited. Apply to M. M. Singer, 55 Liberty St., city. Tel. 1744 Cortlandt.

Dogs, Birds, and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Two imported German Shepherd dogs, (police dogs,) male and female; registered pedigrees; fine specimens; also registered male West Highland White terrier. J. R. Morris, Deerfield, Ill.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT.—Trained nurse, capable and trustworthy, desires position as attendant to adult or infant; willing to take institution work; can furnish A1 references. T 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; experienced corporation controlling accounts; 8 years' manufacturing, factory experience; $15; references. H 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—8 years' expert double entry; balance sheets; financial statements prepared; entire charge office; correspondence. L 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, ledger clerk; four years' experience; accurate, willing worker; references; $10-$12; age 19. K 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; one year's experience; neat, accurate; good worker; salary, $7. K 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; salary, $10. S 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; practical experience; industrious; $10. K 291 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Graduate nurse as companion or care of child over 6 years. Address Nurse, care Lavander, 1,777 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place excellent English nursery governess. Telephone between 11:30 and 2 o'clock Thursday, Spring 2066. 29 Washington Square.

GOVERNESS.—German, French, English branches; music; physical care. Berent, 333 West 23d.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED, DESIRES POSITION NURSE INVALID LADY; CITY OR COUNTRY; COUNTRY PREFERRED TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT; HIGHEST REFERENCES. J. C. H., 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Hotel, clubs, apartments, care of linen; thoroughly experienced, reliable; best references. Mrs. S., 1,584 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT.—Young woman, fond of children, wishes position, mother's assistant; small remuneration for refined home. A 138 Times Harlem.

NURSE.—Experience; hospital training; private nursing for 7 years; position with private family; good city references. A 299 Times.

NURSE.—A lady desires situation for very competent Swiss nurse. Telephone 2,120 Plaza. Address 125 East 60th St.

NURSE.—Young girl wishes position as nurse; willing and obliging; country preferred. McCusker, 747 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German, experienced, good sewer, desires position as nursery governess; highest city references. Governess, 235 East 60th St.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as social secretary or companion by a young Englishwoman temporarily embarrassed by the war; speaks Spanish, French, and German; highly educated; has best English references. X 234 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, mature age, college education; takes dictation accurately; neat typist; good appearance; willing to work; Christian. Telephone Bedford 2842 J. Miss H., 361 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—7 years architectural engineering, real estate experience; possess initiative executive ability; conscientious, willing worker; a trial appreciated; highest credentials; age 23; $15; no agency. T 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary.—Christian; above average in intellect; six years' engineering, manufacturing experience; handle mail independently, intelligently; need employment; trial appreciated; $12. H 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, seeks permanency where competency, intelligence are mandatory; American, refined office assistant; will do utmost to please; $8. A 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, good English scholar; familiar with law, insurance, commercial work; excellent references; $15. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, good grammarian; have brains, ability; master technicalities, grammatically; four years' mercantile experience; $10. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical experience; capable handling office details; exceptional references; salary, $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar with office detail; $10. K 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; conversant with office routine; A1 references; $15. A 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, 20, desires position in hospital, sanitarium, etc.; Christian. E. T., Box 89, 1,680 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, brainy, broad experience, seeks situation any capacity; $15. K 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eighteen months' experience; understands office work; references; $8. K 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law, mercantile experience; take rapid dictation; $10; American. K 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; three years' experience; rapid, accurate worker; $8. K 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated beginner; obliging; no clock watcher; $6-$8. T 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Dictaphone operator; 4 years' experience; best reference. T 8 Times.

WAITRESS.—A lady recommends excellent waitress. Phone 4308 Plaza. Call afternoons, 117 East 69th St.

WET NURSE.—A refined young lady desires position. Krokel, 57 West 106th.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon 7259.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

White, Southern colored, couples; institution nurses, attendants; male and female; city or country. Noel Agency, 77 W. 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKERS to make high-grade coats for infants and children. Zeno Co., 107 East 27th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SLIP COVER AND TABLE HANDS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32nd St. Side.

MAGAZINE WRITER.—Business magazine editor requires services of young lady with some experience in writing, proofreading, &c.; submit sample of original composition; steady employment to the right person; salary $10 per week. T 2 Times.

STENOGRAPHER who has had experience in electrical office; state salary and full information. Address D 272 Times Downtown.

We still need one educated, refined woman for responsible position promising rapid advancement in salary to competent person. Call Thursday, F. H. Dike, 225 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL,
Northeast corner Madison Av. and 55th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, Manager, Correspondent, 38 years old, desires position; prefer small town or country estate; highest references. T 10 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT desires connections; excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy. H 365 Times Downtown.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; filled executive position; thoroughly familiar with modern accounting; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) typist; office assistant; 2½ years' experience; reference. Maurice Feigenson, 3,394 Boulevard, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER.—27, TAKE TRIAL BALANCE; CAN OPERATE TYPEWRITER, UNDERSTANDS SHIPPING. T 12 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, (30;) thoroughly experienced; first-class references. R 22 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; excellent ability; references. H 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or office assistant; age, 18; experience; reference; salary small. Room 22H, 220 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable, reliable; excellent ability. K 302 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. K 283 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—A lady highly recommends her butler; he would like to go with family to California; can valet and make himself generally useful. Call at present employer, 135 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—Excellent, Japanese, wishes position; experienced, recommended; $45 up. A., 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—28; single; 10 years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic; accustomed driving ladies and children; A1 references; honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 39 East 42d St., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, foreign and domestic cars, 8 years' experience, honest, obliging, seeks position; city or country. Columbus 6920. W. Newman, 320 West 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, single, wishes position; total abstainer; good repairer; references from eighteen months to four years. L. Turner, care Milton, 430 W. 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian, single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. S 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR seeks position; country experience; references; minor repairs. Kramer, 147 East 32d.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 31, seven years' experience; private or commercial; best of references. Theiss, 447 West 58th St.

CLEANING.—Vacuum cleaning; experienced cleaner; references; hour, day. Sutton, 118 West 136th St. Tel. 3328 Morningside.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; with private family; go anywhere; generally useful; personal references. Cushin, 238 West 67th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Technical; ten years experience; expert letterer, mechanical and electrical designing experience; exceptional reference. Draughtsman, 520 East 157th St.

GARDENER, American, single, (31,) fully competent all branches of gardening; best references as to character and ability. G. L., 16 Sackett St., Corona, L. I.

INSTRUCTOR, &c.—Position as athletic instructor or to care for children; best references; good appearance; go anywhere. S 170 Times.

MAIL SALES MANAGER, now making good with cotton converter selling department stores, seeks opportunity to install department for firm in same or kindred line; competent to prepare mailing lists, advertising copy, follow-up and correspondence; well educated; 34 years old; experienced in advertising and selling. W. B., 141 Times Downtown.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European; at residence. Phone, write for appointments, 12-1 P. M., F. Fues, 7 West 63d St. Telephone 3953 Columbus.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—First-class view photographer, wide experience in artistic work and news photography, is looking for position with a good firm. T 14 Times.

POSITION wanted by experienced, all-around man as building Superintendent or similar capacity; 10 years with present company; best of references. Address A. M., P. O. Box 1,203, Hartford, Conn.

SALES AND EXPORT MANAGER.
Executive, aged 28 years, wide manufacturing and business experience; speaks thoroughly English, German, French, Spanish; willing to travel; A1 references. T 5 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman; excellent business address, wants position; salary and commission; references as to ability, character. T 9 Times.

SALESMAN.—28, energetic and experienced of character and ability, desires position with reliable concern. T 15 Times.

SALESMAN desires side line dresses for N. Y. and Pennsylvania States. S 169 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable manufacturing concern. K 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Familiar with bookkeeping; practical and varied experience; educated American; good address; $10. K 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good knowledge bookkeeping; willing; best references; $12 to start. G. O., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, quick, accurate, desires position; best references. K 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation rapidly; type neat, accurate letters; work hard; $8. Eugene Meyle, 224 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Columbia graduate, high school teacher, desires Summer tutoring; all subjects. K 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, white, American, single, desires position with Winton owner; five years' experience on these models; country preferred; own repairs; capable, temperate, and intelligent; satisfactory references; moderate compensation. J. A. Delany, 4 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) one year of college work, 2½ years' experience office detail and salesmanship, desires position with old-established firm; willing to invest; references furnished. S 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, graduate, neat appearance, correspondent, operate typewriter, trustworthy, desires position; small salary; best references. Ambitious, T 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; salary $11. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of Stuyvesant High School, desires position with advancement. Ambitious, 100 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position where technical education will be of value; best references. T 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) energetic, conscientious worker, best references, desires position. S 176 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted on a weekly publication; must be experienced; liberal commission; no drawing account; opportunity to make big money. X 238 Times Annex.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN about 17 years of age wanted in busy law office. K 305 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, COOK.—Colored man and wife; private family hotel, Staten Island; good home and wages; references required. K 312 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanician for New Jersey; must have long experience, preferably on French cars; single or married; without children; good lasting position; only answers with full particulars and references extending over at least eight years considered. Address L. L. S., P. O. Box 1,498.

CLERK and stenographer for golf club; Britisher preferred; room and board at club; good references essential. K 307 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced stock room; good opportunity for right man; give particulars and salary expected. X 228 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, a good Japanese cook for a small family in Maryland country home, half an hour outside of Baltimore; willing to pay good wages. Address, stating qualifications and references, Stuart Olivier, 1,631 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST Diamond brooch, Sunday, 86th St., between Madison and 3d Avs., or 3d Av. to 84th St. "L" station, or South Ferry train; liberal reward if returned. J. F. S., 350 Broadway, Room 722.

LOST—Monday afternoon, small diamond heart, one large diamond in centre, border of small stones, platinum setting; sentimental value; reward. Return Lockwood, 230 West 59th St.

LOST—On Subway, between Times Square and 14th St., evening May 11, gold hunting case split-second Lecoultre watch No. 3,116; liberal reward. T 7 Times.

LOST—Black fur Neckpiece, Sunday afternoon, on or near White Plains Road, Bronxville to Scarsdale; reward. W. D. Libbey, Bronxville.

LOST—Reward for return diamond, pansy pin, neighborhood 157th St. and Broadway. Inquire Room 910, 5 Beekman St.

LOST—Lavalliere containing five stones, platinum; reward. R. Weill, 166 Keap St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold watch; monogram "E. D. H."; reward. Charlotte Bodkin Co., 8 West 45th St.

LOST—Diamond sapphire pin, 81st to 94th, West End; reward. Marquis, 319 W. 94th.

$150 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of a platinum brooch set with diamonds and emeralds; the centre of this brooch was composed of a reversible piece, on one side of which was diamonds and on the other emeralds; lost April 30, 1915, between 40 West 57th St. and Stern Brothers, 6th Av. and 42d St., New York City. Return to Charlton & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av., New York.

Found.

FOUND—May 10, on 4th Av., gentleman's watch; identification necessary. 44 East 23d St., Room 1,102.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR ADOPTION.—Attractive baby girl, in good health; well bred. Gentlewoman, H 363 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER WANTED BY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN SELLING ITS WELL-KNOWN PRODUCT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, USING RESIDENT SALESMEN, TRAVELERS AND MAIL ORDER; MUST BE MAN OF REAL ABILITY, THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST, AND ABLE TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT, WHICH WILL BE SAFEGUARDED; WE EXTEND AND RESERVE THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING MOST CAREFUL INVESTIGATION; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. N 10 TIMES.

For Sale—To close estate, established and successful department store in the best city of the South, doing cash business over $100,000 per annum; excellent opportunity for popular-price department store man; stock clear and bought within twelve months. Address, or call upon for personal interview, 6 P. M., H. M. Cotten, care Cohen's Advertising, 63 Bleecker.

A REMARKABLE BARGAIN.
Wholesale novelty business, showing large profits after all expenses have been deducted, for sale cheap because of ill-health of partners; will deal only with principals; investigation solicited. M 17 Times.

Moving-picture theatre for lease, 600 seats, with airdrome; reasonable rent; thickly populated neighborhood. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

OFFER $10,000, WITH SERVICES.
Experienced merchant will invest in successful business; confidential. Z 350 Times Annex.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J., FOR LEASE;
FULLY FURNISHED; NOW OPEN.

Wanted—Electrician to take half interest in established business; small investment. Inquire Adams, 158 West 30th St.

Manufacturing business, profitable, sound, wishes active outside partner; investment required. X 208 Times Annex.

A1 office man with $1,500, join party equal amount, buy excellent business. D 273 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, good paying, half interest for sale. Theatre, 254 West 116th.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 264 Times Annex.

Business Loans.

Accommodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers', wholesalers' outstandings, incomes, rents; confidential. Wolf, 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1,029.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Balsam Pillows.
Sizes 16 by 16, $2.50.
Sizes 16 by 8, $1.25.
Postage Prepaid.
Address Mrs. L. P. Strack, Gabriels, N. Y.

Four large mirrors, splendid condition. Call, 10 to 1, Stewart, 114 West 72d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
845 Broadway, at Leonard St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
} TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER.—Capable, experienced on fancy linens; one previously connected with large house; good references; state particulars. Write Fix Mfg., 138 West 22d St.

MANAGER WANTED.

Experienced to take complete charge of established department store doing successful business in Norfolk, Va.; amount of business exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per annum; only those capable from successful records of buying the merchandise and supervising financial management need apply; call between 12 and 2 P. M. and 6 and 6:30 P. M. at
COHEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY,
63 Bleecker Street, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a high-grade salesman with a clientele of tire users to sell high-grade tires on a commission basis, representing high-grade manufacturer's product; man that is willing to produce and earn at least $5,000 per annum; exceptional opportunity for man of quality, ambitious and willing to work. N 16 Times.

SALESMEN.—If you have absolute faith in the merits of The International Correspondence Schools and believe you have the ability to sell courses, and you are willing to work hard to make money, call after 5 o'clock. Advance against commission. Room 307, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN (with industrial insurance experience preferred) to sell monthly premium health and accident policies; also an assistant manager wanted; salary and commission. Call Room 557, 320 5th Av.

SALESMAN visiting drug, department stores; fine selling proposition, New York, Brooklyn, &c.; drawing account against commission. S 177 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle side line ladies' belts on commission. S 174 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving; earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

Men, write for free booklet. MECHANICAL DENTISTRY taught any hour, day or night; no book study; easy payments.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
(First and Greatest). 27 W. 45th St.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Great demand for mechanical dentists.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
EST. 1892. Now in New Bldg., 15 W. 44th.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School,
Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 55th St.

HAD FIXED RATES FOR GANG RAIDS

Leader Charged $150 for Wrecking Small Shops, While 'Knockouts' Cost $200.

MAIMING CAME HIGHER

For Lopping Off an Ear Labor Heads Paid $600 — Women and Men Got Equal Pay, Fein Says.

As a result of the long confession made in the Tombs by Benjamin Fein, known on the east side as "Dopey Benny," the gang leader, the police were able to make public last night, the schedule of pay for which the gunmen would commit murder, wreck manufacturing plants, maim workmen who had offended union leaders, and terrorize by shoting, any person objectionable to the union officials.

The price for raiding and wrecking a small manufacturing plant of a shirtwaist manufacturer was $150, "Dopey Benny" at this figure to provide all the gangsters necessary to complete the job.

The price fgor raiding and wrecking the largest of the shops in the clothing and needle trades, was $600.

For shooting a man in the leg or the arm, or "clipping his ear off"—a favorite device for intimidation employed by the gangsters, the prce ranged from $60 to $00, according to the importance of the man shot or maimed.

For invading a factory for the purpose of throwing an objectionable manager or foreman down an elevator shaft or breaking his arm or thumb the price was $200.

For a "complete knock-out" of any individual of ordinary importance the price was $200.

Gang Leader Got $10,000 a Year.

The revenue of the chief gangster through these activities amounted to more than $10,000 a year. When Monk Eastman first began to hire out thugs to the labor unions the price for gangsters was $7.50 a day, with $10 a day for the head of the gang. "Dopey Benny" improved on this plan by adopting a "contract system" in which he engaged personally to do any strong-arm work required at a fixed price and paid his gangsters whatever he desired to.

The police found also that the principle of equal pay for equal work prevailed among the gangsters without distinction as to sex. When he hired strong-arm women, of whom he kept a squad constantly on duty, Fein paid them $7.50 a day, which was the same price he paid his men. He used the women to invade shops where it would not look well for men to knock down forewomen. He armed the women with umbrellas weighted down with lead slugs and with long hatpins.

The District Attorney announced last night that Miss Lillian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, was entitled more than any other person, to the credit for the roundup of east side gang leaders and of the labor union officials who hired them to attack and even to murder prsons whom they wished to "discipline." The special squad of policemen working on the case under command of Deputy Commissioner Frank Lord and Detectives Henry Jessop and Clinton Wood, arrested five labor leaders, prominent on the east side, yesterday. It was said that the police had found nearly all of the twenty-three labor union officials and eleven gangsters indicted on Tuesday and that those still at large would be arrested today.

Miss Wald Started Inquiry.

The District Attorney, in telling of Miss Wald's part in the investigation, said:

"Everywhere we turned we found conditions much worse than Miss Wald had pictured them. She called to our attention evidence brought to her by Max Sulkess, Secretary of a new union formed by men who had left the cloak and suit makers' organization. He asserted that gunmen were employed to intimidate members of his union. It was this evidence that led eventually to the indictment of twenty-three labor union leaders and eleven gangsters."

A reporter for an east side newspaper asked District Attorney Perkins if it was not true that Max Sulkess, Secretary of the new union, was in fact a private detective employed by manufacturers to investigate the conduct of union leaders. Mr. Perkins said that his investigation had shown that this was true. He asserted that all Sulkess's allegations had been corroborated fully by disinterested persons before the arrest of union officials was ordered.

A condensed version of the confession of "Dopey Benny" Fein, which was given out by Mr. Perkins, was a complete history of gang life in New York from the days of "Monk" Eastman, "Kid" Twist, and "Big Jack" Zelig, down to the day when Fein wrested the leadership from "Joe the Greaser," and put all his resources at the command of labor union officials.

Both District Attorney Perkins and Assistant District Attorney Breckeridge, who came in contact with Fein while he was making his long confession, said that seemingly the gang leader had standards of a sort, for they found evidence that employers had twice offered him $15,000 to stop his activities. Both of these offers, Fein asserted, and the employers who made the offers admitted, were rejected by the gang leader.

"Fein Wouldn't Take a Bribe."

"The man really had a conviction," said Mr. Breckenridge, "that he was helping along in his own way a cause in which he believed. Hex would talk to me with glowing eyes of the way he turned down offers to guard the shops of employers from raids by other gangsters. He was willing to hire out as a raider of the shops of these employers at a much lower figure than he had been offered to guard them. He tried to convince me that he would have made the raids for the union leaders for nothing, except that he found it so easy to get pay for them."

Monk Eastman, according to Fein, was the first of the gangsters to exploit the labor field for the gangsters. That was eighteen years ago, and Eastman broke away from the previous gangster practice of working mostly as lookout men for gambling houses. Fein seized the gang leadership after Jack Zelig was killed in 1913 and developed the present system. He laid out the city in districts on exactly the plan of the police precincts, and he formed connections with the Hudson Duster gang on the lower west side and the car barn gang and the gas house bang further uptown.

Under the district system, each gang was to solicit all the business it could get in its own territory, but it must never execute any job outside of the district in which its members lived. When he obtained contracts to wreck shops or maim individuals outside of his own district, which was from Fourteenth Street to the Battery, east of Broadway, Fein turned the job over to some other gang. In return, he would do any job for which a contract was obtained by a gang outside of his district if the work lay in his territory.

There was a sort of a clearing-house arrangement by which cash transactions were avoided between the different gangs. Each gang did the work consigned it by some other gang as a return courtesy for having its own jobs outside of its district attended to. Here is Fein's confession as condensed by District Attorney Perkins.

"Dopey Benny's" Confession.

"Why I am called Dopey Benny I don't know as I never have used dope. I got the title as a nick-name years ago. My first job as a gangster for hire was to go to a shop and beat up some workmen there. The man that employed me, a union official, offered to pay me 100 for my work and $10 for each of the men I hired. I planned the job and then told my employer that it would take more men than he figured on and I would not touch it under $600. He agreed. I got my men together, divided them into squads, and passed out pieces of gas pipe and clubs to them. We met the workmen we were after as they came from work and beat them up. I didn't want to mix up in the work myself then and I kept out of it, but I was where I could watch my men work. The man who employed me said he liked the job fine, and paid me $500 as a bonus. That started me at my work.

"That same night as I was going along the street, I heard some shooting. I turned to see what it was about and saw men shooting at me. They got me twice in the leg. I found who it was shot me but I was never able to get even. It was for doing the job I had done that day.

"I was always busy after that, as I got a reputation for doing a good job. A man who had somebody in view whom he wanted beaten up would take me where I could see him. I would then wait at a place I knew the man would come to, and I would beat him up.

"Those were the individual jobs. I got in a fight in 1912 and was stabbed in the stomach. I was rushed to St. Mark's Hospital, where they operated on me, and I had to stay there laid up for ten days. The job I was doing when I got stabbed brought me only $100, and the hospital charged me $150, so I was $50 out besides loss of time. It was four months before I was well enough to do any more work. We got after a lot of colored girls in November, 1912, who had been hired to do work in place of white girls. They all had police whistles, which they blew, and that scared us off. Another time girls who had been handed out police whistles blew them and brought the police before I could get away. I was caught and got thirty days. All the time I was serving the thirty days my wages went on, according to my contract, at $15 a day.

Got His Pay While in Jail.

"I did a job in Brooklyn smashing up a factory, and somebody smashed my nose with an inkwell. I got $150 for doing the job and $30 to pay for having my nose fixed up. In January, 1914, I was convicted of assault and got five years in State's prison, but good lawyers were hired for me, and the decision was reversed in the higher courts and I got out. All the time I spent in prison I was kept on the payroll at $25 a week.

"I went back to Brooklyn under orders to do the best job I ever had done—to smash everything in the place and beat everybody up. I watched my men go inside, and then I went to a street stand and bought a package of cigarettes. I heard an awful din and saw people jumping out of the windows and screaming on the fire escapes.

"I just kept on smoking a cigarette as the people ran by me, revolver shots from my men popping out to keep them on the run. I went to a corner drug store and telephoned my employer that everything was O. K. He told me afterward it was the best job he ever saw done.

Hated to Attack a Lady.

"One job concerned a forelady in an underwear shop. My employer said to me: 'The forelady in that shop knows the boss too well. He tells her everything. She has to get a good licking, and the best thing for you to do is to get somebody to throw her down cellar. I am going to give you a girl to point her out to you.' I didn't want to do the job as I didn't want to throw a woman down cellar. I pictured my own sister in that position. He said, 'You will never get any more work if you don't do it,' and he kept pestering me till I consented. We followed the woman till she was passing a saloon with an open cellar door. We threw her down the open cellar and got away. She screamed and a lot of people came who took her to a drug store. I got $50 for that job.

"My employer warned me never to take the elevator on going upstairs to do a job in a loft building, as the elevator man might be able to identify me and testify against me. My men went up in a loft and cleaned it out, and I was watching from across the street. I saw a man we were after who got so scared he jumped out of the second-story windown and lit right on top of a woman who was sitting on the stoop on the ground floor. I got arrested in 1913, but I jumped my bail, as I heard Magistrate Appleton was going to send me away for six months to the workhouse. I stayed away all Summer, and when I came back and surrendered I was fined $5 and let off.

"I never told anything about my employers and who they were until they 'double-crossed' me at the time of my arrest by not getting bail for me. I made up my mind that with me risking my neck all the time, that for double-crossing me I would tell the District Attorney everything I knew about them."

Labor Leader Put on Trial.

Samuel Dudeck, ex-walking delegate of Bakers' Union 305, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions on a charge of extortion. He was the first of the labor leaders to be indicted as a result of the confession made by Fein. Dudeck repudiated a "confession" he was alleged to have made to Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge, saying that he made the alleged confession to "get even" with other labor leaders. The case is expected to reach th jury today.

Abraham Baroff, manager of the Waistmakers and Dressmakers' Union, was arrested at the headquarters of the union, 16 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday. Max Kazimirsky, business agent for the United Hebrew Trades, was arrested at the office of that organization at 175 East Broadway on a charge of assault. It was alleged that he had charge of pickets who were sent out in strikes, one kind to do peaceful picketing, another to annoy strikebreakers, and a third group composed of gangsters who were hired to commit assaults.

Nine of the men arrested on Tuesday night as a result of Fein's confession were arraigned before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions and were held for trial in General Sessionns under bail of from $2,000 to $5,000. They were Julius Woolf, Jacob Halpern, Samuel Lefkowitz, Samuel Schorer, Philip Gossin, Harry Kleeman, William Tromofsky, Morris Goldberg, and Samuel Shore.

Word was received by the District Attorney that members of the unions composing the United Hebrew Trades had raised a defense fund of $125,000 by voluntary assessments, in anticipation of the arrest of the union officials.

Abraham Cahan, managing editor of the Jewish Daily Forward said yesterday that the arrest of the Jewish labor leaders proved the statement of President Gregory of the American Bar Association that workingmen could not get justice in the courts. Both Mr. Cahan and Secretary A. I. Shiplikoff of the United Hebrew Trades, said it was notorious in the East Side that employers had hired gangsters during strikes and that they were astonished at the inability of District Attorney Perkins to find any guilty employers.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Patrolmen Frank J. Gaetje and William Peterson were placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions on a charge of assault and battery made on Prosecutor's Detective Joseph Duucker.

NEWARK.—Referee Samuel Kalisch, Jr., has filed a report recommending a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Edna Carola Johnson of Bradley Beach. Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Fleischman of New York, said her husband, Ernest Le Roy Johnson, never supported her.

NEWARK.—Michael Toth, a Hungarian, who was arrested Tuesday night on the Plank Road while "beating" a ride from New York on an express wagon driven by Leonard Forden of the city, is held by the police for investigation. Forden alleged Toth attempted to attack him, but Toth denied that.

MONTCLAIR.—Dr. Charles S. Mills, pastor of the First Congregational Church, announced yesterday that $11,000 had been contributed toward the erection of the Bradford memorial tower on the new $250,000 church. The cornerstone will be laid next Tuesday.

KEANSBURG.—The Grand Jury will be asked to investigate the election which was held here Tuesday with a view of ascertaining whether some sixty votes which were cast were legally cast. Both sides brought in Summer residents who live in New York, Newark, Jersey City, and elsewhere in the Winter. They alleged their right to vote here.

NEWTON.—The body of four-year-old John Berisco of Franklin Junction was recovered from the Walkill Creek there yesterday. He was drowned yesterday afternoon while playing about the creek with a dozen other boys.

FREEHOLD.—Williamm Acker, who on Feb. 16 eloped with Miss Josephine Welte, a school teacher, and who was convicted for deserting his wife, failed to appear before Judge Lawrence for sentence yesterday. His bail will be forfeited.

WOODS RELATES HOW THE GUNMAN IS USED

Tells Industrial Commission That Gunwomen Sometimes Work in Strikes.

W. D. HAYWOOD'S 'DREAM'

When Workingmen Possess Machinery of Production, He Says, New York Will Be Torn Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York made a statement that made the members of the Industrial Commission sit up today when he appeared before them. Not only gunmen, but gunwomen, he said, had been used in strikes where women workers were involved.

"The use of gunmen," said the Commissioner, "is not distinctly caused by the labor conditions that exist today, but is simply an incident in criminal life produced by the existence in a great city of the gangster. Gunmen are not directly engaged and employed by employers on the one hand, or by labor officials on the other, but are utilized as an agency in certain situations and for peculiar work by detective organizations that secure retainers from the principals of a strike on one side or the other.

"Our present industrial system should not be charged with producing gunmen as an institution. The New York gunman is a distinct product of the criminal phenomena of the great city. He is an undiluted menace to the body politic. He is used for all sorts of criminal employment. He is used as a repeater at elections, a capper for gamblers, a salesman of habit-forming drugs, and as a runner for places of vice."

Chairman Walsh asked if gunmen from New York had been made use of in industrial disputes outside of New York City. Commissioner Woods said that he had no definite information as to that, but knew that New York gunmen had been taken to Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The operations of the use of gunmen, brought out in the confession of "Dopey Benny," were referred to by the Commissioner, who said that the investigation of these gangsters had resulted in the return of twelve indictments against union representatives in New York.

"This investigation has shown," said the Police Commissioner, "a large employment of gunmen by strikers and a somewhat less employment of them by employers when involved in labor disputes. The employers usually get them by going to private detective agencies that have a number of gangsters at their command.

"The New York police, the Commissioner said, were earnest and vigorous in their efforts to protect the individual freedom of laboring men, and picketing, free speech, and free assemblage are recognized as constitutional rights, so long as there is no violation of personal rights or of public police regulations. So far as this phase of the labor question was concerned, he thought there had been a reform accomplished since he became Commissioner.

W. D. Haywood, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was before the commission for several hours and made a picturesque and entertaining witness. He first recited briefly the character of the strikes in which his organization had been interested, and then exchanged views with members of the commission in regard to the general principles involved, from his point of view, in the struggle of labor to get its place.

"I do not agree," said the witness, "that there is an identity of interest between the capitalist and the working man. It is a class struggle in which the man who works is on one side and Rockefeller, Morgan and their stockholders are on the other. It is the inevitable battle for the means of life which capital now controls—the whole machinery of production. We look upon piled up dividends as unpaid labor, and that the machinery and property of production belongs to the workers who, in time, will take over what is theirs. It will not come by political action, because the workers are not versed in the political game. Their life is all in their industry, and furthermore the workers are in a minority.

When questioned by Commissioner Weinstock, Mr. Haywood said that John D. Rockefeller had no God-given or man-made right to the mines of Colorado. His dream of the social era when the workingman would possess the machinery of production, he said, might come in a night, for who could have seen the interruption last August in the peace of the world and the awful scenes that have followed, with half the world murdering one another?

"When the time comes we shall have no use for the large cities," said Haywood, "New York will be torn down or left as a monument to the folly of man. Our people will choose to live in communities devoted to their special industries, with small, well-kept and sanitary cities of perhaps 50,000 people."

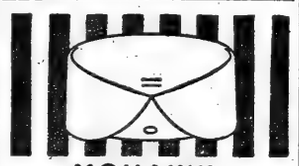
Toward the end of his testimony Haywood described himself as a parasite, as he was not a producer, and said he would like to go back to the mines and have his day's wages represent its social value in the community.

Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University urged in his statement to the commission the creation of a permanent industrial commission where the complaints and the facts of labor interests could be heard. Through it, he believed, all the rights of the workingmen of the country might be safeguarded, and ultimately the conflict between capital and labor find an adjustment.

S. S. Gregory, in concluding his statement, begun yesterday, took positive ground in favor of a Federal Incorporation act as a necessity before the wrongs of the workingman could be corrected. By nationalizing all large corporations that employ labor conditions of labor could be regulated and illegal acts prevented.

One of Gondorf Gang Sentenced.

James M. Dawsing, 61 years old, an associate of Charles Gondarf in the fake wiretapping swindles, was sentenced to Sing Sing for not less than one year nor more than five years by Judge Swann in General Sessions after he had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree. The charge grew out of the swindling of Kirby C. Sudbury, of Wilmington, N. C., of $7,200. Dawsing was a "steerer" for the Gondorf gang. Frederick Gondorf, a brother of Charles, will be placed on trial this week for swindling William F. Davis, of Absecem, N. J., out of $8,000.



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CONVICTS VOTE DOWN BILL CUTTING TERMS

Tell Warden Osborne to Oppose Measure Passed Through a Trick.

SIGN OF A NEW SPIRIT

Prison Reformer Defends His Course in a Discussion Before Economic Club.

Several hundred members of the Economic Club, after a dinner at the Astor last night, heard Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing, Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, and Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Reformatory, discuss the best method of administering a prison. Mr. Osborne told of his success in changing the attitude of prisoners and cited the case of a man who through influence, had himself transferred from Dannemora to Sing Sing with the express object as he admitted later, of escaping.

"To me," said Mr. Osborne, "it looks as if it would be a tolerably simple matter to escape from Sing Sing, and I don't suppose he'd have much trouble, but after he'd been there a while, he said that he didn't want to escape. Not because of the movies and baseball, but because he was getting pleasure out of the expansion of his own nature."

Mr. Osborne disclaimed responsibility for what he called the "sentimental gush" that has been printed about Sing Sing, and reminded his hearers that his job as Warden was to promote the safety of society. But he said he thought this could best be done by keeping dangerous men locked up and by trying to make them useful citizens. He declared that the indeterminate sentence was an absolute necessity in prison reform, opposed the suggestion of Dr. Moore that more should be done for the prisoners, and said that the main thing was to make the inmates do something for themselves.

"If there is a proper system in the prison," he asserted, "we won't need agencies to aid the prisoners after they get out."

"To show you," he said, "what they think of the new system, last Saturday night I told the boys of the trick by which the Legislature had been induced to pass the law cutting all sentences in half, and asked them if I should support it or not before the Governor. Notwithstanding the fact that it meant a personal benefit to every one of them, all by an enormous majority that I should not support a bill that I thought was wrong."

Mr. Osborne also put in a strong appeal for the institution of the prison farm system and a token currency.

Dr. Moore said that prison reform was not a material, but a moral problem and that too much attention had been devoted to improved equipment by contrast with getting a better type of men.

"Clean up the homes of your inmates," he advised. "It is often necessary to severe the home connections when prisoners are paroled; and I think there should be a law that men on parole must have a license before they can get a drink."

Professor Kirchwey made a general attack on American prison systems, which he said unfitted the men for a life of freedom no matter how enlightened and well-meaning the wardens in charge.

The club re-elected William R. Willcox as President and Frank A. Vanderlip and George B. Cortelyou as Vice Presidents. Daniel Guggenheim, Alexander J. Hemphill, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Daniel Willard, and Rush Taggart were the new members chosen on the Executive Committee.

LAUD WHITMAN; HIT TRAVIS.

Civil Service Reform Association Likes New State Board.

Praise of Governor Whitman for his efforts on behalf of civil service reform, and commendation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for much constructive work that overbalanced "some serious abuses and mistakes of judgment in the administration of the law," are expressed in the annual report of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, submitted at its annual meeting last night at the City Club. The report was read by Nelson S. Spencer, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Of Contoller Travis the report says:

"During the last campaign Senator Eugene M. Travis, candidate for Controller, on the Republican ticket, assailed his opponent, William Sohmer, because he had filled a large number of exempt places with Tammany appointees. On examination of the appointments made since Jan. 1, shows that instead of giving ten places to Murphy he has turned over his office to the Republican organization.

"The records of his appointees show that Mr. Travis's pre-election statements were hypocrisy."

Everett P. Wheeler, President of the association, referring to the work of the Municipal Civil ServiceA ssociation, said its enemies had done a great service by pointing out errors. Samuel H. Ordway, President of the State Civil Service Commission, outlined the re-constructive work of that board and told of many amusing incidents in connection with that work.

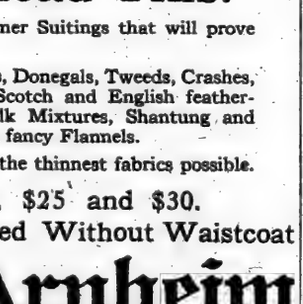
PROTECTORY BOYS ESCAPE.

Kearny Police Catch Six of the Seven Who Dropped from Windows.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., May 12. Attendants at the Arlington Protectory found at about 4 o'clock this morning one dormitory on the third floor empty of its seven occupants and their bed sheets knotted together and hanging from a pipe to the ground. At 5 o'clock Sergeant Bell and Policeman Hillock of Kearny ran across four boys walking together in the vicinity of North Arlington and halted them by firing into the air. They said they were John O'Gara, 19 years old; Patrick Kennedy, 21 years old; James McDowell, 16 years old, and John Hooks, 18 years old. They admitted that they had escaped from the protectory, and disagreed as to the ringleader.

James Kelly, 18 years old, another of the escaping youths, was caught later by Policeman Holt in Arlington. Henry Weller, 15 years old, and John McNally, 20 years old, were chased in an automobile by Lieutenant Oliver, but they escaped across the Erie Railroad bridge. Later Weller was arrested in Jersey City. Late to-night McNally was the only one at large.



RED MAN

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FALLS OVER FOOT OF MURDERED GIRL

Jersey Man Finds Body in a Shallow Grave in Woods Near Rochelle Park.

HATCHET LYING NEAR BY

Young Woman Probably Lured from New York—Discovery Revives Story of Dorothy Arnold.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, May 12.—Samuel Vreeland, of Rochelle Park, fell over a woman's shoe in Johnson's Woods, just off Rochelle Avenue, early this morning. The shoe dropped from the skeleton of a foot and, after Vreeland had notified the authorities, the skeleton of a woman was disclosed buried in a shallow grave. Instantly the report was circulated that it was the skeleton of Dorothy Arnold who disappeared on December 12, 1910, though apparently the only reason for thinking this was that Miss Arnold had never been found and so might as likely as not be dead. The police put no faith in this theory but, as a matter of form, notified the Arnold family in New York, so that a representative might see the body tomorrow.

From the condition of the teeth, County Physician W. E. Ogden decided that the woman had been young, and other testimony showed that she must have been about five feet three inches in hight, with rather broad shoulders and an abundance of lark brown hair. She wore a black silk skirt and waist, patent leather pumps about 3½ or 4 D in size, black silk stockings, a thin ndershirt; white corset cover and white petticoat. Miss Arnold was an inch taller, though her hair was about the same and she wore a blue serge tailor-made suit.

Dr. Ogden said there was no doubt the girl had been murdered. The skull was crushed in on the left side and about 200 feet away was found a hatchet to which a few dark brown hairs clung and which was stained. Between it and the grave was found a piece of the girl's skirt which had caught on a bush.

The body lay face downward in a shallow trench. Only the legs from hip to knee were thoroughly covered and there was every indication that the body had been buried in haste and the work abandoned before completion.

Johnson's Woods are a little less than a mile north of the Hudson River trolley tracks and the authorities believe the woman was lured to her death, perhaps from New York. The trolley lines run from New York to Paterson, and the nearest house to the place the body was found is 500 yards away.

When a TIMES reporter told Francis R. Arnold, father of Dorothy Arnold, of the Hackensack report, at his home, 10% East Seventy-ninth Street, last night, Mr. Arnold said that he did not think there was any possibility that the young woman whose skeleton had been found was his daughter. "There is nothing in the description to make me believe that it was she," he concluded.

Movie Producer Sent to Prison.

James Kalnay, 25 years old, a moving picture producer, of 50 West 111th Street, was sent to the penitentiary for six months yesterday by Justices Russell, Kernochan and Herrman on a charge of defrauding persons who wished to become moving picture stars. Kalnay promised to get positions for persons who paid him to train them, but after they had paid him they did not get the positions. Leo Gilman, of 138 West Forty-ninth Street, was the complainant against Kalnay.

If You Want to Keep Cool, Read This:

Here's an array of Summer Suitings that will prove a foe to perspiration:

Tropical-weight Worsteds, Donegals, Tweeds, Crashes, Pool Cloths and Panamas, Scotch and English featherweights, plain and fancy Silk Mixtures, Shantung and Pongee Silks, and striped and fancy Flannels.

Hundreds of patterns in the thinnest fabrics possible.

Suits to Measure, $20, $25 and $30.

10% Less, If Ordered Without Waistcoat

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EXCLUSIVELY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES $20 TO $50

'Round the Corner

HERE'S the Straw Hat that combines the *lower-crown effect* that is correct this year with the *higher-crown head space* that you liked last year.

It's all in the *rounded crown*, my own exclusive idea.

My windows tell a lot without saying a word. $2 As Usual

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THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. Last Night Saturday, May 29. CYRIL SCOTT, OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:25. LAST 5 TIMES MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:15 | LAST 4 Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. | TIMES RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy. DADDY LONG-LEGS

Hit the Laugh Trail Ned Wayburn suggests SHE'S IN AGAIN 3 ACTS OF LAUGHTER OPENING AT THE GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46th St., Next MON. NIGHT, MAY 17 SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY.

LONGACRE THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 H. H. FRAZEE Presents A Full House The Laughing Hit of New York. "SWEPT THE BOARDS."—Eve. World.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; continued cool; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,929. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT TELLS GERMANY WE WILL OMIT NO WORD OR ACT REQUIRED BY THE SACRED DUTY OF MAINTAINING OUR RIGHTS, VIOLATED BY SUBMARINE WAR ON MERCHANT SHIPPING; APPEALS TO GERMAN SENSE OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS; ANTI-WAR PARTY THE CAUSE

King Victor Reserves Decision as to Whether He Will Let Ministers Go.

COUNCIL HELD HURRIEDLY

Country Thrown Into Turmoil by Former Premier's Determined Stand for Neutrality.

UNITED NATION KING'S HOPE

D'Annunzio Arrives in Rome and Is Greeted by Great Crowds That Roar for War.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

"The Council of Ministers," says Reuter's Rome correspondent, "considering that it did not possess the unanimous assent of the constitutional parties regarding its international policy which the gravity of the situation demands, has decided to hand its resignation to the King. An official note to this effect was issued tonight.

"The King has reserved his decision as to whether the resignation will be accepted."

ROME, May 13.—An urgent council of Ministers was convoked this afternon owing to the alarming increase in the agitation of the people.

At a Cabinet meeting held earlier in the day for the usual bi-weekly signing of decrees the internal situation was discussed and King Victor Emmanuel expressed the hope that an understanding would be reached which would make Parliament unanimous in the decisions that are to be taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 13.—Great indignation is felt among the large majority of the people at the sudden entrance of former Premier Giolitti into active politics in opposition to Premier Salandra and his policy. The popular view is that this is no time for internal wrangling.

The entire country is in a turmoil and the antagonism between Interventionists and neutralists or pro-Allies and pro-Germans, is becoming daily more bitter. Demonstrations are taking place in all the cities and even many of the villages. They are with difficulty kept within bounds and threaten to become really dangerous. This new situation may be prolonged. It may even overthrow the Cabinet, as Giolitti has a pawerful and numerous following, well trained and ready to follow him blindly.

Friends of Italy much regret this new obstacle to their national aspirations. The only explanation possible of Premier Salandra's determination to bring the question of war before Parliament is that he believes himself strong enough to vanquish Giolitti and thus have a free hand. But it is remarked that vital national interests also are in the balance. If he is overthrown those interests also will be defeated and the country delivered into the hands of the Opportunists.

The people are awaiting the turn of events almost with anguish.

ROME, Italy, May 13.—The political parties whose policies are in favor of Italy remaining neutral have announced the intention of organizing a demonstration to counteract the actions of those who favor intervention in the war.

The police of Rome, fearing conflicts between the citizens of the various parties, are taking extraordinary measures to cope with the situation.

Troops occupy all the important points of the city and are especially in force in the vicinities of the Austro-Hungarian and German Embassies. Strong detachments of soldiers also are being kept in the neighborhood of ex-Premier Giolitti's house ready to rush to his defense if necessary.

The Giornale d'Italia, which represents Government opinion, in an article urges concord. It suggests that in his attitude favoring Italy remaining neutral former Premier Giolitti perhaps went further than he intended to do. The newspaper recalls the phrase of Garibaldi when he landed fifty-five years ago today in Sicily with his thousand volunteers. "If united, our task will be easy," and calls for unity at the present time.

Signor Giolitti has had published in the Tribune a letter in which he declares he came to Rome because he was summoned here to express his views. He says his convictions have not changed since he expressed them in a speech before Parliament. Discussing the demonstrations against him, he professes not to understand how persons who claim to be inspired by principles of complete liberty have so little respect for other people's opinions.

Many expressions of confidence in the

Continued on Page 3.

President Wilson's Note to Germany

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1915

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government, which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence, because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828, between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

BRYAN.

CALLS SITUATION GRAVE

And Suggests Disavowal of the Acts of the German Commanders.

REPARATION IS EXPECTED

"So Far as Reparation Is Possible for Injuries Which Are Without Measure."

LOOKS FOR PROMPT STEPS

"To Prevent Recurrence of Anything So Subversive of the Principles of War."

EMBASSY NOTICE IRREGULAR

"No Warning of an Unlawful or Inhumane Act Can Be Accepted as an Excuse."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

This is the final paragraph of President Wilson's note to the German Government regarding the Lusitania disaster, which was made public tonight.

The note which was cabled by Secretary Bryan to the American Ambassador in Berlin today for delivery to the German Foreign Office tomorrow morning calls on Germany in vigorous but courteous language to abandon her submarine warfare against merchant vessels, and to disavow the acts of her submarine commanders in cases where American ships have been attacked or the lives of American citizens lost or endangered.

The principle is laid down and emphatically maintained that American citizens engaged on peaceful missions are entitled to take passage on the merchant vessels of any nationality, even on the merchant vessels of Germany's enemies, and are immune from any atack on he high seas which places heir lives in jeopardy.

Appeal to Humanity.

Throughout the note there is an evident intention shown by the President to appeal to Germany's sense of right, justice, and humanity. But the concluding paragraph informs the German Government in unmistakable language that a failure to correct or abandon the abuses of which the United States complains, will cause this Government to take its own course in order to bring about what it insists the German Government should do of its own volition.

With te possible exception of the closing paragraph permaps the most striking feature of the note is the virtual insistence that Germany abandon her submarine warfare on merchant shipping, not only with reference to the vessels of the United States and other neutral nations, but also the merchant vessels which fly the flags of Germany's enemies.

Abandon Submarine Attacks.

It is not stretching the purpose of President Wilson's words to say that he calls on Germany to abandon the terms of her war zone order, so far as it aplies to submarine attacks on merchant ships of any nation, including a belligerent, or the destruction of any merchant ship, no matter what flag she carries, until after her passengers and crew have been allowed to leave her in safety.

The points made by the President in this communication may be summarized in the following groupings:

1. The German Government should disavow the acts which resulted not only in the sinking of the Lusitania, but those which disabled the American ship Gulflight and the American ship Cushing, as well as the destruction of the British steamer Falaba, with the consequent death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen.

2. The German Government, in the "confident expectation" of this Government, will make reparation "so far as reparation is possible,"

NEW FRENCH GAIN; CARENCY TAKEN

Germans Driven from Albain-St. Nazaire, Too, with Very Heavy Losses.

20 BIG GUNS CAPTURED

Victors' Spoils Include 3,000 Rifles and Large Stores of Shells and Cartridges.

LONDON, May 13.—The French are celebrating the victory of Carency, which was rendered complete by the capture of the last German position in that village Wednesday night. As a result of the sanguinary fighting on the front stretching from Carency to Neuville-St. Vaast, the victors are in possession of large stores of German artillery and small-arms ammunition, of 3,000 rifles, and twenty big guns, as well as a large number of machine guns.

The French War Office also reports progress to the north of Carency, where the French have established themselves in Albain-St. Nazaire, and asserts that the forest of Le Prêtre, long the scene of trench fighting in which first one and then the other opponent has had the advantage, is at last wholly French.

While announcing successes near Ypres, repulses of French counter-attacks near Berry-au Bac and of a new assault in the Woevre, the Berlin official report admits the evacuation of Carency and Albain-St. Nazaire, with loss of "much material."

Sir John French's report indicates that the British positions east of Ypres are still under terrific pressure from German assaults, the defenders' line having been temporarily broken, but it is asserted that it still holds fast.

These are the official reports on which the French claims of victory are founded:

(*Night Report*)—The Belgian Army, by a new attack last night on the right bank of the Yser, repulsed the enemy, who left, in retiring, several hundred dead on the ground.

Much Booty Taken at Carency.

To the north of Arras we have obtained some new and important results. By the capture of Carency there has fallen into our hands much war material, which it has not yet been possible to enumerate completely. It includes two cannon, one howitzer, two mortars, a dozen bomb throwers, a large number of machine guns, 3,000 rifles, and large supplies of shells and cartridges.

In the wood of Hill 125 we found the bodies of three companies of Germans who had been annihilated by our artillery.

The enemy bombarded Carency this afternoon, but without result. As masters of Carency we have made progress toward the north, where we have established ourselves in Albain St. Nazaire, which we hold with the exception of some houses along the river. Around these the struggle still continues. We made several hundred prisoners. During his retirement the enemy set fire to half the village.

At Neuville St. Vaast we occupied new groups of houses in the northern

Continued on Page 4.

SARANY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 344 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.

BRITAIN WILL INTERN GERMANS

New Policy, Announced by Asquith, Greeted Without Protest by Commons.

TO DEPORT NON-FIGHTERS

Naturalized Aliens Retain Liberty, but on Sufferance—Plan Supported at Big Meetings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons today, announced the proposals of the Cabinet for dealing with enemy aliens. These proposals were submitted yesterday afternoon to Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, and were approved by him. They are drastic, sweeping and unprecedented. Deeply as the House was stirred by this necessity of war, there was no protest. In brief, the Government policy is internment and deportation. The announcement by Premier Asquith was followed by a subsidence of the anti-German rioting.

The realities of the present struggle were brought home to the House a few minutes earlier by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who announced the loss of the battleship Goliath by torpedo attack in the Dardanelles, with 500 officers and men, and the next sentence announced the further success of the British submarine E-14, which sank two Turkish torpedo boats and a transport.

A snub was administered to Johnson Hicks, who suggested that somebody had overruled Lord Fisher's alleged reluctance to attack the Dardanelles without the co-operation of the military forces.

"In time of war," Mr. Churchill retorted, "the unity of the Board of Admiralty should not be impugned."

But it was the alien enemy in the midst of the country that absorbed attention in the House.

"The use of gases," Lord Robert Cecil, "the loss of the Lusitania and the revelations in the Bryce report on the Belgian atrocities have destroyed the view that the ordinary presuppositions about men are applicable to Germans. We find that they are capable of any crime, of the most dastardly, treacherous and cruel attacks the mind of man can conceive."

When a Member suggested that the Bryce report be sent to every home in the land the members cheered fiercely, and there was a still greater demonstration when the Prime Minister, in a sentence uttered with suppressed passion, declared that the report would be read throughout the length and breadth of the world.

It was in such an atmosphere that the edict against the alien enemies in England, so eagerly awaited, was promulgated.

A careful distinction was drawn

Continued on Page 4.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS today from New York, tomorrow from Albany; see steamboat page for leaving time.—Advt.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies—Advt.

TURKS TORPEDO BRITISH WARSHIP

Predreadnought Goliath Sunk in Dardanelles, with Loss of 500 Men.

VICTIM OF DESTROYERS

They Attacked Her Just Within the Strait—Twenty Officers and 160 Men Saved.

LONDON, May 13.—The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is believed that 500 lives have been lost.

Announcement of the loss of the battleship was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who said:

"The Goliath was torpedoed last night in a torpedo attack by destroyers while protecting the French flank just inside the strait.

"Twenty officers and 160 men were saved, which, I fear, means that over 500 were lost.

"The Admiral commanding at the Dardanelles also telegraphs that the submarine E-14, which, with so much daring, penetrated to the Sea of Marmora, has reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that Turkish Headquarters has made the following announcement, (probably referring to the Goliath:)

"A portion of the Turkish fleet in the forenoon attacked an English ironclad near Morto Harbor, at the entrance to the Dardanelles. She was struck by projectiles in three places, namely, the Commander's bridge, amidship, and astern, and sank immediately."

The Goliath is the fifth battleship unit to be lost during the investment of the Dardanelles. On Dec. 13, 1914, the Turkish battleship Mesaudiyeh was sunk by a British submarine, which dived under five lines of mines to reach her prey. On March 18 the Ocean, a sister ship of the Goliath; the Irresistible, a sister ship of the Formidable, which was lost in the English Channel by torpedo or mine on Jan. 1, and the French battleship Bouvet were sunk by mines while bombarding the forts on the Dardanelles.

All these battleships were of the predreadnought type. The Goliath, when she was completed in 1900, was noted for being one of the fastest ships of her class, making over her registered speed of 18¼ knots an hour. Her waterline length was 400 feet; her beam 74 feet, and her draught 26½ feet. Her displacement was 12,950 tons, and her officers and men numbered 750, or, as a flagship, 780.

The Goliath carried four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, (ten heavy and two light;) six Maxims, and four 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

It has been reported, but the report lacks confirmation, that another British battleship, the Lord Nelson, stranded inside the strait and was destroyed by Turkish gun fire. The report emanated from Constantinople via Berlin on April 6. Since then, however, the name of the Lord Nelson has appeared in the British Admiralty reports of the action of the Franco-British fleets.

for the injuries done by German agents.

3. The German Government, it is also confidently expected, "will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

Opinions Are Divided.

Such opinions as were expressed tonight in unofficial circles indicated that there was likely to be a divided view as to whether the President's message to the German Government meant war or a continuance of friendly diplomatic relations between the two nations. Germany has already refused to abandon her submarine warfare unless England, for her part, would consent to relinquish her "starving-out" policy directed against Germany.

In calling on Germany to cease her submarine attacks on merchant vessels the United States does not offer any counter proposition. Having this in mind, one opinion prevailing in Washington tonight is that the course of the United States, outlined in the note, is likely to result in a severance of dealings between the two Governments and an ultimate resort to hostilities.

Opens Way for Exchanges.

This, however, does not appear to be the prevailing interpretation in Administration circles. The feeling there is that the note opens the way for diplomatic exchanges. It is pointed out that if Germany construes the note in the spirit which pervades it, she will suffer no loss of dignity by responding in awy that will afford the United States Government no opportunity for offense, and will lead to mutual agreements which will produce the results that are insisted upon by President Wilson.

At the same time some persons here find it difficult to escape the conviction that the German Government will not be willing to abandon its submarine warfare on the merchant ships of Germany's enemies. Judged by some of the views expressed at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, it is believed that the response of the United States to this attitude would be the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany without resort to war and a synchronous declaration to the world that this nation could afford to have no further dealings with a Government which refused to comply with the rules of civilized warfare.

Submarine Reprisals.

In an examination of the note, attention is concentrated on the concluding paragraph and the paragraph which refers to the manner of conducting submarine war against unarmed merchantmen. The last mentioned reference holds that the submarine cannot unedrtake reprisals against merchant vessels with any success, and the President's reasons for this view are given as follows:

"It is practically impossible for the officers of the submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her, and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sin her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instance of which we have spoken time enough for that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited, not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

Recalls Asquith's View.

The language quoted above practically advances the same ideas as those put forth by Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in the House of Commons on March 1 as follows:

The responsibility of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargoes obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo, and to preserve all papers before sinking or capturing the ship. So, also, the humane duty to provide for the safety of crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, is an obligation on every belligerent.

It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of law for regulating warfare have proceeded. The German submarine fulfills none of these obligations. She enjoys no local command of the waters wherein she operates. She does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a prize court. She carries no prize crew which can be put aboard prizes which she seizes. She uses no effective means of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels. She does not receive on board for safety the crew of the vessel she sinks. Her methods of warfare, therefore, are entirely outside the scope of any international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war.

The Gulflight Case.

A feature of the American note is that it charges that the American oil tank steamer Gulflight was disabled by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. It has never been publicly disclosed whether the German Government has admitted that the injury to this vessel was due to submarine activity. On Tuesday the State Department gave to the press a circular statement issued by the German Government saying that orders and instructions had been given repeatedly to German submarine commanders to avoid attacking neutral vesels not carrying contraband or engaged in hostile acts. A portion of this circular statement was omitted from the text as made public by the State Department, and it is suggested tonight that this deletion embraced an acknowledgment by Germany that the Gulflight had been attacked by a German submarine and had not been the victim of a British mine.

Embassy Advertisement.

Another feature of the note that attracts attention is the paragraph which refers to the action of the German Embassy in Washington in inserting an advertisement in American newspapers warning American citizens not to take passage on ships of Germany's enemies. President Wilson makes reference to the "surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial Government's Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers," but he adds that he does so only to point out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can be accepted by this Government in excuse or palliation for that act.

As has been said in Washington dispatches to THE TIMES, the note is an appeal to German conscience. It calls on Germany on grounds of humanity as well as of international law to abandon its submarine warfare, and gives the Imperial Government an opportunity to disavow the acts of its submarine commanders. The President states flatly that he is loath to believe that these acts had the sanction of the German Government. The plain intent of one portion of the communication is to show emphatically that this Government holds that American citizens on innocent missions have just as much right on a belligerent merchant vessel as they have on a vessel flying the American flag.

The declaration in the American note to Germany of Feb. 10 that this Government would hold the German Government to "strict accountability" for acts occasioning the loss of American vessels or the lives of American citizens on the high seas is emphasized in the note. The President repeats the term "strict accountability," but softens it by the statement that this Government does no understand that the Imperial Governmen questions the rights which the United States maintains belong to its ships and citizens.

Although the President praises Germany for high principles of equity which have actuated and guided her in the past, he refers to "acts of lawlessness," but a gain gives the German Government the opportunity to take no offense over this term, for he expresses the belief that the commanders of the German vessel which committed these acts did so "under misapprehension" of the orders of the German naval authorities. The President takes it for granted that the commanders of German submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants.

"The Government and the people of the United States," says the President, "look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greatest confidence, because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia."

Take Hopeful View.

It is evident from the note that the President, while feeling that the position of the United States demanded emphatic representations that would leave no doubt of the resentment felt by the American Government and people over the sinking of the Lusitania, intended that his language should convey an appeal to the German Government's heart and conscience rather than a demand for a new deal based on material grounds.

In the belief that the German Government will construe the note in this spirit, officials of the Government hold to the hope that what the President desires to see accomplished in the way of abandonment of the German submarine warfare on merchant vessels will be accomplished by peaceable means.

His Lucky Thirteen.

The note was written originally by the President in shorthand. This is a familiar method of Mr. Wilson in making memoranda, and the fact that he utilized it in writing the momentous communication sent today to Berlin indicates that he had his thoughts well in mind and understood in advance perfectly what he intended to say. The shorthand characters of the President filled six pages of ordinary note paper. After he had set down the communication in this way the President transcribed it on his own typewriter. As far as known, no official or clerk of the White House had any part in the transcription of the document until after it had been presented to the members of the Cabinet. Not even Secretary Bryan saw it in advance of that time.

The note is dated today, May 13. It was suggested tonight that the President purposely held it over from yesterday before transmitting it to Germany. He has always regarded 13 as his lucky number.

Bernstorff Gets a Copy.

A copy of the note was delivered to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, tonight by the State Department as a courtesy, and copies were similarly cabled to the American Ambassadors at London, Paris, and Petrograd for their own information.

Publication of the text was arranged for by Secretary Bryan, who announced that the document was to be released for use in editions of morning newspapers reaching the American public near earlier than 5 A. M. Friday. Special restrictions were imposed on foreign correspondents, who were not permitted to cable it until the same hour that it reached the people of the United States. The purpose of these arrangements, it was explained at the State Department, was to prevent diplomatic embarrassments, such as might arise if the text reached the British or French Governments through publication in foreign newspapers before it actually had reached the German Government.

PLEA FOR ZIONIST'S RELEASE

Appeal Made for Israel Cohen, Interned in a German Camp.

The Zionist Association and its affiliated organizations in America and in England are preparing an appeal to the State Department at Washington to obtain the release from the Detention Camp at Ruhleben, near Berlin, of Israel Cohen, Secretary of the International Zionist Organization.

Mr. Cohen, who is the author of "Jewish Life in Modern Times," was interned at the beginning of the war, being a British subject. The Jews of America hope to be able to have him paroled and allowed to come to America.

THE TREATY OF 1828 CITED BY PRESIDENT

Text of the Agreement Entered Into Between This Country and Prussia.

EQUAL SHIPPING RIGHTS

Treatment of Merchant Vessels During War as Decided at That Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Treaty of 1828, between the United States and Prussia, referred to by President Wilson in his note to Germany, is as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidatindg the commercial intercourse between them, and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity equally beneficial to both countries and applicable in time of peace as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce; for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State; and his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur Ludwig Neiderstetter, chargé d'affaires of his said Majesty, near the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Article 1.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocate body of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce s permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

Article 2.

Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally vessels of the United States arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, lighthouses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

Article III.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may, also, be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, or whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whosoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in Prussian vessels.

And, reciprocally, all kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the Kingdom of Prussia, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, may also be so imported in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

Article IV.

To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the two proceeding articles are to their full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

Article V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Kingdom of Prussia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to, or from, the ports of the United States, or to, or from, the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article VI.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, in national vessels, may, also, be exported therefrom in Prussian vessel, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name of, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America.

An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the said kingdom, or of any other country, which my be lawfully exported from Prussian ports in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in Prussian vessels.

Article VII.

The preceding articles are not applicable to the coasct wise navigation of the two countries, which is respectively reserved by each of the high contracting parties exclusively to itself.

Article VIII.

No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce, lawfully imported, on account of or in reference to the character of the vessel, whether it beof the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Article IX.

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted t ocsuch other nation, or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.

Article X.

The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice Consuls, agents, and commisaries of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and commercial agents shall have the rights, as such, to sit as Judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the Captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are commitetd to their charge without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the Captain should disturb the order or tranquility of the country, or the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or suported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

Article XI.

The said Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents are authorized to require the assitance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, Judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and, on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty and shall not be again arrested for the same cuse. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offense, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending shall have pronounced his sentence and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Article XII.

The twelfth article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between the parties in 1785 and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth, inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to treaties with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they made part of the contex of the present treaty, it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles thus revived shall be always considered as in no manner affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other powers during the interval between the expiration of the said Treaty of 1799 and commencement of the operation of the present treaty.

The parties still desirous, in conformity with their intention declared in the twelfth article of the said Treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime powers, further provisions, to insure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage to treat on this subject at some future and convenient period.

Article XIII.

Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom, with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed at the time of its departure to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted a first time to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could and ought to have learnt, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once shall, during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port during the continuance of the said blockade, shall them subject themselves to bedetained and condemned.

Article XIV.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their pedsonal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab interstato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absonce of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if question should arise among several clsimants to which of them said goods belong the same shall be decided finally by the laws and Judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding squal estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, an dto withdraw the proceeds without molestation and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the Government of the respective States. But this article shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published by his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Article XV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for twelve years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification to the other its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification whatever the time at which ti may take place.

Article XVI.

This treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by, and ith the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, within nine months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages; and they have thereto affixed their seals: Declaring, nevertheless, that the signature in both languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done in triplicate at the City of Washington, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight; and the fifty-second of the Independence of the United States of America.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]
H. CLAY,
LUDWIG NEIDERSTETTER.

WILSON TO SAIL EARLY FOR NEW YORK TO REST

After Hard Work on German Note President Seeks Recuperation at Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Wilson decided today to leave tomorrow instead of on Saturday for New York, where he is due on Monday to review the Atlantic fleet. He will make the trip on board the yacht Mayflower, and will be away until next Wednesday night or Thursday morning unless present plans are changed.

Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, naval aid, and several members of the President's family will accompany him.

The President has been tired out by his constant application for the last few days to the work of preparing America's note to Germany. His advisers think he needs a rest, and, while the Mayflower will be in constant touch with shore, no stenographer will be taken and only necessary work will be done.

During his visit to New York the President will review a land parade, speak briefly at a luncheon given by the Mayor's Committee, attend a dinner on the battleship Wyoming and review the fleet. He will leave for Washington late Tuesday.

In order that nothing may interfere with plans for the review the President has directed that power over traffic in New York Harbor, ordinarily vested in the Secretary of Commerce, be transferred to the Secretary of the Navy during the review period.

SENATORS SUPPORT WILSON.

Those Now in Hawaii Declare for a Firm Stand.

HONOLULU, May 13.—General expression of support of President Wilson and declarations that emphatic firmness is necessary were made today by members of the party of United States Senators and Congressmen now touring Hawaii.

Senators Cummins of Iowa, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Overman of North Carolina, expressed hope that American lives would be safeguarded and that a guarantee of their safety would be peaceably accomplished.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia, in an address at Hilo, declared "We should be ready to fight if necessary."

WOULDN'T FIGHT FOR HONOR.

Prof. Kirchwey Would Call World Council to Draft New War Rules.

Columbia's pacifists heard Professor George W. Kirchwey and Professor John W. Erskine plead against a rush to arms yesterday in Havemeyer Hall. The theme was the sinking of the Lusitania.

Professor Kirchwey was applauded when he declared he would never go to war for national honor. He said the questions arising out of the Lusitania were purely legal and he would have the President call a conference of all nations, whether neutral or at war, to draft a new code of war rules.

"I am frank to say, and you may call me any kind of pacifist you wish," said Professor Kirchwey, "that I would never go to war because the honor of the country was affronted any more than I would shoot a man who insulted me in the street. It might be that I might not kill him because I was restrained and forced to count one hundred. America even if her honor has been affronted has had time to count and has no reason for going to war now.

"My advice to the President would be: Don't be too fond or too stiff about the rights of neutrals. Don't take an attitude from which you can't withdraw without war. I would make the American people count until they get over this bellicose feeling.

"There is no doubt that there is no right to sink living persons on ships, but I think there is need of a new law forbidding neutrals from sailing on enemy ships carrying contraband. The need of this is caused by the new emergencies and new conditions found in present maritime warfare and the recklessness of all the nations at war."

Prof. Erskine said that this was undoubtedly a very good chance to enter the war, but he believed that there were better means of settling the difficulties than force.

"There are two arguments running through the present discussion in the newspapers," said Dr. Erskine. "The one is the appeal to honor and the other the necessity of war. Revenge is always the motive for war and honor is the simple disguise for this revenge.

"I wish we could apply Socrates's philosophy when he was kicked by an ass and ask, 'Why, when I am kicked by an ass do I need to kick back?'"

"COLD-BLOODED MURDER."

Churchman, Despite Horror Over Lusitania, Urges Faith in President.

The Churchman in this week's issue, speaking of the sinking of the Lusitania, says:

"At this moment we are not disposed to weigh the fact that warning of possible disaster was given before the ship sailed, nor are we concerned with the rules of naval blockade, the necessities of war, or any other consideration that may be advanced in defense of the act. Nor is the particular nationality of the victims of special moment. Our horror and condemnation would be no less had the Lusitania been a German boat, sailing under the German flag. We can see but the deliberate and wanton destruction of defenseless humanity—premeditated and cold-blooded murder of the most staggering sort. For it there can be no conceivable justification.

"However great the provocation, we, as a nation, are fortunate in being able to rely upon the righteous wisdom and cool judgment of the man whom the providence of God has set over the affairs of our country at this very critical time."

There are Various Qualities of Scotch but only One Quality of

Sanderson's

Mountain Dew SCOTCH

It Never Varies

"The Spirit of the Mountains."

FORECAST OF OUR NOTE IMPRESSES ENGLAND

London Gets Summary and Regards It as Firm, Dignified, and Statesmanlike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—President Wilson's note to Germany, as summarized in a Reuter dispatch, created a profound impression here. In responsible quarters it was described as firm, dignified, and statesmanlike.

There is, of course, a comprehensible reluctance on the part of Englishmen of position to make any comment for publication in America, as it is fully recognized that foreigners have no title to a voice in the American chapter. It is, however, permissible to say that the attitude taken by the American Government satisfies all legitimate expectations of the most representative Englishmen.

What Germany's response to the American note will be is a matter of keen discussion. One suggestion made by a member of an imperial committee with personal experience of Germany and insight into German psychology predicted that the Kaiser's Government, while begging the whole question of legitimacy of such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania, would offer apology and reparation for the loss of American lives and would proffer for future guarantee that no attack would be made upon American ships flying the American flag. Whether such an answer would be considered satisfactory by the American Government was another matter.

In some other quarters, which are too important to be disregarded, the idea still persists that despite the recent German note to neutral nations, the Hohenzollern Government is desirous of forcing America into the war, and that the answer to President Wilson, while including the apology and an offer of reparation for the loss of American lives, will be more or less of an open rebuttal of President Wilson's arguments in relation to international law and a defense of German action on the ground that it was the outcome of the British food blockade, and similar pleas of military necessity.

AMERICANS IN INDIA SPEAK.

Residents in Calcutta Express Horror for Loss of Lusitania.

CALCUTTA, May 13. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The following resolution on the sinking of the Lusitania has been passed by American residents here:

"American residents in Calcutta, having met in public assembly, wish to place on record their opinion that the destruction of the Lusitania, without regard for the consequent loss of innocent lives, is an act to be considered with horror and indignation by every honorable person. They express the firm conviction and belief that the American Government will take prompt action for securing the safety of the lives of Americans and other neutrals on the high seas."

HATE US FOR OUR SHELLS.

Germans Admit Superiority of Ammunition They Cannot Import.

The changed attitude of the Germans toward the United States is referred to at length in a statement issued by the German Information Service yesterday. The statement is based on a letter written from Munich by Leslie D. Bissell, who is described as "an American resident of Munich."

"Since the United States has become the great arsenal for the Allies and is furnishing Russia, France, and England with immense quantities of cannon, powder, shrapnel, and all kinds of war supplies," Mr. Bissell writes, "the attitude of Germany toward the United States has changed.

"The German and European press has made many scornful remarks about the American conception of neutrality. The legal right of individuals to sell arms is admitted, but the great extent of the business makes it a national question, and as such it has become an expression of unfriendliness to Germany.

"In military circles all admit that the American powder is much more powerful and that the American shrapnel mangles in a terrible manner.

"Our country boasts of its altruism and of its high idealism. The friends of peace hope that America can be the intermediary in bringing the war to an end. But when America makes such a proposal to Germany it may be met with the taunt that America has been foremost in supplying her enemies with the means of continuing the war. We call this by the pleasant name 'neutrality.' Are we deceiving ourselves?"

CARMAN LAWYER TO WED.

George M. Levy, Defender, Engaged to Typist Who Aided Him.

FREEPORT, L. I., May 13.—George Morton Levy, the attorney who defended successfully Mrs. Florence Carman at her recent trial for the killing of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, will become a benedict in November, it was announced today. Miss Frances R. Hendrickson of Seaford, who has been chief stenographer and typist in the attorney's office, is to be the bride. Miss Hendrickson had much to do with preparing the defense in the Carman case.

The forecasted nuptials of Mr. Levy and Miss Hendrickson is the second among those connected with the Carman case. Dr. William H. Runcie, who appeared as a witness for the defense, announced his engagement a few days ago to Miss Gertrude Marie Nolan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan, residents of Nassau Road, Freeport.

Lyons Second in Shoot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 13.—H. C. Cochran, Bristol, Tenn., handicapped at 19 yards, won the Southern Handicap in the annual tournament of the Interstate Trap Shooters' Association here today with 97 targets out of a possible 100. George L. Lyon, Durham, N. C., handicapped at 23 yards, was second with 95 targets, and Bayard Snowden of Memphis, handicapped at 18 yards, third with 94. Competition was for amateurs only. In the morning's open event A. B. Richardson of Philadelphia made a perfect score of 100 targets.

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SOUTHWEST AFRICA LOST TO GERMANY

General Botha Captures Windhoek, the Capital—No Resistance Offered.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Victorious Commander Recommends German Women and Children to the Care of His Army.

LONDON, May 13.—An official statement made public at Cape Town and received by the Reuter Telegram Company, says that Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa, was captured yesterday without resistance by Union of South Africa forces under General Botha. The population of the town consists of 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives.

General Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

General Botha, addressing his victorious troops, declared that the capture of the capital of German Southwest Africa was of the "utmost importance to the Empire and the Union of South Africa, as it means practically complete possession of German Southwest Africa."

Continuing, the General dwelt upon the responsibility of the army of occupation to care for German women and children in Windhoek, saying in this connection

"I rely on your honor to perform this responsible work well and faithfully."

Announcement was made on April 20 that the forces of the Union of South Africa had occupied Keetmanshoop, and three sons fighting at the front. The mob cheered him and departed without damaging his shop. The rioters, leaving a trail of fire behind them, now made for the docks to wreak vengeance on Spillman's dock warehouse. The police, however, managed to turn them back.

The Government has issued an official statement dealing with the anti-German movement in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Cape Town. The statement intimates that a new situation has been created, necessitating new measures, concerning which the Government is now consulting the imperial authorities.

German Southwest Africa has an area of 322,450 square miles, and had a population of about 200,000 in 1901, of whom 3,639 are whites.

CAPE TOWN, (via London.) May 13.—General Botha has issued a proclamation which says that, as the commander of the German forces violated The Hague convention by poisoning wells, General Botha has reserved the right to exact such reprisals as he may deem fitting.

$1,000,000 FIRE LOSS IN JOHANNESBURG RIOTS

Mobs Destroy German Property, Shouting Vengeance for the Lusitania.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A., May 13.—There have been violent anti-German demonstrations in Johannesburg, which culminated yesterday in the wrecking of German and Austrian establishments. The police tried to quell the disturbance, but were powerless.

The rioting was resumed this morning, the crowd consigning to the flames the contents of the shops attacked, but looting was forcibly repressed. Many German jewelry shops were raided and their stocks were thrown upon the bonfires. From German dry goods warehouses thousands of rolls of cotton and woolen cloth also were taken and burned.

More than fifty buildings have been wrecked and their contents either burned or broken up. The establishments include ten warehouses, ten saloons, three hotels, and more than twenty shops.

The mob destroyed the Liederkranz Club and pillaged the offices of the General Mining Corporation, which has an international Board of Directors, including some Germans. The mob burned all the books, records, and accessible papers of the company.

The offices of Sir George Albus, near the Stock Exchange, were raided and a bonfire was made of the furniture. The crowd also fired the premises of Gundelfinger & Co., general merchants, doing damage of $250,000. The total losses from the rioting are placed at more than $1,000,000.

The wreckers worked methodically to the sound of whistles, and in accordance with a list prepared in advance. There was no looting, the crowds simply carrying out a policy of retaliation.

Amid cries of "The murders of Lusitania babies are avenged!" and "The murders of our prisoners of war are avenged!" the German Club in Johannesburg was set on fire. Portraits of Emperor William, Bismarck, and the Emperor of Austria were torn from the walls and thrown into the flames.

Breaking up into smaller bands, the wreckers set fire to German property in all directions. Johannesburg soon was brilliant with the fires, and in the suburbs blazing beacons could be seen in all directions.

SOLDIERS OUT AT CAPETOWN.

Anti German Rioters Do Much Damage and Overcome Police.

CAPE TOWN, via London, May 13.—Anti-German dioting began here tonight, and several prominent German business houses were wrecked, looted, or set on fire.

For a time the police were able to control the mobs, but they increased so rapidly that the military were called to patrol the streets.

The marauders were mainly negroes. They first attacked the German Club, which was strongly guarded by police and troops. On being informed that the building no longer was German property, but was occupied by the military authorities, the rioters turned their attention to the store of the German firm of Spilhaus. The mob first sang the British anthem and the police saluted and the people bared their heads. Then the rioters entered the building and partially burned it. Next Muller's large music warehouse was fired. Then came a raid on the harware store of Koch & Dixie, which also was fired.

John Muller, an optician, who is German born but a naturalized British subject, faced the mob, and said he had three sons fighting at the front. The mob cheered him and departed without damaging his shop. The rioters, leaving a trail of fire behind them, now made for the docks to wreak vengeance on Spillman's dock warehouse. The police, however, managed to turn them back.

The Government has issued an official statement dealing with the anti-German movement in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Cape Town. The statement intimates that a new situation has been created, necessitating new measures, concerning which the Government is now consulting the imperial authorities.

BRITAIN BARS COAL EXPORTS

Will Ship Product Only to Her Allies After Today.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Great Britain has forbidden exportation of coal, except to its Allies and possessions, effective today, Consul General Skinner at London cabled the State Department.

HEEDED ELDER STATESMEN.

How Japan Averted War with China in Recent Crisis.

SHANGHAI, May 13.—News has reached here from Tokio that the peaceful adjustment of the diferences between Japan and China was reached through the efforts of the Elder Statesmen. They advocated strongly a policy of moderation, and their views prevailed. The demands of Japan were modified and China's acceptance followed.

The Elder Statesmen urged, instead of the presentation of an ultimatum to China, the sending of a special mission to President Yuan Shih-kai in an effort to persuade him to accede to Japan's wishes. This plan was abandoned, however, in view of the aroused state of public feeling.

The Cabinet held the view that public opinion demanded drastic action. The Elder Statesmen, however, felt that to send an ultimatum demanding acceptance of Japan's demands in full would involve a greater hazard than the Government was justified in assuming. Marquis Matsukata, ex-Premier, and Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, of the Military Council of the Empire, questioned the advisability of risking a war with China at a time when most of the world was in arms and Japan's finances were not in a condition to warrant a military adventure whose limits and outcome could not be foretold. The Elder Statesmen pointed out that Japan had reached a critical point in her development as a world power, and should consider the necessity of conservatism.

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HALDANE HINTS AT DRAFT FOR TROOPS

Government May Find Volunteer System Inadequate, Chancellor Tells Lords.

"FIGHTING FOR OUR LIVES"

Not Facing Conscription Problem Yet —Lansdowne Voices Satisfaction Over 'Momentous Announcement.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, in the House of Lords today sounded a note of warning to the nation on the possibility of conscription. He said:

"We are fighting for our lives in perhaps the most tremendous war in history and, even though we may think that under ordinary conditions and in time of peace, the system of voluntary enlistment is one from which it would be most difficult to depart, yet we may find we shall have to reconsider that situation in the light of the tremendous necessities of the nation. We are fighting for a cause which becomes more and more a cause for which we ought to be prepared to lay down everything we possess in the world. I think conscription may come, but it is well to remember that our voluntary system has given us an army which for quality compares with anything that can be put in the field. One hesitates before one considers in a practical way whether it has failed on the question of quality.

"Lord Haldane's intimation created a sensation in political circles. Only a few weeks ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Prime Minister, stated in emphatic terms that there was nothing in the situation to lead the Government to contemplate compulsory service.

LONDON, May 13.—Viscount Haldane after announcing in the House of Lords today that the Government might yet deem it advisable to resort to some method of raising troops other than the enrollment of volunteers, added: "We are not face to face with that problem yet. At present the hands of the War Office are full with the men they possess.

Lord Lansdowne said the House heard with great satisfaction "the momentous announcement" that the Government was prepared to reconsider the whole situation in regard to recruiting, "in view of the tremendous necessities which confront us." Many members of the House had thought for a long time, he continued, that an announcement of the kind should be made, and they hoped it might be taken as an indication that this very grave problem was engaging the attention of the Government.

Lord Haldane's announcement appears to confirm the idea prevalent here that, while recruiting has been satisfactory, the very heavy fighting which has been taking place in Flanders, where the Germans have for almost a week been attacking with the greatest violence the British line, shows that many more men will eb required if victory is to be attained.

TAKES GARTER ORDER FROM ENEMY RULERS

King George Orders Austrians and Germans Stricken from the Roll.

LONDON, May 13.—"The King, as sovereign of the Order of the Garter," says an official announcement issued this evening, "has given directions that the following names forthwith be struck off the roll of the Knights of the order:

"The Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Württemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Cumberland."

The Order of the Garter was instituted by King Edward III. about August, 1348. Since 1831 it has consisted of the British sovereign and twenty-five Knight companions who were lineal descendants of King George I. and of sovereigns and extra Knights who have been admitted by special statutes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The Daily Chronicle commends the King's order removing the names of the Kaiser and seven other enemy knights from the rolls of the Order of the Garter, saying:

"Across the bodies of all those women and children deliberately murdered by the Kaiser's order there can be no handshaking between the British and German Courts, and the King has shown his usual perception of national sentiment by giving formal and public expression to it."

HERRICK'S PLEA FOR FRANCE

Urges Americans to Support Our Ambulance Work There.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 13.—Urging that America "maintain to the end of the war the world-wide reputation we have gained for generosity and efficiency," Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, in an address before the Winter Night Club here tonight, appealed to the nation to continue to support the relief work in Europe.

"The American Ambulance in France was created in the first days of the war," Mr. Herrick said. "Two large hospitals were added, one at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, and another at Jouy, about thirty-five miles northwest of Paris. These accommodate about 750 patients and have treated 15,000 wounded. There are also eighty-six finely equipped motor ambulances with American drivers in the field.

"This organization belongs to America, and I direct your attention to the fact that subscriptions for this work are now slowing down. It is in funds for the next few months, but more money will soon be necessary."

CLAIMS FOR SEIZED CARGOES.

British Bulletin on Shipments Held Aboard German Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The State Department has received from the British Government an announcement of its attitude toward American cargoes on captured German ships now detained in British ports. It urges American shippers of these goods to put in their claims at once, supported by proof, in order to obtain reimbursement. The text of the announcement follows:

"Shippers of freight in German or Austro-Hungarian vessels which cleared from the United States before the war, and were captured or detained in British ports, are informed that, in case they have paid freight, in order to secure the release of their goods, they should at once make claim for its reimbursement. Claims of this character should be supported by proof of the payments in question and may be transmitted to the American Consul General at London who will submit them to the proper officer of the prize court, or they may be submitted through the solicitors originally employed to bring about the release."

GERMAN EDITORS HERE OPPOSE WILSON STAND

Deny Our Right to Act on Loss of Americans on the Lusitania.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—During our civil war the Government passed a law, and enforced it, that all persons, no matter if citizens or not, who sojourned during the war in parts of the country in possession of enemies were in danger of being treated as enemies. The Lusitania was considered an enemy by German submarines exactly in the sense of the law passed during our war by our Congress. All persons being on board the Lusitania, including American citizens, ought to have known they were in danger of being treated as enemies by the German submarines. A warning to this effect had been published.

As much as the terrible loss of life is to be regretted, the fact remains that if the passengers had heeded the warning they would in all likelihood be among the living today.

The German Government agreed to stop the submarine war if England would let foodstuffs for the civilian population in Germany pass through unmolested and not further try to starve them to death. England refused this humane arrangement. Our Government was aware of the proposition.

Washington should immediately stop the shipment of arms and ammunition on passenger ships during the war and refuse clearance paper to those acting contrary. Transporting war materials clearly endangers people on board. Everybody ought to know this without special warning.

The text of President Wilson's note to Germany regarding the Lusitania incident must be awaited before one can fairly judge what should be the attitude of the United States.

MAX BURGHEIM.
Editor Cincinnati Freie Presse.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The United States should do nothing regarding the Lusitania incident. It is a purely British affair and, as Secretary Bryan said, "the relations of two Governments with one another should never be made the subject of discussion with a third Government."

The fact that American citizens chose a belligerent and contraband-laden ship for their voyage gives the United States no legal right to interfere. This contention should eventually be submitted to an international court of arbitration.

L. WERNER,
Editor Philadelphia Tageblatt.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—In our opinion the United States should take the same stand in regard to the Lusitania incident as they took when they accepted England's very polite but negative answer to the American protest note.

Editor, Die Wächter und Anzeiger.

NEW STRAIT BOMBARDMENT.

Allied Squadron Shelled the Narrows Forts Wednesday Night.

PARIS, May 13.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"An allied squadron re-entered the Dardanelles last night and bombarded the forts at Kilid Bahr, Chanak Kalessi and Nagara. The bombardment was interrupted at 8 o'clock, but was resumed three hours later and is being continued.

"Although the Turks have been strongly reinforced, the bombardment from the allied warships is causing them heavy losses, and they are steadily losing ground. Turkish trenches are filled with bodies."

LONDON, May 13.—Assertions that the towns of Chanak Kalessi, Maidos and Kilid Bahr now are nothing but smoking ruins are contained in a series of belated dispatches dated May 5, 8 and 9, received by The Times from Moudros, on the island of Lemnos. Their destruction is said to have been unavoidable, since they lay in the direct line of the fleet's fire.

The dispatches say that the forts on the strait are gradually being overcome, and it is believed that a general assault is in progress against the heights of Achi Baba, the capture of which is a necessary preliminary to a complete clearance of the strait. There are persistent reports at Moudros that these heights have been taken, and that the entire stretch of peninsula from Cape Helles to Kilid Bahr now is in the Allies' hands.

According to advices reaching here from Constantinople, the Turkish authorities are threatening to send into the war zone on the Gallipoli Peninsula all the British and French subjects in Turkey.

AUTO RUNS DRIVERLESS.

Follows Street Car After Men Who Stole It Jump Out.

Dr. William H. Stewart of 229 West Seventy-ninth Street left his five-passenger automobile in front of his house at 10:20 o'clock last night and then minutes later returned to find it missing. He telephoned to his garage and a little later received word that the machine had been found and was in front of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

The auto, according to witnesses found by Policeman Nazziatto, had been stolen by two men, evidently poor drivers or intoxicated, who ran the car into a lamppost at Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and then jumped out. The motor, with no one at the wheel, recoiled from the lamppost and started to make a wide circle, when it plunged into the side of a south-bound Amsterdam Avenue surface car, breaking the glass of the side door.

The car kept on going and the automobile, righting itself after the shock, kept on in a straight line in the tracks behind the street car. Between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, a chauffeur, seeing the riderless car, jumped on the running board, climbed over into the seat and stopped it. He turned it over to the policeman who took it back to the station.

FIGHTS POLICEMAN ON ROOF

Bluecoat Nearly Thrown Off Before Fugitive Was Subdued.

Policeman William McDonald, running up in answer to a woman's calls for help, saw a youth running away from Mrs. Ina Wantraner, of 67 East 127th Street, who stood in 121st Street between First and Second Avenues last night, shouting that the fugitive had snatched her handbag. McDonald chased him, and the fellow ran into a tenement near Third Avenue.

On the roof the policeman found him hiding behind a chimney. According to McDonald, the fellow sprang on him and tried to throw the policeman from the roof until a nightstick subdued him. At the East 126th Street Station the youth said he was William King, of 226 East 118th Street. He was locked up on Mrs. Wantraner's charge of robbery.

Unitarians Arrange Paterson Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 13.—The Rev. Arthur G. Singsen of the Unitarian Church here, who has been preaching a series of sermons combating some of the most important and forceful arguments of the Rev. Billy Sunday, says the mass meeting of Unitarians in Paterson tomorrow night is not to be considered a counter-attractive to the Tabernacle meeting. The Rev. Mr. Singsen is to be one of the five speakers at the Unitarian meeting, and among other things he said today: "We have absolutely no desire to attack Mr. Sunday, and probably his name will not be mentioned. We want Paterson people to really know what Unitarians stand for, what Unitarians believe about Jesus Christ, what Unitarians believe about heaven and hell, and what we believe about Salvation." The other speakers will be Edgar Swan Wiers of Montclair, Aaron R. Shelander of Passaic, Walter R. Hunt of Orange, and Frank C. Doan of Summit.

NAVAL LOSSES IN THE WAR TO DATE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

BATTLESHIPS, (SIX BRITISH.)

Date of Loss.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.
Oct. 27, 1914.	Audacious	23,000
Nov. 26, 1914.	Bulwark	15,000
Jan. 1, 1915.	Formidable	15,000
Mar. 8, 1915.	Irresistible	15,000
Mar. 8, 1915.	Ocean	12,950
May 13, 1915.	Goliath	12,950

(ONE FRENCH.)

Mar. 19, 1915.	Bouvet	12,205

CRUISERS, (TEN BRITISH.)

Aug. 6, 1914.	Amphion	3,440
Sep. 5, 1914.	Pathfinder	2,940
Sep. 20, 1914.	Pegasus	2,185
Sep. 22, 1914.	Aboukir	12,000
Sep. 22, 1914.	Cressy	12,000
Sep. 22, 1914.	Hogue	12,000
Oct. 31, 1914.	Hawke	7,350
Oct. 31, 1914.	Hermes	5,600
Nov. 1, 1914.	Good Hope	14,100
Nov. 1, 1914.	Monmouth	9,800

(ONE FRENCH.)

Apr 26. 1915.	Leon. Gambetta	12,416

(TWO RUSSIAN.)

Oct. 11, 1914.	Pallada	7,775
Oct. 28, 1914.	Jemtchug	3,050

(ONE JAPANESE.)

Oct. 17, 1914.	Takachiho	3,700

GUNBOATS. (TWO BRITISH.)

Sep. 3, 1914.	Speedy	810
Nov. 11, 1914.	Niger	810

(TWO RUSSIAN.)

Oct. 29, 1914.	Kubanetz	1,200
Oct. 29, 1914.	Donets	1,200

(ONE FRENCH.)

Oct. 28, 1914.	Zelee	680

DESTROYERS, (TWO BRITISH.)

May 1, 1915.	Recruit	880
May 8, 1915.	Maori	1,035

(ONE JAPANESE.)

Sep. 4, 1914.	Shirotaye	380

(TWO FRENCH.)

Oct. 28, 1914.	Mousquet	303
Feb. 26, 1915.	Dague	450

SUBMARINES, (FOUR BRITISH.)

Oct. 18, 1914.	E-3	725
Nov. 3, 1914.	D-5	550
Apr. 8, 1915.	E-15	725
May 3, 1915.	Unknown	550

(THREE FRENCH.)

Dec. 14, 1914.	Curie	305
Jan. 17, 1915.	Saphir	390
Mar. 18, 1915.	Unknown	305

TORPEDO BOATS, (THREE FRENCH.)

Oct. 9, 1914.	347	98
Nov. 3, 1914.	338	97
Jan. 13, 1915.	Unknown	..

(ONE JAPANESE.)

Nov. 11, 1914.	30	110

AUXILIARY CRUISERS, (FIVE BRITISH.)

Sep. 8, 1914.	Oceanic	7,333
Oct. 30, 1914.	Rohilla	4,240
Jan. 14, 1915.	Viknor	2,960
Feb. 15, 1915.	Clan McNaughton	4,985
Mar. 11, 1915.	Bayana	5,948

(ONE RUSSIAN.)

Oct. 29, 1914.	Prut	5,500

Total, forty-eight vessels of about 253,978 tons.

GERMANY AND HER ALLIES.

BATTLESHIPS, (ONE TURKISH.)

Date of Loss.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.
Dec. 13, 1914.	Messudiyeh	10,000

CRUISERS, (EIGHTEEN GERMAN.)

Aug. 27, 1914.	Magdeburg	4,550
Aug. 28, 1914.	Koeln	4,350
Aug. 28, 1914.	Mainz	4,350
Aug. 28, 1914.	Ariadne	2,900
Sep. 13, 1914.	Hela	2,040
Nov. 3, 1914.	Yorck	9,050
Nov. 6, 1914.	Cormoran	1,604
Nov. 8, 1914.	Geier	1,604
Nov. 9, 1914.	Emden	3,600
Dec. —, 1914.	Friedrich Karl	9,050
Dec. 8, 1914.	Scharnhorst	11,600
Dec. 8, 1914.	Gneisenau	11,600
Dec. 8, 1914.	Nurnberg	3,450
Dec. 8, 1914.	Leipzig	3,250
Dec. —, 1914.	Koenigsberg	3,400
Jan. 24, 1915.	Bluecher	15,500
Jan. 25, 1915.	Gazelle	2,645
Mar. 14, 1915.	Dresden	3,600

(TWO AUSTRIAN.)

Aug. 16, 1914.	Zenta	2,300
Nov. 6, 1914.	Kaiserin Elisabeth	4,000

(ONE TURKISH.)

Apr. 3, 1915.	Medjihieh	3,432

GUNBOATS, (NINE GERMAN.)

Aug. 9, 1914.	Moewe	650
Aug. 17, 1914.	Tsingtau	168
Aug. —, 1914.	Hedwig von Wissmann	199
Aug. —, 1914.	Vaterland	168
Oct. 18, 1914.	Komet	..
Nov. 6, 1914.	Tiger	960
Nov. 6, 1914.	Panther	900
Nov. 6, 1914.	Jaguar	900
Nov. 6, 1914.	Luchs	900

(ONE AUSTRIAN.)

Oct. 23, 1914.	Temes	440

(ONE TURKISH.)

Oct. 31, 1914.	Burak Reis	500

DESTROYERS, (NINE GERMAN.)

Aug. 28, 1914.	V-187	650
Oct. 6, 1914.	S-126	487
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-119	420
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-118	420
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-117	420
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-115	420
Oct. 20, 1914.	S-90	400
Nov. 6, 1914.	Taku	280
Nov. 23, 1914.	S-124	420

SUBMARINES, (NINE GERMANS.)

Aug. 9, 1914.	U-15	250
Oct. 24, 1914.	Unknown	250
Oct. 30, 1914.	Unknown	250
Nov. 3, 1914.	U-13	650
Feb. 28, 1915.	Unknown	250
Mar. 4, 1915.	U-8	250
Mar. 4, 1915.	U-2 Type	250
Mar. 10, 1915.	U-12	250
Mar. 28, 1915.	U-29	800

(ONE AUSTRIAN.)

Oct. 17, 1914.	Unknown	..

TORPEDO BOATS, (TWO GERMAN.)

May 1, 1915.	Unknown	..
May 1, 1915.	Unknown	..

(TWO TURKISH.)

Apr. 20, 1915.	Unknown	..
Apr. 20, 1915.	Unknown	..

AUXILIARY CRUISERS, (NINETEEN GERMAN.)

Aug. 5, 1914.	Koenigin Luise	945
Aug. 27, 1914.	K. Wilhelm der Grosse	5,521
Sep. 12, 1914.	Spreewald	2,414
Sep. 14, 1914.	Cap Trafalgar	9,854
Sep. —, 1914.	Bethania	4,348
Oct. —, 1914.	Itolo	165
Oct. —, 1914.	Rhios	150
Oct. —, 1914.	Soden	150
Oct. —, 1914.	Mainzmannia	2,840
Oct. —, 1914.	Graecia	1,697
Oct. 17, 1914.	Ophelia	1,153
Nov. 6, 1914.	Rubin	..
Nov. 8, 1914.	Berlin	9,854
Nov. —, 1914.	Karnak	4,437
Nov. 8, 1914.	Locksun	1,020
Feb. 20, 1915.	Holger	5,300
Apr. 8, 1915.	Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,650
Apr. 26, 1915.	Kronprinz Wilhelm	5,162
Apr. 30, 1915.	Macedonia	2,779

Total, seventy-five vessels of about 192,899 tons.

ITALY'S CABINET OUT ON THE WAR ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

Government are reaching Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino.

It is asserted that the Cabinet is preparing a "Green Book" to be distributed in Parliament when that body resumes its sessions May 20, showing the policy followed by the Government in the late international events.

AUSTRIA READY ON BORDER.

Practical State of Siege Already in Territory Adjoining Italy.

UDINE, Italy, May 12, (via Paris, May 13.)—Every preparation has been made for the proclamation of a state of siege in all the Austrian territory which borders on Italy. The Government already is in the hands of the police and military.

Italians whose homes are in Austria already have fled for safety across the frontier in great numbers. It is estimated that 40,000 have left Trieste alone, while the total will aggregate 120,000. Large contingents of Austrian troops are constantly arriving at Trieste and points in Gorz and Gradisca. It is asserted in military circles here that Austria has been quietly gathering this new army for possible operations against Italy.

At some points on the frontier Austrian and Italian troops are in such close contact that they can see each other. The Austrians have occupied strongly fortified intrenchments. The bridge leading to Pontebba, just across the Italian frontier, has been mined, as have the bridges across the Isonzo River. Trains and automobiles which cross these bridges are compelled to travel at a snail's pace. Many German officers are with the Austrian troops camped near Gorz and Trieste.

GERMANS DISDAIN ITALY.

Say She Deserves Punishment, and Will Get It Anyhow, Without Mercy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 13. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The latest impression brought by a responsible Dutch business man from Germany indicates that a new and if possible stronger wave of absolute confidence in Germany's final and complete victory is passing through Germany. German officials point with pride to the entire nation working harmoniously to keep the war machine running smoothly and also to forces amounting to 12,000,000.

The view is expressed there that it matters little whether Italy joins the entente powers or not. It is asserted that if she declares war Germans will be in Italy in a very few days. Orders have been sent out to every newspaper office in Germany to refrain from all hostile criticisms of Italy's whatever nation she hates. The opinion is held in Germany that Italy has already deserved punishment from Germany and that within a few years this will be administered without mercy.

AUSTRIA'S FINAL OFFER.

What She Was Willing to Cede and What Italy Demanded.

According to dispatches received in this city yesterday, the following is the last offer made by Austria to Italy. It arrived from Vienna at 12 o'clock noon, May 13, and was at once conveyed by Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, to the Italian Foreign Secretary, Baron Sonnino, who presented it to the Council of Ministers. Baron Sonnino is reported to have declared that not only were the concessions insufficient, but that they arrived too late—"Le offerte Austriache siano non solo insufficienti ma arrivate troppo tardi."

The note of the Austrian proposals was signed by Prince von Buelow and the Austrian Ambassador, Macchio, and read, after a brief introduction:

4. Italy will leave to Austria or to Serbia all the territory which extends from the River Narenta to the Albanian port of Durazzo, including the naval base of Cattaro. Serbia and Montenegro should concern themselves with a division of the zone between Ducigno and Antivari, the latter being already in the possession of Montenegro.

5. Italy is to remain in possession of the Bay of Vallona and the adjacent territory (in Albania) which she now occupies.

6. Italy will grant Austria special privileges in certain Adriatic ports and would, interest herself in having Serbia cede Croatia a certain part of the territory (in Dalmatia) whether Croatia remains a part of Austria or becomes an autonomous State.

The dispatches which conveyed the foregoing information added that Italy had been in accord with the Entente Powers since April 14, when Italy recognized Serbia's right to a strip of the Dalmatian coast, being an extension of Herzegovinia to the Adriatic north of Montenegro, but that Russia had since stipulated that Croatia, with the exception of the Fiume littoral, should be joined to the rest of Dalmatia, forming an autonomous State under Russo-Serbian protection, while Albania should continue to enjoy autonomy under the protection of Italy.

ROMANS CHEER D'ANNUNZIO.

Ovation to the Poet by Great Crowds That Clamor for War.

ROME, May 13.—Great crowds greeted Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, whose advocacy of war has won him popularity, when he arrived in Rome today. It was his first visit to this city since he left Italy several years ago on his self-imposed exile. The people welcomed him with cheers, crying: "Hurrah for war! Hurrah for Sanadra! Down with Austria!"

The crush around the railway station became so great that many windows were smashed. D'Annunzio was accompanied to his hotel by cheering crowds.

Popular demonstrations in favor of war continue with increasing frequency in all parts of the country, rendering it difficult for the authorities to protect the German and Austrian Embassies and Consulates.

STOPS ARMS FOR ALLIES.

Italy Said to Have Confiscated Consignments Intended for France.

Under the caption "Italy Confiscates Arms Intended for the Allies," the German Information Service issued last night the following statement:

"Italy has taken a decided stand in the matter of refusing to supply the armies of the British Allies with arms and ammunition, which the United States has so far refused to do because, it is alleged, it would be unneutral, according to the Munchener Neuste Nachrichten, which publishes the following report from the Milan Sera:

"'An investigation into the question of manufacture of parts of shells for foreign artillery in Italy has been instituted against numerous mechanical wrokshops in Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Bologna, Turin, Ancona, Mantua, and in other cities. Turin repeatedly appeared as consignee, and the manufacturing firms consequently thought that they were supplying their own country.

"'As a matter of fact, they were supplying fuses for the 75-millimeter shrapnels of the French artillery. The finished parts were sent partly to Samperdana and partly to a ship's Captain in Trani, in Apulia.

"'The authorities have confiscated a great number of consignments.'"

Italy, since her own active preparations for war began, has not only prohibited exports of arms and ammunitions to any country, but of foodstuffs as well.

BARRED FROM ITALIAN SHIPS.

No Women or Children of Germanic Allies to be Taken from America.

Announcement was made yesterday by Hartfield, Solari & Co., agents of the Italian lines, at 1 State Street, that instructions had been received by them from Italy to refuse passage to women and children of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth.

After the outbreak of the war the Italian lines refused to carry males of German or Austrian nationality on their steamships, as they were liable to seizure at Gibraltar. The new order includes naturalized Americans who were formerly subjects of Germany, Austria, or Turkey.

Italy to Forgive Deserters.

Complete amnesty will be granted by the Italian Government to those of its subjects guilty of desertion or of nonfulfillment of their military service, provided they present themselves to the army authorities in Italy within one month, if living in Europe, or three months if living elsewhere, according to an announcement by Consul General G. Fara-Forni, published in the New York Italian newspapers yesterday.

MODEL CONSTRUCTION CAMP

U. S. Reclamation Service Sets Example in Sanitation.

The construction camp of the United States Reclamation Service at Elephant Butte, New Mexico, where the Government is building an irrigation plant, is an example of what may be done in the way of providing a model sanitary camp. The camp has 3,060 inhabitants, 1,200 of whom are employes of the Reclamation Service, and there are many families with children. Most of the laborers are single men, and live in cottages or barracks. These are screened, lighted with electricity, sewered, and provided with water. Septic tanks are provided for the disposal of sewage, both in the official and the other divisions of the town, which are separate.

A regular system of garbage and waste disposal is provided, wastes being burned and edible garbage being hauled from the city and fed to hogs, which are kept a long distance away. Flies in both the upper and lower towns are at a minimum, and fly traps are provided for those which do not appear. The commissary, where well-kept foods at reasonable prices are to be had, is under Government control. All markets are screened, and ice and cold storage are provided. Shower baths and lavatories are provided in men's quarters, and private cottages have modern conveniences.

There is a well equipped hospital containing two private rooms and wards to accommodate twelve beds, or more in an emergency. The personnel includes a physician, a nurse, an orderly, and a housekeeper. A consulting surgeon is available. Reports to the engineering department on the medical service, the sanitation of the camp, and the statistics of illness, absence from work, &c., are made each ten days, every month, and at the end of the year by the head of the sanitary division.

The business of the physician of the camp has become not so much to treat the sick as to create and maintain conditions which will prevent illness. Physical examination of applicants for work is carried out, vaccination for smallpox and typhoid are required, and it is said that typhoid vaccination has not caused any employe the loss of time from work. Amusements are systematically provided, and liquor is to the greatest extent kept out of the camp, so that it has not proved to be a nuisance.

The Journal of the American Medical Association concludes that the price of good sanitation in such a place is an eternal fight, but that anything tending to create a better moral and sanitary environment increases the efficiency and output of the employe.

Heroic Negro.

When A. A. Sims's residence at Sturgeon burned a week ago a negro man ran into the house and saved a watermelon.—Kansas City Times.

Mother's Little Joke.

"Mary."

"Yes, mother."

"If the milkman should come while you and the young man are sitting on the porch, please tell him to leave an extra pint of milk in the morning."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ALLIES ORDER ARMS TO COST $203,000,000

Contracts for Rifles, Shrapnel, and Explosive Shells Split Up Among American Firms.

Senator Nathaniel Curry, President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, made public yesterday some details concerning the distribution by his firm of sub-contracts entailed in the manufacture of a large order for shells. The order amounted to $88,000,000, according to statements that have not been denied, and was placed by the Russian Government.

"There are about fifty companies in the United States," said Senator Curry, "and about ten companies in Canada engaged in the manufacture of different parts of shrapnel and explosive shells. These orders have been split up among companies in the Eastern and Middle Western States and throughout Eastern Canada."

This brief summary was not all that Mr. Curry intended at first to give out, it was learned. A full list of the concerns, with their allotments, was prepared, but some of the manufacturers objected to publicity, and at their request the announcement was changed.

Wall Street heard more particulars also of the contract taken by the American Locomotive Company a few weeks ago for shrapnel. The order, it was said, called for 5,000,000 shells at a cost of $18 each, making the total $65,000,000. Of this half is to be turned out by the locomotive plants, and the rest by the New York Air Brake and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The Westinghouse Company is understood to have exercised its option to purchase the Stevens Arms and Tool Company and the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company. In these plants 1,000,000 rifles will be turned out, with the possibility that a second contract for a like amount may be placed soon. The total value of these orders is put at some $55,000,000.

The purchase of these plants leaves the Westinghouse Company, with its established properties, free to continue the manufacture of electricial equipment. The Stevens working organization, which is skilled in the making of arms, will handle the rifle output.

A. Zerega's Sons, Consolidated, Bldyn, N. Y.

This reinforced concrete building was completed one month before promised.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner has a loyal force of capable workmen, experienced in Turner methods. They follow him from job to job. Organization counts.

TURNER
Construction Company

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-week Pictorial should be preserved by all who are interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The number of patterns and colorings of fabrics, alone, in

Saks' Men's Suits at $17.50

proclaim the line of unusual excellence. Add to this the fact that

(1) These Suits are made after the patterns of master designers, just as though they were priced at twice as much—or more.

(2) We buy everything from thread to fabric direct, no intermediates, no places for a "slip-up."

(3) The tailoring and finishing are under our direct supervision. The Saks Tailoring Organization makes all our Suits; we do not and will not "chance" the market with its uncertainties, its disappointments and its varying standards.

these Suits are shown in all of the best models of the season, ½, ¼ and ⅛-lined

We cannot conceive of a man doing as well anywhere else for $17.50. Our Men's Store has the reputation of being very "high-class," and it is, but not high-priced, too, as these Suits at $17.50 amply attest. Fifth Floor

Continuing today and tomorrow

The most important SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS we have ever conducted continues today and tomorrow. The famous Gotham Shirts and Saks Shirts at 79c, $1.30, $2.15, $2.85 and $5.85, which prices are from one-fourth to almost one-half less than the regular prices.

Italian Straw Hats for Men, at $2.00 and $3.00

the finest product from Italy's foremost makers R. Cinelli & Sons

The Hats are remarkable for their rich, lustrous, light straw color and their beautiful, perfect braiding.

Many are made with the improved ventilating seal in the band. Shapes and proportions to suit every man.

An important offering today and tomorrow

Men's Union Suits

high grade, and very special at $1.10

Panama cloth or fine striped white madras. A few of silk-and-cotton fabric. Athletic style, knee length.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, 75c

Fine white-checked lawn, striped madras, "airy-knit" crepe or fancy pongee striped in colors.

Athletic Shirts and Drawers

very special at 90c a garment

Silk-and-cotton fabrics, self or colored hair-line stripes.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Important Sale (To-day) Friday

Men's Unlined Suits—Sleeves Silk Lined

Hand Tailored—Newest Fabrics

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST

Two or three button models of the newest hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, navy blue, Oxford or Cambridge gray flannel, also English tweeds; soft roll front; natural shoulders.

22.50 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Sack Suits

Full or Half Lined; Unlined, Sleeves Silk Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds and navy serge; full or half lined with mohair; unlined, sleeves silk lined.

17.50 Regular Price $21.50

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 Regular Price $5.75

WILL CLOSE OUT (To-Day) FRIDAY

Men's Top Coats

Yoke and sleeves silk lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Semi-box or fitted models of tan or olive English covert cloth.

15.00

Heretofore $21.50 to $30.00

FIELD CLUB Shirt

"STYLE REGISTERED"

Made by Franklin Simon & Co.

The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear with elbow, long or surgeon sleeves

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, elbow or long sleeves, also in white cotton pongee with surgeon sleeves, with a collar that looks equally well worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis and all outdoor wear. 13½ to 18 neck.

Special 1.75

On Sale Mens Furnishing Shop 16 West 38th St.

We Win The "Straw Vote"

TAKING a "straw vote" of Well-Dressed New Yorkers last Saturday, we carried the metropolis, from the Battery to the Bronx, by a big plurality.

It's the *simple smartness* of our Straw Hats that won, for when it comes to sound fashion without folderol, you can't fool the dyed-in-the-style New Yorker.

Sennits, Splits, Leghorns, Bangkoks and Milans, with "tailor-made" ribbons.

$2, $3, $4, $5, $6

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

DRINK RITZ THE NEW COCKTAIL

APPETIZING—DELIGHTFUL HAS A FLAVOR OF ITS OWN

For sale by Acker-Merrall, Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Riker's, 200 Broadway; Siegler Bros., Charrot & Henry, Brooklyn; Decker Stores in Jersey; other Dealers and Cafes. $1.00 a Bottle.

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Annual Addresses, Auspices N. Y. Peace Soc. SUNDAY EVE., MAY 16TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH; B'y, 56 St.

NINE MONTHS OF WAR—ITS COST

in treasure, in life, in demoralization; its menace to international law and cost to civilization. Speakers: Prof. John Bates Clark, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Prof. Samuel P. Orth, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings; Hon. Oscar S. Straus, presiding.

GERMANS TAKE 143,000 RUSSIANS

Also Have Captured 60 Cannon and 255 Machine Guns, Berlin Announces.

ARMY NEARING PRZEMYSL

Czar's Forces North of the Vistula Retreat as Southern Pursuit Progresses.

CONTINUE DRIVE IN EAST

Austrians Driven Back in Disorder with Heavy Loss in Prisoners, Guns, and Ammunition.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—While Berlin reports that the great rush of the Austro-German armies from Cracow, which has carried them almost to the gates of Przemysl, continues unchecked and that the Russian defense north of the Vistula is breaking under pressure of General von Mackensen's advance in the south, Petrograd reports that the intensity of the fighting on this front has decreased during the last two days.

In extreme Eastern Galicia, where the Russians have countered with a drive in great force against the Austro-Germans operating in that region, Petrograd reports that the Czar's forces are sweeping on and driving their foes headlong before them. The Russian General Staff also reports continued success in the Baltic provinces.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 13.—The German War Office announced today that in the recent fighting in Galicia and Russian Poland 143,500 Russians had been captured. It also stated that 69 cannon and 255 machine guns had been taken from the Russians, and that the victorious Austrian and German forces, continuing their advance eastward in Galicia, were approaching the fortress of Przemysl.

The statement follows:

The army under General von Mackensen in the course of its pursuit of the Russians reached yesterday the neighborhood of Subiecko, on the lower Wisloka, and Kolbuezowa, northeast of Debica. Under the pressure of this advance the Russians also retreated from their positions north of the Vistula. In this section the troops under General von Woyrech, closely following the enemy, penetrated as far as the region northwest of Kielce.

Storm Carpathian Hills.

In the Carpathians Austro-Hungarian and German troops under General von Linsingen conquered the hills east of the upper Stryi and took 3,650 men prisoners, as well as capturing six machine guns.

At the present moment, while the armies under General von Mackensen are approaching the Przemysl fortress and the lower San, it is possible to form an approximate idea of the booty taken. In the battles of Tarnow and Gorlice, and in the battles during the pursuit of these armies we have so far taken 103,500 Russian prisoners, 69 cannon, and 255 machine guns. In these figures the booty taken by the allied troops fighting in the Carpathians and north of the Vistula is not included. This amounts to a further 40,000 prisoners.

TARNOW, Galicia, May 11, (by Courier to Cracow and via London, May 13.)—The struggle in the region north of the Vistula River and on the borders of Galicia, which well-informed persons here expect and hope will bring a final decision in the battle against the Russian armies, appears to be approaching a conclusive phase.

Terrific engagements were fought today at positions twenty-two miles to the east of Tarnow, in the vicinity of Debica and Mielec, where the Austrian army, under Archduke Francis Joseph, came into fierce conflict with Russian forces which were retreating eastward from the Dunajec River and Tarnow.

Airmen who flew over the battlefield today reported that the entire front was marked by burning villages, most of which had been bombarded. They say it looks exactly like a gigantic prairie fire.

To the north of the Vistula River the Austrian corps commanded by Count Kirchbach has forced the Nida line, according to information reaching here.

Today and yesterday the wind brought with it as far as Tarnow the incessant roar of gunfire, indicating that Count Kirchbach's forces were trying to advance hand-in-hand with the troops of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Mackensen.

Along the Carpathian front also the Austrian armies have made a forward move, bringing the Third Russian Army and the remainder of the Eighth Russian Army in imminent danger of being surrounded and destroyed.

The first train since Tarnow was retaken by the Teutonic allies arrived here today.

Russian Victories in the East.

PETRODRAD, May 13.—The following official statement regarding the operations in Galicia was issued by General Headquarters tonight:

In Western Galicia the intensity of the fighting decreased on a considerable of the front during Tuesday and Wednesday.

Our offensive on the right bank of the Dniester is meeting with continued success. The enemy on Tuesday made several fruitless counter-attacks to relieve his centre, which was retiring in disorder on the Dniester toward the Obertyn-Horolenka line. (These towns are in the extreme east of Galicia. Obertyn is almost north, and Horodenka is northeast of Kolomea.)

In this operation the Austrian units which led the offensive were repulsed near Chocimierz, northwest of Obertyn, with heavy losses. Our artillery annihilated two entire battalions, and a third suffered severely.

Near Horodenka the enemy gave way about 11 o'clock in the evening of the same day and began a disorderly retreat. We captured several thousand additional prisoners, a number of guns, and about fifty ammunition caissons.

GERMANS ATTACK IN NORTH.

Repulsed Five Times Near Shevli and Lose Prisoners and Guns.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

On Tuesday night the enemy began an offensive with large forces in the region of Shavli, (Courland,) in an attempt to retain this road centre. During the night we repulsed successfully five attacks, and the following morning, by an energetic stroke, we defeated a German outflanking column, capturing several hundred prisoners and five guns. The fighting continues.

On the Dubissa River, on the same day, we captured a hostile position near Kovno, (or Jairagola,) thirty miles northwest of Kovno.

On the left bank of the Neimen there has been no change.

On the right bank of the Orzyo our trench mortars bombarded the enemy's trenches with great success.

KAISER SLIGHTED HIS ALLIES.

Said to Have Told Troops Germany Virtually Was Fighting Alone.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—A dispatch from Kiev to the Bourse Gazette says:

"German officers captured at Jaslo, Galicia, assert that Emperor William visited the Noists front for the purpose of encouraging newly-arrived German reservisits. He made an address in which he told them, notwithstanding the presence of Austrian officers, that Germany was fighting her three powerful enemies virtually single handed.

"Her allies, Austria and Turkey, the Emperor is quited as having said, had not fulfilled his expectations and the whole burden of the war was on the soldiers of the German army. Therefore German officers ought to take over command of the remnants of the Austrian army, or, at any rate, Austrian officers should be subordinate to them. Under such conditions alone would victory be achieved."

Russia Using Archangel Port.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—Although the ice in Archangel Harbor has broken up and access to this port from the sea is now possible, no private cargoes will be handled there in the immediate future. The Minister of Commerce announced today that all the facilities of the port would be required for Government purposes and that until further notice no other traffic could be accommodated.

USE NONCOMBATANTS AS SHIELD FOR TURKS

Our Ambassador Vainly Protests on Behalf of French and British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The British Foreign Office publishes a striking correspondence, transmitted through American diplomatic channels, on the subject of Turkey's threat to remove British and French noncombatants from Constantinople to the danger zone in Dardanelles. Here follows material parts of the correspondence:

From the American Ambassador in Constantinople:

The Minister of War today (May 2) told me that the fleet and aeroplanes of the Allies are bombarding and killing noncombatants at Gallipoli and other unfortified places on that peninsula. He has therefore decided to send to those places French and British subjects from Constantinople, exposing them to the same danger; but will delay taking this action until May 6, so as to give time for the receipt of assurances that orders to discontinue such bombardment will be given.

From Sir Edward Grey to the American Ambassador in London:

I have the honor to request that Mr. Morgenthau, United States Ambassador in Constantinople, may be so good as to inorm the Ottoman Government that if British or French noncombatants are transported to those places which, owing to the presence o the Ottoman Army, fall within the zone of the present military operations, his Majesty's Government will hold Enver Pasha, his highness Said Halim Pasha, and the members of the present Ottoman Ministry, as well as the military authorities commanding the Turkish troops, personally responsible for the life of any British subject or French citizen so transported, and for any hurt, damage or wounds which such nationals may receive:

From the American Ambassador in Constantinople:

May 4, 10 P. M.—I again called on the Minister of War and did my very best to dissuade him from his determination to send into the war zone British and French noncombatants, and further endeavored to persuade him to take no action at all until I could receive the answers of the British and French Governments. He said that, having given the order and issued it to the military authorities, he could not now countermand it without serious injury to army discipline. In consequence of my insistent arguments he resolved to send only men between 20 and 40 years of age, to limit their number to fifty, and to select the youngest. These men may remain on board the steamer until I hear from London and Paris, and, according to the nature of the replies so received, they are to be landed at Gallipoli or brought back to Constantinople.

From the American Ambassador in Constantinople:

May 6, P. M.—Twenty-six British and twenty-four French subjects were this morning shipped on transports bound for Gallipoli. The only British born in England are William Wickram and Henry Hoar. The only Frenchmen born in France are Marcel Arjol and Paul Bacognano. The average age of the British subjects is 23, and of the French 25½. Ruhl, representing Collier's Weekly, and Suydam, representing The Brooklyn Eagle, were allowed to accompany the ship.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES DISQUIETING TO BERLIN

Major Moraht Admits the Possibility of German Loss of Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—That there is evident uneasiness in Berlin military circles over the Allies' advance is shown by a significant article by Major Moraht, who, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, candidly admits that the Germans must now be on the defensive, and may be forced to surrender some territory.

"Between Arras and Armentières," he says, "thingse are very lively. It is the offensive of an enemy with strong forces, and therefore the beginning of the war in May announced by Kitchener. That announcement was not unwelcome to our army command. That Kitchener keeps his word is due more, perhaps, to the peculiarities of a coalition war than to the completion of his advertised army of many millions of white and colored Englishmen. For two weeks transports have without doubt brought notable new forces into France, but in any case not millions. What France has brought into the field for this offensive it is difficult to say. It may be the great army of defense from Paris, which does not feel itself threatened at the moment but it may be the newly trained young reserves,, or troops rested after the fighting in Champagne and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

"Although we have strong confidence that this offensive will not lead to driving us out of Flanders and the north of France, as the enemy hopes, still, an attack with great numerical superiority may bring about a backward and forward battle which may continue a long time without resulting in any decision. In such circumstances the giving up of individual points on the front is no catastrophe, and if the French have wrested from su the trenches between Carency and Neuville, they have had to win their successes at the cost of bloody losses and without the certainty of keeping us out permanently.

"The situation in the west is such that development toward a decision will lie in the question whether we are stronger in defense or the enemy stronger in attack."

ASKED TO DIE IN ALSACE.

Lieut. de Cassagnac, Mortally Hurt, Refused to Leave the Front.

PARIS, May 13.—Guy de Cassagnac, director of L'Autorité, who was a Second Lieutenant of reserves, is mentioned in the army orders for showing "great bravery and real contempt of death."

Although wounded in battle, he continued to lead his men until he was struck by a second bullet. At that time he was in command of his company, and so long as his strength held out he encouraged his men and led them onward. Feeling at length that he was at the point of death, he declined to be carried to the rear, saying that he desired to die in Alsace. His last wish was fulfilled.

PREDICTS ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA

Count Apponyi Believes Britain and Germany Will Be Friendly After the War.

SAYS ENTENTE CANNOT WIN

Galicia, He Thinks, Will Be Restored to Austria—Poland Made a Barrier Against Muscovites.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Count Albert Apponyi, the veteran Hungarian Opposition party leader, former Minister and President of Parliament, who is personally widely known in the United States because of his lecture tour of four years ago, has received the correspondent of The Associated Press and discussed frankly not only present war conditions in his country, but what the European struggle may bring forth. He is a thorough optimist.

"I see no reason why after this war some understanding of the western European powers shouldn't come," he said.

"We in Austria and Hungary have no serious points of conflict with England and France. France after 1870 had to make an effort to regain her lost provinces from Germany, but she must now see that the attempt is hopeless. She has had the assistance of the strongest possible coalition which could be arranged to help her gain her desire, and is further than ever from success. It would be possible, I think, after the war to reconcile her to the loss by some concessions regarding the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine and enable her to enter the new coalition. England, too, would have to give up her aspirations to absolute naval superiority over all the rest of the world—to a dominance which would enable her to dictate the affairs of the world—and content herself with the position of the first naval power."

"Real Cause" of the War.

Count Apponyi spoke at great length on the causes of the war, expressing regret that Americans were inclined to attribute it to an attack by Austria on Serbia and ignore Russia's real object of gaining egress from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and establish a Slav protectorate on the shores of the Adriatic. In asserting that the war was due to a premeditated attack by Russia, which had been in preparation since the Russo-Japanese war, Count Apponyi said:

"We Hungarians feel that the struggle for us is one of very existence. There can never be any security for western Europe so long as Russia is allowed to play a rôle in European affairs. Her whole history is one of conquest to expand the territory under her control. What must come to meet this danger to Europe is a coalition of the western European powers against Russia."

The Hungarian leader voiced a thought to which many high-placed men of Germany and Austro-Hungary are giving utterance—that the next thing on the cards after the war would be some form of understanding between the two protagonists in the present struggle—England and Germany.

The war, Count Apponyi believes, will produce comparatively little change in the present map of Europe, assuming that Austro-Hungary and Germany are successful. There will be no need, he said, to roll up the map of Europe and draft a new set of boundaries, certainly not in the west. In the east he looks for some settlement of the Polish problem, under which Poland will belong to the west, as a barrier against Russia.

In discussing the present situation the Opposition leader made his only criticism of the Government now in power. People's spirits, he said, are naturally affected by the fall of Przemysl—an event which was inexcusable. The fortress itself was impregnable to assault. The military authorities, he said, must have known at the opening of the war that it would be impossible to hold Galicia against the Russian masses and that it would be necessary to fall back slowly through Galicia to the natural defensive frontier—the Carpathians. Przemysl should have been provisioned for at least a year. Why it was not, said Count Apponyi, would be a subject for inquiry after the war.

Underestimated Russia's Strength.

Another mistake attributed by the Count to the military authorities was underestimating the force which the Russians could throw into the field against Austro-Hungary at the beginning of the war. It had been thought that several months would pass before Russia could complete her mobilization to full strength and a large Austro-Hungarian army was detached for operations against Serbia on this assumption. Russia was found, however, to be already virtually on a war footing and ready to pour her armies into Galicia from the very first.

In view of this condition, said the Count, the Austro-Hungarian leaders should have in the beginning followed the policy now adopted of leaving on the Serbian frontier a force only strong enough to protect the border against invasion, and throwing against the Russians the whole strength of the army. In this case the Russians, with their 100 divisions, would not have been able to fall so overwhelmingly on the forty or so divisions of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

Count Apponyi said he did not admit that Galicia had been lost to the dual monarchy. "We have already driven the Russians from Bukowina," he said, "Why not from Galicia? But even taking the extreme case of the pessimists and granting that our armies are not able to drive the Russians back on Russian soil, I would point out that the armies of Germany and Austro-Hungary are already in possession of several thousand square miles of Russian Poland. The area of this, it is true, may not be quite as large as that of the parts of Galicia occupied by the Russians, but the population is greater. In riches, too, the parts of Russian Poland occupied by us exceed Galicia. In addition, Germany holds virtually all of Belgium and Northern France, so there is no doubt that if the war should cease under present conditions, we should get back Galicia."

The aims for which Germany and Austro-Hungary are fighting, the Count thought, were already attained, for it would be many long years before any power or group of powers would venture to attack them again.

Talking of the sale of American munitions of war to the enemies of the Teutonic allies, the Count said:

"Sentiment in Austro-Hungary is not so intensely anti-American on this account as in Germany, but we feel that the war would soon be over if the United States would stop supplying artillery and ammunition to Russia. At the beginning of the war Russia had an immense superiority in artillery and great supplies of ammunition for it. Now she has lost so many cannon and has fired away so much ammunition that she is barely able to hold her own, and we feel that without help from America this would be impossible for her. We realize that formal right may be on the side of the United States in this question, but it is hard to talk of formal right to some one whose son, father, or brother has been killed by an American bullet."

PARIS APPEAL TO WILSON.

Chamber of Commerce Urges Strong Demands Upon Germany.

PARIS, May 13.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has adopted a set of resolutions calling upon President Wilson to exact reparation from Germany for the loss of American lives by the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Lusitania.

TEMPS SUPPORTS WILSON.

Says He Has Harkened to His Conscience and the People's Voice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 13.—The Temps, which has refrained from the criticisms of President Wilson expressed by the British section of the Paris press, today comments favorably on the reported firmness of the American note to Germany. The writer accepts the view that the Philadelphia speech was intended to test public opinion which Mr. Wilson, as a Chief Executive elected by the people, has found to be irresistibly demanding strong measures.

"The present note," says the Temps, "shows that the President appreciates the public attitude and intends to satisfy the nation's wishes.

"The Temps considers that it is America's ambition to justify her position as a great power, and that this sentiment probably caused Mr. Wilson to desire to be the world's arbitrator by resorting to peace.

"But," concludes the editorial, "the President cannot still think it possible for the war to end by a compromise. No bargaining conclusion of the death struggle between civilization and inhuman barbarism is imaginable. President Wilson has listened unequivocally to his own conscience and the people's voice. Not mediation will end the conflict, but the defeat of those who began it."

BAPTISTS FIRM FOR WILSON.

Southern Convention, Representing 2,500,000, Praise His Stand.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 13. — The Southern Baptist Convention today unanimously adopted resolutions approving the stand taken by President Wilson in the international relations of the United States. Prayer then was offered for divine guidance for the President. The resolutions, which were ordered telegraphed to the President, read:

"The Southern Baptist Convention, representing 2,500,000 Baptists, desires to place on record its high appreciation of the great service to the nation and the world now being rendered by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, in the firm stand he has taken for the ideals of peace and at the same time in his vigorous assertion of the principles of justice and the requirements of international law.

"We rejoice in the restraint, the discrimination, the judicial fairness and the courage with which he is steering the ship of State in a time of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

"We desire to express our unwavering confidence in him, as the exponent of our national ideals and of the ideals of higher civilization of the world, and also to assure him of our profound sympathy and prayers for a solution of the grave problems and the performance of the arduous tasks in which he is now engaged."

800 STUDENTS FOR PEACE.

Pennsylvania Undergraduates Indorse Wilson's Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Eight hundred University of Pennsylvania students signed a petition which was sent to President Wilson today urging him to preserve the neutrality of this country in spite of the Lusitania disaster. Similar petitions are being prepared at Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia Universities.

The Pennsylvania students' petition was circulated by members of the University Peace Society, acting without Faculty suggestion. Undergraduates responded quickly to the request for signatures. It is said at the university that few students favor any move by the Government which may tend toward war.

The text of the paper follows:

To the President of the United States of America:

We, the students of the University of Pennsylvania, do hereby express our confidence in the sagacity and patience of our President, and do declare that we firmly believe that the United States should continue the policy of neutrality as respects European affairs that it has pursued in the past.

We believe that occurrences such as the sinking of the Lusitania, grave as that is, should neither tempt nor force us into war, and that we should pursue peaceful means of settlement rather than attempt warlike reprisals.

In full trust of the high-mindedness of our Executive, we wish to commend our attitude to his attention.

METHODISTS PRAISE WILSON.

Bishops of Southern Church Send an Encouraging Message.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—The College of Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church sent this telegram to President Wilson today:

"The College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, thanks God that our President, on whom rests at this time such great and unusual burdens, is a man of prayer, discretion, courage, patriotism, and ability.

"As chief pastors of some millions of our American people the college assures the President of its sympathy and prayers in his efforts to preserve the peace of our beloved country and to protect the rights and honor of our citizens. At this hour and in all things may the hand of our God and the God of our fathers guide you and all who are associated with you in directing the destiny of Americans."

McCREARY BACKS WILSON.

Kentucky Governor Confident He Is Taking the Right Course.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—Governor James McCreary of Kentucky today expressed complete satisfaction with the course that President Wilson is pursuing in regard to foreign relations, and especially in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Governor said: "I was on the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate for six years and twelve years in the House, and during that time I made a close study of international law and therefore have taken much interest in the attitude of the President. I have every confidence that his good judgment is equal to the situation. I have no public opinion to express upon the course the President or Congress should pursue, feeling that they should not be embarrassed by advice from those not in a position of responsibility in the Government."

SOUTHERN GOVERNOR'S VIEW.

Brewer of Mississippi Thinks We Have No Ground for Quarrel.

JACKSON, Miss., May 13.—Governor Brewer of Mississippi in a statement here today declared that as Americans had been warned not to take passage on the British steamship Lusitania he could not understand why the United States should quarrel with Germany because Americans lost their lives as a result of the torpedoing of the vessel.

"Americans were given fair warning to stay off," he said. "The passengers knew what to expect and took the risk."

Governor Brewer declared, however, that any action taken by President Wilson would meet with the unanimous approval of the people of Mississippi.

ROCHESTER GERMANS LOYAL.

They Resolve Not to Antagonize the President's Policy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 13.—At the conclusion of a meeting of the German-American Alliance held here last night, President William Otto issued the following statement:

"Although the organization did not take definite action, the sentiment was in favor of unqualified support of President Wilson in whatever action he takes. The German-Americans of this city are neutral in every respect, and none of their societies will take action antagonistic to the policy of the Administration."

BRITAIN WILL INTERN GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

by the Government between naturalized and non-naturalized aliens. Premier Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law both insisted that naturalization, which confers British citizenship, is a fact not to be ignored. There are 8,000 such persons, and in their case no action is to be taken unless they happen to fall under suspicion. A naturalized alien from an enemy country "is to be regarded as innocent until proved guilty." Premier Asquith specifically mentioned cases in which such subjects of the King had given soldiers to the British armies at the front and were mourning the loss of sons who died for England.

Of aliens of enemy countries not naturalized there are 40,000—24,000 men and 16,000 women—of whom 19,000 are interned; all are registered. All such males of military age—17 to 55—are to be interned. All males outside these age limits and all women and children will be repatriated—deported, presumably, to some neutral country like Holland. No fresh legislation will be required.

"In the interests of justice and humanity"—words that evoked a sympathetic cheer—a special court will be constituted, which will allow exceptional treatment in particular cases. During the debate members expressed the hope that the president of this tribunal would be a judge of a high court and said that in view of the large number of appeals likely to be heard several tribunals should sit simultaneously and that alien enemies at present interned should share the right of appeal. Men of military age will be interned without delay, but Lord Robert Cecil suggested that in the case of persons liable to deportation whose appeals are pending some kind of bail might be allowed.

One feature of the discussion was the outspoken censure by the leaders of both parties on the recent mob outrages.

"They are utterly contrary to our instincts," said Mr. Bonar Law, "and I deplore them."

Must Be No Neutrals in England.

At the same time he maintained in a phrase that undoubtedly will be frequently quoted that there must be "no neutrals in Great Britain; everyone who is not for us is against us." This was loudly cheered, as was the declaration that hostile-minded alien enemies are a greater danger "the higher the position they occupy."

Mr. Lough drew from the Prime Minister a promise that the cases of British women married to alien enemies would be separately considered. Mr. Holt pointed out that internment would cost the country some millions of pounds sterling a year, to say nothing of the loss of much productive labor. Sir A. B. Markham gave an illustration of this, the fact that, despite the present shortage of labor, a number of British workmen actually went on strike rather than work side by side with an alien twenty years in this country, who had three sons fighting at the front for Great Britain. This incident drew from the Prime Minister a very warm rejoinder. Indeed, the whole of his second speech, which was energetic in both delivery and sentiment, was an emphatic denunciation of the recent outrages. That provocation existed, he admitted, but this, he said, did not excuse the perpetrators of the riots.

"The newspapers put them up to it," cried Will Thorne.

"I hold no brief for the press," retorted the Prime Minister, adding a pointed allusion to the folly of the "vendetta." Mr. Asquith spoke of alien enemies who had given sons for Britain or who in some cases were employed on technical tasks where their labor would be most difficult to replace. He pointed out that there must be elasticity in the new arrangement, which had been adopted with reluctance.

Task of Internment Great.

The task of completing the internment of male enemy aliens of military age will not be light, according to the figures mentioned in the House. It would appear that the measures to be taken will involve almost doubling the number of German and Austrian civilians now under restraint. While 19,000 aliens are now confined in internment camps, of the 40,000 still at liberty presumably 15,000 or 20,000 are of military age, and a large extension of the accommodations now available will be required.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a supplementary question, was unable to state the proportion of Germans and Austrians, respectively, represented in the figures quoted; but inquiry in well-informed quarters indicates that not fewer than four-fifths are Germans. No public statement has yet been made as to the arrangements for internment, but it is probable that a considerable addition will be made to the prisoners on the Isle of Man, where fresh accommodations already are in course of construction. It is likely also that some huts vacated by soldiers drafted to the Continent may be occupied by interned prisoners.

The course taken by the Government is generally approved by the representatives of societies which since the beginning of the war have been relieving distress among enemy aliens. Many of the Germans, it is stated, will genuinely welcome internment, particularly in view of the occurrences of the last few days, in which many of them lost both their property and their means of subsistence.

Beresford Attacks High Germans.

"We have had enough of kid-glove and featherbed fighting. Now let us take the gloves off and intern a lot of our enemies," said Lord Charles Beresford at a women's meeting in support of the movement for the internment of alien enemies, held in the Mansion House this afternoon. The most dangerous enemies in England, he declared, are wealthy naturalized Germans of a high social position. In the past they have had an immense influence in British affairs. "All these people," continued Lord Charles, "have their appointed place and duty in case we are invaded."

Prince Louis of Battenburg had the good taste to resign, and Lord Charles wanted to know what German Privy Councillors were doing in this country. He did not know why they were made Privy Councillors, but they ought to follow Prince Louis's example and throw up their positions. Naturalization did not change the nature of men, he said; they came over here Germans and they remained Germans.

Lord Charles's special reference was understood to be to Sir Edgar Speyer, who was mentioned by name in a Morning Post editorial.

Sir Edwin Cornwall, M. P., said Germans dined with Admirals, Generals, and even Prime Ministers, and there was a regular system of espionage.

Sir Henry Dalziel, M. P., said the Chairman of the Building Acts Committee of the London County Council had reported that to the north, south, east and west alien enemies possessed positions with concrete foundations of strategic value with regard to London.

Other speakers included Lady Glanusk, who said she had received a letter from a survivor of the Lusitania asking her to try to imagine his feelings on recovering consciousness to find himself in a hotel owned by a German.

City Men Threaten "Revolution."

Thousands of city men, undeterred by rain, held a mass meeting today on Tower Hill to urge the Government to take immediate and drastic action against all enemy aliens. They were to have marched to Tower Hill from the Royal Exchange, but the procession was abandoned at the request of the city police.

"Unless the Government do their part," said one of the speakers, "we will take things in hand. You have heard of the French Revolution; we don't want one here."

A striking incident occurred during the meeting. A large contingent of soldiers passed in the cheeriest of moods; they said they were on their way to the front. A cheer was instantly raised and someone called out: "Hats off, gentlemen!" Instantly the city men raised their hats and stood bareheaded while the soldiers passed, singing on their way.

The meeting adopted this resolution:

"Thousands of citizens of London, gathered together at a mass meeting, unanimously protest against any kith and kin of German mutilators, poisoners, and murderers of men, women, and children being any longer allowed to be at large in the British Islands, and, fearing riots, fires, the spread of disease germs, and poisoned water, hereby unanimously demand that the Government take immediate steps to intern or deport all alien enemies, male or female, whatever their nationality, naturalized or otherwise."

This resolution immediately was telegraphed to Premier Asquith.

LONDON RIOTERS HEAVILY SENTENCED

Four Months at Hard Labor for Some—Looting Now Confined to Boys and Women.

LONDON, May 13.—Such anti-German rioting as took place today and tonight was carried on largely by mobs of boys, girls, and women, who were out for fun or bent on looting German shops, while men stood by laughing or encouraging their youthful imitators. The police, strongly reinforced by special constables, were better able to handle the situation today.

At Gravesend this evening a mob visited premises occupied by Germans, or persons bearing German names, wrecking the shops, and throwing their contents into the streets.

Following the wild scenes of yesterday, about 500 active participants in attacks on German shops appeared in the police courts of London today. The Magistrates read severe lectures and imposed heavy penalties in most cases. Some of the more culpable were sentenced to jail terms at hard labor, the sentences ranging from a month to four months. tOhers, chiefly women, were fined.

When men of military age appeared before the Magistrates there were told sharply that the best way to get revenge on the Germans was to enlist. In this connection The Westminster Gazette said today:

"People who hunt aliens and assault their persons and loot their shops are not the people who are going to help us right our wrongs. They are loafers and shirkers who are not going to war and whose violence has no patriotic motive."

No Complaints of Hurts.

It is notable that no complaints have been received of aliens suffering from personal injury. Of the many hundreds who appeared at the American Embassy and Consulate today seeking protection none showed signs of having been engaged in an encounter. They desired compensation for the damage done to their property and assurances that there would be no repetition of the attacks. Under English law the taxpayers of localities where the shops were wrecked and goods destroyed must pay compensation for the damage done in the riots, so that in many cases the very people who took part in the demonstrations will have to pay their share.

At Southend the authorities took a particularly serious view of the case. Many of the men arrested were prominent citizens, who were angered by the recent Zeeppelin raid. They were remanded for a week and heavy bail was demanded.

Naturalized Germans, Austrians, and Turks were busy today signing declarations repeating their oaths of allegiance to Great Britain. One memorial from men of this class in the City of London has been sent direct to King George. Other memorials have been handed to the Mayors of various cities. In all the memorials the men, besides reaffirming their oath of allegiance, express abhorrence of the German methods of warfare.

In the poor quarters of London and Liverpool, as well as in Manchester, Birkenhead, Glasgow, Southend, and other places that were centres of rioting yesterday, Germans today remained in seclusion; their shops were shuttered, with police on guard.

American Concern Joins Boycott.

The representatives of the large American meat establishment at Smithfield today joined their British confrères in displaying a notice that no business would be transacted with Germans. Some friction had been threatened because the Americans delayed putting out the notice until they had received instructions from headquarters.

Anti-German feeling in the Goldthorpe mining district in Yorkshire led to violent scenes last night. Revolvers were fired and four men sustained injuries. The police charged the crowd and had great difficulty to keep the infuriated miners in check.

Rioting in the vicinity of the Custom House grew violent as the day progressed. The mob, mostly boys, women and girls, got out of hand and wrecked and looted property on all sides on the least suspicion that it was owned by Germans. In many cases the women wore, especially made aprons capable of carrying their booty, while the boys trundled wheelbarrows, loading them with loot as they progressed. Whole sides of bacon were favorite trophies.

Streams of Germans poured into the American Consulate all day. The Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, was unable to do anything for them except to make an appeal in their behalf to Scotland Yard, which promised to do its utmost to protect them.

Mr. Skinner is taking statements from the Germans a sto the extent of damage sustained in the riots. These statements show heavy losses among shopkepers, one of whom states that he suffered property damage to the extent of $10,000.

More than a score of Germans, among whom were a number of weeping women and children, called at the American Embassy. They were advised to apply to the German branch of the American Embassy at Carlton House Terrace, the former location of the German Embassy. These persons, however, evidently feared to go to this address, for E. G. Lowry of the Embassy Staff, who is in charge of this branch of the work, reported that he had received no complaints.

VICE CONSUL INTERNED.

Austrian Who Served at Vancouver Sent to Detention Camp.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 13.—E. von Ulrich, Vice Consul for Austria-Hungary in Vancouver at the time of the outbreak of war, has been arrested and sent to the internment camp at Nanaimo, where he will be detained until the end of the struggle.

NEW TYPES OF WARSHIPS.

British Vessels Expected to Prove Decisive Factors in Near Future.

GLASGOW, May 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) That the shipyards on the Clyde are turning out several fighting ships of entirely new types which are expected to prove decisive factors both in the North Sea and in the Dardanelles, was revealed in an address made to a meeting of business men here by Captain J. J. Barttelot of the Admiralty Office. In urging the necessity of recruiting several thousand skilled workmen for the shipbuilding works, he said:

"Our main concern up here and on the Clyde is the fleet. These yards are building ships of new types, and great issues depend on their arriving at their stations.

"To get these ships ready there are wanted many more men, especially iron workers. In order to beat the enemy we shall have to pool the whole of our resources of skilled labor and put them on Government work. This will mean a very considerable displacement of labor, but I feel confident, by the readiness with which the representatives of the employers and men have come together, that the efforts will be successful.

"Many firms have already most willingly met my request to divert men from their works to other firms engaged on Government work, and the representatives of the boiler makers and other trades have also given me assistance. But the transference must be done on a larger scale. Transfer of men naturally involved financial loss through inability of firms to carry on contracts, but the Government will arrange suitable compensation in these cases."

NEW FRENCH GAIN; CARENCY TAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

part of the village. The number of cannon and howitzers of large calibre taken was seventeen.

In the Argonne, at Bagatelle, we repulsed two German attacks—one at night, the other in the day. The latter was very violent.

French Masters of La Pretre.

The success reported this morning in the forest of La Pretre has made us masters of the last German organization which had still resisted in that wood. The entire position is now in our hands.

(*Afternoon Report*)—We won brilliant successes Wednesday evening and Wednesday night to the north of Arras.

At Nôtre Dame de Lorette we are masters of the fort, as well as of the chapel.

In the vast quadrilateral of trenches the earthworks which is to the south of the chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette we have been subjected to a very violent counter-attack. A ferocious combat which lasted all night long, developed in this quadrilateral. In the morning we were complete masters of the situation, having inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

During Wednesday night we also took by assault all of the village of Carency, as well as the forest to the north of it, Hill 125. The German garrison stationed in this village and in this wood was composed of one battalion of the 109th Regiment of infantry, one battalion of the 136th Regiment of infantry, one battalion of Bavarian chasseurs, and six companies of Pioneers, 300 men to a company. These forces had made of Carency and of Hill 125 in the forest a position of great strength. In spite of the fact that their numbers had been very much reduced by their losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners on previous days, these forces during the entire night put up a desperate resistance to our attack delivered against a maze of trenches, blockhouses, and narrow passages.

Bayoneted Hundreds of Germans.

We broke down this resistance of the enemy, and at break of day we were in complete mastery of the situation. Our troops killed hundreds of Germans at the point of the bayonet. We made 1,050 prisoners, of whom about thirty are officers. Among these latter are a Colonel and the commandant of the battalion of chasseurs.

At the southern exit of Souchez our positions were subjected yesterday to violent attacks on the part of the enemy. Nevertheless, we retained them.

At Neuville our attacks on the village itself and to the north of the village made perceptible progress. To the north of Neuville we took possession of trenches several hundred yards long, and we occupied the road called the Highway des Carrières, which runs from Neuville to Givenchy. In the village itself we occupied yesterday morning only the southern portion, the enemy still holding the centre and the northern part. An attack delivered late in the afternoon resulted in our occupying house by house all the central portion of this village. The Germans were driven back to the extreme northern part, where we are outflanking them. Our troops in this fighting gave admirable evidence of courage and tenacity.

In the forest of Le Prêtre we occupied yesterday a new line of German trenches.

British Withstand Ypres Assaults.

Following is the British official communication:

The fighting east of Ypres still continues. The Germans today have again subjected our line north of the Menin road to a violent artillery bombardment, which in places destroyed some of our trenches, causing temporary readjustments in the line. The line, however, has since been completely reestablished.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

Germans Ecacuate Two Villages.

It is perhaps to the British admissions in the foregoing report that the German official communication refers in announcing the capture of "another point of vantage" near Ypres. Berlin's account of the day's operations is as follows:

East of Ypres we took another point of vantage from the enemy. In the afternoon strong French attacks on our front from Ablain to Neuville were repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy. The village of Carency and the western part of Ablain, which are for the greater part included in the territory held by the French as a result of their occupation of our foremost trenches between Neuville and Carency, were, however, evacuated last night. Unfortunately on this occasion a number of our brave men and much material again were lost.

French attempts to recapture a section of their trenches which we took from them northwest of Berry-au-Bac, in the woods south of Nil-aux-Bois, were without success.

After strong artillery preparations the enemy attacked our positions between the Meuse and the Moselle last night. At Croix des Carmes they succeeded in penetrating a section of our foremost trenches stretching over a width from 150 to 200 metres. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting our positions were again cleared of all Frenchmen. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Two French blockhouses on the western slope of Hartmannsweilerkopf were destroyed by our fire.

GIVE PITTANCE TO WORKERS.

Shocking Conditions in Workshops for French Soldiers' Wives.

PARIS, May 13.—Conditions which prevail in workrooms opened to enable the wives of soldiers to earn a living, the Petit Parisien says, are deplorable. There are now 600 of these establishments in Paris, half of them subventioned. Many of those which are operated under private auspices are said to be no better than sweatshops. Even in the best managed of those in the subventioned class, women are able to earn an average of only 36 cents a day for eight and one-half hours' work.

In some of the workrooms conducted by sub-contractors for army shirts and other military supplies, the Petit Parisien asserts, women get only 10 cents a day, while many operatives exchange their services for board and lodging.

The National Council of French Women has taken up the question of affording relief.

PRAISE FOR ARRAS VICTORY.

Minister Millerand Congratulates Joffre and His Troops.

PARIS, May 15.—The French Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, today sent a telegram to the French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, congratulating him on the success of the operations of the French troops in the region of Arras. The Minister said:

"The results already obtained by our action demonstrate the excellence of preparation and the value of its execution. Your armies and you once more have merited the admiration and the recognition of the country."

Mine Unionists Object to War.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Executive Board of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, today adopted a resolution protesting against any action that would involve this country in the European war and pledging support to the President "in his determination to prevent our nation from being swayed from its position of strict neutrality."

MODESTY

We have been in business about fifteen years—we have erected more than two hundred million dollars' worth of buildings—we have of late years been privileged to build practically every structure of magnitude in the East—and we have so utilized our opportunities and our experience, that we have gradually but surely brought the efficiency of our organization to a point where we are justified in telling you, with all due modesty, that no building organization on earth can do more for its clients than we can, and we know of none other that can do so much.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WAR'S TERRORS TOLD BY BULLETIN BOARD

Comines in France, Festive in July, Occupied by Germans in October.

MAYOR'S PLEA TO PEOPLE

"If Germans Are Molested in Word or Deed, Hostages Will Be Put to Death."

On account o the charges brought about by a few weeks of war in the peaceful French city of Comines is told, through the medium of the posters on the public bulletin board, by Dr. Hans Poehlmann, a German field chaplain whose regiment was stationed there last winter. The article, originally printed in the Sueddeutsche Monatshefte, was translated by Guilo Bruno and published in his magazine, Greenwich Village, in the issue for April 28. Dr. Poehlmann's article follows:

"German soldiers in all streets and at the market place, at hard work to care for the sick and wounded. With heavy steps a regiment returns from the firing line; with serious looks but high spirits, a battalion crosses the market place, passes the Café de la Prix, called to the front. In the front of the town hall the German watch are doing routine duty as they would at home in their barracks. The town itself, the Mairie, is the seat of the German commander. A Bavarian major rules here over the city and population of Comines.

The beautiful old Gothic church is transformed into a field hospital. Rhododendron and magnolias are in bloom in the Jardin Public. In the midst of a fine old lawn is a heap of refuse. Cattle were being killed there and had been since the German occupation.

It is a little city of 9,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. It has lived through an exciting period the last few weeks. The torn and damaged sheets on the bulletin board of the Town Hall tell its short but grave story of suffering; from happiness to sorrow, from life to death. Here they are inviting its population to festivals, vibrating with the terrors of war and finally silenced by the almighty order of the German General.

The Republic of France.
Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.
The City of Comines.
The 14th of July, 1914. A National Holiday.

Great ascension of carrier pigeons. Distribution of cake. At 6 o'clock, a grand concert in the city park. At 9 P. M., a public dance at the market place. All public buildings will be decorated and illuminated in the vening.

D. DUGARIN,
Knight of the Legion of Honor.

July 28, 1914.

To the Nation of France:

Notwithstanding the endeavors of our diplomatic corps the political situation in Europe is very grave. At present most of the Governments have their armies mobilized. Even countries neutral, and therefore not immediately affected, are preparing to defend their borders if necessary.

France, who always demonstrated her peacefulness and always advised previously in critical days like these to be moderate and to abstain from the horrors of war, is also prepared for things unforeseen but which might happen. It must now take steps similar to those taken by other Governments.

Comines, Sept. 15, 1914.

To pacify the families who have sons or fathers with our armies, I beg to declare that I have not received, up to date, letters, notes, or communications containing authentic reports about possible casualties of our fellow-citizens. I don't know more than what I read in newspapers. I complained on several occasions about the unforgivable negligence with which our mails seem to be handled, but I was not able to change the situation.

My dear fellow-citizens, be courageous, have patience! The same second I receive communications of or about your beloved ones, immediately I shall communicate them to you.

THE MAYOOR.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.
Bordeaux, Oct. 7, 1914.

Nothing new has happened of special interest. A very violent battle raged near Roye and we finally were victorious. The general outlook is very satisfactory.

THE MAYOR.

Comines, Oct. 15, 1914.

My dear Fellow-citizens:

I implore you, do not act against the orders of the German commanders. Do all you can to satisfy them. The smallest misdemeanor on your part would mean distruction to the city and to the population. Upon your attitude depends the life of til the inhabitants and the fate of Comines.

In case of a battle, keep to your cellars and close doors and windows. My dear fellow-citizens, do not be afraid. Be calm! Count on us as we are counting on you.

YOUR MAYOR.

Oct. 22, 1914.

The Mayor of the city of Comines implores all his fellow-citizens to return to their homes and to keep quiet in case German troops should march through our city. Women and children are prohibited from gathering in the streets. The inciter of false alarms will be arrested and transported to Lille.

THE MAYOR.

Nov. 2, 1914.

The Mayor, the priest and six of the most prominent citizens of Comines are prisoners in the Town Hall. In case the German troops are molested in word or action all of us will be shot dead.

City of Comines, Nov. 18, 1914.

Order of the Commanding General to the citizens of Comines:

1. All healthy men between the ages of 16 to 50 will assemble this morning at 9:30 in front of the Town Hall ready to be used for general work by the Commanding General.
2. All who do not obey this order are exposing the city and its population to the severest measures.
3. Every act of hostility and every attempt to communicate with the hostile army will be punished by immediate death.
4. All traffic in the entire city has to stop, especially at the banks of the Lys.

This is the simple little story told by the bulletin board in front of the Town Hall of Comines, the French border city.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine" Also a la Carte.

New Arrivals in the City should first find their way to Our Special Grilled Dinner (To Order), With Wine, $1.25

5th Avenue Restaurant ENTRANCE 24th ST.

THOUSANDS JOIN LEGION FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE

Membership More Than Doubled Since Lusitania Was Sunk—None But Trained Men.

The membership of the American Legion has more than doubled since the Lusitania disaster. This was the announcement made at the League headquarters, 10 Bridge Street, yesterday.

The membership is for the most part made up of men who have served in the Navy, Army, Marine Corps, or National Guard, and others who by profession or training are specially fitted for the Government service in the event of a national crisis.

"The office of the Legion," it was said by an officer of the organization," has been flooded for the last few days with letters and telegrams from all parts of the United States. The Legion has reached the point where it would make a formidable corps in the service of any army, a corps of trained, efficient and seasoned men whose patriotism and valor is unquestionable.

"We have received several telegrams from chambers of commerce and boards of trade in cities of the West and South asking authority to appoint sub-committees for the enrollment of members in their parts of the country."

The membership of the Legion is now nearing the 70,000 mark and there are thousands of applications still to be considered.

FIVE SUBMARINES SENT TO SINK LUSITANIA?

Belief in Holland that Germany Took This Precaution Against Failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is generally believed that there were five submarines told off to sink the Lusitania in order to make absolutely sure, and thus give the impression that Germany's blockade threats could be executed at will.

TRANSYLVANIA'S TRACK CUTS SUBMARINE ZONE

Course Lies Near Southwest Irish Coast—Due in Liverpool on Sunday.

The agents of the Anchor Line, 32 State Street, said yesterday that the Transylvania, which sailed at 6 P. M. last Friday for Liverpool and Glasgow with 879 passengers, is expected to reach her first port late on Sunday.

The Transylvania steams about 15 knots and will probably pass 29 to 25 miles south of the Irish coast, which is considered the submarine danger zone.

Of her 117 first cabin passengers only seven are citizens of the United States.

Vessels sailing today for the war zone are the SS. Cymric, British, Liverpool, and the SS. Tropea, British, London.

STILL SEARCH GERMAN SHIPS

Inspectors to Examine Liners in Brooklyn Today for Explosives.

The neutrality squad, consisting of 70 Customs Inspectors with four Acting-Deputy Surveyors under the command of Acting-Deputy Surveyor Edward Norwood, went to Hoboken again yesterday to continue their search for explosives on the German steamships.

A number of the inspectors wore overalls for climbing into coal bunkers, bilges and ballast tanks. It is understood that the examination of the German and Austrian steamships laying at the piers in South Brooklyn will commence this morning.

The German steamships anchored off Staten Island will also be inspected.

ONLY MAURETANIA HELD UP.

Cunard Co. Says Sailing Was Cancelled for Lack of Business.

LONDON, May 13.—The Cunard Line announces that the only sailing date they have canceled is that of the Mauretania.

This was canceled, it is added, because there was not a sufficient demand for passenger accommodations to warrant running her.

Seeks J. M. Forman's Will.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday signed an order authorizing the Fifth Avenue Bank to permit Edgar G. Barratt of East Orange, N. J., to open the safe deposit box of Justus Miles Forman, the novelist lost on the Lusitania, in an effort to find the author's will. Mr. Barratt, husband of Katharine Forman Barratt, a niece of the author, recites that he is confident he was named by Mr. Forman as an executor in the will. Mr. Barratt also relates that he has made inquiries through Norman Hapgood at Queenstown and received word that Mr. Forman is not among the survivors.

Vogel's Smart Shoes

Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundations of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.

Price $5.00.

E. VOGEL,

64 Nassau St., New York

9 BODIES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOUND

Brought Into Queenstown, but a Rough Sea Interrupts the Search.

REWARDS ARE OFFERED

Frohman's Body to be Taken to Liverpool—Vanderbilt Secretary Continues His Efforts.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—A tug arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this evening with the bodies of six women, two small boys, and one infant, victims of the Lusitania disaster.

The sea was so rough this afternoon that boats engaged in searching for the dead were forced to seek harbor. It is feared that the stormy weather will result in scattering the bodies.

The hope of recovering many more of the dead was shaken today by the statement of the Cunard Company that there was no foundation for the report that hundreds of bodies had been sighted by a tug.

The Cunard Company today offered a reward of $5 each for the recovery of bodies of Lusitania victims, and the American Consulate supplemented this offer by another of an equal sum for the body of each American found.

Driven by an easterly wind, the bodies today are sweeping around the southern tip of Ireland.

The rewards offered should greatly stimulate the efforts of fishermen who either through superstition or unwillingness to interrupt their fishing have, up to the present, rendered little service.

C. Haddon Chambers, the playwright, arrived in Queenstown today to take to Liverpool the body of Charles Frohman. Thence it will be shipped to the United States on Saturday aboard the steamship New York.

Webb Ware, secretary of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, will remain at Cork so long as there appears to be any hope of recovering Mr. Vanderbilt's body.

All southern Ireland is greatly excited over the outcome of the voyage of the Anchor line steamer Transylvania, now nearing the war zone.

MEMORIAL IN LIVERPOOL.

Survivors and Relatives of the Dead Attend Services.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Memorial services for victims of the Lusitania were held in St. Peter's Church here today.

Among those in attendance were several survivors of the disaster and a number of relatives of persons who had lost their lives together with the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Chairman Booth, and Directors of the Cunard Steamship Company.

REPORT ON THE INJURED.

Condition of Survivors Who Were Taken to Hospitals.

The Cunard line yesterday gave out the following report on Lusitania survivors who were taken to Queenstown hospitals:

AUGUSTUS SWARTE, discharged; now Queen's Hotel.
ALLEN BARNES, left hospital.
BESSIE BARBOUR, left hospital.
RUTH LOGAN, fit to be discharged.
S. HAMMOND, removed to nursing home; nervous prostration.
MARGARET TUOHY, fit to be discharged.
ROBERT DUNCAN, fit to be discharged.
JANE HOGAN, injured ankle; expects to leave for home tomorrow.
MRS. FERRIER, exposure and shock; probably discharged tomorrow.
MRS. M. S. MORELL, shock; doing well.
MRS. W. CHAPMAN, doing well; fit to travel tomorrow.
WILFRED KENNAWAY, shock and bruises; hospital for some days.
MISS C. F. E. LEIPOLD, proposes travel tomorrow.
ANDREW FOULDS, discharged yesterday.
MATHEW MUIR, discharged today.
D. E. HAYNES, progressing satisfactorily.
MRS. MARY WAKEFIELD, shock, bruises; condition satisfactory.
ALICE MIDLETON, out of danger; progressing favorably.
FRANK HOOK, (boy,) broken thigh; hospital some weeks.
HUBERT LIGHT, discharged.
ANDREW McDERMOTT, contusion left knee; hospital week or so.
WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, loss of fingers; progressing satisfactorily.
ARTHUR SHEPPERSON, discharged.
HUGH McFADDEN, discharged.
F. S. JUDSON, contused legs; condition favorable.
W. STORCK, injured ribs; hospital some days.
MRS. DIXON, contused shoulders; condition satisfactorily.
GEORGE GORDON, injured ribs; progressing satisfactory.
JAMES J. LEARY, fractured ankle; progressing favorably.
JOSEPH MYERS, (crew,) broken leg and ribs, bronchitis; nursing home.

DESCRIPTIONS ARE ASKED.

Should Be Sent to American Consul at Cork at Once.

LONDON, May 13.—Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Cork, has appealed to the embassy here to send out a notice to request the relatives and friends of persons still missing from the Lusitania disaster to cable immediately to the American Consulate at Cork descriptions of these individuals, in order that the work of identification may be expedited.

The list of Americans on the Lusitania as posted at the American Embassy gives Lindon W. Bates, Jr., and Herman A. Myers of New York as missing, and not as survivors, as erroneously published in the United States.

Investigation of the cablegram sent on Wednesday from the American Embassy in London, saying that Lindon W. Bates, Jr., and Herman A. Myers had been saved from the Lusitania proved that the mistake was due to the wording of the message, it was said.

Another mistake, rectified by a cable message to the Cunard office was the addition of the name of Miss Winifred Kellaway, a third-class passenger of Pittsburgh, who is now placed on the list of those in the hospital at Queenstown.

The Cunard offices were closed between 12 and 1 o'clock out of respect for the memorial services for the victims of the Lusitania disaster being held in Liverpool at that hour, English time.

LAUDS BATES AND VANDERBILT

"Died Like Heroes and Americans," Says Congressman Chandler.

A meeting in memory of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., who is reported missing in the lists of victims of the sinking of the Lusitania, was held last night by the Claremont Progressive Club at the clubhouse, 550 West 113th Street. Mr. Bates was County Chairman of the Progressive Committee and a member of the club.

Speaking at the meeting, Congressman Walter M. Chandler said that "Bates and Alfred Vanderbilt died like heroes and Americans." Park Commissioner Cabot Ward and Senator William M. Bennett also spoke.

AMERICAN LINE SAILORS DEMAND $20 WAR BONUS

Crew of the St. Louis Refuses to Sign Unless Pay Is Increased.

When the members of the crew of the engine room and deck departments of the American liner St. Louis gathered at the office on the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, they notified Howard Hinsley the ship's purser and the United States Shipping Commissioner, that they would not sign articles unless they received $20 extra for the war risk. Men serving on the American and British liners in the New York and Liverpool trade, have been receiving $5 a round trip as a bonus from Captains down to cabin boys.

The management of the American Line decided that the men were using the sinking of the Lusitania as an excuse for extortionate demands and refused to pay the $20. The quartermasters and seamen finally signed articles but twenty oilers, seventy-five stokers and fifty coal passers stood out for the $20. The present rate of pay for these men, not including the $5 bonus, is $42.50, $40.50 and $30 a month.

At the American Line office it was said that the strikers had been told to be at the pier at nine o'clock this morning and it is expected that they will agree to accept the company's wages and sign articles. If not other men will be obtained through the shipping agents to supply their places. The American liners have not carried any contraband since the war started, the agents assert and the risk of their being torpedoed by German submarines is very small.

The St. Louis has booked 300 cabin and 400 third-class passengers for this trip. The agents said that a number of persons were booked yesterday for the Philadelphia, which sails on June 5 from New York and which will inaugurate the restoration of first-class accommodations on the American Line.

At the offices of the International Mercantile Marine yesterday it was said that the sinking of the Lusitania had not had any marked effect in canceling bookings on the steamships departing this week. The White Star steamship Cymric will sail this afternoon for Liverpool with 120 cabin and 300 third-class passengers.

PANAMA FORTS COMPLETED.

Army Officer Says One 16-Inch Gun Remains to be Mounted.

That the fortifications on the Canal Zone have been practically completed at a cost of $13,000,000 was the report brought to New York yesterday by Lieutenant A. A. Acher of the United States Coast Artillery, who arrived on the United Fruit steamship Almirante on leave of absence after being away two and a half years.

"Everything is finished on the fortifications," he said, "except the mounting of the sixteen-inch gun at Balboa to protect the western entrance to the Panama Canal. There is a force of 900 artillerymen on the Zone, which could be easily increased from New Orleans in case of war.

When asked if it was impracticable for the fleet of warships to pass through the canal this Summer, Lieutenant Acher replied that he did not believe there would be any difficulty in getting them through to the Pacific Coast if it was necessary.

The Lieutenant was accompanied by his wife and baby daughter, and will stay with his father-in-law, Major Gen. F. H. Hodges, U. S. A., at Fort Totten.

DR. WHITE FOR READINESS.

Americans Should Promote Peace, but Prepare for War, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13.—Declaring that the best thing for the young men of Cornell University is military training, Dr. Andrew D. White, first President of Cornell and ex-Ambassador to Germany went on record at a banquet of the Cornell Cadet Corps today in favor of continuing the present policy of military training at Cornell and other universities. He declared that the passage of the Morrill Land Grant act of 1862, which permitted sixty colleges to adopt military training, was a "noble episode."

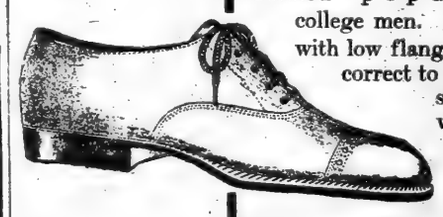
Dr. White, who was President of the American delegation to the first Hague Conference, said that he was still a promoter of peace and that, in spite of the fact that international law was being trampled upon by the powers, he hoped and believed that "men will look back upon this present European war with horror and disgust that will make them hate war and desire only peace in the future.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I would have a nation of men who are peaceable, but who are ready for war. We are plunged into relations not only with Europe, but with the Pacific world, and we must be in a position so that we can have peace even if we must fight for it."

To Nurse Russian Wounded.

The Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav sailed at 2 P. M. yesterday for Copenhagen with 37 first, 40 second, and 350 third class passengers. Among them was Miss Flora Ribboul of Martinez, Cal., who is going to work as a Red Cross nurse in Russia. Christian Helweg Harsen, Governor of the Danish West Indies, was a passenger with his wife on his way to Denmark for a vacation.

Alexander's Shoes



Mahogany Cordovan Oxford—popular with college men. English last with low flanged heel. Style correct to a hair, but not slavishly conventional.

$6

Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth St.

HITS DOUBLE SKIN OF THE LUSITANIA

Belfast Shipbuilder Thinks It Filled with Water, Which Hastened the Sinking.

TESTIFIES IN TITANIC CASE

Captain Turner of Torpedoed Liner Blamed Commander of Titanic for Speeding Through Ice.

A deposition made by Captain William T. Turner of the Lusitania the day before he sailed on the last trip was placed in evidence yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Mayer in connection with the application by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, known as the White Star Line, to limit its liability for damage arising from the Titanic disaster. The date of trial of the suit has not been fixed, and the proceedings yesterday consisted, in addition to the filing of Captain Turner's testimony, in the examination along technical lines of Edward Wilding, a Managing Director of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders, of Belfast, Ireland.

Mr. Wilding was called here as a witness for the White Star Line, and, as he wanted to return to Ireland and the trial had to be postponed on account of the summonses to the interested parties in England having been lost with the Lusitania, his testimony was taken before trial by the consent of all parties.

Captain Turner was examined, as an expert, in the offices of Hunt, Hill & Betts on April 30. He told at length of the bulkheads of the Lusitania, and brought out the fact that the transverse bulkheads extended from 17 to 34 feet above the water line. In addition, there were longitudinal bulkheads and a double skin. He said the decks were watertight, so that they would act as a kind of lid to the compartments formed by the bulkheads and prevent water getting in from above.

Mr. Wilding was inclined to cosider that the distance between the inner and outer skin of the Lusitania might have been the reason for her rapid sinking. The distance was three feet, and he thought that as the water collected between the skins as the liner heeled over it made the list still greater. A double skin he held to be dangerous, unless divide by transverse bulkheads.

When the Olympic was reconstructed after the Titanic disaster the space between the inner and outer skins was made only seven inches, and when the Vaterland was rebuilt, about seventeen inches. Questioned about the bulkheads of the Titanic, Mr. Wilding admitted that they did not reach far above the water-line, but he held that no bulkheads would have saved her if six compartments had been filled. Cross-examined on this point, he expressed the opinion that the Olympic, which has its bulkheads carried higher up, would not sink even if six of its compartments did let in water.

Much of Captain Turner's testimony dealt with the navigation of liners through ice-fields.

"In your opinion," he was asked, "was it prudent to steam at twenty knots when ice was reported ahead?"

"Certainly not." Captain Turner replied, "if the ice was anywhere near. It would be foolish to do so."

C. C. Burlingham, counsel for the White Star Line, tried to examine Captain Turner on the construction of liners, but the witness replied that he knew nothing about such work.

"I don't bother about their construction," he said, "as long as they float. If they sink I get out."

Mr. Burlingham suggested that much had been learned concerning ice since the Titanic disaster.

"I don't know where," said the Captain.

"Have you learned nothing by the accident?" persisted the counsel.

"Not the slightest. It will happen again."

The regular hearing of the Titanic suit is expected to begin next month.

GERMAN-AMERICANS PLEDGED TO OLD GLORY

Herman Ridder Says They Can Never Fight Under Any Flag But Stars and Stripes.

In this morning's Staatz-Zeitung, Herman Ridder, in a signed article, after accusing unnamed newspapers of seeking to influence President Wilson by printing news and opinions that may tend toward war, says:

"The German-Americans must suffer in any conflict between the United States and Germany pains of which their fellow-citizens can never know anything. It is rather a time for showing them the greatest degree of consideration. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past and they will do so again, against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty, until they have forfeited the right to claim them. There has never been but one flag under which the German-American has fought. There never can be but one flag under which he will ever fight. And the flag is the Stars and Stripes."

No War Goods on Carpathia.

The agents of the Cunard Line announced yesterday that there was no truth in the printed report that the Carpathia had loaded war munitions before sailing last Saturday night for Montreal. She was chartered by the British Admiralty, presumably to carry Canadian troops to England, and left this port in ballast.

PUT GUARDS AROUND SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

Fear Attack on Government Arms Plant—Entrance Is Closed Early Each Night.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13.—Additional guards were stationed about the Springfield Armory grounds today as a precaution against a possible isolated attack upon the arsenal and factory buildings.

The main entrance to the grounds was ordered closed to private citizens at 6:30 o'clock each night. The usual evening closing hour is 11:30 o'clock.

MISS ADDAMS FOR PEACE.

Thinks President Wilson Can Keep Us Out of the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Jane Addams, who is here after the Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague, in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight, while expressing horror over the sinking of the Lusitania, said she hoped America would find a way of honorably avoiding war. Miss Addams did not hesitate to say she thought America ought to keep out of the fight of nations.

"The thought of the Lusitania is too awful to dwell upon," said Miss Addams. "It strikes too near the heart. But when it comes to saying that America ought to go to war on the Lusitania episode, I don't agree. America ought to be the one great nation to keep clear of the war. When this terrible conflict is over all Europe, indeed, all the world, will look to America to act as the balance in the readjustment of the relations of the nations.

"President Wilson, I believe, by stern, sheer diplomacy, unyielding yet dignified, will be able to avoid a crisis. President Wilson showed what he was able to do in keeping America out of war with Mexico, and I believe America appreciates it. In view of the horrors witnessed in this European war, as an American I want to see my country always adopt an attitude that will make her stand out among the nations as an exemplar of right and justice. At the same time I want to see her true to her own convictions.

"I believe all this can be accomplished if we stay out of the war, while maintaining an unflinching attitude against barbarity. I am a great admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, but I am unable to agree with him that the United States should take sides with the Allies. Colonel Roosevelt would take the bit in his teeth and go in for war. I think we will be able to accomplish infinitely more by staying out. If America is embroiled what nation after the war will advance the work of healing the scars of battle? America certainly could not hope to do it if she stained her own hands in the bloody conflict."

Miss Addams thought for America to enter the war would have the effect of rending asunder the peoples of different nationalities among the 100,000,000 whose sympathies are now divided.

"It would be much like a civil war without the nation's actually being in arms against itself. It will be a sad day for America if it ever happened."

"NEW AID TO ENGLAND."

Cologne Gazette Says We Would Protect Ships by Being on Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13. — The London Times prints the following from the Cologne Gazette:

"By means of the press England is now calling for the help of the big brother across the ocean. America has not only been guilty of shameful violations of neutrality by the one-sided deliveries of goods to the Allies, but now they want to claim that their very presence on British ships constitutes a shield against German undertakings against British shipping.

"Here again they are taking sides. England has since the beginning of the war brought German shipping to a standstill. Germany is now trying to make reprisals with those means that are at her disposal.

"Now come the Americans and want to insist that shipping shall go on undisturbed just to please them, such claims deceive nobody in Germany."

AUTO KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Driver Carries Mother with Dying Child to the Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 13.—Lillian Minsky, 5 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Minsky of 79 Second Street, Passaic, was injured by an automobile in front of her home tonight and died in the General Hospital a few hours later. She was returning home with her mother when she saw several playmates on the opposite side of the street and ran from the sidewalk to join them, getting in front of the car of Edgar Switok, an undertaker, of 31 Parker Avenue. As Switok swerved his motor toward the sidewalk to avoid her Lillian ran back toward her mother. She was knocked down and a wheel of the auto passed over her chest.

Switok stopped his auto, and, picking up the girl, ran with her to the office of Dr. Charles Machlin at 82 Second Street. There she became unconscious. With Mrs. Minsky holding her daughter in her arms Switok took them both in his motor to the hospital. The child died without regaining consciousness. Switok went to the police station, where he was held without bail on the technical charge of homicide.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Ships Leave Galveston with Large Cargoes of Grain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 13.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Musician, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,200 bales of cotton, valued at $589,992, and a transit cargo.

The Andreas, Greek, for Havre, with a cargo of 356,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $537,560.

NAVY PRIEST WARNS NATION TO BE READY

Father Gleason Says Our Sailors Will Do Their Duty, Though Never So Weak in Armament.

NEVER SUCH A 'SULTRY' TIME

Chaplain Appeals for Support for Our Forces at High Mass for the Fleet.

"Whenever the men of the American Navy have been called upon to serve their country they have always brought back home with them peace with honor. I hope this will always be the case," said the Rev. Father Matthem T. Gleason, a Navy Chaplain, in the course of a sermon he delivered to the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning.

The occasion was a solemn high mass for the men of the fleet. In the absence of Mgr. Lavelle, the rector of the cathedral, who was in Buffalo attending the funeral of Bishop Colton, the Rev. Father, Martin welcomed the fleet's big Catholic delegation.

The Rev. Father Eugene E. McDonald, U. S. N., Chaplain of the superdreadnought New York, was the celebrant, and was assisted by the Rev. Father Brady, U. S. N., of the superdreadnought Arkansas. The Rev. Father John J. Byrne was Master of Ceremonies and Mgr. Hayes was in the sanctuary. The music was supplied by the cathedral choir.

"We celebrate today," said Father Gleason in his sermon, "the ascension of our Lord into heaven. It is the last act of the great drama of redemption. One fact stands out in this work of redemption, and that is the fact of the courage and loyalty Christ brought to the duty which He took upon Himself. He did His duty to the end.

"We have an important duty to perform to God and to our country. Unless we fulfill our duty to God there will be no lacking in our duty to our country. The real Christian sailor realizes that he is placed here to serve his own soul first and that in doing this he will increase the value of his services as a citizen.

"Whenever the men of our navy have been called upon to serve their country they have brought back peace with honor. I hope this will always be the case. We expect from our fellow-citizens the support which is our due. I regret to say that there are many citizens who dream that we are constantly active to get the country into trouble, to seek a reputation even in the cannon's mouth. There never was a greater misrepresentation. During the twelve years I have been connected with the navy I have never met an officer or a man who wanted to go to war or who was afraid to go to war in a just cause. It is our duty to serve the country as the representatives of the people in Washington may direct.

"I regret to see so many people in the United States who beguile themselves with the thought that the age of war is over. There never was such a sultry time. There never were times in which the balance between peace and war was so delicately adjusted and we so weak in armament and defense. However, if we are sent out in the performance of our duty, the officers and men of our fleet will give a good account of themselves, and let the people afterward count the cost of their own foolishness."

Father Gleason concluded with the admonition that wherever the men of the fleet may go they must remember their duty to God and that if they remember that duty the blessing of God will go with them.

LONE SINGER ANNOYS HOTEL

McAlpin Detective Subdues Stranger Who Warbled "Killarney."

The sound of a raucous voice caroling out "Killarney" floated over the mezzanine balcony at the McAlpin yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, and caused people in the lobby to put their hands over their ears. House Detective Allyn, who heard the sound, immediately detected that a lot of h's were missing from the words, while a lot of others had been thrown in promiscuously. He went up at once.

At the piano in the drawing room sat a thick-set man, wearing a dark coat, gray trousers, low shoes, and a cap, bawling out the song at the top of his voice.

"Just 'avin' a bit of fun," explained the musician. "They robbed me on the bowt of £1,800, and Hi am just about to go down to the Hinternational Bank and draw a thousand more."

"You'd better go back to your hotel and have a little sleep," suggested the detective.

"Blime me 'otel! Hi've got a suite of rooms over there, and Hi've got my wife and a valet, Hi 'ave. And what do you think 'appened last night? They told me Hi was unconventional because Hi didn't 'ave me evening clothes on. Stopped me from going on the floor to dance, by Jove! Yet my valet, who 'appened to 'ave on his claw'ammer, 'e was dancing like a lord."

Helpless otherwise to break off the conversation, which had proceeded to musical accompaniment, the detective called in five housemen and told them to "move the piano out of the building."

"Blime me, is my voice as bad as that?" demanded the visitor. "Hi was out singing for the sailors on the fleet last night, and am now a little 'oarse. But, I say," he said, as the detective led him gently in the direction of the elevator, "don't you mistake me for a Henglishman. Hi'm, Hirish, Hi am."

GREEK KING HAS PLEURISY.

His Physicians Have Forbidden Him to Attend to State Business.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The cold from which King Constantine has been suffering for the past week has turned into pleurisy, says Reuter's Athens correspondent. The King, consequently, will be unable to attend to State business for some time.

The doctors held a consultation concerning his condition Thursday night.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEE AMERICA ON A ROCK ISLAND SCENIC CIRCLE TOUR

To see America in the most satisfying way, make your trip to the Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego on a Rock Island Scenic Circle Tour Ticket—very low fares from New York for round trip. You see Colorado, the Pike's Peak Region, the Rocky Mountains, Royal Gorge, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake, California, BOTH Expositions, the old Spanish Missions, and the enchanting Southwest. Stopovers allowed at any point en route—ample time to see everything of interest.

As for train service, there is nothing that quite equals those famous trains—"Golden State Limited" and "Rocky Mountain Limited." Also the "Californian" and "Colorado-California Express" daily from Chicago and St. Louis. Automatic Block Signals—Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service. Both expositions included in one ticket at no extra cost.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York. Our representatives are travel experts, who will give you full information explain the numerous tours available via Rock Island Lines, prepare itineraries, etc.

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—street, afternoon and dance styles—

at $35—Formerly $55 to $75

Of serge, taffeta and chiffon; light and dark shades—a grouping of remaining styles from various lines.

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Of satin, faille and taffeta—at $45

(Especially priced.)

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GIMBELS

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Men's Summer Apparel

Provides Your Entire Outfit For Hot Weather at Low Cost

Every sort of Summer clothes a man may want is to be found in this broadly-planned Annual Event.

That's the beauty of it—to be able to pick from a very complete stock and yet save, say, 33⅓%, on everything at the very start of the season.

COOL SUITS, for example, and in particular a stunning collection of

Men's Summer Suits at $16

Every one of which is a $25 grade, or better. We found thirty different patterns without any trouble; many with patch pockets; every ounce of superfluous weight cut out; half, quarter, or eighth lined—some with silk. Exactly right for a man's unalloyed Summer comfort—with good looks and economy thrown in.

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Large, fine lots of percales, madras, and mercerized Shirtings, in handsome patterns, with soft cuffs, at 75c, 85c and $1.25. Usually $1 to $2.

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An important group of 50c or better grades, including fine neckties from our own stock.

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We call your particular attention to the sale of "UTICA" and "MOHAWK" SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES at greatly reduced prices.

Fine Silk Hosiery
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Purest silk — with silk clockings, and lace insertions.

Others exquisitely embroidered by hand.

Yet others in "two-tone"—plain and contrasting colors, to match any gown or footwear.

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Imported—exquisitely hand-made—and *very* low in price.

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HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK

BARNES DISPUTES COLONEL FLATLY

Attacks Adversary's Testimony and Explains His Own Political Philosophy.

DENIES SLUR AT "RIFF-RAFF"

But Asserts That All Parties Need Organization and Demand Leadership.

EXPLAINS RACING FIGHT

And Declares That Colonel, at White House Interview, Practically Ordered Him to Consult Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 13.—William Barnes went on the witness stand in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial today, and placed Colonel Roosevelt squarely in his own "Ananias Club." Again and again the former Republican State Chairman contradicted the testimony given by Colonel Roosevelt in the first days of the trial, as to what was said in conversations between them when the Colonel was Governor and President, adn denied that other conversations referred to by the Colonel had taken place at all.

Mr. Barnes's testimony did not, however, consist entirely of denials. He brought out new matter in relation to the fight on Governor Hughes's anti-racing legislation in 1908, and said that the President practically ordered him to see August Belmont about it and that Colonel Roosevelt wanted the Percy-Grey law prohibiting race track gambling repealed. Under the guidance of his counsel, William M. Ivins, Mr. Barnes hammered for hours at the Colonel's elaborately prepared defenses. As a final effort to mend the breaches made, Colonel Roosevelt will go on the stand again and do some contradicting on his own part.

In his own way Mr. Barnes is nearly as effective a witness as was the Colonel. He is bigger than the Colonel physically, and he has a dominating personality, although he utterly lacks the Colonel's inimitable manner of emphasizing his remarks by gesticulation and forceful utterance. He has an easy grace on the stand and he has caught the Colonel's trick of talking directly to the jury. The one thing he lacks, however, is the Colonel's ability to hold an audience spellbound.

Mr. Barnes was at his best when, in denying that he had ever told Colonel Roosevelt that the people were not fit to govern themselves, he swung toward the jury and, following the Colonel's example, defied his political philosophy, which was that leaders were necessary to control a political organization, and without them there could be no discipline or order.

Mr. Ivins carried his witness step by step over the ground covered by the Colonel's testimony, and had him categorically deny practically every statement of importance the Colonel had made reflecting upon Mr. Barnes as a boss. In this way the witness denied that he ever had discussed the franchise tax bill with Mr. Roosevelt until after its passage; that he ever had said that Anthony N. Brady and other Democrats had contributed to the Republican campaign fund; that he had talked with the Colonel about the reappointment of L. F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance or urged it, or that he had ever told Major J. J. Dickinson, a newspaper correspondent, that party success, in his mind, was paramount to all other political considerations.

Mr. Barnes's version of what took place at the conference regarding the anti-racing bills was the most sensational testimony of the day. Mr. Ivins introduced it by reading into the record a copy of a telegram that President Roosevelt had sent to Mr. Barnes on March 14, 1908, inviting him to luncheon at the White House. Talking directly to the jury, as the Colonel had so often done, Mr. Barnes in his most impressive manner gave this description of what had taken place:

"I went to Washington," he said, "and saw Secretary Loeb and asked him what the President wanted to see me about. Then I went to the White House and kept the luncheon engagement. Mr. Roosevelt told me that August Belmont had been to see him in relation to the Agnew-Hart bill, which provided for the repeal of the Percy-Grey law against race track betting. He told me that he wanted me to go to New York and see Mr. Belmont; that the legislation should be repealed, as Mr. Belmont should be considered. I demurred, and told the President that Timothy L. Woodruff was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and that he was the proper man to consult if anything of that kind was to be done.

"President Roosevelt then made some reflections on Mr. Woodruff and again requested me to see Mr. Belmont. I consented to do so, although I stated that the matter was sure to be misrepresented, that scandal would result, and that it would unquestionably lead to criticism. I said I would be glad to see Mr. Belmont, however, and I went to New York."

During the recital the Colonel watched Mr. Barnes's every movement. He leaned over and whispered to his counsel that it was in direct contradiction of his letter to Mr. Barnes, in which the Colonel said that he was not going to take sides in the racing matter.

Barnes's Political Philosophy.

The other most striking feature of the session was Mr. Barnes's address to the jury regarding his political theories. Mr. Ivins asked him if he had ever said to Colonel Roosevelt that it was necessary to protect big business, that without leaders or bosses party government was impossible, and that the people were not fit to govern themselves.

"I never said any such thing," replied the witness with deliberation, "but I unquestionably said to Mr. Roosevelt, as I have said to a great many men, that if we were to maintain in this country a system of party government, it was necessary that these parties be organibsed, and that no movement of any character ever came to achievement unless it was organized; that the idea of the people moving en masse without order or discipline was absurd on its face. They do not so move without leadership or order in any political party or any organization known to human data. If they do not move in order, they do not move at all.

"I unquestionably said that no political organization could possibly conduct operations unless financed or conducted by men who gave up their time to it. For ordinary purposes, no political organization which ever existed from the beginning of time, be it Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Labor, Socialist, or Independence League could go ahead unless it was so organized. I never said to Mr. Roosevelt or to any other man that political organizations should give protection. I have said that those who believe in the party of their choice have the right to give to it as they will and to see that the people they elect to office carry out their will. This is the substance of my conversations with Mr. Roosevelt and many other men."

One of the features of the session was the calling by the plaintiff of a dozen witnesses who were members of the Legislature during the fight on the United States Senatorship in 1911. All were Republicans. They were asked if they ever had received orders from Mr. Barnes as to how they were to vote in this contest. Each witness replied that he had received no orders and each was allowed to go without cross-examination.

Next to Mr. Barnes the most important witnesses of the day were Alfred Towsley of Toledo and Newman Erb, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. They corroborated the testimony given yesterday by W. J. Wollman of the J. S. Bache Company that the meeting between Mr. Barnes and William Loeb, Jr., at Mr. Wollman's office occurred after the election of President Wilson in 1912, and not during the Senatorship fight in 1911, as testified to by Mr. Loeb, who said that at this meeting Mr. Barnes said that he couldn't interfere in the Senatorship fight because of an agreement he had with Charles F. Murphy.

Barnes a Frank Witness.

Mr. Barnes was called to the witness stand shortly before the noon hour. He was thoroughly self-possessed and answered Mr. Ivins's questions with apparent frankness and often with a smile.

Mr. Ivins brought out that Charles E. Gants was the Business Manager of The Albany Journal during most of the period under discussion, that he was succeeded by John H. Lindsay, who died last November, and that the present Business Manager is Condé Hamlin.

"Are you interested in the politics of your party?" Mr. Ivins wanted to know. The witness replied with a smile that he was, and that he had begun to take an active interest in the Spring of 1889 during the primary elections. In reply to another question Mr. Barnes said that he had been a delegate to every State Convention since that time with the exception of 1892. He said he was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1892 until 1910, and that at various times he had been Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Q.—Were you the leader of the party at that time. A.—I'll have to ask you for a definition of that word.

Q.—Well, were you in control? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Who was the leader at that time? A.—Senator Platt was called the leader. He was extremely influential.

Q.—Who was Chairman of the State Committee during 1898, 1899, and 1900? A.—Mr. Odell.

Q.—Did you during those three years solicit or receive any contributions for campaign purposes? A.—I did not solicit any. I may have received some checks and passed them over to Mr. Odell.

The witness said that Reuben L. Fox was the active Treasurer, and when he was asked if any checks had passed through his hands to the Treasurer he replied:

"I recollect there was one check for $2,000 from August G. Young of Albany."

Mr. Barnes said that he first met Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in the Fall of 1895, and he told of meeting him again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel headquarters.

Q.—What were your relations with Lou Payn after Mr. Roosevelt became Governor? A.—They were quite unfriendly.

Q.—Were you on speaking terms? A.—I should say not.

Mr. Ivins produced this line of testimony to show that Mr. Barnes did not ask the Governor to keep Mr. Payn in office as the Colonel testified. Mr. Barnes said that he recalled meeting Mr. Roosevelt on a railroad train and then said that he called upon him at the Executive mansion in Albany after his inauguration to pay his respects, and that he did not meet him at the Capitol until some time thereafter. Colonel Roosevelt testified that he had many conferences with Mr. Barnes at the Capitol during this time. The witness then said that during this period his health was poor and that he was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration.

Denies Roosevelt's Testimony.

The witness told of meeting Colonel Roosevelt again at a dinner party at the Executive Mansion in March, 1899, when a number of women were present. Colonel Roosevelt testified that Mr. Barnes told him at that time that leading Democrats had contributed to the Republican campaign fund and should be protected, and Mr. Ivins asked the witness if any such conversation had taken place. The witness said he could not remember.

Q.—Did you have more than one conversation with Mr. Roosevelt at the Capitol regarding political matters after Jan. 1, 1899, until after the passage of what I will call the Roosevelt Franchise Tax bill? A.—My recollection is, that I never had more than one such conversation with him at the Capitol.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Governor Roosevelt on legislative and executive matters? A.—I should say on two occasions, in regard to appointments and bills.

Q.—What are the facts regarding your conversation with Mr. Roosevelt as to the issues between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Platt? A.—I never knew there were any issues between them; not to my knowledge did I ever discuss anything of the kind with Mr. Roosevelt.

Q.—Did you ever talk with him about Mr. Platt and the organization being antagonistic to Mr. Roosevelt? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know of an antagonism between Mr. Platt, the organization and the defendant? A.—I knew of his relations to the Franchise Tax bill, but I never talked with Mr. Roosevelt about the bill before it was passed.

Mr. Ivins wanted to know again if the Colonel ever had talked with the witness about the issues between the Colonel and Mr. Platt.

"I have already testified," the witness replied, "that I know of no such issues. I can't testify that he did not talk to me."

"Can you testify that you did not talk to him?"

"I can't testify that I kept silent," replied Mr. Barnes. "I was in the position of listener. I had no particular interest in the matter as I was not involved in it in any way."

Barnes Cites Editorial.

The witness said that it was not impossible that he had discussed the Ford Franchise Tax bill with the Governor after its passage. When he was asked if he was opposed to the bill, Mr. Barnes referred Mr. Ivins to an editorial in The Albany Journal on May 16, 1899. This was read to the jury and it showed that Mr. Barnes had criticised it.

"Did you ever have a discussion with Mr. Roosevelt prior to the passage of the bill in which it talked about the effect upon campaign contributions the taxing of franchises would have?" Mr. Ivins asked.

The witness thought for a moment and replied that he did not.

"Did you ever, at any place or time or under any circumstances discuss with Mr. Roosevelt the matter of political contributions by both parties and particularly by Mr. Brady and Mr. Pruyn and the effect the franchise bill would have upon such contributions?" Mr. Ivins asked.

"I talked to Mr. Roosevelt about both Mr. Brady and Mr. Pruyn," the witness replied. "I said that Mr. Brady had been a very liberal contributor to the Democratic party in Albany County, especially in 1898 when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Van Wyck were opponents and I said that Mr. Brady's activities were largely responsible for the loss of Albany County. To my knowledge Mr. Brady did not contribute one dollar to the Republican Party."

This was in direct contradiction to Mr. Roosevelt's testimony that Mr. Barnes had told him that representatives of the big Democratic interests had contributed to the Republican party and would do so no more if such legislation as the franchise bill was passed.

Disputes the Colonel.

Mr. Ivins then read more of the Colonel's testimony in which he said that Mr. Barnes urged him not to sign the bill but to follow Senator Platt's advice in the matter, and he asked the witness if he had ever asked the Governor not to sign the bill.

"Of course not," replied Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Ivins took up the statement of Colonel Roosevelt that Mr. Barnes had urged him to reappoint L. F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance because he represented big financial interests, and he asked the witness if he ever urged Mr. Payn's reappointment.

"Not that I can recall," said Mr. Barnes.

Pressed further on this point, Mr. Barnes continued:

"I did not favor the reappointment of Mr. Payn; I had no idea that Mr. Roosevelt would reappoint him. The first time I talked with Mr. Roosevelt about it was when he asked me when his term expired. There never was any question about the matter, so far as I was concerned."

The Colonel had made much out of the Payn incident, and asserted positively that Barnes and Platt had opposed Payn's removal. Mr. Ivins kept harping on the subject.

"Did you ever say to Mr. Roosevelt, he asked, "that Mr. Payn should be reappointed because of his connection with financial institutions?"

"No, I did not," was the flat denial.

Mr. Ivins next took up the alleged conversation between the Colonel and Mr. Barnes in which, according to the Colonel, Mr. Barnes asserted that bosses were necessary and the people were not fit to govern themselves. It was then that Mr. Barnes made his declaration of political principles. When he had finished Mr. Ivins put the question to the witness as to whether he had ever referred to the voters as "riff-raff," as Mr. Roosevelt had testified. Mr. Barnes looked disgusted.

"I can't recall ever saying anything of the kind. I don't know what 'riff-raff' is. If you will look up the dictionary—"

Mr. Bowers, who seemed satisfied to let Mr. Barnes talk as much as he pleased, interposed one of his few objections, and Mr. Barnes's statement was cut short.

Mr. Ivins then started on another tack, and wanted to know who succeeded Benjamin B. Odell as leader of the party in the State after 1906.

Mr. Barnes said that he would have to have the meaning defined before he could answer.

Q.—Well, who was Chairman of the State Committee? A.—Timothy L. Woodruff.

Q.—As distinguished from a Chairman who is a leader? A.—The question of leadership is determined at a State Convention. The person whose will prevails there, the man with the most persuasive force, is accepted as the leader.

Q.—Well, who was the head of the convention in 1906. A.—Mr. Roosevelt was.

Q.—Who was the head of the convention in 1908? A.—Same answer.

Q.—In 1910? A.—Same answer.

Mr. Barnes's cross-examination was suspended at this point to allow Alexander McDonald, Fred A. Ahern, Edward A. Ebbetts, Harry B. Haynes, and Thomas L. Smith, all members of the Legislature in 1911, to testify as to whether Mr. Barnes had tried to influence their votes. All denied that Mr. Barnes had tried to influence them in any way. Then Mr. Barnes was recalled and Mr. Ivins took up the incident of the plaintiff's visit to Washington at the request of President Roosevelt in 1908. Mr. Barnes identified a telegram and the witness identified it as the one he had received from Mr. Loeb on March 14, 1908. It was as follows:

The President wants to know if you will lunch with him on Monday at 1:30 o'clock. Please wire reply.

Mr. Barnes then told of his visit to the White House and how the President insisted that he call upon Mr. Belmont in regard to the Agnew-Hart bill.

Mr. Ivins wanted to know what the witness had ever done in regard to the bill, but Mr. Bowers objected. Mr. Ivins then said that he wanted to prove that Mr. Barnes did not influence Senator Grattan to change his vote on the bill and vote against it, but that Senator Grattan acted because his constituents were against it and wanted him to oppose it. Justice Andrews said he would like the witness to show that he did not influence Senator Grattan, and Mr. Ivins then put in evidence a copy of an editorial which appeared in The Albany Journal the day after the defeat of the bill, in which the writer, who was presumed to be Mr. Barnes, had attacked Governor Hughes for using what he termed bulldosing methods. Mr. Barnes said he could not remember writing it. Mr. Ivins took up the testimony of Major J. J. Dickinson, the Albany correspondent, who had an interview with Mr. Barnes on April 14, 1908, in which Mr. Barnes was quoted as saying that party success was paramount in his mind to all other political considerations, and that he, Mr. Barnes, had no illusions as to politics. Mr. Barnes also was quoted as saying that he told Governor Hughes that if the Governor's attitude regarding the race track legislation was a matter of conscience and not of votes, "there was no common ground on which we could stand."

What Barnes Told Hughes.

Mr. Ivins asked the witness if he remembered being present at a dinner with Governor Hughes, and Mr. Barnes replied:

"I was toastmaster at that dinner and Governor Hughes sat next to me. During the evening I told the Governor that I thought he was making a mistake in regard to the proposed race track bill. He replied, 'I disagree with you.' I then said that I feared his action would cost the Republican Party 25,000 votes at the coming Presidential election, meaning that it meant two votes for every one we lost. He then said:

"'My conscience would never be clear if the iniquitious law remained on the statute books.' I told him that I thought we were discussing votes, and that if it was a matter of conscience it was no affair of mine.'

"Did you say," asked Mr. Ivins, "that there is no common ground on which we can stand?"

"Absolutely not," replied Mr. Barnes. "I said no such a thing."

Mr. Ivins next took up the conference which Mr. aBrnes, Mr. Hinman, Mr. Parsons, and others had with Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in 1908 regarding the renomination of Governor Hughes. He asked Mr. Barnes what he had said to Colonel Roosevelt at that interview and the witness replied:

"I protested against the renomination of Governor Hughes, and told Mr. Roosevelt that I had objections to it. Mr. Roosevelt said he did not wish to make his friends cut their throats again. No agreement was reached at the conference and I went away. I recall that Mr. Roosevelt said to me that of course I would continue my opposition to Governor Hughes at the convention, or words to that effect, and I replied that of course I would."

Q.—Well, did you oppose Governor Hughes? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have a candidate of your own? A.—I seconded the nomination of Mr. Wadsworth.

Q.—Did you move to make the nomination of Mr. Hughes unanimous? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you work to elect him? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you go into every polling place?

Mr. Bowers objected before the court could rule Mr. Barnes said he did not. There was a general laugh at the answer, in which Colonel Roosevelt and the court joined, and as adjournment time had come, Mr. Barnes left the stand in high good humor.

At the morning session Mr. Ivins called Senators Walters of Syracuse, George T. Argetsinger of Rochester, and Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman. They all testified to the suggestion made by Mr. Barnes that, inasmuch as it would be impossible to elect Chauncey M. Depew for Senator during the Senatorial fight in the Legislature in 1911, the Republicans should unite with the ndependent Democrats or some other man, preferably Thomas Mott Osborne.

"Barnes told me," said Mr. Hinman, "that Mr. Osborne would be the worst meal for Tammany to swallow, and his election would keep up the breach in the Democratic Party."

At the close of the session Mr. Ivins said he hoped to finish with Mr. Barnes tomorrow and that he would complete his case either tomorrow night or Monday morning. He expects to call several more witnesses. Mr. Bowers said he also expected to call several witnesses. Among them will be Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Loeb. Both lawyers said they expected the case would reach the jury by next Tuesday night.

STATE BOARD HEARS OF CHILDREN TIED UP

Begins Inquiry Into Charities Department and Randall's Island.

NO SUGAR FOR CEREALS

Commissioner Kingsbury's Subordinates Tell of Abuses Under Mrs. Dunphy's Management.

The hearing by the State Board of Charities on conditions in the Department of Charities, and particularly at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, whose Superintendent, Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, was suspended by Commissioner Kingsbury on March 6 last, began yesterday afternoon at the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

This is the investigation which Commissioner Kingsbury termed "the last gasp of a dying and discredited machine," with the suggestion that the State Board itself was a more suitable subject for investigation. Letters read at yesterday's hearing by Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, showed that the board had assured Commissioner Kingsbury that the inquiry would be constructive in its nature, and that Mr. Kingsbury had assured its members of his co-operation.

The committee which began the investigation yesterday consisted of William Rhinelander Stewart, Dr. J. Richard Kevin, and Dr. Stephen Smith of New York and Horace McGuire of Rochester. Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermaier appeared as counsel for the board, and Joseph P. Cotton, Special Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the Department of Charities.

The first witness was Henry C. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, who said that in the seventeen months of his tenure of office he had made twenty or thirty visits to the island. He admitted, however, that probably not more than eight of these had taken place before Mrs. Dunphy's removal early last March.

"It would be highly desirable," he said, "to visit every one of the department's institutions every day, but I have not had time to visit any institution sufficiently. The amount of supervision necessary depends on the competence of the person in charge."

Mr. Wright said that while he had heard complaints of harshness, he had seen no brutal treatment or severe punishment, and only one case of a child tied up without the orders of a physician.

"I didn't report it," he said, "for I didn't consider it a flagrant instance. But such things rarely occur when an administrative officer is making a visit."

He said the helpers received from $180 to $540 a year besides their board and lodging, and that for the larger sum it was possible to get competent men.

"Sometimes," he said, "you can get satisfactory helpers at $10 a month. But since we got a larger appropriation we have worked to cut down the number of employes and increase the pay. Lack of funds was a great hindrance under the old conditions."

The number of beds, he admitted, was not at all adequate to the number of the patients, but he could not recall the exact figures. In the main, he said, the buildings lacked proper means of egress in case of fire or emergency. He said work was now going on to remedy these conditions.

"With regard to food," Mr. Wright continued, "we heard complaint that large quantities of meats were sent to the nurses' home three times a day. We ordered the amount reduced. Little attention was given to what the children would or would not eat. The children in many cases refused to eat their cereals; it was found that this was because the allowance of sugar had not been ordered, and an order was given to correct this.

"The reception building to receive incoming patients and hold them for a detention period in view of possible isolation of diseases was not properly managed. Though patients were assigned to separate detention rooms they all had a common dining room, and caretakers who had charge of the food supply were domiciled with patients. The patients ran about more or less freely." Mr. Wright said he had no personal knowledge of any case of disease spread in this way.

Howard B. Dinwiddie, General Inspector of the Department of Charities, who, after complaints had reached the Commissioner, conducted the investigations which resulted in Mrs. Dunphy's suspension, said he had seen twelve or more cases of inmates who were tied to chairs or beds without the physician's order. He said that he personally had seen no brutal punishment. The hearing was adjourned till Monday at 3 o'clock.

B. R. T. GETS JOSEPH P. DAY.

Real Estate Man Will Handle Advertising in Company's Cars.

Advertising signs were removed from the cars and stations of the B. R. T. on May 1, when it failed to reach an agreement with the Intercity Car Advertising Company as to a renewal of the advertising contract, but yesterday the railroad company announced that it had practically completed arrangements to handle the advertising, vending, and news privileges on its lines through its own representatives.

Joseph P. Day, the real estate man, has been appointed managing director of the business, and he will have as his chief assistant Stanley E. Gunnison, who for ten years was connected with the advertising house of Ward & Gow.

BOY SAVES DROWNING CHILD

Four-Year-Old Drifting to Sea in Boat Jumped Overboard.

Edwin Brown, the four-year-old son of Mrs. Louise Brown, of 30 Bay Side Place, Rockowoy, finding a rowboat moored to the bank of Jamaica Bay behind his house yesterday afternoon, jumped into the boat and pushed off, intending to play it was a battleship. A strong tide setting out to sea caught the boat, and Edwin jumped over the side when he realized he was drifting away. Not being able to swim, he sank several times.

From the shore Charles Hart, 11 years ol, saw Edwin's danger, and swam out to the boy, rescuing him just in time. Edwin was taken to the Rockaway Hospital, where he soon recovered.

GERMAN AIR DRAWS FINE.

Playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" Costs $3 in Tombs Court.

For playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" on a mouth organ and thereby causing a crowd to collect on Park Row at Ann Street, Frank McCarthy, 23 years old, no home, was fined $3 by Magistrate Handy in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon.

He did not have the money and went to jail for three days.

Polish Soprano Here from Spain.

Mme. Louise Onszkiewicz, a Polish soprano, arrived last night on the Spanish steamship Manuel Calvo to spend two months with friends because she was prevented from returning to her home, Lemberg, Galicia, which is in the possession of the Russians. The singer said her husband was serving in the Austrian army and she had not heard from him or her little son for seven months. On April 20 Mme. Onszkiewicz said that she sang before the King and Queen of Spain at Madrid by Royal presented her with an autographed photograph.

SAFETY FIRST CAMPAIGN.

D. P. Kingsley, in Accepting Presidency, Outlines Plans.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has accepted the presidency of the Safety First Federation of America, and under the by-laws of the organization automatically becomes a member of the Executive Committee as well as the Board of Directors for the full term of three years.

In accepting the presidency of the national body, Mr. Kingsley said:

"The Safety First Federation of America represents primarily an effort to achieve uniformity of action in the field of public safety through the power of a wider public opinion. The work of the federation will be wholly educational, but that is the only efficient method we have in this country in the achievement of reform. Laws and ordinances are easily obtained when an educated public opinion demands it.

"Everybody, for example, needs to be educated as to what they should and should not do on the streets, especially in the larger cities. Street traffic has been revolutionized in twenty years. The old way of crossing the street will no longer do. It is dangerous. A dog no longer runs against or under an automobile, as he did when they first appeared. He has changed his whole attitude toward street traffic. The average man has not changed; he still goes wandering across the street as he did when the traffic was wholly made up of horse-drawn vehicles. On the other hand, the traffic, as against the pedestrian, has grown aggressive and careless.

"Safety first in street traffic regulation is only one of our objects. We look to the greatest development in the direction of co-operation with the existing machinery which is to be found throughout the country in the local safety first organizations or public safety committees of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, automobile clubs and kindred bodies interested in public welfare, which necessity and urgent demand or corrective measures have already created. My full sympathy with the object of safety first has been enlisted, and in accepting the presidency of the Safety First Federation of America, it is my hope and desire to further the work that means true economy—conservation of life and property."

'RIPPER' CRY ANGERS CROWD

Man Who Stabbed Girl Beaten Before Police Rescue Him.

Jacob Ruggs, 50 years old, of 235 East Nineteenth Street, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Levy in the Yorkville Court yesterday after Lewis Levine of 537 East Twelfth Street and Mrs. Sadie Alexander of 332 East Eighteenth Street had testified that for the last two weeks Ruggs had annoyed little girls in Stuyvesant Park. Levine said he heard Ruggs ask others in the park whether there were any developments in the ripper murder cases.

The cry of "Ripper" was raised when Thomas Di Stefano, 27 years old, a tile layer of 51 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, fled after stabbing Anna Arcardi, 19 years old, of 27 Union Avenue, in front of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday, and before Policeman Schmitt of the Stagg Street Station arrived a crowd had caught Di Stefano and beaten him almost senseless. The girl was not badly hurt. Di Stefano was held for the Grand Jury.

Magistrate House discharged Gertrude Fetzer, 18, a domestic in the home of Mrs. Mildred Schoeller at 961 Simpson Street, the Bronx, yesterday, after the girl had explained that the reason she wrote a note to Mrs. Schoeller warning her that a ripper would "get" her children was that she wainted the woman to let her receive calls from a young man friend whose presence would serve as a protection to the house.

BOY STUDENT MISSING.

Overwork Made High School Pupil Melancholy.

Isidore Becker, son of Samuel Becker of 1393 Stebbins Avenue, The Bronx, has been missing from his home since May 5. He is seventeen years old and a student at the Townsend Harris High School. eH is suffering from melancholia, brought on by overwork, his father says.

Two months ago his father took him from the school and sent him out on a farm. When he came back his health seemed to have improved. He left his home on May 5 for a walk, and did not return. He is five feet, eight inches tall, weighs 125 pounds, has blonde hair, fair complexion and brown eyes. eHwas dressed in a dark gray-green suit, and wore a gray-green plaid cap, blue striped white shirt, dark blue tie and laced shoes.

Comes Here to Get New Feet.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red Cross Line steamship Stephano from St. Johns was Thomas Dawson, a survivor of the arctic sealing fleet that was overwhelmed in the blizzard of March, 1914, and who came here to get a pair of artificial feet. He said he lost a large portion of both feet during his exposure for seventy-two hours in the blizzard, in which seventy-five of his shipmates perished.

CITY BREVITIES.

There was a fifteen-minute delay in the Hudson tubes yesterday when the third rail protection boards in the west-bound downtown tubes, between Cortlandt and the Pennsylvania Station, became loosened and knocked off some of the power shoes on the cars.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise will deliver a sermon next Sunday morning at the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, on "The Case of Leo Frank—A Last Appeal."

Prof. Morris R. Cohen of the department of philosophy of the College of the City of New York will deliver a lecture this evening on "The Philosopher's Vie of the Ideal Republic" at the Thomas Davidson School, 307 Henry Street.

Isidore Berry of 134 East Seventeenth Street umped in front of a north-bound express train in the Grand Central Station late yesterday afternoon, and, although the front car passed over him, he may survive. Berry was held a prisoner in the Flower Hospital charged with attempted suicide.

John Ringelman, a music teacher, 55 years old, who was once prosperous, killed himself yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas in the kitchen of his flat, at 3,601 Third Avenue, the Bronx.

A man who visited the small dry goods store of Mrs. Sarah Wolf, 517 East 138th Street, the Bronx, yesterday, hit the woman on the head with an iron pipe as she bent to get some cheesecloth. She screamed and he ran. Abraham Wolf, husband of the woman, said his neighborhood was infested with cocaine "fiends," one of him he thought made the attack.

NORDICA'S GEMS APPRAISED.

Many Curios Among Jewels Worth $250,000 Owned by the Diva.

Late yesterday afternoon in a private room at the safe deposit vaults of the Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, N. J., more than $250,000 worth of the jewels of the late Madame Nordica were appraised by State Senator Henry E. Ackerson, the temporary administrator of her estate, appointed in place of Secretary of State Crater, who died a few weeks ago.

Among the ornaments was one valued at $75,000, and there were many whose value ran from $15,000 to $30,000. Among the curios were a multitude of medals and insignias presented to the diva by nearly all the crowned heads of Europe.

George W. Young, Madame Nordica's husband was not present. In addition to Senator Ackerson, and the representatives of the safe deposit and bonding company, there were present Albert G. Thorne and Walter W. Westall of New York, counsel for Mme. Nordica's sisters; Messrs. Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, Mr. Young's counsel, and William Hamilton Osborne, proctor in New Jersey for Mrs. Castilio and other sisters of Mme. Nordica, who are contesting the prior will filed in New Jersey by Mr. Young. A commission was recently issued to Thursday Island, in Australasia, to take testimony to determine the validity of the will of 1914, executed by Madame Nordica a few months before her death.

MAID SAVES PAINTER IN FALL

Held Him as Scaffold Slipped—Companion Badly Hurt.

A painter's scaffold, rigged at the level of the eighth floor of the studio apartment building, 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, slipped from the holding tackle yesterday afternoon, dropping to a perpendicular pasition. One of the two painters on it, an unidentified man about 32 years old, was precipitated to the sidewalk, suffering a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. He was removed to Polyclinic Hospital by Dr. Morris.

The second painter, Philip Rabinowitz, 32 years old, of 520 East 157th Street, was rescued by Elizabeth Burke, a maid employed in the apartment of Frederick H. Howell, on the seventh floor. She caught Rabinowitz as he was losing his grip on a rope and dragged him bodily through a window.

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CHINA CALLS ACTION OF JAPAN DRASTIC

Ultimatum Uncalled For, Republic Contends in "Frank, Plain Statement" to World.

GAVE HEED TO ALL DEMANDS

Although It Was Palpable That Japan Sought Concessions for Which No Return Was Proposed.

PEKING, May 13.—The Chinese Government has issued "a frank and plain statement" connected with "the drastic action of Japan" in presenting its ultimatum on May 7. Contending that China aimed at the consolidation of the friendship existing between China and Japan and was particularly solicitous for the preservation of peace in the Far East, the statement says:

"Unexpectedly, on Jan. 18, Japan adopted the unusual course of presenting a list of twenty-one momentous demands arranged in five groups. The first four groups were each introduced by a preamble, but there was no explanation of the fifth group. Respecting the character of the demands in this group, however, no difference was indicated in the document between them and those embodied in the preceding groups.

"Although there was no cause for such a démarche, the Chinese Government, in deference to the wishes of the Japanese Government, immediately agreed to open negotiations on those articles which it was possible for China to consider. Despite the palpableness of the whole of the demands being intended to extend the rights and interests of Japan without securing a quid pro quo of any kind for China, China approached the pending conference in a spirit of the utmost friendliness and with the determination to deal with all questions frankly and sincerely."

The document complains of the questions raised by Japan as to the formation and procedure of the conferences and of Japan's refusal to agree to sign the minutes of the conferences and the suspensions of meetings. "obviously with the object of compelling compliance with the views of the Japanese Minister."

Even when Japan dispatched large bodies of troops to Shantung Province and Manchuria, with the ostensible purpose of relieving the garrisons, it is pointed out, China, although the action caused indignation and alarm on the part of the Chinese people, exerted its influence to prevent a rupture of the negotiations.

"Throughout the conferences," says the statement, "the Chinese Government steadfastly strove to arrive at an amicable settlement and made every concession possible. Of the twenty-one demands submitted, China agreed to fifteen, some in principle, some textually, six of them being initialed by both parties."

The statement sets out at great length the demands to which China agreed. At the first conference she accepted in principle the demand that she assent to the transfer of German rights in Shantung to Japan, but wished to add a clause that the matter should be left to a discussion of all the parties interested at a peace conference, and that Japan should agree to restore the leased property to China. This, it is contended, was not a demand on Japan but a reiteration of Japan's statement made in an ultimatum to Germany last August.

Other demands agreed to by China were that she should not cede or lease to any third power any territory inland or land on the sea border of Shantung; that Japan should have preference, provided Germany abandoned her privilege of supplying capital for the construction of a railway from Che-foo or Lungkow to connect with the Kiao-Chau-Chinanfu Railway, in the event of China deciding to build that railway with foreign capital; that China should open certain important cities in Shantung as trade marts under regulations approved by Japan, although these privileges were additional to any enjoyed by Germany, and, in the opinion of China, acceptance was not essential to the preservation of peace in the Far East. Later, China agreed to the extension of the leases of the Dairen-Port Arthur-South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway.

MISS WILSON ON BOSSES.

Social Centres One Way to Defeat Them, She Says.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 13. — Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, condemned the college sorority today as an influence against work, and as a cause of division into hard and fast classes. She declared that it should be done away with. "It should give way to the social centre," she told her interviewer.

Music, she said, was to be her life profession. Continuing, she said:

"Outside of music there is another large interest that I find quite absorbing. That is social centre work. Now, don't mistake my meaning. Social centre work (with the emphasis on the centre) is not social settlement work.

"In Rochester, where Professor Ward of the University of Wyoming gave the social centre its first significance, the people used to meet and talk and have concerts until——" here Miss Wilson broke off to weigh her words.

"Until," she resumed, "the boss up there, Aldridge, I think his name is, interfered. You know they just got rid of the members of the Board of Education there that favored the social centre idea. And now they have—concerts again.

"There is only one way to prevent such a thing. That is for the people to take the matter out of the hands of the Board of Education and fight until they have social centres provided for by law.

"It is not one class lifting another, it is not class division to give one class an opportunity to feel it is helping another. It is common effort, common interest, common work for the common good."

"And do you know," she continued, "the politicians are afraid of social centres? Now here are they trying to help them, and of course there is Rochester to show."

Engaged Pair at Ellis Island.

Alejandro Troulk, 21 years old, and Eugenia Lifchitz, 18 years old, who arrived last night from Barcelona on the Spanish liner Manuel Calvo, were ordered sent to Ellis Island for further examination by the Immigration Inspector. Troulk, who had $40 in cash, said his father was a well-to-do farmer in Sevastopol, Russia, and that he and the girl came to New York to get married and live because the bride-to-be has brothers living at 1,385 Fifth Avenue. Word was sent last night to the address.

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MARCONI INJUNCTION HOLDS

Court of Appeals Protects Wireless Monopoly During Patent Fight.

Judges Lacombe, Ward and Rogers, sitting in the Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down a decision yesterday affirming the order of Judge Hough granting a preliminary injunction to restrain the de Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Standard Oil Company of New York and Lee de Forest from infringing the fundamental Marconi and Lodge patents, relating to wireless telegraphy.

It had been urged by the defendants that it was unfair that they should be restrained from the use of the de Forest system, pending the determination of the patent action brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, on the ground that the Marconi people had recently raised the price it charged steamship companies for the use of its system to $100 a month for each vessel.

In granting the injunction, however, Judge Hough stated that the expense of operation and litigation to which the Marconi company had been put had been so enormous in the past, that it had so far received no fair return for its invention. In so doing he upheld the contention of the Marconi people that it was only fair that in reckoning the rental they charged to steamship companies for the use of their apparatus the cost of the establishment and maintenance of shore stations should be taken into account.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in affirming the ruling of Judge Hough also denied the motions to vacate or modify the injunction.

FOR WIRELESS TO BELMAR.

Marconi Company Plans Service from Here to Jersey Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 13.—Randolph Miller, Edwin Taylor, and Frank E. Hoyer, all of Asbury Park, were appointed today by Justice Kalisch of the Supreme Court as Condemnation Commissioners to fix the price of land wanted in Belmar, N. J., by the Marconi Telegraph Cable Company for the establishment of a wireless station.

Application for the Commissioners was made by John L. Grigg, President of the Marconi Company. The company's main station is at New Brunswick, and the Justice was told that it was desired to establish wireless communication between Belmar and New York.

H. T. MARTIN INCOMPETENT.

Jury Finds He Is Unfit to Manage His Financial Affairs.

A Sheriff's Jury yesterday found that Howard Townsend Martin, brother of the late Bradley Martin, was incompetent to care for himself or his property. On the application of Mr. Martin's son, Townsend, and his nephew, Bradley, a commission was created by the Supreme Court to conduct the inquiry. The Commissioners were William F. Claire, Dr. John H. Girdner, and John P. Leo.

Among the witnesses were three physicians, who had examined Mr. Martin, and Bertram Cruger of the Metropolitan Trust Company, a life-long friend of the patient.

Dr. James F. Nagle of 16 West Fifty-fourth Street testified that the patient had kidney trouble and heart disease, and because he was mentally diseased he was excitable and confused, but not at all violent.

Dr. Samuel Getty of Yonkers testified that when he asked Mr. Martin where he was he could not tell, but thought he was somewhere abroad. Dr. William G. Schoonover, also of Yonkers, said Mr. Martin talked of the recent deaths in his family and seemed to think that he was in Paris.

Mr. Cruger testified that he had paid all of Mr. Martin's bills and that his estate, consisting entirely of personalty, amounted to $214,804.92. He inherited $75,000 by the will of his brother, Frederick Townsend Martin.

Mr. Martin is in a sanitarium at Riverdale.

BYRON DOUGLAS IN JAIL.

Actor's Wife Alleges He Owes Her $8,229 in Alimony.

Byron Douglas, the actor, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail late yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs in a proceeding begun by his wife, Marie Booth Douglas, who says he owes her back alimony amounting to $8,229. Mrs. Douglas, who is a niece of the late Edwin Booth, got a separation in 1904, with alimony of $20 a week. She says that he paid her only $450 and then refused to continue the payments.

Mrs. Douglas described herself in her application to Supreme Court Justice Weeks, who issued the arrest order, as being without means of support, and said that because of her poverty it was necessary for her to spend some time in the charity ward of t hospital. She says her husband earns $300 a week and that he is connected with a moving-picture concern. She said his home was in Maine, and that he intended leaving this State. Bail was fixed at $9,000.

Fast Driving Widow Fined $100.

Mrs. Bessie M. Follansbee, 24 years old, a widow, of 160 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, was fined $100 as a third offender against the speed ordinances yesterday when arraigned in Morrisania Court before Magistrate House. She was charged with running an automobile at thirty-five miles an hour on upper Broadway.

YAQUIS IN MEXICO KILL AMERICANS

Attack a Colony in Sonora, Leaving Two or Three Dead and Many Wounded.

LOOTING AND MURDER GO ON

Villa-Zapata Government Expresses Sympathy for Americans Lost on Lusitania.

NOGALES, Mexico, May 13.—Yaqui Indians attacking a colony of sixty-five Americans, including women and children, near Esperanza, south of Guaymas, have killed three and wounded several others, according to information received today by Frederick Simpich, American Consul here. The battle continues.

The Americans reported killed are John Wilson, W. A. Fay, and William Stocker. J. J. Donovan is missing and is believed to have been killed.

José Maytorena, Villista Governor of Sonora, has ordered a detachment of 500 troops to entrain at Guaymas and proceed to the aid of the Americans. The railroad, however, is only partially repaired and is in poor condition.

Refugees from the interior report conditions in Sonora to be little short of appalling. The Yaquis and lawless elements of all sorts have taken to pillaging and to murder, they say. The Indians are reported to be butchering men, women, and children indiscriminately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Two Americans were killed by Yaqui Indians in the vicinity of Esperanza, State of Sonora, Mexico, according to a telegram received late this afternoon by the State Department from Consul Houstetter at Hermosillo. The message gave no particulars beyond saying that 500 Yaquis had taken the valley around Esperanza, and that two Americans were reported killed and a number wounded.

The State Department today received a telegram from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, stating that the Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Villa-Zapata Convention Government had called upon him and delivered a note in which he asks that there be conveyed to the Secretary of State, in order that he may inform President Wilson, an expression of condolence on the part of the convention to the American people and the United States Government for the loss of American lives on account of the disaster to the Lusitania. It is further stated that "the news of this regrettable happening has caused profound pain to the convention Government and its people."

Secretary Bryan expressed appreciation for the message.

REPORT OBREGON REPULSE.

Villa Men Say Fighting Has Been Renewed Near Leon.

EL PASO, May 13.—Fighting has begun between the Villa and Obregon forces east and west of Leon, State of Guanajuato, according to a message today from Villa's headquarters at Leon.

It was stated Obregon was repulsed to the east, losing 200 killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Carranza agency today received a telegram from Vera Cruz denying that any large engagement had been fought between the Obregon and Villa forces since April 15, when Villa's army was defeated at Celaya. The message said:

"Since April 15, when General Obregon defeated all Villista forces, he has not had any real battle with them. In all the small fights General Obregon has been engaged in recently the Villistas have been completely defeated and in one of the skirmishes the Villista General Frayre was killed. It is entirely confirmed that reactionaries were driven from the Panuco region, our forces capturing from them many arms, ammunition and supplies. First Chief Carranza went out of town today to see the tests of the new Constitutionalist artillery."

The Carranza agency here received an earlier cablegram from General Carranza which read:

"You can deny report that our troops have suffered defeats inasmuch as no encounters have taken place. Panuco in our possession after twelve hours' fighting, our troops capturing large number of arms and prisoners of the Villista army. Our troops are in the outskirts of Monterey. The whole territory of Tepic is in our control after many defeats inflicted on reactionaries."

Another cablegram from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency read:

"Rioting between Zapatista Generals and attack on Gonzalez Garza in his residence in Mexico City are confirmed. By order of Emiliano Zapata the forces in the city are withdrawing to the Ajusco Mountains, leaving the city practically without garrison. Constitutionalist forces have begun their campaign to clear the way between Apam and Pachuca without any difficulty because Zapatistas are lacking in ammunition. Aristocratic reactionaries of Mexico City continue to assist Zapata, but the great majority of the citizens desire the return of the revolutionists to the city."

STARVATION NEAR IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

Americans Report Dangerous Conditions — Daily Fights Between the Factions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 13.—Real starvation in Mexico City within two weeks is now predicted. A party of Americans arrived yesterday after a five days' trip. They attempted to leave the city four times, but were stopped by Zapatistas, who refused to allow anyone to leave or enter the city. They succeeded in passing the lines at night in express wagons, paying 200 pesos apiece.

Starvation is near in Mexico City, they said. Tortillas are selling for 10 cents each; no flour is to be had; the water supply is running low owing to the misuse of the machinery, and there is much disease, smallpox and typhoid. Hundreds daily storm the Zapatista headquarters seeking passes to leave the city.

Upon their arrival at the Constitutionalists' lines at Ometusco they say they were treated well, soldiers offering food in exchange for cigarettes. Passes were given to Vera Cruz. They say unless General Carranza takes Mexico City soon riots will begin. Merchants are refusing to take Villa banknotes. Daily fights are reported between Zapatistas and forces of Gonzales Garza.

General Carranza is sending fifty-five school teachers to Boston to study modern teaching. Before leaving on the Monterey he advised them also to study the civil life of the greatest democratic republic in order to make Mexico the same free country.

SQUND LINER IN COLLISION.

The Georgia Badly Damaged as Result of Accident in Fog.

SAUNDERSTOWN, R. I., May 13.—The Joy Line passenger steamer Georgia, from New York to Providence, and the lumber-laden three-masted schooner William L. Elkins, St. John, N. B., for New York, were in collision eight miles southeast of Watch Hill during a thick fog early today. Both vessels suffered considerable damage, but no person was hurt.

The steamer had a big hole stove in her starboard bow above the guards and abreast of her pilothouse, and her bulwarks were smashed. The schooner lost her headgear, and portions of her stanchions and bulwarks were carried away. She was towed here by the Georgia which later proceeded to Providence.

HUERTA'S BIG FAMILY ARRIVES FROM SPAIN

Former Dictator's Wife, Children, Tutors, and Servants Comprise Party of Thirty.

HAD MORE THAN 100 TRUNKS

Senora Huerta Feared Immigration Officials Might Detain Her—Go to Forest Hills Today.

The family of General Victoriano Huerta, which included his wife, children, tutors, governesses, and servants, making a party of thirty persons, arrived last night from Barcelona on the Spanish steamship Manuel Calvo, with more than 100 trunks. They were met at the pier by the General with five automobiles to convey them to the Hotel Ansonia.

During the voyage Señora Huerta expressed her fears to some of the passengers that the immigration officials at Quarantine were very severe in their dealings with aliens arriving in the United States, but after her arrival she said they had been most kind to her and her children.

General Huerta said that his family would only remain one night at the Hotel Ansonia, and would go today to the home he had established for them at Forest Hills, L. I.

The welfare of the party during the voyage was intrusted to Fernando Gil, the Mexican adviser of General Huerta, who spoke excellent English, and was the only one in the party who did. The women of the family were all dressed in black, according to Spanish custom. After Señora Emilia Aguila de Huerta, whose age on the manifest was given at 53, had answered the questions of the immigration and customs officials, Mr. Gil presented the rest of the party, who almost filled the main saloon.

Their names were Ramona Huerta, Teresita Huerta, and Ursula Huerta. The first two unmarried and the latter a widowed sister of the General, who brought sons, a tutor for each of the sisters; then Captain Luis Fuentes and his wife, 23 years old, a daughter of the Huertas; then Elena Huerta de Quiroz, 19, and her husband, a civil engineer. Elina Huerta de Colon, 32 years old, and her husband, Dagoberto, and Eva and Celia, the youngest daughters, aged 11 and 9 years, respectively, children of Huerta. Jorge, the eldest son of the General, came with his wife, Berta, and their four children, and with Mr. Gil came his wife and their two children.

While the examination of the party was going on Señora Huerta walked down the gangplank to the pier, where she was greeted affectionately by the General, who wore a soft brown hat with overcoat to match. After the baggage had been passed the party left the pier for the Hotel Ansonia with General Huerta and his wife in the leading automobile, and Mr. Gil bringing up the rear.

EX-WIFE SUES F. C. DALE.

Asks $150,000 to Support Herself and Child in Affluence.

Francis Colgate Dale was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court by his divorced wife, Lillian P. Dale, who wants him to pay her $150,000, which she says would provide for herself and her son in the manner in which they have been accustomed to live, and would, therefore, only mean the keeping of an agreement her husband made with her when she sued him for a divorce. The Dales were married on Jan. 1, 1900, and they have one child, a son, Francis Colgate Dale, Jr., 5 years old.

Mrs. Dale says that in September, 1910, "for sufficient and just cause," she entirely separated from her husband, and has never lived with him since. On Dec. 24, 1913, she went to Washoe County, Nevada, and obtained a divorce on the ground that her husband had failed to provide the necessaries of life for herself and her son. Before taking this step, in June, 1913, she says, she made an agreement with Mr. Dale providing that in the divorce action she would not ask for alimony, and that because of this Mr. Dale promised that she "should be supported in affluence for the rest of her life, in keeping with her standing and social position."

For some time after she had obtained her divorce, Mrs. Dale says, her husband contributed some money for her support, but she has given her nothing since March 1 last. She says she was born on July 12, 1889, that she can reasonably expect to live for some years, and therefore the amount of damages she has sustained through the failure of the defendant to keep his agreement is reasonably estimated at the amount sued for.

Mr. Dale is the son of the late Chalmers Dale, who was a broker, and who left his estate in trust for his son. Mrs. Dale says that this trust fund yields from $30,000 to $40,000 a year. The defendant was educated at Leipsic and Berlin. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District in 1912, but Peter J. Dooling beat him nearly three to one.

Mr. Dale aroused considerable enthusiasm during the campaign by promising, if he were elected, to give his salary to his needy constituents.

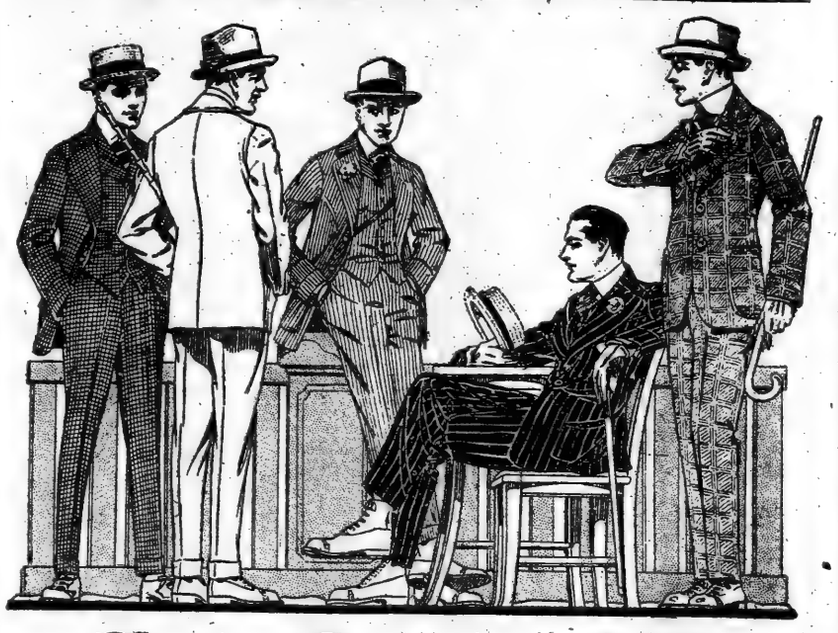
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

FIFTH FLOOR BROADWAY SIDE

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

SPECIAL ENTRANCE 35TH ST. SIDE



Classy Summer Suits for Dressy Men
$16.75

Suits Which Would Sell at $19.75, $22.50 & $24.75

IT is not often that an opportunity comes at the opening of a season to obtain high class Suits at a Price like this. But such an opportunity is here at Macy's, and if you are an early visitor to the Store tomorrow you will have the pick or several hundred Suits, the quality of which will be a revelation to you.

The Fabrics include: Glen Urquhart Plaids, Pencil Stripes, Tartan Checks, Overplaids, Homespuns, Plain Blue and Cambridge Grey, Herringbone Weaves, Pin Checks and Silk Mixtures.

Some of the garments full-lined, others half-lined and some quarter-lined, skeleton body. Many of the Coats are Mohair-lined and some are silk finished with silk sleeve lining.

These Suits are the product of several of the best-known manufacturing concerns in this country

All the new style features are reflected in the Suits—the English soft-roll Sacks with long rolling lapels; one- or two-button effects; narrow shoulders and semi-form fitting for the young men, and more conservative styles with stationary roll for the older men—comfortable yet stylish garments.

Youths' Suits with Long Trousers, $12.75
Ages 14 to 19.

We have a Special Department devoted to clothing for boys who have reached the long-trousers age. Correct styles and fabrics, of course, for nothing less will satisfy young America. English models with patch pockets—nobby Summer Suits.

Others at $9.75—An Excellent Value.

Knitted Overcoats, Feather Weight, $12.75
Were $14.75 to $18.50.

This is one of the most useful garments ever designed. Ideal for wear at the seashore or in the mountains, and just the thing to keep away the chill while motoring. May be packed in your grip, for the fabric will not wrinkle.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

The Curve at the Waist
And the Small Hip

In this pleasing combination of figure lines rests the charm of the new silhouette.

The waist is slightly curved at the sides, but *without* increasing the size of the hips.

You have been unable to accomplish it! Then—to illustrate how beautifully it *can* be done—stop at The Redfern Corset Shop and ask to be fitted to some of the new Redfern models.

Among the many styles is just the one for you, that will give you the effect you are after, and at the price you wish to pay. All corsets, from $3 to $25, are fitted by the same expert cosetieres at The Redfern Corset Shop.

Redfern Corsets

Priced from $3 to $25
Are made in both back and front lace styles
At all high-class stores or
The Redfern Corset Shop
510 Fifth Avenue
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

Arnold Constable & Co
Today, FRIDAY

Removal 5 Specials

1000 Entirely New
Summer Blouses
Regularly $1.50 each
Organdy embroidered fronts, collars and cuffs.
Voile, seed pattern with stripe, lace trim.
Voile in fancy weave, tailleur model.
Batiste with silk finish; black and white.
Organdy embroidered tucked back, lace trim.
Friday 95c Special

480 Blouses
Regularly $3.00
Marquisette with organdy panels;
Striped Tub Silks, long sleeves;
Voile, embroidered and lace trimmed;
Organdy, hemstitched and embroidered front and yokes;
Voile, embroidered fronts;
2.00

Reduced 35 to 50 per cent.

200 Blouses
Regularly $3.95
French Voile, with colored Ratine stripe;
Fancy Weave Voile, hemstitched, embroidered collar;
Batiste, tucked model, frilled;
Dimity, with hand embroidered, hemstitched collar;
Marquisette, embroidered fronts and hemstitching;
3.00

250 Odd Waists and Blouses
Averaging ½ Price
A large variety of Waists and Blouses left over from previous recent sales, numerous attractive models and fashionable materials.
Previous Sale Prices $4.50 to $15.00
Now 2.95 to 8.95

2,500 Yards
Fine Wash Fabrics
36 to 44 inches wide
That Were formerly $1.00 and $1.50 yard
A variety of unusually smart high grade fabrics, weaves that embrace effective Pompadour and Boutonniere designs on white and fashionable colored grounds.
48c

Novelty Ratines
Formerly 50c Yard.
Chiefly mixtures in a pretty snowflake pattern, comprising pale blue, lavender, tan and grey combined with white; 41 inch.
Now 16c

Nainsook
Regularly $2.00 Piece of 12 Yards.
Fine, soft finish nainsook, 36 inches wide, in the grade most used for women's and children's lingerie, also for children's dresses.
Now 1.55

760
Women's Wash Dresses
For the House, Garden or Beach.
All sizes to 46 bust measure
at 1.50 — Dresses of striped Ginghams, Percales, Chambrays and Percale, dainty colorings, contrasting collars and cuffs.
at 1.85 — Dresses of striped Ginghams, with Pique collar, cuffs and belt. Cotton Ramie, with organdy collar and cuffs; hemstitched.
at 2.25 — Dresses of Gingham and Tissue; several choice models, organdy collar and cuffs. White Cordeline contrasting collar and cuffs.
at 3.00 — Dresses of white Pique, two smart models suitable for sports, also shepherd checks with Pique collar and cuffs; hemstitched.

Removal Clearance of
Men's Half Hose
2,000 pairs—all sizes | Saving of one-third
Imported Silk Lisle
Fine highly lustrous silk finished lisle, full fashioned to keep shape and appearance after washing. All sizes.
WHITE FOR TENNIS—With black clocks.
PLAIN TAN SHAPES—With self clocks.
DARK NAVY BLUE—With blue clocks.
PLAIN BLACK—With self clocks.
Regularly 50c pair 35c pair
3 pairs for $1.00; 6 pairs for $1.85

Women's Silk Hose
33 to 50% under Regular price
About 2,000 pairs
PURE THREAD SILK—Extra quality, medium weight, strongly reinforced cotton soles and tops; black and white. 78c pair
3 pairs for $2.30; 6 pairs for $4.50
PURE THREAD SILK—Desirable weight for present wear, stongly reinforced heels and toes; double silk garter tops; black only; 9, 9½, 10, 10½. 95c pair
3 pairs for $2.75; 6 pairs for $5.40
PURE THREAD SILK—Openwork or embroidered insteps; black only. 1.25 pair
3 pairs for $3.65; 6 pairs for $7.25

Broadway & 19th Street

Apparel For
Stout Figures

No longer any need to pay exorbitant prices for made-to-order garments. We can fit you from our large and complete stock of

Dresses	5.95 to 69.50
Suits	19.85 to 59.75
Coats	14.75 to 44.75
Waists	2.95 to 21.50
Negligees	3.50 to 54.75
Corsets	2.45 to 6.95
Brassieres	.65 to 4.65
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 16.75

especially designed to give stout figures (to 56 size) slender lines, individuality and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Having workrooms on premises, we not only offer you *low prices* but advantages such as duplicating to measure, with fittings, changing details and trimmings.

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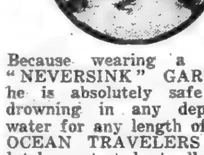

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The New York Times
Times Square, New York

SPEAKERS CAUTIOUS AT FLEET RECEPTION

Shadow of Lusitania Affects Oratory at Union League's Welcome to Officers.

THREE MORE VISITING DAYS

Host of School Children Inspects Sea Fighters—Enlisted Men Enjoy Sports at the Garden.

The officers of the Atlantic Fleet were tendered a reception by the members of the Union League, in the clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street last night. The outside walls of the clubhouse were brilliantly illuminated with strings of electric lights, while from the cornices blinked green and red ship lights. American flags were everywhere, big ones and little ones, and in the midst of the many that waved, or were attached to the Fifth Avenue side of the house, there fluttered a four-starred pennant in honor of Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the fleet.

The interior decorations were elaborate, and at the head of the grand stairway the full uniformed band of the Seventh Regiment played. The scene was a brilliant one, the navy and army officers being in full dress uniform. On few previous occasions has there ever been so much gold lace and braid seen at a reception in New York.

The speeches which preceded the supper were all impromptu and all brief. Those who spoke were Admiral Fletcher, Colonel E. A. Glenn, U. S. A., Chief of Staff on Governors Island; President Charles E. Rushmore of the club, Samuel W. Fairchild, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. The speeches were not made public, but it was explained that, owing to the serious situation resulting from the Lusitania disaster, the speakers were all very careful not to say anything sensational. Every one realized, it was said, that the time was one when the people should stand back of the President, and let him do the talking.

As each guest arrived he was met by a member of the Reception Committee, at the head of which was Mr. Fairchild.

Those on the Reception Committee.

The other members of the committee were:

Gen. Horace Porter,
Robert C. Morris,
M. C. Addoms, Jr.,
John W. Aitken,
Stephen Baker,
Albert O. Beebe,
William W. Barbour,
George F. Benjamin,
William E. Benjamin,
Richard Billings,
Harrison K. Bird,
John V. Black,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.,
James O. Bloss,
Bertram H. Borden,
William G. Bosworth,
W. R. Brinckerhoff,
Herbert P. Brown,
Hugh N. Camp,
Guy E. Carleton,
Charles W. Carpenter,
Herbert S. Carpenter,
Lauren Carroll,
Henry R. Carse,
George T. Wilson,
Walter E. Frew,
Robert A. Carter,
John K. Gilley,
Henry Clews,
George D. Cochran,
John V. Cockcroft,
C. R. Corning,
Frederick Coykendall,
William C. Davis,
Henry P. Davison,
William C. Demorest,
C. M. Depew, Jr.,
Stewart Denning,
Thomas Dimond,
Bayard Dominick,
William B. Dowd,
James W. Ellsworth,
Joseph H. Emery,
Wilson P. Foss,
Macomb G. Foster,
Charles A. Fowler,
Henry C. Frick,
Robert M. Gallaway,
G. W. McGarrah,
Henry C. Quinby,
Alexander Gilbert,
Edwin Gould,
Franklin L. Gunther,
James A. Hawes,
William Y. Hawley,
Henry W. Hayden,
Warren M. Healey,
Job E. Hedges,
John W. Herbert,
Myron T. Herrick,
Edward Holbrook,
Henry L. Horton,
Thomas H. Hubbard,
Walter C. Hubbard,
Francis S. Hutchins,
Benjamin T. B. Hyde,
Edward H. Johnson,
J. de F. Junkin, Jr.,
Albert S. Kenny,
Charles E. Knoblauch,
George F. Kunz,
Charles H. Lane,
James W. Lane,
A. W. von Lilienthal,
C. W. Littlefield,
John H. Lynch,
Emory S. Lyon,
T. F. Manville,
Francis R. Masters,
John S. Mathews,
Reuben L. Maynard,
Edwin B. Meeks,
Arthur L. Merriman,
Andrew Mills,
Frank L. Montague,
Frank A. Munsey,
William D. Murphy,
Edward C. O'Brien,
J. Seaver Page,
Augustus G. Paine,
Benjamin Parr,
Charles C. Paulding,
Charles E. Peck,
Ruel W. Poor,
William H. Porter,
Seward Prosser,
William H. Remick,
W. L. Rich, Jr.,
James A. Robinson,
Elihu Root, Jr.,
Charles E. Rushmore,
Charles H. Sabin,
Henry A. Schenck,
Charles H. Sherrill,
David B. Simpson,
William Skinner,
George P. Slade,
Robert A. C. Smith,
Henry Spadone,
Henry L. Sprague,
J. Bentley Squier,
John R. Stanton,
Edward E. Stowell,
Robert C. Swayze,
Edward N. Tailer,
Giles E. Taintor,
George H. Taylor,
John Thomson,
Gilbert G. Thorne,
F. H. von Stade,
G. S. Wallace,
Charles E. Warren,
Thomas L. Watson,
L. Westervelt,
James N. Wheelan,
Albert H. Wiggin,
James Wilkinson,
William R. Willcox,
William F. Wilmoth,
Henry A. Wise,
John A. Wyeth.

Governor Whitman was to have been on the reception committee, but his duties in Albany made it impossible for him to come to New York. Cornelius Vanderbilt, another member of the committee, did not attend because of the death of his brother Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt in the Lusitania.

Navy and Army Officers Present.

The navy and army officers present included, in addition to Admiral Fletcher, Rear Admirals Henry T. Mayo, Clifford M. Boush, Walter McLean, and De Witt, the battleship division commanders; Captain H. McL. P. Huse, Chief of Staff of the Fleet; Captain William S. Sims, commanding the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla; Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., the Commander of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn; Captain Hilary P. Jones of the dreadnought Florida, Captain Albert Gleaves of the dreadnought Utah, Captain Albert W. Grant of the superdreadnought Texas, Captain George F. Cooper of the battleship Louisiana, Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, the builder of the new superdreadnought Arizona soon to be launched at the Navy Yard; Captain Herbert O. Dunn of the fleet flagship, the superdreadnought Wyoming, Captain Thomas S. Rodgers of the superdreadnought New York, Captain J. P. McKean of the dreadnought North Dakota, Captain Robert L. Russell of the dreadnought South Carolina, Commander Leigh C. Palmer of the destroyer McDougal, Colonel William A. Simpson, U. S. A.; Captain Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.; Captain Gordon Johnston, U. S. A.; Major William McK. Saltzmen, U. S. A.; Major Albert E. Truby, U. S. A., Medical Director L. M. Spratling, U. S. N.; Pay Director Cheatham, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Aubrey Fitch, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Chester L. Hand, U. S. N.; Colonel Charles R. Noyes, U. S. A.; Colonel S. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Colonel Daniel Appleton, N. G., N. Y.

Visiting Days Drawing to a Close.

Three more days are left during the afternoons of which the public will be permitted to visit the warships now in the Hudson. On Monday, the day the President will review the fleet as it swings at anchor, no visitors will be permitted to board any of the ships, and neither will pleasure or excursion craft be allowed to cruise among the ships while the Mayflower, from which the President will review the fleet, is circling the fighting craft.

Yesterday was another big day for the ships, and it seemed that all of the people who were kept from visiting the ships on Wednesday, as a result of the rain, boarded the ships yesterday afternoon. All afternoon there were long lines of waiting people at all the naval and public boat landings, and it required from two to half a dozen policemen at each landing to keep everybody from trying to get on the same battleship-bound craft at the same time.

Among yesterday's visitors to the battleships were many school children, who had the time of their lives scampering about the gun decks and climbing to the tops of the big turrets from which the fourteen-inch and twelve-inch guns protrude. There were also some older pupils, who inspected the ships from stem to stern and speculated on what could be expected of the big fighters in the event this country gets into trouble in the future. They all agreed the Atlantic Fleet would do its part and do it well, no matter which way the pendulum swung.

Two more destroyers, the Balch and the Benham, steamed into the Hudson yesterday and took up their anchorages on the Jersey side.

If the weather is favorable, the police anticipate that the biggest crowds ever seen on Riverside Drive and the river shores will gather tomorrow night and the two succeeding nights to view the illuminated fleet and enjoy the fireworks and special events that will be interpolated into the program tomorrow and Monday nights. Police Commissioner Woods has ordered a full force of reserves to reinforce the regular men assigned to fleet duty, and every precaution has been taken for the safeguarding of the enormous crowds expected.

Band stands have been erected all along the Drive, and in each one of them a brass band will play during the spectacle tomorrow night. The concerts will be repeated on Monday night during fleet races and the water carnival.

On Tuesday morning the fleet will proceed to sea, being reviewed by the President as it passes out.

The Board of Estimate granted yesterday the $10,000 which the Board of Aldermen had suggested should be set apart for the entertainment of the fleet. It will be spent as follows: Five hundred dollars for the construction of a grand stand for the land review, $500 for band concerts, $2,500 for fireworks, and the rest for incidental expenses.

Navy League With Fleet Today.

Today will be Navy League Day with the fleet. United States Government tugs will convey members of the league to and from the warships, and the officers of the fleet will receive the visitors. Six thousand members of the league and their wives are expected to make the trip. Parties will be taken from the Seventy-ninth and Ninety-seventh Street wharves, and regular trips back and forth between the ships and the shore will be made between the hours of 2:30 and 5 P. M.

Among the league members expected to take part in the trips of inspection are Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Colonel and Mrs. R. M. Thompson, General Horace Porter and guests, George C. Boldt, George C. Boldt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, Allison V. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Otto M. Bannard, Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. William Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison.

5,000 TARS AT THE GARDEN.

Uncle Sam's Fighting Men Enjoy Vaudeville and Boxing Bouts.

Five thousand jolly tars left their ships last night and cast anchor in Madison Square Garden where an entertainment was tendered the enlisted men of the Atlantic fleet.

The old arena has been the scene of many impressive sights, but it is doubtful if ever before it had held so many men from the United States Navy or a more appreciative and enthusiastic audience. The doors were open at 7 o'clock and in a few minutes the sailors began to arrive in batches of tko and three, and then they started to come in squads of twenty or thirty. As they entered the Garden from Madison Avenue, each man was handed some cigars and a package of cigarettes. They took any seats they liked except in the boxes immediately surrounding the arena, which were reserved for invited civilians. Three bands furnished the music, as soon as one stopped the other started up, so that there was not a moment that there was not something doing.

A specially prepared program of nautical songs afforded the men an opportunity to join in the choruses, which they did lustily. Just before the entertainment started one of the orchestras started up "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." This brought forth vociferous applause, and every sailor in the Garden stood up and sang the refrain.

Joe Humphries opened the proceedings with a speech of welcome which brought down the house. The first part of the program was a number of high-class vaudeville turns, all of which were enthusiastically received. This was followed by numerous boxing bouts by ring celebrities of the past and present.

Each event was refereed by some noted person in the sporting world. The exhibitions were all three-round affairs, with eight-ounce gloves.

The first bout was between Young Weinert and Jack Saxby of Newark, and was refereed by Frank S. O'Neill, Chairman of the New York State Boxing Commission.

The funniest show of the evening was between "Kid" Griffo and Joe Bernstein, both old-time lightweights, who are now in vaudeville. It was a most realistic fight. The men pummelled each other all over the ring, and soon had the crowd yelling. In the second round Bernstein's nose started to bleed, from an attachment he had in his glove, and his face was soon smeared with "gore." In the third round Griffo was groggy. A short left to the jaw and he went down for the count. He was assisted to his corner by his second and refused to shake hands with his opponent. Half way down the aisle to their dressing room the men again started to fight, and the Sergeants at Arms, of whom there were about 100 from the different ships, rushed over to separate them. They were finally torn apart, smiled at each other, and went down the aisle arm and arm, after almost causing a small riot among the spectators.

The fighter who received the greatest reception was Terry McGovern, who refereed the bout between Sailor Fitz and Battling Levinsky. Cheer after cheer went up for the former champion and he had a hard job to refrain from making a speech.

Among the other boxers to show were Jack Britton, Mat Wells of England, Sailor Maddon, Benny Leonard, and Joe Jannette.

CONFER OVER WAR GAME.

Naval Officers at Newport Discuss 'Campaign' Against Fletcher's Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13.—Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty arrived here today in the scout cruiser Chester, followed by the minelayer San Francisco and the destroyers Cummings, Benham, and Balch, representing the enemy, or attacking fleet, in the coming war game, for a conference with Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, regarding the campaign against the Atlantic fleet under Admiral Frank E. Fletcher. Admiral Knight will be the umpire of the game, using as his flagship the cruiser Brooklyn, now in the harbor coaling from the collier Jupiter, which arrived today.

The fleet gave a touch of warlike reality to these waters today, with salutes, visits, and the presence of Rear Admirals Knight, Beatty, Winslow, Cowie, and Stanford.

It is reported that the ships of the fleet will dock at their home yards next month, later making their base on Narragansett Bay, to remain until October, carrying on extensive drills and manoeuvres ashore and afloat.

Tomorrow afternoon Admiral Beatty will sail away with his fleet, hoping to "capture or destroy" Admiral Fletcher's fleet. Admiral Beatty has Lieutenant C. Thompson on his staff, and takes Lieutenant Commander Harry E. Yarnell of the Naval War College, who represents Admiral Fletcher. Admiral Knight will have with him as a member of his staff on the Brooklyn Lieutenant Commander William S. Pye of the Naval War College as assistant umpire, with Lieutenants William D. Puleston and Gaston D. Johnstone, attending the college course. Captain William S. Sims, commander of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla, has been assigned to the Brooklyn, representing Admiral Fletcher, and on the former's staff will be Lieutenant Commander Franck Taylor Evans, executive officer of the Training Station.

EDISON FITS OUT SUBMARINES.

Making Cells and Storage Batteries for Two of the Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 13.—The Edison Storage Battery Works here is busy making cells for the United States submarine E-2, which is being refitted, its lead batteries having been unsatisfactory. It is also constructing storage batteries for the submarine L-8, the first government-built submarine, which will be christened by Mrs. John Eyre Sloan, daughter of Thomas A. Edison.

It has been a long time since the Edison works have been so busy. Trade in all departments is reported good. All the buildings gutted by fire on Dec. 9 have been rebuilt and are being occupied.

BURNS LETTER BRINGS $405.

Documents in John Boyd Thacher Collection Are Sold.

A letter of Robert Burns, dated Ellisland, Dec. 20, 1789, and addressed to Provost Marshall, incorporating an academical poem, was knocked down to George D. Smith for $405 at the sale yesterday in the Anderson Galleries of Part V. of the collection of the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Smith obtained for $325 a letter of Sir Francis Bacon, dated July 2, 1613, and addressed to King James I. He also gave $230 for a document signed "Fr. Bacon" and "Lo. Tresorer of ye Excheq'r" and dated Whitehall, Nov. 26, 1616. The paper is signed also by Sir William Knollys, Sir Fulke Greville and others.

Mr. Smith obtained for $22 a letter written on July 20, 1705, by Joseph Addison. James F. Drake bought for $19 a letter of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, dated New York, April 4, 1759, and addressed to Colonel John Bradstreet. Mr. Drake also paid $9 for a letter of Sophie Arnould, the famous wit and actress, dated Paris, Feb. 2, 1800.

A document signed by Johann Sebastian Bach, the great composer, brought $33. Mr. Smith gave $32 for a letter of John Baskerville, printer of the "Baskerville Bible," addressed to Robert Dodsley, poet and dramatist, and $12 for a document signed by Richard Baxter, the great English nonconformist. A music manuscript marked "No. 9," and authenticated as written by Beethoven, by A. Schindler, went for $62.50.

A letter of William Blake, the prophetic painter and author, was knocked down for $37 to Mr. Smith, who obtained for $16 a document signed by Thomas Blood, who waylaid and captured the Duke of Ormond and attempted to steal the crown jewels. He also paid $115 for an autograph letter signed by Lucrezia Borgia, Ferrara, Oct. 14, 1515, and $62 for a letter of James Boswell, Johnson's biographer, written to his daughter.

The total was $2,500. The sale will be continued today.

ITALY'S POPULATION GROWS

Deaths and Illiteracy Decrease While Savings Increase.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 25.—National statistics have just been issued which are now of unusual interest because of Italy's international situation. The first thought roused by a contemplation of these statistics is that Italy does not suffer, as does France, from a diminution of population.

According to the last census (1911) the population of the Kingdom surpassed 36,500,000, so that with less emigration lately and less mortality the figures have probably risen now to about 40,000,000. Between 1901 and 1911 the medium augmentation of the population was 6.5 per cent. in the thousand, in the whole Kingdom, the greatest increase being in the north, the lowest in the Abruzzi, with 0.7 per cent., now further lowered by the great earthquake, while of the big cities Naples holds the palm.

In Italy, as in other countries, more males are born than females, but as the census shows a predominance of the latter there must be more mortality among boys than girls. In 1901 there was a proportion of 1,011 women to 1,000 men, while in 1911 the proposition had risen to 1,036. The marriage statistics remain about the same since 1872, 7.50 in every thousand inhabitants in that year, 7.56 in 1908, and 7.88 in 1911. The birth rate has somewhat decreased, as it is now 32.4, while forty years ago it was 39.3. To compensate for this the death rate is less. In 1872 30.8 per cent. of the people died, while in 1912 only 18.2.

It is interesting to know that the greater number of deaths among children does not take place in the poorer districts. Lombardy, centre of industry and Socialism, holds the record for numbers; the lowest number is in Sardinia, savage and rude.

Crime in Italy is on the decrease. The number of murders since 1908 has steadily gone down, the largest number being in Campania and Sicily and the lowest in the Veneto. The palm in suicides goes to Liguria, sixteen in every 100,000, and also to the Abruzzi, among the richest provinces of the country. The savings of the people are increasing yearly as wages improve and safe depositories are provided for them, so that at the end of 1912 there were 6,826,000,000 lire.

Illiteracy is also decreasing, so that from 60 per cent. in 1872 it has gone down to 48 per cent. in 1901 and to 37.6 in 1911. The north is practically free from it, only 11 per cent., while the proportions are greater in the south. But with it all progress is being made in every direction, and Italy may well look hopefully forward to the future.

Sale of Bibles Increases Despite War

A large increase in the sale of Bibles during the past year was reported at the annual meeting of the American Bible Society. The report shows an increase of over a million, in spite of the fact that large parts of the earth were cut off from communication because of war. The society announced its intention of establishing a Bible distribution point at Panama within the coming year.

Hurt Her Feelings Again.

"I've hurt my wife's feelings again," said Mr. Meekton.

"By something you said?"

"No. I didn't say a word. But I got mixed up in my recollection of which parts of her speech called for laughter and which called for applause."—Washington Star.

Worse Than Jealousy.

It isn't always the green-eyed monster that causes family rows. Sometimes a man marries a woman who has a habit of eating crackers in bed.—Victoria (Texas) Advocate.

Miss Hazel Plays the Fiddle.

During the afternoon the ladies were delighted with the rendition of a violin number by Miss Hazel McPherson, "Mediation for Thais."—Grand Rapids Herald.

Good Thing to Know.

The best way to obtain the greatest amount of nourishment from eggs is to eat them.—Canebrake (Ala.) Herald.

Unseemly Delay.

No agent has been around yet soliciting orders for a History of the Great European War. "Why," asks Charles M. Harger, "this delay?"—Kansas City Star.

Defect in the Phonograph.

The chief trouble with a phonograph is that some of the records never get broken.—Mound City (Kans.) Republican.

Idle Curiosity.

If the smallest hole appears after six months' wear, we will make another absolutely free.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FLAG INCIDENT STIRS PEACE COURT DINNER

Dr. John W. Hill Denounces Americans Who Retain the Hyphen in Times Like These.

MEN NAMED TO DRAW PLAN

Speakers Foresee End of Wars and the World on the Basis of a Universal Republic.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Delegates of the World Court Congress burst into applause this afternoon when Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York, in an impromptu speech, pointed dramatically to a huge American flag above his head and shouted:

"Any English-American, German-American, French-American or other hyphenated American who does not support that flag in the present situation is unworthy of the citizenship he owns."

An orchestra in an alcove began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience rose and sang the hymn, and many wept.

Dr. Hill's declaration was not made at a regular session of the Congress, but at a dinner given by the business men of Cleveland to the delegates. The Congress had forbidden comment on the war situation.

To Formulate World Court Plan.

John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Congress, today announced a commission of delegates to draw up a definite plan for a world court of justice. Its members are James Brown Scott, Washington jurist; Theodore Marburg, Baltimore, former Minister to Belgium; Henry Lane Wilson, ex-Ambassador to Mexico; Bainbridge Colby, New York, attorney; Judge D. C. Woodmanze, Cincinnati; Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York. Mr. Hammond, by the ruling of the Congress, also is a member of the commission.

Henry Lane Wilson, Judge D. D. Woodmanze, and Williams Dudley Foulke were the principal speakers at to-night's session. Mr. Wilson gave his attention to the limitations and possibilities of a world court.

"The court must be a tribunal of spontaneous appeal," he said, "and behind every decree should lie the powers of the united signatory nations in the form of an irresistible police power, or of an international ban, which is a more terrible weapon than fleets and armies.

"A world court should be international in its attributes. The unhappy consequences following the interference of this Government in Mexico should serve as a warning. It frequently happens that governments, from policy, caution, or timidity, turn deaf ears to the just complaints of their nationals abroad. Shall such nationals have no recourse? Here lies an undoubted sphere for a world court."

World Republic Drawing Nearer.

Mr. Foulke declared that "the development of our national Constitution and judiciary foreshadows in its general features the development of some coming federation of the United States of Europe or the world."

He pointed out the gradual union of mankind in first small and then large units through family, clan, tribe, city, and nation, and finally the empire or great federated republic. "Next," he said, "will come the world empire or world federation.

"It was at the outbreak of this war that the world found a number of great powers in alliance. It is at its conclusion that we may hope for a league of the powerful nations which will have for its purpose the maintenance of a permanent peace."

"If a court such as we propose had existed a year ago," said Judge Woodmanze, "Austria never would have made the demand she did on Serbia. Austria's normal rights in the matter would have been quickly determined. Today she and other nations would not be in the throes of war, and Austria herself would not be faced with the possibility of extinction as a nation."

Henry Clews Praises Wilson.

Henry Clews, the principal speaker at this morning's session, praised President Wilson's effort in behalf of peace.

"While yielding to none in my lifelong devotion to the principles of the Republican Party," he said, "due credit must be given to the present Administration for its accomplishments for the cause of peace, President Wilson has done noble work."

Mr. Clews said he believed that universal peace, through the application of an international court of justice, would ultimately prevail. Of the present war, Mr. Clews said:

"After all is said as to the causes of the war, the fact remains that militarism was its predominating motive, and back of that was the personal ambition of certain rulers and their immediate followers."

The address of Emerson McMillin, New York banker and capitalist, dealt with a tentative plan for the formation of the proposed world court, based upon the population and commerce of the nations.

Mr. McMillin predicted that in less than a generation after the inauguration of the international court, international law will assume a stability to which it has not hitherto attained. "And in the court we propose," he said, "the sovereignty of every nation will be recognized. The smallest nation will stand on a footing level with that of the greatest."

"The European war has raised the demand for an international court to a worldwide propaganda, organized and unorganized," said Danys P. Myers, Boston, a member of the Board of Directors of the World Peace Foundation, in an address following Mr. McMillin's. "If that world cry can be resisted by Governments, the judgment of many people is sadly at fault.

"I cannot believe that the court of arbitral justice, as now proposed, can fail. The world knows now, as it never knew before, its need for international justice."

Invitation to the Nations.

Two resolutions were presented to the congress this morning. One recommended to the Congress of the United States a joint resolution inviting the nations to join in establishing The Hague a court of nations and for an international army and navy.

The other provides that the next Hague conference be urged to provide a penalty for the infraction of its conventions, or for a refusal to submit disputes to arbitration that a commercial embargo shall be declared against the offending nation.

Tomorrow will be the last day of the congress. The final meeting will be held in the evening and John Mitchell will be the principal speaker.

TEN DAYS IN OPEN BOAT.

Seven Men with Capt. Nuss Died of Exposure and Starvation.

Captain A. Nuss, who commanded the American bark Matanzas, which foundered on her voyage from Newport News to Cadiz in April, arrived yesterday from South America on the Brazilian steamship Rio Janeiro and went to his home in Mystic, Conn.

According to the story told by the Captain, he left the bark in the long boat, with nine of the crew, and drifted about on the open sea for ten days before they were picked up by a steamship bound for Brazel. By that time only himself and two of the seamen were left alive in the boat. The remaining seven had died from exposure and want of food and water. Five days after they had left the Matanzas four of the men died and the other three died on the ninth day. The two seamen who were landed with him at Rio Janeiro are now in the hospital and doing well.

The Matanzas, which sailed from Newport News on March 11, was a wooden vessel of 929 tons register, owned by Pendleton Brothers of 130 Pearl Street, and was built at Bath, Me., in 1889. She was 196 feet 3 inches long, 37 feet 4 inches beam, and 17 feet 5 inches depth of hold.

PRINCETON WINS SAGE GIFT.

$500,000 Now Pledged to Build Dining Halls.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Princeton's new dining halls, which will cost $500,000, have been assured according to an announcement made by President Hibben today through gifts from Mrs. Russell Sage of $250,000, and smaller subscriptions from other persons. The terms of Mrs. Sage's gift demanded that her donation should be equalled by July 1 of this year by other subscriptions.

Work on the new buildings, which will complete the Sage group on the university campus, will be begun before the end of this month. The new dining halls will be partly finished by next March and will be used at once for the two lower classes. The work will be completed finally by Sept. 1, 1916.

JAPANESE SHIP THREATENED

Captain and British Consul Complain in Tacoma of Explosion Plot.

TACOMA, Wash., May 13.—Threats have been made that the Japanese steamer Kaifuka Maru, loading war supplies here for Vladivostok, would be blown up either her pier in Tocamo or before she was three days out, according to British Vice Consul Agassiz and Captain Kuwabara, who complained to the Federal authorities today.

Captain Kuwabara declined to reveal the source of his information or to say whom he suspected.

"I have heard of such a plot," said the British Vice Consul. "If we run it down action will be taken in the United States Courts."

Baby and Altar Escape Flames.

Fire in the bedroom of Mrs. Mary Deluca's apartment on the second floor of 60 Sullivan Street yesterday burned the mantlepiece alongside of which was an improvised altar, burned a hole in the floor, but did not touch the statue of the Virgin Mary or the crib of 19 months" old Albert Deluca, asleep directly above the flames.

Precocity.

Precocity may be defined as a form of premature mental development that is instanced when a child 5 years old has learned that the drumstick is not the best part of a turkey gobbler.—Houston Post.

How to Make Fat Ones.

Anna Carlson's advice: "If you want a baby girl to grow into a big, buxom woman, just name her Dot, Fairy, or Dolly."—Kansas City Star.

Doing Fairly Well.

Mrs. William Evans had the misfortune to fall in her home last Friday. She is recovering from the effects, but it pretty well jarred up.—Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.

Where Death Never Calls.

"Is Loneville a healthy place?"

"Healthy? Why, they'll have to kill the population on Judgment Day."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Outrageously Funny.

"I'll never again invite that professional humorist to dinner," exclaimed Mrs. Newlyriche. "Why, he made our English butler laugh."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Christian Assemblage.

George Christian and family and William Christian and family attended the Christian reunion at Grandma Christian's in Otterbein all day Thursday.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

Practical Pa.

Suitor—Your daughter, Sir, is willing to trust me; why can't you?

Her Father—She doesn't care how much a thing costs, and I do.—Boston Transcript.

Her First Pie.

Mrs. McBride—Oh, John, don't cut your pie with a knife.

McBride—Huh! You ought to be thankful that I don't call for a can-opener.—Boston Transcript.

Easy Money.

Mr. Meekly—Our neighbor's son is always thrashing my boy. What shall I do about it?

Lawyer—Teach him how to fight. Ten dollars, please.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Winners.

A St. Louis millionaire has married the trained nurse who attended No. 1 in her last illness. Betting on a trained nurse is just like taking candy away from a baby.—Houston Post.

Wonderful Man!

The man who can pass a dog fight without stopping to rubber possesses a brand of dignity seldom seen outside of a lunatic asylum.—Forest (Ga.) News.

Before Gunga's Day.

Amateur parlor entertainers could not have been quite so bad in the old days, before they had Gunga Dhin to recite.—Ohio State Journal.

Literary Note.

"There is hack work and hack work," said the literary man. "Think of what I get for mine and what the hackman gets."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Young Logician.

Sunday School Teacher—William, what must we do before we can expect forgiveness of sins?

William—Sin—Judge.

Health Note.

One of Dr. Crumbine's Board of Health Bulletins is this: "A light overcoat is better than a heavy cold."—Kansas City Star.

ICELAND SHIP'S CREW TOASTED AT DINNER

Last Previous Arrival of a Native-Owned Craft Was About the Year 1000.

GULLFOSS AFTER SUPPLIES

Speakers Remind Diners That Columbus Was Told About the New Land by the Monks of Iceland.

Sixty natives of Iceland gave a dinner last night at Peck's restaurant, 140 Fulton Street to Captain Peterson and the crew of the Gullfoss, the first ship owned by Icelanders to arrive in this country in about 900 years.

Last September the Hermod, which is not owned in Iceland, came to this country for foodstuffs for the 90,000 inhabitants of Iceland, whose usual supply of flour and other commodities from England and Norway and Denmark was cut off by the war. The Gullfoss will take back a cargo of about 900 tons, chiefly of flour. The Gullfoss is the fist ship of the Icelandic Steamship Company, a newly formed national organization in which nearly every family in Iceland is a shareholder.

The diners were reminded last night by Captain F. W. Hvoslef, agent for the Gullfoss, and by other speakers that it was Iceland which had originally given America a place on the map of the world.

"The discovery of Vinland the Good by Lief Ericsson, son of Eric the Red," he said, "in about the year 1,000 is so well authenticated as to be no longer a matter of mere tradition. There is a chain of evidence to prove that Columbus passed a Winter in Iceland before his memorable voyage to the West Indies and that the monks in Iceland gave Columbus the first information about that wonderful land to the west named Vinland the Good.

"Let us remember that the Icelander Thorvald Ericsson was the first white man and Christian who was buried in American soil, that Thorfinn founded the first European colony in the Western Hemisphere, and that the infant Snorri was the child of European blood to open his eyes in the New World."

Henry Goddard Leach, Secretary of the Scandinavian-American Foundation, said that in spite of its population of only 90,000, Iceland possessed more than 100 genuine poets. Einar Jonsson, an Icelander, he said, was one of the greatest living sculptors and the dramatist, Sigurjonson, one of the greatest living dramatists. Sigurjonson's play "Bjergeyvind," he said, would soon be produced in this country, probably at the Little Theatre.

Other speakers were Olaf Olafson, Chairman; Captain Peterson of the Gullfoss, Vice-Consul Hans Rye of Denmark, T. H. Bjornson, and S. T. Olafson. A poem in Icelandic composed for the occasion by J. Johansen was read and Icelandic songs were sung by Einar Hjaltasted.

FOUR ART RECEPTIONS.

Patronesses to Receive at School of Applied Design for Women.

At the New York School of Applied Design for Women on May 20, 21, 22, and 24, an informal reception will be held each afternoon from 4:30 to 6, when the following patronesses and patrons of the school will receive:

May 20, Mrs. Harry A. Day, Miss J. Irwin Martin, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Lillie Lawlor, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Mrs. Ernest C. Peixotto, Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mrs. Samuel D. Bradford.

May 21, Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Mrs. Carr Cook, Mrs. Arthur M. Waitt, Miss Anne Hoyt, Mrs. F. S. McGrath, Mrs. Edward P. Sperry, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mr. Philip Hiss, Mr. Frank Tilford.

May 22, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. J. A. Flannery, Mrs. Frank J. Sprague, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Miss Myra B. Martin.

May 24, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. George G. Mason, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Arthur M. Sherwood, Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde.

Conductor Little Killed.

William P. Little, 24 years old, of 1,913 Balcom Avenue, the Bronx, conductor on a New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad train, was killed yesterday by falling out of a side door of his train just south of the 180th Street Station. When Motorman James J. Ehrman stopped at the 180th Street Station he waited for the signal to start. It did not come, and he found that Little was missing. He walked back along the tracks and 500 feet south of the station found Little's body. Superintendent Smith of the line said Little had evidently broken a rule of the road by opening the side door while the train was in motion. Coroner Flynn accepted this theory.

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OLUS one-piece pajama, delightful for sleeping or lounging. No strings to tighten or come loose. *$1.50* and up.

For Men and Women.
B. & J. BURGHEIMER, PHILIPS-JONES CO., Inc., Wholesale Distributors.

FOWNES SILK GLOVES FOR MEN

Stylish, comfortable and sanitary. Worn by good dressers when heavier gloves are too warm.

Ideal for travelling.

Fownes quality and Fownes name in every pair.

Latest shades.

Double-tipped.

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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
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Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

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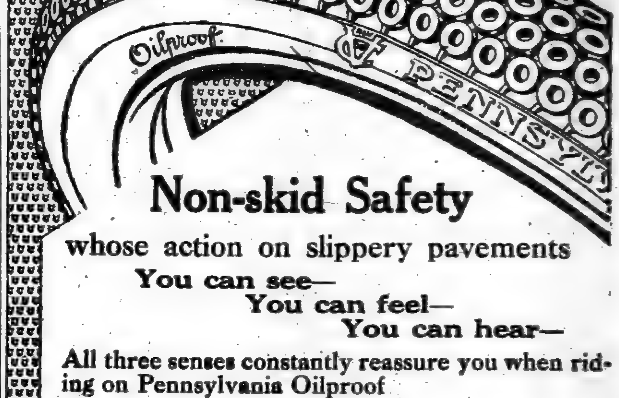

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whose action on slippery pavements
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You can feel—
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All three senses constantly reassure you when riding on Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

You can see the car's undeviating obedience to the wheel on curves or straightaway.

You can feel the positive hold of the wheels where you instinctively brace against a slip that doesn't happen.

You can hear the drumming suction purr attesting the action of the strong vacuum cups, the *only* principle by which rubber projections can *grip* a smooth, wet surface.

By *all* these signs you *know* you're safe

Important to bear in mind: The Vacuum Cup suction grip operates *only* against *skidding*—it has no retarding effect whatever upon the car.

Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of New York
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Factory: Jeannette, Pa.

SMITH PAVES WAY FOR MINIMUM WAGE

Offers Constitutional Amendment to Authorize Legislation for Women and Children.

FOR FLEXIBLE LABOR LAW

Commission Proposed with Power to Relax Statute Provisions—Plan for County Home Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—Power would be vested in the Legislature to enact a minimum wage law affecting women and children under an amendment to the Constitution proposed at the session of the Constitutional Convention today by Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic leader of the lower house. The State Factory Commission, of which Mr. Smith was Vice Chairman, in the course of an investigation of labor conditions in this State, reached the conclusion that a minimum wage should be established. The plan roused much opposition and the constitutionality of the proposal was challenged.

Two other amendments affecting labor were presented by Mr. Smith. One gives the Legislature authority to vest in any commission or administrative agency the power to modify provisions of the labor law to meet emergencies. Another would give the Legislature power to prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

"My minimum wage amendment is offered for the purpose of giving the Legislature full power to enact a minimum wage law for women and minors," said Mr. Smith. "The constitutionality of a minimum wage law even for women and minors has been challenged in this and other States. Whether it is advisable to enact such a law is a matter concerning which there may well be a difference of opinion, but it is clear that the Legislature should have the power to deal as it considers advisable with a subject which is of such vital importance to the State. The investigations of the Factory Commission showed that thousands of women were receiving less than a sum sufficient to maintain them in health and decent comfort and that this condition was inimical to the health and morals of the women workers and to the welfare of the State generally.

"The second proposed amendment gives the Legislature power to authorize a commission, board, or other administrative agency to make rules and regulations; to vary, modify, or supplement the provisions of the labor law and kindred statutes to meet different conditions so that safety for employes may be secured and substantial justice done to all concerned. The investigations of the Factory Commission showed how unfair it was to have a rigid, inflexible labor law.

"It has often been urged that it would be an unlawful delegation of the Legislature's power to give a board power to vary the provisions of a statute, when, under special circumstances, they were unnecessary or would involve hardship if enforced to the letter. This amendment is offered for the purpose of meeting such constitutional objection.

"The third amendment gives the Legislature power in its discretion to prohibit manufacturing in tenements in whole or in part. The Jacobs case, decided some years ago, held that it was unconstitutional for the Legislature to prohibit the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses. Since that time it has always been contended that the Legislature had no power to prohibit manufacturing in tenements, regardless of the evil and insanitary conditions under which such manufacturing might be carried on.

"The Factory Commission in its investigations showed that manufacturing in tenements destroyed home life, bred disease, enlisted the services of children of a tender age, and decreased wages to a starvation point. I am not prepared to say that all manufacturing in tenements should be abolished, but I do maintain that the Legislature should have power to deal with this important problem as occasion may arise."

Another labor amendment introduced by Joseph Rosch, a Republican delegate from Sullivan County, makes lockouts, strikes, and all forms of industrial differences subject to statutory regulation and provides for the creation of councils of conciliation and boards of arbitration to settle industrial differences.

Courtland Nicoll, Republican delegate from New York, proposed an amendment under which Judges of the Court of Appeals would be appointed by the Governor.

Civil actions in the Supreme Court would be tried before one Justice or three Justices instead of before a jury, unless either party to the case demands a jury trial within ten days after issue is joined under an amendment presented by Arthur J. Baldwin, Democrat of New York.

Home rule for counties is provided in an amendment introduced by Henry R. Barrett, Republican, of Westchester. The amendment limits the right of the Legislature to enact laws affecting counties to statues general in their application and would give so-called Governing Boards of counties the right to repeal all present laws affecting only their respective counties. The amendment also makes it mandatory for the Legislature to enact not later than May 1, 1917, a law providing for three alternative forms of county Government. In a city which includes two or more counties it is provided that the powers of the County Governing Boards may devolve upon the City Government.

Senator George A. Blauvelt, a Democratic delegate representing the Richmond-Rockland District, presented an amendment which would lighten the burdens of taxpayers by providing that the surplus in the Sinking Funds of the State, which now exceeds $20,000,000, may be appropriated by the Legislature for the same purpose for which the debt was created.

FATHER CHIDWIC PLEADS.

Urges Constitutional Amendment for Spanish War Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—The Rev. John D. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine when she was sunk in the harbor of Havana, offered the opening prayer in the Constitutional Convention today. He invoked the Divine guidance for the President to the end that the decision he should reach in the present crisis should rebound to the glory of God and the United States. Father Chidwick appeared later in the day before the Civil Service Committee of the convention to advocate an amendment introduced by William M. K. Olcott which gives veterans of the Spanish war the same preference in the civil service of the State which veterans of the civil war now enjoy.

"The way to keep the fires of patriotism alive and strong," said Father Chidwick, "is by sanctioning and approving the acts these men performed. Some one has called the Spanish war veterans 'an aggregation of adventurers.' No one had the hardihood to call them adventurers when they went out valiantly to do their full duty to the flag, without a thought of gain and not counting the loss."

Lemuel Ell Quigg appeared in opposition to the amendment.

"These men are getting a pension," he said. "Well, any one who winks at war can get a pension these days. There is no reason why a man who merely does his duty should have a preference. Going to war is part of the duty of every American citizen. Under the present pension system our veterans are amply rewarded, at least so it seems to me."

Speaking of the civil service system in general, Mr. Quigg said:

"Frankly, I am a spoilsman. I would like the law fixed so that appointments could be made from the competitive list, but in such a way that the Governor or a department head need not name any man not of his own party if he should not wish to.

"I do not believe the people are prepared to go back to the old spoils system, however. I have introduced an amendment providing that all appointments and promotions shall be made after a competitive examination. My plan provides for no preference, no exemption. The present constitution provides that competitive examinations shall be held 'as far as practicable,' and that makes the present merit system a contemptible fraud. I say it again: Sincerely, I am a spoilsman."

JUDGE DIKE IS REBUKED.

Criticised by Justice Benedict for Cross-Examining a Defendant.

In granting a certificate of reasonable doubt yesterday to Leo Friedman, recently convicted of petit larceny before County Judge Norman S. Dike and a jury in Brooklyn, Supreme Court Justice Benedecit criticised the trial Judge for interfering in the cross-examination of the defendant.

Friedman was tried on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain from the home of Walter E. Seeman. The identification of the defendant by Henrietta McGurk was held to be faulty by the attorney for Friedman, and Judge Dike, according to Justice Benedict, interrupted the cross-examination by the District Attorney, "and took it upon himself to cross-examine the defendant further, in an apparent endeavor to bring out clearly the fact that the defendant was testifying falsely, or, at least, that the story which he told lacked probability. The worst criminal has the right to a fair and impartial trial by unprejudiced triers," continued Justice Benedict, "and he cannot have such a trial if the Judge presiding does not hold the scales of justice at a true balance, nor if he abdicates has high function as a Judge and becomes the prosecutor as well."

Friedman was released in $750 bail on the certificate of reasonable doubt, pending an appeal.

SEES HUSBAND STABBED.

Mrs. Martin Lane Says Assailants Had Demanded Money.

The screams of a woman brought Policeman Gaffney running to Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road, the Bronx, last evening, and he found Mrs. Margaret Lane bending over her young husband, Martin, who lay on the ground stabbed in the stomach and back. The young woman was hysterical, but she told the policeman two well-dressed men had stopped her and her husband as they were on their way to their home, 232 McDonald Street, and demanded money. Lane had refused to give them any and they had attacked him, knocking him down and then stabbing him while Mrs. Lane stood by screaming. They had run before Gaffney arrived.

The policeman telephoned for Dr. Oguri from Fordham Hospital and for the reserves of the Westchester Station, who came under command of Lieutenant Robinson and searched the neighborhood. The men escaped, however. Dr. Oguri treated Mrs. Lane, who was hysterical, and took her home in the ambulance, continuing then to the hospital with her husband. He said Lane's wounds were severe, but his chances of recovery were good.

CITY SENDS ONLY 6 TO FAIR.

Mayor and Committee to Aid New York Day at San Francisco.

The municipal party which was to travel to San Francisco by special train to take part in the New York Day on May 26 at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has dwindled down to a committee of five. Mayor Mitchel will be there, and it was intended there should be with him not only a committee of five, consisting of President McAneny, Borough President Pounds, Alderman Frank Dowling, Alderman Frank E. Stenevenson, and Albert E. Hull of the Finance Department, but a subcommittee of city officials with City Chamberlain Bruere as Chairman.

The subcommittee, however, has failed to materialize. Controller Prendergast took the stand that there was no reason why the city should send any of the officials except the committee of five, and it then turned out that none of those named for the subcommittee could go except Bridge Commissioner Kracke. He has now withdrawn. Mr. McAneny must serve as Acting Mayor in Mr. Mitchel's absence, and his place on the committee will be taken by Alderman Henry H. Curran.

Auto Truck Hits Load of Dynamite.

An automobile truck owned by the Sterling Trucking Company of 518-520 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, bumped into a horse-drawn vehicle carrying 1,000 pounds of dynamite at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday. The automobile truck, driven by William Harper, of 1,720 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, struck the dynamite wagon, owned by Charles H. Ditmar, of Baychester N. Y., a glancing blow. Harper turned his vehicle aside, and in doing so smashed a wheel of a limousine owned by G. D. Dickey of 27 East Eighty-seventh Street. The dynamite wagon was not damaged.

GOV. WHITMAN FINDS MORE WAYS TO SAVE

Slashes at Department Appropriations—Total Eliminations Now $1,411,765.

TWO ITEMS PUZZLE HIM

Proposed Expenditures for Removal of Grade Crossings Hang in the Balance Because of Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—Governor Whitman today, in his scrutiny of financial bills, eliminated appropriations aggregating $89,682 for the Banking and Insurance Departments, the office of the Secretary of State, and the up-State Public Service Commission. The Governor has worked four days over the bills and has eliminated items aggregating $1,411,765.

When the Governor stopped work tonight an appropriation of $352,000 for the removal of grade crossings in the territory over which the up-State Public Service Commission exercises supervision, and another of $200,000 for similar work in New York City were in the balance. The Governor indicated that he would like to cut out both of these items and let the commissions worry along with a reappropriation of $325,000 remaining from sums set aside for grade crossing work by previous Legislatures.

Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission, urged the Governor to let the $500,000 appropriation for the up-State work remain.

"It is more essential that grade crossings be eliminated up-State than in New York City," said Mr. Van Santvoord. "There is a grade crossing in Bronxville which we must take care of. It is a hub from which a number of roads with heavy traffic radiate. There have been many people killed and injured at that spot in recent years. The very day I went down to inspect it a woman was killed."

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the First District Public Service Commission, protested against any discrimination at the expense of New York City.

"In this very bill," he said, "there has been set aside for up-State $700,000 against $200,000 for New York City. This amount will no more than pay for grade crossings which have been cut out at Far Rockaway and Main Street, Flushing. On Atlantic Avenue there are twenty-four grade crossings in a six-mile stretch, all of which should be done away with. Fifteen people are killed and twenty-five injured annually in New York City as a result of grade crossings. It would take $30,000,000 to eliminate all the grade crossings in the city. Of this amount 25 per cent. should be supplied by the State. And yet all that New York City has received in eighteen years is $500,000, while over $1,000,000 has been allotted to other sections of the State." Governor Whitman said he would defer final action in the matter.

Here is a table showing the reductions ordered by the Governor today:

Banking Department	$9,380
Insurance Department	57,802
Secretary of State	12,000
Public Service Commission, Second District	10,300
Total for the day	$89,682
Total for previous days	1,322,083
Grand total for four days	$1,411,765

Superintendent of Banks Eugene L. Richards told the Governor that he had kept his appropriation $10,000 below last year's, although he had many additional employes. The items cut from the budget of this department were to pay the cost of printing lists of unclaimed savings banks deposits and copies of the revised banking laws.

When the Insurance Department was taken up, one of the first items to catch the Governor's eye was $750 appropriated for the expenses of First Deputy Henry D. Appleton, including a trip to California. That was cut out. Another item was for additional employes—$3,928.

"Zip! it comes out," said the Governor, drawing his blue pencil through the line.

An item of $5,000 for traveling expenses for the Superintendent and appropriations aggregating $10,000 for new employes also were cut out in rapid succession. A printing item of $25,000 also was exterminated.

Appropriations for the Prison Department, the State Engineer's Department, and the Departments of Education and Public Works will be scrutinized tomorrow.

Israel T. Deyo of Broome and Ray B. Smith of Onondaga, both Republicans, offered amendments in the Constitutional Convention today which would permit the Governor to decrease a direct tax rate after the adjournment of the Legislature if decreases in the appropriation bills should justify such action. Without this timely expedient, Governor Whitman this year will be unable to cut down the direct tax without reconvening the Legislature, despite the prospect that by his present scrutiny of the financial bills he may reduce the total amount of appropriations enough to justify a reduction in the direct tax rate.

TRACED THROUGH WOMAN.

Fugitive Long Sought by New York Police Arrested in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13.—Sought by thepolice of New York, Frank H. Thompson, who is said to have been an associate of Charles Gondorf, a convicted wiretapper, was arrested today in Ventnor, a fashionable suburb of this city, where he had settled as a member of the exclusive Summer colony. After the police search had led from coast to coast the prisoner was finally found through his friendship for Miss K. Bradley, a Chicago girl. After his trail had grown cold and the police efforts to locate him had lessened it was through Miss Bradley that they finally got on the trail again.

Thompson was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Police Inspector Faurot of New York charging him with grand larceny. Beyond the brief record of the New York Detective Bureau little was known of the offense for which Thompson was wanted. Holz Furtner, of 342 West 122d Street, New York, charges that he was swindled out of a large sum of money by three men. The trio conducted a bogus "Stock Exchange," where, it is alleged, Furtner lost his money. Thompson is alleged to have been one of these men.

The arraignment before a local Magistrate was kept as quiet as possible. The evidence presented simply identified Thompson as "Walter Moore," wanted for grand larceny. The prisoner wanted to waive extradition. He was held in bond, however, for extradition papers and will be returned to New York tomorrow.

BOOKSELLERS CHEER FLAG.

Wave of Patriotism Sweeps Over Guests at Annual Dinner.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Booksellers Association closed last night with a dinner at the Hotel Astor, which 700 members attended. The remarks of two of the speakers who talked about the war were followed with intense interest and the diners responded enthusiastically when patriotic airs were played by the orchestra.

John J. Wood, President of the association, was toastmaster, and he first introduced Professor Edwin J. Clapp of New York University. Professor Clapp said he had been told not to speak about the war, but was going to put such instructions aside.

"It looks like fate," he said. "There were no economic causes behind the war, but there was an intricate system of alliances between the countries, and when the conflagration started it spread all over Europe."

Another point that Professor Clapp made was that Germany could not be "starved out." That country, he said, had found the most ingenious ways to provide substitutes for the articles which were cut off. Dr. Hendrik Willem van Loon gave a stirring account of the siege of Antwerp and pictured the horrors of the battlefield.

These officers were elected yesterday afternoon: President, J. H. Wood; First Vice President, W. S. Lewis; Treasurer, Eugene L. Herr; Secretary, L. A. Keating.

VAN RIPER GETS NEW TRIAL.

Vanoscope Suit Which Resulted in Big Verdict to be Reheard.

Judge Hunt handed down late last evening in the Federal District Court a decision granting Louis C. Van Riper a new trial of the suit which was brought against him by William J. Robertson, and resulted recently in a verdict against Mr. Van Riper for $100,000.

Mr. Robertson was claiming from Mr. Van Riper compensation for an alleged breach of contract to sell the patent rights of the Vanoscope Company, of which Mr. Van Riper is President. The trial lasted for two weeks, and among the exhibits placed was an alleged prospectus of the Vanoscope Company. In this it was stated that the company had sold its patent rights in England for $670,000, and counsel for Mr. Van Riper maintained that this should not have been submitted to the jury and had resulted in the jurors conceiving an inflated idea of the value of the patent rights. Judge Hunt has upheld this contention.

Nebraska's Band at Concert.

The band of the United States battleship Nebraska will take part next Sunday afternoon in the concert given under the auspices of the city at Hunter College in aid of those left destitute by the loss of the liner Lusitania. Captain George W. Logan and the other officers of the ship will also attend. The singers who will appear are Miss Rose Bryant, Miss Marie Stoddard, and James Stanley, and Maurice Koffman will be violinist.

By all means see the new Equitable Building

Whether you are an Equitable tenant or not, don't let anything interfere with your making a tour of the Equitable Building.

Forget for a moment, as we are doing, the commercial side of the Equitable and consider it from the viewpoint of achievement.

To stand for a few moments in the far-flung foyers of this splendid structure is as inspirational as to look on a famous picture or read the burning lines of poetic genius—it is, indeed, so long as it endures, greater than either, in just so far as deeds are greater than dreams.

Building now open for tenants

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A man-in-a-hurry has three pennies. He drops them on a news-stand and buys EVERY WEEK. Crack! His pennies split into crisp fractions. See how they add up.

Who was Marie Dupont?

THOUSANDS of reader-detectives are on her trail! Roger Gavock, back to New York after twenty years' absence, accidentally jostles her on Fifth Avenue. She replies to his apology in French—their eyes meet—whereat she claims herself unable to utter another French word.

They part. Gavock is certain they have met before.

That evening!

Gavock relates the curious incident to Guy Amarinth, son of an old friend.

Not knowing her identity, the young man declares she conceals French associations because of fearful shame. Amarinth tells of the adorable girl he hopes to marry. He leaves the room. On his desk Gavock sees her picture.

It is Marie Dupont!

Gavock, stunned, accompanies them to the dance.

In the coming installment you ask yourself: Why should Marie Dupont's dance electrify even her closest friends? What devil-born recklessness makes her consent to run out and marry Amarinth during the intermission?

Do you connect it with the terror-stricken face of the orchestra leader? With the unaccountable consternation that swept the whole room? Untangle this mystery and value your thrills at . . . . . .

Heart Cure at Banning Farms

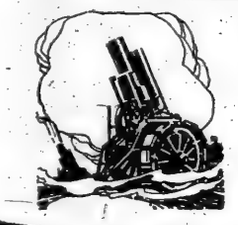
A NEW short story of a fellow who phoned for the undertaker every time he had a pain in his right toe. He went to Banning Farms. Bump! He collided with "4 strange doctors." Bump! Bump! By Meredith Nicholson—master of surprises. Figure this story at

Made in America Babies

JUDGING from their looks these Twilight Sleep Babies are a very happy armful. The picture was taken at the Exhibit of the Twilight Sleep Association. The short article tells of mothers up on the second day and going about on the fourth. This for

A Bedroom in Your Auto

HERE'S a new way of dodging hotels when off on a trip. In a twinkling you can convert your motor car into a country-road Pullman and have a crib for the kiddie in the bargain. This information costs you only . . .



Grinning Under Fire

AN American ambulance worker has been side-stepping artillery fire since September. Arthur Gleason word-paints for *EVERY WEEK* the "reddest" courage the world has ever seen. Put this thrill page at . . . . . .

$50 a Week Breeding Butterflies

QUEER kind of a job, you say! The article tells how a young California girl turns her father's back yard into the only butterfly factory in the country. Easily worth . . . . . .

Mobs Delivered Over-night

YOU'VE often wondered where the movies get their crowds. Read how the "mob broker" delivered 1500 Italians at a New York street corner on a few hours' notice. Learn about this fine young business, for . . . . . .

also—To this full value, EVERY WEEK'S other pages simply add "more to much." Your slow passing time on the "L" or Subway—those five long minutes before the dinner bell rings! Turn those hour-fractions into golden minutes with the quick reading in EVERY WEEK—the great 3c. worth. Don't miss your copy.

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Phone us today—now—for a demonstration.

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PLUNGES FROM SHIP TO REJOIN FRIENDS

Walsh Jumps Into the Sound When Strain of Parting Proves Too Strong.

BUT HE SWIMS ASHORE

And After a Night in Jail Can Haunt Once More His Beloved Gas Tanks.

When the Tennessee of the Bay State Line pulled out of her pier, 19 East River, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bound for Boston, there wasn't a happier man on board than Michael Walsh, 29 years old, of 343 East Forty-seventh Street. Walsh, who is a teamster, is better known among the drivers and stevedores of the riverfront as "Paddy the Irish"—in fact so much better known that few of them had a very clear idea just what his other name was. It didn't matter anyway.

Walsh was just as happy as a teamster might be who was leaving New York behind him at the end of a busy season and was off for the Maine woods where the lumbering is good and a fine Summer job awaited him. He stayed happy all the way up the river until the coal and wood yards and the dear old gas tanks of the waterfront where he had lived and teamstered swung into view. At the sight of them Walsh's eyes dimmed and passengers on the Tennessee's hurricane deck saw him whip out a big red handkerchief and rub them hard.

Ther was a delegation of Walsh's waterfront friends down at the pier at the foot of Fifty-third Street, and it was easy to make out their faces as he watched them waving good-by. As Walsh waved back the other passengers could see that he was crying like a child.

Then suddenly the waving stopped, and they saw Walsh seize the rail, vault over it and plunge headlong into the river. A moment later a yell of delight came from the shore as Walsh's head bobbed up in the wake of the steamer and he began to swim. The tide was running strong and he was carried upstream at a great rate. So also was the Tennessee, whose Captain had stopped the engines at the first cry of "man overboard."

The boat had drifted up to Seventy-seventh Street by the time Walsh, swimming lustily, had got near enough to the Manhattan shore to be hauled out by two men on the pier at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street. There Policeman Coffey took charge of him and held him until the Tennessee's Captain returned, saw that the man wasn't drowned, and then with a scornful blast turned the ship about and resumed the trip to Boston.

Walsh's friends cheered him as he was marched dripping through the streets to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where, for want of a better reason, he was charged with attempted suicide and locked for the night. Lieut. Rayner said he thought Walsh ought to be thoroughly dry by morning.

OTTO F. FLEISCHMANN DIES.

His Brother Raoul Gives Blood in Vain to Save Suicide.

Otto F. Fleischman of 4 West Seventy-seventh Street, who shot himself on Wednesday in the Holland House, where he had registered as Louis J. Bernhardt, died yesterday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital. His brother, Raoul H. Fleischmann, gave more than a pint of his blood in order to prolong the wounded man's life, but the patient failed to rally after the blood transfusion.

When Mr. Fleischmann reached the hospital he was placed at once upon the operating table. The X-rays were used to locate the bullet, but Dr. John Douglas found the patient was too weak from loss of blood to allow the bullet to be removed. It was early yesterday morning that blood transfusion was decided upon.

With Mr. Fleischmann when he died were Charles R. and Raoul H. Fleischmann, his brothers, his sister and Dr. Douglas. Immediately after Mr. Fleischmann's death his relatives left in an automobile.

Mr. Fleischmann was 33 years old and unmarried. He was the President of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company, of 818 East Eightieth Street. We was a son of the late Louis Fleischmann, who founded the Fleischmann Bakery and for years maintained a bread line at Broadway and Eleventh Street.

COBB TO TAKE LONG REST.

Writer Defers Trip to War Zone Pending Convalescence.

Irvin S. Cobb, war correspondent of The Saturday Evening Post, will be unable to return to the battle front in June, as he had planned. His physicians say it will be several months before he will be sufficiently recovered from his illness to undertake the journey. While Mr. Cobb has improved steadily since an operation at the Polyclinic Hospital on May 1 for abdominal trouble, the shock and pain have sapped his strength. He is not able to sit up in bed.

Mr. Cobb asked yesterday that the published report that he had been near death in the past few days be denied. He is confident he is fast improving and expects to leave the Polyclinic within the next ten days. At Mr. Cobb's home in the Hendrick Hudson apartments, Riverside Drive and 110th Street, it was said last night that as soon as he could be moved he would be taken there for several weeks and thence to the country for convalescence. He is making plans for another trip to the war zone as soon as he recovers his strength. It is expected this will be not before August or September.

DRUG SELLERS TO PRISON.

Graupner Stored a Case Holding $20,000 Worth of Narcotics.

A large case, containing from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of drugs, among which were 60,000 heroin tablets and several thousand ounces of cocaine in powdered and crystal form, was produced yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge A. N. Hand, when Edward W. Graupner, a druggist of 700 Second Avenue, pleaded guilty to selling smoking opium illegally to Chinamen. The case had been seized at the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content said, where Graupner posed as Joseph A. Baron, a dealer in antiques. He stored the drugs as a lot of curios.

He was arrested on April 15 by Customs Inspector Collins and the drug squad of Lieutenant Scherb. Mr. Content believes that Graupner has been for years connected directly or indirectly with every important deal in prohibited drugs in this city, and he was arrested before on Feb. 24 in connection with this trade.

He was then taken before Magistrate Nolan and charged with a violation of the Public Health act on the strength of his possession of 85 bottles of morphine, 145 bottles of heroin, 16 large bottles of cocaine, 168 ounces of crude gum opium, 54 ounces of powdered opium, and 70 ounces of graanular opium. He pleaded guilty in Special Sessions and sentence was deferred on him there to admit of his arraignment in the Federal Court.

Mr. Content told Judge Hand that Graupner had sold one Chinaman as much opium as the ordinary physician would prescribe for a family in two and a half years, and the Judge then sentenced him to three years in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Abraham Lewis, alias Abraham Harris or Fat Abie, of 1,468 Fifth Avenue received a similar sentence after he had pleaded guilty to the possession of six bottles of heroin and six of cocaine, as well as an opium smoking layout. He had been arrested twice previously, but when he was before the District Court the last time sentence was suspended on account of the evidence he had given to the Government against Alexander de Maio, who was tried for the murder of Leo Hobson, who was slain in a Harlem hallway over a quarrel with the opium ring.

Hom Kee Fong, alias Lee Hong or Lee Gong, who was arrested by Customs Inspectors Lewis, Collins, and Kyte, also pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Hand to concealing smoking opium. He was sentenced to one year and one day in Atlanta Penitentiary.

FRANK AND SASS ARE HELD.

Accused of Hiding Diamonds Worth $40,000 to Avoid Creditors.

Max Frank and Max Sass of the bankrupt firm of Frank & Sass of 45 John Street were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton and held in $3,500 bail each on the charge of having caused the disappearance of about $40,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels from their assets.

The men went into bankruptcy on May 25 and their assets were said to be only $750. Assistant District Attorney McDonald, who made the complaint, said that when a number of creditors called on Frank & Sass the latter said they had $7,000 worth of diamonds in a safe, and that if the creditors did not accept their offer of settlement they would sell these gems and use the proceeds to fight prosecution. A detective was employed by the creditors, and is prepared to testify, it is alleged, that he followed Frank next day and saw him remove the diamonds from a safe deposit vault at 170 Broadway.

$25,000 FOR WILLARD.

Billy Gibson Offers Champion Ten-Round Bout with Coffey.

Billy Gibson, manager of Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant yesterday offered Champion Jess Willard $25,000 and an interest in the motion pictures if the latter will agree to box Coffey in New York City on July 4. Gibson says patrons of boxing agree that Coffey is entitled to a match with the present champion. In his challenge Gibson says:

"I have talked this matter over with Jack Curley, one of the Willard syndicate and he informs me that Willard is signed up with a Wild West Show. There seems to be no reason why Willard should not meet Jim Coffey here, say on July 4.

"I am prepared to offer the champion $25,0000 flat and part of the motion picture profits. No boxer has ever received this amount of money for a ten-round-no-decision contest in any part of this country before.

"I am ready to post a certified check and will guarantee to hold this great match in New York City. Jim Coffey is being challenged by almost every middleweight and light heavyweight and some welterweights.

"Coffey's one ambition is to bring the championship back to the Irish race, and it is my belief that the public all over the country believe the Roscommon Giant has an even chance with the present champion."

Matt Wells Here for Work.

Matt Wells, the former English lightweight champion, arrived here Wednesday on the Saxonia, looking for matches with the leading men of his weight in this country. Wells could get plenty of fighting in France and Belgium, but because of defective hearing he was refused by both the British army and navy. When he was not permitted to fight for his country the British boxer rendered aid to his country in another form: He gave boxing instructions to more than 10,000 naval militia recruits in Crystal Palace, London, and two-thirds of these men are now fighting in the Dardanelles.

The former English title-holder wants another match with Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion, for the Lansdale belt, and if the match is made it will take place in London as soon as conditions will permit. He will box here for the present at 140 pounds, but will soon be down to what the British regard as the lightweight limit—135 pounds at 2 o'clock.

According to Wells, Lord Kitchener is ready to send 3,000,000 men across the Channel, trained to the minute. Englishmen look upon this month, he said, as the beginning of the war, though they realize that many thousands of their countrymen have already been sacrificed.

Amateur Boxers Exonerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May. 13.—Arthur Kaufman of Brooklyn, N. Y., national amateur champion middleweight boxer; Matty Herbert, Arthur Nack, and H. Spangler of New York, and Arthur Sheridan of Boston, all boxers who appeared here last week at the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur boxing championship tournament, were exonerated last night of charges of professionalism upon which they were summoned to appear before officials of the Pacific Amateur Association of the American Athletic Union. An unofficial charge had been made that the five men had made a demand for money for their appearance at a club boxing exhimition here. At the investigation it developed that the boxers had been requested to remain until Friday night to participate in a boxing tournament and that they had only asked for expense money for the extra time they would have to remain here. The boxers retain their amateur standing.

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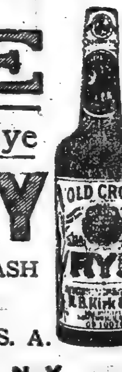

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

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ON THE GOLF LINKS—LAWN TENNIS—ROWING—ATHLETICS—BOXING

GOLF MEDALIST PUT OUT OF MATCH PLAY

Edward P. Rogers Wins Oakland Test Round, Then Beaten by H. K. Kerr.

Edward P. Rogers of Baltusrol won the medal in the qualifying round of the Oakland Golf Club's invitation tournament yesterday with a score of 76, then met with speedy elimination in the first round of match play at the hands of Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich. The margin was 5 up and 4 to play.

The club announced in its program that the qualification and first match rounds would be played on the first day, so as to clear the links for a thirty-six-hole final on Saturday. With an entry list of about 150, there were those who could not see how it could be done. Of course 150 entries do not mean that many starters, and there were close to a hundred ready to tee off. By the time 11 o'clock had rolled around eighty-eight had gone, and no more were permitted to tee up. In this manner room was made for the first round matches. Four sixteens were provided for, meaning that only sixty-four players could qualify.

Scores were generally high in view of the recent rains and the fact that the Oakland links showed the effects of care during the Winter. Only three out of the whole field were able to get less than 80. These were Rogers with 76, W. W. Hoffman of the National Links with 78, and Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton with 79. Pyne beat Hoffman in the match play by a 4 and 3 margin.

Philip V. G. Carter, the metropolitan junior champion, was drawn against Lieutenant W. K. Dunn, the champion of the home club, and the youngster was returned the winner by a 4 and 3 margin. Carter went around in 74, equaling the course record of 74 made last week by Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion. Carter had 80 in the testing round. The summary:

First Sixteen—E. P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 76; W. W. Hoffman, National, 78; Percy R. Pyne, 2nd, Princeton, 79; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 80; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 80; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 80; Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 82; Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 82; Lieutenant W. K. Dunn, Oakland, 82; Frederick Snare, Havana, 82; Louis J. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 83; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 83; T. W. Case, Auburn, 83; Frederick M. Kerr, Maidstone, 83; W. S. Brown, Oakland, 83; P. S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 84.

Second Sixteen—James R. Hyde, South Shore, 85; Alex. Holmes, Wee Burn, 85; Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 86; R. H. Boyd, Flushing, 86; Charles H. Hart, Dunwoodie, 86; S. B. Thorne, Oakland, 86; Grantland Rice, Englewood, 87; H. C. Berner, Nassau, 87; Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, 87; J. C. Parrish, Jr., National, 87; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 87; William L. Hicks, Nassau, 88; V. C. Thorne, Brooklawn, 88; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 88; R. G. Twyefort, Bridgehampton, 89; R. A. Balfe, South Shore, 89.

Third Sixteen—E. F. Oates, Flushing, 89; Morrel P. Lewis, Flushing, 90; A. Cowperthwaite, New York Golf, 90; B. H. Ridder, Oakland, 90; J. H. O'Connell, Yountakah, 90; P. A. Proal, Deal, 91; Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 91; A. Daley, Wykagyl, 91; O. C. Pickhard, St. Andrew's, 92; J. V. Graham, Oakland, 92; G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 92; S. G. Wylie, Rumson, 92; E. A. G. Wylie, Rumson, 92; A. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, 92; Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, 93; Samuel Allison, Midland, 93.

Fourth Sixteen—R. Scott, Oakland, 94; D. Moorehouse, Midland, 94; W. J. Hyde, South Shore, 94; David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, 94; C. C. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich, 95; John H. Higson, Canoe Brook, 95; F. J. Fuller, Massapequa, 96; Colonel Hearn, Chevy Chase, 96; Grant Campbell, Great Neck, 96; Charles Cooper, Oakland, 96; Dr. Leeming Walker, Sleepy Hollow, 97; J. Stanley Griffin, Deal, 97; W. J. Barr, New York, 97; F. F. Pruyn, Saratoga, 98; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 98.

First Sixteen—First round: Pyne beat Hoffman, 4 and 3; Carter beat Dunn, 4 and 3; Kerr beat Rogers, 5 and 4; Gwyer beat Snare, 1 up; Topping beat Case, 5 and 3; Maclaughlin beat Haight, 4 and 3; Webb beat Kerr, 3 and 2; Marston beat Brown, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen—First round: Herreshoff beat Cassebeer, 3 and 1; Berner beat Twyefort, 1 up; Hyde beat Boyd, 4 and 3; White beat Rice, 6 and 5; Thorne beat Hart, 7 and 6; Parrish beat Holmes, 4 and 3; Balfe beat Carpenter, 2 and 1; Thorne beat Hicks, 2 up.

Third Sixteen—First round: Martin beat Pickhard, 2 and 1; Oates beat Collier, 1 up (19 holes); Allison beat O'Connell, 2 and 1; E. A. G. Wylie beat Daley, 3 and 1; Ridder beat Graham, 5 and 4; Carhart beat Gilkes, 4 and 3; Cowperthwaite beat Proal, 2 and 1; Lewis beat S. G. Wylie, 3 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen—First round: Higson beat Barr, 7 and 6; Wagstaff beat Griffin, 7 and 5; Smith beat Pruyn, 5 and 4; Campbell beat Kerwin, 1 up; Hyde beat Fuller, 4 and 3; Cooper beat Pearson, Jr., 1 up; Walker beat Moorehouse, 3 and 2; Scott beat Hearn, 1 up.

WOMEN REACH FINALS.

Englewood to Play Tuxedo for Metropolitan Team Title.

As the result of the semi-final round for the women's team championship of the metropolitan district yesterday, Englewood will play Tuxedo in the decisive test for the title next Tuesday. The course is a matter for future determination, but Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, said last night that it was the desire of the officials to play the match on a links that would be entirely neutral.

Englewood earned the right to enter the final by defeating a quartet of the Nassau Country Club at Nassau, 6 points to 3. The home combination was without the services of Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, and her place was taken by Mrs. L. W. Noel.

Originally scheduled at Glen Ridge, a last-minute change sent the contest between Glen Ridge and Tuxedo to the links in the Ramapo Mountains, and the home players had no difficulty in defeating the visitors 9 points to 1. The summary:

ENGLEWOOD.		NASSAU.	
Mrs. J. S. Irving	3	Mrs. A. C. Sumner	0
Miss Elsa Pickhardt	1	Mrs. D. G. Geddes	0
Miss Louise F. Krug	0	Mrs. C. D. Smithers	3
Miss G. Pickhardt	2	Mrs. L. W. Noel	0
Total	6	Total	3
GLEN RIDGE.		TUXEDO.	
Mrs. E. C. Koempfl	0	Mrs. Auchincloss	3
Mrs. R. L. Johnston	1	Miss H. Alexander	0
Mrs. E. F. Mitchell	0	Mrs. J. E. Davis	3
Miss Johnstone	0	Miss J. Alexander	3
Total	1	Total	9

TRIPLE TIE FOR MEDAL.

Ouimet, Guilford, and Chick Each Make a 79 at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 13.—A triple tie for medal honors resulted in the qualifying round of the annual open Amateur Tournament of the Country Club today. Francis Ouimet, national amateur champion, Jesse Guilford, former New Hampshire title holder, and W. C. Chick, one time intercollegiate champion, each returned cards of 79. The score and the pairings for match play tomorrow follow:

S. K. Sterne, Tatnok, (80,) vs. G. H. Lyall, Bellevue, (88;) H. P. Farrington, Woodland, (88,) vs. Francis Ouimet, Woodland, (79;) M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, (88,) vs. Jesse Guilford, Bellevue, (79;) W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, (82,) vs. H. Pushee, Weston, (83;) T. M. Claflin, Country Club, (84,) vs. C. A. Bass, Portsmouth, (90;) C. N. Amory, Essex, (83,) vs. W. G. Chick, Country Club, (79;) P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, (82,) vs. J. H. Sullivan, Woodland, (82;) B. W. Estabrook, Country Club, (87,) vs. H. H. Wilder, Country Club, (84.)

Advertisers on Dunwoodie Links.

The first tournament of the season of the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association was held yesterday over the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club, and the variety was such that it kept the participants busy all day long.

Early in the day the best ball scores of four men were counted, one-sixteenth of the total handicap being allowed. The combination composed of Zachariah T. Miller, H. V. Gaines, S. J. Ross, and Louis A. Hamilton, with a card of 69—2—67, won the first prize, while the second award went to a quartet comprising F. B. Ryan, B. A. Skelton, R. B. Stuart, and J. S. McGuire, with a card of 76—5—71.

Later in the day four-ball foursomes were in order, and the winners proved to be C. D. Wilcox and E. B. Raines, with 77—3—74, second prize going to Z. T. Miller and H. V. Gaines, with 77—2—75. W. Eugene Conklyn and Gaines tied for the gross award, with 82 each, and on the third hole of the play-off Conklyn won the cup by making a 3.

There was a triple tie for the three best net individual prizes of the day, as follows: P. S. Hart, 94—22—72; Harry D. Cashman, 90—18—72; H. E. Porter, 102—30—72. On the play-off they finished in the order named. Colonel H. H. Treadwell offered a prize for those who have taken part in the tournaments at Pinehurst, and it was won by H. D. Cashman, with 90—18—72.

Investigate Clabby-Chip Bout.

The Jimmy Clabby-George Chip fiasco at the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday night will be subjected to the scrutiny of the State Athletic Commission. A special meeting will be held for the purpose, and it is believed there will be a number of complainants against the boxers. Charges of "fake" have been openly made against the men, and a speedy hearing of the commission has been demanded.

Walthour Still in the Game.

Bobby Walthour, the oldest bicycle rider in the game today, will start his twenty-second year as professional at the Sheepshead Bay course this season. Walthour has requested Manager Chapman to start him in the International Derby, the twenty-five-mile motor-paced event, to be run the opening night, May 22. The riders for the race will be chosen tomorrow, and as Walthour is a favorite with the fans and is ready to race, he will surely be picked as one of the starters.

REACH FINALS IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Miss Bjurstedt May Capture Singles and Doubles Metropolitan Title.

Heavy courts and a strong wind made fast playing difficult in the tennis tournament for the metropolitan championship in women's singles and doubles yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills. Compared with the previous day of the tournament the play was somewhat slow and at times uncertain, but in spite of these disadvantages both of these events reached the final stages, and it is expected they will be completed, together with the mixed doubles, before nightfall.

The singles title round will be played by Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national indoor champion, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach. The contest between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Marshall McLean was the feature of the day's play. The champion was not in as good form as in her earlier matches, especially when she triumphed over Miss Anne Sheafe of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston. She drove the ball repeatedly into the net and outside the court. Miss Bjurstedt won the first set with little apparent effort, and after obtaining a lead of 5—2 in the second set let up in her playing. By steady play Mrs. McLean play Mrs. McLean broke through her opponent's service and brought the sets even. The title holder settled down to business in the third set and won easily.

In the upper half of the singles semi-finals Mrs. Barger-Wallach overwhelmed Mrs. R. A. Pope at 6—1, 6—2. The contest was a disappointing one, as it was expected to be close. Mrs. Pope was unable to find her stroke and was erratic in her driving, while her opponent was not slow to take advantage of the weak spots in Mrs. Pope's play.

With Mrs. A. G. Miles as a partner Mrs. McLean made a much better showing in the second match of the doubles semi-finals. Miss Miriam Bladgen and Miss E. C. Lindley, who occupied the opposite side of the court, made a plucky fight to reach the final round, but in spite of their excellent combination play they fell below their previous standard and lost, 6—4, 7—5. It was the experience of Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Miles that carried them through, although the second set went to deuce for a decision. The winners will play Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin for the title.

Harold H. Hackett made his first appearance this season in competition. With Miss Sheafe as his partner he reached the semi-final round in the mixed doubles, defeating in succession Miss H. Punnett and F. Wilde and Miss Craie Cassel and E. S. Moore. On form the pair should oppose Miss Bjurstedt and Frederick C. Inman in the title round. E. H. Whitney was Miss Bjurstedt's original partner, but developed an abscess on his foot and withdrew from the tournament. Mr. Inman was substituted. Miss Bjurstedt and Inman won from Miss Gertrude Della Torre and J. S. Brown, 6—2, 7—5. The summary:

Metropolitan Championship—Women's singles, semi-final round: Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6-1, 6-2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, 6-1, 7-9, 6-2.

Metropolitan Championship—Women's doubles, semi-final round: Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Miss Miriam Bladgen and Miss E. C. Lindley, 6-4, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles—First round: Mr. and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan defeated Mr. and Mrs. Robert LeRoy by default; Miss Currie and Mr. Schenzel defeated Miss Barbara Taylor and Norman Johnson, 7-5, 8-6; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick C. Inman defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and J. S. Brown, 6-2, 7-5; Miss Clare Cassel and E. S. Moore defeated Miss Theodore Cassebeer and E. W. Peaslee by default; Miss Anne Sheafe and Harold H. Hackett defeated Miss H. Punnett and F. Wilde, 6-0, 6-0.

Second round—Mr. and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan defeated Mrs. E. E. Inuth and C. F. Roone by default; Miss Anne Sheafe and Harold H. Hackett defeated Miss Clare Cassel and E. S. Moore, 6-2, 7-5.

Kingsley Unbeaten at Tennis.

Kingsley School tennis team of Essex Falls, N. J., defeated Bloomfield High yesterday by the score of 4 to 1. The victors captured the doubles and three of the four sets of singles. This makes Kingsley's fourth successive victory. In the doubles, Field and Tremaine (Kingsley) defeated Feltner and Higgins (Bloomfield), 6—1, 6—0. The singles matches resulted as follows: Tremaine (Kingsley) defeated Seibert (Bloomfield,) 6—1, 6—0. Frost (Kingsley) defeated Ward (Bloomfield,) 7—5, 6—4. Demarest (Bloomfield) defeated Treudfit (Kingsley,) 6—2, 6—4.

DIONNE WINS HARD MATCH.

Former West Side Captain Defeats Baggs in Bronx Tennis Tourney.

G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, furnished the surprise yesterday at the Bronx men's singles tennis championship tournament on the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club courts when he defeated Frederick C. Baggs two out of three sets, at 6—2, 4—6, 8—6. The match was started on Tuesday afternoon, when each player secured a set, with the third 7-all. It was decided to throw out the unfinished set and play the third from the start. In view of the court work of Baggs, he was expected to capture the final set, but Dionne, who is the master of all the tricks of the tennis court, kept his opponent racing all over the court, and in the end won after deuce had been called several times.

King Smith and Wylie C. Grant engaged in one of the most interesting contests of the tournament. After forty-nine games had been played Smith was returned the winner, at 6—4, 14—16, 6—3.

Steinkampf and Hartmann surprised Tobey and Ward in the first round of the doubes, and after losing the first set, rallied and won the next two and the match, at 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

Bronx Championship, Men's Singles.—Third Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated F. C. Baggs, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

Fifth Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated A. M. Lovibond, 6—4, 6—3; King Smith defeated Wylie C. Grant, 6—4, 14—16, 6—3.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Steinkampf and Hartmann defeated Tobey and Ward, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Robinson and Robinson defeated R. L. Baggs and Lovibond by default.

Second Round—Oshman and Reittag defeated Fox and Mandlestann by default; Ostendorf and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Behan and Blumenschein, 6—3, 6—4; Frederick C. Baggs and Voshell defeated Clarkson and Walker, 6—3, 6—3; Peasbee and Watrous defeated Raymond and Oliver by default; Grant and Phillips defeated Nolan and Brinkerhoff by default; Reimer and Steinacher defeated Robinson and Robinson, 6—1, 6—4; Grant and Phillips defeated Peaslee and Watrous, 6—4, 6—4; Ostendorf and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Oshman and Reittag, 6—3, 6—3.

Princeton Tennis Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Princeton's tennis team defeated the University of Pittsburgh today, the Tigers taking all six matches. Captain Church found McElroy, the Pittsburgh Captain, who was expected to give Church a close match, unexpectedly easy, and won 6-3, 6-1. The best play of the afternoon was in the doubles between Church and Kidder and McElroy and Gaut. The Princeton pair won after three close sets, losing the first and only winning the second by the narrowest of margin. The summaries:

Singles—Church (Princeton) defeated McEnlroy (Pittsburgh), 6-3; 6-1; Kidder (Princeton) defeated Gaut (Pittsburgh), 6-0, 2-6, 6-4; Vandeventer (Princeton) defeated Ebe (Pittsburgh), 6-3, 8-6; Cooper (Princeton) defeated Haines (Pittsburgh), 6-3, 6-3.

Doubles—Church and Kidder (Princeton) defeated McElroy and Gaut (Pittsburgh), 7-9, 9-7, 6-3; Vandeventer and Cooper (Princeton) defeated Ebe and Haines (Pittsburgh), 10-8, 6-4.

Easy Victory for Holbrook.

The brilliant playing of W. B. May, Jr., runner-up in the recent interscholastic tennis tournament at Columbia Oval was largely responsible for the victory of Holbrook School over Hackley School yesterday at Tarrytown, N. Y. May defeated Mapes of Hackley, 6—0, 6—2, and with Nollman as a partner won from Parker and Osborn, 6—2, 6—0. These two victories gave Holbrook three points and enabled the Holbrook team to win the match 4 to 1. The summary:

Singles.—May, Holbrook, defeated Mapes, Hackley, 6—0, 6—2; Osborn, Hackley, defeated Nollman, Holbrook, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; Seeley, Holbrook, defeated Parker, Hackley, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles.—May and Nollman, Holbrook, defeated Parker and Osborn, Hackley, 6—2, 6—0; Seeley and Simmonds, Holbrook, defeated Mapes and Haine, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Stuyvesant Downs Commerce.

Stuyvesant High School, last year's champions in the Public Schools Athletic League tennis tournament, yesterday added another tennis victory to its list, at Notlek courts, Riverside Drive and 119th Street, defeating High School of Commerce 4 to 1 in the annual match. The contests were close, but somewhat drawn out, owing to the strong wind. The summary:

Singles.—Blumenthal, Stuyvesant, defeated Judson, Commerce, 7—5, 6—1; Barrett, Stuyvesant, defeated Weinstein, Commerce, 7—5, 7—5.

Doubles.—Gillespie and Jacobi, Sutyvesant, defeated Simpson and Klinkowstein, Commerce, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1.

Lacrosse Tie at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 13.—The Navy and Carlisle lacrosse teams played to a standstill here this afternoon, the final score being 1 to 1.

Harvard Wins Lacrosse Game.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 13.—Harvard defeated Hobart at lacrosse today, 8 to 2.

CORNELL CREWS OFF FOR PRINCETON

Courtney Will Have New Outfit in Race with Yale and Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13.—The Cornell 'Varsity and freshmen crews left here tonight for Princeton to row against Yale and Princeton on Saturday in a regatta on Lake Carnegie. They were cheered by hundreds of students who formed a parade line on the campus and marched through the city to the station. Short speeches expressing the determination of the crew to uphold Cornell's rowing traditions were made by Commodore Elms, O'Brien and Welles, the three 'Varsity veterans remaining in the crew squad, but Coach Courtney did not attend. He did not accompany the crews to Princeton. The demonstration tonight was one of the most unusual in the annals of rowing at Cornell.

While the 'Varsity crew has been slow this Spring due to bad weather and a late start, it is believed that in the last week the men have improved and the chances for their success Saturday are much brighter than they were two weeks ago. The 'Varsity will probably be as good as the average Cornell eight when it rows Yale and Princeton.

The final shifts in the boat have produced a number of changes. Andrus, the stroke oar, is a relatively new man. He has only been in that position a few days. He stroked the junior eight at Poughkeepsie last year. With the exception of Welles and O'Brien the men have never rowed together in a 'Varsity crew before. The Cornell crew averages 174 pounds. The make-up of the two eights follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Terriberry; 2, Cushing; 3, Welles; 4, Collyer; 5, Moir; 6, Stahl; 7, O'Brien; stroke, Andrus; coxswain, McCandless. Substitutes—Elms, Worn.

Freshman—Bow, Collings; 2, Fuller; 3, Wykes; 4, Nelns; 5, Kirkland; 6, Coe; 7, Brower; stroke, Handwerger; coxswain, Collins.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Guy Nickalls and his Yale oarsmen arrived in Princeton this afternoon to start preparations for the triangular regatta between the Elis, Princeton, and Cornell on Saturday. Yale took an easy row on Lake Carnegie late in the afternoon, Nickalls refusing to let his men do any sprinting. It was almost impossible to get any idea of the Elis' ability from their work, but the eight rowed smoothly and with evidence of a good deal of power in the boat.

Princeton's work was also of the lightest kind. The Tigers, in fact, have had no hard rowing since Tuesday, when they returned from a vacation at Atlantic City. Dr. Spaeth is well satisfied with the condition of the men and is taking no chances at overtraining. In spite of the victory over Columbia and Pennsylvania, however, there is nothing like overconfidence in the Tiger camp. The general impression here is that the Cornell crew has been underrated and that they will come up to all the requirements of the Courtney standard in Saturday's race. Cornell will arrive early tomorrow morning and will go out on Lake Carnegie in both the morning and the afternoon. Yale also will have two rows, while Princeton's preparations will be confined to the usual afternoon practice.

The two eights will row as follows:

University—Coe, bow; Bennitt, 2; Low, 3; Sheldon, 4; Sturtevant, 5; Meyer, 6; Wiman, 7; Morse, stroke; McLane, coxswain; Gilfillan, substitute.

Freshmen—English, bow; James, 2; Rockefeller, 3; Lovejoy, 4; Converse, 5; Coleman, 6; Coombe, 7; Lawrence, stroke; Lashar, coxswain; Seward and Lathrop, substitutes.

Daly in Winning Form.

Maurice Daly, the veteran cue expert, closed his series of matches at 18.2 balk-line last night at his academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, with a victory over William Gershell, former Class B champion, by the score of 200 to 104. Daly was in splendid form and made the high run of the game, 105. He averaged 18 2-11. Gershell's best individual efforts were 31 and 26, with an average of 9 5-11. The Spring handicap tournament at 18.2 will start on Monday with the following players: J. Ferd Poggenburg, Julius Klinger, W. Gershell, and Hal Coleman. Poggenburg will play 250 points to 200 for the other three players.

PLAN MOTOR BOAT RACES.

New Long Island Association Expects to Hold Gold Challenge Event.

Tentative plans have been made by the newly formed Long Island Motor Boat Association, which, if carried through, promise a season of unusual activity for the motor craft about New York. Representatives of the nine clubs of the new organization met yesterday at the Cornell University Club and discussed their plans. Nothing definite was decided upon, but the tentative arrangements were drawn up and committees appointed to see that they are consummated.

H. W. Lowerее, Secretary of the Long Island Association, will apply this week to the American Power Boat Association to have his organization recognized as a section of the controlling motor boat body, and this request is expected to be granted immediately. In the event that it is, the new association will have charge of the Gold Challenge Cup races, which will be held on Manhasset Bay, Long Island, from July 31 to Aug. 3. A large entry is expected for this series.

H. O. Stone of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, who acted as Chairman in place of Thomas B. Taylor yesterday, was authorized to nivestigate the possibilities of conducting a long ocean race, to supersede the annual Philadelphia or New York-to-Bermuda race, which has been abandoned this year. It is thought that a race can be contested from New York to Portland, Me., a considerably shorter trip than Bermuda, but holding out all the alluring prospects of the southern journey. It is about 400 miles from here to Portland via the route proposed, and about 600 to Bermuda.

Thomas Fleming Day was named a committee of one to arrange for a race from Boston to New York. He is to confer with a Hub organization, probably the Boston Yacht Club, regarding the arrangements to be made from that end. This race, if arranged, will take place a short time before the Gold Cup races.

The Long Island Association will also hold under its auspices the annual competitions of the National Engine Manufacturers' Association. These will take place off Port Washington, L. I., on Manhasset Bay.

A special meeting of the association will be held on May 24, when reports on various proposed races will be received and acted upon.

There are eight members of the Long Island Association, as follows: The New Rochelle Y. C., Port Washington Y. C., Knickerbocker Y. C., Stamford Y. C., Huguenot Y. C., New York A. C., Harlem Y. C., and Motor Boat Club of America. There are twenty-three clubs located in the territory between Hell Gate and New London, Conn., which are eligible for admission to the association. It is expected that a majority of them will join before another month. The association was formed only five weeks ago.

Big Day for Pawling Athletes.

The athletes of Pawling School overwhelmed the Columbia freshmen in their dual track meet, held on the former's grounds at Pawling, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, and won by the score of 68 points to 20. The program consisted of eleven events, and in nine of these the Pawling School captured first and second places. The Columbia freshmen won two events, the 880-yard run and the 120-yard high hurdles event, and finished second in two others, the 440-yard event and the twelve-pound shot put. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Owen, Pawling, second.

220-Yard Dash—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Owen, Pawling, second.

440-Yard Run—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Zychlinski, Columbia, second.

880-Yard Run—Won by Huelsenbeck, Columbia; Lyle, Pawling, second.

One-Mile Run—Won by Putnam, Pawling; Cobb, Pawling, second.

120-Yard High Hurdlue—Won by White, Columbia; Wainwright, Pawling, second.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Albright, Pawling; Garvan, Pawling, second.

High Jump—Won by Hutcheson, Pawling; Vanderbilt, Pawling, second.

Broad Jump—Won by Robeson, Pawling; Gargan, Pawling, second.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Brown, Columbia, second.

Pole Vault—Gargan, Pawling, and Nolte, Columbia, tied or first place with a vault of 10 feet.

Canoe Purchasers Disappointed.

An advertisement in a newspaper announcing that forty-seven canoes in first-class condition would be sold at a sacrifice at the Inwood Canoe Club caused a rush of prospective buyers to the club yesterday afternoon. Although the "ad" announced that callers would be received Sunday and that the club would be disbanded, the Secretary of the club knew absolutely nothing of the matter until he received a bill for $5. Turning the would-be purchasers away and explaining that it was a practical joke annoyed the Secretary, but when he received the bill he was infuriated. He said there was only one canoe for sale and that already had been carried bodily out of the club, but so far as disbanding the club he said there was no truth in it.

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GIANTS, YANKEES, DODGERS AND BROOKFEDS VICTORS IN BASEBALL—COLUMBIA LOSES

GIANTS PUNCTURE AMES'S DELIVERY

Pol Perritt Registers His First Victory as Member of McGraw's Staff.

The Giants seem to have passed over the period of shakiness which has kept them in the cellar and have resumed something like a normal gait. They have now won two days in succession, which makes them appear more lifelike. Yesterday's carnival was won by a score of 4 to 3 at the expense of Leon Ames, a former resident of this village. Since he has resided in Cincinnati Ames has become a better pitcher than when he was with the Giants, but he received an unusually hard drubbing at the hands of his former associates yesterday.

The occasion was also noteworthy because it marked the beginning of Pol Perritt's successful pitching career. Pol has been laid up in a Philadelphia health garage because he lost several teeth in a collision over there with a ball player's head. His work yesterday was high-class and reminded the fans of his box work last season with the Cardinals. He held the "Reds" to six hits and he pitched himself out of a difficulty in the ninth, when the Reds threatened to rally on him and tie the score.

Heinie Groh took a great liking to Pol's pitching and unloaded a couple of smacking big two-base hits. Not since the palmy days when Handsome Harold McCormick used to rip off pinch hits by the half dozen has the Polo Grounds seen as good a pinch hitter as Count Von Kolnitz has shown himself to be within the last few days. He has appeared as a pinch hitter on three occasions, and twice he has banged out two-base hits and the other time he singled. Yesterday he started a rally in the ninth, and after Wagner had walked Von Kolnitz, batting for Herzog, drove him to third with a double to left. Von Kolnitz is a lawyer, but he doesn't work at it.

He has some wisdom, the Count has, because from the way things are going nowadays law and baseball are going along with the arms around each other's necks. Von Kolnitz is always on hand ready to slap on an injunction or a writ of habeas corpus when the occasion demands.

Manager Charley Herzog was back in the game at short, although his spiked left wrist is by no means all right. Both infields yesterday did some neat fielding which was both rapid and accurate.

The band played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," much to the joy of the sailors who are still at large.

The Giants began to annex the game in the second inning, when Fletcher doubled to right field and went to third when Davey Robertson was tossed out at first. Brainerd was the author of a single to centre, which sent Fletcher home. Cincinnati tied the score in the fourth, when Groh doubled and scored on Twombly's single. In the fifth the Reds went out in front. Herzog singled and was safe at second when Perritt failed to make a force-out play on Mollwitz's roller. Then Tom Clarke hit into a double play.

Red Ames was safe on Fletcher's foozle and Herzog scored on the mishap. Perritt became alarmingly wild at this stage, for he hit Wee Tom Leach in the back and sent him to the carpet. Willing hands rushed to Wee Tom's assistance and he came up smiling. Then Perritt hit Heinie Groh in the back of the neck and he dropped as if he had been shot. He also was duly assisted to his base smiling. Killifer ended the inning when he skied to Murray.

The Giants grabbed the game for keeps in their half of the same inning. After Chief Meyers had singled, "Pink" Jack Murray pushed him home with a bounding double. Perritt struck out and Burns ambled. Larry Doyle succumbed at first and Hans Lobert cracked out a single to centre, which pushed Murray and Burns home.

Cincinnati caused a flurry in the ninth. Wagner got a pass and went around to third on Von Kolnitz's pinch two-bagger. As Perritt and Brainerd were retiring Mollwitz, Wagner scored. Clarke then pushed a roller to Lobert, who threw Von Kolnitz out at the plate.

Manager George Wiltse of Jersey City went to the Polo Grounds in disguise yesterday, and when nobody was looking he trapped Pitcher Art Fromme. Immediately the Giants' chances grew brighter. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Groh, 3b.	2	1	2	0	2
Tw'bly, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
*Wingo	1	0	1	0	0
Kill'r, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Grif'h, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	1	0	3	5
H'zog, ss.	3	1	1	4	1
Moll'z, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Clark, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Ames, p.	4	0	0	0	2
†Von K'z.	1	0	1	0	0
‡Olson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	6	24	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	5
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Flet'r, ss.	4	1	2	3	5
Rob'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Brai'd, 1b.	3	0	2	9	1
Meyers, c.	3	1	1	9	0
Mur'y, cf.	3	1	2	1	1
Perritt, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Total	31	4	11	27	16

*Batted for Twombly in eighth inning.
†Batted for Herzog in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ames in ninth inning.
Error—Fletcher.

Cincinnati ... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—3
New York ... 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 .—4

Two-base hits—Wingo, Fletcher, Groh, (2,) Murray, Von Kolnitz. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Double plays—Lobert, Doyle, and Brainerd; Groh, Wagner, and Mollwitz; Doyle, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; New York, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Perritt, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Leach and Groh.) Struck out—By Ames, 4; by Perritt, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Pirates Show Wonderful Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Harmon got wonderful support today, and Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia, 3 to 1. Wagner, who accepted fourteen chances, and Johnston figured in three double plays. Carey made two wonderful running catches, and Viox and Gerber also handled drives which looked good for hits. The visitors scored all their runs in the second inning, on singles, two passes, and a double steal. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	11	2
Baird, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
H'man, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
W'gner, ss.	3	1	0	6	8
Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	1	4
Gerber, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1
Schang, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Harmon, p.	3	1	0	0	2
Total	28	3	7	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5
B'croft, ss.	3	0	1	7	2
Becker, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf.	3	1	1	1	1
Whit'd, 1b.	4	0	1	12	3
Niehoff, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	0	1
Burns, c.	3	0	2	2	2
Adams, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Demaree, p.	2	0	1	1	3
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
†Weiser	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	7	27	20

*Ran for Burns in eighth inning.
†Batted for Demaree in eighth inning.
Errors—Johnston.

Pittsburgh ... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia ... 9 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Gerber, Harmon. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hit—Gerber. Double plays—Wagner to Johnston; Johnston, Wagner to Johnston, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off Demaree, 4. Hits—Off Demaree, 7 in 8 innings; off Mayer, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Demaree, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty three minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Middletown, Conn.—Dartmouth, 3; Wesleyan, 0.
At Hartford—Trinity, 4; Norwich University, 0.
At Hackensack—Newman School, 11; Cliff-

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, 12; Newark, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburgh, 12; Buffalo, 7.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 10; Richmond, 4.
Montreal at Providence.
(Postponed until today.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	8	.636
Chicago	14	10	.583
Boston	13	9	.591
Pittsburgh	12	13	.480
Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Brooklyn	11	13	.458
St. Louis	11	15	.423
New York	8	14	.364

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	9	.667
New York	14	8	.636
Chicago	16	10	.616
Boston	11	9	.550
Cleveland	11	14	.440
Washington	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	8	18	.307

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	8	.693
Kansas City	14	11	.560
Newark	14	12	.538
Chicago	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	13	12	.520
St. Louis	11	13	.458
Baltimore	11	16	.407
Buffalo	8	19	.296

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	9	2	.818
Montreal	8	4	.615
Rochester	6	5	.545
Richmond	6	6	.500
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.

HARVARD COACH QUITS.

Dr. Sexton Says Baseball Committee Interfered with His Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 13.—Harvard's baseball coach, Dr. Frank J. Sexton, formerly of Brown University, who has been in charge of the nines at Cambridge since 1911, resigned today and his resignation was accepted by the Harvard Advisory Baseball Committee. Dr. Sexton, in a statement tonight, says that he resigned because of the interference of the Baseball Committee with his work as coach, in as much as the committee demanded that he allow it to send some old Harvard players out to Cambridge to assist him in the development of his catchers and his outfield.

The Baseball Committee, which had a conference with Dr. Sexton last Thursday, states through Graduate Treasurer Fred W. Moore of the Harvard A. A. that it suggested that W. T. Reid, '01, and B. Wendell, '02, both former Captains here, assist Dr. Sexton and that Dr. Sexton agreed to the proposition. On Tuesday, however, Dr. Sexton wrote the committee stating that he would not accept the assistance offered, and tonight said he never did agree to accept it. The final break came at a meeting this afternoon.

No successor for Dr. Sexton has been selected, but it is probable that the committee will arrange with Percy D. Haughton, the football coach, to act as field coach for the nine for the balance of the year and to supervise the baseball work which will be in charge of the committee and such old players as may be available. Haughton played on the nine four years and was Captain in 1899.

In a recent letter to the Baseball Committee Dr. Sexton said he felt that the committee was violating the conditions of his contract, and in a short statement tonight he said he "could not retain his self-respect and esteem owing to the persistent interference of the committee and continue as coach of the university nine."

As coach at Harvard Dr. Sexton has won two of his four series against Yale, and prospects for this season are regarded as bright. The committee, however, has accepted his resignation because it felt that certain departments were weak, and that it was their province to improve them by having additional coaching done by old Harvard men.

Buffeds Go to Federal Farm.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Courtney Woodman and Robert Smith, pitchers, and Del. Young, an outfielder, were released from the Buffalo Federal League team today. They will join the Springfield, Mass., team of the Colonial League.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Cleveland, 0.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 11; Louisville, 9.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Elmira, 2.
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Memphis, 6; Atlanta, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Nashville, 1.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 3; Chattanooga, 1.
At Mobile—Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 0.

New England League.

At Worcester—Lynn, 10; Worcester, 1.

YANKEES MAKE HITS COUNT IN CLEVELAND

Maisel, Peck, High, and Boone Bring Victory to the Donovanites.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Maisel, with a perfect day at bat that included a home run, and Roger Peckinpaugh, batting .500, helped Ray Caldwell to annex another victory, New York winning by the score of 6 to 1.

It is easy to see how Caldwell is a winning pitcher. The Indians touched him for nine hits, and he gave three bases on balls, yet Cleveland got only a lone run. Every time a hit would have done damage some Yankee got in the way of the ball, and every time New York needed a safety to help a run across the plate some Yankee came through with it.

It was rather chilly in the stands today, and only about 1,100 fans were on hand when Fritz Coumbe faced another German, Fritz Maisel, to see who was the better man. Maisel easily settled that question with a single, which started a fine day at the bat for the speedy little third baseman. This hit added with a single by Peck and an out, netted one run. The Indians got two singles with one out in their half of that inning, but Jackson spoiled things by hitting into a double play. After that Caldwell, aided by a perfect defense, had no trouble until the sixth inning, when Jackson's double, when Turner was an occupant of second, brought in the only run for the Indians.

Coumbe got along well after the first inning until the sixth, and then he and his support wabbled just enough to let in three runs. In that ill-fated round from a Cleveland standpoint High drew a pass, and was sacrificed to second. Then Cook hit to Coumbe, whose throw got away from Wamby, letting High hold the third base with impunity, and allowing Cook to get to second. Both scored on a single by Boone that went through Wamby's legs like a shot from a 42-centimeter gun. Hartzell, who had walked, got to third on the throw in. He scored on Nunamaker's long sacrifice fly to Jackson.

Another run came in the seventh, when Maisel walked, Coumbe figuring that thereby he could keep him from making a hit. But Peck sacrificed and High beat out a bunt to Wamby, whose low throw allowed Maisel to score.

Elmer Smith, slugger from Milan, Ohio, tried to bat for Coumbe in the eighth, and fanned, much to the joy of the Donovanites on the bench. That sent Harstadt to the mound, and he stayed long enough to see Maisel circle the bases for a homer in the ninth, counting the sixth and final tally for the Yanks.

The Indians aroused some real enthusiasm among the shivering fans in the ninth by two singles, but Egan hit to Peck, who started a double play, and then the players started for the shower baths. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	3	3	3	2	1
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	2	1	6
High, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Cook, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
H'zell, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	3	0	2	6	3
N'm'er, c.	3	0	0	4	2
C'well, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	32	1	9	27	21

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Turn'r, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1
C'man, ss.	3	0	1	3	5
J'kson, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wood, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
W'nss, 3b.	4	0	3	2	2
Egan, c.	4	0	0	2	4
Coumbe, p.	2	0	0	0	6
H'stad, p.	0	0	0	0	3
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	9	27	21

*Batted for Coumbe in eighth inning.
Errors—Turner, Wambsgans, Coumbe.

New York ... 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1—6
Cleveland ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Jackson. Home run—Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Pipp, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Nunamaker. Stolen base—High. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp (2.) Hits—Off Coumbe, 7 in 8 innings; off Harstadt, 2 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Coumbe, 6; off Caldwell, 3. Struck out—By Coumbe, 3; by Caldwell, 3. Passed ball—Nunamaker. First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Dutch Leonard Puzzles Tigers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—"Dutch" Leonard, who had not started a game against Detroit since 1913, pitched Boston to a 4 to 2 victory over the Tigers here today. Scott's single in the seventh inning scored Lewis with the winning run. Cobb was passed the first two times up, and the next time was hit by a pitched ball. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1
Sp'ker, cf.	4	2	2	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	1
H'lit'l, 1b.	2	0	1	10	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	1	0	6
M'N'y, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Leon'd, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	4	6	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	0	0
Vitt, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3
Cobb, cf.	1	2	0	4	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
J'son, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4
Baker, c.	3	0	2	3	0
Bol'd, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*K'van'gh	1	0	0	0	0
†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	20	2	6	27	11

*Batted for Boland in seventh inning.
†Batted for Young in ninth inning.
Errors—Thomas, Young.

Boston ... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4
Detroit ... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits — Wagner, Speaker, Baker. Three-base hits—Hoblitzel, Crawford, Jacobson. Stolen bases—Cobb (2.) Earned runs—Off Boland, 3; off Leonard, 1. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Hoblitzel (2.) Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double plays—Jacobson and Boland; Scott, Wagner, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Detroit, 5. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 1; off Leonard, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 5 in 7 innings; off Cavet, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Boland, 1; by Cavet, 1; by Leonard, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Cicotte Outpitches Johnson.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Eddie Cicotte outpitched the great Walter Johnson today, while his teammates bunched their hits and Chicago won from Washington, 4 to 3. Singles by J. Collins, Brief, and Weaver scored the winning run. Morgan of the Washington Club was ordered out of the game when he disputed a decision by Umpire Chill. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Roth, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	2	0	1
F'nier, lf.	4	1	2	4	1
J.C'ns, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Brief, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Daly, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	4	9	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ller, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Con'ly, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'ms, 1b.	3	1	2	9	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Neff, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
A'smith, c.	4	1	1	6	0
McB'de, ss.	3	0	0	0	0
Joh'son, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	33	3	6*24		9

*None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Milan, Ainsmith, Roth, E. Collins, (2.)

Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4
Washington ... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, Morgan. Stolen bases—McBride, E. Collins. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 3; off Cicotte, 1. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 4;

victory over Philadelphia today, 6 to 5. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1
Pratt, 2b.	5	0	0	2	5
K'man, 1b.	5	0	2	15	0
CW'ker, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Sev'old, c.	4	1	0	6	1
W'ms, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	0	4
Perry, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†E W'ker	1	0	0	0	0
L'milk, p.	2	0	0	0	3
‡Howard	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	6	8	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Oldring, lf.	5	2	3	3	0
Strunk, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	3	0
McIn's, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Kopf, 3b.	2	1	0	3	1
Bush, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total	34	5	8*25		8

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Perry in second inning.
‡Batted for Lowdermilk in ninth inning.
Errors—J. Walsh, Lajoie, Williams.

St. Louis ... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—6
Philadelphia ... 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—5

Two-base hit—J. Walsh. Three-base hit—Oldring. Stolen bases—Austin (2,) J. Walsh, Shotton, Howard, Pratt. Earned runs—Off Perry, 1; off Lowdermilk, 1; off Bush, 1. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis 8. Base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Perry, 1; off Lowdermilk, 2; off Bush, 2. Hits—Off Perry, 5 in 2 innings; off Lowdermilk, 8 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher — By Perry, (Schang;) by Bush, (C. Walker.) Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 6; by Bush, 5. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

ONE HIT FOR COLUMBIA.

Bryant, Cornell Pitcher, Shuts Out New Yorkers, 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13.—Cornell beat Columbia here this afternoon by the score of 2 to 0, errors of the New Yorkers having a good deal to do with their defeat. They could not hit Bryant, however, getting only one safe hit in the whole game. The teams battled on even terms until the fifth inning, when eKating singled. Sutterby sacrificed him to second, and a wild throw by Buncke gave Keating a chance to cross the plate. Cornell tallied again in the sixth inning. Gordon fanned, but Lane let the third strike go by him, and the throw by Smith to catch Gordon at first went wild, and the Cornell man reached second. Donovan sacrificed him to third, and then he scored on a wild pitch by Smith.

Columbia made a try in the ninth, when Watts made Columbia's only hit. A sharp double play, Donovan to Keating, cut off two men, and this ended Columbia's chances to tally. In the sixth inning Benson was called out on strikes though he was not standing in the box. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'don, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
D'van, 2b.	2	0	0	1	3
Mellen, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Bills, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Clary, c.	3	0	0	7	0
K't'g, 1b.	2	1	2	12	0
Sut'by, rf.	2	0	0	3	0
Burpee, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bryant, p.	3	0	2	0	5
Total	26	2	5	27	9

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
B'son, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Beck, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
F'd'ch, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
B'n'kt, 1b.	3	0	0	18	0
Pagt, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Shea, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Lane, c.	2	0	0	4	3
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	7
Total	27	0	1	24	16

Tigers Plod Along and Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Notre Dame went down before the Tigers today by a 6 to 5 score, the Tigers, however, requiring ten innings before they broke their losing streak. Chaplin, who pitched for the winners, got himself into difficulties at the every start, letting four runners cross the plate in the first inning on three passes, his error and a hit. He steadied down after that and held his opponents to a single run. Princeton overcame the big lead Notre Dame secured at the beginning after a long, uphill fight. Poor base running prevented the Tigers from sewing up the game several times, Princeton men throwing away a number of opportunities by stupid work on the paths. In the tenth inning with the score tied at 5 all, three singles and a sacrifice bunt sent Chaplin across the plate with the winning run. Scully's timely hitting was the outstanding feature of the day. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	5	1	3	1	0
Scully, 2b.	5	0	2	0	3
Gill, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
Dr'gs, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
T'bott, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
D'gl's, 1b.	2	0	0	18	1
Law, ss.	2	0	0	2	4
S'mon, c.	4	0	1	8	2
K'her, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Chaplin, p.	4	3	1	0	6
Total	33	6	11	30	12

NOTRE DAME.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gm'n, ss.	4	1	1	4	3
D'gan, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
Lath'p, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Mills, 1b.	5	1	1	11	0
Kenny, c.	4	0	0	5	2
C'm'dy, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Elw'd, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Kline, 3b.	3	1	2	2	6
Wells, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	7*28		13

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Scully, Chaplin, Bergman, Lathrop, Kenny 2, Kline, Wells.

Princeton ... 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1—6
Notre Dame ... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Stolen bases—Chaplin, Hanks, Bergman. Sacrifice hits—Scully, Tibbott, Law. Sacrifice flies—Driggs, 2. Two-base hit—Scully. Hits—Off Chaplin, 7; off Wells, 11. Struck out—By Chaplin, 6; by Wells, 3. Bases on balls—Off Chaplin, 8; off Wells, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Wells (Gill twice, Law;) by Chaplin, (Kline.) Passed ball—Salmon. Time of game.—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Reed and Wilson.

N. Y. U. Vanquishes C. C. N. Y.

New York University baseball nine defeated City College yesterday on Ohio Field by the score of 10 to 2. The Violet players toyed with the visitors, and found Farrel easily when occasion demanded for hard drives. The City College men, on the contrary, found Genovese hard to sove, and their weak batting and poor fielding rendered the game rather slow. Nine errors by the City College players made scoring easy for the Violet nine, which only failed to score in two innings. Freitag, who heretofore had been held in reserve on the second string, proved himself the Violet star, with two runs and three hits out of four times at bat, while McNally's two-bagger and his two tallies placed him ust behind. Genovese, a second-string pitcher, ho has seen little service this season, fanned six of the City College men and allowed four hits. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lund, 2b.	2	1	0	4	3
Pfau, c.	3	2	1	8	0
Woolf, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
McN'y, ss.	4	2	1	2	5
K'feld, 1b.	5	0	0	11	0
Waters, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
McI're, rf.	4	2	0	0	0
Freitag, 3b.	4	2	3	0	0
Genc'e, p.	4	1	0	1	2
Total	32	10	6	27	13

C. C. N. Y.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'ker, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0
K'mer, ss.	5	0	1	2	4
O'C'l, 1b.	4	1	0	10	1
Farrel, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Rouk, c.	4	1	1	3	0
R'berg, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
O. W's, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Smythe, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'over, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	4	24	11

Errors—Tucker, 2; Kramer, O'Connel, Farrel, 2; Rank, 2; Smythe, Kronichfeld, Waters, Genovese.

N. Y. University ... 1 3 2 0 0 1 1 2 *—10
C. C. N. Y. ... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—McNally. Stolen bases—Genovese, Freitog, Lund, 3; O'Connel. Struck out—By Genovese, 6; by Farrell, 2. Bases on balls—Off Genovese, 2; off Farrell, 4. Passed balls—Rank, 2; Pfaw. Hit by pitcher—By Farrell (Waters twice,) McNally twice, (Woolf.) Left on bases—New York University, 7; C. C. N. Y., 7. Base on errors—N. Y. U., 1; C. C. N. Y., 1. Umpire—Mr. Swenson. Time of game, two hours and eight minutes.

Plans for Army-Navy Game.

WEST POINT, May 13.—Distribution of tickets for the Army and Navy baseball game to be played here on Saturday, May 29, is about completed. The demand for seats this year far exceeds the supply available, despite the fact that extra grandstand seats will be erected. The Navy rooters have asked for twelve hundred seats, and although the brigade of midshipmen will not come here for the game, Navy folks from near by stations will occupy reserved sections in the stands. Both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are expected to attend the game, as will also many high dignitaries in both branches of the service. President Tener of the National League has been asked to assign two umpires to officiate at the game.

Eighteen Strikeouts for Slater.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 13.—Three singles after two men were out in the last half of the tenth inning today gave the Syracuse University baseball team a 3 to 2 victory over the University of Rochester. Slater, on the Orange mound, struck out eighteen batsmen. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	1
Syracuse	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	14	3

Batteries—Patchen and Schieble; Slater and Morgan.

Fast Game in Interclass Series.

The snappiest ball game in an interclass series at Fordham took place yesterday when

BROOKFEDS SHATTER CHICAGO'S PITCHERS

Fourteen Hits Produce Six Runs and Victory at Washington Park.

The Brookfeds closed up Washington Park yesterday in the last game before their invasion of the West by winning from Chicago 6 to 1, and making the series even. Tom Seaton was on the firing line for Brooklyn, and although he gave seven passes, he was at all times master of the situation, and with the exception of Zwilling's circuit drive in the first inning, he held the Whales scoreless. Zwilling, Chicago's centre fielder, was the second man up in the first inning and he rapped the ball high and far over the brick wall in left field against a house on the opposite side of the street from the ball park.

There was lots of trouble for Umpire Brennan, and not only did the players frequently protest his decision on strikes and balls but the fans were there with a big complaint too. In the fifth inning, Mann, who was on the first base line coaching, took exception to a strike that the impire had called on Beck, and was ordered to the bench. He traveled very slowly in that direction, and the umpire got impatient and ordered him from the park. Mann went but very, very slowly.

Brooklyn's first runs came in the third inning. Kauff singled and Evans was hit by the ball. Myers popped to Zeider, but Westerzil poled out a triple that scored Kauff and Evans. Wilson, the Whales's catcher, helped Magee's outfit to get two more in the fifth. After Benny Kauff, who hit the ball hard yesterday, had flied out to Wilson on a foul, Steve Evans smashed the ball to the fence for a double. Myers singled, sending Evans to third, and a moment later Hap stole second. Wilson, trying to catch Evans off third, threw to Zeider, but his aim was erratic, and the ball went out near the bleachers in left field. Of course Evans and Myers had put on full speed when that wild heave first started, and scored.

The Brookfeds scored two more in the sixth. Magee singled, stole second and went to third on Kauff's single. Steve Evans stung the sphere to centre, scoring Magee, and Kauff came romping in when Zwilling made a wild throw trying to get him. Evans not only had a perfect batting average yesterday, but he made a sensational catch of Zeider's drive in the eighth. The Whale third baseman gave the ball a mighty wallop and it took its course out toward Anderson but a few feet from the grass. Anderson started for the ball at top speed, and in picking it out of a blade of grass between left and centre, he pitched forward and performed several circus feats, coming up smiling with the ball tightly clenched in his glove. The score:

BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ands'n, lf.	5	0	3	1	0
Magee, 2b.	5	1	2	2	
Kauff, cf.	5	2	3	3	
Evans, rf.	2	2	2	1	
Cooper, 1b.	0	0	0	2	
Myers, 1b.	3	1	1	9	
W'rzil, 3b.	2	0	1	1	
Holt, ss.	4	0	2	1	4
Simon, c.	4	0	0	7	1
Seaton, p.	4	0	0	0	6
*Lord	1	0	0	0	
Total	35	6	14	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Z'lling, cf.	3	1	1	2	1
Flock, lf.	2	0	1	3	0
Wilson, c.	3	0	0	5	0
W'land, rf.	3	0	1	1	1
Smith, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Far'ell, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Beck, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Block, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Johns'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Fischer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	24	11

Errors—Zwilling, Wilson.

Brookfeds ... 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 ..—6
Chicago ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

*Batted for Cooper in first inning.
†Batted for Block in fifth inning.

Two-base hits—Anderson, Magee, Evans. Three-base hits—Westerzil. Home run—Zwilling. Stolen bases—Flock, Wickland, Magee, Evans, Myers. Left on bases—Brookfeds, 9; Chicago, 7. Double plays—Westerzil to Myers; Zwilling to Wilson; Wickland to Farrell. Struck out—By Seaton, 6; by Block, 2; by Johnson, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 7; off Block, 2; off Johnson, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Block (Evans.) Hits—Off Block, 7 in four innings; off Johnson, 7 in four innings. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game, one hour and fifty-five minutes.

Packers Wallop Newfeds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 13.—Newark received the worst beating of the season here today, when the Kansas City Packers trounced them, 12 to 1. Seventeen hits registered by the Packers, coupled with the eight misplays made by the Peps, gave the Kansas City team its big total. Newark used four pitchers. Nick Cullop let the home team down with three hits and held it hitless and runless until the eighth. Kenworthy and Gilmore divided the batting honors, while George Stovall took care of nineteen chances at first base. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'rne, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
R'lings, ss.	6	1	2	1	7
Stovall, 1b.	5	2	2	18	1
P'ring, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Kruger, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
Ken'y, 2b.	5	2	4	1	3
G'more, rf.	5	2	3	3	0
Brown, c.	4	1	1	1	0
Cullop, p.	5	2	2	0	8
Total	44	12	17	27	20

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
McK'e, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Roush, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Sch'fer, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Esmond, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
Scheer, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Rariden, c.	2	1	1	5	3
Moran, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Mullin, p.	1	0	0	0	1
W'house, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Brandon, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Strands	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	11

*Batted for C. Whitehouse in eigth inning.
Errors—Rawlings, Campbell, McKechnie, Roush, Laporte, (2,) Esmond, Moran, Brandom.

Kansas City ... 0 0 2 2 2 0 6 0 0—12
Newark ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Rawlings. Three-base hits—Gilmore, (2,) Kenworthy. Sacrifice hits—Chadbourne, Roush, Perring. Stolen bases—Rawlings, Stovall, Kruger, Kenworthy, (2,) Esmond. Double play—Perring, Kenworthy, and Stovall. Struck out—By Cullop, 1; by Moran, 1; by Mullin, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Moran, 1; off Mullin, 2. Batter hit—By Cullop, (McKechnie.) Hits—Off Moran, 7 in 4 innings; off Mullin, 9 in 4 innings; off C. Whitehouse, 1 in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

St. Louis Blanks Terrapins.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—St. Louis hit viciously this afteroon and defeated Baltimore, 9 to 0. Smith was touched up in every inning, while Bob Groom proved an enigma throughout. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	5	1	2	2	1
V'ghn, 2b.	5	2	3	3	3
Drake, cf.	5	0	3	2	0
Bor'n, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0
Miller, lf.	4	2	1	0	0
Hart'y, c.	5	1	1	6	0
Deal, 3b.	5	2	3	1	2
John'n, ss.	5	0	2	1	6
Groom, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total	43	9	18	27	13

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
D'can, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Zinn, lf.	4	0	0	7	1
Sim's, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
Swa'a, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2
D'lan, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Owens, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Smith, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Bailey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Russell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	7	27	11

*Batted for Smith in seventh inning.
Errors—Swacina, Owens, Bailey.

St. Louis ... 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 1 3—9
Baltimore ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Tobin, Johnson, Drake. Three-base hit—Vaughn. Stolen bases—Miller, Deal, (2,) Doolan, Borton. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6. Double plays—Doolan and Swacina; Zimm and Swacina. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 7. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on Balls—Off Groom, 1; off Bailey, 1. Hits—Off Smith, 13 in 7 innings; off Bailey, 5 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Groom, 6; by Smith, 2; by Bailey, 1. Wild pitches—Smith, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

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AT BUFFALO.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf.	5	3	2	5	0
B'gh'r, ss.	4	2	1	0	7
Holly, 3b.	5	2	4	3	0
K'chy, 1b.	0	1	1	10	0
Oakes, cf.	6	2	2	2	0
Lewis, 2b.	5	0	3	3	2
B'dley, rf.	5	0	3	1	0
Berry, c.	5	1	1	3	0
Leclair, p.	5	1	2	0	2
Total	40	12	19	27	11

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
D'ton, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
L'den, 3b.	4	3	2	1	1
McD'd, rf.	4	1	4	3	0
Chase, 1b.	5	0	1	6	0
D'ney, 2b.	5	0	2	3	0
Smith, ss.	5	0	0	5	3
Blair, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Ehmke, p.	0	0	0	0	1
M'sh'l, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Ford, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	41	7	14	27	13

Errors—Dalton, Downey, Smith.

Pittsburgh ... 4 2 0 0 4 0 2 0 0—12
Buffalo ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4—7

Two-base hits—Kelley, Oakes, Bradley, McDonald, (2,) Louden, Downey, Holly. Three-base hit—Dalton. Home run—Konetchy. Stolen bases—Bradley, Oakes. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 7; Buffalo, 6. Sacrifice hit—Berghammer. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Buffalo, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Leclair, 2; off Ehmke, 2. Hits—Off Ehmke, 7 in 1 2-3 innings; off Marshall, 8 in 3 2-3 innings; off Ford, 4 in 3 2-3 innings. Hit by picher—By Ehmke, 1. Struck out—By Leclair, 2; by Ehmke, 1; by Marshall, 1; by Ford, 2. Wild pitch—Marshall. Umpires — Messrs Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

BASEBALL AT 10, 20, AND 30.

Novel Plan to Popularize Sport with Circuit of Parks.

Baseball at more popular prices than exist now with a circuit of parks in the big cities is the latest proposition to be advanced. Eva Tanguay, who is a baseball fan, is the originator of the scheme, and is willing to become a big stockholder in a company to present 10, 20 and 30-cent baseball. Miss Tanguay would conduct baseball along the same lines as play almost as good baseball as the major leagues at lower prices.

In advocating her ian Miss anguay says the baseball patrons would patronize good baseball at lower prices just the same as theatregoers throng the cheap vaudeville theatres. She asserts that the Federals made a big mistake in not adopting this scheme, and believes that good salaries could be paid to high-class players.

he scheme calls for two games a day, one starting at 2 o'clock and the other at 4. It is proposed to handle the people the same as at the vaudeville house, where they show twice in one afternoon. The parks, according to Miss Tanguay, should be built close to those of the big leagues, and the returns would be sufficient to pay big enough salaries to have plenty of good players.

Another big factor in the success of the plan would be night baseball, which Miss Tanguay says will be in vogue in a few years, and then even the big leagues will be giving matinee and night performances. The idea, to say the least, is original, and has many attractive features, and Miss Tanguay is so confident of its success that she is willing to invet heavily should he plan maerialize.

Manhattan Gets a Trouncing.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 13.—Seven hits, including four two-baggers, two bases on balls, and two errors, accounting for eleven runs, gave Seton Hall College a lead in thefirst inning which Manhattan College was unable to overcome. When the rival teams met on the diamond at Setonia Field here this afternoon Pitcher Farrell of the New York team seemed to have nothing at the start, but managed to hold the Setonians to six runs throughout the remainder of the seven-inning contest. Les. Whelan, on the mound for Seton Hall, allowed Manhattan five scattering singles. Two hits, coupled with an error, gave Manhattan its two tallies in the first inning. The score.

		R.	H.	E.
Manhattan	2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	5	3
Seton Hall	11 3 0 0 2 1 .	17	14	3

Batteries—Whelan and Fish for Seton Hall; Farrell and Barry for Manhattan. Umpire—Mr. Merity.

Leach Recovers His Bat.

After twenty-four hours of worry and anxiety Tommy Leach of the Cincinnati baseball club is once more happy and contented. The cause of his worry was the loss of his favorite bat. When the Giants-Cincinnati game at the Polo Grounds ended on Wednesday Leach left his bat behind. He notified the grounds men of his loss and Thomas Muhlvaer, an employe at the field, started on a hunt for the Leach run-getter. Last night Muhlvaer saw some boys playing on a lot at Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue. A youth took uphis position at the plate and Muhlvaer recognized Leach's bat in the youngster's hands. The boy was taken to the 104th Street police station, where he admitted that he took the bat, believing Leach had discarded it. Lieutenant O'Connor phoned Leach about the recovery of the bat and the player soon had it in his possession. He refused to prosecute the boy.

Gandil Suspended by Johnson.

CHICAGO, May 13.—First Baseman "Chick" Gandil of the Washington Americans today received word from President Johnson of the American League that he had been suspended for three days as the result of his dispute with Umpire Chill yesterday. Gandil protested one of Chill's decisions too vigorously.

John Henry, catcher, was absent from the Washington line-up when Griffith's men faced the White Sox this afternoon. He spiked himself in rounding first base yesterday, and was in a hospital today with a deep gash in his left leg, just below the knee. He will be unable to play for a fortnight, it is believed.

Dartmouth, 3; Wesleyan, 0.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 13.—Dartmouth took advantage of Wesleyan's misplays today and scored a shut-out, 3 to 0, in a light hitting game. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	3	4	3
Wesleyan	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	5

Batteries—Doyle and Murphy; Stanley, Chapin, and Widdoes.

Trinity Swamps Norwich.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—Trinity swamped Norwich University today, 14 to 0. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Trinity	6 3 2 0 1 0 0 2 .	14	15	2
Norwich	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	5

Batteries—Baker, Denning, and Carpenter; Sleper, Augustina, and Bishop.

Paul Withington Quits as Coach.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 13.—Paul Withington, assistant graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association and coach of the freshman football team, tendered his resignation today to take effect Nov. 1. He is to take up work in the Boston City Hospital.

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ANOTHER VICTORY GOES TO DODGERS

Wheat's Home Run Helps Vanquish the Cubs by a Score of 3 to 2.

The Dodgers blazed another trail in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and the innocent Cubs found too late that it led to disaster. You didn't know that Robbie was a great little strategist? Well he is. For nine innings he led the Bresnahan visitors along like lambs, dangled victory temptingly in front of them and then snatched it away for all time by the score of 3 to 2. It was unkind of Robbie, but it was great for a boost in the Brooklyn stock. It's rising rapidly and they are getting so "uppish" across the bridge that they are beginning to recall the long ago when Brooklyn was the big city of the baseball map.

A little attention to the score will show you that the Cubs did a lot of hitting. They took eight safeties from Recruit Smith, but they judged the placing of those same hits very badly, so far as getting runs across was concerned. On the other hand the Dodgers contented themselves with six from Jim Vaughn's service, but they took careful note of when they were needed to do the most good.

All Spring Zach Wheat has been hitting the ball hard, but somehow the hits have seemed to come when there was no chance that a runner could profit by them. Yesterday Robbie whispered that it might be a good plan to change the order of things. As a result Zach really won the game. O'Mara and Daubert both "died" in the first inning and then up came Stengel, who is just beginning to get his batting eye. The first one that our friend Vaughn sent over appealed to Stengel immensely and he banged it right in the face. The ball shot down along the left field foul line and the Brooklynite paused for breath on second.

Then Wheat responded to the call. He knew he ought to bring Stengel home and that's just what he did. The ball shot from his bat and went skimming out to right field, kept climbing skyward, and was lost over the fence. That made two Brooklyn runs and the Cubs blinked in astonishment. They shouldn't have been surprised for the Dodgers are getting that early jump on the game now-a-days.

It was in this first inning that Good retired from the Cubs line-up. O'Mara sent a low fly to right and Good made a regular circus catch, doing a complete somersault. He injured his shoulder, and had to make way for Knisely, who changed places with Schulte in the outfield.

The second Brooklyn run came in the fifth inning. After Getz had fouled out Miller dropped one into short right that fell between Zimmerman and Schulte, both of whom made a try for it. Smith's rap to Saier gave Getz the second sack. O'Mara lined one at Zimmerman and the Cubs second baseman made a great try to spear it, but he couldn't get more than the tip of his fingers to it and Getz crossed the plate.

The Cubs had their best chance to get a big family of runs in the first inning. Good singled over second and was sacrificed by Fisher. Schulte then shot one past Daubert and a pass to Zimmerman filled the bases. This was where a hit would have been like a life-belt to a drowning man. The Cubs have always counted on Saier in a pinch but he failed, popping one to Cutshaw and Williams flied out to centre.

In the next inning Archer sent a smashing triple to centre which would have been good for a homer except for Myer's fast fielding. Phelan's single to right scored Archer. In the seventh Knisely popped one over O'Mara's head. The latter should have had it but the ball fell for a hit and gave two bases. O'Mara then fumbled Fisher's hit and Knisely went to third and scored on Schulte's sacrifice fly. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Stengel, rf.	4	1	1	5	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
C'shaw, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
Myers, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Miller, c.	3	1	2	4	2
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	6	27	7

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	1	0	1	1	0
Knisely, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Fisher, ss.	2	0	0	3	2
S'lte, lf. rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Z'man, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
W'ms, cf.	2	0	0	2	1
Archer, c.	4	1	1	2	0
Phelan, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1
Vaughn, p.	3	0	0	2	2
*Br'han	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	8	24	9

*Batted for Vaughn in ninth inning.
Errors—Knisely, Schulte, O'Mara.

Brooklyn ... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 .—3
Chicago ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Phelan, Knisely, Stengel. Three-base hit. Archer. Home run—Wheat. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, 2; Williams. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Williams.) Struck out—By Smith, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes.

United Hunts Entries and Weights.

Weights for the handicaps to be run at the meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association at Belmont Park Terminal on Wtdnesday next were announced yesterday. There are four of these events, and all of them have filled well. The entries and weights follow:

Merillon Handicap, for three-year-lolds and upward; six furlongs.

Ambrose	160	Lily Orme	150
Doriona	143	Mack B. Rubanks	145
Culvert	153	Rosa Russell	130
Duty	130	Roger Gordon	135
Exemplar	130	True As Steel	158
Grtcian Bend	135	Tommie Thompson	145

Members' Handicap, plate for hacks, hunters, and army horses; about one and three-eighths miles.

Cloud	175	Superstition	158
Duty	135	Sandow	137
Day Bell	143	Tommie Thompson	145
Flatrun	145	Willing	155
Nosegay	148	Zellwood	145

Hempstead Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

Aggravate	144	Overseer	132
Adventuress	141	Roland Pardee	130
Cabaret	149	Rahab	141
Foxcraft	135	Sandow	130
Meeting House	149	Top Hat	140
Meadowsweet	166	Unmask	154
Meadow Lark	140	Wooltex	140
Native Maid	133	Zellwood	135

Bellrose Steeplechase, for hunters; about two and one-half miles.

Aggravate	162	Knight of Mtrci	151
Ben Cabell	151	Royal Amber	157
Duke of Duluth	163	Unmask	157
Floral Artist	162	Web Carter	165

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SENIOR CHAMPS FOR N.Y.A.C.

Travers Island to be Scene of Title Events on June 19.

The senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. were awarded to the New York Athletic Club at a meeting of the Senior Championship Committee at 21 Warren Street last night, and will be contested at Travers Island on June 19. This date was accepted only after a long discussion, and is still subject to change.

It developed at the meeting that it is not a certainty that tryouts will be held for the national championships, and by no means sure that the national title meet will be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in August. Some of the members of the committee wanted to hold up the selection of the date for a week or two, in order to give the exposition authorities time to live up to the financial agreement they made when the Amateur Athletic Union awarded them the national track and field sports.

On May 20 the directors of the exposition will meet in San Francisco to discuss their financial problems, and should they fail to make the necessary appropriation for the athletic championships, it is more than likely that they will be brought East. At any rate, they cannot be held by the exposition unless they live up to their guarantees.

Another meeting of the Metropolitan Senior Championship Committee, of which Terence Farley of the Irish-American A. C. is Chairman, will be held some time after May 22, and by that time it will be known how much money, if any, the exposition authorities will advance. If it meets the approval of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Eastern tryouts will be held as planned, in Cambridge on May 29. If not, they will be abandoned.

BRAGG TO DRIVE PEUGEOT.

Amateur Autoist to Replace Galvin in Indianapolis Sweepstakes.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—Caleb Bragg, said to be worth $12,000,000, has signed to pilot Frank Galvin's Peugeot in the next Indianapolis 500-mile race, Galvin being laid up as the result of injuries received when his car overturned in practice recently. Bragg is one of the most famous drivers in the game, having won the 1910 Grand Prize and numerous other contests.

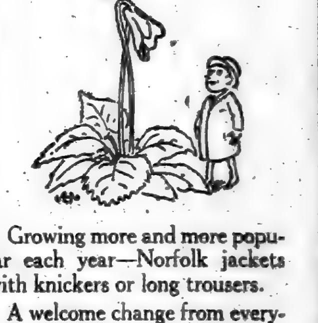
Barney Oldfield has arrived with the German Bugatti he is to drive in that contest. Barney has had the car thoroughly overhauled in a factory at Cleveland, and says it is in shape to win.

Oldfield predicts a lurid record for his machine. Made in a French part of Germany, Alsace-Lorraine, by an Italian manufacturer, Ettore Bugatti, it is to be driven by an Irish-American.

With the news that they had sailed hardly off the wire, J. Porporato and Percy Graham, drivers of English Sunbeams, arrived here, and are now preparing for the contest.

Jean Chassagne, originally scheduled to cross the pond with Porporato, was detained at the last minute by an emergency of warfare, and may not be able to get away after all, though there is still some hope of his coming. If he does land it will hardly be in time for the elimination trials on the 20th, 21st, and 22d.

Officials for the race have been announced as follows: Dave Beecroft and F. A. Croselmire of New York, A. A. A. representatives; A. R. Pardington of Detroit, referee; F. E. Edwards, Director of Contests Chicago Motor Speedway, Chairman Technical Committee, and Tom Hay of Chicago, starter.



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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

To President WILSON's communication, addressed through the Secretary of State to the German Government, every American citizen would be willing to affix his signature in approval of its firm but temperate tone and the indisputable justice of its representations and demands. The note reviews the grave questions that have arisen between the two Governments, refers to the "growing concern, distress, and amazement" with which we have regarded the series of acts culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, points to the principles of law and the humane usages, hitherto observed even by Germany itself, which have been violated, and calls upon the Imperial Government to disavow the wrongful acts and to take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of those assaults upon our flag and upon the lives of our citizens. It may be said that the note leaves no point of the controversy untouched and touches nothing as to which it is not convincing and conclusive.

The President brings clearly into view Germany's way out. He is conciliatory to the point of clearly indicating the terms of a reply that will meet our demands. She may disavow the acts of her naval commanders, which he with the greatest candor assumes to have been committed without orders or approval, and she is asked to prevent effectually by the recurrence of such acts. It may be said that we have left to her a hard choice. Can it be hard for her to disclaim the intent to carry on maritime warfare barbarously, in disregard of the laws of nations and of humanity? Would not her admission that she had ordered the officers of her navy to make war savagely in defiance of the laws of GOD and man be an infinitely harder choice? Germany is admonished that submarines cannot be used against merchantmen "without an inevitable "violation of many sacred principles of "justice and humanity." Again the choice may seem hard. It lies between abandonment of a method of warfare in which she may feel that she has been signally successful and conformity to the dictates of justice and of humanity. Will the great German nation confess that it is resolved to carry on an unjust and inhuman war? The choice is hard only if Germany makes it so.

It is the great diplomatic achievement of the note that it puts upon Germany the choice, not only of what her reply shall be, but of what is to follow. "The Imperial German Gov-"ernment will not expect the Govern-"ment of the United States to omit "any word or any act necessary to the "performance of its sacred duty of "maintaining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and of safe-"guarding their free exercise and en-"joyment." These are grave words. They are spoken with a full sense of responsibility, they carry to the German Government the thought and purpose of 100,000,000 people united in the resolve to uphold and support the chief man among them by whose authority this utterance is transmitted to Berlin. All depends on Germany. If she makes the disavowals and gives the assurances the President demands we shall all rejoice that she stands by her own traditions and by "those rules of fair-"ness, reason, justice, and humanity "which all modern nations regard as "imperative." Should she deny us then we shall know that she repudiates reason, justice, and humanity.

Then, indeed, there will be no living with her until she is purged of her unendurable purposes. There could be peace on earth save only if she great traditions, to her sense of honor, and of justice, must triumph over any warlike inclination she may feel to pursue a course that can have but one ending.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

It is now very clear that the effect of the sinking of the Lusitania upon public opinion in this country was to give it coherency and make it articulate as with one voice. Many divergent currents of sentiment seemed suddenly to unite. People whose thoughts on the meaning of the war and our ethical relations to it had differed even radically so long as the danger of our becoming related to it physically was very remote, all thought and felt alike last Saturday morning. The American press was united as it had not been on any other question of this generation. It was instantly and spontaneously agreed that the act of destroying the Lusitania with premeditated disregard for the lives of the passengers was utterly indefensible, and that the United States should require from Germany the utmost moral reparation not only for the lives of Americans lost but for having violated the laws of nations governing warfare.

Either at once or on second thought there was agreement only a little less general that the Administration should be trusted to formulate the minimum demands and to find the suitable words in which to convey to Germany an understanding of their significance.

Apparently these views were arrived at almost instinctively. They had no geographical color. The South, Southwest, West, and Northwest thought with the East. What is called "jingoism," an evil supposed to flourish in a great newspaper-reading democracy, was remarkably exceptional. Perhaps we had all of us read enough of war in the preceding eight months to know the cost and horror of it, and how much easier it is to lose the state of peace than to get it back again. That the salient views expressed in the editorial columns of the newspapers were also those of the people was proved later when the people began to send their letters. Only two large newspapers printed in English apologized for the deed. One was in St. Louis and one in Milwaukee, and both were really German papers. The whole American press expressed unbounded horror, and yet, as to the measures to be taken, it was deeply and almost unanimously resolved to be calm.

That was what could not have been predicted. Indeed, one conservative paper, incidentally to its discussion of the Gulflight, had said, in substance, "But if anything should hap-"pen to the Lusitania, then it might "be impossible to control sentiment." And when something did happen to the Lusitania, American sentiment was found to have reserves of restraint which many would not have believed to exist. Only those who totally misunderstand the national temperament, as the Germans have sometimes seemed to do, could mistake this restraint for moral shrinking.

AN INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Addressing the World Court Congress at Cleveland, Mr. TAFT said that the time for launching a movement for an international court to administer international law was "propitious." At first that seems a singular statement to make at a time when the world is witnessing the savage assault upon international law by the world's chief claimant of culture. Nevertheless Mr. TAFT is right in thinking such a time propitious for his purpose, because of the dreadful alternative in the substitution for international law of the unrestrained will of any nation now brought into view by current events. If any seer had depicted to Germany the events in which she is an actor the prophecy would have been deemed an insult. For Germany many another nation might be substituted if once general moral sanctions were withdrawn, and individual national needs and standards were assumed to justify whatever was done according to them.

What humanity is to the sympathies law is to the judgment. The tendency of world communications, the telegraph, cable, telephone, steam transit on land and sea, is to substitute the universal for the particular, the international for the national, the opinions of all men for the opinions of some men. The broader the basis the more stable, for the good outnumber the bad many times in all lands and at all times. It must be so, or the world would sink into universal conflict and misery. The good or the bad must prevail, between nations as between men, and it is necessary to believe that in the future as in the past the victory will go to the righteous, not always to the mighty. Progress may seem slow when judged by the measure of years, but it is sure when judged by the measure of generations, the true measure in national life. The suggestions at the World Court Congress appear more reasonable than ever before, because they appear so much more desirable than in times when the present conditions are not visualized. Surely it needs no argument to show the necessity of the establishment of rules and standards forbidding such an incredible deed as the destruction of the Lu- tachment from any quarrels but their own made them the world's best expositors of neutral rights, and excellent practitioners of neutral duties. But their leadership in the general field of international law is in danger. It is true that Washington has suggested a notable series of treaties for international procedure for the settlement of disputes. Many of those treaties have been signed by both parties, but the series was crippled where it was born. The Senate would not yield its constitutional right to pass upon each arbitration proceeding, apart from the general obligation. In other words, the Senate's insistence upon the Senate's view of the Senate's rights and functions disqualified the United States from being a leader in the cause so well advocated at Cleveland. It takes two nations to make a treaty, and the Senate has refused to let the United States be one. Mr. TAFT says there can be no practical progress until this obstacle is removed.

Another point of difference from other similar movements was the proposal to waive the use of force in the execution of a mandate of an international court. It has often been urged that an international court without international army and navy would be a futile institution. The World Court proposes to allow the judgment of the tribunal which it favors to commend itself by the force of reason and conscience, but it proposes to use force to give reason and conscience an opportunity to do their work. The proposal is that all signatories bind themselves to use force in defense of any member attacked by any other before the World Court has given judgment. For example, Belgium could have appealed to the World Court, if it had existed, for the protection of its neutrality, and the forces supporting the World Court would have defended Belgium if attacked. Germany is surprised at the uproar over such a little matter as the neutrality of Belgium. The existence of the World Court would have prevented such surprise. Germany would have known the end from the beginning, if it had imagined the application of the rules of humanity and conscience instead of the rules of German ideas of justification through necessity. Who envies Germany's moral or material position? What nation would not rather take its chance before a judge and jury of its peers than take the sword like Germany to settle questions which cannot be settled by the sword? Then, looking at the sacrifice of Belgium, and the burdens to be borne through generations by England and France, what nations would not gladly be spared such bitter experiences? At Washington the question to be asked is whether some traditions might not well be revised to make the United States the leader once more in a movement so worthy of American ideals.

SUBMARINES AND OUR NAVY.

A short time ago the published statistics of the navies of the world, as nearly authentic as such statistics generally are, credited Great Britain with the possession of 96 submarines, France with 93, and Germany with 39; we know, however, that Germany has been building boats of this character, and of an improved type, with great rapidity. Rumor says that she will soon have 200 ready to continue the destruction of vessels in the waters around Great Britain and a fleet of 15 for use in the Baltic. Undoubtedly, Great Britain and France have also been building new submarines. At the beginning of this year the United States Navy had 58 such vessels, and the statement of Secretary DANIELS, in his letter to Mr. GARFIELD, published April 26, that "some of our subma-"rines are not as perfect as they "should be," is probably true of many of the foreign submarines built before the outbreak of the war.

Our present building program includes 38 submarines of the latest type, including three large seagoing boats. We also have nine dreadnoughts on the stocks, but our navy does not possess a single battleship cruiser, while the supply of scout cruisers is inadequate. To make the navy serviceable for the defense of the country, with its 30,000 miles of coasts, we need many more submarines, all as "perfect as they should be," and a sufficiently large number of fast-going warships. The so-called destroyer, too, has given ample proof of its usefulness, as it is the only kind of boat that can harass and destroy the submarine. There are no finer warships afloat than our new superdreadnoughts, with their destructive batteries of fourteen-inch guns and the rapid-firing five-inch guns, but one or two skillfully handled submarines can send a battleship, unguarded by swift destroyers, to the bottom of the sea very quickly. The dreadnought which costs $10,000,000 to build is powerless against the torpedo, and our navy will not be in a fit condition until it is prepared to prevent submarine attacks and possesses a larger number of submarines of its own.

The widespread movement in favor of strengthening the national defenses is chiefly concerned at present with the betterment of the navy, which is perfectly natural, though the needs of the army must not be neglected. An immediate bond issue of $500,000,000 is urged by the Navy League, which includes in its membership men of large experience who are accustomed But in an hour of great excitement a little exaggeration is to be expected. The navy will be increased in size, we may be sure, and with no needless delay. The Navy League has sounded a popular note.

The rush of recruits to the navy within the last week has been unprecedented. Although we have not men enough to man all the ships properly, the navy lacks comparatively few to complete its statutory strength, but Congress must vote to increase the number before many more recruits can be accepted. If the program of the Navy League should be accepted, many more officers would be required, as well as men enough to man twenty-five dreadnoughts, besides the twelve we shall have in 1916. The program also comprehends the building of $250,000,000 worth of fast cruisers, submarines, hospital ships, seagoing colliers, and aeroplanes. It is, in fact, a program which must stir the imagination of all citizens of a country which has been governed for many years with the idea that it would always be at peace with all the rest of the world. That peace may continue without interruption, and that the United States, by its influence, may be able to restore the peace of the world, is the sincere desire of every true American, but recent history has convinced the people that we must be prepared to defend ourselves if we are to maintain our place among the world powers.

THE GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAYS.

The Governor continues to do excellent work, and to make it harder for himself to do his very best. He is cutting into the second million of unnecessary appropriations by the Legislature, and he has not yet heard what the persuasive Mr. MCANENY has to say. There is much time still left for the Governor to do his really heavy work, and yet he despairs of making it possible for himself to veto the direct tax. He is credited, or rather debited, with saying that the State really needs as much leeway as he has left by his vetoes, and that the direct tax will be necessary for surplus.

Taxation for surplus this year is a proposal of which the Governor would do well to be wary. It is a curious thing to assert on the day that his Attorney General has approved the issue by the State of $6,000,000 of short term notes for payroll purposes. If that can be done this year it may be done next year, and the direct tax next year would be less of a burden than this year. The ground of the Attorney General's decision is a mixture of both law and politics, and is better law than politics. He makes short work of the contention that the State could not issue its promissory notes in anticipation of taxes. The limit on such indebtedness is the State's revenues, not its property. The distinction is between a promise to pay on pledge of specific income, in this case excise revenues, and the issue of bonds against property, that is, a mortgage. The latter falls within the constitutional limitation of increase of debt without a referendum. The latter falls within the discretion of administrative officers, within the limits of the taxes levied by the Legislature. Unfortunately the Attorney General proceeds to add, in his political rather than professional capacity, that the constitutional limitation did not

> contemplate a situation where a previous administration, by failing to levy necessary taxes or produce the necessary revenues, had left the Government without funds in its treasury to carry on its ordinary activities and pay general expenses.

That may be so, and then, again, it may be that enough money was appropriated and was used otherwise than intended. Or it may be that the deficiency is not as large as is thought even now, when it has shrunk considerably from the earlier assertions. The State may be borrowing as liberally as the Governor is willing to have it tax itself. The politician seeking popularity through increase of taxes is on dangerous ground. It can be done by the issue of bonds up to a point where the interest becomes burdensome. Taxes become burdensome the day they are laid. Long before they are collected they become a lien upon a property and a debit rather than an asset before the people. The Governor's blue pencil is a trustier friend than the pen with which he signs tax bills. And he would better run his politics for himself. His Attorney General is not his constitutional adviser on politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Explicable, But Not Excusable. While it is easy enough to understand what mobs in London and other English cities have been doing for the last few days, the need of taking energetic measures to stop proceedings at once so reprehensible and so useless from every other standpoint than that of the criminal classes, of looters, has been obvious from the beginning of these disturbances.

As "atrocities," of course, the attacks on petty German tradesmen and their shops do not amount to much—not to much, at any rate, in comparison with recent happenings in Belgium as detailed by the Bryce Commission—but they constitute, nevertheless, a truly miserable piece of business, lacking, as they do, even the sorry excuse of "military necessity." As a matter of fact, instead of accomplishing any military purpose, the rioting "gave comfort and assistance to the enemy," and the rioters is sure to be expanded, when it is described in Germany, into something very much like wholesale torture and pillage of presumably unoffending aliens. Whatever the victims of the mobs were before, they are now men and women with a grievance—martyrs, in short, with a right to appeal to the world for sympathy, and fairly sure of getting it. The only gleam of consolation in the episode as a whole for the British and their friends lies in the fact that not even a suspicion of official incitement or countenance for the assaulting and looting that have taken place can be raised in any reasonable minds, and that the weakened police forces of London and elsewhere, though for a while overwhelmed by the number of the rioters, now have them in hand and will see to it that they get the punishment they so thoroughly deserve.

Truly a Tale Unadorned. In drawing up its report on the conduct of the German troops in Belgium, the Bryce Commission evidently made an earnest attempt, as evidently successful, to exclude everything that could be described even by the most adverse and incredulous critics—by the Germans themselves, that is—as the product of personal emotions or condemned as aiming at the sensational. And characterization of the acts disclosed is as nearly to altogether absent as, humanly speaking, it could be from such a document. The report is "lawyerlike," but its authors write as if they were addressing a board of Judges, not a jury.

This was, of course, in several and very important respects, desirable, and the appeal as made is to the judgment, not to the passions. But another result of it is that the report has little more literary merit than does a catalogue or index. Its merits have been gained at the cost of becoming cold and dry, and such "hard reading," as the saying is, that not many people are likely to go through it from beginning to end.

The absence of detail, of the picturesque in the sense of vividness—the adequately explained, but nevertheless regrettable, failure to give the names of the victims and of their persecutors—the persistent sticking to unqualified fact—all this is fatal to the maintenance of "interest" and therefore militates against the attainment of the very ends for which the report must have been prepared and published. Both the Belgian and the French Commissions that have gone over much the same ground managed to avoid these faults and these dangers. While hardly less convincing, they were more interesting.

Yet on the English Commission there are several men of high literary competence, and we all know that Viscount BRYCE himself can write, when he tries, with eloquence and fervor, and do it, too, without a trace of that sentimentality of which the British are so afraid. It is, however, almost as unsafe to impugn the discretion of these men as it would be to impeach their veracity or to doubt their intention to be quite fair in their treatment of the great quantity of evidence collected by them. They were set to answer the question, "Were there German atrocities in Belgium?" and they have answered it. They have made further dispute impossible.

Lifeboats Are Not for Them. Young as is the art or profession of wireless telegraphy, for at least one division of its practitioners there has already grown up from experience, or crystallized out of it, a traditional or conventional standard of conduct that brings to bear on them a compulsion to be heroic, even to the sacrifice of their lives, whenever opportunity for it is provided.

The men who take and send etherial messages on ships are they upon whom this stern and honorable compulsion is laid. In times of danger they are expected, and by precedents now numerous are required, to forget all considerations of personal safety, and to do till the very last, and beyond, what they can to save others. As in the case of Captains, they are permitted to quit their posts only when their ships are gone down, and usually it is from the water that they may decently be rescued if at all.

The many names of these martyrs to duty that a few years have supplied for the monument unveiled in Battery Park this week show that the ocean-going wireless operators have accepted the tradition of their class or rank, just as the Captains have done, and that the requirement to be heroic is not resented or ignored. Unlike the historic—or fabulous—grenadiers, they do not want to live forever, or at any rate, if they do, they can forget the desire on fit occasion.

It is a fine way of looking at one's work, and they are "good deaths" that are thus encountered.

An Engine, Not a Gun.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am afraid that Dr. Junge has been letting his enthusiasm run away with his imagination, otherwise the article by him, "A New Gun that Shelled Dunkirk," in THE SUNDAY TIMES would never have been penned. The illustration given is not of a gun, as stated, but of a single-cylinder experimental Junkens marine oil engine of the Ochelhauser-Diesel type. From this motor wonderful results were expected by engineers all over the world, as it was thought to be an improvement on the Diesel engine, and the Hamburg-American Company actually placed an order for a cargo ship to be so equipped.

But several features of the design were overlooked by Professor Junkers, and other engineers, with the result that unexpected engine troubles arose when the engine was on test, and the two 1,300 horse-power Junkers engines for the Hamburg-American ship Priemus were refused on the test-bed and steam machinery installed instead, so this refutes Dr. Junge's statement that the Junkers oil engine has replaced the Diesel motor.

In the Petroleum Steamship Company's tanker Arthur von Gwiner, a Junkers oil engine was installed a little over a year ago, and the ship was constantly under repair, owing to the unsatisfactory working of her engines. T. ORCHARD LISLE,
Power Boat Editor.
New York, May 10, 1915.

British Ship Subsidies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite sure that you always wish to be accurate in your editorial statements. Therefore I call your attention to the misleading deduction that you draw, in your editorial of May 4, from the statement made by Mr. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, "that if Great Britain paid for its mail at the United States rate the Cunard Line would receive $250,000 more annually than under its British agreement." While Mr. Booth's statement is literally true, as far as it applies to mail pay, he omitted the most important part of the "British agreement," which is that his company received from the British Government the loan of about $13,000,000 at a rate of interest of only 2¾ per cent. per annum, and an annual subsidy of

PICTURES OF SUFFERING.

They Occur in a Nurse's Appeal for an X-Ray Machine.

New York, May 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My wife has received the following letter from a friend living just outside Tours. Will you please publish it with a statement to the effect that subscriptions will be received by J. P. Morgan & Co. and cabled direct to the hospital for the purchase of the machine?

La Chanterie, St. Cyr-sur-Loire, (I-et-L.)
April 27, 1915.

* * * I have no doubt you are actively interested, as all American women seem so generously to be, in sending us help for our poor wounded, and sadly do we need it. I am working in a large hospital at Marmontiers. Do you remember the convent at the foot of dear old Rougemont that we motored out to see when you were here? Well, it is now a hospital attached to the Societe de Secours aux Blesses, (Croix Rouge Francaise.) We have 250 beds for badly wounded and several annexes for convalescents. My role is the operating room, and a sad job it is, I can assure you, to see all those young lives ruined and wrecked and maimed, even when we can save the life, which, thank goodness, we have been able to do in 97 per cent. out of over a thousand men that have gone through our hands—a very good record considering the dreadful cases we have had and the extreme weakness and exhaustion in which the men arrive from the front. I am writing now to ask you if you cannot help us in our work. I, unfortunately, cannot do much, except what my hands can do, and I often deplore not being able to do more when I see so near me the urgent need of immediate action. I know you all in America are doing such a lot, giving so generously to the great general fund, but that goes to buy necessary material which is sent to Paris and distributed among thousands of hospitals. I wrote there and asked for help and they sent me a fine box of chloroform, but out of 100 pounds of absorbent cotton asked for I got sixty pounds and no lint. They can't do everything and give to everybody, but that is not my request.

What we cryingly need is an X-Ray plant. As you know, we are several miles from Tours and our poor, weary men have to be sent in old ambulances and shaken over the cobbles all that way and back to be X-rayed. We have had some pitiful cases. One where a lad of 19 arrived almost dying. He suffered martyrdom; his screams could be heard down by the river; the continual hemorrhages made us think the kidney was touched, but we could not operate on sheer speculation. He was much too weak to stand the jolting trip to Tours, so far days he suffered while we pumped sea water into him by the quart daily to get his strength up to stand the trip. His youth came to his rescue and made him bear the strain that would have killed an older man. The kidney was literally torn to pieces; we had to remove it entirely. It was a hand-to-hand fight with death for days, but we pulled him through, and he is now in the convelescent house as cheery as can be and as fat and pink as could be wished. But he went through days and days of suffering that could have been avoided, had we been able to X-Ray at once. There were other cases, not so fortunate, where the poor beggars could not be moved and had to return to their Maker, when we might perhaps have been able to save them. In Paris they tell me they cannot give money or the plant, as it is too expensive.

I thought that perhaps, for old Rougemont days, you might be willing to make a small collection among your own people and friends for this particular hospital and help us in our fight against death. The plant will cost between 6,000f. and 7,000f.—I know it seems a lot of money, but the cause is more than worthy. I had several small amounts sent me for Christmas and at other times to help and I have provided quite a few men in that way with artificial legs, instead of the wooden stump that the Government gives, and which would have prevented them from continuing their callings or trades. A laborer, for instance, could not till the soil with a stump that sank into the plowed earth at each step, whereas the clubfoot that he now has will allow him to work, if not as rapidly, at least as well as before, besides being more comfortable to walk with. I am sorry to hear that so much of the news you get in America comes through Berlin.

Signed, ————
ARTHUR C. TRAIN.

Delibes in Vienna.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 9th inst., Mr. J. G. Fourman writes: "It would be interesting to know what fate had been meted out to works of Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakow, and Rachmaninoff in Berlin and Vienna."

An extract from the Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, of Jan. 8, 1915, shows that the previous evening Delibes's "Lakme" was given by the k. k. Hofopernthéater, and Gounod's "Margarete" in the second Vienna opera house, the Volksoper. In a Vienna newspaper of Dec. 28, 1914, appear advertisements of several French and English ladies offering their services for teaching languages. They frankly acknowledge their birth and origin. There are several thousands of French and English women and men employed in teaching languages and music or as nurses and tutors in Austria-Hungary. They attend to their usual occupation without being mistreated or looked upon as spies or undesirable citizens. They don't lose their positions. Cables from England show quite a different state of things.
DIRECTOR LEOPOLD PERUTZ.
New York, May 11, 1915.

A Centenarian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No reference has been made in THE TIMES among the obituaries of centenarians to the recent death of Mrs. Mary D. Stackpole, supposed to be the oldest resident of New England. Mrs. Stackpole was born in Tuftonboro, N. H., on Nov. 14, 1809, and lived in that town until about 1883, when she moved to Wolfboro, a neighboring town. She died on May 4, aged 105 years. Mrs. Stackpole was remarkably active up to the very last, taking an automobile ride not long before her death. After she had passed the century mark she crocheted a large white cotton table cover with a knitted border, which the writer now has. Her eyesight was excellent to the last and all her faculties were remarkably acute. ALICE LAKEY.
Cranford, N. J., May 12, 1915.

Pounds, Not Dollars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter to you of Saturday last, which appeared in THE TIMES of Sunday, I wrote that "the Baltic, on which I sailed on Feb. 18, carried a cargo of war munitions and material, amounting to the enormous sum of £2,500,000, and the profit to the ship on the freight alone totaled the large sum of £40,000." These amounts were printed by you as 2,500,000 "dollars" and 40,000 "dollars" respectively, instead of "sterling."
BARNETT L. HOLLANDER.
New York, May 11, 1915.

THE WARRIOR.

Is all in readiness?
No coat of mail—
No spear on which
Some foeman to impale,
No battle axe, or yet
A poisoned lance—
No gun with which to check
A foe's advance.

But—will the metal plate
Dents, shells, resist?
Are stays, ribs, posts, quite fit,
So they won't twist?
About the tail-skid—
Sure it is O. K.?
The fuselage—is it of latest type?
The gear? What say?

The wings—strong, stiff—insure

MORE LETTERS ON THE GREAT TOPIC.

Professor Hale Urges the Use of Immediate Preparedness—Some Unenthusiastic Views of War—The Pro-German Voice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The deliberate step taken by Germany in destroying noncombatant men, women, and children upon the Lusitania in a policy of "reprisal" for England's extension of her blockading range is the culmination of a long series of ruthless breakings of international law and a clear commentary on the character of the early "reprisals" in Belgium and France. Official Germany has shown herself to be as savage as she is efficient. There is no hope for security or happiness in the world until she is reduced to order, and no possibility of the reinstatement of the German people as a civilized nation until they have thrown off the Hohenzollerns, who have educated them to such deeds.

Government by warfare has terribly failed. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are going to be possible for mankind only through a court of nations, with decrees enforced by an international police. We owe it to civilization, as well as to our own future safety, to prepare to take part in this world service, and our duties begin at once. I have urged from early September on that we should declare war on the cynical breaker of both the spirit and the letter of The Hague treaties, signed by her and us. If we had done this early, a trained army would today be ready to go.

As it is, we should do what we can, and as quickly as we can. Our navy could at once render a great service in patroling and convoying. The presence of this in European waters and of a part of our small regular army on the western battle line would be a considerable immediate help, while the moral effect would be tremendous. Italy and the Balkan States would probably join us. But, in any case, Germany would know that she was doomed to failure. We should have to raise and train an army. But it is altogether probable that Germany would sue for peace before that army was ready to leave our shores. If not, we should go through to the end.
W. G. HALE.
Chicago University, May 10, 1915.

Union Seminary Students Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of the endless columns in the daily press expressing opinions on the various aspects of the war, most of them either implicitly or explicitly in approval of the militaristic philosophy out of which the whole monstrous conflict has sprung, there is room for a vigorous protest against the entire situation.

Among a number of the students of the Union Theological Seminary the vain efforts to justify this or that act of the belligerents on the basis of "international law," and the absurd attempts to distinguish between more and less "humane" warfare, have aroused deep wonder that Christians can expend their time on such problems and their thought on fabricating such excuses for the acts of any of the combatants, when the Gospel of Christ says clearly, "No war at all." They hold the firm conviction that it is essentially unchristian to take any attitude toward the whole conflict other than uncompromising, thoroughgoing opposition to it. The death of some 1,500 innocents in civilian clothes is not very much more horrible than the killing and maiming and moral slaughter of millions of innocents who may happen to be in uniform. All the gruesome and rankly immoral details of the tremendous conflict arouse only horror and the bitterest opposition to war as such, and to all the forces that go to cause it.
ROY B. CHAMBERLIN.,
Representing twenty students of Union Seminary.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Rebuking R. H. Davis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without wishing to seem to approve of the German naval policy nor to pass judgment on the President's inaction, the final purpose of which I know no more about than Mr. Davis, it does seem to me that perhaps a few of the statements of this "Singer of no hate hymns" call for an answer.

"In the past," writes Mr. Davis, "it has been the duty of our Government to protect her citizens. Since Mr. Wilson came into office that duty has been neglected." How about the time that Mr. Davis was arrested in Germany, or was it Belgium? If I remember rightly, this Government's aid was called for and, if Mr. Davis's articles are to be taken literally, it was most effective in getting Mr. Davis out of the very jaws of death.

In regard to the statement that we have been admitting foreigners to citizenship who came here either to escape military duty or to make money—this is undoubtedly true, but instead of saying that this has been the case for "many years," Mr. Davis might have gone further, he might have said that since the foundation of the Government this has been the case. But Mr. Davis forgets that it has been these very people who in times of need have never flinched in their devotion to their adopted country—on Morningside Drive there is a statue of one, on Riverside Drive of another—I am only giving Germans as examples, because I suspect that it is against them particularly that Mr. Davis's diatribe against these "foreigners," who are now "Americans," is directed.
wet "? S. J. WOOLF.
New York, May 11, 1915.

A Day for Memorial Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shocked as all the world is by this awful tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania, surely we must all feel a thrill of the greatest admiration for those brave men and that Belgian woman who, with the most sublime courage facing immediate death, risked their lives in helping to save the helpless little children, doomed to be the innocent victims of this premeditated outrage, which was to prove to the world the great power and strength of Germany. Let us pause and set a day aside to acknowledge these heroes and this heroine, who have done more to show the world there is something greater than the mere killing of men. Might does not make right, and we are sorry for this German nation, which we Americans wanted to respect, and whose children when they come to our shores as immigrants were given all the advantages which our great country has held out to the children of every nation. We are glad that many of our citizens of German origin do not countenance, but deplore, this act—an act which, after all is said, was one which only the most cowardly would be guilty of.
GEORGIANA HARRIMAN OWEN.
New York, May 12, 1915.

A Pro-German's Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an intense pro-German, I would ask for space to indorse Herman Ridder's sentiments on loyalty to America. Whatever else we do or say or think or how we may differ, loyalty to this country must never fail. Breaking up into sections is the one evil from which God deliver us. It is said we are not a military nation, and not prepared to defend ourselves, &c., but if we want to forfeit completely the respect and the fear of strong

and change us into a swarm of quarreling fragments like that of the Balkan Peninsula.

The press is gone mad for the moment, but I would ask if we were at war ourselves fighting ten nations and races, who were after our heart's blood, and daily shiploads of cartridges were brought to our coast in the enemy's vessels, would not every American father and mother, whose boys were on the firing line, insist that our submarines sink those ships, no matter how many neutrals, men and women, were aboard of them? How can any parent whose boys might be called any day to face the horrors of real war, (and I am one of those,) look at this any other way?

I think it would be found that those who are the loudest in wanting the Government to act with haste and even drag this country into war would be the very last to shoulder a gun. H. C. STRACK.
Owego, N. Y., May 11, 1915.

Shall We Break the Cross?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether we follow Christ or the brotherhood of man, let us not be wrought to such a heat of blood and inflammation of the mind that we are unable to think. "American patriotism," "national honor," "spitting on the flag," "piracy," "murder," "inaction and timidity," are soul-stirring and passion-rousing words. It is too well known for proof that we have been supplying arms and munitions of war to the Allies to our own commercial advantage.

Germany will do everything possible to prevent this. She says, "To hell with international law and precedents. War is war, and we will take every advantage we can. We meet new conditions. Modern warfare has changed. Whether it is a technical blockade or not, we will not let arms get to England."

Before we are possessed with passion and are bit with the present madness of modern civilization we must consider whether or not apparent piracy be not the horrible need and stress of war.

I am neither pro-German nor pro-Allies, but purely American. If it be unmanly to pause and not to raise a cry of insult unavenged before we consider the causes and the facts, I confess.

No hope for true thoughts or reasoned actions will exist if we plunge into a Berserker fury that will break the cross in two and strangle our ideals. Remember the ideal of our forefathers, the ideal of America—freedom. Free from Europe. Keep away! Keep away! FRED D. WELLS,
Justice Municipal Court.
New York, May 12, 1915.

Uninsulted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

American people all know that there is a way in which they can remain perfectly safe, and Germany will be very glad to let us be unmolested. It is to do just as I and many hundreds of thousands of others are doing who have not money enough to place our fool selves and countrymen in jeopardy—stay here quietly at home, minding our own business.

Nine-tenths of the people in this country have not enough money to get themselves into trouble, and yet the other tenth are continuously meddling (the upper crust, who are supposed to have the most sense) and causing situations wherein they expect the other nine-tenths to rise up in their pride and defend the honor of the nation, as if that foolish one-tenth represents the nation! The majority of us are, as a matter of fact, so busy hiking for a living that we do not know we are insulted until we grab a newspaper and while hanging on a strap or swallowing a cup of coffee read in a scare head that we are going to war!
C. B. GEORGEN.
New York, May 10, 1915.

Benjamin Franklin's Apprehension.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is remarkable that Benjamin Franklin should have been able to prophesy a break with the Germans. On the 9th of May, 1753, he wrote to his friend, Peter Collinson, in England, as follows: "I am perfectly of your mind that measures of great temper are necessary with the Germans, and am not without apprehensions that, through their indiscretions, or ours, or both, great disorders may one day arise among us." He had not said "between us," but "among us," which is quite significant.
JULIAN FALK.
New York, May 12, 1915.

An Anti-German German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although of German descent, my blood boils at the outrages committed by the self-styled "Kulturtraegers," and it seems to me that it would be a great calamity to the whole world should the German hordes emerge victorious from this war! J. B.
Yonkers, N. Y., May 12, 1915.

An Irishman Lauds Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany was justified in sinking the Lusitania, and if the conditions were reversed there is no doubt an American submarine commander would have acted in a like manner. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and any ship carrying the means of destruction of German lives and property is liable to a similar fate. Whether it be legal or illegal, all the means possible must be pursued by the armed forces of Germany to protect the German people. It is my sincere wish that, if we Americans ever find ourselves in the same position as Germany is, with black, yellow, and white men attacking, our naval or military forces will not bow to legal niceties to our detriment.
JOHN J. ROURKE.
New York, May 12, 1915.

The Great Betrayal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some day, when immediate need for practical help in Europe is past, we should erect a monument in Washington, the nation's capital, to those Americans who sacrificed their lives in the Lusitania; sacrificed by their very inability to conceive of such a crime being possible, which is proof of their own high-mindedness, else would they have considered the possibility of the act. Nothing should be spared to make it the most beautiful memorial, a reminder for the ages to come, that, simultaneously with this, the greatest crime in history, was exhibited an instinctive confidence in the fundamental humanity of man. As it turned out, they forfeited their lives in the pledge they gave of their unquestioning belief.
S. F. SCHROEDER.
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1915.

Das Ewige Weibliche.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the author of "Ashamed," by H. B. Seibert, published in THE TIMES, Wednesday morning, May 12, 1915:

That anyone would write such a despicable poem as you wrote, and that THE TIMES would publish anything so unjust, is utterly beyond my comprehension. How dare you call the sinking of the Lusitania "murder"? If the conditions had been to the contrary, the Lusitania Germany's ship, and bound for Germany, let us say, with ammunition aboard for Germany, don't think for a single instant that England or France or Russia would not have sent one of their assassins of the sea to destroy it.

You say you loved and were proud of the Fatherland. Your love is indeed shallow. If you are one of the sons of Germany, then Germany has a Judas in her ranks. If my country, America, has such sons as you, I should want them shot before sunrise.
PAULINE HAMILTON.
New York, May 12, 1915.

Harsh Gossiping Deplored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody will deny that we have been offended by Germany—in fact, we have

MUSEUM'S TEXTILE ROOM IS CHARMING

Opens Anew Today, with Rare Tapestries, After Removal of Morgan Porcelains.

FINE OLD ANTIQUES ALSO

Artists and Designers Are Encouraged to Study the Collections —Ancient Roman Glass.

The big gallery, D 10, of the Metropolitan Art Museum, which was first opened to house the Morgan collection of porcelains twelve years ago, opens anew today as a textile room, and it was never more beautiful or attractive. Since the taking away of the Morgan porcelains the walls have been recovered in pale tan shades, and are now hung with tapestries whose predominating color is soft old blue, and this gives a charm to the room aside from the beauty of the tapestries seen in detail, and this is great.

Beautiful ecclesiastical vestments in rich materials and wonderful embroideries fill the centre of the room, with here and there a strong note of vivid red, making a study in color tones that is altogether delightful. The cases containing the textiles are not in too close juxtaposition, and the entire effect of a beautiful room may be obtained from all points. From its charm as a room, the Morgan porcelains will never be missed; it is better as it is, and the textiles and the tapestries are all quite as well worth study in their own lines. The tapestries have never been brought together before, and they show to advantage in this great 100-foot long room, which is, with the exception of the main galleries of the Musehm, the largest in the building.

On the right wall, on entering the room, are the two magnificent early Gothic tapestries loaned by George Blumenthal, fifteenth century Burgundian—"Gothic verdure tapestries with personages," as they are technically described. The first has much of the deep blue in its predominating tone, with figures on horseback, showing costumes which there are no pictures of the times representing. The second, with rich red notes, has the old inscriptions which no one has yet been able to read.

On the south wall is a series of six Renaissance tapestries, Dutch and Flemish, new to Museum visitors. They were selected by the late Stanford White for Mrs. Charles P. Barney and placed in a room which he designed for her to house them, which burned recently, leaving the tapestries, fortunately, but little damaged except by smoke. They give the history of Diana.

Cupid and Psyche Set.

On the north wall is the Cupid and Pysche set, five tapestries of typical French Renaissance design, which formerly belonged to the Duchess de Dino and are now owned by Joseph Sampson Stevens. On the east wall are the Mortlake tapestries, the large one, Vulcan appealing to Jupiter, belonging to Mrs. A. von Zeidlitz, and the other two lent by the A. W. Hoyt estate.

The Museum has never before been able to present the tapestries that it has previously had on exhibition to such advantage, and the collection together is a revelation of beauty. Around the sides of the room are fine old antiques, some of the furniture belonging to the Bolles collection, presentd to the Museum by Mrs. Russell Sage, and for which there has not been hitherto space for exhibition. One curious old piece is a "livery cupboard" of the period of Charles II.

Since the war requests have come to the Museum from many designers and artists for material from which to work, and those making the demands have been greatly surprised to learn that to fill such needs is one of the chief ambitions of the Museum and that its arrangements for such students are most complete. Its record of the work done in this line the last year, a statement of which it made public yesterday, is complete.

"We hear of people saying that they wish such help could be obtained at the Museum and our greatest desire is to let the public know that our collections are for their use, and that we have made every arrangement for their comfort and convenience," said Henry W. Kent, Secretary of the Museum, yesterday. "We have small study rooms and larger class rooms, and we have now issued a pamphlet telling of the extensiveness of our textile collection, and we are sending this to manufacturers, designers, and art students to give them an idea of the advantages we can offer them in that line."

The pamphlet, a supplement to the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, is illustrated, showing textiles of different periods and nationalities. It tells of the scope of the Museum's collection, which is remarkably broad, and its arrangement. It tells of the costumes included, French and American, Russian Court and peasant, gives a bibliography of books that are in the Museum library, to be consulted, and even pictures of its class and study rooms.

Decorators Take Designs.

Many of the best-known workers in the arts relating to house furnishing and decorating, with others, have made designs and copies from the museum collections during the last year, and the variety of the different lines is interesting. Interior decorators have taken designs from the Louis XVI. room in the Hoentschel collection, copies have been made of Queen Anne furniture, and reproductions of stained glass windows from watercolor sketches have been made for a private house. Ornamentation from an old-time spinet and harpsichord was copied for a piano that was made to order, a decorator took designs from the Boscoreal room in the Museum for a Pompeiian room he was decorating, and another artist made use of a panel in Fragonard style for other house decoration. Over doors and over mantels have been studied by one architect, and another has made a study of tapestries for use in his work. A large New York firm took designs of some famous old rugs for new ones it was having made, and even a Persian rug man, studying the construction of rugs here, made sketches of some of the Museum's treasures.

A maker of pottery studied colors and glazes for use in his work, a sculptor copied the Tanagra figurines, and a marble and mosaic worker took plaster-line studies of a Louis XVI. mantel to reproduce in marble. A mural decorator sketched a flower panel in the Hoentschel collection ,and an Assyrian teacher made sketches for tiles. A woman interested in handwork reproduced an embroidered table cover, an organ manufacturer had sketches of organ action made, and drawings of monumental subjects, for use on automobile hearses, rounded out the number of uses to which a museum collection can be put. The Museum even came in touch with moving pictures, and photographs of the Antwerp Cathedral were made for use by a film company. This is aside from the varied work done by students in the Museum.

Collection of Ancient Glass.

In the recent accession room of the Museum is to be seen this month an exceptionally beautiful collection of ancient Roman glass, a bequest from Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper. There are 124 pieces, showing wonderful iridescence, and it is in an exceptional state of preservation. The color is remarkable for its brilliancy and variety. The glass dates from the last century B. C. to the fifth century A. D., and was most of it found in Syria. Other objects in the bequest of Mrs. Draper include four eighteenth century Flemish tapestries, miniatures, and textiles.

Small objects which will interest a wide circle of the Museum's visitors, and which are to be seen in the recent accessions room, are a seventeenth century jester's bauble, Flemish, two of the eighteenth century, French, all with their dangling bells; two quaint old whips and a bailiff's and a sheriff's truncheon. They are the gift of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson.

WOMEN WIN RIBBONS.

Mrs. Allen Potts, After a Fall, Takes the Blue at Capital Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — Fifteen events scheduled for yesterday and deferred by rain were given this afternoon at the Capital City Horse Show, which will come to a brilliant close tomorrow afternoon. Few officials were present today, but the largest resident contingent the meeting has yet known filled the grand stand and boxes.

The Fifth Cavalry Band gave a concert before the opening of the show, and also played between events. Mrs. Allen Potts, who has taken many ribbons, had her first fall of the meeting, but promptly regained her saddle, uninjured. In the next event, jumpers not over 3 years, Mrs. Potts took the blue ribbon and first cash prize with Acme. Three horses from E. L. Redman's Middleburg Stable took the remaining prizes in this class.

Mrs. William F. Hitt won another blue, and $50 for Judge Moore, driving his phaeton pair, Vida Frye and Burgomaster. Judge Moore took the red with another pair, with Miss Ella Ives of New Bedford, Mass., and John L. Bushnell of Springfield, Ohio, being other prize winners.

Mrs. C. H. Chipchase, of New York, took a silver cup and a blue ribbon riding Sceptre, Mrs. Allen Potts being a close second with Day Star.

The Peter Voorhees de Fraw Memorial Cup for local hunters, was taken by Edward B. McLean's Ravello. Mrs. Helen Bu chanan, riding Katy-did, took $30 and the red ribbon. There were 32 entries in this class in which E. B. McLean took a yellow ribbon with Sir Braxton.

Melvin C. Hazen's charger Virginia Boy, took a blue ribbon and cash prize.

The Four-in-hands, and ponies in harness were among the events of particular interest. Judge Moore took first prize with his four-in-hand, the Pabst Stock Farm being second. Master Lloyd Moore, the four-year-old son of Mrs. A. C. P. Wickfeld, took the blue in the pony class, driving himself. The red went to Miss Anna Hamlin, daughter of the President of the Federal Reserve oBard.

In additinon to the officers of the show the large attendance included ex-Ambassador to France and Mrs. Henry White, the Minister from Denmark, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wainwright and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker, who were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Colonel and Mrs. Symons, General Nelson Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyke Wendell, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Edward McCauley and Lieutenant and rMs. Herbert Howard.

VANDERBILT RENTS ESTATE.

Leases Colgate Hoyt's Eastover, on Centre Island, for Summer.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has leased Colgate Hoyt's estate, Eastover, on Centre Island, L. I., for the Summer, through Clifford van Schurman. This is one of the finest estates on Long Island, and the rental is said to be $20,000 for the season.

The estate consists of 185 acres, with a mile of water front on Long Island Sound, and it also faces on the harbor. It has a deer park, swimming pool, and a herd of registered imported cattle. The land is adjacent to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and adjoins the estate of Ormond G. Smith, on which a new million-dollar residence has just been completed.

Several weeks ago it was reported that Mr. Vanderbilt had rented the estate of Mrs. Cyril Dugmore at Great Neck, L. I., which Benjamin N. Duke has now leased for the Summer.

NEWPORT HOMES MADE READY

Vanderbilt, Goelet, and Berwind Estates to be Occupied Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13.—Six of the largest Summer residences were being made ready today for occupancy. Beaulieu, which Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have a long lease upon, is in the hands of mechanics, although the family are expected to spend the early part of the Summer in Long Island. Storm doors and shutters were removed from Rough Point, owned by Mrs. William B. Leeds, who is in England. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is preparing to open Ochre Court, Mrs. Vanderbilt the Breakers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind The Elms, and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Beechwood.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore, who are not usually here until the early part of July, have opened their house in Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Mildred Rives have come from New York for the season, occupying Swanhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt plan to arrive at the Agassiz estate June 1.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son return from California tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing will be at the Munechinger-King until June 2, when they return to Santa Barbara, Cal., to remain until October.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore come from New York next Tuesday for the Summer.

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard and the Misses Willard are booked to sail from Europe May 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie arrive at their cottage early in June.

Mrs. Robert H. Hitt of Washington has rented her cottage for the Summer to Nelson L. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maynard of New York have rented Rosetta, the property of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells arrive at Chetwode for the Summer this week.

Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives of Washington will soon occupy their residence here.

Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks, Mrs. Emily J. Mott, and Henry A. Vail of New York are at the Muenchinger-King.

Stuart Duncan returned from New York tonight for the week end.

Mrs. Fordham Morris of New York will arrive June 1 to spend the Summer here.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer has returned from Washington and New York.

LENOX ESTATES TO OPEN.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck and Mrs. Spencer Plan Early Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 13.—Servants arrived today to open White Lodge for Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, Shipton Court for Mrs. Edwards Spencer, and Stoneover for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

Dr. Franklin Carter, President of Williams College from 1891 to 1901, is seriously ill of pneumonia at his cottage in Williamstown.

Mrs. Frank C. Grugan has arrived in Stockbridge to visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. Dutilh Grugan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Crane have issued cards for a dance on the 18th at Model Farm, Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus left today for New York.

Nelson Curtis of Boston, who has bought a country place at South Lee, arrived at the hotel today.

Mrs. Alfred A. Gilmore and Clinton G. Gilmore are at Curtis Hotel before opening their Lithgow Villa.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren and Miss Katharine Dahlgren returned to New York today.

Mrs. Norman H. Davis arrived at the Davis place on Prospect Hill in Stockbridge today.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Cymric are:

H. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Armour, J. G. Campbell, Albert Dale, F. A. Davis, F. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ellis, A. A. P. Frew, Mrs. S. L. Goodman, Mrs. R. Haldam, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harrison, W. Hastie, Mrs. S. Haycroft, Miss E. M. Haycroft, Miss S. M. Holland, T. J. Hunter, F. Jackson, F. Land, Rupert Lumley, A. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McDowell, J. D. Moore, Miss N. Moore, David Muncy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nixon, Miss D. Phillips, P. Simpson, L. J. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. St. Johns, Rev. W. Temple, Eric Todd, Miss M. C. Trigillus, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Walker, Miss J. J. Walker, S. J. Warrington, G. T. Wilson.

FARRAR SINGS AS GODDESS OF LIBERTY

Patriotic Outburst at Metropolitan as She Renders "The Star-Spangled Banner."

AUDIENCE JOINS IN SONG

Incident Before the Last Act of "Carmen" Sung at Benefit for Sewing Girls of Paris.

The special performance of "Carmen" given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the sewing girls of Paris became a patriotic demonstration for Americans for a short time a little before midnight.

As the footlights were turned on for the last act W. Bourke Cockran came before the curtain and made a short speech thanking the audience and the artists for their efforts in behalf of the charity. Then he sent a bubb of excitement over the ouditorium by announcing that to make the occasion notable Geraldine Farrar would sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

In a moment the curtains were parted. Miss Farrar was revealed standing on a broad pedestal dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, a red and white striped cap on her head, the national shield over her left arm, and in her right an American flag resting with the butt of its staff on the ground. Beneath her on the base of the pedestal knelt Misses Braslau and Sparkes of the company, dressed in the white uniforms of trained nurses with red crosses on their arms.

Behind the group stretched an enormous drop curtain of dull blue that covered the rear of the stage, and as beams of calcium lights played on the singers from the wings a picturesque effect was created that sent gasps of excitement through the audience. It was taking the demonstration too seriously, however, to allow of applause at this time. All over the house the people rose to their feet involuntarily.

Miss Farrar sang the first stanza alone to the accompaniment of the orchestra. Her voice rang out on the high note near the end till it filled the whole auditorium, and raised the flag, and the brass crashed on the final cadence, and then a storm of applause broke out. The curtain was raised and lowered four or five times, but the audience would not be satisfied.

The singer gave a sign for silence, and then said, "Please all sing it with me!"

For the second time the orchestra started. All through the house the audience took the tune up, and those who had so often been sung to had their chance to raise their own voices in the Metropolitan Opera House. Among those who frequent it are singers who are no longer on the active list. Down front, near the stage, on the south side of the building, there was one of these, and as the high note which Miss Farrar had held previously hurled out came, a ringing tenor voice rose over all the others singing it. It held true to the pitch, and all eyes turned in the direction of the singer. Evidently for a moment he had imagined himself back on the stage. To see him nod at the applause that followed was the last touch needed to complete the picture.

The crowd was as much carried away by its own enthusiasm as he was by his, and applauded vigorously. But there were no more chances. Soon the conductor appeared in the pit and the opera was resumed.

The cast that was heard was for the most part the same that has previously appeared in the opera this season. In addition to Miss Farrar, there was Mme. Alda as Micaela, Mr. Martinelli as Don José, and Mr. Amato as the Toreador. Andrea de Segurola sang Zuniga in place of Leon Rothier, and the others were Misses Sparkes and Braslau and Messrs. Leonhardt, Reiss, and Defrere. Mr. Polacco conducted.

Among those who heard the performance were Camille Saint-Saens, the French composer, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, with M. Hoverlaque, Inspector General of Education for France. The Maharajah Jagat Jit Singh Bahadur and the Maharanee were in another box. In the audience were some of the officers of the Atlantic Fleet in dress uniform. After the first act M. Saint-Saens went behind the scenes to meet Miss Farrar.

Garnett-Poor Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Poor, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harper Poor, and Dr. Alexander Yelverton Peyton Garnett of Washington, D. C., will take place at the country home of the bride's parents, As You Like It, at Easthampton, L. I., on Saturday, June 12, at 12:30 o'clock. A special train will convey the guests from and back to New York. The engagement was announced on Jan. 27 last. Dr. Garnett is a son of Henry Wise Garnett and a grandson of the late Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett and of the late ex-Governor Henry A. E. Wise of Virginia.

A Tea Dance at Belmont Races.

A tea dance will be held in the clubstand at Belmont Park on Thursday afternoon, May 20, at the opening of the races, the proceeds to be devoted to war charities. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle are arranging a new dance which they will present. Dancing will begin at 4 o'clock and continue between the races. The committee includes Miss Diane del Monte, representing the Lafayette Fund; Mrs. Walter E. Maynard of the Committee of Mercy, Mrs. Elpinstone Maitland of the Blue Cross Association, and Mrs. John Corbin.

Plays in Aid of Paris Hospital.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Chairman; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, members of the American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, the Garrick Players will give three plays at the Booth Theatre on Monday afternoon, May 24. Regis H. Post, Adjutant of the Ambulance Corps of the hospital, who has recently returned to this country, will describe the work of the hospital, illustrated by motion pictures. The proceeds are to be devoted to the payment of nurses at the hospital.

Mrs. Robert Bacon of 1 Park Avenue is receiving applications for tickets.

Donchain-Chopourian Wedding Today.

The marriage of Miss Angel Agnes Chopourian of this city, formerly of Hartford, Conn., a well-known singer, and Dikran B. Donchain, a retired merchant of New York, is to take place today. Mr. Donchain's first wife died three years ago, and he has two sons and a daughter. After a trip to the Pacific Coast Mr. Donchain and his bride will reside in this city.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage and Miss Lillian Talmage of 22 East Forty-seventh Street are leaving today for California, where they will spend the Summer.

Miss Diantha Allen Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Connor Lawrence, son of Frank R. Lawrence of 534 Madison Avenue, whose engagement was announced a year ago, are to be married next October. The ceremony will be performed in St. Bartholomew's Church.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and family have left for the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to spend the remainder of this month.

Miss Katherine Page, daughter of the Ambassador to England ,and Mrs. Walter H. Uage will be married to Charles Loring in London during the late Summer. Their engagement was announced last March. The couple will make their home in Boston, occupying the home of Mrs. Loring's late parents, General and Mrs. Charles G. Loring.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury and Miss Margaret Lindabury have returned from San Francisco, where they visited the Panama- Pacific Exposition.

Miss Harriet Alexander will tool the coach Liberty today from the Hotel Biltmore to Gedney Farm, in White Plains, and will take a partyq of friends iwth hed. A trial run was made yesterday. T. Oavis Taintor is to be on the box after the first run.

THE DREAD OF CATARACT.

Needless, Say Specialists, for It Is an Eye Disease That Responds to Treatment.

The public has a horror of the word "cataract." It is a synonym of irremediable blindness. This is bad for two reasons, according to eye doctors. In the first place, the patient and his friends are inclined to regard every eye trouble as cataract. Every spot on the eye, every decrease in vision, causes the fear, "I'm going blind from cataract." Frequently, the patients go to the oculist so wrought up that even his favorable opinion fails to relieve them. In this state they fall easy prey to quacks.

Sometimes there is an actual improvement in the ocular state, as a result of which the remedy to cure cataract is heralded far and wide. On the other hand, they may serve to keep the patient from securing proper treatment until the condition, which at first was comparatively harmless, may have progressed beyond the possibility of cure. In the second place, even if the patient has a cataract, the outlook is by no means hopeless. It must be explained to him that the nature of the disease is such that there will be a progressive loss of sight until a certain stage is reached, after which it will be possible by a delicate but not especially dangerous operation to restore the sight.

In only a very small percentage of cases does the eye become blind. In the great majority of cases, a high degree of useful sight is obtained, and in some a condition approaching normal vision results. In fact, cataract is one of the most favorable of eye diseases which cause loss of sight, and a patient whose failing sight cannot be remedied by glasses, should hail this diagnosis with relief instead of horror, according to specialists in diseases of the eye.

FROHMAN BEARERS CHOSEN.

Authors, Actors, and Managers for Services in Temple Emanu-El.

The arrangements for the funeral services of Charles Frohman were completed yesterday upon the receipt of a cable by Alf Hayman from William Lestocq, Mr. Frohman's London manager, and Haddon Chambers, stating that the body was being taken to Liverpool. It will be placed on the American liner New York tomorrow and is due to reach here a week from Sunday.

The honorary pall bearers have been chosen by the family through Daniel Frohman from the authors, actors, and managers most closely associated with Mr. Frohman. The pall bearers by groups will be: Authors—Augustus Thomas, Edward Sheldon, George Ade, Henry Arthur Jones, Paul M. Potter, John W. Alexander, Richard Harding Davis, and Porter Emerson Brown. Actors—William Gillette, E. H. Sothern, Otis Skinner, Henry Miller, William Faversham, William Collier, Francis Wilson, and John Barrymore. Managers—A. L. Erlanger, David Belasco, C. B. Dillingham, William Harris, Alf Hayman, Marc Klaw, Charles J. Rich, John D. Williams, Samuel F. Nixon, and Harry J. Powers.

Application for admission cards to the public services should be made in writing to A. B. Lyon, Empire Theatre Building. Each card will admit only one person, and none will be admitted without a card. The public services will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 25, in the Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiating. The services at the home of Daniel Frohman, 145 West Seventy-ninth Street, where the body will be taken immediately upon the arrival of the ship, will be private. It is the earnest wish of the family that no flowers be sent, Mr. Frohman having expressed his disapproval of such expressions of grief many times. On the day of the services all of the Frohman enterprises will be suspended.

A statement concerning the future policy of the institution established by Mr. Frohman will be made tomorrow by Alf Hayman and Daniel Frohman.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Alexander.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Alexander, for twenty years pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital on Wednesday after two operations. He was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1853, and was graduated from the theological department of the Biddle University, at Charlotte, N. C., in 1883. He received the degree of D. D. from Wilberforce University, Ohio. Dr. Alexander was elected Moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery and was elected twice by that body to represent it at the general assembly. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

FRIARS' CLUB PLANS FILED.

New Building Will Have Five Stories and Cost $130,000.

Plans for the new Friars Club Building were filed yesterday by the architect, Harry Allan Jacobs.

The building will occupy a frontage of 61 feet, and will replace the three old houses at 106, 108, and 110 West Forty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue. It will be five stories. On the first floor will the billiard and pool rooms and a grill room. The second floor will be entirely taken up by the grand dining hall, with a raised platform for a stage in one end. The third floor will be devoted to the library, offices, and cardrooms, and the floors above to thirty-six sleeping rooms. On the roof there will be a large inclosed gymnasium and two handball courts. The cost of the new clubhouse is placed at $130,000.

The present headquartrs of the Friars is at 107 West Forty-fifth Street.

Wilhelm Otto Lutz.

Wilhelm Otto Lutz, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York and head of the United States Customs Guard, which he organized, died on Wednesday at his home, 1438 Clinton Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. Born in Pforzheim, Germany, forty-eight years ago, Mr. Lutz ran away from home when he was 13 years old and enlisted in the United States Army. He went to Porto Rico as chief sergeant of the Fourth Regiment of the United States Cavalry and after the Spanish-American war he was made a United States Deputy Marshal. Later he became the Chief of Police of Porto Rico and his excellent services there attracted the attention of President Roosevelt, who ordered him to New York, where he organized the United States Customs Guard. He is survived by his widow and son.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The company that will be seen in the farce, "She's In Again," in the Gaiety Theatre,—beginning Monday night, will go to Poughkeepsie today for preliminary performances there. Some 300 Vassar undergraduates will attend tomorrow's performance as a compliment to Lillian Galer, a former student of the college.

Dudley Field Malone has purchased 350 tickets for tonight's performance of "The Midnight Frolic," on the New Amsterdam roof, for the use of officers of the fleet and visiting Vice Presidents of South American republics. Several features will be added by Flo Ziegfeld for the occasion.

The Toyo troupe of acrobats and jugglers, Will Oakland, Burt Daniels, and Lester Conrad have been added to the list of entertainers who will contribute to the program to be given next Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Green Room Club.

Gertrude Hoffmann and the company appearing with her in the Palace Theatre will board M. S. Bentham's yacht Psyche after tonight's performance for a cruise around the fleet. The Palace Orchestra will go along to serenade the sailors.

Arrangements have been made by the New Brighton Theatre with the B. R. T. for the addition of special trains for the convenience of New Brighton patrons before and after performances.

Robert Fraser has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the role of Jerry Belden in "The Show Shop" next season.

The United States Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday the uidgment of the ower court in dismissing the copyright action brought by Miss Bachman against David Belasco. The plaintiff contended that Mr. Belasco's play, "The Case of Becky," was an infringement of her play, "Etelle." Judges Lacombe, Coxe, and Ward held that there was not sufficient similarity between the two plays to suggest plagiarism, although they both dealt with the same theme.

Although Sarah Bernhardt's engagement at the New Amsterdam is four months distant, many telegrams and letters for seats and boxes the opening night have already been received. One of the requests received yesterday was from Geraldine Farrar.

J. C. Williamson, Limited, will soon produce "Potash & Perlmutter" in Australia, with the following American cast: Paul Burns, Sam Liebert, Margaret Vinton, Nancy Winter, Lizzie Wilson, and Sam Howard. This company has also acquired, through Sanger & Jordan, the Australian rights to "Inside the Lines."

HOW BRITISH MONEY WAS LOST IN SOUTH

Gladstone One of the Prominent Englishmen Who Bought Confederate Bonds.

STATESMEN LOST $100,000

Recent Talk About Possible Repudiation of War Debts Makes Old Article of Interest.

In connection with recent suggestions regarding the possibility of Germany or some of the other warring nations repudiating their national debts after the struggle is over, a statement of the investments by leading British statesmen and publicists of the 60's in the bonds of the Southern Confederacy and their consequent hopes for the success of the South in the civil war, reprinted in the April 28 issue of Greenwich Village, Guido Bruno's magazine, is of special interest. The article was originally published in Donahoe's Magazine in 1867. W. E. Gladstone, according to this statement, had invested $100,000 in Confederate bonds, and the owners and publishers of the leading London papers are also on the lists.

"The recent efforts of English capitalists," says the article—recent, of course, in 1867—"to create a boom in Confederate bonds has led to additional revelations concerning the assistance given by English capitalists in the Southern States in the war of secession. The manner in which these English bondholders hope to realize at least a portion of the millions sterling which they advanced in order to dismember the United States is to induce the Southern States to petition the United States Government to transfer to the bondholders the unappropriated balance of the Alabama award, and of the larger amount of money received from cotton seizures in the South during the war. It is thought by them that ten millions of dollars are lying idle in the Treasury at Washington. This would be thirteen or fourteen million dollars, or about one-third of the amount they would be satisfied with as a settlement. The amount of the Confederate debt is said to be four hundred million dollars. It is mostly held in Europe. How much of this the syndicate will be able to gather in remains to be seen. At any rate, the syndicate, if successful, will reap a vast reward for their outlay.

Scheme Was Forlorn Hope.

"It is needless to say that such a scheme will never be successful and that it will only be resorted to as a forlorn hope on the part of those English capitalists who foolishly parted with their pounds sterling in order to gratify their prejudices against this Republic, and with the hope that the success of the Southern Confederacy would be the death knell to a united republic on this continent.

"In this instance, however, John Bull reckoned without his host, and now that his hatred of democracy has cost him millions of pounds, we hope he will be made even more miserable by the reflection that not a single six pence will ever find its way back into an Englishman's pocket.

"Mr. Ivan C. Michels, a Russian gentleman well informed on the transactions between the late Confederacy and European powers, furnishes a list of names of some of the holders of the Confederate cotton loan bonds.

"Mr. Michels says that these were the actual losses, moneys paid by each individual, but the amount of Confederate bonds they received in return amounted to several million dollars. He obtained the information through his London correspondent. Mr. Michels thinks the zeal of the London Times is best understood and explained by the contributions of Messrs. M. B. Sampson and John Thadeus Delane, editors of the newspaper, as one parted with £15,000 of his wealth and the other contributed to the lost cause to the extent of £10,000.

List of Prominent Bondholders.

The following is the list referred to:

Sir Henry de Hington, Bart	£180,000
Isaac Campbell & Co	150,000
Thomas Sterling Begby	140,000
Marquis of Bath	50,000
James Spence	50,000
Beresford Hope	50,000
George Edward Seymour	40,000
Charles Joice & Co	40,000
Messrs. Ferace	30,000
Alexander Collie & Co	20,000
Fleetwood, Polen, Wilson, and Schuster, Directors of the Union Bank of London	20,000
W. S. Lindsay	20,000
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart	20,000
John Laced, M. P	20,000
M. B. Sampson of The London Times	15,000
John Thaddeus Delane of the London Times	10,000
Lady Georgiana Time	10,000
J. S. Gillet, Director of the Bank of England	10,000
D. Frobes Campbell	8,000
George Peacock, M. P	5,000
Lord Warncliff	5,000
W. H. Gregory, M. P	4,000
W. J. Rideout of The London Morning Post	4,000
Edward Ackroyd	1,000
Lord Campbell	1,000
Lord Donoughmore	1,000
Hon. Evelyn Ashley, private secretary to Lord Palmerston	500
W. E. Gladstone	20,000
Total	£898,500

Southern Ox Gored John Bull.

"The foregoing figures exhibit the startling fact that the twenty-nine individuals who thus opened their purses for the perfidious purpose of pulling down the Stars and Stripes of this great Republic lost no less a sum than $4,400,000 by their insane investment. We have heard of many "wild cat" schemes, but assuredly John Bull was badly gored by the Southern ox when he undertook to support the Southern cause in order to help destroy this Republic.

"Much interest is manifested in this matter as to what sentiment is held by the Southern people themselves regarding this new movement to place the English-bought Southern bonds in such a position as to, at least partially, recoup the English investors therein.

Judge Lochrane of Georgia when asked recently his opinion upon this momentous question, was very candid in giving his opinion, which we annex:

"The idea of the States paying the Confederate War debt, which, like slavery, was abolished by the fall of the Confederacy, is absurd, and to discuss it would be giving dignity to absurd nonsense, except that the movement seems to have respectable names connected with it.

"It may be that distinguished attorneys have given abstract opinions as to the present validity of the debt, but such attorneys could not earn their bread in Georgia." He adds: "But to add to all this trash the threat that the bonds issued by the Confederacy shall be paid by the Southern States, or else English capital will be withheld from Southern enterprises, and thus stop the progress of Southern prosperity until the full value of these bits of paper, hardly worth a penn a bushel, shall be made good to my Lord Penzance and his syndicate—such a proposition is ridiculous in its presumption. The assumption that the South with her present credit and property is dependent upon English capital to develop her resources, is an effort of English arrogance excusable only for its ignorance. But if the South had to pay the Confederate war debt, in whole or in part, to obtain English capital for its enterprises, then—to be as emphatic as possible, I would say as to my opinion that we can tell these gentlemen to go to the devil with their money, their therats and their attempted blackmail."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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DR. WM. TONNELL DEAD.

Former Assistant of Prof. Koch Left Estate Estimated at $3,000,000.

Dr. William Tonnell, formerly chief assistant of Professor Koch in Germany, died on Wednesday at a sanitarium in Baltimore, Md., where he had gone to have an operation. His home was at 3,506 Boulevard, Jersey City Heights, and he is reported to have left an estate of more than $3,000,000. Dr. Tonnell was a member of the American Medical Association and was a former German Consul in Jersey City. His daughter and two sons survive him.

Marquis De Baudry D'Asson.

PARIS, May 13.—Marquis de Baudry d'Asson, for thirty years one of the most picturesque figures in the Chamber of Deputies, died last night at the age of 79 years. He was one of the representatives of Vendee and was an out and out Royalist.

Obituary Notes.

Captain BENJAMIN F. HOYT, a retired master of sailing vessels, at different times engaged in the China, West Indian and South American west coast trade, died of heart disease yesterday at his residence, 306 Fenimore Street, Flatbush, in his eighty-seventh year. Captain Hoyt was born in Calais, Maine, and took to the sea as a young man. He had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1875 and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

THOMAS J. HOOLE, 48 years old, employed as manager of the uniform department of the American District Telegraph Company, died yesterday at his home, 306 East Eighth Street, Flatbush. His wife and four sons survive him.

Lieutenant FRANK E. CASE of the Quartermaster's Department, and acting commissary of the Thirteenth Regiment of Coast Artillery, N. G. N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 382 Beech Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., in his forty-fifth year. Lieutenant Case was awarded the twenty-five years service medal by his regiment last October. He is survived by his wife, formerly Matilda J. Miller, and two sons.

DAVID MANACCUS, 57 years old, a manufacturer of shirts, died on Wednesday at his home, 875 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

JOHN WILLIAM DOLAN, a civil war veteran and for many years with the American Cordage Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 816 Church Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., aged 76 years. Mr. Dolan was a corporal in Company G, 133d Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war. Mr. Dolan was a member of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., and for many years of the old Eighteenth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn.

HENRY SAMUEL BURGER, a teacher in Public School 22, Manhattan, and the Progressive leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, died on Wednesday night at his home, 1,020 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 34 years. Mr. Burger was Second Vice Chairman of the Kings County Progressive Party and at the last Progressive convention at Syracuse he was Secretary of the Rules Committee.

JOHN HARMON, a retired public school teacher who taught in the schools of Manhattan and Richmond for thirty-five years, died at his home, 208 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. Harmon was 71 years of age and a members of the Teachers' Mutual Aid Association.

JOHN WILHELM, 53 years old, a retired hardware merchant and a member of the Williamsburg Saengerbund and the Bayerischer Society, is dead at his home, 173 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, after an operation.

EDWARD J. McGEAN, a retired lawyer and a former member of the Tammany Club, died yesterday at his home, 209 West Fifteenth Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in this city. Mr. McGean had his office at 229 Broadway until he retired five years ago. He was a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, and is survived by two daughters and a son. His brother is Mgr. James H. McGean of St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street, and the Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, Chaplain of the Fire Department, is his cousin.

WILBUR H. KIRKHAM, for many years in the trucking business here, died on Wednesday at his home, 9 Stone Avenue, Ossining, N. Y. He was 63 years old, and when he retired, bought a farm at Ossining. Mr. Kirkham was a member of the Manhattan Council of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN W. DOLAN, a former Superintendent of the Waterbury Rope Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 816 Church Street, Richmond Hill, Queens. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE V. S. WILLIAMS, who was twice captured and imprisoned during the civil war and founded two homes for Confederate veterans in Baltimore, died on Wednesday at her home in that city. She was first arrested for expressing sympathy with the Confederates, and the second time for running the blockade and carrying supplies to their army.

GEORGE A. BAGLEY, aged 87, Congressman from the Thirty-second New York District from 1875 to 1879, died in Watertown, N. Y., Wednesday night. He was President of the Bagley & Sewall Co., manufacturers of paper-making machines.

HERBERT B. COULTER, 53 years old, of 200 Christopher Street, Montclair, N. J., died Wednesday night at the German Hospital in New York from pneumonia. Mr. Coulter had been a resident of Montclair for several years. He was a commission merchant, with offices at 1 Hudson Street, New York.

JOHN ELWOOD COLLERD, a naturalist, died yesterday at his home in Pine Brook, N. J., in his 63d year. His collection contained specimens of every bird and animal known in New Jersey, and he also had a large collection of Indian relics. Mr. Collerd was an elder in the Reformed Church, and was a member of the Board of Education of Pine Brook for fifteen years. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

GEORGE C. SANDERS, New Jersey's oldest postman, died yesterday on the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth. He had been an employe at the Elizabeth office for more than half a century. As a member of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he took part in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Mr. Sanders was one of the founders of the Central Baptist Church of Elizabeth, and Past Commander of Ulric Dahlgren Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER REEVE, 76 years old, a former Village President of Irvington and member of Board of Trustees of that place under the old form of government, died suddenly yesterday at his home in South Orange, N. J. He was a member of Century Lodge, No. 100, F. and A. M., and the Church of the Holy Communion.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

POOR.—Son born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Poor, Jr., of Passaic, N. J., Wednesday, May 12th, 1915.

Engaged

WILSON—KELLEY.—Edith M. Kelley to John S. Wilson.

Married

BEST—FLINN.—May 8, Mary E. Fjinn to Frederick P. Best.

Brooklyn.

KRONSBEIN—BESCHOFF.—May 12, Hilda Beschoff to Alvara Kronsbein.

Long Island.

DUELKS—SEISINGER.—May 10, Astoria, Matilda T. Seisinger to Peter H. Duelks.

Died

AMBERG.—Louis, at his residence, 338 West End Av., May 13th, 1915. Funeral private. Cincinnati papers please copy.

CENCI.—The Colonial Dames of America: It is with regret that the Society is informed of the death of their fellow-member, Princess di Vicovaro Cenci, on Thursday, May 6.
E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

CHRISTIE.—May 12th, Robert, son of the late John Stoughton and Mary Lamport Christie. Funeral service on Saturday, May 15th, at 3:15 P. M., at 77 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, D. L. & W. Station, at 2:28 P. M.

COOLIDGE.—Henry, suddenly, of pneumonia, in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, 41 East 51st St., Friday, May 14, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

COULTER.—May 12, of pneumonia, Herbert B. Coulter of Montclair, N. J., in his 52d year. Funeral services at St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, Friday, May 14, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CORSON.—On May 12, Thomas D., beloved son of the late Cornelius and Caroline Schwarzwaelder Corson, aged 62 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 440 East 156th St., Friday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

Floral tributes, original designs. Casket coverings of rare beauty. Moderate Prices. Prompt Service. Telegraph communication with leading florists in principal cities in the United States and Europe.

M. A. BOWE, FLORIST,

6 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AVE. Tel. 1440-1441 Murray Hill.

Died

CRONIN.—On Tuesday, May 11, John H. Cronin, in his 52d year. Funeral Friday, May 14, from his late residence, 265 East Kingsbridge Road. Interment Woodlawn.

CUSHING.—Marshall Cushing, on Wednesday, May 12, at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York. Interment Hingham, Mass. Notice of funeral in Boston and Hingham papers Friday or Saturday.

FLEISCHMANN.—On May 13, 1915, Otto Francis, beloved son of Wilhelmine and the late Louis Fleischmann. Interment at the convenience of family.

EMBURY.—On May 13, at her residence, 342 West 71st St., Evelyn L., wife of Dr. Philip Embury. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.

ENGEL.—On May 12, Ferdinand Engel, beloved husband of Barbara (nee Baudendistel.) Funeral from his late residence, 481 East 51st St., thence to St. John the Evangelist Church, 55th St. and 1st Av., where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul, at 10 A. M. Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

FROHMAN.—Charles, on Friday afternoon, May 7, 1915, at sea. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday, May 25, at 11 A. M. Admission by card only. Each card admits but one person. Application for admission cards should be made at once, in writing, to A. B. Lyon, Empire Theatre Building. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

HEWES.—At Boston, Mass., May 13, Margaret Van Dyke, widow of the late Joseph L. Hewes of Newark, N. J., in the 93d year of her age.

HURRY.—Dorothy Madison, youngest daughter of Renwick C. and Lucy W. Hurry, on May 13th, at the residence of her father, Hempstead, L. I., aged 14 months. Funeral private.

KITTAY.—At Hamburg, Germany, May 12, Pauline Kittay, in her 80th year, dearly beloved mother of Ida Kittay.

KNICKERBOCKER.—Suddenly, on May 10, Katherine M. Knickerbocker, at her residence, 153 West 117th St. Mass will be offered at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., on Friday, the 14th, at 9 A. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at convenience of family. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LEWIS.—At Alassio, Italy, on May 6, 1915, Mortimer Garwood Lewis, in the 81st year of his age. Burial at Alassio.

McEVOY.—On May 11, at her residence, 155 East 30th St., Daisy, daughter of the late Margaret McEvoy. Requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., on Friday, 10 A. M.

McGEAN.—Edward J., 209 West 15th St. Funeral Saturday, 10 o'clock, St. Peter's Church, Barclay St. Interment Calvary.

MACK.—At his residence, Greendale, May 12th, Henry Quincey Mack, aged 86 years. Funeral Saturday at his residence on arrival of train leaving New York 11:10.

MATURIN.—For the repose of the soul of the Rev. Basil W. Maturin, a victim of the Lusitania horror, a solemn requiem in seventh day's mind will be sung at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, Saturday, May 15, at 10 A. M.

MEYER.—On Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at her residence, 393 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Fanny J. Meyer, widow of the late Henry Meyer. Funeral private.

NASH.—At East Orange, N. J., on May 13, 1915, Madeline K., widow of Phillip Dater Nash. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 152 Harrison St., on Saturday, May 15, at 11 A. M.

PATTERSON.—Suddenly, May 13, 1915, John F., in his 81st year. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) on Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

PECKHAM.—On Wednesday, May 12, 1915, John S., eldest son of the late Henry M. and Susan P. Peckham. Funeral services Friday afternoon, May 14, 1915, at 3 o'clock at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private.

PORCHER.—On Thursday, May 13, in her 91st year, Catharine E., widow of the late John B. Porcher. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 243 West 128th St., on Saturday at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

RANSOM.—At her home, Locust, N. J., on Ascension Day, May 13th, Alice Gillet, wife of Henry Nott Ransom, and eldest daughter of Elmslee M. and the late Susan Vincent Milner Gillet. Funeral services will be held at All Saints' Memorial Church, Locust, Saturday, May 15th, on arrival of train leaving Central Railroad of New Jersey at 1:20 P. M., due at Atlantic Highlands, 3:19.

RIEGER.—On Wednesday, May 12, 1915, George Washington Rieger, in his 26th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 750 East 178th St., on Friday, May 14, at 8 P. M.

ROS.—On May 11, Maria Dolores Ros. Requiem mass at 10 A. M., Friday, May 14, at Church of the Good Shepherd, Broadway and 207th St. Interment private.

SEYMOUR.—Frederick, at his residence, 268 Clinton St., Watertown, of pneumonia, in his 65th year. Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Watertown, N. Y., Saturday, May 15, at 2:30 P. M.

SHIELDS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 12, 1915, Catharine Shields, beloved wife of James J. Shields. Funeral from her late residence, 81 Prescott St., Yonkers, Saturday, May 15, at 8:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Eucharist at 9 A. M. Interment at Pleasantville, N. Y.

STUCK.—On May 12th 1915, in her 21st year, Blanche E. Stuck, beloved wife of Ernest H. Stuck and daughter of Clara and Albert W. Griffin. Funeral services at her late residence, 30 Post Av., Manhattan, at 8:15 P. M., Saturday, May 15. Interment 1 P. M., Sunday, at Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, Staten Island.

ALLEN.—Elizabeth T., 206 East 17th St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
BONDY.—Charles, 145 West 11th St., May 11, aged 59.
COMISKEY.—Owen, May 11. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 10 A. M.
CONKLING.—Anna, 320 East 156th St., May 12. Funeral today.
CRAMSEY.—Delia, 151 East 85th St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DOOLEY.—Michael, 176 East 75th St., May 12.
FULLEN.—Elizabeth, 210 West 114th St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GREENFIELD.—Joseph, Jr., 364 Pearl St., May 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GRIFFIN.—William A., 686 8th Av., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HOSEY.—John J., 2,079 8th Av., May 11.
KEARNEY.—Jane, May 12, aged 80. Funeral Westchester and Eagle Avs., today, 9 A. M.
LA GRANGE.—Susan R., May 11. Funeral 2,554 8th Av.
LANE.—Nanette E., 200 West 79th St., May 12. Funeral service today.
LEVY.—Leopold, 1,582 Avenue A, May 11, aged 61. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
McCAULEY.—Catherine, 487 West 53d St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McGUIRE.—Marguerite M., 116 Sherman Av., May 11. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
MUELLENBACH.—Katharina, 164 East 93d St., May 12, aged 64.
QUINN.—Annie, 328 East 74th St., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RENNE.—Dilmon F., 205 West 107th St., May 12, aged 76. Funeral private.
SZABADOS.—John, German Hospital, May 12. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
TREFFZ.—Babetta, 995 1st Av., May 12, aged 65.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—The Rev. W. A., St. John's Hospital, May 12. Funeral May 16.
ALFANI.—Teresina, 475 Park Av., May 11. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.
BLANKET. — Mortimer, 1,509 Mermaid Av., May 12, aged 23.
BUBBICO.—Lillian A., St. John's Hospital, May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BURGER. — Henry S., 1,020 East 13th St., May 12, aged 34.
BYRNE.—Margaret, 447 57th St., May 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CASEY.—Catherine, Swedish Hospital, May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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New York Mortgage & Security Co.

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Died

CASSIDY.—James, 191 Stockton St., May 11. Funeral tomorrow.
DORSEY.—Agnes C., 420 Carlton Av., May 12. Funeral tomorrow.
DOUGHERTY.—Catherine, 417 Van Brunt St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FERRIS.—Clare, 821 52d St., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GALLAGHER. — Bridget, 88 Lexington Av., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
GREENAN.—Elizabeth, 503 Marcy Av., May 12, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HARKINS.—Margaret, 171 Ryerson St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HARMON.—John, 209 South 9th St., May 12.
HENNESSEY.—William F., 160 Nevins St., May 13. Funeral May 16.
HOYT. — Captain Benjamin, 306a Fenimore St., May 13, aged 87. Funeral May 16, 2 P. M.
JUDSON.—Gilbert, 135 St. Mark's Av., May 12, aged 53. Funeral service today.
KAUFMANN.—Philip B., May 11, aged 69. Funeral 1,860 Myrtle Av.
KENNEALLY. — Anna, 351 Lafayette Av., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
KRAFT. — Henry, 74 Powers St., May 12, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LUBBEN.—Charles F., Jr., St. Mary's Hospital, May 12, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
McGOLDRICK.—Rose, 57 Herbert St., May 12, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
McLAUGHLIN.—Bridget, May 12. Funeral 503 Atlantic Av., today, 9 A. M.
MEEHAN.—Edward, 240 Emerson Place, May 13. Funeral notice later.
MEYER.—Fanny J., 393 Grand Av., May 12. Funeral private.
MILLER.—Mary, 2,577 Hughes St., May 12, aged 4.
MOORE.—James, 444 Warren St., May 13, aged 63. Funeral service tomorrow.
RAYMOND.—Grace, 1,030 Greene Av., May 11, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow.
SMITH.—Ethel, 1,764 Bedford Av., May 12. Funeral today.
STECKER.—Catherine, 191 Norman St., May 11, aged 20.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ANDERSON.—Emma M., 77 Stevens Av., Jersey City, May 12, aged 63. Funeral May 16.
BACKMAN.—Eva, 135 Bright St., Jersey City, May 12, aged 86.
BROWN.—Robert J., 30½ Bloomfield Av., Newark, May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
CLARK.—Augustus M., 656 Highland Av., Newark, May 12. Funeral tomorrow.
COLE.—Peter, 110 Sheffield St., Newark, May 12.
GAGE.—Frank, 233 Clinton St., Hoboken, May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GARRIGAN.—Helen B., 131 Pacific St., Newark, May 10. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
GRIESHAMMER.—Martin, 84 Hancock Av., Jersey City, May 12, aged 72.
HERTLER.—Robert, 56 Hobson St., Newark, May 12, aged 2. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
HOWELL.—Charles J., 565 Warren St., Newark, May 13, aged 57. Funeral private.
HUGHES.—Mary, 58 11th St., Hoboken, May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
HUNTER.—James H., 168 Academy St., Newark, May 13. Funeral service today.
KINNEY.—Annie, Newark, May 13. Funeral notice later.
LAMB.—Frank A., 83 Devine St., Newark, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
McINERNEY.—Rose, 433 Spring St., West Hoboken, May 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
McKEON.—Maud, 83 24th St., Newark, May 11, aged 21. Funeral today.
McLOUGHLIN. — Thomas J., Jersey City, May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
PFEUFER.—Robert, 182 Central Av., Jersey City, May 11, aged 31.
PINKERTON.—John J., 939 Garden St., Hoboken, May 10.
ROMOSER.—Frederick, Jr., 271 18th Av., Newark, May 12, aged 27.
SMITH.—Daniel, 90 Washington Av., Newark, May 11, aged 68.
STOUT.—George W., 85 Newark St., Newark, May 13, aged 36.
VOIGT.—Frederick, Hoboken, May 12, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

Long Island.

BRADT.—Lila, Inwood, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
CASE.—Frank E., Richmond Hill, May 13, aged 45. Funeral private.
GRIMM.—Lena, Astoria, May 11, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HERMANN.—Mary, College Point, May 10, aged 60.
HOCK.—Mrs. Matthias, West Sayville, May 11, aged 78. Funeral today.
KERRIGAN.—James A., Evergreen, May 10, aged 21.
LUTZ.—Wilhelm, Woodhaven, May 12, aged 48.
MANCUSO.—Theodore, East Moriches, May 12, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MILLER.—Mary, Ridgewood, May 12, aged 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
STEEPLES.—Anna E., College Point, May 12.
STUPELLI.—Luigi, 44 Maple St., Richmond Hill, May 11, aged 64. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam

CUMMINS.—Catherine, mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.
FERRIS.—James J., mass St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8:15 A. M.
O'NEILL.—Andrew J., mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8:30 A. M.
WALSH.—Rosanna. Mass St. Saviour's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

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John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem

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Before buying see Kensico. 34 minutes' ride from Grand Central Terminal. Ask for information at City Office, 103 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

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SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day or Evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School, 308 W. 59.

You Owe It To Your Boy

From five to ten years of his life will be spent in school—the years when environment makes lasting impressions on his character.

The wise parent, before selecting a school for his boy, investigates carefully its character, its instructors, and its pupils, as well as its reputation for scholarly attainment.

Have you made a personal investigation of the schools from which you plan to select one for your boy? Next Fall is too late.

Visit the Schools This Spring

while they are in session, and see for yourself that the environment is "right."

Leading schools publish their advertisements every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday in the instruction column of The New York Times.

HAYWOOD COMES OUT AGAINST SOCIALISM

Tells Industrial Commission It Is Wholly Incapable of Bettering the Labor World.

'MOTHER' JONES HEARD, TOO

Gives Story of Her Life and Says She Lives Wherever Workers Are Fighting Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"Mother" Jones related her autobiography today to the Industrial Commission and made one of the most entertaining witnesses that could have been brought before that body. Not a question interrupted her and she proceeded in her quaint way without being tied down to geography or continuity of events. At times her narrative became tragic and again and again was pricked out with witty and sharp comment that started a round of laughter. She will conclude tomorrow and will receive an opportunity to define what remedy she would advance for the social unrest of the laboring people.

W. D. Haywood of the I. W. W. finished his statement to the commission today, denouncing Socialism as wholly incapable of bettering the labor world.

"We have an example of it," he said, "in Germany. The Social Democratic party is discredited in the eyes of the working people. They have gone in for war and the I. W. W. is opposed to war."

The witness then quoted John D. Rockefeller as saying "Common labor is an inanimate machine." When doubt was suggested of this having been said by Mr. Rockefeller, Haywood retorted:

"Ask him when he comes before you next week what is his viewpoint."

Mrs. Harriman asked Haywood: "If you do not believe in war, why do you believe in violence in labor disputes?"

"Nothing more violent could be done to a capitalist," replied Haywood, "than to drain his pocketbook. I believe in that kind of violence."

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, presented a paper in which he defended the use of militia in strike situations and held that resistance on the part of laboring men was improper. For the acts of the militia in the usurpation of constitutional rights, he urged that there was redress in the courts.

Commissioner Weinstock continued his examination of Haywood and developed that when the "general strike to which the I. W. W. looks forward as a means of revolutionizing society, had taken place, there would be no government, state and national."

"The workers of the country," Haywood said, "would be organized into industries instead of cities and states. As a citizen of industry every worker, man, woman and child, would have voice in fixing the conditions under which he would work. At present labor has practically no voice in the affairs of the country."

"But you cannot change the whole world over night," said Commissioner Weinstock: "what are you going to do in the meantime?"

"It may not come for one hundred years," replied Haywood. "Meantime we will keep plugging along with this class struggle, hoping for the great change tomorrow, but working for it, even if it takes a century."

Questioned by Commissioner O'Connell, Haywood said that unemployment was one of the most pressing causes of industrial unrest, and suggested that the Government extend its reclamation, river and harbor improvement and other public works in order to afford opportunity for employment.

When "Mother" Jones was called, Chairman Walsh asked for her residence, and she replied:

"I reside wherever there is a good fight against wrong. I live wherever the workers are fighting the robbers."

Beginning with the Pennsylvania Railroad strike at Pittsburgh in 1877, "Mother" Jones told of her efforts to help "the boys" in their various "fights." She told of leading an "army" about from mine to mine in the Pennsylvania coal strike of 1900, "pulling out" the men at work.

The witness told of being carried out of Colorado by militiamen and of hurrying back on the heels of the escort that took her to the State line. She described the horrors of industrial war and at times tears streamed from her eyes as she told of the treatment of men, women, and children.

FERRY TO THE PALISADES.

Will Run Across the Hudson River from Dyckman Street.

A new ferry across the Hudson is to be set up between Dyckman Street, Manhattan, and the property owned by the improvement company of the Palisade Park Commission on the New Jersey shore. It will be run by the Dyckman and Englewood Ferry Company and the fare is intended to be 5 cents.

The proposal came yesterday before the Sinking Fund Commission through a letter written by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the New York Palisades Park Commission. In this it was stated that the ferry company would build slips on the property owned by C. K. G. Billings in Manhattan and on the New Jersey shore without expense to the city, and it was said that now that Summer was coming many persons crossed the river at this point in small boats in order to reach Palisade Park in spite of the danger.

Dock Commissioner Smith offered a resolution granting a franchise to the company for two years at $1 a year, with the privilege of a ten-year renewal at a price to be fixed by arbitration. The resolution was passed with the understanding that the city could revoke the franchise on ninety days' notice.

WANT BUSES IN BROADWAY.

Merchants Seek Service Now Planned for Seventh Avenue.

The Broadway Association is endeavoring to get the Committee on Franchises of the Board of Estimate to modify the routes it has laid out for motor buses, so as to make the line which is planned for Seventh Avenue from Times Square to Fourteenth Street run down Broadway from Times Square to one of the streets of the lower thirties, by which it might approach the Pennsylvania Station and Seventh Avenue.

The association is backed in this request by many of the business men of the neighborhood of Herald and Greeley Squares, including Jefferson De Mont Thompson, W. S. Gilson of the Hotel Martinique, John David, M. D. Brill, R. F. Spencer, Treasurer of the United States Rubber Company; M. F. Huberth, Dr. Paul H. Zagat, and H. R. Mallow of the Hotel Wallick.

Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. has written to the Franchise Committee to point out that as soon as the new Interborough subway is completed, Seventh Avenue will have the same transit facilities as Broadway, whereas it has nothing compared with Broadway to attract traffic to it. So he considers that the route selected should be through a thoroughfare which has been already developed by office and loft buildings and stores.

JENKINS ESTATE MUST PAY.

Creditors of the Williamsburg Trust Company to Get $110,000.

Justice Manning, in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, gave judgment yesterday for $110,000 to the Williamsburg Trust Company in its suit against the estate of the late John G. Jenkins, whose financial dealings were alleged to have been responsible, in a measure, for the failure of that institution in 1907. The money was alleged to have been obtained from the company by Jenkins in 1906-07, on notes.

Jenkins made a trust deed by which he placed his real estate holdings in the hands of his sons and son-in-law. Justice Manning ordered this trust deed set aside and the Jenkins estate to pay the $110,000 to the trust company.

The money will be paid to creditors of the company, which is in process of voluntary liquidation.

$500,000 EASTMAN GIFT.

Will Erect Home for Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 13.—George Eastman has purchased the Arcner property at St. Paul and Mortimer Streets, one block from Main Street East, and will erect thereon a building that will cost not less than $500,000. He has offered to give the building to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, with the one condition that the chamber equip and furnish the structure at an expense of $100,000.

The Chamber of Commerce has accepted the offer and proposes to raise the $100,000 without delay. The building will be only a few stories in height, but it will be one of the handsomest in Western New York.

In the past few years Mr. Eastman has given about $3,000,000 to various public institutions in this city.

FRENCH LOSS OF TRADE.

Imports and Exports Drop $427,200,000 from Last Year's Figures.

PARIS, May 13.—The value of imports of France during the first quarter of 1915 was less by 842,000,000 francs ($168,400,000) than in the corresponding quarter of 1914. Exports diminished 1,294,000,000 francs ($258,800,000). Virtually the whole of the reduction was in raw materials.

Importations of manufactured articles increased during the first quarter 139,000,000 francs ($27,800,000).

The figures for April show that imports of manufactured goods increased to the amount of 101,000,000 francs ($20,200,000) over April of last year. There was an increase of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) in foodstuffs. April exportations were lower by 322,000,000 francs ($64,400,000). Nearly all of the increase in manufactured articles came from the United States.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,948,159	+ $15,452
Eleven roads	4,616,461	— 977,602
Total, (18 roads)	7,564,620	— 962,150

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LANSTON MONOTYPE COMPANY for the year ended Feb. 28—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Net prof. aft. dep.	$305,462	$486,064	*$180,602
Dividends	180,000	360,000	*180,000
Surp. for yr.	125,462	126,064	*602

MACANDREWS & FORBES for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Dom. net prof.	621,874	488,829	133,045
Net. for. prof.	322,049	384,129	*62,080
Div. & int. rec.	25,457	29,586	*4,129
Total profits	969,381	902,544	66,837
Preferred div.	175,028	176,764	*1,736
Balance	794,353	725,780	68,573
Common div.	300,000	300,000	......
Balance	494,353	425,780	68,573
Prev. surp.	1,126,877	701,097	425,780
P. & L. surp.	1,621,230	1,126,877	494,353

*Decrease.

TO SPEND $3,500,000 ON COLUMBIA SITE

Many New Buildings Contemplated in General Improvement Scheme.

TO DECORATE AVERY HALL

Completion of University Hall Will Place It Second Only to the Library in Impressiveness.

Additional buildings and other architectural improvements to cost more than $3,500,000 are contemplated at Columbia, according to a pamphlet recently issued by the university showing the lines along which it is planned to develop the present campus equipment. Although there are now sixteen finished and one half-completed building in the Columbia group, erected at a cost of $8,000,000, exclusive of equipment, a total of twenty-five is desired to complete the university unit. This does not take into account the future of Barnard and Teachers Colleges for which special provision must be made.

When Columbia moved from its old home at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, the land lying between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue from 116th Street to 120th Street was considered sufficient to meet the university needs. On this the trustees planned a group of sixteen buildings with the Low Library as the central figure. All but four of the original sixteen halls have been built. The purchase of South Field, between 114th and 116th Streets and more recently half of the block extending from Amsterdam to Morningside Drive, between 116th and 117th Streets, has vastly enlarged the university layout. On the latter property stands the President's house, while there are already three dormitories and two lecture halls on South Field with sites selected for three more buildings.

Although it is likely that South Field will remain the students' athletic field for many year sto come, the pamphlet shows that it is destined eventually to be built up with groups of buildings forming quadrangles on the east and west sides.

To Complete University Hall.

The completion of University Hall is regarded as the most pressing need in the way of additional equipment. Part of the building which was destroyed by fire last Fall is now being replaced at a cost of $150,000, but the total cost of completing the hall will be $1,200,000. When finished it will rank second only to the library in impressiveness. It will contain an auditorium capable of seating 3,500 to 4,000 persons, and in which the commencement exercises, public lectures and concerts and oratories now given by the University chorus in Carnegie Hall, will be held. In addition it will contain an Alumni Memorial Hall, the offices of the Comptroller, Bureau, Registrar, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and other administrative departments of the university, and club rooms for students.

"This building," says the pamphlet, "will be the largest on the campus, its total dimensions being 259 feet by 176 feet, and it will have a height of four stories above the 150-foot level, so that the cornice will be on the line of the adjoining buildings. A very beautiful portico will form the principal featuure of the south façade, facing the library, and the design of the building as a whole, while conforming to the general treatment of the university buildings, will express its dignity and importance by somewhat richer detail."

A combination dormitory and students' dining hall is planned for the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street, balancing with Hamilton Hall, which occupies the corresponding corner at 116th Street. This hall will cost $550,000, and will have accommodations on the upper floors for 300 resident students.

Two lecture halls, each costing $550,000, are contemplated, one for the corner west of the library, wher the Faculty Club now stands, and the other for the site now occupied by old East Hall, completing a quadrangle east of the library with Kent Hall, the Philosophy Building and St. Paul's Chapel.

The construction o ftwo aditional residence halls on the Broadway side of South Field, at a total cost of approximately $600,000, will partially enclose the quadrangle of which Furnald Hall and the School of Journalism form the north end.

To Decorate Avery Hall.

In order to enhance the artistic features of the campus, it is proposed to decorate the facade of Avery Hall, where the School of Architecture is housed, with casts of the most perfect specimens obtainable of Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Tuscan orders, and with other arhitectural details from classic buildings. This will be part of the decorative treatment of Avery Quadrangle, for which it is proposed to spend $11,800. A fountain and balustrade, with masses of rhododendrons for a background, will complete the decorative features.

It is also proposed to replace the old wooden fence along the 116th Street side of South Field with a granite balustrade similar to that now bordering the approach to the library. For this $10,523 is needed. The approaches to Earl Hall from Broadway and to St. Paul's Chapel from Amsterdam Avenue are to be similarly improved at a cost of $15,000.

The pamphlet also describes four granite posts or pylons which are to mark the approach to the university at Broadway and at Amsterdam Avenue. There will be two such pylons at each corner, the four being surmounted by statues symbolizing Arts, Law, Science, and Letters. Designs have been approved by the Municipal Art Commission and permission to erect the pylons has been granted by the Board of Aldermen. The total cost is estimated at $36,000.

Additional statues for the library and a number of memorial windows for Kent Hall, St. Paul's Chapel, Livingston Hall, the Philosophy Building, and Avery Library are also called forr.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NATHAN RUBENSTEIN, of 954 Prospect Avenue, formerly a builder, now a plumber, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to pay the fees. Liabilities are $606,475, of which $189,300 appears to be duplicated, as they are on both bond and mortgage, and no assets.

ELIAS W. SAMUELS and JACOB W. SAMUELS, salesmen, of 606 West 135th Street, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy to get rid of judgments obtained against each of them for $5,538 for rent. They were formerly partners in Harry Samuels & Bros., wholesale flowers and feathers, at 704 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed on April 26, 1913.

JULIAN W. ROCHLITZ, of 108 West Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,014 and no assets.

WILLIAM H. TURNER, of 126 West 103d Street, room clerk at the Hotel Claridge, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,460 and no assets.

LOUIS C. BERGMAN, of 304 West 127th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,826 for lumber and assets $315 in accounts.

JOSEPH L. SOLOMON.—Judge Mayer has appointed Jacob J. Fine receiver for Joseph L. Solomon, trading as the Knickerbocker Cloak and Suit Co., at 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, bond $250. Liabilities are $6,000.

JACOB D. POSNER, dealer in gowns, at 320 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,384 and assets $3,887.

MOSES ROSENSTRAUCH, trading as the State Hat Co., at 9 East Fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $14,745 and nominal assets $8,000 in the hands of an assignee.

WILLIAM ADLER, THEATRICAL COSTUMER, INC.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 27 against William Adler, Theatrical Costumer, Inc., of 105 West Thirty-ninth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $20,000.

HYMAN SHEINBERG.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Hyman Sheinberg.

THE STAR BEEF & PROVISION CO., butchers and provision dealers, which had nine stores, at 2,251 Third Avenue, 3,195 Broadway, 1,451 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,800 Second Avenue, 2,420 Seventh Avenue, 308 West 125th Street, 66 East 125th Street, First Avenue at Fifty-ninth Street, and 1,887 Bathgate Avenue, has assigned to Roswell D. Williams.

HARTLEY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., INC., of 337 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $582,231, of which $104,868 is secured, and assets $942,566.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13.—H. R. Cowan and James L. McAfee, partners under the firm name of H. R. Cowan Co., m'f'g, decorators. Liabilities, $13,960; assets, $221.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Convex Co., Inc.—I. Tompkins, $109.65.
Andersen Restaurant Co., Inc., and Peter Andersen—L. Wehrle, $508.42.
B. & B. Construction Co., Vito Bonomo, and Guerino Baldin—J. O. Devlin Construction Co. $211.84
Brilliant Ribbon Co., Inc.—H. Minalin et al., $310.88.
Bauman, Hyman, and Henry W. Roberts—J. M. Weinberg, $104.
Baskerville, Guy H.—J. B. Leavitt, $215.83.
Blake, Lawrence E., Jr.—V. J. McQuade, $189.71.
Brocia, Joseph—Pondista Realty Co., $206.91.
Berkowitz, Ida—City of New York, costs, $119.85.
Blank, Adolph A.—American Fidelity Co., $366.73.
Bates, Samuel F.—New York Preparatory School, $3,152.25.
Bender, Charles—R. Cronin, $259.97.
Baturin, Samuel—Market & Fulton National Bank of New York, $206.59.
Carroll, Daniel J.—M. Schurmacher, $936.46.
Crawford, Arthur W.—H. M. Stancliff, $260.17.
Courtney, William J.—L. Levingston, $680.61.
Calhoun, Charles M.—M. A. Robinson, $938.96.
City and Country Home Co.—W. Stone, 680.61.
Curtis Chemical Co.—Elliott Service Co., $107.15.
Cohen, Philip, and Isaac Davis—Peristein & Rosenthal, $505.07.
Donahue, William—National Nassau Bank of New York, $669.98.
Dolan, Hugh—John Burke Importing Co., $109.07.
Dabis, Laheny & Co.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Co., $296.38.
Drouet & Page Co., Inc.—New York Telephone Co., $224.65.
Davenport, Bytler—City Kalamein Co., Inc., $293.39.
De Lello, Carmile and Rosario—U. S. Tire Co., $373.44.
Emmet, William T., Supt.—Northern Bank of New York, $65,302.07.
Ellis, May, Co., Inc., and William Lawrence—Dana T. Bennett Co., $125.60.
Ellis, May, Co., Inc.—Same, $314.01.
Eagle Building and Construction Co.—Passaic Builders' Supply Co., $509.78.
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—L. B. Palewsky, $2,625.18.
Fieldman, Sol—Manhattan Collecting Co., $136.91.
Fass, Jacob—S. Gordon, $435.82.
Franggis, Vercides—H. M. Stanus & Co., Inc., $541.36.
Felder, Herman S.—Bluthenthal & Bickart, $232.59.
Fieldman, Sol—Manhattan Collection Co., $136.91.
Flower, Gertrude E.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $1,773.69.
Fielder, Solomon—I. Teplenky, $104.15.
Frank, Jacob—L. Schulman, $148.40.
Finkbein, Louis, and George Wolf—Joseph Beck & Sons, $162.74.
Greenberg, Abraham—C. Gasner, $412.68.
Gore, Eugenia M. B.—W. T. Herlyn, $134.76.
Greenbaum, George—M. Berliner, $189.65.
Gagnee, Albert—De Peyster Realty Co., $154.41.
Goodman, Joseph—S. P. Jones et al., $148.41.
Glassgold, Samuel—M. Bandler, $129.88.
Germano, Rocco and Joseph—H. Fried, $341.28.
Greenberg, Max D.—J. Rundquist, $736.99.
Howell, Isaac G.—L. McHough, $1,196.42.
Holocher, Anton—N. Y. Telephone Co., $31.01.
Hesslein, Arthur M.—F. Bierhoff, $107.67.
Hoormoozis, Stephen and Costas—C. P. Paleologos et al., $613.03.
Heagy, Walter S.—People, &c., $279.96.
Healy, Anna L.—Kohn, Giblin & Co., $535.62.
Hillebrecht, Frederick A. L.—United Wine and Trading Co., $1,090.94.
Henry, John—F. E. Peters, $394.91.
Hynes, Patrick—Ebling Brewing Co., $743.98.
Hirshborn, William—Bee Ell Trading Co., Inc., $112.04.
Isaacs, Irving—F. Hollender, costs, $161.88.
Isaacs, Edw. R.—C. Prosnitz, $128.42.
Jennys, Wm. H.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $851.59.
Klein, John C.—George Ehlenberger & Co., $318.69.
Kaplan, Joe—J. Schulman, $167.60.
Leff, Joseph—Security Bank of N. Y., $105.65.
La Rocco, Rosco & Pasquale Morano—H. Heidelberger et al., $124.41.
Lewis, Sarah—South Brooklyn Ry Co., costs, $150.24.
Lewis, Leonard—same, costs, $156.38.
Levine, David—Metropolitan Savings Bank, $1,685.52.
Levy, Irving—Westchester Ave. Bank, $346.25.
Murphy, Margaret—S. F. Mead, $226.91.
Mulligan, Matthew—City of N. Y., costs, $132.09.
McCaffrey, John—John Burke Importing Co., $202.75.
McKnight, John C.—C. S. Hirschfeld et al., $276.75.
Manhattan Realty Appraisers—N. Y. Telephone Co., $149.69.
McKinley Storage Van Co., Inc.—Maintenance Co., Inc., $137.60.
McBride, Keller & Co., Inc.—Read Printing Co., $529.50.
N. Y. Life Ins. Co.—S. Lasch, $1,112.25.
Nathan, Fred'k E.—C. H. Young, et al., $973.36.
Olson, Oscar A.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $113.06.
Ordsant Construction Co.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., $3,079.06.
O'Rourke, Ralph—Guaranty Trust Co., $132.51.
Prince, Leo—Market & Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $773.75.
Peck, Wm. G.—C. S. Levy, $141.91
Post & McCord—C. Toms, $106.85.
P. C. Stuart Co. & National Surety Co.—E. & J. Marin Co., $4,605.71.
Plastino, Rubino—S. Strasbourger, $149.39.
Powers, Walter W.—W. F. Higgins, Jr., $1,181.15.
Pfister, Albertine—F. Ochsmann Sons, Inc., $164.40.
Rubenstein, Samuel, and Nathan Bauman—L. S. Rau, $271.97.
Rosenzweig, Isidore, and Sidney — Robert Reiner Importing Co., $823.04.
Rochlitz, Julian W.—Compagnie Internationale des Wagonlits et des Grand Europiens, $401.89.
Roberts, Joseph, and Annie—State Bank, $241.90.
Rosenberg, Nathan, or Nathaniel—F. Lenane, $111.91.
Rodbell, David—J. Weinstein et al., $1,565.08.
Same—A. Cohen, $845.45.
Rosken, Manuel—H. Schulman, $108.50.
Stevens, Willard B.—Fairchild Adv., Inc., $102.41.
Schlegman, Rubin—F. G. Wild, $2,862.21.
Silverman, Isaac A.—Baron Printing Co., $187.89.
Silverman, Alexander H.—United Cigars Stores Co., $266.15.
Stein, Bessie—J. H. Rosenfield, $335.45.
Twentieth Av. Co.—R. Chonanus, $1,075.
Wilson, A. Louis—Profit Sharing Merchandise Co., Inc., $107.55
Wacke, Herman—Burns Bros., $228.72.
Walker, Joseph H.—Maccano Co., Inc., $167.53.
Yellow Taxicab Co.—F. R. Baker, $750.

In Bronx County.

Cameron, Bruce A. — Schutte-Smith Co., $28.22.
Cioffi Co.—J. B. Kilsheimer, $3,107.21.
Cerussi, Michael—Schutte-Smith Co., $14.52.
Luhrs, Joseph—A J. L. Dolon, $29.70.
MacLean, Arthur C.—H. M. Phillips, $214.31.
Peirez, Wolf, and Sam Botfan—T. Howard, $110.87.
Pascal, Ray—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $105.12.
Ronner, Henry H. A.—P. D. Windecker et al., $140.44.
Roberts, Joseph and Annie — State Bank, $241.90.
Stock, William—Corning & Co., $190.22.
Sandberg, Isidor—M. Federman et al., $198.72.
Schreiber, Moses and Samuel—I. Ravich et al., $44.80.
Selden, Louis—M. Spiro, $111.91.
Smith, Edith—Ward Baking Co., $108.85.
Seidman, William, as guardian — Adavine Construction Corp., $107.85.
Walker, Jennie, and Elizabeth Lyons—R. Ferster, $397.47.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brazeau, Henry L.—S. R. Betts, May 11, 1915, $868.54.
Brown, Joseph—J. Goetz, April 6, 1915, $150.
Frankel, Samuel, and Carrie Gibson—People, &c., May 12, 1915, $300.
Green, Samuel E.—J. J. C. Demorest, May 5, 1915, $228.41.
Hockerm, Frederick—N. Y. Railways Co., May 8, 1915, $111.
Haight, Helen D. W.—H. Katz et al., Nov. 12, 1914, $4,662.19.
Lowenstein, Moses—Smith & Nessler Co., Jan. 22, 1915, $179.48.
Ludlam, Frank A., and James E. Burns—H. H. Neale et al., Jan. 14, 1914, $3,748.60.
Martime Dredging Co.—City of N. Y., April 7, 1915, $106.85.
Oden, Charles V.—B. Gottheld, May 1, 1915, $393.24.
Ransome Concrete Machinery Co.—C. W. McDonald et al., May 7, 1915, $601.27.
Security Insurance Co.—S. Benedict et al., May 6, 1912, $3,298.96.
Same—same, April 21, 1915, $117.26.
Same—same, Feb. 18, 1913, $101.75.
Schanfele, Clifford A.—W. A. Shanahan Co., Mar. 31, 1915, $361.37.
Vincent, David D., and Lowell M. Palmer, Jr.—E. L. Grimes, Mar. 31, 1915, $3,058.89.
Moritz, Anna V.—G. F. Moritz et al., June 21, 1911, (reversed,) $398.19.
Same—same; June 21, 1911, (reversed,) $397.88.
Empire State Surety Co.—National Surety Co., June 10, 1910, (reversed,) $2,305.28.

In Bronx County.

Hitchman, John C.—O. Miller, May 1, 1915, $1,085.23.
Schreyer, John F.—H. Mayer, Nov. 4, 1914, $439.02.
Nouskajian, Charlotte H.—A. Altieri & Co., May 10, 1915, $59.73.

GERMANY TO PAY FOR GOODS SEIZED

Notice of This from the Foreign Office Transmitted by Ambassador Gerard.

HOW TO PUT IN CLAIMS

So Far Provision Made Only for Property Taken in Occupied Territory for Military Use.

American Ambassador Gerard has sent from Berlin a note from the German Foreign Office telling of the formation of an Imperial Indemnity Commission whose business it is to look into and settle claims for neutrally owned property sequestered in enemy territory occupied by German forces. This commission consists of three jurists and two merchants. They will fix a suitable indemnity for confiscated goods when taken for the military authorities. The offices of the commission are at Mauerstrasse 53, Berlin, W. As need arises the commission will also visit Belgium and Northern France. Interested parties are requested to communicate with the President of the commission, Dr. Hiekmann.

There are a number of claims by Americans which will come before the commission. Mr. Gerard says that discussion is still proceeding concerning the extension of the powers of the commission to adjudicate regarding similar merchandise confiscated in Germany itself. As yet, however, nothing is definitely arranged on this point and these matters are still within the jurisdiction of the War Office.

In sending this information, the Ambassador gives these further details:

"Hereafter private individuals will not necessarily be obliged to present their claims to the German Government through the intermediary of the embassy, but will be permitted, should they so desire, to approach this commission direct, either in person or in writing. The embassy may, of course, continue to transmit such claims on behalf of private individuals through the mediation of the Foreign Office.

"The competency of the commission does not at present extend to the granting of permissions for exportation, although this power may eventually be given. For the present, it is only after permission for exportation has definitely been refused and the goods taken for military purposes that the jurisdiction of the commission begins. I am given to understand that American-owned goods of the character described, the exportation of which to the United States is desired, must either be permitted to leave or indemnity therefor be paid. The duties of the commission are twofold: First, to investigate the exact rights of ownership in the goods and, secondly, to fix the amount of compensation.

"I gather that the American claims presented up to the present time through the embassy are much less in number than those on file from other nations. Considerable delay and labor are involved withdrawing such outstanding claims from those Government departments, whether in Germany or in Belgium, which have been investigating them up to the present time. Heretofore practically no decisions have been made in such matters, but the entire question will now be considered as a whole and the various claims passed upon in accordance with stated and uniform principles.

"Details and rules of procedure before the commission have been drawn up and will shortly be published. In general it may be said that procedure before the commission may be, but is not necessarily, by representation through legal counsel. Claimants, if employing third parties to represent them before the commission, must use for this purpose barristers-at-law, and cannot have other private individuals or merchants as representatives. Appeal from the decisions of the commission may be made to a higher court of law. A time limit will be set within which claims may be presented to the commission."

By way of explanation of the tardiness in handling the subject, the German Foreign Office has this to say:

"An early settlement of the matter has encountered difficulties arising from the frequent inability of the owners of the goods to prove themselves such without further steps. This is mainly due to the fact that even before the occupation of Belgium, particularly of Antwerp, considerable quantities of the goods there stored had been in part confiscated or requisitioned by the Belgium Government, in part carried away from Belgium or destroyed on the spot by the Belgian and English troops. In consequence the establishment of the identity of the individual goods with the merchandise listed on the commercial documents has been made much more difficult."

Prices Better at Wool Sales.

LONDON, May 13.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 6,000 bales, which were quickly sold, principally to the home trade. The only wools now 5 per cent. below the last auctions are heavy merinos and a few wasty crossbreds.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olsen Co.; B. Olsen, dresses, waists, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. D. Horning, silks, dress goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; A. Moses, notions, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.—G. E. Welch & Co., G. E. Welch, furniture; York.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions, linings, umbrellas; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. F. Torrey, sporting goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Hayden, kimonos, negligees; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. Hilliard, laces, trimmings, ladies' neckwear; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks, linings; 18 W. 35th.
BRISTOL—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; S. Carson, white goods; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas, jewelry, stationery; G. Wright, dry goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. A. McCollom, women's suits, basement; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists; 15 E. 22d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. J. F. Springer, children's wear; 50 Union Square.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss A. E. Coughlin, ribbons, art goods; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; R. C. Masterson, gloves, hdkfs., leather goods; 75 Spring.
LAWRENCE—Reid & Hughes Co.; T. J. Laliberte, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Wallick's.
LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; L. R. Davis, suits, waists, dresses; Wallick's.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics, wash goods; 75 Spring.
MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglass Co.; E. B. Douglass, clothing, millinery, ready to wear; 1,178 B'way.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, carpets; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—P. Sondel, pants, overalls; Broadway Central.
NEW HAVEN—Russian Fur and Cloak Co.; B. Cohen, cloaks; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; 1,123 B'way; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; 95 Madison Av.
SAVANNAH, GA.—M. Blumberg & Sons; A. Blumberg, clothing, furn. goods; Marseilles.
SCRANTON—Caplan & When; J. M. Caplan, general mdse.; Wallick.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; H. A. Weil, misses', children's wear; 71 W. 23d.
SYRACUSE.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. A. Marbes, gloves, furn. goods; 320 B'way, Herald Square.
TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; T. M. Gray, furn. goods; Wallick's.
WICHITA—Geo. Innes D. G. Co.; W. P. Innes, general mdse.; J. Morrison, furn. goods, notions, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, domestics, blankets; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURER of ladies' coats is looking for a half loft with a manufacturer of a non-conflicting line. M 19 Times.

WE ARE OPEN FOR JOBS AND DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT CONCESSIONS. ROTHSCHILD CO., 30 EAST 23D.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

JOBBER open for Summer dresses. Call Thursday and Friday with samples. 37 West 19th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats from 9 to 4 at 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labels. Warren Woolen Co., 40 W. 17th.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and better-grade coats. Fourth floor, 129 West 27th.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits and coats. Cash Buyers, 8th floor, 57 East 11th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats all week, from 2 to 6 P. M. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

HAVE 50 dozen wash skirts to sell; up-to-minute style. Style Mfg., 18 West 27th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

JOBBER looking at ladies', misses', and children's coats. 4 West 22d, 5th floor.

WANTED—Suits, coats, dresses, waists, jobs, for cash. 537 8th Av., (37th.)

JOBBER is looking at Fall dresses. 164 West 25th St., 11th floor.

WANTED, for cash, jobs of ladies' silk dresses. Advertiser, 120 West 129th St.

WANTED—Cloak manufacturers with snappy styles of misses' and junior coats; will give large business and furnish materials. X 244 Times Annex.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

JOBS.—250 coats, 100 suits, and beach suits, $2.75. Solomon Brothers, 45 West 34th.

150 COATS in poplin, coverts, and silks; will close out at sacrifice prices. I. S. Pearlstein, 20 West 27th.

PETTICOATS.—An exceptional job of all silk messaline and taffeta; very cheap. Room 508, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

SUMMER DRESSES for immediate delivery at sacrifice prices. D. Ratner Co., 174 Wooster.

WILL Buy for cash navy taffeta. Windsor Costume Co., 19 West 36th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Young man, by ladies' knit underwear manufacturer, to sell city jobbers, (Summer weights;) state experience, salary, and full particulars. B. F. T., Box D 274 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with wide experience, to handle a wash skirt line on easy terms; commission. 146 Avenue D, 5th floor.

SALESMAN wants popular-priced lines of corset covers and nightgowns from reliable house for city. T 34 Times.

SALESMAN wants line of ribbons or trimmings. T 30 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Wed'sday..3¼@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Few Shipments of Colors.

Dyestuff handlers in this city are receiving practically no colors on steamers now arriving from Rotterdam. The Oosterdyck, from Rotterdam, arrived yesterday with a cargo of general merchandise, but brought little in the way of colors. The ship's manifest showed that 130 packages of common colors were consigned to E. & F. Waldo, while Muller, Schall & Co. received 24 casks of antimony salts. Bear Brothers were manifested for 20 packages of chrome colors. The steamer Noordam, in Wednesday, brought a few consignments of chemicals, but nothing of any account in the strictly color line.

New Lines in Corsets.

The salesmen connected with the corset houses will soon be out on their Fall trips with new sample lines. A gradual change has come about in corset styles, and the new designs lean more toward following the natural lines of the figure than has been the case. The skirt of the corset is made shorter, with a straight back and front, and the bust is medium. More boning is used than formerly to enable the corset to perform its function of support more properly than it has. The principal feature of the new styles, however, is the curve which is permitted over the hips, doing away with the "hipless" figure that was fashionable for so long a time.

Silk Trade Feels Dye Scarcity.

The dyestuff scarcity in the silk trade is getting beyond the point where it was merely a talking point for the salesmen. The manufacturers in some cases find it impossible to get dye suitable for turning out the navy blue taffetas that are now so popular. If the proper ingredients are not obtainable in this case the manufacturer is up against it for the reason that substitutes give a very unsatisfactory result. Buyers are examining such goods very carefully these days, on the lookout for examples of substitution. Generally, where something besides the proper dye has been used the fabric will "crock." The crystals of coloring matter do not penetrate the fabric but, instead, gather on the surface, where they rub off, giving the goods under handling of any sort a "patchy" appearance.

Chances Good for Merger.

There is very good chance that the committees acting for the two associations in the coat and suit trade will effect some sort of arrangement whereby the two organizations will be merged into one. Meetings have been held, and another such conference will take place today. At first the idea was taken up merely with the object of providing for an amalgamation that would enable the two associations to work together on certain matters while retaining their identity. The prospect is now, however, that the two bodies will be united. The only thing standing in the way is understood to be the terms under which the members of the United Association are to be taken into the Protective Association. The guiding spirits in the plan recognize that the benefits to be derived are many, chief of which would be the opportunity to deal with labor problems as one body.

Raw Silk Markets.

In the local raw silk market there is a good daily demand at firm prices. Stocks in importers' hands are not well assorted, and the mills are finding difficulty in filling their needs, especially in the coarse sizes. Advices from Italy, received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., report the Milan market active, but stocks are depleted. Yokohama reports a moderate demand. The week's sales there have been 3,500 bales, with shipments of 1,000 bales to Europe and 3,600 to America. Stocks have been reduced to 10,000 bales. The Canton market is firm under a good demand from Europe and this country. Reelers are reluctant sellers, and it is difficult to obtain firm offers. Shanghai prices are firm and unchanged, but business has become complicated because direct communication with the city has been interrupted. Cables have to pass through Hongkong in plain language, subject to the restrictions of British censorship. Tsatlee sorts and tussah silks remain quiet.

Not Profitable to Grow Timid.

With the slack period at hand, the coat and suit trade is manifesting once more signs of uneasiness over the orders they have given the mills for next Fall. Some cancellations are being received by the mills as a result of this timidity, and it would appear as if the situation that occurred last Fall is about to repeat itself. At that time the cutters-up got scared for no reason at all and canceled right and left. Finally, when business started up with them, they were forced to buy back the very goods they canceled at big advances. With the dyestuff situation growing more serious as time goes on, piece goods salesmen are advising their customers to keep what they have ordered or they may find themselves unable to secure certain fabrics at any price.

Gray Goods Market.

The gray goods market continued to remain firm yesterday. Considerable activity was reported in heavy goods. There was also fair bidding on wide print cloth for forward delivery. The mills showed little inclination to sell on contract. There was quite a little inquiry for goods from interior points. Efforts on the part of buyers to use concessions named by second hands as a bear argument were of little avail. Printers and converters appear to be fairly well covered for the current month, and a good deal of forward business seems to be contingent on what cotton is going to do. Some slight concessions were obtainable for small lots, but the market as a whole remains firm. Leading commission houses yesterday quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch,	80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch,	64-56s	3⅞c
39 -inch,	72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch,	60-52s	3⅝c
39 -inch,	68-72s	4⅞c	38½-inch,	60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch,	64-64s	4¼c	27 -inch,	64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch,	64-60s	4c	27 -inch,	56-52s	2⅝c

They Waited Too Long.

From advices received from out of town by jobbers and manufacturers' agents here it would seem that many retailers in various sections of the country put off buying early Summer goods too long. These storekeepers, who apparently wanted to wait and actually experience Summer weather before placing their orders, appear now to be reaping the results of their lack of foresight. This applies to ready-made goods as well as to piece goods. Many of the demands for stocks now being made cannot be filled as quickly as the merchants had expected. In some instances jobbers find their own stocks of the merchandise wanted are limited. Quite a few local firms of jobbers have been under the necessity of sending word to prospective buyers that their orders will be filled as soon as possible. To many in the district, the anxiety of retailers to get goods reflects a shortage of stocks indicating a healthy trade condition. It is taken for granted that merchants are not handicapped by surplus stocks.

Linen Imports Hard to Get.

The course of the linen import business these days is not one to be envied. Since the war began, importers in this line have had one trouble after another thrust upon them. These have included extraordinary advances in prices, heavily increased freight and insurance rates, Custom House friction, and other ills too numerous to mention. It remained for the Lusitania disaster to put the finishing touches to a situation already overcharged. Cable advices received here tell of the higher prices now being asked at Belfast and Dundee. Certain lines of linen sheetings which were recently closed out, cost local firms in the Belfast market 18½d., while now manufacturers offer to supply new goods at 27d., or what amounts to an advance of 50 per cent. In addition, since the torpedoing of the Cunard liner, marine insurance and freight rates have increased, while the shifting prices, almost from day to day, bring conflicts with the customs officials as to the amount of duties to be paid. Everything points to a mark-up in price lists, while prices on some lines have been practically withdrawn. The situation remains one of great uncertainty.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Lithographed Paper and Metals Among Them.

Charles D. Stone & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment under the Tariff act of 1909 of merchandise reported by the Appraiser to be signs composed of surface coated paper printed by other than the lithographic process. Duty was levied accordingly at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. The goods were claimed properly dutiable at 6 cents a pound under the provision for articles lithographically printed exceeding twenty-one-thousandths of one inch in thickness.

The uncontradicated testimony of the Government Examiner who passed the articles was that the medallion in the centre of each of the articles is lithographically printed and over the thickness claimed by the importers. Judge Fischer held that the goods were specifically provided for under the provision claimed, the Collector being reversed.

J. F. Lavigne imported under the Act of 1909 half-pound and flat steel wire upon which duty was taken at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The claim was for a tax of 35 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 135 according to gauge. The record failed to have any evidence as to the gauge of the wire in question. In overruling the contention, Judge Fischer pointed out that the first proviso to Paragph 135 does not establish 35 per cent. as a primary rate, but does establish it as a minimum rate.

William Larzelere & Co., Philadelphia, lost in protests against the Collector's levy of duty under the old tariff at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem on galvanized iron strips. The importers insisted that the merchandise was properly dutiable at six-tenths of one cent per pound as shapes of rolled or hampered iron.

It was decided that lavallieres and long neck chains, composed of silver or white metal, studded with imitation precious stones or pearls imported by O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, are commercially known as jewelry carrying duty at 60 per cent. under the Act of 1909. The Collector was reversed in taking 85 per cent. under the adornment provision. The same firm failed, however, to get classification as jewelry on hatpins, fobs and so-called coat chains. As to these, the Collector was affirmed in taking 85 per cent. duty.

Arguimbau & Ramee were sustained in the claim that hermetically sealed tins containing red peppers imported under the Tariff act of 1897 are free of duty as the usual coverings of such merchandise.

FIRE PROTECTION MEETING.

National Association Elects Charles E. Meek President.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the National Fire Protective Association came to a close at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon with an election of officers for the ensuing year. Charles E. Meek of New York, who was elected President, pointed out in his speech of acceptance the great amount of work which confronts the association. In the United States last year, he said, the losses from fire exceeded losses from commercial failures by one-third. He urged a more diligent application of fire regulations throughout the country.

The officers elected were: Charles E. Meek of New York, President; Louis Widerhold, Jr., of Philadelphia, First Vice President; D. Everett Waid of New York, Second Vice President, and Franklin H. Wentworth of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Executive Committee will consist of F. J. P. Stewart of New York, Chairman; H. W. Foster of Philadelphia, E. B. Hatch of Chicago, H. O. Lacount of Boston, A. M. Schoen of Atlanta and Nathan R. Strong of New York.

On the Nominating Committee for 1916 will be Rudolph P. Miller of New York; Gorham Dana of Boston and Richard L. Humphrey of Philadelphia.

$1,000,000 LOAN TO BOLIVIA.

Advance Obtained from City Bank to Meet War Difficulties.

The National City Bank has negotiated a loan of $1,000,000 to the Bolivian Government, one-half of which is to run for one year and the rest for two years. The loan is expected to be of material assistance to the borrower in tiding over difficulties incidental to the European War.

Six years ago J. P. Morgan & Co. negotiated a loan for $2,500,000 on 6 per cent. bonds bearing a 2 per cent. amortization. These bonds were purchased at 90, but were bought back by the Bank of the Bolivian Nation before the bankers had distributed them. The National City has also had direct dealings with Bolivia before in connection with the financing of the Bolivian Railway.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

A VERY HIGH GRADE STOCK OF

LACES

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS

Ranging in price as high as $27.50 per yard.

ALSO A STOCK OF

Silks, Velvets, Silk Ribbons, Nets, etc.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Sells To-day, Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom,

15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

This stock consists of Real Bohemian, Real Princess, Real Venice, Real Cluny Net Tops, Oriental, French and German Val. LACES, also a very fine select line of Allovers, Flouncings, Bands, Edgings, Medallions and other extra fine EMBROIDERIES, a select stock of Pure Yarn Dyed Silk Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, etc.

Also on account of whom it may concern

A STOCK OF HIGH GRADE

SILK NETS

in all colors,

Consisting of 3000 Yards

NOTICE:—This entire stock is really of the highest quality and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may telephone Spring 4299.

White Goods

EMBROIDERIES, LACES

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell on

FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, AT 10:30 A. M., at

539-541 BROADWAY,

200 Doz. Ladies'

Waists

AND

Underwear

EMBROIDERIES, LACES

The above is a fine up-to-the-minute lot of merchandise and will be sold in trade lots.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.

520-522 Broadway

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.

Today, Friday, May 14, 10:30 A.M.,

Special Peremptory Auction Sale

DRY GOODS

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, BED SHEETS, BET SETS, COTTON & DRESS GOODS

Men's & Ladies' Furnishings

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

WEARING APPAREL

20 cases KNIT UNDERWEAR

50 cases men's hats

also salvage stock of

Ladies' and Children's

Bathing Suits and Shoes

170 KARATS OF LOOSE

DIAMONDS

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell

On Monday, May 17th, '15,

AT 10:30 A. M., AT

539 Broadway, New York City

A LOT OF

Loose Diamonds

about 170 karats. By order of the Public Bank of New York City. On exhibition Friday, May 14th, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell To-day, Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y. $15,000 Stock of Latest Model

CLOTHING

removed from a high-class concern, whose name we cannot mention.

600 SILK LINED MEN'S SUITS

all in latest designs and patterns in Stripes and Checks, Serges, Worsteds, all hand-tailored, including Skeleton Lined with Silk Binding

150 FULL DRESS & TUXEDO SILK LINED SUITS.

Elegant assortment form fitting and loose back Spring Overcoats, hand-tailored Men's Worsted Trousers, Boys' Suits in serges and worsted.

IT'S WASH DRESS TIME

LET NORTH SHORE Wash Dresses that retail profitably at $1.00 to $7.50 help you plan your WASH DRESS SALES

Remember the "35's"

ROYAL MF'G. CO.
35 West 35th Str.
Phone Greely 3535.

1200 Wash Dresses

in stock for Immediate Delivery. Made up in latest Summer Materials; also Taffetas and Crepe de Chines.

GLOBE DRESS & SUIT CO.,
22-24 West 26th Street

APRONS
DEAN'S
Lockstitched
1,000 Styles, 25c. up.
Send for Catalog.

APRONS
45 East 17th Street.

MANUFACTURERS of READY-TO-WEAR

YOUR LINE ON DISPLAY AT BUYERS HEADQUARTERS, WHERE BUYERS BUY, MEANS ORDERS FOR YOU.

We offer you beautiful showrooms, selling service, models to display your goods, advertising—all at a charge of a few cents a day. NO COMMISSIONS ON THE ORDERS WE SEND YOU.

We are now preparing for a BIG FALL BUSINESS and every live manufacturer should investigate the benefits he will derive by having his line with us.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION

28-30 West 23d Street, 9-19 West 22d Street, N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5080.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons, NEW YORK & CHICAGO
ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS	Iwanta (I-WANT-A) — REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 200 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
To open bag release handle and press back lock. LOCKING BAG	AUTOMATIC	ELKUS & OLIAN, Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4670
RUBBER STAMPS	Century — None Better Made.	Stationers & Printers. Dealers: Write for Agency to 318 Broadway, N. Y. C.
MIDDY BLOUSES	Look out for Infringers! The 3 IN ONE is patented and sold only by	Wm. Freedman, 816 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TRADE MARKS, PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS secured quickly and efficiently. 'PHONE, BRYANT 2781.	PATENTA — THE N.Y. PATENT BUREAU, TIMES BLDG., NEW YORK.	CONSULTATION FREE AT YOUR OFFICE OR OURS

MADE IN U. S. A.

You Should See My Wash Line — PHIL GILL, DRESS VALUE CREATOR — 39 W. 32d St. in the Heart of the Trade

Dainty Graduation Dresses in Lace & Nets. $7.50 to $12.50. NOW at Rose Dress Co. 25-29 W. 31st. St. Costumes & Dresses $8.50 to $16.50

See our Fall Line of Exceptional Values in Ladies' and Misses' Pile Fabric Coats — G. RODBELL, 158-164 W. 27th St.

Immediate Delivery for SUMMER SALES — A Winner in Cotton Dresses at $4.50 — A Silk Striped Voile that Competitors Can't Imitate. — Sol. Shapiro Mfg. Co. Smart Dresses—Makers from $2.75 up. 116-118 W. 30th St.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks

In New York and Massachusetts

Pennsylvania R. R.

Gen'l Mortgage 4½% Bonds

General lien on entire property of the Company with the exception of certain unimportant leaseholds.

Followed by $499,265,700, par value, of capital stock, having present market value exceeding $530,000,000. The Company has paid dividends on its outstanding stock since outstanding stock since 1856.

Price to Yield About 4.60%

Further particulars on request for Circular AG 52.

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco St. Louis

AHB

Are You Looking Ahead?

Good short-term notes are always a sound investment. Their marketability, stability and high income return appeal to the investor who wants his funds readily available for business purposes or long-term investment at the opportune moment.

Ask us to send you Circular T of short-term bonds and notes of successful Public Utility Companies yielding

6¾%

(Also in $100 denominations.)

A·H·Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

"How to Derive Permanent Advantage From Present Investment Conditions"

We have issued a circular pointing out what we believe the wisest and safest investment policy under existing conditions and including a list of eight selected securities adapted to this policy.

Write or Call for Circular No. 160

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Detroit London Paris

William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Safe Bond Investments

	Yield about
New York State	4.04%
Schenectady, N. Y.	4.15%
Akron, Ohio	4.30%
Canton, Ohio	4.30%
White Plains, N. Y.	4.30%
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4.35%
King County, Wash.	4.60%
Tampa, Fla.	4.75%
Richland Dist., W. Va.	4.75%
Gainesville, Fla.	5.00%
Laurinburg, N. C.	5.15%
El Centro Sch. Dist., Cal.	5.15%
Eufaula, Okla.	5.50%

Special circulars on request.

Farson, Son & Co

Members New York Stock Exchange. 115 Broadway, New York City.

Municipal Bonds of Highest Grade

We shall be glad to send

OUR SPECIAL CIRCULAR "T"

describing different issues, which we own and offer for sale.

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

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Due April 1st, 1919

Legal Investment for Trust Funds and Savings Banks in New York and New England.

Exempt from Income Tax

Price on application.

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Founded 1866

7 Wall Street, New York

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Further on Suspense Over Outcome of Our Note to Germany.

With the knowledge that the note of the United States had been started on its way to Berlin the stock market yesterday wavered between the hope that Germany would accede to our demands and fear that they would be rejected in whole or in part. Toward the end of the day the effect of the uncertainty which must last until it becomes known what Germany's reply will be, caused a general decline in the market which left very few stocks which did not show net losses for the day. This downward movement was a natural enough consequence of the doubts which were felt concerning the German reply.

In some important banking quarters the view was expressed that Germany could not do otherwise than meet our demands. In some others equally definite opinion was held that Germany would not yield. Still others took a most hopeful view of the situation and expressed the belief that in some way out of the situation which now exists between Germany and ourselves would come an opening for discussion which would limit the scope of the present warfare if it did not actually supply an opening for peace negotiations. That point of view, however, was more optimistic than most people in the financial district felt able to accept.

The action of the market was for the most part regarded as entirely natural under the circumstances. Both the reaction in prices and the sharp reduction in the volume of trading were welcomed as befitting the situation with which the country is dealing. There is confidence in the existing economic situation in this country and in the business outlook, but there is also recognition of the seriousness of the question which dominates all other questions at this time. While from one point of view the decline was a natural result of suspense over the outcome of our representations to Germany, from another point of view the fall in prices was the penalty which the market paid for the light-hearted advance of Tuesday.

Yesterday's weekly statement of the Bank of England suggested one reason why even the recent heavy decline in the proportion of the Bank's reserve did not lead to the establishment of the British credit in New York about which there has been so much talk. The Bank reported yesterday the very extraordinary gain in gold of over $36,000,000 for the week. Its ability thus to add to its gold supply, bringing up its proportion of reserve nearly 3 per cent. in the course of a week, suggests the resources which even in these days the Bank of England can command to strengthen its reserve position. It was naturally assumed that this gold came from the Bank of France, which was lately reported to have made a shipment of somewhat more than the amount of the gold gain reported by the English Bank. It is to be presumed that this gold was sent to England, in keeping with the understanding reached at the time of the conference between the British, French, and Russian Finance Ministers in Paris and as an outcome of the credits which the London market had previously extended to France.

In this shifting of gold is seen the effect of some of the extraordinary financial operations which have been incidents of this unparalleled war. In some of those transactions we have played a part. Should the war last and much greater pressure be put upon the reserve resources of the countries of Europe we will no doubt be urged to take even larger part in international financing. Already we are in an unusually strong position to deal with any such demands, and should they later become more urgent we will no doubt have been further strengthened in the interval by the influx of gold, which is a natural sequel to the abnormal overbalancing of our imports by the exports of goods purchased here to fill Europe's war-time needs. The fact is that our financial position in a variety of ways has been strengthened against any eventuality. That is something which may reasonably be regarded as lessening the concern with which the financial community faces the outcome of the situation in which we now find ourselves.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ... 2¼@2½
Ninety days ... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days ... 2¾@2 | 5 and 6 mos ... 3¼@3½
90 days ... 2¾@3 | 8 and 10 mos ... 3¾@4
4 mos ... 3@3¼ | 11 and 12 mos ... 3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months ... 3@3¼ | 6 months ... 3½@4
60 to 90 days ... 3@3½

Other Names.

4 months ... 4 | 6 months ... 3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¾	$4.79½	$4.79½
Cables	4.80¼	4.79¾	4.80

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.80
Paris	5.33½	5.33
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅞
Austria	15.60	15.65
Russia		42.50
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.75	44.60
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.91½	5.91
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	25.50	25.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $338,209,794; balance, $18,305,494; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $92,658.

The local banks have gained $0,777,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.62½.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅜d, unchanged; New York, 50c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	442,608
Same day last year	307,471
Year to date	46,617,888
Same period last year	32,182,145
Average price and change 50 stocks	66.75 —1.13
Same day last year	69.09 + .85

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32¼	6,300	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅝	33⅝	31½	31⅞	—1½
15	15¼	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15	15	14⅞	15	—⅜
66	66¼	27,500	Amalgamated Cop.	66⅝	67⅛	65¼	66	—1⅛
51	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50	50¾	50	50¾	+¾
43¼	43⅞	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	45	45⅞	43¼	43¼	—2
32⅞	33	19,110	Am. Can	34⅛	34⅛	32⅞	32⅞	—2¼
95½	96	200	Am. Can pf.	96⅛	96½	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅛
49⅝	50	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	50	50	49⅝	50	—1
107	109	20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
44¼	46	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	—¼
5¼	6	300	Am. H. & Leather	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
29	30	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30	—1⅛
10¼	10¾	100	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	—¼
42¼	43	3,400	Am. Locomotive	44	45	42½	42½	—2⅜
64¾	64⅞	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	66⅛	66⅛	64⅞	64⅞	—1⅝
105	105½	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	—2⅝
150	160	300	Am. Snuff	150⅛	150½	150	150	...
103	105¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	—⅛
113	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115	115	115	115	+2⅞
119	120	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119¼	119¼	119	119	—½
229	235	300	Am. Tobacco	230	230	230	230	...
84½	85¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
31¼	31⅜	7,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	32	32	31¼	31⅜	—⅝
98⅝	99	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99⅞	100	98⅝	98⅝	—1¼
106	110	100	Atlantic Coast Line	107	107	107	107	+3
43⅞	44¼	2,800	Baldwin Loco.	46½	46⅛	44	44	—2
71	71½	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	71½	72	71½	71½	—1⅛
69½	70½	550	Baltimore & O. pf.	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	—⅝
⅞	1⅛	300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
135¼	136	3,200	Bethlehem Steel	137	137½	135¼	135½	—1½
110¼	111⅝	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	111	111	111	111	—⅛
86⅞	87	1,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	88	88	87	87½	—½
59⅝	60	2,400	Butte Superior	62½	62½	59½	60	—1½
27½	30	200	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	30	+2
15¼	15⅜	300	California Petrol	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅞
157⅞	158¼	3,000	Canadian Pacific	157⅞	158⅜	157¼	158	+½
35¼	35½	2,600	Central Leather Co.	36	36	34⅞	34⅞	+1⅞
119	120	25	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	119	119	119	119	...
42½	43	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	43¼	42½	43	—¾
11	12	200	Chi. Great Western	11½	11½	11½	11½	—1
27⅝	28	1,920	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29⅞	29⅞	27½	27⅞	—⅛
89⅞	89½	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	89⅞	90⅛	89½	89½	—⅞
124⅝	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	—2⅛
23	23⅛	3,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24¼	24¼	23	23	—1⅜
42	42½	4,700	Chino Copper	43	43¾	42¼	42¼	—1⅜
25⅝	26	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
123	123⅜	900	Consolidated Gas	124½	124¼	123¼	123⅛	—1⅞
59½	61	500	Continental Can	61¼	61¼	61	61	...
12⅞	13	1,000	Corn Products Ref.	13⅝	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	—⅜
76	78	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	76	76	76	76	—2
21½	21¾	2,400	Crucible Steel	23	23	21¼	21½	—1
55	57	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	58	58	56	56	—1
12¾	15	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	—1¼
114½	114¾	50	Detroit Edison Co.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	...
55	62	200	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	58	58	—3
12⅞	13	1,700	Distillers Securities	14⅛	14⅛	13	13	—1½
25	25¼	10,200	Erie	25¾	25⅞	24⅜	24⅞	—1
39	39¾	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—1⅛
195	203½	100	General Chemical	202	202	202	202	—¼
195	203½	15	do., odd lot	205	205	205	205	...
108	109	50	Gen. Chemical pf.	108	108	108	108	...
149¼	151	500	General Electric	149	150	149	150	—1½
131	133	1,400	General Motors	134	134	132	132½	—4½
98	99½	800	General Motors pf.	98	99	98	98	—1½
41	41½	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	43	43	41½	41½	—2½
101⅜	102	400	Goodrich pf.	102	102	101⅜	101⅜	—¾
116⅝	117½	2,650	Great Northern pf.	117½	117½	117	117	—¾
31	31½	4,250	G. N. certs. ore prop.	31⅞	32	30¾	31	—1⅛
56¼	56⅝	1,200	Guggenheim Explor.	57¼	57¼	56¼	56¼	—1⅛
107½	108	200	Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	—½
28	28½	5,350	Inspiration Copper	29⅝	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅝
20½	20⅝	7,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	21	21⅛	20⅜	20½	—¾
69	69½	2,400	Inter.-Met. pf.	70⅛	70⅛	69	69	—1
91½	95	700	Int. Harvester, N. J.	91½	92	91½	92	—3
25⅞	26½	1,500	Kansas City South.	26½	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	—⅝
81	87	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.	82½	82½	82½	82½	—2½
122½	123	10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	123	123	123	123	...
131	136	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	137	137	135	135	—4
40	44	200	Lackawanna Steel	42	42	42	42	—1½
100	101	300	Laclede Gas	101	101	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅞
138½	139	2,900	Lehigh Valley	139¼	139½	138¼	139	—1⅛
18	21	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19½	19½	19½	19½	—½
117½	120	100	Louis. & Nash	118	118	118	118	—3
...	41	30	Manhattan Elev	126	126	126	126	...
40¼	41	3,300	Maxwell Motors	42¼	42¼	39¾	40½	—2½
81½	82½	2,500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82⅛	83	81	81⅞	—2⅛
34¼	35	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36	36	34⅛	34⅞	—2⅛
42	43	100	May Dept. Stores	43	43	43	43	—1
71⅜	71⅝	11,100	Mexican Petroleum	72½	73⅛	71⅛	71⅜	—1⅜
23¾	23⅞	2,500	Miami Copper	24½	24½	23⅜	23⅞	—1⅛
12¼	12¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—⅛
30	31½	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅞
13⅞	13⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	—⅞
46½	48	300	Montana Power	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	+1
70	74	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71	71	70⅞	70⅞	—⅛
14¼	15	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	—½
56	57	1,600	Nat. Lead Co.	59⅜	59⅜	56	56	—2⅞
14¼	14½	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	—¼
82	83	700	N. Y. Air Brake	85	85	83	83	—2
84¼	85	2,200	N. Y. Central	85	85	84	84¼	—1¼
32½	34	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	...
63	63½	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64	63	63	—1½
27¼	28½	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28¼	28⅛	27⅛	27¼	—1⅜
74	75	100	North American	74	74	74	74	—2
104½	105	1,400	Northern Pacific	105	105	104⅜	104⅜	—¾
30	32	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30	30¼	30	30¼	—1⅛
106⅞	107	850	Penn. R. R.	107¼	107¼	107	107	—½
115½	116½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
20½	20½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
88	91	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	...
42½	43½	500	Pressed Steel Car	44	44	43	43½	—⅛
42¼	43½	70	do., odd lot	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	...
106	109	100	Public Service N. J.	107	107	107	107	+2
152	156	100	Pullman Co.	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	...
27	28	400	Railway Steel Sp.	29⅛	29⅛	28	28	—2
22⅜	22½	4,870	Ray Con. Copper	22½	23	22¼	22½	—⅛
143⅜	143⅝	28,200	Reading	143⅛	143¾	142¼	143⅜	—¾
25½	26¼	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	26⅝	26⅛	25½	25½	—1⅜
83¼	84	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	84¼	84¼	83¼	83¼	—1⅞
½	¾	100	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
1⅛	¾	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
5½	5¾	700	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	6	6	5½	5½	—½
13½	14	1,200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	15	15	13½	13½	—1½
4⅞	5	1,800	St. Louis & San F.	5	5	5	5	...
34½	35	400	Seab. Air Line pf.	34⅛	35	33⅞	34½	—⅛
134	135	208	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	135	135	135	135	—¼
87	87¼	7,050	Southern Pacific	87¼	87⅜	86⅞	87	—1
16⅜	16⅝	1,000	Southern Railway	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16½	—½
52	52½	200	So. Railway pf.	53	53	53	53	—1
63	64	3,500	Studebaker Co.	66	66	63¼	64	—3
30½	31	1,300	Tennessee Copper	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	31	—⅜
125	127	700	Texas Co	126	126	125	126	...
49⅝	50	1,000	Third Avenue	51	51	50	50	—1⅛
96⅝	99	300	Twin City R. T.	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97¼	...
5½	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6	6	6	6	...
124⅛	124¼	29,200	Union Pacific	125	125¼	123⅞	124¼	—1
81½	82	100	Union Pacific pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	—⅛
16¾	17¾	300	United Rys. Inv.	17	17	17	17	—1⅛
31	32½	400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅜
38	40	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	39	39	39	39	+1
60	60½	2,700	U. S. Rubber	62	62¼	60¼	60¼	—2½
52⅞	53	90,600	U. S. Steel	53½	53⅜	51⅞	53	—⅞
105½	106	500	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅛	106½	105⅝	105⅝	—1¼
62⅞	63	14,200	Utah Copper	63¾	64⅞	62½	62⅞	—1⅛
30¼	30½	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	31⅜	32⅛	30¼	30¼	—2⅛
96	97	1,000	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	97¼	97¼	96¼	96¼	—1⅛
⅞	1	600	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
1⅜	2	300	Wabash pf.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
65	66	1,100	Western Union Tel.	66¼	66¼	65	65	—1⅛
87¾	88	41,500	Westingh. E. & M.	89½	90½	87½	88	—½
114½	115	755	Willys-Overland	116	116	114¼	114½	—3
100	102½	200	Willys-Overland pf.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	—⅜
31	34½	100	Wisconsin Central	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅞
101½	103¼	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	103	103	101½	101½	—1⅛
119½	120	200	Woolworth pf.	120	120	120	120	...

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Money and Discount Rates Easier on Bank Return.

LONDON, May 13.—Money and discount rates were easier on the better bank return today.

The stock market was again listless and price movements were narrow. Standard and gilt-edged securities were steady, but speculative issues were dull. New issues were not wanted, and the underwriters were left with 88 per cent. of the £5,000,000 Argentine issue and 77 per cent. of the East Indian Railway loan on their hands. The former was quoted at 1½ per cent. discount.

American securities opened steady. Only a small amount of business was done, and prices dropped in the afternoon. The closing was dull.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£7,267,000
Circulation, increased	58,000
Bullion, increased	7,324,615
Other securities, decreased	3,080,000
Other deposits, increased	10,486,000
Public deposits, decreased	6,301,000
Notes reserve, increased	7,845,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 21.06 per cent.; last week it was 18.14 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Travis to Reinstate Rosenthal.

Eugene M. Travis, State Controller, said yesterday that he would comply with the decision of Justice Weeks by reinstating Julius Rosenthal as legal examiner and investigator of the Stock Transfer Tax Bureau. Rosenthal will be paid $3,600 a year, and according to the Controller, will have nothing to do but sign the payroll and draw his salary. Mr. Travis held that the position of examiner put an unnecessary burden upon the State, and suggested that the place be abolished. Rosenthal claimed that he was removed because he was a Democrat. He was a civil service employe.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101¼	102¼
American Light & Traction	314	320
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	50	59
*American Gas & Electric	90	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	27	31
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
Am. W. W. & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	68
Cities Service	50	54
Cities Service pf.	57	60
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	93
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89¼	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	80	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	96¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55½	61
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	65
Northern States Power	30	32
Northern States Power pf.	85	87
Pacific Gas & Electric	47	49
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	66	70
Southern California Edison	73	76
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6⅞	7⅞
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	28	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	32
United Light & Rys.	47	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71	73
United Rys. & Light 2d pf.	70	74
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	14	17
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 12.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$570,350	$8,302,222	$180,593,759
Int. rev., ord.	872,150	10,491,760	281,305,847
Corp. and inc. tax	66,385	892,589	14,200,402
Miscellaneous	102,097	2,127,941	59,684,906
Total rcts.	$1,790,982	$19,814,484	$535,691,877
Expenditures	2,216,625	23,264,521	641,358,187
Deficit	425,642	3,450,037	[illegible]

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Waiting Market.

Yesterday's market gave plenty of evidence that the public had decided to let the session go by without doing much in stocks. The feeling that it would be well not to take a position until more light had been thrown on our relations with Germany was more intensified in the Street than on other days since the Lusitania was sunk. It was said on the Exchange that professional traders supplied nearly all the business of the afternoon and much of that of the morning. Since the first two hours established the tone of the day as weak, it could be argued that a great deal of the selling that occurred was by holders of long stock who desired to have their funds free until fuller news came from Washington. Trading reached stages of dullness at times which had not been equalled in many weeks. It was truly a waiting market.

***

Steel's Closing Upturn.

Steel's close appeared to show that someone decided at the last minute to buy even though he had to pay a price. A quotation of 52½ came over the tape shortly before the gong sounded. Then came a long string of prices for other issues, and commission house audiences decided that Steel was going to leave off at this figure. But just as the day's end was announced on the board 300 shares sold at 52⅞ and then 100 at 53. These prices came over the ticker several minutes after 3 o'clock, and many followers of the stock had by that time gone away believing that the final price was 52½.

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The Argentine Loan Abroad.

The offering of $25,000,000 of new Argentine bonds in London met with a very different reception from that accorded the other half of the loan here. It was announced yesterday that of this country's share $24,000,000 already had been sold, with indications that the small balance remaining would be subscribed for the late mails. The books have been closed in London on the British half of the loan with only 12 per cent. subscribed for, and the cable which brought this information added that the lists were closed to prevent withdrawal of the bids received. The balance will have to be taken by the underwriting syndicate.

***

Why it Failed.

New York bankers who brought out the American half of the Argentine loan were disappointed at the lack of success met by the British offering, but said they were not surprised for two reasons. In the first place, it was pointed out, a considerable amount of the maturities which it is proposed to pay off out of the proceeds of the new issue are held in Germany, or by German investors, and the English public has been in no frame of mind to subscribe money that might go out of the country since the Lusitania's sinking. In the second place, the English investor has learned that when a loan is not particularly attractive he can usually make money by standing aloof to let the syndicate members get the bonds. They handle underwriting differently in London, where it is customary to pay the underwriters a commission for standing back of a new issue. A British syndicate does not work together, as in this country, but is usually wound up almost immediately after a bond offering, and the members promptly sell their securities, sacrificing frequently their commission in order to get out even on unpopular issues. The public has learned to expect this when no eagerness is shown for a syndicate issue. In this country it is customary to hold a syndicate together for two or three months and to support the market for the new bonds brought out, if necessary. Then, when the agreement is terminated there usually remains such a small amount of bonds on hand that the managers do not need to fear a break in prices when the members' shares is distributed.

***

New National Banks.

During April there were twelve applications for permission to convert State or private banks to national banks and fifteen applications for permission to organize new banks. In that month thirteen new national banks were authorized to begin business with a combined capital of $1,120,000. There are now in existence 7,612 national banks.

***

Rock Island Troubles.

If a certain little clause in the indenture of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway $163,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bond issue of 1904 could be wiped out over night, then the Rock Island would be in a fair way to get out of the receivers' hands on the morrow, according to persons closely allied with Rock Island affairs. This obnoxious little clause prohibits the placing of any prior or secondary lien on the property of the railway company. That is, the Rock Island system, despite all its troubles, cannot pledge any of its property for another mortgage without the consent of each and every holder of the first and refunding mortgage bonds. This is a most unusual clause to be contained in a railroad mortgage, for it works not only to the disadvantage of the railway but also to the disadvantage of the holders of the first and refunding mortgage. This is the clause which made trouble in 1812 when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway was badly in need of money. There was only one way of circumventing the clause. Money was raised by issuing $20,000,000 debenture bonds, for which no mortgage was necessary.

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A Possible Solution.

In the present crisis in the affairs of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway a new mortgage issue would help a great deal, it is contended. There has been some talk, consequently, of getting the holders of the first and refunding 4s to consent to a surrender of the clause in the indenture. A holder of a big lot of these bonds said yesterday he would willingly consent to a cancellation of the clause, and he said he saw no reason why every holder should not consent. No movement to get a general consent for cancellation has yet been started. "It seems incredible that such a clause should have been written into the indenture," said one banker yesterday. "I'll tell you how it happened. When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway was organized in 1908 by the Reid-Moore interests the Directors wanted a big mortgage issue. They decided on $163,000,000, which, at that time, looked like an ocean of money. It was firmly believed at that time that the railway could draw and live on an issue of that size for ages to come. No future mortgage issue would ever be needed, it was thought. The bonds issued are due in 1934. Some one placed the clause in the indenture, and it looked harmless, but it has greatly embarrassed the management."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 13, 1915	$2,267,000
Same day last year	2,258,000
Year to date	313,439,200
Same period last year	297,375,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.60 — .20
Same day last year	87.44 + .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 3s, coup
500 ... 100¼
500 ... 100½
4s, coupon
1,000 ... 111¼
Argentine Govt 5s
8,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 91
5,000 ... 90
Jap Gov 4½s, s 1
1,000 ... 74⅞
2d Series, German stamp
2,000 ... 74¼
Rep. of Cuba 5s of 1904
1,000 ... 96⅛
1,000 ... 96¼
N Y State 4½s
5,000 ... 109
N Y City 4s, 1959
3,000 ... 96¼
4½s, 1960
1,000 ... 100
4½s, 1964
3,000 ... 99⅞
Adams Exp 4s
2,000 ... 73
Alaska G Mines cv deb 6s
1,000 ... 131
3,000 ... 130
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
2,000 ... 100⅛
Am Hide & L 6s
6,000 ... 102
Am Sm Secur 6s
3,000 ... 105
Am T & T cv 4½s
25,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 99⅞
Armour & Co 4½s
4,000 ... 91⅞
A, T & S F gen 4s
5,000s20f ... 94
6,000 ... 93⅞
3,000 ... 94
1,000 ... 93⅞
1,000 ... 93⅞
1,000 ... 93⅞
adjust 4s
1,000 ... 82
conv 4s, 1955
2,000 ... 99⅞
conv 4s, 1960
34,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 99⅞
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
4,000 ... 91⅞
B & O prior lien 3½s
1,000 ... 91⅛
20,000s30f ... 91⅛
gold 4s
1,000 ... 90
9,000 ... 80½
10,000 ... 80⅞
conv 4½s
4,000 ... 85⅞
1,000 ... 85½
S W div 3½s
1,000 ... 88½
1,000 ... 88
Beth Steel ext 5s
17,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 99⅞
1st & ref 5s
500 ... 91
89,000 ... 91
B R T ref cv 4s
2,000 ... 80⅛
5s, 1918
3,000 ... 99⅞
Cal G Elec 5s
5,000 ... 93⅞
Cent Leather 5s
5,000 ... 99⅛
1,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 99⅛
1,000 ... 99⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
6,000 ... 87
2,000 ... 87⅛
4,000s30f ... 87
2,000 ... 87⅛
C, B & Q joint 4s
12,000 ... 96⅜
8,000 ... 96⅜
2,000 ... 96⅞
registered
30,000 ... 96⅛
2,000 ... 96⅛
Ill div 4s
1,000 ... 94
Iowa div 4s
1,000 ... 98⅞
C, M & St P 4s, '34
5,000 ... 87⅛
conv 4½s
2,000 ... 90⅛
25,000 ... 96¼
cv 5s, Ser B, sub rcts full paid
18,000 ... 103¼
1,600 3 ... 103¼
1,000 ... 103⅛
10,000 ... 102⅞
4,000 ... 102⅞
500 ... 103⅛
5,000 ... 102⅞
4,000 ... 102⅞
5,000 ... 102⅞
refund 4½s
1,000 ... 88½
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
6,000 ... 65¼
15,000 ... 65⅜
1,000 ... 65⅛
5,000 ... 65⅜
deb 5s
1,000 ... 51⅞

Chi & E Ill con 6s
7,000s20f ... 99
Chi & N W gen 3½s
2,000 ... 81
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ... 82⅛
Cleve S L 4½s
5,000 ... 92
Colo & So ref & ext 4½s
2,000s20f ... 81
Con Gas conv 6s
10,000 ... 115
Cuban-Am Sug col tr 6s
1,000s20f ... 97½
Cumberland Tel 5s
11,000 ... 96⅛
Del & H, Pa div 7s
1,000 ... 105⅞
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s
1,000 ... 47⅛
1,000 ... 48
con 4s
2,000 ... 73⅛
1,000 ... 74
Det Un Ry con 4½s
10,000 ... 74⅛
Dis Sec Corp 5s
3,000 ... 58⅞
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
1,000 ... 89⅛
East Tenn V & G con 5s
1,000 ... 104
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000 ... 109
3,000 ... 108⅞
1st con 4s
5,000 ... 81⅞
1st gen 4s
1,000 ... 68½
cv 4s, Series A
1,000 ... 62½
1,000 ... 62⅛
5,000 ... 62
Series B
4,000 ... 68
1,000 ... 67¼
5,000 ... 67
5,000 ... 66½
4,000 ... 66⅞
3,000 ... 66½
Ga, Car & N 1st 5s
1,000 ... 102
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
10,000 ... 75
adj inc 5s
5,000 ... 26½
H & Tex C 1st 5s
1,000 ... 103½
Illinois Cent ref 4s
4,000 ... 86⅞
Indiana Steel 5s
1,000 ... 99⅞
7,000 ... 99⅞
1,000 ... 99⅞
Insp Con Copper cv 6s, 1919
4,000 ... 121½
2,000 ... 121
conv 6s, 1922
2,000 ... 123⅛
16,000 ... 123
15,000 ... 122½
5,000 ... 120⅞
4,000 ... 121
7,000 ... 122
1,000 ... 121½
1,000 ... 121
3,000 ... 120¼
8,000 ... 120½
10,000 ... 120
Inter-Met 4½s
17,000 ... 76⅛
5,000 ... 76½
20,000 ... 76⅞
6,000 ... 76⅛
20,000 ... 76½
7,600 ... 76⅞
10,000 ... 76⅜
4,000 ... 76⅞
1,000 ... 76
2,000 ... 75½
3,000 ... 75¼
13,000 ... 75
I R T 1st & ref 5s
13,000 ... 98⅞
1,000 ... 98⅜
1,000 ... 98
2,000 ... 97⅞
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 ... 100
Kings Co E L & P conv 6s
1,000 ... 116¾
Laclede Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
500 ... 101
10,000 ... 101
L E & Wn 1st 5s
8,000 ... 93
L S & M So 3½s
1,000 ... 84
4s, 1931
1,000 ... 92
3,000 ... 91⅞
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
2,000 ... 101
Liggett & M 7s
2,000 ... 123
Liggett & M 5s
10,000 ... 100½
Louis & N gold 5s
2,000s30f ... 106⅞
unifed 4s
1,000 ... 94¼
3,000 ... 94⅛
1,000 ... 94

Long Isl gen 4s
2,000 ... 86⅞
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000 ... 100
Manhattan con 4s
1,000 ... 90
Mer Marine col, trust 4½s
2,000 ... 43
Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser C
4,000 ... 103⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 ... 76⅛
3,000 ... 76
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
3,000s20f ... 100⅛
1,000 ... 100⅛
7,000s30f ... 100⅛
11,000 ... 100⅛
conv 5s
2,000 ... 42½
Mo Pacific 4s
3,000 ... 45
Montana Power 5s, Series A
1,000 ... 91
Morris & E 1st & ref 3½s
6,000 ... 85¼
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
3,000 ... 97¼
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rcts f p
21,000 ... 101⅛
3,000 ... 101⅛
4,000 ... 101⅛
21,000 ... 101⅛
10,000 ... 101⅛
155,000 ... 101⅛
5,000 ... 101⅛
5,000 ... 101⅛
57,000 ... 101⅛
34,000 ... 101½
2,000 ... 101
25,000 ... 101½
99,000 ... 101⅛
28,000 ... 101⅛
78,000 ... 101⅛
13,000 ... 101⅛
1,000 ... 101⅛
10,000 ... 101⅛
7,000 ... 101⅛
41,000 ... 101⅛
5,000 ... 101⅛
500 ... 101⅛
10,000 ... 101⅛
8,000 ... 101⅛
1st inst paid
20,000 ... 100⅞
gen 3½s
15,000 ... 80
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
3,000 ... 88⅛
L S col 3½s, reg
1,000 ... 72
N Y & Erie 4th ext 5s
1,000 ... 101¼
3,000 ... 102½
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
6,000 ... 102⅛
3,000 ... 102⅛
pur money 4s
3,000 ... 83½
2,000 ... 83⅛
N Y Conn R R gtd 4½s
3,000 ... 95⅛
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
1,000 ... 111
12,000 ... 110½
2,000 ... 111
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ... 80
N Y Rys ref 4s
11,000 ... 71
adj 5s
3,000 ... 51¼
2,000 ... 50⅞
31,000 ... 50⅛
3,000 ... 50¼
N Y Tel 4½s
3,000 ... 97⅛
N Y, W & B 4½s
2,000 ... 76⅛
Nor & W con 4s
9,000 ... 93⅛
Nor Pac 4s
1,000 ... 91⅞
7,000 ... 91⅞
5,000s30f ... 91½
5,000s20f ... 91½
Nor Pac 3s
12,000s20f ... 64
2,000 ... 64
6,000 ... 63¼
5,000s20f ... 63⅛
Nor Pac, St P-Dul Div 4s
2,000 ... 90⅞
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s
1,000 ... 94
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000s30f ... 91⅛
Oregon Sh Line gtd ref 4s
5,000 ... 90⅞
5,000 ... 90⅛
2,000s5f ... 90⅛
2,000 ... 89⅞
Penn R R con 4½s temp ctfs f pd
35,000 ... 103¼
Penn Co gtd 3½s, 1916
1,000 ... 99⅞

Penn conv 3½s
500 ... 100
Pac Tel & T 5s
5,000 ... 97½
Pitts, C, C & S L gtd 4½s, ser A
3,000 ... 100⅞
gtd 4½s, ser B
2,000 ... 100⅞
Poca Con Col sink fund 5s
1,000 ... 87½
Public Ser Corp sink fund 5s
1,000 ... 87
Ray Con 1st 6s
6,000 ... 117⅞
Reading gen 4s
17,000 ... 94⅛
18,000 ... 94⅛
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
4,000 ... 92⅞
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000 ... 100⅞
St L S W 1st 4s
1,000 ... 76½
3,000 ... 76
S A & A P 4s
1,000 ... 75
San Fr & N P 5s
1,000 ... 100½
Seab Air Line gold 4s, stpd
3,000 ... 80
adj 5s
10,000 ... 65
1,000 ... 64½
So Pac col 4s
4,000 ... 84¼
conv 4s
4,000 ... 81¼
3,000 ... 81
conv 5s
1,000 ... 98
1,000 ... 98⅞
23,000 ... 98⅞
1,000 ... 98⅞
1,000 ... 98⅞
1,000 ... 98⅞
10,000 ... 98½
10,000 ... 98⅞
10,000 ... 98½
3,000 ... 98⅞
8,000 ... 98½
1,000 ... 98⅞
3,000 ... 98⅞
2,000 ... 98⅞
1st ref 4s
16,000 ... 87⅞
1,000 ... 87⅞
5,000s30f ... 87⅞
San Fr Ter 4s
17,000 ... 79⅛
So Ry 1st 5s
9,000 ... 100
gen 4s
1,000 ... 63⅞
2,000 ... 65
1,000 ... 64⅞
1,000 ... 64⅞
Stand Mill 1st 5s
1,000 ... 92
Third Av adj 5s
3,000 ... 76½
Tol, Peo & W 4s
1,000 ... 63⅞
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 ... 51
Tri City 5s
2,000 3 ... 96
Union Pac 1st 4s
500 ... 96¼
8,000 ... 96⅛
10,000 ... 96¼
1st & ref 4s
3,000 ... 90⅛
Un R R of S F 4s
2,000s5f ... 45½
2,000 ... 45½
U S Rubber 6s
16,000 ... 102½
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
6,000 ... 102
7,000 ... 101⅞
1,000 ... 101⅞
1,000 ... 101⅞
4,000 ... 102
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000 ... 96
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 ... 102
ref & ext 4s
29,000 ... 26
Equit Tr ctfs of dep, stpd
2,000 ... 24¼
3,000 ... 24
4,000 ... 23⅞
W N Y & Penn gen 4s
2,000s30f ... 76¼
1,000 ... 76½
W'house El & M 1st cv s f 5s
3,000 3 ... 101½
5,000 ... 101⅞
12,000 ... 101⅞
10,000 ... 101½
12,000 ... 101
26,000 ... 101½
16,000 ... 101⅞
1,000 ... 102
5,000 ... 101⅞
35,000 ... 102
15,000 ... 101⅞
5,000 ... 101⅞
5,000 ... 101⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000 ... 85½
5,000 ... 85

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¾	98¾
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100½	102
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97½	98½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	98½
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	82	90
Allis-Ch M pf.	43	46
Am Ag Ch pf.	91	92½
Am B Sug pf.	80	86
A B S & Fdy	95	102½
Do ctfs.	95	101
Do pf.	..	149½
Do pf cts.	145	149½
A C & Fdy pf.	105	112½
Am Coal.	80	..
Am C Pr.	92	95
Am Cot O pf.	95	99
Am Exp.	83	92
Am I Sec.	30	31
Am L pf.	27	30
Am Lo pf.	94	98
Am Malt	4	4¾
Do pf.	20	26
A S pf. B.	80	82
Am Sn pf.	104	108
Am St Fd.	31	34
A T & C.	60	62
Am T pf.	106¼	108
Am Wool.	27	29½
Am Wr Pa pf.	8½	11½
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
A T & S F pf.	99	100
Bald L pf.	100	102
B Un G.	120	134
Brown Sh.	..	21
Do pf.	75	88
Bruns Ter.	6¼	7
B R & P.	65	90
Do pf.	101	..
Calif P pf.	39	40
Can So.	56	60
Case (J I) pf.	80½	88
Cent L pf.	100	102
C R R of N J.	275	325
Chi & Alt.	..	9
Do pf.	10	25
C M & St Paul pf.	124½	128½
C & N W pf.	160	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	125	150
C, C, C & St L.	28	39
Do pf.	50	70
Cleve & P.	157	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Do pf.	102	103
Col & So.	28	30
Do 1st pf	51	54
Do 2d pf.	35	45
Cent C pf.	94	97
Crex Carp.	40	60
C-Am Sug pf.	96	99
D & Co pf.	..	92
Del & H.	146½	148
D, L & W.	400	415
D & R G.	7	9
D M & Ft D	6	10
Do pf.	31	..
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	50	..
D S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	6	9
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	31	35½
F M & S.	10½	12
Do pf.	27	32
Granby C.	80	100
Hav E R, L & P.	..	82½
Do pf.	98	98½
Helme (G W) Co.	105	180
Do pf.	112	119
Hock Val.	..	115
Homestake	117	120
Int Agric.	4	14⅝
Do pf.	17	30
I H N J pf.	100½	115
Int H C.	60	85
Do pf.	..	100
Int Paper.	9	9½
Do pf.	36	37
Iowa C.	4½	9
Do pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	63	...
Kan C So pf.	57⅝	58½
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	105	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	38	..
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	107	109½
L E & W.	7	8½
Do pf.	19	22
Ligg & M.	210	225
Do pf.	110	118
Long Isl'd.	30	37
L-W B 1st pf.	..	97⅝
Do 2d pf.	80	98
Lorill Co.	165	175
Do pf.	113	117
M'kay Cos.	75	83
Do pf.	64	68
Man B'ch.	2	8
Man Shirt.	55	65
Do pf.	100	104
M Dep Sts pf.	94½	98
Mex P pf.	75	85
M & St L.	12½	15
Do pf.	25	43
M, St P & S S M.	116	119½
Do pf.	123	..
Do l l.	75	85
Mon P pf.	101½	102½
M Wd pf.	..	113
Mor & Es.	168½	180
M & B pf.	66	..
N, C & St L.	120	125
Nat Bis.	118	119
Do pf.	118	121⅝
Nat En pf.	82	87
Nat L pf.	108⅝	110
N C & S pf.	105	..
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	23
Do 2d pf.	6½	7½
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	..	100
Do 2d pf.	40	85
N Y, L & West	111	123
N Y S R.	..	33
Norf So.	15	20
Norf & W.	102	103
Do pf.	85	85
N O T & Light	..	50¼
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	3	3⅝
Pabst B pf.	..	90
Pac Mail.	19	20½
P T & Tel pf.	91	94
Peo & E.	6	10
Pett-Mull.	20	25
Do 1st pf	83	100½
P, C, C & St L.	68	70
Do pf.	90	110
Pitts S pf.	60	74
Pr St Car pf.	95	98
Quicksilver	½	⅝
Do pf.	1	1½
Ry St Spr pf.	83	98
Rdg 1st pf.	85	90
Do 2d pf.	80	85
Rutl'd pf.	15	..
St L & S F 1st pf.	8	14
Do 2d pf.	5½	8
Seab A L.	14	15
St L S W.	16	18½
Do pf.	33	36
Sears-R pf.	124¼	125
S-S S & I.	33	38
Do pf.	75	85
So P R S.	50	61
Do pf.	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs.	66	85
St'd Mill.	49	51
Do pf.	66	70
Studeb Co pf.	98½	100¼
Tex Pac.	15¼	16
T P L Tr.	102	..
Tob Pr pf.	96	99
T, St L & West	2	2¼
Do pf.	5½	6½
Und Type.	60	66
Do pf.	93	100
U B & P pf.	25	27
U S Exp.	64	66½
Un Cig M.	42	48
Do pf.	103	104½
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	60	65
U S C I P.	12	15
Do pf.	37	45
U S Ind A.	36	38
Do pf.	84	87
U S R 1st pf.	105⅝	106½
Do 2d pf.	80	85
Va R & P.	..	45
Vul Detin.	7	12
Do pf.	..	35
W F Exp.	86	92
West Md.	22½	24
Do pf.	29	39
W E & M 1st pf.	120	130
Weym-B.	233	280
Do pf.	114	120
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 1st pf	5	12
Do 2d pf.	3	4

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅝	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101½	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.95
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100¼	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	98⅝	99⅞	6.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅞	99¼	4.95
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅞	5.10
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅝	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90¼	90⅞	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1918	95	96⅛	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅞	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅝	2.70
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97½	5.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96⅞	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98⅛	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅝	99⅝	5.15
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅞	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	86	89	...
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99¾	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95	96	8.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99½	100	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	98	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	4.20
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100¼	4.70
Seab. A. Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	99⅞	6.20
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95½	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	6	Jan.15,'16	99⅞	99⅞	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101⅞	5.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98	98⅞	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅞	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅞	3.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin	...	40.50	...	41.00
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Iron, 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Ant'y, cth. bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅞@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	17	6	80	0	0
Copper, futures	79	17	6	80	15	0
Tin, spot	163	0	0	164	0	0
Tin, futures	163	0	0	164	0	0
Lead	19	5	0	19	17	6
Spelter	61	10	0	61	10	0

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COTTON TRADERS HAVE NERVOUS DAY

Market Opens with Moderate Decline and Then Seesaws Through the Session.

CLOSE SHOWS SMALL GAIN

Sentiment Is Bearish on the International Situation and Fine Weather in the South.

Although the cotton operators realize fully the gravity of the international complications now faced by this country and their effect upon the trade, yesterday's market revealed a degree of steadiness that was strangely at variance with the expression of opinion. There is no doubt that local sentiment is very bearish. It usually is so after such drastic declines as have occurred recently.

In view of the firm tone which characterized the forecast of President Wilson's note to Germany and the general belief that its terms would not be met in a conciliatory spirit, it was felt that cotton yesterday gave a good account of itself.

The market opened at a decline of two or three points and later sold off about ten points with October touching 9.70 and December 9.90. Around these levels, however, a good demand was quickly apparent and there was a moderate recovery. Along in the afternoon local shorts became uneasy and prices advanced about twenty points above the low level, although the reaction in the last half hour gave a close about unchanged to four points net higher.

Sentiment is bearish, and the news also is of a bearish cast, if one considers the anxiety over the international situation. The weather is more settled in the South and practically no precipitation was reported from Texas. Light scattered showers occurred in parts of the Carolinas and Georgia.

F. M. Cordill, one of the best known travelling crop experts, in reporting conditions in East Texas on a trip from Dallas to Shreveport, La., said that the start as a whole was very favorable. Stands were very good with little replanting, excepting in the low flat lands. He added that East Texas had considerable cotton already chopped out and some already cultivated. Outside of the grain belt, where the decrease in acreage was quite marked, the reduction in cotton acreage would be slight, he said.

Southern cotton men appear to be the most pronounced bears on the price of the staple at this time. One wire received yesterday from a prominent Southern shipper predicted a prolonged decline on account of the lack of export demand and the fine crop outlook.

The census report on supply and distribution, giving the consumption of American mills during April, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning. The trade is inclined to look for rather bullish figures, as it is believed the April consumption by American mills will be considerably in excess of the figures for the same month last year.

Dry goods reports make a favorable showing. Cotton manufacturers are said to have more contracts on their books than for some time past. The strike of weavers at Fall River was called off on Wednesday by a vote of the strikers, and they returned to work yesterday with full operations resumed in all seven mills.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Galveston ten points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged 9.85 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows: (Closed steady.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.27	9.17	9.22@ 9.25	9.22@ 9.24
July	9.57	9.35	9.49@ 9.50	9.45@ 9.46
Oct.	9.91	9.70	9.84@ 9.85	9.82@ 9.84
Dec.	10.12	9.91	10.04@10.05	10.03@10.04
Jan.	10.18	9.95	10.07@10.08	10.06@10.07
March	10.28	10.23	10.31@10.33	10.30@10.32

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,064	5,712	2,205
New Orleans	1,980	1,678	3,091
Mobile	161	223	592
Savannah	955	608	1,649
Charleston	53	547	17
Wilmington	84	1,342	11
Norfolk	634	1,736	674

Total port receipts, 9,857 bales, against 8,558 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	252	772	114
Memphis	290	1,851	768
St. Louis	713	4,829	1,539
Houston	3,184	4,539	1,807

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,500 to 3,500	9,008	2,409
New Orleans	1,200 to 1,500	3,305	2,234

Total exports yesterday, 16,700; so far this season, 7,501,858, against 8,394,819 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
860	New Orleans	9.00	291,024	142,967
....	Mobile	..	23,936	19,071
1,358	Savannah	9.25	86,765	51,776
2,028	Galveston	9.20	346,498	221,642
....	Wilmington	Normal	46,687	17,695
170	Norfolk	9.00	67,904	37,652
215	Augusta	9.13	110,498	31,265
1,000	Memphis	9.12	129,224	62,439
....	St. Louis	9.125	30,051	28,394
2,860	Houston	9.20	103,711	[illegible]

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline, at 532d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 14,500 bales, all American. Closed barely steady.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	North Star	.17
Best & Belcher	.06	Rescue Eulah	.12
Caledonia	.20	Tonopah Mer.	.36
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	West End	.75
Con. Imperial	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	.02	Atlanta	.30
Hale & Norcross	.04	Booth	.37
Mexican	.30	C. O. D.	.04
Occidental Con.	.79	Comb. Fraction	.08
Ophir	.05	D'dfield Daisy	.05
Overman	.02	D'dfield B. B.	.03
Savage	.02	Florence	.48
Seg. Belcher	.02	G'dfield Con. M.	1.47½
Sierra Nevada	.11	G'dfield Merger	.22
Union Con.	.17	Jumbo Ext.	.99
Utah Con.	.02	Lone Star	.06
Silver Bars	.50	Silver Pick	.07
TONOPAH.		Vernal	.03
Belmont	4.20	Nevada Hills	.22
Jim Butler	.80	Round Mountain	.41
MacNamara	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Midway	.16	Manhattan Con.	.01
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Man. Big Four	.05
Montana	.35		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	16⅛	Isabella	19	19⅝
Elkton	43½	44½	Jackpot	6¼	8½
El Paso	100	102	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	3½	5	Portland	120	130
Gold Dollar	4⅜	4⅝	Vindicator	171	175
Golden Cy.	182	183½	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Sov.	4½	5			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro, Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi. & Northwest	1914-23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½@5	7.25	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-29	5	5.12	4.95
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.85	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.60	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1914-23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	4.95	4.80
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. Mt. & So.	1914-24	5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	5.00	4.70
Southern Ry.	1914-24	4½@5	4.90	4.60
Southern Pac.	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5	5.12	4.80

NEW INCOME TAX RULING.

Regulation to Govern Deductions for Uncollected Debts.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of Byron R. Newton, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, today issued a regulation limiting the power of income tax payers to deduct uncollected items of their income from the taxable total. The regulation is as follows:

"Debts on account of unpaid wages, salaries, rents, or items of a similar character which, if collected, would be properly included in gross income in returns of annual net income, will not constitute an allowable deduction from gross income as bad debts in ascertaining taxable net income unless the amount representing such debts has been entered on the books of the taxpayer and included as income in his income tax return for the year in which the deduction is claimed, and has also been charged off, as required by law, it being specifically provided that only such debts due to the taxpayer, actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year, may be deducted as bad debts. An entry of the item on the books and its inclusion in gross income must, therefore, precede the charging off such item, and its deduction as a bad debt.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. J. Walters, A. W. Vradenbergh, and W. J. Kilkelly have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

Bedell & Co. are negotiating with the United Gas and Electric Company of New Jersey to purchase the latter's holdings of common stock of the Hartford City Gas Light Company.

A history of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, is being issued by the local agency of the bank.

The Guaranty Trust Company will receive until 10 A. M. on May 28 offers for the sale to itself of 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company at prices not exceeding 107½ and accrued interest, to exhaust the same of $50,141.

Holders of temporary certificates of first refunding and extensions mortgage bonds of the Wabash Railroad, upon presentation today or later at the Equitable Trust Company, are entitled to receive definitive certificates of deposit. Holders of the temporary certificates of the Wabash 4½ per cent. gold notes, which were due May 1, 1913, are entitled to receive definitive certificates on presentation at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

General Thomas A. Hubbard was yesterday made a Director of the Southern Pacific Company to succeed Hugh Neill, Secretary, who resigned.

The Cotton Exchange seat of C. Mayhoff has been sold to L. Munds for $12,600, a drop of $400 from the previous sale.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅝	104	104⅝
4½s	March, 1963	104⅛	105	104⅜	105⅜
4½s	May, 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104½	105
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104½	105
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4¼s	March, 1964	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4¼s	March, 1962	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4¼s	March, 1930-60	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s	May, 1959	96½	97	96½	97
4s	Nov., 1958	96½	97	96½	97
4s	May, 1957	96½	97	96½	97
4s	Nov., 1956	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96	..	96	..
4s	1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
3½s	May, 1954	87	..	87	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	120	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	203	195	200
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	315	300	320
R.J.Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

NOTHING FOR ROADS IN RATE LAW CHANGE

Interstate Commission Denies Plea for Advance Under Cummins Amendment.

MAY GET PAY FOR NEW RISK

Move of Southern Carriers to Raise Tariff on Some Commodities Also Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided today that railroads could not automatically increase their freight rates 10 per cent. under the plea that on June 3 the so-called Cummins amendment to the rate law, prohibiting any limitation of the liability of a carrier to a shipper, would become effective.

The carriers' contention that they were entitled to an increase because of this amendment was based on the ground that their tariffs provide one rate when the usual bill of lading is used, and a 10 per cent. higher rate when a shipper rejects that bill and insists upon one with unlimited liability.

"Applying correct rules of interpretation," says the commission's report, "the Cummins amendment does not automatically bring into effect the increased rates. There is nothing in the expressed terms of this act or in the history of this legislation that shows any intent or purpose on the part of Congress to affect in any degree the existing rates charged by carriers for transportation of property.

"The lawful rates on file at this time, therefore, are the rates providing for the limited liability. The Cummins amendment, by making contracts limiting liability for loss caused by the carriers unlawful, does not destroy these rates, but they remain in effect and are lawfully applicable.

The commission declares that experience may prove that the railroads should be allowed increases on commodities where risks are increased, and that it has been shown there is need for a revision of bills of lading, &c.

"If, in a proper manner and a proper proceeding," says the report, "it shall be made to appear that with regard to any commodity or commodities, the existing rates do not afford the carriers proper compensation for the services they perform and the risk imposed upon them, it could hardly be denied that the rates on such commodities might properly be increased in a sufficient amount to properly compensate the carriers for their added risk and liability. Where rates are lawfully based upon declared values the difference in rates should be no more than that which fairly and reasonably represents the added insurance. It does not appear that this amendment to the act affords justification for any increase in rates on commodities in general."

Needed changes in bills of lading, livestock contracts, and certain parts of the carriers' classifications and rate schedules, the report says, cannot be made with the usual thirty days' notice, and permission is given to the roads to make such changes effective June 2, on not less than three days' notice.

The report makes it clear that the Commission does not approve the plan of Southern roads to increase rates on certain commodities, amounting to possibly 70 per cent. of their total traffic, by changing a rule in their classifications. It says there is no propriety in attaching "unreasonable rates" to one commodity for the purpose of compensating for additional risk in the transportation of another.

The Cummins amendment, the report says, applies to the transportation of baggage, and to express companies, but adds that questions relating to express companies will be disposed of later.

It points out that all the questions discussed in the report are subject to judicial interpretation, and that the commission's views might be somewhat changed "in the light of more complete information supported by competent evidence."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

All other factors in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were overshadowed by the international situation which has arisen between the United States and Germany. Nervousness was pronounced in the trading. Early in the day prices broke sharply. This was followed by a partial recovery, with renewed weakness in the late afternoon. Just before the close there was a sudden rally led by United States Steel and Reading, and in which other prominent stocks sympathized.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	32	32	32	32
4,800	Amal. Copper	66⅝	67¼	65⅝	66½
160	Am. Beet Sug.	45¼	45¼	43½	43½
840	Amer. Can	34⅜	34½	32⅝	33¼
10	Am. Car & F.	50	50	50	50
290	Am. Locom've	44	45	42⅜	42⅜
640	Am. Smelting	66¼	66¼	65	65⅛
110	Anaconda Cop.	32	32¼	31¼	31⅝
40	A., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	99½	99⅝
300	Baldwin Loco.	46⅛	46⅜	46⅜	46⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
70	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅛	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
140	Can. Pacific	157¼	158	157¼	158
610	Cent. Leather	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅛
80	Ches. & Ohio	43	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
20	Chi. Gt. West.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
30	C., M. & St.P.	89⅛	89⅛	89	89
100	C., R. I. & P.	23⅛	23½	23¼	23¼
170	Chino Copper	43⅛	43½	43	43
270	Col. Fuel & Ir.	25¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅞
20	Corn Products	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
30	Crucible Steel	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1,200	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25	25⅛
10	Erie 1st pf.	40	40	40	40
60	Goodrich Co.	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	42¼
10	Gt. Nor. Ore.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
30	Inspirat'n Cop.	29⅝	29½	29½	29½
2,190	Inter.-Met.	21¼	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝
130	Int.-Met. pf.	70⅛	70⅛	69⅜	69⅜
10	Kan. City So.	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	Lehigh Valley	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝
10	Maxw. Motors	40½	40½	40½	40½
510	Mex. Petrole'm	73⅝	73⅞	71	71½
30	Miami Copper	24½	24½	24½	24¼
90	Mo. Pacific	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¼
80	Nat. Lead	59¼	59¼	56⅞	57⅞
10	Nevada Consol.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
80	N. Y. Central	85¼	85¼	84½	84½
10	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
40	North. Pacific	105¼	105¼	104⅞	105
10	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Pr. Steel Car	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
60	Ray Copper	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
9,600	Reading	143⅜	144	142⅝	143⅜
30	Repub. I. & S.	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26½
50	Rumely Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
140	South. Pacific	87¼	87⅝	86⅝	87
10	Southern Ry.	16½	16½	16½	16½
30	Studebaker Co.	65	65	64¼	64¼
80	Tenn. Copper	31	31¼	30½	31
140	Third Ave.	51	51	50	50
4,960	Union Pacific	125¼	125¼	123⅞	124⅝
350	U. S. Rubber	62	62¼	60⅝	60½
26,410	U. S. Steel	53⅝	53⅞	52	53
470	Utah Copper	64	64⅞	62⅜	62⅞
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	31½	32⅝	31⅛	32⅝
2,660	West'house El.	89⅝	90½	87¾	88⅝
58,490					

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	.33⅛	.33½	.33	.33
100	Batopilas	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	Goldfield Cons.	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½
1,300	Goldf'd M'ger	.24	.24	.23½	.23½
1,100	Isabella	.18⅛	.19	.18½	.19
500	Jackpot	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
1,800	Jumbo Ext.	1.07½	1.07½	.98	.98
600	Mexican	.32	.33	.32	.33
400	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	Sierra Nevada	.13	.13	.13	.13
500	Tonopah Ext.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
400	West End	.74	.74	.74	.74
8,400					

WHAT IS NEW HAVEN WORTH?

Is there any justification for the present price of New York, New Haven & Hartford stock? What is the intrinsic worth of this stock, and what will be its position after the disintegration plans have been completed?

These are some of the questions that Mr. Moody answers in a special analysis of the property which we have just issued. Mr. Moody has been absolutely right in his analysis of the New Haven road for the past seven years.

A few copies of this special study are available for those who make the first inquiries.

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38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Adventure	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
12	Ahmeek	385	385	380	380
2,315	Alaska	32⅝	33⅛	31½	31⅝
216	Allouez	51	51	49½	50
210	Amalgamated	66⅝	67	66⅜	66⅝
5,675	Am. Zinc	36⅝	37⅝	35⅜	35⅜
10	Anaconda	31½	31½	31½	31½
685	Ariz. Com.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
10,121	Butte & Sup.	61	61⅞	59⅝	60⅝
1,077	Cal. & Ariz.	64½	64½	62½	62½
18	Cal. & Hecla	575	575	560	565
160	Chino	43	43	43	43
1,795	Copper Range	51½	51¼	49	49½
265	East Butte	11½	12	11¼	11½
455	Franklin	10⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞
780	Granby	81	81	80	80½
140	Greene-Can	29	29¼	29	29½
505	Hancock	21	21	20½	20½
50	Hedley	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
30	Indiana	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
5	Inspiration	28½	28½	28½	28½
50	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
30	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞
75	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
220	Lake	12	12	11¼	11¼
85	La Salle	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
50	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
1,315	Mass. Con	13½	14¼	12½	12⅝
185	Mayflower	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
15	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
446	Mohawk	69	69½	68	68
1,055	New Arcadian	9	9	8½	8½
10	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,980	North Butte	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝
30	North Lake	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Ojibway	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
70	Old Colony	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½
160	Old Dominion	51½	51½	51	51
150	Osceola	80	80	77	77
50	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
180	Quincy	88	88½	82½	88½
90	Ray Consol	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
10	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
440	Shannon	8⅝	9	8½	8½
140	Shattuck	27½	27½	26½	27
266	St. M. Land	55½	55½	52	52
550	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3½
350	Sup. Copper	30	30	28	28
155	Tamarack	33	33⅛	33	33
565	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
790	U. S. Smelting	34	34	33	33
480	U. S. Sm. pf.	44	44	43⅜	43⅜
285	Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
95	Utah Con	12	12	11½	11½
210	Utah Copper	63½	63½	63	63½
55	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
165	Winona	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
98	Wolverine	53½	53⅛	52	53

RAILROADS.

20	A., T. & S. F.	100	100	99½	99⅝
21	Boston & Alb.	181	181	181	181
55	Boston Elev.	75	77	75	77
10	Boston & Me.	33	34	33	34
345	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63⅝	64	62⅜	62⅜
7	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
10	Union Pacific	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
10	W. E. St. Ry.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

114	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92	92	92	92
25	Am. Pn. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
55	Amer. Sugar	106	106	105	105¼
25	Am. Sug. pf.	114	114	114	114
426	Am. Tel. & T.	119½	119½	119	119
34	Am. Wool. pf.	85	85½	84⅜	85
20	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	18	18	18	18
10	E. Bos. Land.	10	10	10	10
10	Edison	236	236	236	236
40	Gen. Electric	151	151	149¼	150
130	Mass. Gas	81	81	79	79
10	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
16	N. E. Telep.	129	129	129	129
25	Pullman	154	154	154	154
10	Reece Button	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
29	Swift & Co.	108	108	108	108
240	Torrington	33	33	33	33
483	United Fruit	134½	134½	132	132
405	Un. Sh. Mach.	58	58	57½	57½
10	Un. S. M. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
767	U. S. Steel	53⅝	53⅝	51⅞	52½
60	West. Union	66	66	65⅞	65⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Agr. Ch. 5s, 1928	101	101	101	101
15,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	68	68	68	68
4,000	Mich. Tel. 5s	99	99	99	99
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101	101	101	101
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	97	97	97	97
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, May 13.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	2⅝	3
B. St. Gas	.10	.11	Iron Bloss.	.65	.70
Begole	1	1¼	La. Rose	.55	.60
Bohemia	2⅛	2⅝	Majestic	.40	.44
Boston Ely	.25	.30	McK.-Dar.	.25	.30
Butte & L.	.22	.24	Mex. Mets.	.17	.18
Calaveras	1⅞	2⅛	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Nev. Doug.	.75	.80
Con. Ariz.	.75	.87	N. Baltic	3	3⅛
Cortez	.30	.40	Ohio Cop.	.25	.30
Cornelia	7	10	Oneco	1⅜	2
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2	So. Lake	6⅞	7
Crown Res.	.80	.90	Stew't. M.	1⅜	1⅝
Davis-Daly	.95	.99	U. V. Ext.	3⅜	3½
Eagle & B.	1	1¼	Utah Mets.	[illegible]	[illegible]
First N. C.	3	3¼	Yukon G.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Balt. Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
16	Cons. Power	106	106	106	106
40	Cons. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
202	Cosden	7	7	7	7
25	Mer. & M. Tr.	24	24	24	24
80	Un. Rys. & E.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
215	Wayl'd O. & G.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
8,000	Cy. Bal. 4s,'61	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
29,900	Cy. Bal. 4s,'62	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜
1,000	Cns. C. ref. 5s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Cons. Gas 5s	104	104	104	104
6,000	Cons. P. notes	100	100	100	100
500	Dav. Chem. 6s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Laurel Md. 5s	100	100	100	100
9,000	P. W. & W. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½
2,000	St. J. L., H. & P. 5s	98	98	98	98
6,000	United Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81	81	80⅝	80⅝
15,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s	60⅝	60⅝	60½	60½
9,000	Va. Mid. 5th	103½	103½	103½	103½
6,000	W., B. & A. 5s	80	80	80	80

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Booth pf	76	76	76	76
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	54	54	54	54
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1	90	90	90	90
155	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	26⅜	26⅜	26	26
5	Chi. Rys. 4s	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
55	Com. Edison	134	134	134	134
36	Diamond Match	95⅛	95½	95	95¼
100	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102
25	Mont.-Ward pf	111	111	111	111
25	Nat. Biscuit	118	118	118	118
10	Nat. Carbon	134	134	134	134
8	People's Gas	115	115	115	115
5	Quaker Oats pf	105	105	105	105
575	Sears-Roebuck	135¼	135¼	134¼	134¼
367	Stew.-Warner	65	65	63	63½
250	Swift	108¼	108¼	108	108¼
200	Union Carbide	155¼	155¼	154	154

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Ry. inc. 4s	39	39	39	39
2,000	Chi. Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3,000	City Rys. 2s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,100	Dia. M. deb. 6s	102	102	102	102
15,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8	American Gas	102½	103	102½	103
20	Amer. Rys. pf.	100	100	100	100
380	Baldwin Loco.	46⅜	46⅜	45	45⅞
146	Baldwin L. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101½
30	Buf. & Sus. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
96	Cambria Steel	48⅞	49	48	48
100	Erie	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
100	Inter-Met.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
12	Ins. Co. N. A.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Insp. Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
455	Lake Superior	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
55	Lehigh Nav.	73⅝	73⅝	73	73
105	Lehigh Valley	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¼
98	Penna. R. R.	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½
5	Phil. Co. c. pf.	40	40	40	40
196	Phila. Electric	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
210	Phil. R. T. stk.	8¼	8¼	8	8
125	Phil. R. T. ctf.	8	8⅛	8	8
170	Reading	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝
400	Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅛
170	Union Traction	31⅜	32	31⅜	32
382	Unit. Gas Imp.	82⅞	82⅞	82	82¼
8,770	U. S. Steel	53⅝	53⅝	52	52
6	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7	W. J. & Sea.	49	49	49	49
10	Westmore. Coal	61½	61½	61½	61½
300	W. Cramp Sons	30	31	30	31

BONDS.

$1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
31	Can. St. s. 1916	98	98	98	98
2,000	E. & P. Tr. 4s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1,500	Interst. Rys. 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½
2,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
22,000	Leh. N. c. 4½s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Leh. V. g. c. 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2,000	Leh. V. g.c.4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
16,000	Leh. V. g. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½
38,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s 1960	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
1,000	Pa. R. R. cv. 3½s 1915	100	100	100	100
94	Phil. Co. s.1916	96	96	96	96
94	Phil. Co. s.1918	93	93	93	93
2,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Phil. & Erie 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Pub. S. C. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. W. Gl. pf.	115	115	115	115
410	Colum. G. & E.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
385	Crucible Steel	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛
310	Cru. Steel pf.	87	87	86	86
20	Elk Co. N. Gas	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
70	Ind. Brewing	4	4	4	4
24	Ind. Brew. pf.	19	19	19	19
10	La Belle I. pf.	107	107	107	107
195	Mfrs. L. & H.	47	47	47	47
105	Nat. F'p'f'g pf.	18	18	18	18
123	Ohio Fuel Sup.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
195	Pitts. Coal	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20¼
395	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
3,000	San Toy	9	9	9	9
90	Un. Sw. & Sig.	100	100	100	100
190	Westing. A. B.	130	131	130	131
[illegible]	Westing. [illegible]	[illegible]	46	46⅛	46⅛

Executor — Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann — BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator — Guardian

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Member New York Clearing House Association
204 Fifth Avenue
BRANCHES
Broadway and Lispenard Street — Broadway and 72nd Street
Mercantile and Personal Accounts received subject to check or on Certificate of Deposit. Interest paid on daily balance
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WM. H. WHEELOCK, Douglas Robinson-Chas. S. Brown Co.
C. MORTON WHITMAN, Clarence Whitman & Company

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

To Holders of Extended Three Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes due June 1, 1915:

Attention is called to the Company's circular dated April 10, 1915, requesting holders to extend the above notes for one year upon the collateral by which they are now secured, and stating that a cash commission of one-half of one per cent. upon the face value of the notes would be paid the noteholders upon the extension becoming operative.

The advantages of the proposed extension both to the property and to the noteholders seem too obvious to call for further argument. The Board of Directors regard the collateral by which the notes are secured as adequate, but under existing conditions it is not feasible to place a new loan secured by that collateral. Accordingly an extension of the present notes is the only means of affording the recently elected Board of Directors an opportunity to prepare and submit to the security holders a comprehensive financial plan which will adequately provide for the present and future needs of the Missouri Pacific System.

Noteholders are urged to join in said extension by promptly depositing their notes with Union Trust Company of New York, or other depositaries designated by it and named below, which will issue therefor transferable certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. F. BUSH,
Chairman and President.

DEPOSITARIES:
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway, New York City.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 721 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
HOPE & CO., Amsterdam.

To the Holders of

HUNTINGTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. 6% COLLATERAL TRUST SERIAL GOLD BONDS, MATURING DECEMBER 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Gold Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1915, that said Huntington Land & Improvement Company has called for redemption on June 1st, 1915, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, face value, of said bonds, and upon said date the bonds hereinafter enumerated shall be due and payable. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated December 1st, 1913, said Trustee has selected the following numbered bonds for redemption:

1003,	1006,	1014,	1017,	1025,	1031,	1032,	1043,	1047,	1049,	1050
1052,	1069,	1083,	1090,	1103,	1104,	1114,	1128,	1129,	1137,	1138
1140,	1148,	1149,	1154,	1157,	1158,	1160,	1161,	1163,	1185,	1186
1191,	1192,	1205,	1209,	1210,	1215,	1221,	1224,	1226,	1229,	1240
1241,	1251,	1260,	1263,	1265,	1266,	1287,	1288,	1294,	1298,	1302
1303,	1308,	1322,	1338,	1340,	1341,	1347,	1351,	1352,	1358,	1376
1380,	1382,	1389,	1390,	1396,	1401,	1402,	1406,	1409,	1416,	1421
1424,	1429,	1454,	1459,	1462,	1464,	1475,	1476,	1479,	1484,	1485
1489,	1490,	1493,	1497,	1502,	1504,	1508,	1512,	1513,	1518,	1519
1522,	1524,	1528,	1529,	1537,	1540,	1542,	1543,	1545,	1547,	1548
1556,	1557,	1563,	1565,	1567,	1572,	1577,	1588,	1599,	1604,	1608
1613,	1621,	1630,	1632,	1633,	1634,	1635,	1646,	1652,	1659,	1666
1667,	1669,	1671,	1677,	1679,	1690,	1696,	1698,	1701,	1702,	1709
1710,	1711,	1721,	1727,	1728,	1737,	1738,	1739,	1750,	1757,	1760
1761,	1762,	1764,	1765,	1766,	1768,	1772,	1777,	1779,	1781,	1782
1784,	1790,	1791,	1794,	1798,	1809,	1821,	1827,	1828,	1829,	1831
1833,	1835,	1838,	1839,	1840,	1846,	1877,	1889,	1895,	1898,	1918
1921,	1933,	1938,	1953,	1956,	1958,	1960,	1962,	1968,	1990,	1991
1999,	2000.									

Upon presentation and surrender of said numbered bonds, and unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of June, 1915, at the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, said numbered bonds will be paid, together with a premium of one per cent. on the principal thereof, and accrued interest.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said June 1st, 1915, all interest upon said numbered bonds shall cease.

Dated April 27th, 1915.

A. G. WALKER, Secretary,
Huntington Land & Improvement Company.

United States Reduction and Refining Co.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The United States Reduction and Refining Company having made certain defaults under the terms and conditions of its First Mortgage dated July 1, 1901, securing the above mentioned bonds, and a Receiver having been appointed on April 22, 1915, in a suit brought by The New York Trust Company, as successor trustee, in the District Court of the United States in the District of Colorado, for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and it appearing that the interest due July 1, 1915, on said bonds will not be paid, the undersigned at the request of the owners of a large amount of the bonds have agreed to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders. It is of the utmost importance to enable the Committee to deal promptly and effectively with the situation that bondholders act in concert for their mutual protection, and that they deposit their bonds with the Committee without delay.

The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, New York, has been appointed the Depositary of the Committee to receive deposits of bonds and to issue Certificates of Deposit therefor.

The Deposit Agreement has been prepared, under the terms and provisions of which the Committee will receive deposits of bonds, with July, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached. Copies of this Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 5, 1915.

M. N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
J. A. HAYES,
Committee.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, N. Y. City, Depositary.
CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary, 26 Broad St., New York City.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Mortgage and Trust Company for Extended Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of The Wabash Railroad Company due May 1, 1913:

Referring to the Committee's notice dated May 4, 1915, the Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, representing the $5,000,000 principal amount of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company, therein mentioned, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. On and after May 13, 1915, holders of temporary Certificates of Deposit representing said bonds, upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, will receive definitive Certificates therefor; and holders of Certificates representing the above mentioned Notes who have not obtained such temporary Certificates, upon presentation of their Certificates for proper notation thereon, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, will receive definitive Certificates for bonds.

Dated, New York, May 13, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman
OTTO T. BANNARD,
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, Committee.

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 18, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

The Plan of Reorganization has been approved by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the Bankers of the Committee, who will act as Reorganization Managers thereunder and have formed a syndicate to underwrite its cash requirements.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their bonds upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to such Plan and Agreement and to the terms thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHANNES LUDEN, Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Issued by Central Trust Company of New York Under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 20, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Pursuant to said Agreement dated December 20, 1911, the Committee constituted thereunder has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, and filed a copy thereof with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement, within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of December 20, 1911, holders of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
HENRY B. CARSE,
WILLARD V. KING,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY,
H. K. POMROY,
WILLIAM A. READ,
J. HERNDON SMITH,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.
F. L. BABCOCK, Secretary.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company or its predecessor, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 19, 1911, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has adopted a Plan for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has filed a copy thereof with Columbia Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to the Plan unless within twenty days from the date of this notice they file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent therefrom and withdraw from the Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman;
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS, Committee.
PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, General Unsecured Indebtedness, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Committees and the Stockholders' Committee mentioned in the foregoing notices, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee and copies thereof have been lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds with either of the Bondholders' Committees and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their bonds, bearing the coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1912, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan, on or before June 1, 1915.

Holders of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company who have not already deposited their stock with the Stockholders' Committee and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their Certificates of Stock with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary for the Stockholders' Committee, on or before June 1, 1915. All such Certificates of Stock must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank and, if required by said Stockholders' Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped.

Holders of general unsecured indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company desiring to participate in the Reorganization must do so on the terms provided in said Plan and Agreement and in the manner hereafter to be announced by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York or of Central Trust Company of New York or of Columbia Trust Company, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Joint Reorganization Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary of the Joint Reorganization Committee in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
J. HORACE HARDING,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
HENRY K. POMROY,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Joint Reorganization Committee.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
SPOONER & COTTON,
Counsel for Joint Reorganization Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Reorganization Managers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

Buy Submarine Co. Stocks

We will discuss with individuals how the shares of the Electric Boat Co., the builders of submarines, should be benefited by the present situation.

Public interest is to-day centered in the accomplishment of submarine craft.

The shares of the Electric Boat Co., which constructs submarines, are vitally affected.

An investment in these shares should prove profitable.

Write for information.

K. P. EMMONS,
111 Broadway, New York
Phone 8887 Rector.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

NATIONAL FUEL GAS COMPANY
OTIS ELEVATOR CO. COMMON STOCK
INTERNAT'L NICKEL CO. COMMON STOCK
INTER. PETROLEUM CO. LTD.
AMER. SUMATRA CO. PREFERRED & COMMON
CHILE COPPER CO. 7% BONDS & STOCK
PIERCE OIL CORPORATION 6% BONDS

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Telephone 9300 Rector. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Atlas Powder Stocks & Rights
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Intern'l Steam Pump Pfd. Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Virginia Chem. Pfd.
Dividend Script
Dealt in
J. ROBINSON-DUFF
Telephones 2702, 1969 Broad. 35 Broad St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
20 Atlantic Refining
25 Continental Oil
25 Eureka Pipe Line
25 New York Transit
25 Southern Pipe L.
25 S. O. of Cal.
WE WILL SELL
25 Buckeye Pipe L.
25 Indiana Pipe L.
25 Northern Pipe L.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
50 Union Tank Line
25 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

We Will Buy
100 Cuban Am. Sug. Com.
100 Cuban Am. Sug. Pfd.
50 So. P'to Rico Sug. Com.

Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Morgan & Finlay
Phila. & Western Stocks
Chalmers Motor Stocks
N. Y., Susq. & W. Coal Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Stocks
Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Stks.
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

WANTED
Atlas Powder Stock & "Rights"
Du Pont Powder Pfd. & Com.
Hercules Powder Pfd. & Com.
Canadian Explosives Com.

Wheatley, Matchett & Co
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway

Central Pacific Ref. 4s, 1949
Japanese Gov't 2d Series 4½s, 1925
Northern Pacific Prior Lien 4s
Standard Milling Co. Com. & Pref.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
Phone 6931 to 6936 Broad

Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.
Sulzberger & Sons Co. Pfd.
Equitable Trust Company

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Pennsylvania Water Power 5s
Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern 5s
Northern States Power 6% Notes
Southwestern Gas & Electric 5s

Geo. Reith & Co.
50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3666 Broad.

Water., Ced. Falls & Nor. 5s, 1940
Com'w'th Pw., Ry. & Lt. 6s, 1918
Seattle Electric 5s, 1930

Geo. H. Burr & Co.
Commercial Paper & Investment Securities
Private Telephone to Boston
120 Broadway. Tel. 8740 Rector. New York.

American Typefounders
Babcock & Wilcox
E. W. Bliss
Yale & Towne
Atlantic Fruit Pfd.
St. Joseph Lead

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

We Have Orders In
Western Power
Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman.
30 Wall St. Phone 5060 Hanover, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Issues Show Heavy Losses, but Elsewhere Price Changes Are Narrow.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 177,184 shares of stock and $788,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,800; railroads, 3,850; oils, 3,874, and mining, 142,610; rights, $3,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Al. Films Corp.	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Am. Writ. P.	1	1	1	1
1,810	Am. Zinc	37	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞
500	Brit-Am. Tob., ordinary	15⅝	16	15½	16
300	Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	16¼	16¼	16	16
600	‡Car. L. & P.	1¼	1¼	1 3/16	1¼
10	Em. Brant	45	45	45	45
960	Emer. Phon.	14	14	13¼	13¼
1,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛
500	‡Int. Motors	12	13	12	13
450	‡Int. Mot. pf.	29	32	29	32
300	Int. Steam P.	4	4	3½	3½
5	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	55	55	55	[illegible]
115	‡Pyrene Mfg.	9½	9½	9½	9½
13,000	Corp. R. & H.	7	7	6¾	6½
700	Sterling Gum.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,100	U. C. S., new.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
3,200	Un. Profit Sh.	3⅛	3⅛	2 13/16	3
500	Un. S. Mach.	58	58½	58	58½
1,000	‡World Film	4⅛	4⅛	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	Ang.-Am. Oil	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅜
26	Atlantic Ref.	555	550	550	—13
2	Buckeye P. L.	106	106	106	+ 4
5	Crescent P. L.	40	40	40	— 1
52	Gal.-Sig. Oil	157	155	155	— 5
50	Illinois P. L.	132	129	129	— 1½
2,000	Int. Petrol	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
80	Nat. Transit	30½	30	30	— ½
55	Ohio Oil	138	136	136	— 2
100	Pierce Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
102	Prai. O. & G.	315	300	300	—18
30	Prairie P. L.	132	131	131	— 2
43	So. Penn. Oil	278	274	274	— 8
140	St. O. of Cal.	294	290	291	— 2
25	St. O. of Ind.	423	415	415	— 5
38	St. O. of N. J.	402	398	399	— 1
175	St. O. of N. Y.	188	180	181	— 4
1	Swan & Finch	115	115	115	—10
15	Un. Tank L.	80	80	80	— 1
25	Vacuum Oil	200	200	200	— 7

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,700	Am. Copper	1 3/16	1 3/16	1⅛	1⅛
600	Texas Oil	5	5	4¾	4¾

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
830	Int. Con. w. i.	23	24	23	24
2,100	Int. Con. pf., w. i.	73½	75¾	74½	75½
700	Wabash w. i.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
100	Wab. pfd. (a).	47	47	47	47
300	Wab. pfd. (b).	24	24	23½	23½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Al. Jun., w. i.	13½	13¾	13⅛	13½
12,000	‡Alta-Cons.	84	92	84	90
12,700	†‡Atlanta	33	34	32	32½
5,000	†‡Big Cot'nwood	10	10	10	10
2,500	‡Booth	40	40	38	38½
1,900	Braden Cop.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
850	Canada Cop.	1	1	15/16	1
3,000	Cashboy	6	6	6	6
2,300	‡Chile Copper.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
1,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅞	⅞	13/16	13/16
1,100	Crown Res.	⅞	31/32	⅞	31/32
100	Davis D Cop.	1	1	1	1
100	Dome Mines	13½	13½	13½	13½
10,200	‡Emma Copper	31	35	30	35
500	†Foley O'Brien	34	34	34	34
2,700	†Genesee	41	41	40	41
850	Goldf'ld Con.	1 7/16	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16
11,500	‡Goldf'ld M.	24	24	23	23
300	†Goldf'ld F.	51	51	50	50
500	†Iron Blossom.	69	69	66	66
22,900	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	97	98
500	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	‡Kewanas	14	14	14	14
100	La Rose	9/16	9/16	9/16	9/16
1,000	Lone Star	7½	7½	7½	7½
800	†McKinley-D.	28	28	26	27
900	†Nev. Hills	22	23	22	23
300	New U. B.	1⅜	1⅜	1 5/16	1 5/16
860	Nipis. M. Co.	5⅞	*6	5¾	5¾
500	†North Star	16	16	16	16
5,500	‡†Oro	8½	9½	8½	[illegible]
2,000	‡Sandstorm K.	8	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,600	‡†Sells	30	30	30	30
3,000	†Silver Pick	7	7	7	7
500	Stewart Min.	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	†Super. M. Co.	20	22	20	21
1,000	†Temiskaming.	37½	37½	37⅜	37½
200	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,000	†Ton. Cash B.	6	6	6	6
200	†Tono. Jim B.	86	86	86	86
2,500	Tonopah Ext.	3 7/16	3½	3⅜	3 7/16
4,500	†Tonopah Mer.	36	36	35	36
500	†Tonop. Mid.	16	16	16	16
500	Tri-Bullion	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
500	Tularosa	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
700	Tuol. Copper	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
400	United Verdi.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	†Union Mines.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,500	†‡Wasatch	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,330	W. B. Cons.	77	77	74	74
1,500	†West E. Ext.	4½	5	4½	5

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$28,000	‡Ch. Cop. 7s	113	113	111⅛	112½
750,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	98⅛	98⅛	97¼	97⅝
8,000	W. Pac. 5s flat	34	34	33½	33½

†Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend. *Odd lot.

Note.—Not reported Tuesday, 146 Inter. Motors at 12, and Wednesday, 150 Inter. Petroleum at 9½.

* * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 13. Bid.	May 13. Asked.	May 12. Bid.	May 12. Asked.
Am. T. Soc. pf. w.i.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Electric Boat	74	76	74	76
Electric Boat pf.	101	104	101	104
Fisk Tire	62	[illegible]	62	60
Houston Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Inter. St. Pump. pf.	..	20	..	..
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Spring'd Tire	125	130	127	129
Kelly S. T. nw. 1st pf.	81	83	81	83
Kelly S. T. nw. 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
Lehigh V. C'l S'ls Co.	160	170	165	170
N. Y. Transp'tion	12¼	13	12½	13¼
Riker & Hegeman, nw	5	6	5	6
Tob. Products, com.	52	55	52	55
U. C. S'es pf. new	11½	12	11¾	12
U. C. S'es Co. of Am.	90	95	90	95

MINING STOCKS.

	May 13. Bid.	May 13. Asked.	May 12. Bid.	May 12. Asked.
Butte & New York	⅝	⅞	..	..
C. O. D. Consolidated	5	6	5	6
Greene-Cananea	29	31	29	31
Stand. Silver-Lead	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

BONDS.

	May 13. Bid.	May 13. Asked.	May 12. Bid.	May 12. Asked.
Calaveras 6s.	190	200	190	[illegible]

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.34	70.68	70.84	—.95
Industrials	63.86	62.42	62.66	—1.32

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+.55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	—.44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	—.10
May 13	67.60	66.55	66.75	—1.13

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	66.75
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.38	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	66.75
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	83.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.69

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16¾	16½	17¼
Atlantic Refining	550	560	560	565
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	104	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe Line	42	47	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Galena-Signal Oil	154	157	153	157
Illinois Pipe Line	130	132	130	132
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Internat. Pet. Co. Ltd	8⅝	9	8⅞	9⅛
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	136	138	137	139
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	77	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	303	308	315	320
Prairie Pipe Line	130	132	132	134
Solar Refining	230	235	230	240
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	205	210
Southern Penn. Oil	273	277	278	283
South West. Penn	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal	290	293	291	293
Stand. Oil of Ind	413	418	415	418
Stand. Oil of Kan	340	350	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky	240	245	240	245
Stand. Oil of Neb	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	397	400	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	180	182	185	187
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	425	425	430
Swan & Finch	117	123	117	123
Union Tank	78	80	79	81
Vacuum Oil	198	200	203	207
Washington Oil	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FILE ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Minority Stockholders Ask for Accounting from Receivers.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Minority stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway seek to become parties to the receivership proceedings, recently begun by attorneys for the American Steel Foundries Company, according to a petition filed in the United States District Court today by Attorney Jacob Newman, representing Nathan L. Amster and other minority stockholders.

Attorney Newman said the minority stockholders desired to know how the affairs of the railroad company were being conducted under the receivership. Federal Judge Carpenter set the hearing of arguments on the petition for May 26.

Ray Copper Dividend.

President Sherwood Aldrich of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company announced yesterday that dividends would be resumed June 30 if nothing occurred to change the present intention of the Directors. In the quarter ended March 31 the output of copper was 14,463,213 pounds, as compared with 9,363,113 pounds in the preceding quarter. Operating profits were $777,759 and the surplus available for dividends amounted to $741,539, earnings being based on a price of 14.3 cents a pound for metal sold.

DECLARES SCRIP DIVIDEND.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Pays Up for Two Quarters.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on its preferred stock in scrip, which will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and mature May 31, 1916. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record May 31.

The company deferred the payment of the dividends of 2 per cent. each in the last two quarters, and the scrip declaration was to make them up. An option to redeem the scrip on Jan. 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest is reserved by the company after due notice to the holders.

A resolution passed by the Directors stated that the scrip dividend was made possible by the fact that earnings of the company for the year ended May 31 would be largely in excess of the amount sufficient to justify the payment of the full 8 per cent. for the year. Earnings for a time after the war broke out, the resolution said, were uncertain because of slow collections. While greatly improved, collections are said to be still below normal.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Morris and Essex Railroad Company

The undersigned, representing a large amount of stock of The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, have been constituted and are acting as a Committee under an agreement dated April 26, 1915, for the purpose of protecting the interests and enforcing the rights of the stockholders of that company under the lease of its railroad and property to The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, dated December 10, 1868.

The Committee is of the opinion and has been advised that the additional dividend of one per cent. per annum provided for in the lease should not only have been paid by the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to the stockholders of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. for some years past, but should also be properly payable in the future, and has caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to enforce the rights of The Morris and Essex stockholders.

For further particulars stockholders are referred to the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915.

The present officers and directors of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. are substantially the same as those of the D., L. & W. R. R. Co., and their interest is adverse to that of the Morris and Essex stockholders. The Committee therefore deems it of the utmost importance that at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morris and Essex R. R. Co. to be held on **JUNE 30,** 1915, independent directors of that company be elected.

The deposit agreement under which the Committee is acting provides for the deposit of stock and proxies. A substantial amount of stock and proxies has already been received. In view of the proximity of the annual meeting all stockholders are therefore requested, without delay, to deposit their stock and furnish the Committee with proxies to vote at the next annual meeting of stockholders.

Stock may be deposited and proxies filed with the Depositary, METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, or with any of the following as agents of the Depositary:

Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Hartford, Conn.
Bridgeport Trust Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
The Union & New Haven Trust Company, New Haven, Conn.
The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence, R. I.
Albany Trust Company, Albany, N. Y.
Utica Trust & Deposit Company, Utica, N. Y.
Trust & Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bankers Trust Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
National Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.
National Iron Bank, Morristown, N. J.

Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of all stock deposited, and application will be made in due course for the listing of the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement and of the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915, and forms of proxy may be obtained from the Depositary and its agents and also from the members of the Committee and from its Secretary and Counsel.

DATED, NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1915.

PHILEMON L. HOADLEY,
President, American Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

EDWARD MILLIGAN,
President, Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR., Chairman;
President, Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, New York City.

A. N. WILLIAMS,
Vice-President, Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

COMMITTEE.

JAMES F. McNAMARA, Secretary,
49 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

PITNEY, HARDIN & SKINNER,
Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
54 Wall Street, New York City.
COUNSEL.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

Report of condition at the close of business May 1st, 1915.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	$84,782,821.53
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	765,287.40
Overdrafts—Secured and unsecured	1,939.30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00
U. S. and other bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,445,714.85
Bonds, securities, etc.	10,602,744.59
Banking House and other real Estate	4,486,049.92
Cash and due from banks	41,901,736.73
	$148,986,294.32

LIABILITIES		
Capital stock, paid in		$6,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		9,251,285.41
National bank notes outstanding		5,000,000.00
Bonds borrowed		190,000.00
Letters of credit and time acceptances Foreign Dept.		766,942.29
Deposits:		
Individual	$75,124,812.73	
Banks	52,653,253.89	127,778,066.62
		$148,986,294.32

OFFICERS

GATES W. McGARRAH, President.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Vice-President.
FRANK O. ROE, Vice-President.
WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Vice-President.
HARRY H. POND, Vice-President.
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.
JOHN ROBINSON, Asst. Cashier.
ERNEST W. DAVENPORT, Asst. Cashier.
ARTHUR M. AIKEN, Asst. Cashier.
ALEXANDER F. BRYAN, Auditor.
NORTH McLEAN, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

Your Account Is Invited

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1931, of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, under which the above bonds were issued, contains the following restrictive covenant against the issue of additional stock, viz.:

"The Electric Company will not issue any additional stock entitled to preference or priority over its 'assenting stock' (now common stock), nor distribute any capital stock by way of stock dividends, nor issue any capital stock at a price more than ten per cent. below the market price of the stock of the same class at the time the new stock is offered for subscription or sale."

While the Company has ample capital for its present volume of business and any increase in business now contemplated, it desires to place itself in a position to sell stock at not less than par in case additional capital should at any time be required to provide for the growth of the business.

The Company therefore offers to bondholders the opportunity to participate in a Plan which provides for the retirement of the existing bonds upon terms which, if said Plan be consummated, will result in each bondholder receiving either:

(a) An equal amount of new bonds differing from the existing bonds in the omission of said restrictive covenant and in that instead of being convertible into common stock of the Company at the rate of $500 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond as at present, they shall be convertible into such stock at the rate of $1,000 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond on or before June 30, 1916, and thereafter at any time prior to maturity at the rate of $910 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond, or

(b) Cash for the deposited bonds at 105% and accrued interest, or

(c) Part cash and part new bonds at said rates;

Or, in case said plan be not consummated:

(d) The return of deposited bonds without expense to the Depositor.

In the meantime, if any interest is payable upon the existing bonds or the new bonds, it will be paid to the holders of the Certificates of Deposit upon presentation thereof to the Depositary.

The new bonds will not be redeemable prior to January 1, 1917. On and after that date they will be redeemable upon the same terms and conditions as the existing bonds, and in respect of any bonds called for redemption the privilege of conversion into common stock may be exercised up to thirty days prior to the redemption date.

The new bonds will first be offered to stockholders for *pro rata* subscription at 105 and accrued interest, the proceeds of bonds sold upon such offering to be applied toward the redemption or purchase of exisitng bonds at said price of 105 and accrued interest.

Said plan is embodied in an agreement executed by the Company under which the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is appointed Depositary and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are appointed Managers.

Bondholders desiring to participate in said Plan should deposit their bonds (in negotiable form with all unmatured coupons annexed) with the Depositary, which will issue transferable Certificates of Deposit therefor.

Application will be made for the listing of said Certificates of Deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Plan will become operative only when so declared by the Managers, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in their discretion.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement, to which reference is made for the full details of the Plan, may be obtained from the Company or from the Depositary.

After June 15, 1915, bonds will be received by the Depositary only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Company with the approval of the Managers.

The proposed privilege of conversion into common stock at the reduced price, instead of at 200%, can be secured only by the deposit of a sufficient number of bonds to justify the Managers in declaring the plan operative.

Dated New York, May 12, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GUY E. TRIPP,
Chairman.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary,
No. 140 Broadway, New York City.

We have agreed to act as Managers under the Plan and Agreement referred to in the foregoing notice and recommend the deposit of bonds thereunder.

Dated New York, May 12, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

$2,250,000

Morris & Essex Railroad Company

First Refunding Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds due 2000

Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and other States.

Price 85¼ and Interest

Descriptive circular upon request

Kean, Taylor & Co.
5 Nassau Street, New York
134 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Robert Winthrop & Co.
40 Wall Street
New York

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
RICHMOND, VA., May 13, 1915.

WHEREAS, it has been the custom for twenty years to pay to the Preferred Stockholders their annual dividend of 8% in four quarterly instalments of 2% each; and

WHEREAS, financial conditions following the European War were such that the Company's collections were greatly interfered with, wherefore the Board of Directors deemed it advisable, in order to conserve their cash, to defer the payment of two quarterly dividends; and

WHEREAS, the earnings of the Company for the year ending May 31st, 1915, will be largely in excess of the amount sufficient to justify the payment of the full dividend of 8%, but collections, while greatly improved, are still below normal;

Be it

RESOLVED, that a dividend of 4% be declared payable to Preferred Stockholders of record on May 31st, 1915, said 4% dividend to be payable in scrip maturing May 31st, 1916, bearing 6% interest from June 1st, 1915, with an option to the Company to redeem said scrip on January 1st, 1916, at par and accrued interest. Intention to exercise said redemption to be given by written notice mailed to each scripholder as recorded on the books of the Company and by advertisement in three daily newspapers in New York and two in Richmond, Va., at least thirty days before January 1st, 1916.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERICK V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., May 13, 1915.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., May 11th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable July 2d, 1915, to the stockholders of record June 1st, 1915:

On the Preferred stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent. On the Common stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE WISCONSIN EDISON CO., Inc.

30 Broad St., NEW YORK, May 12, 1915.

A dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share upon the capital stock of The Wisconsin Edison Company, Inc., will be paid on June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

No. 61 Broadway, New York, May 13, 1915.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., May 17, to the morning of June 1st, 1915.

CALEB S. SPENCER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, May 14, 1915. SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and placing riprap stone for repair and enlargement of sea wall at south end of U. S. lands at Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received at this office until May 29, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Colonel, Engineers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Manuel S. Davis, Morris Pomerantz, Morris Boidowski, and Jack Moore, under the trade name of PROGRESS SHOE CO., carrying on business at 480 East 102d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal therefrom of Jack Moore, who will no longer remain as a partner therein; the remaining partners, to wit:

MANUEL S. DAVIS,
MORRIS POMERANTZ, and
MORRIS BOIDOWSKI,

will continue the business as co-partners under the same trade name and at the same address and will assume and pay all the debts of the said co-partnership which accrued either before or after said date.

MANUEL S. DAVIS,
MORRIS POMERANTZ, and
MORRIS BOIDOWSKI.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that POPPER & CO., INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 12th day of May, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal] of Albany, this twelfth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE is hereby given mutual dissolution of Dierks & Brunssen, a copartnership.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON, Cashier.
Dated, April 30, 1915.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

FORAGE, MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMaster's Department, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1915.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., June 17, 1915, and then be publicly opened for furnishing forage for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, at Portsmouth, N. H., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D. C., Winthrop, Md., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Pensacola, Fla., Bremerton, Wash., San Diego, Cal., Mare Island, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermasters, M. C., 1100 So. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 30 Annie Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered.

C. L. McCAWLEY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2:00 P. M., Eastern time, May 17, 1915, for furnishing and delivering clothing and equipage listed in schedule 12. Information on application to Quartermaster General, or Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION,
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

SHELBY IRON COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Shelby Iron Co. will be held at the Company's Office, Commercial Trust Co. Building, Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, June 9th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors. Transfer books close May 29, 1915.

E. L. FROST, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED COPPERMINES COMPANY,
New York, May 14, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of CONSOLIDATED COPPERMINES COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Du Pont Building, in Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of four Directors to hold office for three years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed from May 19th, 1915, to June 9th, 1915, both inclusive.

ARTHUR J. SELFRIDGE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Community Mausoleum Construction Company, Inc., will be held in the office of the Company, Room 506, Times Building, Broadway and 42nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of the election to serve at the next annual meeting, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York City, May 6th, 1915.

CARL MANN, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.,
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Greene Cananea Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, 1400 Alworth Building, Duluth, Minn., on Monday, the twenty-first day of June, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of three directors to hold office for three years.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock p. m., Saturday, May 29, 1915, and will be reopened at ten o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, June 22, 1915.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.

The Annalist, every Monday, reflects commercial conditions and discusses financial operations in a way that interests students of economics, merchants, bankers and all other men of business and affairs. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 28th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 28th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans; authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional here, denominations and maturities of the amendment ratifying same, and of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

Sinking Fund Purchase of International Agricultural Corporation First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund, bonds issued under said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $[illegible], now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1915, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of one hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest. Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on or before May 15, 1915, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted, at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M. May 19th, 1915, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease. United States Treasury decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Corporate Trustee,
H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

Dated May 1, 1915.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor-Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon, May 31, 1915, sealed proposals for the sale to it on June 4, 1915, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $49,652.09 in the sinking fund account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two percentum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.
Dated, New York, May 7, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,060.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

Business Revival

The statements of the most important banks located in the largest of the inland cities indicate an upward trend in financial conditions of the country.

You can read them in the Financial Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

279—Lumber Underwriters of New York v. O. C. Rife.—Suggestion of death of O. C. Rife and appearance of Robert Lockwood, Jr., as a party herein filed and entered.
277—Patsy Perriman v. Peggy Woodward.—Argument concluded.
279—Lumber Underwriters of New York v. Robert Lockwood, Jr.—Argued.
281—Ida Richardson Hood v. J. B. McGehee.—Submitted.
283—D. J. McDonald v. J. W. Pless.—Argued.
284—W. Troop v. Ulysses Land Co.—Submitted.
286—J. W. S. Brown v. A. B. Fletcher.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for today: 286, 287, 288, (and 289 and 290,) 291, 293, 294, 295, 298, 308, and 304.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Re Valentine Bohl Co.	Thurlow<Wrangel.
Lanston Monotype Co<Curtis.	Kennedy<United Cork.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.	N Y C & H R RR<Banker.
Safety Co<US L & H Co.	Victor Co<Strauss.
	Re Luck Const Co.
	Roberts<Anderson.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Beach<Tug Jas McWilliams.	Union Ferry Co<Tug Black Diamond.
Golden<Tug James Roy.	So Sawmill Co<Munson SS Line.
Bates<Cornell Stbt Co and Barges.	

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy. Meyer Jarmulowsky—Composition.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Porter<Shulof (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar:

US<Corn Prod Ref.	Church<Hilliard.
Re Moy You.	Kreenentz<Sampson.
Re Ug Jung.	President Suspender Co<Simon.
Re Moy Toon.	Palisade<Meyer & Lange.
Anglo S A Bk<1st Nat Bk.	Lavers<State Bk.
Van<Wood.	Wrights<Stearns.
Perrin<Blake.	Eastbrook<Seward.
Kroeschel<Ried-Donald.	Bray<Palmer.
Morris<Altstedter.	Victor T M Co<Senora (3.)
Easterbrook<Seward.	Miehle<Whitlock.
Frompeter<Commr Immigration.	Hill<Toledo Ry, &c.
Sanden<Morgan.	Carocopas<Vassardakis.
US<SS Frankmount.	Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co<Cream of Wheat Co.
Klinger<Hyman.	
Spencer<Curtis.	
Sherman<No Am Watch Co.	

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy calendar:

Discharges:	Max Chessler.
Edmond W Brown,	Wilbur V B Wright,
Joseph J Shaw,	Arthur H White,
Forrest S Chilton,	A L Kass (2.)
William Fromm,	Eastern Brewing Co (3.)
Morris Feinstein,	A D Matthews Sons, Inc. (5.)
Josephine H Feigenspan,	Ruderman & Enders,
Richard M Van Gaasbeek,	Herman Engelke,
Harris Domb,	David Wiener (Intern Cloak & Suit Co.)
Robert McCordock,	Meyer Walker,
Gabriel Aarvig,	Clarence E. Hopkins,
Isidor Heilbrumm, Composition:	H P Read Lead Works.
Samuel Miner. Motions:	Charles Henry Chester,
Vecke Process Co.	Hyman Kahn.
Berkman & Miller.	

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—Strong<Gambier et al. Court today will take a recess until May 24.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. At 2 P. M.

Enumerated motions.	Beetson<Myers.
People<Kalhofer.	Williams<Del & Hudson Co.
Hughes<Stoutenburgh.	Zak<Simpson.
Percippe<Manel.	1st Nat Bank of Litchfield, Conn<Jones.
Clausen<Title Guar, &c, Co.	

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Denner<Perlman.	Olsen<Sears.
Crotty<Hopkin.	Ochlogroso<Dock Cont Co.
Kelly<Dykes.	Re New Harlem Cas Taxi Service.
Henkensiefken<Cons G Co.	Wurteksky<Frankenthaler.
Singelen<Gen Fire Extinguisher Co.	Re Ashton.
Schibette<Bernstein.	Openhym<Cella.
Unerfusser<Cary Mfg Co.	Davis<Fogarty.
Kapances<Ocean SS Co of Savannah.	Johns<Tilmil Realty Co.
Re Fletcher.	Merrell<Merrell.
Re Zinca, (Parker Av)	Sosnovitch<Mackoff.
Re Croce.	Fox<Mulligan.
Quintano<Nat Bridge Works.	Davidson<Hayward.
Martin<Martin.	Re Mulstein, (Nichthauser.)
Cohn<Coon.	Re Adrian, &c.
Re U S Fidelity & G Co.	Voegthlin<Shubert Anderson Co.
Katzenstein<Katzenstein.	Gideon<Elbridge.
Gertler<Male.	Green<Johnson-Gifford Co.
Physioc<Physioc.	Cohn<Cohn.
Briggs<Gouraud.	Kellogg<Schnitz.
Fernhead<Fernhead.	Saunders<Saunders.
Senders<Baxt.	Meslliansky<Empire Carrying Corp.
Diaz Bldg Co, Inc<Empire City Lumber Co.	Lynch<Neuman.
	Greib<Stahl.
Norton<Higgins.	Factors Fire Ins Co<Whilden.
Re Met Realty Co, (William St.)	Palmer<Bowne.
Freeman<Cent Stamping Co, Inc.	Cross<Smith.
Eagleton<Boom.	Cooperman<Shianowsky.
Mutual Bank of Rosville<Irving Nat Bk.	Cross<Smith.
E. La Montagne Sons<Lewis.	Nat Nassau Bank<Noone.
Dobbs<Dobbs.	N Y Trans SS Co<Crossing.
Nelson<Nelson.	Re Cassanos.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.	Macdonald<Macdonald
Wengraf<Wengraf.	Blaine<Thurn.
German<German.	Solomon<Walsh.
Boehm<Boehm.	Carroll<Carroll.
Speed<Speed.	Burris<Walter.
Dunbar<Murray.	Israel<Alvina.
Gleichenhaus<Gleichenhaus.	Myionas<N Y Rys.
Paski<Kissel Motor C Co.	Buckman<Int R T Co.
Birch<Birch.	Clark<same.
Re Whitby, (Bronxwood Av.)	Weeks<same.
Hirsch<Hirsch.	Van Lennep<Dekker.
Helfand<Helfand.	Jacobs<Dowling.
Fox<CNY.	Re N Y Transatlantic SS Co.
Re Lockman, (Paul.)	Re Hanauer, (Greenberger.)
Blumsock<Weinstock.	Grande<Perrone.
Adamski<Sejman.	Haight<Spanier.
Jarmann<Raubert.	Nagelschmidt<U S Fid & Guar Co.
Re Ryan, &c.	Gens<Ablass.
Hermanson<J E Ogden Co.	Re New East River Bridge.
Baker<Robertson.	Pivar<Pivar.
Impervious Prod Co<Andrews Bldg Co.	Ifkowitz<Bronitzky.
City R E Co<Cohen.	Re Northern Bank, (Hutchinson.)
Re Sokal, &c.	Hoffman<Hirsch.
Schwald<Schwald.	Schechwitz<Belmont Realty Corp.
Plesen<Kelly.	Nicholas Gregorio Co<A. B. & S. Co.
Trustees of Columbia University<Rathbone.	Baeder<Reed.
Underpinning & Found Co<Zimmerman.	Same<same.
Claude<Roosberg.	Friedman<Friedman.
Garretson<CNY.	Wheeler<Wheeler.
Solomon<Bernstein.	Avena<Broadway Claremont Co.
Herry<Fruit Dispatch Co.	Gutman<Schreiber.
	Williams<Cox.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:	Co<Hebron.
Man Ry<Shapiro.	Seymour<Thomas.
Paski<Kissel M C Co.	Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Re Castle Hill Av.	
Hart<Walsh.	Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet.
Schneider<Schneider.	
Ashforth<Johnson.	Hoffman<Fleischman Bros.
Campbell<Martin.	
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.	Burr<Burr.
	Markow<Masor.
Bayles<Bayles.	Tager<CNY.
Preferred causes:	Walsh<Walsh.
Crossin<Woolf.	Internat High Speed Steel Co<Ingersoll-Rand Co.
Farley<Puccilarello.	
General calendar:	Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Dressler<Keystone Film (2.)	Robinson<Robinson.
McNamee<Doctor.	Himowich<Moore.
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.	Gilbert<McNulty.
Levenson Wreck Co.<Lambert.	Jonasson<Goodman.
	Kelsey<Gibson.
Lee<Lee.	Same<Barbey.
Continental C L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.	Cranston<Cranston.
	Robertson<Rouss.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.	Hartman<Hartman.
Heiwitz<Frank & Lambert.	La Croix<CNY.
State Bank<Cohen.	Leslie Bros Eng Co<Stokes.
Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co.	Smith<Canton.
McCurdy<Foreign Import Co.	Horner<Schreiber.
Fanning<Champion.	Schenstrom<Johansen.
D'Anci<Saitta.	Briggs<Un Shoe Mach.
Carvalho<Sudderly.	Marsh<Hatheway.
Herbert<World Film Corp'n.	Smith<Int R T.
Colt<Colt.	Ives Mfg Co<Smith & Hemmenway.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.	Sherry<Monzesheimer.
McNulty Bros<Ford.	Delzio<Palese.
Ferrone<Ferrone.	Wuerst<Wuerst.
Le Boutillier<Kosofsky.	Britt<Keyrouse.
Architects & Builders	O'Donnell<Keyrouse.
	Crandall<Du Vivico. & Co.

Undefended divorces at 2 P. M.

Decker,	Smith,
Sortino,	Feuerstein,
Loebner,	Heath,
Simpson,	Ruff.
Wellington.	Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fitzsimons<Kronent, (2.)	Fisher<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Interstate Note & Holding Co<Foley.	Renner<Bergkamp Realty corp.
Calef<Nat Export, &c. Co.	Kars<Green.
Cutler<Taylor.	Blimline<Fletschner.
	De Cicea<Schweiger.
	Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.	Bishop<Am Home Mag Co.
Dunlevey<Fuller.	Logazino<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Healy<CNY.	
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.	Martin<CNY.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.	Fleischer<same.
	Armstrong<I R T.
Valich<Mugler.	Javna<Ward Bak Co.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.	Javny<same, (3.)
Helfant<Bklyn Q Co & Sub RR.	Kopcynski<N Y C & H R R R.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.	Kelekian<Mosle.
	Mearns<Hollins.
Cohen<Smith.	Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelley<Fed Printing.	Lynch<Board of Ed.
Nyquist<Cauldwell Wingate Co.	Simons<Simons.
	Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rodriguez<Beach.	Deperl<CNY.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.	Macarovsky<Int R T.
Leonard<Int R T.	Case on.
Lurich<Levy.	

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

O'Donohue<48th St. Co	Nuffer<14th St. Store.
Levy<B H RR.	Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reilly<Early.	Levitan<Fosdick.
Alexander<Borden's Cond Milk Co.	Werman<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Fischer<Pardua.	
La Croix<Harton.	Katz<Baxers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Danziger<NY Rys.	Billek<Gollick & S.
Dillbaum<Fishman.	Case on.
Wehnoke<Pigueron.	

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Brosnan<Jenkins.	Orazio<Metz.
Brown<Degnon Cont.	Root<NY Cons RR.
McSorley<BH RR.	Vallen<Lesher.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.	Alton<Hill.
McMahon<CNY, (2.)	Caudrlic<Cannizzaro.
Altman Furn Co<CNY	O'Malley<CNY.
Hechter<London, (2.)	Florsheim<Cohen.
Malcolm<Montana Realty Co (2.)	Case on.
	Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Norden<Van Norden (2).	Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Lenkowsky<Altman.	Wood<Fiske.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.	Case on.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.	

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Odell<Chadbourne. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bellows<Leiter.	MacDonald<CNY.
Progressive C & L Co<Sayre.	Ommen<Little.
	Beck<Only Shirt Co.
Lyons<Gillette.	Vermont Marble Co<Gray, &c, Co.
Swift<Quigg.	
Bozenhardt<Ott.	Clear.
Halloway<CNY.	
Realty Adv, &c, Co<Oakland Chem Co.	

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Neebe<Levene.	Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Schmidt<Siemund.	
Hayden<Pinchot.	Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim.
Jacobs<Dowling.	
Millett<Globe Ind Co.	Beaver Eng Cont Co<Am Fidelity Co.
Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg.	Bloch<Miller.
Equities Real Corp<Cobe.	Levy<Frankfort.
Blum<Waite.	Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Realty Co.	Clear.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.	Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling<same.
Herisson<Friedman Inst of NY.	Sheridan<Delaware.
Royce<Farson.	Blumberg<Barnett.
	Natl Sur<Breuchard.
	Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:

Aida O Walker,	Thomas H Cullen,
Peter Caffrey,	Mary J Dyer,
Annie O'Neill,	Andrew Ferrugfiari,
Accursio Maggio,	William Frisch,
Jacob Jung,	Elizabeth A Perkins,
Solomon Cohen,	Mary S M Bryant,
Abraham Straus,	Selin E Worster,
Engelbert Ihl,	Libbey Montague, &c,
Anna H Sparling,	Fannie Goldmann,
Charles E Sparling,	Charles D Usinger,
Joseph Appelman,	Belle Trisdorfer,
Max Blumenstein,	John J Foy,
Mary A Stone,	Renette Langstadter,
Dimitrios A Argyron, &c,	Johnson H Wood,
	Robert E Westcott,
Andrew J Seeley,	Mary O'Sullivan,
John P Schuchman,	Thomas M Durkin,
Thomas F Dinnean,	Jennie R Barber,
Elizabeth Scofield,	D Ogden Mills,
John Hayes,	William Cutting, Jr,
Charles F Wickenhelser,	Maurice B Mendham,
	Luther Baldwin,
Lillian Nordica Young	Emil Wolff,
Frederick Robitscher,	Paul A. Busse,
Louisa Varet,	Mathelda Dohl,
Aloysius F Dunne,	Luigia Sala,
Joseph Horwitz,	Lotte Simon,
Catherine Corcoran,	Amelia Davis,
Fannie Meyer,	Daniel Brady,
Peter Hartman,	Alfred Macri,
Eliza M Bailey,	William A Gans,
Adolph E Salomon,	Solomon Abrahams,
William E Howland,	Christian Moller.
Julius L Rosenberg,	Estate of:
Eva H Platt,	Anna Goodmann (issue of fact).
Eva Metzger.	

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Melnick<Furman.	Kinemacolor Co of Am<Nat Cash Reg Co.
Fisher<Robertson.	
Keller<Rothkrug.	Heller<N Y Rys.
Forman<Eisenberg.	Klar<Rubin.
Juster<Fletcher.	Levine, Kalikow & Co<H Orenlitch & Co.
Simon<Herman.	
Kandel<Gen Accident, &c, Co.	Leonori Hotel Co<Quintard.
Carey<Morris.	Schneider<Mirkin.
Goodman<Pappas.	Saphier<Pierrot Film Co.
Levine<Weinstein.	
S Tannenbaum & Co<Ragozzino.	Genova<Renehan.
Baum<Schroeder.	Schwartz<Salman.
Bernstein<de Aizugaray.	McCullum<Levy.
	Geller<Kaye.
Mindlin<Moran.	Kalas<McGovern & Perrin.
Schlessel<Scheibner.	
Holfeld<Casselberry.	Comba<Hastings, Baker & Peabody.
Finsilver & Still Co<Conti.	Winter<Greenbaum.
N Y Butchers D M Co<Cohen.	Regan<State Const Co
	Cook<Central Assoc Co
Thaller<Rosen & Co.	Cohen<Frankel.
Gilmore<United Fashion Co.	Potter<Marshall Field & Co.
Middleton<Comstock Gest.	Levy<Brinn (2).
	Olympia Mfg Co<Harris.
Smith<same.	
Freeman<same.	Clare<Engeman.
Somerville<same (2).	Spader<Baldwin.
Dorrough<same.	Gelfand<Buttenwieser.
Clifton<John.	
Kinemacolor Co of Am<Nat Cash Reg Co.	Stein<same.
	Rappaport<Weissberg.
Baron<Lott.	Roth<Sharkey.
Greenstone<Bachrach & Loeb.	Otis Elev Co<Durkin.
	Kassouf, M & B<Halal.
Witt<B H RR.	
Reiss<N Y Cons RR.	Gimbel Bros<Public Service Exp.
Strauss Pritz Co<Devaney (2).	

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Levine<N Y Rys.	Putt<Post & McCord.
Magnus<I R T Co.	Van Pelt<Hillebrand.
Arm<Arve.	Mooney<Libman Cont.
Phelan<Durham.	Sherman<N Y Rys.
Wirt<McNaughton.	Rabinowitz<Black.
Butchin<Solomon.	Nicolas<N Y Rys.
Fasona<Staten Island R R.	Waldman<same.
	Carlucci<Astheimer Co
Ulman<Bates.	Kublana<N Y Rys.
Schott<Workingmen's Sick, &c, Fund.	Freidberg<same.
	Kalish<3d Av RR.
Feinglass<St'd Sample Co.	Sommerfield<Excelsior Hold Co.
Hinrichs<Chi, M, &c, RR.	Cohen<Goldstein (2).
	Steinberg<Lustgarten.
Shapiro<Hirsch.	Jennings<N Y Rys.
N Y Veal, &c, Co<B & O RR.	Epstein<Saltzman.
	Stegman<Unly Taximeter Cab Co.
Saphier<Hall.	
N Y City & L I Adv Co<Newgold.	Ostromolsky<Singer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Durfey<Hardy.	Skowronski<St Paul, &c, Ins Co.
Shapiro<Singer.	
Freedman<Parlaghy.	Pierdon<Star Gold, &c, Wks.
Conterno<Regent Phot Play Corp.	Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Merck<Kaempfer.	Rothblatt, Siegel Co<Katzen.
Fiss, Doerr & C Horse Co<Peterson.	J J Fin & Co<Lang Co
Am Can Co<Blue Peter Cig Co.	Capotosto<Pitocchi.
	Pierdon<Star Gold, &c, Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Lanzano<Rockville C, &c, Co, (2.)	Markstein<Krieger. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Kimbark<Waldemar Co—J. Sidney Bernstein. Lewis<same—J. Sidney Bernstein.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Re Broadway Millinery Supply Co.—Henry H. Hunter.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Julius Levy<John D. Brane—Simon Schnurmacher. N. Y. Trust Co.<Edward Fagan—Joseph R. Truesdale.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Manhattan Rway Co<Granzfelder.	Albano<Ciavarelli.
Barber<Wertheim Realty Co.	McChesney<Colorado Rty Co.
Public Bk of N Y<Brocatal Rty & H.	Gareiss<Steinmetz Const Co.
Semmel<Rabipzki.	Weisker<Mt Hope Meth Chrch.
Rubin<Richards.	Wells Holding Co<Keirns.
Hinderstein<Maurice.	
Basileo<Basileo.	

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meyer<Meyer.	Rogosin<Harlib.
Renig<A Bryant Co.	Ill Surety Co<De Feo.
Prince<B R T.	Nolan<Goettle.
Collins<Jacobs, (2.)	McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Collins<Smith.	Weintraub<Tanzer.
Morley<Knick Marble.	Gilligan<Rlty Hld Co.
Braun<I R T.	Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Peterson<Union Rwy.	
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.	Bernstein<I R T.
	Hampton<Finkenberg.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.	Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Braun<I R T.	Weber<Symers Co.
Kooden<Maker.	Glantz<Joel Realty Co, (2.)
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.	Schwartz<Schwartz.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co, (2.)	Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Restifo<same.	
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.	Glaser<Gold.

Highest number reached in regular order, 261.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Danzig<Int R T Co.	Kelly<same.
Biegel<same.	Sadowsky<same.
Keiser<same.	

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Corell<Henderson—J Philip Van Kirk.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Albert Schaefer<176th Street & Anthony Ave Improvement Co—Leo F McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Tonges et al<Vanderveer Canarsie Impr Synd et al.	Boyd<Brown.
	Schnibbe<Hauch Manuf Co (2.)
Re Crescent St. & Nott Av.	Jackson<McLean.
	Bklyn & M B Ry Co<Triad Rty Co.
Peo et al<Devine.	
Smith et al<Bartlett.	Same<Zelhoeffer.
Agresta, as adm. &c<Federal St Nav Co of Eng.	Re Kensico Reservoir (Sect 5.)
	Meyers<D H McLaury Marble Co.
Sanborn Map Co<Ceder, as President.	Re Cox.
Harley<Plant, exec, et al.	U S Trust Co<Terry, Hall et al.
Peo, &c<Greenfield.	Baumann<Steingester et al.
U S Title Gu Co<Sperry.	
Re account of Leuchter, as exec.	McCloskey<A M Stein & Co, Inc, et al.
Maroney<Manuell.	Moody<Morris.

NONENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 10 A. M.:

Re 36th St.	Schofield<De Boris.
Ring<Mfg Natl Bank.	Same<Mechanics Bank.
Fried<N Y, N H & H RR.	
Murphy<Hirschman.	Same<Wolper.
Re Hurlbut.	Hirschkowitz<Rosenkrantz.
Van Tuyl<Sullivan.	Dezendorf<Poppke.
Baumann<Baumann.	

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:

Hottenroth<CNY.	Glascow<CNY.
Bell<McConnell.	Re Kelly.
Queck & Berner<Ward Baking Co.	Carrodi<Trinkino.
McLeary<N Y C & H R RR.	Amer Hardware Co<Lyttle.
Edwards<same.	Italian Savgs Bnk<Le Grange.
People<Le Rose.	Smith<Hedges.
Same<Schultz.	

SPECIAL TERMS—Part. I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Re Grandview Av.	Re Evertz.
Seinfel<Ofstrom.	Moore<Salit.
Re Hollereiter.	Schumacher<B H RR.
McGovern<O'Brien.	Howell<Howell (2.)
Devereaux<Devereaux.	Re Riverdale Av.
Schapin<Alabama-Dumont R Co.	Sickels<Washburn.
	Bouker Contr Co<Sullivan.
Ashner<De Groot.	
Kadish<Davidson, Inc.	Greenway<Osborn.
Almstedt<City (2.)	Sykes<Imperial Curtain.
Heller<Heller.	
Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck (2.)	De Lorme<De Lorme.
	Blank<Marine Basin.
Cole<Muller.	Graham<Hehn.
Corneth<Cordes.	Becker<Becker.
Falke<Falke.	Federman<Rieger.
Skilton<Smith.	Schor<Briskman.
Bookhop<Bookhop.	Lore<Federman.
Switzer<Aldrich.	Schell<Pagnozzi.
MacIntyre<Miner.	Evans<Princes Bay Oyster Co.
Chasan<Chasan.	
Cannon<Smith.	Cunningham<Wilbur.
Bernstein<Somerville.	Schlenoff<Schlenoff.
Pearl<Pearl (2.)	Peo<Tarpey.
Wechsler<Salomon.	Clark<Braue.
Klipstein<Berkowitz.	Silva<Bethlehem Steel
R Wallach Co<Richardson.	Kozlowski<same.
	Enter Met Bedstead<Gately Furniture Co.
McComber<Feman.	
Wenzel<Marcus Loew, Inc.	Mattila<Kohlemainen.
	Boland<Union Ferry.
Meissner<Atl Hyg Ice.	Sorenson<Sorenson.
Klein<Klein.	

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Mtg foreclosures:	Kaiser<Kaiser.
Smith<Bloch Rlty Co., Inc.	Acken<Congregation Ohel Moshe.
Kahlka<Petrizzo.	Eagle Oil & Sup Co<Herman.
Issues of fact:	
McDermott<Peo SNY.	Bashist<Bashist.
Gizzi<Gizzi.	Lotus Theatre Co<Hill
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.	Wieland<German Sav Bank, Bklyn.
Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co.	Brennen<Brennen.
Glickstein<Glickstein.	McElligott<McElligott.
Manno<Perasso.	Fettig<Wendeburg's Express, Inc.
Campiciano<Rotolo.	
Apfel<Apfel.	Usher<Callanan.
Steiner<Steiner.	Doyle<Doyle.
Reserved calendar:	Geller<Geller.
B, Q Co & Sub RR<CNY.	Kubinski<Kubinski.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2087.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Saltus<Nassau RR.	Willis<Nassau RR.
Liss<C I & B RR.	Menger<Man Show C.
Enterprise M B Cover<Gately Furn Co.	Carr<Carr.
	Webb<Nassau RR.
Matthews<Nassau RR.	Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Karlson<Clarke Co.	
Katz<Rubin et al.	Flanagan<Nassau RR.
Owens<NY < Q Co Ry.	Schless<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Goldowitz<Gair Co.	
Kopec<NY Rys.	Meyer<B H RR.
Radtke<CNY.	Hurley<same.
Bevier<Dikeman et al.	Fidler<Linch.
Ajello<Faggiano et al.	Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Teahan<BH RR.	Neustadt<Soper et al.
Sullivan<Penn RR.	George<McCall.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 17.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6950.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Actions triable by the court without a jury.

Mardone<Danzillo.	Pearson<Nicholson.
Grimm<Streep.	Smith<King.
Zimmerman<Chetkin.	Heikel<Cothron.
Cream<Schneider.	Dickstein<Ricovuto.
Dames<Smith.	

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.—Case on. Part II., Morschauser, J.—Naturalization. Part III., Keogh, J.—Recess until Monday.
Remainder of calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:	Trust accounting:
Charles W. Brower,	Stephen Green.
Mary E. Lockwood.	Executor's acctg.:
Accounting:	Wilhelmina M. Uchtmann.
Laura A. Wright,	
George Glass.	Discov'y proceeding:
To release surety:	Louisa Schilling.
Frederick A. Coe.	Admr's acctg.:
	J. A. McCombs.

County Court.

Platt, J.

Gettell<Northern West Lighting Co.	McCarthy<Dillon.
	Hiler<Ebling Brew Co
Davidson<Oler.	Freeman<Yegaman Brew Co.
Dietz<Dietz.	

This is the last day of the Civil Term. The Criminal calendar will be called in the County Court on next Monday.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Case on. Peo. of State of N. Y.<Scanlon.
Remainder of calendar passed until Monday, May 17, 1915.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

Newsboys' Club Luncheon Today.

Impetus was given yesterday to Martin W. Littleton's campaign to raise $250,000 for the Newsboys' Home Club building fund by the acceptance of Frederick W. Allen of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of the Chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee. The committee, which includes prominent financiers and professional men, will meet today at the City Lunch Club.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:45 | Sun sets..7:08 | Moon sets..8:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:43	7:59	1:50	1:47
Governors Island	8:20	8:29	2:29	2:27
Hell Gate	10:10	10:19	4:09	4:07

Arrived—Thursday, May 13.

SS Lackawanna, Manchester, April 25.
SS Madowaska, Genoa, April 18.
SS Oosterdyk, Rotterdam, May 1.
SS Caracas, San Juan, May 8.
SS Great City, Gibraltar, April 25.
SS Burnby, Marseilles, April 25.
SS Damara, Balboa, May 4.
SS Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, April 22.
SS Manwood, Matanzas, May 1.
SS Stephano, St. John's, May 11.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, May 1.
SS Manuel Catoo, Cadiz, May 1.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, May 8.
SS Santiago, Santiago, May 8.
SS Huron, Charleston, May 11.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 10.
SS Dakotan, Philadelphia, May 11.
SS Oregonian, Cristobal, May 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Michigan	London	April 27
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Panama	Cristobal	May 8
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Gregory	Barbados	May 8
Pathfinder	Macoris	May 7
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 28
Powhatan	Algiers	April 30
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
Seguranca	Rotterdam	May 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Constantinos XII., Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 38 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 8 miles N. of Colon, at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS J. M. Guffey, Tampico to New York, was 50 miles N. of Jupiter at noon, 12th.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 158 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 8 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vesta Sabine to New York, was 250 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 37 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 306 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 205 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 68 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 130 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.
SS Leelanaw, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Terence, at Montevideo, May 9.
SS Rothley, at Marseilles, May 8.
SS Erbergen, at Rio Janeiro, May 11.
SS Loch Tay, at Kirkwall, May 11.
SS Gerd, at Leith, May 12.
SS Port Hunter, at Adelaide, May 12.
SS Atlantich, at Porto Ferrago, May 6.
SS St. Patrick, at Oran, May 7.
SS Strathnairn, at London, May 13.
SS Ecclesia, at Algiers, May 6.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, at Panama, May 12.
SS Chincha, at Colon, May 12.
SS Panama, at Colon, May 12.
SS Colon, at Colon, May 12.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, May 13.
SS Arne, at Colon, May 13.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, May 12.
SS Alfred Nobel, from Liverpool, May 12.
SS Monadock, from London, May 13.
SS New York City, from Bristol, May 13.
SS Portland, from Panama, May 13.
SS Ancon, from Panama, May 13.

Passed.

SS Lorenberg, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.
SS Teesbridge, New York for Gibraltar, passed Gibraltar.
SS Tjisondari, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ....May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 10; Hongkong, April 13; Shanghai, April 19; Yokohama, April 24, and Honolulu, May 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 15.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENDER, GABRIEL C., (May 9;) personalty, $4,000; all to friends; there are no relatives.
URING, CARL H., (Dec. 30, 1914;) personalty, $776; realty, $2,200; all to widow, Julia.
GANS, WILLIAM A., (April 8;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty under $10,000; all to widow, Rebecca.
HAMILTON, ADELAIDE, (details elsewhere.)
LOHR, CAROLINE, (May 2;) personalty over $5,000; all to sister, Elsie Bopp.
McGINN, MARY, (April 30;) personalty, $3,500; realty, $2,500; to daughter, Mary J. Kohlman, $3,000; daughter, Nellie McGinn, $1,000; Ellen Gilbride, $500; John J. Kohlman, $300.
MOEHRING, LIZZIE, (April 3;) all to husband, John C.
NEDEHOF, JOHANA, (April 24;) personalty, $2,350; $500 each to daughter, Mary Jamin, and sons, Hugo and Charles Enders.
POOR, HENRY W., (April 18;) personalty not over $10,000; all to widow, Constance E., of 777 Madison Av.
WEIL, MORRIS, (no petition;) all to sister, Pauline Nelsen.
WIGHTMAN, RICHARD, (March 13;) personalty, $6,000; $2,000 annuity to widow, Elizabeth, of 605 West End Av.; residue equally to sons, William F. and Frederick C., and daughter, Elizabeth; eldest son, Richard, Jr., is not made beneficiary because he is amply provided for, will recites; residue is to be maintained for living purposes for widow while she shall live.
WILKINSON, JAMES S., of Philadelphia, (no petition;) son, Donald, is given $5; residue to daughter, Rae F.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Thirty-seven companies were incorporated today, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,628,000. They included:

Great Radium Spring Water Co., carbonated beverages, spring water, $1,000,000; J. F. Forrester, Walter C. Low, J. Essner, 346 Broadway.
Folding Barrel Co., barrels, boxes, receptacles, lock hoops, $250,000; C. A. Lebett, A. K. Baldwin, T. F. Kyle, Jr., 605 West 111th St.
The Golde Clothes Shop, wearing apparel, $100,000; R. Talley, I. and M. Gordon, 75 East 121st St.
The Peekskill Fire Brick Works, Peekskill, stove linings, fire sand, clay, cement, $50,000; L. F. Crumb, J. J. and K. A. Butterly, Peekskill.
Federal Stamped Metal and Enameling Co., household furniture, crockery, stamping, enameling, $25,000; L. E. Fulford, H. F. Bischoff, G. H. Borst, 300 East 4th St.
The Craftsman Press of Syracuse, printers, binders, stationers, engravers, $25,000; W. J. Cook, W. H. Baigrie, W. J. Irvine, Syracuse.
Hanwood Construction Co., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; E. E. Chaffee, E. J. Scanlon, F. W. Thomas, 140 Crescent Av., Buffalo.
Arsenio Jose Froes & Co., cottons, linens, lace, embroidery, $20,000; W. J. Karss, A. Jose Froes, A. J. Hamrah, 234 Clinton St.
Checker Berrie Co., Buffalo, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; B. E. Cuthbert, A. C. Brown, O. B. Worrall, Spring Brook.
Eureka Collar Button Mfg. Co., novelties, $10,000; A. V. Strickland, G. Formage, S. Healy, 9 West 100th St.
Dacunto Realty Co., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, $10,000; M. Bracco, M. and R. Dacunto, 1,458 69th St.
M. A. Murray Corp'n, women's wear, dry and fancy goods, toys, $6,000; E. C. Schiffmacher, A. Davis, M. A. Murray, Elmira.
Local View Printing Co., $5,000; M. A. Fernbach, D. J. Cagney, N. Gertter, Maywood, N. J.
Feller & Scherer, wines, liquors, $5,000; M. Scherer, J. and E. Feller, 104 West 114th St.
Eagle Hardware Co., metal articles, stamping, novelties, $5,000; J. A. Burns, J. Comfort, J. Degaeta, 1,464 West 67th St.
The Norman T. Bailey National Detective Agency, private detectives, $5,000; N. T. Bailey, J. C. Keeler, Jr., W. J. Burke, 367 West 20th St.
The Eastern Lime Fertilizer Co., Franklinville, limestone, lime, commercial fertilizers, implements, products, $5,000; W. W. Waring, R. A. Chandler, J. L. Evans, Franklinville.
The Hei-Rig Realty Co., $5,000; G. A. Raferty, J. Kohler, W. Hauser, 100 William St.
C. & L. Lunch Co., restaurants, cafes, $5,000; J. Simon, S. Levine, A. Chinitz, 170 West 75th St.
Buffalo Economy Groceries, Buffalo, food supplies, capital no par value; O. Otis, J. Dilcher, E. D. Matteson, Hamburg.
Mary M. Ward Estate, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; H. M., W. F., and F. E. Ward, 656 Broadway.
Ulster Garage, Kingston, autos, motor vehicles, $5,000; M. H. and C. E. Snyder, J. Mower Barnhart, High Falls.
Blackstone Ink Co., mucilage, adhesive paste, ink, $5,000; I. and F. H. Hopkins, H. J. Goetzman, Broadway and 23d St.
D. A. Doyle Co., bags, trunks, leather goods, $5,000; J. Milligan, G. A. Herbert, C. W. Frazier, 93 Nassau St.
The Auto Parts Co., autos, accessories, $5,000; A. A. Bertini, M. M. Hirson, W. H. Kelly, 142 West 49th St.
Leander Realty Corp'n, operators, $5,000; N. Rosenstein, H. M. Markson, H. London, 2 West 120th St.
Athletic Rubber Bag Corp'n, rubber and leatherized bags, $5,000; M. Hochstein, I. Israel, and —— Scholinx, 121 Canal St.
Authorizations: Grant Co., San Francisco, Cal., brokers, realty, personal, $1,000,000; rep., W. H. Whiting, 41 Park Row, New York.
Double Seal Tire Valve Co., Wilmington, Del., $150,000; rep., J. H. Stevens, Hornell.
Capital increase: Defiance Paper Co., Niagara Falls, $250,000 to $375,000.
Capital reduction: Northern Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $200,000 to $100,000.
Voluntary dissolution: Instar Leather Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 13.—Charter filed here:
Motion Picture Finance Corporation, New York, to promote, exploit, and develop motion picture films, $100,000; Samuel B. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.
Capital Increase: Saute Products Co. of New York, from $25,000 to $500,000.

FIRST TRIP UP THE HUDSON
Thereafter Daily Except Sunday | TODAY | First Trip Down Saturday, May 15
Leave Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.20 A. M., making usual intermediate landings to Albany.
TEL. 4141 SPRING. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.

Hudson River Day Line

Four Miles of Warships from the Largest River Steamship in the World
"BERKSHIRE"
Saturday, May 15
Leaves Pier 32 N. R. Foot Canal St. 1:15 P. M.
W. 132d St. 2:00 P. M.
Two Hour Sail 50c
Phone Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

SEE THE WARSHIPS
From the roomy decks of the swift new Day Line Steamer
Washington Irving
Carrying a limited number of passengers and affording a perfect view, with absence of crowding, this steamer will follow the Mayflower in a circuit of the fleet at the great
Naval Review
MONDAY, May 17th
Leaving Desbrosses Street Pier at 2:30 P. M.; Day Line West 42nd Street Pier at 3 P. M.; returning to West 42nd Street Pier. FARE, $1.00.
Review of Warships
TUESDAY, May 18th
The Steamer Washington Irving will leave the Day Line West 129th Street Pier at 8:45 A. M. and West 42nd Street Pier at 9:15 A. M., taking a position near the Mayflower, from which the President of the United States will review the fleet as it passes out to sea; returning to the West 42nd Street Pier. FARE, $1.00.
Orchestra Restaurant Lunch Room
Tickets on sale at all New York Piers of
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. West 42d St. West 129th St.

SAIL AROUND THE WARSHIPS
ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL 50c
SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMER
"MONMOUTH"
UNTIL MAY 18TH INCLUSIVE
Leave foot Cedar St. adjoining Liberty St. Terminal, 10:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, and 7:15 P. M.
UPTOWN LANDING, Foot W. 42nd St.—Until May 16th inclusive, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. (night illuminations).
May 18th only, from foot Cedar St., 10:15 A. M.
TICKETS LIMITED—Good only for date and trip for which sold. On sale at Liberty St. and 42nd St. Stations. 50c round trip.

STEAMER
MANDALAY
ROUND TRIP FARE 25 CTS.
Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
From Pier, W. 131st St., Every 2 Hours.
Tickets on sale Tyson & Co., Macy's and at Pier. Pier Telephone, Morningside 4899.

Iron Steamboat Co.
IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
12 M., 2 and 4 P. M.
TO VIEW WARSHIPS 25c Round Trip

Albany Boat
Largest and Finest River Steamships.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M.
West 132d St. Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Company

Up the Hudson Sunday
Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.00.
STR. "HOMER RAMSDELL"
Restaurant, lunchroom, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 15, Str. Benj. B. Odell, for *West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston. Franklin St., 1:00; W. 129 St., 1:30 P. M. Str. "W. F. Romer," Franklin St., 2:30; W. 129 St., 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. *Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day.
$1 round trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 8226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
Strs. Nassau and Sagamore Leave W. 42d St.
Hudson River Day Line Pier
50c 11 A. M.—2 P. M.—4 P. M.—7:45 P. M.
5736 Gramercy—8410 Bryant.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

RED BANK LINE SUNDAY, MAY 16
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Lvs. Franklin St., Pier 24, at 8:30. Battery Landing at 8:55 A. M. Round Trip, 60 cts.

Marvelous Wonders of the Century
California Expositions
San Diego $94.30 San Francisco
via Washington-Sunset Route
"The Exposition Line"
New York-New Orleans Limited
Sunset Limited
Daily
All Pullman Steel Equipment
Personal Conductors Stop-overs Return Different Route
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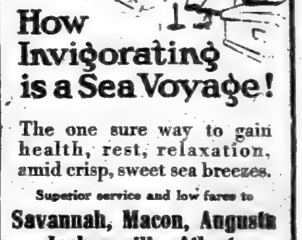
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VANDERLIP PICTURES A UNITED AMERICAS

Tells Latin American Delegates of the Ideals of the United States

AT MERCHANTS' LUNCHEON

Acting Mayor McAneny Welcomes Representatives from the South—Argentina Responds.

A foundation upon which a United Americas may be built was the subject of Frank A. Vanderlip's address at the luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday. A welcome was extended to the Central and South American delegates to the Foreign Trade Financial Congress soon to be held in Washington.

The greetings of the City of New York were extended by Acting Mayor George McAneny, and other cordialities were expressed by Collector Malone, William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, and Samuel Hale Pearson, Director of the Bank of Argentina. More than a thousand members and their guests were present.

The other half of the world at war, where loss of moral values and reversion to alarming standards was far worse than the vast destruction of wealth, was contrasted by the President of the National City Bank with this hemisphere, where the representatives of all the nations, great and small, were gathered to develop and cement international understandings and friendships. Mr. Vanderlip was introduced by William C. Breed, Chairman of the Members' Council, as "one of the most public-spirited men in our city."

Mr. Hale was applauded enthusiastically when he asked, "Why shouldn't all our trade be in America and between Americas? Why should we go to the European Continent? If in South America we speak a different language, it makes no difference. It is exactly the same race; we have exactly the same laws, and we want to imitate the United States in every way possible. So let us hope that the commerce will be increased daily between North and South America."

At the guests' table with the Central and South American delegates were E. P. Thomas, Cabot Ward, Jacob H. Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Henry P. Davison, Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher, U. S. N.; Charles H. Sherrill, Henry P. Fletcher, William Fellowes Morgan, Benjamin Strong, Willard D. Straight, Alonzo B. See, Bertram H. Borden, and William Wallace Hale.

In Contrast to Europe.

"There is an aspect to this gathering which is extraordinarily significant," said Mr. Vanderlip. "It is impossible that one could be otherwise than profoundly impressed with that fact. Here we are in the presence of the financial and commercial representatives of half the world. The merchants of the greatest metropolis of this hemisphere have come together to welcome all these distinguished delegates who are soon to assemble at the capital, and who are to take part in a conference, the object of which is to promote closer, friendlier relationships between all the independent sovereign States of the two Americas.

"Under ordinary conditions in the world's affairs such a gathering would be notworthy, but ordinary conditions do not exist in the world's affairs. Instead we are facing the most extraordinary conditions that have prevailed in modern times. The especially significant aspect of this occasion seems to me, therefore, to lie in the fact that while half the civilized world is in the death grip of the most gigantic combat in all history, these representative men are coming together for sympathetic, friendly, sober conference, the object of which is closer national relationships. They are coming together that there may be a better understanding between their countries; they are coming together with the hope that better understanding will lead to a reciprocal interest in the commercial affairs of these countries which shall be of mutual advantage in the life of their peoples.

"But while we were discussing such phases, would not every one of us know that there are deep and fundamental forces working in the world today that may make playthings of our little plan? Are not all precedents being shattered; is it not every day being made more certain that we may never, or, at least, not readily, return to the conditions of civilization and international life that we have heretofore known? Is it not becoming terribly evident that we have to deal with great primal influences, affecting national life, and that the working of these influences, novel and incalculable to most of us, and distant though they may seem, is of fundamental importance to every nation and every citizen of this hemisphere?

The Spirit of This Nation.

"Nothing can so fully develop and cement international understandings and friendships as a true appreciation of national ideals. Our guests are offered a rare, indeed, a unique, opportunity at the present time for reaching a true understanding of the spirit of the people of the United States.

"I want to say to you representatives of the other nations of this hemisphere that you have come to us at a time that offers you an opportunity to obtain an almost flashlight revelation of our national character. The soul and conscience of the nation are being laid bare. You may in these days learn more of our true national character than you could ever have had an opportunity to learn before. You will be able to judge with what strength and uprightness, with what forebearance and conservativeness, we stand in defense of our principles and our national honor. You will be able to learn what sort of fiber we have for such responsibilities and duties as are ours for guarding the peace of this hemisphere."

The population, wealth and trade of a nation did not measure its true greatness, said Mr. Vanderlip, who held that it was measured by vision in seeing the principals of right and justice, by the breadth of its appreciation of the great verities of humanity, by its strength in protecting civilization and by the sacrifices it was willing to make in guarding its honor and defending what was right. He added:

"We are a different people; but if we demonstrate that we recognize clearly what should be the course of action and the principles of honor to which a nation solemnly and deeply pledged to peace ought to adhere, we will be laying a foundation upon which firmly to build a united Americas.

The National Character.

"If our national course in the trying circumstances in which we find ourselves placed reveals to you and to your peoples that our national ideals are in accordance with your national ideals; if our action is such that you are convinced that we are a nation without dangerous ambitions; if you find that as a people we see clear-eyed what is right and just and honorable in international relations and have calmly apprehended what our course should be, and then find that we have the firmness of purpose and the courage for sacrifice, if necessary, to demand effectively that, in return, any other nation with which we maintain relations shall follow a course that is also right and just and honorable, I believe you will then have had such a revelation of our national character that there will follow true and permanent national friendships. If this revelation of character is such as I believe it will be, it will give to you an understanding of our ideals and an appreciation of our moral fiber that will bring a unity of sentiment in these two continents more important to civilization than all the trade relationships that we may ever hope to build."

Acting Mayor McAneny said it was a fortunate thing for the city that the mission of the South and Central American representatives brought them here. New York City would benefit from the immediate results of their work, which he described as a matter of great importance to the nation itself.

"These successive demonstrations of interest on their part in what we are doing," said Mr. McAneny, "these successive opportunities for that great demonstration of interest that is kindling in the United States in the trade to the south, all tend to bring us closer together; and surely, through every tradition of history, through everything that binds men upon any common principle, we ought to stand in the very closest of relationships."

A Better Understanding.

Dudley Field Malone pointed out the necessity for fast freight and passenger steamships plying between North and South America, to obviate the necessity of travelers and freight going first to Europe before reaching their points of destination in either of the two American continents.

"We all know that in years not very far past," said Collector Malone, "there was a very profound suspicion in the minds of the most sincere statesmen and leaders of thought and business in Latin America of the purposes and of the integrity of this Republic as a Government. I believe that the speech of the President at Mobile and the A B C conference have been an earnest of the fact that America wants not one foot of ground that doesn't belong to her, but is engaged in mutual co-operation for trade and commerce and the firm establishment of the friendship of all the peoples in this hemisphere."

The visit of the Central and South American representativs was regarded by Mr. Marble as marking the beginning of a new era of closer commercial relations between the two continents. That business relations were not closer in the past, Mr. Marble admitted, was due largely to the faults of the "self-satisfied Yankee." The business men of the United States formerly insisted on selling the merchants to the south merchandise put up in the manner required by home markets.

"If you wanted our cotton goods, we insisted that you must buy them put in sixty-yard lengths," said Mr. Marble. "If you wanted our brass tacks put up five gross in a package we were glad to sell them to you, but if you wanted them put up in one gross, we were not willing to do it. 'This is the way our goods are put up,' is practically what we have said to you, 'and if you don't like them, don't buy them.'

"But I want to assure you, gentlemen, that we have had a change of heart, and the time has now arrived when we are ready to meet your views not only as to the character of the merchandise, but absolutely on the manner in which the same shall be prepared for your market."

Mr. Pearson said:

Response from Argentina.

"Gentlemen, it is a great honor for me to speak to you in behalf of South and Central America. Our hearts have always been united. You might say that all of our republics have copied the Constitution of the United States and all of us have had Washington as our great man.

"It is a coincidence that I should come from the furthest point of South America, the Argentine Republic, and here I am in the furthest point north of the hemisphere—I mean as a republic. We have been wishing to extend our commercial lines as far as possible. My Government, the same as other South American Governments many years ago, named commissions and offered subsidies to have a direct line of fast commercial and passenger steamers to South America. Unfortunately, this has not occurred but let us hope that at this time, when we are all going to meet in Washington in a few days, it is one of the ideas and one of the lines of our program to do everything we can to convince the United States Government to do this.

"I can only thank every American because I cannot express individually to everyone the feeling of gratitude that all our South and Central Americas have for the hospitality and the courtesy which we have received from the moment we landed in this port."

The guests of honor were the following delegates from Central and South America to the Foreign Trade Financial Congress in Washington: Samuel Hale Pearson and Ricardo Aldao, Argentina; Adolfo Ballivián, Bolivia; Luis Izquierdo and Augusto Villanueva, Chile; Roberto Ancizar, Colombia; Enrique Jiminez, Dominican Republic; Enrique Gallardo, Dr. J. Cueva Garcia, V. Gonzales, and S. S. Wither, Ecuador; Ramon Arias-Feraud, Panama; William Wallace White, Paraguay; Isaac Alzamora and Eduardo Higginson, Peru; Alfonso Quinones, José Suay, and Roberto Aguilar, Salvador; Pedro R. Rincones, Venezuela; and these Consuls-General: Manuel Molina, Argentina; Ricardo Sanchez, Chile; Francisco Escobar, Colombia; Ramon Benoechea, Guatemala; R. Camillo Diaz, Honduras; J. C. Diaz, Nicaragua; Manuel Quintero, Panama; Mario L. Gil, Uruguay; J. Carnacho, Dominican Republic, and Gregorio Arbizu, Salvador.

EXTEND HEALTH EDUCATION

Maryland Committee Reports an Active Year of Work.

The organization of the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, at the St. Louis meeting in 1910, was a definite recognition of the obligation on the part of the organized medical profession to educate the public, and to make its special and technical knowledge available as far as possible for the guidance of the people. Like all other activities of the American Medical Association this work can reach its highest development only through the co-ordinating and co-operation work of the State associations.

For this reason, each State Asosciation was asked to establish a State Committee on Health and Public Instruction if it had not already done so, or to delegate this work to one of its existing committees. Many States are now taking up this work. Probably in no State has it been developed to any higher point than in Maryland, in which the work of the Committee on Public Instruction was early inaugurated and has been carried on vigorously and enthusiastically.

In a recent issue of the Bulletin of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland appears an editorial review of the work of this committee for 1914. After stating that without question this work is one o fthe most important and valuable facvtors of the State association activities, attention is called to the health week held in Baltimore, with its accompanying public health exhibit, and to the smaller meetings and exhibitions held throughout the State, as well as to the large number of lectures and public talks on health topics given by members of the faculty in different towns and cities.

A noticeable feature is the number of members taking part in this work, thirty-five speakers being furnished from the members of the State Society. The subjects were generally popular questions of hygiene. The addresses were given throughout the entire year in churches, school houses, colleges, and town halls, and before labor organizations, women's clubs, local business men's organizations and similar bodies. One hundred and eighty such addresses were given in the year.

DETROIT CARMEN ON STRIKE

Trolley Service in City Suspended During the Day.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—After conferences between city officials, the Detroit United Railway and its striking employes lasting all day, the opposing afctions were still unable to agree upon a plan which would end the street car strike that went into effect here this morning. Although the discharge of a motorman for alleged carelessness in his work was the direct cause of the strike, it was understood that other differences arose during the day. The officials refused to make public, however, the nature of those differences.

During the day the railway officials refused to meet the strikers. Only a few interurban cars were seen on the streets of Detroit during the day. No city cars were operated.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very nervous, and while price changes were numerous and at times the market showed comparative firmness, the tendency of values was downward, and at the close of the day the market showed net losses of 2 to 2⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.63 and No. 2 hard, $1.64½, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.59¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.62¾, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.58	1.60	1.03
July	..	..	1.35½	1.37½	93⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.57	95¼
July	1.31⅞	1.29¼	1.29⅝	1.31⅞	86⅞
September	1.25⅛	1.22⅞	1.23	1.25⅝	85⅝

CORN.

The corn market was again easy, closing ⅜@1⅛c net lower. Reports from Argentina said that the weather there had turned clear and cold, and that the movement to the ports was larger. Crop conditions in the West were also very satisfactory, and there seemed to be little in the situation to encourage buying, as stocks here are still liberal and the cash and export demand was very indifferent, although late in the day there were rumors that exporters had taken about twenty loads. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅛	74	74⅛	75⅛	68
July	77⅞	76⅜	76⅜	77⅞	66⅝
September	79⅛	78¼	78½	79¼	65½

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively steady during the greater part of the day, owing to a better export demand, which resulted in sales of about 400,000 bushels, but toward the close values eased off in sympathy with wheat and corn, and final prices were ⅛@⅝c net lower. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 white, 59½c; No. 4 white, 58¼@59½c; fancy clipped white, 60½@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	39¾
July	53	52¼	52¾	52⅞	38
September	47⅛	46⅝	46¾	47⅛	36⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and price changes were comparatively small. The hog markets were generally firmer but this was offset by the late weakness in grain and prices closed near the lowest point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Friday, 15,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 8,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.77	9.70	9.75	9.73	10.15
Sept.	10.00	9.92	9.97	9.97	10.30
Ribs—					
July	10.57	10.55	10.55	10.52	11.22
Sept.	10.85	10.80	10.82	10.82	11.37
Pork—					
July	18.15	18.02	18.05	18.10	19.95
Sept.	18.50	18.45	18.45	18.50	20.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil trade was rather inclined to take a bearish view of the outlook owing to apparent large stocks and prospects of a large carry-over.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.25@6.40	6.30
May	6.32	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.30
June	6.41	6.41	6.40@6.41	6.43
July	6.58	6.53	6.52@6.54	6.58
August	6.70	6.67	6.67@6.68	6.74
September	6.80	6.78	6.78@6.79	6.85
October	6.81	6.81	6.80@6.84	6.87
November	..	..	6.65@6.75	6.65
December	..	..	6.62@6.64	6.65

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, total sales for the day amounting to only 13,000 bags, and of this amount 9,000 bags were done on the opening call. Prices were irregular, opening at 2 points advance to 7 points decline, and closing 1 point net higher to 2 points lower.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.82@5.84	5.82
June	..	..	5.86@5.88	5.86
July	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.92	6.90
August	..	..	6.95@6.96	6.94
September	7.00	6.99	6.98@7.00	6.98
October	..	..	7.01@7.02	7.01
November	..	..	7.04@7.05	7.04
December	7.09	7.05	7.07@7.09	7.06
January	7.09	7.07	7.11@7.12	7.11
February	..	..	7.15@7.16	7.17
March	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.21	7.22
April	..	..	7.26@7.27	7.28

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,911 packages. Under quite strong pressure to sell prices receded further, and nearly all grades of creamery are about 1c lower. At the decline business is very moderate, and it looks as if some goods will be carried over in spite of the strong pressure to sell. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27¼c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 23@26c; thirds, 22@24c; old, common to prime, 22@26c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25½@26½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 28,150 cases. Arrivals are running lighter, but a larger proportion of the supply is coming on the open market and the offerings are large. Qualities are extremely irregular, and the market shows an irregular tone. The highest grades are fairly steady, but there is a smaller proportion of such, and more of the supply is selling at the lower quotations. The medium and lower grades are weak under pressure to sell, and values are showing a wide range. Dirties and checks must be exceptionally fine to reach top quotations; most sales of dirties range from 17c downward, and checks 16c downward. Nearby whites overplentiful, and there is a liberal accumulation, consisting chiefly of average good and lower grades, which are pressing for sale at a range of 21½@22½c; only very fancy stock commands higher prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20¾@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14½@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 18@21c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@20c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Weather:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. ond Sat.; moderate, shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Fri.; Sat. fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle, shifting winds.

La. and East. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.; continued warm in the interior; gentle e. to e. e. winds on the coast.

West. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Utah—Showers and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair.

Okla. Ark. and Mo.—Fair, continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Tenn.—Fair, continued war Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Ky.—Fair, continued warm Fri. in w., fair, warmer in e.; Sat. unsettled.

Ohio—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled, probably showers; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair in s.; unsettled in n. Fri.; Sat. showers; moderate, variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled in n., fair in s. Fri.; warmer in cen.; Sat. unsettled; warmer in n. e.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. showers; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled; probably showers; contnued cool; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Fri.; Sat. showers; cooler in s. w.; moderate e. to n. e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Fri. afternoon or night and probably Sat.; cooler Sat. in w. and s.; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Fri.; Sat. showers and cooler.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e.; Sat. showers.

S. Dak.—Thundershowers Fri. or Fri. night and probably Sat.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Unsettled Fri.; probably thundershowers in w.; Sat. showers and cooler.

Kan.—Thundershowers and cooler Fri. afternoon or night; Sat. fair and cooler.

CANNOT GET ARMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Minister McGoodwin, from Venezuela, Explains Lack of Revolutions.

OUR TRADE INCREASING

Since War Started, 97 Per Cent. is Controlled by Americans—Natives Have Lost Distrust.

Preston McGoodwin, the United States Minister to Venezuela, who arrived yesterday morning on the steamship Caracas of the Red D Line, spoke very optimistically of the opportunities for American trade with Venezuela.

"The European war is having the effect on South American countries," he said, "of tending to maintain peace, instead of the periodical revolutions. American ammunition manufacturers are getting such high prices for their goods which have been shipped to the war in Europe that they have refused the orders sent in from the Latin Republics, so that neither the governmental forces or the would-be insurgents have weapons to fight with."

In speaking about trade conditions in Venezuela, Mr. McGoodwin said:

"The United States is handling more than $29,000,000 annually of imports and exports now. All the Venezuelan raw products, coffee, cocoa, and hides are shipped to this country. All the manufactured goods and finished products she uses are brought from this country, and Venezuela is absolutely dependent on the United States. Venezuela formerly gave about 60 per cent. of her trad eto this country. Since the war about 97 per cent. is controlled by Americans. Before the war started there were thirteen lines of steamers trading to Venezuelan ports; now the American Red D Line is the only one, except for the irregular service of the French Campagnie Transatlantique.

"The South American trade can be much further developed by American merchants than it is now. Two representatives of the National City Bank of this city are now in Caracas studying trade conditions. Their arrival in South America marks a new era in our trade. Hitherto Americans have gone down there and tried to compete with the Germans and other European nations which have made a study on the ground of the needs of South American peoples, and we were usually worsted in the competition. Now we are beginning to study what they need, and that means that within a few years we will have more than our share of their business.

"Juan Vicente Gomez, the newly-elected President of Venezuela, is outspoken in his friendship for this country. The natives also have completely lost their distrust of Americans which they inherited from the Castro Administration. They are adopting American business methods, and I believe in a short time the modern American ways of doing business will be established all over South America.

"Venezuela has a record of fifty-two revolutions, forty-seven of which were successful, but now the country has settled down and is awaiting American trade."

Mr. McGoodwin was accompanied by his wife and 8-year-old son and will return to his post after a short vacation.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE WAR.

National Committee Adopts Comprehensive Non-Military Program.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The National Committee of the Socialist Party today decided that the National Convention of next year should be held in this city. Morris Hilquit of New York was chosen Chairman of the committee, and Walter Lanfersiek of Kentucky Secretary. It was decided to make nominations by referendum, leaving the resolutions and other matters to the convention.

A number of resolutions and proclamations were considered. They call attention to the alleged "insidious propaganda of American militarism," advocate the repudiation of war debts, workmen generally not to fight or assist in the manufacture of munitions of war, and pledge Socialists to work for a prescribed peace program at the end of the war.

The program did not go through without opposition. Victor Berger of Wisconsin and George R. Lunn, former Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., insisted that the right to fight for national existence must be recognized.

"There are things worse than war," shouted Mr. Berger. "Slavery is one of them. I would take up a gun and fight against slavery, and I would fight against the invasion of my home. You can't resist an invasion with resolutions, any more than you can destroy capitalism by resolutions."

A large majority of the committee, however, voted for the program.

RESORTS.

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Come down and lose yourself for a few weeks in the REAL woods.
No other vacation like it.

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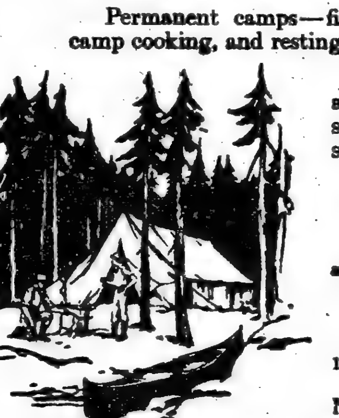
Canoe trips—fifty to several hundred miles, through the Great Wilderness. Camping on the shores of almost unknown lakes. Indian or white guides.

Permanent camps—fishing, exploring, eating wonderful camp cooking, and resting.



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and
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is especially well adapted to accommodate those who come to secure them.

Write for Illustrated Folder and Rates to
THE LEEDS COMPANY
On the Beach Always Open

NEW YORK.

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STEVENS HOUSE,
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.
A Select and Restricted Resort.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.
Lake Placid golf links on hotel grounds. Boat houses on two lakes. Finest garage in mountains. Grand orchestral concerts. Dancing. All outdoor recreations.
A few elegantly furnished Cottages, overlooking Lake Placid and Mirror Lake, for rent; 12 to 14 rooms; all conveniences; ice and wood. Booklet.
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Larchmont on the Sound.
Seashore and country combined. Forty minutes from Grand Central. Always cool. Excellent table. Fresh vegetables. Golf, Bathing, Tennis, Horseback Riding. Diet kitchen and French nurses for children. Rooms with private bath. Moderate rates. Opens May 29th. Music, Dancing.
ALBERT E. COPELAND, Formerly Majestic, N. Y.; Annex, Chicago.

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Hotel in connection with the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment. Apply to EUGENE H. MARCOTTE, New York Booking Office, 1,180 Broadway, near 28th Street.
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STAR LAKE, N. Y.
Altitude 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address until June 25,
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681 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

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Cottages and camps for rent.
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THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders on application.
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W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

O-TE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
6¼ Hours by Rail from New York City.
GOLF June 15 to October 1 MOTORING
TENNIS Booking Offices, BOATING
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East Hampton, Long Island,
Opens June 15.
M. D. MAYO, Proprietor.

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Laurel House
Lakewood, New Jersey.
Ideal Spring Resort, Golf.
A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr.

SPEND YOUR SUMMER AT ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
Bungalows and cottages, $250-$2,000. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, roads for motoring. And, most important, it's cool and healthful. Write, Publicity Bureau, Dept. T, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

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Atlantic Highlands, N. J., (Mrs. Youenes, Manager.)—Marine and country view; attractive rooms; cuisine and service a specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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An American Plan Hotel that for the past fifteen years has been under the same management and developed on lines that appeal to people of refined taste.
Thoroughly Modern. Superior Location. A Recognized Standard of Excellence.
Capacity, 600.
Walter J. Buzby

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
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"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

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For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

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SAWKILL PINE HOTEL, Milford, Pa.—Surrounded by pines, forests, and beautiful springs; elevation 1,800 feet; bathing, rowing, fishing, driving, ideal walks; electric lights; running water; rooms, with private bath, obtainable; excellent cuisine; all dairy products and vegetables from our own farm. Inquire for particulars, RICHARD HAAS, Milford, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENN.
Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Opens May 29. N.Y. Offices, 23 W. 42d St. Bryant 370.

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2½ hours from New York or Boston.
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Under new management. Only 3 hours from New York. 1,200 elevation. Excellent cuisine. Open Decoration Day. Write for Booklet. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

Equinox House OPEN JUNE 15
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Vermont. N. Y. Office, The Lorraine.

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NEW PROFILE HOUSE
TWENTY COTTAGES, OPEN JULY 1ST.
Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing.
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Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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with information regarding summer resorts in Vermont and on Shores of Lake Champlain, with hotel, farm and village home accommodations; sent on receipt 4c. stamps for mailing. Address No. 5, SUMMER HOMES, 385 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WHITE, VAN GLAHN & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,016.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Charles A. Worthington, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 14th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All outstanding uncollected accounts receivable due the estate of the above named bankrupt.

A list of said accounts will be open for inspection at the office of Parker & Aaron, Attorneys for trustee, No. 52 Broadway, New York City.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above accounts that do not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, April 29, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for trustee, 52 Broadway, New York City.

The above sale has been adjourned to June 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 15,016.—In the matter of WHITE, VAN GLAHN & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Charles A. Worthington, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 14th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All outstanding uncollected accounts receivable due the estate of the above named bankrupt.

A list of said accounts will be open for inspection at the office of Parker & Aaron, attorneys for trustee, No. 52 Broadway, New York City.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above accounts that do not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, April 29, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNIVERSAL PIANO CO., bankrupt. Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 21st, 1915, by order of the court at 10:30 A. M., at Whitlock Av. and 144th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of a complete plant and machinery for the manufacture of pianos and players, fixtures, motors, boiler, raw material, hardware, shooks, plates, tacks, player pianos, office furniture, and fixtures, safe, desks, dictaphone, and multigraph. The property can be inspected on May 18 and 19, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Trustees reserve the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH,
E. J. RADLE,
HAMILTON M. DAWES,
Trustees.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment of FRENCH ART NOVELTY WORKS, INC., to MORRIS B. ARNOLD, for the benefit of creditors. Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at his place of business, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1915, property herein consisting of stock of rhinestone novelty goods and fixtures, including safe, desks, Remington typewriter, chairs, &c. The Assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale or reject any and all bids.

Dated, New York May 4th, 1915.
MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY BISCHOFF & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that the following property will be sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange salesrooms, No. 16 Vesey Street, New York City, on May 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Ninety-first Street, distant ninety (90) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of East Ninety-first Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-first Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and part of the way through another party wall and again parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning—known and designed as 151 East 91st Street, New York City.

This property is subject to an open mortgage of $10,000.00.

For further particulars apply to Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 8th, 1915.
Maurice Deiches, Louis Hoffman and Edwin C. Dusenbury, Trustees.
Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REISER HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 20,033.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Bertha Rembaugh, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 24th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All right, title, and interest of the trustee in and to the following trade names: "Reiser," "Reiser's" and "Maxwell Hat Shop."

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 20th and 21st, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 10th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
SILVERMAN & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Trustee, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL BARRY and PATRICK BARRY, trading as BARRY BROS., bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 20, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 2,620 3d Av., cor. of 141st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, glassware, safe, cash registers, &c.

FRANCIS GILBERT, Receiver.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Attorney for Receiver, 64 Wall St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,566.—In Bankruptcy.—DANIEL HANLY, Bankrupt.

Daniel Hanly was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 21, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on May 26, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,652.—In Bankruptcy.—IGNATZ MARGARETEN, Bankrupt.

Ignatz Margareten was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 6, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on May 26, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,407.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOWER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., bankrupt.

Tower Construction Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 5th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 25th, 1915, at 1 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
May 12th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,311.—In Bankruptcy.—KLENERT & ROSENBLUTH, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Klenert & Rosenbluth, Inc., are hereby given notice that on March 20th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 27th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,657.—In Bankruptcy.—BARNET SCHWARTZ and PHILIP SCHWARTZ, individually and trading as W. SCHWARTZ & SONS, bankrupts.

Barnet Schwartz and Philip Schwartz were duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 7th 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on May 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, May 12th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21512.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HEITLINGER, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Henry Heitlinger, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 13th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors, and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 13th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. ANDES, Bankrupt.—No. 20,824.

To the creditors of George S. Andes, of the City of New York, County of the Bronx, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1914, the said George S. Andes was duly adjudicated bankrupt and a first meeting of creditors held January 7th, 1915, and the bankrupt having since filed amended schedules, you are hereby notified that the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1915, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 10th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21668.—In Bankruptcy.—EARNEST J. CARPENTER, individually and as a member of the firms of GREINER, PETERSON & CARPENTER; STAIR & CARPENTER, and BARTON & CARPENTER, Bankrupt.

Earnest J. Carpenter, individually and as a member of the firms of Greiner, Peterson & Carpenter; Stair & Carpenter, and Barton & Carpenter, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 10, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 27, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21391.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MIGDALSKY BROS., INC., Bankrupt.

Migdalsky Bros., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 15th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 25th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition will also be made by the bankrupt.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 12th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21627.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY H. SIMPSON, individually and as co-partner of the firm of S. & S. BAKING & LUNCH ROOM, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 30, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on May 26, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,642.—In Bankruptcy.—FLORENZE SHEA, known professionally as FLORENZE TEMPEST, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Florenze Shea, known professionally as Florenze Tempest, are hereby given notice that on May 4th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 27th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District N. Y.—No. 21,541.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY H. PROMISEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry H. Promisel are hereby given notice that on April 29th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 27th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District N. Y.—No. 21,628.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL ETKIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Etkin are hereby given notice that on April 30th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 27th, 1915, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21649.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES LOEB, Bankrupt.

Charles Loeb was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 5, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend; prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BLIND WOMAN LEFT ESTATE OF $500,000

Miss Adelaide Hamilton Was Granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton.

BEQUESTS TO SERVANTS

Bulk of Property, Including Proceeds of Sale of 229 Broadway, Goes to Nephews and Nieces.

The will, with two codicils annexed, of Miss Adelaide Hamilton, granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, was filed for probate yesterday and disposes of an estate in excess of $500,000. There are bequests aggregating $10,000 to charitable, religious, and educational institutions, $8,000 to employes, and the rest to relatives.

The codicils mainly make additional bequests to employés who, it is recited, have been particularly devoted to the testator in her affliction of total blindness. There is a codicil provision that a bust of Alexander Hamilton, by Ceracchi, go to the testator's nephew, Schuyler Hamilton for life, and at his death to the children of his first wife. Another bust of Hamilton, by Crawford, goes to another nephew of the testator, William P. Hamilton.

The public bequests include $1,000 to Columbia University, to be devoted to the placing in Hamilton Hall of either a bust or a portrait of Alexander Hamilton. Grace Church receives $1,000 and the ownership of the testator's pew in that edifice. St. Luke's Hospital and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine each receives $3,000. There are bequests of $1,000 each to Bishop Hobart Hare, to be devoted to the Church of All Angels at Spearfish, S. D., and to Frances Morris Ward, to be devoted to the Double Temple Society.

The servants named and the amounts bequeathed to them are: Mary Forsythe, maid, $1,500; Bartholomew Hart, coachman, $1,000; Margaret Mullany, laundress, $1,000; William Kelly, former butler, $1,250; Annie Morgan, maid, $1,250; James Doyle, butler, $1,250, and Annie McMahon, $500. There is a direction that if there are any other servants they are to receive $100 each if they have been in the employ of the testator for one year or more.

The proceeds of the sale of the Hamilton Building, 229 Broadway, are divided into three shares of $80,000 each, which are to go, respectively, to William P. Hamilton, of Sterling, N. Y.; Marie H. Swan of Flushing, L. I., and Helen Marie Rhinelander, children of William G. Hamilton, a brother of the testator. They also get one-fifth of the residuary estate each. The remaining two-fifths of the residue goes in equal shares to the Rev. Alexander Hamilton of Woodbury, Conn., a nephew, and Marie Louise H. McDavid of Greenville, S. C., a great-niece, who receive additionally $2,000 each.

There are bequests of $10,000 each to Schuyler Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Gertrude Ray Hamilton, Violet Loring Hamilton, and Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, who are children of Schuyler Hamilton, a nephew of the testator. There are several other gifts of a minor character.

H. W. POOR'S WILL FILED.

Publisher of Railroad Manual Leaves Estate to His Wife.

Henry W. Poor, who was President of Poor's Manual of Railroads, the publishing house, at the time of his death, April 13, left an estate "not in excess of $10,000," according to the petition filed, together with his will, in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Constance E. Poor of 777 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Poor had been rated at one time as being worth $5,000,000. He had been prominent in Wall Street, where he had dealt largely in leather and ice securities. He was a member of the firm of Poor & Greenough when it failed in 1908. Its liabilities were given at $2,110,869, and its assets $180,000. Mrs. Poor at that time turned over her entire property to the creditors.

GREELEY'S DAUGHTER WINS.

Court Rejects Claim of Granddaughters to Chappaqua Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 13.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision today in which it holds that the title to the Horace Greeley farm at Chappaqua, Westchester County, is vested in Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, daughter of the editor, and that the transfer of various parcels to Chappaqua residents is not to be disturbed. Mrs. Clendenin is the wife of the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, Pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Westchester, the Bronx.

The action was brought by Nixola Greeley Smith Ford, a newspaper writer of New York City and a granddaughter of Horace Greeley, and Mrs. Ford's sister, Gabrielle Smith, an actress. The property is said to be worth $150,000.

When Mrs. Horace Greeley died she left the estate to her two daughters, Gabrielle (Mrs. Clendennin) and Ida, later Mrs. Nicholas Smith. The two daughters were to get the "interest" from the farm, which was to be sold when they were 30 years of age. Both of them forgot the provisions of the will that created the trust and failed to sell the farm.

When Mrs. Smith died she left surviving three children, Nixola, Gabrielle, and Horace Greeley Smith. Mrs. Clendenin, after Mrs. Smith's death, recalled the trust clause and caused the property to be sold. Mrs. Clendenin bought in the property for $10,000 and Nicholas Smith, it was alleged, received his children's share for them.

ROCKEFELLER WINS SUIT.

Need Not Pay Taxes on $311,000,000. Ohio Court Holds.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—John D. Rockefeller today won his fight to prevent the collection from him of taxes on $311,000,000 in personal property by Cuyahoga County, when Judge John H. Clarke in the United States District Court granted an injunction to restrain the collection. The taxes in question amount to about $1,500,000, including a penalty of 50 per cent. for failure to pay when due.

The assessment, which is held invalid, was made in February, 1914, when Tax Commissioners visited the Rockefeller Summer home at Forest Hill here. They asserted that Mr. Rockefeller remained in the county more than six months of the year, and, therefore, under the Ohio law, was a resident of Ohio for taxation purposes.

Judge Clarke decided that Mr. Rockefeller's contention that he intended to leave Cleveland in October, 1913, but was compelled to remain here until Feb. 2, 1914, because of the illness of Mrs. Rockefeller was a valid excuse, and did not make him an Ohio resident, and that the intangible property named in the assessment, consisting of stocks and bonds, was in New York, the residence of the owner, and was not subject to taxation here.

The suit will be carried to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by the attorneys for Cuyahoga County, and if the injunction is sustained there it may be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Broadway Building in Twenty-Year Lease for $6,500,000—Montgomery Ward Company Lease Four Lofts in Stern's Old Store—$250,000 Sale in Fortieth Street—Active Suburban Market.

One of the largest leaseholds closed for some time in this city was recorded yesterday. It involves the new twelve-story commercial building to be erected on the westerly Broadway block front between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. It has been leased for twenty years from the time of completion at an annual rental, as it is indicated, of $325,000, or a total for the entire period of $6,500,000.

The building has been taken by Sol Bloom, who has been an active operator, especially in the Forty-second Street locality, although the corporate name of the leasing company is the Old School Realty Company, controlled by Mr. Bloom. The lease was taken from the 1,337 Broadway Corporation, William Everdell, Jr., President, and William H. Barnum. It carries a twenty-one-year renewal privilege.

The deal is interesting in many ways, primarily, perhaps, as indicating the great confidence in the future business progress of the Broadway section just north of Thirty-fourth Street. Tearing down of the old buildings, including the Herald Square Theatre, only began on May 1. The property was purchased last June from Charles E. Johnson for about $6,500,000. The Thompson-Starrett Company, which is erecting the new structure, made a building loan of $1,250,000, and a mortgage of $5,000,000 was taken by Mr. Johnson. The plot fronts 211 feet on Broadway, 207 feet on Thirty-fifth Street, opposite Macy's, and eighty-one feet on Thirty-sixth Street. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in December, "in time for the holiday trade," as Mr. Bloom said yesterday. He declined to state at this time what tenants were negotiating for large portions of the building, but it has been persistently rumored that one or more prominent retail concerns, either from out of town or from the old shopping centre below Twenty-third Street, would ultimately occupy all or a large part of the ground floor.

The deal was made directly between the principals. Mr. Bloom was represented by the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, while Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett represented Everdell & Barnum.

Big Lease in Twenty-third Street.

One of the most important leases which has been made in the famous Twenty-third Street shopping block for some time was closed yesterday in the renting by Montgomery Ward & Co., one of the largest mail order firms in the country, of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth lofts of the former Stern's department store at 26 to 30 West Twenty-third Street, running through the block from 9 to 19 West Twenty-second Street. The space taken contains 85,000 square feet. It will be occupied by the women's wearing apparel and millinery departments, which will be moved from the Montgomery Ward headquarters in Brooklyn, and also by the firm's buying offices, now at 43 West Twenty-third Street.

The lease is for a term of years and was made through the brokerage firm of M. & L. Hess for Louis and Benjamin Stern and the estate of Isaac Stern. The Brooklyn plant will be used for other lines of merchandise. Montgomery Ward & Co. operate three large houses, the principal one being at Chicago. They also have a large establishment at Kansas City, Mo., and maintain distributing warehouses at Fort Worth, Texas, and Portland, Ore.

The building in which the lease has been made adjoins the smaller six-story portion of the old Stern store which has been converted into a market under the name of the Cosmopolitan Garden.

$250,000 Deal Opposite Library.

The seven-story commercial building at 12 West Fortieth Street, opposite the Public Library, has been purchased by the 8 West Fortieth Street Corporation to protect the westerly light of its new twenty-story structure nearing completion on the site at 6 to 10 West Fortieth Street. The purchase was made from Anthony Kimbel, who erected the seven-story building a few years ago for his business as interior decorator. He has taken back a long lease on three floors. The plot is 25 by 98.9, and the holding price of the property was $250,000. The broker in the transaction was William A. Pond Phipps.

Deals on West Forty-sixth Street.

George W. Mercer & Son have sold for the New York County National Bank the two factory buildings, 440 and 442 West Forty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100, to a client for investment.

The estate of John W. Condit has sold to an investor the Lansdowne, a five-story apartment house at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street. The building occupies a plot 75 by 100.5.

Upper Manhattan Flats Sold.

McDowell & McMahon have sold for the Belford Realty Company to Ennis & Sinnott the five-story triple flat at 143 Wadsworth Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 100, between 180th and 181st Streets. The property was held at $52,000, and was an all-cash transaction.

George L. Tighe has resold to an investing client of J. S. Maxwell 514 and 516 West 148th Street, a five-story new-law tenement on a plot 41.8 by 99.11.

Recent Buyers.

Edward S. Black of Yonkers is the buyer of the stable property at 109 and 111 East Eighty-second Street, sold by the Ess and Eff Realty Company.

Edwin A. Castor is the buyer of the two-story building at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 183d Street, sold by the Value Realty Company.

Rhoda F. Greene is the buyer of the dwelling at 320 West Eightieth Street, sold last month by Mrs. J. M. Doremus. The buyer will occupy.

Bronx Sales.

The new five-story flat house on the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 182d Street has been sold by the Phelan Brothers Construction Company to a client of John A. Steinmetz.

The J. W. Cornish Construction Company has sold to an investor the five-story flat, 50 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fox Street and Avenue St. John. In the same vicinity the Normal Construction Company sold 969 and 971 Avenue St. John, corner of Beck Street, a five-story flat on a lot 65 by 100.

G. Ernst has sold to Frank Eberhart the five-story new-law Bryant Court apartment house, on lot 35 by 100, on the northeast corner of 181st Street and Bryant Avenue.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., have sold for Mrs. Charlotte Weise 1,622 Bathgate Avenue, a one-family dwelling on a lot 20 by 115.5.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Roth & Klein, 826 East 167th Street, between Prospect and Union Avenues, a five-story apartment, on a lot 40 by 100.

Van Wicklen Farm Sold to Builders.

The old Van Wicklen farm, consisting of about 600 lots, located on the south side of Liberty Avenue, adjacent to Greenwood Avenue, in the Richmond Hill section of Queens Borough, has been purchased for development by the Ring Gibson Company. It is the intention of the buyers to commence the erection of 600 attached two-family brick dwellings early next year.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for Herman H. Lucke the two-story two-family brick house known as 472 Seventy-third Street to a client.

Sale in Broadway-Flushing.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Arthur Thurman of Bayside a plot on the east side of Twenty-eighth Street, 120 feet north of Broadway, Broadway-Flushing, on which the buyer will immediately build a residence for his own occupancy.

Long Island.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, a plot, 60 by 100, on President Avenue, to M. Schloss, and a plot, 80 by 100, on Lincoln Avenue, to J. S. Wall.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold 23 Linden Place, Orange, on a plot 114 by 246 with a dwelling.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 60 by 100, on Pine Avenue, to Michael Sica, and a plot, 50 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue, to A. Weil.

Newton Doremus, President of the Red Bank Trust Company has purchased from the Allen estate a plot in Red Bank, fronting 207 feet on the Shrewsbury River, extending back 365 feet. W. A. Hopping negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, have sold to Verne E. Minich a plot of about four acres adjoining the residence of Charles M. Eaton at Murray Hill. The site faces the New York Post Road and Cooper Road. Mr. Minich expects to break ground for a $15,000 house at once.

Robert Livingston Schuyler, LL. D., Professor of History at Columbia University, has purchased a plot of one-fourth acre at Cedar Knolls, on which he will build a dwelling of Colonial design.

George W. Taylor of Yonkers has purchased a plot, 100 by 160 feet, on Pondfield Road, West Cedar Knolls, on which he will build a dwelling for his own use.

William Harris Douglas Enlarges Westchester Estate.

Nichols & Robbie have sold for the estate of John Webber a tract of about eighteen acres in North Tarrytown. This is the northerly portion of what is known as the "Anderson" property, which was afterward the Webber homestead. It includes part of the ownership of the Pocantico River.

The purchaser is William Harris Douglas, who plans to incorporate this 18-acre tract in his own adjoining estate, known as "Thorncroft," and which in turn adjoins the home of John D. Rockefeller.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented the building at 200½ Bowery to Louis Greenfield.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for Potter Brothers the store at 119 Sixth Avenue to S. Snapiro. Louis Strong was associated as broker.

Pepe & Bro. have leased for Pissara & Cavagnaro 147 West Fourth Street, to the Greenwich Village Inn, for a term of years.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Robert V. V. Sewell his country place known as "Fleetwood," situated at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., to Charles H. Thieriot of New York for the season.

De Bois & Eldridge have leased for Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of this city his place in Berkeley Avenue, Newport, R. I., to Harry La Montagne of New York, for the Summer.

Ames & Co. have leased to Carl Hamilton the Colonial residence of R. H. Easton, on the Great Neck Estates. Frank Crowell represented the lessee.

Denies Hotel Rumor.

Henry L. Merry, of Merry & Boomer, managers of the McAlpin and the Claridge, denied yesterday a report that was current that his firm was negotiating to buy the Hotel Treuville at Long Beach, and that the erection of a 1,000-room hotel on the site was contemplated.

Urged to Oppose New Inspection Ordinance.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests urges upon property owners the necessity of appearing before the Board of Aldermen today at the hearing on the proposed ordinance which will make it obligatory on the part of property owners, in the erection of buildings, to pay the city for the inspection of electrical wiring and issuing of certificates. This ordinance, it is stated, would add to the number of inspections, and also to the cost of administering the laws, and therefore should be opposed.

New Riverside Drive Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story fireproof apartment house on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 144th Street, for Paterno & Son Contracting Company. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on the Drive by 118.8 feet on the street and contains accommodations for seventy-seven families. Adolph E. Nast is the architect, and has placed the cost at $500,000.

$170,000 Brooklyn Flats Planned.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for two six-story apartment houses on a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Clymer Street, 125 feet west of Lee Avenue, for Morris Solomon & Son, to cost $100,000; also seven three-story buildings, on a plot 141 by 89, on the northeast corner of Flatbush Avenue and Parkside Avenue for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation, to cost $70,000.

Realty Notes.

The House and Real Estate Owners' Association will hold its regular meeting this evening in the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will meet this evening at Heinebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Alfred B. Warwick, recently personal secretary to Deputy Controller Brough, has been appointed Secretary for the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Daniel Sullivan.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

New Chambers St, 55, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 27.3x20.2x—, five-story tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against Moses Blank et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; H. M. Lewy, referee; due, $3,361.76; taxes, &c., $165.64; to Charles Cazazza for $3,700.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Lind Av, 1,132, e s, 283.7 ft s of Union Av, 25.9x162x25x155.4, two-story dwelling; H. R. Viele against Mary Hassels et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $4,987.30; taxes, &c., $750; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bassford Av, 2,275, s w corner of 183d St, 115x35.8, six-story flat and stores; East River Savings Institution against Bassford Realty Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $42,536.95; taxes, &c., $1,780.10; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Intervale Av, 1,129, w s, 330.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x120x irregular, three-story tenement; Charles Spengler against Carmine Cioffi et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $5,167.88; taxes, &c., $92; subject to a first mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pinehurst Av, 90, s w corner of 181st St, 109.8x112.10x114.11x117.11, six-story apartment house and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Comfort Realty Co. et al.; attorney, S. T. Stern; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $38,785.74; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mtg, $100,000.

68th St, 47 West, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; E. A. Brown against City Island Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Carey & C.; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $35,178.36; taxes, &c., $814.85.

By J. H. Mayers.

201st St, n w corner of 9th Av, 100x99.6, vacant; J. H. Friedlander et al. against Romney Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G.; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $3,336.87.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Attorney St, 156, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Hochstein against Sol Schlanger et al.; attorney, H. J. Block; Edw. Jacobs, referee; due, $9,940.68; taxes, &c., $224.40; subject to first mtg, $24,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

167th St, 833 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x50, six-story flat and stores; Greenwood Cemetery against Isaac Brown et al.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T.; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $63,495.30; taxes, &c., $809.50.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

214th St, East, n s, — ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100; Home Title Insurance Co. against Elmont Development Corp. et al.; H. J. Davenport, attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $1,011.86; taxes, &c., $200.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Cedar Av, 1,961 to 1,965, w s, 124.7 ft n of 179th St, 50x100.9, three two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edmonson Construction Co. et al.; L. J. Temkins, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $1,148.30; taxes, &c., $300; subject to three first mortgages aggregating $12,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,013 and 3,015, w s, 181.3 ft s of Boston Av, 38.9x110.19x irregular; two two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edson Building Co. et al.; action 1; H. D. Patton, attorney; R. H. Arnold, referee; due, $2,245.03; taxes, &c., $300; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $10,700.

By James J. Donovan.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,017 and 3,019, w s, 141.3 ft s of Boston Av, 40x119.10x irregular; two two-story dwellings; same against same; action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $2,245.03.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Leonard St, Lafayette St, Duane St, and Baxter St, for an eight-story Court House, 385.4 ft in diameter; City of New York, owner; G. Lowell, 225 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000,000.

Isham St, n w corner of Seaman Av, for a one-story temporary chapel, 24x60; Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Diocese of New York, 110th St and Amsterdam Av, owner; H. G. Knapp, 123 Liberty St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Bryant Av, e s, corner of 165th St, to a five-story brick tenement, 60x90; Reich Building Co., Jacob Reich, 822 Beck St, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $65,000.

Bronxdale Av, n e corner of Barnes Av, for a one-story frame garage, 16x20; Dr. George N. Fischer, 345 East 84th St, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $200.

Walker Av, s w corner of Montgomery Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 62.88x103.86; Luigi Astorino, 6,602 14th Av, Brooklyn, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Van Nest Av, n s, 25 ft e of Adams St, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x36; Louis Caruso, 160 West Houston St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

48th St, s s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, for a club house, 61x95.4; Friars' Club, owner; Harry Allan Jacobs, architect; cost, $130,000.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 144th St, for a 12-story apartment house, 100x118.8; Paterno & Son Contracting Co., owners, Adolph E. Nash, 346 5th Av, architect; cost, $500,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 350 East, to a one-story church; Church of St. John of Nepomucene, premises, owner; S. J. Kodak, Yonkers, architect; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,266, w s, 116 ft n of 172d St, 37.6x100; Franz J. Michel to Cath Wahl, 463 W. 140th St., (mtg. $41,500,) May 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway....$100

CENTRE ST, 142, e s, 26.4x105.8x26.8x103, n s; Centre St, 144, e s, 26.4x103x26.8x100.4, n s; Centre St, 146 to 150, s e corner of Walker St, 111 to 115, 75.3x75.8x80.3x66.2; Walker St, 117, s s, 66.2 ft e of Centre St, 25x82x25x80.3; Walker St, 119, s s, 25x100; Walker St, 121, s s, 25x100; John H. Hillock to Transit Development Co., 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, all liens, July 30, 1910....$1

LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 151.7 s of Hester St, 25.1x87; Herman Tolk to Beni Asch, 20 Ludlow St, (mtg $22,500,) May 6; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

LUDLOW ST, 16, e s, 19x87.6; Aron Safro to Sheppard H. Sapiro, 111 W. 113th St, all liens Dec. 9, 1914; attorney, Harry Rittenburg, 309 Broadway....$1

PEARL ST, s w corner of Cedar St, runs w 128.10 x s 73.2 x e 25.3 x n 12.3 x e 15.3 x n 35.3 x e 25.10 x 63.1 to w s of Pearl St x n 22 to beginning; Brevoort Construction Co., 198 East 24th St, to Agnes Neustadt, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Casimir J. Stralem, 142 East 82d St, and Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, L. I., exrs Sigmund Neustadt, (mtg $82,000,) all liens, May 12; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St....$1

STANTON ST, 328, n s, 59.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70; Gertrude R. Mittleman to Michael Wieler, 239 7th Av, (mtg $7,000,) all liens, March 13; attorneys, Zodikow & W., 399 Broadway....$100

2D AV, 1,406, e s, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x88.9; J. Kaplon & Co., Inc., to Marguerite I. Kaughran and ano, 174 W. 76th St, (mtg, $16,000, all liens,) May 10; attorneys, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.$100

3D AV, s w corner 55th St, 49.7x95x irregular; also land under west wall belonging to party of the first part; Rudolph Lexow, Nyack, N. Y., to Caroline H., wife of Allan Lexow of Englewood, N. J., B. and S. C. A. G., April 27, 1901; attorney, B. J. Levy, Hall of Records....$1

9TH AV, e s, 99.5 ft s of 207th St, strip 0.6x100; Michael J. Dowd, 2,641 Valentine Av, to New County Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

27TH ST, n s, 395 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Noah B. Shute to The E. R. Merrill Spring Co., 530 West 28th St, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

28TH ST, s s, 295.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Marguerite I. Kaughran and ano. to Rosie Kaplon, 88 W. 103d St, (mtg. $15,000,) May 10; attorneys, Cohen Bros., 64 Wall St....$100

49TH ST, 536 to 540 West, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 80x104.10x49.11x100.4, (foreclosure April 29;) John J. O'Connell, referee, to Edward Howe, Princeton, N. J., and Sheldon Leavitt, Augusta, Ga., trustees will of Edward Leavitt, May 12; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St....$25,000

61ST ST, 151 E, n s, 143.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Wm. K. Peyton et al., exrs and trustees, Hester B. Peyton, to Chas. C. Nott, Jr., 47 E. 60th St, May 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway....$29,000

64TH ST, 179 East, n s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 15x100.5; Sarah L. Disosway, Great Neck, L. I., to Louise D., wife of Norman G. Johnson, June 6, 1904; attorneys, Frost & Johnson, 11 Pine St....$100

80TH ST, 141 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; Gottfried Walbaum to Mary A. Walbaum, his wife, 2,850 Broadway, b. and s., May 3; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway....Gift

94TH ST, 55 West, n s, 485 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; William Forster, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, May 12; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$16,500

103D ST, 117 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, (foreclosure May 4;) George E. Welter, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$4,825

108TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Philip H. Hellriegel et al., to Geo. Rathgeber, 2,401 Devoe Terrace, Bronx, all liens, May 12; attorney, Jno. J. Phelan, 261 Broadway....$159

119TH ST, 315 E, n s, 169.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11, (foreclosure April 29;) Julius H. Seymour, referee, to Charles N. Young, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Charles T. Dunning, Goshen, N. Y., trustees, May 13; attorney, Albert Ritchie, 76 William St..$9,000

119TH ST, 43 West, n s, 376 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.11, (foreclosure;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, May 13; attorneys, Miller King, L. & T., 80 Broadway....$10,000

119TH ST, 121 West, n s, 285 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Ferdinand S. Crosley to Ely Bernays, 301 West 106th St, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, May 12; attorney, J. Garfield Moses, 52 William St....$1

120TH ST, 141 West, n s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; New York Life Insurance Co. to Crest Holding Co., 1,200 Madison Av, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$18,000

142D ST, 102 and 104 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, (foreclosure May 12;) Max E. Kaplan, referee, to Sound Realty Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $100,000,) May 12; attorney, Lewis S. Marks, 128 Broadway....$25,000

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, 956, e s, 180.4x irregular; Kemp-Jones Realty Co. to Joseph Michaels, 919 Ogden Av, April 29, (mtg $17,500;) attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.$100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,214-1,216, n e corner of 168th St, 72.8x irregular; Hudson Realty Co. to Jennie S. Armstrong, 331 West 88th St, May 10, (mtg $70,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 185 Broadway....$1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 374.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x115; Robert E. Linnert to Morris E. Teitelbaum, Bradley Beach, N. J., (mtg $15,000,) May 12; attorney, S. G. Segal, 35 Nassau St....$1

FAILE ST, e s, 404.2 ft s of Spofford Av, 20.10x100; Realty and Realization Co., Inc., to Bessie S. Everitt, 325 West 83d St, May 12, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$75

JACKSON AV, 903, w s, 19x75; Henry Allright and another to Evans Holding Co., Inc., 3,219 3d Av, May 11; attorney, J. L. Evans, 3,219 3d Av....$1

MILL BROOK, w s, n s Lot 89, map East Ward of Melrose, runs e — to city line of Mill Brook x s 25.6x w — to Mill Brook x n 25.6 to beginning; William F. Scott, as assignee, to Barnett W. Barnett, 2,309 Loring Place, May 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry L. Morris, trustee, to same, May 10; attorney same..$57.50

SAME PROPERTY; Henry L. Morris by attorney et al. to same, April 12; attorney same....$55.50

MOTT AV, s e corner of 158th St, 210.8x240.2 to centre line of Spring St x 199.7x257.3; Broadway Savings Institution to Crest Holding Co., 320 Broadway, (mtg $90,000,) May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

POE PLACE, w s, 70 ft n of Coles Lane, 52x irregular; William H. Valentine to Martin M. Mitchell, 1,239 Theriot Av, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SUMMIT AV, w s, 411.7 ft s of 165th St, 25x92; Robert W. Todd to Hildegarde M. Becker, 1,005 Summit Av, May 12, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SUMMIT AV, w s, 386.7 ft s of 165th St, 75x92; Kemp-Jones Realty Co. to Robert W. Todd, 520 Park Av, May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$1

WATSON AV, 2,105, n e corner of Olmstead Av, —x—; John T. Normile and another, executors, to George Fedden, 2,262 Bathgate Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$4,000

WILLETT AV, w s, 100 ft s of 216th St, 200x100; Harold C. Knoeppel (referee) to James B. Kilsheimer, 251 West 92d St, (mtg $5,000,) May 12; attorney, Dutton & K., 203 Broadway....$3,000

3D AV, w s, 331.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.11; Kiesler Realty Co. to Adolph Mautner, 1,203 Franklin Av, May 7, (mtg $43,200;) attorney, Adolph Mautner, 1,109 Forest Av....$100

3D AV, 3,018-3,020, s e s, 25x200 to city line of Mill Brook x 25.6x200; Barnett W. Barnett to Bernard Levy, 1,228 Clay Av, May 12, (mtg $26,750;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

159TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x101.2; Lucy M. Tierney to Middleboro Realty Co., Inc., 1,836 Wallace Av, (mtg $3,000,) May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

261ST ST, n s, 47.1 ft e of Fieldstone Road, 45x92.1x54x101.14; Maurice J. McCarthy, referee, to Alex. Heifand and another, 41 Convent Av, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,650

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DOWNING ST, n s, 221 ft w of Bedford St, 39.3x90; Domenico Rovegno to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, May 12, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry, 100 Broadway....$34,800

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 100x125; Juno Realty Corporation to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, May 3, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$210,000

LISPENARD ST, n s, 175.4 ft e of Church St; Tina D. Delehanty to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St, April 10, prior mtg $182,000, 6 months....$35,300

LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 151.7 ft s of Hester St, 25.1x87; Beni Asch to Minnie Aub and another, 22 East 81st St, May 1, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way.$20,000

2D AV, e s, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x88.9; Marguerite J. Kaughran and another to Rosie Kaplan, 88 West 103d St, May 10; prior mtg $16,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

2D AV, n s, 213.2 ft e of Bowery, 25x66.8; Virginia Glaser to Amelia Raffin, 110 Mount Hope Place, May 13, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond; attorney, F. W. Temmler, 60 Wall St....$600

10TH ST, n e corner of 206th St, 46.9x100; New County Realty Corporation to Carrie S. Weiss, 44 West 86th St, May 12, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$52,500

10TH ST, e s, 98.5 ft s of 207th St, 0.6x100; New County Realty Corporation to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, due as per bond, supplemental to mtg of $44,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

10TH AV, n e corner of 206th St, 46.9x100; 10th Av, e s, 46.9 ft n of 206th St, 53.8x100; New York County Realty Corporation to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, May 12, prior mtg $82,500, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

28TH ST, s s, 295.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Rosie Kaplan to Marguerite I. Kaughran, 174 West 76th St, May 10, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

61ST ST, 151 East, n s, 143.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Charles C. Nott, Jr., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 12, due, &c., as per bond....$16,000

76TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.3; Edw. Munro et al., trustees, to National Nassau Bank, 233 Broadway, May 12, prior mtg $21,000; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St, due as per bond..$3,747

110TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x100; Juno Realty Corporation to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 12, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$145,000

120TH ST, 141 West, n s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Crest Holding Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 12, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$12,000

142D ST, 548 West, s s, 122.2 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Judd A. Lockwood to Joseph O. Eckersley, 4,269 White Plains Av, May 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, O. E. J. Heimstadt, 729 East 224th St..$1,000

Bronx.

MOTT AV, s e corner of 158th St, 210.8x240.2 to centre line of Spring St x199.9x257.3; Crest Holding Co. to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Av, May 3, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$90,000

POE PLACE, w s, 70 ft n of Coles Lane, 52x irregular; Martin M. Mitchell to William H. Valentine, 301 West 196th St, April 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$6,000

UNION AV, 572, e s, 18.4x90; Bertha Schetz to F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., 2,240 Broadway, prior mtg $4,500, May 12, due as per bond; attorney, Thomas F. Kane, 69 Wall St....$375

WALTON AV, 2,265, e s, 50x200.2 to w s Morris Av, 50x200.11; H. M. Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust So., 176 Broadway....$6,000

WATSON AV, 2,105, n e corner of Olmstead Av, x—x—; George Fedden to John T. Normile, 708 4th Av, Brooklyn, and another, executors, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$4,000

WEBSTER AV, n e corner 182d St, 100.1x90; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to Eugenie Frering, 1,061 Hull Place, prior mtg $12,000, May 11, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St....$3,500

3D AV, 3,018 and 3,020, s e s, 25x200 to central line Mill Brook x25.6x200; Bernard Levy to Barnett W. Barnett, 2,309 Loring Place, May 12, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$26,750

136TH ST, n s, 99.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, two lots, each 50x105, (two mtgs, each $7,000;) Buellesbach Construction Co. to James Murray, 340 West 165th St, et al., Feb. 1, due May 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St....$14,000

246TH ST, n s, 162.8 ft e of Livingston Av, 95x127.7; Delafield Estate to Marie L. Finch, 1,106 Park Av, Plainfield, N. J., April 30; due as per bond; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 90, all; Michael J. Adrian Corporation to Jos. Lebowitz, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av....$1,800

BROADWAY, 1,331-1,349, all; 1,337 Broadway Corporation to Old School Realty Co., 226 West 42d St, 20 years, from completion of building; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway....$325,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 90, store and basement; Wendolin J. Nauss to Jacob Singer, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Benjamin Cohen, 288 Grand St....$1

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, corner store and part of basement and cellar; Juno Realty Corporation to Nicolas Pappas, 253 Grand St, 9 5-12 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$2,120

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, store north of corner store; same to Meyer Plotz, 1,956 7th Av, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1914; same attorney....$950

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, third store north of corner; same to Sadie Smith, 55 West 110th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; same attorney....$900

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, fourth store north of corner; same to Tillie Block and another, 167 Ridge St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; same attorney..$900

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, sixth store north of corner; same to Aaron Platek, 64 West 115th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; same attorney....$1,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, seventh store north of corner; same to James Di Naples and another, 428 East 117th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; same attorney....$1,000

1ST AV, 1,496, store; 1st Av, 1,498, store and basement; Leo Kaplan, Trustee, to Samuel Gang, 950 Park Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915, address, 1,498 1st Av....$2,190

5TH ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Greene St, 24.7x56, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Henry Fatton, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 21 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Meighan & N., 120 Broadway....$1,300

117TH ST, 351 East, all; 117th St, 349½ East, ext. store and basement; Chas. Polifeme to John Stroumbos, 351 East 117th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Koppel Bros., 505 5th Av....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Charles M. Scammell Co., Inc., against Eva J. Coe, Improved New York Properties Corporation, and Estate of Eva J. Coe, owners; Lewis C. Van Riper and Charles Furthmann, lessees; M. Byrne Co., contractor....$242.21

MORTON ST, 9 and 11; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against Estate of Miriam L. Trigg, owner and contractor....$30

27TH ST, 138 East; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against John Martin, owner; Butler Davenport and Bramhall Playhouse, Inc., contractor....$278

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 316 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; Julius Capozzi against Varsity Construction Co., owners; Pasquale Ventimiglia and Varsity Construction Co., contractors....$165

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

HUNTS POINT ROAD, s w s, 181 ft n of Lafayette Av; same against Hunts Point Construction Co. et al., May 21, 1909..$1,581

HUNTS POINT ROAD, s e or s w cor of Garrison Av; same against same, July 29, 1909....$1,581

MANIDA ST, n s, 90.2 ft e of Garrison Av, Fickle Concrete Construction Co. against Manida Co. et al., July 29, 1909....$1,375

MANIDA ST, s w s, 158.1 ft e of Garrison Av; same against Meehan Building Co. et al., July 29, 1909....$3,712

MANIDA ST, s s, 200 ft e of Garrison Av; same against Meehan Building Co. et al., May 21, 1909....$788

MANIDA ST, w s, 158 ft s of Garrison Av; same against Meehan Building Co. et al., May 25, 1909....$3,712

MANIDA ST, n w cor of Lafayette Av; same against Manida Co. et al., June 10, 1909....$1,375

WADSWORTH AV, 124 and 126; Standard Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against William Hobson et al., Dec. 17, 1914....$250

125TH ST, 121 and 123 East; Edwin C. Worns against estate of Andrews Scher et al., April 20, 1914, (canceled)....$11

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

180th St, n w corner of Vyse Av, 144.7x150.2; City Mortgage Co., loans Mott Avenue Realty Co., to erect three five-story apartments....$135,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of North St, 25x161.10; Anna M. Lindsley against Russo Barba Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

MERCER ST, 237; Ferncliffe Realty Co. against Hyman Horwitz et al., (action to compel sale, &c;) attorneys, Strasbourger & Schallek.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 78.8x62; Edmund P. M. Von Gehren against Charles A. Borst et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brandt, Jr.

11TH AV, 562; Brian G. Hughes against Margaret Knight et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. E. Heistad.

69TH ST, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; Cornelia F. Ogle against Jane Riley et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

80TH ST, n s, 149 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York against Marie Barnes et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,091, 1,095, 1,101, 1,107, and 1,113; N. Passman & Son, Inc., against Angel Construction Co., Inc., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, S. N. Tuckman.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAMPTON, LOIS C., (Sept. 1, 1913;) net estate, $16,159; estate passed to twelve relatives; largest bequests, Lewis G. Herman and Ralph D. Hampton, nephews, $3,172 each; Lawrence A. Hampton, uncle, $3,172; Helen M. Hampton, niece, $3,560; ½ interest in 610 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, $1,937; deposits, personalty, and interest in estate of Harriet L. Hampton, deceased, $16,113; jewelry, $1,694.

LUDINGTON, ARTHUR C., accidentally killed in London, (Nov. 4, 1914;) net estate, $96,961; Helen C. Rotch, sister, given $31,072; Katherine Ludington, sister, personalty, appraised at $3,294, and life estate in $62,144; Mary L. Ludington, sister, surviving life estate in $20,714; assets, personalty, library, and furniture, $3,744; stocks and bonds, $100,971.

OLCOTT, EMMET R., (Jan. 12, 1908;) assets, $2,855; debts, deductions, and expenses of administration, $4,157.

WOLLSTEIN, LOUIS, (Oct. 5, 1914;) net estate, $30,518; two daughters, a son, and a granddaughter, beneficiaries; equity, $1,693 in 2 W. 128th St, appraised at $12,000; personalty, $298; insurance, $16,848; interest in firm of L. & M. Wallstein, refiners and assayers of gold, $13,882.

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Monday, May 24, 1915,

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—FREDERICKA WEISL, plaintiff, against THE HERALD REALTY COMPANY, Valentine Gumprecht, Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz; the City of New York, Robert B. Stanton, Jr., James A. Kempster, Catherine V. Z. Jansen, Minnie C. Cox, Josephine A. Coale, Louis W. Levy, Laura M. Britten, Julius G. Kohlweiler, Mobilia Seymour, and Johanna Meyerdirks, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1915.
MAYER L. HALFF,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of April, 1915, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1915, the original summons and complaint having been filed in the said Clerk's office on the 18th day of February, 1915.

Dated New York, April 8th, 1915.
MAYER L. HALFF,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—In the matter of the Application of THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC., for authority to change its name to the Seebach Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that The Knapp Seebach Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, State of New York, at a Special Term Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an Order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Seebach Company, Inc."

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 15th, 1915.
THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC.,
By REINHARDT SEEBACH, President.
Office and P. O. Address, 182 Grand Street, New York City.
MARCUS SCHNITZER, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Hill Building

10th Avenue & 36th Street

Especially adapted for Lithographers, Printers, and allied businesses, or any high-class organizations.

Designed by its owners to offer the sum total of advantages and facilities with last minute conveniences and equipment.

7th and 8th Floors for Rent.

14,680 gross feet on each floor — 300 pounds live load per square feet. Lowest insurance rate in New York (14c on contents).

Any broker or
HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

634 FIFTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL.
AN UPPER FLOOR
(25x110 FEET)
For High-Class Retail Trade.

Ready for immediate occupancy, as decorations, dressing rooms, lighting fixtures, carpets and portieres are already installed.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

430 Columbus Avenue.

Apartment hotel, furnished, consisting of restaurant on ground floor, 25x130, with full equipment, 24 rooms and 12 baths above. Will lease to a responsible tenant for term of years.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St.

To Sublet in 111 Broadway

One or two large light private offices in Suite No. 2020, with service if required.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

12 Beautiful Acres!

With large old Colonial house beautiful trees, two frontages, view of Hudson, all conveniences, commuting distance; $8000.
HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 West 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Av., Cor. 82d St.
HANDSOME APARTMENT OF 11 Rooms and 3 Baths

Each apartment is a complete and refined home in itself. As there are only twelve apartments in the building, it is one of the most exclusive apartment houses on the West Side.

Exceptionally well arranged floor plan with lots of closet room. As building covers plot 100x100, rooms are unusually large.

Rents $3,000 to $3,800.
LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St., New York.
Tel. 4939 Columbus.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 6264)

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

272 WEST 128TH ST.
Second Floor Apartment to Let, Comprising Seven Rooms and Bath. Rent Very Reasonable. Possession at Once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS,
545 West 111th Street.
SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS NEWLY DECORATED
and ready for immediate occupancy. Concessions until October 1st. Inquire office.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Forty Five East Sixty Second Street
(Adjoining Colony Club)

Seven Rooms Three Baths & Eleven Rooms Four Baths
$2300 to $4600

Just Finished Inspection Invited

Apply on premises or to Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Avenue.

27-29 EAST 27TH ST.
Desirable apartments of 3 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, electric light. RENTS LOW; POSSESSION NOW. Also large studio on top floor with north light, rent $600.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
High-class 3 and 4 room apartments, with bath, fully furnished, directly on the ocean; good surf bathing; rent $180 and up for the season. Wm. C. Seely, renting agent, 66 So. Grove Ave., Hammel, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 536 Hammel.

The Sevillia
APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 W. 58TH ST.
Very desirable furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath. Also one of 2 rooms and bath, from June 1st for Summer months.

The Times Building
Times Square
To Rent
Suite of light commodious offices comprising five rooms. Suit lawyer or broker.
Moderate Rental
FEW SINGLE ROOMS VACANT, FROM $30 A MONTH.
Rental Agent—Room 406, Telephone 1000 Bryant.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Eastern depression is passing off the coast after quite general showers during the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States. Pressure is high north of the lake region and in the Canadian Northwest, and generally low to the southward, with the principal centre of depression over Northern Utah. This disturbance has resulted in scattered thunder showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, and quite general showers over the Central and North districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

This pressure distribution has also caused a decided fall in temperature from New England westward through the lake region, and abnormally high temperatures in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, and the Central Valleys, the maximum temperatures ranging from 90 to 94 degrees.

Showers and thunderstorms may be expected Friday in the Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the Plains States, followed by fair weather Saturday in the Plateau region. During Friday night and Saturday showers will continue in the Plains States and extending to the central valleys and the upper Lake region. The showers will be accompanied by falling temperatures. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday, with comparatively low temperatures in the Northeast.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	44	57	4 P. M.	49	70
6 A. M.	43	57	6 P. M.	48	67
9 A. M.	45	62	9 P. M.	46	58
12 M.	46	70	11 P. M.	45	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees, at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.76 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
9:20—226 Eldridge St.; Mary Horowitz. None
9:35—1,461-3 Webster Av.; Andrew Dawson.
9:40—341 W. 37 St.; not given........Slight
$1,250
P. M.
1:35—60 Sullivan St.; Mary De Lucca..$250
1:55—329 E. 123 St.; Thomas McMahon. Slight
3:55—1,819 2 Av.; Andrew Barrell....Slight
4:10—2,159 1 Av.; Thomas Servara....Slight
4:10—74 W. 68 St.; Mary B. Vernon..Slight
8:45—3,073 Webster Av.; Frank Hetchel. Slight
10:20—13-17 Crosby St.; Nonpareil Toy Co. $2,000
10:35—230 W. 62 St.; Mary Lynch.....Slight
11:05—34 W. 132 St.; Samuel Seinger....$500
11:10—Foot W. 80 St.; P. McCabe, (motor boat) ....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 14: Patrol. H. J. Haggerty, 5, to 99; Thos. Lynch, 143, to 145.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. E. Pattengill, 164, to 9 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 17; Patrol. W. J. Rehrbach, 4, as station-house attendant, 10 days, from 4 P. M., May 13, E. S. Ryan, 13, and C. F. R. Barrois, 38, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 15; G. C. Kessler, 13, to D. B., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 16; F. F. Beston and H. Eberhardt, 21, to duty in plain clothes, 5 days, 4 P. M., May 10; H. M. Starr, 22, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 12; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 16; H. Sommers, 63, and A. Snydecker, 158, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., May 16; G. J. Silva, 65, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 13; J. Halloran, 115, as station-house attendant, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 12.

Leave without pay: Patrol. G. J. Grace, 31, 1 day, 10 P. M., May 15.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. J. H. Fallon, 149, 2:30 P. M., Apr. 1, to 12 P. M., Apr. 22; E. L. DuBois, 164, 1:15 A. M., Apr. 19, during disability.

Advancements to grade—To $1,400 grade, May 24: Patrol. J. A. Pug, 1; M. M. Melzak, 6; W. T. Gatewood, 10; C. H. Schilling, 13; W. J. Hauptmann, 13; E. A. Duffy, 14; W. F. Brennan, 18; J. H. Bailey, 42; J. J. F. Hayden, 63; H. P. Fremd, 144; T. A. Connor, 149; J. J. Grady, 149; J. J. Bryan, 149; P. Cusick, 156; W. A. Cunningham, 158; H. E. Eisman, 158; J. J. Tormey, 160; F. W. McGrath, 168; A. C. Cordes, 170; M. T. McKeon, 174; H. J. Murphy, 276; H. D. Keith, 276; T. J. J. Law, C. O.

Fines imposed: Patrol. C. H. Haase, 7, improper patrol, 5 days; A. J. Kurner, 7, absent from reserve, 5 days; J. J. Healey, 15, absent without leave, 2 days; G. Pross, 18, absent from post, 5 days; P. J. Kenny, 23, absent from post, in liquor saloon, 5 days; E. Krohn, 26, improper patrol, 5 days; A. P. W. Schuber, 32, absent from post, 3 days; G. W. Meyer, 35, absent without leave, 2 days; G. A. Stoffers, 35, absent from fixed post, 10 days; F. Kupec, 35, absent from school crossing, 2 days; P. Hanley, 36, absent from assignment, 10 days; L. Shenfield, 36, absent from post, 4 days; C. P. O'Connell, 61, absent from post and relieving point, in liquor saloon, 5 days; W. Baumker, 61, improper patrol, 3 days; T. P. Rogan, 143, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, 5 days; E. R. Phillips, 276, absent from post, 5 days; (same,) 3 days; M. Harvey, 277, left post and entered a liquor saloon, 8 days; J. H. Manifold, 277, absent from post and seen coming from liquor saloon, 8 days; J. Curran, Bridge Prect., complaint while attached to 68, absent from post, 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. R. E. McCarthy, 5, (absent without leave;) C. F. Shelley, 6, (absent from post;) I. F. Vogel, 13, (absent from post;) C. F. Guenthner, 17, (absent from post, sitting;) J. J. Kelleghan, 22, (conversation;) J. E. Brogan, 26, (absent from post;) S. L. Kennedy, 28, (same;) A. Bartheld, 36, (same;) L. M. Washburn, 40, (same;) A. S. Handwerg, 42, (same;) J. J. Maher, 43, (same;) J. J. Wallace, 43; S. Brandwein, 63, (same;) J. M. Bedell, 143, (same;) E. Roe, 81, (absent from roll call;) F. F. Long, 81, (improper patrol;) D. Horgan, 81, (same;) J. A. Torpey, 42, (smoking;) J. M. O'Leary, 29, (failed to return to station house;) M. J. Harrison, 39, (absent from trial room.)

Suspended from duty: Patrol. M. A. Corcoran, 156, 11:48 A. M., May 12.

Resignation accepted for the good of the service: Patrol. Jas. McCarron, 26, 12 P. M., May 11.

Fire Department.

Employment continued: E. S. Coy as Deputy Chief, Bur. of Fire Prev., at $3,000 a year, is continued, 9 A. M., May 7, pending decision of the Civil Service Commission as to the classification of said position.

Leave of absence, with pay: 30 days, 8 A. M., March 8, to Laborer J. J. Moore, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Horses, (injuries received in the performance of his duties.)

Compensation designated: W. Mahon, Insp., Bur. of Fire Al. Tele., at $1,140 a year, 9 A. M., May 4; G. W. Koch and J. A. Callahan, Insps. of Combust., Div. of Insp., Bur. of Fire Prev., at $1,140 in each case, 9 A. M., May 4.

Leave without pay: 18 hours, 12 o'clock noon, May 3, to 5 P. M., May 5, granted to Insp. of Fire Prev. W. P. Donovan, Bur. of Fire Prev.

Dropped from the rolls: Laborer D. Gilgannon, Bur. of Fire Al. Tel., transferred to the Dept. of Parks, in same capacity, is dropped from the rolls, 5 P. M., May 10.

Sentence suspended: Hostler G. F. Forshay, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Appar., tried on a charge of absence without leave and having been found guilty, sentence is suspended.

Resignation accepted: Probationary Eng. Insp. C. P. Early, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., 5 P. M., May 6.

The following companies will report at company school, 157-159 E. 67th St., at time and date specified: 10 A. M.—May 17, Eng. 24; May 18, H. & L. 3; May 19, Eng. 59; May 20, Eng. 84; May 21, Eng. 78; May 22, H. & L. 9. 1 P. M.—May 17, Eng. 232; May 18, Eng. 246; May 19, Eng. 283; May 20, Eng. 278; May 21, Hose 8; May 22, H. & L. 126.

Penalties imposed: Fire. 1st gr. C. Winter, Eng. 262, (absence without leave,) one leave withheld; (intoxication,) three leaves withheld. Eng. of St. J. F. Magee, Eng. 277, (reckless driving,) sentence suspended; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Birmingham, H. & L. 7, (absence without permission from proper authority,) guilty; reprimanded.

Dismissed: Fire. 3rd gr., M. J. Flood, Eng. 269, absence without leave, sentence suspended; absence without leave, dismissed 8 A. M., May 15. Fire. 3rd gr., E. P. Koppenhoefer, Eng. 238, absence without leave, sentence suspended; intoxicated, dismissed, 8 A. M., May 14.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st gr., H. F. Williams, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 16; Fire. 1st gr., J. J. Harvey, Eng. 56, 48 hours, 8 A. M., May 15; Fire. 1st gr., W. F. McLiney, Eng. 7, 60 hours, 8 A. M., May 14.

Popular with His Wife.

"He is very popular with his wife of late."

"And him such a flirt. How does he do it?"

"She called him up the other day and said, 'Hello, darling,' and he recognized her voice and replied: 'You have evidently made a mistake. I am not your darling. I have the dearest, sweetest, most beautiful wife in the world, and she is the only woman I permit to call me darling.'"—Houston Post.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Capt. C. C. Demmer, Medical Corps, after arrival in U. S., and after any leave, will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Western Department.

Leaves: 1st Lieut. H. D. Higley, 6th F. A., 3 months; Capt. W. K. Wilson, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days; Capt. J. J. Thomas, Ord. Dept., 1 month; Major R. M. Thornburgh, Medical Corps, 4 months.

Navy.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, commissioned. Lieuts.: G. M. Baum, the Maine to the Connecticut, and R. S. Holmes, the Tacoma to the Michigan.

Junior Gr. Lieut. H. H. Bouson, Newport, R. I., torpedo station to the Montana.

Ensigns: P. S. Theiss, the Brooklyn to the South Carolina; L. R. Brown, the New Jersey to the Brooklyn, and R. H. Wakeman, the Brooklyn to the South Carolina.

Gunner N. Chattilon to the St. Louis, temporarily.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Nereus at Hampton Roads; Nashville at Santiago de Cuba; Brooklyn at Newport; McDougal, Drayton, Warrington, Henley, Cassin, Birmingham, Trippe, and the Orion at North River, New York City; Wilmington, at Hongkong; Eagle at St. Marc, Haiti.

Sailed.—Washington, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Jason, San Francisco for San Pedro; Chauncey, Iloilo, for Jolo, P. I.; G-4, and the Uncas, Philadelphia for New York yard; Cyclops, Sewall Point for New York; and the North Carolina, Beirut for Alexandria.

The Farragut was placed in reserve at Mare Island yard, May 8.

The Tallahassee, now at Norfolk yard, ordered to New York, where she will be considered as assigned to duty with the submarine flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, as tender.

The Uncas has been ordered from New York to Norfolk to tow the Constellation from Norfolk to Newport.

Coast Guard.

Second Lieuts.: W. C. Maglathlin, the Yamacraw, May 17, to the Arcata, and 50 days leave en route; and J. Pine, the Onondaga, May 24, to the Academy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for laboratory assistant, male and female, will be closed at 4 P. M. on May 25. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 7; experience, 3. A physical examination will precede the mental. The minimum age is 18 years. The usual salary is $600 a year; vacancies occur frequently in the Department of Health.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for examiner of accounts, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Division of Valuation and in the Division of Carriers' Accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission. This examination will be held for grade one positions only, the salaries ranging from $2,220 to $3,000 a year, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments may be made for duty in Washington, D. C. Applications will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, training, experience, and fitness. Applicants must not have reached their 48th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Elementary Evening School Principals' Association will hold a meeting at 10 A. M. on Saturday in Room 301, Board of Education Hall. All evening school Principals are urged to be present to hear the reports from the Constitutional Committee and the Committee on Efficiency.

P. S. 45, Manhattan; 34, the Bronx; 33, Brooklyn; 50, Queens, and 9, Richmond, have been selected for the delivery of lectures on "Care of Babies" and "Prevention of Infant Mortality." The lectures will be given by Medical Inspectors and nurses of the Department of Health on May 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, and June 2 and 3. Little Mothers' Leagues will also be formed.

Robert H. Todd, Principal of the New York Parental School, has been attending the twelfth annual National Conference on the Education of Dependent, Truant, Backward, and Delinquent Children at Baltimore, Md.

Resolutions offered by Frank D. Wilsey in reference to the late Joseph A. Goulden in connection with the public schools have been adopted by the Board of Education.

It has been decided to continue the sessions of the four classes for the instruction of English to foreigners, now conducted in P. S. 91, Manhattan, for two evenings a week until June 30, unless Summer evening schools for foreigners be established, in which case these classes are to be discontinued on the Friday preceding the opening of such schools.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 108th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

To raise $100 cash will sell my 2 Jamaica lots, which are free and clear, 1 block from trolley and 3 blocks from station, great bargain, balance easy. B., Jamaica, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

GARAGE will be erected Washington Heights for tenant who is responsible. Garage Box 55 Times.

Small garage for rent. 28 cars on storage; rent reasonable. M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Bungalow with 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, living and dining room, fireplace, &c.; garage with room for man; plot fronting on Sound and harbor shores and stone road; beautiful shade trees; $8,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 84th St.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices.

ELMHURST.—Beautiful large house, with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 E. 32d St., City. Telephone 1836—Madison Sq.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON TOURING, 1912, fully equipped, $450; only used two Summers; running condition perfect; will give same demonstration as new car. See chauffeur, Fred Spencer, Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d. House phone, 2823 Riverside.

For Sale—1914 Ford delivery cars, like new; exceptional bargain. Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Handsomely appointed cars for rent; hour, day, week, month. John W. Briarly, 106 West 123d St. Morningside 2210.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For hire, 1915 Packards; day, week, or month. Wilmarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Seven-passenger 1914 Packard touring body for a 14-38. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, Hudson River. 7 E. 42.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine large house, garage; lot 108 by 150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station and Sound; open for inspection, or telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price, $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

166 acres, beautiful Sassafras River; superb Maryland climate; five hours from New York; old brick house, barns, lawn, shade, sand beach, steamboat wharf; $16,000, one-fourth down. Catalogue. J. Waters Russell, Chestertown, Md.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

167 MADISON AV., (corner 33d St.)—To sublet, corner apartment; Steinway Grand; studio for professional purposes. Address A. W.

To let, at 150 East 35th St.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette. nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. By month or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cozily furnished one to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $5 to $20 weekly; $20 to $85 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

515 West 121st St. (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

SEE THIS BARGAIN.
Six rooms, bath, apartment with servants' room. Fully, beautifully furnished. Sublet to September at sacrifice. Apply 315 West 79th Street.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms, bath; 203 West 81st. Barrington; linen, silver. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West End Av. Tel.5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

Studio apartment for Summer, handsomely furnished, delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

To sublet for Summer months, housekeeping apt., 5 rooms and bath; West 104th St., 3 blocks from Riverside, between "L" and Subway. Apply N 11 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartment; 11 rooms, 3 baths; reasonable. Cook, 118 Riverside Drive. 4250 Schuyler.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

112th, adjoining Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano; month or longer. Tel. River 1131.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT ABOVE Seventieth, furnished, 4-5 rooms, $45, couple; own silver, linen; immediate occupancy; Summer or longer. T 17 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St. $35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS. 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner on premises.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Av. Dean St., 1,308, near New York Av.
Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 3 and 5 rooms, $30-$44. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8338 Cortlandt.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Cool, airy rooms; first-class; board optional; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms.

22D, 327 WEST, The Elm.—Telephone Chelsea 2554. Single, double rooms; table the best the market affords; references.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Select accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; double room, $12; single, $8.

58TH ST. 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; references; gentlemen.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, single room; well appointed house; park, Riverside; all cars.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select, cool double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large rooms; all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; Summer rates; reference.

89TH, 594 WEST END.—Floor, separately, exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; excellent meals; Summer rates.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; reference.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 303 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.)—Corner front room, overlooking Drive; refined gentleman; breakfast. Apt. 8B. Phone 5368 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

39TH, (321 Lexington Av.)—Exceptionally attractive room; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms, connecting, adjoining baths; telephone; every improvement; exceptionally clean; $2, $6.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Nice front room; hot and cold water; also small room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; running water; private; references.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; thoroughly modern.

52D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; double rooms; private baths; electricity. Phone 5550 Plaza.

Unrivaled

The New York Times:
For successful Country Board advertising, I find THE NEW YORK TIMES unrivaled.
I placed an advertisement in it and was delighted with the results. My rooms were not only rented to an exceptional class of boarders, but I was overwhelmed with replies.
As a medium for New Jersey advertising, I sincerely recommend your newspaper, the enormous circulation of which makes Country Board advertising profitable, and I have no doubt that New Jersey does not stand alone in this respect.
(Signed) A. E. DICKSON,
132 Watchung Ave.
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Just organized; everything new; most rooms with private bath, but some without; superior service; men only; Summer rates.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small parlor bedroom; corner house; Summer rates. References.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

72D, 233 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele; reasonable.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Litter.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; Subway express; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; private house; exclusive location; conveniences.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 181 WEST.—Newly furnished two-room suite; bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

77TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant, second floor, private bath; single room; board; telephone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms, adjoining bath; special rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

82D, 78 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; independent entrance. Meehan.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; running water; Subway; telephone; references.

30 WEST 90TH STREET.
Beautiful sunny room; alcove; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; Summer rates; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

92D, 12 WEST, (Fifth Floor.)—Light, cool rooms; elevator, electricity; moderate; references.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

95TH, 319 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Cool, beautiful front room; elevator; reasonable. Noble.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

229 WEST 97TH, (BROADWAY.)
Exceptionally attractive, large, cool room; in high-class, modern apartment. Riverside 9431, (4D.)

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room in elevator apartment; bath adjoining. Phone 7010 River.

111TH ST., 503 WEST.—Beautiful dainty, comfortable rooms, elevator apartment; $3.50 to $7.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman; tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Attractive room; private; convenient Subway, elevated; $4.50. Apt. 36.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Ideal Summer rooms; single, double; housekeeping privilege; reasonable. Cochran.

113TH, 622 WEST, (Broadway.)—Unusually attractive room; handsomely furnished; breakfast optional; references. Apt. 53.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Desirable outside room, adjoining bath; in high-class, modern apartment; every convenience; private family. Apartment 82.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, facing street; bath; telephone; $3-$3.50. Gedick.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apartment 52.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, Columbia grounds, opposite; beautiful double room with kitchennette; single room also; roof garden; restaurant; Summer concessions. See Yetman.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; shower; Subway; car lines, refined.

123D, 530 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; closets, lavatory, bath; gentleman; references. Robinson.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; low rates; telephone.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Typist; thoroughly familiar with general office details; 5 years' experience; salary desired, $15. Miss K., 26 Suydam Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER — Stenographer; 5 years' practical experience; highest references; salary desired, $15. L. C. Spence, 356 Seventh St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Hotel, clubs, apartments, care of linen; thoroughly experienced, reliable; best references. Mrs. S., 1,584 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance; controlling accounts; dependable; $10. K 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable taking entire charge; references; $12-14. K 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Typist, trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; $10. T 31 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, lady, licensed, drives for parties, day or hour; reasonable. Phone Morningside 6239J.

COOK.—Couple leaving city desire to temporarily locate their colored cook; neat, competent; best references furnished. 8,432 Riverside. Apt. 21.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery; 469 Amity Street, Flushing.

NURSE.—Attendant, by American woman; experienced; obliging, kind; good seamstress; elderly lady preferred. T 24 Times.

NURSE.—Competent nurse and masseuse as nurse for invalid lady; highest references; 4 years last position. T 38 Times.

NURSE.—A lady desires situation for very competent Swiss nurse. Telephone 2,129 Plaza. Address 125 East 60th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, fond of children, speaking German, French, Italian; physical care. E. H., 125 East 60th St. Tel. 2129 Plaza.

POSITION WANTED.—As social secretary or companion, by young American; highly educated; best references. T 33 Times.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as social secretary or companion by a young Englishwoman temporarily embarrassed by the war; speaks Spanish, French, and German; highly educated; has best English references. X 234 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Four years' experience; two years medical secretary; aged 26; experienced in hospital records; medical literary work, dictation, typewriting; translating knowledge German and French. Mildred Hazard, 42 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient, familiar with general office work; possesses knowledge of bookkeeping; best references; salary $15. K 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, business, technical; legal dictation by the day or hour; 220 West 42d Street. F. E. Schoenfeld, 'Phone Bryant 5348.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; familiar office details; $12. K 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, brainy, broad experience, seeks situation any capacity; $15. K 256 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Law, mercantile experience; take rapid dictation; $10; American. K 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut, quick comprehension; common sense; good grammarian; $8-10. T 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2 years' experience; willing worker; $8. K 325 Times Downtown.

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SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or cashier desires position; experienced; A1 references. Winter. Audubon 3484.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; assistant bookkeeper; all around office work; moderate salary. K 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, American, desires position as lady's maid, chambermaid; not experienced in above; experienced manicuring, shampooing, face massage; willing worker; salary reasonable; home nights preferred. Write B. W., care of Wilson, 141 East 96th St.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,416 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DEMONSTRATORS wanted; experienced women demonstrators for special work selling patriotic souvenirs during fleet visit; liberal commission. Apply at once, Room 307, World Building.

HOUSEWORK.—A young woman for general housework in small apartment, and nurse infant; state age and particulars; wages $15. M 20 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d. Harlem 5049.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be thoroughly experienced; salary $12 to $14 a week.
STENOGRAPHER.—Must be young woman of good education, and prefer some advertising experience, for secretarial position; $15.
STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman familiar with statistical work; $65 a month.
YOUNG WOMAN able to read blue prints; $4 to $15.
STENOGRAPHER for position in manufacturing house western part of N. Y.; $16.
EXPERIENCED SOCIAL WORKER; $55 a month and expenses.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several positions for experienced and competent stenographers; $10 to $15.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; brokerage experience; permanent position.
Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

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Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two very desirable, well ventilated rooms, adjoining bath, with shower; high class apartment; gentlemen; references; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; exceptional home; breakfasts; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, attractive, light room; $4.50; board optional. Phone 2910 Riverside.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT, &c.—Young man as attendant or valet to elderly or invalid gentleman; references. Hilgrem, 1,431 Dean St., B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; filled executive position; thoroughly familiar with modern accounting; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; excellent ability; references. H 364 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. K 283 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—24, single; six years' experience foreign, American cars, expert mechanic, careful driver; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 89 East 42d St. Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, foreign and domestic cars, 8 years' experience, honest, obliging, seeks position; city or country. Columbus 6920. W. Newman, 320 West 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. T 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, sober, willing, responsible, A1 references, careful driver, good mechanic, wishes position, city or country. Address T 26 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, careful driver; personal references; any car; steady position; city or country. Chauffeur, 941 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, competent, wishes steady position own repairs; best references. S 161 Times.

COACHMAN. — Single; thoroughly competent; with private family; go anywhere; generally useful; personal references. Cushin, 238 West 67th St.

COMPANION.
Young man, very strong, desires position during day as valet-attendant; give higher physical culture and osteopathic treatments; references. T 28 Times.

LIVE MAN desires position with big business; has had 23 years' soliciting, traveling and executive experience; only first-class parties considered. K 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with record for business producing; 12 years' experience leading automobile specialty manufacturers; large trade acquaintance. T 27 Times.

SALESMAN desires connection reliable ready-to-wear house; salary and commission; Greater N. Y. department stores. T 21 Times.

SALESMAN.—28, energetic and experienced of character and ability, desires position with reliable concern. T 15 Times.

SALESMAN wants popular-priced lines of corset covers and nightgowns from reliable house for city. T 34 Times.

SALESMAN calling on department stores; resident buyer; ladies' wear. M 3525 Broadway.

SALESMAN wants line of ribbons or trimmings. T 30 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. K 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Familiar with bookkeeping; practical and varied experience; educated American; good address; $10. K 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good knowledge bookkeeping; willing; best references; $12 to start. G. O., 2,960 3d Av.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

VALET.—Efficient; Swede; well recommended. J. Bohman, 238 East 60th St.

YOUNG MAN, white, American, single, desires position with Winton owner; five years' experience on these models; country preferred; own repairs; capable, temperate, and intelligent; satisfactory references; moderate compensation. J. A. Delany, 4 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; salary $11. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

YOUNG MAN, 22, would like to connect with some waist house to learn trade; best references. Box 62, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position where technical education will be of value; best references. T 13 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF SEVERAL LARGE CORPORATIONS; MUST BE STENOGRAPHER, WELL EDUCATED, AND HAVE HAD LIBERAL EXPERIENCE; FAMILIARITY WITH SPANISH LANGUAGE DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, FULL DETAILS OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND PRESENT SALARY. POST OFFICE BOX 1,266.

COOK.—Wanted, a good Japanese cook for a small family in Maryland country home, half an hour outside of Baltimore; willing to pay good wages. Address, stating qualifications and references, Stuart Olivier, 1,631 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

FOREMAN wanted to assume charge of small tin lithographing plant, possessing experience with rotary presses. X 245 Times Annex.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; ambitious young man about 18; one who has some knowledge of the typewriter preferred; proficient stenographer not required; give references. X 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We want an experienced salesman, well acquainted with tailoring trade in the city and Brooklyn, who has sold tailors' trimmings; none but those having trade in this line need reply; answer by mail; salary and commission. William Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—If you have absolute faith in the merits of The International Correspondence Schools and believe you have the ability to sell courses, and you are willing to work hard to make money, call after 5 o'clock. Advance against commission. Room 307, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Young man, by ladies' knit underwear manufacturer, to sell city jobbers, (Summer weights;) state experience, salary, and full particulars. B. F. T., Box D 274 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with wide experience, to handle a wash skirt line on easy terms; commission. 146 Avenue D, 5th floor.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE AGENCY,
50 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
Office manager, $20. Mech. draughtsmen, $20-$24. Bill operator, $15. Stenographer, $15. Experienced retail grocery salesman, $14. Experienced office boy, $7. Main 7034.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 4, (West 127th.)—Cool, select rooms; Summer rates. Leitch.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½. — Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WAVERLY PLACE, 148.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, adjoining baths; small rooms; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 700, (94th St.)—Exceptionally attractive corner suite; piano; lavatory; breakfast; reasonable; 96th Subway. Riverside 9845. Britten.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room; private bath; also small room; reasonable; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3A.

West End Av., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Monday afternoon, small diamond heart, one large diamond in centre, border of small stones, platinum setting; sentimental value; reward. Return Lockwood, 230 West 59th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, "F. M. C.," 1,908 Broadway, 42d, Wednesday, 3 P. M. Cosine, 500 West 171st St.

LOST—Reward, diamond, pansy pin, 161th and Broadway, or Harlem. Room 910, 5 Beekman St.

LOST. — Bi-focal glasses, case marked Schmidt; Broadway, 42d; reward $5. Rich, 467 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond sapphire pin, 81st to 94th, West End; reward. Marquis, 319 W. 94th.

LOST.—Pin on black bow; $10 if returned to Goodwin, 62 Cedar St.

LOST:—Ingersoll Junior, McAlpin to Hudson Tube; valued gift. K 47 Times Annex.

$150 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of a platinum brooch set with diamonds and emeralds; the centre of this brooch was composed of a reversible piece, on one side of which was diamonds and on the other emeralds; lost April 30, 1915, between 40 West 57th St. and Stern Brothers, 6th Av. and 42d St., New York City. Return to Charlton & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av., New York.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

RUSSIA.
A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL BANKING FIRM IS ABOUT TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO RUSSIA; MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED IN PLCING THEIR GOODS IN THAT COUNTRY WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH "RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT," P. O. BOX 1,683, NEW YORK CITY.

Capable gentleman, able to invest about $10,000 and willing to spend part or whole of his time in Europe, may join another in opening offices in England and France for the purpose of selling American goods, for sole agencies of which he is now negotiating. T 39 Times.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 86 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Experienced book man wanted as partner in well-established store, located out of town; small investment; money needed to increase the business. Call Friday morning, Room 615, 220 5th Av.

For Sale.—Drug store doing a good business in Washington, D. C.; owner leaving city. Address 1,455 Mass. Av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Partner wanted to take active interest in established manufacturing business; nominal investment required. Interview, 162 Times Square.

A1 office man with $1,500, join party equal amount, buy excellent business. D 278 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 284 Times Annex.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

BECHET, 50 West 46th St.—Diamonds bought for cash from responsible people or estates.

Business Loans.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house for Summer months or year; attractive section New Rochelle, near water; five master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' bedrooms, one bath; large plot, fruit, and shade trees, vegetable garden; all conveniences; $225 per month. Leo Graham, 7 East 48th St., New York. Phone M. H. 2652.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Bayside.—For Summer; 8-room bungalow house; electricity, gas, garage, telephone, fireplace; $75 month. Cronyn, Linwood Av., Bayside.

Larchmont.—Furnished for Summer, house; close to water; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths; besides servants; $200 month. Mrs. Edmund Leamy, Telephone 247 Larchmont.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

For Rent.—Several brand-new homes in New York's prettiest and most up-to-date suburb, at moderate prices. Marsh Adair, 320 5th Av.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

LADY owning home, artistically furnished, will let to young man, furnishing references, exceptional room, bath; ocean view; trolley, 20 minutes from ferry; breakfast; reasonable. Phone 243R New Dorp.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

YONKERS—90 LOCUST HILL AV.
Unexcelled home cooking; spacious dining room; every accommodation; attractive grounds. Telephone 3636.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE ON OCEAN; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates, May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, K 214 Times Downtown.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor. — Could accommodate one large or two families adults; house handsomely furnished; beautiful grounds; exclusive; private boat. Bryan, Phone 456 Coney.

For invalid or elderly person, charming home with graduate nurse; $16 week up; eastern Long Island. X 242 Times Annex.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas, tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Prop.

LOCKWOOD HOUSE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—House open May 29; reservations now being made at 102 West 74th.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

LAWYERS DREW UP GANGS' CONTRACTS

District Attorney Plans to Have Disbarred Attorneys Who Arranged Terms for Raids.

LABOR MEN ASSAIL PERKINS

Indictment of Leaders Is Part of a Conspiracy to Crush the Unions, They Say.

The District Attorney's investigation of the confession of Benjamin Fein, known among gangsters as "Dopey Benny," showed yesterday that lawyers now practicing in the Criminal Courts drew up contracts between the gang chieftain and labor union leaders, stipulating what pay Fein was to receive for raiding manufacturing plants and maiming worwmen and employers who had offended union leaders.

Some of these contracts have come into the possession of the District Attorney, together with evidence which reveals the names of lawyers who drew the papers up. It was said in the Criminal Courts Building that the Bar Association would be asked to bring disbarment proceedings against the attorneys involved in the case.

It was announced yesterday that the Grand Jury was sifting information concerning at least one more murder case in addition to that of Herman Lieberwitz, for which eight labor leaders, including Solomon Metz, now President of the United Hebrew Trades, were indicted on Tuesday.

Find Evidence of Another Murder.

The District Attorney declined to reveal the name of the man for whose death he expected indictments would be found, but it was said that the men who would probably be indicted were prominent east side labor leaders, and that the murdered man was killed in a row growing out of a strike among the cloak and suit makers. It was predicted that before the Grand Jury completed its investigation of Fein's confession the thirty-four indictments now outstanding would be increased by as many more.

The Executive Committee of the United Hebrew Trades, eight of whose members were indicted, appealed to Congressman Meyer London yesterday to take up the defense of the union men, saying it was a duty he owed to the Socialist Party. Other east side labor unions brought into the case Morris Hillquit, Abraham Levy and Jacob Panken, while they discussed a plan to employ Clarence Darrow, who defended the McNamara dynamiters, and William D. Haywood when he was accused of killing ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

"All we can say at this time," said A. I. Shiplacoff, an ex-school teacher who recently became Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, "is that we are not going to allow the reactionary District Attorney to eat our beloved leaders alive. The District Attorney has been giving out statements that were utterly false, and we challenge him to produce any proof that what he has said is true. We refer especially to his assertion that the labor union raised a cash fund of $7,500 to pay the bail money required to get Fein out of jail after he was arrested last September for assault.

Denies Unions Aided Fein.

"I say with full knowledge of the facts that not only did we not raise $7,500 but that we did not raise a single penny for Fein. No self-respecting union leader with a heart in him could have resisted the provocation presented in years past to retaliate against the low brutality visited upon us by policemen, by magistrates, and by the employers who worked hand and glove with the police captains and sergeants to break up strikes for human working conditions.

"How far individuals went in resenting the fight made under the secret sabotage practiced by the employers against us I do not know. But I do know that no labor union official with whom I had any contact cared a snap what happened to Fein when he was arrested.

"He was regarded as a terrorist, a low gunman and a scoundrel, and we would have been the last people in the world to try to bail him out. If anybody raised a $7,500 fund for him it was his own gangster associates. The District Attorney says he nipped our plan to get Fein out of jail by having the bail increased to $15,000, which was more than we could obtain.

"That statement is as false as the statement that we have raised $125,000 as a defense fund for our leaders. We never dreamed any defense fund would be needed in these days of trial and hardship for all workmen and working women in the east side.

"They let the private banks default and get away with our savings, and very slight punishment was meted out, when any was meted out at all. They let off the men in whose factory 147 of our working girls were burned to death. We know what it is to have Magistrate, policemen, private detective agencies, employers, all lined up in a solid group working harmoniously against us. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain found out what that meant when she dressed as a working girl and went near a place that was on strike, and was arrested—only to receive an elaborate apology from a Magistrate, who nevertheless had sent scores of genuine working girls to jail for striking against inhuman conditions.

Says Police Side with Employers.

"I saw our girls beaten time after time, and saw Police Captains whose names I am ready to give to any responsible investigators sitting in council with employers in Brownsville, and then saw policemen turn their backs while thugs hired by the employers beat up our girls. Of course they will never get evidence of that—any more than they will ever convict the gunmen who murdered women and children in Ludlow, Col., although they speedily, in the same kind of a raid that the District Attorney is now making on our labor leaders, convicted John Lawson, leader of the Colorado miners, of first degree murder.

"When we saw the raids the last Legislature conducted on labor we knew that something of this kind could be expected. The workers of the east side are not going to stand for it. It is shameful that we are called upon to fight when the looting of the bank accounts of our members brought them up to the opening of a hard Winter penniless, and then right afterward they were forced to strain their meagre resources as they never had to before to provide bread for thousands of their unemployed friends and relatives.

"District Attorney Perkins was not elected by the people. And it is clear from his outgivings that Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge has no heart in him to understand the kind of a game that labor on the east side was up against in the period when the disorders for which the union men alone are now singled out as blameworthy occurred.

"If the District Attorney is not going to let the dead past sleep, neither are we. We shall call a mass meeting of protest for Cooper Union in a very little while, and there will be parades and demonstrations, and funds will surely be raised, although at present we have none, instead of the fanciful $125,000 of which the District Attorney speaks."

Secretary Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was as emphatic as Mr. Shiplikoff in denouncing the prosecutions at this time. He characterized them as "a straight drive at the unions that have brought a little order out of chaos in the needlework trades."

Sees a Plan to Crush Labor.

Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union said that the labor leaders of the whole city would make the fight of the indicted leaders of the United Hebrew Trades their fight. "The whole affair," he said, "is in line with the gigantic efforts afoot in these war times by the capitalist class to crush labor and its organizations. The arrest of the east side leaders is just one link in the chain being forged by the employers to drive labor back into the slavery from which the unions have, in part, raised it up. The labor-baiting another link in the chain, as recent Colorado convictions were still other links."

District Attorney Perkins, when told of these statements by the union leaders, said that he was in no sense a foe of honest labor unions. He said he would be glad to have the unions bring evidence to him involving employers, and that, if such evidence was sufficient to warrant it, he would proceed against the employers as quickly as he had proceeded against the labor union officials.

Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge, who had charge of the investigation of Fein's confession, said he would be glad to obtain evidence involving employers as well as union officials, as he already was morally certain, although he lacked evidence to absolutely prove it, that certain private detective agencies employed gangsters to work against the unions. Proof in such cases was difficult to obtain, he said, because the employers usually acted within their own shops, where they had the defense that they were protecting their property.

Trials Held by Gangsters.

In going through Fein's confession, Mr. Breckenridge found that Fein and the gangsters held trials for men accused of being hostile to the union leaders. The accused men would be summoned before the gangsters, and if found guilty would be subjected to "discipline."

Mr. Breckenridge obtained from Fein, as proof of the truth of his confession, a diary that he kept all the while he was engaged in "strong arm" work for the unions. In this diary, which was given up exclusively to the record of his acts of violence while in the pay of the unions, Fein recorded the name of the man who hired him to do each job, the amount of pay he received, and the name of the man who gave him the money.

Mr. Breckenridge said yesterday that he found on referring to the court records, witnesses at Fein's trials in General Sessions were sure Fein was not the man who beat them because he was a good friend who never engaged in violent acts. This testimony was often directly contrary to the testimony given by the same witnesses at the preliminary hearings. Fein's diary showed the sums paid to such witnesses between the time of his arrest and his trial.

Another method by which Fein avoided conviction was to have his friends send the witnesses away. Persons whose testimony might prove damaging received tickets to points as far West as Cleveland, Ohio, and sometimes to Europe, and were kept away from New York until after Fein had been set free.

Union Delegate Convicted.

The union officials who were planning the defense of the indicted leaders received a setback yesterday when a jury in General Sessions brought in a verdict of guilty against Samuel Dudek, formerly walking delegate of Bakers' Union 305, who was the first union official to be arrested as a result of Fein's confession. Dudek was tried before Judge Mulqueen on a charge of extortion and the jury returned a verdict of guilty after less than half an hour's deliberation. Dudek was remanded for a week for sentence.

Three of the thirty-four men indicted on Tuesday surrendered yesterday upon the advice of their counsel, Abraham Levy. They were Abraham Silver, organizer of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union; Morris Yulman, and Harry Katz. They were admitted to bail in sums ranging from $2,500 to $5,000.

Mr. Levy asked that Solomon Metz, President of the United Hebrew Trades, containing a membership of 250,000 east side workers, should be admitted to bail notwithstanding the fact that he was charged with murder. Mr. Levy pointed out that the alleged murder occurred five years ago and that Mr. Metz had been out on bail for a year after being indicted previously in connection with the murder. The evidence was so flimsy, the lawyer asserted, that the prosecution never dared to risk a trial. Judge Wadhams resented Mr. Levy's references to Fein as "a squealer." He said:

"Men of that character who at last tell the truth do a distinct service to society."

Mr. Levy withdrew his remark and Judge Wadhams ordered Mr. Metz to the Tombs to await a decision as to bail.

An Authoritative Voice.

A. L. Bixby, the genial poet-humorist of the Nebraska State Journal, attended a baseball game in New York one day recently. On the way out a dense crowd was jamming its way aboard an elevated train. Mr. Bixby is stout and past fifty, and being hustled by a crowd is not pleasant to him.

"Don't hurry, good people, don't hurry," he called out in a spirit of fun. "Let me on first."

And the crowd, thinking it heard the voice of authority, obediently made a passageway for him.—Newark News.

Bad Time to Pray for Rain.

Quite a number of prayer services for rain have been held in the drought section this year, which calls to mind a remark of the Rev. Levi Lee, a noted Primitive Baptist minister. When it was suggested by his membership that he invoke Divine Power to send a shower, he said: "Brethren; I think this a very unfavorable time to pray for rain; the moon isn't right for it."—Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer.

No Good Men There.

We believe the Tennessee women and children are all right, but the testimony of the newspapers of Nashville is to the effect that all of the men are thieves, liars, and scoundrels.—Houston Post.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Vincent D. Cash, the policeman found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Charles Hill, a fellow-member of the force, was sentenced yesterday to serve not more than thirty years nor less than twenty years in State prison.

JERSEY CITY.—Chief of Police Frank Monahan was suspended yesterday. Charges are based mainly on a speech the Chief is said to have made in New York at a dinner given to Police Judge John Warren, in which he criticised a superior officer.

BAYONNE.—Receiver Christopher L. Williams yesterday asked the Controller of the Currency at Washington for authorization to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. to the depositors of the First National Bank of Bayonne which failed in December, 1913.

NEWARK.—A thief tried to scare Miss Nettie Lederman, a cashier in the store of the Highland Dairy Company at 89 Elm Street yesterday by pointing a pistol at her and demanding "money or your life," but the would-be robber fled when the young woman screamed.

PASSAIC.—Michael Cuzenko, a third victim of the gun cotton explosion in the Anderson Chemical Company's plant at Wallington Wednesday, died yesterday.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Bishop John J. O'Connor yesterday transferred the Rev. John B. Bennett, assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church, Summit, to be assistant rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Franklin. The Rev. Richard S. Mahoney will succeed Father Bennett at Summit.

MORRISTOWN.—For making efforts to have his employer catch a train he desired, Valentine Conrad, chauffeur for A. Graves Ely of South Street yesterday paid a fine of $25 on a charge of speeding. As the automobile reached Convent the train was pulling out, but the chauffeur speeded to Madison before the train got there and got his employer aboard.

TRENTON.—Sheriff J. Warren Fleming of Mercer County was instructed by Attorney General Westcott to select 100 men as a panel for the jury which will try the twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs charged with the murder of Roosevelt strikers.

ARROW Soft COLLARS

Very superior in fit and wear.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

2 for 25c.

BOGUS CONSUL GIVES DINNER AT THE ASTOR

Invites Naval Officers and Diplomats to Feast, but Only Six Respond.

GORGEOUS IN GOLD LACE

Appropriated Body Guard of Marines, and Was Preparing to Entertain the Vice President.

At the head of a gayly decorated table in a banquet room of the Hotel Astor last night sat a young man in much gold lace. Enormous epaulets squared his shoulders and his breast made him look as if he had strayed from the Sub-Treasury vault. The occasion was a "dinner tendered by Lieut. Commander Ethan Allen Wenberg, K. G., Consul General for Rumania, to Dr. Alfonso Quinonez, Vice President of San Salvador, and his staff." Quotation marks are used because that was what was on the menu card, and the menu card was the limit of information as to the authenticity of the event.

If one cared to go on believing what the engraved menu card said, among the guests were Lieutenant Sterling, U. S. N.; Lieutenant George A. Kauff of the Police Department, Captain Hutchinson, Aide to the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Captain Harry McL. Huse, Chief of Admiral Fletcher's staff and Commander G. Kobrick, U. S. N. Not that they attended the dinner given by the "Consul General," but their names were on the program.

The table was set for fourteen; six were present. They were, according to the host, Jose E. Suay, and Roberto Aguilar of Dr. Quinonez's staff, Vice-Consul General Montarro of Costa Rica, Irving Gordon, Miss Sedelle Fensten and "Lieutenant Commander Ethan Allen Weinberg, Consul General for Roumania." Vice-President Quinonez wasn't present when the reporters arrived, but the host said he and the other honored guests were on the way. Probably they still are, for the waiters said dinner was served for six—no more.

"Consul" Gives His Record.

When the "Consul General" was asked why his name was not among the available lists of consuls in New York, he was ready with this information:

First of all, "Consul General Wenberg" was a native of Brooklyn, his home used to be on Columbia Heights, he attended the Eastern District High School. At the outbreak of the Balkan war he went to Rumania and joined the Royal Aviation Squad. So much did he distinguish himself that at the end of the war he was made Military Attaché to the Rumanian Embassy at Paris. On May 4 he was officially designated Consul General at the Port of New York, his credentials had been sent to Washington on May 6 or 7, and he had "exchanged exchequers" Monday.

The "Consul General" was a little undecided about his headquarters. He said he had established an office at 2 Rector Street. Several moments later he said it was 28 Rector Street, and before the interview was ended he was quartered in a suite of eleven rooms at the Astor temporarily. It was No. 602, he said. No. 602 is a suite of two rooms occupied by Vice President Quinonez. Also, the reporters were told, the Consul General was a member of the Pan-American Commission. He neglected to say when Rumania had jumped out of the map of Europe.

The "Consul General's" uniform of gold lace was quite evidently built for another person of shorter and stouter form. But his eloquence:

Ethan Allen Weinberg Arrested.

One of his interviewers dug into a pocket and produced clippings from New York newspapers which told of the arrest on November 8, 1910, of Ethan Allen Weinberg, 17 years old of 71 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, on a charge or larceny. At that time Weinberg won the sobriquet of "The Boy Consul" because he produced papers showing he had been appointed a Consular Agent at Port de Aubres, Morocco, in August, 1910. He said he was therefore immune from arrest. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he explained he was not in Morocco because he considered the salary of $1,800 too small for his abilities. He was later sent to the Tombs to answer the charge of stealing a camera from a department store on Sixth Avenue, where he was employed as an expert demonstrator of aero machinery. The clippings stated that "Weinberg" had attended the Eastern District High School and had made flights at Mineola.

The "Consul General" admitted he lived on Columbia Heights, but said 71 Maujer Street was not his home. He believed, he said, that some mistake had been made.

"Were you ever in Rumania!" was asked.

"Now, gentlemen," he replied, "you misunderstand me. I am not a Consul General. I am a special emissary from the Russian Government to establish a consulate."

He couldn't explain just who had made the mistake of putting him on the menu as "Consul General." He said, however, that it was not a mistake at all to call him by that title. Only he wasn't it—not yet. He was also confident he hadn't dropped an "i" from his name.

Pestered State Department.

A dispatch from Washington to THE TIMES last night said that two months ago the State Department received communications by mail and telegraph from some one signing himself "Ethan Allen Wenberg," inquiring inf the department had been advised of his appointment to the Rumanian Consular Service. The international practice is that notifications of such appointments come to the State epartment come directly from the appointing Government, and as nothing of the sort had been received regarding "Mr. Wenberg" the department ignored the subject.

It was stated that officials of the department believed the "Ethan Allen Wenberg" who was posing as the Rumanian Consul General in New York last night was the "Ethan Allen Weinberg" who two years ago announced himself as attached to the American Consular Service, and who did ask for an appointment. No appointment was made, and inquiries convinced the department that its correspondence was from a young man "not quite responsible for his actions." No steps were taken against him, as the authorities believed he was not amenable to punishment.

The dispatch stated that as far as the State Department was informed "Consul General Wenberg" had not attempted to perform any consular functions.

When told of the disparities in the "Consul General's" statements, the managers of the Astor went in search of the young man, but found that he had left the hotel after a spirited talk with Vive-President Quoinonez. It was stated that a substantial deposit had been made on the price of the dinner early in the day.

"Consul General Wenberg" rode about Manhattan in a cab yesterday, accompanied by three marines, who, he said, were a bodyguard assigned to him by the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Hutchinson said last night that no such assignment had been made. It developed subsequently that the guard had been delegated for Vice President Quinonez.

Expects Fleet to Salute Him.

The "Consul General" said at 10 o'clock last night that he would make his official visit to the fleet today, when, he said, a salute of eleven guns would be fired for him. There is no provision in naval etiquette for the recognition of a consular agent by a salute. "Wenberg" also said he had arranged with Admiral Fletcher to let him know at midnight by wireless the details of the visit and the size of the guard which would be sent to escort him to the fleet in the Hudson River.

It was said last night that on Monday the "Consul General of Rumania" went aboard a battleship in the Hudson wearing civilian clothes and was not able to convince the commander of his "identity." Later he donned the uniform he wore last night and returned, when he was received with deference.

The "Consul General" seemd yesterday to be well supplied with funds. He has been about the Astor for several weeks, and his bills have been paid promptly, it was said at the hotel last night. He has usually been accompanied by one or more well-dressed young women.

"Consul General Wenberg" early in the evening issued a statement that next week he would be the host to the commanders of the fleet, the Vice President of the United States, and the members of the Cabinet. He said the dinner would be given at the Astor if he were assured suitable accommodations could be obtained there.

Piscatorial Humor.

The two vacationers had fished an hour without a nibble to reward them for their patience.

"At a time like this," said the first man, "old Izaak Walton would have indulged in philosophy. Have you anything philosophical on your mind that you might work off just now to relieve the monotony?"

"Nothing but this," replied the other man. "I suppose it is, by refusing to bite and compelling fishermen to philosophize that fish get the reputation of being brainfood."—Newark News.

Why Not Forget It?

Musicians and song writers have organized with a view of preventing hotel orchestras and the like from playing copyrighted music without paying for it. But why copyright or play some of the music anyhow?—Atlanta Journal.

Cow With a Wooden Leg

A cow with a wooden leg passed through the Chicago stock yards last week. Toothpicks furnished with tough beefsteaks.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Ought to Pay Something.

There is much controversy over the case of the Kansas woman who recently was fined $14.80 for whipping a man. Eph Wiley says that, while the fine may have been exorbitant, he doubts whether the amusement of whipping a man should be entirely free.—Topeka Capital.

Hard Luck.

Our notion of hard luck is to fish for fish and catch a carp.—Toledo Blade.

COLUMBIA MEN BURN CALCULUS IN THE SKY

Sophomores Tie Demon to Balloons and Send Him Heavenward in Flames.

THEN DANCE IN PAJAMAS

Eagle-Eyed Proctor Spies Two Girls in Crowd Similarly Clad and Threatens to Call Bluecoat.

Every time a hot-air balloon mounted skyward from the Columbia campus last night it was wafted on its way by the cheers and groans of 250 sophomores arrayed in pajamas. The balloons—and the pajamas—were new wrinkles in the annual Sophomore Triumph ceremonies with which the students are wont to put an end to the demon calculus. Instead of building a bonfire and burning old Dr. Calculus in effigy, the students dipped volumes of calculus in oil and sent them floating heavenward at the end of innumrable balloons. Hence the cheers.

The ceremonies were held on the Quadrangle between the Library and University Hall, and the flickering lights of red torches ranged along the University Hall roof gave the groups of young men in pajamas a ghostlike appearance. Everything—lights, balloons, and cheering—was doing nicely when, at 9 o'clock, Henry Lang, Columbia's proctor, who always officiates at such student functions, put in an appearance. The lights were not very strong, but that did not prevent the eagle eye of Henry Lang from spotting something that called for closer inspection.

The particular something happened to be two figures in the prettiest pale pink and blue pajamas seen around Morningside Heights in a long time. For some reason the pink and blue visions were not mixing with the rest of the class, but preferred to hover in the corner of the "quad," where the shadows were deeper. Even so, Henry Lang could see at a distance that there was more hair on the heads of the persons inside of the pink and blue things than any self-respecting Columbia student ever thought of wearing all at once. It was done up ever so tight, but it didn't fool Henry.

"What d'ye think this is, a Barnard tea party?" he demanded, as he walked right up to the place where the pair with their escorts stood. "I'll have you arrested, that's what I'll do."

The young women protested that it was only a joke and begged to be allowed to leave quietly.

"Not a chance," Henry told them as he strode off, promising to get a policeman. But before he had time to half cross the campus the pink and blue pajamas made a dash for the nearest gate, and—well, that was all that was seen of them last night.

After the last flaming calculus had taken the Zeppelin route, the students marched in pajamas down Broadway, stopping for the customary breath at 110th Street and then continued over to Riverside Drive, where they served as a counter attraction for the throngs watching the illuminated fleet. The procession continued to the steps of Grant's Tomb, where cheers were given for Grant, the navy football, and many other things.

A Story from Stoneham.

A little girl called at a fish store in Stoneham and asked the fish dealer if he sold dry fish. Being answered in the affirmative the girl interrogated. "Real dry?" "Real dry," said the fish man. "What kind have you?" asked the girl. "Why, we have dry halibut, dry cod, dry herring, &c."

The little girl—Well, would you mind giving them a real long drink?—Boston Post.

Passing of the Sturgeon.

The pothunter is not the only enemy of wild life. The sturgeon has been pursued so ruthlessly by fishermen that it is on the rapid road to extinction. H. M. Smith, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, reports that unless sturgeon fishing is prohibited for a term of years there will soon be no sturgeon to fish, either on the Atlantics or Pacific Coasts or in the Great Lakes.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Never'll Forget It.

"When I left home as a lad," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I had $10 in my pocket."

"You'll never forget that day."

"No, Sir. It's the only time that I have felt that I could settle up on a moment's notice and be absolutely sure my assets would cash in for more than my liabilities."—Washington Star.

Husband for Sale.

Helen Rowland says a husband is not one of the things money won't buy. Who wants to buy a husband, Helen? One of our subscribers would like to know.—Toledo Blade.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812 ELECT.

Mrs. Mathias Steelman Chosen President of Jersey Society.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 13.—At the opening session today of the State convention of the New Jersey Society Daughters of the War of 1812, held in the Carteret Arms, the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Mathias Steelman of Elizabeth; First Vice President—Mrs. Samuel Drayton of Jersey City; Second Vice President—Mrs. A. G. Van Houten of Newark; Third Vice President—Mrs. Truman H. Clayton of Salem; Treasurer—Mrs. Maude Durrell of Jersey City; Recording Secretary—Mrs. James Vandyke of East Orange; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. F. A. Waldron of Plainfield; Historian—Mrs. Henry Budd Howell of Jersey City; Librarian—Miss M. Adele Edge of Jersey City; Color Bearer—Mrs. Charles Vanaken of Maplewood; Auditor—Mrs. M. A. O. Condit of East Orange.

The Rev. George C. Wilding of Elizabet, in an address to the convention this afternoon, told the members that it should be their special privilege at this time to give expression to the confidence which the people of this country have for their President.

It Might Help.

The 3A class was having its daily lesson in hygiene. The subject for discussion was cleanliness in the schoolroom.

"Now," said the teacher, "who can tell me what each of you can do to keep the room clean?"

Silence followed the question, but finally a small boy raised his hand and in an earnest tone of voice said:

"We can wash the germs off the blackboard."—Indianapolis News.

Says Mr. Calhoun.

Our former Minister to China, William J. Calhoun, wants to know if our compensation for building the Panama Canal is to be "the pleasure of sitting on the banks of the canal watching foreign fleets sailing through it." Not even that for some of the more cautious of us, we fear, Mr. Calhoun; we are too much afraid of landslides.—Syracuse Herald.

Recreation.

There is no accounting for taste in recreation. Some good people like to feed on bacon and sleep on rocks in the northern wilderness, others enjoy the malaria of the Brazilian or Central African wilderness, and here's the Governor of Missouri, who puts in his spare time working on the roads.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just What the Fans Want.

"I am glad that you favor serving only soft drinks in the ball park."

"Yes," replied the man from a rough town. "A soft drink bottle seems better constructed. It goes straighter and lands harder when you toss it at an umpire."—Washington Star.

Appreciated.

"I gave Charley a beautiful new alarm clock for a birthday present," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Did he appreciate it?"

"Yes, indeed. He thought so much of it that he took it down to his office and locked it in the safe."—Washington Star.

Astonishing.

"The Japanese Ambassador," says a Washington dispatch, "saw Secretary Bryan at the State Department." Of all places! What made him suspect he was there?—Boston Transcript.

Expert Advice.

A head tax of $10 each upon every man who votes the Republican ticket would raise some revenue, and the balance of the $100,000,000 might be raised by soaking bill collectors, book agents, and Statewide Prohibitionists.—Houston Post.

Doing Her Part.

One of the great warriors against the high price of foodstuffs is at home with an apron on and her sleeves rolled up to her elbows. She is canning tomatoes.—Toledo Blade.

PROSECUTOR IS INDICTED.

Attorney General Will Try District Attorney Jefferson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 13.—The Cape May County Grand Jury today handed in twenty-five bills of indictment against District Attorney Matthew Jefferson. They charge him with embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money under false pretenses, and malfeasance in office. Jefferson declares that the indictments are the result of a plot of liquor dealers whom he said he tried to make obey the law.

A month ago a conference was held by Attorney General Westcott, Justice Charles C. Black of the Supreme Court and County Judge Henry H. Eldredge at which Jefferson was requested to resign, but he refused to do so. Attorney General Westcott will prosecute Jefferson. Jefferson studied law in Westcott's office.

At the Font.

Once upon a time a small boy about three years old was taken to the church to be baptized. As soon as he caught sight of the bowl of water in the minister's hand he remembered his antipathy for the bath tub, and straightened himself up for the attack.

When the minister approached him, reverently dipping his hand in the water, the little fellow said:

"If you put toap in my eyes I'll bus you open."—National Monthly.

The Chef and the Orchestra Leader.

"I should think," remarked Mr. Growcher, "that the chef of this restaurant would be envious of the orchestra leader."

"Why?"

"Because if people don't approve of the food they can make a protest. But they've got to sit up and take the music whether they like it or not."—Washington Star.

Tourist Note.

"It is thought that the pyramids were built for the sake of giving employment to a large number of people."

"Of course," replied the vivaciously positive girl. "Anybody could guess that. Look at all the guides who depend on them for a living."—Washington Star.

The Kinnisons' "At Home."

Grant Wright and family, Ike Kinnison and family, Jesse Kinnison and family, Andy Sowders and wife, Bud Worley and family, Miss Adgie McQuerry, Amos Wright and wife, and Johnny Hickman visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Kinnison Sunday.—Princeton (Mo.) Post.

Well Said.

"It all depends on the point of view," declares The Ozark News, sidestepping the issue when asked to decide between the merits of the slit skirt and the diaphanous gown.—Kansas City Times.

She Knows Her Worth.

From his better half Benedict got this advice early in the course of matrimony: "When in doubt listen to me; when not in doubt listen to me anyway."—Atlanta Journal.

Goethals's Choice.

Col. Goethals apparently has made up his mind that it is better to be the king of spades than the king of clubs.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:25. LAST 3 TIMES MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY B'way & 46th. Eve. 8:15. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY, MAY 17. NED WAYBURN presents THE 3 ACT FARCICAL COMEDY SHE'S IN AGAIN. IT'S CLEAN AND FUNNY.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Eves. 8:30. TONIGHT, also Tomorrow Matinee and Night Arnold DALY in SHAW'S COMEDY, "YOU NEVER CAN TELL" Mon., Tues. & Wed., "ARMS AND THE MAN."

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:20. MATINEES TOMORROW & WED. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS ILLINGTON in THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Eve. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25, 50 & 75c. Van den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "IL TROVATORE" Next Week—"THE MIKADO."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

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CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. TONIGHT 315TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Her Revue, EMMA DUNN & Co., BRICE & KING, LADDIE CLIFF and Others.

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81st St. Thea., on B'y—NOW: Howard Estabrook in "The Butterfly" & a Chaplin daily. Mon., Tues., Wed., Albert Chevalier in "The Middleman." Best V'dville 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10-15-25c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11.30. P. M. 10-50c. MARY PICKFORD in FANCHON the Cricket. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next W'k, Elsie Janis, "Betty in Search of Thrill"

PLAZA MADISON AVENUE & 59TH STREET. Continuous 1:30-11 P. M., 10-15-25c. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in THE HEART OF MARYLAND AND HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

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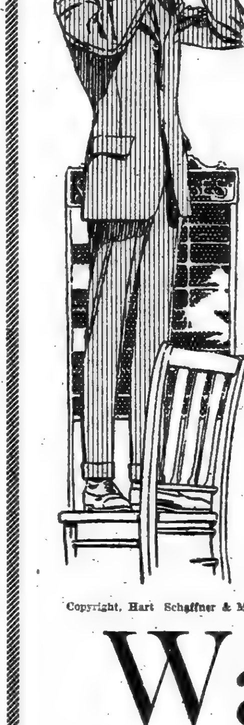

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; gentle to moderate north to northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,930. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S NOTE DELAYED ON CABLES; BERLIN GETS IT TODAY; NATION VOICES FULL APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS; FEELING IN WASHINGTON IS STRONGLY HOPEFUL OF PEACE

KING OF ITALY RETAINS CABINET; PEOPLE WANT WAR

Refusal to Let Salandra and Sonnino Resign Averts Revolution in Rome.

TROOPS HOLD THE CAPITAL

Mobs Smash Into Chamber of Deputies and Riot All Over the City.

GERMAN SHOPS WRECKED

Angry Demonstrations Held Throughout the Country—Street Fighting in Milan.

ROME, May 14, via Paris, May 15.—Premier Salandra has convoked a council of the Ministers who are now meeting to make a decision relative to the present crisis.

The news that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation, tendered last evening on the ground that the Cabinet did not have the unanimous support of the constitutional parties of the country in its international policy—and that the Premier and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, who will remain in power, is spreading like wildfire throughout Rome and creating an excellent impression.

All the people seem satisfied at so quick a solution of the crisis, it being believed that otherwise serious trouble was inevitable. It was asserted that the population had determined that tonight would not pass without such a demonstration of violence as would render the will of the people supreme.

The whole city was in a state of ebullition. The shops were closed, flags were hoisted at half-mast as a sign of protest against the Government's action, and the theatres had been requested to suspend their performances, except the Constanzi Theatre, where a play was given in honor of Gabriele D'Announzio. The poet was present and made an address of anti-Austrian character.

The entire garrison had been brought out to protect the most threatened points in the city, such as the streets where the Austrian and German Embassies and Consulates are situated and the Villa Malta, the home of Former Premier Giolitti. The city was divided into four military zones and the keeping of order was intrusted to the military authorities.

A riotous crowd during the day invaded the Piazza Montecitorio, in which the Chamber of Deputies is located, and smashed windows and doors and destroyed everything it came across. The rioters were about to enter the great hall of Bittings when troops intervened. A few of the demonstrators were wounded.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies who are followers of Signor Giolitti made their escape from the building, some of them leaving their hats behind. A venerable Garibaldian veteran harangued the crowd, declaring that Italy either must go to war or the people would bring about a revolution.

During the day a circular was distributed asking the people to form in procession and proceed to the Villa Ada, the residence of King Victor Emmanuel, and demonstrate their loyalty to the King, but also express their opinions in favor of Italy joining the war.

These circulars caused the forming of processions of thousands of persons who, with flags and shouting, enthusiastically marched toward the Villa Ada. On the way the demonstrators smashed all windows and destroyed the signs of German shops. One of the most prominent of the German business houses attacked was that of Loescher, the bookseller. The police, carabineers, bersaglieri, and infantry, and even cavalrymen and artillerymen charged the processions and closed the streets leading to the Villa Ada. The mob, however, proceeded to force the closing of all German shops placarding them with signs reading "Closed as a national protest."

Signor Giolitti was summoned by the King this morning. It is asserted that he expressed the opinion that Signor Salandra's Government not having been overthrown by Parliament, Salandra must remain in power or be entrusted with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Signor Salandra, signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Manfredi, President of the Senate, and other men high in politics also were in conference with the King during the day. It is stated that they suggested that Signor Giolitti be entrusted with the formaion of the new cabinet, alleging that he was responsible for the crisis and, therefore, should bring about its solution.

The King during the day received in the order named the following statesmen: Signor Manfredi, President of the Senate; Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Signor Giolitti, the former Premier, but now the leader of the party in Italy in favor of neutrality.

The news of the resignation of the

Continued on Page 9.

QUEEN IN THE TRENCHES GREETS HER BELGIANS

Enthusiastic Soldiers Treasure the Sack She Sat On as a Souvenir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—Sir Cecil Hertslet, formerly the British Consul General at Antwerp, speaking at Eastbourne, said that a wounded Belgian officer had just given a description of an incident that occurred the other day in the Belgian trenches on the Yser.

Queen Elizabeth went to speak to the soldiers, but the men in the trenches did not recognize the kind and graceful lady. One mand said: "Come along, Madame; make yourself at home." Another soldier said: "Ah, but Madame, this trench is dangerous!"

The Queen replied: "Not for me; I'm so small."

One of the men produced a sack and placed it on the slope of the trench. The Queen sat down on the sack and began to distribute the chocolate and cigarettes she had brought.

Presently another soldier came from another position and, recognizing her Majesty, exclaimed: "Oh, the Queen."

All the soldiers, of course, rose and stoid at attention.

Her Majesty, after expressing kind wishes for their welfare, left the trench.

On the sack on which she had sat were inscribed the words: "The resting place of the Queen." The soldier to whom the sack belonged was asked whether he would sell it as a souvenir, and he replied: "Not for a hundred thousand francs."

SINKS GERMAN SUBMARINE.

British Steamer's Captain Thinks He Ran One Down in North Sea.

BLYTH, England, May 14.—A German submarine is reported to have been sunk in the North Sea. The Captain of the steamer Collarnie on reaching port today stated that his vessel apparently had destroyed the submarine by running it down off the Northumberland coast.

No submarine was seen, but the Captain said his ship struck a submerged obstacle. A large quantity of oil subsequently appeared on the surface and the conclusion was drawn that a submarine had been run down.

DROP BOMBS AT DUTCH SHIP

Three Explode Near Trawler German Airmen Sought to Destroy.

LONDON, May 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Ymuden says the Dutch trawler Sgravenhage reports that a Taube aeroplane, coming from the west, dropped three bombs at the fishing boat on Wednesday, in spite of the fact that she was flying the Dutch flag.

The bombs fell in the sea, where they exploded

FEAR THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

House Quailing Before Irish Dealers, Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, May 14. — "We miss his fearlessness now more than ever when we have the House of Commons quailing before the angry crowd of Irish publicans and distillers," said David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a tribute to the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes when a memorial portrait of the clergyman was unveiled today at an anniversary meeting in the London mission which the Rev. Mr. Hughes founded.

GORKY'S SON WOUNDED.

Fighting for France, He Loses His Right Arm.

PARIS, May 14.—Alexander Gorky, son of Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, was wounded while serving with the French Army and as a result has just had his right arm amputated in the American Hospital at Neuilly.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN TRIPOLI.

Italian Column Repulses Fierce Attack by Rebels.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 14.—News received here today from Tripoli says that during the afternoon of May 12 an Italian column composed of infantry and cavalry was attacked by rebels in the neighborhood of Misurata. The attack was repulsed.

The Italian losses are given as twelve killed, including three officers, and twenty-nine men wounded.

GERMANS SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

Rush to Naturalization Bureau Since Sinking of Lusitania.

Since the sinking of the Lusitania the Federal Naturalization Bureau in this city has experienced a rush of business. Charles A. Weiser, the Naturalization Commissioner in the Federal Building, said yesterday:

"The number of Germans who have applied for citizenship papers since the Lusitania was sunk has increased enormously. Up to that time I had found that the Russians were filing the greatest numbers of applications for citizenship papers and the Germans were at the foot of the list. Now, however, there are quite as many Germans as Russians who apply."

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS, insomnia, and lassitude take Horsford's Acid Phosphate; the best tonic for nerves and stomach.—Advt.

RUSSIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN LINE ON 94-MILE FRONT

Drive Foes from Bukowina Positions and Over the Pruth River in Disorder.

HALT RUSH IN GALICIA

Say German Reports of Great Victories Were Exaggerated to Influence Italy.

MASSING AT SAN RIVER

Germans Declare Pursuit Continues and Russian Forces in South Poland Are Retreating.

PETROGRAD, May 14.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

In the region of Shavli the fighting is developing under conditions favorable to us. Yesterday we took more than 1,000 German prisoners and captured nine machine guns.

In Western Galicia the intensity of the fighting lessened on May 10. Our troops are concentrating gradually on the line of the River San with the object of occupying a shorter front.

The Austrian army evacuated on the 11th a strongly fortified position extending from the Bistritza River to the Rumanian frontier, in length 140 versts (about ninety-four miles,) and fell back precipitately on the 12th beyond the River Pruth. The enemy's cavalry, which was sacrificed in repeated charges to protect the general retreat, was disposed as follows:

Our cavalry divisions broke through the enemy's front at various points, and, by successful charges, threw the enemy's columns, which were on the march, into disorder.

Our vigorous pursuit of the enemy continues under conditions particularly favorable to us. The great number of prisoners we already have taken is being rapidly increased.

Flank Attack Relieves Centre.

The River San, to which the Russians have fallen back upon strong strategic positions, runs north and south through central Galicia. They now regard the German drive through West Galicia as having been checked permanently.

The arrival of fresh Russian troops, which successfully engaged the German flanks, has relieved pressure upon the Russian centre. These attacks on the German wings, in which the Russian cavalry has been supported effectively by mountain artillery, have been prosecuted with unusual fierceness.

The activity noted in the last few days along the centre of the Polish front, in the vicinity of Skierniewice and Rawa, is said to have been due to Russian initiative, with the object of holding the Germans in their positions and preventing the utilization of these forces elsewhere.

The retreat of the Russian centre from Lupkow is explained as due not to pressure from the Germans, but to the exposed situation of the Russians at that point in view of the rolling back of the Russian right flank. This wing rests on the lower Wisloka at Dembica, twenty miles due east of Tarnow. It is strongly entrenched.

With the checking of the German eastward movement between the Vistula and the Carpathians, there are already indications of a new Austro-German offensive against the Russian left, in the direction of Stryi and Uzsok. Evidence of this is seen in the transfer of German troops eastward through Lupkow. In view of this new activity the Russians attach great importance to their recent successes further east, in the Trans-Dniester country.

To the north the Russians have been able to hold the Germans on a line between Mitau and Kelmo, and have driven them out of Ragola, midway between Kovno and Rossieny. The grain elevators at Libau are said to have been emptied before the German occupation of that town.

Denials by Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy has received the following dispatch from his Government in Petrograd:

The Russian General Staff, in a statement issued May 12, says that last week the German military authorities made erroneous statements about operations on the Russian front.

Thus they said that the Germans took twelve guns during the battle at Libau, whereas the Russian artillery detachment operating there had but four guns. At Rossieny the Germans not only did not cause the Russians heavy losses, but had no success at all. The Russians were not in full retreat, as the German communiqué says, but their forces were obliged to withdraw along the front of the Russian offensive for a distance of from six to thirty miles.

The Germans affirm that they have driven back the Russian attacks at Kalwarya, Augustowa, and Przasnysz and inflicted great losses on the Russians; but the Russians made no attacks there. The Germans attacked the Russian forces at Vaskiedno, Rajets, and at the farm Pomicany; but some of their attacks were only demonstrations and the others were for

Continued on Page 4.

ONE TORPEDO HIT LUSITANIA, GERMANS SAY

Official Report Says Second Explosion Was Caused by the Ammunition Aboard.

BERLIN, May 14, (via Amsterdam to London, May 15.)—From the report received from the submarine which sank the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania last Friday the following official version of the incident is published by the Admiralty Staff over the signature of Admiral Behncke:

"The submarine sighted the steamer, which showed no flag, May 7 at 2:20 o'clock Central European time, afternoon, on the southeast coast of Ireland in fine, clear weather.

"At 3:10 o'clock one torpedo was fired at the Lusitania which hit her starboard side below the Captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo was followed immediately by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink.

"The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

EMDEN'S SAILORS ARRIVE IN TURKEY

Party Which Escaped Capture Joyful When Told Hopes of Iron Cross Will Be Realized.

DAMASCUS, Syria, (via London,) May 14.—Lieutenant von Muecke and a landing party from the German Cruiser Emden, which escaped when their ship was sunk in the Indian Ocean on Nov. 10, have arrived here after six months of adventurous wandering. There are fifty men in the party.

"Have I won the Iron Cross?" was the first question asked by Lieutenant von Muecke.

He and the sailors in his command were delighted when told they were regarded in Germany as heroes, and that all were to receive the coveted cross. The Lieutenant declared all he wanted now was to get a command in the North Sea.

Von Muecke and the remnant of the Emden's crew were reported to have escaped from allied patrol ships and piloted the schooner Aysha, on which they escaped from Cocos Island, safely into the Arabia, on Feb. 5, of Lidd on March 27. They reached Hodeida, Arabia, on Feb. 5. They probably traveled by rail most of the distance from Lidd (Jidda?) to Damascus.

PEERS FORCED KING TO OUST KAISERS

British Garter Knights Threatened to Resign if Teuton Royalties Were Not Expelled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—The striking off of the Kaiser, Crown Prince, and other German and Austrian royalties from the roll of the Order of the Garter by King George was precipitated by the action of the English peers who are members of the Garter.

After the sinking of the Lusitania a committee consisting of the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Rosebery, Lord Crewe, and Lord Lansdowne, representing the English peers belonging to the order, petitioned the King to remove the Teutonic members from the order, intimating to his Majesty that unless this were done all the English K. G.'s would resign.

Under the rules of the order no member can be struck off the rolls without a special convocation, at which the member whom it is proposed to strike off can be heard in his defense. The King as Sovereign of the order has taken upon himself to break this rule.

The Daily Chronicle's Windsor correspondent says that following divine service at St. George's Chapel, yesterday morning, the banners of the eight recreant knights were quietly removed from the building. The ceremony was carried out under the direction of Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, Principal Garter King-at-Arms, the chapel being closed meanwhile.

At Slough the Bishop of Buckingham described the eight degraded K. G.'s as unworthy to be members of the order, which, even in days of lesser enlightenment and greater indifference to human life, had upheld the traditions of chivalry and honor.

MAKES STATE CLAIM FOR LUSITANIA VICTIM

Widow of Salesman Sent Abroad by Firm Appeals to Workmen's Compensation Commission.

The claim of the widow of Charles Veith Mills, one of the victims of the Lusitania disaster, was filed yesterday with the State Workmen's Compensation Commission. It was the first claim for loss of life on the big steamship that has come in, although others are expected. Mr. Mills was employed by J. B. Locke & Potts, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 81-83 Franklin Street. He was a salesman and buyer for the firm, and was going abroad on the firm's business.

His home was at New Rochelle. He was 33 years old and left only a widow. His salary was $3,600 a year and if the claim is allowed, his widow will receive one-third of his salary as long as she remains single. If she marries again the payments will stop. The Globe Indemnity Company carried the insurance.

SPEAKS FOR THE PEOPLE

President Is Upheld by National and State Leaders.

PRESS GIVES HIGH PRAISE

Firm but Courteous Message and Meets the Crisis Splendidly, Say Editors.

GERMAN CITIZENS APPROVE

Hopeful That a Clash Will Be Averted, but Pledge Their Loyalty.

CONFIDENCE THE KEYNOTE

In Full Accord with the President's Course, the Country Awaits the German Answer.

American opinion, as voiced by scores of public men and newspapers through the columns of THE TIMES today, is united in support of the President in the policy which he has set forth in his note to Germany. Cordial approval of the tone of his communication is joined with acceptance of its conclusions as to the only way the German Government can satisfy the demands of this country in the face of the Lusitania disaster.

Governors of many States give assurances that the President's views have the backing of patriotic citizens in every section of the United States.

Senators and Representatives likewise, in their telegraphed opinions, demonstrate that in what is regarded as a sober period in the nation's history one spirit animates all who are concerned with the responsibilities of legislation.

The press of all parties are a unit in applauding the vigor, temperateness, courtesy, and high purpose of the President's note which many style a "great state paper," and even more accept as the voice of the American people speaking through their Chief Executive.

Editors East, West, North, and South are not more impressed with the firmness with which the President states the American attitude than with the strong and sincere desire he evidences to give the Berlin Government an opportunity to recede from a position which he regards as untenable from the standpoint of the accepted law of nations and the supreme law of humanity.

The jingo spirit is notably absent from these expressions of opinion. No wish for war is expressed anywhere; rather is the hope general that Germany will see the necessity, as a matter of national honor, for abandoning a method of warfare which is [illegible] menace to peace.

In the German-American newspapers also one sentiment is manifest: If conflict should arise, (and they pray that it may not,) they and all whom they represent will be Americans and nothing else.

Herman Ridder, editor of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, not only declares the President's note diplomatically correct and deserving the support of the whole nation, but also suggests that through the mediation that may be made possible by the American communication may come the larger mediation that will put an end to the great conflict.

THE NEW YORK CITY PRESS.

Editorial comment in the New York City newspapers yesterday regarding President Wilson's note to Germany was as follows:

The Note to Germany.

From The World.

President Wilson's note to the German Government cannot fail to satisfy the highest expectations of the American people.

It is calm. It is restrained. It is courteous, but with a cold, cutting courtesy that gives added emphasis to every word. There can be no mistake whatever as to the intentions and purposes of the American Government.

For the specific outrages against the United States of which the President complains, he properly asks that the German Government will not only disavow the acts in question, but that it will "make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure," and that it will "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare" for which Germany in the past has contended. Beyond all this, however, in the plain determination of the President to re-establish international law on the high seas, and this without compromise.

By the strength of his case and the moderation of his tone, the President has made it as easy for Germany to do right as to do wrong. If he is to fail in his effort, it will be in good conscience and in a good cause.

On this issue the President, sustained by the unanimous voice of the greatest and most powerful of neutral nations, can say, in the words of Martin Luther, "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me."

America's Message to Germany.

From The Herald.

The President has expressed the unanimous voice of the great American republic. Whatever may have been

Continued on Page 3.

Admirable in Tone, Moderate and Dignified, Says Ex-President Taft of Wilson's Note

Ex-President Taft, at the dinner of Methodist laymen in New York last night, said of President Wilson's note to Germany:

"Admirable in tone, moderate in the judical spirit that runs through the entire communication, dignified in the level that the writer takes with respect to international obligations, accurate in its statement of international law, he puts the case of the United States in a way that may well call for our earnest concurrence and confirmation."

Bernstorff Pleased by Friendly Tone of Note and Is Hopeful of a Peaceful Settlement

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The German Ambassador told inquirers today that he knew absolutely nothing of the position of his Government because he had received no communication, and naturally would not until the note itself had been presented. He declined to discuss his own views for publication.

Some of his friends indicated later that the Ambassador was pleased with the friendly tone of the note, and was himself hopeful and confident that the questions in dispute could be satisfactorily settled through diplomacy.

GOVERNORS PLEDGE STATES TO WILSON

President's Attitude Toward Germany Finds Favor in Every Quarter.

NO NOTE OF PARTISANSHIP

Language and Sentiment of Document Praised as Expressing Public's Opinion.

In response to telegrams sent to the Governors of the States, THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following expressions regarding President Wilson's note to the German Government:

Wilson's Message Admirable.

BOSTON, May 14.—The message sent by the American Government to Germany is admirable. It indicates that the Government's position has been taken after sober and earnest deliberation. It could not have pointed out the national injury that has been inflicted in plainer language.

Let us hope that the German Government will recognize the justice of our position. In any event the Government has spoken for us all. It is our duty unanimously and unitedly to support the Government.

DAVID I. WALSH,
Governor of Massachusetts.

Approved by All Patriots.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 14.—President Wilson's note to Germany omits nothing that should be stated to safeguard the nation's honor. It will be approved by all patriotic citizens.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,
Governor Maine.

Ohio with the President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—President Wilson's note of protest to the German Imperial Government is a calm, considerate expression of the firm determination of the people of the United States that their rights and the rights of their Government shall be respected by belligerants.

The thinking people of our country have awaited with judicial deliberation this announcement of policy by the President and will sustain him firmly in the position he has taken. President McKinley said almost with his last breath: "Let us remember that our interest is in concord not in conflict and that our victories are the victories of peace rather than the victories of war."

Then as now our nation was dedicated to peace, yet, our love for peace must not be misunderstood; it is not a sentiment prompted by fear. The rights of American citizens must be protected. The President has sounded a note of decision and deliberate conviction which will be heard around the world. The American people devoted as they are to peace among nations will sustain the President in his decision.

Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio.

Support to End of Chapter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—The diplomatic communication forwarded by Secretary of State Bryan after a conference with President Wilson and his Cabinet has been formulated with the utmost caution, circumspection and deliberation.

Before forwarding this official document to the German Empire, the President and his Cabinet permitted sufficient time to elapse after the shock occasioned by the destruction of so many American noncombatant lives on the Lusitania to let reason, law and justice control their official deliberations.

Now the nation has spoken through its President and Secretary of State and the patriotic citizens of the Republic will stand loyally behind the President and his advisors and continue to give their support to the President to the end of the chapter.

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor of Illinois.

Courteous, Concise, Complete.

DENVER, May 14.—The President's note to Germany is clear, courteous,

Continued on Page 2.

SENATORS UPHOLD WILSON'S HANDS

Members of the Upper House Declare Willingness to Abide by German Note.

"A CLASSIC STATE PAPER"

Representatives Join in Approval and Support of President's Policy.

Members of the United States Senate who expressed opinion on the President's note to the German Government yesterday spoke in full confidence that it carried the views of the American people, and that the country stood behind the President, no matter what the outcome might be.

A Classic Among State Papers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 14.—President Wilson's note accurately presents to the German Government the real question and places upon that Government the opportunity to accept or disclaim intentional responsibility for the great wrong to humanity as well as the American people resulting from the recent use of submarines. It indicates clearly to that Government the views of the American people as interpreted by him. His interpretation is correct.

It so presents the situation that the responsibility for graver consequences is made to rest with the Imperial Government of Germany. While it does not even indicate a threat, it does make clear that the patience of the American people has become exhausted, and that similar outrages will not be tolerated by our Government.

The President has behind him a united country, ready to follow his lead whatever may be the consequences. The people are willing to trust him to the fullest extent, knowing that he will not embroil them in war if that alternative can be avoided, but that he will protect their honor regardless of consequences. As a State paper it will become a classic.

FRANK S. WHITE,
Senator from Alabama.

Justifies Country's Confidence.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 14.—The President's note justifies the country's full confidence. It is a clear, irresistible, unambiguous, wholly patriotic statement. He seeks to arrive at a definite understanding that the law of nations exists and will be observed, thus avoiding the calamity of war.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senator, Florida.

Note in the Right Spirit.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 14.—I think the President's note to Germany is in the right spirit. It should be held to and insisted on to the utmost. We do not want war. We could not reach Germany if we went to war, but there is much we could do. In case Germany fails to heed and conform to the conditions of the President's note he should insist upon its whole tenor to the last item.

T. B. CATRON,
Senator, New Mexico.

Will Fix Submarine's Status.

WAHPETON, N. D., May 14.—The President's note is both strong and courteous. Its effect must be to bring to a speedy settlement of the rights and duties of both belligerents and neutrals in respect to the operation of this new and most destructive instrument of modern warfare, the subharine.

P. J. McCUMBER,
Senator, North Dakota.

Texas Watches with Sympathy.

DALLAS, Texas., May 14.—In reply to your message, will say that this morning I wired the President on the subject as follows:

"I feel sure you will be gratified to know that the people of Texas are watching with profound and sympathetic interest your wise course in en-

Continued on Page 3.

THE CABINET IS CHEERFUL

Nation's Response Encourages President and His Advisers.

DISAVOWAL IS LOOKED FOR

Observers at Washington Point to Lull in Submarine Attacks.

THINK GERMAN RAIDS ENDED

Belief in Some Quarters That the Kaiser Will Counsel Peace with Us.

WILSON LEAVES CAPITAL

Telegrams Praising His Course Continue to Pour In—Delay of Note Annoying.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The State Department was apprised tonight in a cablegram from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome that the American note to Germany had been delayed in transmission and probably would not be delivered to the Berlin Government until tomorrow morning.

Secretary Bryan gave out the following:

"Ambassador Page at Rome cabled the State Department tonight that the President's note to Germany reached Rome at 2 P. M. today and was immediately copied and forwarded to Berlin at 3:40 P. M. today."

The intention was for the note to reach Ambassador Gerard at Berlin in time for translation and delivery to the German Foreign Office this morning.

It was apparent throughout official circles today that a feeling of hopefulness prevailed, and this feeling pervaded the regular meeting of the Cabinet, which was devoted, in part, to a discussion of the critical situation that had been reached in the relations of the nation with Germany. While there are some officials who are pessimistic, it is not going beyond the fact to say that generally the idea that the differences with Germany will be adjusted without war is in the ascendant.

While officials are extremely anxious to ascertain the German view of the note as soon as possible, they are inclined to the opinion that the longer the German Government delays its response, although it is hoped that due regard will be paid to the President's request for prompt action, the better will be the prospect that Germany's decision will be for peace. The American note was filed for cabling to Berlin as quickly as it could be in the circumstances, the desire being to have it reach the German Government as expeditiously as was feasible, so that it might serve to warn the German naval authorities of the manner in which this Government regarded submarine warfare and possibly have the effect of causing a suspension, at least, of the submarine attacks on merchant vessels.

Plans Go Awry.

The text of the note, put into cipher symbols at the State Department, was filed for cabling at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was expected that it would reach the American Embassy in Berlin late last evening, be translated during the night, and be presented to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard by 11 o'clock this morning, Berlin time, which is 5 o'clock A. M. United States Eastern time.

The Government was particularly anxious that the text of the note should not be published in London or Berlin newspapers before it was handed to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and while copies of it were furnished to the press last evening for use in American newspapers, it was stipulated by Secretary Bryan that the note should not be filed for cabling to newspapers abroad until 5 o'clock this morning. However, the cable from the American Ambassador at Rome shows that the plan for prompt delivery in Berlin went awry. London newspapers, and probably Berlin newspapers, were able to print the text of the note this afternoon. Thus the German authorities, it is supposed, were able to read the note in newspapers before they received it officially, which was exactly what this Government was anxious to avoid, not only for reasons of international courtesy, but to prevent agitation over the American position coming to the ears of or in the [illegible]

BOSCA RED Sparkling Buby is now A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your drinks; splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

imperial officials had an opportunity to examine the formal document.

President Leaves Capital.

Tonight President Wilson, accompanied by members of his family, left Washington on board the yacht Mayflower for New York, where he is to review the Atlantic Fleet and participate in the ceremonies attending the presence there of the great array of battleships and other war vessels. The Mayflower will not attempt to make speed, and when she sailed from the local navy yard, in command of Lieut. Commander Robert L. Berry, who will serve as the President's aid during the New York visit, it was the plan to make a leisurely voyage, with the intention of reaching New York on Monday morning.

The President Tired.

The President was tired, and showed it. Those who had an opportunity to observe him closely said that he felt the strain of the mental and physical effort of the seven days since the Lusitania went down, and they were glad that he was to have an opportunity for a rest.

Officials admitted that they had little on which to base the impression that Germany's course would not be for war. They conceded that President Wilson's note was very vigorous and called on Germany to abandon her submarine warfare with reference to merchant ships, not only those that flew the American flag or carried American citizens, but all merchant craft, without regard to belligerent status or the nationality of passengers or crew. This demand, coupled with those for reparation and disavowal of the unlawful acts complained of by the United States, probably will not be conceded by Germany without a struggle, it is believed, but the feeling is strong in Washington that the German imperial authorities will construe the representations of this Government in the spirit which pervades the American note, and will respond without anger or showing a disposition to refuse to discuss in an amicable manner the points in dispute.

Answer Must Be Explicit.

One of those familiar with the considerations that actuated the President in the preparation of the note indicated today that mere negative acquiescence in the American demands through a failure to continue the submarine warfare against merchant commerce would not satisfy the United States, which had asked for "just, prompt, and enlightened action" from the German Government. This, it was argued, called for explicit answers. The man expressing this view, however, did not profess to be speaking in any authoritative way. It is noteworthy that this suggestion did not enter into the views of those who were willing to talk on the subject of Germany's probable course. This larger contingent believes, or professes to believe, that a disposition on the part of the Berlin Government to respond to the American contentions without anger will pave the way to the accomplishment of what is called for by the President. The rather general tendency here is to overlook the likelihood that Germany will not concede all that is desired by this Government, and take into consideration only that the German reply may be of such conciliatory nature that friendly relations will not be severed.

Future Course in Doubt.

Whether President Wilson would be willing to accept a partial concession of the American terms with those not conceded left for future parley, is something that is not known. The belief is that the President has not come to any determination along that line, but will wait for the German answer and give it consideration on its merits. He is saying little on the subject of the future, or rather it should be said that it is not being disclosed that he is saying anything at all. At this time he is adhering strictly to a policy of watchful waiting.

Much of the conservative cheerfulness, which may better be described as cheerfulness tempered by gravity, that was noticeable among members of the Government today, and which was said to have been evident at the Cabinet meeting, was due to the character of the many telegrams that reached the White House from persons who had read the President's note. All of these were reported to be eulogistic of the President's course. They came from men in all parts of the country, and were so emphatic in their declarations of sympathy and support that the President and his advisers were bound to feel that the Administration would have the cordial approval of the nation in whatever course it was necessary to adopt after the German attitude had been disclosed.

None of these messages was made public by the White House. President Wilson preferred that they should not be given to the press, and while no formal explanation of this decision was furnished, it was understood that he was anxious that nothing should be done or said in any authoritative way that would rouse sentiment in the country or seem to be directed toward influencing Germany during the period when that Government was giving consideration to the terms of the American note.

Von Bernstorff Calls.

One reason for the feeling that Germany was not disposed to adopt a hostile attitude toward the United States was found in the fact that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon to disavow responsibility for himself, his embassy, and all his diplomatic subordinates in Washington for statements attributed to German sources here to the effect that the German Government would not accept the proposals of the American Government, as set forth in President Wilson's communication.

Count von Bernstorff's disclaimer was contained in a formal note which he handed to Secretary Bryan. In making known the purpose of the German Ambassador's visit to the State Department, Secretary Bryan said he did not care to furnish the text of the note, but he explained that generally it explained that statements made in newspapers purporting to have come from members of the German Embassy staff were pure inventions. The note, Mr. Bryan said, warned the press of the falsity of statements concerning Germany's probable attitude in the present situation attributed to members of the embassy.

Count von Bernstorff's action is regarded as significant of a desire on the part of the German authorities generally to show the United States that their course with reference to the American representations was not determined in advance. In it officials found a good sign, and were encouraged to believe that Germany would give earnest and careful consideration to the views and purposes of President Wilson.

Expect Disavowal.

There was much discussion in diplomatic and official circles today as to what attitude Germany would adopt toward the insistence of the President that the submarine warfare against merchant shipping be discontinued. One view which attracted attention from the fact that it appeared to be in the minds of a large number of well-informed persons was that Germany would make the disavowal asked and would respond affirmatively to the President's call for reparation, but would combat the other and main part of the American position by an argument designed to show that it would be impossible to abandon submarine attacks unless the British Government agreed to permit vessels carrying foodstuffs for the civilian population of Germany to proceed to German ports. A proposal of this character had already been submitted by Germany to England through the medium of the United States, but the negotiations toward effecting an arrangement of that character were futile. It was apparent that the belief was prevalent here today that Germany, while advancing in diplomatic correspondence reasons why her war zone order could not be rescinded, would direct the commanders of German submarines to confine their activities only to the warships of Germany's enemies.

This would mean, it was pointed out, that while Germany would still maintain in words that her submarine warfare was justifiable, she would actually discontinue it without any formal announcement or notice to the United States that this particular American demand—the most important of the three made by President Wilson—was conceded.

Lull in Submarine Attacks.

As evidence of the merit of this argument, attention was called to the fact that while prior to the Lusitania disaster the sinking of merchant vessels by German submarines had been of almost daily occurrence, such incidents had been repeated only on the day following the Lusitania's loss, and that six days had elapsed since any neutral or belligerent merchantman had been sent to the bottom by a torpedo from a German underwater craft.

It is gathered that officials believe President Wilson will be inclined to insist on a formal acknowledgment of the abandonment of submarine attacks on merchant shipping rather than be being satisfied with negative acquiescence in his demand. But nobody, except the President and perhaps a few of his most intimate confidants, understands what his course is likely to be should the situation produce such a result as that suggested.

Some persons here hold that the German Government will find it impossible to accede to the desires of the United States, and profess to believe that, while Germany may not take any action that will result in actual war with the United States, she may bring about a condition that will produce a state of war. But those who hold this view appear to be in the minority.

Look to the Emperor.

One interesting feature of the opinions expressed here today was that a considerable number of persons believed that if the decision of the German Government as to its response were to be left to the determination of Emperor William and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg the situation would make for peace. The fear was expressed that the matter might be handled by the most radical group of the German Government, and that their decision would be for rejecting what the President had called for. No particular grounds were advanced for the opinion that the Emperor and the Chancellor would be conservative, but it was apparent that some officials looked to them to avoid a clash between Germany and the United States.

Vice President Marshall is one of the most unpopular officials in Administration circles in Washington today. While officers of the Government did not comment openly on the subject, it was made clear that some remarks attributed to the Vice President were extremely distasteful to the Administration. The criticism was based on the following press dispatch:

TUPELO, Miss., May 13.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, speaking here on "National Tendencies," advised caution on the part of the United States in dealing with the delicate problem presented by the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Vice President said he considered that when a person boarded an English vessel he was virtually on English soil, and must expect to stand the consequences.

He said there were too many men in the United States crying for war who would not enlist unless given a position of selling goods to the Commissary Department.

Resented in Washington.

The Vice President's opinion concerning persons taking passage on English vessels is diametrically opposite to that set forth in the note written by President Wilson. The charitable view was expressed in some quarters that Mr. Marshall had been out of touch with newspapers which had represented the feeling of indignation in Washington over the sinking of the Lusitania, but few of those who commented on Mr. Marshall's remarks were so charitably disposed. Nor was any relish shown for Mr. Marshall's reflection contained in the last paragraph of the press dispatch.

No answer to the American note is expected from the German Government for several days, and the President had no hesitation in leaving Washington to keep his engagement to review the fleet at New York. It has been arranged, however, that the Mayflower shall be in wireless touch during her voyage with the commandants of the Norfolk and Brooklyn Navy Yards, to whom any important messages concerning the German crisis will be sent for transmission to the President.

Reply Within a Week?

It will take a week at least for the answer from Germany to the American note to be prepared and received here, in the opinion of diplomatists and officials.

When the German Government completes its reply it will be handed to Ambassador Gerard and will then be translated from the German by the expert translators at the American Embassy before being transmitted to the United States.

It is the custom of each country to give diplomatic notes to foreign Governments in its own language. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, for example, speaks and writes English as fluently as any American, but all his diplomatic communications to the State Department are written in German. In the case of treaties, there is a formal exchange of translations. This often occurs in case of doubt on any words in diplomatic notes.

GOVERNORS PLEDGE STATES TO WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

concise and complete. I think it is an admirable epitome of preponderant American sentiment.

C. S. THOMAS,
Governor of Colorado.

Meets Country's Approval.

BISMARCK, N. D., May 14.—I am pleased with the President's note to Germany. It is firm, courteous, emphatic, and I believe will meet with the approval of the country.

L. B. HANNA,
Governor of North Dakota.

Brief, But Expressive.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—I am with the President.

LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Reflects the People's Sentiments.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 14.—The President's note is a manly statement in the language of a Christian gentleman. It is a model for dealing with a friendly power in the stress of a crisis. It is friendly but firm, courteous but courageous. It reflects the expressed views of a great majority and the subconscious sentiments of three-fourths of the rest of the people.

W. E. CHILTON,
Governor of West Virginia.

Suited to All Loyal Americans.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 14.—I think President Wilson's statement to the German Government should be heartily approved by all loyal Americans.

JAS. E. FERGUSON,
Governor of Texas.

Enough Said, But Not Too Much.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 14.—The country will fully approve both the substance of the President's firm and powerful note to Germany and the moderation and courtesy with which the President frames it. The note is all the more impressive because of its temperate and restrained language and its spirit of friendliness and of confidence in the ultimate justice and good will of the German government.

Less than the President has said in this momentous deliverance to the German Government would not have satisfied the sense of the great grievance that is suffered in the whole submarine warfare policy of Germany's navy and more is not required to maintain American national prestige and self respect before the world. All Americans will hope that the German Government will meet the reasonable demands set forth in the note and make more drastic defensive measures unnecessary.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

Bespeaks United Support.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 14.—The protest of the President is clear, dignified and forceful; in the closing paragraph he expresses the position of the United States in language that cannot be misunderstood. In this expression the President will have the united support of the people of the United States.

ERNEST LISTER,
Governor of Washington.

Right Man in Right Place.

JACKSON, Miss., May 14.—I agree with Mr. Wilson in his message to Germany. In fact, Mr. Wilson seems to be the right man in the right place.

EARL BREWER,
Governor of Mississippi.

Oklahoma with the President.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 14.—I indorse President Wilson's note to Germany. Am for peace with all nations if it can be had with honor and due regard to the rights of American citizens, but am in favor of carefully, patiently, and firmly demanding and insisting upon our rights and going to every reasonable and sane limit to preserve the same. I believe that a majority of the patriotic citizens of this State approve the course of the President.

B. L. WILLIAMS,
Governor of Oklahoma.

Not for Peace at Any Price.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 14.—I am thoroughly convinced that no citizen in the United States is as well qualified to ascertain the facts in the Lusitania disaster as President Wilson and his advisers. All his efforts to maintain neutrality have been thoroughly in accord with the national spirit. He also directly reflects the sentiments of the American people when he indicates that he is first for peace, but not at the price of the honor of the nation.

JOHN B. KENDRICKS,
Governor of Wyoming.

Has Country's Support.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—The President's note to Germany places the nation on ground which should compel the respect of mankind. Certain it is that his strong and pointed utterances will be supported by the patriotic citizenship of the country to any extent that circumstances may demand.

H. C. STUART, Governor of Virginia.

American Idea of Right.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 14.—The people of Missouri approve President Wilson's note to the German Government. It is a clear and forceful statement of the American idea of right and of the things that are best for humanity.

WILLIAM R. PAINTER,
Acting Governor of Missouri.

Should Open Way for Discussion.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 14.—The note of the State Department to the Imperial German Government is, in my opinion, a very succinct and comprehensive statement of the existing exigency in which the United States is so vitally concerned. Considered as a whole, Mr. Bryan's definition of this country's position should afford excellent ground on which to conduct an exchange of diplomatic expressions with reasonable prospect of securing desired assurances affecting American life and commerce.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

Too Busy with Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 14.—My time is so occupied with the session of the Legislature that I have been unable to consider President Wilson's note to Germany.

PARK TRAMMELL,
Governor of Florida.

PRESS APPROVES WILSON'S NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

the apprehensions of the nation stirred to its very soul by the greatest series of outrages ever perpetrated upon a neutral country, these apprehensions vanished with the perusal of the note cabled last night to Germany. It might have been stronger; 'twill serve. Mr. Wilson has overcome the influence of those members of his Cabinet who are for peace at any price. He has lived up to the very best traditions of his character. In a document which makes no threat but which with the greatest solemnity states the unalterable position of the American Government, he has made a request on Germany which is susceptible of but a single meaning.

Words could not be plainer. In the body of his message to Germany, laying the ground for the demands quoted above, President Wilson inflicts upon the imperial German Government a castigation of a whip of scorpions. And yet he gives Germany the benefit of the doubt. It can call it all a mistake!

And if another American ship is torpedoed the only thing to be done will be to start the Atlantic fleet toward the war zone.

Language Cannot Be Mistaken.

From The Tribune.

But nothing can be plainer than the fact that, indignant, outraged, aroused as the American people were, their desire was not for a declaration of war. Terrible as the crime was, frightful as was the offense against this nation, against all civilization, it was still the overwhelming desire of the American people to refrain from hostilities—there was still a hope that German conscience, German sense of decency and humanity, would avail to abolish the madness disclosed in the massacre of the Lusitania. To have gone to war to avenge the dead, to vindicate national honor, to enter a world strife on such terms, was a thing American love of peace, of humanity, forbade. Such, being the unmistakable case, there was left but one course, one duty, one necessity. This was that the President should endeavor through the regular channels of diplomacy to obtain from the German Government not merely or chiefly reparation for injury endured, but a guarantee against a repetition of such a massacre as that of the Lusitania and such breaches of international law as were contained in the Falaba, Frye, and Cushing incidents. What he had to do Mr. Wilson has done with utmost simplicity, clarity, completeness. Speaking for a whole nation, he has set forth the American case against the German Government in language that cannot be mistaken. He has done more than this—he has drawn an indictment against the German nation which will lie for all ages to come, if the Kaiser's Government fails now to meet the demands of the President of the United States promptly and completely. But questions of detail are of little moment now. It is only important to note that the President of the United States, performing a high and almost tragic duty, has acted with calm, statesmanlike directness, deserved well of his own nation and earned the respect of the world.

Wilson Has Spoken Firmly.

From The Sun.

The United States will not omit "any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." This is not the least significant passage in a paper which, without vaporing, without a trace of rodomontade, affirms, with the quiet resolution that is one of Mr. Wilson's most salient characteristics, old, inalienable right, justice, humanity, which the American people will not easily give up.

The President has spoken firmly. The country, supporting him as firmly, awaits without passion the German reply.

President's Letter Vigorous.

From The American.

The President's note to Germany, delivered to the American Ambassador in Berlin last night, may be an epoch-making chapter in American history. Its possible results baffle imagination. Some protest was compelled by circumstances growing out of the European war.

The President's letter is undeniably vigorous, but it is possibly dangerous as well. The nation desired that its rightful demands should be laid before the German Government, but it did not anticipate that the President would go so far beyond the plainly and soundly rightful scope of those demands as to invite a rebuff. In reiterating his purpose, expressed first in the note of Feb. 18, to hold Germany to "strict accountability" for injuries to American lives or property done in violation of international law, the President is wholly right. Nor can there be any question of his justification in classing as such violations of international law the cases of the Falaba, the Cushing, the Gulflight, and the Lusitania. He is right in demanding reparation for the injuries done in those instances, and in noting that reparation will not suffice without the taking of steps "to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended." But the President goes on practically to protest against the use of submarines by Germany in the war that country is waging on British commerce. This offers Germany the opportunity to retort that so far as we are concerned the method of her warfare against England is none of our business.

Mr. Wilson's Note.

From The Press.

Into the end of his note to Berlin President Wilson has put some teeth, and not too many at that—into the end because the first of it is filled with those graceful but empty rhetorical phrases which long ago exhausted the patience of Americans no less than they excited the derision of the Berlin militarists.

The Washington Administration beyond question got its authority into contempt, led Berlin further into defiance of it, and still further invited the succession of crimes and horrors which have befallen our citizens, by its weak attitude in the first instance toward acts which were no less "a violation of sacred principles of justice and humanity" than the wholesale butchery last Friday of American lives on the Lusitania. If Berlin, then, has come or is coming to its senses, it is only because Mr. Wilson, after his gospel of being "too proud to fight," is coming to his.

What Will Germany Do?

From The Evening Post.

President Wilson has splendidly met the just desires of the American people. His note to the German Government is, both in form and substance, all that the crisis demanded. It is studiously courteous, yet the iron determination behind it is not concealed. It states our righteous grievance, basing it upon the general principles of the law of nations, with clear precision and urgent force, but carefully leaves the door open to Germany to make amends for the United States and to set herself right in the eyes of the world. In words that can admit of no mistake he states the position which this country is prepared to maintain with the last ounce of its energy.

Whatever the event, we must all await it with quiet patience and in good heart. The President has done his full duty. He has raised a standard of law, of justice, of humanity. Good citizens will repair to it. They will leave the world in no doubt that, in this matter, the voice of Mr. Wilson is the voice of the whole nation. And from his own calm and steady courage they will get help in rallying their strength to be equal to any fate.

Country Stands Behind the President.

From The Evening Sun.

In the note to Germany demanding the cessation of the submarine campaign the voice of the American people is heard. President Wilson is but their interpreter—a spokesman, it proves, well worthy of the occasion. Every loyal citizen will approve with his full heart and conscience the position that the President takes up.

It must borne in mind that the President's note sees the light at a most serious crisis for Germany's reputation in the eyes of the world. This day of its publication is the day after the awful disclosures of the German military measures in Belgium, made in the report of the Bryce commission. That the Kaiser and his Ministers will dare crown the terrible arraignments, made boldly in that outspoken document and diplomatically in the American remonstrance, with defiant threats of further ferocious deeds, we hope for the sake of humanity and for the future standing of a people once esteemed among the greatest, may not prove to be true. For Germany's sake as well as our own we trust wisdom and moderation may come to the German councils.

Through the President's words we have given hostages to honor and justice, and now as never before every citizen must arm his soul for the full support of the Government through every trial that may come.

The Whole Country Stands Behind the President.

From The Evening Mail.

The whole country will stand as one man with President Wilson in the protest which he has sent to the German Government against the submarine outrages. Considering the fact that the Gulflight attack, if not the Lusitania killing, was essentially an act of war, great consideration is shown to the German Government in making the note an appeal rather than a threat.

The very principle of neutral rights which President Wilson now asserts so plainly, and in such statesmanlike words, was involved in the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. We have reaped the fruits of our indifference at that time. Sooner or whether late or early, the President is right in asserting the doctrine, and the whole country, at whatever sacrifice, will back him up in it.

The whole country—including, we are sure, the German-Americans, who will loyally accept the declaration of the President of the United States, in a matter involving the rights and honor of the nation, as pointing out the way which all citizens should follow gladly.

Waiting on Germany.

From The Evening Telegram.

This is no time to criticize the tone of portions of the note appealing to Germany in the name of humanity and suggesting that it disavow its acts. Those things were no doubt intended to serve a purpose whether they do or not.

We are waiting. To hint at what Germany will reply would be as bad as to forecast what the President will do in the event of refusal.

The Nation Has Confidence.

From The Evening World.

With confidence the nation waited for the President to frame its utterance. With tenfold confidence and calm it now prepares to stand by a message the dignity and directness of which will make it forever memorable among State papers.

The country neither seeks war by threats nor does it shrink from war by taking back a syllable of its earlier representations. It still hopes to see "German influence engaged upon the side of justice and humanity."

Whatever happens, we are not excited. If Germany complies with our requirements, expressed with a patience and consideration which even she must recognize, we will do our best to help her steady her course. If she refuses, we cease to be her friend. We treat with her no further.

Our first duty must then be to protect our citizens from her ruthless hand. What more is forced upon us we will meet as it comes.

Sinned Against Humanity.

From The Globe.

With an admirable economy of words and an equally admirable economy of emotion President Wilson, in the manner of a good neighbor, frankly brings before the German Government the fact that certain agents of the German Government, to the prejudice of this country, have sinned against humanity by violating long-established rules of the sea. Calmly, courteously, yet vigorously and clearly, a disavowal of the acts of these agents is asked, together with a promise of reparation and a pledge against similar misconduct in the future.

This country is part possessor and one of the principal guardians of certain common rights of mankind won by the race in its stumbling ascent. It cannot and will not consent to the seizure and destruction of this hard-won heritage. Its citizens must be free to go about the world on their legitimate business subject to interference no greater than the law of nations. They are not to be subject to the hazard of a sudden attack on the carrier on which they are legally embarked. From time immemorial neutral citizens have had the privilege of traveling on belligerent merchantmen, with a guarantee that their lives are to be respected in the event of encounter with a hostile vessel.

America's Demands.

From The Brooklyn Times.

Two major demands are made upon Germany in President Wilson's note. One, easy of compliance, directs disavowals of her acts in the wake of which has come the loss of American lives. The other, insisting upon practical abandonment of her submarine warfare on merchant vessels, will prove a subject for contention and negotiation. There is one paragraph in Mr. Wilson's note which seems to preclude the creation of further alternatives. "The Imperial German Government," it says, "will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." This has the ring of finality. It is fully in accord with general patriotic opinion and the only manner of expression compatible with American dignity.

Germany Must Fish or Cut Bait Now.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

In homely phrase, that is the position the Imperial German Government is placed in by President Wilson's note defining the relation of this country to the sinking of the Lusitania, and other vessels in which American citizens lost their lives through the action of the Kaiser's submarines. There is left not the slightest room for misunderstanding. All the forms of diplomatic courtesy are complied with, but there is no selecting of the line of least resistance when the President comes to tell of the unalterable antagonism of everything this country stands for to the methods of sea warfare adopted by the German Government. Nor is there any hesitation about the demand for reparation. Of course, there is the possibility that militarism may prevail over wiser councils, and that the Imperial German Government will resent this country's just demands made in its own behalf and in behalf of humanity the world over, but as to that, if such be the decision, it can only be said again the President's message puts her in a position in which she must either fish or cut bait. The period of diplomatic fencing is ended.

Note Is Positive.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

The note from President Wilson, sent through the State Department, to Germany, is as positive as the nature of the matter in controversy calls for, and as courteous as the most exacting friend of national peace and international good will can possibly desire. But the great majority of intelligent and right-minded people on both sides of the Atlantic, and certainly within our own borders, will feel more confident than ever that the country is exceptionally fortunate in having President Wilson in the White House at the present time. What, however, is to be regarded as the main thing, is that President Wilson has succeeded in quite removing any grounds for war between the two countries, unless Germany, which does not seem probable, is so strongly given over to passion as to desire it. If this should prove the case, there will, however, still remain to the American people the satisfaction of knowing that they have failed in no way to do what every moral feeling compatible with the sense of national honor required of them. To this it ought, of course, to be added, for the better guidance of Germany, that the unquestionable concurrence of the American people in the course taken by President Wilson will be utterly misconstrued if it is held to imply a vacillation.

Germany Told What to Expect.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Germany has been told that American citizens act within their indisputable rights in traveling on the high seas. She has been told not to expect the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of the sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the citizens of the United States and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment. These representations, so called, are made in a note written by the President, signed by the Secretary of State and cabled to Ambassador Gerard yesterday. They commit the country. * * *

Similarly, there should be liberal rather than strict interpretation of the statement that the Government of the United States was loath to believe and cannot now bring itself to believe that "these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance and sanction of that great Government." For, neither countenance nor sanction has been wanting. On the contrary, the German Government has sealed with its approval the acts to which the President refers.

PRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Nation's Comment on the President's Note to Germany.

CALIFORNIA.

A Crisis Splendidly Met.

From The Sacramento Bee.

The American people today have rich reason to be proud of their President. Woodrow Wilson has met a grave crisis splendidly, facing it with firmness, without fireworks.

Conciliatory.

From The Los Angeles Times.

It is apparent that the feeling and attitude of the President and his advisers is conciliatory. That is the state of mind of the country. But America will insist to the last that there be no more murderous attacks on merchantmen carrying noncombatants, women, and children.

"Act" Perhaps Not Force.

From The Fresno Republican

If Germany is prepared to make its submarine blockade of England physically as well as psychologically effective, we may be sure the Imperial Government will yield to no argument except force, and we do not understand that the word "act" contemplates use of force, nor that the American nation is in possession of any force to use if it were so contemplated.

Commends Itself to Common Sense.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Unmistakably firm, the note is yet friendly in tone, and, though this latter qualification may be displeasing to the jingoes, it commends itself to the common sense of people unafflicted with inflammable hatreds. The nation mourns the loss of her citizens, but, while demanding justice, does so as one who would render justice to all others.

COLORADO.

Manly and Patriotic.

From The Denver Post.

The President's note to Germany is manly and patriotic. The stand of the United States is unquestionable, notwithstanding the suave and diplomatic expressions used. The red-blooded people of the West would have preferred a note containing a little more emphasis and a little less circumlocution. But, anyhow, come what will, the contents of this note and its sentiment are indorsed by the unanimous sentiment of the great Rocky Mountain regions.

Free from Jingo Hysteria.

From The Pueblo Chieftain.

A wise, strong, patriotic message, free from jingo hysteria.

Uphold the Nation's Honor.

From The Colorado Springs Telegraph.

The United States should insist upon a separation of the passenger traffic and the war traffic. We should be prepared to uphold the nation's honor at any cost.

Meets People's Wishes.

From The Pueblo Star Journal.

The note fully meets the expectations of the American people, that Germany be held to a strict accountability for its actions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Appeal from War Madness.

From The Washington Star.

The President's note meets and thoroughly satisfies the national expectation, both in its substance and its form. * * * His appeal is to the humane and enlightened Germany of the past as against the war-mad Germany of the present.

Issue Rests with Germany.

From The Washington Post.

The note is framed in moderate language and leaves abundant opportunity for the German Government to reply in a way that will restore good-feeling between the two countries. * * * The issue rests with Germany.

FLORIDA.

Will Impress the World.

From The Jacksonville Metropolis.

This note will go down in history as the most dignified, diplomatic, yet plain and specific, expression of our Government that has ever been sent to a foreign power. It must impress not alone the German Government, but the neutrals of the world that America stands for the freedom of the seas. * * * It will be approved by every real American.

GEORGIA.

Voices Conservative Sentiment.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Every development since the sinking of the Lusitania has justified The Constitution's position that there were other ways than war by which this country could meet the issue involved. The President's attitude in very promptly demanding complete reparation * * * is the attitude of conservative sentiment the country over.

Law and Humanity.

From The Atlanta Journal.

Quiet and civil in its tone, the President's note to Germany is positive, and far-reaching in its import. It is more than a protest against German wrongs and an assertion of American rights. It is a demand that those wrongs be recompensed and promptly discontinued and that those rights be diligently respected. It is the voice of law and humanity lifted in solemn warning against lawlessness and savagery.

Firm, but Friendly.

From The Savannah News.

The President's note is firm in tone, but friendly. It maintains the attitude that the German Government would be held to a strict accountability for further acts of submarine aggression.

If Germany Does Not Accede?

From The Savannah Press.

If the Berlin Government does not accede to the conditions laid down in President Wilson's note we shall feel strongly inclined to change our mind in regard to our disagreement with Lord Beresford, who said Germahy deliberately planned to draw the United States into the war.

IDAHO.

A "Showdown."

From The Boise Statesman.

It is a "showdown." If the President's words mean anything, it is that Germany must abandon its policy of naval anarchy or accept the consequences of our "other action."

ILLINOIS.

People Will Sustain It.

From The Chicago Herald.

There is now no possibility of mistaking the position of our Government. And it is a position in which the American people will sustain their Government in whatever measures may be necessary to uphold it.

The Cause of Civilization.

From The Chicago News.

Every one who reads the note should bear in mind that the cause represented by the authorities in Washington is not alone the cause of Americans and of all neutrals. It is the cause of civilization. The ruinous doctrine that international law is whatever a belligerent power chooses to make it had to be challenged in unmistakable terms. The note is admirable in spirit and in substance. The people of the United States stand firmly behind the propositions thus laid down by their Government.

Upholds Humanity's Rights.

From The Chicago Journal.

The President's note is even a more admirable and far-reaching document than was indicated by the summary sent out yesterday. It is particularly admirable in that it makes the defense of American rights an occasion for upholding the rights of humanity. It is a solemn notification that engines of war which violate the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity cannot be used, no matter how handy some sabre-rattling power might find them.

Voices Nation's Sentiment.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Whatever the fate of our relations with Germany, the President undoubtedly has voiced the sentiment of the nation upon the use of the submarine and as to the rights of neutrals on the high seas.

Necessity Must Know Law.

From The Chicago Post.

The President strips the issue between the United States and Germany down to this fundamental: If the submarine and international law conflict, the submarine, not law, must yield. This is an absolute negation of "necessity knows no law." It is, necessity must know law. We, too, have our necessity, as well as those nations whose sense of rights of others may be weakened by the desperation of feeling brought by the war for existence.

Not Vindictive.

From The Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.

It is the dignified protest of a nation, which, while feeling that its rights and the rights of other neutrals have been violated, is neither vindictive nor resentful.

INDIANA.

Met in Manly Fashion.

From The Indianapolis Star.

In manly fashion, the President's note does not shrink from the logical consequences of his position, but accepts the full significance of his attitude.

Nation Speaking.

From The Indianapolis News.

The note is perfectly polite, temperate in language, and yet strong almost to the point of sternness. It is not simply the Government, but the nation that speaks through the document. There is no one who does not hope for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

IOWA.

Proud of the President.

From The Des Moines Capital.

Every patriotic American is proud of President Wilson and the note sent to Germany yesterday. But what is to be the result? We pray that it does not mean war. We trust Germany will take advantage of openings purposely left in the note and disclaim the unfortunate incidents that have aroused America, and announce obedience to the rights of neutrals in the future.

Purposely Conciliatory.

From The Des Moines Evening Tribune.

The purposely conciliatory tone of the President's note to Germany is made plain in every line. A much more flamboyant message might have committed the country to a much less definite course of action. In a calm, dispassionate, friendly appeal the President calls upon Germany to disavow responsibility for the loss of American lives.

LOUISIANA.

Uphold Their Hands.

From The New Orleans Item.

Our future rests with fate and on President Wilson and his advisers as the instruments of fate. We should pray for a

Continued on Page 3.

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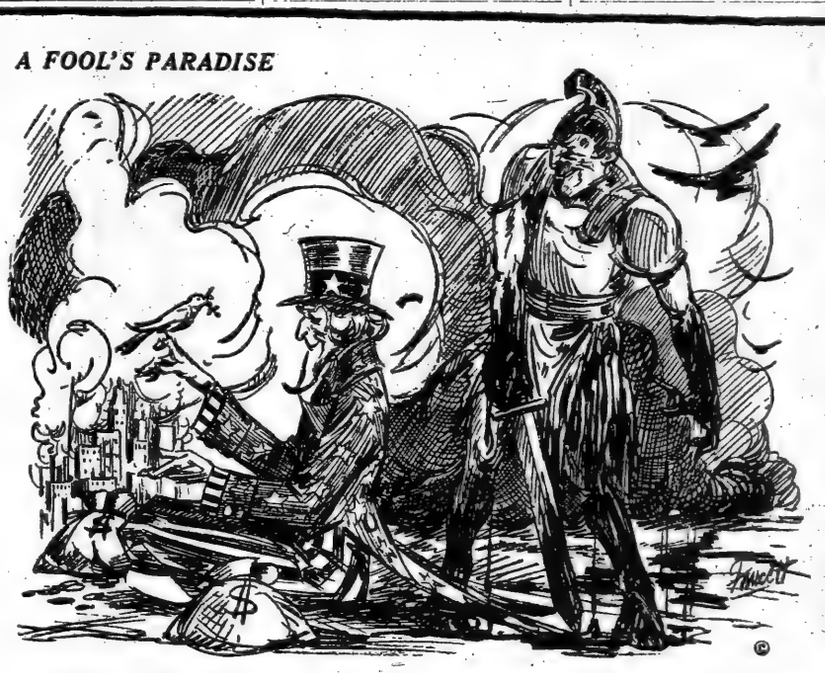

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From The New York Sun, May 11, 1915

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PRESS APPROVES WILSON'S NOTE

Continued from Page 2.

happy outcome while we uphold their hands.

Meets Popular Expectation.

From The New Orleans Daily States.

President Wilson's note to the German Government will meet the just expectations of the American people. It loses nothing of its force; the rigidity of its insistence upon American rights is mitigated in no wise by the diplomatic urbanity in which its terms are couched.

Measures Up to Requirements.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Both in contents and in tone the American note concerning the Lusitania tragedy measures up to the requirements of the crisis which has arisen between the great Republic and the great Empire. Though there is a complete lack of bluster, there is no lack of resolute insistence upon the rights of our citizens.

MAINE.

Takes Bold Position.

From The Portland Press.

President Wilson has taken a bold position. It behooves us to have full confidence in the President and be prepared to give him the support he has a right to expect.

Nation with the President.

From The Portland Argus.

The note will have the unqualified approval of the American people. The whole nation will be with the President whatever eventuality may arise.

MARYLAND.

The Voice of a Statesman.

From the Baltimore Sun.

There is all the red blood in the message that a red-blooded nation can ask. It is the voice of a statesman speaking the mind of a great people most anxious not to break the peace, but determined not to tolerate further wrong.

No Spirit of Truckling.

From the Baltimore American.

It has evaded nothing, it has mitigated nothing, and it shows no spirit of truckling. Germany must now either concede the position of this country or stand outlawed before the world.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Words of a Patriot.

From the Boston Journal.

President Wilson's words are those of a patriot. We cannot believe that a nation which is bound by so many ties of friendship to this nation is so far possessed by war madness that she will fail to heed the message.

Appeal to German Sanity.

From the Boston Post.

The note is all that such a message from a justly aggrieved nation to the aggressor nation should be. In it is the voice of the American people at its finest and best. It is a powerful appeal to German sanity.

Germany Must Relent.

From the Boston Globe.

President Wilson has not shirked a grave responsibility. The American note clearly shows that Germany must relent or take whatever consequences we may decide to adopt.

It Covers the Ground.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Government's position in this case is the country's position. It is not extreme, yet it covers the ground.

Its Logic Sound.

From the Springfield Union.

Nobody, not even the most punctilious German sympathizer, can assert that this note is intemperate, granted that its premises and logic are sound, and we do not see how they can be controverted.

Behind Wilson to a Man.

From The Boston Transcript.

The responsibility for the future lies wholly with Germany, and in that fact lies also the ingenuity of our Government's note. It behooves all Americans at this time to assume an attitude of "watchful waiting" for Germany's reply. The President is standing up for the Government and people of the United States and they stand behind him to a man.

Reflects Feeling of Country.

Boston Christian Science Monitor.

There is probably no body of opinion in the United States which will be dissatisfied either with the tone or temper of his note. It reflects the feeling of the country as indicated in the editorials in the press and in the expression of private opinion, and for the moment there is little more to be said.

MISSOURI.

Embodies American Idealism.

From The Kansas City Star.

President Wilson has said what was in the hearts of his countrymen. He has said it with dignity, with consideration, but with unmistakable directness. His words embody the idealism of the American people and the obligation to maintain the principles of high humanity which they feel have devolved upon them in a world in which some of the hard-won gains of civilization have been submerged by the passions of war. The President has nobly met the demands of this critical situation.

Door Open for Peace.

From The St. Louis Republic.

If the Government at Berlin is looking for a way to escape from the consequences of these events short of war with the only great power—save Austria—with which it is now at peace, the door is held widely open by the hand of President Wilson. But every word of the note, from beginning to end, breathes the determination on the part of the Government of the United States not to pause short of the fullest reparation for the past and the guarantee of the recognition of the full rights of American citizens in the future. Shall it be peace or war? The decision rests with Germany. The Government at Washington, without rashness and without fear, takes its stand on the law of nations and awaits the answer of Berlin.

Issue Up to Germany.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Suppose Germany had been wronged by America as America had been wronged by Germany. Suppose America had illegally attacked German ships and drowned German citizens. Would the Kaiser do less than President Wilson has done? What would the German people think? The issue of right or wrong is clearly and squarely put to the German Government.

MINNESOTA.

Height of Forceful Diplomacy.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The American note reached to a wonderful height of forceful diplomacy. Hoping for the best, the universal American sentiment will be that America has done its duty, and the people will support the President through whatever may be the consequences.

Nation Behind President Wilson.

From The Duluth Herald.

Acting with deliberation as well as firmness, President Wilson, after due time of thought and—doubt it not—prayer, has formulated his message to the German Government. Behind these firm though courteous demands stand the American people to a man. This nation cannot afford to let any nation in the world think for a moment its interests can be lightly regarded with impunity. Manifestly, it is the purpose of the President to leave no room for doubt on that point.

People Will Stand by Him.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

The strength of President Wilson's note lies beneath the surface. Outwardly it is almost too calm, but upon examination it is seen that the formal civility of expression is in reality a mask for a grave and final proposition to the Imperial German Government. And then comes the last strong paragraph. Could the President have said more? The American people will stand by these words.

MICHIGAN.

An Unmistakable Censure.

From The Detroit News.

There is absolutely nothing in President Wilson's note to Germany which can be construed as offensive. It is an unmistakable censure, but, being based upon law, precedents, and the facts, the German Government cannot consistently take offense without betraying eagerness to quarrel with this nation.

People's Duty Plain.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The President assumes as beyond question the principle that, in so far as neutral rights are defined, international law is in no wise abrogated or suspended by the peculiar exigencies of this war or the advent of new devices for making war. Belligerents may, in their desperate reprisals set aside the rules of international law as against each other; they have no justification for doing so as against neutrals. Now that our own Government has spoken there is only one plain duty for all Americans, and that is so plain that to define it would be an insult to the patriotism and intelligence of any American fit to be called one.

Temperate in Tone.

From The Detroit Journal.

No exception can be taken to the note, as it is exceedingly temperate in tone, dignified in language, and anything but unfriendly in its terms. It does not seek to interfere with the kind of warfare Germany may choose to wage upon its enemies, but it does assert that the rights of American citizens upon the high seas must be respected by all belligerents.

Door Open for Peace.

From The Grand Rapids Press.

While presenting the situation unequivocally, the President wisely opens the way for negotiations for settlement and reparation, provided Germany enters upon them in friendly feeling and with evident desire to avoid the supreme arbitrament.

MONTANA.

Strong Yet Courteous.

From The Anaconda Standard.

The note is strong, firm, and dignified, yet courteous.

NEBRASKA.

To the Point.

From The Omaha Bee.

The protest is plain spoken and to the point and unquestionably voices the sentiment of the great majority of the American people.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Must Back It Up.

From The Manchester Union.

We may hope that Germany will come to her senses, admit the gravity of her offense, and give guarantees against its repetition, but if such shall not be the case, President Wilson's temperate declaration of our national purpose must be backed up if it costs, for every American life already sacrificed, a thousand more of America's best manhood.

NEW YORK.

No Backdown.

From The Buffalo Express.

There has been no backdown. Let the people's response go out from every corner of the land. We are all Americans.

Reflects President's Poise.

From The Albany Argus.

Dignified in its tone, logical in its argument and conclusions, firm in its demands, the United States note to Germany reflects the poise of the President, Woodrow Wilson, under most trying circumstances.

Places Issue Squarely.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

The note places the issue squarely before Germany for action, and an announcement of future policy acceptable to the United States Government, particularly a policy of sea warfare, must not long be delayed.

Meets Every Requirement.

From The Buffalo Courier.

Right-minded men of every party will approve its tone and tenor. The clearness, the definiteness, with which this presentation is made can satisfy the most rigid Americanism that views large affairs sanely. It seems to meet every requirement of American patriotism and honor.

Courteous and Without Bluster.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Courteous in tone and without bluster, the communication makes it clear to average understandings that we do not and shall not submit to war on the seas as Germany has thus far waged it, and the calm assumption of our State Department is that the Imperial Government must know that the American people will enforce their righteous contention by all the means at their command.

All That Could Be Desired.

From The Auburn Advertiser-Journal.

The American note to the German Government is all that could be desired, either by the most rabid advocate of force or by the most extreme stickler for peace. It is easily the ablest State paper that has emanated from the present Administration.

An Emphatic Notice.

From The Watertown Daily Times.

The note emphatically tells Germany that she must rewrite her code of naval warfare or else the United States will rewrite it for her.

Will Thrill Every American.

From The Rome Sentinel.

It will thrill every American heart; it can leave the world under no mistaken impression as to our national determination. We do not want war. We intend to do everything we can in reason and in honor to avoid war. But we shall insist upon our unquestioned rights and do our share in demanding the same treatment for other neutral peoples.

Says What Should Be Said.

From The Amsterdam Recorder.

Mr. Wilson's note to Germany says what should be said, and it says it in a straightforward way. It stands firmly and squarely for both American rights and the rights of humanity.

In Temperate Language.

From The Gloversville Leader-Republican.

There is nothing in the note which could be construed as indicative of an unfriendly course. The language used is extremely temperate. Indeed, an actual compliment to Germany is involved in the expression of belief contained that the Imperial Government will recognize the justice of demands made and comply with them in a spirit of fairness.

OHIO.

Not Hostile to Germany.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

The President should be able to count upon the support of every loyal American. Mr. Wilson doesn't want war. But he has proper regard for the rights of American citizens and the dignity of the nation. The note shows careful consideration of a very serious question. It is written in no spirit of hostility to Germany. The note deserves a place among America's great State papers.

Breathes Highest Ideals.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The strength of a just man armed is apparent in the protest sent by President Wilson. Devoid of truculence, breathing the highest ideals of international justice, this remarkable paper, freighted with momentous possibilities, brushes aside all formalities and is frank, and in unmistakable language tells the Kaiser's Government what the American people think.

Germany's One Chance.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Three paths are open to the Kaiser. One will remove from Germany the stigma of outlawry and restore her to her position of honor among the nations. One will definitely confirm her voluntary withdrawal from the brotherhood of civilization. The third is a crooked path of quibble and procrastination. There is ground for hope that Germany will choose the best way.

War Not Likely.

From The Ohio State Journal.

How Germany will promise to protect the lives and property of our people in the future, or in what manner this country will receive her refusal to, remains to be seen. Ill is a grave alternative; and while it is not likely to result in war, it will bring about an enmity toward Germany that will be full of anxiety.

All Americans Could Wish.

From The Cleveland News.

Our country's hope of unbroken peace now rests with Berlin. The note * * * fulfils all that was predicted of it. It is all that Americans could wish. In its dignity, honesty, moderation, and determination it deserves to stand, as it does stand, as the voice of the whole American people.

A Great Duty Admirably Done.

From The Columbus Dispatch.

It was given to President Wilson to be the voice of the nation crying out against the horrors of war. It was a great duty, and he has performed it admirably.

OREGON.

Ignores Sophistries.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The President ignores as unworthy of consideration the sophistries by which Germany has excused the wholesale murder, not only of noncombatant men, but of women and children, including babies at their mother's breasts. He takes his stand on the firm grounds of international law, which declares the rights of humanity and of peaceful citizens to traverse the seas unharmed. No sufferings which the enemies of Germany may inflict on her people can justify vengeance on neutrals or the conduct of war in such manner that neutrals are harmed deliberately.

Standing on this firm footing, we occupy a moral position that is impregnable.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ultimatum to Germany.

From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

There may be some regret that the President has deemed it necessary to conceal his evident thought in the courtesy of language. * * * But the determination of the American people is not veiled in the form of expression. There is an ultimatum before Germany. A way is left for the maintenance of peace by her avowal of the laws of humanity and her recognition of the rights of Americans. But if she refuses there is only one other way open. And the most serious thought of the moment is that the United States must be prepared to take that other way, if necessary, whenever definite action may be required.

Germany Must Choose.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The note is in every respect a masterly document. It puts the German Government squarely in the position of choosing whether it will obey the dictates of conscience, reason, and humanity, and retain the friendship of the United States, or accept the stigma of an outlaw nation and deliberately provoke a new quarrel.

Will Germany Listen?

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Administration has spoken, and spoken to the point. The German Government cannot have the slightest doubt as to its meaning. Will Germany listen to the voice of prudence before it is too late?

No Hasty Word.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

We have not always agreed with the President of the United States, but when it comes to a question of the nation's honor, the President must be upheld. The note is written deliberately and coolly. There is not a word spoken in haste.

Meets Patriots' Views.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

That note has fully met the expectations of every true and patriotic American who has looked to his Government to assert and guard the rights which belong to it as a neutral nation. As the President has met the emergency and responded courageously to the demands of his people, so do the people now respond in his support.

A Refreshing Summons.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

The note is a refreshing summons back to the code of civilization. It is difficult to see how Germany can view it any other way.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Plain, Frank, Honest.

From the Columbia Record.

It is plain, frank, honest, and represents the will of the people.

The Voice of the Nation.

From the Charleston Evening Post.

The note is the voice of the nation, and its requirements are supported by the whole people of this Republic, and its consequences will be accepted by them with satisfaction if they preserve and promote peace, with courage and confidence if they lead to anything more lamentable.

Firm Course the Only One.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

The President's firm course with Germany is not only grounded solidly upon international law, upon morality, and upon justice; it is also the one course which offers any possibility of preserving peace.

TENNESSEE.

No Evasive Answer.

From The Chattanooga Times.

He [the President] will take no diplomatic evasion as an answer; no shunting of the responsibility for the loss of American lives and property on to England; no "ifs," "ands," or "maybes"—but Germany must recognize the right of American citizens to go upon the high seas in the pursuit of legitimate callings, secure against the assassin's torpedoes and the bullets of the bully.

Such is the meaning the President's deliberate words carry to the German Government, and such is the significance the American people will attach to them. If Germany shall refuse to comply with these altogether just and fair demands, then she will practically declare herself in a state of war against the United States, and the President will find the whole people back of him ready to enforce to the uttermost the majesty of his proclamations and the dignity and self-respect of the nation ever which he presides.

We think it means, also, that realizing the calamities that have seized the nations of the world, and fully appreciating the frenzied hatreds that have been aroused by this war between the nations of Europe, likely not to be healed for many generations, but remaining to menace and constantly endanger the peace and tranquillity of the world, and made conscious of the insecurity of our own exemption from participation in the general demoralization, the Congress of the United States should and will at the earliest possible moment provide for the enlargement of the regular army, strengthen the arm of the State militia, and increase the country's defenses against assaults from the seas, adding to the navy enough ships of all classes to put us among the first powers of the world for defensive and offense warfare, should either become necessary.

Weighty and Well Considered.

From The Memphis News-Scimitar.

His (the President's) words are weighty and well considered. His position is lofty, humane, and patriotic. Those who endeavor to misinterpret his message or read into it what it does not contain will find the country detached from them as much as it was when they tried to drive the President into rash and hasty action.

Its Meaning Unmistakable.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The President, in words that no one can fail to understand, declares that this Government will not permit any abridgment of the rights of its people. * * * Woe to those who seek to abridge our lawful rights and their free exercise and enjoyment is under every word of President Wilson's note.

TEXAS.

Stand Behind the President.

From The Dallas Times Herald.

The principles of warfare which German submarines have practiced are poles apart. Can they be brought together so as to insure the safety of innocent Americans at sea? Meanwhile all Americans stand squarely behind the President.

A Great State Paper.

From The San Antonio Light.

The note is a great State paper. Everything that should be there it contains, and there is nothing that should have been said that has been omitted. The entire country will resolutely indorse the President in the stand he has taken, be the developments what they may.

Our Rights at Stake.

From The Houston Chronicle.

It is not Germany's right or England's right or any other warring nation's right that constitutes the crux of this situation, but the right of the United States of America. The President practically asserts that American citizens have the right to navigate the high seas and that they have the right to sail on belligerent merchant vessels. He is right.

UTAH.

Gratifying.

From The Salt Lake Herald-Republican.

It is gratifying to observe the President is at last correctly interpreting public opinion.

Will Be Upheld.

From The Salt Lake City Tribune.

We take it for granted that the President's position in his note to the German Government will be upheld with practical unanimity.

VIRGINIA.

Germany Must Decide.

From the Richmond News-Leader.

Germany must now decide whether she will accept the American protest as an ultimatum or as an opportunity of rescinding an indefensible proclamation. If she is determined to continue her submarine warfare she must face at least an immediate severance of diplomatic intercourse with this country. If she is willing to abandon a policy of wholesale murder and cowardly assassination, she can do so with no loss of prestige by a simple disavowal of the acts of her naval officers. Our protest is unequivocal and was meant to be so.

WASHINGTON.

No Faltering or Division.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It is no jingo utterance, no "mere scrap of paper," but a cool, calm, declaration—ultimatum, if you please—of this American nation, and in support of it there will be no faltering or division.

Temperate and Meaningful.

From The Seattle Times.

It is a temperate and meaningful note. Ninety per cent. of the American people will stand behind the President in his efforts to carry out those real American declarations of true patriotism.

WISCONSIN.

Attitude Needs No Explaining.

From The Milwaukee News.

The note puts matters where it is Germany's next move, if any move is to be made. * * * The President has placed this nation where its moral attitude will need no explaining, no matter what necessities it ultimately may be called to justify.

Dignity and Adequacy.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There is no mistaking the firmness of the note nor its purpose if possible of averting an irreparable breach of friendly relations. Even hair-trigger Americans, as well as all who would have been impatient with any show of weakness, must recognize its dignity and adequacy.

Asserts Guaranteed Rights.

From The Milwaukee Journal.

The note asserts rights guaranteed American citizens under the laws of nations to safety of lives on neutral vessels and on merchant vessels of belligerents. The President's firmness and desire for friendship are certain of support from all Americans.

Nation Behind the Note

From The St. Louis Times.

While the American note to Berlin is the strongest protest that has been sent to a foreign power since Mr. Olney defied Great Britain in the Venezuelan matter, we feel that war will not be the result. That a strained relation exists is not to be denied. Whether the German response will increase the tension is the question now uppermost.

We are rather inclined to the thought that the German foreign officers will find some temporizing language that will have an ameliorating effect for the moment. Any reply, however, that falls far short of a complete acknowledgment of the American position will put this Government in an attitude where it will be necessary to send Ambassador von Bernstorff out of the country and recall Envoy Gerard.

Every American citizen, whether he be native or hyphenated, is back of the President in his vigorous protest against the destruction of American life and property. It is to be hoped, devoutly, that it will not be necessary for this Government to proceed with extreme measures, but if the necessity is presented President Wilson will find back of him a great nation in concord.

CANADIAN PAPERS' VIEWS.

They Like the Note, but Doubt if Germany Takes Heed.

Dignity and Vigor.

From The Toronto Evening News.

The friends of the United States will rejoice at the dignity, compresentiveness, and vigor of the note to Germany.

Represents Wilson at His Best.

From The Toronto Evening Telegraph.

The Lusitania message represents Woodrow Wilson at his best. The protest is a noble and quietly phrased state paper. The restraint of President Wilson's style is wasted upon Germany.

Expects More German "Assurances."

From The Montreal Star.

We imagine that it will not be beyond the resources even of clumsy German diplomacy to meet this American "note" with assurances which will prevent immediate action of any sort. The Germans are not likely to bandon their submarine blockade at the bidding of a nation which has not regarded the wanton murder of a hundred-odd of its citizens as a "casus belli."

SENATORS UPHOLD WILSON'S HANDS

Continued from Page 1.

deavoring to preserve national peace consistent with national honor."

C. A. CULBERTSON, Senator, Texas.

Leaves Way for Settlement Open.

CHICAGO, May 14.—I unqualifiedly approve of the President's note as one of temperate tone, a document fortified in the doctrines of international law, and a statement of the position of America as to the rights of her people which will receive unanimous approval of our countrymen and the support of the nation under any circumstances and at any crisis.

The note is fortunate in carrying no offensive sentiment toward any nation and leaving open to Germany every avenue for peaceful solution and settlement of differences which could be hoped for between civilized and Christian countries.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Senator, Illinois.

Meets International Law.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 14.—President Wilson's note to the Imperial German Government should meet with the approval of every patriotic American. It is dignified, and is in accordance with international law.

GEORGE C. PERKINS, Ex-Senator, California.

Meets the Situation.

NEWBERN, S. C., May 14.—The President's note to Germany fully meets the present situation and gives assurance of a steadfast purpose on the part of this Government to meet any possible eventualities with calm deliberation and courage.

F. M. SIMMONS, Senator, North Carolina.

Waives Party Differences.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 14.—The note of the Secretary of State to the German Foreign Office may have the effect which it was intended to have upon the Imperial Government. The reply thereto will b eawaited with very great interest, not only by the American people, but throughout the world.

It would not be appropriate for me to criticize or analyze this note, which evidently reflects the President's frame of mind, and must be supported by all loyal Americans.

Our Government is dealing with a most delicate and important affair, the consequences of which may be far reaching. We can well afford to waive party and factional differences and survey the situation with calmness and deliberation.

If trouble should result from this incident, which I do not anticipate, every patriotic citizen will sustain the course of the American Government. Congress alone can declare war and in my opinion it will hesitate long before committing the Government to that course. Diplomatic difficulties often lead to misunderstanding and embarrassment, but our prestiage as a nation can only be maintained by the most scrupulous regard for all the equities.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, Senator, Michigan.

"What Is to Come After?"

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 14.—The President's note to Germany is excellent as a protest, but the important question is, What is to come after?

Are we prepared to go to war to enforce our demands? If not, the protest will prove to be an idle thing. I do not believe our people are ready to go to war with Germany for such a cause. There is no reason to believe Germany will abandon her course, therefore, we have done the proper thing in declaring our position, but things will go on about as they are.

It would be much better for us to stop sending munitions of war to the belligerents, and be what we loudly proclaim ourselves to be, strictly neutral. It is this violation of the spirit of neutrality that has made most of the trouble.

JOHN D. WORKS, Senator, California.

War Gore's Last Argument.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—War should be the last argument of republics, if not of Kings, Kaisers, and Czars. Diplomacy should be exhausted before guncotton is given a thought. The President has said all that national honor and international law require. Under such an overpowering provocation it would have been easier to speak the language of passion than that of reason.

The President's voice must be the unanimous voice of a hundred million Americans. Still every true American must say with Grant: "Let us have peace." Peace, not war, with Germany is the desire of this nation, as it is the supreme interest of both nations. Peace can never be exchanged with honor for any other consideration than that of ultimate security.

Moral conquests are more enduring than military conquests. Exemplified respect for the principals and precedents of international law is our proper attitude. Even-handed and even-hearted neutrality is our true policy. The United States should look with equal disfavor upon all those who disregard the rights and interests of neutral nations.

If the rights and welfare of neutrals continue to be wantonly disregarded the United States, as far as possible, should effect an informal entente on the part of all neutral nations touching matters of common concern. If a blow must be struck to vindicate the rights, the interests and the honor of neutral nations it should be a common and crushing blow. If unanimous in nothing else we are unanimous in the hope that such a necessity may never be imposed upon us.

T. P. GORE, Senator, Oklahoma.

Greatest Since Monroe Doctrine.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The President's note is the greatest declaration of our national rights since the pronouncement of the Monroe Doctrine. The position of the United States could not be more firmly or more definitely presented. The demands made upon the Germant Government while couched in the most conciliatory and diplomatic language, breathing the spirit of peace and friendship, leave no doubt as to the determination to protect and maintain its position. The responsibility is shifted upon the German Government, and a prompt and unequivocal reply and action on their part is required.

KEY PITTMAN, Senator, Nevada.

Represents American Sentiment.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 14.—I believe the note to Germany represents the sentiment of the American people.

N. P. BRYAN, Senator, Florida.

Thinks Germany Will Comply.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, May 14.—The President's note is a clear presentation of our country's position. Germany, being a just nation, must recognize its force. I believe the President's demands will be complied with. He can be certain the nation is with him in whatever plan he deems best. He will never lead us to war if it can be honorably avoided.

W. S. KENYON, Senator, Iowa.

Every Confidence in Wilson.

DENVER, Col., May 14.—I have every confidence in the wisdom and ability of President Wilson—that is manifest by the text of his note to Germany.

CHARLES S. THOMAS, Senator, Colorado.

Hitchcock Not Ready for War.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—Personally, I should not be willing to go to war for the purpose of securing to American citizens the right to travel in the war zone on an English ship loaded with arms and ammunition.

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Senator, Nebraska.

Expects Note to Free Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—I believe the note will have a very wholesome effect and restore to commerce the freedom of the seas.

JAMES D. PHELAN, Senator, California.

Right and Timely.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—President Wilson's note to Germany is the right word at the right time.

ATLEE POMERENE, Senator, Ohio.

CHAMP CLARK HOPES FOR PEACE WITH HONOR

Members of Congress Agree with Speaker that Wilson Spoke with People's Voice.

Members of the House of Representatives made the following expressions of opinion yesterday regarding the President's note to the German Government:

Great State Paper.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., May 14.—The American note on the awful tragedy of the Lusitania will attract world-wide attention, not only by reason of the gravity of the situation and the importance of the subject matter, but also by reason of the clear form and dignified statement of the case.

In all human probability it will rank as a great state paper. It goes without saying that the situation is exceedingly ticklish and while many of our people are prone to look upon diplomacy as of little value, nevertheless the fact remains that diplomacy has hitherto ironed out several quarrels and entanglements which seemed to press our entrance into the war. I have no doubt that President Wilson will succeed in preserving peace with honor.

The last sentence in the note asserting the Administration's determination to maintain the rights of America and Americans will be most generously applauded. One thing is certain—the American people will sustain the President in this crisis, for they doubt not his ability or his patriotism.

CHAMP CLARK, Speaker.

Expresses People's Purpose.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—President Wilson in his note to Germany expresses accurately and with dignity and force the opinion and purpose of the American people.

A. O. STANLEY, Member of Congress, Kentucky.

Every Word Indorsed.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., May 14.—I indorse every word in it.

EDWARD W. POU, Member of Congress, North Carolina.

Clear, Sound, Unanswerable.

DUQUEEN, Ark., May 14.—It is clear, sound, and unanswerable, especially those portions which state the rights of American citizens and our duty to sustain them, and the concluding paragraph, which asserts in effect that this Government will do every act necessary to the performance of its duty in maintaining our rights.

OTIS WINGO, Member of Congress, Arkansas.

In the President's Masterly Way.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—I have read the President's note to Germany with much care. It is a clear, strong, dignified statement of the case made in excellent tone and temper and phrased in the President's masterly way.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, Member of Congress, Illinois.

Speaks for Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 14.—I believe the last paragraph of the President's note to the German Government states the position and expresses the feeling of a large majority of the citizens of Illinois.

W. H. HINEBAUGH, Member of Congress, Illinois.

Worthy of Our Best Traditions.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President has resolutely taken a solemn responsibility and has courageously comworthy of our best traditions. The note loses none of its gravity or moment because couched in terms of considerate courtesy.

A. P. GARDNER, Member of Congress, Massachusetts.

America Safe with Wilson.

GREENVILLE, Mich., May 14.—The President's note to Germany truly expresses the mind of the American people. His masterful manner in handling the present situation shows a very high type of statesmanship. We have nothing to fear. The American people are loyal to Wilson. They admire his statesmanship, his courage, and they have great confidence in his ability to guide this nation in the right. No President since Lincoln has faced a more trying situation, but America is in safe hands with Wilson.

FRANCIS O. LINDQUIST, Member of Congress, Michigan.

Right, Says Voice from Appomattox.

APPOMATTOX, Va., May 14.—The President's position is entirely right, and will be indorsed by the American people.

H. D. FLOOD, Member of Congress, Virginia.

Disarms Dilatory Defenses.

CARROLLTON, Ill., May 14.—President Wilson's note to Germany is one of the greatest State papers ever issued. For the White House it marks the commencement of a new era in diplomatic correspondence in that it anticipates dilatory defenses, expressions of regret, &c., and answers them in advance.

The absolute right of our position must be admitted by Germany. I expect that the German answer will quickly come, and that it will concede the propriety and justice of all our demands.

HENRY T. RAINEY, Member of Congress, Illinois.

Just, Moderate, Firm.

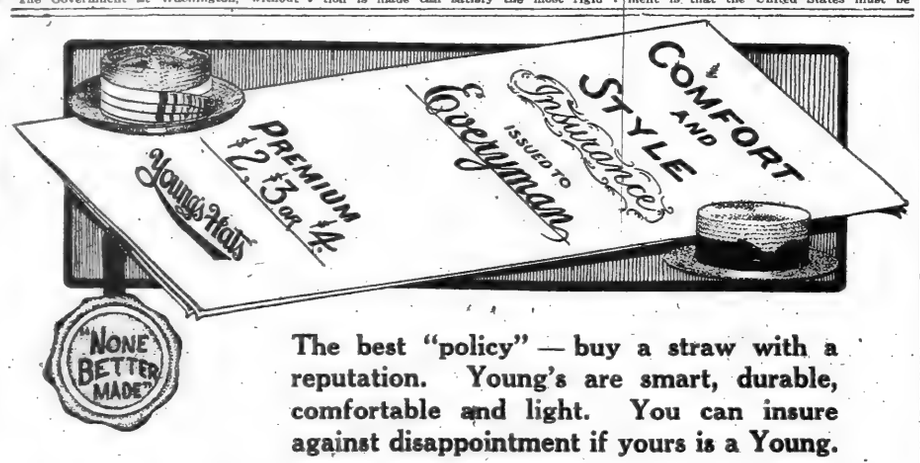
CLEVELAND, May 14.—Our Government's note to Germany puts the situation with justice, moderation, and firmness. It is a great letter, and will have the indorsement of the American people.

ROBERT J. BULKLEY, Member of Congress, Ohio.

Law Lucidly Set Forth.

ROCHESTER, Ind., May 14.—International law is the safeguard of neutral rights in time of war. Wilson and Bryan have lucidly and diplomatically set forth to the world this country's conception of both the law and the rights of our citizens to travel on international highways, wheresoever they may be, free from murderous attacks of belligerents.

HENRY A. BARNHART, Member of Congress, Indiana.



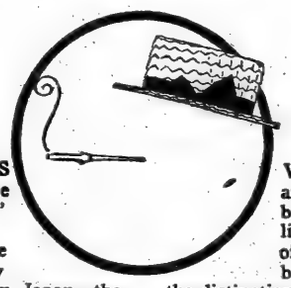
The best "policy" — buy a straw with a reputation. Young's are smart, durable, comfortable and light. You can insure against disappointment if yours is a Young.

Young's Stiff Straws with "Fortified Edge" prevents breaking — an exclusive feature

Splits and Sennits, $2, $3 and $4; Leghorns, $4 and $6; Panamas, $5 up

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

A Straw Hat With Animation



THIS is the "TAIHO" hat.

The straw came from Japan—the style from Broadway.

It is a hat of unobtrusive individuality—but individuality.

Animated, as a fashionable suit is, without the slightest show of frivolity.

It is put out as a worthy leader for the Weber and Heilbroner line — one of many, but with the distinction the New Yorker demands.

Price $3.

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Panamas, Milans, Leghorns, Bankoks, Sennits—ranging from $2 to $50.

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Golf and motor hats and caps in profusion.

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Hats at Nine of the Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 150 Nassau
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Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Continuing today the most important and successful

Sale of Fine Shirts for Men

ever held by Saks & Company

The sale began with 17,000 Shirts, of which 13,000 were the famous Gotham brand, the makers of which are retiring from business, and 4,000 Saks Shirts added to complete the size-range in all the lines. Though the selling has been very large, there is right now a fine assortment of patterns, and the size-range is intact.

These Shirts are made with shrunk, beaded neckband; extra fine stitching, and best buttons, in a factory organized only to make fine Shirts. They are not ordinary "sale" Shirts, but regular, high-grade stock.

at 79c
regularly $1.00 & $1.50
Woven Madras and mercerized cloths and fine-count French percales, plain negligee, soft negligee with soft cuffs or with stiff cuffs. Pleated models with stiff cuffs. We venture to believe you never before have seen such shirts at 79c.

at $1.30
regularly $2.00 to $3.00
Mainly imported silk-and-cotton fabrics, woven Madras, Russian cords, mercerized cloths with fine woven satin stripes, mostly exclusive designs. Soft negligee or pleated models, with soft or stiff cuffs. Also Tennis and Sport Shirts; attached collar.

at $2.15
regularly $3.50 & $4.00
A rare collection of novelty fabrics, including exquisite silk mixtures, all in exclusive designs. Most of these Shirts in plain negligee style with soft cuffs; a few pleated models with soft cuffs. A lot limited to only 2,400. Sizes 14 to 18.

at $2.85
regularly $5.00 and $6.00
Absolutely PURE silk, ALL-silk, no loading, which is somewhat unusual even at the full regular prices. Stitched with silk. White grounds with satin stripes and unusual color designs. Soft negligee with French cuffs, some are pleated. Sizes 13½ to 18.

at $5.85
regularly $7.50 to $10.00
Unusual and exquisite. Genuine peau de crepes, novelty crepes, imported crepes and extremely fine silk cloths. Colored stripes and designs on white grounds. Tailored with most wonderful care and skill. Colors and effects that are very rare, others very neat and "quiet." Sizes 14 to 18.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES COMMEND THE NOTE

Choate, Coudert, Depew, Giddings, and Other Noted Men Uphold President's Stand.

THINK IT JUST AND PROPER

Prof. Kirchwey Suggests Something Should Have Been Proposed to Offer a Way Out.

President Wilson's note to Germany was indorsed yesterday by some of the country's foremost authorities on international law, as well as by men prominent in many other professions. Practically all were agreed that the tone of the note was correct, and likewise nearly all thought the demands contained therein were just. Few ventured the suggestion that the note might involve the United States and Germany in war, but every one pledged his support to the President.

Frederic R. Coudert said: "It is the duty of every American citizen to sustain to the uttermost the firm and just stand taken by the President and which is in accordance with the plainest dictates of humanity as well as with rules of international law settled among the family of nations by centuries of acquiescence.

"If any war is to result it must be because Germany is intent upon pursuing an utterly unjust, unlawful, and inhuman course of action to which no self-respecting nation could properly submit. It must now be evident to all that the dignity and honor of the nation are entirely safe in the hands of the Chief Executive, and it is certain to my mind that he will receive unanimous support in whatever steps he may deem necessary in carrying out a just course that his note so cogently sets forth."

As soon as he read the President's note, Mr. Coudert sent this telegram to the President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty:

"When opportunity presents, kindly convey to the President my sincerest admiration for the note, so dignified and so worthy of highest tradition—American diplomacy."

Admirable, Says Depew.

Chauncey M. Depew said: "I think President Wilson's note to Germany is admirable in tone and temper. That is all I care to say about it."

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University said: "The paper struck me as admirable, firm in its purpose, dignified in its tone, excellent in its temper. It is a worthy addition to the memorable series of American State papers."

"I think President Wilson's note is admirable," said Joseph H. Choate. "I quite agree with everything he has said, and every American should stand by him."

Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, also one of the country's most widely recognized authorities on international law, said: "The President's note is a strong, sane, and convincing statement of the case of civilization against Germany, but it seems to me that it fails to meet the real demands of the occasion.

"It is well enough to protest, to demand reparation, to insist on guarantees against further acts of aggression, but in my opinion something more was required, something proposed—or suggested as a way out.

"The President's note all but closed the door to a peaceful solution of the difficulty, for nobody expects that Germany will back down, and nobody in his senses wants war between the two countries.

"It seems to me that the note might well have closed with the suggestion of a conference of the powers to be held at once to determine the rules which should govern submarine warfare, and with a demand that until such conference had taken action all naval operations not sanctioned by present international law be suspended.

"The destruction of the Lusitania was an outrage. For us to go to war about it without first making every effort to adjust the difficulty by peaceful means would be an incalculably greater outrage."

Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies of New York, who in 1911 upset a celebration in Carnegie Hall of 100 years of peace between this country and Great Britain because he thought Germany had been snubbed, had this to say:

"I think the reply of Germany to the demands made in President Wilson's note will contain neither a categorical yes nor no. I hardly think Germany will accede to the demands regarding the use of submarines, but there undoubtedly will be a modification of this method of naval warfare.

Suggests Note to England.

"I think the German Government will show a marked inclination to protect American citizens, provided the American Government is willing to do its part to protect its own citizens. It certainly has failed to give such protection. While sending a note to Germany, the President also should have sent a note to Great Britain demanding that Government's protection of American citizens taken as passengers on vessels carrying war supplies and munitions."

Professor William M. Sloane of Columbia University said: "The general tone of the note to Germany seems to me to be very fine. It is firm, and I don't see in it a challenge. Some persons might see in it a little irony. If that is true it is unfortunate, because it is not fitting to be ironical during the present serious time. To me the tone of President Wilson's note seems to be absolutely correct. I don't pretend to know all the information the State Department has on the situation, and any conclusions at this time would be premature."

Elihu Root, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John G. Milburn, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., and fourteen other young men well known in New York, on Monday sent to President Wilson a telegram advising him of their support of any measures, however severe, that might be necessary to obtain redress from Germany for violation of rights of American citizens and to gain guarantees against future violations. Members of that group were asked yesterday what they thought of the President's note to Germany, and those who could be reached made this joint statement:

"It is hardly necessary to say that all of the signers of that telegram believe that the President's note fully meets the situation and correctly interprets the sentiment of the country. There is no doubt but that the country as a unit will support the President in any action required."

Professor Franklin Henry Giddings of Columbia University said: "I think the note is a clear and dignified statement of the rights of neutrals and of the principles which the United States has throughout maintained and has declared that it would insist upon. The entirely diplomatic and temperate tone of the note is noticeable and can convey no possible offense so far as form and courtesy of language are concerned.

All Depends on Germany.

"Everything now depends on the intention of the Imperial German Government. If the intention is and has been to treat the United States in accordance with treaty understandings and continuance of friendly relations, the Imperial German Government can do no less than comply with the demands of Washington. Anything short of that—short of a complete acknowledgment of the position of the United States and compliance with what is called for by this Government—can only be construed as an intention other than that which this Government has attributed to the ...rial German Government."

...or James A. O'Gorman, who was at his office here yesterday, gave out this signed statement:

"I do not feel at liberty to discuss the protest of our Government. The matter is now in the hands of the President, in whose judgment and discretion the American people repose every confidence."

Ellery C. Stowell, Professor of International Law at Columbia, dictated the following statement:

"I heartily approve of the United States' note to Germany. It makes plain the position of the country. We stand on the broad principle that a belligerent in pursuit of his purpose cannot disregard the still more important right of neutrals and other noncombatants.

"The laws of war are restrictive and not permissive. They do not authorize everything which is not otherwise prohibited. They must not be at variance with the fundamental sentiments of humanity. The United States has given an exampled instance of moderation and patience in our dealings with Germany. It is to be hoped that Germany will appreciate this attitude and make it possible to find some peaceable solution honorable to both nations.

"It is most important that Congress be called without delay. Congress should be called because the American people should in this crisis be master of its own destiny. The calling of Congress would also do more than anything else to impress Germany with the seriousness of our intention. To have Congress commence military preparations will give the most effective means of preserving peace. I believe Congress will afford another illustration of the self-control of the nation, and not be guilty of any hasty or intemperate action. I believe it most vital that Congress be called at this time."

Jacob H. Schiff Silent.

Jacob H. Schiff declined to express his opinion of the note.

"I do not think," he said, "that I should say anything now. This is not the time to speak. It is a time when it would be better if all men kept silence."

Carl H. Schurz also declined to discuss the situation.

Ex-Congressman Herman A. Metz said: "The President's message is a very able statement of conditions that exist. If he will go a step further and say the same to England we shall find relief from the pests that are bothering us. The President has paved the way for just that outcome, I believe, and in the end no further trouble will come to this country.

"Our commerce has suffered as much from one side as the other, the only difference being that in one case lives have been lost. The President has struck the right course, the declaration that we have rights and intend to assert them."

Borough President Marks of Manhattan expressed the opinion that every good citizen, irrespective of political affiliations, should support the President in his effort to preserve peace with honor. With thousands of lives in the scale patience and firmness were needed, and the President, in Mr. Marks's opinion, had shown highly commendable judgment.

George Randolph Chester, the author, said: "I am unreservedly in favor of any procedure that will protect the lives of American citizens wherever they may choose to go, and I am in favor of supporting that procedure at any cost."

Charles D. Wetmore of Warren & Wetmore, architects, made this brief comment on the note: "Very good. I am sorry to say it, but I think it is very good."

"The note," said City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, "seems to me to be of admirable restraint and dignity. I believe it represents the best points of view prevailing in the country regarding the situation. It meets fully the emergency."

Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn said that the note struck him as a forceful statement. It was couched in excellent diplomatic language, but it covered the situation well.

"It is evident the welfare of the nation is in the hands of a man well able to protect it properly," said Borough President Connolly of Queens. "President Wilson has taken a stand and all citizens should support him."

Controller Prendergast did not care to discuss the note, but Alderman O. Grant Esterbrook, who was Acting Mayor through the absence of both Mayor Mitchel and George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, stated that he had been much impressed by the diplomacy of the note. He felt that he expressed the hope of all good citizens when he said that he trusted that it might lead to an amicable adjustment of the questions involved.

"The people should leave the whole matter in the hands of the President," said Frank Dowling, Tammany leader of the Board of Aldermen. "They should abide by his good judgment, as expressed in his firm declaration in the note. No doubt the people will stand by the President in this emergency."

ROOT KEEPS SILENT, LOW PRAISES THE NOTE

Ex-Judge O'Brien Says Every American Will Support President's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 14.—Many of the leading members of the Constitutional Convention would not comment today on the President's note to Germany, thus living up to the compact of silence upon which some of them entered at an informal conference several days ago after the sinking of the Lusitania.

"I shall say nothing—at least not for the present," was all that ex-Senator Root was willing to say in reply to a request for a statement.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary Henry L. Stimson, ex-Congressman Herbert Parsons, and Louis Marshall asked to be excused from making any comment.

"I like it very much," said ex-Mayor Seth Low, when asked what he thought of the President's note. He declined to be drawn into any discussion of future possibilities in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania.

"I consider President Wilson's note an admirable document," said Lemuel E. Quigg. "It must be remembered, though, that any nation which cares to adhere to rules of warfare, adopted years ago, is likely to find itself confronted with a different task. The rules which we now seek to enforce were made before Maxim and men of his kind who were at work making more complex the art of war. They were adopted before the submarine was thought of."

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien said:

"Every one must admire the stand President Wilson has taken. Every American will go to any length to support it. It is difficult to think of any course of action other than that proposed by the President, which would avert war and yet give us peace with honor. I think the note will receive the unqualified approval of every patriotic American."

Ex-Senator George A. Blauvelt said:

"The President has asserted in a forceful and dignified manner the rights of the American people, as fixed by international law. And he has done this in a way which cannot be construed as a challenge to Germany. We have made our position clear, the decision now rests with her. Whatever happens, the record of the United States will be straight on the pages of history as a result of President Wilson's note."

DR. DERNBURG RETICENT.

"I Have No Statement to Make," His Only Comment.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the unofficial representative of the Emperor of Germany, declined yesterday to comment upon President Wilson's message to the German Government. Dr. Dernburg, who is at the Ritz-Carlton, asked to be excused from giving an interview.

"I have no statement to make," he said.

MINISTERS APPLAUD WILSON DOCUMENT

Presbyterians Proudly Recall the President as an Elder of That Denomination.

OTHER SECTS PRAISE NOTE

Two German Lutheran Pastors Think England Should Have Been Held to Accountability.

Presbyterians, both ministers and laymen, observed with pride that President Wilson is a Presbyterian elder. The satisfaction of his fellow-Presbyterians knew almost no bounds. The Presbyterian Building in Fifth Avenue was the centre of visitors from Brooklyn and Jersey. Secretaries of mission boards had hardly time for anything in the line of duty.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, President of the Home Mission Council and long Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, said:

"The greatest state paper, the greatest utterance of America since President Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. No matter what the outcome, that paper will last as long as our Government lasts. It will have place in public school readers. The message is idealistic in that it does not confine itself to relations between Germany and the United States, but discusses the relations between Germany and all the world, Germany and humanity. In the interests of humanity I hope Germany will accept it. If it does not do so America's skirts are clear."

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Board, said:

"All Americans must stand by it. It is remarkable for what it does not say as well as for what it does say. Put down anything you like. It is a great paper and will live. I believe it will accomplish the purpose and avert war."

Praised by Bishop Greer.

Bishop David H. Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Church made this statement through the American League to Limit Armaments, of which he is an executive member:

"I can only say what I think every loyal American citizen would say at such a time as this—that we should stand by the President. I hope and believe he will find some pacific solution of the present crisis, and that he will guide the nation away from the difficulties which seem so imminent. That he makes this his supreme wish and desire is amply evident in all his utterances; and under his guidance we can feel that our best interests will be preserved in the noblest manner which his wise judgment can devise."

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said: "President Wilson has met the present grave situation in a way worthy of the executive head of this great nation. His note is courteous, temperate, just, and unmistakably firm. The President has taken the only position possible in the interests of the nation, and also of civilization and humanity. His words express the sober and unqualified judgment of the American people, and they have behind them the deep, moral conviction of the nation."

Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, said: "The President superbly proved the wisdom of the confidence of the American people. His address at Philadelphia, with woe of the nation in his heart, was a sublime illustration of moral courage worthy of the divinely inspired fearlessness of the Prophet Jeremiah, and his action after the address was an expression of the firm love of justice and fearless insistence upon right—a worthy sequel to the moral leader's love of peace and courageous maintenance of it."

Methodist sentiment was hearty in support of the President. Bishop Wilson said:

"I regard the President's note as a calm and deliberate message that guards well our national honor. It is worthy in every way of our President and our country. I feel that in these troublous times we should pray that God may grant wisdom and grace that so His strength may be as His days."

Strong and Admirable.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell of St. Paul's Methodist Church in West End Avenue said:

"A very strong and entirely admirable message. I had hoped that there might be some condition suggested by which there might yet remain some possibility of an adjustment to avert war. I hope for peace. America ought to be able to set an example to all nations that should make it plain that a nation can preserve the Christian ideals, and by the force of those ideals draw the great nations to a similar position."

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod, pastor of the oldest church in New York, at St. Nicholas Reformed, in Fifth Avenue, commented as follows:

"It is the duty of every American citizen to stand behind our President. He has written a very diplomatic document. There are no threats in it. He has put a kindly construction upon an inexcusable outrage. He has made it as easy as possible for Germany to back down, and yet withal, it is firm and courteous. I do not find a single sentence that can bear a double meaning, as is so often the case in diplomatic letters. There is no clouding the issue. Facts are massed together and then the grave conclusion is drawn. There can be no doubt any longer as to where our Government stands. It now remains for the American people to back it up by their loyalty.

Baptist opinion in New York, at least the ministerial part of it, was voiced by the Rev. Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, editor of The Watchman-Examiner, the Baptist weekly. He said:

"The note of President Wilson represents the highest conception of our American citizenship. To every word of the note every good citizen ought to be able to subscribe. In every line of it dignity, courage, and Christian manliness appear. We have nothing to gain by war with Germany, and we ought to thank God that our President in representing our nation combines self-control, quiet determination, and Christian courtesy."

Cardinal Farley was in Buffalo attending Bishop Colton's funeral. So were Bishop Hayes and Mgr. Lavelle, but the Rev. William J. Sinnott, formerly of the cathedral staff, now pastor of historic St. Ann's Catholic Church in East Twelfth Street, said:

"I admire the President's attitude because I feel that we do not have to fight Germany. I hope the President will save this country to the cause of peace. It is better to spare the lives of soldiers than to lose them unnecessarily. There is no use to avenge. Vengeance is a pagan virtue and not Christian. This nation should assume the Christian attitude."

German sentiment and opinion on the note, as expressed by three Lutheran pastors of New York, found some things lacking, and also some doubts about the outcome. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James Church in Madison Avenue, member of the Church Peace Union and President of the Lutheran General Synod, in particular found something wanting. He said:

"I approve Prtsident Wilson's message in that it stands firmly for the war to be conducted on the principles of humanity, and that the outcome does not sever peace relations between this country and Germany, but the message would have been greatly strengthened had the President proposed that if Germany would consent to abandon submarine attacks upon passenger vessels within the war zone he would likewise hold England to strict accountability in observing international laws respecting foodstuffs for the civilian population of Germany, and in case England should decline that he would prohibit the carrying of ammunition and war cargoes by English passenger vessels."

View of Lutheran Pastor.

The Rev. William F. Schoenfeld is pastor of the largest Lutheran congregation in Manhattan, that of Immanuel Church at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. He said:

"President Wilson takes the only position he can take, since our Government's supreme duty is to protect its citizens. Yet since the President makes appeal to the higher, yea, highest law of humanity and conscience, it seems to me that the demand for the recognition of this law should have been urged with greater insistence. Especially is this so when Germany, in answer to our Government's protest, offered to abandon its submarine warfare on merchant and passenger vessels on condition that England and her allies discontinue their blockade with reference to foodstuffs for civilians and raw materials for its industries.

"Either the international laws and dictates of humanity and conscience must be universally and impartially obeyed by and enforced on all belligerents, or none of these provisions can be rightly enforced upon any. In this case each belligerent country will of necessity fall back upon the natural law, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' and in the performance of its supreme duty to its own people and country will, as history shows, employ any means of reprisal at its command. I sincerely hope the President's note will compel the recognition of this fact and secure the abandonment by all the powers concerned of all measures of war contrary to international law and humanity."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, doubted if Germany would accede to the President's demands. He said:

"The message is fair, but I much doubt if Germany will agree to it. I feel in suspense, as do many other German-Americans."

SPEAKS FOR HUMANITY, PAN-AMERICANS SAY

Delegates From Argentina, Salvador and Panama Highly Approve Wilson's Note.

Delegates from South American and Central American nations to the coming Pan-American Conference in Washington who are now in this city voiced last night their approval of the position taken by President Wilson in his note to Germany.

While making it clear that what they said was their personal opinions and not to be taken as representative of the attitude of their Governments, they united in expressing the conviction that the public sentiment of their countries would approve the course of the United States.

"I think Mr. Wilson has done right," said Ricardo Aldao, a member of the Argentine delegation and former Minister of Finance. "He has done precisely what I should expect the President of my country to do if put in the same position. I have no doubt that his action will meet approval in my country. It was what I consider a real statesman would have to do to maintain the prestige of his country. Mr. Wilson stands as the savior of the highest interests of humanity."

Ramon Arias-Feraud of the Panama delegation said:

"The position taken by President Wilson is exactly right. There could be no other. He speaks in the name of humanity. American lives were taken, and there was no other alternative but for him to demand guarantees that no more lives of citizens of his country be taken by submarine warfare. Germany probably will refer in her answer to violations of international law by England, but the fact remains that England has respected the lives of neutrals."

Alfonso Quinones, head of the delegation from San Salvador, said that he had not had an opportunity to have the President's note translated into his own language and did not feel competent to discuss it from the point of view of international law.

"In a general way," he said, "I approve the stand taken by the United States Government in demanding that lives of neutrals on the high seas be protected. I am not acquainted fully with the points of international law at issue, but certainly, if Germany has violated it at the cost of American lives, the United States is warranted in demanding that the law be observed in the future. American gentlemen with whom I have spoken in regard to the note today told me that they were satisfied with its gentle and at the same time energetic terms."

LABOR MEN WANT PEACE.

Leaders Express Confidence in the President's Wisdom.

Leaders of organized labor in this city yesterday asserted tha they had confidence in President Wilson to deal with Germany in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of the United States and the laboring people in particular, and that they hoped for a peacable adjustment of the controversy.

Roswell Tompkins, Secretary of the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades, said:

"The United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades will act on the President's message, but its declarations will be against war. The building trades believe that the war could be setled in forty-eight hours by putting all members of the royal families on the firing lines. There is a general feeling of confidence in the President to handle the delicate situation satisfactorily."

B. F. Shrimpton, Secretary of the New York Branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America said:

"The Wall Street telegraphers are opposed to the United States going to war because it would close the Stock Exchange and throw many out of employment. I don't think, however, that American citizens' lives should be sacrificed in view of the neutrality of the United States."

John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, said:

"I think President Wilson will handle the situation properly, and the feeling of confidence in the President is widespread among all classes of citizens. Organized labor is a great advocate of arbitration and believes that the present controversy with Germany can be settled by means of arbitration."

John Fox, delegate of the Coal Teamsters' Union of Greater New York, said:

"We don't want any war with Germany and we trust to Wilson to settle the trouble with Germany in a peaceable manner."

A. I. Shiplikoff, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, said:

"There is too much distress in the country for war. The 300,000 Jews represented by the United Hebrew Trades in this city are in favor of the abolition of war and the permanent establishment of international peace. The Jews will bring the strongest possible pressure to bear in favor of peace. We expect President Wilson to adjust the present dispute in a peaceable manner."

FARLEY UPHOLDS WILSON.

Lusitania Sinking Absolutely Without Justification, Says Cardinal.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, May 14.—"It is absolutely without justification; the most appalling thing in my life."

Thus Cardinal Farley of New York today characterized the torpedoing of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than a thousand lives. Cardinal Farley was here to conduct the funeral of Bishop Charles H. Colton.

"The sinking of this hip and its attendant los of life will go down in history as one of the most awful things the world has ever known," he continued. "The position taken by President Wilson is to be commended. I am sure all good Americans approve his stand in the Lusitania affair, as well as his efforts to maintain strict neutrality throughout the war."

Cardinal Farley will return to New York tomorrow night.

PROMINENT WOMEN STAND BY WILSON

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Would Like to Head a Regiment, but Can't, She Says.

SUFFRAGIST FEELS SLIGHT

Mrs. Laidlaw Thinks It Humiliating That Women Have No Voice in the Government.

Well-known New York women who were asked yesterday for their opinions of the President's note to Germany were almost unanimous in approval. Some of the suffragists, alone, asked why they should consider the matter, one in which they had no voice, whether for peace or war.

"Certainly I approve of the President's note to Germany," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. "I expect there will be war, and I hope so. I only wonder why action was not taken long ago. Why should we wait until a few Americans are killed before we take notice of what Germany is doing? We have been very cowardly. Why was it not as much our duty to interfere when the Belgians were so cruelly ill-treated? Have we no feeling of humanity except for our own people? I believe with Tom Paine that the world is my country.

"And I can't help thinking that if there had been only a few steerage passengers killed on the Lusitania the affair might not have made such a deep impression upon us and caused such excitement and immediate action. The note might not have been written. The fact that one very rich man is lost stirs every one. It is a poor commentary upon the democracy of this country. Yes, we are snobbish and commercial. I don't mind the commercialism. It is necessary for most of us to enable us to get our food and clothes.

"We should have helped England long ago. The Allies are fighting the battle of civilizations."

Asked what she thought of women drilling as they are said to be doing in England, Mrs. Belmont said:

"It is all right and the women are fighting in some places, too. I would like to head a regiment of women myself. No, I couldn't do it. I couldn't be Captain of a company all alone. Most of the women think too much of peace to care to be soldiers."

Calls It Wonderful.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said:

"There is nothing to say in regard to the President's note to Germany but what is being said all over town and what one reads in every paper. It is a wonderful State document, and I believe it voices the feeling of the American people, who have used great self-restraint in waiting patiently for the action of the President.

"I hope we shall not have war, but I am not a peace-at-any-price person. Our national honor must be maintained. We are facing a very grave crisis, a very serious moment. And are we ready for it? Morally we may be, but certainly not in any other way. I believe that we should have an adequate army sufficient to protect our two coast lines, and there is our Mexican border! All our coast defenses should be strengthened."

Asked what the women would do in case of war, Miss Chittenden said:

"I hope they will be behind the men, and I am sure they would uphold their hands in every way possible."

"I think the suffragists had better not talk about national politics," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough for the Woman Suffrage Party. "The one question of national policy in which they are interested is that, hereafter, whether in peace or war, we women shall have a voice in it. It is humiliating to think that whatever comes of this we shall have had nothing to say about it. The lesson that is borne in upon us by the findings of Mr. Bryce and his colleagues is that in the last analysis in war the suffering of women is more terrible than that of any other sufferers. What need a suffragist say more?"

"What women want," said Miss Lavinia Dock of the Nurses' Settlement, "is to lay a structure to prepare for peace in the future. It is futile to say more."

Anti-Allies, Not Pro-German.

A suffragist and settlement worker who did not regard the President's note to Germany with unmixed admiration was Miss Florence King.

"People seem to think that if you do not agree with everything that the Allies do you are pro-German," said Miss King. "I am not pro-German, but I cannot see but that Great Britain has treated us with as much contumely as Germany, and she undoubtedly would go just as far under similar conditions. Great Britain told the United States that she could come here and might not go there, and we never murmured. And I am wondering if, had the Vaterland been carrying ammunition and Americans on board, the ships of Great Britain would not have torpedoed it in just the same way.

"Also when the Germans are charged with treating women with cruelty Great Britain cannot say anything. I cannot help thinking of the way she treated, not foreign, but her own women, of the way she maltreated and abused the suffragettes."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, spoke warmly of the note.

"It is a good, strong and safe document," said Miss Hay. "I think we are to be congratulated upon having in the White House a man who does not act quickly and who considers the 100,000,000 people in the country before he takes any decided step. Drastic action means trouble for every one. The President has not considered himself or his party, but he has taken the action that seemed best for the nation. No, I don't believe we are going to have war. I think we are too civilized for war."

Miss Edith A. Reiffert, President of the League of American Women of German Descent, said:

"I think the United States has no cause to ask redress from Germany. She should ask reparation from Great Britain because the Lusitania accident was one for which England directly was responsible. We have a man at the head of our Government who has a well-balanced mind and a silent tongue, and this is a time when silence is golden."

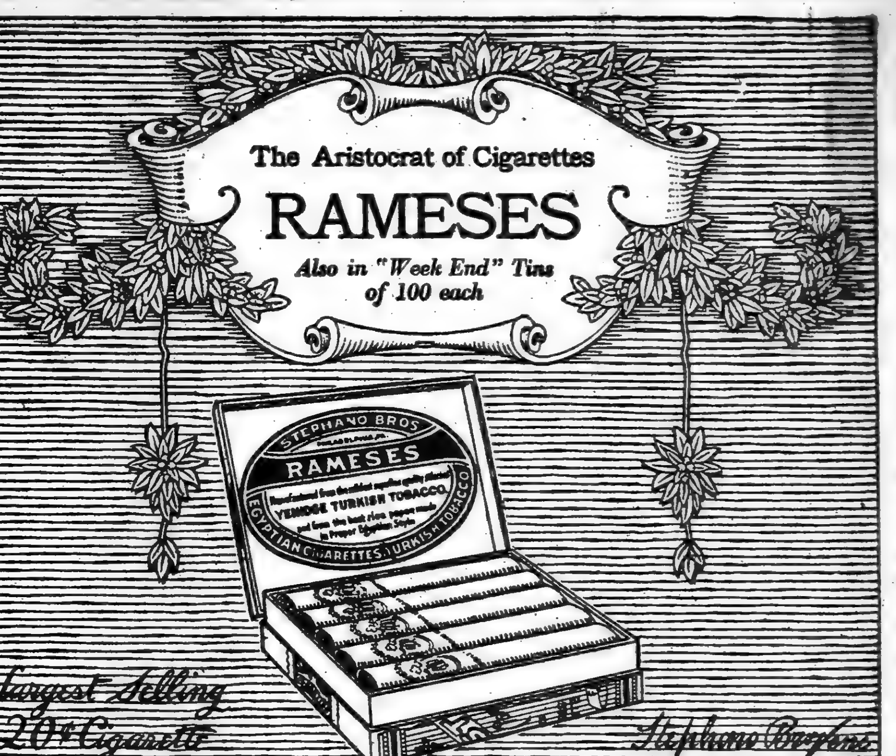
BANKERS SUPPORT PRESIDENT.

New Jersey Association Officially Indorses His Course.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14.—The following resolution was adopted by the New Jersey Bankers' Association, which opened its annual convention here today:

That the bankers of the State of New Jersey, in convention assembled, with due appreciation of the critical situation now confronting the Government of the United States, reaffirm and express their loyalty to the President of the United States in this his hour of great care and anxiety, and further beg to convey to the President their full support in and admiration of the dignified, calm, but firm stand taken by him in his relations with the foreign Governments, and which is so clearly expressed in his latest official statement to the German Government. The bankers of the State of New Jersey believe in and pray for peace and prosperity consistent with national honor and are contest to rest in perfect security in the fullest confidence thta these blessings will be our country's portion under the skillful guidance of the President.

The resolution was offered by Thomas N. McCarter, former Attorney General of New Jersey, and the Secretary was directed to telegraph it to Washington.



W. H. TAFT LEADS 900 IN PRAISE OF WILSON

Ex-President Drafts Telegram of Methodists Congratulating His Successor.

TRIBUTE BY BISHOP WILSON

"Are We Standing for Corsica or for Galilee?" the Question, He Declares.

William H. Taft praised the note to Germany in the highest terms at a dinner of 900 Methodist laymen and ministers at the Simpson-Crawford restaurant, at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, last night. After the dinner the ex-President assisted in drawing up a telegram to President Wilson expressing their approval of the note.

At the beginning of the meeting a motion was carried by a unanimous standing vote to send the telegram to the President indorsing his note and his course of action. When Mr. Taft was called upon a little later he said:

"I wish to congratulate you on the resolution you have directed your Chairman and Secretary to send to the President of the United States. I concur fully with the language in which Bishop Wilson has characterized the note that was published this morning.

"Admirable in tone, moderate in the judicial spirit that ran through the entire communication, dignified in the level that the writer takes with respect to international obligations, accurate in its statement of international law, he puts the case of the United States in a way that may well call for our earnest concurrence and confirmation.

Taft Suggests Message.

"And while I am not a member of your body, I would suggest to the Chairman and the Secretary that the resolution should include—for I believe that the spirit of the body justifies me in making the suggestion—a distinct reference to the expression of the Chief Magistrate of this nation of the position of the United States in reference to the issue which his note treated.

"I make that suggestion because I have been President myself, and I know that what you like when you are engaged in the performance of a duty of the critical character he is engaged in is a specific and definite approval, so that your support hits the mark. I have mistaken the spirit of this meeting if that is not what you want to do."

After the meeting Colonel E. W. Halford, U. S. A., retired, who was President Harrison's Secretary, and who presided at the meeting, asked Mr. Taft to outline the resolution as it should be. Mr. Taft sat down and wrote the substance of the telegram which was sent to President Wilson in the following form:

New York, Friday, May 14.

President Wilson, White House, Washington:

Nine hundred Methodist men of New York City, assembled at dinner, direct me to express to you their full approval of the note to Germany in which with admirable clearness, moderation, accuracy, and justice is stated the case of the United States in the present crisis, and to assure you of their cordial sympathy and support.

E. L. HALFORD, Chairman.

Cheer President's Name.

The gathering stood and cheered the mention of the name of President Wilson by the Chairman and, while they were on their feet for the standing vote in favor of the telegram, somebody started "America" and all joined in singing it. Colonel Halford called for the resolution in these words:

"I wish now to take the order from you to wire to the President of the United States assurances of our sympathy and support in the efforts he is making for peace with honor—less than that we do not want, and more than that we should not have."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson said that the question for all Americans was:

"Are we standing for Corsica or are we standing for Galilee?"

Speaking a little later of the note to Germany, he said:

"President Wilson's note is calm, deliberate, and forceful. In it there is no fact accentuated which might make difficulties; in it the conditions are emphasized which point the way to peace. And in the closing words President Wilson makes it plain that no citizen of this country, at home or abroad, need ever feel that he is a man without a country.

"Mr. Ridder, with whom perhaps many of you have often had occasion to disagree, made this morning a pronouncement which must profoundly stir the sympathies of all of us—that every son of the Fatherland who has sought refuge here would have, in case a conflict should come, but one flag and that the Stars and Stripes."

MINE WORKERS AGAINST WAR.

Want Labor Congress Called to Oppose Hostilities, if Threatened.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—President Wilson's "efforts to keep this country at peace with all the nations of the world" were indorsed by the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America in a resolution adopted today. A copy of the resolution was sent to the President.

The resolution advises that the American Federation of Labor call a congress of all the trades unions in the United States "in the event that war is apparent or that a special session of Congress be called to consider this momentuous question." The Labor Congress, according to the resolution, would meet in Washington at the same time as the United States Congress "for the express purpose of voicing the disapproval of labor toward any programme involving this country in war."

ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO COMMENT ON NOTE

His Opinion Covered in Previous Statements—German Organizations Drop Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 14.—Colonel Roosevelt today declined to comment on President Wilson's note to Germany. He said that his opinion was covered in the statement which he issued two days ago.

The Colonel left for Oyster Bay on the midnight train and will return here Sunday night.

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday announced that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had been dropped as an honorary member from the roll of the League of Old German Students and of the General German Language League. It said:

"The name of Theodore Roosevelt no longer adorns the list of members of the Vereinigung alter deutscher Studenten and of the Allgemeinen Deutschen Sprachvereins. Both leagues have dropped Teddy abruptly and finally from their lists, in which till now he figured as an honorary member. The Old German Students dropped Mr. Roosevelt some time ago without any ceremony. The occasion for this procedure was the attitude which Mr. Roosevelt has taken in this war against Germany.

"The Allgemeine Deutsche Sprachverein likewise cherished for some time the intention to endure the loss of the honorary membership of Mr. Roosevelt. But it resolved upon this only at its last meeting, probably because of the sufficiently well-known declarations made public by Mr. Roosevelt in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania. In both leagues it was not considered worth while to discuss the matter long, but was found appropriate to drop him smoothly and without much ado."

PRAISED IN WALL STREET.

Note Has Only One Critic Among Financiers Interviewed.

President Wilson's note was generally well received yesterday by leading financial men, and the belief of Wall Street, as expressed by most of the bank and corporation Presidents, was still that the probabilities were strongly against this country's being dragged into the European war. Only one man of prominence was found who thought the sentiments expressed by the President ill-advised, and he, like many others approving the message, declined to be quoted by name.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase Nationa Bank, said that he indorsed the note unqualifiedly.

"It is dignified, statesmanlike, just, and right," said Mr. Hepburn. "He represents the position of this country fairly and forcefully. The whole country will support him.

"If Germany refuses to agree with him she must take a new position as to neutral and belligerent rights, different from that the world has accepted, different from what Germany has accepted and maintained heretofore."

Alexander J. Hamphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company, said that he felt Mr. Wilson's note to Germany fully expressed the demand of the American people.

"It is just, frank, and firm," he said. "It has unified all factions and parties. There are no more hphenated Americans; the entire nation stands behind the President."

"It is a very strong note, which puts things squarely up to Germany," commended James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce. "What her answer will be it is hard to guess."

A similar view was taken by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, who said that the note was excellent in every respect.

"But I am not so much interested in what we say, as in what Germany will say in reply," he added.

The opposition sentiments were uttered by a man of wide international acquaintance, who said that the United States could not afford now to make any concessions from the demands made upon Germany. He did not believe either that the Kaiser would admit the justice of President Wilson's stand, or that the Kaiser's refusal to do so would lead necessarily to war.

"We are going beyond our rights in demanding that Germany end its submarine war on unarmed merchantmen," said this man. "We should have rested on the demand that American lives be safeguarded. The obvious reuly of the Germans will be the suggestion that we cease shipments of war supplies and that we persuade Great Britain to surrender its determination to keep food supplies from Germany. Then, if our State Department replies that our quarrel is with Germany alone and has nothing to do with Great Britain's policy, it is only natural to expect the Germans to say in effect: 'Very well; leave us alone in our dealings with Great Britain.'

"The expression by our State Department of its high regard for Germany's observance of international law and the laws of justice and humanity does not square our knowledge of what Germany has done to the neutrality of Belgium and to the women and children of that poor country."

NOTE IMPRESSES LONDON PAPERS

Held to be Fair Warning to Berlin That America Cannot Be Put Off in Easy Fashion.

WONDER ABOUT ANSWER

And Agree That Germans Have a Great Problem to Meet Our Just Complaints.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—In an editorial this morning on the American note to Germany The Daily News says:

"It is very much what was generally anticipated. A way out of the impassé is suggested to the German Government. They may take the President's irony at its face value and declare that the submarine commander, who sank the Lusitania, acted in excess of his orders. It is a little difficult, in view of the official defense of his action already issued, and the triumphant paeans of almost the entire German press, but no doubt it can be done.

"In any case the German Government is formally required to disavow the outrages committed against American shipping, make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, and, finally, take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence.

"There are certain things left in obscurity in this otherwise exeremely lucid demand. It is not stated definitely what steps will be held to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the third demand, though a total cessation of submarine attacks on merchant ships is fully clearly called for, a guarantee of immunity for neutral vessels from such attacks would evidently not meet the case.

"Finally, the resultof a failure to comply with the American Government's confident expectations is veiled in a mist of scrupulously friendly words, but it will be a very rash assumption on Germany's part if she persuades herself that there is nothing behind the veil."

The Chronicle says:

"President Wilson has at last spoken out. His note to the German Government is studiously courteous in expression and very firm in substance. There is one paragraph in it which will jar on British feelings. It is that in which Wilson alludes to what he calls 'the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the German Government in matters of international right' and speaks of German influence in the field of international obligations as 'always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity.' In view of Germany's flagrant violations of international right and of the laws of warfare by sea and land these compliments sound strangely to the English ear.

"With this reservation we think the note is worthy, both of the occasion and of the great country from whence it enamates.

"Wilhelmstrasse will be hard put to frame a suitable reply to the demands formulated in this able ad searching document. Either Germany must radically change her methods of sea warfare or face the prospect of a diplomatic rupture with the United States."

An Appeal for All the World.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—Referring to the note of President Wilson to the Government of Germany The Westminster Gazette said yesterday:

"The central fact is that in the name of humanity and international law the United States demands a guarantee that the right of neutrals to travel over any portion of the seas, in neutral or belligerent vessels, shall be respected. This is of profound importance not only for the present war but for the future peace and security of the world, and by dispatching this note the greatest of the neutral powers definitely takes a stand on maintaining the limits hitherto set down for warfare at sea.

"President Wilson is acting for the honor and safety of the American people, and all of us, who have the bias of belligerents, will do well to spare him advice or comment in dealing with the situation which may arise out of the dispatch of this note.

"It is more than our cause, which is at stake, and more than our interests that have to be considered. We will merely take note of the fact that one of the greatest issues of the war is sharply defined in this note, and that the answer, whatever it may be, must make clear to the whole world whether or not Germany definitely abjures legal sanction to the limitations of that which hitherto has been unchallengable between nations."

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial this morning, on the note has this to say:

"The American note is a definite challenge, and it is difficult to see how either country can evade an issue so clearly stated. It remains to be seen whether Germany will face war with the United States rather than abandon the practice of murdering noncombatants and neutrals upon the high seas."

Oklahomans Commend President.

TULSA, Okla., May 14.—The Oklahoma Bankers' Association, Oklahoma Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and State Organization of the Spanish War Veterans, in session here today adopted resolutions urging the President to use every means to avert war and commending his course so far. The resolutions were telegraphed to Washington.

RIDDER SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Diplomatically Correct and May Lead to Mediation Ending the War.

A TRIANGULAR PROBLEM

Opens Way to Consider British Blockade of Germany Also—German-Americans Elsewhere Uphold the Note.

Under the heading, "The President's Note," Herman Ridder, editor of The Staats-Zeitung, says in that publication of the issue of today:

"The attitude assumed by the President, in the note delivered yesterday to the German Government, toward the infringement of our rights on the seas is diplomatically correct and must compel the support of the entire American people.

eW have suffered grievously at the hands of more than one of the belligerent nations, but for the moment we are dealing only with Germany. The note recites a series of events which the Government of the United States could not silently pass by; and demands reparation for American lives lost and American property alerady destroyed and a guarantee that the rights of the United States and its citizens shall be observed in the future. All this the German Government may well grant, frankly and unreservedly and without loss of honor or prestige. It would be incomprehensible if it did not do so.

"The note admits, as most diplomatic documents do, of two interpretations. They will be applied to it variously, as the reader is inclined to essimism or to optimism. It is a document in which lies the choice of war or peace evenly balanced. I prefer to read into it all the optimism which can be derived from the knowledge that two nations, historically likeminded and bound to one another by strong ties of friendship, seldom go to war over matters which can be settled without resort to the arbitrament of arms. There is no question outstanding today between the United States and Germany which cannot be settled through diplomatic channels. I am inclined all the more to this optimism by the temperament and character of the President of the United States for the tie being.

"I see in the note great possibilities for good. The undersea activities of the Germany Navy in their effect upon the rights of the United States and its citizens form, properly, the burden of its argument. We are addressing Gesmany and it is only over her submarine policy that our interests have clashed with hers. The note takes cognizance, however, of the inter-relation of Germany's submarine policy and the British policy of starving out Germany. The President has opened an avenue to the full discussion of the rights and obligations of submarines in naval warfare, and when Germany has stated her case it is not only not impossible but it is highly probable that he will be asked to suggest a modus vivendi by which the objectionable features of both these policies may be removed.

The situation is basically triangular and it is difficult to see how the settlement of our difficulties with Germany can escape involving at the same time the rectification of Great Britain's methmods of dealing with the trade between neutral countries and her adversaries. It is but a step from the position of mediator in a question of this sort to that of mediator in the larger questions which make for war of peace. I believe that the note contains the hopfeul sign that these things may come to pass.

"The possibilities are there and the President, I am confident, will overlook no possibility of advancing the cause of an early return of peace to Europe nor leave any unturned stone to free this country of the dangers and inconveniences which have become the concomitants of the European struggle. Out of the troubled waters of our present relations with Germany may thus come a great and, we may hope, a lasting good. Should this happily be the case, the wisdom of the President will have been confirmed and the thankfulness of the nation secured to him. On the other hand, should his pacific hand be forced by those who wax fat anod wealthy on strife and the end should be disaster untold to the country we will still have the consolation of having fought a good battle and of knowing that he was worsted oly by the irresistible force of demagogy in this country or abroad.

"The subject with which the note deals is one of the same paramount importance to Germany as it is to this country and we must wait in patience for Germany's reply; and I, for one, shall wait in the confidence that when it is received it will be found to offer a basis for a friendly solution of the questions which exist between Germany and the United States and, not unlikely, for those further steps which I have intimated."

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS

Realizes Gravity of Situation, Stands by Wilson, Counsels Moderation.

Under the caption "A Word of Earnest Advice," the evening edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday issued the following warning to Germans and German-Americans:

The times are grave—even very grave. * * * A conflict between America and the old Fatherland is threatening. Such a conflict must rend the heart of every German-American who has acquired the rights of citizenship here, who has founded a new career for himself and brought up his children.

It is probably unnecessary to give any advice to the American citizens among our readers in regard to their conduct in this grave time. A series of years must pass before an immigrant can obtain his citizenship papers; nobody is forced to become a citizen. Of the man who has voluntarily become a citizen of the United States we may therefore expect that he knows the conditions here obtaining, the institutions of the country of his adoption, as well as his rights and duties. But there are thousands upon thousands of our readers who are not citizens, and to them a serious word of advice shall now be addressed. In the grave time of the conflict let efforts be made to avoid every personal conflict. It is not necessarily cowardly to deny one's descent, but it is not necessary, either, to make demonstrations.

Where there is life there is hope. The hope still is entertained that the conflict will be eliminated, that the bond of friendship between Germany and America will not be torn. Through thoughtless Hotspurs, who allow themselves to be carried away by excitement and do not dam up the flood of their eloquence, much mischief can be done. Keeping away from the public places where the excited groups congregate and discuss the burning questions of the day must be urgently recommended. It was for many a sport to participate in these discussions, and with more or less skill, but always energetically to champion the German cause.

The American is in general very liberal in regard to expression of opinion. He likes to hear also the "other side," but it must not be forgotten that in times of conflict the "other side" may be regarded as the "enemy side." What has heretofore sounded harmless may now be interpreted as a criticism made against the United States. But the American as a rule repels a criticism made by strangers against the affairs of his own country. Through heated discussions and unwise demonstrations nothing is at present to be achieved but much can be spoiled.

Grave times!

Calmness is now the first duty of citizenship—for all non-citizens.

Trusts in the President.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14. — The American note to Berlin evidences the desire of the President to hold Germany to strict accountability for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster. This proceeding on the part of the American Government is eminently just and proper. If the President had failed to hold Germany to strict accountability he would have failed of his official duty. The President's forceful action cannot be but of salutary effect in this country also. It gives the American people the assurance that the Government at Washington is prepared and ready for the protection of American citizens wherever they may chance to be.

There was a time when the Government did not resort to very vigorous measures in this respect. American citizens while travelling abroad were frequently subject to insult and violence, and the authorities at Washington seemingly paid little heed to complaints. The result was that the American citizen abroad was not held in that respect which emanates from the knowledge that his home Government is prepared to go to the length of its ability, if necessary, to accord him protection.

One or two of the demands formulated against Germany do not meet with our approval. The President demands a cessation of German submarine warfare on merchant vessels, but as the interruption of the starvation plan adopted by England against the civil population is urged upon the latter it will remain. The starvation plan is primarily being waged against the weak and helpless, and is, therefore, responsible. It is also in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of international law. If the President can force a demand for the cessation of the submarine warfare, he ought also to have the right to demand the lifting of the starvation blockade. The tragedy was chiefly due to either stupidity or design on the part of the British Admiralty in failing to afford proper protection to the ship. While we do not agree with the President on some points in his note, we repose the fullest confidence in his patriotism, as well as his deliberate judgment as giving assurance that, whatever the outcome, the case of the American people rests in trustworthy hands.

The people should by their action spare him unnecessary embarrassment and rely for a satisfactory solution of the grave questions confronting us on his patriotism and honesty.

CHARLES NEUMEYER,
Editor Louisville Anzeiger.

Charges Blame to England.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—The part of the note referring to the Lusitania catastrophe had better been directed to London. England, not Germany, is responsible for the destruction of the Lusitania. England, through the violation of the rights of nations and the brutal threat to starve 70,000,000 Germans, has forced Germany to a policy against English commerce of which the Lusitania was a victim. Germany declared to our President her willingness to stop submarine warfare if England would allow the importation of food for the German civil population. England contemptuously cast aside the President's mediation.

It has not yet been proved that submarine warfare is not in keeping with international law. Distinguished authorities on international law have declared that Germany was not only justified but bound to adopt this method in the hour of need, because it is the only effective defense against England's warfare. Germany cannot cease this warfare unless she wishes to surrender with tied hands to a ruthless enemy. All we can justly ask of Germany is that neutral ships be not attacked, and that damages be paid in case of loss through mistakes. Germany has already agreed to this.

MAX BURGHEIM,
Editor Freie Presse.

Calls Us England's Ally.

From The Chicago Abendpost.

The conditions which the message demands of Germany and the grounds upon which these demands are stated show clearly and convincingly that the United States officially stands wholly and completely on the side of England and her allies. That which has been asserted for months—that the great Republic has been an ally of England in the spirit if not in the main—seems now to be clearly demonstrated.

Hopes Against War.

From The Milwaukee Abendpost.

We do not remember ever having written an article with heavier heart. While we compose it we are under pressure of most cruel situation which an American citizen of German extraction may have to face, that which has always appeared to us not only as direst calamity that could befall us, but also as most heinous crime that could be committed against civilization, has apparently at least become a possibility—a war between the two countries dearest and nearest to our hearts. On one side there is no sentiment more natural and more beautiful than the loving attachment to the country where our cradle stood. * * * On the other side we are American citizens, who, under all conditions, have to conserve their loyalty to the great country of their adoption. * * * We can only express most ardeht hope that the German Government while fully conserving its legitimate rights may yet find in its answer the tone that will spare us the worst.

Loyal to Stars and Stripes.

From the St. Paul Volks-Zeitung.

The stand taken by the President serves notice on our own so-called leaders and the irresponsible jingo press that this country will not go to war without full justification. We are glad to see the President take such a strong stand for upholding the rights of American citizens; we sincerely trust he will demand that hereafter all countries will respect our right to the sacred freedom of the seas. * * *

Whatever the outcome, no matter how great the suffering and mental agony that German-Americans would undergo, there can be no question about their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

Won't Alter Situation.

From the Detroit Abendpost.

Considered from a purely ethical standpoint the note deserves high praise. But if the President believes Germany will in consequence of his note be moved to change its methods of warfare, he is mistaken. It would have to be presupposed that England would change its methods, and this would have been done long ago if only our Government had gone ahead toward England with as much energy as it has used at different times toward Germany. Notes will have complete success only when the President learns to treat all foreign Governments alike.

Dictating to Germany.

From The Philadelphia Tageblatt.

The senseless war raging now in Europe has led to a new conflict brought about by the note of our Government demanding the cessation of submarine warfare against mercantile shipping. This demand is something entirely new. It is the first time in history that a neutral power tries to dictate to a belligerent in which way it shall use a legal weapon against its enemies. The United States practically says to Germany, "You may use your submarines against warships but not against merchant vessels because Americans may have taken passage on such ships and get killed."

Such a far-reaching consideration of the rights of neutrals never was asked before. The law of nations certainly does not justify it.

Nevertheless, Germany was willing months ago to do exactly what the United States demanded. The German Government declared in February its willingness to forego the submarine warfare against English trade if England give up its "Order of Council" policy of starving the German civil population, a policy which clearly finds no justification in the law of nations. But England declined. If the Government of the United States had indorsed this just and humane offer with the same energy which is shown in the new note to Germany the new conflict would have been avoided.

The use of submarines in warfare is as yet not regulated by international law. A single power has no right to issue such regulations. The theory that submarines may not be used against merchant vessels is untenantable. The American Government had no right to believe that the German Government will give up its submarine warfare against England for no other reason but to please the United Stateps. Germany cannot help to regard the note as a proof of great partisanship for its enemies. Washington must have known this. The consequences are incalculable. We look into the future with anxiety.

Means Sea Disarmament.

From The Indianapolis German Telegraph Tribune.

We believe it impossible for the German Government to comply with the President's extravagant demand, which amounts to German disarmament on seas. All that will be required to safeguard British armed merchantmen carrying contraband will be to put passengers, preferably Americans, on board, and they will be immune from attack by German submarines. It is a palpable injustice of President Wilson to demand that Germany should lay aside its most effective weapon of attack.

"Shelters British Cowardice."

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The note is disappointing in that it disregards the just complaints of Germany and appears to espouse the cause of Great Britain. We think that the difficulty admits of a satisfactory solution by advising American citizens to travel on American vessels. Unwillingly, the President shelters British cowardice, which tries to make British ships immune to German attacks by taking American passengers aboard.

All Depends Upon Reply.

From The Waechter und Anzeiger, Cleveland, Ohio.

Everything, of course, depends on what the real goal our Government is driving at. If so disposed, a polite answer defining the German viewpoint could certainly be accepted the same as was England's denying answer to the American note protesting the rights of neutral commerce. This would be the wisest and best. But we cannot claim that some of the note's sentences, especially those toward the end, encourage such hopes.

Press's Sacred Duty.

From Die Westliche Post, St. Louis.

For the press of the whole country there is at present but one sacred duty, to leave nothing undone to avert inner strife. That we Americans of German descent with a bleeding heart contemplate the possibility of an armed conflict between the United States and the land of our forefathers, no fair-minded person will condemn us for. There still is hope for an honorable understanding on both sides. May Providence grant that the worst be averted.

Japan as a Peril.

From The Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

The jingo Anglo-American press is doing its utmost to arouse the public to make a demonstration against Germany. Let the Americans consider what war would mean. War on Germany by this country would give Japan free rein to seize the Philippines and become mistress of the Orient.

What has been clamored for several months past, that this great Republic is the ally of England, in fact if not in name, seems to be full established now.

The German-Americans who love our Fatherland and also love our adopted land are in the distressful position of a child who sees its parents fighting. It loves them both and does not wish to take sides with either, but may have to make a hard choice between them.

STAND BY ADOPTED COUNTRY.

Germans of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware of One Mind.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—German-American citizens throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will support President Wilson even to the extent of taking up arms against Germany should such action become necessary, according to general sentiment as indicated in dispatches from various points throughout these three States. In a few instances opinion among the German-Americans is not altogether in accord with the tone of the President's note, but generally the sentiment favors him and any action he may decide upon.

In several sections of Pennsylvania the citizenship is largely of Teutonic extraction and is more or less closely connected with Germany by ties of relationship. This is particularly true of Lancaster and Cester Counties. Men prominent in business and professional circles, although deploring the possible severence of the hitherto friendly relations existing between the United States and Germany, had no hesitation in expressing their intention of standing by their adopted country in the event of further trouble. These declarations came from such points as Pottstown, Boyertown, Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, and York, Penn.; Newark and Egg Harbor, N. J., and Wilmington, Del.

Philadelphia German-Americans also expressed themselves as firm in their loyalty to the President and his stand in the interest of justice and humanity.

ST. LOUIS GERMANS LOYAL.

They Support the President and Say America Comes First.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Prominent German-American leaders in St. Louis said today that the allegiance of the St. Louis Germans was unswerving and that they were a unit in indorsing President Wilson's handling of the situation that has arisen with Germany.

Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Labor and Commerce: "Up to this time I have discussed all questions with entire freedom. I have endeavored on the one hand to present facts that seemed to me to be essential to a fair consideration and that do not appear to have reached the general public. On the other hand I have done what I could to discourage the consideration of any question from any standpoint but that of our common German-American Press Association, publishers of The St. Louis Times and The Westliche Post: "The President of the United States has spoken, and the German-Americans, in common with all other good citizens, accept the word of President Wilson as our supreme law. His handling of an extremely delicate situation has been admirable, and we all trust that he may so continue it that there may be no strife between this country and the fatherland."

Henry Kersting, president of the German-American Alliance: "The statesmanlike note written by President Wilson and transmitted to the German Government deserves to take high rank among American state papers. It deals with a most delicate situation in a diplomatic manner and yet with the most perfect frankness. There are perhaps some of us who might wish that he had said something in condemnation of England's attiude in seeking to starve the non-combatants in Germany. But there are none who have aught but praise for what he has said. The manner in which the so-called German-American citizens receive the President's message shows that as a matter of fact tehre is no such thing as a German-American or any other hyphenated American."

Henry W. Barth, a representative leader in South St. Louis: "We are not neutral. We are for the grand old United States of America against the world. We sympathize with those of our fellow-citizens who are taking sides in this European lunacy, and unless we miss our guess they will feel awful foolish after it is over. Wait for the test, and if we then prove lacking in genuine American patriotism, judge us."

MANY SILENT IN CINCINNATI.

German-Americans Reluctant to Discuss Note—Some Expressions.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 14. — Some reluctance was shown by a number of Cincinnati German-Americans today to discuss the note of President Wilson to Germany. Many declared they would rather give the note thorough consideration before expressing an opinion.

Dr. G. Deutsch, college professor: "The President would have been derelist in his duty had he taken the loss of so many American lives lightly. That the vigorous tone of his message was as justifiable as the effort to be conciliatory in form is to be acknowledged. I miss, however, in his message the slightest indication of a desire to use this opportunity for renewing his offers for mediation which he made at the outbreak of the hostilities."

August B. Gorbach, President of the German Day Association: "I sincerely hope that the answer of the German Imperial Government will be such as to eliminate the possibility of conflict between our country and Germany, not because I am under the impression that Germany is doing wrong, but simply because I am at all times against war and am especially against war that would involve the two greatest nations of the world, although I am of the opinion that Germany is only doing what England has forced her to do by trying to starve out women and children."

Attorney John H. Marckworth, son of a former German Consular Agent: "The note of President Wilson was a gem in its contents and its composition, excellent in what he said and the manner in which he said it. I agree with it in every particular."

FOR U. S. A., RIGHT OR WRONG.

Cochems Thus Speaks for German-Americans of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Attorney H. F. Cochens said today: "President Wilson's note leaves the field open for an amicable adjustment between the United States and Germany. There is not going to be any war. If there should be, all nationalities in the United States will support the flag, right or wrong, but half of them would have to fight without conscience because they would feel they were fighting in an unjustifiable cause."

Ex-Congressman Thobald Otjen: "In times like this it is best to keep cool and use strong language. There is no need of war, but if war should come we will all be Americans."

HOBSON ACCUSES CUNARD LINE

Asserts Relative Was Warned by Agent, and Is Contradicted.

A widowed cousin of Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama was warned secretly by an agent of the Cunard Line not to take passage on the Lusitania, because the vessel was under orders of the British Admiralty, according to a statement issued yesterday by Congressman Hobson through his brother-in-law, George H. Hull, Jr., 30 Pine Street.

From Torrington, Conn., Mr. Hobson telephoned the statement in which he attacked the British on the ground that they left the Lusitania open to submarine attack to embroil this country. He criticises this Government for failure to ascertain the facts by investigation through a naval court.

"A widowed cousin of mine applied at the New York office of the Cunard Line for passage on the Lusitania," Congressman Hobson said. "The booking agent, an old friend, took her apart and told her that the vessel was acting under Admiralty orders and that she simply must not take passage on it. He pledged her to secrecy until after the trip. This fact brings up pertinent questions.

"Why did not the Cunard Company give to all parties applying for passage the same humane advice its agent, for old friendship's sake, gave to my cousin, instead of loading the vessel down with a full passenger list, including many distinguished Americans, whose loss would necessarily strike the American imagination?

"Knowing that German submarines were operating south of the Irish coast, why did not the British Admiralty, which controlled the Lusitania's movements, order her to use the uninfested route around the north of Ireland?

"Why was the ship, having a speed of twenty-five and a half knots—a very substantial aid to security—ordered by the British Admiralty to slow down to seventeen knots in the danger zone?

"How could a torpedo sink such a ship in twenty minutes? An elementary knowledge of naval architecture would convince any one that such a thing is impossible unless there was a contributing cause inside the vessel, such as open water-tight doors or inside explosion.

"Why was there no protecting convoy in the danger zone?

"Why was there no consort for the great ship's passengers' lives, ready for rescue work?

"Why was there no preparation along the shore? Why was rescue work so slow in reaching the scene?

"Why was it possible, in a smooth sea, within sight of land, in the middle of the day, to lose so many lives?

"Why was the censorship thrown open to all the harrowing details throughout the slow and inexplicable work of the recovery of the bodies, while secrecy was ordered for the Admiralty instructions, under which the ship proceeded to its doom?

"The President's note to Germany is firm and masterful, but its central demand of immunity of American lives on merchant vessels, assumed that these vessels will be unarmed and unresisting toward enemy war vessels and, in virtue of which non-resistence, international law gives them the right of immunity of life.

"The order of the British Admiralty, instructing British merchantmen to attack with the ram German submarines on sight, makes all the British merchant vessels armed and resisting toward German submarines and nullifies their claims in international law to warning and immunity of life from these submarines.

"Maintaining our position toward Germany, as defined by the President's note, without insisting on revocation of the British Admiralty's instruction, is equivalent to demanding that German submarines shall not attack British merchant vessels with American lives on board, while these British vessels are free to attack, and are under orders to attack, German submarines. So Great Britain could maintain a fleet of merchant vessels hunting and destroying German submarines with full immunity. The submarine is the weapon of the gallant and weak against the strong, and cannot and should not be thus abolished.

"There could be no possible motive for Germany wishing to destroy American lives. In fact, Germany sought by extraordinary warning not to destroy American lives, and her commander torpedoed the vessel at a point nearest the shore, where it was presumable there would be ampl tim for th rescue of life.

"On the other hand, there is a full motive for England wishing such a tragedy—the motive for thrusting America into war with Germany. Our own self-respect and our position in history demand, at least, that we should find out the facts by regular, impartial investigation of a naval court. We could not condemn the basest criminal without a fair trial. We cannot pass judgment on a fellow Christian people simply from the charges of their enemy, given by a burning motive to embroil us in war.

"The American people are not afraid of Germany and her allies, nor are they afraid of England and her allies, but we are God-fearing people, afraid of His righteous wrath. We are not too proud to fight, but we are too brave and true knowingly to do wrong."

When Charles P. Sumner, General Agent of the Cunard Line was asked about the statement made by Congressman Hobson, regarding the alleged warning, he replied: "It is absolutely false," and declined to discuss the matter and further.

The officials of the passenger department, who spent the morning on the Lusitania before she sailed at 12:28 P. M. on May 1 for Liverpool, said they were positive that no such information had been given to any person at the pier or in the Cunard office prior to the sailing of the ship.

With regard to the criticism on the seamanship of Captain Turner taking his ship over a well-known course in the war zone and receiving his instructions from the British Admiralty, Mr. Sumner said that the commanders of the Cunard ships navigated their own ships and did not receive their course at sea from the Admiralty or any one else.

PEACE DELEGATES APPROVE.

Agree That the President Will Have Support in Any Exigency.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Prominent delegates to the World Court Congress read President Wilson's note to Germany with grave concern today. All agreed that whatever contingency arises the Government would receive the firm support of the nation.

"The American public will stand back of the Government in any exigency which arises," said John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the congress.

"In the present situation the solid support of America is at the command of President Wilson, and leaders in social and economic life will undoubtedly be glad to lend him the support of their patriotic counsel.

"I have no doubt that in the absence of Congress, the President is enlisting the counsel of men experienced in international affairs and representing all parties and all sentiments."

Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, said:

"The note to Germany is an excellently worded State document. Americans generally desire peace, but not at a sacrifice of honor and dignity, and the note seems to express this attitude.

"If the situation develops to that point where it is impossible to avoid conflict, the American people will stand solidly behind the Government.

"In such an events, ancestry, religion, and politics will have, in my opinion, absolutely no influence on the attitude of our citizenry, 'hyphenated' or otherwise."

Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York, said:

"It is to be hoped that this crisis will be passed without a serious break in the long standing friendship existing between Germany and the United States.

"Self respect and national honor, however, arise above all other considerations, and as President Wilson asserts and defends them, he is asured of the sympathy and support of the American people."

WANAMAKER MAKES APPEAL.

Wants a Million Americans to Send Pledges to Wilson.

An apepal to American citizens whether native or foreign-born, to sign a pledge to support the President is made through an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning by John Wanamaker, who says Mr. Wilson "will feel stronger" if a million men and women throughout the country send such an assurance.

When news of the sinking of the Lusitania was flashed across the United States last Saturday Americans simultaneously said, "Stand by the President," according to Mr. Wanamaker, who now urges all, regardless of "race, creed, color or politics" to "nail up the American flag" and stand for it on the principles enunciated in the President's note to Germany.

This pledge, urges Mr. Wanamaker, "cannot hurt anything," but it may help to strengthen the President in his arduous work.

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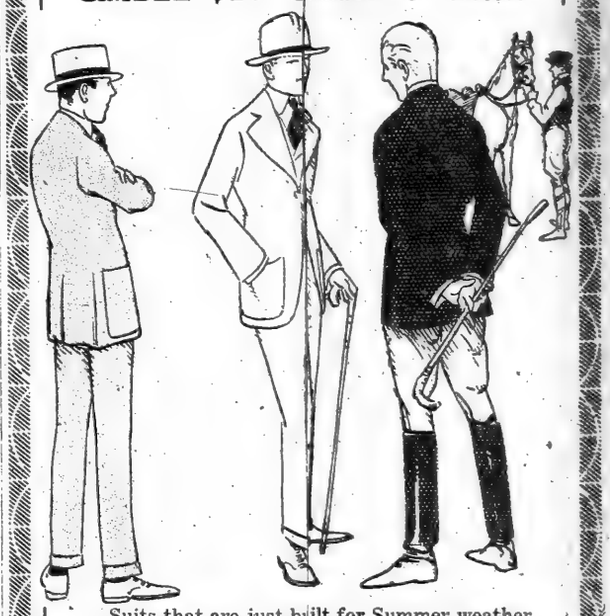

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Men's $35 Suits, $23.	Men's $25 Overcoats, $16. (silk-lined)
Men's $42 Suits, $33.	Men's $30 Overcoats, $19.50.

Men's $5 and $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50

Plain white flannel, or striped flannel or serge. Excellent in fit and style. Also Men's $2 Khaki Trousers, at $1.15

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Gray or brown homespun, lightweight; cut to allow plenty of freedom.

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		Publishers' Price	Our Price
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The Enemy,	G. R. & L. Chester,	$1.35	$1.21
Scarlet Plague,	Jack London,	$1.00	89c
Hepsey Burke,	F. N. Westcott,	$1.35	$1.21
Cloistered Romance,	Florence Olmstead,	$1.25	$1.12
Loneliness,	Robert Hugh Benson,	$1.35	$1.21
Hand of Peril,	Arthur Stringer,	$1.35	$1.21
Victory,	Joseph Conrad,	$1.35	$1.21
Ruggles of Red Gap,	Harry Leon Wilson,	$1.25	$1.12
Still Jim,	Honore Willsie,	$1.35	$1.21
Valley of Fear,	A. Conan Doyle,	$1.25	$1.12
Doodles,	Emma C. Dowd,	$1.00	89c
Man Who Forgot,	James Hay, Jr.,	$1.25,	$1.12
The Harbor,	Ernest Poole,	$1.49	$1.24
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Rim of the Desert,	Ada W. Anderson,	$1.35	$1.21
The Beloved,	James Oppenheim,	$1.25	$1.12
Daybreak,	Elizabeth Miller,	$1.35	$1.21
Happy Pollyooly,	Edgar Jepson,	$1.25	$1.12
Life Builders,	Elizabeth Dejeans,	$1.35	$1.21
One Man,	Robert Steele,	$1.50	$1.34
Bealby,	H. G. Wells,	$1.35	$1.21
Little Comrade,	Burton Stevenson,	$1.20	$1.08
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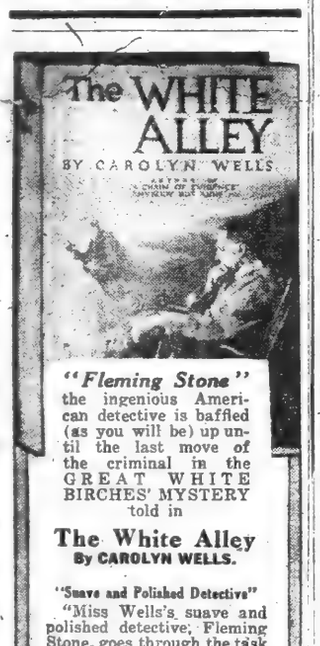

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Refuses to Admit Newspaper Evidence Designed to Impugn Colonel Roosevelt's Credibility.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 14.—William Barnes, who is suing Theodore Roosevelt in the Supreme Court here for $50,000 for libel, was subjected this afternoon to a severe cross-examination by Colonel Roosevelt's counsel, John M. Bowers, but managed to evade most of the traps the New York lawyer had skillfully prepared. Mr. Bowers will go after Mr. Barnes again on Monday, an adjournment having been taken over the week-end.

For two hours Mr. Bowers questioned the witness, and was able to catch him only on this one important point, namely, that although Mr. Barnes testified that he favored Thomas Mott Osborne, an independent Democrat as a compromise candidate, during the Senatorial deadlock in the 1911 Legislature, he was publishing editorials in his newspaper, The Albany Journal, attacking Mr. Osborne, whom he accused of trying to disrupt the Democratic Party, and praising the Tammany candidate, William F. Sheehan.

Mr. Barnes, in his direct examination, stuck to his testimony that he did not have nearly as many conversations with Colonel Roosevelt as the Colonel has testified, that he did not tell Colonel Roosevelt that influential Democrats had contributed largely to his campaign, and expected to be protected from adverse legislation, and that he did not discuss with the Colonel the so-called Platt issues.

At the close of the session Mr. Bowers had reached the subject of the letter Mr. Barnes had written Colonel Roosevelt in 1899, protesting that the establishment of a State printing concern would ruin him financially, but he did not get far along with the matter before adjournment.

Contradicts Roosevelt's Testimony.

During the morning William M. Ivins, Mr. Barnes's chief counsel, led him over many of the events about which the Colonel and his witnesses had testified, and Mr. Barnes calmly, but emphatically, contradicted many of the Colonel's sworn allegations.

He denied, for instance, that he had ever met William Loeb, Jr., at the office of J. S. Bache while the Senatorial contest of 1911 was in progress, or that he had ever told him that he had a working agreement with Charles F. Murphy. He also denied that he had ever said to Royal W. France of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club that he could defeat the workings of the Direct Primary law by voting the riff-raff of both parties at the polls, thereby making decent citizens disgusted with the law.

Mr. Barnes also emphatically denied that he had ever had any working arrangement with Mr. Murphy. He swore that he had met Mr. Murphy but once in his life, at an Amen Corner dinner, and that he had never seen him or heard from him again.

Of his meeting with Colonel Roosevelt in 1910 at the Manhattan Hotel, Mr. Barnes gave an entirely different account from that of the Colonel. He said the Colonel appealed to him to support him for Temporary Chairman of the State Convention that year; that Colonel Roosevelt told him that he (Barnes) was taking the question of direct nominations entirely too seriously, as it was not a serious matter, and he said he told the Colonel that he could not support him because of the speech Colonel Roosevelt had recently made at Ossawatomie, Kan., on "The New Nationalism."

Mr. Ivins tried to get into the record the proceedings of the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1912, to show that Colonel Roosevelt was actuated by malice when he made his attack upon Mr. Barnes, because the latter was instrumental in defeating his candidacy for President. Justice William S. Andrews would not let this matter in, however.

Colonel Roosevelt left Syracuse tonight for New York. He received word that his wife, who recently underwent an operation at the Roosevelt Hospital, had returned to her home, and the Colonel decided to spend Saturday at Oyster Bay. He will return here Sunday night.

Barnes-Murphy Alliance Denied.

Before Mr. Barnes took the stand at the morning session, Mr. Ivins called a dozen other witnesses in an attempt to show that Mr. Barnes did not have an alliance with Mr. Murphy during the contest of the election of a United States Senator.

One of these, ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, of Rye, Westchester County, proved to be a good witness for the Colonel. Mr. Wainwright voted for Colonel Roosevelt for United States Senator in the Republican caucus. Mr. Wainwright said he was present, with Frank H. Platt, at the home of Mr. Barnes, when the caucus was on, and that he told Mr. Barnes of a conversation he had had with Assemblyman Shortt of Richmond County in regard to the possibility of a union between the insurgent Democrats and the Republican legislators. The witness said Mr. Barnes asked him to call up Mr. Shortt and find out what he thought about it. He said Mr. Shortt told him that a man like John D. Kernan of Oneida County would make a good Senator, and that when he repeated the conversation to Mr. Barnes, who stood beside him, Mr. Barnes made this comment:

"No, it won't do. The arrangement was, or has been agreed with the Democrats, that it is to be their fight, and we will keep our hands off."

Mr. Wainwright admitted that Mr. Barnes had not tried in any way to influence his vote. Seven other members of the 1911 Legislature also said that Mr. Barnes did not try to influence them, and then Mr. Barnes was recalled.

Mr. Ivins referred to the testimony of Royal W. France and asked Mr. Barnes if he had ever sent Mr. France a message that he wanted to see him and discuss State politics.

"I do not recall that I sent any such message," replied Mr. Barnes. Asked to relate the substance of his conversation with Mr. France, Mr. Barnes said:

"I told Mr. France that I was opposed to the Primary bill then in force, as I had been opposed to the Hinman-Greene bill or the Cobb compromise bill. I held that the principle of committee designations, with a ratification primary afterward, was a false principle, and would lead to all kinds of difficulties; that it was susceptible of the very operation which he testified that I approved of. I said that any man active in political life in either party or any party could injure a candidate so that he would be handicapped in the race."

"Did you say that direct primaries were subversive of party organizations?"

"I did; they could not fail to be so."

The Manhattan Hotel Conference.

Mr. Ivins took up the Manhattan Hotel conference of Aug. 15, 1910, at which Colonel Roosevelt, William L. Ward, and Mr. Barnes were present. This is what Mr. Barnes said took place:

"Colonel Roosevelt told me that I took the direct nomination matter entirely too seriously—that it was not a serious matter at all. I replied that he was out of the country for several months, and that we (meaning the legislators, the Republican State Committee, and others) had gone through with the programme, and that we intended to fight out the matter at the State Convention; that we intended to make a clear-cut issue, so that we would know just where we stood once for all. I told him that the theory was not in accordance with the platform the party had adopted in 1908, which distinctly declared for the preservation of the convention system. Colonel Roosevelt then stated that he did not understand my action of that morning in voting for Mr. Sherman as my preference for Temporary Chairman. He said he thought I should support him (Colonel Roosevelt) for the position. I told him that I did not do so because I was not entirely clear as to what his ideas were, as I had read his osawatomie speech, in which he put forth his doctrine of the 'New Nationalism,' and that I could not under the circumstances vote for him for Temporary Chairman. Colonel Roosevelt made some references to President Taft, but they are not material."

Mr. Ivins then asked about Colonel Roosevelt's activities in the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Mr. Barnes said Colonel Roosevelt had performed all of the functions of temporary presiding officer, that he had appointed the various necessary committees, including the one on resolutions, and in making his selections for that committee had not followed the usual custom of selecting the members recommended by the delegates of the various districts.

Mr. Barnes then told of Colonel Roosevelt's activities after Senator Root was made Permanent Chairman. He said the Colonel defended the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions, and that he (Mr. Barnes) made a speech in favor of the minority report. Henry L. Stimson, he said, was nominated for Governor, and the Albany and Columbia County delegates voted for James B. McEwen of Albany.

Mr. Ivins asked the witness when he succeeded Ezra Prentice as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mr. Barnes said it was on Jan. 1, 1911, and that he continued as Chairman until about April 1, 1912, when he was re-elected and served until Sept. 29, 1914.

The 1911 Senatorial Campaign.

Mr. Ivins next took up the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of 1911. He asked Mr. Barnes to explain his physical condition between January and Feb. 14 of that year. Mr. Barnes replied: "My physical condition was all right up to a day or two after I was elected State Chairman on Jan. 1. After that I was confined to my room by illness until I went to attend the Lincoln Day dinner in New York City on Feb. 14. After that I went to Havana and did not return until March 1."

Q.—During that time the voting on the Senatorship had been in progress? A.—It had.

Q.—Did you at any time prior to your return from Havana speak to any member of the Legislature, or give any of them any advice or instructions as to his vote on the Senatorship? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any member at any time regarding the election of a United States Senator? A.—No.

Mr. Ivins then asked the witness if he knew Charles F. Murphy, and Mr. Barnes replied:

"I met him once at the Amen Corner dinner."

Q.—Were you introduced to him? A.—I was, or he was introduced to me.

Q.—Who introduced you? A.—I cannot remember.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Murphy? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen or talked with him since? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen or talked with him on any subject, directly or indirectly, orally, or by agents, or over the telephone, or by telegraph, or in any way? A.—No.

Mr. Ivins then took up the Lincoln Day dinner and asked the witness to tell about his conversation with Colonel Roosevelt there.

"Before the dinner began," said Mr. Barnes, "Colonel Roosevelt and I met. He said he wanted to talk to me, and he asked Mr. Low, who was presiding, to seat me next to him at the table. Mr. Low said he could not do that, as the seats had already been arranged. During the dinner Colonel Roosevelt sent a waiter to me with a message asking me to come and sit next to him, and I did."

"Who was on Colonel Roosevelt's other side?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago," said Mr. Barnes. "He made the main speech of the evening. I had with me a type-written copy of the letter President Lincoln had sent to Thurlow Weed, as I expected to use it in my speech, and I showed it to Dr. Gunsaulus."

"Did you show it to Colonel Roosevelt?"

"He took it out of my hand," said Mr. Barnes.

"Did you ask him to incorporate it in his speech?"

Roosevelt Pocketed Weed's Letter.

"No, he said it was a most interesting letter and that he would like to show it to Dr. Abbott. He then put it in his pocket."

This started a laugh, which the Justice checked with his gavel.

"Do you know what the newspapers said about it the next morning!" asked Mr. Ivins.

Mr. Bowers objected, and Justice Andrews asked Mr. Ivins what he expected to show.

"I expect to show," said Mr. Ivins, "that he didn't give it to Dr. Abbott at all, but turned it over to the newspapers, and that his action in doing this would bear upon Colonel Roosevelt's credibility."

"I do not think so," said Justice Andrews. "Even supposing you claim that Colonel Roosevelt stole the letter, forged certain sentences in it, and sold it to The New York Tribune, could you prove his lack of credibility by that?"

"I certainly could," said Mr. Ivins.

"You know well enough," said the Court, "that you could not attack the credibility of a witness by any such means. I will not allow the question."

"Well," said Mr. Ivins, "may I put the newspapers in evidence?"

"You can if there is no objection," said Justice Andrews.

"But suppose there is an objection," insisted Mr. Ivins.

"Then I'll sustain it," said the Justice with a laugh.

"Then I won't put it in," said Mr. Ivins, and he dropped the subject.

Barnes Makes a Long Speech.

Mr. Ivins went back to the Senatorial fight of 1911 and asked the witness to tell all about it. Mr. Barnes, in response, made his first long speech of the day. He said:

"Inasmuch as President Taft had called an extra session of Congress for early in April of that year, and that two months of the Legislative session had passed without a Senator being elected to succeed Mr. Depew, and as the opinion had grown distinctly in favor of action of some kind being taken, I felt, as chairman of the State Committee, that it would be wise and proper for me to endeavor to do what I could to bring about the election of a Senator, and of course a Senator who would be an embarrassment to the Democratic party. I asked Mr. Stetson to come to Albany and met him at my house. Mr. Frank H. Platt was also there. We talked about the various members of the Assembly and Senate, all of whom have testified here. Mr. Stetson had brought along a list of four names which Franklin D. Roosevelt and others had given him with the hope that perhaps we would favor them. He asked who, in my opinion, would be the best candidate—Martin H. Glynn, Martin W. Littleton, Thomas Mott Osborne or John D. Kernan. I said that I would not attempt to enter into negotiations of any kind so far as Mr. Glynn was concerned. I told Mr. Stetson that as for Mr. Littleton, I felt that if the Republicans joined with the Democrats and elected him he wouldn't remain independent after the election, but might join hands with Tammany Hall. I also said that I would be perfectly willing to submit the names of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan to the Republican members of the Legislature.

"I then sent for Elon R. Brown to find out if Mr. Osborne would accept. He reported that Mr. Osborne would. I then sent for Mr. Brackett and Mr. Merritt and suggested to them that possibly the deadlock could be broken if the Independent Democrats would combine with the Republicans. He expressed a doubt that it could be done if it came to a test. Mr. Brackett was in favor of doing it, but Mr. Merritt was opposed. They agreed, however, to talk with other members and see if it could be brought about. From time to time they told me how the plan was getting along. The matter hung fire until March 28, when Harold J. Hinman and others came to my house, and we again discussed the proposition. Nothing was done. Next day there was complete confusion owing to the Capitol fire, and the day was unimportant so far as the Senatorial contest was concerned. The next day, March 30, I wrote to both Mr. Brackett and Mr. Merritt, the Republicans respectively of the Senate and Assembly. That night Mr. Sweet came to my house and called up Franklin D. Roosevelt and asked how matters stood. Mr. Roosevelt told him he thought it was going to be fixed up the next morning. I do not recall that I did anything further. Senator O'Gorman was elected by the Democrats."

Mr. Ivins then took up the Chicago National convention of 1912 and Mr. Barnes's relation to it. Mr. Bowers objected, and Mr. Ivins said:

"You do not want my witness to be as loquacious as yours."

Mr. Ivins said that he wished to show by the evidence to be developed the malice of the defendant in publishing the alleged libel. Mr. Ivins tried to get into the record a speech of Henry J. Allen of Kansas, at the convention, but the Court ruled it out, and the matter was dropped.

Barnes Corrects Loeb's Dates.

The alleged Loeb-Barnes interview at the office of J. S. Bache & Co., testified to by Mr. Loeb as having occurred during the Senatorial fight in the Spring of 1911, but by other witnesses present at the luncheon testified to as having taken place two years after the Senatorial fight.

"Do you remember meeting Mr. Loeb at Mr. Bache's office in 1911?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"No," replied the witness. "Mr. Loeb is mistaken. I never met him there in 1911."

"Do you remember ever meeting Mr. Loeb there?"

"Yes, once, but I cannot remember just when it was. I think it was about two or two and a half years ago."

"Subsequent to the election of the United States Senator?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Barnes. "It must have been after the election of 1912."

"Did you have any such conversation with Mr. Loeb as he has testified to about an agreement between yourself and Mr. Murphy?"

"I had no such conversation," replied the witness positively.

Mr. Ivins said he was through with the witness, and as Mr. Bowers arose to begin his cross-examination Justice Andrews turned to the jury and said that he wished to explain what evidence had been ruled out of the record.

Justice Explains His Rulings.

The Justice's remarks were in the nature of a charge, as he explained at length just what evidence was left in the record, and what the jurors had to consider. He explained that, as the jurors had been sent from the room every time an important argument had been made, they were entitled to know what had been excluded from the record. He explained that he had held that the article was libelous, per se, because it charged a corrupt alliance between Mr. Barnes, as head of the Republican Party, and Mr. Murphy, as head of the Democratic, with relation to the State Government.

The Justice continued:

"I used the word 'corrupt,' as I have explained several times to you already, not as meaning necessarily something connected with pecuniary gain. I have also held that the article is libelous per se, because it charges Mr. Barnes with working through an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics.

"In justification of that libel—and when I say in justification I mean as tending to prove the truth of the libel itself—I have permitted in evidence, first, testimony with regard to the Senatorial situation in 1911, and I have permitted evidence, which, the defendant claims, is to show that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes improperly—treacherously, perhaps—joined together in regard to the election of a United States Senator. That is all the evidence in the case bearing upon that particular libel.

"I have also permitted evidence in the case upon the question of Mr. Barnes's profiting or working through an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics. That evidence consists, in the first place, of alleged admissions made by Mr. Barnes with regard to contributions from members of both political parties under an agreement, expressed or implied, that by reason of these contributions they were to be protected. So far as the legislators and the executive department of the Government were concerned, I permitted evidence, secondly, to be offered with regard to the printing situation in Albany. You will see that that evidence ought to be to justify the charge. The charge was that Mr. Barnes worked through an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics."

Justice Andrews explaining that he had ruled out the printing evidence because the defense had not produced enough evidence to justify the jury in finding there was corruption in the printing situation.

Mr. Bowers Cross-Examines.

Mr. Bowers, in beginning his cross-examination, did not assume a brusque manner. He had Mr. Barnes admit that he was responsible for the business and editorial policies of The Albany Journal and then had him admit the identity of several Senatorial editorials bearing on the Senatorial contest of 1911. One, published on Feb. 1, 1911, said that the Republicans were wasting their time voting for Senator Depew, and that it was better to combine on some independent Democrat. Still another praised William F. Sheehan and condemned Edward M. Shepard. It also accused Mr. Osborne of trying to dictate to the Democratic caucus. Still another, printed on Jan. 18, 1911, accused Mr. Osborne of trying to disrupt the Democratic Party.

"Is this the Mr. Osborne whose name was suggested to you by Francis Lynde Stetson?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"The same man," the witness admitted.

Still another editorial said that it was absurd for William F. Sheehan to withdraw from the contest in the interest of harmony, as he had a majority of votes. The editorial contained this statement: "We thought Mr. Murphy a boss worthy of the name. Why should he apologize for Mr. Sheehan's candidacy?"

"Is the Charles F. Murphy referred to here the same one mentioned in the alleged libel?" Mr. Bowers wanted to know.

"The same," replied Mr. Barnes softly.

Another editorial stated the proposition that a member of a political organization who was elected to office and became an insurgent practically obtained his office under false pretences.

"Was that your view during the Senatorial election?" asked Mr. Bowers.

Mr. Barnes studied the ceiling a full minute, and then said:

"Did I believe it? I certainly did."

"You believe that when a man accepts a nomination for any office he takes upon himself the obligation to stand by the principles of the party and to do as the majority determines?"

"As a general principle, of course," said Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Bowers tried to get the witness to admit that a legislator had no right to take independent action on any question that the party had agreed upon, but the witness fenced a while and finally said that the general principle that had been stated before applied.

Mr. Bowers asked the witness about his interview with Elon R. Brown, when Mr. Brown came to him with the request that Mr. Barnes favor the candidacy of John N. Carlisle. The witness said he received requests of a similar nature almost every day. Mr. Bowers thought he had tripped him there and wanted to know if the witness meant that he received requests concerning legislation. Mr. Barnes replied that he received requests regarding many matters.

Mr. Bowers dragged the witness back and forth over the question of his conversations with Colonel Roosevelt after he became Governor. Mr. Barnes would not admit that he knew of any differences between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Thomas C. Platt.

"On one occasion," the witness said, "Colonel Roosevelt told me that he was going to try and get along with Senator Platt and do his duty as Governor. He seemed to assume that it would be impossible for him to get along with Platt."

Mr. Bowers took the witness back to his conversation with Colonel Roosevelt at Albany, when the subject of campaign contributions was mentioned. Mr. Barnes would admit only that he had told the Colonel that Anthony Brady had contributed largely to the Democratic Party fund, and that this was the cause of the Republicans losing Albany County in 1898.

He admitted that Mr. Brady owned thirty shares of stock of the Albany Journal Company, and that in 1894 Mr. Brady had bought $5,000 of the Journal Company bonds. He said these constituted all the business relations he had ever had with Mr. Brady.

Inquires Into Printing Contracts.

Mr. Bowers then took up the letter Mr. Barnes wrote to Colonel Roosevelt in 1899, in which he said that the establishment of a State printing plant would ruin him financially.

"Why did you object to State printing?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Because it would be very detrimental to the business of The Albany Journal, as well as to the other printing houses in Albany," replied Mr. Barnes. He also said he opposed it because it meant the raising of prices and wages.

"Did you have any interest in any other printing establishment in Albany besides The Journal at the time?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"None whatever," the witness said.

"How about Lyon?"

"Oh," said the witness, "Mr. Lyon and I were owners of the State printing contract for 1899."

"Who did the printing?"

"The bid was awarded to James A. McCarthy of the Press Knickerbocker."

"How did you come to get it?"

"I bought it."

Mr. Ivins objected to Mr. Bowers going any further into the printing business, and Justice Andrews, without giving a ruling, announced an adjournment until next Monday morning.

VAN NORDEN NOTE SUIT ON.

Executors Want Warner M. to Pay $1,288,000 at Once.

Trial of the suit by Theodore L. and Cora L. Van Norden, as executors of their father, Warner Van Norden against their brother, Warner M. Van Norden, for $1,288,000, which they assert he owes to the estate, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Bijur and a jury. The claim is based upon five notes the defendant is alleged to have given to his father for money advanced.

The late Mr. Van Norden died on Jan. 1, 1914, leaving seven wills. The first was made in 1870 and the last Dec. 19, 1912. The principal change was to cancel notes held by the testator against his son Warner, amounting to about $800,000, and with the understanding that this amount was to be paid to the testator's son Thomas, and to his daughter Cora, whenever Warner found it convenient. Mr. Warner's estate was was about $8,000,000.

The court proceedings yesterday were brief and then the trial went over until Monday. In his answer Warner Van Norden said that four of the notes sued for had been satisfied, and that the fifth, for $400,000, was given by him to his father without consideration. To explain how this came about, he said that he intended leaving the country for an indefinite period, and that his father wanted something which could be used as collateral, in case it became necessary for him to attend to some of his son's busines. He also said that the amount of the notes, for which it was alleged he was indebted to the estate was, therefore, only $800,000, and that this sum, as provided for in his father's will, need only be paid at his convenience. Mr. Van Norden then told of having turned over large amounts of securities to his father and said the late Mr. Van Norden owed him $230,100 on money collected for him.

Exceptions were taken by the plaintiffs to these statements. Theodore L. Van Norden said that the late Mr. Van Norden had frequently aided the defendant when the latter was in financial difficulties and that in the matter of the Van Norden Trust Co. the help he gave to the defendant represented a large amount of money. The exceptions contained the statement that when the defendant was president of the 19th Ward Bank his father had to help him to the amount of $750,000 to keep him out of serious trouble. The exceptions also said upon information and belief, that while the defendant was president of the Van Norden Trust Company he became involved to the extent of about $10,000,000 and that his father saved him from bankruptcy by buying his securities at prices above their market value. The situation of the defendant, it was said, was then so desperate that he promised to refrain from indulging in speculation, but broke his promise and operated through the making to others of loans that were for his own use.

The plaintiffs said that they believed that the defendant, by denying his obligations and liabilities to the estate, had elected not to accept the provisions of his father's will and that this repudiation also released them from regarding that part of the will which permitted the defendant to pay the notes charged against him when he found it convenient. So they insist that he be compelled to pay the notes now.

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TRINITY RECTOR SEES WORLD COMMUNION

Dr. Manning Believes After the War There Will Be an Impulse Toward Democracy.

MISSIONARY OPPORTUNITY

Yearly Report of Parish Shows It Owns 359 Dwellings Occupied by 889 Families.

A world brotherhood will be developed by the European war, according to the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, who in the rector's annual statement in the 1914 Year Book and Register of the Parish of Trinity Church, issued yesterday, announces that a deputation will go at the close of the struggle to the churches of Europe and the East to ask their participation in a world conference of Christian communions. After the conflict there will be a "mighty impulse toward democracy," says Dr. Manning.

"The war has drawn together the East and the West, and broken down the old barriers of race to a degree which we cannot yet fully realize," says Dr. Manning. "The situation will offer to the Church a wholly new missionary opportunity. It will be for her to bring the world to the feet of Christ. As never before men will ask: 'To whom shall we go?' The Church must be ready to give the answer, or she may miss the greatest opportunity given to her in the whole course of her history."

Dr. Manning condemns the proposed legislation to tax the property of churches and other public institutions. Trinity Parish, according to the rector, "pays taxes on every bit of the property from which it derives revenue and which is not actually used for religious or charitable work, the same as other parishes." Trinity Parish paid to the city last year $188,337 in addition to what was paid directly by its lessees, while the total amount available from its endowments was $425,952.

Dr. Manning asserts there is probably no other parish in the world which holds proprtry of such great value solely for religious purposes and for the good of the community without deriving any revenue from it, and mentions the two churchyards at Trinity and St. Paul's churches, and Trinity and Cemetery at 155th Street and Broadway. If the city should tax these churchyards, he says, it manifestly would be impossible for the parish to hold them. The church "would be compelled to sell them or to use them for business purposes, and their loss would be incalculable from religious, civic, aesthetic and historic standpoints."

"The popular notion as to the inexhaustible wealth of Trinity Parish again receives a rude shock from the financial statement which shows a large deficit," says Dr. Manning, who explains that while the net income of the parish is large, its work is still larger.

"The free will offerings of the people of the parish during the year amounted to $109,827. Among the items in the long list of expenditures are $305,485, for maintenance of churches and schools, and $26,446 for gifts and allowances to churches and for charities outside the parish. The assessed valuations upon Trinity's productive property upon which taxes are paid is $15,403. Trinity's liability for notes payable has increased $100,000 during the year, and now amounts to $4,000,000, incurred mainly for the erection of new buildings and improvements."

Trinity Corporation own altogether 359 dwelling houses, and at present there are only ninety-seven on the church's land, which do not belong to the corporation, as compared with more than 200 in 1907. Th ehouses owned by the church are occupied by 889 families, an average of 2.5 families in a house. The tenants are for the most part Americans, Irish-Americans, with a few Germans, Italians, Jews, and Scandinavians.

"Not only are no saloons, gambling places, or immoral resorts permitted in the houses owned by Trinity," says the Year Book, "but there are also no rag shops, junk shops, stables, or bakeries."

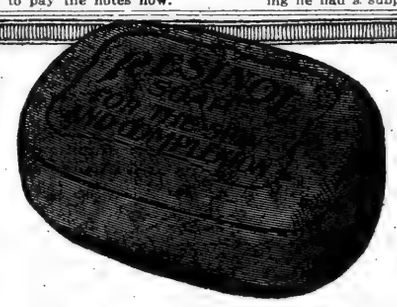
The parish statistics show there were 9,453 public services in the parish during the year, of which 3,038 were celebrations of the Holy Communion. The number of communicants now enrolled is 8,944. There were 399 baptisms, 408 confirmations, and 301 marriages. In the Sunday schools there was an enrollment of 3,182 children and 345 officers and teachers.

SCANLON'S DEFENSE WEAK.

Gives Wrong Date for Subpoena in Effort to Prove Alibi.

Counsel will sum up this morning in the case of Harry Scanlon, on trial before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Clara Ellert in Cassidy's Democratic Club house in Long Island City on Dec. 18, 1913. The prisoner's mother and sister testified yesterday that Ellert called on them on April 1, 1914, and offered to have the case settled for $500. Ellert denied this. Scanlon in his own defense said he served a subpoena in Astoria on the day of the alleged assault. The subpoena itself was produced in court and it bore date of Dec. 19.

Policeman Simong testified that on the day of the alleged assault he sat in a rear room of Kleefeld's Hotel in Court Square with Scanlon, Mrs. Ellert, and another woman, and that the same party was together the next day, Dec. 19, when Scanlon left them, saying he had a subpoena to serve.



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¶ That is why Resinol Soap does for the skin what cosmetics are supposed to do—it insures not only a clean skin, but a healthy skin, and a fair, clear complexion.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For free trial, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ADMIT $1,500,000 FRAUDS.

Four Plead Guilty In Government Oleomargarine Cases.

Four men involved in the swindle of the Government by the sale of oleomargarine by which it asserts it lost $1,500,000 in taxes, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court. Two of them, officials of the Frederick D. Oetjen Manufacturing Company of 339 Washington Street, Charles H. Noelte, the President, and Frederick D. Oetjen, the Secretary and Treasurer, pleaded guilty to defrauding the Government by the failure to pay the internal revenue tax, while the other two, who were employes, George M. Hermes and Joseph Lichtenstern, admitted that they had manufactured oleomargarine and sold it as butter.

The criminal charge against the defendants takes in their dealings in oleomargarine since 1908, which are said to amount to $3,000,000, and in addition to the criminal proceedings the Government has brought a civil suit against the defendants for the unpaid taxes in the last two years, which amount to $612,000.

The defendants will be brought up for sentence on Monday, May 24, and are liable for both imprisonment and fine. Three other employes were indicted for the sale of oleomargarine as butter. Of these Paul Wittmer and Frank James were too ill to appear in court yesterday, while the third, Harry D. Smith, has died since he was indicted.

TRY MRS. WALTERS MONDAY.

Justice Brady Disregards Prosecution's Plea for Delay.

Supreme Court Justice Brady, in the Bronx, yesterday set Monday as the date for the trial of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, charged with murder of her two children, the son and daughter of Lorlys Elton Rogers. Justice Bartow S. Weeks will preside at the trial.

District Attorney Francis Martin protested against setting the date of the trail for Monday. He said he was not ready and that there was no precedent in putting a woman in Mrs. Walters's condition on trial.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Mrs. Walters, said she demanded to be tried at once, and was in perfect physical condition.

Columbia Seniors Award Prize.

Walter W. Dwyer, a senior at Columbia, was awarded the Charles S. Rolker prize yesterday by unanimous vote of his classmates. The prize is $50 and is given annually to the student who, in the opinion of his fellow senior classmates, has taken the foremost part in student activities during his four years at college. Dwyer was the only candidate and therefore received the prize by unanimous vote.

MONTIMAGNO'S TRIAL BEGUN

Girl May Reveal Plot to Murder Giamari, Tammany Captain.

Details of a plot whereby Michael Giamari, a Tammany Captain in the Second Assembly District, was marked for death will be disclosed before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, where Gaetano Montimagno is on trial for the murder, Assistant District Attorney Brothers asserted in his opening address yesterday. One of the chief witnesses, Mr. Brothers said, would be a young woman, a sweetheart of one of the three men indicted for the murder.

Although Montimagno is charged merely with being the gunman, the prosecution will show the whole conspiracy, which it is alleged was formed by Rocco Carnivale and Frank Fenalmore, two political opponents of the Foley political faction, of which Giamari was a member. Joseph and Antonio La Salle, who were convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of James Minott, will also tell of the conspiracy, it is asserted.

"The La Salle brothers," Mr. Brothers said, "have made a complete confession. The substance of it is that after the murder of Minott, Joseph La Salle found shelter in Carnivale's home in Brooklyn. The conferences were held there at which the murder was planned. Carnivale even went to the extent of engaging a room in Cherry Street from which Giamari's movements were watched. We will show that Montimagno was instructed how to kill Giamari and was assured that he would be in no danger after the assassination."

Joseph Rose, a truck driver of 130 Allen Street, was the first witness. He testified that he was standing only 100 feet from Giamari when he was shot on March 8, at the corner of Madison and Chestnut Streets. He testified that he heard a shot, saw Giamari fall into the street and then watched Montimagno fire two shots into his back. He said Montimagno went into a saloon and came out a few moments later without an overcoat, which he had been wearing. Rose then called a policeman and had the defendant arrested.

TWO QUACKS PLEAD GUILTY.

Diagnosed Ailments That Investigators Never Suffered From.

Nicholas Metaxas, 59, of 137 East Twenty-sixth Street, and George I. Ironmenes, 36, of 78 West Ninety-second Street, two of the men caught in the police raid upon alleged fake medical museums a month ago, pleaded guilty yesterday in Special Sessions to practicing medicine without a license. They were continued on bail until May 21, when they will be sentenced.

Samuel M. Auerbach, an investigator for the State Labor Department, said that on March 29 he paid Metaxas $3 for a diagnosis for an ailment which he never had. Aristides Geannelis, another investigator, swore to the same effect concerning Ironmenes.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts

for Summer wear will be placed on sale this day (Saturday) at special prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts, plain or plaited; of madras or percale, with stiff cuffs, or of mercerized materials, with soft cuffs, each $1.10

Men's Negligee Shirts, of fine silk-and-cotton mixtures in a large variety of new and attractive patterns . . . . at $1.85

Men's Pajamas, of mercerized materials with plain or satin stripes; in a large assortment of rich colorings . . per suit $1.65

Men's Pajamas, of fine silk-and-cotton materials . . . . per suit $2.85

Men's Night Shirts, of superior-quality muslin, trimmed . . . . at 75c.

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in all the latest approved styles for the Summer season, are now displayed in the Department for Men's Wear.

Men's Balta Shoes

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Three-piece Flannel Suits

are being made a feature of special interest for Summer wear.

The Coats are patch-pocket model, with part yoke-lining of silk, silk-lined sleeves and silk-back waistcoat.

Price $28.00

(In the regular stock)

Any necessary alterations will be promptly made without extra charge.

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If you would be a real explorer; if you would stumble, in your wanderings on the romantic, the aboriginal, the picturesque, you will read

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CALL ADEQUATE NAVY NATION'S SAFEGUARD

Navy League Speakers Urge Immediate Increase in Ships and Men.

FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY

Admiral Fletcher Says Money Spent on a Weak Navy Is Thrown Away—Advice to Congress.

The Fleet Program for Today, Tomorrow and Monday

TODAY.

1 to 4:30 P. M.—Visitors permitted on all ships.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated. Fireworks. Band concerts on Riverside Drive.

8 P. M.—Dinner to Officers of the Fleet by Mayor's Committee.

TOMORROW.

1 to 4:30 P. M.—Visitors permitted on all ships.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated.

MONDAY.

9 A. M.—Naval brigade lands at West Twenty-third Street.

10 A. M.—Parade starts, route being through Twenty-third Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence north to Fifty-seventh Street and West to Broadway. Parade ends at Seventy-ninth Street.

10:30 A. M.—Head of paradepasses Presidential reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

3 P. M.—President Wilson hoists his flag on naval yacht Mayflower.

3:30 P. M.—Review of fleet at anchor by President begins.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated. Band concerts. Rowing race. Water carnival.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, speaking at the annual dinner of the Navy League of the United States, in the Hotel Ansonia last night, gave as his definition of an adequate navy "one that is adequate to defeat the navy of a possible enemy." To spend money in building a navy that is inadequate, he said, amounted to nothing more nor less than throwing money away.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, another speaker, urged upon the people of the coutnry the necessity of drilling it into the heads of Congressmen that the kind of a navy we need was the navy that was recommended by naval officers, men trained as experts in naval affairs, and whose judgment was worthy of being followed by the people.

Dr. Lyman Abbott paid his respects to the pacifists and said that while he respected them as individuals he had no respect for their opinion with reference to national defense. President Wilson's note to Germany Dr. Abbott pronounced one of the noblest and finest documents in American history.

Need More Ships and Men.

General Horace Porter, the President of the league, said that we needed more sailors, more battleships, more submarines, more auxiliaries, more aeroplanes; in fact, more of every type of vessel that was needed to make the American Navy the well grounded adequate arm of defense that the country's needs demanded it should be. The only thing the navy had a superabundance of, said General Porter, was water.

The toastmaster was Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Naval Academy Alumni and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League. He also spoke for greater naval preparedness and he said that if the fleet went out to meet another fleet, which proved to be a superior one, the defeat of that fleet would not rest on the shoulders of the men of the navy, but on the people of the United States who, in sending it to its destruction, would be guilty of murder.

At the speakers table in addition to the speakers already named were Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the First Division, and Rear Admiral Walter McLean, the commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn; Perry Belmont, Acting Mayor George McAneny, Allison V. Armour, S. Stanwood Menken, head of the National Security League, A. B. Humphreys, Isaac N. Seligman, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and Magistrate William McAdoo, who during the second Cleveland Administration, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

General Porter, as President of the league, started the speech making.

"There arises a great lump of patriotic pride," he said, "as we gaze at the fleet in the Hudson, and see from the stern of each the Stars and Stripes. But that navy of which we are so proud is not enough. We want more ships, battleships, destroyers, submarines, colliers, and more men. The only thing the navy has a superabundance of is water. I am glad that no cheap politician has as yet been able to curtail that.

"The only trouble with the pacifists is that they want everything subordinated to treaties. I was a delegate to the Hague Convention and we drafted twelve treaties, and all of them were signed by the leading nations of the world. And every one of those treaties is now a mere 'scrap of paper.'

Navy as Peace Guarantee.

"The navy is the surest guarantee we can have of peace. Logically speaking, the navy is the very greatest force for peace. There has been some criticism with reference to the efforts being made to have military training introduced as a part of the courses in our colleges and schools. A misfit statesman once told me that we needed no army and no navy, as nobody would attack a nation with so many millions of people as we have, and so on. I replied that when the world entered the sheepfold he is never worried about how many sheep there were in that fold.

"We must realize that in the next war defense will be by guns, as in the past, and will not be waged by tongues. What we want is not an unarmed war, but an armed peace."

General Porter then presented Colonel Thompson as the toastmaster of the evening. In the beginning of his speech Colonel Thompson referred to the responsibility of the people in seeing to it that the naval arm of the national defense was adequate and made the statement that if the fleet met defeat because of inadequacy the responsibility would rest on the people.

"Should that day come," he said, "and it may possibly come, the result will not be one whit worse than we deserve. The wise thing to do is to issue $500,000,000 in bonds for the cration of an adequate navy and trust the expenditure of that money to the experts of the navy, and put upon them the great patriotic duty of devising and preparing the navy we ought to have. The navy is only adequate when it is able to hold the navy of any other power for a year or eighteen months, for by that time we will be able to receive with a hospitable grave any enemy who dares attack us, but none will then attack us.

"The lessons of the past year should bring home to the mind of every American the necessity of action, and of immediate action. We have seen solemn treaties disregarded; we have seen every rule and canon of civilized warfare forgotten, and the old rule of 'let him take who has the power and let him keep who can' has again become the rule of action; and in the face of this there are men who will do everything they can to obstruct such preparation as it may be in our power to make; men whose desire to be in the limelight overcomes all feeling of patriotism; men whose minds are so evilly constructed that they can only see evil in the acts of others; men who accept pay to prostute their talents to hold the country defenseless in the midst of dangers which threaten her from all sides.

Dangers from Attack.

"No man can tell the day or hour when we may be called upon to defend ourselves from attack; and this great city of New York which has long been the gateway through which the millions of Europe have come to this country to escape from the overcrowded conditions of their own homes to the comparative ease and plenty of ours, may be the city to be first attacked. Everyone knows that it is today practically defenseless, and at the mercy of any fleet that could overpower ours and might choose to attack it. In twenty-four hours the destruction here would far exceed the cost of such a navy as would make war with us unthinkable and impossible.

"The ordinary mind staggers when it is called upon to think in terms of hundreds of millions but remember that the people of this country paid more for Ford cars last year than they paid for the navy that the fire losses in the country for twelve months amounted to four times as much as the cost of the navy, and that three-fourths of this cost might have been saved by prudent planning.

"Is there no way of stirring up the public spirit? Have the temptations of luxury and of sloth bound our minds and our arms so that we cannot nobly dare and nobly act? I cannot conceive it. I believe that at bottom we are the same men who under the inspiration of a great idea sprang to the defense of their country and gave their all in its defense.

"Today we are asked to give a mere fraction, a mere tithe of our wealth, to the navy, and the representatives in Washington whose business it is to administer the affairs of the nation are recreant to their trust, cowards and traitors, if they fail to do what is necessary to protect us from the evils which are now cursing Europe.

"Is there any one here who believes that the belligerents of Europe would dare act toward us as they have acted had they not known that we were powerless to resent or resist their acts?

"It is idle to talk of the great power of moral ideas. When war is in the air 'the strong man armed keepeth his house, and weak men suffer such pains as men inflamed by rage and anger see fit to visit upon them.

"Let us not be another China. Let us, no matter at what cost, put ourselves in position to maintain our self respect, and the respect of the rest of the world."

Admiral Fletcher, who was presented as "the beau ideal of what an officer should be," was the next speaker. As the Admiral stood up, the crowd cheered for a full minute.

"The officers of the Fleet," he said, "appreciate the good and proper motives of the Navy League in its propoganda of educating the people to make proper preparation for the protection of our interests. Owing to our isolation the necessity of an adequate defense is not brought home to our people as it is to the people across the water. Owing to this condition the people have been dulled into a sense of security, and a certain false sentiment has arisen. We find that our boys are being taught, in some instances, that it is wicked to be a soldier or a sailor, and that it is a crome, almost murder, to fight in a battle. This is something that should be combated.

"We all know that the cheapest navy that we can build is one that is adequate to defeat the navy of any possible enemy. To have an inadequate navy is to throw money away. The fleet now in the Hudson is made up of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries and all are needed in the making of a complete fleet. Battleships alone are inadequate for they may become the prey of submarines or mines. The various types are needed, one to protect the other. Next Tuesday the Fleet will pass in review before the President of the United States as it passes out to sea, and when we are gone we of the fleet will ever hold in remembrance the kindness of New York so generously extended to us during this visit."

Reason Not Sufficient.

"I thought," said Dr. Abbott, the next speaker, "that the time was near when an appeal to reason in controversies between nations would be sufficient. I thought that national consciences would be sufficient to settle all questions and that we would have a world supreme court. But the era of peace is farther off than we thought.

"This is a serious time. The first and fundamental function of Government is to protect person and property. If it does not do this it has no right to be called a Government. To protect people and property we have the police for criminals at home, and the army and navy for criminals abroad. If there were no criminals at home we could disarm the police, and if there were none abroad we could disarm our fleet. But there are criminals both at home and abroad. If the individual is not afforded protection by Government at home it is his duty to arm himself. If he is not protected by the navy abroad then he must go armed and every merchantship must be in a position to fight with pirates. I respect the people who argue for disarmament. But I do not respect their opinions. Disarmament would land us in international anarchy.

"My voice is not for war. We do not want war. But we want to be prepared to meet war if it comes upon us. I believe that the Presidential note which has just been transmitted to Germany will rank among the best and noblest messages from the occupants of the White House in our history. I hope the message will not prove in vain.

"If the story of the Lusitania should be allowed to work through the censorship of the German press to the hearts and minds of the German people, whom we honor and love, although we abhor the power that oppresses them and hopes to oppress the world, then the note will not have been in vain. If not, what then? War! If we can find no other way to protect our ships I hope that we shall find it this way. That we ask the nations of the world to joint us in opposing that nation which tramples under foot international law and the rights of man. We must plant the seed of international brotherhood with swords at our sides. We must have an adequate army and navy to fulfill our duty to ourselves and to the world. When law is enforced by the common conscience of mankind, then we may beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks. Those who would do it before are working not for peace, but for universal chronic war."

Appeal to Congressmen.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who spoke next, said that he could say with absolute sincerity that the Navy League was on the threshold of a usefulness greater than any it had ever been called upon to perform in its history.

"If we believe," said he, "in the system of American representative Government we must hold our representatives in Congress responsible for their acts in Congress. If we believe that Congress should provide an adequate means of defense we should appeal to our Representative in Congress to give us that defense. We are confronted with the fact that the people do not realize what adequate national defense means. They must be educated to know what it does mean.

"As a boy I was taught that we won a glorious victory in the War of 18.2 and that our cause was marred by no defeats. Yet I have since learned that the only reason we escaped with a whole skin was due to the grace of God and the genius of Napoleon Bonaparte. This is the third time in my memory when the people have taken a real interest in the navy. The first was when as a boy I saw the White Squadron in New York. The second was the Spanish war.

"When we employ a lawyer we trust him to handle our case. When we employ a naval officer let us trust to his judgment. I have come in contact with many classes of people in my life, but I want to say that as a body of clean, right thinking, honorable men, I have never known a body to equal the officers of the United States Navy.

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$18.50

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Sizes 34 to 44

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Mercerized, woven and printed madras cloth. Usually to $1.50 — 85c

Fine imported and domestic madras, mercerized and printed madras, starched or French soft cuffs. Usually $2.00 to $2.50 — $1.35

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Silk four-in-hands, plain colors and fancy, imported and domestic silks, English foulards, fancy crepes, regimental striped and rich fancy designs. Usually $1.00 & $1.50 — 55c

Imported and domestic fancy silk four-in-hands. Usually $1.50 to $2.00 — 85c

Underwear

Fine figured mercerized cloth athletic underwear, knee drawers and sleeveless shirts. Usually 75c — 55c

Pajamas

Silk mixture pajamas, neat designs, silk loops, V neck. Usually $4.00 & $4.50 — $2.85

Fine mercerized cloth pajamas, plain colors, silk loops, V neck. Usually $1.50 — 95c

Ground Floor

Men's High and Low Shoes

Boots, Oxfords or Pumps

$3.95, $4.85, $5.85

Usually $5.00 to $8.00

Tennis or Outing Shoes

White Canvas $3.95

White Buckskin $5.85

Tan Russia Calf $4.85

Tan Russia Calf (hob nails) $5.85

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Every shirt made especially for us for this special event—the shirtings are of the most advanced styles—all up to our high standard and for this reason every shirt bears our own label.

IMPORTED MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $2.00*	*Graduated Sleeve Lengths*
MERCERIZED WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value*	
FANCY MERCERIZED PONGEE SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $1.45*	
MERCERIZED COTTON CREPE SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $1.65*	95c Each
NEW MERCERIZED SOFT SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $1.45*	
PLAIN COLORED SATEEN SOFT SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $2.50*	
SPORT SHIRTS—ADJUSTABLE COLLAR—Half sleeves.	*Value $1.50*	*Sizes 14 to 18*
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The price is absolutely **95c each**—no reductions on purchases of larger quantities.

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For the House, School or Playground. Made of a careful selection of ginghams, reps and chambrays, of dainty styles and colorings.

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1850 Newest Model

Women's Summer Blouses

500 Blouses

Pongee in Natural Color, with colored collar and cuffs—Dotted Swiss with bodice of light blue and pale pink voile—Tub silk in new stripes, long sleeves.

Madras Sport Shirts, yoke and convertible collar.

Voile embroidered and lace trimmed.

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1000 Blouses

Organdy embroidered fronts, collars and cuffs.

Voile, seed pattern with stripe, lace trim.

Voile in fancy weave, tailleur model.

Batiste with silk finish; black and white.

Organdy embroidered, tucked back, lace trim.

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350 Blouses

Fancy chiffon in floral pattern over Georgette.

Crepe de Chine embroidered eyelet; in white and pale pink.

Pussy willow—plaited and embroidered model.

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Imported Cotton, gauze weight, very soft; black only.

Extra fine soft cotton, medium weight; black with lavender tops.

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Richard Steele of the Badgers was unjustly forced out of the Big League for "throwing" a game. How his innocence was established and how he lived up to his quixotic code of honor, almost at the cost of his life—at much suffering to himself—outlines the plot. A wonderfully satisfying love-story completes the tale. *Illustrated. Net* $1.25. *Postage* 10c.

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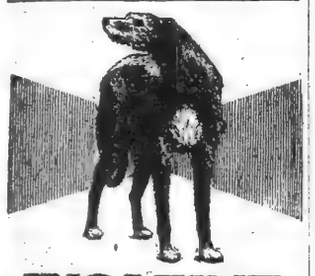

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28 MORE BODIES FROM LOST LINER

British Torpedo Boat Unexpectedly Puts In at Queenstown with Twelve.

PICKED UP OFF FASTNET

A. L. Hopkins, Head of Shipbuilding Company, and J. F. Stackhouse Identified.

MORE NEW YORKERS FOUND

But the Bodies of A. G. Vanderbilt and Other Well-Known Americans Are Still Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—A handful of bereaved persons tonight by candle light at the Cunard pier endeavored to identify twenty-eight bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster, which were landed here after dark by a British torpedo boat and the tug Stormcock. Several of the bodies were identified, among them those of Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, the British explorer, and A. L. Hopkins, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

The bodies of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, and other well known Americans, who perished when the steamer was torpedoed, were not among the twenty-eight.

A baby less than three months old was among the bodies brought in. Another body was that of a beautiful young woman, who wedding ring showed that she had been married only two days before the Lusitania sailed. Letters found on her body indicated that her maiden name was Anna Hill and that she resided at 18 Fordham Avenue, Toronto.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The bodies of twenty-eight victims of the Lusitania disaster reached here today. A British torpedo boat unexpectedly put in bringing the bodies of twelve victims of the disaster which had been picked up between fifteen and twenty miles southwest of Fastnet. The bodies were those of seven men, four women and one boy.

The body of A. L. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, was quickly identified, as were the bodies of one of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton of Philadelphia, Mrs. William Crichton of New York, Surgeon J. F. McDermott of the Lusitania and George Tiberghien, a Greek saloon passenger. Three of the bodies appear to be those of members of the crew of the Lusitania.

The tug Stormcock followed the torpedo boat in, bringing sixteen more bodies—eleven men, four women and one boy. Among the first of these to be identified was Robert Edward Dearbergh, of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, and G. L. P. Vernon, of London and New York.

Others identified were Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, the explorer; William Colbert, of 4 West Eighteenth Street, New York; R. A. Brund of Montclair, N. J.; M. N. Pappadopoulo, a Greek whose life was saved, and Martin Van Straaten of London.

The American Consulate has taken charge of a body believed to be that of Mrs. Annie B. Taylor of Dorchester, Mass., who was a second cabin passenger on the Lusitania.

The body of Mrs. J. M. Young of Hamilton, Ont., has been identified among the Lusitania's dead. It is being embalmed, and will be sent back to Hamilton.

F. B. TESSON AND WIFE LOST.

Booked Passage on the Lusitania at the Last Moment.

A notice of the death of Frank B. Tesson, who with his wife, Mrs. Alice Tesson, was lost in the Lusitania disaster, appears in THE TIMES this morning. Mr. Tesson, whose home was at 503 Riverside Drive, booked passage at the last moment, intending to go to Paris on a buying trip for the Wanamaker stores. Neither his body nor the body of his wife has been recovered.

Mr. Tesson was 47 years old and was born at Lacrosse, Wis. He had been with John Wanamaker for fifteen years, and for the last seven years had been head of the shoe department of the New York store. Mr. Tesson was a charter member and Vice President of the Wanaker Board of Trade and Vice President and Treasurer of the Anastomick Footwear Company of 116 East Thirteenth Street.

$10,252 IN LUSITANIA FUND.

Committee Says Immediate Relief Is Necessary.

The Mayor's Committee for the relief of the Lusitania sufferers reported yesterday that it had now received $10,252.50. That is $3,552.50 more than the contributions already published. These have been sent in as a response to a letter issued by the committee, in which it is stated: "The committee has met and carefully considered all the information obtainable up to this time, and is clear in its opinion that the urgency of the situation is very real. In a case of this kind, of course, it is not only relief, but immediate relief, that is requisite." The letter was signed by Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman.

The contributions of $10 and upward received since the first list was published were:

Robert Goelet	$100	Johnson & Higgins	500
M. Eidlitz & Son	100	B. Lowenstein	10
R. McBratney	10	Joseph A. Flynn	25
A. L. Causse	10	A. Frank & Co.	10
William Trevor	25	W. S. Todd	250
I. B. Tiedeman	10	Armand Schmoll	10
Mrs. I. B. Tiedeman	10	G. Davids	100
Samstag & Hilder Brothers	10	Robert E. Todd	250
W. H. Douglas	50	J. Forstmann	1,000
The Mumm Champagne Co.	25	Samuel Sachs	150
F. Sturges	100	Arthur Sachs	50
T. Carter	10	W. F. Morgan	50
T. C. Edmonds	10	Mrs. W. J. Curtis	100
J. S. Alexander	25	H. V. Loewi	10
J. Friedenberg & Co.	10	A. B. Raymond	25
R. F. Cutting	100	Anonymous	15
J. H. Bunnell & Co.	25	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	500
A. Wimpfheimer & Brother	100	Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoe	50
Z. Van Raalte	10	E. T. H. Talmage	50
Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	100	Rusch & Co.	50
Emil Well	10	Robert B. Hirsch	100
F. Johnston	10	N. J. Well	10
Edmond E. Wise	25	Henry Lorsch	10
John E. Dwight	10	A. L. Simon & Co.	25
P. Jonasson	50	Wilhelm Kaupe	50
Anonymous	25	Ottinger & Bro.	20
Prentiss Tool & Supply Co.	25	H. & G. Klotz & Co.	25
F. K. Rupprecht	25	J. Ullmann	10
Bishop Gutta Percha Co.	50	Wilbur C. Fisk	50
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	50	Czarnikow Rionda Co.	500
J. A. Scrymser	100	E. Meyer, Jr.	200
Walter E. Frew	25	F. Butterfield & Co., Inc.	100
J. Rossbach	25	S. M. Schafer	50
Henry L. Calman	25	Paul Stamm	25
W. G. Pearce	50	F. E. Ostwalt	25
F. W. Woolworth	100	J. N. Jarvie	250
J. W. Stewart	10	John Hughes	250
T. F. Goldmark	10	J. Schweitzer	25
Henry Helde	100	C. A. Schieron, Jr.	50
H. Rawlster	50	J. H. Case	10
J. Frankel's Sons	25	J. H. Neilson	10
G. A. Kessler	100	C. W. Hotchkiss	10
		Total	$6,700
Previously reported			3,552.50
Grand total			$10,252.50

Subscriptions should be sent to Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street.

Lusitania Memorial Service May 23.

There will be a memorial service for those lost with the Lusitania in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Sunday, May 23, at 11 A. M., with an addres by Dean Grosvenor. All survivors of the Lusitania, and any of the relatives and friends of those who are lost, who would care to attend this service, are asked to send word to the Dean and seats will be reserved.

CAN'T MOURN FOR LUSITANIA.

German Paper Holds That Warning Was Enough.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—The Times says German newspapers continue their remarkable defense of the sinking of the Lusitania. The Münchner Neuste Nachrichten, remembering the Kaiser's feelings after the destruction of Louvian, declares: "It was doubtless with a bleeding heart that the German submarine commander fired his murderous weapon."

Count Reventlow says that the warning advertised by Count von Bernstorff showed quite unparalleled humanity. Never, he declared, in any war did a belligerent show such scruples, totally inconsistent with his own military interests.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "We Germans conduct no war against peaceful human beings, least of all against women and children. All the world knows how our brave soldiers in the enemy's country have shared their last loaf with women and babes; how they have given support to women and played with children.

"But we will not be hypocrites and mourn over the disaster. Germany took all care while there was still time and gave insistent warnings against voyaging in this auxiliary cruiser. All the most distinguished newspapers of the United States published the great, column wide advertisements of the German Ambassador. Nothing but deliberate blindness or unbridled pride could run such a risk and drag even women and children into it. It is too late now; complaints no longer avail."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

The Cunarder Etonian Leaves Boston with a Large Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 14.—The Cunard liner Etonian left this port today for Liverpool filled to her capacity with grain, food products, and general merchandise. Captain Davies, it is understood, will select his own route. Double watches will be maintained, and the Etonian's arrival will probably be timed so that she will pass the danger zone at night.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 14.—The following ships left this port today for the war zone:

The Djursland, Danish, for Esbjerg, with a cargo of 32,862 sacks of cottonseed cake, valued at $134,680.

The Nordamerika, Danish, for Valencia, with a cargo of 162,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $267,300.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The only ship to clear from here today was the Larchmore, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain.

LUSITANIA INQUIRY OPENS NEXT WEEK

Many Survivors, Including Americans, Offer to Testify Before Lord Mersey.

A PART MAY BE SECRET

Witnesses Will Show Ship Was Not Armed or Convoyed—Criticism of Crew and Equipment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—Every phase of the sinking of the Lusitania will be investigated by the Court of Inquiry of which Lord Mersey is the head. The Court will begin its hearing by the end of next week. Already fifty survivors have offered themselves as witnesses, one-third of whom are Americans now in London.

The Board of Trade under which the inquiry will be prosecuted has depositions now of thirty prospective witnesses who go into such details as the fact that the Lusitania was not armed and was not convoyed by British craft; others tell of the failure to have drills on the Lusitania to show the use of life preservers and lifeboats. Depositions of Americans unable to stay in London will be read at the hearing. It is expected that the inquiry will take at least two weeks and that a part of the proceedings which may turn on the measures taken by the Admiralty will be secret.

Lord Mersey's associates will probably be members of the Board of Trade. He will be the dominating figure and general confidence is expressed here as to his ability, owing to his previous experience.

Among witnesses to appear before the Court or give deposition is Uno Merriheina of West 134th Street, New York, a traveling agent for an American automobile company, who had a thrilling experience. Mr. Merriheina said one point to be made was the fact that the Lusitania's life rafts were fastened tight to the decks and could not be loosened for use of the passengers.

"On the entire trip over," he said, "there was no drill to show passengers how to use the life preservers or to get into the boats. No one knew how to adjust life preservers except by instinct. The ship's crew didn't seem to know how to get the lifeboats out. I talked with several of the crew on the way over and they said it was their first trip with the Lusitania and that no instructions had been given as to what to do in the event the Lusitania was torpedoed. The fact is there was the utmost confidence among the crew that nothing could ever happen to the Lusitania. I asked what the crew expected to do if the ship was torpedoed and got shrugs of shoulders.

"When the Lusitania was torpedoed I was in the dining saloon. I rushed to the deck to find the utmost confusion, the crew apparently not knowing what to do. Several other passengers with myself saw a dozen or more life rafts on deck and tried to get them off, but every one was screwed down tight by huge bolts capped with nuts that had rusted into the bolts. I tried to unscrew the nuts to loose the rafts without avail. Not one raft so far as I know got off. None of the crew appeared to know how to release them. My idea is that for the safety of future passengers explicit instructions ought to be given on every liner between America and England at this time so everyone will know what to do if an emergency comes."

Representatives of the American embassy will attend the inquiry and report to Washington.

EXPECT NO WIRELESS FROM TRANSYLVANIA

First News Likely to Come Upon Her Arrival at Liverpool or Glasgow.

On account of anxiety for the safety of relatives or friends traveling on steamships nearing the war zone the Cunard agents yesterday received numerous telephone calls regarding the Transylvania, which sailed Friday, May 7, with 879 passengers. In reply to these inquiries the agents said: "We do not expect to hear from the Captain of the Transylvania until her arrival at Liverpool or Glasgow, which will not be before Sunday or Monday. The Captain, John Black, left New York with instructions to proceed to Liverpool first and then to Glasgow. If he should deem it advisable to go around the North of Ireland to Glasgow direct we should not hear of the change until the ship arrived at the port; in case of sudden change passengers would be sent to Liverpool by train. It has been the custom of the Cunard Captains to send a wireless to Liverpool when they get in touch with the Irish coast, but this rule has been abandoned since the Lusitania was sunk."

The agents of the American Line said the Philadelphia would arrive off the Irish coast tonight, but they felt no anxiety, as their vessels never had carried any contraband, a fact will known to the German Government officials on this side of the water. The Philadelphia is due at Liverpool Sunday afternoon.

Steamships sailing today for the war zone are: St. Louis, (American,) for Liverpool; Penrose, (British,) for Bordeaux; Kansas City, (British,) for Bristol; Saxonia, (British,) for Liverpool, and Galileo, (British,) for Hull.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14. — Five guineas per cent. war risk was paid at Lloyd's today on the Transylvania.

525 SAIL ON CYMRIC, BUT NO AMERICANS

White Star Liner Carries Only British Subjects and Russians to Liverpool.

GREAT CROWD AT THE PIER

Drills in Life Saving to be Held on Board—Cargo of Arms and Other Contraband Articles.

The White Star liner Cymric sailed at 12:30 P. M. yesterday for Liverpool, with 98 cabin and 427 third-class passengers. About 1,000 persons went to the pier to see their relatives and friends start on the voyage, which leads through the "war zone." With the exception of seventeen Russians in the steerage, all the persons were British subjects.

Scores of photographers and moving-picture operators took pictures of the scenes on the decks and the pier before the gangaway was lowered. Captain F. E. Beadnell, who arrived at 12:15 o'clock from the Custom House, received quite an ovation from the officials of the line and friends, who shook his hand and wished him good luck. Richard Edwards, the purser, formerly of the Baltic, received so much advice "to take care of himself" that he looked very thoughtful as the Cymric started to move out. As the people on the pier waved some of the crew sitting on deck forward started the old seafaring song, "Fear Not, But Trust in Providence, Wherever You May Be."

The officials of the White Star Line took every precaution to see that the life preservers, boats, and all life-saving apparatus was in first-class condition and good working order before the Cymric sailed. Several wooden life rafts were bought and put on board yesterday morning.

After the Cymric gets outside Sandy Hook printed notices will be posted in all parts of the ship, informing the passengers that a daily lifeboat drill will take place in which they are asked to take part. They will be taught how to adjust the life belts properly and assigned to seats in the lifeboats, which will be swung out from the davits, and a certain number will be lowered a few feet to see that the blocks and falls are all in working order.

It is understood that the object of this drill is to do away with the lack of interest shown by passengers on board ship regarding the measures to be taken in case of an accident. Steamship Captains and officers assert that hundreds of lives would be saved in emergencies if passengers would put on their life belts before they go on deck to see what has happened.

In addition to 15,000 tons of general cargo the Cymric carried 140 motor trucks and a quantity of munitions of war. The ship's manifest, filed at the Custom House and sworn to by Captain F. E. Beadnell an hour before sailing, contained the following articles:

17,740	Bars of copper.
156	Coils of sheet copper.
98	Reels of copper wire.
4,301	Cases of cartridges.
3	Cases of pistols.
1,750	Shells.
1,152	Empty projectiles.
10	Cases of firearms.
36	Cases of percussion fuses.
6,505	Cases sheet brass.
698	Cases of brass rods.
2,042	Plates of spelter.
1,562	Cathodes.

It was explained that the projectiles shipped on the Cymric were harmless because the tubes containing the black powder at the pointed ends are hermetically sealed and cannot be exploded until the fuse is inserted. The fuses were shipped in separate cases.

Ammunition and arms are carried by all British ships from New York as merchandise in the ordinary business of the steamship companies as common carriers. It is a fact that in the event of any British steamship company refusing to take these contraband goods on board it could be compelled to do so by the Admiralty or cease to fly the British ensign.

THE ADRIATIC SAILS.

White Star Liner Is Bringing 309 Passengers for This Port.

The agents of the White Star Line received a cable message from Liverpool yesterday announcing that the liner Adriatic had left that port at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for New York with forty-three first, 101 second class and 165 third class passengers and mails.

She had been reported as having sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday evening, according to schedule, but it seems she was delayed by a strike of the dockers.

KNOX HATS

The Straws

THERE is a Knox Straw for every occasion. For the business man in town or for the country—for the week-end party, golf, automobiling or tennis.

Dictating the style in each is a Knox prerogative.

Straws—typically and solely Knox.

452 Fifth Avenue, at 40th Street
161 Broadway, Singer Building

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Stand by the President"

This is what a million people said on Saturday morning last when they woke up and found that the Lusitania had gone down.

Whatever race, creed, color or politics we belong to, every native-born citizen, every naturalized citizen, every person seeking for naturalization, must nail up the American flag and take his stand for it on the basis of the President's message to the world, making plain our position in the forefront of civilization, for these principles:

1—Opposing the disposition and action of any nation, under any circumstances, to attempt to control the waters of any of the oceans in denial of the equal rights of the United States.

2—Insisting upon the disavowal, as an adopted method of war, of such acts as the sinking of any merchant ships carrying American citizens in the pursuit of business or happiness.

3—Insisting upon adequate reparation for American lives lost and American property destroyed.

4—Demanding that submarine warfare on merchant shipping shall cease.

It is in these strong terms that the President has spoken, and the President speaks for the Nation.

In This Great Hour of Our Nation's History

we certainly mean to stand by the President and to this end we make the respectful suggestion, under the shadow of the Old Hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed, that the last half of the statement following this shall be signed and sent to the executive of the Nation at Washington. He will feel stronger if a million men and women of the cities, towns and villages all over the United States send him the assurance of their support. It cannot hurt anything, and it may help to strengthen him in his arduous work.

Do it today!

A Pledge of Support to the President

We, American citizens, whether native or foreign born, without regard to political party, race, creed or religion, do hereby pledge ourselves, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, "Our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to support the President of the United States, in any decision or action he may find it necessary to take in the present state of National and International affairs, to uphold the honor of our country, in defense of and for the protection of, the lives of all or any of our fellow citizens, and hereby we give our signatures.

Name

Address

City and State

[*Signed*] John Wanamaker

May 15, 1915.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Next to at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(*By Order of the United States District Court*)

Startling Savings in

Summer Apparel

for Men and Women

Sales in Which Your Savings Often Reach as Much as ½

And don't overlook the excellent offerings of SUMMER CLOTHING FOR YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Whatever they need—everything from head to toe is HERE, and everything at SACRIFICE BARGAIN PRICES.

From the great groups arranged for today's (Saturday) selling we mention a few:

Hundreds of 2- and 3-piece Summer Suits for Men and Young Men at unheard-of low prices.

New York has never before seen such low prices on Serviceable and Stylish Suits for Boys.

Amazing price-reductions on newest and most favored Straw Hats of all kinds for Men and Young Men.

Boys' and Girls' Summer Headgear at lowered prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear and Furnishings in general, at the lowest prices ever quoted.

Astonishing price cutting throughout our stocks of Wash Dresses for Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls.

"Middy Blouses" in the favored styles and materials for Girls and Juniors marked way under price.

Bargains galore in beautiful Summer Blouses for Women. The prices are often as low as regular wholesale cost.

Women's and Misses' Summer Coats in "Sport" and "Dress" styles at marvelous price reductions.

500 most stunning Trimmed Hats at prices that will sell them all in double-quick time today.

Untrimmed Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, etc., at prices which reach a new low record.

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Summer Shoes at still further reduced prices in the present sensational sale.

ALL DEPARTMENTS JOIN IN THESE TRUSTEES' SALES BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

And this means, in a word, that every article of merchandise in our two vast buildings is sensationally reduced in price, in order to realize ready cash at the earliest possible moment.

So whatever else you need, come here fully assured that you will find exactly what you want at a tremendous price-saving.

ANYTHING WE SAY—A MOTOR BOAT—A CAMERA—JEWELRY—AN ORIENTAL RUG—we say this at random.

YOUR EVERY POSSIBLE NEED CAN BE SUPPLIED CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon —Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IS MAINTAINED

Germans Lose Strong Positions Near Angres, Southwest of Lens.

BRITISH ASSAULTS FAIL

Germans Repulse an Attack Near Ypres and Advance on the Menin-Ypres Road.

LONDON, May 14.—The advance of the French in the Lens-Arras region has been impeded by torrential rains. Nevertheless, Paris reports that the French offensive has been continued today by the capture of strong German positions southeast of Angres, while progress has been made on the southern and eastern slopes of the Loretto hills, and at Neuville St. Vaast.

The British have again attacked unsuccessfully near Ypres, and have sustained heavy casualties, according to the German official report, which also records gains in the direction of Hooge, in the same general region.

The communiqués of the French War Office follow:

(Night Report)—To the north of Arras the condition of the ground has rendered operations difficult. Our offensive has, however, been continued.

At the southeast of Angres we have attacked from both sides of the road of Aix Noulette-Souchez, and taken to the north of this road a strong German trench extending on a front of one kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile) to the south of the road, a forest which has been organized for defense, and behind this forest a trench of the second line.

Found 400 German Dead.

We have found on the ground in this vicinity 400 Germans who were killed.

More to the south we have continued the clearing of the slopes east and south of Nôtre Dame de Lorette.

We have taken additional houses at Neuville St. Vaast.

According to the testimony of prisoners, our artillery has inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy.

The number of officers made prisoners since Sunday is about one hundred. The number of guns captured is twenty, including eight heavy ones. In addition we have taken one hundred machine guns and bomb throwers.

The Germans made an attack upon us this morning at the wood of Ailly. They obtained a momentary footing in our first line, but were forced back by a counter-attack. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

The day has been quiet on the other parts of the front.

French Maintain Gains Near Arras.

(Afternoon Report)—It has been raining without stop since yesterday morning. Last night, in spite of the handicap of a difficult and slippery terrain, we occupied several German trenches to the southwest of Souchez, and we have maintained on the rest of the front, from Loos to Arras, all the gains recently made by us.

In the Valley of the Aisne we yesterday destroyed four German blockhouses and leveled several trenches.

Repulses of various allied attacks are thus described in the official statement issued in Berlin:

Strong British attacks against our newly acquired front at Ypres yesterday failed with heavy losses to the enemy. On the Menin-Ypres highroad we gained further territory in the direction of Hooge.

In the district southwest of Lille the enemy attacked yesterday in only a few places, and then after heavy preparatory artillery fire. All these attacks were repulsed.

In the Loretta hills and to the north of Arras the day passed comparatively quietly, and there were no important attacks by the enemy.

Carency Losses 700, Berlin Says.

Our losses during the capture of Carency by the enemy amounted to between 600 and 700 men.

A further attempt on the part of the enemy to recapture from us a section of the trench we had taken to the northwest of Berry-au-Bac again resulted in failure.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the advance of the enemy in the forest of Le Prêtre broke down in front of our positions under our fire.

The occupants of a French biplane, which was forced to land at Hagenou, were captured.

PRAISE FOR MISS ADDAMS.

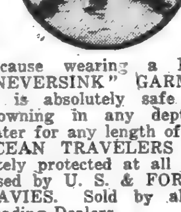
Witness for Peace Who Yet Will Be Heard, Says Daily News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—In an editorial headed "A Witness for Peace," The Daily News says:

"Courage and faith never have been wanting in the noble career of Miss Jane Addams, and they rarely have been more conspicuously displayed than in the peace campaign, of which Thursday night's meeting in Kingsway Hall was an incident. It is open even to those who hate way sincerely, as Miss Addams does, to doubt whether at the present moment it is possible to talk of peace to advantage, yet the value in these dark days of a witness of Miss Addams's sincerity and conviction is not to be questioned, and she has at least the consolation of knowing that in the long run the victory of the ideas of which she seems now to be so lonely a champion is assured. In the heat of battle of nations they may be scouted by almost all; when all is done a far sadder and, let us hope, a wiser world will turn again to international co-operation as the real hope of civilization."

Why Doesn't He Cry HELP! HELP!!



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TRIED TO STOP NAVY SHIP.

British Cruiser Apparently Mistook Collier Jupiter for a Merchantman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14.—Apparently the British warship patrol along the New England coast is being rigidly maintained. In the early hours of last Thursday the United States naval collier Jupiter, in command of Lieut. Commander Charles S. Kempff, with a cargo of coal for the U. S. S. Brooklyn in Narragansett Bay, while making the passage from New York, and when a short distance off this port, was signalled to stop by a British cruiser, which a short distance off steamed rapidly toward her. The Jupiter disregarded the signal, whereupon the speed of the Britisher was increased, and a blank shot was fired across the bows of the collier. Then the searchlights of the cruiser were played upon the Jupiter, after which the English warship steamed away.

A report of the occurrence was forwarded to the Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—So far as could be ascertained from official circles tonight no report has been received by the Navy Department on the attempt of a British cruiser to stop the collier Jupiter. The Jupiter reached Newport yesterday. She might easily be mistaken for a merchant vessel.

BRITISH SEIZE CARGO.

Hold Up Swedish Steamer Augusta from New York with Nickel Plate.

LONDON, May 14.—The Swedish steamer Augusta, from New York April 19 for Copenhagen, by way of Kirkwall, was diverted by the British authorities to Leith, Scotland.

There she was ordered to discharge fifty tons of nickel plate, which is now in the hands of a prize court.

KING OF ITALY RETAINS CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

Cabinet produced an extraordinary sensation throughout the country. At Genoa, Florence, Naples, Palermo, and elsewhere, as well as in Rome, its receipt was followed by angry demonstrations.

In Rome a riotous crowd made its way this morning to the Piazza Montecitorio, where the Chamber of Deputies is situated, and forced an entrance into the building by smashing the windows. The outbreak spread, assuming almost a revolutionary character, and the entire city has been occupied by the military.

Dispatches from Milan says that the moment the news of the Government's resignation became known the popular indignation began to show itself. A large crowd rushed through the city, and there were frequent conflicts between groups holding opposing political opinions, some of whom resorted to firearms. The police made strenuous efforts to maintain order, but the troops had to be called out to help them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 14.—The news of the resignation of the Cabinet came like a thunderbolt upon the whole of Italy and caused an immense revulsion of feeling. Wrathful demonstrations have occurred at many points, and it is feared that the lives of former Premier Giolitti and his friends are in danger.

The greater portion of citizens here deeply deplore that the leading politicians are unable at this supreme juncture to refrain from party quarrels.

The fact that so many Senators and Deputies accepted the hospitality of Prince von Bulow when it was known that his mission here had for its chief object the influencing of the leaders of public opinion is strongly condtmned.

ITALIAN BANKER WARNED.

Told Not to Return to Italy on British or Italian Ship.

An Italian banker who arrived in New York recently on a financial mission for his Government received a cablegram from Rome yesterday instructing him to return on a Spanish steamship via Lisbon and Cadiz. The dispatch also warned him not to travel on a British or Italian steamship to the Mediterranean via the Straits of Gibraltar.

In discussing his cablegram with one of the steamship agents yesterday the banker said that it probably referred to the chances of Italy going to war with Austria and also might indicate that the Germans had shipped their submarines by rail through Austria to Trieste and intended to start their commerce-destroying campaign on the Mediterranean Sea.

URGE PUNISHMENT OF GERMAN RULERS

British Public Men Demand That Their Personal Responsibility Be Proclaimed.

ALIENS ASK OUR AID

Internment Preferred to Deportation—Many Give Themselves Up, but Camps Are Not Ready.

LONDON, May 14.—The riots which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisers who are charged with the responsibility for the actions which have aroused public anger. The demand is made that the British Government publicly proclaims the personal responsibility of members of the German Government for "the outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war."

A resolution in this sense was moved at a public meeting in Chelsea tonight by Lord Charles Beresford and was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil. It was unanimously passed.

Lord Charles Beresford urged that all German property in the British Empire be confiscated, and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British "prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war." Lord Robert Cecil said he had been told that Emperor William did not approve of what had been done, but the speaker declared that if the German Emperor disapproved and allowed these things to go on he was ten times more guilty and must be punished; this must be one condition of any peace.

Lewis Harcourt, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at a meeting on the waterfront tonight said that Germany "stood at the bar of the world a naked and unashamed monster, simulating humanity, but in fact a reversion to prehistoric barbarism."

Germans and Austrians again besieged the American Consulate today, but instead of demanding protection for themselves and their property, they sought the aid of the American officials to prevent their being repatriated in consequence of the decision of the Government announced yesterday by Premier Asquith. Most of the callers at the Consulate were either over or under internment age. Many were women with their children.

These persons explained that for years their homes had been in this country and that their deportation to Germany or Austria would be regarded by them as a greater calamity than internment here.

The American Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, took their statements, but was unable to promise any action in their behalf further than the transmission of their requests to the proper authorities.

Eighty Germans and Austrians were stricken from the membership roll of the Iron and Steel Institute today by unanimous vote of a meeting held in London.

Large numbers of persons affected by the Government's plan are surrendering themselves hourly rather than await arrest under the internment order. Their immediate disposition is puzzling the police, as the camps in which they are to be placed are not yet ready for use.

BATHED UNDER SHELL FIRE.

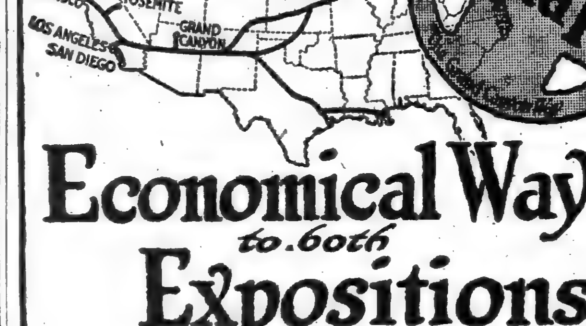
Turkish Guns Disregarded by Australians at the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEMNOS, (via Kavala,) May 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Australian troops are playing football on the Gallipoli Peninsula to keep themselves in form.

The Captain of a vessel which has just returned from the straits gives some idea of the firm foothold the Allies have gained as well as of the spirit of the troops.

"Last Thursday," he says, "after a fierce attack by the Turks, a body of Australians was driven from the advanced trenches and forced to retire to the shore. As soon as the party had dug itself in securely in this new position the men who could be spared calmly undressed and took a long-desired dip in the sea at the point where the cliffs stop. The enemy continued to pepper the trenches freely, but by working in relays every man succeeded in getting a bath, which they all tremendously enjoyed."



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DIDN'T DEFEND WINDHOEK.

German Policy in South Africa Merely to Keep British Troops There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, May 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The announcement that the Union forces had occupied Windhoek without resistance occasioned little surprise here. The actual campaign has been in progress only a little more than two months, but has been brilliantly conducted by Generals Botha and Smuts in the main operations and by General van de Venter in an auxiliary movement from the southeast.

It has long been evident that the Germans were outgeneraled as well as outnumbered, from the fact that they abandoned position after position admirably adapted by nature and prepared at great labor and expense for a stubborn defensive. The ingenuity displayed by the Germans in the use of land mines and poison was equalled only by the extarordinarily good fortune of the Union troops in escaping the traps.

In one instance a large artillery force and a considerable number of mounted troops crossed a pass near Aus, where a mine had been laid, before it was exploded by the spare mules following the column, the casualties being almost nil.

On entering Aus, a trooper found a bottle of whisky apparently intact. His more cautious comrades persuaded him not to drink it, and when the bottle was opened its contents were found to have been poisoned, the original cork and capsule having been replaced so as to make it appear that it had not been tampered with.

Across a waterless desert and through mountains for hundreds of miles, the railway had to be rebuilt, as the main forces proceeded.

All the Union forces behaved magnificently in a most arduous, but unexciting campaign.

The excuse given to the German population for the policy almost amounting to non-resistance, so far as real military measures are concerned, is apparently that the Union's conquest will be nullified by the success of Germany in Europe. The most remarkable stories are told of news supposedly received at Windhoek from Europe by wireless. A captured doctor firmly believed that the German fleet commanded the sea, and that all communication between England and South Africa had been cut, and he was astounded when a London newspaper, barely a month old, was shown to him.

It is now believed that the German forces have retired northward. Probably their object is merely the prolongation of the campaign in the southwest as long as possible to prevent the reduction of the Union forces, which would release thousands of South Africans who are anxious to fight in Europe.

MOB CLEARS TOWN OF GERMAN SHOPS

Serious Disturbances in Tottenham, England—Better Order in London.

MANY ALIENS SURRENDER

Sent to Ships—Public Men Urge Personal Responsibility for German Rulers.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—Although the country has been calmed by the Government's decision to deal with aliens, considerable sporadic anti-German rioting again took place yesterday. In some parts of London last night, Peckham, Nunhead and Tottenham among them, a number of German shops were attacked. Less pressure on the police resources made it easier to deal with the rioters.

Serious disturbances also are reported from Rotherham and North Shields among other places. In Rotherham the rioters were mostly women and youths, but hardly a single German shop in the town escaped wreckage. By night the streets were crowded with thousands of rioters who were carrying away provisions of all kinds from the looted shops. At North Shields many shops were attacked but there was no looting.

The police throughout the country have been busy all day gathering subjects of hostile countries of a military age and dispatching them to concentration camps. Many hundreds voluntarily surrendered and were sent off in batches, 500 going to Southend to be placed aboard steamers which have been fitted up for the purpose. The only difficulty the authorities are faced with is that of finding room, as the suddenness with which the Government came to its decision following the riots gave no time to prepare new camps.

As all subjects of enemy countries have been registered since the commencement of the war and have been compelled to report priodically to the police there is no difficulty in locating them. Some, however, with large businesses must have time allowed to arrange their affairs. In most cases the business has been transferred to Britishers or neutrals, but some alien business men closed their premises immediately. One result of this was felt in the east end of London, where the majority of the small bakers are Germans, the people this morning finding themselves deprived of their usual supplies.

A greater task will be that of arranging for the repatriation of women and children and men over the military age. Many of the latter have resided in England a lifetime and have no other home, and are pleading as an alternative to be interned with the younger men.

Illness thus far has proved the only excuse accepted by the authorities for relaxation in the orders, but it is believed that leniency will be shown those who have been residents of this country for a long time.

Kaiser Decorates Austrian Leaders.

BERLIN, May 14.—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order Pour le Mérite on Archduke Fredtrick of Austria and Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

Hinman Resigns from Assembly.

ALBANY, May 14.—Harold J. Hinman, majority leader in the Assembly, today resigned as Assemblyman to take up his duties as Deputy Attorney General.

RUSSIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

the purpose of reconquering the necessary points they had lost previously.

In Galicia, after the abortive German attempt to surround the Forty-eighth Division of the Russian Army, the German action during the last nine days has had the character of frontal attacks against the Russian fortified positions, which have been successfully repulsed by the Russians. It is true that the Russian losses are very heavy, but it is true also that the losses of the German-Austrian Army are enormous. Wishing to boom their success, the Germans multiplied by many times the number of Russian prisoners taken by them, a great part of whom were wounded, as the Russian troops, gradually retreating, had no means of taking them from the field of battle.

The boom about the great victory in Galicia seems to be intended to raise the spirits in Germany and to restrain Italy from the decisive step she is now about to take.

GERMANS BEFORE PRZEMYSL.

Berlin and Vienna Claim Continued Success in Galicia and Poland.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 14.—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff:

The battle at Shavli, in Courland, Russia, did not come to an end yesterday.

North of the Niemen River, on the lower Dubysa, we took eighty prisoners.

In a night advance west of Przasnysz parts of the Russian First Turkestan Army Corps succeeded in penetrating, after several unsuccessful efforts, into our foremost trenches. By evening, however, the enemy had again been everywhere driven back, with heavy losses, including 120 prisoners.

Southeastern Arena.—The advance guards of the armies under General Mackensen are before Przemysl, on the left bank of the lower San. Joining this army on the right and the left, the Teutonic allies continue their pursuit of the Russians, on one side in the direction of Solinadod-Romily and on the other in the direction of Kolanines and Kielce.

The Russians have been unable to maintain their positions from Kielce to the Pilica or to Inowlodz, and they are beating a hasty retreat toward the east.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 14.—The following official War Office statement was given out here tonight:

The retreat of the enemy in Russian Poland continues, influencing also the sectors of the former Pilica front.

From the east of Piotrkow to the upper Vistula the retreating enemy is being pursued by the Teutonic allies under Generals von Woyrich and Dankl. The allied troops have gained a footing in the hilly district northeast of Kielce.

In Mid-Galicia the Russians are retreating across the San before the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand. From the district of Dobromil, Stryl, and Sambor the enemy is retreating in a northeasterly direction before the vanguards of the army under Generals Borovich and von Boehm-Ermolli. Our troops have reached the heights southwest of Dobromil, Stryl, and Sambor. Allied troops, under General Linsingen, are advancing across Turka and Skole and joining the general advance.

The battle in South Galicia continues. Strong Russian forces have advanced across Obertyn to the north of Sniatyn and Mahala.

RUSSIANS CAUGHT NAPPING.

Gigantic Preparations for Galician Drive Passed Unperceived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, May 8, (Delayed Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I am able today to give some information received from a reliable military source with regard to the events leading up to the Austro-German success in Galicia. These details explain how the offensive movement was carried through and prepared in a manner to take the Russians by surprise. It is at the same time a most impressive argument in favor of a Secretary in War, the most important factor in this success.

It is pointed out that the success of the Germanic move is the more surprising because it not only necessitated time to concentrate such large forces as have been concentrated in West Galicia, but because these movements were such by their nature that they could be easily discovered, and it was even a surprise to the General Staff that it succeeded in such measure.

The offensive was naturally preceded by a thousand minor movements as well as by movements on a large scale. News depots, bureaus, and telephone and telegraph stations had to be established on a line parallel with the front of battle. New and numerous hospital stations had to be prepared, especially on the railway lines which insure good connections toward Germany and Hungary, and new food depots had to be installed on the same lines so as to insure provisions for the new army as well as munition depots with ample supplies. The new allied armies required even the appointment of new commanders. A great number of heavy guns and other artillery were placed in position two weeks before the offensive began. Train after train brought guns of all calibres from all directions to the Vistula and Carpathian fronts, including long range Skoda guns and steel mortars, the latter having mostly been constructed since the war began, and an immense number of German Krupp guns. Meanwhile troop trains brought up Germans and Austro-Hungarian troops and hundreds of other trains were packed with bridge materials and pontoons which were necessary to the crossing of the Dunajec and Biala. Engineers were ready at the front by the end of April in order to reconstruct the railway lines behind the army advancing toward the east. Aviation and motor stations were also established.

It is obvious that the movements of all these trains, &c., must have taken a long time, and yet it is clear nothing had been observed by the Russians on the southern section along which the army advanced later. Between Tarnow and Gorlice more than a thousand guns were brought up and placed in position with an immense amount of all kinds of munitions. Even such difficulties arose as supplying two kinds of small arm ammunition to the German and Austrian troops, these having different rifles and using consequently different ammunition. New provision and munition depots were built and fitted and a perfectly organized administration put up. Thousands of wagons and trucks with provisions and great herds of cattle were driven up, and all in the greatest secrecy. Everything had been done at night.

The secrecy of these preparations was the chief feature of success, for the movement only promised success in the event of the Russians not having time to bring up reinforcements in their usual rapid way. These preparations began the very day after it became obvious that the Russian offensive in the Carpathians was slackening.

It is asserted that the Russian forces engaged in the battle were eight army corps, while the Germanic armies were twice as strong and had four times as many guns and a greater number of heavy batteries to support the attacks. This is only a semi-official statement and much credit cannot be attached to it. The German artillery in fact was much stronger than one would imagine from that statement, and this great strength in guns made it possible to drive the Russians out of their fortified positions.

SHELLING ASIATIC FORTS.

Turks on the Dardanelles Replied Vigorously Up to Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IMBROS, off Gallipoli Peninsula, May 10, (Ditpatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In the last few days the Dardanelles operations as seen from this point of vantage have become much less spectacular. The firing seems directed to a large extent against the Asiatic side of the waterway, but the position of the land forces, to judge by the localities shelled by the ships, does not seem greatly altered. A stubborn and continuous struggle seems to be in progress between the British and the Turks on the southern slopes of Tree Peak.

Sailing between Tenedos and Imbros, across the offing of the Dardanelles entrance, on Saturday, I could see the warships heavily shelling positions beyond Krithia Peak, five miles inland from the western promontory of the peninsula. As I watched, the whole of the Turkish position was ringed by huge columns of smoke and earth, caused by the bursting of shells from the men-of-war.

Firing was also proceeding far up the straits, and on Saturday night I witnessed a particularly violent bombardment, to which reply was made by the Turkish batteries on the heights beyond Erenkeui, on the Asiatic side.

Yesterday was the quietest day since the operations began exactly a fortnight ago. Save for an occasional boom silence settled down on this war-racked area. During the night, however, gun flashes were again illuminating the sky.

Today's operations presented some interesting features. The fact that the Turks are concentrating their fire toward the narrows is a good indication of the progress the Allies have made. I could plainly see the shells sending up great spouts of spray in the waters within the narrows around Nagara, and on one occasion four of those white columns rose in a row at the same instant. These shells appeared to come from far up on the Asiatic side.

This was a little after 1 o'clock today, and at the same time the Queen Elizabeth was engaged in firing repeated broadsides at the slopes of the valley that runs across the peninsula, roughly from Gaba Tepe to the shores of the strait, opposite Nagara. She must have done tremendous damage, for at all times all the hillsides seemed one mass of bursting shells.

A little before 2 o'clock one of her shells caused a great explosion at a point a little above Nagara, but on the western side of the strait.

All day there has been firing from the ships and the Asiatic side inland from a line drawn between Chanak and Erenkeui. Occasionally the Turks in Asia have landed a shell on the European side.

The Turkish position beyond the Narrows appears to be a strong one.

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$250 DINNER BILL UNPAID

His Gold Lace Uniform Second Hand and His "Official" Escort Sailors on a Lark.

"Lieutenant Commander Ethan Allen Wenberg," for three days "Consul General for Rumania," is going back to Elmira Reformatory today. He left there in March under parole and when H. B. Rogers, parole officer of the reformatory, read in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the dinner the "Consul General" gave Thursday night in honor of Vice President Quinonez of San Salvador at the Hotel Astor, he thought it about time the young man was going back. The charge on which "Wenberg" is held is for swindling the Astor out of $250, the cost of the dinner, and a taxi cab company out of $300 rent for a motor.

"Wenberg" is known to the Elmira authorities as Ethan S. Weinberg, of 71 Maujer Street, Brooklyn. In 1910 he was arrested for impersonating a consular officer. At that time his name was Ethan Allen Weinberg. He dropped an "i" for his latest escapade. "Wenberg" admitted in the Tombs last night that he was "Weinberg." After he has served the eighteen months he owes at Elmira, he probably will be the involuntary guest of the State Department.

Distinguished officers of the visiting fleet were invited to the dinner the "Consul General" gave in honor of Vice President Quinonez. When neither they nor Dr. Quinonez attended and reporters inquired, early yesterday morning, Dr. Quinonez, who is in America as a delegate to the meeting of the Pan American Commission in Washington next week, called on the telephone Collector Malone, who is Chairman of the committee for the entertainment of the delegates, and told him about "Wenberg." "Wenberg," Dr. Quinonez said, had told the Vice President that he had been sent by Mr. Malone as an escort for him. Dr. Quinonez had placed confidence in "Wenberg" until the dinner fiasco.

Placed in the Tombs.

Mr. Malone told Dr. Quinonez that "Wenberg" was an impostor and later when the "Consul General" called up the Astor to wish Dr. Quinonez happy dreams he was told an important message awaited him. About four o'clock he arrived, still in his magnificent uniform of gold lace. Under orders from Collector Malone "Wenberg" was detained at the hotel. Yesterday at noon, following a conference between Mr. Rogers and representatives of Mr. Malone, "Wenberg" was asked if he would go quietly to a private sanitarium. The next thing he knew he was in the Tombs.

When he got into trouble for professing to be a United States Consular agent in 1910, "Wenberg" or "Weinberg" was sent to Bellevue for observation. He was allowed to go free but was arrested again in January, 1912, on a charge of larceny and sent to Elmira. He was paroled in June, 1913. On January 5, 1914, he was arrested for violation of his parole in having with him in a vaudeville act a female minor. He went back to Elmira and in March of this year he was paroled again.

Detectives of the Prison Association found yesterday that the "Consul General" had leased an office at 2 Rector Street and had had his name and bogus title painted on the door. It was also found that the "bodyguard" which accompanied the "Consul General" all over Manhattan on Thursday were three sailors who had yielded to the prospect of an unlimited automobile ride. The limousine he rode in for three days he hired on the claim that he was an agent of Collector Malone. The rent of the car was $50 for twelve hours; the "Consul General" had it three days and nights. Asked by the detectives about his gorgeous gold lace uniform, he said yesterday that he bought it two years ago in a second-hand shop because he thought he might some time have use for it.

At his home in Maujer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Weinberg's father said his son had not had the uniform in two years. He did not share the opinion that his son was demented, but thought the young man stood very much in need of the treatment he would get at Elmira.

The detectives said that the young woman who had left a good job to be the companion of the "Consul General" was out yesterday looking for work.

Admits His Mistake.

"Wenburg" admitted that he had made a mistake about being an aviator here in the Balkan war, as a recognition of which he said he had been sent to the Rumanian Embassy in Paris as military attaché. He said at the dinner that on May 4 he had been named Consul General at New York. This story and his gold lace deceived the Astor managers, the taxi people and Dr. Quinonez. On Monday, after recognition had been refused him on board of a battleship in the Hudson, he went away, put on his gold lace uniform and returned, when he was received with due honors and arrangements were made for his formal reception yesterday.

Roberto Aguilar, secretary to Vice-President Quinonez, said yesterday that the San Salvador delegation had no reason to believe "Consul General Wenburg" was an impostor when he first presented himself, but twenty-four hours before the dinner they began to lose faith in him. "Wenburg" had told the Vice President that all arrangements had been made for a bigger dinner in his honor next week at which were to be present all the commanders of the fleet, the Vice President of the United States and the Cabinet officers. He stated that President Wilson had declined his invitation because of a previous engagement. It was when he told the Astor managers of this proposed dinner, that he was able to get credit for the affair of Thursday night.

When Weinberg impersonated a consular official several years ago the State Department took no action because it believed the offender demented. Several months ago "Ethan Allen Wenburg" began to annoy the department by frequent notifications, by mail and telegraph, of his appointment as Consul General. Inasmuch as such notification was due from Rumania and not from New York, no formal notice was taken of it. The reflection upon the entertainment committee for the delegates and upon Vice President Quinonez, the guest of the United States Government, has started an investigation and if Weinberg is not taken in charge by the Federal authorities today before he is returned to Elmira, it is believed he will be arrested when he finishes the eighteen months he has left to serve at the reformatory.

DEMOCRATS SEEK FUNDS.

State Committee Wants 5,000 Sustaining Members at $10 Each.

The Democratic State Committee, feeling the urgent necessity of strengthening its exchequer, has sent out during the last few days hundreds of letters inviting the faithful to become Associate Members of the State Committee. They want to get 5,000 persons to pay $10 a year, which, it is reckoned, would give the State Committee the funds required to carry on its political work all the year round without embarassment.

This idea has been borrowed from the Republicans. Some time ago William Barnes, when he was State Chairman, suggested that the State Committee should enroll 5,000 sustaining members, who would contribute annually $10 apiece. This struck William Church Osborn, Democratic State Chairman, as a bright idea and he proceeded to adopt it.

Some checks have been received already in response to the Democratic appeal, and many more are expected. The new associate members are not to receive any voice in the management of the State Committee, but they will be put on the list for the distribution of literature, and will also have sent to them a handsome certificate of membership.

TAXI DRIVER SLAIN BY HIS PASSENGERS

Charles Gromest of Hoboken Deserts His Car to Flee and Is Shot Down by Two Fares.

CAUSE OF MURDER UNKNOWN

Slayers Left Burglars' Tools in Cab and May Have Betrayed Themselves to Their Victim.

A well-dressed man wearing a blue suit and a new straw hat, and carrying a small black valise, climbed the stairs leading from the Hudson tunnel to the street outside the D., L. & W. Railroad station in Hoboken about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Charles Gromest of 126 Washington Street, Hoboken, was standing beside his taxicab. The man with the satchel entered the cab, gave a low-spoken order, and a few seconds later was being driven down River Street. A few blocks away from the station the passenger ordered the cab stopped, and another man entered the taxi. This man, like the first, was afterward described as wearing a blue suit.

It was nearly an hour and a half later that the cab drew up alongside the curb at the Boulevard Loop, Weehawken. Gromest got out quickly and ran up the stairs leading over King's Bluff. At this point there is a flight of concrete steps set in the hillside, and leading up the bluff about 150 feet to a point where the land dips toward the Hudson River and the railroad tracks. The chauffeur got up the first flight to a little platform about fifteen feet above the street level. Then the door of his cab opened and both passengers got out and started climbing the stairs after Gromest. The latter looked back, saw them coming, and quickened his pace.

He reached the second platform, fifteen feet above the first, when his pursuers drew revolvers and fired at him. Stumbling forward, the chauffeur half fell to the landing. Then he scrambled to his feet and continued his upward flight. The pursuing pair fired again, and this time Gromest crumpled up, fell, and rolled off the landing place, a dead man. His passengers, their revolvers still in their hands, stepped out of the way as their victim rolled down to the street. Then they bounded up the stairs and disappeared over the rise toward the railroad tracks.

A minute after this happened a road inspector ran into the Weehawken Police Headquarters, 200 yards from the scene of the tragedy, and told those in charge what had happened. Then began a search for the murderers, which continued all night. Several persons, two of them women, were found who had heard the shots, and through the railroad men the police were able to follow the fleeing murderers until they disappeared in West New York. Detectives learned that the fugitives had gone down the other side of King's Bluff and had arrived at the railroad tracks in time to swing on board a freight train bound for the freight yard.

A railroad inspector, idly speculating as to the reason for their hurry, saw the pair drop off the freight train at the entrance to the tunnel and get on board a moving train going north. Another man noticed them get off this train at Seventeenth Street, climb the hill, and disappear in the direction of West New York. There the trail ended.

From the contents of the black valise abandoned in the cab the police were able to piece together a theory to fit the crime. In this bag they found two stockings half filled with cartridges, a piece of lead pipe wrapped in a newspaper, a bottle of chloroform, another containing nitroglycerin, two black caps, a blackjack, wire, twine, and two silk "get-away" shirts. The shirts were mostly fronts with the collars so arranged that they could be pulled on quickly.

The police have incomplete descriptions of the fugitives. They are said to be about 5 feet 7 inches tall, both heavily built, and both dressed in clothes of dark blue material. Some say they wore straw hats, and others that they wore derbies.

The police theory is that the pair got into an argument during the ride and from their conversation the chauffeur obtained an inkling as to their profession. He probably refused to proceed further and got out, intending to inform the police. They pursued, and, fearing that he was getting away from them, opened fire and shot him down.

Gromest was a man of excellent reputation. He was well known in Hoboken, where he had some reputation as a fighter. He was 38 years old and a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

$755 FOR AN AUTOGRAPH.

Thomas Dekker's Signature Leads in the Thacher Sale.

The high price of $755 was paid by George D. Smith at the sale of the late John Boyd Thacher's collection of autographs in the Anderson Galleries yesterday for an autograph document, signed, Thomas Dekker, the dramatist. It is dated Jan. 18, 1598, and is a receipt of £3 advanced by Philip Hynchlon to be repaid by the next moneys paid by the manager. It is also signed by two of his players, Thomas Downton and Richard Jubye. On the reverse is a cancelled autograph receipt of George Chapman for an advance by Hynchlon on a comedy, "The World Ronnes Upon Wheeles," witnessed by Dekker and Downton. It is one of the missing fragments of Hynchlon's "Diary." Shakespear, Burtage, Alleyn and others, then known as "Lord Strange's Company of Players," acted in 1592 at the Rose Theatre in Brukside, newly erected by Hynchlon.

Mr. Smith obtained for $82.50 a short autograph letter, signed, of Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury, the rival of Raleigh and Essex. It is a very interesting letter on Queen Elizabeth, and is among the rarest of English autographs. A short letter of Thomas Chatterton, written the year before he poisoned himself at the age of eighteen, also went to Mr. Smith for $40.

L. M. Thompson paid $19 for a fine letter of the Earl of Chesterfield. A letter of Lord Robert Clive, written during the period in which he established British military ascendancy in India, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $25. Mr. Thompson gave $56 for a document signed by Sir Edward Coke, the great jurist. A long letter of Samuel T. Coleridge, mentioning "Remorse," a tragedy, brought $11. Mr. Smith paid $32 for a letter of Captain James Cook, navigator, and $35 for the signature of Archbishop Thomas Cranmer. He gave $40 for a document signed by Stephen Day, first printer in the American colonies, dated Oct. 30, 1652, and $55 for a power of attorney, signed by Daniel De Foe, and dated Sept. 29, 1703.

A letter of Charles Dickens to J. P. Harley, comedian, went to Mr. Thompson for $41, as did a letter of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, for $10.50. A letter of Donizetti, the composer, brought $14, and the signature of John Dryden $28. Mr. Thompson gave $34 for a letter of the Earl of Elden, and Mr. Smith $27.50 for a letter of George Eliot, signed "M. A. Lewes."

The total for the day was $1,763.70, and for the sale of Part V. $4,264.

RARE BOOKS BRING $3,581.

Balzac and Whitman Favorites in American Art Galleries Sale.

Books from the libraries of James F. Thompson, an English gentleman; the late Alexander Bryant, and William C. Oastler were sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday for $3,581.

Henry Malkan paid $150 for a limited edition definitive of "The Works of Balzac," printed on Japanese paper. J. P. Horn gave $145 for "The Complete Writings of Dickens," large paper edition. Mr. Malkan obtained for $120 "The Collected Writings of Eliot," laid paper edition; for $135 the "Works of Hugo," edition de bibliophile, one of 250 copies on Japanese paper; for $62.50 the La Salle edition of "The Works of Parkman," and for $150 the author's manuscript edition of "The Complete Writings of Whitman."

D. T. Valentine's "New York Manual for 1848" brought $42.50. Captain James Cook's "Collection of Voyages," including the first edition of John Hawkesworth's "Narrative," went for $40. "The Waverley Novels," Edinburgh, 1829-1829, was bought by Mr. Malkan for $52.50.

WARSHIP VISITORS RESCUED IN RIVER

Five Thrown Into Water When a Steamer Hits Dock Commissioner Smith's Launch.

BOATS RACE TO THEIR AID

Crowds on Ship and Shore See Patrick Fitzgerald Save Superintendent C. A. Manley.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, his wife and their daughter, Margaret, Mrs. E. T. Holmes, Miss Mildred Holmes, and Miss Williams, a sister-in-law of the Commissioner, accepted Captain H. McL. P. Huse's invitation to ride ashore in a steamer of the battleship Wisconsin yesterday afternoon after Mr. Smith had paid a visit to Admiral Fletcher, and the party were just alighting at the pier at Eightieth Street and the Hudson River when they heard yells and calls for help.

In the river the launch which carried the Commissioner's party out to the Wisconsin had been struck by the People's liner Rensselaer on its way to Albany, and Dock Superintendent Charles A. Manley, Captain Thomas Quigley, Patrick Kelly, the engineer, and Patrick Fitzgerald and Thomas Wood, the crew, were struggling in the water. Manley had gone out to the Wisconsin to bring the Commissioner's party ashore and had started to follow when Mr. Smith accepted the invitation of Admiral Fletcher's Chief of Staff to return in a navy boat.

The Commissioner's party scrambled hastily ashore, and while Mr. Smith ran to a telephone and called an ambulance from Knickerbocker Hospital, Captain Huse backed the steamer out and started to the rescue. Already another steamer had put out from the Wisconsin, the Rensselaer had stopped and launched a small boat, and Police Launch 4, with Sergeant Bannon and Policemen O'Shaughnessey and Walker, had shot out from the pier alongside which it had been lying.

Bluejackets aboard the warships and thousands of persons along Riverside Drive watched the racing boats as they dashed at full speed toward the five men struggling in the water. Manley cannot swim and Fitzgerald, who knew it, had gone at once to the assistance of his superior. He was holding Manley afloat while Quigley, Kelly, and Wood sustained themselves.

The police boat was the first to reach the men, and the single swimmers were drawn into it after they had caught life buoys which the policemen hurled to them. It was Bannon who first realized that Manley could not swim and that Fitzgerald was holding him up, and he dived overboard at once.

With Bannon's help Fitzgerald kept Manley up until the other policemen swept the launch around to them, and then they were taken aboard just as Captain Huse's steamer came up. The Captain had Mr. Manley transferred to his craft and hurried him to the Wyoming, while the launch carried the others to the pier, where Dr. Padula was already awaiting them.

On the Wyoming, Surgeon C. N. Oman attended Mr. Manley, and after a time he was carried ashore in the steamer and sent to his home, 162 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in a private ambulance. Mr. Manley had been suffering with heart trouble for some time, and it was feared the shock would be serious for him. The others were sent to their homes after Dr. Padula had treated them. None was seriously hurt.

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TWO CRUISERS SENT TO AWE THE YAQUIS

Raleigh and New Orleans Ordered to Guaymas to Protect Americans from Indians.

SEVERAL MEXICANS KILLED

Unrest Among Indians Said to be Due to Failure of Leaders to Turn Over Land Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Two American warships, the cruisers Raleigh and New Orleans, have been ordered to Guaymas, on the west coast of Sonora, to investigate and report the facts as to the attack made by Mexican Yaqui Indians on a colony of Americans, including women and children, near Esperanza, south of Guaymas. The Yaquis have gone on the warpath in a movement which is independent of the Carranza and Villa factions.

The preliminary report to the State Department from Consul Hostetter, at Hermosillo stated that the Yaquis had taken control of the valley at Esperanza and two Americans were reported to have been killed. A later report said no Americans had been killed, but spoke of appaling conditions, and on the basis of these messages the cruiser Raleigh was dispatched from La Paz and the New Orleans was sent from Manzanillo on the west coast to the vicinity of Guaymas. Admiral Howard, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, has directed the commanders of these vessels to get the facts and look after American interests.

Reports from American Consul Simpich, at Nogales, said that William Stockers, a prominent ranchman, had been wounded in the attack by Yaqui Indians south of Guaymas, and that John Wilson and W. A. Fay had been killed. Another American, J. J. Donovan, is among the missing.

The dispatch said 400 Yaqui Indians were on a raid and that about fifty American colonists, assisted by 200 other Americans, had made a stand.

General Sosa has started from Guaymas with 200 soldiers and will be joined by 100 more at Corral, and those with the garrison in the valley will make 500, sufficient to drive off the raiders.

The State Department announced that the American consulate at Nogales had repeatedly warned Americans to stay out of the disturbed region.

NOGALES, Mexico, May 14.—The Pueblo of San Jose de Gracia, 153 miles south of here, was attacked last night by 250 Yaquis, who are known as "Bronchos" or wild Indians. Eight women and many men, all Mexicans, were killed.

American colonies in the Yaqui valley sent further appeals to Governor Maytorena today for help.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, OFF SAN DIEGO, May 14.—Admiral Thomas Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet, has dispatched the United States cruiser New Orleans to Guaymas, Sonora, from Manzanillo, Colima. Disturbances recently reported, however, have been at inland points where aid could not be sent.

At Guaymas the troops were reported mutinous on Tuesday because of the low purchasing power of the current money. Quiet was restored by the action of the commandant in securing supplies from the merchants and selling them at reduced prices to the soldiers.

The unrest among the Indians is said to have been caused by the alleged failure of the authorities to fulfill promises to restore lands which the Indians claimed. Among these lands are named the Yaqui River valley, now controlled and operated by an American corporation.

VILLA THREAT TO ZAPATA?

Letter Said to Have Been Found on a Captured Spy.

Special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 14.—A spy captured at Acamoaro en route to Mexico City is said to have carried a letter from Villa to Zapata containing Villa's threat to put Zapata to death. Villa blames Zapata for the loss of the battle of Celaya, and claims that Obregon was defeated until reinforcements arrived. Villa says he will return to Mexico City after the next battle, in which he is confident he will defeat Obregon and will show Zapata and all others that Villa is still the greatest man in Mexico. He calls Zapata a coward, who fights only for his own gain and promises a public execution of Zapata and other leaders who have received assistance from him.

General Carranza has agreed to the request of Special Agent Silliman to forward mail to and from Mexico City via Puebla.

SPAIN WANTS OUR COAL.

King Suspends the Import Tax—Scarcity in France, Too.

MADRID, May 14.—The Spanish Government is so much concerned over the scarcity of coal that the Cabinet is willing to guarantee the payment of orders placed in the United States by opening a credit in New York to the amount of at least 1,000,000 pesetas ($200,000). This deposit will be maintained so long as necessary.

The object of the Government is especially to enable smaller concerns, those comparatively little known in the financial world, to have their American orders filled promptly. The cash thus deposited is to be used only in the event of purchasers failing to pay.

Something like a coal famine exists throughout Spain, and large orders are being placed in the United States by Spanish companies. A royal decree promulgated today suspends the import duties on coal and the transport taxes which were discriminatory against America.

Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador to Spain, and C. William A. Veditz, the commercial attaché of the American Embassies at Madrid and Paris, had an audience today with King Alfonso concerning transport duties. They convinced His Majesty that it was unjust to tax English coals the equivalent of 10 cents a ton transport dues and American coal 40 cents a ton. The King, with the approval of the Cabinet, thereupon suspended all charges on coal imports.

The British Government has prohibited the export of coal and coke; the order having become effective yesterday. Spain cannot get fuel from Germany, hence she must turn toward the United States for coal. Last year Spain imported about 3,000,000 tons of coal.

English coal, which sold at 70 pesetas ($14) a ton at the outbreak of war, now brings 100 pesetas ($20) a ton. Spanish coal, which sold at $7 a ton wholesale, now brings more than double that price.

PARIS, May 14.—Coal is scarce in France. This country in normal times annually uses 60,000,000 tons of coal. From 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of that amount formerly came from Great Britain, 6,000,000 tons was purchased from Germany and 4,000,000 tons was imported from Belgium.

The French production was normally 40,000,000 tons, but this year it will probably be less than 25,000,000 tons. The French requirements are considerably less than this amount, but nevertheless imports from the United States are necessary. The greatest difficulty is that of sea transportation.

POULTRY MEN LOSE APPEAL.

Highest Court of State Decides They Must Go to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 14.—The members of the so-called "Poultry Trust," who were convicted of conspiracy in New York City, must serve their sentences of $500 fine and three months in the penitentiary under a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals today affirming the ruling of the New York courts. The trial was conducted before Judge Otto Rosalsky, and thirteen of nineteen defendants were convicted. The verdict was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, First Department.

Those convicted were Irving V. Dwyer, Arthur G. Dwyer, Charles Westerberg, William W. Smith, Charles R. Jewell, James N. Norris, William H. Norris, Charles T. Hawk, Charles Thatcher, Clemen Bishop, Samuel Werner, Solomon Frankel, and Charles Werner. Those acquitted were Pauline Jacobs, David A. Jewell, E. Muray Posey, Joseph Cohen, and Abraham Kassel.

The action of the Court of Appeals in affirming the conviction of th poultry dealers, is the first of its kind rendered in the United States in a case where a penitentiary sentence was imposed. Prison sentences have been imposed in other juridicticns under the Federal or State law, but the judgments have been reversed upon appeal.

The men who are out on bail will be re-arrested as soon as the District Attorney's office is notified officially of the Court of Appeals' decision. One of the men, Soloman Frankel, has died since his conviction.

The men were indicted in March, 1910, chcarged with conspiring to commit acts injurious to trade and commerce, in that the yconspired together to prevent competition, and acquire and maintain a monopoly in the purchase and sale of "kosher killed" live poultry, which constituted practically 90 per cent. of all the live poultry sold in this city.

Their trial lasted three months, ending on Aug. 16, 1911. They were represented by William Travers Jerome.

JARMULOWSKY TO PAY ALL.

East Side Banker to Settle Claims in Full by Installments.

Depositors to the number of 1,000 protested vigorously yesterday at the hearing before Stanley Dexter, the official referee, in the Federal District Court, when it became known that the offer made by M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers of 165 East Broadway, had been confirmed by Judge Mayer. Meyer Jarmulowsky was present. The depositors hustled him and shook their fists in his face, but he was protected by the Deputy Marshals until he had left the building.

The composition, which has gone through, calls for a payment of 100 cents on the dollar, of which 15 cents will be payable in sixty days, 10 cents annually for five years, and then 35 cents in cash. Mr. Dexter held that this offer was for the best interests of all parties, and was actually the only way of cleaning up the bankers' affairs. In this he had the support of the lawyers concerned in the case, Morris Hilquit, ex-Governor Sulzer, and Koenig, Goldsmith & Sittenfield.

CHINA DISCLAIMS CONCORD WITH JAPAN

Forced to Accept Ultimatum, but Will Join in No Attack on the Open Door.

NOTICE TO OTHER POWERS

How Japan Used Cajolery, Pressure, and Finally Threats, Told in "Frank Statement."

PEKING, May 14.—The Chinese Government, in its "plain, frank statement" criticising the Japanese Government for its course in connection with its recent demands upon the Oriental republic, after setting out the original concessions granted by China [as already given in THE NEW YORK TIMES,] says:

"It was hoped by the Chinese Government that, in view of the great concessions made by China at conferences held up to this time, the Japanese would see a way of effecting an amicable settlement by modifying her position on certain points in regard to which it had become manifest China would encounter almost insuperable obstacles to making further concessions.

"The Japanese Government, however, suspended negotiations until April 26, when they surprised the Chinese Government by presenting a new list of twenty-four demands and requested that China accord their acceptance without delay, adding that it was their final proposal. At the same time the Japanese Minister stated that Japan would restore the leased territory of Kiao-Chau at an opportune time in the future if China agreed to the new list of demands without modification.

"This Kiao-Chau offer, however, was in no sense a new proposal, as it was advanced at the first conference. But the new list introduced four new demands concerning inner Mongolia. In deference to the wishes of Japan the Chinese Government gave the revised list the most careful consideration, and being sincerely desirous of an early settlement offered new concessions in a reply presented on May 1, agreeing to three of the four articles relating to inner Mongolia."

After relating the details of the new concessions, the statement continues:

"Having made these concessions, which virtually brought the views of China into line with those of Japan, and explained in a note accompanying the reply how difficult it was for China to make further concessions, the Chinese Government hoped Japan would accept their reply, thus bringing the negotiations to an amicable conclusion. Japan, however, expressed dissatisfaction with China's reply, withdrew the conditional offer to restore Kiao-Chau, and intimated that if China did not give full compliance with the twenty-four demands Japan would have recourse to drastic measures.

"Upon receiving this intimation China, inspired by a conciliatory spirit and desirous of avoiding a rupture in the relations between the two countries, made a supreme effort to meet the situation. She represented to Japan she would reconsider her position and make another attempt to find a solution satisfactory to Japan with respect to the articles China had declared could not be taken up for consideration, but to which Japan attached importance. Even on the evening of May 6, after the Japanese Minister had notified China the ultimatum had arrived in Peking, China, in the interests of peace, still exerted efforts to save the situation by offering to meet Japan's wishes. Her overtures again were rejected, and thus was exhausted the means at the disposal of China to prevent an impasse.

"As to the allegations in the ultimatum against China, the Chinese Government hopes the foregoing outline of the negotiations constitutes a clear and dispassionate reply. In considering the nature of the course they should take with reference to the ultimatum, China was influenced by a desire to preserve the Chinese people as well as the large number of foreign residents in China.

"China was compelled to comply in full with the terms of the ultimatum, but in complying China disclaims any desire to associate itself with any revision which thus may be effected upon the various conventions and agreements concluded between various other powers in respect to the maintenance of China's territorial independence and integrity, the preservation of the status quo and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China."

FRENCH STUDENT ARRESTED

Charged with Attempting to Strangle American Woman.

PARIS, May 14.—A high school student, whose name is withheld by the police because of his family connections, was arrested last night on a charge of attempting to strangle Mme. Brandt, reputed to be a wealthy American, when she resisted his attempts to rob her apartments in the Rue de la Pompe.

The youth was frightened by Mme. Brandt's screams and fled, running into the arms of a policeman just outside the door. The police believe he was the dupe of older associates who planned the robbery and other arrests are expected.

PRAYERS FOR CONSTANTINE.

Greek Monarch's Illness Is Taking a Normal Course.

LONDON, May 14.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the illness of King Constantine is taking its normal course. Prayers for his recovery were offered today in all churches. His Majesty is said to be suffering from an attack of pleurisy which developed from a cold.

At the Greek Legation in Paris it was announced that the latest bulletin issued by King Constantine's physicians said his general condition was satisfactory and that his fever was "relatively moderate."

SEES WORLD POWER BEHIND PEACE COURT

John Hays Hammond Declares Belligerents Will Accept Offer When the War Is Over.

CONGRESS PLANS OUTLINED

United States Will Be Urged to Take Lead—Public School Propaganda Suggested.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—The World Court Congress held its concluding session tonight, with its delegates voicing the opinion that the latest movement toward world peace, as expressed in the congress's idea of an international court of justice, had been launched and was bound to be successful.

"There are many who are inclined to believe the movement visionary," said John Hays Hammond, Chairman. 'These do not comprehend the information at the disposal of the men forstering the idea of a world court, which will have a 'punch' because it will make arbitration obligatory and not optional.

"Assurances have come from all sides, including representative men from the nations now at war, that support of the plan for a world court is sure to ensue, once the carnage in Europe has ended. These assurances are authoritative.

"While the congress has been in session, we have received pledges of intended support to our plan from individuals and organizations all over the country. It is certain that public opinion in the United States will crystallize speedily into a determination that will make this country a leading signatory to a league of nations."

Future Plans of Congress.

The future plans of the congress were outlined in an address late this afternoon by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks. They include:

The winning over of public opinion in this country and abroad through the press and through the holding of conventions and conferences.

The formation of a committee to secure action pledging this country to the plan for a world court of justice.

The outlining of a formal plan for a world's court by a commission selected from the Committee of One Hundred of the congress.

Dr. Frances E. Clark, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, said:

"The schools of America furnish a vast audience for a wise propaganda of this sort. We should teach in our public schools this plan for the promoting of peace through a world court, for whether our country will be a jingo, fire-eating nation, with a chip on its shoulder for every fancied insult, leading the world in armaments and implements of destruction, will depend upon the young people of today."

A resolution, the only one presented to the congress, was adopted at tonight's session, continuing the Committee of One Hundred, which launched the present congress, with power to act in all future matters.

"It is the desire of this congress that persistent effort shall be made to realize the project of a world court," said the resolution, "for it is clear to the world that existing institutions for the prevention of war need strengthening and enlarging."

Work to Begin at Once.

"The Committee of One Hundred will at once start work to secure action by our Government in the matter," said Mr. Hammond at the conclusion of the congress. "We hope to enlist the Government to the extent that it will make the first advance looking forward to an agreement among nations."

John Mitchell and General Ballington Booth were to have been speakers at tonight's session, but wired that they would be unable to attend. Mr. Mitchell because of pressing business and General Booth because of illness in his family. Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York was the principal speaker.

The time and place of the next session will be determined by the Committee of One Hundred. The present organization is to be permanent.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

THE APPEAL TO GERMAN PRIDE.

The Germans have with remarkable plainness of speech criticised the recent shortcomings of their diplomats. But diplomacy that could not prepare a just and true answer to President WILSON'S note would, indeed, be woefully incompetent. The way is made not only plain, but easy. We may expect Germany to "disavow the acts of which the "Government of the United States "complains" because they are not to be defended. We have full warrant for the belief that she will "make "reparation so far as reparation is "possible for injuries which are with-"out measure," for, completely reversing the policy announced in the war zone declaration of Feb. 4, she has recently made known to us her willingness to assume responsibility for harm done to neutral commerce and to make compensation. That she will "take immediate steps to "prevent the recurrence of anything "so obviously subversive of the "principles of warfare" may with equal confidence be assumed, because the contrary assumption would imply that Germany has cut loose from all restraints of law, that she has made brutality her ally and will kill and destroy whoever comes in her way, friend and foe alike, until the world cowers before her and acknowledges her sway. That is too preposterous for anybody's belief. To announce such a determination would array the whole world against her, and the world in arms. Even if she were in dire present peril of utter defeat and overthrow she could not go to that extreme of madness.

What could she hope to gain by such a damning admission? To compel the United States and all other nations within the area of war's disturbance to take up arms against her would certainly not help her to victory. And the moral loss would be beyond all measure. Her place in the future would be that of a nation intensely disliked, distrusted, shunned, and put under perpetual bonds to keep the peace. The great German people could escape that fate only by driving their present rulers into banishment, by destroying imperialism and militarism root and branch, and by disclaiming approval of the savagery in spirit and in act that had brought them to ruin under the world's denunciation. The Hohenzollern dynasty will not thus write its own doom.

President WILSON'S note is an appeal to German pride. To German minds it calls vividly into view the nation's high traditions, its great past, its achievements as a leader in the ways of civilization; it forces them to take thought about the things that brought Germany to a place among the foremost in all that wins the world's admiration. It simply asks her to say where she stands, whether she is still the Germany honored among nations, or whether she has become a new Germany rushing headlong into dishonor and barbarism, whether she holds to her high ideals or has reverted to the ideals and the practices of the fifth century. Mr. WILSON has left her but one answer, a reasonable compliance with his demands.

There remains the use of submarines against merchantmen, which as the President declares cannot be continued "without an inevitable "violation of many sacred principles "of justice and humanity." It may well be doubted whether Germany will not reserve that point. To accept the President's position there, after having assented to what precedes it, would be to yield everything, and that would be a novel experience in diplomacy. We may well take it for granted that assurances will be given of the utmost diligence to avoid putting in jeopardy the lives or the rights of United States citizens. That is the least that could be done or said, but it is [illegible] that Mr. WILSON in this respect speaks not alone for the interests of the United States, but for "many sacred principles of justice and humanity," for law, for usage, for civilization itself. Germany could not clear herself of the charge of inhumanity by promising to take care that no further injury be done to us, there would remain the question of the interest of other neutrals, and she would still be in contempt of her own traditions. It might be hard for her to agree to make no further use against trade vessels of means of attack which by their very nature exclude that provision for the safety of passengers and crew which the law of nations demands, but it seems to us that it ought to be still harder for her to avow an intention to disregard law. Besides, the operations of her submarines, conspicuous as they have been made in the war news, and attended with no little success, have been but little more than an annoyance to England. They have not in any measurable degree advanced the objects for which Germany has made war. From that point of view they have been as ineffective as her Zeppelin raids.

Germany's gain by a frank and full compliance with the terms of Mr. WILSON'S note would be instant and immense. She would at once regain much that she has lost in the world's respect by the manner in which from the beginning she has carried on the war. She would thus give token of a determination to hold her place in civilization, there would be no more allusions to her as an outlaw nation. Her loss by refusal of compliance would be not less immediate, and it would be appalling. The neutral nations would then understand their duty.

THE LOST GARTERS.

The most noble and chivalric Order of the Garter, which has claimed a place in the daily chronicle of events because of the expulsion from it, by the British Sovereign who is its head, of his imperial and royal blood relations, the German Kaiser, Prince HENRY of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke of Cumberland, together with the Austrian Emperor, the King of Württemberg, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, is strangely associated in history with the Black Death, a plague which killed many English people in the fourteenth century. There is a legend, accepted by Bishop STUBBS as a fact, that EDWARD III.'s great festival, at which the Order originated, was held while the ravages of the Black Death were most terrific. Black Death is abroad in Europe now in a terrible form when the world is suddenly reminded of the existence of the ancient Order by the expulsion of some of its most distinguished members, and the removal of their special banners from over their stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The Garter is the most ancient of England's orders of knighthood, and the most exclusive. In recent years the extraordinary worth of a mere baronet has been recognized by the bestowal of the ribbon upon Sir EDWARD GREY, who is very much a man of the hour, but the other British members are highly favored Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, in addition to King EDWARD III.'s successor in the twentieth century, his eldest son, and the Queen and Queen Mother, as it were, ex officio. The Czar, the Emperor of Japan, and the Kings of Norway, Rumania, Spain, and Sweden remain to help maintain the royal dignity of the Order.

King GEORGE is not to be blamed for expelling enemies of his country from his most renowned Order, even if some of them are grandchildren of his own illustrious grandmother. As punishment, however, it will seem futile. The world is not thinking much just now of ancient orders of chivalry, or indeed of royal rulers when they are not directing the movements of armies and navies.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN MYTH.

A genius for history, especially their own, ought to save the German people from certain grievous errors of assumption as to what may or may not be expected of the German-American element in the population of this country. The national ego of Germany is a wonderful thing, no less for what it represents as an ideal of unity than for what of tribal vanity, pride of separate origin, and local sovereignty was sacrificed to attain it. Not only is Germany today a State of twenty-six political divisions, (kingdoms, duchies, and grand duchies,) but many names are still in common use which refer to distinctive parts of the old Holy Roman Empire; there are others, such as Swabia, East Friesland, Lusatia, and Voigtland, which once had real territorial significance. She is a confederation of many parts, whose constituent people have subordinated their complex hereditary differences to an enlarged conception of an efficient and irresistible whole. And now the same people, who have carried that ideal of national unity so far and who boast of it so much are supposed to think that a large number of themselves, having voluntarily transferred their formal allegiance to another State, would not transfer also their spirit of loyalty, which, as one can see, is loyalty not to a place or a region, but to all the other people with whom you have cast your lot. They have supposed, moreover, that the progeny of these expatriated Germans, in the new land, would be loyal not to the people there but to those in the land of their parents' birth. That is for the Germans, under stress of emotion, to misunderstand and to belittle an ideal that has helped to make them great.

We do not misunderstand it so. There is no German-American element in our citizen population that would become "enemy" or "alien" under any conceivable circumstances. It is a pure myth. According to the 1910 census there were in the United States 2,500,000 persons of German birth. How many of them were naturalized the census takers did not learn. Perhaps one-half of them are citizens. Then there is a native-born population of German descent, (one or both parents German,) counted as 5,700,000. That is the second generation. To express the German-American population, the German born and the native born of German parents are added together, and the number, by the last census, was 8,200,000. By the same method of calculation the Irish-American population is 4,500,000; the English-American, 2,300,000; the Italian-American, 2,100,000, and the Russian-American, 2,750,000.

The German-American, therefore, is the largest single body of hyphenated population. But the mistake is to introduce the hyphen at all, especially as to the second generation. Only native-born Germans, of whom there were 2,500,000 in 1910 against 2,800,000 in 1900, may be called German-American; all the rest are American, whose loyalty was never transferred. It began here. The point we wish to emphasize is that so far from being a body which in the event of a crisis between the United States and any other nation would estrange itself or could by any outside or anti-American appeal be estranged in any degree, it is, because of considerations that bear upon Germany herself, a great weight for peace at the present time.

Everybody can understand how our German-born citizens and even their children would naturally sympathize with Germany in a war against the other peoples of Europe. We can understand how as between Germany and the Allies the blood relation, to the second generation, would pull the feelings. But if it should ever become necessary for them to make another kind of choice that spirit of loyalty which the German may very justly be proud of would determine the matter at once—for German-born citizens without doubt, and for their American-born progeny without question. The exceptions would be negligible. The Imperial Government's inevitable sense will enable it to see that German-Americanism in this country is a powerful factor for peace between the United States and Germany. For Germany to appeal to it in any other way would be very dangerous for Germany. The results would be bound to react upon her. She would alienate a very large body of natural sympathy and find in its place united Americanism. It is significant that so long as it was a question of siding with Germany against the Allies, German-American opinion in this country was very freely expressed, but that since nearer questions have been raised even the most ardent of pro-Germans have begun to emphasize the impossibility of a divided American household.

The economic relations existing between Germany and the United States are such weighty reasons for peace as would have seemed, until the world had lost its reason in war, utterly to forbid the thought of any alternative. The merchandise trade amounts to more than $500,000,000 a year. American securities are listed on the Berlin Boerse. German investors are large holders (how odd it seems!) of Bethlehem Steel stock, which has been rising on the war orders placed here by the Allies. The Deutsche Bank, through a branch in Wall Street, is a very large dealer in American investments. The German people's foreign investments in fixed securities and active business combined are perhaps 24,000,000,000 marks, ($6,000,000,000,) of which at least one-sixth might be taken as their investment in the United States alone.

RAILWAY RATES AND RISKS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the Cummins law does no more than its language declares, that is, forbids railways to make contracts limiting their liability for loss or damage. It does not of itself make lawful the higher rates which had been authorized by the Commission in cases of unlimited liability. Neither does it authorize the railways to raise their rates. In fact, it is necessary to ask the courts what the Cummins act means and does. In the Commission's opinion, the charge for transportation is not altered by the annulment of the contract limiting risks. If risks are to be increased according to values, there is created a new question, the suitable addition to rates to compensate for the enlarged risk. The Commission will consider a suitable addition to rates on account of risks.

The practical effect to the railways depends more upon the amount of the addition than upon the method of reaching it. The Commission declares that there is nothing to show "any "intent or purpose on the part of Con-"gress to affect in any degree the ex-"isting rate charged by carriers for "transporting property"; then it proceeds to do what Congress did not intend by starting a process of raising rates by "a graduation of rates in ac-"cordance with the declared value of "the property transported." The new rates are not to be raised uniformly 10 per cent., the difference between the two old rates, but they are to be raised, it would seem. Thus a law designed to reduce rates in specific cases has raised rates in numerous cases, how numerous or how much cannot be known until after the devious procedure is completed.

Hereafter Senator CUMMINS probably will apply to the Commission if he wishes to alter the rates or conditions of transportation, or more probably he will let his constituents attend to their rate business themselves. It is a good plan for others to follow. The rate question will best be dealt with by the Commission alone.

A NOTEWORTHY MAGAZINE.

Subjects of great immediate interest, discussed from strongly individual points of view with force and lucidity, in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow will include the new ideals that possess Italy in the present crisis, which form the subject of an article by ex-Mayor GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Professor of Economic History at Princeton, and Japan's policy with China, which FREDERICK MCCORMICK treats of from his own observations, reaching conclusions that may be considered disturbing. Major LANIER, who has seen service in the Philippines, will contribute an article on our Far Eastern possessions in which confirmed anti-imperialists may find comfort and food for much thought. The routine of life aboard a big American battleship, the manufacture and use of torpedoes, and other topics of similar import will be described by competent writers, and while Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER'S views of neutrality as a means of strengthening this country as a world power will be set forth in a report of an interview, an international lawyer will discuss the present status of international law. JOYCE KILMER will contribute a striking poem on the sinking of the Lusitania and Dr. VAN BUREN THORNE will write of a new treatment for inoperative cancer which promises to be a boon to humanity.

In other words, the Sunday Magazine will deal with important and timely subjects, and the writers will all be recognized specialists. There are two or more sides to every question. Each of these writers will present his own side clearly and with the direct force that makes what is written readable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Document Without One Flaw.

There will certainly be in one part of Europe a considerable number of people for whom what may be called the substance of the President's "note" to the German Government will not be entirely satisfactory, and there are some in this country who, for the same reason—the difficulty of the task it imposes on them—will be of like opinion. Nobody anywhere, however, can find in its form, in its use of language as a means of expression, the slightest excuse for adverse criticism. What the President intended to say he said, but it is only on the second reading that one realizes, or even notices, the careful skill with which each word in the "note" was chosen and placed to produce exactly the purposed effect.

On ordinary occasions the President, contrary to common report and in spite of having been a "schoolmaster" for so many years, does not speak or write with attention at all meticulous to verbal niceties, and not infrequently he uses phrases inelegantly constructed or of a grammatical propriety at least dubious. In this instance not only did he feel the need of producing a perfect State paper, but he proved his competence by producing one that probably came as near to deserving that characterization as does any to be found in the archives of any nation.

By using a microscope there is to be discovered here and there what might possibly have been bettered. For example, as the President courteously fell in with the foreign custom of putting plural verbs after the word "Government," he should not, or at any rate he might not, have referred to the Imperial German Government's navy as "its navy." But that is indeed a trivial inconsistency, and the question as to whether collective nouns are singular or plural is to be answered according to the personal preference at the moment, and not by any standard of right and wrong.

The last sentence in the "note," quite apart from its grave significance, repays study, so wonderfully adroit is its formation. The use in it of "will" instead of "can" results in a combination of suavity and firmness—in the making inoffensive of a warning that is practically a threat—that would have been unattainable by any writer not at once fully aware of the seriousness of his undertaking and thoroughly able to meet all of its demands.

Here, Also, a Song Can Excite.

When Mme. MARTHE CHENAL, last Winter, sang the "Marseillaise" on the stage in Paris, she created, night after night, in the hearts and minds of her crowding auditors, an emotional storm of patriotic enthusiasm that demanded—and received—the use of all the descriptive powers possessed by the foreign correspondents in the French capital. They regarded her performance, probably not without reason, as a really important part of the military "situation," and gave her more than a little credit for helping to arouse the fervent devotion and readiness for self-sacrifice that marked the French people.

Mme. CHENAL has a voice and presence, and though something of her effectiveness was due to an adroit use of costume and scenery, the critics agreed that still more of it was the result of the utter sincerity with which her appeal was made.

Over here few of us are "Latin," and we are not participants in a great war, but nevertheless our emotions are at least ready to be stirred in much the same way as were those of the Parisians. More than that, Miss GERALDINE FARRAR, at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday night, both proved our readiness to be moved and her own ability to repeat, in this same field, if occasion should arise, the triumph won by the French singer. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not, it must be confessed, in either words or music, a means as well calculated as in the "Marseillaise" to inspire patriotic devotion, but it has merits, both intrinsic and from association, of no poor quality, and Miss FARRAR made them count to a degree that has a significance either ominous or reassuring, according to one's view of the future and its possibilities.

Are College Boys Now Different?

Some of us whose lingering in academic shades was done a good many years ago are deeply mystified—and, to tell the dreadful truth, are more than a little disquieted—by the news, coming now from one American college after another, of students who gather in great numbers and draw up and sign petitions to the President that half implore and half command him on no considerations to let this country be dragged into war.

There is something queer about these proceedings—something that seems to hint a change in college boys that has hitherto passed without notice.

Of course it is a fine thing to be wisely calm, and fine, also, to love peace and hate war, but—well, the college boys of other days were not given to demonstrations of just this sort. There was about them a certain pugnacity, a certain instinctive eagerness to get into any convenient trouble that took the form of combat, no matter what the kind. This was not wise, and it was not in all or even in many ways commendable, but it was Youth, while petitioning for peace, with a perilous implication in many cases of "at any price," that is, or used to be, Old Age.

So there be those who are wondering rather anxiously what has happened to put old heads on young shoulders. Those who thus wonder try to like the change, but they simply can't do it, and they suspect "acceleration" of some kind when heroes of the gridiron and the diamond and the track raise the noble but incongruous cry of "Safety first!"

FROHMAN.

A Tribute to His Memory from Francis Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those of us who waited and hoped for intelligence of Charles Frohman's safety, the blow of his death is a sad one, indeed. It was hoping against hope, truly, that he might be rescued for, with the detriment of his lameness, he never had an equal chance with the others. Of one thing we may be proudly certain, and that is that he met the end courageously, calmly, for no man lived who accepted success or defeat with greater equanimity.

He was a real soldier in his recent painful illness and though constantly racked with pain, he uttered no word of complaint save for the bad luck that kept him on his back when he wanted to be on his feet. "They had all rung down the curtain on me," he said later on, seated in his office, "but I am here yet, and I propose to stay awhile."

Dear "C. F.," it has been such a little while. Scarcely compensatory for the suffering you had just gone through. Henry Arthur Jones has said beautifully what "C. F." meant to the entire English dramatic and theatrical world, that it is now mourning the loss of a true friend; and that may be repeated with emphasis as applied to American dramatists and actors.

"A business transaction with him became necessarily a deed of friendship." His word was his bond, and in a business relation of nearly ten years there was not a scratch of the pen between us and this, I find, was so in a majority of cases of those with whom he dealt.

In the particular world in which he lived it is not too much to say that Charles Frohman, "C. F.," as we called him, was the most highly respected and best loved man in America. This he attained by his integrity, his eminent fairness, his tact and consideration. He understood and appreciated the actor and made allowance for the much derided "temperamental strain" that manifests itself at rehearsals and at critical performances.

But though he understood and appreciated the genuine article, he was swift to detect and punish the pretender. Calling upon him recently in the interest of a professional association desiring his co-operation, he quite frankly declared his affection for the actor and cautioned me to be careful that both parties involved should be treated equitably. He knew the fallibility of human judgment and quite frankly admitted his misjudgment of plays that had and had not succeeded. He was gleeful in his contemplation of the Croesian fortune awaiting the individual who could "pick 'em every time."

It is safe to say that no dramatist ever felt that he "might have done better," once "C. F." had agreed to produce his play.

Charles Frohman was a man of very loveable qualities. He was swift to see and swift to decide. He had great courage and, finest of all, a delicious sense of humor which bore him through many difficulties. He had a good deal of native shrewdness and splendid courage. He was pleasantly frank and honest—surprisingly modest and generous—and the world is better for his having lived in it. Auf wiedersehen, C. F.

FRANCIS WILSON.

Lake Mahopac, N. Y., May 9, 1915.

Red Men's Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reporting the decision of the Court of Appeals holding that the game laws of New York must be observed by Seneca Indians in seeking to enjoy the perpetual right reserved by that tribe to hunt and fish without restriction over lands ceded to Robert Morris by treaty with the United States, you add that the decision of the Court of Appeals settles the question.

Permit me to correct this error. Some TIMES readers will have an interest in the Six Nations people, and will regret to believe that the treaty rights of these Indians to fish and hunt Indian fashion, fish with spears if they wish, (a method quite as sportsmanlike as baited hook,) may be taken away by the arbitrary act of New York authorities. This case involves a Federal question in which State courts have no final word. I shall make every effort, as counsel for the Senecas, to have the case reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. The Senecas are confident that that court will do again what it has had occasion to do in the past—see to it that treaty rights of the Six Nations people—and these reserved fishing rights have been enjoyed for a century or more, unquestioned and uninterfered with until now by New Yorkers—are protected even as against the great State of New York.

GEORGE P. DECKER.

Rochester, May 13, 1915.

A Demand for Small Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the colossal death list of passengers on the Titanic and Lusitania, I hope, as an old ocean voyager, that the International Mercantile Marine is not contemplating 35,000-tonners for their proposed four new ships. Handy boats of 18 to 20 knots and not over 15,000 tons, something of the general design of the newest Atlantic Transport boats, but faster, to cross in seven to eight days, carrying one class of passengers only, would meet the requirements of most people. I should also think, if a Government subvention is sought to aid in building them, that our naval authorities would look on them with greater favor because of their availability for transport work.

Let the new boats have plenty of one-berth cabins and cut out the mahogany and cut-glass fittings. Serve simpler, better-cooked meals and—coffee fit to drink. Keep the general price of passage well under the $100 mark, fly the American flag, and these boats would be money-makers from the start.

CHAS. H. AULT.

Newark, N. J., May 13, 1915.

JINGOISM VS. VAPORIZING.

Dr. Cooley Finds That Issues Are Becoming Beclouded.

Vassar College, May 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely these are days of discouragement in more ways than one; in the field of war discussion, for example. Is it possible that two such prominent men as Hudson Maxim and Dr. Merrill, in a debate on national defense, have no more helpful suggestions to offer than those reported in your issue of today? So "German militarism (according to Mr. Maxim) is the greatest economic institution in the world," and the true policy for the United States is that of "blood and iron!" Obvious, once you take the Munchausen attitude. The rate at which militarism is using up the past, present, and future capital of Europe does indeed witness to its economic bearings. Can it be that any sane man among us still regards war as a thing good in itself (at times), and not a dire disaster to be avoided at any cost short of dishonor or a worse war in future?

On the other hand, it is discouraging to hear such jingoism confronted with what seems to be, in the last analysis, a program of mere talk. Dr. Merrill makes some excellent proposals as to desirable American efforts in behalf of "moral and human considerations" among nations; but they appear to have little enough bearing upon our national safety. National outlay, in their behalf, is recommended in preference to "any amount of military and naval expenditure." But this latter expenditure goes toward safeguarding our homes, our lives, and our liberties, for which purpose apparently Dr. Merrill has only some new talking-shop device. Is it possible that any of us still believe that the least of military aggression is to be tamed by a mere display of sweet reasonableness? The young lady who once ruled Luxemburg tried that method one evening early in last August, and found it wholly futile.

Another discouraging utterance is that of Professor Wrong of Toronto University in your issue of May 8. He says—and as though journalistically inspired—"It is disappointing to have to admit that the peace will determine nothing in regard to armaments." If the Allies are successful "the treaty of peace will, it is likely, be limited to two things, national boundaries and the indemnities to be paid by the vanquished side"; that is, the usual ending up of a bloody scramble for advantage. If this is a true expression of Great Britain's purpose, it will be well for us to know it. She has claimed to be fighting the battle of popular government and civilization. If in fact, what she is after is merely to keep a buffer State between herself and Germany, and Antwerp from being turned into a pistol aimed at her head, it is likely to abate our sympathy with her and her allies very materially. We understand that motive, of course; but we also understand Germany's desire for better seaports and more scope in the world.

WM. FORBES COOLEY.

THE MASSACRE AT JAFFA.

What Germans Must Have Thought of Napoleon's Ruthless Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my last letter in re the Lusitania there was an inaccurate historical statement. The killing of prisoners by General Bonaparte—not then known as Napoleon—occurred before, not after, his repulse at Acre. They were captured at the storming of Jaffa, March 6, 1799, and were mostly Albanians and Arnouts, the rest Turks. They had been besieged in some old caravanseries and had surrendered to Eugene Beauharnais and another of Bonaparte's aides de camp. It was never contended that more than a part of the 4,000 had broken parole. They were all shot four days after surrender. The military exigencies were strong. The army could not spare a detachment to take them back to Egypt; if set free they would join the garrison of Acre or the clouds of Arabs which hung on the flanks of the little force engaged in a desperate venture; to push across desert places with 4,000 additional mouths to feed and water probably would wreck the adventure.

Upon this Alison thus comments: "The massacre of Jaffa is an eternal and ineffaceable blot on Napoleon's memory; and so it is considered by the ablest and most partial of his own military historians. The plea of expedience can never be admitted to extenuate a deed of cruelty."

But Alison was an Englishman. Will not some one who has more leisure than I have hunt up the comments of German historians, military and other, on the transaction? Especially would one like to see the published deliverances of the German patriots who a century ago raised their country from the dust into which she had been trampled under the heel of the Continental despot, and, under the glorious inspiration of Koerner's martial lyrics, joyously laid down their young lives at Lutzen and Bautzen, at Dresden and Leipsic. Members all of the Tugendbund, (the League of Virtue.) One of them I knew—Dr. Francis Lieber—and have heard him in a lecture room of Columbia University express himself as to "military necessities" in reference to the "massacre at Jaffa." He expressed himself with no uncertain sound.

New York, May 12, 1915. E. H. L.

What Does "Not Armed" Mean?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my recollection that Dudley Field Malone, Collector at New York, made a statement recently to the effect that the Lusitania carried no armament on her last trip. I understand from some of his inspectors that guns having a bore of three inches or less are not considered as armament by the Customs Department. R. M.

New York, May 13, 1915.

Collector Malone was not at his home last night, but an officer of the Customs Service said that "guns having a bore of three inches or less" were considered as armament, and that the Lusitania carried no guns of any size. He repeated Collector Malone's statement and said that the Lusitania was not armed with guns having a bore of three inches or less or more.

An Important Difference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appeared in your paper yesterday morning (May 12) did not quote me correctly. What I said to your reporter was that Americans should not sail on ships belonging to belligerents. I did not say that I justified the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, and therefore ask you to kindly correct this statement in your next issue.

C. R. MEISSNER.

New York, May 13, 1915.

OUR NAVY.

Dedicated to the United States Navy in general and to the fleet visiting New York Harbor in particular.

G od of Hosts, we pray Thee keep
O ur navy, staunch and true;
D efend, from dangers of the deep,
B oth ship and crew.
L iberty and right, they are
E ver ready to defend;
S trong and brave in peace and war,
S toutly to their tasks they bend.

O h guard them from a treach'rous foe
U nder the shadow of Thy wing.
R eposing on Thy strength, they know
N or storm nor foe can danger bring;
A gainst Thy will
V ain is man's might.
"Y o heave ho," then, for God and right!

EDITH FRANCES PFEIFFER.

THE NO-FAITH DOCTRINE OF GERMANY.

Two Ways Only in Which This Country May Aid the Civilization of the White Race to Prevail Against It.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., May 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sinking of a great merchant vessel, carrying 2,500 noncombatant men, women, and children, without giving them any chance to save their lives, was in violation of long-standing conventions among civilized nations, concerning the conduct of naval warfare. The pre-existing conventions gave to a German vessel of war the right to destroy the Lusitania and her cargo, if it were impossible to carry her into port as a prize; but not to drown her passengers and crew. The pre-existing conventions or agreements were, however, entered into by the civilized nations when captures at sea were made by war vessels competent to take a prize into some port, or to take off the passengers and crew of the captured vessel.

The German Government now alleges that submarines are today the only vessels it can employ effectively for attack on British commerce in the declared war zone about the British Isles; since the rest of the German Navy cannot keep the seas in face of the superior British Navy. Germany further alleges that the present British blockade of German ports is conducted in a new way,—that is, by vessels which patrol the German coast at a greater distance from the actual harbors than was formerly the international practice; and hence, that Germany is justified in conducting her attack on British commerce in a novel way also. In short, Germany argues that her military necessities compel her to sink enemy commercial vessels without regard to the lives of passengers and crews, in spite of the fact that she was party to international agreements that no such act should be committed.

The lesson which the sinking of the Lusitania teaches is, therefore, this: Germany thinks it right to disregard on grounds of military necessity existing international conventions with regard to naval warfare, precisely as she disregarded the agreed-upon neutrality of Belgium on the ground of military necessity. As in the case of Belgium she had decided many years beforehand to violate the international neutrality agreement, and had made all her plans for reaching Paris in a few weeks by passing through Belgium, so on the sea she had decided months ago that the necessity of interfering as much as possible with British commerce and industries warrants her total disregard of the existing rules of naval warfare, and has deliberately contrived the sinking of merchant vessels without regard to the lives of the people on board.

Again, when Germany thought it necessary on her quick march toward Paris not only to crush the Belgian army but to terrify the noncombatant population of Belgium into complete submission by bombarding and burning cities, towns, and villages, by plundering and shooting noncombatants, by imposing heavy fines and ransoms, and by holding noncombatants as hostages for the peaceable behavior of all Belgian citizens, she disregarded all the conventions made by the civilized nations within seventy years for mitigating the horrors of war, and justified her action on the ground that it was a military necessity, since in no other way could she immediately secure the safety of her communications as she rushed on Paris. The civilized world had supposed that each nation would make war only on the public forces and resources of its antagonist; but last August Germany made ferocious war on noncombatants and private property.

The sinking of the Lusitania is another demonstration that the present German Government will not abide by any international contracts, treaties, or agreements, if they, at a given moment, would interfere with any military or naval course of action which the Government deems necessary.

These demonstrated policies and purposes of the German Empire raise the fundamental question—how is the civilization of the white race to be carried forward? How are the real welfare of that race and the happiness of the individuals that compose it to be hereafter furthered? Since the revolutions in England, America, and France, it has been supposed that civilization was to be advanced by international agreements or treaties, by the co-operation of the civilized nations in the gradual improvement of these agreements, and by the increasing practical effect given to them by nations acting in co-operation; but now comes the German Empire with its military force, immense in numbers and efficient beyond all former experience through the intelligent use for destructive purposes of the new powers attained by applied science, saying not only in words, but in terrible acts: "We shall not abide by any international contracts or agreements into which we may have previously entered, if at the passing moment they interfere or conflict with the most advantageous immediate use of our military and naval force." If this doctrine shall now prevail in Europe, the foundations of modern civilization and of all friendly and beneficial commerce the world over will be undermined.

The sinking of the Lusitania, therefore, makes perfectly clear the nature of the problem with which the three Allies in Europe are now struggling. They are resisting with all the weapons of war a nation which declares that its promises are good only till it is, in its own judgment, under the military necessity of breaking them.

The neutral nations are looking on at this tremendous conflict between good-faith nations and no-faith nations with intense anxiety and sorrow, but no longer in any doubt as to the nature of the issue. The sinking of the Lusitania has removed every doubt; because that was a deliberate act in full sight of the world, and of a nature not to be obscured or confused by conflicting testimonies or questions about possible exaggeration of outrages or about official responsibility for them. The sinking of the Lusitania was an act which outraged not only the existing conventions of the civilized world in regard to naval warfare, but the moral feelings of present civilized society.

The neutral nations and some of the belligerent nations feel another strong objection to the present German way of conducting war on land and sea, namely, that it brutalizes the soldier and the sailor to an unprecedented degree. English, French, and Russian soldiers on the one side can contend with German, Austrian, and Turkish soldiers on the other with the utmost fierceness from trenches or in the open, use new and old weapons of destruction, and kill and wound each other with equal ardor and resolution, and yet not be brutalized or degraded in their moral nature, if they fight from love of country or with self-sacrificing loyalty to its spiritual ideals; but neither soldiers nor sailors can attack defenseless noncombatants, systematically destroy towns and villages, and put to death captured men, women, and children without falling in their moral nature before the brutes. That he obeyed orders will not save from moral ruin the soldier or sailor who does such deeds. He should have refused to obey such orders and taken the consequences. This is true even of the privates, but more emphatically of the officers. The white race has often been proud of the way in which its soldiers and sailors have fought in many causes—good, bad, and indifferent; because they fought bravely, took defeat resolutely, and showed humanity after victory. The German method of conducting war omits chivalry, mercy, and humanity, and thereby degrades the German nation and any other nation which sympathizes with it or supports its methods. It is no answer to the world's objection to the sinking of the Lusitania that Great Britain uses its navy to cut off from Germany food and needed supplies for its industries, for that is a recognized and effective method of warfare; whereas the sinking of an occasional merchant ship with its passengers and crew is a method of warfare nowhere effective, and almost universally condemned. If war, with its inevitable stratagems, ambuscades, and lies must continue to be the arbiter in international disputes, it is certainly desirable that such magnanimity in war as the conventions of the last century made possible should not be lost because of Germany's behavior in the present European convulsion. It is also desirable to reaffirm with all possible emphasis that fidelity to international agreements is the taproot of human progress.

On the supposition that the people of the United States have learned the lesson of the Lusitania, so far as an understanding of the issues at stake in this gigantic war is concerned, can they also get from it any guidance in regard to their own relation to the fateful struggle? Apparently, not yet. With practical unanimity the American people will henceforth heartily desire the success of the Allies, and the decisive defeat of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. With practical unanimity they will support whatever action the Administration at Washington shall decide to take in the immediate emergency; but at present they do not feel that they know whether they can best promote the defeat of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey by remaining neutral or by taking active part in the conflict. Unless a dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is brought about by Italy and Rumania or some other Balkan State entering the war on the side of the Allies, it now seems as if neither party would acknowledge defeat until exhausted or brought to a sudden moral collapse. Exhaustion in war can best be prevented by maintaining in activity the domestic industries and general productiveness of the nation involved in war and those of the neutral nations which are in position to feed it, and manufacture for it munitions, clothing, and the other supplies that war demands. While remaining strictly neutral, North and South America can be of great service to the Allies. To be sure, as a neutral the United States will be obliged to give some aid to Germany and her allies, such for example as harboring the interned commercial fleet of Germany; but this aid will be comparatively insignificant. The services which the American republics can thus render to the cause of liberty and civilization are probably more considerable than any they could render by direct contributions of military or naval force. Kept free from the drain of war, the republics will be better able to supply food, clothing, munitions, and money to the Allies both during the war and after the conclusion of peace.

On the whole, the wisest thing the neutral nations can do, which are remote from the theatres of war, and have no territorial advantages to seek at the coming of peace, is probably to defend vigorously and with the utmost sincerity and frankness all the existing rights of neutrals. By acting thus in the present case they will promote national righteousness and hinder national depravity, discourage, for the future, domination by any single great power in any part of the world, and help the cause of civilization by strengthening the just liberty and independence of many nations—large and small, and of different capacities and experiences—which may reasonably hope, if the Prussian terror can be abolished, to live together in peaceful co-operation for the common good.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

SUFFERING IN SAMOA.

The Cyclone-Swept Island Destitute of Food Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of all the relief work that is being done for Europe the American Red Cross has not forgotten the needs that may lie within our own border. A serious cyclone occurred in January on one of the Samoan Islands, and an appeal was made through the Navy Department to the Red Cross to be of some assistance. An interesting report has just been received from Governor Poyer, the Governor of American Samoa, dated March 26, which I quote:

"The Secretary of the Navy has advised me by radiogram that the Red Cross Society has made a contribution of $2,000 for the relief of the people of Manua Islands of American Samoa. I desire, as Governor, to express to the society the very great appreciation of the people of this colony for this contribution. The inhabitants of the islands which have been completely devastated by the recent hurricane number 2,180. They are about seventy miles away, and are wholly dependent upon us for care and food supplies. Soon after my arrival here, the U. S. S. Princeton left on a relief trip with stores. I made the trip to make a personal inspection of conditions. The contrast between the appearance of this island, with its dense, luxuriant tropical growth, and the desolate, bare appearance of the Manua Islands is impressive and pathetic. All houses had been totally destroyed. Cocoanut trees by the thousands were uprooted, and food plants and practically all vegetation torn from the ground and blown away. There was so little left that there was not enough to plant for a new crop, and fresh plantings had to be sent from this island.

"I am further advised by the Secretary that Congress has made an appropriation of $10,000 for relief measures. This will make available a total of $12,000. It is estimated that it will be about eight months before a new crop of food products will mature and the people be again self-supporting. This will allow us to expend an average of about 2.4 cents per day per person. The people of this island are contributing generously of their own native food."

MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1915.

GIRLS AS ANIMALS IN SOCIETY CIRCUS

Yonkers Misses and Matrons Impersonate Bears and Clowns in Street Parade.

MAYOR HEADS PROCESSION

Freaks a Feature of the Benefit for St. John's Riverside Hospital in Armory.

More than 500 persons took part yesterday in the Society Circus parade in Yonkers, which had in it about 100 society girls and matrons of this city dressed fantastically—some as clowns, bears, and Yama Yama girls, before the circus began at the Tenth Regiment Armory in Nepperhan Avenue.

Some of those in the parade were made up as animals and created much merriment as they passed along the streets. The parade was headed by Mayor Lennon and Chief of Police Wolff.

The circus is given by all the social organizations of Yonkers, and is for the benefit of the Children's Pavilion of St. John's Riverside Hospital. It will close on Saturday night.

After parading through the principal streets of the city with brass bands the procession ended at the armory. There side shows, fortune teller booths and freaks of all kinds were on exhibition, including Maud the Hee Haw, the Lady and the Lion, Buffalo Bill, and Alkali Ike.

In front of a booth was a pretty society bud who sold kisses at 10 cents each. On the inside those who paid the fee, instead of meeting a pretty girl, were confronted with a big, husky man.

This is the first year of the society circus, and it will be a permanent event to be held each May.

COACH LIBERTY'S FIRST RUN

Miss Alexander's Party Goes to White Plains—Miss Hollins Tools.

Miss Harriet Alexander engaged the coach Liberty yesterday for its first day's run from the Biltmore to the Gedney Farms Hotel in White Plains, N. Y., and was hostess to a small party. Miss Marion Hollins tooled the coach from the starting point, and Morris Howlett was on the box. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Mary C. Alexander, Francis R. Appleton, Francis Roche, and Schuyler Parson, Jr., were the other members of the party.

The route of the coach was up Fifth Avenue to Central Park, along the boulevard to Williamsbridge, where a change of horses was made, and through Mamaroneck to Gedney Farms, where luncheon was served. The return trip was made over the same route, finishing at 6 o'clock.

The coach is to make a daily run, with Morris Howlett and C. Davies Tainter alternating at tooling the coach.

AUSTRIAN OFFICE IN LENOX.

Ambassador Dumba Leases Manatuck Farm, Near Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 14.—Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Constantin Theodor Dumba have taken a lease of Manatuck Farm, the country place of Mrs. Lemuel Bolton Bangs of New York, a mile and a half north of Stockbridge, on the Lenox Road. The Ambassador will establish the embassy in Lenox, and has leased the Field cottage as the headquarters. Most of the staff will be at the Curtis Hotel for the season. Mrs. Bangs will go to Murray Bay, in the Thousand Islands, to pass the Summer.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis has arrived at Clipston Grange for the early Summer. In July Mrs. Sturgis will go to Newport for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, who passed the Winter in Augusta, Ga., arrived at Blantyre tonight for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen have opened their country place, Council Hill, in Stockbridge.

Miss Symphorosa Bristed, who has been in town since Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed opened Lakeside, arrived at the Bristed country place today.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden have arrived in Stockbridge for the season.

Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, who was in Bermuda for the Winter, has come to Plumsted, her country place.

The Misses Kate S. and Maud Buckingham arrived today at the Curtis Hotel. They are to open their Bald Head Farm.

Mrs. Joseph N. Pew of Philadelphia, Thatcher M. Adams of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bliss, touring, with the Misses Ellen Farnsworth, Isabel Stearns, and Mary Clavel of Boston, are at the Curtis Hotel.

A LINE TO MOUNTAIN TOP.

Asheville Tourists Can Visit Mount Mitchell by Logging Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 14.—Railroad service to the top of Mount Mitchell, the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains, will be inaugurated over the logging railroad, beginning next Tuesday. The railroad will carry passengers to Mitchell Ridge, about three-quarters of a mile from the top of the peak, and a good trail leads from the road to the peak.

This throws open another historic point in Western North Carolina to the tourist, making easily accessible a peak that heretofore has been reached only by hard climbing or riding a mule or horse from Black Mountain or some nearby point. The ability to make the trip in one day will doubtless attract hundreds of tourists who will wish to take advantage of the chance to visit the highest point east of the Rockies.

Those desiring to remain over night at the peak will be accommodated at the rustic inn near the summit.

A Dance at Baltusrol Golf Club.

A subscription dance was held last night at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J., and was preceded by several dinners at the club house. Mrs. Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Short Hills had as her guests at dinner Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kerr, Miss Carola Williams, Theodore Crane, and John Elliott.

Among those at the dance were Mrs. Richard A. Peabody, Miss Constance Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mapes, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Onativia, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Liew, Mrs. Parker Page, Miss Lois Page, and Miss Constance Morgan.

T. B. Barry's Musicale Tonight.

Thomas B. Barry, the son of Major Gen. Barry, will give a musicale, followed by dancing, this evening at his apartment, 300 West Forty-ninth Street. The artists will include Paul Leyssac, who will recite French poems, with piano accompaniment; Arvid Paulsson, who will give Swedish character impersonations; Mana Zucca, who will sing, and pianologues by Augusta Glose. The guests invited include many from Governors Island, where General Barry was stationed before he went to the Philippines as commanding officer, and some of the officers on the visiting battleship

MISS WANAMAKER TO WED.

Daughter of Rodman Wanamaker Engaged to Gurnee Mann.

The engagement of Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker, the daughter of Rodman Wanamaker by his first wife, who was a Miss Henry, to Gurnee Munn, a son of Mrs. Charles A. Munn of Washington, D. C., has been announced.

Miss Wanamaker was introduced last year by her aunt, Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton of Philadelphia. She is a granddaughter of John Wanamaker and of Charles Ferdinand Henry of Philadelphia. Miss Wanamaker's elder sister married Arturo de Hereen, a son of Count Hereen, in Paris several years ago. Her stepmother was formerly Miss Violet Cruger, the daughter of Mrs. J. Frederic Tams by her first husband, Eugene Cruger.

Mr. Munn's brother, Charles A. Munn, Jr., married Miss Mary Astor Paul of Philadelphia, and his sister, Miss Gladys Munn, became the bride of Charles M. Amory of Boston. Ector O. Munn is another brother. The Wanamakers have a villa at Tuxedo.

MISS CLARK'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to Clinton G. Abbott on May 18.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Dorothy Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hawkins Clark, and Clinton G. Abbott, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lowe Abbott, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, May 18, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, West Sixty-ninth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church.

Miss Clark will have her young sister, Miss Lois Clark, as her maid of honor, and the Misses Grace B. Rogers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noah C. Rogers, and Grace Abbott, a sister of the bridegroom, are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Abbott will have his brother, Clarence Abbott, as his best man, and the ushers selected are Maunsell S. Crosby, Charles E. Morrison, Edward Phillips, Jr., and J. Dunham Townsend.

The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 21 West Sixty-eighth Street.

James-O'Brien Wedding on June 8.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie O'Brien and Dr. Henry James of this city, a son of the late Nathaniel James of Baltimore, will take place quietly on Tuesday, June 8, at the home of the bride's parents, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, 729 Park Avenue. Miss O'Brien will have her cousin, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, as her only attendant, and Dr. James's brother, Samuel W. James, is to be his best man. There will probably be no ushers, as relatives only are being asked to the ceremony.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEWPORT.

Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert Are Visiting Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14.—George Peabody Eustis of Washington is at his new home here inspecting improvements.

Lispenard Stewart arrives at White Lodge next week.

Elisha Dyer and Paul A. Andrews have returned from New York for the week-end.

Mrs. Harriet F. Brownell and Miss Alice Brownell of Providence are occupying their Summer residence.

Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles and Mr. and Mrs. Ettore R. Fontana of Philadelphia are at Rosevale for the Summer.

Mrs George A. Huhn and Miss Huhn of Philadelphia are occupying the Cadwalader cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish plan coming to Crossways June 20.

Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert of England arrived tonight to visit the latter's sister, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge of Washington will arrive at their Jamestown residence this month, as will Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby of Philadelphia will have as guests for the Summer Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James K. Clarke of Philadelphia.

The Ledges is ready for Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing of New York.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss is expected tomorrow for the Summer.

Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati will arrive at Mariemont tomorrow.

Mrs. John Rodgers, Jr., entertained a card party this afternoon.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son returned from California today.

The Misses Edith Bangs and Katherine E. Bullard of Boston are at the Muenchinger King.

The clubhouse of the Newport Golf Club opens tomorrow.

CONCERTS AT SING SING.

Prison Orchestra to Play at a Program of Songs on Monday.

A series of weekly concerts are to be held at Sing Sing Prison by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. On Monday night Mrs. Condé Nast will appear in a program of songs, assisted by David Hochstein, the violinist, and Richard Epstein, at the piano.

In order to permit all of the 1,700 prisoners to hear the concert, it will be repeated to an audience of two shifts. The prison orchestra, of twenty pieces, will also play. Translation in French, Italian, and German of the words of the songs are to appear on the printed programs.

Greek Play in Yale Bowl Today.

A large delegation will go from New York to New Haven today to see the first performance of the Greek drama, "Iphigenia in Tauris," to be given under the direction of Granville Barker in the Yale Bowl. The New Haven railroad has provided extra cars to accommodate the crowd, the majority of whom will leave about noon. The performance will begin about 4 o'clock and will end about sundown, according to the ancient custom.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for Clayton Hamilton's lecture on "The Little Theatre—How Can It Grow Up?" to the subscribers of the Washington Square Players is Sunday afternoon, May 23, instead of tomorrow, as previously announced.

So many requests have been received by the Garrick Producing Company for an evening performance of "Candida," which will be revived by Arnold Daly in the Park Theatre Tuesday afternoon for a series of four matinees, that it is probable one will be arranged. This will depend on whether Dorothy Donnelly, who will play her original role of Candida, can obtain her release from "The Song of Songs" for one night.

Dr. Anselm Goetzl, one of Andreas Dippel's conductors, has been engaged to conduct the orchestra that will play during the Summer season for the movies in Madison Square Garden.

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NEW CANCER CURE CALLED A SUCCESS

Brilliant Results Obtained at the Polyclinic Hospital in Some Thirty Cases.

PLAN FOR FREE TREATMENT

Austrian Chemist's Discovery Also Tried Out at the General Memorial Hospital.

Dr. S. P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell University Medical College, presents in today's issue of The New York Medical Journal a preliminary report of a treatment for inoperable cancer. The results of its administration have been so marked that he says he has "not seen heretofore such consistent improvement, of the character mentioned, follow in the type of patients cited by the use of other known remedies." Dr. Beebe is widely known as an authority on cancer and its treatment.

The tests of this remedy have been carried out at the General Memorial Hospital at 106th Street and Central Park West, an institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of cancerous affections, and at the Polyclinic Hospital at 345 West Fiftieth Street. The use of the remedy at the General Memorial Hospital received its first publicity in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 19 last.

The Medical Record of March 6 last published a letter signed with the names of four members of the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital, of which Dr. Beebe's is one, denying nearly all of the statements contained in the article in THE TIMES. It was stated in THE TIMES, for instance, that "it is the opinion of those watching the effects of the new serum that it has already superseded the use of radium and X-rays." To this the letter in The Medical Record replied: "No such opinion is held by any member of the board regarding any treatment ever employed at this hospital."

THE TIMES erred in calling the remedy a serum, but it is evident from Dr. Beebe's report that at least one member of the Board does consider the new treatment superior to radium and the X-ray treatment.

The letter in The Medical Record further stated: "The article imputes to us the belief that recurrences after disappearance of cancer under radium treatment are frequent and sometimes more malignant than the original disease. We disclaim any responsibility whatever for this opinion, and are not prepared to express judgment on the ultimate effects of radium."

Times Statement Justified.

Once more, the remarks of Dr. Beebe in his report can only lead to the conclusion that the original statement in THE TIMES is justified by the views now expressed by at least one member of the Board.

Recent investigations by both the Harvard Cancer Commission and the Crocker Cancer Research Fund of Columbia University have shown that radium's chief value is in superficial growths and that radio-activity from this element does not reach far enough to destroy the more remote cells in deep-seated cancer.

The new remedy has been used at the Polyclinic Hospital without any other accessory treatment, such as X-rays, radium, vaccines, toxins, or sera, and the results have been much more brilliant than those obtained at the General Memorial Hospital, where various forms of treatment were used in conjunction with it.

It was learned last night that upward of thirty cases of inoperable and incurable cancer had been treated at the Polyclinic Hospital with the remedy under the joint supervision of Dr. Beebe and Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge, and that not a death from cancer had occurred in the institution since the remedy was introduced there. One patient died of Bright's disease, and he was fatally ill with it when he entered the institution. The majority of these patients have already been discharged as recovered, but the physicians hold that sufficient time has not elapsed to show whether an actual cure has been effected in any of them.

The new treatment as used at present is a liquid extract derived from several drugs of vegetable origin. It is administered with the hypodermic needle, and has been used both by injection into the minor mass itself and subcutaneously into the arm as formerly, (and in nearly all of the cases at the General Memorial Hospital,) it was used as a local application in the form of a plaster or poultice and taken internally either as a liquid or as a pill.

Discoverer is an Austrian.

The discoverer of the remedy is Alexander Horovitz, Ph. D., an Austrian chemist and biologist, who carried on his preliminary studies in his native country. He has been carrying on experimental work for the purpose of improving the method of treatment for the last year, under the direction of Dr. Beebe and Dr. Beveridge. The result has been that the subcutaneous method of treatment has been evolved.

A country-wide plan for the free treatment of cancer patients is being worked out. Three of the largest hospitals in this city are to be the centres of treatment here, but if the selection has been made it could not be learned last night. Other hospitals in all of the larger cities in the United States will be kept supplied with the remedy for free treatment. S. M. Noyes, Treasurer of the Wheeling Steel Casting Company of Wheeling, W. Va., will supervise the distribution of the remedy to the various institutions selected. He will have an office at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street. It was said last night that Mr. Noyes had undertaken this work purely as a humanitarian project.

In common with other students of cancer, Dr. Beebe recalls that other widely-heralded remedies have ultimately failed, and hence he writes with great reserve.

He first gives the details of three cases of superficial cancer treated outside the hospital. One of six years' standing healed completely in eight weeks. A second, which apparently had been retarded by over-exposure to X-rays, healed in two and a half months and remains healed, a period of six months having elapsed. A third, of eleven years' standing, healed in six weeks and remained healed.

Composition of Remedy.

The second group was treated at the General Memorial Hospital. It comprised several of the worst possible recurrent and inoperable cases, all incurable. The majority of them died, some of hemorrhages as the result of the denudation of large bloodvessels. These cases were all treated with other remedies besides that devised by Dr. Horovitz. One of these cases was treated with radium, "which produced a markedly beneficial effect, with almost complete healing over the surface of the growth. But, unfortunately, a few weeks later the tumor recurred, growing with unusual rapidity, in spite of the heretofore useful methods of treatment."

The sufferings of these patients were greatly modified by the treatment, and in a majority of them there was a marked regression of the tumor mass.

The Polyclinic cases were "in somewhat sharp contrast" to the General Memorial Hospital group of cases. They were treated entirely by hypodermic injection of the extract. They included patients with malignant sarcoma, starting in an operative scar on the back due to the removal of a kidney, inoperable recurrent carcinoma of the breast, and carcinoma of the bladder. The latter died of Bright's disease. The others have recovered.

The remedy is made from the following substances: Menyanthes trifoliate, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha crispa, Brassica alba, Anemone hepatica, Viola tricolar, Anthemis, Frustus colocynthidis, Lignum quassiat, Urtica dioica, Radix rhei, and Hedge hyssop.

Two years ago Dr. Horovitz asked Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology at Cornell Medical College and Chairman of the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Beebe to investigate the treatment. They were not impressed with it, however, until repeated examinations of patients were made.

It is said that the remedy attacks the growths in a uniform manner, no matter where they are located.

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Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MRS. BOWEN WINS A CUP.

Victor in Jumping Contest at Capital Horse Show—Other Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Visitors to the Capital City Horse Show saw the best exhibition of the week when the championship contests for hunters, saddle, and harness horses were run off with great eclat at the close of the program.

In the entries, Mrs. William F. Hitt again took a blue ribbon and purse for Judge W. H. Moore of New York. She drove a pair, with the second honors going to W. A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Sinclair Bowen, Mrs. Allen Potts, Miss Helen Buchanan, and Miss Mildred Greble all participated in the exhibition for hunters. Mrs. Hitt, riding her own horses, took two purses with blue and yellow ribbons, respectively, in the ladies' hunter. In the jumping contest for horses owned by members of the Riding and Hunt Club, Mrs. Bowen took the cup presented by John O. Evans, on Colonel Thompson's Doctor Fiz. Colonel Thompson's Toronto took second place in this class. Mrs. Allen Potts took another ribbon with Acme, while several additional blues and reds were taken by the McLean stable, by the Stronia Farm horses and by the Homewood stables.

Although the withdrawal of the Oakland Farm horses entered in the name of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt was a loss to the show, the large number of entries from the Pabst Stock Farm in Wisconsin, the Gerald T. Hanley horses from Providence, R. I.; the Ivers horses of New Bedford, and the large stable of John L. Bushnell from Springfield, Ohio, made this one of the best exhibitions Washington has ever known.

The attendance today was remarkable for the large number of army officers and their families as well as for representatives from all the Virginia Hunt Clubs. Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson entertained a large party of friends, as did Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, General James A. Buchanan and Miss Buchanan, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Emory, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, General and Mrs. A. Johnson, Pay Director and Mrs. Francis Nash, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Treat, Colonel Wilder, Captain William Mitchell, Captain Guy Cushman, Major General and Mrs. George Barnett, Captain Duncan Elliot, Captain Edward St. J. Greble and Miss Mildred Greble, Captain Philip H. Sheridan, Captain Sidney Haight, and Commodore and Mrs. Archibald A. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, ex-Senator and Mrs. Joseph C. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic DeC. Faust, Gardner Williams, Mrs. Powell Clayton, Jr., Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Alexander Mackey Smith, and Miss Mackey Smith were also among the visitors of the afternoon.

CENSUS OF CITY SAFES.

Commissioner Starts Three Novelties in Police Work.

A general order was sent to all precinct commanders yesterday to compile a list of all buildings containing safes, and in what part of the building they are located; also a list of alleyways and unguarded windows and vacant lofts. It is the purpose of Commissioner Woods to have all safes placed where they can be under the eyes of patrolmen from the street, and to keep a record of firms employing private watchmen.

The Commissioner has asked the Civil Service Commission that a rating in examinations be given for good marksmanship and good police work. Once a week the policemen will practice shooting in the various armories.

Next Monday morning twenty patrolmen from various precincts will assemble at Police Headquarters, and for thirty days will be instructed in methods of detective work. They will accompany the various squads and will observe the older detectives at work in the mornings, and in the afternoons will hear lectures given by Inspectors Faurot and Cray and Captain Dunn.

MASS MEETING FOR FRANK.

Big Gathering Planned in Minneapolis for Sunday Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—A public mass meeting to ask the Governor of Georgia to commute Leo M. Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment will be held in this city Sunday afternoon.

Prominent speakers will tell of the trial of Frank and of the many injustices to which it is alleged he was subjected because of the high racial feeling in the South. Dr. S. N. Deinard will preside.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on the St. Louis and Duca d'Aosta.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Albert, Mrs. J. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Andrews, Mrs. A. E. Aspinall, Miss M. S. Atwood, C. S. Ayer, Charles Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Baron, W. J. Berryman, Dr. James Bonar, E. B. Bowen, N. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buswell, Percy Calder, Mrs. G. H. Cameron, Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Miss Alice B. Coles, H. G. Cook, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Cooper, Mrs. A. Curry, Albert Date, J. H. De Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. S. Douglas, Mrs. L. Dudley, W. A. Eastwood, J. R. Evans, Dr. D. E. Foley, Mrs. Annie Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gentle, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Grant, G. V. Haigh, Gerald Harner, W. B. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Horsfield, H. G. Jackson, William Lambert, Richard McCreery, Captain W. Manson, Owen Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. J. Mensell, E. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Paine, Hamilton Revelle, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanders, Mrs. C. I. Stanwood, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Vanderbilt, Miss Hilda C. Way, Mrs. J. A. Wright.

DUCA D'AOSTA (Genoa)—H. L. Arnold, Henry W. Bartol, F. M. Bauer, Miss C. G. Bill, Miss M. M. Brown, Dr. Walling Clark, Miss Annie Clarke, Miss Anna B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Guard, Eugene C. Harter, United States Consul at Brunswick; Miss C. E. Johnson, J. A. Nell, Miss Alice J. Phillipp, Charles Payson Pressby, United States Vice Consul at Paris; Mrs. G. A. Powell, Miss Martha Powell, A. St. John Brennan, Milton Strauss, Miss Eva Waldron.

FRANCE IN DANGER

Or French Nationality Menaced by Pan-German Aggression.

By PAUL VERGNET

Translated by BEATRICE BARSTOW.

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WHITMAN'S PRUNING A JOKE TO WAGNER

Taxpayers' Alliance Demands That Governor Veto Direct Tax Bill

OR CALL SPECIAL SESSION

Assemblyman Smith Joins Senator in Urging Increased City Representation in Legislature.

Robert F. Wagner, Tammany minority leader of the Senate, last night characterized Governor Whitman's pruning of the State financial bills as a "sorry joke."

"And so he has trimmed them a million and a half—a million and a half off seventy million," he said. "A million and a half is one-tenth of the increase of appropriations over last year; it's one-twelfth of the unnecessary direct tax the country legislators put over. A million and a half the Governor has cut. That's amusing; Glynn cut $11,000,000. You taxpayers sit down and figure it out how much that $1,500,000 will reduce your tax rate."

The former acting Lieutenant Governor was speaking at a mass meeting of taxpayers of the Bronx under the direction of the Taxpayers' Alliance, composed of forty organizations, at McKinley Square Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road.

"I have been as near Governor as I probably will ever be," continued Senator Wagner, "but I would like to be Governor just long enough in the year of our Lord 1915 to get at those appropriations. I would prove to the people of the State that I could obviate the necessity for the direct tax of $20,000,000 without impairing one bit the efficiency of the State Government. It can be done, I tell you. Make your protests so strong that they cannot be ignored."

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was adopted calling on the Governor to veto the Direct Tax bill. An alternative request was that he cut the appropriation bills to a point where a smaller tax would suffice and that he then call a special session of the Legislature to pass a measure for a reduced direct tax. The Governor may veto the Direct Tax bill, but he may not change any of the provisions.

Calls It a Piece of Politics.

"This whole thing of appropriations beyond all record," said Senator Wagner, "this proposition of a direct tax is all a big piece of politics to make the administration look big next year when the treasuries of departments to be filled to overflowing with cash this year will not need much replenishing. Hence there will be a small appropriation total and the Republicans will point to it and say, 'Just see what we have done.'

"This program is based on the claim that this year's big appropriations were occasioned by the Democrats' last year not appropriating enough."

"That's a lie," he shouted at the top of his voice. "That's a lie, and the men who spoke it at Albany knew it was a lie when they said it. It's a big political plot, that's all, and New York City must foot the bill—must foot the bill to make the political fortunes of the Republican country legislator. I don't wonder that they disregard New York City's pleas when these things happen and the voters down here turn around and elect Republican Assemblymen. That's not the way to better matters."

Senator Wagner attacked the city administration when he said that the high State tax was the harder for the taxpayers to pay because of the great $200,000,000 budget of the city, which owed its size in part to the extravagance of the administration of Mayor Mitchel, he asserted.

"This is the highest direct tax ever levied in this State," went on Senator Wagner. "And it isn't necessary, while the others were. It means a 10 to 15 per cent. increase in taxes for all of you, and I have only to refer you to the records of the Controller to show that it will be confiscatory in many instances—instances where the property just carries itself now."

Smith Defends Comments.

Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly followed Senator Wagner with a list of figures to show that the Democrats did not leave any deficiencies, by which the Republicans justified the high appropriations and the direct tax, and gave his ideas of how the Governor could trim the appropriations to make the direct tax unnecessary.

He joined Senator Wagner in a plea for representation in the Legislature according to population, which would give New York City control of the Legislature. Mr. Smith said New York City would never get a square deal until it is rid of control at Albany by expert up-State politicians. It is no question of party, he said.

"It's the country against the city," said he, "and the men who ran the last Constitutional Convention were from the country. They put in a provision that no two counties separated by a river should ever control the Legislature. They didn't mention New York City, but it was all the same. Here's the result of all this. Putnam County gets a legislator for its 8,000; I represent 63,000. The votes in Albany are all the same. Can you justify that—you can't unless you are a country legislator. And New York City can't win, except with the votes.

"When you start an argument for New York in the Legislature the door is blocked with country legislators, who don't care to listen. They get a call from Painted Post, or Horse's Neck that the pet cow is missing. And New York gets a lemon. When they want anything like a bridge over Mud Creek the bugle sounds and they come along and vote. Reason don't count—'pork' does.

Pokes Fun at Country Members.

"When Mayor Mitchel wanted to go to Albany to protest against New York City's paying 75 per cent. of up-State 'pork,' and getting not one cent here, like the lion tamers of old the country fellows said, 'Sure. Let him come.' They were willing to buy a drink down at the Ten Eyck, or to slop over eight ways in telling us what good fellows we were, but when it came to changing the tax law, they stuck their thumbs in their vest armholes, and with that affable manner acquired in youth when they sat around the grocery stove and discussed the Government of the State, told the Mayor there was nothing doing.

"Something has got to be done to prevent the squandering of State money of which New York City pays 75 per cent. and gets almost none in return. Get back of the Constitutional amendment for fair representation at Albany and the problem will solve itself."

The meeting was opened by Edward Pollak, Registrar of Bronx County. Ex-Senator A. J. Griffin was elected Chairman. In his speech he referred to the direct tax as a "stupendous outrage against New York City." He is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and pledged his vote for representation at Albany according to population instead of the present apportionment, under which the city cannot control.

CHARITIES.

WE have the equipment, system, environment, all that is required to do efficient work, except money enough to meet the bills.

Every available inch of space is now being used. Lack of means may result in keeping beds empty, thus denying a chance of life to some man whose family is deprived of the wage earner; some woman whose children have had to be placed in institutions; a child who might be cured, at the right time, but be, ever after, a public charge, if denied.

Gifts, large or small, will give hope, perhaps life, to some one who sorely needs a helping hand NOW. Send what you can to Wm. M. Cruikshank, Treas., 59 East 59th St.

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JOHN BIRKINBINE DEAD.

Noted Mining Engineer Was Ex-President of American Institute.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—John Birkinbine, a noted mining and mechanical engineer, died at his home here today in his 72d year. He was Chairman of the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania since 1905 and for seventeen years was an expert on iron and manganese ores for the United States Geological Survey.

Mr. Birkinbine was born near Reading, Penn., and attended the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania. He served with the Union Army during the civil war and then became assistant to his father as engineer of the Philadelphia water supply. Mr. Birkinbine had designed and constructed important water supplies and developed schemes for the production of power by Niagara Falls. He also introduced the use of blast furnaces in the Lake Superior copper regions. Mr. Birkinbine had examined and reported on many mines and industrial propositions in this country, Canada, and Mexico.

He was a former President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute, and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. Mr. Birkinbine was also an honorary member of the Canadian Mining Institute, and a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, and a Trustee of the Pennsylvania Military Academy. For nine years he was editor of The Journal for Charcoal Iron Workers, and at the time of his death was editor of Forest Leaves.

EDWARD PAYSON POWELL.

Journalist and Author Succumbs in Florida in His 83d Year.

SORENTO, Fla., May 14.—Edward Payson Powell, veteran journalist and author, died at his home here today, in his eighty-third year. He was stricken early in the day while on a fishing trip with his daughter and died shortly after being taken home. Mr. Powell was born at Clinton, N. Y., and after being graduated from Hamilton College, entered the Union Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1858, being ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1871.

Mr. Powell became an editorial writer on The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in 1886, and since 1900 had been with The Independent of New York. He was an associate editor of Unity of Chicago and The Arena of Boston.

Mr. Powell was a member of the American Arbitration Congress, the American Historical Association, and a Vice President of the Congress of Religion. He was the author of several books, the last being "How to Live in the Country."

The Rev. H. N. Cunningham.

The Rev. H. N. Cunningham, in charge of St. John's Mission, at Duxbury, Mass., since 1912, died on Thursday at his home in that city, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in England and was a graduate of Brazenose College, Oxford, later receiving an honorary degree from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Dr. Cunningham came to this country in 1881 as chaplain of the English colony at La Mars, Iowa. Following this he was rector of Christ Church in Watertown, Conn., for twenty-five years. He was one of the founders of the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew and was active in Boy Scout work.

Lewis M. Wood, Veteran Editor.

Lewis M. Wood, who was connected for fifty-eight years with The Long Island Democrat of Jamaica, Queens, and was owner and editor for twenty-five years, between 1884 and 1909, when he sold the paper, died at his home in Jamaica yesterday in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Wood was born in Rahway, N. J. he was educated at the old Union Hall Academy of Jamaica, and in 1851 entered the office of the Long Island Democrat. His widow and brother, Charles Wood, survive. Mr. Wood was active in the Methodist Church of Jamaica all his life.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK MORTIMER ASKINS, 54 years old, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and a member of De Long Council, Royal Arcanum, died on Wednesday at his residence, 193 Rutledge Street. Mr. Askins was for many years Superintendent of the Hoboken freight piers of the Savannah Steamship Line before it was merged with the Morgan Line.

WILLIAM TYNION, a foreman in the Department of Public Works, died on Thursday at his home, 637 Sixty-first Street, Bay Ridge. He was a member of General Philip H. Sheridan Council, Knights of Columbus, and left a widow, four sons, and four daughters.

Mrs. ANN SILVEY, wife of Thomas J. Silvey, died in the Kings County Hospital on Thursday from heart disease. She was 59 years of age and lived at 24 Newell Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN B. HARVEY, a retired business man, died yesterday at his residence, 13 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Mary C. Knox and Mrs. Ann Tritt.

WILLIAM F. SWEENEY, a retired liquor dealer, is dead at his home, 365 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 34 years.

THOMAS P. KENNEDY, for twenty-five years employed by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and for the last several years the Assistant Superintendent of the Street Department, died on Thursday at his home, 374 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was 38 years old.

Dr. ROBERT A. STEWART died yesterday at his home, 99 Main Street, Phillipsburg, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Alexandria, Penn., and was graduated from the University of New York in 1878. He was a former Town Councilman of Phillipsburg and a member of the Warren County Medical Society and the Phillipsburg Presbyterian Church.

ADAM FAHS, a retired banker of this city, died recently in Wiesbaden, Germany, according to advices received in this city yesterday. He was 86 years old, and came to this city from Germany when a young man. When he retired after fifty years in the banking business he was cashier and Vice President of the Union Square Bank. Mayor Hewitt appointed him a School Trustee in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. His body will be cremated and his ashes brought to this country after the war, in accordance with his wish. One son, Louis H. Fahs, survives him.

Colonel JAMES JOHNSON, a friend of President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton and the commander of five different regiments during the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Bala, Penn., in his ninety-sixth year. After the death of Lincoln he was appointed officer of the day in Washington. During the reconstruction period he was in charge of seventeen counties in Virginia.

CHARLES A. FISKE, an artist and descendant of John Fiske, the historian, died on Thursday at the Greenwich Hospital in Greenwich, Conn., in his seventy-ninth year. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a former exhibitor in the National Academy of Design. Mr. Fiske was a member of the Greenwich Society of Artists and had lived in that city for fifty years.

JOHN F. PATTERSON, son of the late Dr. David Patterson, who for many years was Principal of Public School 3, at Grove and Hudson Streets, died on Thursday at his home, 220 West Fifty-third Street. He entered the employ of the late Marshall O. Roberts when a young man and was one of the executors of his will. He was unmarried.

GUSTAVE SCHERRER, one of the managers of the Switzerland Marine Insurance Company, died on Thursday at his home, 3,179 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Havana, Cuba, where his father was the Swiss Consul. Four daughters and a son survive him.

Mrs. MADELINE KIRBY NASH, widow of Philip D. Nash, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis J. Campbell, in East Orange, N. J. A son also survives her.

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GEORGE H. TILDEN DIES.

Nephew of Late Samuel J. Tilden Expires in the Murray Hill Hotel.

George H. Tilden, a nephew of the late Samuel J. Tilden, died yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, in his sixty-sixth year. His home was in Pittsfield, Mass., and he had been stopping at the hotel for the last three days. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

Mr. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., and was a son of the late Henry A. Tilden. After attending the old Mills School in Williamstown Mr. Tilden went abroad, where he finished his education at one of the German universities. Then with his brother, the late Samuel J. Tilden, he succeeded to the drug manufacturing business of their father in New Lebanon and for years directed it successfully. In 1886 he retired from the firm and removed to Pittsfield.

Mr. Tilden inherited a large portion of the estate of the late Governor Tilden, and is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emily Mosher of Troy, N. Y., and by three sons and two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. C. D. Sabin of the Hotel Plaza.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARKAVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman J. Harkavy, (nee Julia Lippman,) 171 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, May 8.

Married

Long Island.

SCHERMUND—ENDRES.—May 11, Whitestone, Elizabeth Endres to John Schermund.

Died

AMBERG.—Louis, beloved father of Max, Joe, Eda, and Constance Sporborg, on Thursday, May 13.

BAILEY.—At St. John's Inn, Kings Park, L. I., Charles H. Bailey, in the 90th year of his life. Services private and followed by cremation at the Earl Crematory, Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. Mr. Bailey is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Eugene Gregory Toy of West Nutley, N. J., and Miss Carolyn Sherwin Bailey of this city. Buffalo and Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BOYAJIN.—Katchadoor. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Saturday, 12:30 o'clock.

CHRISTIE.—May 12th, Robert, son of the late John Stoughton and Mary Lamport Christie. Funeral service on Saturday, May 15th, at 3:15 P. M., at 77 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, D. L. & W. Station, at 2:28 P. M.

CHURCH.—At Berlin, Germany, May 7, 1915, William Sylvester Church, son of the late William and Sarah Sylvester Church.

CURTIS.—George M., on May 14, in his 72d year. Funeral services at residence of his son, 310 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, Monday, May 17, 8 P. M. Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., please note.

EDGAR.—Marietta, beloved wife of David A. Edgar of 371 Bement Av., West New Brighton, S. I., daughter of the late Hon. Allen Francis, United States Consul Victoria, B. C., suddenly, Thursday, May 13, at her late home, leaving seven children surviving, five daughters, two sons, and seven grandchildren. Funeral services at her late residence Sunday, May 16, 3 P. M. Interment private, Moravian Cemetery.

EMBURY.—On May 13, at her residence, 342 West 71st St., Evelyn L., wife of Dr. Philip Embury. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.

FLEISCHMANN.—On May 13, 1915, Otto Francis, beloved son of Wilhelmine and the late Louis Fleischmann. Interment at the convenience of family.

HANLEY.—May 14th, Emily Hanley, in her 87th year. Funeral Sunday, May 16, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 730 Kelly St., Bronx.

HURRY.—Dorothy Madison, youngest daughter of Renwick C. and Lucy W. Hurry, on May 13th, at the residence of her father, Hempstead, L. I., aged 14 months. Funeral private.

KNIGHT.—William Knight, beloved husband of Sarah Knight. Services at his late residence, 212 East 54th St., Sunday, 2:30.

LEWIS.—At Alassio, Italy, on May 6, 1915, Mortimer Garwood Lewis, in the 81st year of his age. Burial at Alassio.

LODDE.—Adolf, in Leipsic, Germany, on May 12, senior member of the firm of G. Gaudig & Blum, fur merchants.

McCORD.—At Greenwich, Conn., May 13, 1915, Robert A. McCord, in his 42d year. Funeral services at Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Sunday, May 16, at 2:30 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot 1:05 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

McCOY.—May 14, 1915, Mary J. McCoy, aged 76 years. Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock, at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn.

McHARG.—At her residence, 550 Park Av., May 14, 1915, Harriett Phinney, youngest daughter of Rufus King and Harriett Shipman McHarg. Funeral services in the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner 10th St., on Monday, May 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., at the convenience of the family.

MASSEY.—On Thursday, May 13, 1915, at the Home for Aged Men, 745 Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Robert D. Massey. Funeral service at the home on Saturday, May 15, at 3:30 P. M.

MEYER.—On Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at her residence, 393 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Fanny J. Meyer, widow of the late Henry Meyer. Funeral private.

MOLLOY.—On May 14, 1915, Frances H., at her late residence, 3,318 3d Av. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, May 16, at 3 P. M.

OAKLEY.—Thursday, May 13, 1915, Kate S. Oakley, beloved wife of Nelson H. Oakley and daughter of the late Benedict Lewis, Jr. Funeral services Sunday, May 16, at Christ Church, Bedford Av., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M.

PORCHER.—On Thursday, May 13, in her 91st year, Catharine E., widow of the late John B. Porcher. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 243 West 128th St., on Saturday at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

RANSOM.—At her home, Locust, N. J., on Ascension Day, May 13th, Alice Gillet, wife of Henry Nott Ransom, and eldest daughter of Elmslee M. and the late Susan Vincent Milner Gillet. Funeral services will be held at All Saints' Memorial Church, Locust, Saturday, May 15th, on arrival of train leaving Central Railroad of New Jersey at 1:20 P. M., due at Atlantic Highlands, 3:19.

SCHWARTZLER.—On May 14, 1915, Minnie Schwartzler, beloved wife of Martin Schwartzler. Funeral notice later.

TESSON.—May 7, 1915, passengers on board S. S. Lusitania, Frank B. Tesson and Alice Tesson, his wife. Memorial services in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Broad St., Philadelphia, Monday, May 17, at 4:30 in the afternoon. Friends are invited.

TILDEN.—Suddenly, of heart trouble, George Henry Tilden, of New Lebanon and Pittsfield, son of the late Henry A. Tilden and Susan Gould. Interment New Lebanon, May 17th.

TILDEN.—May 14th, George H., aged 63. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St.

STEINBERG.—On Friday, May 14, Bertha Steinberg, our dearly beloved mother, widow of Dr. David Steinberg and beloved sister of Joseph Rothschild, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, New McNeill Av., Far Rockaway, on Sunday, May 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Salem Fields Cemetery at 11:30 o'clock.

AUGUSTINE.—Mary, 1,908 Prospect Av., Bronx, May 12, aged 77. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BUCKLEY.—Michael S., 422 East 109th St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

EGLER.—Frederick W., 898 St. Nicholas Av., May 13, aged 68. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GOOD.—Ann E., 272 West 128th St., May 12, aged 59. Funeral today.

HIGSON.—George B., May 13, aged 46. Funeral 733 East 150th St., today, 10:30 A. M.

KOENEMANN.—Louisa, 563 East 166th St., May 13.

McCANN.—Elizabeth, 435 West 33d St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McHARG.—Harriet P., 550 Park Av., May 14. Funeral May 17, 11 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Mary K., 76 Charles St., May 13, aged 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MARTIN.—Philip, 423 West 52d St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MENSING.—Martha, May 13, aged 55. Funeral 674 Lexington Av.

MEYER.—Doretta, 460 West 20th St., May 12, aged 87.

NEGGESMITH.—Anthony, 278 East 109th St., May 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NIELS.—Alexander, 72 East 121st St., May 13, aged 51. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SAUER.—Maximilian, 2,550 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, May 13. Funeral private.

SCHERRER.—Gustave, 3,176 Decatur Av., Bronx, May 13.

SCHOENBERGER.—Rosa, 1,832 Victor St., Bronx, May 13, aged 44. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHOTT.—George H., 860 Jennings St., Bronx, May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Annie, 219 East 70th St., May 13. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

TARRANT.—Richard, 215 East 101st St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

TREADWAY.—Williametta, 765 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

WILSON.—James, 730 East 229th St., May 13, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Mollie A., Norwegian Hospital, May 12. Funeral service today.

ANTHONISEN.—Amelia, 32 Sackett St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ASKINS.—Frank M., 193 Rutledge St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLEMAN.—Catherine, 22 Bushwick Av., May 13, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow.

CRAWFORD.—Bernard, 28 1st Place, May 13, aged 53. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CRITCHLEY.—Mary, 106 Vanderbilt Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EICH.—F. Matilda, Brooklyn Hospital, May 13, aged 23.

ENGLISH.—Edmund J., 263 Etna St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FINK.—James, 81 Ralph Av., May 13. Funeral today.

HAGSTROM.—Frederick, 6,015 3d Av., May 13, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow.

HARVEY.—John B., 13 St. James's Place, May 14, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KREAMER.—August, 175 Vernon Av., May 13, aged 68. Funeral May 17.

LAYDEN.—Patrick T., 202 Ainslie St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEYDET.—August, 328 99th St., May 14, aged 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McINTYRE.—John, 87 Waverley Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MATHISON.—Andrew, 62 Diamond St., May 13, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Johanna, 418 Henry St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

OLIVER.—Richard, 157 5th Av., May 12.

REILLY.—Bridget E., 184 Winthrop St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SHEEHAN.—Mary A., 104 Bedford Av., May 13, aged 22.

SILVEY.—Ann, Kings County Hospital, May 13, aged 59.

STUART.—Fannie, 4,719 3d Av., May 13, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SWEENEY.—William, 365 Bedford Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TYNION.—William, 637 61st St., May 13. Funeral May 17.

ULRICH.—Marie, 1,517 East 17th St., May 12, aged 32.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARHORST.—Richard, 161 13th Av., Newark, May 13, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BENNETT.—Catharine, 103 Pennington Av., Newark, May 14. Funeral May 17, 8 A. M.

BODE.—Thomas, Newark, May 13. Funeral private today.

CAMPBELL.—Frank, Jersey City, May 12, aged 43.

BRECHBIEHL.—Elizabeth M., 102 Napoleon St., Newark, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—Jane, 43 St. Paul's Av., Newark, May 13, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

COURTER.—Luella, 126 Mapes Av., Newark, May 13, aged 27. Funeral May 17.

LAMB.—Frank A., 83 Devine St., Newark, May 13. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LARKIN.—Edward, 347 South 18th St., Newark, May 13. Funeral May 17.

MEMMOTT.—John W., 261 South 10th St., Newark, May 13, aged 33.

O'ROURKE.—Ann, 451 Broad St., Newark, May 13. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

PFROMMER.—Catherine, Hoboken, May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TONKS.—May, 221 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 13, aged 10.

FLOOD.—William, 153 Cabinet St., Newark, May 14.

FROSCH.—Joseph, 188 William St., Newark, May 13, aged 58.

HAMILTON.—Thomas H., 709 Ocean Av., Jersey City, May 14.

HUNTER.—James H., Newark, May 13.

JEAGER.—Frederick F., Newark, May 13. Funeral may 17, 8 A. M.

KINNEY.—Annie M., 47 Rose St., Newark, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BAYER.—Amelia, 334 10th Av., Astoria, May 12, aged 40.

BROWN.—Gussie, Woodhaven, May 12, aged 42.

COOK.—William H., Woodhaven, May 12, aged 24.

DAVIDSON.—William H., Richmond Hill, May 12, aged 66.

DE MARCHIS.—Rosalia, 114 Broadway, Astoria, May 11, aged 44.

ENGELHARDT.—Amelia R., Middle Village, May 12, aged 71.

FARESE.—Ralph, Jamaica, May 12, aged 3.

GERGER.—Josephine, Ridgewood, May 12, aged 8.

HENDRICKSON.—Mary E., Springfield, May 12, aged 70.

HERITAGE.—Edward, Glendale, May 12, aged 74. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HERMANN.—Mary, College Point, May 12, aged 61.

HIMMELMANN.—Juliana E., 316 10th Av., Astoria, May 12, aged 74.

KAGEL.—John W., Ridgewood, May 11, aged 7.

KLEPP.—Elizabeth, Ridgewood, May 12, aged 5.

NEMETH.—Mary, Long Island City, May 12, aged 41.

O'CONNOR.—William H., Woodhaven, May 13, aged 32.

RAUCHENBERGER.—John, College Point, May 11, aged 52.

RITCH.—William H., Patchogue, May 13, aged 78. Funeral today.

SCHWETZ.—Annie, 374 Woolsey Av., Long Island City, May 11, aged 8 months.

SHROUD.—Catherine, Woodhaven, May 11, aged 45.

WITT.—Joseph, Ridgewood, May 12, aged 33.

WYE.—George W., Maspeth, May 11, aged 75.

In Memoriam

COLTON.—Rt. Rev. Charles H. Colton, late Bishop of Buffalo, and formerly pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York. Solemn requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St. on Monday, May 17th, at 9 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited.

COURTNEY.—In loving memory of Mrs. Mary A. Courtney, who departed this life May 15, 1912.

RIEMER.—In sacred cherished memory of a dearly beloved son, brother, Irving Riemer, who died May 15, 1912.

TESSON.—Frank B. Tesson, charter member and Vice President of the Wanamaker Board of Trade, fifteen years a member of the Wanamaker Business Family and seven years chief of the shoe store, John Wanamaker, New York.

You are gone, dear friend, and yet you are here. You have passed through the troubled waters of the earth, only to find peace and everlasting life in the world beyond. You are gone from us, and yet you are with us—in memory, in inspiration, in spirit.

Duty called and you responded instantly and bravely.

God, in His wisdom, called, and you went to him without fear.

The outstanding quality of your noble character is faith; faith in your daily work, faith in your daily life, faith in yourself, faith in your fellow-workers, faith in humanity, and faith in God.

You were patient. You were kind. You were helpful to those about you. You were loyal. You were a man.

You were a worker. You ennobled work. And work ennobled you.

You were a friend. You understood the hardships, the foibles, the weaknesses of man, and you ministered unto them.

You judged not. You criticised not. You explained your views, you gave your opinions, and then trusted to the infinite Wisdom to settle the question rightfully.

Yours is a beautiful passing. With your beloved wife, who shared with you your business cares, you pass on to greater responsibilities, greater triumphs, greater service.

It is for us who remain, not only to mourn your going, but to remember your self-sacrificing life and to profit by it. It is for us to draw more closely together in our own labors, in our own business intercourse, in the daily mingling of our own lives, that we too may reach the high state of human co-operation which you so efficiently wove about you in your own circle of endeavor.

THIS MINUTE

of the Wanamaker Board of Trade, New York, adopted by resolution at a special meeting Friday, May 14, 1915, is our pledge that in this first loss of a member and a brother we find renewed inspiration in the work and service to which and for which he gave his own life.

RESOLVED.

That this minute be spread on our records as a loving tribute and that a copy be engrossed and forwarded, with our sympathy, to the mother of him whose memory we shall forever cherish.

JOSEPH H. APPEL,
ARTHUR B. THOMAS,
WILLIAM J. R. FRUTCHEY,
FREDERICK BOCKHORST,
HILEY S. DITMARS,
Committee.

DOYLE.—Patrick F., mass St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

FARRELL.—Mrs. William, St. Paul the Apostle Church, today, 10 A. M.

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TESREAU PITCHES GIANTS TO VICTORY OVER REDS—DODGERS LOSE—BOXING

TESREAU TRAILS REDS' FLAG IN DUST

Big Jeff Allows Few Hits and Giants Win Third Game from Herzog Nine.

That team of foreigners which represents Cincinnati was again quelled by the Giants yesterday at the Polo Grounds, the plans and specifications showing a 3 to 1 defeat. By winning three games in a row, the Giants have shown their friends that they do not like the gloomy dampness of the rathskeller position in the league. One of these fine days, when they have won enough games, they will come up for air.

Better push the crowd back out of the way, officer, for the Giants seem to be gathering speed as they go along. Some one's apt to get run over.

Manager Charley Herzog has used pitchers of brawn and strength against the Giants with poor results, so yesterday he switched to a high-brow pitcher, King Lear of Princeton. Intelligence in a pitcher, however, is only secondary to the ability to shoot 'em over, where they can't hit them. The Giants didn't hit Lear so very hard, but they bunched the safeties in a couple of innings and got their trio of runs. Cincinnati errors helped the Giants, also. It wasn't a fair shake, either, because the Giants made errors, and they didn't do the Reds a bit of good.

Jeff Tesreau was in good shape and for the most part was encouraged by fast support. He kept the five hits well enough separated to confine the scoring to only one run.

More than 5,000 people were there to see the Giants' commendable efforts to climb up into a place in the sun. There was another brass band on tap yesterday from the Sixty-ninth Regiment. When the sailors go away and the bands don't play under Coogan's Bluff any more, it will seem lonesome up there.

In the first couple of innings, the Giants shuffled the cards a lot, but didn't take a trick. The third inning, though, found them playing for the jackpot. After Tesreau had skied to Leach, Burns struck out. Doyle then got a pass and went down on Lobert's single. Fletcher banged a single to centre, which hopped saucily out of Tommy Leach's grasp and Doyle and Lobert scored.

Robertson opened the sixth with a single through short and Brainerd sacrificed him to second. Chief Meyers hit a safe smash to left and Davey romped home. In the eighth and ninth innings there was trouble brewing for the Giants, but Big Tesreau pitched his way out of difficulty before much damage was done.

With one out in the eighth, Mollwitz shot a double to right, and went to third on Killifer's single to short. Wingo, batting for Lear, forced Killifer at second and while this little thing was being done, Mollwitz scored.

Larry Doyle's error in the ninth gave Groh a life at first. Twombly walked and, mind you, there was no one out. Griffith sacrificed both runners along a station and it looked somewhat bad for Jeff.

Wagner gave the ball a powerful smash which looked as if it was going to carry away one of Tesreau's legs. It didn't scare Jeff a bit, however, and he knocked the ball cold and it lay exhausted at his feet. It was a stinger, and although it was red hot, he picked it up and threw the runner out at first.

The next party at the bat was Count von Kolnitz, Cincinnati's star pinchhitter, but this time he failed to live up to expectations; that is, Manager Herzog's expectations. A long high balloon into Davey Robertson's hands and the game was over. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	2	1	1	2	3
Lob't, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
B'nerd, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	7	1
M'ray, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Tes'eau, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total..	29	3	7	27	9

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
T'bly, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
G'fith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	0	4	0
H'zog, ss.	2	0	1	1	6
V. K'tz, ss.	2	0	0	0	0
M'wtz, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0
Clark, c.	3	0	2	2	0
*Kil'fer	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Lear, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Wingo, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Total..	31	1	5	24	10

*Ran for Clark in the ninth inning.

Errors—Leach, Groh, Brown, Doyle, (2,) Burns.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
New York ....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 .—3

Two-base hit—Mollwitz. Stolen base—Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Brainerd, Griffith. Double plays—Herzog and Mollwitz; Doyle and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Lear, 2; off Brown, 1. Hits—Off Lear, 7 in 7 innings; off Brown, none in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Lear, 2; by Brown, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Hard Hitting Pulls Phillies Through

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Philadelphia overcame a lead of three runs which was secured by Pittsburgh on errors, and won today's game by hard hitting in the seventh and eighth innings. Two runs were scored off Mamaux in the seventh on four singles, and three were made off Adams in the eighth on Cravath's home run, singles by Whitted and Dugey, and doubles by Niehoff and Paskert. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
B'ker, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
C'vath, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
W'ted, 1b.	4	1	1	9	4
N'hoff, 2b.	4	1	3	2	1
Pask't, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Kil'fer, c.	4	0	0	6	2
Ch'm's, p.	2	0	0	4	3
Rixey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Weiser	1	1	1	0	0
‡Dugey	1	0	1	0	0
Total..	34	5	12	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	1	5	0
J'ston, 1b.	2	1	0	6	0
Baird, cf.	3	1	1	2	1
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	0	1	4
Viox, 2b.	4	0	3	3	4
G'ber, 3b.	2	0	1	4	2
Schang, c.	4	0	0	3	2
Mam'x, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	32	3	7	24	13

*Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
†Batted for Chalmers in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Rixey in eighth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Byrne, Cravath, Niehoff, Killifer.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 .—5
Pittsburgh ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Carey, Niehoff, (2,) Paskert. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Baird, Gerber. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Gerber. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 3; off Chalmers, 1; off Rixey, 1; off Mayer, 1. Hits—Off Mamaux, 7 in seven innings; off Adams, 5 in one inning; off Chalmers, 6 in seven innings; off Rixey, none in one inning; off Mayer, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Mamaux, 3; by Chalmers, 4; by Mayer, 2. Wild pitch—Rixey. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Fordham Going to Rout the Army?

Accompanied by 2,500 rooters, the Fordham baseball team will go to West Point today on the steamer Grand Republic for the annual game with the undefeated Army team. Fordham has had its new coach, Billy Lush, only a week, but a great improvement has shown itself, especially last Wednesday, when in a ninth inning rally it nosed out Notre Dame and broke its record of fourteen games won. The soldiers have now won thirteen games without a defeat and the Maroon collegians hope to spoil another record today. The Grand Republic will start from the Battery and make stops at 129th Street and at Yonkers. The return trip will be made in time to see the fireworks display on the Hudson. The prep team will also make its annual visit to the cadets of New York Military Academy, and will join the 'Varsity at West Point.

Two Games on South Field.

Columbia's baseball team will appear today against the Seventh Regiment team and will try to even up for the defeat handed it at Cornell on Thursday. The soldiers have been invited to bring their band and add the music to the general festivity of the occasion. Harry Fisher has also extended an invitation, through Rear Admiral Fletcher of the United States Navy, to all officers and non-commissioned men in the fleet to attend the game. The freshmen will meet the Pennsylvania first-year men on South Field at 11 o'clock in their annual game. The visitors have a lead of three straight games in the standing of the last three years.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 19; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 12; Baltimore, 4.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Newark, 5; Buffalo, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 2; Newark, 1.
Richmond, 7; Rochester, 6.
Montreal 3; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	15	8	.652
Chicago	15	10	.600
Boston	13	10	.565
Pittsburgh	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	11	13	.458
St. Louis	12	15	.444
Brooklyn	11	14	.440
New York	9	14	.391

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	9	.667
New York	14	8	.636
Chicago	16	10	.616
Boston	11	9	.550
Cleveland	11	14	.440
Washington	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	8	18	.307

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	9	.667
Kansas City	14	11	.560
Newark	15	12	.556
Chicago	15	12	.556
Brooklyn	14	12	.538
St. Louis	11	13	.458
Baltimore	11	17	.393
Buffalo	8	20	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	10	3	.769
Montreal	9	5	.643
Rochester	6	6	.500
Richmond	7	6	.538
Jersey City	5	6	.455
Buffalo	4	5	.444
Newark	3	7	.300
Toronto	3	9	.250

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.

NEW BASEBALL DISPUTE.

Colonial League's Affiliation with Federals May Cause Trouble.

There is a strong possibility that organized baseball and the Federal League will clash over the Colonial League, which is scheduled to open up in New England next Thursday. Leases for the rental of baseball grounds in New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield have been drawn up, and the Colonial League, of which Robert B. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal Club is one of the backers, is now made up of teams from the following cities: Fall River, Pawtucket, New Bedford, Brockton, Taunton, Hartford, Springfield, and New Haven.

The trouble in the Eastern Association, what was formerly the Connecticut League, early in the season resulted in three of the franchises being forfeited, and those franchises were in the cities which have now taken up the Colonial League. The Eastern Association decided first to open the season with six clubs, but later the National Commission was petitioned to allow them the privilege of suspending for a year and still hold the territory. After this petition had been filed with Secretary Farrell of the commission it was decided to keep the parks in the association closed this year and try to settle the league's troubles and open again next year.

But the Colonial League, which is affiliated with organized ball, despite the fact that Mr. Ward is one of the backers, has stepped in and without permission will place clubs in the three cities formerly occupied by the Eastern Association. The Colonial League is evidently ready to take the consequences of its action, and a new schedule to include the three new cities is being drawn up, and the league will formall open on next Thursday.

But even if the National Commission takes no action on the matter of placing teams in the three cities on the ground that they are invading reserved territory, it is highly probable that the issue will be raised on the question of Federal League players joining any of the clubs. Some of the members of the Colonial League teams have been practicing every morning at the Fed Park in Brooklyn, and it is understood that several of the members of the Brookfeds will be released to one of the teams in the Colonial League. Such action if taken will cause complications and may result in another opening of hostilities between the two forces of baseball.

Mr. Ward is not in the city and will not be back for several days, and it is understood that he has gone West to discuss the Colonial League situation with President Gilmore of the Federal League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2	5	1
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	1

Batteries—Bader and Casey; Verbout, Sherman, and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	2	6	1
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	4

Batteries—Cook, Manning, and Kelly; Enzman and Heckinger.

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1	6	7	2
Richmond	0 1 0 0 4 0 0 2 .	7	7	4

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Andrews, Harper, Russell, Schauple, and Kritchell.

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0	3	6	1
Providence	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	2	2

Batteries—McGragnor and Howley; Cooper and Haley.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 2; Lewiston, 1.
At Lowell—Portland, 7; Lowell, 5.
At Lynn—Manchester, 2; Lynn, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 2; Worcester, 0.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Nashville, 2.
At Birmingham—Chattanooga, 8; Birmingham, 5.
At Atlanta—Memphis, 8; Atlanta, 3.

DODGERS SWAMPED BY CUBS' HITTING

Three Brooklyn Pitchers Unable to Stop Visitors, Who Win by a Score of 19 to 4.

The greatest baseball farce of the year was enacted yesterday at Ebbets Field. It was a complete success. After a two-and-a-half-hour session with the Cubs, the Dodgers ought to admit that they are not in the big league class. A group of schoolboys would have proved more effective. After three innings the Robins were down on their knees begging for mercy. The Cubs, however, kept right on pounding the leather, and rolled up the overwhelming total of 19 to 4. Of the four runs that the Dodgers did get across two were a result of the kindly intention of Pete Standridge, who passed two men in a row.

The Bresnahan boys clouted the ball to all corners of the lot. Robbie had selected Raleigh Aitchison to hold the Cubs in check, and he was as effective as a china doll. He was forced to a seat on the bench after one and a third innings. Cadore then took up the work, and gave four hits and a pass before he was pulled out of the game. Ed Appleton then assumed the burden, and it was too heavy a task. He lasted the game out, but that was because Robbie was running short of available slab artists, and some one had to take the punishment. One bright fan yelled to get a Chicago pitcher.

After the second inning the few spectators who had the hardihood to stay took the whole proceeding as a huge joke. When the Dodgers did manage to retire the opposing side they were greeted with cheers, but toward the last that began to lack novelty, and then all began to cuckoo the late hour.

In the first inning the Cubs were content with only two runs, two singles, an error, and a pass contributing to the total. In the second Bresnahan was an easy out, and then began the fusillade that could be heard at the bridge. Six safeties, two of them for three bases, came in a row. Then there was a pass to Saier and two more singles. Eight runs were the total, and twelve batsmen had been up. The Cubs batted around in the third and took five more runs. After that the game was a travesty. The Dodgers didn't care whether they played or not, and no one else did, either. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b.	7	1	3	2	5
Fisher, ss.	7	4	3	2	1
Sch'te, rf.	6	3	3	3	0
Z'man, 2b.	5	2	1	3	2
Saier, 1b.	1	3	1	4	0
McL'y, 1b.	2	0	0	4	1
W'ms, cf.	6	3	3	1	0
Br'han, c.	3	0	2	2	1
H'g've, c.	1	0	0	2	2
K'sely, lf.	6	2	5	3	0
St'dge, p.	6	1	2	1	1
Total..	50	19	23	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	2	0	0	0	3
Sch'tz, ss.	2	1	0	0	2
D'bert, 1b.	1	0	0	6	0
H'mel, 1b.	2	1	0	3	0
St'gel, rf.	5	2	2	4	0
Z. W't, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Cuts'w, 2b.	2	0	0	4	2
Myers, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
Getz, 3b.	5	0	2	0	3
McC'y, c.	2	0	1	2	0
M. Wh't, c.	2	0	0	3	0
A'son, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Cadore, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Ap'ton, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total..	35	4	10	27	12

Errors—Fisher, Stengel, (2,) Cutshaw, Myers, (2,) Aitchison.

Chicago ....2 8 5 0 2 0 0 1 1—19
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Schulte, Getz, Z. Wheat. Three-base hits—Phelan, Standridge, Schulte, Saier, Myers. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Schulte, Saier, Fisher, Stengel. Earned runs—Chicago, 15; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice flies—Bresnahan, Z. Wheat, Cutshaw. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Aitchison, 1; off Cadore, 1; off Appleton, 3; off Standridge, 5. Hits—Off Aitchison, 4 in one and a third innings; off Cadore, 4 in a third of an inning; off Appleton, 15 in seven and a third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Standridge, (Cutshaw.) Struck out—By Aitchison, 1; by Appleton, 4; by Standridge, 5. Passed ball—M. Wheat. Wild pitch—Appleton. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Cardinals Clean Up in Ninth.

BOSTON, May 14.—Held to two hits and without runs for eight innings today, St. Louis, in the ninth, overcame Boston's lead and won, 5 to 4. Five singles, an error by Maranville, when a double play which would have retired the side without a score was possible, and two misplays by Cather contributed to the visitors' string. Gowdy batted hard. He knocked the ball into centre field for a home run, and again rapped it for a double against a sign on the left field fence offering $25 for any ball striking it. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Betzel, 3b.	1	0	0	0	2
Dolan, lf.	3	1	1	5	0
M'ler, 1b.	2	1	2	13	0
Long, cf.	4	1	0	4	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	1	0
G'z'es, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	4
R'son, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0
†Roach	1	0	1	0	0
‡Bescher	0	1	0	0	0
Total..	32	5	7	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'pat'k, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Moran, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Egan, 2b.	3	1	2	1	5
Cather, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	8	0
Schm't, 1b.	3	0	1	9	2
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Gowdy, c.	4	1	2	8	0
Hughes, p.	3	0	0	0	2
‡‡Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
§Connolly	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	35	4	8	27	15

*Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
†Batted for Robinson in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Snyder in ninth inning.
‡‡Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.
§Batted for Egan in ninth inning.

Errors—Butler, (2,) Cather, (2,) Schmidt, Maranville.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5
Boston ....1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Egan, Gowdy. Three-base hit—Hyatt. Home run—Gowdy. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Double plays—Hughes, Egan, and Schmidt; Egan, Maranville, Schmidt; Smith and Maranville; Huggins, Butler, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Sallee, 2. Hits—Off Sallee, 7 in seven innings; off Robinson, 1 in one inning; off Griner, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Fitzpatrick); by Robinson, (Schmidt); by Hughes, (Miller.) Struck out—By Hughes, 7; by Sallee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Ed Walsh Recovers from Grippe.

LOS ANGELES, May 14.—Ed Walsh, the Chicago American League pitcher, whose training season was interrupted by a severe case of grippe, left for Chicago today. He said he was feeling "great," and needed only a little more strength to resume pitching in his best form.

Chicago Nine to Play in Japan.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The University of Chicago baseball club will make a five months' trip to Japan this Summer, playing games with the Japanese universities, it was announced today. The players will leave here early in August, and will play a number of games en route to the Coast.

B. R. T. League Opening Today.

The opening of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Baseball League season will be held today at Dexter Park, Jamaica and Drew Avenues, at 2 o'clock. The opening game will be contested by the team from the Bergen Street and Franklin Avenue depots and the team from the eastern division of the elevated. Last year's Bergen Street depot team won the championship of the league.

New York State League.

AT UTICA.

		R.	H.	E.
Utica	0 4 1 0 0 0 2 1 .	8	8	4
Albany	3 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0	6	12	3

Batteries—Weiss, Gurner, and Clougher; Brower and Ahearn.

AT SYRACUSE.

		R.	H.	E.
Troy	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 0	7	10	1
Syracuse	0 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0	6	7	3

Batteries—Buckles and Fitzgerald; Rawley, Meehan, and Jarosik.

AT WILKES-BARRE.

		R.	H.	E.
Elmira	0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0	4	8	2
Wilkes-Barre	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	5

Batteries—Caporal and Ritter; Meyers and Briger.

AT SCRANTON.

		R.	H.	E.
Scranton	5 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 .	7	11	2
Binghamton	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0	4	9	1

Batteries—O'Connor, Adams, and Murphy; Cornwell and Miller.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Quinn Starts Strong, Then Brooklyn Drives Him from Box.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Brooklyn defeated Baltimore this afternoon, 12 to 4. Quinn retired the first twelve men in order. In the fifth and sixth innings the entire team batted, and Quinn was relieved after the first three men in the seventh hit safely. Innings:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf.	5	1	2	3	0
Magee, 2b.	5	1	2	1	3
Kauff, cf.	3	0	1	3	1
Evans, rf.	4	3	3	1	0
Coop'r, 1b.	5	3	3	11	0
W'zil, 3b.	5	1	2	3	4
Holt, ss.	5	1	2	3	6
Simon, c.	3	1	0	2	0
Marion, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Upham, p.	2	1	0	0	0
*Land	1	0	1	0	0
†Finneran	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	41	12	16	27	17

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
D'nc'n, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Zinn, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Sim'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
S'cina, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Dool'n, ss.	3	1	0	1	1
Owens, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Russell, c.	1	0	1	2	1
Quinn, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Bailey, p.	2	0	0	2	0
Total..	33	4	7	27	9

*Batted for Marion in the fifth inning.
†Ran for Land in the fifth inning.

Errors—Magee, Swacina, Owens, (2.)

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 4 6 2 0 0—12
Baltimore ....1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—4

Two-base hits—Duncan, Evans, Simmons. Three-base hits—Owens, Holt, Cooper. Home run—Evans. Stolen bases—Meyer, Duncan, Cooper. Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Meyer. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 5. First base on error—Baltimore. Bases on balls—Off Marion, 2; off Quinn, 1; off Bailey, 2. Hits—Off Marion, 4 in 4 innings; off Upham, 3 in 5 innings; off Quin, 15 in 6 innings; off Bailey, 1 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Marion, 1; by Quinn, 3; by Bailey, 3; by Upham, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours.

Buffeds Still on Toboggan.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Buffalo lost their fifth straight game today, when Newark won, 5 to 1. Schulz's wildness and errors by the infield in the pinches threw away the game. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
McK'e, 3b.	4	0	0	3	3
R'sch, cf.	5	0	2	2	0
Lap'te, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Sch'fer, 1b.	5	1	1	6	1
Ssm'd, ss.	1	2	1	4	2
Ehear, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
R'den, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Mosely, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Str'd, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
Total..	31	5	7	27	9

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Dalton, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
L'den, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
McD'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
D'ney, 2b.	2	1	0	1	2
Smith, ss.	3	0	2	3	5
Allen, c.	2	0	0	5	1
Schulz, p.	2	0	1	0	3
A'son, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Engle	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	29	1	4	27	13

*Batted for Schulz in eighth inning.

Errors—McKechnie, 2; Laporte, Smith, 3; Allen, 2.

Newark ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 1—5
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Sheer, Smith. Home run—Esmond. Stolen bases—Agler, Schulz, Mosely, Rausch. Earned runs—Newark, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mosely, Allen. Double plays—Laporte and Esmond; Smith, Downey and Chase. Left Left on bases—Newark, 9; Buffalo, 4. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mosely, 2; off Schulz, 7; off Anderson, 1. Hits—Off Schulz, 5 in 8 innings; off Anderson, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schulz, 1. Balk—Schulz, 1. Struck out—By Mosely, 7; by Schulz, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT PITTSBURGH.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'f'rd, rf.	5	1	1	1	0
Z'ling, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Mann, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Wilson, c.	4	1	3	3	2
Fritz, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Tinker, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, ss.	3	1	0	2	4
F'rell, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Beck, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
McC'n'l, p.	4	0	2	0	5
Total..	35	6	9	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf.	4	0	1	2	2
B'gh'r, ss.	4	0	0	6	3
Holly, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
M'rey, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
K'tchy, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Oakes, cf.	3	0	1	2	9
Lewis, 2b.	2	0	1	4	3
B'dley, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Berry, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Allen, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total..	29	0	5	27	15

Errors—Smith, Mowrey.

Chicago.......... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6
Pittsburgh........ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Allen. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Allen, 2. Struck out—By McConnell, 2; by Allen, 2. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Half Holiday for Baseball Opening.

Is interest in baseball on the wane? Read this, published in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle recently:

"The Rochester International League baseball club received the city Government's approving attention when the Common Council adopted a resolution, introduced by Alderman Raymond E. Westbury, to make next Monday afternoon a civic half-holiday. Among other things the resolution declares that the "success of the Hustlers has been one of the best advertisements for Rochester." The resolution:

"'Whereas, The Rochester baseball club has proved one of the best advertisements of the City of Rochester and its success has spread the fame of this city as a growing and prosperous municipality; and

"'Whereas, The continued welfare of the club will benefit the city and civic pride makes it proper that the city should encourage the efforts which have given it one of the best teams engaged in the national sport; now, therefore,

"'Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Rochester as follows: Monday afternoon, May 17, 1915, the opening day of the International League in the City of Rochester, is hereby declared to be a civic half-holiday; provided, however, that the offices of the City Treasurer and City Clerk shall be kept open.'"

DOG SHOW STARTS LATE.

Ryan's Little Girl Adjudged Best at Hotel Gregorian.

Miss Frances Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl was adjudged the best dog of either sev in the show last night at the seventh club match of the Boston Terrier Breeders' Association held at the Gregorian Hotel. Miss Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy also took the blue ribbon for the best dog.

There was a notice to exhibitors on the program that judging would start promptly at 8 P. M. and that all entries not in five minutes before that time would be refused. Had the dogs been there by 9:30 P. M. they would have been in lots of time, as the first class was sent into the ring promptly at 10 P. M.

Exhibitors who had come a long way complained, and justly. The meeting was the largest of the season, many coming from different parts of New Jersey in order to help and encourage the association both by their presence and their dogs.

W. E. Swainsen of Washington, D. C., who showed for the first time, had the largest number of entries and took a number of blues.

The awards follow:

Puppies, Three to Six Months Old.—Won by H. C. Mason's Mason's Queen; W. E. Swainson's Vanity Fair, second.

Puppies, Six to Twelve Months.—Won by C. Cross's Jerry C.

Novice Dogs, Under Seventeen Pounds.—Won by C. Cross's Dandy C.; J. Edwards's Tommy Duke, second.

Limit Dogs, Under Seventeen Pounds.—Won by J. Edwards's Tommy Duke; F. Werner's Roman, second.

Open Dogs, Under Seventeen Pounds.—Won by Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy; J. Edwards's Tommy Duke, second.

Novice Dogs, Over Seventeen Pounds.—Won by W. E. Swainson's Snipper; W. O. Howlett's Breeno, second.

Limit Dogs, Over Seventeen Pounds.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Cheeky; W. E. Swainson's Snipper, second.

Open Dogs, Over Seventeen Pounds.—Won by W. E. Swainson's Snipper; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Cheeky, second.

Best Dog.—Won by Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Cheeky, reserve.

Puppy, Bitches, 6 to 12 Months.—Won by Miss M. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl; M. J. Ryan's Organ's Bunny, second.

Novice, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by Miss M. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl; M. J. Ryan's Organ's Midget, second.

Limit, Bitches.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Fussy; Stewart Corrocky's Beauty Spot III., second.

Open, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Fussy; Miss M. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl, second.

Novice, Bitches, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by J. Edwards's Lady Ringmaster; F. C. Gordon's Annette Taylor, second.

Limit, Bitches, Over 17 pounds.—Won by J. Edwards's Lady Ringmaster; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Nellie, second.

Best Bitch.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Fussy; Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl, reserve.

Best in Show.—Won by Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Fussy, reserve.

HARVARD BLANKS BOSTON COLLEGE

Mahan Allows Only Two Hits—Haughton Declines to Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, May 14.—Boston College, which recently beat both Georgetown and Tufts, was an easy victim for Harvard on Soldiers' Field today, the Crimson winning, 10 to 0. They were in charge of Captain Hardwick, and there was no coach or baseball committeeman on the bench. Halloran, who was expected to make a great showing against the Crimson, received ragged support, and all of Harvard's nine hits were bunched inside of four innings. In the second inning Hardwick and Brickley bunched two-baggers for a run, and in the third, with the bases full, Hardwick hit a home run to right field. Boston College went into the air after that, and Harvard got five more runs against Halloran in the fourth and fifth innings.

Ned Mahan, pitching for Harvard, had an easy day. Only six visitors reached first base, two seeing second and one reaching third. This happened in the seventh inning, when Maloney made the visitors' first hit, and went to third when Dee made Boston's second and last single of the game.

In the first inning Mahan gave two passes, but after that, except in the seventh, only three batters faced him, those who reached first on errors being thrown out by Harte when they tried to steal.

Captain Hardwick said tonight that he had been unable to secure Percy Haughton as coach to succeed Dr. Sexton. Haughton, however, will try to adjust his business affairs so he can assist. Bill Sweeney, the old Chicago and Boston second baseman, is one of the applicants for the position as head coach here. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abbott, 2b.	5	2	1	3	2
Mahan, p.	4	2	1	0	4
Nash, 1b.	5	1	0	9	0
Gan'tt, rf.	5	1	1	0	0
Harte, c.	3	1	0	7	2
H'dw'k, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
B'kley, cf.	4	0	3	1	0
Reed, ss.	3	1	1	1	1
Beal, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
W'man, c.	0	0	0	3	0
Total..	37	10	9	27	10

BOSTON COLLEGE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flynn, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Gildea, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Mal'ey, 2b.	3	0	1	1	5
M'ch'l, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Dee, c.	3	0	1	2	2
L'han, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
M'nley, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Whol'y, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Hal'n, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total..	28	0	2	24	9

Errors—Reed, Beal, Maloney, (2,) Dee, Manley, (3.)

Harvard ....0 1 4 4 1 0 0 0 .—10
Boston College.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Hardwick, Mahan. Home run—Hardwick. Sacrifice hit—Gildea. Stolen bases—Nash, (2,) Brickley, Reed. First base on errors—Harvard, 3; Boston College, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 7; Boston College, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mahan, 2; off Halloran, 2. Struck out—By Mahan, 9; by Halloran, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Halloran, (Harte.) Umpires—Messrs. Wilson and Brady. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

KOOB'S SECOND NO-HIT GAME

Kalamazoo Pitcher Makes a Record for a Season.

YPSILANTI, Mich., May 14.—Koob of the Kalamazoo Normal College pitched his second no-hit game of the year here today in a game against Ypsilanti Normal. Kalamazoo won, 6 to 1, the locals' one run being scored on three errors.

Earlier this Spring Koob hurled a no-hit game against Albion College, and held the University of Michigan team to two hits in ten innings.

College Player Breaks Jaw.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—Ohio State's nine bunched hits against Les Jardien today and won from Chicago University, 9 to 6. The three Chicago hits, a homer by F. McConnell, a triple by Flood, and Cole's single, came in the seventh inning. In the fourth inning, Pitcher Potts's left jaw was broken in two places in a collision with First Baseman House. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Ohio State	0 1 1 0 4 2 1 0 .	9	12	3
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 1	6	3	4

Batteries—Potts, Putnam, Smith, and Jones; Des Jardien and Cole.

Pitching Duel Ends Abruptly.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—A pitchers' duel between McConnell and Allen ended in the ninth inning today when the Pittsburgh twirler went to pieces and Chicago made six runs, winning the game, 6 to 0. McConnell had the local batters at his mercy all the way. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6	6	9	1
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	1

Batteries—McConnell and Wilson; Allen and Berry.

Northwestern Beats Purdue.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Northwestern University team defeated the Purdue nine, 7 to 2, here today. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Purdue	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	6	2
Northwestern	0 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 .	7	10	1

Batteries—Kaufman and Walters; Juel and Walters.

Hamilton, 3; Union, 2.

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 14.—Hamilton defeated Union in a thirteen-inning game at Clinton this afternoon, 3 to 2. Whitman pitched superbly for Hamilton, striking out fourteen batsmen. Union led up to the ninth inning. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Union	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	5
Hamilton	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1	3	9	4

Batteries—Hummer and Braver; Whitman and Miller.

Victory for Illinois in Ninth.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 14.—Gunkel's hit in the ninth won from the University of Wisconsin, by 5 to 4 today, for the University of Illinois ball team. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Wisconsin	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0	4	6	1
Illinois	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1	5	7	4

Batteries—Moon and Roach; Gunkel and Bradley.

Dartmouth a Tufts Victim.

HANOVER, N. H., May 14.—Dartmouth was defeated by Tufts today, 4 to 2. Errors by Gerrish and three scratch hits in the fifth combined to give the visitors three runs. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Tufts	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0	4	9	2
Dartmouth	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	4	2

Batteries—Whittaker and Carroll; Perry and Wanamaker. Umpire—Mr. Ennis.

Colonial Yacht Club Activities.

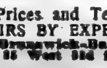
With a total of 200 members, fifty being added in the last month, and a new frontage of 150 additional feet, the Colonial Yacht Club is beginning a very active season. They expect to enter most of the big races of the season, and have prepared the following schedule for themselves:

June 12, Highland Lighthouse; July 10, Cornfield Lighthouse and return, 210 miles; Aug. 15, around Manhattan Island; Aug. 29, Rockland Lighthouse, followed by a bang and go back race.

The newly elected officers for the year are: N. J. Baker, Commodore; Carl Reinschild, Vice Commodore; Dr. J. K. Van Denburg, Rear Commodore; W. R. Gray, Corresponding Secretary; Victor E. Meest, Financial Secretary; Carl Roedelsperger, Treasurer; Dr. H. M. Burns, Fleet Lieutenant; Cyprian C. Hunt, Chaplain; Leslie Huxtable, Measurer.

New Turf and Field Club Members.

At a meeting of the Turf and Field Club held yesterday the following were elected members of the club: Moncure Robinson, L. Stuart Wing, Henry B. H. Ripley, Robert J. Kelly, E. G. Bruns, James Park, Henry F. Godfrey, Samuel Adams Clark, and Francis G. B. Roche. Upon application several former members were reinstated to membership. The revival of interest in the Turf and Field, whose clubhouse and grounds are considered to be among the most attractive in this country, is an indication of the generally increased interest of society in the coming meeting at Belmont Park, which promises to be the most successful held for many years.

EVERYTHING FOR
Billiards  Bowling
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REDS DEFEAT WHITES.

Squadron A Polo Teams Show Excellent Form in Game.

In a fast but one-sided polo game between Squadron A teams the Reds defeated the Whites yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 9 goals to 2. Four of the five points made by the winners were registered by L. J. Hunt, who showed really good form for so early in the season. The Reds were more aggressive and appeared to be slightly better mounted. Dr. H. D. Richards, a new member of the squadron and taking up polo seriously for the first time, played a good game at No. 1 for the Whites. Dr. Richards has four serviceable mounts, which are well broken and know the game.

As soon as the ball was thrown in the Reds commenced their attack, and after two minutes of play W. B. Bolton scored the first goal. Hunt tallied again a minute later. Just before the period closed J. F. Johnson made a point for the Whites. The victors increased their lead in the two following chukkers.

At the end of the third several substitutes were put in, and the Whites braced up considerably. A. Snyder made the only goal of the period for the losers. The Whites were far stronger defensively than in attacking, and they generally put up a good fight before their opponents were finally able to score.

The Red team, however, was the stronger and they added four more goals to their score before the final whistle blew at the end of the seventh period, when darkness made it necessary to call the game. The line-up:

Reds—A. J. Smith, T. C. Eastman, L. J. Hunt; back, W. B. Belton, Jr. Whites—Dr. H. D. Richards, J. F. Johnson, W. B. Eaton; back, Howard Craft.

Substitutes—For Reds: R. S. Thomas, Dr. Maxwell, E. A. Hurd; for Whites: A. Snyder, G. H. Barrett, Lorillard Spencer.

THOUSAND ISLANDS POLO.

Five Teams Already Entered for Tournament in August.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the third annual tournament of the Thousand Islands Polo Club, which will be held from Aug. 18 to Sept. 6, inclusive, at Wellesley Island, Alexandria Bay, New York. The most important trophies are the St. Lawrence River Challenge Cup, presented by Peter Dawson, and played for under Polo Association handicaps, and the Mid-Western Circuit Cup, presented by the Polo Association, and played for under local handicaps.

Up to yesterday the Polo Association had received the names of five clubs which will enter teams. They include: Chagrin Valley Hunt Club of Cleveland, Buffalo Country Club, Westmoreland Polo Club of Greensburg, Pa.; Aiken, and a team from either Philadelphia Country Club or Bryn Mawr.

The club has engaged the services of Robert S. Bullock, as polo professional, to coach and instruct those who desire his services. Bullock came to this country several years ago in charge of the English mounts for the international matches, and remained here. He is a fine player and knows the game thoroughly. He has been with the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest, Ill., for the last two years. A. G. Miles, Delegate of The Thousand Islands Club, has obtained the services of Bullock expressly to instruct the younger players who may come to the club during the season.

For those players who are unable to ship their ponies, there will be additional mounts, which may be hired. There is plenty of sleeping accommodations at the club, and it will be the stag headquarters for the men throughout the season and for the visiting teams.

It is planned to have polo three days a week, starting July 1, and efforts will be made to play match games each Saturday in July with teams from Long Island or about New York, composed of men who are able to get up to the Islands for the week-end. For the players who will ship their mounts, there is plenty of excellent stabling and accommodation for their grooms.

Polo has started on Long Island, the players are practicing almost every day on Field No. 2 at Meadow Brook. At Phipps' Field, at Westbury, several impromptu games have been played already.

Point Judith a Polo Victor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Point Judith defeated Devon by a score of 9½ to 7 in the opening game of the polo tournament at Bryn Mawr today. The winners scored 11 goals, but lost 1½ by penalty. Devon was allowed four goals by handicap and scored 3.

McCarney in American Club.

Billy McCarney has been appointed matchmaker of the American Sporting Club of America, which has its headquarters at Harlem River Casino. Paddy Donnelly, who holds the lease and is the owner of the American Sporting Club, made McCarney the matchmaker yesterday. McCarney is well known to all New Yorkers as the man who brought out Luther McCarthy, who died during a bout with Arthur Pelky. Some years ago McCarney was one of the cleverest lightweights competing in the amateur ranks.

United Hunts Racing Today.

The following are the entries and weights for the United Hunts Association racing at Belmont Park Terminal today:

FIRST RACE.—Turf and Field Hurdle Plate. For three-year-olds and upward. About one mile and a half, over hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hammon Pass	157	Zellwood	160
Mission	161	Mr. Sniggs	144
Sandow	144	Meadow Lark	160

SECOND RACE.—Hillside Highweight Handicap. For three-year-olds and upward. About five furlongs.

Mr. Specs	163	Culvert	101
Muskmelon	185	Lily Orme	155
Exemplar	135	Rosa Russell	135
Fenmouse	150	Mack B. Eubanks	150
Tommie Thompson	150	Bartlett	145
True as Steel	163	Ambrose	165
Otto Floto	140		

THIRD RACE.—Greentree Steeplechase Handicap. For hunters. About two and a half miles over brush course.

Aggravate	159	Duke of Duluth	160
Conqueror	170	Knight of Merci	148
Ben Cabell	148	Floral Artist	159
M. J. Shannon	150	Web Carter	162
Cloud	159	Royal Amber	154
Descendent	145		

FOURTH RACE.—Hollis Plate, for three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Duty	105	Carlone	111
Lokomis	107	Grecian Bend	119
Our Ren	120	Roger Gordon	117
Top Hat	119	Ambrose	122

FIFTH RACE.—La Montagne Memorial Plate for hacks, hunters, and United States Army horses. About one mile and a quarter.

Day Bell	157	Nosegay	157
Superstition	157	Flatrun	157
Cloud	169	Willing	160

SIXTH RACE.—Queens Open Steeplechase Handicap for four-years-olds and upward. About two miles over brush course.

Aggravate	149	Unmask	159
Roland Pardee	132	Adventuress	146
Mission	160	Native Maid	138
Foxcraft	140	Wooltex	145
Meeting House	154	Frijolee	148
Cabaret	154	Rahab	146
Royal Amber	154	Abden	147

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12 Cortlandt St.
Correct Outing "Togs" at great savings.
SPORT SHIRTS, $1.49
With New Roll Collar
Mercerized Cheviot
Tennis Shirts, 98c
Gray Flannel Shirts, 98c
Khaki Trousers, $1
Duck Trousers, $1
Flannel Trousers, $2.98

$4 Silk Shirts at $2.35
Newest Colors
White Wool Tennis Socks, 50c.
$2.00 Soft Cuff Shirts, $1.25
They are samples. Nearly all sizes. Mercerized, Madras, Crepe and Rep Cloth.

CLABBY AND CHIP ACCUSED OF FAKING

Boxers, Haled Before Athletic Commission, Deny Charge of Frame-up Bout.

Jimmy Clabby, the Indiana middleweight, and George Chip, the Newcastle, Penn., boxer, were called to accounting yesterday at a special meeting of the State Athletic Commission at 41 Park Row for their alleged "faked" bout at the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday night. Only two members of the commission were present, Commissioner James K. Price being unable to attend the hearing, so action on the testimony was deferred until the regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon. More witnesses will be called, and the same procedure will be followed by the commission as in the investigation of the fake charges made against Abe Attell after a bout with Knockout Brown. The board accepts this case as a precedent. Newspapermen who witnessed the contest probably will be asked to give their version of the affair.

Billy Roche, the official referee of the St. Nicholas A. C., who ordered the boxers from the ring after they had boxed for eight rounds, gave his side of the fiasco, as did James Dime, manager of Chip, and Larney Lichtenstein, who directs the pugilistic affairs of Clabby.

As was expected, both the principals of the bout testified that they did their best. They gave as an excuse for their poor showing the fact that they felt "tired" for some reason unknown to themselves. The fact that they had boxed three or four times before and were thoroughly acquainted with each other's style was also advanced as a reason that the men did not put up a fast exhibition. Clabby is of the clever type of boxer, while Chip is one who bores in head down, without science and only a determination to reach his opponent, regardless of the result

Referee Roche asserted positively that in his opinion Chip and Clabby were participants in a "frame-up." From the fourth round until he ordered them from the ring in the eigth, Roche swore, he continually cautioned them for not trying. The managers testified that there was absolutely no preliminary arrangement between the men, and also that in their opinion the exhibition was all that it should have been.

Clabby and Chip, with their managers, have agreed to remain in New York until Tuesday, to be present at the continued investigation. The special meeting was hastily called yesterday morning in order that the testimony of the men could be heard in the city in the event that they desired to leave the city before they were tried before the commission.

Opinion is divided as to whether the men did their best, but there is almost a unanimous sentiment among boxing patrons that the decision of the referee should be upheld by the governors of the sport.

WAR IS OVER FOR JOHNSON.

Negro Boxer Says He's at Peace First Time in Several Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 14.—Jack Johnson now is a rival attraction to soldiers on the boulevards. Asked if he came here to go to war he replied: "Man, for me war is over. I am at peace the first time in several years." His interviewer said: "Anyway your name goes down in war history, for big German shells are called Jack Johnsons." Jack replied: "Wasn't I in history before this war?"

Asked what he intended to do he said: "I have been invited to be athletic director for a gentleman's club in Havana. I might go there and open a café as a side line. It certainly is one of the last good towns, but on the way here I stopped in Spain to see bullfights. My goodness, man, I certainly felt I wasted my time at prizefighting. These bullfighters are busy all the time and make more money than world's champions, so maybe I will be a bullfighter."

Asked about the Willard fight Johnson said: "That guy aint no fighter, but you can't beat him. Why, man, he's got a reach from here way over there." Jack pointed at buildings across the boulevard.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Bouts which promise to result in interesting sport have been arranged by four local clubs for tonight. The Fairmont, Irving, Broadway, and Queensboro Clubs present good cards. As usual, the Fairmont management has arranged a first-class bill, which leads off with a ten-round bout between Dick Peters, the West Side lightweight, and Gene Moriarity, a clever Harlem boxer. In another star exhibition Marty Cross, a younger brother of Leach Cross, tackles Jack Curley. The opening number will have as principals Banty Sharp of Steubenville, Ohio, and Denny McFadden, a Harlemite. There will be ten four-round contests in addition to the star bouts.

The Irving A. C. will stage a series of bouts between sailors of the Atlantic fleet in the North River. Jack Keating of the U. S. S. Alabama, holder of the United States Navy heavyweight championship, will box Sam Taylor of the Michigan, who holds the Atlantic fleet heavyweight title belt. In the other ten-round go Jack Smith of the Arkansas, middleweight champion of the navy, will tackle Jack Reck of the Michigan. Joe Smith of the Michigan and George Grant of the Florida will be opposed for six rounds in the semi-final.

The Queensboro show consists of four ten-round bouts and two fours. The main event will introduce Young Joe Stacey of Yorkville and Johnny Reese of Brooklyn. Mike Smith and Joe Mooney are opponents in another ten rounder.

Knockout Brown, once a Manhattan idol, boxes Fighting Harry Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn in the principal bout at the Broadway Sporting Club. Johnny Dohan of Brooklyn and Fighting Joe Hyland come together on the same program. Tommy Buck, a clever Philadelphia boxer, is matched with Eddie Cook of Greenpoint for the opening contest.

Jeffries Recovering from Pneumonia

LOS ANGELES, May 14.—James J. Jeffries, former heavyweight champion of the world, who has been ill of pneumonia for the last four days, was said tonight to be past the crisis of the illness.

The MAGIC Belt
LEATHER
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NO BINDING—NO PRESSURE
YOUR waist *expands* and *contracts* as you stand, sit, stretch or stoop. The "Magic" expands and contracts *with* you—it stretches *to-and-fro* and it's made of *genuine leather.*
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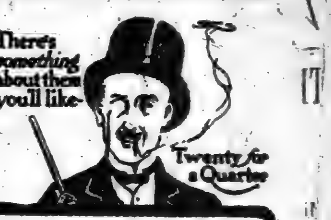
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Twenty for a Quarter
To try them is to buy them ever after.
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

CORNELL FAVORITE FOR CREW RACE

Princetonians Cannot See That Anything Is Wrong with the Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14.—In spite of all the reports of backwardness of the crew that have been issuing from Ithaca, Cornell rules the favorite in Princeton tonight for tomorrow's race with Princeton and Yale. Courtney's eight huskies look to be one of the best crews that ever represented the red and white and there is no evidence of the unfinished oarsmanship that was said to be giving Courtney so much worry.

Cornell had two rows today and in the afternoon workout went over the course of tomorrow's contest. The big New York eight finished a hard spin apparently as fresh as when they started. They have powerful leg drive and a quick, vigorous stroke that sends the shell skimming through the water as though driven by a motor.

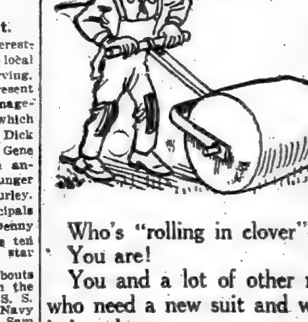
The Cornellians are minus coach Courtney who sent John Hoyle, the veteran boat builder, to take charge of the men while they are in Princeton. "I couldn't teach them any more in these last few days," said Courtney as the crews left Ithaca, "so there's no use of my going with them."

Yale does not look so strong as Cornell, although in the opinion of Princeton oarsmen, it is the best Eli crew that has ever come to Lake Carnegie. The Yale men are shorter and stockier than either of their opponents. The Tigers and the Ithacans loom up like giants in comparison with their New Haven rivals. The Blue eight was out for an hour this morning and for half an hour this afternoon. Guy Nickalls had nothing to say about his crew nor would he venture an opinion on the outcome of the race.

Princeton's work this afternoon was confined to a ten-minute spin during which Dr. Spaeth had his men practice several racing starts. The Tiger crew was slow in leaving the mark last Saturday and an effort has been made to eradicate this fault.

In commenting on the race Dr. Spaeth said tonight: "Yale has the best crew she ever sent down here. It is a strong, finished eight. Cornell has eight men of splendid physique and if they have had any trouble up there it certainly doesn't show now."

In the drawing for positions this afternoon Cornell drew the west bank, Princeton the middle and Yale the east or canal bank. For freshman race, which will precede the 'Varsity, the order of the crews will be the same. The referee will be William I. Forbes of the University of Pennsylvania, and the judge at the finish will be Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of the University of Chicago.


Who's "rolling in clover"? You are!
You and a lot of other men who need a new suit and want it in a hurry.
What tailor offers finer woolens, finer linings, finer making? Where else will you find wider variety of fabrics, models, sizes?
Tailor can't help you—we can!
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Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball—Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.

WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS--GOLF--ATHLETICS

TENNIS CHAMPION WINS AND LOSES

Miss Bjurstedt Captures Metropolitan Singles, but Loses in the Doubles.

Victory, then defeat, fell to the lot of Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway yesterday in the final rounds of the Metropolitan Women's singles and doubles championship tennis tournament on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. The national indoor champion scored an easy victory in the singles, defeating Mrs. Barger Wallach in straight sets 6—3, 6—1, but in the doubles title round, with Miss Florence Ballin as a partner, Miss Bjurstedt was overwhelmed by Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Mills, 6—2, 6—1.

That the Norwegian expert would win the singles, few who have followed the championship tournament doubted. She has been in splendid form, and her succession of victories have been impressive. Miss Bjurstedt seemed to thrive on speed and her hammer and tongs rallies resulted in a total eclipse for Mrs. Wallach, who showed signs of fatigue near the end of the match. Both players appeared nervous as they came on the court, Miss Bjurstedt through being half an hour later, and Mrs. Wallach owing to the long wait for her opponent.

Mrs. Wallach made a plucky fight in the first set and held her young opponent on even terms up to the seventh game. Meantime the champion was playing a severely hard game, driving with great force and placing with deadly accuracy. Mrs. Wallach tried to overcome her opponent's steady growing advantage with high lobs, but Miss Bjurstedt was waiting as the ball descended and seldom failed to return it. The last three games of the first set found Mrs. Wallach outclassed, with but three games to her credit.

With her opponent rapidly tiring under the aggressive attack, Miss Bjurstedt, in the second set, did not let up for one moment. She rushed up to the net and sent the ball whizzing in every direction. Mrs. Wallach succeeded in carrying two of the first three games to deuce and won the fourth. This was her last real effort, and feeling defeat inevitable she made little defense during the closing games of the match. Miss Bjurstedt scored 12 sets to 4 and 60 points to 30 in the contest.

The defeat of Miss Bjurstedt in the doubles was due rather to the poor support she received from her partner than the superiority of her opponents. Seldom has Miss Ballin been seen to such poor advantage. She was badly off her stroke and out of form. Frequently she raced up to the nets only to send the ball out of court or return it to the net. She repeatedly cut in ahead of Miss Bjurstedt, and when on the point of returning the ball dropped her racquet and let the ball travel over her head, too late for Miss Bjurstedt to reach it. In addition to her other troubles Miss Ballin was the main object of the attack from Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Pope, who realized that she was the weak spot in the combination.

When the champion realized that she was facing certain defeat she let up considerably in her play. This was the signal for Mrs. McLetan and Mrs. Pape to force the issue, and they allowed their opponents to score but one game in the se. The failure of Miss Bjurstedt and her partner did not affect the excellent team work of the successful pair. Mrs. McLean mixed her game and played with judgment and skill, and was admirably supported by Mrs. Pape, whose cross-court shots contributed materially in the victory. In point of figures the champion and Miss Ballin was outplayed 4 to 1 in games and in points 61 to 42. The point score and summary:

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST SET.

									Pts.	G.
Miss Bjurstedt	4	2	8	5	4	1	4	4	4—36	6
Mrs. Wallach	2	4	6	7	2	4	2	1	0—28	3

SECOND SET.

Miss Bjurstedt	4	5	8	2	6	4	4		4—33	6
Mrs. Wallach	1	3	6	4	4	2	2		2—22	1

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST ST.

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Pope	4	4	5	5	4	1	4		4—31	6
Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin	1	8	3	3	2	4	2		1—22	6

SECOND SET.

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Pope	4	8	4	0	5	5			4—30	6
Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin	2	6	1	4	3	3			1—20	1

Mixed Doubles—First Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Dean Mathey defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 9—7, 12—10.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Dean Mathey defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Hugh Tallant by default.

Consolation Singles.—Final Round—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Miriam Bladgen, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS ENDURANCE MATCH.

Dionne and Chambers Play Long-Drawn-Out Contest in Bronx Tourney.

G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, advanced another round in the Bronx County championship yesterday on the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, when he defeated Charles Chambers two sets to one by the score of 7-5, 2-6, 6-3. The match, which started on Thursday, was a long-drawn-out affair and was not finished until near dusk last night. Many of the rallies were long drawn out and resulted in an endurance contest. In one of the rallies, the seventh game of the final set, fifty-seven returns were made before the winning point was made. Dionne won the first set, but dropped the second. It was nip and tuck for a time in the third until Dionne's steadiness told and he overcame his opponent's chop strokes.

Vanderbilt Ward, the former Yale player and one of the youngest contestants in the championship tourney, was the first to reach the final round. He defeated King Smith of the Seventh Regiment in straight sets after an interesting contest. Dionne will play S. Howard Voshell, the title holder, and the winner of the match will oppose J. H. Steinkampf, which will bring the successful player to the opposite brackets to Ward. The summary:

Bronx Men's Singles Championship.—Fourth Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated Charles Chambers, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated King Smith, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Smith and Cragin defeated Steinkampf and Hartmann, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Grand and Phillips defeated Reimer and Steinacker, 9—7, 6—3.

Men's Singles, Consolation.—First Round—G. L. Robinson defeated Tobey by default; Oliver defeated Phillips by default; Pfeiffer defeated Radel by default; Adams defeated Johnson by default; Fixman defeated Nolan, 6—1, 6—3; Bassford defeated Barlow by default; Touissaint defeated Hall by default; Raymond defeated Hutchins by default; Walsh defeated Hall by default; Treanor defeated Peaslee by default; Porter defeated Baldwin by default; Hoffman defeated Kruger by default; Hooker defeated King by default; Spaeth defeated Peagram by default; Janes defeated Goold by default.

Pfeiffer defeated G. L. Robinson, 6—4, 6—2; Hooker defeated Spaeth by default; Touissaint defeated Janes by default.

Trinity Beats Brown at Tennis.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—Trinity's tennis team defeated Brown University today, four matches to two.

Draw for Harlem Tournament.

Sixty-five players were drawn in the Harlem Tennis Club open tournament, which opens today on the club courts at 135th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Several interesting contests will mark the first round, the best matches being Arthur M. Lovibond and Vanderbilt Ward and Ingo Hartman and Dr. William Rosenbaum. Many of the best players in the metropolitan district are entered in the tournament.

YALE TO REPEAT ON TRACK?

Elis Picked to Defeat Harvard in Dual Meet at New Haven.

Aherents of the Yale track and field team expect their squad to score another easy victory over the Harvard representatives in their annual dual meet at New Haven this afternoon. The Blue team is much stronger this year than it was last, when they triumphed over the Crimson squad by a score of 66½ to 37½ points. Happenings of last Saturday in the Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Cornell dual meets forecast a Yale victory today, and non-partisan observers of the performances of the two teams this year also look for the Blue to come off successful by a good margin.

Johnny Mack's team is especially strongly fortified with sprinters, who made almost a clean sweep against the Tigers last week. Treadway, Cornell, Ricketts and Stewart form a quartet who should score heavily for Yale. Their chief opposition will be Teschner and Foley.

Harvard appears best in the half mile, with Bingham and Capper against only Loverman of Yale, but in the hurdles the Blue stand in front with Sheddon, who has exhibited fine form so far this season. Oler in the high jump is supreme, and he will make a good fight for first place in the running broad jump against Johnstone of Harvard.

Camp of Harvard has a better mark in the pole vault this year than any of the Yale men, but Carter is likely to show improved form today, and perhaps defeat the Crimson representative.

verton, Holden and Frost of Yale will be matched against Southworth of Harvard, with the chances for victory favoring the latter, who made exceptionally good time in defeating the Cornell cracks last Saturday.

Val Wilkie undoubtedly stands above all the other entrants in the quarter mile, and in the mile Poucher should be a point scorer for the New Haven squad. Loughbridge is another likely point winner with the hammer.

Much interest centres in the meeting of Pennsylvania and Cornell at Ithaca. The winner of the Intercollegiate championship two weeks hence should turn up in either of these colleges. Cornell had a hard fight with Harvard last week, while Pennsylvania had little trouble disposing of Dartmouth, but these meets are no criterion of victory, but the Pennsylvania boys are also sure they will win.

Roos May Not Compete for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14.—Yale and Harvard track athletic officials were in session from 7 o'clock tonight to midnight discussing the case of William Roose, the intercollegiate champion shot-putter. At midnight the conference adjourned, leaving the Roos case dangling in the air. Yale claimed that he is eligible to compete in the dual track games here tomorrow on the ground that nothing in the dual agreement prohibits him, although he attended Columbia University one year and then went two years to Yale. The Harvard management tonight produced an agreement drawn up in 1906 which would disqualify Roos on the ground that he has already completed three years. Yale claims that this agreement was drafted, but never signed. Efforts to learn the facts from Walter Camp, the Yale athletic advisor, proved futile. He will decide the case tomorrow morning on the basis of the agreement which was really made in 1906. Yale claims that the agreement made in 1901 is still in existence.

JUNIOR TRACK GAMES JULY 17

Celtic Park Likely to be Chosen for Metropolitan Meet.

The Junior Track and Field Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association, decided yesterday at a meeting at 21 Warren Street, to hold their annual title games on July 17. No site was selected for the games, but in all probability they will be contested at Celtic Park, according to Fred J. V. Delany, Chairman of the committee. The field of Stevens Institute at Hoboken received consideration from the committee, but will not be available on July 17 because the school will be closed for the Summer on that date. It had been originally decided to stage the meet on June 12, but the date was changed upon protest from the Hungarian-American Athletic League and Scandinavian-American Athletic League, who hold their annual championships on June 13. There are fifteen clubs in each of these organizations.

Thomas Lynch Games at Celtic Park

The Thomas Lynch Association will hold an athletic meet at Celtic Park, Long Island City, tomorrow. Six track and field events are scheduled, in which all the leading stars of the Irish-American A. C. will appear. As an added attraction to these games the Pentathlon, scratch, an Olympic event, has been added. Included in the list of events necessary for this special Greek competition are a running broad jump, throwing the javelin, 200-meter run, throwing the discus, and a 1,500-meter run. Twenty entries have been received for this event, the most noted being Pat O'Connor, last year's winner of the junior all-around championships; Mike J. Fahey, Lester J. Harper, Dan Shea, and Thomas McLoughlin. In the 35-pound weight for distance, the entries of Paddy Ryan, Matt McGrath, Pat McDonald, and Alex McDougall have been received. Two games of Gaelic football will be played immediately after the track and field sports. The competing teams are Kerry versus Kilkenny and Cork versus Kildare.

Dwyer Most Useful Student.

Walter W. Dwyer, guard of the Blue and White basket ball team and President of the Columbia 1915 class, received the Charles S. Rolker prize by vote of his class yesterday. Dwyer has been prominent in athletics continually since entering college. He played baseball one year and has been a member of the basket ball team for the other three. He is also Chairman of the Student Committee on Athletics. The prize is awarded to the student who is judged most valuable to the student body for his athletic and scholastic activities in his four years. Dwyer was unopposed. The prize consists of $50 cash.

Middle States Intercollegiates.

Seven athletes of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., and five from New York University left yesterday for Haverford, Penn., to compete in the annual championships of the Middle States Intercollegiate A. A. Mel Sheppard, coach at Stevens, and H. Von Elling, the N. Y. U. trainer, had charge of their respective teams. Lafayette won the meet last year and has another strong team this Spring. Lehigh University promises to give the Lafayette Representatives a hard fight for the championship honors.

Wisconsin Track Victory.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 14.—The University of Wisconsin track team team defeated University of Illinois today by 71 to 55. Mason of Illinois won the two-mile run in 9:39, lowering the conference record. Mucks of Wisconsin won the shot put with 47 feet 3⅝ inches, and Stiles of Wisconsin took the broad jump with 24 feet 1¼ inches, also beating the conference record.

POWER SQUADRON CRUISE.

500-Mile Event to Start from Manhasset Bay July 31.

Commodore Franklin P. Pratt of the Hudson River Division of the American Power Squadron has appointed the following men as lieutenants for the season: George Saltford, Poughkeepsie Yacht Club; Major Bleeker, Tappan Zee Yacht Club; E. W. Marshall, Yonkers Yacht Club; C. Horenberger, New York Motorboat Club; Carl Reinschild, Colonial Yacht Club; George Hoertel, Hudson River Yacht Club.

The annual cruise of the squadron will begin at Manhasset Bay on July 31, when they go east for a week or ten days. Invitations have been extended to all other squadrons to join, and it is expected that Albany will send some boats down the river, that New Haven will join, and that Boston will also enter. The total distance to be covered by the squadron will be about 500 miles. The rendezvous begins on the day of the Gold Cup race at Manhasset.

Chief Commander Roger Upton will officially inspect the Hudson River Squadron on May 30-31 at Croton Point. This will be the first gathering of the division for the season, and it is expected that the holiday will make it quite a rendezvous.

YOUNG GOLFERS REACH GOLF FINAL

Marston and Carter Opponents Today for Oakland Tournament Title.

Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol was the hero of the second and semi-final rounds of the invitation tournament at the Oakland Golf Club yesterday, when through a brand of golf which would do credit to a champion he earned the right to play Philip V. G. Carter, the Metropolitan junior champion, in the thirty-six-hole decisive test today.

Marston's first victim was Roy D. Webb of Englewood, the tall Baltusrol youth winning by 3 and 2 and going around in 73, a stroke less than the amateur record established last week by Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion. Webb had a 76.

Later on Marston played Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, French runner-up last year. Again the margin was 3 and 2 in favor of the Baltusrol man, and once more he played such sterling golf that there was no denying him. Even so, Topping hung fast and by putting up a fine brand of golf held his fast-going opponent even to the turn. There was no stopping Marston after that, however, and he won handily enough.

Carter and Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton had a hard match in the morning, matters standing all even at the end of the ninth hole. Although he displayed excellent ability on the greens, Pyne was unable to keep the pace of his younger opponent toward the end and lost, 3 and 1.

Carter then took on Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich. The quality of golf was not equal to that of the earlier round, but it was a grueling match and Carter won on the nineteenth. Through the medium of a fine approach on the seventeenth, Kerr became 1 up at a critical stage, but Carter through a fine tee shot on the home hole was enabled to record a three and square the match. A pulled tee shot into a bunker cost Kerr the extra hole and the match. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Second Round—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 3 and 1; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat Louis P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 6 and 5; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, beat Prestley S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 1 up, (19 holes;) Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 3 and 2.

Semi-final Round—Carter beat Kerr, 1 up, (19 holes;) Marston beat Topping, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Lieutenant W. K. Dunn, Oakland, beat W. W. Hoffman, National Links, by default; Frederick Snare, Englewood, beat Edward P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 1 up, (20 holes;) T. W. Case, Auburn, beat Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 2 up; W. S. Brown, Oakland, beat F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, 1 up.

Semi-final Round—Snare beat Dunn, 1 up, (20 holes;) Case beat Brown, 1 up.

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, beat Horace C. Berner, Nassau, 3 and 2; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 2 and 1; S. B. Thorne, Oakland, beat James C. Parrish, Jr., National Links, 4 and 3; R. A. Balfe, South Shore, beat V. C. Thorne, Brooklawn, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-final Round—Herreshoff beat White, 2 up; Thorne beat Balfe, 4 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—First Round—Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, beat R. G. Twyefort, Bridgehampton, 3 and 2; R. H. Boyd, Flushing, beat Grantland Rice, Englewood, by default; Alexander Holmes, Wee Burn, beat Charles H. Hart, Dunwoodie, 6 and 5; William L. Hicks, Nassau, beat Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 4 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Cassebeer beat Boyd, 7 and 6; Hicks beat Holmes, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, beat E. F. Oates, Flushing, 3 and 1; E. A. G. Wylie, Rumson, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 6 and 5; B. H. Ridder, Oakland, beat G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 2 and 1; A. Cowperthwaite, Midland, beat Morrel P. Lewis, Flushing, 3 and 1.

Semi-final Round—Wylie beat Martin, 4 and 2; Cowperthwaite beat Ridder, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—First Round—O. C. Pickhard, St. Andrews, beat Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, by default; J. H. O'Connell, Yountakah, beat A. Daley, Wykagyl, by default; J. V. Graham, Oakland, beat A. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, 4 and 2; S. G. Wylie, Rumson, beat P. A. Proal, Rumson, 2 up.

Semi-final Round—O'Connell beat Pickhard, 1 up, (19 holes;) Wylie beat Graham, 4 and 3.

Fourth Sixteen.—Second Round—David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, beat John H. Higson, Canoe Brook, 3 and 1; Grant Campbell, Great Neck, beat W. H. Smith, Oakland, 4 and 3; W. J. Hyde, South Shore, beat Charles Cooper, Oakland, 3 and 2; Dr. Leeming Walker, Sleepy Hollow, beat R. Scott, Oakland, 4 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Wagstaff beat Campbell, 3 and 2; Hyde beat Walker, 1 up.

Princeton Golf Sweep Over Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

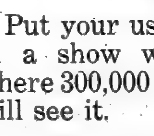
GREENWICH, Conn., May 14.—Team match golf between Princeton and Cornell at the Greenwich Country Club today resulted in a 6 to 0 victory for the Tigers. The scores:

Princeton—J. B. Rose, 1; L. W. Washburn, 1; R. M. B. Fay, 1; W. A. Laurie, 1; W. A. Barber, Jr., 1; W. M. Smith, 1.

Cornell—W. A. Matthews, 0; C. S. Lansin, 0; D. D. Cook, 0; J. D. Witts, 0; W. J. Smirly, 0; H. Nyman, 0.

Golfer Duncan Not Coming.

LONDON, May 14.—George Duncan, the English golfer, has cancelled his proposed visit to the United States for a year. He had originally intended to accompany Harry Vardon, Edward Ray, and C. H. Mayo on a tour of the States.



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GOLF HOME FOR N. Y. A. C.

Athletic Clubmen to be Affiliated with Quaker Ridge C. C.

Arrangements have been completed whereby 200 members of the New York Athletic Club will become affiliated with the newly organized Quaker Ridge Country Club, in Westchester County. The Quaker Ridge course is being rapidly constructed, and the first nine holes will be put in commission in two weeks and the remainder completed as early as possible.

The Country Club invited the Mercury Foot organization to sanction the affiliation, and Fred R. Fortmeyer, in a letter to William J. Murphy of the Country Club, said that the matter had been placed before the Board of Governors and that he had been directed to acknowledge the proposal, which had been favorably acted upon.

The Quaker Ridge links is within fifteen minutes' motor ride of the New York Athletic Club's country home at Travers Island, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in getting 200 golfing members to also join the Quaker Ridge. This number will practically fill the membership of the Country Club, and moreover, will give the New York A. C. the balance of power in voting privilege. Already there are a number of persons who are member sof both organizations.

For the last two or three years the New York Athletic Club has been seeking some affiliation so as to provide golf for its members, negotiations having been carried on with the Siwanoy Country Club and the Fox Hills Golf Club, but the announcement of last night is the first intimation that an understanding had been reached.

OUIMET IN FINE FORM.

Champion Plays Fast Golf in Brookline Tournament.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 14.—The fast play of Francis Ouimet, the national amateur golf champion, was the feature of the first round of match play for the Spring Cup at the Country Club today. In a match with H. P. Farrington of Woodland Ouimet made the third hole, 435 yards, and the eighth, 375 yards, in three strokes each. The summary:

First Round.—G. H. Lyall, Bellevue, beat S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, 1 up, (19 holes;) Francis Ouimet, Woodland, beat H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 5 and 3; Jesse Guilford, Bellevue, beat M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, 2 and 1; W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, beat G. H. Pushee, Weston, 1 up; T. M. Claflin, the Country, beat C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, 4 and 2; C. M. Amory, Essex County, beat W. C. Chick, the Country, 1 up; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, beat P. W. Whittemore, the Country, 1 up, (19 holes;) B. W. Estabrook, the Country, beat H. H. Wilder, the Country, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Ouimet defeated Lyall, 4 and 3; Guilford defeated Seeley, 5 and 4; Claflin defeated Amory, 3 and 2; Sullivan defeated Estabrook, 4 and 3.

CYCLIST LINART INJURED.

Fractures Ribs and Otherwise Hurt in Spill at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Victor Linart, the Belgian cyclist, was badly hurt while training at the Newark Velodrome today. Linart was following a motor cycle, the pace being furnished by Jimmy Hunter, when the front tire of his wheel burst, and he was hurled over his handlebars, striking the planking on his face and rolling to the bottom of the incline.

Linart wore no headgear, as is customary for pace followers to carry for protection. He was picked up unconscious, and hurried to the City Hospital in an ambulance. Physicians there found that the foreign cyclist in addition to cuts and bruises about the head and shoulders, had sustained a fracture of the ribs and some internal injuries. His condition is regarded as serious.

Linart came to this country last Fall, being a refugee from Antwerp. He reached America in time to compete in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden. He also competed in the six-day grind in this city and in Chicago. This season he was signed to ride behind the motors, at which he is best. He was to have competed at the opening meeting at the Boston track, as well as at the Sheepshead Bay saucer.

Morris H. S. Marksmen Lead.

The Public Schools Athletic League has just announced the marksmen and sharpshooter qualifications for this year. Morris High School leads in both classes by a wide margin, seventy-five boys having earned the marksmen title and thirty-seven that of sharpshooter. Erasmus Hall High School ranks second with Commercial and Manual Training following in that order. The girls of Curtis High School have taken up shooting and four of them have qualified as marksmen. The competitions were held by fifteen schools and 302 marksmen qualified and the total number of sharpshooters was 197.

As a compliment to General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, the Wyandach Club of Long Island has presented a sub-target gun to Evander Childs High School of the Bronx. Practically all of the high schools have for a number of years been using such a contrivance and interschol sub-target tournaments are held each year. The gun is electrically controlled and eliminates the danger of cartridges. Dr. Paul Mann, who was so successful when coaching the Morris High School shooters, will have charge at Evander Childs High School.

Church Services To-morrow

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate
Mr. GEORGE C. O'DELL of Ethical Culture Society will speak. Subject, THE IDEA OF EQUALITY IN MODERN LIFE. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M., "THE DOCTRINE OF NO-RESISTANCE AS APPLIED TO THE PRESENT CRISIS."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. BRANDEIS, "THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS,
Henry and Remsen Streets,
(Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway sta.)
REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., of Yale,
Will preach both Morning and Evening.
Morning Service, 11 o'clock.
Special Musical Service, 7:30.
Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
The Choir:
Miss Inez Barbour, Soprano;
Miss Elsie Baker, Contralto;
Mr. Paul Dufault, Tenor;
Mr. Clifford Cairns, Basso;
Miss Annie Louise David, Harpist;
Mr. Albin Antosch, 'Cellist;
Mr. A. Y. Cornell, Organist and Director.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—Holy Communion, Communion Meditation. Evening—Special Service, in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the National Temperance Society.

Ethical Culture.

BROOKLYN Society for Ethical Culture. Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. 11 A. M., Mr. HANS von KALTENBORN, "THE SOUL OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Thankfulness."
3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8 P. M.—"The Three Hells of the Bible."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Creation Pictures. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th Street.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP,
of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
Will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A Good Man in Trouble." 8—Third in popular course on "Forgotten Commandments."—"Thou Shalt Not Gossip."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M., REV. CHARLES S. ROUSCH.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A.M.
7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"FINDING HIS BROTHER; OR, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EVANGELISM IN THE WORLD."
8 P. M.—"WHAT ONE MAN LACKED; OR, IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A PERFECTLY UPRIGHT AND MORAL PERSON TO GO TO HELL—SUCH A HELL AS THE SON OF GOD DECLARES A CERTAIN RICH MAN IS NOW SUFFERING IN?"
The Evangelistic Services in this Church are of marked and growing interest. A cordial invitation to all.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. —Rev. Alfred E. Alton, Acting Pastor. 11—"The New Note in the Old Gospel." 8—"Religion and Present Day People."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
11 A. M.—"The Duty of America in the Present Crisis."
8 P. M.—"Have We Reached the End of the World?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Leader. Topic: "Love Your Enemies."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—W. B. Matteson, D. D.
8 P. M.—Wm. H. Anderson, Supt. Anti-Saloon League.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Glory of Moral Power."
8 P. M.—"Where Have You Been?"

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av.&178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Church Service, 11. The Pastor will preach.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Nine Months of War—Its Cost.
In Treasure..........Prof. John Bates Clark
In Life................Dr. Louis L. Seaman
In Demoralization of Morals.Dr. A. J. Brown
In Menace to Intern'l Law.Prof. S. P. Orth
To Civilization....Prof. Franklin H. Giddings

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs.
Dr. Boynton preaching.
10:30 A. M.—Morning worship. Sermon subject: "THE CITY AND THE CHURCH."
7:45 P. M.—Evening worship. Sermon subject: "RESTRAINT."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "THE CASE OF LEO FRANK: A LAST APPEAL."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW, on "The Universal Purpose in Israel's Religion." Daily Noon Service. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner. 11, Pres. Shanklin, Wesleyan Univ. 7:45, Dr. Reisner, Senators Ogden Mills, Bennett, and others peak.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the new pastor.
Dr. WORTH M. TIPPY.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11, Ser.: "The Task," violinist, Lucy Bangs; 8, Picture Ser.: "Pilgrim's Progress"; Johnson, violinist; Schaeffer, soloist.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 and 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.
11 A. M., Rev. Harvey Young; 7:45 P. M., Service of Song; 8 P. M., Rev. C. F. Armitage of Boston.

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 to 36 West 43d St. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Is Disease Real or Unreal?"

Four Saturday Morning Lectures, 11 O'clock. Miss VIOLA FAULKNER PAGE. HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d, Central Park West. May 15th, "Beauty—Its Secret." Soloist, Miss Irene Cumming. Violinist, Aldo Ricci. Seats free. Public invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING. Sunday, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. Subject: "Let There Be Light."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Church of the New Civilization. JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker. Subject: "The Great Delusion." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES. 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE. CHELSEA CHURCH. West 23d St., Presbyterian Church; now located at 359 West 24th St. Rev. William Neely Ross, A. M., Pastor.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. West End Presby., Amsterdam, cor. 105, "They Cry, Peace, Peace, When There Is No Peace." 8 P. M., Borough Pres. Marks on "Redemption of the City."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., and Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., at 4:30 P. M.

"COME AND SEE." SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Session's Expense and Benevolent Fund. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

Presbyterian.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work, 11; Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. 11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock.
THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will celebrate its 50th Anniversary at the four o'clock service.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor EDWARD CALDWELL MOORE, Ph. D., D. D., of Harvard University. The Farewell Communion service will be held at 4:30 P. M. The last service for the season. Preaching will be resumed October 3d. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister; will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., 7th Av.—Rev. C. A. EVANS, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Mr. ALLEN FAIRBANKS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. T. Walsh.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. (Service for Seventh Regiment.)
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ recital, 7:30; Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, address, Rev. E. R. Bourne.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.............................8 A.M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector.11 A.M.
Evening Prayer: Preacher, Rev. Stanley U. Cleveland.............................8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector), 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All seats free. All welcome. KARL REILAND, Rector. Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Holy Communion, 12. Evening Prayer and Sermon (MR. BACHMAN, 4.)

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong, Gounod's "The Redemption."
8—Mr. William Wirt, "Education."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON by Rev. Stuart L. Tyson and CONCONE'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSION. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
Week-day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, except Saturday, at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min.
11 A. M.—"Gambling with Salvation."
8 P. M.—"Anchored in the Storm."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, 11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach. 8 P. M.—Patriotic service for U. S. sailors.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A.M.—"A Stranger in Camp."
8 P. M.—"Plot and Counterplot."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. the choir will sing selections from Haydn's "Creation."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn; Men's Meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th & Madison Ave., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Seance Tuesday, 3-8 P. M. Mr. Lake.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Mrs. Zaida Brown Kates, Speaker and Psychic, morning and evening.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Coming of the World Teacher," Mrs. Emilie Welton.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Religion of the Future," T. R. Prater.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL THINGS." Blossom Sunday.

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN.
"The Noblest Element in a Man's Life." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 8th Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

BIBLE CONFERENCE.
Nat'l Bible Inst. Bldg., 214 West 35th St., (1 block west of Macy's.) Monday and Tuesday, May 17 and 18. Sessions 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. Speakers include Rev. J. W. KEMP of Edinburgh, B. DAVIDSON of London, Rev. WILLIAM FETLER of Russia. Sunday, May 16, 3:45 P. M., DON O. SHELTON on "A Lifeboat for Everyone."
ALL CORDIALLY WELCOME.

CALVARY METHODIST BROTHERHOOD, 129th St. and 7th Av., WM. T. HOOKEY, PRESIDENT. YOU, of all creeds, are invited to fellowship at our Sunday morning meeting at 9:30. Splendid singing, good addresses, a fine uplift of spirit are waiting for you. Come and enjoy yourself. Brother Frost leads this Sunday and Brother Burroughs next Sunday.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by the pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. R. D. Walker, Evangelist.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Service in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ave. and 37th St., Sunday next, May 16th, 1915, at 4 P. M. Addresses by the Pastor, Rev. William P. Merrill, D. D.; David James Burrell, D. D., LL.D.; Prof. A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D. The public cordially invited to attend this Jubilee Temperance meeting.

PALESTINE PAGEANT, SCENES OF LIFE in Bible Lands, in the New Synod Hall on the Cathedral grounds, Amsterdam Av. and 110th St.; auspices of Diocesan Board of Religious Education, May 21st to 29th. Every evening, except Sunday, 7:30 to 10. Afternoons of May 22, 26, 27, and 29 from 3 to 5. Admission free. Explanatory lectures at each session.

Prof. EVERSON will speak on an unusually interesting subject: 8 P. M., "Deep Racial Hatred; or, Is the World Insolvent?" Heights Lecture Hall, 181st Sub. Station, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av. Free to all.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Fate and Free Will," 3 P. M.

RESORTS.

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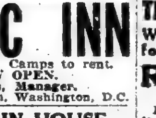

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Large Declines on Precautionary Selling—Continued Progress in Trade.

The transfer of stocks from weaker hands to stronger ones went on throughout yesterday's session on the Stock Exchange. In recognition of the uncertainty over the outcome of our note to Germany the market was under selling pressure throughout the day and the declines ran to considerable proportions. This was not because the market lacked support, but because there was no disposition at such a time to bid stocks up or do otherwise than to take on a scale down those offered for sale. Opinion is still much divided as to the response which Germany will make, and this division of views must needs last until Berlin has indicated what its attitude is to be. In the face of such a situation it is highly expedient that the stock market position should be strengthened as it was strengthened by yesterday's liquidation and absorption of stocks by stronger interests than those which sold. An advance in prices would have the directly opposite effect, for it would have left the market more exposed to the ill effects of any adverse news. It is this consideration which caused the financial community generally to welcome yesterday's decline. It was a measure of protection and one which was rendered all the more necessary by reason of the abrupt advance which had occurred early in the week.

After reading the President's message some in Wall Street thought that it increased the possibility of a rupture with Germany, but this could have been so only in the minds of those who had expected that this Government would fall short of taking a position which it was inevitable that it should take if it was to adhere to the stand which it had previously taken in its representations to the German Government. In the highest banking circles the President's message gave the greatest possible satisfaction, and the view was expressed that Mr. Wilson had done all that was possible to make it easy for Germany to accede to our demands. Therein the situation was regarded as having been bettered instead of having been rendered more tense by the publication of the full text of our note to Germany. Under the circumstances the decline in prices due to the fact that buyers took stocks as they were offered down instead of bidding them up did not in any sense represent disappointment over the tenor of our note to Germany. It merely reflected a spirit of caution befitting the occasion, and a resolution that liquidation of the kind which went on yesterday lessens the danger to which the market is exposed during the time when news of the very greatest importance is awaited.

Underlying yesterday's buying lay the belief that our strong financial and commercial position will serve to minimize the effect of any adverse news. If adverse news should come, while on the other hand it gives strong assurance of continued progress if the present grave situation resolves itself favorably. From trade sources come fresh testimony of the favorable course which events have been taking in business. Progress has apparently continued despite the serious international question with which the country has been dealing for the past week. It is particularly gratifying that business and finance find themselves in so sound a position at this time.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Dealers Awaiting Outcome of German-American Situation.

LONDON, May 14.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were difficult to maintain today.

Overnight war news from Flanders cheered the stock market, but business is not expected to increase pending more definite reports and the outcome of the German-American situation. Investment stocks were supported, but the other sections were dull.

Uncertainty was apparent in the American section, where the dealings were half-hearted. Canadian Pacific weakened in the afternoon and the rest of the list drooped and closed uncertain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days .... 2¾@2 | 5 and 6 mos ...3¼@3½
90 days .... 2¾@3 | 8 and 10 mos ...3½@4
4 mos .... 3 @3¼ | 11 and 12 mos ...3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3½@4
60 to 90 days .... 3 @3½

Other Names.
4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79½	$4.79¼	$4.79½
Cables	4.79½	4.79½	4.79½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79¼	$4.79½
Paris	5.34	5.33½
Berlin	.82½	.82⅞
Austria	15.55	15.60
Russia	..	42.50
Switzerland	5.29	5.28
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.75	44.60
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39½	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.91½	5.91
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	25.38	25.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers, 60 Days.	Bankers, 90 Days.	Commercial, 60 Days.	Commercial, 90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $314,878,397; balance, $18,964,134; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $134,833.

The local banks gained $7,010,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.31¼.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, unchanged; New York, 50c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	686,198
Same day last year	251,119
Year to date	47,304,086
Same period last year	32,433,264
Average price and change 50 stocks	64.62 —2.13
Same day last year	69.27 + .18

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	30¼	11,300	Alaska Gold Mines	31¾	31¾	30	30⅛	−1¾
13¼	14½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	14⅛	14⅛	13	13	−2
41	43	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	46	46	42	42	−3⅞
63¼	63⅜	30,550	Amalgamated Cop	65½	65¾	62½	63¼	−2¾
50	51	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	50	50	−¼
40¼	41	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	42⅞	43¼	39¾	40½	−2¾
30¼	30½	21,350	Am. Can	33	33	30	30¼	−2½
94	95	500	Am. Can pf	95	95	94	94⅛	−1⅝
46¼	47	2,700	Am. Car & Fdry	49⅞	49⅞	46	47	−3
105	113	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	112	112	112	112	−2⅝
41½	43	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	43	43	−3
85	92	100	Am. Cotton Oil x d	92	92	92	92	−⅛
83	88	100	Am. Express	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	−1¾
5	5½	300	Am. H. & Leather	5¼	5¼	5	5	−⅞
28	29	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	28¾	28⅞	28	28	−2
28¼	29	1,510	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	28	28	−2⅛
9	9½	1,000	Am. Linseed	9¾	9¾	9	9	−1½
25½	28	300	Am. Linseed pf	27	27	26¼	26¼	−1¾
38½	39	7,200	Am. Locomotive	42⅛	42⅛	38	39	−3½
93	95	100	Am. Locomotive pf	93	93	93	93	−4
62	63	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64	64½	61¾	62¾	−2⅛
103	104	600	Am. S. & R. pf. x d	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	−⅞
132½	150	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	...
29	31½	100	Am. Steel F'dries	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
102	103	830	Am. Sugar Ref	103	104	101¾	101¾	−4⅛
117¾	118½	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	119	119	118	118	−1
218	219½	600	Am. Tobacco x d	225	225	218	218	−7
82½	83½	400	Am. Woolen pf	84½	84½	83½	83½	−3½
29⅝	30	9,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	30¾	31	29⅝	29⅝	−1⅝
96⅝	97¼	6,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	98½	98½	96⅝	97	−1⅝
104½	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	106	106	−1
39½	40½	8,650	Baldwin Loco	43¼	44½	39⅛	40	−4
101	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	...
69⅝	70	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅛	71⅛	69¾	69⅝	−1⅜
67½	69	600	Baltimore & O. pf	69½	69½	68	68	−1¾
127	128	6,300	Bethlehem Steel	136	136	125	128	−7½
110	111½	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	110	110	−1
85⅛	85½	4,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	84⅞	85½	−2
122	126	100	Bklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	−8
21	30	100	Brown Shoe	23	23	23	23	−4
58	58¼	3,700	Butte & Superior	59½	60½	58⅛	58¼	−1¾
13⅝	13¾	1,700	California Petrol	15	15	13⅝	13⅝	−1¾
37	39	400	California Pet. pf	39	39	38	38	−1½
155¼	156⅜	7,600	Canadian Pacific	157	157½	154½	156	−2
78½	92	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	82	82	82	82	+2
33¾	34	4,170	Central Leather Co	34⅛	34⅞	33¼	34	−⅞
101	103½	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101	101	−1½
275	325	10	Central R.R. of N.J	300	300	300	300	...
40½	41	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅞	42⅞	41	41	−2
10½	12	1,300	Chi. Great Western	11	11	10½	10½	−1
26	27	2,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27½	27½	25½	26	−1⅝
87¼	87¾	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89	89	87⅛	87½	−2
123¾	124¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	−¼
124	125	300	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	124½	124½	−⅞
21½	22	8,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23	23¾	21⅛	21⅞	−1⅛
40¼	40⅝	16,650	Chino Copper	41½	41½	39½	40¼	−1⅞
100	101	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	102	102	102	102	+1
24¼	24½	2,350	Col. Fuel & Iron	25⅝	25¾	24	24	−1⅝
121⅛	122	1,000	Consolidated Gas	123	123⅛	121¾	121¾	−1⅝
57½	59	100	Continental Can	58	58	58	58	−3
12	12¼	3,800	Corn Products Ref	12¾	12¾	12	12	−1⅛
75	76	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	−1
20⅛	20½	4,500	Crucible Steel	20¾	21¼	20	20¼	−1¼
51	55	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	55	55	55	55	−1
146½	147½	100	Delaware & Hud	147	147	147	147	+½
12¼	13	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¾
12¼	13	1,100	Distillers' Securities	13	13	12⅛	12½	−½
4	5	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅞
23¼	23⅜	13,500	Erie	24⅝	24⅝	23	23⅜	−1⅛
37½	38	2,800	Erie 1st pf	39	39	37⅛	37½	−1⅝
145	147	2,100	General Electric	149	149	145	145½	−4½
127	129⅝	1,500	General Motors	131	131	126	128	−4½
97	97½	300	General Motors pf	98⅛	98⅛	97½	97½	−½
39	39⅛	6,710	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40⅝	40⅝	37⅞	39	−2½
101½	102	200	Goodrich pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	−¼
115	116	3,500	Great Northern pf	116⅛	116⅜	115	115	−2
29⅝	29¾	2,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	30⅛	30½	29	29½	−1½
54	54¾	3,000	Guggenheim Explor	56	56	54	54	−2¼
117	120	50	Homestake Mining	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
105	107	900	Illinois Central	107½	107½	105¼	105¼	−2¼
26⅞	27	10,400	Inspiration Copper	28¼	28¼	26⅝	27	−1⅛
19	19¼	12,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	20½	20½	18⅝	19	−1½
67	67½	3,150	Inter.-Met. pf	69½	69½	67	67¼	−1¾
10	17	100	Int. Agricultural pf	17	17	17	17	+3
90¾	92	700	Int. Harvester, N. J	91½	91½	91	91	−1
35	37	700	Int. Paper pf	36	36	36	36	−3
25	25½	2,900	Kansas City South	26	26	24⅞	25	−⅞
57	58	20	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	−⅝
125	131	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	132½	132½	128½	128½	−6½
104	109½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf	106	106	106	106	−3
36	40	200	Lackawanna Steel	41	41	40	40	−2
98	100	200	Laclede Gas	100	100	99	99	−1⅛
19¼	22	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	−2⅜
137½	137¾	7,800	Lehigh Valley	138½	138½	136¾	137⅞	−1½
113½	115	600	Louis. & Nash	117	117	113	113½	−4½
...	68	50	Mackay Cos. pf	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	...
34	35	5,200	Maxwell Motors	40	40	35	35	−5½
76½	79	3,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	80	80	77	77	−4⅛
28¾	29½	5,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	34	28½	28½	−5⅞
63¾	64	20,600	Mexican Petroleum	71⅛	71⅛	63	64	−7¼
22¼	22½	4,000	Miami Copper	22½	23	22	22⅛	−1⅜
11⅝	12⅜	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	−⅝
29	29⅜	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	29¾	29¾	29	29	−1⅛
12½	12¾	3,500	Missouri Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12⅝	−¾
45	46	500	Montana Power	47	47	46	46	−1
116	116½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	118	118	116	116	−6⅝
104½	106	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	−½
12⅞	13½	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	14¼	14¼	13½	13½	−¾
53½	54	4,800	Nat. Lead Co	56	56⅛	52¾	53⅜	−2½
109	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	+¼
109	112	10	do., odd lot	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	...
13½	13¾	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅛	14¼	13½	13½	−¾
76	79	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	82	82	76	76	−7
82⅝	82⅞	1,500	N. Y. Central	84¼	84¼	82¼	82¼	−1⅞
60¾	61	4,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62	60	61	−2
25⅝	26	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	25½	25¾	−1¾
100½	101½	800	Norfolk & Western	102	102	101	101	−1
72	75	500	North American	73	73	71½	71½	−2½
102⅛	102¼	3,710	Northern Pacific	104½	104½	102⅛	102¼	−2½
26¼	30	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	29	29	28	28	−2⅛
105	105½	3,318	Penn. R. R	106½	106½	105	105	−2
113¼	114	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	113¼	113⅜	−2⅛
...	100⅛	100	Pet., M. & Co.1st pf	83	83	83	83	−6
67¾	68	200	P., C., C. & St. L	68	68	67⅞	67⅞	−2⅛
18½	19	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	18⅞	18⅞	−1⅜
85	86	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	88	88	85⅞	86⅛	−3⅞
37	37¼	4,100	Pressed Steel Car	42½	42½	36	37	−6½
25¼	27	800	Railway Steel Sp	27	27	25	25	−3
21½	21⅝	10,800	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	21	21½	−1
141⅛	141¼	46,900	Reading	142¾	142⅞	139⅞	141¼	−2¼
80	85	500	Reading 2d pf	80⅛	80⅛	80	80	−4
24½	24¾	1,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	25⅞	25⅞	24	24	−1½
82	83¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	82½	82½	82	82	−1⅛
½	⅝	100	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	−⅛
⅜	½	4,500	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	−⅛
4½	4⅝	1,300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅞
11½	12	1,900	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	12	12	11	11⅛	−1⅝
4½	4¾	400	St. Louis & San F	5	5	4¾	4¾	−¼
16	18	100	St. Louis Southwest	16	16	16	16	−⅛
13½	14	200	Seaboard Air Line	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	−1
33¾	34	700	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33¾	32¾	33¾	−¾
131	133	850	Sears, Roeb. & Co	133¾	134	132	132	−3
25	29	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	32	32	32	32	−2
85⅛	85½	9,800	Southern Pacific	87	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	−1⅞
16⅛	16¼	2,080	Southern Railway	16½	16½	16	16⅛	−⅜
51¼	52¼	200	So. Railway pf	51	51	51	51	−2
47½	49	100	Standard Milling	49	49	49	49	−1
59½	59¾	4,550	Studebaker Co	63	63	59	59½	−4½
97	100½	100	Studebaker Co. pf	98	98	98	98	−2
29	30¼	3,100	Tennessee Copper	30¼	30¼	29	29	−2
120	121	1,300	Texas Co	124	124	120	120	−6
13½	14	300	Texas & Pacific	14	14	14	14	−2
46¾	47¼	4,000	Third Avenue	49⅜	49⅜	46¼	47	−3
95	99	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	96	96	95	95	−2½
60	66	50	Underwood Typew	60	60	60	60	...
5	5½	400	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	−½
121½	121⅝	42,300	Union Pacific	123⅞	123⅞	121	121½	−2⅝
80½	81	600	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	80⅝	80⅝	−⅞
15½	16	200	United Rys. Inv	15¼	16	15¼	16	−1
31	32	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	31	31	31	−⅝
35	38	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	36	36	36	36	−1
36¼	40	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	−¾
57½	58	7,150	U. S. Rubber	60	60	57⅛	57⅝	−2⅜
104	105	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	104	104	−2½
50¼	50⅜	117,380	U. S. Steel	52	52½	49⅞	50¼	−2⅜
104¼	104½	1,860	U. S. Steel pf	105½	105½	104½	104½	−1⅛
61⅜	61½	19,400	Utah Copper	63	63⅛	60⅝	61½	−1⅜
26¾	27	1,210	Va.-Car. Chemical	29¾	29⅝	27	27	−3½
95	95¼	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	95¼	95¼	−1
37	42	100	Va. Iron Coal & C	38	38	38	38	−4
¾	⅞	900	Wabash	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	−½
1⅜	1¾	2,000	Wabash pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	−½
21½	24	300	Western Maryland	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	−2⅜
63⅞	64½	600	Western Union Tel	64¾	65	64¼	64½	−½
84⅝	84¾	36,700	Westingh. E. & M	88½	88½	83½	84⅞	−3⅞
3	4	400	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	...
109¾	111	450	Willys-Overland	111	112	111	111	−3½
97	99	300	Willys-Overland pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	−½
31	34	100	Wisconsin Central	31½	31½	31½	31½	−⅝
102	103	300	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	...
102	103	50	do., odd lot	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	15⅝	16¼	16⅜
Atlantic Refining	550	560	550	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg	720	735	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe Line	40	45	42	47
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena-Signal Oil pf	135	138	135	138
Galena-Signal Oil	153	157	154	157
Illinois Pipe Line	123	126	130	132
Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	95	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	9
National Transit	29	30	30	31
New York Transit	204	207	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	90	93	92	95
Ohio Oil	131	133	136	138
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	11½	12	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	77	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	290	295	303	308
Prairie Pipe Line	124	127	130	132
Solar Refining	230	235	230	235
Southern Pipe Line	199	202	200	*205
South. Penn. Oil	265	270	273	277
S. W. Penn	102	106	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal	281	*284	290	293
Stand. Oil of Ind	403	408	413	418
Stand. Oil of Kan	330	340	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky	237	243	240	245
Stand. Oil of Neb	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J	396	398	397	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y	178	180	180	182
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	420	420	425
Swan & Finch	110	115	117	123
Union Tank	78	80	78	80
Vacuum Oil	194	197	198	200
Washington Oil	34	37	34	38

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	March, 1963	104	104⅜	104½	105
4½s	May, 1957	104	104⅜	104⅜	104⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	104	104⅜	104⅜	104⅞
4½s	May, 1917	100½	101	100⅞	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	..	100⅝	..
4¼s	March, 1964	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
4¼s	March, 1962	99¼	99⅞	99⅞	100
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99½	99⅞	99⅞	100
4¼s	March, 1930-60	99⅝	100	99⅞	100
4s	May, 1959	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝	97
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝	97
4s	May, 1957	96⅜	96⅝	96½	97
4s	Nov., 1956	96	96½	96	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96	96½	96	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96	..	96	..
4s	1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s	May, 1954	86⅝	..	87	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	107	112
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F	195	203	195	203
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	310	300	315
R.J.Reynolds Tob. B	117	120	118	120

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Under the Clouds' Shadows.

The question was raised the other day by one of the country's most prominent men, who happens to be at the head of a large national bank, as to whether the United States had not acquired a callousness to war and its outrages only different in degree from the indifference shown by people in the midst of the struggle. He made this suggestion when he saw how superficial an effect the loss of the Lusitania and its cargo of helpless humanity had on business. He might have had his views confirmed yesterday had he talked with many people in the financial district. When one remembers the disturbance that events infinitesimal in their importance by comparison with recent happenings had on the country's security markets it is hard to explain the unruffled calm which most business men have been displaying. The President has delivered a note to Germany that may easily invite an answer which would mean war, and yet nine men out of ten read the note and continued with their plans for the next few weeks as though assured that a special Providence would look out for this country. In Broad Street several hundred idlers divided their attention between a Socialist, an anti-Socialist, and a speaker for woman suffrage; the curb market remained interested in mining and profit sharing stocks; brokers saw prices decline to levels that were above those touched in one half hour when the Lusitania news arrived without any semblance of extraordinary excitement. "The world is upside down," said a man whose wealth might shrink by hundreds of thousands of dollars in the event of war. "I don't think we are going to fight, but then, I said to the last that Europe would not fight, so my judgment may be bad. But it does not seem to worry me, nor to worry any one very much."

Resources for War.

Another banker expressed the belief that war might easily be brought about, but said that it would not seriously interfere with the average American's pursuit of happiness. "We are not taxed as the people of older countries are taxed," he said. "If we declare war, or if it is declared for us, we must start to build up the army and navy. For that purpose we could raise $500,000,000 or twice that sum, and still have an economic advantage over our international competitors. By the time that we were ready to invade Germany let us hope that the necessity will have passed."

Frisco's Reorganization.

This is not a propitious time for floating new security issues that cannot count upon patriotic support, and it was not surprising yesterday to learn that the committees which had about completed a plan for rehabilitating the St. Louis & San Francisco decided to wait for more settled conditions before attempting the new financing which would be a necessary part of the new plan. Recent offerings have met with success, but they have all been of the highest grade, carrying a large interest return. The public has not shown any desire for issues without those desirable attributes.

Pump Company Reorganization.

As soon as holders of International Steam Pump securities in Holland and England have been informed of the reorganization plan, which has been ratified by the bond and stockholders' protective committees, the terms will be made public. This will probably occur within a day or two. Some of the leading features of the program have been learned in a general way. The amount of cash to be provided will be in the neighborhood of $3,500,000, which will, it is understood, be raised by a moderate assessment on the two classes of stock. The company has outstanding about $29,000,000 common and preferred shares, and a levy of $12 per share would be sufficient to raise the amount mentioned, although it is not known that this will be the figure. A new company is to be formed with three classes of stock, it is said, the total of which will be substantially smaller than the present aggregate of stock. Present owners of the 5 per cent. bonds will probably receive second preferred stock in exchange for their holdings.

Commercial Paper Dull.

The status of our relations with Germany has worked to reduce the output of commercial paper, and the caution of borrowers for mercantile purposes is especially noticeable to brokers, because business was rather light before the Lusitania was sunk. So far rates have not been affected any more than have rates for loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral. Three and a half per cent. is reported as the minimum discount price for the bulk of six months' bills in the market.

MOP. Note Extension.

When announcement was made several weeks ago that the $25,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes of the Missouri Pacific Railway, due June 1, would have to be extended, the response among the holders was not general. It was said yesterday that less than $3,000,000 of the notes had been deposited, representing mainly the small holders. An active campaign to get the notes extended was begun yesterday. A Director of the Missouri Pacific admitted that some of the holders were still incensed over the eleventh-hour proceedings of last year, when the notes were extended for the first time. A number of the holders, at that time, demanded their cash and got it. It was said that nearly $5,000,000 was raised at the last moment to save the Missouri Pacific from a receivership action. The Director pointed out that there would, under no conditions, be a repetition of last year's performance. Any holder, who was of a mind to "hold out," he said, might as well know now that he would be compelled to sue in the courts for the principal of the notes in his possession.

Receivership Improbable.

The Missouri Pacific bankers say that they do not expect any trouble in effecting another extension of the notes. A receivership, they say, is improbable even in these war-strained times. One man closely connected with the financial problems of the Missouri Pacific said:

"Even if several holders should resort to the courts to get cash for their notes, such action would not be tantamount to an application for receivers. A small percentage of the $25,000,000 notes, by order of a court, might be paid from cash or earnings. If holders of 20 per cent. of the notes should band together, however, and demand payment of the principal of their notes through the courts, the situation would be serious. Certainly the Missouri Pacific would not be able to pay out $5,000,000 in cash. Such a situation would invite receivership action. We hope to avoid all trouble, however, and to offer a financial plan for the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific, which will suit all concerned. This plan will be announced after the note extension is arranged for."

It is understood that the financial plan to be announced will call for the payment of the $25,000,000 extended notes at maturity next year. The bankers, it was said, consider it advisable to release the collateral behind these notes, particularly the $22,000,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway first and refunding 6 per cent. gold bonds.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 14, 1915	$3,033,500
Same day last year	1,725,500
Year to date	316,472,700
Same period last year	299,101,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.00 — .60
Same day last year	87.47 + .03

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 3s, coup
500.........100½
Argentine Gov 5s
4,000.......... 90
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser, German stamp
1,000.......... 73⅝
3,000s20f.......... 73½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1914
1,000.......... 90½
N Y State 4½s
11,000.........108⅛
N Y Canal 4½s
1,000.........109⅛
N Y City 3½s, Nov, 1954
3,000.......... 87½
4s, 1956, reg
1,000.......... 96½
4s, 1957
7,000.......... 96½
4s, 1958
4,000.......... 96½
4s, 1959
6,000.......... 96½
4½s, May, 1917
1,000.........101
4¼s, 1964
5,000.......... 99⅝
—
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s
10,000.........130
1,000.........126½
5,000.........125
Am Sm Secur 6s
27,000.........105
Am T & T cv 4½s
22,000.......... 99½
24,000.......... 99⅝
3,000.......... 99½
19,000.......... 99⅛
6,000.......... 99½
Armour & Co 4½s
3,000.......... 92
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
3,000.......... 93⅝
10,000.......... 93½
1,000.......... 93⅝
15,000.......... 93⅝
conv 4s, 1955
1,000.......... 98
2,000.......... 98½
conv 4s, 1960
11,000.......... 99
10,000.......... 98⅝
At, T & S Fe 5s
9,000.........100⅝
1,000.........100⅝
Atl Coast L, Lou & N col 4s
5,000.......... 86
5,000.......... 85⅛
B & O gold 4s
1,000.......... 89¼
conv 4½s
1,000.......... 85⅛
1,000.......... 85⅜
1,000.......... 85¼
16,000.......... 85
1,000.......... 84⅞
2,000.......... 84⅜
1,000.......... 85
1,000.......... 84⅞
7,000.......... 85
1,000.......... 85¼
9,000.......... 85⅛
13,000.......... 85
500.......... 84⅛
S W Div 3½s
1,000.......... 88
Beth S 1st & ref 5s
6,000.......... 91
35,000.......... 90⅞
10,000.......... 90⅞
128,000.......... 91
1,000.......... 90⅞
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
2,000.........100
B R T 5s, 1918
40,000.......... 99⅞
3,000.......... 99⅞
Bklyn U El 1st 5s
4,000.........100
3,000.......... 99⅞
1,000.......... 99⅞
stamped
4,000.........100
B, R & P gen 5s
1,000.........106⅝
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000.......... 94
Cent Leather 5s
4,000.......... 99
Cent Pac gtd 4s
22,000.......... 87
2,000.......... 87⅛
2,000.......... 87
500.......... 86½
1,000.......... 87⅛
Ches & O con 5s
2,000 t e.........104⅛
4,000.........104⅜
gen 4½s
1,000.......... 86
C, B & Q gen 4s
5,000.......... 90½
1,000.......... 90¼
4,000.......... 90½
joint 4s
6,000.......... 96½
46,000.......... 96¼
28,000.......... 96
registered
1,000.......... 95¾
Denver Div 4s
1,000.......... 99½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
3,000.......... 65½
1,000.......... 65
4,000.......... 64⅞
deb 5s
2,000.......... 51⅞
4,000.......... 51
3,000.......... 50

Chi Gr Westn 4s
1,000.......... 69
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s
2,000.......... 95⅞
1,000.......... 96
5,000.......... 95¾
1,000.......... 96
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
10,000.........102⅝
40,000.........102⅝
500.........103¼
500.........103¼
23,000.........102½
1,000.........102⅝
25,000.........102¼
10,000.........102⅝
24,000.........102
10,000.........102¼
10,000.........102
C & P Wn 5s
5,000.........102⅝
C, M & P Sd 4s
4,000.......... 90
Chi, R I & Pac 6s
13,000.........102
6s, reg
5,000.........101
gen 4s
2,000.......... 82
Chi, St P & M 1st 6s
500.........115
C, St P, M & O 6s
5,000.........116¼
deb 5s
1,000.........100
C & W I con 4s
1,000.......... 79
Cin, I, St L & C 4s, reg
1,000.......... 88½
Col F & Ir gen 5s
10,000.......... 89
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000.......... 90½
ref & ext 4½s
1,000.......... 84
Con Gas conv 6s
20,000.........114
5,000.........114¼
15,000.........114
10,000.........113⅞
10,000.........114
D & H deb 4s, 1916
9,000.......... 99⅝
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
3,000.......... 47½
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000.......... 52
Erie 1st con 7s
5,000.........108⅞
1st gen 4s
2,000.......... 68¼
2,000.......... 67
1st con 4s
1,000.......... 81
cv 4s, Ser A
1,000.......... 60⅛
2,000.......... 60
cv 4s, Ser B
11,000.......... 66
6,000.......... 65½
6,000.......... 65
Ft W & D C 1st 6s
7,000.........102
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000.........105
Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000.......... 93½
Housatonic 5s
1,000.........105½
H & T C 1st 5s
2,000.........105½
H & M adj inc 5s
5,000.......... 26
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000.......... 85¼
Indiana Steel 5s
1,000.......... 99¾
1,000.......... 99⅝
27,000.......... 99½
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
5,000.........119½
5,000.........119
6,000.........118
5,000.........117½
5,000.........117¼
5,000.........116½
5,000.........117
conv 6s, 1922
2,000.........119¼
4,000.........119⅛
1,000.........119
5,000.........118⅛
20,000.........119
5,000.........119⅛
1,000.........119
27,000.........118
2,000.........119
1,000.........118⅝
1,000.........119
10,000.........118
5,000.........117½
19,000.........117
10,000.........116
1,000.........117
11,000.........116½
14,000.........117⅛
Inter-Met 4½s
26,000.......... 75
1,000.......... 74⅞
3,000.......... 74¾
1,000.......... 75
2,000.......... 75⅛
6,000.......... 74¾
2,000.......... 74⅝
3,000.......... 74¾
17,000.......... 74½
I R T 1st & ref 5s
59,000.......... 97⅝
20,000.......... 97½
1,000.......... 97⅝
Int Stm Pump 5s, ctfs of dep
5,000.......... 45
Iowa Cent ref 4s
5,000.......... 48

Kan City So 3s
5,000.......... 67¾
Kings Co E L & Pow 5s
1,000.........104
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000.........101
L S & M So 3½s
1,000.......... 83⅝
4s, 1928
1,000.......... 91½
4s, 1931
1,000.......... 91⅝
9,000.......... 91⅞
Ligg & Myers 5s
8,000.........100
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000.......... 99⅞
4,000.......... 99½
L & N unifd 4s
8,000.......... 94
St L Div 6s
1,000.........106¾
S & N Ala 5s, 1963
1,000.........101⅞
Mer Mar col tr 4½s, ctfs of d
5,000.......... 43
Mex Petro 1st ref cv 6s, Ser C
6,000.........102
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
2,000.......... 50
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
5,000.......... 91¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000.......... 76
2,000.......... 75
2d 4s
1,000.......... 60
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
1,000.......... 92
1st con 6s
15,000.........100⅛
Mo Pacific 4s
7,000.......... 44
conv 5s
6,000.......... 40
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
1,000.......... 97⅜
1,000.......... 97¼
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rcts, f p
3,000.........101⅛
55,000.........101
47,000.........100⅞
35,000.........100⅞
45,000.........100⅞
500.........101
22,000.........100½
5,000.........100⅞
19,000.........100½
10,000.........100⅝
10,000.........100⅞
10,000.........100⅝
5,000.........100⅞
16,000.........100⅞
10,000.........100⅞
12,000 c.........100⅞
35,000.........100⅞
1,000.........100⅞
5,000.........100⅞
10,000.........100⅞
19,000.........100⅞
70,000.........100⅞
35,000.........100⅞
10,000.........100⅞
1,000.........100⅞
38,000.........100⅞
24,000.........100⅞
147,000.........100⅞
20,000.........100
20,000.........100⅞
32,000.........100
500.........100⅞
46,000.........100⅞
1,000.........100⅞
10,000.........100⅞
23,000.........100⅞
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
10,000.......... 88½
1,000.......... 88¾
2,000.......... 88
N Y, C & St L 1st 4s
3,000.......... 92
N Y, Lack & W 1st 6s
1,000.........108½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
11,000.........110
1,000.........109¾
5,000.........109
N Y, Ont & West gen 4s
1,000.......... 75⅞
N Y Rys adj 5s
4,000.......... 50⅛
2,000 c.......... 50
6,000.......... 50⅛
23,000.......... 50
N Y Tel 4½s
10,000.......... 97
Norf & W 10-25 conv 4s
2,000.........102
con 4s
1,000.......... 93½
div 1st 4s
19,000.......... 88½
North Pacific 4s
5,000.......... 91½
10,000.......... 91
5,000.......... 91¼
11,000.......... 91
3s
24,000.......... 63⅛
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s
1,000.........104
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000.......... 97⅛
Poca Con C s f 6s
1,000.......... 87¼
Pub Service Corp s f 5s
1,000.......... 87⅞

Penn R R con 4½s, temp cfs, full paid
6,000.........103½
32,000.........103
4s, 1948
4,000.......... 97½
1st real est 4s
5,000.......... 96
Ry Steel Springs, Int-Oc 1st 5s
3,000.......... 91½
Ray Con 1st 5s
6,000.........113
1,000.........112½
Reading gen 4s
4,000.......... 94⅛
2,000.......... 94
Jer Cent col 4s
1,000.......... 93
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000.......... 92½
Rio Grande West col tr 4s
5,000.......... 54½
St L & S F R R gen 5s
10,000.......... 45
St Paul, M & M con 6s
2,000.........118¾
Mont ext 4s
6,000.......... 94
Seab A L ref 4s
5,000.......... 69¼
4,000.......... 69
2,000.......... 68½
gold 4s, stpd
2,000.......... 80
adj 5s
1,000.......... 65
4,000.......... 64
4,000.......... 63⅞
1,000.......... 64
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
7,000.......... 97½
1,000.......... 98
South Pac col 4s
6,000.......... 83½
1,000.......... 83
conv 4s
22,000.......... 81
12,000.......... 80⅞
conv 5s
1,000.......... 98½
500.......... 99
34,000.......... 98⅛
27,000.......... 98⅝
6,000.......... 98⅛
1st ref 4s
1,000.......... 87⅛
1,000.......... 86½
South Ry 1st 5s
3,000.........100
5,000.......... 99⅞
gen 4s
1,000.......... 65
1,000.......... 64⅞
Texas Co conv 6s
15,000.......... 99⅛
6,000.......... 99¼
Third Av ref 4s
16,000.......... 81½
adj 5s
1,000.......... 76
1,000.......... 75½
2,000.......... 75
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000.......... 50½
Tri-City 5s
4,000.......... 95½
Union Pac cv 4s
2,000.......... 90
U S Rubber 6s
3,000.........102⅝
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
4,000.........101⅞
7,000.........101⅞
1,000.........101⅞
4,000.........101⅞
10,000.........101½
5,000.........101⅝
1,000.........101½
5,000.........101⅝
registered
500.........102½
500.........102⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
13,000.........102
ref & ext 4s
1,000.......... 24½
4,000.......... 23
8,000.......... 22½
10,000.......... [illegible]
7,000.......... 21
7,000s20f.......... 21½
Equit Tr Co ctfs of deposit, stamped
5,000.......... 22¼
5,000.......... 22⅜
Wab P Term 1st 4s, Cent Trust ctfs
5,000.......... 7½
Western Elec 5s
9,000.........100⅜
West Shore 4s
4,000.......... 90
registered
9,000.......... 88¼
W'house El & M 1st cv s f 5s
20,000.........101⅞
3,000.........101⅞
5,000.........101⅞
1,000.........101⅝
5,000.........101⅝
2,000.........101⅛
4,000.........101⅛
5,000.........101⅛
47,000.........101⅛
5,000.........101⅛
10,000.........101
17,000.........100⅞
5 p c notes
4,000.......... 99⅛
Wilk & E 1st 5s
1,000.......... 86
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000.......... 85

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	110			
4s, c, 1925	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	80	90
Am Ag C pf	91	92
A B S pf	80	87
Am B S & Fdy	95	102½
Do ctfs	95	101
Do pf ctfs	140½	150
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Pr	90	93
Do pf	104	107½
Am Malt	4	4½
Do pf	20	23
A S pf. B	..	82
Am Sn pf	104	108
Am S Ref pf	113	114⅞
A T & C	60	62
Am T pf	106⅛	108
Am Wool	27	28½
Am Wr Pa pf	8	11
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	70
Assets R	7	8
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
A T & S F pf	99	99½
Batop M	⅝	1
Br Sh pf	75	77
Bruns Tr	6¼	7
B, R & P	65	90
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	27½	30
Canada So	56	60
C & S A Tel	119	120
Chi & A	..	9
Do pf	10½	25
C & N W pf	155	170
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	130
Do pf	125	150
C, C, C & St L	28	39
Do pf	55	70
Cleve & P	157	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Col & So	25	30
Do 1st pf	50	54
Do 2d pf	35	45
Cont C pf	92½	95⅛
Crex Carp	84	..
C-Am Sug pf	96	99
D & Co pf, ex div	84	92
D, L & W	400	410
D & R G	7	9
D M & Ft D	6	7½
Do pf	31	..
Det Ed	114	114½
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U Ry, ex div	56	62
D, S S & A pf	6	9
Du P de N Pow pf	92	..
East Kod	500	..
Erie 2d pf	31	34½
F M & S	10	16½
Do pf	27	35
Gen Ch	195	205
Do pf	107½	109
Granby C, ex rights	80	100
Hav E R, L & P	79	81
Do pf	96	97½
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	112	119
Hock Val	..	115
Int Agric	4	14⅞
Int H, N J, pf	109½	115
Int Paper	5½	6¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Int H C	60	65½
Do pf	..	100
Iowa Cent	6½	9
Do pf	15	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	63	..
Kayser (J) & Co	80	87
Do 1st pf	105	..
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	36	..
K'gs Co El L & P	122½	123
L E & W	7	8½
L & M, ex div	200	220
Do pf	110	118
Long Isl'd	30	37
L-W Bis	19	22
Do 1st pf	..	97½
Do 2d pf	60	68
Loril Co	170	175
Do pf	113	117
M'kay Cos	73½	80
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Elev	125	127
Man Shirt	55	65
Do pf	100½	104
M Dep Sts, ex div	41¼	43
Do pf	94⅛	98
Mex P pf	75	80
M, St P & S S M	114	117
Do pf	123	130
Do l l	75	85
Mon P pf	101	102½
Mor & Es	168½	180
M & B pf	66	..
N C & St L	118	124
Nat B pf	119⅞	122
Nat En pf	82	87
N C & S	68	70
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	23
Do 2d pf	6½	7½
N Y C & St L	31	34
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	40	65
N Y, L & West	111	123
N Y S R	..	53
Norf So	15	20
N & W pf	85	89
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	3	3¾
Pabst B pf	..	90
Pac Mail	19	20½
Pac T & T pf	91	94
Peo & E	6	10
Pett-M	20	25
Pitts S pf	..	75
Pr St Car pf	95	98
P S, N J	105	107
P'man Co	152½	156
Quicksilver	½	¾
Do pf	1	1½
Ry St Spr pf	95	98
Rdg 1st pf	85	90
Rutl'd pf	15	..
St L & S F 1st pf	7	14
Do 2d pf	5	5⅞
St L S W pf	..	37
Sears-R pf	122	125½
S-S S & I pf	75	85
So P R S	50	61
Do pf	84	100
So R M & O ctfs	66	85
St'd M pf	63	70
T P L Tr	102	..
T, St L & West	2	3¾
Do pf	5½	8¾

	Bid.	Asked.
T C R T	96	98
Und T pf	91	100
U B & P pf	25	28
Un Cig M	40	48
Do pf	103	104⅜
Un Dry G	..	50
Do pf	60	65
U S C I P	12	14
Do pf	39	45
U S Ind A pf	83	85
U S R 2d pf	80	85
U S Exp	62	64
Va R & P	..	45
Vul Detin	7	12
Do pf	..	35
W F Exp	86	90
W Md pf	30	40
W E & M 1st pf	120	130
Weym-B	233	280
Do pf	114	120
W & L E	2	2½
Do 1st pf	5	12
W'w'th (F W) pf	119	121

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.54	68.97	69.22	−1.62
Industrials	62.28	59.46	60.03	−2.63

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	−2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	−.44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	−1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	−.10
May 13	67.60	66.55	66.75	−1.13
May 14	66.41	64.21	64.62	−2.13

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	64.62
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	64.62
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O	1915-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Val	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & West	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H	1915-'28	5	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
St. L., I. Mt. & S	1914-'24	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pac	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.25	4.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Tin	..	39.75	..	40.50
IronNo.2Xfy.	..	..	13.75	14.25
Ant'y,oth.bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅞@19c. a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	78 0 0	78 17 6
Copper, futures	79 0 0	79 17 6
Tin, spot	162 0 0	163 0 0
Tin, futures	162 10 0	164 0 0
Lead	20 5 0	19 5 0
Spelter	61 10 0	61 10 0

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000
Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
We Invite Your Account

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Atlas Powder Stocks & Rights
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Intern'l Steam Pump Pfd. Stock
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stock
St. Joseph Lead Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorised by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8623, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2349 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6301 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish, and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish, and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired. A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee, under First Five Per Centum Fifty-Year Gold Mortgage of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, dated July 1, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it for the Sinking Fund on June 7th, 1915, of bonds secured thereby or Certificates of Deposit of Bankers Trust Company for such bonds, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of Forty-five thousand nine hundred sixty-five and 51-100 Dollars ($45,965.51). Offers should state serial numbers and whether Bonds or Certificates of Deposit are tendered.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
49 Wall Street, New York.
Dated New York, May 8, 1915.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Losses Are General on a Fair Volume of Trading—Bonds Are Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 191,805 shares of stock and $1,517,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 39,430; railroads, 4,500; oils, 10,285, and mining, 137,590; rights, $6,700. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,550	American Zinc	35¼	36	34⅝	35¾
300	†Car. Lt. & P.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	†Elec. Boat pf.	99	100	99	100
1,500	Emerson Phono.	13½	13½	12	12
200	†Int. Mer. M. pf	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
500	†Int. Motors	13	13	12½	12⅝
100	†Int. Motors pf	32	32	32	32
200	Inter. Rubber	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
155	Kelly Sp. Tire	125	125	120	120
125	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	52	53	52	52
800	N. Y. Trans	12½	12½	12¼	12½
800	†PyreneMfg.Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½
750	Corp.of R.& H.	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½
400	†Riker & Heg., new	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
1,500	Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
6,500	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9
300	†Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am	89	89	88	88
16,000	Un. Profit S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	†World Film	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,225	Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	15¾	15¾	—1
23	Atlantic Ref	555	550	555	+5
30	Buckeye P. L.	102	98	98	—8
26	Gal.-Signal Oil	156	155	155	..
175	Ill. Pipe Line	127½	120	120	—9
35	Ind. Pipe Line	96	95	95	—2
2,200	Internat. Pet	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅜
150	Natl. Tran	30	29½	30	..
5	N. Y. Tran	205	205	205	..
70	Ohio Oil	136	132	133	—3
275	Pierce Oil	12½	11½	11½	—1
95	Prairie O. & G.	302	284	288	—12
97	Prairie P. L.	131	122½	124	—7
15	South. Penn. O.	266	264	266	—8
5	‡South. Pipe L.	200	200	200	—9
5	S. W. P. L.	107	107	107	—3
250	‡S. O. of Cal.	288	283	283	—8
135	S. Oil of Ind.	415	399	410	—5
5	S. Oil of Kan.	330	330	330	—30
10	S. Oil of Ky.	245	243	243	+8
120	S. Oil of N. J.	400	395	397	—2
150	S. Oil of N. Y.	181	178	179	—2
15	S. Oil of Ohio	418	415	415	—15
10	Swan & F. Co.	100	100	100	—15
10	Un. Tank Line	79	78	78	—2
50	Vacuum Oil	198	194	194	—6

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1	⅞	⅞
200	Texas Oil rts	4½	4½	4½	4½

RAILROADS.

1,500	Inter. con., w.i.	23½	23½	23	23
2,200	Int. cos.pf., w.i.	75	75	73¾	73¾
700	Wabash, w. i.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½
100	Wab.R.R.(A)pf.	46	46	46	46

MINING STOCKS.

7,000	†Alas. Jun., w.i.	13½	13½	12⅞	13
5,900	†Alta-Con. Min.	88	92	88	92
8,700	*†Atlanta	31	31	30	30½
800	*Beaver Con	34	34	34	34
6,000	*†Big Cottonw'd	10	10	10	10
2,500	†Booth	39	39	37	37
2,300	Braden Copper	7	7	§6⅞	6¾
200	*Caledonia Min.	68	68	68	68
3,700	Cashboy	6	6	5½	6
3,600	†Chile Copper	18¾	18¾	18	18
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	4½	4½
3,100	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	13/16	13/16	¾	¾
500	Con. Cop. Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
250	Dome Mines	13	13	12½	12½
6,500	†Emma Copper	31	32	31	32
1,000	Ely Consol	9	9	9	9
2,700	*Genesee	40	41	40	41
700	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16
3,900	†Goldf'd Merger	23	23	22	22½
15	Hollinger	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
200	†Iron Blossom	65	69	65	69
13,300	Jumbo Ext	.97	1	.94	.96
600	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,500	†Kewanas	14	14	13½	13½
400	La Rose Con.	9/16	9/16	½	½
1,200	Lone Star	7	7	7	7
1,400	*McKinley-D	28	28	27	28
200	New Utah B.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35,000	†*Oro	8½	9½	8	8
1,500	†Sandstorm K.	8	8	7	7
3,800	†*Sells	28	29	28	29
6,000	†*Silver Pick.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,500	Stewart	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
5,300	*Sup. Min. Co.	20	20	19	20
500	*Temiskaming	34	34	34	34
3,000	*Ton. Cash B.	6	6	6	6
1,900	Tonopah Ext.	3½	3½	3⅜	3 7/16
2,500	*Ton. Merger	37	37	35	35
200	*Tonopar Miz.	27	27	27	27
55	Ton. of Nev.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,800	Tri-Bullion	5/16	5/16	¼	¼
500	Tularosa	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
850	Tuol. Copper	⅜	7/16	⅜	7/16
120	United Verde	3 9/16	3 9/16	3 9/16	3⅝
5,200	†*Wasatch	1 3/16	1⅜	1 3/16	1⅜
900	West E. Con.	75	75	72	72
2,000	*West. E. Ext.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	†W. K. Con. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Yukon Gold M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞

BONDS.

$17,000	†Chile C. 7s	112½	112½	111½	111½
4,500,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	97½	97½	96¾	96⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Ex dividend. §Odd lots.

* * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 14. Bid.	Asked.	May 13. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ordinary	15¾	16	15¾	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ordinary bearer	16	17	16	17
Electric Boat	70	72	74	76
Fisk Tire	60	62	60	62
Inter. Mer. Marine	⅝	⅞	¾	1
Inter Steam Pump	1	3	2½	4
Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	20	..	20
Kel. Sp'f'd Tire new, 1st pf.	80	82	81	83
Kel. Sp'f'd Tire new, 2d pf.	115	130	120	140
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Tobacco Products	52	55	52	55

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf. (b)	22¾	23½	23	24

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Greene-Cananea	28	30	29	31
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Stand. Silver-Lead	1⅛	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	210

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco	5	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100¼	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99	99⅝	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98⅝	99	5.05
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	97⅞	98¼	5.12
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅛	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89½	90¼	7.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96¾	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	97¼	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99⅛	5.96
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.05
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95¼	96¼	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	6.28
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅞	99⅝	5.15
Lack Steel	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100½	100⅞	3.50
Lou G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅞	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	86	89	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94	96	8.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	98	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	4.20
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.70
Sea. A. Line	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.60
Sws. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99	99⅝	6.20
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95⅛	97⅛	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	98⅝	98⅞	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅛	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98	98⅞	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	99⅛	6.50
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅝	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅛	6.75

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 13.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$764,585	$7,066,787	$181,358,324
Int. rev., ord	1,018,547	11,510,297	282,222,094
Corp. and inc. tax	85,399	977,969	14,294,861
Miscellaneous	280,506	2,408,447	59,965,315
Total receipts	2,149,018	21,963,502	537,840,596
Expenditures	2,490,646	23,755,167	643,848,813
Deficit	341,627	1,791,665	106,008,217

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Under the unsettling influence of nervousness as to the outcome of the tense international situation between the United States and Germany, there was a steady drift downward in prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically throughout the day. Many stocks rallied slightly in the closing trading. Slow liquidation appeared to be under way all day, making the list the more vulnerable to bearish operations.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold	31⅝	31⅝	30	30
6,320	Amal. Cop.	65⅝	66⅛	62¼	63¾
350	Am. B. Sugar	43	43	40¼	40¼
750	Am. Can	33	33⅛	30	30⅝
50	Am. Car & F.	49	49	47	47
20	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
290	Am. Loco	42¼	42¼	38¾	39½
680	Am. Smelting	64½	64½	62	62⅜
160	Anaconda Cop.	30⅝	31⅛	30	30
10	At., T. & S. F.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
30	Balt. & Ohio	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝
10	Beth. Steel	125	125	125	125
110	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅜	86⅞	84⅜	84⅜
50	Calif. Petrol.	15⅛	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞
180	Can. Pacific	157⅛	157⅜	154⅝	155½
540	Cent. Leather	35	35	33	33½
20	Ches. & Ohio	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
10	Chi. Gt. West	11	11	11	11
30	Chi. G. W. pf.	27	27	26¼	26½
150	C., M. & St. P.	89	89	87½	87½
120	C., R. I. & P.	23⅜	23⅜	21⅝	21⅝
340	Chino Copper	41½	41½	40	40
330	Col. Fuel & I.	25	25⅜	24	24
20	Corn Products	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Dist. Secur.	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,140	Erie	24½	24⅝	23	23½
20	Erie 1st pf.	38½	38½	38	38
90	Goodrich Co.	40½	40½	38	38
90	Gt. Nor. Ore.	30⅝	30⅝	28⅝	29¼
10	Gt. Nor pf.	116	116	116	116
40	Guggenh'm Ex	55½	55½	55	55
140	Inspirat'n Cop.	27⅝	27⅞	27	27½
2,510	Inter.-Met.	20½	20½	18⅝	19¼
190	Inter.-Met. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	67
140	Lehigh Valley	138	138	136⅝	137
50	Maxwell Mot.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
980	Mex. Petrol.	71½	71½	63¾	64
360	Mo. Pacific	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
60	National Lead	55½	56¼	53⅝	53¾
20	Nevada Copper	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
180	N. Y. Central	83⅜	83⅜	82⅛	82¼
110	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	62	62⅛	60⅛	60⅛
10	N.Y.,Ont. & W.	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
10	Nor. Pacific	104	104	104	104
80	Pitts Coal	20	20	19	19
120	Pr. Steel Car	40¼	40¼	37	37
150	Ray Copper	22½	22½	21⅝	21⅝
9,880	Reading	142¾	142¾	139⅝	140¾
60	Rep. I. & S.	25¾	25¼	24	24
20	Rumely Co.	5	5	5	5
320	So. Pacific	87	87	85	85⅜
30	Southern Ry.	16½	16½	16½	16¼
60	Studebaker Co.	62½	62½	59	59
80	Third Ave.	49	49	47	47
4,000	Union Pacific	123⅝	123⅝	121	121⅝
280	U. S. Rubber	60	60	57½	57⅝
24,480	U. S. Steel	52¼	52¼	49⅝	50⅜
520	Utah Copper	63¾	63¾	61	61½
10	Va. Car Chem.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Wabash pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	West. Un. Tel.	64½	64½	64½	64½
2,020	Westing. Elec.	88¼	88¼	83¼	85
59,030					

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Atlanta	.30½	.31½	.30½	.31
500	Goldfield Mer.	.22½	.22½	.22½	.22½
2,500	Jumbo Ext.	.99	.99	.95	.95
500	Midway	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
500	North Star	.16	.16	.16	.16
400	Portland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
500	Silver Pick	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.30
600	Tonopah Mer.	.35	.36	.35	.36
7,400					

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	41,980,000
Silver in hand decreased	142,000
Notes in circulation increased	130,866,000
Treasury deposits increased	29,703,000
General deposits decreased	27,273,000
Bills discounted decreased	15,634,000
Advances increased	58,000

COTTON DECLINES ON NOTE TO GERMANY

Opens with Moderate Recession, but Later Breaks Sharply in Sympathy with Stocks.

SHORT SELLING IN EVIDENCE

Census Report on Mill Consumption Is Construed as Bullish and Induces Good Buying.

As a result of weakness which developed in the afternoon, cotton yesterday slumped sharply in sympathy with the weakness in stocks and closed at a net decline of 20 to 24 points. The selling appeared to be largely for short account, as longs are pretty thoroughly liquidated. The pressure, as seems quite natural, was based chiefly on the belief that Germany would promptly reject the proposals contained in the American note. Good weather in the South also was a factor operating in favor of lower prices.

The market opened steady at a decline of 5 to 7 points. There was good buying, based on the rather bullish showing of the census report on supply and distribution, giving consumption by American mills during April. The report placed the consumption at 513,610 bales, against 499,646 last year. Stocks of cotton held by manufacturers at the end of April were placed at 1,831,000 bales, against 1,572,000 last year. The stock of cotton in independent warehouses was given at 2,850,000 bales, against 1,353,000 last year. The amount of linters consumed during April was placed at 36,000 bales, against 26,000 last year.

The total consumption by American mills for the nine months ending with April is placed at 4,091,000 bales, against 4,264,000 last year. It is believed, however, that there will be a continued gain throughout the remainder of the season, and that the aggregate by the first of August will be in excess of last season.

Sentiment is now very bullish, with selling based largely on apprehension over international developments. All sorts of theories are advanced, and about the only argument given in favor of a steady market is the possibility that Germany, for fear of precipitating a clash with Italy, may be somewhat conciliatory in her reply to the United States.

The week-end figures were without any influence. The into-sight for the week was placed at 30,217 bales, against 85,374 last year. The total for the season is 14,279,000 bales, against 14,339,000 last year. Exports for the day amount to only 100 bales, which went to the Continent. The total is 7,501,000 against 8,418,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Houston 20 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.70 for middling upland. The range of contract prices (closed steady) was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.17	9.00	8.98@ 9.00	9.22@ 9.23
July	9.46	9.25	9.25@ 9.27	9.49@ 9.50
Oct.	9.83	9.60	9.62@ 9.64	9.84@ 9.85
Dec.	10.04	9.82	9.84@ 9.85	10.04@10.05
Jan.	10.05	9.87	9.87@ 9.89	10.07@10.08
March	10.12	10.12	10.10@10.12	10.31@10.33

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,607	9,008	2,409
New Orleans	1,319	3,365	2,234
Mobile	64	139	1,104
Savannah	1,192	1,353	2,079
Charleston	44	336	31
Wilmington	32	1,206	9
Norfolk	334	2,073	2,309

Total port receipts, 15,471 bales, against 14,172 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	274	816	45
Memphis	289	2,922	858
St. Louis	2,214	1,097	354
Houston	1,920	4,025	1,279

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,800 to 5,800	5,514	2,394
New Orleans	2,100 to 2,400	4,309	2,958

Total exports yesterday, 100 bales; so far this season, 7,501,953, against 8,418,397 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
925	New Orleans	9.00	293,862	143,602
....	Mobile	8.75	23,996	13,893
1,496	Savannah	9.25	107,335	51,738
....	Galveston	9.20	341,061	207,808
....	Wilmington	Normal	46,494	17,704
....	Norfolk	9.00	67,127	36,817
411	Augusta	9.13	109,019	32,216
400	Memphis	9.12	127,145	60,042
....	St. Louis	9.125	......	28,394
2,734	Houston	9.00	101,943	81,380

The Liverpool market closed quiet. There was a limited demand business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 5.30d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 11,000 bales American. Closed quiet, but steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102¾
American Light & Traction	310	315
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	55	58
*American Gas & Electric	90	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	27	31
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
Am. W. W. & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Cities Service	50	54
Cities Service pf.	57	59
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	93
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	16	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29½	32
Northern States Power pf.	84⅝	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	46½	48½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	66	70
Southern California Edison	73	†76
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27½	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	30	32
United Light & Rys.	47	50
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	70	72½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	60	72
Utah Securities	13	16
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	57	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STOCKS IN SHARP DECLINE.

Investors Hold Off and Traders Are Active Short Sellers.

The stock market registered again yesterday the product of nervousness among traders and investors over the complications with Germany, through net declines extending from 2 to more than 7 points. Throughout the day the all-absorbing topic of discussion in commission houses was the text of President Wilson's note, and the general impression gained was that the future held many uncertainties for security prices. Selling began at the opening, when declines in the neighborhood of a point occurred in many leading stocks, and continued steadily until a slight rally occurred near the close. Recoveries in most cases, however, were confined to fractions.

There were evidences of support whenever the decline showed signs of becoming hurried, and institutional buying on a broad scale was reported. While this last represented support also, it was not of the sort that worked to bring about substantial upturns of quotations, although it helped materially to prevent any sudden breaks.

United States Steel, which closed Thursday at 53, opened at 52 and soon sold down to 51⅜. Then it recovered to 52⅜, afterward swung down to 49⅞ and left off at 50¼. Union Pacific started with an opening decline of ⅝ at 123½, later receded to 121 and ended the day at 121½. Amalgamated, after opening at 65½, dropped to 62½, and rallied to 63¼.

The experiences of these shares was typical of the standard list, although more extended movements occurred in the war stocks. Bethlehem Steel, from an initial price of 136, shot downward to 125, and afterward advanced to 128 at the close. Pressed Steel Car at one time was down 7½ points, Westinghouse was off 4½, and American Locomotive 4½ points also.

Professional operators for the fall had their part in the day's recession, although the same caution which kept potential buyers out of the market helped to curtail short selling, too. Brokers of whom advice was sought by customers rather generally took a neutral position, saying they could not tell which way the market was likely to swing within the next few days. In some houses, it was said, customers were advised to do nothing in stocks until the reply of the German Government had been received.

The bond market lost considerable ground, led by a decline of a full point in the New York Central debenture 6s. The average fall of forty representative bonds was more than half a point, a sharp movement for a single day.

ARGENTINE LOAN CLOSED.

United States Half of $50,000,000 Bond Issue Sold Within a Week.

Announcement was made last night by the National City Bank that the entire issue of $25,000,000 of Argentine Government five-year 6 per cent. bonds had been sold. The issue was placed on sale less than a week ago, and the quick distribution by the syndicate, in the midst of the war troubles, has been favorably commented on in Wall Street. The last sale of the bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, was made last night.

The Argentine loan is for $50,000,000. Half of it was offered here and the other half in London. The sales in England have been very disappointing. Reports on Thursday stated that only 12 per cent. of the bonds had been disposed of.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the Electric Bond Deposit Company has authorized the payment of a dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent., payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 15. It is announced that a similar dividend will be paid monthly on the preferred stock until all accumulated dividends are paid.

On account of the limited orders for anthracite the mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company will be shut down today for an indefinite period.

The report of the Utah-Apex Mining Company for the quarter ended March 31 shows net profits, over and above fixed charges, of $46,665. It is announced that the company is prepared to retire the $49,000 bonded indebtedness at face value.

Harry B. Spencer was elected a Director of the Southern Railway Company yesterday to succeed the late Colonel A. B. Andrews.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Cons. Power	106	106	106	106
10	Cons. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
20	Cosden	7	7	7	7
10	Md. Casualty	85	85	85	85
80	Mer.-Mech. B.	29	29	29	29
10	Northern Cent.	84½	84½	84½	84½
985	Un. Rys. & El.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼

BONDS.

$1,000	B.S.P.& C.4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
4,000	City Balt. 4s, '51, P. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	C. & S. W. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Davison Ch. 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,600	Ga. & A. c. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
12,000	U.R.& E.1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
25,000	U.R.& E.In. 4s	60¼	60¼	59¾	59¾
4,000	U.R.& E.notes	100	100	100	100
2,000	Va. M. 5th 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
4,418	Alaska Gold	31¼	31¼	29¾	30¼
500	Algomah	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
170	Allouez	50	50¼	47¼	48¼
615	Amal. Copper	65½	65½	63	63⅛
5,425	Am. Zinc	35¾	36½	34⅝	35¾
2,325	Ariz. Com'l	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼
155	Butte & Balak.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10,400	Butte & Sup.	60½	60½	57⅝	58¼
910	Cal. & Ariz.	62½	62½	60	60½
94	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	545	545
175	Centennial	18½	18½	18	18
353	Chino	41	41⅝	40	40
2,833	Cop. Range	49½	49½	46½	47½
25	Daly West	4	4	4	4
635	East Butte	11½	11½	11	11
147	Franklin	10	10	8⅝	8⅝
732	Granby	78½	78½	76	77½
310	Greene-Can.	29	29	28	28½
170	Hancock	20	20	18	18
14	Hedley Gold	28	28	28	28
30	Indiana	7	7	7	7
75	Island Creek	43	43	42	42
525	Isle Royale	26½	26½	24	24
300	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
75	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
545	Lake	11¼	11¼	10¼	11
80	Lasalle	6¼	6¼	6	6
75	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
1,269	Mass. Con.	12⅞	13	12¼	12¼
425	Mayflower	5¼	5¼	5	5
401	Mohawk	68	68	65	65
735	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8	8
2,900	North Butte	30½	30½	29	29
75	North Lake	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
200	Ojibway	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
21	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½	4½
215	Old Dominion	51	51	50	50
270	Osceola	76	76	72½	72½
270	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
205	Quincy	81	82½	80⅜	80⅜
30	Ray Con.	22	22	21½	21½
130	Sante Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
270	Shannon	8⅜	8⅜	8	8
415	Shattuck	26	26½	24½	24½
200	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
400	St. Mary's L'd	51½	51½	48	49
1,150	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
145	Sup. Copper	28	28	26¼	26¼
80	Tamarack	31	31	30	30
500	Trinity	5	5	5	5
590	U. S. Smelters	32½	33	31⅜	32
255	U. S. Smelt. pf	43⅝	44	43¼	44
1,110	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
170	Utah Cons.	11	11	11	11
145	Utah Copper	62⅝	62⅝	60½	60⅞
240	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
540	Winona	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
72	Wolverine	54	54	52	52

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison	98½	98½	98½	98½
100	Boston & Alb.	180	180	180	180
165	Boston Elev.	76	76	75	75½
15	Boston & Low.	125	125	125	125
110	Bost. & Maine	33	33	32	32
10	Bos. & Wor. pf	45½	45½	45½	45½
10	Gt. North. pf.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	40	40	40	40
361	N.Y., N.H. & H.	62	62	60½	61
10	Old Col'y R.R.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼
10	Penna. R. R.	53½	53½	53½	53½
45	W. End St. Ry	63	63	63	63
33	W.E.St.Ry. pf.	85	85	85	85

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Ch.	50	50	50	50
100	Am. Pn. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	Am. Sugar	105	105	102½	102⅝
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
346	Am. Tel. & T.	118⅞	119	117⅞	118
142	Am. Wool pf.	85	85	83	83
75	A.G.& W.I. pf.	18	18	18	18
58	Edison	235	235	233	233
144	Gen. Electric	149	149	145¼	145¼
10	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
10	Mass. Gas pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
10	Reece Button	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
120	Swift	108¼	108¼	108	108
9	Torrington	33	33	33	33
450	United Fruit	132	132	128	129
850	Un. Shoe Mach	56½	57	56¼	57
315	U. Shoe M. pf.	28⅝	28½	28⅜	28½
990	U. S. Steel	52¼	52¼	50	50¼
70	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	104½	104½
90	West. Union	65½	65½	64½	64⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	Am.Ag. Ch. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3,000	Am. T.&T. 4s	89	89	89	89
4,200	Am. Tel. & T. cv. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	A.G.& W.I. 5s	66½	66½	66½	66½
2,000	C.B.&W.Jt., 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	N.Y.Cen.6s, w.i.	101	101	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	N.E.Tel. 5s, '32	101	101	101	101
2,000	Pond Creek 6s	95	95	94	94
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	2⅞	3⅛
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	Iron Blos	.65	.70
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.51	.58
Bohemia	2⅜	2¾	Majestic	.40	.43
Boston Ely	.25	.30	McK-Dar	.27	.30
Butte & L.	.21	.23	Mex Met	.17	.18
Calaveras	1⅞	2¼	Mines of A	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.80	.90	Nev-Doug	.65	.70
Con Ariz	.79	.85	New Baltic	2½	3
Cortez	.25	.40	Ohio Cop	.27	.28
Cornelia	8	8¼	Oneco	1⅝	1⅞
Con Cop	1⅝	1¾	So Lake	6½	6¾
Crown Res.	.75	.85	Stewart M.	1⅛	1¼
Davis-Daly	.95	.99	U Verde E	3⅞	3⅞
Eagle & B.	1	1⅛	Utah Met.	2	2¼
1st Nat C.	1⅝	2	Yuk Gold	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
275	Chi. Pneu. Tool	52¼	52¼	50	50¼
10	Chi. Ry., Series 1	90	90	90	90
120	Chi. Ry., Series 2	25¼	25½	25	25
60	Com. Edison	134	134	133	133
55	Diamond Match	95½	95½	95	95
25	Goodrich	40½	40½	40½	40½
25	Pub. Service pf.	95	95	95	95
145	Peoples' Gas	115	115	113	113
25	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105¼	105	105¼
06	Sears-Roebuck	134	134	132	132½
170	Stewart Warner	63	63	60¼	60½
185	Swift	108⅛	108⅛	107⅞	108
485	Union Carbide	153	153	149	149

BONDS.

$5,000	B. Fish. deb. 6s	87	87	87	87
12,000	Com. Edison 5s	100	100	100	100
6,000	Chi. Ry. inc. 4s	37¼	38	37¼	38
10,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	65	65	65	65
49	Anaconda	31	31	30	30
100	Am. Ice	29	29	29	29
10	Am. Gas	102	102	102	102
620	Baldwin Loco.	43	43	40	40
20	Buff. & S. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
308	Cambria Steel	48	48	46⅛	46⅛
280	Elec. Storage	51	51	49½	50
200	Erie 1st pf.	38	38	38	38
25	Gen. Asphalt	25	25	25	25
50	Inter.-Met.	19	19	19	19
81	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
576	Lake Superior	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
45	Lehigh Nav.	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞
15	Lehigh Valley	69	69	69	69
15	Leh. V. Trans.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
200	Mo. Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	Nor. Central	84	84	84	84
200	Nevada Con.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
897	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞
8	Penn. Salt Mfg.	91	91	91	91
24	Penn. Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
10	Pa. Co. cum.pf.	40	40	40	40
550	Phila. Electric	24	24	23½	23⅝
100	Pa. R. T., stks.	7½	7½	7½	7½
87	Pa. R. T. ctfs.	8	8	7½	7½
3	Phila. Traction	75	75	75	75
265	Reading	71	71	70	70⅜
10	So. Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½
250	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
130	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
10	Union Pacific	122	122	122	122
325	Union Traction	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
348	Un. Gas Lamp.	82	82	81½	81½
6,730	U. S. Steel	52⅜	52¼	49⅞	50⅜
6	West J. & S. S.	48½	48½	48½	48½
10	Westm'l'd Coal	61	61	61	61
355	Wm. Cramp & Sons	30½	30½	30	30

BONDS.

$500	Am. Gas & E. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,000	Beth S. ref. 5s	91	91	91	91
221	Cam. Steel, scp., 1916	98	98	96¼	98
4,137	Cam. Steel, scp., 1917	97	97	97	97
6,000	City 4s, '42,reg.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Interst. Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
3,000	Keyst'e T.1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	L. V. gen.con.4s	90	90	90	90
2,000	L.V.gen.con.4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99	99
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	104	104	104	104
300	Phila. El. 4s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1,600	Phila. El. 5s	101½	101½	101	101
1,000	Schuylkill Riv. E. S. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
500	Welsbach Co. 5s	91	91	91	91

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. W. G. M.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜
50	A. W. G. M. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
100	Columbia Gas	10½	10½	10½	10½
650	Crucible Steel	21½	21½	20	20⅝
50	Crucible S. pf.	86	86	86	86
60	Elk Co. N. G.	110½	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
10	Harb'n W. pf.	98	98	98	98
25	Ind. Brew. pf.	19	19	19	19
207	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47	47
15	Nat. Fireproof.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Nat. F. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10	Ohio Fuel Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½
36	Ohio Fuel Sup.	43	43½	43	43½
20	Pitts. Brewing	5½	5½	5½	5½
112	Pitts. Coal	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
70	Pitts. Coal pf.	88	88	87⅜	87⅜
150	Pure Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
90	Union Nat. G.	130	130	130	130
10	Union S. & S.	99	99	99	99
60	U. S. Steel	50	50	50	50
75	Westing. A. B.	130	130	129½	129½
425	Westing. Elec.	43¼	43⅜	42	42

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Ophir	.08
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.03
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.11
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.15
Mexican	.29	Utah Con.	.02
Occidental Con.	.79	Silver Bars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.81	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.47
Mizpah Exten.	.27	G'field C. M.	1.42½
Montana	.35	G'field Merger	.23
North Star	.16	Jumbo Exten.	1.02½
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Exten.	3.35	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.35	Vernal	.05
West End	.72	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.41
Atlanta	.31	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.39	Manhattan Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10⅝	Isabella	18	19
Elkton	41½	44	Jackpot	6⅜	8¼
El Paso	99	101	McKinney	33	39
Golden C.	183	184	Portland	120	130
Findlay	4	5	Vindicator	174	180
Gold Dol.	..	5	Rav. B. H.	3⅛	4
Gold Sov.	4⅛	6			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Increased pressure of new wheat offerings from the Southwest caused further skepticism regarding the accuracy of the sensationally bullish crop advices which have been flooding the market recently, and after an early upturn, prices turned weak and at the close of the day were 1⅞ to 2½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.60½ and No. 2 hard at $1.62, c. i. f. track; No. 1 Northern Duluth; $1.57⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.60⅝ c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.55½	1.58	1.04
July	..	..	1.33½	1.35½	.95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.55	1.52	1.52⅛	1.55	.96
July	1.31¼	1.27⅛	1.27⅜	1.29⅝	.87
September	1.24⅝	1.20⅝	1.21⅛	1.23	.85⅝

CORN.

Further reports of favorable weather conditions in Argentina as well as weakness in Europe and a decline in wheat caused active selling in the corn market, and closing prices were ¾ to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74¼	73⅛	73¼	74⅜	68½
July	77⅛	75⅜	76	76⅜	67⅛
September	88⅝	77½	77⅞	78½	65¾

OATS.

There were further rumors of export business in oats, but they lacked confirmation, and the market eased off in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at ⅛ to 1¼c net lower. The local cash market was weak, standard being quoted at 58½ to 59c; No. 2 white, 59 to 59½c; No. 3 white, 57½ to 58c; No. 4 white, 57c; fancy clipped white, 59½ to 61c; ordinary clipped white, 58½ to 60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52¾	51⅝	51⅞	52¾	39⅝
July	52⅝	51⅛	51⅛	52⅜	38⅛
September	47	46¼	46¼	46⅞	36¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm at the start owing to a show of strength in the hog position, where prices were 5 to 10 points higher, but during the day an easier tone developed and prices declined sharply, with heavy liquidation and selling on stop-loss orders. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Saturday, 9,000. Kansas City received 3,500 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.77	9.55	9.57	9.75	10.17
Sept.	10.00	9.80	9.82	9.77	10.32
Ribs—					
July	10.57	10.45	10.45	10.55	11.35
Sept.	10.85	10.70	10.72	10.82	11.45
Pork—					
July	18.15	17.77	17.85	18.05	20.02
Sept.	18.50	18.15	18.17	18.45	20.05

COFFEE.

Nervousness over the political situation had a tendency to discourage new business in the coffee market and to cause the closing out of old commitments. Furthermore, offers of old crop coffees from Rio were lower, and the market during the day was heavy, closing with a slight rally, although 7@11 points below the final of Thursday. Total sales for the day were 23,250 bags.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.75@5.78	5.82
June	..	..	5.75@5.78	5.86
July	6.91	6.76	6.79@6.80	6.90
August	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.95
September	7.00	6.88	6.89@6.90	6.98
October	..	..	6.92@6.93	7.01
November	..	..	6.95@6.96	7.04
December	7.09	6.93	6.98@7.00	7.07
January	..	..	7.02@7.03	7.11
February	..	..	7.05@7.06	7.15
March	7.20	7.10	7.09@7.10	7.20
April	..	..	7.15@7.16	7.26

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was active liquidation in the cottonseed oil market prompted by weakness in lard and in other commodities, and prices at the close of the day were 5 to 10 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.20@6.40	6.25
May	6.30	6.25	6.24@6.25	6.30
June	..	..	6.32@6.36	6.40
July	6.53	6.45	6.45@6.46	6.52
August	6.67	6.60	6.59@6.60	6.67
September	6.77	6.72	6.71@6.73	6.78
October	6.78	6.76	6.73@6.76	6.80
November	..	..	6.55@6.70	6.65
December	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.58	6.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,990 pkgs. Attracted by the lower prices quoted of late, buyers are taking hold better, and the market has a steadier tone on the choice and fancy grades of creamery; the lower qualities are easy. Renovated barely sustained, while ladles and packing stock continue in buyers' favor. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 27½c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24½@25½c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, old, common to prime, 22@26c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25½@26½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,880 cases. Arrivals are lighter, but a larger proportion is being offered on the open market. The proportion of very fine to fancy qualities is small, and for such values are fairly steady. General trade is sluggish, and there are accumulations of average good and lower grades, for which there is strong pressure to sell at weak and irregular prices. The full range of values shows little change, but the average of sales of the medium and lower grades is lower. Dirties and checks of very high quality are steady, but the market is burdened with undergrades, which drag at weak and irregular prices. Nearby white eggs fairly steady for the very finest qualities, but trade is quiet, and there is a considerable accumulation, for which comparatively easy prices have to be accepted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14½@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 18@21c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@20c.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 35

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
May 13, 1915.

Underwood Typewriter Declares Regular Dividend.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 1% on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1915, to stock of record June 18th, 1915.

D. W. BERGEN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

69th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-ninth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 29th, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, May 17th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. SUGBEE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

Guaranty Service

IX

Bank Acceptances

The New York State banking law specifically confers upon banks and trust companies in New York State the power to accept for payment at a future date drafts drawn upon themselves by their customers.

Acceptances are in common use in Europe and are an important factor there in the open discount market.

With the object of assisting in the establishment of such a market here, we have been dealing in first class paper of this character since the present state law was passed.

Our pamphlet, "Bank Acceptances," may be had upon application.

Ask for pamphlet A-869.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. — London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY

Mortgage & Collateral Trust Refunding 5s due April 1, 1940

Net earnings during each of last 10 years equal to more than 3 times annual interest on these bonds.

Price to yield about 5.05%

Circular on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Benjamin Franklin says:

"'Tis easier to prevent bad habits than to break them."

UNSOUND financing of growing enterprises may often be avoided by consultation with bankers and the formulation in advance of a comprehensive and successful plan.

Our Officers are ready at all times to discuss with depositors their banking needs and if possible to aid them in the solution of their financial problems.

ESTABLISHED 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague Street — *Fulton St. Office:* 569 Fulton Street

Lazard Frères

announce the removal of their offices to

No. 19 Nassau Street

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.

STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Stockholders:

Believing that there is a substantial value in the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and that the condition of the Company makes it feasible to reorganize to the great benefit of shareholders, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of shareholders, have formed a committee for the purpose of preparing and submitting a plan of reorganization.

It will be their endeavor to formulate a plan that will permit the Company to expand along sound lines in accordance with the requirements of the great territory which it aims to serve and to place the property, physically and financially, in such condition that it may rank with the most efficient railroads in similar and nearby territory.

It is not the intention of the Committee to call for a deposit of shares at the present time, but if nothing unforeseen occurs, to wait until a plan has been formulated so that stockholders when depositing may fully understand the condition of the Company's affairs and the details of the proposed plan.

The working out of such a plan is already engaging the attention of your Committee, who are giving it immediate and earnest consideration, and it is hoped that when completed it will meet the unanimous approval of the shareholders.

New York, May 11th, 1915.

CHARLES HAYDEN, Chairman;
JAMES S. ALEXANDER,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
W. J. MATHESON,
FRANCIS L. LELAND;
A. F. Van HALL,

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN,
K. R. BABBITT,
Counsel.

M. M. FERGUSON, Secretary, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND
C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension
FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., May 13th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the American Seating Company will be held at its office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company will be closed from and after the 5th day of May, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the 27th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. A. HITE, Secretary.

EXHIBIT "B."

China-America Importing Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, at No. 108 East 16th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 5th, 1915, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and to vote upon a proposition to create a preferred issue of stock, and increase the capitalization of the Company from One hundred thousand ($100,000) Dollars to One hundred and seventy-five thousand ($175,000) Dollars, and to vote upon the proposition to increase the number of the Board of Directors from three to seven, and to transact any other business which may come before the meeting.

LEW GOON, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N.Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 14, 1915, for furnishing office furniture, filing devices, school desks, etc., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, May 14, 1915. SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and placing riprap stone for repair and enlargement of sea wall at south end of U. S. lands at Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received at this office until 12 M. May 29, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Colonel, Engineers.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2:00 P. M., Eastern time, May 17, 1915, for furnishing and delivering clothing and equipage listed in schedule 12. Information on application to Quartermaster General, or Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, May 15, 1915.

We announce that Mr. Philip Boyer retires from this firm as of this date.

W. C. LANGLEY & CO.

Inland City Banks

Statements of the most important of the Inland City Banks will be published in The New York Times Sunday.

The majority of them are in cities having Federal Reserve Banks.

They form a good indicator of the country's finances.

In The New York Times Sunday.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

APPELLATE DIVISION FOR A THAW JURY

Dismisses Writ of Prohibition Sued Out by New York Attorney General.

JUSTICE HENDRICK UPHELD

Trial Over Question of Sanity Begins Next Monday, Unless State Tries New Move.

Harry K. Thaw was successful yesterday in the second step taken by his lawyers to have his sanity passed upon by a jury, when the Appellate Division dismissed the writ of prohibition sued out by the Attorney General's office restraining Supreme Court Justice Hendrick from proceeding with a jury trial next Monday. Unless the Attorney General's office takes the case to the Court of Appeals immediately, the trial will proceed.

Assistant District Attorney Johnstone, representing the Attorney General's office, yesterday, when asked what action, if any, would be taken by the Attorney General, said that there would probably be a conference at which future action would be decided upon.

Thaw's attorneys, including John B. Stanchfield and Abel I. Smith, won their first move when they obtained the jury trial order from Justice Hendrick. The latter, in passing upon the point, said that he would bring the case before a jury in order to have the advice of such a body in determining the question of Thaw's sanity.

The objection of the Attorney General's office to Justice Hendrick's decision was mainly that he, the Justice, alone was empowered to pass upon the question, and that he had acted outside his jurisdiction in sending the question of fact to a jury. Against this contention Mr. Stanchfield argued that the law was clear to the effect that the whole procedure lay within the discretion of the Justice.

The opinion of the court, written by Justice Laughlin and concurred in by all the Justices, explains that the Attorney General's office did not proceed in the proper manner in determining the question, in that the State's attorneys sued out a writ of prohibition. In hinting at the way in which the Attorney General may yet prevent the jury trial, the court goes into a recitation of the facts and the law and says:

"The Special Term of the Supreme Court over which the respondent, Hendrick, is presiding has jurisdiction to determine the question of Thaw's sanity. That is conceded. But it is contended by the relator, the Attorney General, that the court is threatening to proceed in excess of its jurisdiction in calling a jury to its aid.

"The general rule is that a writ of prohibition will lie to enjoin a court or other tribunal from proceeding without jurisdiction or in excess of its jurisdiction.

"We are of the opinion, however, that the excess of jurisdiction, as distinguished from want of jurisdiction, for which a writ of prohibition will lie, does not relate to the prevention of errors of law or of the procedure in an action or proceeding over which the court has jurisdiction, but to a threatened exercise of jurisdiction to make a determination or decision which the court has not the power to make."

The court then says that the prohibition writ will lie only where there is no other remedy, either by appeal, by writ of certiorari, by a suit in equity or otherwise.

SIX ARRESTED AS SHARPERS

Accused of Trying to Sell Money-making Machine for $12,000.

Charged with attempting to swindle Harry Landau of 351 East Seventy-seventh Street out of $12,000 by means of a "money-making machine," six men were locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon charged with attempted grand larceny. They were Philip Schmielz, a musician, of 351 East Seventy-seventh Street; Louis Silverman, a broker, of 244 Morris Avenue, the Bronx; Benjamin Padolsky, a tailor, of 161 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn; Israel Dressler, a café keeper, of 17 West Twenty-fourth Street; William Padolsky, a peddler, of 161 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and David Kaplan, a machinist, of 240 Seigel Street, Brooklyn.

Landau told Police Inspector Cray that he was taken to the saloon owned by Dressler and shown a machine containing a rectangular box. When a button was pushed new bills of any denomination were apparently produced. A conference was called for yesterday afternoon when Landau said, he was to hand over $12,000 for his part in the cost of the machine and his share in the royalties. He became suspicious, however, and notified the police.

PENICK & FORD ABSOLVED.

Dropped as Defendants in Suit Against Corn Products Company.

Penick & Ford, manufacturers of molasses and mixed table syrups in New Orleans with offices here at 17 Battery Place, as well as the individual members of the firm, William S. Penick, James P. Ford, and Frederick T. Bedford, have been dropped from the list of defendants in the Sherman law suit brought by the Government against the Corn Products Refining Company and the so-called Glucose Trust. Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday made an order dismissing the case against these particular defendants.

Special Assistant Attorney General Lindsley explained that Penick & Ford had complied with all the demands made by the Government in the suit, and Judge Mayer issued an injunction against the Corn Products Refining Company, prohibiting it from acquiring any stocks or bonds or other securities of Penick & Ford. It also prohibited Penick & Ford from having any officers, Directors, agents, or employes in common with the Corn Products Refining Company.

TO END JURY EXEMPTION.

Another Wickersham Proposal Would Modify Trial by Jury.

ALBANY, May 14.—George W. Wickersham, majority leader of the Constitutional Convention, and Chairman of its Judiciary Committee, presented two proposals today which are regarded as foreshadowing judiciary reforms to be recommended by the convention.

One of the Wickersham proposals provides for a new section in Article III. under which all existing exemptions from jury duty would be abolished and the Legislature in the future would be restrained from enacting any law exempting from jury duty any person not in the service of the United States or the State. The question of repealing existing exemptions was up for discussion before the Judiciary Committee this week, and it is supposed that the Wickersham proposal comes before the convention with the support of that body.

Another proposal introduced by Mr. Wickersham would give the Legislature the right to enact laws providing for the trial of civil cases before a jury composed of less than twelve members. The proposal also provides that trial by jury may be waived in all civil cases by agreement and in all criminal cases, except where the penalty is death or life imprisonment, with the consent of both parties expressed in open court.

Meier Steinbrink, Republican delegate from Kings, presented a proposal looking to the consolidating of the county courts in the counties composing New York City with the City Court, the Municipal Court, and the City Court into the City Court of the City of New York. The justices of the consolidated courts in office would be permitted to serve out their terms and their successors would be elected for terms of ten years.

Martin Saxe, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, announced for June 1 at 8 P. M., in the Senate chamber, a public hearing on the Nixon proposal to wipe out the exemption from taxation now enjoyed by churches, schools, cemetery associations, and private charities.

HATTERS SUE FOR $25,000.

Want Interest of Funds Attached by Boycott Action.

NORWALK, Conn., May 14.—Suits aggregating $25,000 were brought today by the United Hatters of North America against banks in Norwalk and Danbury and against D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury to recover accrued interest on funds of the hatters, which were attached when the Loewe company brought the boycott action against the hatters in 1903. The cases are returnable to the Superior Court of Fairfield County June 1.

The hatters' case in one form or another has been in litigation for about twelve years. Recently a judgment for Loewe & Co. to recover more than $250,000 was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The judgment is now collectible, and the United Hatters of North America, in convention in New York this week, are considering plans for its payment, in order that the individual hatters may not lose their homes.

The hatters make no objection to payment of the amounts on deposit at the time of the attachment, but claim that the interest, which now amounts to nearly as much as the original principal, belongs to them. In addition they ask for an injunction restraining D. E. Loewe & Co. from collecting, and the defendant banks from paying, "said dividends or interest money" to any one except the plaintiff.

BART DUNN QUITS JERSEY.

Leaves the Home of His Fiancee and Starts for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 14.—Bart Dunn, convicted Tammany Hall road contractor, left here about noon today for New York. He was accompanied by his fiancée, Mrs. Olivia Lakeland, and Dr. Edward E. Howe of this city. Dunn was removed last night from Fair Oaks Sanitarium to the home of Mrs. Lakeland, where he passed the night. Mrs. Lakeland, who declares she has already spent $20,000 to help Dunn, said this morning:

"Do you know how he could have saved himself? If he had deserted Murphy and his party and gone over to Sulzer and Hennessey, Bart Dunn would be free today. Dunn was true to his friends and refused to turn on them as others did. Sulzer sent two times to Bart to come to Albany and see him, but he threw the messages into the wastebasket. Then Hennessey sent for him and when he refused to go threatened him. His indictment was the result of a frame-up. I have heard it charged that Fourteenth Street was paying Dunn's bills. That is untrue. Murphy is doing nothing for him and has done nothing. The action today does not mean any let-up in the battle we will wage before the Court of Appeals to have the conviction set aside."

FAST B. & O. TRAIN WRECKED

Two Riders Killed and Six Others Missing in Ohio Accident.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., May 14.—Two train riders were killed, two were injured, perhaps fatally, and six are missing under the wrekage of fourteen steel cars that were piled in front of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station at Belmont, near here, by the wreck of a fast freight train late today.

The train was going at great speed when a drawbar is reported to have broken and derailed fourteen cars, in one of which twenty vagrants are said to have been riding.

DISCOVERIES NEAR COMET.

Two Bodies Observed from Yerkes Observatory by Prof. Barnard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 14.—Professor Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., has discovered two companion bodies near Mellish's comet, according to an official announcement received at the Harvard University today.

One of the bodies, observed on May 12, was conspicuous and had a distance from the comet of 28 seconds and a position angle of 285 degrees. The other body was faint and occupied an intermediate position in the same line.

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ASK COURT TO DEFER WIRELESS DECISION

Tuckerton Station Now Only Means of Communication with Germany.

WAR'S EFFECT ON THE SUIT

French Company Argues That Court Has Nothing to Do with Disabilities Created by Conflict.

After hearing argument Vice Chancellor Stevens in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday reserved decision pending the filing of briefs in the case of the Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonic Sans Fil to compel the surrender of the Tuckerton Radio Station, held by a German company.

The defendants asked the Court of Chancery to suspend the exercise of its jurisdiction until the close of the war, alleging that the Tuckerton station was Germany's sole remaining means of communication with the United States and with the Western World in general, owing to the fact that all cable communication with Germany had been cut off by her enemies, and that the Sayville (L. I.) station was only a receiving station and of relatively small power.

Samuel Untermeyer, Robert H. McCarter and Abraham Benedict appeared for the defendant.

Attorney George Zabriskie, in behalf of the French company, urged that the Court had nothing to do with any disabilities created by the state of war, because that merely prevented enforcement of the contract in the courts of Germany and France, but did not affect rights asserted in a neutral country. He characterized the plea as raising a mere question of courtesy, but Vice-Shancellor Stevens pointed out that, in view of the allegations of the plea, admitted to be true, that commercial dealings between the parties were prohibited by the laws of France and Germany, and that the German defendants would be subject to severe penalties in their own country if they should transfer any property or pay any money to the French company, the plea presented much more than a question of courtesy.

Mr. Untermyer, for the defendants, urged that by generally acknowledged principles of international law the contract between these parties was suspended by the war, and said he might, with much show of reason, argue that the contract had been entirely abrogated, but preferred to take the milder course of mese suspension. He pointed out the importance to the United States and its citizens of maintaining communication with Germany by means of the Tuckerton station, and read the allegations of the plea to the effect that the real and principal object of tht suit was to obtain possession of the Tuckerton station and shut it down, thus isolating Germany.

Mr. Untermyer argued that the positive interests of the United States require that the status quo be maintained, because the Tuckerton station was largely used by the United States Government for communication with Ambassador Gerard and was the only practicable means for the transmission of commercial messages by citizens of the United States and those of Mexico and Sou... America and of the Far East to Germany.

The Vice Chancellor expressed interest in the new questions that were presented and reserved decision.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy's Brave Effort to Save Little One Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 14.—Fifteen-year-old Peter Seyer peered from the rear window of his home on the third floor of a flat house at 100 Fourth Street this afternoon, when he heard children yelling in the back yard, and saw 5-year-old Andrew Sevento, whose home was on the first floor, in flames.

Young Sevento and several playmates had filled a big wash boiler with papers and lighted them after little Andrew had poured on some kerosene oil. The oil had splashed on his clothes and they had caught fire.

Seyer saw the other children run, and, without thinking of the danger to himself, jumped out of the window into the rear yard. He landed heavily, but sprang toward the blazing child and wrapped the boy in his coat, putting out the flames before he sank down himself, an ankle, sprained by his leap, giving way under him.

Neighbors soon came and little Andrew was hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died tonight. Young Seyer went to bed, but he will be all right in a few days.

CLAFLIN FEES $66,000.

Judge Learned Hand Awards the Receivers $33,000 Each.

Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal District Court, yesterday fixed the fees of Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juillard as receivers for the H. B. Claflin Company at $33,000 each. It had been expected that their remuneration would be calculated on a percentage basis, and that the receivers would get from $50,000 to $150,000 each. Judge Hand, however, said that he thought that the percentage basis was erroneous for such a case, except as fixing the maximum.

The corporation which took over the Claflin assets, the Judge said, had the option of paying other fees to the receivers, and if it desired to add to their compensation it might obtain an order authorizing it to do so.

LINER REPLACES STRIKERS.

St. Louis Refuses to Pay $20 War Bonus and Ships New Stokers.

One hundred and fifty striking oilers, stokers and coal passers, who refused to sign articles with the American liner St. Louis on Thursday morning unless the International Mercantile Marine Company increased the war risk bonus from $5 to $20 for each man, went to the pier at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to hear the final decision of the company.

When informed by Purser Howard Hinsley that the $20 would not be granted, the men declined to sign up and left in a body. Then shipping agencies were notified and they sent 150 men to replace the strikers. The new men were signed on and went on board the St. Louis, where they will remain until the liner sails at noon today for Liverpool.

In order to prevent any possibility of rioting at the American Line pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, the company has engaged guards who will be on duty until the St. Louis sails.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,948,159+	$15,452
Seventeen roads	6,660,592—	1,239,546
Total (24 roads)	9,608,751—	1,224,094

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEW ENGLAND POWER COMPANIES' consolidated earnings for the four months ended April 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$439,010	$342,389	$96,621
Net after taxes	280,912	210,988	69,924
Bal.aft.bd.int.	160,528	99,772	60,756
Sur.aft.oth.int.	147,246	91,671	55,574
Bal. aft. pf.div.	52,021	9,471	42,550

WESTERN POWER COMPANY for April—

Gross	237,392	220,858	16,534
Net income	193,851	169,351	24,500
Sur. aft. chgs.	87,830	70,786	[illegible]

GOLDWATER MAY RUN CARS.

Offers to Show Shonts How to Operate a Street Railroad.

Health Commissioner Goldwater has decided to go into the business of operating street cars. He admits that, officially, he may be going beyond the bounds of the HelahtDepartment, but he has published his unofficial offer to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, in the official Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health under the heading, "An Offer to Help Mr. Shonts."

Mr. Shonts wrote to the Health Commissioner on April 13 to tell him that, if he were to obey the department's order and run on Sixth Avenue in the rush hour sufficient cars to provide seats for two-thirds of the passengers, he would be exceeding the track capacity and it would be impossible to keep up a satisfactory movement of the cars.

Dr. Goldwater announces that, after a careful study of the question and after conferences with the representatives of the company, he is convinced the maximum service is not being operated. So he writes:

> Now, in order to put the matter to a test, upon which the future action of this department may reasonably be predicated, I am writing to ask whether your company would be willing, for an experimental period to be agreed upon, to permit a representative of this department to take charge of the dispatching of cars on this line. I firmly believe that a duly authorized person, supplied with sufficient rolling stock and help, and thoroughly imbued with the importance to the public of the issue involved, could successfully operate over this line, during the rush hours, at least 10 per cent. more cars than the number which you now declare to be, in your opinion, the maximum service. The experiment here proposed would have value for both of us and for the public, and I hope that you will decide to permit it to be made.

Dr. Goldwater explains that in operating street cars he would not be acting in his official capacity, for his authority is limited to issuing an order to the company.

ADAPTING GARY PLAN HERE.

Educators to Discuss School System Next Friday Night.

The Gary, Ind., plan of operating public schools, and its adaptation to New York City, will be discussed at a conference upon the Gary and Ettinger plans in the New York City public schools in the East Hall of the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The conference will be under the auspices of the Public Education Association of this city, and the subject will be presented by those who are actually adapting the plans to the school needs here.

In adapting the Gary plan to the New York City schools, under the direction of William A. Wirt, Superintendent of Schools of Gary, Ind., there have developed two different methods, one under the direct supervision of Mr. Wirt himself, and the other under the direction of Associate Superintendent Ettinger, who was designated by the Department of Education to co-operate with Mr. Wirt in putting the plan into effect.

Mr. Wirt will be presnt to answer questions and take part in the open discussion to follow the addresses. The presidng officer will be Commissioner John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Education of the Board of Education, and the speakers will be Miss Harriet M. Johnson of the Public Education Association, who will give a general outline of the Gary plan based on her personal study of the schools in Gary; Angelo Patri, Principal of Public School 45 in the Bronx, who will tell how the plan is being worked out in his school; William E. Grady, Principal of Public School 64, Manhattan, who will tell how the Ettinger plan is being put into operation in his school, and Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, who will summarize the discussion to follow and point out the significance of the plans for vocational education.

The conference will be open to members of the Public Education Association and the Department of Education, and to all those who are interested in the problem of public education.

CHILDS COMPANY ACCUSED.

Restaurant Concern Charged with Putting Water Into Milk.

The Childs Company, which operates a chain of restaurants, with main offices at 200 Fifth Avenue, was represented in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by the Treasurer, S. Willard Smith, on whom two summonses had been served charging his corporation with violating the sanitary code by adulterating milk with water and also removing the cream. Magistrate Harris put the case over for trial in Special Sessions.

O. A. H. Von Rosenberg, Inspector of the Board of Health, charged that on Feb. 27 he stopped one of the Childs milk wagons at Christopher Street Ferry and found that forty quarts of milk had been adulterated with water and the cream removed. Inspector Samuel Goldman made a similar charge against the company based on an examination of milk on a Childs wagon March 27 at the West Twenty-third Street Ferry.

1 FIREMAN DEAD, 2 DYING.

Four Others Injured in Fire That Destroyed Newark Tannery.

As a result of injuries suffered at the fire which destroyed the tannery of George Stengel, Incorporated, on Weston Avenue, near Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, early yesterday morning, Lieutenant William Flood of Engine Company 6 is dead, and Deputy Chief Matthew P. A. McDermitt and Fireman John A. Stuetz are in a dying condition in the City Hospital. Four other fire fighters are in the same institution, but their injuries are not serious.

The fire fighters were caught under a falling wall while attacking the blaze in the rear of the plant. The men were buried under tons of bricks and mortar, and were rescued with difficulty by fire fighters who went to their rescue. The loss to the plant is roughly estimated at $250,000. The origin of the blaze has not been determined.

DETROIT STRIKE AGREEMENT

Mayor Brings Opposing Factions Together for Settlement.

DETROIT, May 14.—By unanimous vote the striking motormen and conductors of the Detroit United Railway today agreed to a plan for settlement of the labor trouble which began yesterday morning. The plan for a settlement of the strike was drawn up by Mayor Oscar B. Marx and Charles B. Warren, President of the Detroit Board of Commerce, after conferences with officials of the company and the striking carmen.

The immediate resumption of car service is provided for, and the appointment of an Arbitration Board of three members to decide upon the merits of the demands of the employes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle s. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Texas and Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Fair, continued warm Sat. and Sun.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued warm.

Ky.—Fair Sat. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio—Unsettled Sat. Sun., showers; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Sat., thunder showers at night or Sun.; moderate e. winds.

Ill.—Fair in s., unsettled in n., with probably showers Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in n. and cent.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Unsettled Sat. Sun., showers; moderate n. e. winds.

Wis.—Unsettled Sat., probably thunder showers. Sun., showers; moderate, possibly fresh, n. e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh to strong n. e. winds.

Iowa—Thunder showers Sat.; cooler in extreme w. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

Mo.—Fair, continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Sat. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

S. Dak.—Showers Sat., cooler in cent. and e. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

Neb.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat., probably thunder showers and cooler in [illegible] Sun., fair and cooler.

'MOTHER' JONES ASKS AID FOR LABOR MEN

Tells Story of Colorado Strike to Industrial Commission and Gives Idea of Better Laws.

GUNMEN USED IN STRIKES

California Labor Leader Charges Corporations with Employing Them in Labor Disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—"Mother" Jones today continued her testimony before the Industrial Commission and told the story of the Colorado coal mine strike and the shooting of women and children in the tent colony at Ludlow in a most dramatic manner. When the time came for her to give her ideas of remedial measures in the labor struggle she demanded that all private detective agencies and organizations should be prohibited by law and with them the system of gunmen employment agencies.

"The Government should take over the detective agencies and run them honestly," said Mrs. Jones, "and the Government should also own mines and railroads and run them honestly. The belief that the militia of the States and the troops of the regular army are always to be used against the laboring man is producing a feeling that the Government is against the workingman and it is making anarchists out of men who would otherwise be the very best and most orderly sort of citizens—just as good as your fathers and mine. The feeling that is growing every day in this great country of ours is going to result in terrible consequences if we do not soon find a remedy and check it."

As an illustration of her view, "Mother" Jones recited the story of 150 miners that were indicted in Colorado for acts of violence in resisting machine guns, sharpshooters and the militia, who she asserted, fired on the wives and children. But not a single operator or manager was indicted, she said, although there was an abundance of evidence of their acts in violation of the law and the Congressional investigation proved that they had employed gunmen and that women and children were slaughtered in consequence.

Daniel Davenport, counsel for the Anti-Boycott Association, made a brief statement to the commission defending the position taken by the employers, and the legal conduct of the celebrated Danbury hatters case, which resulted in the affirmation, by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the imposition of a heavy fine upon the boycotters. Mr. Davenport was asked by Chairman Walsh for the names of the employers and firms comprising the Anti-Boycotters Association which prosecuted the case against the hatters. He declined to give them on the ground that the identity of his clients was a matter of confidence and privilege.

Anton Johannsen, a California labor organizer, voiced a deep dissatisfaction with justice, under which, he declared, "the rich man goes free and the poor man goes to jail."

Reviewing the activities of the International Iron Workers' Union, which culminated in the trial of the McNamara brothers and other union leaders for dynamiting, and the strikes of the building trades in Los Angeles and Stockton, Cal., Johannsen told the commission a picturesque story of strike methods, and charged that the use of gunmen and thugs by employers was widespread.

Commissioner Weinstock asked Johannsen if he justified the use of violence, specifically referring to the dynamiting cases.

"It may be," said the witness, "that the iron workers fought back with dynamite. I do not justify the killing of any man. You talk about the twenty-six lives lost in The Los Angeles Times Building, but what of the 300, or 400, or 500 men killed by the steel trust in the metal trades. I say put them all in jail."

Johannsen will continue his testimony tomorrow, when Clarence Darrow and Walter Drew are also expected to testify.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—Thirty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,084,500, were incorporated today. They included:

D. L. Taylor & Co., Utica, contracts, concessions, public, private works, $100,000; Robert L. Kinne, Winslow M. Mead, Deloss L. Taylor, 21 Arnold Park, Rochester.

A. L. Webb & Sons, ethyl, menthyl, denatured alcohol, distillers' products, $250,000; Charles A. Webb, Oscar Wagner, James A. Aitchison, 2,246 80th St., Brooklyn.

American Products Refining Company, Watertown, mining, refining white clay, ochre, talc, cements, products, grain, feed, $250,000; Charles D. Hartman, Sherburne Whipple, Wentworth H. Moss, Sacketts Harbor.

Floesch Construction Company, Rochester, engineering, contracting, $100,000; John F. Connor, John F. Allen, Jacob M. Floesch, 3 Argyle St., Rochester.

Vita Producing Corporation, chemicals, metal compounds, artistic apparatus, modeling human and animal organisms, $100,000; Franz Hutter, Herman Litthauer, Phillip Rauer, 738 West End Av.

Bruston Electric Lighting and Power Company, manufacturing, agency, $100,000; Daniel H. Renton, Edward E. Emerson, John L. Bissell, 115 Broadway.

Volgamore-Cook Corporation, Buffalo, company, realty, brokerage, $30,000; Hiram Cook, William P. and Belle M. Volgamore, 755 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Kurz Electrical Company, lamps, machinery, appliances, $25,000; Charles T. Kurz, Winifred M. Smythe, Louis F. Goldmann, 1,087 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Sinclair Tousey Publishing Co., bookselling, newspaper, $20,000; John T. Parkerson, W. H. Southwick, Sinclair Tousey, 596 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Herzig & Hart, furs, leather, $10,000; Max Ash, Abraham Smith, M. B. Bernstein, 55 Wall St.

Benefico Coral Co., jewelry, $10,000; Henry Pressprich, Constance Deblaiso, Giuseppe Benefico, 318 Broadway.

Hensey & Co., agricultural implements, ammunition, firearms, autos, dry goods, foodstuffs, $10,000; B. S. Hensey, P. O. Reed, W. R. Hensey, 432 Fourth Av.

Star Cement Block Works, Bernards, patterns, masons' supplies, coal, wood, fuel, $10,000; Adolph O. Piess, William F. and Edward S. Fuhrman, Rochester.

Marceline-Rivoire Restaurant and Cafe Corporation, $10,000; Henry Roux, Claude Rivoire, Marceline Orbes, 110 West 47th St.

Globe Feature Picture Booking Office, moving pictures, $10,000; James E. Moore, Jr., Robert W. Alexander, Ernest J. Lynch, 175 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Roeser & Heidelberger, lighting fixtures, appliances, $10,000; Josephine E. Dolan, Charles Heidelberger, Christian Roeser, 203 West 78th St.

M. Olenik & Sons, operate restaurants, lunch rooms, $5,000; Jacob Litwin, Gussie and Morris Olenik, 110 Av. A.

E. B. Havens, Inc., agents, brokers, insurance, $5,000; Marie E., Charles S., and Edwin B. Havens, 62 William St.

Pesky Fly Company, belt dressing for leather, canvas, $5,000; A. C. Weickert, Cyril B. and Berton S. Clark, 107 West 84th St.

Efficiency Manufacturing Co., sales business, $5,000; John C. and Lena L. Plowman, Carl F. Schwarz, 108 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Westchester Mercantile and Realty Co., Tarrytown, realty, construction, $5,000; Charles H. Shepard, Caroline Douglas, James N. Wilkins, Tarrytown.

Capital increases: Northern New York Coal Co., Watertown, $75,000 to $100,000; The United States Bung Manufacturing Co., New York, $400,000 to $650,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Brooklyn Wire Forming Co., Brooklyn; Chautauqua Gardens, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—The following charters were granted today in the office of Secretary of State Martin:

Temple Amusement Company, Hoboken, to conduct amusement enterprise, $125,000; Samuel W. Heiss, George A. Enright, and Frank G. Hall, all of Hoboken.

Asbury Specialty Company, Asbury, to manufacture graphite products, $25,000; H. M. Riddle, Jr., and Lewis Miller, all of Asbury.

Hudson Printing Company, Town of Union, to do printing and publishing, $10,000; William Rubel, Percy Limouse, both of Weehawken, and Raymond Radcliffe, Union Hill.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE OPEN FOR JOBS AND DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT CONCESSIONS. ROTHSCHILD CO., 30 EAST 23D.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

MANUFACTURER open for good line of Fall coats and suits. Call at 105 Madison Av., 18th floor, and see Mr. Weinberg.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and better-grade coats. Fourth floor, 129 West 27th.

WILL buy show room, tables, chairs, screens, and carpet. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

PETTICOATS.—An exceptional job of all silk messaline and taffeta; very cheap. Room 508, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS MAN open at once for ladies' dress and waist lines for Missouri, Illinois, and vicinities; established trade; commission only; excellent references. Box X 260 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Carpet Wool Supply.

Complaint is made that very little of the carpet wool being brought into this country finds its way into the open market. While it is generally believed that the larger carpet manufacturing concerns have fair stocks on hand, the smaller mills and carpet yarn spinners are said to be running short of the raw material. Wool houses here have very limited stocks on which to draw. In fact, importers and brokers have little in the way of supplies to meet requests from buyers. It is practically impossible to get Indian or Russian wools, while it is so uncertain how China shipments will come forward that dealers are wary of accepting orders for future business to cover next season.

Additions Made to Wool List.

Arrangements have been completed whereby wool waste and camel's hair noils may be brought in to this country under the arrangement between the Textile Alliance and the British government. The addition of these items to the list of wools that can be imported through the offices of the Alliance will have its significance chiefly in respect to the filling of army contracts. The cloth used for uniforms contains an appreciable percentage of wool waste, and the difficulty for the mills engaged in this sort of work has been to get sufficient supplies of wool waste or shoddy. The importation of this material will also affect the price of cheaper woolens to some extent, inasmuch as these goods also contain shoddy.

Comment on the German Note.

President Wilson's note to Germany, with its possible far-reaching effects, was the principal theme in wholesale dry goods circles yesterday. While most of the sentiment was of an optimistic character based on the belief that Germany will comply with all or most of the demands made by the United States, there were others who thought the situation more or less ominous. Few believe that war will result, but should worse come to worst, jobbers generally take the view that business is on a firm basis and cannot be easily upset whatever the turn of events. The fact that Germany is so completely tied down by the present European conflict is also regarded as another reason for assurance at this time.

Keeping Departments Distinct.

Although the operation of the coat and suit department and the dress department as two distinct branches of a retail business may mean additional expense, there are reasons why the plan is a more profitable one. The merchandise manager of one of the large stores in this city states that, where the two lines are carried together, one is always bound to be slighted at certain times. Thus when, during the past season, there was an unusually brisk demand for suits salespeople were withdrawn from the dresses where the two departments were combined. With a separate buyer and organization for the dresses, he said that a good business might have been done in this line even when the suits were selling at their best.

Good Business in Wash Goods.

During the week jobbers have been doing a very satisfactory business in the wash goods line. Buyers have proved partial to the present season novelties and have taken them freely, this action being based chiefly on the ground that the new ideas have been selling well by the retailers who found the goods popular among the ultimate consumers at the very start of the season. Transactions have been particularly heavy in striped fabrics, while colored goods are running well. Summer weather in many sections of the country is resulting in quick sales by store keepers, who in turn are looking to the jobbers for additional supplies. There is always so much uncertainty in the trade as to how novelties will take, that handlers here are more than pleased with the present demand.

Protecting American Trademarks.

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has from time to time received complaint that American trade marks on certain American goods, especially cotton piece goods, which have become established and popular in China, have been imitated by Japanese manufacturers. The New York branch of the bureau has been advised that, under a certain treaty, registry of such trade marks in Tokio would protect American manufacturers against infringements in China. A report on the subject by Julean H. Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché, at Shanghai, has been received at the New York office, and manufacturers interested may inspect the same by applying to Stanley H. Rose, Acting Commercial Agent in Charge, Room, 409 Custom House.

To Represent Ecuador.

Vicente Gonzales of New York, Latin American Trade Adviser and Foreign Exchange Expert for the National Association of Manufacturers, has been appointed official representative of the Government of Ecuador at the coming Pan-American Conference to be held in Washington, May 24. The appointment of Mr. Gonzales is regarded as a particularly happy one in business circles in this city, since his long residence and experience in this country and South America have made him especially familiar with the need for stimulating trade between the two continents. In Peru and Ecuador he conducted the campaigns for putting the currency of both countries on a gold standard basis. He drafted the present tariff law of Ecuador, which went into effect in 1905, and the Code of Commerce which became effective in 1907.

Toymakers' Prospects Good.

While the domestic toy manufacturers at the present time do not find the demand of a very brisk nature, jobbers have bought freely and there is every indication that more goods will be sold this year than ever under the abnormal conditions existing last season. Buyers for the retail stores are holding off on the chance that they may be able to secure German goods, but the situation abroad does not give much promise of fulfilling their desire. Manufacturers are of the opinion that much of the business that has been won from the importers through war conditions will remain after hostilities cease. In the first place, it is pointed out that lines have been broadened to include certain goods that were formerly obtainable only in Europe. Besides this, the buyers have learned that they were not fully posted on what this market could supply if the need arose. There has been a notable increase in the number of toy manufacturers during the last six months.

Printcloths Trade Restricted.

Prices in the gray goods market continued firm yesterday, as has been the case throughout the week. There was a good inquiry yesterday for drills and some export business on sheetings for Red Sea and other markets. Bids for small lots of printcloths were made, but it was apparent that the prospective buyers were asking price concessions which the mills were unwilling to meet. Those seeking goods at a lower level than prevailing prices were disappointed. The uncertainties of the political situation are, however, having the effect of restricting operations. Many seem to think it would be better for the market if the President's note resulted in hostilities with Germany, since, it is argued, factors would know where they stand and how to adjust matters. Uncertainty, these factors claim, has the effect of bringing things to a standstill. Leading commission houses yesterday quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch,	80-80s..6¼c	38½-inch,	64-56s..3⅞c
39 -inch,	72-76s..5⅝c	38½-inch,	60-52s..3⅝c
39 -inch,	68-72s..4¾c	38½-inch,	60-48s..3½c
38½-inch,	64-64s..4¼c	27 -inch,	64-60s..3 7/16c
38½-inch,	64-60s..4c	27 -inch,	56-52s..2 15/16c

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Retailers Buying Liberally for Their Fall Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods have run about the same as during the corresponding period a year ago. Sales for future delivery show a fair percentage of increase.

"Retailers are anticipating their Fall needs liberally in some lines and are buying for immediate business as their sales requirements demand. Weather conditions have been favorable to the turning of retail stocks of seasonable merchandise.

"There has been a good attendance of buyers in the market and collections are better than during the same period a year ago."

COTTON EXPORTS GROW.

672,008 Bales Sent Abroad Last Month—Imports Also Improve.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Cotton used during April was 513,610 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 499,646 in April last year, the Census Bureau announced today. During the nine months ended April 30 cotton used was 4,091,285 bales, against 4,264,856 in the same period the previous year.

Cotton on hand April 30 in manufacturing establishments was 1,831,035 bales, against 1,572,058 yast year, and in independent warehouses 2,850,189 bales, against 1,353,295 last year.

Exports in April were 672,008 bales, against 398,223 last year. Imports were 54,479 bales, against 32,917 last year.

Spindles operated during April numbered 30,933,236, against 31,014,038 last year.

BUSINESS SHOWING GAINS.

Commercial Agencies Say War Talk Has Had Little Effect.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dunn's Review says:

> The developments of the week afford new proof of the essential stability and power of the financial and business structure. While there is uncertainty as to the final outcome, there is faith in the ability of the nation to adapt itself with financial readiness to every contingency that may arise. Outside of the stock, cotton, and other equally sensitive markets, the effect of the new war developments has not materially changed the generally favorable aspect of the trade situation. With scarcely an exception, statistical comparisons by which business activity is measured reflect progressive improvement, and that the steady gain in bank clearings is not wholly due to the expansion in speculative operations is indicated by the continued increases at many of the leading centres outside of New York.
>
> Bank exchanges this week at the leading cities in the United States again make quite a favorable comparison with a year ago, the total amounting to $3,210,971,438, an increase of 23.6 per cent. as compared with the $2,597,624,631 of the same week last year and of 19.5 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913, when $2,622,015,021 was reported. Clearings at New York continue far in excess of the two immediately preceding years, the gains in that centre being, respectively, 34.7 and 28 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

> Possible international political complications affect sentiment and prices in speculative markets, particularly securities, grain, and cotton, and perhaps throw shadows over optimistic expectations of a boom in trade, but thus far foreign developments have failed of especial untoward effect upon domestic trade or industry. In fact, and allowing for seasonal shifting from one branch of distribution to another, growth over a rather wide area seems to be the chief characteristic, and in industrial quarters evidences of increasing activity are patent, though, of course, certain enterprises and sections of the country must still be counted among the economic laggards.

Extra Police for Coney Island.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger yesterday announced the annual transfer of policemen to Coney Island for the Summer season. He detailed to duty there one Lieutenant, three Sergeants, sixty-eight foot patrolmen, and six mounted patrolmen. They will report to the Captain of the Coney Island Precinct at 8 o'clock this evening, and will stay on duty there until the close of the Summer season.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, sweaters, shirts; 43 Leonard.
BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Miss M. Cobane, women's underwear, corsets; 550 5th Av.
BOSTON—G. R. Fisk & Co.; B. F. Janes, hats, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
BUENOS AIRES—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Boeckheler, women's gauze hosiery; 605 Broadway.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. L. Clawson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Y. W. Hengerer Co.; J.V. Swanz, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th; Grand.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; S. A. Gaylord, jobs silk, cotton waists; 215
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor Sons & Co.; A. W. Calder, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
GRANVILLE, N. Y.—Mrs. G. Reynolds, millinery; Normandie.
HARTFORD—Davidson & Watts; B. Glazkowitz, misses', juniors' Fall suits, trimmings; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Tompkins D. G. Co.; Mr. Block, jobs house dresses; Room 515, 1,270 B'way.
NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey & Co.; W. H. Mazey, linens, white goods, and jewelry; 4 W. 42d.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, manufacturers women's hats; Broadway-Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Kelly Bros.; P. Kane, manufacturers clothing; New Victoria.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry, clocks, and silverware; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Miller, clothing, furnishing goods; Broadway-Central.
PHILADELPHIA—W. R. Hande, manufacturers corsets; Marie Antoinette.
PITTSBURGH—A. M. London & Sons; C. M. London, shirtings; Herald Square.
RIO DE JANEIRO—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Boeckheler, women's hosiery; 605 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; J. A. Reynolds, trimmings, embroideries; 432 4th Av.; Belmont.
SAN ANTONIO—Dalkowitz Bros. Co.; S. Dalkowitz, ready to wear, dry goods, clothing, shoes; Bristol.
SAVANNAH—Ensel, Vinson & Hirsch Co.; S. Ensel, ladies' ready-to-wear; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. W. Boston, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
TOLEDO—A. C. Whittingham & Co.; W. S. Herron, millinery; 200 5th Av.
WICHITA—Geo. Innes & Co.; J. P. Innes, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
WORCESTER—S. Marcus; Miss E. A. Sullivan, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.

1200 Wash Dresses
in stock for Immediate Delivery. Made up in latest Summer Materials; also Taffetas and Crepe de Chines.
GLOBE DRESS & SUIT CO.,
22-24 West 26th Street

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tassels, Tea, and Films Among the Articles Considered.

C. Willenborg & Co. lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims under the present tariff as to loosely hanging silk threads, which in some instances are connected by a short piece of silk cord to a small circular ornament, which is also made in part of silk. They were described on the firm's invoices as "tassels" or "ornaments." Collector Malone took duty at 60 per cent. under the provision for "ornaments" however made. The importers claimed classification under the provision for "cords and tassels" composed of silk with a customs tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Howell decided that, as silk tassels are not separately provided for in the law, the Collector's classification must stand.

It was decided that H. C. Banwell, London, sales manager for the National Cash Register Company, is liable for the full duty accruing on importations of photographic films and magic lantern slides brought in under the Tariff act of 1909. The films were taxed 1½ cents per foot, while the slides came in for a tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of metal. Mr. Banwell, it seems, brought the articles along to illustrate a lecture he was to deliver at his company's offices in Dayton, Ohio. The testimony showed that there was a failure to file an affidavit stating that the importer is a professional lecturer, nor was a bond filed for the re-exportation of the articles at the end of six months. In view of the failure to comply with the regulations the claim for free entry was overruled.

M. J. Corbett & Co. were sustained in contentions regarding the rate of duty to accrue on importations of black hat plush. It was returned for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem as plush composed in chief value of silk. The importers asserted that the merchandise is used exclusively for men's hats, and is commercially known as "hatters' plush" within the meaning of the law. The board agreed and held that the goods should be allowed to enter at only 10 per cent. ad valorem.

IMPORTS AGAIN LESS.

Some of the Main Items Brought to This Port Last Week.

Imports at this port took another tumble in the week ended May 8, according to the Custom House report made public yesterday. Dry goods entries were $500,000 greater than the week before. The week's total inward movement amounted to $16,636,882, compared with $18,817,808 in the week before, and $20,548,603 in the week before that. Indigo made a good showing with a value of $56,930, while aniline colors were appraised at $13,666. Dyewood extract reached the high value of $158,586, while dyewood and fustic entries were small. Argols brought in were worth $98,329. No alizarine colors were reported.

Jewelry, precious stones and watches were appraised at $419,002, while hides and findings had a value of $1,766,977, of which undressed hides totaled $1,662,116. India rubber, manufactures and wastes were returned at $1,331,872. Sugar imports totaled $3,609,804, and wool $1,051,989. Coffee entries totaled $1,158,782, and raw cocoa $577,468. Cotton imports were valued at $125,389. Antimony imports were returned at $83,976. Fresh beef entries were down to $2,275.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $1,856,711, silk entries being appraised at $745,696. In the preceding week the consumption entries of dry goods were valued at $1,385,397. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $556,609, while dry goods warehoused totaled $389,470. The latter figures are the lowest for any single week for a long time.

FINANCIAL CONGRESS PLANS.

McAdoo Tells Pan-American Delegates of Work to be Done.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary McAdoo has written a letter to each of the delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, here May 24, outlining, in a general way, the purposes of the meeting, and giving a preliminary view of the way it is expected to do its work.

The letter explans that no definite program has been fixed and most of the work will be done in committees, composed of the delegates of the United States named to confer with the respective visiting delegations for the purpose of learning the peculiar problems which face each country. These deliberations are to be confidential in so far as the visitors desire, and any conclusions they wish to make public will be given to the conference at one of the two or three general sessions to be held on the opening day.

A representative of each visiting nation will be asked to respond to an address of welcome by President Wilson with a five-minute reply.

Competition for Merinos.

LONDON, May 14.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,500 bales. A fine selection of merinos brought out animated competition between French, Russian and home buyers and rates hardened. Lambs' wool was firm at the last auction rates.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ASTOR TRUST CO., EXECUTOR,
450 shs. Willard Third Rail Co.
255 shs. Electric Train Bulletin Co.
10 shs. N. Y. & Atlantic Coast Elec. Train Bulletin Co.
12½ shs. Union Security Co.
19 shs. Public Accountants Corpn.
250 shs. Greenfield Paper Bottle Co., com.
7,500 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
160 shs. Silver Link Mining Co.
3,000 shs. N. Y. Standard Gold Mining Co.
60 shs. Alexandria Water Co.
5½ shs. Mexican Timber Field Co.
15 shs. Sierra Madre Development Co.
10 shs. Chihuahua & Sinaloa Developm't Co.
40 shs. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. common V. T. C.
100 shs. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. pfd. V. T. C.
364 shs. Tradesmens National Bank.
100 shs. International Construction Co. (N. Y. Mtge. & Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.)
6,600 shs. Scott Janney Electric Co. common. (Receipts for issue.)
$13,000 General Gas, Electric & Power Co. of Connersville, Ind., 1 Mtge. 5% Bds., 1932.
$10,000 Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 50-year 4% Bds. (Trust Co. Ctfs. of Dep.)
$72,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1948. (Trust Co. Ctfs. of Dep.)
$250 Bond & Mortgage of Thos. G. Estef, on property situated on Main Street, Borough of Alexandria, Huntington, Pa., at 4%, due June 23, 1907.
$2,500 Promissory note of Adam J. Latta, due July, 1912.
$312.50 Promissory note of W. B. Stewart, Jr., due December, 1908.
$3,500 Promissory note of Geo. W. Griffith, due May 18, 1904, secured by $10,000 General Gas, Electric & Power Co. of Connersville, Ind., 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., due 1932.
$1,187.50 Promissory notes of W. B. Stewart, Jr., et al., viz.: $312.50 due Dec. 23, 1909, $250 due Dec. 23, 1910, $312.50 due Dec. 23, 1909, $312.50 due Dec. 23, 1908.
$750 Franco-American Chocolate Co. Div. Scrip.
$351 Judgment against Elmer Isenberg & Ira S. Isenberg.
$72.05 Check of Osmond Griffith & Co. on Oriental National Bank, dated Feb. 23, 1904, indorsed.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTOR.
$10,000 United States Reduction & Refining Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds.
30 shs. City of New York Insurance Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
16 shs. N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co.
15 shs. Buckeye Pipe Line.
11 shs. Eureka Pipe Line.
12 shs. New York Transit Co.
21 shs. Butchers & Drovers Bank.
2 shs. Lincoln National Bank.
4 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASER,
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell, duty paid, on Saturday, May 15th, 1915, at 11 A. M., at 339 Broadway, eight cases of raw ostrich feathers, marked "KIR," consisting of about 600 lbs. wings, 800 lbs. blacks, 400 lbs. drabs. Goods will be sold without reserve.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY, MAY 18TH, 1915, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

M'ANENY URGES VETO OF DIRECT TAX BILL

Levy Would Add $14,000,000 to City's Budget, Acting Mayor Tells Gov. Whitman.

HITS REAL ESTATE VALUES

Executive Urged to Wield Axe More Freely on Expenses—Governor Cuts Out $168,000 More.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 14.—In his capacity as Acting Mayor, President George McAneny of the New York Board of Aldermen appeared before Governor Whitman today and urged him to veto the Direct Tax bill, which would add $14,000,000 to the city's budget next year. He backed up his appeal with an array of figures presented with a view of convincing the Governor that the direct tax could be vetoed without any material injury to the State administration.

Mr. McAneny's speech was sandwiched in between hearings on the budget held in connection with Governor Whitman's hunt for unnecessary items. In the course of a busy day the Governor considered the appropriations made for the Prison Department, the State Engineer's Department, the Department of Education, and the Department of Public Works. He pruned from these four departments an aggregate of $168,349, bringing the grand total up to $1,580,114 for the five days during which the financial bills have been under the knife.

President McAneny sat through nearly all the forenoon and watched the Governor's axe in operation. It was not until after the luncheon recess that he had an opportunity to be heard. It was very clear that he was not a welcome visitor to the Executive Chamber, and that his quest was not popular either with the Governor or the financial experts from Controller Prendergast's office, who have been going over the appropriation bills with a view to discovering items that might be eliminated.

Mr. McAneny began by saying that he came to urge the Governor to veto the Direct Tax bill.

"I do not make that request as a special plea for New York City," he said. "I am sure that the veto would be of vast benefit to every locality in the State, and that it would be popular with the people. There are many incorporated villages up-State that would be hit quite as hard by the proposed direct tax, in proportion to their resources, as would be New York City, although we would be hit so hard that already, in anticipation of the tax, a most serious situation has arisen in the real estate field, a situation that is certain to affect almost every other line of business in the city."

Mr. McAneny pointed out that the direct tax would add $14,000,000 to the city's budget.

"It will add 17½ per cent. to the local tax rate," he said, "bringing this up to about 2.15. That is equal to a $4 rate up-State, for our assessments in New York City in many instances run above 100 per cent., while up-State the average is about 50 per cent. of the market value, or perhaps a little higher."

Urges Freer Use of the Axe.

Mr. McAneny said he regretted that the Legislature, before framing the financial bills, had not followed the Governor's method and held public hearings. He pointed out that the $19,000,500 proposed direct tax and the additional $4,000,000 in indirect revenues had become necessary because of an increase in this year's budget of about $18,000,000 above that of last year, and an estimated falling off of about $5,000,000 in the revenues from indirect sources. Mr. McAneny expressed the opinion that the huge increase in the expenditures of the State certainly should leave room for cutting beyond anything the Governor had accomplished in that direction, and that the prospects with regard to indirect revenues, temporarily dimmed by the European war cloud, had brightened sufficiently to leave room for hope that they would come up pretty close to last year's indirect revenues.

"We might begin with the $9,000,000 contribution to the sinking funds, which is the largest item to be met," said Mr. McAneny. "I feel that there is authority for the State Controller to meet that by tax certificates issued against the collections by the County Treasurers throughout the State. Or, if you do not want to resort to that method, for which there is warrant in law, the Constitutional Convention might provide a way by which the large surplus at present in the sinking funds might be used to provide this year's contribution."

Taking up the $3,600,000 appropriation in connection with the construction work on the Barge Canal, Mr. McAneny suggested that, while the Governor probably pursued the wisest course in signing that measure so as to eliminate any risk of existing contracts being invalidated, provision should be made to have that sum restored to the general fund out of the proceeds of the $27,000,000 bond issue which has been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor and which will become effective after the people have ratified the act at a referendum this Fall.

"I understand that your Excellency already has cut some $1,500,000 out of the appropriations," said Mr. McAneny. "I hope you will cut out $3,000,000 before you get through with the work. I certainly think I could suggest fully $1,000,000 more that could have been cut safely from the appropriations of the departments already examined. This is a year when the taxpayers' money should not be spent for anything beyond immediate emergencies."

"I do not know whether you understand," said the Governor, "that the grand total of appropriations provided for in the financial bills is $64,500,000 and that I was compelled to cut out $1,500,000 before I could come within the prospective revenues, direct tax and all."

"Yet, I feel," said President McAneny, "that with the $9,000,000 sinking fund contributions taken care of, the rest will take care of itself with proper management."

Items He Wants Eliminated.

Mr. McAneny, in closing, suggested that these items be eliminated:

For grade crossing A, $25,000 of money reappropriated; this would still leave $752,000 appropriated by the Legislature this year.

Hospital construction, $600,000; the Governor shook his head.

Hospital maintenance, $266,000; again the Governor made a gesture of dissent.

Salaries in Highway Department, $235,000; Mr. McAneny said this should be met by the special appropriation out of the general fund, amounting to almost $4,000,000, which the Governor signed before he decided upon any public hearings.

Mohansic State Hospital, $300,000 for construction purposes.

For special highway in Green County, $140,000 of money reappropriated; this is not part of the highway system, but is a special appropriation. The Governor indicated that the item would be eliminated.

The Governor wielded the axe very freely today. Here are the reductions ordered in the various departments taken up: Education department $32,238, prisons $132,214, common prisons $1,346, common new prisons $2,551.

The greater part of the slash in the Education Department was in reappropriations. In the prison department the largest item retired was $50,000 for the employment of convicts on road construction.

Dr. Jerome Ransom, surgeon at Clinton Prison, by presenting certain facts stayed the Governor's blue pencil from an item of $84,300 for construction and equipment for Clinton Prison. Dr. Ransom said that $75,000 of the sum was for the erection of a general hospital in connection with Dannemora Prison, with a ward for tubercular patients. He said that there were but eighteen beds in the rooms used for tuberculous patients, where there were 407 inmates now in the prison suffering from the disease, and half as many in other prisons awaiting an opportunity to be sent to Dannemora. The doctor said that he disliked to keep these invalids in the small cells and he could not take them without the prison walls because of the prison restrictions. The conditions existing now are such that there is an increase of the disease, whereas there was a falling off before the congested conditions prevailing ensued.

The eliminated items of today were under these heads: Prisons—Maintenance, $50,000; Auburn Prison, $11,790; Clinton Prison, $15,312; Dannemora Prison, $18,400; Great Meadows Prison, $2,730; Matteawan Reformatory, $6,500; Sing Sing Prison, $12,000; State Farm at Valatie, maintenance, $10,400; State Prison for Women, $2,000; Commission of Prisons, maintenance, $1,146; Commission on New Prisons, expenses, $2,551.

Charles S. Wilson, the new Agricultural Commissioner, has written a letter to Governor Whitman asking him to veto an item in the supply bill for $1,500 for repairing and rebuilding the department's automobile, so as "to relieve the department of all criticism." Mr. Wilson says the automobile was purchased for $3,500 ten months ago; the salary of the chauffeur is $2,750; expenses, $1,063, and maintenance, $3,970, a total of $11,283. He recommends the sale of the automobile.

PEACE SUNDAY TOMORROW.

Ministers Will Also Discuss the President's Note to Germany.

Tomorrow is "Peace Sunday," and the New York Peace Society will hold a meeting in the evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street. Nine months of war will be discussed by Professor John Bates Clark and Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. It was said yesterday that, apart from the "Peace Sunday" exercises, many ministers will speak tomorrow on some phase of the situation growing out of President Wilson's note to Germany.

Union Theological Seminary holds its commencement next week, and a feature of it will be an address Thursday evening by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, one of the trustees, on "The Practical Aims of a Liberal Evangelicalism." The Rev. Dr. Coffin is the leader in the New York Presbytery of the liberals.

The Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy of Cleveland begins tomorrow his pastorate of Madison Avenue Methodist Church, on the corner of Sixtieth Street. He was one of the speakers at the Methodist men's dinner last night.

The Episcopal Church has named tomorrow as a day of prayer for church unity. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal Commission, will preach in Trinity Church on the subject. Reports are that, in spite of wars, new religious bodies in the Far East have subscribed to the plan of a world conference on faith and order, and an American deputation of ministers and laymen is ready to go to Europe in the interest of such a conference the moment conditions permit.

Next week the Presbyterian General Assembly meets in Rochester. The big topic will be a report of an investigating committee on the Union Seminary in this city.

NEW CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Cardinal Farley's Committee Buys Large Tract at Valhalla.

Roman Catholics will have a burial place of their own in one of the most beautiful parts of Westchester County, a cemetery which will be built and maintained in such manner as will place it among the most attractive spots of its kind in this part of the country. Under the direction of Cardinal Farley, the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, through their Cemetery Committee, Bryan L. Kennelly (Chairman), Ernest Iselin, Louis Amy, Thomas L. Feitner and Andrew Dougherty, and John G. Agar, Chairman of the Executive Committee, have purchased a tract of 129 acres, adjoining the Kensico Cemetery at Valhalla, which is to be developed at once.

New York City Catholics now have but one large cemetery in this part of the country, Calvary, in Long Island City. It has no such attractions as are offered at Kensico, where plots of good size may be had on which family burial plots may be laid out or mausoleums built. There are many well to do Catholics in this diocese who desire such facilities, but would rather have them on ground owned and consecrated by the Church. Such opportunities will be afforded by the new cemetery.

The property purchased lies directly between Kensico and Fairlawn Cemeteries on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad. There will be a station at the entrance to the property, and funeral trains will be able to make the run from Grand Central Station in fifty minutes. Part of the plan of development consists of the building of a good-sized lake, and a system of wide macadam roads. The general plan of development will be on the lawn plan without fences of any kind, similar to that of Kensico and Woodlawn.

WIFE SUES J. T. WHITSON.

California Publisher Arrested on Visit to New York.

Mrs. Hannah Whitson caused the arrest of her husband, John T. Whitson, yesterday in a suit for separation, on the ground of abandonment and nonsupport, and later in the day began a suit against him in the Supreme Court for $46,000, which she said it cost her separate estate to provide for herself and her two children since Jan. 1, 1906. Mr. Whitson's original name was Edmund A. Kopple. He had it changed in San Francisco in 1900. On April 14, 1896 he and the plaintiff were married. They lived in San Francisco for four years and then Mr. Whitson came here to promote the Whitson Auto Press Company.

Mrs. Whitson said she came here with her two children, Bertram and Gladys, in 1905. Her husband lived in a fine bachelor apartment and she and her children were put in rooms in one of the smaller hotels. The auto press company became involved and he turned over some of the shares of the company to Victoria Gerken, whose husband, Mrs. Whitson says, brought suit against Mr. Whitson for alienation of his wife's affections.

Then Mr. Whitson left the State and his wife found herself alone and practically penniless. She got work as a saleswoman and a mercantile buyer and so supported her children. She learned that her husband had returned to California. He is now the Vice President of the Luther Burbank Press at Santa Rosa. She says he is living in an apartment there with a woman.

Bertram, the plaintiff's son, made an affidavit in which he said the first time he had seen his father in ten years was on May 7 last, when at his father's request he met him at the Hotel St. Regis. Mr. Whitson furnished $2,000 bail and was released.

BANK MESSENGER HELD UP.

Dragged Into East Side Hallway, Beaten, and Robbed of $1,000.

Isidore Klein, 22 years old, of 158 East 106th Street, a messenger in the employ to the Public Bank of New York, 116th Street and Madison Avenue, was assaulted and robbed of $1,000 dollars yesterday afternoon after being dragged into the hallway of 211 East Seventy-fourth Street. He was severely beaten by two young men, apparently Italians, and had to be attended by Dr. Salsberg of Flower Hospital, before he could return home.

Klein was on his way with the cash in a black wallet to the Bank of Europe, Seventy-fourth Street and First Avenue. As he walked from Madison Avenue along Seventy-fourth Street the robbers attacked Klein with their fists, took the wallet and ran.

Klein staggered to the street and yelled. A crowd collected and Policeman Fraser took him to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

McAFEE CHOSEN SECRETARY

Presbyterian Board of Home Missions Reserves Action.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, a body handling $1,800,000 a year, coming from Presbyterians all over the country, yesterday reversed its former attitude and elected Joseph E. McAfee a layman, to be one of its three secretaries. A month ago the same board elected two, but refused to elect Mr. McAfee, after his seven or eight years of service with it, because of opposition to policies put forward by him, and also because, as the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith said, he "lacked the evangelistic spirit."

The election yesterday carried with it the full rights as secretary, an important place in the administration of large sums of money, and it is said to have indorsed a better business policy at the same time. It was also said yesterday that laymen came forward in behalf of Mr. McAfee and pledged new support if the new policy was adopted.

There was keen satisfaction throughout the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, over the election. Nearly the whole Presbyterian Church has been discussing the case for a fortnight.

TO ENTERTAIN CHINESE.

Merchants and Bankers of China Will Visit City on June 1.

Plans for the entertainment in New York of the Chinese Industrial Commission, which is making a tour of the United States with the co-operation of the Department of Commerce, have been completed by the general committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel. The commission, which is composed of prominent Chinese merchants and financiers, will visit the city for the week of June 1.

The Chinese commission will arrive here from Philadelphia on the morning of June 1 under the guidance of C. B. Yandell, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. Mayor Mitchel will receive its members at the City Hall at 11:30, and the party will then go to the Biltmore, where a luncheon at 1 o'clock will be given by the American Manufacturers' Export Association. The Chinese Minister will be the guest of honor.

In addition to this luncheon the commission will be entertained by the Merchants' Association at another on June 2 at the Astor, prior to a motor trip through the city. On Thursday the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York will give a reception and luncheon, and on the evening of this day the American Asiatic Association will entertain with a dinner and theatre party. On Friday a morning river excursion encircling the city is planned and on Saturday the commission will be entertained by the American Missionary Societies at luncheon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

RICHARD S. PEALE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Richard S. Peale, publisher, of 225 Fifth Avenue, formerly President of the Americana Company, the Scientific American Compiling Department, and the United Editors' Association, publishers of an encyclopaedia, all of which are in bankruptcy. Judge Mayer appointed Lamar Hardy receiver, bond $2,000. The American Company, the Scientific American Compiling Department, and the United Editors' Association were put into bankruptcy on Feb. 18.

NATHAN ROTMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Rotman, dealer in floor covering, at 85 Rivington Street. He also made an assignment to Louis C. Link. Liabilities $10,000, and assets $3,000.

GUSTAV NIEDERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gustav Niederman, dealer in furniture, at 80 Essex Street. He also made an assignment to Samuel Greenberg. Liabilities, $23,000, and assets $4,000.

FRIEDMAN & KOERNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Friedman and Isaac Koerner, doing business as The Paris Fancy Feather Co., at 713 Broadway.

EDMUND H. REARDON, an actor residing at the Calvert Hotel, at 41st Street and Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,130 and no assets.

F. EHRLICH & SONS.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to F. Ehrlich & Sons, wholesale dealers in veilings, formerly at 518 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed on Sept. 26, 1910. Liabilities were $229,520.

THE GREENSTEIN CLOTHING CO., manufacturer of clothing at 841 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $81,392, nominal assets of $63,357, and actual assets of $41,887.

LESSER-KALB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, waists, of 57 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $21,277 and assets of $11,074.

STEINBERG BROTHERS, INC., manufacturer of underwear at 73 Wooster Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $74,400 and assets of $22,640.

ATLANTIC KNITTING MILLS, INC.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 23 against the Atlantic Knitting Mills, Inc., manufacturer of knit goods at 26 Sullivan Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

HARTLEY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., of 337 Fourth Avenue, intends to offer a composition to creditors of 100 cents on the dollar, and Judge Mayer has sent the case to Macgrane Coxe in the Woolworth Building to take further proceedings.

M. & L. JARMULOWSKY.—Judge Mayer confirmed a composition of Meyer Jarmulowsky, doing business as M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers, at 163 East Broadway. He is to pay 100 cents on the dollar in installments.

SAMUEL N. ROMER, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 217 West Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to M. Murray Simon and Samuel Schreyer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed today against Westallis Lumber Company, with no figures given.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Nicholas Wetzel, Jr., a salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities, $50,222; assets, $4,368.

Edward A. Henry, a salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities, $12,127; assets, $120.

Phillip Hatowski, merchant, Oak Park, Ill.; voluntary petition; liabilities, $11,532; assets, $4,900.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 344 business failures in the United States during the week, against 335 for the previous week, and 297, 259, 243, and 235 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 96, New England 28, Southern 94, Western 68, Northwestern 19, and Far Western 39. Canada had 48, against 40 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alsheimer, Henry, Jr.—C. P. Leggett, $1,004.51.
Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, and Sorgi, GGenovesi—J. Sciacca, $114.71.
Anagnosti, William or Willy—H. Baruch, $1,182.36.
Auto Directories Co., Inc., and Joseph A. Herren—Addressing Co., $168.76.
Same—Same, $169.13.
Same—Same, $169.51.
Beaver Engineering and Cont. Co.—Johnson Bros., $278.29.
Bohlmeyer, Lena, adm.—M. Wetter, $1,718.72.
Bermuda-American Steamship Co.—C. E. Hall, $190.83.
Behrens, Henry—B. W. Burger, $113.68.
Birdsall, Harriet K.—E. E. Levy, $148.50.
Benn Electric Construction Co.—Bayley & Sons, Inc., $232.07.
Block, Joseph—New Netherland Bank of New York, $1,402.36.
Caplan, Jacob—A. Mandel et al., $167.06.
Calcagno, Ross F.—State Bank, $341.02.
Calhoun, Patrick—E. J. de Forest et al., $2,858.60.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Hotel Astor, $443.99.
Cox, William H.—Butler Bros., $234.02.
Cappel, George F., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Cox, William H.—I. Breidbart et al., $117.79.
Copper Extraction Co.—Maryland Casualty Co., $312.55.
Cassanos, Constantine—E. Montjuris, $300.
Deutsch, Jenny—J. J. Lindau, $130.41.
Dahlgren, Winthrop—Tyson & Co., $524.59.
Daily Bible Pub. Co.—Courier News Pub Co., $254.65.
Ellner, Adelman Co., Inc.—Eastman Machine Co., costs, $173.50.
Fogal, Alonza, Jr.—Dill & Collins Co., $189.61.
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—A. Singer, $1,500.
Same—O. Singer, $4,000.
Grannis & Warley Cont. Co.—Impervious Products Co., $242.54.
Gollick & Smith, Inc., and Fred G. Webber—Harold L. Bond Co., $1,760.
Goodstein, Wm. L., Isidor M. Mooris, and Max S. Rosenau—General Platers Supply Co., $534.41.
Gaites, Geo. W.—American Brass and Copper Co., $255.96.
Gibbs, Albert E.—Chas. W. Kirby—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $593.16.
Garvey, Michael J.—H. Herrmann Furniture Co., $246.68.
Grace, Wilbur E.—Miller Rubber Co., $232.21.
Gleichhaus, Leopold—A. Mosbacher et al., $108.68.
Grauer, Louis—H. Lipschitz et al., $198.33.
Same—Fur Nap Cloak Co., $144.23.
Goldberg, Joseph, and May Martin—People, &c., $500.
Helfgott, Abraham—Bradford Furniture Co., $170.13.
Henning, Barbara D. Prudent—C. H. Prudent, $1,080.06.
Hoyvetter, Vincent D.—W. C. Cronin, $130.50.
Hett, Philip, and Harry Rauch—T. Berger, $538.90.
Hoey, Sidney—Aeolian Co., $184.15.
Homler, Sam, and Marcus Held—W. Rosenthal, $169.
Heindsmann, Theo. A.—Colwell Lead Co., $335.91.
Isaac, H. Blanchard Co.—I. L. Natter, $2,087.50.
Johnson, James F.—K. W. Johnson, $148.63.
Jacobs, Hyman, and Simon Glautz—A. L. Kass, $165.15.
Katz, Benjamin—A. Mintz, $132.60.
Kady, Mamdal—W. J. Ryan, $214.42.
Kossoff, Hyman—Roselinsky & Co., Inc., $565.04.
Loewenthal, Gustave C.—A. C. Rothstein, $206.57.
Levi, Maurice—F. Van Dam, $338.21.
Lawrence, Hezekiah E., gdn.—L. F. La Vand et al., costs, $390.16.
Loomis, Herbert N.—Northern New Jersey Trust Co., $1,320.
Morgan, Wm. E.—P. B. Pugh, $280.61.
Metzger, Charles and Catharine—A. Friedberg, $114.67.
Marks, Michael—M. Shapiro, $216.15.
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. A. Wachs, $1,214.58.
15 West 44th St. Co.—Richard Wilcox Mfg. Co. of N. Y., $373.11.
O'Brien, John P.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $2,958.02.
Pollack, Jacob, Jennie Pollack, and Barnet Greenberg—Eastern Machine Co., costs, $100.
Pennsylvania Rubber Co.—A. S. Heidelbach et al., $4,293.07.
Prince, Alice—C. Drapos et al., $103.91.
Rindskopf, Max—H. Meyerson, $278.22.
Riley, Edward—L. Niles, $100.
Redfern Lace Works and Eastman Machine Co.—H. Lesser, costs, $109.70.
Rabinowitz, Joseph, David Krasner, and Bernhard Feingold—David M. Meekan Mfg. Co., $137.45.
Schneider, Peter—John F. Kaiser Co., Inc., $181.14.
Sejman, Stanislaw—B. Kemp, $217.02.
Sejman, Stanley, and Stefan Adamski—Same, $190.39.
Title Guarantee Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and Wm. T. Emmett, as Supt. of Ins.—Washington Savings Bank, $104,548.18.
Vandenberg, Jose—H. Frank, $429.81.
Wetterau, Chas. A.—J. A. Howes et al., $145.53.
Woodbury, Wm. A.—Lithograph & Mfg. Co. of the U. S., $451.94.
Weiss, Ninna—B. B. Bechoff, $143.01.
Waring, James D.—W. E. D. Stokes, $832.68.
Beer Importing Co.—City of N. Y., $258.66.
Consolidated Wafer Co.—Same, $155.82.
Bishop, C. E.—Same, $141.35.
Deering, James A., exr., &c.—Same, $507.
Hermin, Armin—City of N. Y., $133.83.
Pardo Development and Transportation Co.—Same, $191.62.
Pimsler, Isaac—Same, $864.98.
Eppler, Samuel A., guardian, &c.—Same, $133.32.
Jones, Frederick R.—Same, $480.57.
Naumann Mfg. Co.—Same, $249.41.
O'Keefe, Owen, and William M. Calder, executors—Same, $379.80.
Shoyer, Daniel W., executor, &c.—Same, $127.63.
Ulman, David—Same, $259.28.
Widmer Machine Works—Same, $134.62.
George Washington Stocking Co.—Same, $111.35.

In Bronx County.

Blake, Lawrence E.—G. W. Fennell et al., $120.94.
Felles, Rose—A. Dorb, $3,623.72.
Grund, William F.—O. S. Alacchi, $75.76.
Gallagher, James J.—H. P. Reader, $574.59.
Gormsen, Harold V.—C. S. Lorentzen, $226.22.
Howell, Isaac G.—L. M. Hough, $1,196.42.
Heyns, Patrick—Ebling Brewing Co., $743.98.
Heitler, Samuel, and Louis Wechsler—A. Przeworsky, $811.02.
Imperato, Pasquale—Broadway Trust Co., $3,362.03.
Lintner, Adolph—S. Hochstadter, $195.66.
McCaffrey, John—John Burke Importing Co., $202.75.
May Holding Co.—A. Cullen, $194.72.
Sellers, John E.—H. Aronson, $119.72.
Ventimeglia, Pasquale—J. J. Gray, $67.53.
Vogt, Robert—David Shannon Co., $1,952.30.
Wolfrath, Emma A.—D. L. Gluck, $2,585.89.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bursky, Charles—I. Bleich, Feb. 23, 1911, $169.23.
Dorfman, Samuel, and Israel M. Oshinsky—J. E. Hanifer, May 7, 1915, $1,125.30.
Empire State Surety Co.—C. M. Setlow, May 4, 1911, $347.98.
Same—J. S. Shea, Aug. 29, 1912, $950.02.
Gellis, Barnet, Philip, and Abraham—P. Rosenberg, Feb. 5, 1915, $141.85.
Goldfrappe, Mary—F. H. Reynolds et al., Nov. 18, 1914, $128.91.
Healy, Anna L.—Kohn, Giblin & Co., Inc., May 13, 1915, $635.26.
Jennings, Arthur—A. A. Hovell et al., Jan. 11, 1915, $352.60.
Kent Building Co.—F. M. Andrews et al., Dec. 24, 1914, $2,236.68.
Lewy, George S., and Abraham H. Maisner—R. Pfeiffer, April 24, 1915, $839.19.
Same—Same, March 27, 1914, $1,379.62.
Lawyers Surety Co. of N. Y.—E. F. Ayrault, April 8, 1915, $110.82.
Macdonal, William—Henshaw & Fenrich, Apr. 20, 1915, $144.84.
Newman, Ike—S. Rapaport et al., Apr. 23, 1915, $217.99.
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. James, Apr. 9, 1915, $300.
Quennard, George H.—A. J. Eddy, Jan. 4, 1915, $544.41.
Sincoff, Max—B. Freedman, Feb. 6, 1915, $121.15.
Stone, Jacob—M. Gelman et al., Nov. 18, 1914, $160.82.
Shiren, Lazarus—I. Haft, May 23, 1908, $489.64.
One Hundred and Eighty Second and Garden Streets Co., Inc., Sarah Schaefer, and Charles Schaefer, Jr.—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., Dec. 11, 1914, $219.65.
Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Paris, France—A. Montana et al., April 27, 1915, $1,059.44.
Same—Same, April 27, 1915, $108.35.
Rosenfeld, Ernest—E. Breisach et al., July 8, 1913, $16,890.08.
Pope, Angelo—City of N. Y., Sept. 11, 1908, (canceled,) $218.35.
Woelfel, Alphons—C. W. Tanner, Oct. 18, 1913, (canceled,) $348.48.
Blaisdell, Joseph and Joseph W.—People, &c., March 20, 1915, (vacated,) $2,000.
Pope, James—City of N. Y., Feb. 2, 1909, (canceled,) $397.53.
Weiss, Samuel—Redfern Lace Works, Nov. 14, 1913, (canceled,) $518.98.
Same—Eastman Machine Co., Dec. 19, 1913, (canceled,) $120.33.
Feder, Fannie—W. Isaacs, March 6, 1909, (canceled,) $127.12.

In Bronx County.

Buellesbach Construction Co.—J. Greenberg Co., May 20, 1914, $116.58.
Fusco, Giuseppe—Northern Cornice and Roofing Works, Feb. 2, 1915, $271.02.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ....May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 10; Hongkong, April 13; Shanghai, April 19; Yokohama, April 24, and Honolulu, May 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 10, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:44 | Sun sets..7:09 | Moon sets..9:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:22	8:35	2:29	2:23
Governors Island	8:54	8:59	3:08	3:02
Hell Gate	10:44	10:49	4:48	4:42

Arrived—Friday, May 14.

SS Georgic, Avonmouth, May 1.
SS Kelvinhead, St. Lucia, May 6.
SS Navajoe, Avonmouth, April 29.
SS Kotonia, Manzanillo, May 6.
SS Panama, Cristobal, May 8.
SS Kentra, Genoa, April 21.
SS Pathfinder, Macoris, May 7.
SS Southwaite, Newport News, May 13.
SS Cloukton, London, April 27.
SS Nor, Demerara, May 5.
SS Aagot, Port Padre, May 5.
SS El Monte, Guantanamo, May 9.
SS Leelanaw, Galveston, May 7.
SS Tarquary, New Orleans, May 4.
SS El Norte, Galveston, May 8.
SS Seguranca, Rotterdam, May 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Michigan	London	April 27
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Gregory	Barbados	May 8
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 28
Powhatan	Algiers	April 30
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4

DUE MONDAY.

Minnehaha	London	May 8
Gascogne	Bordeaux	May 2
Tuscania	Liverpool	May 9
Missourian	St. Nazaire	May 5
Stampalia	Gibraltar	May 9
Ogeechee	Sharpness	May 5
Strathallan	Rotterdam	May 2
Harkness	Colon	May 9
Niagara	Bordeaux	May 8
Carolina	San Juan	May 12
Pastores	Cristobal	May 10
Tivives	Jamaica	May 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 15
Creole	New Orleans	May 12
El Siglo	Galveston	May 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Constantinos XII., Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lodewijk von Nassau, Haiti	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 14.

SS St. Paul was 910 miles E. at 1:30 A. M.; due 16th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 15th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Arabic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 15th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 86 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 68 miles N. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 30 miles N. of Rebecca Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 530 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 365 miles S. at noon.
SS Nelson, Cienfuegos to New York, was 560 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 158 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 98 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 159 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 680 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caserta, at Naples, May 14.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, May 14.
SS Augusta, at Leith, May 13.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, May 13.
SS Devon City, at Havre, May 12.
SS Petroleine, at Cette, May 12.
SS Comanche, at Birkenhead, May 13.
SS Indranio, at Kirkwall, May 13.
SS Walcheren, at Rotterdam, May 13.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, May 14.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, May 10.
SS Nouni, from Liverpool, May 13.
SS Nickerie, from Fayal, May 13.

Passed.

SS Dunbarmoor, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Earl of Elgin, New York for Naples, passed St. Michaels.
SS Morocco, New York for Hull, passed Dover.
SS Queen Amelie, for New York from Calcutta, passed Tampa.
SS Arundo, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.
SS Lord Downshire, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

TRICK TO SAVE BONDSMAN.

Two John Straubs Appear for Sentence—Seven Sent to Jail.

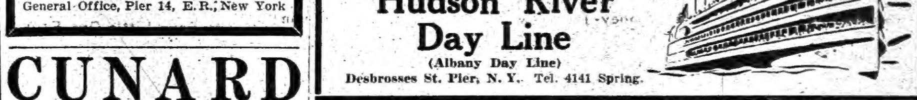
Two John Straubs, one 22 years old, a printer, and the other 52 years old, and a soda mixer, and both giving their address as 667 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, were sent to jail yesterday by County Judge Humphrey in Long Island City together with Martin Mulvey, 35 Monroe Street; James J. Dillon, 68 Somer Street; Joseph Reynolds, 605 Mason Street; Michael Reilly, 162 Hoyt Street and Frank Muth, 754 Myrtle Avenue, all of Brooklyn.

John Straub was one of six prisoners arrested on Aug. 28 last year in a raid on a pool room at 95 Queens Boulevard, Winfield. They were indicted as common gamblers and released on bail. In Court last Thursday through their attorney they agreed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor. Then a detective who had been in the raiding party told the district attorney he was sure there was a "ringer" in the batch of prisoners. The Court postponed sentence and released the men in the custody of their bondsmen.

John Straub, 52 years old, the soda mixer, hearing that his case was called for trial and in order to save his bondsman hurried back from Baltimore and without consulting with his companions hastened to the Queens County Court. He was promptly locked up. His finger prints corresponded to those of the John Straub arrested in the raid.

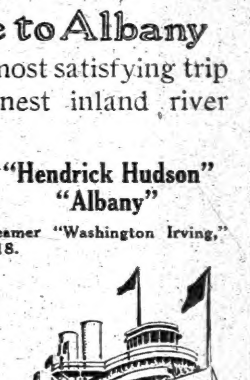
All unmindful that the original John Straub had appeared and was then in jail his five companions with a spurious John Straub were in Court yesterday for sentence expecting to be released with a fine. Judge Humphrey informed them there was one prisoner too many. They may all be punished for attempting to deceive the Court.

FULL FLEET IN COMMISSION
"America's Most Famous Route"
Steamships "BERKSHIRE" and "C. W. MORSE"
World's largest and most magnificent river steamships, daily and Sunday, between New York and Albany, beginning May 16, leave Pier 32 N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
NEW "NIGHT EXPRESS"
Steamships TROJAN and RENSSELAER leave New York, Pier 32, N. R., week days 8 P. M., Sundays 10 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, week days 9 P. M., Sundays 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip. Returning, leave Albany daily, 11:00 P. M.
"The Way That Saves a Business Day."
Send Stamp for Beautiful Booklet, "HISTORIC HUDSON."
Telephone Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY



10-Day Summer Vacation Sea Trip
A restful, bracing journey on a luxurious steamer, with a glimpse of a "foreign land" that adds relish to any tour.
6 days at sea.
4 days on shore.
$95.00
Covering all expenses for trip, including hotels, etc.
New York to Havana and Return
Write for Information and new illustrated booklet describing this delightful trip. Address
WARD LINE
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., New York

Up the Hudson
Through Service to Albany
The happiest, healthiest, most satisfying trip in the world on the finest inland river steamers ever built.
"Washington Irving" "Robert Fulton"
"Hendrick Hudson" "Albany"
See the Warships on special trips Steamer "Washington Irving," May 17 and 18.
DAY LINE STEAMERS, daily except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music, Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. "Mary Powell" service between Kingston and New York begins June 1st.



Hudson River Day Line
(Albany Day Line)
Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Orduna ......Tues., May 18, 10 AM
Tuscania .....Fri., May 21, 5 PM
Transylvania .Fri., June 4, 5 PM
Orduna ......Sat., June 19, 10 AM
Transylvania .Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna ......Sat., July 17, 10 AM
Transylvania .Fri., July 30, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
Orduna ......Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Four Miles of Warships from the Largest River Steamship in the World
"BERKSHIRE"
Saturday, May 15
Leaves Pier 32 N. R. Foot Canal St. 1:15 P. M.
W. 132d St. 2:00 P. M.
Two Hour Sail 50c
Phone Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N.Y.

Iron Steamboat Co.
MAY 15 AND 16.
Every Hour on the hour from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. IRON STEAMBOATS will leave
WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
TO VIEW WARSHIPS 25 Cts.
Night Illuminations May 15, 16 and 17
AT 8 P. M. Round Trip.
MONDAY, MAY 17—Str. "PEGASUS" will leave WEST 129TH ST. and Str. "PERSEUS" PIER 1, N. R., at 2:30 P. M. to take part in REVIEW of FLEET BY PRESIDENT WILSON. FARE 50 CTS.
TUESDAY, MAY 18—Str. "PEGASUS" will leave WEST 129TH ST. at 9 A. M., and Str. "PERSEUS" PIER 1, N. R., at 9:30 A. M., to REVIEW FLEET PASSING OUT TO SEA. FARE 50 CTS.
MAY 18 all the FLEET on its way to sea passes PIER 1, N. R., foot of West St. and Battery Pl. Adm. to covered pavilion 25 cts.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Patrons are cautioned to purchase tickets ONLY at Iron Steamboat Co.'s Box Offices.

Day Line Warship Trips
The new Steamer WASHINGTON IRVING will make a circuit of the Fleet at time of REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on Monday afternoon, May 17th, leaving Desbrosses St. Pier 2:30 P. M., and West 42d St. Pier 3 P. M.
Also will REVIEW THE WARSHIPS PASSING OUT TO SEA on Tuesday morning, May 18th, leaving West 129th St. Pier 8:45 A. M. and West 42d St. Pier 9:15 A. M.
Tickets limited—$1 each trip.
Orchestra—Restaurant—Lunchroom.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier. Telephone 4141 Spring.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80 Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
†St. Louis, May 15 | †St. Paul, May 22
†Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Commencing June 5, American Line Steamers will carry Passengers in First, Second and Third Classes.
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA..........MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Arabic....May 19 | Adriatic....May 26
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . May 18, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . June 5, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

Albany Boat
Largest and Finest River Steamships.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M. West 132d St. Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Company

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

Up the Hudson Sunday
Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.00.
STR. "HOMER RAMSDELL"
Restaurant, lunchroom, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 15, Str. Benj. B. Odell, for *West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston. Franklin St., 1:00; W. 129 St., 1:30 P. M. Str. "W. F. Romer," Franklin St., 2:30; W. 129 St., 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. *Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day.
$1 round trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA.......June 8 | ROMA.......Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

Portland, Me. All-the-Way by-Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8980—Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina....May 29 | Caserta......June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Around Manhattan Island, passing Warships, daily from Battery Pier 10:30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
Moonlight Trip to Warships 7:30

TAKE AN INVIGORATING SEA VOYAGE.
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
Twin screw steamer Sagamore Leaves W. 42d St.
Hudson River Day Line Pier
50c 11 A. M.—2 P. M.—4 P. M.—Night illumination at 8 o'clock. 5736 Gram.—8410 Bryant.

AMERICAN LINE
The Only Trans-Atlantic Steamers Under the American Flag
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday
First, Second and Third Class Passengers
AMERICAN LINE, - - - 9 Broadway, New York

RAILROADS.
LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK.
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

RED BANK LINE SUNDAY, MAY 16
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Lvs. Franklin St., Pier 24, at 8:30, Battery Landing at 8:55 A.M. Round Trip, 60 cts.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A disturbance that was over Utah Thursday night had moved to Western Nebraska with considerable increase in intensity, and general showers have fallen to the northward and westward and also locally in Iowa, North Illinois, and Indiana. Over the remainder of the country fair weather prevailed.

High temperatures continue in the Plains States and the South, while from the lake region east they remain low. In the extreme Northwest and in the North Pacific States it is considerably cooler, with rapidly rising pressure, and with a moderately high pressure area off the North Pacific Coast.

There will be showers Saturday and Sunday in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest and on Saturday in the Central Plains States, followed by fair weather Sunday. In the lake region and the Ohio Valley generally fair weather Saturday will be followed by showers Saturday night or Sunday, while over the remainder of the country the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be cooler Saturday in the Plains States and the Northwest and probably on Sunday in the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, Sunday, cloudy.

Western New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday, unsettled; showers in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	45	56	4 P. M.	64	65
6 A. M.	46	52	6 P. M.	62	61
9 A. M.	50	60	9 P. M.	55	61
12 M.	60	66	11 P. M.	59	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees, at 1:10 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees, at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:45—1,723 Amsterdam Av.; L. Weisgal. Slight
4:40—54 Bowery; I. Millman........Slight
5:05—116W. 131 St.; Mary Ventley....Slight
9:40—315 Crimmins Av.; Alex. Miller..Slight
P.M.
1:07—945 E. 162 St.: Louis Wagner...Slight
P. M.
1:50—303 E. 102 St.; F. Marcus......Slight
2:00—294 Rivington St.; J. Gandleaf..Slight
2:20—901 E. 167 St.; Leon Silberman..Slight
3:50—King Av. and Charles St.; Kiely & Purdy ....Slight
4:20—34 W. 39 St.; Boulter Millinery..$100
6:45—113 W. 106; John Casey..........$25
7:15—242 Delancey St.; Anna Lippell..Slight
8:05—167 Ludlow St.; Rebecca Polinder.. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement ordered, May 13: J. R. Scheider; assigned to 4 Prect., from 6 P. M. May 13.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 14: Patrol. D. J. Burns, 28, to 2 I. D.; W. H. Hughes, 2 I. D., to 28; R. H. Holmes, 4 I. D., to 38.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traf. and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 20; Patrol. G. J. Braendly, 40, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 14; T. J. Kelly, 146, to B. B. H. Sq., 15 days, 8 A. M., May 18.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. M. Pollack, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 17; J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 17; J. F. Martin, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 16.

Advancements to grade: Patrol. to $1,250 grade, May 29—J. C. Reid, 2; M. Polack, 13; J. C. Brosnan, 31; F. W. Santangelo, 31; J. E. Stanton, 31; E. A. Cooke, 35; C. Gutrie, 35; T. V. Fitzpatrick, 35; D. Healy, 35; C. H. Roth, 35; F. Beers, 39; L. R. Courtenay, 39; J. Murphy, 39; F. Petrik, 39; B. Wilkins, 39; F. X. Nugent, 81; J. A. Wylie, 146; P. Tully, 148; C. J. Heavey, 150; J. F. Nichol, 152; J. G. Wolpert, 154; S. Schaffel, 155; H. B. Burgess, 156; J. E. Prince, 157; G. A. Chopping, 158; M. Finkelstein, 165; C. Huners, 167; M. A. Meyer, 172; F. Nau, 276; G. P. Olach, 283; M. P. Dowling, 292; S. B. Masson, C. O.; C. Comolli, 5th Dist.; J. Cronin, 2; H. Baden, 31; T. E. Harding, 31; J. Sayler, 31; H. V. Vroom, 31; W. Dennehy, 35; R. F. Fulton, 35; H. J. Heemsath, 35; P. J. O'Donnell, 35; P. Doyle, 36; F. H. Adams, 39; M. J. Mannion, 39; L. J. Kelly, 39; K. H. Schlimmermeyer, 39; A. von Frank, 62; T. B. Crumblin, 81; H. W. Puck, 146; M. A. Loughran, 148; J. S. O'Donnell, 152; A. C. de Hart, 152; F. Eich, 154; H. F. Praetz, 156; M. J. Krusska, 157; G. J. Blackhall, 157; G. M. Weiss, 164; W. Knapp, 167; H. J. L. Withers, 172; W. J. Wiegand, 276; G. Vennert, 277; A. G. Herter, 283; E. J. Cleary, C. O.; K. Raftery, Traffic E.

Reprimanded: Patrol. R. A. J. Fitzpatrick, 151, (improper patrol;) C. W. Foeller, 153, (absent from post;) C. H. Nussbaum, 153, (same;) F. L. Hanan, 158, (failed to proceed promptly to post;) H. J. Whitelaw, 158, (same;) J. F. Maloney, 172, (absent from reserve duty;) E. Murray, 172, (absent from post;) C. F. Wireman, 278, (riding in automobile in uniform.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. H. J. Connor, 14, (improper patrol;) J. B. Saywell, 31, (same;) M. J. Shelley, 36, (rinsed mop in a wash basin;) J. Isaacs, 38, (absent from post;) W. P. Fagan, 39, (testified falsely in court;) D. L. Smith, 42, (absent from post;) D. J. Mulcahey, 61, (same;) H. J. T. Donellan, 62, (improper patrol;) A. Albinger, 63, (same;) M. A. Conlon, 174, (absent from post; E. L. Warner, 283, (improper conduct and absent from post;) A. B. Dallas, 3 I. D., (failed to report whereabouts of a witness.)

Restored to duty: J. E. Fortune, 274, 9:03 A. M., May 13.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. J. E. Fortune, 274, 9:10 A. M. May 13.

Death reported: Patrol. A. J. Leydet, 148, 6:30 P. M., May 13.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at the Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Monday, May 17, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: C. J. Valente, Eng. 13; H. L. J. Barthen, Eng. 42; M. D. Curtin, Eng. 60; J. Kappstatter, Eng. 72; D. J. McCarthy, Eng. 33; E. Manning, Eng. 203; J. Griffin, Eng. 265; J. E. McDonnell, H. & L. 13; F. P. Rink, H. & L. 29; E. S. Clemens, H. & L. 35; G. H. Rehder, H. & L. 45; G. H. Klaus, H. & L. 107; G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; E. E. Gilmartin, Eng. 56; E. M. Walsh, Eng. 65; F. A. Lennon, Eng. 33; H. W. Robinson, Eng. 153; P. J. Morgan, Eng. 238; T. F. Regan, Eng. 276; J. McManus, No. 3, H. & L. 14; J. Milasch, H. & L. 34; J. Hermann, H. & L. 38; J. W. McMahon, H. & L. 49; A. M. Keupp, H. & L. 108; M. F. Powers, Eng. 11; T. V. Behan, Eng. 54; C. J. Lazarro, H. & L. 22; L. M. Burger, Eng. 13; W. P. Schulz, Eng. 211; P. Behrmann, Jr., H. & L. 123; W. Nike, Eng. 221; J. H. L. Muller, Eng. 257; C. E. Kessler, Eng. 235; J. F. Mahoney, H. & L. 161; A. F. Godsman, Eng. 53.

Dismissed from Dept., 8 A. M., May 15: Fire. W. M. Smith, Eng. 154, absence without leave.

OPPORTUNITY!

A business man in Tampa, Fla., wanted to widen his field for commissions, so he placed the following advertisement in the "Business Opportunities" column of The New York Times:

Do you want your merchandise sold in Florida? Have the best method. No outlay of money to you; 15 years of selling to the retail and jobbing trade in the State. State commissions in your letter. Bank and business reference furnished if desired. Address Henry H. Abrams, Box 763, Tampa, Florida.

The New York Times received this letter from Mr. Abrams:

Enclosed find check to cover the amount for the advertisement that appeared in The New York Times of the 4th inst.

I want to say that the advertisement certainly covered the field from every line of business that I can think of.

(Signed) HENRY H. ABRAMS.

The use of the "Business Opportunities" column of THE TIMES will give you access to those who have the means and power to buy your offerings or utilize your services.

Post-card your advertisements to The New York Times or telephone Bryant 1000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—First Lieut. F. H. Bell, Cav., is assigned to 12th Cav.

Capt. T. J. Rogers, Inf., relieved from assignment to the 10th Inf., June 1, is assigned to the 11th Inf. on that date.

Capt. R. H. Wescott, Inf., assigned to 11th Inf., June 20.

Following 1st Lieuts. relieved from assignment to 2d Inf., June 15, are assigned to regiment indicated, June 15: L. O. Mathews, to 4th Inf. and C. H. Wright to 7th Inf.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. A. H. Carter, 3d F. A., accepted.

Orders of May 6, relating to Capts. H. P. Hobbs, 17 Inf., and R. H. Wescott, Inf., revoked.

Name of Capt. H. P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., to detached, and name of Capt. R. H. Wescott, Inf., removed. Capt. Wescott will proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, for duty for 3 days, then return to Madison, Wis., and resume duties as Inspector instructor of the organized militia of Wisconsin.

Capt. J. E. Munroe, C. A. C., detailed as a Capt. in the Ord. Dep't, June 20.

2d Lieut. H. R. Kutz, 22d Inf., to service in grade of 1st Lieut. in Ord. Dep't, June 20.

Name of Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Michie, Cav., to detached, July 2, and name of Lieut. Col. G. Hutcheson, Cav., removed, July 1; Lieut. Col. Hutcheson is assigned to 2d Cav., July 2.

Maj. C. P. Summerall, Field Artillery, will report to Chief of Ord. for duty as a member of the Ord. Board. He will visit Sandy Hook proving ground.

Orders of April 17, relieving Maj. J. C. Castner, Inf., from duty at Army War College in this city, June 30, amended to relieve Maj. Castner from duty at War College, May 20. He will then assume his duties as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia militia.

Leaves: Capt. J. D. Long, 12th Cav., 10 days; 1st Lieut. R. James, 3d Inf., 10 days, and Capt. H. W. Miller, Inf., one month.

Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry, to additional duty as Naval Aid to the President.

Junior Gr. Lieuts.: C. E. Battle, R. W. Paine, S. B. McFarlane, R. T. Young, R. C. Risley, W. C. Hayes, B. V. Meade, J. C. Thom, V. N. Bieg, R. S. Field, J. G. B. Gromer, and J. Garnett, all commissioned, and S. F. Seim, Mare Island Yard to the Prometheus.

Ensigns: C. P. McFeaters, the New Jersey to the Brooklyn; J. L. Hill, the Louisiana to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and G. W. Nelson, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Louisiana.

P. A. Surgeon J. G. Downey, Honolulu station, to treatment Mare Island Hospital.

A. A. D. Surgeons: J. L. Richards, to Norfolk training station; A. G. Lyle, to Newport, R. I., training station, and A. J. Zeuhlke, to Great Lakes, Ill., training station.

Chief Gunner W. Zach, Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y., June 14, to the Connecticut.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P. I.—Junior Gr. Lieut. J. M. Doyle, the Pampang to the Saratoga.

Ensigns: C. Q. Right, the B-3, home wait orders; S. E. Bray, the Mohican, to the A-4, and J. R. Mann, Canacao Hospital, P. I., to the B-3.

P. A. Surgeon F. P. W. Hough, Olongapo station to treatment Yokohama Naval Hospital, Japan.

Chief Boatswain W. Derrington, to the Piscataqua.

Boatswains: E. F. Hammer, to the Monadnock, and W. De Fries to the Monterey.

Chief Gunner H. A. Davis, to temporary duty the Pompey.

Chief Machinist A. C. Byrne to Olongapo station.

Machinist J. A. Ward, Olongapo station, home wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Colorado, at San Diego; Fanning, Jenkins, Jouett, Beale, and Jarvis, at North River, N. Y.; Mars, at Balboa; Jupiter, Benham, Balch, Chester, and the San Francisco, at Newport; Jason, at San Pedro; Chauncey, at Jolo, P. I.; North Carolina, Alexandria, Egypt, and the G-4 and Uncas, at North River.

Sailed: Hull, Hopkins, and Lawrence, Sausalito, for San Pedro; Machias, Key West, for Progreso; Nereus, Hampton Roads, for Boston; Chattanooga, San Diego, for target practice; Benham, Balch, and Cummings, Newport, to sea.

The Vulcan, now in the Eastern Mediterranean, ordered to Hampton Roads.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

EWEN, Miss CAROLINE G., (April 13, 1913;) net estate $310,896. There was much litigation over the will of decedent. The distribution of the assets shown in the appraiser's report is as follows: Humane Society of N. Y. City, the N. Y. Anti-Vivisection Society, New England Anti-Vivisection Society of Boston, Animal Rescue League of Boston, the Cats' House, (Animal Rescue League,) London; Animal Rescue Society of Naples, the Animal Rescue Society of Rome, Italy; the Animal Protection League of N. Y. City, and the Anti-Cruelty Society of the Island of Madeira, each $31,080; Mrs. William Marshall, not related, annuity of $720; Mrs. T. C. Jordan, not related, annuity of $480; Mrs. Maggie Hooso, not related, annuity of $300; Mrs. Henry Myer, not related, annuity of $300; Almira Henderson, not related, annuity of $192; and the African Society was given $16,291. Assets were: Fourth interest in 280 Division St., $2,375; fourth interest in 626 Water St., $1,312; plot at Kingsbridge, $20,000; plot at Kingsbridge, $23,500; property at Kingsbridge, $19,000; these parcels are located between Riverdale Av. and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway and 230th and 232d Sts. Deposits $14,700; clothing $50; stocks and bonds, $233,143; other stocks and bonds, $10,268. Largest holdings were: 392 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $44,075; 300 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., $30,674; 100 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. preferred, $13,750; and bonds St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat and Power Co., $11,880.

SCHAEFER, Dr. LOUIS, chemist and importer of chemicals, (Nov. 26, 1912;) net estate $1,200,058. Under an agreement of separation made May 10, 1911, Mrs. Olga Schaefer, widow, receives an income of $10,000 a year, payable quarterly; Eugene Schaefer, brother, is given $30,000; Emilie Boot, sister, annuity of $240; German Hospital and Dispensary, $2,000; residuary estate $1,122,816, subject to trustee's commissions, which reduce its net value to $1,088,561, which is placed in trust for benefit of Amalia Janner, Bertha Schaefer Koempel, Helen Schaefer Kyrles, and Ludwig Schaefer, three daughters and son; Ludwig Schaefer, son, also gets stocks and personalty valued at $33,603 outright; there were special bequests amounting to $8,400 to relatives. Assets: Premises 10 St. Nicholas Place, appraised at $62,000, subject to deduction $1,230 for taxes; deposits $9,668; personal effects and jewelry $2,206; mortgages $45,560; insurance $30,200; loans $2,074; retainers due from manufacturers $5,000; due from Standard Essence Co., $4,809; opera tickets $27; and stocks and bonds $1,249,664. Larger holdings of stock were: 954 shares Schaefer Alkali Co., appraised at $286,200; 640 shares Standard Essence Co., $192,000; 49 shares Haarmann-Dolaire-Schaefer Co., $24,500; 111 shares Chemical National Bank, $49,395; 795 shares Thorium Chemical Co., $19,875; 250 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $35,375; there were 16 lots of securities of English colonies and provinces and 24 items of Swiss cantons; 60 items of bonds of German cities and Governments. Largest American bond holdings were: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., $11,670; Atlantic Coast Line, $12,415; Louisville & Nashville R. R., $14,550; Union Pacific, $21,393; Laclede Gas Co., $30,525; Pennsylvania R. R., $125,182.

PROCTOR, WILLIAM B., (April 19, 1913;) net estate $17,748; Helen B. Brasier, daughter, given $100; rest passed to Adelaide A. Proctor, Mabel Proctor, Jessie Proctor, Elliot R. Proctor, and Gerard W. Proctor, sons and daughters, each receiving $3,529. Assets: Equity $14,225 in 319 West 100th St., appraised at $35,000; insurance $5,080; furniture and household goods $2,349; stocks $376; net value of restaurant business at 5 Pine St. after deductions for all liabilities, $1,223; good-will of the business is appraised at $10,881; stock, furniture, and fixtures $3,793; cash on hand $1,246. Debts of the business amounted to $14,697.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Temporary licenses as teachers-in-training in high schools to teach biology have been granted to Ernest Knapp, John S. Malone, and Max M. Mandel.

Leaves of absence without pay have been granted to Arthur B. J. Sauerbrunn and Charles Feist, draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Buildings, until May 31, on account of lack of work.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Marie Seitz, Clerk of the local School Boards of Districts 14 and 18, and also Clerk to District Superintendent Wade, until July 31, for restoration of health.

The Board of Education has turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for such action as they may see fit to take the leased premises, 4,020 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, on account of non-repair.

Owing to the condition of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, teachers' pay refunds have been suspended.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Application for dietitian (departmental) will be received until 4 P. M. on May 27. The duties are to plan and supervise the carrying out of the dietaries of all the institutions. The minimum age is twenty-one years. There is one vacancy in the Department of Public Charities at a salary of $1,500 a year, with maintenance. Certification will also be made for the position of General Inspector, Department of Corrections, at a salary of $2,400, without maintenance.

United States.

An examination will be held on June 9 for male Inspector of Clothing in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in New York at $960 a year. If the appointee's probationary service is satisfactory he will be promoted at the expiration thereof to $1,080 a year. The age is twenty-one years or over on the date of the examination.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Episcopal Missionary Society Sells 243 Broadway—Residence Purchase Near Fifth Avenue—Astor Leasehold Trade—$651,625 Mortgage on Fifth Avenue Corner—Old House Sold at Riverdale.

Lower Broadway opposite City Hall Park furnished an interesting deal yesterday in the sale of the five-story office building at 243 Broadway, midway in the block between Park Place and Murray Street, by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The property has an extension at 2½ Murray Street where the frontage is 12.7 feet, the Broadway frontage being 25.1 with a total depth of 126.6. The property is 51 feet south of the Murray Street corner.

The Missionary Society came into possession of the property in 1910 as a bequest from the late Mary Rhinelander King, having been owned by the family for over half a century. The sale marks the first change of ownership in the block for about fifteen years. The Importers' and Traders' Bank occupies the immediate Murray Street corner and the 25 foot plot between that and the parcel sold is owned by the Munroe estate. The assessed value of the 243 Broadway property with the Murray Street extension for 1914 was $303,000.

William H. Whiting & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

John Seeley Ward, Jr., Buys $80,000 Dwelling.

John Seeley Ward, Jr., has purchased from Solomon Tim 10 East Eighty-second Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 20.6 by 102. The buyer will occupy the property which is located midway between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

John J. Kavanagh, who negotiated the transaction, recently sold for Mr. Ward the dwelling at 60 East Eighty-first Street and subsequently resold it together with Nos. 58, 62, and 64, comprising the southwest corner of Park Avenue, to the Northcote Realty Company, Edgar A. Levy president, for improvement with a twelve-story apartment, which together with the land, will represent an investment of $1,000,000.

The property just purchased by Mr. Ward was held at $80,000.

Upper Manhattan Apartment Sale.

The six-story apartment house at 571 and 573 West 175th Street, covering a plot 50 by 142, has been sold to an investor by the Nehring Company for the Mose Goodman Corporation, Mose Goodman, Treasurer. The building was recently completed by the sellers. It has been held at $85,000, and was a cash transaction.

Deal on Water Street.

The three-story building, 383 Water Street, occupying a lot 20 by 80 feet, has been sold by Morris Weinstein to M. Benevento. The property is located between Oliver Street and Catherine Slip. M. Schlossheimer was the broker.

House of Industry Buys in Twenty-third Street.

The Five Points House of Industry has purchased for its New York headquarters and receiving office the building at 454 West Twenty-third Street, near Tenth Avenue. It was bought from Albert J. Appell, and title was recorded yesterday, subject to a $15,000 mortgage. The old building on Worth Street was taken by the city for the new court house centre and about two years ago the society moved to Pomona, Rockland County, N. Y. The city headquarters have been at 442 West Twenty-third Street.

Division Street Sale.

The two three-story buildings at 47 and 49 Division Street, a plot 50.1 by 68.8, near Market Street, have been sold by M. Goldstein for Samuel Kaufman to an investor.

Investor Buys Loft.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Hubener-Escher Company, the seven-story loft building, 24, 26, 28 Downing Street, on a plot 60 by 75, located on the easterly side of Downing Street, between Bleecker and Bedford Streets. The buyer is an investor.

Astor Leasehold Traded.

Samuel K. Jacobs has exchanged the Astor leasehold property at 3, 5, and 7 West Thirty-fifth Street for twelve acres of waterfront property at Stamford, Conn., valued at $150,000. Nelson, Lee & Green, who negotiated the trade, sold the leasehold which has eighteen years to run, to Mr. Jacobs one year ago for the Brunswick Realty Company, who erected the eleven-story building now on the site and who took the original lease from the Astor Estate. The sale a year ago involved cash and the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

$651,625 Mortgage on Fifth Avenue Corner.

The 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation, which is erecting a twelve-story building on the old Dinsmore property, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 29.4 by 125 and irregular, took title to this property yesterday from Jacob H. Schiff. The latter took back a mortgage of $651,625.

Recent Buyers.

The D. H. Jackson Company is the buyer from the John E. Condit Estate of the six-story Lansdown apartment house at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street, 75 by 100, the sale of which was announced yesterday. It was held at $200,000. John P. Finneran was the broker.

Edward Ruhl is the buyer of the new five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 182d Street, sold by Phelan Bros.

August Miller is the buyer of 2,138 Lafontaine Avenue, sold recently by John F. Fetzer.

Margaret Staad is the buyer of 419 East 160th Street, sold recently by Emil Geschwenner.

Old Farmhouse Sold.

The Delafield Estate has just sold to Willett R. Skillman, said to be the oldest house in the Van Cortlandt, Riverdale, and Fieldston district. The house just sold stands on the Albany Post Road, just north of the old southerly line of the Phillipse Manor, which land is marked by a line of great boulders, and in places by a stone wall running from the Post Road across Fieldston, all the way to the Hudson River, a few hundred yards south of Dogwood Brook, and forms one of the landmarks of the district.

The old house, built of stone and hewn timbers, with walls over two feet in thickness, and covered with vines planted many years ago, was probably the gate house or southern border house of the Phillipse property, and represents in its plan and style the times long before the Revolution. Some of the old iron work, the long hammered hinges, and other relics may still be seen, and these will be preserved in the alterations under the supervision of Dwight J. Baum, architect, to make the farmhouse an attractive dwelling.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The Schoen Westchester Realty Company and Mr. Rines have sold to an investing client 1,350 Washington Avenue, a six-story new law tenement with stores, on a plot 50 by 101 by 115.

William H. Hancox has purchased from Red Roof Realty Company a lot 25 by 61 feet on the east side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, extending through to Ryer Avenue, 115 feet north of 187th Street. H. A. Douglas & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold a plot of nine lots on the northwesterly corner of Eighteenth Avenue and Seventieth Street, for Ethel Norton, to an investor.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story and basement brownstone private house, 808 President Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, for Mrs. Catherine Mangels to an investor for occupancy.

Sale in Broadway-Flushing.

Frederick R. Long of Flushing has sold to Elsie Lanthier of Broadway-Flushing, for her own occupancy, the English cottage on the west side of Twentieth Street, 160 feet north of State Street, Broadway-Flushing, for a consideration of about $14,000.

Long Island.

Gustave A. Cooper has sold to Morris Rollnick a plot, 80 by 100, improved with a stucco dwelling, on the corner of Nineteenth and State Streets, Flushing. The J. Albert Johnston Company negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Lewis M. Fouts, a banker, from Boca Grande, Fla., has purchased a plot on Hillcrest Avenue, Park Hill, on which he is having constructed a home for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Duross Company has leased the store 242 West Fourteenth Street to John S. Johnson.

Charles B. Walker has leased for the Trinity Corporation, Building 4 Desbrosses Street, to N. Goodman & Sons.

Anthony Lo Forte has leased for the Rothschild Realty Company the store and basement, about 38,000 square feet, in the Knickerbocker Building, southeast corner Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to E. & Z. Van Raalte, importers and manufacturers of laces and veilings.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 32-34 Frankfort Street for John V. Black to B. H. Strauss.

City and Country House Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Gustav Kayfmann to Dr. William P. Healy the four-story house at 46 East Eighty-third Street.

A. Kane & Co. have leased for Eugene Higgins the four-story dwelling at 2,201 Seventh Avenue.

Angell & Co. have leased at Scarsdale the Hobart Upjohn dwelling to Dr. Nelson E. Westcott, the home of Dr. G. W. Murdock to Theodore C. Wood, and at Hartsdale, in the Greenacres section, the dwellings of Charles A. Wustlich and Charles A. Gunn.

Realty Notes.

The property at 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, which was to have been sold at auction by Herbert A. Sherman last Tuesday, has been sold at private sale by the owner, Adele Comyns.

The New York Building Managers' Association will hold its next meeting on June 1, when several electrical engineers will address the meeting.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pinehurst Av, 90, s w corner of 181st St, 109.8x112.10x114.11x117.11, six-story apartment house and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Comfort Realty Co. et al.; attorney, S. T. Stern; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $38,785.74; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mtg, $150,000; to the plaintiff for $181,695.

68th St, 47 West, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; E. A. Brown against City Island Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Carey & C.; B. D. Dowling, referee; due, $35,178.36; taxes, &c., $814.85; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

201st St, n w corner of 9th Av, 100x99.6, vacant; J. H. Friedlander et al. against Romney Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G.; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $3,336.87; taxes, &c., $480; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Attorney St, 156, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Hochstein against Sol Schlanger et al.; attorney, H. J. Block; Edw. Jacobs, referee; due, $9,940.68; taxes, &c., $224.40; subject to first mtg, $24,000; to the plaintiff for $30,357.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

167th St, 833 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x50, six-story flat and stores; Greenwood Cemetery against Isaac Brown et al.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T.; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $63,495.30; taxes, &c., $809.50; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

214th St, East, n s, — ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100, Home Title Insurance Co. against Elmont Development Corp. et al.; H. J. Davenport, attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $1,011.86; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Cedar Av, 1,961 to 1,965, w s, 124.7 ft n of 179th St, 50x100.9, three two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edmonson Construction Co. et al.; L. J. Tomkins, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $1,148.30; taxes, &c, $300; subject to three first mtgs aggregating $12,000; to the plaintiff for $13,600.

By James L. Wells Company.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,013 and 3,015, w s, 181.3 ft s of Boston Av, 38.9x110.10x irregular; two two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edson Building Co. et al.; action 1; H. D. Patton, attorney; R. H. Arnold, referee; due, $2,245.03; taxes, &c, $300; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $10,700; to the plaintiff for $12,425.

By James J. Donovan.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,017 and 3,019, w s, 141.3 ft s of Boston Av, 40x119.10x irregular; two two-story dwellings; same against same; action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $2,245.03; subject to prior mtgs of $11,000; to the plaintiff for $12,700.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, e s, 124.8 ft s of Ellwood St, for a five-story tenement, 77x86; Haven Construction Co., 215 Audubon Av, owner; B. W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $75,000.

Briggs Av, w s, 142.03 ft s of 197th St, for two five-story brick tenements, size irregular; J. H. M. Construction Co., James H. Miles, 54 Maiden Lane, President, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $90,000.

Fulton Av, w s, 240.31 ft n of 167th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 67.1x114.5; Esther Realty Co., Inc., Max Cohen, 790 Riverside Drive, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $70,000.

Sherman Av, e s, 227 ft n of 163d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 43x85.6; Edward J. Byrne Construction Co., Inc., owners; Edward J. Byrne, 148th St. and Willis Av., President and architect; cost, $70,000.

St. Ann's Av, e s, 121.06 ft n of Westchester Av, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25.5x64; Jacob Marx, 35 Nassau St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

179th St, n s, 30.27 ft e of Bathgate Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 49.5x93; Burnett Weil Construction Co, Robert Burnett, 1,014 East 163d St, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co, 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $41,000.

184th St, n w corner of Grand Concourse, for two five-story brick tenements, 62x83.3 and 68.4x72.1; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., Patric Dwyer, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, President, owners; Kreymborg Architect Co., architect; cost, $100,000.

Grand Concourse, w s, 232.03 ft n of 184th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x66.7; Nista Construction Co, John Nista, 2,434 Cambreling Av, President, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

83d St, 168 and 170 East; to a three-story stable; L. D. & J. A. Brown, premises, owners; J. C. W. Ruhl, 3,132 Decatur Av., architect; cost, $17,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 321, n w corner 92d St, 75.8x125; Edw. H. Litchfield and another, trustees, to Bertfield Realty Co., 44 Wall St, (mtg $225,000,) all liens, March 30 ....$100

KNAPPS LANE, land lying in said lane, between 161st and 162d Sts, between w s of Fort Washington Av and a line 140 ft w of said av, runs s — to n s of 161st St; Jennie Whorlow et al, to Gertrude A. Venderbeck, 149 West 126th St, all title, quitclaim, May 11; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway; 4 deeds, each....................$50

1ST AV, 356, s e corner of 21st St, 23x69; 21st St, 404 East, s s, 69 ft e of 1st Av, 27x69; Emma A. Mayhew to Mabel K. Guinn, 553 58th St, Brooklyn, all liens, May 12; attorney, H. Sharum, 170 Broadway..........$1

3D AV, 430, s w corner of 30th St, (158 East,) 25x95; Mary A. Grace to Albert H. Bernstein, 227 East 116th St and John A. Bernstein, 569 East 161st St; (Bernstein & Co.)

111 Mercer St, (mtg $43,500,) April 30; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St....................$100

5TH AV, 302, n w corner of 31st St, runs n 29.4x w 100x n 69.5x w 25x s 34.2x e 0.1¼x s 56.9xw 0.2¼x s 7.10 to n s of 31st St x e 125 to beginning; Jacob H. Schiff to 302 5th Avenue Corporation, 3,785 Broadway, B. & S. C. A. G., all liens, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

17TH ST, 413 East, n s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Jacob Wolf to Rebecca J. Wolf, 55 St. Mark's Place, (mtg $13,500,) May 13; attorney, H. Braun, 58 Avenue A..........$100

18th St, 358 West, s s, 183 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; Max Wolz to Regina Hyman, 358 West 118th St, all liens, May 8; attorney, Abr. J. Spiro, 135 Broadway...$100

23D ST, s s, 178 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.3; Albert J. Appell to Five Points House of Industry, 442 West 23d St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, May 12; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St....................$100

25TH ST, 330 West, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John C. Welwood to John C. Welwood Realty Corporation, 260 4th Av, (mtg $14,500,) all liens, May 13; attorneys, Rounds, S. & D., 96 Broadway........$7,000

35TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Louis and Flora Schachne, 163 East 94th St, and Sol N. Rosenbaum, 168 East 95th St, correction deed, (mtg $13,000,) all liens, May 7....................$100

79TH ST, 89 East, n w corner of Park Av, 22x82.2; Helen D. White Haight to John S. Hoyt, 101 East 65th St, (mtg $50,000,) May 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....................$100

84TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Thomas F. McMahon, executor of Elizabeth Haaslocker, to Frances C. MacIntyre, 106 East 96th St, May 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $5,000

114TH ST, 111-113 West, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 52.6x100.11; Emma Schwitzer, 66 Belleville Av, Newark, N. J., et al., to Rosa Joseph, 113 West 114th St, all title, quitclaim, all liens, May 13..........$1

114TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft w of 5th Av, 25.6x100.11; same to same, all title, quitclaim, all liens, May 13....................$1

128TH ST, 11 West, n s, 166.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.5x99.11; 128th St, 9 West, n s, 147.6 ft w of 5th Av, 19x99.11; William H. De Voe to Sophia Harrison, 165 West 129th St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Nov. 16, 1912; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St....................$1

129TH ST, s s, 560 ft w of 3d Av, 20x99.11; Emma Graessle to Leslie B. McCline, 515 West 144th St, (mtg $4,700,) May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

131ST ST, 51 East, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Harry Cahn to Joseph McCue, 2,410 Creston Av, (mtg $19,000,) all liens, May 14; attorneys, Cahn & Pittman, 406 East 149th St....................$100

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28.4x99.11; Fannie Ottensoser to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, and David F. Merritt, Cameron, W. Va., trustees, (mtg $18,000,) May 6, all liens; attorneys, Davies, A. & C.; consideration ....Value of mortgage

142D ST, 293 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Mathilde A. Moller to Kaber Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, May 5; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St..........$100

148TH ST, 412 to 420 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; William Klein, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, May 13; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....................$140,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,322, e s, 50x100; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to Rose T. Clements, 2,322 Belmont Av, (mtg $6,000,) May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....................$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 129.6 ft s of 226th St, 64.10x124.6; Frederick W. Trumpler to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 10; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Bklyn..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederck W. Trumpler and another, executors, to same, May 10; same attorney $3,271.38

CEDAR AV, e s, being Lot 238, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Harry Heinecka and another to Isaac Traube, 836 Whitlock Av, May 13; attorney, Isaac Traube, 836 Whitlock Av....................$1

COSTER ST, 632, e s, 20x100; Fact Realty Co. to Concetta Guerriero and another, 321 West 39th St, (mtg $4,500,) May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....................$100

DECATUR AV, w s, 125.3 ft s of 198th St, 25.2x86.4; Wm. H. Steinkamp, referee, to Louis H. Cramer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and another, executors, May 11; attorneys, Wray & P., 50 Park Place..........$6,290

FREEMAN ST, n s, 158.8 ft e of Union Av, 60x90; Harry H. Galinger to Munderloh Realty Co., 3,210 3d Av, (mtg $56,500,) May 15; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av...$100

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, being Lots Q Q, map of Unionport; Henry J. Breen, referee, to Mendel Marcus, 358 5th St, Brooklyn, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....................$1,700

LOT 571, map of Gleason Property; Jos. L. Hoke to Robt. Leonard, 125 Bloomfield St, Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $3,500,) May 14; attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 East 149th St...$1

LOTS 174 and 176, map of Jacksonville; also Bronx Boulevard, e s, 100 ft s of 239th St, 250x95; Christian H. Werner to Munderloh Realty Co., Inc., 3,210 3d Av, April 21, (re-recorded from April 23, 1915;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....................$100

LOTS 68, 131, 143, 160, 180, 181, 202, 203 to 205, 232 to 235, 261, 262, 282, and 283, map of Hunts Point Estate; Casualty Co. of America to John P. Magner, Rye, N. Y., (mtg $12,250,) Nov. 3, 1914; attorney, John P. Magner, Rye, N. Y....................$100

LOTS 42 and 43, map of Schieffelin estate; Max Held to Samuel I. Honowitz, 371 East 4th St, May 5; attorney, Samuel I. Honowitz, 317 East 4th St..........$100

LOTS 31 and 32; same map; same to same, May 5; same attorney $100

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 189th St, 150x100; Fordham University to Virginia Marazzi, 250 East 112th St, May 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....................$100

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 75 ft n of Cross St, 25x100; Nellie G. McGrail to Mary A. Kennedy, 1,997 Daly Av, May 14; attorney, Stephen Wray, 1,995 Boston Road.........$1

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 50 ft n of Cross St, 25x100; Mary A. Kennedy to Nellie G. McGrail, 905 East 178th St, May 14; same attorney....................$1

NELSON AV, e s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 50x irregular; George Rosendale to Abel Hansen, Metuchen, N. J., (mtg $3,850,) July 13, 1914, (re-recorded from Feb. 19, 1915;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....................$1

NEWELL AV, w s, 200.7 ft s of Julianna St, 26.3x283.5; Herman M. Heiser and another to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 10; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Bklyn..$1,714.21

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x100; Harold H. Straus, referee, to Abraham Dorb, 180 Claremont St, (mtg $33,000,) May 13; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway....................$5,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner 22d St, 102.6x90.3; John W. Kearny to Mount Sinai Hospital, 790 5th Av, May 7, prior mtg $6,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....................$40,000

GREENWICH ST, 81, e s, 85.1 ft s of Rector St, 19.7x98.2 to 44 Trinity Place; Lassen Realty Co. to Frederick de P. Foster, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and another, trustees of Albert A. Kingsland, May 14, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St....................$18,000

LEONARD ST, n w corner of Church St, 125.4x100; Charles H. Welling Co. to Margaret O. Sage, 604 5th Av, April 1, prior mtg $200,000, 5 years; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St..........$300,000

PINEHURST AV, 70 and 72, w s, 159.10 ft s of 181st St, 50x111.2; Riverview Construction Co. to Morris W. Levine, 560 West 165th St, May 13, 4 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....................$45,000

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 75x150; Duluth Realty Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....................$65,000

WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 44x97; Washington Place Building Co. to Morris J. Hirsch, 572 Madison Av, May 14, 4 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$50,000

3D AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 28th St, 24.8x120; Emma L. Stanley to Nathaniel L. Polinger, 200 West 109th St, May 14, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$2,500

5TH AV, n w corner 31st St, runs n 29.4 x w 100 x n 69.5 x w 25 x s 34.2 x e 0.1 x s 56.9 x w 0.2 x s 7.10 x e 125 to beginning; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to Jacob H. Schiff, 965 5th Av, due Feb. 1, 1921, 5 and 6 p. c., May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$651,625

8TH AV, 227 and 229, w s, 95.9 ft n of 21st St, 44.9x100, prior mtg $34,000; Edith A. Jackson to Lillian B. Wechsler, 251 West 89th St, May 13, due Nov. 13, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....................$3,000

18TH ST, 324 East, s s, 306 ft e of 2d Av, 21x92, prior mtg $7,000; Ernest Harvier to Catherine R. Kelly, 2 West 83d St, May 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$500

31ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Robert A. Cort to Frank H. Aukamp, 532 Madison St, Brooklyn, May 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....................$5,000

79TH ST, s s, 197.11 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x102.3; Mary Mohl to Annie S. Liebler, 2,977 Valentine Av, May 3, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sheindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av....................$1,000

118TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Trustees of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, May 14, due Aug. 12, 1919; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St....................$5,000

130TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Louise M. C. Kohler to Michael J. Shea, 518 Chauncey St, Brooklyn, May 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 176 Broadway....................$4,500

142D ST, 293 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Kabee Realty Co. to Mathilde A. Moller, 2,201 to 2,217 Broadway, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St..........$20,500

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,322, e s, 50x100; Rose T. Clements to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 3,063 Tremont Av, prior mtg $6,000, May 13, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $1,750

COSTER ST, 632, e s, 20x100; Concetta Guerriero and another to Fact Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St, prior mtg $5,500, May 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $250

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e cor of 198th St, 79.4x86.6x56.3x89.1; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Van Dyck Estate, 321 Madison Av, May 11, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$50,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 79.4 ft w of 198th St, 67.3x irregular; same to same, May 11, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; same attorney..........$40,000

LOT 39, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt Estate; William J. Hussey to Abe Cohen, 396 Williams Av, Jamaica, L. I., May 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kennedy & H., 360 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y....$350

LOT 108, same map, 50x95; same to Henry Leute, 104 Morningside Av, April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; same attorney..........$1,000

LOT 389, map of Gleason property, 25x100; Blanche D. Taylor to Henry Leute, 104 Morningside Av, March 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$500

LOTS 111 and 112, map of South Washingtonville, 100x95; Munderlop Realty Co., Inc., to Grace E. McEwen, 3,324 Newark St, Washington, D. C., April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av....................$2,000

LOTS 109 and 110, same map, 100x95; same to Louis Huber, 104 Morningside Av, April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; same attorney...$2,000

LOTS 553 and 554, map of Laconia Park; Luckina La Gumina to Emil Matthiessen, 332 East 150th St, May 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....................$1,000

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 582.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x82.4; Mary Clark to James G. Patton, 824 Jackson Av, May 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James G. Patton, 824 Jackson Av....................$500

VYSE AV, n e cor of 180th St, 75x94.9; same to same, May 3, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....................$63,000

VYSE AV, w s, 94.9 ft w of 180th St, 50x105.7; same to same, May 3, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....................$37,000

204TH ST approach to Concourse, n s, 457.8 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 51.1x98.9; Tone Kleinberg to Elizabeth T. Conry, 141 East 26th St, April 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Conry & D., 280 Broadway..........$550

147TH ST, s s, 327 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Bertha Heufling to Conrad Michaels, Orangetown, N. Y., May 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Martin Kretsch, 534 Southern Boulevard....................$1,000

159TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x101.2; Middleboro Realty Co. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, May 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av....................$33,000

180TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Vyse Av, 75x93.4; Mott Av Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 3, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........$57,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

GRANT ST, 291 and 293, ½ 3d floor; Jacob Siris et al, to Draisin & Co., Inc., 291 Grand St, 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Weissberger & L., 99 Nassau St..$600

1ST AV, 1,625, store floor; Jacob Richard to Henry Boretwick, 1,625 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St..........$1,380

2D AV, 560, store and 2 floors and basement; A. J. Klinger to Leopold Giebel, 560 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Theodore Bolrath, 380 11th Av........$1,080

5TH AV, 2,161, store and front basement; Daniel Meehan to George Ringler & Co., Inc., 203 East 92d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St....................$1,800

8TH AV, n w corner of 152d St, 42x100, all; Anna V. Moritz to Morris Gouze, 505 West 183d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Felner & M., 100 Broadway......$5,100

40TH ST, 456 West, all; Margaret Knox to Frank Schlogl, 414 East 70th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St....................$1,500

68TH ST, 236 and 238 West, all; Thomas F. Devine to Harry W. Biggs and another, 201 West 108th St, 5 years from completion of building; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway....................$9,000

Bronx.

151ST ST, 313 and 315 East, all; Benedicta Vetter to Albert I. Thorpe, 172 East 124th St, and another, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Albert I. Thorpe, 172 East 124th St....................$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK PLACE, 27; Jacob Rubin against Charles A. Low, owner; Singer & Lowenkron, contractor....................$258.05

46TH ST, 46 West; Jandous Electric Equipment Co. against A. B. S. Co. and Arthur Brisbane, owners, (renewal)..........$420

Bronx.

240TH ST, 414 East; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Estate of Charles Braun, owners; Charles Braun, deceased, contractor....................$60

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MANIDA ST, s w s, 158.1 ft s e of Garrison Av; Ficklen Concrete Construction Co. against Meehan Building Co., July 29, 1909....................$788

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of So. Boulevard; Murray & Hill Co. against Joseph Buellesbach Construction Co. et al., Dec. 4, 1913....................$2,400

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Guerr against same, Dec. 3, 1913....................$2,200

SAME PROPERTY; Ossian Johnson against same, Dec. 8, 1913....................$756.50

SAME PROPERTY; Eagle Wrought Iron Works, Inc., against same, Dec. 4, 1913....................$1,827.90

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 75x150; City Mortgage Corp. loans Duluth Realty Corp., to erect a five-story apartment house....................$50,000

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 79.3 ft n of 198th St, 67.3x86.5; Van Dyck Estate loans J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.... $40,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 198th St, 79.3x89.1; Van Dyck Estate loans J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment......$50,000

159TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x101.1; Rockland Realty Co. loans Middleboro Realty Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment....................$33,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

128TH ST, 58 West; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Samuel M. Rosendorf et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Empire City Iron Works against Eva J. Coe et al., (action to foreclose mechanics lien;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schaap.

61ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; two actions; Edith Bates Halsey against David Kass et al., (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

THIRD AV, w s, 331.5 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.9; Catherine M. Finnen against Valentine Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

LOT 5, Block 2,846, Section 11, on Tax Map; Elliott L. Brown against Mary L. Mather, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 3, Block 2,846, Section 11, on Tax Map; Simeon M. Barber against Mary L. Mather, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 1, Block 2,846, Section 11, on Tax Map; Simeon M. Barber against Mary L. Mather, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 27, Block 50, Section 1, Map of Morris Park, 24th Ward; J. J. Karby O'Kennedy against William B. Spencer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Karby O'Kennedy.

MARION AV, 2,774; Julia E. Barnard against Esther M. Sutherland et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Swan, Moore & Danforth.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARRY, THOMAS, (April 23;) personalty over $100; realty over $10,000; $4,375 each to John Thomas, and Mary Barry, children; $4,700 to Mary, widow; $6,375 to Loretta, daughter.

BRUHNS, CLARA A. MERRITT, (Dec. 29, 1914;) personalty, $5,000; realty, $5,000; about $10,000 to sister, Emma F.; husband, William H. F., cannot be found.

CALLAHAN, CATHERINE A., (May 5;) personalty, $1,000; realty, $23,000; widower, John J., $4,500; one-third realty each to Paul J., Marion, and Eleanor Callahan.

COYNE, MARY, (May 7;) personalty, $5,000; realty, $10,000; one-half each to Mary A. Grandy and Patrick Devins.

FOREMAN, CAROLINE, (April 8;) personalty over $10,000; $2,000 and share in residue each to Julia F. Ballenberg and Flora Block; $666.66 and share in residue each to Walter M. and Leslie Appel and Amy Lewis; share in residue each to Claudia Krieke, Irene Robinson, and Irma Rosenthal; $100 each to Cleveland Orphan Asylum and Jewish Old People's Home.

HAAS, LOUIS, (May 5;) personalty over $1,000; $1,000 each to Clara, Harold L., Barton F., and Cyril F. Haas; $250 to Amelia Fischer.

MONCURR, ELIZABETH, (no petition;) all to daughter, Julia Marion Williams.

SEARING, PETER J. L., (April 30;) personalty, $3,500; realty, $8,500; widow, Catherine L., gets household furniture and life estate in realty, $8,500; Harriet Searing, life estate in $4,000; Lewis Searing, $3,000 and one-third residue; Rith S. Forbes and Arabella S. Rose, $2,500 and one-third each in residue.

STARLIGHT, MARKS, (May 5;) personalty upward of $10,000; $10,000 and one-sixth of residue each to sons, Abraham, William, and Benjamin; one-sixth residue each to Deborah Bornstein and Samuel Starlight; $500 each to Bertha Bornstein and Fannie Chapnicki.

STONE, LOTTIE, (April 1;) personalty, $1,500; all to relatives and friends.

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BUILDING SALE
The Bronx Parkway Commission

Offers for sale to the highest bidders sixty-five store, residential and factory buildings, also machinery, for removal from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation, extending from Bronx Park to White Plains, lists of which will be furnished upon application. All bids must be made upon regular form provided by the Commission, and are subject to terms and conditions therein set forth, and will be received at the office of the commission, 100 Broadway, New York, on or before 2 P. M.,

Monday, May 24, 1915,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened. Buildings will be surrendered to the successful bidder within thirty days after title is taken.

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION
100 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$4,700 BUNGALOWS WITH GARAGE $5,700

1 family, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements; refined section; 20 new houses to select from; located along Ocean Parkway, Sea Beach Subway, and Brighton Beach "L." Owner and Builder, J. D. RANCK, office, 110 Ave. I, Bklyn. Culver "L" to Parkville Station; 'Phone 6652 Midwood. Best reference, former purchasers.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE Kew Gardens FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT FURNISHED
Large House and Garage on Ocean Front at NEPONSIT, L. I.

House contains 5 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms and bath, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen and maids' dining room. Garage has space for 3 cars, 2 chauffeurs' rooms, and bath. PRICE, $3,000 FOR SEASON. Seen by appointment only. Apply A. V. FROST, 594 5th Av., City. No brokers

N E P O N S I T
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND.

Large 7-room house; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy, spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surrounding; lake boating, bathing, fishing; price, $2,975; easy terms. Owner, The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

FULL ACRE $245.

43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; one and one-half hours from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $1 weekly. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N.Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

12 Beautiful Acres!

With large old Colonial house beautiful trees, two frontages, view of Hudson, all conveniences, commuting distance; $8000. HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 West 34th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY C. RIMBACH and CHARLES A. BUGLI, co-partners and doing business under the name of RIMBACH & BUGLI, Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 21, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 239 Fourth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' rhinestone and alluminum hair ornaments, combs, barettes, novelties, trunks, furniture, safe, desks, fixtures, machinery, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SILVER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 19, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 24 Carmine St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, macaroni, eggs, tomatoes, potatoes, canned goods, coffee machine, shelving, fixtures, &c.; also good will of said business.

SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Receiver.
SAMUEL W. ALTMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAFFIR BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a large stock of jewelry, diamond rings, pins, brooches, lavallieres, lockets, bracelets, safe, fixtures, etc.

INSPECTION TODAY, SATURDAY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

MAX HOCHBERGER, Trustee.
WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Trustee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21393.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS ROSENSTRAUCH, individually, and doing business under the firm name of STATE HAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Rosenstrauch, individually, and doing business under the firm name of State Hat Company, are hereby given notice that on March 31st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 25th, 1915, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, May 14th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN
$10,000. Liberal Terms.

Gentlemen's Estate, 13 rooms, 3 tiled baths, acre ground, lake rights near express station, 44 minutes to New York. Send for floor plans. F. G. ELLIS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1523 Cortlandt.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END,
ELBERON, DEAL.
Choice furnished cottages for rent. $500 to $3,000 per season. Will meet trains by appointment.
WARDELL & BURKE,
WEST END, N. J.

FARMS ALL KINDS BARGAIN PRICES

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, Flemington, N. J., & 110 West 34th St., N. Y.

Why Pay Rent for Summer?

when $200 down buys year-round 4-room and bathroom. $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground, Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St.

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BENNETT BUILDING,
Nassau, Fulton to Ann Streets.
Fine Suites Offices. All Outside Light. Every Convenience, Best Service & Attention, Fast Running Elevators.
Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

To Sublet in 111 Broadway

One or two large light private offices in Suite No. 2020, with service if required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Av., Cor. 82d St.
HANDSOME APARTMENT OF
11 Rooms and 3 Baths

Each apartment is a complete and refined home in itself. As there are only twelve apartments in the building, it is one of the most exclusive apartment houses on the West Side.

Exceptionally well arranged floor plan with lots of closet room. As building covers plot 100x100, rooms are unusually large.

Rents $3,000 to $3,800.
LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St., New York.
Tel. 4939 Columbus.

The Gramont
215 W. 98th St., N. E. Cor. B'way
2 BLOCKS FROM 96TH STREET EXPRESS STATION.
Choice Apartment ready for immediate occupancy.
6 Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths.
Servants' Quarters with Bath.
FINEST FIREPROOF HOUSE ON BROADWAY.
Apply Superintendent, On Premises.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

541 WEST 113TH.
CHEERFUL, COOL, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 6 ROOMS AND BATH; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED; MAY TO OCTOBER; REASONABLE. ERNST.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL RAUCHBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Rauchberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 14th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21662.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON KLEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on May 12, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Special Master to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 6 Wall Street, New York City, May 25, 1915, at 1:30 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, May 14, 1915.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21688.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIAN W. ROCHLITZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Julian W. Rochlitz are hereby given notice that on May 13th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 25th, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, May 14th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21517.—In Bankruptcy.—STEINBERG BROS., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Steinberg Bros., Inc., are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 25th, 1915, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 14th, 1915.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

293—M. C. H. Park v. W. H. Cameron.—Submitted.

295—M. Makaiwi v. Territory of Hawaii.—Dismissed, with costs.

303—C. Gsell v. The Insular Collector of Customs.—Submitted.

304—J. C. Hadacheck v. C. E. Sebastian.—Continued.

286—J. A. S. Brown v. A. B. Fletcher.—Argument concluded.

287—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Mitchell Coal & Coke Co.—Argument commenced.

288—Same v. Sonman Shaft Coal Co.;

289—Same v. Stineman Coal Mining Co., and

290—Same v. Clark Brothers Coal Mining Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

The day call has been suspended for the term.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, Post Office Building. At 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar. Union Ferry Co.<Tug Black Diamond. So. Sawmill Co.<Munson S. S. Line. Daly<Tug Norwalk & Coleraine. Hudson Nav. Co.<Tug H. B. Keene. Weber & Bunke Co.<Scow Hemstreet.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Etchells v. Fargo, Treas., aplt.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Heinze et al., impld., aplt.—Motion to open default and compel acceptance of understanding granted.

Re application for construction will of Phipps, decd.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Henry Phipps estate v. Tong Phong et al., aplts.—Upon argument judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event, and remittitur amended accordingly.

People v. Dwyer et al., aplts.; People v. Dunn, aplt; People v. Mendell, aplt.—Judgments of convictions affirmed.

T. A. Clark Co., aplt., v. Board of Education of New York; Potter et al., trustees, v. The Park Co., aplt.; Dady, aplt., v. City of New York; Clark v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.; Kornberg, aplt., v. Laski et al.; Green, aplt., v. Green et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Court in recess until May 24.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.—DECISIONS.

B. Dunn, respt., v. C. N. Y., appll.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. Meighan, respt., v. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Dowling, JJ. (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re M. E. McMillan, decd.—Decree modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Locomobile Co. of America, respt., v. E. Nichols, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting upon the ground of an accord and satisfaction between the parties.) Order filed.

American Wet Wash Laundry Co., applt., v. H. Cooperman, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, applt., v. J. Dube, respt.; same, applt., v. M. Lautt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

E. E. Woodbury, Atty. Gen., &c., applt., v. P. A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court, &c., et al., respts.—Proceedings dismissed and respondents authorized to proceed in the matter as if the alternative writ had not been issued. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

F. A. Mandeville, as Exr., &c., respt., v. A. D'Oench et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

W. Schenstrom, respt., v. J. Hohansen, (first name "John" being fictitious,) applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Republic Bag & Paper Co., respt., v. R. S. Hoffman, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

A. L. Squiers, as Trustee, &c., plff., v. H. Scheuer et al., defts.; H. Scheuer et al., applts.; John E. Connelly, as Rec'r., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. E. Phillips, applt., v. American Union Fire Ins. Co. of Phila., deft. C. Johnson, Comm'r of Ins., &c., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

M. Weil, respt., v. G. D. Richardson, applt.—Order modified by denying motion to strike out 34th paragraph of amended answer, and by striking out the provision of the order requiring defendant to serve an amended answer, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Gorky Commission Co., applt., v. J. Gilliam, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Blankfort, respt., v. B. Fechter, respt.—Order reversed and motion granted upon condition that defendant within ten days pay a trial fee and give an undertaking in the sum of $2,000 to pay any judgment that may be obtained; the cause to be restored to the short cause calendar. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

N. Greggrie & Co., respt., v. Malcke Building Corpn., impld., &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. J. O'Neill, respt., v. Leo. Melchner, applt.—Order modified by requiring plaintiff to pay all costs of the action to date, and as so modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting. Settle order on notice.

A. M. Werner, applt., v. G. M. Werner, respt.—Order modified by requiring plaintiff to serve a bill of particulars as required by order of Special Term entered Aug. 6, 1914, and striking out the provision to preclude plaintiff from giving evidence, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respt. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

M. Dudley, applt., v. E. Dudley, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

M. V. Flynn, applt., v. T. A. Flynn, respt.—Order affirmed, without costs, without prejudice to application by plaintiff to compel, upon proper demand, the payment of the alimony unpaid since July 1, 1914. No opinion. Order filed.

Re A. McQuade, respt., v. J. M. Morrow et al., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Schnitzler et al., respts., v. H. Waldes et al., applts.—Order reversed on defendants' filing a stipulation, as specified in fifth point of appellants' brief, within five days after announcement of this decision. If such stipulation be not filed within the time specified, then the order appealed from is affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

P. M. Allo, respt., v. V. Benguiat, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Minzesheimer, respt., v. S. Treeger, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. H. Hurlbut et al., respts., v. L. K. Stelle et al., defts.; H. Wiggins, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, without prejudice to any of the proceedings heretofore had herein. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. A. Gabriel, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. G. A. Scott.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

B. Latiner v. Wonderland Amusement Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

N. Policastro v. C. S. Sprague et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. T. Lindeberg et al. v. T. M. Hodgens.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Jacobs v. N. Kenyon.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

D. Hoffman v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. Farnum v. W. H. Harrison.—Motion granted. Order filed.

German-American Coffee Co. v. J. O'Neill.—Motion granted; questions certified as stated in order. Order filed.

Y. Zeitlin v. I. D. Morrison et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. K. Watts v. Doull Miller Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

K. F. Lindeman, as excx., &c., v. H. M. Richter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Glover, as admx., &c., v. Nat. Bk. of Com. in N. Y.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

G. Guintini v. A. Thompson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. J. Brown v. O. Thompson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Schleich, as admx., &c., v. P. Schleich.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Stern v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.—Motion granted and plaintiff stayed from proceeding with examination pending determination of appeal from order, with leave to plaintiff to move to vacate the stay if the appeal be not prosecuted with diligence. Settle order on notice.

C. H. McCausland v. C. A. Matthews, impld.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Order filed.

E. M. Ford v. J. Wanamaker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to a motion at Special Term. Order filed.

Along-the-Hudson Co. v. C. H. Ayres.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

M. Dunn, Jr., an inf., &c., v. J. Ruppert.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. W. St. John et al. v. E. Reiss.—Motion to extend time to file and serve points granted and time extended to June 3, 1915, and argument of appeal adjourned to that date. Settle order on notice.

Rock Island Butter Co. v. J. Rowland.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

T. Shinnick v. Clover Farms Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Same v. Same.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

Carnegie Trust Co. v. M. S. Kistler, impld., &c.—Application granted. Order signed.

Mason-Seaman Transp. Co. v. J. P. Mitchel, as Mayor, &c., et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Cassel, as admx., &c., respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

M. Pichler v. F. Pichler.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re P. M. Abrahams, an attorney.—See mem.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Bklyn Trust Co.<Bodine—Hal Bell. Dry Dock Sav. Inst.<Degelman—Joseph F. Webber. Macher<Hochman—Maurice Marks. Weber<McDonough—Harry Bijur.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Margaret O. Sage<Madison G. Hawke—John W. Keller. Mendel Macus<Ellen McGuire—Louis Ross. Robt. F. Macher<Rosie Hochman—William S. Prince. John W. Thompson<Maurice Levine—John J. Meenan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Rhinelander<C. K. Realty Co.—Phoenix Ingraham. Rogers<Guidone & Galavdi Co.—George B. Hayes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

M. M. Ambrosius, &c., rspdt., v. I. H. Ambrosius, &c., applt.—Motion denied.

B. G. Davis, &c., applt., v. G. W. Seaward, &c., et al., rspdts.—Motion granted and appeal sent to the Appellate Division in the Fourth Department.

Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co., plff., v. Gately Furniture Co., dft.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

A. J. Griffith, &c., plff., v. V. W. Cupples, dft.—Motion granted without costs.

H. Chestnut, applt., v. N. Y. Con. R. R. Co., rspdt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered.

F. A. Fichter, rspdt., v. L. A. Hall et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

S. Goldberg, rspdt., v. First Natl. Bank, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

C. S. Horton et al., plffs., v. T. McNally Co., dft.; petition of the Merchants' Natl. Bank, applt.; B. B. Odell, Jr., &c., rspdt.—Order modified in accordance with opinion per curiam, and as so modified affirmed without costs.

Same v. same.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

C. R. Hunter, rspdt., v. G. S. Ramsay, &c., applt.—Order reversed and motion granted. Opinion per curiam.

Same v. same.—Order reversed and motion denied without costs; defendant permitted to answer in conformity with the decision in Appeal 1.

Re appraisal under Transfer Tax acts of the property of E. K. Hermanni, decd.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

L. Jenkins, rspdt., v. T. S. Jenkins, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

S. Kocius, rspdt., v. W. A. Jamison, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

I. Lambert, applt., v. L. N. Lanehart, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

C. W. Martyne, applt., v. Amer. Union Fire Ins. Co., dft.; Johnson, Ins. Comm., &c., rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

C. H. Munch, rspdt., v. Ebling Brew. Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Peo. of State, rspdt., v. W. Hallett, applt.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions affirmed. No opinion.

Peo. of State, applts., v. International Nickel Co., rspdt.—Order and judgment of County Court of Richmond affirmed.

W. H. Shannon, Jr., rspdt., v. E. Horton, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of WESTMINSTER ABBEY, Assignor, to Maurice P. Davidson, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignor, consisting of antiques, war relics, ammunition, and general merchandise, on Tuesday, May 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 61 Front Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1915.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.

ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—In the matter of the LADY BALTIMORE CAKE SHOP, INC., for the benefit of the creditors, Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, sells Wednesday, May 26, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 300 Madison Ave., corner 41st St., assets consisting of crockery, Gorham table silverware, tables, chairs, show cases, cash register, bake ovens, whipping machine, ice boxes, electric fixtures, curtains, draperies, etc., by order of Maurice P. Davidson, Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that I will expose at public auction, at Room 905, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M., on May 24th, 1915, all the interest of Burritt S. Mills in the estate of James D. Layng, deceased, conveyed to me by Burritt S. Mills by assignment and mortgage, dated and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, N. Y., October 9, 1914.

New York, May 5th, 1915.

CHARLES R. HOFFMAN.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

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Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone. Tremont 2196.

Long Island.

STORES FOR RENT AT FAR ROCKAWAY. Two stores, located one half block from Far Rockaway station, one completely equipped for small grocery business, for rent reasonable. Apply to owner, 375 Central Av., Far Rockaway, or Edsell & Dodge, Cedarhurst, L. I. Tel. 163 Far Rockaway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At White Plains, N. Y.—For sale or rent, beautiful home; select residential section; plot, 100x200; eleven rooms; every improvement; convenient to station. Call or write, H. E. Rensen, 114 East 23d St.

Katonah, N. Y.—Attractive home, 9 rooms; all improvements; stable; assortment fruit; near schools, churches, and lakes; 1½ acres; $11,000. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N.Y.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO. SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Bungalow with 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, living and dining room, fireplace, &c.; garage with room for man; plot fronting on Sound and harbor shores and stone road; beautiful shade trees; $8,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Corner house for rent, Broadway and Locust Av., Cedarhurst, L. I.; seven bedrooms, three baths; grounds, chickens, vegetable garden, &c.; $1,200 (furnished) for Summer. Leon S. Kahn, 116 Broad St., New York.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale at a Sacrifice, in West Hoboken, N. J.—Plot 75x165 on Palisade Av., overlooking the Hudson River, which is the principal avenue in West Hoboken, and only 15 minutes from Cortlandt St., New York. For further particulars address M. C., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

Clifton Park.—Modern one-family house, in restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes from Times Square or Cortlandt St.; 11 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, and electricity; price, $13,500. 41 Columbia Terrace. Telephone 2365 Union.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house; mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent, $85 monthly. Drake, 20 Broadway.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

THE SHAME OF IT.
To sell a six-acre farm, 8-room house, barns and outbuildings, high; everything for $2,850; unrefusable. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, house, 8 to 15 rooms, 5-10 acres land, suitable mothers' vacation home. Katz, 121 East 101st.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

LONG BEACH, Long Island.—50 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.—To rent, suitably furnished house, near beach and station; 15 rooms, 3 baths; 2 bedrooms and bath on first floor; sun parlors and porch; $1,800 for season.
Apply to Miss Conradt,
39 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Summer home for rent in Wilton, N. H., 55 miles from Boston, Rossmore, consisting of nine-room house, modern improvements, and furnished; large 42x27 studio, containing concert grand piano and furnishings; plenty of fruit trees. For information apply to Mrs. E. L. Turner, 135 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, two to six rooms, on Delaware River, opposite Cochecton, N. Y., by day, week, month; handy stopover for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—New bungalow, five rooms, bath; on high bluff; ocean front; fine shade; Summer house; furnished. Apply HATCH & CLUTE, 100 Broadway, New York.

For Summer—Rent 6 nice furnished rooms; flat; all improvements; in town, and accessible to salt water; $65 a month. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn.—Refined, tastefully furnished home; sleeping porch; fruit; garden; garage; lawns; hedges; substantial references. A. L. Richardson.

Long Branch, Bath Av.—Beautifully furnished house, garage, billiard, dancing room; hardwood floors; large grounds. 791 Plaza.

Bayside.—For Summer; 8-room bungalow house; electricity, gas, garage, telephone, fireplace; $75 month. Cronyn, Linwood Av., Bayside.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Princeton, N. J.—For rent, for Summer only, large modern house, fully furnished. Address C. V. M., General Delivery.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St. $35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

A.—Sublet seven rooms, bath; exceptionally light and airy; great sacrifice over the Summer; investigate. 604 West 162d St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water, every convenience; $35.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Av. Dean St., 1,303, near New York Av. Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 3 and 5 rooms, $30-$44. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3338 Cortlandt.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished floor for elderly lady and maid in private family, well warmed house, below 110th St.; references. T 40 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

To let, at 150 East 35th St.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

56th St., 109 East.—Sublet furnished studio apartment, two rooms and bath; service.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cozily furnished one to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $5 to $20 weekly; $20 to $85 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

Exceptionally artistic, cool Summer apartment; southeastern exposure; six outside rooms, two baths; moderate rental to responsible party; first-class references. Daily, 10-12, 2-6. Mehlbach, 140 Wadsworth Av., corner West 180th.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

SEE THIS BARGAIN.
Six rooms, bath, apartment with servants' room. Fully, beautifully furnished. Sublet to September at sacrifice. Apply 315 West 79th Street.

Entire floor in private house, four rooms, two baths, kitchenette; southern exposure; overlooking old-fashioned garden; Washington Square district. 18 West 8th St.

Bargain.—Will sublet for four months, six-room furnished apartment; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; all new. Phone Audubon 5591. Call 560 West 165th, Gray.

To sublet, furnished, unfurnished, exceptional apartment, 2 large rooms, hall, bath, kitchenette. Call 5 to 7 P. M., Cambria, 347 West 55th. Fletcher.

Attractice, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th.

Sublet high-class 5-room apartment, "The Norman," 37 West 93d. Tel. 7425 Riverside.

93th, near Riverside, high-class elevator, piano, $45. Particulars telephone 4194 Riverside.

Elevator apartment, sublet cheap till October; near 86th Subway. Telephone 4015 Schuyler.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Delightful six all outside rooms; panorama; whole Summer; bargain. Perky, 110 Morningside Drive. Phone Morningside 984.

142D, 347 West.—Seven outside rooms; southern exposure; reasonable for Summer. Cunyngham.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

Six large outside rooms, facing Drive; furnished; Summer; reasonable. Dinkelspiel, 244 Riverside Drive.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

51st, 70 West.—Two rooms, next to bath; running water; $7.

112th, adjoining Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano; month or longer. Tel. River 1131.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Well appointed house; superior table; also table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; table board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; excellent meals; Summer rates.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; reference.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Accommodations for those desiring quiet, well ordered house; table guests.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms with bath, lavatory; excellent meals; Summer rates. Maslin.

102D, 316 WEST.—Small family, owning beautiful home, near Riverside, can accommodate couple or gentleman; large room, private bath; home cooking; refined surroundings. Riverside 6427.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th.)—Ideal Summer location; beautiful rooms, single or en suite, in exclusive boarding house; private bath, electricity, elevator; garage; attractive Summer rates; board optional; gentlemen preferred. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDRED UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE BELMONT, 228 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.—40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious ground; private automobile entrance; tennis court; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. 2,046 Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

MAYER COTTAGES, 71 CLARK AV., FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND. Large rooms; suites with bath; excellent table; garage accommodations.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I. Phone.

Room and board for young man; tennis, dancing. Telephone 6424 Forest Hills.

FAR ROCKAWAY, 80 Carlton Av.—Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486—F. R.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house; splendid location for commuters; desirable and convenient; excellent table; references.

Miss Shepard's Home for Invalids, 14 Bradford Place, after May 1, will be located at 76 Lakeside Av., Verona. Telephone 5369R.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; extra hot water boiler; telephone.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; reasonable.

15th, 105 East, (Opposite Park, Apt.71.)—Parlor suite; elevators, telephones; reasonable.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Charming, cool room completely furnished; good bed; with or without bath; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms, running water; gentlemen only.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

8TH AV., 935.—Large, light room; piano; suitable for teaching; first floor.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms, connecting, adjoining baths; telephone; every improvement; exceptionally clean; $2, $6.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Nice front room; hot and cold water; also small room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; running water; private; references.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

13TH, 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms, adjoining bathrooms; gentlemen.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large and small room, private family; telephone; references.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, with private bath; near Subway and elevated.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; thoroughly modern.

52D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; double rooms; private baths; electricity. Phone 8550 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small rooms; reasonable.

55TH ST., (935 8th Av.)—Nice, large bedroom; hot, cold water; piano; suitable two gentlemen; first floor. Ryan.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

66TH ST., Central Park West.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Just organized; everything new; most rooms with private bath, but some without; superior service; men only; Summer rates.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; references; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Delightful single, double, en suite, suitable dentist or doctor; Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small parlor bedroom; corner house; Summer rates. References.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly opened, large front rooms, running water, twin beds; small; $3 and up.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; Subway express; Summer rates.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; high class; references; owner.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; also single room; low Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; private house; exclusive location; conveniences.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, front room; electricity; telephone; Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool, front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive outside room; quiet, scrupulously clean apartment; references. Ochs.

18 WEST 84TH, (CENTRAL PARK.)
Beautiful parlor with bath; other rooms.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large, also small room, gentlemen; private family; references.

30 WEST 90TH STREET.
Beautiful sunny room; alcove; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; Summer rates; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 9095.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Furnished room in private house; large, sunny; southern exposure; running water; large closet space; convenient to elevated and Subway; references required.

94TH, 315 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms in elevator apartment; reasonable. Inquire Ruchmoore.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Large room; 4 windows; refined party. Riverside 1259. Wells.

95TH, 38 WEST.—New house, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity; phone; exclusive residential section.

95TH, 319 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Cool, beautiful front room; elevator; reasonable. Noble.

95TH ST., 330 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Nicely furnished room; elevator apartment; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; near park; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7. McNamara.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman; tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Ideal Summer rooms; single, double; housekeeping privilege; reasonable. Cochran.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; references required. Apt. 43.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Desirable outside room, adjoining bath; in high-class, modern apartment; every convenience; private family. Apartment 82.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Columbus.)—Attractive; newly decorated; homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, large double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH, 435 WEST, (Apart. 6F.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; first-class house; Summer; very reasonable. Tel. John 3539.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; shower; Subway; car lines, refined.

123D, 530 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; closets, lavatory, bath; gentleman; references. Robinson.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Large back parlor, basement; private house; excellent location; Subway convenient.

162ND, W., (16 Jumel Terrace.)—One large room, double, single; every convenience.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Attractive, cool; privilege parlor, kitchen; reasonable; ladies. Apt. 3.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. Subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apartment 4D.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 4, (West 127th.)—Cool, select rooms; Summer rates. Leitch.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 148.—Two large rooms; kitchenette adjoining; bath; small room; reasonable.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room; private bath; also small room; reasonable; reference.

WEST END AV., 839.—Lovely room, highest class apartment house; references. King.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, stenographer, 2½ years' experience, wishes position; excellent references. K 315 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Attendant, by American woman; experienced; obliging, kind; good seamstress; elderly lady preferred. T 24 Times.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as social secretary or companion by a young Englishwoman temporarily embarrassed by the war; speaks Spanish, French, and German; highly educated; has best English references. X 234 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; experienced; take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate transcripts; pleasing personality; live with parents; $10. Julia Hemscot, 224 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly proficient; five years' technical experience; accustomed technical, rapid dictation; Christian; no agency; not afraid work, long hours; $12. A 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient, familiar with general office work; possesses knowledge of bookkeeping; best references; salary $15. K 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, bright; not afraid of work; $7. K 311 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or cashier desires position; experienced; A1 references. Winter. Audubon 3484.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; assistant bookkeeper; all around office work; moderate salary. K 322 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d. 5049 Harlem.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard. — Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Latest model limousine Renault, landaulet Packard for hire by month; very reasonable. Talot, 300 West 49th. Bryant 7720.

For Rent.—Packard 5-passenger landaulet or touring; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. Lenox 6073.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941—Circle.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For hire, 1915 Packards; day, week, or month. Wilmarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Seven-passenger 1914 Packard touring body for a 14-38. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58thSt. Col.3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Big wages; five rooms. 622 West 142d St. Mrs. Wintermute.

SIX LADIES, good address and appearance, for pianos and talking machines; salary paid. Address Reinwiss, C 5 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted shorthand stenographer; Spanish, English. Write Longacre Building, Room 506; state salary and experience.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be thoroughly experienced; salary $12 to $14 a week.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be young woman of good education, and prefer some advertising experience, for secretarial position; $15.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman familiar with statistical work; $65 a month.

YOUNG WOMAN able to read blue prints; $4 to $15.

STENOGRAPHER for position in manufacturing house western part of N. Y.; $16.

EXPERIENCED SOCIAL WORKER; $35 a month and expenses.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time. See catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL,
Northeast corner Madison Av. and 58th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT, &c.—Young man as attendant or valet to elderly or invalid gentleman; references. Hilgrem, 1,431 Dean St., B'klyn.

BILL CLERK, Elliott-Fisher operator; thorough office training; rapid and accurate figurer; desires position offering advancement. T 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; filled executive position; thoroughly familiar with modern accounting; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—33; thoroughly experienced; monthly trial balances; controlling accounts; speaking German and French; wants position. K 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant; thoroughly competent; seeking an opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. K 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, stenographer, 20, wishes position with mercantile house or C. P. A.; any salary. T 59 Times.

BOY, 8 months' experience, refined, Christian, wants position. K 340 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or general worker, excellent, Japanese, seeks position; recommended; experienced. A., 624 Lexington Av., city. Plaza 6255.

CHAUFFEUR.—Would like position; private family preferred; fifteen years' experience with Mercedes, Renault, and Simplex cars, but can repair and drive any car in the market. Apply Gustav Wollman, automobile mechanic, Bronxville Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, foreign and domestic cars, 8 years' experience, honest, obliging, seeks position; city or country. Columbus 6920. W. Newman, 320 West 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. T 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; city or country; 5 years' experience; best references; any make car; moderate salary. T 52 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, all-around man; references; small salary. Adams, 309 West 119th St.

COACHMAN, HOLLANDER,
horseman, wants position as coachman with private family or driver in trotting horse stable; knows about show horses, stallions, and brood mares; best references; weight 140 pounds; age 33; speaks English; want to leave present place; willing to go to any place in the country. Address P. J. Kock, Box 65, Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

COMPANION.—Position wanted as companion, Summer months, to boys in private family; small remuneration. Write "Companion," 110 East Fifty-seventh St.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European; at residence. Phone, write for appointments, 12-1 P. M., F. Fues, 7 West 63d St. Telephone 3958 Columbus.

PHYSICIAN.—Six years in general practice, hospital experienced, Bellevue graduate, good anesthetist, would like to substitute or assist busy practitioner or specialist; temporary or permanently; reference furnished. Dr. F., 1,335 Lexington Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. K 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good knowledge bookkeeping; willing; best references; $12 to start. G. O., 2,060 3d Av.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 446,801, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST.—Stolen or strayed, horse and buggy at 117th St. and Lenox Av., Tuesday, May 11, between 1 and 1:30 P. M., black sorrel, blind in left eye; scar on right hind leg; $50 reward for return; no questions asked. Cohen & Sons, 315-317 East 122d St.

LOST—AN EARRING, BETWEEN METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE AND 74TH ST.; $100 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED. RETURN TO MORRIS GEST, PRINCESS THEATRE, 39TH ST.

LOST—About noon May 13, between Broadway and 8th Av., on 50th or 51st Sts., a lady's enamel pin, "English flag"; $1 reward. Roebuck, 226 West 50th St., New York City.

LOST—Thursday night, between 50th St., 6th Av. "L" station and Gaiety Theatre, a lady's purse containing money and jewelry; reward. Conway, 78 Madison Av.

LOST—Four-leaf clover diamond pin with emerald, lost between 10 East 46th and Biltmore Hotel. Liberal reward offered for return to M. Slavin, 10 East 46th.

LOST—Diamond and platinum hairpin, Bustanoby's domino circle room, after 12 P. M. May 11. Reward. Miss M. A. Downey, 970 Park Av.

LOST—Sunday, oval platinum pin, large green stone and small diamonds; Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, or Subway; reward. 186 Riverside.

LOST—Wednesday, May 12, bunch of keys on ring; finder liberally rewarded for return Room 604, 261 Broadway.

LOST—Reward, diamond, pansy pin, 157th and Broadway, or Harlem. Room 910, 5 Beekman St.

LOST—Diamond sapphire pin, 81st to 94th, West End: reward. Marquis, 319 W. 94th.

$1,000 reward will be paid by Dominick G. Riley, 27 Cedar Street, (Phone 3213 John, Night 624 Coney Island,) for return of Fleur-de-Lys pin, lost Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, Friday night, April 9, 1915; no questions asked; any communication treated strictly confidential.

$25 REWARD for diamond monogram "F. B. L."; lost between 33d and 40th Sts. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av., 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST — A male dog; breed, Griffon, small; long-haired, buff-colored; reward offered. C. Cary, 54 Park Av.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

A well-established business firm at Birmingham, Ala., desires to sublet for a term of years, to first-class, successful merchants, the following departments, possession Oct. 1, 1915: Dress goods and silks, staple cottons, linings, shoes, house furnishings, belts, jewelry and toilet articles, ribbons, notions, art goods, carpets, curtains and draperies, knit underwear, embroideries and laces, gloves, veilings, umbrellas, wash goods and white goods, linens, corsets, blankets, neckwear and handkerchiefs, clothing and gents' furnishings, infants' wear, hair goods, patterns, phonographs and books; references demanded and given. The American Buyer, 286 5th Av., New York City.

First-class road house for sale, including property, 16 miles from New York; all first-class trade; average receipts for the last 3 years $33,000 year; $15,000 cash required; will stand rigid investigation; sickness is the cause of wanting to sell; no agents. McCloud's Tavern, corner Mt. Pleasant and Prospect Avs., West Orange, N. J.

Practical foundryman wanted, to acquire substantial interest in manufacturing plant; investment to be secured by first mortgage on plant and real estate; conservatively worth $175,000; fullest investigation permitted to practical man with capital. X 247 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE, in excellent repair, spotlessly clean, West 23d St., (between 7th and 8th Avs.;) sacrifice owing to illness; 16 rooms, 2 baths, running water, &c.; splendid reputation. Write Country, T 60 Times.

Partner wanted; $500; established business, dealing with chemist and inventor water and spot proofing silk; act immediately; give one-half interest on future business. K 46 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 264 Times Annex.

BECHET, 50 West 46th St.—Diamonds bought for cash from responsible people or estates.

Business Loans.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraphing, typewriting; A1 grade work; small or large orders careful consideration; rates moderate. Universal Letter Co., 116 Nassau St.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office assistant and stenographer, desires position; best references. K 335 Times Downtown.

ST. LOUIS man open at once for ladies' dress and waist lines for Missouri, Illinois, and vicinities; established trade; commission only; excellent references. Box X 260 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN seeks opening with reliable concern; 1½ years' office experience. K 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position where technical education will be of value; best references. T 13 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING MANAGER and SOLICITORS wanted for live trade weekly; experience necessary; salary basis. M 23 Times.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; bright, active boy; one just from school preferred. J. W. B., 314 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, a good Japanese cook for a small family in Maryland country home, half an hour outside of Baltimore; willing to pay good wages. Address, stating qualifications and references, Stuart Olivier, 1,631 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

DRAUGHTMEN for rough work; state experience, references, and salary expected. M 22 Times.

FOREMAN wanted to assume charge of small tin lithographing plant, possessing experience with rotary presses. X 245 Times Annex.

RETOUCHERS wanted; one accustomed to commercial work on negative and positive; state references and wages. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN.—We want an experienced salesman, well acquainted with tailoring trade in the city and Brooklyn, who has sold tailors' trimmings; none but those having trade in this line need reply; answer by mail; salary and commission. William Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—If you have absolute faith in the merits of The International Correspondence Schools and believe you have the ability to sell courses, and you are willing to work hard to make money, call after 5 o'clock. Advance against commission. Room 307, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN. — COLLEGE MAN PREFERRED; STRONG PERSONALITY; PRINTING AND ENGRAVING; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. T 40 TIMES.

SOLICITORS.—Four smart, bright, young men to solicit for piano house; salary paid. Address Reinwiss, C 5 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Shorthand stenographer wanted; Spanish, English. Write Longacre Building, Room 506. State salary and experience.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, SINGER BUILDING.
Correspondent; mechanical training, (college;) forceful writer; $1,800 to $2,000.
Salesman, (experienced mechanical engineer,) Western territory; must have demonstrated selling experience; $2,000 or over.
Bookkeepers, (2,) experienced; $70 to $80 per month.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School,
Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

GANGSTERS GAVE VICTIMS A TRIAL

Had "General and Special Sessions Courts" for Offenders, Says Fein.

TWO MORE ARRESTS MADE

Unionist Farmer Charged with Complicity in Lieberwitz Murder—200 Indictments Expected.

Benjamin Fein, known among gangsters as "Dopey Benny," was brought from the Tombs yesterday to the office of District Attorney Perkins, where for more than three hours he continued to tell assistants in the District Attorney's office about the inner workings of the New York gangster system.

One of the new items brought up by Fein was the matter of the "General Sessions Court" and the "Special Sessions Court" operated by gangsters for the trial of offenders against union leaders.

In connection with the two courts, one of which was for the trial of minor offenses, charged with crimes such as workin govertime ,and the other for the trial of major offenses such as "scabs," the gangsters operated an arsenal.

In the arsenal, besides revolvers and blackjacks, there was kept a large quantity of ammunition and unlimited supply of sawed-off lead pipe. The arsenal was maintained in a room adjoining the "General Sessions Court" so that there would be no delay in handling a man sentenced by the ganster court to have a thumb broken so that he could no longer work in the needle trades, or have his ear slashed so that he would be humbled before his fellows as one who did not live up to all the union requirements. These matters were all said to have been handled by a joint body of union leaders and gangsters called The Cloakmakers' Club.

Women as "Gun Bearers."

Fein also recounted in great detail how the gangsters, in order to avoid arrests under the Sullivan law, used their women friends as "gun bearers." When a fight started the thugs would seize the weapons carried in the women's muffs and return them when the fray was over.

A man appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday, whose name the police would not divulge, and told the story of his own experience as a victim of the "General Sessions Court." His offense, he said, was that of working without the sanction of his union in a shop whose proprietors had given some kind of offense. He was ordered to report to union headquarters to be "disciplined," and when he failed to report as ordered, gangsters took him before the gangsters' tribunal, where he was sentenced to have an ear slashed, and a ganster inflicted an ugly wound from which the scar still remains. When he reached his home his wife made a great outcry and summoned policemen and detectives. The gangsters became alarmed, had the man sent to a hospital, and, finally, paid him money enough for a trip to a Middle Western town. The victim never dared to tell about his experience until he became convinced that the police really intended to rid the community of gangsters.

The police arested yesterday John Wedenger, a cloak manufacturer, living at 52 East Ninety-ninth Street, with a place of business at 39 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was the first employer to be taken in the round-up of those who are alleged to have been associated with gunmen in the wreaking of private vengeance against business enemies. Wedenger was charged with first degree murder. He was one of eight men indictd for first degree murder as a result of Fein's confession that he and his gangsters were hired to beat up Herman Lieberwitz in the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union at 85 East Fourth Street. Lieberwitz died in Bellevue from the result of his injuries. He was a union man, who went on strike here at the order of the union, but in order to keep his family accepted work in Hunter, N. Y., at a shop under boycott. Wedenger, at the time of the assault five years ago, was an official of the cloakmakers' union, but he has since gone into business for himself.

Held for General Sessions.

Louis Rabinowitz, a baker of 108 Norfolk Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of first degree assault, and was held in $,500 bail for General Sessions. According tod Fein's confession, Rabinowitz joined with five others, all of whom were indicted, in a plot to maim Max Fleischer, who offended Rabinowitz and others because he was growing popular as an organizer of the Bakers' Union, a job claimed exclusively by one Max Kazimirsky. On Feb. 14, 1914, Fleischer was assailed in a restaurant at 196 Delancey Street and wounded with knives, clubs, and a beer bottle. Fleischer spent several weeks in Bellevue recovering from his wounds, but until Fein's confession, the assault remained one of the mysteries of gangster battles.

At Police Headquarters it was said that several hundred police mysteries, such as the Fleischer case, had been cleared up by Fein's confession.

District Attorney Perkins decided yesterday that on account of the large number of gangsters and labor union officials already indicted, and the larger number who may soon be indicted, he would apply to the Judges of General Sessions to have two courts set aside during the Summer months for the trial of those arrested as a result of Fein's revelations.

Predicts 200 Indictments.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, in a letter to Acting Mayor McAneny, made public at the Mayor's office yesterday, predicted that 200 indictments would be returned as a result of Fein's confession. The prediction rather startled the Acting Mayor, as the largest number of indictments so far discussed by District Attorney Perkins was about fifty, thirty-four of which had already been returned against twenty-three labor leaders and eleven gangsters, several of whom were claimed by the unions as union men and not gangsters.

"I wish to call attention to the gangster problem," Mr. Lord wrote, "and to urge that the whole administration be prepared to handle the gangster problem from a constructive, rather than a negative point of view. Effective work by the police and the District Attorney's office has resulted in securing confessions in large numbers. It is estimated that there will be 200 indictments and our institutions are not equipped to deal with these gangsters as they should be dealt with. Unless they are convicted of felonies the law will not permit their being held long enough to do anything with them any way. I am under the impression that the leading gangsters will be convicted of felonies and that a great number of helpers and hangers-on will be convicted of misdemeanors. There is some hope for these thin, emaciated, drug-using boys who are moral and physical cowards, except when charged with drugs."

Mr. Lord urged upon Acting Mayor McAneny that the new law providing for indeterminate sentences be made operative by action of the Board of Estimate, so that each gangster as he goes to jail will know that he can get out by behaving himself and will have to remain in jail if he remains obstinate toward the reformatory discipline of the prison. Mr. Lord also urged that funds be provided to build a shelter for prisoners on Rikers Island, where they could be forced to work. He urged that $65,000 in corporate stock be provided to build the necessary shelters.

If you have seen the style you want at any of the higher-priced hatters, or being worn by good dressers—you'll find THAT hat in any of our stores.

High or low crowns, in every kind of braid—we can show you the very hat most becoming to you.

Without sacrificing the slightest bit of style or quality, for your "one-fifty" we give you the same hat for which others ask three dollars.

FLEXIBLE BRIM STRAWS

They adjust themselves to the shape of your head—give you all the comfort of a soft hat. All kinds of braids.

ROUND CORNER STRAWS

Without being too extreme, our Round Corner Straws conform with the demands of good dressers. They're new and different.

ENGLISH STRAWS

The most wonderful hats you ever saw—unusual in quality—exceptionally smart in style.

$1.50

Kaufman

"Manhattan's Man Hatter"

45 Stores — All Cities

'Round the Corner

DON'T wear a 1914 style in 1915.

"'Round the Corner," my 1915 Straw Hat with the *rounded crown*, is the style that the best-dressed fellows are wearing.

Read my windows—they're a Style Book. $2 As Usual

Truly Warner

New York and Everywhere.

Mail Orders Prepaid

IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

Real Sensational Values!

When we designed our smart high crown straws with the corners bevelled to a pencil roundness our competitors and other manufacturers intimated that we were "off"—that the style for this Summer would be an extreme low crown and an extreme wide brim.

Now they say "There is no use talking—Irving is crazy—like a fox."

Why? Because our high crown smart straws are the rage of the Summer; the smart dressers are coming to our stores in droves; because only at our stores can be found the real classy styles.

Join the crowds around our windows—join the happy buyers inside our stores

We are playing to jubilee business.

Irving Stores are conveniently located. You'll find them everywhere.

The "Home Run" A Slashing Big Hit, $1.50

The "Breakers," Really Imported, $1.50

IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. On account of the enormous success there will be two extra performances AFTERNOON and EVE. of May 31st. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST In the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Monday, May 31st.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Last Matinee TODAY 2:25. LAST T. TONIGHT MISS ANGLIN in "Beverly's Balance."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. LAST MAT. TODAY 2:15. LAST TIME TONIGHT. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS. BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY.—Seats Now. NED WAYBURN presents THE 3 ACT FARCICAL COMEDY, SHE'S IN AGAIN. IT'S CLEAN AND FUNNY.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d ST. THE 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d, Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

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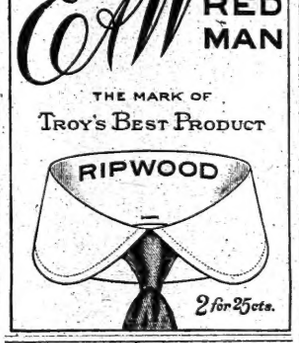

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